REVISION LOG

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VERSION	EFFECTIVE DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION(S)
001	2020.03	Module creation and release.
001.1	2021.04	Enhanced Submodule 4; IFR 4000 and 6000 test equipment.
001.2	2021.10	Corrected description of file types (Submodule 7, pages 3.15-3.16).
001.3	2023.04	Inclusion of Measurement Standards for clarification, page iv. Minor appearance and format updates.
002	2024.07	Regulatory update for EASA 2023-989 Compliance.
002.1	2025.01	Page 5.9 - Corrected orientation of Figure 5-10B. Page 5.25 - Corrected y axis identifier for Figure 5-36.

Module was reorganized based upon the EASA 2023-989 subject criteria.

Figure 5-10, with the front view as principal view. If the right-side view is shown, it will be to the right of the front view. If the left-side view is shown, it will be to the left of the front view. The top and bottom views, if included, will be shown in their respective positions relative to the front view.

One-view drawings are commonly used for objects of uniform thickness, such as gaskets, shims, and plates. A dimensional note gives the thickness as shown in **Figure 5-11**. One-view drawings are also commonly used for cylindrical, spherical, or square parts if all the necessary dimensions can be properly shown in one view. When space is limited and two views must be shown, symmetrical objects are often represented by half views, as illustrated in **Figure 5-12**.

Aircraft drawings seldom show more than two principal or complete views of an object. Instead, there will be usually one complete view and one or more detail views or sectional views.

DETAIL VIEW

A detail view shows only a part of the object, but in greater detail and to a larger scale than the principal view. The part that is shown in detail elsewhere on the drawing is usually encircled by a heavy line on the principal view. [**Figure 5-13**] The principal view shows the complete object, while the detail view is an enlarged drawing of a portion of the object.

PICTORIAL DRAWINGS

A pictorial drawing is like a photograph. [**Figure 5-14**] It shows an object as it appears to the eye, but it is not satisfactory for showing complex forms and shapes. Pictorial drawings are useful in showing the general appearance of an object and are used extensively with orthographic projection drawings. Pictorial drawings are used in Aircraft Maintenance Manuals (AMM), Structural Repair Manuals (SRM), and Illustrated Parts Catalogues (IPC). Three types of pictorial drawings used frequently by aircraft engineers and technicians are: perspective, isometric, oblique, and exploded view.

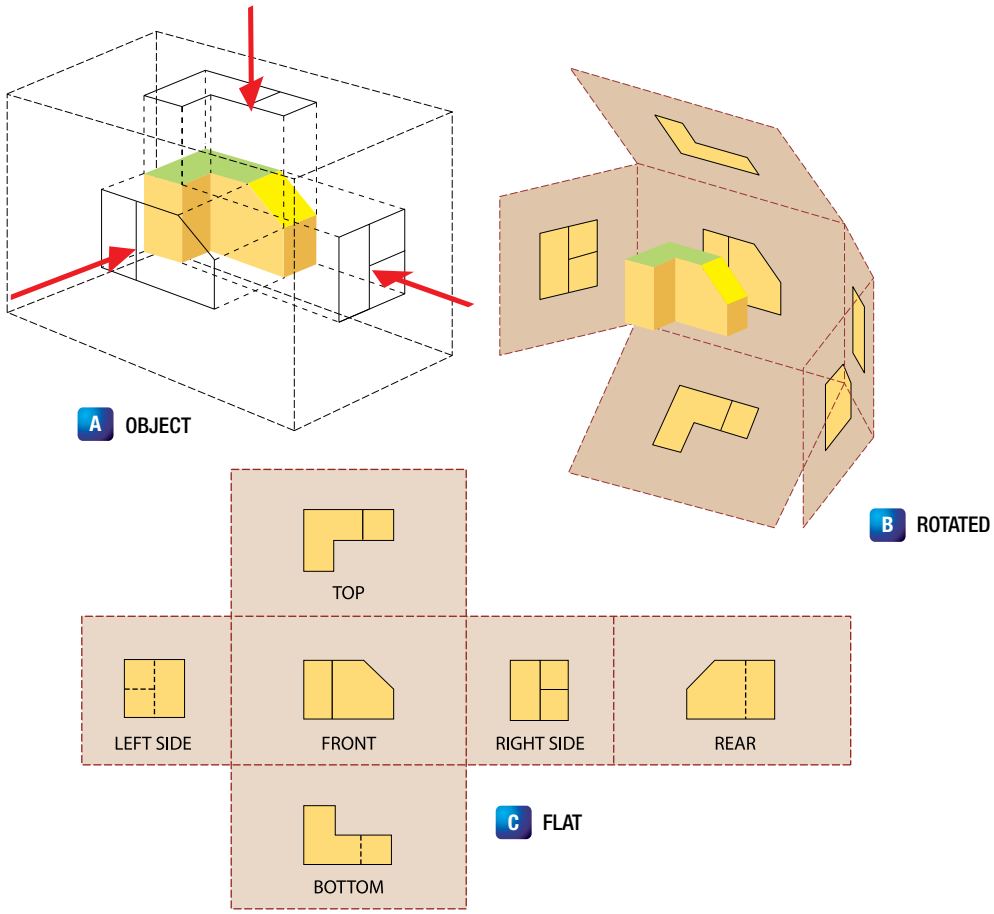

Figure 5-10. Orthographic projection.

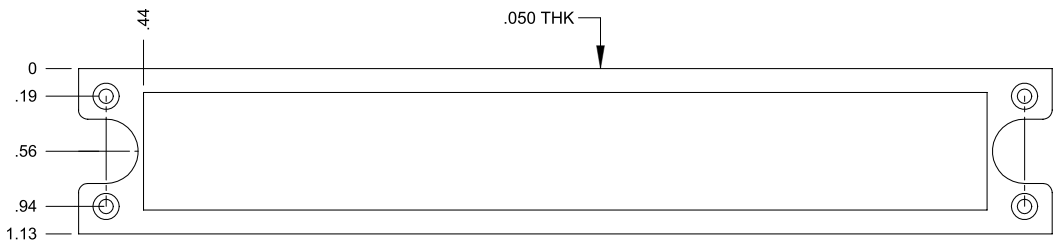

Figure 5-11. One-view drawing.

Density Variation of Aviation Fuel

Based on Average Specific Gravity

Fuel	Average Specific Gravity at 15°C (59°F)
Aviation Kerosene Jet A and Jet A1	0.812
Jet B (JP-4)	0.785
AV Gas Grade 100/130	0.703

NOTE: The fuel quantity indicator is calibrated for correct indication when using Aviation Kerosene Jet A and Jet A1. When using other fuels, multiply the indicated fuel quantity in pounds by 0.99 for Jet B (JP-4) or by 0.98 for Aviation Gasoline (100/130) to obtain actual fuel quantity in pounds.

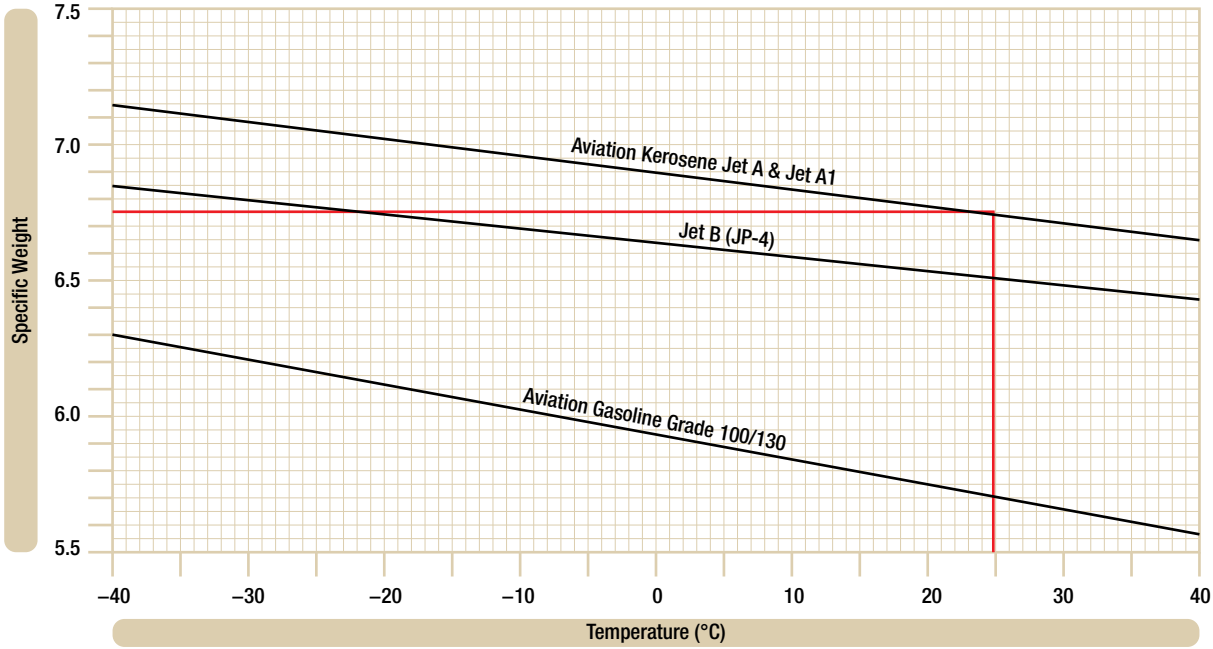

Figure 5-36. Nanogram.

Wire length in feet for allowable voltage drop

Circuit Voltage			
115	200	14	28
800		100	200
600		75	150
400	700	50	100
360	630	45	90
320	560	40	80
280	490	35	70
240	420	30	60
200	350	25	50
160	280	20	40
120	210	15	30
100	175	12	25
80	140	10	20
72	120	9	18
64	112	8	16
56	98	7	14
48	84	6	12
40	70	5	10
36	63	4	9
32	56		8
28	49		7
24	42	3	6
20	35	2	5
4	7	.5	1
Voltage Drop			

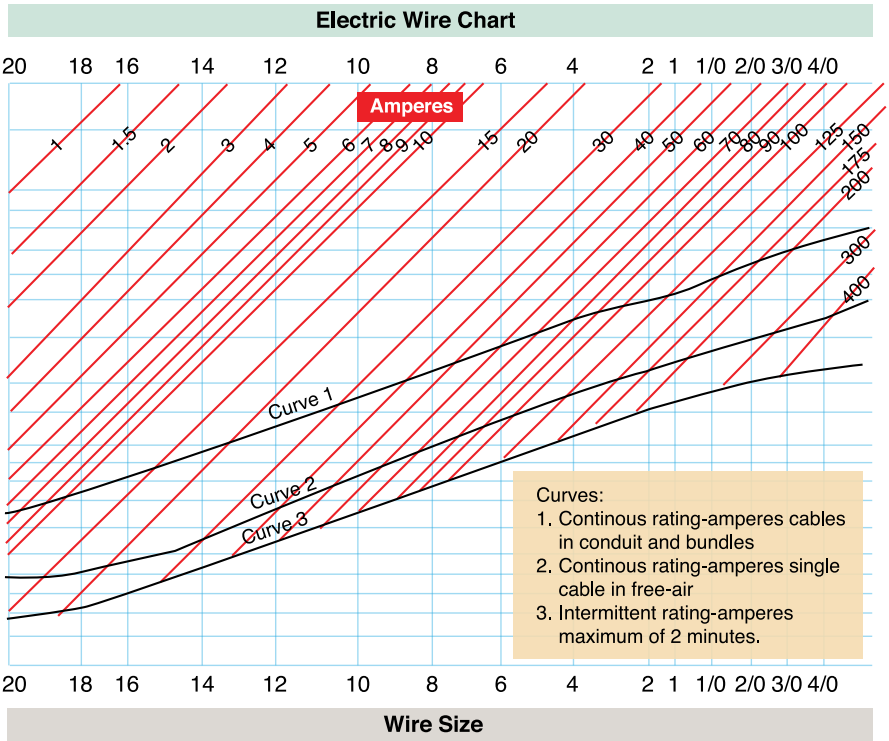

Figure 5-37. Electric wire chart.