## **General Disclaimer**

## One or more of the Following Statements may affect this Document

- This document has been reproduced from the best copy furnished by the organizational source. It is being released in the interest of making available as much information as possible.
- This document may contain data, which exceeds the sheet parameters. It was furnished in this condition by the organizational source and is the best copy available.
- This document may contain tone-on-tone or color graphs, charts and/or pictures, which have been reproduced in black and white.
- This document is paginated as submitted by the original source.
- Portions of this document are not fully legible due to the historical nature of some of the material. However, it is the best reproduction available from the original submission.

Produced by the NASA Center for Aerospace Information (CASI)

MASA CR-137859 Ralph J. Crumpine 1621 Sunvale Dr. Olathe, Kansas 66061

FLIGHT SIMULATION STUDY TO DETERMINE MLS LATERAL COURSE WIDTH REQUIREMENTS ON FINAL APPROACH

FOR GENERAL AVIATION

(NASA-CR-137859)FLIGHT SIMULATION STUDY TON76-31215DETERMINE MLS LATERAL COURSE WIDTH<br/>REQUIREMENTS ON FINAL APPROACH FOR GENERAL<br/>AVIATION (Crumrine (Ralph J.))35 p HCUnclas\$4.00CSCL 17G G3/0403541

Prepared for NASA AMES RESEARCH CENTER under Contract No.A15538B

Ralph J. Crumrine



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	Introd	uction	1
II	Simula	tion Study	
	0	Simulator Description	4
	0	Pilot Selection	6
	0	Test Procedure	6
	0	Recorded Data	7
III	Result	s	
	0	Pilot Opinion	8
	0	Lateral Dispersions	10
	0	Closest Approach	11
	0	Discussion	13
IV	Conclu	sions	14
٧	Append	ix	
	Α.	Cooper-Harper Rating	31
	В.	Test Data Summary	33

#### ABSTRACT

An investigation of the effects of various lateral course widths and runway lengths for manual CAT I Microwave Landing System instrument approaches was carried out with instrument rated pilots in a General Aviation simulator. Data are presented on the lateral dispersion at the touchdown zone, and the middle and outer markers, for approaches to 3,000, 8,000(and trial 12,000 foot) runway lengths with full scale angular lateral course widths of  $\pm 1.19^\circ$ ,  $\pm 2.35^\circ$ , and  $\pm 3.63^\circ$ . The distance from touchdown where the localizer deviation went to full scale was also recorded. Pilot acceptance was measured according to the Cooper-Harper rating system.

#### I INTRODUCTION

The lateral course width (or deflection sensitivity) of the new Microwave Landing System (MLS) cannot be adjusted or monitored in the same manner as the present Instrument Landing System (ILS) localizer. Since the ILS is a fixed beam system its beam width can be adjusted on the ground to give the required (Cat II) full scale deflection of 350 feet to either side of the runway centerline at the threshold as shown in Fig. 1. This adjustment is made at each ILS installation so that regardless of runway length or localizer siting, the lateral deflection at the threshold is standardized.

The MLS is not a fixed beam system, but rather a narrow beam which is scanned over a wide horizontal angle  $(\pm 10^{\circ} \text{ to } \pm 40^{\circ} \text{ depending on the}$ configuration). Hence, the MLS lateral course width cannot be adjusted or verified in the same manner as the ILS. The present U. S. MLS signal format proposes to implement a standardized lateral course width in the following manner. The ground radiated azimuth (localizer) preamble would include three bits for the azimuth deviation scale factor. This data would be coded to transmit the appropriate azimuth antenna-to-runway threshold distance to the airborne MLS receiver for the particular MLS siting as shown in Table 1.

It is pronosed in Reference 4 that the airborne MLS receiver use this runway length data to alter the sensitivity of the lateral CDI deviation signal to produce the full scale deflections shown in the right hand column of Table 1. These course widths are a digitization of course widths used for CAT II localizer installations (reference 5). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect on General Aviation of different lateral course widths as a function of runway length. This data should provide insight to the need for and the suitability of the azimuth deviation scale factor quantization as shown in Table 1.

### II SIMULATION STUDY

Simulation Description - The simulator chosen for this study was the Singer-Link GATI-B flight simulator shown in Figure 2. This simulator is fully described in Reference 5. It is a 3 axis-of-motion simulator with full simulation of navigation aids.

The landing approach was modeled as shown in figures 3 and 4. The lateral course widths (as determined by full scale deflection) evaluated were:  $\pm 1.19^{\circ}$ ,  $\pm 2.35^{\circ}$ , and  $\pm 3.63^{\circ}$ . The runway lengths selected for test were: 3,000 and 8,000 feet. Some trial runs also included the 12,000 foot runway; however, the bulk of the statistical data reported here is limited to 3,000 and 8,000 foot runways. The wind conditions were: calm, 15 knots left, and 15 knots right. All runs were made with light-to-moderate turbulence included.

The localizer and glide slope deviation were displayed on the Narco VOA-9 indicator. Full scale localizer course width was adjusted to the end of either the blue or yellow scale arc and the arc length was approximately 5/8 inches left or right of center.

<u>Pilot Selection</u> - Twenty-nine pilots from all segments of the General Aviation community were invited to participate in this study; the only criteria being that each pilot was instrument rated and current according to FAA regulations. The occupations represented by the participants are listed in Table 2. Table 3 shows the distribution of pilots versus hours of pilot-incommand flight experience.

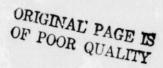
Test Procedure - Prior to the test flights each pilot received a description of the test objectives, the simulator, the task description, an approach plate (Figure 3), and a Cooper-Harper Handling Qualities Rating Description (Appendix A). At the time of the test each pilot was briefed orally about the task and about the simulator characteristics. The pilots were then familiarized with the simulator cockpit and allowed to fly typical training maneuvers including some approaches.

After familiarization each pilot flew a set of six runs for record. In each case the order of runs was drawn entirely at random. Crosswinds, when required, were also drawn at random. Fatigue and learning were thus distributed in a random manner over all the results.

During the tests, the pilots were instructed to keep the localizer and glide slope displays centered, while maintaining proper airspeed. At the minimum descent altitude of 332 feet the pilot transferred from the glide slope to barometric altimeter and maintained this altitude while continuing to center the localizer as long as possible. They were also instructed to maintain an average approach speed of 105 knots.

To simulate the normal pilot workload, light to moderate turbulence was added to the flight conditions and approach control and tower communications were simulated. All elements of the landing guidance system were operative; localizer, glide slope, marker beacon, and ADF.

Recorded Data - Analog traces of localizer deviation, crosstrack errors, airspeed, and barometric altimeter were recorded using a pair of HP 7046A X-Y/Y plotters. One pen was switched between glide slope and barometric altimeter in the vicinity of the middle marker; thus, in all five variables were recorded. Range was measured on the X axis from the localizer transmitter location as shown in Figure 1. Maximum recorded range was 7.5 nmi.



Cooper-Harper ratings (C-H ratings) and pilot opinion were obtained after each run. The Cooper-Harper rating is a measure of pilot acceptance ranging between 1 for excellent and 10 for unacceptable. The scale with descriptive material is included in Appendix A. It should be noted, that this was the first time any of the participating pilots had used the C-H rating system and that this lack of familiarity could affect the results.

### III RESULTS

<u>Pilot Opinion</u> - Figure 5 summarizes the C-H ratings for the various combinations of runway length, lateral course width and wind conditions which were statistically studied. The conditions on the X-axis are arranged in order of increasing sensitivity. Notice that the C-H rating increases for both the very low sensitivity and very high sensitivity cases. It is also interesting to note that current ILS conditions exemplified by the 8,000 foot runway and 2.33° course width emerged with the best Cooper-Harper rating. This result indicates that experience may be a strong factor in influencing acceptability.

The increase in Cooper-Harper rating at the low sensitivities was due largely to a group of pilots with limited recent experience, that did not like it because course trends were slow to emerge and thus, these less practiced pilots were uncertain of themselves and their position and were led to take large heading changes just to cause something to happen in the localizer display.

At the other extreme, where pilot compensation would have been expected to be high due to the high deflection sensitivity of the 3,000 foot/1.19° sensitivity runs, the average C-H ratings are only mildly higher. This average was influenced downward by a group of keenly experienced pilots who found none of the runs particularly difficult, thus, giving all runs low C-H ratings. This group liked the fast response of the localizer display due to the narrow course width. This group was typically composed of air taxi pilots, flight instructors, and ex-Army helicopter pilots. It was generally acknowledged that short final straight-in approaches with large angle turn-ins would probably be troublesome with the narrow 1.19° course width. This was observed to be true in the case of the simulator runs as there were numerous occasions where the pilot missed his turn-in from a 45° intercept when using the narrowest course width; particularly when the cross wind was at his back.

Pilot comments were solicited after each run along with the C-H rating. The following conclusions can be drawn based on these comments:

- The narrow (1.19°) course width is unacceptable at the short (3,000 foot) runway for a high percentage of the pilots due to the resultant high workload and overshoot during the 45° intercept of the localizer.
- Increasing the course width from 1.19° to 2.35° for the 3,000 foot runway makes this combination acceptable.

- The combination of the 8,000 foot runway and the nominal (2.35°) course width was rated best by the pilots and this reflects the pilot training/experience with the present 2.5°/8,000 foot nominal ILS.
- The 3.63° course width was objectionable to several pilots due to the slow or insensitive response of the localizer display.

Lateral Dispersion - Figure 6 shows the cross track errors measured at the touchdown zone and middle and outer markers for the 8,000 and 3,000 foot runways. (See Appendix B for the detailed lateral dispersion tabular data.) The cross hatches represent the 2  $\mathcal{G}$  deviations and the means are noted by the symbols. Notice the funneling effect typical of an angular guidance system.

Table 4 is a summary of the maximum allowable lateral deviation at the middle marker due to instrument saturation. A full scale CDI indication at the middle marker requires the pilot to initiate a go around for a CAT I approach, hence the lateral dimensions of Table 4 can be used as a criteria to compare to the actual lateral 2  $\checkmark$  deviations given in Figure 6 and summarized in Table 5 to establish the acceptability of the various runway length and course width combinations. Notice from the percentages of Table 5 that all of the combinations except the 3,000 foot runway/1.19° width with cross winds fall below the lateral deviation which could constitute a missed approach. Notice that the case which most resembles the present ILS (8,000 foot/2.35°) is within 70% of the full scale deflection limit. Hence, all but the shortest runway/narrowest course width appear to be satisfactory on the basis of cross track deviations at the CAT I decision height (middle marker).

<u>Closest Approach</u> - All simulator test runs were continued inside the middle marker with the instruction to continue tracking the localizer. Figure 7 shows the typical instability that is encountered close to the localizer transmitter. It was of interest to determine how far the approaches could continue before the sensitivity became so great that the display would saturate. The point at which this occurrs is referred to herein as the point of closest approach.

Figure 8 shows the distance of closest approach for each of the run conditions. The distance shown is the mean plus  $2 \leq deviation$  for each case. Three individual flights were not included in the two 3,000 foot runway/1.19° data because the localizer went full scale three to four times between the outer marker and the touchdown zone, and in fact, constituted a missed approach for these three flights prior to the middle marker.

Considering the above and the fact that Figure 8 shows that the closest approach occurs for the run with the widest course width and the longest runway, we see that the data trend is generally as expected. However, there are some unexplained comparisons for the 8,000 foot/runway 2.35° case of Figure 8. One clear conclusion from this portion of the data is that the shortest runway/narrowest course width (3,000 foot/1.19°) case is unacceptable based on the three missed approaches out of 53 flights at these conditions. Even if these three data points are ignored, Figure 8 shows that the closest approach distance for the 3,000 foot/1.19° case with crosswind is very close to the middle marker distance of 7,867 feet. Hence making this case unacceptable. The closest approach for all the other conditions is acceptable since it is well inside the middle marker location.

Discussion - Although statistical data was not accumulated for the 12,000 foot runway case, the trial runs did not show any unusual problems. It is expected that the trends provided by the statistical data plotted in Figures 5, 6 and 8 can be extrapolated to the 12,000 foot runway case

The cases with the largest course width and shortest runway were not run statistically because the medium course width (2.35°) was completely acceptable. Statistical data was not obtained for the smallest course width for the 8,000 foot runway because the test runs with these conditions were acceptable and the medium 2.35° course width for this runway length was acceptable. Also Table 5 shows that in going from 8,000 to 12,000 foot runway lengths there is only a small percentage increase in the lateral distance at which full scale localizer deflection is encountered at the middle marker. Hence, the 50% increase in runway length does not result in a similar increase in acceptable lateral dispersion.

#### IV CONCLUSIONS

The goal of this study was to determine full scale angular deviation for pilot display on conventional localizer deviation indicators used with the Microwave Landing System (MLS). Of particular interest is the question of azimuth course widths for a short runway. For the middle marker location theoretical system gain variations of 5:1 were explored, taking into account runway lengths and course width changes.

Results for the narrowest course width (+1.19°) applied to the short runway indicate a high workload. This is evidenced by the higher numerical C-H ratings, increased glide slope dispersion, by the several "missed approach" situations that occurred, and the numerous "missed turns on to course" for this case. On the average, localizer became too sensitive for continuing the approach prior to reaching the middle marker location if the "wild points" were included in this data.

Results for the  $\pm 2.35^{\circ}$  course width runs seem quite satisfactory including the approaches to the 3,000 foot runways. There is some degradation of glide slope dispersion between the 8,000 and 3,000 foot runway data. With this sensitivity ( $\pm 2.35^{\circ}$ ) the localizer was useable down past the middle marker and appears satisfactory for General Aviation approach to typical minimums.

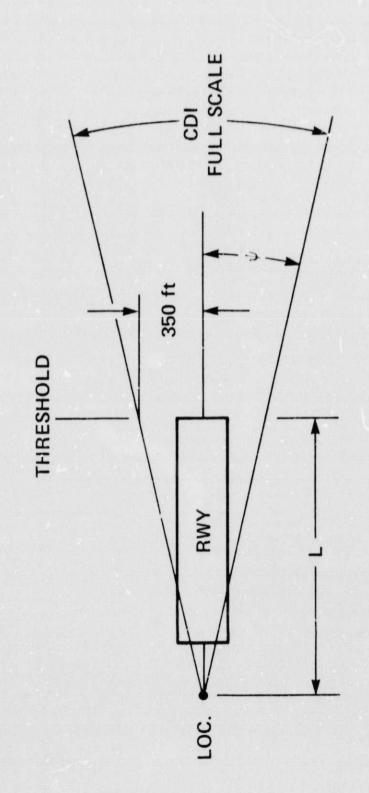
The ±3.63° course width produced several minor adverse results. Dispersions are unnecessarily aggravated by this larger course width angle. There are some adverse reaction to the slow display trends with this course width.

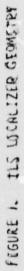
Results of this study tend to point to the fact that +2.35° course width is acceptable for runway lengths in the range from 3,000 to 8,000 feet; and beyond to the maximum length runway anticipated if a minor increase in dispersion is acceptable. It, therefore, appears from these limited tests that it may not be necessary to vary the MLS azimuth course width as a function of runway length for this class of user.

### REFERENCES

- DO-148, A New Guidance System for Approach and Landing, RTCA SC-117, December 18, 1970.
- DO-118, Standard Performance Criteria for Autopilot/Coupler Equipment, RTCA-79, March 14, 1963.
- 3. FAA Flight Inspection Manual.
- 4. MLS Signal Format Specification, FAA-ER-700-084, May 30, 1975.
- 5. FAA Flight Inspection Manual, Tailored Localizer Course Width, pp. 18.
- 6. GAT I-B Maintenance Manual.

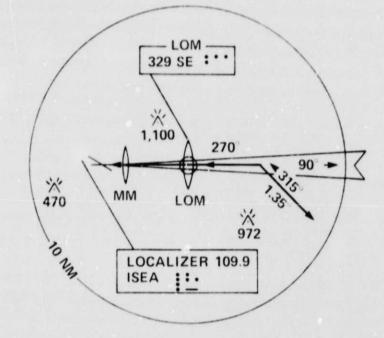
ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

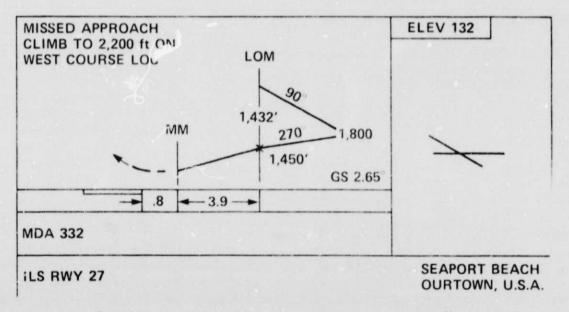




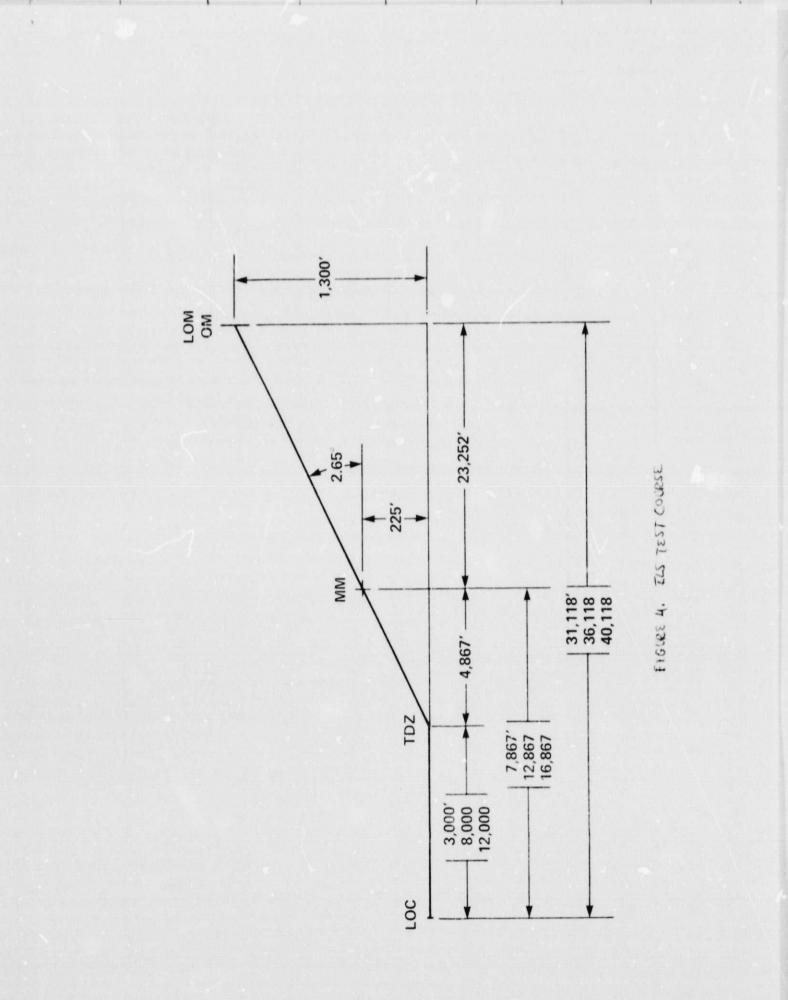


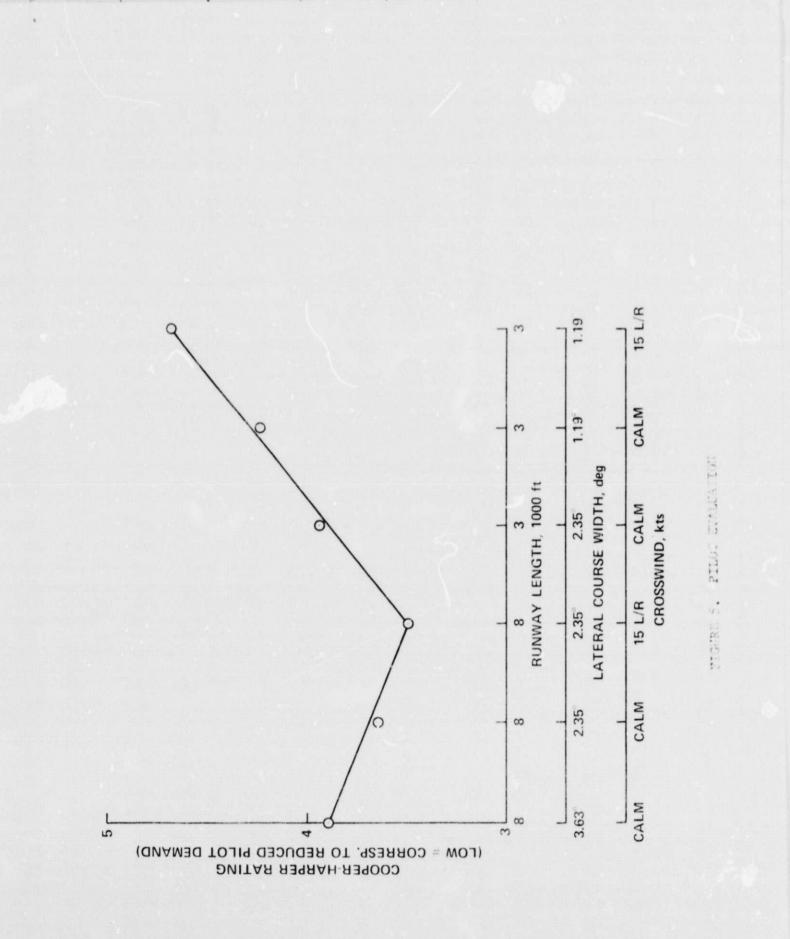
SEAPORT APPROACH CONTROL 124.6 SEAPORT TOWER 119.1 GND CON 121.9

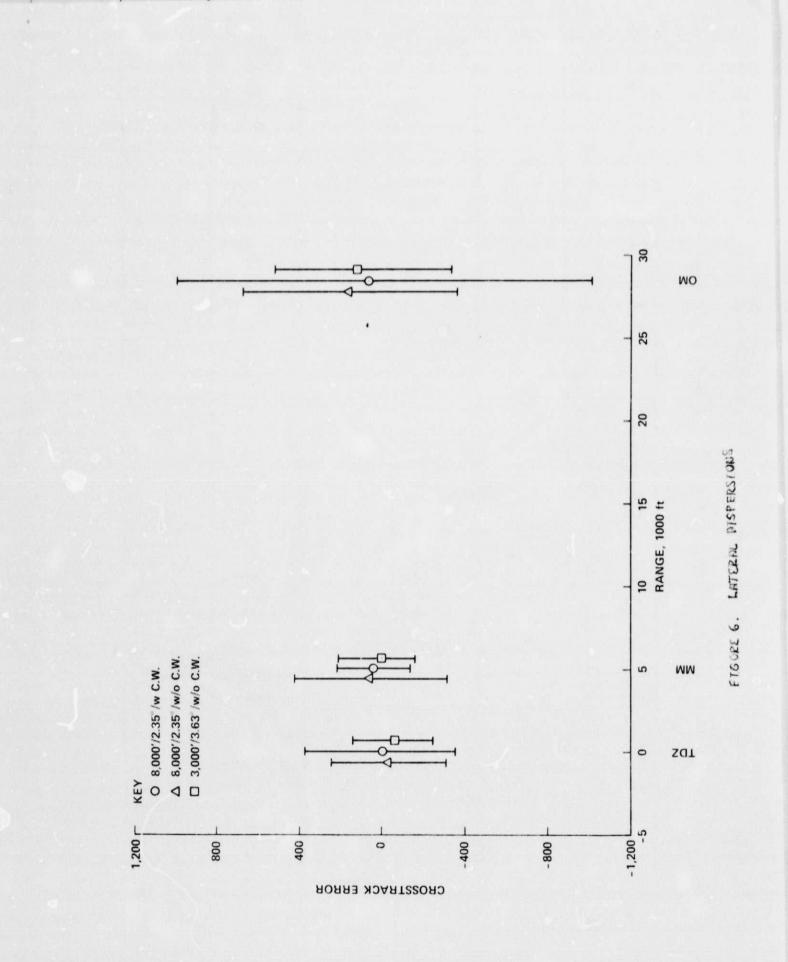


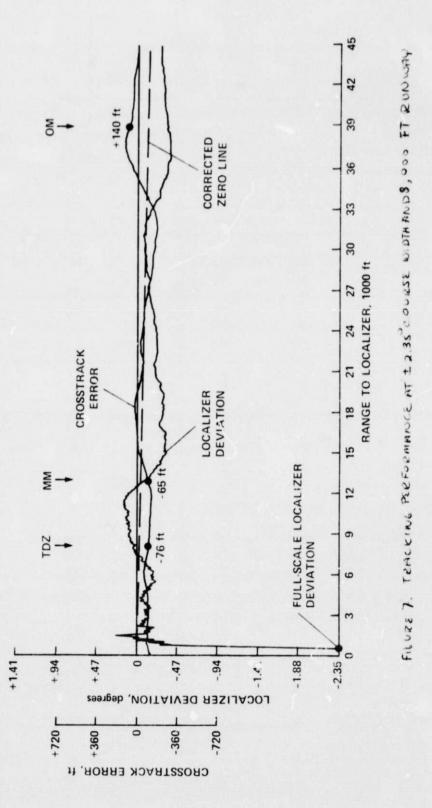


FILLURE 3. APPROACH PLATE USED FOR EUALUATION



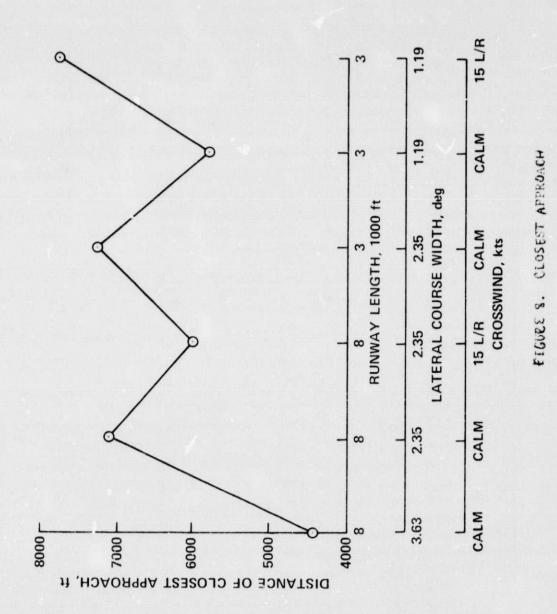




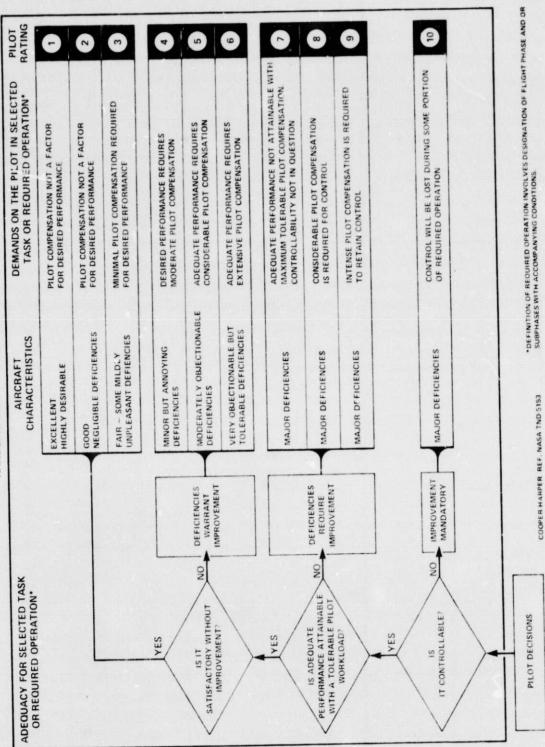


- 8.

.



APPENDIX A



HANDLING QUALITIES RATING SCALE

## OF POOR QUALITY

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS FROM TN-D-5153

## COMPENSATION

THE MEASURE OF ADDITIONAL PILOT EFFORT AND ATTENTION REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN A GIVEN LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE IN THE FACE OF DEFICIENT VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS.

# HANDLING QUALITIES

THOSE QUALITIES OR CHARACTERISTICS OF AN AIRCRAFT THAT GOVERN THE EASE AND PRECISION WITH WHICH A PILOT IS ABLE TO PERFORM THE TASKS REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF AN AIRCRAFT ROLE.

## MISSION

THE COMPOSITE OF PILOT-VEHICLE FUNCTIONS THAT MUST BE PERFORMED TO FULFILL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS. MAY BE SPECIFIED FOR A ROLE, COMPLETE FLIGHT, FLIGHT PHASE, OR FLIGHT SUBPHASE.

## PERFORMANCE

THE PRECISION OF CONTROL WITH RESPECT TO AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT THAT A PILOT IS ABLE TO ACHIEVE IN PERFORMING A TASK. (PILOT-VEHICLE PERFORMANCE IS A MEASURE OF HANDLING PER-FORMANCE. PILOT PERFORMANCE IS A MEASURE OF THE MANNER OR EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH A PILOT MOVES THE PRINCIPAL CONTROLS IN PERFORMING A TASK.)

## ROLE

THE FUNCTION OR PURPOSE THAT DEFINES THE PRIMARY USE OF AN AIRCRAFT.

## TASK

THE ACTUAL WORK ASSIGNED A PILOT TO BE PER-FORMED IN COMPLETION OF OR AS REPRESENTA-TIVE OF A DESIGNATED FLIGHT SEGMENT.

## WORKLOAD

THE INTEGRATED PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EFFORT REQUIRED TO PERFORM A SPECIFIED PILOTING TASK.

Azimuth Antenna to Threshold Distance	MLS Az Scale Fa	imuth ctor	MLS Azimuth Deviation Scale Factor Bit Pattern	Proposed Lateral Course Width
0 - 6700	0	0	1	6°
6700 - 7650	0	-	0	5.6°
7650 - 8750	0	-	1	4.9°
8750 - 10,000	-	0	0	4.3°
10,000 - 11,450	1	0	1	3.7°
11,450 - 13,100	1	-	0	3.3°
More than 13,100	-	-	1	2.9°

TABLE 1

## OCCUPATIONS OF SAMPLE PILOT GROUP

Occupation		No. of Pilots
Businessman		5
Engineer		7
Flight Inspector		2
Flight Instructor		3
Student		1
Airline Pilot		3
Charter Pilot		3
Military Officer		1
Teacher		1
Policeman		1
Air Traffic Controller		2
	Total	29

TABLE 2

## PILOT EXPERIENCE

Hrs. Pilot-on-Command		No. of Pilots
0 - 300		7
300 - 600		7
600 - 1200		4
1200 - 2400		4
2400 - up		7
	Total	29

TABLE 3

			LATERAL C	LATERAL COURSE WIDTH		
RUNWAY	11	1.19°	±2.	± 2.35°	± 3.	± 3.63°
LENGTH	LATERAL DEVIATION (2a)	% OF FULL- SCALE LIMIT	LATERAL DEVIATION (2 <sup>a</sup> )	% OF FULL- SCALE LIMIT	LATERAL DEVIATION (20)	% OF FULL- SCALE LIMIT
3 000 4	125' (CALM)	77%	192' (CALM)	59%	1	1
11 000'0	194' (WITH C.W.	119%*	1	1	1	I
0000	I	1	368' (CALM)	70%	426' (CALM)	52%
000'0	1	1	174' (WITH) C.W.	33%	1	I

TABLE 5. LATERAL DEVIATION AT NEODIE NATARE.

RUNWAY		LATERAL COURSE WIDTH	
NGTH	± 1.19°	± 2.35°	± 3.63°
3,000 ft	± 162 ft	± 323 ft	±500 ft
8,000	± 208	± 527	±815
12,000	± 272	± 692	± 1070

AZIMUTE & LATERAL DEVIATIONS CORRESPONDING TO FULL SCALE AZIMUTH (LOCALIZER) DEFLECTION (LIMIT FOR GO-AROUND) APPENDIX B

÷.,

and the second se

.

-

.

- -----

\_

TEST DATA SUMMARY

· PUN # 2024E

.

			T		0 111 1	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	G :
Pilot	CH	OM	MM	TD2 XT	Ar	N. T	AT	XT	VX
44	site	XT	XT	- 3.2	12,020	1 189	70c	- 7.)	+-11
		Ú.	+ 7.2	- 4	1700	1 4.5 5	2,550	-102	460
2	>	+ 1.536	+ .2.31	+113	1280	1 230	12,700	-40	L 11
	3	+ 40	<u>+94</u>	445	12,000	+-121	1 7/00	170	- 27
	- 17	0	+ 80. +87	0	10,800	-151	3,250	-6.5	+ 11
5	-4-5-	+ 152	-72	-86	6990	1.578	17.500	0	-14
6	3	- 1.58	- 50	+ 22	4,200	+ 16.8	3,000	- 40	+4
	3		+104	+ 11	0	+ 104	1.100	1-54	+12
	3	+ 36	- 32,4	4-36	12,000	+ 115	1.000	1 +30	- 9
		+ 17	+11.7	- 301	2,550	1 3 47	11 500	- 277	+ 44
	3	+ 302	+ 11.2	+ 36	76.6.5	+ 6.24	1, 500	-112	+17
12		- 75	- 26	-71	400	-119	13,710	110	+9
		1-144	+112	+ 75	0	+ 112	1/1/2	-120	+15
	6	- 3.53	+ 153	+-147	1.150	1 561	3,00	+ 12.2	+7
	5	= 277	+ 40	+-101	11,500	-194	100	-112	
16	3	-216	+ 115	- 202	7.430	1215	7,04.0	-11/2	-3-
	3	-20	+ 3.2	0	2,430	+215	.7 5 00	1-12×	+ 2
17	3	- 371	+ 26	-68	12300	1 1242	6340	140	21
19		+ 475	- 65	-71	0	-65	1200	-107	- 9
3.0	1	- 176	-54	+ 4	12,000	+257	3100	171	+43
21		+77	-27	- 240	5325	+237			- 2_
1-	3	+177	+71	+ 241	7.875	- 3 6 5	1 200	-76	-24
23	1	-300	-6	- 30	11700	+ 231	-1 -1	1+34	-2
24	1.3	+ 27!	+1/	- 56	12000	1 435		- 20	7.2
33	1	-1534	-1.5	-273	4 295			- C	+ 12 -
2.	4	+ 111	-7	-10	1 875	1	1750	1-12	+2
2-	1	+ 377	+204	1498	: 875		12,2.52	1 + 243	1
A	1 3	+ 105	- 27	151	9 2 2.5	1	1 500	1-105	the second se
	1 /	1 4 4 3 5	1162	+7:	1710	+ 310	1400	1 - 43	1
	T						12-1	1221	1-2-
N.	159	1 39	. 34	59	21_	- 29	1-2:/-		-+ 6
1.11.1(1)	1.5	+1531	+ 2.3 1	1		+ (17	12. 1.0	1-127	
head (-)	3	-1524	1	- 524-	<u> </u>	- 363	17	1/X	112
<u> </u>	3.51	1.17.2	1 2.1.	177	1 4 5		1/201	5/199	1 37
5 T	11.91	1285	1114	357	1 22.24	1. 7 31	1-1-1-2	<u></u>	- N

RUN # 2020

101					OF TOOL Q	Unini,			
		OM T	MM	703]	? MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	- and an other statements of the statement of the stateme	G:
Loc	CH	OM	xT	×17	Ar	xr	AT	XT	VX
5		<u>XT</u>	- 20	-1-18	6420	1 4.3	1,650	- 6.8	+ 4
		+1033	+ 770		600	1 735			+42
2		+1633	1105	7 2.25	13.000	1.235	12,000	+ 170	15
	3	+ 360	- 47	-12:00	12,000	-248	700	0	+4
5	3	+ 486	+131	-15	4.200	1331	3,900	+20	+15
	4	+ 389	+18	+136	11,400	+-124	7.200	+71	
7	10	+ 61	+ 29	0	1,200	+ 104	2,100	15%	-41
	3	+ 90	- 45	- 31	1 1/ 1 20	- 10	1700	1-34	+1
	3	+ 140	- 65	- 71_	0	- 65	1200	+31-	T - 15
10	13	417	+130	-91	4,700	- 221	1 2000	1-44	+ 5
11	5	+ 158	1	+12	1 2.730	+ 232		11	+15
1)	1	+ 40	+ 70	-171	12 000			11-10	+15
13		+ 351	+31	-17	5,170	+ 173		117	
. 17	1 /	+ 524	+72	- 241	1	- 467	10000	1 10)	
13		+104	+ 32	- 2.23		+ 76 + 164		-152	- 5"
11.		- 50	1-2	- 7.2					
1.	1 4	+ 360	+155	- 201	1.000			- 75	
/	7 3	+ 97	+ 18	-70	5,160	+47	1 . 11	-19	-14
1	1 .5	+310	+ 10	+ 126		- 497		-1:0	- 35
.2	14	- 15	- 497	1	4230	+ 575			+43
	1 1	-230	-1 220					1-72	17.
2	3 3	+ 84			6 275				+ 3
	3 3	-13		160		-1- 27			1 4.5
5	1 4	+171	1	1				10	5 +2
2	<u>c</u> .	+16:3			7613				+2
	1 4	+ 141		0					-2
	17 4	1 27!			BOARD			+ 13	1
	3	+ 43	1	1-403		1	1, 253		1 + 5
	1 5	- + 21	+ 36			and the second s		11	1.1
				2.4	27	27	15	11 5	5
<u></u> <u></u> <u></u>	21				1	c + 73	11220		
Ales		1163				5%			
Mary		- 571	summer and the summer and the second se		1	1 32			
X	124					1	1. 1.396	134	1 33
\$ 7	- 12.5	1 1 1 20							

( PUN # 2030

.

OF POOR QUALITY

.

Pilot	CH	OIA	MM	TDE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	G:
in l	些	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VX
/	3	+ 72	+ 12	- 61	12 600	177	1,500	-72	- 3
2	7	+ 234	- 2.53	- 16.5	6.540	-1476			3.2
3	3	+169	+ 115	- 26	0	+ 115	3 100	54	+44
4	5	+612	+155	-69	36.40	-21:	100	-32	+ 1
5	4	+76	0	+14	2,880	+61	5.750	-13	+9
6	4	-115	+ 1	+ 47	5,750	1260	1600	1-29	+ 2
• 7	4	+216	+ 73	- 7	300	1- 97	1200	-41	+ 48
2	3	+ 140	- 57	- 40	1,200	. 7.2	- 400	-61	+9
9	ij	+ 14	-12	-155	4.700	+ 94	130	-61	-9
16	3	+155	- 45	- 67	12 000	- 392	1,500	-9%	+2
:11	3	+1.52	0	Ċ	4,540	+79	1, 200		+16
12	3	+104	- 22	- 65	1,250	+7.2	2.400	-10	+18
	4	- 32	- 8	- 14	4.560	+101	3 300	13/2	+20
. 14	3	+501	+ 94	- 76	3,120	1512	1210		-28
, 21	4	+ 40	- 47	- 26	600	- 51	3,500	1/2	-3.)
16	4	- 36	-121	-385	12000	+ 191	7, 200	- 30	+16
- 17			101		10,650	····			
12	3	-72	+115	- 54	1,140	+141	2,410	-76	+ 15
17	3	+ 11.2	+ 43	- 50	0	+ 43	2. 2. 0	- 26	+3:
19	÷	+102	- 43	-18	11,200	+ 12.2	5,00	-12	-23
21	5	+140	+ 144	- 241	4.140	+ 573	4.1.0	1.10	-15
31	4	- 225	- 7.2	- 37	7,500	-170	3, 3.70	175	+40
2,21	3	- 93	0	-15	10 375	+ 111	4 3 0	+1-	+ 1.5
	<u> </u>	-180	- 30	-66	5525	1-13%-	3 .500	-36	- 2
24	3	+ 36 1	-24	-42	11700	-69	2500	1-5Y	+1?
25	5	+ 537	+ 45	1-216	7950	1 1177	100	+90	-110
- 31	4	+183	+60	5-7	9710	+120	-500	57	+2
27	15	770	+ 25%	C	<u> </u>	T 2.5.7	11. 256	13-	2.2
	-	+105	31	+ 31	7275	-112	4,000	1-42	- 3.
	5	+113	- 11/	0	6.7.45	1227	12250	+ 8	+ 47
N	2.9	24	17	31	<u>x y</u>	<u> </u>	1 25	22	37
_ il in		+612	+-757	+216	12,000	+ 573	11,200	+132	+ 43
lifer ( -)		- 215	- 152	- 365	0	- 1412	1.0	1-130	-110
X	3.73	1.12.1	+ 11. 2	- 52,1	556.5	T 2 6. 7	1.772	- 30.1	1.7
\$T	1.92	341.4	191.5	192.9	13:1	1624.1	1 9.791	112.1	1.3.2

	11-					NAL PAGE			
( PUI	VI	10.30				1010 00000			
				-7-0-1	2 MILS	111.5	CLOSEST	APP	GS
PiLot	CH	OM	nim	TDE	AT	XY	AT	XT	VXT
#	1t	XT	XT	XT	11. 700	11	2100	- 73	+26
	3	+ 176	- 42	- 32	12,000	1.5 200			+91
2	3	+302	-154	- 29	7.570	1.1.1.	16200	-54	124
		+ 47	- 4	-122	300	- 1 - 1 - 1	19.900	119	-27
	6	+25	-144	- 36	2550	1 30	14 230	- 29	-11
5	4	- 70	+ 18	-130	16,600	+ 1 / 1	1.400	+ 58	-23
1.	6	- 57	+ 7	- 72	10,500	1 2 2	1,500	- 54	-21
7	3	+117	- 37	- 65	12,000	- 140	1 500	- 51	
	5	- 52				- and the gra	2		
			+ 36	- 43	12,000	1 117	11100	+ 22	+.51
		+ 102	-45	-90	4.711	7 76	1 6.6 2	-72	/.
- 9	4	+137	-6	- 97	6,000	1-71	15600	+ = 0	+30
	4	- 101	+14	-24	13,000	- 71	1 4/200	1.5	-5-
	1	+ 6.5	- 13	- 41	1,240	+61	2. 4/0	1-61	(
	3		-10	-175	13.000	1.231	57210	1-15	- 12
		+270	-11	+ 3.)	6,900	16.2	1. 1.0		+15
	4	52	- 94	- 76	1 0	-91	2, 100	-12	+31
		-151	-104	- 94	11,650	+362	2110	1-16	- 7
		+ 11	+ 23	-77	5,010	+23	4.110	-16	-20
		+ 97	+12	- 47	5790	+187	the spectrum descent sector sect	1 16	+ 2 4
		+ 79	+ 9	-1.2.2	1940	+148		1 10	+53
	1	+402	-117	- 76.	1 275	-111	1 11	1-1-1-	and a summaries and and
		-144	+70	-1 35	- 9315	+ 14	1 7500	1-54	
		+16.2	-15		1 13 111	- 111			+ 2'
	1	+ 309	0	- 144		193			<u>i? .</u>
23	1	- 100	+153			+570	2 1-7.50	112	
		+ 51	1 + 21			1 4 7	1 210		
		+42	+ 24	1	1 7875	1 -153	1 1200	+.2	<u> </u>
		-135	- 37	1 60	12100	-11-	and the second se	-2,	+ 3 11
		- 12 -		- 2.7	1 1600	+ 1/	the set of	- 22	11-
N	1 29	2.7	29	27	· · · · ·	1 27		1 22	1
		+ 412 3	+ 153	-375	1.5.10			11 +- 76	1
hieres (+)		- 151	-151			-12	11	1-1.2	
X.	7.29		1-, 44		1165			-1-36.1	
3.7	3,31		13.5		17713	11	4431	1 28.7	59
	1								

. . . .

Pilot	CH	OM	MIM	TDE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	65
1-1-0C	the	XT	XT	XT	AT	× 7.	AT	XT	VX7
/	:/	+-34	-67 7-44	+	1	1-10-1	3,2.501	1-18	- ++
5	5-	+ 504	- 72.	- 514	5,700	1-201	12000 1	- 70	+81
3	31	+119	+ 126	+ 13	16,650	+ 176	1,500	-12	+ 14
	7	+ 17	57/	-136	1.720	+13	1 4000	55	- 26
5	5	+51	-6/	-15	11,400	-112	3,150	-18	+ 3
6	6	- 50	- 63	- 47	0	- 68	6,300	+ 40	-10
. 7	5	+198	+101	+65	2,400	1-135	4.50	3.5	-1,0
2	6	- 100	4-18	- 36	5,820	1 90	2,40	- 47	+ 8
9	6	- 115	- 40	- 43	11,100	+ 1.55	1,000	-4-	+22
11	4	+-173	+22	- 43	12 266	+ 202	. 6.40	1-4:	+6
,71	5	+68	-3.1	- 18	3,040	+115	1100	- 51	- 20
12	3	-137	-101	- 52	16,200	-155	1100	- 7 2-	-17
13	./	+ 6.5	+.58	+ 11	11,000	+ 9.4'_	4510		+14
(- 14	3	+223	+135	+ 15	11.200	+ 395	270		0
15	J.	+137	+ 36	- 25	1 750	+10%	7, 9, 26	-12-	+29
14	5	- 230	- 75	- 43	0	- 75	2,100	-76	+45
17	6	-47	-101	-26	0	-108	26.00	-16	+ 6
	3	+ 11	+ 25	- 61	7340	+ 52	1,310	- 17	2
.9	.5	+ 97	+ 11	- 36	7590	+ 54	3 100	-10	
10	4	-133	+205	-169	4/10	- 312			-31
	4	1321	- 50	-90	1.700	- 227	5120	- 14	-57
.7.)		- 157	-75	-60	1750	-16+	2600	-151	+33
	7	+ 21	+-71	- 65	2375	+-133			- 1
24		0	-12	- 96.	1850	+105	1.00		-/ 3
		-37/	+312	+11	12 100	+ 405			+ 44
31	5	+2	+ 3	-66	8 375	+ 72	1.00		<u> </u>
	-	a					0.000	-31	
27	1	+174	+33	-10	1.6.2.5	- 57	2700-	-12/	+ 72
	4	1153	+ 12	- 4	2.2.20	1129	1.7.52		1.7.
							1 35	25	22
N	.: :	22	- 22-	32	1.11.1.11.	28-	17120	+ 70	+ 7/
he (13)		+ 5. 4	1711	+ : 5	19100	- 705 - 706	1100	1-76	1 - 31
<u>/ile i'(-)</u>		- 2 5	- 108	- 504	16.22	1 4 5.7	1 7960	22.1	1+7. 4
X	7.71	+ 50,4	1.5.7	-557	1550	3.84.2	19715	27.2	60.1
27	1 8.77	512.2	194 8	321,3			1-1-1-1-1-		1

1 PUN # 031/K

١

RU.	N#	2:12	12		ORIGINAL OF POOR	QUALITY			
			MM	TDE	2 MILE		CLOSEST	APP	G
Pilot	CH	OM		XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VX
11-		XT	XT	1			1620		
/							4290		
2							0		
3							240		
4						1	600		
5					· [	-	900		
							700		
7							3300		1
2							210		
							0		]
10					-		0		
						1	34.50		
12							900		
13						-	1990		
				-			4:20		
/>							3240		
16							13.50		
17	1						570		
12	1			-			630		
							2190		
		-	+				1475		
. 21							2125		
22					-		1050		
.25	1	_					1.3.50		
21/							5500		
=======================================							Ó		1
21,							9975		
=====							1250		
							901		
							29		
<u> </u>							9975		
Alugit							Ċ		
<u>Mager</u> <u>Mager</u> X							1916		
× 2.5							4 2 19		

. . .

.

RU	N#	2075			ORIGINAL I OF POOR Q				
PiLot	CH	Oin	MM	702	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	G
	1±	XT	XT	XT	AT	Xr	AT	XT	V
/							0		
4									
5							6.210		
4							600		
5							2640		
							6720		
. 7							420		
2							1170		
ý							840		
11.							1.90		
11							960		
12							1 240		
13							210		
14							6270		
- 15							456		
11		ĺ		1			150		
17							760		
12							0		
19		1					570		
22	İ			1			780		
21	1						12.0		
.22			1		1.		7.75		
<u></u> ترثی				1					
34	1			1	1		600		
25	1		1		1		1900		
	1		1				700		
27	1	1					1 6200		
12	1	1					875		
			1		-		\$100		
C. Carten Contraction				n a a comunator av					
- <u>N</u>	1		1	1			27		1
the second and the second state of the second		1					9100		
histon hurdes							0		
X			T				2121		
- <del>X</del> - <del>X</del> J <sup>-</sup>	1		1	1		1	5024	1	1

RUN # 2070

Pilot	CH	OM	MM	702	2 MILS	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	G
s14-	世	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	V
/							0		
7				a manage of a last of design states					
5				1			6210		
4							600		
5-							2640		
1							6720		
?							920		
2							1170		
9		1		1			140		
16							6.90		
11							960		
12							1 840	$  = \lambda$	
13							810		
r: 14				1			6270	\	
(			j	-	1		452		
11				1		1	150		1
17			1				960		
17		1					0		
	1	†					570		
20					1		720		
21			1				120		
22	1		1				775		
25					1	1			
	,		1				600		
	·		1	-			4900		
					-		700		
22	1					1	1 (800		
	1						275		1
27						-	7100		
							27		T
N							211.0		
							<i>C</i> .		1
1111(1) 1111(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)			1				212.		1
							5074		1

RUN # 2030

. . .

OF FOOR QUALITY

Pilot	CH	OM	MM	TDE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	GS
丝	ŧ	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VXT
1							540		
2							¢		
3							690		
4							1 35 0		
5							630		
C							0		
7							10.50		
2							690		
9							1080		
10							420		
11							930		
12							690		
13							930		
14							1110		
15	-						2460		
16							5940		
17							750		
17							570		
19			1				660		
20							12360		
21			1				1625		
22							750	1	
17							\$75		
24							675		
25							6300		
21							775		
27			1				7200		
25							975		
29				1			1576		
- 1/					Contraction and the second sec		21	and the second second second second	1
Tile d'(t)							12.760		
Liest-			1				O		
X							1906		
<u>X</u> 2 J			1	1			5375		

RUN# 3020

...

Pilot	CH	OM	MIM	TOE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	GE
dit -	25	XT	*7	×7-	AT	XT	AT	xr	VXT
1			and a second a second to be a second to						
2									
3		1			1		210		
4							0		
5							0		
L							0		
7				1			0		
							0		L
				1			1950		
10				1			9800		1
11							0		
. 1.2					T		2940		
13			1				7.50		
14					T		0		
			1		1		0		
16			1		1	1	0		L
17				-	1		0		1
18	1	1	1		1		1200		
	1	1	1	1			0		1
		1	1	-			0		1
	1		1				0		
22	1		1				0		1
23							1000		
24			1				0		1
25		-					2050		1
26							0		
27	+		-				2200		1
			-				0		
24				and the second sec			780		
		-							
- <u>~</u>	1						27	1	
- Alexant							1 9000		_
1 1.1							C		
- <u>Alagici</u> <u>Xiste</u> <del>X</del> 2.5T							1.1		
- CIT							3.571		

RUN # 1030

.

4

Pilot	CH	OM	MM	TDZ	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	1	63
dit-	些	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VX7
1							18.60		
2									
5							3.340		
./	1						5250		
5			1				1170		
1							3990		
7						<u> </u>	1140		
2							1080		1
9							1 750		
							960		
10							2790		
							1620		1
13		1	1		1		930		
13				1	1		4410		
	1		-				1740		
15			+	1			1650		
			1	1	1		1830		
				+		1	720		
13			+	-			2550		
				-	-		3 540		
26							750		
21						1	17000		
2:				-			2100		
23							3325		
24									1
							925		1
2:						+	5325		
2							3375	-	1
				-			1300		
				a of the constant form the co			\$7		
N							9656		
iles (t)							1.66		
10/1-1							2.5.55		
2103 (1) 2107 (-) 							3237		17
25									

RUN #1034/R

the second s

-

. .

Pilot	CH	OM	MM	TDE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	6
st=	t	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	V
							1020		
2							7320		
3				1			750		
4							810		
5							600		
6	Ī			1			2670		
7							4170		1
8	i						1890		1
9							1260		1
10							660		1
11							990		
12	1						72260		1
13		1	1				2530		
							1800		
15						1	540		
16		1	1	1		1	840		
17		1	1	1	1		2760		
11							810		1
							660		
12							12780		
30	+					1	13.50		
32				-	1		3175		
the same period of the state of						1	1875		
23		+		-	1		1375	-	
24				-		1			
25		+					1375		
		+							
27			1				2050		
2?							1.575		
29							27		1
							12 270		
							540		
							2380		
							5324		

( PUN # . 03 1/K

PiLot	CH	OM	MM	TOP	2 MILE	MAX	Closesr	APP	GS
the	#£	XT	XT	XT	AT	×T.	AT	XT	VXT
1	4	+	-6:1	+	5.7.2.00	1-1.1-	3, 2.000	1 + -18	-++
3	.5-	+ 504	- 7.7.	- 514	2,700	1-201	1,200	- 70	+81
3	31	+119	+ 126	+ 11	10,650	+ 176	1.500	-12	+ 14
	7	+ 417	-51	-130	1.700	+13	1,400	55	-26
5	5	+.51	-61	-15	11,400	-112	3,150	-18	+ 3
6	6	- 50	- 63	- 47	0	- 68	6,300	+ 40	-10
. 2	.5	+198	+101	+65	2,400	1.135	11,501	- 3.5	-1.0
2	6	- 100	+ 18	- 34	5,220	+ 40	2, 400	-47	+8
- 9	6	- 115	- 40	- 43	11,100	+ 1.55	1,000	-4.	+.22
	4	+173	+32	- 43	12:00	+ 202	1000	+ 4:	+6
	.5	+68	-3.1	- 12	3,040	+11-	1100	- 54	-20
	3	-137	-101	- 32	11,200	-155	1100		-17
7		+ 6.5	+ 58	:- 11	11,600	+94	1510	-11	+14
5- 14	3	+323	+135	+15	11.200	+ 245	370		12
	5	+131	+ 36	- 2.5	: 750	+114	7. 4 26	-12	+29
	5	- 230	-75	- 43	0	- 7.5	00/10	- 76	+4.5
17	6	-47	-102	-26	0	-101	2600	- 16	+ 6
	3	+ 11	+25	- 61	7340	+ 52	1,310	54	2
	.5	+ 97	+ 11	- 36	7590	+.54	3, 100	-10	- <u>e</u>
	-	-133	+205	-169	4110	- 316			-31
	4	- 3.21	- 50	-90	1.900	2.2 7	5160	- 14	-57
		- 153	-75	-65	1750	-167	2/600	-51	+33
23	- 7	+ 71	+.71	- 65	2375	+-123			-1
- 24	<u></u>	0	-12	- 96	1850	+105	1200		-13
		- 57	+ 512	+11	12 100	+ 465			+ 44
21		+?	+ 3	-66	7 375	+72	1000		0
						(			
	-5	+174	+ 33	-15	E 6.2.5	- 57	2700	-30	+7:
	- 4	+153	+12	- 4	12 200	+129	1752		<u></u>
N	.1.2	22	27	32	38	2.2	:5	1 35	22
Made)	1	+ 5.4	+712	+ 05	12100	: 405	7120	+70	+ 21
lile 1'(-)	3	- 2 30	- 103	- 504	0	- 700	1100	-76	- 31
X	+.71	+.50,4	+13.2	- 55.7	16.22	1 45.7	140	Breitzreichselten erseine	+7.7
27	\$ 17	312.4	194 2	201,3	1559	3.34.2	1715	77.2	65.1

, RUN # RUN

.

PiLot	CH	OM	MM	THE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	G
11600	#	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VX
	$\mathcal{I}$			1			1020		
2				1			4250		
3							0		
							240		
			-				600		
6						and a state	900		
							700		
7							3300		
1						* · · · ·	810		
10	32.73		-				0		ļ
			~				Ü		
12	21 -	-					34.50	1 400	
15							400		
( 14							990		
15		**					4:20		
16		1 2					3240		
17							13.50		
12							570		
14							630		
							2190	-	
. 21							1475		
22				_			2125	+	
.25							10.50		
2:/			1				1.3.50		-
25	1		_				5500	-	-
21/2		_					6	-	
= = 2							9975		
2.7	-	_	-	<u>.</u>			12.50		
27							901	-	
_		_							
<u></u>							29	*	
Maryel							9715		
ilog(-)		-					1716		
X							4 2 19	-	
25	1	1				_}			

RUN # 2070

PiLot	CH	Oin	MM	TDE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	G
ait -	#	XT	XT	XT	AT	Xr	AT	XT	V:
1						a	0		
7									
5					. 7		6: 210		
4						•	600		
. 5							2640		
1							6720		0
7							400		
2		Sake and	6				1170	1	Sales and
ij							846	•	
11.							690		
11		- Charles and					960		
. 12							840		
13							210		
14						-	6270		**
15			1.		-		456		
11							1/50		1
. 17							760		
12							0		
19							570	Contra and	
20							780		
21				~ /			120		
.22							775		
25						-			
34	*** * **						600		
25							1900		
24							700		
27					1		6200		
22							875		
2.2					· -1		7100		
							fre the diameter		
N							27		
111.1 (1)			C				2100		
hear()			•				6.		
ź							2111		
. ? J'							5074		

RUN # 2075

db         dt         KT         KT         KT         AT         KT         AT         KT         V; $\mathcal{A}$ $$	Pilot	CH	OM	MM	TOP	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	E
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		#	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	and and an and an and the second seco	Annual statement of the	The summer lies of the lies of
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						A State of the second		a structure international structure de la serve		
y         660 $5^{-}$ $32476$ $2$ $32476$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $2$ $9260$ $1770$ $9260$ $17$ $9260$ $17$ $9260$ $17$ $9270$ $17$ $9270$ $17$ $9270$ $210$ $7275$ $210$ $7275$ $210$ $7275$ $210$ $7275$ $210$ $7275$ $210$ $7275$ $210$ $7275$ $210$ $7275$ $1700$ $7275$ $1700$ $71000$ $1700$ $7100$ $1700$ $71700$ <td< td=""><td>Contract of the contract of th</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Contract of the contract of th									
3 $3$ $3$ $3$ $3$ $4$	Contraction of the local division of the loc							6210		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			and the state	· · · · ·				International Contraction Contractor		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				and the second second				Contraction of the second s		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	L	1 - Marine						Concerning and the second se		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	The state of the s		and the second					CERTIFICATION CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	2			and the second second	in the second			Integrated in proceeding to be and the section of the		
H $h$	- 9							Internetional Content of Content		
12 $76c$ $13$ $740$ $13$ $740$ $13$ $740$ $13$ $6870$ $14$ $6870$ $14$ $952$ $12$ $760$ $12$ $760$ $12$ $770$ $20$ $770$ $21$ $715$ $21$ $715$ $21$ $715$ $21$ $775$ $21$ $775$ $21$ $775$ $21$ $775$ $21$ $775$ $21$ $775$ $7100$ $775$ $7100$ $7100$ $N$ $7100$								International Control of Control		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								interesting and product on an appropriate of a		
	Source of the state of the stat					No. 1		Manual and a second state of the second state		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- The second sec					States and		810		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	BROWN WWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW							6270	. 1	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	The sufficiency of the sufficien	And the second						Service Restance and American Street and American Street S	1	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				and the second				150		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								Manufacture and a statement of the second		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								in the second property in the second s		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	The provide an and the providence of the providence of the	Spinster States						Different and the second se		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Manhouse and a state of the sta							Contract of the second s		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sector designed and a sector of the Connection Ver-							120		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	and the second state of the second state of the							715		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CONTRACTOR OF	,				-		Contraction of the second s	Ve.	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Contract of the Contract of th						1	600		
$   \begin{array}{c}     27 \\     27 \\     27 \\     27 \\     27 \\     27 \\     27 \\     27 \\      7 \\    $	And a second state of the second s			1				4900		
$   \begin{array}{c}     27 \\     27 \\     27 \\     7 \\     7 \\     \overline{7160} \\      \overline{7160} \\      \overline{7160} \\       \overline{7160} \\       \overline{7160} \\       \overline{7160} \\     $	THE R. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. 49-14039-14039-140-140-140-140-140-140-140-140-140-140					1		700		
$ \frac{23}{N} = \frac{27}{100} = \frac{27}{27} = \frac{27}{100} = \frac{27}$							1 /	6800		
$\frac{N}{h(x,t(r))} = \frac{27}{217}$	Construction of the state of the second state of t			· · · ·				275		
Intend (+)     Intend       Intend (-)     Intend       Intend (-) <td< td=""><td>2.7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2100</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	2.7							2100		
Intend (+)     Intend       Intend (-)     Intend       Intend (-) <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>and the state of the</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>			and the state of the							
$\frac{h(x,y'(t))}{h(x,y'(t))} = \frac{1}{2} $	N	.*						.27		
<u>x</u>	(+)		-					711.0		
40										
	~ 1	1								

RUN # 2030

PiLot #	CH	OM	MM	TDZ	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	GS
	-	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VXT
							840	1-1-	VAT
- 7 - 3							C		
							690		
							150		
C							630		
7							0		
2							10.50		
9							690		
N							1080		
							480		
12							930		-
13							690		
- 14							930		
15							1110		
16							2460		
. 17							5940		
							750		
17							570		
20							660		
21		State State State	-				12360		
22							1625		
15							750		
24				-			\$7.5		
25							675		
21.		1	-				6300		
27							775		
27		/					7200		
29							975		
<u>\/</u>							1510		
lile t(t)							22		
(ia 15-) X 2 T							2.366		
X							0		
2.T			~				1906		_
							5975	in the second	1

RUN # 36.26

.

PiLot	CH	OM	MIA	TOE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	G
#	24	XT	XT	×7-	AT	XT	AT	XT	VXT
;									
2		Ritage							-
		(*	X				276		
4							0		
5			$\sim$				0		
6			S. C.	-			0		
7							Ü		
8				1.			0		
1					•		4.50		
10							9800	a sure and a sure	
11							0		
. 1.)							2940		
. 13					1		7.50		
14					1 3		0		
15			•	-	1		0		
16							0		
17							0	Trans I and the second	
18			A STATE OF STATE				1200		
19					1		0		ļ
20					- · ·		0		
21		~			1		0		
22							0		
23							1000		
24				1			0		
25			1				20.50		
26		1		-			0		
27			1				2200		
22			1				0	1	
34			1				770		
N							27		
Ringitt Linder							1200		
lindi-							0		
<u>x</u> 2.17							1.1		
217	1	1.	1	1	1	1	3577	1	1



RUN, # 1030

PiLot	CH	OM	MM	TOZ	2 MILE MAX		CLOSEST APP		65	
#	#	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VXT	
1							1860			
2										
					· for		2340			
- 1							5250			
5			N. C.	. /			1170			
						· (	3990			
2	-						1140			
2				•			1080			
9							750	and the second		
							960			
		•		7.			2790			
1.2	-						1620			
- 13							930			
				-			4410			
			a			Surger and surger	1740	and the second		
16			N.				1650			
17			6	•			1830	1		
18			14				720			
19					-		2550			
26	and the second				- F		3 540			
21							730			
22	-	-					7000			
23	1			1			2100			
24							3325			
25										
26			1.				925			
27							5325			
					· · · · · ·		3375			
- 20					· ·		1300			
N							:7			
ilor (1)						•	7:56			
<u>.ili'l (-)</u> X						1.	1.66		1	
X				••		1.	2325	and a series	1	
25	-					J .	3237	and the second	1	
		and the second second	A State of the second second				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7 .	

RUN # 1034/2

. 4

## ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

Station .

Pilot	CH	OM	MM	TOZ	2 MILE MAX		CLOSEST APP		G
1th	#	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VX
							1020		
2						0	7320		
3			•				750		
- 4	,						810		
5					1		600		
6							2610		
7		••					4170		
1							1890		
9							1860		
10							660		
11		•					990		
12	A Destaution of the second s						72260		1
13	Concentration of the local distance				•		2550		
14	p homeling and an address of the state of the						1800		•
15	and the state of t						540		
16	a statement of the second statement						840		
17	Transferrer and the second s		-	-			2760		
18	a substantiation and the substantiation					r-	810		
17	a start and in the second				A STATE OF STATE		660		
26					a section of the section		12780		
21							13.50		
22							\$175		
23						T	1875		1
24				1			1375	T	
25	the second								
26	and which the second se		-				1375		T
37	ant dominant with the balance with								
28	the detection of the second seco						2050		
						- Alton and	1375	12.00	T
							27		1
		1					12 870		1
	1	1					540	-	
				•		1	2370	1	
	17:	1	1.~		1	1	5324		T
		L		+		1	1		1