



## THE **PELICAN SPORT 450 S**

### OPERATOR MANUAL

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## **WARNING**

While designed and tested to meet and exceed the  
TP10141 Design Standards for Advanced Ultralight  
and Sportplane category airplanes,  
**THIS AIRCRAFT IS NOT TYPE CERTIFICATED  
AND ITS OPERATOR HAS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY  
OF ITS AIRWORTHINESS**

Flying is fun only if you put safety first.

## INTRODUCTION

This operator's and maintenance manual was put together only as a guide to the operation and maintenance of your **Pelican**.

It does not cover all that is required to do or know to safely operate your airplane.

Read it carefully and make sure you have the required skills and competence to safely operate your aircraft. Your comments and suggestions to improve this manual will always be welcome.

**Note:** The Rotax engine operator manual should be considered as a part of this manual and supersedes any information given in Ballard Sport Aircraft's manual relating to the operation and maintenance of the engine.

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## **1 Pelican Sport 450 Technical descriptive**

### **1.1 General**

**Design Standard:** TP 10141

The **Pelican Sport 450 S** is manufactured by : *Aéronefs Sportifs Ballard Ltée.*  
2696 rue du Pimbina,  
Sherbrooke, Québec,  
Canada, J1R 0G3

### **1.2 Technical description**

#### **General**

The **Pelican Sport 450** is a two place single-engine, high wing airplane of conventional configuration consisting of a composite fuselage and metal wings. It is equipped with a fixed tricycle landing gear.

#### **Engine**

The engine is a BRP Rotax, Type 912 S, 4 cylinder, 4 stroke featuring opposed cylinders, dual electronic ignition, dry sump with oil pump, liquid cooled heads, and an integrated gearbox. It is equipped with a 12V/250 Watt generator, two Bing 32 mm carburetors, a 0,6 KW electric starter and a mechanical fuel pump. The Rotax 912 S develops 100 HP at 5800 RPM and 94 HP at 5500 RPM.

#### **Instruments**

Airspeed indicator, altimeter, magnetic compass, engine tachometer, cylinder head temperature gauge, oil pressure gauge, oil temperature gauge, one electrical fuel gauge

#### **Propeller**

Three blade or four blade, ground adjustable.

#### **Fuselage**

Vacuum molded composite structure consisting of a S-glass vinylester resin laminate with rigid PVC foam core.

#### **Cockpit**

Two seats, side by side, foam seat cushions, dual sticks, dual pedals, center console, Lexan windshield and baggage compartment windows. The baggage compartment behind the seats has a capacity of 50 lbs. (23 kg) without a ballistic chute and 20 lbs (9 kg) with a ballistic chute.

Three-points seat belts - shoulder harness system for both seats.

#### **Wings**

The all-metal wing is a single-strut, single spar construction, covered with aluminum skins. Wing tips are made of molded fiberglass. The ailerons and flaps are fabric covered.

#### **Tail**

The fin and the cantilever stabilizer are all aluminum construction, covered with aluminum skins. Rudder and elevators are made of aluminum structures covered with fabric. Elevator and rudder tips have molded fiberglass tips.

### **Controls**

The airplane features a dual control stick system, dual rudder pedal system and differential braking system. Ailerons are deflected through a bellcrank/push-rod mechanism mounted on ball bearings. A torque tube connected to a mechanical lever in the console operates flaps. The ailerons deflect 12° with full flaps. Rudder and elevators are cable operated. The elevator trim is mechanically operated. Fixed trims are used for the rudder and the ailerons.

### **Flaps**

Mechanically operated by a Johnson bar - type lever located in the console. They offer 5 positions from 0° to 45°.

### **Elevator trim**

One elevator trim mechanically operated by a lever on the console.

### **Fuel system**

Fuel is stored in one 15 USG (60 li) composite tank located behind the seat.

### **Landing gear**

The main landing gear legs are made of heat-treated 4130-springsteel tubing. The system consists of a right and a left leg, connected by a center tube. Aluminium blocks bolted inside the aluminium gear box support the legs. The nosegear leg is made of 4130 tubing with an aluminium fork. A bungee chord provides the nosegear suspension. The nosewheel is steerable via push rods connected to the pedals and it locks in flight. The tail dragger is also available.

### **Wheels and brakes**

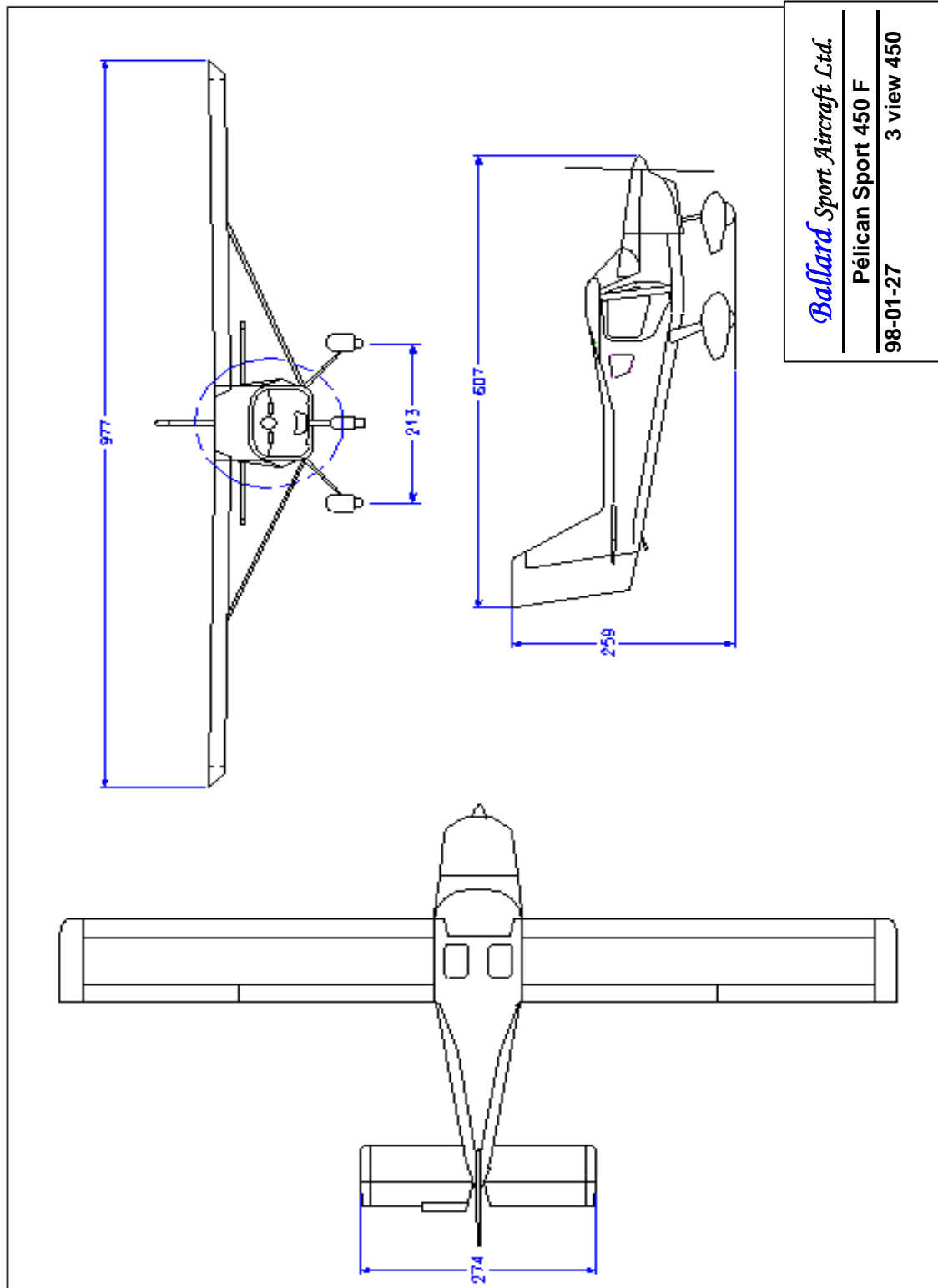
The main wheels are Matco 6 inch wheels and disk brakes with 15 \* 600 tires. The nose wheel is an Azuza 6-inch wheel with a 13 \* 600 tire.

### **Optional equipment (not included in empty weight)**

- Upholstery and Carpet
- Cabin heat & ventilation system
- Strobe and navigation lights system
- Speed fairings
- Wheel pants
- Propeller spinner
- Radios
- Ballistic recovery chute

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1.3 3-view drawing



## 1.4 Technical specifications and performance

### 1.4.1 Spécifications

|  |                        |                |
|--|------------------------|----------------|
| Wingspan:                                | 9,75 m                 | 32,0 ft        |
| Wing area:                               | 10,9 m <sup>2</sup>    | 117,3 sq ft    |
| Wing loading:                            | 41,2 kg/m <sup>2</sup> | 8,44 lbs/sq ft |
| Aspect ratio:                            | 8,7                    | 8,7            |
| Length tricycle:                         | 6,07 m                 | 19,9 ft        |
| Fin height tricycle:                     | 2,59 m                 | 8,5 ft         |
| Cabin width (at hips):                   | 1,02 m                 | 40 in          |
| Cabin width (at elbows):                 | 1,17 m                 | 46 in          |
| Cabin headroom:                          | 1,04 m                 | 41 in          |
| Structural gross (+4.5/-2.5 limit load): | 450 kg                 | 990 lbs        |
| Structural gross (+4.0/-2.0 limit load): | 523 kg                 | 1 150 lbs      |
| Dry empty weight tricycle:               | [280:290] kg           | [615:638] lbs  |
| Baggage capacity (including parachute):  | 23 kg                  | 50 lbs         |
| Fuel capacity:                           | 60 litres              | 15 USG         |

### 1.4.2 Performance with BRP Rotax 912ULS

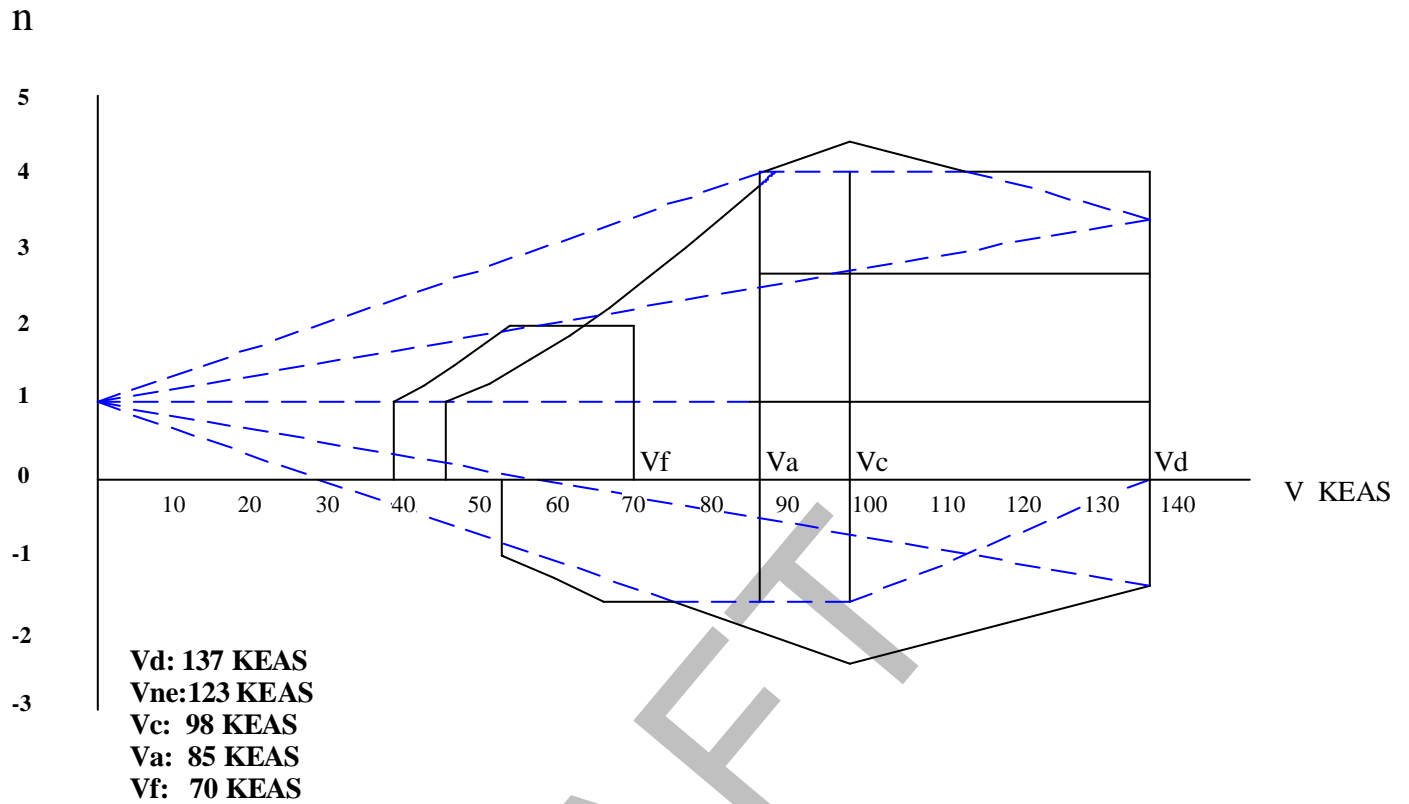
|                                      |          |           |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Horsepower:                          | 73,5 kW  | 100 HP    |
| Never exceed speed Vne:              | 228 km/h | 123 kts   |
| Cruising speed 75% @ 6 500 ft:       | 205 km/h | 110 kts   |
| Cruising speed 65% @ 6 500 ft:       | 195 km/h | 105 kts   |
| Maximum range @ 65% no reserve:      | 725 km   | 450 sm    |
| Fuel consumption @ 65%:              | 15,5 L/h | 4,1 gph   |
| Rate of climb, sea level:            | 7,6 m/s  | 1 500 fpm |
| Service ceiling:                     | 4 900 m  | 16 000 ft |
| Stall speed (flaps up) C.A.S.:       | 70 km/h  | 38 kts    |
| Stall speed (flaps down) C.A.S.:     | 63 km/h  | 34 kts    |
| Take-off ground run:                 | 90 m     | 300 ft    |
| Take-off over 50 ft (15 m) obstacle: | 150 m    | 500 ft    |

### 1.4.3 Performance on floats with BRP Rotax 912UL

|                                      |          |           |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Horsepower:                          | 59 kW    | 80 HP     |
| Never exceed speed Vne               | 228 km/h | 123 kts   |
| Cruising speed 75% @ 6 500 ft:       | 195 km/h | 105 kts   |
| Cruising speed 65% @ 6 500 ft:       | 185 km/h | 100 kts   |
| Maximum range @ 65% no reserve:      | 1 000 km | 635 sm    |
| Fuel consumption @ 65%:              | 14,4 L/h | 3,8 gph   |
| Rate of climb, sea level:            | 6,6 m/s  | 1 300 fpm |
| Service ceiling:                     | 4 900 m  | 16 000 ft |
| Stall speed (flaps up) C.A.S.:       | 70 km/h  | 38 kts    |
| Stall speed (flaps down) C.A.S.:     | 63 km/h  | 34 kts    |
| Take-off ground run:                 | 105 m    | 350 ft    |
| Take-off over 50 ft (15 m) obstacle: | 185 m    | 600 ft    |



## 2 FLIGHT ENVELOPE



### 3 PLACARD SPEEDS AND LIMITATIONS

There should be a placard in clear view of the pilot stating:

|  |                          |  |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1) NO AEROBATIC MANEUVERS, INCLUDING SPINS, APPROVED |                          |  |
| 2)   | Speed limit              | Indicated speed  |
|  | Vne (max speed)          | 123 kts  |
|  | Vno (max level speed)    | 98 kts   |
|  | Va (manoeuvre speed)     | 85 kts   |
|  | Vf (max speed for flaps) | 70 kts   |
|  |                          | Notes  |
|  |                          | Do not exceed this speed under any consideration                         |
|  |                          | Do not exceed this speed except in smooth air and then only with caution |
|  |                          | No full or abrupt control movements above this speed                     |
|  |                          | No flaps above this speed  |

#### 4 PLACARDS AND INSTRUMENT MARKINGS

The following information should be displayed in full view of the pilot.

|                       |                               |             |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Aerobatics prohibited |                               |             |
| Limits:               | Maneuvering speed ( I.A.S.)   | 85 kts      |
|                       | Structural gross weight       | 1150 lbs    |
|                       | Flight load factors: Flaps up | +4.0 / -2.0 |
|                       | Flaps down                    | +2          |

#### 5 POWERPLANT OPERATING SPEEDS AND LIMITS

Refer to the engine manufacturer operator's manual to fill out the following table.

Instruments in the aircraft should be marked accordingly:

| Instrument         | Red line<br>(minimum limit) | Green arc<br>(up to warn limit) | Red line<br>(maximum limit) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Tachometer         |                             |                                 |                             |
| Cylinder head temp |                             |                                 |                             |
| Oil pressure       |                             |                                 |                             |
| Oil temperature    |                             |                                 |                             |
| Exhaust gas temp   |                             |                                 |                             |
| Water temp         |                             |                                 |                             |

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### 5.1 AIRSPEED INDICATOR MARKINGS

| Marking    | I.A.S. value or range | Significance  |
|------------|-----------------------|---|
| White arc  | 30 - 70 kts           | Full flaps operating range<br>Lower limit: V <sub>so</sub> at maximum weight in landing configuration<br>Upper limit: maximum speed permissible with flaps extended |
| Green arc  | 40 – 98 kts           | Normal operating range<br>Lower limit: V <sub>s</sub> at maximum weight with flaps retracted<br>Upper limit: maximum structural cruising speed                      |
| Yellow arc | 98 – 123 kts          | Operations must be conducted with caution and only in smooth air  |
| Red line   | 123 kts               | Maximum speed for all operations  |

### 5.2 WEIGHT LIMITS AND FLIGHT LOAD FACTOR LIMITS

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Maximum take-off weight                 | 1 150 lbs (523 kg) |
| Flight load factors (limit): * flaps up | +4.0 / -2.0 G      |
| * flaps down                            | +2.0 G             |

\* Design load factors are 150% of the above

### 5.3 CENTER OF GRAVITY LIMITS

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Center of gravity range: | Forward 8.0 inches aft of datum (20,3 cm) |
|                          | Aft 13.2 inches aft of datum (33,5 cm)    |

Reference datum: wing leading edge

## **6 WEIGHT AND BALANCE**

It is mandatory that you check the weight and balance of your aircraft before flight-testing.

The Pelican was designed to minimize the risk of exceeding the limits of the weight and balance envelope if properly built and loaded. However, if the center of gravity is not well located versus the wing chord, the flight characteristics of your aircraft might be dangerously altered:

- If the C.G. is too far forward, you will lack elevator power on landing
- If the C.G. is too far aft, the aircraft will be unstable and dangerous to fly

### **6.1 WEIGHT AND BALANCE CHECK**

1. Place the aircraft on three scales.
2. **FIRST:** Check the position of the center of gravity with the empty aircraft (no fuel, no baggage, no passenger). Make a list of the equipment and note if there is oil and coolant.
3. **SECOND:** Check the foremost position of the center of gravity (light pilot, no fuel, no baggage)
4. **THIRD:** Check the rearmost position of the center of gravity (2 pilots, full fuel, full baggage).
5. You may also check the weight and balance of your aircraft in any other loading condition by measuring the weight, computing the moment and checking the new figure with the weight and balance envelope.

## 6.2 PROCEDURE, SAMPLE CALCULATION AND DATA

### DATA:

- Place the aircraft on 3 scales
- The aircraft must be level (rear top of fuselage is level)
- Take note of the L<sub>nose</sub> and L<sub>main</sub> measures (note the distance between the plumb line shown below and the center of the wheel axles)
- Write these figures in Table 1

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### EMPTY WEIGHT C.G.

- Read the weight on each scale and write them down in Table 1
- Add up the weights and moments. Write the totals in Table 1

Sample calculation:

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| $L_{\text{nose}}$                        | -32.75 in                          |
| $L_{\text{main}}$                        | 22.75 in                           |
| $W_{\text{nose}}$                        | 185 lbs                            |
| $W_{\text{main, right}}$                 | 220 lbs                            |
| $W_{\text{main, left}}$                  | 220 lbs                            |
| $W_{\text{main, total}}$                 | 440 lbs                            |
| $W_{\text{total}}$                       | 625 lbs                            |
| $L_{\text{nose}} \times W_{\text{nose}}$ | -32.75 in x 185 lbs = -6059 lbs-in |
| $L_{\text{main}} \times W_{\text{main}}$ | 22.75 in x 440 lbs = 10010 lbs-in  |

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MOMENT} &= L_{\text{nose}} \times W_{\text{nose}} + L_{\text{main}} \times W_{\text{main}} \\
 &= -6\,059 \text{ in-lbs} + 10\,010 \text{ lbs-in} \\
 &= 3\,951 \text{ lbs-in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{VERIFICATION } \frac{3\,951 \text{ lbs-in}}{625 \text{ lbs}} &= 6.32 \text{ inches} \\
 &6.32 \text{ inches} / 44 \text{ inches} = 14\% \text{ of wing chord}
 \end{aligned}$$

Note: If aircraft is taildragger,  $L_{\text{tail}} \times W_{\text{tail}}$  is + sign

### 6.3 WEIGHT AND BALANCE CALCULATIONS

**TABLE 1**

(1)  $L_{\text{nose}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ (minus sign if tricycle)  
 (2)  $L_{\text{main}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**( A ) EMPTY WEIGHT C.G.**

**A**

|      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
| (3)  | Weight under the nosewheel: $W_{\text{nose}}$             |  |
| (4)  | Weight under left wheel: $W_{\text{main, left}}$          |  |
| (5)  | Weight under right wheel: $W_{\text{main, right}}$        |  |
| (6)  | Total weight under main wheels: $W_{\text{main}} (4 + 5)$ |  |
| (7)  | Total weight of aircraft: $W_T (3 + 6)$                   |  |
| (8)  | $L_{\text{nose}} \times W_{\text{nose}} (2 \times 3)$     |  |
| (9)  | $L_{\text{main}} \times W_{\text{main}} (1 \times 6)$     |  |
| (10) | Moment $(8 + 9)$  |  |

This is your empty weight C.G.

If you add equipment, you may weigh the equipment, measure the distance from the datum and compute your new empty weight C.G. without weighing the airplane.

**( B ) FOREMOST C.G.**

**( C ) REARMOST C.G.**

**B**

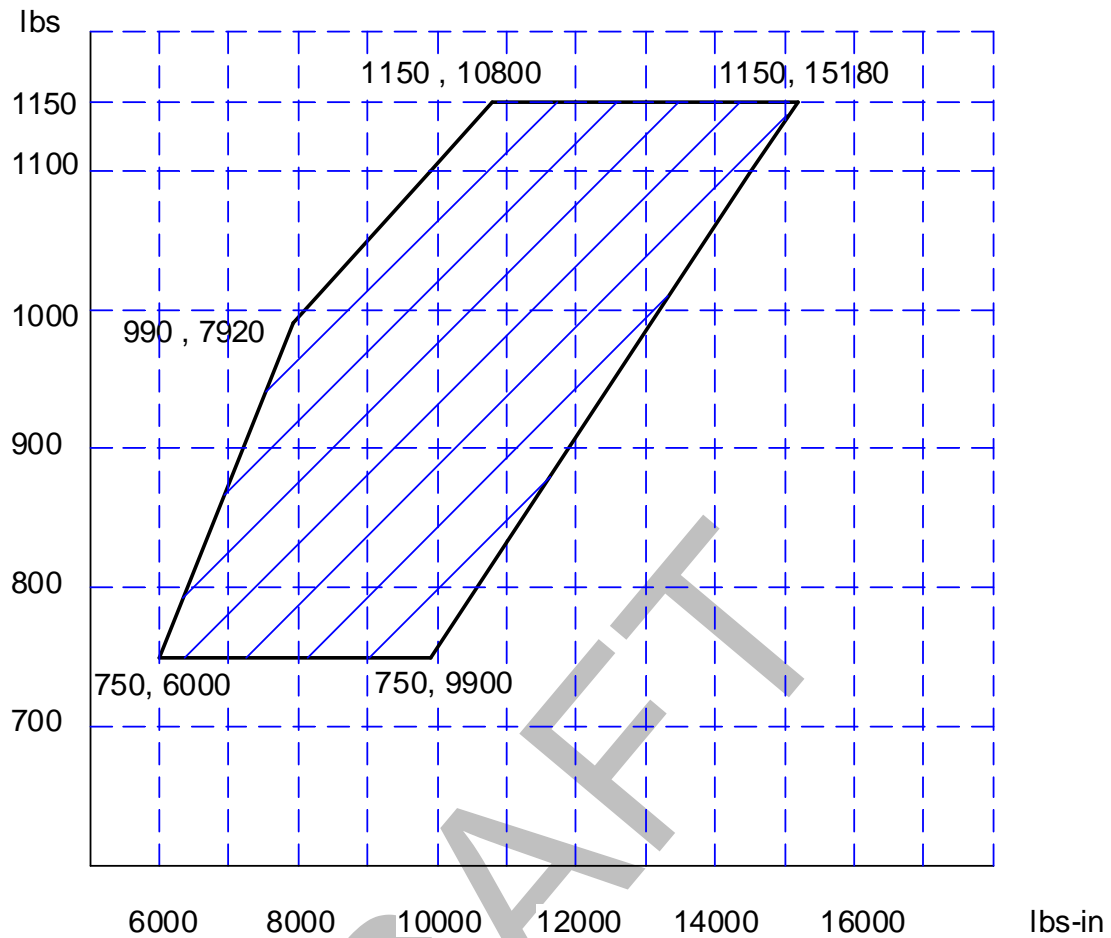
**C**

|      |   |  |  |
|------|---|--|--|
| (3)  | Weight under the nosewheel: $W_{\text{nose}}$             |  |  |
| (4)  | Weight under left wheel: $W_{\text{main, left}}$          |  |  |
| (5)  | Weight under right wheel: $W_{\text{main, right}}$        |  |  |
| (6)  | Total weight under main wheels: $W_{\text{main}} (4 + 5)$ |  |  |
| (7)  | Total weight of aircraft: $W_T (3 + 6)$                   |  |  |
| (8)  | $L_{\text{nose}} \times W_{\text{nose}} (2 \times 3)$     |  |  |
| (9)  | $L_{\text{main}} \times W_{\text{main}} (1 \times 6)$     |  |  |
| (10) | Moment $(8 + 9)$  |  |  |

Check that the total Weight (7) and Moment (10) coordinates fall within the envelope of the next page with the loaded aircraft.



**WEIGHT AND BALANCE ENVELOPE**



**( B ) Weight of the aircraft: foremost position**

- Load the aircraft with one light pilot, no fuel and no baggage
- Take note of the weight on each scale
- Compute the weight and moment and check that the coordinates fall in the envelope

**( C ) Weight of the aircraft: rearmost position**

- Repeat operations with 2 pilots, full fuel and full baggage

## **7 NORMAL PROCEDURES**

### **7.1 PRE-FLIGHT INSPECTION**

Before each flight, the operator must visually inspect the aircraft, as taught in every good flying school. The following checklist can be used as guide:

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0. Before external verification: documents and licenses
1. Unfasten seat belts to free the controls  
Electrical system = OFF  
Fuel selector: ON
2. Door fasteners, window, struts and fairings, landing gear, brakes, wheel pants, wheels and tires. Leading edge and wing gap cover in good condition. Remove pitot cover (left side). If wing tanks: drain, visual check of fuel level, check for leaks.
3. Struts, leading edge
4. Wing tip: check screws and mass balance
5. Ailerons and flaps, including controls and fittings. No unusual play. Fabric, false spar and ribs in good condition.
6. External check of airframe
- 9 to 12 Same as 2 to 5
13. Windshield in good condition. Cowling secured. Propeller is in good condition. No unusual play in gearbox.  
Winter: Check installation of radiator and oil cooler winter kit  
Engine access door: nothing unusual. Check oil and coolant expansion bottle.
14. With ignition OFF: Turn propeller by hand and observe engine for odd noises or uneasy movements and proper compression
15. Cabin: visual check of cables, pulleys and supports, engine mount bolts, pedals, brakes. sticks, instruments, fuel selector, seat belts, door hinges, etc...

## **7.2 ENGINE PRE-START VERIFICATION**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fuel selector         | ON  |
| Master                | OFF   |
| Electricals and radio | OFF   |
| Trim                  | NEUTRAL   |
| Throttle              | IDLE (note: if throttle is cracked, choke is inoperative) |
| Choke                 | as required   |

## **7.3 START**

After having looked around the aircraft

|            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Master     | ON                      |
| Alternator | OFF (check light is on) |
| Brakes     | applied                 |

Start while looking outside.

Activate starter for max 20 sec only, followed by a cooling period of 3 minutes

Reduce engine RPM as required (2000 - 2500 RPM for warming up)

Check engine oil pressure: pressure has to rise within 10 seconds

Alternator: check light is off

## **7.4 CHECK BEFORE TAXIING**

Check instrument panel from left to right and top to bottom

Choke as required

Flaps: up

## **7.5 TAXI**

Try the brakes

Aircraft with nose in the wing for the run-up

## **7.6 RUN-UP OF PRE-TAKE-OFF CHECK**

### **Engine**

- Check traffic behind
- Pressure and temperature (oil has reached 120°F)
- Choke: OFF
- Check ignition circuits as per engine operator manual
- RPM: idle

### **Instruments and accessories**

- Compass
- Fuel selector ON
- Alternator (light is off)
- Check instrument panel from left to right and from top to bottom

### **Controls**

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| • Controls | Free              |
| • Flaps    | Take-off position |
| • Trim     | Neutral           |

### **Safety**

- Seat belts
- Baggage secured
- Doors locked
- Check traffic
- Radio call

## **7.7 TAKE-OFF**

- Climbing with engine running at peak performance is permissible
- Note RPM
- Observe oil temperature, cylinder head temperature and oil pressure

## **7.8 ENGINE STOP**

In normal conditions, the cooling down of the normally aspirated Rotax engine during descent and taxiing will be sufficient to allow to stop the engine by switching the ignition OFF

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## **AIRFRAME MAINTENANCE GUIDE**

### **1 MAINTENANCE OF COMPOSITE - General**

The fuselage and engine cowlings of the Pelican are made from vacuum molded composite materials, which consist in fiberglass and vinylester resin with a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) foam core. These materials are cured at room temperature.

The composite materials require very little maintenance. It is however important that the structure should be regularly checked for delaminations, particularly in case of accidents.

A visual check is usually enough to find failures in the composite materials. Any crack, lump, depression or soft surface should be investigated and repaired. For this, refer to the introductory section of the Pelican assembly manual.

The composite materials used in the Pelican are stable at outside temperatures ranging from -40°C to +50°C (-40°F to 120°F). Tolerable surface temperature can however reach over 80°C (180°F).

The color of the fuselage is normalized white, which prevents any risk of surface temperature going beyond these values. The operator is authorized to paint identification marks and side decorative bands of any color. There is no restriction on the color of the covering fabric.

Composite materials are also sensitive to ultra-violet rays. The Pelican resin system uses an additive for UV protection. However, a coat of paint, preferably polyurethane, should protect composite parts.

## **2 MAINTENANCE OF FABRIC - GENERAL**

The fabric must be well protected from ultra-violet rays.

After bonding the fabric to the frame and taughtening it with the iron, the fabric should be cleaned, covered with a good UV barrier. The operator is referred to the « covering » section of the Pelican assembly manual.

The fabric should be checked regularly. It must be well bonded to the structure and cuts or rips must immediately be repaired.

Depending on exposure to the sun, the fabric will deteriorate with time and re-covering will then be required. Experienced mechanics in covering have a special tool to check if the fabric is in good shape or deteriorated.

## **3 HARDWARE**

The hardware used in the construction of the Pelican (bolts, nuts, cable, turnbuckles, pulleys) is almost exclusively of aeronautical type (AN, MS or NAS) and treated against corrosion with nickel-cadmium plating. However, rubbing and exposure to wind and rain may remove this protection and rust will appear. It is then recommended to change the part to prevent corrosion from spreading. The shackles, clevis pins and safety pins should namely be changed regularly.

As a general rule, for all bolts, the operator should see 1 to 3 threads exceeding the nut. Bolts which are too short should be changed for longer bolts and washers should be added for bolts slightly too long.

The operator should regularly check that the nicopress on the cables are in good condition and that the tension in the cables is adequate. The cables should also be secured in the pulleys, with no excessive play. The pulley supports (cabin and wings) should be checked regularly for failures.



#### **4 MAINTENANCE OF STEEL PARTS - General**

A number of parts in the Pelican are made of steel, namely the landing gear, the engine mount, the sticks and pedals, the fin post, the tailfeather horns, some push-rods, etc...

All steel parts must be protected against the rust at the assembly stage (sanding with fine grit paper, linseed oil inside tubes and steel primer on the outside). Steel parts must also be checked and cleaned regularly. Some parts, such as the fin post and the wheel axles, must be taken off and greased regularly.

All steel parts should be checked regularly for failures, namely at the welds.

#### **5 MAINTENANCE OF ALUMINIUM PARTS - General**

As specified in the Assembly manual, the aluminium used in the construction of the Pelican is of 2024-T3 Alclad grade for sheeting and of 6061-T6 grade for tubing and extrusion. These materials already offer a good protection against rust. It is however recommended to treat the aluminium with specialized products (such as zinc chromate or vinylwash primers) for marine or salt water operations.

All exposed aluminium parts should be cleaned, primed and painted.

All aluminium parts should be regularly checked for failures, such as cracks and crushed areas.

#### **6 ACCESSORIES - General**

The operator should regularly check all accessories and make sure of their proper state of operation. Particular care should be given to the brakes, the instruments and the accessories in the engine compartment (electrical system, fuel system, exhaust system, cooling system, battery, spinner, propeller, etc...).

## MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

### 1 Check before first flight:

As per conformity inspection

### 2 Check after initial 10 hours:

Something may have been overlooked before the first flight, some bolts may need tightening, some SS screws may have flown away, some wires may be rubbing in the engine compartment, you may have some dirt in the fuel tanks, etc.

#### General inspection of engine compartment:

- 25 hour inspection from Rotax manual, except for oil and oil filter change
- Engine tight (inspect Lord mounts and bolts)
- Exhaust system: secured to engine
- Hoses, wires, lines secure (no wear by friction)
- Change fuel filter
- Clean gascolator
- Check carburetors and filters for security
- Check propeller blade pitch and bolts torque
- Check fuel line connections
- Check cooling system, including hoses and clamps

#### General inspection of airframe:

- Remove all fairings and covers to inspect all bolts (landing gear, struts, wings to fuselage, empennage supports, sticks, etc.) for security
- Check control cables tension / no chaffing / no slip
- Check presence of all Cotter pins
- Check brakes: mount leg on support and check that the wheel turns freely
- Check all SS screws (fairings and others) for security
- Check no friction / no play in all control surfaces

**Others:** Any vibration must be investigated

### **3 Check after initial 25 hours**

**Engine:** 25 hours from Rotax engine manual + change fuel filter  
Check spark plugs for color  
Perform compression test (the engine should be run-in and this will be your reference compression values)

**Others:** Same as 10 hour inspection

### **4 Check at every 50 hours**

**Engine:** As per Rotax manual - 100 hour inspection  
Change fuel filter  
Clean spark plugs (or change) + gap  
Inspect and lubricate nosewheel nylon bearings

**Airframe inspection:** General

### **5 100 hours or annual inspection:**

#### **CONFORMITY INSPECTION**

# Ballard Sport Aircraft Ltd.

## PELICAN SPORT 450 S

### 50 HOUR INSPECTION CHECK-LIST

#### AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION:

Pelican serial N° \_\_\_\_\_  
Registration \_\_\_\_\_  
Airframe total time \_\_\_\_\_

Engine model \_\_\_\_\_  
Engine serial N° \_\_\_\_\_  
Engine total time \_\_\_\_\_  
Propeller model \_\_\_\_\_  
Propeller serial N° \_\_\_\_\_

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

#### GENERAL

Registration / C of A  
Weight and Balance / Equipment list

| Satis | Unsatis | Fixed |
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#### WINGS

Remove inspection plates / fairings  
General inspection of the exterior/interior of wing  
Flight control proper attachment (free / no slop)  
Flight controls properly rigged / proper tension  
Inspect all control stops for security  
Skin panels delaminate / voids  
Popped rivets / cracked / deformed skins  
Fabric/tape condition  
Lubrication (WD40 on bushings)  
Wing attach points  
Struts for security  
Corrosion  
Check drains

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#### FUEL SYSTEM

Corrosion  
Fuel lines for chaffing/leaks/security/condition  
Fuel caps for security  
Fuel placards  
Fuel valve / cross feed for operation and security  
Inspect fuel tank vent system

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# Ballard Sport Aircraft Ltd.

## PELICAN SPORT 450 S

### 50 HOUR INSPECTION CHECK-LIST

#### FUSELAGE

Inspect for delaminated skin and voids (in and out)  
Inspect door latching mechanism  
Inspect rudder pedals/brakes for operation/security  
Inspect behind firewall for loose wires/chaffing lines  
Check control sticks for freedom of movement / no play  
Check flap control operation  
Check cables and pulleys for security and operation  
Inspect instruments, lines, for security / clean  
Inspect seats, seatbelts/shoulder harness for security and attachment  
Corrosion check  
Check drains

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| Satis | Unsatis | Fixed |
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#### LANDING GEAR

Remove fairings  
Inspect legs for attachment / tighten Allen bolts  
Check all bushings for wear / free play  
Wheels/tires for cracks and serviceability  
Inspect for corrosion  
Inspect nosegear/tailwheel for cracks and travel / Lubricate nylon bearings and push-rods  
Check tire pressure  
Brake linings within limits  
Brake disks for cracks/wear/deformity  
Brake hydraulic lines for leaks and security (use only automatic transmission oil)

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#### TAIL

Inspect rudder attachment points  
Inspect elevator/stabilizer attachment points  
Inspect hinges/trim tab for attachment and free play  
Inspect skins for damage/corrosion  
Inspect all control cables, hinges and pulleys  
Lubrication (WD40 on bushings)  
Inspect all control stops  
Check drains

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# Ballard Sport Aircraft Ltd.

## PELICAN SPORT 450 S

### 50 HOUR INSPECTION CHECK-LIST

#### OPERATIONAL INSPECTION

Visual inspection of the engine/propeller  
All inspection panels and fairings secure  
Brake system check  
Proper fuel in tanks (Super unleaded or 100LL with TCP additive)  
Engine start procedures  
Oil pressure/oil temperature within limits  
Ignition check  
Idle RPM check/Choke check  
Static RPM check  
Electrical system check  
Cool down period/engine shut-down  
Perform oil, hydraulic and fuel leak check

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#### PAPERWORK

Airworthiness directives  
Record findings and sign off inspection and maintenance in aircraft logbooks

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Inspector signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (in print) \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **6 WINTER OPERATION**

Ultravia offers a very effective cabin heating system with radiator. However, you will not get adequate heating if the engine's water temperature is too low.

### **For winter operation:**

- Check prestone
- Check acid in battery
- Install fiberglass radiator cover (or cover partly with tape) when outside temperature is below 50°F (10°C)
- Install Lexan cover (drill a few holes in the cover) over oil cooler when oil temperature falls below green arc

**DAMAGE TO THE ENGINE OR ENGINE STOPPAGE  
CAN OCCUR IF TEMPERATURES ARE NOT  
WITHIN OPERATING LIMITS OR IF THE AIR COMING  
FROM THE CABIN HEATING SYSTEM IS NOT WARM ENOUGH**

Comes spring and summer, you must remove the fiberglass covers in the radiator and oil cooler inlets. You may also disconnect the air hose from the side of the cabin to the radiator box and connect directly from the side of the cabin to the ventilation box behind the instrument panel.



## CONFORMITY INSPECTION CHECK-LIST

This list was put together as a guide to the **Pelican** operator. It must in no case be considered as a complete and infallible list. The assembly manual is a far better guide and each owner and operator must ensure that he has the required knowledge and competency to perform a valid inspection.

This guide is also very useful before the first flight of the aircraft. In the event the aircraft should be flight tested by another person than the owner, we remind the latter that the whole responsibility of declaring the aircraft airworthy lies with the owner who bears the sole responsibility of any accident or incident, which may be related to the construction of his aircraft.

Human lives are at stake, not to mention the amount of time and money involved.

It is therefore of capital importance that you do a thorough inspection of your aircraft before declaring that it is airworthy.

# Ballard Sport Aircraft Ltd.

## PELICAN SPORT 450 S

### AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION:

Pelican serial N° \_\_\_\_\_  
Registration \_\_\_\_\_  
Airframe total time \_\_\_\_\_

Engine model \_\_\_\_\_  
Engine serial N° \_\_\_\_\_  
Engine total time \_\_\_\_\_  
Propeller model \_\_\_\_\_  
Propeller serial N° \_\_\_\_\_

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

### GENERAL

Registration  
Aircraft identification plates and placards installed  
Weight and Balance / Equipment list

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### WINGS

Remove inspection plates / fairings  
General inspection of the exterior/interior of wing  
Flight controls balance weights for security  
Flight control proper attachment (free / no slop)  
Flight controls properly rigged / proper tension  
Check aileron travel  
Check flaps operation  
Inspect all control stops for security  
Skin panels delaminate / voids  
Popped rivets / cracked / deformed skins  
Fabric/tape condition  
Lubrication (WD40 on bushings)  
Wing attach points  
Struts for security  
Corrosion  
Pitot line / electrical wires and connectors  
Check drains

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**FUEL SYSTEM**

Corrosion  
 Fuel lines for chaffing/leaks/security/condition  
 Sump all tanks for water or debris  
 Fuel caps for security  
 Fuel placards  
 Fuel valve / cross feed for operation and security  
 Change fuel filters / clean gascolator / flush system  
 Inspect fuel tank vent system

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**FUSELAGE**

Remove pulley covers, console top, cable covers  
 Inspect for delaminated skin and voids (in and out)  
 Inspect bulkheads for cracked skins  
 Inspect windows for cracks and fit  
 Inspect windshield for cracks and fit  
 Inspect door latching mechanism  
 Inspect firewall for distortion and cracks  
 Inspect rudder pedals/brakes for operation/security  
 Inspect behind firewall for loose wires/chaffing lines  
 Check control sticks for freedom of movement / no play  
 Check flap control operation  
 Check cable and pulleys for attachment and operation  
 Check aileron cables tension: 50 lbs  
 Ensure cockpit instruments are properly marked  
 Compass swing (annual)  
 Inspect instruments, lines, for security / clean  
 Inspect cockpit fresh air vents / heater for operation and security  
 Inspect seats, seatbelts/shoulder harness for security and attachment  
 Corrosion check  
 Check drains

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**LANDING GEAR**

Remove fairings  
 Inspect legs for attachment  
 Lift wing and check leg for play / grease pivot points / tighten bolts  
 Check all bushings for wear / free play  
 Lubricate wheel axles / Check security of bolts  
 Inspect wheels for alignment / balance  
 Wheels/tires for cracks and serviceability  
 Wheel bearings for lubrication/wear  
 Inspect for corrosion  
 Inspect nosegear/tailwheel for cracks and travel / Lubricate nylon bearings and push-rods  
 Check tire pressure  
 Brake linings within limits  
 Brake disks for cracks/wear/deformity  
 Brake hydraulic lines for leaks and security (use only automatic transmission oil)

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**TAIL**

Remove covers and fairings  
 Inspect vertical fin attachment points  
 Inspect rudder attachment points  
 Inspect elevator/stabilizer attachment points  
 Inspect hinges/trim tab for attachment and free play  
 Inspect skins for damage/corrosion  
 Inspect all control cables, hinges and pulleys  
 Check cable tension: 50 lbs elevator, 20 lbs rudder  
 Check elevator travel  
 Check rudder travel / No interference with elevators  
 Lubrication (WD40 on bushings)  
 Inspect all control stops  
 Flight control balance weights for security  
 Check drains

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## Perform compression test (yearly or 100 hrs)

#1 \_\_\_\_\_ #2 \_\_\_\_\_ #3 \_\_\_\_\_ #4 \_\_\_\_\_

Change oil and filter (check for metal)

Inspect ignition harness for condition and continuity

Check ignition leads cigarettes for condition/cracks

Clean (change) and gap spark plugs

Inspect engine mount/bushings

Check torque of engine mount attachment bolts

Inspect cylinders for cracks/broken fins/exhaust stains

### Check for oil leaks

### Inspect oil vent lines

Inspect carburetor for security/clean filters

## Oil air filters

Change carburetor intake flanges (200 hrs or yearly)

Inspect throttle/choke control for proper travel and security / Lubricate

### Inspection condition of flexible fuel and oil lines

Inspect oil cooler for leaks and condition

Check exhaust system for attachment and condition

Check muffler for security and attachment

### Check cowling for cracks and security

Check radiator/hoses for leaks/security + anti-freeze

## Check radiator/oil cooler covers for winter operation

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Check spinner and backplate for cracks

Inspect for cracks / stone damage / nicks (DO NOT FILE)

Repair nicks (resin) - Paint/varnish

Check for delaminations

Check prop bolts torque / Safety wire

Check for oil leaks (crankcase nose seal)

Check prop track/pitch

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[illegible]

**ELECTRICALS**

Battery serviced and free of corrosion  
 Battery supports/covers for security/corrosion  
 ELT battery free from corrosion and current battery  
 Check position/strobe lights for operation  
 Check all antenna mounts and wiring for security  
 Check all grounding wires (engine to airframe, wing, tail, etc...)  
 Inspect radios/leads/wires for attachment and security  
 Inspect circuit breakers/panel for condition

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| Satis | Unsatis | Fixed |
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**OPERATIONAL INSPECTION**

Visual inspection of the engine/propeller  
 All inspection panels and fairings secure  
 Personnel with fire bottle standing by  
 Brake system check  
 Proper fuel in tanks (Super unleaded or 100LL with TCP additive)  
 Engine start procedures  
 Oil pressure/oil temperature within limits  
 Ignition check  
 Idle RPM check/Choke check  
 Static RPM check  
 Electrical system check  
 Cool down period/engine shut-down  
 Perform oil, hydraulic and fuel leak check

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**PAPERWORK**

Airworthiness directives  
 Record findings and sign off inspection and maintenance in aircraft logbooks

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Inspector signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_