

## § 25.105

(c) Starting from the stabilized trim condition, apply the longitudinal control to decelerate the airplane so that the speed reduction does not exceed one knot per second.

(d) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, when a device that abruptly pushes the nose down at a selected angle of attack (e.g., a stick pusher) is installed, the reference stall speed,  $V_{SR}$ , may not be less than 2 knots or 2 percent, whichever is greater, above the speed at which the device operates.

[Doc. No. 28404, 67 FR 70825, Nov. 26, 2002]

## § 25.105 Takeoff.

(a) The takeoff speeds described in § 25.107, the accelerate-stop distance described in § 25.109, the takeoff path described in § 25.111, and the takeoff distance and takeoff run described in § 25.113, must be determined—

(1) At each weight, altitude, and ambient temperature within the operational limits selected by the applicant; and

(2) In the selected configuration for takeoff.

(b) No takeoff made to determine the data required by this section may require exceptional piloting skill or alertness.

(c) The takeoff data must be based on—

(1) In the case of land planes and amphibians:

(i) Smooth, dry and wet, hard-surfaced runways; and

(ii) At the option of the applicant, grooved or porous friction course wet, hard-surfaced runways.

(2) Smooth water, in the case of seaplanes and amphibians; and

(3) Smooth, dry snow, in the case of skiplanes.

(d) The takeoff data must include, within the established operational limits of the airplane, the following operational correction factors:

(1) Not more than 50 percent of nominal wind components along the takeoff path opposite to the direction of takeoff, and not less than 150 percent of nominal wind components along the takeoff path in the direction of takeoff.

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(2) Effective runway gradients.

[Doc. No. 5066, 29 FR 18291, Dec. 24, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 25–92, 63 FR 8318, Feb. 18, 1998]

## § 25.107 Takeoff speeds.

(a)  $V_1$  must be established in relation to  $V_{EF}$  as follows:

(1)  $V_{EF}$  is the calibrated airspeed at which the critical engine is assumed to fail.  $V_{EF}$  must be selected by the applicant, but may not be less than  $V_{MCG}$  determined under § 25.149(e).

(2)  $V_1$ , in terms of calibrated airspeed, is selected by the applicant; however,  $V_1$  may not be less than  $V_{EF}$  plus the speed gained with critical engine inoperative during the time interval between the instant at which the critical engine is failed, and the instant at which the pilot recognizes and reacts to the engine failure, as indicated by the pilot's initiation of the first action (e.g., applying brakes, reducing thrust, deploying speed brakes) to stop the airplane during accelerate-stop tests.

(b)  $V_{2MIN}$ , in terms of calibrated airspeed, may not be less than—

(1) 1.13  $V_{SR}$  for—

(i) Two-engine and three-engine turbopropeller and reciprocating engine powered airplanes; and

(ii) Turbojet powered airplanes without provisions for obtaining a significant reduction in the one-engine-inoperative power-on stall speed;

(2) 1.08  $V_{SR}$  for—

(i) Turbopropeller and reciprocating engine powered airplanes with more than three engines; and

(ii) Turbojet powered airplanes with provisions for obtaining a significant reduction in the one-engine-inoperative power-on stall speed; and

(3) 1.10 times  $V_{MC}$  established under § 25.149.

(c)  $V_2$ , in terms of calibrated airspeed, must be selected by the applicant to provide at least the gradient of climb required by § 25.121(b) but may not be less than—

(1)  $V_{2MIN}$ ;

(2)  $V_R$  plus the speed increment attained (in accordance with § 25.111(c)(2)) before reaching a height of 35 feet above the takeoff surface; and

(3) A speed that provides the maneuvering capability specified in § 25.143(g).