§ 23.1199 Extinguishing agent containers.
For all airplanes with engine(s) embedded in the fuselage or in pylons on the aft fuselage the following applies:

* * * * *

§ 23.1201 Fire extinguishing systems materials.
For commuter category airplanes, the following apply:
(a) No material in any fire extinguishing system may react chemically with any extinguishing agent so as to create a hazard.
(b) Each system component in an engine compartment must be fireproof.

[Amdt. 23–34, 52 FR 1833, Jan. 15, 1987; 52 FR 7262, Mar. 9, 1987]

Effective Date Note: By Amdt. 23–62, 76 FR 75760, Dec. 2, 2011, §23.1201 was amended by revising the introductory text, effective Jan. 31, 2012. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 23.1201 Fire extinguishing systems materials.
For all airplanes with engine(s) embedded in the fuselage or in pylons on the aft fuselage the following applies:

* * * * *

§ 23.1203 Fire detector system.
(a) There must be means that ensure the prompt detection of a fire in—
(1) An engine compartment of—
(i) Multiengine turbine powered airplanes;
(ii) Multiengine reciprocating engine powered airplanes incorporating turbochargers;
(iii) Airplanes with engine(s) located where they are not readily visible from the cockpit; and
(iv) All commuter category airplanes.
(2) The auxiliary power unit compartment of any airplane incorporating an auxiliary power unit.
(b) Each fire detector must be constructed and installed to withstand the vibration, inertia, and other loads to which it may be subjected in operation.
(c) No fire detector may be affected by any oil, water, other fluids, or fumes that might be present.
(d) There must be means to allow the crew to check, in flight, the functioning of each fire detector electric circuit.
(e) Wiring and other components of each fire detector system in a designated fire zone must be at least fire resistant.


Subpart F—Equipment
GENERAL

§ 23.1301 Function and installation.
Each item of installed equipment must—
(a) Be of a kind and design appropriate to its intended function.
(b) Be labeled as to its identification, function, or operating limitations, or any applicable combination of these factors;
(c) Be installed according to limitations specified for that equipment; and
(d) Function properly when installed.

[Amdt. 23–20, 42 FR 36968, July 18, 1977]

Effective Date Note: By Amdt. 23–62, 76 FR 75760, Dec. 2, 2011, §23.1301 was amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) and by removing paragraph (d), effective Jan. 31, 2012. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 23.1301 Function and installation.

* * * * *

§ 23.1303 Flight and navigation instruments.
The following are the minimum required flight and navigation instruments:
(a) An airspeed indicator.
(b) An altimeter.
(c) A direction indicator (non-stabilized magnetic compass).
(d) For reciprocating engine-powered airplanes of more than 6,000 pounds maximum weight and turbine engine...
powered airplanes, a free air temperature indicator or an air-temperature indicator which provides indications that are convertible to free-air.

(e) A speed warning device for—

1) Turbine engine powered airplanes;

2) Other airplanes for which VMO/MMO and Vn/MD are established under §§23.335(b)(4) and 23.1505(c) if VMO/MMO is greater than 0.8 Vn/MD.

The speed warning device must give effective aural warning (differing distinctively from aural warnings used for other purposes) to the pilots whenever the speed exceeds VMO plus 6 knots or MMO+.01. The upper limit of the production tolerance for the warning device may not exceed the prescribed warning speed. The lower limit of the warning device must be set to minimize nuisance warning;

(f) When an attitude display is installed, the instrument design must not provide any means, accessible to the flightcrew, of adjusting the relative positions of the attitude reference symbol and the horizon line beyond that necessary for parallax correction.

(g) In addition, for commuter category airplanes:

1) If airspeed limitations vary with altitude, the airspeed indicator must have a maximum allowable airspeed indicator showing the variation of VMO with altitude.

2) The altimeter must be a sensitive type.

3) Having a passenger seating configuration of 10 or more, excluding the pilot’s seats and that are approved for IFR operations, a third attitude instrument must be provided that:

i) Is powered from a source independent of the electrical generating system;

ii) Continues reliable operation for a minimum of 30 minutes after total failure of the electrical generating system;

iii) Operates independently of any other attitude indicating system;

iv) Is operative without selection after total failure of the electrical generating system;

v) Is located on the instrument panel in a position acceptable to the Administrator that will make it plainly visible to and usable by any pilot at the pilot’s station; and

vi) Is appropriately lighted during all phases of operation.


EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By Amdt. 23–62, 76 FR 75760, Dec. 2, 2011, §23.1303 was amended by revising paragraph (c), effective Jan. 31, 2012. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§23.1303 Flight and navigation instruments.

* * * * *

§23.1303 Flight and navigation instruments.

(c) A magnetic direction indicator.

* * * * *

§23.1305 Powerplant instruments.

The following are required powerplant instruments:

(a) For all airplanes. (1) A fuel quantity indicator for each fuel tank, installed in accordance with §23.1337(b).

(2) An oil pressure indicator for each engine.

(3) An oil temperature indicator for each engine.

(4) An oil quantity measuring device for each oil tank which meets the requirements of §23.1337(d).

(5) A fire warning means for those airplanes required to comply with §23.1203.

(b) For reciprocating engine-powered airplanes. In addition to the powerplant instruments required by paragraph (a) of this section, the following powerplant instruments are required:

1) An induction system air temperature indicator for each engine equipped with a preheater and having induction air temperature limitations that can be exceeded with preheat.

2) A tachometer indicator for each engine.

3) A cylinder head temperature indicator for—

i) Each air-cooled engine with cowl flaps;

ii) [Reserved]

(iii) Each commuter category airplane.

4) For each pump-fed engine, a means:

i) That continuously indicates, to the pilot, the fuel pressure or fuel flow; or