Federal Aviation Administration, DOT
Pt. 23, App. D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Tail wheel type</th>
<th>Nose wheel type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level landing</td>
<td>Tail-down landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail (nose) wheel loads (Vf)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(n-L)W/a[d]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail (nose) wheel loads (Df)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>(1), (3), and (4).</td>
<td>(1), (3), and (4).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NOTE (1). K may be determined as follows: K=0.25 for W=3,000 pounds or less; K=0.33 for W=6,000 pounds or greater, with linear variation of K between these weights.

NOTE (2). For the purpose of design, the maximum load factor is assumed to occur throughout the shock absorber stroke from 25 percent deflection to 100 percent deflection unless otherwise shown and the load factor must be used with whatever shock absorber extension is most critical for each element of the landing gear.

NOTE (3). Unbalanced moments must be balanced by a rational or conservative method.

NOTE (4). L is defined in §23.725(b).

NOTE (5). n is the limit inertia load factor, at the c.g. of the airplane, selected under §23.473 (d), (f), and (g).

APPENDIX D TO PART 23—WHEEL SPIN-UP AND SPRING-BACK LOADS

D23.1 Wheel spin-up loads.
(a) The following method for determining wheel spin-up loads for landing conditions is based on NACA T.N. 863. However, the drag component used for design may not be less than the drag load prescribed in §23.479(b).

\[ F_{\text{Hmax}} = \frac{1}{r_e} \sqrt{2L_a(V_H - V_c)nF_{\text{Hmax}}} \]

where—
\[ F_{\text{Hmax}} = \text{maximum rearward horizontal force } \]
acting on the wheel (in pounds); 
\[ r_e = \text{effective rolling radius of wheel under impact based on recommended operating tire pressure (which may be assumed to be equal to the rolling radius under a static load of } n_iW_e) \text{ in feet; } \]
APPENDIX F TO PART 23

APPENDIX F TO PART 23—TEST PROCEDURE

PART I—ACCEPTABLE TEST PROCEDURE FOR SELF-EXTINQUISHING MATERIALS FOR SHOWING COMPLIANCE WITH §§ 23.853, 23.855, AND 23.1359


(a) Conditioning. Specimens must be conditioned to 70 degrees F, plus or minus 5 degrees, and at 50 percent plus or minus 5 percent relative humidity until moisture equilibrium is reached or for 24 hours. Only one specimen at a time may be removed from the conditioning environment immediately before subjecting it to the flame.

(b) Specimen configuration. Except as provided for materials used in electrical wire and cable insulation and in small parts, materials must be tested either as a section cut from a fabricated part as installed in the airplane or as a specimen simulating a cut section, such as: a specimen cut from a flat sheet of the material or a model of the fabricated part. The specimen may be cut from any location in a fabricated part; however, fabricated units, such as sandwich panels, may not be separated for a test. The specimen thickness must be no thicker than the minimum thickness to be qualified for use in the airplane, except that: (1) Thick foam parts, such as seat cushions, must be tested in ½ inch thickness; (2) when showing compliance with §23.853(d)(3)(v) for materials used in small parts that must be tested, the materials must be tested in no more than ¼ inch thickness; (3) when showing compliance with §23.1359(c) for materials used in electrical wire and cable insulation, the wire and cable specimens must be the same size as used in the airplane. In the case of fabrics, both the warp and fill direction of the weave must be tested to determine the most critical flammability conditions. When performing the tests prescribed in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this appendix, the specimen must be mounted in a metal frame so that (1) in the vertical tests of paragraph (d) of this appendix, the two long edges and the edge away from the flame are held securely; (2) in the horizontal test of paragraph (e) of this appendix, the two long edges and the edge away from the flame are held securely; (3) the exposed area of the specimen is at least 2 inches wide and 12 inches long, unless the actual size used in the airplane is smaller; and (4) the edge to which the burner flame is applied must not consist of the finished or protected edge of the specimen but must be representative of the actual cross section of the material or part installed in the airplane. When performing the test prescribed in paragraph (d)