§ 23.1095  Carburetor deicing fluid flow rate.

(a) If a carburetor deicing fluid system is used, it must be able to simultaneously supply each engine with a rate of fluid flow, expressed in pounds per hour, of not less than 2.5 times the square root of the maximum continuous power of the engine.

(b) The fluid must be introduced into the air induction system—

(1) Close to, and upstream of, the carburetor; and

(2) So that it is equally distributed over the entire cross section of the induction system air passages.

§ 23.1097  Carburetor deicing fluid system capacity.

(a) The capacity of each carburetor deicing fluid system—

(1) May not be less than the greater of—

(i) That required to provide fluid at the rate specified in § 23.1095 for a time equal to three percent of the maximum endurance of the airplane; or

(ii) 20 minutes at that flow rate; and

(2) Need not exceed that required for two hours of operation.

(b) If the available preheat exceeds 50 °F but is less than 100 °F, the capacity of the system may be decreased in proportion to the heat rise available in excess of 50 °F.

§ 23.1099  Carburetor deicing fluid system detail design.

Each carburetor deicing fluid system must meet the applicable requirements for the design of a fuel system, except as specified in §§ 23.1095 and 23.1097.

§ 23.1101  Induction air preheater design.

Each exhaust-heated, induction air preheater must be designed and constructed to—

(a) Ensure ventilation of the preheater when the induction air preheater is not being used during engine operation;

(b) Allow inspection of the exhaust manifold parts that it surrounds; and

(c) Allow inspection of critical parts of the preheater itself.

[Doc. No. 4080, 29 FR 17955, Dec. 18, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 23–43, 58 FR 18973, Apr. 9, 1993]

§ 23.1103  Induction system ducts.

(a) Each induction system duct must have a drain to prevent the accumulation of fuel or moisture in the normal ground and flight attitudes. No drain