1018-0406-1

(Continued overleaf)

# A.P. 4326F Vel 1.

# AMENDMENT RECORD SHEET

To record the incorporation of an Amendment List in this publication, sign against the appropriate A.L. No. and insert the date of incorporation.

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A.L. No.	Amended by	Date	A.L. No.	Amended by	Date	A.L. No.	Amended by	Date
Contraction of the second	Incorporated		87	A. Craigie	17/+/63	111	p. Crangie.	2/1/65.
1-64	in this reprint.	Mar 60	88	& Canque.	0/9/63	112	t. Craigni	13/65
65			89	p. Crangrie	25/10/63	113	5. Craigie	27/4/65
66			90	Strange	112/63	114	to. Crangnie,	27/4/65
67			91	to Crangie	712/63	115	S-Gargie.	146/65
68	Bicon		92	& Craigie .	12/64	116	* Crangie	16/0/65
69	BY A P S C		93	S. Craigie =	23/3/64	117	t. Gaigie	178/05
70			94	S. Crangie.	28/2/64	118	Deraique.	19/5/66
71			95	D. Crangie	3/4/64	119	D. Craigie	17/5/66
72	-		96	& Ciangie -	14/64	120	to Craigie	20/4/66
73	NCORPORATED	11	.97	D. Ciargie	29/15/64	121	S. Crangrie.	14/11/66
74	BY A.P.F.S.	29/5761	98	S Crange .	275/04	122	Lagie.	19/07
75	A. Canque	2/10/62	99	& Chaigni "	NG/64	123	S. Crangie.	16/1/67
76	J. Caiqie	22/10/62	100	D. Crangre.	14/64	124	S. Craigie :	91/67
77 .	f- Craigie	22/10/62	101	S. Crangre. 1	4/4/64	125	S. Crangie	194/67.
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## **LETHAL WARNING**

### ENTRY INTO CABIN

Before entering the cabin, personnel must report to the N.C.O. i/c the aircraft, who will ensure that all the relevant safety precautions have been taken.

#### **EJECTION SEAT**

1. Ejection seats and canopy jettison mechanisms are sources of potential danger to personnel and of damage to the aircraft. Serious injury (possibly fatal) may result if any firing mechanisms are inadvertently operated whilst the aircraft is on the ground.

- 2. The following instructions are to be obeyed :--
  - R.N. Safety precautions contained in A.P.(N)140—Naval Aircraft Maintenance Manual.
  - **R.A.F.** ALL PERSONNEL before entering the cockpit or cabin of an aircraft fitted with an ejection seat are to report to the N.C.O. immediately in charge of airframe servicing who is to ensure that all safety pins (or other safety devices) are correctly positioned to render the seat and canopy jettison firing mechanisms safe. On completion of servicing, tradesmen are to report to the N.C.O.

3. Full instructions for rendering the firing mechanisms safe are contained in the A.P.4288 and A.P.(N)1023 series, in Aircraft Servicing Schedules and in the A.D.5037 series.

#### GENERAL

CANOPY JETTISON	:	EXPLOSIVE	BOLTS
CREW HATCH JETTISON	:	EXPLOSIVE	BOLTS
CONTROL COLUMN RELEASE	:	EXPLOSIVE	COLLAR
WING TIP TANK JETTISON	:	EXPLOSIVE	BOLTS

Personnel are warned not to interfere with the controls associated with the above equipment unless the following precautions have been carried out:—

- (a) The internal service batteries and the detonator-circuit emergency batteries are disconnected and no ground electrical supply is connected to the external supply socket.
- (b) The detonator leads are disconnected where necessary.
- (c) The detonators are removed where necessary.

#### Note . . .

Detonators are not to be held in the hand. During all operations, detonators must be supported by their electrical leads. Hold the leads near the detonator base. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

H. E. IGNITION UNITS : Possible Lethal Charge

Personnel are warned that in certain circumstances, the energy stored in the capacitors embodied in the H.E. ignition units may be of a lethal nature. As a safety precaution, it is essential after disconnecting the L.T. Plessey plug and socket to wait for at least one minute before handling the unit.

A.P.101B-0406-1 A.L.124, Nov.66

A.P.

### NOTE TO READERS

The coded system of A.P. reference numbering is now applied to this publication by A.L.124, as follows:-

### 101B-0406-1 (formerly A.P.4326F, Vol.1).

New leaves issued subsequent to the introduction of the code reference will bear the coded Air Publication number; the reference caption of existing leaves will be amended only when the leaves are re-issued.

The subject matter of this publication may be affected by Defence Council Instructions, by Servicing schedules or 'General Orders and Modifications' leaflets in this A.P., in the associated publications listed below, or even in some others. If possible, Amendment Lists are issued to correct this publication accordingly, but it is not always practicable

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to do so. When an Instruction, Servicing schedule or leaflet contradicts any portion of this publication, the Instruction, Servicing schedule or leaflet is to be taken as the overriding authority.

The inclusion of references to items of equipment does not constitute authority for demanding the items.

Each leaf bears the date of issue and the number of the Amendment List with which it was issued. New or amended technical matter will be indicated by triangles positioned in the text thus:  $\blacktriangleleft$ ..... to show the extent of amended text, and thus:  $\blacktriangleright$   $\triangleleft$  to show where text has been deleted. When a Section or Chapter is issued in a completely revised form, the triangles will not appear.

### LIST OF ASSOCIATED AIR PUBLICATIONS AND DIAGRAMS

	F	۹.	f	•
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Rotor accessory georboxes and arrives	·· ··· ···2240A
Avon Mk.10700 and 10900 series engine change	
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Aircraft wheels, tyres and brakes	2337
Air cameras and accessories	1355C
A.1961	2876E
A.R.1.5800	2891H
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A.R.1.5885	28905
A.R.1.18124/1	2531 series
A.R.1.5284	2533C
A.R.1.5848	2887N
A.R.I.18011	2534E
A.R.I.18064	2528P
A.R.1.23076	2891K
Bomb winches, hoists and associated equipment	1664C
Bomb and supply carriers and associated equipment .	1664A
Transporting, handling, loading and hoisting equipment,	
armament	1664D
Cartridges, miscellaneous	1661F
Canberra R.P. installation 28	02A, 2nd edition
Cine cameras and accessories	1355D
Electrical manual	4343 series
Ejection seats, R.A.F. aircraft,	4288 series
Guns, 20 mm Hispano	
Hydraulic and undercarriage equipment, British Messier.	1803T

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Hydraulic and undercarriage equipment, aircraft, miscellar	neous1803P
Hydraulic undercarriage equipment, Dowty	1803E
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Internal and external finish of aircraft	2656A
Missile storage, preparation, transportation, loading and	
off-loading procedures	2852B
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Canberra B Mk.6, B(1) Mk.6, B(1) Mk.8, B Mk.15 and B Mk.	16
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Canberra B Mk.6, B(1) Mk.6, B Mk.15 and B Mk.16 Hydraul	ic
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# LAYOUT OF A.P.101B-0406 CANBERRA B & B(I) Mk.6 AIRCRAFT

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Section 2—Ground Handling and Preparation for Flight		Chapte	er I—Ground Handling 2—Preparation for Flight 3A—Loading and C.G. Data—B Mk. 6 Aircraft 3B—Loading and C.G. Data—B (I) Mk. 6 Aircraft 4—General Servicing 5—Change of Role 6 — Procedures following hazardous incidents
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# LUBRICATION

 Oil and grease Reference numbers and N.A.T.O. code numbers are printed on this marker card to avoid repetition throughout this volume.

Item	Reference No.	N.A.T.O. Code Number
Oil, OEP-71	34A/9100540	O.136
Oil, OM-11	34A/9105055	0.135
Oil, OM-15	34B/9100572	H.515
Oil, OX-14	34B/9100589	0.147
Oil, OX-38	34A/9100591	O.149
Grease, XG-271	34D/9100511	G.382
Grease, XG-275	34B/9100512	G.350
Grease, XG-277	34B/9100514	G.359
Grease, ZX-24	34B:/9427802	S.718
Grease, ZX-28	34B/9428473	

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General arrangement

# LEADING PARTICULARS

NAME		•••			CANBERRA B & B(I) Mk.6
TYPE					TWIN-ENGINED, JET-PROPELLED
					MID-WING MONOPLANE
DUTY	•••		•••	•••	B Mk.6, TACTICAL BOMBING -
					B(I) Mk.6 TACTICAL BOMBING/
					NIGHT INTERDICTOR
CREW					THREE

### **Principal Dimensions**

Note.... For the main dimensions of the aircraft refer to the General Arrangement illustration. For the settings and ranges of movement of the main control surfaces refer to Section 3, Chapter 4.

#### MAIN PLANE

Aerofoil sea	tion						•••	 	••••	F	R.A.E./D
Chord											
At root								 ••••			19 ft.
At tip			•••					 		7	ft. 8 in.
Incidence								 		•••	2 deg.
Dihedral (m	easur	ed or	top	surf	ace o	of win	ng).	 •••	.2	deg. :	t 10 min.
Sweep back	(at le	adin	g ed	ge)				 •••	1	3 deg	. 33 min.

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# TAIL PLANE

Aerofoil sectionR.A.E./D
Chord
At root (leading edge extended to aircraft centre line)10 ft
At tip
Incidence (measured at starboard inboard rigging gauge position)
Take-off position
Range between electrical stops
3 deg 59 min± 13 min
Dihedral (measured at inboard rigging gauge position
at max. incidence)
Tail plane stub incidence1 deg

### FIN AND RUDDER

Aerofoil section	 .R.A.E./D
Chord	
At root	 ft 8½ in.
At tip	 ft 01/2 in.

# AREAS

Main plane, including aileron (gross)	$ft^2$
Main plane, including aileron (nett)	$ft^2$
Ailerons (total)72	$ft^2$
Aileron trim tabs (total) aft of hinge	$ft^2$
Flaps (total)	$ft^2$
Tail plane, including elevators (gross), projected190.8	$ft^2$
Tail plane, including elevators (nett), projected166.8	$ft^2$
Elevators, including horn	$ft^2$
Elevator trim tabs (total), aft of hinge5.44	$ft^2$
Fin, including rudder and tab (nett)	$ft^2$
Rudder, including horn	$ft^2$
Rudder, trim tab, aft of hinge2.577	$ft^2$

# EXTERNAL FINISH

	Silver finish (pre Mod. 3758)	D.T.D. 900/4263
	Camouflage and black finish (post Mod. 3758)	D. T. D. 899A
١	Polyurethane finishing scheme	
	(Mod. 4476 or 4478)	D. T. D. 5580 >

# ALIGHTING GEAR

#### MAIN UNDERCARRIAGE

Type.....Two single-wheel units, retracting inwards, English Electric, EA6.40.7-8

Shock absorber
TypeOleo pneumatic
Air pressure (with wheels off ground) A.U.W. 55,000 lb
Min. 615 lb/in <sup>2</sup> , Max. 665 lb/in <sup>2</sup>
(For pressures for different all-up weights refer to Sect. 2, Chap. 2)
Fluid
Capacity - fluid
Wheels
TypeDunlop AH.9779 or
AH. 51337
TyresDunlop DF. 1621
TubesDunlop DT. 1606
Tyre pressure
BrakesDunlop hydraulic with Maxaret units

#### NOSE UNDERCARRIAGE

TypeTwin whe	eel, non-steerable, castering,
	rearward retracting, Dowty
(For ty	pes, refer to Sect.2, Chap.2)
Shock absorberLevered sus	spension, liquid spring, Dowty
(For ty	pes, refer to Sect. 2, Chap. 2)
Pressure (with wheels off ground)	
Fluid	
Capacity - fluid	1½ pints
Wheels	
<i>Type</i>	Dunlop AH.9590
Tyres	
Tubes	Dunlop K.K.2
◀ Tyre pressure	Refer to Vol.5, Part 1, Book 2 🕨

## HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

Pumps
Fluid
Capacity of system
Pressure settings .
Cut-out valve cut-out, 2700 to 2750 lb/in2
$cut$ in, 2200 $lb/in^2$
Thermal relief valvesopen, 3350 to 3550 lb/in <sup>2</sup>
re-seat, 3100 lb/in <sup>2</sup>
Flaps relief valveopen, 2850 to 2900 lb/in <sup>2</sup>
Accumulator inflation pressure
$(main and wheel brakes)1350^{+50}_{-0} lb/in^2 at + 4.4^{\circ}C$
- 0
and $1400 - 00 \ lb/in^2$ at 15.6°C

when exhausted of hydraulic pressure

# ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Wiring	Plessey
Voltage	

#### Generators

Pre Mod. 2155
Post Mod. 2155
Post Mod. 2355
Voltage regulators
Pre Mod. 2155 Two Type 23 and one Type 32
Post Mod. 2155 and 2355Two Type 114
Batteries
connected in series parallel
Emergency batteries

### ENGINES

NameAvon Mk.109 (E.C.U. Mk.10901)
TypePure jet gas turbine
StarterB.T.H. turbo starter, Type T.B.S.720, Mk.3
CartridgeNo.10 Mk.1 (720 grammes)
N.A.T.O. Code F.34
Avtag(34A/2201037), D.Eng.R.D.2454,
N.A.T.O. Code F.40
In cases of emergency only, the following
alternative fuels may be used:-
Avtur (34A/9431771), D.Eng.R.D. 2494,
N.A.T.O. Code F.35
Avcat (0722/2202148), D.Eng.R.D.2498,
N.A.T.O. Code F.44
French Navy Fuel, Air 3404A,
N.A.T.O. Code F.42
Fuel pressure warning lamps
0 i l
Accessory gearboxes
(Pre Mod. 2155)
Port engineRotol, Type P.T.G.3/1 (Ref.No.37L/158) or
Type P.T.G.3/3 (Ref.No.37L/160)
Starboard engineRotol, Type P.T.G.3/2 (Ref.No.37L/159) or
Type P.T.G.3/4 (Ref. No. 37L/161)
<i>OilOX-38</i>
(Post Mod.2155 or 2355)
Port engine

Starboard engineRotol, Type P.T.G.3/26 (Ref.No.37L)	(190)
0il	X-38
Two-speed gearboxes (pre Mod. 2155)Typ	e D9
0il	X-38

#### Note...

Should oil other than OX-38 have been used, the gearbox must be flushed out with oil OX-38, emptied, and then refilled with new oil OX-38.

### PRESSURE HEAD SETTING

Positio	n		 	 					.On nose	tip
<i>Type</i>			 	 			Mk.	8W/(Ref	.No.6A/3	320)
Angular	sett	ing.	 	 Para	llel	with	aircraft	centre	line±1	deg

### TANK CAPACITIES

Fuel tanks	Weight	(16)
	Avtur	Avtag
No.1	4160	4056
No. 2	2536	2473
No.3	4320	4212
Main plane integral tanks (port and starboard)	6848	6677
Wing tip jettisonable tanks (two)488 gal	3904	3806
Total fuel	21768	21224

#### Note...

An auxiliary tank may be fitted in the bomb bay if required.

### Oil

System capacity (each engine)
Total oil
Accessory gearbox (each gearbox)
Two-speed gearboxes (each gearbox)0.4375 pints
Hydraulic fluid tank2 gal

#### Note...

The fuel tank capacities given above are nominal; individual aircraft capacities may vary slightly.

#### Note...

The lubricant Reference and N.A.T.O. code numbers are printed on the reverse of the List of Contents marker card.

This leaf issued with A.L. No. 1, January, 1954



### 1. The CANBERRA B Mk. 6 is a twin engined, jet-propelled, high-speed tactical bomber; it is a mid-wing monoplar. ... th retractable tricycle alighting gear. The aircraft is powered by two Avon Mk. 109 engines mounted in the main plane. It carries a crew of three, each of whom is provided with an ejection seat.

2. The all-metal fuselage is of monocoque construction, consisting of a stressed skin covering supported on a framework of transverse frames connected by longitudinal stringers; it is built in three sections—front, centre and rear fuselage. To facilitate assembly of the complete aircraft and dismantling into main units, junctions are provided in all controls, hydraulic pipes, electrical wiring etc., at the ends of the units into which they are built.

INTRODUCTION

3. The front fuselage comprises a transparent plastic nose fairing, fitted with a toughened glass sighting panel, for the air bomber, a pressurized cabin sealed off from the remainder of the fuselage by a pressure bulkhead placed diagonally across the fuselage, equipment compartments and the alighting gear nose undercarriage unit. A door, jettisonable in an emergency, is provided on the starboard side of the cabin for normal

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entry and exit. The pilot's canopy and a hatch above the navigator's and air bomber's seats provide emergency exits for the crew. The pilot's seat is offset to port of the centreline of the aircraft, to improve visibility, and the navigator's and air bomber's seats are at the rear of the cabin, side-by-side and backed on to the pressure bulkhead. The seats are mounted on separate support structures, raising them above the level of the main cabin floor. An extension of the floor, in the nose, in the form of a sloping ramp, supports the air bomber in the prone bombing position. An observation window, with dry-air demisting, is provided in the bottom skin forward of the ramp. The sighting head is mounted inside the transparent plastic nose fairing.

4. A metal floor, supported by arched diaphragm members, divides the centre fuselage into fuel and bomb bay. Three fireproof tanks are carried in the fuel bay; the forward and centre tanks are self-sealing and rigidly supported by internal bracing structures, the rear tank is a crash-proof, collapsible fuel bag. The main plane centre section frame is an integral part of the fuselage, and passing through the fuel bay, forms a bulkhead between the centre and rear tanks. Aft of the rear tank the fuel bay is sealed by a removable bulkhead. The bomb bay is of full fuselage width and is closed by two hydraulically-operated, retracting bomb doors. Bulkheads at each end of the bomb bay carry the bomb door jacks and operating linkage and form separate compartments at each end of the centre fuselage.

5. The rear fuselage carries the tail unit, which comprises a metal rudder and tail plane, and a wood-and-metal fin. The tail plane is fitted with an incidence adjustment unit designed to give positive control at high Mach numbers. The incidence is varied by an electrical actuator which ensures irreversibility of control under any condition of flight and enables quick changes to be made in fore-and-aft trim during take-off, flight and landing. The elevators are of conventional design and incorporate a spring tab in the port and a geared, fixed-movement balance tab in the starboard elevator. Forward of the spar, the fin is of wooden construction, aft of the spar the rudder shroud is of metal, with the aerofoil section maintained by flanged plate ribs. The rudder is all-metal and incorporates a spring tab which, through an electrical actuator, acts also as a trim tab; it is so arranged that full travel is available for either function.

6. The main planes are all-metal cantilever structures of symmetrical section, with a main spar and a sectional rear wall. The power units are mounted mid-wing. The main spar is a single web with machined booms, the web cut away and reinforced by ring plates for the accommodation of the engine jet pipe. Four main and seven shear bolts attach the spar root to the main spar centre-section in the fuselage. The rear wall consists of three pressed sections, the inner and centre sections being attached to a forged ring through which the engine jet pipe passes; at the main plane root, the inner section is attached by one bolt to a fuselage pick-up point. The outer section has a curved web which forms the forward wall of the pressure-balance box. The inner leadingedge section of the main plane, into which the main undercarriage unit retracts, is divided transversely by a diaphragm which forms the front wall of the wheel well; extending from the inboard engine-rib to the fuselage, the diaphragm is attached to the fuselage by one bolt. Outboard of each engine, the leading-edge section of the main plane forms an integral fuel tank. The main plane and fuselage skins intersect smoothly without fillet, the skin at the main-plane root fitting over a joint angle riveted to the fuselage. Each main plane is fitted with air brakes, aileron and split trailing-edge flaps. Provision is made for fitting jettisonable fuel tanks to the wing tips.

7. The flying controls are conventional, pedals operating the rudder, and a horn-type control operating the ailerons and elevators. All control runs consist of push-pull tubes and levers.

8. The fully retractable tricycle alighting gear is operated hydraulically through electrically-actuated selectors, the main undercarriage retracting inwards into the main planes, and the nose undercarriage retracting rearward into the front fuselage. The main undercarriage struts are oleo-pneumatic, with single wheels mounted in cantilever and with hydraulic disc-type brakes. The nose undercarriage is liquid sprung, the unit is fully castoring and self-centring with twin wheels keyed together to eliminate shimmy.

9. The engines are mounted off engine ribs immediately forward of the main spar. Each is slung on four attachments, three of which are designed to take up expansion. All auxiliaries are mounted on gearboxes inboard of the engines. Triple-breech turbo-starters are fitted, the units being faired into the engine air-intakes. Oil is carried in the engine sumps only and is cooled by fuelcooled oil coolers mounted on the engines.

10. Fuel feeds from Nos. 1, 2 and 3 tanks into a junction box at the rear of No. 3 tank and from the wing-tip tanks, under air pressure ducted from the engine compressor casings, into No. 3 tank. Submerged fuel pumps are fitted in the fuselage tanks and in the collector box of each integral wing tank; fuel from the latter may be fed either direct to the engines or, by operation of the switches controlling the appropriate fuel cocks, into No. 3 tank by way of the wing-tip tank fuel transfer pipe. Separate switches operate the fuel pumps and low-pressure cocks. Electrostatic fuel contents gauges are fitted in all fuselage tanks and the integral wing tanks. Fuel tank venting and nitrogen purging systems are installed. Flame detectors and spray pipes are installed in the tank bay in the fuselage and in the engine bays.

**11.** All electrical power is drawn from two 24-volt, 6-kilowatt generators and from four 12-volt accumulators with appropriate inverters for radar equipment.

12. Radio and radar equipment appropriate to the role of the aircraft is installed; controls and associated equipment are fitted in positions convenient to the crew member concerned.