

B737-400/800 AIRCRAFT DEICE TRAINING









A thin layer of hoar frost on the upper surface of the fuselage is acceptable, provided all vents and ports are clear/not obstructed and markings/details are visible. Up to 1/8 inch in thickness of frost on the lower wing surfaces caused by cold fuel in the wing tank areas between the front and rear spar is permissible.







Engine intake must be free of all contaminants and fan blades must freely rotate.



Manufacturer and SAE standards allow the application of Type II/IV to the fuselage of most aircraft. Air carrier requirements may vary. Type II/IV may be requested by the Pilot in Command. When applying Type II/IV to the fuselage, begin at the rear of the front passenger loading doors to avoid flight deck windows and instruments.

MESA AIRLINES DEICE VS ANTI-ICE LEGEND



AMS 1424 Type I Application Areas AMS 1424 Type I Non-Application Areas



AMS 1428 Type II/IV Application Areas

AMS 1428 Type II/IV Non-Application Areas



AMS 1428 Type II/IV Fuselage Application Areas*

*If required by Air Carrier, Aircraft Manufacturer, or Regulatory Agency (FAA, EASA, CT, etc) May be required during certain weather conditions, or when requested by the pilot-in-command

No Direct Application of Deicing/Anti-Icing Fluid Allowed



Single Vehicle Deicing

- Approach left side of aircraft nose, from front side.
- Deice forward section of fuselage.
- Deice left wing from highest point outboard and work inboard.
- Continue around to left tail and stabilizer section.
- Circle deicing fuselage area and aft section of left wing area (flaps, spoilers, etc.).
- Approach the right forward section of the tail and stabilizer area.
- Continue to area of right fuselage, aft section of wing area (flaps, spoilers, etc.).
- Deice right wing from highest point outboard and work inboard.
- Deice forward section of right fuselage area.





Double Vehicle Deicing

- Close coordination between the two vehicles and bucket operators is <u>required</u>.
- Both vehicles should begin the de/anti-icing at the same time.
- In the absence of a Pad Commander the vehicle positioned on the left wing is designated as the lead vehicle and will coordinate the event.
- The lead vehicle will begin at the left wing (wing tip to wing root) continuing up the left fuselage, and then to the rear fuselage just aft of the wing continuing to the left side of the horizontal and vertical stabilizer.
- The secondary vehicle will begin at the right wing (wing tip to wing root) continuing up the right fuselage, and then to the rear fuselage just aft of the wing continuing to the right side of the horizontal and vertical stabilizer.







Do not spray into engine openings.

Do not spray into engine.

Do not spray Type IV onto radome.

Do not spray flight deck windows/windscreens.

Do not spray main cabin windows.

Do not spray pitot tubes, total air temperature probes or angle of attack sensors

Do not spray static ports.



Do not spray into intake or exhaust vents.



Do not spray into avionics vents.

Do not spray fluid onto aircraft

brakes.

Do not spray into APU intake.

Do not spray into APU exhaust.

Do not spray engine pylons.





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Type I Deicing Fluid

Non-Application Areas









Do Not Spray Into Pitot Tubes, Total Air Temperature Probes, or Angle Of Attach Sensor









Do Not Spray Into Intake or Exhaust Vents



Do Not Spray Type IV Onto Radome



Do Not Spray into Avionics Vent







Do Not Spray into Avionics Vent



Do Not Spray Static Port







MESA ARLINES HORIZONTAL STABILIZER

When de/anti-icing the horizontal stabilizer, always spray from leading to trailing edge.

If fluid enters the balance bay, it could dry out, swell, and block balance bay drain paths. Any accumulated water will exit through ventgaps and refreeze on the elevator.





THE END.