

Garmin International, Inc.
1200 E. 151st Street
Olathe, Kansas 66062 U.S.A.

FAA APPROVED

AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL SUPPLEMENT
or
SUPPLEMENTAL AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL
for the
Garmin GNS 400W, 420W, 420AW, 430W, or 430AW
GPS/SBAS Navigation System
as installed in

Make and Model Airplane

Registration Number: _____ Serial Number: _____

This document serves as an Airplane Flight Manual Supplement or as a Supplemental Airplane Flight Manual when the aircraft is equipped with the Garmin GNS 400W, 420W, 420AW, 430W, or 430AW GPS/SBAS Navigation System. This document must be carried in the airplane at all times when the Garmin GNS unit is installed in accordance with STC SA01933LA-D. This document must be incorporated into the FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual or provided as an FAA Approved Supplemental Airplane Flight Manual.

The information contained herein supplements the information in the FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual. For limitations, procedures, loading and performance information not contained in this document, refer to the FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual, markings, or placards.

FAA Approved By: Michael Warren

Michael Warren
ODA STC Unit Administrator
Garmin International, Inc.
ODA-240087-CE

Date: 28-MAR-2013

LOG OF REVISIONS

Rev. No.	No.	Page Date	Description	FAA Approved
A Original	All	11-20-07	Complete Supplement	<u>Seyed-Youssef Hashemi</u> Mgr. Flt. Test Br., ANM-160L FAA, Los Angeles ACO Transport Airplane Directorate Date: <u>Nov. 20, 2007</u>
B	All	07/31/09	Added '-D' to STC number, added LP approach type	<u>David G Armstrong</u> ODA STC Unit Administrator ODA-240087-CE Garmin International, Inc.
C	All	03/21/13	Complete Rewrite	See Page 1

Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE
Section 1. GENERAL	4
1.1 Garmin 4XXW Series GPS/WAAS Nav Com	4
1.2 GPS/SBAS TSO-C146a Class 3 Operation	5
Section 2. LIMITATIONS	7
2.1 Pilot's Guide	7
2.2 Kinds of Operation	7
2.3 System Software	8
2.4 Navigation database	8
2.5 Flight Planning	9
2.6 Approaches	10
2.7 Autopilot Coupling	11
2.8 Terrain Proximity Function	11
2.9 VNAV – Vertical Navigation Calculation Page	11
2.10 Weather Display (Optional)	12
2.11 Traffic Display (Optional)	12
2.12 Manual GTN Crossfill	12
Section 3. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	13
3.1 Emergency Procedures	13
3.2 Abnormal Procedures	13
Section 4. NORMAL PROCEDURES	15
4.1 Unit Power On	15
4.2 Before Takeoff	15
4.3 HSI and EHSI Operation	16
4.4 Autopilot Operation	16
4.5 Coupling the Autopilot during approaches	17
4.6 Traffic Mode Selection (Optional)	18
Section 5. PERFORMANCE	18
Section 6. WEIGHT AND BALANCE	18
Section 7. SYSTEM DESCRIPTIONS	19
7.1 Pilot's Guide	19
7.2 Manual GTN Crossfill	19

Section 1. GENERAL

1.1 Garmin 4XXW Series GPS/WAAS Nav Com

The Garmin GNS Series GPS/WAAS Navigator is a panel-mounted product that contains a GPS/WAAS receiver for GPS approved primary navigation under TSO-C146a, (plus optional VHF Com and VHF Nav radios) in an integrated unit with a moving map and color display. The 4XXW Series unit features a graphical display which may also be used to depict traffic, weather, or terrain data.

The navigation functions are operated by dedicated keys and graphical menus which are controlled by the buttons and the dual concentric rotary knob along the bottom and right side of the display.

Optional VHF Com and VHF Nav radio functions are controlled via dedicated buttons and knobs on the left side of the display and adjacent to frequencies they are controlling.

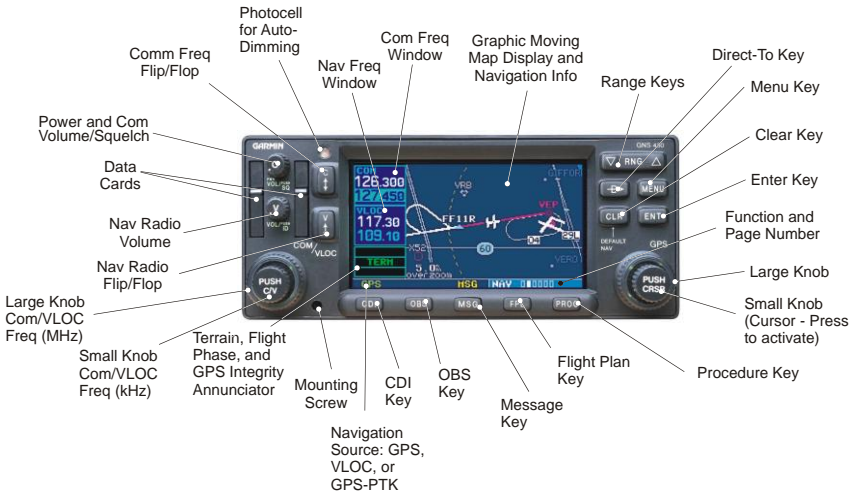


Figure 1 - 430W Series Control and Display Layout

1.2 GPS/SBAS TSO-C146a Class 3 Operation

The GNS complies with AC 20-138A and has airworthiness approval for navigation using GPS and SBAS (within the coverage of a Satellite Based Augmentation System complying with ICAO Annex 10) for IFR en route, terminal area, and non-precision approach operations (including those approaches titled “GPS”, “or GPS”, and “RNAV (GPS)” approaches). The Garmin GNSS navigation system is composed of the GNS navigator and antenna, and is approved for approach procedures with vertical guidance including “LPV” and “LNAV/VNAV” and without vertical guidance including “LP” and “LNAV,” within the U.S. National Airspace System.

The Garmin GNSS navigation system complies with the equipment requirements of AC 90-105 and meets the equipment performance and functional requirements to conduct RNP terminal departure and arrival procedures and RNP approach procedures without RF (radius to fix) legs. Part 91 subpart K, 121, 125, 129, and 135 operators require operational approval from the FAA.

The Garmin GNSS navigation system complies with the equipment requirements of AC 90-100A for RNAV 2 and RNAV 1 operations. In accordance with AC 90-100A, Part 91 operators (except subpart K) following the aircraft and training guidance in AC 90-100A are authorized to fly RNAV 2 and RNAV 1 procedures. Part 91 subpart K, 121, 125, 129, and 135 operators require operational approval from the FAA.

Applicable to dual installations consisting of two Garmin

GNSS units: The Garmin GNSS navigation system has been found to comply with the requirements for GPS Class II oceanic and remote navigation (RNP-10) without time limitations in accordance with AC 20-138A and FAA Order 8400.12A. The Garmin GNSS navigation system can be used without reliance on other long-range navigation systems. This does not constitute an operational approval.

The Garmin GNSS navigation system has been found to comply with the navigation requirements for GPS Class II oceanic and remote navigation (RNP-4) in accordance with AC 20-138A and FAA Order 8400.33. The Garmin GNSS navigation system can be used without reliance on other long-range navigation systems. Additional equipment may be required to obtain operational approval to utilize RNP-4 performance. This does not constitute an operational approval.

The Garmin GNSS navigation system complies with the accuracy, integrity, and continuity of function, and contains the minimum system functions required for P-RNAV operations in accordance with JAA Administrative & Guidance Material Section One: General Part 3: Temporary Guidance Leaflets, Leaflet No 10 (JAA TGL-10 Rev 1). The GNSS navigation system has one or more TSO-C146a Class 3 approved Garmin GNS Navigation Systems. The Garmin GNSS navigation system complies with the accuracy, integrity, and continuity of function, and contains the minimum system functions required for B-RNAV operations in accordance with EASA AMC 20-4. The Garmin GNSS navigation system complies with the equipment requirements for P-RNAV and B-RNAV/RNAV-5 operations in accordance with AC 90-96A CHG 1. This does not constitute an operational approval.

Garmin International holds an FAA Type 2 Letter of Acceptance (LOA) in accordance with AC 20-153 for database integrity, quality, and database management practices for the navigation database. Flight crew and operators can view the LOA status at FlyGarmin.com then select "Type 2 LOA Status."

Navigation information is referenced to the WGS-84 reference system.

Note that for some types of aircraft operation and for operation in non-U.S. airspace, separate operational approval(s) may be required in addition to equipment installation and airworthiness approval.

Section 2. LIMITATIONS

2.1 Pilot's Guide

The Quick Reference Guide, part number and revision listed below (or later applicable revisions), must be immediately available for the flight crew whenever navigation is predicated on the use of the 4XXW Series unit.

- 400W Series Pilot's Guide & Reference P/N 190-00356-00 Rev H

The Pilot's Guide Addendum, part number and revision listed below (or later applicable revision), must be immediately available for the flight crew whenever one or more of the following functions are installed and utilized with the 4XXW Series unit:

GDL 69/69A XM Satellite Data link
GDL 88 ADS-B Transceiver
GTX 330/330D TIS
GTS 8XX Series TAS

- 400W/500W Series Optional Displays P/N 190-00356-30 Rev J

The Pilot's Guide Addendum, part number and revision listed below (or later applicable revision), must be immediately available for the flight crew whenever one or more of the following functions are installed and utilized with the 4XXW Series unit:

Stormscope® Lightning Detection System
Skywatch® Traffic Advisory System
Bendix/King® Traffic Advisory System
Avidyne/Ryan TCAD Traffic System

- 400W/500W Series Display Interfaces P/N 190-00356-31 Rev D

2.2 Kinds of Operation

This AFM supplement does not grant approval for IFR operations to aircraft limited to VFR operations. Additional aircraft systems may be required for IFR operational approval. Systems limited to VFR shall be placarded in close proximity to the 4XXW Series unit: “**GPS LIMITED TO VFR USE ONLY**”.

2.3 System Software

This AFMS/AFM is applicable to the software versions shown in Table 1.

The Main and GPS software versions are displayed on the start-up page immediately after power-on.

Software Item	Approved Software Version <i>(or later FAA approved versions for this STC)</i>	
	SW version	As displayed on unit
Main SW Version	5.03	5.03
GPS SW Version	5.0	5.0

Table 1 – Required Equipment

2.4 Navigation database

GPS/SBAS based IFR enroute, oceanic, and terminal navigation is prohibited unless the flight crew verifies and uses a valid, compatible, and current navigation database or verifies each waypoint for accuracy by reference to current approved data.

“GPS”, “or GPS”, and “RNAV (GPS)” instrument approaches using the Garmin navigation system are prohibited unless the flight crew verifies and uses the current navigation database. GPS based instrument approaches must be flown in accordance with an approved instrument approach procedure that is loaded from the navigation database.

Discrepancies that invalidate a procedure should be reported to Garmin International. The affected procedure is prohibited from being flown using data from the navigation database until a new navigation database is installed in the aircraft and verified that the discrepancy has been corrected. Navigation database discrepancies can be reported at FlyGarmin.com by selecting “Aviation Data Error Report.” Flight crew and operators can view navigation database alerts at FlyGarmin.com then select “NavData Alerts.”

If the navigation database cycle will change during flight, the flight crew must ensure the accuracy of navigation data, including suitability of navigation facilities used to define the routes and procedures for flight. If an amended chart affecting navigation data is published for the procedure, the database must not be used to conduct the procedure.

2.5 Flight Planning

For flight planning purposes, in areas where SBAS coverage is not available, the flight crew must check RAIM availability.

- Within the United States, RAIM availability can be determined using the Garmin WFDE Prediction program, Garmin part number 006-A0154-04 software version 3.00 or later approved version with Garmin approved antennas or the FAA's enroute and terminal RAIM prediction website: www.raimprediction.net, or by contacting a Flight Service Station.
- Within Europe, RAIM availability can be determined using the Garmin WFDE Prediction program or Europe's AUGER GPS RAIM Prediction Tool at <http://augur.ecacnav.com/augur/app/home>.
- For other areas, use the Garmin WFDE Prediction program.

This RAIM availability requirement is not necessary if SBAS coverage is confirmed to be available along the entire route of flight. The route planning and WFDE prediction program may be downloaded from the Garmin website on the internet. For information on using the WFDE Prediction Program, refer to Garmin WAAS FDE Prediction Program, part number 190-00643-01, 'WFDE Prediction Program Instructions'.

For flight planning purposes, for operations within the U.S. National Airspace System on RNP and RNAV procedures when SBAS signals are not available, the availability of GPS RAIM shall be confirmed for the intended route of flight. In the event of a predicted continuous loss of RAIM of more than five minutes for any part of the intended route of flight, the flight shall be delayed, canceled, or rerouted on a track where RAIM requirements can be met. The flight may also be re-planned using non-GPS based navigational capabilities.

For flight planning purposes for operations within European B-RNAV/RNAV-5 and P-RNAV airspace, if more than one satellite is scheduled to be out of service, then the availability of GPS RAIM shall be confirmed for the intended flight (route and time). In the event of a predicted continuous loss of RAIM of more than five minutes for any part of the intended flight, the flight shall be delayed, canceled, or rerouted on a track where RAIM requirements can be met.

Applicable to dual installations consisting of two Garmin GNSS units:

For flight planning purposes, for operations where the route requires Class II navigation the aircraft's operator or flight crew must use the Garmin WFDE Prediction program to demonstrate that there are no outages on the specified route that would prevent the Garmin GNSS navigation system to provide GPS Class II navigation in oceanic and remote areas of operation that requires RNP-10 or RNP-4 capability. If the Garmin WFDE Prediction program indicates fault exclusion (FDE) will be unavailable for more than 34 minutes in accordance with FAA Order 8400.12A for RNP-10 requirements, or 25 minutes in accordance

with FAA Order 8400.33 for RNP-4 requirements, then the operation must be rescheduled when FDE is available.

Both Garmin GPS navigation receivers must be operating and providing GPS navigation guidance for operations requiring RNP-4 performance.

North Atlantic (NAT) Minimum Navigational Performance Specifications (MNPS) Airspace operations per AC 91-49 and AC 120-33 require both GPS/SBAS receivers to be operating and receiving usable signals except for routes requiring only one Long Range Navigation sensor. Each display computes an independent navigation solution based on its internal GPS receiver.

Whenever possible, RNP and RNAV routes including Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs), and Standard Terminal Arrival (STAR), routes should be loaded into the flight plan from the database in their entirety, rather than loading route waypoints from the database into the flight plan individually. Selecting and inserting individual named fixes from the database is permitted, provided all fixes along the published route to be flown are inserted. Manual entry of waypoints using latitude/longitude or place/bearing is prohibited.

It is not acceptable to flight plan a required alternate airport based on RNAV(GPS) LP/LPV or LNAV/VNAV approach minimums. The required alternate airport must be flight planned using an LNAV approach minimums or available ground-based approach aid.

Navigation information is referenced to the WGS-84 reference system, and should only be used where the Aeronautical Information Publication (including electronic data and aeronautical charts) conform to WGS-84 or equivalent.

2.6 Approaches

- Instrument approaches using GPS guidance may only be conducted when the GNS is operating in the approach mode. (LNAV, LNAV+V, L/VNAV, LPV, or LP)
- When conducting instrument approaches referenced to true North, the NAV Angle on the AUX-Units/Position page must be set to **True**.
- The navigation equipment required to join and fly an instrument approach procedure is indicated by the title of the procedure and notes on the IAP chart. Navigating the final approach segment (that segment from the final approach fix to the missed approach point) of an ILS, LOC, LOC-BC, LDA, SDF, MLS, VOR, TACAN approach, or any other type of approach not approved for GPS, is not authorized with GPS navigation guidance. GPS guidance can only be used for approach procedures with GPS or RNAV in the procedure title. When using the Garmin VOR/LOC/GS receivers to fly the final approach segment, VOR/LOC/GS navigation data must be selected and presented on the CDI of the pilot flying.

- Advisory vertical guidance deviation is provided when the GNS annunciates LNAV + V. Vertical guidance information displayed on the VDI in this mode is only an aid to help flight crews comply with altitude restrictions. When using advisory vertical guidance, the flight crew must use the primary barometric altimeter to ensure compliance with all altitude restrictions.
- Not all published Instrument Approach Procedures (IAP) are in the navigation database. Flight crews planning to fly an RNAV instrument approach must ensure that the navigation database contains the planned RNAV Instrument Approach Procedure and that approach procedure must be loaded from the navigation database into the GNS system flight plan by its name. Users are prohibited from flying any approach path that contains manually entered waypoints.
- IFR approaches are prohibited whenever any physical or visual obstruction (such as a throw-over yoke) restricts pilot view or access to the GNS and/or the CDI.

2.7 Autopilot Coupling

IFR installations of a Garmin 4XXW Series unit allow the operator to fly all phases of flight based on the navigation information presented to the pilot; however, not all modes may be coupled to the autopilot. All autopilots may be coupled in Oceanic (OCN), Enroute (ENR), and Terminal (TERM) modes; however, the FAA requires that vertical coupling of an autopilot for approaches be demonstrated to meet their intended function and provide safe and proper operation to published minimums. This installation is limited to:

- Lateral coupling only for GPS approaches. Coupling to the vertical path for GPS approaches is not authorized.

2.8 Terrain Proximity Function

Terrain and obstacle information appears on the map and terrain display pages as red and yellow tiles or towers, and is depicted for advisory use only. Aircraft maneuvers and navigation must not be predicated upon the use of the terrain display. Terrain and obstacle information is advisory only and is not equivalent to warnings provided by TAWS.

The terrain display is intended to serve as a situational awareness tool only. By itself, it may not provide either the accuracy or the fidelity on which to base decisions and plan maneuvers to avoid terrain or obstacles.

2.9 VNAV – Vertical Navigation Calculation Page

VNAV information accessible by pressing the “VNAV” button may be utilized for advisory information only. Use of VNAV information for Instrument Approach Procedures does not guarantee Step-Down Fix altitude protection, or arrival at approach minimums in a normal position to land.

2.10 Weather Display (Optional)

This limitation applies to data linked weather products from SiriusXM via a GDL 69/69A or FIS-B via a GDL 88.

Do not use data link weather information for maneuvering in, near, or around areas of hazardous weather. Information provided by data link weather products may not accurately depict current weather conditions.

Do not use the indicated data link weather product age to determine the age of the weather information shown by the data link weather product. Due to time delays inherent in gathering and processing weather data for data link transmission, the weather information shown by the data link weather product may be significantly older than the indicated weather product age.

Do not rely solely upon data link services to provide Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) or Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) information. Not all TFRs and NOTAMS can be depicted on the GNS.

2.11 Traffic Display (Optional)

Traffic may be displayed on the GNS when connected to an approved optional TCAS I, TAS, TIS, or ADS-B traffic device. These systems are capable of providing traffic monitoring and alerting to the flight crew. Traffic shown on the display may or may not have traffic alerting available. The display of traffic is an aid to visual acquisition and may not be utilized for aircraft maneuvering.

2.12 Manual GTN Crossfill

When Manual GTN Crossfill is in use, the crew must verify each flight plan leg prior to using the GNS to navigate. See section 7.2 for additional information.

Section 3. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

3.1 Emergency Procedures

No change.

3.2 Abnormal Procedures

3.2.1 LOSS OF GPS/SBAS NAVIGATION DATA

When the GPS/SBAS receiver is inoperative or GPS navigation information is not available or invalid, the GNS will enter one of two modes: Dead Reckoning mode (DR) or Loss Of Integrity mode (LOI). The mode is indicated on the GNS by an amber “DR” or “INTEG”.

If the Loss Of Integrity annunciation is displayed, revert to an alternate means of navigation appropriate to the route and phase of flight.

If the Dead Reckoning annunciation is displayed, the map will continue to be displayed with an amber ownship icon. Course guidance will be removed on the CDI. Aircraft position will be based upon the last valid GPS position, then estimated by Dead Reckoning methods. Changes in true airspeed, altitude, heading, or winds aloft can affect the estimated position substantially. Dead Reckoning is only available in Enroute and Oceanic modes. Terminal and Approach modes do not support Dead Reckoning.

If Alternate Navigation Sources (ILS, LOC, VOR, DME, ADF) Are Available:

Navigation.....**USE ALTERNATE SOURCES**

If No Alternate Navigation Sources Are Available:

DEAD RECKONING (DR) MODE:

Navigation.....**USE GNS**

NOTE

All information normally derived from GPS will become less accurate over time.

LOSS OF INTEGRITY (LOI) MODE:

Navigation.....**FLY TOWARDS KNOWN VISUAL CONDITIONS**

NOTE

All information derived from GPS will be removed.

NOTE

The airplane symbol is removed from all maps. The map will remain centered at the last known position. “No GPS Position” will be annunciated in the center of the map.

3.2.2 GPS APPROACH DOWNGRADE

During a GPS LPV, LNAV/VNAV, or LNAV+V approach, if GPS accuracy requirements cannot be met by the GPS receiver, the GNS will downgrade the approach. The downgrade will remove vertical deviation indication from the VDI and change the approach annunciation accordingly from LPV, L/VNAV, or LNAV+V to LNAV. The approach may be continued using the LNAV only minimums.

During a GPS approach in which GPS accuracy requirements cannot be met by the GPS receiver for any GPS approach type, the GNS will flag all CDI guidance and display a system message “ABORT APPROACH - Loss of Navigation”. Immediately upon viewing the message, the unit will revert to Terminal navigation mode alarm limits. If the position integrity is within these limits lateral guidance will be restored and the GPS may be used to execute the missed approach, otherwise alternate means of navigation must be utilized.

3.2.3 LOSS OF COM RADIO TUNING FUNCTIONS

If alternate COM is available:

Communications..... **USE ALTERNATE COM**

If no alternate COM is available:

COM RMT XFR key (if installed)**PRESS AND HOLD FOR 2 SECONDS**

NOTE

This procedure will tune the active COM radio the emergency frequency 121.5, regardless of what frequency is displayed on the GNS. Certain failures of the tuning system will automatically tune 121.5 without flight crew action.

Section 4. NORMAL PROCEDURES

Refer to the 4XXW Series unit Quick Reference Guide defined in paragraph 2.1 on page 7 of this document for normal operating procedures. This includes all GPS operations, VHF COM and NAV, and Multi-Function Display information. For information on TIS traffic or data linked weather, see the Pilot's Guide addendum for optional displays. For information on active traffic device or Stormscope operation and displays see the Pilot's Guide addendum for display interfaces.

The 4XXW Series unit requires a reasonable degree of familiarity to prevent operations without becoming too engrossed at the expense of basic instrument flying in IMC and basic see-and-avoid in VMC. Pilot workload will be higher for pilots with limited familiarity in using the unit in an IFR environment, particularly without the autopilot engaged. Garmin provides training tools with the Pilot's Guide and PC based simulator. Pilots should take full advantage of these training tools to enhance system familiarization.

4.1 Unit Power On

Database..... **REVIEW EFFECTIVE DATES**

Self Test..... **VERIFY OUTPUTS TO NAV INDICATORS**

Self Test - GPS Remote Annunciator (If Installed):

VLOC	ILLUMINATED
GPS.....	ILLUMINATED
INTG	ILLUMINATED
TERM.....	ILLUMINATED
WPT	ILLUMINATED
APR	ILLUMINATED
MSG	ILLUMINATED
SUSP	ILLUMINATED

4.2 Before Takeoff

System Messages and Annunciators **CONSIDERED**

4.3 HSI and EHSI Operation

If an HSI is used to display navigation data from the GNS the pilot should rotate the course pointer as prompted on the GNS.

If an EHSI is used to display navigation data from the GNS the course pointer may autoslew to the correct course when using GPS navigation. When using VLOC navigation the course pointer will not autoslew and must be rotated to the correct course by the pilot. For detailed information about the functionality of the EHSI system, refer to the FAA approved Flight Manual or Flight Manual Supplement for that system.

CAUTION

The pilot must verify the active course and waypoint for each flight plan leg. The pilot must verify proper course selection each time the CDI source is changed from GPS to VLOC.

4.4 Autopilot Operation

The GNS may be coupled to an optional autopilot, if installed in the aircraft, when operating as prescribed in the LIMITATIONS section of this manual.

Autopilots coupled to the GNS system in an analog (NAV) mode will follow GPS or VHF navigation guidance as they would with existing VOR receivers.

Autopilots that support GPSS or GPS Roll Steering in addition to the analog course guidance will lead course changes, fly arcing procedures, procedure turns, and holding patterns if coupled in GPSS mode.

For autopilot operating instructions, refer to the FAA approved Flight Manual or Flight Manual Supplement for the autopilot.

4.5 Coupling the Autopilot during approaches

CAUTION

When the CDI source is changed on the GNS, autopilot mode may change. Confirm autopilot mode selection after CDI source change on the GNS. Refer to the FAA approved Flight Manual or Flight Manual Supplement for the autopilot.

- This installation prompts the flight crew and requires the pilot to enable the approach outputs just prior to engaging the autopilot in APR mode.

To couple an approach:

Once established on the final approach course with the final approach fix as the active waypoint, the GNS will issue a flashing message indication with the following message “APR Guidance Available, Use PROC before A/P APR”.

PROC Button..... **PRESS**
“Enable A/P APR Outputs?” **SELECT**
ENT Button **PRESS**

If coupled, Autopilot will revert to ROL mode at this time.

Autopilot.....**ENGAGE APPROACH MODE**

- This installation supports coupling to the autopilot in approach mode once vertical guidance is available.

To couple an approach:

Once established on the final approach course with the final approach fix as the active waypoint, the GNS will enable vertical guidance.

Vertical Guidance.....**CONFIRM AVAILABLE**
Autopilot.....**ENGAGE APPROACH MODE**

- The autopilot does not support any vertical capture or tracking in this installation.

Analog only autopilots should use APR mode for coupling to LNAV approaches. Autopilots which support digital roll steering commands (GPSS) may utilize NAV mode and take advantage of the digital tracking during LNAV only approaches.

4.6 Traffic Mode Selection (Optional)

If the GNS is interfaced to a traffic device, the GNS can be used to control the mode of the traffic system. This is accomplished by pressing the cursor knob while on the dedicated traffic page to enter/exit the traffic device menu. It is important to note that while the traffic device menu is active, the current state of the traffic system is *not* displayed. The state of the traffic device is only displayed once the traffic device menu is exited.

Section 5. PERFORMANCE

No change.

Section 6. WEIGHT AND BALANCE

See current weight and balance data.

Section 7. SYSTEM DESCRIPTIONS

7.1 Pilot's Guide

See Garmin 4XXW Series unit Pilot's Guide for a complete description of the 4XXW Series unit.

7.2 Manual GTN Crossfill

Manual GTN Crossfill is a feature that will keep the GNS system in sync with a flight plan that is being used on the GTN system. The GTN *will not* automatically keep its flight plan in sync with changes made on the GNS system. Manual crossfill feature is “one way” – from the GTN to the GNS.

The GTN systems support a variety of procedure leg types that the GNS systems do not support. As such, it is normal and expected that the flight plan leg that is displayed on the GNS system will not always match the flight plan leg on the GTN system. Departure, arrival and approach procedures contain leg types that the GNS does not support. The GNS typically “skips” over these leg types and provides no guidance. Guidance may be available on the GTN but not on the GNS in these cases. The GNS will sequence the procedure as it normally would if Crossfill were not active. Once a leg type is reached that is supported on both the GTN and GNS systems, the systems will automatically sync to the same leg.

If a GNS is interfaced with a GTN then autoswitching from GPS to VLOC guidance on the CDI for ILS/LOC approaches will be disabled on the GNS.

If the flight plan on an interfaced GTN is altered while in a hold, the GNS will reinitiate guidance to the holding waypoint and sequence into the hold upon crossing the waypoint.

If the Missed Approach is activated on the GTN prior to reaching the Missed Approach Point, the GTN will automatically resume leg sequencing upon reaching the Missed Approach Point. The GNS will remain suspended upon reaching the Missed Approach Point and leg sequencing must be manually resumed.