

How to use the Airworthiness Flowchart.

For a product or a part to be considered airworthy, two separate conditions must exist at all times:

- (1) it must be in a condition that assures its safe use during flight and,*
- (2) it must adhere to the type certificate holder's drawings and specifications.*

- The **Type Design** is defined by the **Type Certificate Data Sheet, Airworthiness Directives, Aircraft Flight Manual, or Pilot's Operating Handbook** for older aircraft, the **Illustrated Parts Catalog, and the required Equipment List** (describes what is required to be installed on the aircraft).
- If the **parts/product** are not original equipment, **have alterations been made?** Alterations alter the **Type Design**.
- **Type Design can be altered in four ways:**
 - (1) a Type Certificate Holder can alter their product;**
 - (2) by a Supplemental Type Certificate;**
 - (3) by a Form 337 FAA field approval;**
 - (4) and by an Airworthiness Directive.**
- **If Type Design was altered by any other method, it is not an approved alteration.** As such, the condition for meeting the product/part's type design is not met. **The product is not considered airworthy!**
- For a **product/part** to be airworthy, the two conditions and all of the sub-factors must be in agreement and in sync. *If one of the sub-factors produces a negative answer or is out of sync, then the corresponding condition fails.* **The product/part is not considered airworthy.** *If all of the sub-factors produce a positive result and are in sync, then the corresponding condition passes.* **The product/part is considered to be airworthy.**