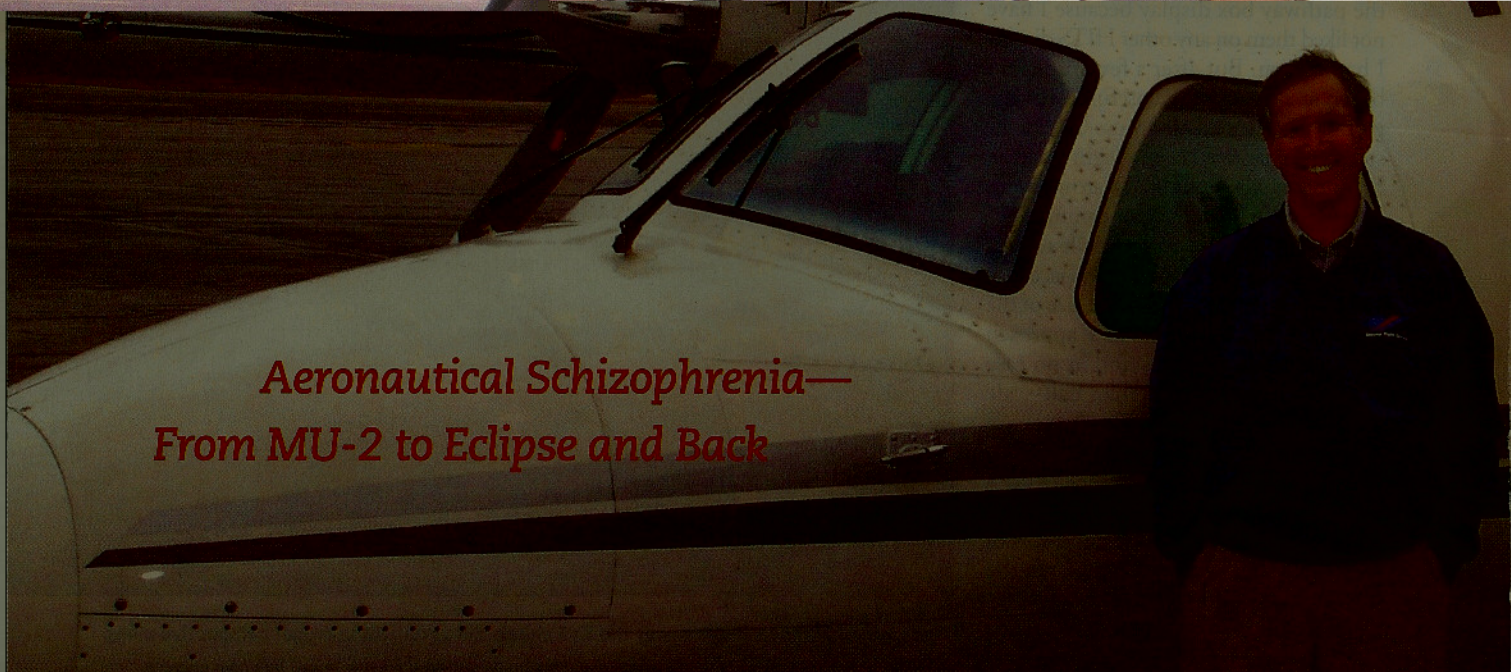




Aeronautical Schizophrenia— From MU-2 to Eclipse and Back



My Torrid Affair With a

My story is one of having taken a 360-degree aeronautical journey right back to where I started. Sharing this with you will provide a comparison between the Eclipse 500 Jet and the Mitsubishi MU-2 turboprop, and by extension, to other high-performance turboprops as well.

I've been happily flying MU-2s for the past 14 years. My Solitaire is the last of the MU-2 models produced. It is certified to FL 310 and has a real world 1,325 km range with 45 minutes of reserve. Throttling back somewhat from high-

speed cruise at Flight Levels 270 or 280 and annual recurrent initial (PFR) speed cruise at Flight Levels 270 or 280

and buying a VLJ? I'd analogize the situation to the married man who sees a sexy young thing and forsakes everything in favor of excitement, regardless of the consequences. Having been married for 43 years I'm happy to report that I haven't made

training for MU-2 that mistake, but the Eclipse siren with her
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cute tail certainly turned my head!
My journey began seven years ago at Oshkosh when I sat in a mock-up of the Eclipse 500. Thoughts of being the captain of my own jet cruising along at FL 410 was intoxicating, especially since I could buy the jet for less than the price of a new piston-powered Baron! An advertised 1,280 nautical mile NBAA IFR range while burning 45 gallons per hour was irresistible. I was hooked and had to have one of these sexy machines.
With some perseverance I was able to

the years accidents have prompted the FAA to conduct three separate investigations to assess the safety of the aircraft. Each investigation gave the aircraft a clean bill of health. A recent Special Federal Air Regulation mandates initial and annual recurrent initial (PFR) speed cruise at Flight Levels 270 or 280
throttling back somewhat from high-speed cruise at Flight Levels 270 or 280 delivers 290 to 300 knots true air speed (depending on temperature and weight) while burning 72-75 gph. At 19,000 to 21,000 feet cruise speeds of 315 to 320 knots are the norm with 90-plus gallons per hour going out the tail pipes. There's room for seven passengers, and there's plenty of baggage space as well. Parts are readily available, and Mitsubishi support is top notch. The MU-2 has been economical, reliable and the easiest to maintain of all the twins I've ever owned.
All has not been rosy, however. Over

and annual recurrent training for drivers to address the issue of less proficient pilots flying the aircraft. Frequently, as pilots have trained to the level of proficiency there have been MU-2 accidents whatsoever over the two years. There is almost universal approval by the MU-2 community for new training. The aircraft flies like a complex jet and demands a proficient pilot at the controls. The new training program is a big step forward.
So with all of the above "good stuff," why would I ever consider jumpi-



training event morphed into as long as a month or so for the early Eclipse owners. With simulators coming on line as this article is being written and aircraft being delivered with greater functionality, these training problems are being eliminated.

During all of these trials and tribulations my lust for a jet wrestled with practicality. Owning an Eclipse would allow me to fly up to 50 knots faster with 20 gallons less fuel burn per hour. But the MU-2 carries 153 more gallons than the Eclipse, and this extra fuel capacity would more than compensate for the MU-2's extra 20 gallons per hour fuel consumption. After close to four hours of flying the Eclipse must be back on the ground, but by this time the MU-2 had burned only 80 of

maximizing range I could fly up to FL 410. Flight Level 280 was the limit in my non-RVSM certified turboprop. But an FAA requirement to wear an oxygen mask when flying single pilot above FL 350

tempered my enthusiasm for aviating at these higher altitudes. Climbing to FL 410

to overfly weather for a short period of time would be nice and the mask not too

BY REN WOLF

purchase delivery position number 196 at a relatively nominal price. This delivery position was perfect. Not too early, so aerodynamic clean up of the airframe, larger tip tanks and a redesign of the avionics suite. The aerodynamic clean up of the airframe, larger tip tanks and a redesign of the avionics suite.

was still one of the deliveries at a fixed price of \$995,000. Couldn't be better! I was told certification and delivery would

start in late 2004. The years passed, and I continued flying the MU-2 while waiting for my jet. The 2004 date slipped, and slipped, and slipped. Nevertheless, my enthusiasm for the machine continued unabated. I waited through the change from Williams to Pratt engines and the redesign of the aircraft to accommodate the new engines. Next I waited through the Eclipse type certification and production authorization approvals from the FAA, which seemed to take forever but ultimately arrived.

Aircraft delivery ultimately commenced in 2007. As with virtually all new aircraft designs there were glitches, many of which have been previously recounted in the press. The big ones were the need for an

without an oxygen mask. In the Eclipse the choice was to fly high wearing an uncomfortable mask or fly lower and make a fuel stop. With the Eclipse for overflying weather and in the ballast for overflying weather and

Initially, training to fly the Eclipse was challenging. Simulators were not available, certified trainers were few in number, and FAA personnel for the required type rating check ride were also sparse. Early aircraft often had a number of operational problems at delivery that further delayed training. Consequently, training in the plane was long, arduous and often unsuccessful. The advertised two weeks

Another big consideration was winter operations in the Northeast with snow and ice on the runway. The MU-2 offers very effective thrust reverse for stopping on slippery runways. The Eclipse has neither thrust reverse nor anti-lock braking. Also, the MU-2's wing-mounted engines allowed for easy visual inspection from the cockpit of the air inlets to ensure that they were free of ice as well as the opportunity for visual inspection of the entire engine in the event of a fire warning light.

I would miss this advantage in the Eclipse with its rear fuselage-mounted engines. While neither aircraft offered speed brakes, the large MU-2 propellers function as such and slow the aircraft rapidly when power levers are brought to idle.

Economics and convenience also played a role in my decision. Even though the Eclipse went faster on less fuel, when one considered both the lost opportunity cost of the extra million dollars tied up in the Eclipse compared to the MU-2 and

the increased insurance premiums for a \$1.7 million jet, the MU-2 became the more economical choice. An added bonus was the fact that not buying the Eclipse would save \$75,000 in state sales tax and would eliminate the time consuming and expensive process of selling the MU-2 and training in the Eclipse. Maintenance for the MU-2 was a convenient 30 miles down the highway compared to more remote Eclipse repair sites at Albany, New York; Gainesville, Florida; and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

So what did I decide? I sold my Eclipse position and upgraded my panel with WAAS capability, air data computer, active traffic surveillance, roll steering, a new audio panel and a refurbished interior, all for what the sales tax on the Eclipse would have been! This helped soothe my wounded heart, but did not diminish my admiration for Eclipse and what the company has accomplished. Imagine a twin jet burning 45-75 gallons per hour of jet-A! Eclipse is to be commended for its bold efforts and admirable perseverance. One can not help but root for "the little engine that could!" The owner of a high-performance single, a piston twin or even some of the slower turboprops will appreciate the performance increase of an Eclipse if he or she can accept the space and range constraints of this machine.

In summary, lust lost and practicality prevailed. My circumstances of already flying a "near jet" meant that I'd achieve only modest performance increases with the Eclipse (15 percent TAS increase at most). Maximizing range in the Eclipse would be a trade off with comfort, in that wearing a mask was obligatory for long-range flying. Reduced passenger and baggage space, and loss of thrust reverse for the slick winter runways here in Maine, were issues as well. Economics and more inconvenient maintenance also argued against the Eclipse. Regrettably, I had to say goodbye to my cute little mistress. I realized that my "MU-2 wife" for the past 14 years has been a very capable performer, and polygamy is not allowed! Ah, for what might have been! ✈

About Ken Wolf

Ken is an eye surgeon and an ATP rated pilot with 5,000 hours of flying time. He lives in Lewiston, Maine, and teaches eye surgery worldwide aboard the Project Orbis DC-10 Flying Eye Hospital. Ken has been a subscriber to *Flying* for more than 44 years.

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