☐ CG = Wings thickest point (c☐ Control surface neutrals (fac☐ ½ degree positive wing incid☐ 2 degree right engine thrust☐ 15% expo on all surfaces☐ Slight Aileron/Rudder mix (e☐ Activate Rud/Ail & Rud/Elev	etor full length of surface) lence relative to stab eta.g., 2-5%)	The answers assessing aileron, elevator, and rudder travel are found by asking yourself the question, "is it too fast, too slow, or just right." I.e., listen to your immediate gut!
☐ Trim ailerons wings level☐ Trim elevator for average sp☐ Trim rudder for straight path☐		loop)
☐ Full aileron left roll ☐ Full a ☐ 1/4 & 1/2 elevator fixed eleva ☐ Inverted slight drop check. © ☐ Rud/Ail Knife edge "coupling ☐ Rud/Elev Knife edge "coupling ☐ Opt. Idle throttle-slight down	ator loop rate assessments Opt. Inverted 45 slight drop g" check and mix adjustmer ng" check and mix adjustm	ts (5-10% R.O.T)
 ☐ Mulligan (no corrections!) up ☐ Mulligan upright 45 downline ☐ Mulligan inverted 45 upline ☐ Mulligan inverted 45 downline ☐ Mulligan vertical upline ☐ Mulligan vertical downline* ☐ Mulligan fixed elevator loops ☐ Mulligan aileron roll (i.e., ide 	e ne s (i.e., identify "pinch" sever	Pro-actively apply lessons learned, e.g., amount to reduce elevator input to maintain round loop. Ity and region of loop) Ity and corrections inputs needed)
 Consistent Parallel position Wings level Step-by-step / One step at Do not fix! 		e of targets on the horizon)
Adhering to 1. 2. 3. 4. results in	 greater consistency More rapid learning Less wind impact Easier-faster-proper air Easy transition into difference 	•
Trouble-shooting: Result: Inconsistency/constant	•	ed to reestablish 1. 2. 3. 4. (not plane or wind!)

Regularly reinforce 1. 2. 3. 4. to avoid joining the ranks of flyers attempting to put the finishing touches on their otherwise fundamentally flawed maneuvers (i.e., constant fixes, rudder, programming, excuses, etc.)