### Effect on Ground Run / Roll
- For higher humidity conditions, such as those found in the United Kingdom and Northern Europe, the scheduled figures should be increased by 10%

### Table: Public Transport Safety Factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Safety Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soft ground or snow (w.)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downhill</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet grass (w.) - Short</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry grass (w.) - Short (under 5 in.)</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry grass (w.) - Short (between 5 &amp; 10 in.)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
- **Take-off Distance**: 50 ft is increased by 10% for each degree Fahrenheit above 90°F. This table represents the increase in take-off distance to a height of 50 ft or the increase in landing distance from 50 ft must be increased by 20%.
- **Altitude**: Increase by 10% for each 1000 ft of altitude above sea level.
- **Temperature**: Increase by 5% for each 10°F below freezing.
- **Wind**: Increase by 5% for each 10 mph of wind. (Assuming headwind or tailwind.)

### Diagram: Take-off Performance

#### Example:
- Temperature: 18°F
- Roll Distance Speed: 180 knots
- Take-off Speed (w. tailwind): 190 knots
- Take-off Speed: 170 knots
- Distance (50 ft obstacle): 1700 ft
- Runway: 150 ft

### Notice:
- Performance given in this section are based on tests and interpolated to standard conditions (ICAO) and extrapolated from parameters: Weight, altitude, temperature...

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**Model TB 20 „UK Version“**

**Model TB 20**

**Socata**

**Socata**

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**Section 5**

**Performance Section 5**

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**Section 5**

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**Section 5**

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