

Bombardier Challenger 605



RANGE

3,756 nm



SPEED

488 kts



PASSENGERS

10 people



Cost

ACQUISITION COST

\$15,000,000

ANNUAL COST

\$2,235,337

VARIABLE COST

\$3,218/hr

FIXED COST

\$948,127

MAX PAYLOAD

4,850 lb

ENGINES

2 General Electric CF34-3B

TOTAL CABIN AREA

1,146 cu ft

AVIONICS

Collins Pro-Line 21

WINGSPAN

64.3 ft

APU

Standard

Assumptions

⊛ This report uses custom assumptions that differ from Conklin & de Decker default values for Annual Utilization (Hours), Fuel Price (Jet A).

ANNUAL UTILIZATION (DISTANCE)

165,600 nm

FUEL PRICE (JET A)

\$4.45/gal

ANNUAL UTILIZATION (HOURS)

400 hrs

LABOR COST

\$136/hr

AVERAGE SPEED (STANDARD TRIP)

414 kts

ACQUISITION COST

\$15,000,000

Bombardier Aerospace

Canadair, later acquired by Bombardier Aerospace, originated in 1911 as a subsidiary of the British shipbuilding company, Vickers, Sons and Maxim. They were initially known as Canadian Vickers and the company was established to contract with the Royal Canadian Navy to build large ships, including many that were used by the Canadian and British during World War I.

After World War I, Canadian Vickers began designing and manufacturing flying boats for the Royal Canadian Police to patrol the numerous lakes contained in Canada. The demand for these aircraft increased so rapidly, Vickers had to add an aircraft division to go with their shipbuilding division.

When the U.S. entered WWII, they contracted Canadian Vickers to design the amphibious aircraft known as the PBV-1. Because of the huge influx of contracts received to manufacture ships and the PBV-1s, Canadian Vickers informed the Canadian, British and American governments that it could not continue to manufacture ships and aircraft at the same time, and would stop manufacturing aircraft. All three governments could not lose the aircraft production, so a new company separate from Canadian Vickers was proposed. In October 1944, Canadair was formed.

In 1947, Canadair was purchased by the U.S. submarine manufacturer, Electric Boat Company. The two companies merged in 1952 and formed General Dynamics. During the 1950s, Canadair designed and manufactured the F-86 Sabre Jet, building close to 2,000 of these aircraft for the Canadian, British and American Air Forces during its 10-

year production run.

In 1976, General Dynamics sold Canadair to the Canadian government following a slowdown in defense and military contracts. Canadair was eventually sold by the Canadian government to Bombardier in 1986. After acquiring Canadair, Bombardier acquired the Ireland-based Short Brothers aircraft manufacturing company in 1989. This was followed in 1990 by the acquisition of the Learjet Company and finally the de Havilland Aircraft Company in 1992.

The Challenger 600 series of aircraft originated in 1976, from a concept that the founder of Learjet, Bill Lear, presented to Canadair called the LearStar 600. Canadair was the original builder of the Challenger series of aircraft before Bombardier purchased Canadair.

The Bombardier Challenger 800 series aircraft is based on Bombardier's CRJ200LR.

Challenger 605

The Challenger 605 was introduced in 2005 at the NBAA convention in Orlando, FL. It is similar to the CL604 but features the Rockwell Collins Pro Line 21 avionics suite and a redesigned cabin.

The Challenger 604 has been the fastest selling model of the Challenger series of aircraft, to date. It is powered by GE CF34-3B engines, with 3 percent lower fuel consumption, than 601-3A engines. The 604 has a maximum range of 4,000 nautical miles.

The Challenger 605 made its first flight on January 22, 2006.

1. Cost

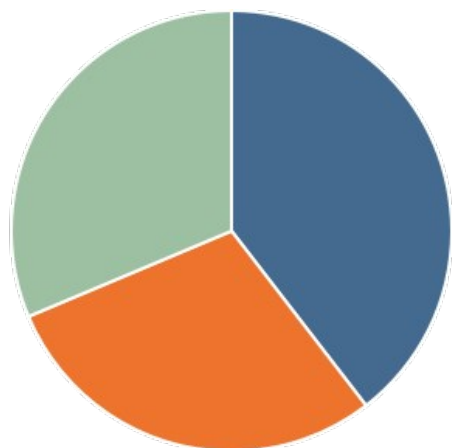
ACQUISITION COST
\$15,000,000

ANNUAL COST
\$2,235,337

VARIABLE COST
\$3,218/hr

FIXED COST
\$948,127

Total Annual Cost With Market Depreciation

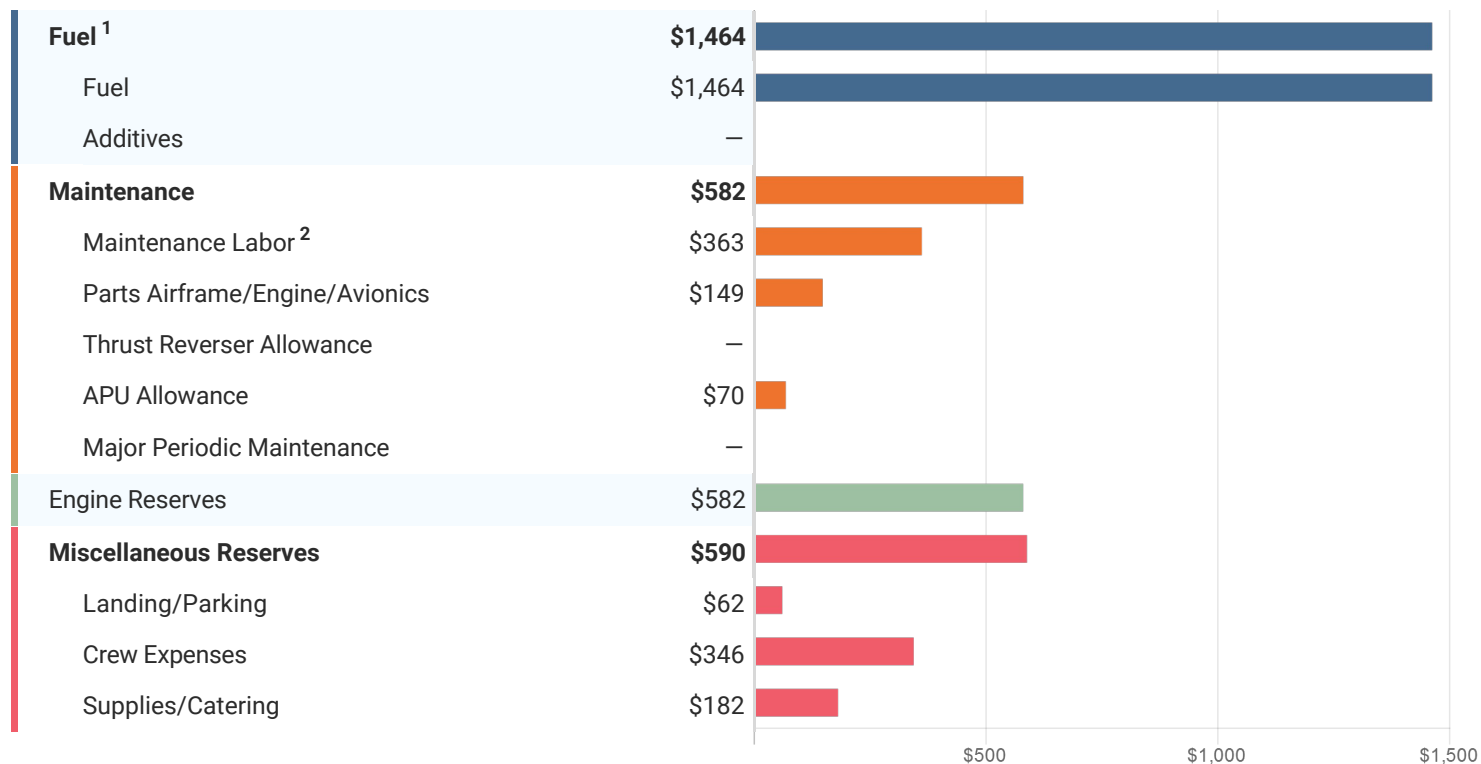


\$3,255,337

- 40% - Variable Cost - \$1,287,210
- 29% - Fixed Cost - \$948,127
- 31% - Market Depreciation - \$1,020,000

Hourly Variable Cost

PER FLIGHT HOUR
\$3,218/hr

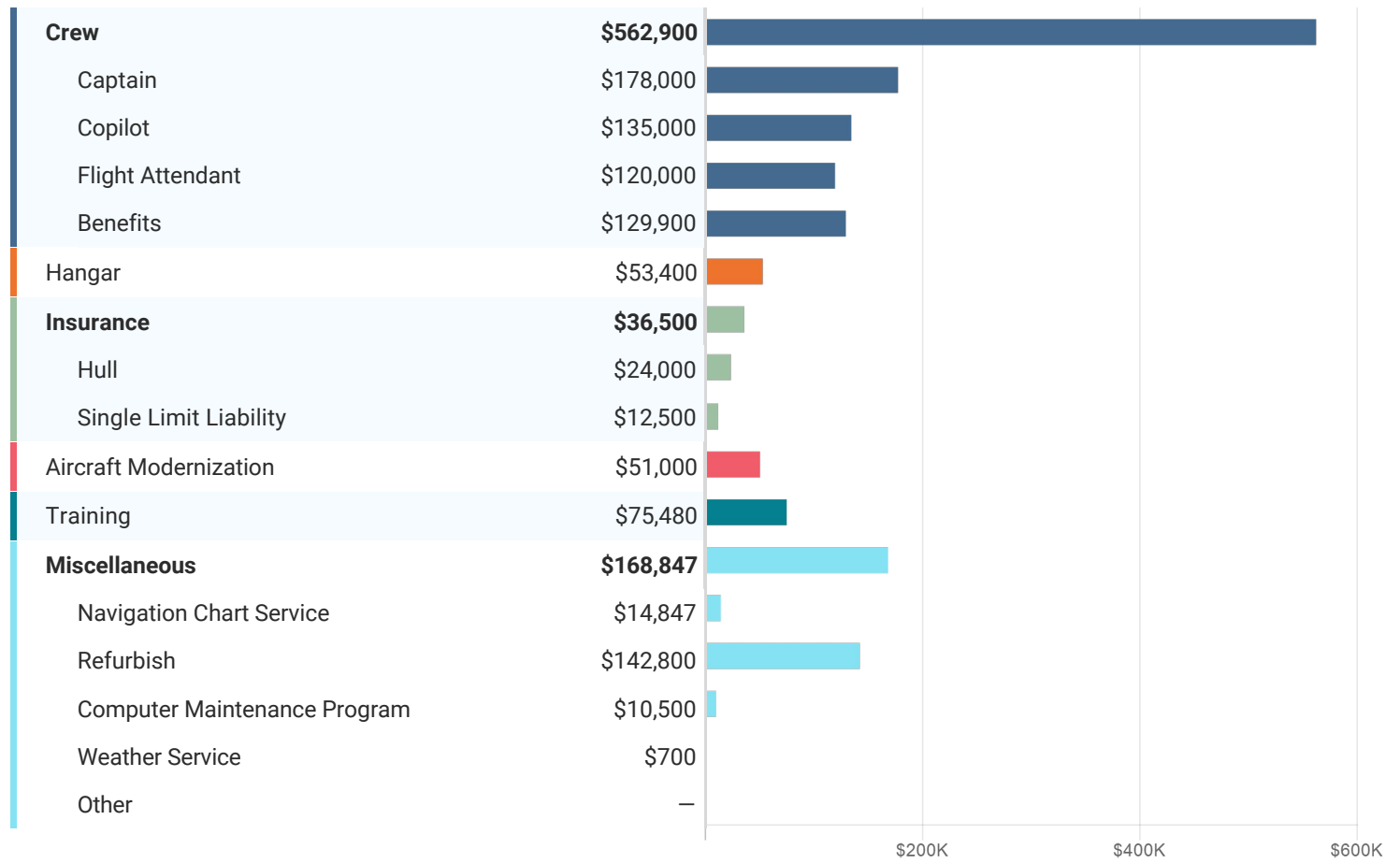


1. Fuel is calculated using Fuel Cost x Fuel Burn + 15% - 329 gal/hr

2. Maintenance Labor Cost is calculated using the ratio of Maintenance Labor Hours per Flight Hour and the Labor Rate: 2.67 labor-hr/Fhr @ \$136/hr

Annual Fixed Cost

ANNUAL COST

\$948,127

2. Performance

NORMAL CRUISE

459 kts

LONG-RANGE CRUISE

425 kts

MAXIMUM CRUISE

488 kts

RATE OF CLIMB

4,345 ft/min

MAX CERT. ALTITUDE

41,000 ft

INITIAL CRUISE ALTITUDE

37,000 ft

TIME TO CRUISE ALTITUDE

21 min

ENGINE OUT RATE OF CLIMB

581 ft/min

ENGINE OUT CEILING

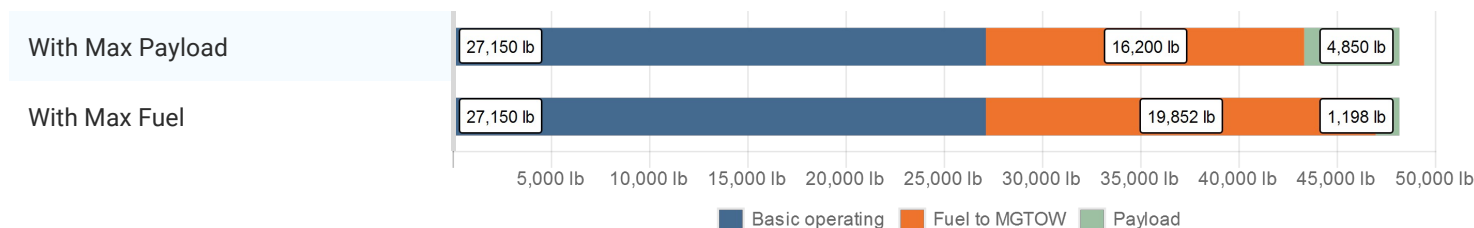
20,000 ft

Field Length



3. Weight/Payload

Weight Breakdown



With Max Payload

MAXIMUM PAYLOAD

4,850 lb

RANGE AT MAX PAYLOAD

3,315 nm

With Max Fuel

AVAILABLE PAYLOAD

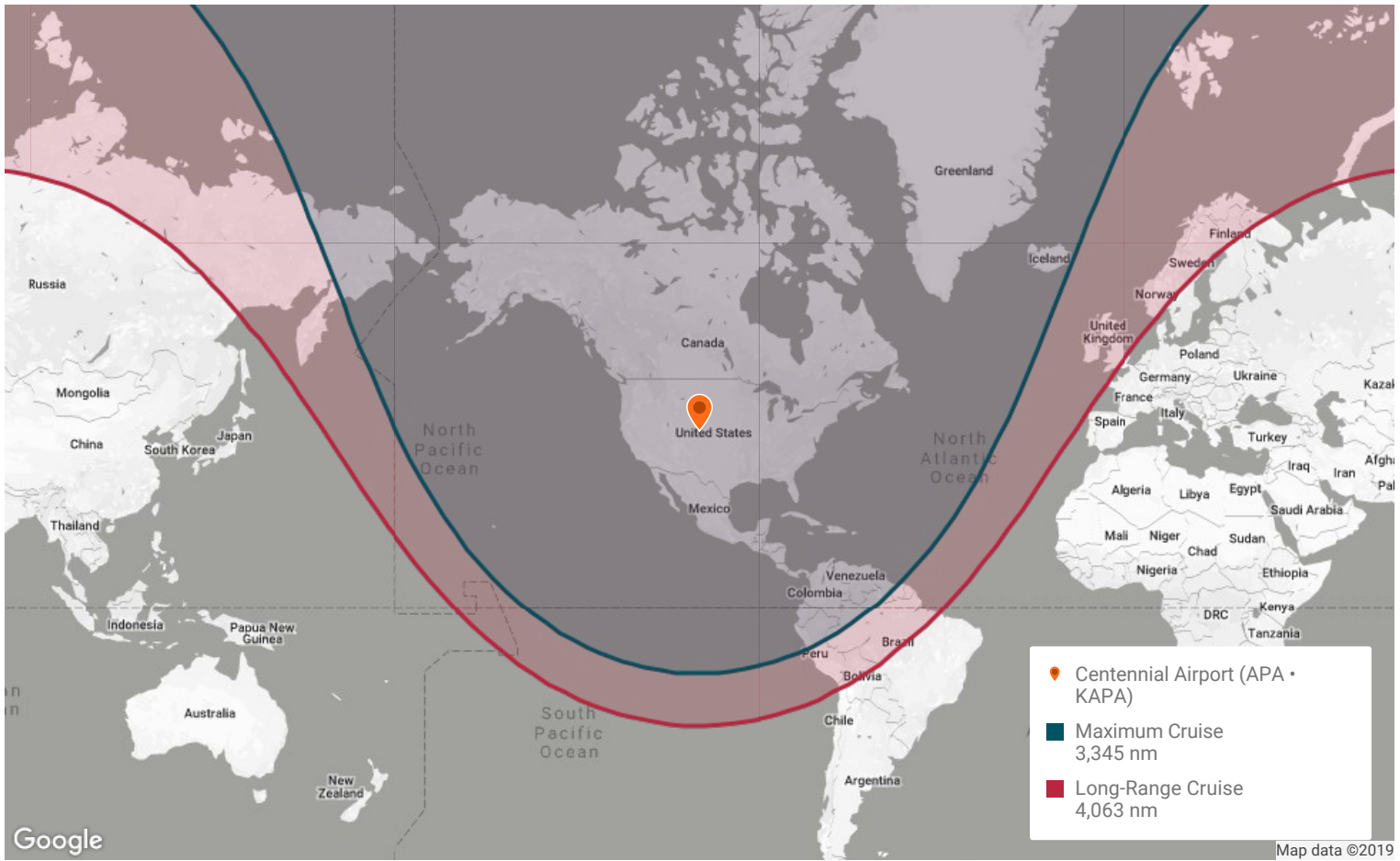
1,298 lb

PASSENGER CAPACITY

6.5 people

RAMP	48,300 lb	MAX TAKEOFF	48,200 lb
MAX LANDING	38,000 lb	ZERO FUEL	32,000 lb
BASIC OPERATING	27,150 lb	USABLE FUEL	19,852 lb
USEFUL LOAD	21,150 lb		

4. Range



Long-Range Cruise

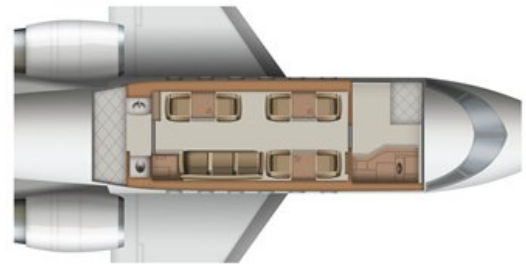
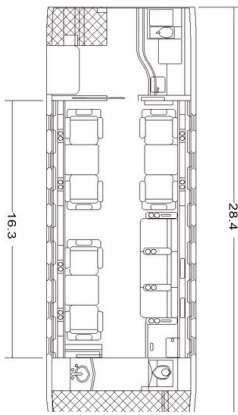
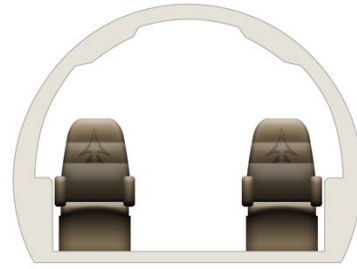
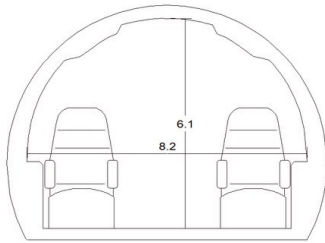
RANGE	AVERAGE SPEED
4,063 nm	425 kts
ENDURANCE	PASSENGERS
9.56 hrs	4 people

Maximum Cruise

RANGE	AVERAGE SPEED
3,345 nm	470 kts
ENDURANCE	PASSENGERS
7.12 hrs	4 people

SEATS FULL RANGE	3,756 nm
FERRY RANGE	4,123 nm

5. Interior



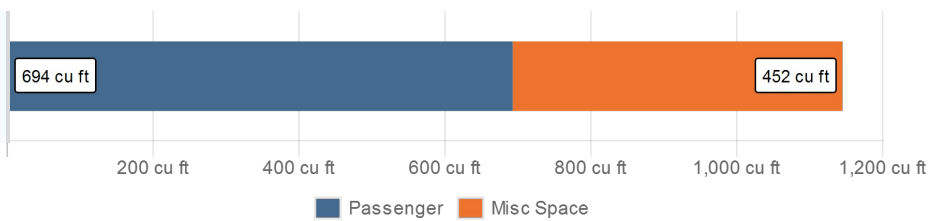
PASSENGERS
10 people

CREW
2 people

AREA PER PASSENGER
69.4 cu ft/person

CABIN VOLUME BREAKDOWN

1,146 cu ft



TOTAL CABIN AREA
1,146 cu ft

PASSENGER AREA
694 cu ft

MISC SPACE (GALLEY, LAV, ETC.)
452 cu ft

CABIN WIDTH
8.17 ft

CABIN LENGTH
28.4 ft

CABIN HEIGHT
6.08 ft

TOTAL BAGGAGE AREA
115 cu ft

INTERNAL
115 cu ft

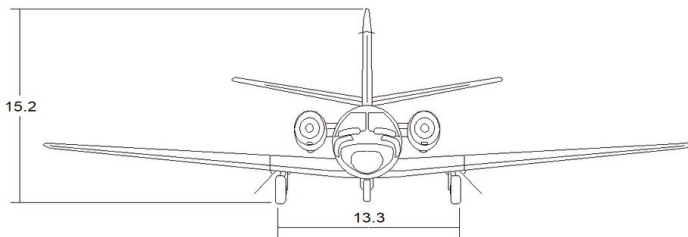
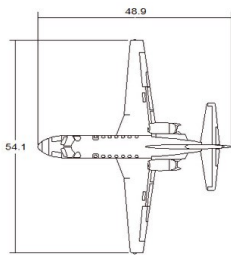
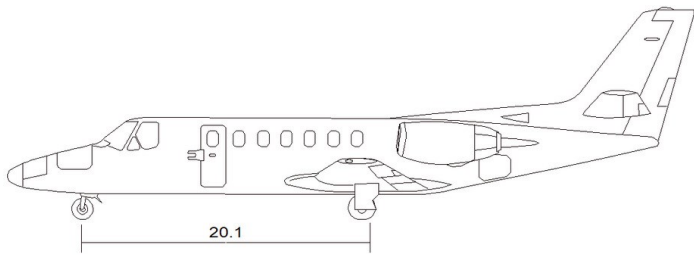
EXTERNAL
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DOOR
17.96 sq ft

WIDTH (DOOR)
3.08 ft

LENGTH (DOOR)
5.83 ft

6. Exterior



WINGSPAN

64.3 ft

FUSELAGE

68.4 ft

POWERPLANT

2 General Electric CF34-3B

THRUST

8,729 lb

THRUST REVERSER

Standard

7. Equipment

AVIONICS

Collins Pro-Line 21

COCKPIT VOICE RECORDER	Standard
FLIGHT DATA RECORDER	Standard
EICAS	Standard
GROUND WARNING SYSTEM	EGPWS
TRAFFIC WARNING SYSTEM	TCAS II
MAINT DIAG SYS	Standard
VHF 8KHZ SPACING	Standard

AUXILIARY POWER UNIT

Standard

MEETS STAGE 3 NOISE LEVELS	Yes
REGULATORY CERTIFICATION	2006
IFR CERTIFIED	Yes
PRODUCTION	2007 - 2015
SINGLE POINT REFUEL	Standard
EXTERNAL LAV. SERVICE	Standard