

BEECHCRAFT 95-B55 Baron Model Guide

The BEECHCRAFT 95-B55 Baron is a twin-engine piston aircraft from Beechcraft. It sits in the model 95 family, whose listed variants are the 95, 95-55, 95-A55, 95-B55, 95-B55A, 95-B55B, 95-C55 and 95-C55A. The inputs give no variant-specific weights, speeds or production years, so check every figure against the airplane's own flight manual and records.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Twin-engine piston Baron. The model 95 family lists eight variants, from the 95 to the 95-C55A.
- Family-level maxima only: up to 188 kt cruise, 1100 nm range, 21000 ft ceiling, 6 passengers. Not 95-B55 figures.
- The Raytheon parts manual covers performance, weight and balance, power plant, systems and maintenance. Ask for a copy.
- The parts manual supports the delivery configuration only, so confirm the airplane's actual configuration.

SAFETY NOTES

- The manual includes emergency procedures for engine failure during take-off, landing and in flight, plus one-engine operation. Learn them before flying.
- Confirm that pitot heat, heated stall warning, propeller deice and the emergency static air source work. The manual lists all of them as systems.
- The manual says it may not reflect the current configuration of any specific airplane. Verify equipment and modifications on the airplane itself.

WHAT THE FAMILY OFFERS

Registry data covers the whole model 95 family, not the 95-B55 alone. Across its variants the maxima are up to 1100 nm range, 188 kt cruise, 21000 ft service ceiling, 6 passengers and 2200 kg maximum takeoff weight. Treat these as upper bounds for the family.

WHAT THE PARTS MANUAL COVERS

The Raytheon Aircraft Company parts catalog covers the Baron 95-B55 and 95-B55A. It includes performance and flight planning, weight and balance, power plant limitations, landing gear procedures, fuel, pitot and static systems, and a recommended servicing schedule. It is for provisioning and requisitioning parts.

WHAT TO CHECK BEFORE BUYING

Use the manual's topics as a checklist. Look at inspection periods and the overhaul and replacement schedule. Check the landing gear, electrothermal propeller deice, pitot heat and heated stall warning. Check the emergency static air source, battery and electrical equipment, induction air filters and oxygen cylinder retest. Ask how the airplane was stored while out of service.