



Teaching Maneuvers

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers – The How's and the WHYs!

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Deep Dives Into

Steep Spirals

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Deep Dives Into

Chandelles

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Deep Dives Into

Lazy Eights

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Deep Dives Into

Eights on Pylons

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What's Right and What's Wrong

The images in the handbooks are not quite right!

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What we will cover

The descriptions of to perform the maneuvers are mostly right!

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Eights on Pylons

At a particular altitude for a given groundspeed a point on the ground will appear to pivot

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Eights on Pylons

The question that isn't answered is WHY?

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What we will cover

It's about a little geometry

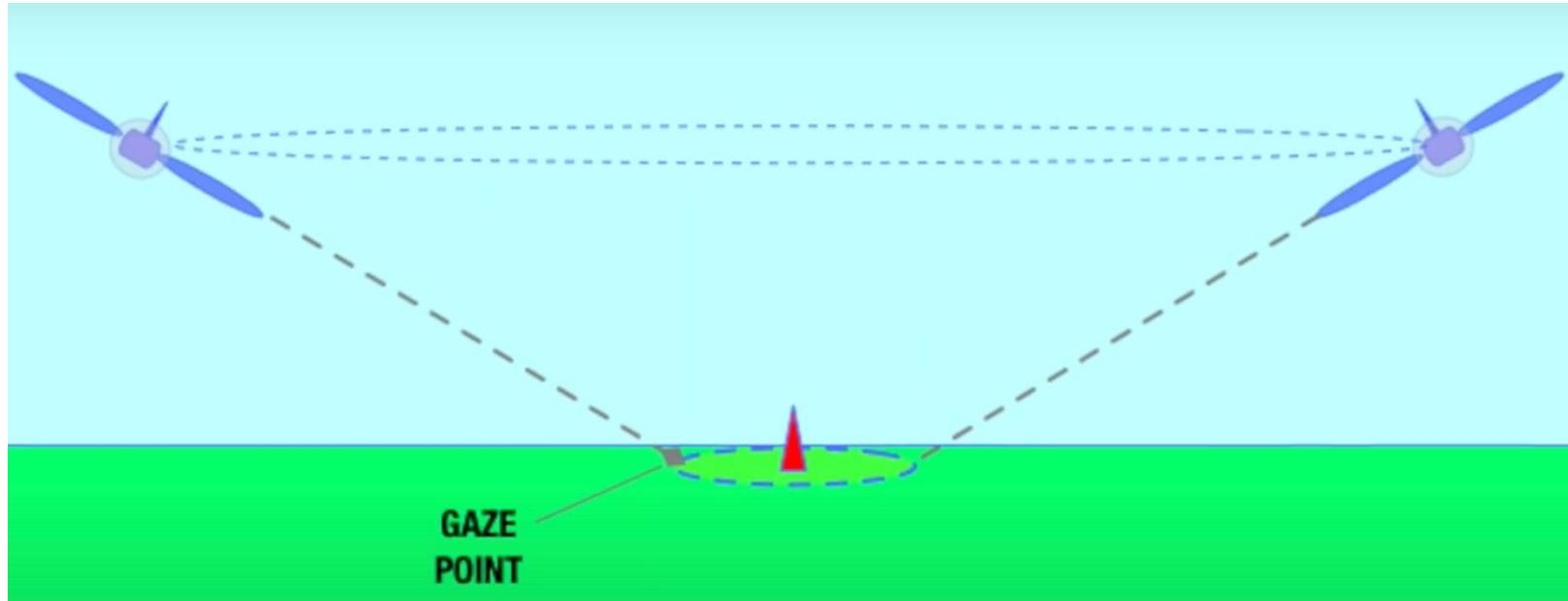
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Your line of sight equates to the angle of bank – This defines a cone



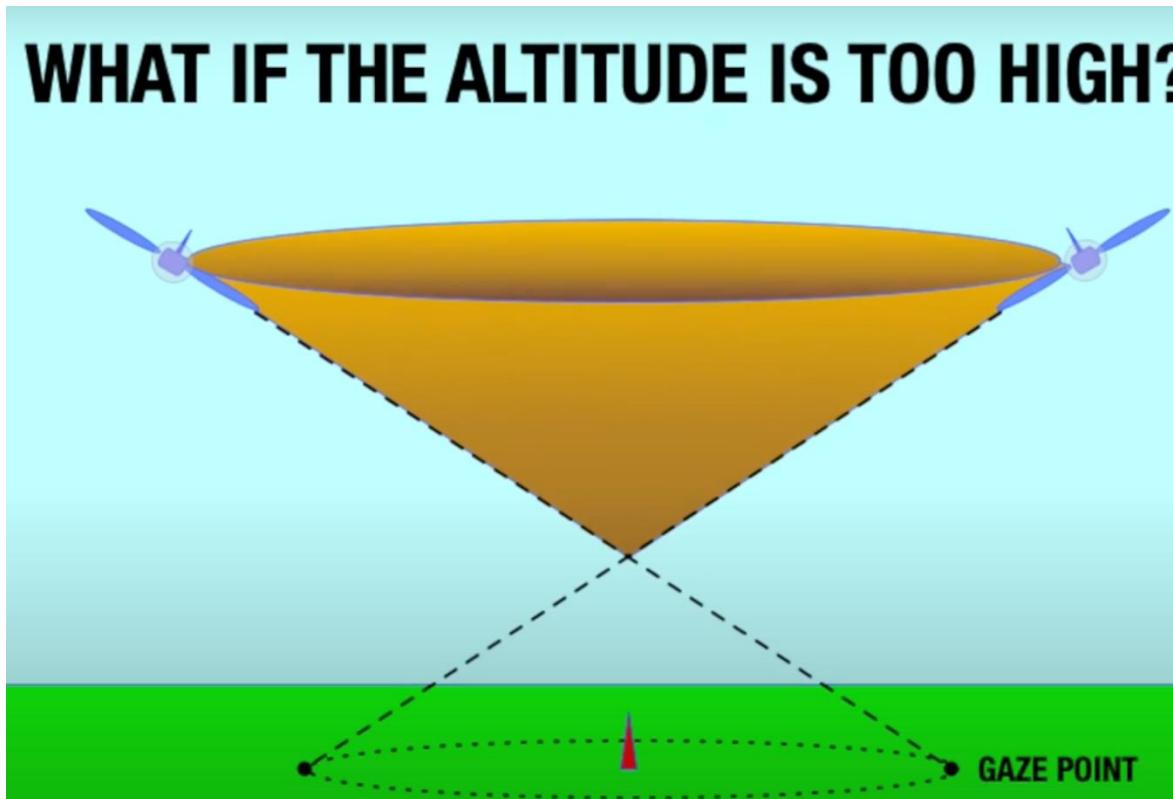
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Too low – Apex of the cone is below the earth – a circle is made



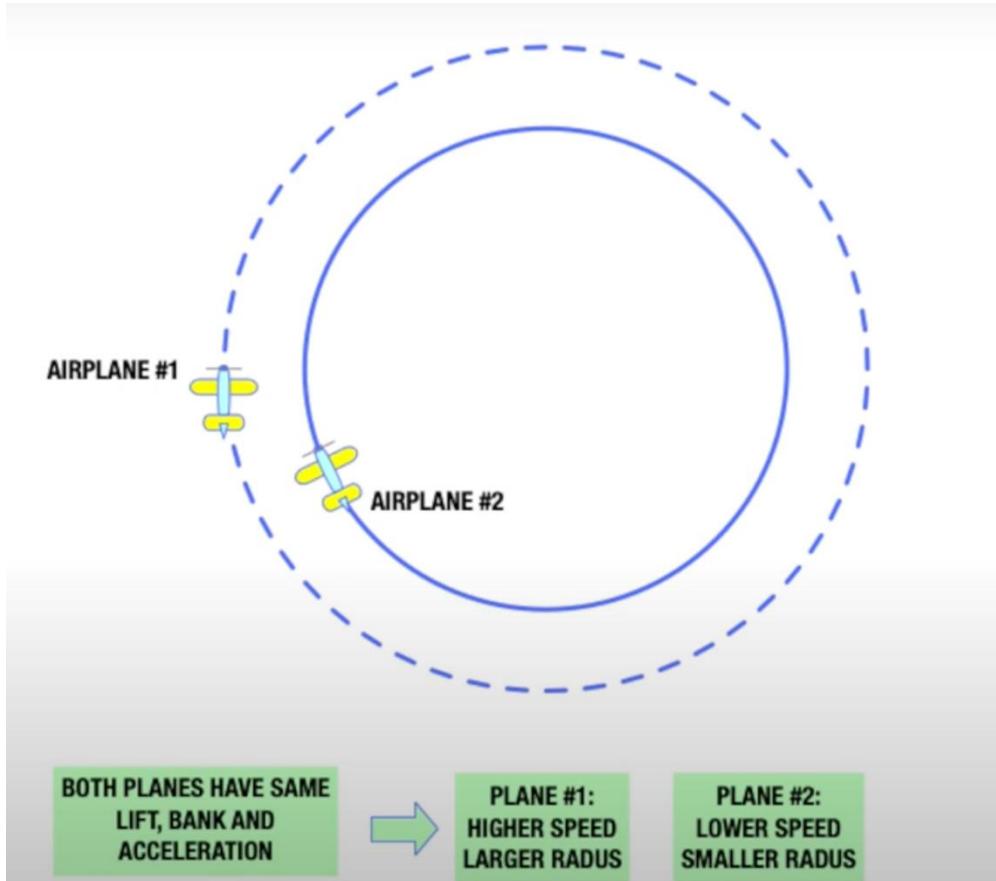
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Too high – a circle is also made but in a different direction

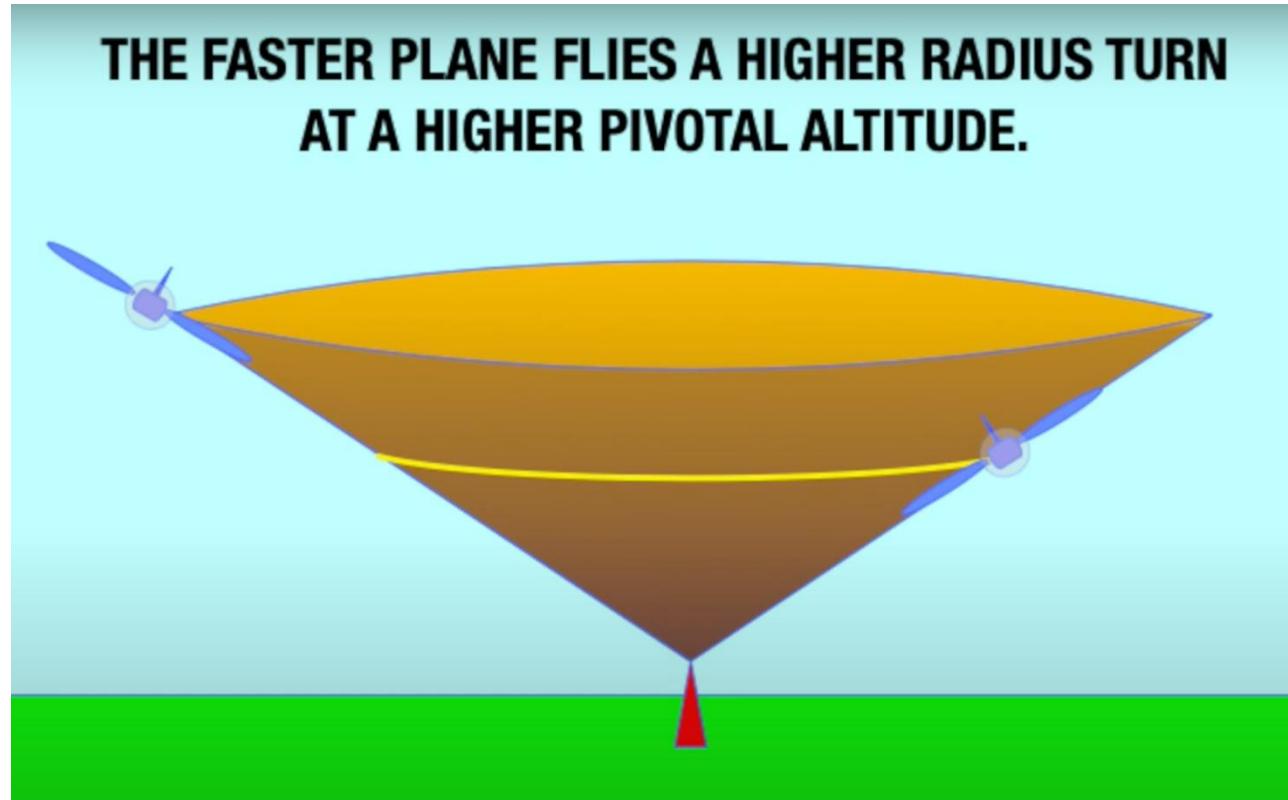


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The higher the speed the larger the radius and vice versa



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Pivotal Altitude=(GS)²/11.3

It is only necessary to calculate the highest pivotal altitude. Why not the lowest too?

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Pivotal Altitude=(GS)²/11.3 – Example 90Kts with 20kt wind

PA with a 20kt tailwind is 1071 ft

PA with a 20kt headwind is 434 ft

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Pivotal Altitude=(GS)²/11.3 – Example 90Kts with 20kt wind

You would only need to fly between these two altitudes if you maintained the same indicated airspeed

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Pivotal Altitude=(GS)²/11.3 – Example 90Kts with 20kt wind

Indicated airspeed is allowed to vary during this maneuver

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Pivotal Altitude=(GS)²/11.3 – Example 90Kts with 20kt wind

If too high – pitch forward. This lowers the altitude and increases the airspeed which in turn raises the pivotal altitude

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Pivotal Altitude=(GS)²/11.3 – Example 90Kts with 20kt wind

If too low – pitch up. This increases the altitude and decreases the airspeed which in turn lowers the pivotal altitude

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Pivotal Altitude=(GS)²/11.3 – Example 90Kts with 20kt wind

This is referred to as a doubling effect

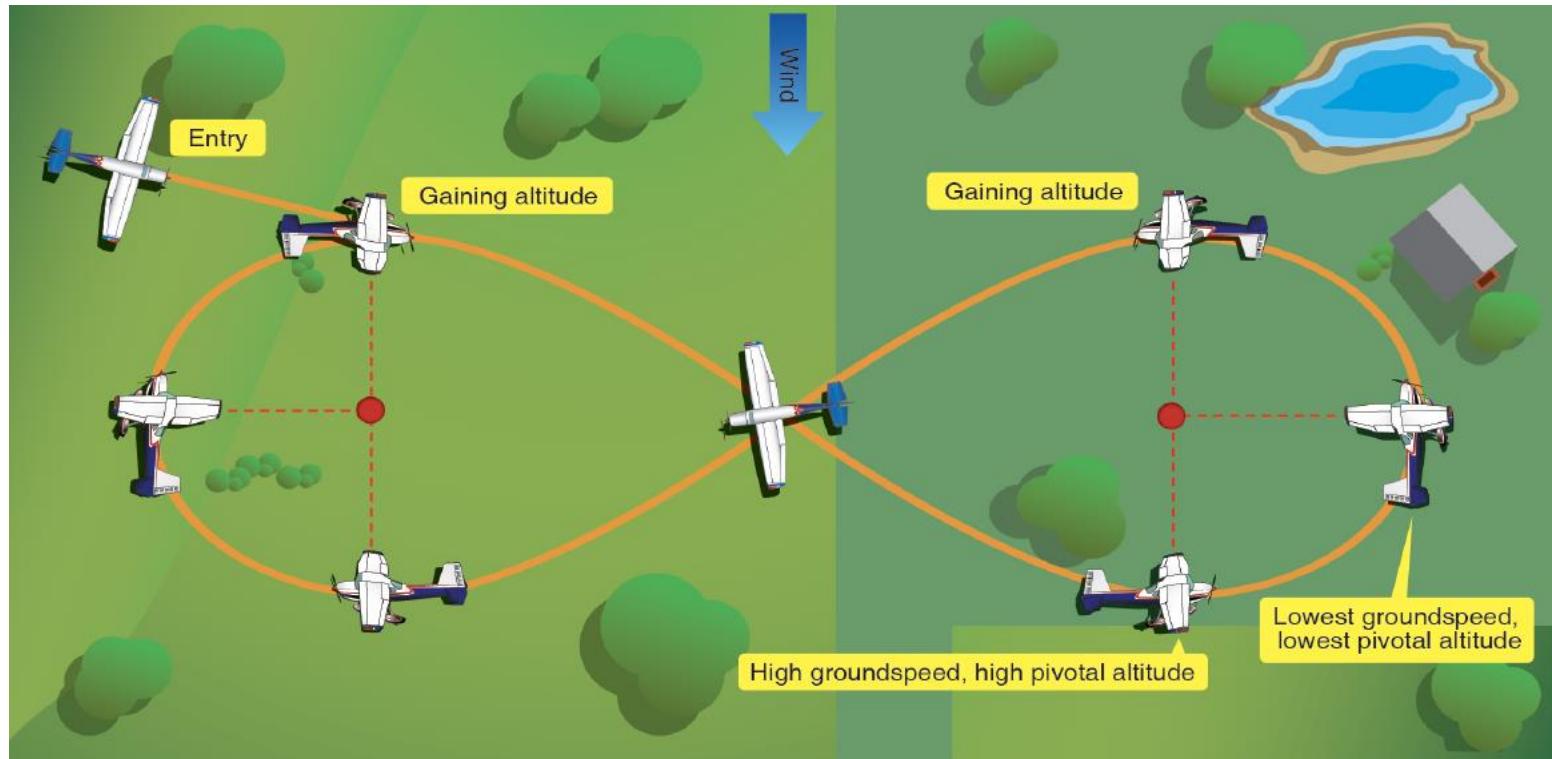
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Pivotal Altitude=(GS)²/11.3 – Example 90Kts with 20kt wind

This is also the reason that only small changes in altitude are made

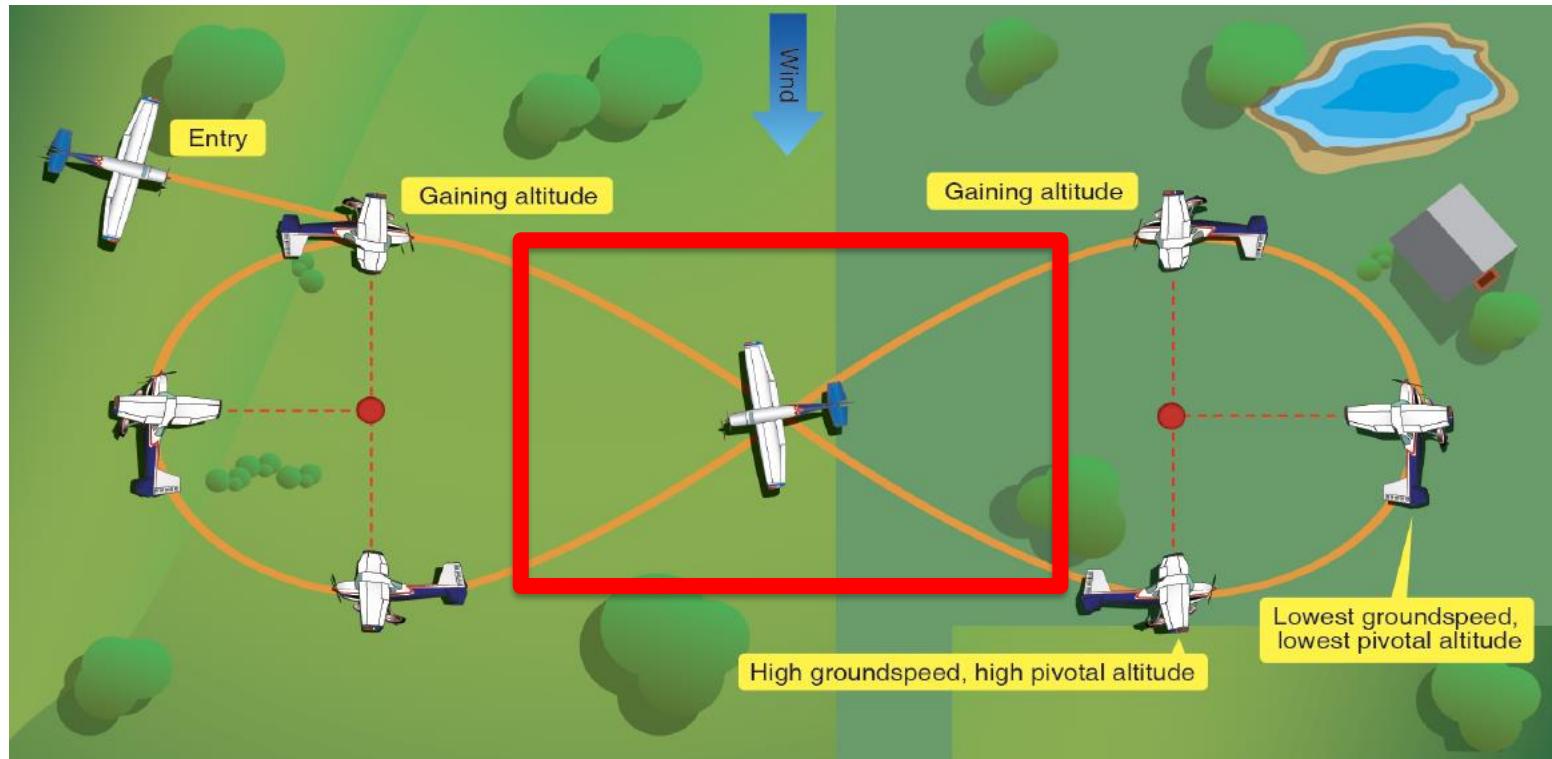
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This diagram is **WRONG!**



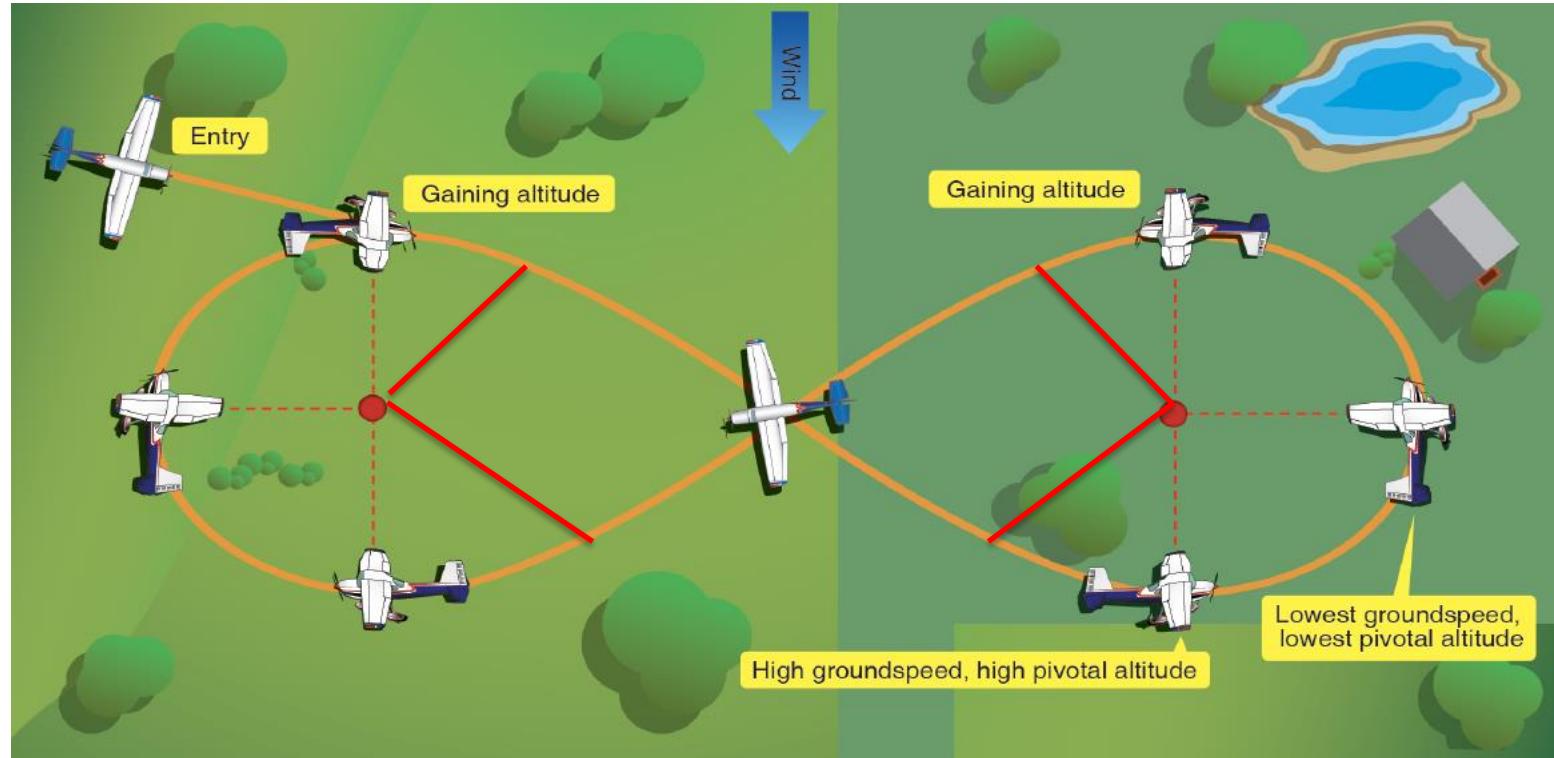
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The angles between the pylons are too shallow



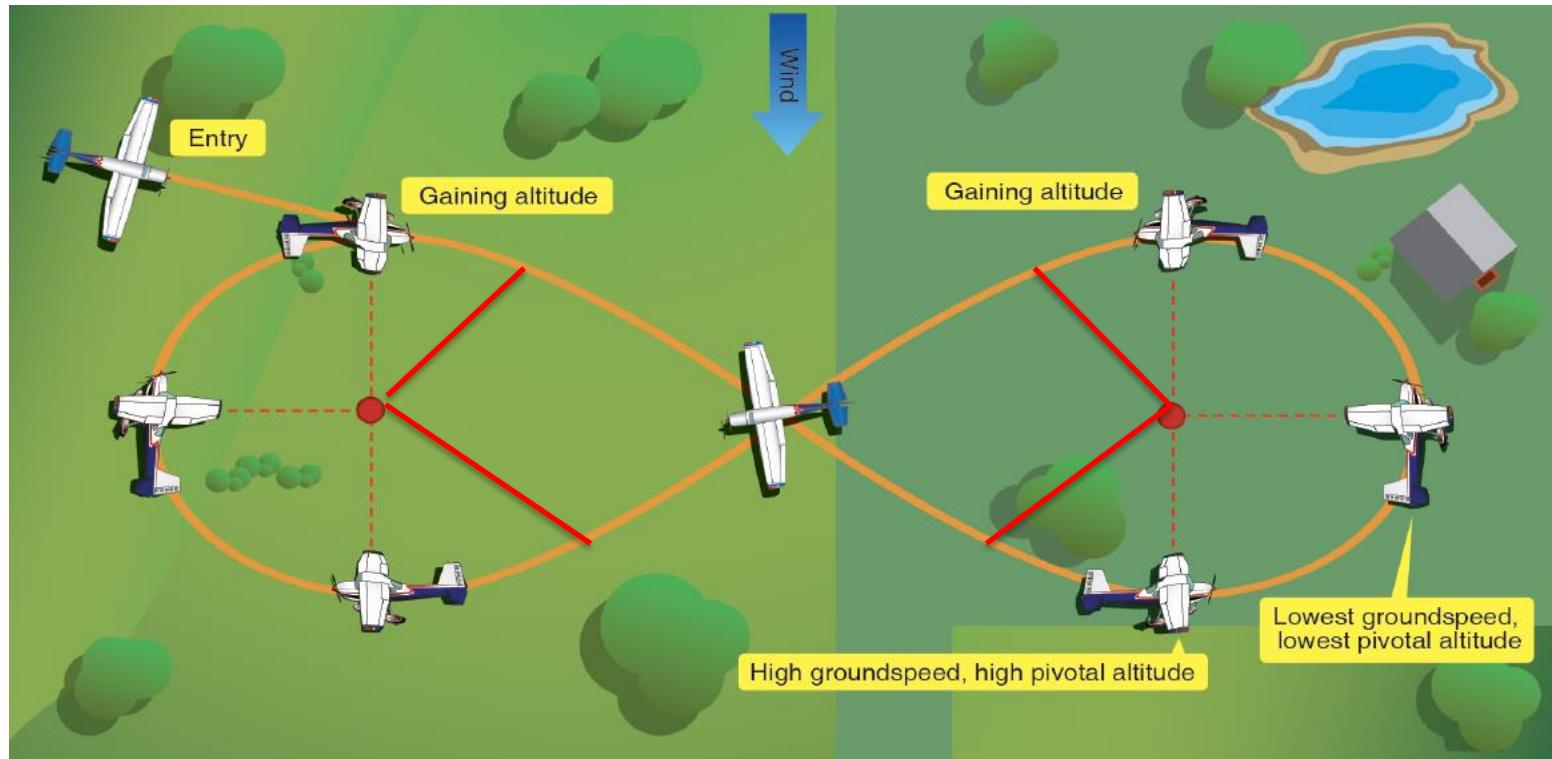
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At 45° the pylon would be intercepted and left at different points



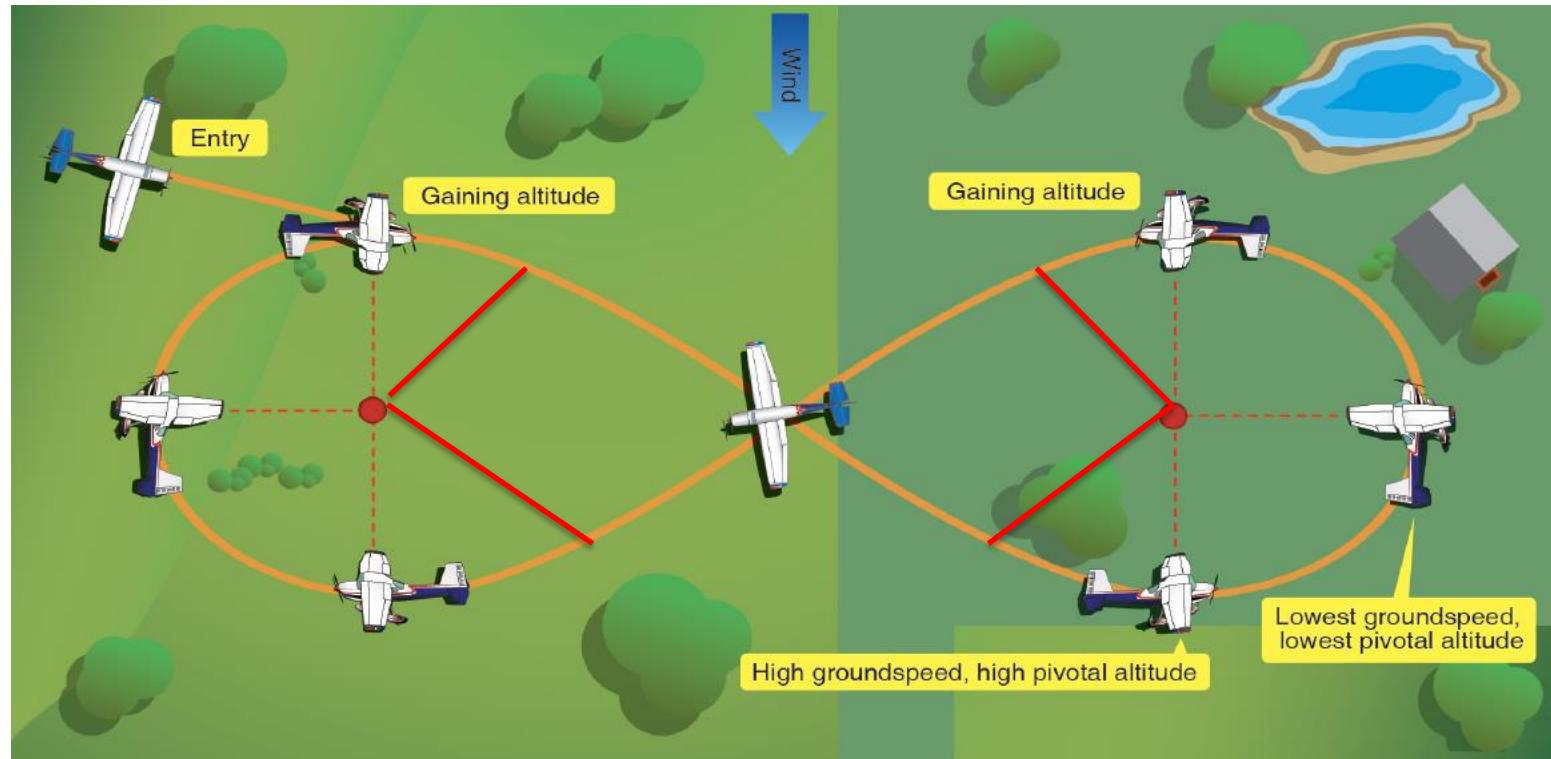
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The solid red lines show where the turn would begin and stop



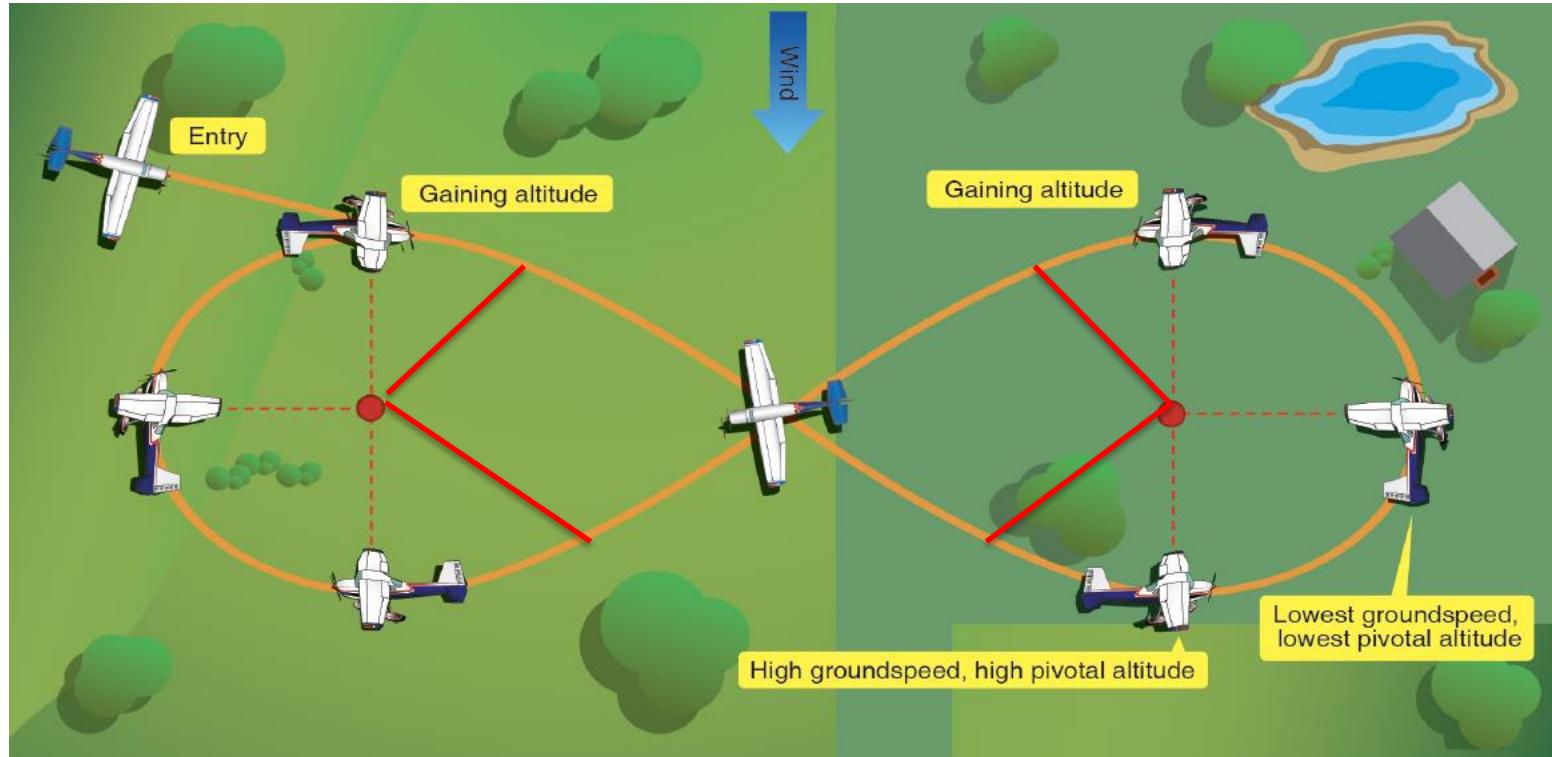
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It's sooner than they have drawn with the dashed red line



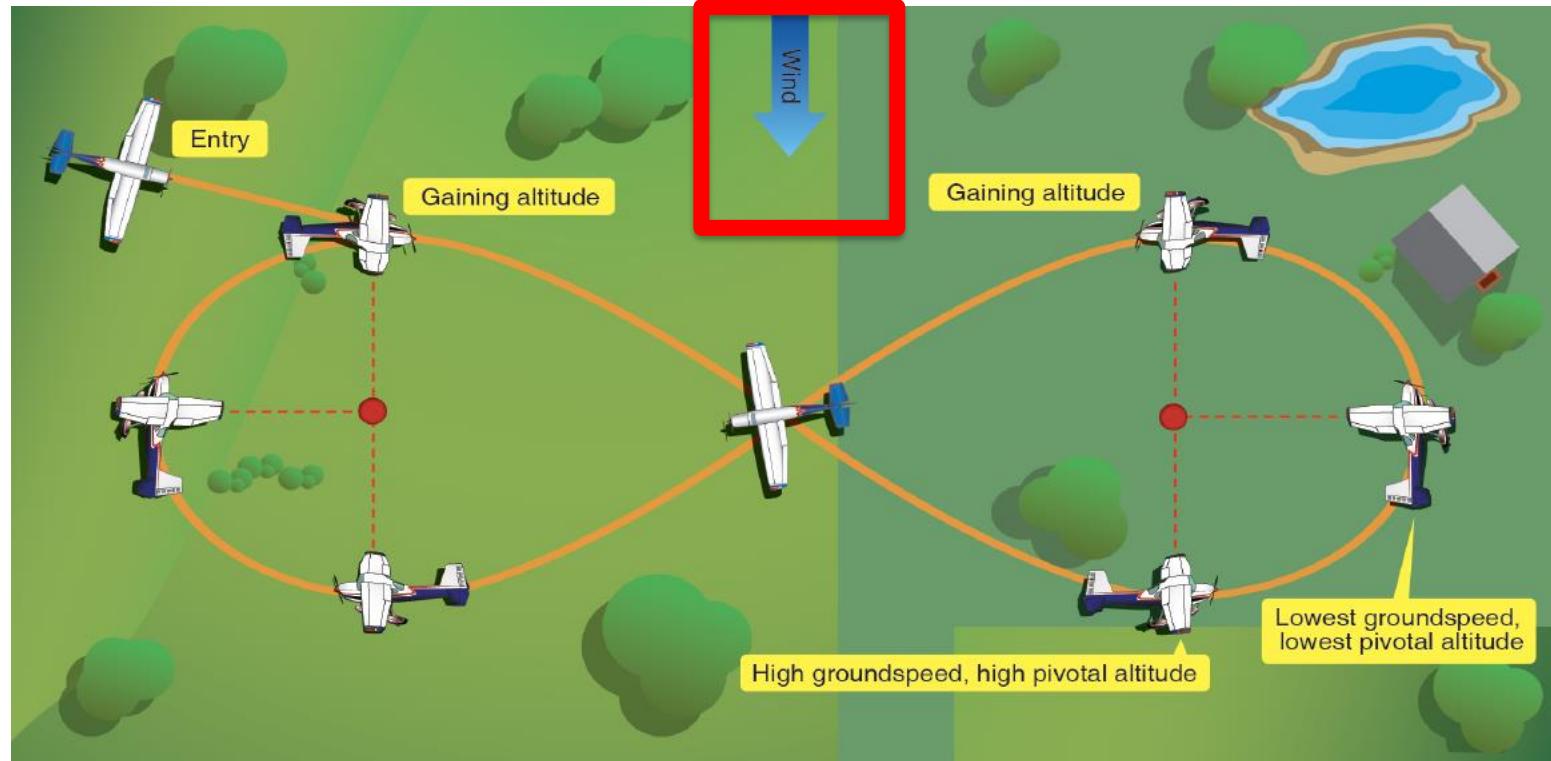
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The pattern over the ground is incorrect – it shows constant radius



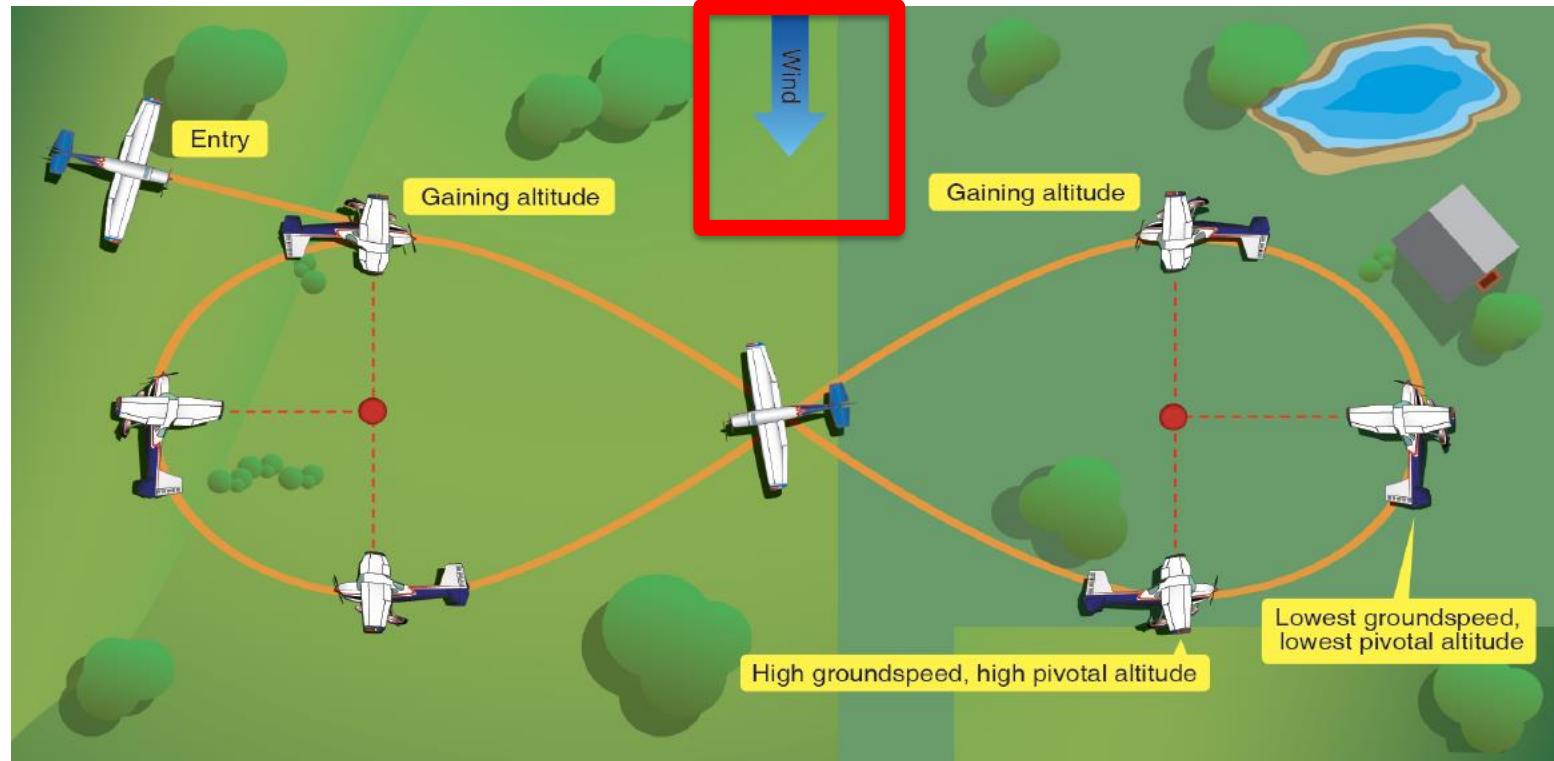
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But there is wind – No correction for wind while turning can be made



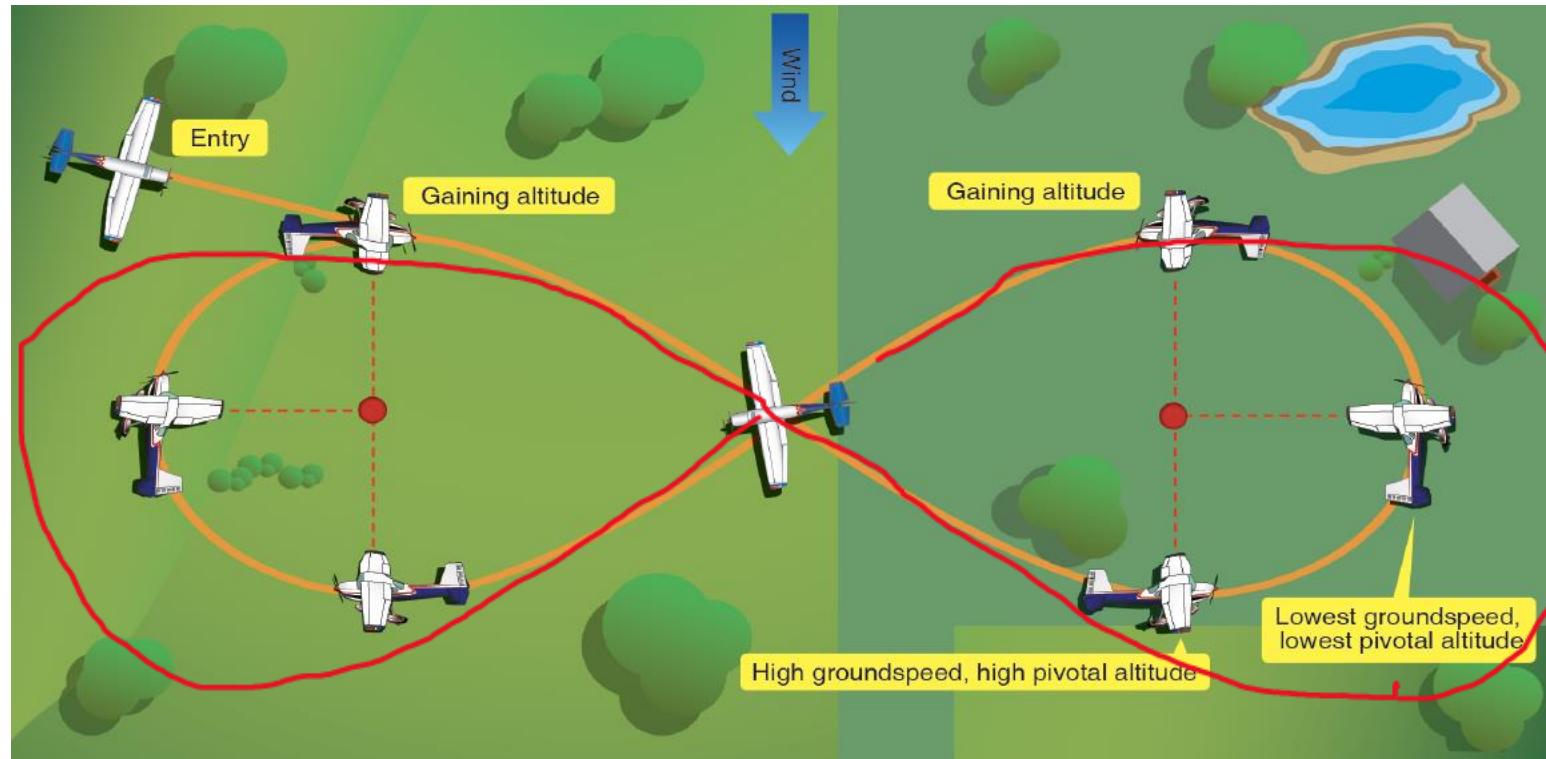
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If you try to correct for wind in the turn – your line of sight will change



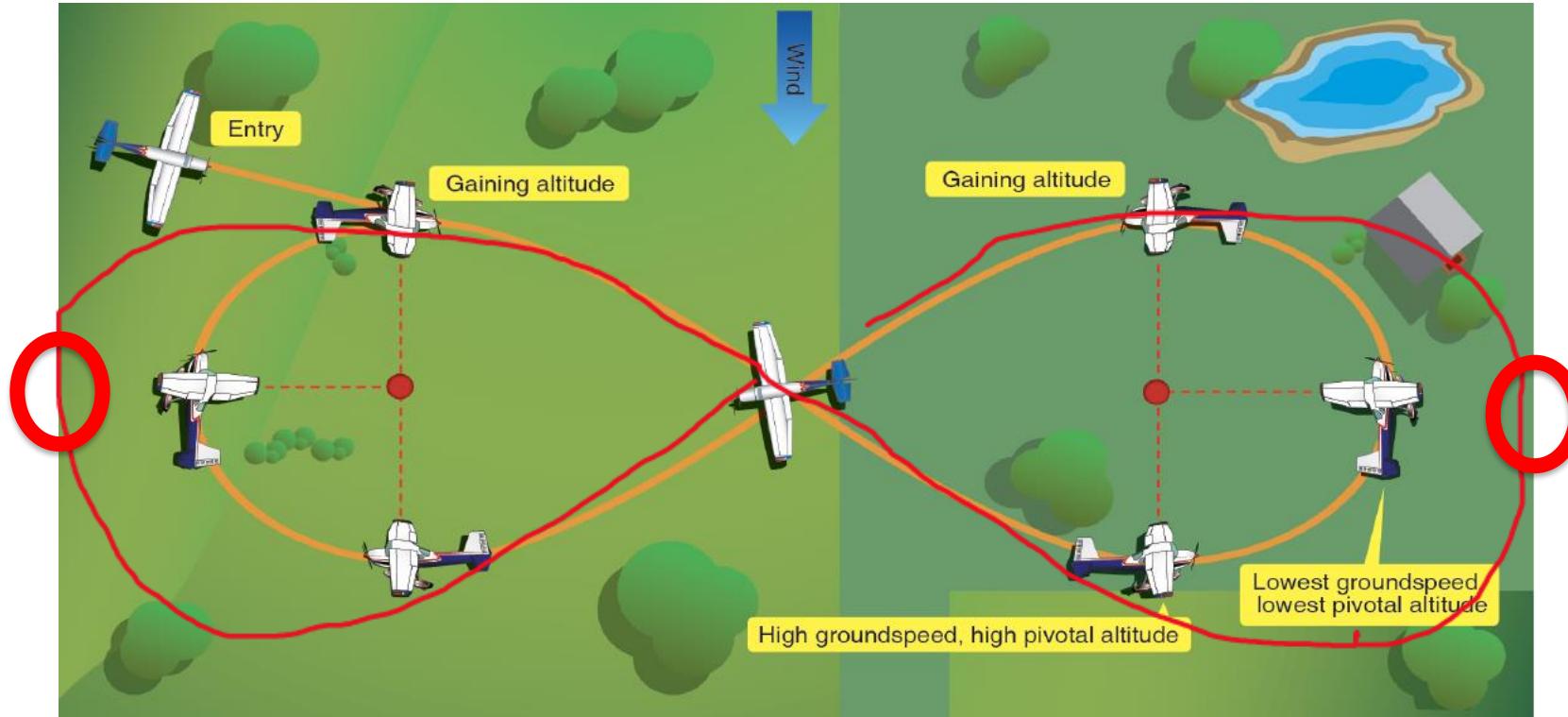
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The real ground track would resemble the red line



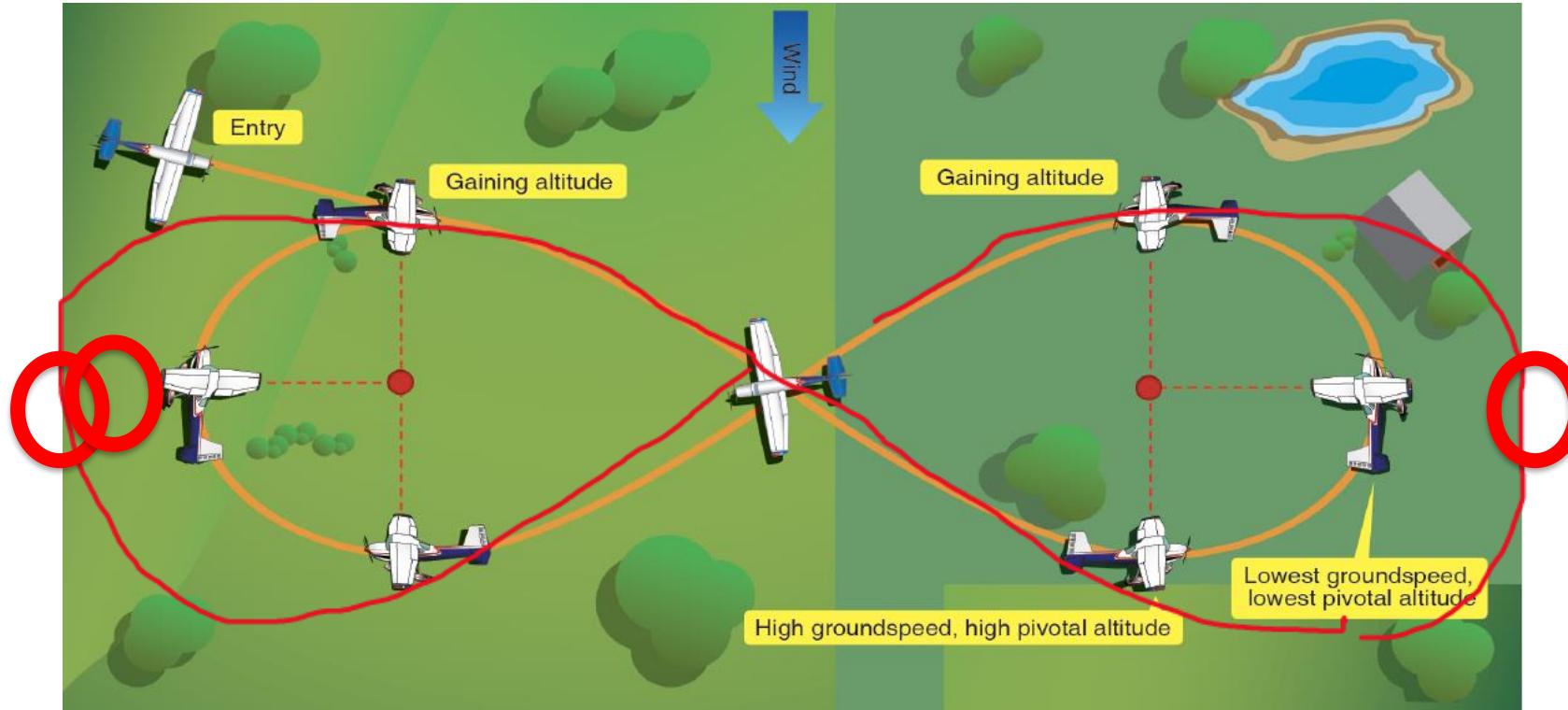
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You are farthest from the pylon when no longer drifting – Red circles



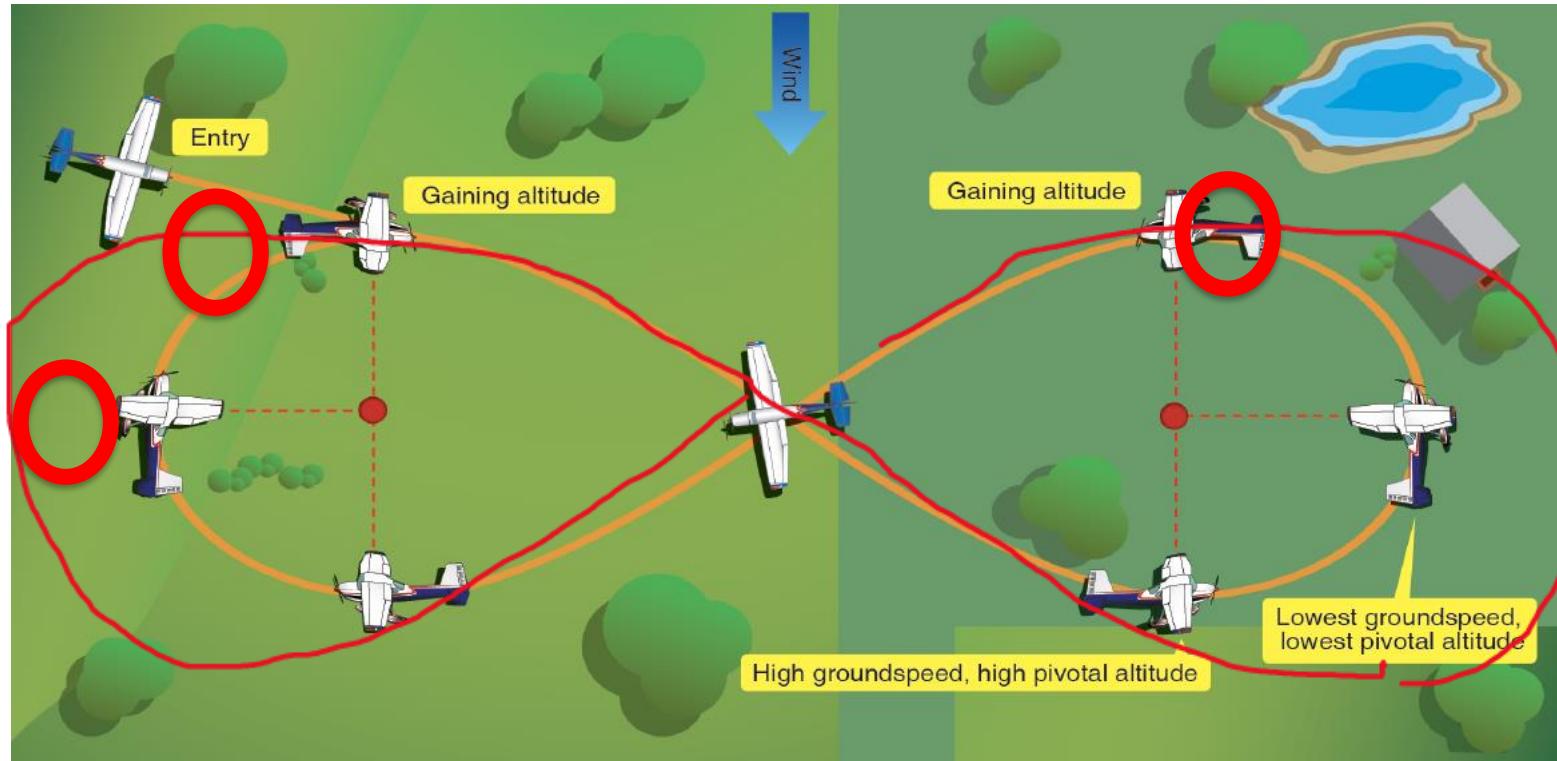
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You are farthest from the pylon when no longer drifting – Red circles



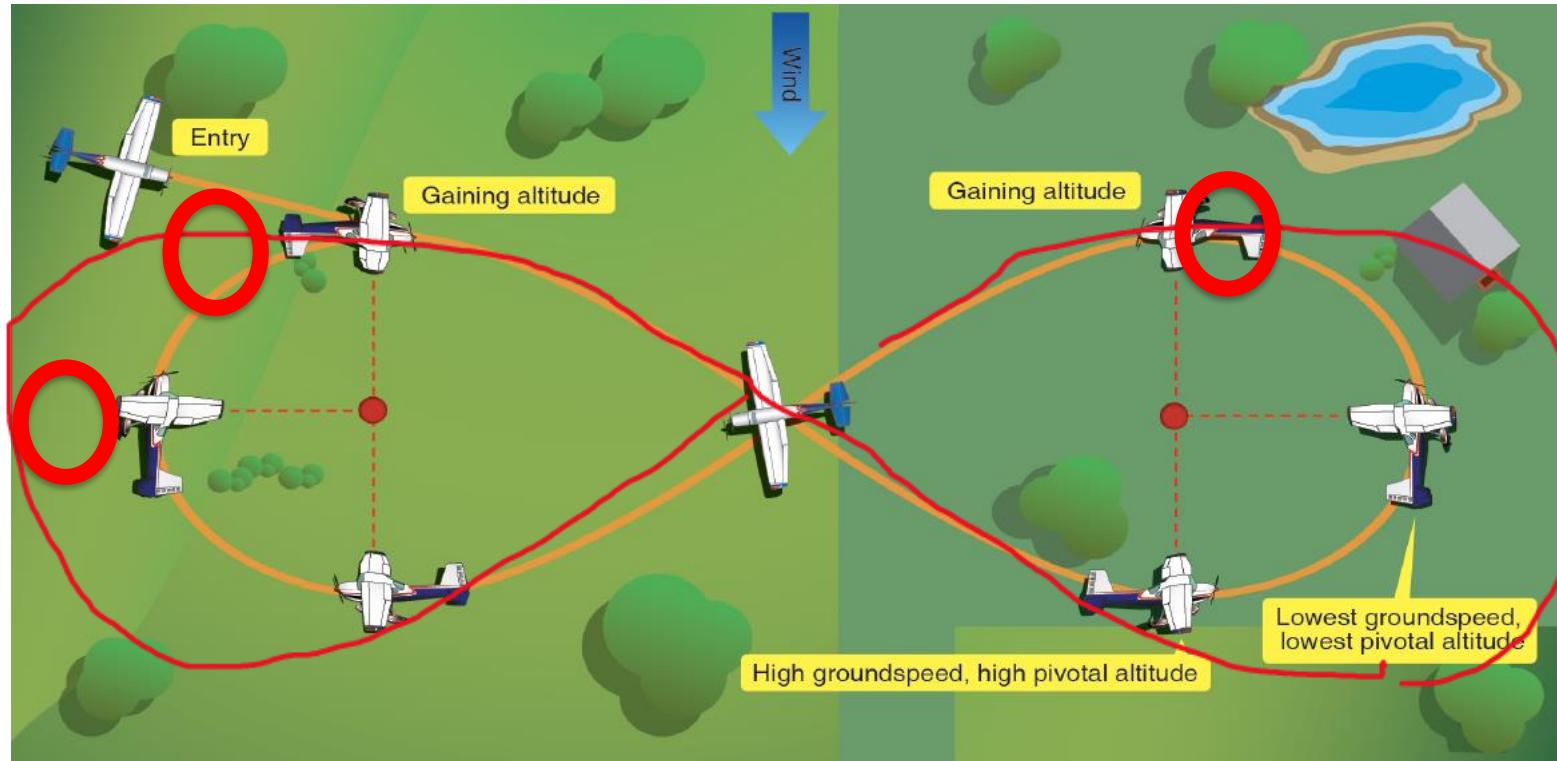
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Steepest bank – red circles



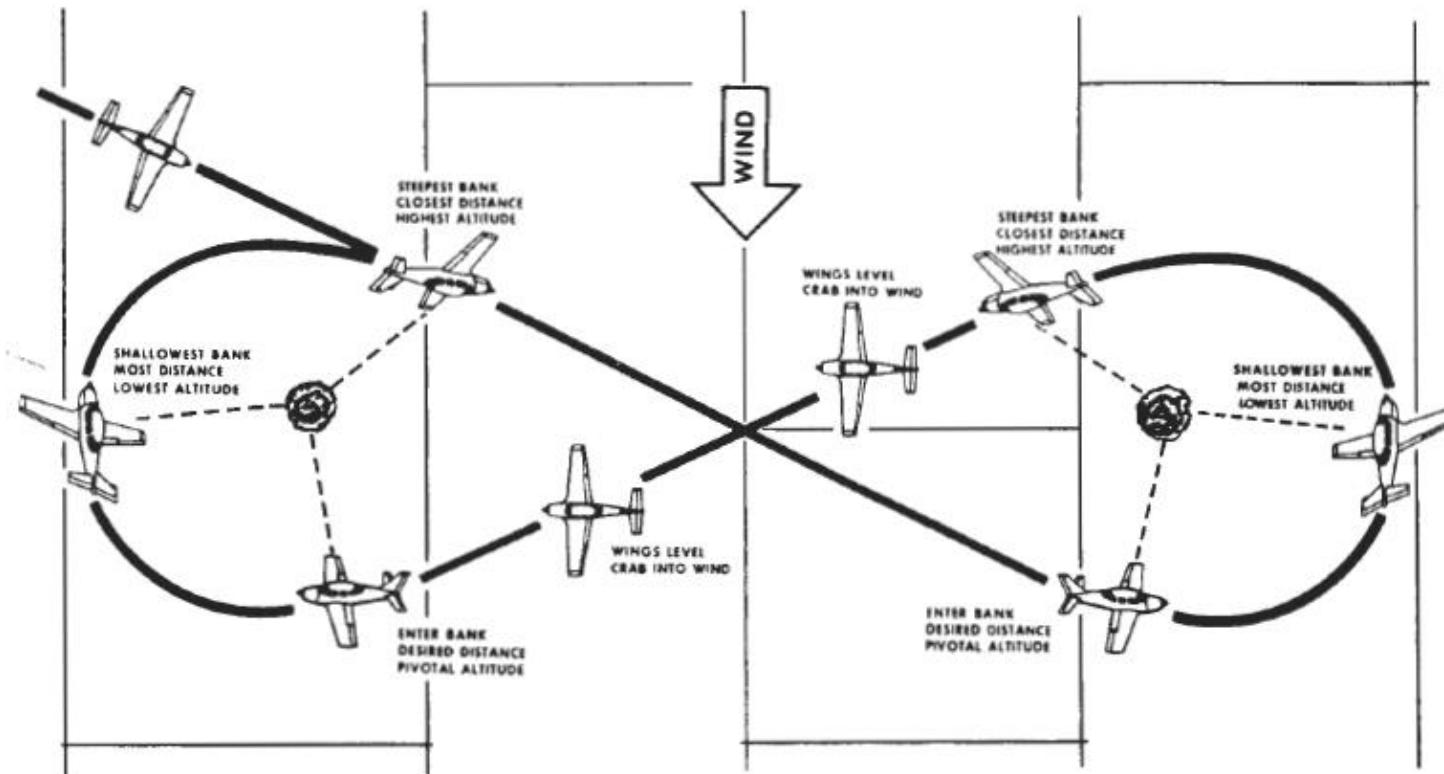
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Because no correction for wind drift is done while turning – A steep turn is required here to not get blown across the pylon



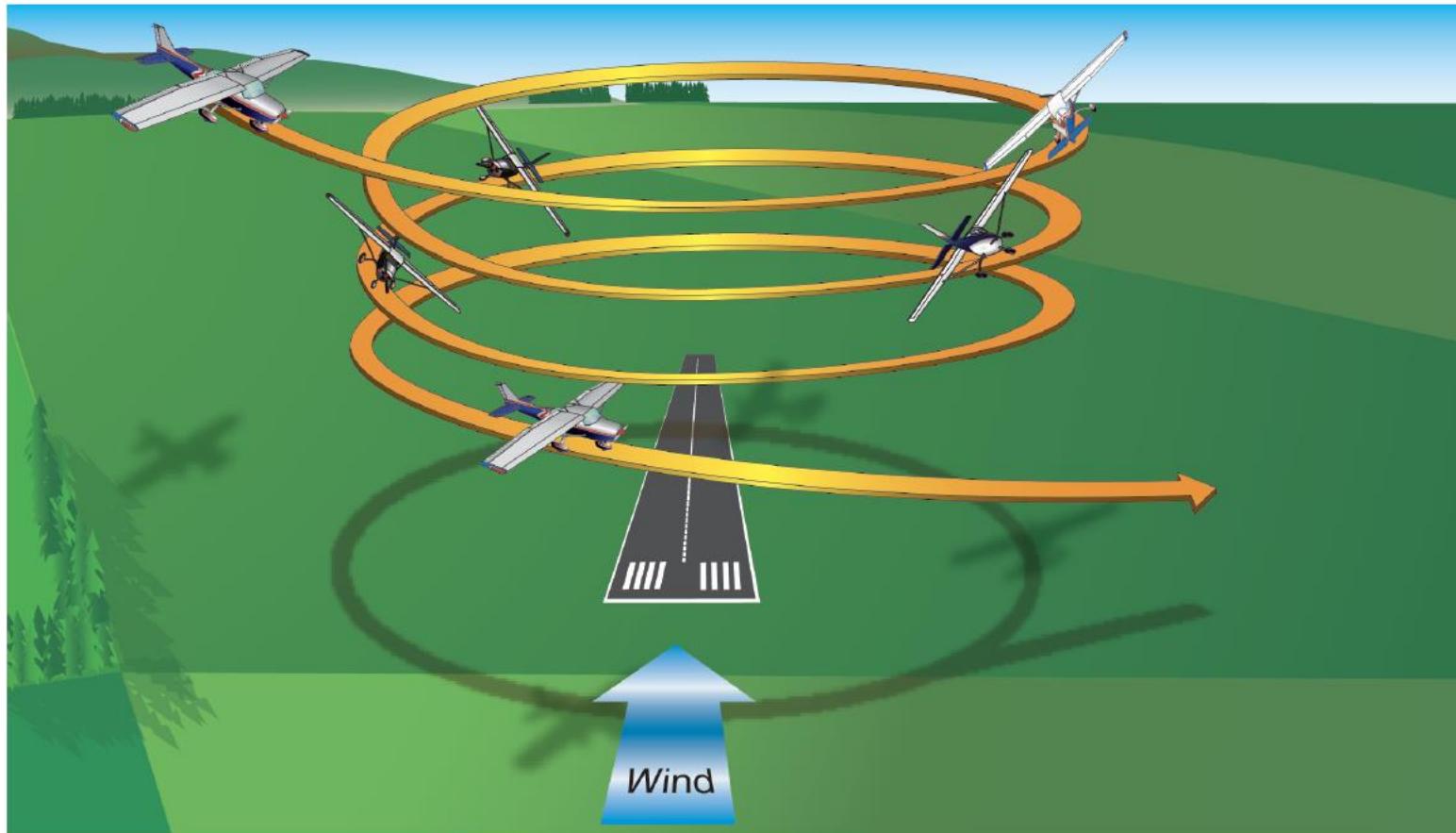
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From the 1965 Flight Training Handbook



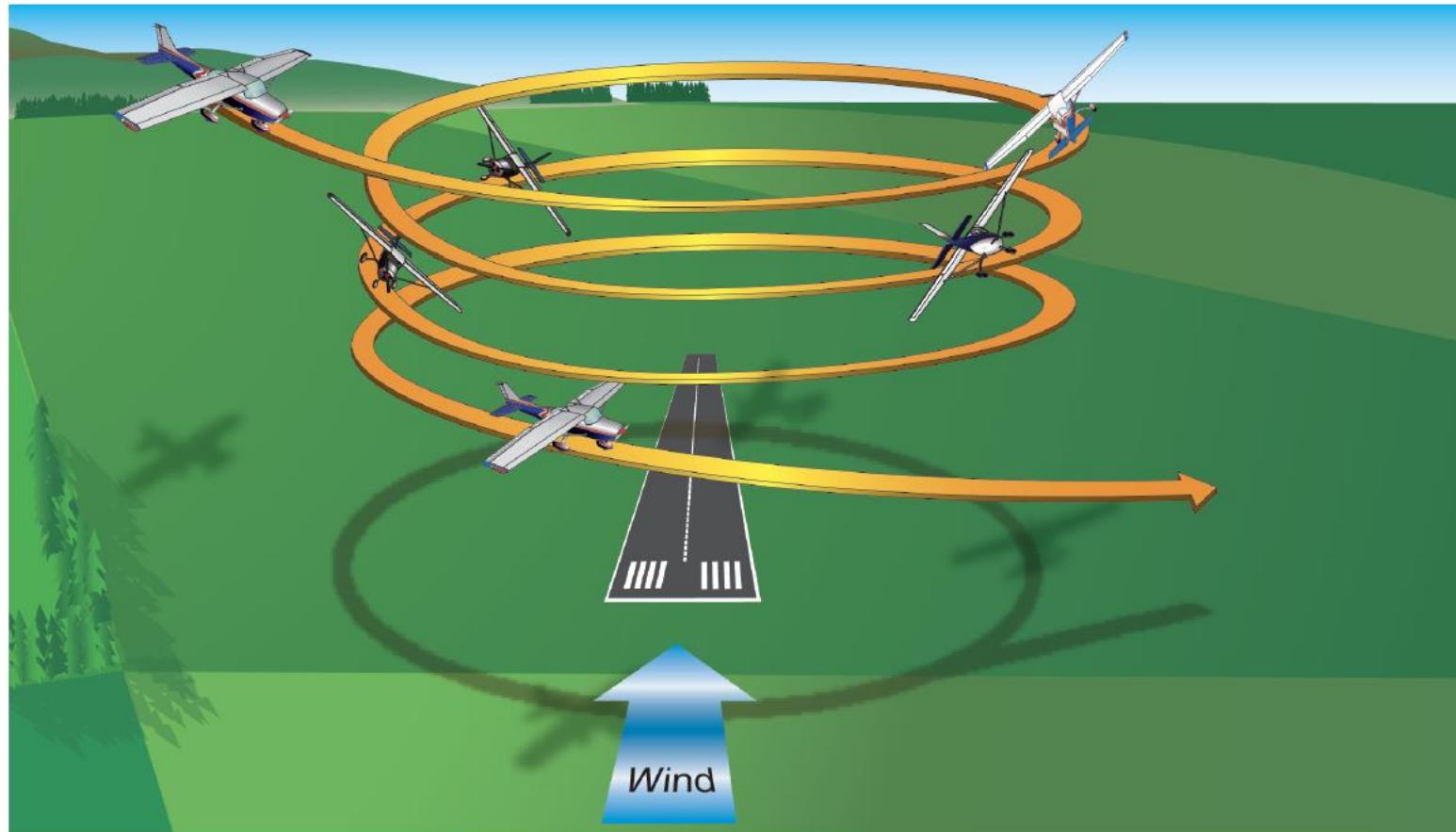
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Steep Spirals



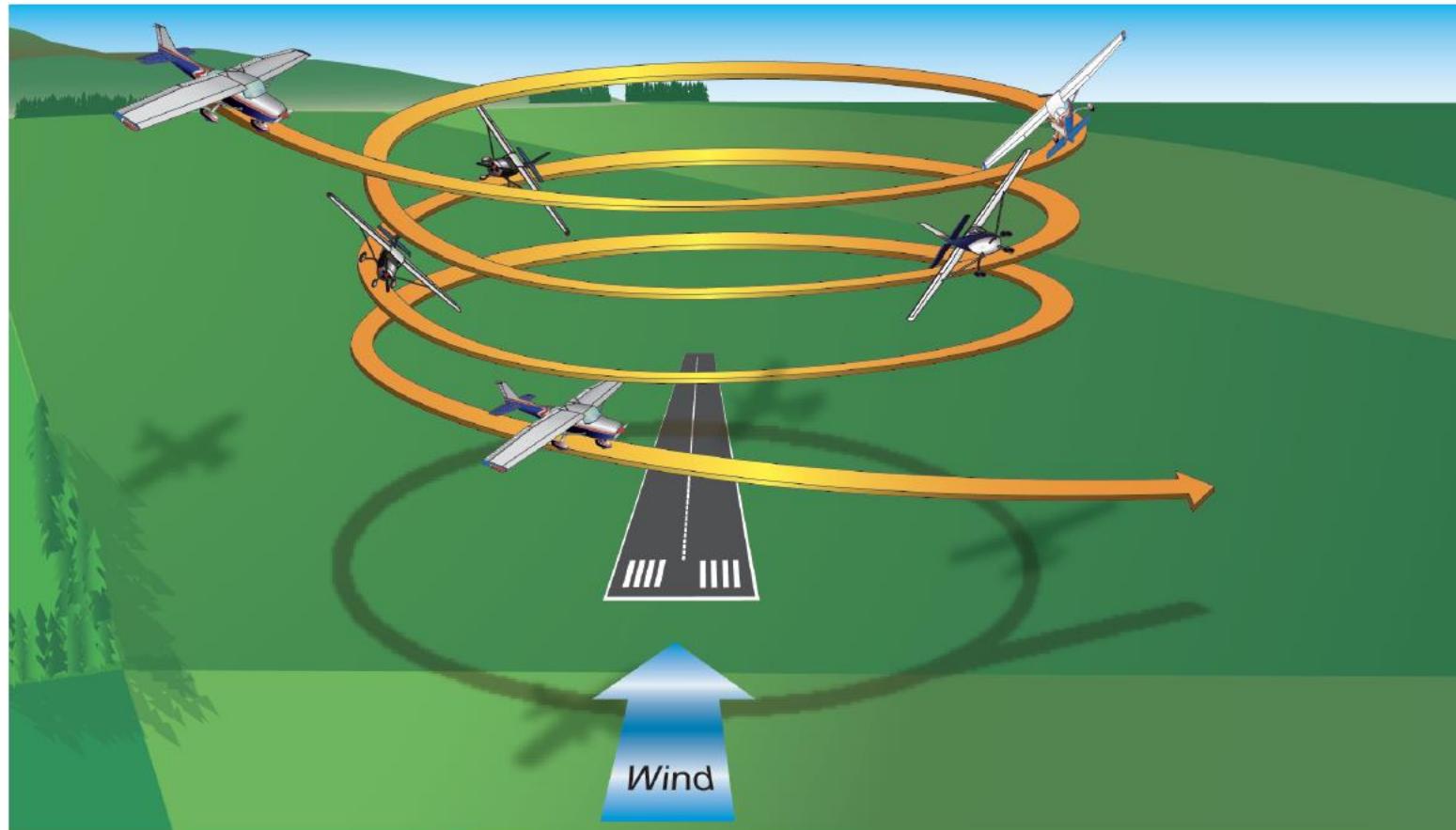
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Steep Spirals



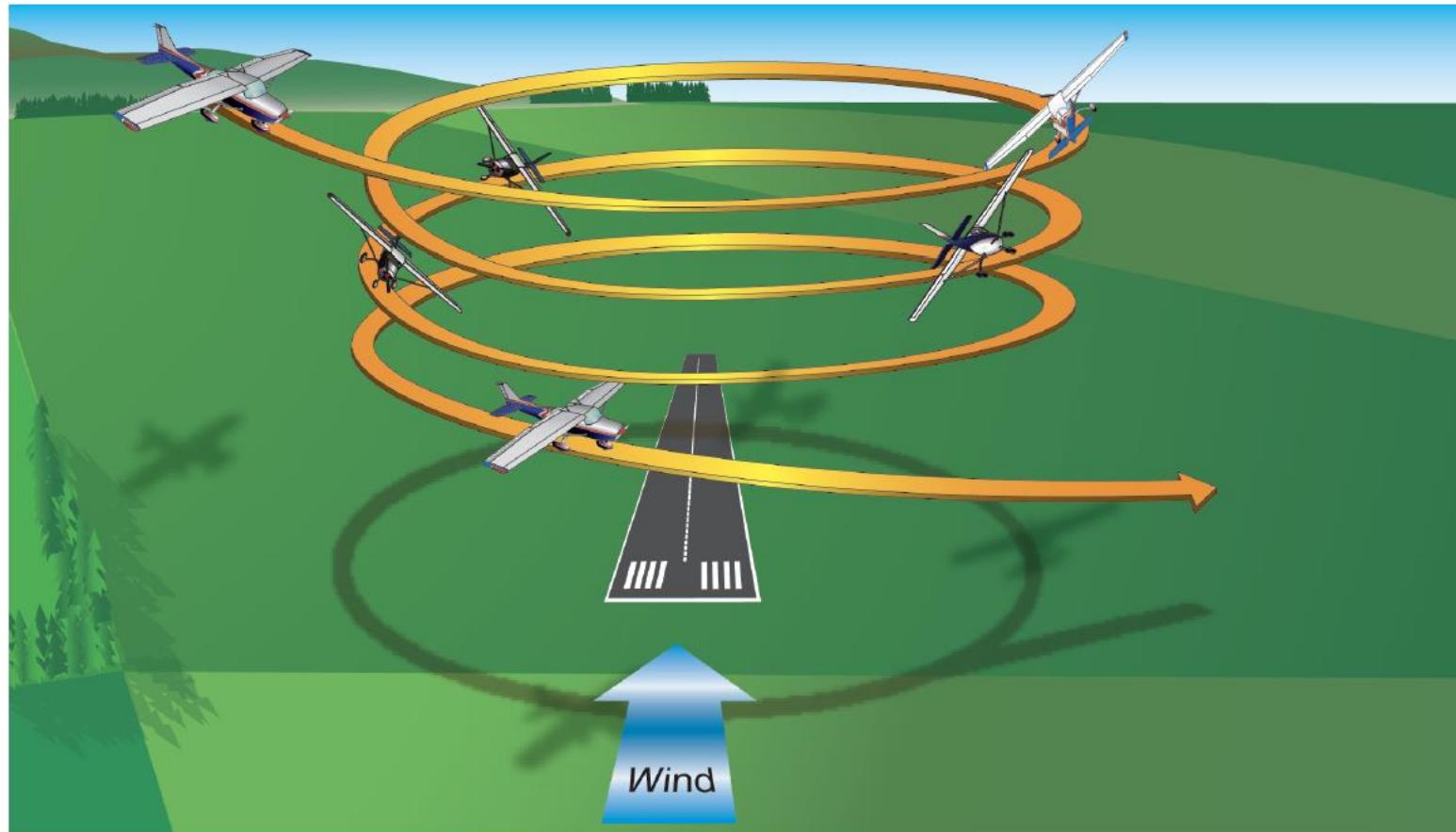
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Some Lost Information – Recovered Here!



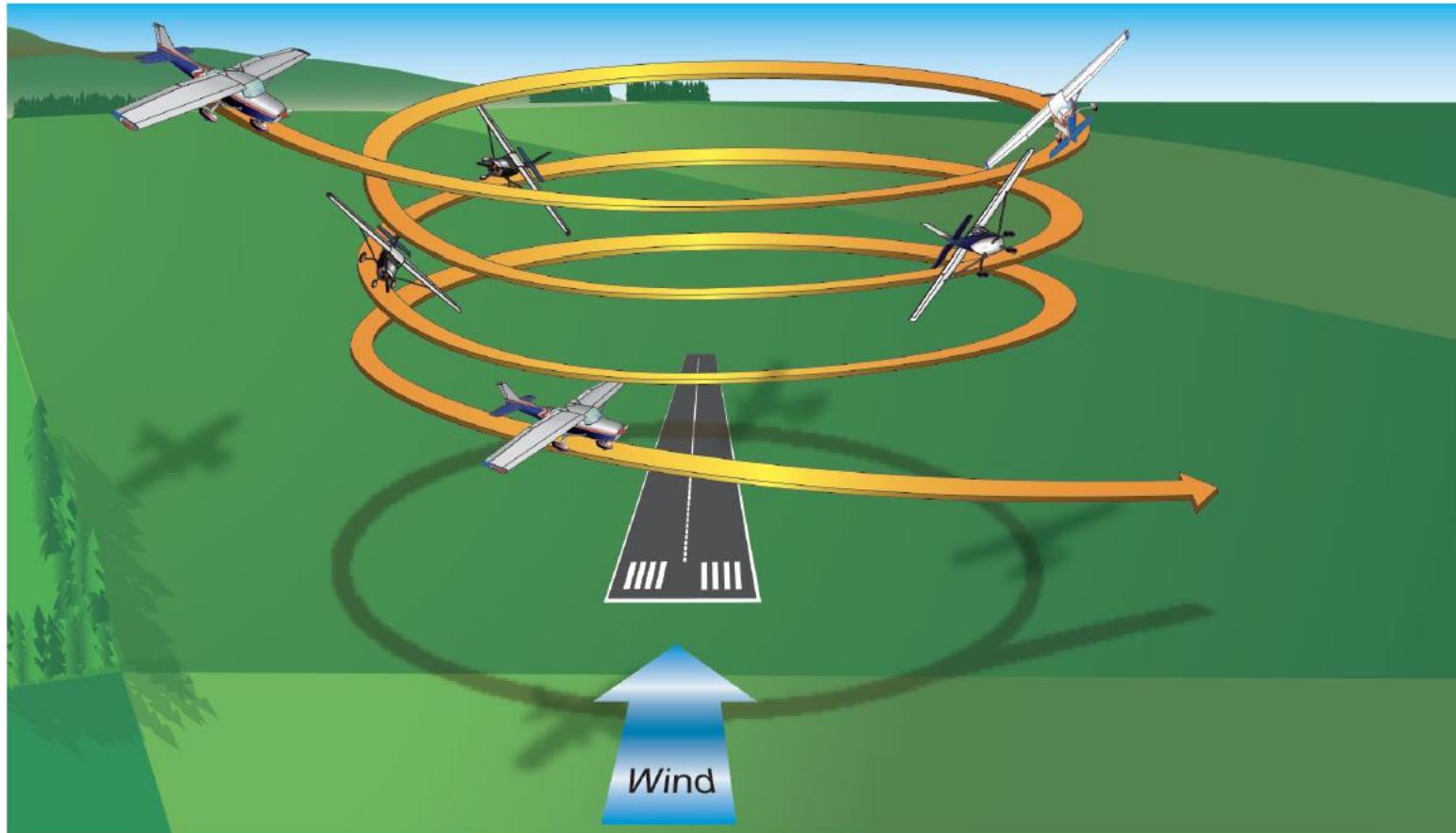
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In the beginning it was over 10 turns to teach vertigo avoidance



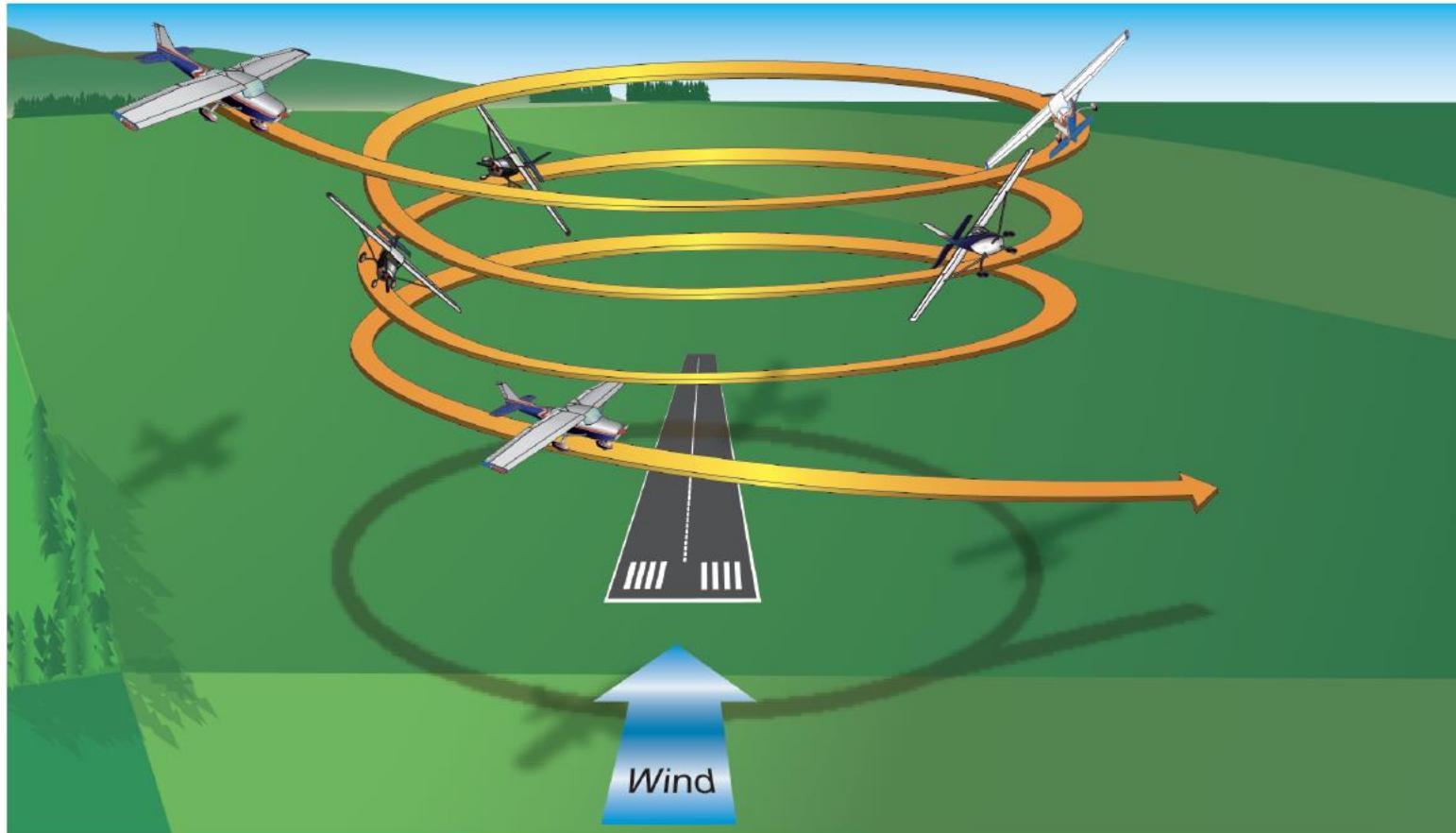
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After no vertigo – a ground reference is introduced to spiral over



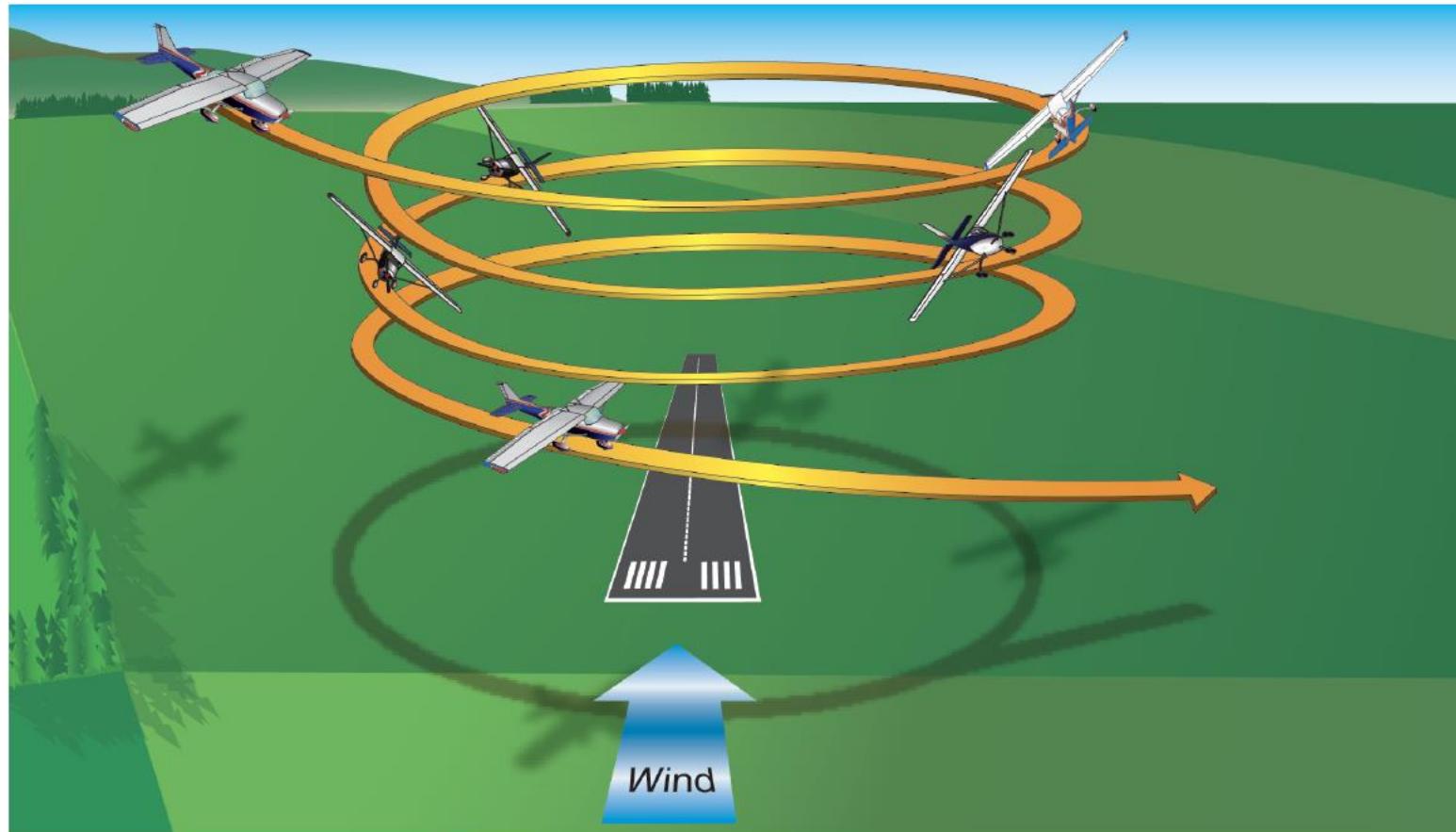
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The maneuver is started UPWIND. Why?



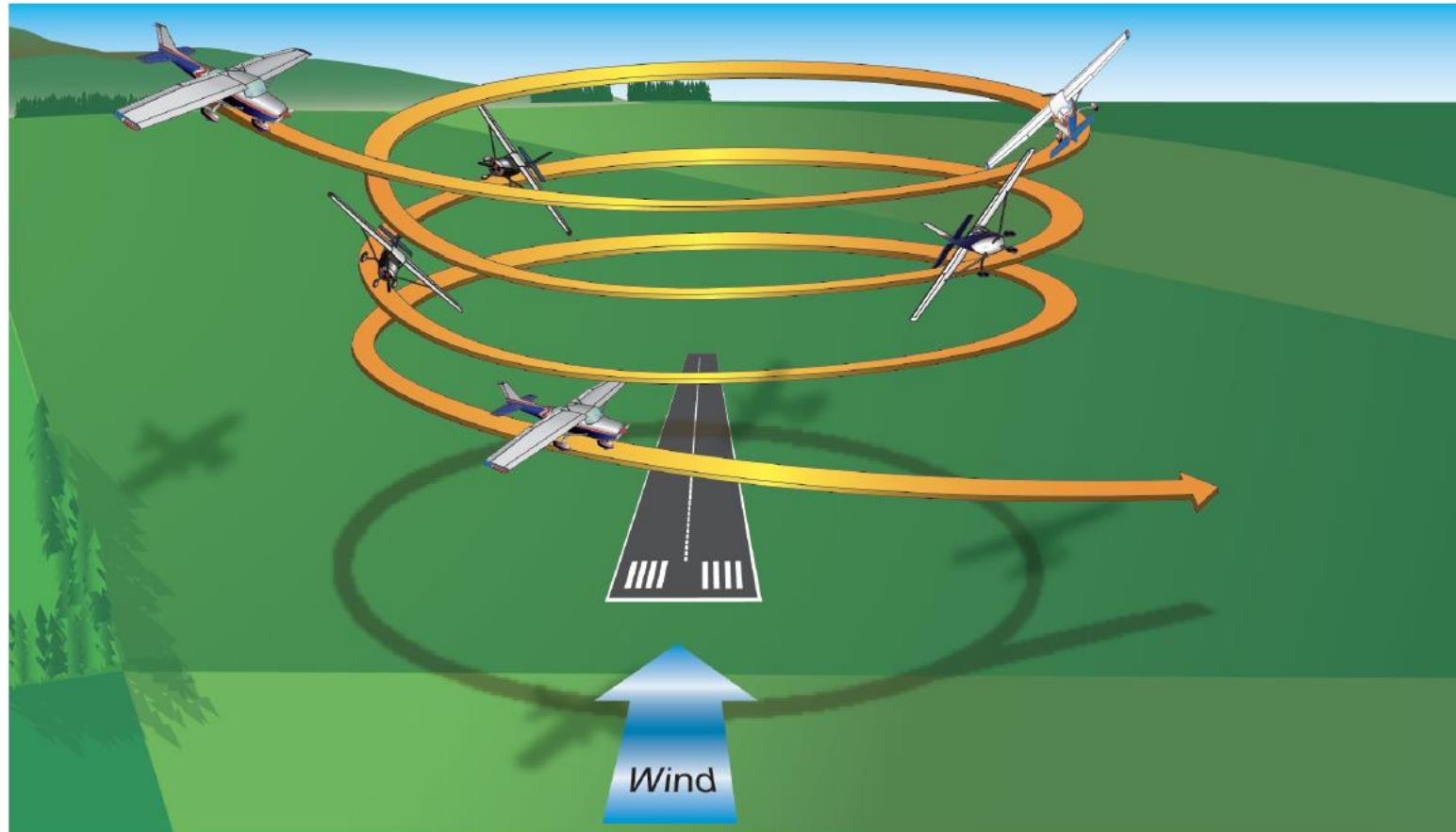
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Why are all other ground reference maneuvers started downwind?



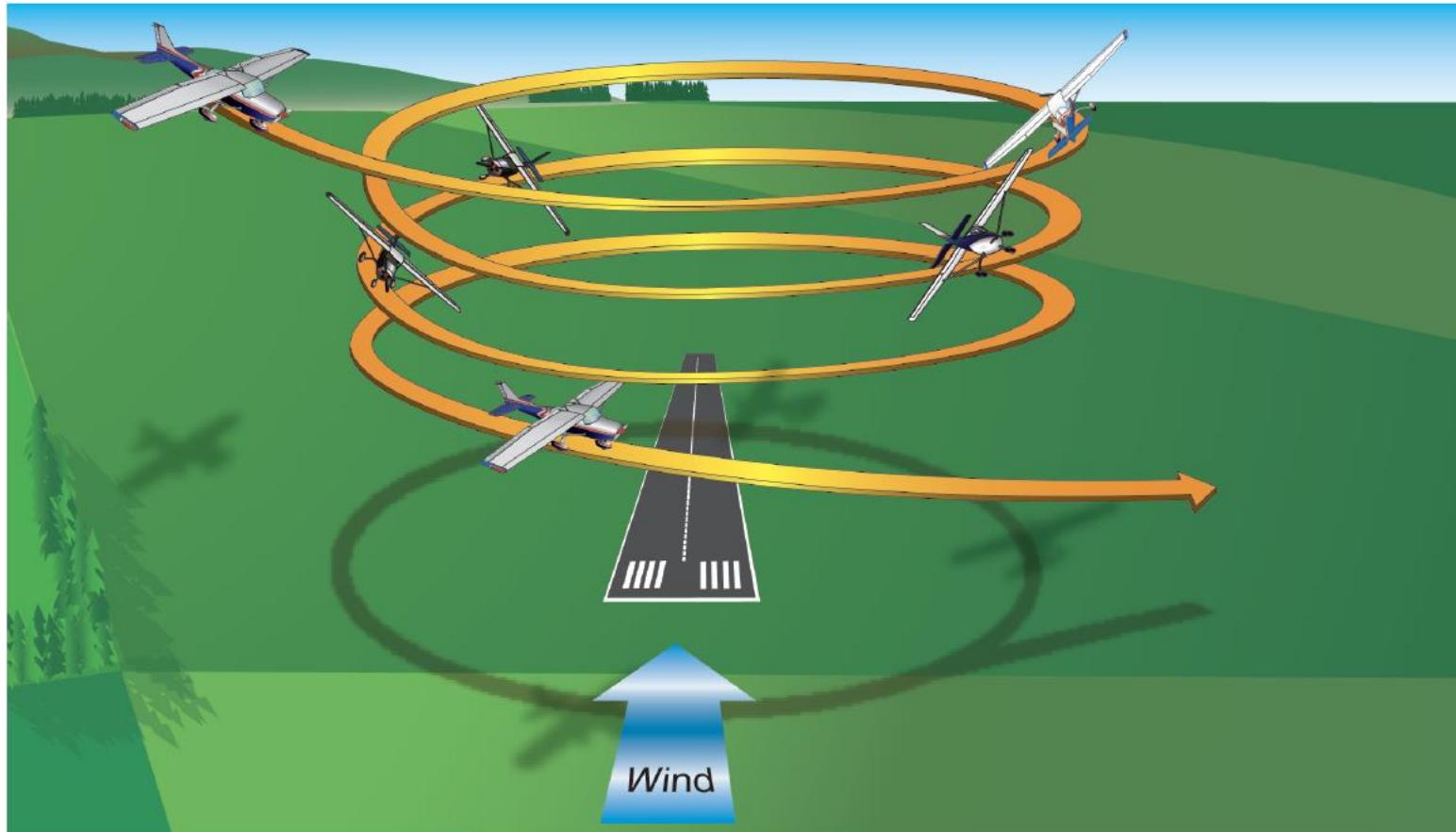
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Because the max bank angle allowed is 45°



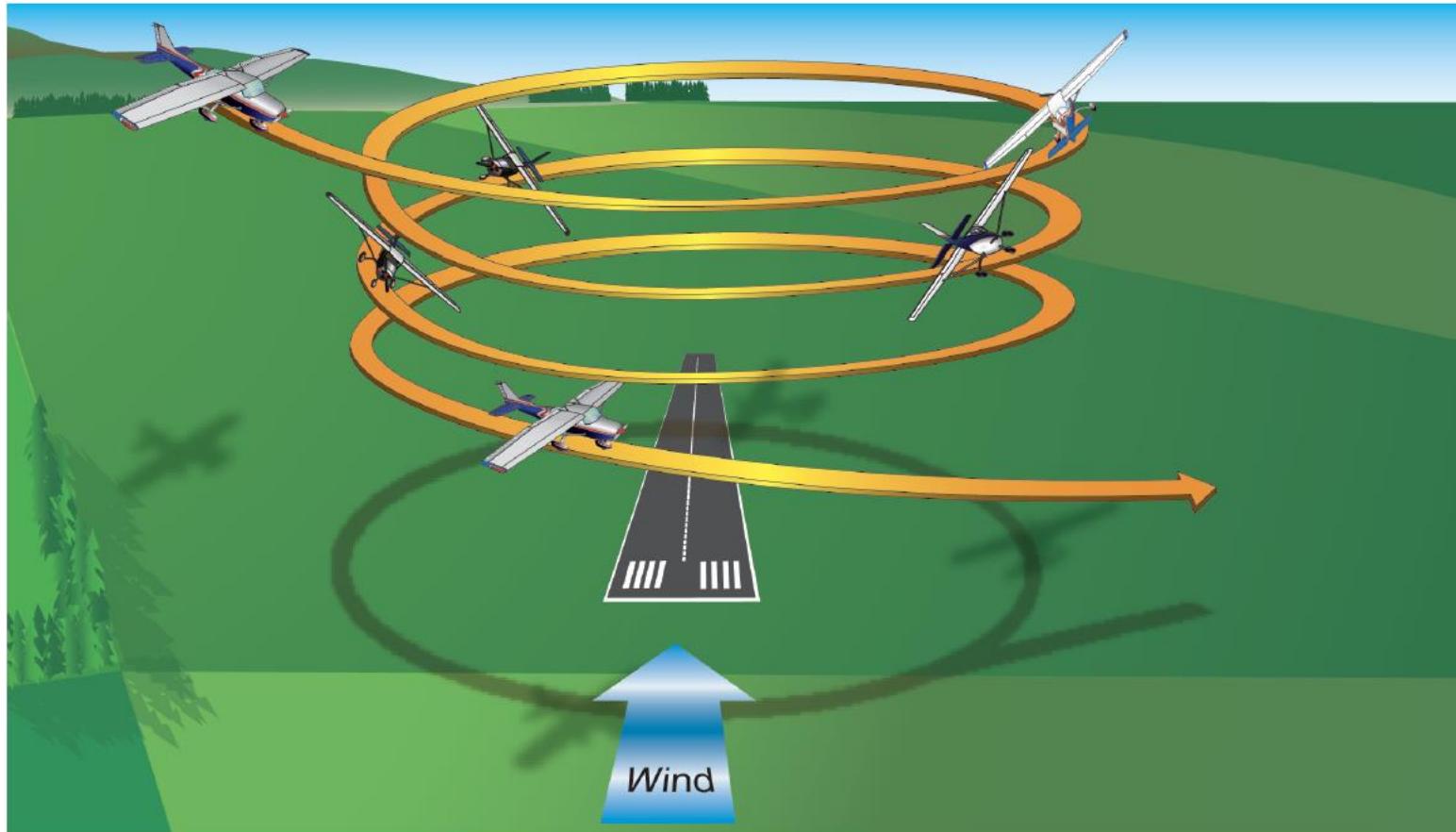
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The downwind is where the steepest bank will be thus up to 45°



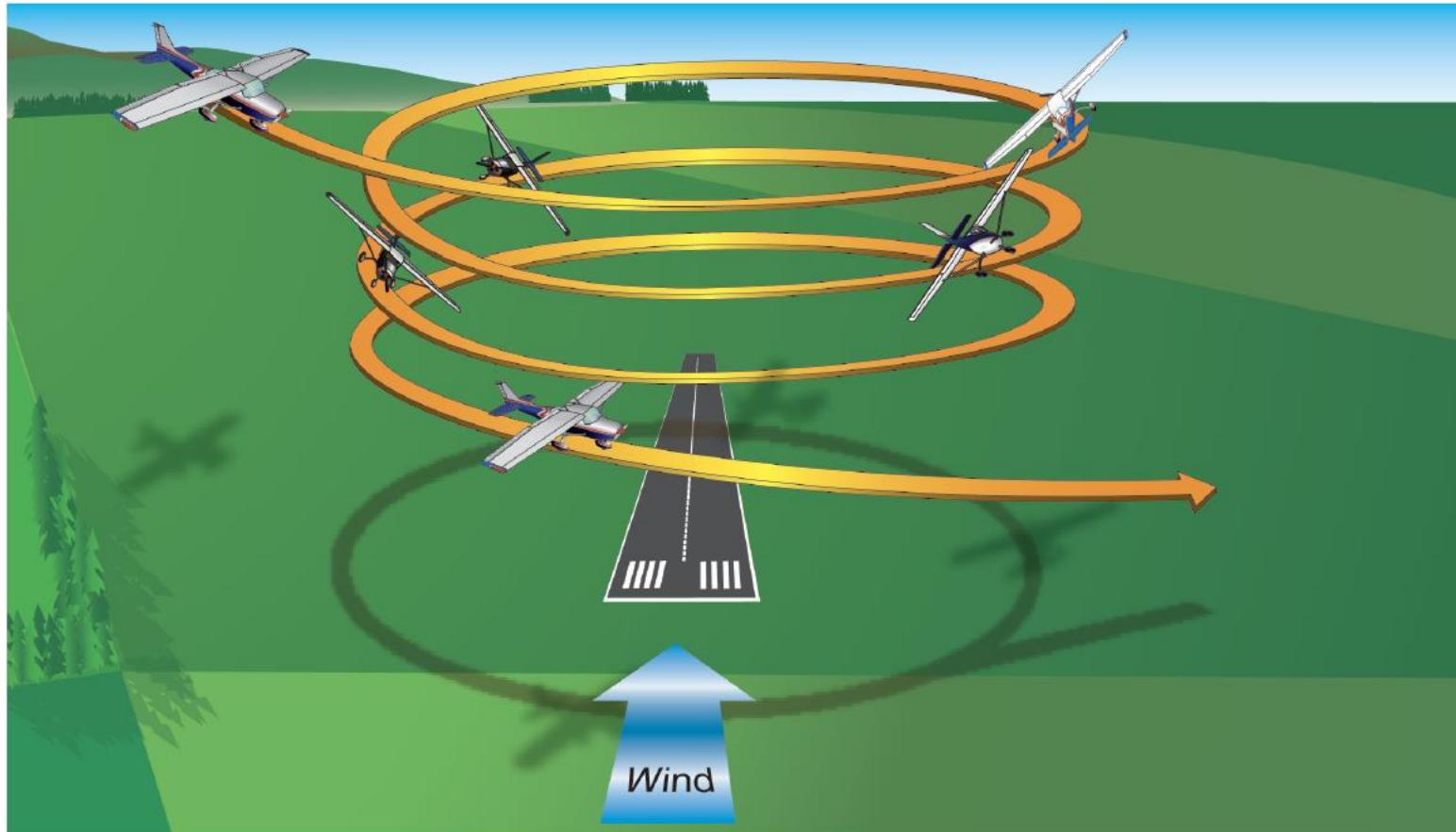
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All other points during ground reference maneuvers will be under 45°



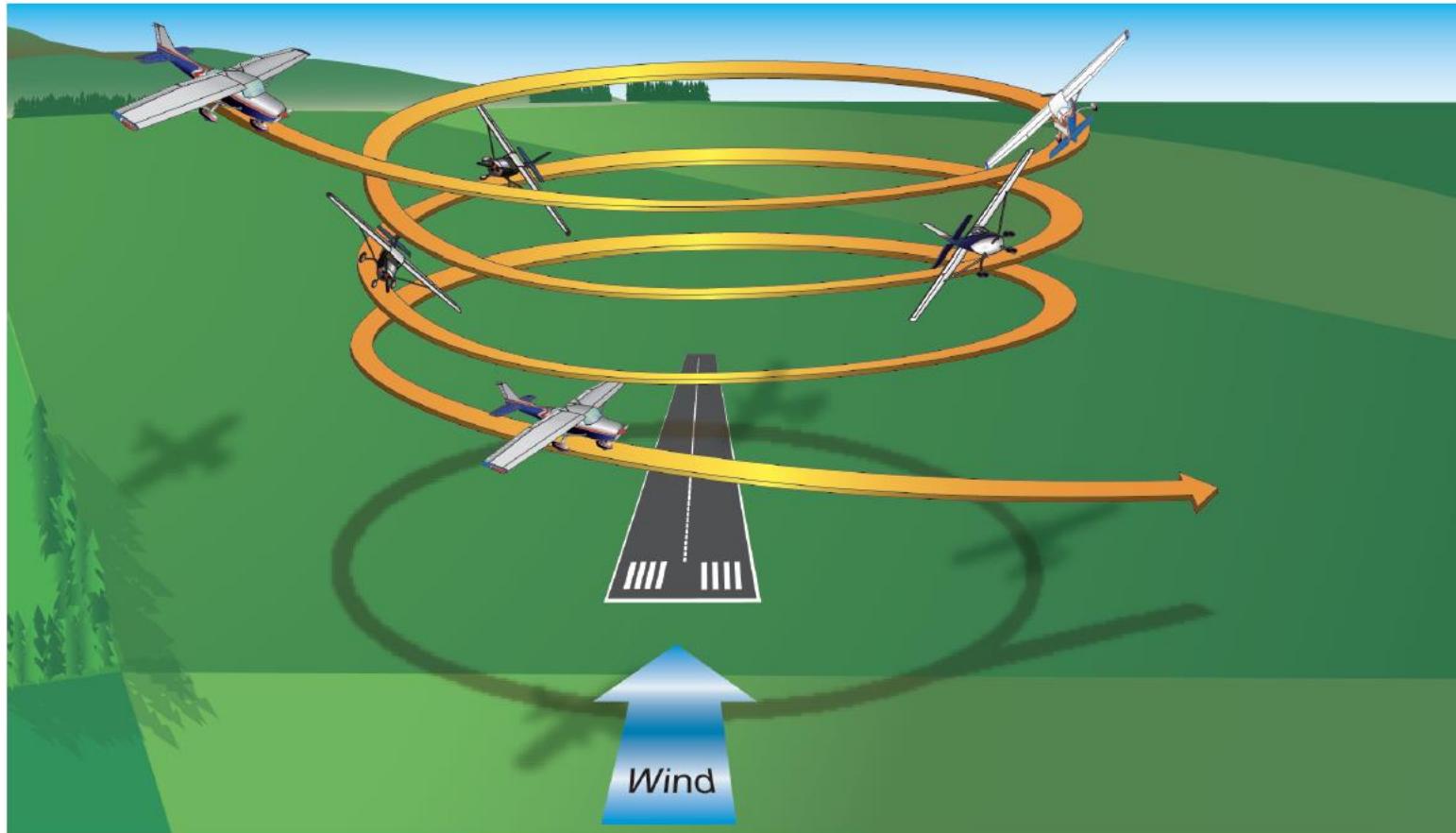
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The Steep Spiral started Upwind with an allowable bank angle of 60°



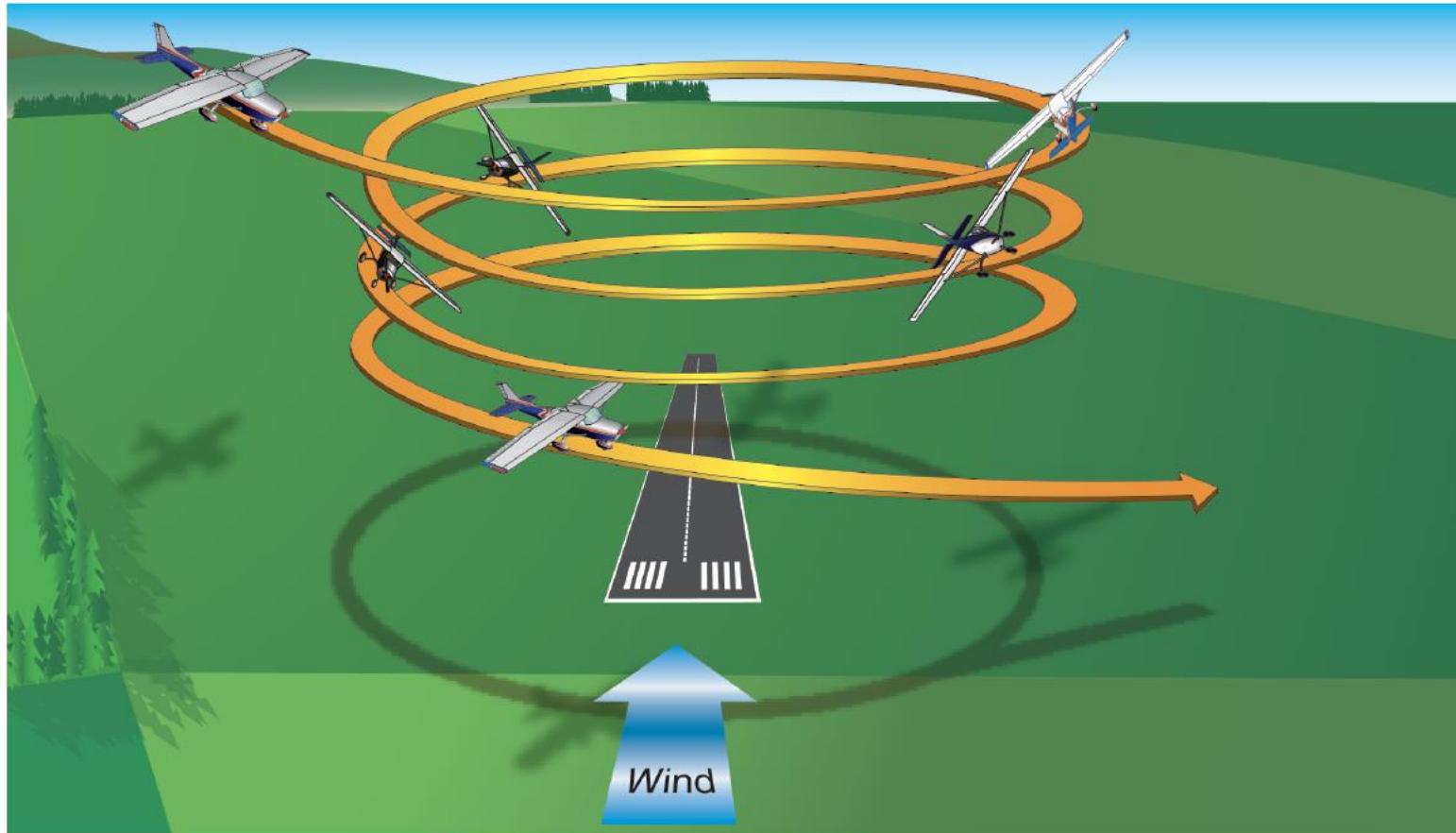
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The reason is that is was supposed to be landed from



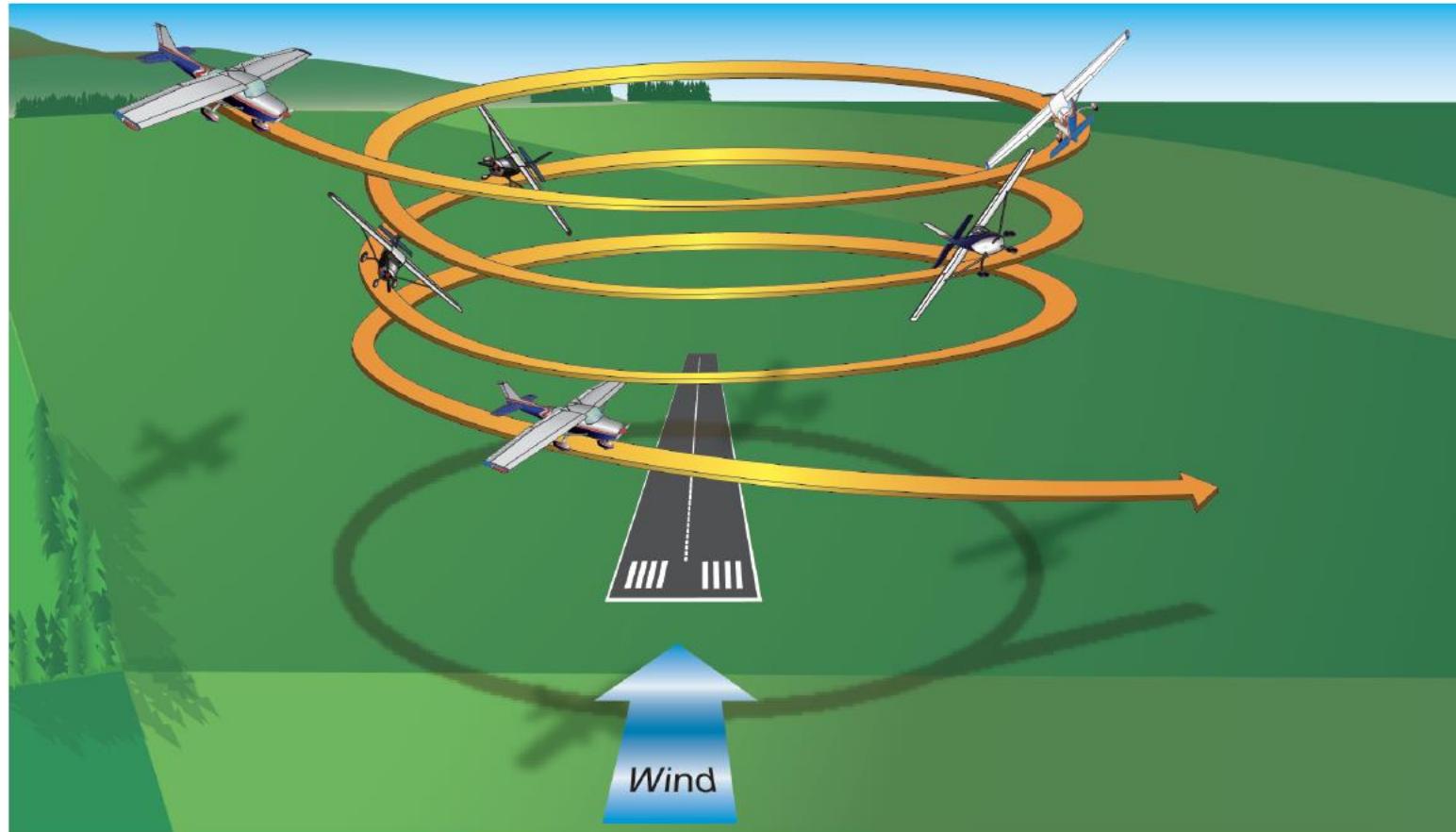
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At the completion of the turns the airplane was upwind for landing



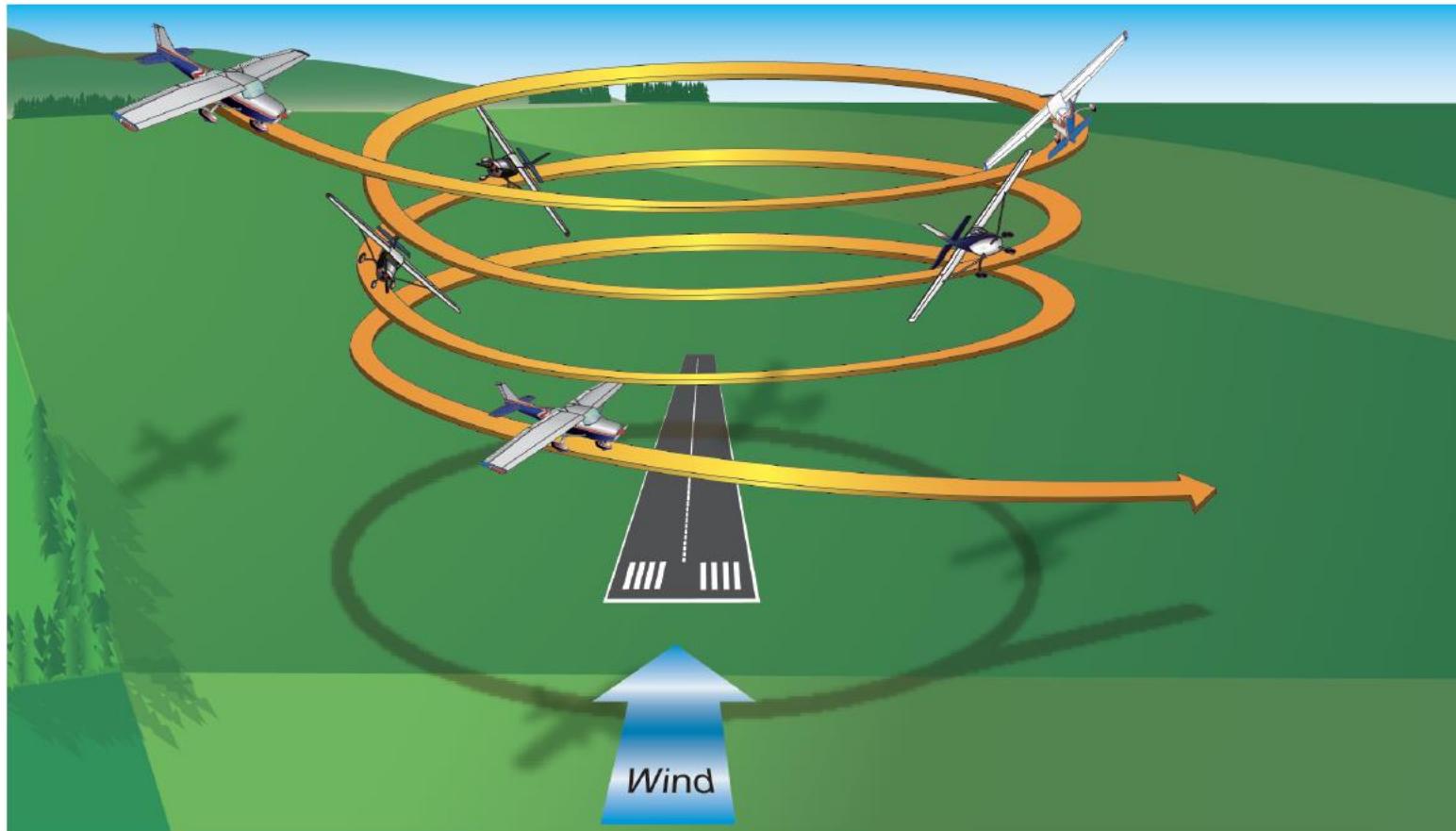
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Airspeed is the first parameter to go out of standard



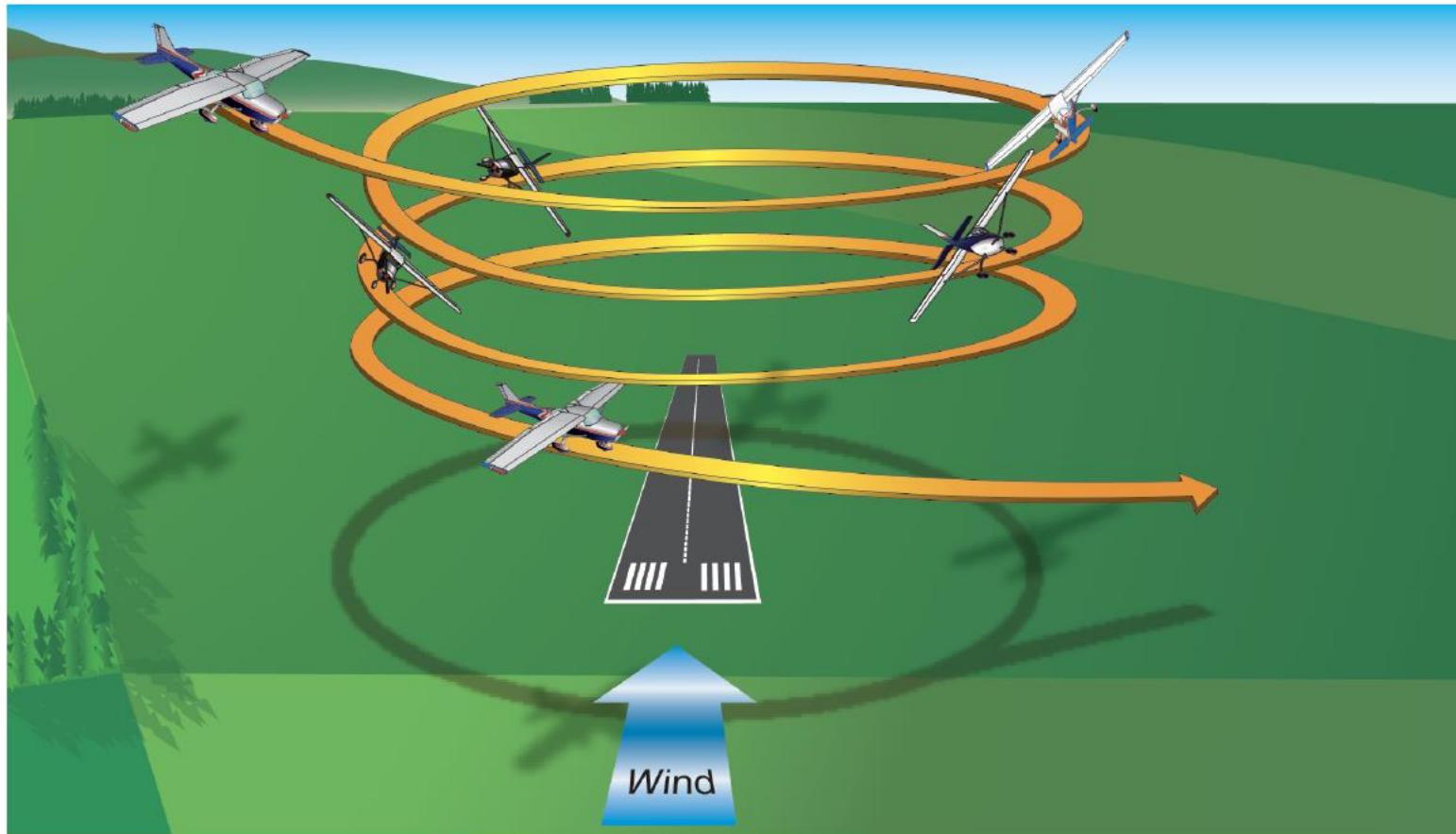
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Originally the speed was 1.3-1.4 Vso – Accelerated stall avoidance



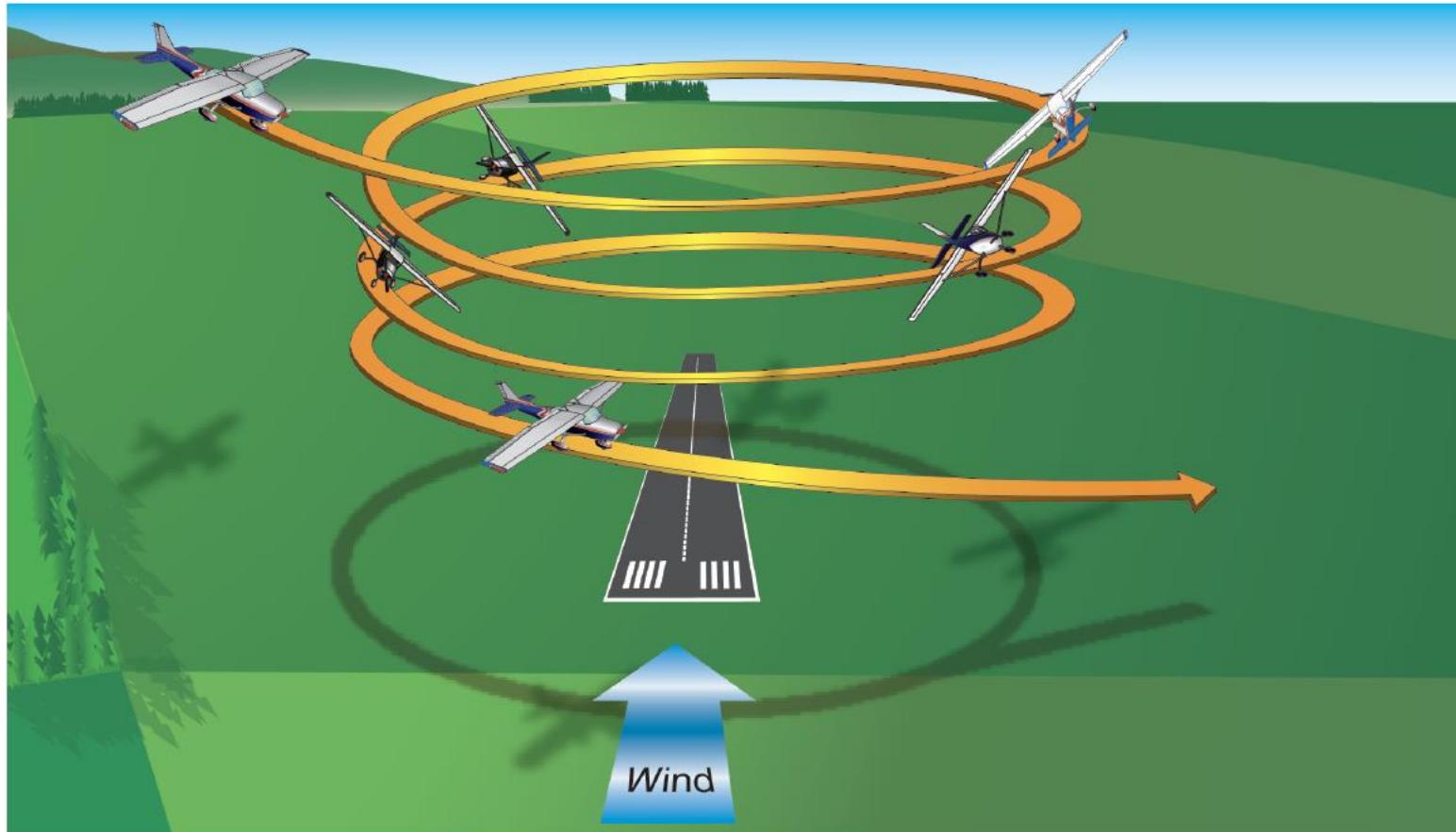
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Today a “Glide Speed” is used – Typically best glide



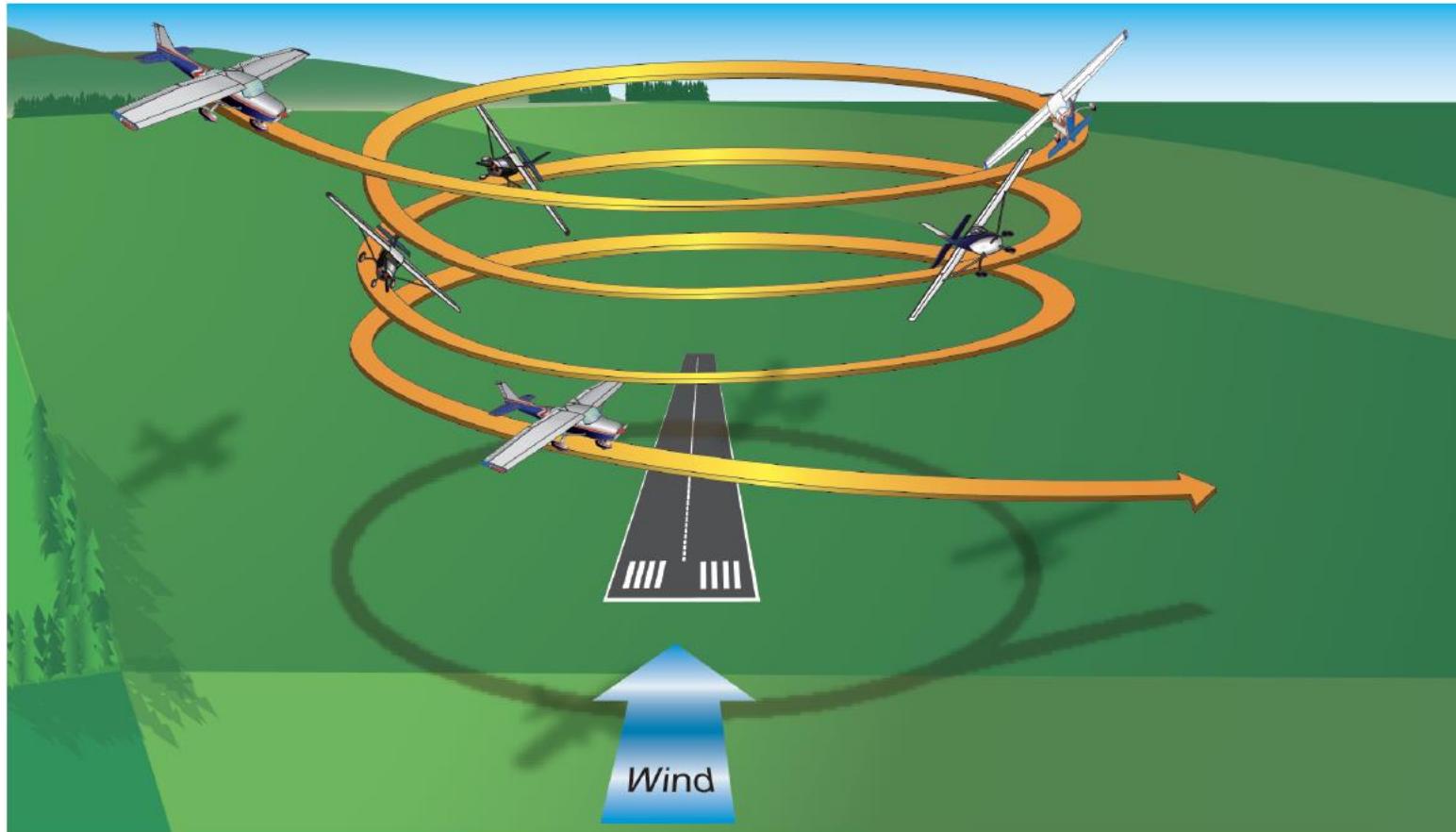
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As bank angle increases, airspeed lost due to drag – Lower the nose



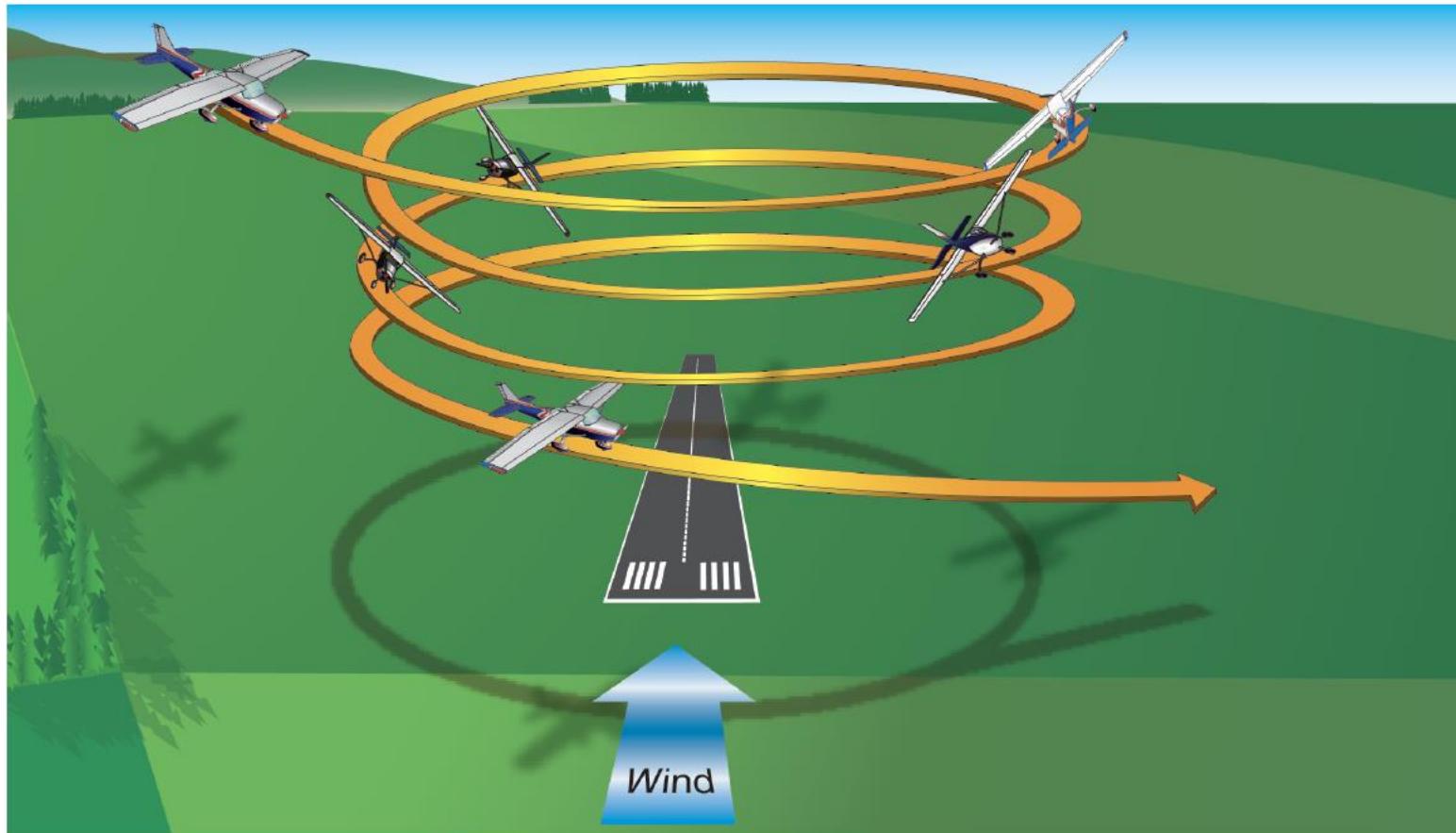
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As bank angle decreases, airspeed increases – Raise the nose



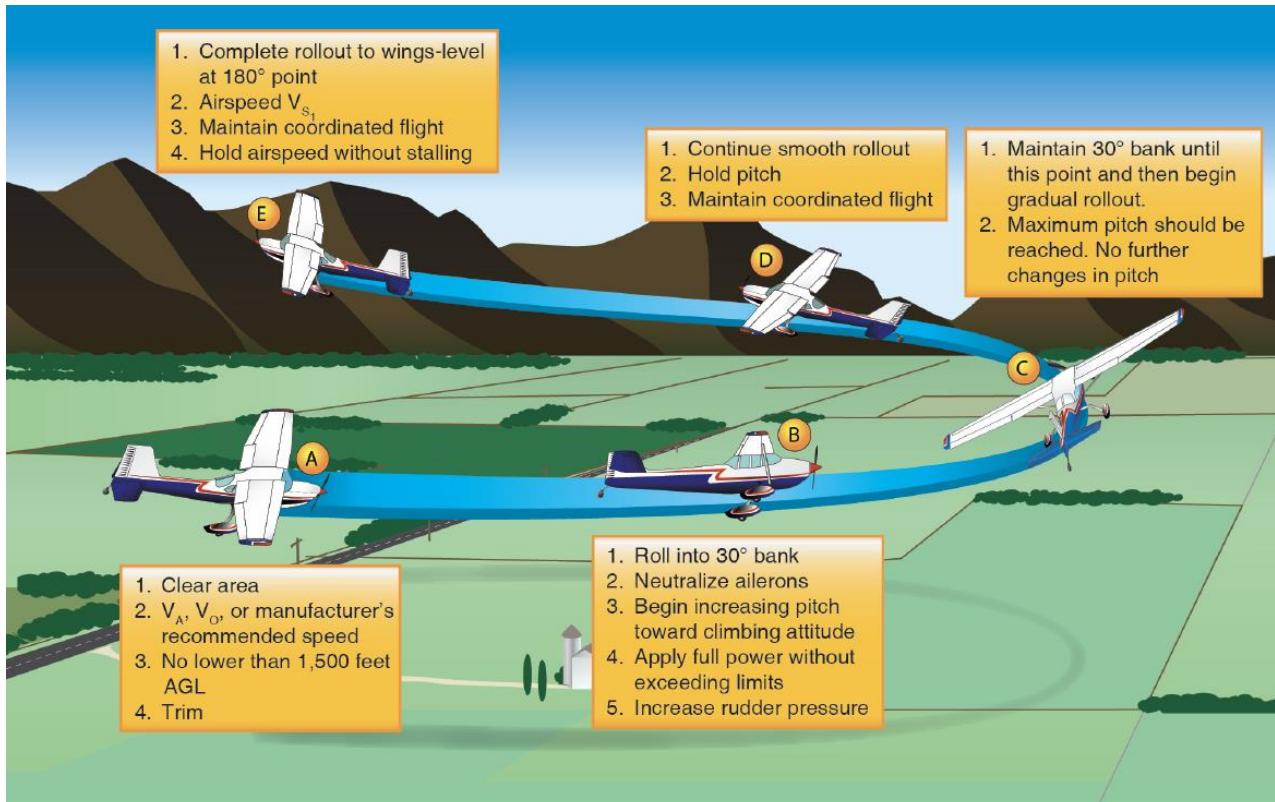
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The point to spiral over must be very close to the airplane fuselage



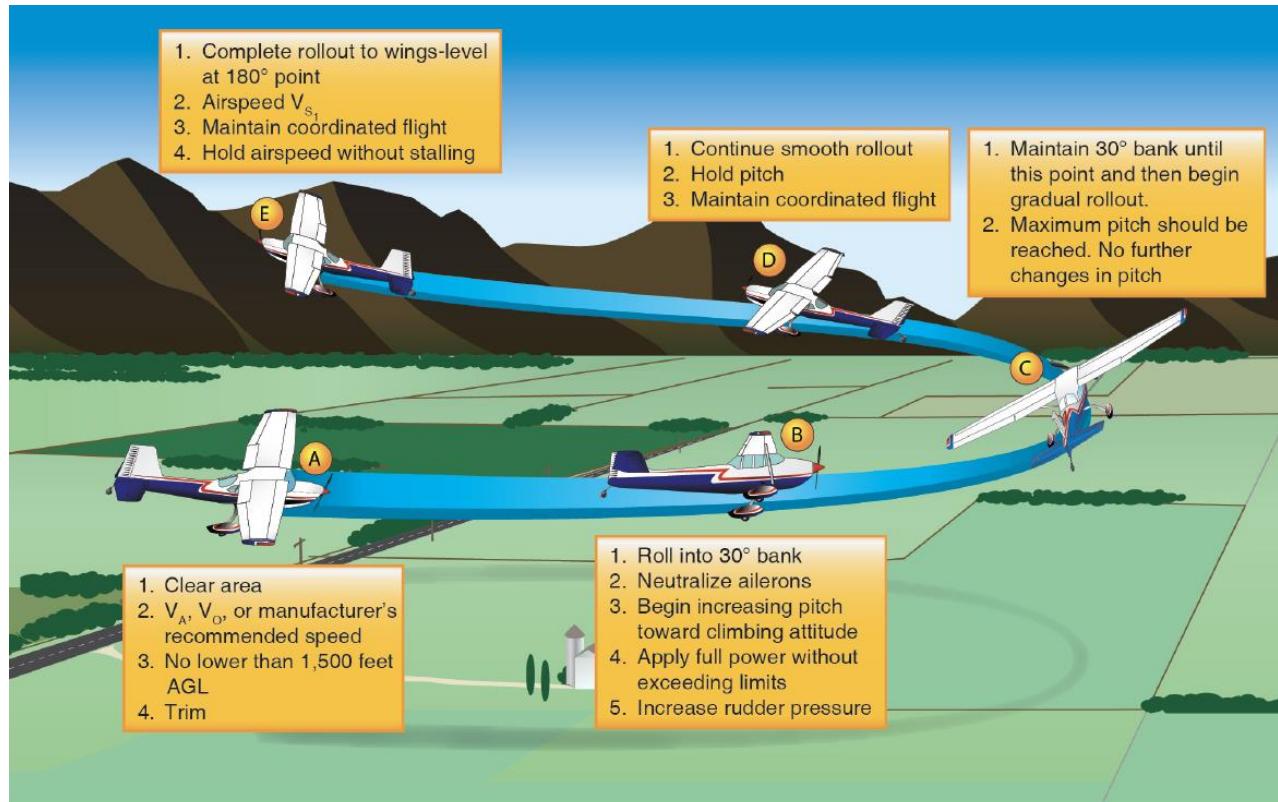
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Chandelles



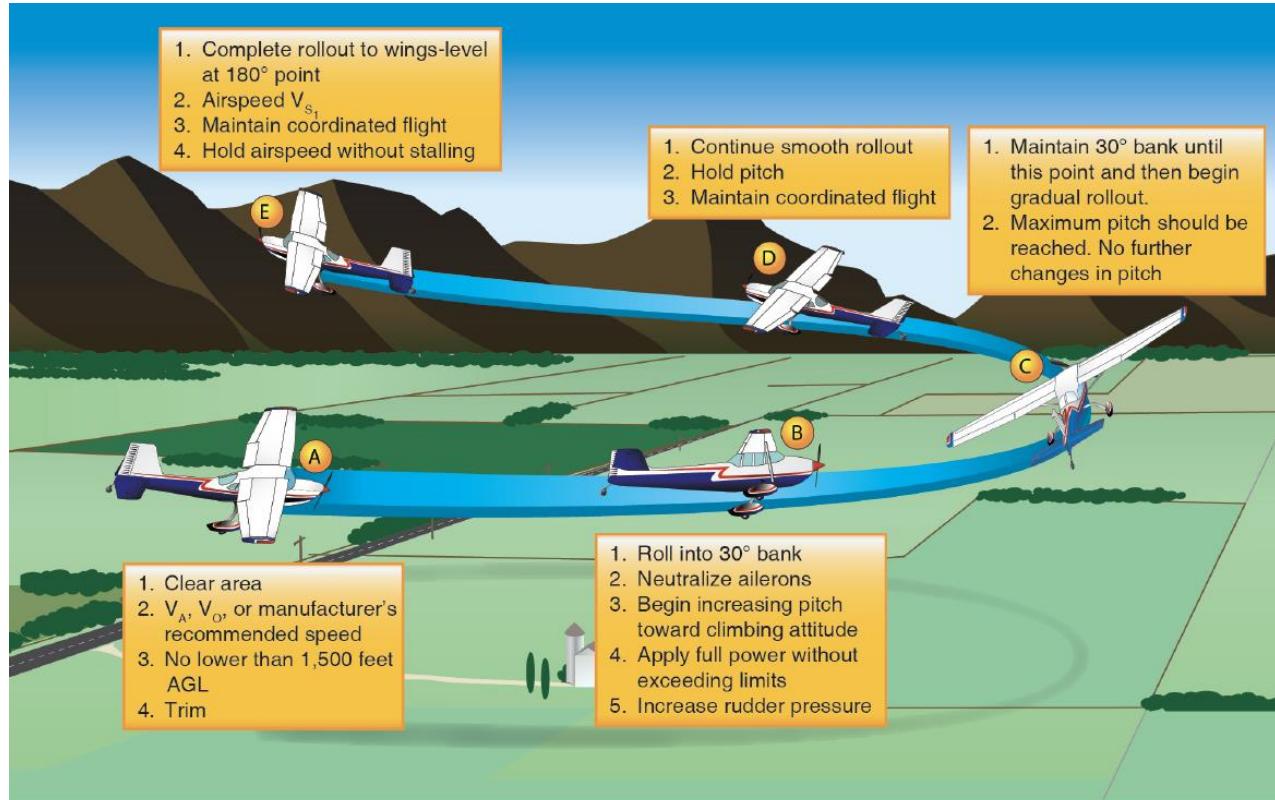
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The image is not 100% correct



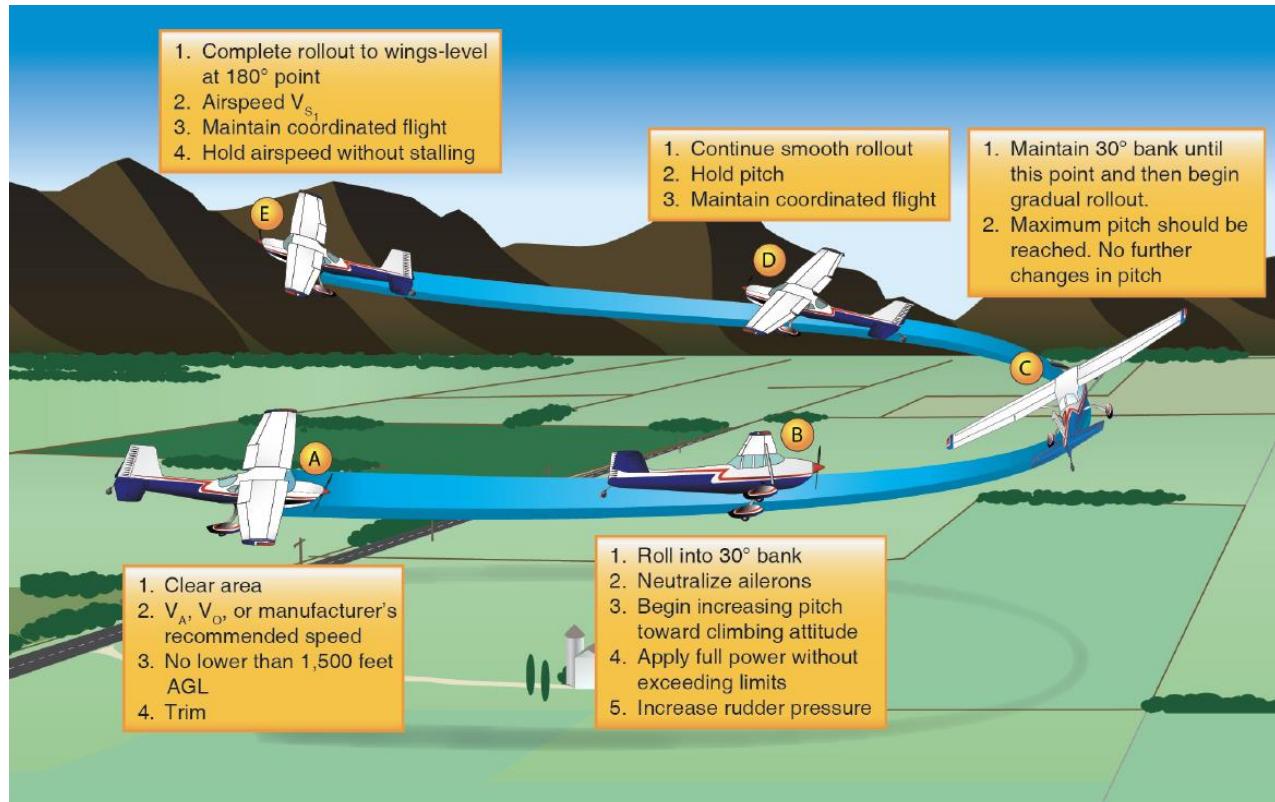
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The turn radius decreases as speed is lost – It won't look like depicted



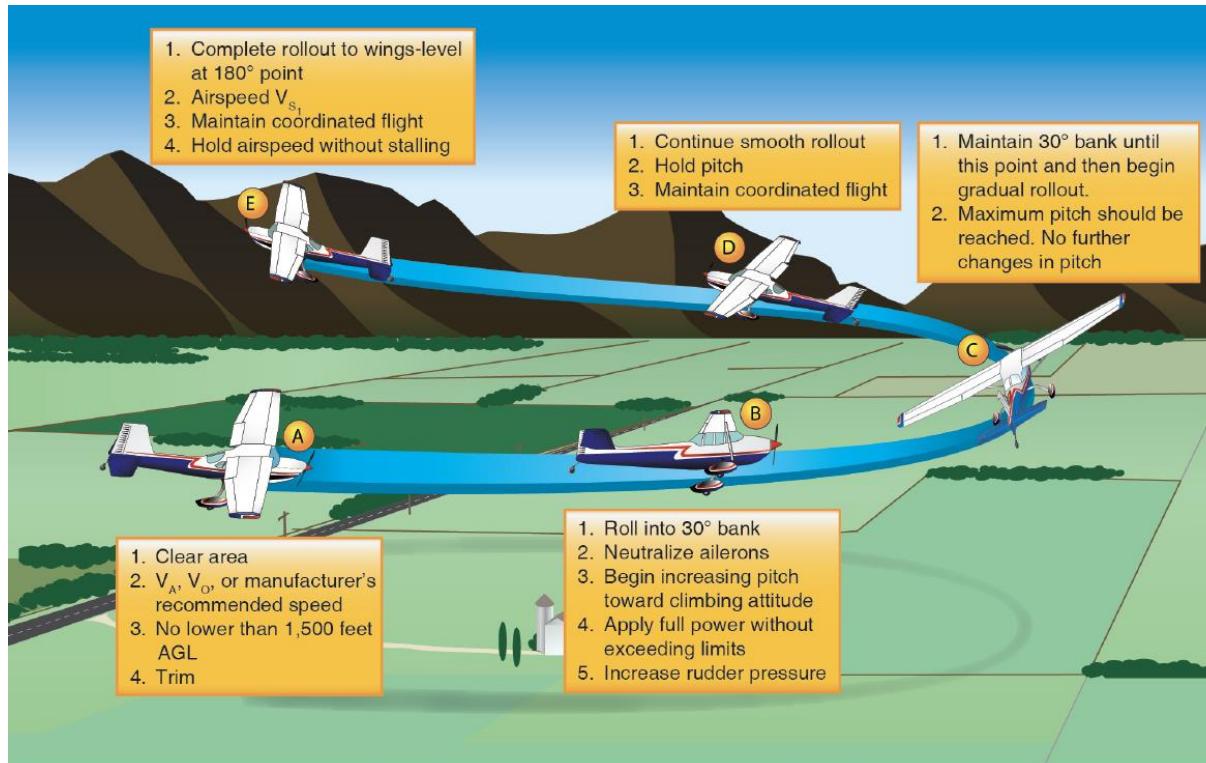
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What is the pitch attitude at the 90° point?



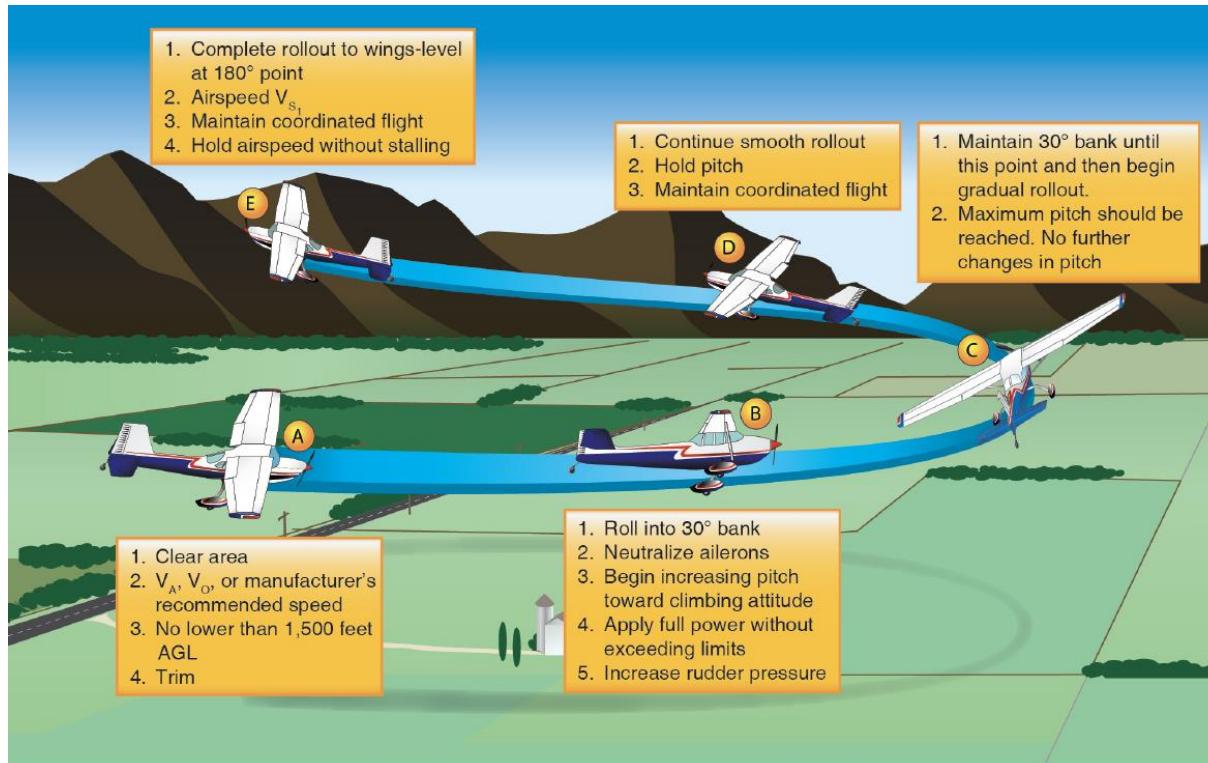
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It's the pitch attitude if held would result in the airplane being just above stall at the 180° point



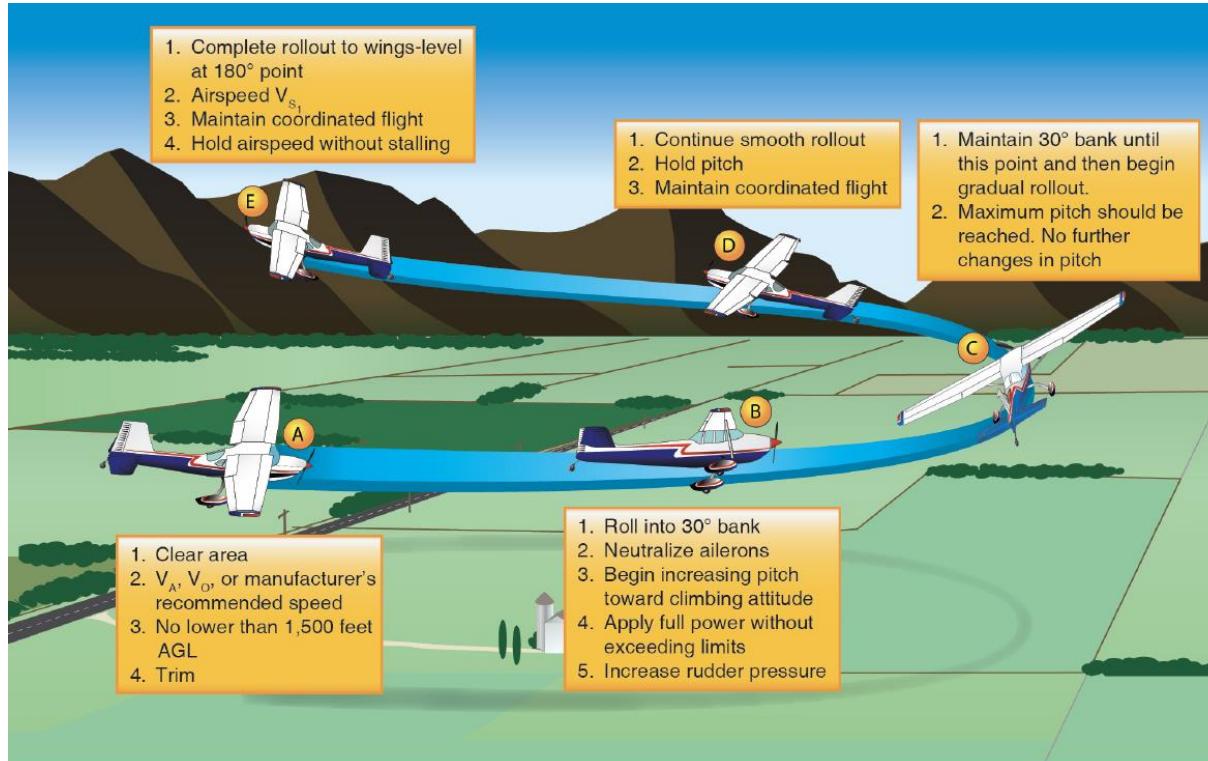
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Varies with the plane, density etc.



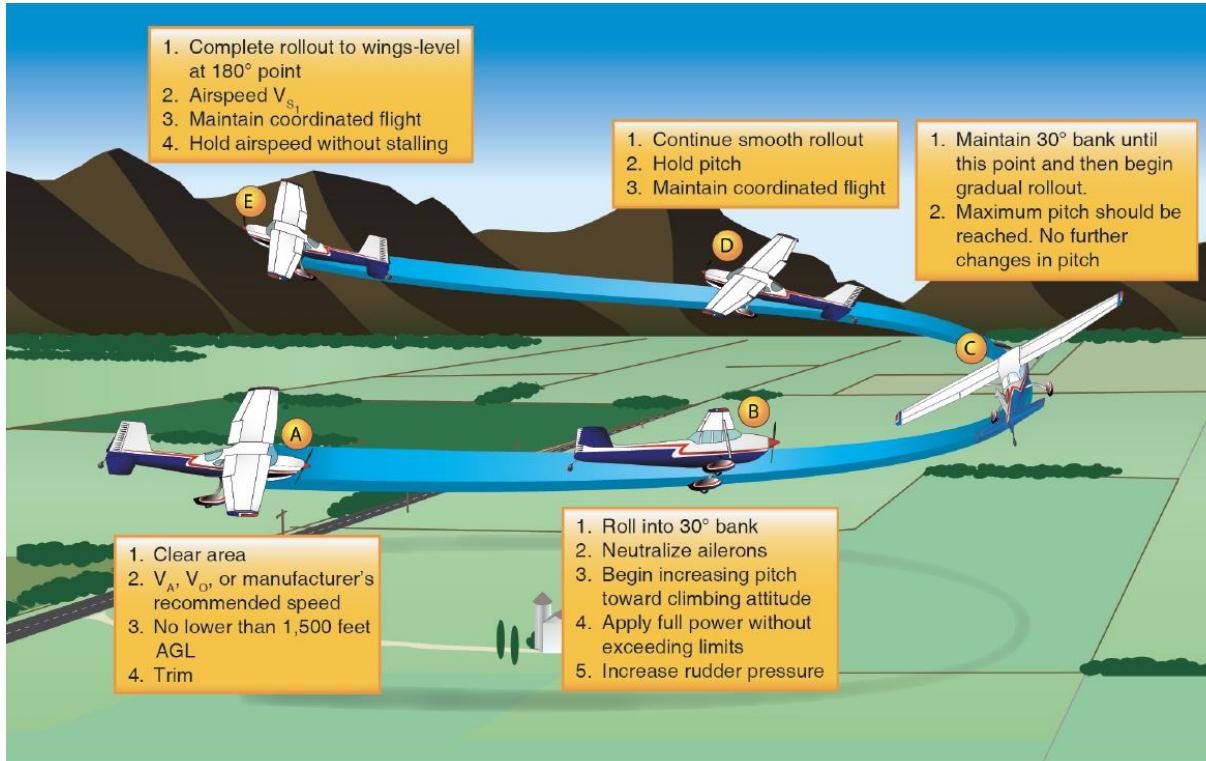
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When is right rudder used less in a Chandelle - to the left or right?



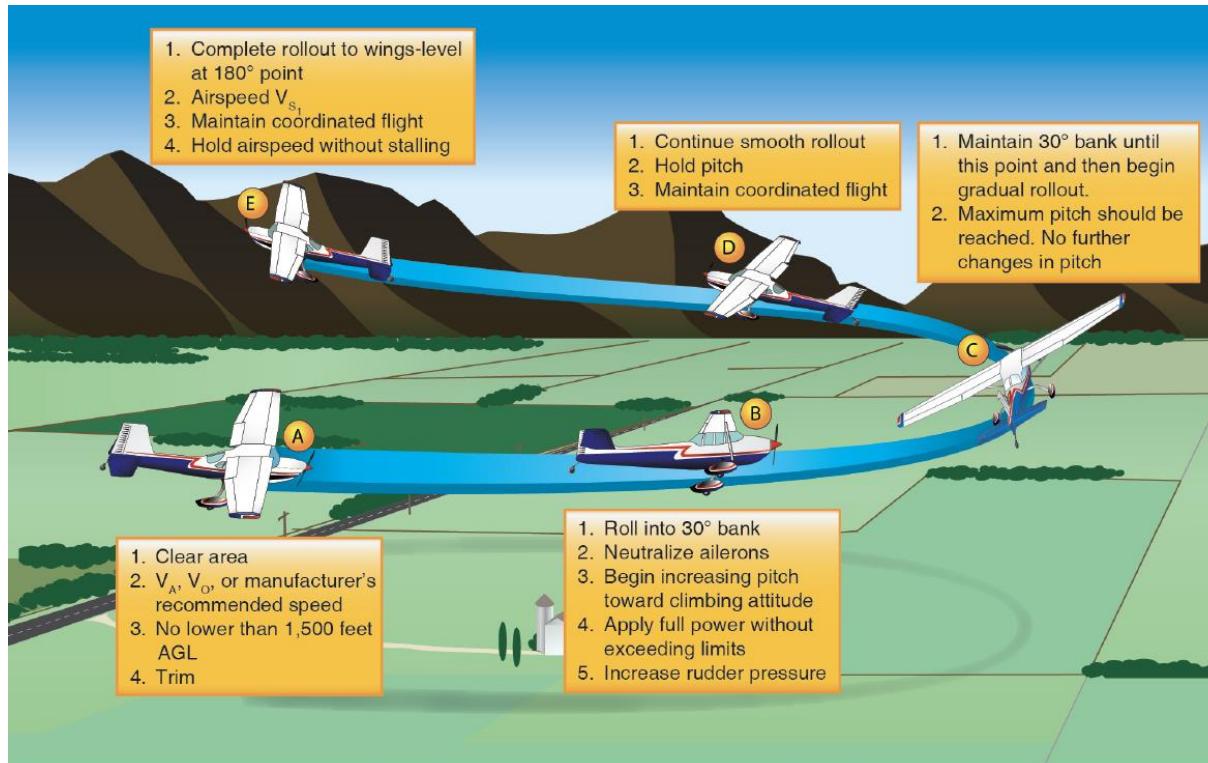
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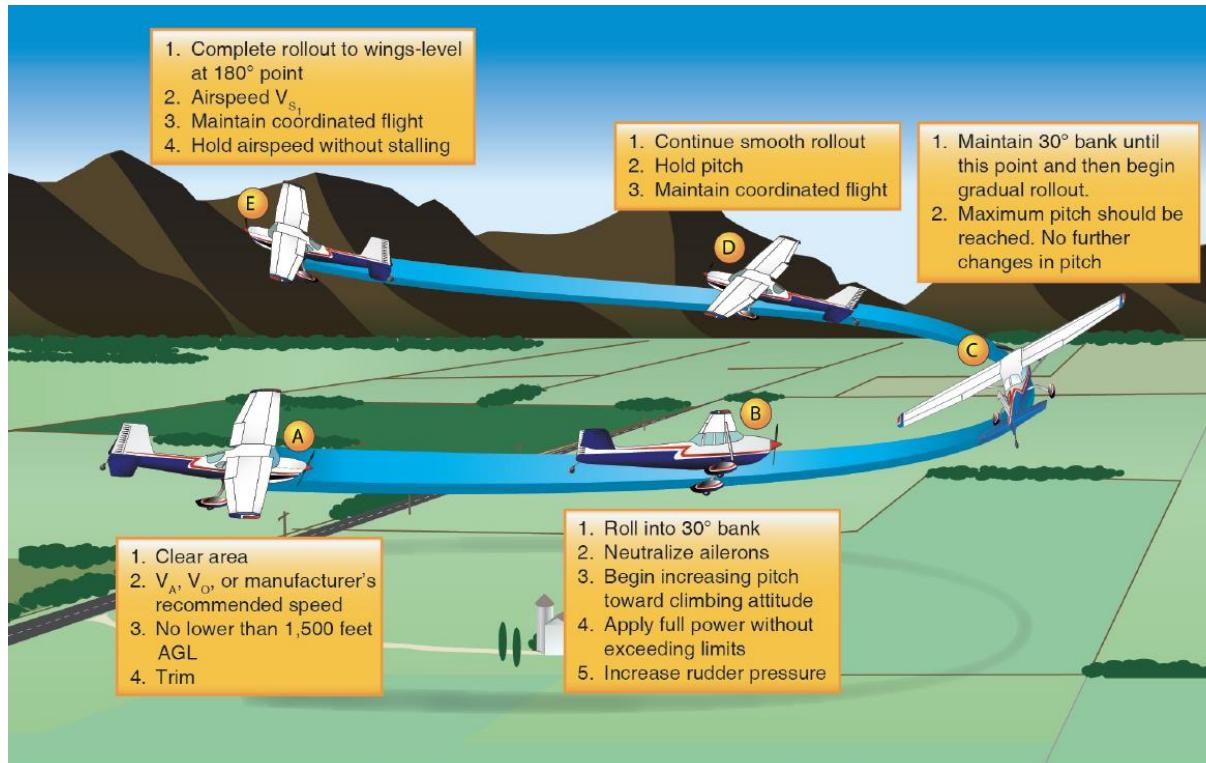
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To the right during roll out – Why?



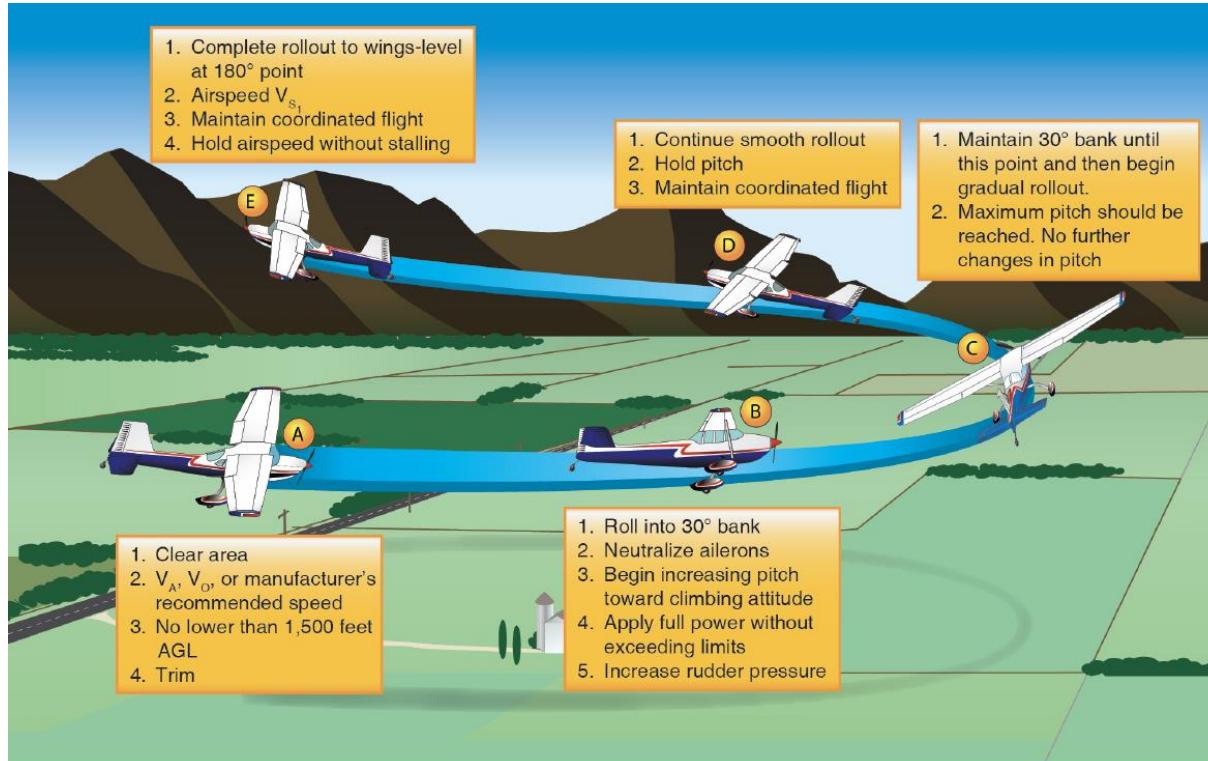
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Left turning tendencies pull you left.



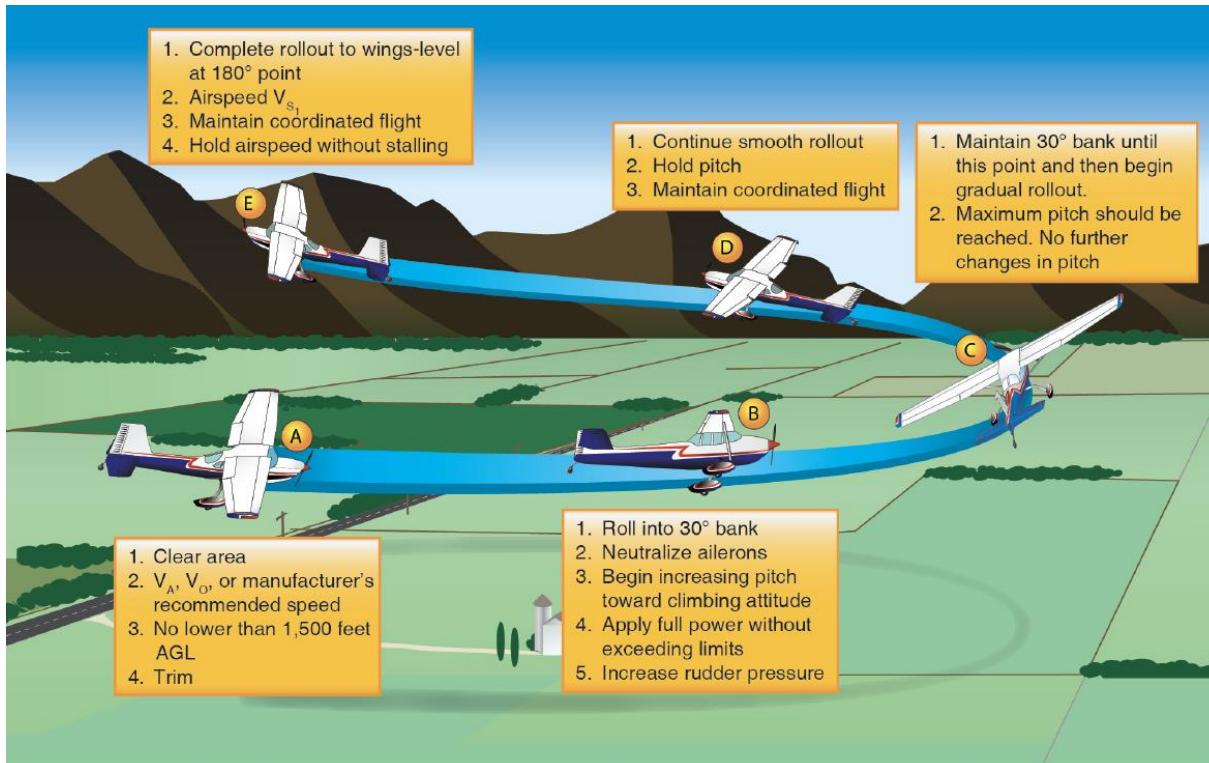
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When rolling out of a chandelle to the right, left aileron is used to raise the wing.



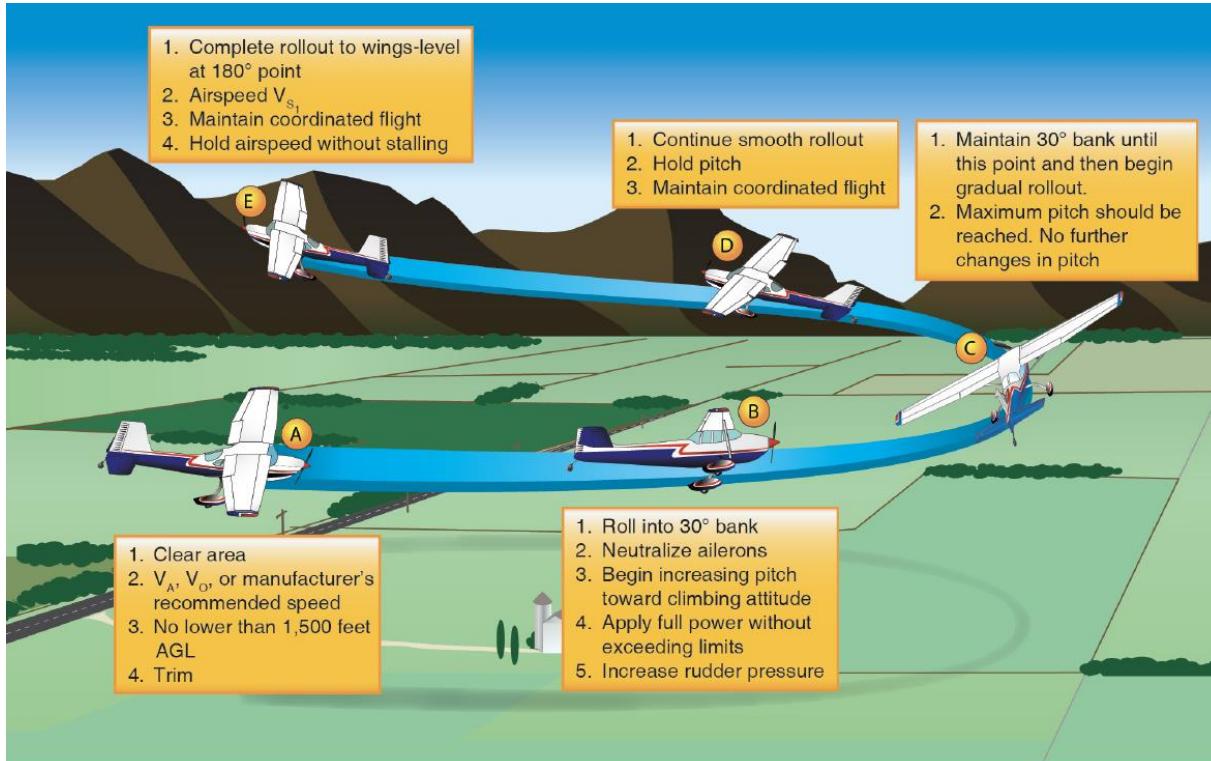
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This causes adverse yaw to the right helping cancel the left turning tendencies



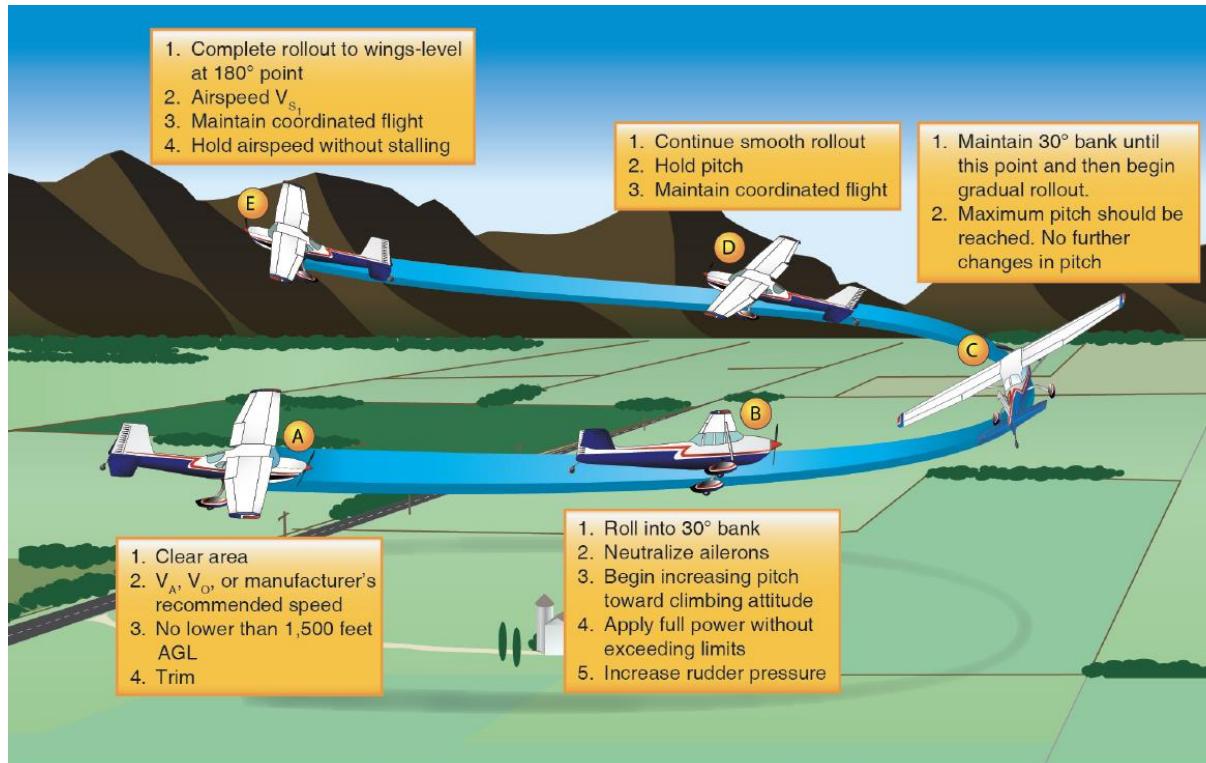
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Rolling out of a chandelle to the left you use right aileron to raise the wing



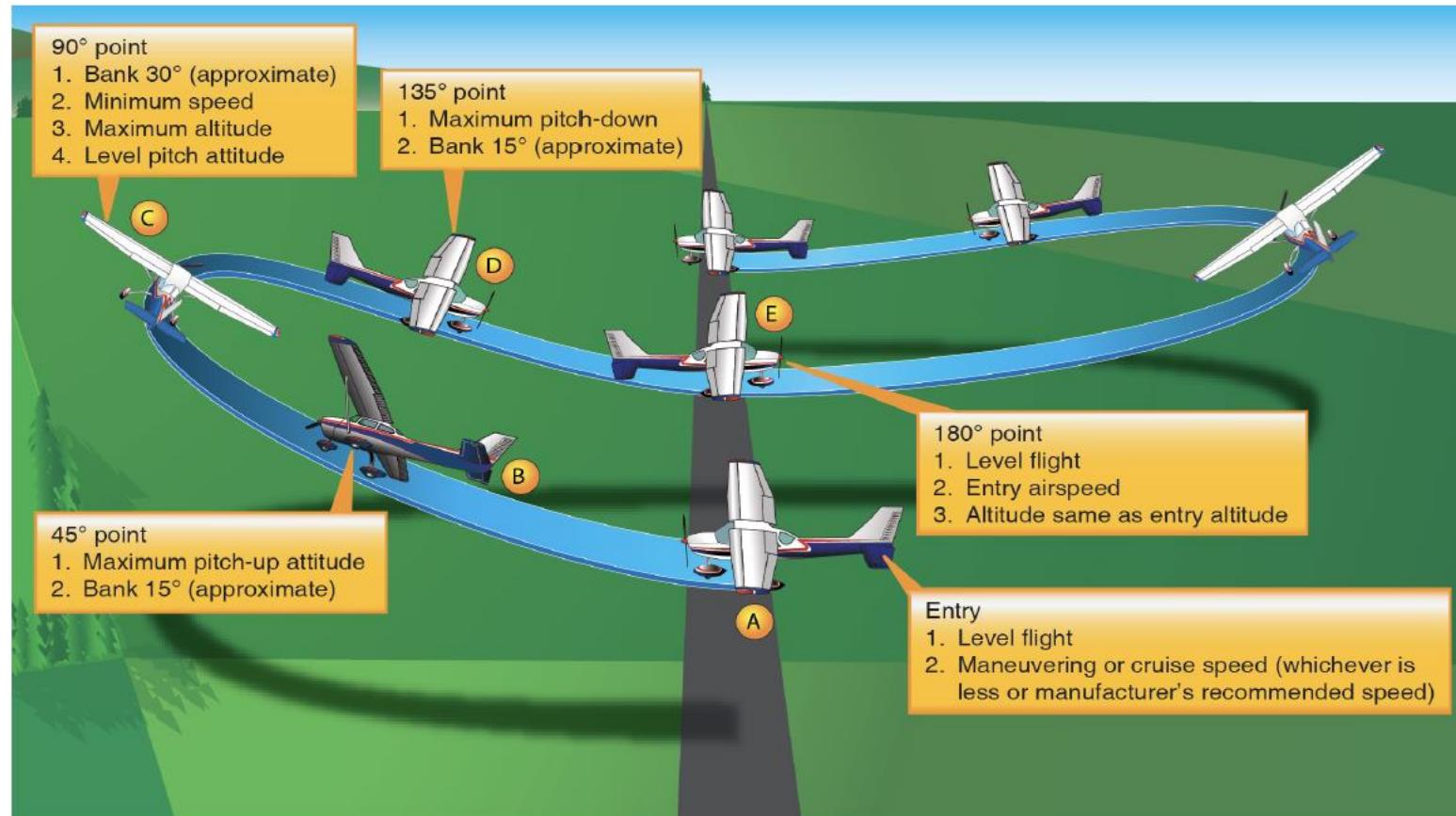
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This causes adverse yaw to the left, adding to the left turning tendencies so more right rudder is needed



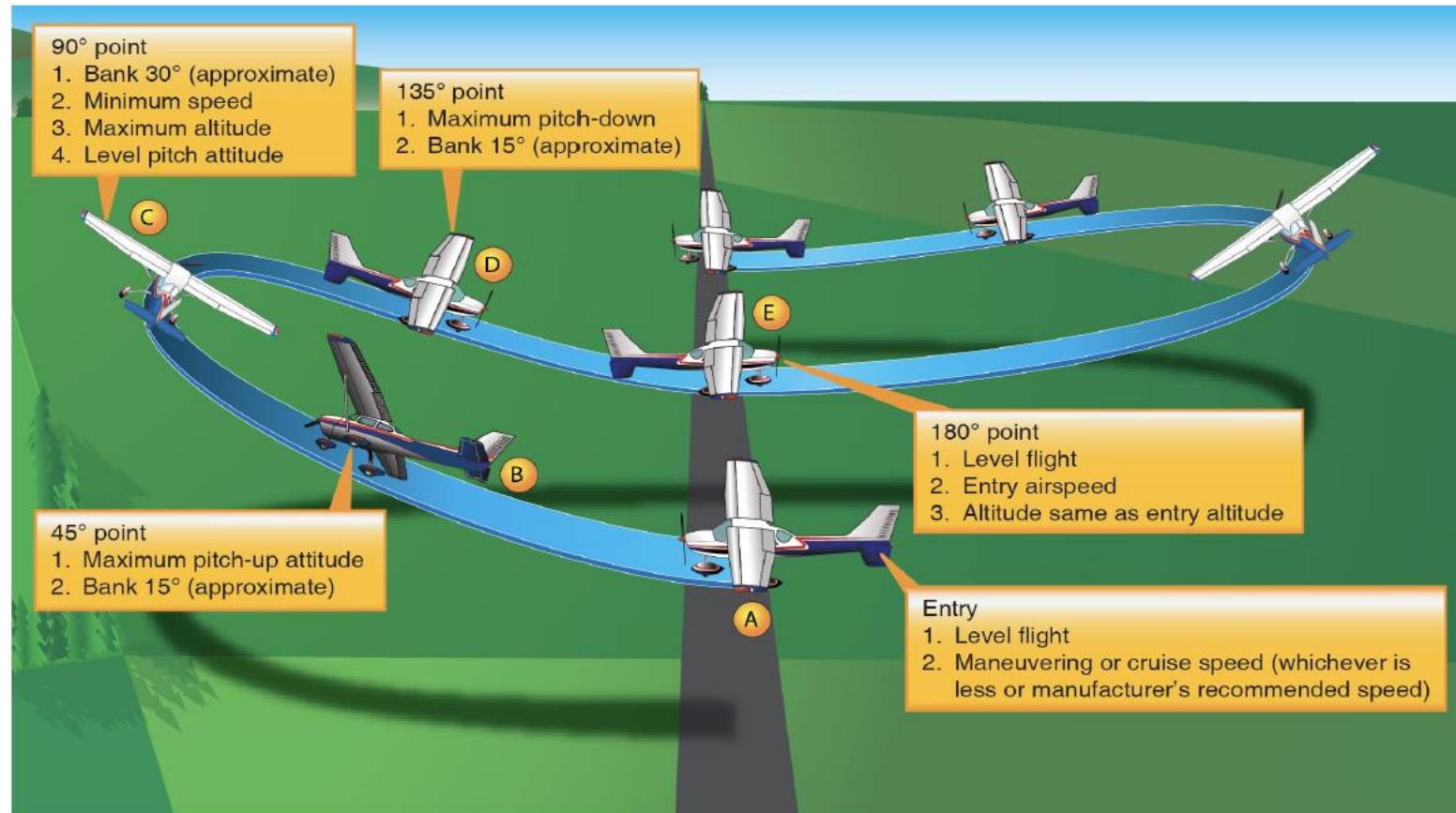
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Lazy Eights



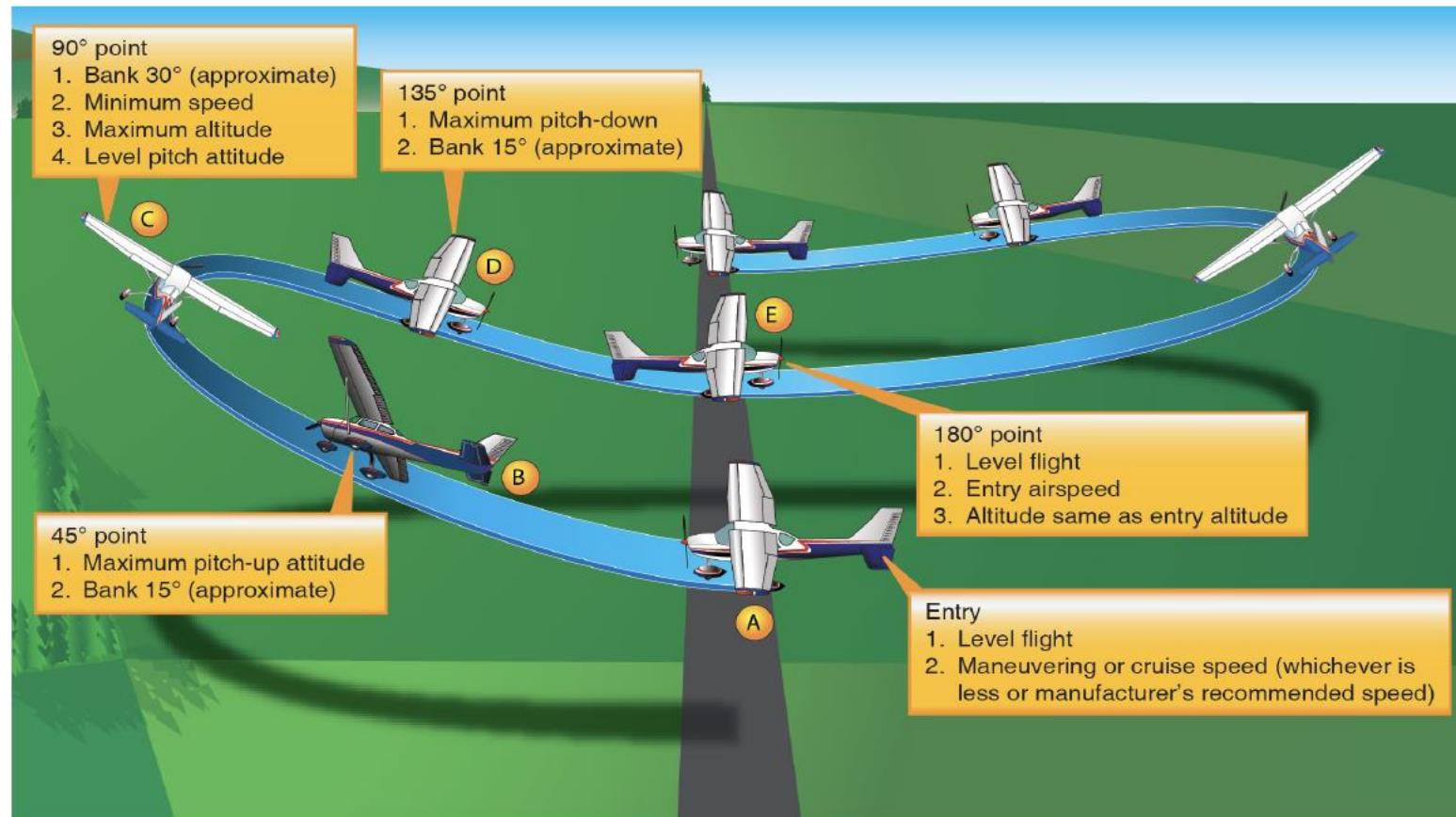
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This image is not 100% correct – Similar to the Chadelles image



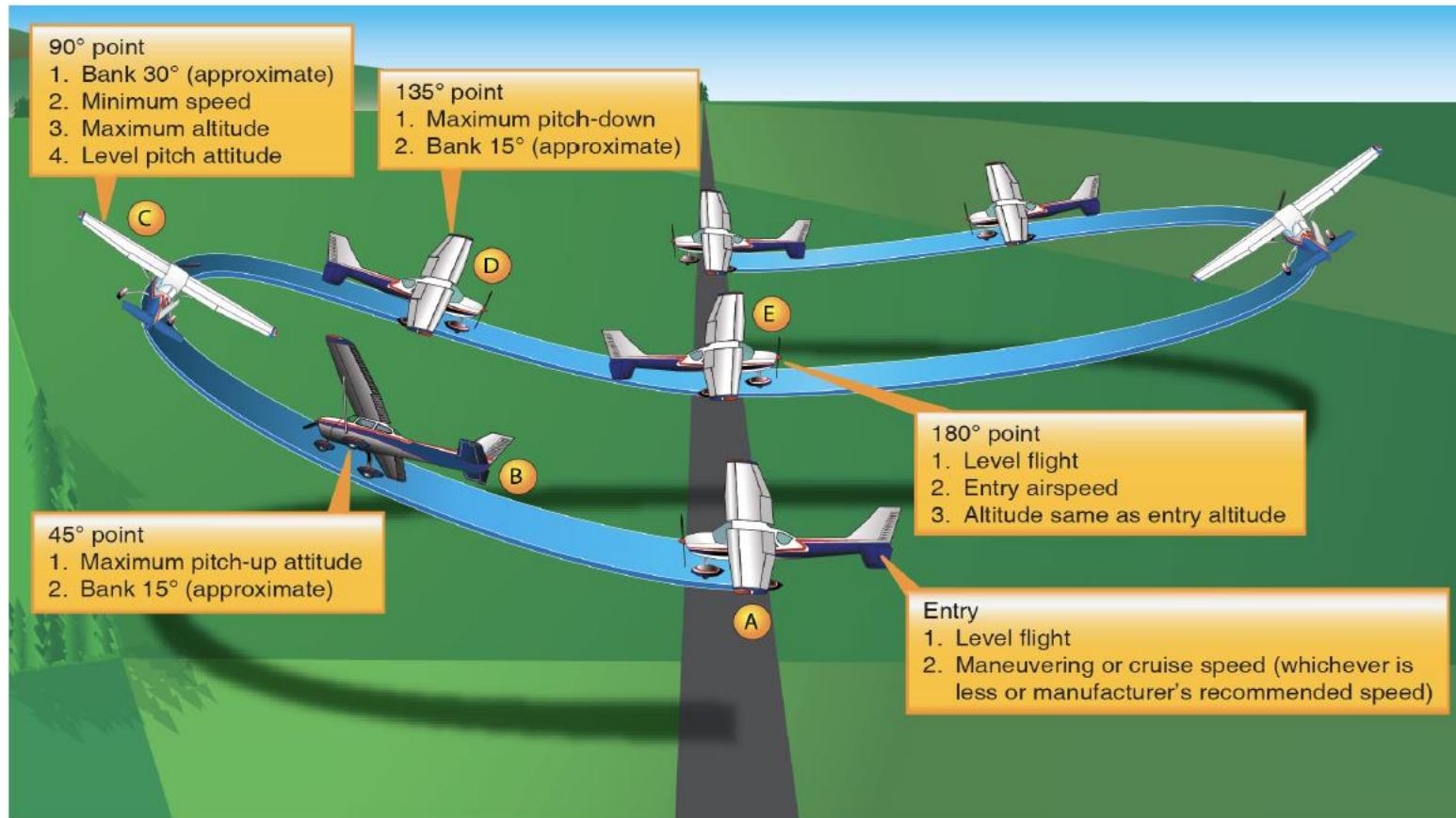
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As the speed decreases the radius of the turn decreases



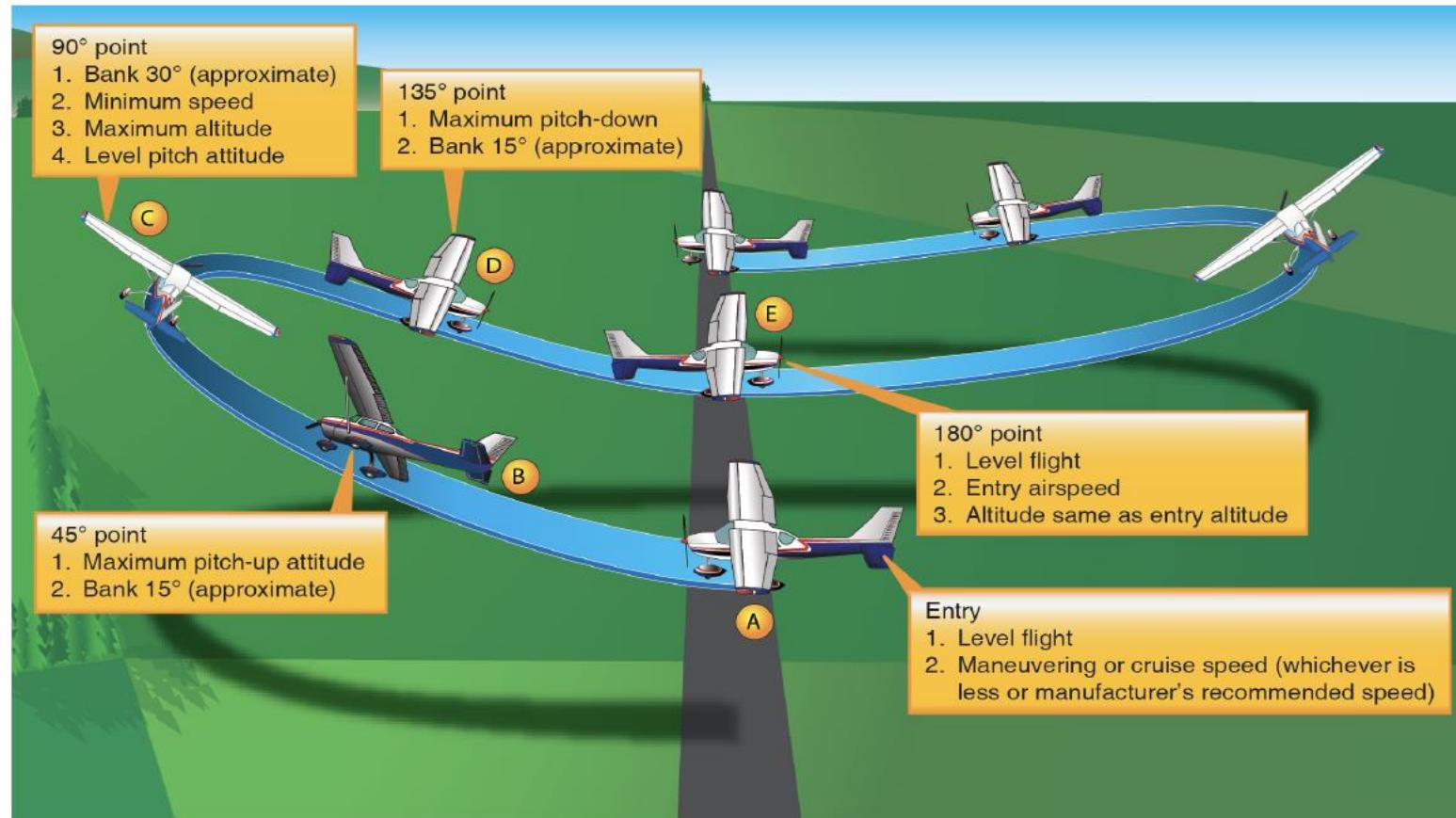
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This image shows the turn radius mostly the same



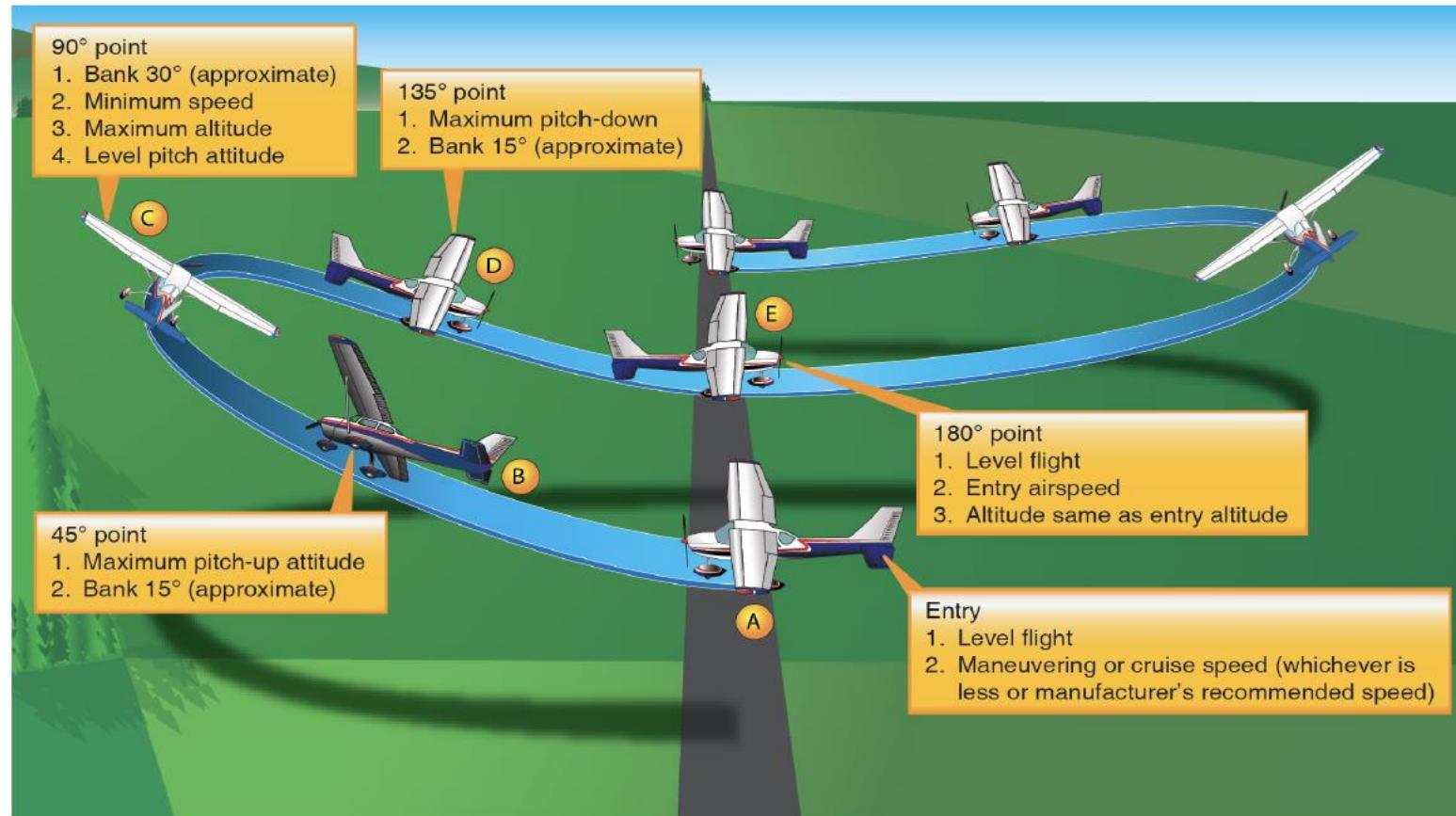
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The maneuver resembles a snowboarder in a half pipe



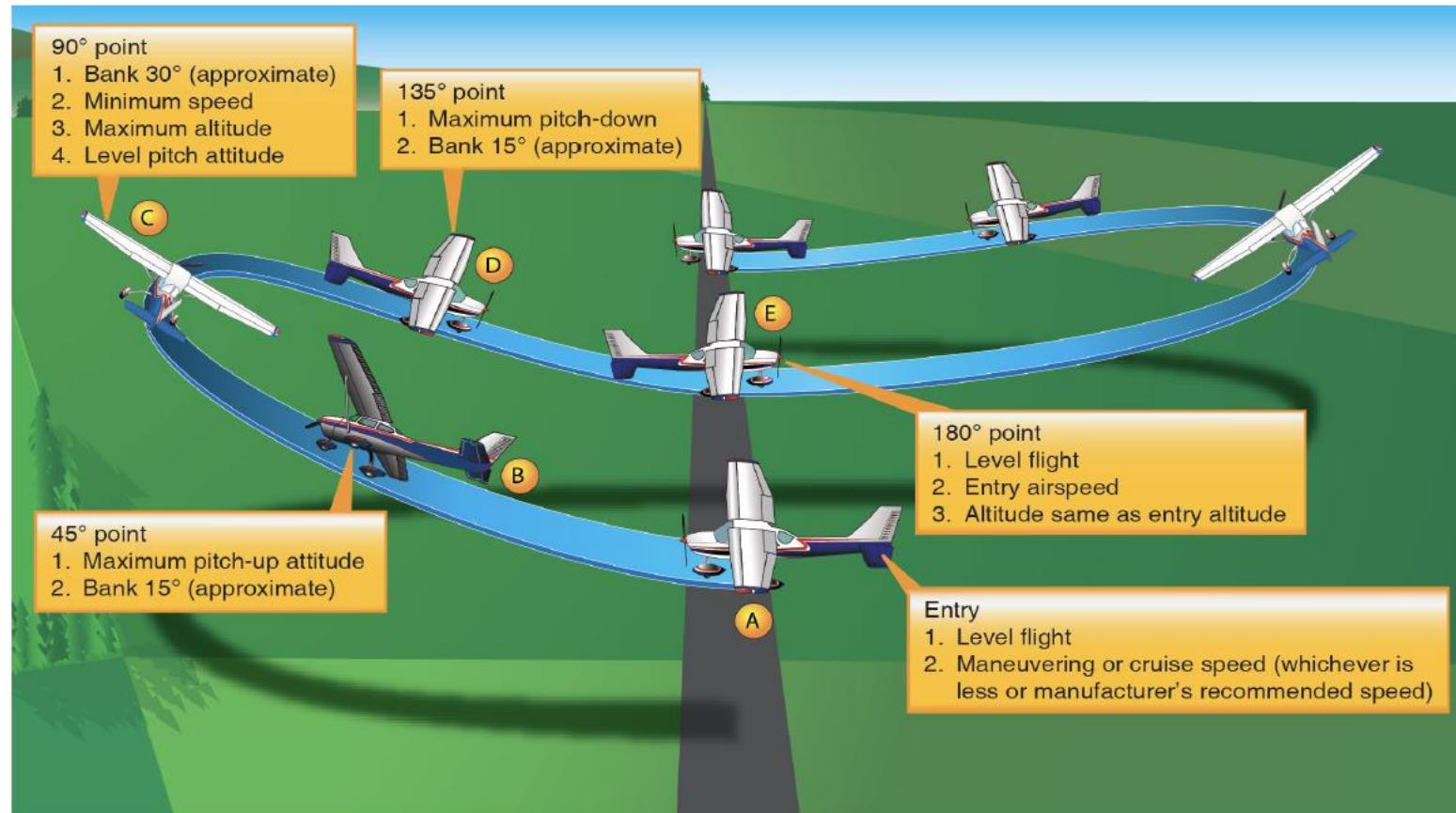
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Entry speed is fast but at the top of the pipe it's slow – small radius



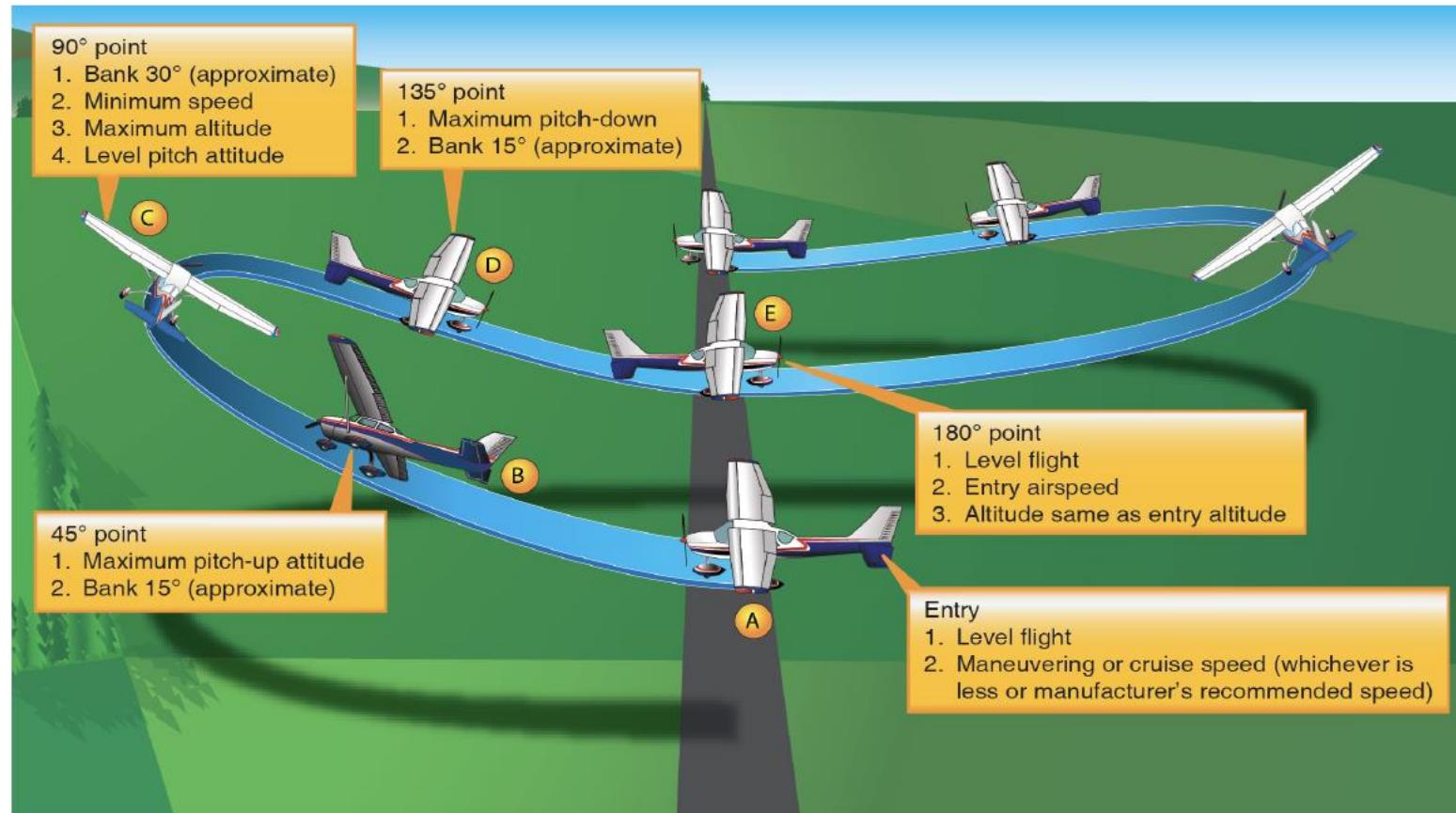
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If the speed isn't slow enough at the 90° point the turn will not be completed to 180°



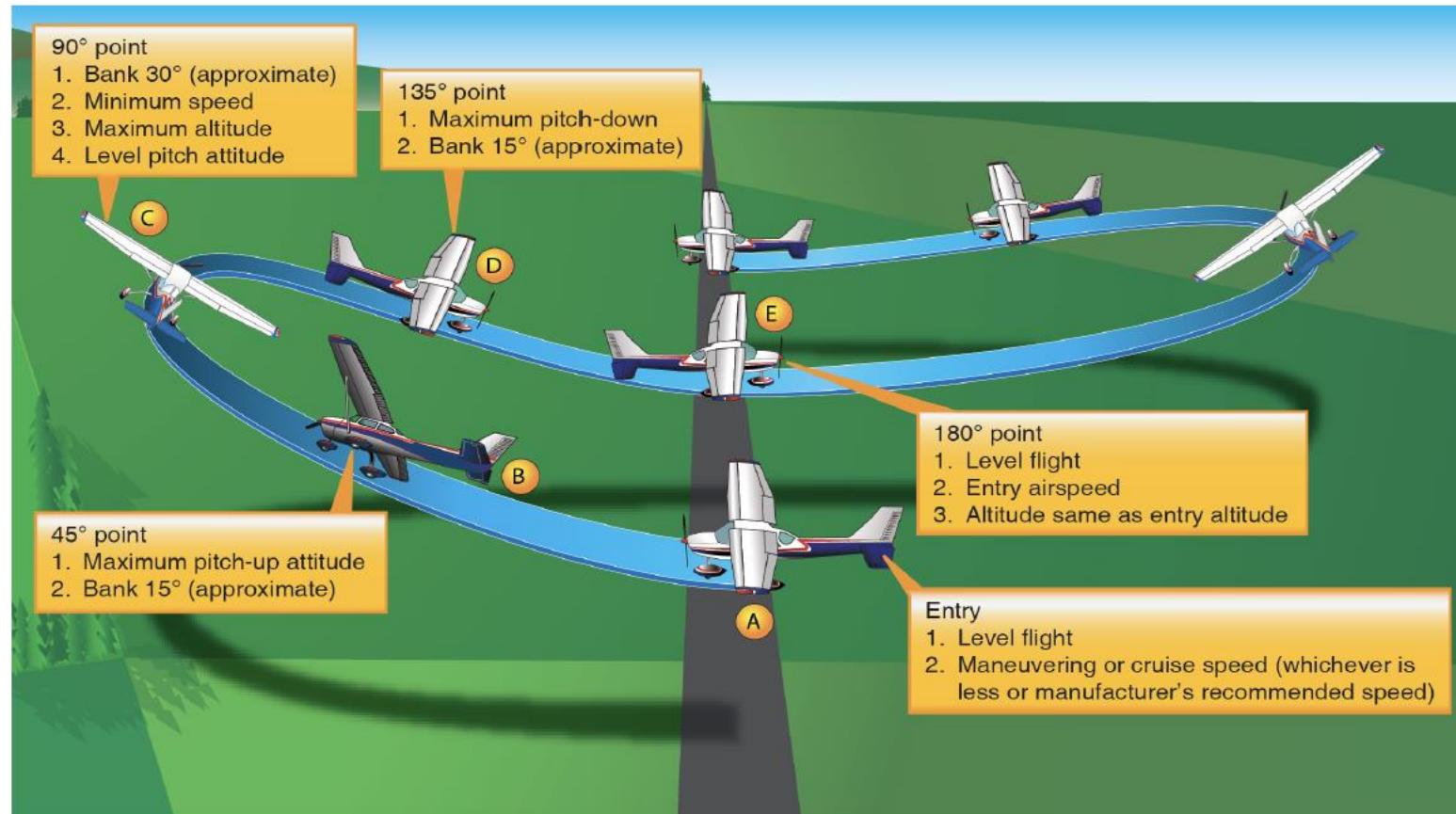
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Visual references for 45°, 90°, 135° and 180° should be on the horizon



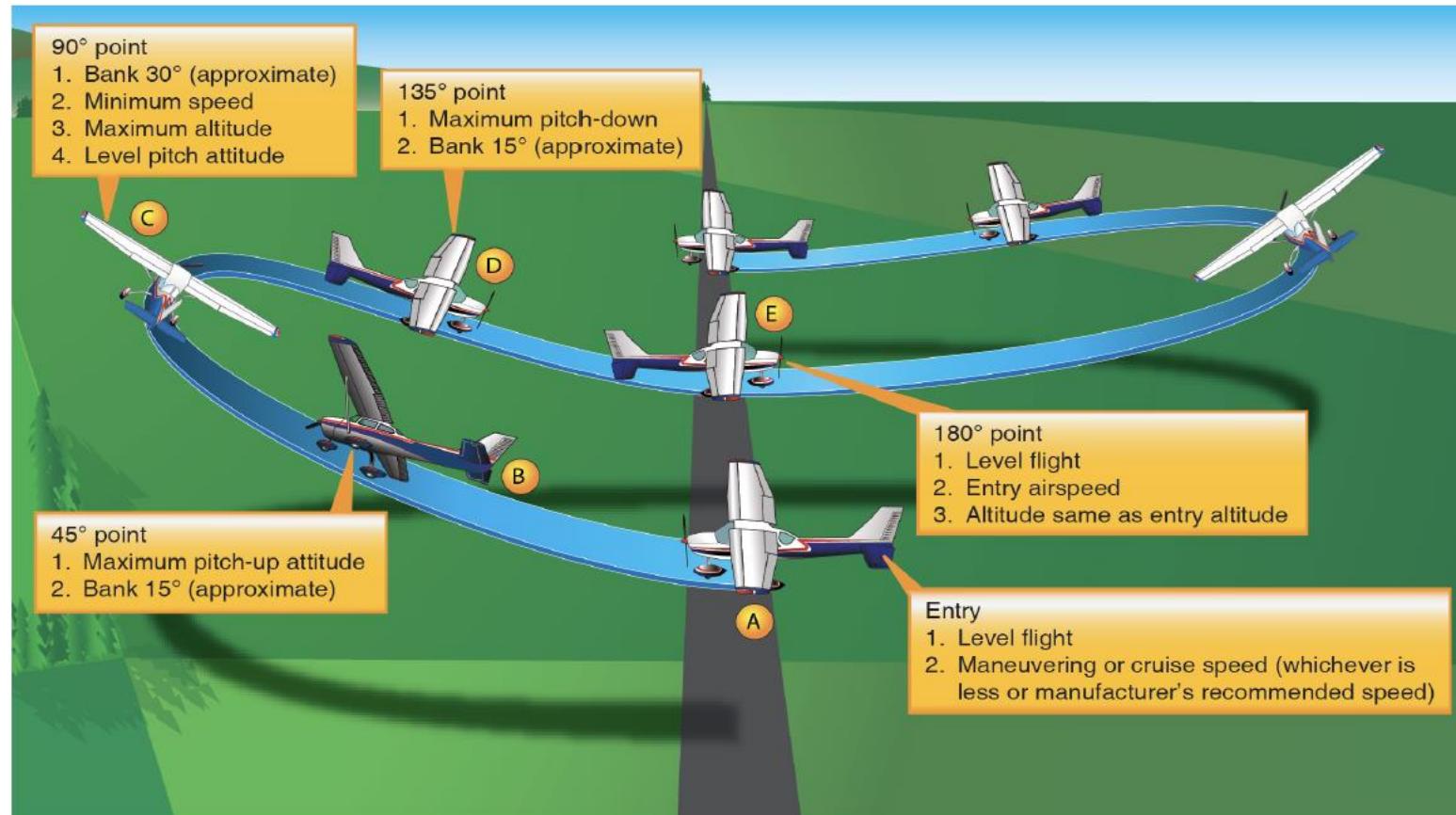
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Rudder pressure – Rolling right at low airspeeds and high-power settings requires the most right rudder



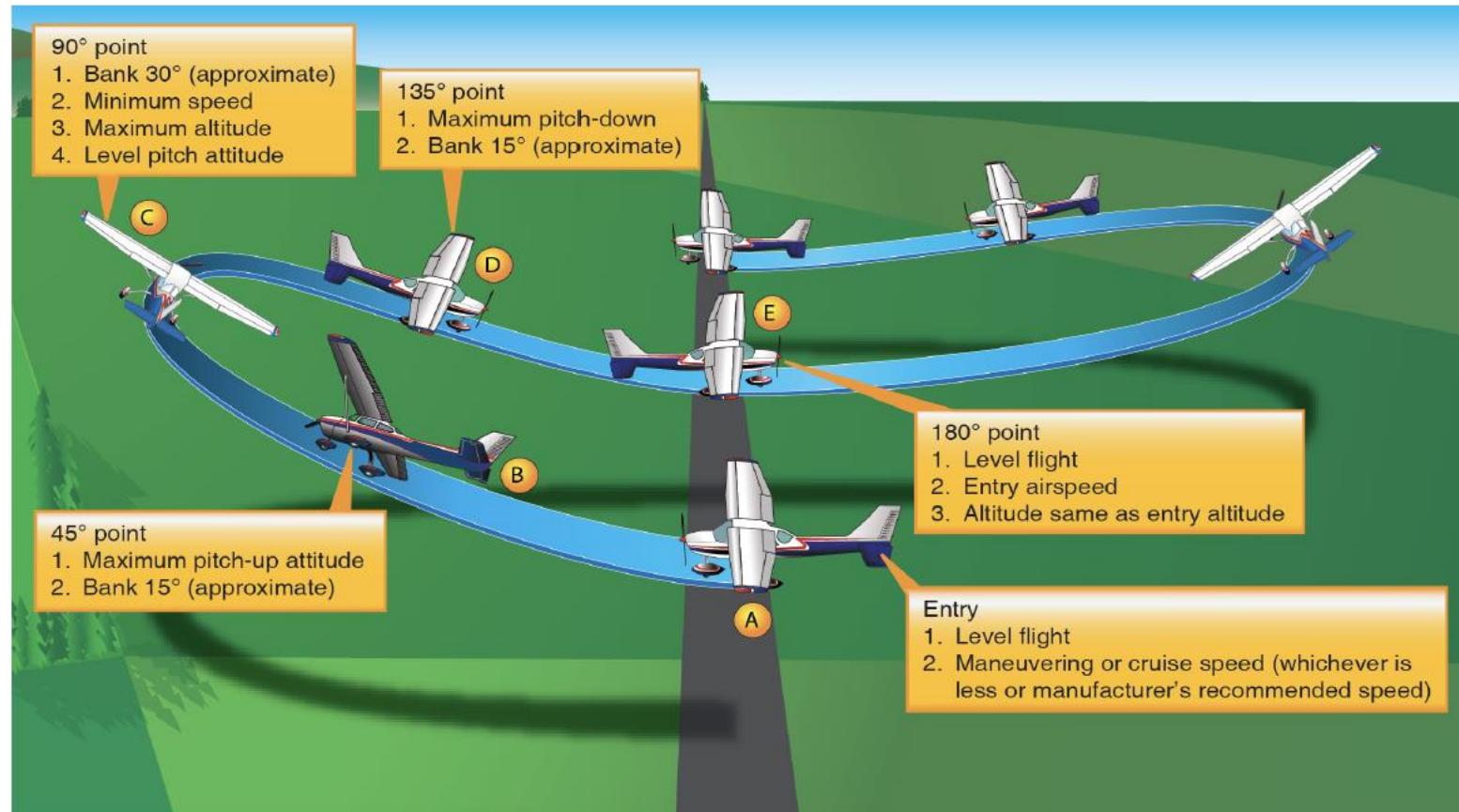
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Overbanking tendency requires slight opposite aileron



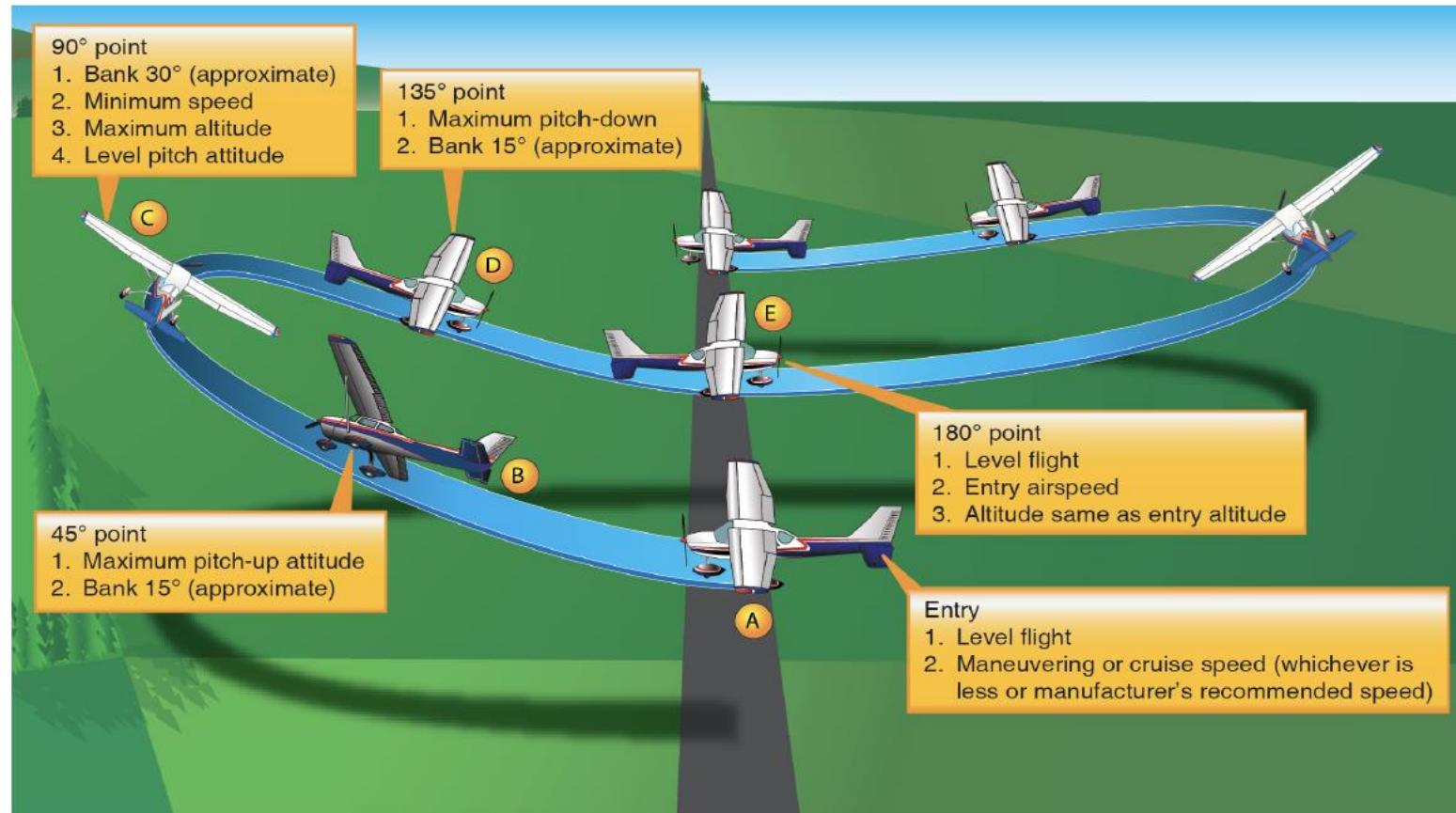
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As speed decreases the outer wing produces more lift than the inside wing



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Example: At very low speeds the inside wing may be almost stationary across the ground but the outside wing is still moving causing more lift and overbanking



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Example: The faster the airspeed, the less this happens

