



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

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Deep Dives Into

Lazy Eights

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Deep Dives Into

Eights on Pylons

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

What's Right and What's Wrong

The images in the handbooks are not quite right!

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

What we will cover

The descriptions of to perform the maneuvers are mostly right!

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Eights on Pylons

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

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Eights on Pylons

The question that isn't answered is WHY?

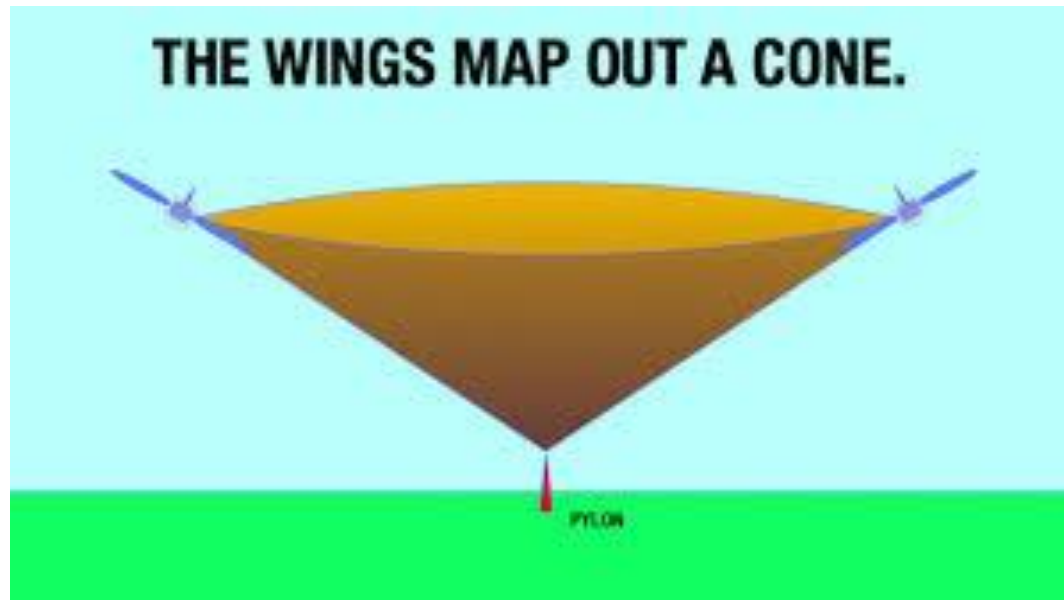
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

What we will cover

It's about a little geometry

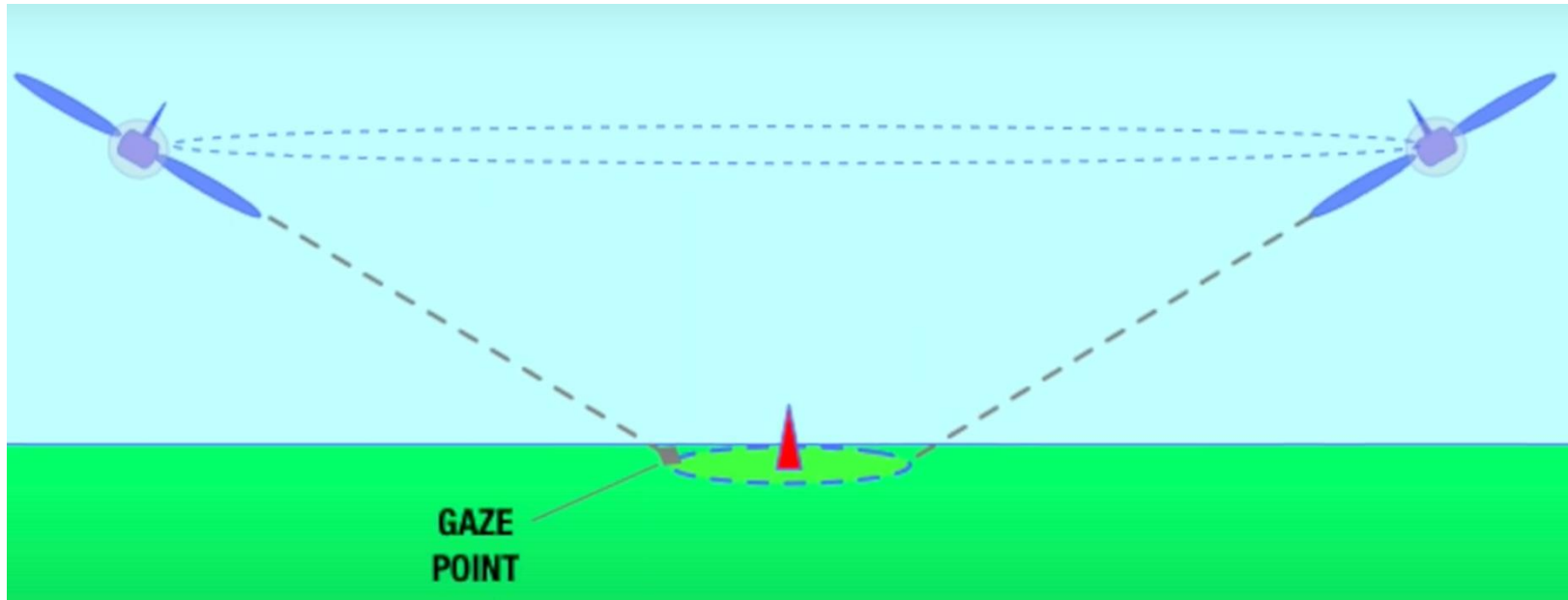
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



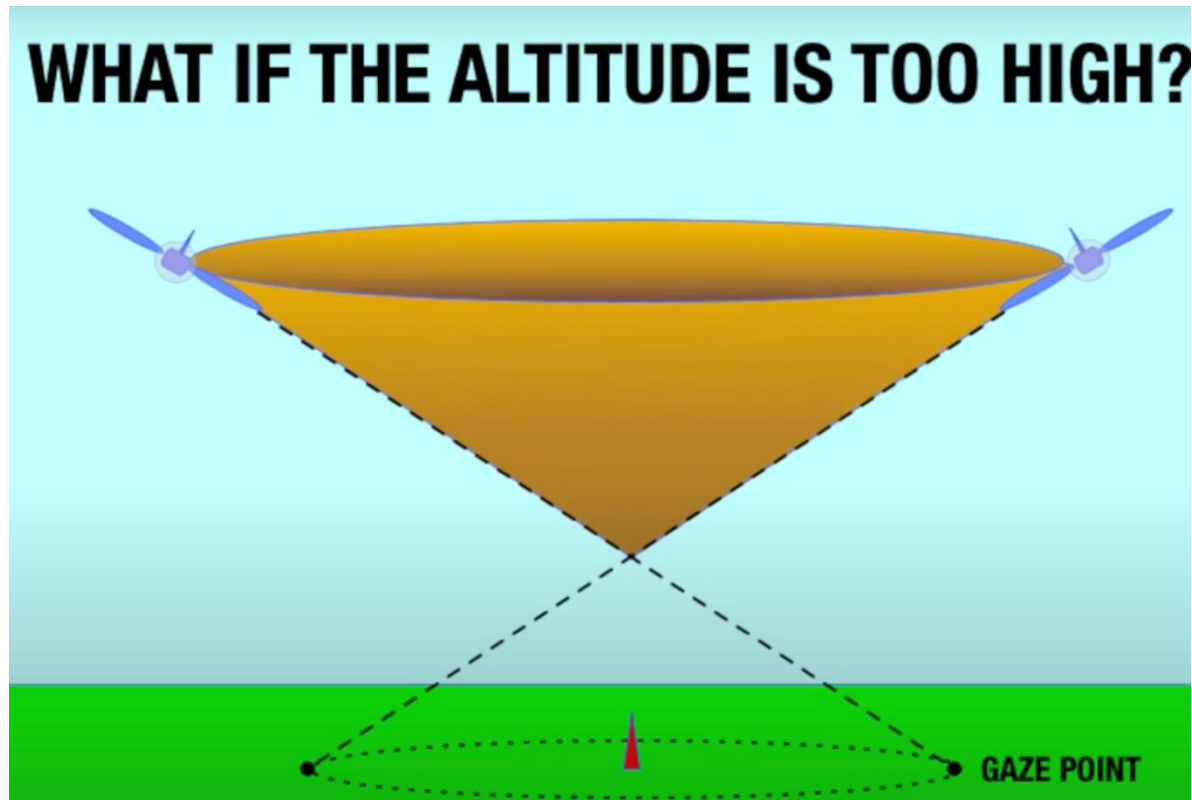
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



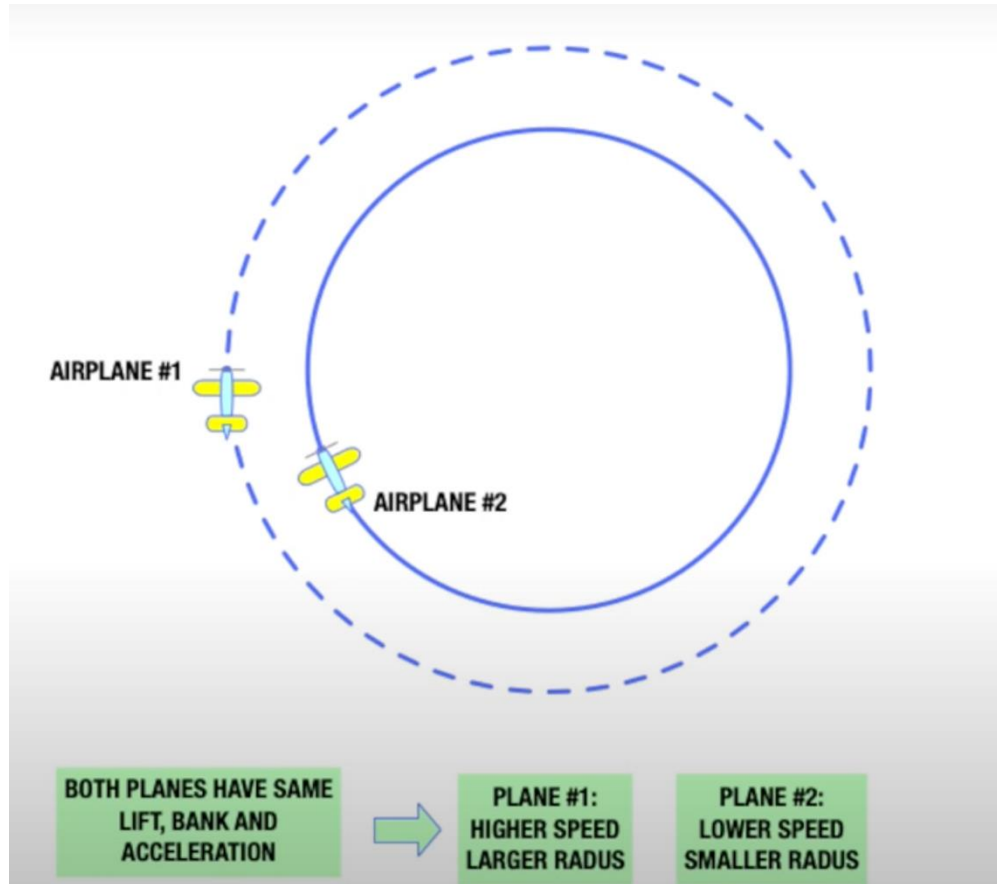
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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

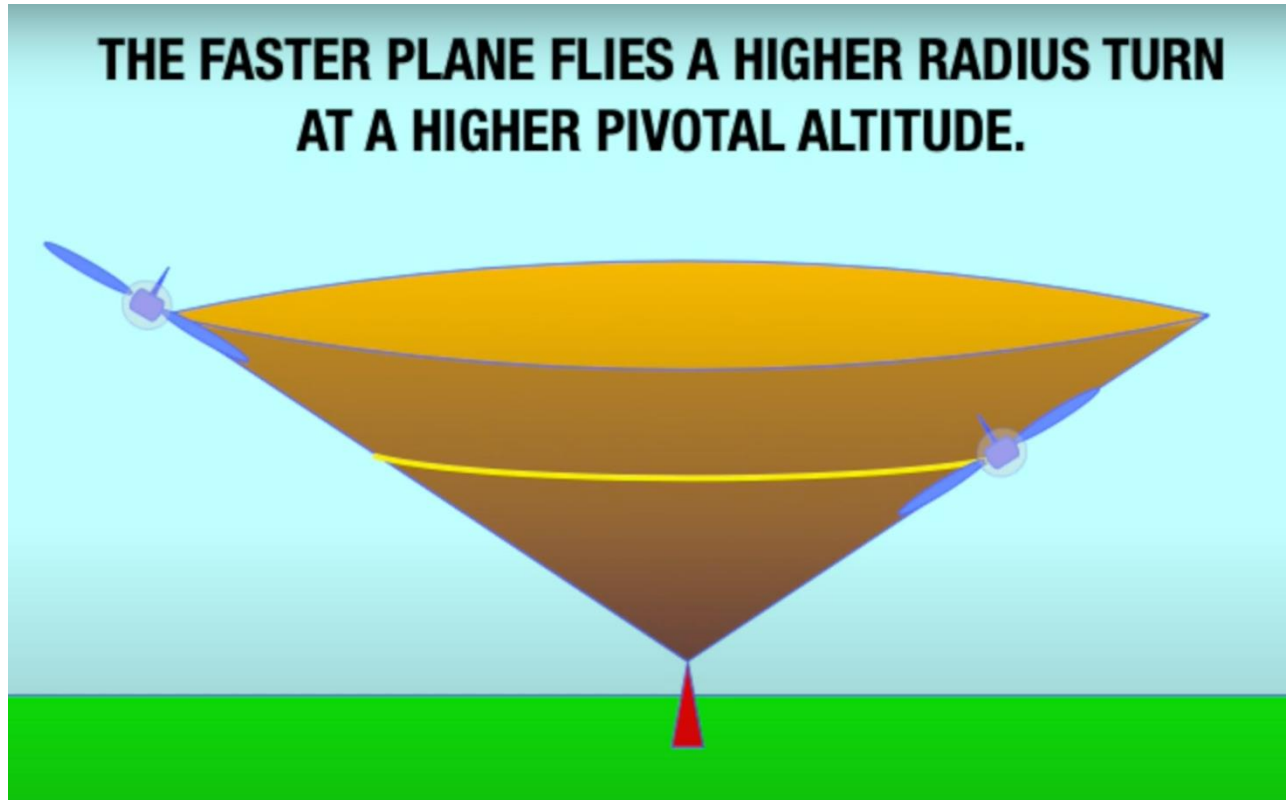


Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

The higher the speed the larger the radius and vice versa



Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers



Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

$$\text{Pivotal Altitude} = (\text{GS})^2 / 11.3$$

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

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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

Indicated airspeed is allowed to vary during this maneuver

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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

Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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

This is referred to as a doubling effect

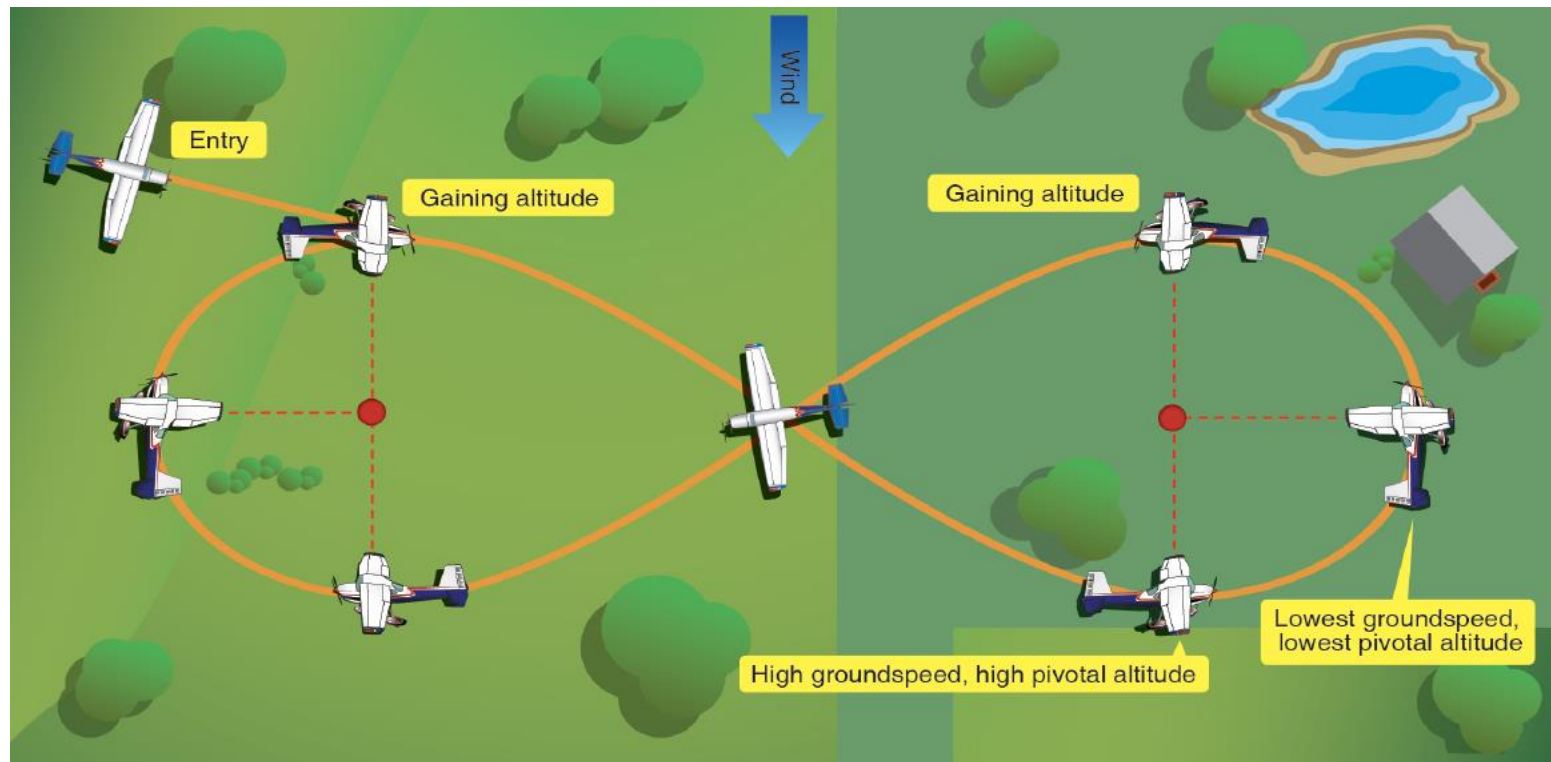
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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

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

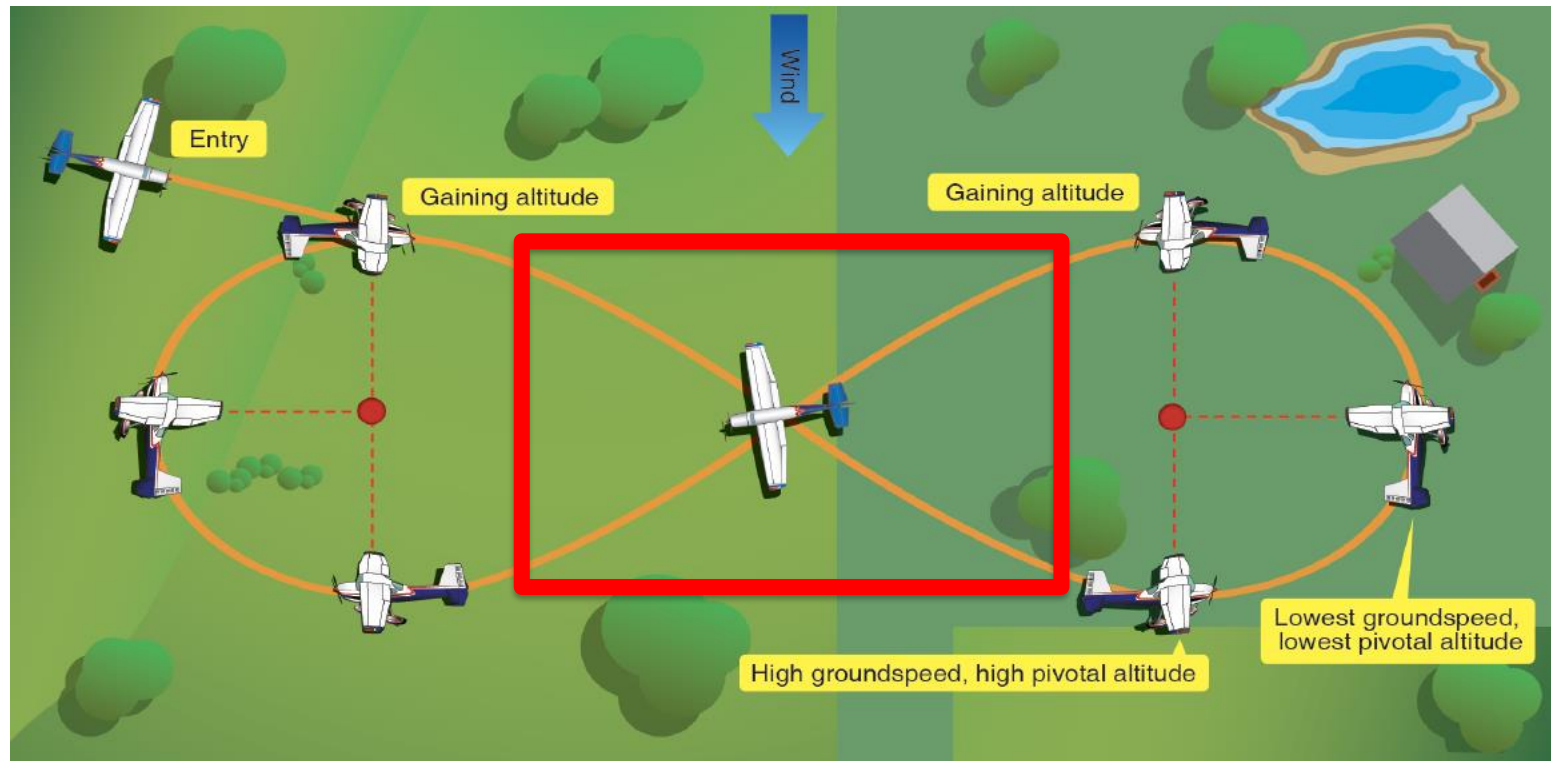
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

This diagram is **WRONG!**



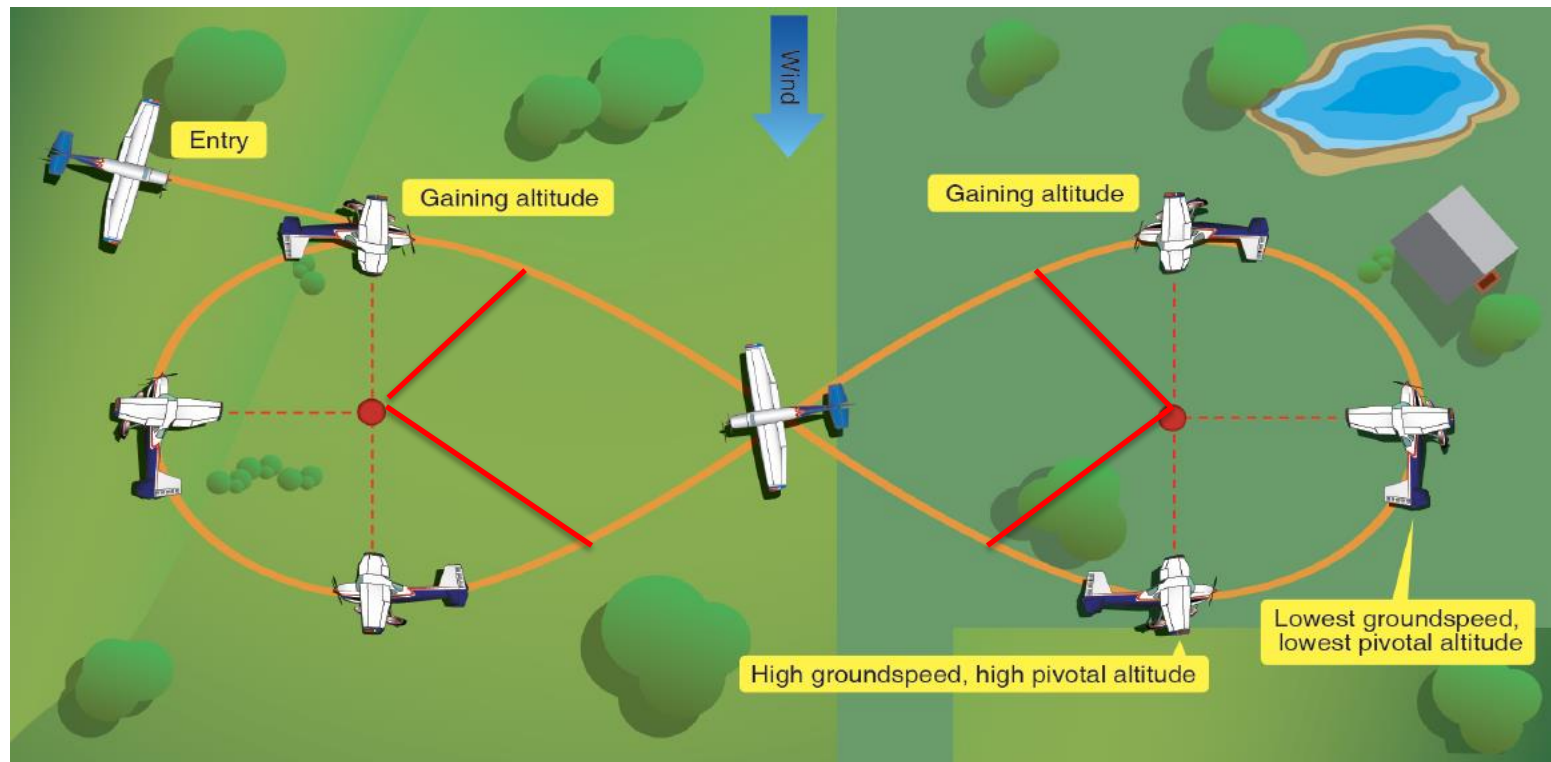
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

The angles between the pylons are too shallow



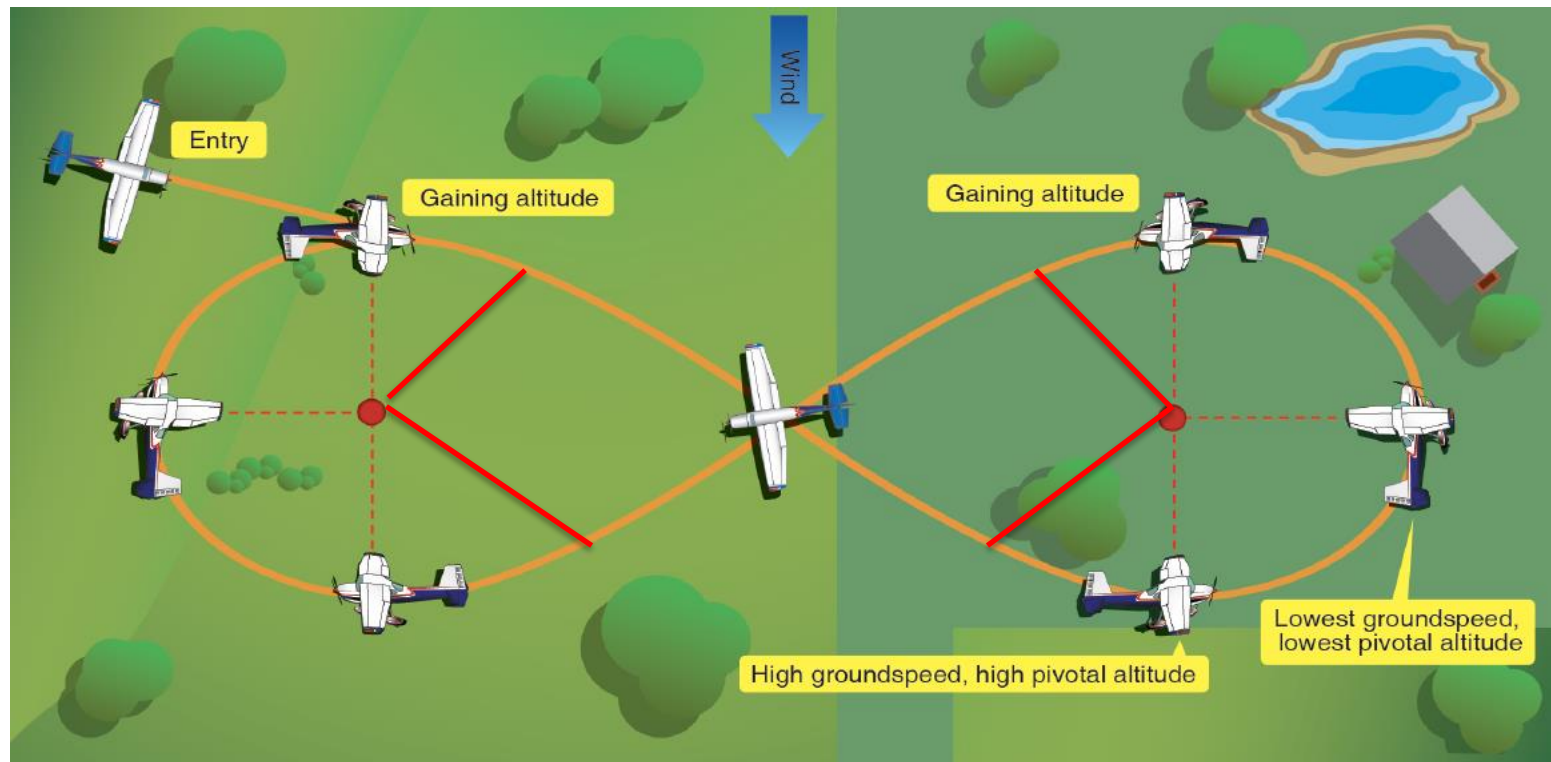
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



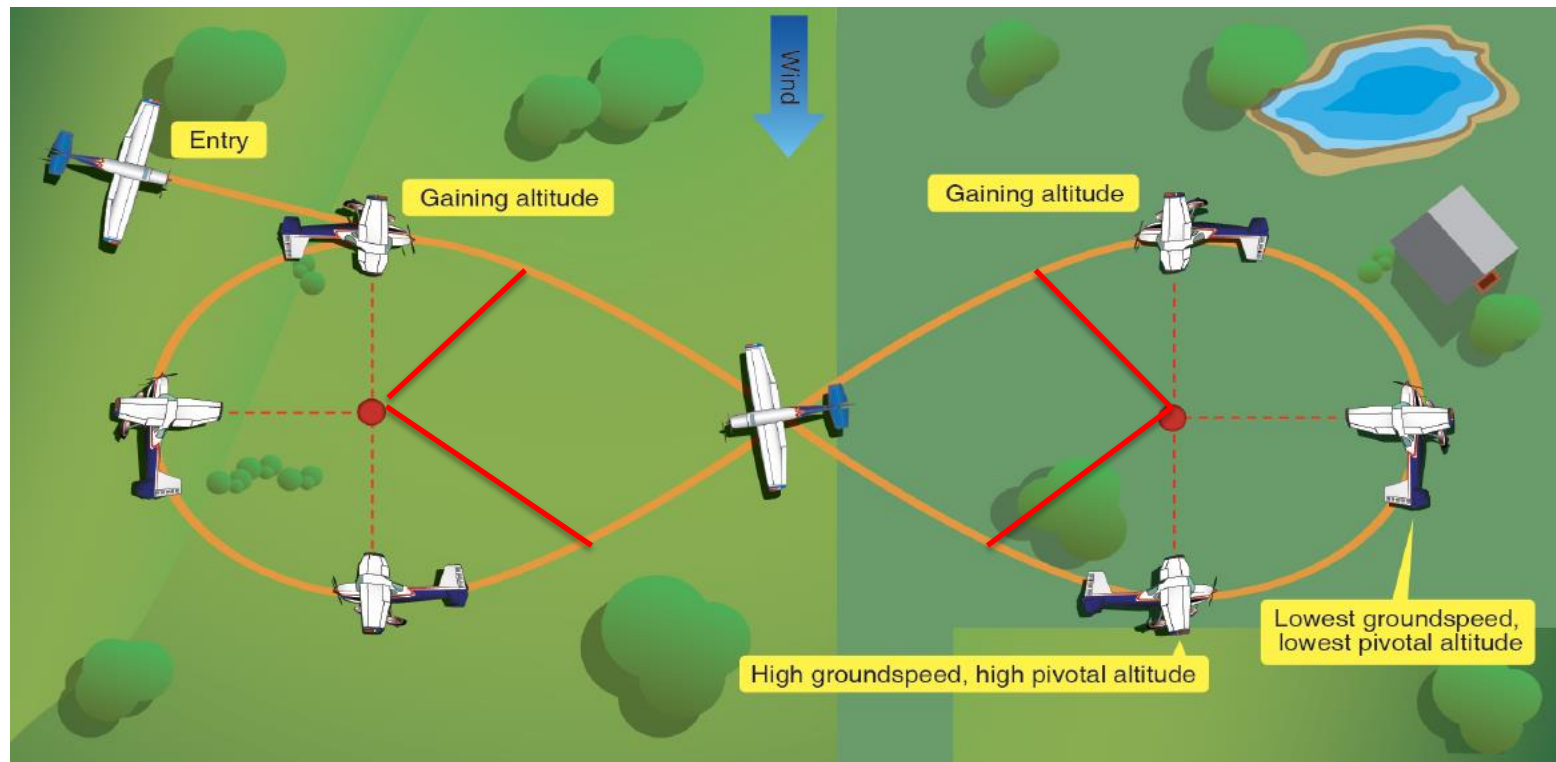
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



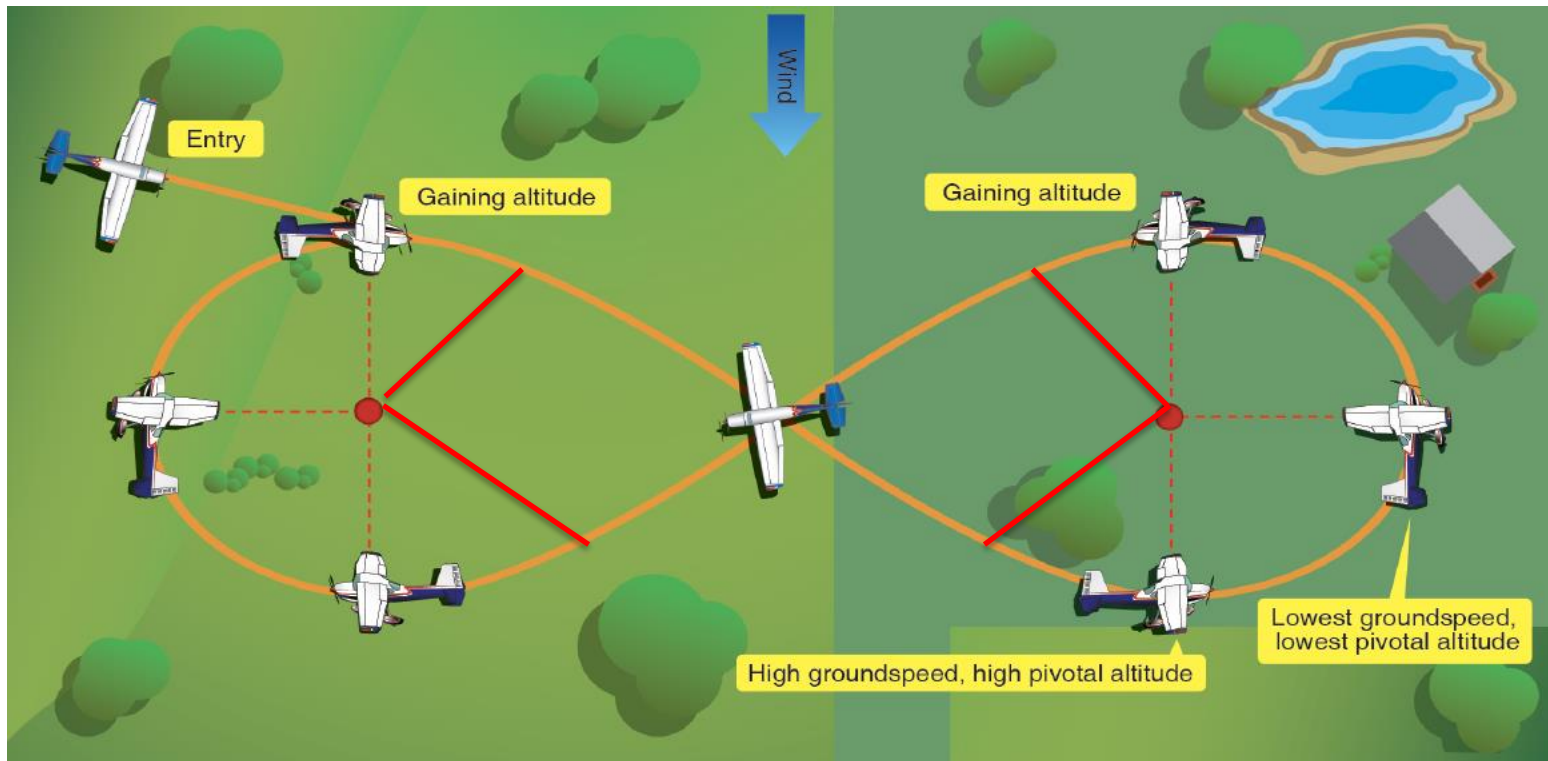
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



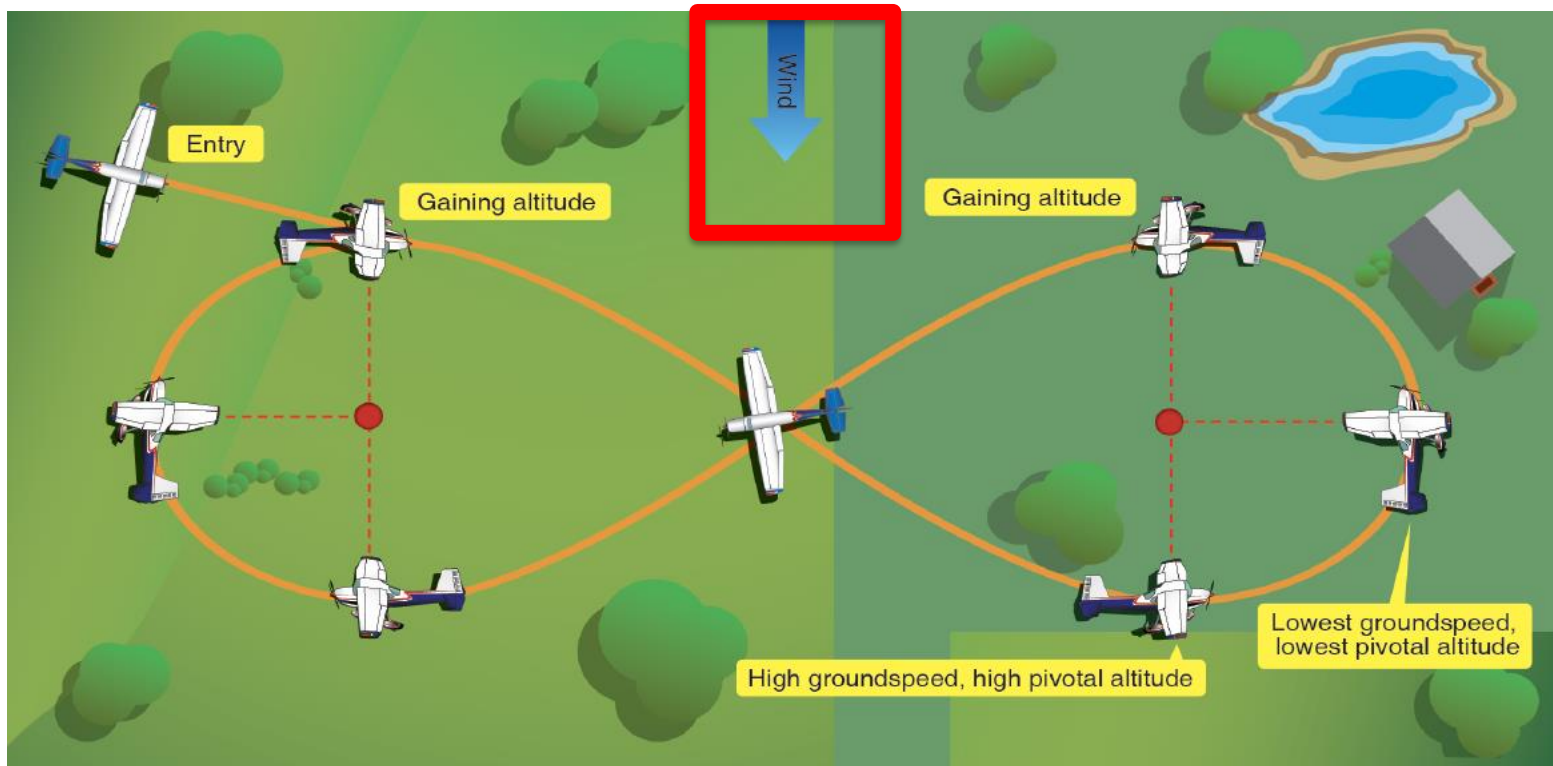
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



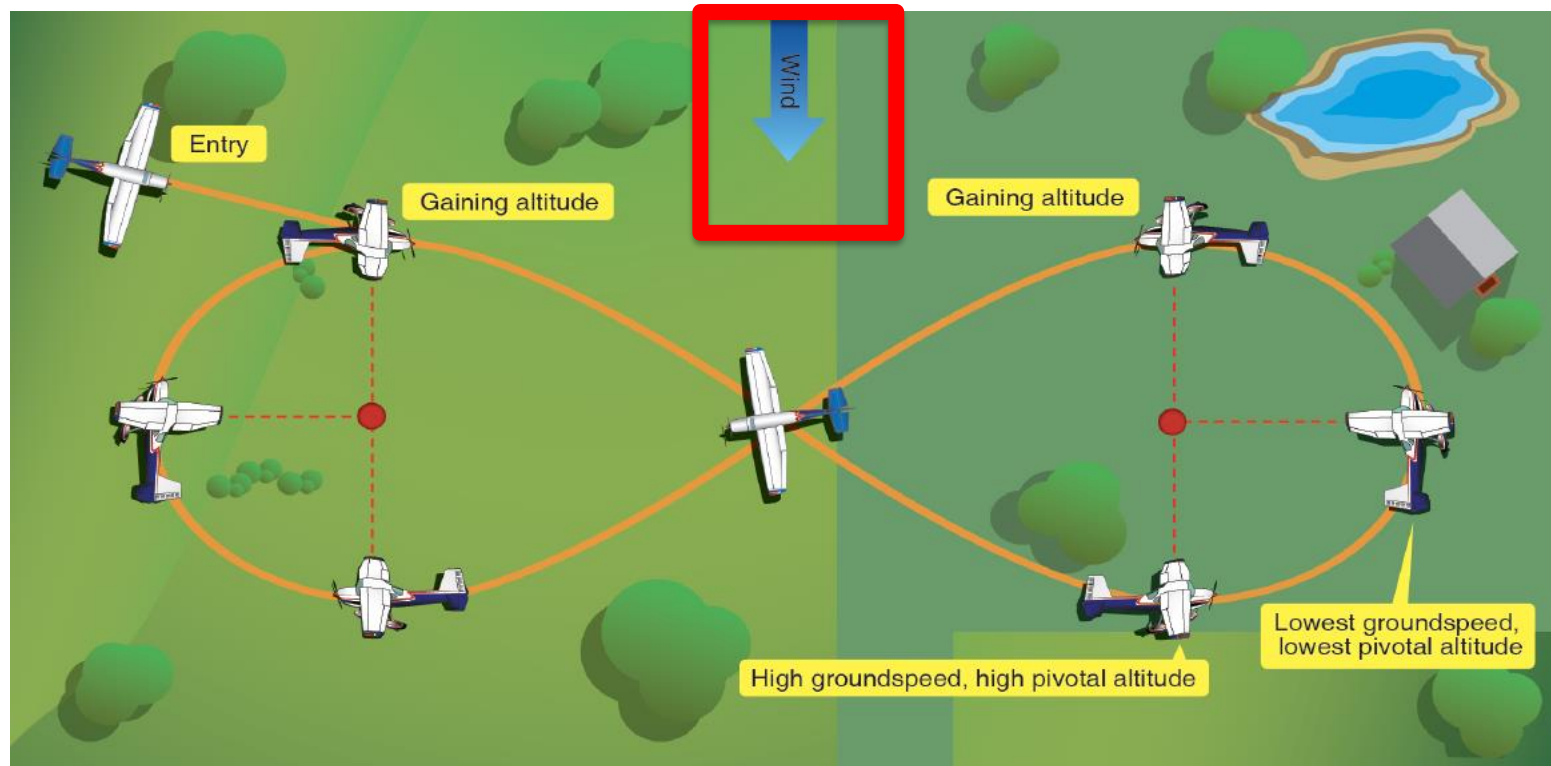
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



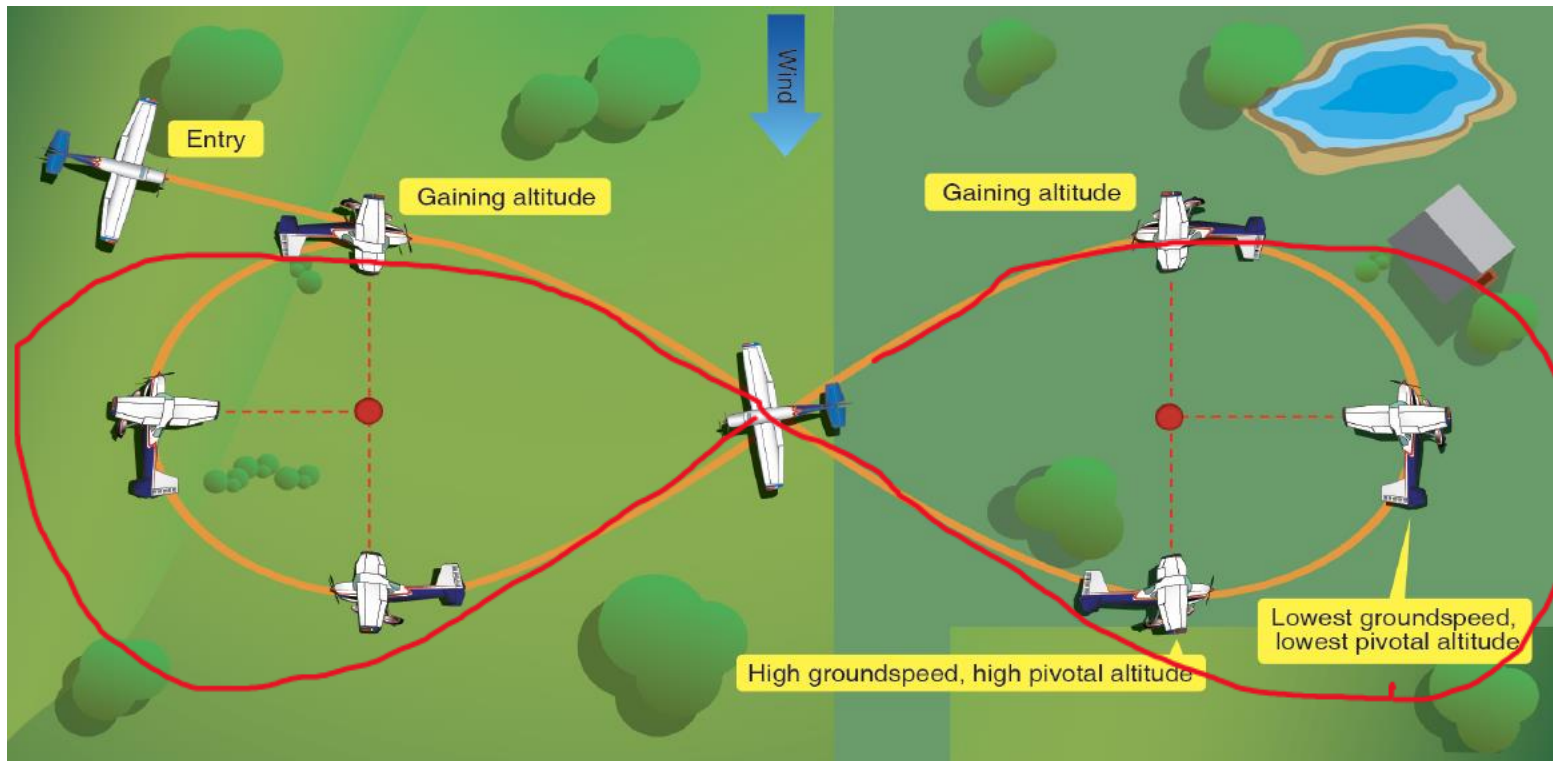
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



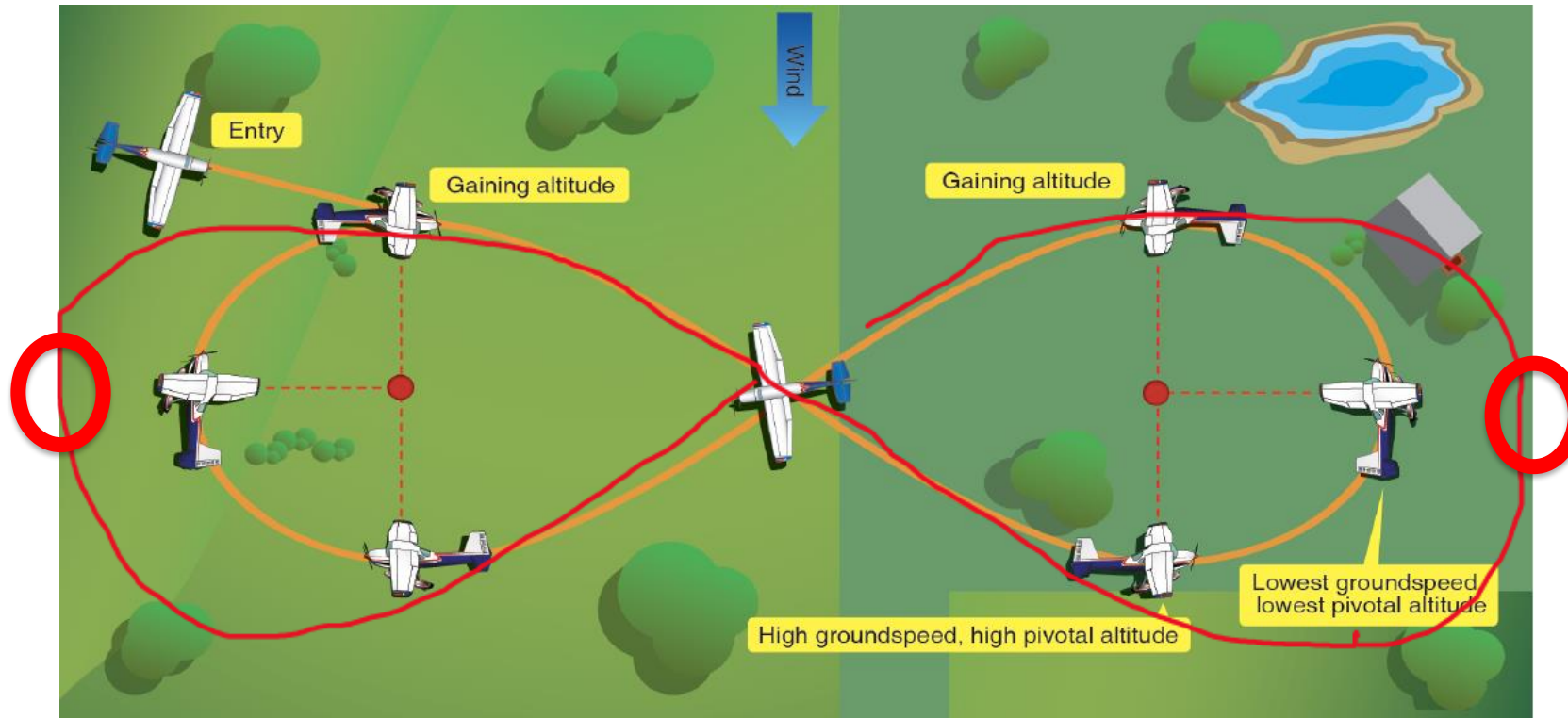
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

The real ground track would resemble the red line



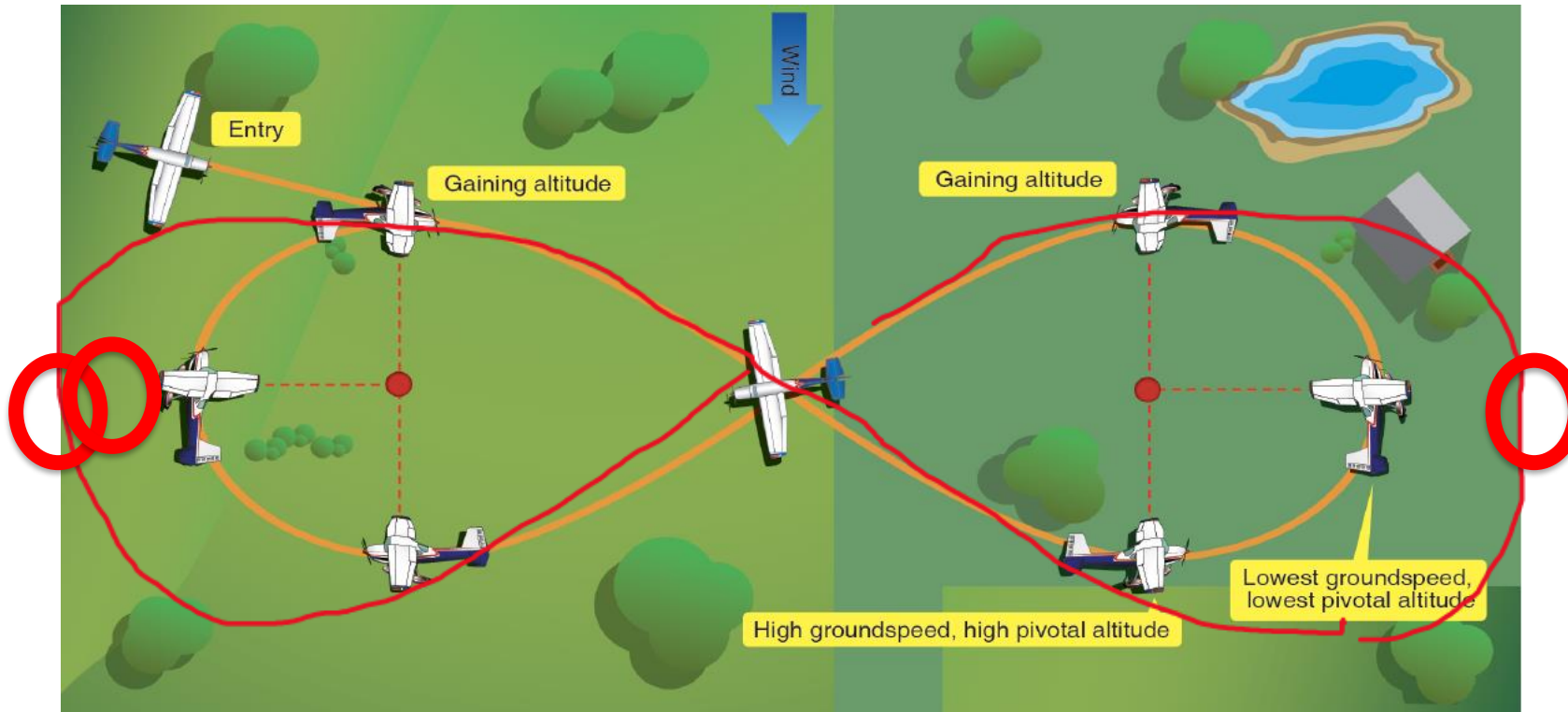
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



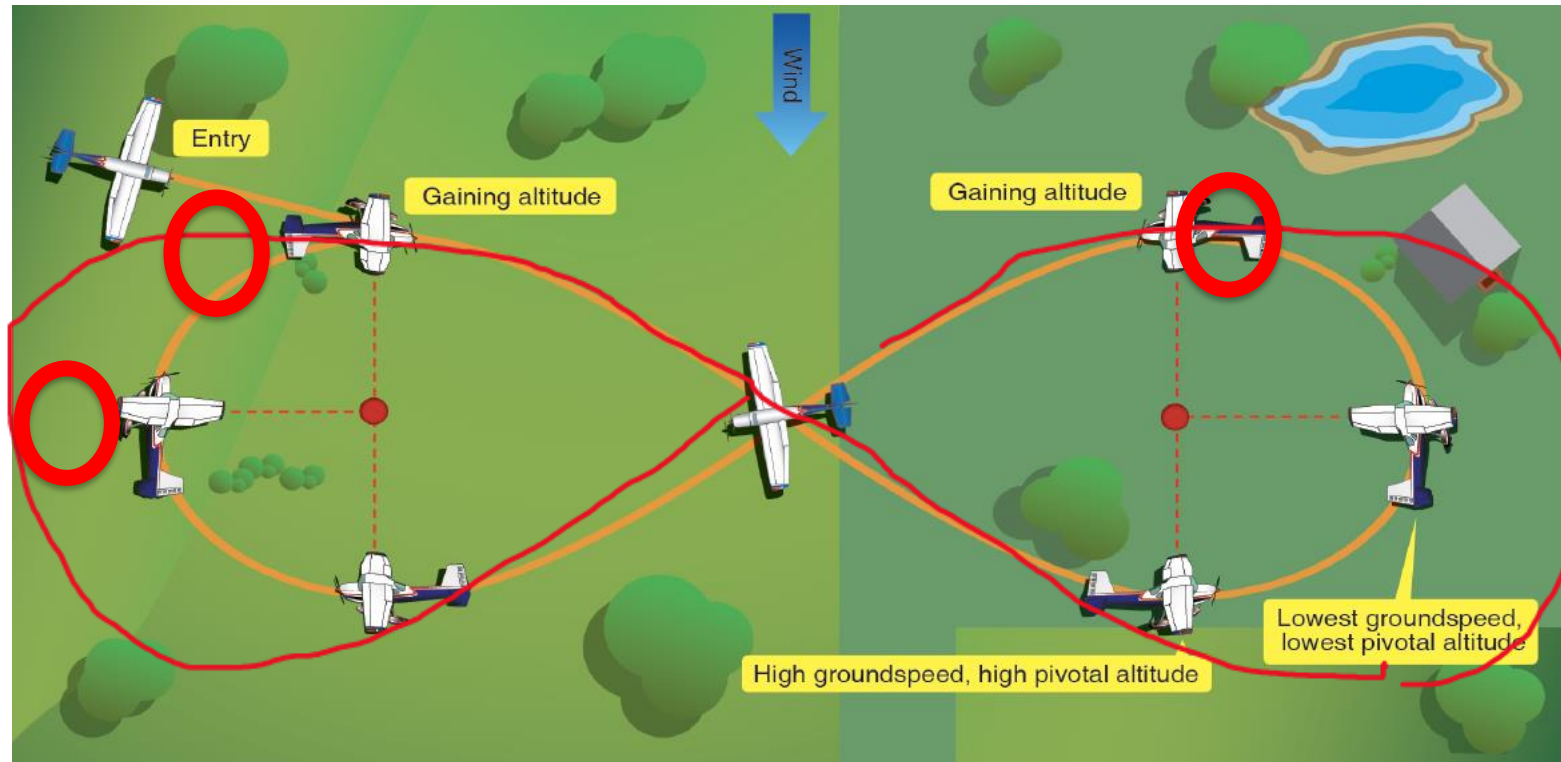
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



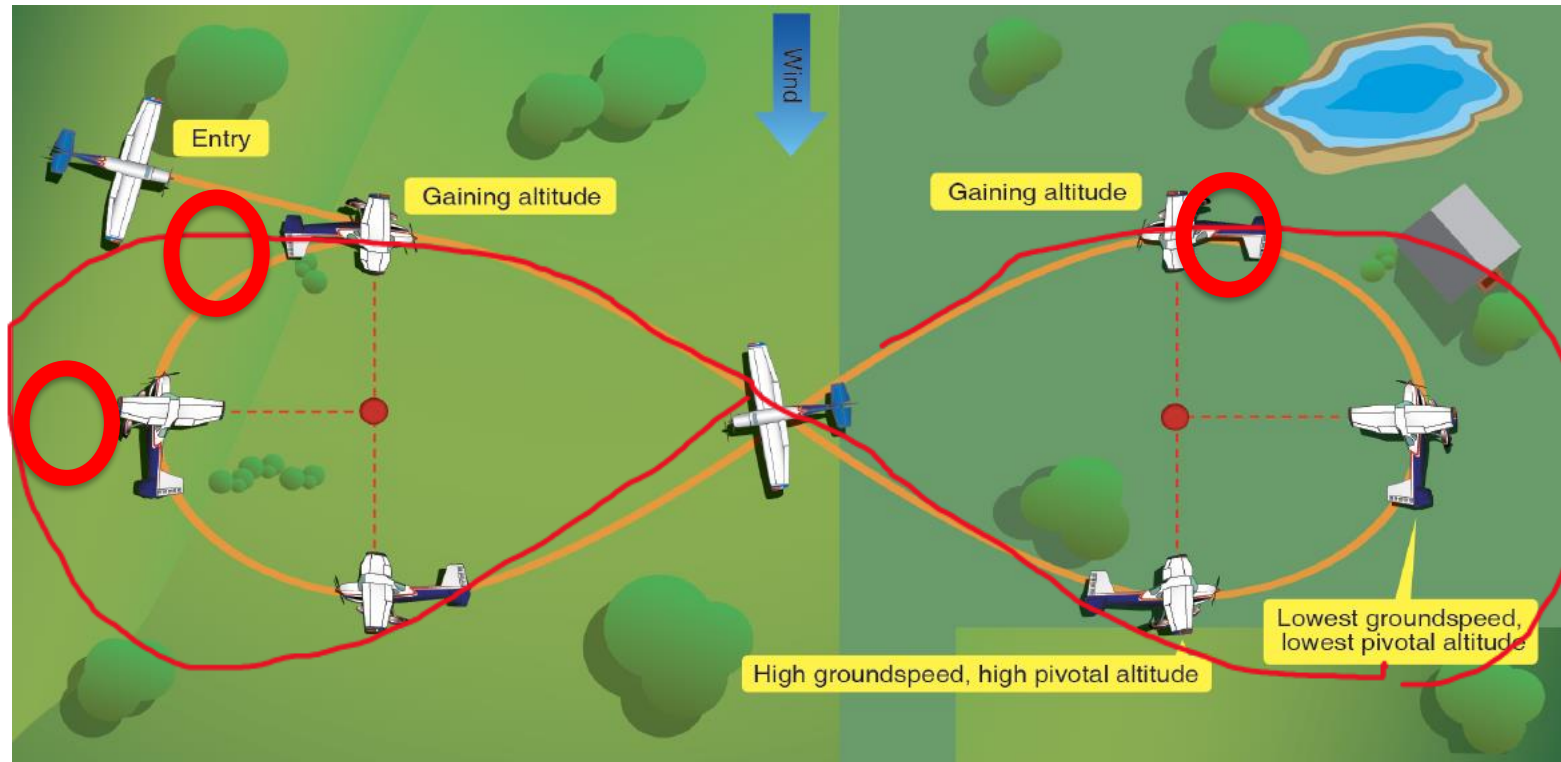
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Steepest bank – red circles



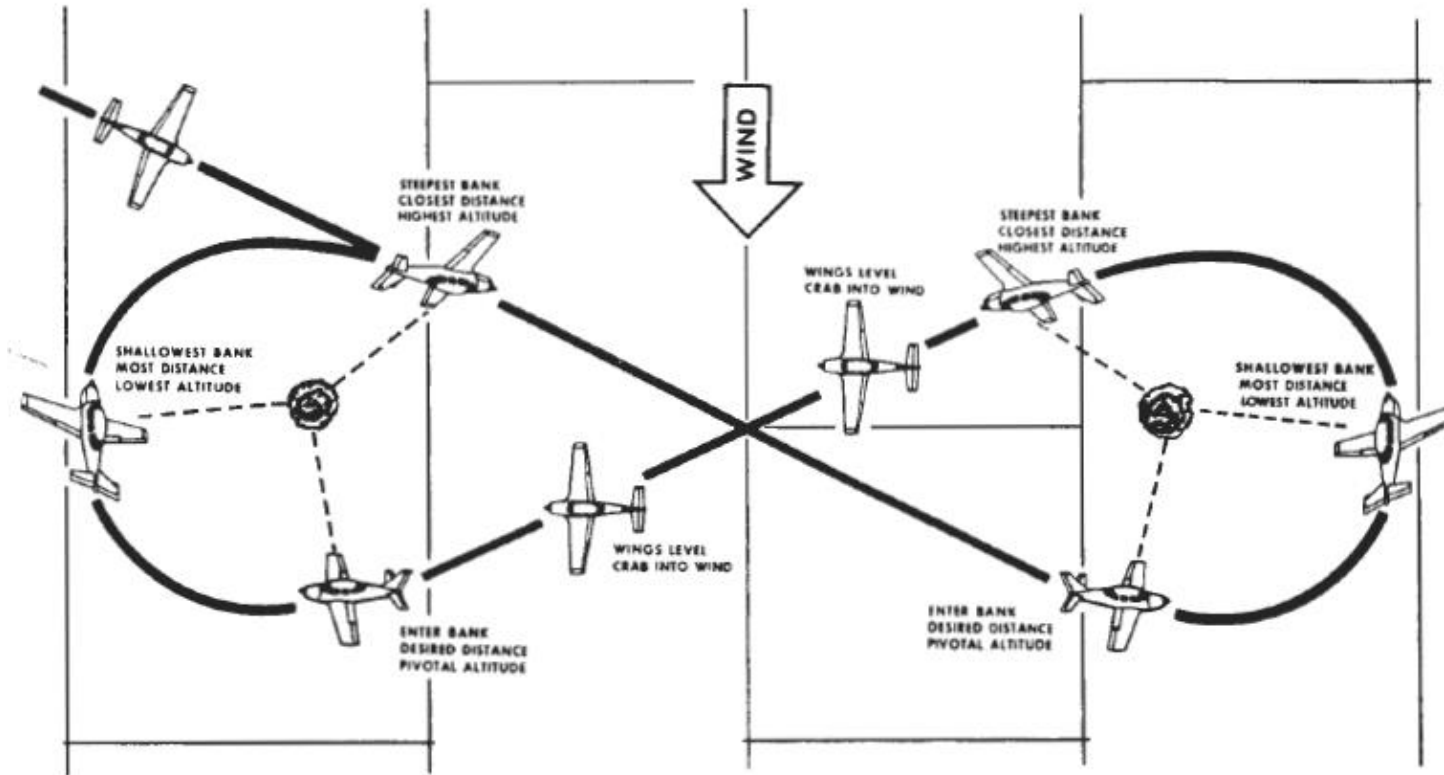
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



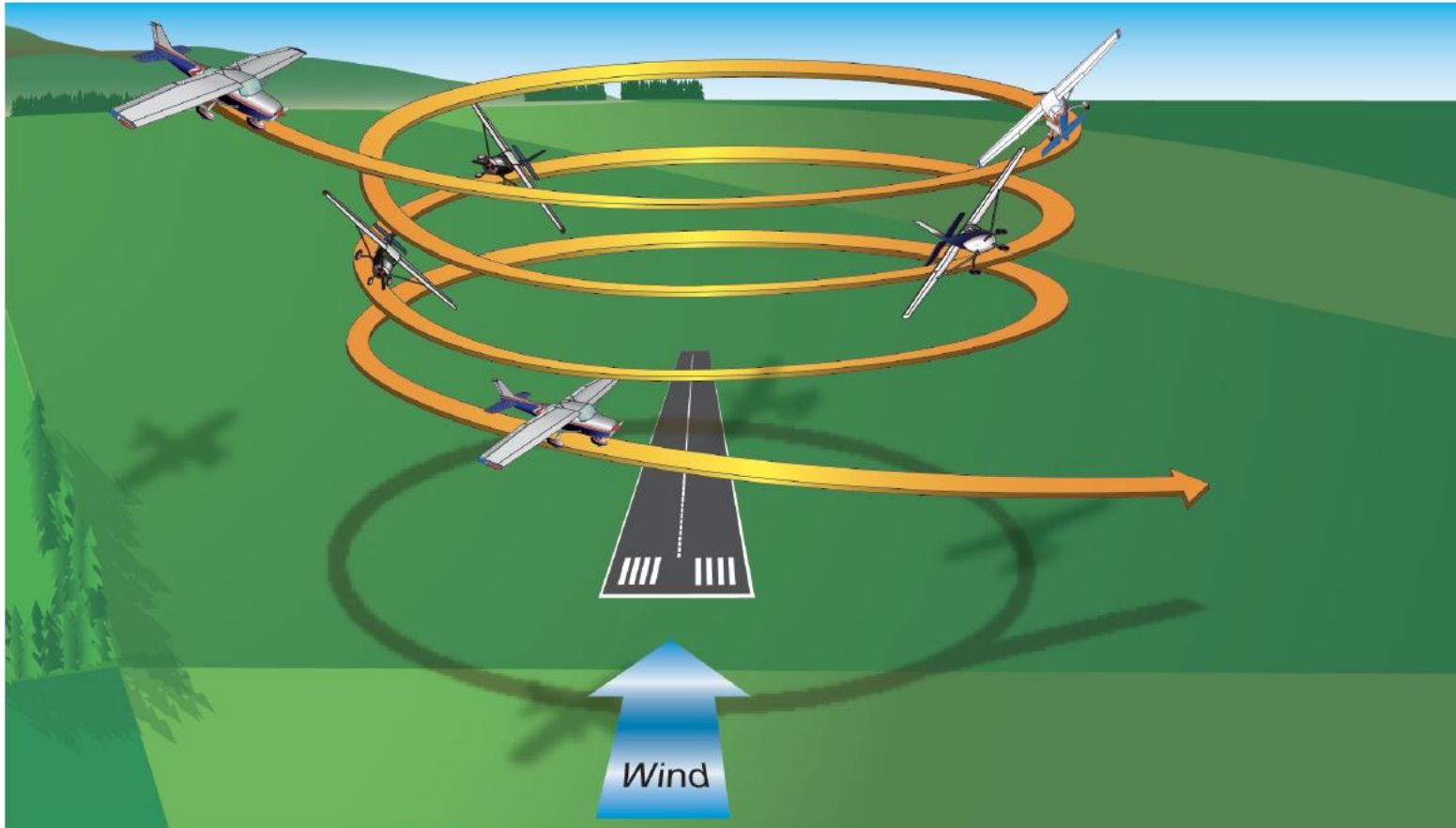
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

From the 1965 Flight Training Handbook



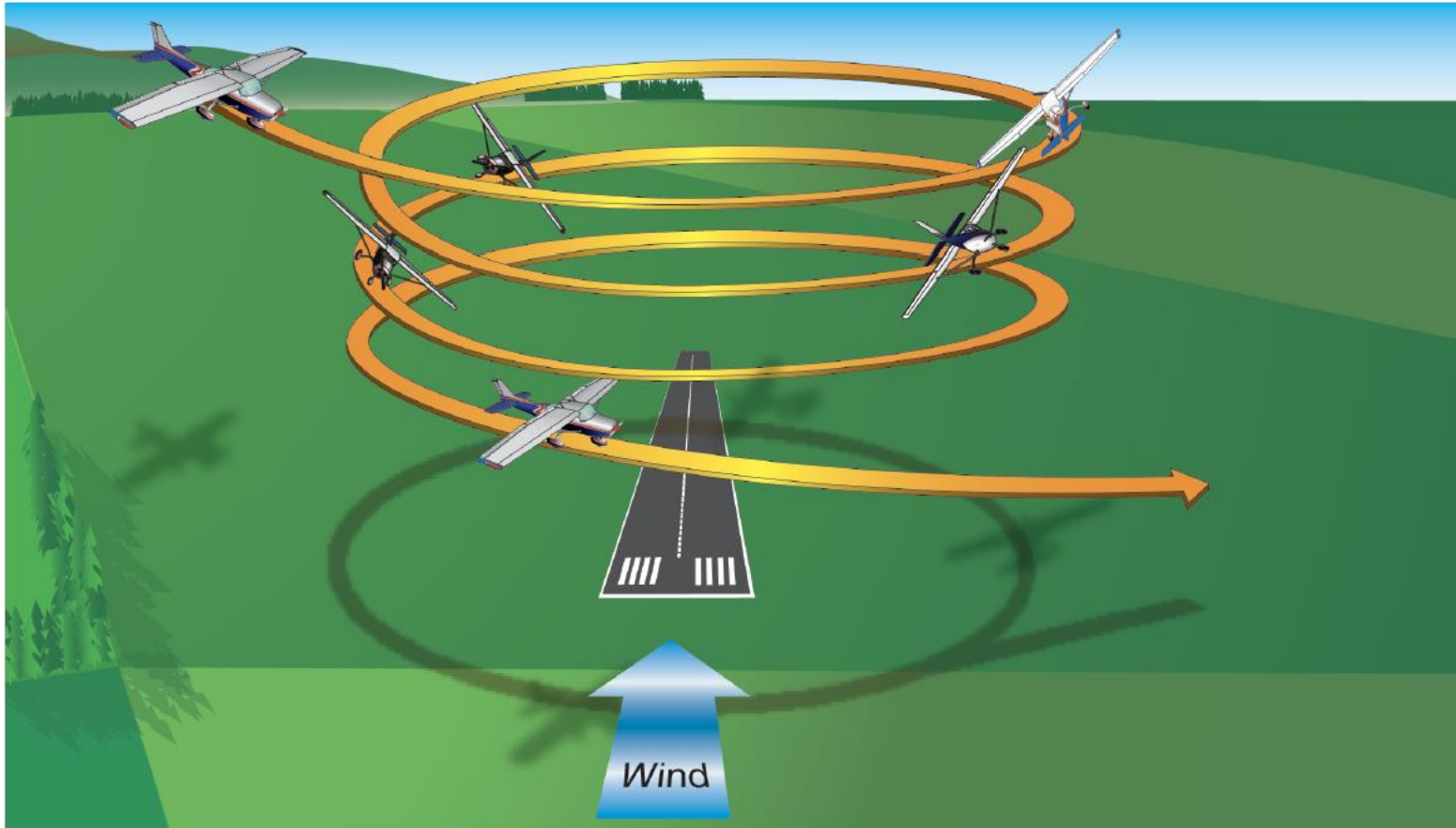
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Steep Spirals



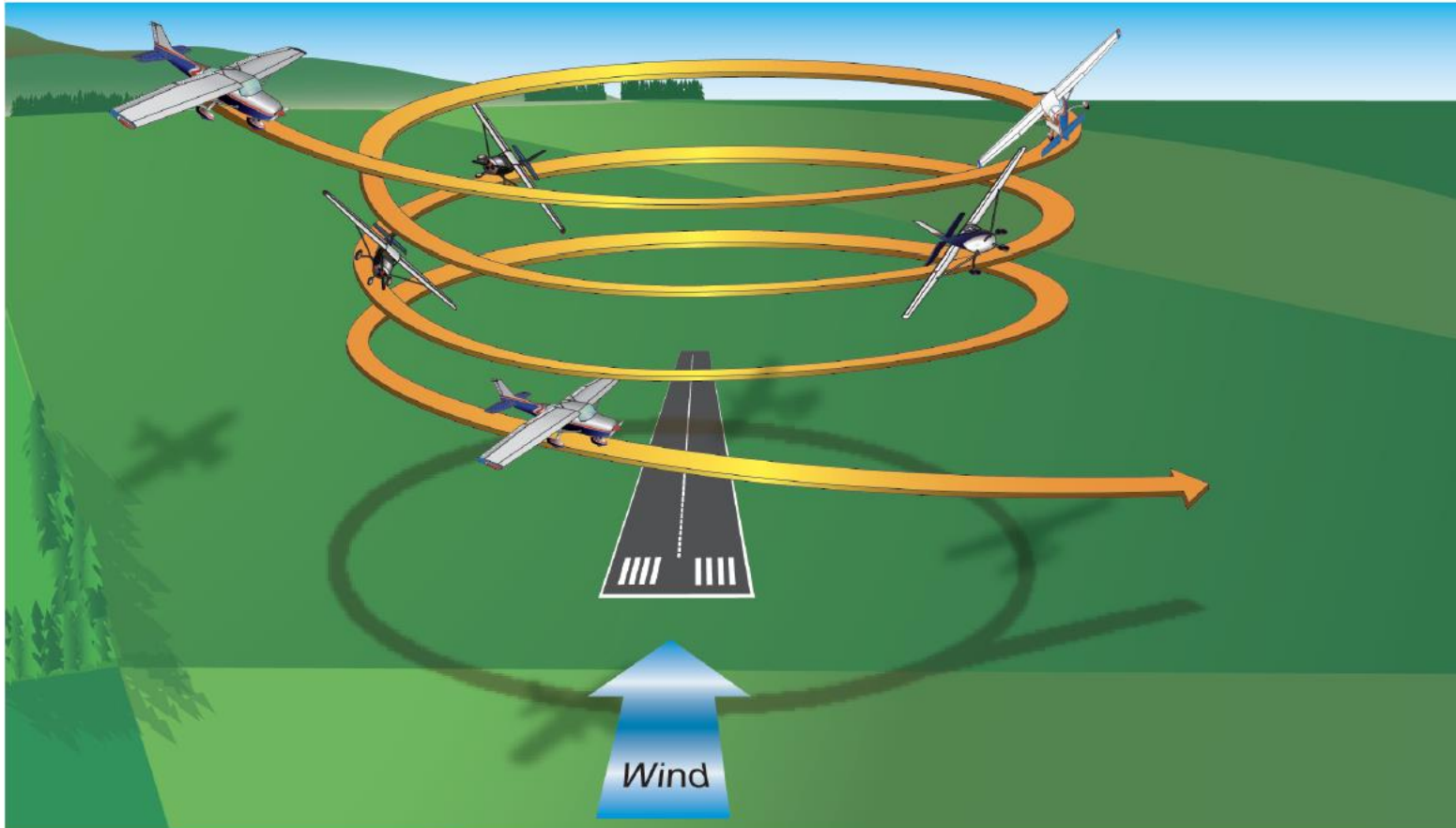
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Steep Spirals



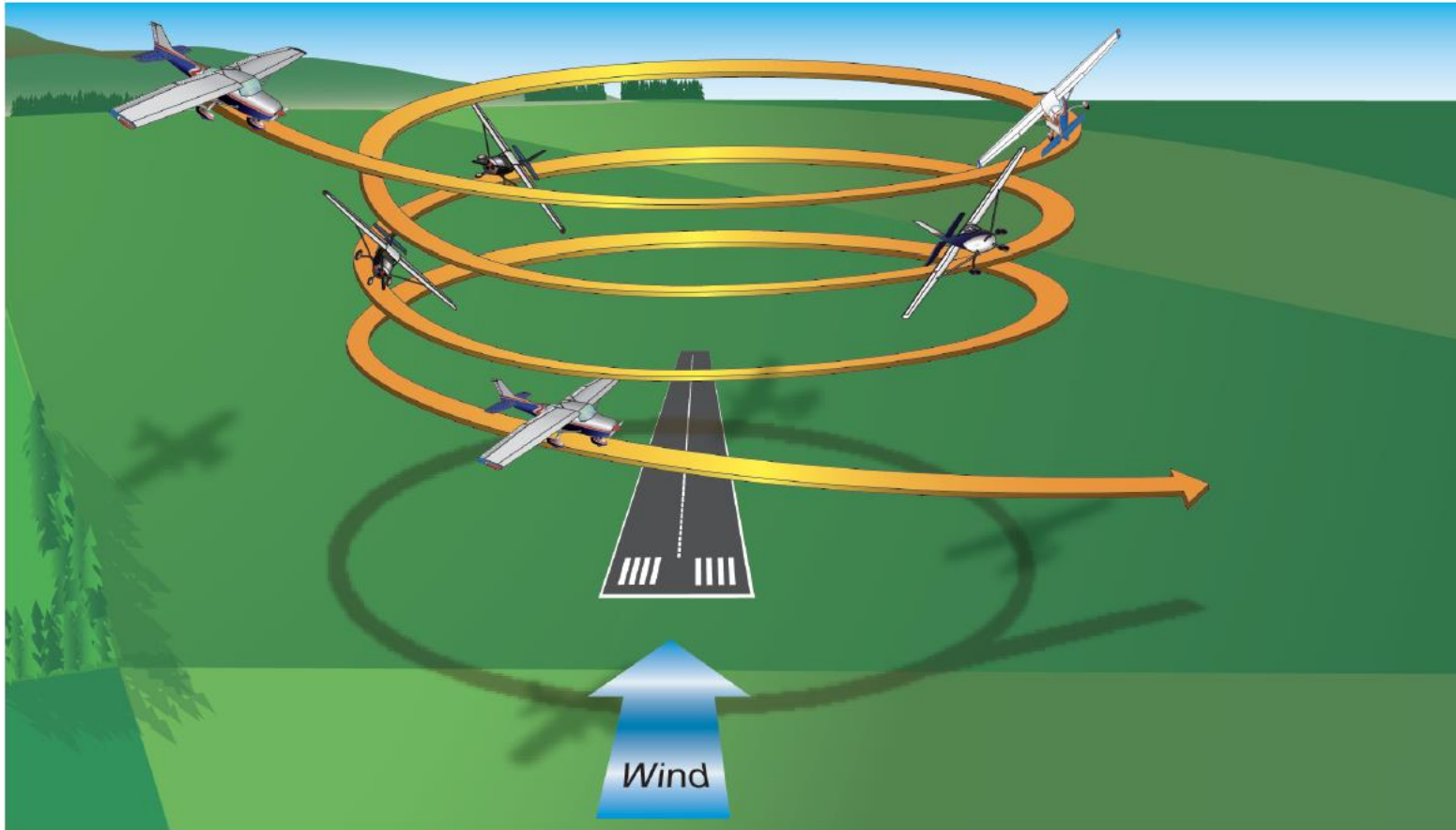
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Some Lost Information – Recovered Here!



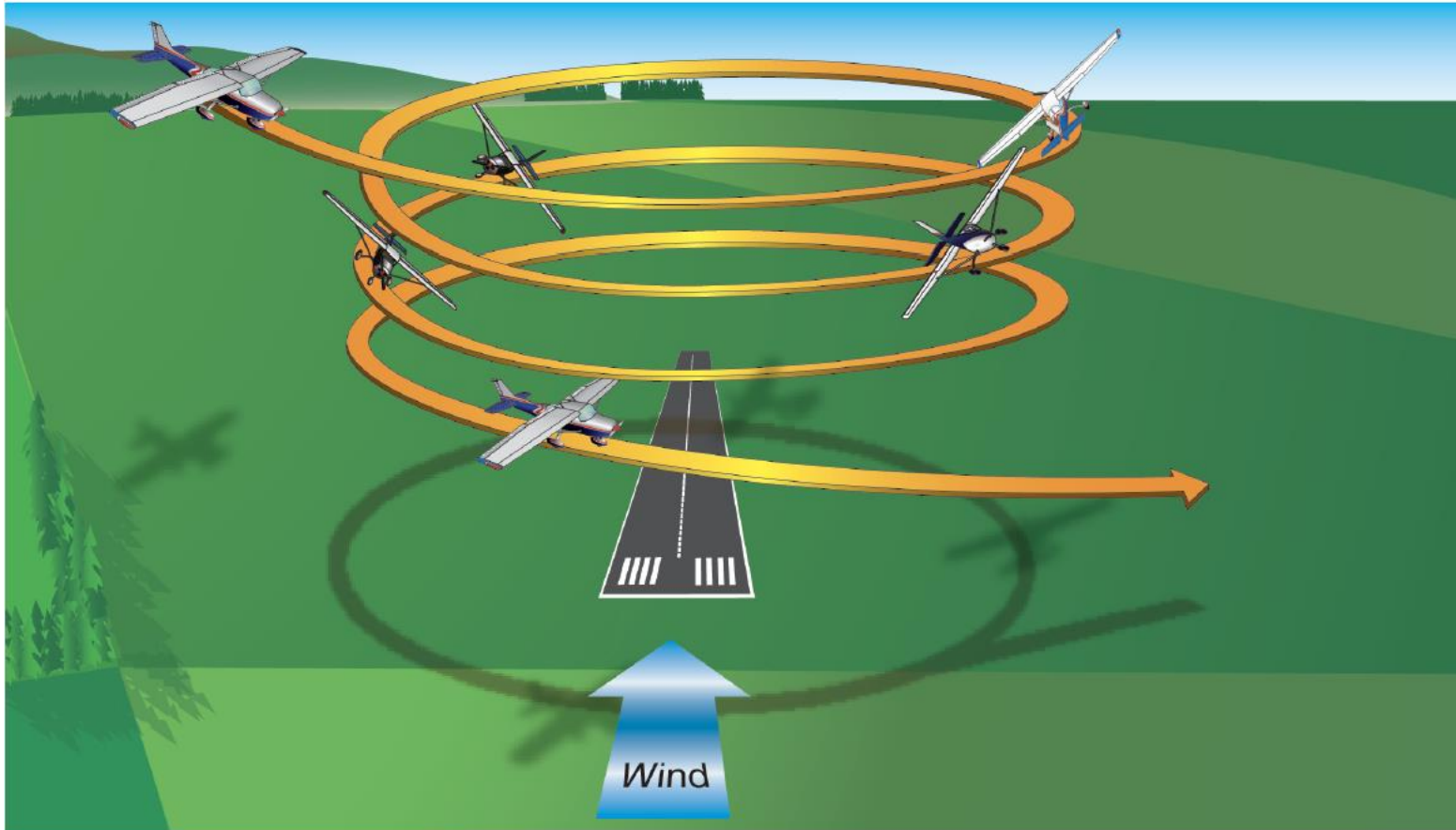
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



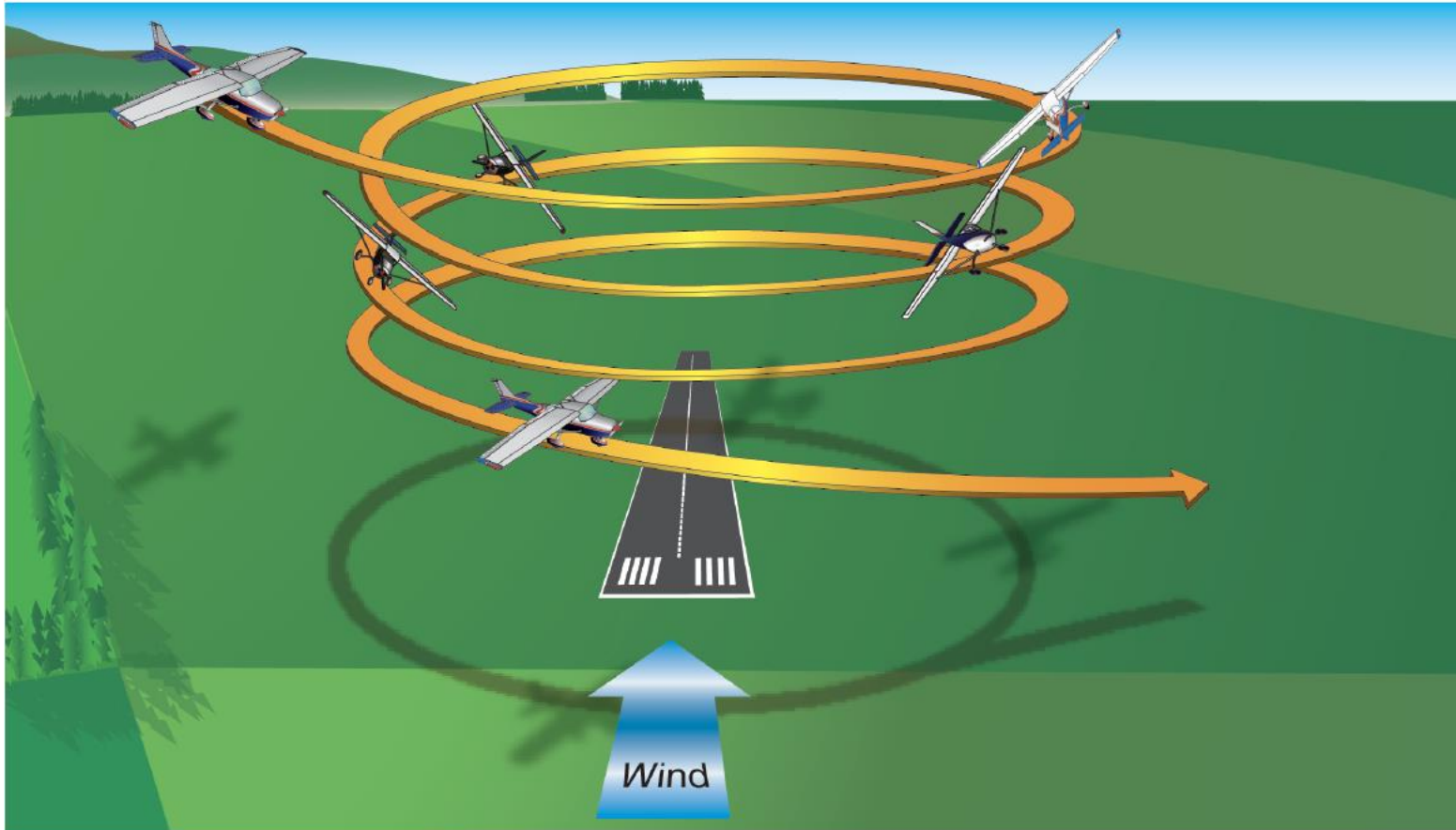
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



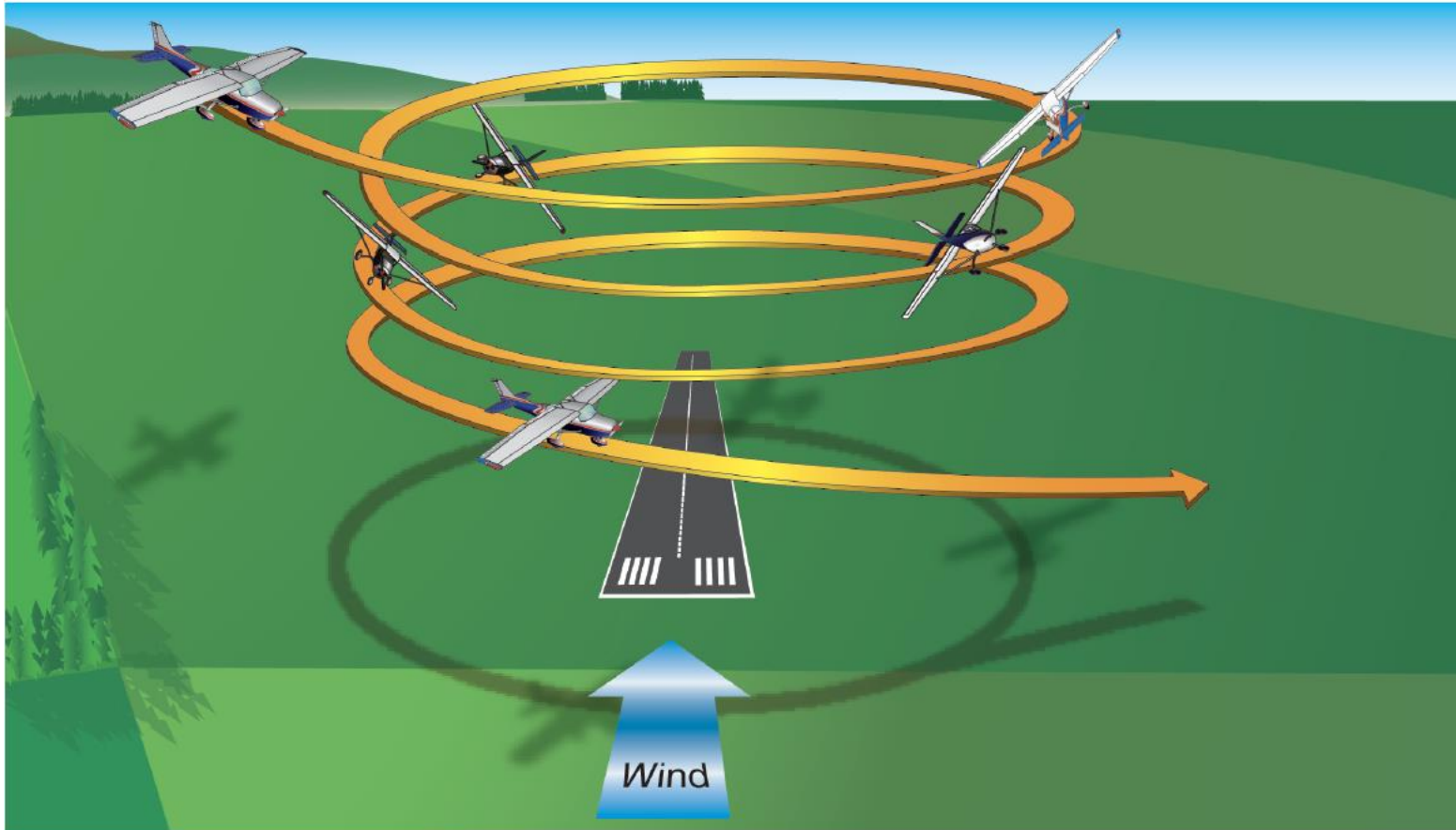
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

The maneuver is started **UPWIND**. Why?



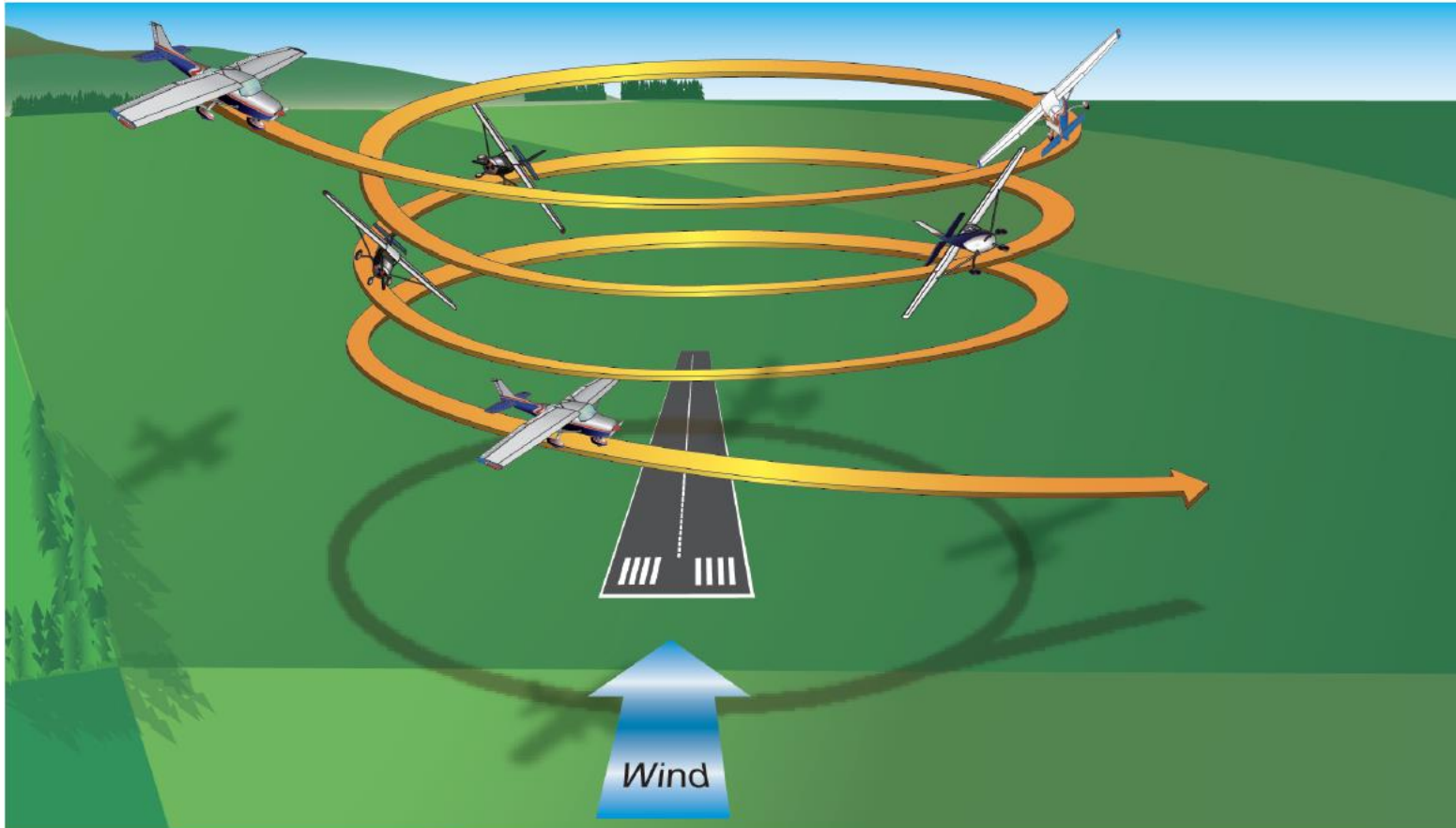
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Why are all other ground reference maneuvers started downwind?



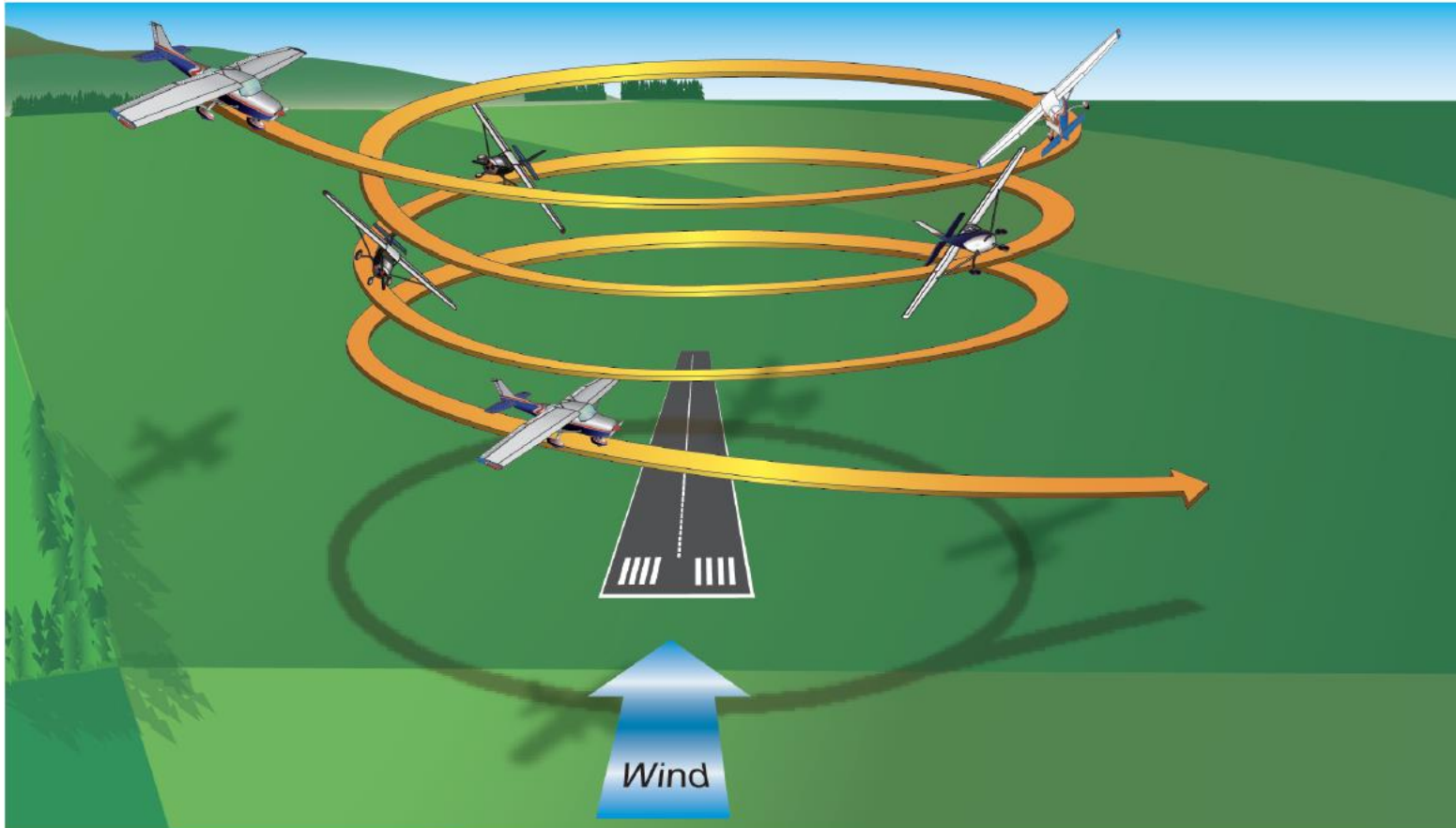
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Because the max bank angle allowed is 45°



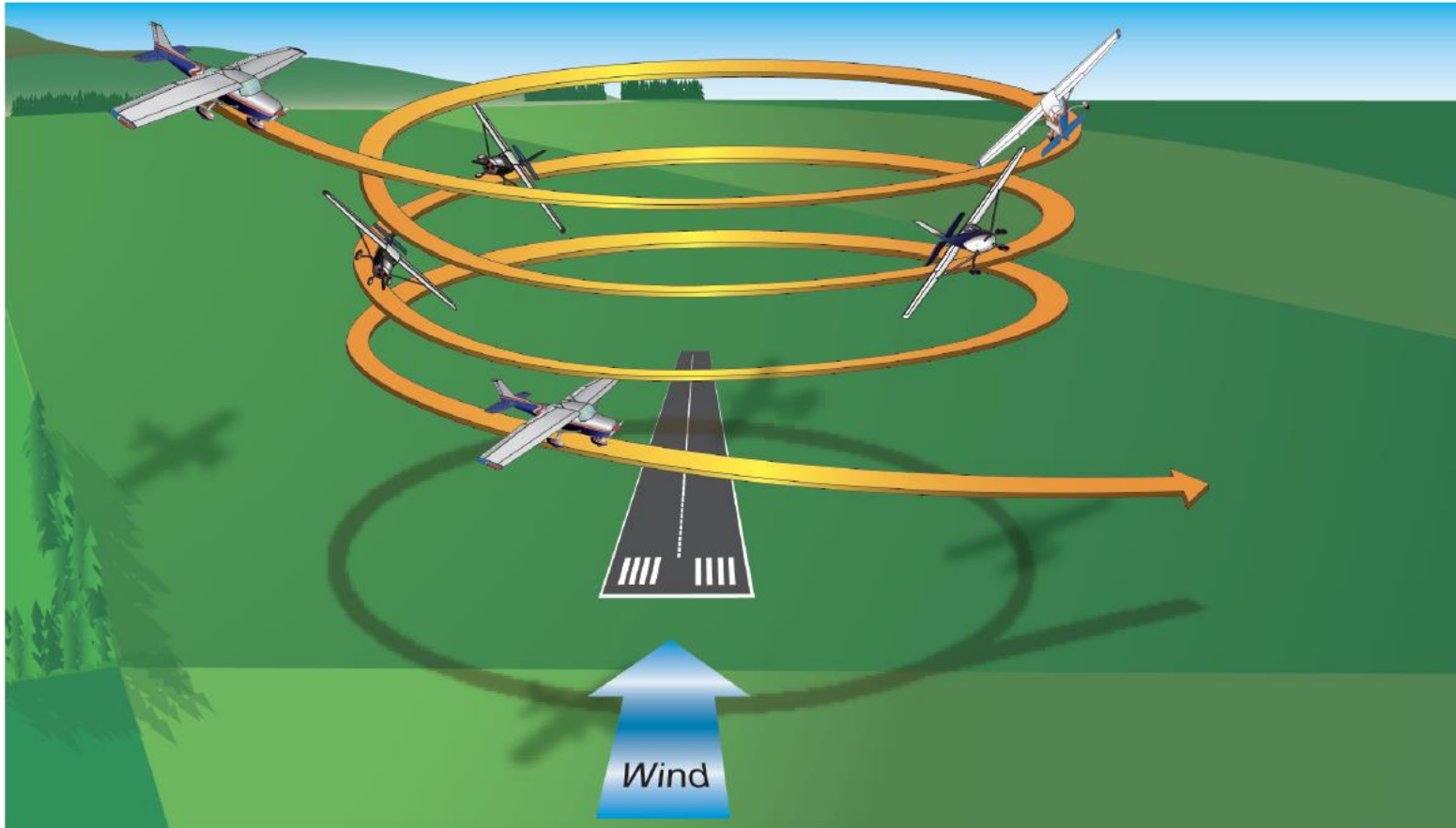
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



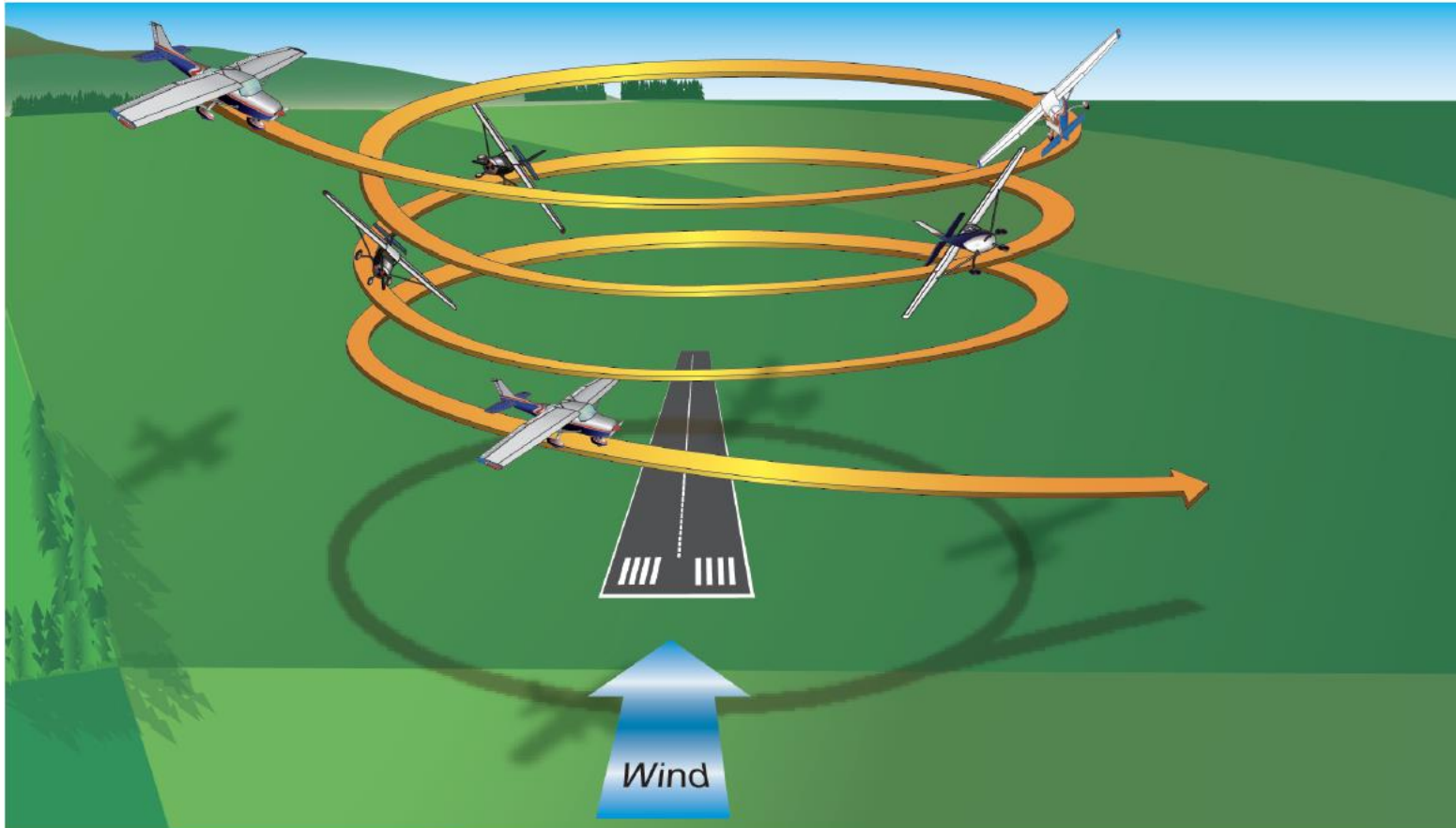
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



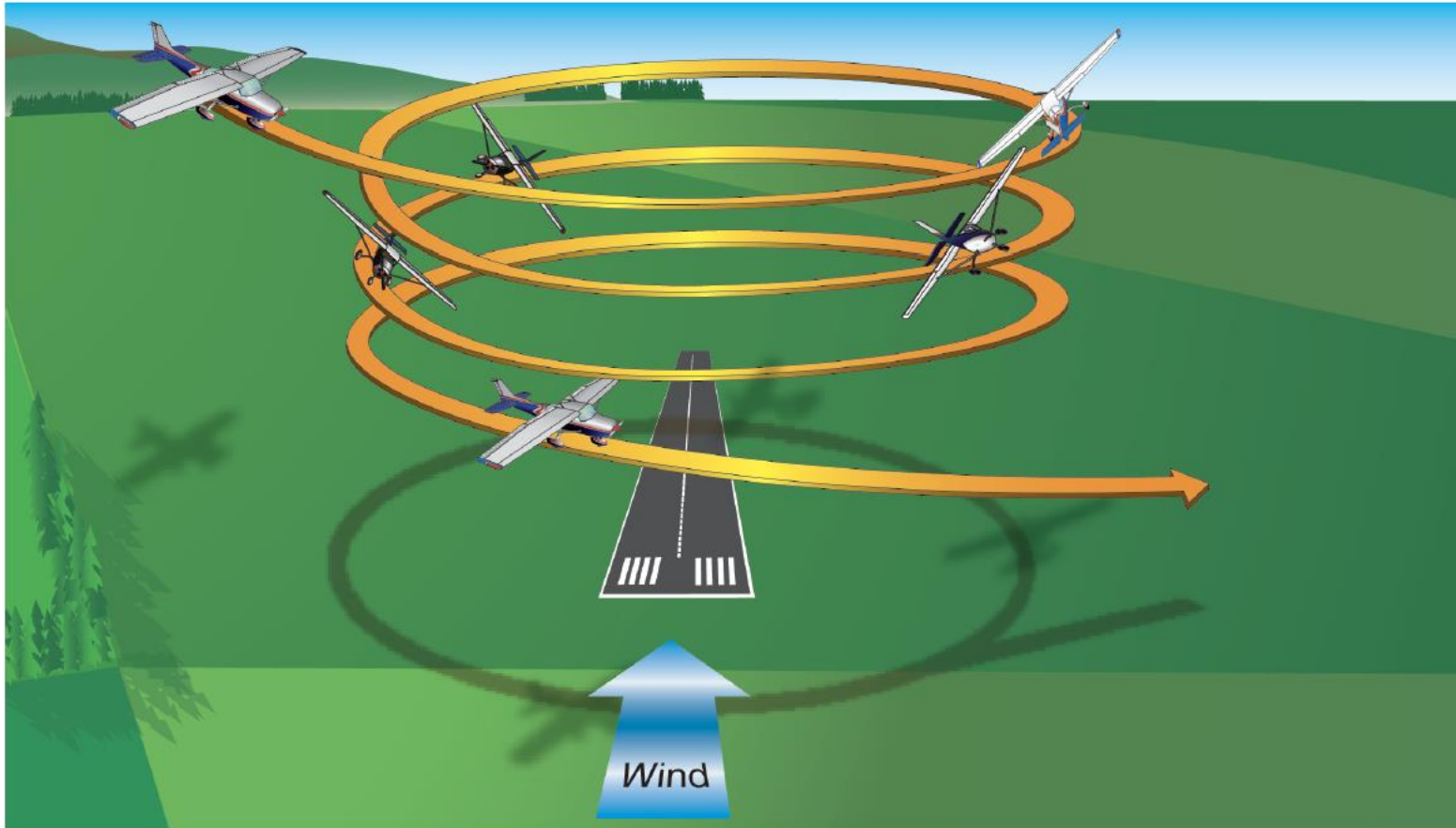
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



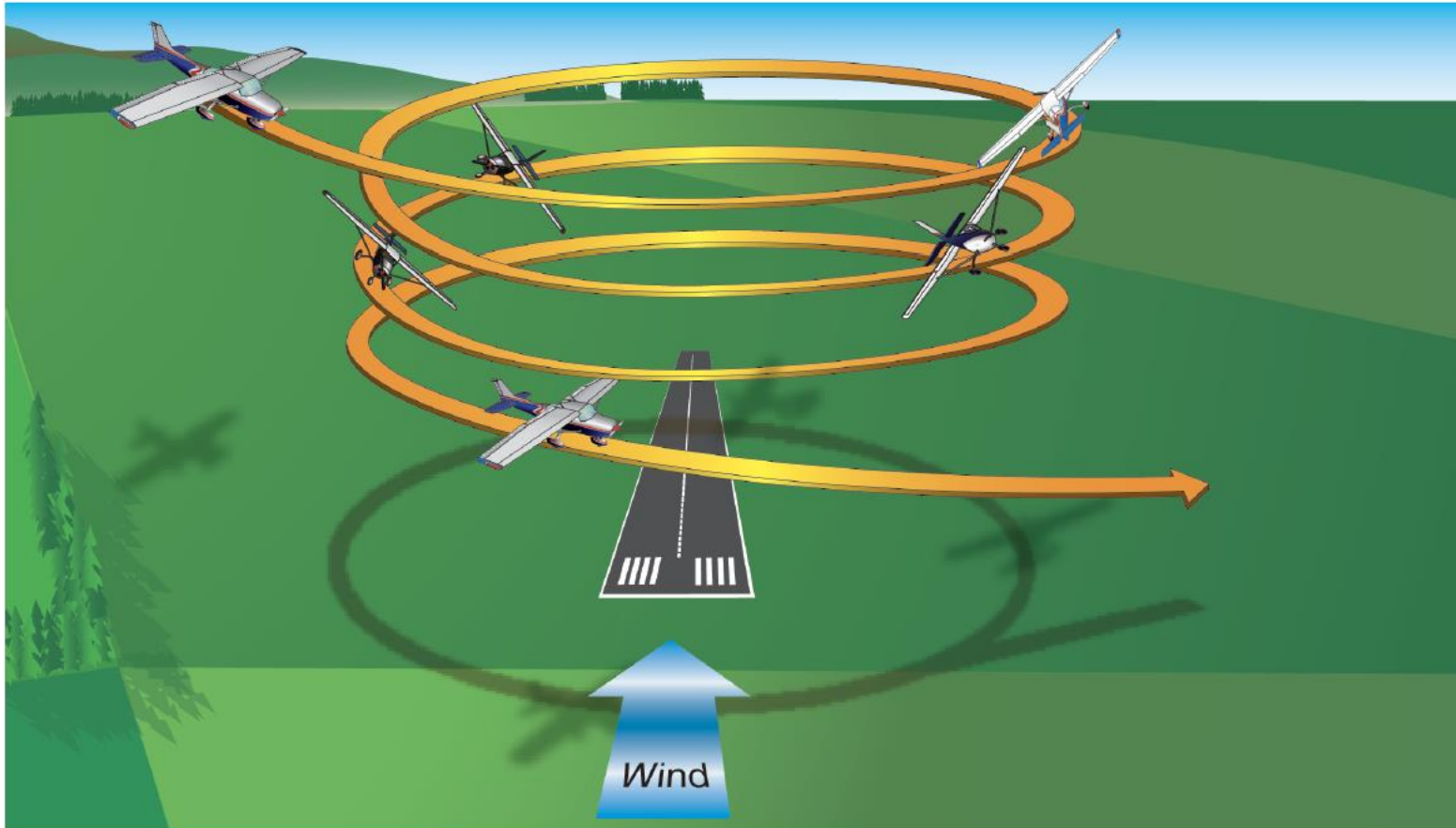
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

The reason is that it was supposed to be landed from



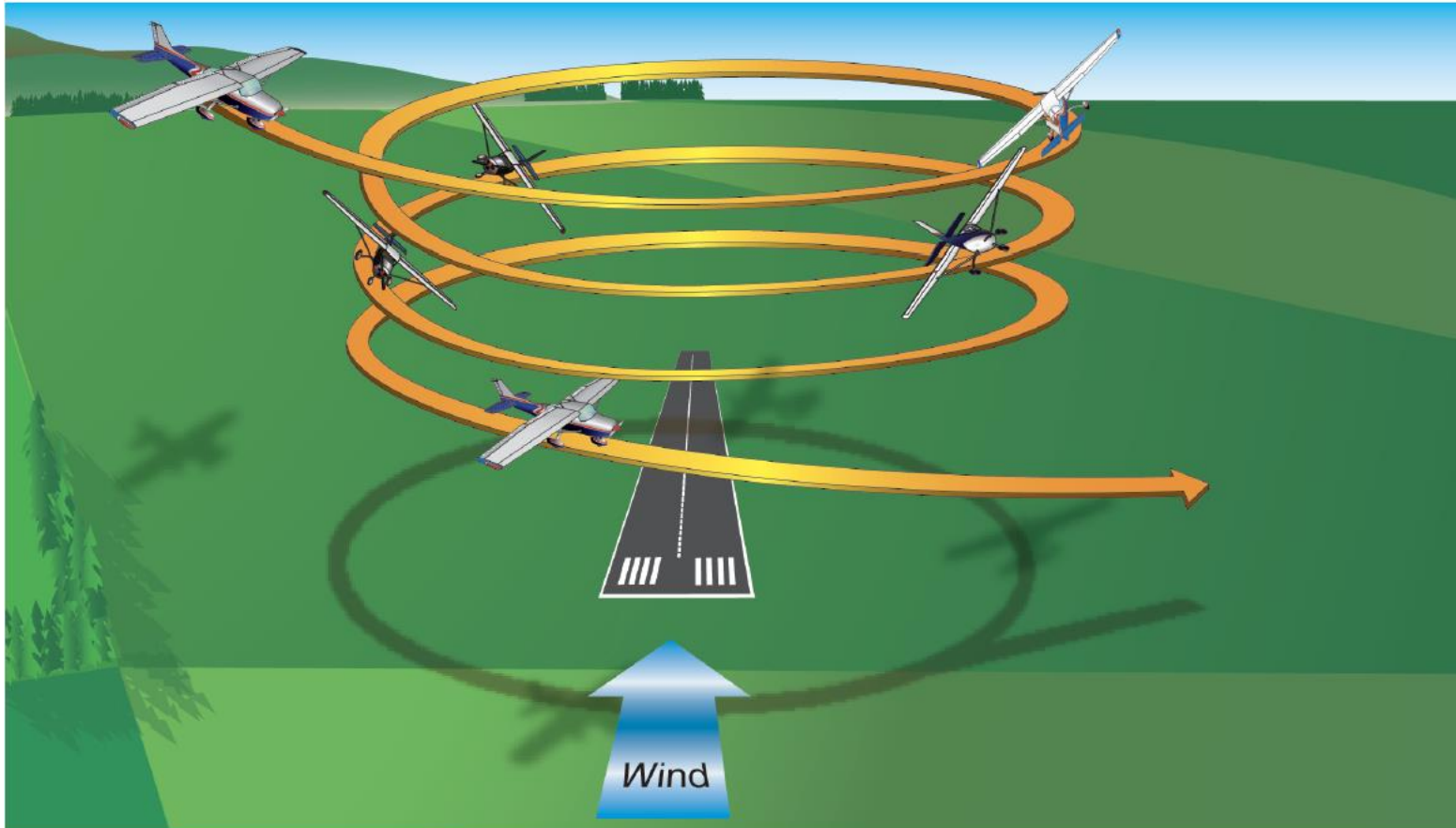
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



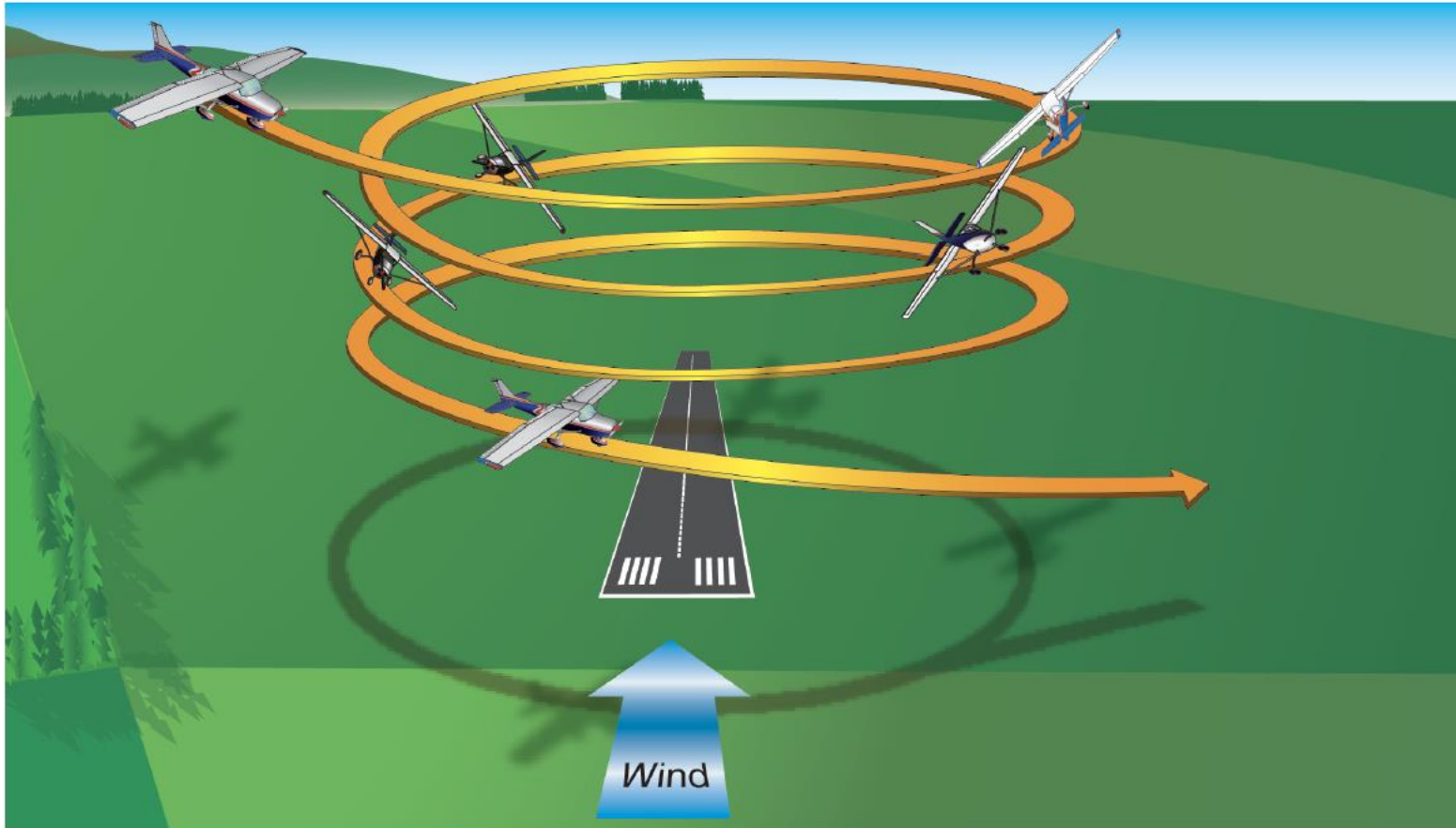
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Airspeed is the first parameter to go out of standard



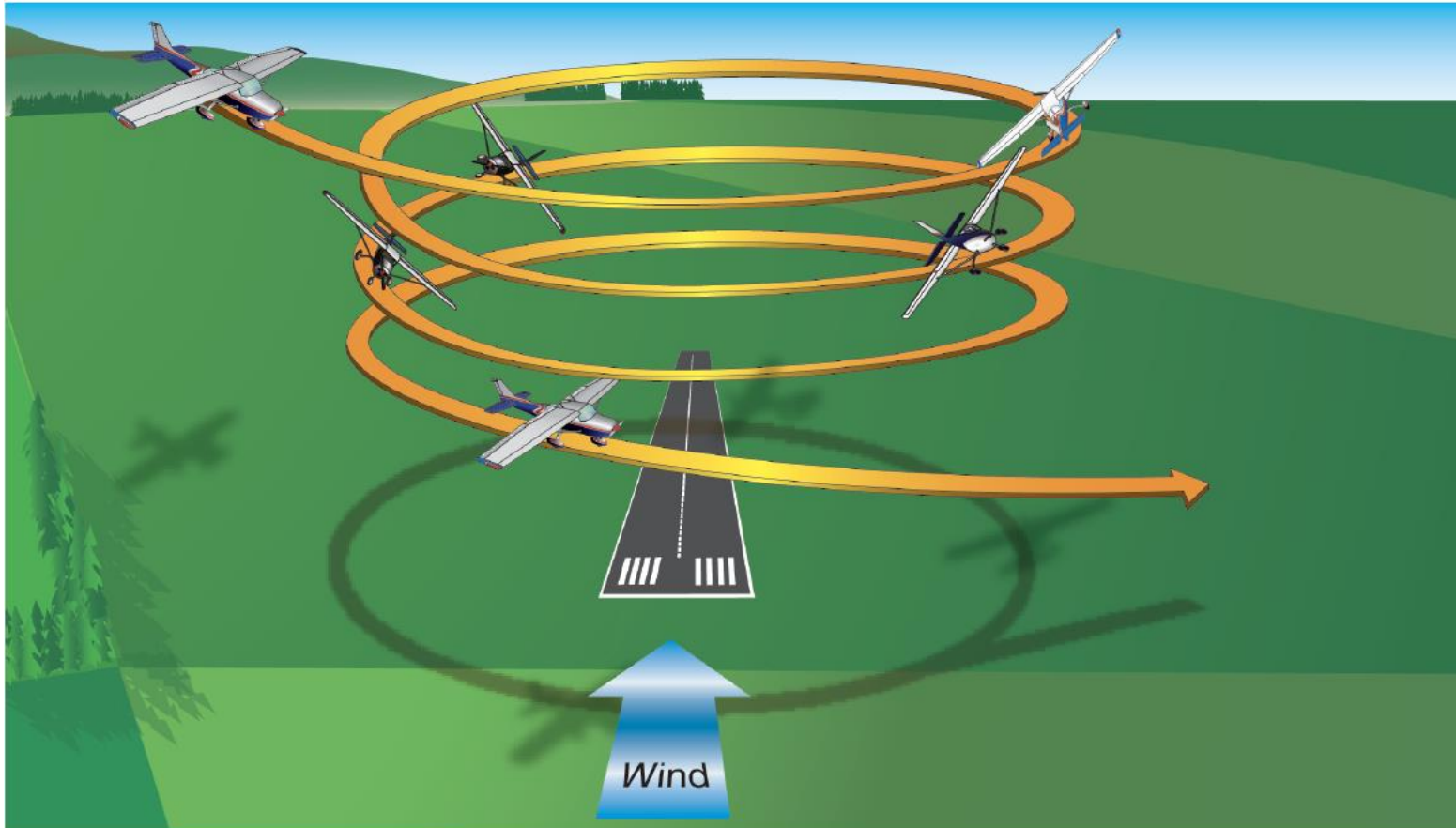
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Originally the speed was 1.3-1.4 V_{so} – Accelerated stall avoidance



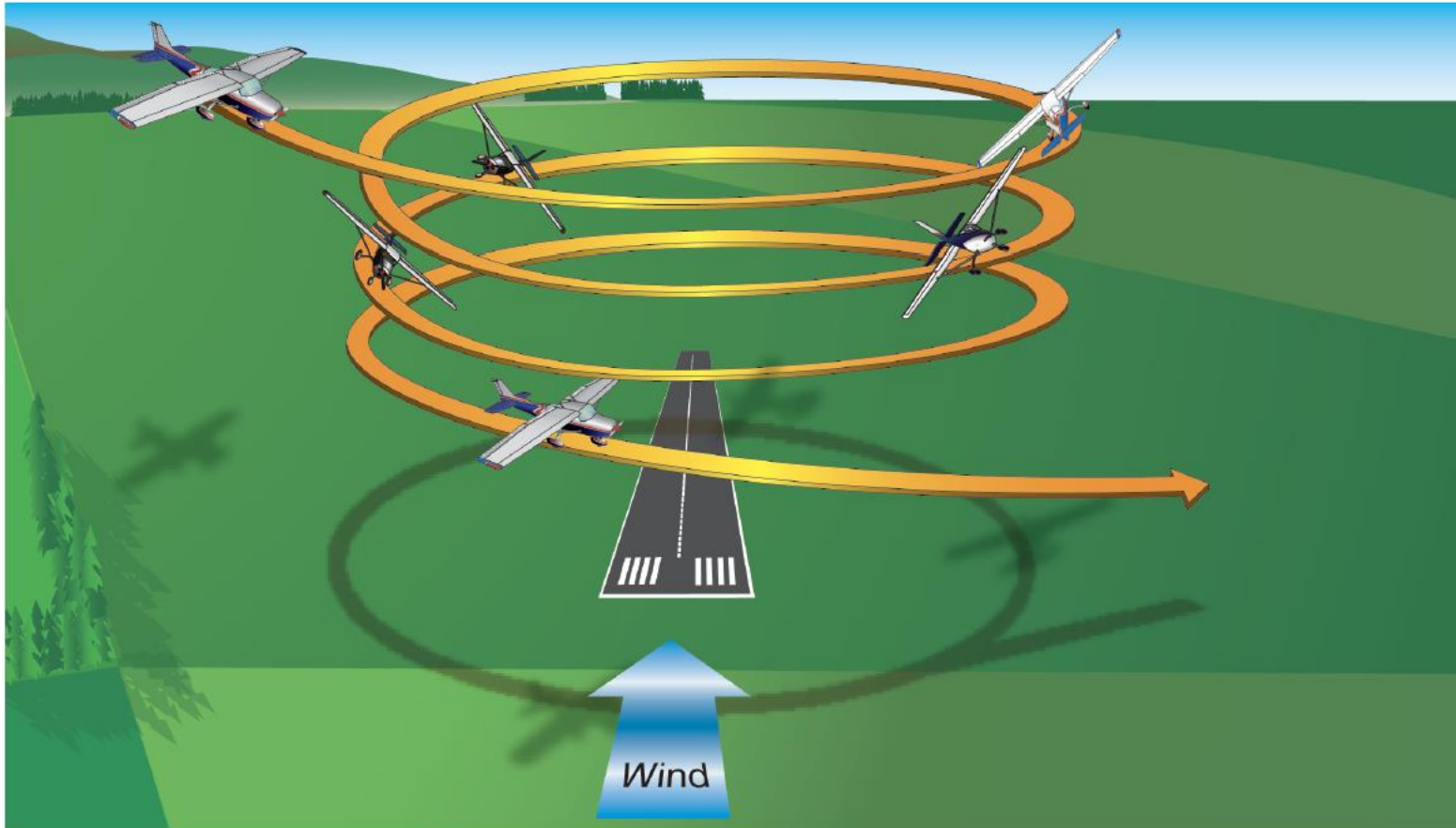
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



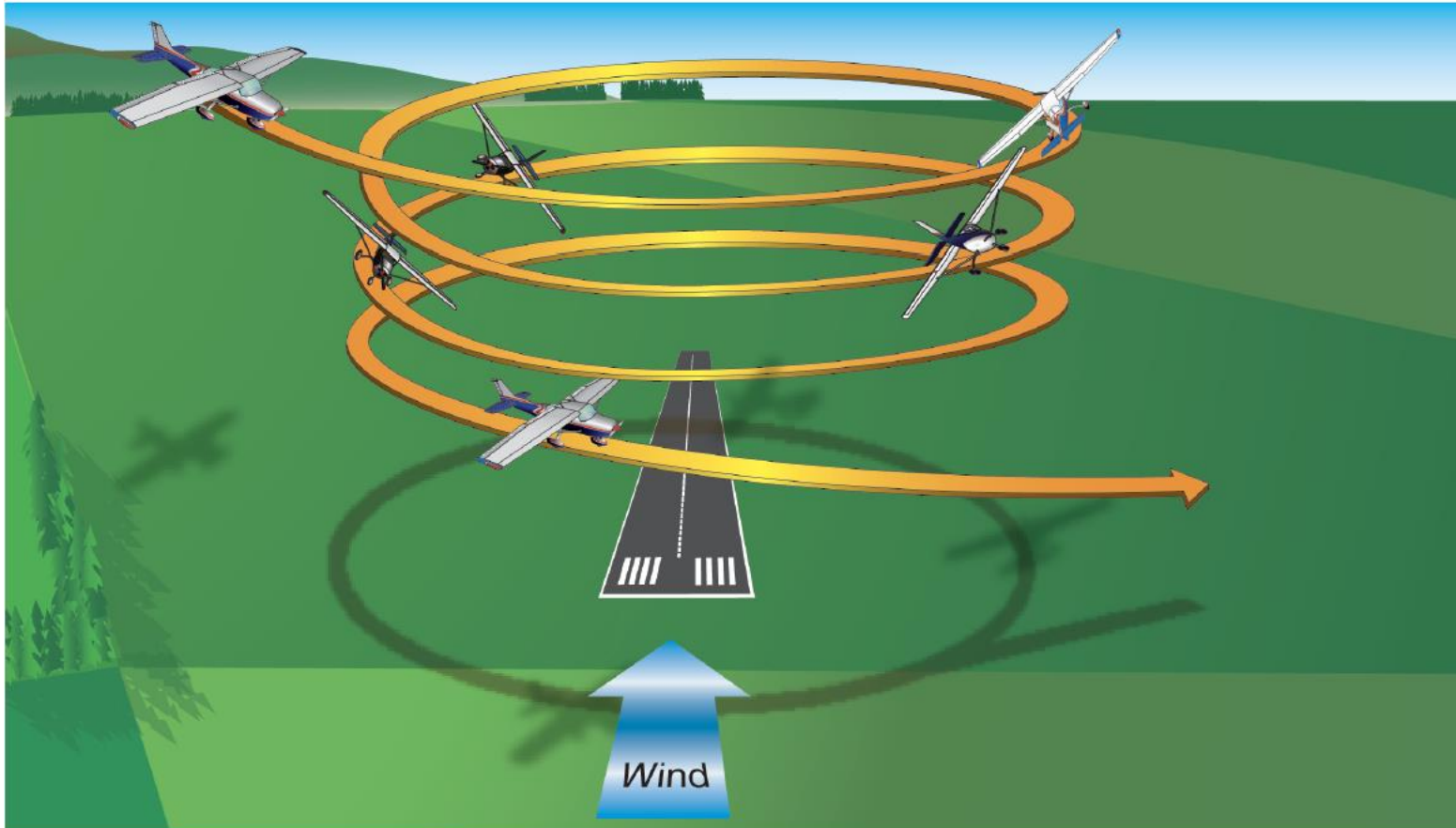
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



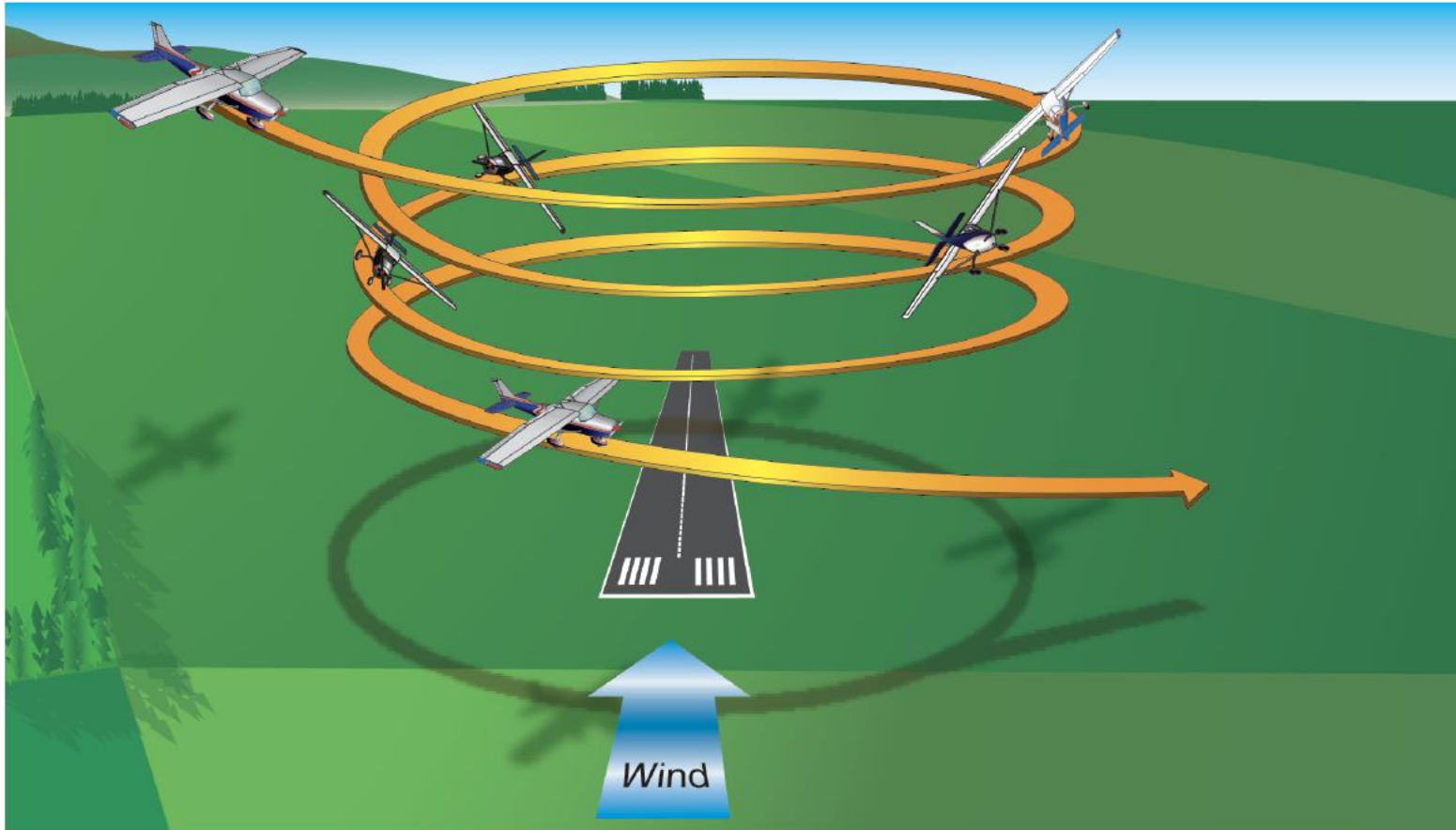
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

As bank angle decreases, airspeed increases – Raise the nose



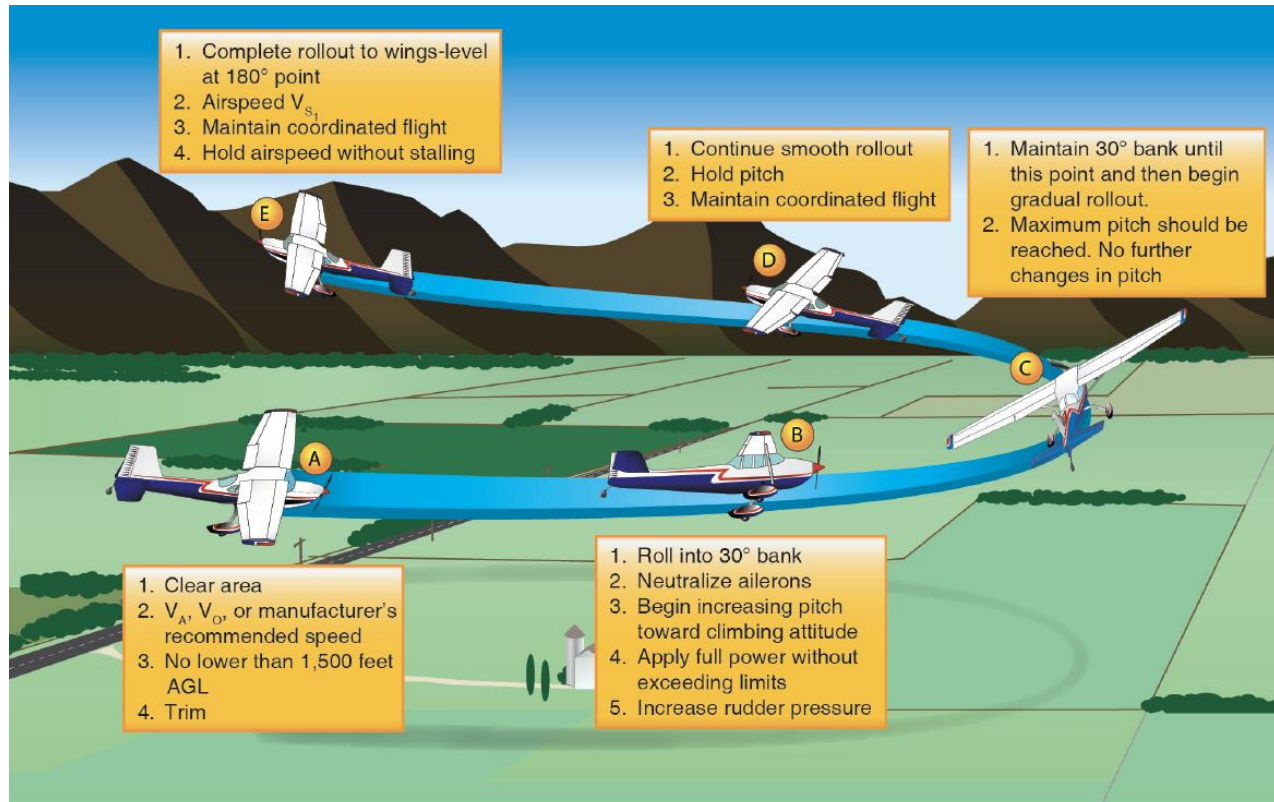
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



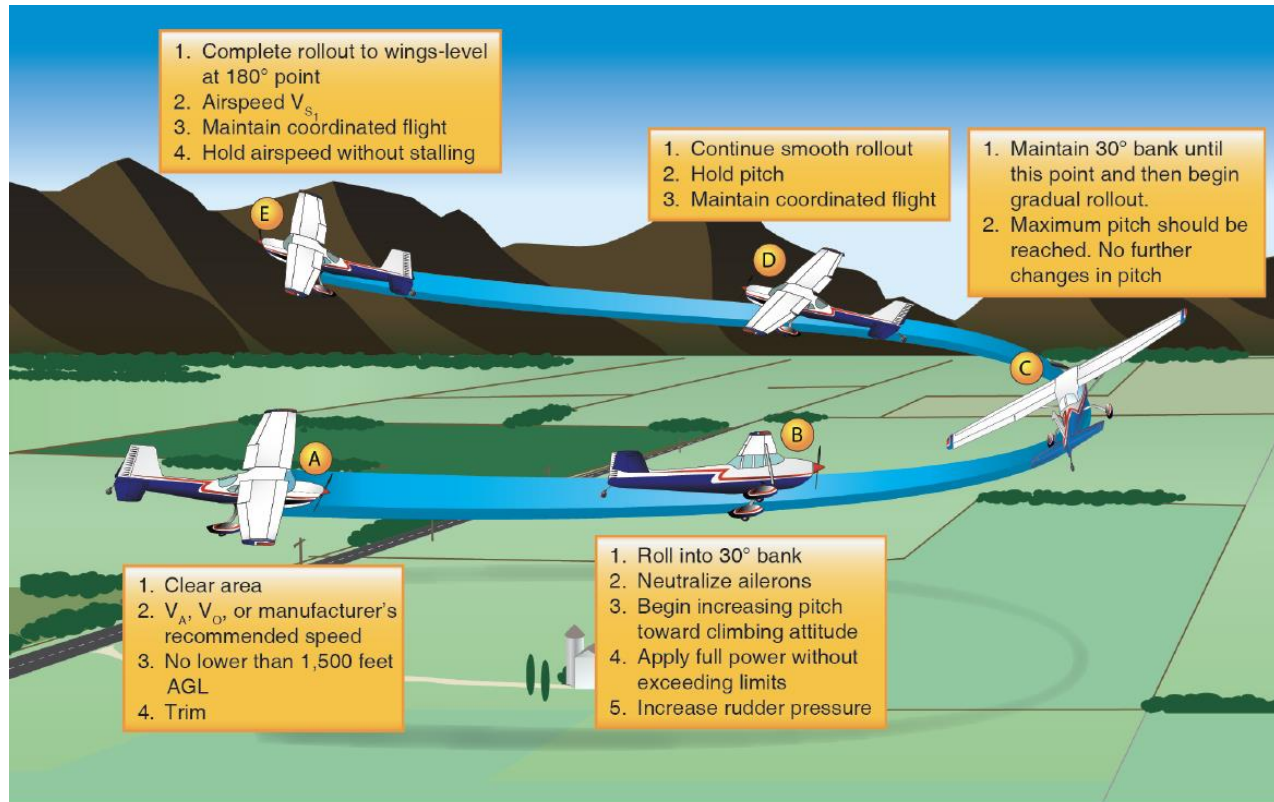
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Chandelles



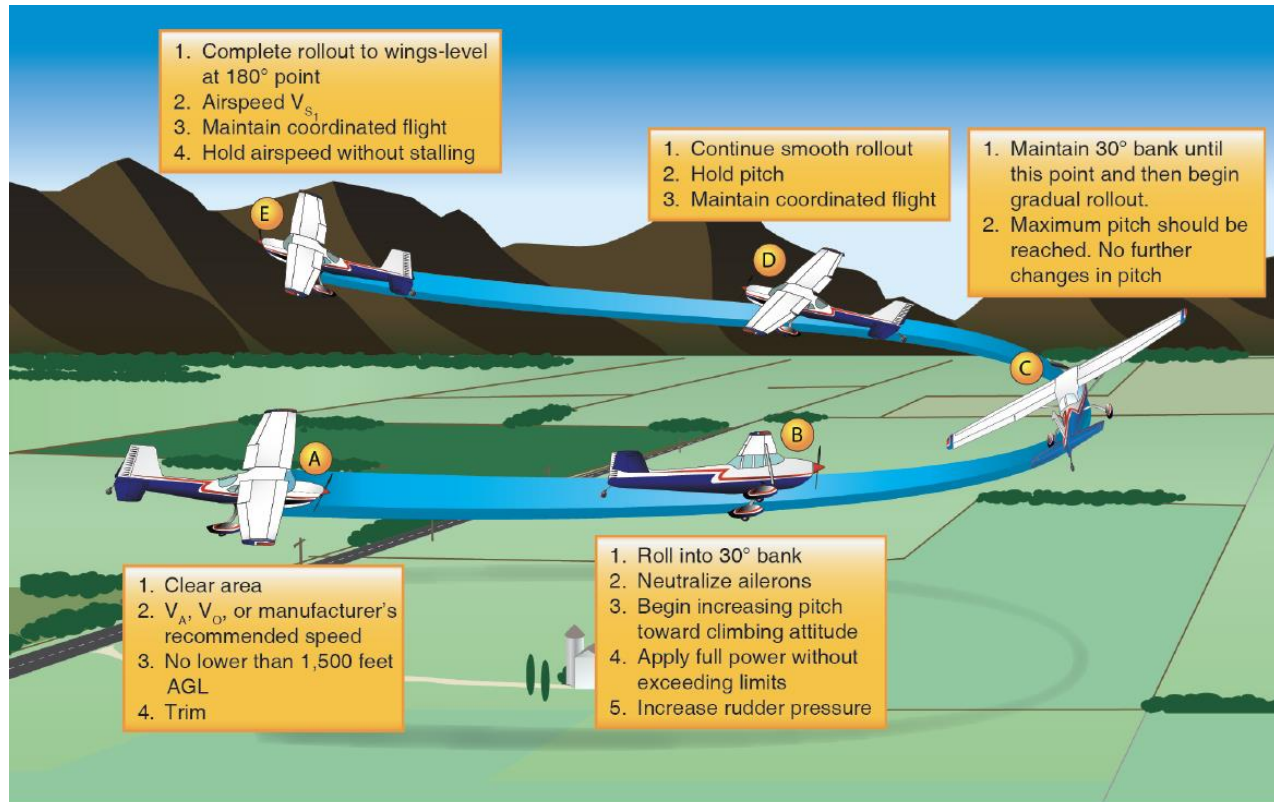
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

The image is not 100% correct



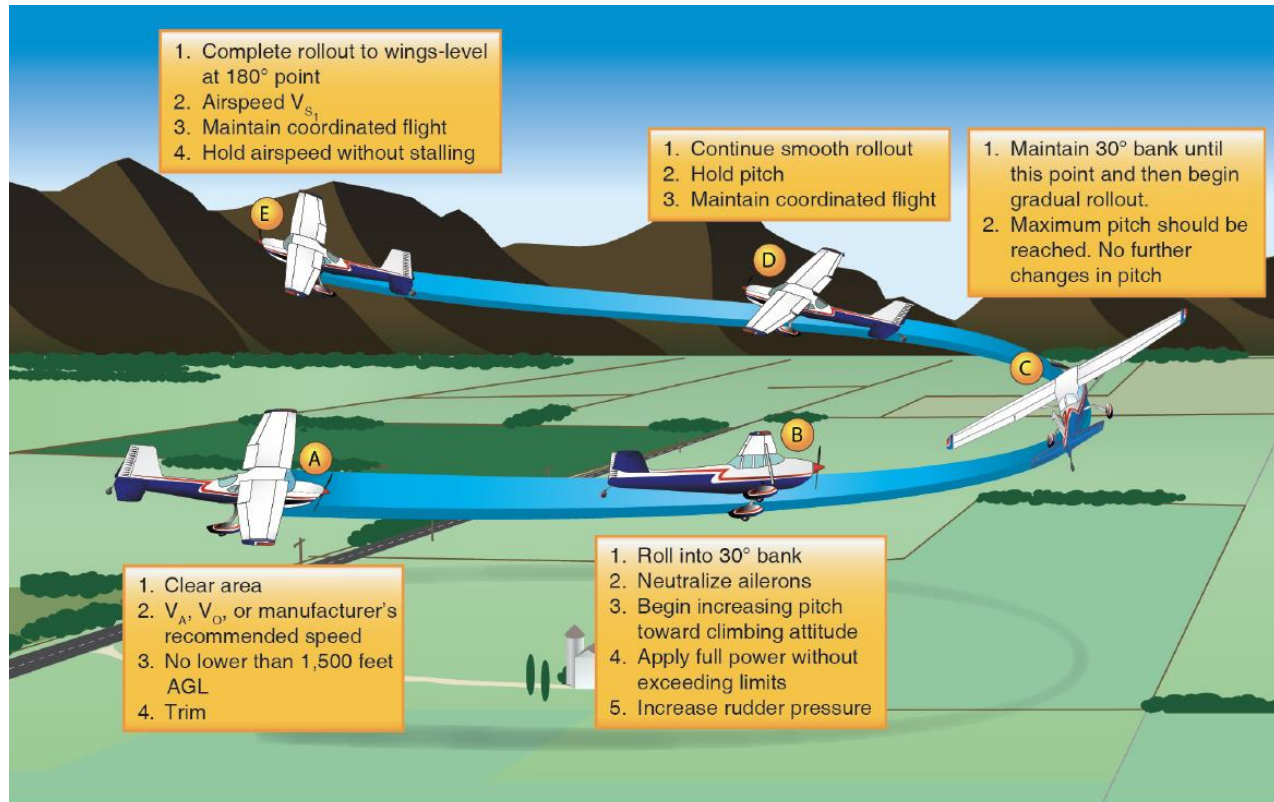
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



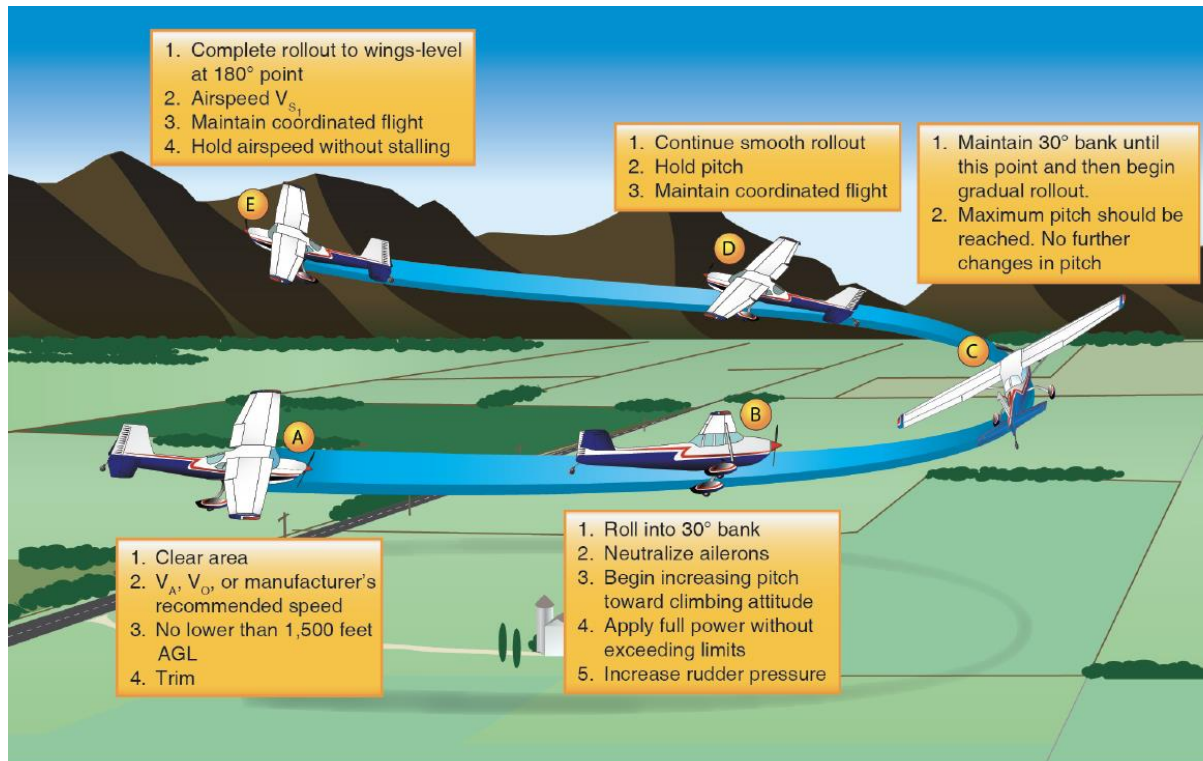
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

What is the pitch attitude at the 90° point?



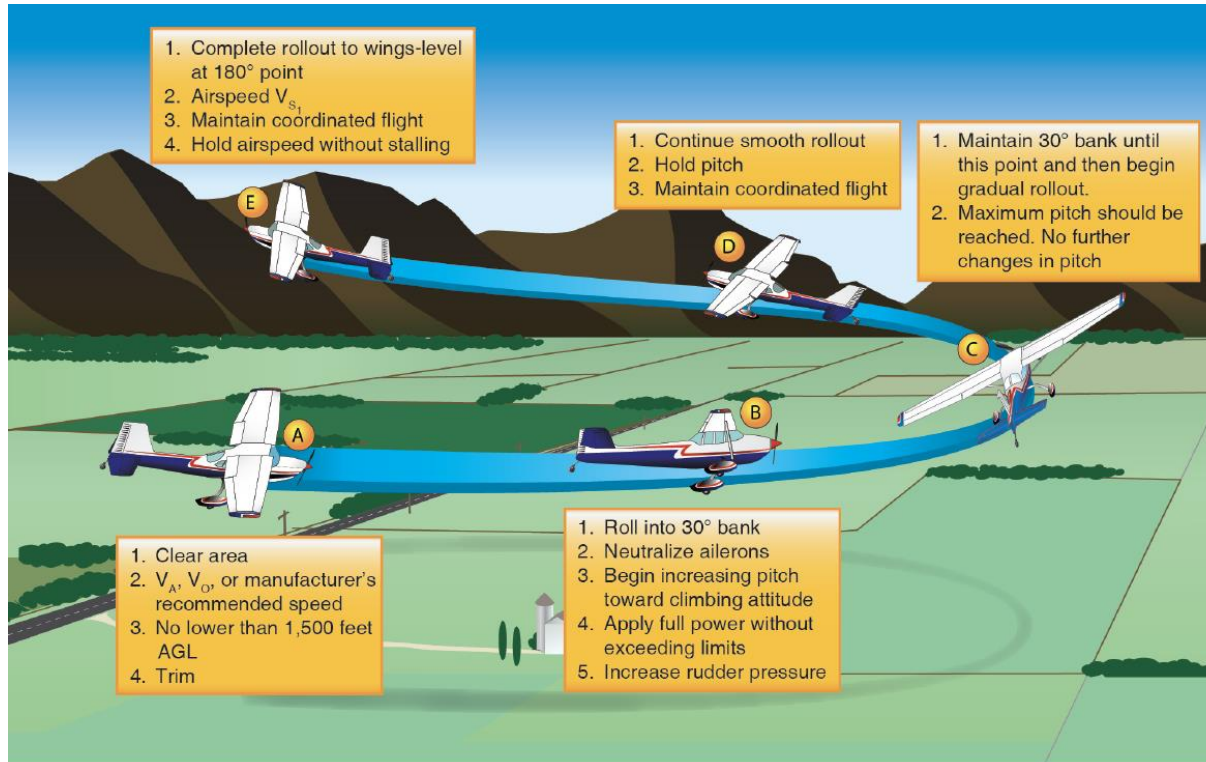
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



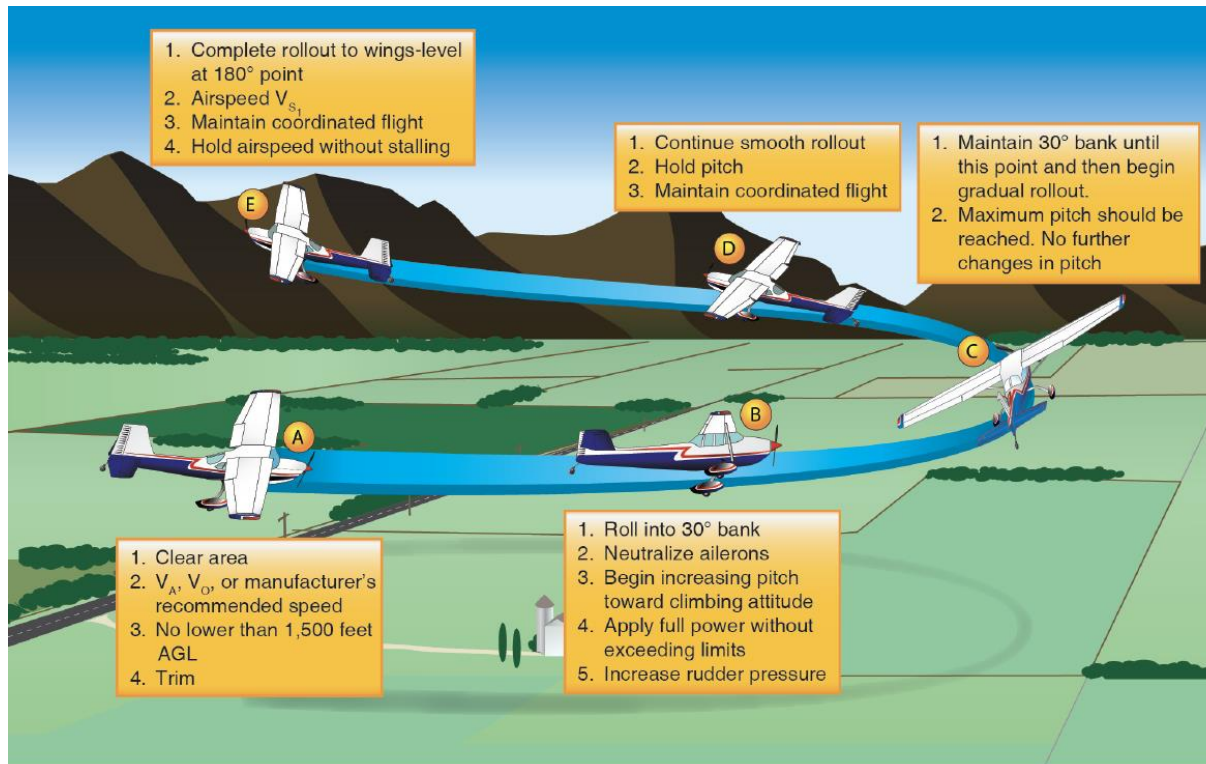
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Varies with the plane, density etc.



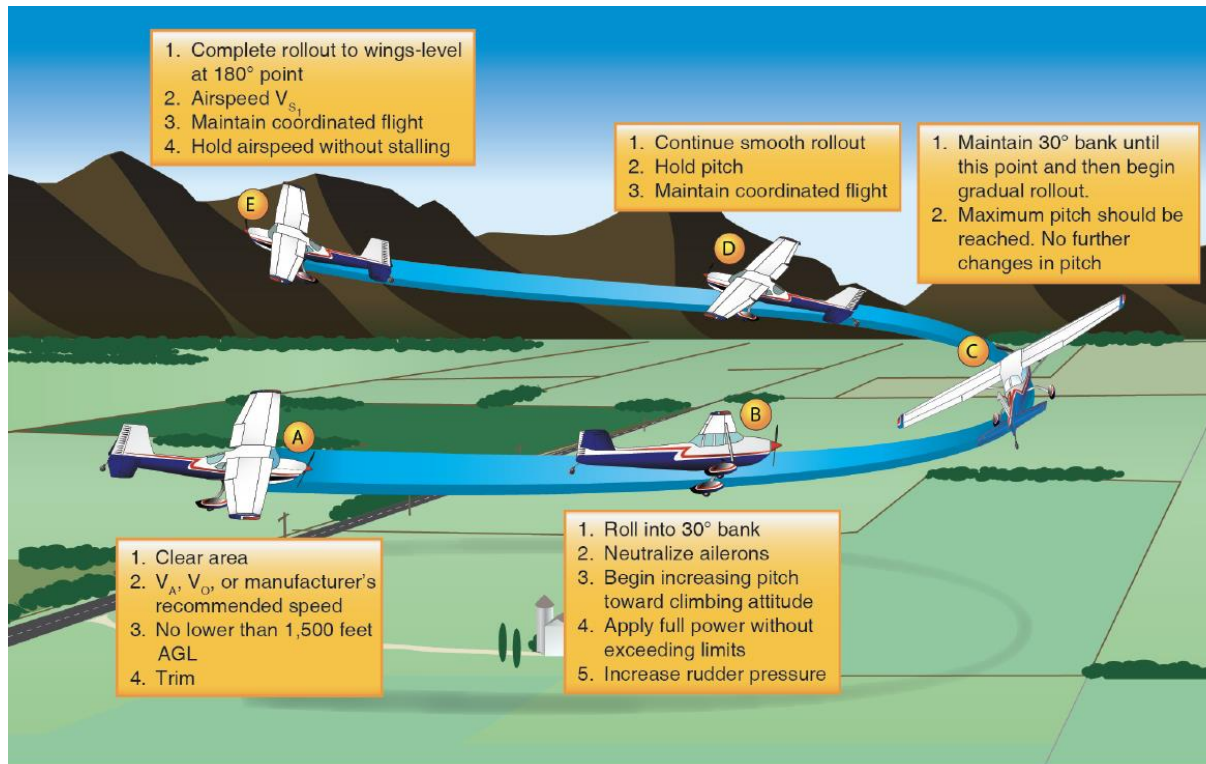
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



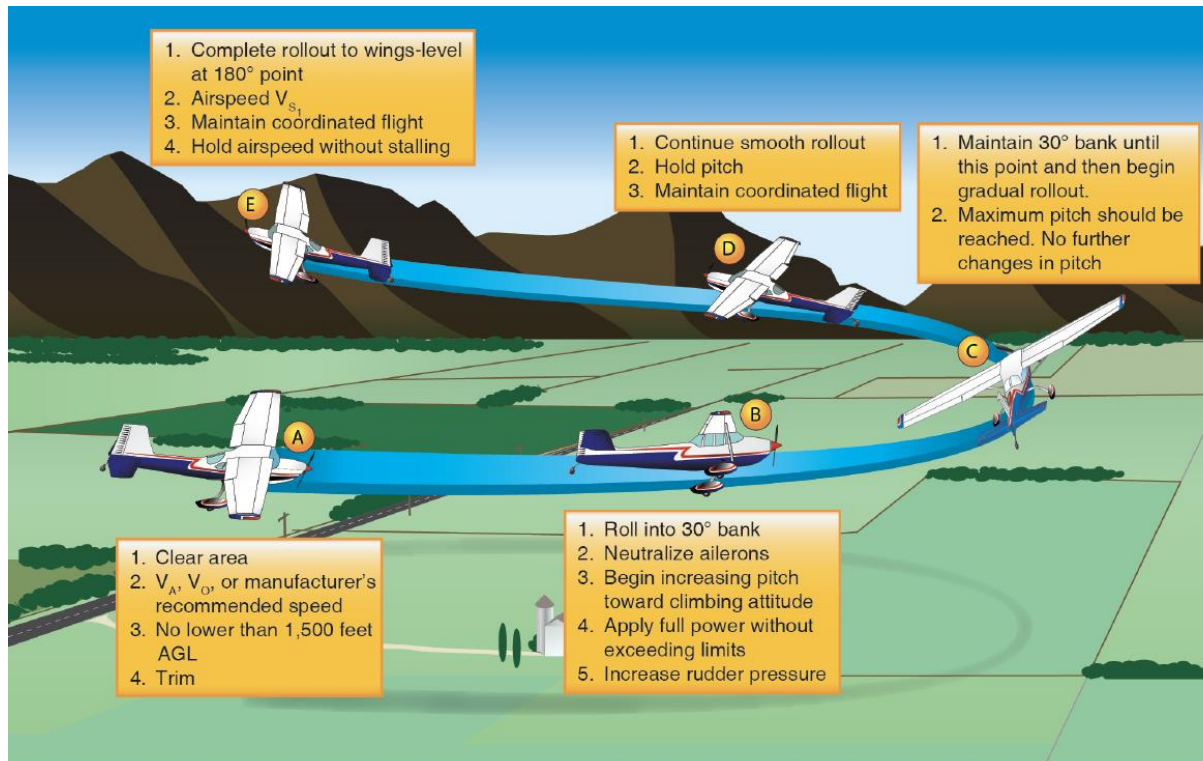
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



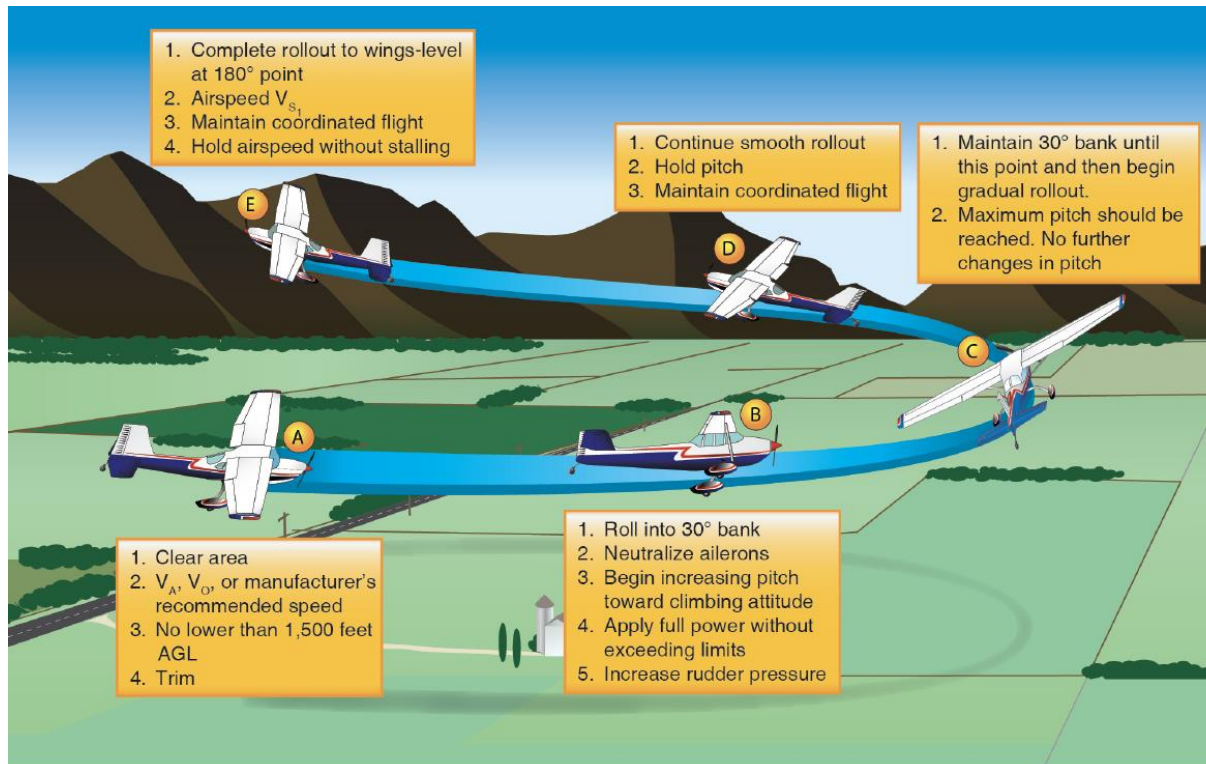
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

To the right during roll out – Why?



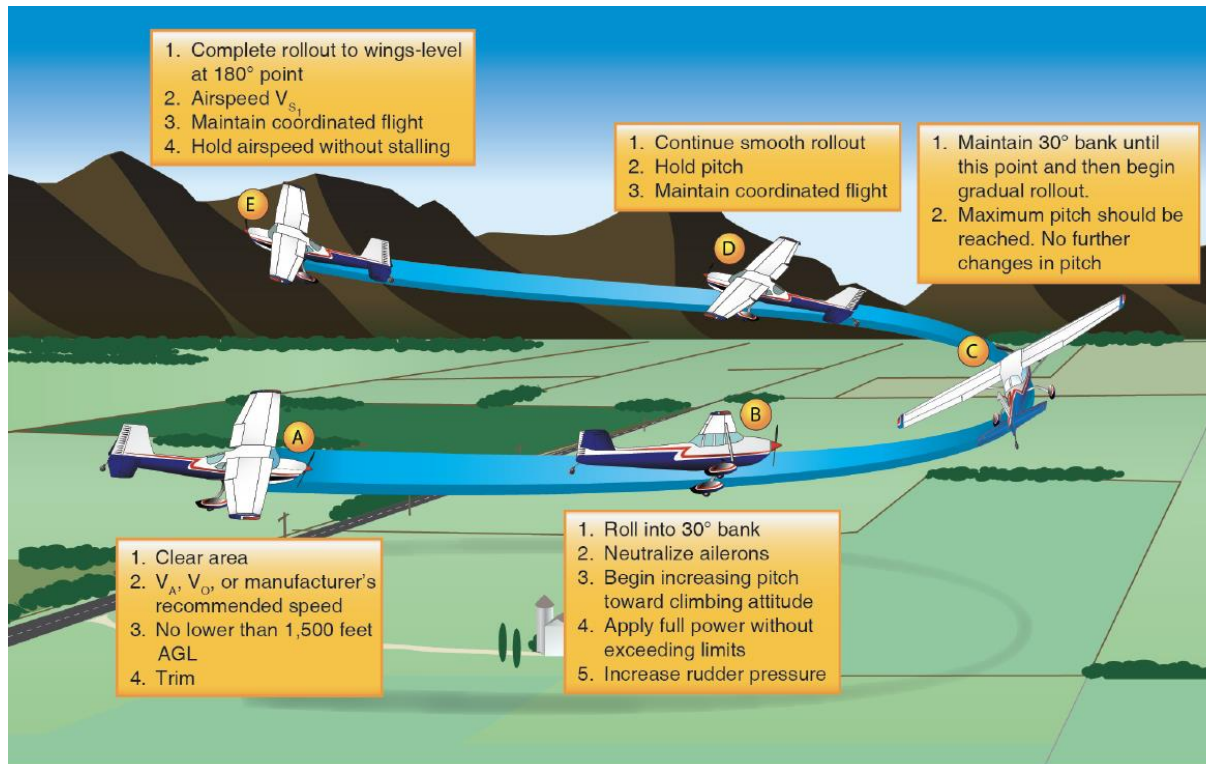
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Left turning tendencies pull you left.



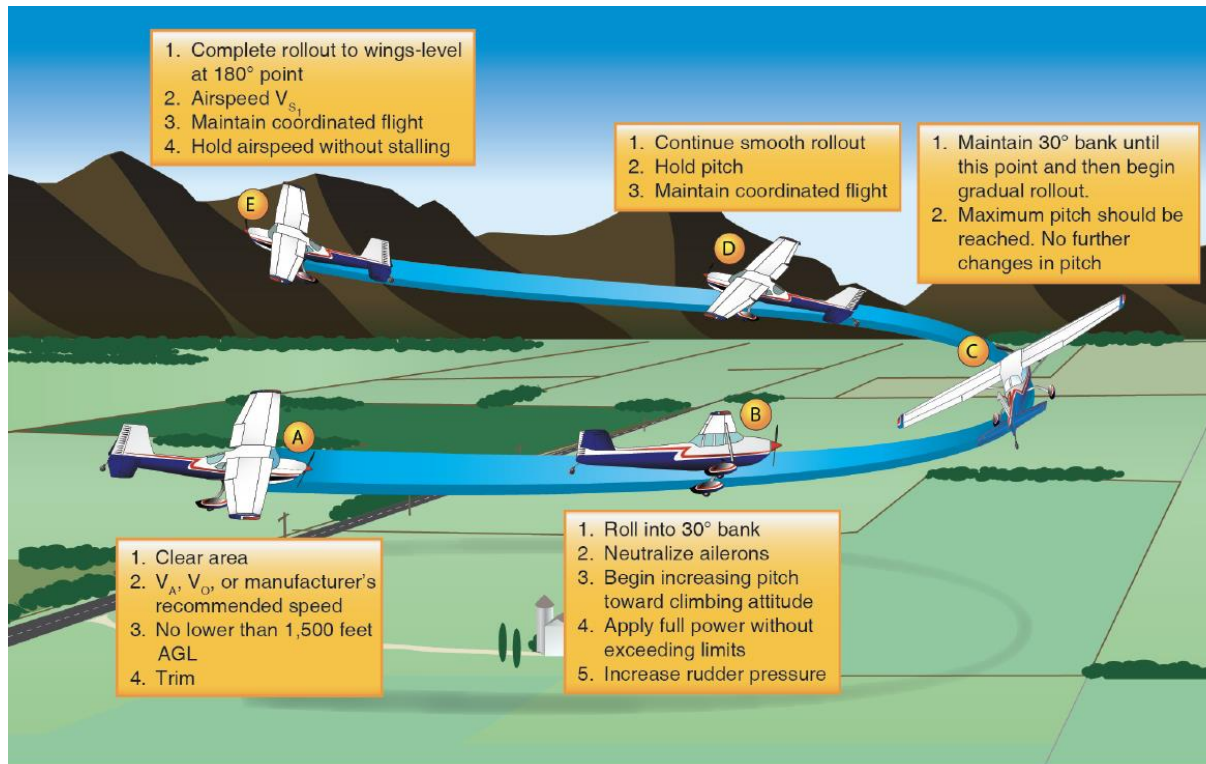
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



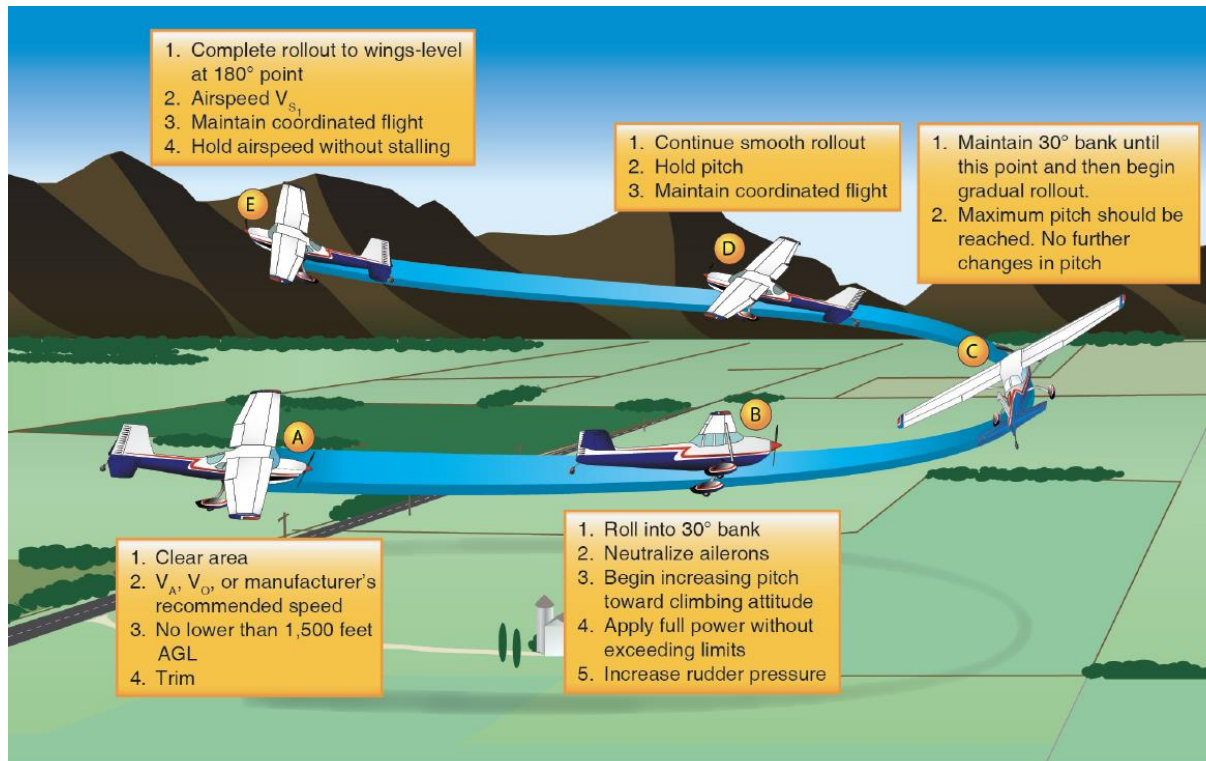
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



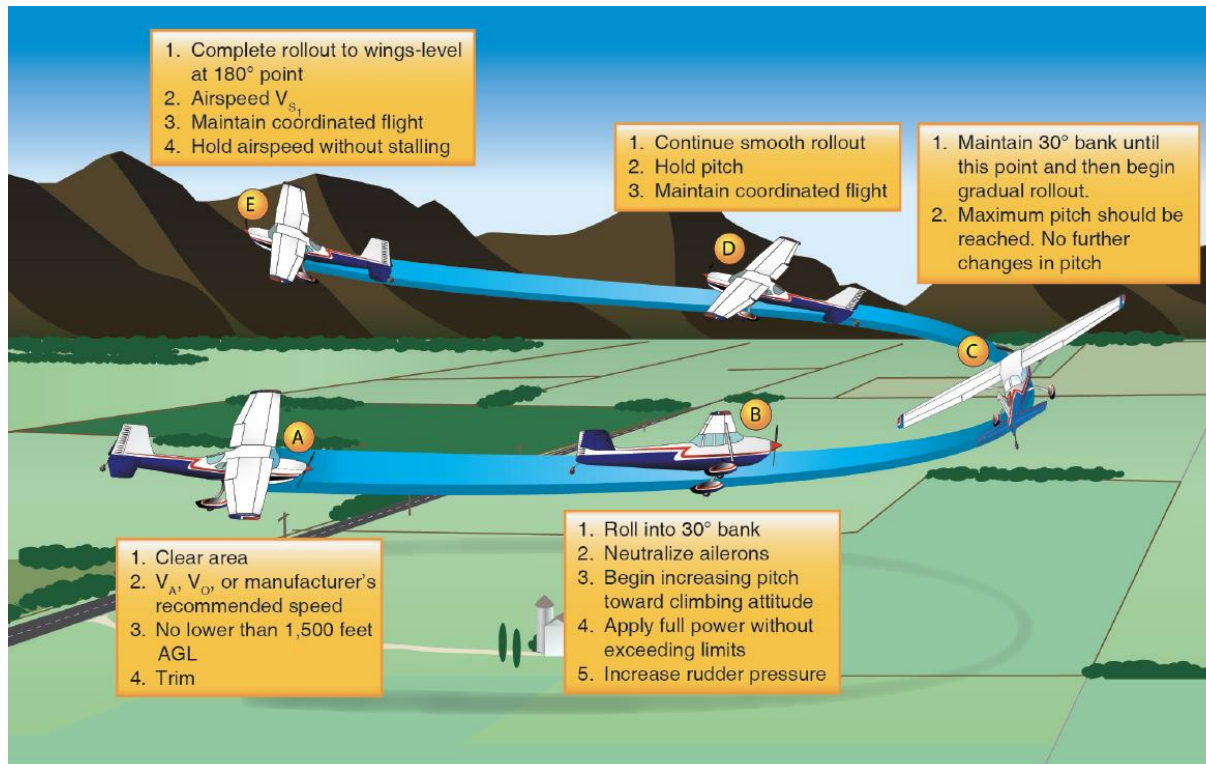
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



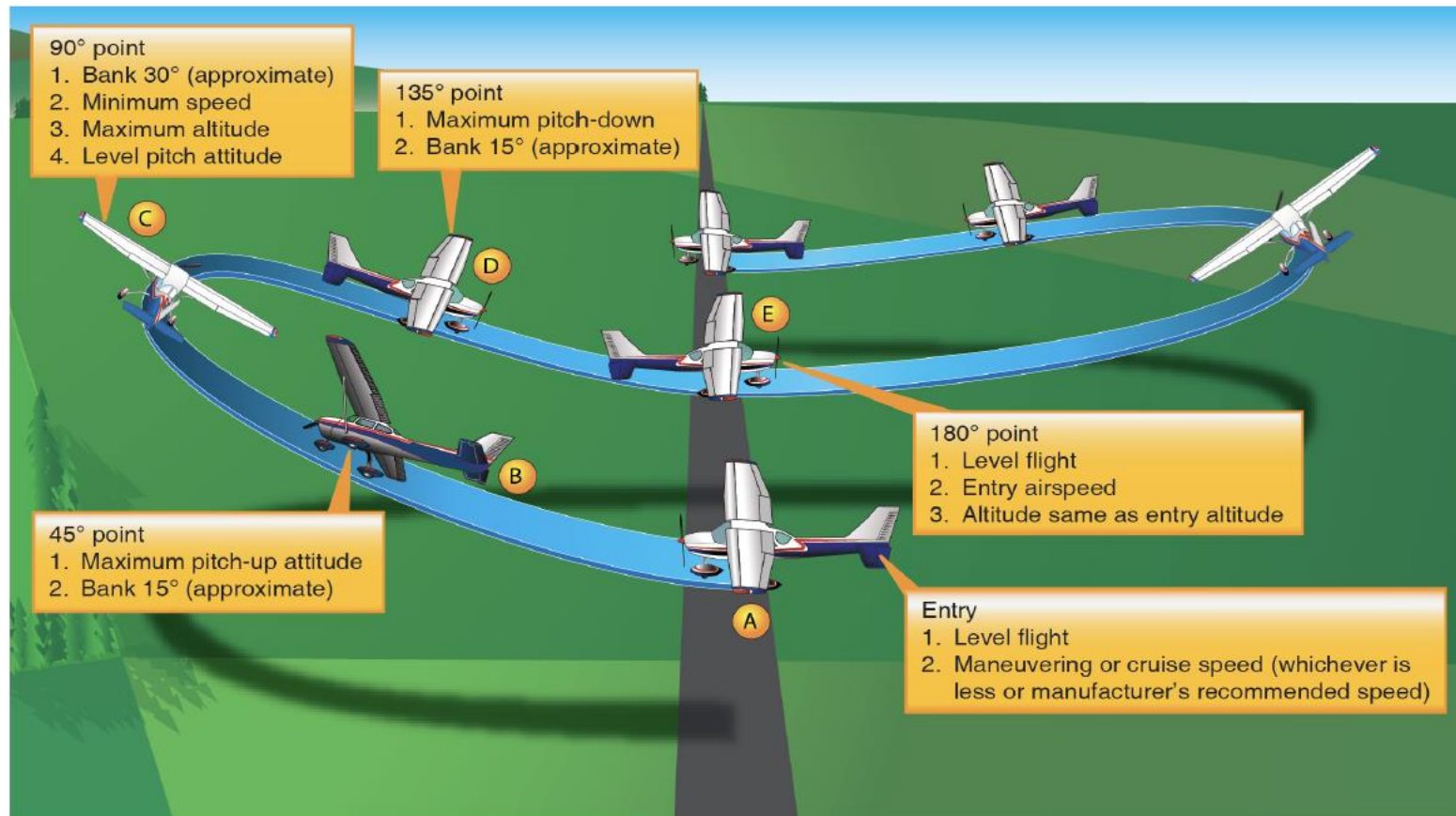
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



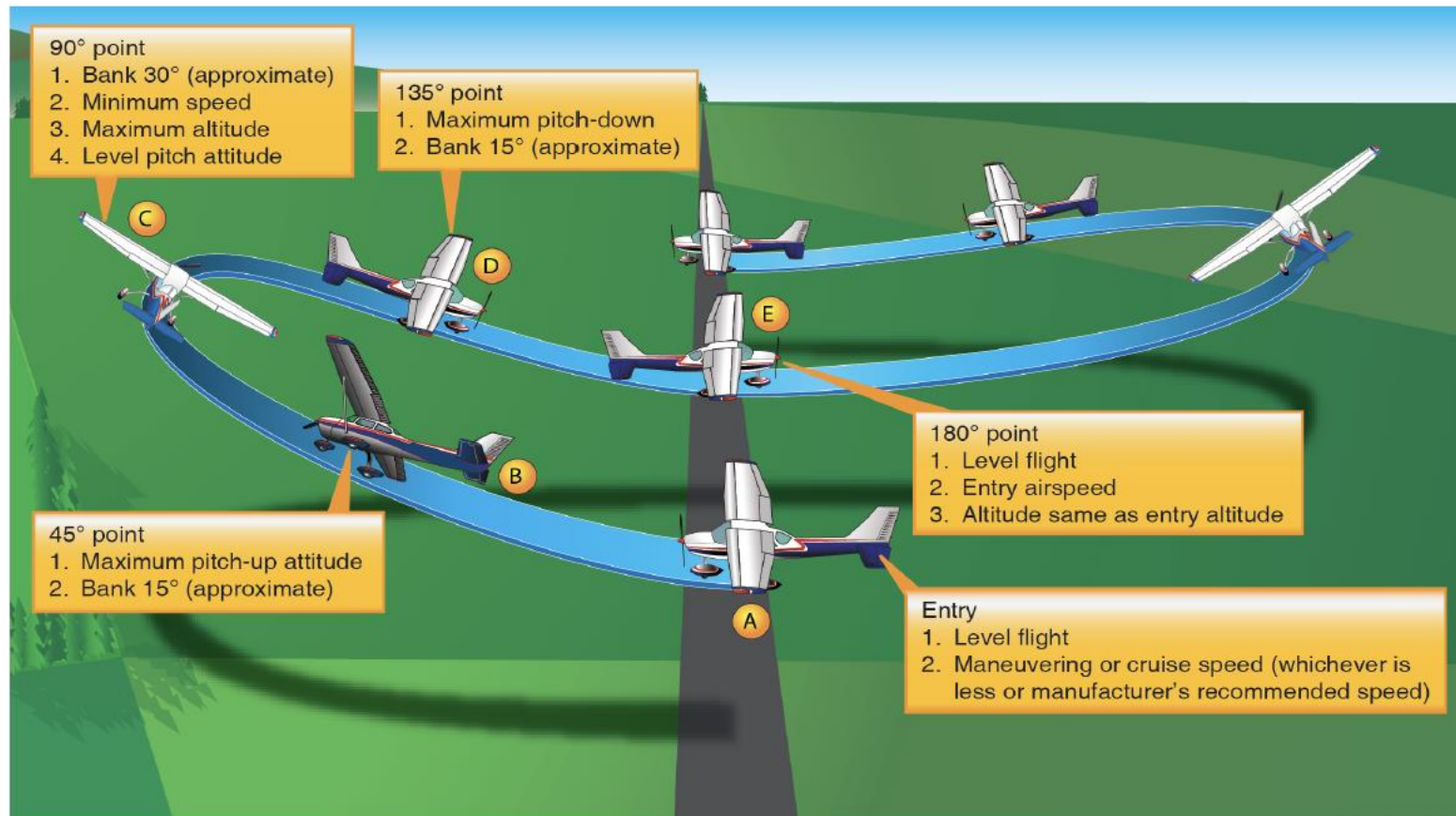
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Lazy Eights



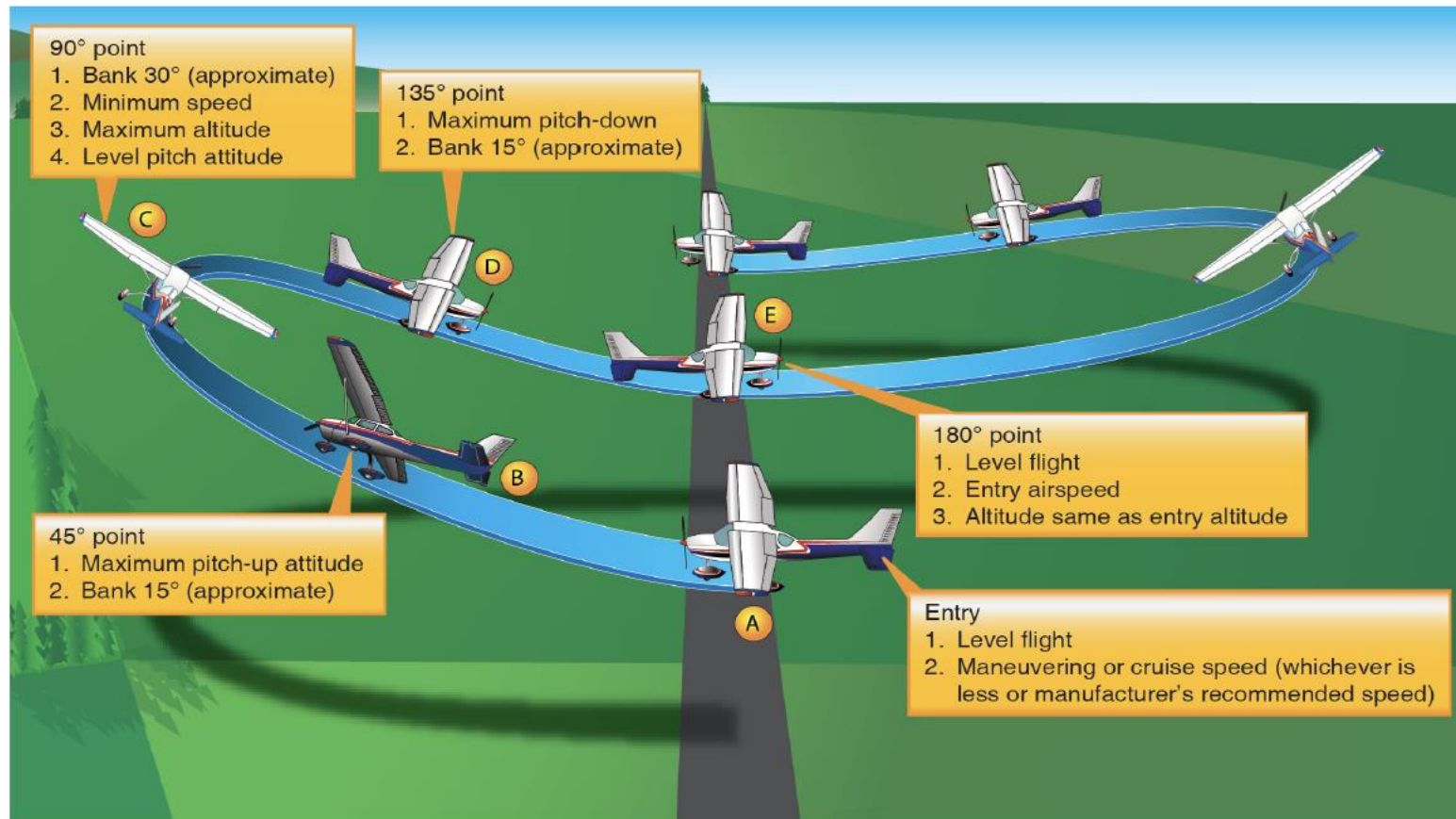
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



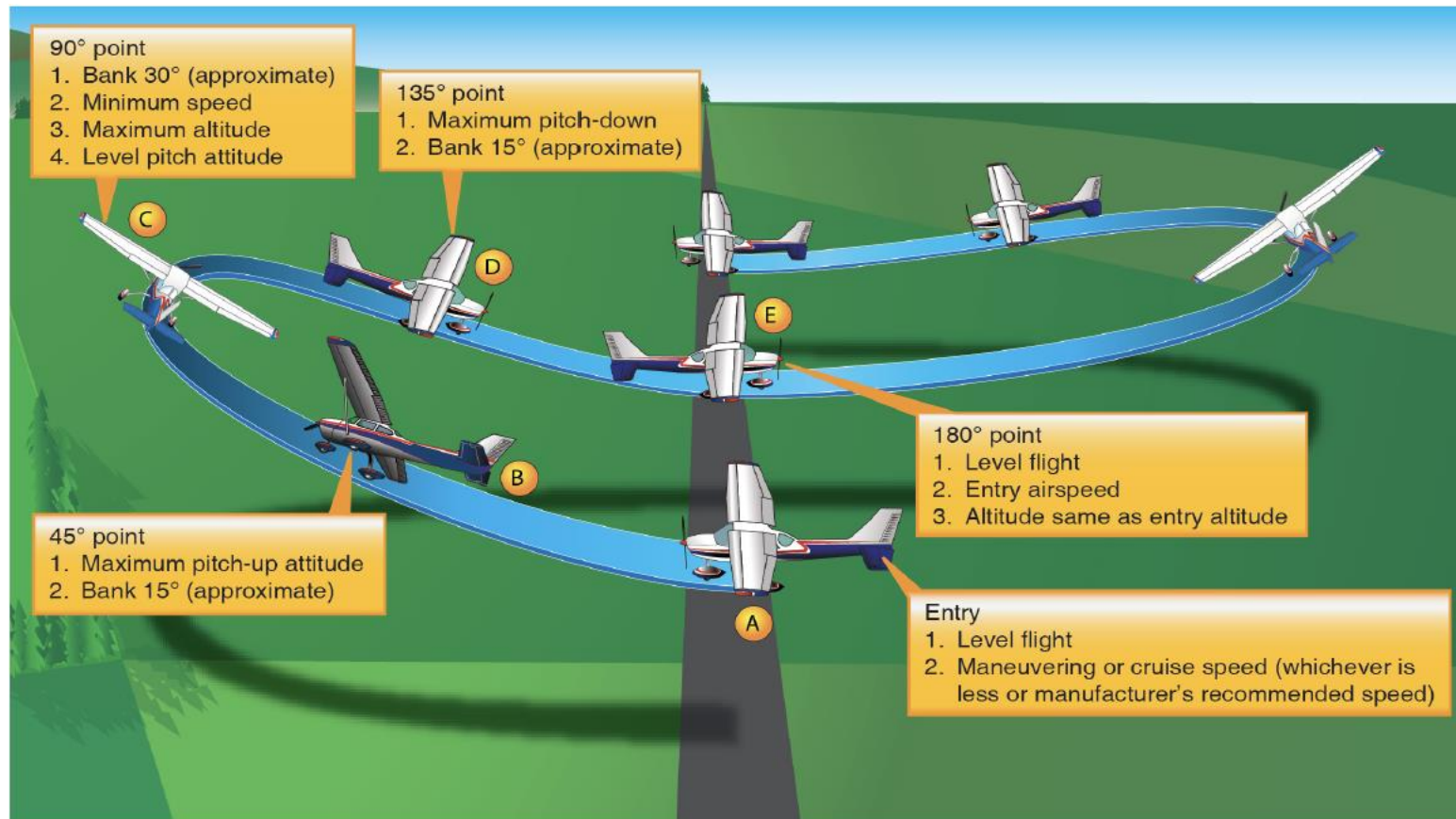
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

As the speed decreases the radius of the turn decreases



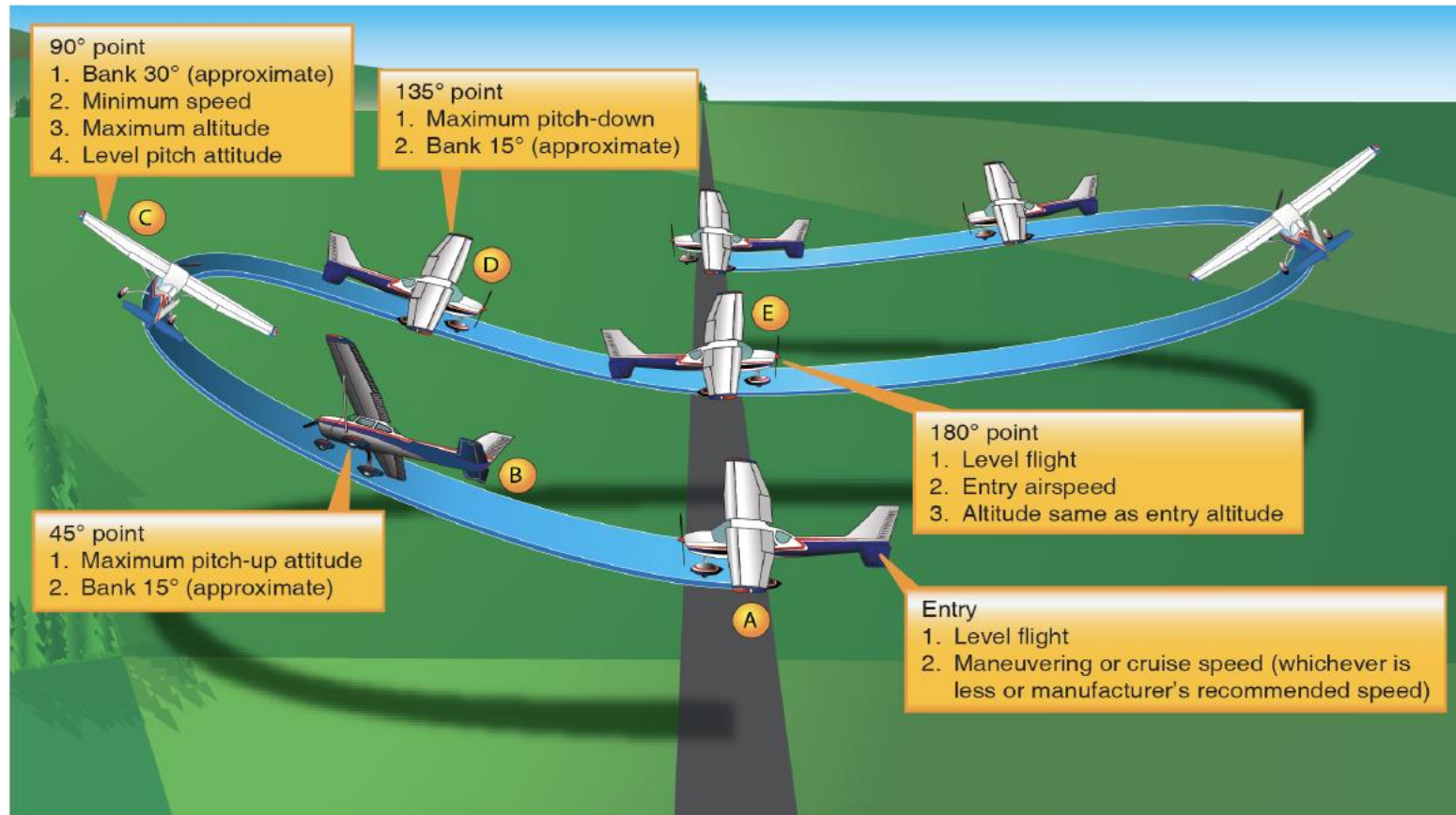
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

This image shows the turn radius mostly the same



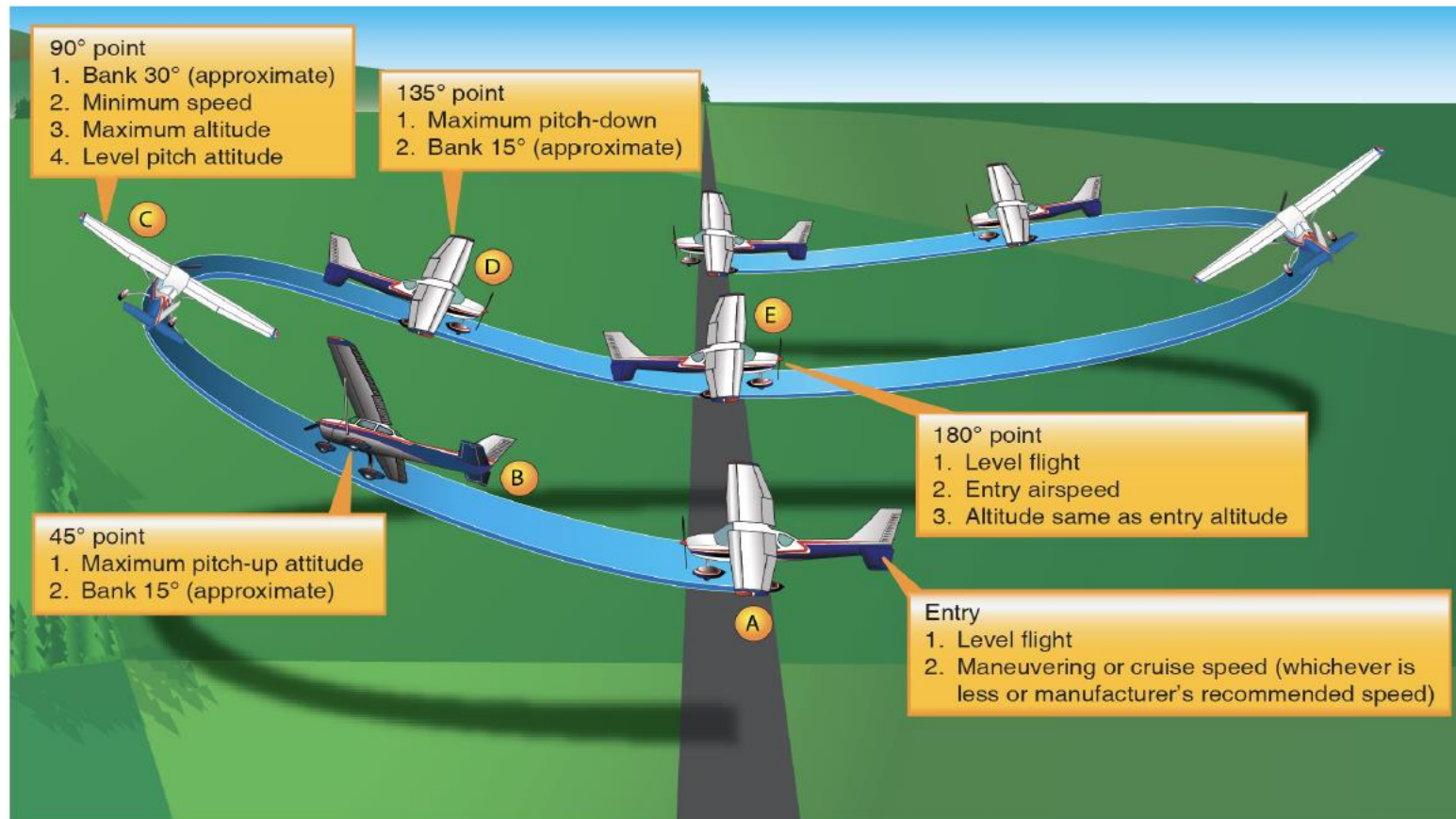
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

The maneuver resembles a snowboarder in a half pipe



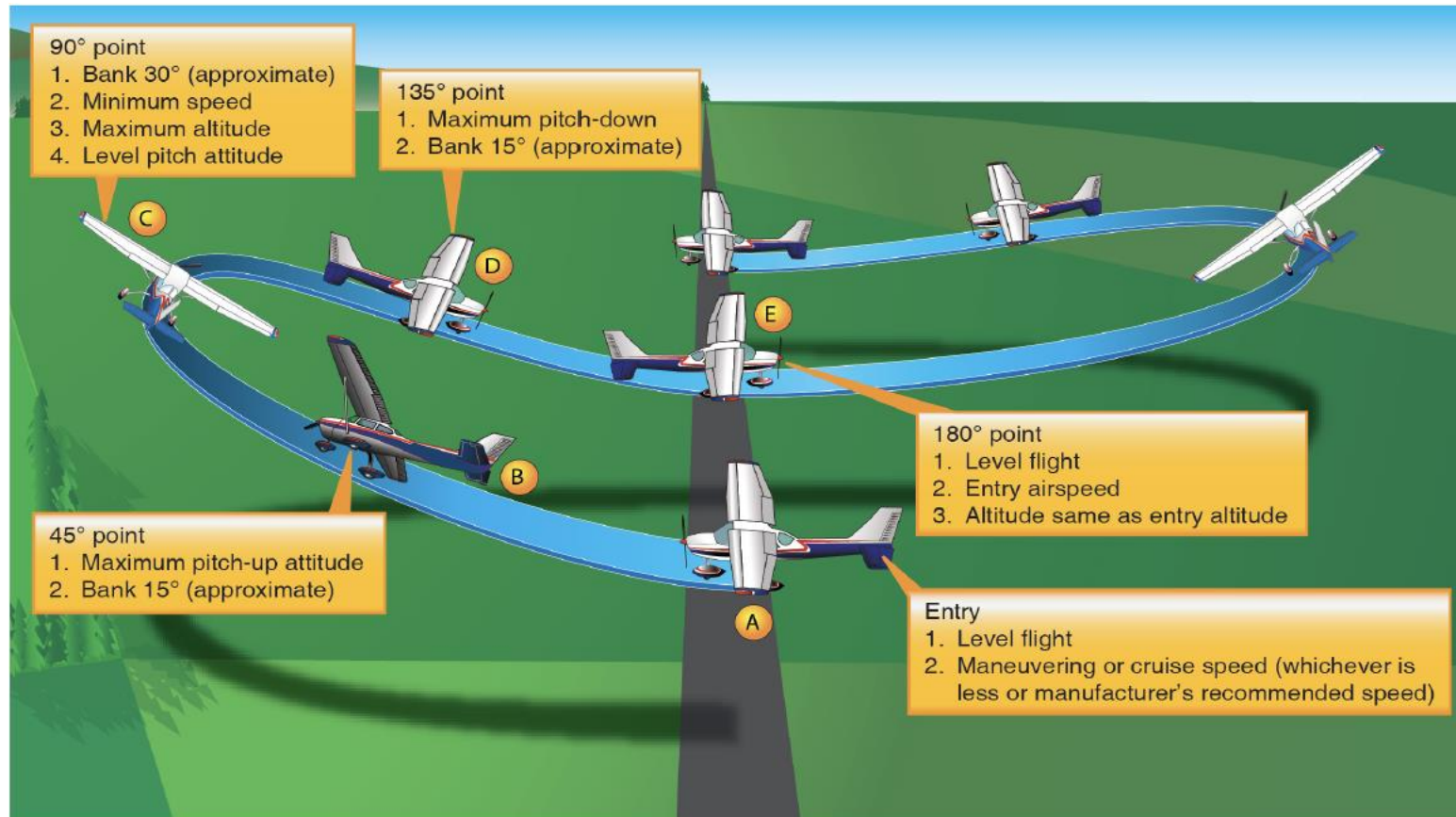
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



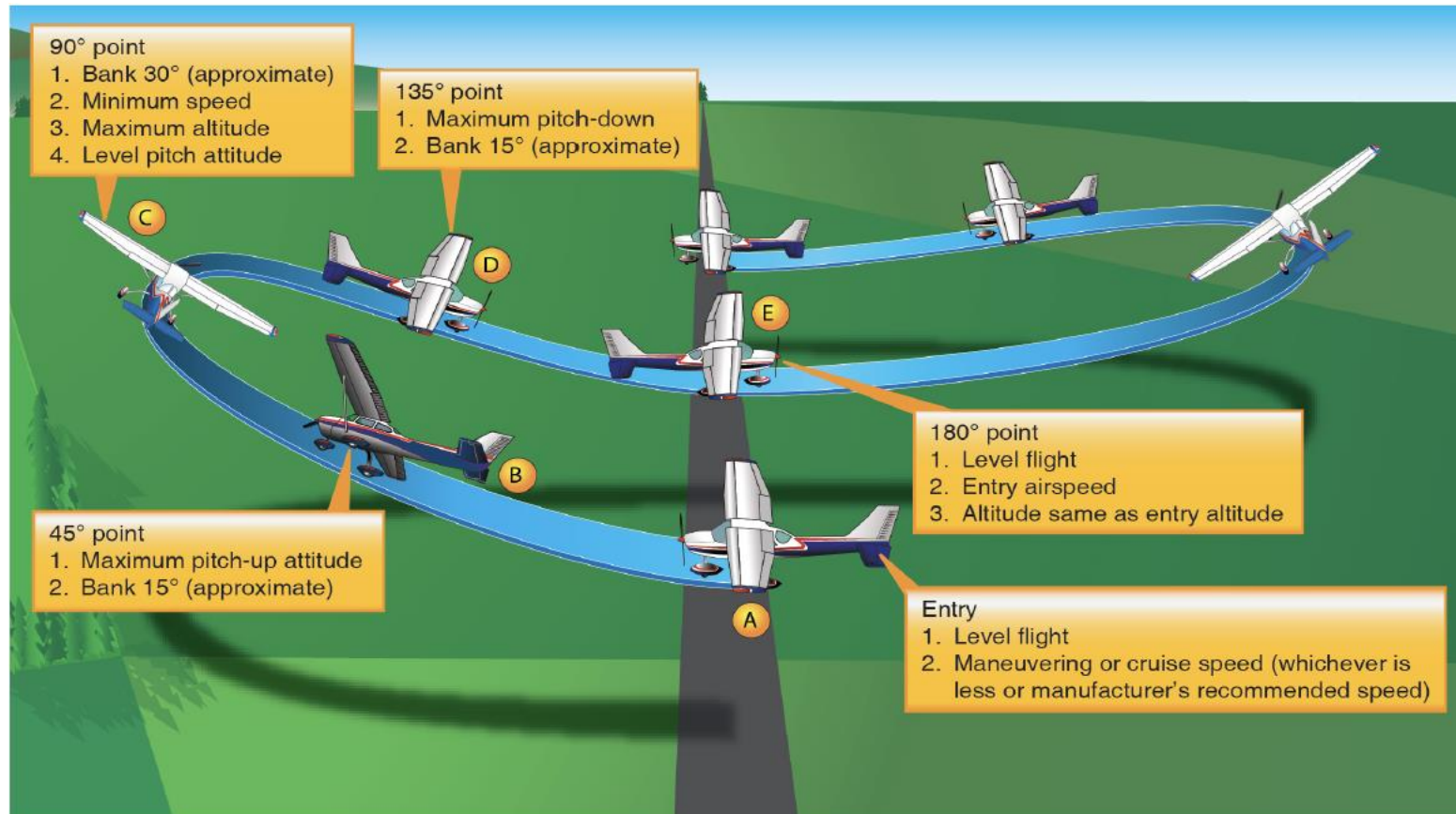
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



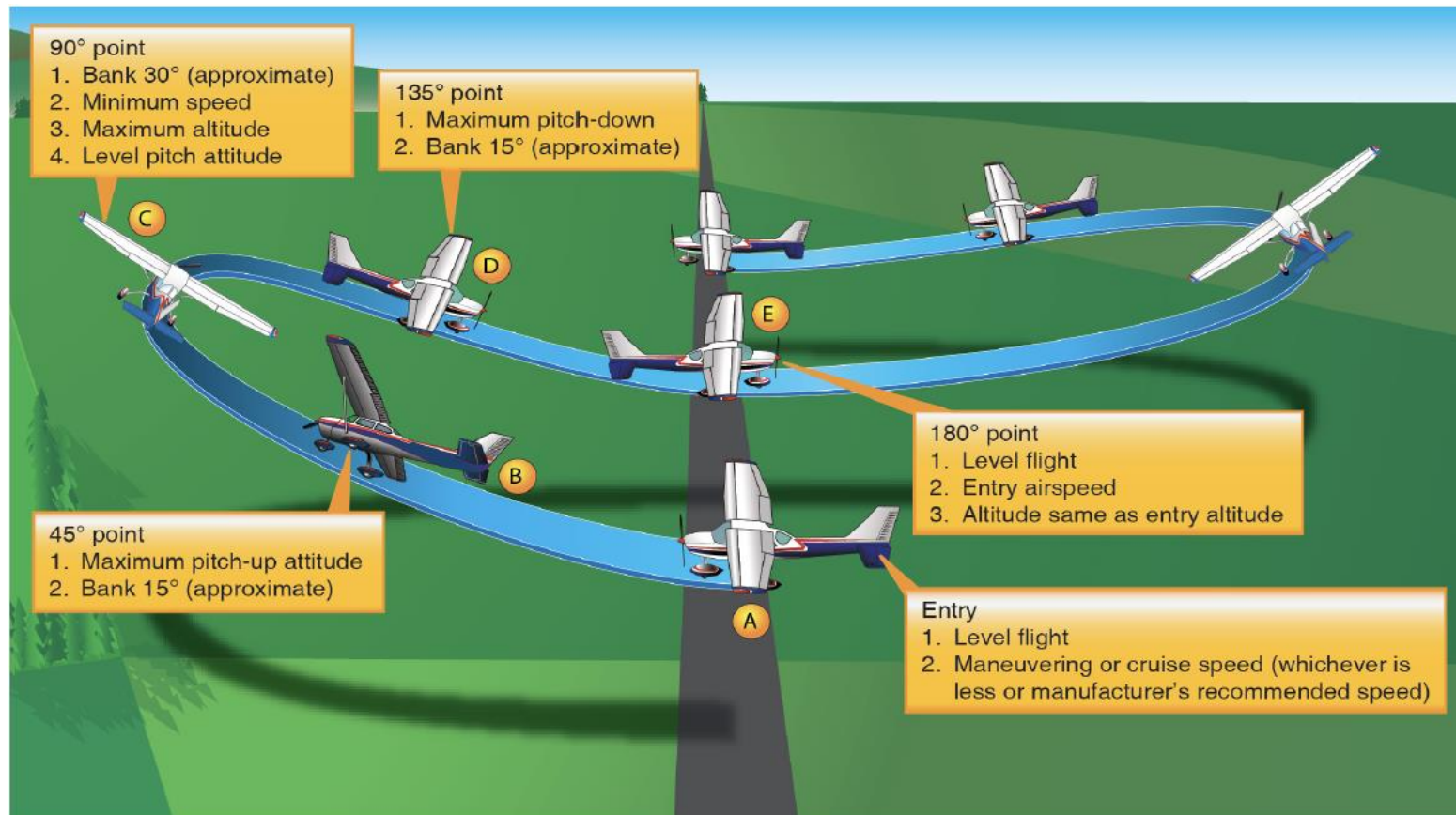
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



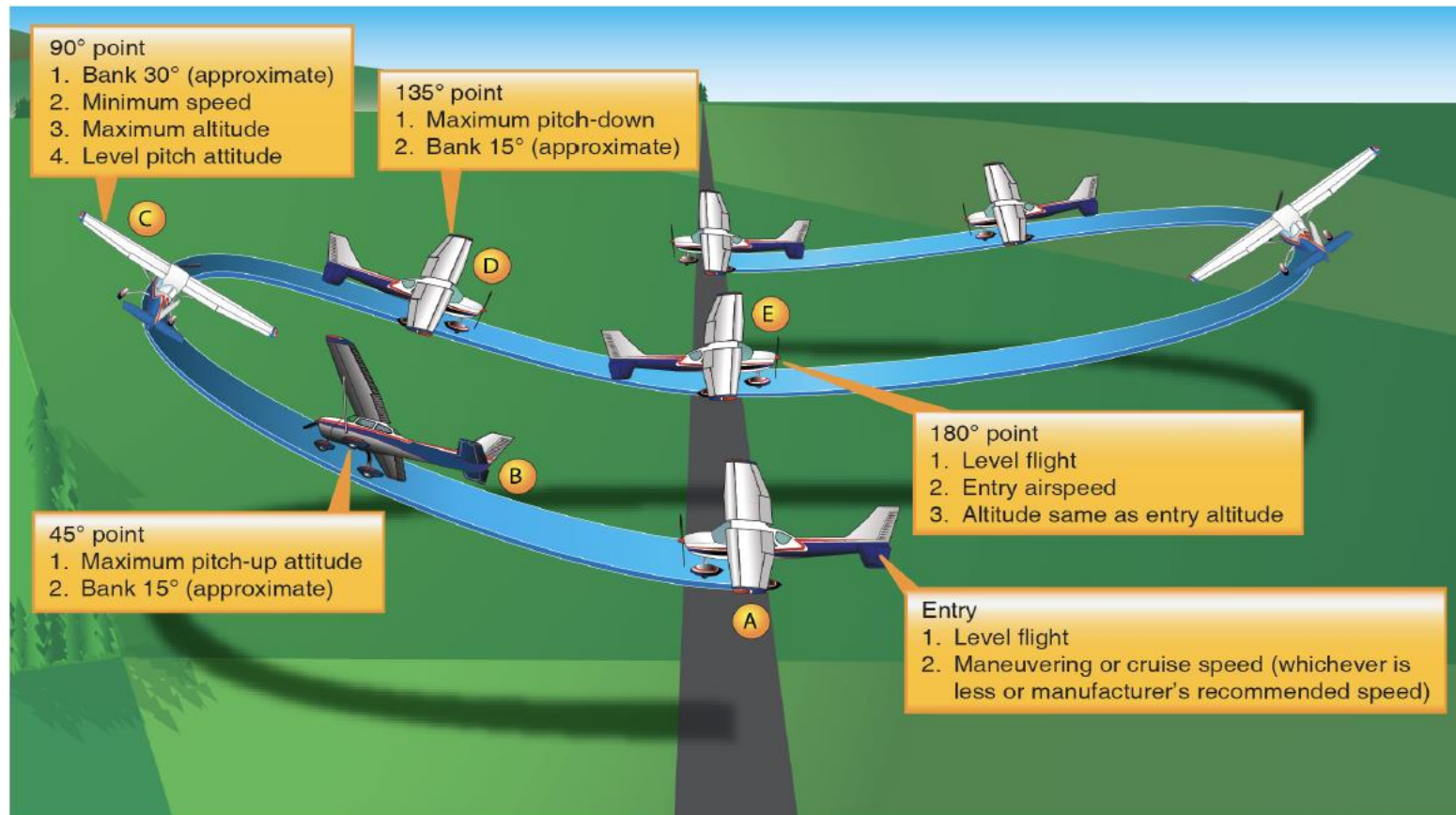
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



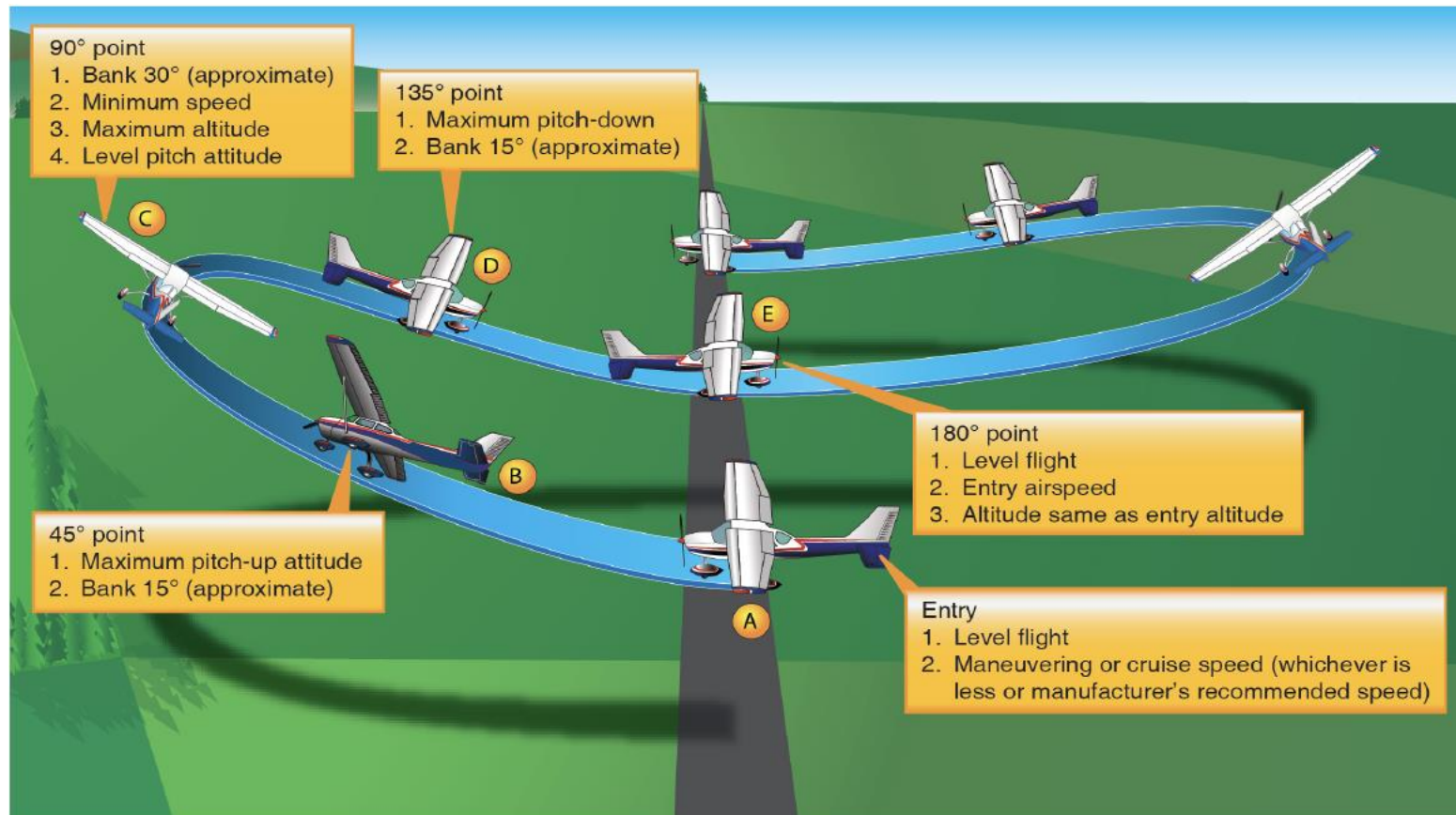
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Overbanking tendency requires slight opposite aileron



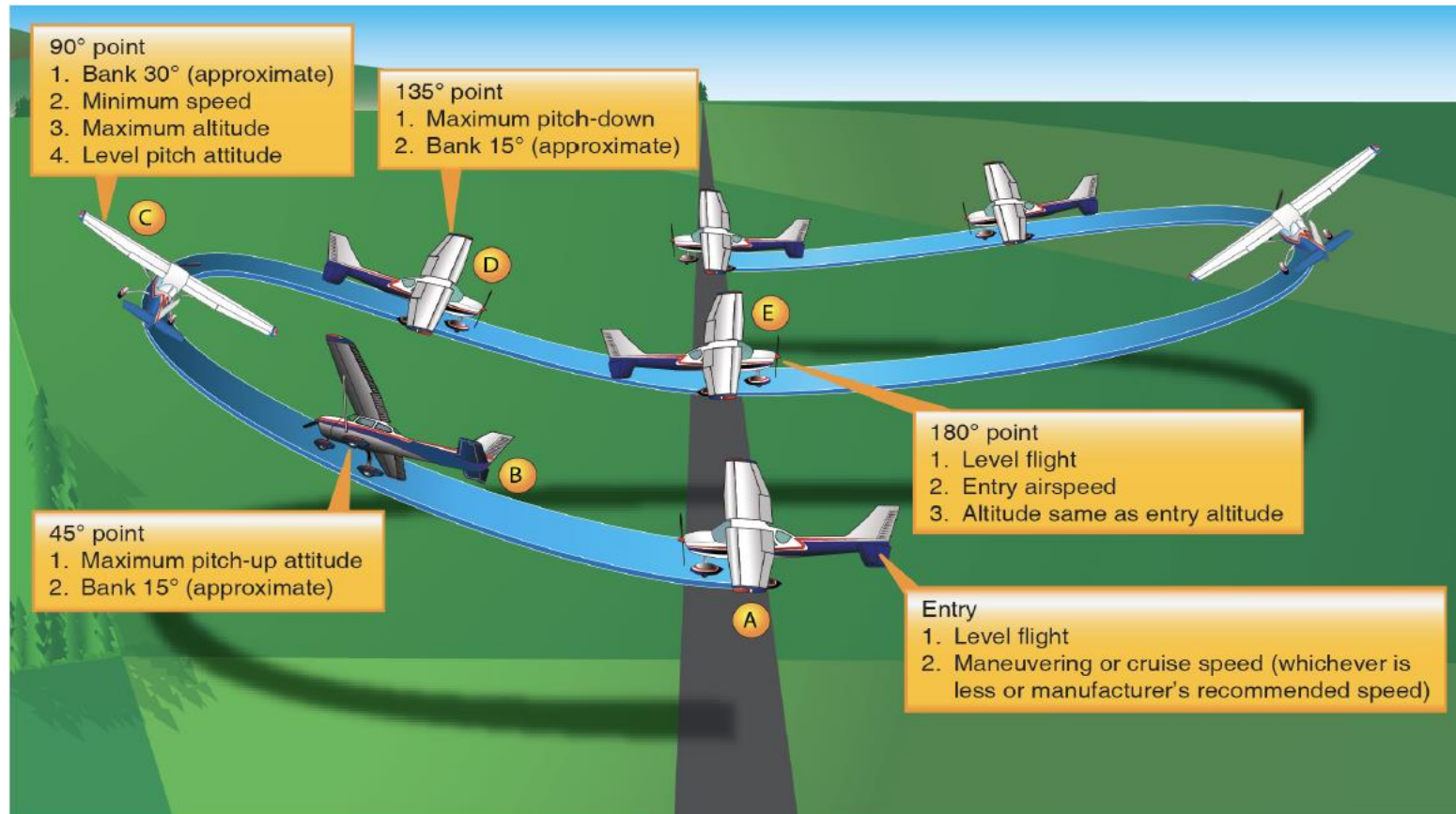
Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

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



Advanced Knowledge of the Commercial Maneuvers

Example: The faster the airspeed, the less this happens

