



VICTORIA FLYING CLUB

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Straight-and-Level Flight

- Review Attitudes and Movements
- Definition and Motivation
- **Straight Flight**
- **Level Flight**
- **Magnetic Compass**
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing



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Attitudes and Movements Review

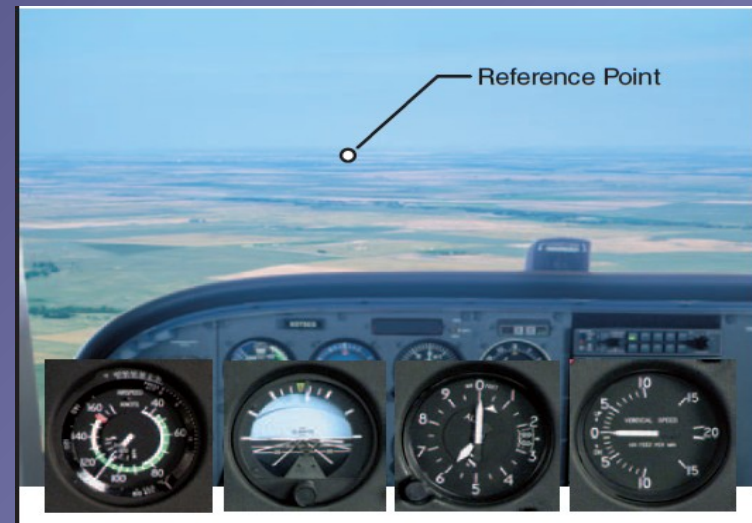


- What attitudes are displayed and how can they be established, maintained and recovered?



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Straight-and-Level Flight





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Straight Flight



- Maintain *constant* **heading** (horizon and reference point)
- Control **roll** and **yaw** to keep **wings level** in *coordinated flight*
- Check **attitude indicator** (bank attitude), **heading indicator** and **turn coordinator**
- Straight flight is *not* necessarily level flight (**variable altitude**)



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Level Flight



- Maintain *constant* **altitude** (attitude and power)
- Control **pitch** and **power** to maintain **altitude** in *coordinated flight*
- Check **attitude indicator** (pitch attitude), **RPM** (power setting), **altitude indicator** and **vertical speed indicator**
- Level flight is *not* necessarily straight flight (**variable heading**)



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Level Flight – Attitude and Power



- *Attitude plus power equals performance*
- **Less power** requires **more nose-up** (less nose-down) attitude (and vice versa) to *maintain* altitude at **lower constant airspeed**
- **More power** requires **less nose-up** (more nose-down) attitude (and vice versa) to *maintain* altitude at **higher constant airspeed**
- **Trim** is used to compensate control forces at different settings



Power Changes

- **Decrease Power / Reducing Airspeed:**
 - **Throttle back** smoothly to estimated setting
 - Anticipate and **prevent yaw**
 - Apply **back-pressure** to raise nose
 - Readjust power setting
 - **Trim** to compensate control forces
- **Increase Power / Increasing Airspeed:**
 - **Advance throttle** smoothly to estimated setting
 - Anticipate and **prevent yaw**
 - Apply **forward-pressure** to lower nose
 - Readjust power setting
 - **Trim** to compensate control forces





Straight-and-Level Flight

- Maintain **heading** and **altitude** in close tolerances
- *Restrained* use of all three flight controls
- Control **roll** and **yaw** to maintain **heading**
- Control **pitch** and **power** to maintain **altitude**
- Maintain *coordinated flight*
- Level flight at different power settings (airspeeds) is required for **separation** with other traffic
- Pitch and power affect the aerodynamic and economic **performance** of the aircraft (range and endurance)



Magnetic Compass

- **Acceleration Error**
 - Accelerate North Decelerate South (ANDS)
- **Turning Error**
 - Undershoot North Overshoot South (UNOS)
- Reliable *only* in straight unaccelerated flight
- Readings in straight-and-level, straight-climbing or -descending provided *constant* airspeed
- Average readings in turbulent air
- Adjust heading indicator every **15 min**





Summary / Quiz

- What parameter is to be kept constant in straight flight?
- What references and instruments are available to maintain straight flight?
- How is straight flight maintained using the flight controls?
- What parameter is to be kept constant in level flight?
- What references and instruments are available to maintain level flight?
- How is level flight maintained using the flight controls?
- How do power changes affect straight-and-level flight?
- What are the errors of the magnetic compass?



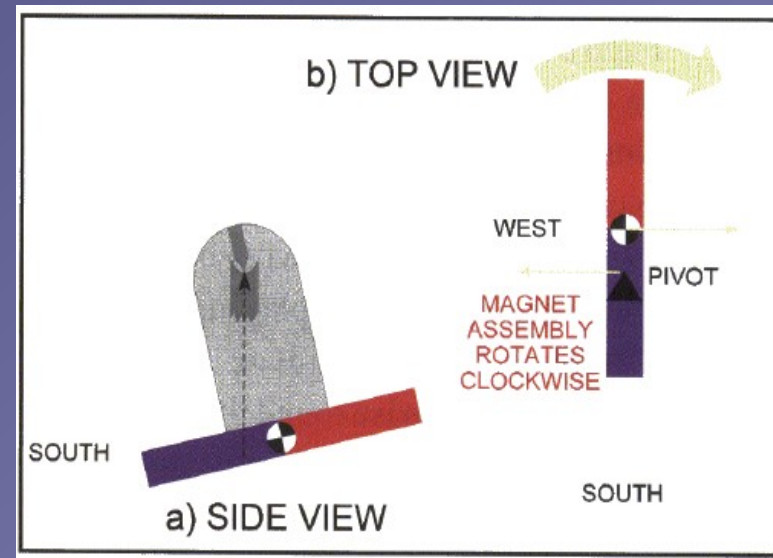
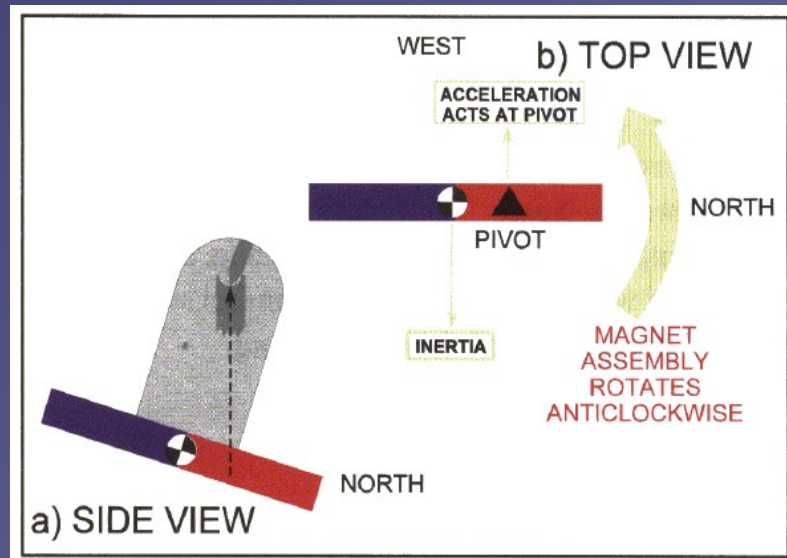
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Pre-Flight Briefing

- Exercise
- Training Area
- Departure and Arrival Procedures
- Weather Briefing / NOTAMs
- Aircraft and Documents
- Time and Fuel Requirements
- Safety Considerations and Responsibilities



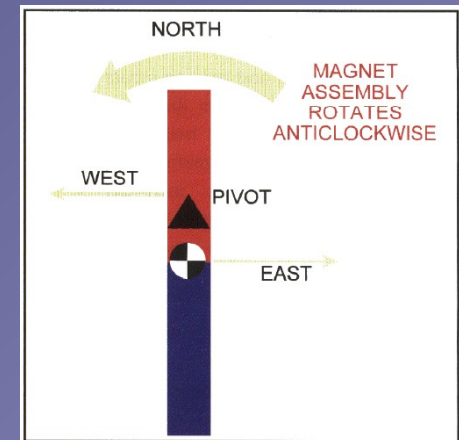
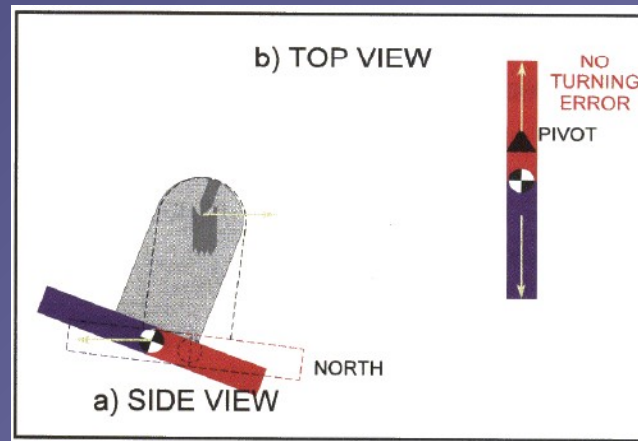
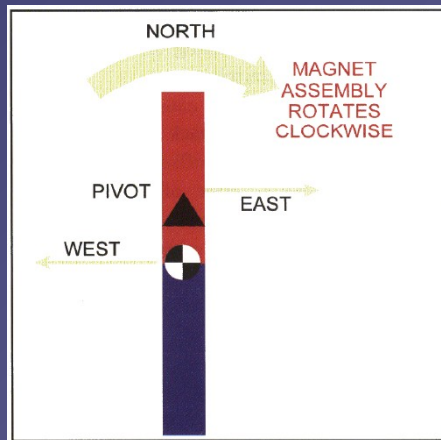
Magnetic Dip



- Magnetic dip is the reason for dip errors (acceleration / deceleration, turning)
- Magnetic dip shifts the **pivot** point away from the magnet's **center of gravity**



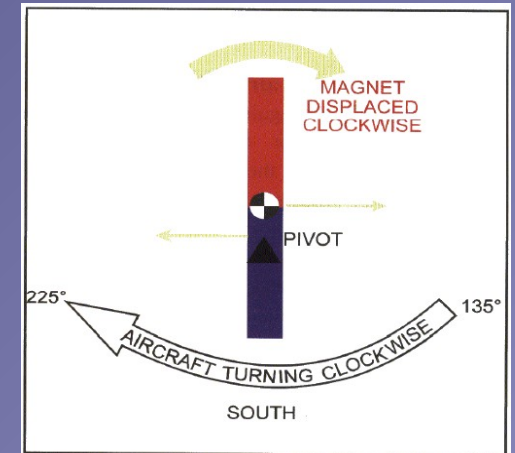
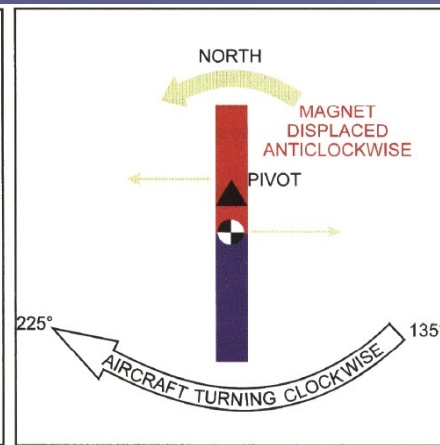
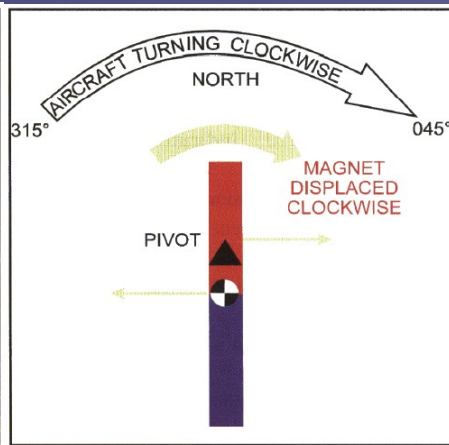
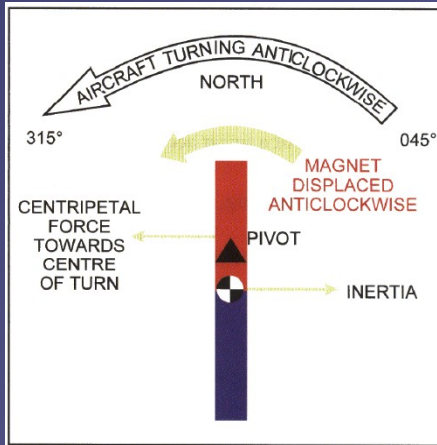
Acceleration/Deceleration Errors



- **Accelerate North Decelerate South (ANDS)**
- Opposite behavior on the southern hemisphere
- *More* pronounced on easterly / westerly headings
- *Less* pronounced on northerly / southerly headings



Turning Errors



- **Undershoot North Overshoot South (UNOS)**
- Opposite behavior on the southern hemisphere
- *More pronounced on northerly / southerly turns*
- *Less pronounced on easterly / westerly turns*