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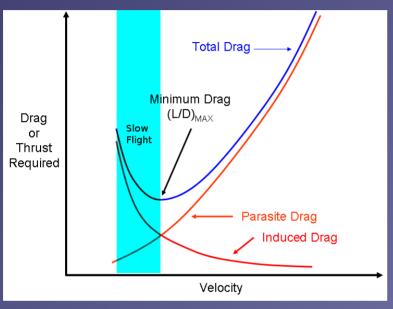
Stalls

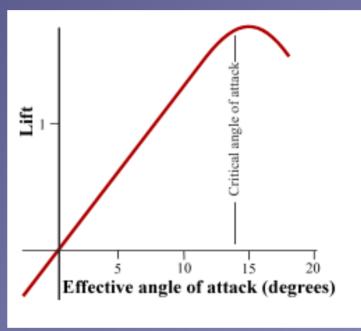
- Review Slow Flight
- Definition and Motivation
- Power-Off and Power-On Stalls
- Accelerated, Approach and Departure Stalls
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing

Review Slow Flight

- Attitude plus power equals performance!
- Mentally enter a slow flight in landing configuration from cruise flight and state all observations and required actions.
- What particular observation applies to the control inputs compared to normal cruise flight?
- Mentally recover from a slow flight in landing configuration and state all observations and required actions.

Definition and Motivation





- Lower limit of the slow flight range
- Any angle of attack beyond the critical angle of attack at which any further increase leads to less lift and more drag
- Imminent stall warning, bottom of arc, buffet
- Fully Developed nose or wing drop

Safety Considerations

- High nose-up attitude maneuver
- Limited forward visibility
- HASEL, lookout ahead and below
- Maintain good lookout during maneuver
- Yaw is to be controlled precisely with rudder
- Remain coordinated at all times
- Utility category for wing drop stalls



Entering a Power-Off Stall



- Reduce power to idle, decelerate and control yaw
- Apply elevator back-pressure to increase nose-up attitude controlling yaw with rudder maintaining altitude
- Extend flaps in stages to desired degree in white arc



Recovering a Power-Off Stall









- Apply elevator forward pressure to lower the nose immediately
- Apply full power controlling yaw with rudder to remain coordinated
- Accelerate past the slow flight range and regain altitude (Vx)
- Retract flaps in stages to up in white arc
- Establish cruise attitude and accelerate to cruise airspeed
- Reduce power to cruise power setting and finally trim



Entering a Power-On Stall



- Apply elevator back-pressure to increase and hold nose-up attitude controlling yaw with rudder
- Extend flaps in stages to desired degree in white arc



Recovering a Power-On Stall









- Apply elevator forward pressure to lower the nose immediately
- Apply full power controlling yaw with rudder to remain coordinated
- Accelerate past the slow flight range and regain altitude
- Retract flaps in stages to up in white arc
- Establish cruise attitude and accelerate to cruise airspeed
- Reduce power to cruise power setting and finally trim

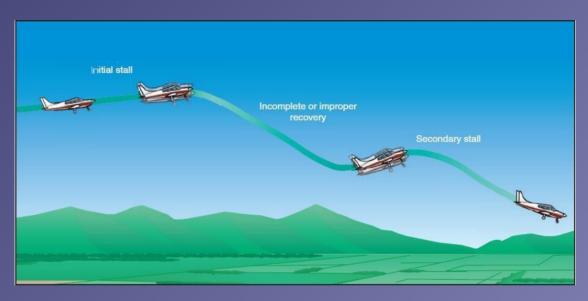
Power-On versus Power-Off Stall

- Slightly lower stall speed and higher pitch attitude
- More directional control and coordination required
- Ailerons are even less effective
- More rudder and elevator effectiveness (slipstream)
- More pronounced attitude change

Imminent and Fully Developed Stalls

- Stall recovery in normal flight operations should be performed as early as possible – during the imminent stall
- Recover at the first indication of stall warning, bottom of arc or buffet
- Fully developed stalls are practiced to develop proficiency in recognition and recovery only

Accelerated Stall



- High load factors and abrupt elevator backpressure may lead to a stall at any airspeed and attitude
- An incorrect stall recovery may lead to a secondary stall



Approach / Turning Stall

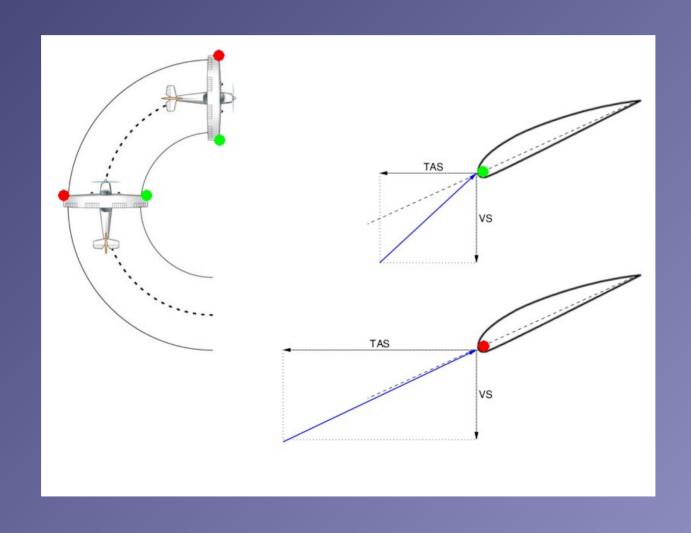




- Establish a power-off descending turn
- Increase bank attitude with high rate of turn
- Inner wing may stall first and drop
- Release elevator back-pressure lowering nose, apply opposite rudder and ease out of dive applying power



Approach / Turning Stall AoA





Departure / Turning Stall

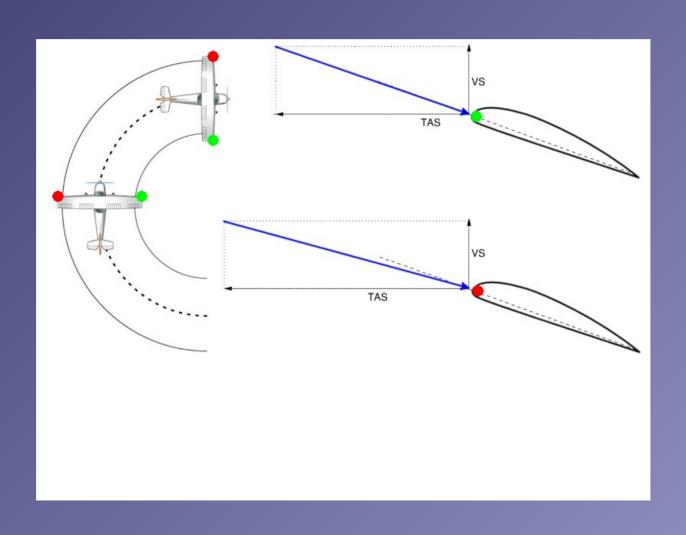




- Establish a power-on climbing turn
- Increase nose-up attitude while turning
- Outer wing may stall first and drop opposite to the turn
- Release elevator back-pressure lowering the nose, apply opposite rudder, then neutralize, wings level and ease out of dive applying power



Depature / Turning Stall AoA



Summary / Quiz

- Define a stall and describe the indications of a stall.
- What airspeed or attitude is required to produce a stall?
- Mentally enter and recover a clean power-off stall from cruise flight and state all observations and required actions.
- Mentally enter and recover a power-on stall with flaps from cruise flight and state all observations and required actions.
- Mentally enter and recover a departure stall and state all observations and required actions.

Pre-Flight Briefing

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

Stalls (Ex. 12, LP. 5, 6)

- Objective
- Review
- Motivation
- Howto
- Summary / Questions
- Preflight Briefing



Entering a Power-On Stall





- Reduce power to low power setting (1500 RPM)
- Apply elevator back-pressure to increase nose-up attitude controlling yaw with rudder maintaining altitude
- Extend flaps in stages to desired degree in white arc