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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



#### Attitudes and Movements Review



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



# Straight-and-Level Flight







# 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)

### 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)



### 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







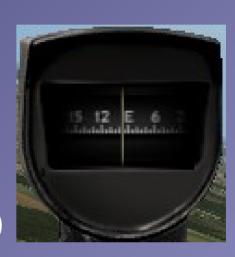


# Straight-and-Level Flight

- 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



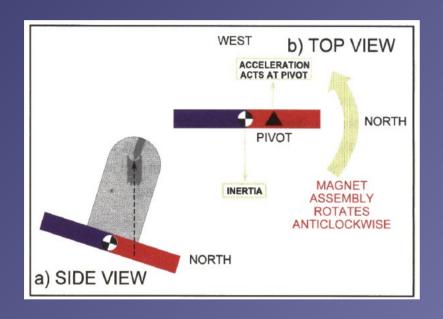
# Summary / Quiz

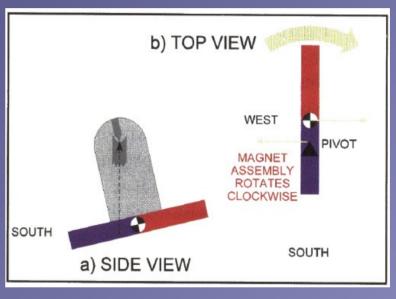
- What parameter is to be kept constant in straight flight?
- What references and instruments are available to maintain straight flight?
- How is straight flight maintained using the flight controls?
- What parameter is to be kept constant in level flight?
- What references and instruments are available 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?

# Pre-Flight Briefing

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

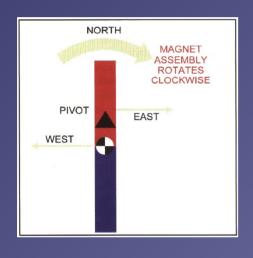
### Magnetic Dip

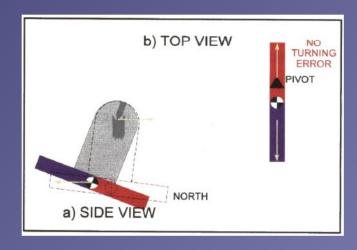


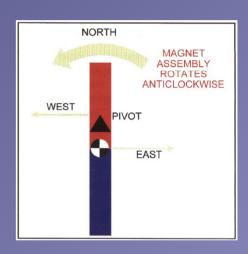


- Magnetic dip is the reason for dip errors (acceleration / deceleration, turning)
- Magnetic dip shifts the pivot point away from the magnet's center of gravity

#### Acceleration/Deceleration Errors

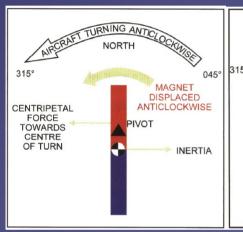


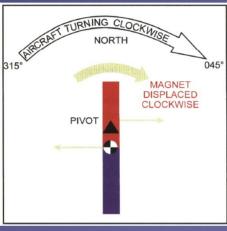


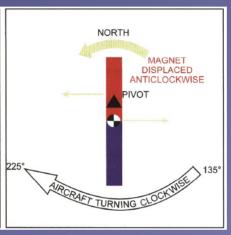


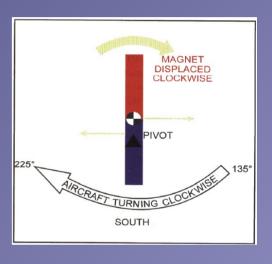
- Accelerate North Decelerate South (ANDS)
- Opposite behavior on the southern hemisphere
- More pronounced on easterly / westerly headings
- Less pronounced on northerly / southerly headings

# 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

#### **Outline**

- Straight Flight
  - Maintain constant heading
  - References and Instruments
  - Control roll and yaw maintaining coordinated flight
- Level Flight
  - Maintain constant altitude
  - References and Instruments
  - Control pitch and power maintaining coordinated flight
- Magnetic Compass
  - Magnetic dip errors