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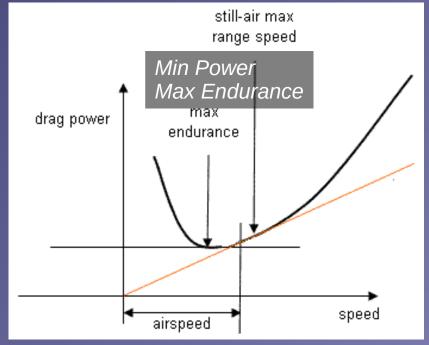
Slow Flight

- Review Flight for Endurance
- Definition and Motivation
- Slow Flight in Clean and Landing Configuration
- Slow Flight Climbs, Descents and Turns
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing

Review Flight for Endurance

- Attitude plus power equals performance!
- Mentally configure the aircraft for maximum endurance flight and state all observations and required actions.
- What particular observation applies to the control inputs compared to normal cruise flight?

Definition and Motivation



- Flight at airspeeds in the range below the maximum endurance speed down to just above the stalling speed
- Dominating induced drag requires more thrust and power
- Control surfaces are less effective at slower airspeeds
- (Soft Field) Take-offs, Landings and Go-Arounds

Safety Considerations

- High nose-up attitude maneuver
- *Limited* forward visibility
- HASEL, recovery at or above 2000 ft AGL
- Maintain good lookout during maneuver
- Attitude and power are to be controlled precisely
- Yaw is to be controlled precisely with rudder
- Remain coordinated at all times



Entering Slow Flight (Clean) from Flight for Maximum Endurance



- Perform HASEL checks and continue lookout during the maneuver
- Configure the aircraft for maximum endurance flight first, then
- Apply elevator back-pressure to establish a slightly more nose-up attitude to decelerate into the slow flight range
- Increase power as required to keep the airspeed stable controlling yaw with rudder maintaining altitude and finally trim



Entering Slow Flight (Clean)



- Perform HASEL checks and continue lookout during the maneuver
- Reduce power and decelerate into slow flight range
- Apply elevator back-pressure and increase nose-up attitude gradually as required to maintain altitude
- Increase power as required to keep the airspeed stable controlling yaw with rudder maintaining altitude and finally trim

Maintaining Slow Flight (Clean)





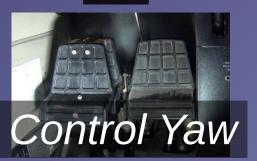
- Stall warning audible and ailerons are much less responsive
- More power in slow flight produces more yaw and requires continuous rudder input to remain coordinated
- Attitude plus power equals performance!
- Pitch controls airspeed, power controls altitude in practice



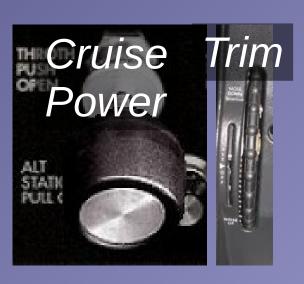
Recovering Slow Flight (Clean)







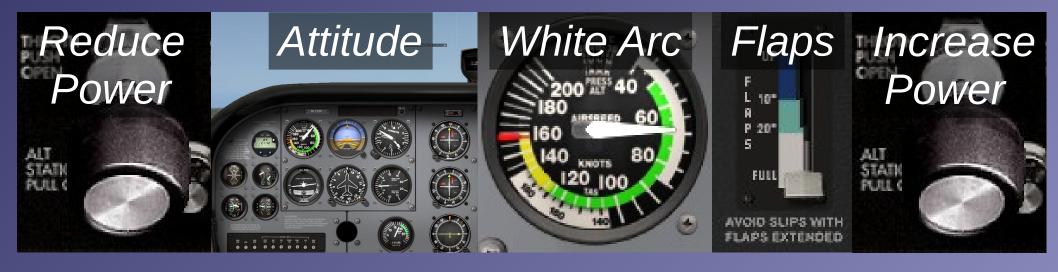




- Apply full power controlling yaw with rudder to remain coordinated
- Apply elevator forward pressure to lower the pitch attitude gradually while maintaining altitude
- Establish cruise attitude and accelerate to cruise airspeed
- Reduce power to cruise power setting and finally trim

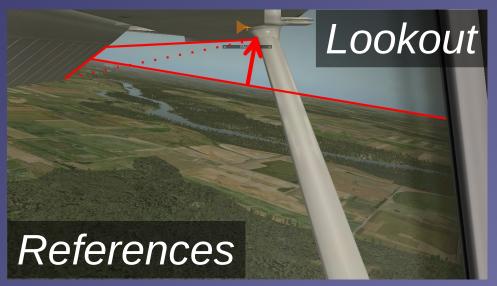


Entering Slow Flight (Flaps)



- Perform HASEL checks and continue lookout during the maneuver
- Reduce power and decelerate into slow flight range
- Apply elevator back-pressure to increase nose-up attitude gradually as required to maintain altitude
- Extend flaps in stages to desired setting while decelerating in white arc
- Increase power as required to keep the airspeed at the bottom of the white arc controlling yaw with rudder maintaining altitude and finally trim

Maintaining Slow Flight (Flaps)





- Additional flaps create more drag and require more thrust and power
- Stall warning audible and ailerons are much less responsive
- More power in slow flight produces more yaw and requires continuous rudder input to remain coordinated
- Attitude plus power equals performance!
- Pitch controls airspeed, power controls altitude in practice



Recovering Slow Flight (Flaps)



- Apply full power controlling yaw with rudder to remain coordinated
- Apply elevator forward pressure to lower the pitch attitude gradually while maintaining altitude
- Raise flaps in stages to up while accelerating in white arc
- Establish cruise attitude and accelerate to cruise airspeed
- Reduce power to cruise power setting and finally trim

Climbs and Descents in Slow Flight





- Attitude plus power equals performance!
- Increase power as required to initiate climb in practice
- Reduce power as required to initiate descent in practice
- Adjust attitude to maintain (slow flight) airspeed in practice



Turns in Slow Flight





- Ailerons are less responsive and expect more adverse yaw
- Different rudder inputs are required to compensate yaw and support turns while remaining coordinated
- Establish and maintain banked attitude (up to 30°) with ailerons and continuous rudder support
- Right turns require more rudder than left turns

Summary / Quiz

- Define slow flight and give examples for when slow flight is applicable.
- Mentally enter a slow flight in landing configuration from cruise flight and state all observations and required actions.
- Mentally perform a turn to the right in slow flight and state all observations and required actions.
- Mentally recover from a slow flight in landing configuration 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

Additional Materials

- Additional materials for Slow Flight
- Flight Instructor Guide Exercise 11, Lesson Plans 5, 6, 7

Familiarization Demonstration

- Employ an obvious and dramatic example
- Stall: Power Idle, increase nose-up attitude while maintaining straight-and-level, control yaw and demonstrate falling leaf / nose-drop