Contact Information

- Stephan Heinemann
- SMS: +1 (250) 891-5446
- Email: stephan.heinemann@hotmail.com
- Bookings, Questions

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), tachometer (power setting), altitude indicator and vertical speed indicator
- Level flight is not necessarily straight flight (variable heading)



Level Flight – Attitude and Power

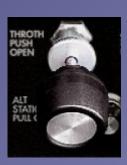




- Attitude plus power equals performance
- Less power requires more nose-up (less nose-down) attitude (and vice versa) to maintain altitude at lower constant airspeed
- More power requires less nose-up (more nose-down) attitude (and vice versa) to maintain altitude at higher constant airspeed
- **Trim** 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
 - Pitch back to raise nose
 - Readjust power setting
 - Trim to eliminate control forces
- Increase Power / Increasing Airspeed:
 - Advance throttle smoothly to estimated setting
 - Anticipate and prevent yaw
 - Pitch forward to lower nose
 - Readjust power setting
 - Trim to eliminate 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: straight
- Control pitch and power to maintain altitude: level
- 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)

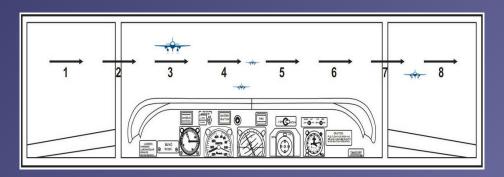
Magnetic Compass

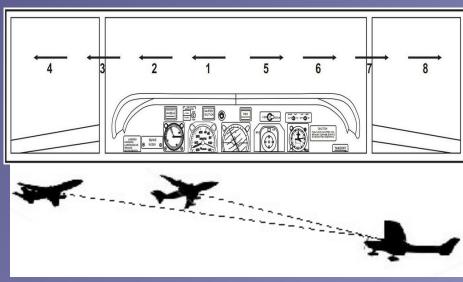
- Acceleration Error
 - Accelerate North Decelerate South (ANDS)
- Turning Error
 - Undershoot North Overshoot South (UNOS)
- Reliable only in straight non-accelerated flight
- Readings in straight-and-level, straight-climbing or straightdescending provided constant airspeed
- Average readings in turbulent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





Lookout





- Conflicts:
 - Head-On, Converging, Climbing, Descending
- Blind Spots:
 - Below the Aircraft (above and behind depending on the cockpit)
- Scanning:
 - Side to Side, Middle to Side

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?

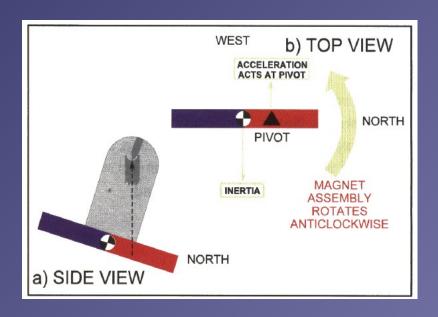
Pre-Flight Briefing

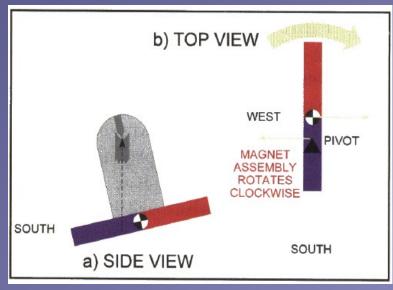
- Exercise
- Training Area
- Departure and Arrival Procedures
- Weather Briefing / NOTAMs
- Aircraft and Documents
- Time and Fuel Requirements
- Safety Considerations and Responsibilities

Additional Materials

- Additional materials for Straight and Level Flight
- Flight Instructor Guide Exercise 6, Lesson Plans 2, 3, 4

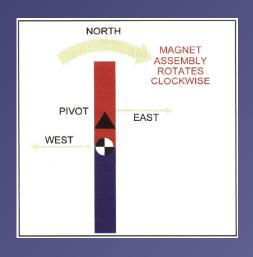
Magnetic Dip

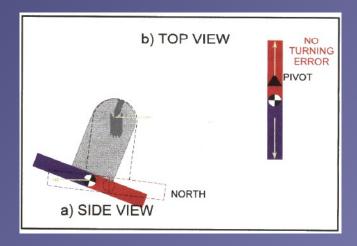


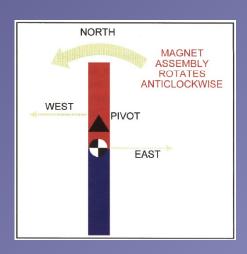


- Magnetic dip is the reason for dip errors (acceleration / deceleration, turning)
- Magnetic dip shifts the pivot point away from the magnet's center of gravity

Acceleration/Deceleration Errors

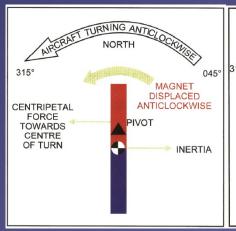


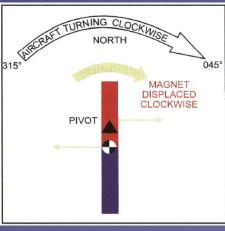


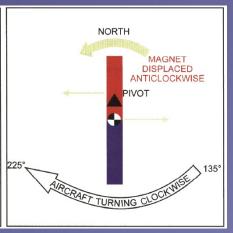


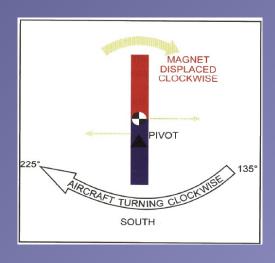
- Accelerate North Decelerate South (ANDS)
- Opposite behavior on the southern hemisphere
- More pronounced on easterly / westerly headings
- Less pronounced on northerly / southerly headings

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