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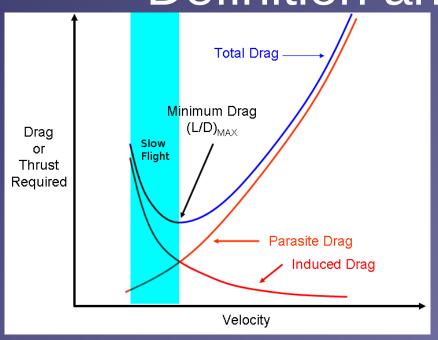
Stalls

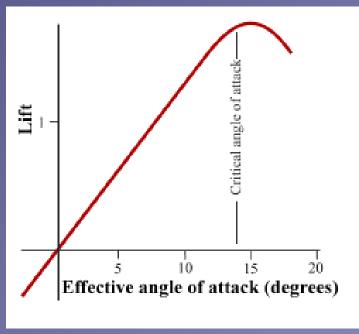
- Review Slow Flight
- Definition and Motivation
- Power-Off and Power-On Stalls
- Accelerated, Approach and Departure Stalls
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing

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, recovery at or above 2000 ft AGL
- Maintain good lookout during maneuver
- Yaw is to be controlled *precisely* with rudder
- Remain coordinated at all times (depending on stall type)
- Consider utility category for wing drop stalls



Entering a Power-Off Stall



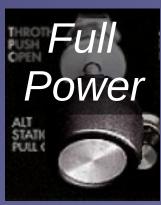


- Perform HASEL checks and continue lookout during the maneuver
- Reduce power to idle, decelerate and control yaw
- Apply elevator back-pressure as required to increase nose-up attitude controlling yaw with rudder while maintaining altitude
- Extend **flaps** in stages to desired degree in white arc

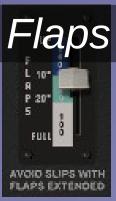


Recovering a Power-Off Stall









- Release elevator back-pressure to lower the nose *immediately*
- Apply full power controlling yaw with rudder to remain coordinated
- Accelerate past the slow flight range and recover 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



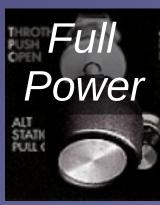


- Perform HASEL checks and continue lookout during the maneuver
- Apply elevator back-pressure to increase and hold nose-up attitude controlling yaw with rudder
- Extend flaps in stages to desired degree in white arc

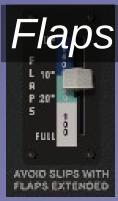


Recovering a Power-On Stall









- Release elevator back-pressure to lower the nose immediately
- Apply full power controlling yaw with rudder to remain coordinated
- Accelerate past the slow flight range and maintain 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

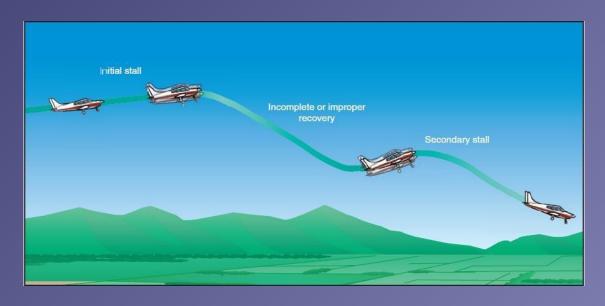
Power-On versus Power-Off Stall

- 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 change in pitch attitude

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 back-pressure may lead to a stall at any airspeed and attitude
- Only the critical angle of attack needs to be exceeded
- An incorrect stall recovery may lead to a secondary stall
- High airspeed and significant buffet may result



Approach / Turning Stall

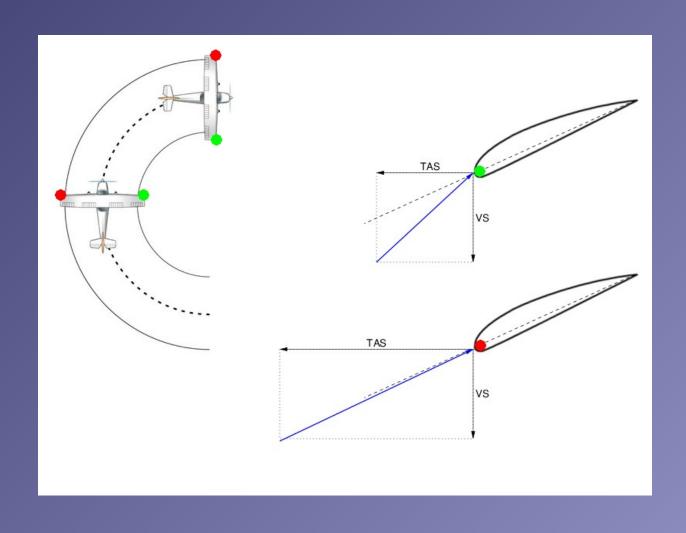




- Establish a power-off descending turn
- Increase bank attitude with high rate of turn (potential skid)
- Inner wing may stall first and drop
- Release elevator back-pressure lowering nose, apply opposite rudder, then neutralize, wings level and ease out of dive applying power



Approach / Turning Stall AoA



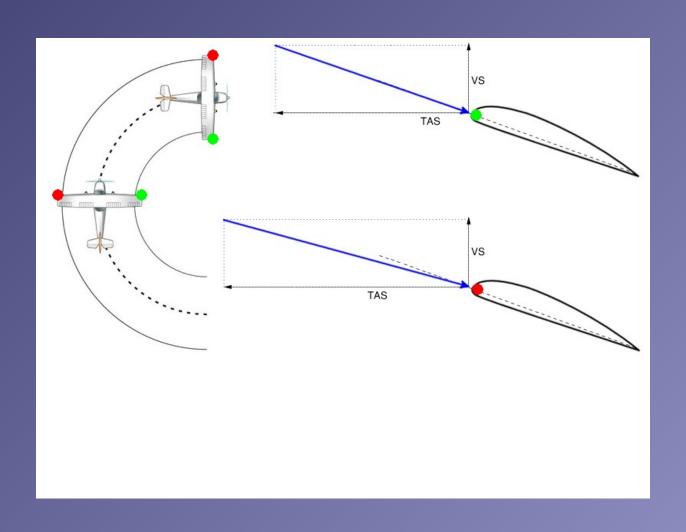
Departure / Turning Stall





- 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

Departure / 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

Additional Materials

- Additional materials for Stalls
- Flight Instructor Guide Exercise 12, Lesson Plans 5, 6



Entering a Reduced Power-On Stall





- Perform **HASEL** checks and continue **lookout** during maneuver
- Reduce power to *low* power setting (1500 RPM)
- Apply elevator back-pressure as required to increase nose-up attitude controlling yaw with rudder while maintaining altitude
- Extend **flaps** in stages to desired degree in white arc