GEN REQR AND LAYOUT OF HELIPAD

1. Intro. The constr and prep of helipad is one of the principal tasks of engrs both in war and peace time. As a spr offr we must know the details of helipad and also about LZ and DZ.

2. Definition. The fol definitions are imp:

a. Dropping Zone (DZ). A DZ can be defined as place or pt in the fwd area during war time where own air crafts or helicopters can unload their sup of admin or logistics on flying e.g without landing on the ground during emergency.

b. A Landing Zones (LZ). Is a collection of any number of touch down points which for control purposes, must all be seen from one pt.

c. A Touch Down Pt. Is an area covered by a helicopter (incl rotors) when it is resting on the grd.

d. The Approach to a LZ. Are the partially cleared lanes on the axis of the prevailing wind by which a helicopter approaches and leaves the LZ.

3. Gen Reqr of Helipad.

a. Selection of Site. Tac considerations will dictate the approx loc. The exact siting will be decided after grd recce and will be influenced by:

(1) The Need for Concealed Approach. For complete security ALZ should be 50' below the line of sight of any en grd obsn and gave separate approach and exit lanes giving similar cover for at least 1000^{x}.

(2) The Need of Veh Access. Primarily helicopters will be used for transport of stores or CAS.

(3) The amount of work in cleaning the LZ, approach lanes and veh tr.

(4) The nature of grd surface with ref to dust con. Undisturbed turf is desirable.

b Surface of a Touch Down PT. It must be regular, firm and clear of potholes, as a rough guide, the grd should be firm enough to allow a loaded 3 ton truck to stop and start without sinking. The surface must be cleared of all loose rubbish, tree stumps, large stones. The slope of surface should be between 1 in 70 to 1 in 80.

c. Dimensions

(1) For all out Helicopter 25m X 25m (dia).

(2) For MI-4. 15m X 30m for square shape and 15m for circular shape for a ht of 1000m from msl.

(3) For MI-8. 75m dia no obsn at an angle of 30^{0}.

d Angle of Approach. The max angles of approach to LZ that helicopter are permitted to use during normal ops depends on the altitude of the site as fol:

(1) Sea level to 3000'-30^0 (approx 1 in 2).

(2) 3000' to 4000' - 20^0 (1 in 3).

(3) 4000' to 5000' - 10^0 (1 in 6).

(4) Above 5000' - A flat Approach.

(5) In extreme emergency, it may be poss to use a LZ with an angle of 45^0.

(6) Emergency Op by Ni. It must conform to the reqrs for a day LZ with the addition of no obstructions higher than 100' with in a radius of 1000^x of the LZ. Approach lanes should extend out to at least 400^x and must be clear above a 5^o angle of sight (1 in 12).

e. Platfrom for LZs

(1) If the site is rocky which con not be leveled with expl or plants a timber platform 25' square must be given to the helicoper.

(2) If the site is boggy. A thick mat is to be laid to distribute the wheel load. If doubt still remains to the efficiency of such a platform, advance notice must be given to the helicopter.

4. Concl. The constr and prep of helipad is one of the principal tasks of engrs both in war and peace time.You will learn more about the layout of helipad in the prac cl. Thank You.