VIII.AB. Straight and Level Flight and Level Turns

<u>About:</u> Straight and level flight is flight in which heading and altitude are maintained. A level turn is a basic flight maneuver used to change or return to a desired heading, while maintaining altitude.

<u>TSW:</u> Learn to consciously fix the relationship of a reference point on the horizon, cross check with instruments and subconsciously correct for small deviations.

<u>How:</u> Learn proper use of controls for maneuvering the airplane, attaining the proper attitude in relation to the horizon by using outside and inside references.

Procedure:

- Level off:
 - a. Ease nose over, 3 fingers, power back to cruise, forward trim, pick out a point on the horizon
- 2. 360 degree turn (to the right)
 - a. Power set, hold altitude, 25-30 degree bank with right aileron and right rudder pressure.
 - b. Look outside, peak inside
 - i. Select a spot on the horizon to maintain alt & bank angle
 - c. Nose will pitch down, maintain back pressure.
 - Demonstrate if turn is made without adding back pressure -> what happens
 - d. Left aileron, left rudder to come out of the turn.

Discussion Points:

- 3. Effect and use of elevator, ailerons, rudder and trim.
 - a. Demonstrate the effect of the controls; 'pitch', 'roll' and 'yaw'.
- 4. The Integrated Flight Instruction Method.
 - a. Outside visual references and by the use of flight instruments.
- 5. Straight-and-level flight:
 - a. The pitch attitude for level flight is established and maintained by selecting some portion of the airplane's nose as a reference and keeping that point in a fixed position relative to the horizon, then the altimeter and VSI should be cross-checked to verify.
 - b. The attitude indicator works as an artificial horizon, should be used to set the pitch attitude when flying by ref to instruments.
 - c. The wingtips should be at the same distance above or below the horizon, and adjustments with ailerons should be made.
 - d. Any changes in power or configuration also require a change in pitch attitude and trim in order to maintain altitude.

Level turns:

- a. Before starting the turn, clear the area by lifting the wings.
- b. To start the turn, simultaneously apply aileron and rudder pressures to the direction of the desired turn.
- c. To maintain altitude, increase elevator back pressure to compensate for the loss of vertical component of lift, set the pitch attitude by reference to the horizon and cross-check against the altimeter.
- d. Maintain coordination by "stepping on the ball".
- e. The roll-out should be started at a heading approximately one-half of the bank angle before the desired heading.
- During the roll-out, gradually release the back pressure to maintain altitude.

7. Trim technique.

- a. The airplane should be trimmed so that it will fly straight-and-level without constant assistance, "hands-off flight".
- b. Trim by first applying control pressure to attain the desired attitude, then adjust the trim to relieve the control pressures, the airplane should maintain that attitude when flying hands-off.
- 8. Methods that can be used to overcome tenseness and over controlling.
 - a. Do not hold the yoke too firmly, since it prevents sensing the control pressures.
 - b. When moving the yoke, try to sense the control pressures and respond to them by making small movements instead of just simply moving the yoke without feel.
 - c. Make smooth control movements, not too fast and "jerky".

Common errors:

- 9. Failure to cross-check and correctly interpret outside and instrument references.
- 10. Application of control movements rather than pressures.
- 11. Uncoordinated use of flight controls.
- 12. Faulty trim technique.
- 13. Faulty altitude and bank control (level turns only).

Evaluations/ Standards:

- 14. Alt: +/-100ft, A/S +/- 10kts, Bank angle +/-5°, Head: +/-10°
- 15. Student will know the basic aerodynamics related to the four fundamentals of flight, and make smooth, timely and correct control applications while executing straight-and-level flight and level turns, and maintain positive control and coordination of the aircraft at all times.