Climbing and descending

BASIC CONCEPTS

Objectives

- To enter the climb and the descent from straight and level flight.
- To maintain a climb and a descent at a constant speed, constant rate, in a constant direction and in balance.
- To level off at specific altitudes.

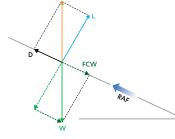
Principles of flight

Climbing

- · Aeroplane is in equilibrium when climbing
- Lift is not increased
- T must be greater than D
- Rate of climb (climb performance) depends on excess power available T > D RCW T = D + RCW1 < W RCW

Descending

- · Aeroplane is in equilibrium when descending
- Flying speed maintained by lowering nose attitude
- FCW balances D



Climb performance Power More power better climb performance Altitude Limits the performance Weight ↑ weight - ↓ rate of climb Flap \uparrow drag - ↓ rate of climb Wind Affects climb angle and distance in climb **Climb configurations** Performance Dowo Attitude

Ferrormance	FOWER	Attitude
Best RoC	full	kt
Best AoC		kt
Cruise		kt
Recommended		kt

Descent performance

Power Controls rate of descent L/D ratio Efficiency of wing, steepness of glide Weight ↑ weight ↑ FCW - ↑ speed down slope Flap Needs ↑ FCW to balance D -↑ rate of descent Wind Affects descent angle and range

Descent configurations

Power	Attitude
idle	kt
	kt
	kt



mixt RICH, full power, balance climb attitude, wings level, balance to maintain attitude

Airspeed = _____ RoC = _ Airspeed controlled with attitude

Maintainina

Air exercise

Climbing

Entry

Power

Trim

Exit

Attitude

Power

Trim

Attitude

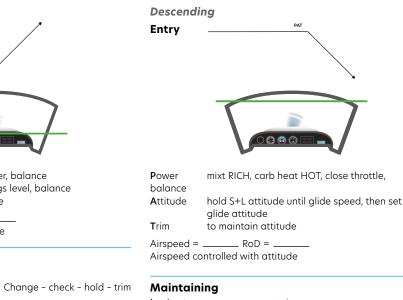
Lookout **A**ttitude Instruments



select and hold S+L attitude, adjust as speed increases, balance wait for aeroplane to accelerate, then set cruise power, balance to hold S+L attitude

Airmanship

- Situational awareness what was, is, and will be
- VFR Met minima
- Minimum and maximum heights
- Lookout restrictions
- I'M SAFE



Lookout Attitude Instruments

Exit

Trim

Change - check - hold - trim

carb heat COLD, increase power to cruise, balance Power Attitude simultaneously set to S+L, balance to hold S+L attitude

Aeroplane management

Smooth throttle movements

Mixture RICH

- Carb heat HOT for descent
- Temperatures and pressures

Human factors

- Trapped gases in ears
- Diving
- Empty sky myopia
- Noise