

Docket No. SA-522

Exhibit No. 7-F

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Washington, D.C.

FAA Loads Exhibits

Yawing Maneuver Sideslip & Rudder Deflection Diagram

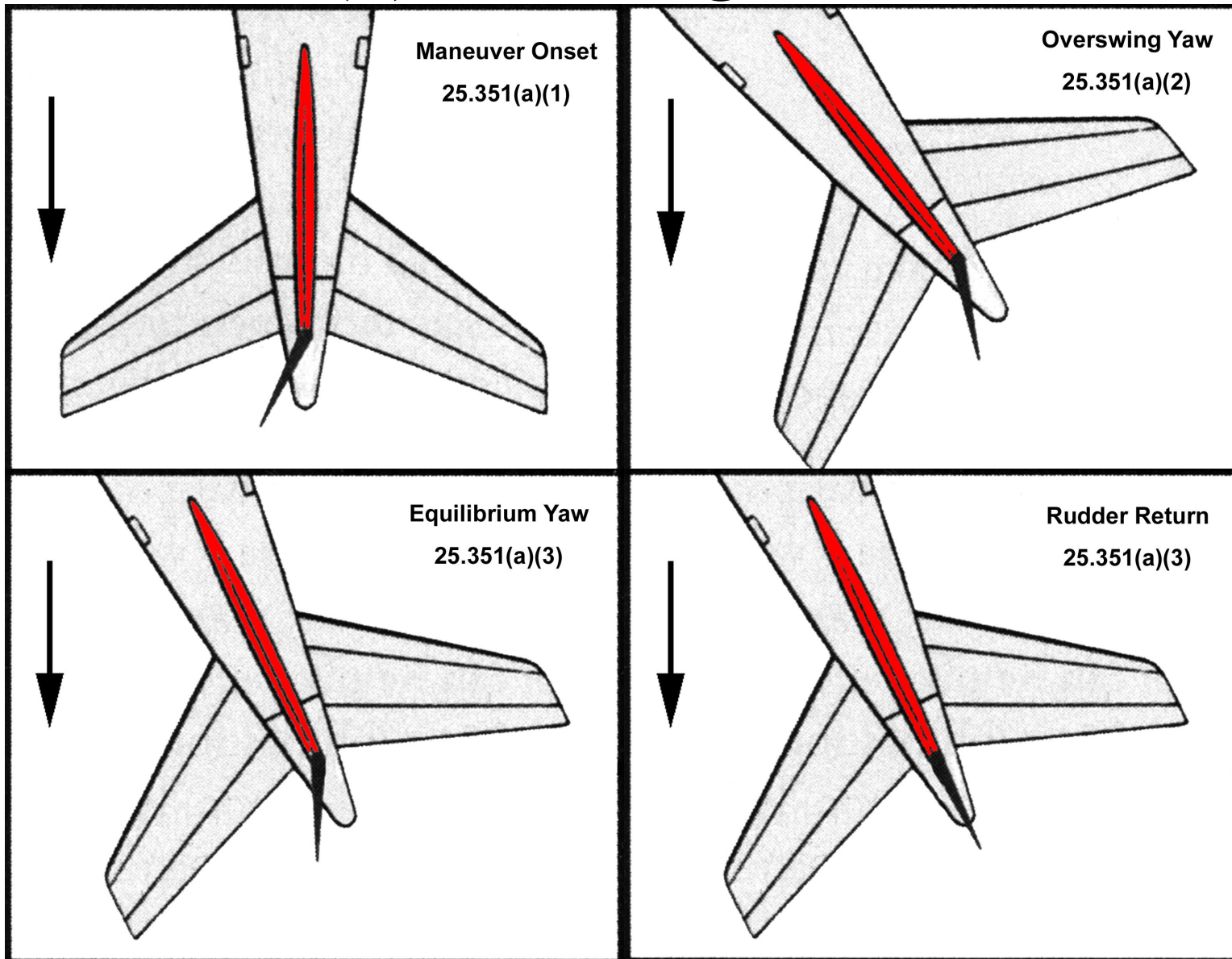
Yawing Maneuver Time History Diagram

Design Loads & Factor of Safety

Operational Loads Monitoring Program

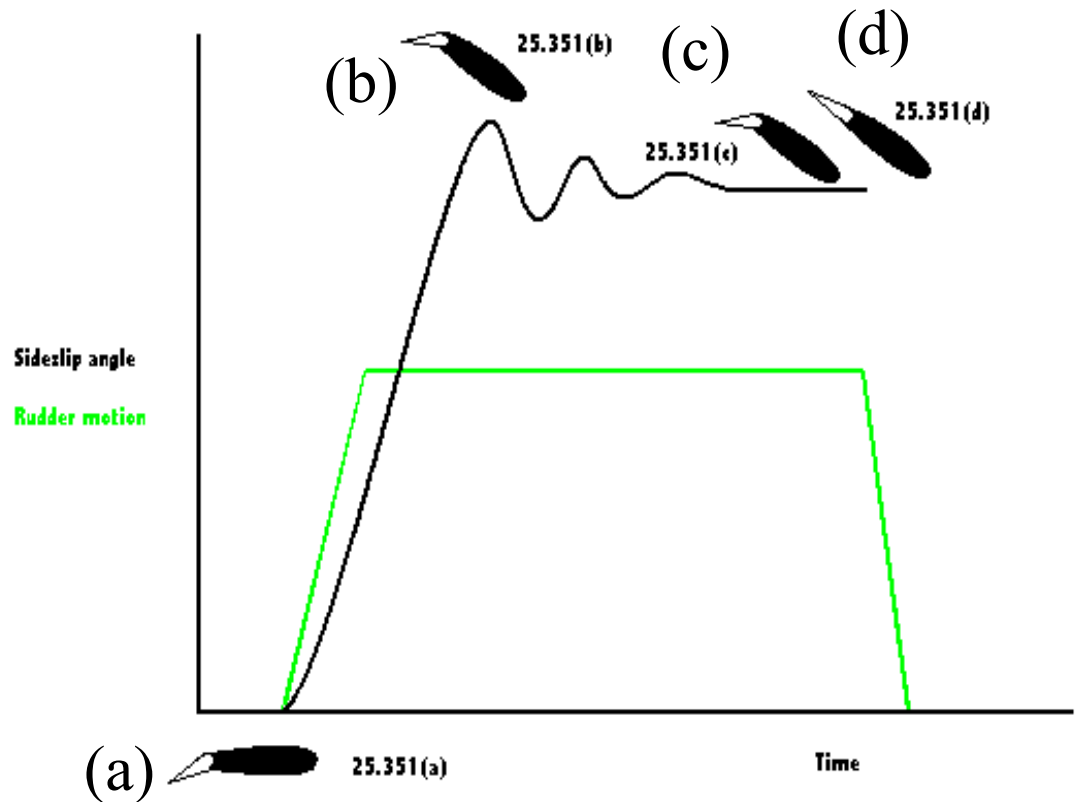
(6 Pages)

25.351(a) Yawing Maneuvers



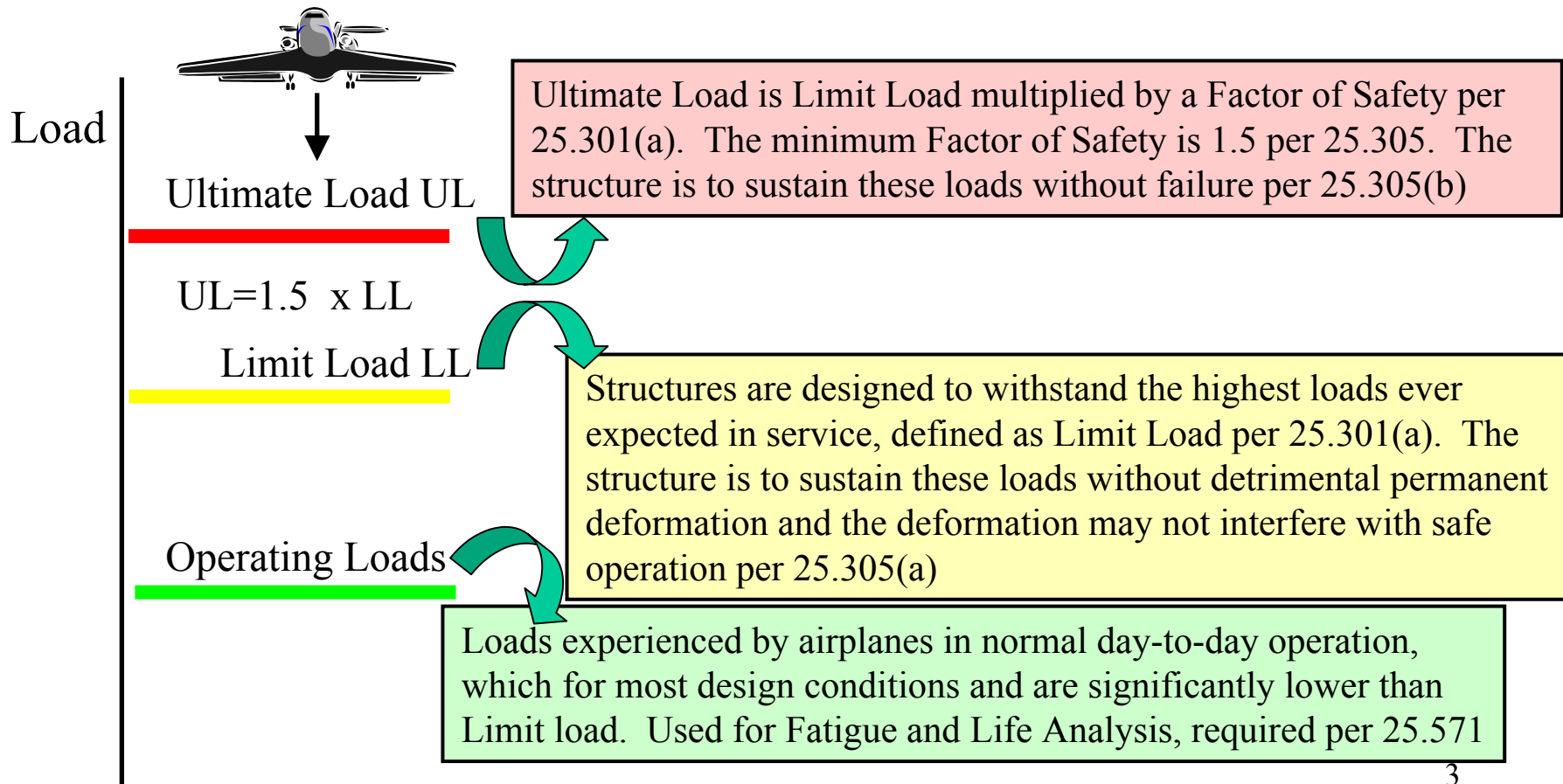
Vertical Tail Maneuver Loads

- Maneuver Loads
- (a) Sudden Rudder Deflection
 - Max Rudder Load
- (b) Overswing Yaw, Pro-Rudder
 - Max Fin Torsion
- (c) Steady Sideslip
 - Similar to (b)
- (d) Neutral Rudder @ Steady Sideslip
 - Maximum Net Maneuver Air Load



- Amendment 25-91
Nomenclature

Certification Load and Factor of Safety Requirements



Operational Loads vs. Design Loads

- Design Load Accelerations
 - For Conventionally Configured Airplane, Limit Lateral Acceleration is in the Range of 0.3 to 0.4 g
- Operational Loads Accelerations
 - FAA Ongoing Operational Loads Monitoring Programs Indicate 0.2 g is a rarely encountered event

Operational Loads Monitoring Program

- The FAA Operational Loads Monitoring Program is intended to capture operational data for use in Damage Tolerance and Fatigue Evaluation of Structures
 - Airplanes studied to date include: Airbus A-320, McDonnell Douglas MD-82/83, Boeing 727, 737-400 & 767-200ER, Raytheon BE-1900D, and Fokker F27 & F28,