Federal Aviation Administration, DOT

§ 27.653 Pressure venting and drainage of rotor blades.

(a) For each rotor blade—
(1) There must be means for venting the internal pressure of the blade;
(2) Drainage holes must be provided for the blade; and

(b) Noncritical castings. For each casting other than those specified in paragraph (c) of this section, the following apply:
(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (d)(2) and (3) of this section, the casting factors and corresponding inspections must meet the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Casting factor</th>
<th>Inspection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.0 or greater</td>
<td>100 percent visual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2.0, greater than 1.5</td>
<td>100 percent visual, and magnetic particle (ferromagnetic materials), penetrant (nonferromagnetic materials), or approved equivalent inspection methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25 through 1.50</td>
<td>100 percent visual, and magnetic particle (ferromagnetic materials), penetrant (nonferromagnetic materials), and radiographic or approved equivalent inspection methods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The percentage of castings inspected by nonvisual methods may be reduced below that specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section when an approved quality control procedure is established.

(3) For castings procured to a specification that guarantees the mechanical properties of the material in the casting and provides for demonstration of these properties by test of coupons cut from the castings on a sampling basis—
(i) A casting factor of 1.0 may be used; and
(ii) The castings must be inspected as provided in paragraph (d)(1) of this section for casting factors of “1.25 through 1.50” and tested under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.


§ 27.625 Fitting factors.

For each fitting (part or terminal used to join one structural member to another) the following apply:
(a) For each fitting whose strength is not proven by limit and ultimate load tests in which actual stress conditions are simulated in the fitting and surrounding structures, a fitting factor of at least 1.15 must be applied to each part of—
(1) The fitting;
(2) The means of attachment; and
(3) The bearing on the joined members.

(b) No fitting factor need be used—
(1) For joints made under approved practices and based on comprehensive test data (such as continuous joints in metal plating, welded joints, and scarf joints in wood); and
(2) With respect to any bearing surface for which a larger special factor is used.

(c) For each integral fitting, the part must be treated as a fitting up to the point at which the section properties become typical of the member.

(d) Each seat, berth, litter, safety belt, and harness attachment to the structure must be shown by analysis, tests, or both, to be able to withstand the inertia forces prescribed in §27.561(b)(3) multiplied by a fitting factor of 1.33.


§ 27.629 Flutter.

Each aerodynamic surface of the rotorcraft must be free from flutter under each appropriate speed and power condition.

[Doc. No. 5074, 29 FR 15695, Nov. 24, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 27–26, 55 FR 8000, Mar. 6, 1990]

Rotors

§ 27.653 Pressure venting and drainage of rotor blades.

(a) For each rotor blade—
(1) There must be means for venting the internal pressure of the blade;
(2) Drainage holes must be provided for the blade; and

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§ 27.659  Mass balance.

(a) The rotors and blades must be mass balanced as necessary to—

(1) Prevent excessive vibration; and

(2) Prevent flutter at any speed up to the maximum forward speed.

(b) The structural integrity of the mass balance installation must be substantiated.

[Amdt. 27–2, 33 FR 963, Jan. 26, 1968]

§ 27.659  The blade must be designed to prevent water from becoming trapped in it.

(b) Paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section does not apply to sealed rotor blades capable of withstanding the maximum pressure differentials expected in service.

[Amdt. 27–2, 33 FR 963, Jan. 26, 1968]

§ 27.661  Rotor blade clearance.

There must be enough clearance between the rotor blades and other parts of the structure to prevent the blades from striking any part of the structure during any operating condition.

[Amdt. 27–2, 33 FR 963, Jan. 26, 1968]

§ 27.663  Ground resonance prevention means.

(a) The reliability of the means for preventing ground resonance must be shown either by analysis and tests, or reliable service experience, or by showing through analysis or tests that malfunction or failure of a single means will not cause ground resonance.

(b) The probable range of variations, during service, of the damping action of the ground resonance prevention means must be established and must be investigated during the test required by §27.241.

[Amdt. 27–2, 33 FR 963, Jan. 26, 1968, as amended by Amdt. 27–21, 49 FR 44433, Nov. 6, 1984; 55 FR 8000, Mar. 6, 1990]

CONTROL SYSTEMS

§ 27.671  General.

(a) Each control and control system must operate with the ease, smoothness, and positiveness appropriate to its function.

(b) Each element of each flight control system must be designed, or distinctively and permanently marked, to minimize the probability of any incorrect assembly that could result in the malfunction of the system.

§ 27.672  Stability augmentation, automatic, and power-operated systems.

If the functioning of stability augmentation or other automatic or power-operated systems is necessary to show compliance with the flight characteristics requirements of this part, such systems must comply with §27.671 of this part and the following:

(a) A warning which is clearly distinguishable to the pilot under expected flight conditions without requiring the pilot’s attention must be provided for any failure in the stability augmentation system or in any other automatic or power-operated system which could result in an unsafe condition if the pilot is unaware of the failure. Warning systems must not activate the control systems.

(b) The design of the stability augmentation system or of any other automatic or power-operated system must allow initial counteraction of failures without requiring exceptional pilot skill or strength by overriding the failure by movement of the flight controls in the normal sense and deactivating the failed system.

(c) It must be shown that after any single failure of the stability augmentation system or any other automatic or power-operated system—

(1) The rotorcraft is safely controllable when the failure or malfunction occurs at any speed or altitude within the approved operating limitations;

(2) The controllability and maneuverability requirements of this part are met within a practical operational flight envelope (for example, speed, altitude, normal acceleration, and rotorcraft configurations) which is described in the Rotorcraft Flight Manual; and

(3) The trim and stability characteristics are not impaired below a level needed to permit continued safe flight and landing.

[Amdt. 27–21, 49 FR 44433, Nov. 6, 1984; 49 FR 47594, Dec. 6, 1984]

§ 27.673  Primary flight control.

Primary flight controls are those used by the pilot for immediate control