§ 29.171 Stability: general.
(a) Must trim any steady longitudinal, lateral, and collective control forces to zero in level flight at any appropriate speed; and
(b) May not introduce any undesirable discontinuities in control force gradients.

§ 29.173 Static longitudinal stability.
(a) The longitudinal control must be designed so that a rearward movement of the control is necessary to obtain an airspeed less than the trim speed, and a forward movement of the control is necessary to obtain an airspeed more than the trim speed.

(b) Throughout the full range of altitude for which certification is requested, with the throttle and collective pitch held constant during the maneuvers specified in §29.175(a) through (d), the slope of the control position versus airspeed curve must be positive. However, in limited flight conditions or modes of operation determined by the Administrator to be acceptable, the slope of the control position versus airspeed curve may be neutral or negative if the rotorcraft possesses flight characteristics that allow the pilot to maintain airspeed within ±5 knots of the desired trim airspeed without exceptional piloting skill or alertness.

[Amtd. 29–24, 49 FR 44436, Nov. 6, 1984, as amended by Amtd. No.29–51, 73 FR 11001, Feb. 29, 2008]

§ 29.175 Demonstration of static longitudinal stability.
(a) Climb. Static longitudinal stability must be shown in the climb condition at speeds from Vy – 10 kt to Vy + 10 kt with—
(1) Critical weight;
(2) Critical center of gravity;
(3) Maximum continuous power;
(4) The landing gear retracted; and
(5) The rotorcraft trimmed at Vy.

(b) Cruise. Static longitudinal stability must be shown in the cruise condition at speeds from 0.8 VNE – 10 kt to 0.8 VNE + 10 kt or, if VH is less than 0.8 VNE, from VH – 10 kt to VH + 10 kt, with—
(1) Critical weight;
(2) Critical center of gravity;
(3) Power for level flight at 0.8 VNE or VH, whichever is less;
(4) The landing gear retracted; and
(5) The rotorcraft trimmed at 0.8 VNE or VH, whichever is less.

(c) VNE. Static longitudinal stability must be shown at speeds from VNE – 20 kt to VNE with—
(1) Critical weight;
(2) Critical center of gravity;
(3) Power required for level flight at VNE + 10 kt or maximum continuous power, whichever is less;
(4) The landing gear retracted; and
(5) The rotorcraft trimmed at VNE + 10 kt.

(d) Autorotation. Static longitudinal stability must be shown in autorotation at—
(1) Airspeeds from the minimum rate of descent airspeed – 10 kt to the minimum rate of descent airspeed + 10 kt, with—
(i) Critical weight;
(ii) Critical center of gravity;
(iii) The landing gear extended; and
(iv) The rotorcraft trimmed at the minimum rate of descent airspeed.

(2) Airspeeds from the best angle-of-glide airspeed – 10kt to the best angle-of-glide airspeed + 10kt, with—
(i) Critical weight;
(ii) Critical center of gravity;
(iii) The landing gear retracted; and
(iv) The rotorcraft trimmed at the best angle-of-glide airspeed.

[Amtd. No. 29–51, 73 FR 11001, Feb. 29, 2008]

§ 29.177 Static directional stability.
(a) The directional controls must operate in such a manner that the sense and direction of motion of the rotorcraft following control displacement are in the direction of the pedal motion with throttle and collective controls held constant at the trim conditions specified in §29.175(a), (b), (c), and (d). Sideslip angles must increase with steadily increasing directional control