Federal Aviation Administration, DOT

§ 27.771

With regard to the buoyancy of the hull and auxiliary floats, that is to be approved for both taking off from and landing on water, the hull and auxiliary floats must have enough watertight compartments so that, with any single compartment flooded, the buoyancy of the hull and auxiliary floats (and wheel tires if used) provides a margin of positive stability great enough to minimize the probability of capsizing.

§ 27.753 Main float design.

(a) Bag floats. Each bag float must be designed to withstand—
(1) The maximum pressure differential that might be developed at the maximum altitude for which certification with that float is requested; and
(2) The vertical loads prescribed in § 27.521(a), distributed along the length of the bag over three-quarters of its projected area.
(b) Rigid floats. Each rigid float must be able to withstand the vertical, horizontal, and side loads prescribed in § 27.521. These loads may be distributed along the length of the float.

§ 27.755 Hulls.

For each rotorcraft, with a hull and auxiliary floats, that is to be approved for both taking off from and landing on water, the hull and auxiliary floats must have enough watertight compartments so that, with any single compartment flooded, the buoyancy of the hull and auxiliary floats (and wheel tires if used) provides a margin of positive stability great enough to minimize the probability of capsizing.

PERSONNEL AND CARGO ACCOMMODATIONS

§ 27.771 Pilot compartment.

For each pilot compartment—
(a) The compartment and its equipment must allow each pilot to perform his duties without unreasonable concentration or fatigue;
§ 27.773 Pilot compartment view.

(a) Each pilot compartment must be free from glare and reflections that could interfere with the pilot’s view, and designed so that—
(1) Each pilot’s view is sufficiently extensive, clear, and undistorted for safe operation; and
(2) Each pilot is protected from the elements so that moderate rain conditions do not unduly impair his view of the flight path in normal flight and while landing.
(b) If certification for night operation is requested, compliance with paragraph (a) of this section must be shown in night flight tests.

§ 27.775 Windshields and windows.

Windshields and windows must be made of material that will not break into dangerous fragments.

§ 27.777 Cockpit controls.

Cockpit controls must be—
(a) Located to provide convenient operation and to prevent confusion and inadvertent operation; and
(b) Located and arranged with respect to the pilots’ seats so that there is full and unrestricted movement of each control without interference from the cockpit structure or the pilot’s clothing when pilots from 5’2” to 6’0” in height are seated.

§ 27.779 Motion and effect of cockpit controls.

Cockpit controls must be designed so that they operate in accordance with the following movements and actuation:
(a) Flight controls, including the collective pitch control, must operate with a sense of motion which corresponds to the effect on the rotorcraft.
(b) Twist-grip engine power controls must be designed so that, for lefthand operation, the motion of the pilot’s hand is clockwise to increase power when the hand is viewed from the edge containing the index finger. Other engine power controls, excluding the collective control, must operate with a forward motion to increase power.
(c) Normal landing gear controls must operate downward to extend the landing gear.

[Amdt. 27–21, 49 FR 44434, Nov. 6, 1984]

§ 27.783 Doors.

(a) Each closed cabin must have at least one adequate and easily accessible external door.
(b) Each external door must be located where persons using it will not be endangered by the rotors, propellers, engine intakes, and exhausts when appropriate operating procedures are used. If opening procedures are required, they must be marked inside, on or adjacent to the door opening device.

[Doc. No. 5074, 29 FR 15695, Nov. 24, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 27–26, 55 FR 8001, Mar. 6, 1990]

§ 27.785 Seats, berths, litters, safety belts, and harnesses.

(a) Each seat, safety belt, harness, and adjacent part of the rotorcraft at each station designated for occupancy during takeoff and landing must be free of potentially injurious objects, sharp edges, protuberances, and hard surfaces and must be designed so that a person making proper use of these facilities will not suffer serious injury in an emergency landing as a result of the static inertial load factors specified in §27.561(b) and dynamic conditions specified in §27.562.

(b) Each occupant must be protected from serious head injury by a safety belt plus a shoulder harness that will prevent the head from contacting any injurious object except as provided for in §27.562(c)(5). A shoulder harness (upper torso restraint), in combination with the safety belt, constitutes a torso restraint system as described in TSO-C114.

(c) Each occupant’s seat must have a combined safety belt and shoulder harness with a single-point release. Each pilot’s combined safety belt and shoulder harness must allow each pilot when seated with safety belt and shoulder