

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

Federal Office of Civil Aviation FOCA

Division Helicopter Flight Operations

PPL	(H)	Night	Rating	Course
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Applicant's license number:	

applicant		
		Date of birth:
		Nationality:
		Street:
		ne/fax office:
-mail:		Signature of applicant:
АТО		
Name:		registration Nr:
Training (max. 6 month)		
Date start:		Date end:
Flight Experience (Minimum require	ements before starting pra	actical night rating course at night)
PPL(H):	□	
Grand total Hours HEL(H):		
Total Hours HEL after PPL(H) (min.100 hou	urs):	SOLO / PIC (min. 60 hours):
Cross country (min. 20 hours):		
Night rating training course		
Night flying theoretical knowledge instruction	on (min. 5 hours)	
^{1;2} HEL Dual instrument instruction (min. 10) hours):	
Total NVFR (min.5 hours HEL):		Total NVFR Hours DC (min.3):
Total NVFR cross country (min.1 hour):		
Total NVFR landings:		
Total NVFR solo circuits incl. take-off and la	anding (min.5):	
¹ may be combined with CPL(H) modular tr ² an applicant with IR in an aeroplane or TM		ırs
		L.810(b) and he/she is qualified to exercise the privileges of the rtificate of satisfactory completion has been issued.
Date:	FI Signature / License Nr	
	Chief FI signature / Licen	se Nr:
Remarks / Notes:		

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Radio altimeter techniques*

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Theoretical knowledge (all items must be covered)							
	ITEM	COMPLETED	FI Visa				
Air L	aw						
1	Aircraft equipment / MEL / TM 050-40						
2	Aircraft lighting / collision avoidance						
3	Airport lights (PAPI, TWY, ALS, obstruction)						
4	Airspace and facilities available						
5	ATC Flight plan						
6	International flights (F / D / I / A)						
7	Night flight activity (Mil / Civil / Rescue)						
8	NVFR CH air law 748.121.11 art 43)						
9	Sunrise / Sunset						
10	Instrument lighting						
Δnat	omy of the eye (see page 7)						
11	Anatomy						
12	Physiology						
Nigh	t Vision Human Factors (see page 7)						
13	Aircraft design limitations						
14	Human performance						
15	Illusions, Disorientation						
16	Light Level						
17	Night vision technique						
18	Self-imposed stresses						
19	Weather / Environmental conditions						
Fligh	t Procedures / Planning						
20	Behaviour in case of emergency						
21	Cockpit management						
22	External lights (position lights / strobes / landing light)						
23	Instrument scanning techniques						
24	Mountain flying tactics						
25	Navigation principles						
26	Night preflight inspection						
27	Obstacle lighting (Towers, antennas, cranes)						
28	Planning and use of safety altitude						

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Theoretical knowledge cont. (all items must be covered)

1110	orchical Kilowicage cont. (all items must be covered)		
	ITEM	COMPLETED	FI Visa
Fligh	t Procedures / Planning cont.		
30	Reconnaissance / performance		
31	Risk assessment (obstacles, light level, weather, wind)		
32	Take off / Landing procedures / steep approach		
33	Use of cockpit lighting (red, white light), flash light		
34	Instrument systems or functions and errors		
35	Map marking for use under cockpit lighting		
36	Radio navigation principles		
	gency / Limitations		
37	A/C systems failure*		
38	Autopilot / SAS failure (if applicable)*		
39	Electrical failures / total / partial		
40	Engine failure / SE / ME*		
41	Internal / External lighting failure		
42	Limitations*		
43	Master Warning / Caution*		
_			
Dang			
44	Accident review		
45	Blinding (light, snow, rain, etc.)		
46	CFIT (controlled flight into terrain)		
47	Disorientation at night		
48	Inadvertent IMC (avoidance and escape)		
49	Icing conditions (avoidance and escape)		
50	Loss of visual reference (white out, brown out)		
51	Precipitation (mist / fog / snow)		
52	Rotor clearance		
53	Traffic avoidance		
54	Vortex		
55	Weather deterioration		
56	Wind shield defog		
57	Wind shield reflections		

^{*}see applicable RFM

PPL(H) Night Rating Course

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Light Level:

FLYING TRAINING

Flight Instructor(s) in charge of practical training.		
Name:	Licence Nr:	
Name:	Licence Nr:	
Training should be completed in different light levels and at minimum 2 different nights		
Date Flight 1:	Light Level: P M H	
Date Flight 2:	Light Level: P M H	
Date Flight 3:	Light Level: P M H	
Date Flight 4:	Light Level: P M H	

Codes and Grades GRADES **OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT** LIGHT LEVEL AIR WORK 1 NAV EQUIPMENT ² X Demo FI V VOR - DME 1 Airport 6 Unlighted obstructed P POOR 1 Eight Turns P Passed 2 Heliport 7 Instrument DAY M MEDIUM 2 Slow Flight G GPS / GNSS F Failed 3 Lighted open area 8 Instrument NIGHT H HIGH M Moving Map 3 **S** Solo 9 FSTD(H) 4 Unlighted open area 4 N None

Note / Definitions: For the purpose of flight training, the light levels are defined as follows:

POOR: No visible details or contrast on the earth surface

5 Lighted obstructed

MEDIUM: Visible ground details or contrast (ex: transitions from forests to agriculture can be identified)

HIGH: Details on the earth surface can be easily identified. (even visible shadows)

Licence Nr.	

FLYING TRAINING

ALL EXERCISES SHOULD BE REPEATED AS NECESSARY UNTIL THE STUDENT ACHIEVES A SAFE AND COMPETENT STANDARD

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
	Air work:											RN	ALC.				
	Ops. environment:											KI	/IN				
	Grade:			\equiv	\Box	\Box		П	П		П						
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				3	4	5	6		8	9	10						
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•	Ops. environment:			\dashv					Ш								
	Grade:	Ш						Ш	Ш			L					
Explain and	revise recovery f	rom ı	ınus	sua	al at	titu	des	s by	so	le r	efer	ence	to instrur	nents			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	_					
	Ops. environment:											RM	1K				
				$\overline{}$													
	Grade:																
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 $^{^{1}}$ up to 50% of the required flight training may be completed in a FSTD(H) . However, all items within each exercise should be conducted in a helicopter in-flight.

Grade:

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FLYING TRAINING

	ALL THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES SHALL BE CONDUCTED AT NIGHT
	Ground, Hover and Taxi (normal use and adjustment of landing light; higher and slower hover than by day; avoidance of unintended sideways and/or backwards movements)
MAL	Ops. environment: Grade:
NORMAI	Traffic pattern (5 solo circuits on airport / heliport incl. night take-off techniques, nicht circuit technique & constant angle night approaches with and without visual approach aids) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
	Ops. environment: Grade:
	1 Inflight air work / flight tactics (eight turns, slow flight, etc)
INFLIGHT MANEUVERS	Exercise: Grade:
NA N	² Cross-country navigation flight DC and as SPIC with Ldg. / Min.1 flight
IGHT N	Nav. Flight 1: From To Light Level Nav equip.
INFL	Nav. Flight 2: From To Light Level Nav equip. To Light Level Nav equip.
	Nav. Flight 3:
	Ground, Hover and Taxi without landing light
	Ops. environment: Grade:
	Traffic pattern without landing light
ABNORMAL PROCEDURES	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Ops. environment:
EDO	Grade:
SOC	Steep appr. 10°< angle < 20° / clear area
F .	Ops. environment:
RMAI	Grade:
NOR	Traffic pattern without cockpit instrument lights
AB	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Light Level:
	Grade:
	Outside landing (Additional safety exercise)
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 RMK

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FLYING TRAINING

Acknowledgement of training

Date:Trainee visa:

NIGHT FLYING THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

Detailed examples of subjects to be instructed in a night flying course are included below.

General Anatomy and Characteristics of the Eye

Anatomy

Overall structure of the eye Cones Rodes

Physiology

Types of vision (photopic, mesopic, scotopic) Day versus night vision Dark adaption process

Night Vision Human Factors

Night blind spot Field of view and peripheral vision Distance estimation and depth perception Aerial perspective Binocular cues Night vision techniques Vestibular / Somatogravic / Proprioceptive illusions Visual illusions **Dealing with Spatial Disorientation**

Aircraft Design Limitations

Windshield condition Aircraft instrument design Aircraft structural obstruction interior / exterior lights

Human Performance

24 hours diagram

Self-imposed stresses

Drugs, Alcohol, Tabacco Exhaustion

Hypoglycaemia

Injuries

Physical fitness

Stress & Fatigue (acute vs. chronic, prevention)

Hypoxia

Issues and night vision

Weather / Environmental conditions

Snow, Dust Haze, Fog Rain

Light Level

Astronomical lights (moon, star) Effects of cloud cover Illumination, luminance, contrast

Flight

Explain the use and adjustment of landing light Explain night hovering:

- higher and slower than by day;
- avoidance of unintended sideways or backwards movements.

Explain night take-off techniques