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(4) From 100 MHz to 8 GHz, use radiated susceptibility tests at a minimum of 5 V/m.

[Doc. No. FAA–2006–23657, 72 FR 44028, Aug. 6, 2007]

PART 31—AIRWORTHINESS STANDARDS: MANNED FREE BALLOONS

APPENDIX A TO PART 31—INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTINUED AIRWORTHINESS

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701–44702, 44704.

SOURCE: Docket No. 1437, 29 FR 8258, July 1, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 31–1, 29 FR 14563, Oct. 24, 1964, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

Subpart A—General

Sec.

31.1 Applicability.

§ 31.1 Applicability.

(a) This part prescribes airworthiness standards for the issue of type certificates and changes to those certificates, for manned free balloons.

Subpart B—Flight Requirements

(b) Each person who applies under Part 21 for such a certificate or change must show compliance with the applicable requirements of this part.

- 31.12 Proof of compliance.
- 31.14 Weight limits.
- 31.16 Empty weight.
- 31.17 Performance: Climb.
- 31.19 Performance: Uncontrolled descent.
- 31.20 Controllability.

(c) For purposes of this part—

Subpart C—Strength Requirements

(1) A captive gas balloon is a balloon that derives its lift from a captive lighter-than-air gas;

- 31.21 Loads.
- 31.23 Flight load factor.
- 31.25 Factor of safety.
- 31.27 Strength.

(2) A hot air balloon is a balloon that derives its lift from heated air;

Subpart D—Design Construction

(3) The envelope is the enclosure in which the lifting means is contained;

- 31.31 General.
- 31.33 Materials.
- 31.35 Fabrication methods.
- 31.37 Fastenings.
- 31.39 Protection.
- 31.41 Inspection provisions.
- 31.43 Fitting factor.
- 31.45 Fuel cells.
- 31.46 Pressurized fuel systems.
- 31.47 Burners.
- 31.49 Control systems.
- 31.51 Ballast.
- 31.53 Drag rope.
- 31.55 Deflation means.
- 31.57 Rip cords.
- 31.59 Trapeze, basket, or other means provided for occupants.
- 31.61 Static discharge.
- 31.63 Safety belts.
- 31.65 Position lights.

(4) The basket is the container, suspended beneath the envelope, for the balloon occupants;

(5) The trapeze is a harness or is a seat consisting of a horizontal bar or platform suspended beneath the envelope for the balloon occupants; and

(6) The design maximum weight is the maximum total weight of the balloon, less the lifting gas or air.

[Doc. No. 1437, 29 FR 8258, July 1, 1964, as amended by Amdt. 31–3, 41 FR 55474, Dec. 20, 1976]

Subpart E—Equipment

Subpart B—Flight Requirements

31.71 Function and installation.

§ 31.12 Proof of compliance.

(a) Each requirement of this subpart must be met at each weight within the range of loading conditions for which certification is requested. This must be shown by—

Subpart F—Operating Limitations and Information

- 31.81 General.
- 31.82 Instructions for Continued Airworthiness.
- 31.83 Conspicuity.
- 31.85 Required basic equipment.

(1) Tests upon a balloon of the type for which certification is requested or by calculations based on, and equal in accuracy to, the results of testing; and

(2) Systematic investigation of each weight if compliance cannot be reasonably inferred from the weights investigated.

(b) Except as provided in § 31.17(b), allowable weight tolerances during flight testing are +5 percent and -10 percent.

[Amdt. 31-4, 45 FR 60179, Sept. 11, 1980]

§ 31.14 Weight limits.

(a) The range of weights over which the balloon may be safely operated must be established.

(b) *Maximum weight.* The maximum weight is the highest weight at which compliance with each applicable requirement of this part is shown. The maximum weight must be established so that it is not more than—

(1) The highest weight selected by the applicant;

(2) The design maximum weight which is the highest weight at which compliance with each applicable structural loading condition of this part is shown; or

(3) The highest weight at which compliance with each applicable flight requirement of this part is shown.

(c) The information established under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section must be made available to the pilot in accordance with § 31.81.

[Amdt. 31-3, 41 FR 55474, Dec. 20, 1976]

§ 31.16 Empty weight.

The empty weight must be determined by weighing the balloon with installed equipment but without lifting gas or heater fuel.

[Amdt. 31-4, 45 FR 60179, Sept. 11, 1980]

§ 31.17 Performance: Climb.

(a) Each balloon must be capable of climbing at least 300 feet in the first minute after takeoff with a steady rate of climb. Compliance with the requirements of this section must be shown at each altitude and ambient temperature for which approval is sought.

(b) Compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section must be shown at the maximum weight with a weight tolerance of +5 percent.

[Amdt. 31-4, 45 FR 60179, Sept. 11, 1980]

§ 31.19 Performance: Uncontrolled descent.

(a) The following must be determined for the most critical uncontrolled descent that can result from any single

failure of the heater assembly, fuel cell system, gas valve system, or maneuvering vent system, or from any single tear in the balloon envelope between tear stoppers:

(1) The maximum vertical velocity attained.

(2) The altitude loss from the point of failure to the point at which maximum vertical velocity is attained.

(3) The altitude required to achieve level flight after corrective action is initiated, with the balloon descending at the maximum vertical velocity determined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) Procedures must be established for landing at the maximum vertical velocity determined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and for arresting that descent rate in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

[Amdt. 31-4, 45 FR 60179, Sept. 11, 1980]

§ 31.20 Controllability.

The applicant must show that the balloon is safely controllable and maneuverable during takeoff, ascent, descent, and landing without requiring exceptional piloting skill.

[Amdt. 31-3, 41 FR 55474, Dec. 20, 1976]

Subpart C—Strength Requirements

§ 31.21 Loads.

Strength requirements are specified in terms of limit loads, that are the maximum load to be expected in service, and ultimate loads, that are limit loads multiplied by prescribed factors of safety. Unless otherwise specified, all prescribed loads are limit loads.

§ 31.23 Flight load factor.

In determining limit load, the limit flight load factor must be at least 1.4.

§ 31.25 Factor of safety.

(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the factor of safety is 1.5.

(b) A factor of safety of at least five must be used in envelope design. A reduced factor of safety of at least two may be used if it is shown that the selected factor will preclude failure due to creep or instantaneous rupture from