\[
\mu = \frac{V \cos a}{\Omega R}
\]
where—
\(V\) = The airspeed along the flight path (f.p.s.);
\(a\) = The angle between the projection, in the plane of symmetry, of the axis of no feathering and a line perpendicular to the flight path (radians, positive when axis is pointing aft);
\(\Omega\) = The angular velocity of rotor (radians per second); and
\(R\) = The rotor radius (ft.).

§ 29.341 Gust loads.
Each rotorcraft must be designed to withstand, at each critical airspeed including hovering, the loads resulting from vertical and horizontal gusts of 30 feet per second.

§ 29.351 Yawing conditions.
(a) Each rotorcraft must be designed for the loads resulting from the maneuvers specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, with—
(1) Unbalanced aerodynamic moments about the center of gravity which the aircraft reacts to in a rational or conservative manner considering the principal masses furnishing the reacting inertia forces; and
(2) Maximum main rotor speed.
(b) To produce the load required in paragraph (a) of this section, in unaccelerated flight with zero yaw, at forward speeds from zero up to 0.6 \(V_{NE}\)—
(1) Displace the cockpit directional control suddenly to the maximum deflection limited by the control stops or by the maximum pilot force specified in §29.397(a);
(2) Attain a resulting sideslip angle or 90°, whichever is less; and
(3) Return the directional control suddenly to neutral.
(c) To produce the load required in paragraph (a) of the section, in unaccelerated flight with zero yaw, at forward speeds from 0.6 \(V_{NE}\) up to \(V_{NE}\) or \(V_{H}\), whichever is less—
(1) Displace the cockpit directional control suddenly to the maximum deflection limited by the control stops or by the maximum pilot force specified in §29.397(a);
(2) Attain a resulting sideslip angle or 15°, whichever is less, at the lesser speed of \(V_{NE}\) or \(V_{H}\);
(3) Vary the sideslip angles of paragraphs (b)(2) and (c)(2) of this section directly with speed; and
(4) Return the directional control suddenly to neutral.


§ 29.361 Engine torque.
The limit engine torque may not be less than the following:
(a) For turbine engines, the highest of—
(1) The mean torque for maximum continuous power multiplied by 1.25;
(2) The torque required by §29.923;
(3) The torque required by §29.927; or
(4) The torque imposed by sudden engine stoppage due to malfunction or structural failure (such as compressor jamming).
(b) For reciprocating engines, the mean torque for maximum continuous power multiplied by—
(1) 1.33, for engines with five or more cylinders; and
(2) Two, three, and four, for engines with four, three, and two cylinders, respectively.

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CONTROL SURFACE AND SYSTEM LOADS

§ 29.391 General.
Each auxiliary rotor, each fixed or movable stabilizing or control surface, and each system operating any flight control must meet the requirements of §§29.395 through 29.411, and 29.427.


§ 29.395 Control system.
(a) The reaction to the loads prescribed in §29.397 must be provided by—
(1) The control stops only;
(2) The control locks only;
(3) The irreversible mechanism only (with the mechanism locked and with the control surface in the critical positions for the effective parts of the system within its limit of motion); and
(4) The attachment of the control system to the rotor blade pitch control
§ 29.397 Limit pilot forces and torques.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the limit pilot forces are as follows:

1. For foot controls, 130 pounds.
2. For stick controls, 100 pounds fore and aft, and 67 pounds laterally.
3. For flap, tab, stabilizer, rotor brake, and landing gear operating controls, the following apply (R=radius in inches):
   1. Crank wheel, and lever controls, \(\frac{1}{3} + R\) \times 50 pounds, but not less than 50 pounds nor more than 100 pounds for hand operated controls or 130 pounds for foot operated controls, applied at any angle within 20 degrees of the plane of motion of the control.
   2. Twist controls, 80R inch-pounds.

(b) Each dual primary flight control system must be able to withstand the loads that result when pilot forces not less than 0.75 times those obtained under §29.395 are applied—

1. In opposition; and
2. In the same direction.

§ 29.399 Dual control system.

Each dual primary flight control system must be able to withstand the loads that result when pilot forces not less than 0.75 times those obtained under §29.395 are applied—

(a) In opposition; and
(b) In the same direction.

§ 29.411 Ground clearance: tail rotor guard.

(a) It must be impossible for the tail rotor to contact the landing surface during a normal landing.

(b) If a tail rotor guard is required to show compliance with paragraph (a) of this section—

1. Suitable design loads must be established for the guard; and
2. The guard and its supporting structure must be designed to withstand those loads.

§ 29.427 Unsymmetrical loads.

(a) Horizontal tail surfaces and their supporting structure must be designed for unsymmetrical loads arising from yawing and rotor wake effects in combination with the prescribed flight conditions.

(b) To meet the design criteria of paragraph (a) of this section, in the absence of more rational data, both of the following must be met:

1. One hundred percent of the maximum loading from the symmetrical flight conditions acts on the surface on one side of the plane of symmetry, and no loading acts on the other side.
2. Fifty percent of the maximum loading from the symmetrical flight conditions acts on the surface on each side of the plane of symmetry, in opposite directions.