

APPENDIX D

SUGGESTED MILITARY FREE-FALL SUSTAINED AIRBORNE TRAINING

Sustained airborne training must be conducted within the 24-hour period before station time of any MFF parachute operation. At a minimum, MFF sustained airborne training must consist of the jump master troop briefing, a mock aircraft rehearsal, action procedures in free-fall and canopy flight, emergency procedures, canopy entanglement procedures, and landing procedures. Figures D-1 through D-6 provide outlines of the material to be covered during sustained training.

<p>MANIFEST CALL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification Cards Identification Tags Uniform Rigged Equipment and Bundle Inspection Physiological/Medical Training Currency/Military Dive Status <div style="background-color: black; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>WARNING</p> <p>Do NOT fly for a period of 24 hours after diving (AFR 50-27).</p> </div> <p>INTRODUCE ASSISTANTS AND OXYGEN SAFETY PERSONNEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spare Parachute Systems Spare Altimeters <p>BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE TACTICAL PLAN</p> <p>CRITICAL TIMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather Decision Load Time Station Time Prebreathing Time Takeoff Time Time Over Target <p>MARSHALING PLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of Sustained Airborne Training Movement to the Departure Airfield Aircraft Parking Location Parachute Issue Location and Time Jumpmaster Personnel Inspection Location and Time Joint Mission Briefing Location and Time Rigging of Oxygen Consoles and Equipment 	<p>OPERATIONAL INFORMATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type Aircraft Type Airdrop (HALO or HAHO) Type Release (Jumpmaster-Directed Release) Type Exit (Door or Ramp) Number of Parachutists and Exit Sequence Automatic Rip Cord Release Millibar Setting Equipment Bundles In-Flight Rigging Aircraft Flight Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flight route and checkpoints ● Duration of flight ● Drop heading, exit altitude, and airspeed ● High altitude release point Canopy Flight Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wind speed at opening altitude ● Forecasted altitude winds (direction and speed) ● Cloud layers and temperatures aloft ● Opening altitude or HAHO delay ● Heading(s) under canopy and checkpoints ● Other NAVAIDS ● Radio frequencies Drop Zone Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name and location (primary and alternates) ● Drop zone dimensions ● Drop zone markings (if used) ● Obstacles on or near the drop zone ● Forecasted ground winds (direction and speed) ● Cloud ceiling or other obscurants Assembly Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assembly area location ● Assembly aids (if used) ● Disposition of air items ● MEDEVAC procedure Special Instructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Life preservers ● Off the drop zone procedures
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Figure D-1. Sample jumpmaster troop briefing.

In-Flight Rigging Procedures
Actions at the Time Warnings
Oxygen Procedures
Aircraft Procedure Signals and Jump Commands
Bundle Ejection and Control
Aircraft Exit Procedure
Automatic Rip Cord Release Arming and Disarming
In-Flight Emergency Procedures

NOTE: The jumpmaster uses field-expedient mock aircraft to conduct the rehearsal. The rehearsal is performance oriented and conducted exactly as the actual mission will occur.

Figure D-2. Mock aircraft rehearsal.

Group Procedures

- In Free-Fall
- Under Canopy

Communications (Air-to-Air, Air-to-Ground, Ground-to-Air)

- Call Signs
- Frequencies
- Time Windows
- Transponder Codes
- Drop Zone Ground Marking Patterns
- Visual Authentication Codes
- Abort Signals

Figure D-3. Action in free-fall and canopy flight.

<p>CUTAWAY PROCEDURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Malfunction Partial Malfunction <p>POST-OPENING PROCEDURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controllability Check Penetration and Rate of Descent <p>PROBLEMS/MALFUNCTIONS IN FREE-FALL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floating Rip Cord Hard Pull Pack Closure Pilot Chute Hesitation Horseshoe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bag Lock Hung Slider Riser Separation Closed End Cells Premature Brake Release Broken Control Lines Broken Lines Line Twists Rips and/or Tears Tension Knots Pilot Chute Over the Nose of Canopy Combinations Dual Main and Reserve Deployments Altimeter Failure or Loss
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Figure D-4. Emergency procedures.

COLLISION AVOIDANCE
ENTANGLEMENT HAS OCCURRED

Lower Parachutist Entangled, Higher Has a Good Canopy

- Above 2,000 feet AGL
- Between 1,000 and 2,000 feet AGL
- Below 1,000 feet AGL

Neither Parachutist Has a Good Canopy

- Cutaway priority
- Reserve deployments

Figure D-5. Canopy entanglement procedures.

LOWERING EQUIPMENT
RAM-AIR PARACHUTE LANDING TECHNIQUE
EMERGENCY LANDINGS

- Trees
- Wires
- Water

LOW WIND LANDING PROCEDURE
HIGH WIND LANDING PROCEDURE
RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT
ALTERNATE DZ LANDING

Figure D-6. Landing procedures.