CHAPTER 17

JACKING AND HOISTING

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17-10 Jacking

CAUTION

When jacking helicopter, use mechanical or locking hydraulic jacks, when available. Unlocked hydraulic jacks are subject to pressure-loss which can affect critical measurements during leveling or cause a raised helicopter to become unstable.

CAUTION

Never jack helicopter in windy conditions.

CAUTION

Perform jacking on a clean, flat, hard surface free of water, oil, solvent, grease, or residue that could cause equipment or personnel to slip during jacking procedure.

CAUTION

Do not actuate jacks from underneath helicopter. Remain clear of landing gear skid tubes when helicopter is raised.

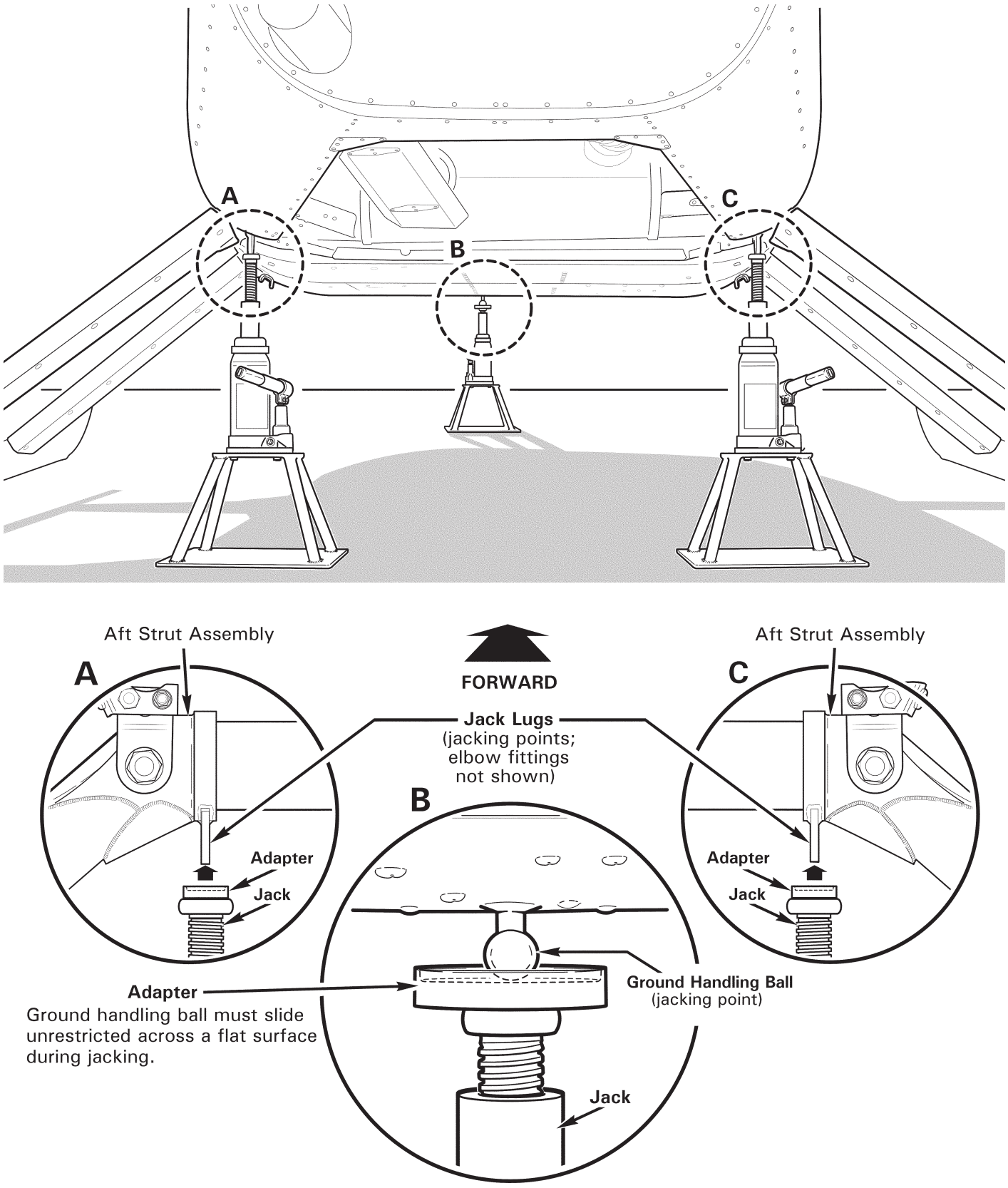

FIGURE 17-1 JACKING

17-10 Jacking (continued)

A. Jacking

1. Refer to Figure 17-1. Place one (appropriate capacity) jack under each landing gear aft strut assembly jack lug (or aft cross tube, one inch inboard of elbow fittings or struts), and one under ground handling ball. Install jacking point adapters as required.

CAUTION

Ground handling ball must slide unrestricted across a flat surface during jacking to avoid side loading ball.

2. Position jack levers for convenient access and engage jacks at lugs (or cross tube) and ball. Sandbag jacks for increased stability, as required.
3. Actuate jacks slowly and simultaneously (one person per jack recommended), maintaining helicopter stability. Raise helicopter to required height.

CAUTION

Minimize personnel movement around raised helicopter.

B. Lowering

CAUTION

Skids spread as aircraft weight settles on landing gear.

1. Refer to Figure 17-1. Slowly and simultaneously (one person per jack recommended) lower each jack ram, maintaining helicopter stability. Lower aircraft to ground.
2. Clear jacking equipment from area.

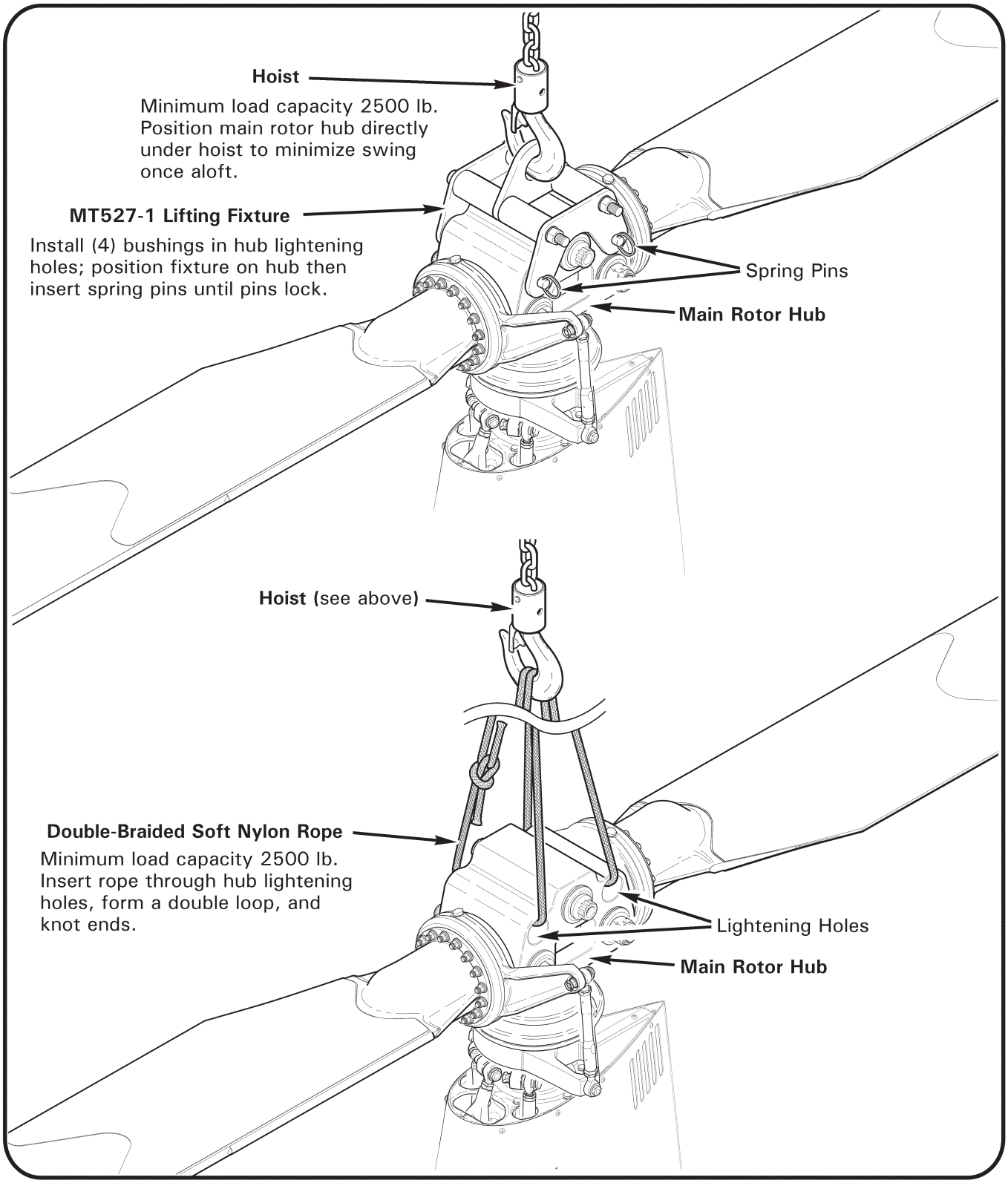

FIGURE 17-2 HOISTING

17-20 Hoisting

CAUTION

Avoid hoisting helicopter in windy conditions.

CAUTION

Verify ground is free of water, oil, solvent, grease, or residue that could cause equipment or personnel to slip during hoisting procedure.

CAUTION

Remain clear of area beneath helicopter when helicopter is raised. Minimize personnel movement around raised helicopter.

A. Hoisting with Lifting Fixture

1. Refer to Figure 17-2. Verify hoisting equipment has minimum load capacity of 2500 lb.
2. Position main rotor hub directly under hoist to minimize helicopter swing once aloft.
3. Remove two spring pins and four nylon bushings from MT527-1 lifting fixture and install bushings in main rotor hub lightening holes. Position lifting fixture on hub then insert spring pins through fixture and bushings until pins lock. Verify security.
4. Connect hoist to lifting fixture. Verify security.
5. Stabilize helicopter as required by guiding tail skid, but do not exert force (tail skid is secondary structure). Raise helicopter to required height.

B. Hoisting with Nylon Rope

1. Refer to Figure 17-2. Verify hoisting equipment has minimum load capacity of 2500 lb. Verify minimum work load limit for 1-inch diameter twisted or double braided (preferred) soft nylon rope is 2500 lb.
2. Position main rotor hub directly under hoist to minimize helicopter swing once aloft.
3. Insert rope through main rotor hub lightening holes, form a double loop, and knot ends. Connect hoist to nylon rope. Verify security.
4. Stabilize helicopter as required by guiding tail skid, but do not exert force (tail skid is secondary structure). Raise helicopter to required height.

17-20 Hoisting (continued)

C. Lowering

CAUTION

Skids spread as aircraft weight settles on landing gear.

1. Refer to Figure 17-2. Stabilize helicopter as required by guiding tail skid, but do not exert force (tail skid is secondary structure). Slowly lower aircraft to ground.
2. Disconnect hoisting equipment, remove lifting fixture or nylon rope from main rotor hub, and clear equipment from area.