4.2.24 A LOS horizontal surface shall be provided, at least 0.25 D beyond the diameter of the D circle, which shall surround the inboard sides of the TLOF to the fore and aft mid-points of the D circle. The LOS shall continue to the ship's rail to a fore and aft distance of 2.0 times the fore-to-aft dimension of the TLOF, located symmetrically about the athwartships bisector of the D circle. Within this sector there shall be no objects rising above a maximum height of 25 cm above the level of the TLOF.

Note.— Any objects located within the areas described in 4.2.23 and 4.2.24 that exceed the height of the TLOF are notified to the helicopter operator using a ship's helicopter landing area plan. For notification purposes, it may be necessary to consider immoveable objects beyond the limit of the surface prescribed in 4.2.24, particularly if objects are significantly higher than 25 cm and in close proximity to the boundary of the LOS. See the Heliport Manual *(Doc 9261) for guidance.*

Winching areas

4.2.25 An area designated for winching on-board ships shall be comprised of a circular clear zone of diameter 5 m and, extending from the perimeter of the clear zone, a concentric manoeuvring zone of diameter 2 D. (See Figure 4-12.)

4.2.26 The manoeuvring zone shall be comprised of two areas:

a) the inner manoeuvring zone extending from the perimeter of the clear zone and of a circle of diameter not less than 1.5 D; and

b) the outer manoeuvring zone extending from the perimeter of the inner manoeuvring zone and of a circle of diameter not less than 2 D.S

4.2.27 Within the clear zone of a designated winching area, no objects shall be located above the level of its surface.

4.2.28 Objects located within the inner manoeuvring zone of a designated winching area shall not exceed a height of 3 m.

4.2.29 Objects located within the outer manoeuvring zone of a designated winching area shall not exceed a height of 6 m.

Note.— See the Heliport Manual *(Doc 9261) for guidance.*

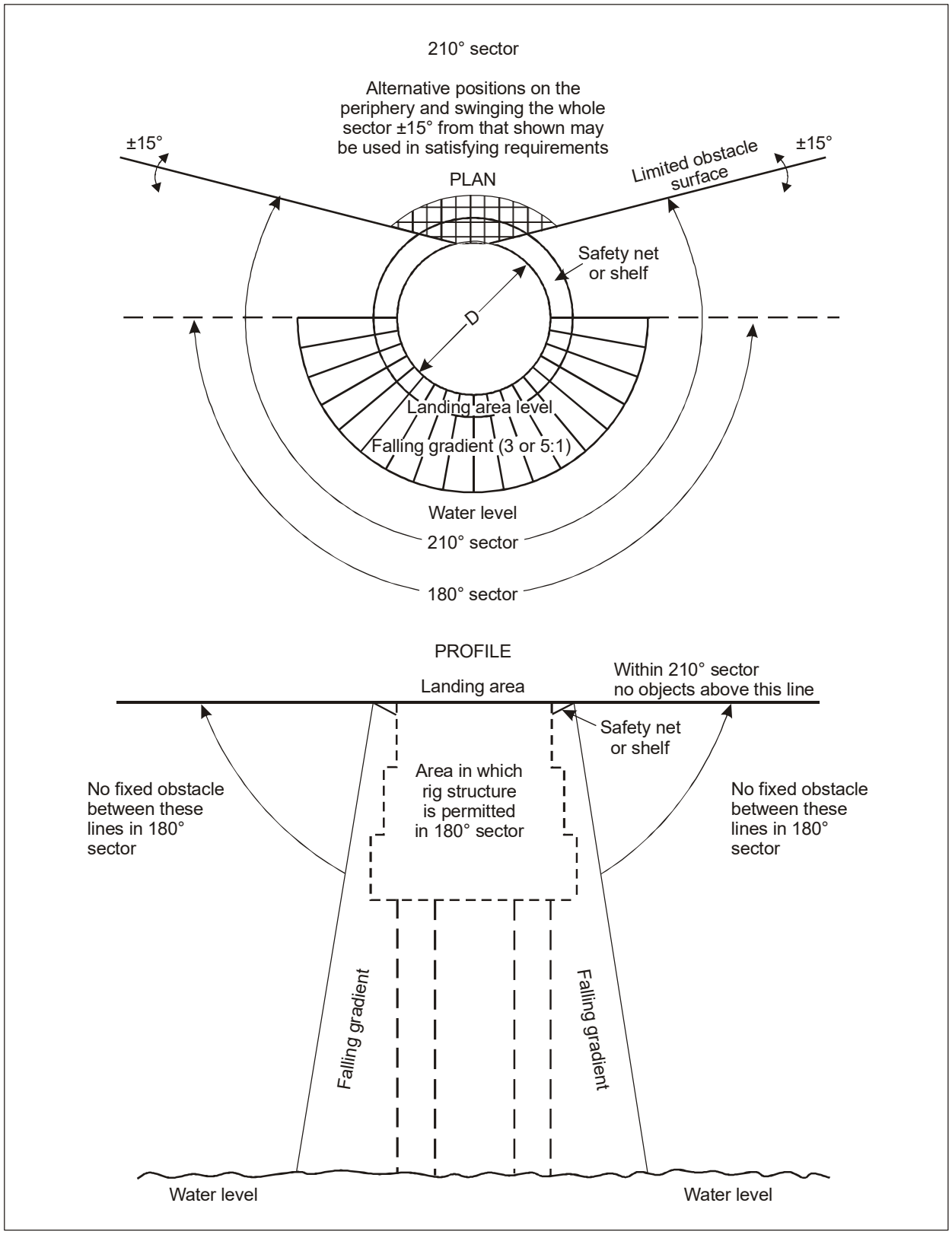

Figure 4-7. Helideck obstacle-free sector

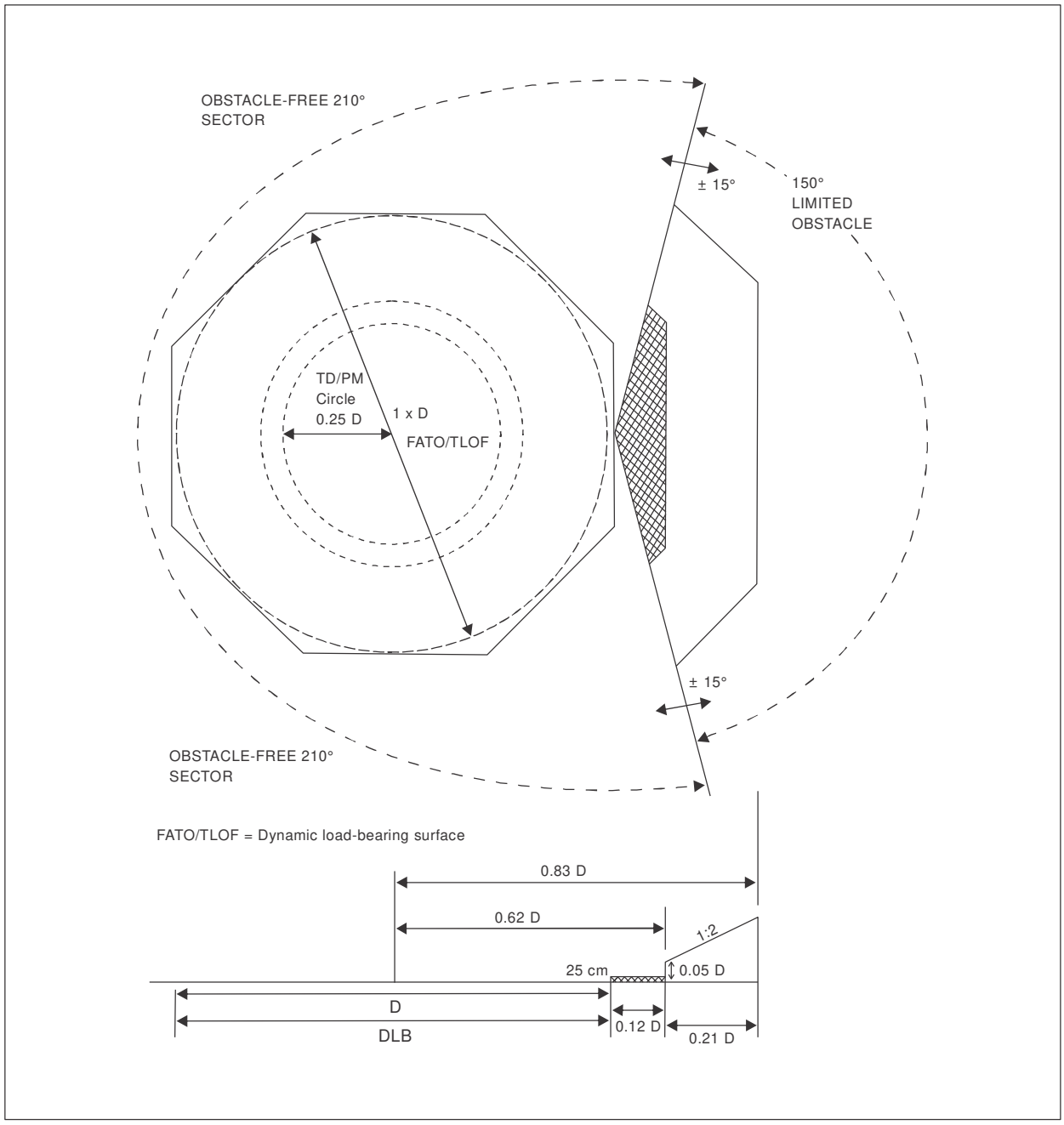

Figure 4-8. Helideck obstacle limitation sectors and surfaces for a FATO and coincidental TLOF of 1 D and larger

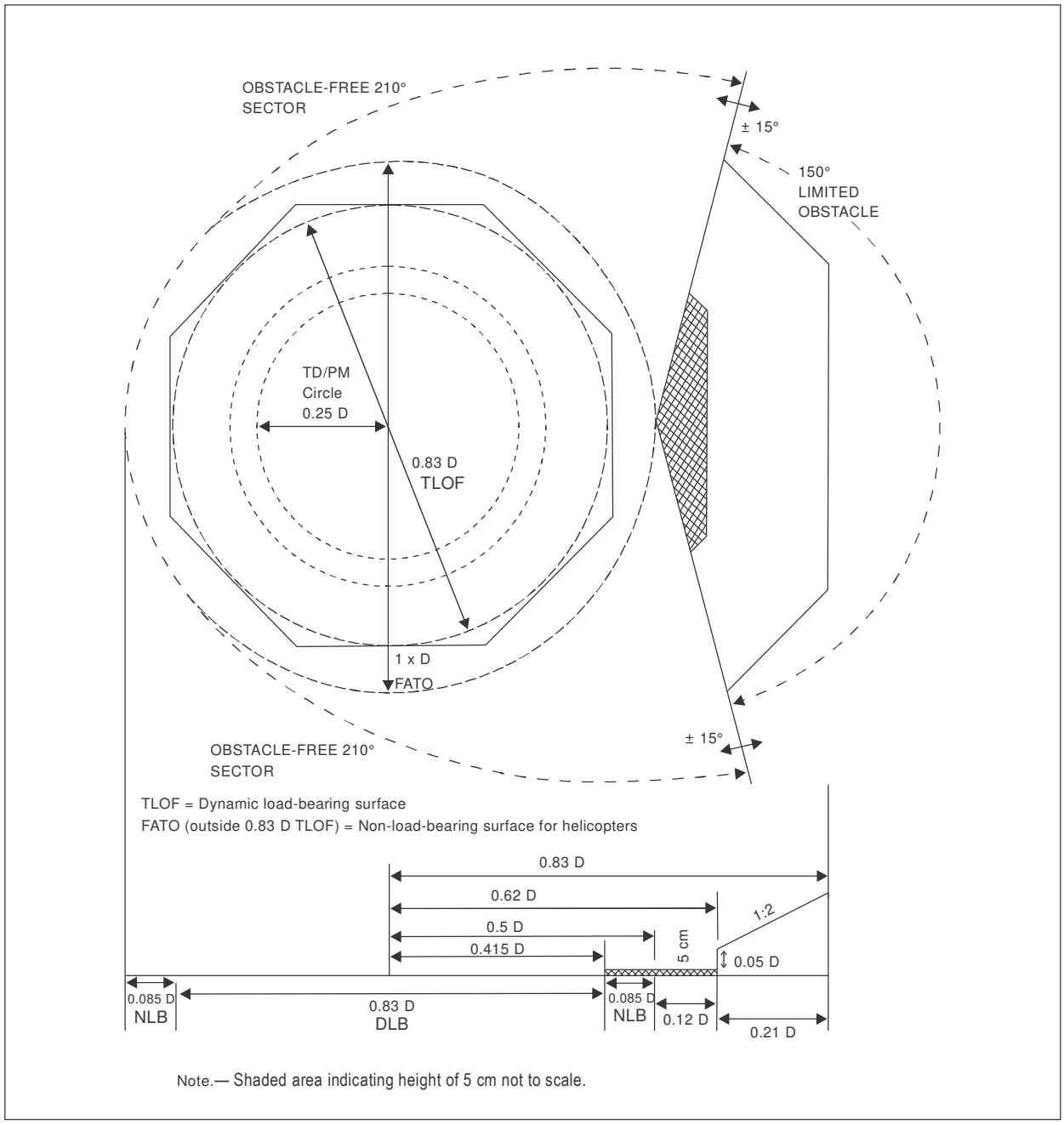

Figure 4-9. Helideck obstacle limitation sectors and surfaces for a TLOF of 0.83 D and larger

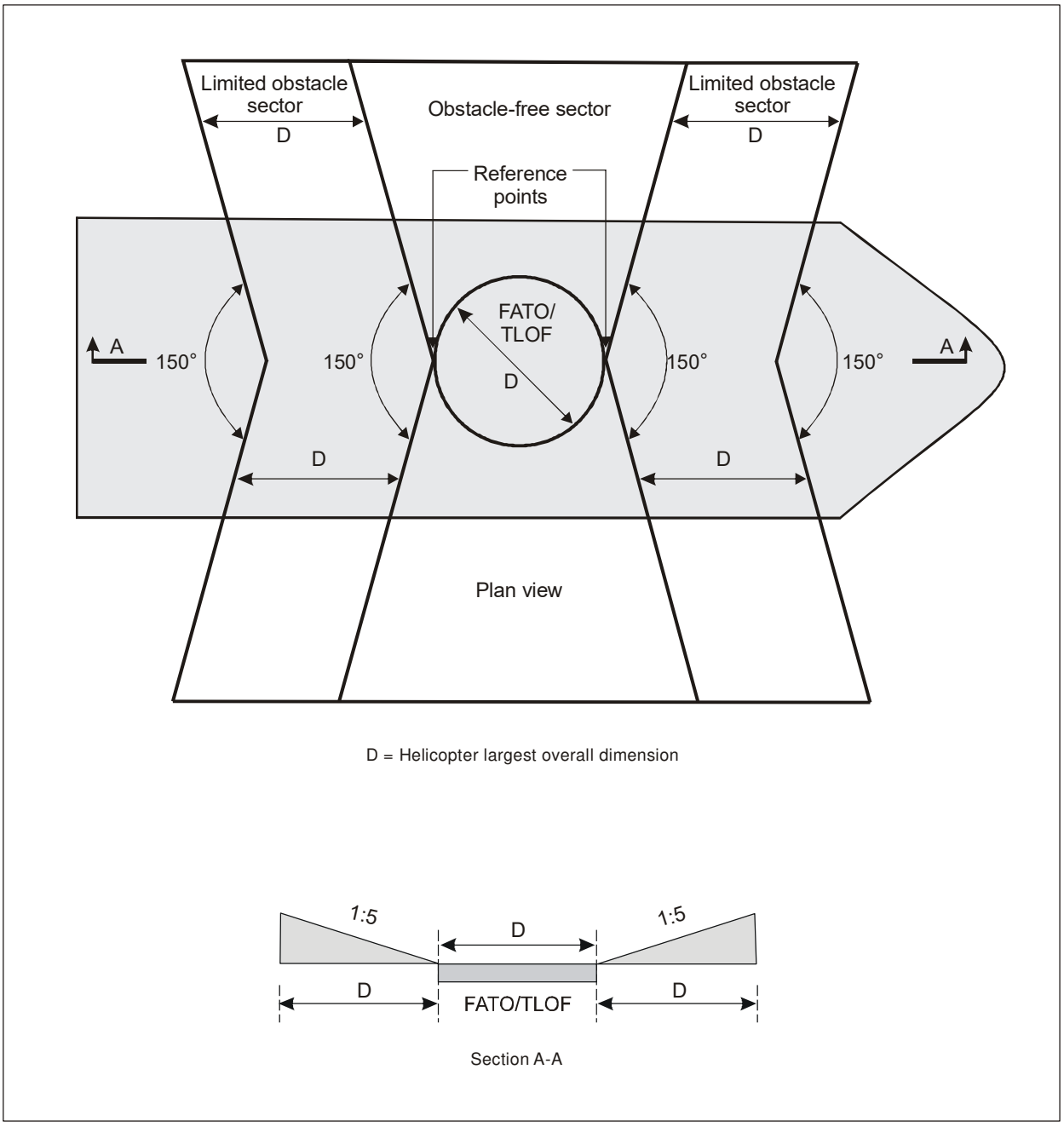

Figure 4-10. Amidship's location — shipboard heliport obstacle limitation surfaces

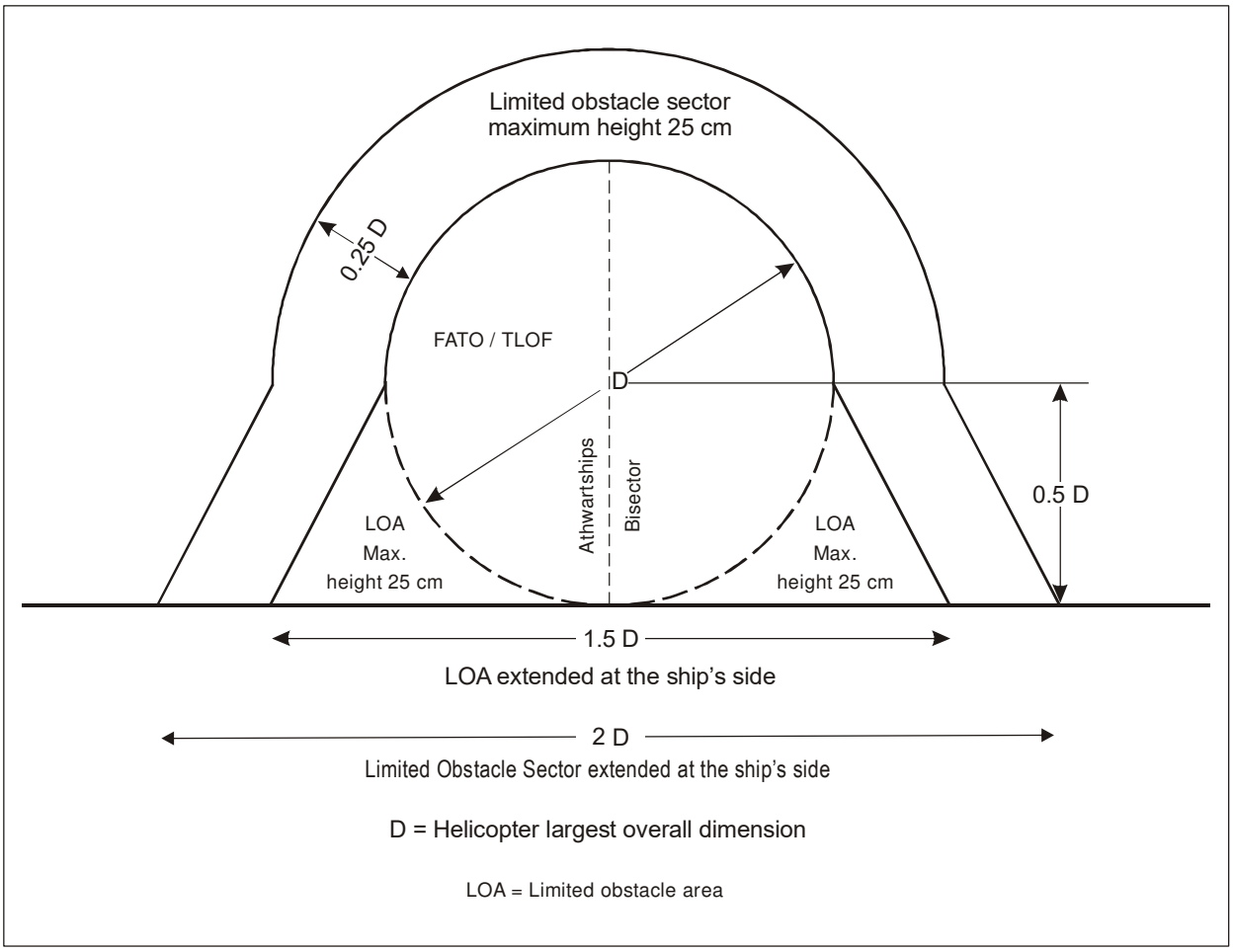

Figure 4-11. Ships-side non-purpose-built heliport obstacle limitation sectors and surfaces

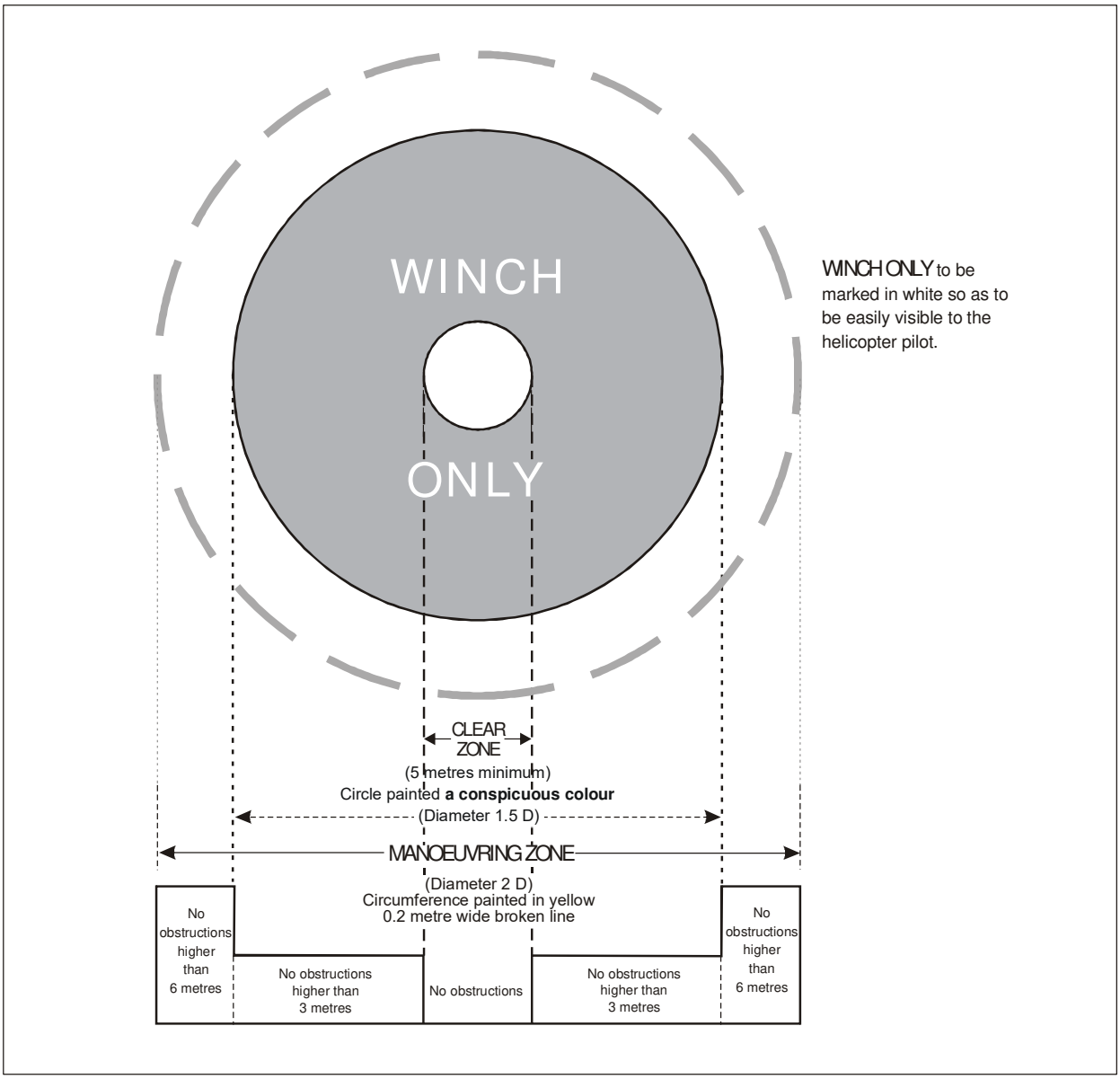

Figure 4-12. Winching area of a ship

CHAPTER 5. VISUAL AIDS

Note 1.— The procedures used by some helicopters require that they utilize a FATO having characteristics similar in shape to a runway for fixed wing aircraft. For the purpose of this chapter, a FATO having characteristics similar in shape to a runway is considered as satisfying the concept for a "runway-type FATO". For such arrangements it is sometimes necessary to provide specific markings to enable a pilot to distinguish a runway-type FATO during an approach. Appropriate markings are contained within sub-sections entitled "Runway-type FATOs". The requirements applicable to all other types of FATOs are given within sub-sections entitled "All FATOs except runway-type FATOs".

Note 2.— It has been found that, on surfaces of light colour, the conspicuity of white and yellow markings can be improved by outlining them in black.

Note 3.— Guidance is given in the Heliport Manual *(Doc 9261) on marking the maximum allowable mass (5.2.3) and the D-value (5.2.4) on the heliport surface to avoid confusion between markings where metric units are used and markings where imperial units are used.*

Note 4.— For a non-purpose-built heliport located on a ship's side the surface colour of the main deck can vary from ship to ship and therefore some discretion may need to be exercised in the colour selection of heliport paint schemes, the objective being to ensure that the markings are conspicuous against the surface of the ship and the operating background.

5.1 Indicators

5.1.1 Wind direction indicators

Application

5.1.1.1 A heliport shall be equipped with at least one wind direction indicator.

Location

5.1.1.2 A wind direction indicator shall be located so as to indicate the wind conditions over the FATO and TLOF and in such a way as to be free from the effects of airflow disturbances caused by nearby objects or rotor downwash. It shall be visible from a helicopter in flight, in a hover or on the movement area.

5.1.1.3 **Recommendation.—** *Where a TLOF and/or FATO may be subject to a disturbed airflow, additional wind direction indicators located close to the area should be provided to indicate the surface wind on the area.*

Note.— Guidance on the location of wind direction indicators is given in the Heliport Manual *(Doc 9261).*

Characteristics

5.1.1.4 A wind direction indicator shall be constructed so that it gives a clear indication of the direction of the wind and a general indication of the wind speed.

5.1.1.5 **Recommendation.—** *A wind direction indicator should be a truncated cone made of lightweight fabric and should have the following minimum dimensions:*

	Surface-level Heliports	Elevated heliports and helidecks
Length	*2.4 m*	*1.2 m*
Diameter (larger end)	*0.6 m*	*0.3 m*
Diameter (smaller end)	*0.3 m*	*0.15 m*

5.1.1.6 **Recommendation.—** *The colour of the wind direction indicator should be so selected as to make it clearly visible and understandable from a height of at least 200 m (650 ft) above the heliport, having regard to background. Where practicable, a single colour, preferably white or orange, should be used. Where a combination of two colours is required to give adequate conspicuity against changing backgrounds, they should preferably be orange and white, red and white, or black and white, and should be arranged in five alternate bands the first and last band being the darker colour.*

5.1.1.7 A wind direction indicator at a heliport intended for use at night shall be illuminated.

5.2 Markings and markers

Note.— See Annex 14, Volume I, 5.2.1.4, Note 1, concerning improving conspicuity of markings.

5.2.1 Winching area marking

Note.— The objective of winching area markings is to provide to the pilot visual cues to assist a helicopter to be positioned over, and retained within, an area from which a passenger or equipment can be lowered or raised.

Application

5.2.1.1 Winching area markings shall be provided at a designated winching area. (See Figure 4-12.)

Location

5.2.1.2 Winching area markings shall be located so that their centre(s) coincides with the centre of the clear zone of the winching area. (See Figure 4-12.)

Characteristics

5.2.1.3 Winching area markings shall comprise a winching area clear zone marking and a winching area manoeuvring zone marking.

5.2.1.4 A winching area clear zone marking shall consist of a solid circle of diameter not less than 5 m and of a conspicuous colour.

5.2.1.5 A winching area manoeuvring zone marking shall consist of a broken circle line of 30 cm in width and of a diameter not less than 2 D and be marked in a conspicuous colour. Within it “WINCH ONLY” shall be marked to be easily visible to the pilot.