Inside Loop

It’s all about the Setup

NOTICE: The optimum input amounts for your airplane may vary slightly from the stock examples provided in this book. The goal of targeting specific inputs is to produce consistency that leads to making better adjustments. In other words, to make effective judgments, you must have something, rather than nothing, to first shoot for!
Loop Introduction

In this section: D-26 illustrates the execution sequence of a basic inside loop. At this stage, issues pertaining to performing a perfectly round loop will be suspended in the greater interest of quickly achieving routine loop success, moving on to accomplishing other maneuvers, and expediting your ability to fly a continuous series of maneuvers one after another.

Let’s clarify this approach with an analogy: Most landing difficulties are the result of the pilot flying downwind, turning around, and then thinking (late) about lining up with the runway. A proficient pilot is attentive to starting his turn in the right location so as to come out of it already lined up with the runway — resulting in fewer demands on the pilot, and therefore an easier better landing. This is to say that those who have their priorities straight, by paying attention to properly setting up each event, will achieve better results than those who may have more experience, but who are continually correcting the consequences of not paying enough attention to what gets them to where they are going.

A routine loop experience is 90% dependent upon a wings level parallel entry. With that much riding on how well a loop is performed, that is where your attention should be focused. Upon routinely mastering these essentials, adding roundness (Phase II) can be more easily and leisurely attained.

D-27 emphasizes the key points of setting up a loop, starting with the importance of sustaining a level pattern and thereby keeping up flying speed prior to looping.

D-28 & 29 illustrate where to look when setting up a loop and the effect a wings level straight line has on performing a true vertical loop on a consistent heading.

Summary: While the typical reactor enters each event with the intention to make corrections after seeing deviations, looking for the right things at the start can eliminate the need for corrections altogether!

KPTR: One shouldn’t concern himself with trying to perform a perfectly round loop until he can routinely perform the proper entry.