

Exhibit A: Climbing start to the turn.

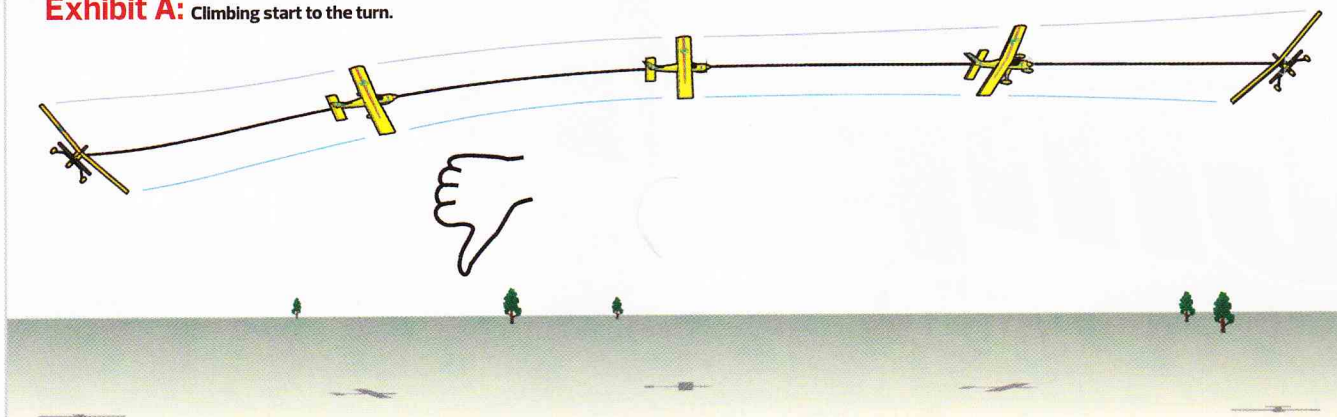
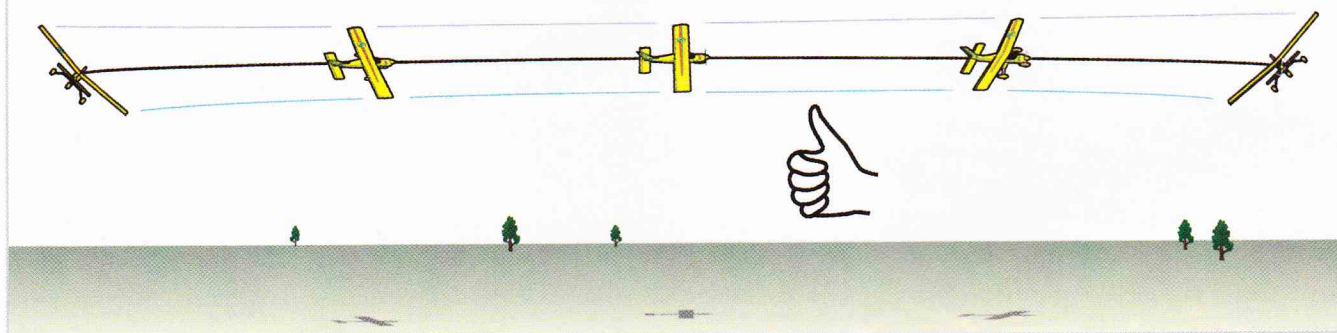


Exhibit B: When a proficient two-finger flier experiences a climbing turn, rather than trying to react faster to altitude changes during subsequent turns, he repeats the same aileron input (and bank) but inputs less elevator to start with. From that point, he's able to achieve level turns with little to no further adjustments needed.



pilot's grip on the transmitter will tend to move around when applying inputs, thus making it harder to determine where the sticks are positioned since there's no consistent grip-point to gauge the movements from. Furthermore, there's nothing hold-

when mistakes happen. Of course, this is less of a problem for pilots who are able to remain relaxed.

On the other hand, a fixed-grip on the transmitter naturally provides a base from which to better gauge the position of the

inputs causes you to start adding so much expo that the airplane seems to have a mind of its own, you may want to give free-holding the transmitter a second try to see if there's an immediate reduction in over-controlling and greater consistency.

WHEN THE TRANSMITTER IS SUPPORTED BY A STRAP OR TRAY, THE PILOT'S GRIP ON THE TRANSMITTER WILL TEND TO MOVE AROUND WHEN APPLYING INPUTS, THUS MAKING IT HARDER TO DETERMINE WHERE THE STICKS ARE POSITIONED

ing you back from transferring the weight of your hand, and/or any tension you're feeling, directly to the controls. Consequently, over-controlling and applying unintended inputs (typically blamed on wind) occurs more frequently when using a strap and especially when using a tray. The only thing keeping a pilot from overpowering the stick is the constant awareness not to do so, but if his attention becomes divided by an unexpected occurrence, wind, changing power settings, etc., that's

controls, while also helping to steady your inputs and therefore reducing over-controlling, especially when tense or excited. Free-holding the transmitter also enables a pilot to use some "transmitter-English" during pressure situations to prevent his anxiety from transferring directly to the sticks.

If you must use a transmitter strap or tray, still try to maintain a fixed-grip on the transmitter for the reasons stated. And, if over-controlling and making accidental

CONCLUSION

"Practice makes perfect" applies only when practice is correct. The two-finger technique, increased stick tension, maintaining a fixed-grip on the transmitter, and not getting carried away with exponential all enable pilots to quickly make the correlation between their actions and the response of the airplane. This leads to a better understanding of proper control and developing a solid foundation on which to build. Consider that when the control inputs are applied correctly to start with, the need for additional corrections may not even exist. It's then that a pilot is able to stay ahead of the airplane and join the ranks of elite pilots who control what a plane does rather than merely reacting to it. Good luck! ✚