

# LINDSTRAND BALLOONS

## FLIGHT MANUAL SUPPLEMENT NO. 14

### BASKET OCCUPANCY

#### SECTION 1 OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS

##### 1.5.2.1 Baskets

##### 1.5.2.1.1 Basket Occupancy

In addition to the limitations described in Section 1.5.3 Payload Calculation, the following restrictions must be considered when determining how many occupants a particular basket can carry for a flight. The pilot must also take into account the relative mass and size of occupants when loading partitioned baskets in order to achieve an even distribution of payload.

##### 1.5.2.1.2 Occupancy Calculation

- a. Using the basket dimensions identified within basket tables, 2, 5, 8, 11, and 14 determine the total floor area by multiplying the width of the basket by the length. This will produce an area in square cm.
- b. Establish the floor area that is required for the fuel cylinders by multiplying the total number of fuel cylinders for the flight by 1,000 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- c. Subtract the area calculated in b. from the total floor area from a..
- d. Divide the remaining floor area by 2,500 cm<sup>2</sup> to obtain the maximum number of occupants that may be carried. Note that only whole numbers are relevant for determining the maximum number of occupants.

##### 1.5.2.1.3 Example Calculation

Basket Size (No. 10) 125 cm x 125 cm

Cylinder Area (4 off) = 4 x 1,000 = 4,000 cm<sup>2</sup>

Floor Area Available for Occupants: 15625 - 4000 = 11625 cm<sup>2</sup>

Maximum No. of Occupants: 11625 ÷ 2500 = 4.65

Therefore, the maximum number of occupants for this flight is 4.

##### 1.5.2.1.4 Open Basket Limitation

For all baskets that are defined as an Open basket (see basket tables) there is a further limitation of a maximum number of occupants of six, irrespective of how many can be accommodated based upon the basket floor area.

APPROVED BY EASA UNDER APPROVAL NR. EASA.BA.C.01097 ON 18 JUNE 2007