

3-29. Small Portable Expeditionary Aeromedical Rapid Response (SPEARR) Trailer

a. Applicability. The following item in Table 3-28 is certified for all helicopters with suitable lift capacity by the US Army Soldier Systems Center:

Table 3-28. Small Portable Expeditionary Aeromedical Rapid Response (SPEARR) Trailer

NOMENCLATURE	MAX WEIGHT (POUNDS)	SLING SET	LINK COUNT FRONT / REAR	RECOMMENDED AIRSPEED (KNOTS)
Small Portable Expeditionary Aeromedical Rapid Response (SPEARR) Trailer	6,100	10K	Listed in Rigging Steps	80

b. Materials. The following materials are required to rig this load:

- (1) Sling set (10,000-pound capacity).
- (2) Tape, adhesive, pressure-sensitive, 2-inch wide roll.
- (3) Cord, nylon, Type III, 550-pound breaking strength.
- (4) Webbing, cotton, 1/4-inch, 80-pound breaking strength.

c. Personnel. Two persons can prepare and rig this load in 10 minutes.

d. Procedures. The following procedures apply to this load:

(1) Preparation. Prepare the load using the following steps:

(a) Position the trailer's jack stand in the down position so the lunette is near the ground.

(b) Secure all loose chains, hoses, and cables to the trailer drawbar with tape or Type III nylon cord.

(c) Secure all lids, doors, and caps with tape or Type III nylon cord.

(d) Ensure the stabilizer legs are retracted and stowed.

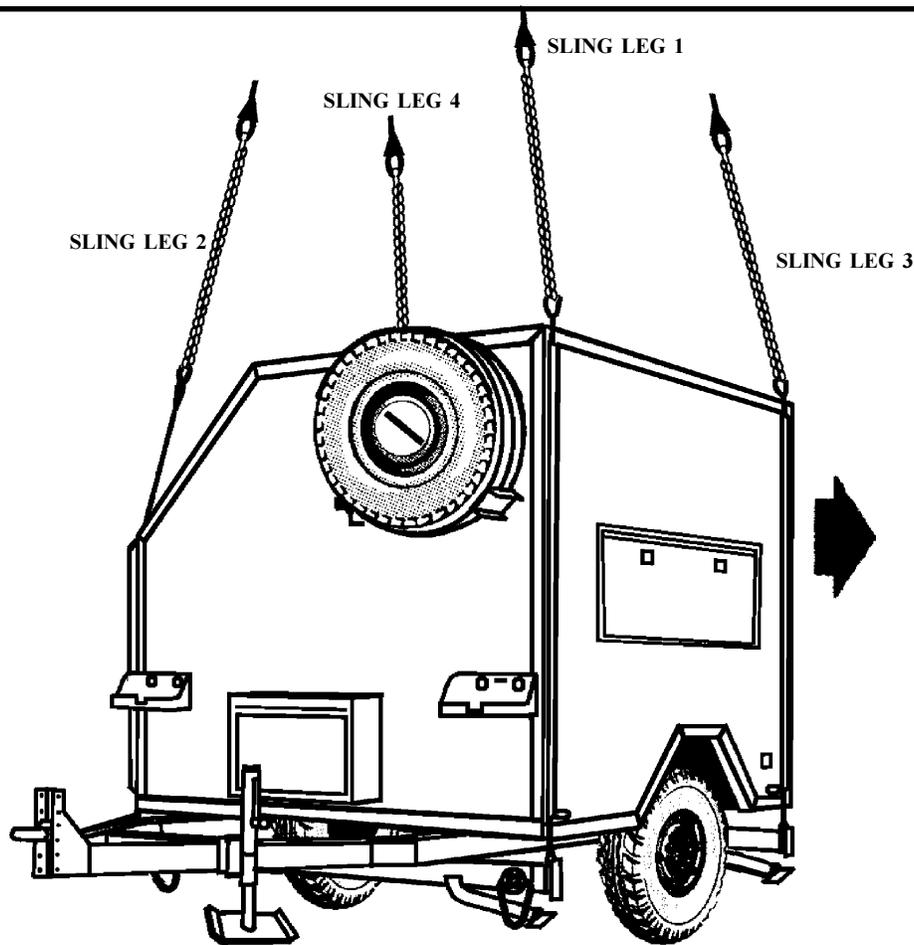
(e) Release the curb side lift provisions from the stowage straps. Secure the stowage straps to the trailer with tape.

(2) Rigging. Rig the load according to the steps in Figure 3-28.

(3) Hookup. The hookup teams stand on the roof of the trailer. The static wand person discharges the static electricity with the static wand. The hookup person places the apex fitting on the cargo hook. The hookup team then carefully dismounts the trailer and remains close to the load as the helicopter removes slack from the sling legs. When successful hookup is assured, the hookup team quickly exits the area underneath the helicopter to the designated rendezvous point.

NOTE: This load is flown with the rear of the trailer facing forward.

(4) Derigging. Derigging is the reverse of the preparation and rigging procedures in steps d (1) and d (2).



RIGGING STEPS

1. Position the apex fitting on top of the trailer roof. Route outer sling legs 1 and 2 to the front of the trailer (lunette end) and inner sling legs 3 and 4 to the rear. Sling legs 1 and 3 must be on the left side of the load.
2. Loop the chain end of sling leg 1 through the left front lift provision located on the left front corner of the trailer roof (lunette end). Place link 20 in the grab hook.
3. Loop the chain end of sling leg 2 through the right front lift provision located on the right front corner of the trailer roof (lunette end). Place link 30 in the grab hook.
4. Loop the chain end of sling leg 3 through the left rear lift provision located on the left rear corner of the trailer roof. Place link 3 in the grab hook.
5. Loop the chain end of sling leg 4 through the right rear lift provision located on the right rear corner of the trailer roof. Place link 10 in the grab hook.
6. Secure all excess chain with tape or Type III nylon cord.
7. Cluster and tie or tape (breakaway technique) the sling legs in each sling set together to prevent entanglement during hookup and lift-off.

Figure 3-28. Small Portable Expeditionary Aeromedical Rapid Response (SPEARR) Trailer