

### 3-30. Minimum Operating Strip Lighting System (MOSLS)

**a. Applicability.** The following item in Table 3-29 is certified for all helicopters with suitable lift capacity by the US Army Soldier Systems Center:

**Table 3-29. Minimum Operating Strip Lighting System (MOSLS)**

NOMENCLATURE	MAX WEIGHT (POUNDS)	SLING SET	LINK COUNT FRONT / REAR	RECOMMENDED AIRSPEED (KNOTS)
Minimum Operating Strip Lighting System (MOSLS) with Spreader Bars	3,350	15K	10/3	70

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

- (1) Sling set (15,000-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.
- (5) Padding, cellulose.
- (6) Spreader bar, HMMWV (2 each).

**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.

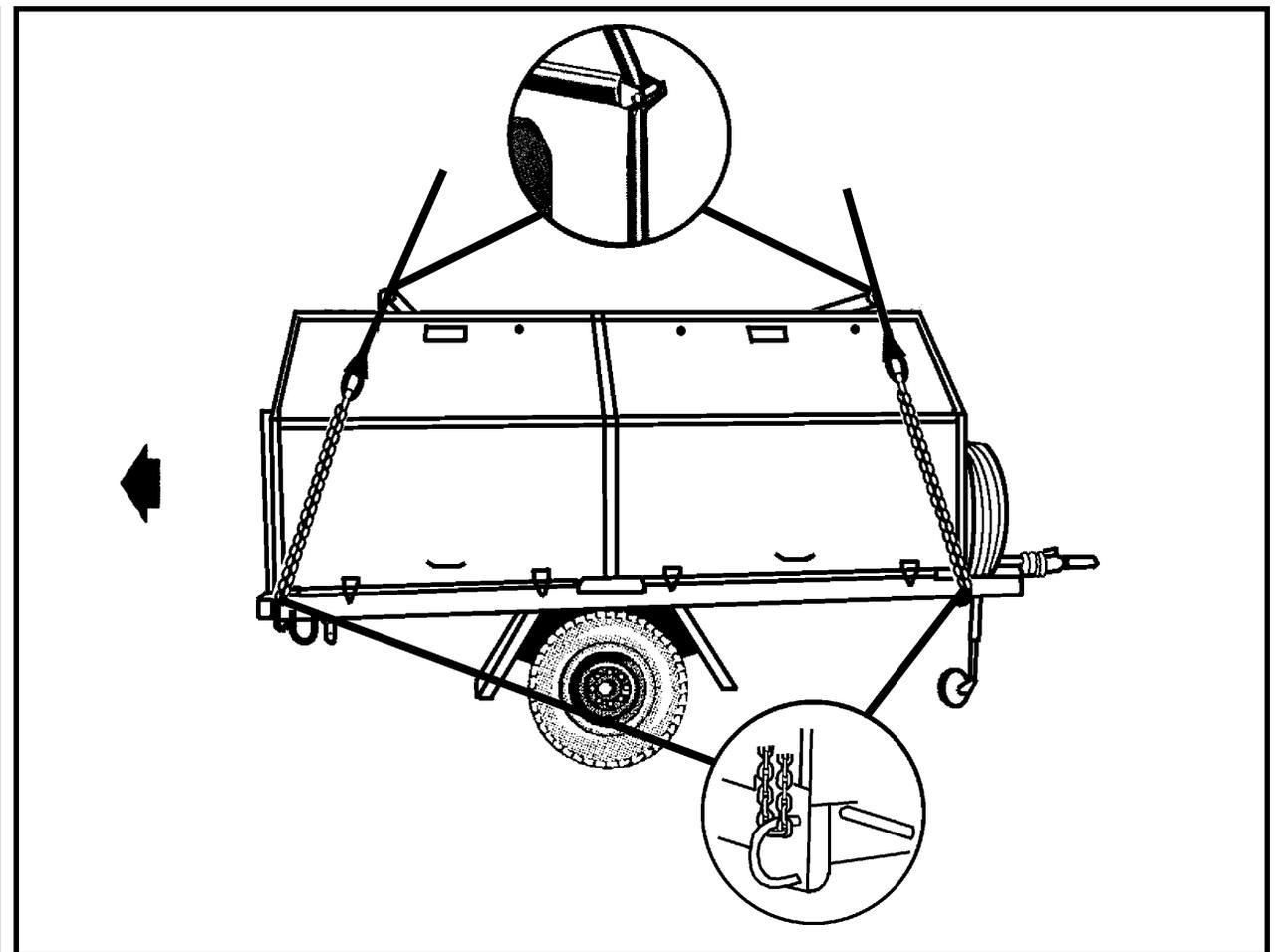
**(e)** Engage the parking brake.

**(2) Rigging.** Rig the load according to the steps in Figure 3-29.

**(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. 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 vertical left front lift provision located on the left front corner of the trailer (lunette end). Place the correct link from Table 3-29 in the grab hook. Repeat with sling leg 2 through the vertical right front lift provision.

3. Loop the chain end of sling leg 3 through the vertical left rear lift provision located on the left rear corner of the trailer. Place the correct link from Table 3-29 in the grab

hook. Repeat with sling leg 4 through the vertical right rear lift provision.

4. Secure all excess chain with tape or Type III nylon cord.

5. Extend the sling set above the trailer. Position the spreader bar between the front slings 6-inches above the trailer roof. Secure the spreader bar to the slings with Type III nylon cord and tape. Repeat the procedure with the second spreader bar and the rear slings.

6. Cluster and tie or tape (breakaway technique) the sling legs in each sling set together to prevent entanglement during hookup and lift-off.

Figure 3-29. Minimum Operating Strip Lighting System (MOSLS)