????????R/D/FATO/TLOF

02 ????????R / D / FATO / TLOF

□□□□□ 2026-05-29
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ EASA□ FAA EB105A□ CASA AC139.V-01 □□□□□□

1. ????

□□	□□□□□□□□	**FATO □□□□**	**TLOF □□□□**	□□□□
□□ T/CCAATB 0062-2024	D = eVTOL □□□	□□□ 1.5D □	□□□ 1.0D □	□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ OFV
EASA PTS-VPT-DSN 2022	Design D	AFM □ 1.5D□□□□	AFM □ 0.83D □□□□□□□□□□ FATO □□□□ 1D	□□□□□□ heliport □□□□□□ OFV □ downwash protection
FAA EB105A 2024	D + RD□□□□□ CD ≤ 50 ft	2RD	1RD	□□□□□□□ FATO/TLOF □ RD□ Safety Area □ 2.5D
CASA AC139.V-01 2023	Design D	AFM □ 1.5D□□□□	AFM □ 0.83D□□□□	□ EASA □□□□□□□□ EASA □□□□
MH5013-2023	□□□□□□□ D / □□□□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□□□□□□ heliport □□□□□□□
ICAO Doc 9261	□□□□□□□□□□ □□	□□□	□□□	□□□□□□□□□□

2. ?????T/CCAATB 0062-2024

□□□ `□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.md/pdf`

2.1 ??????

□□□□□□ 4 □□□□□

> D□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ m□□
> L□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ m□□
> W□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ m□□
> H□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ m□□
> h0□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ m□□

□□□

- □□□□□ EASA/CASA □□□□ “smallest circle enclosing...” □□□□□□
- □□□□ D □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- h0 □□□□□□□□□ /OFV □□□□□□

2.2 FATO

□□□□□ 5.2□

> FATO □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
> eVTOL □□□□□□□□□□ FATO□
> FATO □□□□□□□□□
> FATO □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 1.5D □□□
> FATO □□□□□□□□□□□□ FATO □□□□ 5 cm□
> FATO □□□□□□□ 0.5%□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 2%□

□□□□

```
FATO ≥ □□□ 1.5D □
□□□□ ≤ 5 cm
□□□0.5% ≤ slope ≤ 2%
```

2.3 TLOF

□□□□□ 5.3□

> TLOF
> TLOF FATO FATO
> TLOF 1.0D
> TLOF 2.5 cm eVTOL
> TLOF FATO
> TLOF

```
TLOF ≥ 1.0D
≤ 2.5 cm
FATO
```

2.4 ????

```
FATO = 1.5D
TLOF = 1.0D
Safety Area = FATO > 3.0 m
Stand = 1.2D
```

eVTOL RD/

3. EASA?PTS-VPT-DSN 2022

`EASA-PTS-VPT-DSN-current-official.pdf`

3.1 D ??

SC-VTOL-01 and MOC

> ‘D’ means the diameter of the smallest circle enclosing the VTOL aircraft projection on a horizontal plane, while the aircraft is in the take-off or landing configuration, with rotor(s) turning, if applicable.

```
D = □□/□□□□□□□□□□□□□ VTOL aircraft □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

3.2 FATO

□□□ PTS VPT-DSN.C.210□

> The minimum dimensions of an FATO should be:
> (1) the length of the RTODV for the required take-off procedure prescribed in the AFM, or 1.5 Design D, whichever is greater; and
> (2) the width for the required procedure prescribed in the AFM, or 1.5 Design D, whichever is greater.

□□□□

```
FATO length ≥ max(AFM RTODV, 1.5 Design D)
FATO width  ≥ max(AFM required width, 1.5 Design D)
□□□□ ≤ FATO elevation + 5 cm
solid FATO slope ≤ 2%
```

3.3 TLOF

□□□ PTS VPT-DSN.C.260□

> The minimum dimensions of a TLOF should be 0.83 D or the dimensions for the required procedure prescribed in the AFM, whichever is greater.
> For a vertiport that is elevated, the minimum dimensions of a TLOF, when in a FATO, should be of sufficient size to contain a circle of diameter of at least 1 Design D.

□□□□

```
□□ TLOF ≥ max(0.83D, AFM required dimension)
□□ vertiport □ TLOF □□ FATO □□TLOF ≥ 1 Design D
```

3.4 ????

EASA □ “AFM □□ + 1.5D/0.83D □□ ”□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□

- □□□□□□□ TLOF 1.0D□
- EASA □□ TLOF □□ 0.83D□□□□□□□□ 1.0D□
- EASA □ downwash protection □□□□□□□□ eVTOL □□□□□□□□□□□□

4. FAA?EB105A 2024

□□□ `FAA-EB-105A-Vertiport-Design-2024.pdf`

4.1 ??????

FAA EB105A □ Reference Aircraft□

□	□
Propulsion	Electric battery driven, distributed electric propulsion
Propulsive units	3 or more
Battery systems	2 or more
MTOW	≤ 12,500 lbs / 5,670 kg
Controlling Dimension (CD)	≤ 50 ft / 15.2 m
Flight Control	Highly augmented stability and control
Takeoff / Landing	Vertical / vertical from steady hover

FAA EB105A □□□□□□

> The geometry of the TLOF and final approach and takeoff area (FATO) are now related to the RD rather than D. The safety area has decreased in size.

□□□

- FAA □□ RD□□ TLOF/FATO □□□ D □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- Safety Area □□ D □□□
- □□□□□□ eVTOL □□□ heliport □□□□□□□□□□

4.2 FATO / TLOF / Safety Area

□□□ Table 2-1□

Element	Dimension
TLOF	1 RD
FATO	2 RD
Safety Area	2.5 D

□□□□

```
TLOF = 1RD
FATO = 2RD
Safety Area = 2.5D
```

4.3 ????

FAA EB105A □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ D□

□□□□□□□□□□

```
□□/□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ RD□
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ D□
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

5. CASA?AC139.V-01 2023

□□□ `CASA-AC139.V-01-Guidance-Vertiport-Design-2023.pdf`

5.1 D ??

> D for VTOL-capable aircraft, means the diameter of the smallest circle enclosing the aircraft projected on a horizontal plane, while the aircraft is in the take-off or landing configuration, with lift/thrust units turning, if applicable.

□□□

```
D = □□/□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□/□□□□□□□□□□
```

5.2 Design aircraft / Design D

> Design D: the D of the design aircraft.
> Design aircraft: virtual aircraft type that has the largest set of dimensions, greatest MTOW, and most critical obstacle avoidance criteria of the aircraft that the vertiport is intended to serve.

□□□

- CASA □□□□□□□□□□ “□□□□ + □□ MTOW + □□□□□□□□□□ ”□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□ “□□□□□□□□ ”□

5.3 FATO

□□□ 3.2.1.3□

> “ The dimensions of a FATO should be the length prescribed in the design aircraft AFM, or 1.5 Design D, whichever is greater; and width prescribed in the design aircraft AFM, or 1.5 Design D, whichever is greater.

□□□□

```
FATO length ≥ max(AFM length, 1.5 Design D)
FATO width  ≥ max(AFM width, 1.5 Design D)
FATO slope ≤ 2%
```

5.4 TLOF

□□□ 3.2.2.4□

> “ The minimum dimensions of a TLOF should be the dimensions prescribed in the design aircraft AFM, or 0.83 Design D, whichever is greater.

□□□□

```
TLOF ≥ max(AFM dimension, 0.83 Design D)
TLOF slope ≤ 2%
```

5.5 ????

CASA AC139.V-01 □□□□ EASA □□□

```
FATO = max(AFM, 1.5D)
TLOF = max(AFM, 0.83D)
```

□□□□□□□□ CASA/EASA □□□ AFM □□□□□□

6. MH5013-2023??????????

□□□ `□□□□□□□□□□□□□□-MH5013-2023.pdf/md`

6.1 ??????

□□□□□ 2.1.12□□□□□

```
D = □□□□□□
RD = □□□□□□□□□
```

□□□

- MH5013 □□□□ D □ RD□
- □ FATO/TLOF □□□□□□ D□ W□ UCW□□□□□□□□□□
- □□ eVTOL □□□ D □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ MH5013 □□□□□

6.2 FATO

□□□ 4.2.3□

```
□□□□ 1□
FATO length ≥ max(□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, 1.5D)
FATO width  ≥ max(□□□□□□□□□□□□□, 1.5D)

□□□□ 2/3□
FATO ≥ □□□ 1.5D □
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ≥ 1.5W
```

□□□□□

```
FATO □□□□□□
□□ FATO □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

```
FATO □□□□□□□□ ≤ 5 cm
□□ FATO □□□□ ≤ 2%
```

6.3 TLOF

□□□ 4.6.4□

```
□□□□ 1 □ TLOF □□ FATO □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
□□□□ 2/3 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□TLOF ≥ □□□ 0.83D □
□□□□□□□□□□TLOF □□□□□□□□□ ≥ 2UCW
□□□□□□□□ TLOF □□ FATO □□TLOF ≥ □□□ 1.0D □
```

□□□□□

```
TLOF □□□□
TLOF □□□ FATO □□□□□
TLOF □□□□□□≤ 2.5 cm□□□□□□□□□□
TLOF □□□□ ≤ 2%
```

6.4 ????

MH5013 □ EASA/CASA □□□□□□□□

```
FATO = AFM/□□□□□□□1.5D □□□
TLOF = 0.83D□□□□□□□ 1.0D
Safety Area = 3m □ 0.25D□□□□
```

□□ eVTOL □□□□□□□□□□

```
FATO = 1.5D
TLOF = 1.0D
Safety Area = FATO □ > 3m
```

□□□□□ “□□□□ ”□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

7. FAA AC150/5390-2D?FAA heliport ????

□□□ `FAA-AC-150-5390-2D-Heliport-Design.pdf`

7.1 D / RD ??

FAA AC150/5390-2D □ heliport □□□□

```
D = controlling dimension□□□□□□□□□□□
RD = Rotor Diameter□□□□□
RD = 0.83 OL □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

□□□ D □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ FAA □□ 0.83D □□ TLOF □□□□□

7.2 TLOF / FATO

Table 2-1 □□□

Heliport type	TLOF	FATO	Safety Area
General Aviation	0.83D	1.50D	□ Table 2-4
Transport	0.83D□□□□□ 50 ft	1.66D□□□□□ 100 ft	0.42D□□□□□ 30 ft
Hospital	0.83D□□□□□ 40 ft	1.50D	□ Table 2-4

7.3 ????

FAA AC150/5390-2D □ EB105A □□□□□□□ EB105A □ eVTOL □□□□□□□

```
AC150/5390-2D□TLOF/FATO □ D
EB105A□TLOF/FATO □□ RD□Safety Area □ D
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

8. ICAO Annex 14 Volume II?????

□□□ `ICAO-Annex-14-Volume-II-Heliports.pdf`

8.1 FATO / TLOF ??

ICAO □□□

```
FATO = □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
TLOF = □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
Safety Area = □□ FATO□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ FATO □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

8.2 Surface-level heliport

Annex 14 Volume II □ 3.1 □□

```
FATO □□□□□
FATO □□□□□
TLOF □□□□□
TLOF ≥ 0.83D
TLOF □□□ FATO □□□□□□□□ FATO □
TLOF □□ FATO □□□□□□□□□□
Safety Area □□ FATO□□□□□□□□
```

FATO □□□□□□□□ /□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ D □□□□□

8.3 Elevated heliport

Annex 14 Volume II □ 3.2 □□

```
□□□□□□□ FATO □□□□□
□□□□□□□ TLOF □ FATO □□
TLOF □ FATO □□□□□□□□□□
FATO/TLOF □□□□□
```

8.4 ????

ICAO Annex 14 Volume II □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
FATO / TLOF / Safety Area / OLS / □□□□□ / □□□□□
```

□□ MH5013□ FAA AC150/5390-2D□ EASA/CASA □ vertiport □□□□□□□□□□□□□

9. ICAO Doc 9261 Heliport Manual ???????

□□□ `ICAO-DOC9261-HeliportManual-2021-5thed.pdf`

9.1 ??

Doc 9261 □□□□□□ Annex 14□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

- D-value □□□□□
- FATO/TLOF □□□□
- 1D □ sub-1D □□□□□
- offshore / shipboard / onshore □□
- OLS□ LOS□□□□□□□□□□

9.2 ??????????

Doc 9261 □ helideck □□□□□

```
1D FATO □□□□□□□□
TLOF □□□□□□□□□□□□ 1D□□□□□□□ 0.83D
sub-1D TLOF □□□□□□□□□FATO □□□ 1D □□□□□
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
TLOF = 0.83D
FATO = 1D □ 1.5D
□□/□□□□ TLOF □□□ 1D
```

9.3 ????

Annex 14 □□□□□□ Doc 9261 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Annex 14□□□□
Doc 9261 □□□□□□□□□□□□□

10. FAA ?????eVTOL ?????????

□□□□□□ FAA □ EB105A □□ eVTOL □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

10.1 ?? FAA heliport?D ????

□ AC150/5390-2D □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
D = controlling dimension
RD = rotor diameter
TLOF = 0.83D
FATO = 1.5D / 1.66D
```

□□ 0.83D □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

10.2 FAA EB105A?D ? RD ??

EB105A □ VTOL/eVTOL □□□

```
D = □□□□ VTOL aircraft □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□/□□□□□□□□□
RD = □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ propellers/rotors/fans□□□□ landing gear □ surface touch points
```

EB105A □□□□

```
TLOF / FATO □□□□□□ RD □□□□□□□ D□
Safety Area □□□□□□□□ D □□□
```

□□□□□

```
TLOF = 1RD
FATO = 2RD
Safety Area = 2.5D
```

10.3 ??????

eVTOL □□□□

- □□□
- □□□□
- □□□□□
- □□□□ /□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□ /□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□ “D □□□□□□□□ ”□□□□□□□ FAA EB105A □ RD □□□□□□□□□

```
RD□□□□□□□/□□/□□□□□□□□□
D□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

11. ??????

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
□□□□□□D □□□□□□□FATO 1.5D□TLOF 1.0D□
EASA/CASA□AFM □□□□□□D □□□□□FATO 1.5D□TLOF 0.83D/□□ 1.0D□
FAA EB105A□□□□ RD□FATO 2RD□TLOF 1RD□Safety Area 2.5D□
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ “□□□□ ”□□□□

> “□□□ eVTOL □□□□□□□□□□□□ D □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ RD□ AFM□ downwash/outwash □ OFV □□□□□□□□

□□□ #1
□ Admin □□□ 2026-05-30 22:03:36 CST
□ Admin □□□ 2026-05-30 22:03:36 CST