

6. NDB tracking, holds and procedures

c. Holding procedures (ii) The ICAO hold entry procedures

Standard hold with right-hand turns

Sector 3: Direct Entry

The Direct Entry is flown like a normal holding pattern once over the fix, with a right turn onto the outbound leg. During this turn, you may level the wings with 90° to go and hold that heading briefly, in order to avoid the outbound track being flown too close to the inbound. 1sec for every 10° of deviation on the direct entry heading from the inbound track is a good rule of thumb. For example, the dark blue arrow is a heading of 135 with an inbound track of 090. During the outbound turn, a course of 180 could be held for 5s.

Heading to the fix at 70° from the outbound track to the holding side

The hold entry Sector is determined by the heading to the holding fix. There is a zone of flexibility 5° either side of the sector boundaries within which the pilot can select either sector

Sector 2: Offset Entry

After crossing the fix, the Offset Entry is flown by turning onto a track 30° from the reciprocal of the inbound track, on the holding side. This track is maintained for 1min and followed by a right turn to intercept the inbound track to the holding fix

Heading to the fix on the outbound track

Sector 1: Parallel Entry

After crossing the fix, the Parallel Entry is flown by turning onto the reciprocal of the inbound track and maintaining this for 1min outbound, before turning left to track directly back to the beacon (or, alternatively, to intercept the inbound track)

Note that the parallel leg is flown on the non-holding side, you should not attempt to intercept the reciprocal of the inbound leg.

Heading to the fix at 70° from the inbound track to the non-holding side

- The mnemonic P-O-D can be used to remember the 3 entry names (Parallel-Offset-Direct for sectors 1-2-3)