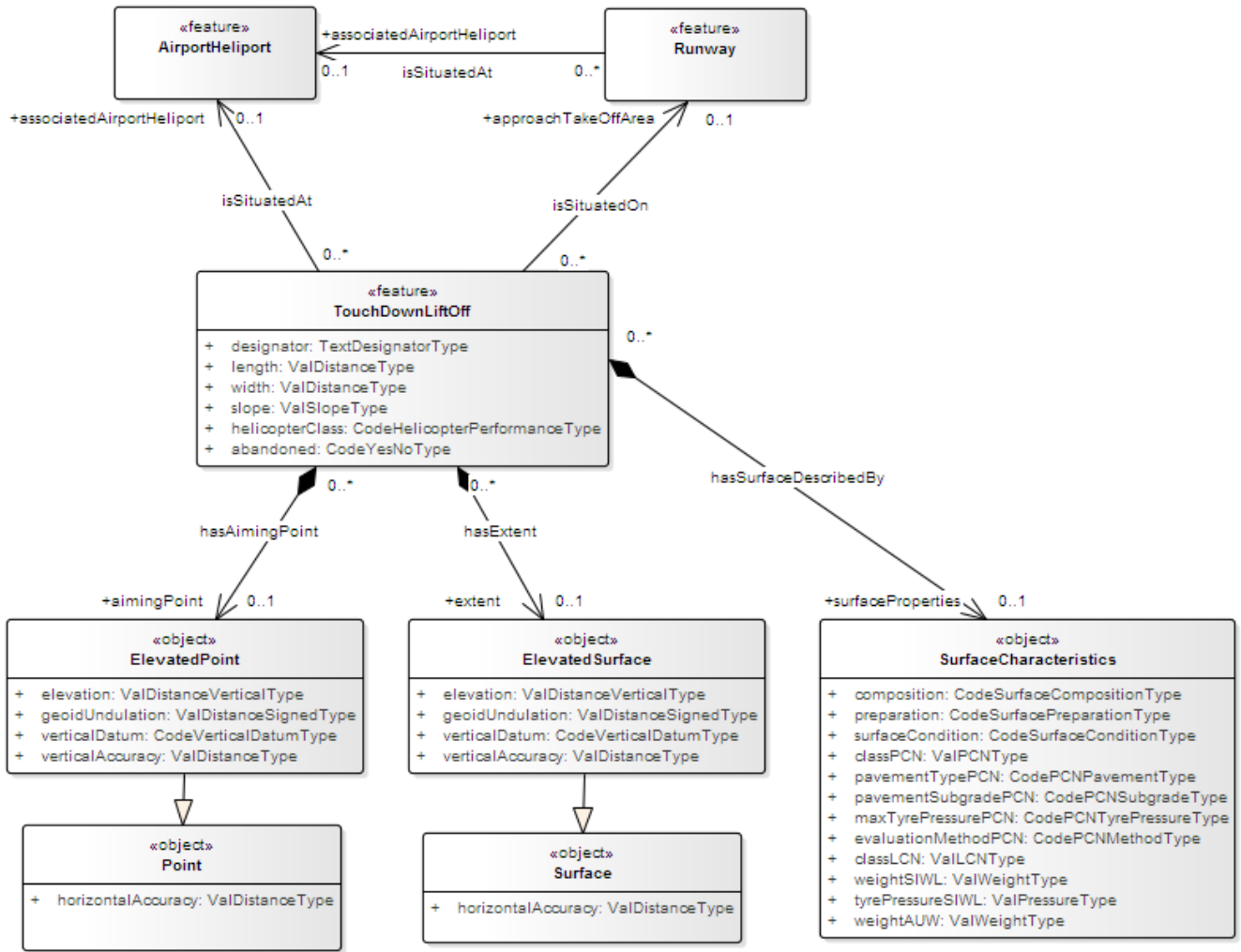


# TLOF (Overview)

The figure below shows the main AIXM 5 classes used for the touch down and lift off (TLOF) concept.



The [TouchDownLiftOff](#) class is used for defining a load bearing area on which a helicopter may touch down or lift-off.

A TLOF may be situated on a [Runway](#) (of [type](#) equal-to 'FATO') or directly at an [AirportHeliport](#) (i.e. the TLOF may form an integral part of the FATO or be situated apart).

A TLOF may be identified by its [designator](#).

The [extent](#) of the TLOF may also be described by the [ElevatedSurface](#) class. In addition, its dimension may be described by a [length](#) and a [width](#).

A TLOF may have a centre point. In AIXM 5.1(.1), this is modelled with an association with role [aimingPoint](#), using the [ElevatedPoint](#) class.



#### AIXM 5.1(1) issue

The aiming point is not the same position as the centre point of a TLOF. According to ICAO Annex 14, Volume II,

*The geographical coordinates of the geometric centre of the TLOF and/or of each threshold of the FATO (where appropriate) shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services authority*

...

*An aiming point marking should be provided at a heliport where it is necessary for a pilot to make an **approach to a particular point before proceeding to the TLOF.***

*The aiming point marking shall be located within the FATO.*

The name of the relationship [hasAimingPoint](#) and the property [TLOF.aimingPoint](#) are not correct, as they were intended to model the centre of the TLOF, not the "aiming point".

A change proposal is discussed in the AIXM CCB, see issue [AIXM-268](#)

The surface material and strengths of a TLOF is modelled by using an association with the [SurfaceCharacteristics](#) class (see also [Surface Characteristics \[SCH\]](#)).