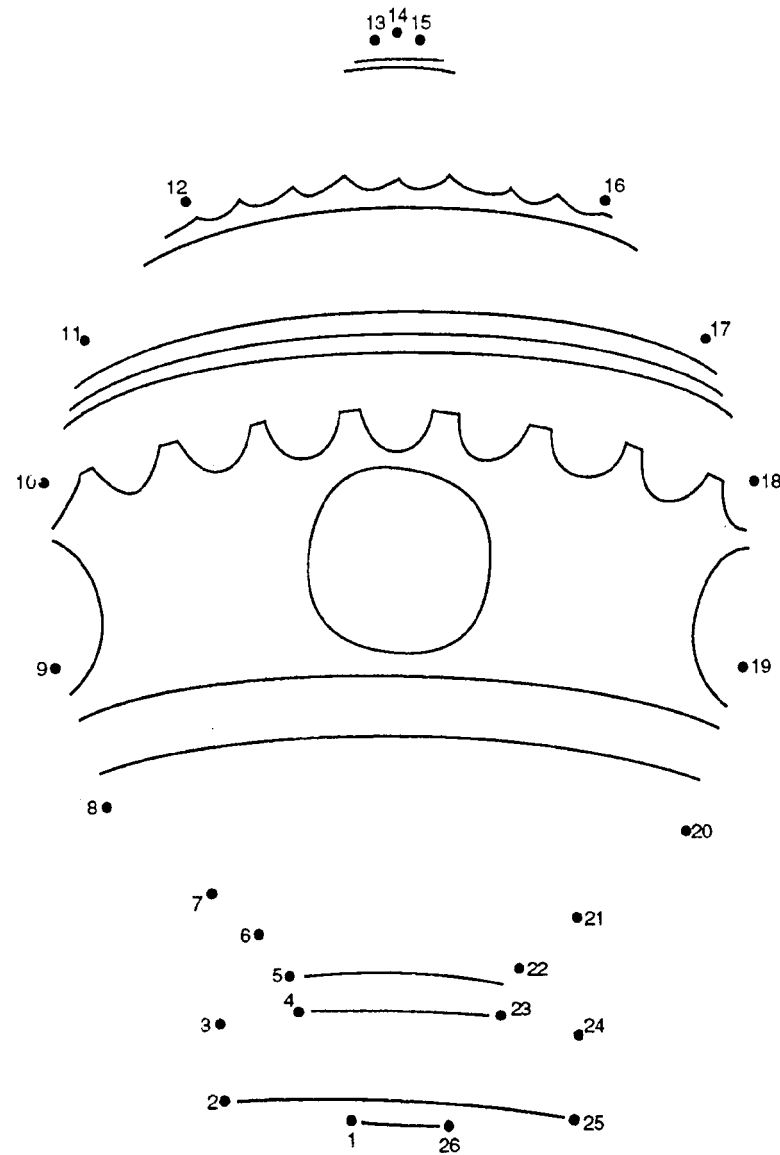
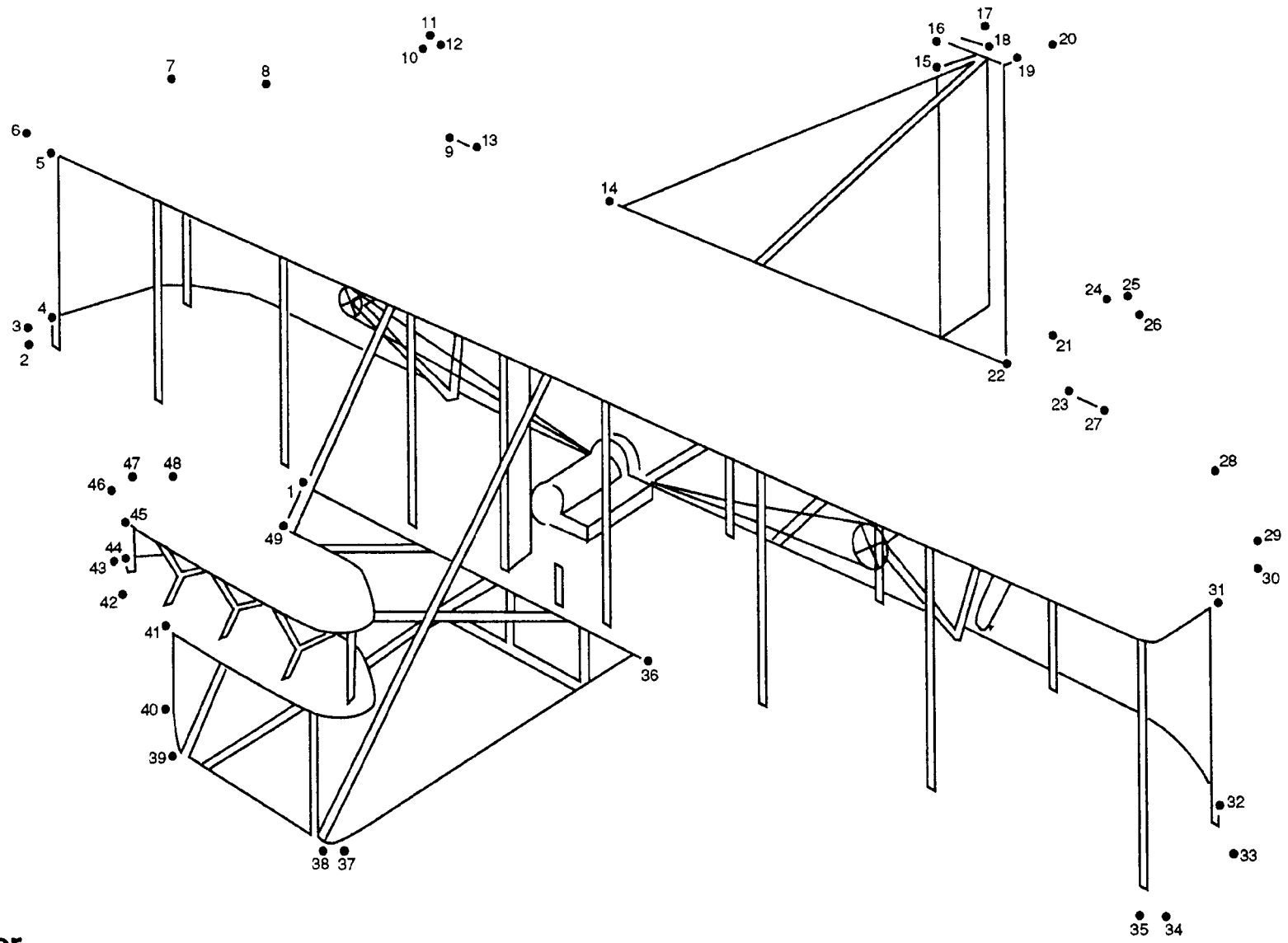


## Montgolfier Balloon

This balloon, built by Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier, was made of cloth and paper. The first living creatures to fly under a Montgolfier hot-air balloon were a sheep, a duck and a rooster. The balloon was launched in Versailles on September 19, 1783 before the French Royal Family, the court and 130,000 spectators. The first manned flight of a Montgolfier hot-air balloon was in Paris on November 21, 1783. Pilatre de Rozier and Francois Laurent (the Marquis d'Arlandes) flew across Paris for 25 minutes and travelled just over five miles.



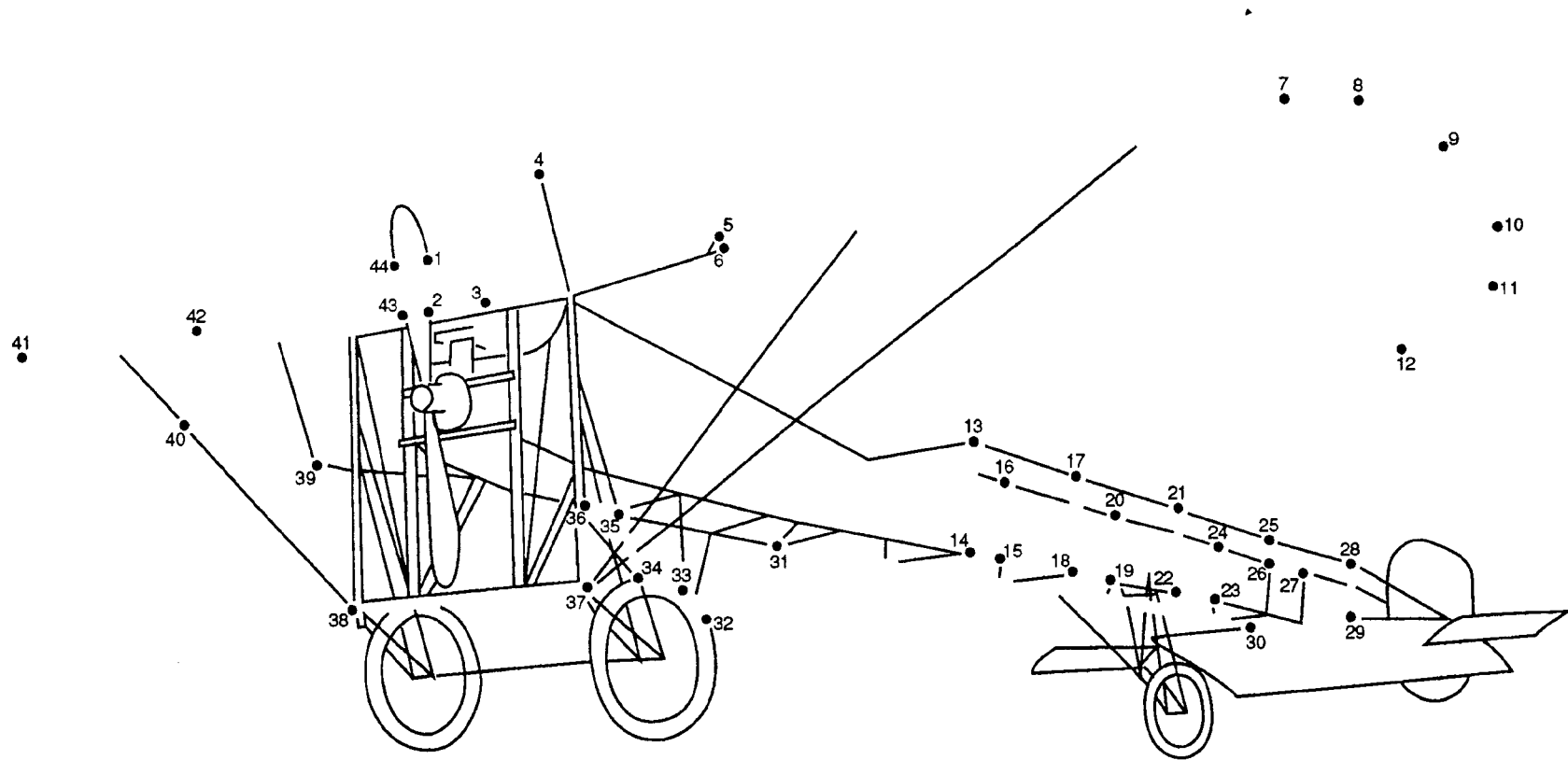


## The Wright Flyer

The Wright Brothers' 1903 Flyer was a marvel of wood, wire and fabric. The Flyer's wings spanned 40'4" and it was powered by a 12-horsepower, 140 pound engine. In flight, the pilot laid on the lower wing. The Wright Flyer flew just four times — a total of 98 seconds — all on December 17, 1903. Later that day, it was damaged by high winds and never again flown.

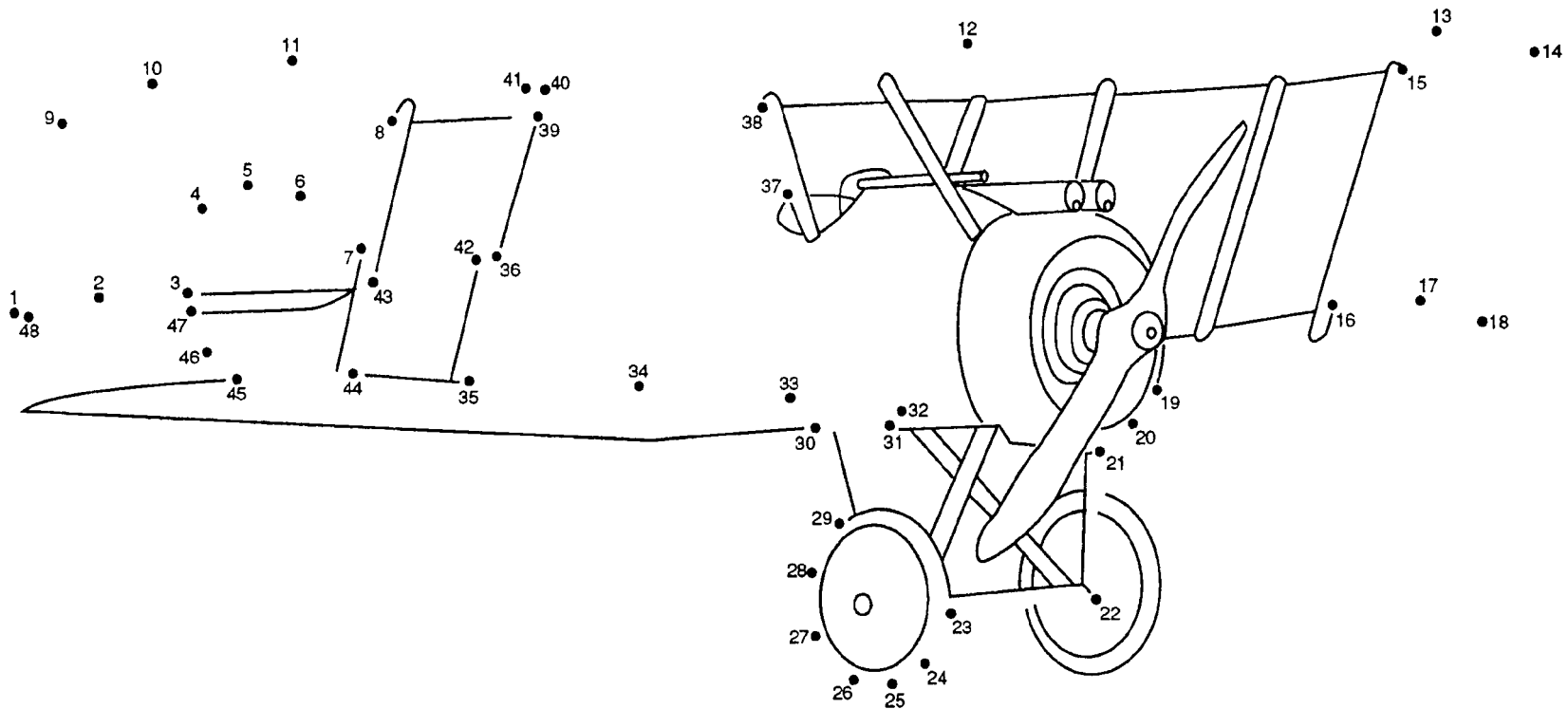
## Bleriot XI

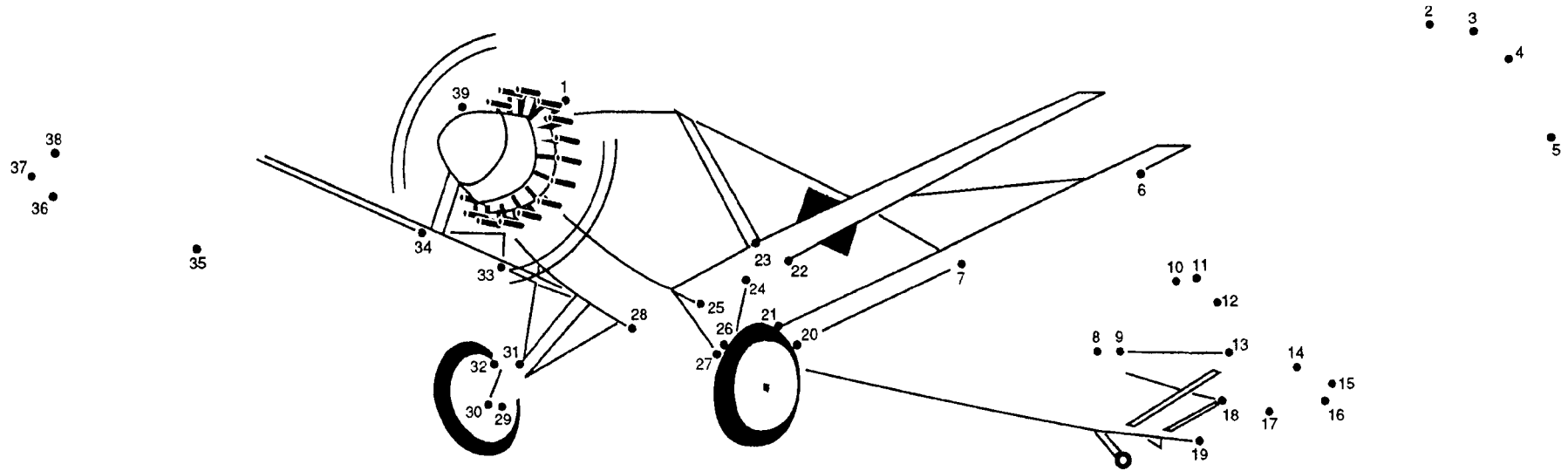
The Bleriot XI was the first aircraft to be flown across the English Channel. On July 25, 1909, Louis Bleriot flew from Calais, France to Dover, England. The 38-kilometer (24 mile) flight took 37 minutes. The Bleriot XI had a 25 horse power engine and a speed of approximately 75 kilometers per hour (47 miles per hour).



## Sopwith F.1 "Camel"

The Sopwith "Camel" was one of Britain's most advanced fighter aircraft during World War I. Sopwith "Camel" pilots are credited with the most aircraft victories during WWI. It was nicknamed the "Camel" because of the humped fairing over its twin machine guns. Canadian Captain A. Roy Brown, was flying a "Camel" when he was credited for shooting down German Ace Baron von Richthofen (The Red Baron).



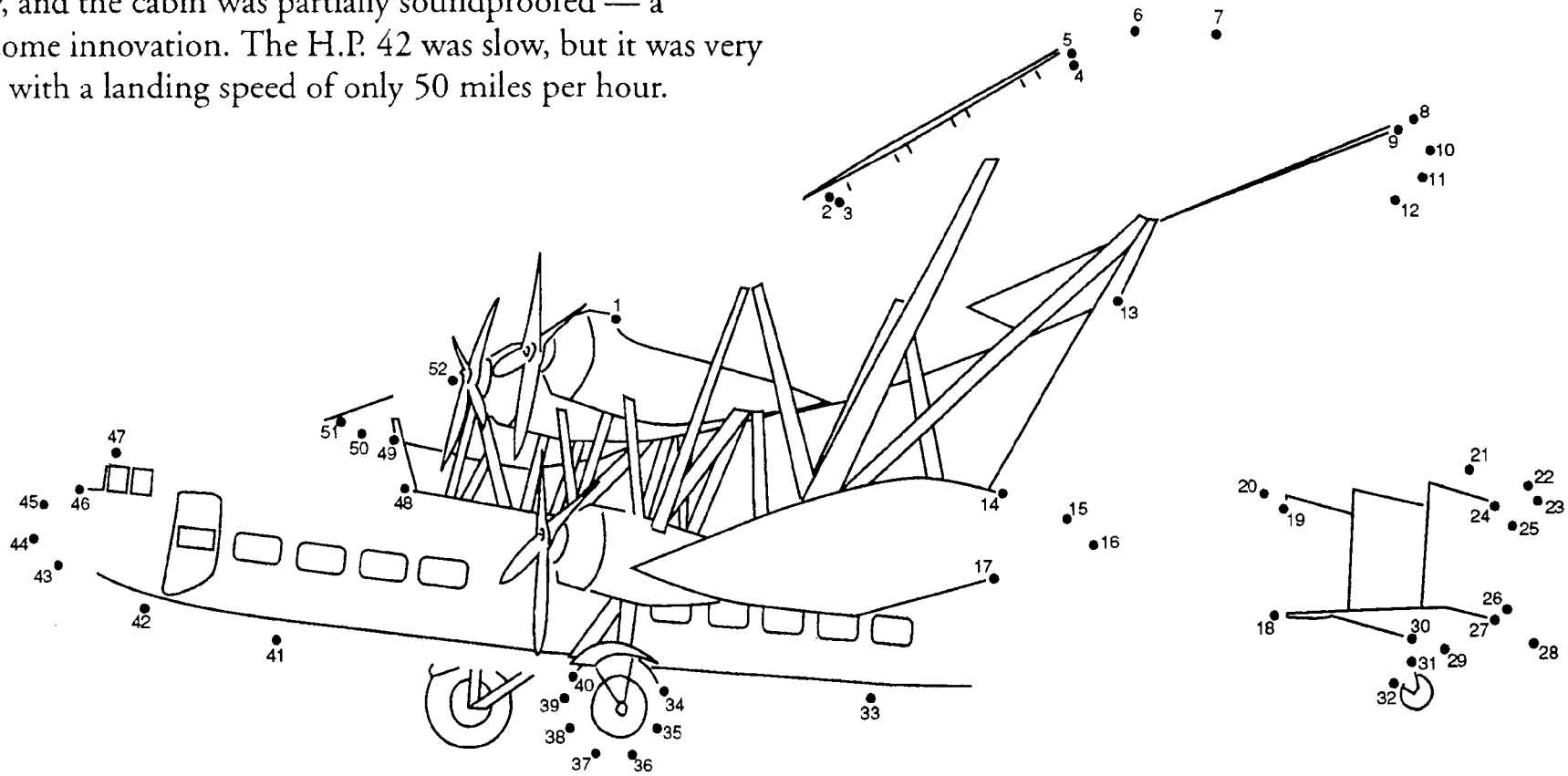


### **Spirit of St. Louis**

Charles Lindbergh was the first aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. The flight from New York to Paris was 3,610 miles and took over 33 hours. Lindbergh landed in Paris on May 21, 1927. He was born and raised in Little Falls, Minnesota. The Spirit of St. Louis is the most celebrated aircraft in the history of aviation and was designed and built in just two months. Lindbergh insisted that the main fuel tank be in front of the cockpit, to keep it from crushing the pilot against the engine in a case of a crash landing. A periscope was installed to provide forward visibility.

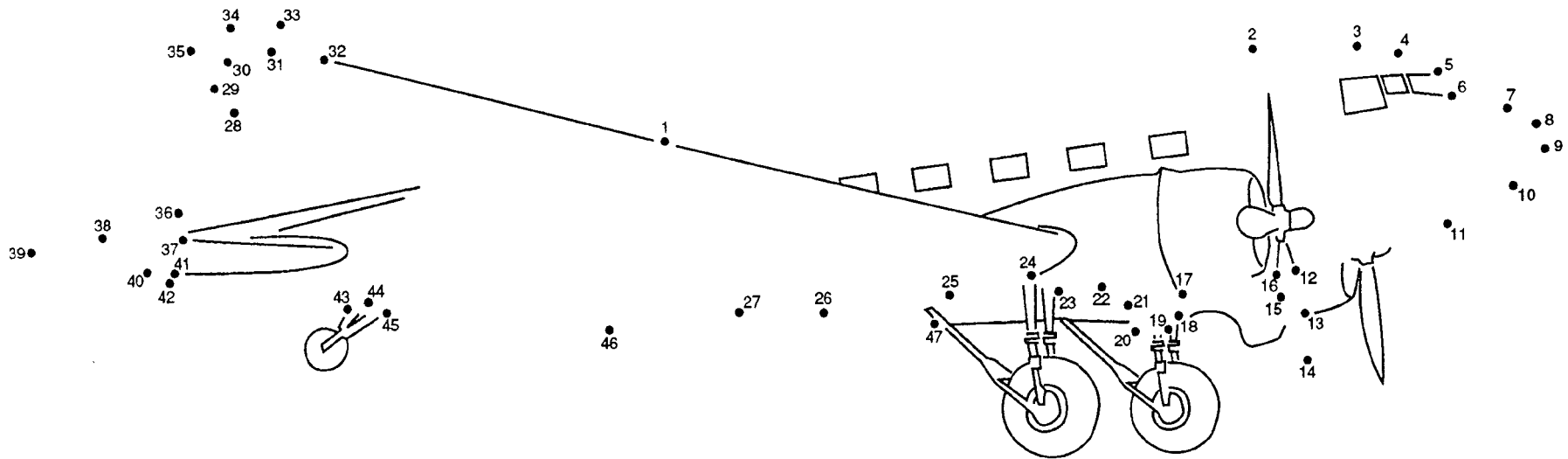
## Handley Page H.P. 42

The Handley Page H.P. 42 (in airline service from 1931 to 1941), was a massive four-engine biplane. Two versions were built; the Hannibal which carried 24 passengers and the Hercules which carried 38. The H.P. 42 had a fuselage nearly as long and wide as a railroad Pullman car and fully as comfortable, with wall-to-wall carpeting and stewards who served seven-course meals at tables that were set up between facing seats. Large windows provided an ample view, and the cabin was partially soundproofed — a welcome innovation. The H.P. 42 was slow, but it was very safe, with a landing speed of only 50 miles per hour.



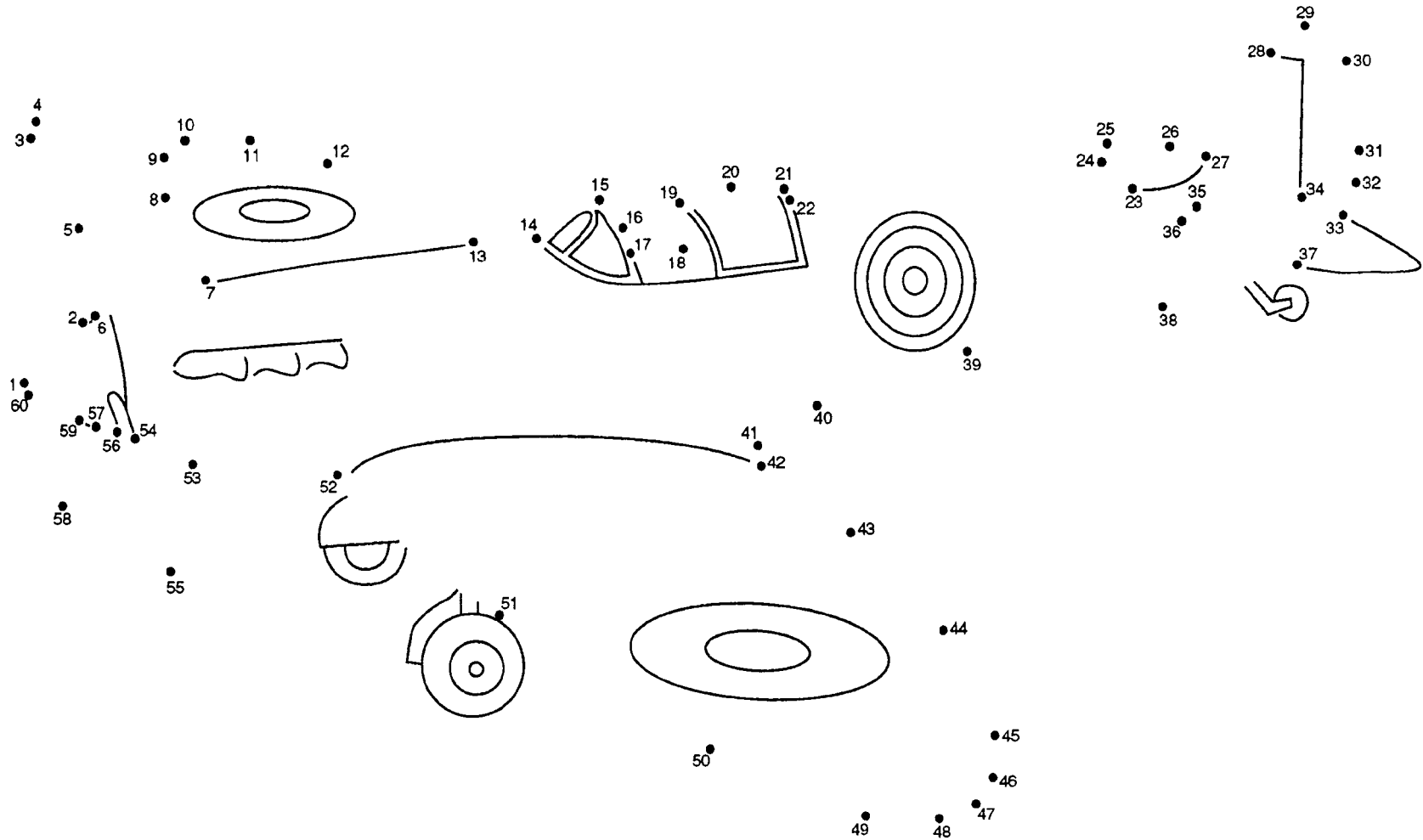
## Douglas DC-3

The DC-3, first flown in 1935, was the most widely used passenger aircraft of its time. Its landing speed was a safe and comfortable 64 miles per hour. The DC-3 was used during World War II as a military-transport for the United States Army. Of the nearly 11,000 DC-3s made, hundreds were still flying in the 1980s. The all-time champion DC-3 flew more than 50,000 hours in the air for Eastern Air Lines after its delivery in 1939. In 1952 it was sold to North Central Airlines and flew until 1965, when it was retired from regular service. During its 36 years of service it had flown nearly 85,000 hours, almost 10 full years in the air, wore out 550 tires, 25,000 spark plugs and 136 engines.



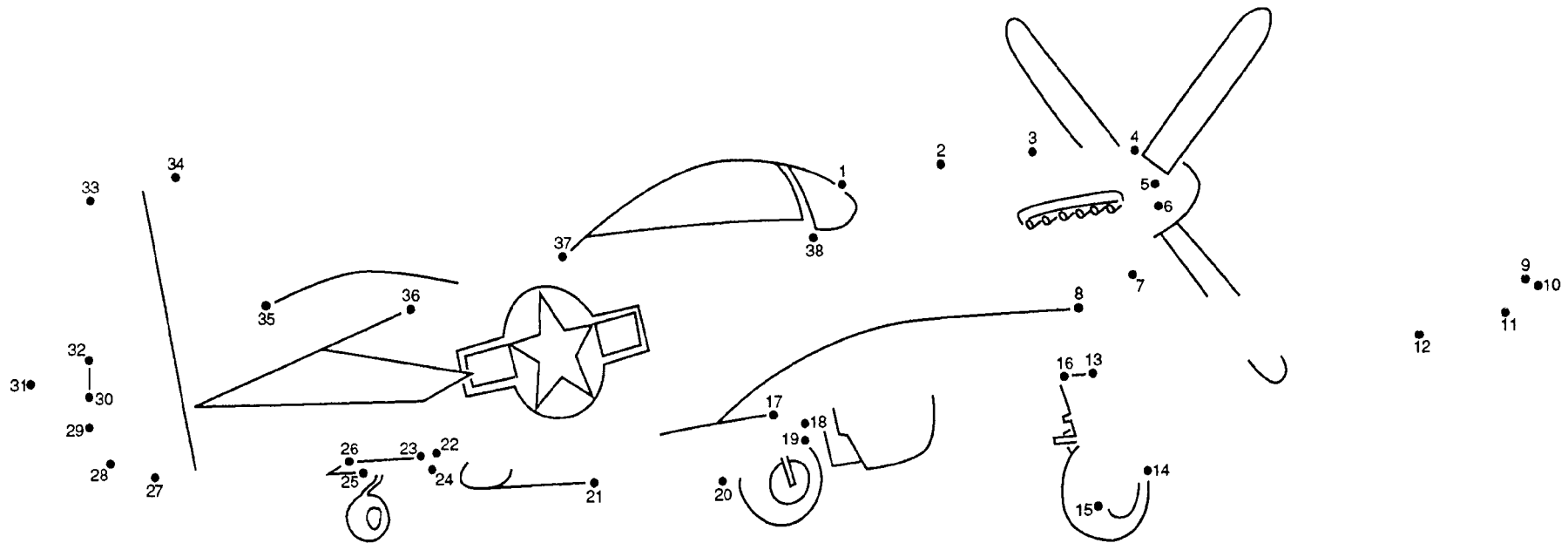
## Spitfire

The Spitfire, first flown in 1935, had an all metal skin. This design helped make the aircraft lighter. The Spitfire was armed with eight machine guns, mounted in the wings. It's top speed was about 320 miles per hour.



## North American P-51 Mustang

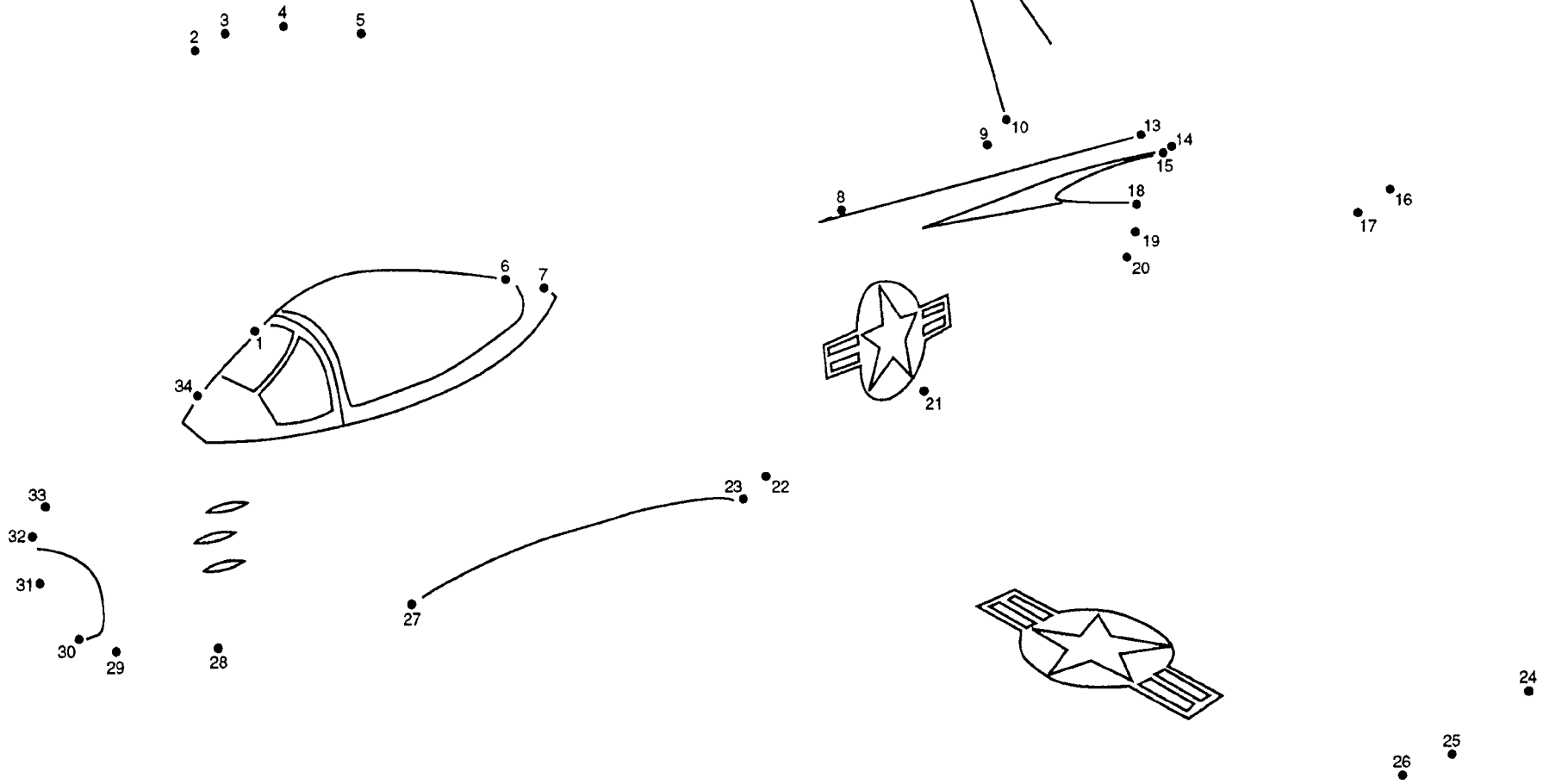
Six wing-mounted machine guns, a top speed of 437 miles per hour and unmatched maneuverability made the P-51 an excellent fighter plane. The Mustang was one of the most famous planes of World War II with more than 15,000 being built.



# North American F-86 — Sabre

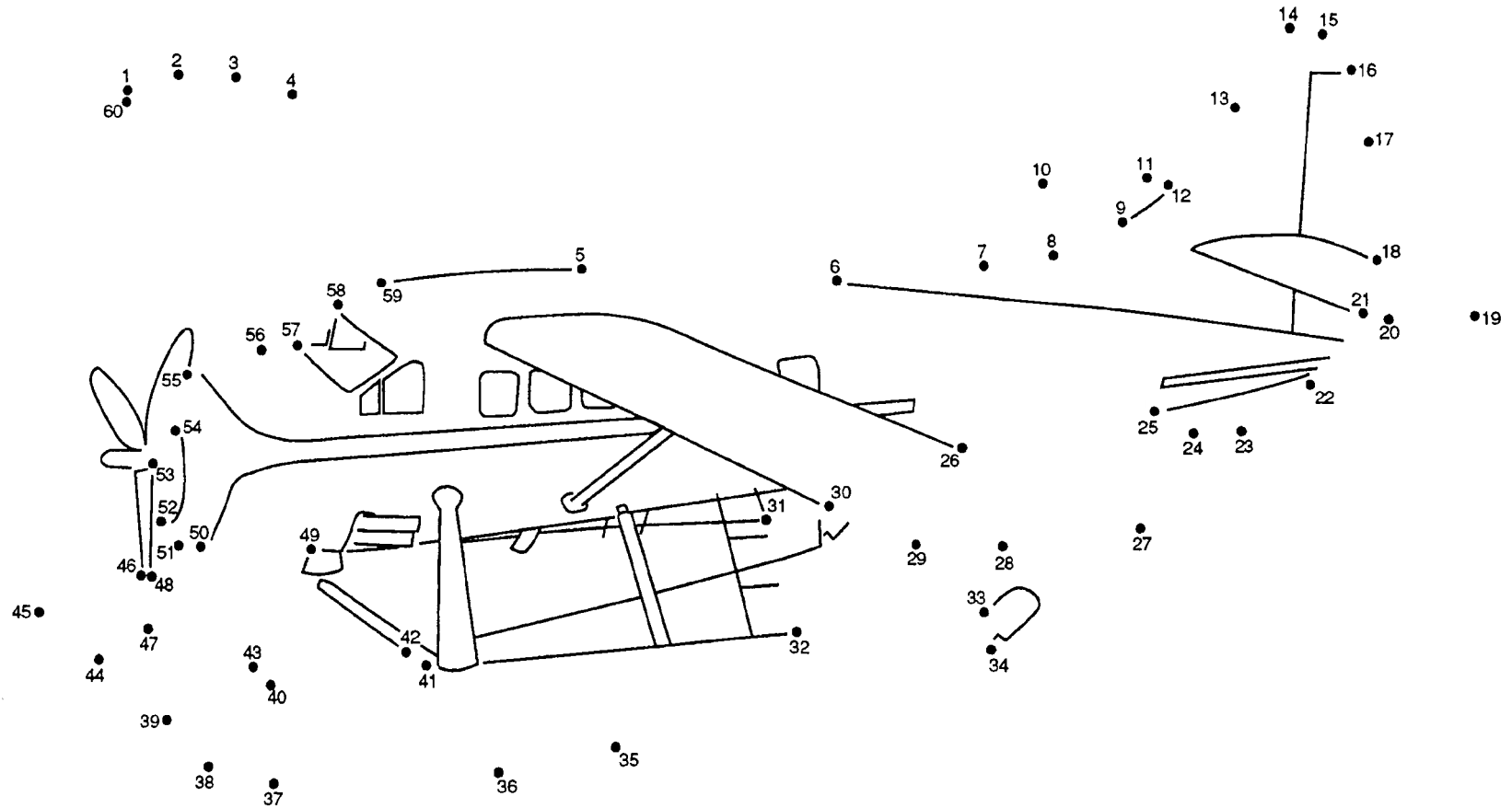
One of the classic jet fighters of all time. The F-86 Sabre first flew in October 1947. It had a top speed of 693 miles per hour and was armed with six machine guns. Almost 10,000 Sabres were built.

11 12



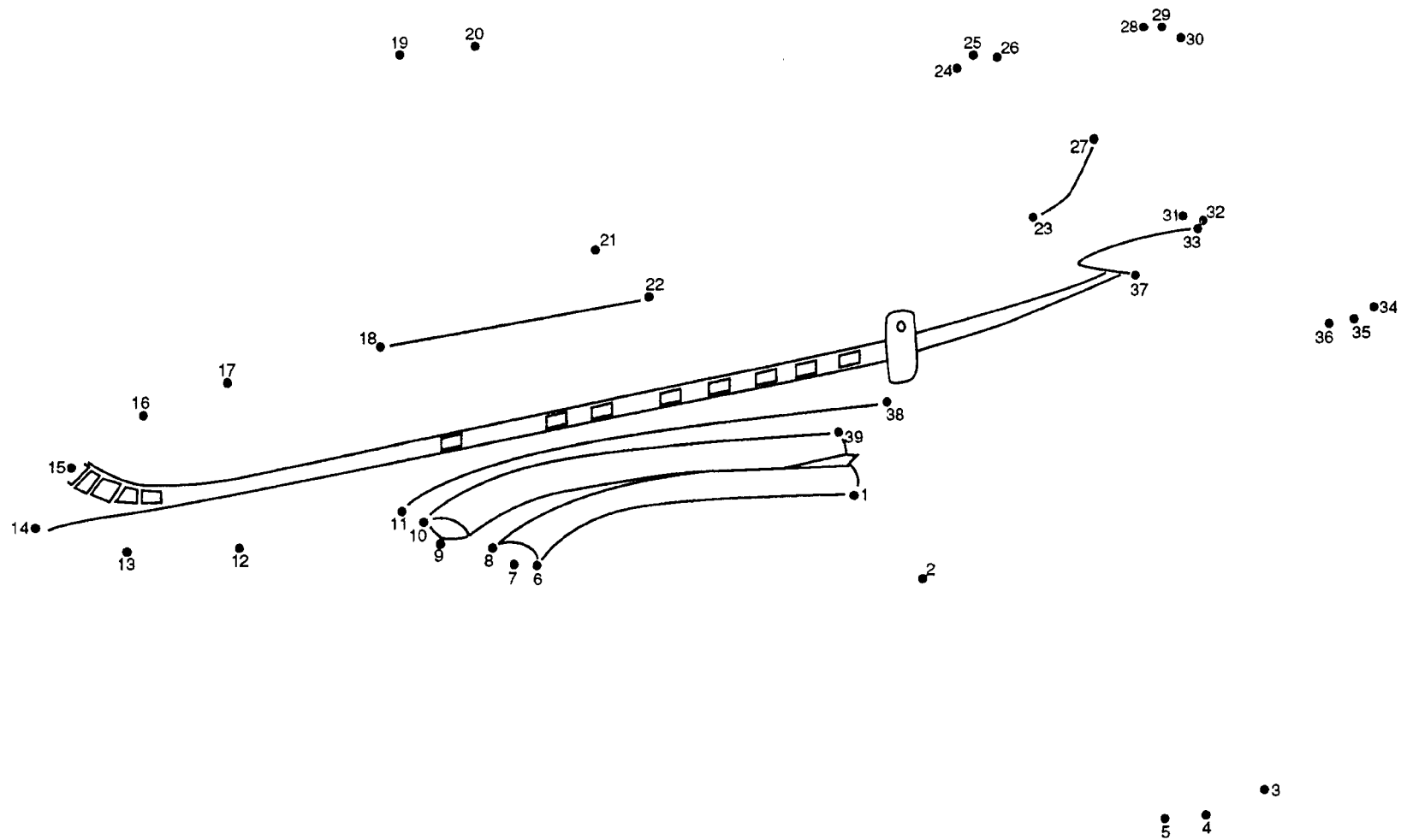
## De Havilland Canada D.H.C.-3 Otter

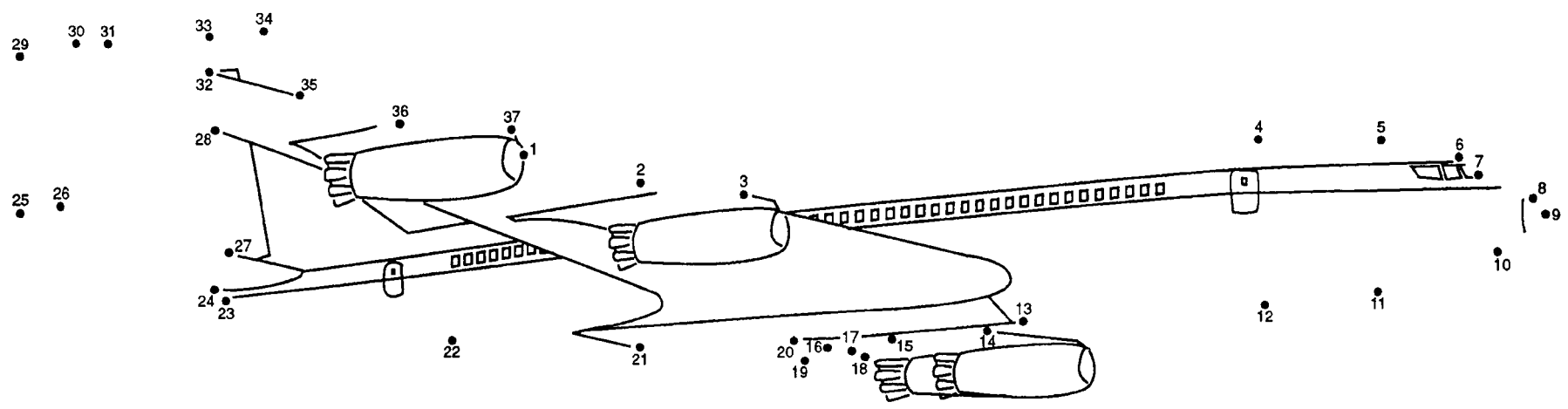
This all-metal utility aircraft could carry up to 14 passengers or a ton of freight. The Otter hauled passengers and supplies through every type of weather and over some of the world's wildest terrain. Every piece of equipment had to be useful on a "bush plane."



## De Havilland Comet

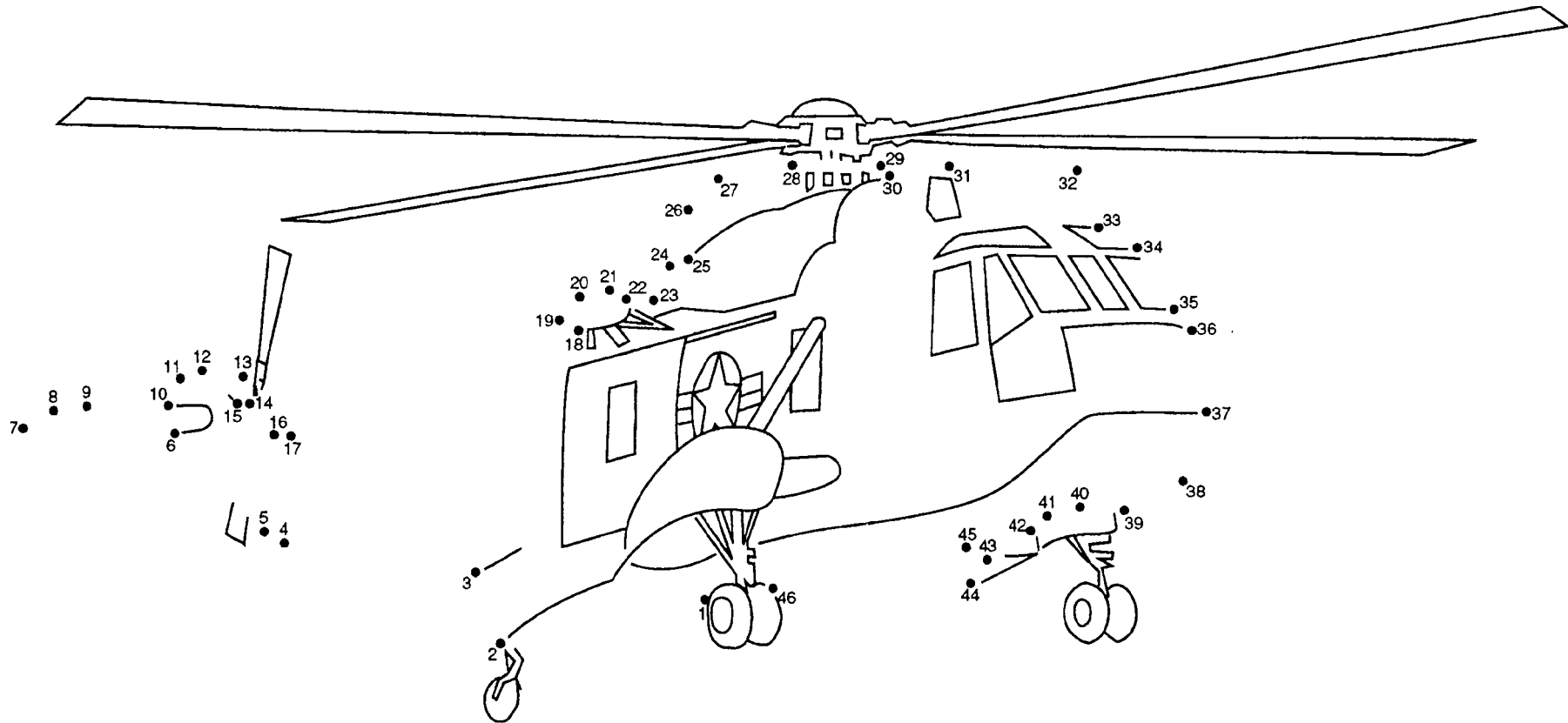
With its streamlined fuselage, its gracefully swept wings and a cruising speed of just under 500 miles per hour, the Comet began a new era of air travel in 1952. The Comet's four jet engines made it the fastest commercial transport of its day. It could fly eight miles high and had a range of 1,750 miles.





### **Boeing 707**

The 707 was the world's largest airliner when it appeared in 1958. Its cruising speed of 535 miles per hour made it the fastest as well. The 707's could carry up to 130 passengers and fly nonstop across the United States.

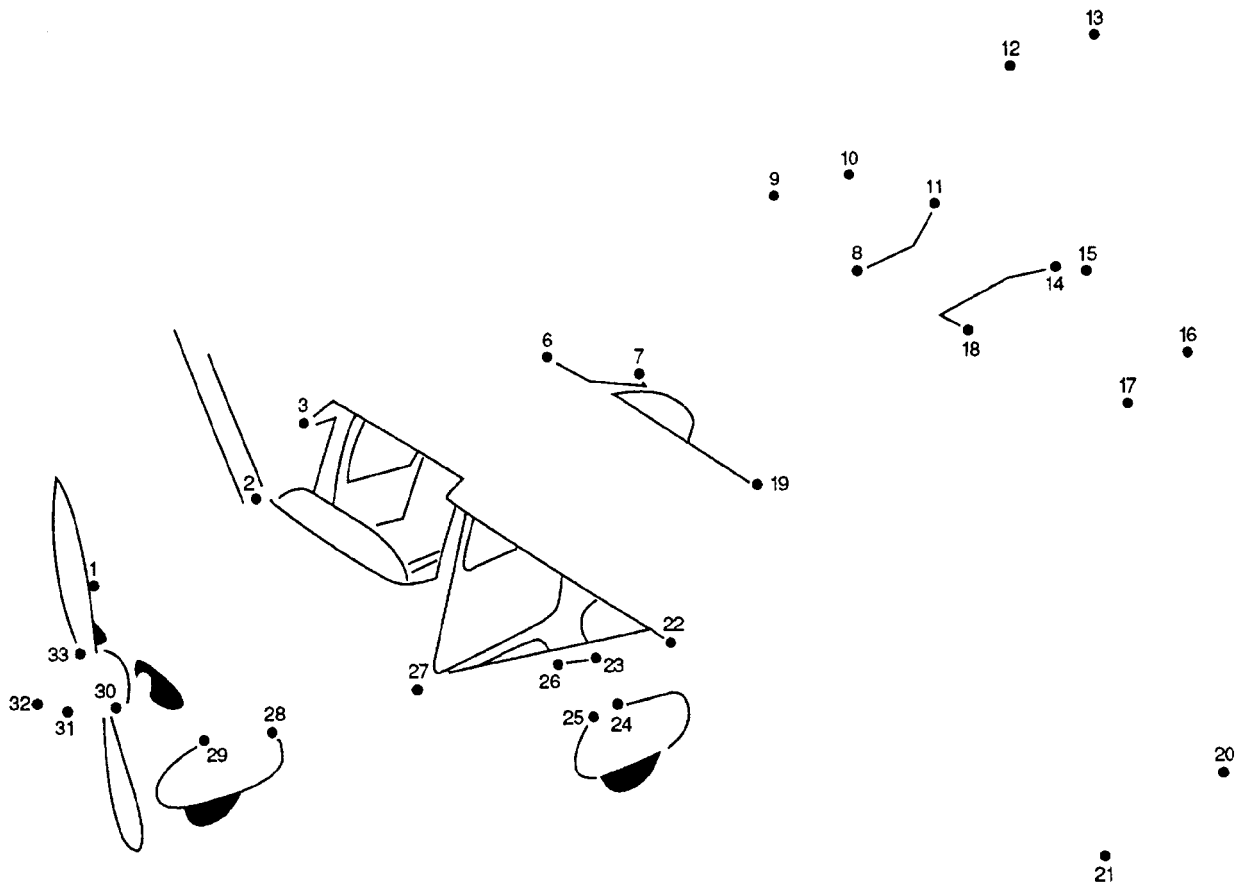


## Sikorsky

The Sikorsky Sea King was designed as a submarine hunter for the Navy, but is also widely used for search and rescue missions. The Sea King is probably best known as the type of helicopter which stood by to recover astronauts returning from missions in space. It first flew on March 11, 1959. It has a cruising speed of 136 miles per hour, a range of 625 miles and carries a crew of 4.

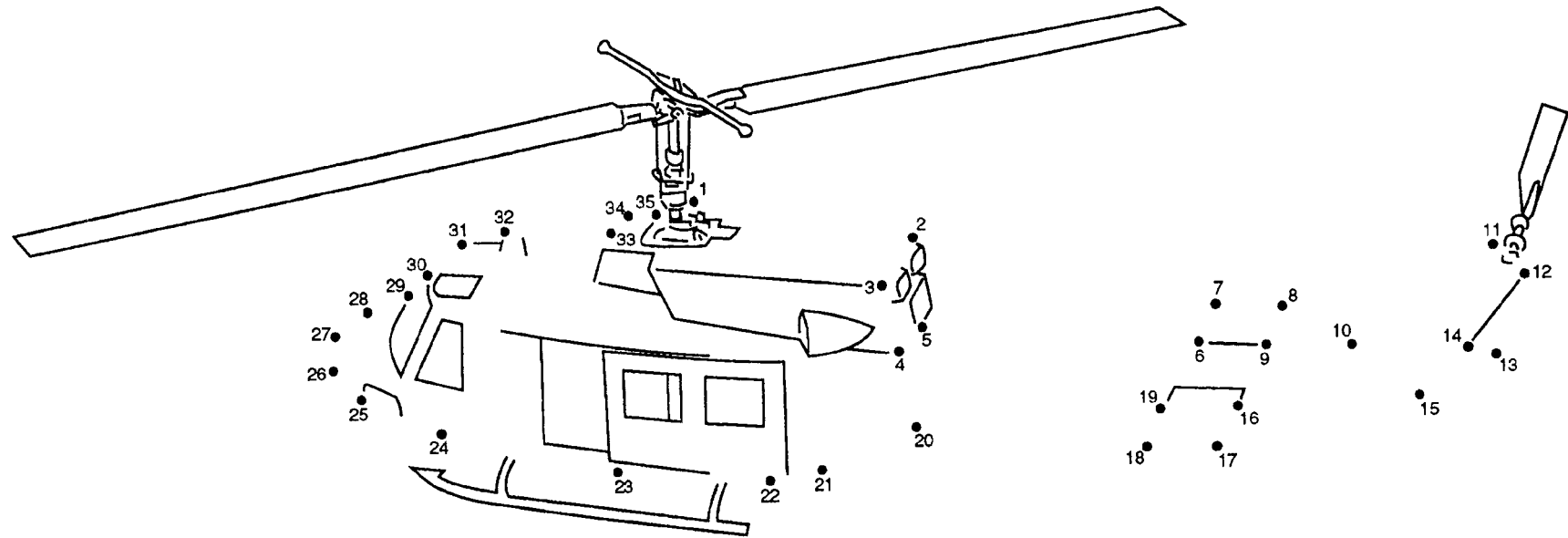
## Cessna 150

Over 22,500 of this high wing, two seat training aircraft were built from 1959 to 1977. It was sold all around the world and many of today's pilots learned to fly in the Cessna 150.



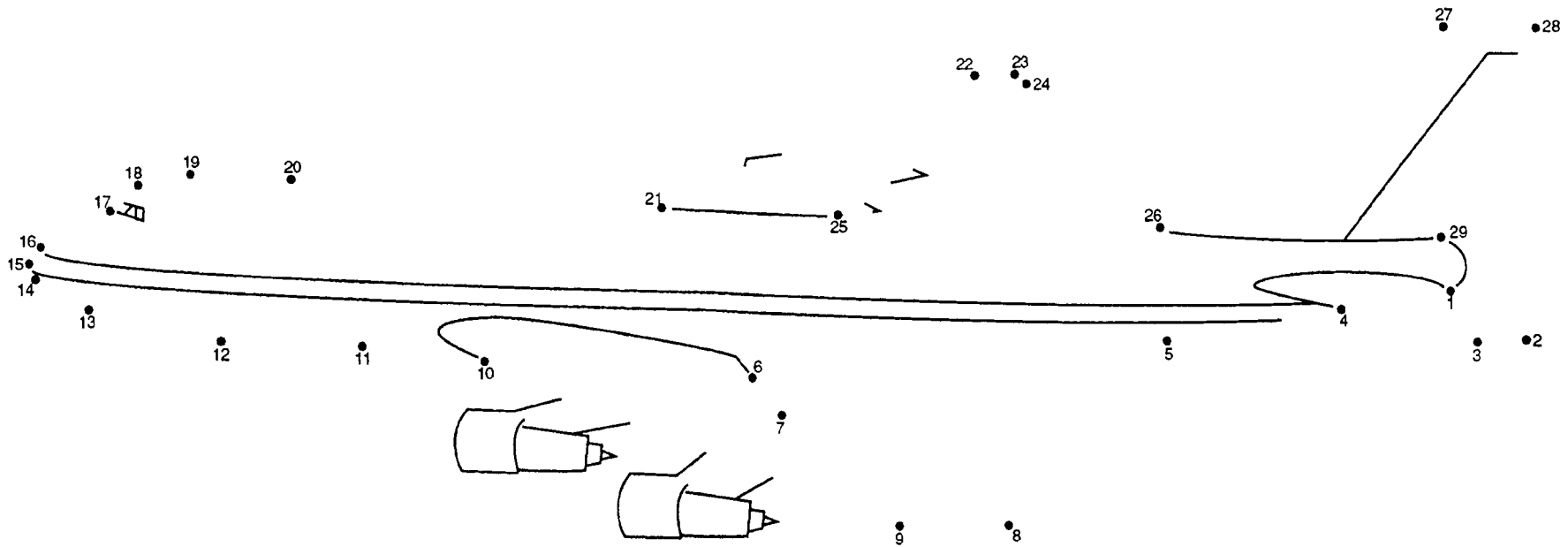
## Bell UH-1 — Huey

Of all the military helicopters built, none is more common than the Bell UH-1, better known as the Huey. From 1962 onward, thousands of Hueys took to the air daily in every type of weather to perform countless tasks.



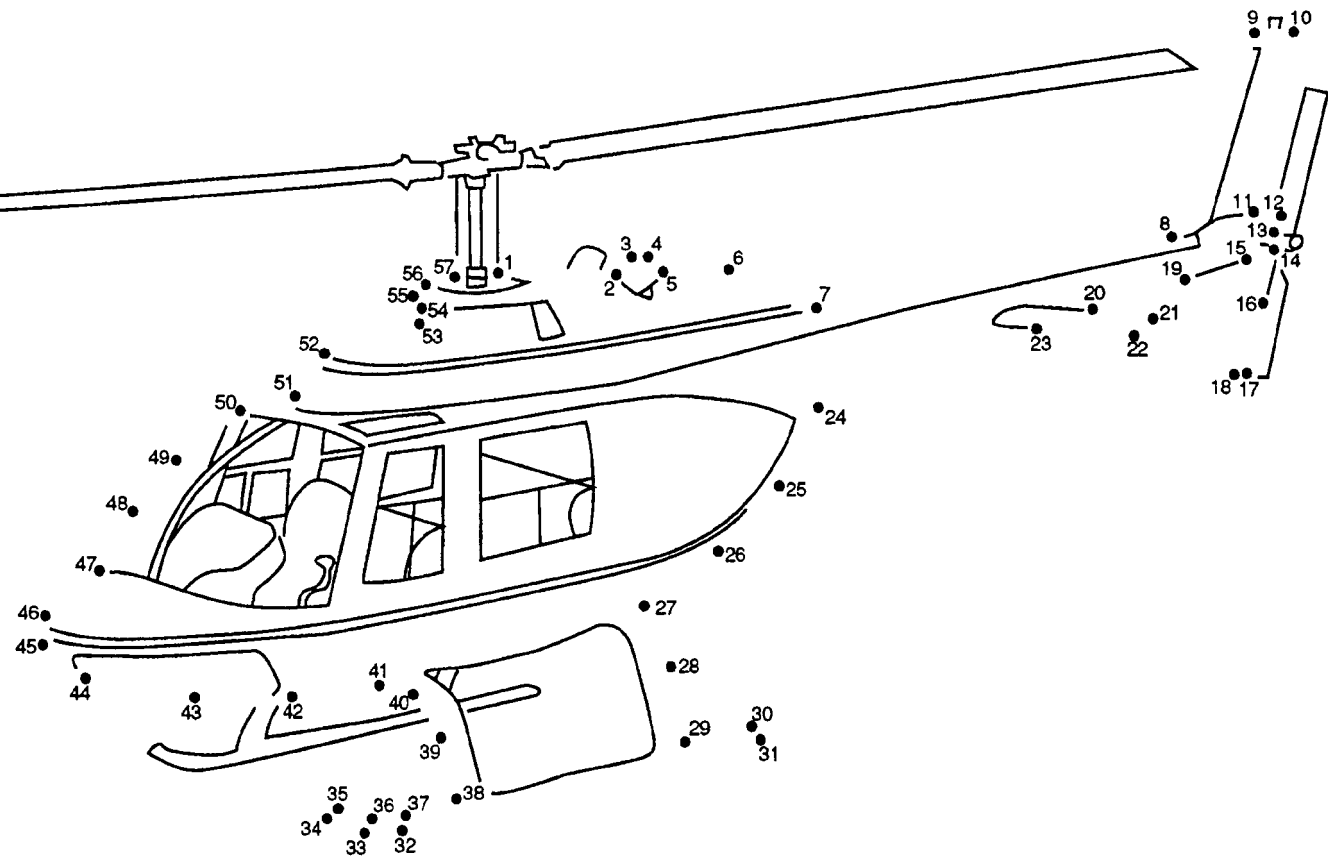
## Boeing 747

The four-engine 747, with its 499-seat capacity, was built for long-range routes. It requires nearly an acre of parking space. The first test flight of a Boeing 747 was on February 9, 1969. The 747 cruises at 560 miles per hour and has a range of approximately 8,000 miles.



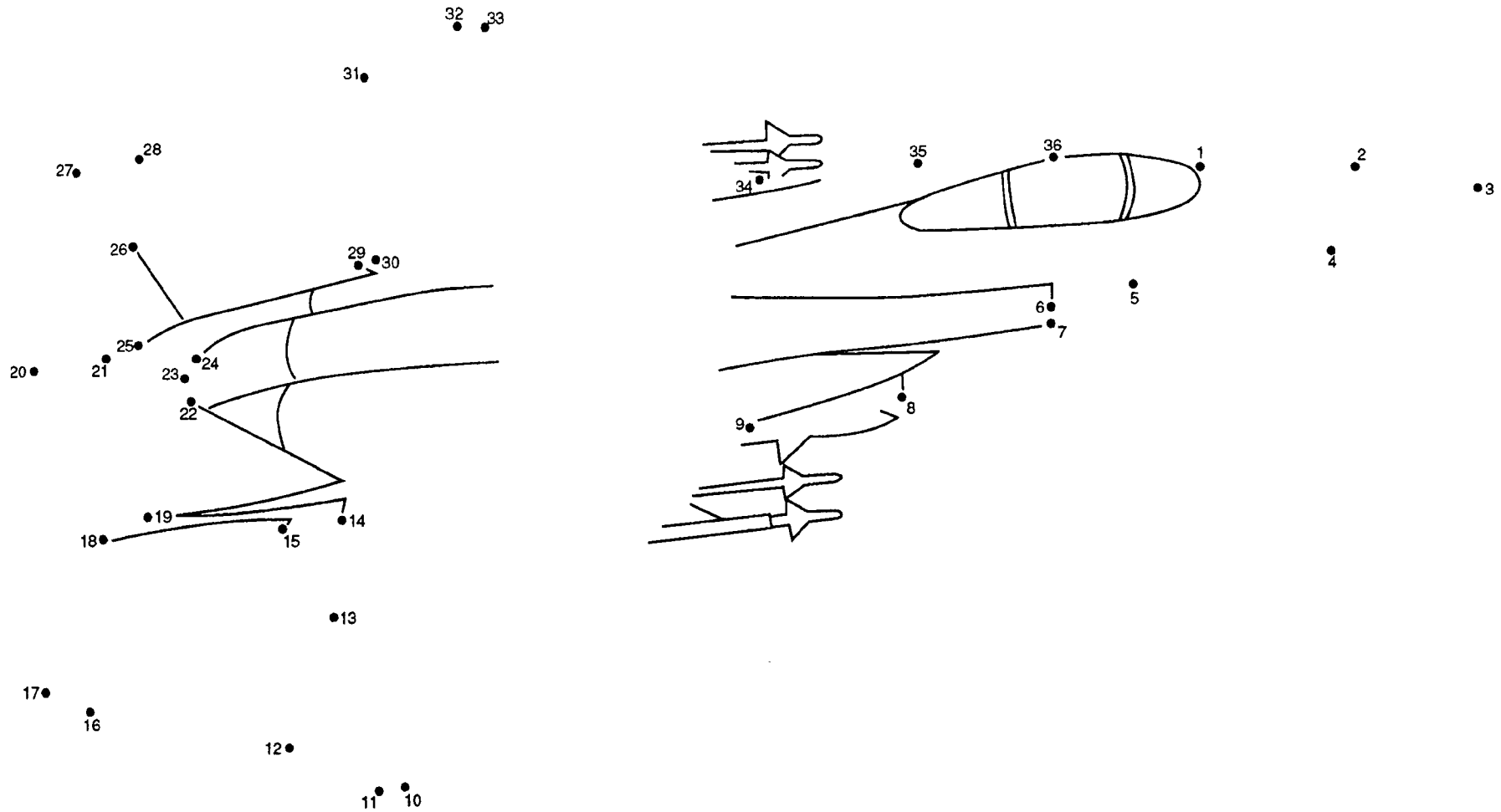
## Bell Jetranger

Built in the mid 1960s, the Bell Jetranger was one of the first helicopters to use a jet engine. In the 15 years following its introduction, approximately 4,000 Jetrangers were sold for commercial use.



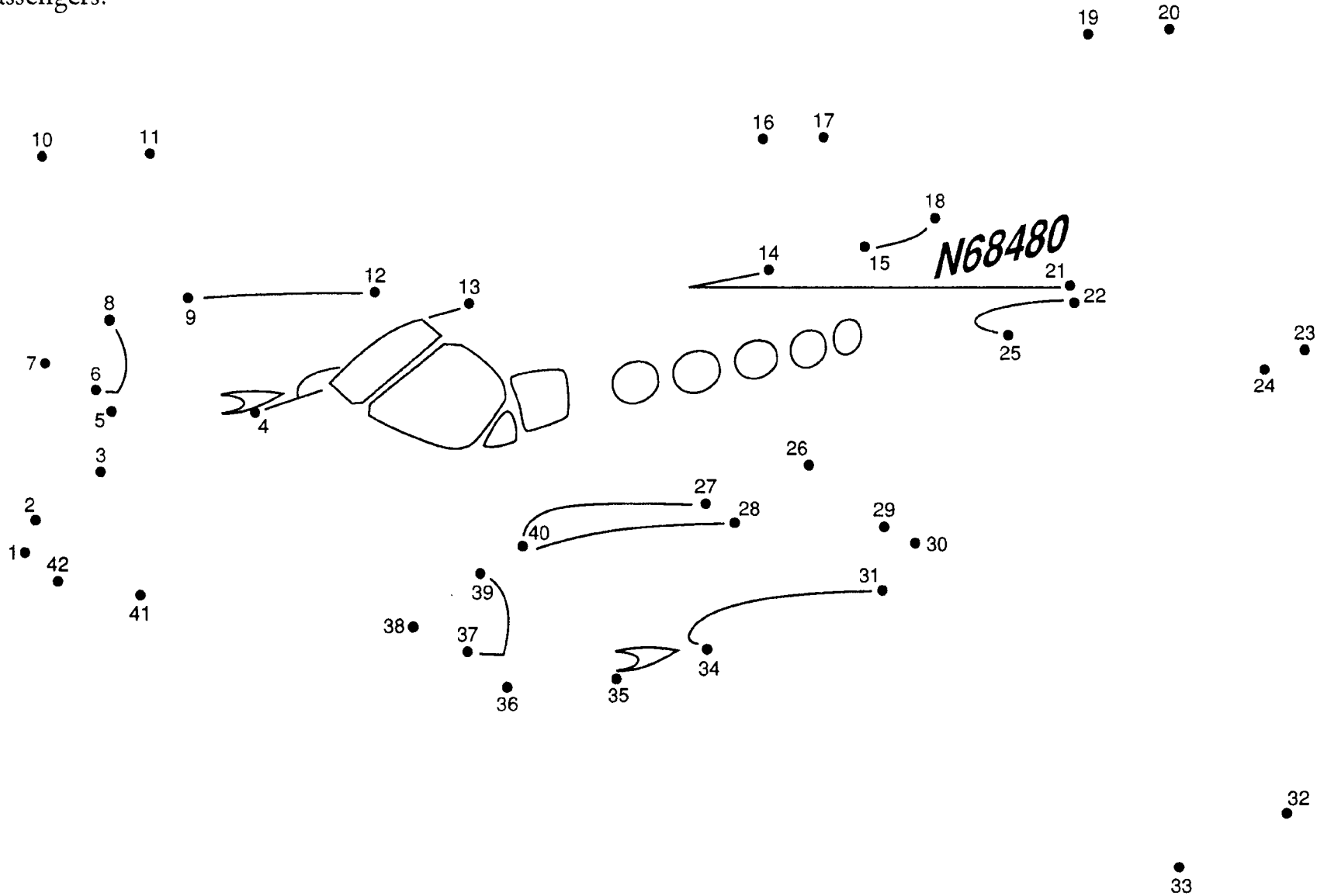
## McDonnell Douglas F-15 — Eagle

The versatile, all-weather Eagle was introduced in 1970. The Eagle has a top speed of more than 1,650 miles per hour and carries eight Sidewinder and Sparrow missiles in addition to its 20-mm cannon. Pilots of an earlier day spoke of forcing their birds (planes) into a vertical climb; they were exaggerating. The F-86 Sabre could achieve perhaps a 45-degree angle; the F-4 Phantom about 70 degrees. However, the Eagle could stand on its tail and rocket straight up into the sky, accelerating to supersonic speed as it went. It could climb to 60,000 feet — more than 11 miles up — in two minutes.



# Conquest I

The Conquest I was one of the first turboprop aircraft built for business aviation (a company owned aircraft). It was built between 1981 and 1986. It cruises at 236 miles per hour with a range of 1,400 miles, and carries up to 8 passengers.





# NASA Tiltrotor Transport Aircraft

An artist's concept of a Tiltrotor Transport Aircraft, capable of helicopter-like takeoffs by tilting the rotors upward (see insert). In level flight the Tiltrotor aircraft is expected to reach speeds of over 300 miles per hour.

