

This CD-ROM contains the following Paul Matt 3-view drawings and photos:

(CD-ROM also contains contents files in the following formats: TXT, DOC)

HEATH LNB-4

HOWARD DGA-15P

HOWARD DGA-3

HOWARD DGA-4

HOWARD DGA-5

HOWARD DGA-6

HUGHES 1B "SHORT WING"

HUGHES 1B "LONG WING"

LAIRD LC-DW-300

LAIRD LC-DW-500

LAIRD-TURNER LTR-14

LAVOCHKIN LA-7

LOCKHEED P-80

LOCKHEED 9

LOCKHEED PV-1

LWF CATO MODEL L

L.W.F. "MODEL G"

LWF H-1

MARTIN BM-1/BM-2

MARTIN T4M-1

MARTIN TT

MESSERSCHMITT Me 109E

MOREHOUSE (ENGINE)

NAVY-WRIGHT NW-1

NAVY-WRIGHT NW-2

NORTH AMERICAN 0-47A

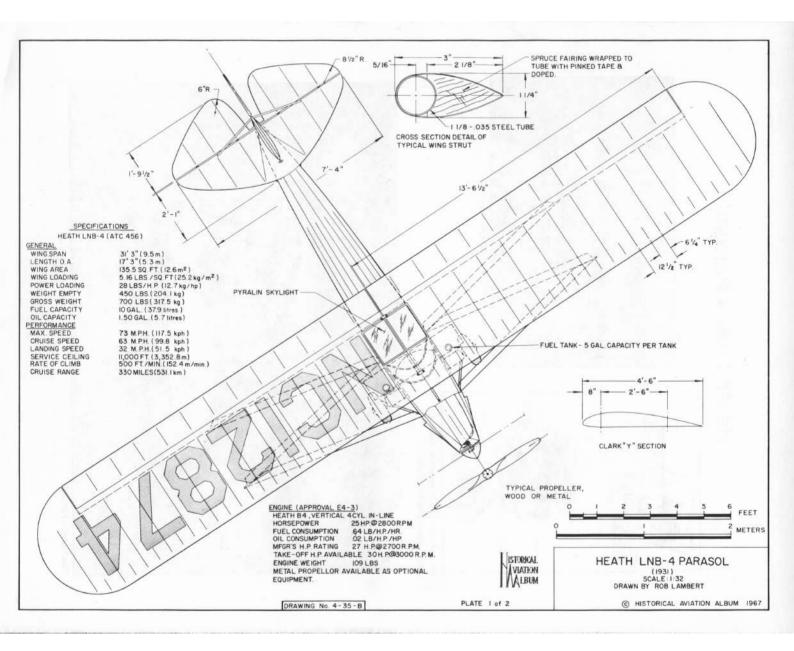
NORTH AMERICAN

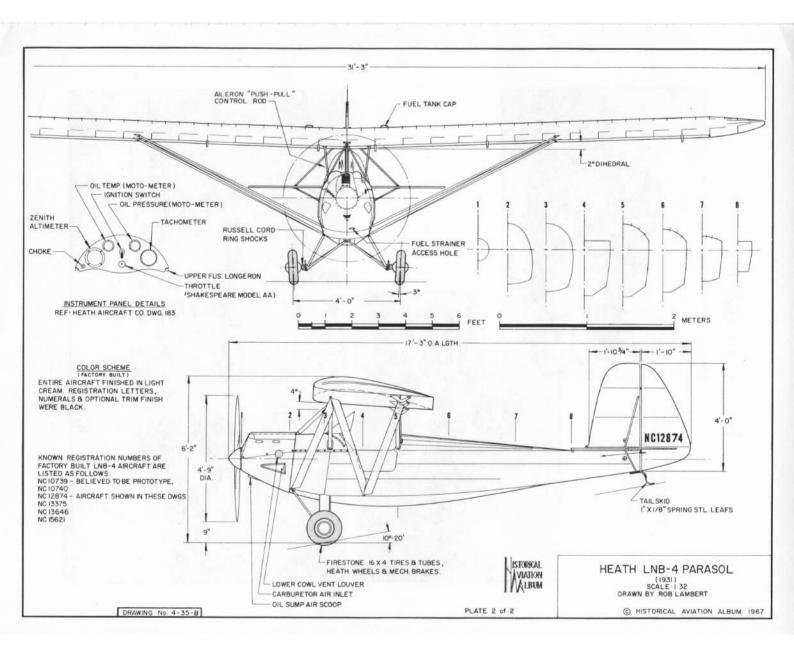
AT-6/SNJ

NORTH AMERICAN XB-70

PACKARD-LEPERE LUSAC-11

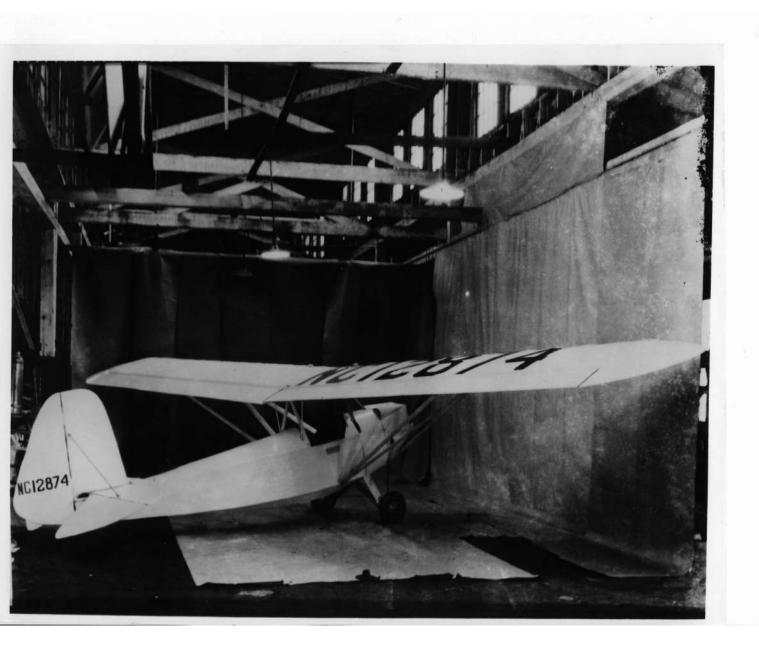
PFITZNER 1910 "MONOPLANE"

























FIRST PLACE NATIONAL AIR RACES

- Philadelphia Heath "Tombor" defeased a field of seven ships and was 1224.60 price messy. Spokane, Wash. Heath "Parasof" first in 119 cs. in. clear price messy standed 1190-06.

 Les Angelo Heath "Buby Bulto" defeased a field of seven planes with a 75 cs. in. motor.

- Chrestand Heath "Parsool" first in 18 mile race at 91.1 m. p. h. first in 4 mile dash, 97.6 m. p. h. Chrestand Husth "Baby Bolles" first, defeating ships with 280 cm. in. motors; stock model Cen-ter Wing thins.

HEATH WORLD'S

Here you will find in keen competition the products of the brain and experience of the great aircraft industry. Words, no count for nothing here. The ships must prove their mettle or conditions much more severe than you will encounter in cross

Roaring round the pylons, with thrilling banks and turns, with throttle wide open and every ounce of power released, only a true champion can stand the gaff.

24 Years of Experience Guarantees Heath Dependability .

The record of Heath aircraft in competition is a remarkable tribute to the superb construction of these light planes. It is a safe guide for you in determining Heath stamina and Heath reliability.

you in determining I stath stamma and Feath retailous;

For Heash has won all events in its class year after year. First place
has gone to Heath for seven connecutive year. A Heath also holds
the world's altitude record for light planes — demonstrating beyond all challenge that the 24 years experience behind every Heath
ship has enabled this organization not only to keep abreast with the
latent improvements in this fast developing field but actually to keep
in front and maintain a continued supremacy. No other light plane
can begin to match this amazing record.

Approved by U.S. Department of Commerce

The correct design, thorough workmanship and complete reliability of Heath planes is further assured by the full approval of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Heath factory-built airplanes have been issued Approved Type Certificates with the extraordinary provide that the airplane which you may build yourself at home with Heath parts in accordance with Government Approved Heath blue prints

HOLDS RECORD for light planes

and instructions will also be eligible for a Federal license. This is an important point to remember. Heath planes are the only ones that can be built at home and qualify for a Federal license.

The fact that you can secure a "C" or "NC" license even on your home assembled Heath is significant of the high standard of excellence for which Heath stands. Many states require a license for private aircraft. With a Heath you need experience no difficulty on this

Built by Craftsmen Who Are Experienced Pilots

Not only the designers of Heath planes but the men who are employed in the production and assembly of parts are experienced pilots. They put into their work the skill and paintaking care that may be expected only from air-minded and air-experienced craftsmen. They are enthusiastic creators, not plodding workmen who dully follow an established routine. Every Heath is built as though it were for the personal use of the men who build it. In that fact line the real reason for the uniform excellence of every Heath part and every Heath

Equal to Costly Planes in Material and Workmanship .

Heath planes are low in cost because of standardization and quantity production on basic designs, because of efficient workmen and unexcelled factory facilities, not because of any sacrifice to higher quality standards. There are no shody or cheap materials used by Heath. No skimping at any point. Engineering and research work are as scientific and exacting as anything known to the industry. Heath quality throughout comparts favorably point by point with that of larger sirplanes costing many times as much.

When you buy a Heath you are simply buying a small edition of a fine, costly plane.

A FEW of Heath's envied to NATIONAL AIR RACES

Betty Russ Teophy	1926	Efficiency contest
Arm Digest Trophy	1926	Sport plane race
Aero Digest Trophy	1927	Sport plane race
Dayton Daily News Trophy	1927	Light plane race
California Assoc. Cup	1928	Speed and Effi-
Cleveland Cups	1929	
Cleveland Trophy	1929	
Chicago Daily Times Cup	1930	Event No. 1
Shell Trophy	1910	Event No. 7
B. F. Goodrich Trophy	1931	Light plane race
Goodrear Tire Trophy	1911	hight plane dash
Cash Prizes - No Cups	1952	Light plane race
Cam Links - No costs	1932	Light plane dash
Arrangutical News Trophy	1931	Altitude contest
World's Aleitunde N. A. A. for light	record.	17,907 feet official



Model "CNA - 40"

Engine — Continental A-40.

Wing Span — 27 feet.

Wing Area — 107 sq. ft.

Length Overall — 17½ ft.

Weight Empty — 454 lbs.

Useful Load — 221 lbs.

Weight, Full Load — 675 lbs.

Gas Capacity — 7 gal.

Rate of Climb — 1st min. 420 ft.

Absolute Ceiling — 15,000 ft.

High Speed — 87 m. p. h.

Cruising Speed — 70 to 75 m. p. h.

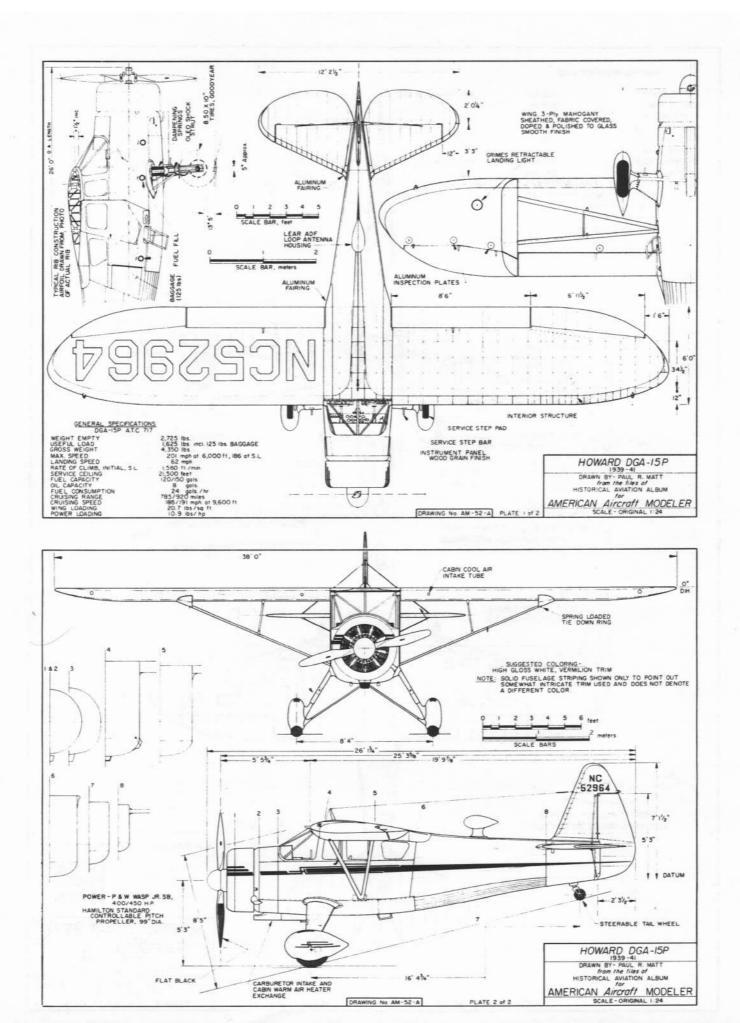
Landing Speed — 41 m. p. h.

Cruising Range — 175 miles.

A. T. C. No. 495

"LNB-4" Model "LNA-40"
Heath B-4 Engine Continental A-40
31 Wing Span, feet 31
135 Wing Area, square feet 135
171/4 Length Overall, feet 171/4
449 Weight Empty, pounds 464
700 Gross Weight, pounds700
9 Gas Capacity, gallons 9
300 Rate of Climb, 1st. min., ft. 450
13,000 Absolute Ceiling, feet 18,000
72 High Speed, m. p. h81
35 Landing Speed, m. p. h35
240 Cruising Range, miles 250
456 A. T. C. No. 487

"LNA-40" Flyaway, Niles, Mich., \$1085.00

















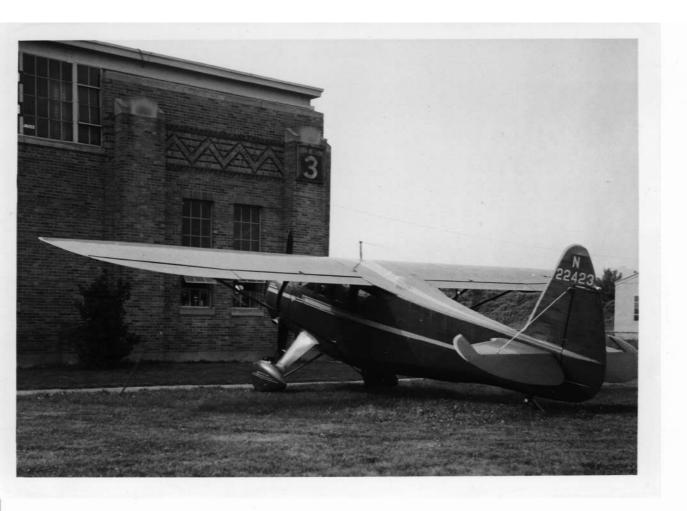








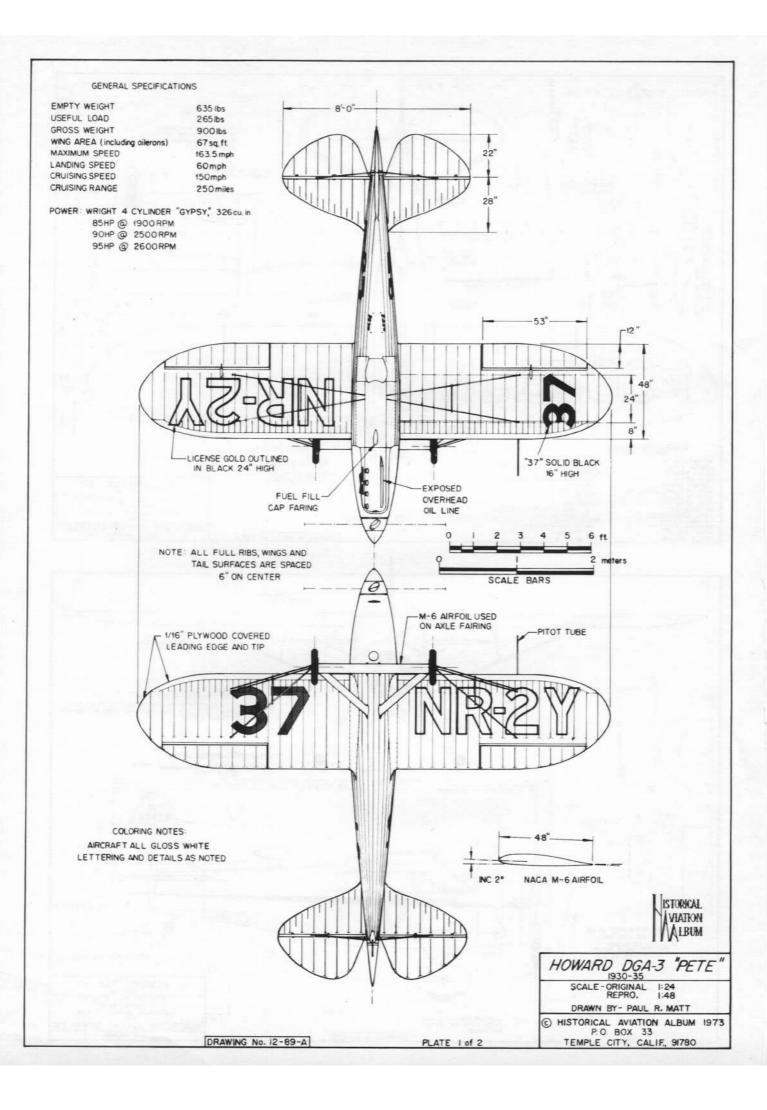


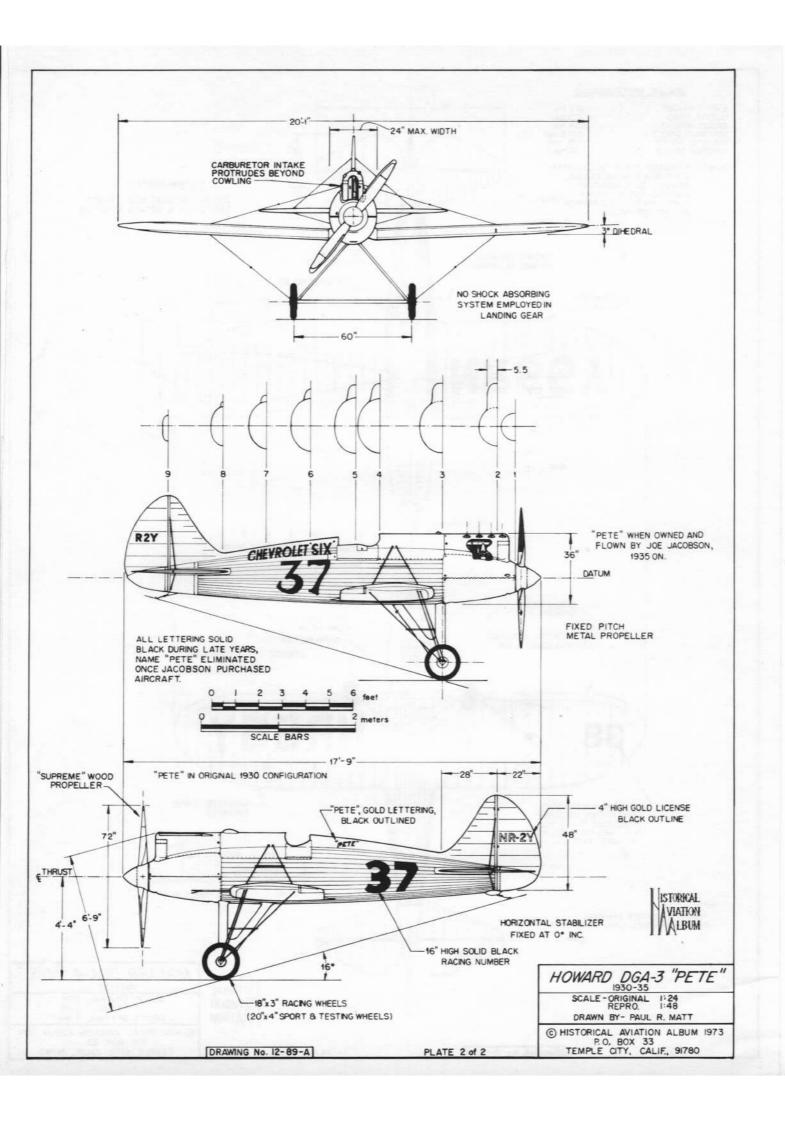


















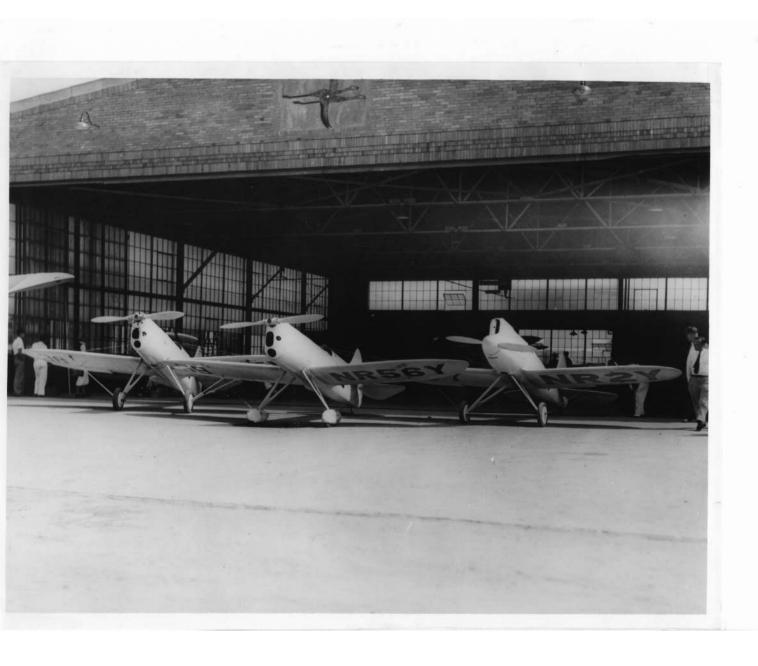






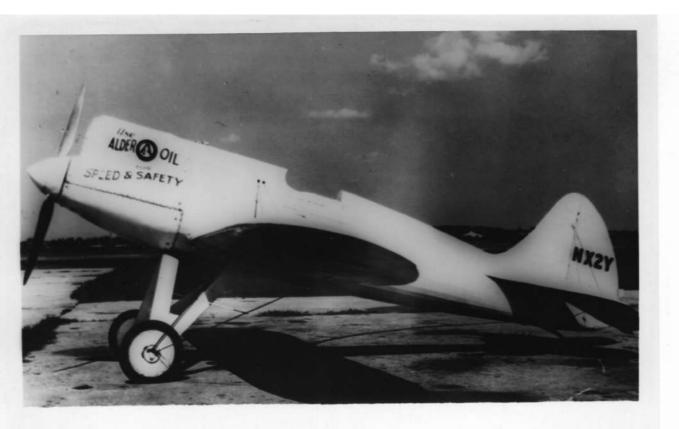










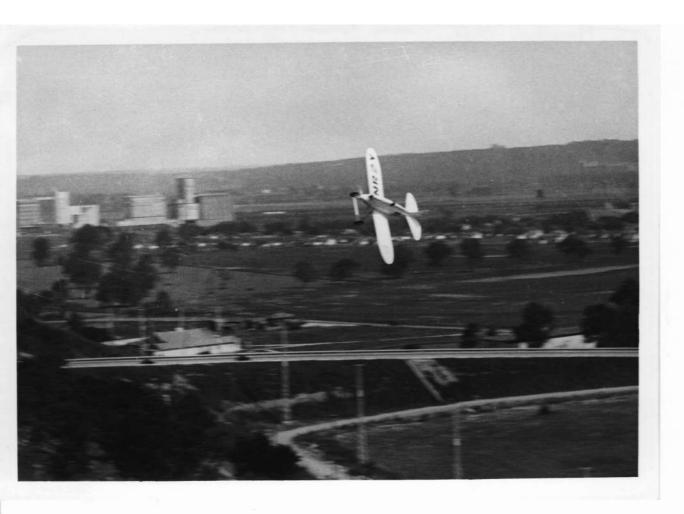


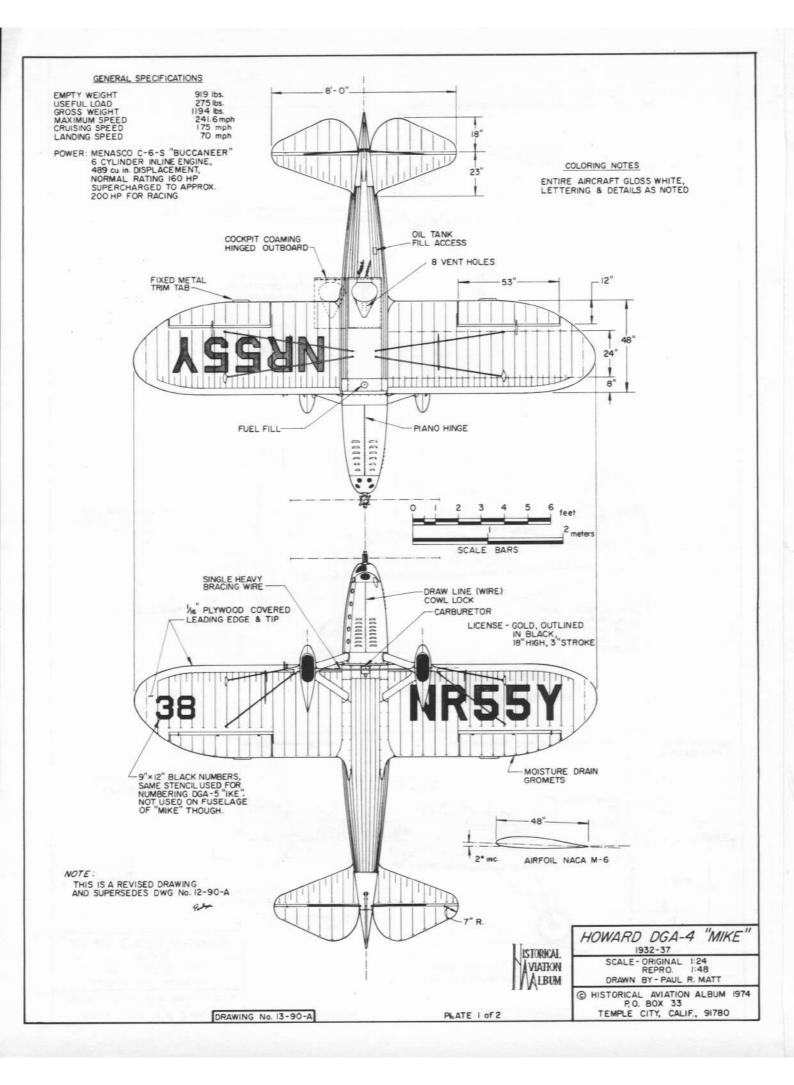
1937/32

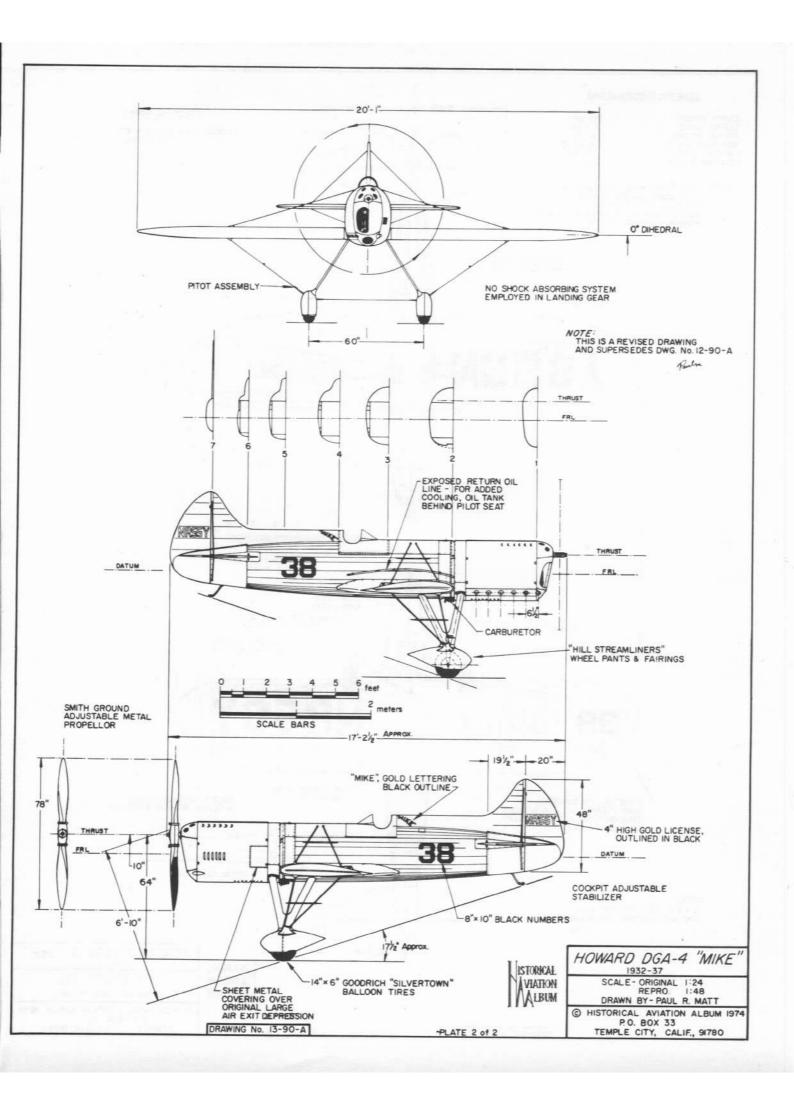










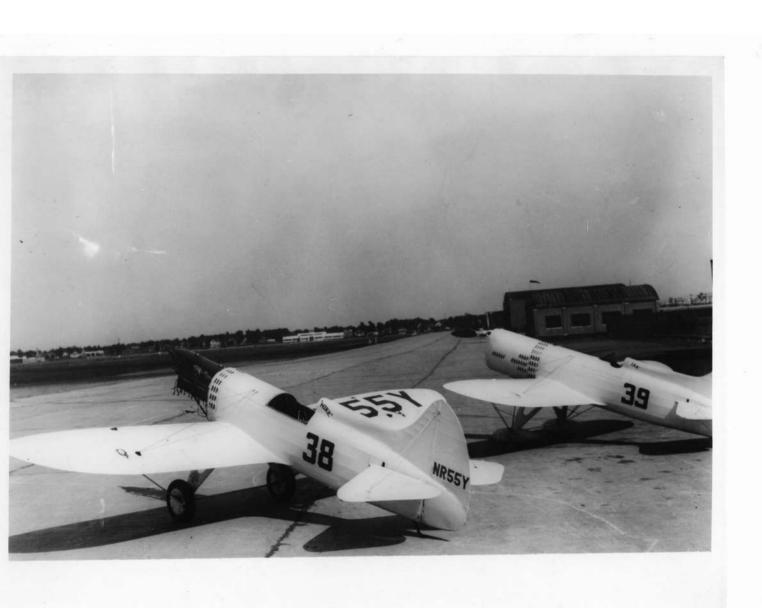








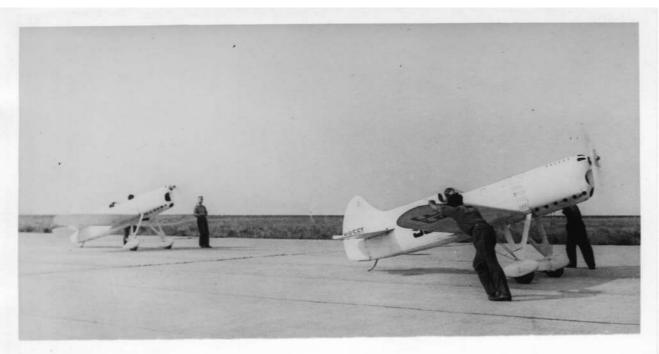












HARULD NEUMANN HOWARD "MIKE" RACER

ROY O. HUNT HOWARD "IKE" RACER

FLOYD BENNETT FIELD
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 6-23-34







HOWARD "MIKE"

MARCH 20 1934 FAIRFAY AIRPORT, KANSAS CITY, MANSAS







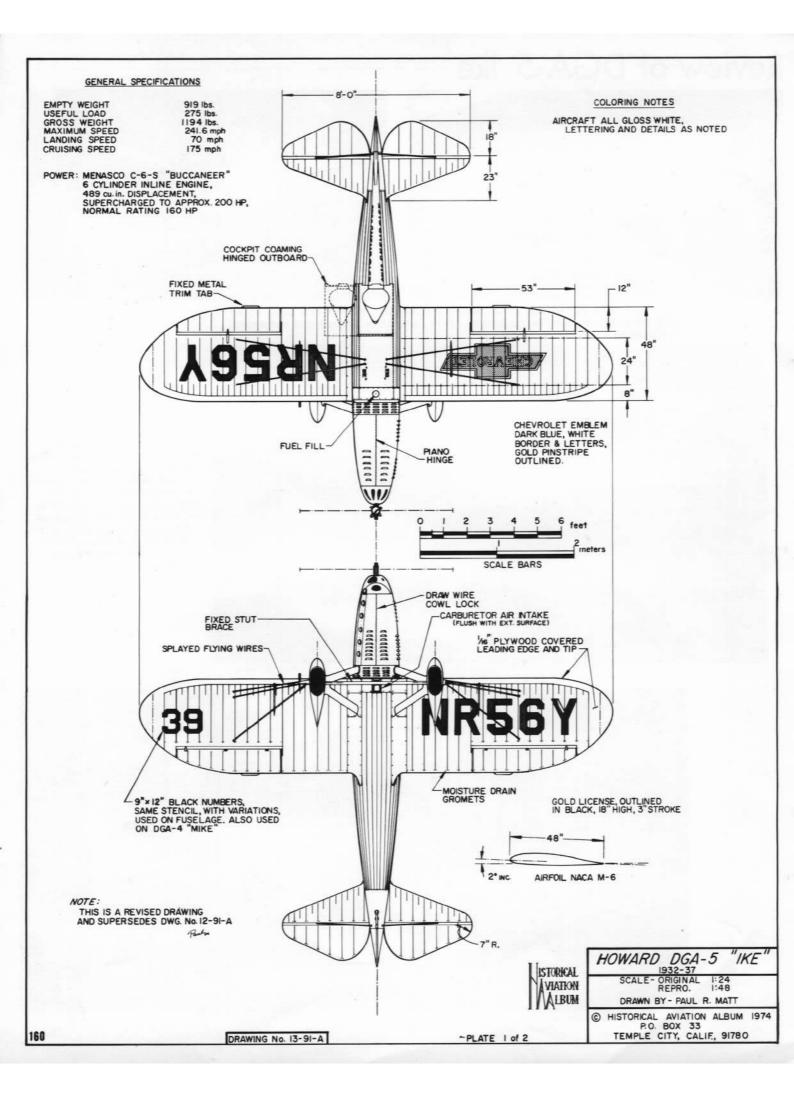


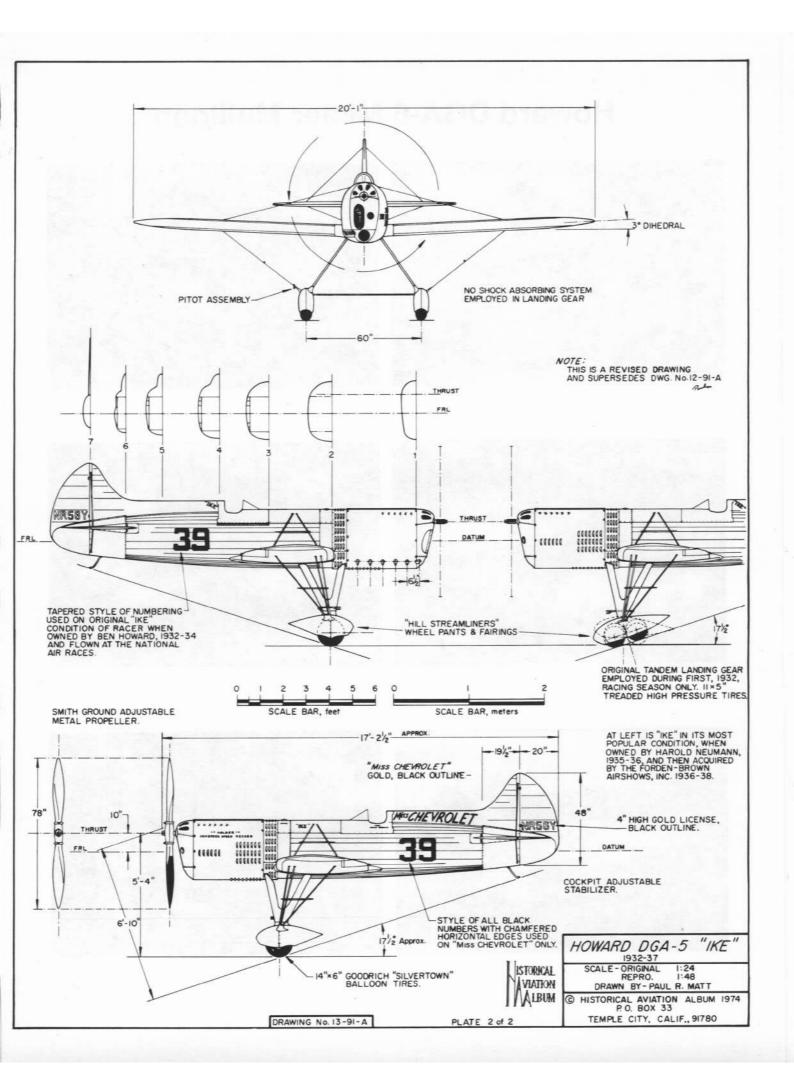






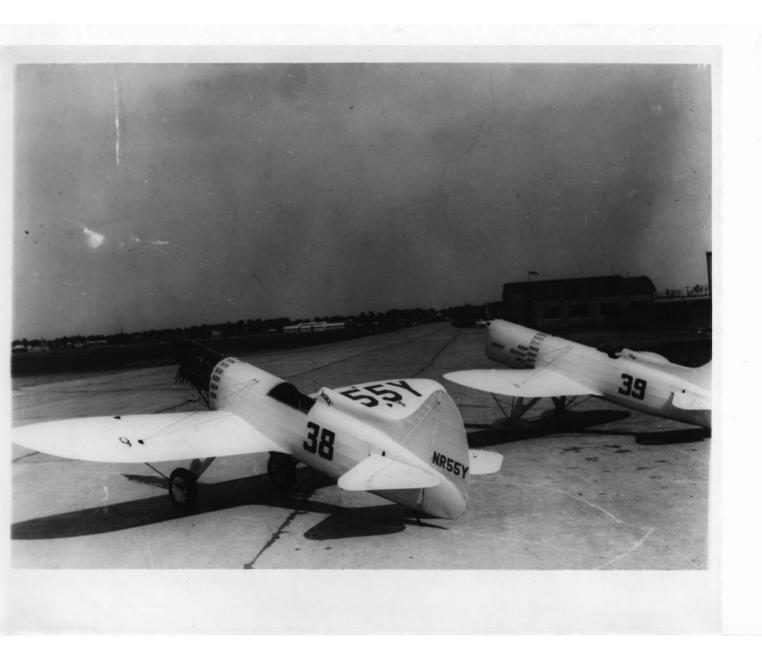














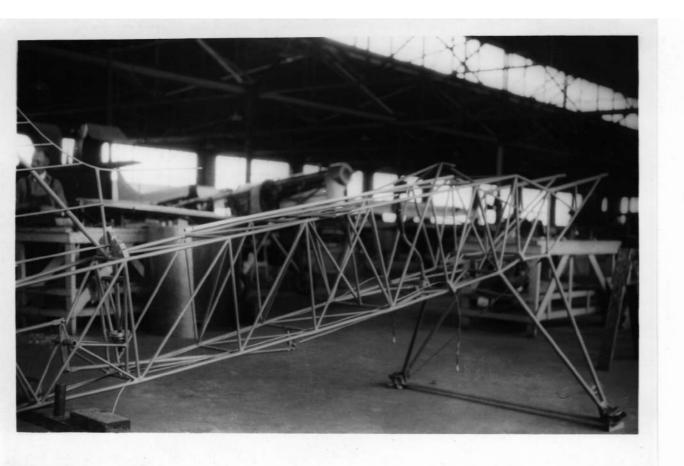
Full scale bird with pilot Harold Newman—relative size of the racer is amply shown with the pilot. Plane was the holder of the inverted speed record.



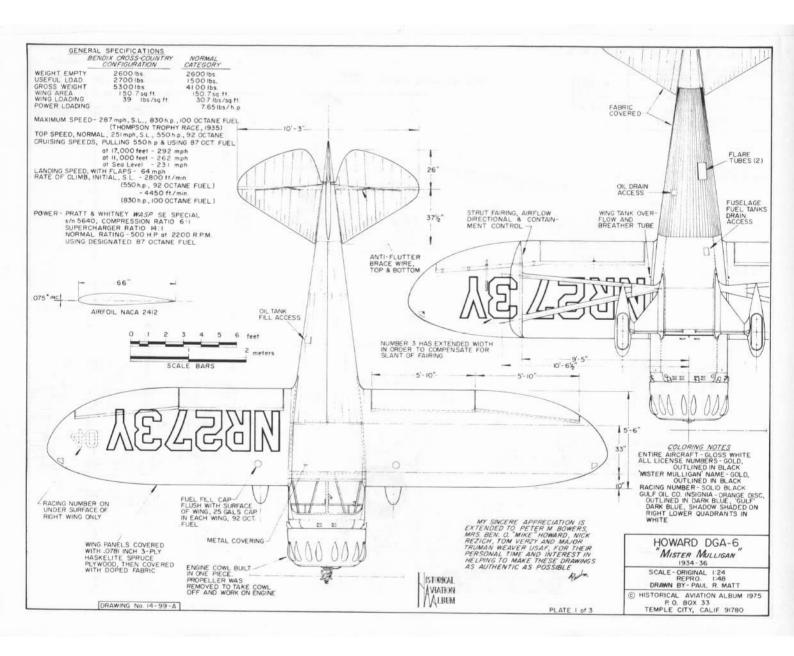


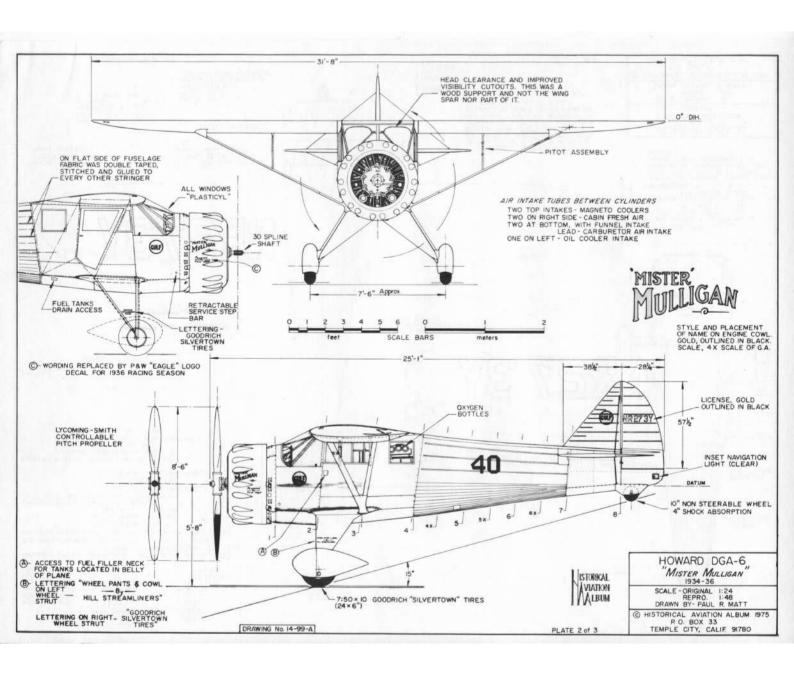


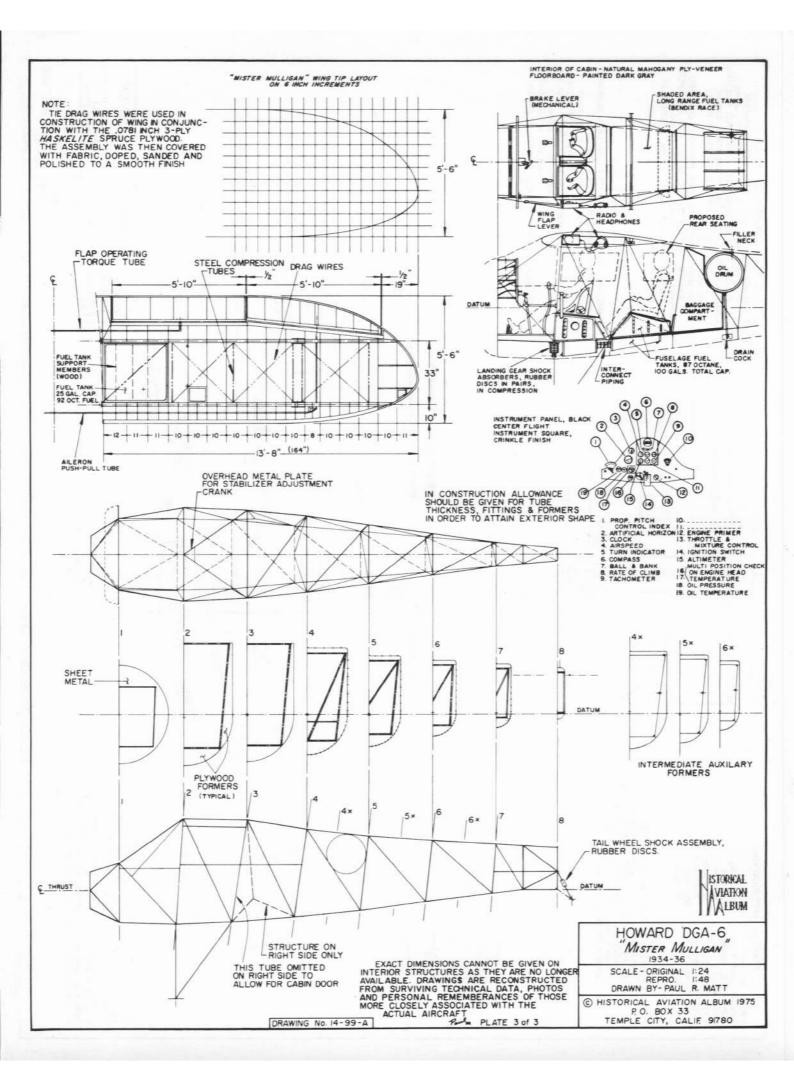








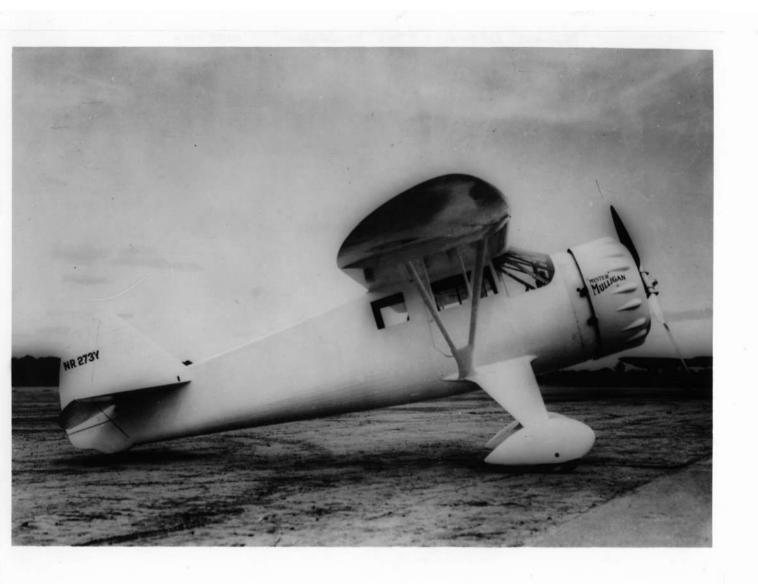










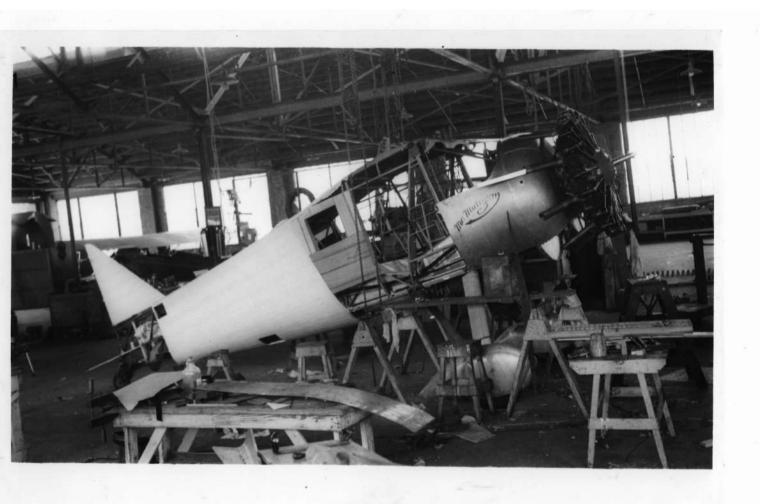












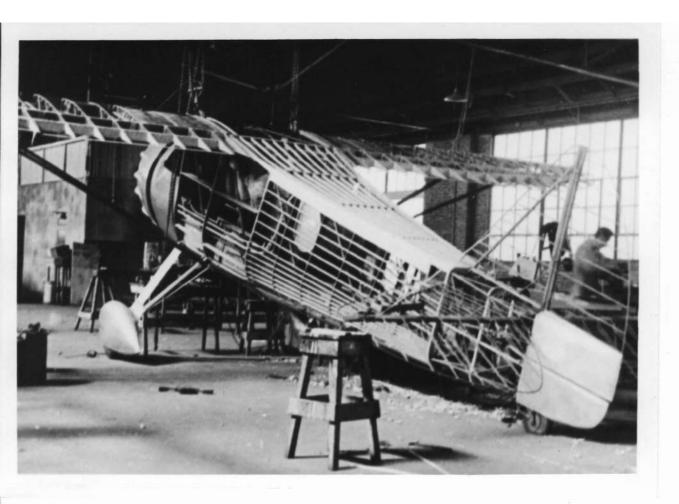


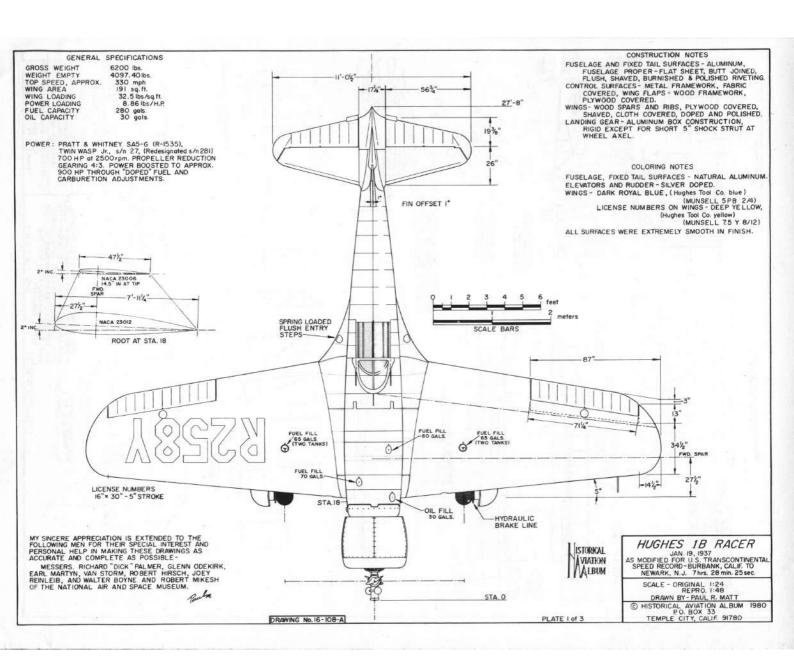


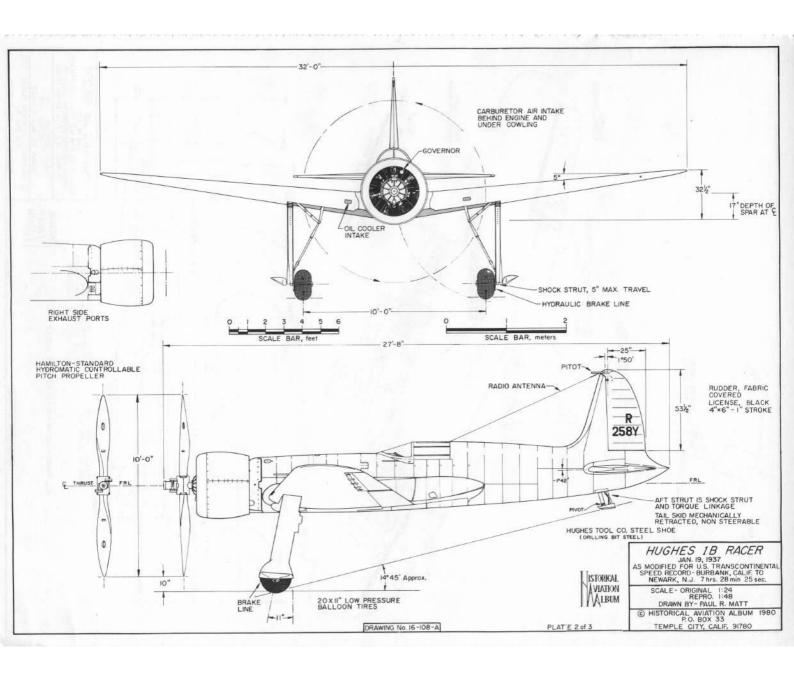


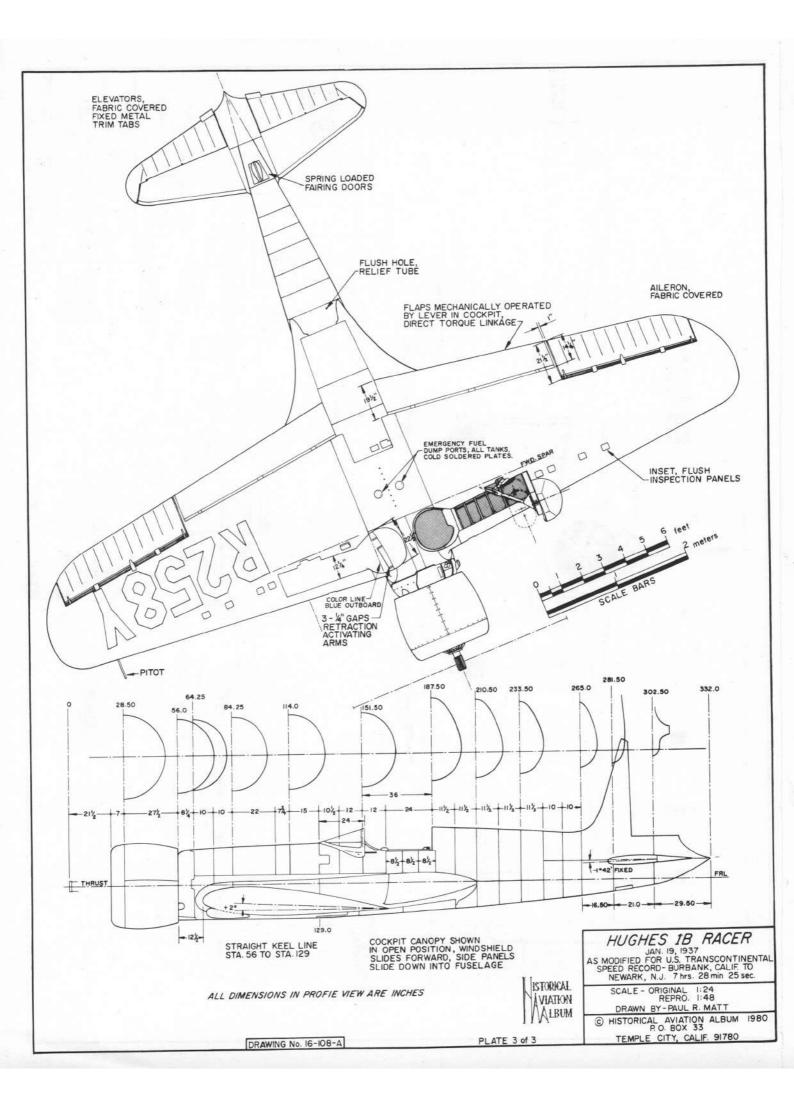


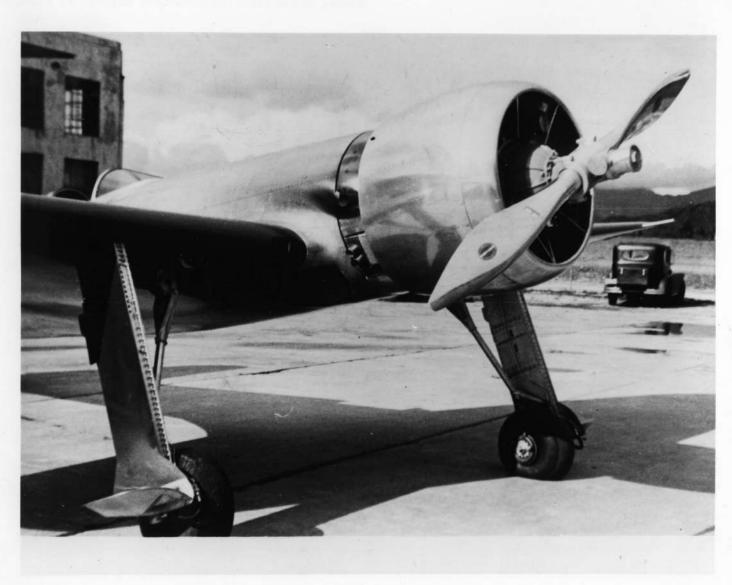
MAY 23, 1934









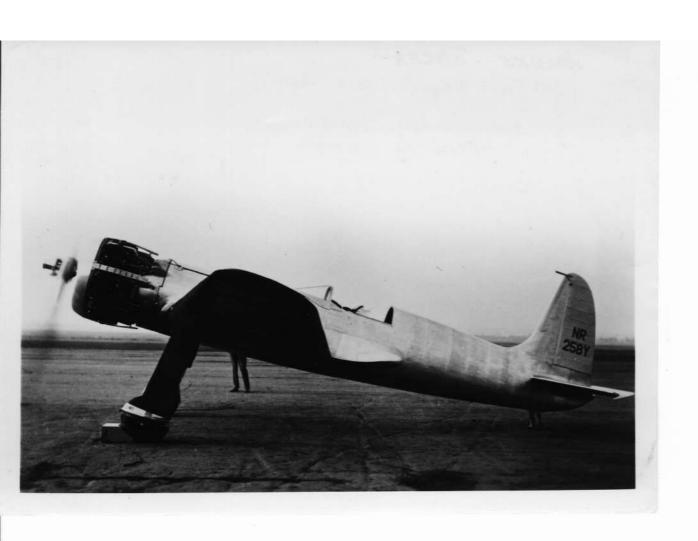


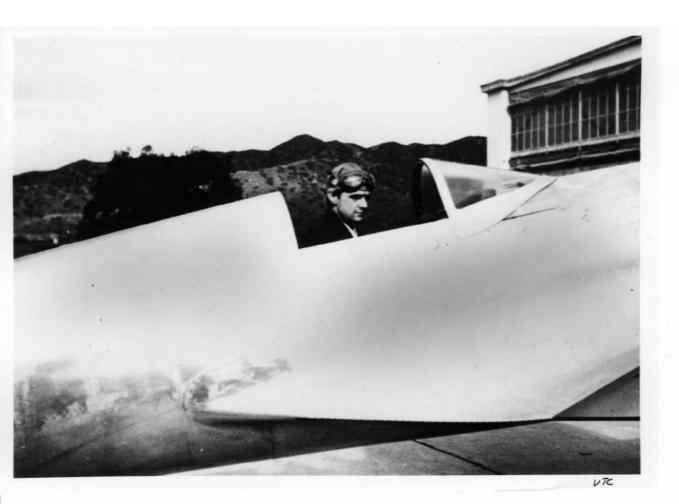




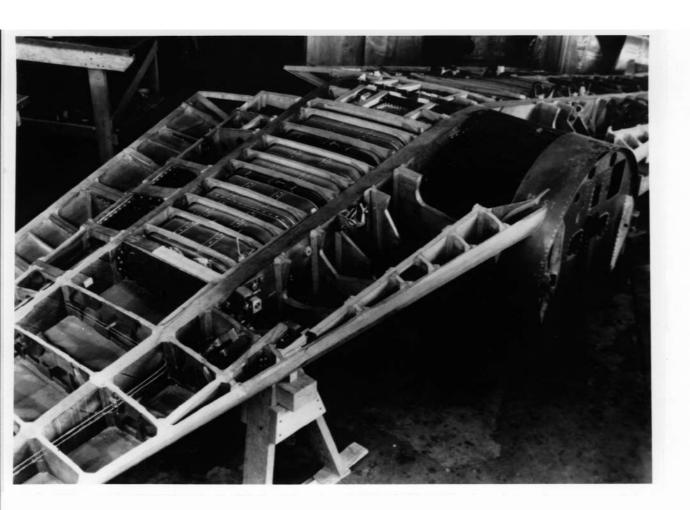


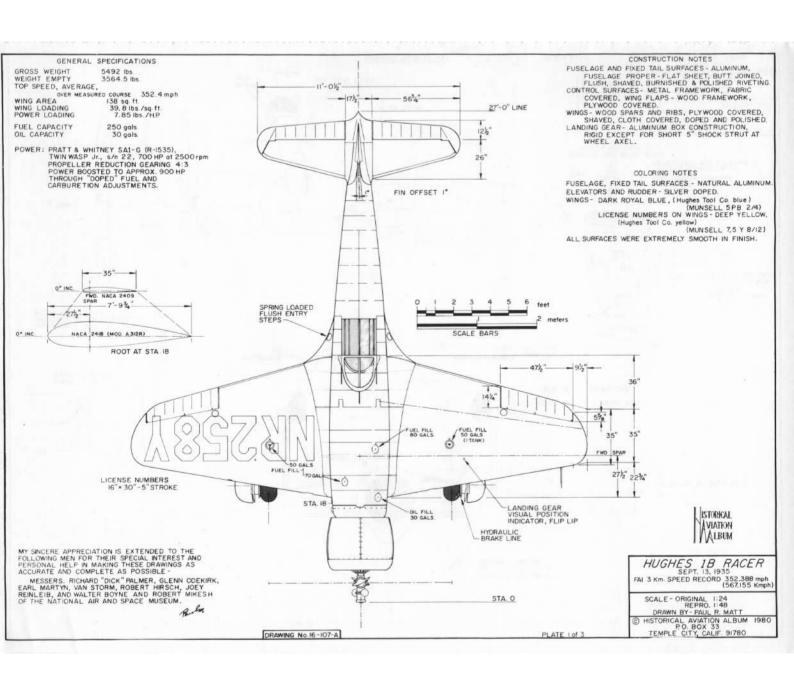


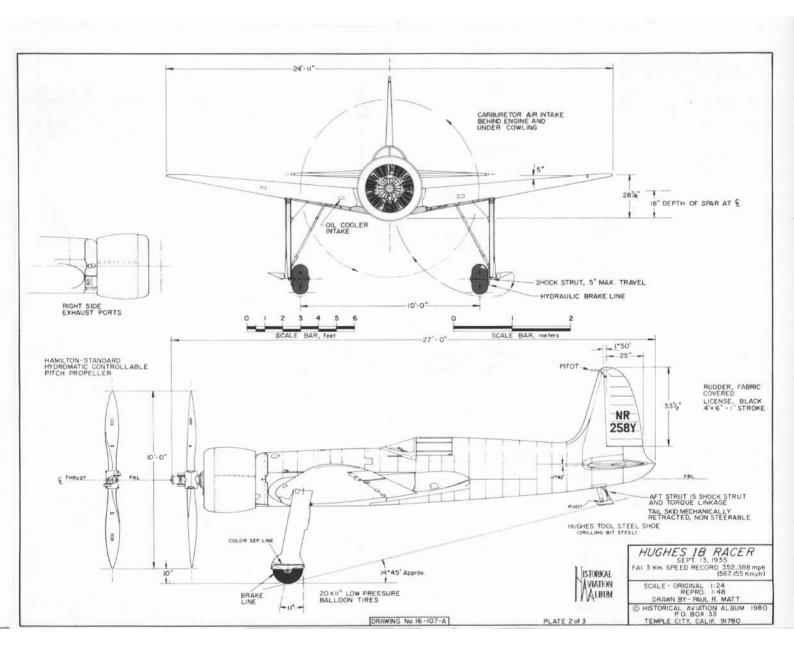


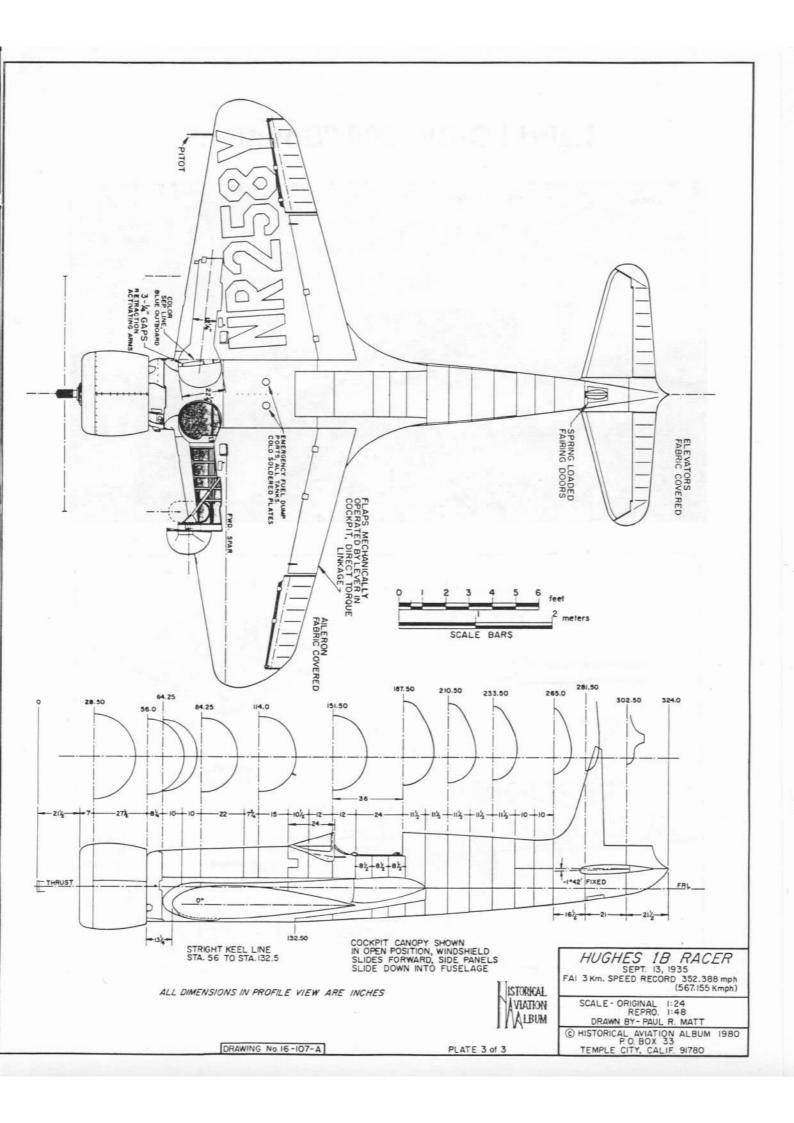


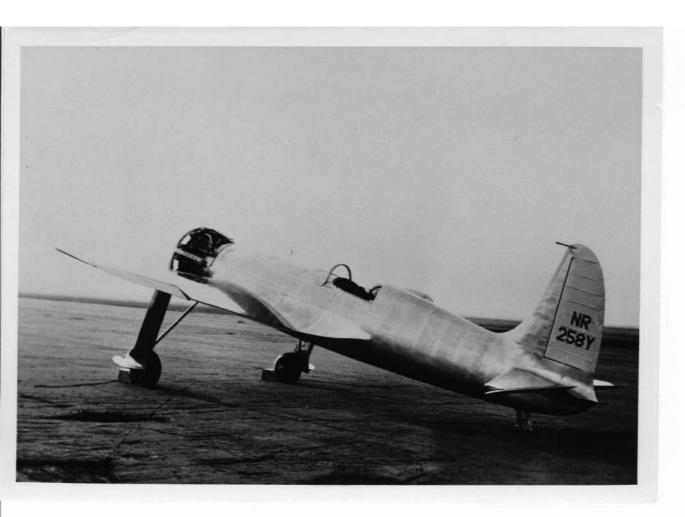


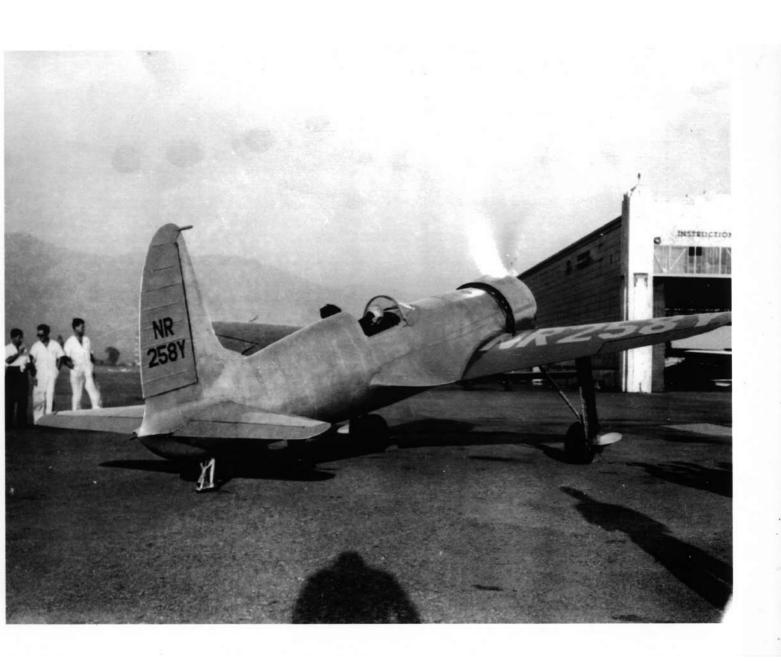


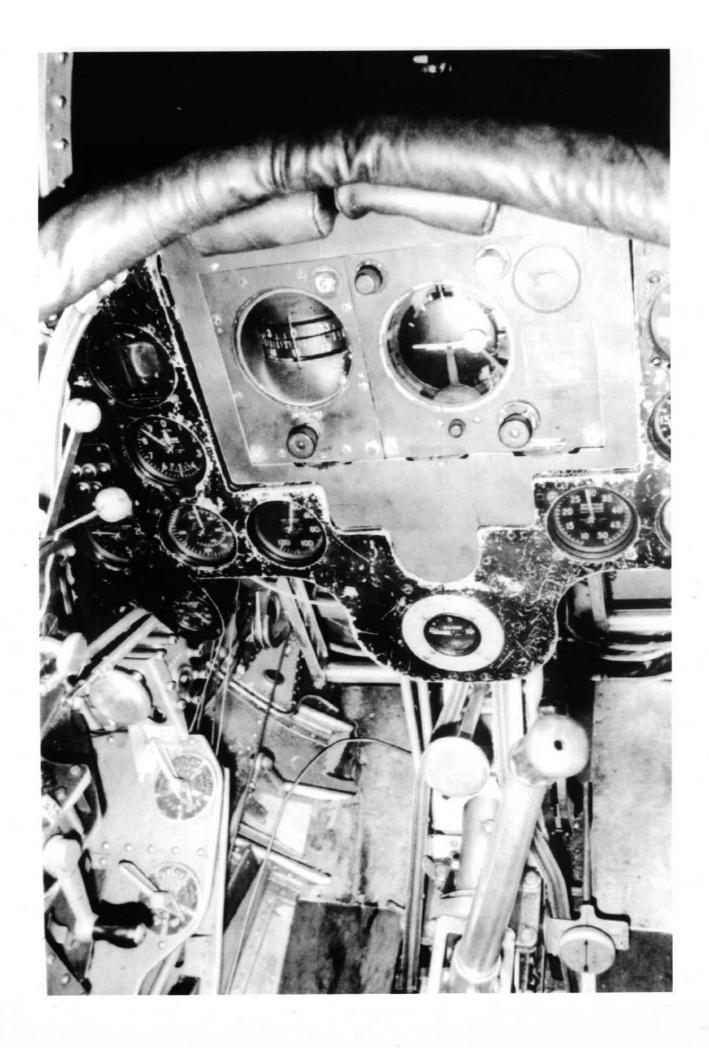


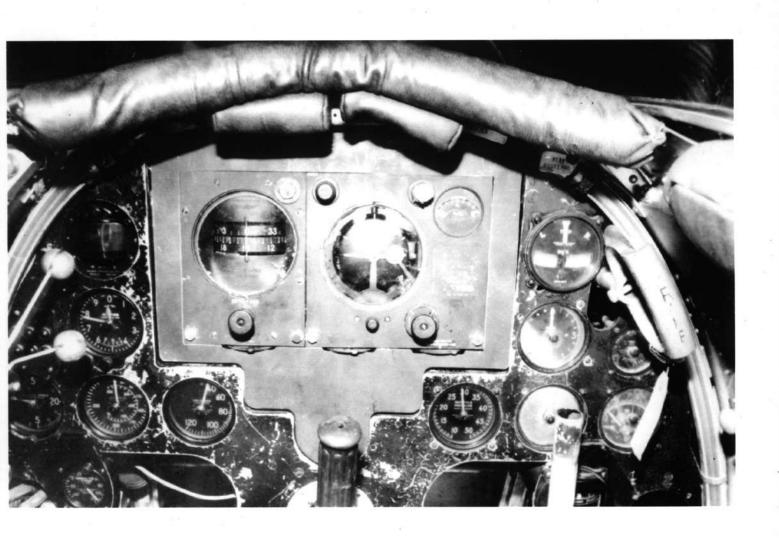




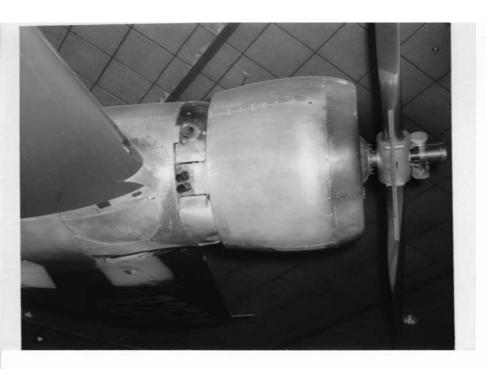






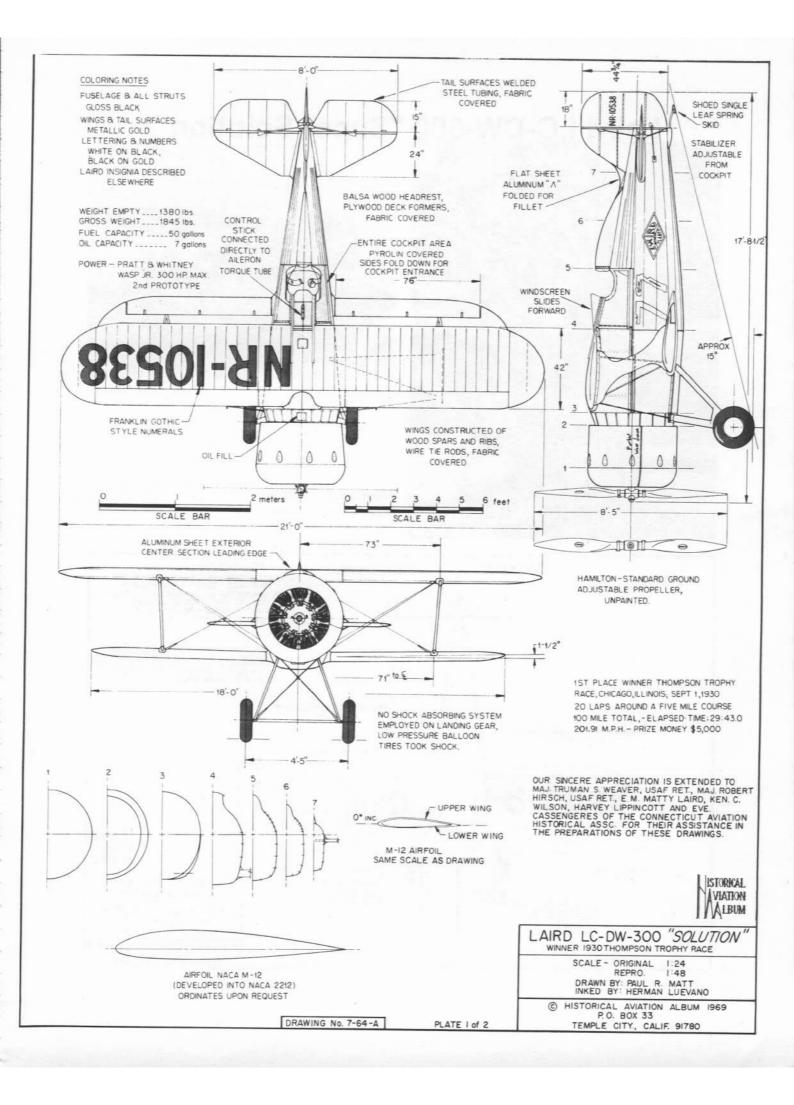






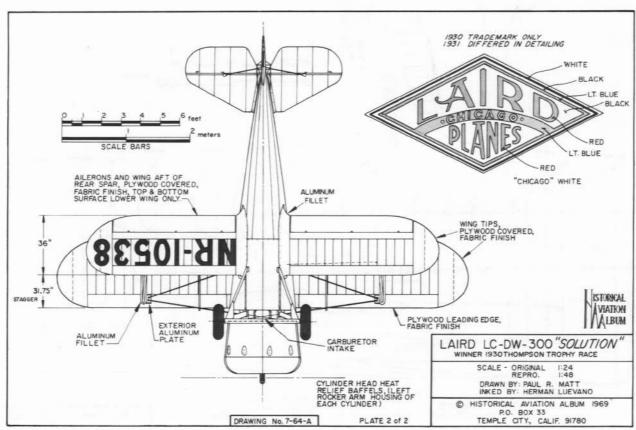


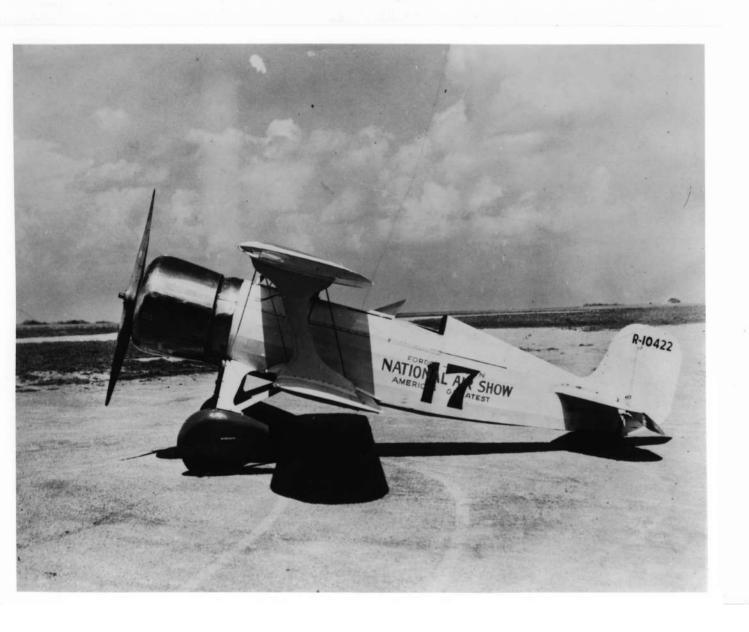




Laird LC-DW-300 "Solution"



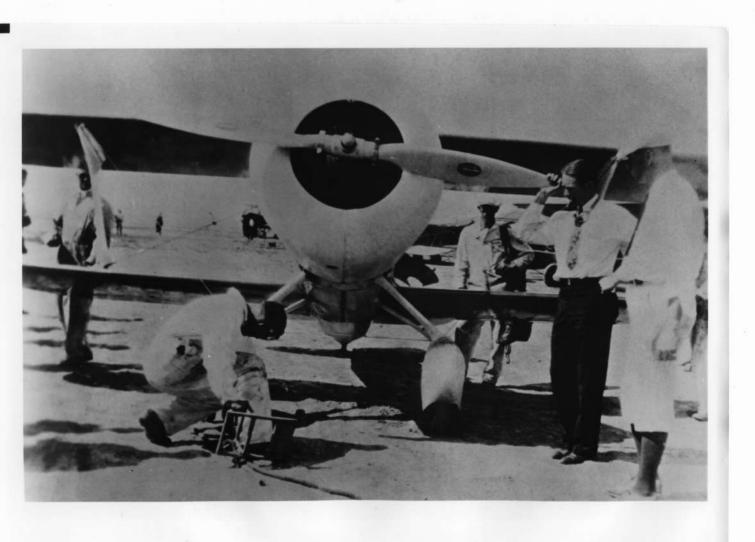






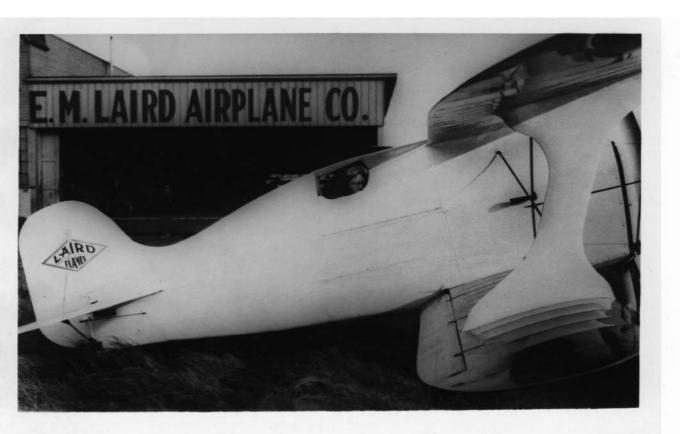
















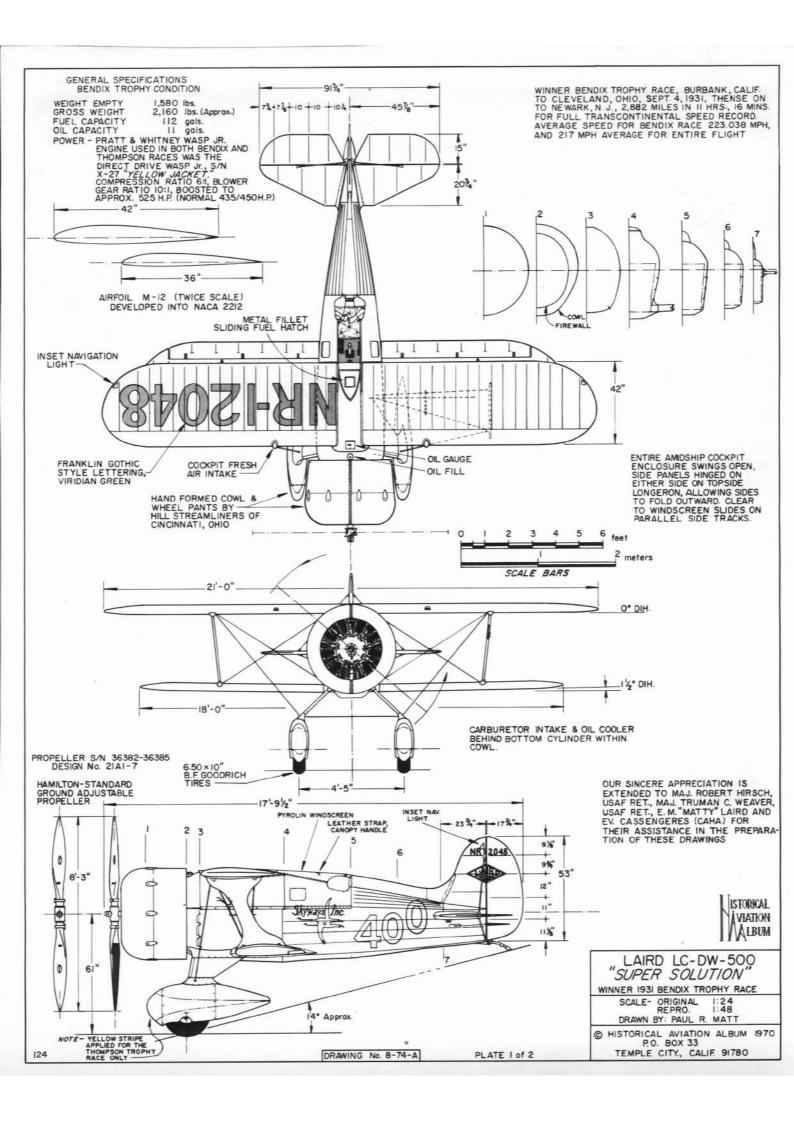


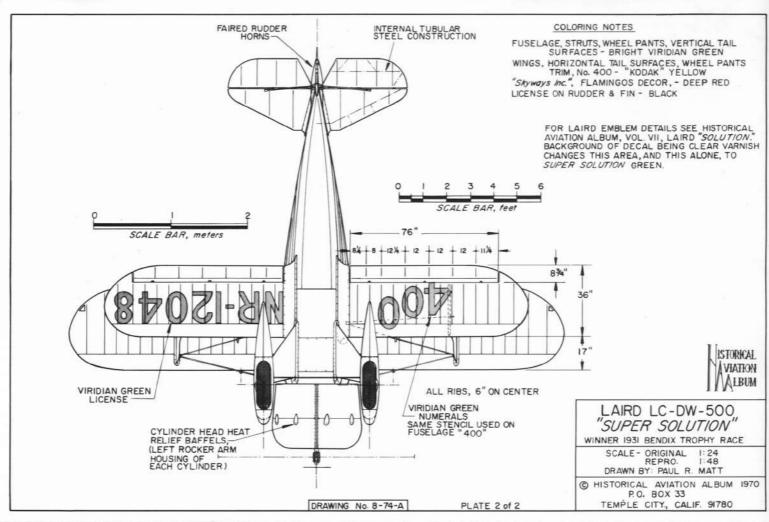


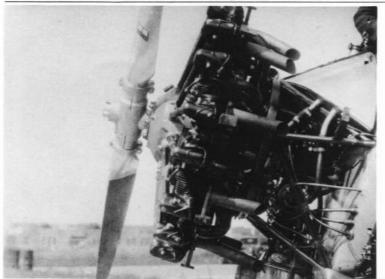














All photos courtesy of P & W via CAHA



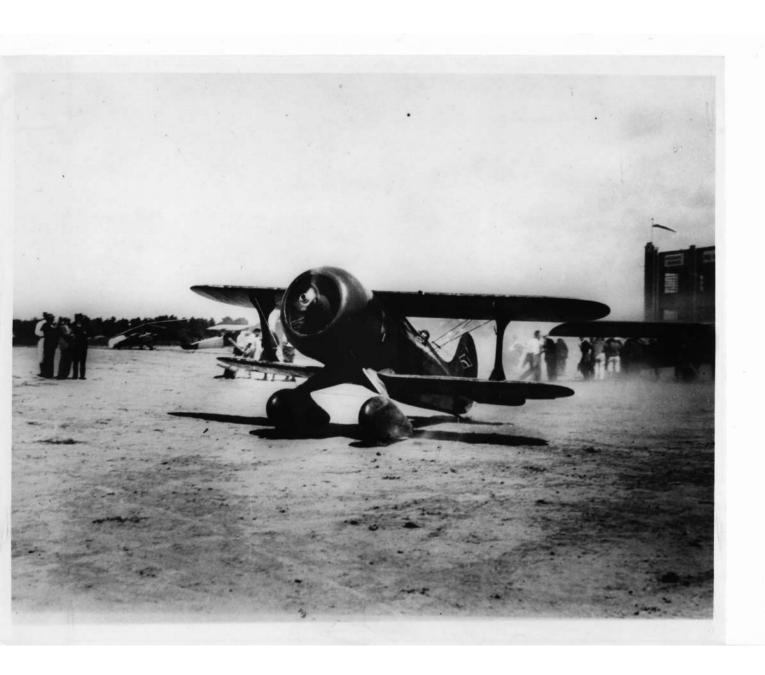
THE SUPER SOLUTION AT THE P & W AIRCRAFT PLANT, OCT. 1931



Photo #8
THE LAIRD SUPER SOLUTION Following engine overhaul preparatory to Jimmy Doolittle's Tri-Capitol record setting flight, the SUPER SOLUTION sits parked at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Plant in East Hartford, Connecticut.

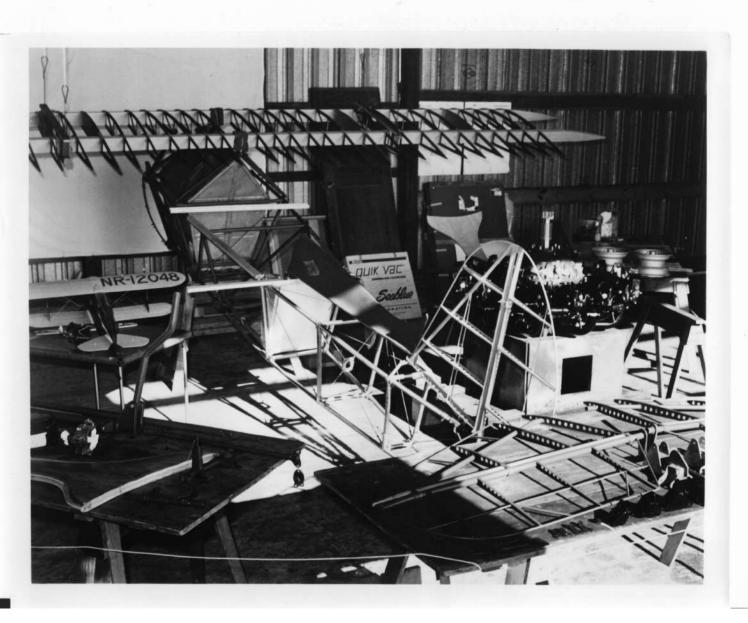




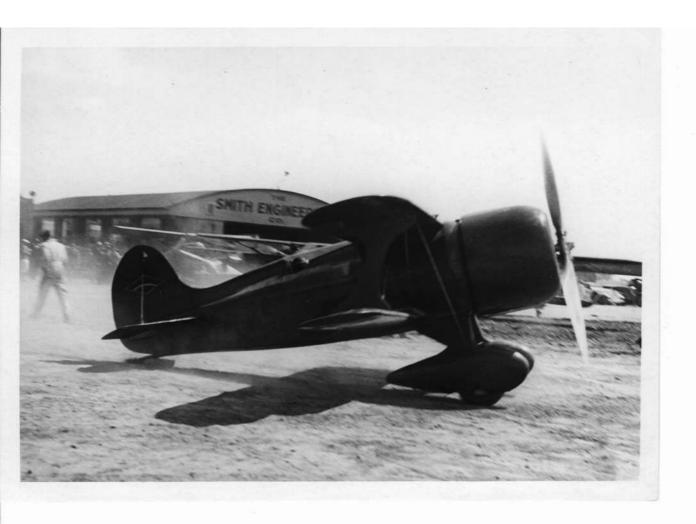












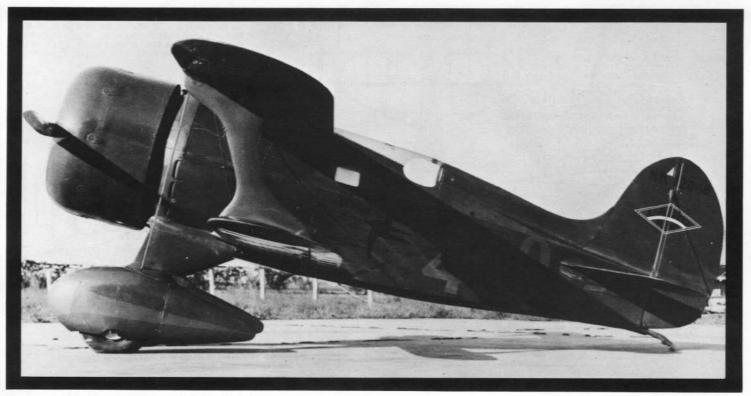




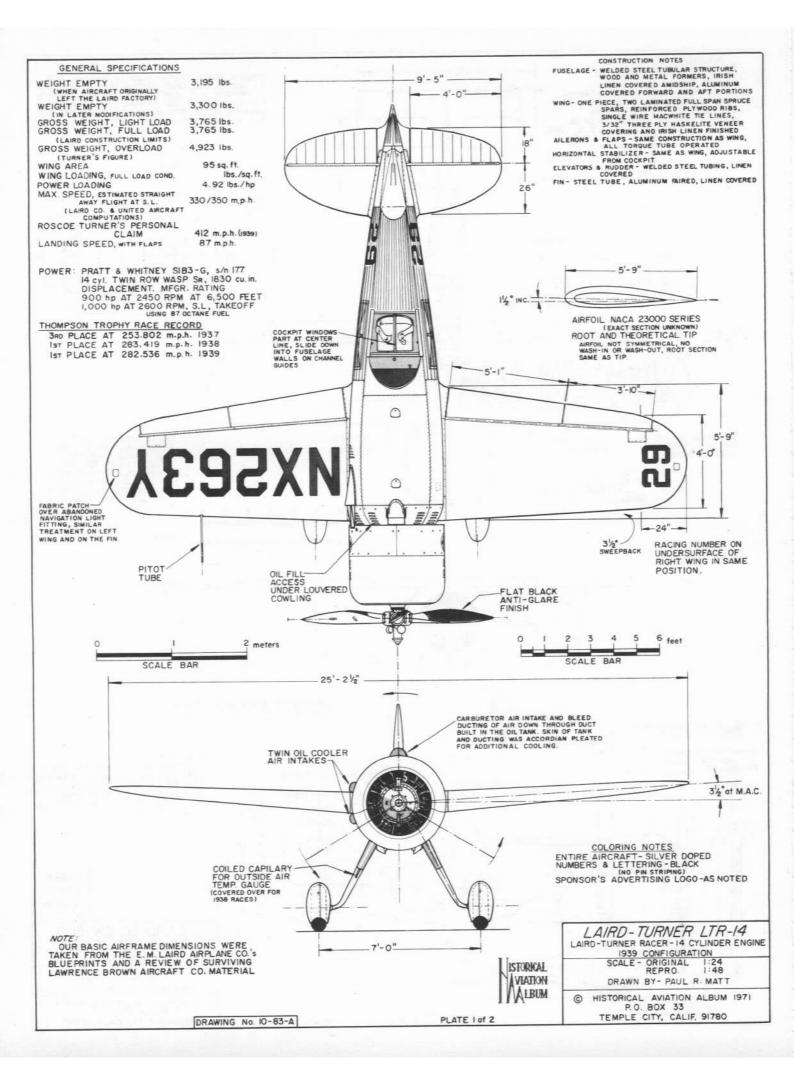


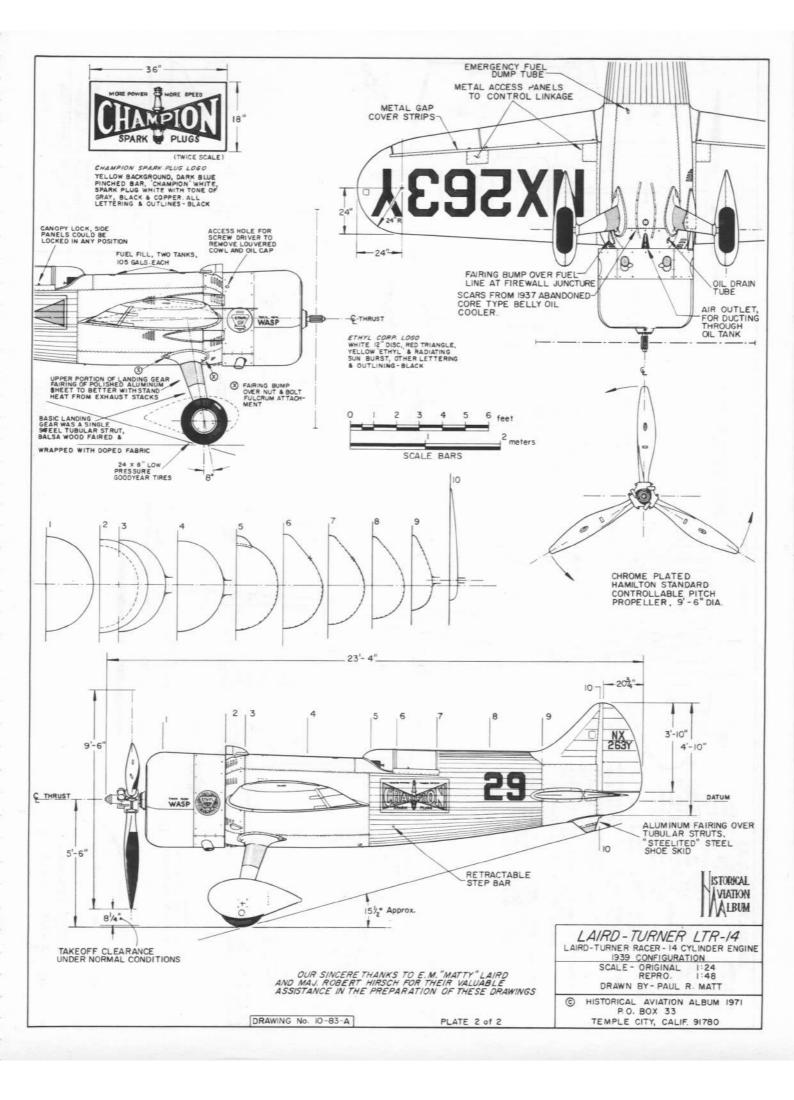
Laird Super Solution

Jimmy Doolittle in front of Laird Super Solution, September, 1931.



The green and yellow Laird Super Solution in full Thompson Trophy Race configuration. She had bad forward visibility but Doolittle commented he got used to it.













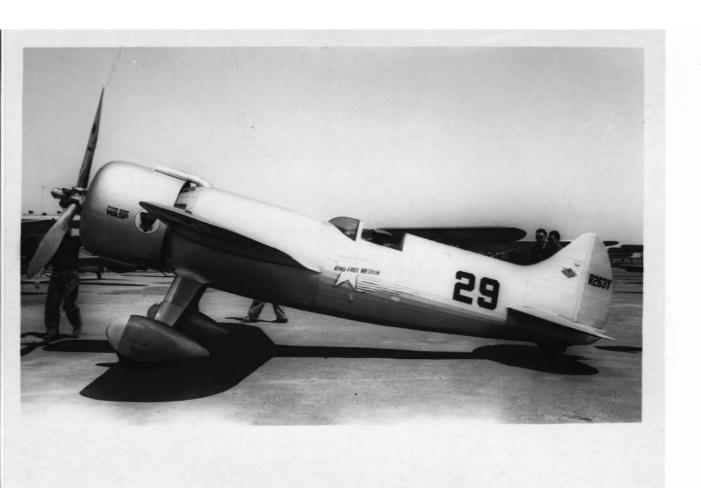








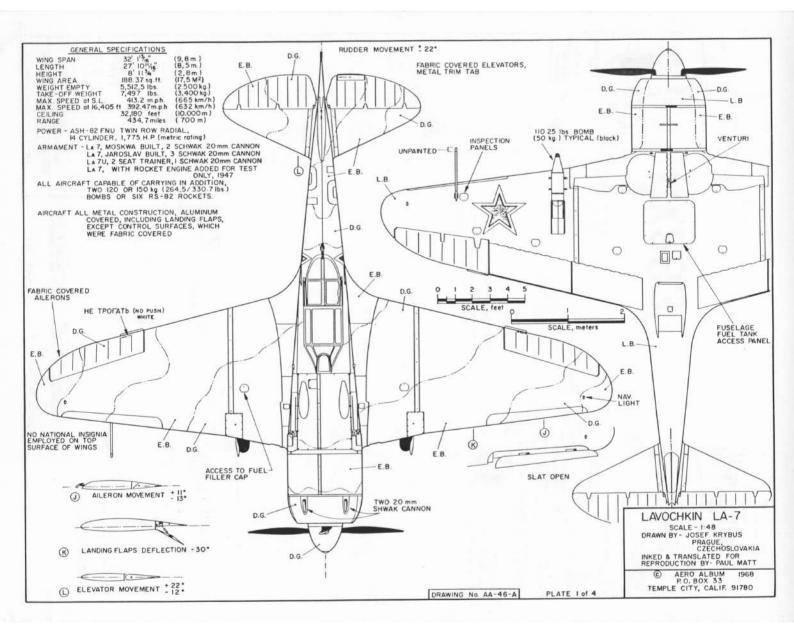


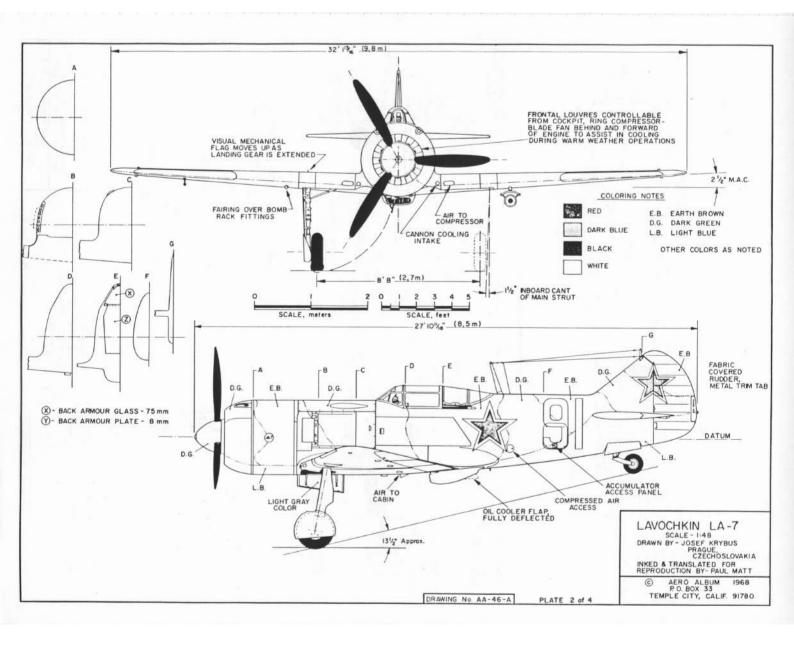


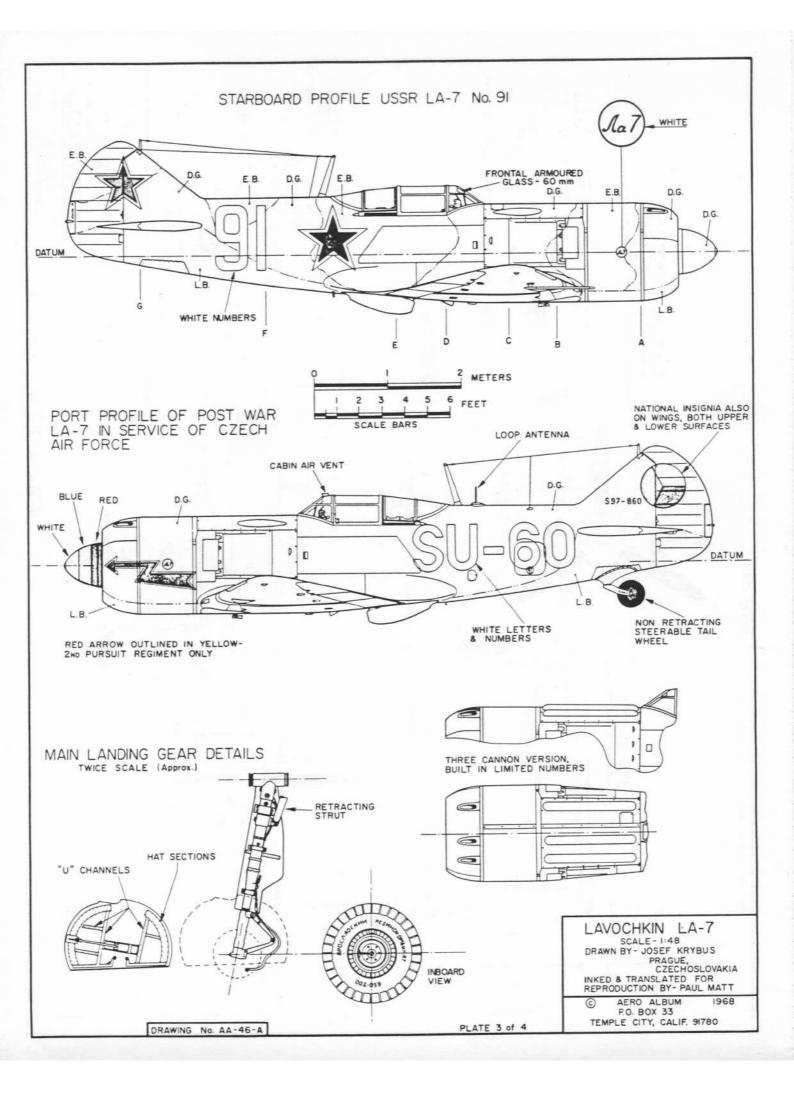


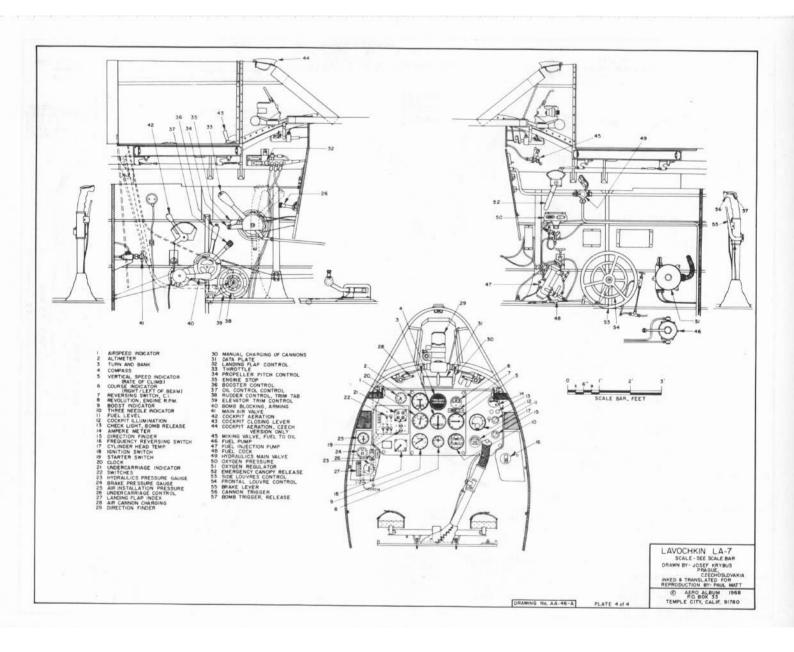






















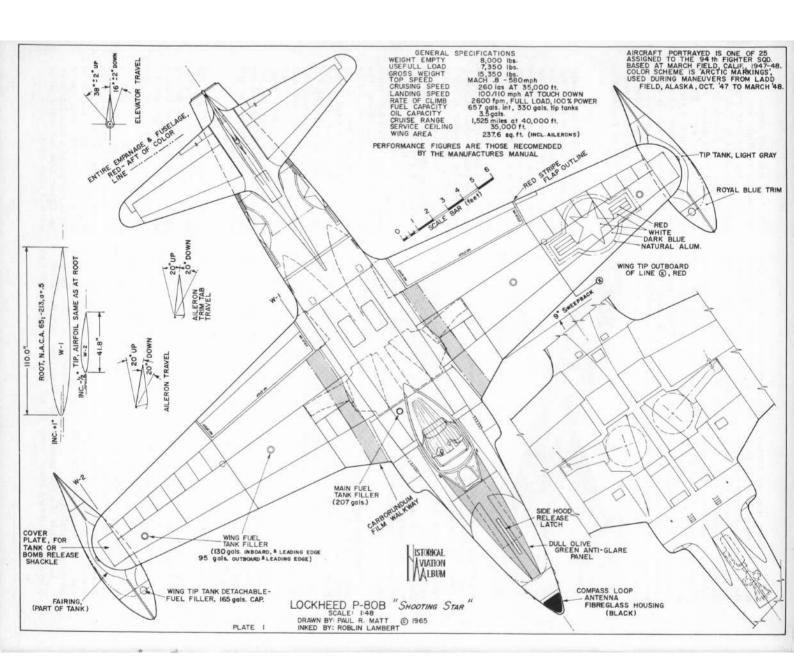


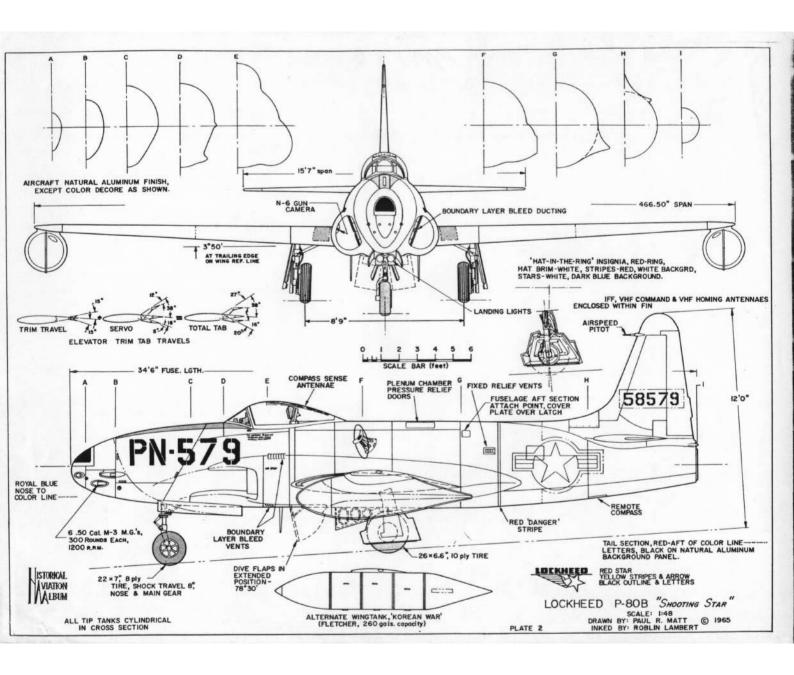














Lockheed XP-80A













Lockheed P-80B 94th Fighter Group with Artic markings, February 10, 1948.



Lockheed P-80B, Prototype "B" series.

















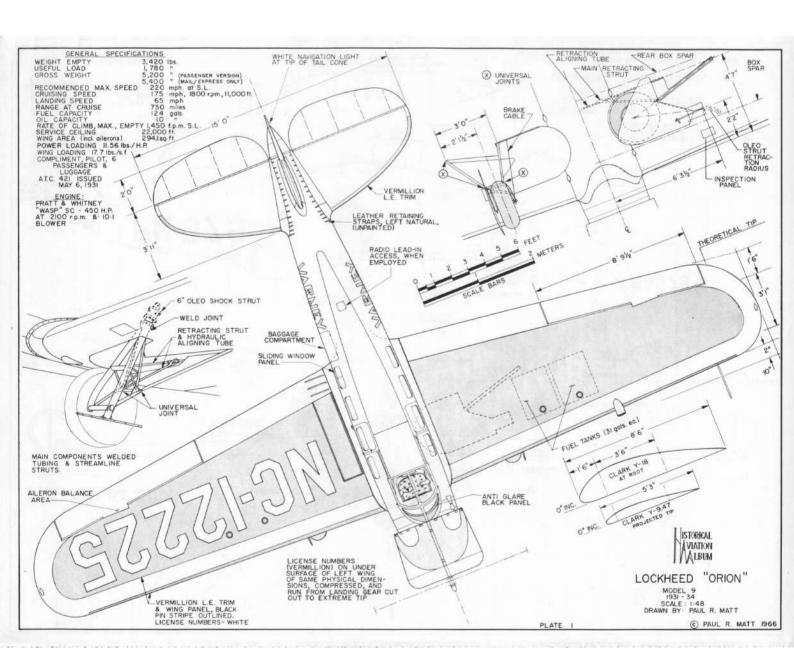


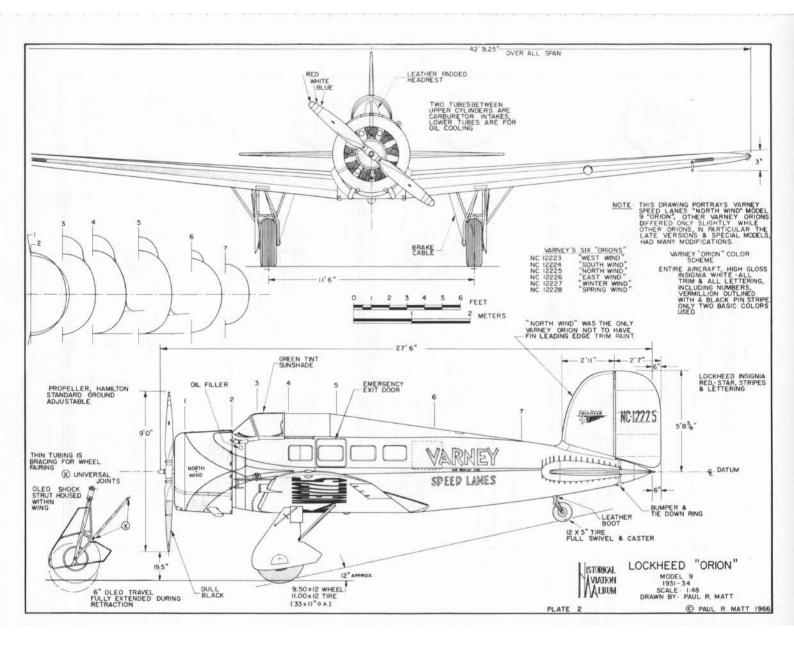


































One "Orion" that stands out and is generally best remembered by the public did not achieve fame because of its outstanding service record, or by making special flights, but because of the personalities involved in its final use. The third "Orion" purchased by T.W.A. in May 1933, NC-12283, had been a workhorse flying relay mail schedules between Newark, New Jersey and Los Angeles well into 1934. In January 1935 it was sold to the aircraft brokerage firm of Charles H. Babb of Glendale, California. In February the famed globe circling flyer, Wiley Post, was looking for a second hand airplane to use on a leisurely flight around the world. He was to be accompanied and financed by the renowned humorist, Will Rogers, as a goodwill ambassador. Post was no newcomer to Lockheeds, and at Babb's he found the old T.W.A. "Orion". Since his plans called for installing floats for part of the trip, a larger wing to lift the additional weight was required. Babb had the wing from the old Pure-Oil Company's 1930 "Explorer" (NR-101W) still in storage, and Post had the two major components mated. He also supervised other modifications including the installation of a more powerful 550 H.P. "Wasp" S3H-1 engine and a three bladed controllable pitch Hamilton Standard propeller. Post's approach to the Lockheed firm to mate the two airplanes had been refused on the basis that the floats would make the aircraft dangerously nose heavy.

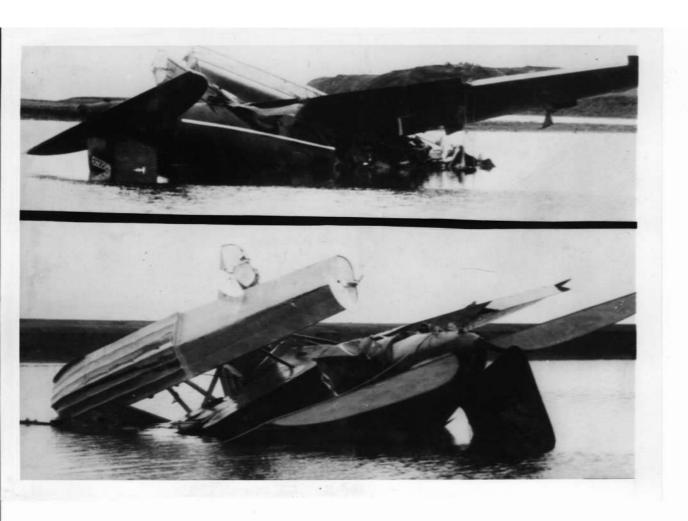
Undaunted Post and Rogers flew to Seattle, Washington in early August with the fixed wheel undercarriage that came with the "Explorer" wing. A pair of second hand Edo floats, originally intended for a high wing Fokker bushflying machine, were acquired at Seattle and fitted for the long overwater flight ahead. The trip to Fairbanks, Alaska was uneventful. On August 15, 1935 the fliers left for Point Barrow but became lost near Walakpi. Post set the "Orion-Explorer" down on a broad tidal river near a native village to obtain directions. After gaining the information needed the pair took off in a steep climb, but the engine stopped at about fifty feet altitude and the two immortal

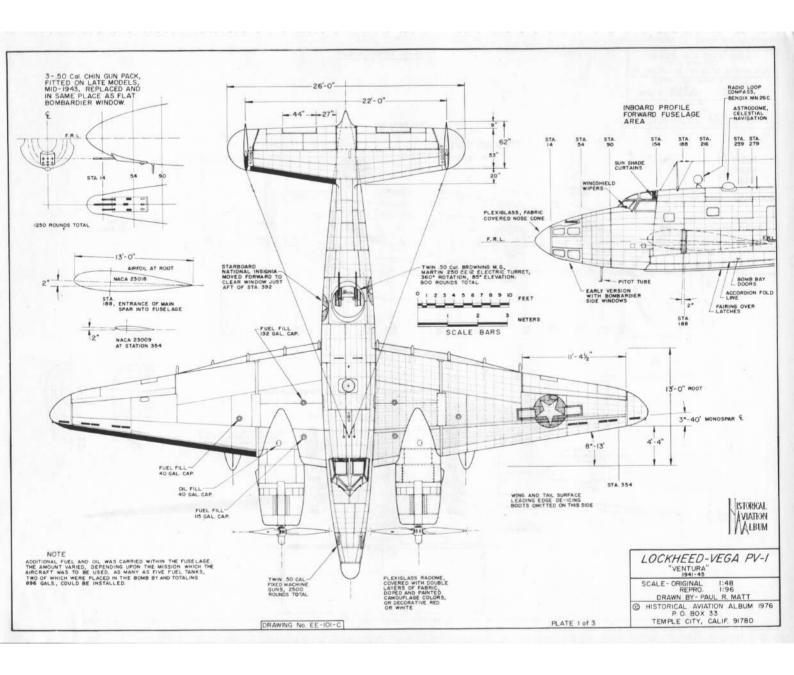


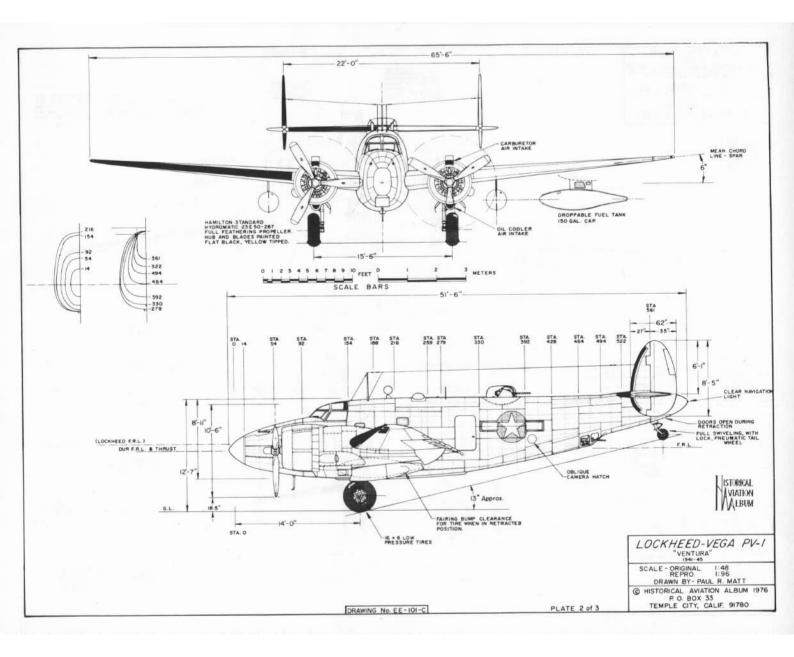
figures died in the ensuing crash.

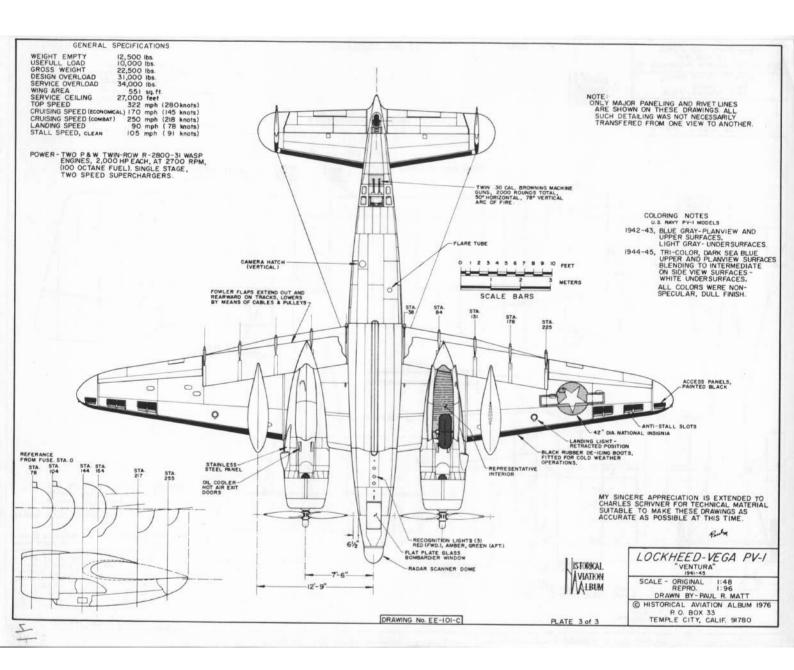
Crash of Post Rogers' "Orion-Explorer" at Walakpi, Alaska, August 15, 1935.



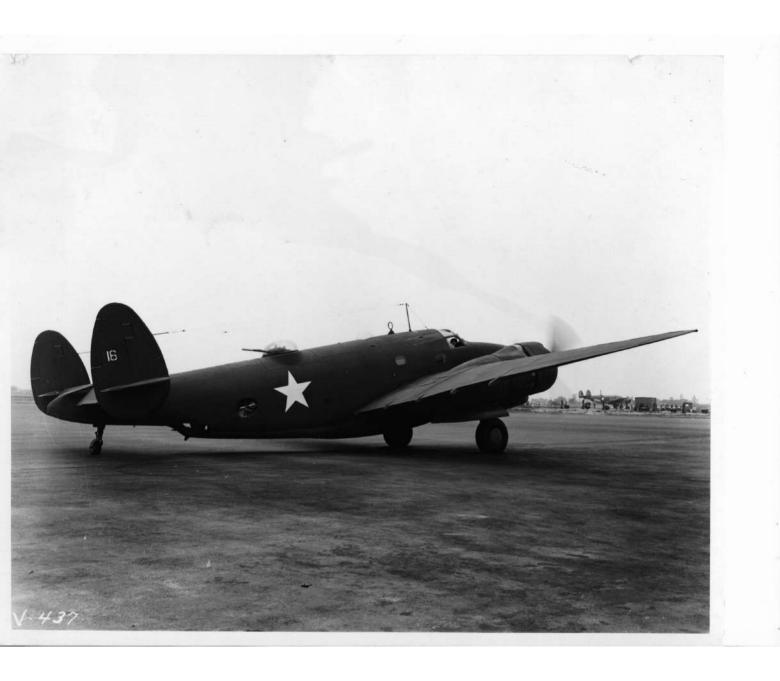












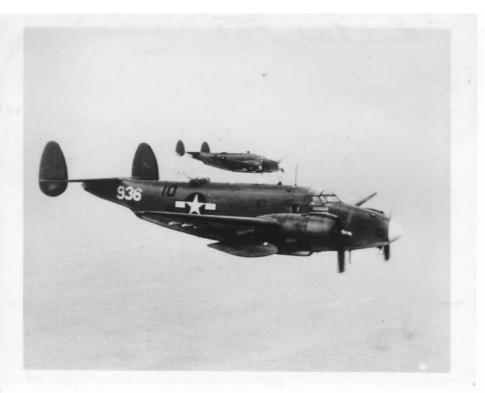


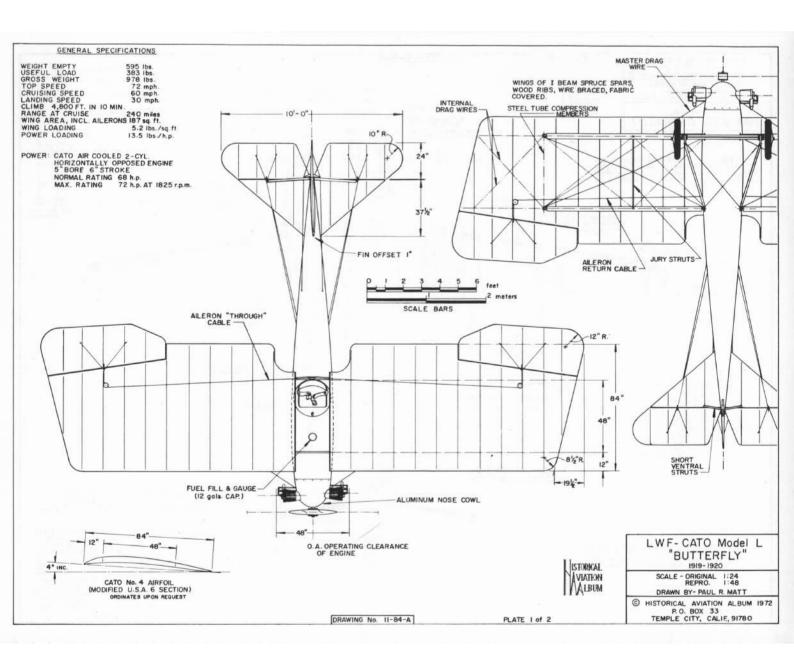


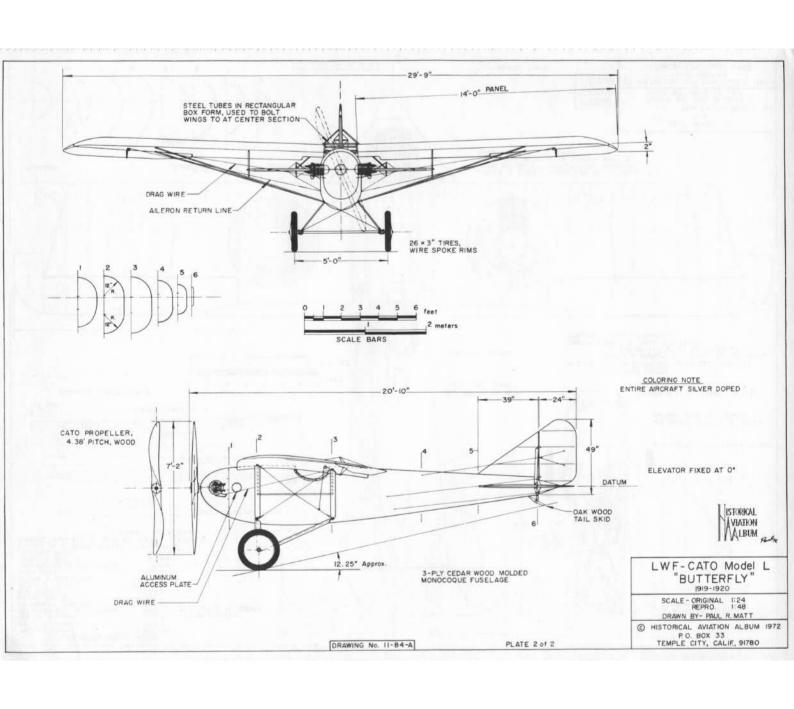


LOCKHEED PV-1 (4N)



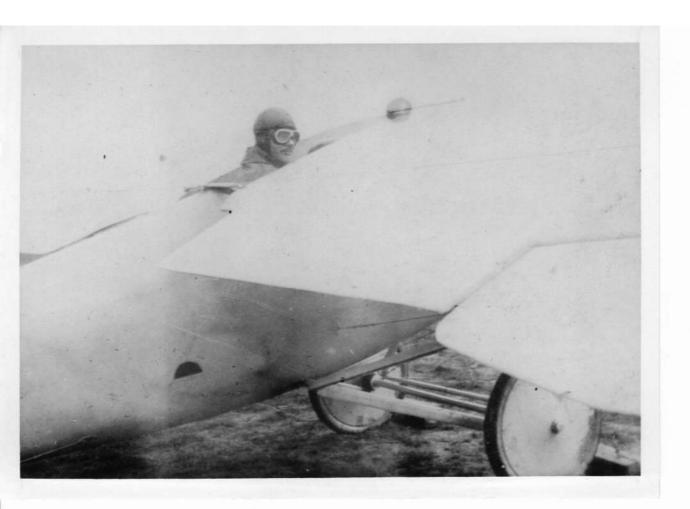


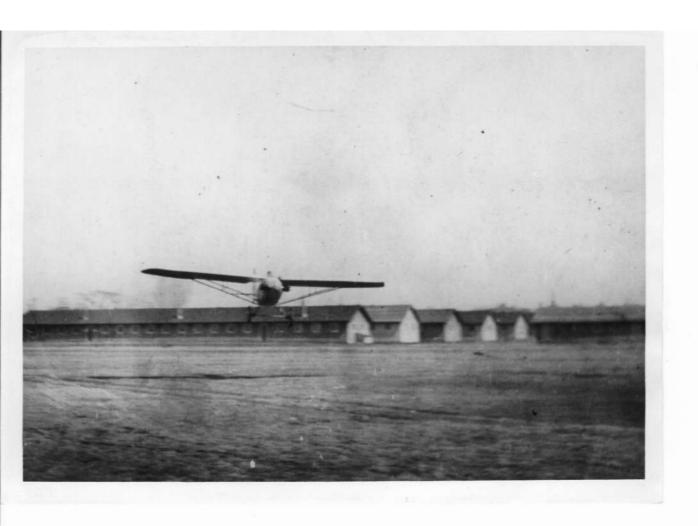




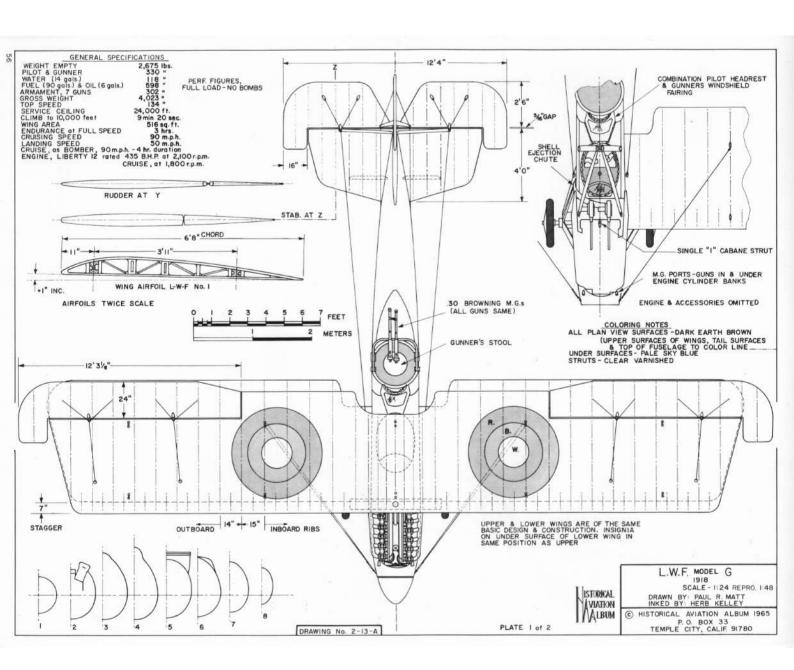


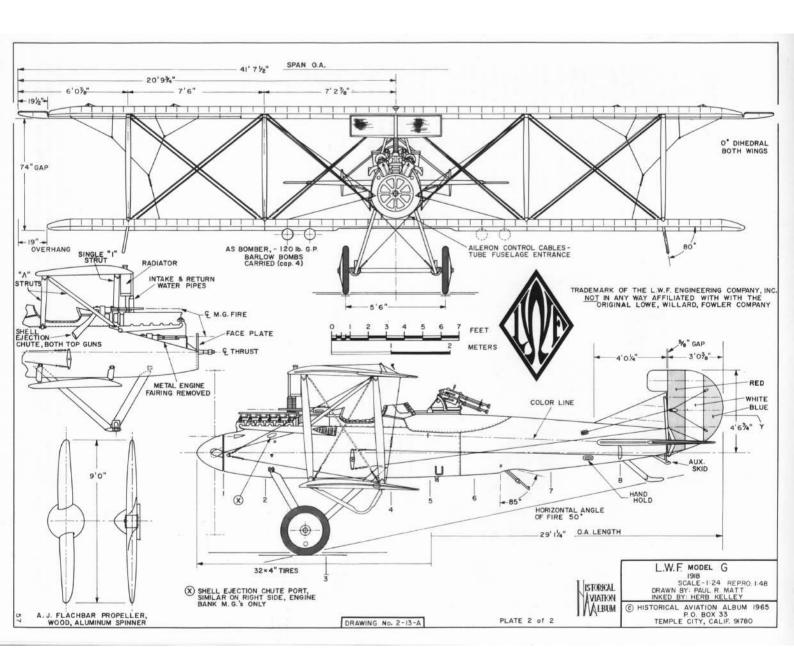










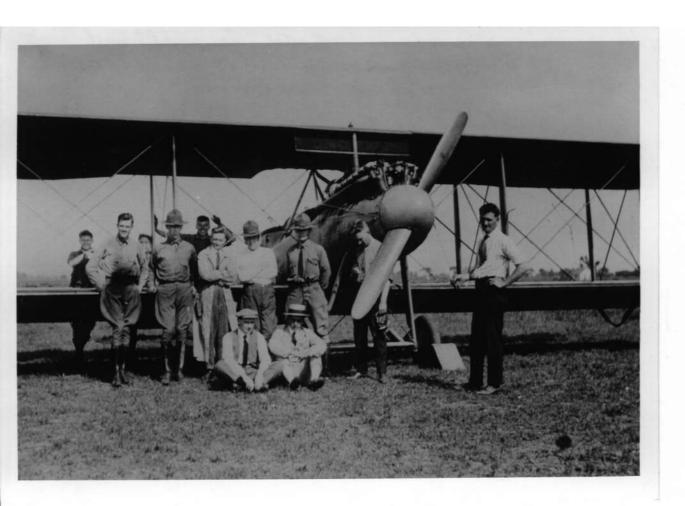




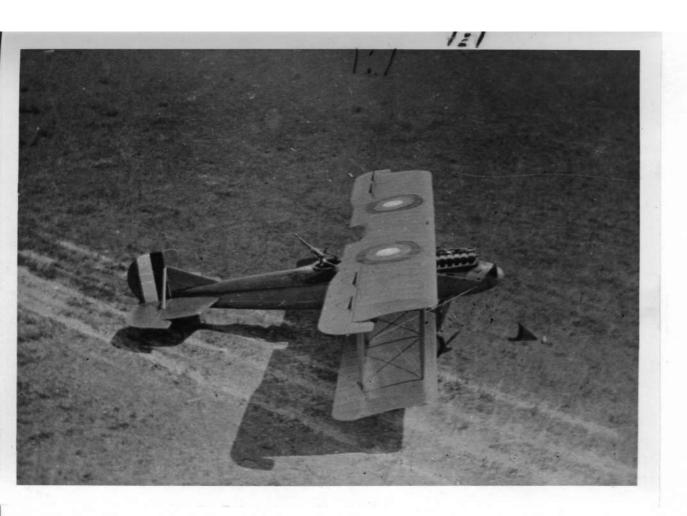




















MODEL G

Specifications

GENERAL:

Type: Two seater land tractor biplane. Use: Military reconnaissance, advanced training or commercial.

DIMENSIONS:

Length overall, 29'2". Height overall, 10'7". Width overall, 46'6".

WINGS:

Wing curve L-W-F No. 1. Chord 80", Gap 80", Stagger + 8". Span: Upper wing 46'6", lower wing 38'4".

AREAS:

Total supporting area 555 square feet.
Area of ailerons 42 square feet.
Area of elevators 22 square feet.
Area of horizontal stabilizer 29 square feet.
Area of vertical stabilizer 5.5 square feet.
Area of rudder 11.5 square feet.

CONTROL:

Deperdussin control center column single or dual. Stick control can be furnished if preferred.

POWER PLANT:

Liberty 12 cylinder engine, 350 B.H.P. Gasoline consumption per B.H.P. per hour .54 lbs. Oil consumption per B.H.P. per hour .03 lbs. Propeller: Two blade, R.P.M. 1,650.

WEIGHTS:

Gross weight, fully loaded	3,522 lbs.
Light weight, empty	2,498 lbs.
Useful load	1,024 lbs.
Water (11 gallons)	92 lbs.
Gasoline capacity (86 gallons)	532 lbs.
Oil capacity (6 gallons)	42 lbs.
Two men or equivalent	330 lbs.
Accessories	28 lbs.

PERFORMANCE (fully loaded):

High speed, 125 miles per hour.

Low speed (landing), 47 miles per hour.

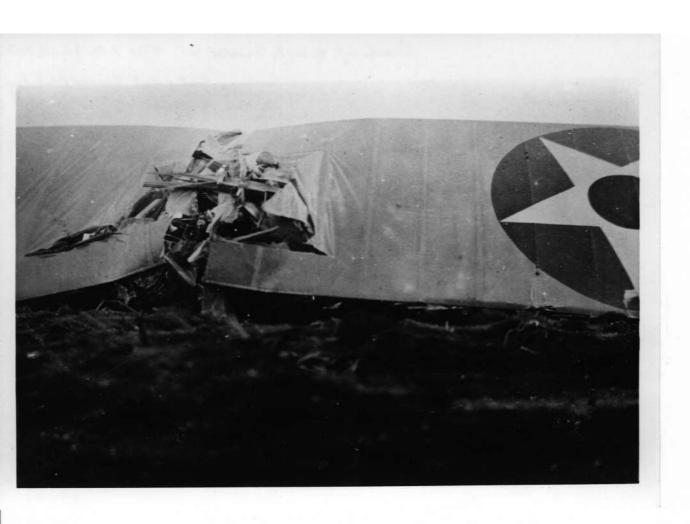
Climbing speed, 10,000 feet in 7½ minutes.

Ceiling, 24,000 feet.

Findurance at full speed, 2¾ hours.

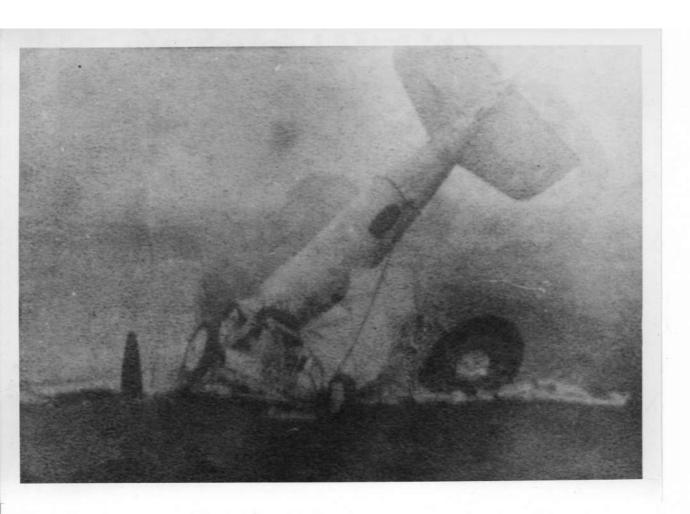
This machine is capable of carrying a cargo of about 1,200 lbs. in addition to the above load.



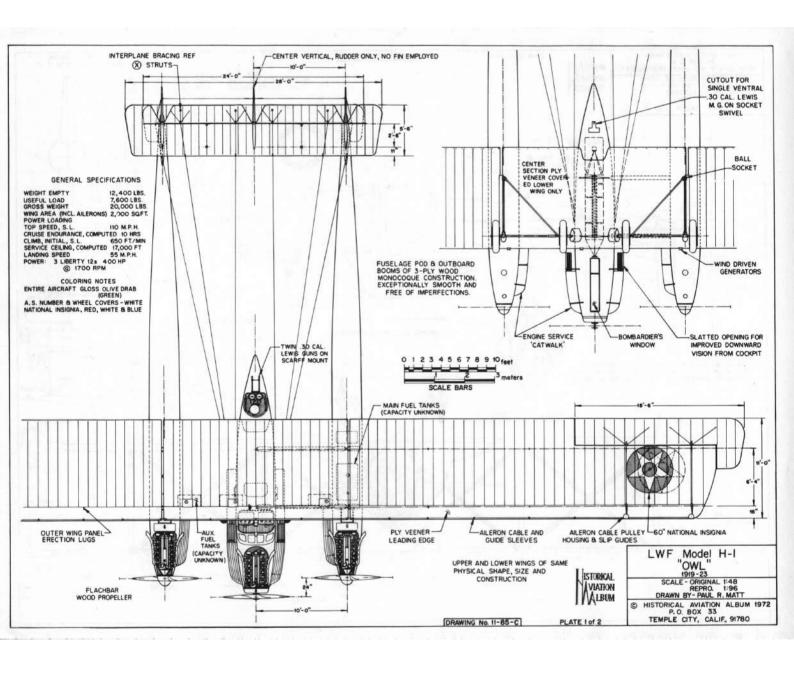












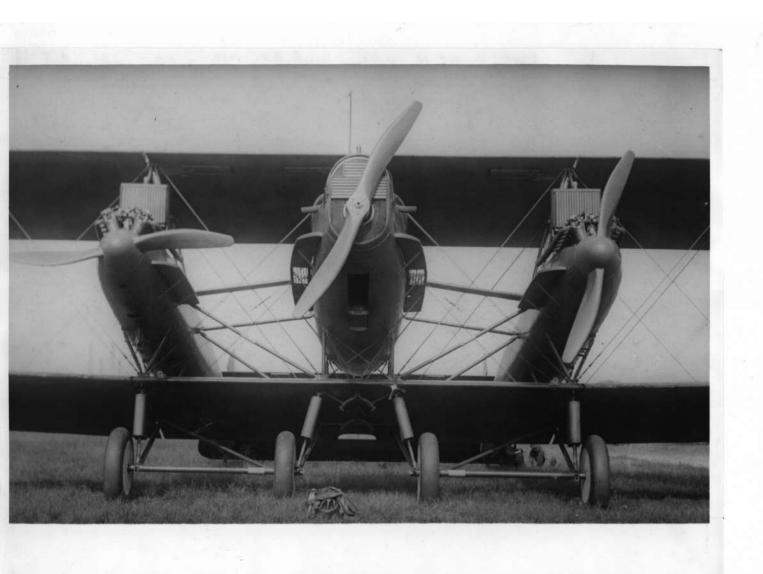


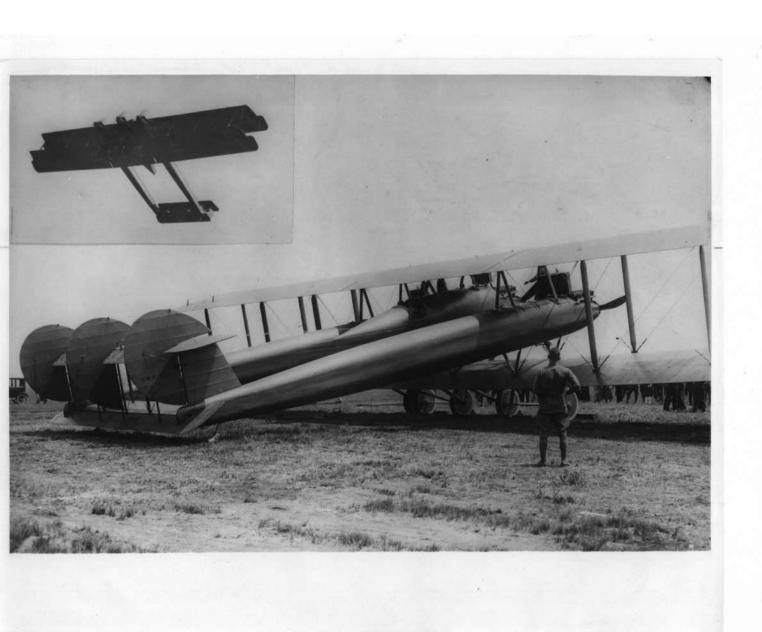












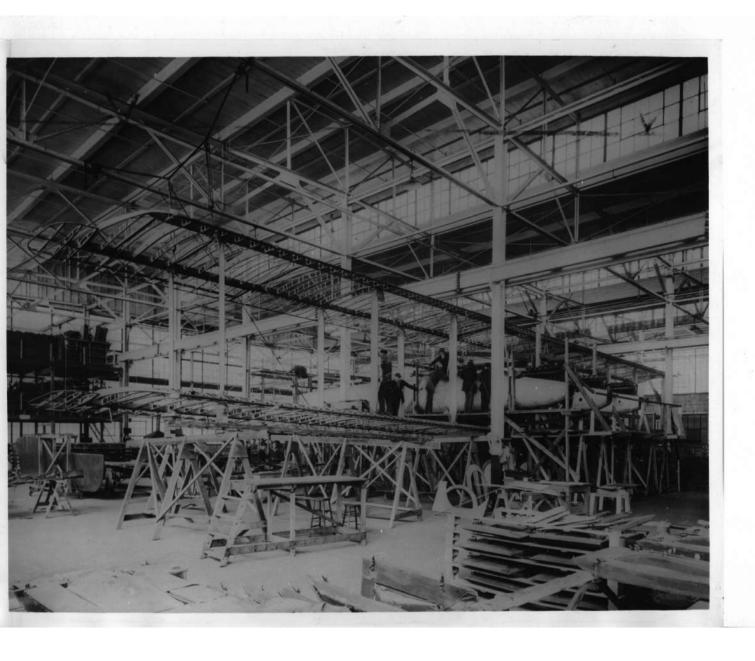


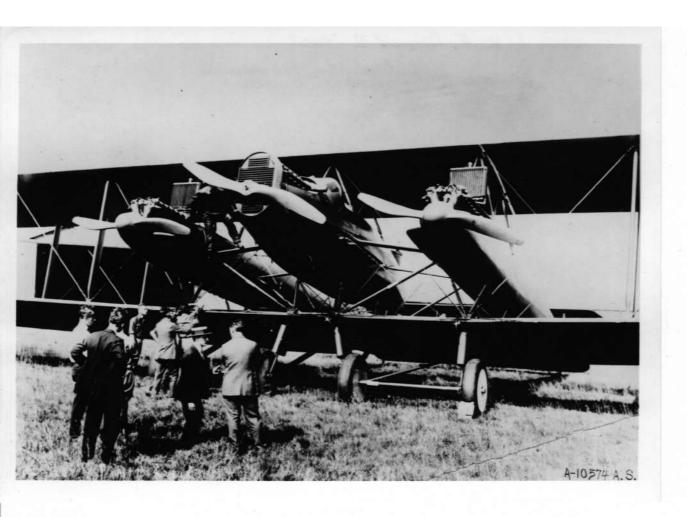


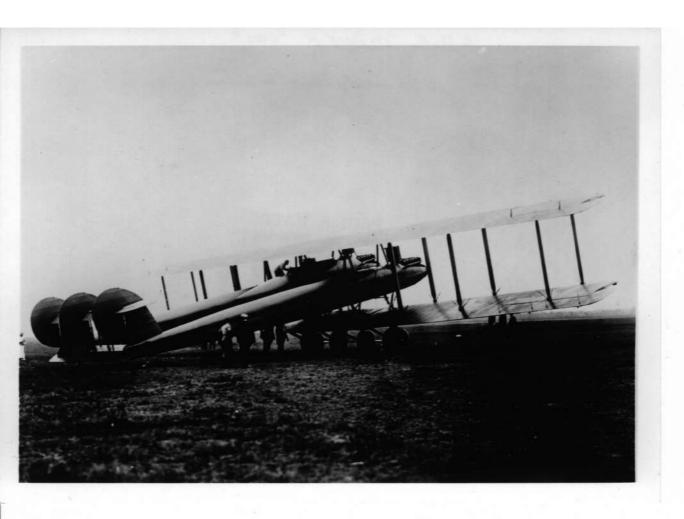


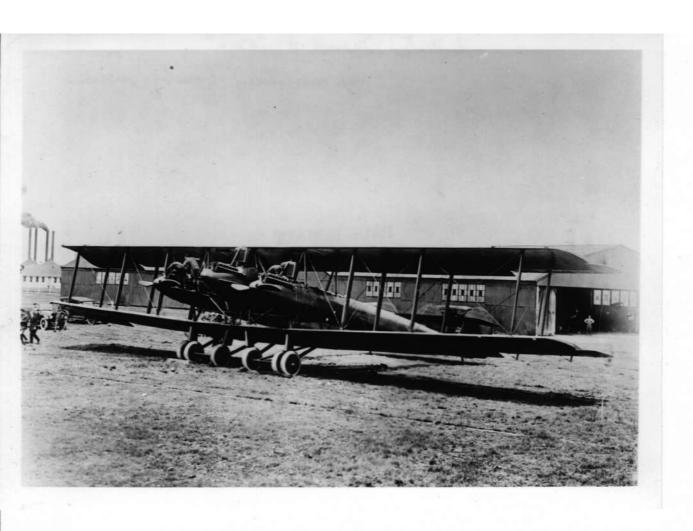


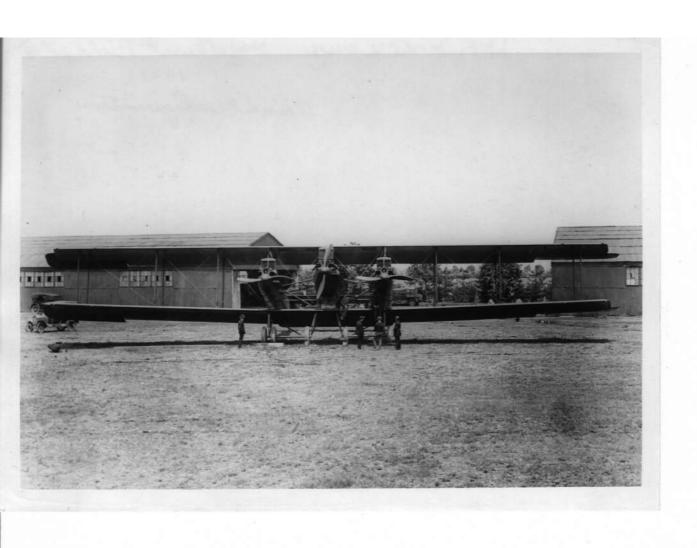




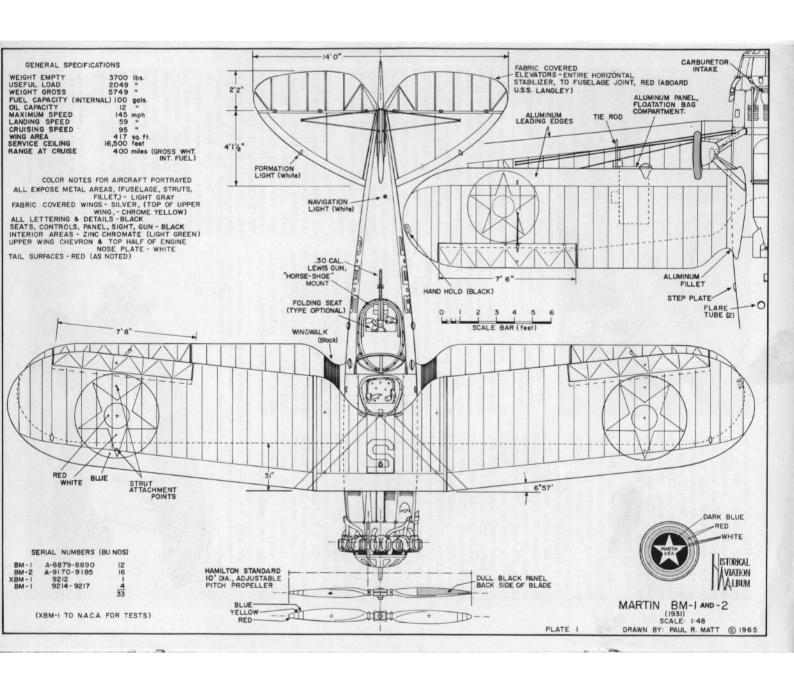


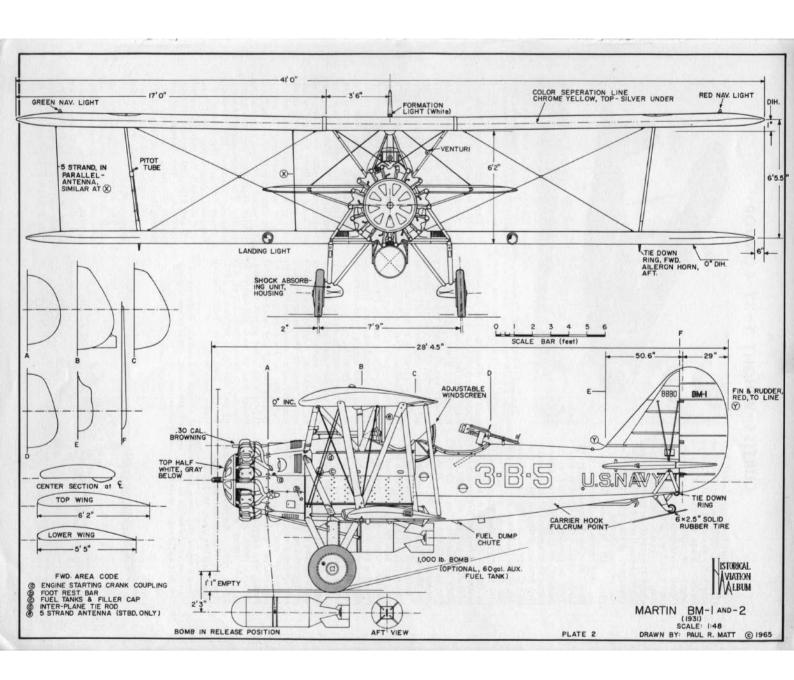














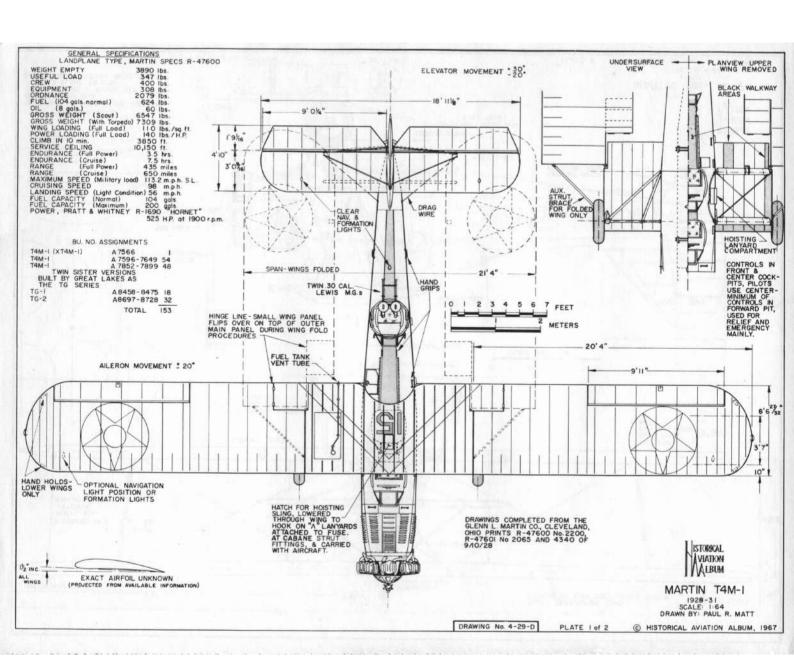


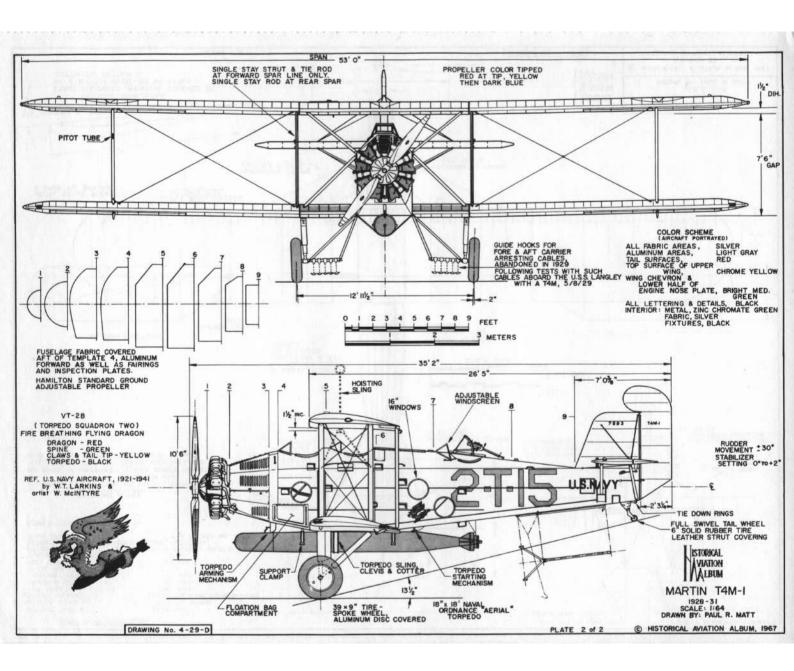








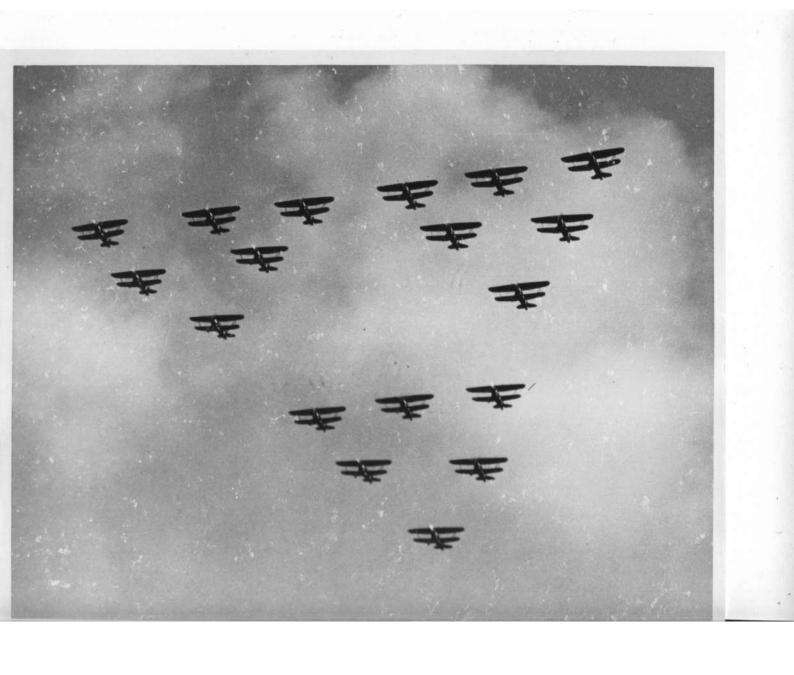




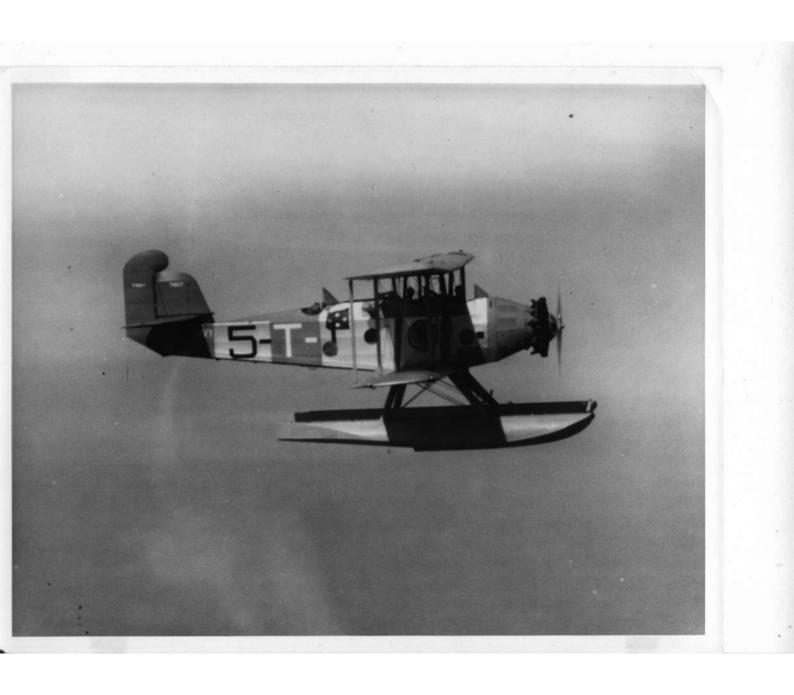


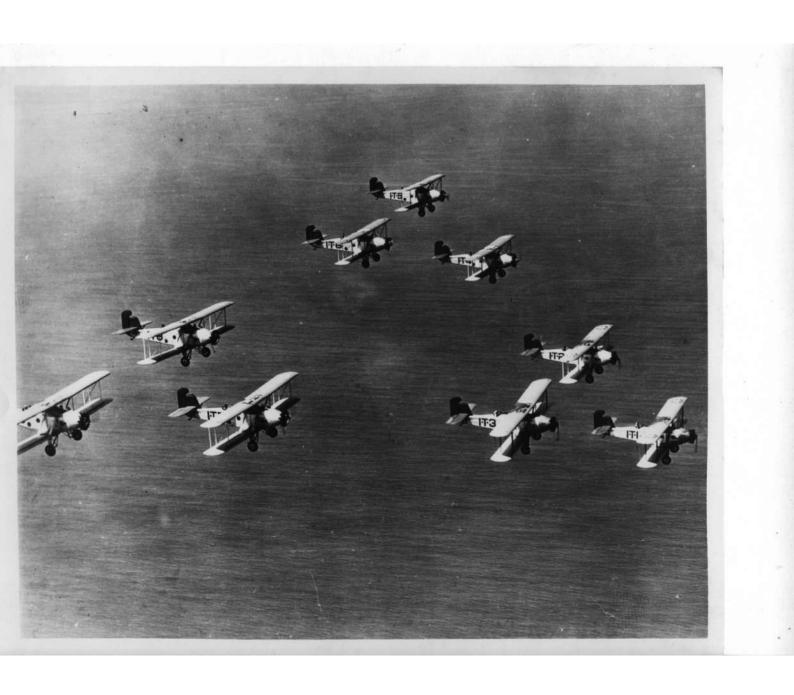














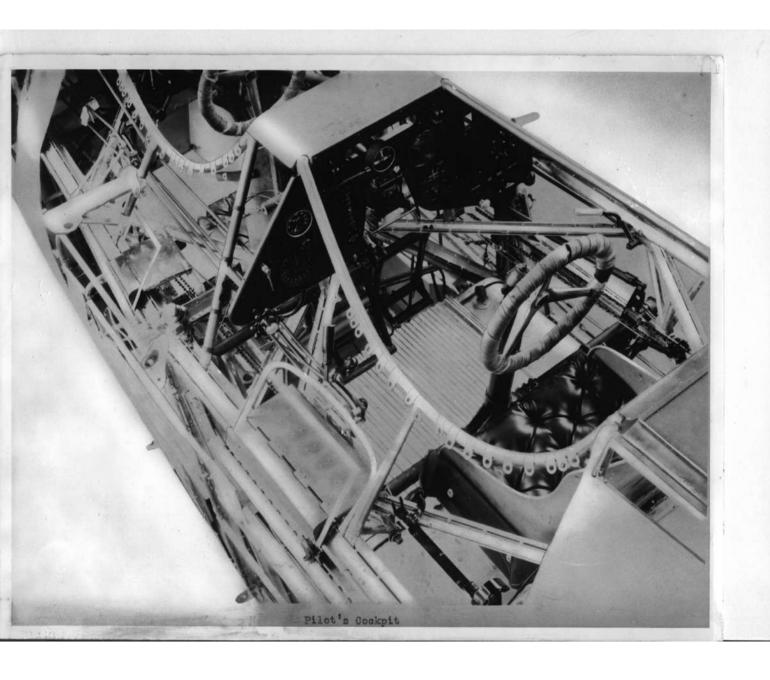






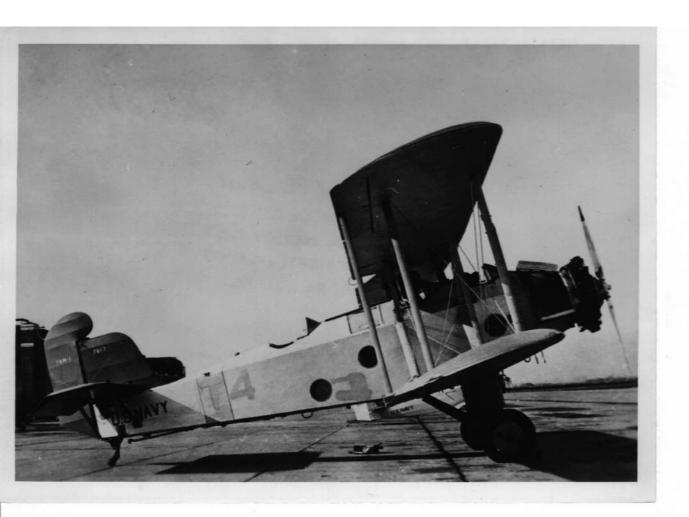








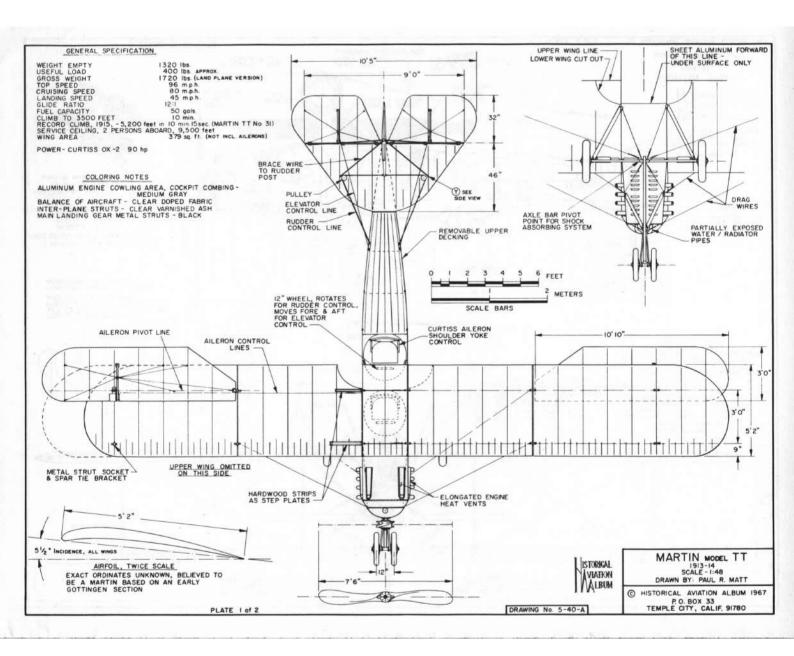


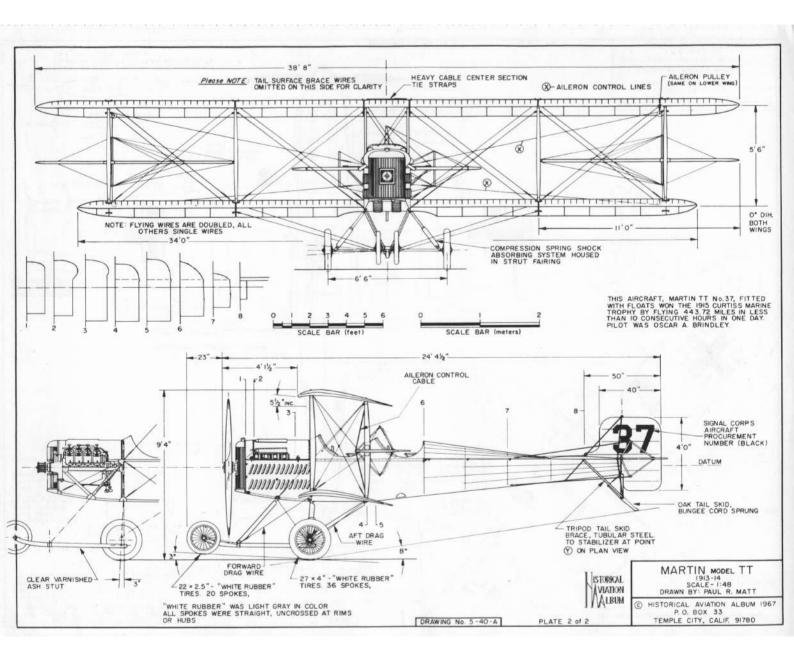
















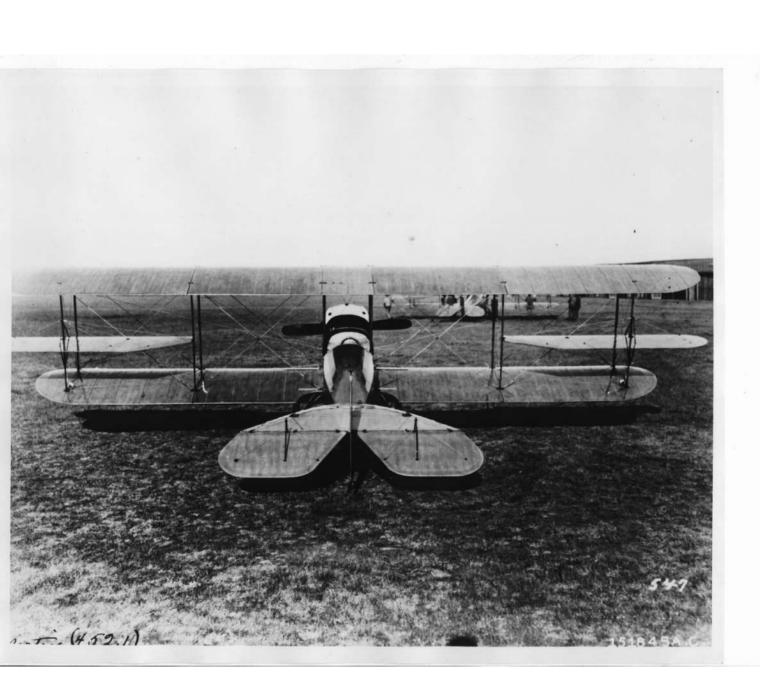




Administration Building in background.









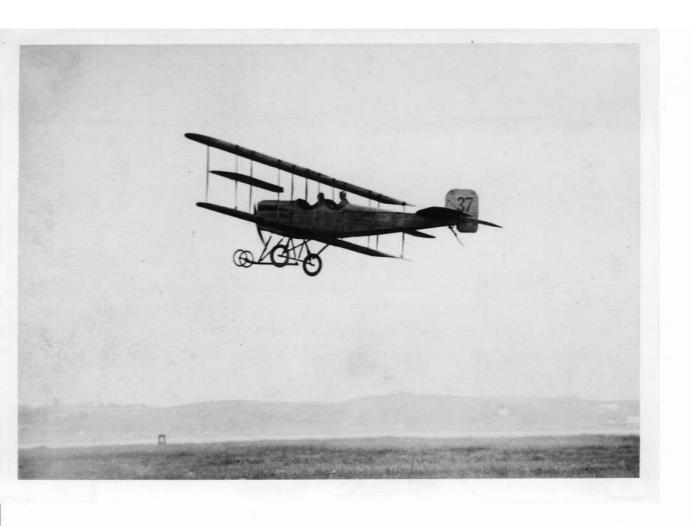












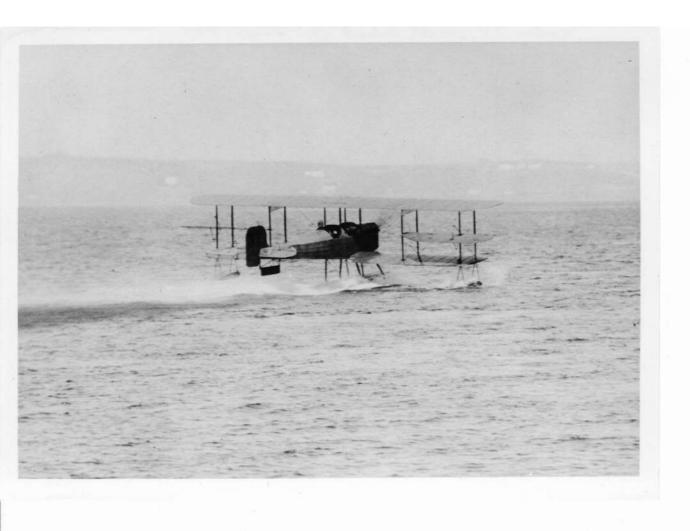


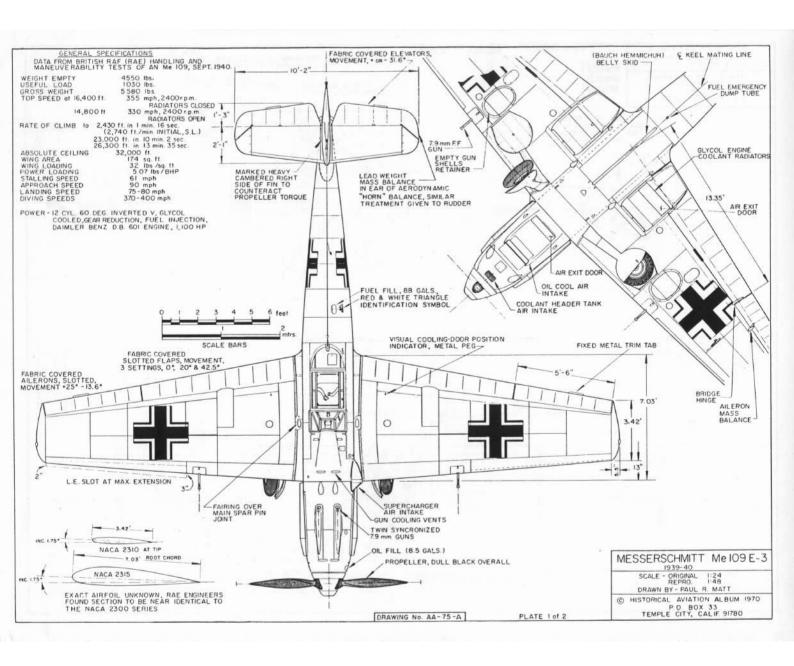


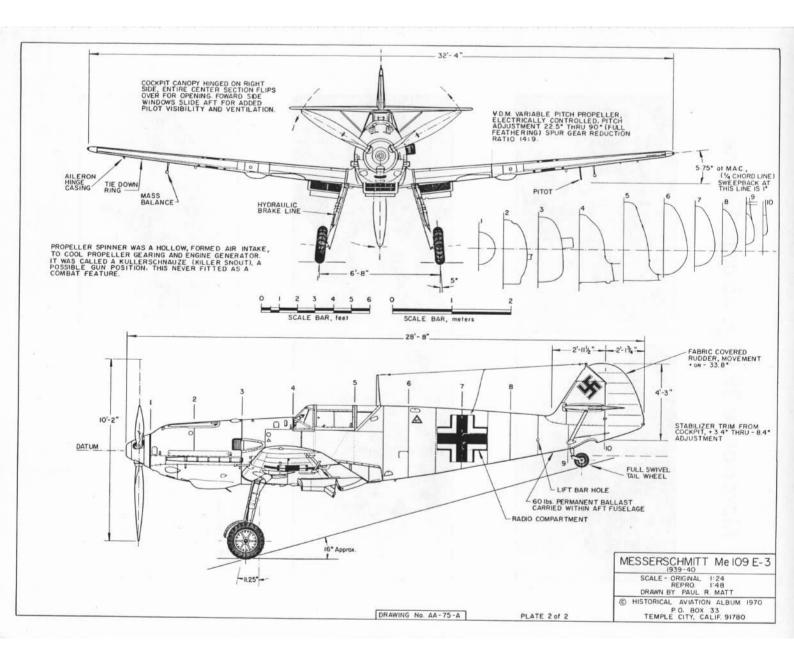


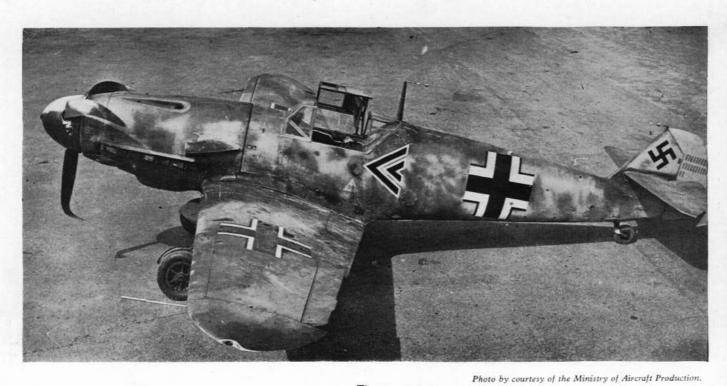












The MESSERSCHMITT Me 109F

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M'SCHMITT Me. 109K-6 (9G)



M'SCHMIT ME. 109G (1G)



MESSERSCHMITT ME 109G (7G)











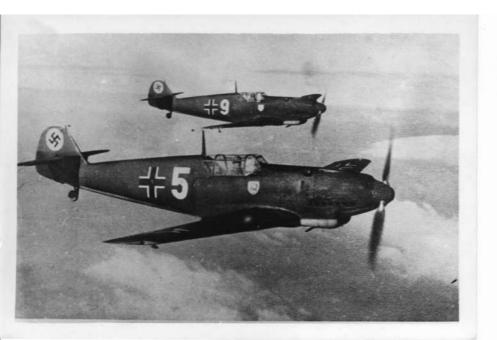






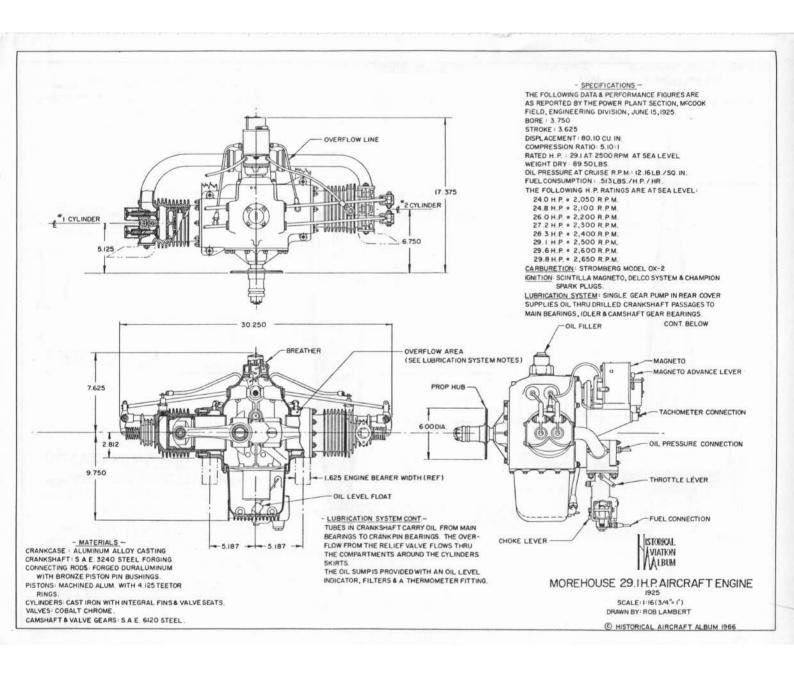


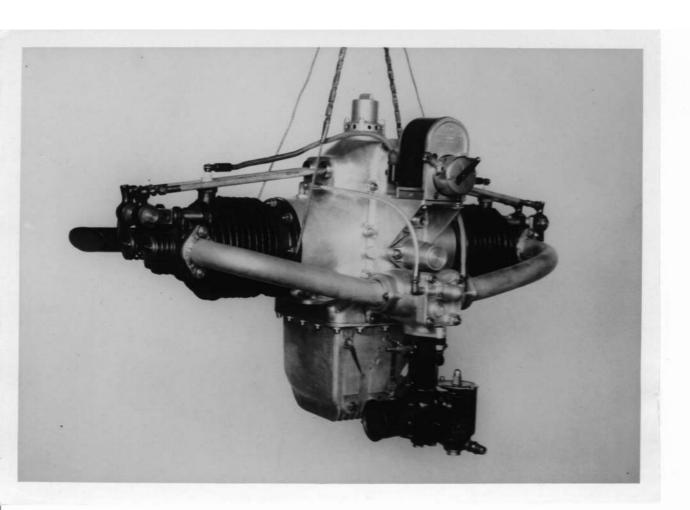




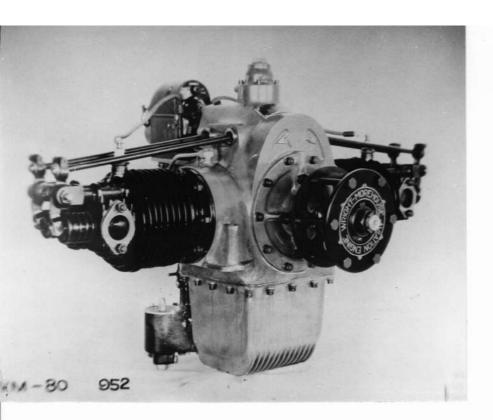


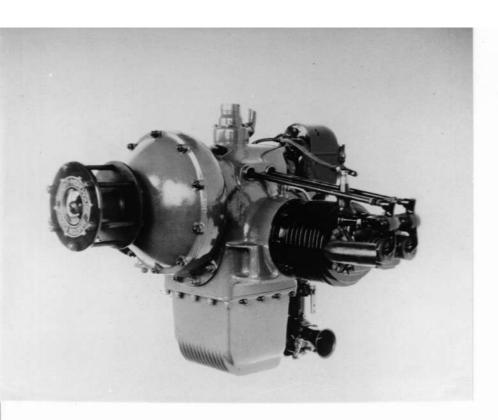


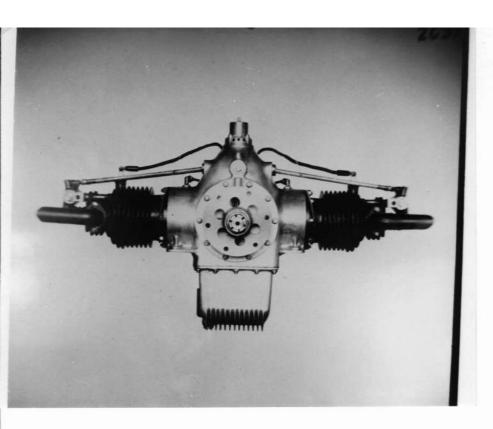


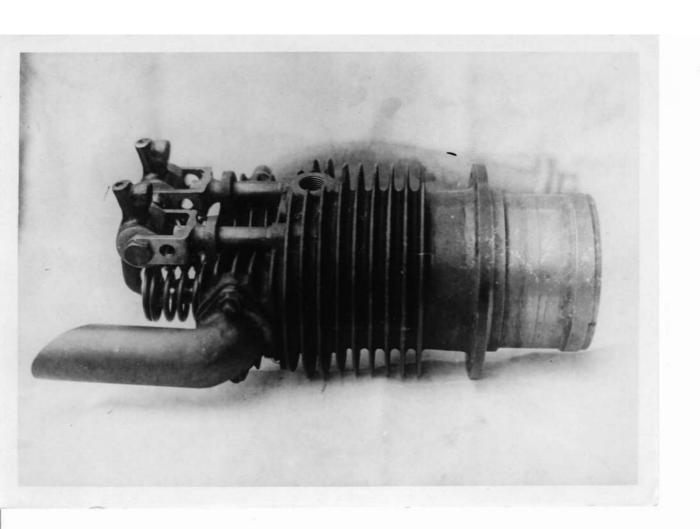


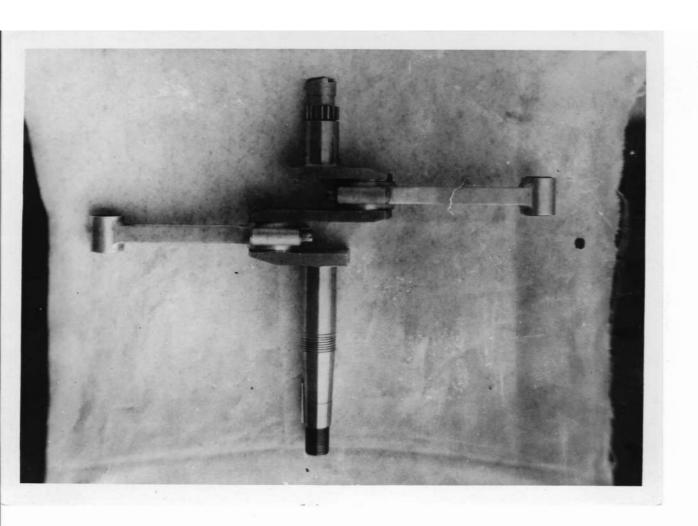


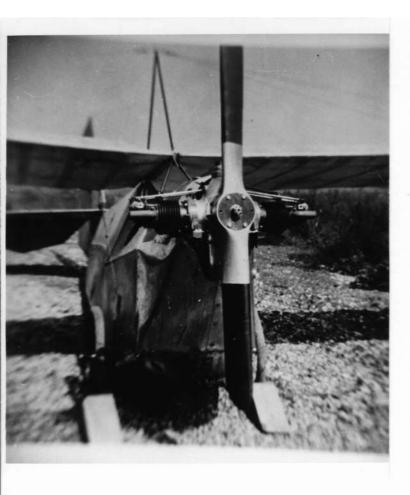












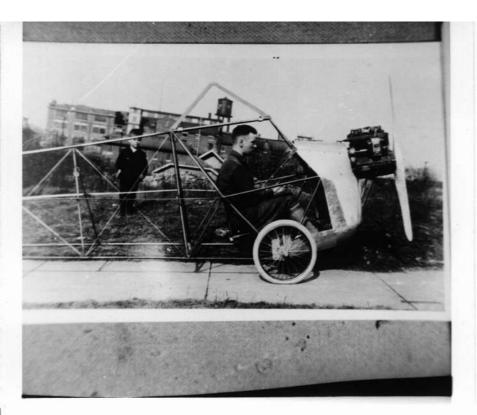




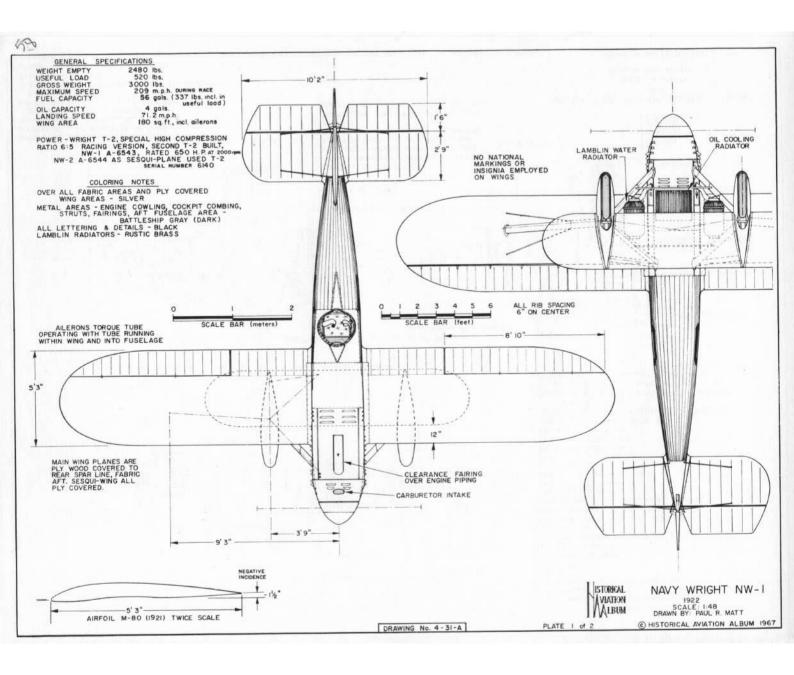


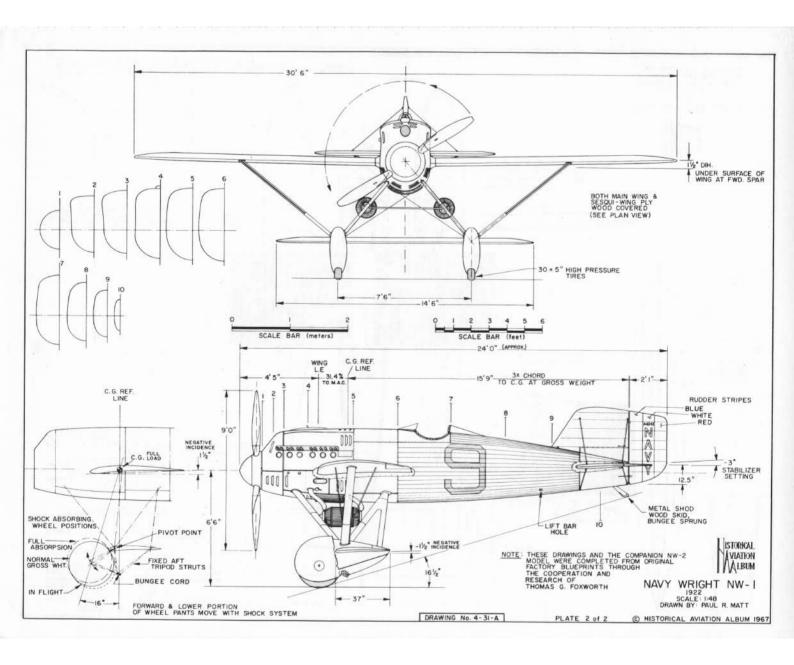
















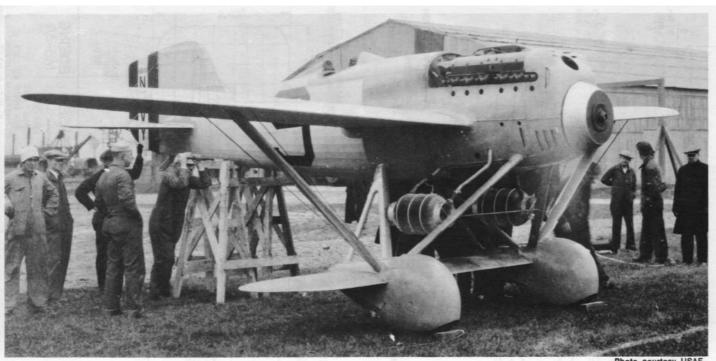




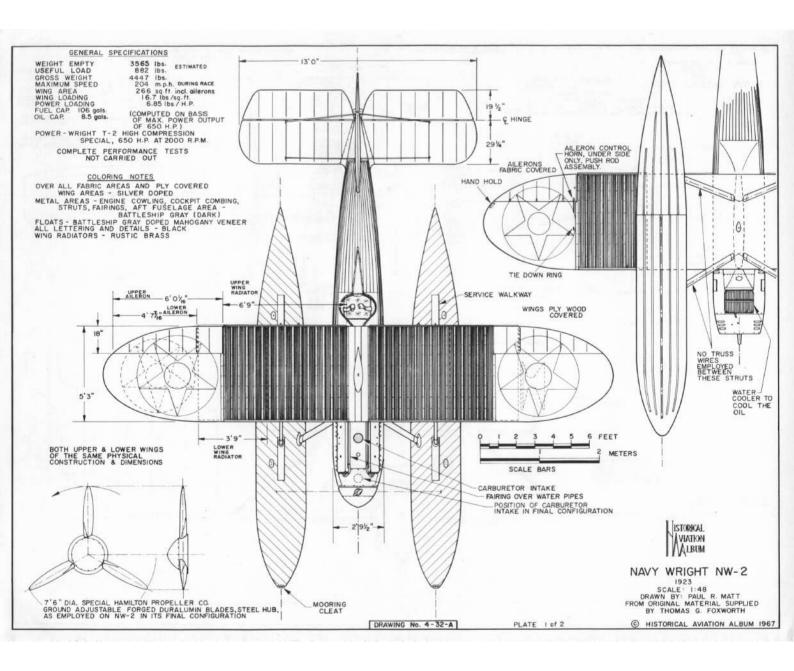
Photo courtesy U.S. Marine Corps

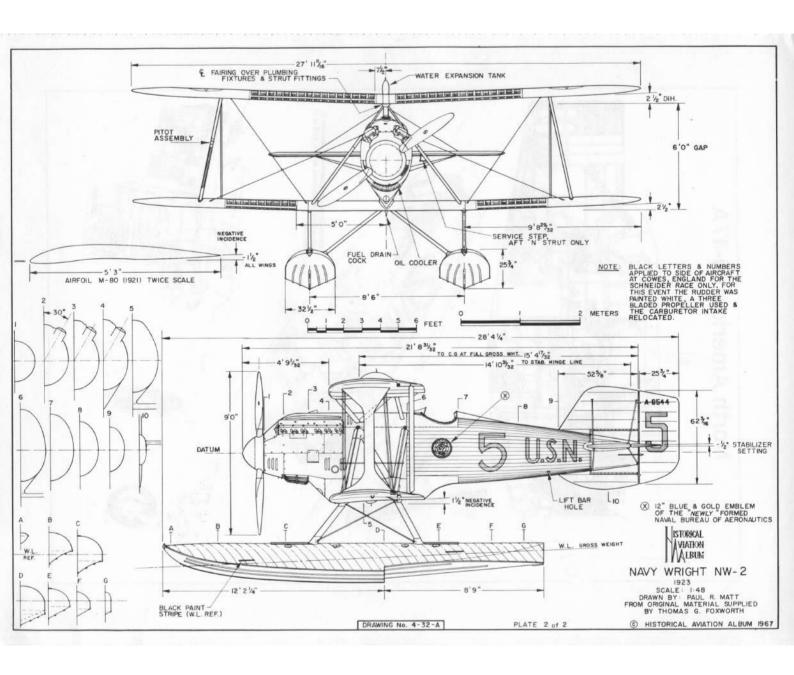
Congratulations for "Sandy" Sanderson after the first flight of the Navy-X. He hit 209 mph on this flight. Tests were made with engine cowl off.





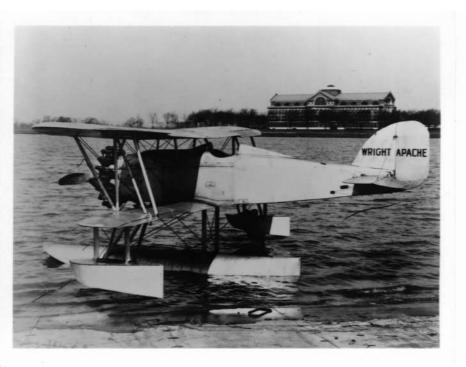
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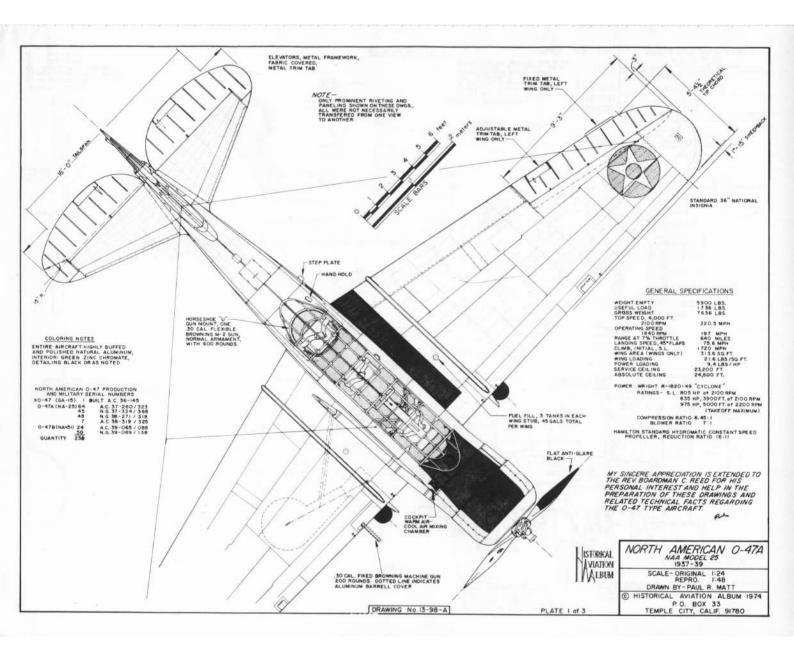


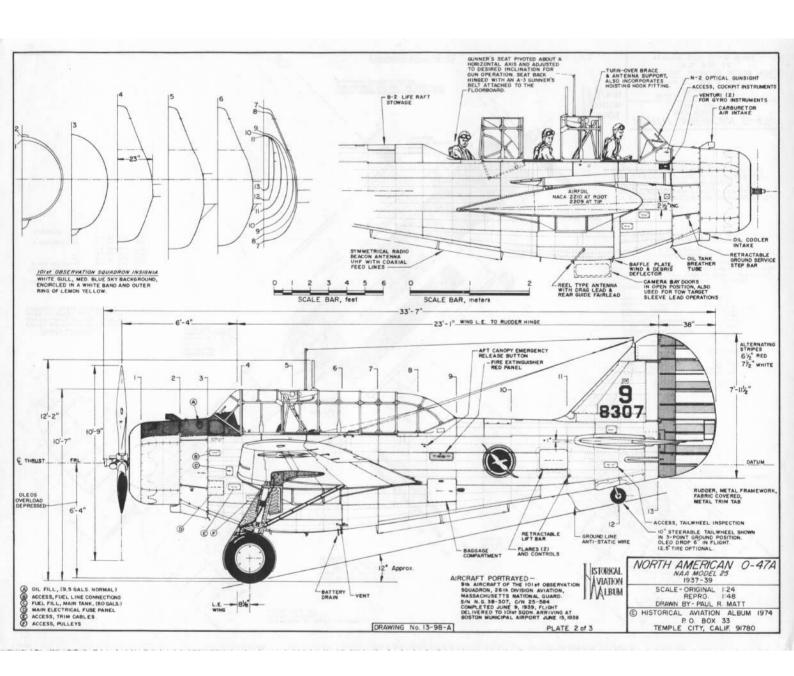


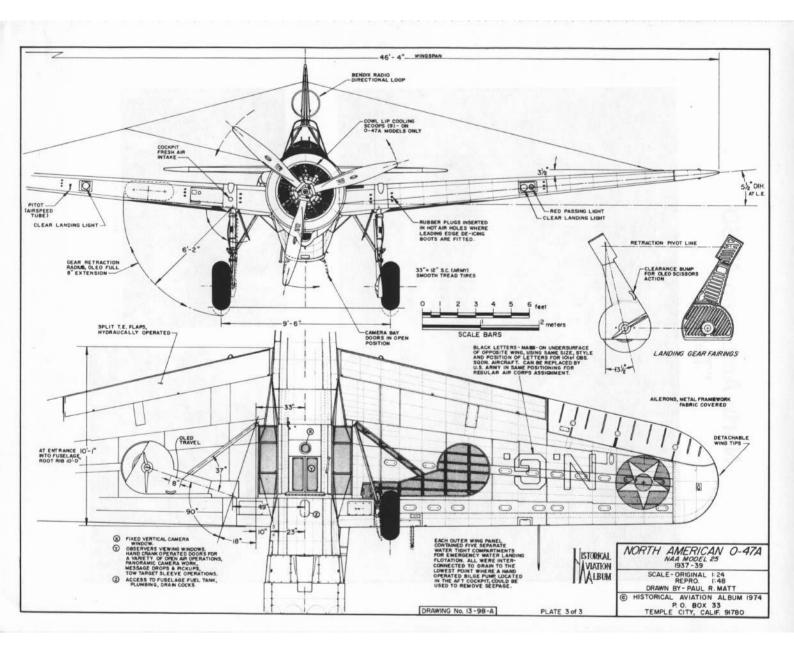
NW-2



















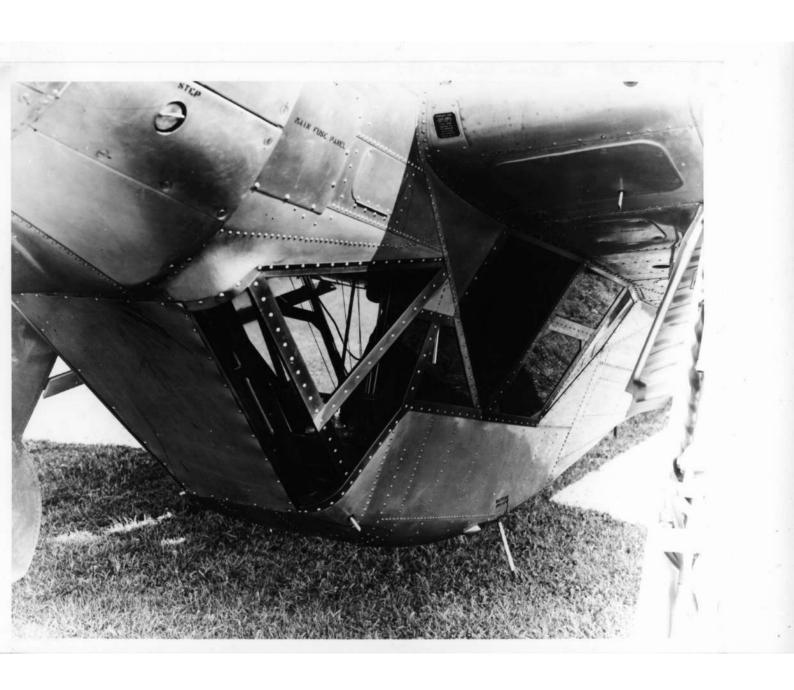










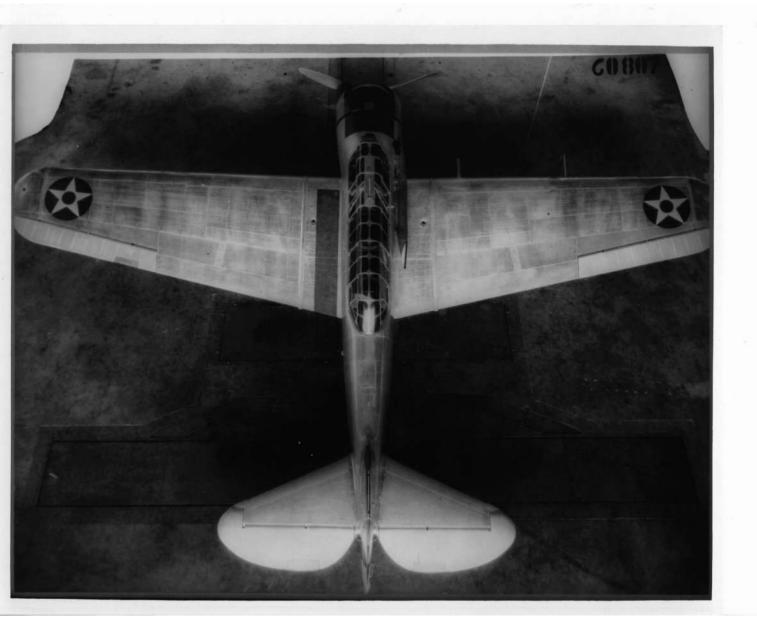














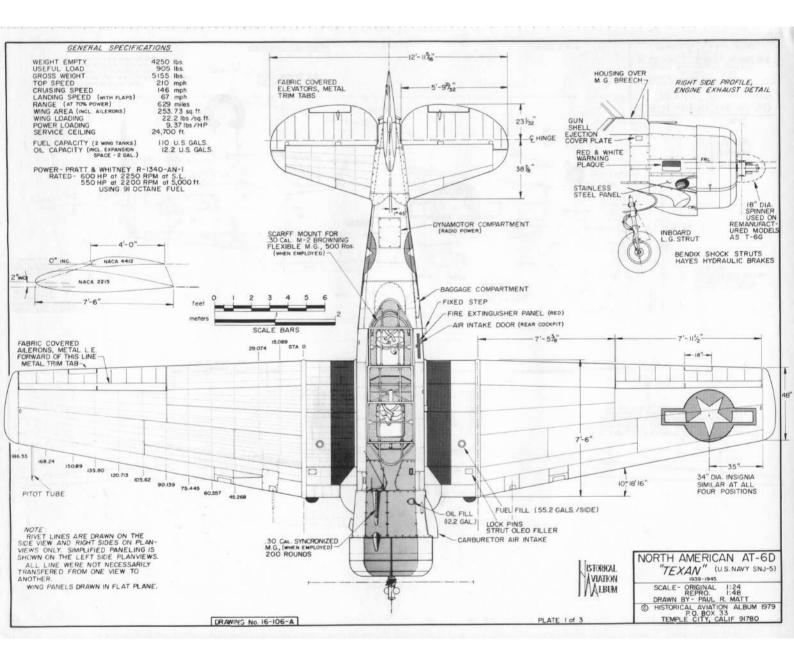


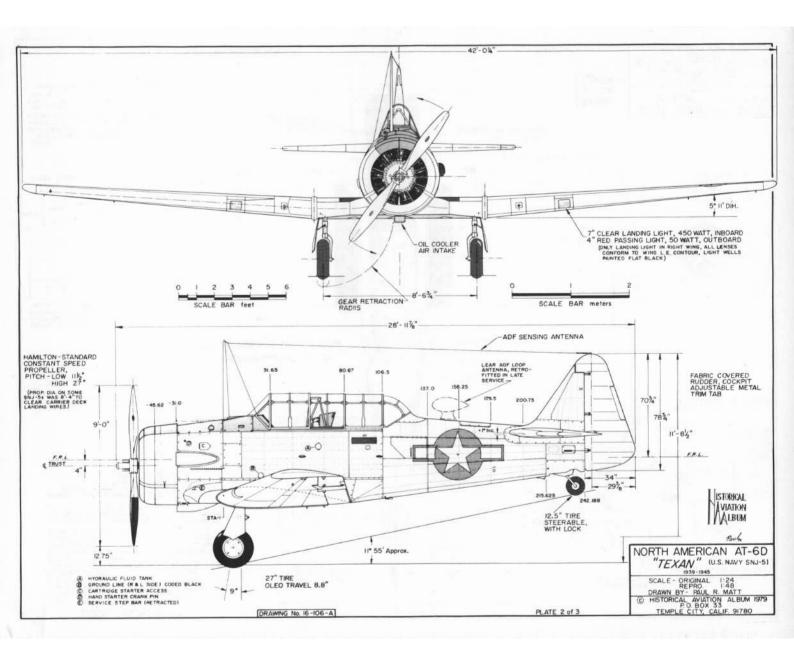


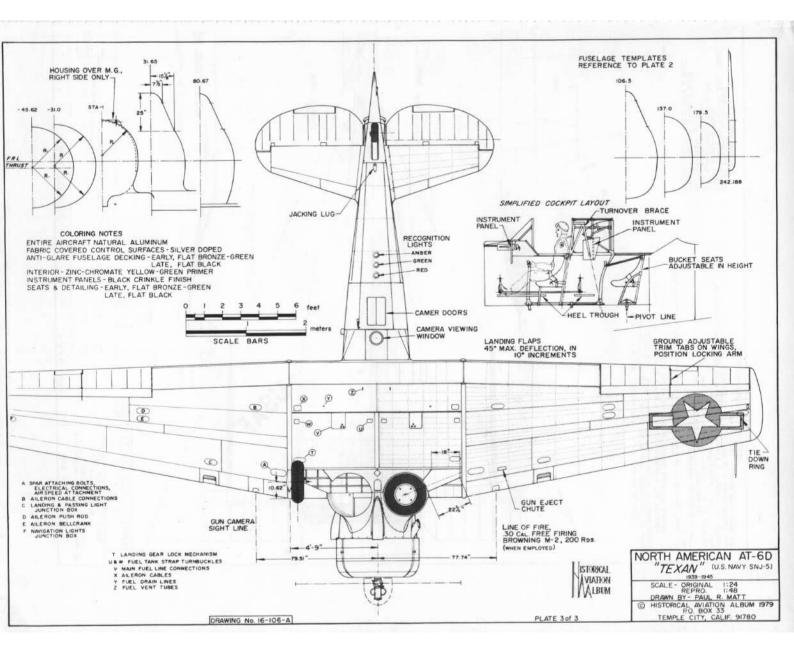












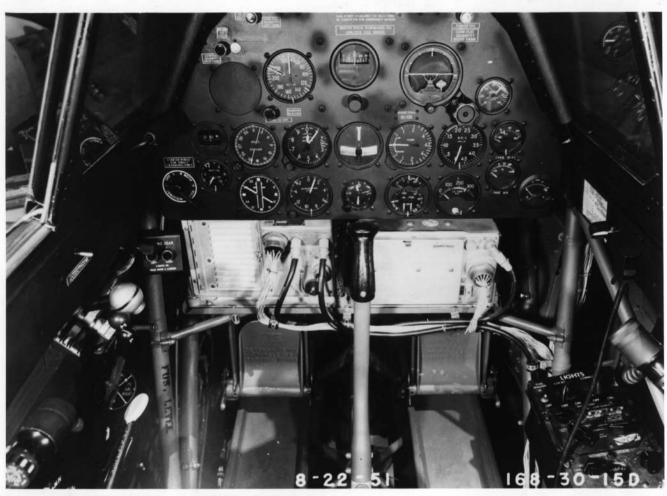




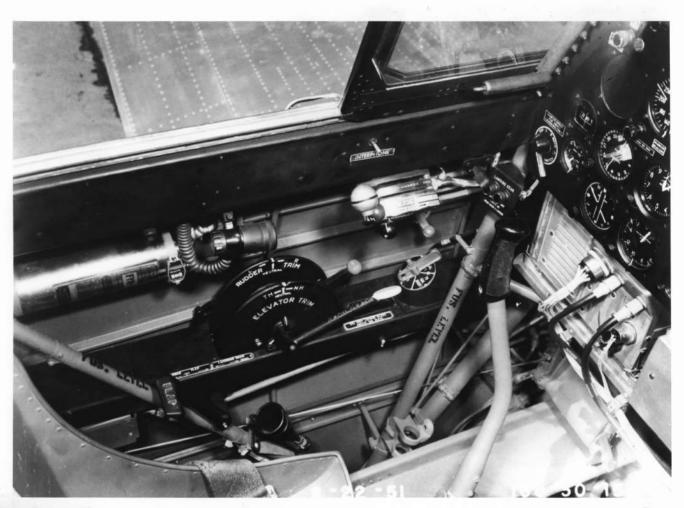






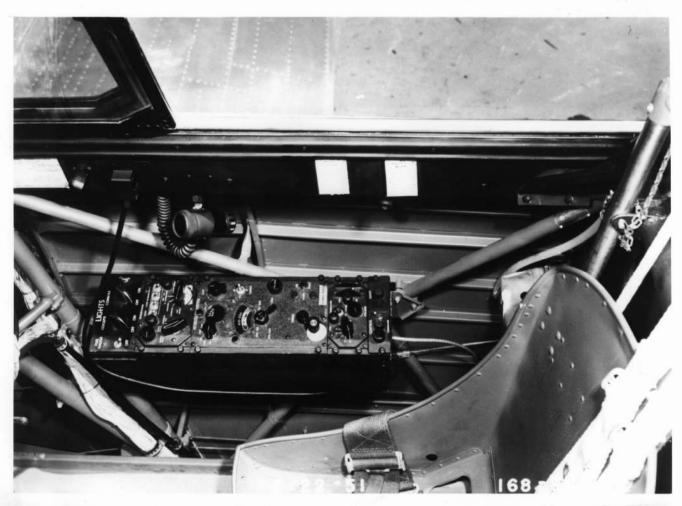


AFT-INSTR PANEL AT-GD



AFT - CH SIDE

AT-GD



AFT-RH SIDE

AT-6D















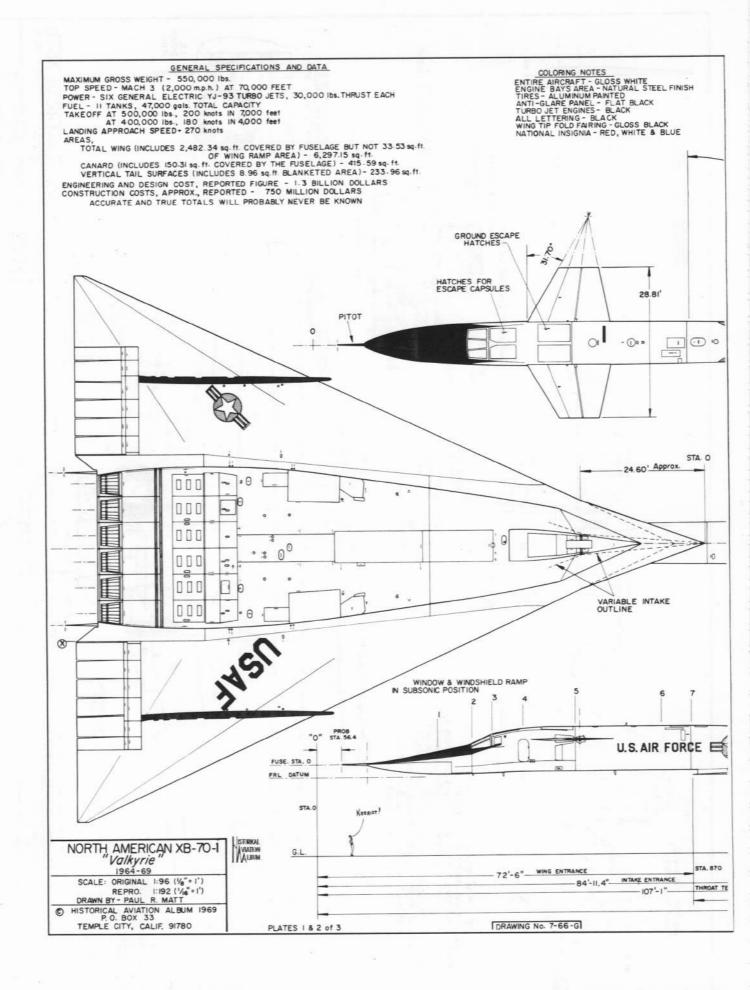


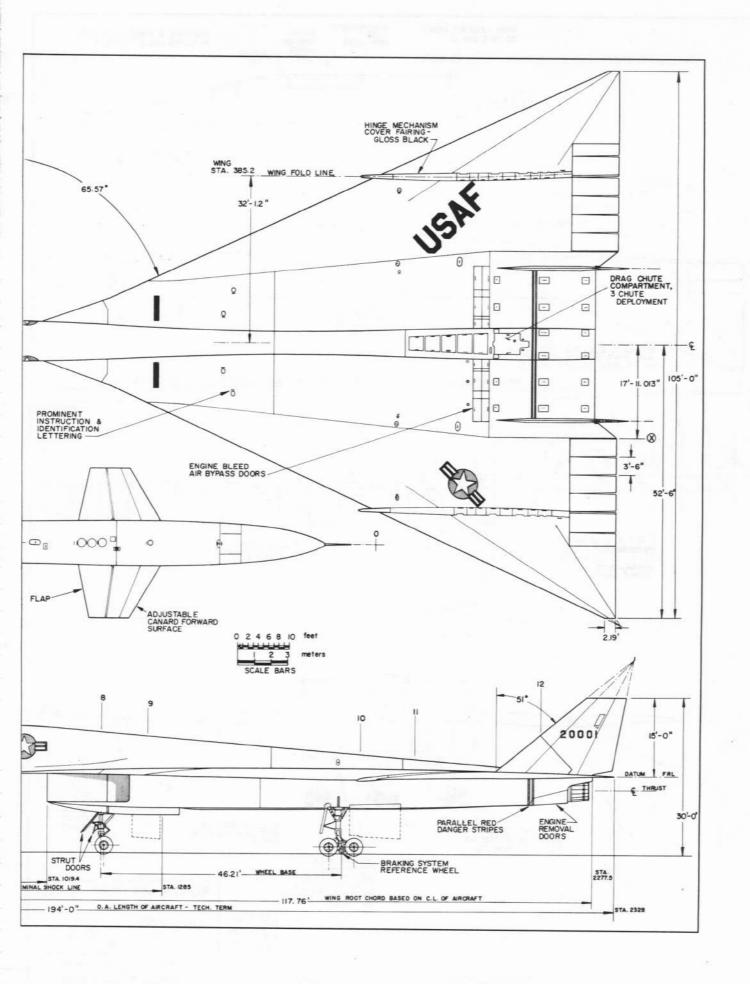


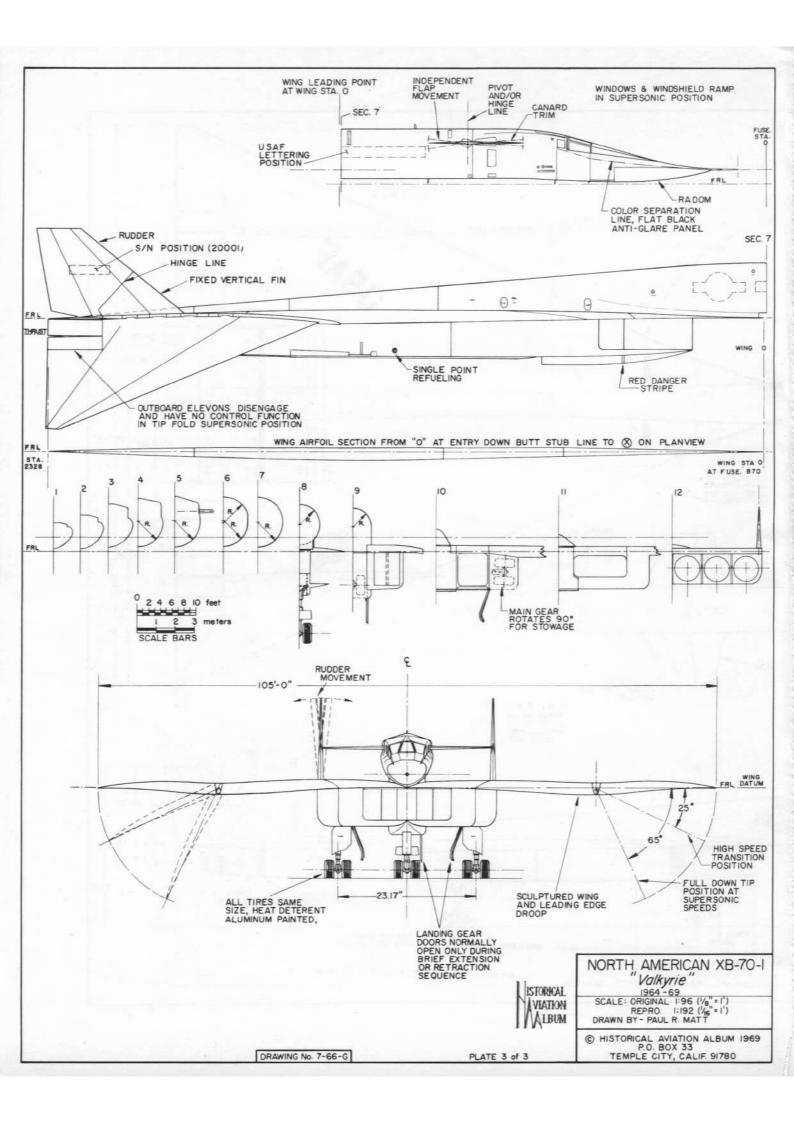
















The XB-70 2,000 MPH research aircraft and the X-15A-2 Hypersonic flight research vehicle built by the Los Angeles Division of North American Rockwell Corporation





USAF B-70 "Valkyrie"



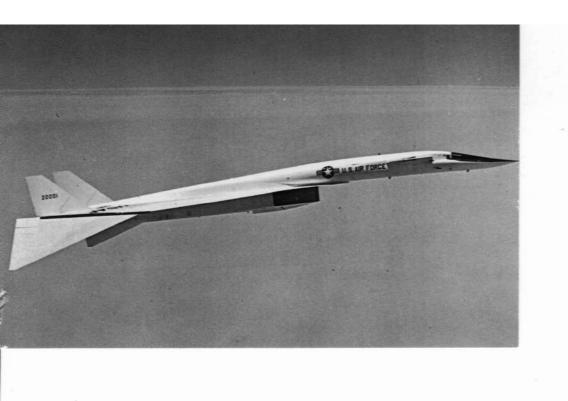


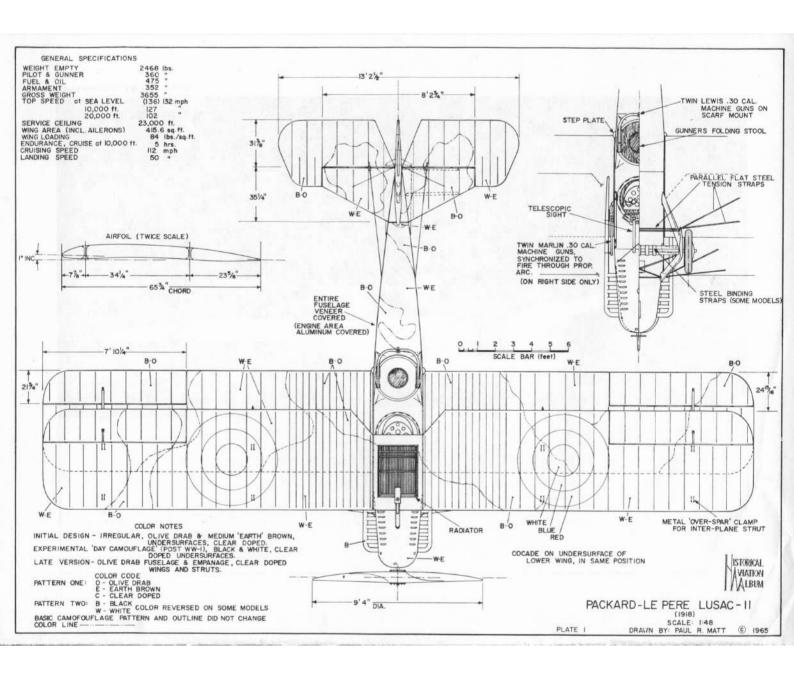


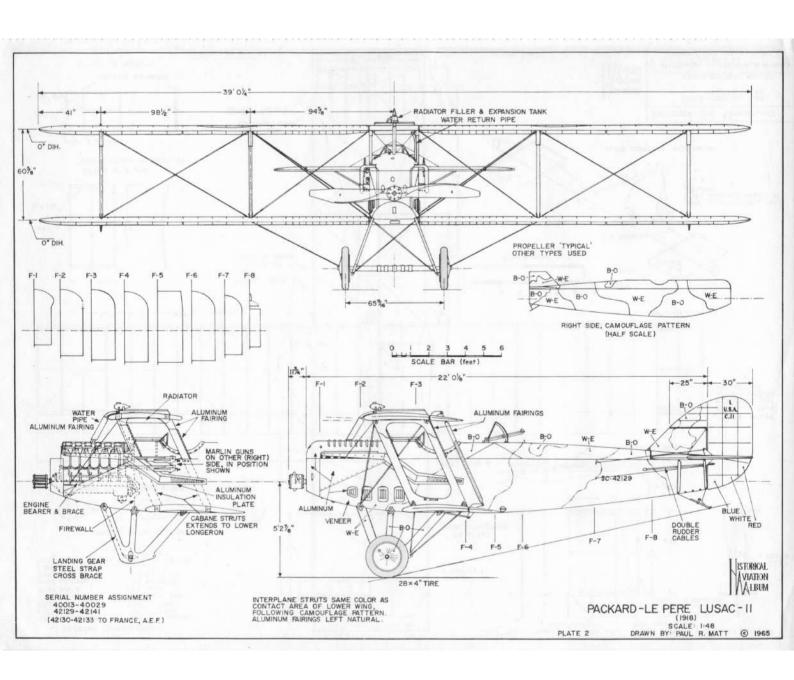
JAN . b





































The Packard Biplane, with special 8 cylinder Packard aviation engine

The Packard Aeroplane

The Packard two-place tractor was designed around and made a complete unit with the Model 1-A-7++ Packard Aviation Engine This machine will make about 100 m.p.h. with full load, on account of its light weight and

clean-cut design, and yet its landing speed is as low as the average training aeroplane.

Fast cross-country trips are made possible in this ship, with the ability to land in relatively small fields. The general specifications are as follows:

Packard 8 cylinder 160 h.p. at 1525 r.p.m. Weight, complete with hub, starter, battery and engine water, 585 lbs. Fuel consumption, .50 to .54 lbs. per h.p. hour at sea level.

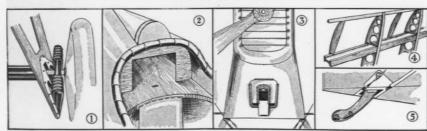
Weights, Areas, etc.

Area, main planes	ft.
Weight, machine empty	lbs.
Normal flying weight	lbs.
Weight, lbs. per h.p	lbs.
Wing loading, per sq. ft	lbs.
Permissible extra luggage100	lbs.

Performance (Estimated)

Altitude (feet)	Speed (m.p.h.)	Time of Climb (minutes)	Fuel range (hrs.)
0	102	0	2.5
5,000	100.5	7.5	3
10,000	98	18.1	3.5
15,000	90,8	34.5	4
Absolute ceiling,	19,500 feet.		

SOME DETAILS OF THE PACKARD TWO SEATER TRACTOR



1—The shock absorber arrangement. The axle is square, where it runs in the chassis slot. The elastic cord is divided into two groups, one fore and one aft of the axle. 2—The roomy suit case locker compartment behind the pilot's seat. A veneer cover with dovetailed edges fits over the opening. 3—Double aliding cover plates are used to permit easy access to the under side of the engine in the vicinity of the air intake, projecting through the fuselage bottom. 4—Wing construction. Webs are of thin mahogany veneer. Cap strips and triangular section leading edge of spruce. Short false ribs run from leading edge to main front beam. 5—Tail skid and anchor plate for stabilizer braces

