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AIR NEWS

Slew motion films, taken at an Okio research station, show an aircraft with engines at full throttle being guided towards destruction by fire. Scientists have staged the accident to study means of reducing the normally heavy death rells which result from plane crashes, for it is not the crash itself, but the fire which follows, that is responsible for most easualties.

Under the same conditions, an aircraft equipped with fire preventive devices is crashed. Immediately the plane's fuel supply and electrical system are shut off; a fire extinguishing agent is injected into the engine, and water is sprayed onto the hot metal parts to create steam. In controlled research crashes like this, the devices have proved themselves almost 100% efficient. Seen it is hoped they will be adapted to give greater safety to both combat and commercial aircraft.

Derset

A giant American "Flying Tanker" takes off from Tarrant Rushten Airfield in Dorset. Three R.A.F. No tear jet fighters are already airborne waiting to refuel simultaneously from the tanker in midair. Three separate dregues, located in the fuselage and on each wing tip, supply the fuel through probes fitted to the nose of the jets. Until recently only one aircraft could refuel at a time, but this new British development makes it just as simple for three as for one.

Three minutes later the fighters disengage with their tanks full, ready to continue their flight. Pighters which previously could stay airborne for no more than an hour-and-a-half, can now be ep going almost indefinitely without landing, and thus can give protection even to long distance bembers.

This system is the only one that allows the receiver pilet to control the intake of fuel. Because this (and the fact that it is still the only method of triple refuelling while airborne), the American Air Ferce has now decided to adopt this all-British invention.

Remarkable slow motion films reveal a "ghost" plane — with engines at full throttle — being guided toward flery destruction in a sacrifice to soldnee. At Ravenna, Ohio, research scientists for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronauties have staged the spectacular accident on purpose to study plane crash fires and ways af to prevent them. In the carefully-planned smashup, the doomed craft's wings and undercarriage buckle — tearing open the gas tanks. A cloud of fuel mist envelops the plane and reaches the engines, where the exhaust flames touch off a spectacular fire. The death toll in accidents can be reduced or even stimmin climinated, the scientists report, is disastrous fires following the crashes and are prevented.

Here is a crash under the same conditions, but with an aircraft equipped with fire-preventing manipusmit devices and techniques. After the crash, this equipment shuts off the immixmant plane's fuel supply and electrical system; injects a fire extinguishing agent into the engine, and sprays maint water on the hot metal parts to create steam. In controlled research crabbes like this one, the devices and techniques have a perfect safety record. The Defense Department is studying the developments to see how they could be adapted for greater air safety fame in combat operations and someday, perhaps, they may help blaze a trail of safety in commercial aviation.