

WHAT'S TOPS

AT THE UDVAR-HAZY CENTER?



YOU DECIDE!

EXPLORE the four aircraft
and two spacecraft
in this booklet.

USE the map on
the back cover to
find them.

VOTE for your favorite
when you finish.

CAUDRON G.4

SIGNIFICANCE:

Pioneer trainer, bomber, and
reconnaissance aircraft

FIRST FLIGHT:

March 1915

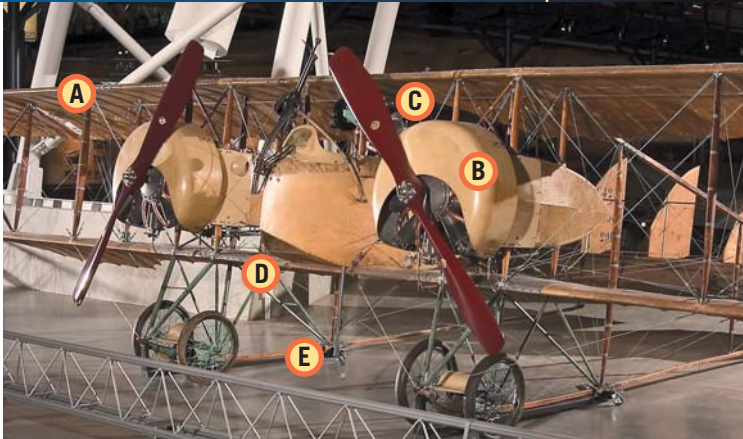


PHOTO BY DANE PENLAND, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (SI 2005-5187)

A What are the two wings covered with?

☐ metal ☐ cloth ☐ wood

The pilot could change their shape by using a stick to pull on the cables.
This rolled the airplane to the left or right.

B The two propeller engines were lubricated with castor oil.

The propellers sprayed oil everywhere.
Pilots wore silk scarves to wipe it off their faces.

C Notice that the two seats are open.

The pilot sat in back.
The gunner sat in front—just a foot away from the propeller tips.

D Can you find the trap door on the bottom?

It was opened to observe and take pictures of the landscape below.

E Look for the metal rod underneath the airplane.

It contains a radio antenna that pilots cranked in and out.

PHOTO: NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM (NASM A-51462), SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



The Caudron G.4 comes in for a landing at Paris, France, in 1915. In the background is the factory where it was built.

BOEING 367-80

707 Prototype

SIGNIFICANCE:

First commercial jet transport in the U.S.

FIRST FLIGHT:

July 15, 1954

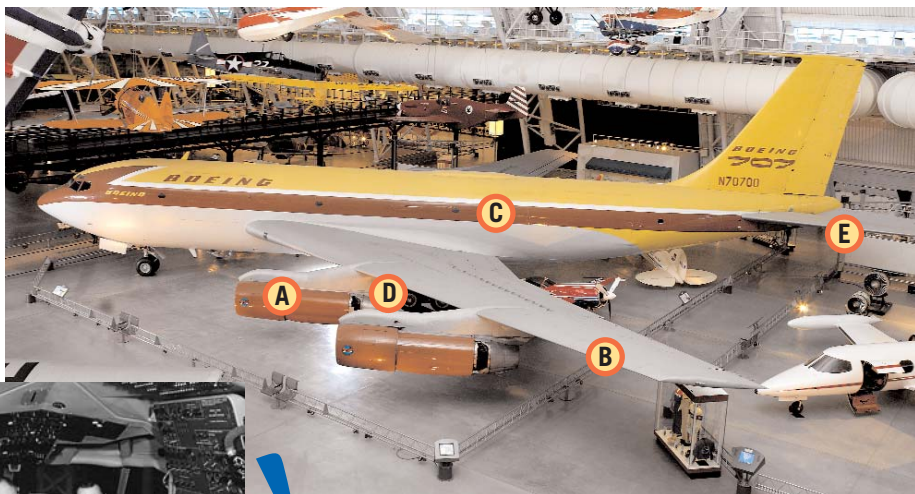


PHOTO BY DANE PENLAND, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (SI 2005-5717)



PHOTO: © BOEING

Test pilot Alvin "Tex" Johnson (left), shown here in the airplane's cockpit, did a barrel roll in the Boeing 367-80 to impress the airline industry with its capabilities.

A How many engines does this airplane have?

☐ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6

They could fly farther and faster than any previous commercial aircraft.

B Notice how the wings sweep back at an angle.

This shape creates less drag and enables the airplane to fly faster.

C Why are there so few windows along the sides?

This was a test model and never carried passengers.

D How many landing gears are there on this aircraft? ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

How many wheels are there on this aircraft?

☐ 6 ☐ 8 ☐ 10

E Below the tail, on the horizontal stabilizers are two small wing-like structures. These are the elevators. They control the up-and-down movement that helps provide a smooth ride.

CONCORDE

SIGNIFICANCE:

First successful supersonic transport

FIRST FLIGHT:

March 2, 1969



PHOTOS BY DANE PENLAND, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (ABOVE: SI 2005-6275; BELOW: SI 2004-276)

A The long, narrow body reduces air friction and helps the airplane fly fast.

Compare the Concorde with the Boeing 307 Stratoliner next to it.

The Concorde is almost three times as long.

B What shape are the engine openings?

☐ round ☐ rectangular ☐ triangular

The powerful Rolls-Royce engines carry the airplane at 1,350 miles per hour (2,173 kilometers per hour).

That's twice the speed of sound.

C The long, pointy nose blocks the view during landing.

Pilots have to lower it to see the runway.

D Stand underneath the airplane's wings.

The whole underside is one enormous triangle that helps lift the airplane.

E Notice how tiny the windows are.

Keeping the openings small
strengthens the body of the airplane.



Walk up the spiral staircase and along the elevated walkway for a bird's eye view of the Concorde and other aircraft in this guide.



LOCKHEED SR-71 BLACKBIRD

SIGNIFICANCE:
World's fastest aircraft
FIRST FLIGHT:
December 1964

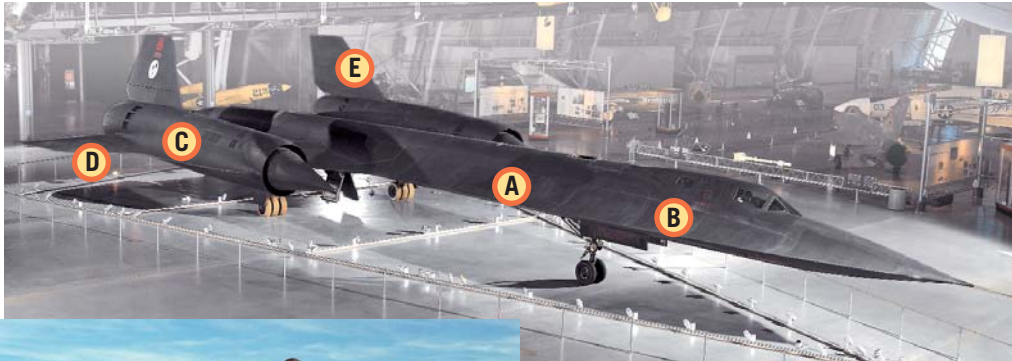


PHOTO BY DANE PENLAND, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (SI 2005-6025)

In 1990, Lt. Col. Ed Yeilding (right) and Lt. Col. Joseph Vida (left) flew this very aircraft from Los Angeles, CA., to Washington, D.C., in 1 hour, 4 minutes, and 20 seconds.

A The Blackbird got its name from its color.

The black paint absorbs radar signals.
It makes the aircraft hard to track.

B The airplane's skin is made of titanium.

This metal prevents the internal structure from melting.
The airplane gets extremely hot when traveling at high speeds.

C What's at the front of each engine?

☐ a sphere ☐ a cone ☐ a rectangle

This feature prevents engine problems by slowing down air entering the engines.

D Like the Concorde, this airplane's wings form a triangle.

This delta shape helps the airplane travel more than three times the speed of sound.

E Why are there two tail fins?

They help keep the airplane stable at high speeds.

SPACE SHUTTLE ENTERPRISE

TEST VEHICLE

SIGNIFICANCE:

Prototype of world's first and
only reusable space vehicle

FIRST FLIGHT:

August 12, 1977

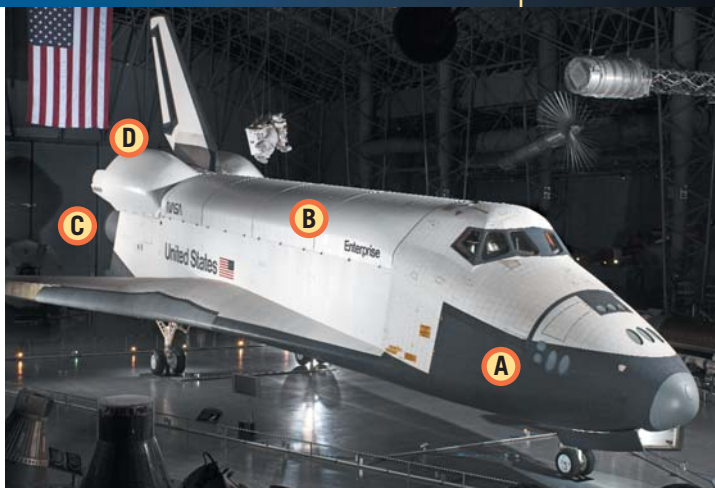


PHOTO BY DANE PENLAND, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (SI 2006-278)

A What color are the tiles on the front of the spacecraft?

☐ white ☐ gray

The tiles protect the spacecraft against temperatures of up to 2,300°F (1,260°C). The gray tiles are more heat-resistant than the white tiles. That's why they are located on areas that get hottest.

B The huge cargo bay is big enough to hold a yellow school bus.

It carries scientific equipment, parts for the International Space Station, and other spacecraft. The crew floats out through the two large cargo bay doors on top to work in space.

C Look for the three mock-up engines at the back of the *Enterprise*.

You can see a real Space Shuttle engine on the floor behind the large rocket models. Real engines boost the shuttle into space using fuel from an external tank.

D The two white bubbles on each side of the engines are OMS pods.

That stands for Orbital Maneuvering System.

The pods contain fuel used to adjust the shuttle's orbit in space.

PHOTO: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
(NASA) VIA NATIONAL AIR AND
SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION (SI 92-7437)



A Boeing 747 gives the *Enterprise* a piggy-back ride during tests in 1977. The crew landed the spacecraft safely, helping to ensure the success of future Space Shuttles.



MARS PATHFINDER AND SOJOURNER

TEST VEHICLES

SIGNIFICANCE:
Landed on and explored Mars
LANDING DATE:
July 4, 1997

PHOTO: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA) VIA NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (SI GPN-2000-0000484)



Each of *Pathfinder's* four airbags was made up of six balloons. The balloons could be deflated in any order to flip the spacecraft over if it landed upside down.

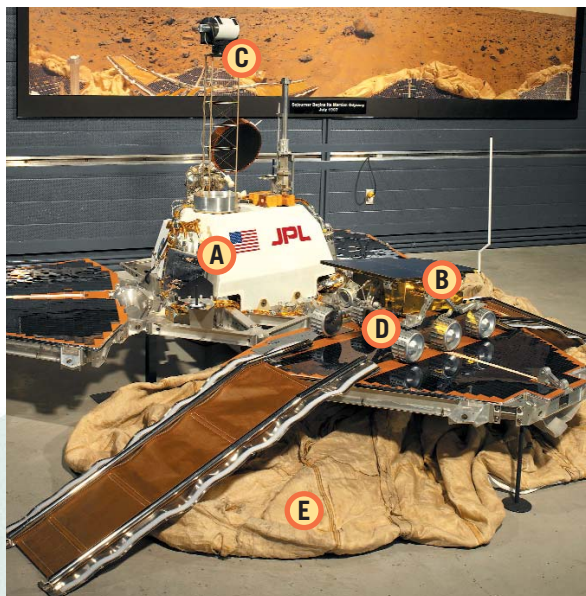


PHOTO BY DANE PENLAND, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (SI 2005-1520)

A Our *Pathfinder* is an engineering model of a craft that landed on Mars. How many blue tiled panels does it have?

☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

These solar panels opened up like flower petals after landing. They collected power from the Sun to operate equipment.

B Our *Sojourner* is also an engineering model of the rover that explored Mars. After landing, it rolled off *Pathfinder* and traveled around the area. It took photographs and collected information about rocks and soil.

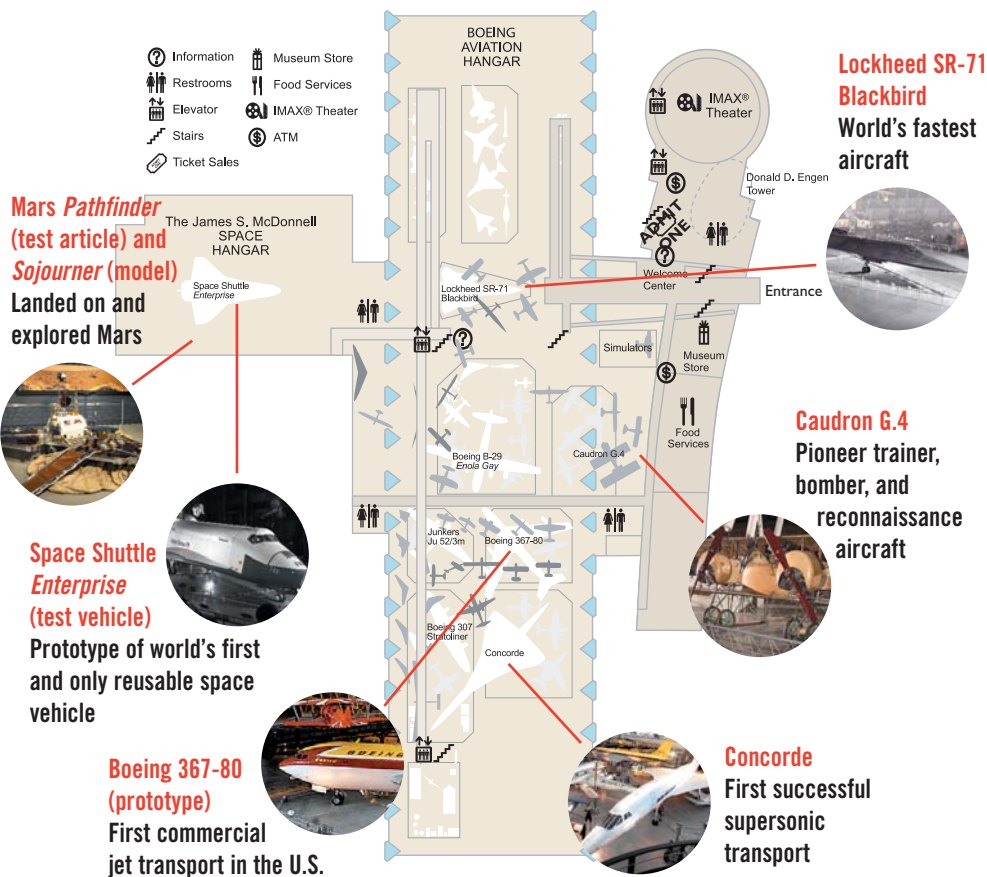
C *Pathfinder's* camera sent images back to Earth. One—a panoramic image of Mars—is on the back wall. Do you see *Sojourner*?

D Each of *Sojourner's* wheels can move up and down on its own. This helps it move over rocks in its path.

E The large airbag on the ground protected *Pathfinder* during landing. Four airbags surrounded the spacecraft and bounced like a rubber ball after landing.

MAP AND BALLOT

USE THIS MAP to find the four aircraft and two spacecraft.
CIRCLE your favorite when you finish.



PHOTOS BY DANE PENLAND, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (COVER: SI 2006-4267, QUARANTINE FACILITY: SI 2004-22934)

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED!

Before you return to Earth, visit the **Mobile Quarantine Facility**. Astronauts were isolated there to prevent the spread of any contagious organisms. Then explore the inside of your favorite craft at the **Interactive Kiosks** nearby.



GO TO THE VISITOR SERVICES DESK to have your booklet stamped with an official museum seal.



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