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UNLIMITED

PRELIMINARY BROCHURE PROPOSED LONG-RANGE ALL-WEATHER FIGHTER

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December, 1949

A.V. Roe Canada Limited MALTON, Ontario

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INTRODUCTION

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It was thought worth while to investigate the potentialities of the long-range, all-weather Fighter which could be expected to be realized, utilizing recent aerodynamic developments and the anticipated engine developments. For this purpose the specification on which the CF-100 is based has been used as a starting off point. This was on the assumption that the basic requirements against which this aircraft was designed will meet Canadian conditions for some time to come.

In order to make a worth while advance on the CF-100, the high-altitude, high-speed, long-range bomber which can be expected in the next four or five years was taken as the tactical datum and an endeavour was made to design a Fighter which would be able to attack such a bomber effectively. It has been assumed that suitable ground to air, and air to air, search radar will be available in conjunction with appropriate aircraft armament.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This study describes a long-range, high altitude, all-weather, search Fighter of advanced design. Alternative arrangements are illustrated on Sheets 4, 5, and 6. From these drawings it can be seen that the aircraft is a two-place, mid-wing monoplane, powered by twin gas turbines, each of 8,000 lbs. static thrust.

The wing is of swept back plan form having a quarter chord sweep back of 43° and an aspect ratio of 2.76. A similar swept back tailplane has been retained on this aircraft as it is felt that this is desirable in order to achieve adequate manoeuvrability.

In addition to the gas turbine engines, rocket motors are also provided in the tail for providing up to 6,000 lbs. of additional thrust under high altitude combat conditions.

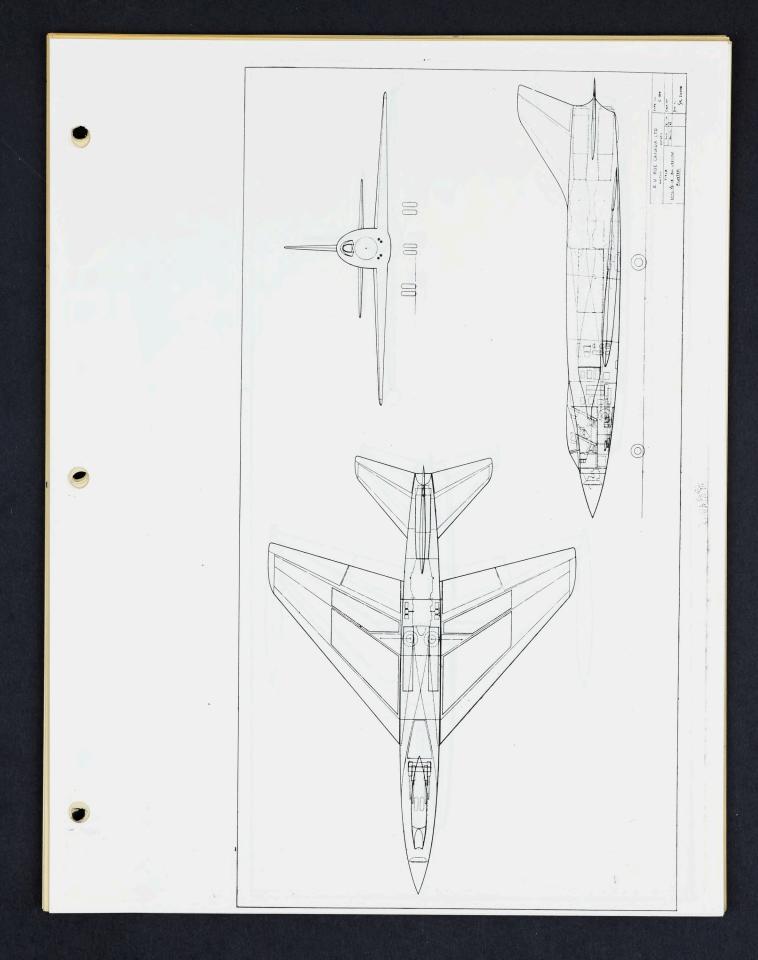
The armament may be either four 30 m.m. cannon or, probably later on, long-range, large-calibre guns firing shells with proximity fuses.

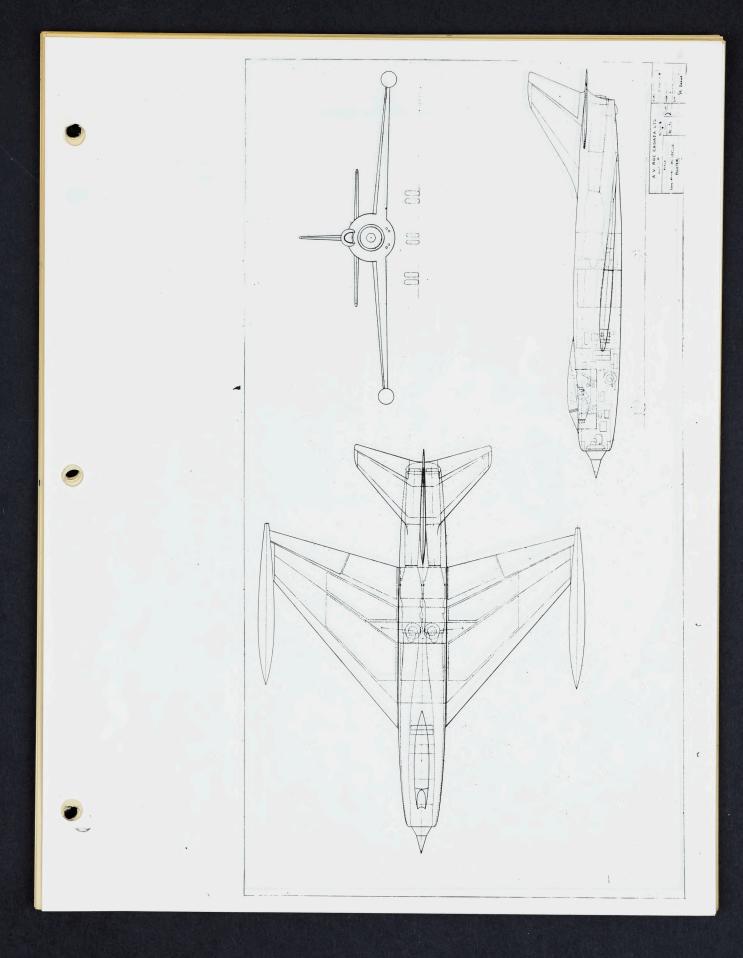
The tankage of the airplane will enable a normal range of over 1,500 miles to be achieved while ultimately additional tankage can be provided for the second rocket motor fuel. This will enable the aircraft to be developed for flight at supersonic speeds. In addition, after-burners are provided for the gas turbine engines to assist in take-off and climb and in combat.

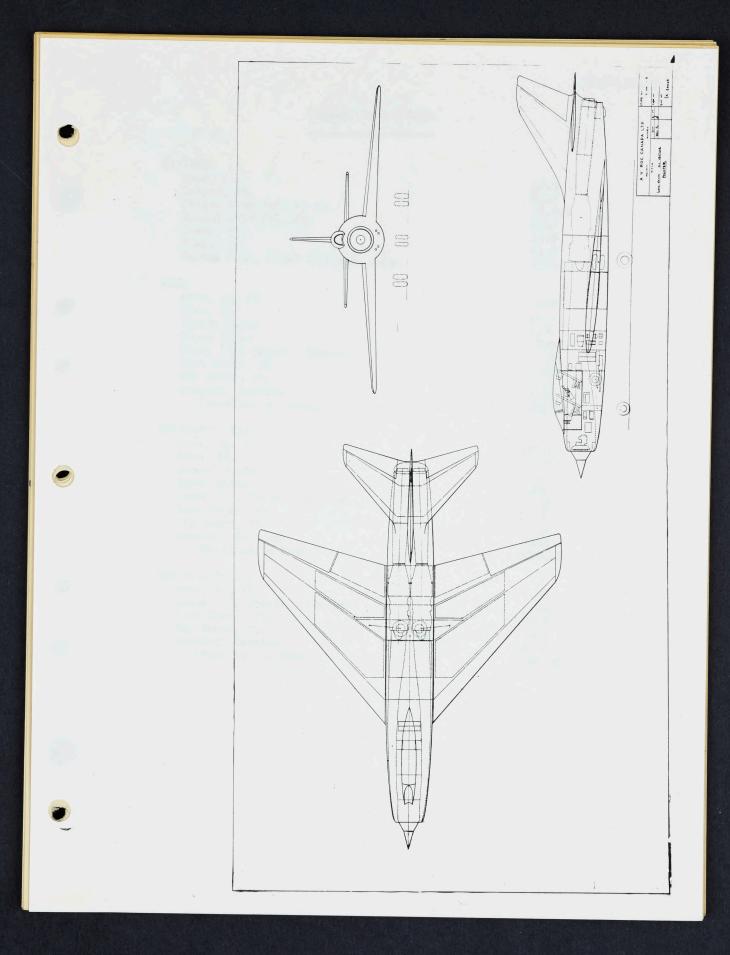
With the provisions described the aircraft can, therefore, climb to the approximate height of the bomber, say 45,000 ft. at which height it can patrol at a moderately high cruising speed. On making contact by radar with the bomber it can go into the attack using the rocket engines which will give the aircraft a short duration performance substantially superior to that of the bomber. The rocket engines will enable the aircraft to climb to 60,000 or 70,000 ft., if necessary, with a speed differential of at least 200 m.p.h. This should give ample margin for manoeuvrability and getting into position for the attack.

It is felt that the study as outlined suggests an aircraft which basically is of normal design but which has considerable potential development in it, in so far as it can utilize its supersonic possibilities by the addition of the rocket engines, in due course, when this superior performance is required operationally.

Under short range conditions the aircraft would be an extremely effective Interceptor Fighter having a sea level rate of climb with reheat of say 24,000 ft. a minute, with ample manoeuvrability.





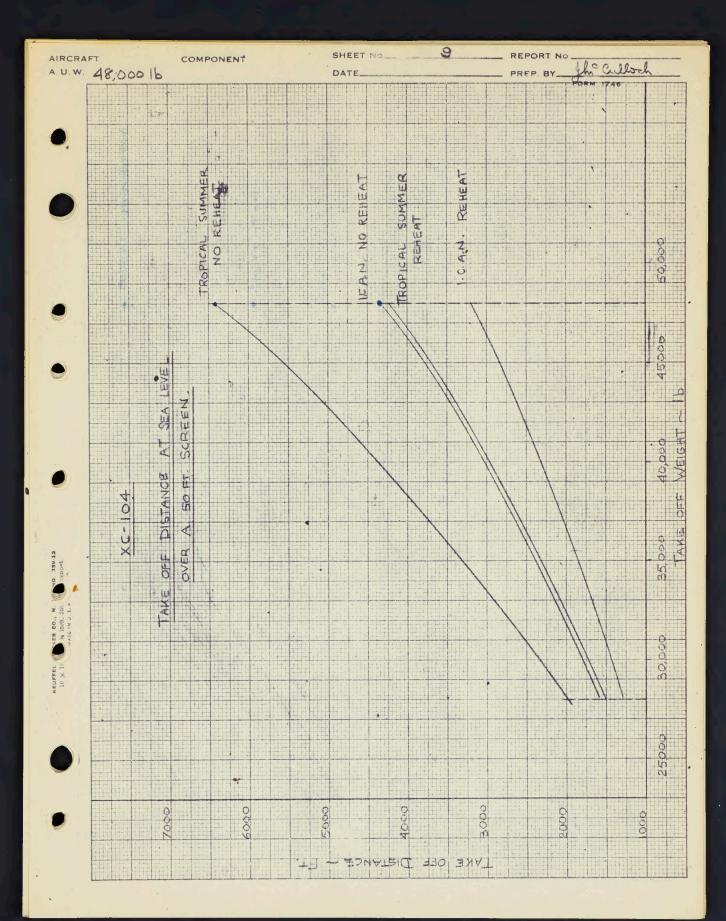


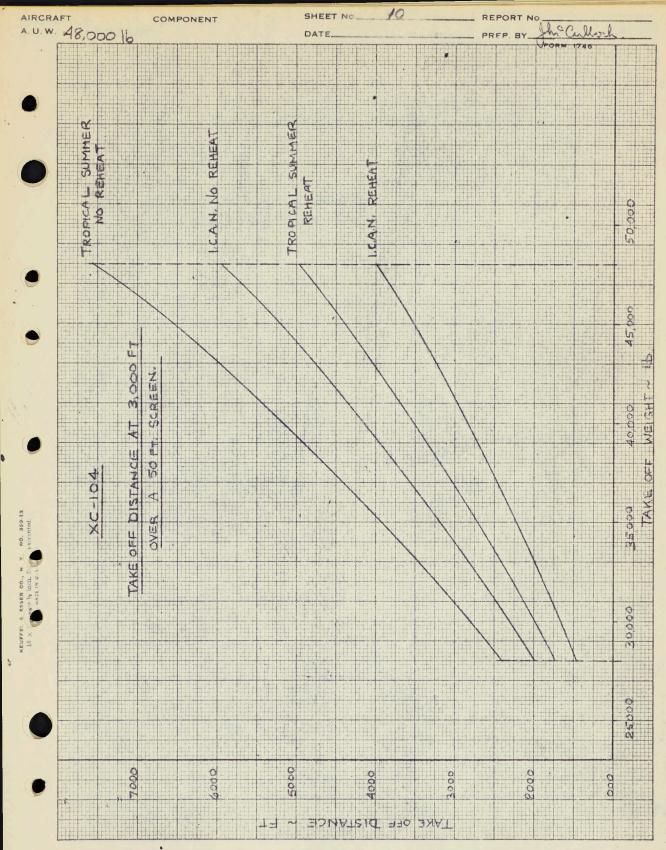
DIMENSIONS AND DATA

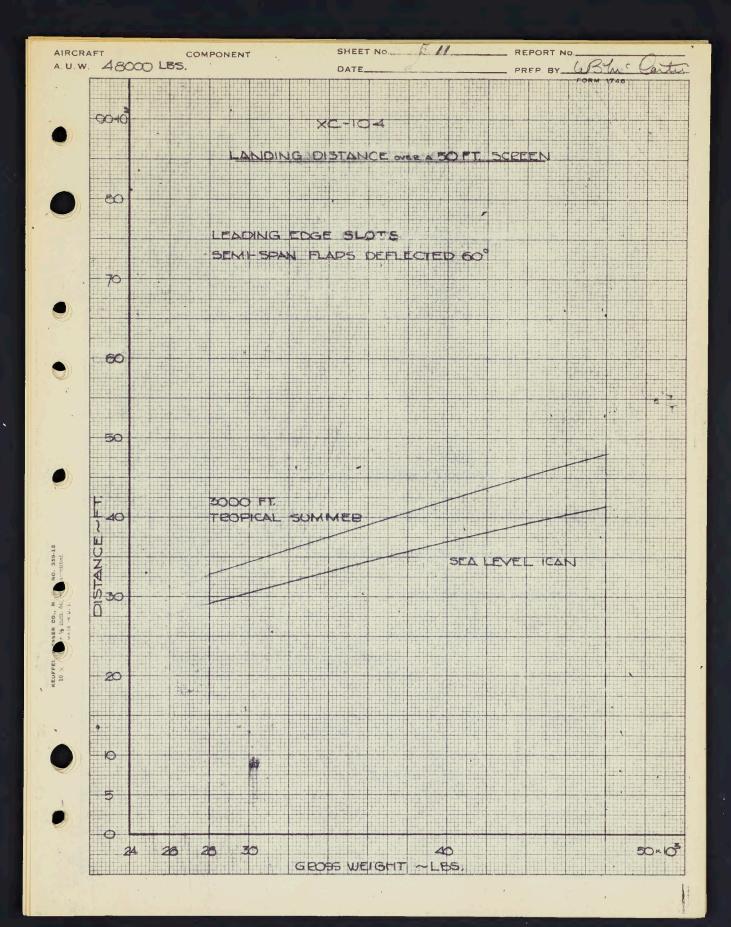
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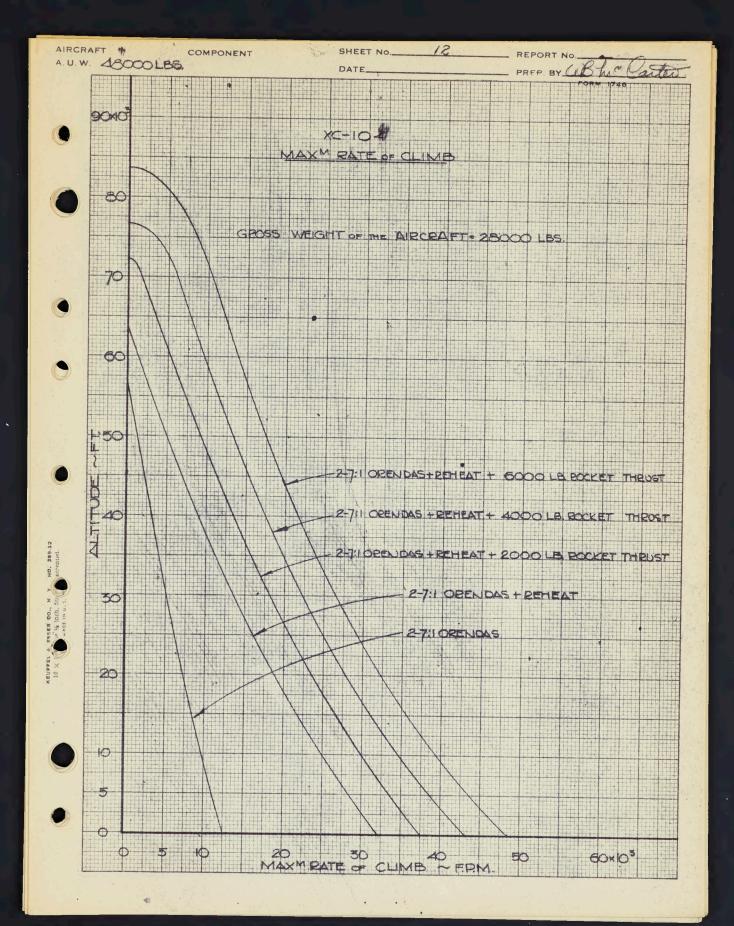
GENERAL Span, ft. Length, ft. Height over Canopy, ft. Height over Fin, ft. Track, ft. Tread, ft. Engine Fuel, Total Internal, gals.	49.5 64.0 12.5 20.0 13.0 24.0 1735	
WING Area, sq. ft. Span, ft. Aspect Ratio Taper Ratio Sweep (1/4 chord), degrees Root Chord, ft. Tip Chord, ft. Aerofoil Section (Parallel to Fuse.)	888 49.5 2.76 .246 43 28.83 7.1 NACA .0006.58	3
HORIZONTAL TAIL Area, sq. ft. Span, ft. Aspect Ratio Taper Ratio Sweep (1/4 Chord), degrees Root Chord, ft. Tip Chord, ft. Aerofoil Section (Parallel to Fuse.)	177.3 22.07 2.76 .246 43 12.87 3.2 NACA .0006.58	
VERTICAL TAIL Area, sq. ft. Sweep (1/4 Chord), degrees Root Chord, ft. Tip Chord, ft. Aerofoil Section (Parallel to Fuse.)	96 50 16.0 5.3 NACA .0006.58	

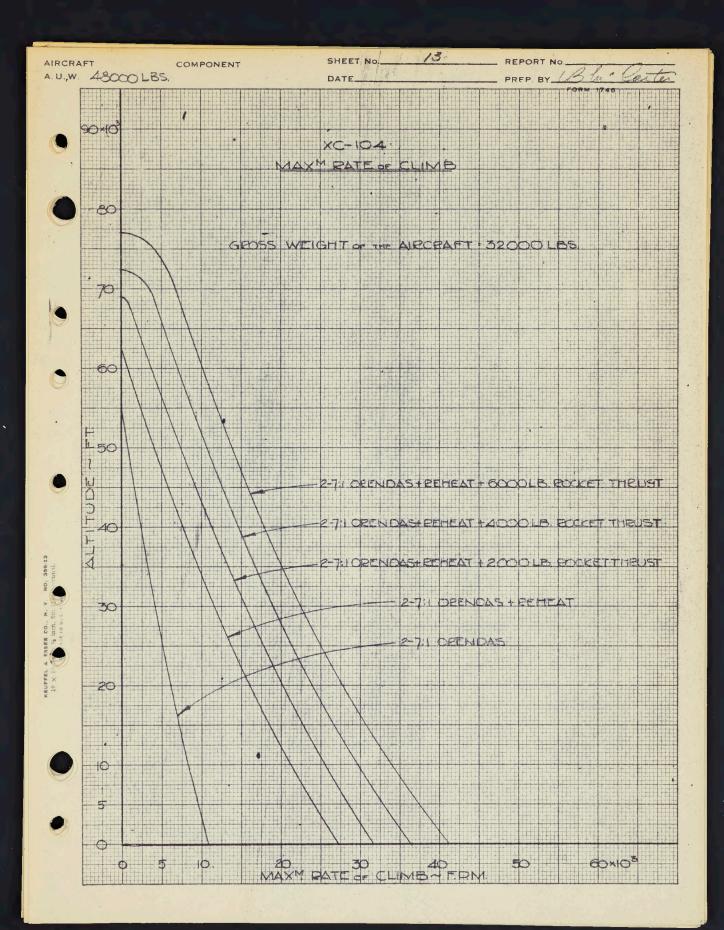
		Sheet No. 8		
	WEIGH	T SUMMARY		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· Dec. 5, 1949	
	STRUCTURE GROUP • Wings Fuselage Tailplane & Elevators	7,200 3,180	•	
	Fin and Rudder	1,030 326	11,736	
	LANDING GEAR GROUP Main Undercarriage (down) Nosewheel Undercarriage (down) Tail Bumper	1,300 350 20	1,670	
۲	POWER PLANT GROUP 2 'Orenda' Engines (bare) Accessory Gearboxes & Drives	6,009× 100		
	Generators, Pumps, Blowers, etc. After-Burners Air-Intake Ducts Engine Controls	250 1,000 200 200		
	Engine Mountings 2 Rockets	90× 1,000 +	8,669	
i	EQUIPMENT GROUP Radar Radio Fire Extinguisher System Air Conditioning System	600 150 138 100		
	Electrical System Hydraulic System Oxygen System De-Icing System Flying Controls	850 500 50 100 200		
•	Fuel System and Tanks Instruments Auto-Pilot Crew Seats Armament	285 70 60 264		
	Miscellaneous	1,025	4,480	
۲	CREW C/W PARACHUTES & G-SUITS	414	414	
	BASIC OPERATIONAL WEIGHT		26,969	
	AMMUNITION	1,000	1,000	
	OPERATIONAL WEIGHT EMPTY		27,969	
	FUEL AND OIL Engine Fuel (1735 Gal.) Oil Rocket Fuel	14,000 31 × 6,000	20,031	
۲	GROSS WEIGHT	-,	48,000	

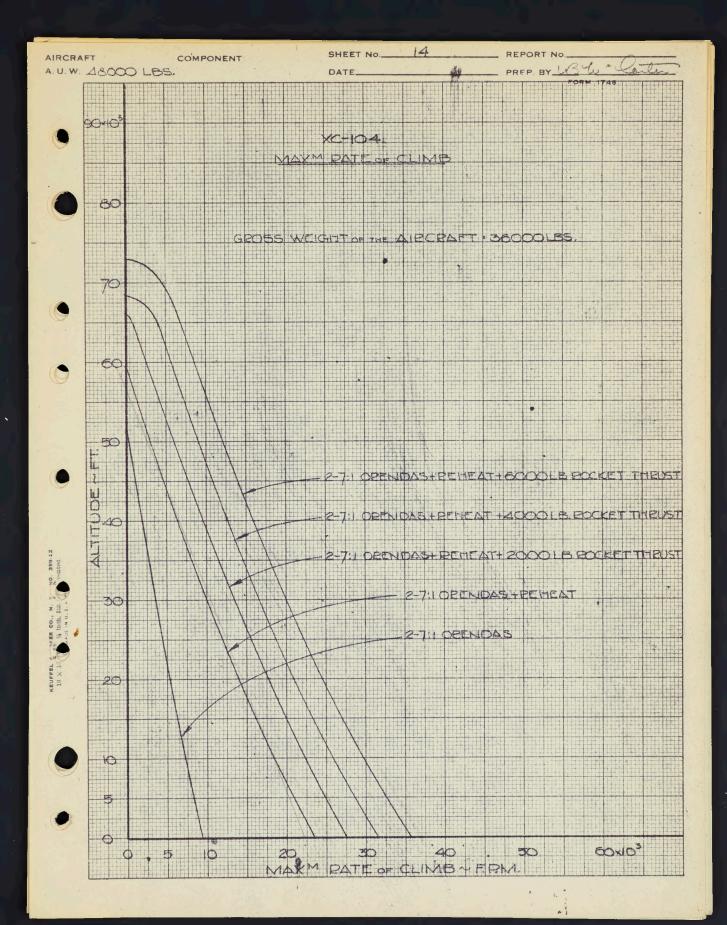


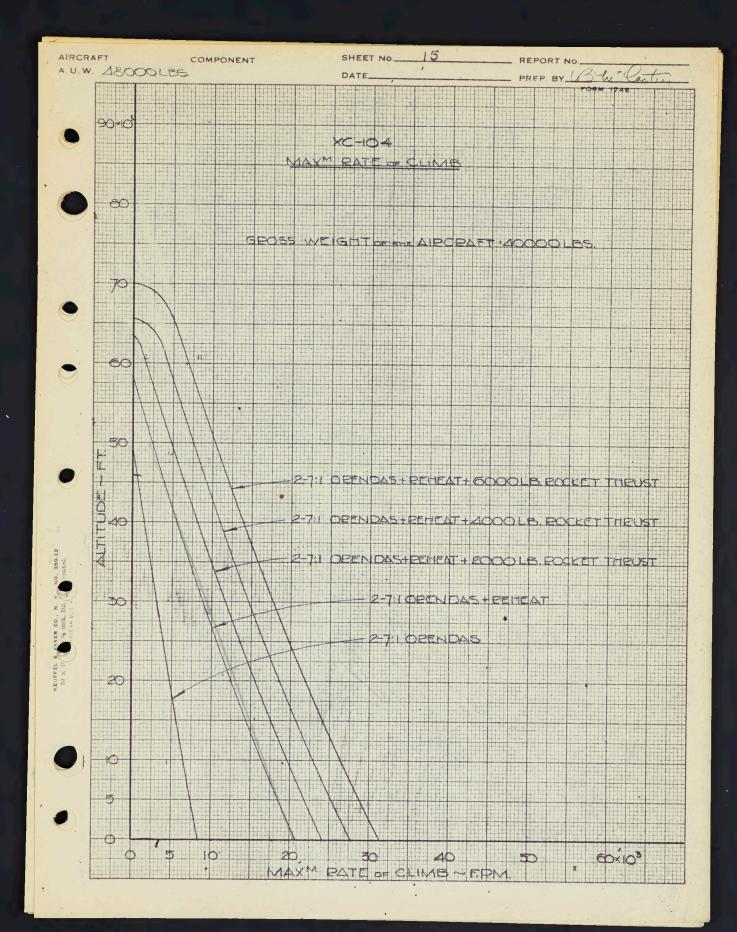


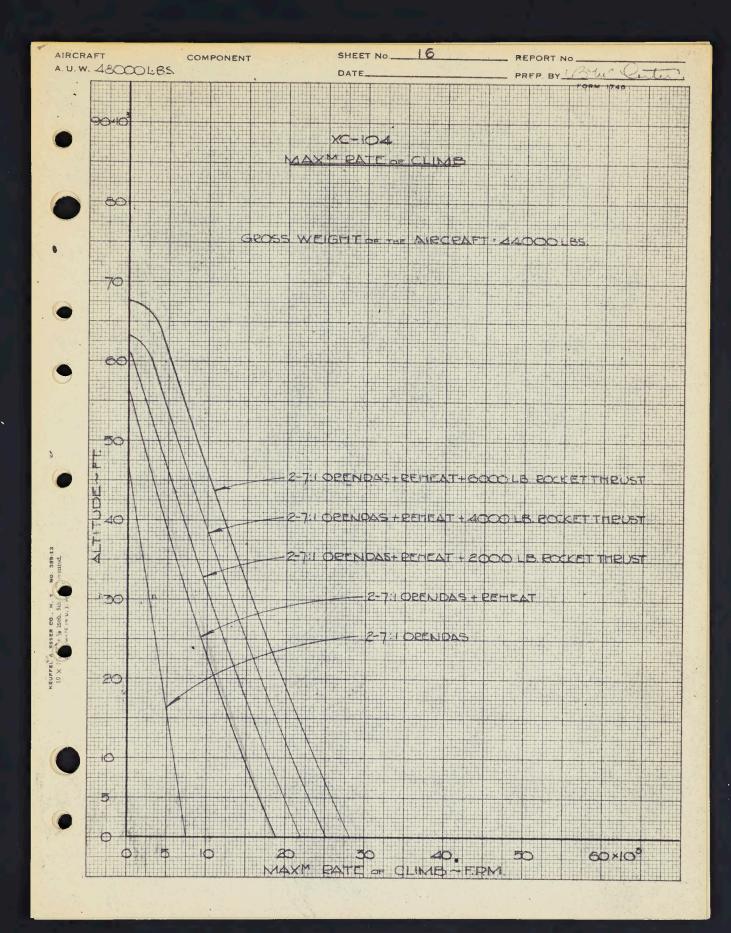


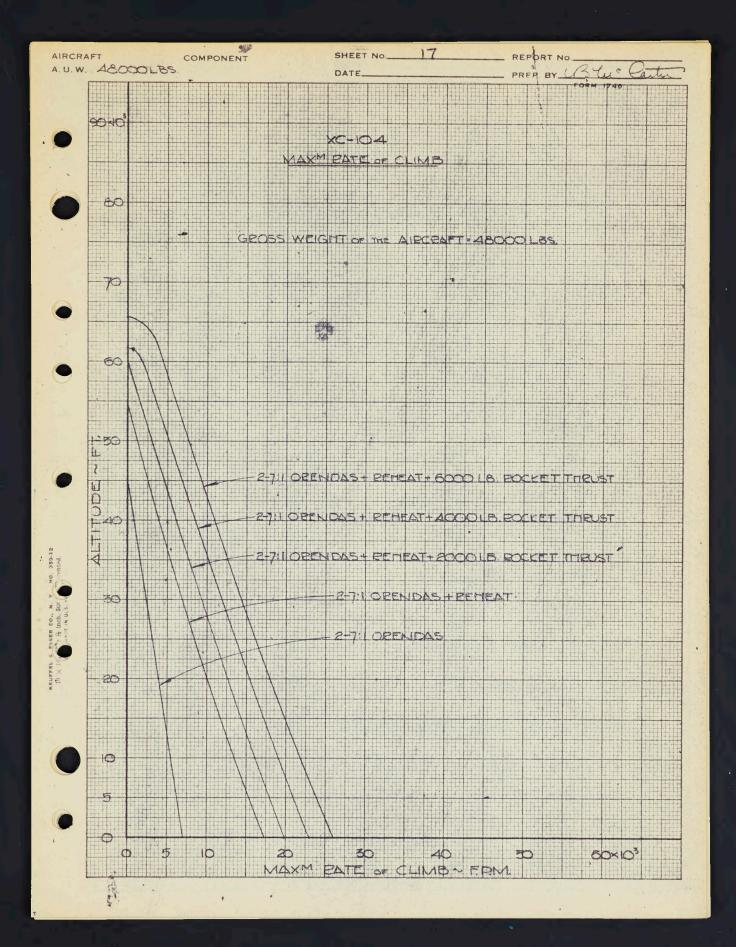


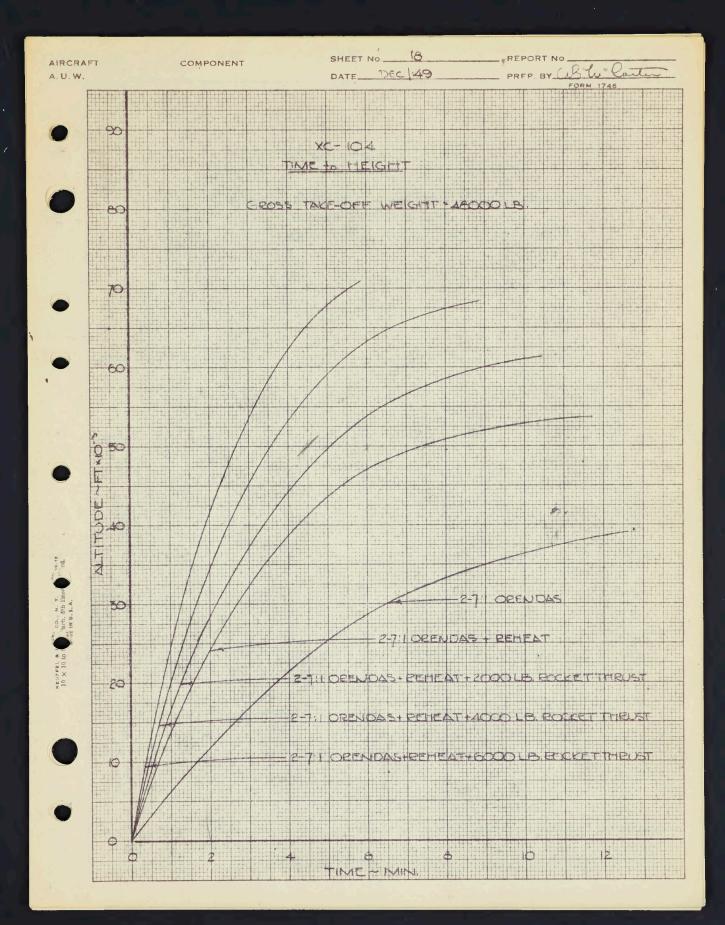


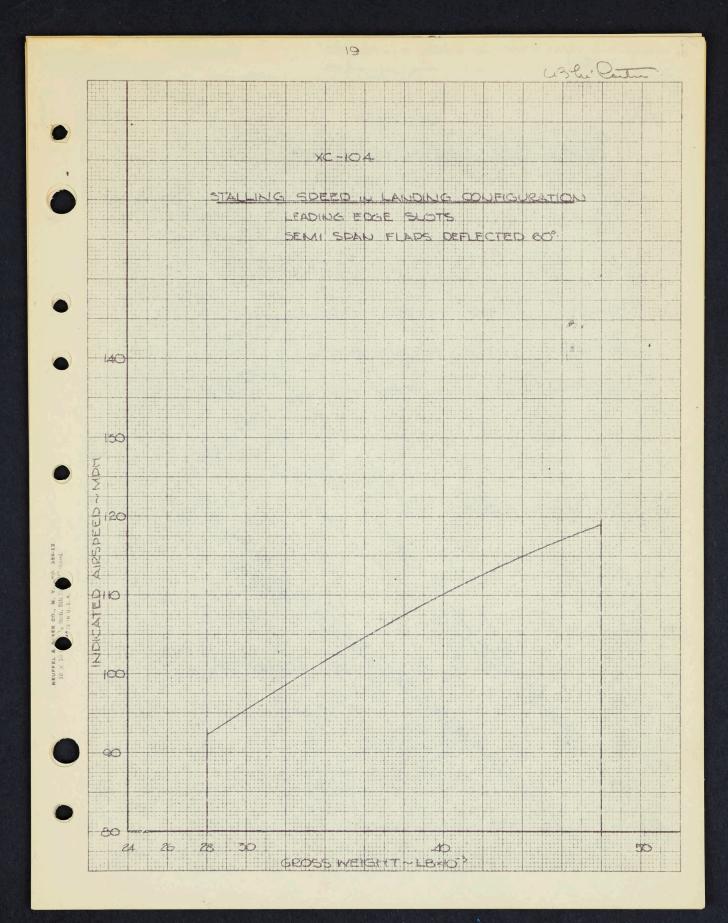


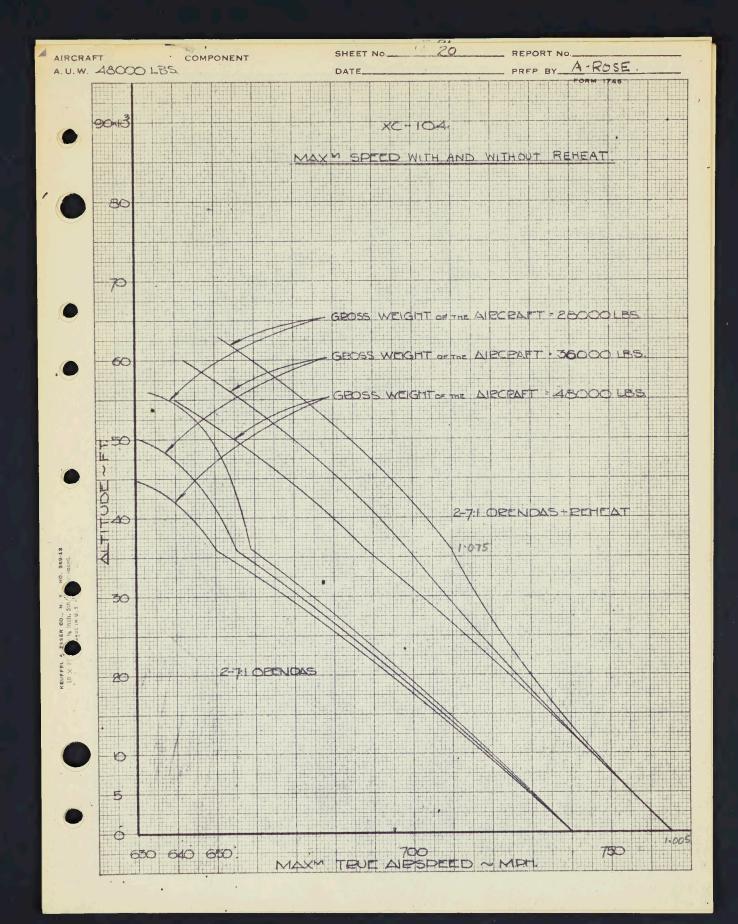


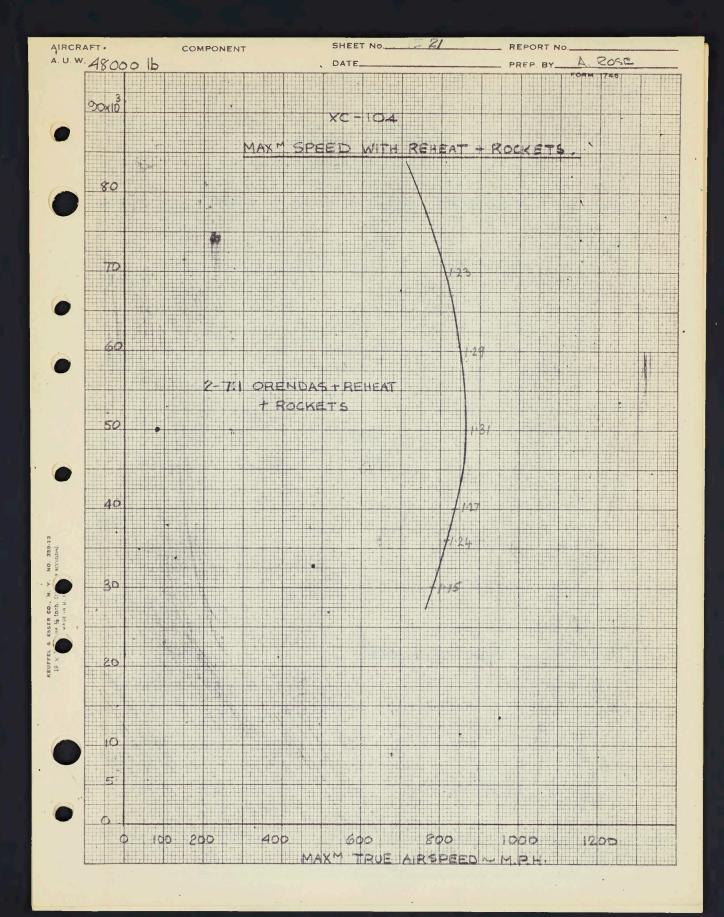


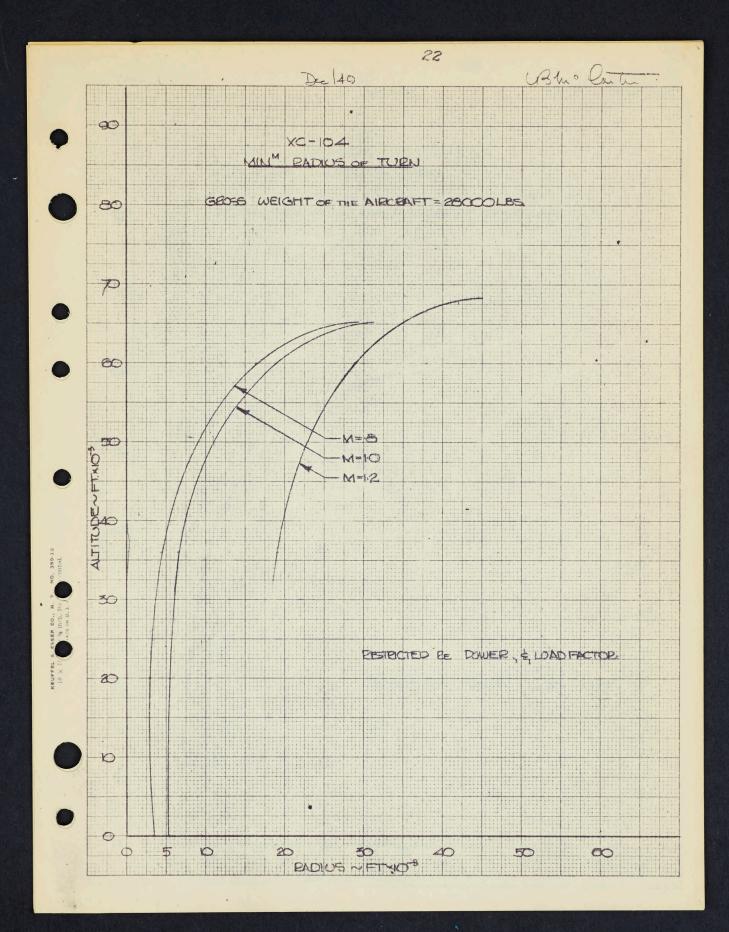


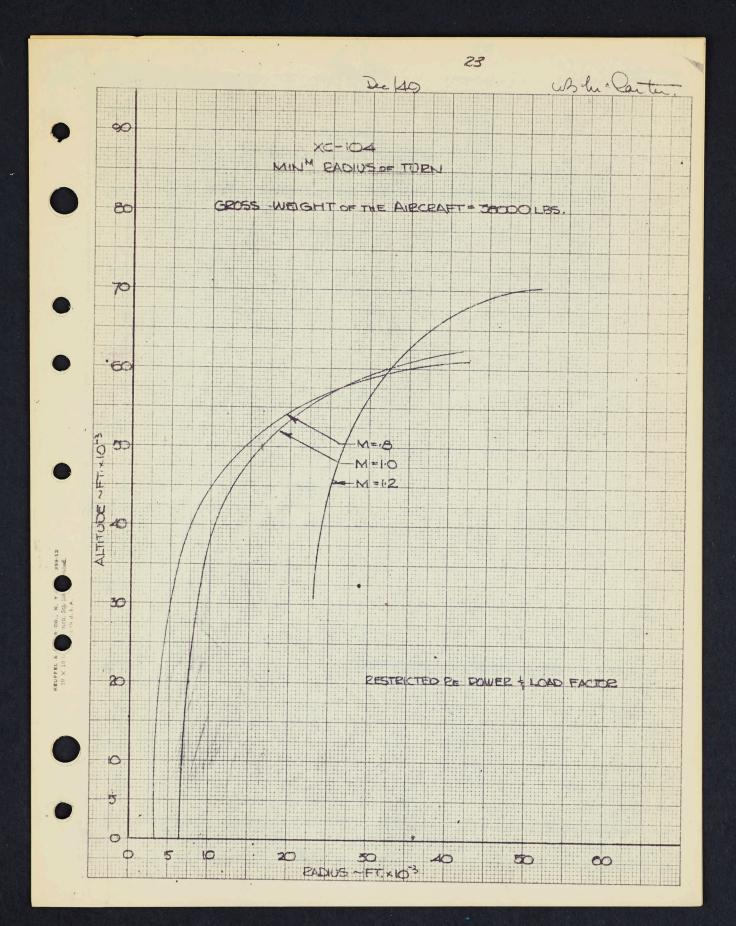


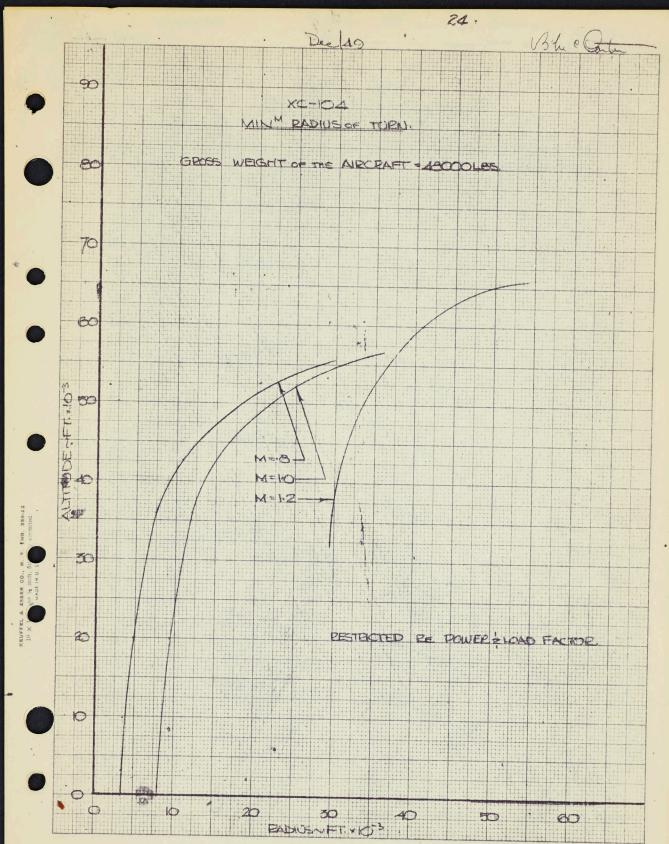


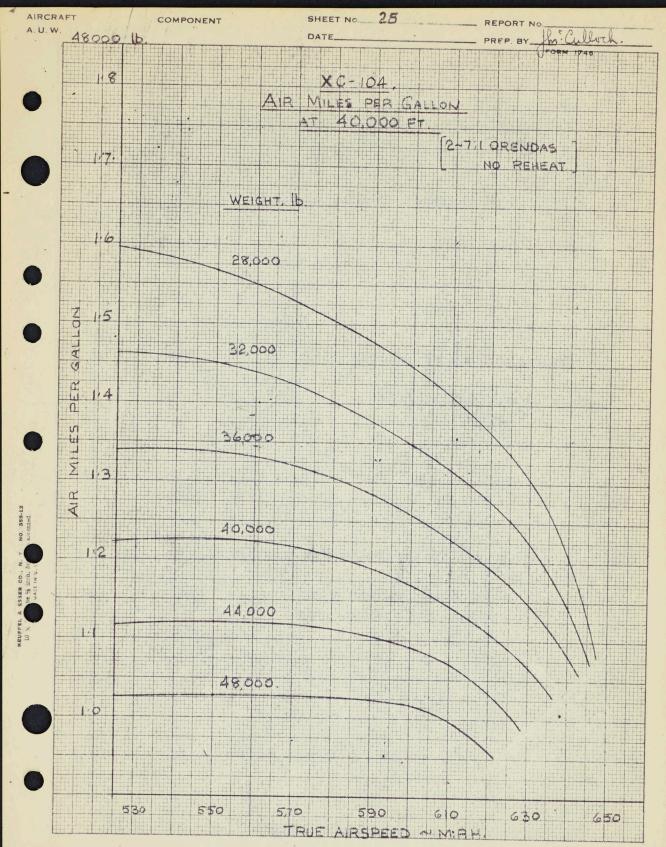




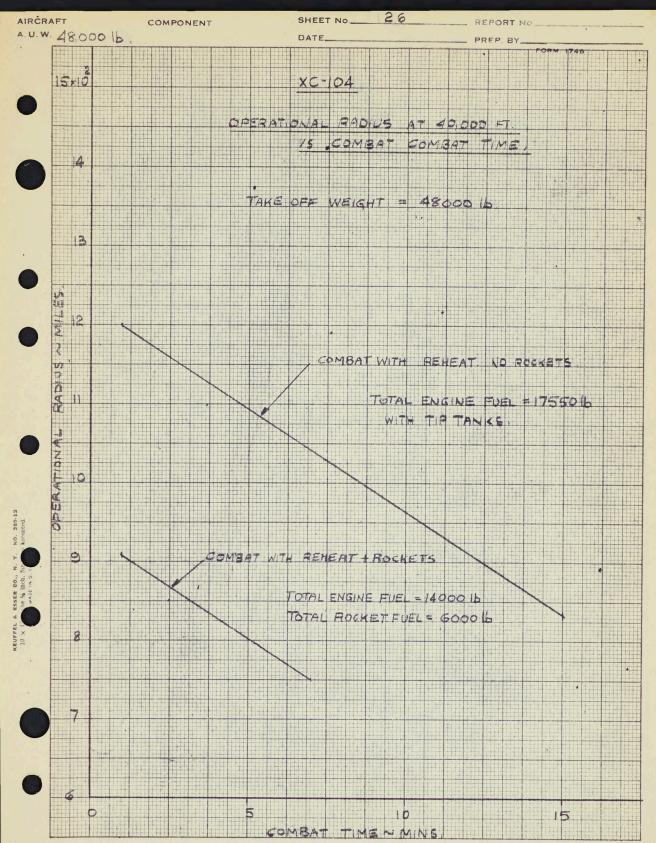








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