

AIRCRAFT

How To Use This Book

Read the captions in the eight-page booklet and, using the labels beside each sticker, choose the image that best fits in the space available.

a

Don't forget that your stickers can be stuck down and peeled off again. If you are careful, you can use your aircraft stickers more than once.

a

You can also use the aircraft stickers to decorate your own books, or for project work at school.

First American Edition, 2000

6 8 1 0 9 7 5

Published in the United States by
DK Publishing, Inc.
375 Hudson Street
New York, NY 10014

Copyright © 2000 Dorling Kindersley Limited

Written and edited by Martin Redfern
Designed by Polly Appleton

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions.
No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system,
or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying,
recording, or otherwise, without prior written permission of the copyright owner.
Published in Great Britain by Dorling Kindersley Limited.

ISBN 0-7894-5240-5

Reproduced by Colourscan, Singapore

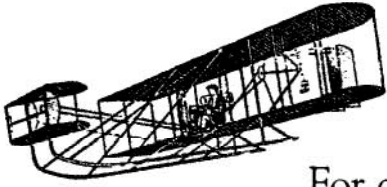
Printed and bound in China by L.Rex Printing Co., Ltd.

Dorling Kindersley would like to thank:
Max Alexander, Peter Anderson, Martin Cameron, Peter Chadwick, Andy Crawford,
Mike Dunning, David Exton, Steve Gorton, Dave King, Richard Leeney, RAF Hendon, Tim Ridley,
Dave Rudkin, the Science Museum in London, and James Stevenson for photography.



LONDON, NEW YORK, MUNICH, MELBOURNE, DELHI
See our complete product line at
www.dk.com

Flying machines



From the beginning of time, people have looked into the sky and dreamed of flying like birds.

For centuries, fearless inventors tried to build flying machines that would carry them up into the air. In 1903, the American Wright brothers made the first successful powered airplane flight. Since then, planes have revolutionized travel and brought the four corners of the world much closer together.



A lot of hot air

The world's first recorded flight took place in 1783, when the Montgolfier brothers' hot-air balloon took off over Paris, France. This historic event was witnessed by more than 400,000 people.



A wing and a prayer

Early experiments with wings were rather hit-and-miss. It was not until the 1890s that German Otto

Lilienthal built a glider that he could control by swinging his legs.



Channel hopping

On July 25, 1909, Frenchman Louis Blériot made the first flight across the English Channel, from France to England. The journey, in this lightweight Type XI monoplane, took 37 minutes.



Nobody light a match!

By the 1920s, airships carried their wealthy passengers in great luxury. But a series of spectacular fires, caused by the highly flammable hydrogen gas, brought the airship era to an abrupt end in the late 1930s.



All rounder

One of the first American pilots was Glenn Curtiss. He designed, built, and flew his own planes, such as this Model-D Pusher.



Wrap up

Special flying gear protected early pilots from the bitter cold open cockpits. Fleece-lined leather kept them warm, and goggles gave vital eye protection against the wind.



In control

Early pilots had to make do with very basic controls. This instrument panel measured a plane's airspeed, altitude, and engine speed.

EARLY FLIGHT



Side view of Lockheed Electra



Training aircraft



Biplane



Montgolfier balloon



British spy plane



Blériot Type XI monoplane



Flying boat



Lilienthal's No. 11 hang glider



Fokker Dr1 triplane



Hawker Hart fuselage



German spy plane



Flying gear



Instrument panel



Front view of Lockheed Electra



Avro Tutor biplane



Schütte-Lanz SL1 airship



Curtiss Model-D Pusher