Luftwaffe Secret Projects Fighters 1939 1945

Design and development of an extreme high-altitude fighter for the Luftwaffe during WW2.

The Horten Ho 229, one of the Luftwaffe's legendary secret projects or so-called 'wonder weapons', was one of the most enigmatic aircraft designs to emerge from World War II. In some ways a precursor to the 'stealth' concept, it was clearly ahead of its time when compared to its contemporaries. The Ho 229 was planned as the first of the next generation of German jet fighters to follow on from the Messerschmitt Me262, with the intention to create a high-speed cannon-equipped fighter-bomber and reconnaissance aircraft. Development involved design bureaus such as Goering, Galland, and Lippish, and flight testing began in December 1944. This book covers the Ho 229's development and operational record in detail and includes specially commissioned photographs of a surviving prototype, J3. The authors are both acknowledged experts on Horton aircraft.

A fascinating insight into the largely untouched world of Japanese secret projects, many of which actually took to the skies in amidst the chaos of World War II.

The extreme designs of German piston fighters which were left on the drawing board as soon as the first jet engines were available for the mass manufacture of the Messerschmitt Me 262

The fourth volume in the British Secret Projects series shows how the hopes of the time failed to see fulfillment. Following a scene-setting introduction, chapters will deal with test vehicles and guided weapons. This includes those developed for air defense, ballistic missile defense, anti-tank weapons, anti-ship ordnance, and stand-off weapons.

From jet planes and high altitude aircraft to radar-equipped fighters configured to deliver chemical weapons, numerous Luftwaffe planes were designed and reached prototype stage but never made it into mass production or battle. Luftwaffe X Planes is a def

Like fighters, many bomber projects were drawn by British aircraft manufacturing companies in times of potential or actual combat. While names such as Canberra, Vulcan, Victor, TSR2, Harrier and Tornado are known to many as they made it into the skies, the fact that so many other projects from different companies remained on the drawing board provides a rich diversity of 'might-have-been' aircraft designs ripe for coverage. As with British Secret Projects 1: Jet Fighters Since 1950, the author has researched extensively with particular emphasis on the design and development work that took place within various tender design competitions. Many little-known projects are included that help to illustrate how British bomber development changed against a backdrop of political upheaval, shrinking defense expenditure and technological advancement including supersonic flight, nuclear weapons and VTOL. The story which

starts with Britain's quest for a jet-powered Mosquito replacement and concludes with reference to the next leap forward, FOAS, an unarmed bomber flown by pilots on the ground. Accompanied by detailed appendices of all British post-war bomber projects and specifications, color photographs and artwork, British Secret Projects: Jet Bombers Since 1949provides a wealth of detailed information on the fascinating world of Cold War secret bomber projects.

When the Nazis started to threaten the world with their efficient machine of propaganda, the main concern of European governments was the overwhelming reaction of panic that the expected bombing of the Luftwaffe might cause within the civil population. During the Munich Agreement in 1938, the democracies were defended by old biplanes and a bunch of modern fighters: 50 Hurricanes, 20 Morane-405 and 5 Fokker D.XXI. France and Great Britain took up the production of USA airplanes and cancelled exports to small countries, which were forced to design and build their own PANIC FIGHTERS with the intelligence and skill that desperation provides. When nothing seemed able to contain the German advance, France, Great Britain and the USSR developed several programs of emergency fighters, as did Australia, to face the Japanese expansion. At the time the course of events switched, it was the Axis powers that had to create their own PANIC FIGHTERS, some of them suicidal. The present book includes several last resource designs of fighters that are practically unknown and that were developed in times of tribulation by Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,

Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Netherland, Poland, Romania, Sweden and Switzerland. This eagerly awaited companion volume to the enormously popular volume on fighters looks at the might-have-been strategic German bombers. Filled with transatlantic jets and projects that were on the drawing board or in prototype form at the war's end. Full color action illustrations in contemporary markings and performance data tables show vividly what might have been achieved had the war continued beyond 1945.

From the time of its appearance in 1939 the Focke-Wulf Fw 190 was one of the best fighter aircraft of the Second World War - a masterpiece produced by chief designer Kurt Tank. In 1943 he developed a new fighter aircraft based on this successful concept. The project soon deviated far from the original Fw 190 concept and as an honor to the designer it was designated the Ta 152. The great performance potential of this fighter was obvious from the very first prototypes of the Ta 152A and Ta 152C. Unfortunately, however, production was limited to a few examples. But at the same time Focke-Wulf was developing the Ta 152H highaltitude fighter which, powered by the Jumo 213E and equipped with a pressurized cockpit, was capable of reaching altitudes on the order of 35,000 feet and speeds in excess of 430 mph. A few Ta 152Hs saw action at the beginning of 1945 and they made an excellent impression on their pilots. Compared to the older fighters they exhibited significantly better flight characteristics and performance at high altitude. The Ta 152 could also stand up to the best Allied fighter aircraft, such as the American P-51 Mustang. On account of its unfamiliar shape the pilots of Bf 109s sometimes mistook it for an enemy aircraft and attacked. The heavy Allied bombing at the end of the war prevented production from beginning as planned,

and as a result only a very few Ta 152Hs could be delivered. With the aid of a large number of photographs - some previously unpublished - and drawings, this book details the development history of the Ta 152, one of the most advanced fighter aircraft of its day. But it also illustrates the hopelessness of Germany's efforts late in the war to deploy advanced aircraft in large numbers.

Germany's air ministry was quick to grasp the potential of the jet engine as early as 1938 and by 1939 several German aircraft manufacturers were already working on fighter designs that would utilize this new form of propulsion. Rocket engines too were seen as the way of the future and companies were commissioned to design fighters around them. As the Second World War began, the urgent need to bring these advanced new types into production saw a host of innovative aircraft designs being produced which would eventually result in Messerschmitt's Me 262 jet fighter and the Me 163 rocket-propelled interceptor. And as the war progressed, efforts were increasingly made to find better ways of utilizing jet, rocket and latterly ramjet engines in fighter aircraft. Aviation companies from across Germany set their finest minds to the task and produced some of the most radical aircraft designs the world had ever seen. They proposed rotating wing ramjet fighters, arrowhead-shaped rammers, rocketfiring bat-winged gun platforms, sleek speed machines, tailless flying wings, tiny mini fighters and a host of others ranging from deadly looking advanced fighters to downright dangerous vertical launch interceptors. Secret Projects of the Luftwaffe Volume 1: Jet Fighters 1939-1945 by Dan Sharp, based on original research using German wartime documents, offers the most complete and authoritative account yet of these fascinating designs through previously unseen photographs, illustrations and period documentation from archives around the world.

The Second World War was a time of tremendous technological progress in aviation with innovations such as let engines and swept wings being brought in as engineers on all sides desperately sought every possible performance advantage. In Germany, the guest for better aircraft resulted in some astonishing designs - everything from bombers with forward-swept wings to ramjet fighters and disposable rocket-propelled interceptors. In Secret Projects of the Luftwaffe in Profile, renowned aviation artist Daniel Uhr has brought the original German construction sketches and three-views of these designs to life like never before - offering a whole new perspective on images previously only seen as black and white line drawings. Accompanying Daniel's artworks is a full description of the competitions and requirements which produced such a huge number of innovative and unusual designs during the war, as well as descriptions of the designs themselves, written by German Second World War aircraft development specialist Dan Sharp and based on the latest historical research. The British Secret Projectsseries covers the design and development of UK military aircraft since the mid-1930s with strong emphasis on designs that were never built, particularly those types generated by the various design competitions held. The original Volume Three (Fighters and Bombers 1935 to 1950) has now been split into separate volumes with this book covering fighters and a new Volume Four in preparation solely devoted to bomber designs. This split has allowed space for the inclusion of much new information and many new photographs. This book describes the design and development of the British fighter from the end of the biplane fighter to the start of the jet era. The projects and programs which feature in its pages begin with those prepared in the mid-1930s in the knowledge that war was coming and go through to some which appeared after the war had ended. During this period the art of fighter design took

some big and important steps forward and here can be found fixed-gun fighters and turret fighters, in both single and twin-engine form, plus the first generation of jet fighters. Types such as the Folland Fo.118 and the Westland P.13 and many more which were designed to meet the requirements of both the Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm are included. As with the companion volumes, the author has undertaken extensive research and made full use of primary source material. Three-view drawings plus photographs of models or original artist's impressions combine to show how these unbuilt designs would have appeared. Data and appendices summarize the projects, contracts and specifications and provide a detailed insight into many fascinating aircraft.

A selection of exciting, intriguing and thoroughly researched stories from the last days of WW2. This is the latest among Midland's very successful 'Secret Projects' series. This, the second of three volumes covering Soviet secret aviation projects, is devoted to post-World War II fighters and will include designs from famous bureaus such as Lavochkin, Mikoyan, Sukhoi, Yakovlev, Myasishchev, and Tupolev. The book covers early post-war fighters, competitions for the first-generation supersonic designs (MiG-21 and Su-7/-9), advanced designs of the 1960s which led to the MiG-2 and competitions to build the specifications which resulted in the MiG-29, Su-27, and MiG I-44. A number of previously unpublished Yakovlev designs from the late 1950s and early 1960s form a separate chapter, followed by another covering Yakovlev's VSTOL work. The book also describes the competition between design bureaus for orders and shows the progress made in aircraft design behind the Iron Curtain. It will give both experts and enthusiasts the chance to compare this work to Western aircraft programs of the era. The original version of this book described the development work from the end of WWII to build

the new generation of British jet fighters, in doing so it lifted the lid on many projects and 'deadends' which had never been publically discussed. This was the book that launched the hugely successful 'Secret Projects' series and the writing career of renowned historian and author Tony Buttler. This completely revised and redesigned second editiontakes the original primary source material and adds to it new material that has come to life in the decades since the original edition was published. Particular emphasis is placed on the tender design competitions and the decisions at the Air Ministry to reject many promising projects, yet allow others to be built and flown. Aircraft types covered include the Hawker P.1103/P.1116/P.1121 series, the extraordinary jet and rocket mixed power-plant interceptors from Saunders-Roe, the equally impressive Fairey 'Delta III' and the origins of today's Hawk and Eurofighter. The book includes appendices that list all the British fighter projects and specifications for this period. There are also a number of specially commissioned color renditions of 'might-have-been' types in contemporary markings, plus photographs and general arrangement 3-view drawings--over 400 illustrations in total. The result is a unique insight into the secret world of British jet fighter projects through the 'golden years' of the British aerospace industry, while also presenting a coherent picture of British fighter development and evolution.

Designs from Germany's aerodynamics engineers detail proposed military aircraft, including wing span and area, aspect ratio, length, height, weight, speed, and armament

This in-depth work on the Messerschmitt Bf 110 variants B through G provides for the first time a comprehensive set of colored line drawings showing the changes as this

Luftwaffe fighter evolved. For every line drawing there is an accompanying photograph and explanatory text. This work takes you through the pre-war period, the Polish campaign, the war in northern Europe and western Europe in the spring of 1940, the Battle of Britain, the Russian front, the Mediterranean theatre, Defence of the Reich, and night fighters. Lesser-known sub-variants are also featured, such as the Messerschmitt 110s used in transport glider-towing duties. A comprehensive appendix takes the reader through the changes to each sub-variant by way of cutaway drawings. The colored artwork by Fernando Estanislau is simply breathtaking, and establishes him immediately in the top ranks of aviation artists. A must-have for the Luftwaffe enthusiast and modeller alike.

Presents technical descriptions and histories of aircraft types used for gound attacks and special purposes by the Luftwaffe during World War II.

Includes the Aerial Warfare In Europe During World War II illustrations pack with over 200 maps, plans, and photos. This book is a comprehensive analysis of an air force, the Luftwaffe, in World War II. It follows the Germans from their prewar preparations to their final defeat. There are many disturbing parallels with our current situation. I urge every student of military science to read it carefully. The lessons of the nature of warfare and the application of airpower can provide the guidance to develop our fighting forces and employment concepts to meet the significant challenges we are certain to face in the future.

This brilliant new volume provides a comprehensive history of flying wings and tailless aircraft. Designed and developed since the dawn of aviation these aircraft still hold a great importance today, with many aviation enthusiasts eager to learn more about these remarkable aircraft which provided the foundations for the modern aviation scene.

Provides descriptions, data, models, and photographs of British prototype military airplanes, from 1935 to 1950.

In Secret Aircraft Designs of the Third Reich aircraft biographer David Myhra gives the reader much more than pictures of proposed German aircraft projects, although this work is richly illustrated by state-of-the-art digital images by Mario Merino. The total number of German projects is in excess of 400. Blohm und Voss tops the list with over 200 project designs. The reader is introduced to the men behind these proposed aircraft. One will discover Wolderman Voights frustration with his Me P.1101 and why it simply would not jell. The reader will learn why Dr. Gthert of Gotha lobbied the RLM to take his Go P.60 designs and scrap the Horten Ho 229. We see why critics of design genius Alexander Lippisch said that he was a man who had a new design almost every day but fails to put most of them into the air. Myhra describes the shameful handling of Hugo Junkers, the father of German aviation, by the Gestapo. It was Junkers who said that ideas for advanced aircraft projects were about as cheap as blueberries. To an idea must be added materials, resources, and time. And time in all the secret projects

was short, very short. Although over 400 aircraft projects were on the drawing board when the war in Europe ended in May 1945, only a handful were in the prototype stage. This outstanding book also offers a superb collection of photographs of scale models from contributors throughout the world, and digital images by Mario Merino and Andreas Ott that offer a one-of-a-kind look at secret German designs.

This volume describes the major fighter and bomber proposals from the American aircraft industry for the period roughly 1937-1945.

Luftwaffe: Secret Project Profiles features more than 200 highly-detailed full color profiles of jetpropelled aircraft designs produced in Nazi Germany during the Second World War.Renowned aviation artist Daniel Uhr has brought the original German construction sketches and threeviews to life like never before - offering a whole new perspective on images previously only seen as black and white line drawings.Accompanying Daniel's artworks is a full description of the competitions and requirements which produced such a huge number of innovative and unusual designs during the war, as well as descriptions of the designs themselves, written by historian Dan Sharp and based on the latest historical research.Offering a host of different color schemes and detailed notes, this is indispensable reading for enthusiasts and modelers alike.

Germany's WW2 jet fighter development programmes comprehensively detailed. The biggest success of the Focke Wulf company during the Second World War was the choice of a radial engine for the Fw 190 fighter, in this way avoiding to compete against Messerschmitt for the in line engines. The decision of the Oberkommando der Luftwaffe to

assign the few turbojets available to the Messerschmitt and Arado firms and the discovery of the terrible aerodynamic effect known as compressibility buffeting by mid-1942, made the life of fighter designers of the time very interesting. The Kurt Tank team proposed to install a centrifugal turbojet of his design in the nose of an Fw 190 A/3 with the intention of replacing it with a Jumo 004 B when available in 1943. Several designs followed that were able to use all turbojets, turboprops, ramjets and rocket engines, either projected or at their disposal. They constitute the documental foundation of this book. After failing in the TL Jagdfleugzeug contests in March 1943, Volksflugzeug in September 1944 and Hochleitungs Nachtjäger in January 1945, Focke Wulf could finally overcome its competitors with the great Jägernotprogramm design Ta 183. Although it was too late to intervene in the Second World War, it served as inspiration for numerous designs of other countries during the first years of the Cold War.

This second volume of two describes German jet and rocket propelled night-fighters, all-weather fighters, ground-attack and special purpose aircraft, jet bombers, reconnaissance types, training and jet transports designed and developed but seldom flown before the end of WW2.

This history of the origins and evolution of bomber aircraft encompasses a century of innovation. The first section covers their development and the major conflicts in which they have been used, from the Blitz and Dambusters missions of World War II to the Libyan raids and Gulf War of modern times. The second section is a comprehensive A-Z of World War bombers 1914-45, and the third section focuses on modern jet bombers and the latest developments in warfare. With specification boxes providing at-a-glance information and 750

photographs this fully illustrated reference book is for every enthusiast or war historian. There has for many decades been a great deal of speculation around the world on whether flying saucers have any basis in reality. Discounting such extra-terrestrial connections, what can be established as fact is that over the years a variety of experimental aircraft designs have been made in different countries.

As the course of World War II turned against the Third Reich after Stalingrad some of the most inventive and radical proposals, and designs, were put forward by armaments manufacturers, scientists and technicians, aircrew and even private individuals to the Reichsluftministerium (German Air Ministry) for consideration. Some proposals were destined never to leave the drawing board, while others not only underwent trials but were issued to operational units and used in action. In this fascinating new book, leading Luftwaffe historian Robert Forsyth examines the many different types of weapons that comprised the Luftwaffe's increasing potent arsenal during the second half of the war. This was the period that saw the development and adoption of aerial torpedoes, wire-guided rockets and missiles, batteries fired by photo-electric cells, chemical weapons, composite bombers and air-launched flying bombs. During the Second World War both Germany and Japan developed several types of antiaircraft and anti-ship missiles. Unfortunately for them, the Allies were technologically superior in electronic warfare by mid-1944, just in time to interfere the guidance systems of first generation. The Japanese thought to have found the tactic to stop the invasion fleets, with the ritual of the terminal dive bombing. The Germans adapted their Sturmiger squadrons to the Taran tactics learnt from the Soviets. Once the radio frequency war was lost, the Axis scientists tried to develop other control techniques. But the acoustic, electrostatic and infrared

sensors, together with the TV guidance system, were not ready on time and broken cables made the wire guided bombs frequently fail. Both countries began to design ramming fighters and suicide bombers when the futile devastation of their cities by the Allies bombers ensured that, when the time comes, there would not be lack of volunteer pilots. But this book is just about machines, depicting all known designs of all Axis suicide airplanes and panic fighters. Luftwaffe Secret ProjectsFighters 1939-1945Crecy Pub

WORLD HISTORY: SECOND WORLD WAR. With the Allied forces pushing into Germany, a desperate Hitler launched the next breed of German aircraft. Imagine a strange triangular bomber, that could not be detected by radar or intercepted by fighters, launching an inextinguishable ball of fire over London which destroys the city and its surroundings up to the sea. Or perhaps a black boomerang sixty meters long drops two tons of anthrax over Washington and New York, making them uninhabitable for fifty years.

Detailed profile artworks and descriptions of 15 different RAF WW2 fighter types.

This is the second in a two-volume work shedding light on a remarkable range of unearthed secret projects and experimental aircraft designs developed by German aircraft designers during the era of the Third Reich. The book is the result of intense research by Ingolf Meyer, who also researched the projects contained in the best-selling Luftwaffe Secret Projects series. This volume covers experimental fighters and ground attack aircraft projects developed from manufacturers falling alphabetically between Lippisch and Zeppelin and is packed with detailed illustrations of never-before-seen experimental projects. This work contains more illustrations and less text than the Luftwaffe Secret Projects series, enhancing the book's appeal to modelers and others interested in the technical details of these projects.

Illustrated with detailed artworks of German aircraft and their markings with exhaustive captions and specifications, this book studies the equipment and organisation of the Luftwaffe's combat units. Describing the various units that were fighting on the front at key points in the war, it is useful for modellers.

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