

JAN 27 1931

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TECHNICAL NOTES

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

No. 362

LIFT AND DRAG CHARACTERISTICS OF A CABIN MONOPLANE  
DETERMINED IN FLIGHT

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Returned to  
Director of the Langley  
Memorial Aeronautical  
Laboratory.

Washington  
January, 1931

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Summary

The results of flight tests conducted by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to determine the lift and drag characteristics of a full-scale airplane are given herein. A Fairchild FC-2W2 cabin monoplane having a Göttingen 387 wing section was used for the tests.

The maximum lift coefficient for the airplane is compared with that obtained for the Göttingen 387 airfoil in recent tests in the Variable Density Tunnel. The maximum lift coefficient for the airplane was found to be 1.50 and that for the airfoil 1.56. Although the flight tests were confined chiefly to glides with the propeller locked horizontally, data obtained with the propeller operating at zero thrust for a few angles of attack are also included. The most important feature of a comparison between the results obtained with the propeller locked and propeller rotating is that the difference in overall drag agrees very well with that found for the locked propeller in tests with the airplane mounted in the Propeller Research Tunnel.

## Introduction

Measurements of the lift and drag characteristics of a full scale cabin monoplane have been completed recently at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va. An airfoil of the section used on the airplane has been tested recently in the Variable Density Wind Tunnel, and it is possible to compare the maximum lift coefficient obtained for the airfoil with that obtained in flight for the complete airplane.

Lift, drag, and angle of attack were determined by direct measurements of the gliding angle, dynamic pressure, and attitude of the airplane in steady glides (Reference 1). The lift and drag characteristics were established for angles of attack between  $-2^{\circ}$  and  $+21^{\circ}$  with the propeller locked in a horizontal position. The data obtained are tabulated, and are also shown by means of the usual polar diagram and curves of lift and drag coefficients versus angle of attack.

In addition to tests with the propeller locked, glides at angles of attack of  $-1^{\circ}$ ,  $5^{\circ}$ , and  $11^{\circ}$  were made with the propeller operating at approximately zero thrust. The reason for making these additional tests was that, in connection with the use of this latter method in previous tests, some doubt has been expressed regarding the exactness with which the effect of the propeller is eliminated by this method. An essential phase

of this part of the program was a determination of the drag of the locked propeller and the propeller thrust characteristics by means of tests with the complete airplane mounted in the Propeller Research Tunnel. Although the results obtained with the propeller rotating are strictly secondary in importance, they are believed to be sufficiently important to warrant inclusion herein.

#### Apparatus and Method

The airplane used for these tests (the Fairchild FC-2W2) is shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3. It is a closed-cabin high-wing monoplane having a gross weight of approximately 4700 lb. as flown in these tests. It has a Göttingen 387 wing section with tips rounded and slightly tapered, as shown in Figures 2 and 3. The wing span is 50 feet; chord, 7 feet; area, 336 square feet; and aspect ratio ( $\frac{\text{span}^2}{\text{area}}$ ), 7.4. The area includes the area between the wing roots that is assumed by the fuselage. The angle of incidence of the wings is  $+2.6^\circ$ , with respect to the thrust axis.

Propeller locked.— Dynamic pressure and gliding angle were recorded with the N.A.C.A. flight-path-angle and air-speed recorder (Reference 2), which was suspended about 90 feet below the airplane. The angle of the wing chord was recorded with an N.A.C.A. recording pendulum inclinometer. The positions of the three control surfaces were recorded with an N.A.C.A. control

position recorder (Reference 3).

Glides, with the propeller locked in a horizontal position, were made at altitudes between 10,000 and 4,000 feet. Records of 30 seconds duration were obtained at various indicated air speeds from the stalling speed of 60 m.p.h. to 140 m.p.h. The glides were made with the horizontal stabilizer in one position (angle of incidence with respect to thrust axis =  $+9^{\circ}$ ). Control at and beyond maximum lift was obtained by installing a large fin and rudder, shown in comparison with the standard surfaces in Figure 4. Tests were made that established the fact that no appreciable increase in drag accompanied the installation of this additional tail structure. The drag of the suspended recording instrument was established by direct measurements in glides with the suspension cable attached to a spring balance and angle indicator.

The lift and drag coefficients for the airplane were found by use of the expressions

$$C_L = \frac{W \cos \gamma}{q S}$$

and

$$C_D = \frac{W \sin \gamma - d}{q S}$$

where  $W$  is the total weight of the airplane during a glide,

$\gamma$  the recorded gliding angle,

$q$  the recorded dynamic pressure,

$S$  the total wing area of 336 square feet,

and  $d$  the drag of the suspended instrument.

The angle of attack,  $\alpha$ , is given by

$$\alpha = \lambda - \gamma$$

where  $\lambda$  is the recorded attitude angle of the wing measured from the horizontal.

Propeller operating at zero thrust.— Before any flight tests were made, the drag of the propeller locked horizontally and a portion of the thrust curve for the propeller were determined with the complete airplane mounted in the Propeller Research Tunnel. The propeller drag was determined by the difference in over-all drag with and without the propeller in place. The thrust curve was established for values of  $V/nD$  near that for zero thrust. The tunnel tests were made with the thrust axis parallel to the air stream; thus the angle of attack of the wings was  $2.6^\circ$ .

The procedure followed in gliding was essentially the same as that employed with the propeller locked except that it was necessary to adjust the propeller speed to approximately the proper value for zero thrust for each gliding speed and to obtain additional data from which the actual  $V/nD$  attained could be calculated. The actual thrust developed in flight was calculated from the known dynamic pressure,  $V/nD$ , and thrust characteristics. It was added algebraically to the apparent drag of the airplane calculated from the weight and gliding angle.

In addition to the dynamic pressure, the data required for a determination of  $V/nD$  and thrust were air temperature, static pressure, and propeller r.p.s. The air temperature was measured with a stem thermometer attached to a wing strut. The static air pressure was determined with an N.A.C.A. recording altimeter, which is a recording aneroid unit, or by means of visual observations of the indicating altimeter with which the airplane was regularly equipped. The propeller r.p.s. was determined from visual observations of the engine tachometer. All of these instruments were calibrated.

#### Accuracy

The accuracy of the flight-path-angle and air-speed recorder was investigated in flight. The alignment of this instrument with respect to the relative wind, which establishes a reference for the inclinometer element, was determined within limits of  $\pm 1^\circ$  by means of level flight runs. The accuracy of the air-speed element was checked by means of timed flights over a measured course. The accuracy with which true dynamic pressure was established in these flights was within about  $\pm 1$  per cent. The air-speed element was found to be accurate within these limits. The above values refer only to the consistent errors in the instrument, however, and not to the accidental errors which are indicated by a dispersion of experimental points. The

other important instrument, the inclinometer used to record the attitude of the airplane, is believed to be subject only to accidental errors.

It should be mentioned that the effect of downwash on the alignment of the flight-path-angle and air-speed recorder was investigated. Calculations show that at the probable position of that instrument when the airplane was developing maximum lift, the downwash angle was about  $0.2^{\circ}$ . Further calculations show, however, that variations in downwash angle with lift coefficient were nearly compensated by variations of instrument position with air speed. Therefore, since the actual alignment of the instrument was established for the conditions covered in level flight trials (lift coefficients of approximately .62 and .47), and since there appeared to be no appreciable difference in the alignment for those conditions, it is concluded that errors caused by downwash angles at all angles of attack can be neglected.

In addition to the above mentioned sources of error, the weight and, with the propeller rotating, the calculated thrust should also be considered. The weight for each glide (the initial weight minus an estimated weight of fuel consumed) is probably in error by less than  $\pm 1$  per cent. The total thrust corrections were so small that the effect of errors in calculated thrust can be neglected.



Accidental errors in dynamic pressure and angles are probably the chief cause of the dispersion of points on the curves. It is evident from the manner in which the lift and drag coefficients are calculated that errors in dynamic pressure affect both coefficients equally, but that errors in gliding angle affect only the drag coefficient appreciably. Angles of attack are subject to the sum, in degrees, of errors in flight path and attitude angles. Although the dispersion of points indicates that the accidental errors are fairly large, their effect on the faired curves is believed to be nearly eliminated by reason of the large number of experimental points obtained. The probable limits of accuracy of the faired curves are believed to be as follows: lift coefficient,  $\pm 2$  per cent; drag coefficient,  $\pm 3$  per cent; angles of attack,  $\pm .3^\circ$ .

Elevator angles, values for which are tabulated herein, are probably accurate within  $\pm 1^\circ$ .

## Results

Propeller locked.— The data obtained with the propeller locked are given in Table I. Lift and drag coefficients versus angle of attack are shown in Figure 5. The curve of L/D shown in the same figure was obtained from the faired  $C_L$  and  $C_D$  curves. The polar diagram is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 5 shows a maximum lift coefficient of 1.50 at an angle of attack of approximately  $16^{\circ}$ . The slope of the lift curve varies slightly throughout. The data of Table I show that the increase in angle of attack beyond that for maximum lift was accompanied by a sharp increase in flight-path angle without an appreciable change in attitude. An example of the manner in which the airplane responds to a step-by-step increase in elevator deflection at maximum lift is shown by runs 251a, b, and c at the end of Table I. It is worthy of note that all the experimental points for angles of attack greater than approximately  $13^{\circ}$  were obtained with the aid of the large fin and rudder.

In Figure 7, the lift curve for the airplane is shown in comparison with that obtained for the Göttingen 387 airfoil at full-scale Reynolds Number. The airfoil tests were made recently in the new Variable Density Wind Tunnel with a polished airfoil of rectangular form and aspect ratio 6 (Reference 4). The maximum coefficient for the airfoil is about 4 per cent higher than that for the complete airplane. Calculations show that at maximum lift there is probably a down load on the tail of the airplane equal to about 1 per cent of the total weight. It is possible, therefore, that the maximum lift coefficient for the airplane wing is slightly greater than that for the complete airplane, and that the actual difference between the maximum lift coefficients for the airfoil and actual airplane wing is

less than 4 per cent.

Propeller rotating.— The results obtained with the propeller rotating are shown in Table II and Figures 8 and 9. Curves obtained with the propeller locked are included in these figures for comparison. Figure 8 shows that in addition to the difference in drag for the two conditions, there is also an appreciable difference in lift. It is possible that the difference shown is at least partially due to experimental inaccuracy, particularly at  $4.5^\circ$  angle of attack. However, it should be noted that the difference shown at  $10.5^\circ$  angle of attack was verified by check runs that were made for both conditions after the difference in results was first observed. Since lift and drag are both affected, the difference in drag shown by the polar diagrams appears to be greater than that shown by the curves of drag coefficient versus angle of attack, except at low angles of attack.

In the wind tunnel, with the wing at an angle of attack of  $2.6^\circ$ , the drag of the propeller was found to be equivalent to a drag coefficient of .0124, whereas the difference between the two drag curves determined in flight is .0105 at this angle of attack. The discrepancy is small compared with the total drag coefficient (about 2.5 per cent), and can probably be attributed to experimental inaccuracies. It is concluded,

therefore, that the effect of the propeller was practically eliminated in the tests conducted with the propeller rotating.

Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory,

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,

Langley Field, Va., January 13, 1931.

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TABLE I  
FAIRCHILD SLIDE TESTS  
(propeller locked)

Run No.	Attitude angle $\lambda$	Gliding angle $\gamma$	Angle of attack $\alpha$	Cos $\gamma$	Sin $\gamma$	Weight before flight	Fuel used till run	Weight during run	Lift L	Dynam-ic press. q	Appar-ent drag	Drag of sus-pended instru-ment, d	True drag D	Lift coef. $C_L$	Drag coef. $C_D$	Elev-ator position $\theta_e$	Remarks
	deg.	deg.	deg.			lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb./sq.ft.	lb.	lb.	lb.			deg. from stab.	
35	+ 0.8	- 5.8	+ 7.4	.9934	.1149	4742	46	4698	4680	13.3	534	17	517	1.042	.1158	+ 7	
37	- 2.0	- 8.7	+ 4.7	.9932	.1187	4742	46	4806	4660	16.6	548	19	529	.835	.0944	+ 3	
38	- 4.0	- 7.1	+ 3.1	.9923	.1236	4742	46	4896	4680	19.9	581	20	521	.696	.0838	+ 2	
40	- 7.8	- 8.4	+ .8	.9893	.1461	4742	92	4850	4800	28.5	680	21	652	.517	.0739	- 0	
42	+12.9	-11.7	- 1.2	.9792	.2028	4742	132	4810	4515	38.8	935	22	913	.346	.0700	- 2	
53	-15.8	-13.9	- 2.0	.9707	.2402	4732	200	4532	4400	46.9	1090	22	1086	.280	.0679	- 4	
54	+ 2.6	- 6.9	+ 9.5	.9922	.1201	4732	68	4684	4631	12.8	560	17	543	1.130	.1323	+ 9	
55	+ 2.8	- 7.0	+ 9.8	.9925	.1219	4732	68	4684	4629	12.3	566	17	549	1.120	.1327	+ 8	
56	+ 1.1	- 6.7	+ 7.8	.9932	.1187	4732	68	4684	4632	13.5	544	18	526	1.020	.1158	+ 5	
57	+ 1.1	- 6.7	+ 6.8	.9932	.1187	4732	68	4684	4632	14.7	544	19	525	.938	.1082	+ 5	
58	- 1.9	- 3.7	+ 4.8	.9932	.1187	4732	68	4684	4632	15.8	547	19	522	.830	.0935	+ 4	
59	- 3.0	- 6.9	+ 3.9	.9928	.1201	4732	68	4684	4630	18.2	560	20	540	.757	.0822	+ 2	
61	-12.8	-11.7	- 1.1	.9792	.2028	4732	113	4519	4522	39.6	938	22	914	.338	.0883	- 1	
73	+ 5.4	- 7.7	+13.1	.9910	.1340	4722	69	4639	4535	9.9	621	15	606	1.361	.1820	+14	
75	+ 3.1	- 7.0	+10.1	.9925	.1219	4722	69	4639	4605	11.8	565	16	549	1.162	.1383	+10	
76	+ 5.1	- 8.7	+ 7.2	.9932	.1187	4722	69	4639	4605	13.8	542	17	525	1.007	.1149	+ 8	
79	- .1	- 6.8	+ 6.5	.9934	.1149	4722	130	4598	4565	14.6	530	18	512	.930	.1043	+ 6	
83	+ 5.4	- 7.4	+12.8	.9917	.1288	4742	74	4675	4630	10.4	602	16	586	1.325	.1875	+14	
85	+ 3.5	- 8.9	+ 9.4	.9928	.1201	4742	74	4675	4640	12.6	562	17	547	1.098	.1286	+ 9	
89	- 1.7	- 6.7	+ 5.0	.9932	.1167	4742	74	4675	4645	16.8	545	19	526	.832	.0942	+ 3	
103	+ 4.7	- 6.9	+11.6	.9928	.1201	4731	57	4674	4640	10.6	562	15	547	1.303	.1535	+12	
104	+ 4.1	- 6.9	+11.0	.9928	.1201	4731	57	4674	4640	10.9	562	15	547	1.267	.1494	+11	
105	+ 2.2	- 7.0	+ 9.2	.9925	.1219	4731	57	4674	4640	12.5	570	16	564	1.106	.1319	+ 7	
106	- 1.4	- 6.7	+ 5.3	.9932	.1187	4731	57	4674	4643	16.1	548	19	527	.857	.0978	+ 3	
109	- 5.0	- 7.5	+ 2.5	.9914	.1305	4731	85	4646	4605	21.5	606	20	586	.637	.0910	+ 2	
112	+ 5.5	- 7.7	+13.2	.9910	.1340	4729	68	4671	4630	9.8	626	15	611	1.420	.1875	+14	
113	+ 4.8	- 7.4	+12.3	.9917	.1288	4729	68	4671	4630	10.1	602	15	587	1.365	.1730	+12	
114	+ 4.0	- 7.0	+11.0	.9925	.1219	4729	68	4671	4635	11.2	589	16	583	1.232	.1470	+11	
116	+ 5.3	- 7.4	+12.7	.9917	.1288	4729	102	4637	4595	10.1	597	15	582	1.354	.1715	+14	
117	+ 4.7	- 7.3	+12.0	.9919	.1271	4729	102	4637	4595	10.6	589	15	574	1.230	.1612	+12	
118	+ 3.6	- 6.9	+10.5	.9928	.1201	4729	102	4637	4605	10.9	557	16	541	1.267	.1475	+10	
120	+ 2.4	- 6.9	+ 9.3	.9928	.1201	4729	129	4600	4565	12.2	552	16	536	1.113	.1307	+ 8	
122	-12.3	-11.4	- .9	.9803	.1977	4742	90	4622	4560	38.4	920	22	898	.353	.0696	- 3	
123	-15.6	-13.9	- 1.8	.9711	.2385	4742	90	4622	4520	47.7	1110	22	1068	.282	.0678	- 5	
124	-12.8	-11.6	- 1.2	.9796	.2011	4742	141	4601	4510	39.1	925	22	903	.343	.0687	- 3	
125	-16.3	-14.1	- 2.2	.9699	.2438	4742	141	4601	4480	48.0	1120	22	1068	.277	.0680	- 5	
126	-12.8	-11.7	- 1.2	.9792	.2028	4742	200	4542	4460	39.7	921	22	898	.334	.0673	- 3	
128	+ 5.5	- 7.5	+13.0	.9914	.1305	4729	69	4670	4630	10.4	609	15	594	1.350	.1699	+14	
129	+ 5.9	- 7.7	+13.6	.9910	.1340	4729	69	4670	4630	10.1	626	15	611	1.365	.1800	+12	
132	+ 5.3	- 7.3	+12.6	.9919	.1271	4729	69	4670	4630	10.5	594	15	579	1.312	.1642	+13	
135	+ 5.5	- 7.6	+13.1	.9912	.1323	4729	112	4627	4585	10.2	612	15	597	1.338	.1740	+14	
136	+ 5.9	- 7.6	+13.5	.9912	.1323	4729	112	4627	4585	9.9	612	15	597	1.378	.1795	+14	
139	+ 5.5	- 7.6	+13.1	.9912	.1323	4729	73	4666	4625	10.3	617	15	602	1.335	.1735	+14	
140	+ 3.9	- 7.1	+11.0	.9923	.1236	4729	73	4666	4630	11.0	577	16	561	1.253	.1518	+11	
141	+ 2.9	- 6.9	+ 9.8	.9928	.1201	4729	73	4666	4630	11.8	560	16	544	1.188	.1372	+ 9	
146	- 6.4	- 8.5	+ 1.9	.9895	.1444	4729	116	4623	4575	25.2	868	21	847	.541	.0764	0	
149	+ 5.1	- 7.4	+12.5	.9917	.1288	4737	82	4656	4615	10.5	599	15	584	1.308	.1655	+13	
150	+ 4.2	- 7.3	+11.5	.9919	.1271	4737	82	4656	4615	11.1	592	15	577	1.237	.1547	+11	
152	+ .8	- 6.7	+ 7.3	.9932	.1187	4737	134	4603	4570	13.6	537	17	520	1.000	.1136	+ 5	
153	- .1	- 6.6	+ 6.5	.9934	.1149	4737	134	4603	4570	15.1	529	18	511	.900	.1006	+ 4	
154	- 2.0	- 6.8	+ 4.8	.9930	.1184	4737	134	4603	4570	18.3	545	19	526	.854	.0960	+ 2	
155	- 3.1	- 6.9	+ 3.8	.9928	.1201	4737	134	4603	4570	18.2	553	19	524	.749	.0872	+ 2	
158	- 9.2	- 9.6	+ .4	.9858	.1688	4737	173	4564	4500	30.2	751	21	730	.445	.0712	- 1	
159	-15.9	-14.3	- 1.6	.9692	.2485	4737	205	4532	4395	48.2	1128	22	1104	.272	.0682	- 5	
187	+ 1.8	- 6.7	+ 8.5	.9932	.1187	4738	113	4625	4585	15.0	540	17	523	1.050	.1196	+ 7	
188	- 3.9	- 7.2	+ 3.3	.9921	.1253	4738	113	4625	4590	19.7	579	20	559	.893	.0844	+ 2	
189	- 7.6	- 8.7	+ 1.1	.9885	.1515	4738	113	4625	4575	27.5	700	21	679	.496	.0735	0	
190	+ 1.6	- 6.8	+ 8.2	.9934	.1149	4738	152	4586	4555	15.0	525	17	508	1.042	.1163	+ 8	
191	- 4.1	- 7.2	+ 3.1	.9921	.1253	4738	152	4586	4590	19.7	574	20	554	.687	.0837	+ 2	
192	- 7.7	- 8.8	+ 1.1	.9852	.1630	4738	152	4586	4535	27.5	702	21	681	.492	.0737	0	



TABLE II  
FAIRCHILD GLIDE TESTS  
(propeller operating at zero thrust)

Run No.	Attitude angle $\lambda$	Gliding angle $\gamma$	Angle of attack $\alpha$	Cos $\gamma$	Sin $\gamma$	Weight before flight	Fuel used till run	Weight during run $W$	Lift $L$	Ap- parent drag	Dy- nam- ic press. $q$	Drag of sus- pended instrument, $d$
	deg.	deg.	deg.			lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb/sq.ft.	lb.
309	+4.3	-8.1	+10.4	.9945	.1063	4733	98	4641	4615	493	10.9	18
310	+4.3	-8.1	+10.4	.9943	.1063	4733	113	4630	4595	491	10.7	18
311	+4.2	-8.1	+10.3	.9943	.1063	4733	115	4630	4595	491	10.7	15
312	-.8	-5.5	+4.7	.9954	.0958	4733	143	4591	4570	440	15.8	17
313	-.8	-5.4	+4.6	.9956	.0941	4733	158	4575	4555	431	15.8	17
314	-.8	-5.5	+4.7	.9954	.0958	4733	158	4575	4555	438	15.7	17
315	-10.2	-9.5	-.7	.9883	.1850	4733	189	4544	4485	750	37.8	20
316	-9.6	-9.1	-.5	.9874	.1582	4733	208	4525	4485	716	37.7	20
317	-10.0	-9.3	-.7	.9889	.1618	4733	234	4499	4440	727	37.3	20
318	+4.4	-8.2	+10.8	.9942	.1080	4733	97	4636	4610	501	10.7	15
319	+4.2	-8.2	+10.4	.9942	.1080	4733	120	4613	4590	498	10.7	15
320	+4.1	-8.1	+10.2	.9943	.1083	4733	120	4613	4590	490	10.8	15
321	-1.2	-5.5	+4.3	.9954	.0958	4733	143	4590	4570	440	15.0	17
322	-.9	-5.5	+4.6	.9954	.0958	4733	170	4563	4540	437	15.8	17
323	-.9	-5.5	+4.6	.9954	.0958	4733	170	4563	4540	437	15.7	17
324	-10.1	-9.1	-1.0	.9874	.1582	4733	205	4528	4470	716	37.2	20
325	-10.3	-9.2	-1.1	.9871	.1599	4733	228	4505	4445	720	38.0	20
326	-9.9	-9.0	-.9	.9877	.1564	4733	228	4505	4450	704	37.7	20
328	+4.3	-8.0	+10.3	.9945	.1045	4733	112	4621	4595	483	10.9	15
329	+4.2	-8.0	+10.2	.9945	.1045	4733	112	4621	4595	483	10.9	15
330	+4.6	-5.9	+10.5	.9947	.1029	4733	143	4590	4565	472	10.7	15
331	-.8	-5.6	+4.8	.9952	.0978	4733	143	4590	4570	448	15.8	17
332	-.8	-5.4	+4.8	.9956	.0941	4733	168	4565	4545	430	15.8	17
334	-9.8	-8.8	-1.0	.9882	.1530	4733	198	4535	4480	694	37.2	20
335	-9.8	-8.9	-.9	.9880	.1547	4733	198	4535	4490	702	36.9	20
379	-1.1	-5.7	+4.6	.9951	.0993	4725	111	4614	4590	458	15.6	17
380	-.9	-5.7	+4.8	.9951	.0993	4725	111	4614	4590	458	15.6	17
381	-.9	-5.7	+4.6	.9951	.0993	4725	111	4614	4590	458	15.6	17
382	+4.3	-6.1	+10.4	.9943	.1023	4725	114	4611	4585	490	10.8	14
383	+4.5	-6.1	+10.6	.9943	.1023	4725	114	4611	4585	490	10.6	14
384	+4.3	-6.2	+10.5	.9942	.1080	4725	114	4611	4585	498	10.6	14
385	+4.3	-6.1	+10.4	.9943	.1023	4725	114	4611	4585	490	10.6	14

Run No.	Baro- metric press.	Air tem- perature	Specific weight of air	True velocity $V$	Pro- peller speed $n$	Pitch diam- eter ratio	Thrust coef- ficient $C_T$	Thrust $T$	True drag $D$	Lift coef- ficient $C_L$	Drag coef- ficient $C_D$
	in.Hg.	deg.F	lb./ cu.ft.	ft./ sec.	rev./ sec.	$V/nD$		lb.	lb.		
309	21.5	59	.0550	113	11.6	1.030	+ .0020	+ 4	482	1.260	.1316
310	21.5	59	.0550	112	11.3	1.050	- .0010	- 2	474	1.278	.1318
311	21.6	62	.0550	112	11.2	1.080	- .0025	- 4	472	1.278	.1313
312	21.5	61	.0548	136	14.0	1.030	+ .0020	+ 5	428	.860	.0806
313	21.5	60	.0549	138	13.9	1.035	+ .0010	+ 3	417	.858	.0785
314	22.2	64	.0563	134	13.8	1.025	+ .0025	+ 7	428	.863	.0811
315	22.1	57	.0568	207	21.0	1.045	- .0005	- 3	727	.353	.0572
316	23.0	62	.0586	203	21.3	1.010	+ .0050	+ 31	727	.352	.0574
317	23.0	64	.0584	202	20.8	1.025	+ .0025	+ 16	723	.354	.0577
318	21.4	60	.0547	112	11.5	1.030	+ .0020	+ 4	490	1.281	.1383
319	21.3	59	.0545	112	11.3	1.050	- .0010	- 2	481	1.276	.1338
320	21.7	61	.0553	112	11.2	1.080	- .0025	- 5	470	1.265	.1295
321	21.1	60	.0539	138	14.3	1.020	+ .0035	+ 10	433	.850	.0805
322	21.0	60	.0536	137	14.2	1.020	+ .0035	+ 10	430	.855	.0810
323	22.1	64	.0561	134	13.8	1.030	+ .0020	+ 6	428	.860	.0808
324	21.5	60	.0549	209	21.3	1.040	.0000	0	698	.358	.0556
325	21.7	59	.0556	209	21.7	1.020	+ .0035	+ 22	722	.348	.0566
326	22.7	64	.0576	203	21.5	1.000	+ .0060	+ 36	722	.351	.0570
328	21.4	59	.0548	114	11.8	1.020	+ .0035	+ 7	475	1.255	.1296
329	21.8	60	.0557	112	11.6	1.020	+ .0035	+ 5	473	1.255	.1292
330	21.8	58	.0543	112	12.0	.995	+ .0035	+ 12	469	1.270	.1304
331	21.9	62	.0558	135	14.0	1.020	+ .0035	+ 9	440	.881	.0827
332	21.9	64	.0555	135	13.7	1.045	- .0005	- 1	412	.856	.0776
334	21.5	62	.0547	208	21.7	1.015	+ .0040	+ 25	699	.358	.0559
335	22.5	65	.0570	204	21.4	1.010	+ .0050	+ 32	714	.361	.0576
379	22.7	36	.0608	129	13.0	1.040	.0000	0	441	.876	.0841
380	23.1	37	.0618	127	13.0	1.035	+ .0010	+ 3	444	.876	.0846
381	23.5	36	.0626	126	13.0	1.025	+ .0025	+ 7	448	.876	.0854
382	24.9	41	.0660	102	10.4	1.040	.0000	0	476	1.288	.1335
383	25.3	42	.0670	101	10.4	1.025	+ .0025	+ 4	480	1.288	.1346
384	25.7	44	.0678	101	10.4	1.025	+ .0025	+ 4	488	1.288	.1370
385	26.1	47	.0684	100	10.4	1.020	+ .0035	+ 6	482	1.288	.1352



Fig.1 Side view of the Fairchild cabin airplane,FC-2W2.

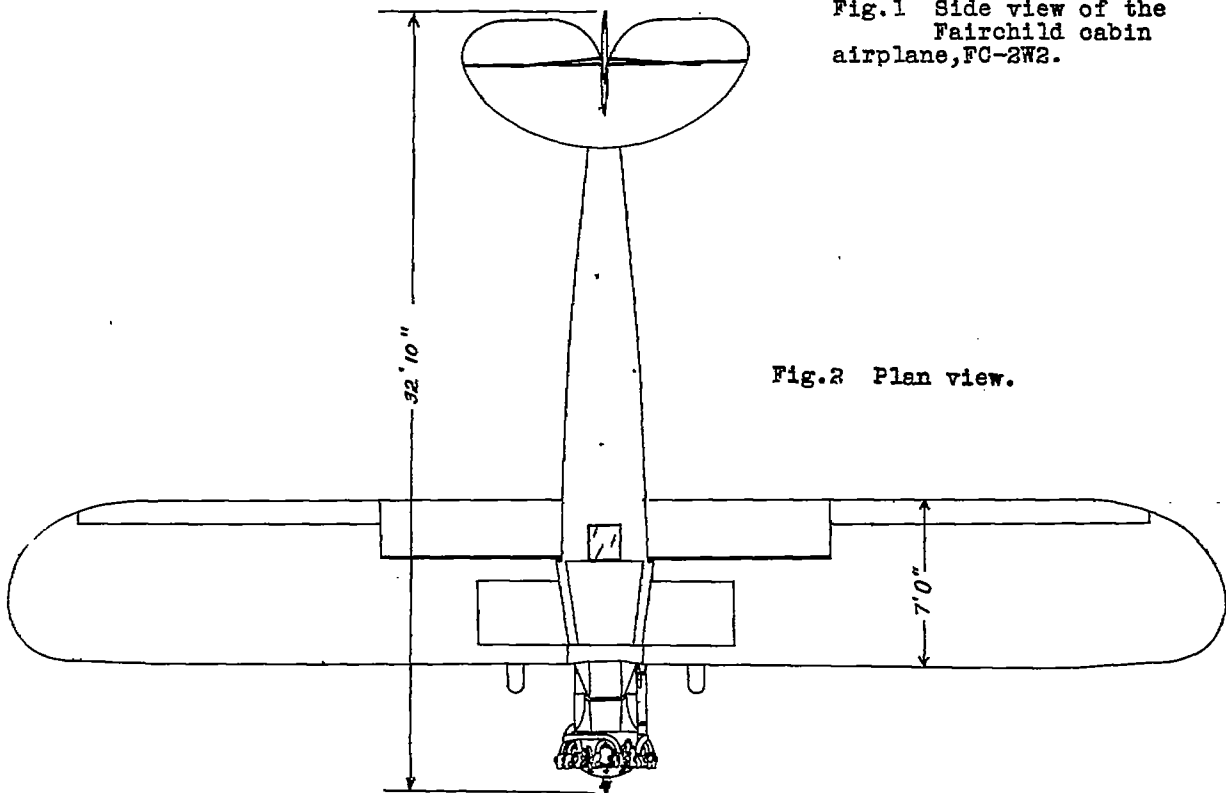


Fig.2 Plan view.

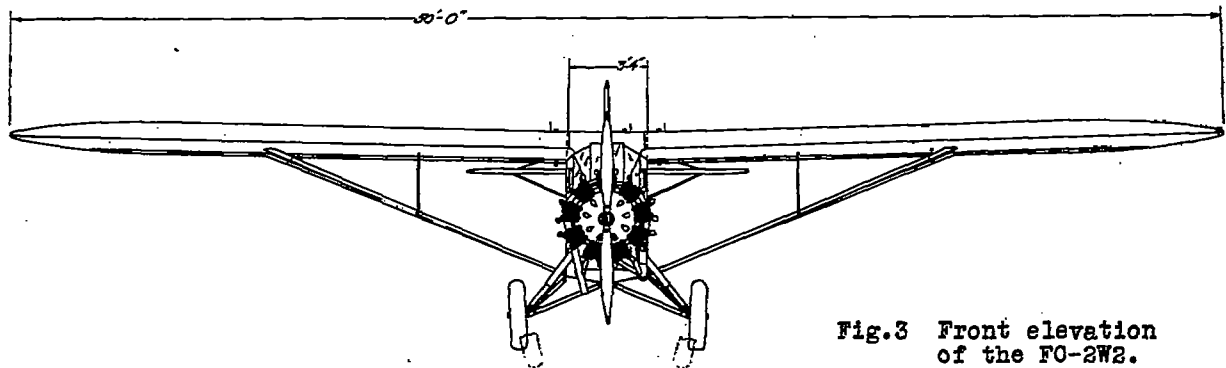
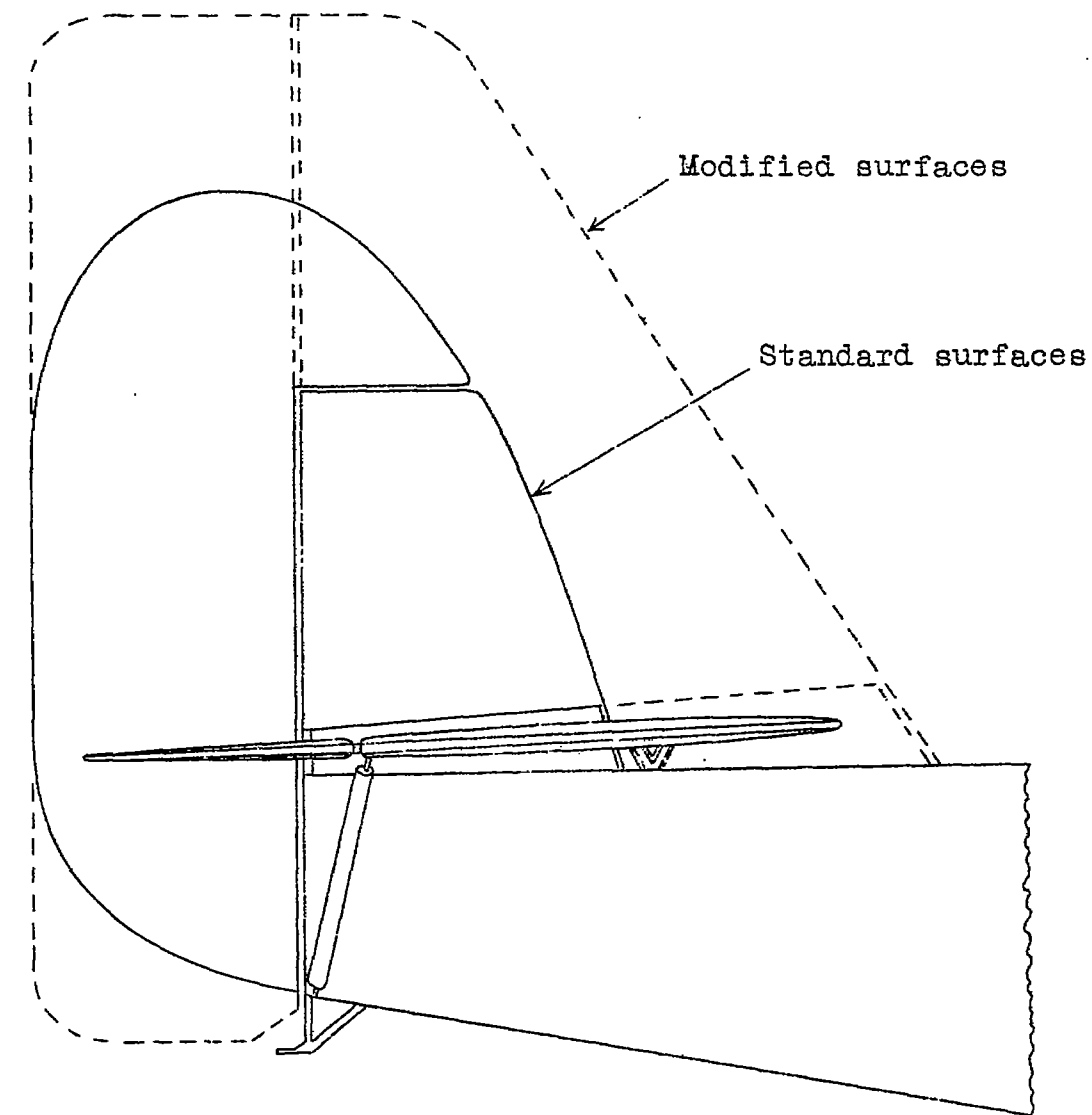


Fig.3 Front elevation of the FC-2W2.





Scale in inches  
0 4 8 12

Fig.4 Vertical tail surfaces used on Fairchild (FC-2W2) airplane.

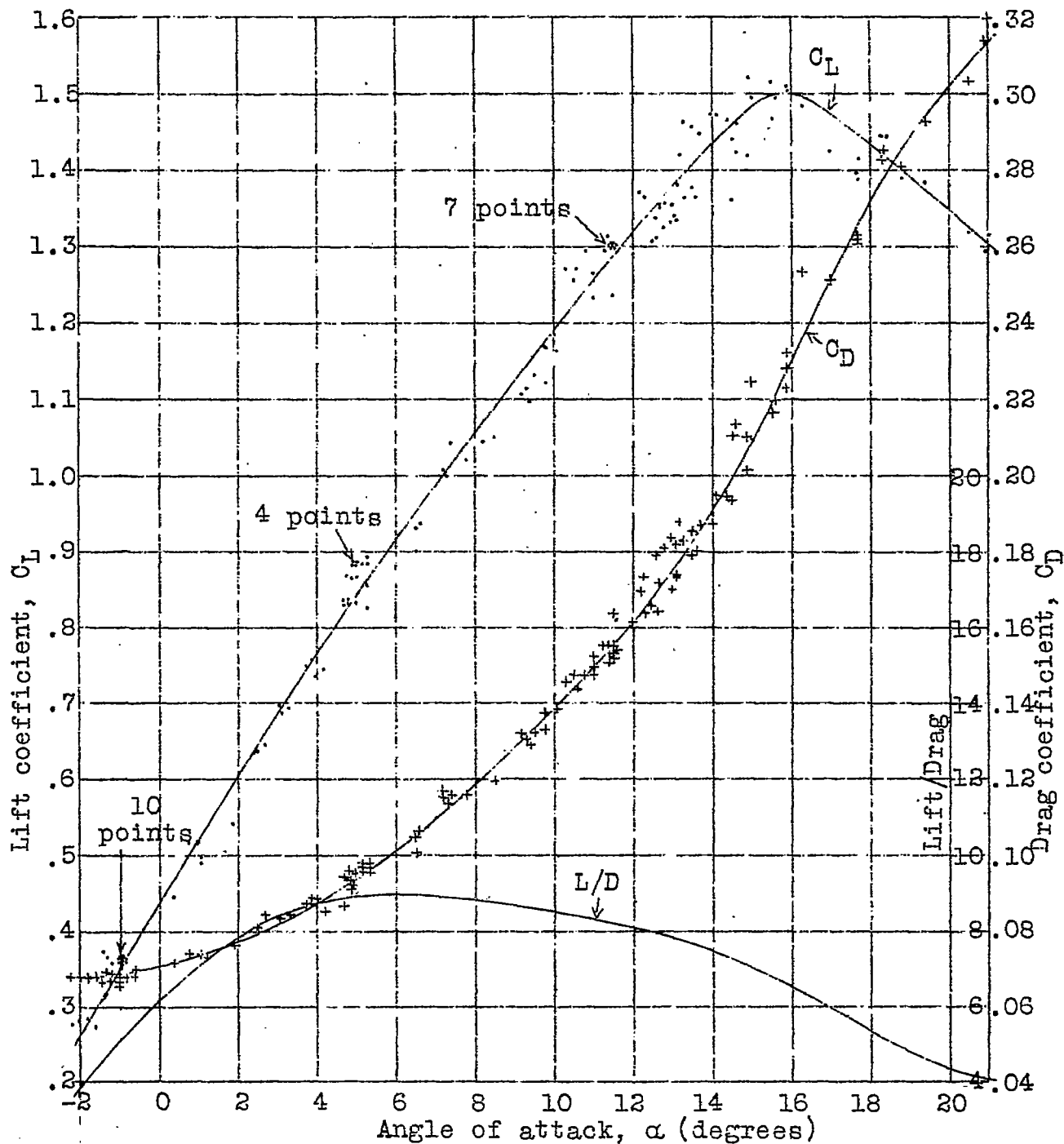


Fig.5 Lift and drag characteristics of Fairchild (FC-2W2) airplane with propeller locked.

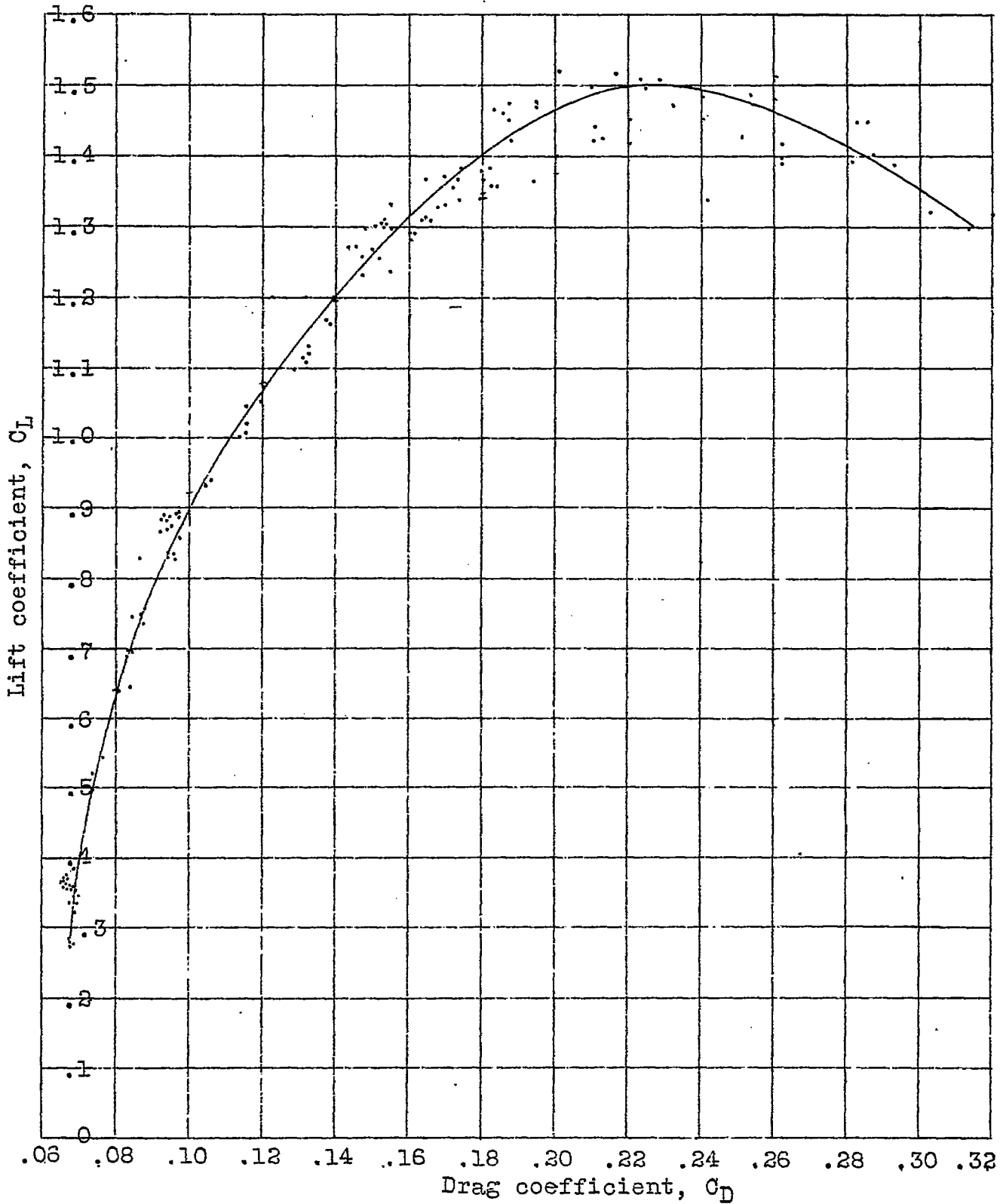


Fig.6 Polar diagram of Fairchild (FC-2W2) airplane with propeller locked.

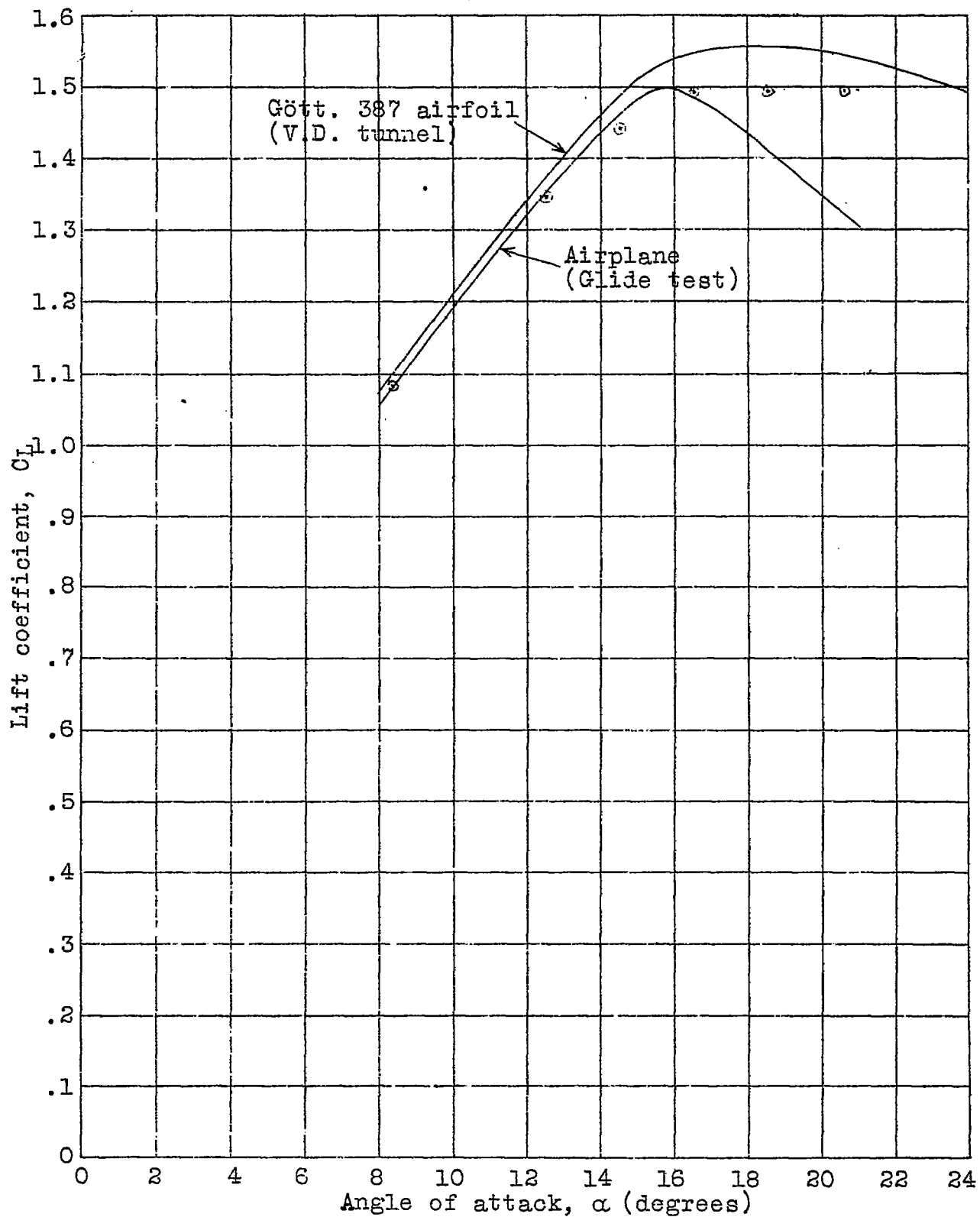


Fig.7 Comparison between lift coefficients for the Fairchild airplane and Göttingen 387 airfoil.

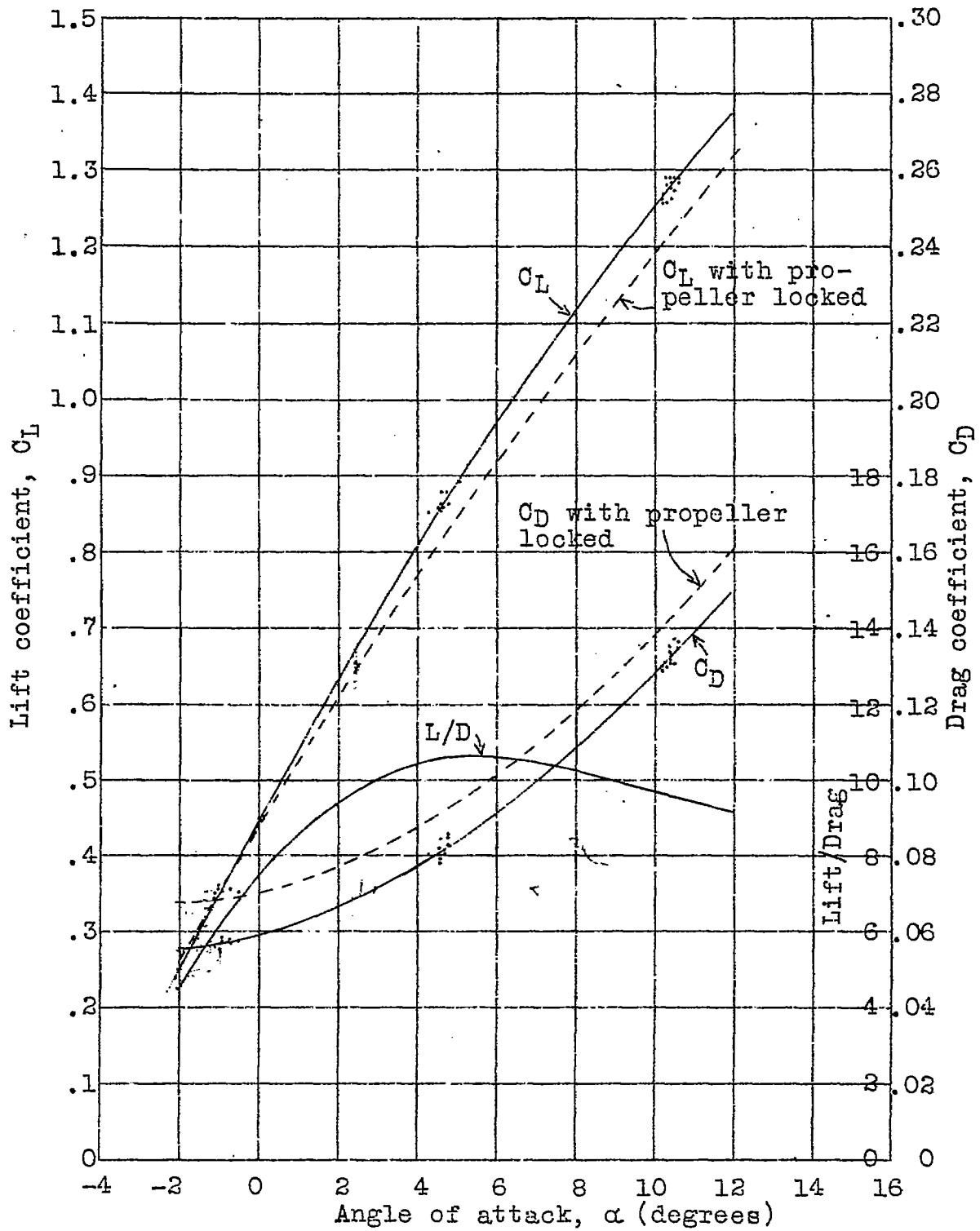


Fig.8 Lift and drag characteristics of Fairchild (FC-2W2) airplane with propeller operating at zero thrust.

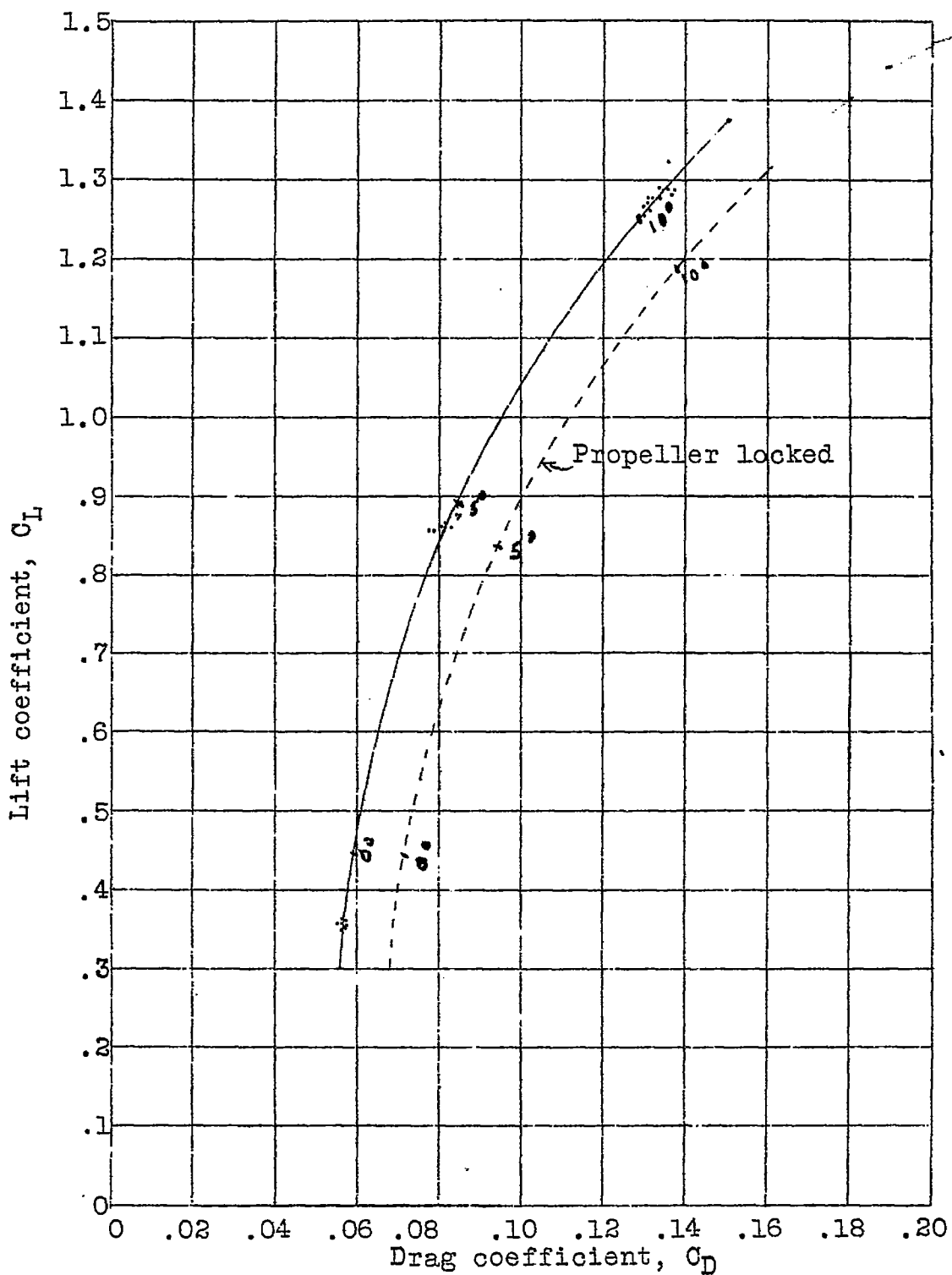


Fig.9 Polar diagram of Fairchild (FC-2W2) airplane with propeller operating at zero thrust.