

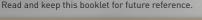
## MECHANICS Laboratory

**AEROPLANES AND HELICOPTERS** 

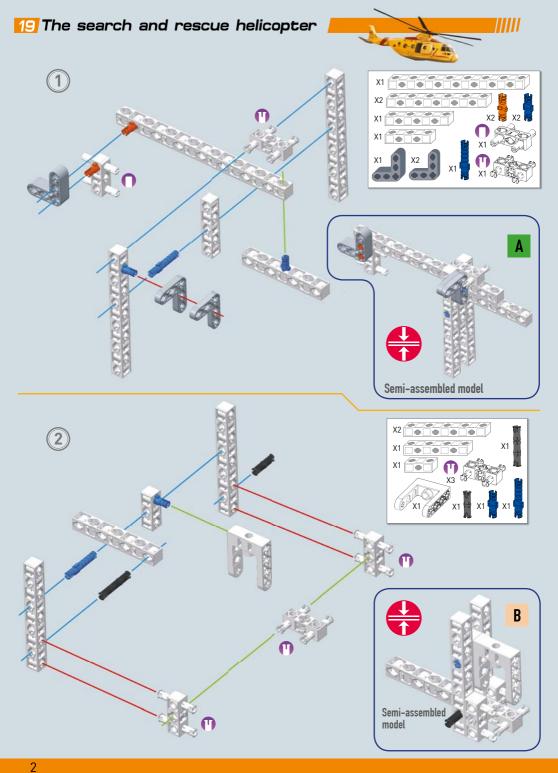


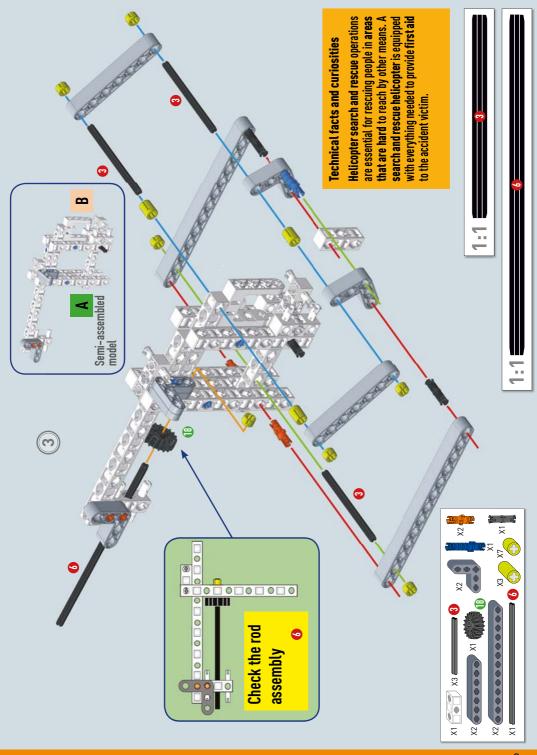
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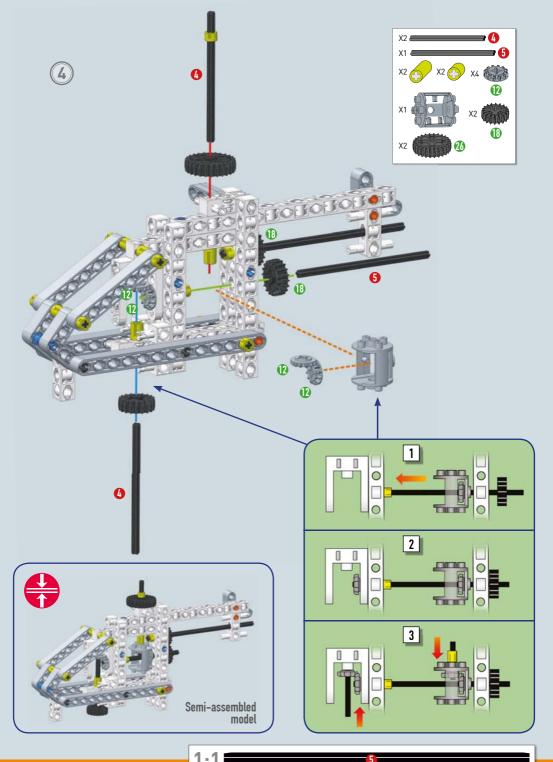
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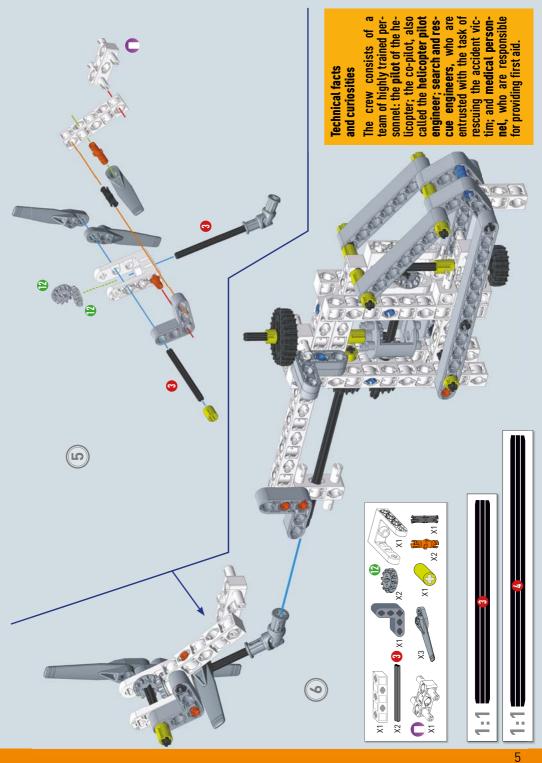


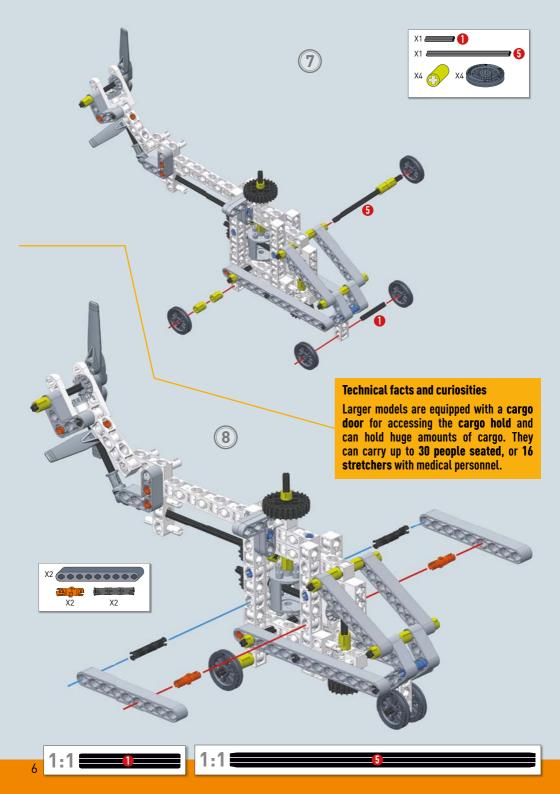


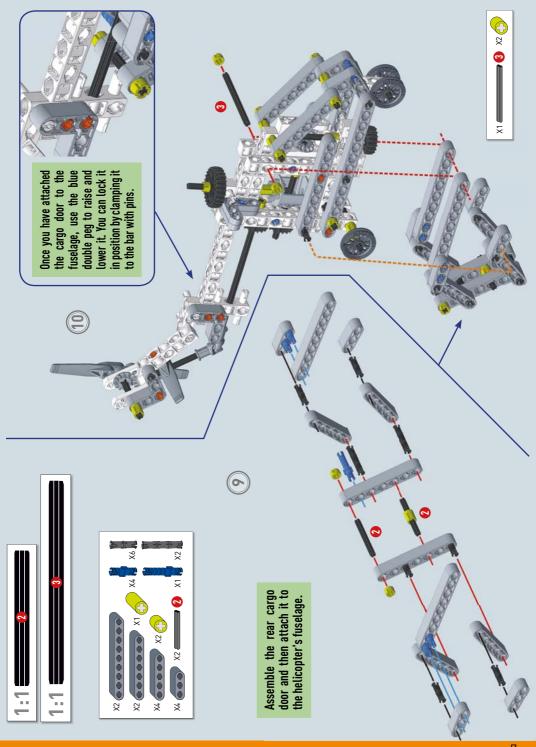


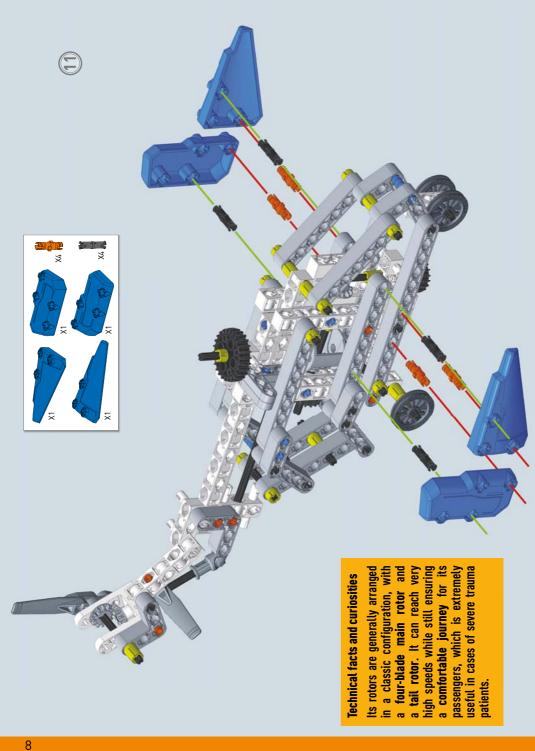


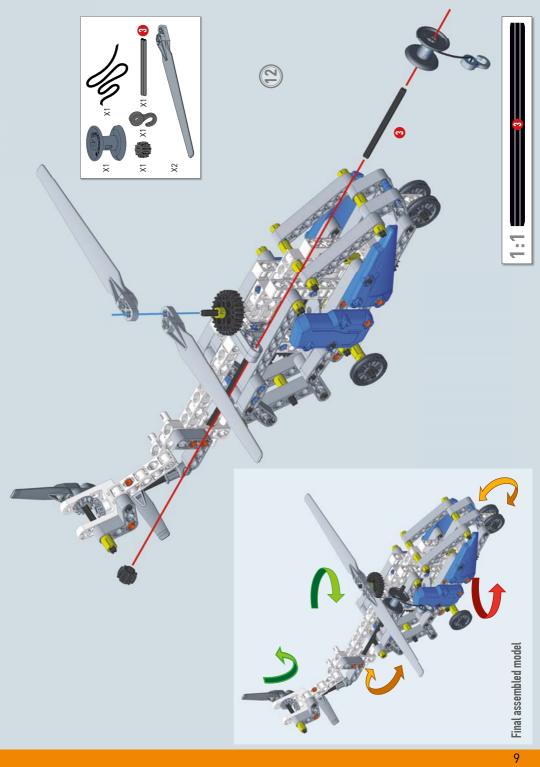


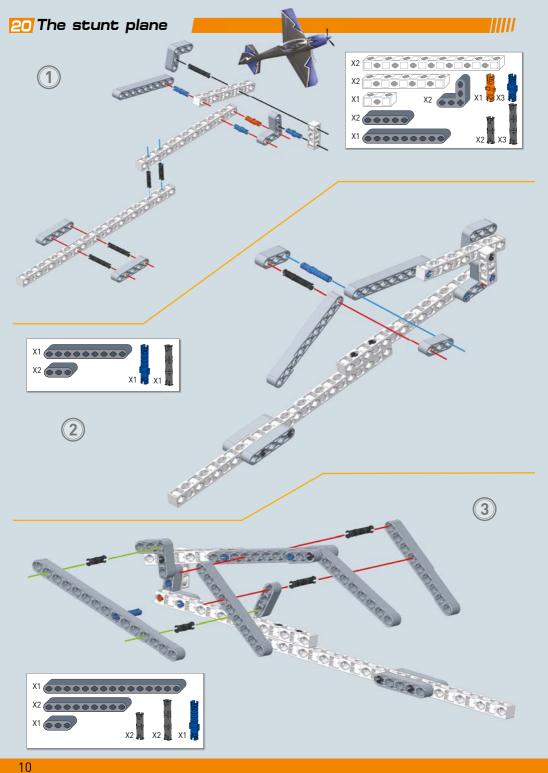


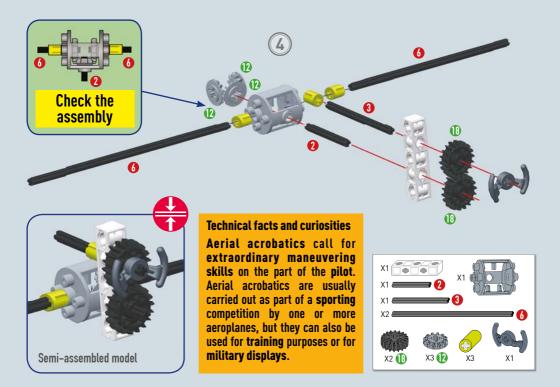


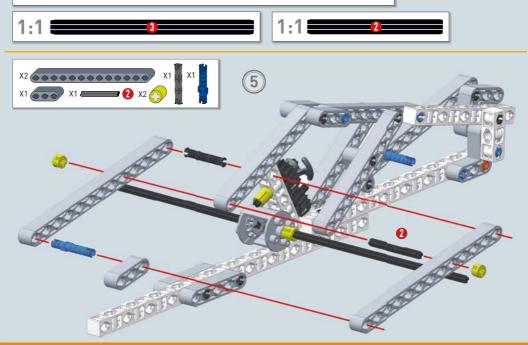


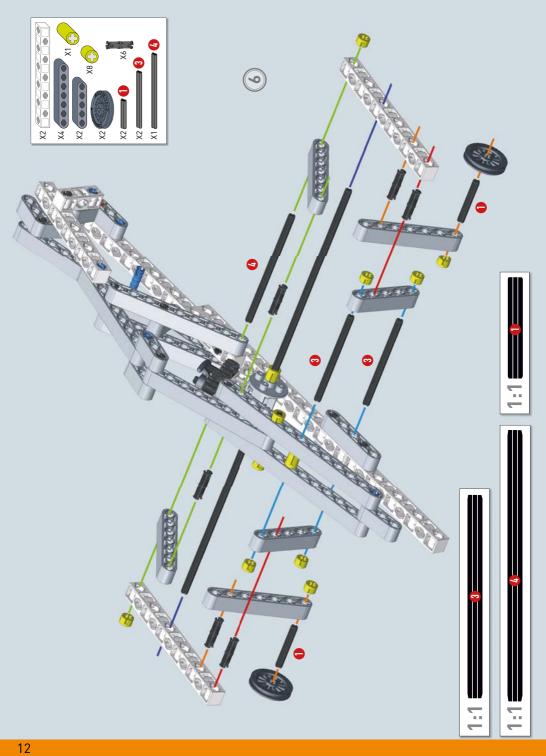


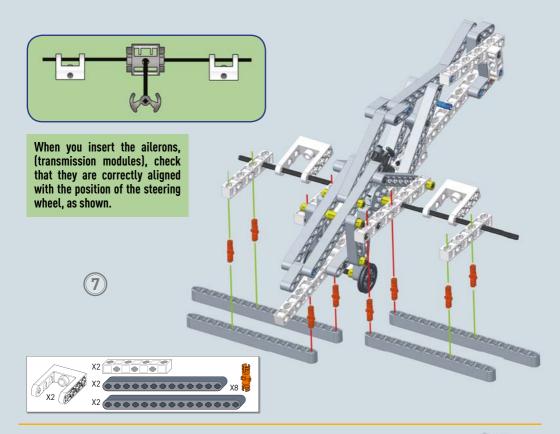








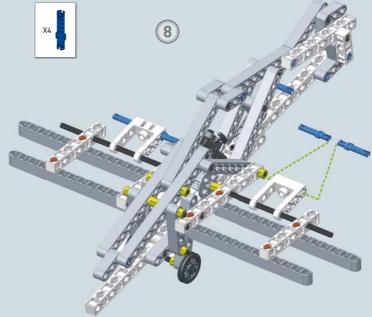


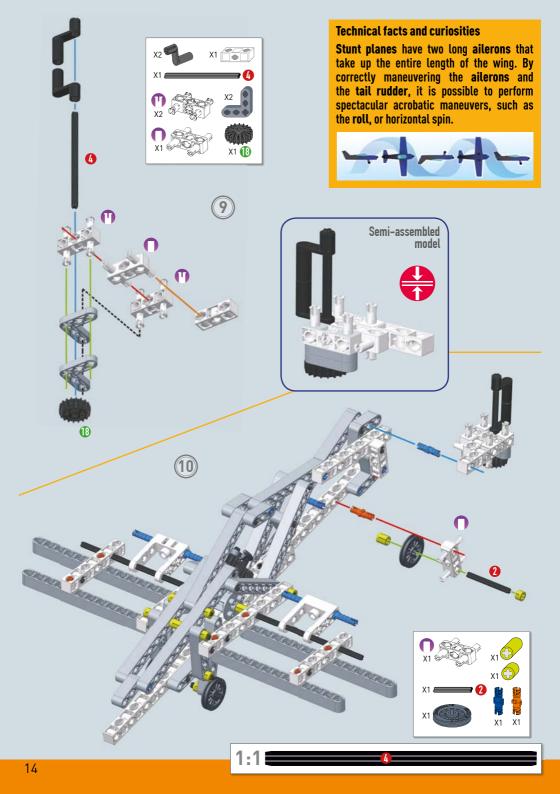


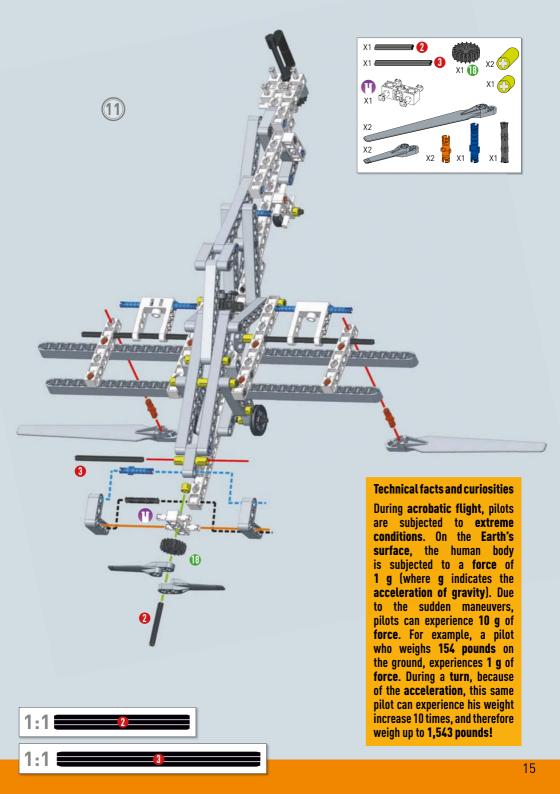
## Technical facts and curiosities

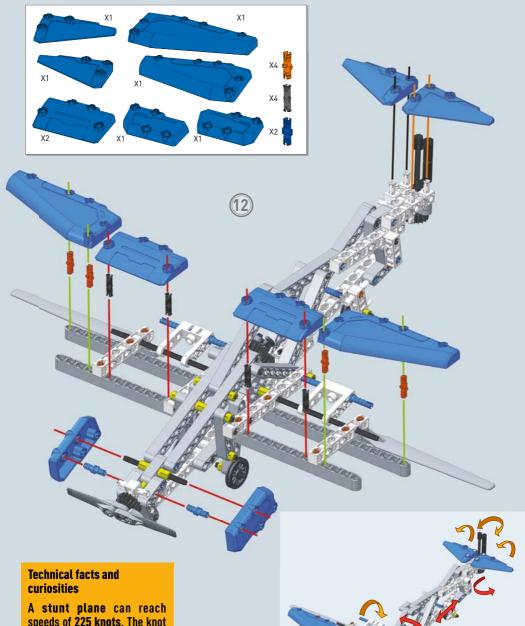
The aeroplanes that take part in competitions or air shows are specially designed to perform stunts, and are usually equipped with a very powerful single engine. They are built using a low-wing configuration, i.e. a wing mounted at the bottom of the fuselage. This gives the aircraft less stability but the greater maneuverability needed to perform the most spectacular stunts.











Final assembled model

A stunt plane can reach speeds of 225 knots. The knot (denoted by kn) is the unit of measure used for aerial and nautical navigation. 1 knot is equal to 1.15 miles/hour. Therefore 225 knots corresponds to about 259 miles/hour.