

Go to Hangar number 4 on the site map.

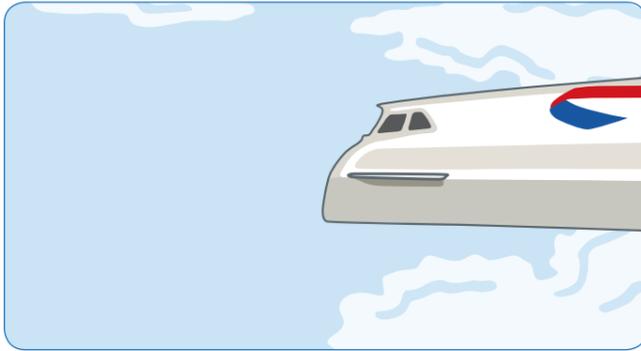
## The Concorde Experience

Supersonic

Concorde was the fastest passenger aeroplane that ever flew. It travelled at twice the speed of sound with a top speed of 1,380 miles per hour.

Look at the display around the nose of the aeroplane. The nose section could move up and down depending on the stage of the flight.

Draw the droop nose when it slowed down for landing.



Why did Concorde droop its nose for landing?

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Go to Hangar 2 on the map – Military Aviation. Find the nose section in the middle of the hangar.

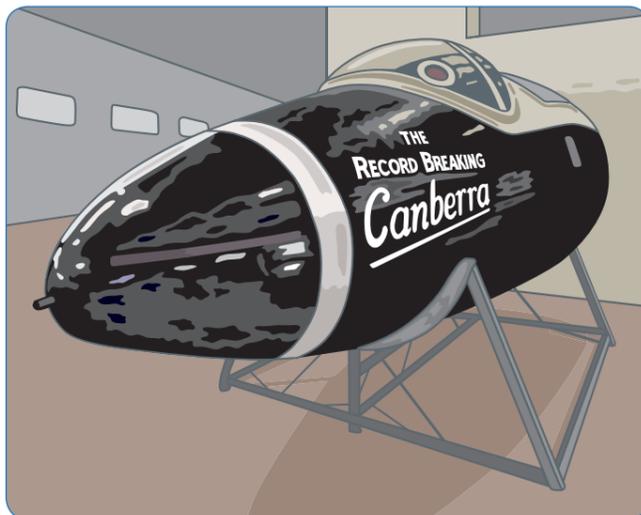
## English Electric Canberra

Fastest crossing

In 1952 this aeroplane broke the record for crossing the Atlantic Ocean, making the journey in 10 hours, 3 minutes and 29 seconds.

What was special about the Canberra's design? Circle the 3 correct answers:

- Propeller
- Jet engines
- Rockets
- Aerodynamic
- Shape
- Size
- Seats
- Entertainment system



Go to Hangar 3 on the map – Civil Aviation Find the red, white and silver aeroplane facing you as you enter the building.

## Twin Pioneer

Super slow

This is one of the slowest aeroplanes on display, with a top speed of 165 miles per hour. With its balanced shape, it was extremely stable, perfect for taking photos from the sky for making maps.

How is its shape different from faster aeroplanes?

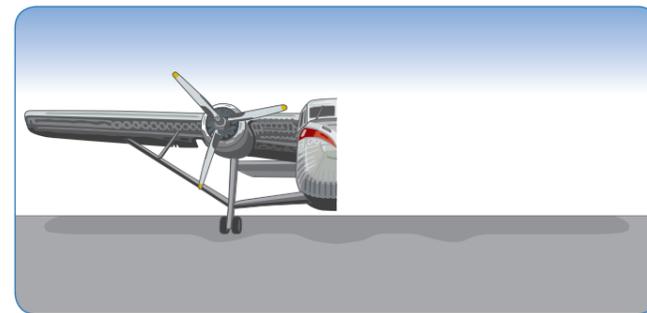
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Can you complete the aeroplane by drawing the other half?



Walk to the far end of the Hangar 3.

## Slingsby Grasshopper

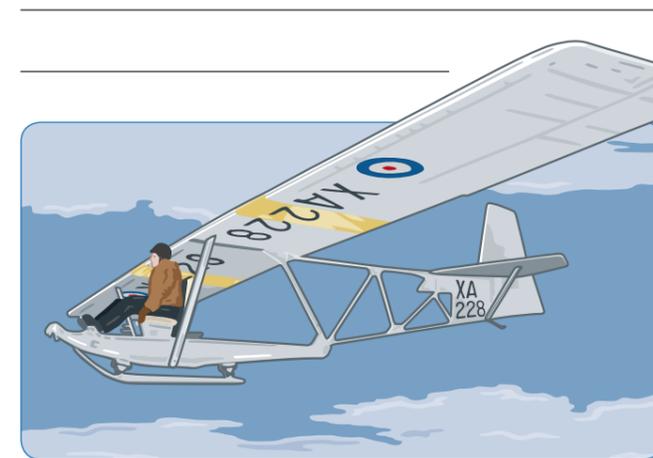
Flying low

This is the museum's lowest flying glider, used for training pilots. It often only lifted up 1 metre above the ground.

Use the touchscreen and watch the film to find the answers to these questions:

What was the most common way of launching it?

When it was flown up very high after being towed, what did the pilot say it was like?



Find the white and yellow aeroplane to the left of the Grasshopper.

## Druine Turbulent

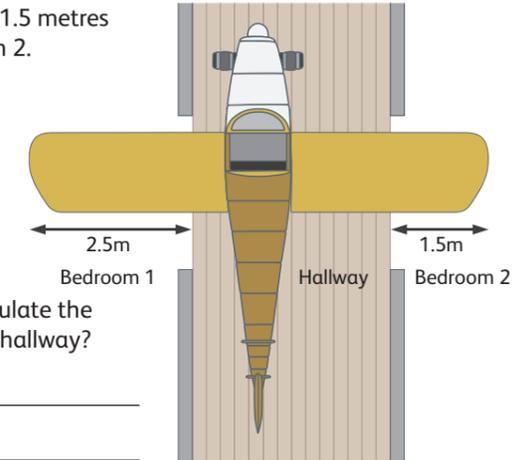
Money saver

This is one of the cheapest aeroplanes in our collection. The engine(s) are often the most expensive parts.

Where did the engine for this aeroplane come from?

John Sharp built this aeroplane in his house in Airdrie. Things were very cramped!

Each wing is 3 metres long and the fuselage (body) is 1 metre wide. When it was built it went 2.5metres into bedroom 1, across the hallway and 1.5 metres into bedroom 2.



Can you calculate the width of the hallway?

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Follow the map to number 10 on the map – Fantastic Flight. Go through the door on your right and find the model in a display case.

## Wright Flyer

First human flight

This was the world's very first powered steerable aeroplane, developed by brothers Wilber and Orville Wright in 1903.

What was the tower used for?

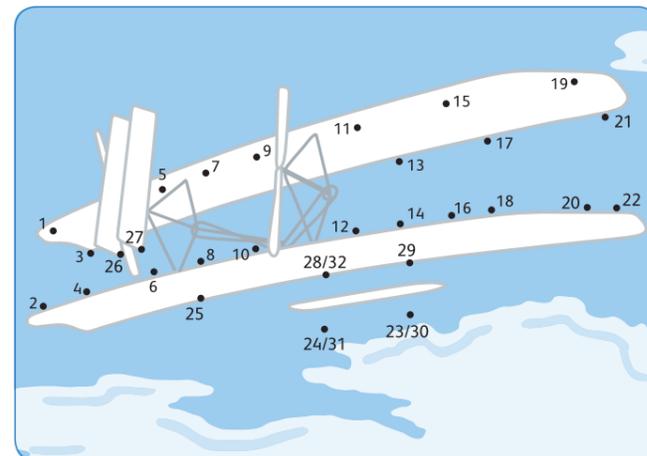
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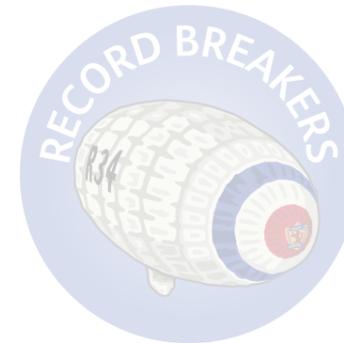
Join the dots to complete the picture.



## Congratulations!

You are a RECORD BREAKER

Hand back your pencil to the shop to receive your sticker.



Strike a pose in front of your favourite aeroplane and share your selfie with us at #RecordBreakers.



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National Museum of Flight Scotland

# RECORD BREAKERS



Use this trail with the site map to discover the record breaking aircraft in our collection. Find them all to earn your sticker.

Can you spot Wopsie the cat on each page?



Designed and illustrated by Dawson Creative.

## The R.34 Airship

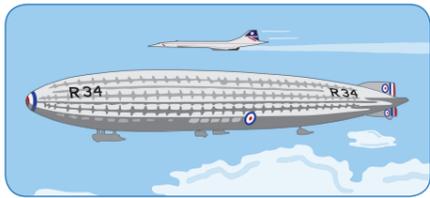
### An epic journey

The R.34 was stationed here at East Fortune Airfield 100 years ago. On Wednesday 2 July 1919 it set off on the first direct return flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

Nicknamed *Tiny* this was one of the largest airships ever made. It was slow and difficult to steer but achieved this historic flight, one of the longest journeys flown at the time. This is even more amazing as it came less than 16 years after the first powered flight by the Wright brothers, which travelled only a few metres at a time.

400 people were needed to launch and land the R.34. They had to hang onto ropes and work together to carefully move the airship in and out of the huge sheds.

Find out more about the R.34 airship in *Fortunes of War* (building 7 on the map) or try to land our airship simulator in *Fantastic Flight* (building 10).



## Stowaways

The voyage spanned 6,444 nautical miles (around 7,000 miles/12,000 kilometres). Onboard were two stowaways – Aircraftsman Second Class William ‘Billy’ Ballantyne and a tabby kitten called *Wopsie*. They landed to great acclaim in New York state, USA on Sunday 6 July.



Which animal would you take for company on such a voyage? Draw yourself and your animal friend here, like *Billy* and *Wopsie*.



## Find these words:

- Wopsie
- Billy
- Stowaway
- Airship
- New York
- Atlantic
- Ocean
- East
- Fortune
- Cat



C	N	E	W	Y	O	R	K	U	L
Y	A	E	U	A	O	S	J	R	W
A	I	I	C	T	S	V	P	W	I
W	R	S	J	L	O	U	O	V	Y
A	S	P	J	A	A	Z	U	C	A
W	H	O	E	N	U	T	R	O	F
O	I	W	X	T	S	A	E	X	I
T	P	O	S	I	D	F	U	L	C
S	N	A	E	C	O	S	Z	Y	A
R	Y	R	Y	L	L	I	B	E	T

## Maths Challenge

Our R.34 airship model in *Fortunes of War* has a crest on its nose which is 2.5cm high. The actual R.34 crest is displayed above the model and is 100cm high.

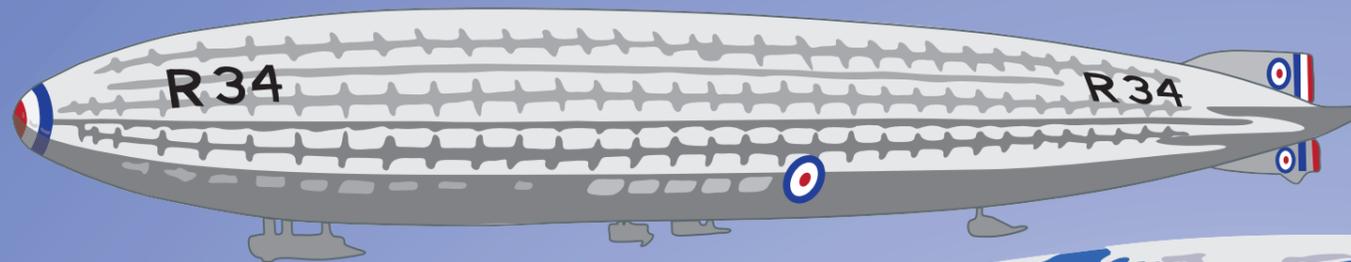
Can you work out the scale ratio? Is it:

- 1:20
- 1:30
- 1:40
- 1:50? (circle)

(In other words, how many times do you have to multiply the small number to reach the large number).



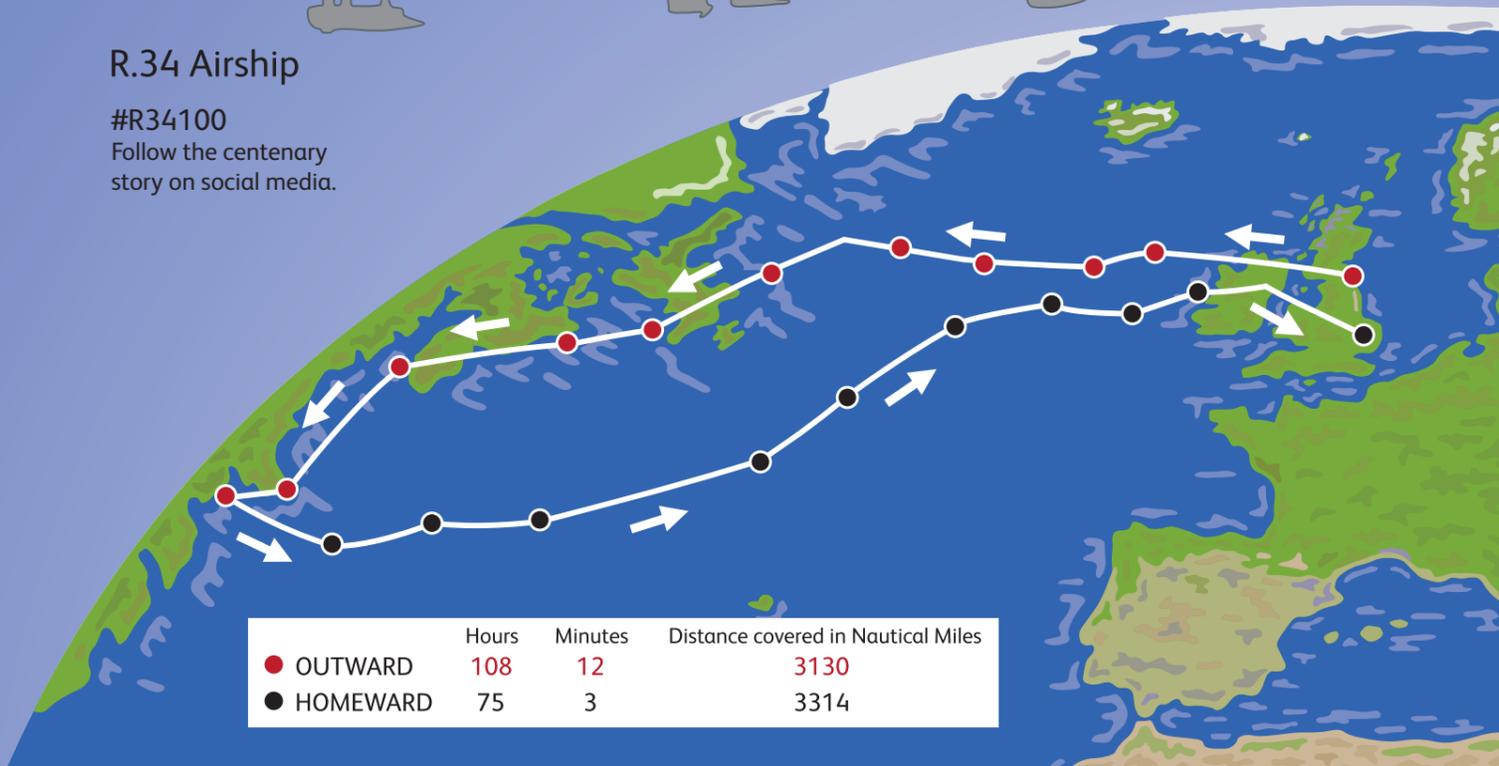
Using this ratio, if the model is 5 metres long, can you calculate the length of the actual airship?



## R.34 Airship

#R34100

Follow the centenary story on social media.



	Hours	Minutes	Distance covered in Nautical Miles
● OUTWARD	108	12	3130
● HOMEWARD	75	3	3314

Discover more record breakers across our other museums.



Find the wandering albatross on Level 1 – *Animal World*. It has the widest wingspan of any bird at more than 3.5 metres.

[www.nms.ac.uk/scotland](http://www.nms.ac.uk/scotland)



Visit the farm and find the chickens in their run near the byre. There are more chickens than any other bird on Earth. Globally they outnumber humans 3:1.

[www.nms.ac.uk/rural](http://www.nms.ac.uk/rural)



See *Bob the Dog* on Level 1 – *A grand life for a Scotsman*. He was the mascot of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was thought to be the bravest dog in the Crimean War.

[www.nms.ac.uk/war](http://www.nms.ac.uk/war)

