

# Heinkel He 118V-1

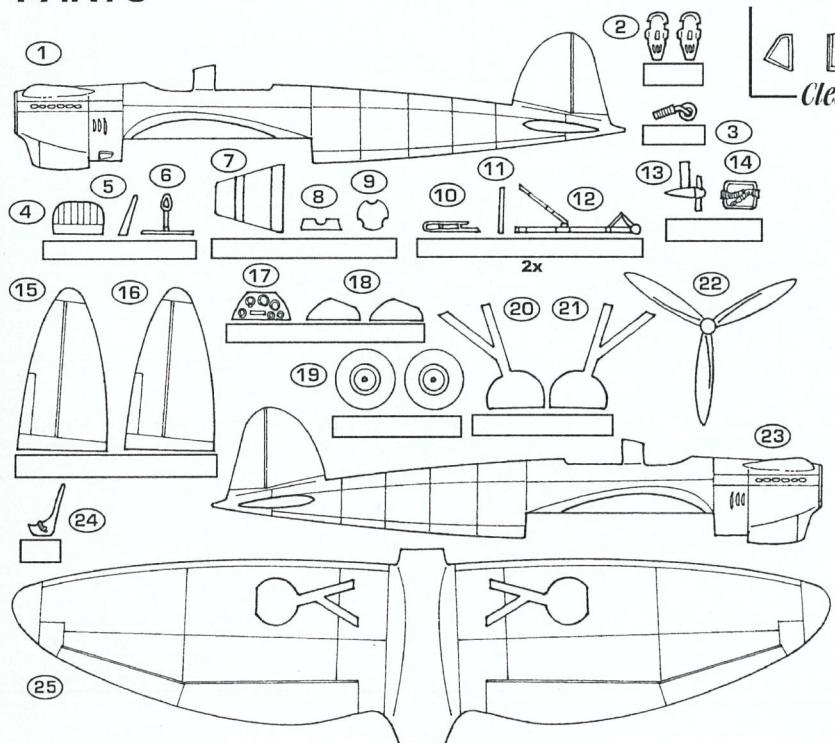
## 'Sturzkampfflugzeug'

### Heinkel He 118V-1

Konkurentem Junkersu Ju 87 na standardní střemhlavý bombardér Luftwaffe byl Heinkel He 118. Byl vyvýjen od roku 1935 konstruktéry firmy Heinkel, bratry Günterovými. Bylo počítáno s motorem DB 600. Prototyp He 118V-1 vzlehl v zimě 1935/36. Poháněl jej motor R&R Buzzard, protože DB 600 byl ještě nedostupný. Celokovový letoun s elliptickým křídlem nesl dvoučlennou posádku, unesl 250 kg bomb v pumovnici, případně 500 kg pum v jednomístném obsazení. Na základě letových zkoušek došlo u dalších prototypů k úpravám ocasních ploch a k montáži motorů DB 600. Letoun vykazoval vyšší výkony a jeho konstrukce byla modernější než u konkurenčního Junkersu Ju 87. He 118 byl však schopen bombardovat pod úhlem max. 50°. Navíc Ernst Udet, který se rozhodl osobně vyzkoušet jeden z prototypů He 118 havaroval díky chybné pilotáži. Proto dostal ve výrobě Junkers Ju 87 a He 118 bylo vyrobeno celkem jen 12 kusů.

Tech. Data: rozpětí: 15,10 m; délka: 11,80 m; výška: 4,20 m; max. rychlosť: 395 km/h ve výšce 6000 m; dolet: 1050 km; doba výstupu do 6000 m: 20,5 min.

### PARTS

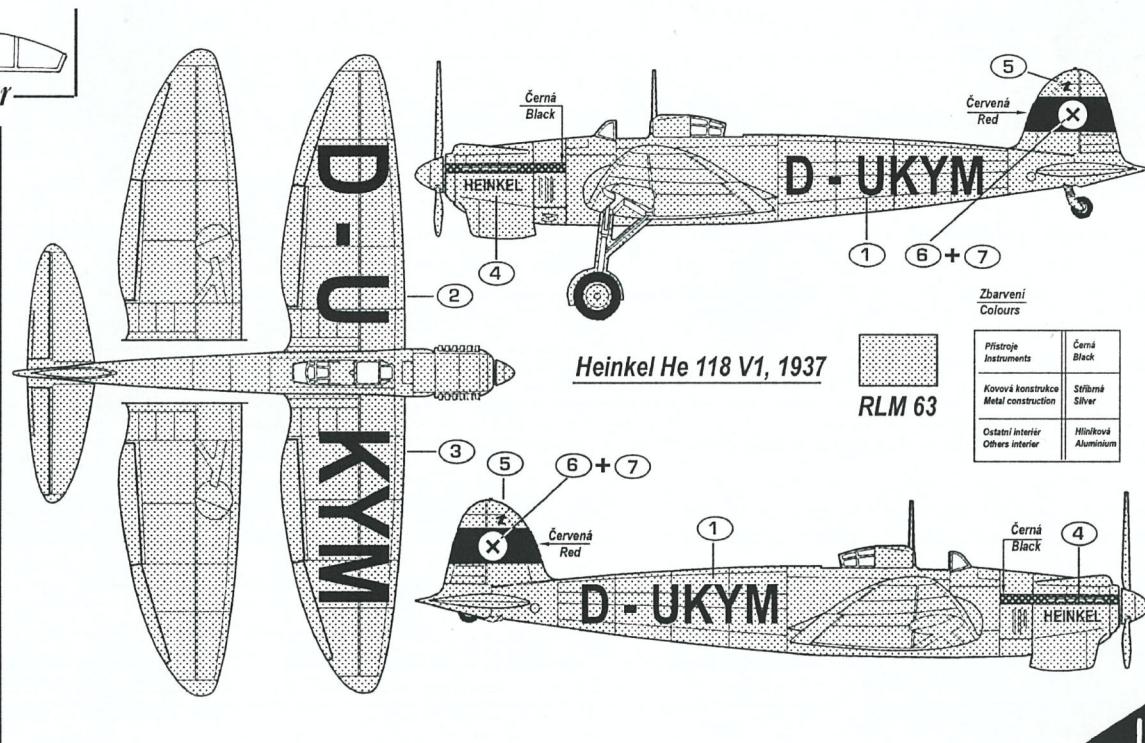


### Heinkel He 118V-1

A competitor of the Junkers Ju 87 as standart diving bomber was the Heinkel He 118.

It was developed since 1935 by the designers of the Heinkel company, the Günter Brother. Reckoned was with the DB 600 engine. The He 118 V-1 prototype was first flown in winter 1935/36. It was driven by the R&R Buzzard engine, as the DB 600 was still inaccessible. The all-metal aircraft with elliptic wing carried a crew of two and was able to carry 250 kilos of bombs of bomb bay, or 500 kilos in case of one man flight. On the base of flight test with further prototypes modification of the tail area and moulding of DB 600 engined accured. The aircraft showed fighter performance and was more modern than the competitive Junkers Ju 87. The He 118 was however able to bombard only under a maximum angle of 50°. On the top of this Ernst Udet , who denied to test in person one of the He 118 prototypes, crashed owing to incorrect piloting. Therefore in production remained the Junkers Ju 87 and of He 118 only 12 pieces were manufactured altogether.

Technical data: span: 15,10 m, lenght: 11,80 m, height: 4,20 m, max. Speed 395 km/H in 6000 m altitude, range: 1050 km, climbing fince to 6000 m: 20,5 min.



**PLT109**



Luftwaffe's

It was developed

since 1935

by the designers

of the Heinkel

company, the Günter

Brother. Reckoned

was with the DB

600 engine. The He

118 V-1 prototype

was first flown

in winter 1935/36.

It was driven

by the R&R

Buzzard engine, as

the DB 600 was

still inaccessible.

The all-metal

aircraft with

elliptic wing

carried a crew

of two and was

able to carry 250

kilos of bombs

of bomb bay, or

500 kilos in case

of one man flight.

On the base of

flight test with

further prototypes

modification of

the tail area and

moulding of DB

600 engined accured.

The aircraft

showed fighter

performance and

was more modern

than the competitive

Junkers Ju 87. The He

118 was however able

to bombard only under

a maximum angle of

50°. On the top of

this Ernst Udet ,

who denied to test in

person one of the He

118 prototypes,

crashed owing to

incorrect piloting.

Therefore in produc-

tion remained the

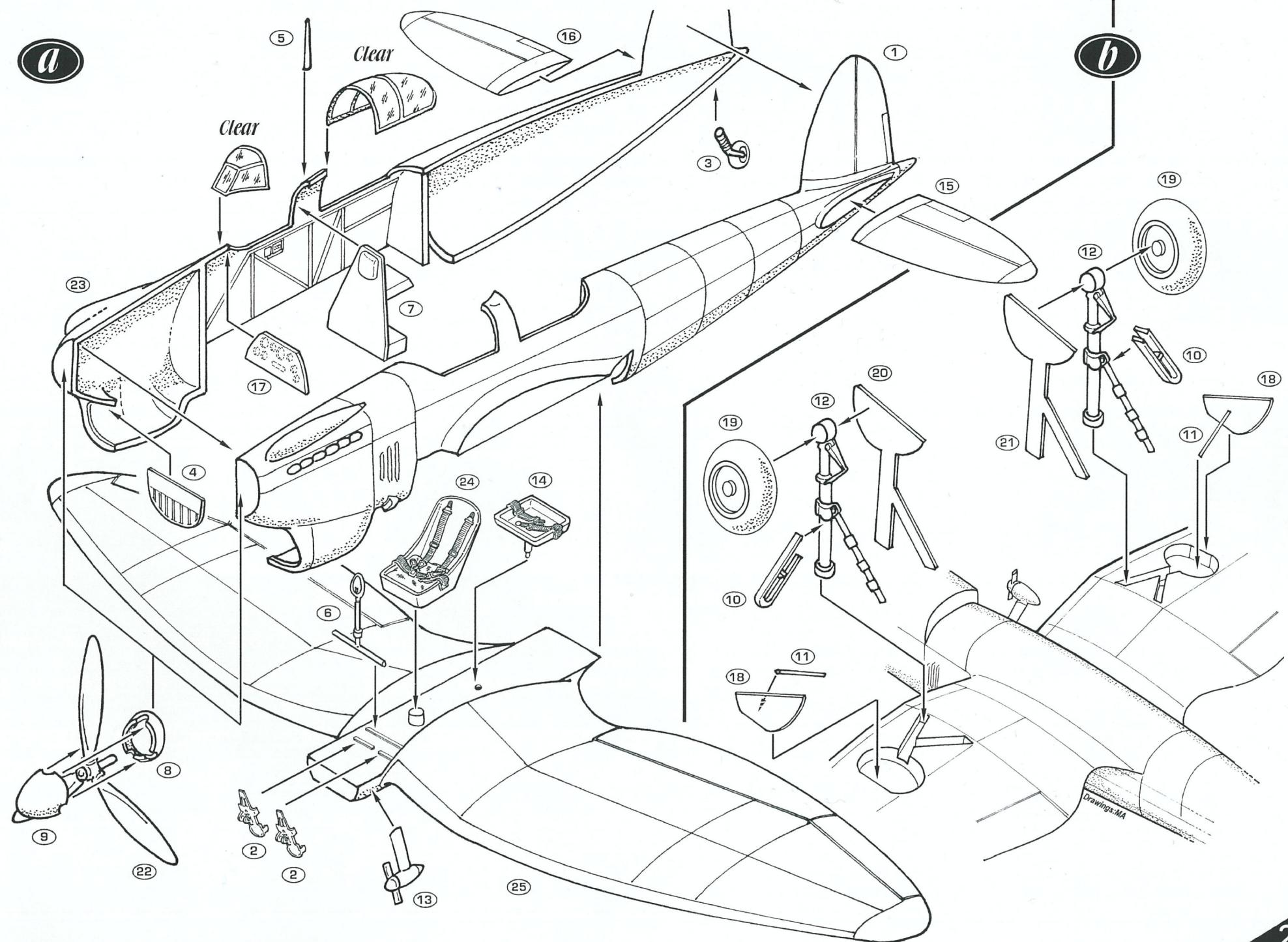
Junkers Ju 87 and of

He 118 only 12 pieces

were manufactured alto-

gether.

*a*



*b*