

SOARING *Records*

When the Soaring Society became an affiliate of N.A.A., they were authorized to supervise the conduct of all glider record attempts and contests in the United States. Completed reports from recognized officials who supervise official national glider record attempts must be submitted to the N.A.A. Contest Board for final approval within 30 days following the establishment of the record. Reports on international glider records should reach the N.A.A. within one week following the flight.

The F.A.I. specifies that barographs carried during International glider record attempts must be calibrated by some government agency, acceptable to them. The national Bureau of Standards is the acceptable agency in the United States. However, in connection with *national* glider record attempts, the N.A.A. Contest Board has authorized the SSA to name any qualified individual to perform this work.

Official reports on national glider records should be submitted to the N.A.A. Contest Board in duplicate; international records in triplicate. The original barograph chart and barograph calibration report must be included in the original record report and photostatic copies shall be attached to the copies of the reports. An official SSA glider observer or an F.A.I. Timer must supervise the conduct of all glider records.

F.A.I. REGULATIONS

CLASS D GLIDERS

The international records of Class D are the best national registered performances, without taking account of the local terrain on which they have been made. They are classified in two categories, as follows:

1st Category: Single-place gliders.

2nd Category: Multi-place gliders.

The following records may be established in each of the above categories:

- a) Distance in a straight line Record Diploma
- b) Distance with return to point of departure Record Diploma
- c) Duration with return to point of departure Record Diploma
- d) Altitude above the starting point. Record Diploma
- e) Distance to a fixed destination. Record Diploma

All the records of Class D may be established by gliders launched by a motor driven apparatus or by other methods.

Special Provisions Concerning the Records of Class D

For records b and c, by return to the starting point is meant return within a circle of 1,000 meters radius having for its center the starting point.

The records for distance with return to the starting point of Class D must comprise only one passage going and return between the starting point and the turning point which must be determined in advance.

The new record must be greater than the preceding by 5%.

These performances must be made without intermediate landing.

For the records for distance to a fixed destination, the landing point must be indicated by the contestant *before* departure to the official in charge of the record attempt. This landing point preferably should be an airport which can easily be recognized during flight. If the predetermined landing point is not an airport, the contestant must make arrangements to have an official on hand in order to certify the landing, which in this case, must be made within a circle having a radius of 1,000 meters, whose center shall be considered as the landing point.

For all glider records of the 2nd Category, dual controls may be used and all seats must be occupied.

For two-place gliders, the weight of the crew must be at least 150 kilograms. If they do not weigh this amount, non-utilizable sealed ballast must be carried to make up the difference. Each additional passenger must weigh 75 kilograms or sealed ballast must be carried to bring his weight up to the required 75 kilograms.

It is not required that prior permission be obtained for Class D record attempts.

For duration records of Class D, times may be taken by official timers, provided they use an accurate stop watch. (Ed. Note: Formerly, the time accepted was that recorded by the barograph, still used for determining the duration of tow-launched glider performances.)

In Class D, calibration of barographs before the record attempt is not necessary, when the instrument serves only to attest the proper execution of the performance. (Endurance, Distance, etc.)

When a barograph serves to record an altitude record attempt, the instrument must be calibrated by an accepted laboratory according to the prescribed rules governing altitude record attempts. The barograph must be forwarded within 8 days following the record attempt to the official laboratory for calibration.

(The rules and regulations governing altitude records of the 2nd series—see attached, which we should like to have you return to N.A.A.—apply to Class D).

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