



In 1947 the Ministry of Supply issued Experimental Requirement 103 for a manned research aircraft capable of exploring transsonic and supersonic speeds.

English Electric and Fairey Aviation submitted proposals, the former being designated the P.1 designed initially by W.E.W. "Teddy" Petter.

Fairey Aviation submitted proposal too in the design of the FD.2.

Design performance had been set to a maximum speed of Mach 1.5 at a height of 30,000'. Lightning P1 - The ER103 design study was sufficiently good to be awarded by Air Ministry Requirement F.23/49 for two prototypes and a structural-test airframe. The requirement differed from E.R.103 in that the design had to incorporate military capabilities.

The design was a quite unorthodox - two engines were mounted on top of each other, the upper being slightly more forward, swept wings,

The first time a time a British aircraft was to go supersonic in level flight was on 11th August 1954. One of these two prototypes - WG760 went transsonic at 30,000 ft, but the event went unrecorded as the flight was too short.

One day later, on 12th August W/C Roland Beamont (who also had experience flying F-86 Sabre) took the aircraft to 38,000' and recorded a speed of Mach 1.02.

The transition was so smooth, it was even unnoticed, the aircraft continued to respond in a normal manner with no apparent difficulty.

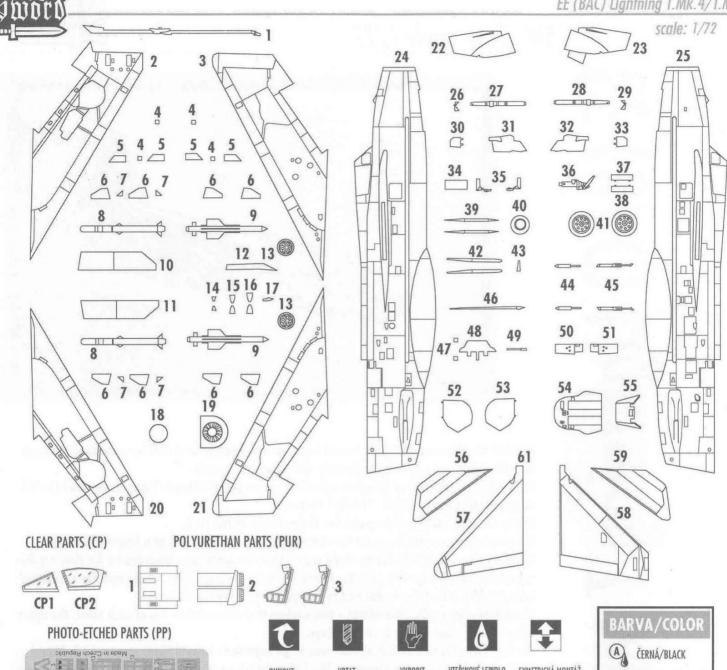
There have been other tests and other prototypes, but finally it led to final design. The Lightning finally received its official name on 23 October 1958 at a ceremony which was held at Farnborough.

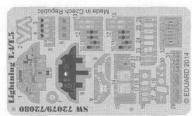
Lightning have been bulit in several variants starting F.1, followed by F.1A, F.2 and F.3 and definitive F.6, with responding trainer versions T.4 (based on F.1A) and T.5 (based on F.3).

T.4 and T.5 were two-seaters with pilots seating side by side, having a larger fin and also full armamant capabilities like single versions.

Lightning have been also exported to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Service with the RAF had lasted from 1960 until 1988 and now there are still flyingLightnings in private hands.

















G OLIVOVÁ OLIVE

H PÍSKOVÁ SAND

9 CHROM/CHROME

HNĚDÁ/BROWN

KOV/GUN METAL

ŠEDÁ/GREY

M PNEU/TYRE BLACK





VRTAT

OPEN HOLE

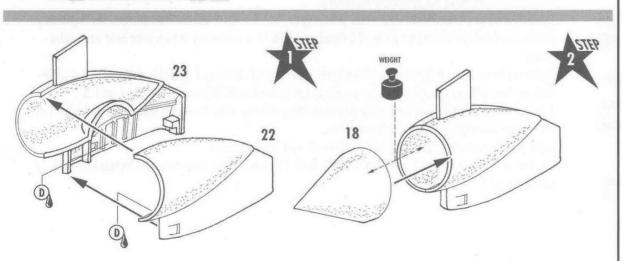


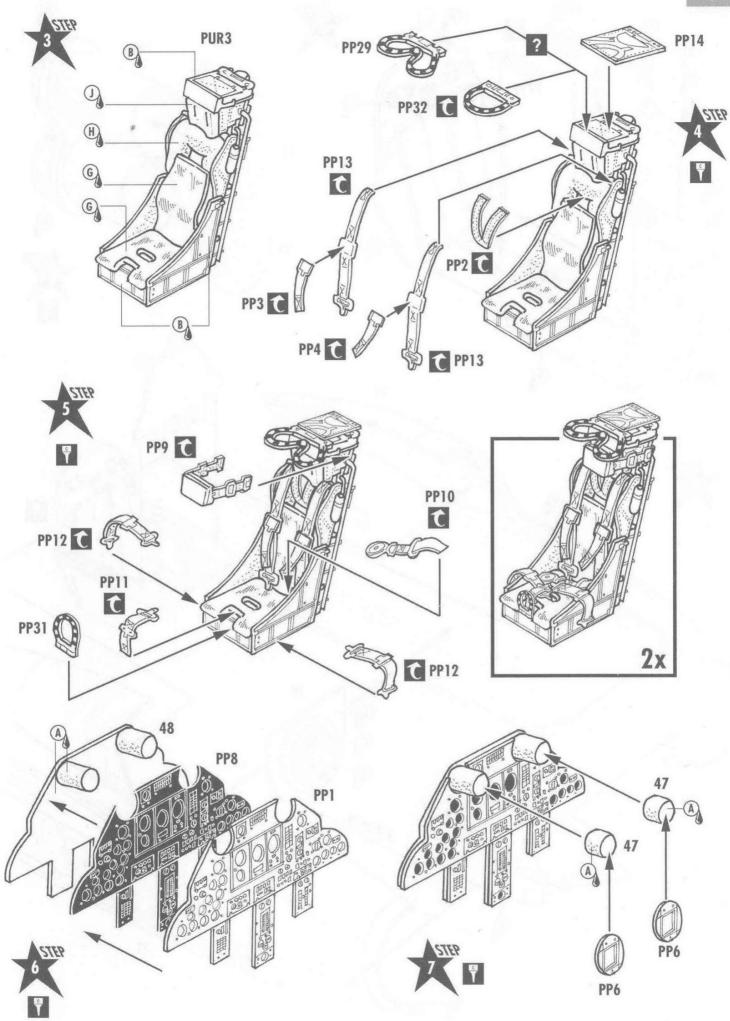


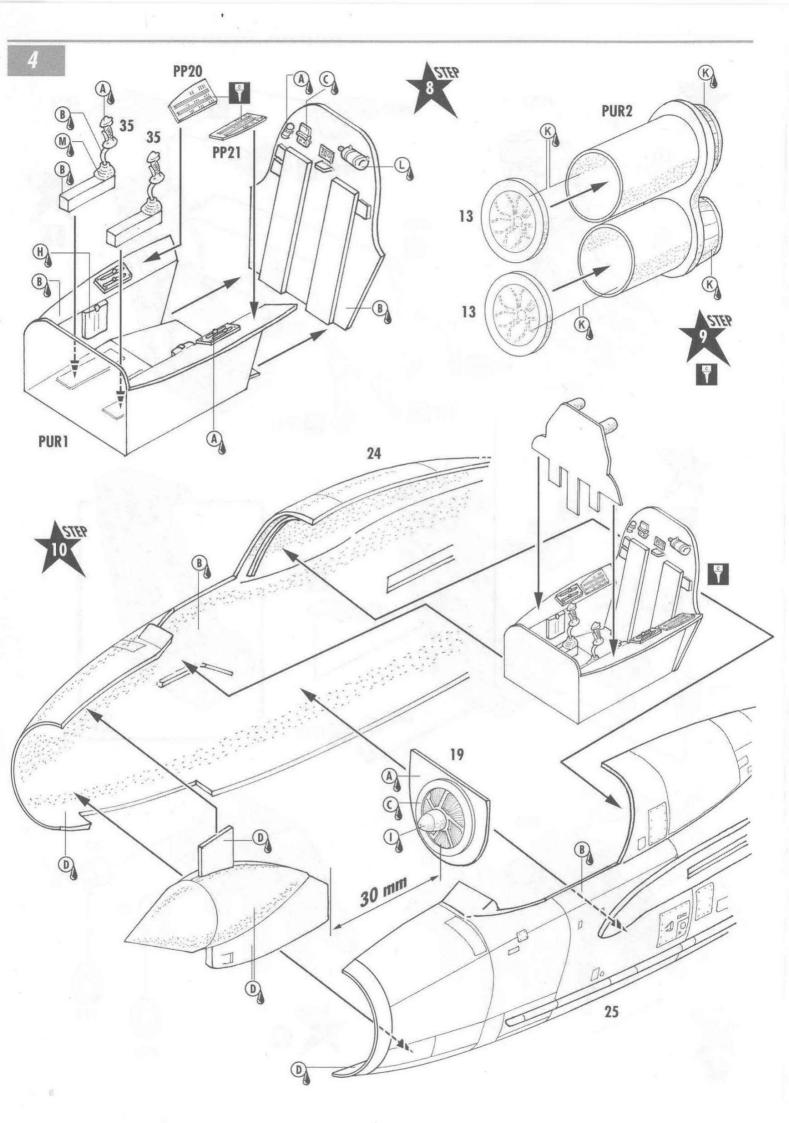


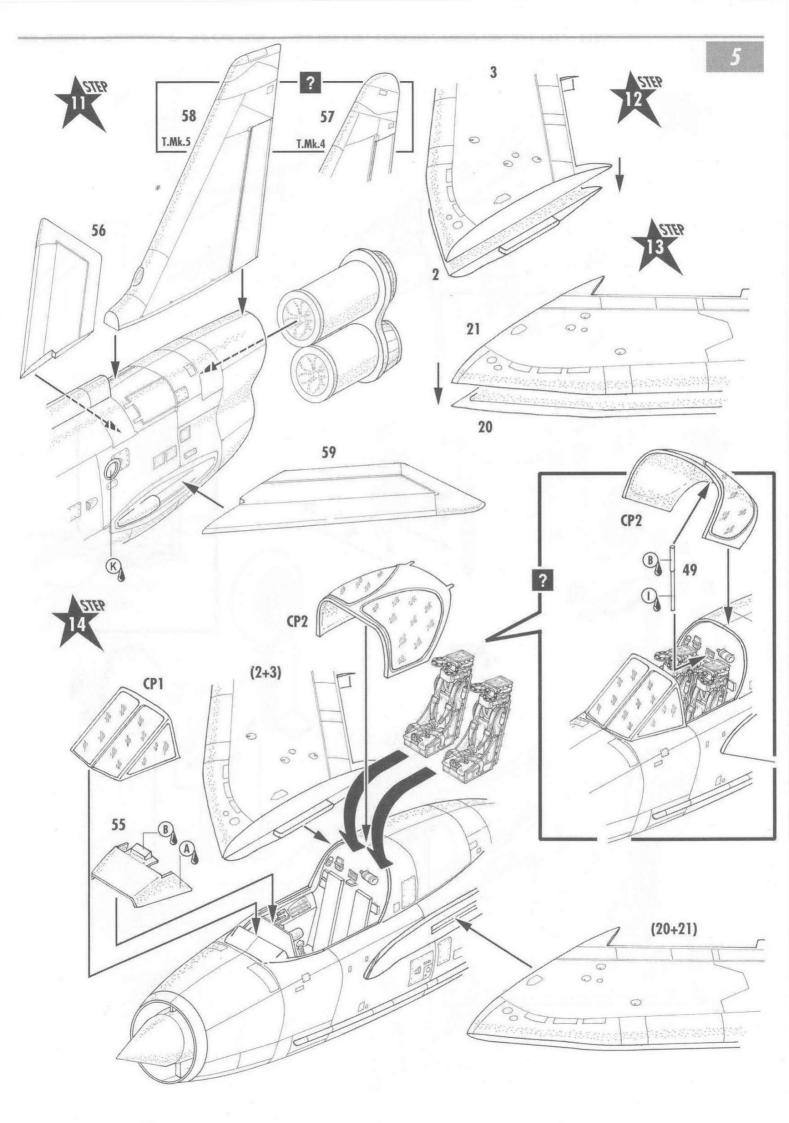


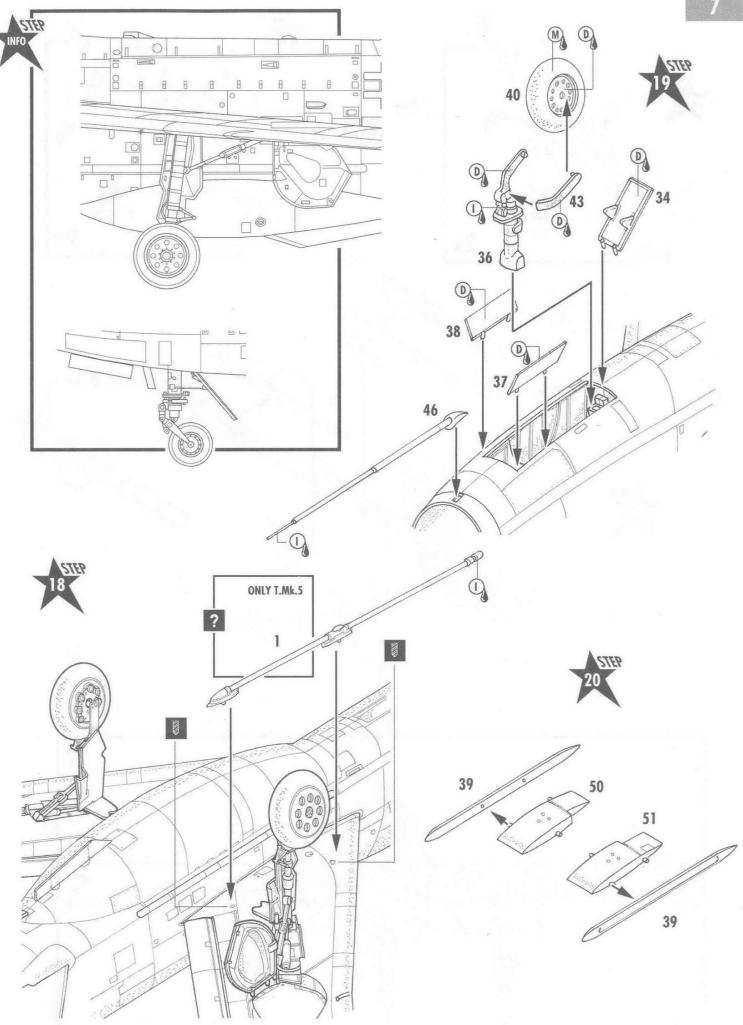
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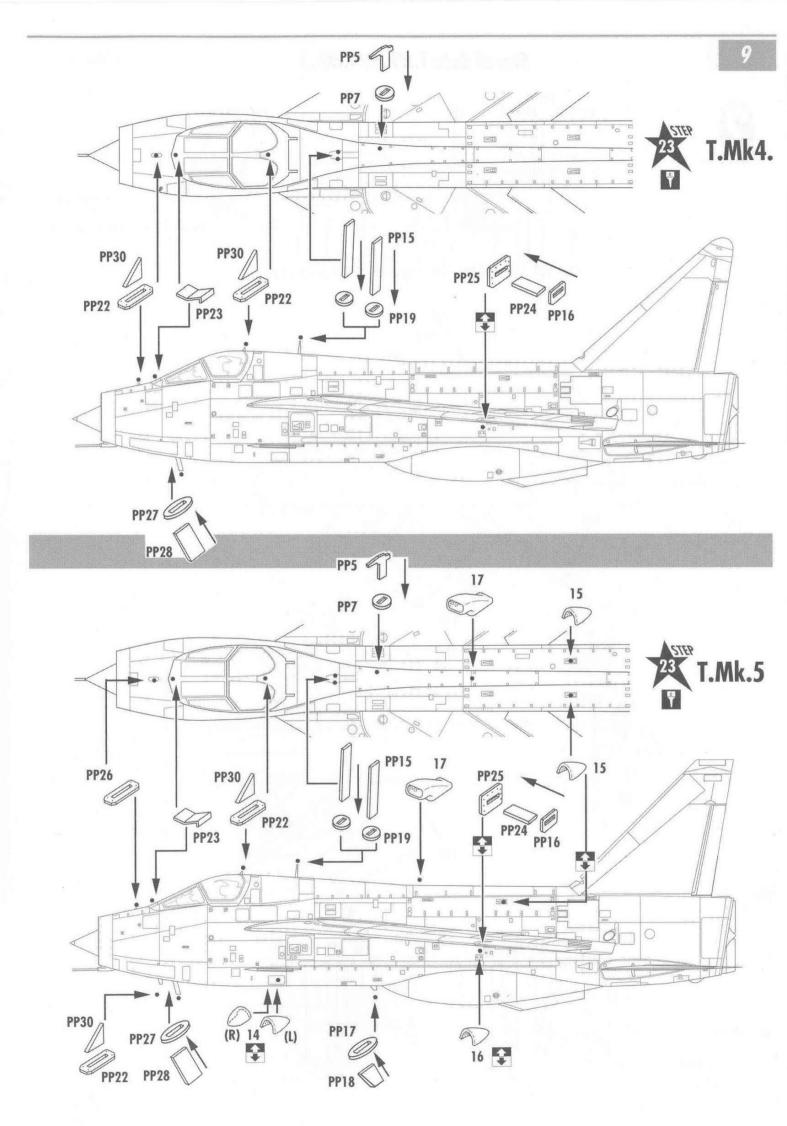


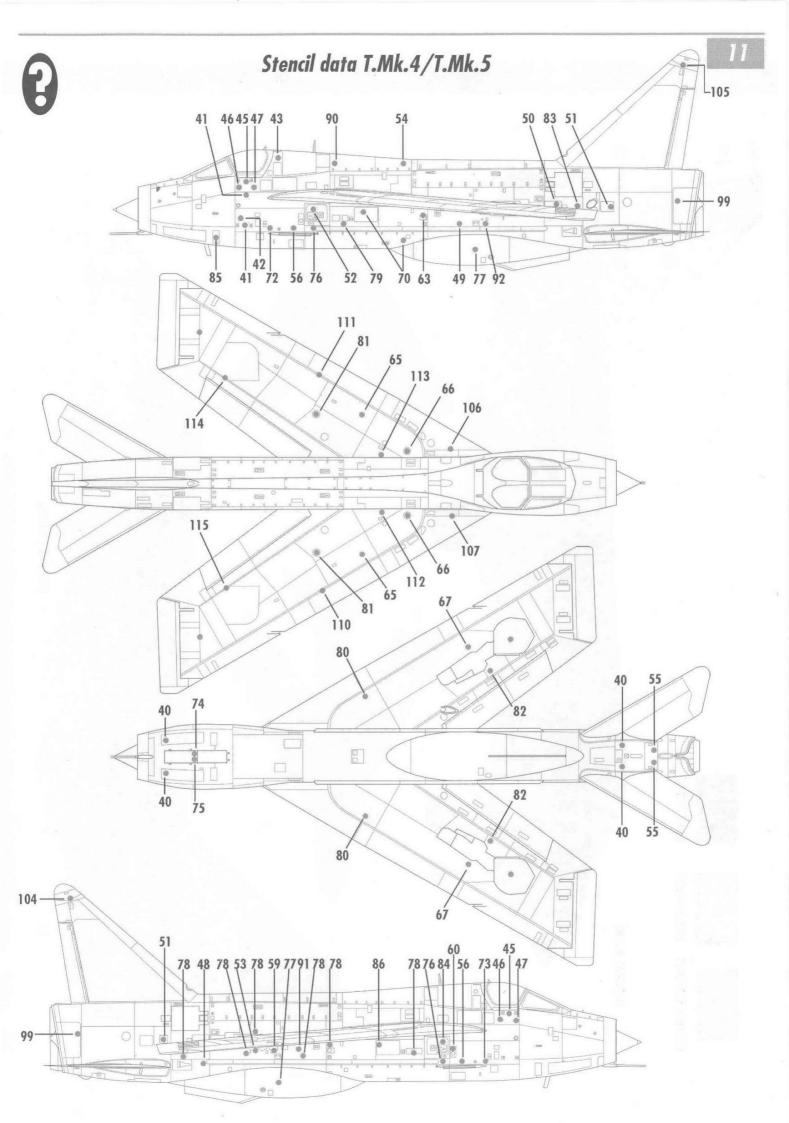


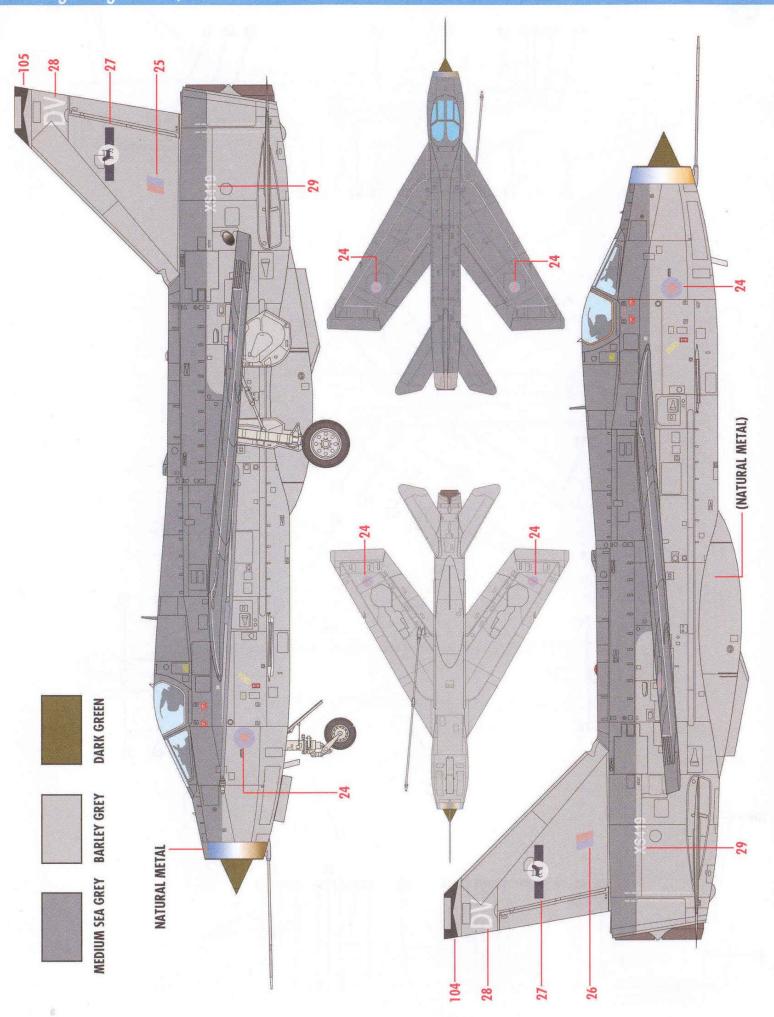


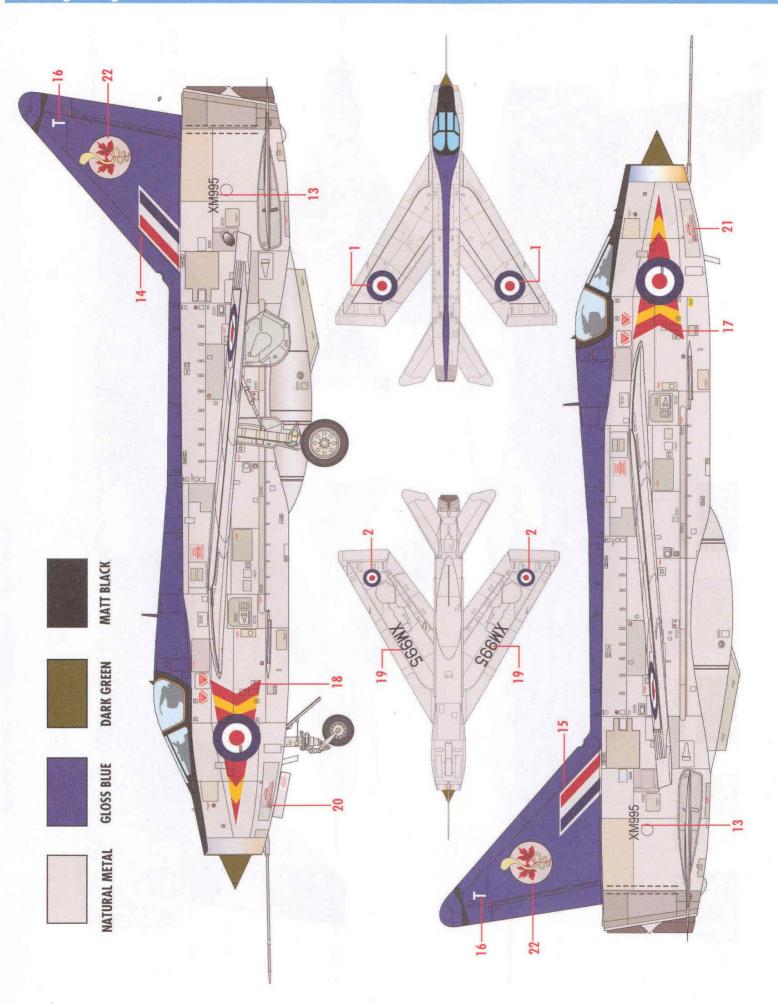


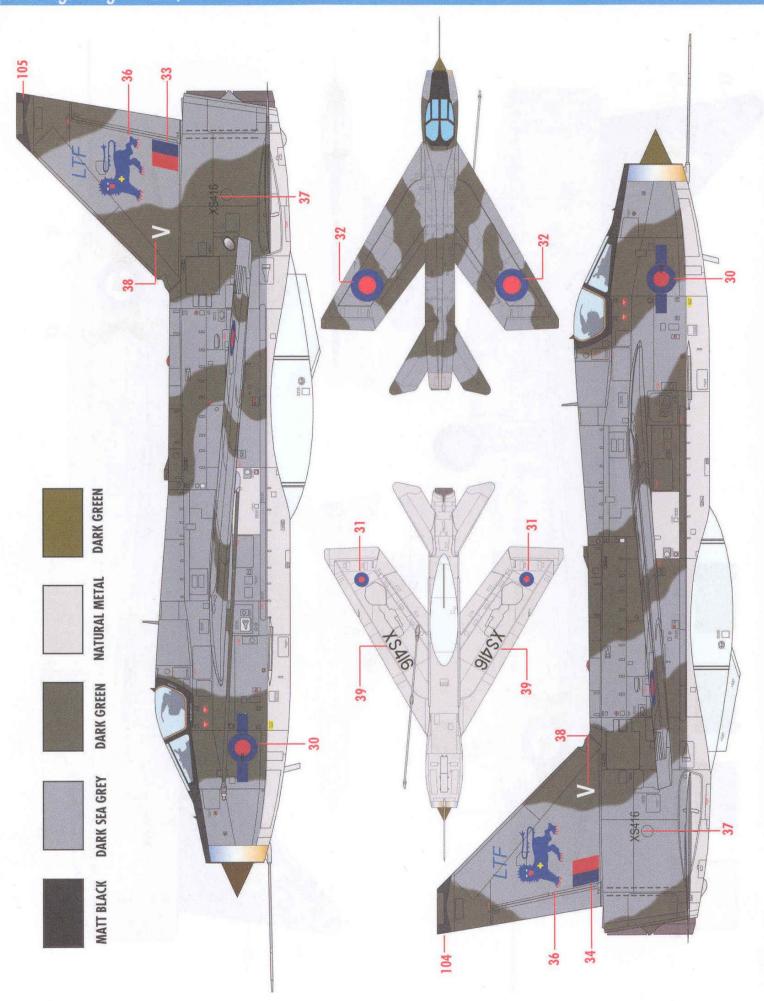


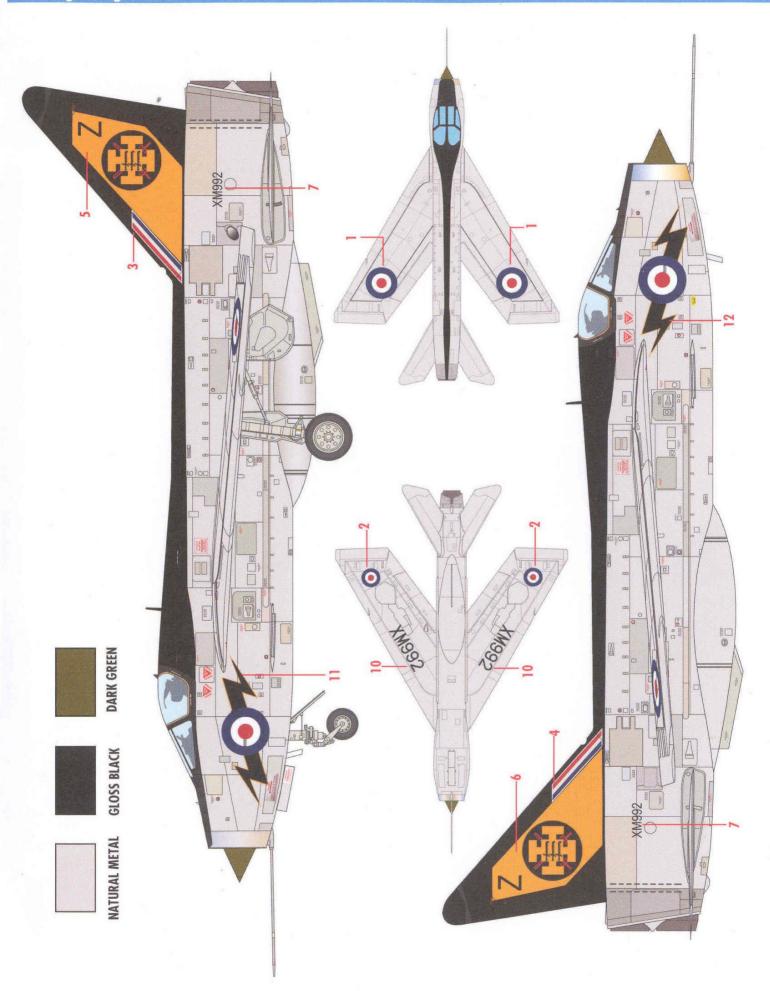




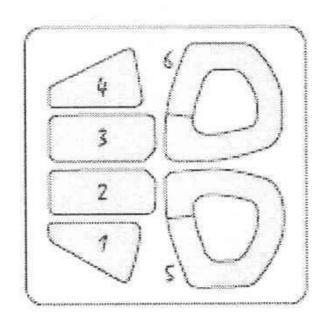


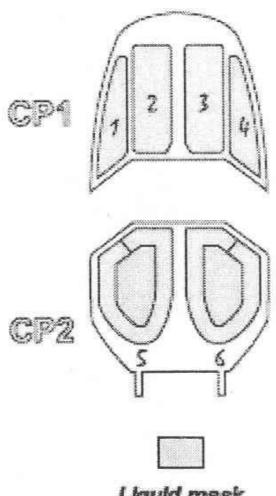












Liquid mask

BAC Lightning T.Mk.4 / T.Mk.5 BAC Lightning T.Mk.4, of 111 Squadron RAF, Wattisham, 1960s BAC Lightning T.Mk.4, of 92 Squadron RAF, Gutersloh, 1960 BAC Lightning T.Mk.5, LTF (Lightning Training Flight) RAF, Binbrook, 1987 BAC Lightning T.Mk.5, LTF (Lightning Training Flight) RAF, Binbrook, 1988 SW 72118(scale 1/72)