

systems combination. GPS has been adopted for navigation. It had accumulated 500 hours, 44,000 line-km in 1989, and 200 hours, 20,000 line-km in 1990-91 in exploration for oil and gas. It is also used for many other missions by BGRINI(4). The SEAGULL is very useful because it can fly for 7 hours achieving 800 line-km with 180 liters of fuel in one day at a cruising speed of 160 km/h. The sensor is mounted in front of the nose in a fiberglass FRP tube and streamlined body mounted at an adequate distance away from the metal construction.

4. EXPERIENCES WITH MOTORGLIDERS

Motorglider, being capable of gliding with a ratio of 1:12 (PETREL) and 1:20 (SEAGULL HU-1) or higher, are much safer in case of an engine failure because they can glide away from a crowded area of operation with enough height, and are very economical to operate because of lighter construction, lower fuel consumption and longer duration.

A successful design is achieved by close cooperation between designer, user, and manufacturer.

5. REFERENCES

- (1) Zhang, Ruying, Ma, Longzhang: China's Sailplane & Motorgliders - An Overview.
- (2) Zhang, Ruying; Wang, Chongming: A Study on Serial Model Program of Light Airplanes, presented on TCLFV, CSAA Symposium 1985.
- (3) Feng, Dihuan: Present Status and Expecting Development of the Applications with Motorgliders, presented on TVLFV, CSAA Symposium 1992.
- (4) Jiao, Zhangming: A Brief Introduction of the Experiment and Application of Remote Sensing and Aerial Photography with Light Aircraft, presented on TCLFV, CSAA Symposium 1992.
- (5) Li, Yanggui: A Study on the Practice of Low Level Large Scale Remote Sensing Photography and Aero-magnetic Surveying with Light Aircraft PETREL 650B, presented on TCLFV, CSAA Symposium 1992.

ANTHROPOMETRY AND GLIDER COCKPIT DESIGN

In the above-titled paper, by Dr. Anthony M. Segal, published in Volume 18, Number 1, the following errors occurred in transposing the original tabulated data.

In Table 1, 10 percentile stature should read 1693.7mm; 60 percentile sitting height should read 943.7mm; 15 percentile buttock-knee length should read 579.2mm.

In Table 2, 95 percentile bideltoid breadth should read 458.5mm.

For convenience of use of Table 2, readers may care to write in the buttock-knee length values from the last column of Table 3, remembering that they were derived as described in the text.