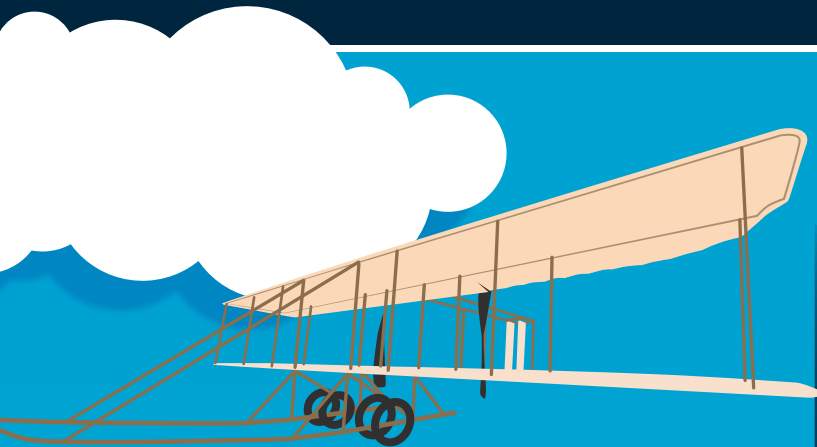


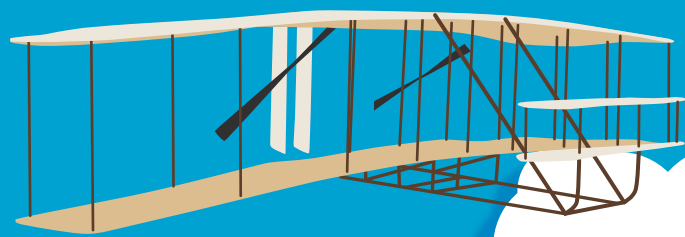
BREAKING the SOUND BARRIER

From the Wright Brothers' first exploratory foray into flight to the SR-71's unmatched eagerness for speed, the history of breaking the sound barrier was marked by innovation, bravery and unparalleled feats of engineering.



1910

The **Burgess-Wright Flyer Model F** is used for training and reconnaissance during WWI. It has a max speed of 42 mph, or Mach 0.054



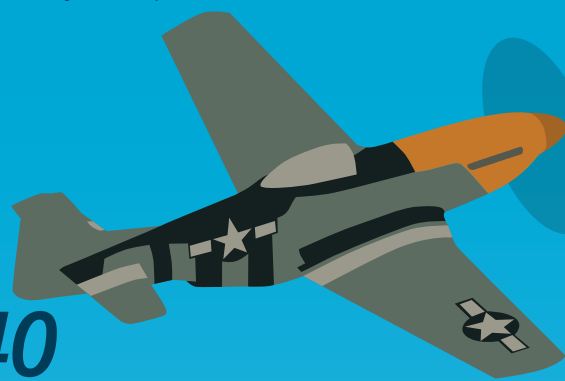
1903

Wilbur and Orville Wright's **Kitty Hawk Flyer** leaves the ground and achieves a cruising speed of approximately 35 mph, or Mach 0.045



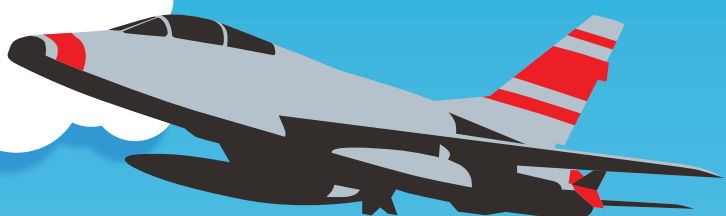
1945

The **Lockheed F-80 Shooting Star** becomes the first jet fighter of the U.S. Army Air Corps. It can travel 600 mph, or Mach 0.78



1940

The celebrated **North American P-51 Mustang** is introduced. Its max speed is 437 mph, or Mach 0.56



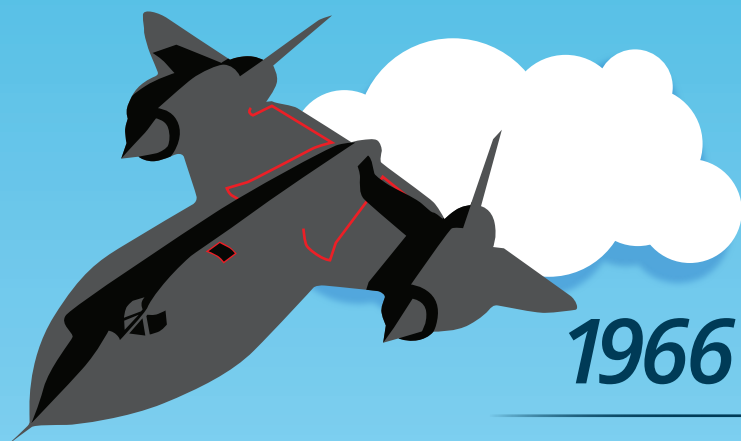
1953

The **North American Aviation F-100 Super Sabre** becomes the U.S.'s first supersonic fighter. Its max speed is 924 mph, or Mach 1.2



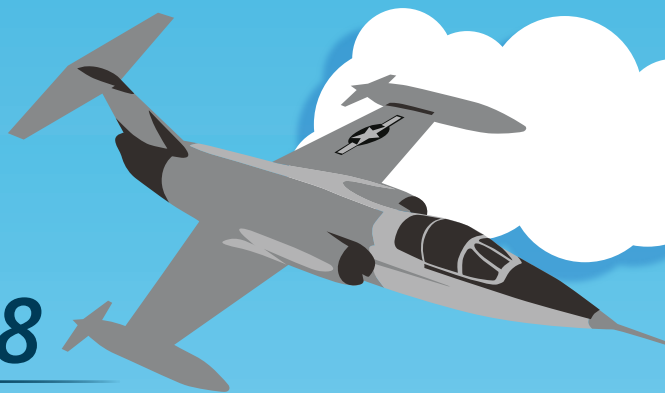
1946

The experimental **Bell X-1**, piloted by Capt. Chuck Yeager, achieves 958 mph, becoming the first aircraft to reach Mach 1



1966

The **Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird** is the world's fastest, air-breathing production aircraft with a maximum speed of 2,193 mph, or Mach 2.85



1958

The **Lockheed F-104 Starfighter** becomes the first production aircraft capable of Mach 2 flight

For your chance to see these and many other fantastic aircraft up close, visit the **Hill Aerospace Museum** in Roy, Utah.

- aerospaceutah.org
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