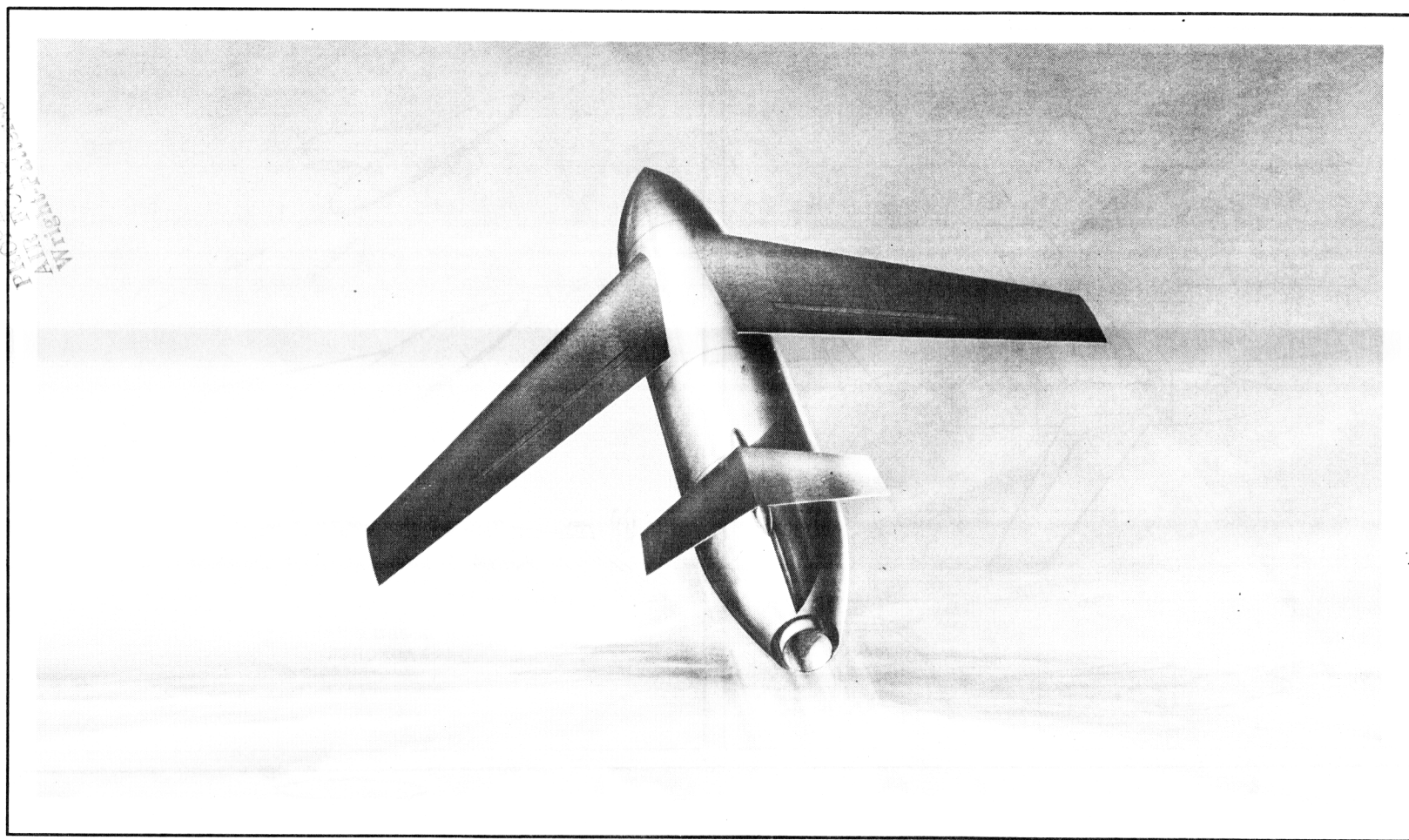


C6/Matador, B-61A/char

C O N F I D E N T I A L

SURFACE - SURFACE

Classification cancelled
or changed to Unclassified
AUTH: AFSSC AF 14 Dec 1964. Guide 17 Feb 64
By A. R. Longhorn 19 Feb 64 DOD DIR 5200.10
Signature and Grade 13 Dec 1966



Standard Aircraft Characteristics

BY AUTHORITY OF
THE SECRETARY
OF THE AIR FORCE

B-61A
MATADOR
MARTIN

ONE J33-A-37
ALLISON

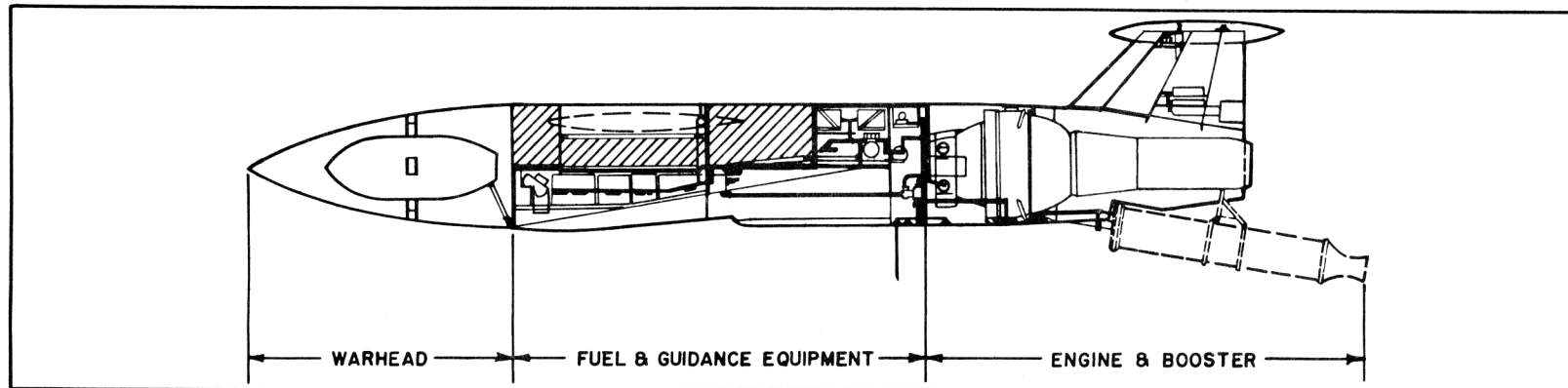
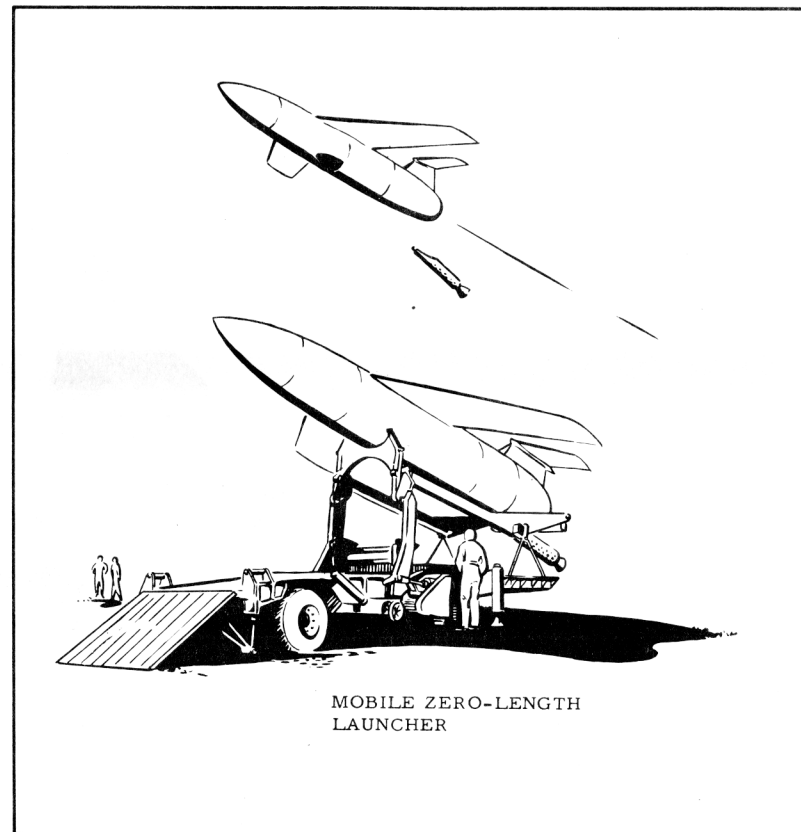
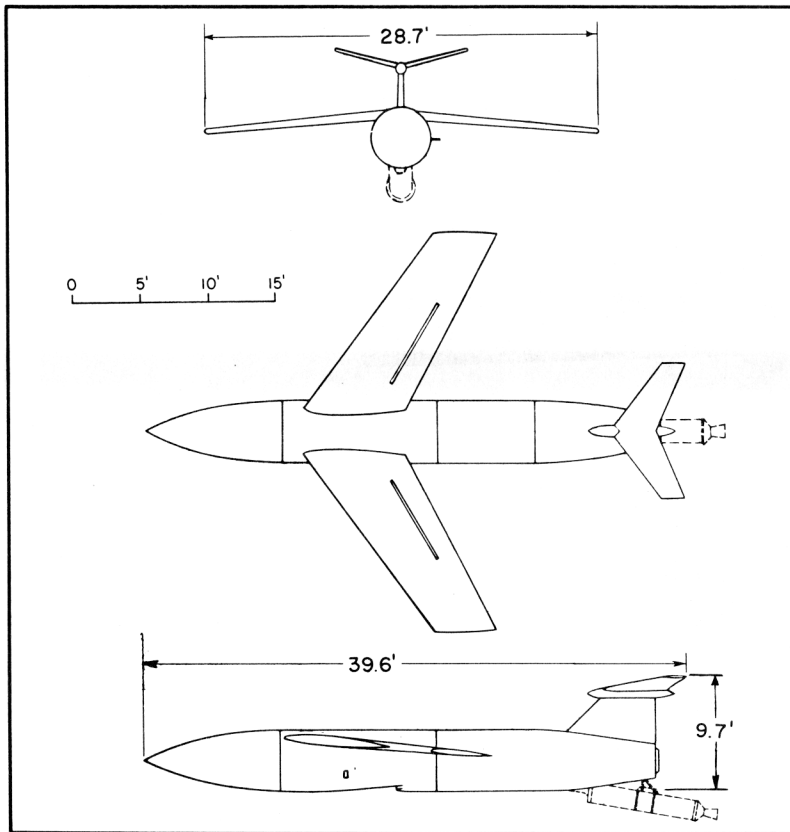
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C O N F I D E N T I A L

B-61A
PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT

3rd Ed addn #9

53 Wc 12001



POWER PLANT

No. & Model (1) J33-A-37
 Mfr Allison
 Engine Spec No. 318-C
 Type Axial
 Length 159.5"
 Diameter 49.3"
 Weight (dry) 1790 lb

BOOSTER

No. & Model . . . (1) T-50 modified
 Mfr: Picatinny Arsenal & Goodyear

ENGINE RATINGS

S. L. Static - LB	-	RPM	-	MIN
Max:	4600	-	11,750	- 5
Mil:	—	-	—	—
Nor:	4600	-	11,750	- Cont

BOOSTER

S. L. Static -	LB	-	SEC
Max	-	57,000	- 2.4

DIMENSIONS

Wing

Span	28.7'
Length	39.6'
Height	9.7'

Mission and Description

Navy Equivalent: None Mfr's Model: —

The MATADOR is a turbo-jet powered subsonic pilotless aircraft equipped with a 3000 lb warhead capable of cruising a distance of 690 nautical miles at a cruising speed of at least Mach 0.9 and at a maximum altitude of 44,000 feet.

The basic design is a shoulder wing type airframe with a "T" type tail. Use of honeycomb construction has made it possible to construct thin, smooth contour wing and tail surfaces. Control is maintained by use of a movable horizontal stabilizer and spoiler type ailerons located in the upper surface of the wing.

Presently the MATADOR is limited to operation of 220 nautical miles forward of guidance base stations since guidance depends on line-of-sight microwave transmission. Immediate developmental goal for tactical utility is guidance to within 1000 feet of target. Extension of effective guidance map-matching technique and/or other guidance systems.

Development

Project Initiated	Aug 45
First Flight (XSSM-A-1)	19 Jan 49
First Flight (YB-61)	22 Dec 50
First Flight (B-61A)	Nov 52

Current plans are directed toward operational readiness of two Pilotless Bomber (B-61) Squadrons during FY 1954.

A program has been initiated to include the Shanicle Guidance System in the MATADOR. This configuration is the B-61C which will replace the B-61A and will contain both Shanicle and MARC. Space, weight and power provisions for Shanicle Guidance is in all B-61A's.

GUIDANCE

SYSTEMS

- (a) INITIAL:
Programmed air speed control
- (b) MID-COURSE:
MARC (AN/APW-11 used with AN/MSQ-1)
- (c) TERMINAL:
Zero lift (ballistic dive)

CONTROL

Electro-Hydraulic Auto-pilot

LAUNCHING

METHOD

Launched to a speed of 200 MPH from a mobile "zero length" launcher. No catapult or runway is required but a RATO booster is used for additional thrust at launch. Pilotless aircraft is supported on the launcher by two forward ball pivots and a cradle at the aft fuselage section.

PREPARATION & LAUNCH TIME

Assembly and check-out by squadron crews will be approximately 20 pilotless aircraft per 8 hour day. Assembled crafts may be stored for 48 hours without recheck. Ninety minutes will be required for preflight operation.

WEIGHTS

Loading	Lb	L. F.
Empty	5410
Begin Cruise	11,030
End Cruise	8460
Launch	12,660

BOOSTER

Gross 1630 lb

F U E L

Location	No. Tanks	Gal
Fuselage	3	400
		Total 400
Grade	100/130, JP-4 or JP-1	
Specification	MIL-F-5572,	
	MIL-F-5624A or MIL-F-5616	

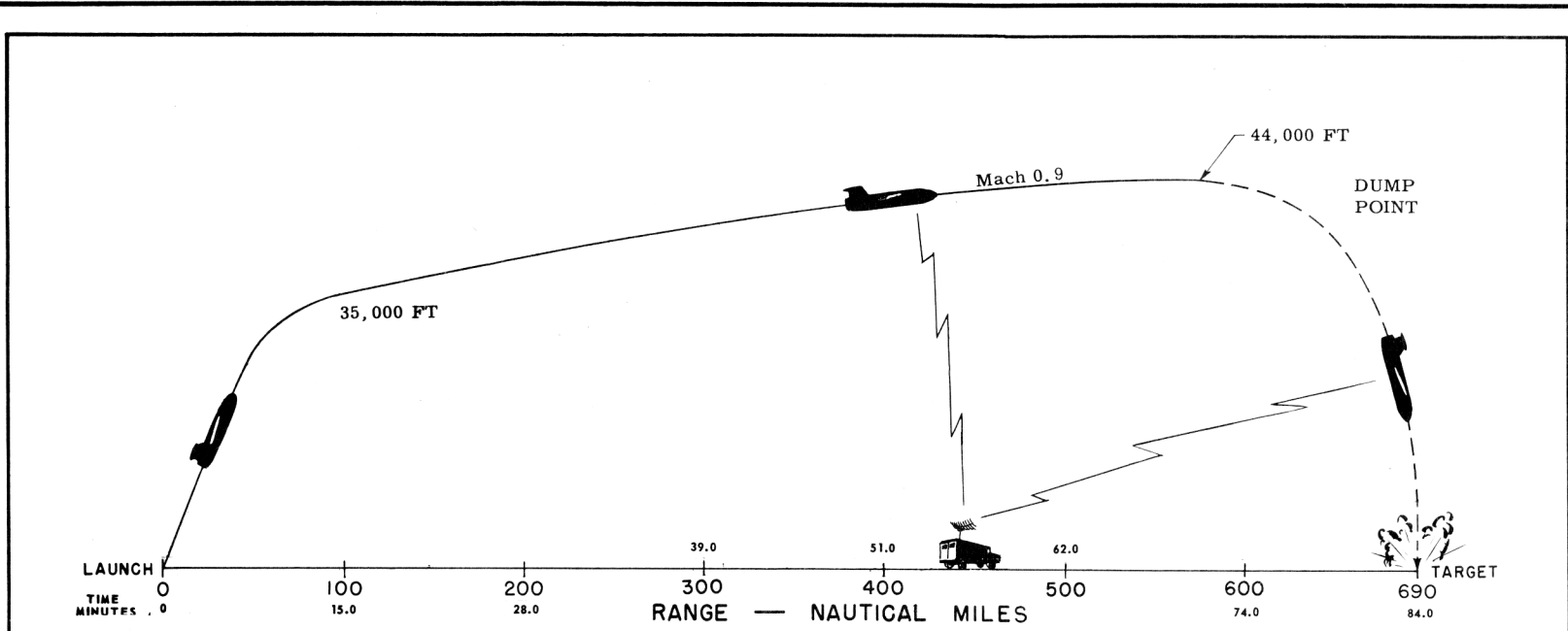
OIL

Fuselage	(tot) 3
Grade	S-1010;W-1005
Specification	MIL-O-6081

WARHEAD

Type	Interchangeable
Weight	3050 lb
Fuze	Barometric

PROPERTY OF
 AIR FORCE MUSEUM
 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, O.



GUIDANCE AND CONTROL

LAUNCHING POINT

The pilotless aircraft is launched from a zero length launcher. An automatically-ejected rocket booster to assist the launching is used. The pilotless aircraft climbs under programmed airspeed control to an indicated dynamic pressure of approximately 220 lb/sq ft.

MID-COURSE FLIGHT

The B-61A utilizes the MARC guidance system (Ground Radar Set AN/MSQ-1 and airborne Radar Set AN/APW-11) for mid-course guidance to targets up to 190 nautical miles from the MSQ-1 equipment. The MSQ-1 tracks the pilotless aircraft through the use of the airborne APW-11 beacon. Proper commands are developed either automatically or manually in the MSQ-1 equipment and sent over the radar link to the APW-11 beacon to control position of pilotless aircraft.

TERMINAL DIVE

A terminal dive system controls the pilotless aircraft from "dump" point to target along a zero lift trajectory.

— NOTE —

Line-of-sight limitations to microwave propagation restricts the MATADOR with present guidance to 220 nautical miles.