CURTISS WRIGHT Controls

THE HISTORY OF FLIGHT

1903

The Wright brothers launched the age of aviation with the first successful human-carrying powered flight.

1916

America's most famous WWI airplane, the JN-4 (Jenny), was developed by combining the best features of the Curtiss J and N models.

1927

The Spirit of St. Louis took off from New York. The powerplant that performed flawlessly on Charles Lindbergh's epic trans-Atlantic journey was a Wright J-5 Whirlwind, engine No. 7331.

1937

The U.S. Army developed, tested and accepted the Curtiss P-36 Hawk Fighter Plane, resulting in the largest peacetime aircraft order ever given by the Army Air Corps.

CURTISS WRIGHT Controls

THE HISTORY OF FLIGHT

1940

Curtiss-Wright introduced the famous P-40 War Hawk, which had a production run of 13,738 planes through December 1944.

1953

The Douglas DC-7 was introduced. Powered by Curtiss-Wright engines, it became a mainstay of commercial aviation.

1969

The revolutionary Boeing 747 made its debut as the first wide-body jet. Curtiss-Wright manufactured actuation and control systems and components for the aircraft.

1972

This year marked the first delivery of the Lockheed L-1011. Curtiss-Wright provided leading- and trailing-edge flap drive systems for what was the world's most technologically advanced airliner.

CURTISS WRIGHT Controls

THE HISTORY OF FLIGHT

1999

The Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) was tested. Curtiss-Wright's VISTA Controls business unit provided the main mission computer.

2003

Lockheed Martin delivered the first F/A-22 Raptor to Air Combat Command. Curtiss-Wright Controls supplied the leading-edge flap drive and weapons bay door drive systems.

2006

The F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter was introduced as the advanced tactical stealth aircraft for the 21st century. Curtiss-Wright Controls developed many components and subsystems for yet another Lockheed Martin success story.

2007

The new technology of commercial aviation arrived with Boeing's 787 Dreamliner. As a partner in development, Curtiss-Wright Controls provided essential components and subsystems to help the jet fly more efficiently and powerfully.