STATIC DISPLAYS

Contents

C-5 Galaxy

The Lockheed C-5 Galaxy is a large military transport aircraft designed and built by Lockheed. It provides the United States Air Force with a heavy intercontinental-range strategic airlift capability, one that can carry outsized and oversized loads, including all air-certifiable cargo. The Galaxy has many similarities to the smaller Lockheed C-141 Starlifter and the later Boeing C-17 Globemaster III. The C-5 is among the largest military aircraft in the world.

KC-46 Pegasus

The Boeing KC-46 Pegasus is an American military aerial refueling and strategic military transport aircraft developed by Boeing from its 767 jet airliner. In February 2011 the tanker was selected by the United States Air Force as the winner in the KC-X tanker competition to replace older Boeing KC-135 Stratotankers.

KC-135 Stratotanker

The Boeing KC-135 Stratotanker is an American military aerial refueling tanker aircraft. The KC-135 was the United States Air Force's first jet-powered refueling tanker and replaced the KC-97 Stratofreighter and entered the service in 1957. The KC-135 was initially tasked with refueling strategic bombers, but was used extensively in the Vietnam War and later conflicts to extend the range and endurance of US tactical fighters and bombers.

RC-135 Rivet Joint

The aircraft is an extremely modified C-135. The Rivet Joint's modifications are primarily related to its on-board sensor suite, which allows the mission crew to detect, identify and geolocate signals throughout the electromagnetic spectrum. The mission crew can then forward gathered information in a variety of formats to a wide range of consumers via Rivet Joints extensive communications suite.

EC-130 Compass Call

The EC-130H Compass Call is an airborne communications jamming platform. The EC-130 Compass Call aircraft attempts to disrupt enemy command and control communications and limits adversary coordination essential for enemy force management. The Compass Call system employs offensive counter information and electronic attack capabilities in support of U.S. and Coalition tactical air, surface, and special operations forces.

B-1 Lancer

The Rockwell B-1 Lancer is a supersonic variable-sweep wing, heavy bomber used by the United States Air Force. Its 75,000-pound payload is the heaviest of any U.S. bomber. B-1s were primarily reserved for strategic nuclear strike missions at this time, providing the role of airborne nuclear deterrent against the Soviet Union.

F-15E Strike Eagle

The McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle is an American twin-engine, all-weather fighter aircraft designed by McDonnell Douglas (now part of Boeing). The United States Air Force selected McDonnell Douglas's design in 1969 to meet the service's need for a dedicated air superiority fighter. The Eagle first flew in July 1972 and entered service in 1976. It is among the most successful modern fighters.

F-16 Fighting Falcon

The F-16's maneuverability and combat radius (distance it can fly to enter combat, stay, fight and return) exceed that of all potential threat fighter aircraft. It can locate targets in all weather conditions and detect low flying aircraft in radar ground clutter. In an air-to-surface role, the F-16 can fly more than 500 miles, deliver its weapons with superior accuracy and return to its starting point.

F-35 Lightning

The F-35A is the U.S. Air Force's latest fifth-generation fighter. It will replace the U.S. Air Force's aging fleet of F-16 Fighting Falcons and A-10 Thunderbolt II's, which have been the primary fighter aircraft for more than 20 years, and bring with it an enhanced capability to survive in the advanced threat environment in which it was designed to operate. With its aerodynamic performance and advanced integrated avionics, the F-35A will provide next-generation stealth, enhanced situational awareness, and reduced vulnerability for the United States and allied nations.

T-38 Talon

The T-38 Talon is a twin-engine, high-altitude, supersonic jet trainer used in a variety of roles because of its design, economy of operations, ease of maintenance, high performance and exceptional safety record.

T-6 Texan II

The T-6A Texan II is a single-engine, two-seat primary trainer designed to train Joint Primary Pilot Training Students in basic flying skills common to U.S. Air Force and Navy pilots. Stepped-tandem seating in the single cockpit places one crew member in front of the other, with the student and instructor positions being interchangeable.

T-1 Jayhawk

The T-1A Jayhawk is a medium-range, twin-engine jet trainer used in the advanced phase of Air Force Joint Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training for students selected to fly strategic/tactical airlift or tanker aircraft. It is used also for training Air Force Combat Systems Officers in high- and low-level flight procedures during the advanced phase of training. It now remains solely in operation with the U.S. Air Force.

LUH-72 Lakota

The UH-72A/B Light Utility Helicopter is a Commercial/Non-Developmental-Item, twin engine helicopter with seating for two pilots that is capable of transporting up to six passengers. The UH-72A Lakota operates worldwide in permissive environments to meet Homeland Defense and Security, general support, reconnaissance, command and control operations, search and rescue, and training requirements.

CH-47 Chinook

The win-engine, tandem rotor Chinook helicopter had undergone numerous upgrades since the first CH-47A model was delivered to the Army for use in Vietnam. The Chinook's cockpit accommodates two pilots and an observer. Three machine guns can be mounted on the helicopter, two in the crew door on the starboard side and one window-mounted on the port side.

UH-60 Black Hawk

The Black Hawk (UH/HH-60) is the Army's utility tactical transport helicopter. The versatile Black Hawk has enhanced the overall mobility of the Army due to dramatic improvements in troop capacity and cargo lift capability. The Black Hawk provides air assault, general support, aeromedical evacuation, command and control, and special operations support to combat, stability, and support operations.

AC-47 Spooky

The Douglas AC-47D is a fixed-wing, side-firing aerial gunship that provides close air support in defense of ground positions, escort and patrol, pre-planned strikes against suitable targets, and forward air controlling for fighter strikes, the “Spooky” was the first in a series of gunships developed by the United States Air Force during the Vietnam War.

B-25 Mitchell

The North American B-25 Mitchell was an American twin-engine medium bomber manufactured by North American Aviation. It was used by many Allied air forces, in every theater of World War II, as well as many other air forces after the war ended and saw service across four decades. The B-25 first gained fames as the bomber used in the April 18, 1942, Doolittle Raid, in which sixteen B-25s led by the

legendary Lieutenant Colonel Jimmy Doolittle, attacked mainland Japan four months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

A-1 Skyraider

The Douglas A-1 Skyraider is an American single-seat attack aircraft in service from 1946 to the early 1980s, which served during the Korean War and Vietnam War. The Skyraider had an unusually long career, remaining in front-line service well into the Jet Age. It was operated by the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Air Force, and others. It remained in U.S. service until the early 1970s.

TBM Avenger

The TBM Avenger is an American torpedo bomber developed initially for the United States Navy and Marine Corps and eventually used by several air and naval aviation services around the world. The Avenger entered U.S. service in 1942 and first saw action during the Battle of Midway. Greatly modified after World War II, it remained in use until the 1960s.

L-19 Bird Dog

The Cessna O-1 Bird Dog is a liaison and observation aircraft that first flew on December 14, 1949, and entered service in 1950 as the L-19 in the Korean War. The prototype Cessna 305 served in many branches of the U.S. Armed Forces, was not retired until the 1970s. The aircraft were used in various utility roles such as artillery spotting, front-line communications, medevac, and training.

CAF Rise Above®

P-51 Mustang

The P-51C Mustang, named the Tuskegee Airmen, is a flying tribute to all the men and women that served in the “Tuskegee Experience,” including pilots, bombardiers and ground support personnel. The aircraft has been fully restored to closely resemble the originals flown in WWII with its paint scheme representing the four fighter squadrons that make up the Tuskegee Airmen’s famed 332nd Fighter Group.

Travelling Exhibit

The fully functional mobile movie theater features two compelling original short films that tell the story of the Tuskegee Airmen or the Women Airforce Service Pilots, and the obstacles they both overcame to be able to fly and fight for their country during WWII. This immersive experience is housed in a climate controlled 53’ semi-trailer with expandable sides and equipped with a ramp and hydraulic lift to ensure access to all, comfortably accommodating 30-40 visitors for each showing. Because of its dynamic 160-degree panoramic screen, the film creates the feeling of being in the cockpit soaring above the clouds.

PT-17 Stearman

The Stearman (Boeing) Model 75 is an American biplane formerly used as a military trainer aircraft. The U.S. Army Air Forces Model 75 Kaydet had three different designations, PT-13, PT-17 and PT-18, depending on which type of radial engine was installed. It served as a primary trainer for the United States Army Air Forces, the United States Navy throughout World War II. In the immediate postwar years, they became popular as crop dusters and sports planes, and for aerobatic and wing walking use in air shows.

PT-19 Cornell

The Fairchild PT-19 is an American monoplane primary trainer aircraft that served with the United States Army Air Forces, RAF and RCAF during World War II. Designed by Fairchild Aircraft, it was a contemporary of the Kaydet biplane trainer, and was used by the USAAF during Primary Flying Training. As with other USAAF trainers of the period, the PT-19 had multiple designations based on the powerplant installed. Even after their retirement in the late 1940s, a substantial number found their way onto the United States and other civil registers, being flown by private pilot owners.

Vultee BT-13

The BT-13 Valiant was an American World War II-era aircraft used for the United States Army Air Corps. It required the student pilot to use two-way radio communications with the ground to operate landing flaps and a two-position controllable pitch Propeller. The flaps were operated by a crank-and-cable system.

Nanchang CJ-6

Chuji Jiaolian-6 abbreviated CJ-6 is a two-seat basic trainer and light attack aircraft designed and manufactured in China for the People's Liberation Army Air Force. The CJ-6 can be fitted with two 7.62mm machine guns, bombs, weapons stations and rocket launchers for light attack capability.

Nieuport 28

The Nieuport 28 C.1 is a French biplane fighter aircraft flown during World War I. The Nieuport 28 design advanced the concept of the lightly built, highly maneuverable rotary engined fighter. A shortage in 1918 led to Nieuport 28s being issued to four American squadrons, becoming the first aircraft to see operational service with an American fighter squadron. The Nieuport 28's design featured several improvements over the 27, including the adoption of a more powerful engine, a twin-machine gun armament, and a new wing structure.

Piper Arrow - Offutt Aero Club

PA-28, Piper Cherokee Arrow II, is the fourth most produced aircraft in history. It is designed for flight training, air taxi, personal use and used by organizations and government entities for observation and other mission related activities that require the use of a General Aviation aircraft. The PA-28R-200 Arrow II aircraft comprises all-metal,

unpressurized, single piston-engine with low-mounted wings and retractable tricycle landing gear.

Cessna 182 - Civil Air Patrol

The Cessna 182T Skylane is a four-seat, single-engine, all-metal light airplane. The 182T has fixed landing gear and is powered by a fuel-injected 230-horsepower Lycoming IO-540-AB1A5 piston engine. It is the only variant in production. Civil Air Patrol's Cessna 182T fleet with the Garmin 1000 glass-cockpit avionics system provides state-of-the-art capabilities for search and rescue, aerial surveys and future mission needs.

Cessna 150 - University of Nebraska Omaha

The Cessna 150 is a popular, two-seat, single-engine aircraft designed primarily for flight training and personal use. Known for its reliability, simplicity, and ease of handling, the Cessna 150 is an ideal aircraft for student pilots. With its high-wing design and powered by a 100-horsepower Continental O-200 engine, it has a cruising speed of around 100 knots and a range of approximately 300 nautical miles. Over 23,000 units were produced during its production run, and the aircraft has remained a favorite among aviation enthusiasts and flight schools due to its affordability and ease of maintenance.

Glider - Omaha Soaring Club

The Schweizer SGS 1-26 is a United States One-Design, single-seat, mid-wing glider built by Schweizer Aircraft of Elmira, New York. The SGS 1-26 enjoyed a very long production run from its first flight in 1954 until 1979, when production ended. Over the years, five models were produced (A, B, C, D, and E). Some models were built from a kit supplied by Schweizer. The main difference between the various models is that the D and E models have a sleeker and lower nose, and they can carry a larger pilot. The 1-26 is the most numerous sailplane found in the US. The 1-26 is used by many soaring clubs in the United States and is often the first single place glider that a student flies immediately after solo.

Experimental Aircraft Association

RV-7

The RV-7/7A retains all the traditional RV virtues. It is an all-around sport airplane, with excellent cross-country capability, fine aerobatic qualities and superior handling. A typical RV-7 can hold two FAA standard pilots, 100 lbs. of baggage and full tanks: 42 gallons. At the aerobatic gross weight of 1600 lbs., the RV-7/7A complies with the +6/-3G standards of the FAA's Aerobatic Category and can still carry two people, making it possible for a new pilot to get aerobatic instruction before he or she starts rolling and looping.

RV-12

The RV-12 is equipped with a ground-adjustable Sensenich composite propeller — light, smooth and affordable. The light empty weight allows a generous and truly useful load — two 185lb people, a full tank holding 20 gallons of fuel, plus 50lbs of baggage. And it gets even better when you experience unusually terrific performance at max gross weight. All of this is a rarity in the Light Sport Category, where other aircraft tend to leave their owners wanting for both useful load and performance.

Army HMMWV (Humvee)

The high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV or Humvee) is a tactical vehicle produced for the US Army. The HMMWV is a lightweight, diesel-powered, four-wheel-drive tactical vehicle built on the M998 chassis common to all its configurations, allowing it to carry military equipment, including machine guns and anti-tank missile launchers.