

# ***DeltaGliderEX***



## **PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK**

Written by :  
D W Roland Stacey

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## **1. General Information**

- 1.1 How to use this manual
- 1.2 General description
- 1.3 Dimensions

## **2. Operating Limitations**

- 1.4 Operating Category
- 1.5 Weight Limitations
- 1.6 Acceleration Limitations
- 1.7 Dynamic Pressure Limitations
- 1.8 Temperature Limitations
- 1.9 Systems Limitations

## **3. Emergency Procedures**

## **4. Normal Operating Procedures**

- 1.10 Pre-Flight Checks
- 1.11 Startup
- 1.12 Taxiing
- 1.13 Hovering
- 1.14 Takeoff
- 1.15 Ascent
- 1.16 Atmospheric Sub-Orbital Cruise
- 1.17 Orbital Cruise
- 1.18 Rendezvous and Docking
- 1.19 Payload Operations

- 1.20 Passenger Operations
- 1.21 Undocking
- 1.22 De-Orbiting
- 1.23 Atmospheric Deceleration
- 1.24 Atmospheric Descent
- 1.25 Atmospheric Final Approach and Landing
- 1.26 Micro/Non-Atmospheric Deceleration
- 1.27 Micro/Non-Atmospheric Descent
- 1.28 Micro/Non-Atmospheric Final Approach and Landing

## **5. Performance**

- 1.29 Takeoff Performance
- 1.30 Climb Performance
- 1.31 Endurance and Range
- 1.32 Non-Powered Descent Profile
- 1.33 Powered Acceleration

## **6. Weight and Balance**

- 1.34 Flight Planning

## **7. Aircraft Systems**

- 1.35 Fuselage and Structure
- 1.36 Engines and Thrusters
- 1.37 Electrical Systems
- 1.38 Hydraulic Systems
- 1.39 Fuel Systems

1.40 Life Support Systems

1.41 Controls and Avionics

**8. Maintenance**

**9. Keys**

**10.Q/A**

## **1. General Information**

### **1.1**            How to use this manual

**N/A**

### **1.2**            General description

Like great sea vessels, the DeltaGliderEX, new's vessel from SpaceTech, opens new frontiers. This finest engineering knowledge of the 23rd century carries the most sophisticated solutions in terms of reliability, flexibility and cost. The DeltaGliderEX is powered by four hybrid engines for atmospheric and space operations and by an electrical engine (not yet available).

### **1.3**            Dimensions

Length : 47 m ;

Height (except wingtips) : 10.2m landed, in flight : 8.15m ;

Wing span : 46.2 m ;

Attachment points : 3.

## **2. Operating Limitations**

### **1.4**            Operating Category

Form Aircraft operations to advanced space vessels operations.

### **1.5**            Weight Limitations

145 tons empty ;

220 tons full (from earth) ;

50 tons of fuel for Earth's orbitation.

### **1.6**            Acceleration Limitations

**N/A**

### **1.7**            Dynamic Pressure Limitations

Max Dynnamic pressure during reentry : 18kPa.

### **1.8**            Temperature Limitations

**N/A**

### **1.9**            Systems Limitations

**N/A**

## **3. Emergency Procedures**

**N/A**

#### **4.Normal Operating Procedures**

1.10 Pre-Flight Checks

**N/A**

1.11 Startup

**N/A**

1.12 Taxiing

Use rudder for steering (best result at \*10 time warp).

1.13 Hovering

Only suitable on low gravity body. Can also help for atmospheric takeoff/landing.

1.14 Takeoff

Rotation : 100m/s on Earth, 150m/s on Mars (with hovers and RCS help).  
Make use of trim, stick and keyboard.

1.15 Ascent

Optimum climb rate on Earth

Below 30km : 30/35m/s ;

Below 60km : 20m/s.

Gain Speed at 60km of altitude. Above, the nanochambers will not provide enough thrust.

1.16 Atmospheric Sub-Orbital Cruise

Optimum atmospheric cruising on Earth : M15, 60km, 32% thrust.

1.17 Orbital Cruise

**N/A**

1.18 Rendezvous and Docking

Use top dockport for docking

1.19 Payload Operations

Use PylonMFD or AttachmentMFD

1.20 Passenger Operations

**N/A**

1.21 Undocking

Use default Orbiter's key : Ctrl-D

#### 1.22 De-Orbiting

Use Nanocambers.

Suggested Earth's re-entry Perigee : 4430km

#### 1.23 Atmospheric Deceleration

Use +90° pitch level, stay between 60 and 80km of altitude. Apply pitch >35°<45° when VACC goes positive.

#### 1.24 Atmospheric Descent

Stay between -100 and -50 m/s VACC with pitch >35° and <45° (use KillRot autopilot).

#### 1.25 Atmospheric Final Approach and Landing

Use classic plane profile and regular ATC procedures.

Vref: 140 m/s IAS

Gear down: 800 Meters AGL

#### 1.26 Micro/Non-Atmospheric Deceleration

Use NanoChambers (with retrograde attitude), Retro, RCS and Hovers.

#### 1.27 Micro/Non-Atmospheric Descent

Use Hovers, RCS, Retro and NanoChambers (with retrograde attitude).

#### 1.28 Micro/Non-Atmospheric Final Approach and Landing

Use Hovers and RCS.

### 5. Performance

#### 1.29 Takeoff Performance

**N/A**

#### 1.30 Climb Performance

**N/A**

#### 1.31 Endurance and Range

1 equatorial journey with atmospheric flight ;

1 journey to moon orbit from Earth.

#### 1.32 Non-Powered Descent Profile

Stay at -30 m/s VACC

#### 1.33 Powered Acceleration

The HAP gestion is automatic. Switching mode comes at 30km and 65km of altitude

## **6. Weight and Balance**

1.34 Flight Planning

**N/A**

## **7. Aircraft Systems**

1.35 Fuselage and Structure  
Nanolathed factoring

1.36 Engines and Thrusters

**N/A**

1.37 Electrical Systems  
APU  
Fusion reactor

1.38 Hydraulic Systems  
Biomechanical engineering

1.39 Fuel Systems  
Use Cryo-compressed cartridges (6 slots).

1.40 Life Support Systems

**N/A**

1.41 Controls and Avionics

**N/A**

## **8. Maintenance**

**N/A**

## **9. Keys**

G - Gear

K - Nose

D - Bay

Ctrl B - Aerobrakes

O - Top hatch

## **10.Q/A :**

It rolls to left !

It rolls to right !

It's Coriolis forces.