

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOR AERONAUTICS

REPORT No. 505

TESTS OF NACELLE-PROPELLER COMBINATIONS
IN VARIOUS POSITIONS WITH
REFERENCE TO WINGS
IV—THICK WING—VARIOUS RADIAL-ENGINE
COWLINGS—TANDEM PROPELLERS

By JAMES G. McHUGH



1934

AERONAUTIC SYMBOLS

1. FUNDAMENTAL AND DERIVED UNITS

Symbol	Metric			English	
	Unit	Abbreviation	Unit	Abbreviation	
Length ----- Time ----- Force -----	l t F	meter ----- second ----- weight of 1 kilogram -----	m s kg	foot (or mile) ----- second (or hour) ----- weight of 1 pound -----	ft. (or mi.) sec. (or hr.) lb.
Power ----- Speed -----	P V	horsepower (metric) ----- {kilometers per hour ----- meters per second -----	k.p.h. m.p.s.	horsepower ----- miles per hour ----- feet per second -----	hp. m.p.h. f.p.s.

2. GENERAL SYMBOLS

W ,	Weight = mg	ν ,	Kinematic viscosity
g ,	Standard acceleration of gravity = 9.80665 m/s ² or 32.1740 ft./sec. ²	ρ ,	Density (mass per unit volume)
m ,	Mass = $\frac{W}{g}$		Standard density of dry air, 0.12497 kg-m ⁻³ -s ² at 15° C. and 760 mm; or 0.002378 lb.-ft. ⁻⁴ sec. ²
I ,	Moment of inertia = mk^2 . (Indicate axis of radius of gyration k by proper subscript.)		Specific weight of "standard" air, 1.2255 kg/m ³ or 0.07651 lb./cu.ft.
μ ,	Coefficient of viscosity		

3. AERODYNAMIC SYMBOLS

S ,	Area	i_w ,	Angle of setting of wings (relative to thrust line)
S_w ,	Area of wing	i_t ,	Angle of stabilizer setting (relative to thrust line)
G ,	Gap	Q ,	Resultant moment
b ,	Span	Ω ,	Resultant angular velocity
c ,	Chord	$\frac{Vl}{\mu}$,	Reynolds Number, where l is a linear dimension (e.g., for a model airfoil 3 in. chord, 100 m.p.h. normal pressure at 15° C., the corresponding number is 234,000; or for a model of 10 cm chord, 40 m.p.s. the corresponding number is 274,000)
b^2 ,	Aspect ratio	C_p ,	Center-of-pressure coefficient (ratio of distance of c.p. from leading edge to chord length)
\overline{S} ,		α ,	Angle of attack
V ,	True air speed	ϵ ,	Angle of downwash
q ,	Dynamic pressure = $\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2$	α_∞ ,	Angle of attack, infinite aspect ratio
L ,	Lift, absolute coefficient $C_L = \frac{L}{qS}$	α_i ,	Angle of attack, induced
D ,	Drag, absolute coefficient $C_D = \frac{D}{qS}$	α_a ,	Angle of attack, absolute (measured from zero-lift position)
D_o ,	Profile drag, absolute coefficient $C_{D_o} = \frac{D_o}{qS}$	γ ,	Flight-path angle
D_i ,	Induced drag, absolute coefficient $C_{D_i} = \frac{D_i}{qS}$		
D_p ,	Parasite drag, absolute coefficient $C_{D_p} = \frac{D_p}{qS}$		
C ,	Cross-wind force, absolute coefficient $C_c = \frac{C}{qS}$		
R ,	Resultant force		

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SUMMARY

This report is the fourth of a series giving the results obtained from tests in the N.A.C.A. 20-foot wind tunnel to determine the interference lift and drag and the propulsive efficiency of wing-nacelle-propeller combinations. Previous reports give the results of tests with tractor propellers with various forms of nacelles and engine cowlings. This report gives the results of tests of tandem arrangements of engines and propellers in 11 positions with reference to a thick wing.

The wing had an aspect ratio of 3, and a maximum thickness of 20 percent of the chord. The engines were 4/9-scale models of a Wright J-5 radial air-cooled engine and were installed in nacelles of the same scale. The propellers were 4 feet in diameter. Tests were made with two different nacelles and with several different combinations of engine cowlings. The effects of variations in propeller spacing and in the angle of cowling-ring chord to thrust line were also investigated.

The lift, drag, and propulsive efficiency were determined at several angles of attack for the 2 nacelle shapes with various combinations of engine cowlings in each of 3 nacelle locations. From these tests the nacelle and cowling combination that gave the highest net efficiency was determined and used in all other nacelle locations tested.

The results indicate that with a tandem arrangement of engines and propellers the best over-all efficiency is obtained by using a nacelle of the lowest drag it is possible to obtain without impairing the cooling of the cylinders. Of the several engine-cowling combinations tested, best results were obtained with an N.A.C.A. hood over the front cylinders and a ring over the rear cylinders. When a large nacelle is used with this cowling combination there is little difference between the net efficiencies for positions with the nacelle faired into the wing and positions with the thrust line about half a propeller diameter below the lower surface of the wing, both positions being greatly superior to any position tested above the wing. These positions and cowlings, however, are considerably inferior to the best tractor-propeller arrangements previously reported.

INTRODUCTION

This report is the fourth of a series giving the results of an investigation to determine the mutual interference effects of wings, nacelles, and propellers on the aerodynamic characteristics of various combinations of these bodies. The program, originally presented at the Fourth Annual Aircraft Engineering Research Conference in May 1929, has subsequently been extended and now includes nacelles with tractor, pusher, and tandem propellers and biplane as well as monoplane wings. Tests have been made with several propeller pitch settings and with numerous types of cowlings of air-cooled engines.

The first three reports of the series (references 1, 2, and 3) have given the results obtained with a tractor propeller operating in proximity to monoplane wings. This fourth report presents the results obtained from tests of tandem arrangements of propellers and radial air-cooled engines in 11 positions with reference to a thick wing. Tests were made with two different nacelle shapes and with several different engine cowlings on each nacelle. A few additional tests were made to determine the effect of propeller spacing on propulsive efficiency. In order to prevent the number of tests from becoming excessive, the test positions were limited to those which merited practical consideration.

The locations of the nacelles with reference to the wing, the shape of the nacelles, and the various types of cowlings to be used were determined from a study of domestic and foreign airplanes incorporating tandem-engine installations in their design.

In order to show the relative merits of the various arrangements of wings, nacelles, and propellers with respect to performance a system of comparison has been developed, and in this report the relative merits of the various combinations are compared for two flight conditions.

Previous to these tests very little information was available on the effect of operating propellers in tandem. A few isolated tests had been made of tandem propellers alone, but the tests discussed here are the

first that have attempted to show the mutual interference effects of wings, nacelles, and propellers.

These tests were conducted in the N.A.C.A. 20-foot propeller-research tunnel at Langley Field, Va.

APPARATUS AND METHOD

The propeller-research tunnel in which these tests were made is described in reference 4. With the exceptions cited below, the standard apparatus and test methods were used. The wing used in the tests had a 5-foot chord, a 15-foot span, and a maximum thick-

The propellers used, 1 right-hand tractor and 1 left-hand pusher, were both 4 feet in diameter and were geometrically similar to the Navy no. 4412, 9-foot-diameter aluminum alloy propeller. A number of full-scale tests of this propeller have been made and are discussed in references 5 and 6. The blades may be turned in the hub to give different pitch settings.

Each propeller was driven by a 10-inch-diameter, 220-volt alternating-current induction motor capable of developing 25 horsepower at 3,600 r.p.m.; the two motors were operated in parallel. Wires were led from

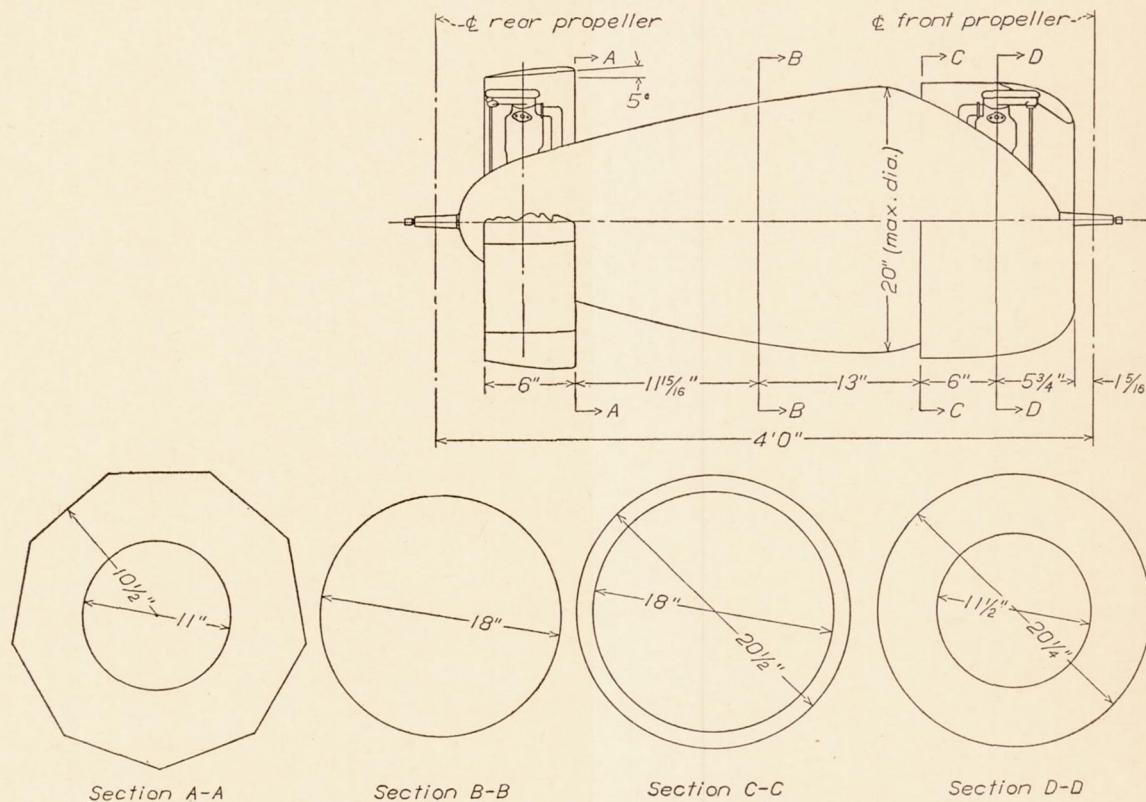


FIGURE 1.—Large nacelle and engine assembly, propeller spacing 1 diameter.

ness of 20 percent of the chord. It is described in detail in reference 1.

The engine nacelles, constructed of sheet aluminum, were similar to nacelles required for Wright J-5 radial engines and were four-ninths full scale. Detailed wooden models of the engines were installed in the nacelles. One nacelle, constructed with the dimensions given in figure 1 and called "large nacelle", represents what is believed to be the optimum practical nacelle shape for a propeller spacing of one diameter. Figure 2 shows the large nacelle modified for a propeller spacing of one and one-half diameters. The dimensions of a second nacelle, called a "small nacelle", are given in figure 3.

The engine cowlings used consisted of the N.A.C.A. hood, shown in figures 1 and 2, and the two variable-angle rings shown in figure 3. These rings are identical to the one shown in figure 3, reference 2.

the motors down the struts into the wing and along the supporting members to control equipment below. These wires were carefully taped to the struts and subsequent tests indicated that they had a negligible effect on the tare drag. A dynamometer was used for calibrating the motors and curves of active current against torque for various values of frequency were obtained for each motor.

The motors were driven from a variable-speed alternator, speed control being obtained by controlling the frequency of the current output from the alternator. Revolution speed was indicated by a condenser-type electric tachometer connected by wires to an indicating instrument on the control board.

In order to make the results obtained from the two sets of pitch settings herein discussed directly comparable with the results obtained from the tests reported in references 1, 2, and 3, the pitch of the two propellers

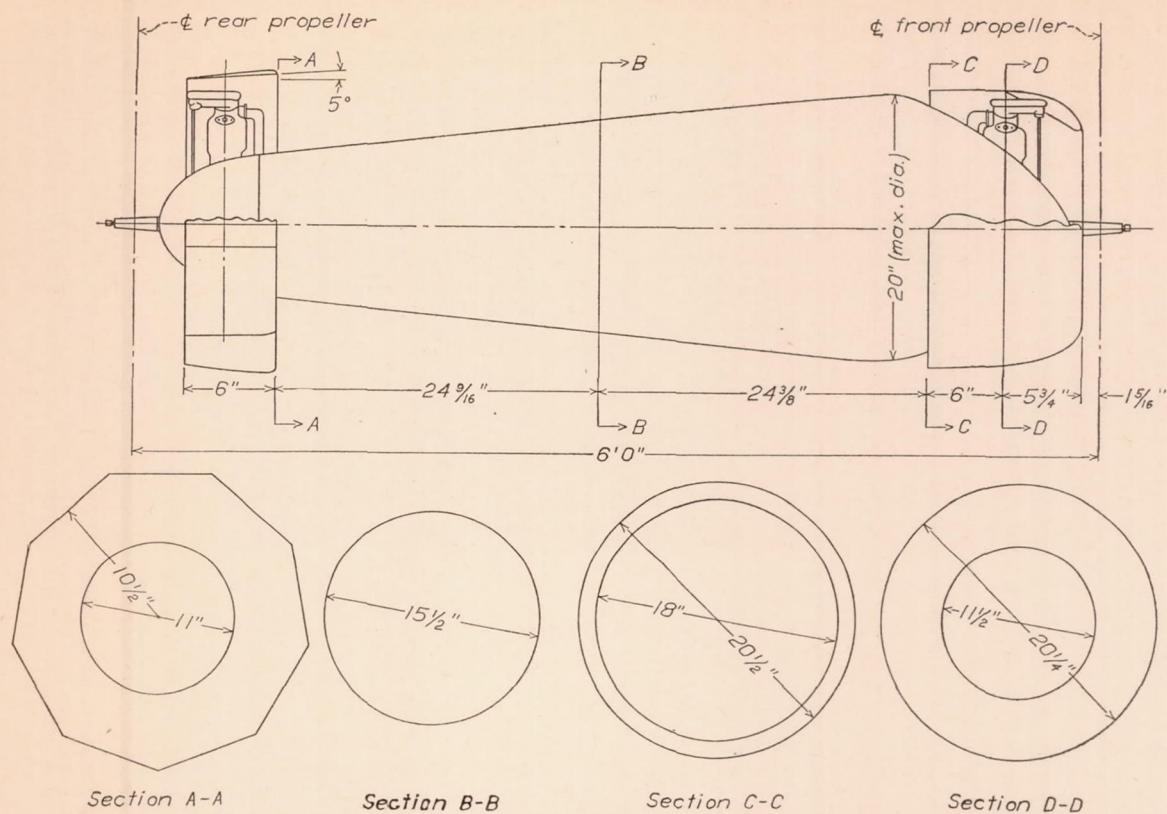


FIGURE 2.—Large nacelle and engine assembly, propeller spacing 1½ diameters.

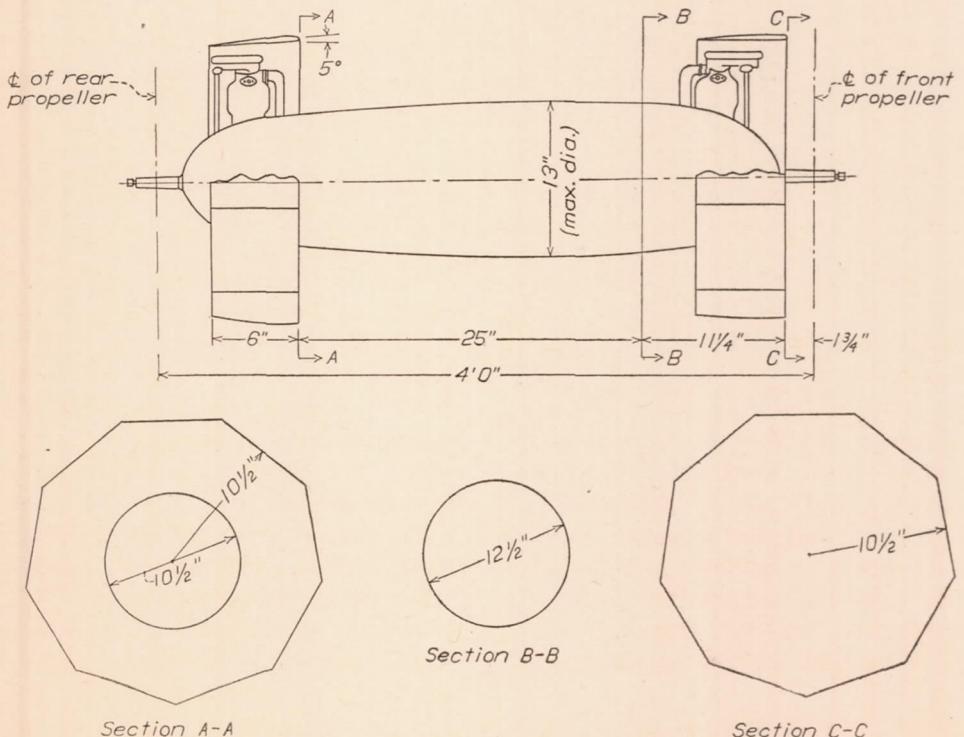


FIGURE 3.—Small nacelle and engine assembly, propeller spacing 1 diameter.

was adjusted to give equal power coefficients at peak propulsive efficiency and also to bring the points of

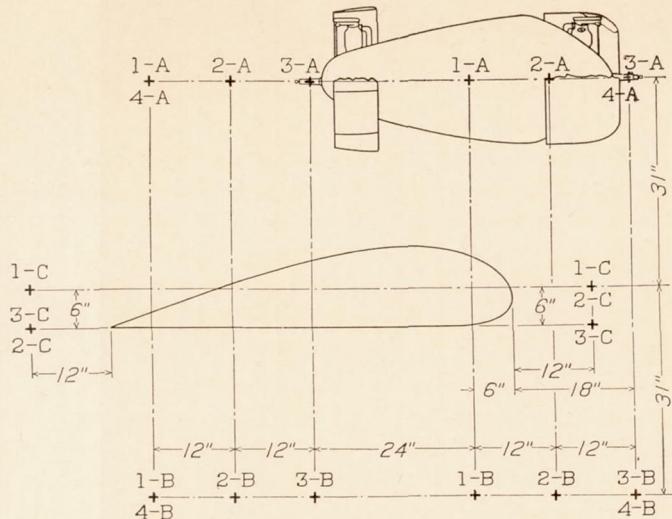


FIGURE 4.—Wing-nacelle test locations.

peak propulsive efficiency at values of $V/nD=0.65$ for one set of pitch settings and at $V/nD=0.83$ for the other set of pitch settings, these values of V/nD being

In order to determine the effect of nacelle shape, engine cowling, and angular setting of the variable-angle ring on the net efficiency of the wing-nacelle-propeller combination, drag and propeller tests were made using two different nacelle shapes and the following combinations of engine cowling:

With the large nacelle (fig. 1)—

- Exposed cylinders front, exposed cylinders rear.
- N.A.C.A. hood front, exposed cylinders rear.
- N.A.C.A. hood front, variable-angle ring rear.
- Variable-angle ring front, variable-angle ring rear.

With the small nacelle (fig. 3)—

- Exposed cylinders front, exposed cylinders rear.
- Exposed cylinders front, variable-angle ring rear.
- Variable-angle ring front, exposed cylinders rear.
- Variable-angle ring front, variable-angle ring rear.

In order to determine the optimum ring setting of the variable-angle ring, tests were made, in each of the above-mentioned combinations where the ring type of cowling was used, with the chord line of the ring sections set at several different angles with respect to the thrust line of the propellers.

All the above-mentioned nacelle and cowling arrangements were located in position 2-B as shown in figure

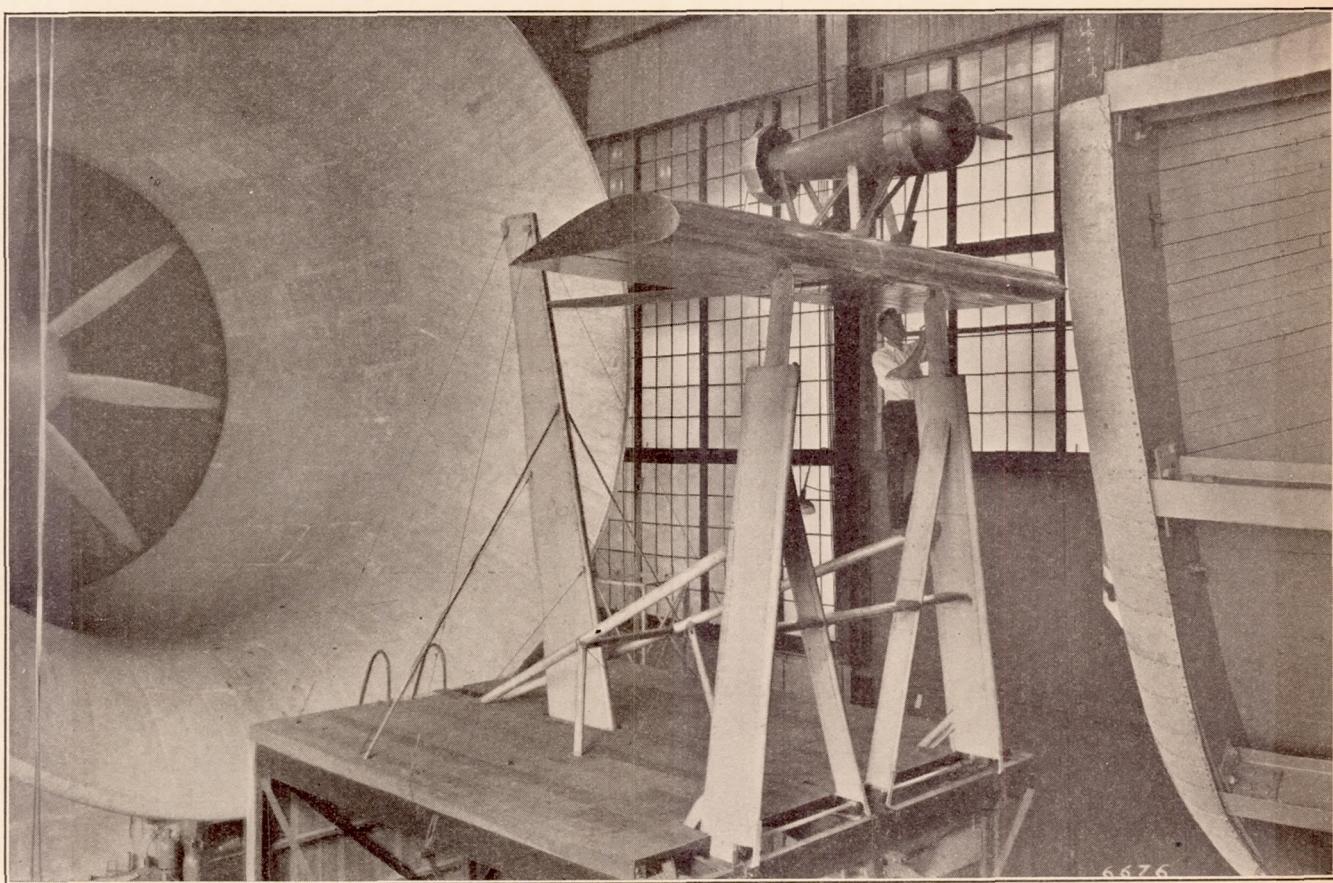


FIGURE 5.—Wing-nacelle combination mounted for test in position 4-A.

the points at which peak propulsive efficiency occurred in the tractor-propeller tests of references 1, 2, and 3 for the 17° and 22° pitch settings, respectively.

4, and it was found by testing some of them in positions 2-A and 1-C that their order of merit was apparently independent of nacelle location.

Using the best nacelle-cowling arrangement determined from the above-mentioned tests, tests were made with the wing and nacelle in the relative positions marked in figure 4. The nacelle positions are designated by the system of letters shown. In the figure the crosses indicate the positions of the center lines of the propeller hubs.

The wing-nacelle combinations were mounted on the balance by means of standard supports described in reference 7. With these supports the airfoil pivots about a line near the lower surface 25 percent of the chord back from the leading edge, the angle of attack being adjusted by a crank operating a post connected with a sting on the airfoil. The airfoil and nacelle mounted in one test position are shown in figure 5. Figures 6, 7, and 8 are photographs of other wing-nacelle combinations. In all cases the thrust line of the propeller was parallel to the wing chord. The lift and drag forces were measured simultaneously by balances on the floor below. The Reynolds Number varied from about 2,150,000 at the lowest air speed (50 miles per hour) to about 4,300,000 at the highest speed (100 miles per hour).

A series of tests at various air speeds was made with the wing alone at angles of attack of -5° , 0° , 5° , 10° , and 12° . Tests were also made without the wing, at an angle of attack of 0° , for a few of the more important nacelle and cowling arrangements.

With each wing-nacelle combination a run was made at several air speeds with the propellers removed. The lift, drag, moment, and air speed were measured at angles of attack of -5° , 0° , 5° , 10° , and 12° . A second test was then made with the propellers operating and with the tunnel operating at several air speeds. In this test the lift, drag (or thrust), torque, propeller revolution speed, and air speed were measured at angles of attack of -5° , 0° , and 5° .

Tare-drag measurements were made with the wing supported free of the balance supports. Other tests indicated that the propeller had a negligible effect on the tare drag.

RESULTS

The measured lift and drag were reduced to the usual coefficients:

$$C_L = \frac{\text{lift}}{qS}$$

$$C_D = \frac{\text{drag}}{qS}$$

$$C_m = \frac{\text{moment}}{qSc}$$

where q , the dynamic pressure ($\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2$).

ρ , mass density of the air.

V , velocity.

S , area of the wing.

c , chord of the wing.

(All moments were taken about the quarter-chord point of the wing.)

These coefficients were first plotted against the dynamic pressure q and then cross-plotted as C_L , C_D , and C_m against α (angle of attack) at values of the dynamic pressure corresponding to 50, 75, and 100 miles per hour in standard air.

The lift and drag coefficients have been plotted as polar diagrams so arranged as to facilitate comparison of the results with various cowlings in the different nacelle locations. Figure 9 shows the results for various cowlings and nacelles in position 2-A; figure 10 shows the results for position 2-B; and figure 11 the results for position 1-C. Figures 12, 13, and 14 compare the effect of various locations of the completely cowled large nacelle in positions above, below, and in the wing, respectively, and figure 15 shows the relative merits of representative nacelle locations above, below, and in the wing. In all these diagrams the polar of the wing alone is also given. All the polars are plotted from the data obtained at an air speed of 100 miles per hour. The results are also given in tables I and II together with those for two other air speeds, 50 and 75 miles per hour. The values of the moment coefficients, which were found to be the same for all air speeds, are given in table III.

The results with the propeller operating are reduced to the usual coefficients and are based on the revolution speed of the front propeller. Owing to the characteristics of the alternating-current motors used to drive the propellers the ratio

$$\frac{\text{revolution speed of the front propeller}}{\text{revolution speed of the rear propeller}}$$

was practically unity except at very low values of V/nD .

$$C_T = \frac{T - \Delta D}{\rho n_F^2 D^4}$$

$$C_{P_F} = \frac{P_F}{\rho n_F^3 D^5}$$

$$C_{P_R} = \frac{P_R}{\rho n_F^3 D^5}$$

$$C_{P_{\text{total}}} = C_{P_F} + C_{P_R}$$

η = propulsive efficiency

$$= \frac{\text{effective thrust} \times \text{velocity of advance}}{\text{total motor power}}$$

$$= \frac{(T - \Delta D)V}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$= \frac{C_T}{C_{P_{\text{total}}}} \left(\frac{V}{n_F D} \right)$$

$$C_s = \text{propeller-operating coefficient (reference 5)}$$

$$= \sqrt[5]{\frac{\rho V^5}{P_{\text{total}} n_F^2}}$$

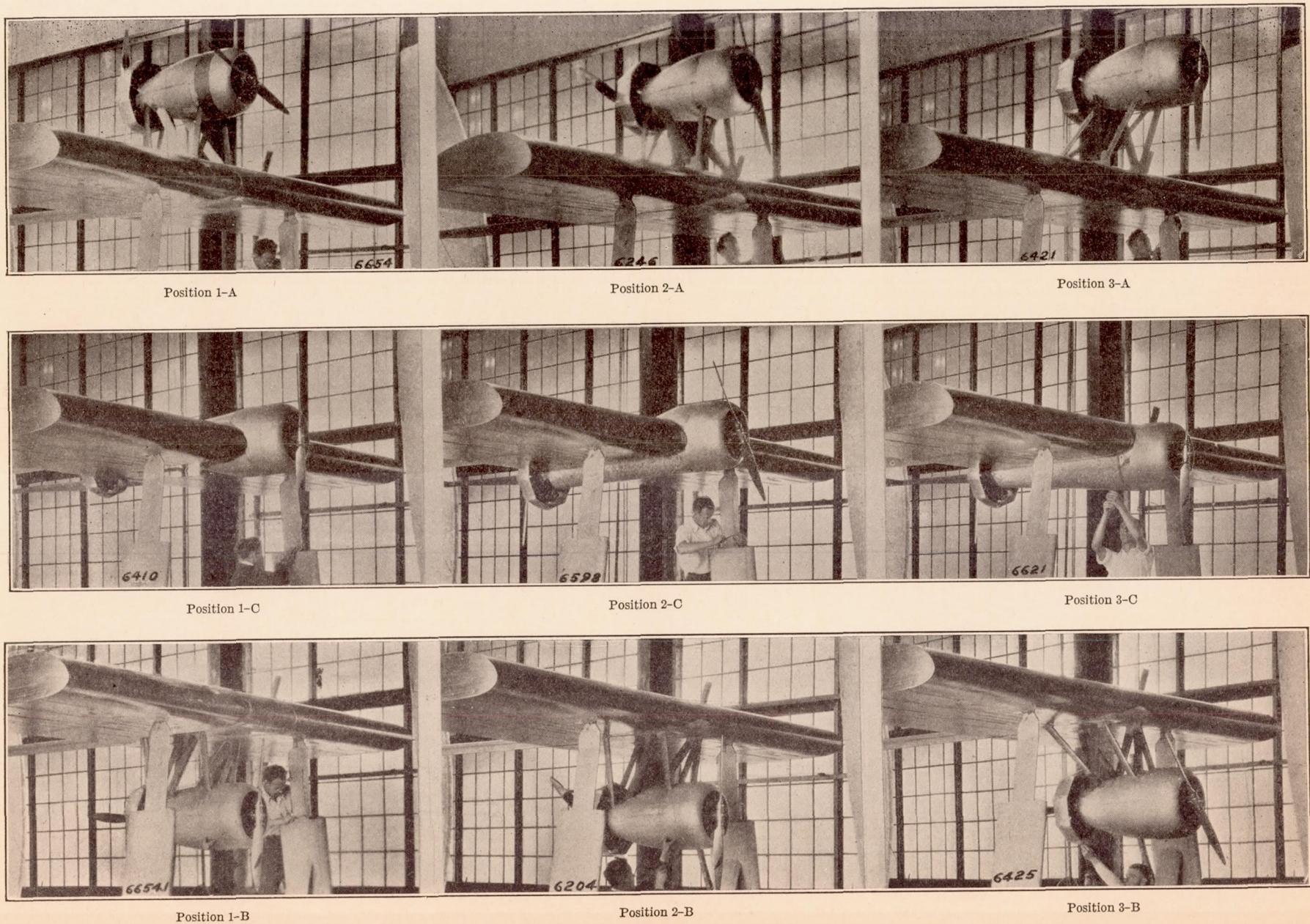
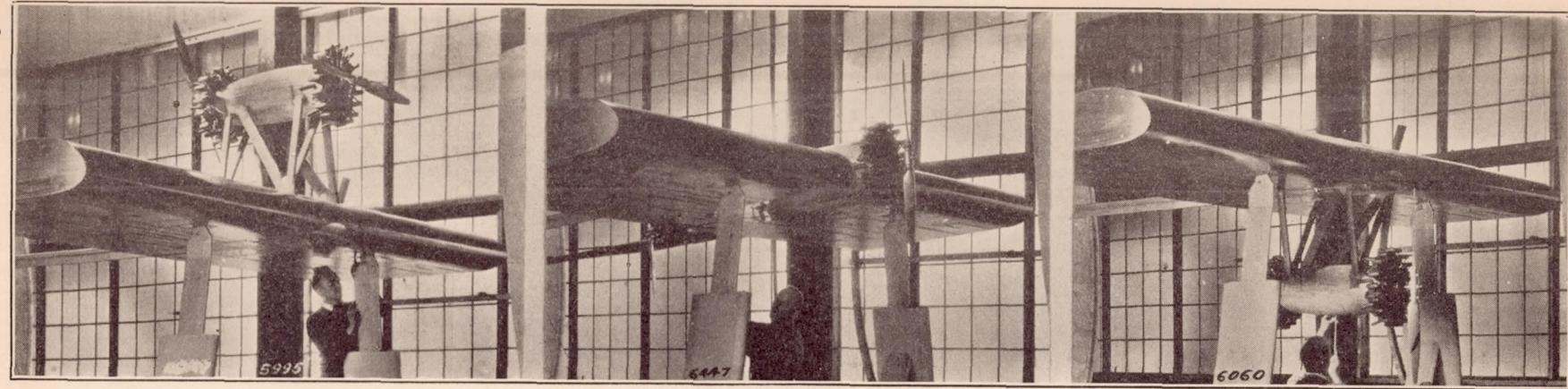


FIGURE 6.—Wing-nacelle positions with completely cowled large nacelle.

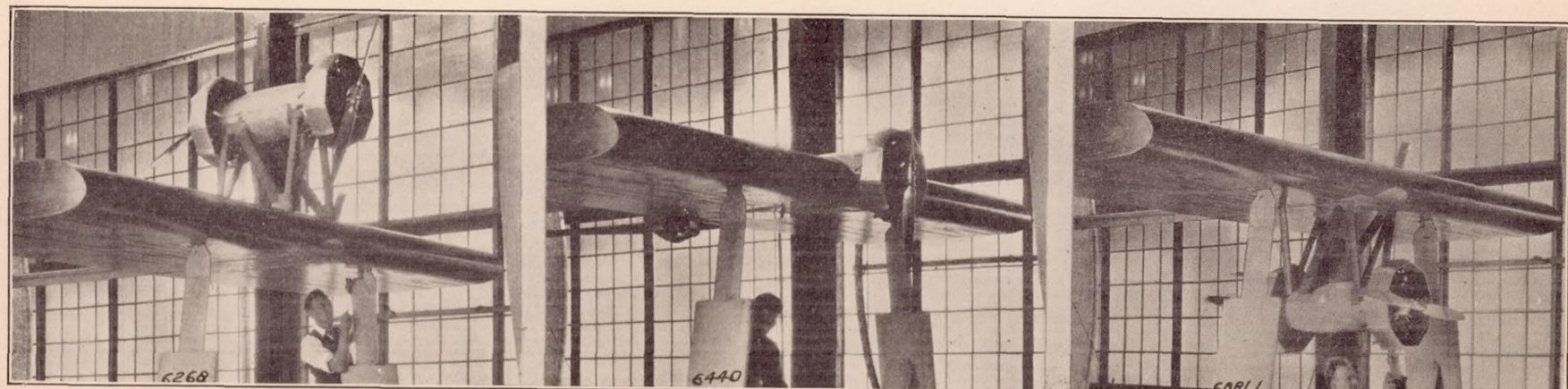


Position 2-A

Position 1-C

Position 2-B

Small nacelle, exposed cylinders front and rear



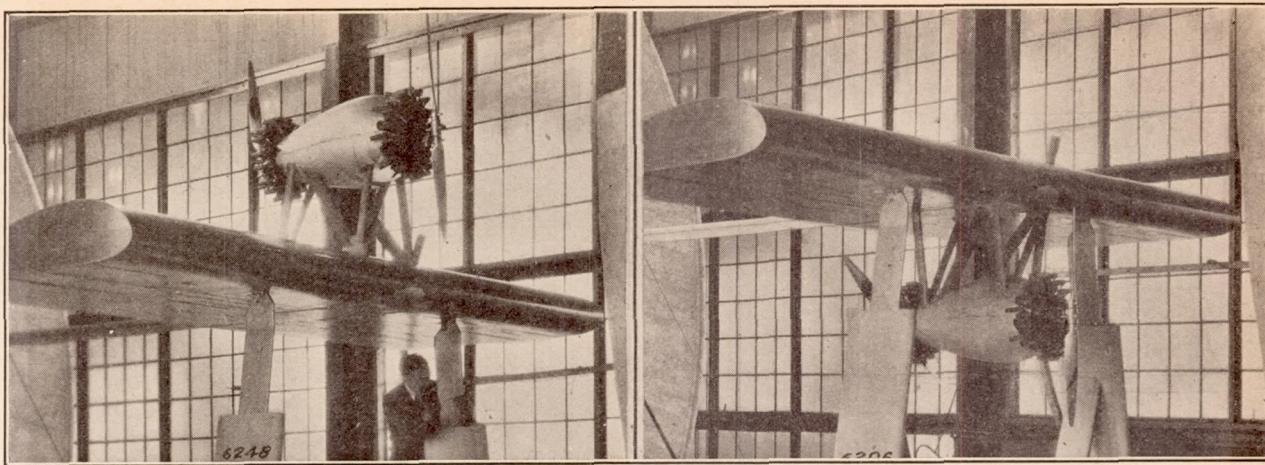
Position 2-A

Position 1-C

Position 2-B

Small nacelle, cowling ring front and rear

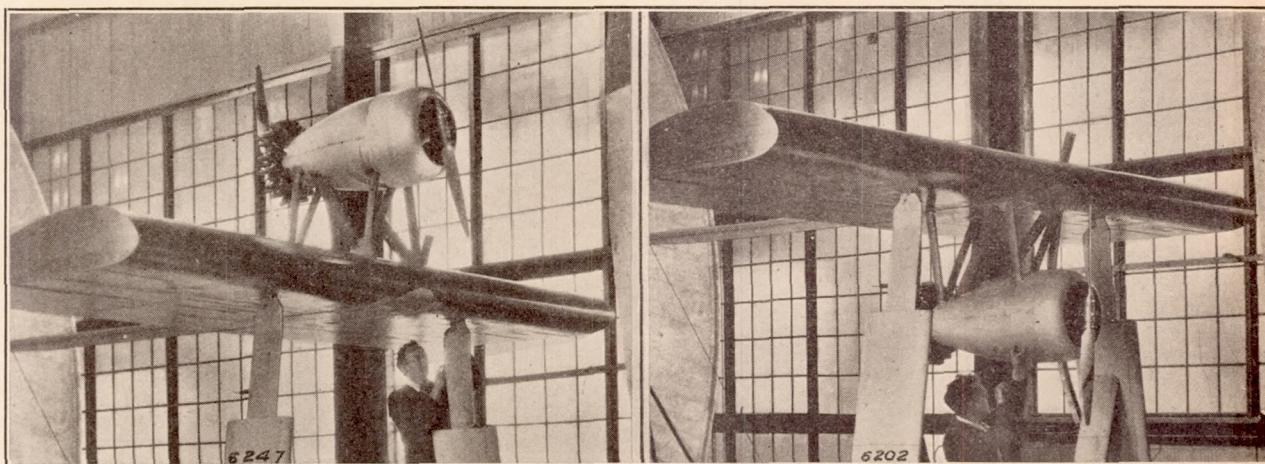
FIGURE 7.—Small nacelle with various cowlings in three different locations.



Position 2-A

Position 2-B

N.A.C.A. nacelle, exposed cylinders front and rear



Position 2-A

Position 2-B

N.A.C.A. nacelle, N.A.C.A. hood front, exposed cylinders rear

FIGURE 8.—Large nacelle with various cowlings in two different locations.

Where

 T , thrust of propellers. ΔD , change in drag of body due to action of propellers. $T - \Delta D$, effective thrust (discussed in reference 5). n_F , front-propeller revolutions per unit time. D , propeller diameter. P_F , front-engine power. P_R , rear-engine power. P_{total} , $P_F + P_R$. ρ , mass density of the air. C_L and C_m are computed as before but are now called C_{LP} and C_{mp} .The coefficients for all nacelle positions and cowlings at various values of V/nD and different angles of attack are given in tables IV to XI, inclusive:Table IV.—Thrust coefficient (C_T).Table V.—Front-propeller power coefficient (C_{P_F}).Table VI.—Rear-propeller power coefficient (C_{P_R}).Table VII.—Propulsive efficiency (η).Table VIII.—Propeller-operating coefficient (C_s).Table IX.—Lift coefficient with propeller operating (C_{LP}).Table X.—Moment coefficient with propeller operating (C_{mp}).

Table XI.—Propeller coefficients—nacelle alone tests.

Since only individual values of the preceding coefficients are used in later comparisons, all curves are not reproduced here. Figure 16 is a typical plot of such values. (See also figs. 9-12 of reference 1.)

Aspect ratio and tunnel-wall interference corrections have not been made as the results are intended for comparative purposes only.

ACCURACY

All readings were taken on scales and instruments that were calibrated frequently during the tests. The

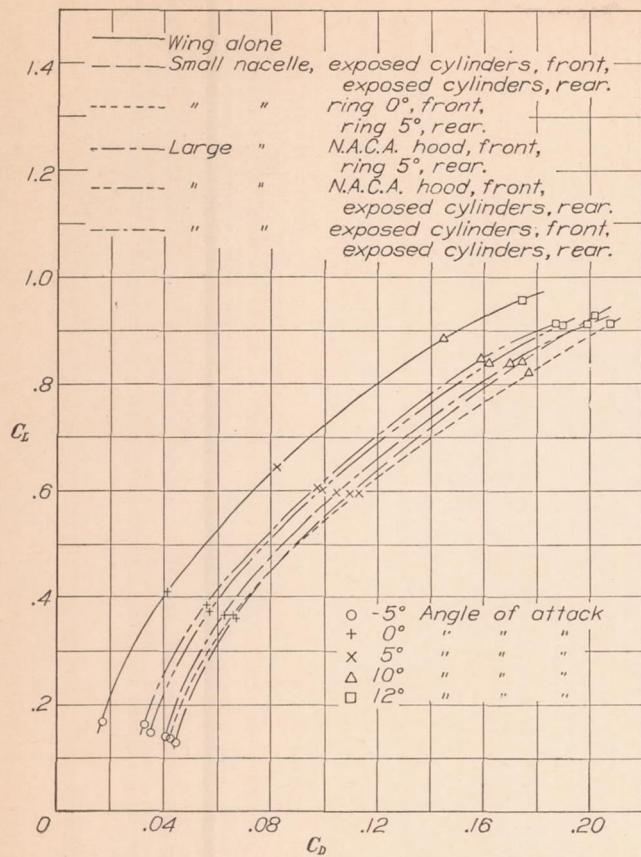


FIGURE 9.—Polar diagrams for various nacelles and cowlings in position 2-A.

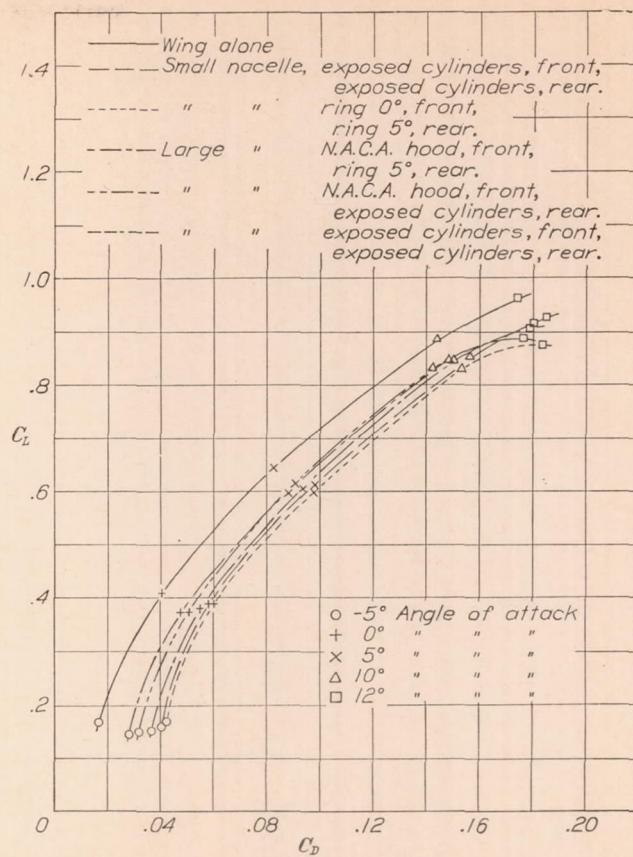


FIGURE 10.—Polar diagrams for various nacelles and cowlings in position 2-B.

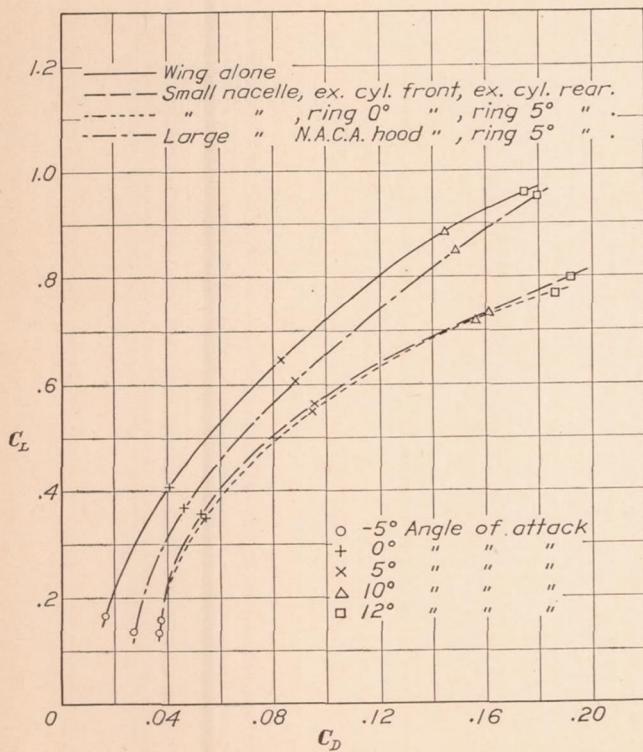


FIGURE 11.—Polar diagrams for various nacelles and cowlings in position 1-C.

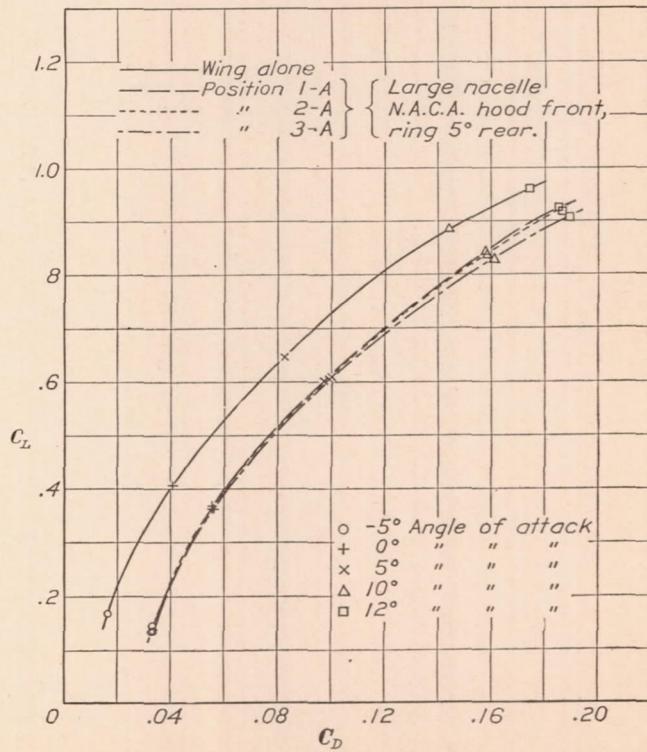


FIGURE 12.—Polar diagrams for completely cowled large nacelle in three positions above wing.

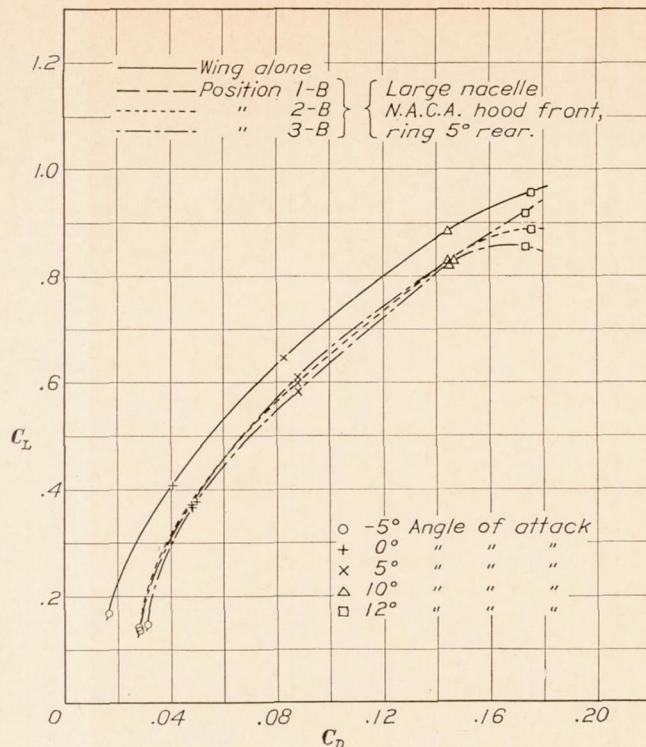


FIGURE 13.—Polar diagrams for completely cowled large nacelle in three positions below wing.

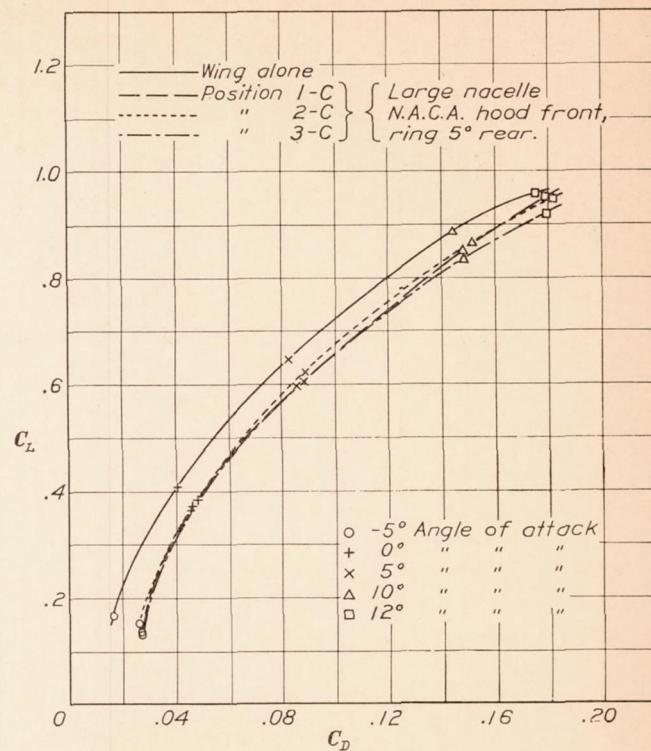


FIGURE 14.—Polar diagrams for completely cowled large nacelle in three positions in wing.

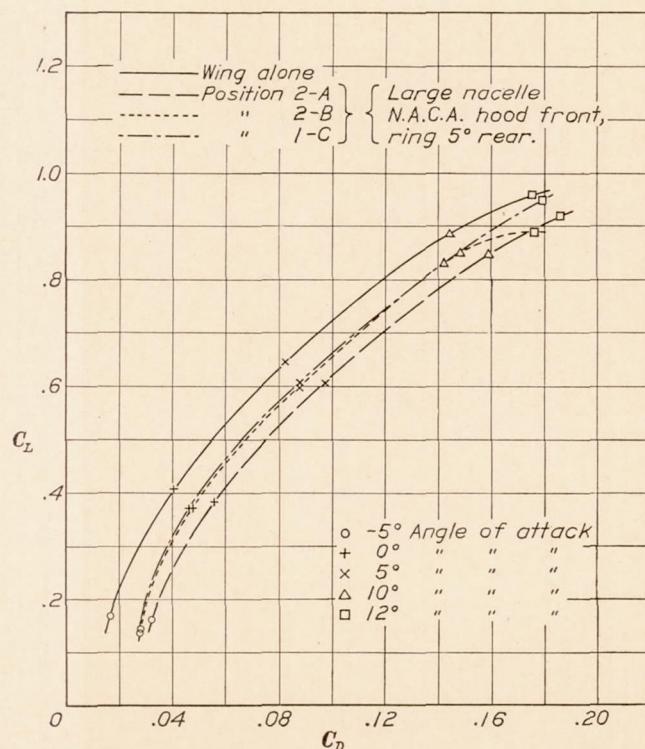


FIGURE 15.—Polar diagrams for completely cowled large nacelle above, below, and in wing.

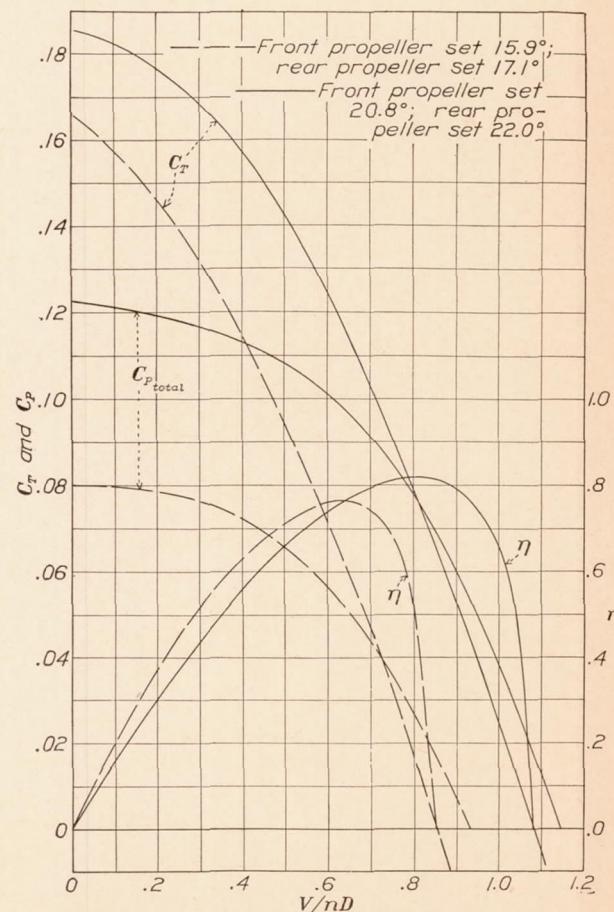


FIGURE 16.—Typical plots of $C_{P_{\text{total}}}$, C_T , and η against V/nD . Large nacelle with N.A.C.A. hood front and variable-angle ring set 5° rear. Position 2-A. Angle of attack, 0°.

angle of attack of the airfoil was set within 5' of the desired angle with an inclinometer. The calibrations of motor torque are believed to be correct to within 0.1 foot-pound, and the motor revolution speed was measured to the nearest 10 r.p.m. The lift and drag were read to the nearest pound.

With the wing at high angles of attack, particularly near the burble point of the airfoil, the forces fluctuated rapidly and the above accuracy could not be obtained. The major portion of the faired results is believed to be correct within ± 2 percent, as indicated by the scattering of the test points.

DISCUSSION

The chief factors that determine the merits of a wing-nacelle-propeller combination are propulsive efficiency, lift chargeable to propeller and nacelle, and effective nacelle drag. In order to be strictly accurate, any comparison of the relative merits of a number of wing-nacelle-propeller combinations should take account of each factor. However, for a general case, no system of comparison so far devised is capable of taking into account each of the contributing factors in their exact proportion. Analysis of the problem immediately indicates that if the forces of propeller thrust and effective nacelle drag are represented as collinear vectors the force vector representing the lift chargeable to the propeller and nacelle must be represented at right angles to the force vectors of propeller thrust and effective nacelle drag, and a completely satisfactory method for evaluating lift in terms of thrust or drag is difficult to obtain.

Previous reports on this subject (references 1, 2, and 3) have taken account of the lift effect by charging to the nacelle the difference between the drag of the wing alone and the drag of the wing-nacelle combination at the angle of attack which, with propeller operating, gave the same lift coefficient as the wing alone. In this report, the various wing-nacelle-propeller combinations are compared for the high-speed and the climbing flight conditions by this method, which is fully discussed in reference 1.

It is desirable to point out here that, although the effect of the propeller and nacelle on wing lift is small at low angles of attack (at conditions corresponding to high or cruising speeds), it may be appreciable at high angles of attack (conditions corresponding to landing) and care should be used in design to consider these effects on lift for the latter condition. At high angles of attack the nacelle drag forms such a small proportion of the total drag that there is no material difference in total drag with different arrangements and the discussion of relative merit may be confined to the high-speed and climbing conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Drag.—Of the remaining factors affecting the merit of a wing-nacelle-propeller combination it may be said that, since the variation in propulsive efficiency for different nacelle positions is fairly small, the most important item is nacelle drag. This discussion will first consider the factors influencing the drag of the nacelle and subsequently will consider the effects of the propeller.

With reference to the polar diagrams of various nacelles and cowlings in position 2-A (fig. 9), position 2-B (fig. 10), and position 1-C (fig. 11), it will be noted that the drag of the combination with the large nacelle is appreciably less than it is with the small nacelle, regardless of the type of engine cowling used. With reference to the small nacelle it may also be seen that, except in the case of position 2-A at low angles of attack, the addition of cowling rings increased the drag over the values obtained with exposed cylinders. The effect of engine cowling on the large nacelle is shown in figures 9 and 10. It may be seen that placing the N.A.C.A. hood over the front-engine cylinders and leaving the rear engine with exposed cylinders shows a great decrease in drag as compared to that for the large nacelle with exposed cylinders both front and rear. The additional decrease in drag obtained through cowling the rear engine cylinders, although appreciable, is relatively small as compared to the reduction in drag obtained by cowling the front engine with the N.A.C.A. hood.

The effect of nacelle location on drag is of about equal importance with the effects of nacelle shape and cowling. Figures 12, 13, and 14, show the effects of variations in location of the completely cowled large nacelle in positions above the wing, below the wing, and in the wing, respectively. An inspection of these charts reveals the fact that moving the nacelle fore-and-aft has very little effect on nacelle drag, regardless of whether the nacelle be above the wing or below the wing. Figure 15 shows typical polars of the completely cowled large nacelle in positions above, below, and in the wing. It is to be noted that positions in the wing and positions below the wing are about equal with respect to drag and that both are greatly superior to positions above the wing.

The effect on nacelle drag of angular setting of the variable-angle ring is shown in figures 17 and 18. It is to be noted that the nacelle drag is not appreciably affected by rear-ring setting within the range of -5° to 10° , but is quite sensitive to front-ring setting.

Propulsive efficiency.—Figures 17 and 18 show the effect, with the small nacelle, of variable-angle ring setting on propulsive efficiency. Comparisons are made at a constant value of V/nD . With reference to figure 17, it will be noted that with the rear cylinders exposed the peak of the propulsive-efficiency curve

apparently occurs at a front-ring setting of about 5° . Putting a ring with a setting of 5° over the rear cylinders increased the propulsive efficiency for all values of front-ring setting, but the maximum value apparently still occurs at a front-ring setting of about 5° . The

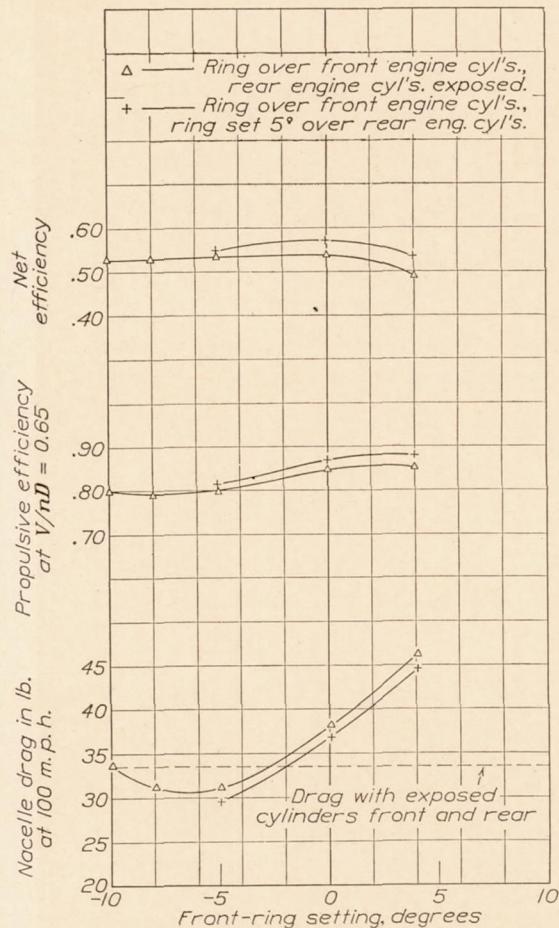


FIGURE 17.—Effect of front-ring setting on nacelle drag, propulsive efficiency, and net efficiency. Small nacelle in position 2-B.

effect of varying the angular setting of the rear ring is shown in figure 18. It may be seen that with the front cylinders exposed the propulsive efficiency continued to increase with increasing angular setting of the variable-angle ring. It is to be noted that placing the ring with an angular setting of 0° over the front cylinders increased the propulsive efficiency slightly and caused the point of maximum efficiency to occur at a rear-ring setting of about 5° .

Further consideration of the problem of ring setting shows that the point of maximum net efficiency comes neither at the ring setting which gives minimum drag nor at the setting which gives maximum propulsive efficiency, but at some intermediate point. The results shown in figures 17 and 18 show the optimum ring settings to be about 0° for the front ring and about 5° for the rear ring. For all practical cases the optimum ring settings are apparently independent of nacelle shape.

The results of these tests show that the fore-and-aft location of the nacelle with reference to the wing has very little influence on the maximum efficiency obtainable at any given value of C_s (see reference 5 for a discussion of this coefficient), the maximum variation ranging from about 2 percent for positions above the wing to about 1 percent for positions below the wing. The vertical location of the nacelle with reference to the wing does, however, have an appreciable effect. Figures 19, 20, and 21 are plots of η and V/nD against C_s for representative nacelle locations above, below, and in the wing, respectively. Inspection of these curves reveals that the propulsive efficiency obtained with nacelle positions below the wing is somewhat higher than that obtained with positions above the wing, and that for nacelle positions in the wing the propulsive efficiency is considerably lower than that

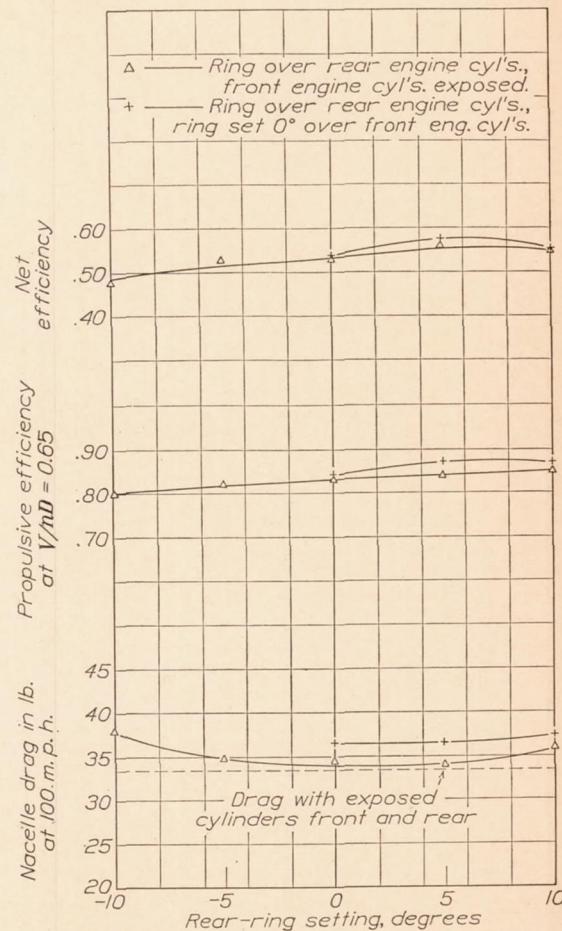


FIGURE 18.—Effect of rear-ring setting on nacelle drag, propulsive efficiency, and net efficiency. Small nacelle in position 2-B.

obtained with the nacelle located either above or below the wing.

COMPARISON OF RESULTS

As stated at the beginning of the discussion, the true merit of any wing-nacelle combination is determined by the interrelation of the lift, drag, and pro-

peller effects considered separately. The detailed discussion of the method given in reference 1 and used in the previous reports of this series results in the following equations:

$$\text{Propulsive efficiency} = \eta = \frac{(T - \Delta D)V}{P} = \frac{C_T V}{C_P nD}$$

$$\text{Nacelle drag efficiency factor} = \frac{C_{D_G} - C_{D_W}}{C_P} \frac{S}{2D^2} \left(\frac{V}{nD} \right)^3$$

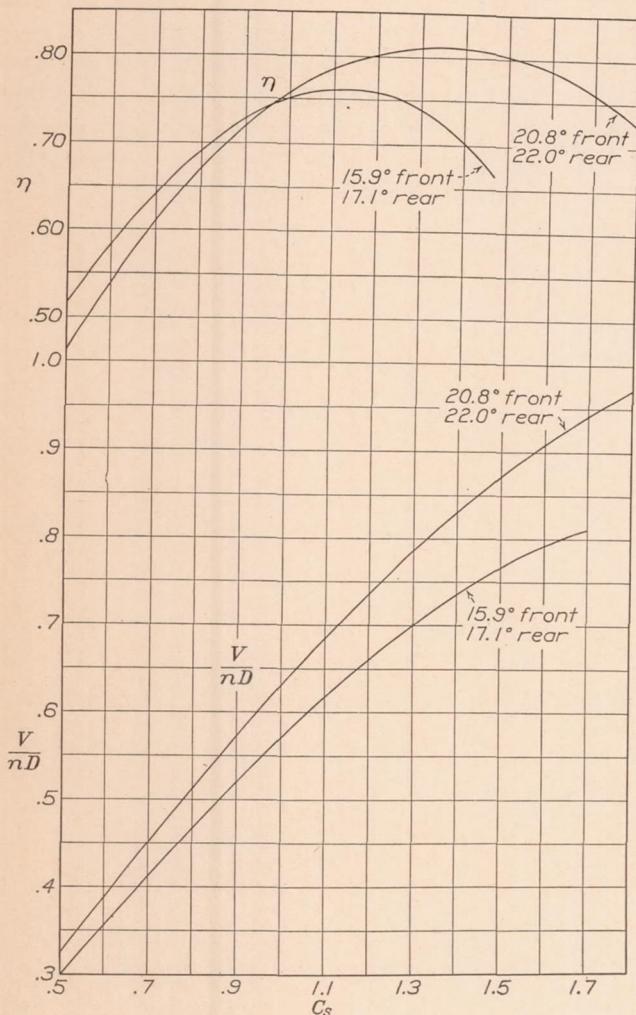


FIGURE 19.—Variation of η and V/nD with C_S for typical position above wing. Tandem position 2-A. Angle of attack, 0° . Large nacelle with N.A.C.A. hood front, ring 5° rear. Blade angle of propeller at $0.75 R$.

$$\text{Net efficiency} = \text{propulsive efficiency} - \text{nacelle drag efficiency factor} = \frac{C_T V}{C_P nD} - \frac{C_{D_G} - C_{D_W}}{C_P} \frac{S}{2D^2} \left(\frac{V}{nD} \right)^3$$

where C_{D_W} , drag coefficient of the wing at a given angle of attack.

C_{D_G} , drag coefficient of the wing-nacelle combination (propeller removed) at the angle of attack at which the lift coefficient with the propeller operating is the same as the lift coefficient of the wing alone at the given angle of attack.

These formulas are applied to two conditions: One for high speed and cruising with a propeller $\frac{V}{nD} = 0.65$ and a lift coefficient corresponding to that of the wing alone at an angle of attack of 0° ($C_L = 0.409$), and one for climbing with a $\frac{V}{nD} = 0.42$ and a lift coefficient corresponding to that of the wing alone at an angle of attack of 5° ($C_L = 0.652$). The $\frac{V}{nD}$ selected for the high-speed comparison is that at which the propellers operated at maximum efficiency for pitch settings from 15.8° to 17.1° . The $\frac{V}{nD}$ for climb is obtained by

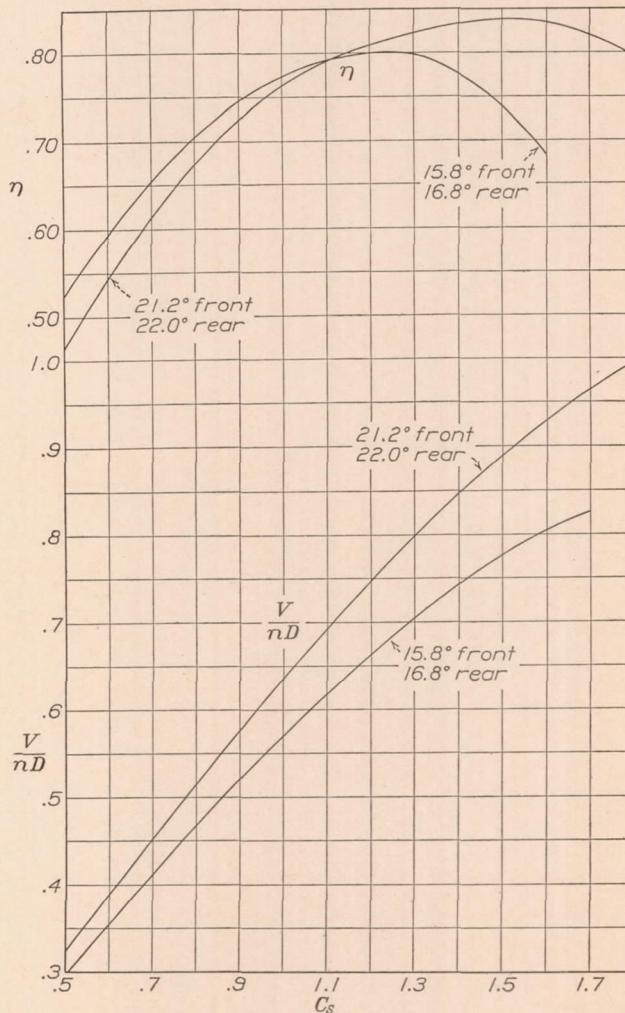


FIGURE 20.—Variation of η and V/nD with C_S for typical position below wing. Tandem position 2-B. Angle of attack, 0° . Large nacelle with N.A.C.A. hood front, ring 5° rear. Blade angle of propeller at $0.75 R$.

assuming that climbing is done at 60 percent of high speed and that the torque of the engine is constant. A diagram of the method of obtaining the drag value used in computing the nacelle drag efficiency factor is given in reference 3. The foregoing values of lift coefficient and $\frac{V}{nD}$ are the same as have been used in

previous comparisons of results for the airfoil used in these tests and the net efficiencies may be directly compared.

It would perhaps be better to make comparisons at a constant value of C_s but there is no evidence that the relative order of merit would be changed and the

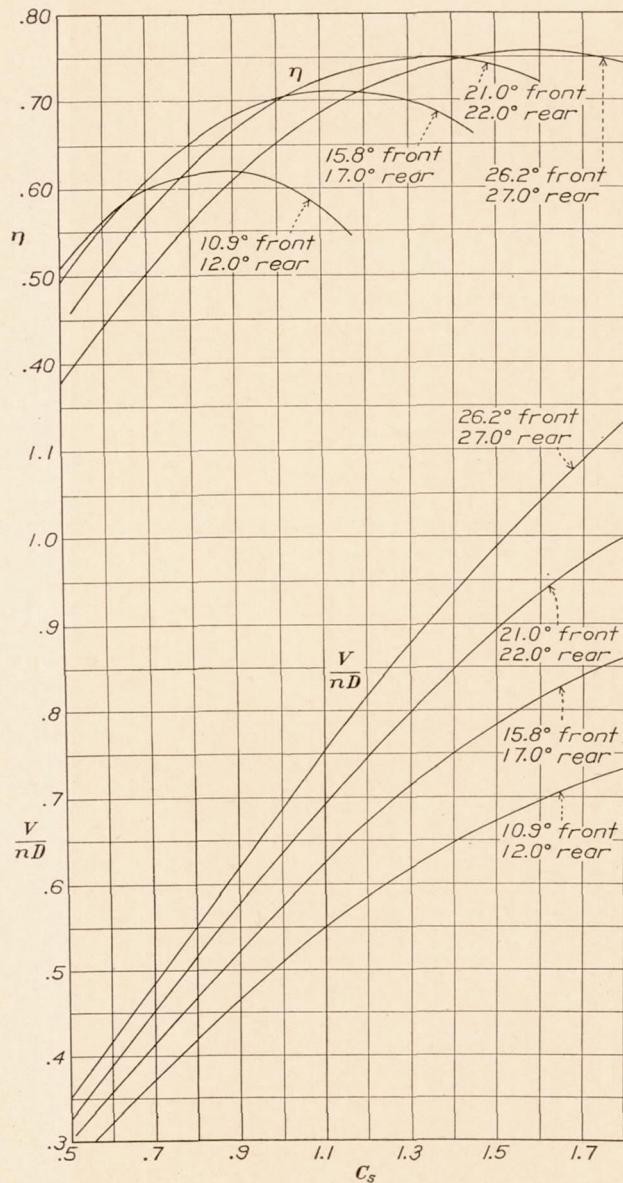


FIGURE 21.—Variation of η and V/nD with C_s for typical position in wing. Tandem position 1-C. Angle of attack, 0°. Large nacelle with N.A.C.A. hood front, ring 5° rear. Blade angle of propeller at 0.75 R .

resulting complication would not be justified. The order of merit of the various cowling and nacelle positions, which is the primary object of the analysis, is clearly indicated by the present computations. The results are given in table XII. For a few arrangements for which the data are incomplete, no net efficiencies are given. That these are generally poor, however, can be seen from the data given.

Examination of the table for the high-speed condition shows that the large nacelle with N.A.C.A. hood

on front engine and variable-angle ring set 5° on the rear engine located in position 2-C gives the highest net efficiency (0.614), followed closely by the same nacelle in position 2-B (net efficiency 0.611). The net efficiency is only slightly lower for other locations of the same nacelle below the wing but falls to low values for locations above the wing. Other types of cowling show lower values in all locations. With the engine cylinders exposed the net efficiency drops to very low values (0.386 for position 2-A, small nacelle).

The propulsive efficiencies are fairly high but the nacelle drag efficiency factors are also high, which accounts for the low net efficiencies. The lowest nacelle drag efficiency factor (0.106 for position 2-C) is accompanied by a low propulsive efficiency (0.720).

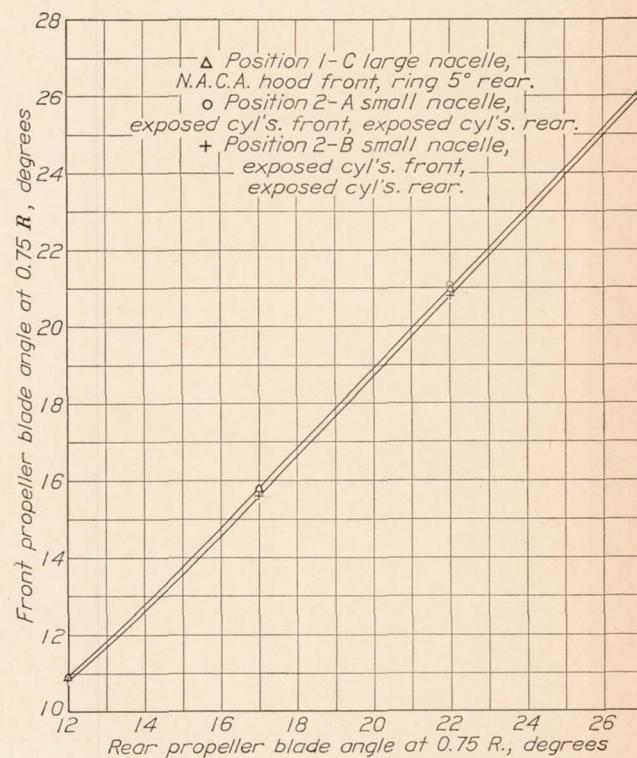


FIGURE 22.—Relation between the pitch setting of front propeller and the pitch setting of rear propeller for equal power absorbed at peak efficiency.

It appears that this arrangement would be improved by moving the front engine farther ahead of the wing, judging by the results for tractor position B of reference 1. The net efficiency for the latter is 0.752, so that the best tandem arrangement is greatly inferior to the best tractor. The cowled tractor nacelle is known to have a low drag and the general inferiority of the tandem arrangement must accordingly be charged to the high drag of the rear portion of the nacelle. In view of the satisfactory propulsive efficiencies, the study of new types of cowling or, perhaps, relocations of the rear engine should result in improved performance.

Two of the various schemes that have been advanced for improvement in the shape of tandem-propeller

nacelles are: (1) The mounting of two tractor engines in tandem, and (2) the mounting of the pusher engine forward of the tractor engine in such a manner that the two propellers face each other. Both these schemes, as well as various others that have been proposed, would undoubtedly involve serious cooling problems, and since no tests are known to have been made on them the results that might be obtained through the use of radical types of cowling are entirely problematical. It is thought, however, that there are good possibilities of discovering a nacelle cowling combination for tandem-engine nacelles that would give a lower drag than conventional arrangements.

PITCH-SETTING RATIO

In conventional tandem arrangement of engines and propellers it is generally desirable for the pitch settings of the two propellers to be such that both engines will turn at the same revolution speed at full throttle. In this series of tests the pitch of the two propellers was adjusted in each case to give equal power coefficients at the point of peak propulsive efficiency and, as it can be shown that for propellers of the same diameter, both driven by engines with equal torque characteristics,

$$\frac{\text{r.p.m. front propeller}}{\text{r.p.m. rear propeller}} = \sqrt{\frac{C_{P_{\text{rear}}}}{C_{P_{\text{front}}}}}$$

it is evident that when the power coefficients of both propellers are the same the propellers are both turning at the same revolution speed. The results of these tests indicate that no absolute ratio of pitch settings can be determined to fit all cases, because the required ratio is different for each nacelle location. Test results do indicate, however, that for any given nacelle location the pitch setting of one propeller is practically a straight-line function of the pitch setting of the other. Figure 22 shows the relation between the pitch setting of the rear propeller and the pitch setting of the front propeller for several typical cases.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

There is no definite relation between engine power and engine diameter; consequently no definite ratio of nacelle drag to motor power can be established which will be generally applicable. For any given nacelle-propeller combination in which the nacelle shape and location are similar to those considered in this report the designer may, from the data presented, determine quite accurately the drag of the full-scale nacelle. The values of propulsive efficiency as obtained here should be practically the same as those that would be obtained from full-scale propeller tests and, as long as the ratio of propeller diameter to nacelle diameter is nearly the same, the values may be applied to full-scale propellers with little error.

Knowing the nacelle drag and propulsive efficiency, the designer may for his particular case determine the power available after the drag of the nacelle has been accounted for.

No data are available for determining how the slip-stream lift as obtained in these tests may be applied to full-scale airplane design. The results of these tests indicate the relative effects of the propellers on the wing lift, but judgment must be used in applying those results to airplane design.

CONCLUSIONS

- With tandem propellers the effects on net efficiency of nacelle shape and cowling are of equal importance with those of nacelle location.
- In general, tandem-propeller-nacelle positions below the wing and positions in the wing are of about equal merit, and both are greatly superior to positions above the wing.
- Conventional tandem arrangements of radial air-cooled engines do not give as good net efficiencies as can be obtained by the use of two tractor-propeller installations of the same general arrangement.
- The net efficiency of a tandem-nacelle-propeller combination is not greatly affected by fore-and-aft location of the nacelle with reference to the wing.

LANGLEY MEMORIAL AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY,
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS,
LANGLEY FIELD, VA., January 17, 1934.

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TABLE I
LIFT COEFFICIENT WITHOUT PROPELLER

$$C_L = \frac{\text{lift}}{qS}$$

Nacelle position	Type of nacelle	Engine cowling		50 m.p.h. R.N.=2,150,000				75 m.p.h. R.N.=3,220,000				100 m.p.h. R.N.=4,300,000			
		Front	Rear	-5°	0°	5°	10°	-5°	0°	5°	10°	-5°	0°	5°	10°
Angle of attack.....															
			Wing alone	0.179	0.417	0.652	0.889	0.175	0.414	0.650	0.887	0.169	0.409	0.646	0.885
1-A	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°	.167	.400	.633	.868	.153	.387	.620	.856	.134	.370	.601	.840
2-A	do	do	do	.170	.383	.605	.850	.167	.383	.606	.848	.162	.385	.607	.846
	do	Exposed cylinders	do	.175	.380	.619	.854	.165	.377	.613	.848	.149	.375	.606	.840
	do	Exposed cylinders	do	.145	.384	.617	.846	.144	.378	.608	.842	.142	.370	.598	.840
	Small	do	do	.172	.395	.618	.850	.155	.380	.609	.845	.130	.363	.597	.842
	do	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°	.153	.380	.618	.842	.140	.370	.608	.833	.123	.358	.588	.820
	do	Ring 0°	do	.140	.374	.605	.842	.140	.370	.602	.833	.140	.368	.598	.820
3-A	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	do	.154	.366	.610	.833	.150	.367	.610	.830	.146	.367	.610	.830
4-A	do	do	do	.166	.402	.628	.852	.148	.385	.615	.848	.124	.360	.598	.840
	do	Ring 0°	do	.155	.368	.615	.850	.154	.374	.610	.848	.153	.385	.607	.843
1-B	do	do	Ring 5°	.167	.390	.633	.863	.157	.380	.624	.848	.143	.368	.610	.830
2-B	do	do	Ring 0°	.160	.380	.607	.830	.154	.374	.604	.830	.148	.370	.600	.828
	do	do	Ring 5°	.173	.398	.613	.840	.162	.388	.606	.836	.145	.373	.598	.830
	do	do	Ring 10°	.160	.382	.618	.838	.158	.380	.610	.838	.157	.378	.598	.838
	do	do	Exposed cylinders	.178	.400	.628	.848	.165	.390	.624	.846	.150	.375	.616	.845
	do	Exposed cylinders	do	.170	.390	.620	.853	.163	.388	.615	.848	.152	.380	.607	.842
	do	Ring -5°	do	.174	.388	.625	.842	.168	.388	.620	.840	.160	.382	.608	.838
	do	Ring -10°	do	.173	.408	.613	.846	.164	.396	.605	.843	.153	.380	.590	.840
	do	Ring -15°	do	.180	.406	.615	.840	.170	.394	.610	.838	.155	.376	.605	.835
	Small	Exposed cylinders	do	.183	.398	.620	.850	.170	.395	.618	.850	.160	.392	.614	.850
	do	Ring 10°	do	.175	.403	.632	.845	.170	.395	.620	.840	.160	.390	.606	.840
	do	Ring 5°	do	.180	.403	.620	.838	.175	.396	.614	.838	.168	.388	.607	.838
	do	Ring 0°	do	.174	.400	.623	.846	.166	.395	.614	.842	.157	.390	.605	.838
	do	Ring -5°	do	.172	.400	.620	.840	.170	.397	.618	.840	.167	.390	.612	.840
	do	Ring -10°	do	.185	.400	.617	.850	.177	.400	.617	.850	.170	.400	.617	.850
	do	Ring 4°	do	.190	.400	.632	.840	.170	.390	.624	.840	.168	.380	.615	.840
	do	Ring 0°	do	.187	.406	.632	.840	.180	.396	.625	.840	.178	.384	.617	.840
	do	Ring -5°	do	.177	.400	.620	.855	.170	.395	.635	.850	.164	.395	.615	.844
	do	Ring -8°	do	.190	.397	.630	.848	.175	.395	.626	.848	.158	.384	.624	.848
	do	Ring -10°	do	.194	.410	.630	.864	.184	.396	.623	.856	.170	.384	.613	.848
	do	Ring 4°	Ring 5°	.167	.395	.625	.845	.167	.393	.615	.835	.165	.390	.605	.820
	do	Ring -5°	do	.187	.404	.630	.837	.178	.384	.617	.834	.170	.383	.600	.834
	do	Ring 0°	do	.168	.385	.615	.843	.170	.388	.610	.840	.170	.390	.600	.830
	do	Ring 10°	do	.174	.400	.625	.840	.168	.392	.620	.835	.158	.382	.613	.830
	do	Ring 0°	do	.190	.400	.630	.844	.184	.395	.625	.840	.175	.390	.615	.838
3-B	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°	.148	.378	.605	.820	.148	.378	.595	.825	.150	.378	.585	.820
4-B	do	do	do	.153	.386	.606	.830	.148	.380	.600	.830	.140	.375	.594	.828
1-C	do	do	do	.154	.380	.616	.860	.147	.375	.610	.855	.138	.370	.605	.850
Small	Exposed cylinders	Exposed cylinders	do	.158	.366	.577	.743	.158	.363	.570	.740	.158	.360	.563	.735
do	Ring 0°	Ring 5°	do	.155	.357	.560	.713	.145	.355	.558	.728	.135	.353	.550	.720
2-C	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	do	.178	.404	.635	.864	.168	.395	.630	.863	.152	.385	.622	.863
3-C	do	do	do	.155	.404	.618	.848	.145	.385	.610	.840	.135	.365	.598	.834

TABLE II
DRAG COEFFICIENT WITHOUT PROPELLER

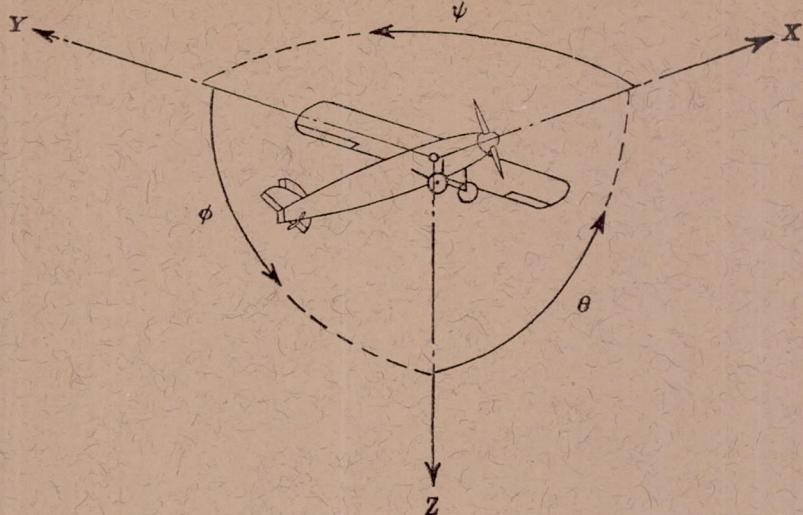
$$C_D = \frac{\text{drag}}{qS}$$

Nacelle position	Type of nacelle	Engine cowling		50 m.p.h. R.N.=2,150,000				75 m.p.h. R.N.=3,220,000				100 m.p.h. R.N.=4,300,000			
		Front	Rear	-5°	0°	5°	10°	-5°	0°	5°	10°	-5°	0°	5°	10°
Angle of attack															
		Wing alone		0.0180	0.0425	0.0830	0.1440	0.0175	0.0415	0.0825	0.1440	0.0165	0.0405	0.0825	0.1440
1-A	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°	.0362	.0577	.0998	.1598	.0350	.0570	.0988	.1588	.0335	.0560	.0975	.1575
2-A	do	do	do	.0342	.0562	.0980	.1625	.0338	.0560	.0978	.1608	.0324	.0558	.0970	.1586
	do	Exposed cylinders	do	.0374	.0590	.0995	.1640	.0360	.0580	.0990	.1630	.0350	.0568	.0990	.1617
	Small	do	do	.0410	.0640	.1063	.1700	.0409	.0633	.1060	.1698	.0405	.0622	.1043	.1697
	do	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°	.0455	.0690	.1130	.1765	.0448	.0680	.1115	.1750	.0440	.0665	.1095	.1738
	do	Ring 0°	do	.0415	.0655	.1140	.1770	.0412	.0655	.1133	.1762	.0408	.0650	.1125	.1747
3-A	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	do	.0340	.0578	.1020	.1635	.0338	.0570	.1010	.1620	.0330	.0560	.1000	.1603
4-A	do	do	do	.0380	.0610	.1027	.1640	.0363	.0590	.1015	.1628	.0340	.0570	.0995	.1608
	do	Ring 0°	do	.0370	.0585	.1025	.1638	.0360	.0580	.1005	.1620	.0340	.0570	.0985	.1595
1-B	do	do	Ring 5°	.0290	.0490	.0900	.1480	.0285	.0485	.0890	.1473	.0280	.0478	.0878	.1460
2-B	do	do	Ring 0°	.0305	.0510	.0905	.1482	.0300	.0498	.0900	.1470	.0300	.0480	.0895	.1455
	do	do	Ring 5°	.0295	.0495	.0902	.1478	.0290	.0485	.0890	.1430	.0280	.0475	.0878	.1440
	do	do	Ring 10°	.0310	.0495	.0890	.1465	.0300	.0485	.0880	.1430	.0285	.0475	.0875	.1450
	do	do	Exposed cylinders	.0320	.0415	.0920	.1505	.0315	.0510	.0915	.1495	.0315	.0505	.0910	.1480
	do	do	do	.0380	.0560	.0960	.1530	.0375	.0558	.0950	.1520	.0365	.0548	.0935	.1500
	do	do	Ring -5°	.0385	.0555	.0950	.1540	.0380	.0545	.0940	.1530	.0366	.0535	.0930	.1515
	do	do	Ring -10°	.0370	.0540	.0940	.1530	.0355	.0535	.0935	.1510	.0340	.0530	.0930	.1485
	do	do	Ring -15°	.0365	.0555	.0960	.1530	.0360	.0550	.0950	.1520	.0350	.0540	.0935	.1505
	do	do	do	.0410	.0598	.0995	.1575	.0405	.0592	.0990	.1590	.0400	.0580	.0980	.1560
	do	do	Ring 10°	.0420	.0595	.0980	.1530	.0415	.0590	.0980	.1525	.0408	.0593	.0980	.1520
	do	do	Ring 5°	.0410	.0595	.0975	.1525	.0405	.0585	.0965	.1520	.0400	.0582	.0960	.1515
	do	do	Ring 0°	.0410	.0580	.0975	.1580	.0405	.0580	.0970	.1540	.0400	.0585	.0963	.1520
	do	do	Ring -5°	.0402	.0585	.0980	.1560	.0400	.0580	.0980	.1550	.0398	.0585	.0980	.1540
	do	do	Ring -10°	.0414	.0600	.1020	.1580	.0405	.0598	.1000	.1570	.0400	.0603	.0980	.1560
	do	do	do	.0465	.0645	.1030	.1615	.0463	.0640	.1030	.1595	.0460	.0645	.1030	.1565
	do	do	Ring 0°	.0424	.0620	.1000	.1560	.0422	.0608	.0999	.1558	.0420	.0603	.0995	.1555
	do	do	Ring -5°	.0415	.0578	.0980	.1560	.0407	.0570	.0980	.1560	.0400	.0566	.0970	.1560
	do	do	Ring -8°	.0390	.0575	.0980	.1530	.0380	.0570	.0975	.1525	.0385	.0566	.0960	.1520
	do	do	Ring -10°	.0395	.0588	.0990	.1580	.0390	.0580	.0980	.1565	.0380	.0580	.0965	.1545
	do	do	Ring 4°	.0480	.0650	.1015	.1570	.0470	.0640	.1010	.1570	.0460	.0637	.1005	.1560
	do	do	Ring 5°	.0480	.0650	.1015	.1570	.0470	.0640	.1010	.1570	.0460	.0637	.1005	.1560
	do	do	Ring -5°	.0390	.0570	.0950	.1530	.0380	.0560	.0950	.1520	.0370	.0559	.0940	.1505
	do	do	Ring 0°	.0440	.0615	.0995	.1560	.0430	.0605	.0985	.1545	.0420	.0595	.0975	.1525
	do	do	Ring 10°	.0455	.0615	.0995	.1560	.0445	.0610	.0985	.1545	.0430	.0600	.0975	.1535
	do	do	Ring 0°	.0430	.0605	.1000	.1560	.0425	.0600	.0995	.1545	.0420	.0595	.0985	.1525
3-B	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°	.0325	.0495	.0875	.1460	.0320	.0495	.0875	.1450	.0310	.0490	.0880	.1440
4-B	do	do	do	.0325	.0500	.0885	.1450	.0315	.0490	.0880	.1450	.0295	.0480	.0870	.1450
1-C	do	do	do	.0295	.0488	.0895	.1500	.0285	.0480	.0890	.1490	.0270	.0460	.0880	.1480
	Small	Exposed cylinders	Exposed cylinders	.0400	.0555	.0985	.1620	.0390	.0540	.0970	.1615	.0375	.0525	.0950	.1605
	do	Ring 0°	Ring 5°	.0385	.0575	.0440	.1580	.0375	.0560	.0840	.1570	.0365	.0540	.0940	.1550
2-C	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	do	.0285	.0510	.0930	.1515	.0275	.0495	.0910	.1515	.0260	.0480	.0890	.1515
3-C	do	do	do	.0300	.0495	.0895	.1510	.0285	.0475	.0880	.1490	.0270	.0455	.0855	.1460

TABLE III
MOMENT COEFFICIENT WITHOUT PROPELLER

$$C_m = \frac{\text{moment}}{qS c}$$

Nacelle position	Type of nacelle	Engine cowling		Angle of attack						
				Front	Rear	-5°	0°	5°	10°	
		Wing alone				-0.073	-0.067	-0.063	-0.066	
									12°	
1-A	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°			-0.067	-0.063	-0.063	-0.072	-0.072
2-A	do	do	do			-0.064	-0.060	-0.055	-0.063	-0.070
	do	Exposed cylinders	Exposed cylinders			-0.061	-0.059	-0.058	-0.063	-0.064
	Small	do	do			-0.061	-0.056	-0.056	-0.056	-0.058
	do	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°			-0.064	-0.053	-0.055	-0.055	-0.056
	do	Ring 0°	do			-0.056	-0.053	-0.050	-0.053	-0.059
3-A	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	do			-0.060	-0.054	-0.051	-0.056	-0.053
4-A	do	do	do			-0.061	-0.055	-0.057	-0.058	-0.057
	do	do	Ring 0°			-0.059	-0.054	-0.053	-0.057	-0.059
1-B	do	do	Ring 5°			-0.067	-0.063	-0.064	-0.071	-0.070
2-B	do	do	Ring 0°			-0.074	-0.070	-0.068	-0.070	-0.080
	do	do	Ring 5°			-0.073	-0.070	-0.067	-0.072	-0.078
	do	do	Ring 10°			-0.076	-0.069	-0.068	-0.072	-0.075
	do	do	Exposed cylinders			-0.076	-0.072	-0.071	-0.073	-0.077
	do	Ring -5°	do			-0.077	-0.070	-0.071	-0.076	-0.083
	do	Ring -10°	do			-0.077	-0.072	-0.070	-0.071	-0.081
	do	Ring -15°	do			-0.075	-0.071	-0.071	-0.073	-0.076
	Small	Exposed cylinders	do			-0.076	-0.071	-0.074	-0.076	-0.082
	do	do	Ring 10°			-0.076	-0.070	-0.069	-0.074	-0.077
	do	do	Ring 5°			-0.074	-0.070	-0.071	-0.074	-0.079
	do	do	Ring 0°			-0.075	-0.070	-0.068	-0.074	-0.082
	do	do	Ring -5°			-0.070	-0.070	-0.070	-0.075	-0.081
	do	do	Ring -10°			-0.077	-0.070	-0.069	-0.076	-0.080
	do	do	Exposed cylinders			-0.080	-0.074	-0.076	-0.082	-0.084
	do	Ring 4°	do			-0.078	-0.076	-0.074	-0.075	-0.082
	do	Ring 0°	do			-0.078	-0.070	-0.069	-0.074	-0.077
	do	Ring -5°	do			-0.081	-0.073	-0.074	-0.074	-0.079
	do	Ring -8°	do			-0.077	-0.073	-0.072	-0.073	-0.080
	do	Ring -10°	do			-0.079	-0.074	-0.072	-0.076	-0.078
	do	Ring 4°	do			-0.081	-0.072	-0.071	-0.077	-0.086
	do	Ring -5°	Ring 5°			-0.075	-0.070	-0.069	-0.072	-0.080
	do	Ring 0°	do			-0.080	-0.073	-0.071	-0.072	-0.082
	do	do	Ring 10°			-0.081	-0.073	-0.074	-0.074	-0.083
	do	do	Ring 0°			-0.078	-0.072	-0.071	-0.075	-0.082
3-B	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	Ring 5°			-0.082	-0.075	-0.073	-0.075	-0.075
4-B	do	do	do			-0.078	-0.071	-0.066	-0.070	-0.071
1-C	do	do	do			-0.077	-0.066	-0.055	-0.056	-0.059
	Small	Exposed cylinders	Exposed cylinders			-0.068	-0.066	-0.063	-0.073	-0.073
	do	Ring 0°	Ring 5°			-0.076	-0.062	-0.053	-0.061	-0.060
2-C	Large	N.A.C.A. hood	do			-0.077	-0.063	-0.061	-0.057	-0.057
3-C	do	do	do			-0.085	-0.073	-0.070	-0.064	-0.069



Positive directions of axes and angles (forces and moments) are shown by arrows

Axis		Force (parallel to axis) symbol	Moment about axis			Angle		Velocities	
Designation	Symbol		Designation	Symbol	Positive direction	Designation	Symbol	Linear (compo- nent along axis)	Angular
Longitudinal	X	X	Rolling	L	Y → Z	Roll	ϕ	u	p
Lateral	Y	Y	Pitching	M	Z → X	Pitch	θ	v	q
Normal	Z	Z	Yawing	N	X → Y	Yaw	ψ	w	r

Absolute coefficients of moment

$$C_i = \frac{L}{qbS}$$

(rolling)

$$C_m = \frac{M}{qcS}$$

(pitching)

$$C_n = \frac{N}{qbS}$$

(yawing)

Angle of set of control surface (relative to neutral position), δ . (Indicate surface by proper subscript.)

4. PROPELLER SYMBOLS

D , Diameter
 p , Geometric pitch

p/D , Pitch ratio

V' , Inflow velocity

V_s , Slipstream velocity

T , Thrust, absolute coefficient $C_T = \frac{T}{\rho n^2 D^5}$

Q , Torque, absolute coefficient $C_Q = \frac{Q}{\rho n^2 D^5}$

P , Power, absolute coefficient $C_P = \frac{P}{\rho n^3 D^5}$

C_s , Speed-power coefficient = $\sqrt[5]{\frac{\rho V^5}{P n^2}}$

η , Efficiency

n , Revolutions per second, r.p.s.

Φ , Effective helix angle = $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{V}{2\pi rn} \right)$

5. NUMERICAL RELATIONS

1 hp. = 76.04 kg-m/s = 550 ft-lb./sec.

1 metric horsepower = 1.0132 hp.

1 m.p.h. = 0.4470 m.p.s.

1 m.p.s. = 2.2369 m.p.h.

1 lb. = 0.4536 kg.

1 kg = 2.2046 lb.

1 mi. = 1,609.35 m = 5,280 ft.

1 m = 3.2808 ft.