

N° 10,882



A.D. 1913

(Under International Convention.)

Date claimed for Patent under Patents and Designs Act, 1907, being date of first Foreign Application (in France), } 8th May, 1912

Date of Application (in the United Kingdom), 8th May, 1913

At the expiration of twelve months from the date of the first Foreign Application, the provision of Section 91 (3) (a) of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, as to inspection of Specification, became operative

Accepted, 23rd Oct., 1913

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Aeroplanes.

We, JÉRÔME JOSEPH ALBERT DONNET, of 157, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, in the Republic of France, Manufacturer, and HENRI LEVÊQUE, of 18, rue Félix Ziem, Paris, in the Republic of France, do hereby declare the nature of this invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described
5 and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to improvements in aeroplanes of the type suitable for marine as well as land use in which the fuselage is boat shape and is provided with planes and floats to improve the stability of the apparatus when on the water.

10 This invention has for its object to provide an improved aeroplane of this type adapted for starting and alighting either on land or water.

According to this invention the fuselage is beneath the wings or planes and consists of an impervious light and strong shell or canoe, hereinafter referred to as a shell, of a special contour or shape as hereinafter described in which
15 the pilot and the observers or passengers are seated, and the controlling gears are placed. This shell extends to a considerable extent longitudinally, so that it can be partly immersed through its whole length, and thus ensure good longitudinal stability when moving on the water. The said shell is comparatively broad or bulging at its forward part and closed over its top side and is tapered
20 rearwardly. The shell is provided with a small front plane made in two parts one on each side of the prow, the said front plane serving to balance the apparatus longitudinally both in the water and in the air. On each side of the shell fuselage is a small float consisting for example of water-tight tubes suitably connected to the wings, or planes, and serving to maintain the lateral
25 balance of the apparatus when it moves on the water, while the shell is provided at its rear end with a sustaining plane and vertical or depth rudders.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings which indicate the manner in which the aeroplane is constructed.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 shew respectively a side view, a front view, and a half
30 plan of a biplane, which it will be readily understood can be converted into a monoplane by dispensing with the lower plane.

As shewn in the drawings, the apparatus comprises two superposed planes, or sets of planes, viz., an upper plane *a* cut out in the centre of its rear part