J 58 Engine

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J 58 Engine

The Pratt & Whitney J58 (company designation JT11D-20) was an American jet engine that powered the Lockheed A-12,

and subsequently the YF-12 and the SR-71 aircraft. It was an afterburning turbojet with a unique compressor bleed to the afterburner which gave increased thrust at high speeds. Because of the wide speed range of the aircraft the engine needed two modes of operation to take it from ...

Pratt & Whitney J58

- Wikipedia

For extreme high-altitude and high-speed environment operation, the engine required special fuel and oil. Two J58 engines powered each Lockheed A-12 and YF-12 interceptor, and the SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance and SR-71B trainer aircraft. See more items in National Air and Space Museum Collection

Pratt & Whitney J58 (JT11D-20) Turbojet Engine | National ...

The J58 engine was developed in the late 1950s by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp. to meet a U.S. Navy requirement. It was designed to operate at speeds of Mach 3+ and at altitudes of more than 80,000 feet.

Pratt & Whitney J58

Turbojet > National Museum of the ...

The J58 (also JT11D-20A but NOT J-58) engine was developed in the 1950s by Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation to meet a U.S. Navy requirement. The engine was designed to operate for extended speeds of Mach 3+ and at altitudes of more than 80,000 ft.

SR-71 Online - J58 Engine

The J58 is a hybrid jet engine: effectively a turbojet engine inside a fan-assisted ramjet engine. This is because turbojets are inefficient at high speeds, yet ramjets cannot operate at low speeds. The airflow path through the engine varied, depending on whether ramjet or turbojet operation

The SR-71 Pratt & Whitney JT11D-20B J58 Engine

According to the U.S. Air Force, the Pratt & Whitney J58 engine was a nine-stage, axial-flow, bypass turbojet originally developed in the late 1950s to meet the U.S. Navy requirements. It was the first jet engine designed to operate for extended periods using its afterburner.

How Pratt & Whitney J58 Engine Made The SR-71 Blackbird ...

The Pratt & Whitney J58 (company designation JT11D-20) was a jet engine that powered the Lockheed A-12, and subsequently the YF-12 and the SR-71 aircraft. The J58 was a single-spool turbojet with an afterburner.

J58 The Powerplant

for the Blackbirds

The J-58 was an engine conceived to operate continuously at Mach 3 with the after burner on for the duration of the flight, providing spectacular results: seen here is a J-58-P2 at the test bench, at night, with red hot after burner exhaust "Diamond" shock waves can be seen in the burning discharge. ©Pratt & Whitney Clic

The heart of the SR-71 : the J-58 engine. Tests

All J58 engine altitude testing was accomplished in Area C in stands C4 & C5. These stands fully enclosed the J58 engines they were testing with a valve that could restrict engine inlet airflow, heaters that could increase the engine inlet temperature to 950 degrees

Fahrenheit (to simulate high Mach

SR-71 J-58 Powerplant - wvi.com

The General Electric T58 is an American turboshaft engine developed for helicopter use. First run in 1955, it remained in production until 1984, by which time some 6,300 units had been built. On July 1, 1959, it became the

first turbine engine to gain FAA certification for civil helicopter use.

General Electric T58 - Wikipedia

The Blackbird was the only aircraft ever to be designed around the J-58 (JT-11). This turbojet engine had been developed for a USN project, by Pratt & Whitney, at their West Palm Beach R & D center in Florida.

The heart of the SR-71 : the J-58 engine. Development

The J58 was the first engine designed to operate for extended periods using its afterburner, and it was the first engine to be flight-qualified at Mach 3 for the U.S. Air Force. In July 1976, J58 engines powered an SR-71 to a world altitude record of 85,069 feet and

another SR-71 to a world speed record of 2,193 mph.

Interesting Video Explains how SR-71's J58 Turbo-Ramjet ...

J58 engine was originally developed by Pratt & Whitney for the US Navy's Martin P6M jet flying boat capable of dash speeds of up to Mach 3, a project that was cancelled after several production

aircraft were built.

Flight Test Museum

The Pratt & Whitney J58 was a jet engine that powered the Lockheed A-12, and subsequently the YF-12 and the SR-71 aircraft The photo below was of Last SR-71 Blackbird engine test in full afterburner at Edwards Air Force Base took place on Sept. 12, 2002 To experience a J58 in full burner close

up and personal is hard to describe.

Experience SR-71 Blackbird J58 engine test in full ...

Beale AFB SR-71 Test Cell. 1986 timeframe. This engine run was performed by MSgt John Wiltison. For more SR Engine info see this https://youtu.be/F3ao5SCedIk

J 58 SR 71 Engine Test Cell - YouTube

The Pratt & Whitney J57 (company designation: JT3C) is an axial-flow turbojet engine developed by Pratt & Whitney in the early 1950s. The J57 (first run January 1950) was the first 10,000 lbf (45 kN) thrust class engine in the United States. The J57/JT3C was developed into the J75/JT4A turbojet, JT3D/TF33 turbofan, and PT5/T57 turboprop (of which only one was

built).

Pratt & Whitney J57 - Wikipedia

The military designation for this engine is J-58, but that given by its constructor is JT-11. The test-bench testing conducted in 1958 was with the YJ-58 prototypes. The turbofan version envisaged in the 1960s for the American SST ("Super Sonic Transport") projects

carried the designation of JT-11-F4.

The heart of the SR-71 : the J-58 engine.

Designations

According to the U.S. Air Force, the Pratt & Whitney J58 engine was a nine-stage, axial-flow, bypass turbojet originally developed in the late 1950s to meet U.S. Navy requirements. It was the first jet engine

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