Wind Craft to Manufacture Updated Lazair

For Indiana toolman Dave Rodgers, it was love at first flight. But he didn't want to buy just the Lazair he had just flown – he wanted to own the whole company.

"After competing in a Lazair [in 1994], I fell in love with its flying qualities," Rodgers recalls. "I had been looking for something to manufacture, so I contacted the original manufacturer, Dale Kramer, about working out a deal." That was in September 1994. By March 1995, he and Kramer of Ultraflight Sales had reached an agreement and were all set to sign the papers. Then Rodgers suffered a heart attack, requiring triple bypass surgery.

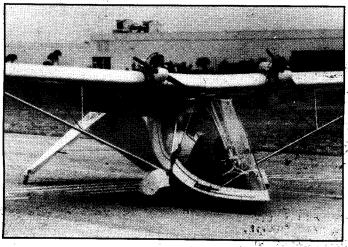
"Everything was delayed," says Rodgers. "We waited for some time before deciding to go ahead with it. We wanted to make sure my health was fine. Finally, on November 21, 1995, we [closed] the deal."

Now it's full steam ahead for Rodgers' company, Wind Craft. An updated version of the venerable twin-engine inverted V-tail Lazair design will soon be available to the public. The Lazair Series IV (based on the lighter Series II) will feature tricycle landing gear with steerable nosewheel and brakes as standard equipment.

"Initially, we're planning to continue with the [twin] Rotax 185 engines and carbon fiber biprops, which are two props per engine mounted piggyback style," says Rodgers. "However, we are in the process of working with two U.S. engine manufacturers to come up with a little different engine package."

Rodgers is moving tooling equipment and material, and hopes to have the first kits ready for customers by the end of February. "We are offering the first five kits at [a special introductory price], each complete, including engines and props. The price goes [up \$1,000] for the next 10 and then we don't know what they vill be after that. This will give us a good look at our manufacturing process and a much better feel [for the ultralight market]," says Rodgers.

Constructed of 6061-T6 aluminum and 2024 aluminum D-cell, the Lazairs will weigh in at 212 pounds, notes Rodgers. "Stall speed [measured] with a Hall airspeed indicator is consistently under 20 mph; cruise is 40 to 56 mph, depending on how hard you want to run the engines; Vne is



Indiana-based Wind Craft will start manufacturing an updated model of the venerable twin-engine, inverted V-tail Lazair design (similar to the earlier version pictured above).

55; and takeoff roll is less than 100 feet on hard surfaces and grass," says Rodgers. Options such as belly pans, partial and full enclosures, and floats will also be available, as well as parts for current and future Lazair

Rodgers brings 25 years of experience as a tool designer and manufacturer to this new venture. "Wind Craft is located on Howard County Airport, which I own," says Rodgers. "I owned a tool design and manufacturing business for 25 years, which I turned over to my children. In 1991, I bought the airport when I became involved in ultralights. I represent Titan Aircraft and will continue to do so."

Information: Wind Craft, 8313 East 400 South Road, Greentown, IN 46936. Phone: (317) 628-2691.

Comment Period on Part 61 NPRM Extended 60 Days

The comment period on NPRM 95-11 (FAA's proposal to revamp training standards for pilots, instructors and flight schools under FAR Parts 61, 141 and 143) has been extended from December 11, 1995 to February 12, 1996. This action is in response to a written request from the Helicopter Association International to allow all affected parties additional time to comment. The extension of the comment period is justified because of the unusually large size of the proposal (141,284 words) and the numerous technical issues raised, FAA notes.

USUA members and *UF!* subscribers should write FAA stating their personal views on the NPRM, as it could possibly affect the future of ultralight aviation in the U.S. Several statements that may help identify areas of concern for ultralight pilots can be found in "FAA Pilot Licensing Overhaul Proposal Needs Your Comment" — member '95 *UF!*, page 41).

Comments should be mailed in triplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Chief Counsel (Attn: Rules Docket, AGC-200), Docket No. 25910, 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, D.C. 20591. Comments of the may be examined in room 915G between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on weekdays, except on federal holidays.

For further information, contact: John Lynch, Certification Branch, AFS-840, General Aviation and Commercial Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, D.C. 20591.

Proposed N Canadian Air Categorie

Editor's Note: A Canadian group called the craft Airworthiness Committee has submitted for two new recreational aircraft categories in C

The Recreational Aircraft Airworthiness met in Canada's capital city, Ottawa, On November and hammered out recommendation craft categories. They are:

(1) The industry should be given ownership of tralight Aircraft standard and they should be as a base to develop a new Recreational Aircraft

(2) A Small Airplane Antique Class should be an environment for the significant number of craft used for recreational flying for w maintenance and repair under the current r ment is no longer economically feasible.

RAAC is a joint government/user group form mendations for the airworthiness of recrea consists of Transport Canada Airworthiness per al aviation associations such as the Canadian Association (COPA), and industry aircraft maint

The committee recommended the standard ational Aircraft should be allowed to increase but not limited to, maximum takeoff weights principle that these aircraft could be used by a but the aircraft must be clearly placarded to confusion between this category and certified air

The Small Airplane Antique Class is to provi and maintenance procedures to extend the usef planes. Read that as "owner maintenance homebuilt aircraft category.

The following criteria were recommended to types of airplanes would be eligible for transfer plane Antique Class:

(1) The primary structure utilizes wood or structure is covered with plywood or fabric.

(2a) The model is out of production and not Type Certificate holder, and

(2b) The design is noncomplex, and

(3) The aircraft type should be eligible for is dard certificate of airworthiness in Canada.

(4) There should be few of the type commer Canada.

The Committee went on to recommend certain tions and conditions:

(1) Pleasure Flying Only: An airplane placed shall only be used for recreational purposes an cial or by a flying training unit for instruction.

(2) One-Way Decertification: Once issued a sp Airworthiness under this authority, an aircraft i ly eligible for a standard certificate.

(3) Owner Maintenance: Owners will have the a special C of A permitting the certification and maintenance in a maintenance control of the certification and the certification an

maintenance in a manner equivalent to amateur

(4) Placarded: The aircraft should be clearly placed it no longer complies with the standards of a

cate it no longer complies with the standards of a (5) Transport Canada must develop an effect sure the airframe data plate and engine data pla such an extent to prevent their installation on c and that Class I items such as propellers a

marked to indicate their certified status.

These are recommendations only. It may be set fore the recommendations work their was Recreational Aircraft Steering Committee and tion process. COPA will keep pilots up-to-date of the proposed changes.

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