## International

Cessna 120/140



## Association

**MAY 1981** 

BOX 92 • RICHARDSON, TEXAS 75080

ISSUE 42

## **COMING ATTRACTIONS**

#### June 12-14 - DENTON, TEXAS

Texas AAA Chapter. Contact Robert W. Landrum, Fly-in Chairman (214) 946-7864. Must be a National member to compete for awards. This is a great fly-in for all local 120/140 people. Let's have a good turn-out for this one. We'll be there with awards for our own judging. See you there!

The Unicom is 122.7 at Denton. Traffic advisories will be given, Watch for the flag men! Green and yellow flag means proceed at your discretion. A black flag means return to the ramp-possible mechanical problems. Bring tie downs. There will be special parking places for Classic and Neo-Class parking so keep an eye out.

## June 19-20-21 - PAUL'S VALLEY, OKLAHOMA

Fly-In sponsored by the Greater OKC Antique Aircraft Association. Paul's Valley is 60 miles south of Oklahoma City on 1-35! Bud Sutton (the challenger for the lowest c/n with 8096) is our contact there. His phone is (405) 392-5608. This is another great fly-in for southwest 120/140s. Again, we will have awards for our type. Hope to see you there! Motels are: Valle (405) 238-6406; Plaza (405) 238-2712; 4 Sands East (405) 238-3321. Transportation will be furnished. Bring tie-downs.

#### June 13-14 - OWOSSO, MICHIGAN

Jth Annual EAA Michigan Chapters Regional Fly-In. This also sounds like a gret one for Mid-West 120/140s. There is a motel right on the strip, and a Cafe.

#### June 20-21 - SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA

4th Annual AAA Fly-In and Air Show at Shelbyville Municipal Airport. Contact Bernard E. Waldon, 302 S. Emerson St., Indianapolis, IN 46219.

#### June 20-21 - REDERICKSBURY, VIRGINIA

Shannon Airport. Another good one for you folks along the eastern seaboard. Why not make this one and send us a report!?

#### June 26-28 - CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

Airdrie Airport located eight miles north-northeast of Calgary International Airport. This fly-in was so great last year that the Airdrie Country Club of the Air is sponsoring a "Wild Rose Antique/Classic Fly-In." How's about all you snow birds making this one. Contact George Pendlebury, 304 Manora Road N.E., Calgary, Alberta, T2A 4R6 - (403) 4383.

#### June 27-28 - FLINT HILL FLYERS FLY-IN

Contact Charles L. Hall, 531 Wickham Rd., Manhattan, KS 66502. How about it you Jay-hawkers? Why not overwhelm the place with 120/140s?

#### **FOR SALE**

From Arthur T. Robinson, South Hero, Vermont 05486. (802) 372-4343 days, 372-6622 nights.

- 1 Aileron-left, 1 flap-left
- 2 Top Engine Cowlings-1 fair, 1 good
- 1 Bottom Engine Cowling-poor but fixable
- 1 Rudder Assembly-excellent
- Elevator Assembly, both excellent in Assembly-excellent
- i Stabilizer Assembly-excellent
- 1 Fuselage Aft Section, Station 95.00 aftexcellent
- 2 Gas Tanks, 1 left, 1 right-good.
- 1 Left Gear Box-good
- 1 Right Gear Box-good

- 1 Firewall and Fuselage Front Section-good 1 Lower Skin Aft Section, Station 56.69 thru 95.00-good
- 1 Control Tee Assembly Numerous Small Parts

120, 1947, 400 SMOH, polished, no damage, 50 amp alternator, Stits fabric, King 360 Chan, radio, VOR, G/S, Airtex interior, 57,500. Alex Whitmore, (817) 648-2624.

120, 1946, 460 SMOH, TT 2500, wheel pants, spinner, elec. system, landing light, strobe, \$6,500, McKinney Aviation, McKinney, Texas.

#### **PLAN AHEAD**

October 9, 10, and 11 are the days to be set aside for the SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND FLY-IN OF THE INTERNATIONAL CESSNA 120/140 ASSOCIATION!!! The weather and fall colors should be gorgeous. The trip, from wherever will be exciting! We should have 100 machines or more come in!

Of course we will be electing new officers for the next year's business, so you should be deciding your nominations for President, Vice-President, Secretary/ Treasurer. Also there will be a meeting of the members of the board of directors. Any suggestions anyone may have for methods, direction, and means for the Association's future should be considered and presented at the meeting. This is your association so your ideas and needs are requested in order to make it serve better. The meeting is the time to present suggestions for discussion. Let's make it a good one by having a large turnout.

Let's all meet at: **Ace Airpark**, Anderson, Indiana. Beautiful E-W 400 ft. grass runway 120 ft. wide at an altitude of 910 MSL. 80/87 octane fuel is available and Frank Hancock says there is a mechanic on duty should he be needed. There is need to keep an eye out for Jumpers and Balloons that flutter about on occasion. Oh yes, be sure to bring your tie-downs! Frank says there is a good cafe located right on the field!

Our headquarters will be located at the Sheraton Motel. (317) 649-0451. The address is Sheraton Inn, 5901 Scatterfield Rd., Anderson, IN 46013. Rooms there are: \$31.20 single, \$36.40 dbl., \$3.00 for each extra person.

The Holiday Anderson, (317) 644-2581, 5920 Scatterfield Rd., charges the same as the Sheraton.

Motel 6 rates are: \$11.95 single, \$15.95 double, \$18.95 for 3 to 4, and the address is: 5810 Scatterfield Rd., same town, same zip. Phone is (317) 642-3333.

Frank Hancock says that bus transportation will be provided from the strip to the motels and that he has most of the arrangements under control. He cautions that we make our reservations now. The Shraton will hold 50 rooms until Sept. 25.

Frank says he needs nelp from all members in and around Indiana, so volunteer now!

## See You There!!

From: HISTORICAL AVIATION ALBUM, Vol 1., by

Tem**p** 

Just wait until the war is over - Put your order in now - There will be a plane in every garage - The thousands of military fliers will be flying their own airplanes after the war." Such statements were common during the closing months of world war II. Manufacturers promised private planes for the average man-in-thestreet for \$1,000 to \$1,500. Aircraft would be easy to purchase and fly. For the most part, the industry had serious plans along this line and made a valiant attempt to produce just such an airplane. Elaborate drafts were made and hopes ran high. Practically all major aircraft manufacturers and dozens of other concerns concentrated heavily upon the post war boom.

The race was on by mid 1945 when Allied victory seemed assured. Various civil types were designed and in most cases prototype demonstrators were produced. The low price tag became a myth and a more realistic figure of \$2,000 to \$2,500 appeared.

Unfortunately the full impact of that boom never came about. Reconversion from war to peacetime production was not a simple task. The problem facing manufacturers was one of which way to turn and where the post war market would be. Also, there would be thousands of government surplus aircraft on the market and to compete with these could prove disastrous. Price wise there would be no competition but operational economies could balance the scale and perhaps weigh in favor of the new post war airplane. There was no serious depression following the war and business economies survived well in spite of adjustments into an uncertain peace.

As with many other manufacturers, Cessna Aircraft Company faced the furture with determination to produce a product the public wanted and could afford. As early as the Spring of 1944 Cessna began engineering development of a "Family Car of the Air." This new design and concept would be long in the development stage. By mid year things looked better on the battle front and for fear the war might end before this design would be ready for the market, another project was undertaken; one that would provide a commercial market for the company in the least amount of time. This project became the model 190. It utilized the old Airmaster" configuration with metal wings and tail surfaces, fabric covered steel tube fuselage but dimensionally larger. The engine cowling was from the T-50 Bobcat as well as the engine and propeller.

The 190 prototype emerged in December, 1944. One great change had taken place. The main landing gear was of one piece chrome vanadium spring steel. The first Cessna to employ this revolutionary fixed gear design, Negotiations were made several years earlier with Steve Whitman.

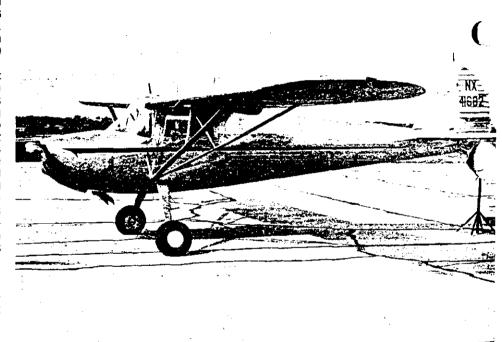
who originally designed and patented the gear. Cessna bought the exclusive patent rights from Whitman and further developed it to its present state. Cessna manufactures the gear in the Wichita plant.

The first spring steel strut, as on the prototype 190. is basically the same as used today on all fixed gear Cessna models. When first introduced it caused a certain amount of distrust with fliers and other manufacturers. This fear was soon dispelled when a machine was designed to simulate constant rough ground landings. Developed by Cessna, the simulator was put on public display at Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1946. Later, after the convention had closed, the entire unit was

vived, the 190 was shelved for the future and all engineering efforts were directed toward development of a two-place airplane.

Design started on the Model 140 in January, 1945. In June the prototype emerged and made its first flight on the 28th. The 140 was not too far a departure from the 190. Smaller, more compact, with an 85 H.P. Continental C-85-12 engine, it was all metal except for fabric covering the wings the first Cessna built with an all meta fuselage. The prototype 140 received licence NX41682 and its ATC No. A-768 or March 21, 1946.

In the meantime two additional prototype 140s were built and flown in the



- "Original Photos" courtesy of Cessn

set up for display at the St. Louis Air Fair. By May, 1947, 4,525,165 landings had been made with no damage to the gear or any attachment points. This demonstration more than proved the reliability of the design. Except for isolated cases, there has never been a failure of the gear in normal operations.

Early in 1945 Congress passed the G.I. Bill of Rights enabling personnel of the armed forces to get financial aid for educational purposes after their discharge. Flight training was one of the programs approved. This provided a great incentive to aircraft manufacturers. The potential market was for thousands of ex G.I.s who would want to learn to fly. It appeared to Cessna that the trainer market would hold the greatest immediate demand and be of the greatest value. "The Family Car of the Air" was cancelled, never to be re-

fall of 1945. Several modifications wer made, including a new fuselage to simplif production, new tail cone, rear window and a redesigned engine cowling. In it class, the 140 was a defuxe airpfane. It if corporated metal wing flaps, mechanicall actuated from the cockpit by a leve dual wheel controls and pedals, steerabl tail wheel, engine mufflers, sponge rubber non-sagging seats, complete soun proofing, heater, cool air ventilators to operated hydraulic brakes and complet electrical wiring systems, including a ger erater and self starter. A fixed pitch, year or metal propeller was optional.

Two versions were offered, the 140 and Model 120. The 120 was identicated the 140 but was a "stripped-down version making it essentially a high favoure on the trainer market. Electrical systems were optional and the upholster.

## ORY

JI R. Matt, 1965, P.O. Box 33/5220 Camera Ave., CA-780

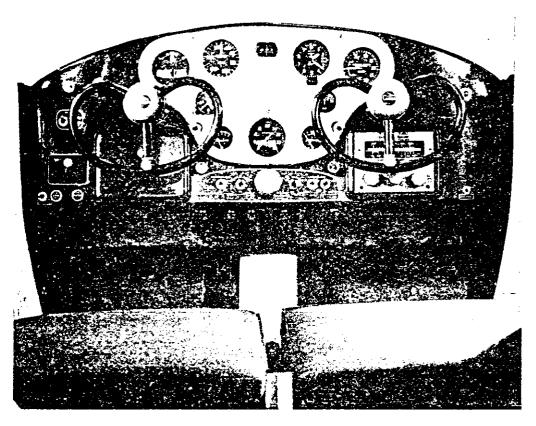
was simple but functional. The 120 did not have wing flaps nor rear windows although these windows were added on later models. In all other respects the 120 was the same as the 140. The prototype also served as prototype for the 120, thus this same data applies to both machines.

in March, 1946, the first 140 and 120 was delivered. The Cessnas proved an immediate success. By late 1946 production reached thirty airplanes a day, 3,788 Model 120s and 140s were built by the end of the year, 2,422 were built and sold in 1947 and 835 in 1948. Between March 1946, and August, 1950, when the last 140 was delivered, 7,045 120s and 140s were built. Of these 2,164 were model 120. The last 120 was completed on December 15, 1947, serial number 14336. Standard price was F.O.B. Wichita for the 140 and 53.2/ \$2.**₹** or the 120.

To prolong the life of this basic design the Model 140A was introduced, making its first flight in January, 1949, and receiving ATC 5A2 on April 8, 1949. It had a metal covered wing of slightly different configuration but with this exception it was basically the same as the deluxe 140. Optional engines were offered on late 1948 140 her the Continental C-85-12F/14F 90-12F/14F could be installed. The C-90 was standard on all 140A models. With the introduction of the metal wing 140A, the 120s, 140s and early 170s were commonly called "Rag-wing" Cessnas, as they were the last fabric covered wing models produced, 525 Model 140As were built, The last was serial number 15724, and was produced in March, 1951.

in spite of the upward surge in twoplace light aircraft enjoyed right after the war, the market declined by the end of 1947. The overabundance of manufacturers had saturated the market. Many concerns discontinued production altogether. At this time Cessna production was down to five aricraft per day. Integrated with the 120, 140, and 140A models were the 190 and 195s which provided additional sales. The need became apparent in 1947 that the real market lay in the four place aircraft. A new market opened with business and executive type aircraft. It was in September, 1947, that the four place offspring of the 120/140 series made its first flight - the Model 170. Fortunately, the 170 changed the concept of post war private and business flying and continued the demand for Cessna Aircraft.

in roducing the 120 and 140 series the sysurvived the post war acid test. Usic design was nothing new but the counted heavily upon providing the buyer with as much airplane as possible for his money. A policy which proved a sound investment for both manufacturer and consumer.



#### • • WELCOME NEW MEMBERS • • •

- Tony Stein N3565V, 912 Sedgefield Dr., Sylacauga. AL 35150
- James E. Bell N5673C, 3851 Cedar St., Apt. 10, Riverside, CA 92501
   Mark E. Healy N81097, Rt. 2, Box 71, Alachua, FL 32615
- ✓ Garrett Gill N2806N, 202 W. Main St., St. Charles, IL 60174
- Clenn E. Warren, Sr., 204 S. 11th, Wymore, NB 68466
- Michael Dix N76336, 211 E. Seaview Ave., Ninwood, NJ 08231
- Jonathan C. Neff N4242M, 1346 N. Santa Fe., Tulsa, OK 74127
   Norm Cooper HC-GVOS, P.O. Box 30, St. Lazare, Quebec, Canada Jop 190

# Application for Membership International Cessna 120/140 Association BOX 92 - RICHARDSON, TEXAS 75080

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We have had sevmation about the va-No perhaps some u reason for the extensic

According to the Cells Catalog the original Gc sembly had pucks about . dollar on gear legs that ha in thirt a roll ward cant. Evidently it was last at Cessna. that this size was necessary to put a stop to the bird in a reasonable distance and that settering in windy weather would be enhanced by a positive brake. It turned out, however, that they had built in a continuing market for cowling bottoms, gear boxes, propellors, and a variety of other items needed to repair the bird after it had been tipped up on its nose! With the large brake puck a machine could be up ended if one really stood on the binders, a frequent occurance with a skittish student at the wheel. The larger puck, or lining, part numbers 95-4484 for the piston side and 95-4508 for the stationary side, was installed on all 120/140 models having Serial Numbers 8001 through 9124. The wheel allowed one to use two kinds of anti-rattle clips, the snap in type and the type that was held in place by a spring rivet. The latter kind would turn about 45 degrees when the rivet fell out and would grind a nice notch in the brake casting.

Because of many up-endings Cessna decided that some method to move the c.g. back was required. Rather than change the gear leg angle they added a bit of metal, a foot, on the end so that the axle could be moved ahead about six inches; Just the ticket for keeping the tail down! Some feel that the nose is lowered slightly, allowing for better visibility, an additional benefit.

Models from Serial Number 9148 on were outfitted with a modified Goodyear brake casting that required a smaller brake lining, about the diameter of a quarter. The smaller lining reduced the braking area so that the danger of up-ending was reduced.

**ED??** 

smaller lining, however, came the of tipping in the casting. The pish was small and square, so that lining got thin it would tip and on lock, or wedge between the and the disc. The piston nubbin bunded on the end allowing the liner to rock rather than wedge. This put a greater assymetrical load on the disc; so the snap in anti-rattle clip came along.

The next change started with Serial Number 14163 and up. The gear box was rotated aft so that the gear legs were canted slightly forward providing about the same wheel axle position as the gear extension. Finally the right combination!

We have wheel extensions with the small brake linings, so feel comfortable knowing the liklihood of up-ending is remote. Plus the fact that the brakes now need new "O" rings, a project put off because we have a set of 150 Clevelands to install when the weather is right. The wheel extensions will come in handy then!

When the 120 was first purchased the brakes bled because of pits in the cylinders. The machine had not been flown or moved for some time, water got into the system causing corrosion. We took the castings to a friend and had them bored out about 15 thousandths, had new pistons made, installed new "O" rings and they've worked fine ever since. The total cost of the repairs was about \$50. We are, nevertheless, looking forward to the Cleveland brakes!

Incidentally, there is no noticeable difference in handling with or without the extensions.

### **BUCKLE UP**

Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 91.33(b) (12) requires that after December 4, 1981, all powered civil aircraft must be equipped with approved safety belts with metal to metal fasteners. You should plan for this change.

(Thanks to Frank Rittersbacher)

### **RAMBLIN'S**

orchen Forman

Had a nice reception at the new McKinney, Texas, where I met Rich Morgner who has just bought a rag-wing '47 140-nicely/painted N1710V. He's taking flying lessons in it and has bought a ranch and is putting in a strip north of there. He's enthusiastic about joining and having all the 140s come over for a fly-in.

Also the FBO at McKinney, George Schuler says his parts man, Ron Roland, bought up parts from Skyport Aviation at Addison and has almost everything for 140s. He has some sheet metal parts, like a cowling or two? George said anytime we want to fly in as a group the Herd Natural History Museum would pick us up for a tour. He says there's a great Chinese eatery, Kam's, there in McKinney, and a taxi!

Now that Daylight Savings Time has arrived you can take your passenger and her wine bottle to Neal's Place, a good pasta joint. Neal's is just 6/10ths of a mile down the dirt road by the Marina at Lake Dallas.

For those of you who go all the way with barbecue is a spot that's been around for a while, since 1947 in fact. Metzler's, in Lindsay, Texas. Park your plane at the Gainesville terminal and walk across the golf course nine-tenths of a mile to Metzler's on the highway. Good way to build muscle tone while filling up on Bar-B-Cue! Of course the hike back to the plane is much harder, at least ten miles!

Will have a report on Shangri-La at Grand Lake, Afton, Oklahoma later.

The International Cessna 120/140 Association Newsletter is published monthly by Joy Warren, 1009 Porter Rd., Milford, MI 48042. Subscription rates \$5.00 per year included in the annual membership dues. Application To Mail At Second-Class Postage Rates is Pending at Milford, Michigan 48042. POSTMASTER: Send Address changes to THE INTERNATIONAL CESSNA 120/140 ASSOCIATION, 1009 Porter Rd., Milford, Michigan 48042.

# International Cessna 120/140 Association

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