



South Australian Aviation Museum *Aircraft Profile*

GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT FACTORY JINDIVIK N11-752

Single engine, pilotless, military target drone recoverable aircraft

History of N11-752

SAAM's Jindivik is a Mark 203B and was delivered to the Navy in February 1987. Following various missions, it later crashed on take-off at Jervis Bay in May 1992. After a period of storage at Australia's Museum of Flight at Nowra, it came to SAAM in June 2004.



Development of the Jindivik

Named from an Aboriginal word for 'Hunted One', the Jindivik was Australia's most successfully produced aircraft. Design began in 1948 by Government Aircraft Factory (GAF) engineers. The first Jindivik flew in August 1952 and the aircraft was produced until 1997. Jindivik covered a large range of tasks including surveillance, target towing and cruise missile simulation.

The aircraft was launched from a recoverable take-off trolley and landed on a skid. A five-man team flew the Jindivik, controlled by a 'Skipper' and 'Navigator' seated in a darkened control room. The Jindivik was used by the RAAF, RAN, RAF, USN and the Swedish Air Force.



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Jindivik take-off (launch) from its trolley.

Technical Specifications

Engine: 2,000 lb (8.9 kN) thrust Bristol Siddeley Viper Mk201 turbojet engine

Maximum take-off weight: 1,656 kg

Length: 7.11 m

Wing span: 7.92 m (long-span high-altitude version)

Height: 2.59 m (on take-off trolley)

Maximum speed: 490 knots (908 kph)

Range: 1,150 km (670 nm)



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Also at SAAM

Camera Pod (as fitted to a Jindivik for missile testing programme)



Jindivik A92-52 fitted with Camera Pods, at Woomera



Mk 2 AMPOR Wing Tip Pod

AMPOR – Airborne Missile Proximity Optical Recorder

Our pod has an identifying date of 1957 and a date stamp of 1958 located on the inside of one of the access hatches.



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At a time before the development of real-time electronic data collection, high-speed cine cameras were required to record the behaviour and relative success of missiles to their intended targets. The tests were part of the '*Anglo-Australian Joint Project*', which ran from 1946 to 1980. Testing of the missiles occurred at RAF Llanbedr in Wales and at Woomera. At Woomera, Meteors and Canberra Bombers were converted into target drones for early tests. By 1953, the Government Aircraft Factories (GAF) had begun the development of the Jindivik target drone, specifically designed for testing purposes.