

jet size chart

jet size chart is an essential reference tool for understanding the different dimensions and specifications of jets used in various industries, including aerospace, watercraft, and industrial applications. This comprehensive guide will explain the importance of jet size charts, how to interpret them, and their applications in different contexts. Whether dealing with jet engine components, water jet nozzles, or other jet-related equipment, having a clear understanding of size charts ensures proper usage, safety, and performance optimization. This article will cover the types of jet size charts, key measurements involved, and tips for selecting the right jet size for specific needs. Additionally, it will address common questions and provide practical advice for professionals and enthusiasts alike. Explore the detailed sections below to gain a complete insight into jet size charts.

- Understanding Jet Size Charts
- Types of Jet Size Charts
- Key Measurements in Jet Size Charts
- How to Read and Use a Jet Size Chart
- Applications of Jet Size Charts
- Common Challenges and Solutions

Understanding Jet Size Charts

A jet size chart is a graphical or tabular representation that provides detailed information about the dimensions and specifications of jets used in various technologies. These charts are crucial for engineers, designers, and technicians who need precise data to ensure compatibility and optimal performance. The jet size chart typically includes measurements such as diameter, length, flow rate, and pressure ratings, depending on the type of jet being referenced. Understanding these charts allows users to select the appropriate jet size for their specific applications, avoiding potential issues like inefficiency, damage, or safety hazards.

Purpose of Jet Size Charts

The primary purpose of a jet size chart is to standardize information about jets, facilitating easier comparison and selection. By providing exact sizes and characteristics, these charts help maintain consistency across

manufacturing and operational processes. They also aid in troubleshooting by allowing users to verify if the installed jet size matches the intended specifications.

Importance in Various Industries

Jet size charts are invaluable across multiple industries including aerospace, automotive, marine, and manufacturing. For instance, in aerospace, jet engine components must adhere to strict size standards to ensure safety and efficiency. In watercraft, water jet nozzles require precise sizing to deliver the expected thrust and maneuverability. Similarly, industrial applications rely on jet size charts to maintain process accuracy and equipment longevity.

Types of Jet Size Charts

Different types of jet size charts exist based on the specific application and industry. Each type focuses on relevant parameters and measurements unique to that field.

Aerospace Jet Size Charts

These charts detail dimensions related to jet engine components such as turbine blades, nozzles, and combustion chambers. Parameters include diameter, length, and material thickness, which are critical for ensuring performance and safety in high-speed flight conditions.

Water Jet Size Charts

Water jet size charts provide specifications for nozzles, orifices, and pumps used in marine propulsion or cutting technologies. They include dimensions like orifice diameter, flow rate, and pressure capacity, which directly influence propulsion efficiency or cutting precision.

Industrial Jet Size Charts

In industrial settings, jet size charts cover equipment such as spray nozzles, cleaning jets, and fuel injectors. These charts focus on nozzle diameter, spray angle, and flow characteristics to optimize processes like coating, cleaning, or combustion.

Key Measurements in Jet Size Charts

Several key measurements are common across most jet size charts, providing essential data for selection and implementation.

Diameter and Orifice Size

The diameter, often referred to as orifice size, is the primary measurement indicating the size of the jet opening. This dimension affects flow rate, velocity, and pressure, making it a critical factor in performance calculations.

Flow Rate

Flow rate measures the volume of fluid or gas passing through the jet per unit time, usually expressed in gallons per minute (GPM) or liters per minute (LPM). This parameter helps determine the jet's capacity and suitability for specific applications.

Pressure Rating

Pressure rating indicates the maximum pressure the jet or nozzle can withstand during operation. It ensures safety and prevents equipment failure due to overpressure conditions.

Length and Overall Dimensions

The length and other physical dimensions of jets affect installation compatibility and aerodynamics. Accurate sizing is necessary to fit jets within designated spaces and maintain optimal flow dynamics.

How to Read and Use a Jet Size Chart

Reading a jet size chart involves understanding the layout and interpreting the various parameters presented. Proper usage ensures accurate selection and application of jets.

Identifying Relevant Parameters

Focus on the measurements that matter most for the intended application, such as orifice size, flow rate, and pressure rating. These parameters are often arranged in columns or rows, making comparison straightforward.

Matching Jet Size to Application

Use the chart to find a jet size that meets the required specifications for flow, pressure, and physical dimensions. Cross-reference these values with operational requirements and manufacturer recommendations.

Tips for Accurate Interpretation

- Verify units of measurement to avoid miscalculations.
- Consider environmental factors like temperature and fluid type.
- Consult technical documentation for specific tolerances and standards.
- Use charts from reputable manufacturers or industry standards organizations.

Applications of Jet Size Charts

Jet size charts are applied in various practical scenarios where precision and performance are critical.

Aerospace Engineering

Engineers use jet size charts to design and maintain jet engines, ensuring components fit perfectly and operate efficiently under extreme conditions. Accurate sizing contributes to fuel efficiency and safety.

Marine Propulsion

In marine applications, jet size charts help select appropriate water jet nozzles that deliver the right thrust and maneuverability for vessels, enhancing speed and control.

Industrial Processes

Industries rely on jet size charts to optimize spray nozzles and injectors, improving processes such as cleaning, painting, and fuel injection, which require precise flow and pressure control.

Common Challenges and Solutions

Users of jet size charts may encounter several challenges, but these can be addressed through best practices and careful analysis.

Inconsistent Standards

Different manufacturers may use varying standards, leading to discrepancies in jet size charts. To overcome this, always verify the source and cross-check with industry standards.

Misinterpretation of Data

Incorrect reading of charts can result in selecting inappropriate jet sizes. Proper training and referencing technical guides help minimize these errors.

Environmental Variability

Changes in temperature, pressure, and fluid properties can affect jet performance. Accounting for these factors when using size charts ensures more reliable outcomes.

Selection for Custom Applications

Custom or specialized jets may not be fully covered in standard charts. In such cases, consulting with manufacturers or engineers for tailored solutions is advisable.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a jet size chart?

A jet size chart is a reference guide that helps identify the correct size of jets used in carburetors or fuel injectors, ensuring optimal engine performance and fuel efficiency.

Why is it important to use the correct jet size?

Using the correct jet size is crucial because it controls the amount of fuel delivered to the engine; an incorrect size can cause poor engine performance, increased emissions, or engine damage.

How do I read a jet size chart?

A jet size chart typically lists jet sizes along with their corresponding flow rates or orifice diameters, allowing users to select the appropriate jet based on engine requirements or tuning goals.

Are jet size charts standardized across manufacturers?

Jet size charts may vary between manufacturers, so it is important to refer to the specific chart provided by the jet or carburetor manufacturer for accurate sizing information.

What units are used in jet size charts?

Jet sizes are usually measured in hundredths of a millimeter or in thousandths of an inch, indicating the diameter of the jet's orifice.

Can I use a jet size chart for all types of engines?

Jet size charts are generally specific to certain engine types or carburetor models, so it is recommended to use a chart relevant to your particular engine or carburetor.

How do changes in jet size affect engine performance?

Increasing jet size allows more fuel into the engine, enriching the fuel mixture, which can improve power but may reduce fuel economy; decreasing jet size leans the mixture, which can enhance efficiency but may cause engine knocking.

Where can I find a reliable jet size chart?

Reliable jet size charts can be found in manufacturer manuals, official websites, or trusted automotive and motorcycle tuning guides.

Is it necessary to adjust jet size when modifying an engine?

Yes, when modifying an engine (e.g., adding a performance exhaust or air intake), adjusting the jet size is often necessary to ensure the fuel mixture remains balanced and the engine runs optimally.

Additional Resources

1. *The Comprehensive Guide to Jet Engine Sizes*

This book offers an in-depth exploration of various jet engine sizes used in commercial and military aviation. It includes detailed charts and comparative analyses to help readers understand the relationship between engine size, thrust, and fuel efficiency. Ideal for aerospace engineers and aviation enthusiasts alike.

2. *Jet Size Charts: Understanding Aircraft Performance*

Focusing on the practical application of jet size charts, this book explains how engine dimensions affect aircraft performance metrics such as speed, range, and payload capacity. The author provides clear diagrams and case studies from different aircraft models to illustrate these concepts.

3. *Aircraft Jet Size and Design Parameters*

Delving into the technical aspects of jet engine design, this book discusses how size influences design choices and operational capabilities. It covers both turbofan and turbojet engines, supported by size charts and performance data crucial for students and professionals in aerospace engineering.

4. *Scaling Jet Engines: From Small to Giant*

This title examines the engineering challenges and innovations that come with scaling jet engines from small private jets to massive commercial airliners. It presents size charts alongside discussions on materials, thermodynamics, and aerodynamics involved in engine scaling.

5. *Jet Engine Size Chart Handbook for Pilots*

Designed specifically for pilots and aviation students, this handbook simplifies jet size charts to offer quick insights into engine specifications and their impact on flight operations. It includes practical tips on interpreting engine data during pre-flight planning and maintenance checks.

6. *Modern Jet Engine Size Classification*

This book categorizes contemporary jet engines by size and type, providing updated charts reflecting recent technological advancements. It also explores how these size categories correlate with environmental considerations like emissions and noise levels.

7. *Comparative Jet Engine Size Analysis in Aviation*

Offering a comparative perspective, this book analyzes different jet engines across commercial, military, and private sectors using size charts. It highlights trends in engine development and their implications for future aircraft design and performance.

8. *Jet Size Metrics and Aviation Industry Standards*

This book focuses on the standards and metrics used to classify jet engine sizes within the aviation industry. It explains regulatory frameworks and how size charts are used in certification, manufacturing, and maintenance processes.

9. *Understanding Jet Size Charts: A Visual Approach*

Emphasizing a visual learning style, this book provides numerous infographics and size charts to help readers grasp the complexities of jet engine dimensions and their functional roles. It's an excellent resource for visual learners and those new to aerospace concepts.

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Jet Size Chart: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Jet Sizes

Ebook Title: The Ultimate Guide to Jet Sizes: A Comprehensive Reference for Pilots, Mechanics, and Aviation Enthusiasts

Ebook Outline:

Introduction: The Importance of Understanding Jet Aircraft Sizes and Classifications.

Chapter 1: Understanding Jet Aircraft Size Measurement: Defining key metrics (wingspan, length, height, weight, passenger capacity). Discussing different measurement units and their conversions.

Chapter 2: Categorizing Jets by Size: Exploring different size classifications (e.g., light jets, mid-size jets, large-cabin jets, very large jets, heavy jets, ultra-long range jets). Detailing the characteristics and capabilities of each category.

Chapter 3: Jet Size and Operational Considerations: Examining the impact of jet size on operational aspects like runway requirements, fuel consumption, passenger comfort, and maintenance costs.

Chapter 4: Selecting the Right Jet Size for Your Needs: Providing a step-by-step guide to selecting an appropriate jet size based on factors such as mission profile, passenger needs, and budget.

Chapter 5: The Future of Jet Aircraft Size: Discussing trends in jet aircraft size and design, including advancements in materials and technology.

Conclusion: Recap of key takeaways and resources for further learning.

Jet Size Chart: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Jet Sizes

Understanding the size of a jet aircraft is crucial for various stakeholders within the aviation industry, from pilots and mechanics to passengers and aviation enthusiasts. This comprehensive guide delves into the complexities of jet size classifications, measurement techniques, and

operational considerations. Whether you're a seasoned pilot planning a flight, a mechanic overseeing maintenance, or simply an aviation aficionado, this guide will equip you with the knowledge necessary to navigate the world of jet aircraft sizing.

Understanding Jet Aircraft Size Measurement:

Jet aircraft size isn't a single, easily defined metric. Instead, it's a multifaceted concept encompassing several key measurements:

Wingspan: This is the distance between the wingtips of the aircraft. A larger wingspan often indicates greater fuel efficiency and lift capacity, but also requires longer runways for takeoff and landing. Wingspan is typically measured in feet or meters.

Length: This is the overall length of the aircraft from nose to tail. Length directly correlates with passenger capacity and cargo space. It's usually measured in feet or meters.

Height: The aircraft's height, measured from the ground to the top of the vertical stabilizer, impacts hangar requirements and ground clearance. It's commonly measured in feet or meters.

Maximum Takeoff Weight (MTOW): This crucial metric represents the aircraft's maximum permissible weight at takeoff, encompassing the weight of the aircraft, fuel, passengers, crew, and cargo. MTOW is usually measured in pounds or kilograms and significantly influences the aircraft's performance capabilities and operational limits.

Passenger Capacity: This refers to the number of passengers the aircraft can comfortably accommodate. Capacity varies significantly across different jet categories, ranging from a few passengers in light jets to hundreds in larger airliners.

Conversion of Units: It's important to be fluent in converting units. For example, knowing how to convert feet to meters and pounds to kilograms is essential for accurate comparisons and calculations. Online converters and conversion charts are readily available to assist with this process.

Categorizing Jets by Size:

Jet aircraft are often categorized based on their size and capabilities. These categories aren't always strictly defined, with some overlap between classes:

Light Jets: These are the smallest jets, typically accommodating 4-8 passengers. They're characterized by their shorter range, lower operating costs, and smaller size, making them suitable for shorter trips and smaller airports. Examples include the Cessna Citation Mustang and Embraer Phenom 100.

Mid-Size Jets: These jets typically carry 6-10 passengers and offer a longer range than light jets,

allowing for transcontinental flights within a single flight leg. They provide a balance between size, cost, and performance. Examples include the Cessna Citation Sovereign and Hawker 400XP.

Large-Cabin Jets: These jets provide significant cabin space and comfort, typically accommodating 8-12 passengers. They are designed for longer-range flights with increased passenger comfort and amenities. Examples include the Gulfstream G280 and Bombardier Challenger 350.

Very Large Jets (VLJs): VLJs are a step up from large-cabin jets, featuring even more spacious cabins and typically seating 12-16 passengers or more. These jets can cover very long distances, often intercontinental, offering exceptional passenger comfort and luxury features. Examples include the Gulfstream G650 and Bombardier Global 6000.

Heavy Jets: These are the largest jets in private aviation, typically capable of carrying 12-19 passengers or more over extremely long ranges. They are renowned for their spacious cabins, advanced technology, and high operational costs. Examples include the Boeing Business Jet (BBJ) and Airbus Corporate Jet (ACJ).

Ultra-Long Range Jets (ULRJ): These jets can fly exceptionally long distances without refueling, often exceeding 6,500 nautical miles. They represent the pinnacle of private aviation, designed for comfort and speed across vast distances. Examples include the Gulfstream G700 and Bombardier Global 7500.

Jet Size and Operational Considerations:

The size of a jet significantly impacts several operational aspects:

Runway Requirements: Larger jets require longer and wider runways for takeoff and landing due to their higher weight and speed. Smaller jets are more flexible in terms of airport accessibility.

Fuel Consumption: Larger jets consume significantly more fuel than smaller jets, resulting in higher operating costs. Fuel efficiency is a critical factor in determining the economic viability of different jet sizes.

Passenger Comfort: Larger jets generally offer more spacious cabins and amenities, enhancing passenger comfort during longer flights. However, smaller jets often provide a more personalized experience.

Maintenance Costs: The maintenance and repair of larger jets are generally more complex and expensive than for smaller aircraft. This contributes to the overall cost of operation.

Selecting the Right Jet Size for Your Needs:

Choosing the right jet size requires careful consideration of several factors:

1. **Mission Profile:** Define your typical flight routes and distances. Shorter flights may suit light or mid-size jets, while long-haul flights necessitate larger aircraft.
2. **Passenger Needs:** Consider the number of passengers and the level of comfort required. Luxury and space requirements dictate the choice of jet size.
3. **Budget:** Operating costs vary significantly between jet sizes. Evaluate your budget carefully, considering fuel, maintenance, crew, and hangar fees.
4. **Airport Accessibility:** Consider the size and capabilities of the airports you'll be using. Larger jets may be restricted to larger international airports.

The Future of Jet Aircraft Size:

The future of jet aircraft size is characterized by several trends:

Advancements in Materials: Lightweight composite materials are increasingly used in jet aircraft construction, leading to improved fuel efficiency and increased payload capacity without sacrificing performance.

Technological Innovations: Advanced aerodynamic designs and more efficient engines are continually being developed to reduce fuel consumption and environmental impact.

Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAFs): The aviation industry is exploring the use of SAFs to reduce carbon emissions, playing a significant role in the future of sustainable air travel.

Increased Passenger Capacity and Range: Future jet aircraft may incorporate new technologies to achieve larger passenger capacities and longer flight ranges, further pushing the boundaries of jet aircraft size and capability.

Conclusion:

Understanding jet aircraft size is crucial for making informed decisions in various aviation contexts. This guide provides a comprehensive overview of the key aspects of jet sizing, from measurement techniques and classifications to operational considerations and future trends. By understanding these elements, you'll be better equipped to select and operate the appropriate jet aircraft for your specific needs. For further exploration, consider researching individual aircraft models and their specifications to gain a more detailed understanding of their capabilities.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between a light jet and a heavy jet? Light jets are smaller, shorter-range, and more fuel-efficient, while heavy jets are larger, have longer ranges, and higher operating costs.
2. How is jet size measured? Jet size is measured by wingspan, length, height, maximum takeoff weight, and passenger capacity.
3. What factors influence the choice of jet size? Mission profile, passenger needs, budget, and airport accessibility all play crucial roles.
4. What are the advantages of larger jets? Larger jets offer greater passenger capacity, longer ranges, and enhanced comfort.
5. What are the disadvantages of larger jets? Larger jets have higher operating costs, require larger runways, and are less flexible regarding airport choices.
6. What are some examples of ultra-long-range jets? Gulfstream G700 and Bombardier Global 7500 are notable examples.
7. How do advancements in materials affect jet size? Lightweight composites allow for larger aircraft with improved fuel efficiency.
8. What role do sustainable aviation fuels play in the future of jet size? SAFs are crucial for reducing the environmental impact of larger, longer-range jets.
9. Where can I find more detailed specifications for specific jet models? Manufacturer websites and aviation databases provide detailed specifications.

Related Articles:

1. Understanding Jet Engine Types: A detailed explanation of different jet engine types and their characteristics.
2. Private Jet Operating Costs: A breakdown of the various costs associated with operating a private jet.
3. Choosing the Right Private Jet for Your Needs: A comprehensive guide on selecting the ideal private jet based on individual requirements.
4. Jet Fuel Efficiency: A Comparison of Different Aircraft: A comparative analysis of the fuel efficiency of various jet aircraft models.
5. The History of Jet Aircraft Development: A chronological overview of the evolution of jet aircraft design and technology.
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7. Private Jet Maintenance and Repair: A detailed guide on the maintenance and repair procedures for private jet aircraft.

8. Advanced Avionics in Modern Jet Aircraft: An exploration of the advanced technological systems found in modern jet aircraft.
9. The Environmental Impact of Private Jet Travel: A discussion of the environmental impact of private jet travel and potential mitigation strategies.

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The Rochester Quadrajet carburetor was found perched atop the engine of many a classic GM performance vehicle. The Q-Jet is a very capable but often misunderstood carb. This book, *How to Rebuild and Modify Rochester Quadrajet Carburetors*, seeks to lift the veil of mystery surrounding the Q-Jet and show owners how to tune and modify their carbs for maximum performance. The book will be a complete guide to selecting, rebuilding, and modifying the Q-Jet, aimed at both muscle car restorers and racers. The book includes a history of the Q-Jet, an explanation of how the carb works, a guide to selecting and finding the right carb, instructions on how to rebuild the carb, and extensive descriptions of high-performance modifications that will help anyone with a Q-Jet carb crush the competition.

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plugs, and provisional tunnel supports Includes the current standard control methods and most innovative techniques reported for the implementation of quality control and quality assurance procedures Jet Grouting: Technology, Design and Control analyzes the typical jet-grouted structures, such as foundations, earth retaining walls, water cut-offs, bottom plugs and tunnel supports, and serves as a practical manual for the correct use of jet grouting technology.

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from large, commercial aircraft—single-aisle and twin-aisle aircraft that carry 100 or more passengers—because such aircraft account for more than 90 percent of global emissions from commercial aircraft. Moreover, while smaller aircraft also emit CO₂, they make only a minor contribution to global emissions, and many technologies that reduce CO₂ emissions for large aircraft also apply to smaller aircraft. As commercial aviation continues to grow in terms of revenue-passenger miles and cargo ton miles, CO₂ emissions are expected to increase. To reduce the contribution of aviation to climate change, it is essential to improve the effectiveness of ongoing efforts to reduce emissions and initiate research into new approaches.

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jet size chart: Motocross and Off-road Motorcycle Performance Handbook Eric Gorr, 1996 Maintenance and preparation for competition bikes, and tuning tips.

jet size chart: *The Airliner Cabin Environment and the Health of Passengers and Crew* National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Committee on Air Quality in Passenger Cabins of Commercial Aircraft, 2002-02-03 Although poor air quality is probably not the hazard that is foremost in peoples' minds as they board planes, it has been a concern for years. Passengers have complained about dry eyes, sore throat, dizziness, headaches, and other symptoms. Flight attendants have repeatedly raised questions about the safety of the air that they breathe. The Airliner Cabin Environment and the Health of Passengers and Crew examines in detail the aircraft environmental control systems, the sources of chemical and biological contaminants in aircraft cabins, and the toxicity and health effects associated with these contaminants. The book provides some recommendations for potential approaches for improving cabin air quality and a surveillance and research program.

jet size chart: **AdrenalineMoto | Street Motorcycle PU Catalog 2014** Parts-Unlimited Motorcycle Parts & Gear, LeMans Corporation - All Rights Reserved, 2014-01-01 AdrenalineMoto is an authorized dealer of Parts-Unlimited and claims no ownership or rights to this catalog. The Parts Unlimited 2014 Street catalog is more than “just a book.” It is designed to help you and your customers get the most out of your passion for powersports. It showcases the new, exciting, in-demand products, as well as highlighting trusted favorites. The well-organized catalog sections make it easy to find the items you want. And every part is supported with the latest fitment information and technical updates available. Looking for tires? See the Drag Specialties/Parts Unlimited Tire catalog. It has tires, tire accessories and tire/wheel service tools from all the top brands. And for riding gear or casual wear, see the Drag Specialties/ Parts Unlimited Helmet/Apparel catalog. Combine all three catalogs for the most complete powersports resource of 2014.

jet size chart: **Donny's Unauthorized Technical Guide to Harley-Davidson, 1936 to Present** Donny Petersen, 2010-03-01 Donny is the Winner of the 2012 International Book Awards. Donny Petersen has been educating motorcycle enthusiasts about Harley-Davidson bikes for years. Now, he has combined all his knowledge into a twelve-volume series masterpiece and this third book is one that every rider will treasure. Petersen, who has studied privately with Harley-Davidson engineers and has spent thirty-six years working on motorcycles, is sharing all of his secrets! As the founder of Toronto's Heavy Duty Cycles in 1974, North America's premier motorcycle shop, the dean of motorcycle technology teaches about the theory, design, and mechanical aspects of Harleys. In this third volume, discover: 1. How to identify the Evolution models. 2. Why the Evolution models are better. 3. Everything you need to know about engines. 4. Troubleshooting every facet of the Evolution. And so much more! The Harley-Davidson Evolution The Japanese had more than quality. Their arsenal included acceleration and speed combining with good braking and handling. They could design, tool-up and build a new motorcycle in a mere eighteen months. The flavor of the day could easily be accomplished with this organizational skill and dexterity. On top of this they had lower prices. The Gang of 13 took over a failing company or did they? By 1982, Harley-Davidson

sales went into a tailspin with plunging production. The USA was in a deep recession. Adding to the perfect storm was the flood of Asian imports that many believe were being sold in the U.S. below their manufactured costs. Whether this was true or not, how did a small country a half-world away manufacture a quality product that was faster, handled better, and was less expensive?

Furthermore, these import motorcycles were more functional. Well, of course they did because USA motorcycle manufacturing offered old clunker styling that was slower, did not handle well, and broke down all the time! And for all of this, Harley-Davidson's cost more. Insulting if one thinks about it. It is not that the Evolution was that good relative to their competitors because in my opinion it was not. However, the Evolution was stellar relative to what went before. I was a loyal Shovelhead rider, necessarily becoming a mechanic along the way. I like the rest of my ilk would never consider riding any other product. I did not care that a Honda might be functionally better, less expensive, and not require my newfound mechanical skills. Honda simply did not give what my psyche craved. Importantly, H-D dropped its lackadaisical attitude towards copyright infringement, particularly with knock-off products. Harley-Davidson became extremely aggressive against the counterfeiting of their trademarks. It licensed use of its logos with all manner merchandise that was embraced by mainstream America followed by the world including the Japanese. H-D then saw the birth of HOG, the most successful marketing and loyalty campaign in the annals of corporate sustenance. The world embraced this pasteurized version of the outlaw subculture. You might meet the nicest people on a Honda but Harley riders are all about cool. They adapt a pseudo-outlaw lifestyle that emulates freedom and individualism. They spend much of their time adopting one charity or another to prove they really aren't bad. Many charities benefitted greatly during the Harley boom. Can these riders be contesting the Honda mantra of niceness? The previous owners AMF deserve much credit for the success of Harley-Davidson. They gave the Gang of 13 a platform from, which to launch. These new guys were brighter than bright. They put a management team together that knew no bounds in success. I am sure that Marketing 101 in every business school teaches and will continue to teach their brilliant story. Harley-Davidson became the epitome of American manufacturing and marketing, the darling of capitalism at its finest. Think about it! How could a rusty old manufacturer whose time had drifted by reach such pinnacles of success? Well, H-D had a little help along the way with two main sociological factors: 1. The post World War II baby boom, the aging bulge in American demographics looking for adventure and whatever (safely) came their way. 2. A generation that worked hard; raised families and then looked back at what they had missed in their youth. Harley-Davidson embodied the freedom and adventure they lacked.

Harley-Davidson was granted two decades, in which to plan a lasting and viable future. It sought to be the motorcycle of mainstream America. The world would follow. This venerable company almost pulled it off. The Motor Company updated technology both in their manufacturing venue and in the product itself. H-D balanced on a near-impossible fulcrum, maintaining tradition on one side and complying with environmental dictates on the other. The Evolution's successor, the air-cooled Twin Cam introduced in 1999 with great success. H-D continued to grow and prosper. I have always viewed the Twin Cam as a transitional model embracing the past but leading into a future of overhead cams and water jackets. The new H-D V-Rod's technological marvels are a wonderful attempt but as much as the Factory hoped, mainstream Harley riders did not take the bait en masse. After all they had their psychological needs. These attempts did not prevent dark clouds from appearing on the horizon: 1. Inexorably, the post World War II baby boom's bulge has grown older, losing interest in reclaiming youth with interests shifting elsewhere. Who is to take over this downsizing market? Who will be left to support the Motor Company in the style it has become accustomed? 2. In my humble opinion, the masters of marketing did not fill the coming void of consumers. I think H-D is good at pretty much everything except lowering prices for the incoming generations. Nor have they developed affordable and desirable product lines for the youth. Certainly, the Factory began to enjoy economies of scale in manufacturing. I for one do not think they have used their profits wisely for continued prosperity. Will I continue to ride a Harley at age 62? Sure I will but I was riding them before they became cool. I am not a dentist looking for a safe

walk on the wild side or a movie star acquiring the in-bauble of the day. The Evolution motorcycle saved the Hog's bacon but a new savior is now required.

jet size chart: *Suzuki Two-Stroke* Bacon, 1998 Aside from the odd four-stroke built in their formative years, it wasn't until 1976 that Suzuki manufactured such machines in significant numbers. Until then, it was two-strokes all the way. These models, many of which were the basis of successful racers, carried names like Titan, Cobra, Sebring, LeMans, Kettle, and Water Buffalo along with their codes. The author examines these models and others, providing the reader with: -- Extensive specification tables high lighting the variations in seemingly similar models -- Information to help the reader match model and marketing codes, essential when ordering parts or servicing a machine -- A model chart that matches full codes to their exact year, shows the years in which models were built, and explains the relationship between similar codes Also included is the RE5 with its rotary engine and unique styling, and Suzuki's minute but complex road racers, which carried as many as 14 speeds in their gearboxes. Illustrated throughout with black-and-white photographs of the models and their variants.

jet size chart: *Honda VT1100 Series 1995-2007* Penton Staff, Ron Wright, Clymer Publications, 2000-05-24 VT1100C Shadow Spirit (1997-2007), VT1100C2 Shadow 1100 American Classic Edition (1995-1999), VT1100C2 Shadow Sabre (2000-2007), VT1100C3 Shadow Aero (1998-2002), VT1100T Shadow 1100 American Classic Edition Tourer (1998-2000)

jet size chart: *Air University Periodical Index* , 1955

jet size chart: *ARS* , 1966

jet size chart: *Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals* , 1955

jet size chart: **Spurious Correlations** Tyler Vigen, 2015-05-12 Spurious Correlations ... is the most fun you'll ever have with graphs. -- Bustle Military intelligence analyst and Harvard Law student Tyler Vigen illustrates the golden rule that correlation does not equal causation through hilarious graphs inspired by his viral website. Is there a correlation between Nic Cage films and swimming pool accidents? What about beef consumption and people getting struck by lightning? Absolutely not. But that hasn't stopped millions of people from going to tyelvigen.com and asking, Wait, what? Vigen has designed software that scours enormous data sets to find unlikely statistical correlations. He began pulling the funniest ones for his website and has since gained millions of views, hundreds of thousands of likes, and tons of media coverage. Subversive and clever, Spurious Correlations is geek humor at its finest, nailing our obsession with data and conspiracy theory.

jet size chart: *Public Health Reports* , 1968

jet size chart: **Acceptable Methods, Techniques, and Practices** , 1988

jet size chart: **The Composite Catalog of Oil Field and Pipe Line Equipment** , 1954

jet size chart: *101 Harley-Davidson Performand Projects* Kenna Love, Kip Woodring, 1998 Put a veteran mechanic on your bookshelf. From simple 15-minute jobs such as lubing cables and bolting on new air cleaners to more advanced tasks such as cam changes and swapping heads, this how-to guide offers carefully selected projects you can do in a weekend. Color photographs guide you step-by-step through each performance project. Explains why each project should be done and what performance gains you can expect.

jet size chart: **How to Build a Harley-Davidson Torque Monster** Bill Rook, Many people modify their Harley-Davidson engines--and find the results disappointing. What they might not know--and what this book teaches--is that emphasizing horsepower over torque, the usual approach, makes for a difficult ride. Author Bill Rook has spent decades perfecting the art of building torque-monster V-twin Harley engines. Here he brings that experience to bear, guiding motorcycle enthusiasts through the modifications that make a bike not just fast but comfortable to ride. With clear, step-by-step instructions, his book shows readers how to get high performance out of their Harleys--and enjoy them, too.