RV-10 SPECIFICATIONS				
Span	31' 9"			
Length	24' 5"			
Height	8' 8"			
Wing Area (sq.ft.)	148			
Engine (hp)	210-260			
Gross weight (lbs)	2700			
Wing Loading (gross)	18.6 lbs/sq. ft.			
Power Loading (gross)	13.5-10.4 lbs/hp			
Empty Weight (lbs)	1580 –1630			
Propeller	Hartzell c/s			
Fuel Capacity	60 USG			
Baggage (lbs)	100			

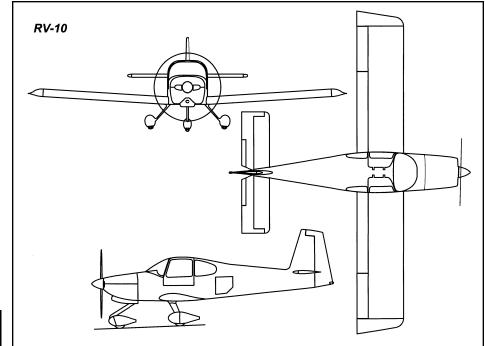
LIGHT WEIGHT PERFORMANCE

2200 lbs. Speeds and ranges in statute mph				
Engine (hp)	235	260		
Top Speed	204	211		
Cruise (75% @ 8000')	194	201		
Cruise (55% @8000')	174	180		
Stall Speed	57	57		
Takeoff Distance	415	360		
Landing Distance	500	525		
Rate of Climb	1669	1950		
Ceiling	20,538	24,000		

GROSS WEIGHT PERFORMANCE

2700 lbs. Speeds and ranges in statute mph

2700 lbs. Speeds and ranges in statute inpir				
Engine (hp)	235 (est.)	260		
Top Speed	201	208		
Cruise (75% @ 8000')	190	197		
Cruise (55% @8000')	170	176		
Stall Speed	63	63		
Takeoff Distance	583	500		
Landing Distance	650	650		
Rate of Climb	1221	1450		
Ceiling	16,839	20,000		
Range (75% @ 8000')	883	825		
Range (55% @8000')	1070	1000		



PRICES		
EMPENNAGE/TAILCONE KIT	\$4050	
STANDARD WING KIT (w/QB Option)	\$10,485	(\$16,755)
STANDARD FUSELAGE KIT (w/QB Option)	\$16,060	(\$23,330)
FINISHING KIT	\$15,495	
COMPLETE STANDARD KIT	\$46,090	
COMPLETE QB KIT (w/QB wing and fuselage.)	\$58,575	



On the 'Other' Coast? Van's is located in the Northwest corner of America, so we've enlisted an East Coast Representative. *Mitchell Lock* offers sales assistance and demo rides in the RV-10 (shown above) and RV-12 from his home base at St. Mary's Regional Airport (2W6), Hollywood, Maryland, near Baltimore and Washington, D.C. Contact Mitch for an appointment.

E-mail: mitchl@vansaircraft.com Phone: 240-427-8847



10FLY 2-8-16

14401 Keil Road NE, Aurora, Oregon, USA 97002
PHONE 503-678-6545 · FAX 503-678-6560 · www.vansaircraft.com · info@vansaircraft.com
Service Letters and Bulletins: www.vansaircraft.com/public/service.htm

TOTAL PERFORMANCE" WITH FOUR SEATS



THE DESIGN

The RV-10 is the first four-place airplane from Van's Aircraft, Inc., but it joins the most successful family of kit aircraft in history. For over forty years, Van's has delivered kits for the RV-3, RV-4, RV-6, RV-7, RV-8, RV-9 and RV-12 aircraft. Aircraft builders all over the world have recognized the value of Van's kits and have completed and flown thousands of them. That's about one every other day since the company was founded.

RV-10 structure is typical of RVs — and most production aircraft, for that matter. It is a monocoque aluminum airframe held together with rivets. This method has been the standard in aircraft construction for more than sixty years. It is almost impossible to beat the combination of light weight, structural integrity, simplicity and affordability that aluminum provides.

The main landing gear is extremely simple, consisting of tapered steel rods with a wheel on one end and the airplane on the other. There are no oleos, bungee cords or shock absorbers. The nosewheel rides on a robust steel strut, pivoting on the upper end and damped by rubber donuts. It can handle virtually any prepared surface; grass, gravel or pavement. This gear is light, simple and inexpensive, and with Van's typical attention to detail, produces so little drag that the RV-10 will outrun several similarly powered retractables.

Power is provided by standard six cylinder aircraft engines. The RV-10 is powered by a fuel injected 260 horse-power Lycoming IO-540 — probably one of the most reliable internal combustion engines ever devised. Some builders have used versions of the same engine rated at slightly less power with excellent results.



Occupant protection is an important concern. The composite cabin top provides roll-over protection. The cabin interior is designed around Oregon Aero seats and seat cushions, (provided in the kit) which provide the best available impact mitigation — and comfort. Like all other RVs, the RV-10 has impressively low stall and landing speeds. If necessary, it can be safely landed in very small spaces at speeds that give the occupants the best possible chance of escaping injury.

CAPABILITIES

The RV-10 cabin accommodates four full-sized adults. Both front and back seats will hold people at least 6'4" tall and provide them with truly comfortable leg and headroom.

The tanks hold sixty U.S. gallons of fuel — enough to fly for four hours at a cruise speed of 201 mph. Economy cruise at 175 mph results in an endurance of over five hours.

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The baggage compartment will accept 100 lbs of "stuff" loaded through the baggage door on the left side. If fewer than four people are traveling, the rear seat backs may be removed in minutes for extra baggage space.

RVs are known for short-field capability and the RV-10 is no exception. Even at gross weight, the RV-10 can operate from very short runways and climb well at high density altitudes. A light airframe and a powerful engine combine to make the RV-10 an excellent "weight-lifter." Our prototype will carry four FAA standard people, full fuel and sixty pounds of baggage.

PERFORMANCE

When many pilots say "performance", they really mean "speed." By most standards the RV-10 is quite a fast airplane, but speed is only part of the story.

The RV-10 derives its high cruise speed from a light, clean

and fairly small airframe, instead of from a big, consumptive engine. This means not only will it cruise at relatively high speeds, but cruise at lower speeds can be very economical. Company pilots often choose to cruise at 50-55% power and take advantage of the economy available there. At 175 mph, the RV-10 is getting better miles-per-gallon than most of the luxury cars and SUVs it is flying over.

On the other end of the spectrum, generous wing area and big slotted flaps allow the RV-10 to land at virtually any small airport...and if you can land closer to your destination, you can gain a lot of time over "faster" airplanes that must use big paved airports a long way from town.

RVs have always enjoyed a reputation for excellent handling qualities. The famous "RV Grin" can usually be found on any pilot who has just taxied up...the result of a flight in a truly responsive, agile airplane that goes exactly where you want it to — almost as if it read your thoughts directly.

The RV-10 continues this tradition, in a manner appropriate to a four-place airplane. It is not an aerobatic airplane, so flick-of-the-wrist sensitivity is not the point. It is a very responsive airplane, but at the same time stable and easy to fly. Pilot workload is very low, because the airplane responds quickly and positively to small control inputs. It is not the least bit "twitchy" and does not require constant attention to maintain heading or altitude. A long trip in the RV-10 can be positively relaxing.

BUILDING IT

The RV-10 Standard Kit is amazingly accurate and complete. All the aluminum components are formed and prepunched for all the rivet and bolt holes. The "matched-hole" punching technology makes the airframe essentially self-jigging: when all the holes line up, the airframe *must* be straight. Those who have built metal airplanes in the past, when all the hole location and drilling was up to the builder, often find themselves giggling uncontrollably while they put the RV-10 parts together.

In the popular QuickBuild (QB) Kit both wings and fuse-



lage are partially assembled. Many time-consuming assemblies (fuel tanks, for example) are completed, so a QB RV-10 Kit will take 25-30% less time to finish.

Most composite components, found in both Standard and QB Kits, are made of pre-preg epoxy fiberglass cured in the mold around a honeycomb core. The result is very strong, light and accurate parts.

The kit is very complete. For example, the only component of the landing gear and brake system *not* included in the kit is the brake fluid.

All welded steel components, like the engine mount, landing gear supports, flap actuator, etc, come powder-coated and ready to install.

To complement such a highly developed airframe kit, a Firewall Forward Kit has been developed. This supplies all components necessary to install the engine and make it run — exhaust system, oil cooler, vibration isolators, cooling baffles, hoses, etc.

For the RV-10, Van's has developed a new instructional package, combining drawings and step-by-step instructions on the same page. Building the airplane requires a modest array of tools and a comfortable space about the size of a two-car garage.

Most RVs are completed by people with no aircraft building background at all. Still, new RVs fly at an average rate of more than one per day. The RV-10 has averaged one "first flight" every two weeks since the day the first kit was sold. Well over 750 have been flown.

Building an RV does not require any special skill, but it does demand attention, commitment and perseverance. It is a large project that will put you through every imaginable emotion. It is unlikely that you will do everything you are doing today and build an airplane, too. It will require some sacrifice, but when you finish, you will have a unique high-performance airplane that you understand completely.

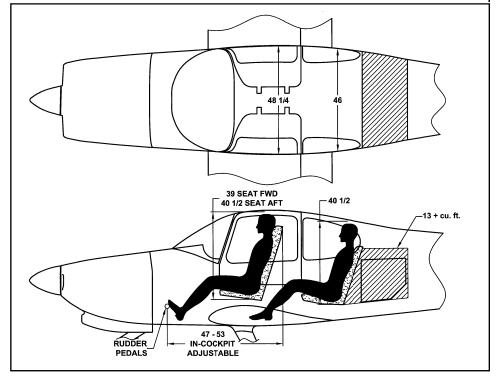
Many builders describe building and flying an RV as one of the most satisfying things they have ever done.

VAN'S AIRCRAFT, INC. Step 1: Apply sealant to the T-1001-I Fuel Tank Skin from the T-1002 Tank Baffle rivet holes forward. Upon installation Set of Apply section to the First Fig. 1 and a set of sealant will be pushed shead as the bettle is moved forward. Use a maximum of 3/16° bead of sealant, too much and the thickness can start to build-up making the tank difficult to install on the wing. Put a bead of sealant along the inside edge of the flange on each end into Put a heavy glob of sealant where each comer of the baffle will meet the end ribs (this is one of the most common locations for leaks). Put a thin smear of sealant around each of the rivet holes on the back flanges of the tank ribs AN960-10 21 PLACE With the tank sitting in the Leading Edge Assembly cradle, install the rear baffle by dropping it straight down on the the rear flanges of the Put a cledo in every hole of the tank skin to baffle joint, After cledoing, inspect the skin to see if it is pillowed-out between the cledo: The contact surface of the tank baffle flange may require pressure to force out excess sealant. The calest surface of the tank baffle flange may require pressure to force out excess sealant. The calest method to squeeze-out the excess is to apply a colamp or storage principle properties. If you are unsure, clamp the flange in a couple of spots and see lift makes a difference. Step 2. Install the rivets attaching the T-1002 Tank Baffle to the T-1003 and T-1004 Fuel Tank Rib flanges as shown in Figure 1. Twirl the closed-end blind rivets in sealant just before installation. The solid rivets that are installed through the end ribs need not be twilled in sealant. AD-42H, 6 PLACES, TYPICAL AN470AD4-5 6 PLACES 2 PLACES FIGUE AN470AD4-6 <u>Step 2:</u> Apply a thin smear of sealant over each hole Zee's. Cleco the tank attach zee's in place. Check for pr Install the tank attach zee to tank baffle to rib flance rive closed—end blind rivets in sealant just before installa hrough the end ribs need not betwirled in sealant. Step 3: Install rivets attaching the T-1001-L Fuel Tank S FIGURE 1: FUEL TANK FINAL ASSEMBLY ead the vent line fluid nut and sleeve onto the ve when the vent line routing is completed during fusel to use a cut-off rubber glove finger or similar covers keen dehris and/or nesting insects from blocking the v Sten 5: Install the tank to the snar and leading edge T-1012 INBD (NOTE: NO NUTPLATES). PAGE 18-8 RV-10 REVISION 0 DATE: 7/17/03

Above: an excerpt from an RV -10 plans page. Note the stepby-step construction sequences included on the same page as the drawings. Each part has a part number and is provided in the kit.

At right: when we set out to design the RV-10, we wanted to create a four-seat airplane that held four full-sized adults comfortably, allowed them to get in and out without painful contortions, let them take a reasonable amount of baggage, provided an excellent view of the passing country, and made that country pass at a rapid rate.

We did it.



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