The Tupolev Tu @-@ 70 (NATO reporting name : Cart) was a Soviet passenger variant of the Tu @-@ 4 bomber (which was a reverse @-@ engineered copy of the American @-@ made Boeing B @-@ 29 Superfortress) designed immediately after the end of World War II . It used a number of components from Boeing B @-@ 29s that had made emergency landings in the Soviet Union after running out of fuel after bombing Japan . It had the first pressurized fuselage in the Soviet Union and first flew on 27 November 1946 . The aircraft was successfully tested , recommended for serial production , but ultimately not produced because of more pressing military orders and because Aeroflot had no requirement for such an aircraft .

= = Design and development = =

After basic design work was completed on the Tu @-@ 4 bomber Tupolev decided to design a passenger variant with a pressurized fuselage given the internal designation of Tu @-@ 70. It was intended to use as many Tu @-@ 4 components as possible to reduce costs and save development time. It was a low @-@ wing cantilever monoplane with a tricycle landing gear powered by four Shvetsov ASh @-@ 73TK radial engines. Design work on a mock @-@ up began in February 1946 and the Council of Ministers confirmed an order for a single prototype the following month. A production decision for the Tu @-@ 12, as it was to be known, would be made after testing.

To speed up construction of the prototype a number of components were utilized from two B @-@ 29s . These included the outer wing panels , the engine cowlings , the flaps , the undercarriage , the tail assembly and some of the internal equipment . The wing center section was redesigned and its span increased . The pressurized fuselage was entirely new and changed the wing 's position from mid @-@ wing to low @-@ wing . The aircraft 's windscreen was changed to a more conventional " stepped " configuration . Three different configurations were proposed for the cabin layout , a government VIP version , a mixed @-@ class 40 ? 48 passenger model and an airliner configuration with 72 seats . The prototype appears to have been built in the mixed @-@ class configuration , but that cannot be confirmed .

The Tu @-@ 70 was completed in October 1946, but did not make its first flight until 27 November . It began manufacturer 's trials in October, but an engine fire on the fourth flight caused it to make a crash @-@ landing . This was traced to a design defect in the American @-@ built supercharger control system, but identifying the problem and fixing it prolonged the manufacturer 's trials through October 1947 . It was redesignated as the Tu @-@ 70 when it went through the State acceptance trials which ended on 14 December . It met all the design goals, but was not accepted for production as all the factories were already committed to building aircraft with a higher priority and Aeroflot had no requirement for the type, being fully satisfied with its existing Lisunov Li @-@ 2 and Ilyushin II @-@ 12 airliners .

= = Specifications = =

Data from Gunston , Tupolev Aircraft since 1922

General characteristics

Crew: 6

Capacity: up to 72 passengers Length: 35 @.@ 4 m (116 ft 1 ¾ in) Wingspan: 44 @.@ 25 m (145 ft 2 ? in)

Height:()

Wing area: 166 @.@ 1 m² (1 @,@ 788 ft²)
Empty weight: 38 @,@ 290 kg (84 @,@ 414 lb)
Loaded weight: 51 @,@ 400 kg (113 @,@ 316 lb)
Max. takeoff weight: 60 @,@ 000 kg (132 @,@ 275 lb)

Powerplant: 4 x Shvetsov ASh @-@ 73TK radial engines, 1 @,@ 800 kW (2 @,@ 400 hp) each

Performance

Maximum speed: 568 km/h (307 kn, 353 mph)

Range: 4 @,@ 900 km (2 @,@ 646 nmi, 3 @,@ 045 mi)

Service ceiling: 11 @,@ 000 m (36 @,@ 090 ft)

Wing loading: 361 kg/m² (74 lb/ft²)

Power / mass : 120 W / kg (0 @.@ 070 hp / lb)