

The Chinook

A Masterpiece of Design and Engineering

The Chinook is a highly versatile support helicopter, designed to operate in diverse environments, from the Arctic to deserts and jungles. Introduced to the US Army in 1962, and the RAF in 1981, it is equipped with advanced self-defence systems, it can be armed and is primarily used for troop transport, resupply, and casualty evacuation.

Engines

The two engines are mounted either side of the rear fin on top of the fuselage. Designed to handle extreme conditions and heavy lifting, enabling the Chinook to carry up to 55 troops or 10 tonnes of cargo with ease.



Rotors

Two rotors. The front rotor blades are set on a fairing above the cockpit. The rear rotor is set on a rectangular 'fin' and is higher than the front rotor. The Chinook's tandem rotors eliminate the need for a tail rotor, allowing greater lift capacity and stability.

Undercarriage

The undercarriage has six wheels — two at the rear and twin axle front pairs just beyond halfway along the fuselage. Designed to carry complex underslung cargo, this system distributes weight evenly and securely, essential for transporting vehicles and heavy equipment.

Fuselage

The tubular fuselage has fairings along the lower edges which make the underside look flat.

Built for Survival

Integrated with advanced defence technologies to protect the aircraft and crew in hostile environments, ensuring mission success across diverse battlefields.



Every component, from the rotors to the cargo systems, is meticulously designed to work in harmony, achieving high performance and reliability.

Scan to see a 3D model of the Chinook
<https://www.raf.mod.uk/aircraft/chinook/>

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