Kamov

Nicolai Kamov started build his first rotor-winged aircraft in 1929, together with **N.K.Skrzhinskij**. Up to the 40s, they created few more autogiros, including the only (in the World) armed one (A-7-3) that saw (limited) combat action.

Since then, the Kamov bureau is specialized on compact helicopters of coaxial scheme, suitable for naval service and high-speed operations.

The name designations (always begins with H) belongs to NATO

I want to thanks Roy (From Roy's Russian Rosources), Alex Sabine, Jno (From www.aviation.ru) and Thomas Mueller for their help in this section.

September 25, 1929: KaSkr-I Gyrocraft

The First Soviet Autogiro was designed by **Ka**mov and **Skr**zhinskii. Based on Cierva models.

1934: A-7



An autogiro primarily used for observation duties.

1944 : Ka-8 Vertolet



With his first truly helicopter, Kamov introduced the coaxial scheme that the bureau will still using up to present day.

The Ka-8 was a single-seat helicopter with a 27 hp motorcycle engine, boosted to 45 hp by using alcohol for fuel.

The rotor blades were made of reinforced wood.

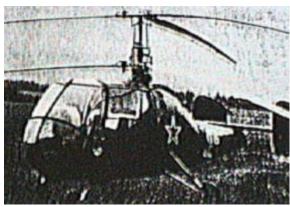
Three units built.

September 1949: Ka-10 Hat



The Hat was an improved Ka-8 with a 55 hp Ivchenko engine that can reach 90 km/h.
The twin - tail was introduced in the **Ka-10M**12 units built.

1952 : Ka-15 Hen



A two-seat multi-purpose helo designed primarily for the soviet navy that became knew outside the USSR in 1955

The civilian version was the Ka-15M

Engine: 1 Ivchenko of 225 hp

Speed: 150 km/h

Service Ceiling: 3050 m

1955 : Ka-18 Hog



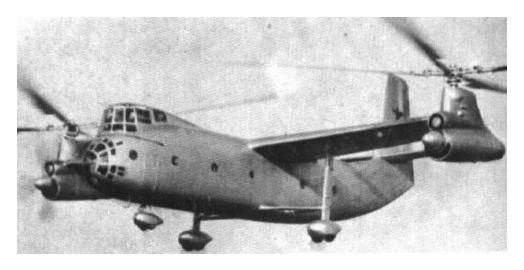
A Ka-15 with a large fuselage and a 280 hp lvchenko Al-14VF engine.
Could carry 4 passengers
200 units built (aprox.)

1960 : Ka-20 Harp

First saw in the *Soviet National Aviation Day* of 1961, it was considered the Ka-25 prototype. Was very similar to the Ka-15 and Ka-18.

1960 : Ka-22 Hoop Vintokryl

This convertiplane reaches several records but only one unit was produced.



October 14, 1961:

The Ka-22 reach 337 km/h on 100 km circuit

1965 : Ka-25 Hormone

Ship on board helicopter for the Soviet Navy. Near 500 built up to 1975

Ka-25BSh Hormone - A: ASW variant

Ka-25OTH Hormone - B: Targeting variant for feeding guidance data to cruise missiles

launched by surface warships and submarines

Ka-25PS Hormone - C: SAR variant **Ka-25K**: Civilian Crane variant



Rotor diameter: 15.74 m

Length: 10 m Height: 5.37 m

Weight: 4770 kg - Max: 7500

Engine: 2 Glushenkov GTD-3F of 900 hp

Speed: Max: 220 km/h

Range: 400 km

Service Ceiling: 3500 m

1966: Ka-26 Hoodlum - A

A typical Kamov design, a multi-purpose helo widely used by Aeroflot and several countries. More than 600 units built.



The derivative Ka-126 with a Ka-26 in the background.

1969: V-50

An attack helicopter project with tandem rotors . Cancelled.

Nov 24, 1973:

Nikolai Kamov dies.

1978 : Ka-27 Helix

1981 : Ka-28 / Ka-32 Helix

Civilian derivative and export variants of the Ka-27

July 27, 1982 : Ka-50 Hokum [V-80]

1986: Ka-116 Hoodlum - B

Turbine engine development of the Ka-26

Middle of the 80s: V-100



A heavy attack helicopter project with a pusher propeller to exceed the speed of 400 km/h. It was to be armed with 3000 kg of bombs/rockets, two guns, and two anti-radar/anti-ship missiles Not built.

1990 : Ka-118

A NOTAR (No TAil Rotor) development.

1993: Ka-128

A Ka-126 development with an added intermediate gearbox, and Bendix King avionics.

1994: Ka-62 / 62M (64)

Unique single main rotor operational helo by Kamov



1994 : Ka-226

Twin engine development of the Ka-126

90s: Ka-37

An unmanned coaxial helicopter developed with **Daewoo** of South Korea initially designed for agricultural tasks .

Performances are a max weight of 250 kg (50 payload), speed of 110km/h, and flight duration about 45 minutes.

1996:



Werewolf
Alligator
&
Black Shark

The **Hokum** export variants

?: Ka-40 The new helicopter for the russian navy