

***USAF Equipment Directory***  
&  
***US Services Military Aircraft***  
*1945 to the present*

**Fighter and Fighter-Bomber Aircraft**

**Fighter, Ground Attack and Fighter-Bomber aircraft:**

EDO		<b>OSE</b>	The <b>Edo OSE</b> was a 1940s American single-seat multi-role floatplane designed and manufactured by the Edo Aircraft Corporation	First flight 1946, 10
Martin	(XBTM)	<b>Mauler</b>	USN, Navy attack aircraft	First flight 1944
Martin	(XBTM-1) AM-1	Mauler	USN, Navy attack aircraft re-designation and upgrade of XBTM-1 bomber torpedo plane of WW II	1947, 149
Martin	AM-1Q	Mauler	USN ECM version	
Douglas	XBTD-2		Dive-bomber prototype with added jet engine (Westinghouse 19A)	First flight 1944
Columbia	XLJ		The Columbia XJL was a large single-engined amphibian aircraft, designed by Grumman Aircraft but built by the Columbia Aircraft Corp. It was intended to replace the Grumman J2F Duck but the type did not reach production status.	1946, 3
PZL	LiM-2		MiG-15bis licence-manufactured in Poland	1 in 1990
PZL	LiM-2		MiG-15bis trainer licence-manufactured in Poland	1 in 1990
PZL	SBLiM-2			1
PZL	SBLiM-2A			1
Curtiss	SB2C-4	<b>Helldiver</b>	USCG evaluation rescue aircraft	1945-1947, 2
Curtiss	SB2C-4E	Helldiver	NACA	1945-1946, 1
Curtiss	SB2C-5	Helldiver	USN Scout bomber	1945, 970
Curtiss	SB2C-5	Helldiver	USN, NACA research drone aircraft	1948-1955, 4
Curtiss	XSB2C-6	Helldiver	USN Scout bomber prototype	2
Curtiss		Helldiver	NACA research aircraft with second cockpit and periscope	1948, 1
Curtiss	SB2C-6	Helldiver	USN Scout bomber conversion, no production	
Curtiss	SC-1	Seahawk	USN scout and utility aircraft, for cruisers and battleships, NACA (1)	1944, 550, (577) until 1948
Curtiss	SOC-3	Seagull	USN scout aircraft for ships	until 1946
Kaiser	(BK) BTK		USN, carrier-based dive bomber	First flight 1945, 5
Fleetwing	XBTK-1		USN, Bomber torpedo aircraft prototype	First flight 1944, 5
Vought-Sikorsky	OS2U-2	Kingfisher	NACA flap tests	1943-1946, 1
Vought	OS2U-3	Kingfisher	USN scout aircraft for ships	until 1946
Curtiss	XSC-2		USN scout aircraft prototype	2
Curtiss	SC-2		USN scout aircraft	1945, 10
Curtiss	XBTC-2		USN, Bomber torpedo aircraft prototype, improved XBTC-1 order with dual-rotation propeller	1946, 2
Curtiss	XBT2C-1		USN, Bomber torpedo aircraft prototype	First flight 1945; 1946, 9
Douglas	XBT2D-1	(Dauntless II)	USN, Bomber torpedo aircraft prototype with GE TG-100 engine, Skyraider predecessor	First flight 1945, 25+
Douglas	XBT2D-1	Skyraider	Prototype, NACA	First flight 1945, 2 until 1947
Douglas	XBT2D-1N		USN, Night attack version with radar	

Douglas	XBT2D-1P		USN, Photo recon version	1
Douglas	A-1	<b>Skyraider</b> ("SPAD")	Multi-purpose combat aircraft USN 277 all versions	3180 4307 all versions
Douglas	(BT2D) AD-1	Skyraider	USN, Production model	1946-47, 242 (277) USAF until 1972
Douglas	AD-1Q	Skyraider	USN, Radar countermeasure aircraft	35
Douglas	AD-1W	Skyraider	AEW aircraft	
Douglas	AD-2	Skyraider	USN, Target towing aircraft	1947, 156
Douglas	AD-2Q	Skyraider	USN, Radar countermeasures aircraft; Two were used as drone control aircraft for F6F-5K target drones	1947, 22
Douglas	AD-3	Skyraider	USN, ASW and AEW aircraft	1948, 125
Douglas	AD-3E	Skyraider	USN, Special electronics ASW search version	1949; 2
Douglas	AD-3N	Skyraider	USN, Night attack version, APS-19A	1948, 15
Douglas	AD-3Q	Skyraider	USN, Radar countermeasures aircraft	1948, 23
Douglas	AD-3S	Skyraider	USN, ASW attack version	1949
Douglas	AD-3W	Skyraider	USN, Airborne early warning aircraft	1949, 31
Douglas	AD-4	Skyraider	USN, Navy attack aircraft, APS-4	372, (1032) (1051)
Douglas	AD-4B	Skyraider	USN, Special weapons version (nuclear)	1950s, 193
Douglas	AD-4N	Skyraider	USN, Night attack version, APS-31, ASW capable with torpedo and sonobuoys; The first 21 were delivered with APS-19.	1949, 65+
Douglas	(AD-4NA) A-1D	Skyraider	USN, night version revised for day attack	100
Douglas	AD-4NL	Skyraider	USN, night attack version, winterized	1950s, 37
Douglas	AD-4Q	Skyraider	USN, Radar countermeasures aircraft	1949, 39
Douglas	AD-4W	Skyraider	USN, AEW aircraft	1949, 150+
Douglas	(AD-5) A-1E	Skyraider	Two-seat combat aircraft converted AD-4	First flight 1952, 212
Douglas	(AD-5N) A-1G	Skyraider	USN, Night attack version, APS-31P	1954; 239
Douglas	(AD-5Q) EA-1F	Skyraider	USN, ECM aircraft SPAD conversion of 54 AD-5N, APQ-33	
Douglas	AD-5S	Skyraider	USN, ASW attack aircraft following design 606	1953, 1
Douglas	(AD-5W) EA-1E	Skyraider	USN, AEW version	
Douglas	EA-1F	Skyraider	USN, AEW version	
Douglas	(AD-6) A-1H	Skyraider	Single-seat ground attack aircraft for low-level attack bombing following Model 635 Also employed as tanker since 1957.	1952; 716 (713)
Douglas	(AD-7) A-1J	Skyraider	Single-seat ground support aircraft with increased power following design 678	1954; 72
Douglas	XA2D-1	<b>Skyshark</b>	USN attack aircraft prototype following design 605, with T40 engine and AN/APS-19A radar	First flight 1949
Douglas	A2D-1	Skyshark	USN	First flight 1950
Douglas	A2D	Skyshark	USN production model	First flight 1953, cancelled 1954
Grumman	XTB3F AF		USN torpedo bomber prototype (AF-1 and AF-2 prototype), with additional jet in tail	
Grumman	XTB3F-1	(Guardian)	USN torpedo bomber prototype (AF-1 and AF-2 prototype), with additional jet in tail	First flight 1946
Grumman	XTB3F-1S	(Guardian)	USN, prototype ASW hunter aircraft with APS-20	First flight 1948, 1
Grumman	XTB3F-2S	(Guardian)	USN, prototype ASW hunter aircraft with sonobuoy receiver	First flight 1949, 1
Grumman	<b>AF-2</b>	<b>Guardian</b>	Naval ASW aircraft based on torpedo-bomber	1950-1955
Grumman	(AF-1; AF-1S) AF-2S	Guardian	(designations before July 1949 BuAer decision); USN, Naval ASW killer aircraft, with APS-4	193
Grumman	(AF-1; AF-1W)	Guardian	(designations before July 1949 BuAer decision); Naval AEW and ASW hunter	156

	AF-2W		aircraft, USN, team of two aircraft with AF-2W	
Grumman	AF-3S	Guardian	USN improved AF-2S with MAD	25
Grumman	AF-3W	Guardian	USN improved AF-2W	16
McDonnell	(XFD-1) XFH-1	<b>Phantom</b>	USN fighter aircraft prototype	First flight 1945
McDonnell	(FD-1) FH-1	Phantom	USN Fighter aircraft, production aircraft, used for fighter pilot training	First flight 1946, 60
McDonnell	FD-1N	Phantom	Night fighter proposal	none
Bell	XFL-1	Airabonita	USN fighter aircraft prototype derived from Aircobra	
Ryan	XFR-1	<b>Fireball</b>	USN Combined power fighter aircraft prototype	First flight 1944, 3
Ryan	FR-1	Fireball	USN, Combined power fighter aircraft NACA (1945-1947, 4)	1945, 66 until 1947
Ryan	FR-3	Fireball	with GE I-20 jet engine in tail	Proposal
Ryan	XFR-4	Fireball	USN Combined power fighter aircraft prototype, FR-1 airframe, with J34 engine	First flight 1944, 1
Ryan	ST		NACA	1938-1947, 1
Douglas	XSB2D-1 BTD-1	Destroyer	NACA research aircraft, laboratory tests, two-seater for ice research	1944-1947, 5
Ryan	XF2R-1	Dark Shark	USN Fighter aircraft prototype, jet + propeller engine, carrier-based	First flight 1946, 1
Vought	A2U	Attack Cutlass	USN, Attack aircraft, based on design V-388	1952
Vought	A2U-1	Attack Cutlass	USN, Attack aircraft, based on design V-390 with J46 Block III engine	1954, none
Vought	A2U-2	Attack Cutlass	USN, Attack aircraft, based on design V-389 with J57 engine	1953; none
McDonnell	F2D	<b>Banshee</b> ("Banjo")	USN Fighter aircraft	895 all versions
McDonnell	XF2H-1 (XF2D-1)	Banshee	USN jet fighter-bomber prototype	First flight 1947
McDonnell	F2H-1	Banshee	USN, Fighter-bomber	First flight 1948; 56
McDonnell	F2H-1	Banshee	NACA	1951-1959, 1
McDonnell	F2H-2	Banshee	USN, with uprated J34 and longer airframe	188+146
McDonnell	F2H-2B	Banshee	Nuclear bomber to deliver Mk 7 and Mk 8	27
McDonnell	F2H-2B	Banshee	NACA ramjet and missile launch vehicle	1950-1951, 1 1955-1959, 1
McDonnell	F2H-2N	Banshee	USN, Night-fighter, APS-19	14
McDonnell	F2H-2P	Banshee	USN, Photo reconnaissance aircraft Two also used as control airplane for SSM-N-8 Regulus	88
McDonnell	F2H-3	Banshee	NACA	1954-1959, 1
McDonnell	(F2H-3) F-2C	"Big Banjo"	USN, All-weather fighter bomber with more fuel and aerial refueling capability, APQ-41	250
McDonnell	(F2H-4) F-2D	"Big Banjo"	with enhanced engines and new radar, APG-37; capability for Mk 7 nuclear weapon	150
North American	F2J-1		Naval fighter with J57 engine	Proposal 1953
	T2J-1		Naval single-engine jet-trainer	1957
Grumman	FM-2	Wildcat	NACA	1945-1946, 1
Grumman	F3M-1	Bearcat	order cancelled	
Douglas	TB2D		The Douglas TB2D Skypirate (also known as the Devastator II) was a torpedo-bomber intended for service with the USNs Midway- and Essex -class aircraft carriers; it was too large for earlier decks. Two prototypes were completed, but the dedicated torpedo bomber was becoming an outdated concept, and with the end of World War II, the type was deemed unnecessary and cancelled.	1945, 2
Grumman / Eastern	TBM-3E	<b>Avenger</b>	USN, ASW aircraft	1945
Grumman	TBM-3R	Avenger	Carrier liaison aircraft	

Eastern	TBM-3S2	Avenger	USN, ASW killer/strike aircraft	
Grumman	TBM-3U	Avenger	Target towing aircraft	
Grumman	TBM-3W	Avenger	AEW aircraft	
Grumman	TBM-3W2	Avenger	USN, ASW search aircraft	until 1954
Eastern	XTBM-4	Avenger	USN, ASW aircraft prototype, no procurement	3

The initial COD aircraft were converted TBM Avengers, intended to fly nuclear bomb components from forward bases to aircraft carriers at sea.

Douglas	XF3D-1	<b>Skyknight</b> (Skyknight)	USN, Two-seat jet night fighter prototype	First flight 1948, 3
Douglas	F3D-1 (F-10A)	Skyknight	USN, Jet night fighter aircraft with J34-WE-34 engines USMC, trainer aircraft	First flight 1950, 29
Douglas	F3D-1M	Skyknight	Naval fighter aircraft modified for Sparrow I missiles, APQ-51	12
Douglas	F3D-(F-10B)	Skyknight	USMC, major production version with missile armament	First flight 1951, 237, 191
Douglas	F3D-2M	Skyknight	Naval fighter aircraft modified for Sparrow I missiles, APQ-51	16
Douglas	(F3D-2Q) EF-10B	Skyknight	USMC radar countermeasures version	30
Douglas	F3D-2T	Skyknight	USMC trainer aircraft	some
Douglas	F3D-3 (F-10)		Further development concept with delta wings (swept wing)	none, cancelled 1952

McDonnell	XF3H-1	Demon	USN interceptor prototype ordered in 1949	Contract 1949; 2 First flight 1951
McDonnell	F3H-1	<b>Demon</b>	USN basic fighter (trainer) In Service 1956-1964 The Demon was the USN first true all-weather missile fighter.	58 +459 F3H-2 variants total production 519
McDonnell	F3H-1M	Demon	USN fighter aircraft, Sparrow I capability	
McDonnell	F3H-1N	Demon	USN fighter aircraft, AN/APQ-50 radar, J40 engine; many crashes, 4 with J71 engines	First flight 1954, 50 (60)
McDonnell	(F3H-2) F-3B	Demon	Standard all-weather fighter with enhanced engines (Allison J71), APG-51B radar, Sparrow III capability	First flight 1955, 239 (419) last delivered 1960
McDonnell	(F3H-2M) MF-3B	Demon	USN with APQ-51A and AIM-7C Sparrow III	80
McDonnell	(F3H-2N) F-3C	Demon	USN fighter with limited all-weather capability (AN-APG-51A) and Sidewinder AAM	1956, 140
McDonnell	F3H-2P	Demon	Reconnaissance aircraft	deleted
McDonnell	F3H-E	Demon	USN fighter aircraft based on Model 98A	1954, none
McDonnell	F3H-G	Demon	Twin-engined (J65) and gun and missile armed version, proposal	1954, none
McDonnell	F3H-H	Demon	USN XAH-1 nuclear attack aircraft, based on Model 98 with two J79 engines, cancelled	1954, none

Vought	F4U-4	<b>Corsair</b>	USMC attack aircraft	1400 ordered
Vought	F4U-4B	Corsair	NACA	1950-1951, 2
Vought	F4U-4N	Corsair	USMC Night fighter	
Vought	F4U-4P	Corsair	USMC Photo recon aircraft	few
Vought	F4U-5	Corsair	USMC attack aircraft	First flight 1946
Vought	F4U-5N	Corsair	USMC Night fighter	75+240
Vought	F4U-5P	Corsair	USMC Photo recon aircraft	30
Vought	XF4U-6	Corsair	USMC	1
Vought	(F4U-6) <b>AU-1</b>	Corsair	USMC attack aircraft	First flight 1951, 110
Vought	F4U-7	Corsair	French attack aircraft	

Douglas	XA4D-1	Skyhawk	Prototype	1952; First flight 1954, 1
Douglas	A-4	<b>Skyhawk</b>	Single-seat carrier-based attack bomber; the longest continuous production tactical aircraft of the USN. In service with the USMC from 1957-1992.	3100 (2960 (2980) build from 1953-1979)
Douglas	(A4D-1) A-4A	Skyhawk	USN, Navy attack aircraft	First flight 1954, In service 1956, 156 (165)
Douglas	A4D-1	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 686	1955/1956
Douglas	(YA4D-2) YA-4B	Skyhawk	USN, Navy attack service test aircraft	First flight 1956
Douglas	(A4D-2) A-4B	Skyhawk	USN, Navy attack aircraft with improved power, different tail, inflight refueling capability, Bullpup	First deliveries 1957; 542
Douglas	A4D-2	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 702	1956/1957
Douglas	A4D-2	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 716	1957/1958
Douglas	A4D-2	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 716	1957/1958
Douglas	A4D-2	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 743	1958/1959
Douglas	TA-4B	Skyhawk	Training aircraft	8 in 2000
Douglas	(A4D-2N) A-4C	Skyhawk	USN, Navy limited all-weather attack aircraft following design 733, replaced the A-4D-2 and FJ-4B	1956; First flight 1959, 638
Douglas	TA-4C	Skyhawk	Dual-control trainer	
McDonnell	A4D	Skyhawk	USAF, single-engined light attack aircraft, nuclear-capable	
McDonnell	A4D-2N	Skyhawk	USA FAC and tactical reconnaissance aircraft	2
Douglas	A4D-3	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 699	1956/1957
Douglas	A4D-3	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 708	1956/1957
Douglas	A4D-3	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 718	1957/1958
Douglas	A4D	Skyhawk	USN; Naval attack aircraft procurement following design 726 - Export	1957
Douglas	A4D-3	Skyhawk	Proposal for aircraft with J52 engine, APG-53, cancelled	1957, none
Douglas	A4D-4	Skyhawk	Stretched version of A4D following design 741 with greater and swept wing, with J52 engine	proposal 1958
Douglas	(A4D-5) A-4E	Skyhawk	USN, Navy attack aircraft, nuclear-capable; replaced the A-4D-2N in December 1962	1959; First flight 1961, 499
McDonnell	TA-4E	Skyhawk	Training aircraft	First flight 1965
Douglas	A4D-6	Skyhawk	Naval light attack aircraft, larger design with TF30 engine	1962; none
Douglas	A-4F	Skyhawk (Super Fox)	USN, Aggressor and all-weather combat aircraft with avionics-packed hump; Many were retrofitted with the J-52-P-408 engine, and named Super Fox.	First flight 1966, 147
Douglas	TA-4F	Skyhawk	Dual-control trainer, fully combat capable	238
Douglas	A-4G	Skyhawk	For Israel	
Douglas	A-4H	Skyhawk	For Israel	
Douglas	TA-4J	Skyhawk	USN, Two-seat aggressor training version USMC fast observation aircraft	Service entry 1969, 293; 59 in 1997; in service until 1998 as training aircraft and until 2003 as utility aircraft
Douglas	A-4K	Skyhawk	For New Zealand, Kuwait	
Douglas	A-4L	Skyhawk	USN, upgraded A-4C	100
Douglas	OA-4M	Skyhawk	Tactical air control aircraft, replaced by F/A-18D	

Douglas	A-4M	Skyhawk II	USMC, aggressor aircraft, nuclear-capable	First flight 1970, 158, retired in 1992
McDonnell	A-4N	Skyhawk	USN version of A-4M	First flight 1972; Production 1972-1976; Israel (117)
Douglas	A-4P	Skyhawk	For Argentine	
Douglas	A-4Q	Skyhawk	For Argentine	
Douglas	A-4S	Skyhawk	For Singapore	
McDonnell	TA-4S	Skyhawk	with two cockpit canopies	3
Douglas	A-4Y	Skyhawk	USMC, A-4M with HUD, ARBS	
Douglas	QA-4M	Skyhawk	USMC forward observer aircraft	
Douglas	A-4	Skyhawk	Attack bomber design equipped with hydro-skis to operate from submarines, Model 640	Design only; 1952

Douglas	XF4D-1	<b>Skyray</b>	USN, Tailless interceptor prototype following design D-571	First flight 1951, 2
Douglas	YF4D-1 YF-6A	Skyray	F4D-1 reserved for further development	1
Douglas	(F-4D-1) F-6A	Skyray „The Ford“	Naval fighter with dubious qualities	First flight 1954, 1956, 419 (all versions 421) retired in 1962
Douglas	F4D-1	Skyray	NACA research aircraft Neil Armstrong flew a modified F4D Skyray with obscured cockpit to prove that landings could be made with the heat-shield in place (Dyna Soar project)	First flight 1954; 1956-1959, 1
Douglas	F4D-1	Skyray (130747)	USN; Modified to launch NOTS-EV-1 ASAT vehicle	1958
Douglas	F4D-2	Skyray	Project of fighter aircraft leading to F5D Skylancer.	none
Douglas	F4D-2N	Skyray	Project of all-weather version of F4D-2	none
Douglas	DF-6A	Skyray	USN controlled drone aircraft	until 1964
Vought	XF5U	“Slimmer”	Corsair replacement	none

Douglas	XF5D-1	<b>Skylander</b>	USN Experimental fighter aircraft, following design 685 & 687; cancelled (NACA, 3 until 1970)	First flight 1956, 4
Douglas	(F4D-2) F-5D	Skylander	NASA, Hypersonic glider testbed OGEE-wing	1960s-1970
Shenyang	F-6C		Fighter aircraft	from Egypt for evaluation
Grumman	F6F-3	<b>Hellcat</b>	NACA research aircraft (variable stability)	1943/5-1960, 2
Grumman	F6F-5	Hellcat	NACA	1950-1960, 1
Grumman	F6F-5K	Hellcat	USN drone aircraft derived from carrier-based fighter aircraft <i>IOC: 1952. Country: USA.</i>	Cancelled 1945. Though mentioned for the Battle of Palmdale.
Chengdu	J-5A		Chinese fighter aircraft, copy of MiG-17F	1 in 1970 from Cambodia
Chengdu	JJ-5		Chinese training aircraft	1970 from Cambodia
PZL	LiM-5 (MiG-17F Fresco-C)		Fighter aircraft	1969, 7
PZL	LiM-5P (MiG-17PF Fresco-D)		Fighter aircraft	1969, 1
PZL	LiM-5R		Reconnaissance aircraft	1
PZL	LiM-6		Fighter bomber	
PZL	LiM-6M		Fighter bomber	1
PZL	LiM-6MR		Fighter bomber	1
Douglas	XF6D	<b>Missilier</b>	Fighter aircraft prototype, based on D-766 design	1960, cancelled
Vought	XF6U-1	<b>Pirate</b>	USN Jet fighter aircraft prototype, following design V-340	First flight 1946, 3

Vought	F6U-1	Pirate	USN Jet fighter aircraft, not operational, NACA (1950-1953, 2)	30, total flight time: 945 h!
Vought	F6U-1P	Pirate	USN recon aircraft based on F6U-1	
Grumman	XF7F-1	<b>Tigercat</b>	Prototype, total of 364 all versions produced	First flight 1943
Grumman	XF7F-1	Tigercat	NACA research aircraft	1944-1948, 1
Grumman	F7F-1	Tigercat	USN Single-seat fighter-bomber with radar, NACA (1946-1947, 1)	34
Grumman	F7F-2D	Tigercat	USN drone or missile control aircraft	
Grumman	F7F-2N	Tigercat	USN, Night-fighter	66
Grumman	F7F-3	Tigercat	USMC, Improved engine, longer boom NACA (1946-1949, 3)	190
Grumman	F7F-3N	Tigercat	USN, Night-fighter with radar	60
Grumman	F7F-3P	Tigercat	USN, Photo recon aircraft	
Grumman	F7F-4	Tigercat	USN, Carrier-based fighter-bomber	
Grumman	XF7F-4N	Tigercat	USN, Night fighter, carrier-based	
Grumman	F7F-4N	Tigercat	USN, Carrier-based night-fighter	
Vought	(A3U) XF7U-1	<b>Cutlass</b>  (The Gutless Cutlass) (Ensign Eliminator)	USN tailless fighter prototype following design V-362	First flight 1948, 3 prototypes, 307 Last delivery 1955; In service until 1958
Vought	XS2U-1		USN ASW aircraft study following design V-368	1950; none
Vought	A3U-1		USN attack aircraft proposal with variable wing following design V-381	1952; none
Vought	F7U-1 (A2U)	Cutlass	USN series production fighter aircraft, not operational, following design V-365	First flight 1950, 14
Vought	F7U-2	Cutlass	USN Jet fighter aircraft, following design V-366, cancelled	88 planned in 1949
Vought	F7U-3	Cutlass	USN Jet fighter aircraft, following design V-366; NACA (1955, 1) 49 were written off in accidents with 25 pilots killed.	First flight 1951, 288 (180)
Vought	F7U-3M	Cutlass	USN, Rocket armed naval fighter, APQ-51 for Sparrow AAMs	First flight 1954, 98
Vought	F7U-3P	Cutlass	USN, Reconnaissance aircraft	12
Chengdu	F-7B		Chinese fighter aircraft	3
Shenyang Chengdu	F-7B		Export version of J-7 II, MiG-21 copy, cover designation YF-110C, used as aggressor aircraft, half a squadron, buried at Tonopah a few years after the squadron closed	from Egypt, 12 from PRC in 1987
	Su-7BMK	Fitter-A	Fighter-bomber	3 from Egypt in late 1970s
Boeing	XF8B-1		USN, Fighter aircraft prototype with dual-rotation propeller, cancelled	First flight 1944, 3
Grumman	XF8F-1	<b>Bearcat</b>	USN, Prototype F8F-1, NACA (1946-1953, 4)	First flight 1944 1946-1946
Grumman	F8F-1	Bearcat Juggernaut	USN, Tactical fighter	First flight 1945, 765, until 1952
Grumman	F8F-1B	Bearcat	USN, Fighter aircraft	First flight 1946, 224
Grumman	F8F-1N	Bearcat	USN, Night-fighter	1946, 13 (36)
Grumman	F8F-2	Bearcat	USN with extended tail rudder	1948, 293
Grumman	F8F-2N	Bearcat	USN Night fighter	13
Grumman	F8F-2P	Bearcat	USN photo recon aircraft	69
Grumman	G-70		ASW aircraft, F9 predecessor	
Grumman	G-79	Panther	Night-fighter, F9 predecessor	
Grumman	F9F-1 to -5	<b>Panther</b>	USN fighter prototypes The Navy's first jet to go into combat.	1945, 1382 (1385) aircraft
Grumman	XF9F-1	Panther	USN tandem two-seat four jet engine prototype, night-fighter, following design G-75	First flight 1947; cancelled 1946
Grumman	XF9F-1N	Panther	Prototype ordered in 1946	
Grumman	XF9F-2	Panther	USN single-seat fighter aircraft prototype,	First flight 1947, 2

			based on G-79D design	
Grumman	F9F-2	Panther	USN fighter with Nene engine NASA (1, 1951-1960)	First flight 1949, 567
Grumman	F9F-2B	Panther	USN modified fighter bomber, with external store stations, later reconverted into F9F-2	1950
Grumman	F9F-2D	Panther	USN LABS fighter bomber	some
Grumman	F9F-2P	Panther	USN Photo recon aircraft	
Grumman	XF9F-3	Panther	USN fighter aircraft prototype with J33-A-8 engine	
Grumman	F9F-3	Panther	USN Fighter aircraft with J33-A-8 engine, later revised to F9F-2 aircraft with J42 engine	First flight 1949, 54
Grumman	XF9F-4	Panther	USN, USMC order of 73 aircraft with J33- A-16 engine	First flight 1950,
Grumman	F9F-4	Panther	USN, USMC, Fighter aircraft with J33-A-16 (-27) engine, mostly converted into F9F-5 because of engine problems	First flight 1950, 109
Grumman	F9F-4	Panther	NACA	1954-1955, 1
Grumman	F9F-5	Panther	USN fighter with J48 engine, extended airframe, including converted F9F-4 aircraft	First flight 1949, 595, 616, (641)
Grumman	F9F-5P	Panther	USN, Photo recon aircraft	1951, 36
Grumman	F9F-5KD DF-9E	Panther	USN drone or drone control aircraft	
Grumman	XF9F-6	Cougar	USN fighter prototype, converted F9F-5 NACA (1955, 1)	First flight 1951
Grumman	(F9F-6) F-9F	<b>Cougar</b>	USN swept-wing Panther, following design G-93	1951, 646; 747 1985 aircraft all versions
Grumman	F9F-6D DF-9F	Cougar	USN, Drone control aircraft for SSM-N-8 Regulus	until 1956
Grumman	F9F-6K QF-9F	Cougar	USN Target drone control aircraft	
Grumman	F9F-6K2 QF-9G	Cougar	USN Target drone control aircraft, improved	
Grumman	F9F-6P RF-9F	Cougar	USN, Photo reconnaissance aircraft	60
Grumman	F9F-6PD	Cougar	USN Target drone, based on F9F-6P	
Grumman	F9F-7	Panther	NACA	1954-1959, 1
Grumman	(F9F-7) F-9H	Cougar	USN fighter aircraft with J33-A-16A engine; the last 50 were delivered with J48	First flight 1953, 168
Grumman	TF9F-7	Cougar	USN fighter	1951
Grumman	(F9F-8) F-9J	Cougar	USN fighter aircraft with different wings, following design G-99, with J48-P-8 engine; NACA (1955, 1)	First flight 1954; 601, 662
Grumman	(YF9F-8B) YAF-9J	Cougar	USN, LABS fighter bomber prototype	2
Grumman	(F9F-8B) AF-9J	Cougar	USN, LABS fighter bomber aircraft, capability to fire Bullpup missiles The first USN fighter to carry Sidewinders operationally.	1
Grumman	(F9F-8P) RF-9J	Cougar	USN, Reconnaissance aircraft	First flight 1955, 110
Grumman	(YF9F-8T) YTF-9J	Cougar	USN training aircraft prototype	
Grumman	(F9F-8T) TF-9J	Cougar	USN training aircraft	First flight 1956, 400
Grumman	F9F-9		Early designation for F11F Tiger	
Grumman	NTF-9J	Cougar	Special test and research aircraft	2
Grumman		Super Cougar	Fighter aircraft, following design G-105 with J-52 engine	Proposal 1957
Yakovlev	Yak-9P	Frank	Fighter aircraft, piston-engined	1950s, 2
Ilyushin	IL-10	Beast	Attack aircraft, propeller-driven taken from KPAAF	Captured 1950s, 3
Grumman	XF10F-1	<b>Jaguar</b>	USN Fighter aircraft prototype, World first variable-geometry-wing aircraft, following	1948



			design G-83; cancelled	First flight 1952, 1 until 1953 cancelled in 1953
Grumman	F10F	Jaguar	USN fighter aircraft, order of 12 + 100 aircraft cancelled after engine problems	none
North American Rockwell	YOV-10A	<b>Bronco</b>	Prototype LARA - Light Armed Recon Aircraft	First flight 1965, 7
North American Rockwell	OV-10	Bronco	Two-seat COIN aircraft	Total 271 (360) Retired by the USMC in 1994
North American	OV-10A	Bronco	Forward Air Controller (FAC) 15 Pave-Nail with LRF	First flight 1967, USAF 157 USMC 114
North American Rockwell	OV-10A	Bronco	NASA STOL research aircraft, cylinder flaps research, noise research program	1968-1976, 1 1983-1993+, 1
North American	OV-10B	Bronco	Target towing aircraft	Germany (18)
North American	OV-10B(Z)	Bronco	mit zusätzlichem Strahltriebwerk	Germany (1)
North American	OV-10C	Bronco	Export	
North American	YOV-10D	Bronco	Gunship, USMC, NASA (1983, 1)	First flight 1970
Rockwell International	OV-10D	Bronco	USMC, Two-seat light surveillance and COIN aircraft	
Rockwell International	OV-10E	Bronco	Export	
Rockwell International	OV-10F	Bronco	Export	
	OV-10G	Bronco	NASA aircraft taken for Operation Combat Dragon in Iraq; USMC	2016, 2
Boeing	OV-10X	Bronco	Light attack aircraft; LAAR requirement, later LAS requirement	2013; none
North American	OV-10Z	Bronco	with additional power	1970
Hughes	XF-11		Long-range photo-reconnaissance aircraft with double boom configuration. Order of 98 F-11 cancelled	1946, 2 First flight 1946, First one crashed at Beverly Hills, California
Grumman	YF9F-9	<b>Tiger</b>	USN and world first supersonic carrier-based fighter prototype, based on Model G-98 NACA (1957-1961, 1)	First flight 1954, 3 Total production: 201
Grumman	F9F-9 F11F-1 F11A	Tiger	USN carrier-based fighter aircraft, based on Model 98D; since 1959 advanced trainer	42 + 157 since 1954
Grumman	F11F-1F	Super Tiger	USN improved version, following design G-98J; no series production	First flight 1956, 2
Grumman	(F11F-1T) F-11T	Tiger	USN fighter trainer	12
Grumman	F-11F-1F	Tiger	Design G-158 with hydroskis for water operations	Proposal 1957
Grumman	A2F	Tiger	Proposal for a F-11F version with 6 stores stations for a light attack nuclear-delivery missions	Proposal 1956
Grumman			Design of a F-11F version for a Westinghouse J34-WE-36 powered diminutive attack airplane launched from a submarine using JATO units.	Proposal appr. 1956
Grumman	F-11		Reconnaissance fighter project	none
Grumman	XF-12F-1 (F11F-1F)	Super Tiger	A. Fighter aircraft based on G-98J design B. Fighter aircraft based on Model 118 design (this is an error)*	1950s

  

Republic	XF-12		Reconnaissance aircraft project prototype In May 1965 orders were prepared for 200 examples of the F-12B production model.	First flight 1946; cancelled 1948
Grumman	G-118 (XF-12F)		The Grumman G-118 (sometimes called the XF12F, though this was never official) was a design for an all-weather missile-armed interceptor aircraft for use on USN	1955, none

			aircraft carriers. Originally conceived as an uprated F-1F Tiger, it soon evolved into a larger and more powerful project. Although two prototypes were ordered in 1955, development was cancelled the same year in favor of the F-4H Phantom II before any examples were built. Grumman's next (and last) carrier fighter would be the F-14 Tomcat, ordered in 1968. (wikipedia)	
Vultee	BT-13B	Vibrator	NACA instrument flight trainer	1944-1945, 2
Curtiss	XF14C-2		USN large-size propeller-driven fighter aircraft	First flight 1944
Curtiss	XF15C-1		USN composite power fighter aircraft, cancelled	First flight 1945, 3, disposal 1947
MiG	MiG-15	Fagot-A	Operation Moolah	1950s
MiG	MiG-15bis	Fagot-B	Project Zeta	1950s, 1
MiG	MiG-15UTI	CS-102	Training aircraft	Czech aircraft
MiG	MiG-17	<b>Fresco</b>	Fighter aircraft; Cover designation A-4 Skyhawk or Type 1	1
MiG	MiG-17F	Fresco C	Fighter aircraft	1969 from Israel (Syria), 2 from Indonesia; from Egypt, 3 in 1981; until 1982
MiG	MiG-17PF	Fresco D	Fighter aircraft with Izumrud radar	
MiG	MiG-19			
Sukhoi	Su-20	Fitter-C	Fighter bomber	2 from Egypt to GAF, 7 captured in Iraq in 2003
MiG	MiG-21	<b>Fishbed</b>	Fighter aircraft, cover designation F-5 Tiger II or Type 2 The Indonesian Fishbeds were retired in 1987.	from Indonesia, 8 in 1982; 15 in 1984, 17 in 1985, 14 in 1986/1987
MiG	MiG-21F-13	Fishbed-C	Fighter aircraft	14; 1 loaned from Israel (Algeria) in 1966; 12 from Indonesia; 6 in 1981/1983
MiG	MiG-21FL		Fighter aircraft	1 captured in Iraq 1991
MiG	MiG-21MF	Fishbed-J	Fighter aircraft, with RP-21 SPIN CAN A radar, code name YF-110D	16 from Egypt in 1978; 3 in 1983
MiG	MiG-21PFM	Fishbed-F	Fighter aircraft	2 from Egypt 1980s
MiG	MiG-21bis	Fishbed-N	Fighter aircraft	1 captured in Iraq 1991, 1 defected from Cuba 1993
MiG	MiG-21U	Mongol-A	Training aircraft	1 from Indonesia, 2 from Egypt
Sukhoi	Su-22	Fitter	Fighter bomber	1 captured in Iraq 2003
Sukhoi	Su-22M4	Fitter-K	Fighter bomber	4 from GAF in 1990
Sukhoi	Su-22M4R	Fitter-K	Reconnaissance aircraft	1 from GAF in 1990
Sukhoi	Su-22UM3	Fitter-G	Training aircraft	1 from Iraq in 2003
Yak	Yak-23	Flora	Light jet-fighter (CIA Project Alpha)	1 by defector through Yugoslavia
MiG	MiG-23	<b>Flogger</b>	Fighter aircraft, cover designation F-4 Phantom or Type 3	3 in 1982, 9 in 1984, 10 in 1985/1986/1987, 11 in 1988, 1 loaned from India
MiG	MiG-23BN	Flogger F	Fighter-bomber	1 (6) from Egypt in 1977; 1 defected from Cuba 1978, 1 in 1981, 2 in 1983
MiG	MiG-23MF	Flogger-B	War booty	8 from Iraq in 2003
MiG	MiG-	Flogger-G	War booty	5 from Iraq in 2003

	23MLA			
MiG	MiG-23MS	Flogger E		6 (12) from Egypt in 1977/1982, 4 in 1983
Douglas	A-24 (F-24)		Single-engined aircraft, initially developed by the Navy as the SBD	
Sukhoi	Su-24MK	Fencer-D	Bomber	1 from Iraq in 2003
MiG	MiG-25P	Foxbat-A	Interceptor	Information from Japan 1976
MiG	MiG-25PDS	Foxbat-D	Interceptor, war booty	2 from Iraq 2003
MiG	MiG-25RBT	Foxbat-B	Interceptor, war booty	3 from Iraq 2003
Sukhoi	Su-25K	Frogfoot		1 from Iraq in 2003
Sukhoi	Su-25UTG	Frogfoot		1 from Iraq in 2003
Sukhoi	Su-27	Flanker-B	photographic evidence	not confirmed officially; Belarus (?)
Sukhoi	Su-27UB	Flanker-UB	Training aircraft	+2 in 2009 from Ukraine
MiG	MiG-29 (9.12)	Fulcrum-A	Interceptor	1 from Germany 1990, 6 from Moldova
MiG	MiG-29 (9.13)	Fulcrum-A	Interceptor	14 from Moldova in 1997, 2 from Kyrgyzstan in 2012
MiG	MiG-29C	Fulcrum-C		14 from Moldova in 1997
MiG	MiG-29UB	Fulcrum	Training aircraft	1 from Moldova in 1997, 2 4 from Ukraine in 2006, 4 from Ukraine in 2008
Curtiss	XP-37		Experimental fighter design	1937
Cessna	XT-37	Dragonfly	Prototype	First flight 1954
Cessna	A-37A	<b>Dragonfly</b>	Two-seat strike aircraft, USAF	
Cessna	A-37B	Dragonfly	Two-seat strike aircraft, USAF	First flight 1967
Cessna	T-37B	Tweedy Bird	Training aircraft for VNAF	few
Cessna	YAT-37D	Dragonfly		First flight 1963
Cessna	T-37	Tweedy Bird (Tweet)	Basic trainer	420 in 1998
Lockheed	XP-38	Lightning	NACA, Test aircraft	
Lockheed	P-38J	Lightning	NACA	1944-1946, 1
Lockheed	P-38L	„Snooty“	Pathfinder program, AN/APS-15 radar	
Lockheed	P-38M		Night fighter	
Bell	L-39	Kingcobra	USN, NACA Research aircraft for Dutch roll research for X-2 program, based on P-63A.	1944-1946, 2
Bell	L-39	Kingcobra	NACA low-speed handling characteristics of swept wings	1949, 2
Saab	JAS-39	Gripen	Aggressor aircraft	identified 2019
Curtiss-Wright	XA-43		Turbojet-powered attack aircraft with nose turret, following Model 100; led to XP-87	1944; 2 ordered in 1946, not build
Republic	AP-44A		Mach 3 all-weather high altitude defense fighter design	Design 1948
Convair	XA-44		Attack aircraft proposal with forward swept wings; became XB-53	1945; none
Curtiss	XP-46		Experimental fighter design	1940s, none
Republic	P-47D	<b>Thunderbolt</b>	NACA, Test aircraft	1944-1948, 2
Republic	XP-47H	Thunderbolt	Experimental fighter aircraft, based on P-47D	2
Republic	XP-47J	Thunderbolt	NACA, Test aircraft based on fighter design, based on P-47D	First flight 1943, 1
Republic	P-47M	Thunderbolt	NACA, Test aircraft based on fighter design	1945, 1
Republic	P-47N	Thunderbolt	NACA, Test aircraft based on fighter	1945-1950, 1

			design, fuel cooling tests	
Convair	Model 48	Charger	LARA prototype	First flight 1964; 2
Convair		Charger II	LARA with increased fuselage depth	proposal
Northrop	XP-49		High altitude research aircraft	
Grumman	XF-50 (V-173)	Flying Pancake	Experimental aircraft, based on Charles Zimmermann design of 1942	1950s
North American	F-51	<b>Mustang</b>	Single-engined fighter aircraft	
North American	P-51B	Mustang	NACA, handling quality tests	1943-1947, 2
North American	F-51D	Mustang	USAF	
North American	F-51D	Mustang	USA, chase aircraft and later test and evaluation testbed	3 in 1968
North American	P-51D	Mustang	NACA Dive test and pilot proficiency aircraft	1943-1957, 10
North American	TF-51D	Mustang		
North American	TP-51D	Mustang	USAF, NACA, dual control trainer	1945-1946
North American	XP-51F	Mustang	NACA	1944-1947, 1
North American	P-51H	Mustang	USAF, Fighter aircraft, long-range	1945-1946
North American	P-51H	Mustang	NACA utility and pace aircraft for air-speed calibration	1945-1961, 6
North American	F-6	Mustang	Recon version	
Cavalier Aircraft	P-51	Enforcer	Prototype aircraft derived from F-51 escort fighter	1970s, 1
Bell	XP-52		Pusher-type interceptor, Bell Model 16, cancelled	1940s,
Bell	XP-52		Bell Model 19	cancelled
Curtiss	XP-53 XP-60		Experimental fighter design with laminar wing, no production	1940s, none
Consolidated-Vultee	XP-54	Swoose Goose	Propeller-driven fighter aircraft with two 37 mm cannons	First flight 1943
Curtiss	XP-55	Ascender	Experimental fighter design with canard wings, instabil	First flight 1943, 3
Northrop	XP-56	Black Bullet Silver Bullet Dumbo	Tailless fighter following Northrop Model N-2 and classified project number, MX-14, instabil also project for tank killer aircraft	First flight 1943, 2
Republic	AP-47		Mach 4 all-weather high-altitude defense fighter	Design 1951
Tucker	XP-57		Light fighter aircraft, propeller-driven (Miller engine)	1940s, Never completed
Northrop	XP-58	Chain Lightning	Long-range two-seat fighter aircraft prototype	First flight 1944
Bell	XP-59	<b>Aircomet</b>	Pusher-type, propeller-driven pursiut interceptor, Bell Model 20	cancelled
Bell	XP-59A	Aircomet (Rocket Ship) Squirt	NACA, fighter prototype, Bell Model 27	First flight 1942, 3
Bell	YP-59A	Aircomet	Single-seat interceptor and jet fighter	First flight 1943, 13
Bell	P-59A	Aircomet	Jet trainer	First flight 1944, 29, 66 all versions
Bell	P-59A	Airomet	NACA thrust augmentation research aircraft	1945-1949, 1
Bell	XP-59B	Aircomet		cancelled
Bell	P-59B	Aircomet	NACA, Bell Model 29 jet fighter for test work and operational evaluation, never declared operational	1945-1949, 30
Bell	XF2L-1		USN P-59 version	3
Curtiss	XP-60		Experimental fighter design with (Merlin) prop engine, New designation for XP-53, different engines	
Curtiss	XP-60A		Experimental fighter design	1940s, 3
Curtiss	XP-60B		Experimental fighter design	1940s
Curtis	XP-60C		Experimental fighter design with contra-rotating propellers	1940s, 1
Curtiss	XP-60D		Experimental fighter design with extended	1940s

			fin design	
Curtiss	XP-60E		Experimental fighter design	1940s
Curtiss	YP-60E		Fighter aircraft prototype	First flight 1944, 1
Northrop	P-61	<b>Black Widow</b>	NACA ram-jet testbed	1945-1948, 1
Northrop	P-61C	Black Widow	NACA	1946, 1
Northrop	EF-61C	Black Widow	NACA	1951-1954, 1
Northrop	ERF-61C-1	Black Widow	NACA	1951-1954, 1
Northrop	F-15	Black Widow	Non-armed version of P-61, look Reporter	First flight 1946
Curtiss	XP-62	Black Widow	High altitude fighter aircraft prototype with counter-rotating propellers	First flight 1943
Bell	P-63A	Kingcobra King Cobra	NACA exhaust flame suppression tests	1945-1946, 1 1955, 1
North American	XP-64		Pre-war fighter design	
Grumman	XP-65		Land-based version of F7F Tigercat	
Vultee	XP-66	Vanguard	Pre-war fighter design	
McDonnell	XP-67 (XFD-1)	Moonbat	Single-seat long-range propeller driven fighter aircraft/bomber destroyer prototype with integrated wing and fuselage design	First flight 1944, 1
Vultee	XP-68		Fighter design with water-cooled radial engine, never completed	none
Republic	XP-69		Fighter design, never completed	none
Douglas	P-70	Havoc	Night-fighter	WW II
Curtiss	XP-71		Large escort fighter design, never completed	
Republic	XP-72		Fighter design, based on P-47 and with counter-rotating propellers	
	XP-73		Name not given to any aircraft	
	XP-74		Name not given to any aircraft	
Fisher	XP-75		Interceptor fighter aircraft prototype, propeller-driven	First flight 1943, 2
Fisher	XP-75A	Eagle	Long-range escort fighter aircraft prototype	1944-1946, 5
General Motors/ Allison	P-75A	Eagle	Series production fighter aircraft, but order cancelled 1944 NACA research aircraft NACA counter-rotating prop study	First flight 1944, 1947-1949, 1
Bell	XP-77		Light interceptor prototype	First flight 1944, 2
Bell	P-78	Merlin Mustang	Fighter project	
Northrop	MX-324	Rocket Wing	USAF, Experimental glider aircraft based on Model N-12 for rocket-powered pursuit interceptor, XP-79 predecessor	First flight 1943, First flight with rocket 1944, 3
Northrop	MX-334	Rocket Wing	Experimental glider based on Model N-14, XP-79 predecessor	First flight 1943, 1
Northrop	MX-534 JB-1	Bat	Project MX-543 flying wing glider for jet-propelled bomb tests	First flight 1943, 2
Northrop	JB-1A		Flying bomb, cancelled	1942
Northrop	<b>XP-79</b>	Flying Ram	Single-seat rocket-powered pursuit interceptor, Project MX-365	3 ordered no flights
Northrop	XP-79A		Single-seat low-power jet interceptor aircraft	none
Northrop	XP-79B	Flying Ram	Single-seat jet-powered rammer interceptor, cancelled	First flight 1945, 1
Northrop	XP-79Z		Penetration and interceptor fighter aircraft	1945, none
Lockheed	XFP-80	Shooting Star	Photo pursuit aircraft, formerly YP-80A-2 and XF-14	1 in 1944
Lockheed	XP-80 XF-80	<b>Shooting Star</b>	Single-seat interceptor, F-80 prototype based on Project MX-409, Lockheed Project L-140	First flight 1944, 1
Lockheed	YP-80	Shooting Star	Pre-series aircraft, one inch longer as XP-80, NACA	1944
Lockheed	XP-80A XF-80A	Shooting Star	Single-seat interceptor aircraft, Lockheed Project L-141 + with new power plant + with additional seat	First flight 1944, 2 until 1947 (NACA)
Lockheed	YP-80A	Shooting Star	early designation for XP-80A by USAF	13 (including single

	YF-80A			XF-14)
Lockheed	XF-14		YP-80A reconnaissance variant	1
Lockheed	P-80A F-80A	Shooting Star	Single-seat jet fighter aircraft	525; 1718 all versions until 1958; 1,732
Lockheed	P-80A	Shooting Star	NACA research aircraft	1946-1955, 4
Lockheed	FP-80A	Shooting Star	Interceptor aircraft	
Lockheed	(XF-14A) XFP-80A	Shooting Star	prototype photo reconnaissance aircraft, formerly P-80A-1	1
Lockheed	RF-80A	Shooting STar	Reconnaissance aircraft	152
Lockheed	ERF-80A	Shooting Star	Exempt, Recon, Fighter	1
Lockheed	F-80A	Shooting Star	NACA	1946-1959, 1
Lockheed	XP-80B	Shooting Star	Single-seat interceptor prototype with thinner wing and more thrust	First flight 1946, 1
Lockheed	F-80B	Shooting Star	NACA	1953-1958, 1
Lockheed	(TF-80C) T-33A	Shooting Star	NACA	First flight 1948; 1963-1973, 22
Lockheed	AT-33A		Two-seat Light strike aircraft	
Lockheed	T-33A-1- LO		mit Bug der F-80	Bw (127)
Lockheed	T-33A-5- LO		mit geänderter Bugnase	Bw (65)
Lockheed	T-33A T-33B		USN, Advanced trainer (F-80C version), two-seater, designation since 1949	5691, until 1988, 700 in 1987
Lockheed	T-33B (TV-2)		USN, Improved T-33A, early designation L- 245, later T2V-1	First flight 1953
Lockheed	NT-33A		In-flight simulator aircraft, USN, USAF Variable stability tests in 1990	1957
Lockheed	RT-33A		Recon aircraft	
Lockheed	P-80B F-80B	Shooting Star	Production aircraft	240
Lockheed	F-80B (FO-1)	Shooting Star	Navy carrier-based version	Proposal 1947
Lockheed	F-80C	Shooting Star	Single-seat Fighter aircraft	First flight 1948, 670
Lockheed	ETF-80C	Shooting Star	early YF-94 designation, again changed into ET-33A	
Lockheed	QF-80C		NACA, USAF test aircraft, drone	
Lockheed	P-80C TV-1	Shooting Star	NACA test aircraft Bullpup missile simulator	1953-1960, 1
Lockheed	(TO-1) TV-1	Shooting Star	USN, Jet fighter trainer based on F-80C, few used by USMC as fighters, NASA (1, 1951-1960)	1948, 50
Lockheed	TO-1	Shooting Star	NACA	1949, 1
Lockheed	(TO-2) (TV-2) T-33B	T-Bird	USN, Jet trainer, two-seat, Model 580 used as control aircraft for SSM-N-8 Regulus in 1950 NACA (1959-1962, 2)	699
Lockheed	(T2V-1) T-1A	Sea Star	USN, Jet trainer, two-seat, Model 1080 navalized version of the T-33	First flight 1953; 271, 149
Lockheed	(TP-80C) TF-80C		Tandem-seat trainer aircraft based on F- 80B airframe, early T-33A designation until 1949	First flight 1948, 128
Lockheed	TP-80C	Sea Star	TF-80C with ejection seats	
Lockheed	XTF-80C		Interceptor configuration of TF-80C, Model 780, predecessor of F-94	
Lockheed	P-80D	Shooting Star	proposal with more thrust	1948
Lockheed	P-80E	Shooting Star	proposal with sweptback wing and tail	
Lockheed	DT-33	Shooting Star	USAF, NASA, Drone control aircraft	1967-1968, 1
Lockheed	QF-80F	Shooting Star	Drone aircraft and remotely controlled target simulation aircraft, based on F-80A and F-80B	
Lockheed	QT-33		Drone aircraft	
Lockheed	(FP-80)		Recon aircraft	

	RF-80			
Lockheed	RT-33		Recon aircraft	
Lockheed	WT-33		Weather recon aircraft	
Lockheed	(T2V-1) T-1A	SeaStar	USN, Air reserve training aircraft, carrier-capable F-80 derivate, based on Model 245	
Lockheed, Aermacchi		T-Bird II	JPATS proposal, in co-operation with Aermacchi, Rolls-Royce and Textron	1995
Lockheed	CL-30	Silver Star		
Lockheed	XP-80R P-80R	Racey	USAF, Speed record aircraft, highly modified XP-80B	1 in 1947
Lockheed	F-80		Testbed for prone-lying pilot with forward second canopy	1
Lockheed	T-33		Surrogate J-UCAV with X-45A avionics	2002
Boeing		Skyfox	T-33 follow-on training aircraft with two engines on the rear fuselage The Boeing Skyfox is a twin-engined jet trainer aircraft, a highly upgraded development of the Lockheed T-33. It was designed as a primary trainer to compete with and replace the Cessna T-37 Tweet. Besides its primary role as a trainer, the aircraft was envisioned to have other roles as well, including ground attack. The program was started by the Skyfox Corporation in 1983, and was acquired by Boeing in 1986. (wikipedia)	First flight 1983, production for Portugal until 1997
Convair (Vultee-Consolidated)	<b>XP-81</b>	Silver Bullet	Single-seat long-range bomber escort fighter aircraft and interceptor with turbo-prop and jet engine, following design Model 102	First flight 1945, 2 cancelled 1947
Convair	YP-81	Silver Bullet	wrong designation for aircraft never ordered	(13), cancelled
North American	XF-82	<b>Twin Mustang</b>	NACA research aircraft and ram-jet test vehicle	1947-1950, 1
North American	XP-82A	Twin Mustang	NACA	First flight 1945, 1948-1955
North American	F-82	Twin Mustang	SAC escort aircraft Night fighter	272 until 1950
North American	F-82B	Twin Mustang	NACA ramjet and aerodynamic test missile launcher	
North American	DF-82C	Twin Mustang	USAF, Drone control aircraft	
North American	F-82E	Twin Mustang	NACA high altitude icing research and ramjet and aero-dynamic missile launcher	1950-1957, 2
North American	F-82G	Twin Mustang	All-weather and night fighter aircraft with SCR-720 radar	1945
Bell	XP-83		Single-seat long-range interceptor based on Model 40 airframe (with underwing-mounted ramjet engines), Bell had submitted requested data on 1 January 1944 describing a D-16 Stratosphere Fighter	First flight 1945, 2 cancelled 1947
Republic	XP-84	<b>Thunderjet</b>	USAF, Single-seat interceptor, following design AP-23 The first American fighter to have his maiden flight after the end of WW II.	First flight 1946, 4 (2); Total production: 7,524
Republic	XP-84A	Thunderjet	USAF	First flight 1946, 1
Republic	YF-84A	Thunderjet	USAF, Single-seat fighter-interceptor and fighter-bomber, redesignated F-84 on 11 June 1948	1946 first flight, 15
Republic	YP-84A	Thunderjet	Pre-series fighter-bomber and single-seat pursuit interceptor	15
Republic	YF-84A-5-RE	Thunderjet	NACA vortex generator research aircraft and for proficienvy flying	1949-1954, 4
Republic	P-84B	Thunderjet	USAF, Series production aircraft	First flight 1947, 226
Republic	F-84C	Thunderjet	USAF, NACA (1948-1949, 2)	191
Republic	F-84D	Thunderjet	SAC escort aircraft	154

Republic	EF-84D	Thunderjet	Experimental F-84D-1-RE aircraft modified with wing panel coupler to be towed by ETB-29A bomber. Project TIP TOW.	1949, 2 crashed 1953
Republic	F-84E	Thunderjet	SAC escort aircraft, also employed as parasite reconnaissance aircraft	1950, 843 (100 to foreign users)
Republic	F-84-E-30			
Republic	(YF-84F) YRF-84F	Thunderflash FICON	NASA, prototype for RF-84F (RBS-84F)	First flight 1952, 1 until 1956
Republic	YF-84F (YF-96A)	Thunderstreak	Service test aircraft with solid pointed nose, Pitch-up research, NACA (1952, 1),	First flight 1950, 3
Republic	F-84F	Thunderstreak	USAF, Fighter, SAC swept-wing escort aircraft, NACA (1954, 1)	First flight 1952, 1,496 + 852 for export
Republic	F-84F-5-RE	Thunderstreak	NACA	1953-1956, 1
	F-84F-66RE	Thunderstreak	last series production model, nuclear-capable	Bw
Republic	YRF-84F	Thunderflah	Prototype reconnaissance aircraft This was the first jet especially developed for airborne reconnaissance missions.	First flight 1952
Republic	RF-84F	Thunderflash	USAF reconnaissance aircraft	Total 715; US 388
Republic	F-84F/V		Development of F-84F with engines in nacelles just outside the wing roots and lift jets	1950s
Republic	F-84G	Thunderjet	USAF, straight-wing version The first fighter capable of in-flight refuelling.	789 + 2,236 for export
Republic	F-84G	Thunderjet	Modified with XF-103 cockpit to test the forward vision concept of this aircraft.	1955, 1
Republic	(XF-106) XF-84H	Thunderstreak (Thunderscreech)	Single-seat fighter-interceptor prototype following design AP-46 with XT-40 turboprop engine aft to test the feasibility of a supersonic propeller, based on F-84F; First use of flaperons.	First flight 1955, 2
Republic	YF-84J	Thunderstreak II	Service test aircraft	First flight 1954, 1
Republic	YRF-84K		Parasite fighter design with skyhook, FICON program (Fighter Conveyor)	1
Republic	RF-84K		USAF, Parasite midjet reconnaissance aircraft, <b>FICON</b> project, converted RF-84F aircraft	25 in 1955
Republic	(GRF-84F) YF-84K		SAC FICON program, fighter for GRB-36F mothership	1952
McDonnell	XP-85 XF-85	<b>Goblin</b>	Single-seat escort or Parasite fighter, Secret project MX-472 based on Model 27D, intended to be carried by B-36 and tested from a B-29B, FICON project	First flight 1948, 2
McDonnell	F-85	Goblin	experimental escort fighter	cancelled in 1949

North American	(XF4J-1) XFJ-1	<b>Fury</b>	USN jet fighter based on Model NA-134, led to F-86 in 1945	1946, First flight 1951, 3
North American	FJ-1	Fury	USN, Fighter aircraft	30 1000 all versions
North American	XFJ-2	Fury	USN, Fighter aircraft swept-wing prototype, following design NA-179; navalised standard F-86E	First flight 1952
North American	FJ-2	Fury	USN, USMC, Fighter aircraft NACA (1954, 1)	1952, 200
North American	XFJ-2B	Fury	USN: The North American XFJ-2B <i>Fury</i> prototype (BuNo 133756) in 1951/52. The XFJ-2B differed from the XFJ-2, as it was armed with 4 20 mm-guns instead of the 6 12.7 mm machine guns used on the XFJ-2, which was essentially a navalized F-86E, adding an arrestor hook, folding wings, and an AN/APG-30 radar. The XFJ-2B first flew on 21 December 1951.	First flight 1051



North American	(FJ-3) F-1C	Fury	USN, Fighter aircraft NACA (1954-1956, 1)	First flight 1953, 389
North American	FJ-3D	Fury	Drone control aircraft for SSM-N-8 Regulus	1956
North American	(FJ-3M) MF-1C	Fury	USN, Fighter aircraft, modified FJ-3, equivalent to USAF F-86F	80
North American	(FJ-4) F-1E	Fury	USMC, Fighter aircraft	First flight 1954, 152
North American	(FJ-4B) AF-1E	Fury	USN, latest Sabre version for nuclear stores and aerial refuelling capability	Production until May 1958 222
North American	AF-1F	Fury	Attack aircraft based on FJ-4B fighter following design NA-295	Proposal 1960s
North American	FJ-4F	Fury	USN testbed with auxiliary rocket power	1957
North American		Super Fury	Proposed version of early NA-212 design with AN/APG-30A radar	1953
North American	XP-86 XF-86	Sabre	USAF, Straight-wing Fighter prototype	First flight 1947, 3
North American	F-86	<b>Sabre</b>	USAF, Single-seat daytime interceptor with swept-wing configuration based on Model NA-140	6000; 1819 (Canada)
North American	YP-86A	Sabre	not used	0
North American	P-86A F-86A	Sabre	USAF, Service test fighter aircraft	First flight 1948, 21+188, 554 total for USAF
North American	F-86A	Sabre	NACA research aircraft for transsonic flight, spin tests	1949-1960, 5
North American	P-86B	Sabre	USAF fighter for rough field operations	no production
North American	(YP-86C) YP-93A	Sabre	USAF, night fighter and penetration fighter aircraft based on Model NA-157	
North American	YF-86D	Sabre Dog	USAF, Single-seat limited all-weather interceptor, later designation YF-95A	First flight 1949, 2
North American	YF-86D	Sabre Dog	NACA All-weather interceptor research aircraft	1952-1960, 2
North American	F-86D	Sabre Dog	USAF, Single-seat limited all-weather interceptor	2,504 aircraft
North American	F-86D	Sabre Dog	NACA	1953-1957, 1
North American	F-86D-5	Sabre Dog	NACA	1955-1956, 1
North American	JF-86D	Sabre	NACA	1956-1960, 1
North American	EJF-86D	Sabre	NACA	1954-1960, 1
North American	F-86D-60	Sabre Dog	NACA, CSTI presentation	1955-1960, 1
North American	F-86E	Sabre	Fighter with foreplanes	393
North American	F-86E	Sabre	NACA variable stability research aircraft	1955-1959, 1
North American	F-86F	Sabre	Fighter with new leading edges	1,959
North American	F-86F	Sabre	NACA intercept fire control target aircraft	1953-1965, 2
North American	QF-86F	Sabre	Target drone	
	RF-86F	Sabre	ASHTRAY (11), HAYMAKER (13) and HONEYBUCKET (2) reconnaissance aircraft	18+
North American	YF-86H	Sabre	Single-seat fighter-bomber	First flight 1953, 2
North American	F-86H	Sabre	USAF, Fighter aircraft	273, total 475 (473)
North American	YF-86J	Sabre	Single F-86A aircraft loaned to Canada with a 6,600 lbf Avro-Canada Orenda Series 10 axial-flow turbojet	1
North American	YF-86K	Sabre	Modified two-seat F-86D based on Model NA-205 for Italy	First flight 1954, 2
North American	F-86K	Sabre	Simplified F-86D for export	France, Germany, Italy
North American	F-86L	Sabre	Conversion of existing F-86D for SAGE compatibility	981
North American	QF-86	Sabre	Target drone, USN	

  

Curtiss	XP-87	<b>Blackhawk</b>	Tandem-seat all-weather interceptor and	First flight 1948, 1
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	<b>XF-87</b>		night fighter based on Model 29A	
Curtiss	XP-87A XF-87A	Blackhawk	Tandem-seat all-weather interceptor and night fighter with two J33-29 engines	1, never flown
Curtiss	F-87A	Blackhawk	Production version cancelled 1948	none
Curtiss	XRP-87	Blackhawk	Recon version cancelled 1948, prototype	none
Curtiss	RF-87A	Blackhawk	Recon version cancelled 1948, series	none
Curtiss	XP-87B	Blackhawk	modified aircraft with new empennage	none, 1948
Curtiss	F-87B	Blackhawk	Production version cancelled 1948	none (57)
Curtiss	RP-87B	Blackhawk	Recon version cancelled 1948, series	none (30)
Curtiss	XRF-87C	Blackhawk	Photo reconnaissance variant with larger wing	never built
McDonnell	(XP-88) <b>XF-88</b>		USAF, NACA, Single-seat long-range bomber escort and strike fighter based on Model 36 penetration fighter, Design NA-140; Prototype for F-101	First flight 1948, 1 until 1958 Total production: 805
McDonnell	XF-88A (XP-88A)	Voodoo	XF-88 with afterburner cancelled 1950	First flight 1949, 1
McDonnell	XF-88B	Voodoo	NACA test-bed aircraft with three engines, propeller research vehicle	First flight 1953, 1, until 1958
Northrop	XP-89 XF-89	Scorpion	Night fighter prototype F189 following secret project MX-808	First flight 1948, 1
Northrop	YP-89A YF-89A	<b>Scorpion</b>	Tandem-seat all-weather fighter-interceptor based on Model N-49, armed prototype	First flight 1950, 1, 30 all versions 1052
Northrop	F-89A	Scorpion	all-weather fighter-interceptor, based on Design N-24	8
Northrop	F-89B	Scorpion	all-weather fighter-interceptor	40
Northrop	F-89C	Scorpion	all-weather fighter-interceptor	164
Northrop	YF-89D	Scorpion	converted B version according Model N-67	First flight 1951, 1
Northrop	F-89D	Scorpion	based on Design N-24; new radar and autopilot Mighty Mouse FFAR	682
Northrop	F-89E	Scorpion	Escort fighter proposal (first use of designation)	1951
Northrop	YF-89E	Scorpion	Model N-71 based on F-89C with J71 engines; used as engine testbed	First flight 1954, 1
Northrop	YF-89F	Advanced Scorpion	Tandem-seat fighter, following design N-82	1951, 1 ordered not build
Northrop	F-89F	Advanced Scorpion	Tandem-seat fighter, following design N-81	not build cancelled 1952
Northrop	F-89G	Scorpion	Single-seat fighter	none
Northrop	YF-89H	Scorpion	F-89D upgrade with E-9 fire-control system to fire with AAM	1956
Northrop	F-89H	Scorpion	with AAM	1956
Northrop	F-89J	Scorpion	converted D version, modified N-160 design with Genie AAM	350 until 1963
Northrop	F-89X	Advanced Scorpion	Tandem-seat fighter with J65 (Sapphire) engine, considered as interim interceptor	mid 1954
Northrop		Delta Scorpion	Long-range interceptor study to WS-202A	1953
Lockheed	XP-90 XF-90		Single-seat penetration fighter with swept-wing design based on Model 153, other proposals were fixed wing and variable-geometry designs	First flight 1949, 2
Lockheed	(XF-90) XF-90A		with afterburner	2
FIAT	G-91R		USA, Single-engined FAC and recon evaluation aircraft	1961-1962 2
Republic	(XP-91) <b>XF-91</b>	Thunderceptor	NACA, Experimental Interceptor with mixed powerplant Secret project MX-909, Model AP-31 with swept-back flying surfaces and variable incidence wings	First flight 1949, 2
Republic	(XF-91) XF-91A	Thunderceptor	Single-seat interceptor with inverse-taper wing planform, RATV	2

Republic	XF-91B	Thunderceptor	Proposed interceptor with Falcon missiles and improved fire-control and radar system	none
Convair	<b>XP-92</b>	Delta	Production single-seat interceptor Secret project MX-813, Model 7	1947, none cancelled 1948
	The XP-92A incorporated the very first totally hydraulically-boosted irreversible flight control system ever flown.			
Convair	XF-92A	Dart	USAF, NACA, Mach 1.5 single-seat fighter prototype with delta wings based on Model 7002, project MX-813	First flight 1948, 2 until 1953
Convair	(XF-92A) XP-92A	Dart	Experimental research aircraft, underpowered	1, no flight
North American	YF-93A (F-86C)	Sabre	Fighter aircraft with J48 engine (American-licence for Rolls-Royce RB.44 Tay), following design NA-157	First flight 1950, 1; F-93 cancelled in 1949
North American	YF-93A	Sabre	NACA, Single-seat penetration fighter	First flight 1950, 1951-1965, 2
North American	F-93A	Sabre	All-weather night-fighter, Model NA-166 cancelled	1949, none
Lockheed	XF-94	<b>Starfire</b>	USAF All-weather fighter prototype, later designation , F-84F	First flight 1949 854 all versions
Lockheed	YF-94	Starfire	Tandem-seat limited all-weather fighter-interceptor with E-1 fire-control system	First flight 1949, 2
Lockheed	(ETF-80C ET-33A YF-94 EYF-94) EYF-94A	Starfire	Modified TF-80C Training and testbed aircraft	First flight 1949, 2
Lockheed	YF-94A	Starfire	All-weather jet-fighter based on Model 780	2
Lockheed	F-94A	Starfire	USAF, All-weather interceptor aircraft based on Model 780, rocket-equipped, L-188	109
Lockheed	YF-94B	Starfire	Tandem-seat all-weather fighter-interceptor based on F-94A based on Model 780, improved avionics	First flight 1950, 1
Lockheed	F-94B	Starfire	Fighter with additional fuel in wingtip tanks	356
Lockheed	F-94B	Starfire	NACA aerodynamic noise research aircraft	1959, 1
Lockheed	(YF-97A) YF-94C	Starfire	Tandem-seat all-weather interceptor based on F-94B, all rocket armed Model 880, (upgraded L-188) The first all-weather fighter to break the sound barrier.	First flight 1950, 2
Lockheed	F-94C	Scorpion	Fighter with enhanced specifications	388 since 1951
Lockheed	F-94C	Scorpion	NACA research aircraft with thrust reverser	(1952) 1954-1958, 2
Lockheed	YF-94D		Fighter-bomber based modified F-94B	2
Lockheed	F-94D	Starfire	NACA thrust reverser trials	1954-1958, 1
North American	YP-95A <b>YF-95A</b>	Sabre	Night and all-weather fighter aircraft, early designation for F-86D with all-missile armament based on Model NA-164	First flight 1949, 2
Republic	XF-96A (XF-84F)	Thunderstreak	Swept-wing version of F-84	
Republic	YF-96A	Thunderstreak	Swept-wing version of F-84, later designated YF-84F	First flight 1950, 3
North American	F-96		F-84F	
Lockheed	YF-97A		temporary designation for YF-94C, L-188 testbed	
	F-97		F-94C	
Hughes	XF-98	Dragonfly	Early designation for AAM project, later called AIM-4 Falcon	1954
Boeing, University of Michigan	XF-99	Bomarc	Early designation for SAM project	1951
North American	YF-100		Single-seat fighter-bomber prototype base on Model NA-180 (project Sabre 45)	
North American	YF-100A	<b>Super Sabre</b>	USAF, Single-seat fighter-bomber,	First flight 1953

		<b>"Huns"</b>	following design NA-180	2, employment 1954, 2294 all versions
North American	F-100A	Super Sabre	USAF fighter aircraft	1953, 203
North American	F-100A	Super Sabre	NACA fighter for inertial coupling research, boundary layer research	1954-1960, 2
North American	RF-100A	Super Sabre	USAF SLICK CHICK PHOTINT aircraft	1954, 6
North American	YF-100B (YF-107) F-107A	Super Sabre	USAF fighter-bomber with enhanced engine power, Model NA-211/212 F-100B designation changed to F-107A in 1954	1953
North American	F-100C	Super Sabre	Single-seat fighter-bomber with stronger wings	476
North American	F-100C	Super Sabre	NACA pitching motion damper research aircraft and chase aircraft	1956-1961, 5
North American	F-100C	Super Sabre	NASA hybrid with A-fuselage, C-wing and D-tail	1964-1972, 1
North American	JF-100C	Super Sabre	Variable Stability Testbed, NASA	1960-1964, 1
North American	TF-100C	Super Sabre	Training aircraft, later designation F-100F	
North American	F-100	Rough Rider	Testbed aircraft, USAF	1967
North American	F-100D	Super Sabre	Fighter-bomber, including nuclear weapons and Bullpup missiles	First flight 1956, 1,274
North American	F-100F	Super Sabre	Two-seat fighter-bomber with longer fuselage, nuclear-capable <b>Wild Weasel I</b> conversions NACA (1959, 1)	First flight 1957, 339
North American	DF-100F	Super Sabre	Drone control aircraft	
North American	NF-100F	Super Sabre	Test and research aircraft	
McDonnell	TF-101F	Super Sabre	For Denmark	
North American	F-100F	Super Sabre	Target tow aircraft, DART, DATS – Dornier Aerial Target System	
North American	F-100I F-100BI	Ultra Sabre	Interceptor, became F-107A	cancelled
North American	QF-100D		Target drone	
North American	F2J	Super Fury	Naval fighter derived from the F-100 with J57 engine	Proposal 1953
McDonnell	XF-88	Voodoo	Long-range escort fighter Prototype for F-101	First flight 1948
McDonnell	YF-101A	<b>Voodoo</b>	Long-range escort and penetration fighter	First flight 1954, operational 1958, 807 all versions, until 1981; Total USAF: 883
McDonnell	YRF-101A	Voodoo	Prototype photo recon RDT&E aircraft	First flight 1954, 2
McDonnell	RF-101A	Voodoo	Recon version of interceptor	35
McDonnell	F-101A	Voodoo	Single-seat tactical fighter-bomber	1954, 50, 77 (75)
McDonnell	F-101A	Voodoo	NACA research aircraft	1956-1960, 2
McDonnell	JF-101A	Voodoo	Test and development aircraft	>7
McDonnell	YRF-101A	Voodoo	Reconnaissance aircraft prototype	First flight 1955, 2
McDonnell	RF-101A	Voodoo	Reconnaissance aircraft	35
McDonnell	F-101B	Voodoo	USAF, Tandem-seat all-weather interceptor, nuclear-capable (Genie)	First flight 1957, IOC 1961; 479
McDonnell	CF-101B	Voodoo	For Canada	1961, upgrade 1971
McDonnell	JF-101B	Voodoo	USAF, Designation for at least one test aircraft	>1
McDonnell	NF-101B	Voodoo	NASA test and research aircraft	2
McDonnell	RF-101B	Voodoo	USAF, Recon aircraft	23
McDonnell	TF-101B	Voodoo	USAF, Two-seat training aircraft	
McDonnell	F-101C	Voodoo	USAF tactical fighter aircraft with low-altitude nuclear delivery capability	47
McDonnell	RF-101C	Voodoo	USAF, Single-seat tactical recon aircraft	First flight 1957, 166
McDonnell	(TF-101B,	Voodoo	Later designation for two-seat training	79

	TF-101F) F-101F		aircraft, based on F-101B	
McDonnell	CF-101F	Voodoo	For Canada	
McDonnell	TF-101F	Voodoo	USAF, Trainer version, other designation for F-101F	
McDonnell	RF-101G	Voodoo	USAF, Recon aircraft, based on F-101A	29
McDonnell	RF-101H	Voodoo	USAF, Recon aircraft based on F-101C	32
Convair	YF-102	<b>Delta Dagger</b>	All-weather single-seat fighter with delta-wing, Secret project MX-1554, Model 8, could not fly supersonic as planned	First flight 1953, 2 Model 8-80 8 Model 8-82
Convair	YF-102	Delta Dagger	NACA research aircraft	1954-1958, 1
Convair	YF-102A	Delta Dagger "Hot Rod"	Single-seat all-weather interceptor prototype, pre-series test aircraft Model 8-90	First flight 1954, 4
Convair	F-102	Delta Dagger		Deployed 1959
Convair	F-102A	Delta Dagger "Deuce"	USAF, first effective all-weather interceptor, Area rule series version Model 8-10	First flight 1955; operational 1955, 37+108+x+562 +150, 875 (889); 10 in 1973
Convair	F-102A	Delta Dagger	Chase aircraft and Low L/D Testbed, fire control auto manoeuvres, NACA, USAF, NASA (1962-1964, 2)	1956-1960, 4 1970-1974, 1
Convair	PQM-102A	Spad	Unmanned target drone aircraft	First flight 1974, 65
Convair	QF-102A	PAVE DEUCE	Manned and remotely controlled drone aircraft	First flight 1974, 3
Convair	TF-102A	Tub	Two-seat trainer aircraft; Model 8-12, WS-201L; NASA (1962-1966, 3)	First flight 1955, 111
Convair	YTF-102A	Delta Dagger	Two-seat trainer aircraft prototype	cancelled
Convair	YF-102B	Delta Dagger	Test aircraft, Model 8-20, later YF-106A	2
		Delta Dagger	Test aircraft, Model 8-21	4
		Delta Dagger	Test aircraft, Model 8-22	7
		Delta Dagger	Test aircraft, Model 8-23	7
Convair	F-102B	Delta Dart	Fighter aircraft based on Model 8-24, first designation for Delta Dart F-106 Known as the "Ultimate Interceptor".	
Convair	PQM-102B	Delta Dagger	Unmanned target drone aircraft	145
Convair	F-102C F-102X	Delta Dagger	Improvement program proposal, MB-1 nuclear rocket capability	1957
Convair	YF-102C	Delta Dagger	later F-106 used for armament tests with Genie missile	1
Republic	XF-103	Thunderwarrior	The Republic XF-103 was an American project to develop a powerful missile - armed interceptor aircraft capable of destroying Soviet bombers while flying at speeds while flying at speeds as high as Mach 3 (2,300 mph; 3,700 km/h). Despite a prolonged development, it never progressed past the mockup stage. (wikipedia) Mach-3 interceptor with turbo-ramjet engine, design study only (AP-57) following secret project MX-1787	none cancelled in 1957
Lockheed	XF-104	<b>Starfighter</b>	Simple day-fighter prototype Model 83, 99 and L-205, first double-sonic fighter, weapon system WS-303A Design L-227 of 1952 to define a basic day fighter.	First flight 1954, 2; 1266 all versions USAF: 296 Total production worldwide: 2,580
Lockheed	YF-104	Starfighter	Single-seat air-superiority fighter	First flight 1954
Lockheed	YF-104A	Starfighter	Single-seat air-superiority fighter service test aircraft	First flight 1956; 17 ordered in 1955
Lockheed	YF-104A	Starfighter	NASA research aircraft	1956-1975, 2
Lockheed	YF-104A	Starfighter	Reaction Control System Testing aircraft,	First flight 1956,

			NASA	until 1975
Lockheed	F-104A	Starfighter	Nuclear armed	USAF, withdrawn 1960
Lockheed	F-104A	Starfighter	NASA, Low L/D Ratio Approach and Landing Test aircraft	1957-1962, 6 1966-1983, 1
Lockheed	F-104A	Starfighter The Zipper	Fighter and reconnaissance aircraft	First flight 1956 limited service 1958, 153
Lockheed	JF-104A	Starfighter	NASA	1, 1959-1960
Lockheed	<b>NF-104A</b>	Starfighter	Aerospace training aircraft, USAF, NASA	1963-1971, 3
Lockheed	NF-104A	Starfighter	NACA, USAF research aircraft	1958
Lockheed	QF-104A	Starfighter	Target drone, ex-YF-104A	1
Lockheed	RF-104A	Starfighter	Reconnaissance aircraft	18 ordered but cancelled
Lockheed	TF-104A	Starfighter	Training aircraft	cancelled
Lockheed	F-104B	Starfighter	Model 283, Two-seat trainer aircraft	First flight 1957, 26
Lockheed	F-104B	Starfighter	NASA, Approach and Landing Visibility Test aircraft, pilot agility program, high altitude reaction control, two-seater	1958-1959, 2 1959-1978, 1
Lockheed	F-104C	Starfighter	USAF, Fighter-bomber with aerial refuelling capability, nuclear-capable	First flight 1958
Lockheed	F-104D	Starfighter	F-104C trainer version, The last version for the USAF; nuclear-capable (?)	21
Lockheed	F-104F	Starfighter	Model 283-04-08 conversion trainer	First flight 1960, 30 for Bw
Lockheed	F-104G	Starfighter	Fighter-interceptor, nuclear-capable, based on F-104-7, Germany (Model 683-10-19)	First flight 1960, Germany (654)
Fokker	F-104G	Starfighter	NASA	1 in 1975
Lockheed	RF-104G	Stargazer Starfighter	Reconnaissance aircraft	First flight 1963; Canada, Germany (189), Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Taiwan
Lockheed	RF-104G-1	Stargazer	Single-seat reconnaissance aircraft	First flight 1968, 1
Lockheed	TF-104G	Starfighter	Training aircraft Germany sold 23 to Greece, 6 to Italy, 27 to Taiwan, 36 to Turkey, and 2 to NASA.	First flight 1962, 220; Bw (137), Denmark, Netherlands
Lockheed	TF-104G	Starfighter	NASP - National Aerospace Plane test aircraft, NASA	1, 1966-1983, 2, 1975-1988 3, 1975-1993+
Lockheed	RTF-104G	Starfighter	Reconnaissance aircraft	proposal
Lockheed	F-104	Starfighter	ZELL program	US; Bw
Lockheed	F-104N	Starfighter	NASA research aircraft	3, 1963-1966
Lockheed	NF-104N	Starfighter	NASA special version	1963-1966, 3
Lockheed	F-104S	Starfighter	Fighter-interceptor, nuclear-capable	
Lockheed, Aeritalia	F-204		Light-weight fighter based on Lancer concepts, not proceeded with	1973
Republic	YF-105A	<b>Thunderchief</b>	Single-seat fighter-bomber; AP-63 project; WS-306A	First flight 1955, 2, employment 1959, all versions 833
Republic	YRF-105A	Thunderchief		1954
Republic	YF-105B	Thunderchief	Single-seat fighter-bomber with enhanced engine	First flight 1956, 4
Republic	F-105B	Thunderchief	USAF tactical bomber command Fighter, including 10 research and development aircraft	First flight 1956, 75 (71)
Republic	F-105B	Thunderchief	NASA pilot familiarization aircraft	1959, 1
Republic	RF-105B		Photo reconnaissance prototype, cancelled	none
Republic	YRF-105B JF-105B		USAF, Special test aircraft, former 3 YRF-105B aircraft + 1	4, (3)
Republic	F-105C	Thunderchief	Tandem trainer, cancelled	none
Republic	F-105D	Thunderchief	USAF, Tactical single-seat fighter-bomber, long-range	First flight 1959, 610

		"Thuds"		
Republic	F-105D	Thunderchief	Upgrade with T-Stick II bombing system for Vietnam	First flight 1959 350
Republic	RF-105D	Thunderchief	Recon aircraft proposal, cancelled	none
Republic	F-105E		Two-seater proposal, based on F-105D, cancelled	none
Republic	F-105F	Thunderchief	Two-seat trainer for weapons and combat training	First flight 1963, 143
Republic	EF-105F	Thunderchief	Designation for Wild Weasel aircraft, later developed into F-105G	
Republic	F-105G	Thunderchief	<b>Wild Weasel</b> converted F-105F	30, 60
Republic	F-105H	Thunderchief	with new 448ft <sup>2</sup> (41.7m <sup>2</sup> ) area wing.	1962/1963, none
Republic	XF-106		Early designation for XF-84H according USAF project MX-3347	
Convair	<b>F-106</b>	<b>Delta Dart</b>	High-altitude interceptor	First flight 1956, operational 1959 Until 1970/1988
Convair	YF-106A	Delta Dart	Single-seat all-weather interceptor, formerly YF-102B	First flight 1956, 2
Convair	F-106A	Delta Dart	Delta-winged all-weather interceptor, nuclear-capable (Genie)	First flight 1956; IOC 1959, 277 (275, 340), until 1988
Convair	F-106A	Delta Dart	Delta-winged all-weather interceptor, Model 8-24	257
Convair	F-106A	Delta Dart	Testbed aircraft, USAF, probably used for experiments to launch a modified two-stage Standard ARM in ASAT role.	1960s, 1
Convair	QF-106A/B	Delta Dart	Target drone, FSAT - Full Scale Aerial Target	111 in 1995
Convair	F-106A	Delta Dart	NASA, Testbed aircraft IFFC - Integrated Fire Flight Control (M61-A1)	1958-1959, 1982, 2
Convair	F-106A-W-111	Delta Dart	Single-seat fighter aircraft with Westinghouse pulse-doppler radar and Sparrow III missiles	offered
Convair	TF-106A	Delta Dart	early F-106B designation	1956
Convair	YF-106B	Delta Dart		1
Convair	F-106B	Delta Dart	Tandem-seat training aircraft, based on Model 8-27	First flight 1958, 63
Convair	F-106B	Delta Dart	NASA research aircraft with leading edge vortex flaps astronaut proficiency aircraft	1979-1988+, 2
Convair	F-106B-H-9		Two-seat fighter aircraft with ASG-18 FCS and GAR-9 missiles	offered
Convair	NF-106B	Delta Dart	NASA exhaust nozzle studies, two additional jet engines	1966-1979, 1
Convair	NF-106B	Delta dart	NASA solar cell and ocean color scanner tests, water and land quality evaluation; wing leading edge vortex flaps	1972-1981, 2 1987-1991, 1
Convair	YF-106C	Delta Dart	with look-down, shoot-down fire control system and 40 inch radar antenna (APG-18), The first was reconvered into F-106A, the second never flew.	2, cancelled 1959
Convair		Delta Dart	Model 8-26 static test vehicle	1
Convair	F-106C	Delta Dart	Model 8-28 with J67 powerplant; 5 ft. longer version with new radom	1957, cancelled 1958
Convair	F-106D	Delta Dart	Model 8-29. Two-seat-version of C-Model Avionics test bed, 17 in. longer airframe	cancelled
Convair	F-106E	Delta Dart	F-106B version for radar installation tests	1
Convair	F-106F	Delta Dart	F-106B version for radar installation tests	1
Convair	F-106X	Delta Dart	Improved manned interceptor design proposal with canard foreplanes and look-down radar and AAM	1968, none
Convair	F-106-30	Delta Dart	Study into more-capable single- and twin-engine variants.	1957

North American	YF-107A	Super Super Sabre	Jet fighter prototype with dorsal air intake	First flight 1956, 3
North American	YF-107A	Super Super Sabre	NACA research aircraft	1957-1960, 2 out of 3
North American	F-107		Single-seat all-weather Mach-2 fighter bomber and fighter-interceptor, cancelled 1957	none
North American	F-107A (F-100B)	Ultra Sabre	USAF test aircraft It went supersonic on its first flight	First flight 1956
North American	XF-108	Rapier	Tandem-seat long-range interceptor based on Model NA-257, cancelled 23 September 1959	1957, none cancelled 1959
Bell	XF-109		Single-seat Mach-2 plus VTOL fighter-bomber based on Design-188A tiltjet fighter design, early design D-139, Ryan X-13 project XF3R-1	mock-up 1959 cancelled 1961
	XF3L-1		USN tiltjet fighter design based on design D-188	cancelled 1960s
	XF-109		Designation requested for Bell D-188A design, turned down	1968
	YF-109		Fighter version of Ryan X-13 (XF3R-1 project); designation turned down	1958
General Dynamics	YF-110A F-4C F-4H	Spectre (Phantom II)	Fighter-bomber; designation until 1962	look F-4
	YF-110B		HAVE DOUGHNUT MiG-21F-13 from Israel	
	YF-110C		J-7B from PRC	
	YF-110D		MiG-21MF Fishbed J	
General Dynamics	YF-111A		Prototype fighter aircraft	2
General Dynamics	F-111A	<b>TFX</b> - Tactical Fighter Experimental program,	USAF, Tandem-seat tactical combat variable-geometry aircraft, nuclear-capable underpowered, engine problems, compressor surge and stall, SRAM AGM-69A	First flight 1964, employment 1967, production complete 1976; 158 539 (572) all versions, 455 for SAC (240 deployed in 1983); last retired in 1998
General Dynamics	YFB-111A		Prototype FB-111A	1974, 2
General Dynamics	FB-111A		SAC, Two-seat medium-range bomber with SRAM armament (1972)	First flight 1969, 76 build, 4 in 1970, 66 in 1971, 60 in 1977, 56 in 1984
General Dynamics	F-111A		<b>TACT</b> - Transonic Aircraft Technology testbed aircraft <b>AFTI</b> - Advanced Fighter Technology Integration, 1985 USAF, NASA (1967-1971, 2)	First flight 1972, 1973-1989
General Dynamics	EF-111	<b>Raven</b>	USAF, EW aircraft	1976-1977, retired 1998
General Dynamics	EF-111A	Raven Electric Fox Spark Vark	USAF, EW aircraft SIP	1981, 42 40 in 1995 37 in 1998 retired in 1998
General Dynamics	FB-111A	AMSA	Interim strategic bomber; WS-129A	76 of 263 planned
General Dynamics	RF-111A		Prototype of planned recon version RF-111D, conversion of F-111A	1
General Dynamics	F-111B	<b>Missilier</b>	USN, Naval fighter version, TFX competition cancelled 1968, NASA (1968, 1)	First flight 1965, 7 research, +2 production aircraft; (9 )
General Dynamics	FB-111B		Projected conversion of 150 FB-111A with F101 engine, cancelled	Proposal 1979; none



General Dynamics	F-111C		For RAAF	24
General Dynamics	FB-111C		Medium-range bomber for SRAM missiles	Proposal 1979; none
General Dynamics	F-111D	Aardvark	Tactical strike interdiction version with enhanced avionics, nuclear-capable, „Pacer Strike“ upgrade cancelled 1990	96
General Dynamics	F-111E	Aardvark	Tactical strike interdiction version, nuclear-capable, AMP - Avionics Improvement Program, later used for training (16)	First flight 1969; 94 26 in 1995
General Dynamics	F-111E	Aardvark	NASA IPCS – Integrated Propulsion Control System	1975, 2
General Dynamics	F-111F	Aardvark	USAF, Tactical strike fighter upgrade with new engine, simplified F-111E with Pave Track bombing system, nuclear-capable, „Pacer Strike“ upgrade for 84 aircraft cancelled 1990	First flight 1973, 106, 64 in 1993, 81 in 1995
General Dynamics	F-111G		USAF, F-111A modified for tactical strike role	
General Dynamics	FB-111G		for Strategic Air Command	Proposal 1971, none
General Dynamics	FB-111H		Stretched version (stealth) proposal	Proposal 1974, none
General Dynamics	TF-111K		British bomber competition	cancelled in January 1968
General Dynamics	FB-111M-3		Bigger version with longer fuselage	1965; Proposal, none
General Dynamics	F-111X-7		long-range Improved Manned Interceptor for Air Defense Command	Proposal 1971, none
	F-112	Tomcat	hypothetical F-14 designation	
	F-113	Eagle	hypothetical F-15 designation	
	YF-113A		HAVE DRILL Lim-5 (MiG-17F)	
	YF-113B		MiG-23BN Flogger F bomber	from Egypt
	YF-113C		HAVE PRIVILEGE J-5	
	YF-113E		MiG-23MS Flogger E interceptor	
	F-114	Fighting Falcon	hypothetical F-16 designation	
	YF-114C		HAVE FERRY MiG-17F Fresco C	
	YF-114D		LiM-5P (MiG-17PF Fresco D)	
	YF-115	LWF	prototype designation	
	F-116	Hornet	hypothetical F-18 designation	

Lockheed		<b>Have Blue</b>	STEALTH proof-of-concept prototype XST - Experimental Survivable Testbed HB1001, (BLUE-01), HB1002 (BLUE-02)	First flight 1977, 2 until 1978
Lockheed Martin	F-117A	<b>Black Jet Nighthawk</b>	Night attack stealth aircraft CSIRS - Covert Survivable In-Weather Reconnaissance Strike Senior Trend program with 5 pre-production aircraft	First flight 1981, 59 in 1998, 54 in 2002, until March 2008
Lockheed	F-117+		USAF design study, upgrade	
Lockheed	F-117B		USAF design study for attack aircraft	
Lockheed Martin	F-117N	Seahawk	USN navalized version, concept	1992, not accepted
Lockheed Martin	A/F-117X		USN, Attack aircraft, replacement for A-6E, concept	1995, not accepted
Northrop		Tacit Blue	Experimental low-observable aircraft	1982-1985
	F-117	Nighthawk	designation for hypothetical F-19	

Lockheed	L-133		Advanced jet fighter design with axial-flow turbojet engine	1940s
Messerschmitt	Me 262		NATC; German jet-fighter evaluation	1945, few (2)

Lockheed	A-10		Mach 3 study leading to A-12	
Lockheed	A-11		Non anti-radar version of A-12 and wrong designation for YF-12A Reference to the A-12 made by President Johnson announcement on 29 February	First flight 1962, 1964

			1964 as suggested by Kelly Johnson to mislead intelligence sources.	
Lockheed		Arrow	Preliminary design studies for Mach 3 U-2 replacement	
Lockheed		Gusto	Subsonic reconnaissance platform with very low RCS Preliminary project leading to A-12	until 1960
Lockheed		Archangel	Preliminary design studies for A-12	1957
Lockheed	YF-12A		USAF, Tandem-seat Mach 3 interceptor prototype derived from A-12 Centreline pod with 1 MT nuclear bomb or GTD-21 reconnaissance drone SR-71 prototype	First flight 1963, 3, cancelled 1968  NASA 1969-1979, 2
Lockheed	YF-12A IMI		IMI - Improved Manned Interceptor with AIM-47A Falcon missile	First flight 1963, until 1968
Lockheed	F-12B		Mach 3 interceptor	cancelled 1968
Lockheed	fictitious YF-12C		NASA, to hide the SR-71	1971
Lockheed	A-12	Oxcart	CIA, Operational Mach 3 reconnaissance aircraft	First flight 1962, 15 aircraft until 1966
Lockheed	AF-12		Interim proposal between A-12 and YF-12A	
Lockheed	F-12B		Advanced Mach 3 interceptor design	none
Lockheed	FB-12		High altitude fighter/bomber design proposal of SR-71	1967
Lockheed	YF-12C		USAF, Advanced Mach 3 interceptor design created from SR-71A, later NASA	1971-1978, 1
Lockheed	Q-12		Preliminary design study for D-21	
Lockheed	R-12		Early designation for SR-71	
Lockheed	RB-12		Nuclear bomber proposal	cancelled
Lockheed	RS-12		Early designation for SR-71	
Lockheed	B-71		Bomber design proposal of SR-71	1965
Lockheed	RS-71A		long-range reconnaissance/strike aircraft later called SR-71	1964 29 aircraft
Lockheed	SR-71A	<b>Blackbird</b>	SAC, Strategic reconnaissance aircraft, NASA (1990+, 2)  Retirement announced: 26 January 1990	First flight 1964 29 (50) all versions, in service until 1990 and 1995-1998
Lockheed	SR-71B	Blackbird	USAF, Two-seat operational trainer NASA (1990+, 1)	2 until 1990
Lockheed	SR-71C	Blackbird	Rebuild two-seat SR-71B trainer	1
Lockheed	SR-71	Blackbird	Testbed aircraft NASA	1990, 3
Lockheed	D-21	Senior Bowl (?)	Unmanned Mach 3 strategic reconnaissance drone with ramjet propulsion Daughter aircraft for A-12	First flight 1964, 3
Lockheed	D-21B	Tagboard (?)	D-21 for B-52H carrier aircraft	until 1971
Lockheed	M-21 (M12) ?		Mother aircraft (A-12) for D-21 Two-seater	First flight 1964, 2
Convair		Kingfish	mach-6 Ramjet-powered A-12 Blackbird contender	Early 1960s
Lockheed Martin	SR-72	Son of the Blackbird		2013
Lockheed (?)	SR-91	<b>Aurora</b>	Mach 5 to 8 stealth reconnaissance aircraft	1988
Hamilton Aerospace	HX-1		Tactical aircraft proposal with all-composite airframe	1990
Hamilton Aerospace	HXT-2		Training aircraft proposal with all-composite airframe	1990
McDonnell Douglas	F-3H-E		Proposed variant 98A	none
McDonnell Douglas	F-3H-G	(Phantom II)	Single-seat long-range all-weather attack aircraft and fighter, naval, proposal 1953, later F-4	
McDonnell Douglas	AH-1	(Phantom II)	Prototype designation for USN single-seat	Ordered 1953-

			attack aircraft, ordered in 1954 1955 re-designated as F4H-1.	1954, 2
McDonnell Douglas	XF-4H-1	<b>Phantom II</b>	Prototype First US all missile fighter The last Phantom left the USAF service on 20 April 1996.	First flight 1958 total USAF 1389; total of 5057, production until 1979, 5197
McDonnell Douglas	F4H-1 (XF4H)	Phantom II	First prototype, First USN designation for two-seat AH-1 attack aircraft;	First flight 1958, 2, 23
McDonnell Douglas	YF4 H-1	Phantom II	Prototype of naval strike fighter	First flight 1958
McDonnell Douglas	F4H-1 (AH-1)	Phantom II	Naval strike aircraft	Designation starting with 48 <sup>th</sup> series production machine; 40 ordered in 1958, 47
McDonnell Douglas	(F4H-1F) <b>F-4A</b>	Phantom II	USAF, Two-seat all-weather attack fighter aircraft	First flight 1961, 5
McDonnell Douglas	(F4H-1F) F-4A	Phantom II	USAF, NASA, Two-seat all-weather attack fighter production aircraft with Sparrow-III missiles	Employment 1963, 42 (45)
McDonnell Douglas	TF-4A	Phantom II		
McDonnell Douglas	F-4H	Phantom II	USA variant 98DB, proposal	none
McDonnell Douglas	(F4H-1) <b>F-4B</b>	Phantom II	USN, USMC, carrier-based fighter bomber with J79-GE-8 engine Series version after 47 <sup>th</sup> aircraft. Marine fighter squadrons flew the F-4 from 1961-1988.	First flight 1961, 635 (649, 696)
McDonnell Douglas	DF-4B	Phantom II	USN RPV control aircraft for QF-4B	
McDonnell Douglas	QF-4B	Phantom II	USN research RVP, converted from F-4B	44
McDonnell Douglas	RF-4B (F4H-1P)	Phantom II	USN, USMC, Reconnaissance aircraft, converted from F-4B	First flight 1965, 46
McDonnell Douglas		Phantom II	USN, Variant 98FJ, very advanced F-4B with P&W TF30 engines, proposal	none
McDonnell Douglas	YF-110A YF-4C	Spectre	Tandem-seat strike fighter-interceptor	First flight 1963, 29
McDonnell Douglas	F-4C (F-110A)	Spectre	USAF designation for F-4B, Tactical reconnaissance aircraft and <b>Wild Weasel</b> conversions, nuclear-capable	First flight 1963 583 in 1985 47 in 1995
McDonnell Douglas	YRF-110A YRF-4C	Phantom II	USAF, Prototype reconnaissance aircraft	First flight 1963, 2
McDonnell Douglas	RF-4C (RF-110A)	Phantom II	USAF, Reconnaissance aircraft, based on F-4B, can carry nuclear weapon, LABS, some with ALQ-125 TERC for ELINT	First flight 1963, 6+ 505 (503); withdrawn in 1991
McDonnell Douglas	QRF-4C	Phantom II	Target drone	2 in 1995
McDonnell Douglas	F-4D	Phantom II	USAF tactical fighter, nuclear-capable	First flight 1965, operational 1967, 825 (USAF 793)
McDonnell Douglas	F-4D-32	Phantom II	USAF F-4D with LORAN-D navigation system	1968
McDonnell Douglas	YF-4E	Phantom II Agile Eagle	USAF, Fly-by-wire program testbed aircraft with canards SFCS - Survivable Flight Control System (1969) TWEAD - Tactical Weapon Delivery Program PACT - Precision Aircraft Control Technology program	First flight 1965, 1969-1974, 3 retired 1979
McDonnell Douglas	F-4E	Phantom II	USN, USA, Tandem-seat multi-role fighter-bomber with gun, nuclear-capable, Training Lw, TISEO - Target Identification System Electro-Optical USAF 781, export 746	First flight 1967, 993, 16 in 1995 14 in 1998
McDonnell Douglas	RF-4E	Phantom II	Reconnaissance aircraft, Germany (88) Iran, Israel, and Japan	First flight 1970, total of 146 (138)
McDonnell Douglas	RF-4E	Dark Gene UKI	Special reconnaissance aircraft operated	1970s

			jointly with Iran	
McDonnell Douglas	QF-4E	Phantom II	Target drone	4 in 1995
McDonnell Douglas	F-4EJ	Phantom II	F-4E for Japan	138
McDonnell Douglas	RF-4EJ	Phantom II	Reconnaissance aircraft	
McDonnell Douglas	F-4F	Phantom II	F-4E simplified maintenance and operations	First flight 1973, 175
McDonnell Douglas	F-4F ICE	Phantom II	Improved Combat Efficiency	
McDonnell Douglas	F-4G	Phantom II	USN: 12 converted from F-4B Air defence suppression USAF: 116 converted to Wild Weasel Wild Weasel V Program	First flight 1963, 1966, 116, 61 in 1995 364 stored (C/D/E/G)
McDonnell Douglas	QF-4G	Phantom II	Target drone	1 in 1995
McDonnell Douglas	F-4H	Phantom II	new designation for prototype	
McDonnell Douglas	F-4H-1	Phantom II	USN designation for loaned F-4B	
McDonnell Douglas	F-4H-1P	Phantom II	USMC reconnaissance aircraft, based on F-4B with bow of RF-4C, some with components of F-4J and RF-4C	First flight 1965, 46
McDonnell Douglas	F-4	Phantom II	highly instrumented testbed <b>Have Bounce</b> program, USAF	
McDonnell Douglas	F-4J	Phantom II	USMC Fighter bomber	First flight 1966, 522
McDonnell Douglas	QF-4J		Target drone	
McDonnell Douglas	YF-4J	Phantom II	USN, Test aircraft for ejection seats	3, 1 in 1997
McDonnell Douglas	F-4M (VFS)	Phantom	Swing-wing Phantom studies for British requirement	1967
McDonnell Douglas	F-4N	Phantom II	USN fighter bomber, upgraded F-4B (148) and F-4G, carrier-based	First flight 1972, 178, 228
McDonnell Douglas	QF-4N	Phantom II	USN, FSAT - Full-Scale Aircraft Target, unmanned target drone	until 1997, 5 in 2000
McDonnell Douglas	QF-4N/S	Phantom II	USN radio-controlled target drones	until 2004
McDonnell Douglas	F-4S	Phantom II	USN with new avionics 248 conversions of F-4J aircraft The USN retired the last F-4S in 1987.	260 in 1984, until 1997, 37 in storage in 2000
McDonnell Douglas	QF-4S	Phantom II	USN, Target drone	until 1997, 15 in 2000
McDonnell Douglas	RF-4X F-4X F-4E(S)	Phantom II	Reconnaissance aircraft with HIAC-1 high altitude camera, pre-compressor <b>Skyburner</b> cooling system, Mach 3, <b>Peace Jack</b> program, also Israel	
McDonnell Douglas	F-4 (VS) (F4(FV)S)		Variable-sweep proposal 1965	none
McDonnell Douglas	F-4M (VS)		Variable-sweep proposal 1965	none
Northrop	XT-38		F-5 predecessor	First flight 1959
Northrop	N-156C	Freedom Fighter	F-5 prototype developed from Model N-102 Fang design	First flight 1959
Northrop	N-156F	Freedom Fighter	USA, Twin-engined light strike fighter, later designated YF-5A	First flight 1959, 3; 1963 reactivated
Northrop	N-156T		Two-seat trainer designation	1954
Northrop	YF-5A	Freedom Fighter	USAF, Single-seat light fighter	First flight 1959, 4
Northrop	F-5A	<b>Freedom Fighter</b>	USAF, Light fighter LIFT - Lead-In Fighter Training DACT - Dissimilar Aircraft Combat Training	First flight 1964 Total production: 1,197 F-5A/B/C/D Total F-5 production with export: 2,600
Northrop	RF-5A	Freedom Fighter	USAF tactical recon version	
Northrop	AT-5T	Advanced Tiger	TacAir training aircraft Source: F-5E/F from Jordan in 2017	2018; 21
Northrop	YF-5B	Tiger II	Engine test bed	First flight 1969, 1
Northrop	F-5B	Freedom Fighter	USAF, Two-seater lightweight fighter	First flight 1964
Northrop	YF-5E	Tiger II	Prototype fighter aircraft derived from F-5A, following design N-311/F-5-21	First flight 1969
Northrop	F-5B-21		Engine demonstrator, later F-5E	First flight 1969

Northrop	<b>F-5E</b>	Tiger II	USAF, Single-seat adversary training aircraft USMC (18 in 2012) USN (5 in 2012)	First flight 1972, Delivered 1974-2004, 31 in 1997, 32 in 2000, 18 in 2012
Northrop	F-5E	Tiger II	Testbed with composite material landing gear strut, USAF	First flight 1972, 1987, 1
Northrop	RF-5E	TigerEye	Tactical recon fighter aircraft	First flight 1979
Northrop	F-5E	SSBD	NASA, DARPA, Shaped Sonic Boom Demonstration program QSP – Quiet Supersonic Platform	First flight 2003
Northrop	YF-5F		Two-seat version with lengthened fuselage	First flight 1974
Northrop	F-5F	Tiger II	Two-seat operational training version NASA (1989, 1)	First flight 1974, 4 in 1997 4 in 2000, 3 in 2012 (USN)
Northrop Grumman	F-5F	Franken-Tiger	Aggressor aircraft; The F-5F Franken-Tiger was built using parts from a Navy two-seat F-5F Tiger II aircraft and from single-seat, former Swiss Air Force, F-5E aircraft.	First Flight 2008; 3 in 2009; 44 returned to USN in 2009
Northrop	F-5G	Tigershark	early name of F-20A	
Northrop	F-5M	Tiger II	USMC aggressor aircraft	
Northrop	F-5N/F	Tiger II	USN, Single-seat aggressor aircraft procured from Swiss surplus F-5E, upgrade 2007 In 2009 is work proceeded to convert 41 newer, former Swiss Air Force F-5E aircraft and older Navy F-5E Adversary aircraft into new <b>F-5Ns</b> . 2020 budget for further 22 F-5E/F from Switzerland.	32 in 2004; 41 in 2009; 42 in 2012 (USN) 43 in 2019
Northrop	F-20		Multirole fighter, no procurement	
Northrop	F-20A	<b>Tigershark</b>	Multirole fighter, no procurement	First flight 1982; 3
Northrop Grumman	F-5E/F	Tiger IV	Upgrade for FMS customers	1998
Northrop	YT-38	<b>Talon</b>	USAF, Prototype training aircraft, based on N-156T	First flight 1959, 7
Northrop	YT-38A	Talon	USAF development aircraft	3
Northrop	T-38A	Talon	USAF Supersonic Trainer for aerobatics, formation, night, instrument and cross-country navigation training USN, 11 in 1997, 11 in 2000, 425 to be refurbished in 2002	First flight 1959, entered service in 1961, total: 1,187 1141, 1138 553 in 1995, 425 in 1998, 546 in 2013
Northrop	AT-38A	Talon	Combat equipment test aircraft	1
Northrop	T-38A	Talon	NASA pilot and astronaut training aircraft	28 1964-1993+
Northrop	T-38A	Talon	SUPT - Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training aircraft	418 in 1998 together with A
Northrop	T-38A	Talon	USN naval test pilot school trainer	11 in 2000
Northrop	T-38A/N	Talon	NASA astronaut training aircraft	31 in 2002
Northrop	DT-38A	Talon	USN drone control aircraft	4
Northrop	GT-38A	Talon	USAF ground training aircraft	15
Northrop	NT-38A	Talon	USAF research and test aircraft	2
Northrop	QT-38A	Talon	USN drone control aircraft, based on DT-38A	
Northrop	T-38B	Talon	Weapons training aircraft	1
Northrop	T-38B	Talon	IFF - Introduction to Fighter Fundamentals training aircraft	
Northrop	AT-38B	Talon	LIFT - Lead-In fighter Training based on T-38A airframe, equipped with gun-sight and practice-bomb dispenser	66 in 1995, 115 73 in 1998, USAF 3 in 2012
Northrop	T-38C	Talon	Advanced trainer USAF <b>Pacer Classic</b> initiative; nearly 500 upgraded T-38A and	First flight 1998, 2 in 1999;

			AT-38B (NASA), <b>AUP</b> - Avionics Upgrade Program, first flight AUP 1998, 1 <sup>st</sup> aircraft delivered in 2002, 509 conversions planned in 2002 <b>PMP</b> – Propulsion Modernization Program (2001) with nearly 750 kits	first production delivery in 2000; 2000, 11 kits ordered; 100 in 2002, 500 to be upgraded; 350 in 2006; 10 in 2012 (USN)
Northrop	AT-38C	Talon	USAF armament training version	
Northrop	(F-5G) F-20A	Tigershark	Single-seat tactical air defense fighter project number N-317, no procurement	First flight 1982, 3
Northrop	F-5X		Single-seat, high performance fighter P-530 Cobra based on Project N-300, LWF - Lightweight fighter competition later designated YF-17	1971
Douglas	FDC-6		Reconnaissance aircraft project	1950s
Grumman	YA2F-1		Prototype for Intruder Design 128Q	First flight 1960, 8
Grumman	A2F-1	Intruder	Naval STOL all-weather attack aircraft, following design G-128, USN, later A-6	1957; Service entry 1963; total of 687 all versions, until 1997
Grumman	A-6	<b>Intruder</b>	USN two-seat carrier-based bomber In Service with the USMC from 1964-1993.	Last version not retired until 1997.
Grumman	(A2F-1) A-6A	Intruder	USN, carrier-based attack plane, based on G-128 design	First flight 1960, IOC 1963, 488
Grumman	A-6A	Intruder, CCW	USN, Circulation Control Wing aircraft	1970s-1979, 1
Grumman	(A2F-1Q) EA-6A	Intruder	USMC, Two-seat ECM-aircraft, new or converted A-6A	1961; First flight 1963, 15+13, 21 (28); until 1989
Grumman	NA-6A	Intruder	USN, Navy special test aircraft	3
Grumman	A-6B	Intruder	USN, Standard ARM (Anti-Radar-Missiles)	19
Grumman	EA-6B	<b>Prowler</b>  The EA-6B was changed from Intruder to Prowler in February 1972.	USN four-seat EW-aircraft Surviving aircraft will be Block 82 and Block 89A  At the end of 2015 the Navy retired its final EA-6B Prowler.  In March 2019 the USMC will end all EA-6B activities with the disbandment of VMAQ-2.	First flight 1968, delivered 1971, in service since 1973, 170 build until 1991, 117 in 1997, 111 in 1998, 120 planned to keep in 1995, 122 in 2002 20 in 2012, 68 in 2012 (USN) 80 in 2015
Grumman	EA-6B Block 82	Prowler	USN-EW aircraft, ICAP I ?	50 in 1995
Grumman	EA-6B Block 86	Prowler	USN ICAP II	First flight 1968
Northrop Grumman	EA-6B Block 89	Prowler Shadowhawk (?)	USN EW ICAP II aircraft, upgraded Block 82 aircraft	20 in 1999
Northrop Grumman	EA-6B Block 89A	Prowler	USN-EW aircraft, ICAP III, contract for upgrade of 4 aircraft in 1995 (4 flown by USMC in 2001)	First flight 1997, 89 in 1995, 123 in 1999 all versions, 123 in 2000 all versions, 124 in 2001, 120 all versions in 2003
	ICAP I	Prowler		First delivery in 1976
	ICAP II	Prowler		First delivery in 1984

Grumman	EA-6B ADVCAP Block 91	Prowler	Advanced capability	20 planned cancelled
Northrop Grumman	EA-6B ADVCAP III	Prowler	Upgraded Block 89A aircraft	since 1999 First flight 2001 planned
Northrop Grumman	EA-6B ICAP-III Block I	Prowler	Improved Capability III, AN/ALQ-218	Deployed 2006, 10
Northrop Grumman	EA-6B ICAP-III Block II	Prowler	Improved Capability III, AN/ALQ-218	Deployed mid 2006, 32 in 2011
Northrop Grumman	EA-6B ICAP-III Block III	Prowler	Improved Capability III, AN/ALQ-218	21 planned in 2006 to be deployed 2008
Grumman	A-6C	Black Crow	Night pinpoint attack aircraft with TRIM – Trails and Roads Interdiction Multisensor	12
Grumman	KA-6D	Intruder	USN, Tanker based on A-6A	First flight 1966, 65 in 1985; 51, retired
Grumman	A-6E	Intruder	All-weather bomber, USN, nuclear- capable, re-winged, FLIR, new radar, SLAM, AGM-53A Condor  95 + 71 TRAM + 41 SWIP Taken out of squadron service in 1996.	First flight 1970, IOC 1972; 340 in 1985; 344 in 1987; 340 in 1991; 18 in 1997 retired in 1997, 90 in storage in 2000
Grumman	A-6E	Intruder	USN test aircraft with composite wing	1 in 1989
Grumman	A-6E/ TRAM		Target Recognition Attack Multi-Sensor; Night attack aircraft with FLIR, CAINS, ALCS	Produced until 1989, 71, retired
Frumman	A-6E/ SWIP		System/Weapons Improvement Program	1985, 41
Grumman	NA-6E		USN	until 1997, 1 in 2000
Grumman	A-6F	Intruder II	re-engined upgrade with F404 engine, AMRAAM, digital avionics	5 ordered in July 1984; First flight 1987; 2
Grumman	A-6G		Less expensive upgrade of A-6E, new wings, new engine J52-P-408A	cancelled 1988
Hawker Siddeley	XV-6A	Kestrel	VTOL attack aircraft for evaluation, later led to procurement of AV-8A Harriers for the USMC.	1965
Scaled Composites Inc.		LATS ARES	Light Attack Turbofan Single research and composite evaluation aircraft	First flight 1990, 1
Vought	A-7	<b>Corsair II</b>	Single-seat attack plane	First flight 1965, employment 1966, until 1991, >1500 built
Vought	YA-7A	Corsair II	USN, Prototype aircraft later used as testbed	
Vought	A-7A	Corsair II	USN, Navy attack aircraft, nuclear-capable	First flight 1965. IOC 1967; 199
Vought	A-7B	Corsair II	USN, Navy attack aircraft with improved engine, nuclear-capable, ILAAS trouble-plagued	First flight 1968 196
Vought	A-7C	Corsair II	USN, Navy attack aircraft with TF-30 turbofan, later designation for 1 <sup>st</sup> batch of A-7E	67
Vought	TA-7C	Corsair II	Two-seat USN conversion trainer based on A-7B and A-7C	65 conversions 1978, 40
Vought	YA-7D	Corsair II DIGITAC	USAF, Digital Flight Control for Tactical Fighter Aircraft	1975-1991
Vought / LTV	A-7D	Corsair II	USAF attack aircraft with Pave Penny LASER target tracking system, nuclear-	First flight 1968, 459 build,

			capable	335
LTV	A-7D/K			
Vought	A-7D	Corsair II	Testbed, USAF with composite material outer wing panel with additional leading and trailing edge flaps	ANG 375 in 1980s
Vought	A7D Plus	Strikefighter	Stretched, supersonic version of A-7 powered by a Pratt & Whitney F100 turbofan, optimized for interdiction role, but cancelled after only two were built.	First flight 1989, 2
Vought	YA-7E YA-7H	Corsair II	USN Two-seat tactical attack aircraft prototype, based on Model V-159, with Pathfinder navsys	
Vought / LTV	A-7E	Corsair II	USN tactical attack aircraft, nuclear-capable A 1977 proposal for modernization was based on Model 529D.	1968 first flight, IOC 1969; USN 370 in 1980s, 596 (535) build, 490+
Vought / LTV	YA-7F (A-7F)	Corsair II Strikefighter	<b>A-7 Plus</b> prototype based on A-7D with LANA - Low Altitude Night Attack system, F-100 engine, 330 conversions planned, no procurement	1988-1990 First flight 1989, 2
Vought	YA-7H	Corsair	Two-seater prototype	
Vought	A-7H	Corsair	For Greece	
Vought	A-7K	Corsair	ANG, Two-seat training aircraft	1981
Vought	EA-7L	Corsair	Two-seater electronic aggressor	
Vought	A-7P	Corsair	For Portugal	
Vought	A-7X	Corsair	The next generation Corsair, either with F404 or with F101 engine. It had a striking resemblance to the Crusader.	Proposal 1978
Vought		Nightstriker	A-7 night attack variant for USAF following design V-535	mid 1970s; none
		<b>ATS</b>	Single airframe that would replace the EA-6B for EW, E-2C for AEW, the S-3 for ASW, and the EX-3 for electronic reconnaissance. ATS never got beyond studies because of budget limitations.	1990
Vought	XF8U-1	<b>Crusader</b>	USN, Single-seat carrier-based fighter prototype based on V-383 design	First flight 1955, 2
Vought	(F8U-1) F-8A	Crusader	Production version USN (V-461) Total production is recorded as 1,308 (1,260 / 1,266) aircraft, which were involved in 1,106 major accidents with 186 pilots killed.	First flight 1955, 1957, 318
Vought	F-8A	Crusader	NACA chase aircraft	1956-1959, 1 1 in 1969
Vought	(F8U-1T) TF-8A	Crusader	USN, carrier-based day fighter trainer converted from F8U-1	First flight 1956, 1
Vought	(F8U-1P) RF-8A	Crusader	USN, Photo-reconnaissance version of F-8A	First flight 1956 144 until 1987
Vought	TF-8A	Crusader	NASA SCW – Super Critical Wing	1969, 1
Vought	NTF-8A	Crusader	Two-seater	1962 first flight 1
Vought	(F8U-1E) F8B	Crusader	USN Fighter bomber aircraft with limited all-weather capability	130
Vought	(F8U-2) F8C	Crusader	USN, Fighter bomber aircraft Two central fins	First flight 1957, 187
Vought	F8C	Crusader	NASA DFBW – Digital Fly By Wire	1972-1993+, 1
Chance-Vought	(F8U-2N) F8D	Crusader	USN, Fighter bomber aircraft	152, 1959
Chance-Vought	F8D	Crusader	NASA fighter with supercritical wing (SCW) testbed	1, 1959-1973
Chance-Vought	(F8U-2NE) F8E	Crusader	USN, Fighter bomber aircraft, Bullpup capability	First flight 1961, 286
Chance-Vought	RF-8G	Photo Crusader	USN, with additional cameras and	70+, until 1987



			navigation equipment, reconditioned RF-8A	
Chance-Vought	F8H	Crusader	USN, modernized F-8D	with F-8J, 225
Chance-Vought	F8J	Crusader	USN, modernized F-8E with J57-P-240 engine	France, 100+
Chance-Vought	F8K	Crusader	USN, modernized F-8C	87
Chance-Vought	F8L	Crusader	USN, modernized F-8B	61
Chance Vought	XF8U-3 F8U-3	Crusader III	USN, Fighter bomber prototype, following design V-401 NACA (1959-1960, 3)	First flight 1958, 3
	F8U-3F	Crusader III	with auxiliary rocket motor	1956
Vought	F-8	Crusader	NASA, Digital Fly-by-wire Testbed (DFBW)	1972-1985, 1
Vought	DF-8	Crusader	remotely controlled aircraft	
Vought	QF-8	Crusader	Drone control aircraft	
Ling-Temco-Vought		Crusader	Design 463 attack version	Proposal
Northrop	YA-9A	AX	USAF CAS aircraft following design N-320, NASA Ground attack aircraft; cancelled	First flight 1972, 2
Chance Vought	F9U	Crusader III	Vought's preferred designation for the F8U-3	
Fairchild	YA-10A	<b>Thunderbolt II</b> (Warthog)	Ground attack aircraft prototype USAF AX-program	First flight 1972 383 aircraft Production ended in March 1984 at 713 (715) aircraft.
Fairchild	A-10A	Thunderbolt II	Close-air support aircraft	Employment 1977, 251 in 1995, 233 in 1998, (184 stored) 370 in 1999 (with OA-10A), 273 in 2002, 356 in 2004
Lockheed Martin	A-10A	Thunderbolt II	Upgrade program 2001, Link 16, advanced targeting capability and smart munitions capability PE Upgrade program 2004, new wing, improved cockpit, Litening, Sniper pods	366 planned, 1977, 713 build, 173 in 2005, 367 A/OA-10A in 2005; 343 A-10/OA-10 in 2013
Lockheed Martin	A-10+	Thunderbolt II	AF Reserve, ANG; Upgrade with BAE IFFCC + SADL	2007, 100+ aircraft to be upgraded
Fairchild	OA-10A	Thunderbolt II	Close-air support aircraft FAC	375 (1998), 94 in 2002, 94 in 2005
Fairchild	A-10B	Thunderbolt II	Two-seater version, night attack role	1979, no procurement
Fairchild	OA-10	Thunderbolt II	Upgraded aircraft with EGI – Embedded GPS/Inertial Navigation System	21 in 2000
Fairchild	A-10N/AW		Two-seat night and adverse weather configuration	
Lockheed Martin	A-10C		Digital aircraft; Precision Engagement (PE) upgrade, SADL, 72 sets ordered in 2005, +107 in 2006	2005
	A-11	Astra	Nachfolger der F-111 <i>Aardvark</i> mit Stealth-Eigenschaften	
Rockwell	XFV-12A		V/STOL technology prototype	First flight 1979 (?)
General Dynamics/McDonnell Douglas McAir	A-12	<b>Avenger II</b> ("Flying Dorito")	USN, Naval flying wing design, A-6 replacement, cancelled The Navy ordered six A-12 prototypes. The Navy planned to buy 858 airplanes, including 104 for the Marines.	1984; cancelled in January 1991
Grumman	F-14A	<b>Tomcat</b>	Naval fighter VF-X program TF-30 engine total of 712 delivered (632 for USN) 230 lost, accidents	First flight 1970, employed 1973, 712, 552, +12 in 1987, 270 in 1991 116 in 1997

			The last F-14A was phased out of fleet squadrons in 2004.	111 in 1998 until 2003 116 in 2000
Grumman	F-14A	Tomcat	USN, NASA, Testbed aircraft with aileron-rudder interconnect system	1979, 1
Grumman	F-14A+	Super Tomcat	USN Fighter aircraft, F-14A+ with GE F110 engine, later designation F-14B	First flight 1986, 38 in 1987 69 in 1991
Grumman	F-14A	TARPS	Tactical Air Reconnaissance Pod System	49 in 2000
Grumman	NF-14A	Tomcat	Research variant	6 in 1997
Grumman	F-14B	Tomcat	re-engined version	First flight 1973, 38+47 75 in 1998, 74 in 2000
Grumman	NF-14B	Tomcat	Research variant	1 in 1997
Grumman	F-14C	Tomcat	new weapons, new avionic paper study only	
Northrop Grumman	F-14D	Tomcat  (Bombcat)	Avionics and software modifications FLIR, APG-71 37 new built, 18 converted F-14A	First flight 1987, Deliveries until 1994; 46 in 1997, 50 in 1998, 46 in 2000, retired until 2006
Grumman	F-14D	Quick Strike Quickstrike (Block IV upgrade)	Avionics and software modifications to add air-to-ground weapons like Harpoon, HARM, and SLAM.	unsolicited proposal
Grumman	F-14D	Super Tomcat 21	Improved systems, new engines (GE F110-429), Night Owl FLIR/LASER targeting system Project cancelled 1989, but upgrades of F-14A to D-standard followed (USAF 37, USN 400), planned to be in service until 2007/2008	1984; First flight 1987, 127 46 in 1997 50 in 1998 46 in 2000
Grumman	NF-14D	Tomcat		4 in 1997
	F-14	Bombcat	USN, strike aircraft	1993 (?)
Grumman	ASF-14	Advanced Strike F-14	Advanced Strike Fighter based on F-14, with F-22 technology 3D-thrust vectoring, conformal radar	Proposal 1994
Northrop Grumman	AST-21	Advanced Super Tomcat 21	High-lift design of F-14D	1989
	A/F-X		Strike fighter program USN, canceled 1993	575 planned
McDonnell Douglas	YF-15A	Eagle	F-X - Fighter, Experimental prototype	1972
McDonnell Douglas	F-15	<b>Eagle</b>	F-X - Fighter, Experimental program 1967, USAF more than 1400 built until 1998, >170 will receive APG-63(V)1 upgrade starting 2001 In total more than 1700 aircraft have been built in 2012.	First flight 1972, in operational service since 1974, employment 1977, 620 in 1983, +42 in 1987, 736 in 1998, 396 in 2002
McDonnell Douglas	F-15	Eagle	NASA DEEC - Digital Electronic Engine Control testbed	1
McDonnell Douglas	F-15	Eagle	NASA RPV testbed, Spin Research Vehicle - SRV	1972, 1
McDonnell Douglas	F-15A	Eagle	USAF, Single-seat air superiority fighter and Air Support aircraft, nuclear-capable based on Model 199-B	First flight 1972, 383 in 1983; 164 in 1995, >100 F-15A/B in 1997, 386 (A/B/C/D) in 1998, no longer in service in 2000

McDonnell Douglas	F-15A	Eagle	AECS - Advanced Environmental Control System, USAF	First flight 1977
McDonnell Douglas	F-15A	Eagle	NASA drag research	1975-1990, 2
McDonnell Douglas	F-15A	Eagle	HIDEC - Highly Integrated Digital Electronic Control, NASA	1990s, 1 until 1993
McDonnell Douglas	F-15A	Eagle	Streak Eagle Testbed, USAF record setting aircraft	1972-1975, 1
McDonnell Douglas	F-15A	Eagle	ASAT - Anti Satellite aircraft Single live-fire test in 1985, ASM-135A, USAF	1980s, 1, 20 planned, cancelled in 1988
McDonnell Douglas	TF-15A (YF-15A)	Eagle	Double-seat trainer, later designated F-15B	First flight 1973, 2
McDonnell Douglas	YF-15B	Eagle	Prototype for F-15B, later used as testbed for Strike Eagle and Peak Eagle (1990)	
McDonnell Douglas	F-15B	Eagle	USAF, Two-seat training fighter aircraft, Operational training	total of 61; 35 in 1995 (140 stored A/B), no longer in service in 2000
McDonnell Douglas	F-15B	Eagle	IFFC - Integrated Flight and Fire Control (1981) ABICS - Ada Based Integrated Control System (1984) ICAAS - Integrated Control & Avionics for Air Superiority	1970s and 1980s, 1
McDonnell Douglas	F-15B	Eagle	STOLMTD – Maneuver Technology Demonstration (SMTD or S/MTD) , USAF, USN <b>ACTIVE</b> - Advanced Control Technology for Integrated Vehicles, 1989, 1996 first flight	First flight 1985, 1
McDonnell Douglas	F-15C	Eagle	USAF, Fighter aircraft, nuclear-capable 18 F-15C with APG-63(V)2 AESA radar delivered until 2000	First flight 1979 335 in 1984, 361 in 1995, 483 for USAF; >400 F-15C/D in 1997, +8 in 1999
McDonnell Douglas	F-15C	Eagle	MSIP - Multi-Stage Improvement Program and JTIDS - Joint Tactical Information Distribution System	
McDonnell Douglas	F-15D	Eagle	USAF, Fighter Operational training	53 in 1984 54 in 1995; 92 for USAF
	F-15DJ		Japan	
McDonnell Douglas	F-15E	Strike Eagle	USAF, Two-seat Dual-role Strike Fighter, 1987 intention to procure 392 aircraft  Rund 225 F-15E der USAF erhalten ein neues AESA-Radar APG-82.	1978, First flight 1982, First flight 1986 entered service in 1988, 202 in 1998, 209 in 1999, 205 in 2000, 228 in 2001, + 10 until 2004, 217 in 2002, <u>236</u> in 2004, 224 in 2007, 221 in 2012, 219 in 2013, 245 in 2017
Boeing	F-15E Plus	Super Eagle	New-production aircraft proposal	2005
Boeing	F-15E1	Strike Eagle	Demonstrator <b>Project Monty</b>	2008
Boeing	F-15F		Single-seat ground attack variant similar to the F-15E but with some advanced avionic systems	

McDonnell	GF-15		Ground instructional trainer	
	F-15I	Ra'am (Tunder)	Israeli Peace Fox programmes	1976
	F-15J		Japan	1980
Boeing	F-15K	Slam Eagle	F-15 for South Korea (F-X2)	2002
McDonnell Douglas	F-15N	Eagle	Naval version with Sparrow AAM	proposal 1972
McDonnell Douglas	F-15(N-PHX)	Eagle	Naval version with Phoenix AAM	proposal 1972
McDonnell Douglas	F-15R	Eagle	Refurbished aircraft for export	2000
Boeing	(F-15XP) F-15S		F-15 for Saudi Arabia, Peace Sun programme	
Boeing	F-15SA		F-15 proposal for Saudi Arabia	2008
Boeing	F-15SE	Silent Eagle		
Boeing	F-15SG		F-15 for Singapore; originally known as F-15T	
Boeing	F-15S/MTD			
Vought	YF-16		Voughts early proposals were based on its Model 1600 with a F401 engine and the Model 1601 with F1100 engine Model 1602/1602B revised proposals	1974
<p>The <b>Vought/General Dynamics Model 1600</b> series was a prototype fighter aircraft proposal designed for the USN Navy Air Combat Fighter (NACF) program. The Model 1600 was a navalized derivative of the General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon, but lost to the Northrop/McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet.</p> <p><b>Model 1600</b> A strengthened version of the F-16 Block 10 with carrier arrestor hook and revised nosewheel. It was powered by the Pratt &amp; Whitney F401 (JTF22A-26C) afterburning turbofan.</p> <p><b>Model 1601</b> Similar to Model 1600, except equipped with an upgraded Pratt &amp; Whitney F 100 (JTF22B-25) afterburning turbofan.</p> <p><b>Model 1602</b> Similar to Model 1601, except with a General Electric F101 -100 engine, a further enlarged fuselage, and avionics and armament changes.</p> <p><b>Model 1602B</b> Final submission in March 1975; least like the F-16.</p>				
General Dynamics	YF-16A	<b>Fighting Falcon</b>	Fighter prototype based on Model 401 LWF - Lightweight Fighter ACF - Air Command Fighter	First flight 1974 (1976), 2, all versions 2200 aircraft
General Dynamics	YF-16	Fighting Falcon	CCV - Control Configured Vehicle, USAF, FLOTRACK	1976-1980s, 1
General Dynamics	F-16	Fighting Falcon	USAF, NASA Single-seat air combat fighter	Operational 1978 1514 in 1998; 3925 worldwide in 2000, 1217 in 2002
General Dynamics	F-16A	Fighting Falcon	Multi-role fighter aircraft, nuclear-capable	First flight 1976; IOC 1980, 10 in 2012 (USN)
	F-16A/B Block 1	Fighting Falcon		1979
	F-16A/B Block 5	Fighting Falcon	Production improvements	1980
	F-16A/B Block 10	Fighting Falcon		1982-1982
General Dynamics	F-16	Fighting Falcon	<b>AFTI</b> - Advanced Fighter Technology Integration, USAF, NASA, also used as JSF technology testbed	First flight 1978, 1982-2001
	F-16A/B Block 1/5	Fighting Falcon	Retrofit to Block 15 standard	1982-1984
General Dynamics	F-16A/B Block10/15	Fighting Falcon	Multi-role fighter aircraft	1981-1987
Lockheed Martin	F-16A+/B+ Block 15	Fighting Falcon	USAF fighter improvement program, MSIP Stage I, production 1981-1985	
	F-16A/B Block 15	Fighting Falcon	Operational Capability Upgrade	1987-1995

	OCU			
	F-16A/B Block 10/15	Fighting Falcon	OCU-retrofit	1987-1991, 1069
	F-16A/B Block 15 ADF	Fighting Falcon	Air Defense Fighter retrofit, AMRAAM, AIM-7 with CWI, Advanced IFF	1989-1991, 270
General Dynamics	F-16A Block 20	Fighting Falcon	Fighter	433 in 1995 136 in 1998
General Dynamics	F-16A ADF	Fighting Falcon	Air defence fighter for ANG modified Block 15 aircraft	
General Dynamics	F-16AM	Fighting Falcon	USAF, Instrument test aircraft	1 in 2003
General Dynamics	YF-16B	Fighting Falcon	Two-seat fighter prototype	First flight 1977
General Dynamics	<b>F-16B</b> Block 20	Fighting Falcon	Two-seat fighter, operational training, nuclear-capable	First flight 1977; 193 in 1995 59 in 1998 (410 stored A/B), 4 in 2012 (USN)
The last USAF F-16A/B aircraft were retired in June 2007.				
	F-16C/D Block 25	Fighting Falcon	APG-68 radar, enhanced avionics	1984-1986
General Dynamics	F-16B ADF	Fighting Falcon	Two-seat air defence fighter ANG	
General Dynamics	F-16B/79 /101	Fighting Falcon	Prototype aircraft for lower thrust fighters for export, no procurement	Late 1970s, 2
General Dynamics	F-16C Block 25	Fighting Falcon	Fighter MSIP Stage II, nuclear-capable	Since 1983 1113 in 1998
General Dynamics	F-16C Block 30	Fighting Falcon	ANG, AIM-120A capable single-seater	
	F-16C Block 30	Fighting Falcon	USN modified fighter for adversary training; The Navy took 22 F-16N and 4 TF-16N aircraft in 1987-1988.	26
	F-16 C/D Block 30/32	Fighting Falcon	Configured end bay, engine	1986-1989
	F-16 C/D Block 30	Fighting Falcon	CAS retrofit	1995
General Dynamics	F-16C Block 32	Fighting Falcon	repowered Block 30 aircraft	
General Dynamics	F-16C/D	Fighting Falcon	ANG <b>CUPID</b> – Capabilities Program Integration Details for Block 25/30/32 aircraft	1999-2005 612 planned
General Dynamics	F-16CG Block 40	Fighting Falcon	with quick response capability LANTIRN, APG-65V radar, enhanced computers	1989-1991, 1050 in 1995 43 aircraft 1998
General Dynamics	F-16C Block 42	Fighting Falcon	LANTIRN, MSIP Stage II	1988
General Dynamics	F-16C/D Block 42	Fighting Falcon	Upgrade with new engine	ANG 2001,220
	A-16			
Lockheed Martin	F-16C/D Block 50/52	Fighting Falcon	Fighter aircraft	1991, 1999: 243
General Dynamics	F-16C Block 50	Fighting Falcon	Wild Weasel SEAD aircraft HTS - HARM Targeting System	14 ordered in 2002
General Dynamics	F-16C Block 50 Plus	Fighting Falcon	Mid-range fighter bomber	
General Dynamics	F-16C Block 52	Fighting Falcon	re-powered Block 50 aircraft	
General Dynamics	F-16C+	Fighting Falcon	ANG, Block 30 aircraft with LASER targeting pod	1999
Lockheed Martin	F-16C/D	<b>CCIP</b> Phase IA	Upgrade, Common Configuration Implementation Program of 665 Block 40/42 and Block 50/52 aircraft, 650 aircraft	Plans in 1998, Implementation 2001-05,

		(MLU M4+)	planned in 2002, modification start for Block 40/42 in 2005 1 <sup>st</sup> aircraft redelivered in 2002	700 aircraft planned
Lockheed Martin	F-16C/D	CCIP Phase II	Block 50/52 aircraft with Link 16, Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System, electronic horizontal situation indicator	planned for 2003
Lockheed Martin	F-16C/D	CCIP Phase III	Block 40/42 aircraft to receive the full upgrade at once	beginning in 2005
General Dynamics	F-16D Block 50	Fighting Falcon	Two-seat fighter, operational training, nuclear-capable	Since 1983 195 in 1998
General Dynamics	F-16 C/D Block 50	Fighting Falcon	Upgrade planned for 700 aircraft CCIP - Common configuration Implementation Program, Link 16, 30 planned for 1 <sup>st</sup> batch	1999 9 ordered in 2000, 15 in 2002
General Dynamics	F-16C/D Block 40/42 Block 50/52	Fighting Falcon	Upgrade with MIDS – Multifunction Information Distribution System, Link 16, IFF	648 planned in 2001
Lockheed Martin	F-16A/B /C/D	Fighting Falcon	USAF MSIP Stage III for aircraft of blocks 25, 30, 40 and 50	1987+
	F-16C/D Block 60+	Fighting Falcon		1999
General Dynamics	F-16	Fighting Falcon		USAF 1372 in 2001
General Dynamics	NF-16D	VISTA	USAF, Variable Stability In-Flight Simulator Test Aircraft	First flight 1992 1
General Dynamics	F-16D	MATV	Multi-Axis Thrust Vectoring aircraft	First flight 1993 1
Lockheed Martin	F-16CJ Block 50 Block 52	Fighting Falcon	USAF, SEAD aircraft, <b>Wild Weasel</b> follow-on with HTS - HARM Targeting System Upgrade proposal 1999 with Litening II and Terminator II or LANTIRN pods	14 in 2002
Lockheed Martin	F-16C/D Block 40-52	Fighting Falcon	Combat aircraft M.2+ upgrade with AN/APG-83 AESA	841 planned in 2020
General Dynamics	F-16E	Fighting Falcon	Proposed production designation for F-16XL	not realised
Lockheed Martin	F-16E Block 60	Desert Falcon	Advanced single-seat fighter aircraft with APG-80 radar and IFTS	UAE
Lockheed Martin	F-16ES	Fighting Falcon	Enhanced Strategic Version	Tests 1995
Lockheed Martin	F-16F Block 60	Desert Falcon	Advanced two-seat fighter aircraft with APG-80 radar and IFTS	First flight 2003, UAE
General Dynamics	F-16I Block 52	Soufa	Advanced fighter aircraft with APG-68(V)9 radar	Israel, First flight 2003, 112 ordered
General Dynamics	F-16N	Fighting Falcon	USN, Single-seat aggressor aircraft	
General Dynamics	TF-16N	Fighting Falcon	USN, Two-seat aggressor aircraft	
	F-16	SCAMP	look F-16XL	1978
General Dynamics	F-16U		Delta-winged version, with UAE funds	1995 proposal, not proceeded with
General Dynamics Northrop Grumman	F-16U Block 60	Desert Falcon	Advanced fighter aircraft with glass cockpit and FLIR	1999 for UAE
Lockheed Martin	F-16V	Fighting Falcon	Fighter aircraft	First flight 2015
General Dynamics	<b>F-16XL</b>		NASA, advanced F-16 fighter design, with delta wings DFCS – Digital Flight Control System HSR - High Speed Research aircraft	First flight 1982, 1985-1993+, 2 2 aircraft 1998
NASA	XF-16	CAWAP		1990s
General Dynamics	TF-16		Designation for planned trainer	4 planned
General Dynamics	YF-16 CCV	CCV	Research aircraft with analog FBW system and extra anhedral foreplanes	First flight 1976
Rockwell	<b>HIMAT</b>	SCAMP program 1977	Remotely piloted research vehicle based on F-16, program completed 1983	First flight 1979, 2
	F-16/79		Test version with J79 engine	

			Used was the first YF-16B, which had been modified into a Wild Weasel demonstrator.	
	F-16/101		Test version of F-16 powered by F100 (B-1) engine to determine its suitability as engine for advanced military aircraft	1980-1981
Lockheed Martin	F-16CFT		F-16 with conformal Fuel Tank	2001, Greece, Israel, UAE
Lockheed Martin	F-16 Block 70		Rumours for Indian competition	2005
Lockheed Martin	QF-16A		Unmanned aerial target	Initiative 2008
	QF-16C		Target drone	2015, 6 ordered
Northrop	YF-17	<b>Cobra</b>	Single-seat air combat fighter, following N-300/P-530 Lightweight fighter competitor (USN, USAF) to F-16 and later prototype for F/A-18 (Model 267), later NASA (base drag studies, 1 in 1976)	First flight 1974, 2
McDonnell	YF-17		LWF proposal based on Model 267	1974
Northrop	YF-18	Hornet	Pre-series Hornet, P-530	First flight 1978, 11
Northrop	F-18	<b>Hornet</b>	USN, carrier-based tactical fighter  Total of 1,366 Hornets planned in 1983 Total of 1,377 Hornets planned in 1985	First flight 1978; IOC 1982; <u>All versions:</u> 240 in 1985, 762 in 1998, 609 in 2017, 617 in 2018
Northrop	A-18	<b>Hornet</b>	USN, carrier based attack aircraft merged with the F-18 into the F/A-18 to save costs in 1978.	
Northrop	TF-18	Hornet	Double-seat trainer	
Northrop	F/A-18	Hornet	EPAD - Electrically Powered Actuation Design, USAF, USN, NASA	1990s, 1
Northrop	F/A-18	Hornet	HARV - High Angle of Attack Research Vehicle, NASA	1984 - 1990s, 1
Northrop	F/A-18A	Hornet	USN, USMC, Single-seat fighter / attack and escort aircraft, nuclear-capable	First flight 1978; Delivered 1980-1988, +84 in 1987, 205 in 1997, total 371, 233 in 2000, 240 in 2012, 96 in 2012 (USN), 95 in 2018
Northrop	F/A-18A	Hornet	AAW – Active Aeroelastic Wing program	NASA 2003
Northrop	F/A-18A+	Hornet	F/A-18A retrofitted with F/A-18C upgrade 35 USN aircraft with APG-73 61 USMC aircraft with APG-65	USN: 35 USMC: 61
Northrop	F/A-18A++	Hornet	F/A-18A+ with Link 16	
Northrop	CF-18	Hornet	For Canada, nuclear-capable	
Boeing/Northrop Grumman	EA-18	Hornet	Electronic Attack Variant	Proposal for 180 aircraft in 2002
Northrop	NF/A-18A	Hornet		4 in 1997
McDonnell	A-18 (AW)	Hornet	USMC, Two-seat attack aircraft with greater wing area, A-6E replacement; The resulting F/A-18D was less ambitious.	Proposal 1984
Northrop	(TF-18A) F/A-18B	Hornet	USN, 2-seat combat trainer	33 in 1997, 39, 32 in 2000; 22 in 2012 (USN), 21 in 2018
Northrop	F/A-18	Hornet	SRA - Systems Research Aircraft, two-seater, NASA	First flight 1993, 1
Northrop	F/A-18C	Hornet	Upgraded version AIM-120 AMRAAM-capable ASPJ	First flight 1978; 465 371 in 1995,

				387 in 1997, 414 in 1997 412 in 2000, 534; 352 in 2012 (USN), 370 in 2018
Northrop	NF/A-18C	Hornet	Test aircraft	2 in 1997; 2 in 2012 (USN)
Northrop	F/A-18CT	Hornet	USN upgrade proposal	2009
Northrop	F/A-18D	Hornet	USMC, Two-seat attack version of F/A-18C	First flight 1988; 147; 127 in 1995 128 in 1997, 136 in 2000, 126 in 2012 (USN), 181 in 2018
Northrop	F/A-18D (RC)	Hornet	USMC, Two-seat attack aircraft with ATARS integration (Advanced Tactical Airborne Recon System)	2 in 1999
Northrop	NF/A-18D	Hornet	Test aircraft	3 in 1997; 2 in 2012 (USN)
Northrop	F-18D Plus	Hornet		
Northrop		Hornet 2000		
McDonnell Douglas/ Boeing	F/A-18E	<b>Super Hornet</b>	USN, single-seat carrier-borne strike fighter 7 engineering and manufacturing development aircraft F/A-18E/F, APG-73 radar  2008: planned are a total of 581 F/A-18E/F  Foreign military sales count for 376 F/A-18 A-D in 2013.	First flight 1995, 4 in 1996, 1000 planned for USN in 1997, 62 LRIP aircraft ordered in 1997, 7 in 1998, 13 E in 1999, operational 1999, 548-785 planned in 1999, 222 ordered in 2000, 36 E/F in 2000 5 in 2000, 63 E/F in 2001, 100 E/F in 2002, 210 E/F ordered in 2003; planned total of 435 aircraft in 2005; 380 in 2009; 438 in 2010; 207 in 2012 (USN), 547 (E/F) in 2017
Boeing	F/A-18E	Super Hornet Block 2 (Lot 26+)	411 APG-79 for E/F versions ordered in 2002, MIDS	ordered in 2002, IOC 2006
Boeing	F/A-18F	Super Hornet Block 1 (Lot 1 – 25)	Instructors aircraft, early versions	First flight 1996 2003
McDonnell Douglas/ Boeing	F/A-18F	Super Hornet Block 2 (Lot 26+)	USN, two-seat upgrade, APG-79 AESA, MIDS (both version 36+42 until 2001)	1 in 1997, 1998 548 planned in 1999, 288 planned in 2000, 2 in 2000, 2013 USN 565; 244 in 2012 (USN)
Boeing	F/A-18E/F	Super Hornet Block 3	stealthier version	development in 2005
McDonnell Douglas/ Boeing	F/A-18F	Super Hornet Block 30		2008
McDonnell Douglas/ Boeing	NEA-18G	Growler	Conversion of one F/A-18E and two F/A- 18F into AEA aircraft.	First flight 2006, 2 in 2012 (USN)
McDonnell Douglas/	(F/A-18F	Growler	Command and Control Warfare aircraft,	1993 start of



Boeing	C2W) F-18G (EA-18G)		EW version in development with AN/ALQ-99 jamming suite, later designated EA-18, version of F/A-18F, AEA aircraft, based on Block II aircraft Formal start of development again in 2002	development, 1997, in service planned 2009, First flight 2001, First flight 2006; 16 in 2010; 90 planned for 2012; 80 planned in 2008; 85 planned in 2009, 88 planned in 2010; 85 in 2013; 72/114 in 2012 (USN); 160 in 2019; USN 60 in 2020
McDonnell Douglas/ Boeing	F-18G	Block 1	AEA aircraft	
McDonnell Douglas/ Boeing	F-18G	Block 2	AEA aircraft	
McDonnell Douglas/ Boeing	F-18G	Block 3	AEA aircraft	
Northrop	F/A-18L		Land-based future lightweight fighter with increased payload	1974; Program 1980s (Greece), no procurement
Northrop	F/A-18R	Hornet	Reconnaissance aircraft, converted from F/A-18A	120 planned
Boeing		Advanced Super Hornet	Project for a stealthier version of the Duper Hornet	2013
	F-19 AR-19/ RF-19		Mythical designation of F-117 prototype	
	F-21A	Kfir	Fighter leased from Israel for dissimilar combat training, 13 leased from 1987-1989.	1980s 12; +12 in 1985, +13 in 1986
	YF-21A	ATF	Proposed Prototype 1 designation for future ATF	1986
Lockheed-Boeing-General Dynamics	YF-22		Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) prototype based on Model 1132	First flight 1990, 2
Lockheed Martin / Boeing	F-22	<b>Raptor</b>	Advanced single-seat tactical fighter 9 developmental flight-test aircraft; (6 LRIP, 2 PRTV, 1 to destroy) 8 PRTV, operational test and tactics development aircraft	First flight 1997, 448 planned, 339 planned in 1998, 295 planned in 2002; 279; cut to 178 in 2005, 183 in 2013
Lockheed Martin / Boeing	F-22A	Raptor	Fighter with advanced LO features, APG-77 radar	1998 prototype 128 planned until 2003
Lockheed Martin / Boeing	F-22	Raptor Lot 1	Air dominance fighter, first series production aircraft	6, 10 in 2003
Lockheed Martin / Boeing	F-22	Raptor Lot 2	Air dominance fighter, advanced buy production aircraft	10, 13 in 2003
Lockheed Martin / Boeing	F-22	Raptor Lot 3	Air dominance fighter, combat ready, total requirement for 762 F-22 in 2002	1 ordered in 2003 (total 21)
Lockheed Martin	FB-22		Delta bomber based on F-22	Proposal 2002
Lockheed Martin	F/A-22	Raptor Lot 5 Block 20	Global Strike Basic aircraft with full air-to-air and JDAM capability	2005, 38
Lockheed Martin	F/A-22	Raptor Lot 6 Block 30	Enhanced Global Strike Basic aircraft with full air-to-air and JDAM capability, SDB	
Lockheed Martin	F/A-22	Raptor Lot 7 Block 30	Enhanced Global Strike Basic aircraft with full air-to-air and JDAM capability, SDB	
Lockheed Martin	F/A-22	Raptor Lot 8 Block 30	Enhanced Global Strike Basic aircraft with full air-to-air and JDAM capability, SDB, Link 16	
Lockheed Martin	F/A-22	Raptor Lot 9	Global Strike Full real-time deep-penetration ISR platform	cancelled 2005

		Block 340		
Northrop-McDonnell Douglas	YF-23		Loads Study Testbed, NASA	1994, 1
Northrop-McDonnell Douglas	YF-23	(Grey Ghost) (Black Widow)	Single-seat tactical fighter no procurement Prototype 2 designation for future ATF	First flight 1990, 2
Northrop Grumman	FB-23		Rapid Theatre Attack	Proposal 2006
Mikoyan	Mig-29	Fulcrum	Fighter aircraft, bought in Moldavia for 40 million US\$	1997, 21
Sukhoi	Su-27		Advanced fighter aircraft, from Belarus	1995,2
Grumman	X-29		Experimental air-combat demonstrator	First flight 1984
	<b>JSF</b>		Joint strike fighter , plans for 2000: USN – 480 USMC – 609 USAF – 1763 RN – 60	development 1874 planned
Boeing	X-32 A/B	JSF	Joint strike fighter concept following Boeing configuration 374	1990s
Boeing	X-32A	JSF	Carrier configured (CTOL) JSF demonstrator aircraft	First flight 2000
Boeing	X-32B	JSF	Short Take-off and Vertical Landing version of JSF demonstrator aircraft	First flight 2001
Lockheed Martin	X-35A	JSF Lightning II	CTOL version; The only version designed to have the 25 mm GAU-22/a internal cannon	First flight 2000
Lockheed Martin	X-35B	JSF Lightning II	USMC, STOVL version of JSF	First flight 2001
Lockheed Martin	X-35C (F-35)	JSF	USN, Joint strike fighter concept Design 230-3 carrier-capable version with far larger wing, CV version	First flight 2000
Lockheed Martin	<b>F-35A</b>	Lightning II	Contract 2001 for 14 development aircraft and 465 LRIP aircraft	First flight planned 2005; First flight 2006; requirement of 1,763; 1,735 planned in 2006
Lockheed Martin	F-35B	Lightning II	STOVL version	First flight 2008; 9 in 2012 (USN) 2017 requirement of 740
Lockheed Martin	F-35C	Lightning II	USN, Joint strike fighter concept carrier-capable version with far larger wing	First flight 2010
Lockheed Martin	(E)F-35	JSF	EAE two-seat aircraft proposal	2003
Boeing		Bird of Prey	Technology demonstrator for daily stealth with completely conformal control surfaces	1992, First flight 1996
ATG		HDI	Homeland Defence Interceptor concept, based on civilian Javelin two-seat high performance jet	2002 proposal
Northrop Grumman		Model 400	Two-seat advanced trainer, very similar to F-5	2016
Hermeus		Quarterhouse	Hypersonic autonomous aircraft testbed	2021

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### **Further Literature:**

Defence Update	61/1985	page 12	Tactical Fighters first flights diagram
IDR	10/2021	page 7	Quarterhouse hypersonic aircraft
MT	9/1991	page 91	AX Teaming, A-12 successor
MT	11/1991	page 101ff	US Carrier Aviation after A-12
MT	12/1991	page 100	AX teaming
MT	11/1993	page 30	A/F-X killed
Proceedings	2/2009	page 42ff	Navy aircraft based ashore
Proceedings	9/2019	page 104	Asked & Answered - Best fighter of all times?

Proceedings	9/2020	page 46ff	Train like you fight (jointness)
U.S. Naval Air Superiority	Thomason	page 245, 248ff	Grumman Design 118
WT	7/1982	page 72	Exportjäger F-X
WT	2/1983	page 72	ATF = Nachfolger F-15
WT	4/1985	page 43	Abfangjäger großer Reichweite, Vorphase

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