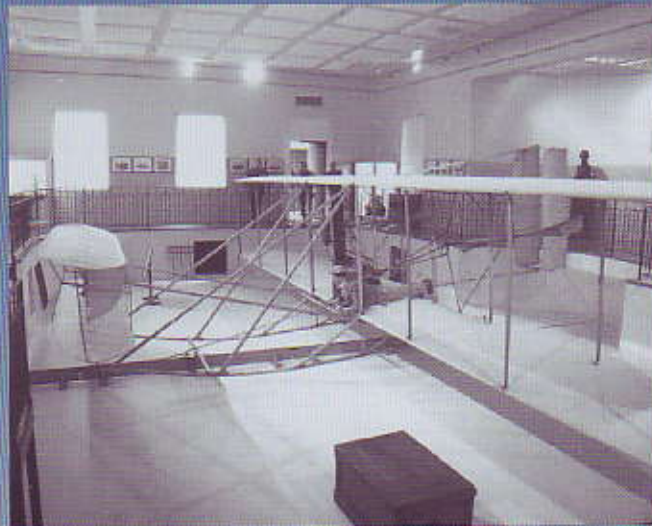


# The Wright Flyer III

*PROGRAM*



**Historic Mechanical  
Engineering Landmark**

*February 20, 2003  
Carillon Historical Park  
Dayton, Ohio, USA*



**ASME International**

### **About Landmarks**

The 1905 Wright Flyer III, built by Wilbur (1867-1912) and Orville (1871-1948) Wright, was the world's first airplane capable of sustained, maneuverable flight. Similar in design to their celebrated first airplane, this machine featured a stronger structure, a larger engine turning new "bent-end" propellers, and greater control-surface area for improved safety and maneuverability. The Wrights made several modifications to this flyer and learned how to perform aerial maneuvers safely during a series of flights at Huffman Prairie during 1905. The plane was dismantled after these flights, but rebuilt and flown in 1908 at Kitty Hawk, and ultimately restored for display in 1950.

Housed in John W. Berry Sr. Wright Brothers Aviation Center (a complex of four connected buildings—the replica Wright Cycle Company, Wilbur Wright Wing, Wright Hall and Orville Wright Wing), it is owned by the private nonprofit Carillon Historical Park. It is one of four sites in a unique public-private partnership park, the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park.

**Landmarks Designation Program  
for the  
1905 Wright Flyer III**

Welcome

Mahesh C. Aggarwal  
*Vice President*  
*ASME Great Lakes Region*

Introductions

Mary Mathews  
*Executive Director*  
*Carillon Historical Park*

Landmarks Recognition

R. Michael Hunt  
*Chair*  
*ASME History and Heritage*

History of Wright Flyer III

Lawrence Blake  
*Superintendent*  
*Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park*

Amanda Wright-Lane

Plaque Presentation

Susan H. Skemp  
*President*  
*ASME International*

Plaque Acceptance

W. Anthony Huffman  
*Governing Board Chair*  
*Carillon Historical Park*

Closing

ASME International is a 125,000-member organization focused on technical, educational and research issues. ASME conducts one of the world's largest technical publishing operations and is an internationally recognized standards-setting body. ASME's History and Heritage program illuminates our technological heritage and encourages the preservation of the physical remains of historically important works. It helps establish persistent reminders of where we have been and where we are going along the divergent paths of discovery. An annotated roster of significant mechanical engineering artifacts, collections or sites can be found online at [www.asme.org/history/](http://www.asme.org/history/)

For more information, contact ASME Public Information, Three Park Avenue, 23S2, New York, NY 10016-5990; 212-591-7740.

The Wright Flyer III will join the roster with landmarks such as:

- Icing Research Tunnel, NASA Research Center (1944), Cleveland: world's oldest and largest refrigerated icing wind tunnel, with unique heat exchanger and spray system
- First Hot Isostatic Processing Vessels (1956), Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus: early fabrication vessel using gas pressure and temperature to produce advanced alloy and ceramic products
- Xerography (1948), Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus: early models of revolutionary dry-copying process
- Wright Field 5-foot Wind Tunnel (1921), Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton: early example of the "modern" wind tunnel for aircraft-model testing
- Pin-Ticketing Machine (1902), Monarch Marking Systems, Miamisburg: early model of first successful price-marking, tag-attachment machine for US retail merchandising
- Owens AR Bottle Machine (1912), Toledo: world's first automated bottling machine that introduced cheap and plentiful supply of glass containers, ending child labor in those plants