

C-130H Hercules - 1979, 5x New + 2x Upgr C-130E

Argentina

Type: Transport

Min Speed: 180 kt

Max Speed: 325 kt

Commissioned: 1979

Length: 29.3 m

Wingspan: 40.4 m

Height: 11.9 m

Crew: 5

Empty Weight: 34400 kg

Max Weight: 70300 kg

Max Payload: 19090 kg

Propulsion: 4x T56-A-15



Sensors / EW: - AN/APN-59 - Radar, Radar, Weather and Navigation, Max range: 74.1 km

Weapons / Loadouts:

- Paratrooper - Paratroops.
 - Trooper - Troops.
 - Cargo [No Drop, 19 tons] - Cargo.
 - Cargo [No Drop, 10 tons] - Cargo.
 - Cargo [No Drop, 16 tons] - Cargo.
 - Cargo [Air Drop, 10 tons] - Cargo.
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The Lockheed C-130 Hercules is a four-engine turboprop military transport aircraft designed and built originally by Lockheed, now Lockheed Martin. Capable of using unprepared runways for takeoffs and landings, the C-130 was originally designed as a troop, medical evacuation, and cargo transport aircraft. The versatile airframe has found uses in a variety of other roles, including as a gunship (AC-130), for airborne assault, search and rescue, scientific research support, weather reconnaissance, aerial refueling, maritime patrol, and aerial firefighting. It is now the main tactical airlifter for many military forces worldwide. Over 40 models and variants of the Hercules serve with more than 60 nations.

During the Falklands War (Spanish: Guerra de las Malvinas) of 1982, Argentine Air Force C-130s undertook highly dangerous, daily re-supply night flights as blockade runners to the Argentine garrison on the Falkland Islands. They also performed daylight maritime survey flights. One was lost during the war. Argentina also operated two KC-130 tankers during the war, and these refueled both the A-4 Skyhawks and Navy Dassault-Breguet Super Étendards; some C-130s were modified to operate as bombers with bomb-racks under their wings. The British also used RAF C-130s to support their logistical operations.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lockheed_C-130_Hercules