



All indications are that the wings could be rotated in flight to change the angle of incidence, but the exact mechanism is not known. The compact and streamlined design of the Zaparka fighter is plainly evident.



The uncovered lower wing shows the structure patented by Zaparka on 6 September 1917. The monocoque fuselage and unique wing structure were advanced technical features incorporated in the design.



A glum ground crew giving a last, fond farewell to the badly damaged Zaparka fighter. It is not known whether the aircraft made a hard landing or was damaged in ground trials. It was not rebuilt.

Zelinka Fighter

The weapons manufacturing firm Heinrich Zelinka of Vienna submitted a proposal to Flars for a single-seat fighter in early 1918. Flars granted permission to purchase rationed construction material to build a prototype. On 22 April 1918 construction had reached a stage prompting Zelinka to request the loan of a 185 hp Daimler engine, radiator, wheels, propeller and instruments for flight and military acceptance testing. Further documentation and photographs are lacking.