

An Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Launching and Landing System

Field of the invention

5 The present invention relates to the field of systems for launching and landing aircrafts in general, and specifically to systems for launching Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (herein after *UAV*) from a mobile or stationary platform wherein this platform has relatively small dimensions (for example, a vessel, a truck, a fenced area) and landing them on it at the completion of their flight.

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Background of the invention

 In the course of the recent years, the scope of utilizing UAV's grew and expanded noticeably, particularly for military tasks. As a rule, the constraints imposed on UAV's usage stems from the requirement of employing a rather long runway for their "take off's"

15 (i. e., launching) and landings.

 At the same time, a need for a new operational approach has developed, calling for long stay in the air of one or more UAV flying over a given geographical sector of interest, for example - in order to locate a target at that defined sector and guiding an armament toward the target. Other examples are such as – utilizing the UAV as a decoy or for a tactical reconnaissance mission.

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 This is an operational need, whose derivative is a requirement to launch UAV's at a high rate and safely retrieving them, in a manner enabling their recurring use. Moreover, the assimilation of UAV's services leads to the requirement that operating them would not only be possible from orderly, large area landing strips, as said, but also from over mobile platforms endowed with relatively small dimensions. For example, from the decks of

25 missiles' boats, frigates and corvettes, wherein using the UAV is the equivalent of elevating their masts (tall mast substitute) provides surveillance beyond the horizon, so that a UAV launched over a vessel gives observation capability to a range of 50 to 100 miles.

In addition, urban arenas wherein armed conflicts are currently taking place, leads to the requirement that operating UAV's' would be available from a ground confined urban space and not just from an orderly, large area landing strips.

Diverse systems and methods were offered in the past in order to impart launching
5 and landing capability of UAV's from mobile platforms, such as vessels, as stated above.

A United States patent US 3980259 – Aircraft Recovery Methods, describes a system for landing an RPV (remotely piloted vehicle) on a mobile platform (for example, a vessel) by using a hovering parachute that is spread over the airborne vehicle and a cable that is let down from the RPV and is subsequently tied to the platform; the cable serves to
10 pull the RPV unto the platform (in a similar mode as retrieving a kite).

A “shipboard air vehicle retrieval apparatus” is described in patent US 4753400. The device described in this patent is based on a parachute with lift force and a net parachute that is linked to it, and they both are connected to the vessel with a cable. The lift-up parachute stabilizes the net parachute wherein it is tied by the cable to the vessel.
15 The unmanned vehicle is led to the net parachute and after its collision with the net parachute and being made to land there, the cable is pooled and rolled back into the vessel.

Patent US 4790497 describes a “point landing method for non vertical take off and landing flying objects”. This method is based on tying up – during the flight, a cable from the flying vehicle to an anchoring means, and subsequently pulling the vehicle in flight to
20 the designated touch down point – using a winch in the course of continuous flight of the vehicle.

US patent US 5109788 describes an “apparatus for recovery of an unmanned, reusable aircraft”. The subject matter of this patent is a trampoline-like device that is opened and spread unto the outside of the mobile platform (for example, the wall of a
25 vessel) in order to land the aerial vehicle on the vessel.

Patent US 6874729 describes a “Launch and recovery system for unmanned aerial vehicle”. The system launches the aerial vehicle by hoisting it aloft using a hovering parachute, and dropping it from there – from the hovering parachute that is tied to the mobile platform (for example, a vessel). In a preferred configuration of the system that is
30 described in the patent, the system even retrieves the aerial vehicle and lands it into a net that is spread aloft (at a pre-set height) using a system comprising a cable and the hovering parachute.

Patent application EP 1602576 describes an “Unmanned aerial vehicle deceleration system” that is based on damping the UAV landing through propelling of a braking device into which the UAV collides (for example, a net-like device), in the direction of the UAV’s flight and from the force of the collision (of the UAV unto the net), until the UAV is stopped. The major part of the kinetic energy is absorbed during the process due to the aerodynamic drag that is generated by the mobile braking device.

All the above cited systems and methods do not impart a suitable solution to the challenge presented by the tactical requirement of high rate launching and landing of an UAV from and upon a mobile platform whose dimensions are relatively small (for example, a vessel) as stated, which is really the challenge presented by the cited operational requirements.

Verily, the launching of a UAV might be aided by a pyrotechnic device (such as an accelerating rocket) that exhausts and is cast off away from the UAV after its launching, but even more than the environmental danger generated by such a device and its relatively high costs, we are still left with the problem of retrieving the aerial vehicle.

Landing a UAV by tying the aerial vehicle to a cable that is dropped off from the UAV, sending aloft hovering parachutes from the platform or setting up net means on the platform, as were described in the above cited patents documents, do not yet provide an adequate solution. The implementation of solutions as presented mandates to employ operating teams endowed by high expertise and specialized capabilities, combined with an increase of the mobile platform’s dimensional and “signature” – rendering to higher danger of being detected combined with the potential interference – up to shutting off – with the operation of arms and surveillance equipment on board the platform (due to the deployment of cables, parachutes and the like in close vicinity on board the platform).

Thus, at the period preceding this current invention, there existed the long felt and continuous need for a compact landing and launching UAV’s system that would be distinguished by its small dimensions, installable on a relatively small mobile platform (for example, a missiles boat) while being integrated with the armament and detection systems aboard these platforms on the one hand but without causing interference to their battle operational modes and equipment, culminating in a launching and landing system that is easy to maintain and operate and that would impart UAV’s launching and landing capability at a high rate and with remarkable reliability and safety features.

Summary of the present Invention

The present invention, at its most basic core configuration, enables to land a UAV by a highly compact landing device that provides a marked saving of the required area
5 (thus installable on relatively small mobile platforms).

In a preferred configuration of this present invention it constitutes a dual use system – the same system, with only minor changes that can be performed at the launching site, serves both for launching the UAV and for landing it.

A system in accordance with the invention is characterized by comprising a
10 mechanical slingshot structure. An axis means is installed along the central arm of the structure and enables the central arm movement around it. A base means of the system couples the axis means to the platform on which the system is positioned (for example, a vessel, a vehicle, train or a post). Means for controlled pulling and braking connects the bottom end of the central arm of the structure to the system's base means.

15 At the time that a system in accordance with such preferred embodiment of the invention is activated in its UAV launching mode, a dismountable carriage means is installed on the upper end of the central arm of the structure. Unto this carriage means – the UAV designated to be launched is connected in a manner so that it can be severed later.

20 At the launching phase, the means for controlled pulling and braking pulls the central arm of the structure and propels the structure to turn around the system's axis means in a manner such that the carriage means imparts a velocity to the UAV that is coupled to it, in a direction that is tangential to the rotational movement of the structure and of such a value (i. e., magnitude) that it enables severing the UAV from the carriage
25 means and it takes off to the air.

At the time that a system in accordance with such preferred embodiment of the invention is activated in its UAV landing mode, there is installed on the upper end of the central arm of the structure in a manner that is dismountable, an assembly that is essentially formed in the shape of the letter Y, and an elastic stretchable and energy
30 absorbing means that is installed so that it is stretched in the opening between the two

slanted arms of the Y-shaped assembly, and is suited to connect unto the UAV that is landing towards it.

5 At the landing stage, the controlled pulling and braking means essentially brakes the motion of the central arm of the structure that is propelled, as said, to rotate around the system's axis means, from the time that the UAV approaching to land forms contact with the elastic means that is stretched in the opening between the slanted arms of the Y-shaped assembly and propels with it the structure and the assembly to rotate around the axis means of the system.

Brief Description of the Accompanying Drawings

The present invention will be described hereinafter in conjunction with the accompanying figures. Identical components, wherein some of them are presented in the same figure - or in case that a same component appears in several figures, will carry an identical number.

Figure No. 1 constitutes an illustration view of system for launching and landing UAV's in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, wherein in the illustrated example it is actuated for landing a UAV and wherein in the illustrated example the system is positioned at the stern of a mobile platform of the missile boat type.

Figure No. 2 constitutes an illustration view of a system for launching and landing UAV's that is illustrated in figure No. 1, wherein – in the illustrated example it is actuated for launching a UAV.

Figure No. 3 constitutes a side view of the system for launching and landing UAV's that is illustrated in figure No. 1, wherein it is shown in the course of landing a UAV.

Figure No. 4 constitutes an enlarged view of the **a – a** area depicted in figure No. 3, in a manner that shows the hook means that serves to catch the UAV in its landing stage unto the cable of the system.

Figure No. 5 constitutes an enlarged view in perspective representation of the **b – b** area depicted in figure No. 3, in a manner that shows a sector of the ends of the elastics entities of an assembly that is installed in the system when it is deployed for landing a UAV.

Figure No. 6 constitutes an illustration view of an additional configuration of a system for launching and landing UAV's in accordance with the present invention, wherein the system is shown in its state for stowing (as it is folded).

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiment of the Invention

Let's refer to **figure No. 1**. Figure No. 1 constitutes an illustration view of system 10 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the embodiment wherein the same system, with only minor changes that can be performed at the launching site, serves both for launching a UAV 15 and for landing it.

In the illustrated example, system 10 is mounted at the stern of a mobile platform that in this example is a missile boat 20, but any professional in this field would understand that a system in accordance with the invention might also be mounted on a myriad of other types and differing mobile (or also static) platforms, such as a vessel, a vehicle, a train or a post.

A system in accordance with the invention comprises a structure 25 that constitutes a sort of a mechanical slingshot structure.

A landing case of UAV 15 is illustrated in figure No.1. In this case, assembly 35 is added in a dismountable manner to the central arm 26 of structure 25. The configuration of assembly 35 is generally (substantially) of a Y shaped item.

In this mode and as said wherein structure 25 is operable as a kind of a mechanical slingshot, the structure is characterized by elastic means 30 which is connected to the add on Y shaped assembly 35. Elastic means 30 constitutes a stretchable means that is installed so that it is stretched bridging the gap 37 between the slanted arms 39 and 41 of assembly 35.

As it would be explained later on (when referring to figures No. 3 and No. 4), elastic means 30 is adapted for connecting unto UAV 15 in the course of its landing.

System 10 comprises, in addition to all the above, also an axis means 45 that is installed along the central arm 26 of structure 25 and enables the arm movement around it.

Base means 50 connects axis means 45 to the platform at which system 10 is installed. In the illustrated example, the system is installed on the stern of missiles boat 20, but – as said, any professional in this field would understand that the system might as well be installed on other and different platforms (for example, a vessel, a vehicle, train or a (surveillance) post).

Means 55 for controlled pulling and braking connects between the lower end of central arm 26 of structure 25, to base means 50.

System 10 might be operated to function in two operational modes, namely launching mode and landing mode.

5 Naturally, any expert in this field would understand that system 10 might be operated either in its landing mode or, alternatively, in its launching mode. For example, system 10 might be operated solely for executing the landing operations, whereas the launching is performed using an auxiliary means such as a rocket or any other selected means.

10 When operating in the launching mode (see below when referring to figure No. 2) – the mechanical slingshot 25 serves to “hurl” the UAV or at least driving it close to the speed that is required for its free independent flight.

When in the landing mode (see figure No. 1 and herein under when referring to figures No. 3 and No. 4), the same mechanical slingshot structure in accordance with the present invention, receives the UAV, brakes it and damps its landing.

15 Any professional in this field would appreciate the fact that in accordance with this preferred embodiment of the present invention, the one and same system, with only minor changes in terms of switching between the end assemblies (on the central arm) that serve for launching or landing (respectively), i. e., they are those that execute the UAV’s launching and landing operation. From this, obviously, the advantages of simplicity, compactness and space saving (economy of space) derive.

Reference is being made to **figure No. 2 and figure No. 3.**

Figure No. 2 constitutes a perspective view of a system 10 for launching and landing a UAV that is illustrated in figure No. 1, shown at the time of launching UAV 15.

25 Prior to actuating the system in the launching mode, carriage means 235 is installed in a dismountable manner at the upper end of central arm 26. UAV 15, the UAV designated to be launched, is connected to the carriage means.

As can be seen in the figure, at the time that system 10 is operating in its launching mode, means 55 – the controlled pulling and braking means, pulls the central arm 26 of structure 25 (in the direction of the arrow numbered 57) and propels the structure to rotate around axis means 45 (in the direction of the arrow numbered 59).

Through this arrangement, carriage means 25 imparts a velocity to UAV 15 that is, as said, connected to it so that it can be severed from it. This velocity, in a tangential direction to the rotational movement of structure 25, is at a magnitude that enables disconnecting the UAV from carriage means 235, and at least helps it in soaring (i. e., taking off) to the sky.

Any professional experienced in this field would understand that in addition, or alternatively, it is possible to impart taking off velocity to the UAV by using other means, such as pyrotechnic means (that are not illustrated).

It is to be stressed that subject to the specific data of the UAV being used (i. e., weight, required take off speed, etc.) it is possible to achieve hurling of the UAV to the air by solely using system 10, and bringing the specific UAV to sufficient velocity in order to take off and fly independently and with no need to use additional means.

Let's refer now to **Figure No. 3**. Figure No. 3 constitutes a side view of system 10 for launching and landing UAV's that is illustrated in figures No. 1 and No. 2, wherein it is shown - similarly to figure No. 1 - in the course of landing UAV 15.

As can be seen in this figure, at the time that system 10 is operating in the landing mode, means 55 brakes the movement of central arm 26 of structure 25. Arm 26 is propelled to rotational movement around axis means 45, from the instant that UAV 15 (the one that is to land) connects with elastic means 30. This contact drives structure 25 to its rotational movement, as said, around axis means 45 (in the direction of the arrow numbered 61).

Any experienced professional would understand that the landing mode operation of system 10 is based, inter alia, on braking and damping the movement of structure 25, from the time, as said, that UAV 15 connects with elastic means 30. This connection drives structure 25 – as said, to rotational movement around axis means 45 (in the direction of the arrow numbered 61)

Thus, a system in accordance with the invention might include in addition a braking and damping means (that is not illustrated) that is integrative with axis means 45 in such a manner that when at the landing mode – this means brakes and damps the movement of structure 25 around the axis means 45. Such a braking and damping means might be based, for example, on a viscous damper.

In the configuration of system 10, as in accordance with the illustrated in figures No. 1 to No. 3, a controlled pulling and braking means 55 that is connected between the lower end of the central arm 26 of structure 25 and axis means 50, includes a propelled winch 80 and a cable 82. Cable 82 is connected on its one end to the winch means 80 and on its other (second) end to the lower end of the central arm 26 of structure 25.

Thus, when at its launching mode (see Figure No. 2), cable 82 is windable to be quickly wound on winch 80 in a manner that accelerates and turns the lower end of the central arm 26 of structure 25 (in the direction of the arrow numbered 59), and in the landing mode (see figures No. 1 and No. 3) – cable 82 brakes the movement of the central arm 26 of structure 25 (in the direction of the arrow numbered 61).

Any experienced professional would understand that winch means 80 might be driven by action of an electrical motor (engine) , pneumatic or hydraulic power or even by a spring loaded mechanism.

Any experienced professional would understand as well that cable 82 might be of a type such as is used, for example, for pulling cases, or climbing (snap line rope) or any other type of cable (for example, a strap).

Any professional experienced in this field would understand that in addition, or alternatively, a system as in accordance with the present invention, might include a springy means (that is not illustrated), that is integrated with an axis means 45 designed for propelling structure 25 for the launching mode – while also serving as well to damp the motion of the structure when the system is in its (UAV) landing mode. This might be achieved, for example, by a springy means of a type of a leaves springs array that are cocked (sprung) for a launching or during a landing stage.

Any experienced professional would understand as well that axis means 45 might be formed at the bottom end of central arm 26 (of structure 25) in such a configuration so that propelling (rotating) the structure around the axis would be materialized by the controlled pulling and braking means 55 of an other selected means (e. g., direct drive on the axis, or – as said – by an array of leaf springs).

As can be seen in figures No. 1 to No. 3, system 10 includes in addition, a balancing means 90 that is installed at the lower end of the central arm 26 of structure 25.

Any experienced professional would understand that means 90 enables – at the instances that the system is not found neither at its launching mode (see figure No. 2), nor

at its landing enabling mode (see figures No. 1 and No. 3), manual balancing of structure 25. This balancing is a manner such that it enables to reduce the height dimensions of the system and provides easy access to it as required for installing assembly 35 when anticipating a landing of a UAV or the dismounting of the UAV from the system after it has landed, or for installing carriage means 235 and installing the UAV on it, for its launching.

As can be seen in figures No. 1 to No. 3, base means 50 includes a stage 51. Any professional experienced in this field would understand that stage 50 enables to stabilize the system (for example – by an array of servo motors and appropriate control function), thus stabilizing the stage relative to the movements of platform 20 on which it is installed, at least in one degree of freedom. Thus for example, by connecting to the acceleration and the tilting gauges of the vessels fire control (not shown), stage 51 can stabilize the system relative to the movements of the vessel in three axis, namely roll, pitch and yaw, while thus imparting UAV's launching and landing capability even in a relatively stormy sea.

Any experienced professional would understand that in a different configuration (that is not illustrated), it is possible to stabilize a system in accordance with the present invention in two degrees of freedom – namely yaw and pitch, while exploiting one degree of freedom that in any case exists in the system (i. e., of axis means 45) and adding one degree of freedom to the system, for example as by positioning vertical support 53 of base means 50 over an axis having a controlled movable drive in a plane that is in opposition to the movement plane around axial means 45 (while, at the same time, imparting controlled propelling capability also to axial means 45).

Additionally, as it is also possible to be observed by studying figures No. 1 and No.3 - in the landing mode, system 10 includes in addition, a homing means 95 serving to pilot the approaching UAV towards the elastic means 30 that is installed in assembly 35.

In the illustrated example, homing means 95 includes an aerial 96. The aerial is installable opposite (facing) gap 37 found between arms 39 and 41 of the assembly 35.

Any experienced professional would understand that homing means 95 might be based on introducing a radio beacon or any other radiating means (for example, a laser beam), one camera or more, a thermal observation means, a GPS receiver and the like, namely any other active or passive means serving this purpose and which have already been used in the past in the field.

Similarly, any experienced professional would also understand that the homing means might be easily disassembled or folded, in a manner that it reduces the system dimensions when it is not in operation.

Note that in the UAV landing mode, a stretchable elastic means 30 is installed in assembly 35 of system 10. In the illustrated example, this elastic means 30 constitutes arresting cable 31. This cable might be of a type such as is used, for example, in rescue cases, or climbing (snap-on line) or any other type of cable (for example, a strap or the like). But any experienced professional would understand that this elastic means might also be of a totally different type, such as, for example, a rubber strap or arresting net (with or without, an additional collecting means securing the safe downloading of the UAV after its landing)..

In addition, any professional experienced in this field would understand that elastic means 30 might be connected at its ends to a damping and braking means (for example, an array of pulleys immersed in a viscous liquid).

Let's refer to **figure No. 4**. Figure No. 4 constitutes an enlarged view of the **a – a** area depicted in figure No. 3, in a manner that it shows the details of a hook means 470 that in the illustrated example, serves to connect UAV 15 in its landing stage, unto cable 31 of the system.

As can be observed in the figure, at the instant that system 10 is functioning at its landing mode, the dismountable connection of arresting cable 31 with UAV 15 is executed at the time of the landing mode phase, by resorting to hook device 470.

Hook device 470 is installed wherein it protrudes from the UAV while its opening 472, is essentially directed towards the flight's direction of the UAV. The hook's opening 472 is suited by its dimensions to lead arresting cable 31 into it. Opening 472 constitutes a springy lockable arrangement in the opposite direction (by its springy lock 474), in a manner such that from an instant that arresting cable 31 entered into hook device 470, it can not be set free from it, except subject to opening and releasing of springy lock 474.

Any experienced professional would understand that hook device 470 is only presented here as an example and that in a system in accordance with the present invention, achieving the coupling of the UAV to elastic means 30 at the time it is landing, might also be accomplished by various other means. For example, The UAV might drop from it a cable with a maneuverable device at its end. During a stabile flying of the UAV

at low altitude over the system, the maneuverable device might then be lead and homed towards elastic means 30. The maneuverable device might be connected to elastic means 30, for example - by a hook or by winding itself on elastic means 30 , and bring about the pulling and landing of the over flying UAV.

5 Any experienced professional would also understand that the activity of system 10 when it is in its landing mode is based inter alia on the elastic characteristics of assembly 35. It is possible to increase the operational values of these features by various means.

Earlier in this presentation, we have already pointed out some of the possibilities at our disposal, for example integrating damping means into axis means 45 and/or with
10 elastic means 30. One more example is presented below -

Designing arms 39 and 41 of assembly 35 (namely - the arms between which stretchable elastic means 30 is stretched), in such a manner that would include, each one of them, a sector that has an increased module of elasticity. End sectors that will be bendable upon the stretching of elastic means 30 and provide additional damping capability to the
15 system.

Let's refer now to **figure No. 5**. Figure No. 5 constitutes an enlarged view in perspective representation of the **b – b** area depicted in figure No. 3, in a manner that shows the elastic entities 539 and 541 of assembly 35.

So for example, if assembly 35 would be manufactured, as a rule, from rigid
20 materials (from aluminum profiles or composite materials), than it would be possible to manufacture the elastics end sectors 539 and 541 from materials that has a higher elastic modulus (e. g. - flexible composite materials or rubber).

Let's refer to **figure No. 6**. Figure No. 6 constitutes an illustration view of an additional configuration of a system 610 for launching and landing UAV's in accordance
25 with the present invention, wherein it is shown in its stowing state (as it is folded).

System 610 demonstrates the compactness properties that the invention imparts and the relatively smaller volume that it requires for being installed on a platform (sole for the sake of illustration, the platform is depicted once more as the stern of a missiles boat 20).

Structure 625 in system 610, comprises the telescopic components 626 and 627.
30 Similarly, base means 650 of system 610, includes as well, a telescopic component 651.

Any experienced professional would also understand that it is possible to implement such a telescopic structure in only part of the arms or also solely in the system's base means.

Any experienced professional would understand that in additionally or alternatively,
5 it is feasible to implement a system in accordance with the invention, in a manner that it would incorporate a foldable structure. We have mentioned for example (one that is not illustrated) the possibility of stabilizing the system by installing the vertical support 53 of the base means 50, over an axis that can be subjected to a controlled drive. Any experienced professional would understand that by utilizing such a structure, it becomes
10 feasible to fold the system into a reduced space structure for storage, while achieving a remarkable saving in storage room volume.

Naturally, any experienced professional would understand that implementing the principles of telescopic structure in the system and/or folding of the structure, enables to reduce the dimensions of the whole structure when the system is not found in either of the
15 operating modes – neither launching nor landing. By this approach, saving in area efficiency is gained on the relatively small platform and the interference caused by installing the system there is also diminished. In addition, and at combat times more important, is the reduction in the values of the platform's signature – exposure to detection and firing entities.

20 In the description that has been presented solely as an example depicting preferred embodiments of the invention, we did not detail the mechanical components that were used in the system, because any professional in this field would know to design and manufacture them in accordance with the accompanying figures above (for example, the method of connecting the elastic means to the arms of the carriage means or the assembly
25 to the structure and so on).

Thus, a UAV's launching and landing system in accordance with the present invention that was described above while referring to the accompanying figures, imparts distinguishable and unmistakably clear advantages of compactness and reduced dimensions, and hence a UAV's launching and landing systems in accordance with the
30 present invention is installable on relatively small mobile platforms (such as missiles boats), combined with and integrative with the detection and warfare systems found on such platforms, and reducing interference to their operation and capabilities. In addition,

UAV's launching and landing systems in accordance with the present invention is also simple and easy to maintain and operate and imparts capability of launching and landing the UAV's at a high rate combined with high reliability and safety.

5 Any professional would understand that the present invention was described above only in a way of presenting examples, serving our descriptive needs and those changes or variants in the structure of the system for launching and landing of UAV – the subject matter of the present invention, would not exclude them from the framework of the invention.

10 In other words, it is feasible to implement the invention as it was described above while referring to the accompanying figures, also with introducing changes and additions that would not depart from the constructional characteristics of the invention, characteristics that are claimed herein under.

CLAIMS

1. A system for landing UAV's, that comprises -

a slingshot structure that includes a central arm; and

an axis means installed along said central arm of said structure and wherein it
5 enables said central arm to move around it; and

base means connecting said axis means to a platform at which said system is
installable; and

a controlled pulling and braking means that connects between lower end of said
central arm of said structure and said platform upon which said system is installable;
10 and

an assembly, essentially formed as a substantially Y shape part that is installable
unto said top end of said central arm of said structure; and

a stretchable elastic means installed in a stretched manner at a gap between the two
arms of said assembly and set to connect with a landing UAV; and wherein -

15 at said landing phase, said controlled pulling and braking means essentially brakes
the motion of said central arm of said structure that is propelled to revolve around
said system's axis means, from a time that said UAV forms contact with said elastic
means and with it propels said structure to move around said axis means.

20 2. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein -

said system is a dual use system - a single (one) same system, with only minor
changes that can be performed at the launching site, serves both for landing said
UAV's and for landing them -

25 said Y shape assembly is installable in a detachable manner unto said top end of said
central arm of said structure and is detached from said top end of said central arm of
said structure before operating the system in its landing UAV's mode; and wherein -

in the course of operating the system in its landing UAV's mode, the system
includes in addition -

a carriage means that is installed in a dismountable manner on an upper end of said central arm of said structure and to said carriage means the UAV intended to be launched is detachably connected; and whereby -

in said course of launching, said controlled pulling and braking means pulls said central arm of said structure and propels the structure into a rotational movement around said axis means, in a manner such that said carriage means imparts a velocity to the UAV that is coupled to it, in a direction that is tangential to the rotational movement of the structure and of such a magnitude that it enables at least severing the UAV from the carriage means and it takes off to the air.

3. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein -
said arms of said assembly, wherein between its arms said stretchable elastic means is installed, include - each one of them, a bendable elastic sector upon stretching said elastic means that is connected to it.

4. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein its include in addition -
a damping and braking means coupled to said elastic means.

5. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein -
said structure includes at least one component that is telescopic in its design, in a manner that enables to reduce the dimensions of said structure at instances that said system is found neither at its launching nor at its landing enabling modes.

6. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein -
said base means includes a telescopic component in a manner that enables to reduce the dimensions of said system at instances that said system is found neither at its launching nor at its landing enabling modes.

7. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein -
said stretchable elastic means constitutes an arresting cable.

8. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 7, wherein –
said connecting act of said arresting cable with said UAV is executed at times of said
landing, through using a hook device that protrudes from said UAV and its opening
is essentially directed towards its flight's direction and is suited by its dimensions to
lead said arresting cable into it, and a springy lockable arrangement in said hook
device insures that from an instant said arresting cable was caught in said hook
device, it can not be set free from it, except subject to releasing said springy lock.
9. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein –
said stretchable elastic means constitutes an arresting net.
10. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein –
said system includes in addition –
braking and damping means that is integrative with said axis means in a manner that
during said landing mode it breaks and damps said movement of said structure
around said axis means.
11. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 10, wherein –
said braking and damping means is a viscous type of a damper.
12. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein –
said controlled pulling and braking means comprises –
a propelled winch means; and
a cable that is connected on its one end to said winch means and on its second end to
said lower end of said central arm of said structure, in such a manner that during said
landing mode operation, said cable brakes said motion of said central arm of said
structure.
13. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No.12, wherein –

said winch means is propelled by action of an electrical engine or pneumatic or hydraulic power or by a spring loaded mechanism.

14. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein –

5 said system comprises in addition –

a balancing means installed at said lower end of said central arm of said structure, so that –

at instances that said system is not found at its landing enabling mode, said structure can be balanced manually, in a manner that enables to reduce the height dimensions of said system and provides easy access to said top end of said central arm of said structure.

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15. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein –

said base means comprises -

15 a stage that enables to stabilize said system relative to movements of said platform on which it is installed, at least in one degree of freedom.

16. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein –

said base means is positioned over an axis that can be subjected to a controlled driven motion that enables driving said base means in a plane opposing the movement plane of said axial means; and wherein –

20

said axial means is also subjectable to a controlled driven motion, so that -

said system is stabilizeable in two degrees of freedom.

25 17. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 1, wherein –

said system includes in addition –

a homing means in order to lead said UAV towards said elastic means.

18. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with claim No. 17, wherein –

said homing means includes an aerial installable opposite facing said gap between said arms of said assembly.

19. A system for landing UAV's, in accordance with any of claims No. 1 to No. 18, as
5 exemplified hereinabove with reference to the accompanying figures.