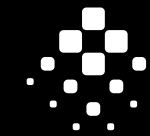




NATILUS BLENDED WING BODY  
AIRCRAFT OFFER DRAMATICALLY  
**MORE INTERIOR VOLUME**





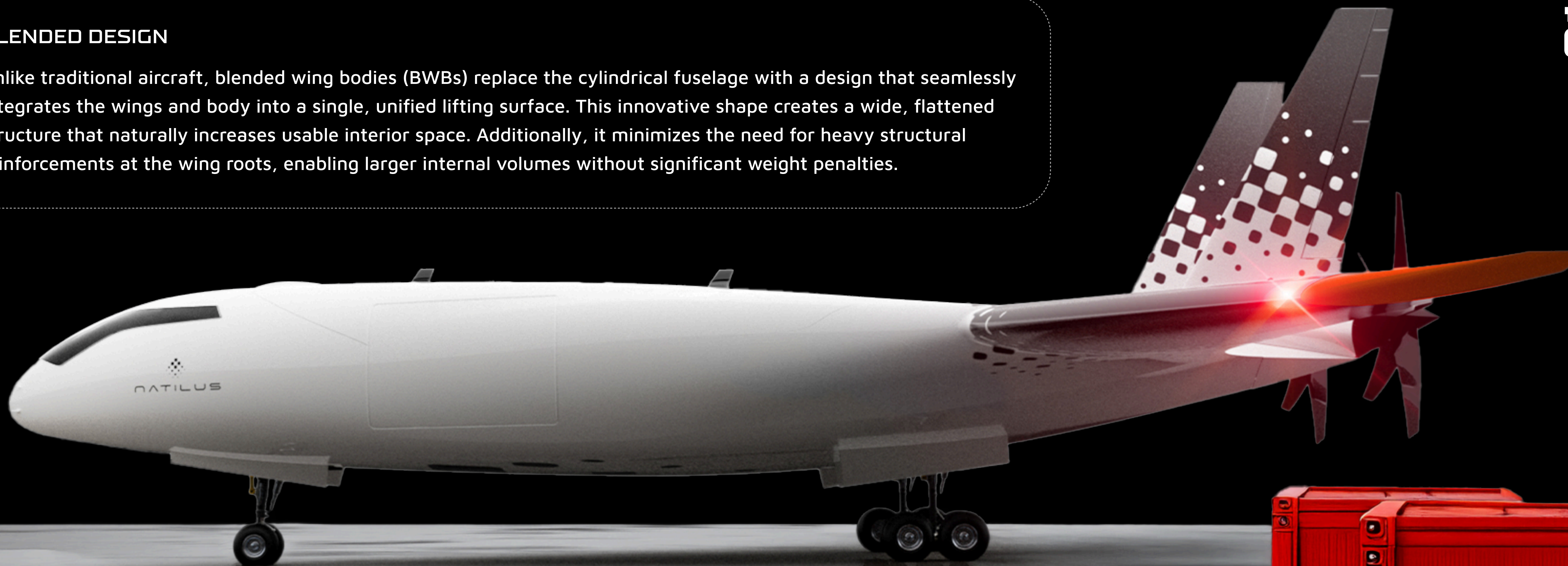


## AERODYNAMIC INTEGRATION AND STRUCTURAL EFFICIENCY

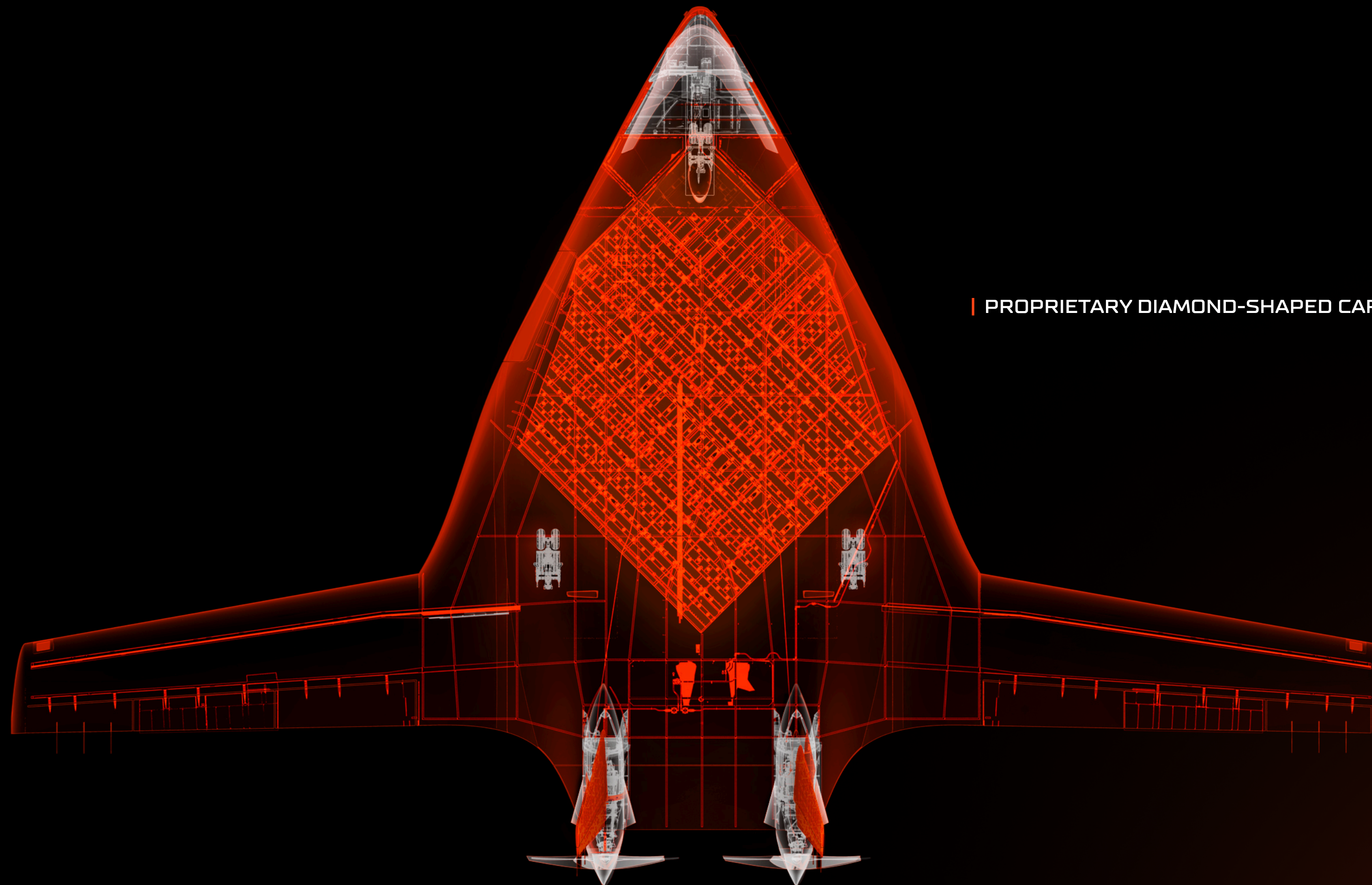
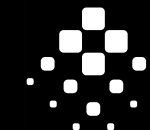
### BLENDED DESIGN

Unlike traditional aircraft, blended wing bodies (BWBs) replace the cylindrical fuselage with a design that seamlessly integrates the wings and body into a single, unified lifting surface. This innovative shape creates a wide, flattened structure that naturally increases usable interior space. Additionally, it minimizes the need for heavy structural reinforcements at the wing roots, enabling larger internal volumes without significant weight penalties.

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PROPRIETARY DIAMOND-SHAPED CARGO BAY

## CABIN SPACE OPTIMIZATION

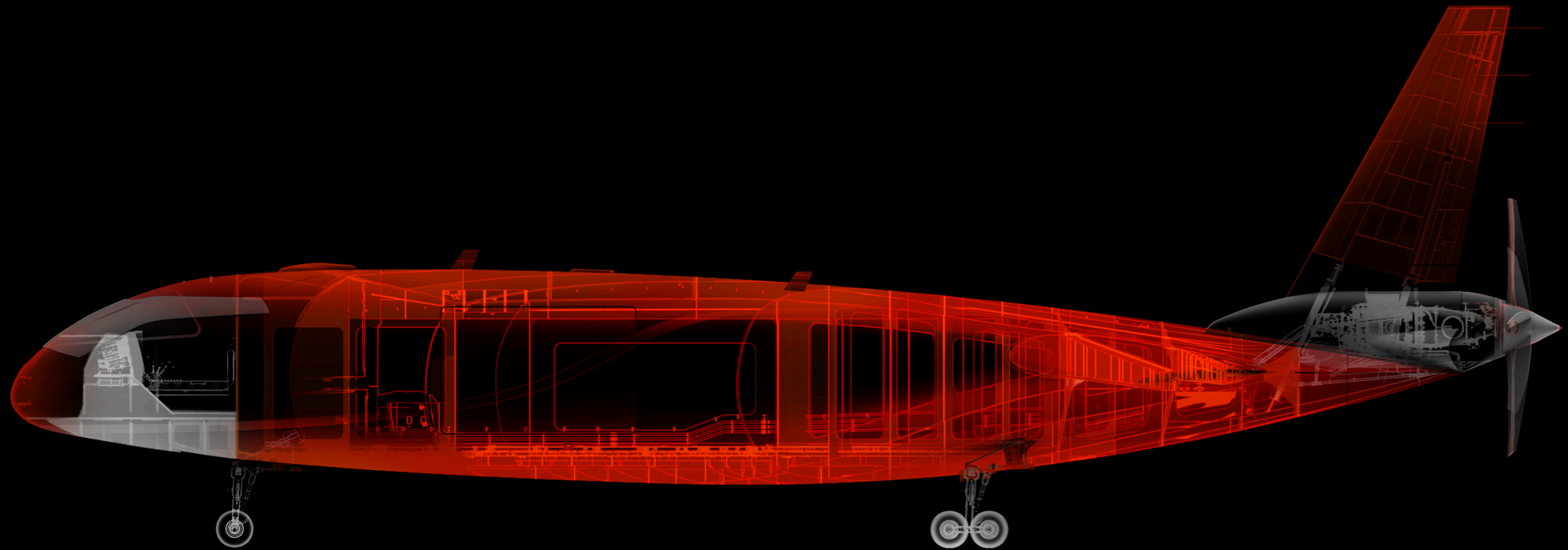
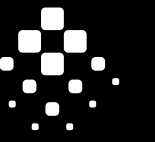
### WIDER CROSS-SECTION

The BWB's airfoil-shaped body provides a broader cabin floorplan compared to the circular cross-section of tube-and-wing fuselages.

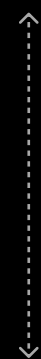
### UNINTERRUPTED LAYOUTS

Advanced composite materials enable foam-clad, stitched-fabric skins that eliminate structural obstructions, creating open, modular interiors.





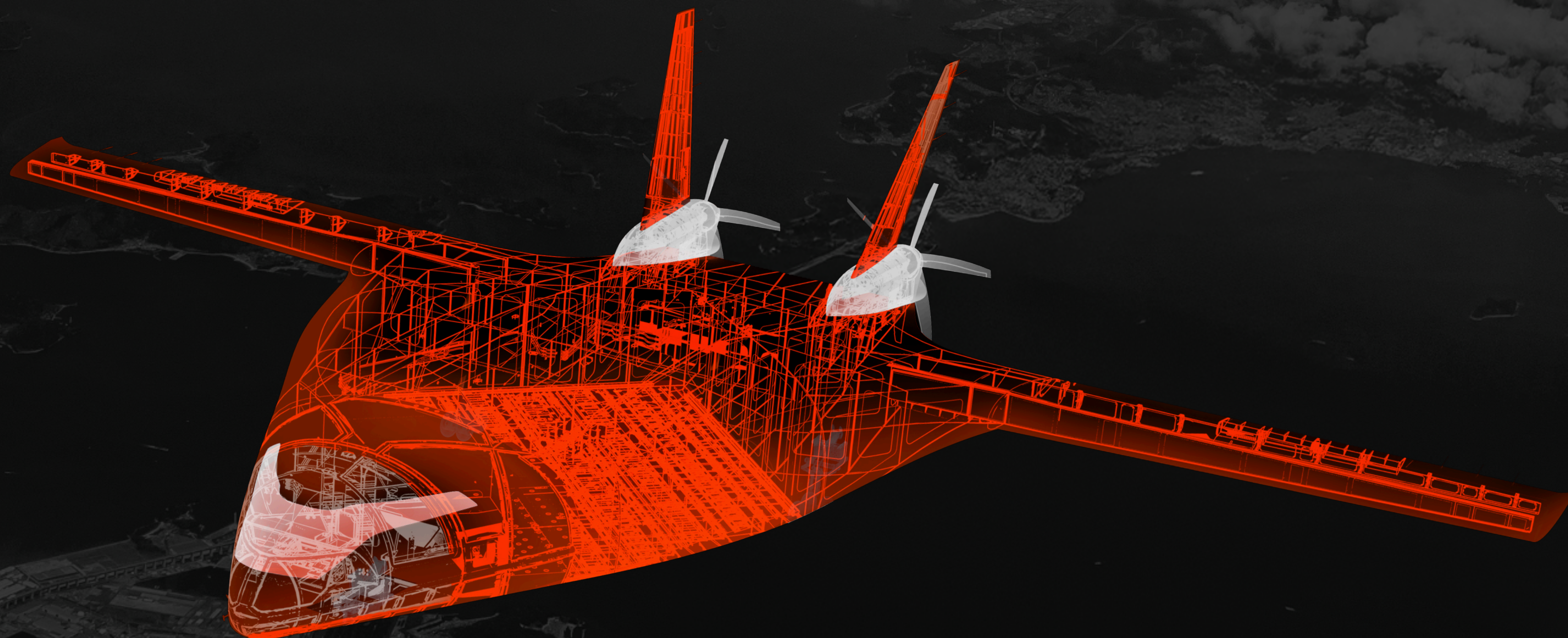
## ELIMINATION OF CONVENTIONAL LIMITATIONS



### EFFICIENT STORAGE

Luggage and cargo can be stored within the "shoulders" of the aircraft (transition areas between the center body and wings), optimizing space that would otherwise remain unused in tube-and-wing designs.





## AERODYNAMIC INTEGRATION AND STRUCTURAL EFFICIENCY

### BLENDED DESIGN

Unlike traditional aircraft, BWBs eliminate the cylindrical fuselage and instead integrate the wings and body into a single lifting surface. This creates a wide, flattened shape that inherently increases usable interior space.

### LIFT DISTRIBUTION

The entire BWB structure generates lift, distributing it more evenly across the airframe. This reduces the need for heavy structural reinforcements at wing roots, allowing for larger internal volumes without excessive weight penalties.