

**1920** On May 17, the first KLM flight from London to Amsterdam was made in a hired De Havilland DH-16.

**1924** A Fokker F-VII made the first intercontinental KLM flight from Amsterdam to Jakarta (formerly Batavia).

**1933** The Fokker F-XVIII *Pelican* set a new record for Amsterdam to Batavia of four days, four hours and 35 minutes on what would remain the longest flight route in the world until the Second World War.

**1934** In October, the McDonnell Douglas DC-2 *Uiver* won first prize in the handicap section, and second prize overall in the London-Melbourne Air Race.

**1946** KLM launched its scheduled service between Amsterdam and New York.

**1960** KLM introduced the McDonnell Douglas DC-8 into its fleet, marking the beginning of the "jet age". KLM is the only airline to have used all McDonnell Douglas aircraft in its fleet from the DC-2 to the MD-11.

**1971** KLM's first Boeing 747B heralded the start of the 'wide-body' age.

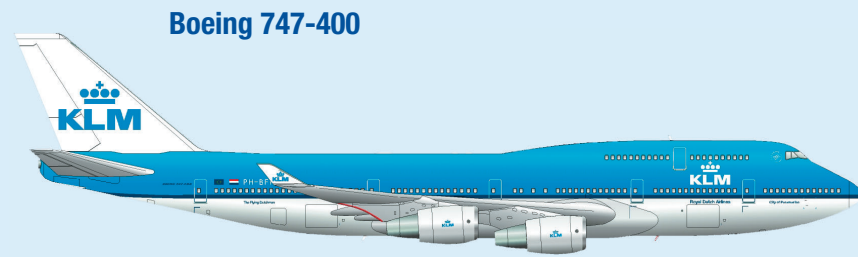
**1989** KLM was the first European airline to introduce the new generation 747-400s.

**2001** KLM was the first European airline to introduce the next generation of 737-900s.

**2003-2004** KLM embarked on an extensive fleet renewal programme, adding three Boeing 747-400ER Freighters and 10 Boeing 777-200ERs to its fleet.

**2005** Starting in 2005, KLM will add six Airbus A330-200 aircraft to its fleet.

*Thanks to its efficient network, its modern fleet and many economical measures, KLM's performance regarding fuel efficiency is one of the best in Europe. On average, KLM uses 3.47 litres of fuel to carry 100kg a distance of 100km – that is more fuel efficient than most cars. Fleet renewal and measures taken in the airline's environmental program have reduced KLM's noise production by 12% in the past four years. For more information visit [www.klm.com](http://www.klm.com) and click on 'About us' and 'Sustainability'. For feedback on KLM's sustainable performance: [environmental.services@klm.com](mailto:environmental.services@klm.com)*



**Boeing 747-400**

# 22 (Combi 17)	920	12,900	64.44	35,000 (Combi)	The 747-400 wing measures 525 square metres (5,600 square feet), an area large enough to hold <b>45 medium-sized cars</b> .
390,100 (Combi 396,900)	426 (Combi 278)	70.67	yes!		



**Boeing 747-400ER Freighter**

# 3	920	12,900	64.44	A 747-400 has <b>274 km (171 miles) of wiring</b> and 8 km (5 miles) of tubing.
412,800	112,000	70.67		



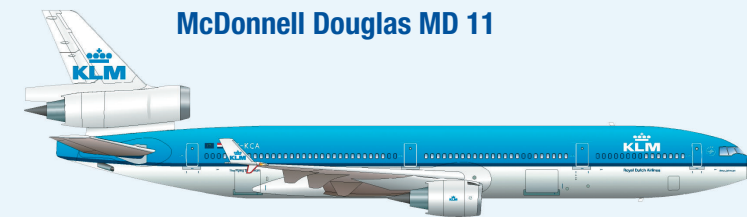
**Boeing 777-200ER**

# 10	900	13,400	60.90	For an intercontinental flight carrying 327 passengers, a Boeing 777 carries 3.5 tons of food and drink. That's roughly the equivalent of <b>five juicy steaks</b> with all the trimmings and a bottle of wine or two bottles of beer for each passenger – a week's output for a medium restaurant!
297,500	327	63.70	yes!	

The Boeing 777 is the first aircraft to have a **rose** named after it. The rose is deep purple-red with a citrus-like fragrance. It was developed by Western Independent Nurseries in Washington, USA.

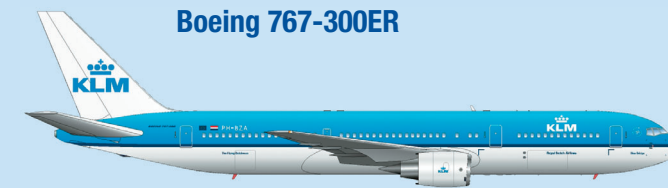
**Key**

# Number of aircraft	Cruising speed (km/h)	Max. range (km)	Wingspan (m)	Max. freight (kg)
Max. take-off weight (kg)	Maximum passengers	Length (m)	Telephone on board	



**McDonnell Douglas MD 11**

# 10	880	11,400	51.96
280,300	282	61.21	yes!



**Boeing 767-300ER**

# 11	850	9,000	47.57
181,400	220	54.94	yes!



**Boeing 737-800 / 900**

# 13	850	4,200	34.32
5	850	4,600	34.32
73,700	169	39.47	
76,900	183	41.91	



**Boeing 737-400**

# 13	800	3,600	28.88
62,800	147	36.45	



**Boeing 737-300**

# 14	800	2,850	28.88
56,900	127	33.40	



**Fokker 100**

# 16	740	2,400	28.08
44,400	103	35.53	



**Fokker 70**

# 21	743	2,400	28.08
38,000	80	30.91	



**Fokker 50**

# 16	505	2,200	29
20,800	50	25.25	