INTRODUCTION.

The **Very High Frequency Omni-directional Range** navigation system, known everywhere as **VOR**, was developed in the United States of America in the 1940s and, in 1960, was adopted by **ICAO** member states as the **standard short range navigation system** for aircraft. The **VOR** is one of the most significant radio-navigation inventions, permitting pilots of all types of aircraft, to navigate easily and accurately from one **VOR beacon** to another. As far as light aircraft are concerned, and despite the rapidly increasing use of **Global Positioning Navigation Systems (GPNS)**, the **VOR** remains the primary navigation system.

Figure 17.1 VOR Receiver and Display.

Figure 17.2 A VOR Beacon.

Figure 17.1 depicts a typical **VOR display** and **receiver** as might be fitted in a light aircraft instrument panel. **VOR beacons** generally look like the one illustrated in *Figure 17.2*.