Graf Zeppelin

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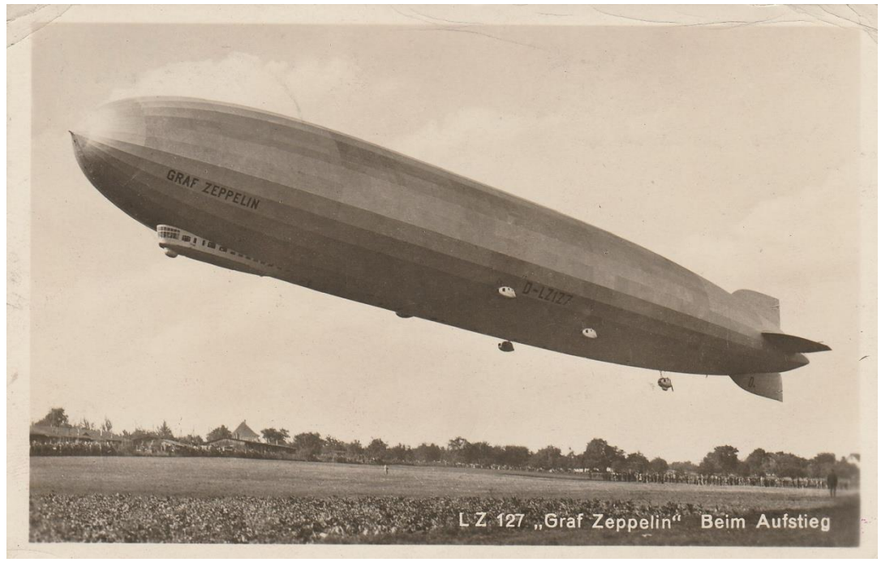
The Deutsches Luftschiff Zeppelin #127 (Registration: D-LZ 127) was the most important and successful Zeppelin and took the name of Graf Zeppelin on the 8th of July 1928 By Countess Helene Amalie von Brandenstein-Zeppelin, the daughter of the German airship pioneer and nobleman, Ferdinand Adolf Heinrich Graf von Zeppelin (1838-1917).

This was a German-built and operated, passenger-carrying, hydrogen-filled, rigid airship which operated commercially from 1928 to 1937. It became the first commercial passenger transatlantic flight service in the world.



Postcard with the LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin sent from Friedrichshafen to New Jersey, United States, 15th May 1929.

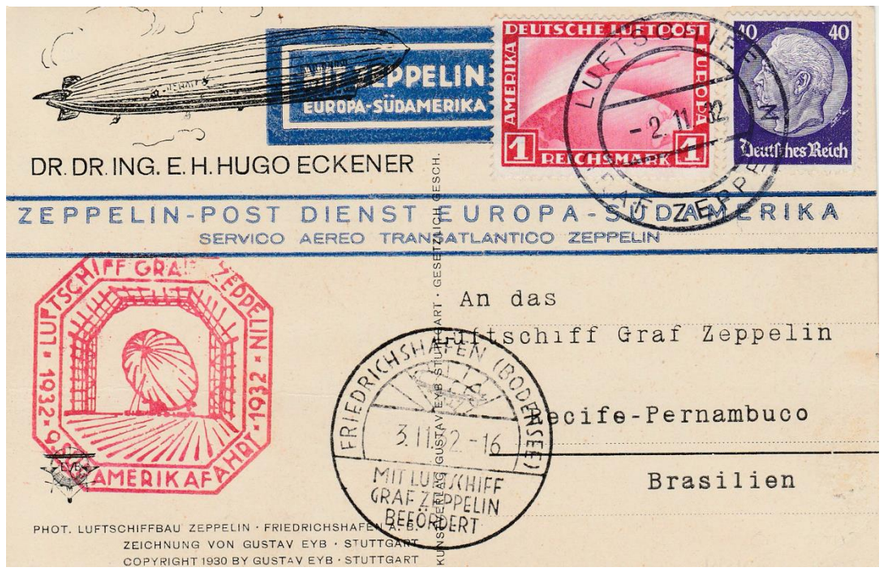
The Graf Zeppelin made its first flight on 18th September 1928, under the command of Dr. Ing. Hugo Eckener, he was the manager of the Luftschiffbau during the Inter-war.

This was made the first flight across the Atlantic, departing Friedrichshafen at 7:54 AM on 11th October 1928, and landing at Lakehurst, New Jersey on 15th October 1928, after flight of 111 hours and 44 minutes.

In the 1929, Graf Zeppelin made arguably its most famous flight; a Round-the-World voyage covering 21,2500 miles in five legs from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, Friedrichshafen to Tokyo, Tokyo to Los Ángeles, Los Ángeles to Lakehurst, and the Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen again.

In July 1931, carried a team of scientists from Germany, the United States, the Soviet Union and Sweden on an exploration of the Artic.

In 1933 fly the ship to Chicago World's Fair, officially dubbed the "Century of Progress International Exposition". At the end made last flight directly from Brazil to Miami, Akron, and Chicago.



Postcard of flight from Germany to Brazil on 2nd November 1932

Postcard of the second flight to North America, "the interrupted flight" 1929