United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places **Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Name 1

Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand historic

and/or common Dynamic Structural Test Facility

Location 2.

George C. Marshall Space Flight Center street & number

code

01

Huntsville city, town

state Alabama

Classification 3.

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	X_ public	occupied	agriculture	
building(s)	private	unoccupied	commercial	park
X	both	work in progress	educational	private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	X yes: restricted	government	scientific
•	being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
		no	military	<u>X</u> other: Inactive

Owner of Property 4.

name National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

street & number

Washington city, town

vicinity of

state D.C. 20546

Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Real Property Management Office Code NXG street & number

Washington city, town

state D.C. 20546

Representation in Existing Surveys 6.

itle	Historic Properties Report (Draft)	has this property been determined eligible?	yes no
jate	July 1983	<u> </u>	county local

U.S. Army Redstone Arsenal depository for survey records

city, town Huntsville

state Alabama

			`	•	
For NPS	use	only	1	•	
receive	d				
date en	tere	be			

not for publication

code

089

congressional district

_ vicinity of

county Madison

7. Description

Co	nditi	on
~~		U 11

X excelient	deteriora
good	ruins
fair	unexpos

	Check one
leteriorated	unaltered
uins	<u> </u>
inexposed	

Check one __X_ original site ____ moved date

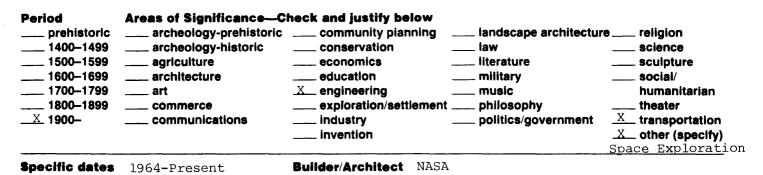
Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Dynamic Structural Test Facility was built in 1964 to conduct mechanical and vibrational tests on the fully assembled Saturn V rocket. The facility is 360 feet high and 122 feet by 98 feet at the base. It has a maximum center bay size of 74 feet by 74 feet, has a main derrick at the top of the structure capable of handling 200 tons at a 70 foot radius. The facility is connected by a cable tunnel to the East Test Area which provides instrumentation for testing. An elevator provides access to 15 of the 16 levels.

When in use the test vehicle rests on hydrodynamic supports which provide a maximum of 6 degrees of freedom of movement which is required when large space vehicles are dynamically tested. Vibration loads can be induced in the pitch, yaw, or longitudinal axis to obtain resonance frequencies and bending modes. Vertical mating procedures between stages can also be investigated and checked out.

After completion of testing for the Saturn V program the Dynamic Structural Test Facility was modified for testing the Space Shuttle. At the present time this facility is on a standby basis, but because of its unique capabilities to dynamically test large space vehicles, it will be retained for use in future NASA programs.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dynamic Structural Test Facility is significant because of its connection with the testing and development of the Saturn V rocket.

The Saturn V rocket was one of the most reliable rockets ever built. Upon its success depended the fate of the Apollo program and the Skylab program. The success of the Saturn V was because of two factors: (1) the stringent reliability and quality assurance programs developed to oversee the manufacture of the Saturn V, and (2) exhaustive ground testing.

The ground testing program was crucial to the success of the Saturn V. Once launched a Saturn V could never be recovered for testing. Any flaw in the vehicle could result in the loss of the vehicle and the loss of the lives of the astronauts riding the Apollo Command Module.

The Saturn V had to work and perform its job successfully every time. There was no margin for error. Due to this fact as much as 50 percent of the total effort and money in the Saturn V program was devoted to ground testing the vehicle. Every component of the vehicle was tested again and again separately and in partial and full assembly.

The Dynamic Structural Test Facility at Marshall represented the last step in this testing process before a Saturn V was accepted for full flight status. Once all of the components were accepted and tested the Saturn V was assembled and brought to the Dynamic Structural Test Facility to test the entire vehicle under dynamic load conditions. Mechanical and vibrational tests on the flight vehicle and on separate flight configurations were conducted until the data indicated that the Saturn V was clean and ready for flight status. Testing conducted in this facility permitted NASA and industry engineers their last chance to detect and correct any problems or flaws in the fully assembled flight vehicle. The success of the Saturn V program and the fact that no Saturn V ever failed in flight is indicative of the contribution of this facility. Major problems capable of causing a failure of the vehicle were discovered and corrected before the Saturn V ever reached Launch Complex 39 at the Kennedy Space Center. When the Apollo 11 moon flight lifted off the pad in July 1969 the astonauts and NASA were confident that the Saturn V would complete its job and launch the Command and Lunar Landing Module into a safe moon-bound trajectory.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See	continuation	sheets
-----	--------------	--------

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than 1 acre.

Quadrangle name __Madison___

UMT References

.

A 1 6 Zone	5 3 1 0 6 0 Easting	3 8 3 1 9 6 0 Northing
c		
E		
G		

B Zone	Easting	Northing
▫∟∟		
F		
н		

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand is defined by the outside perimeter of Building 4550 at the Marshall Space Flight Center.

List all state	s and counties for pro	operties ove	erlapping state	or county boundaries
state		code	county	code
state		code	county	code
11. Fo	orm Prepare	ed By		
name/title	Harry A. Butowsk	У		
organization	National Park Serv	vice		date May 15, 1984
street & numb	er Division of Hist	ory		telephone (202) 343-8168
city or town	Washington, D.C.	20240		state
12. St	ate Histori	c Pres	servatio	on Officer Certification
The evaluated	significance of this prop	erty within th	e state is:	
	national	state	local	
665), I hereby r according to th	nominate this property fo ne criteria and procedure	r inclusion in s set forth by	the National Reg	Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– gister and certify that it has been evaluated rk Service.
	Preservation Officer sign			
title				date
For NPS us	Se only			
l hereby	certify that this property	is included ir	the National Reg	gister
		····		date
Keeper of t	he National Register			
Attest:			A.	date
Chief of Re	aistration			

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory---Nomination Form

Page

Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Bibliography

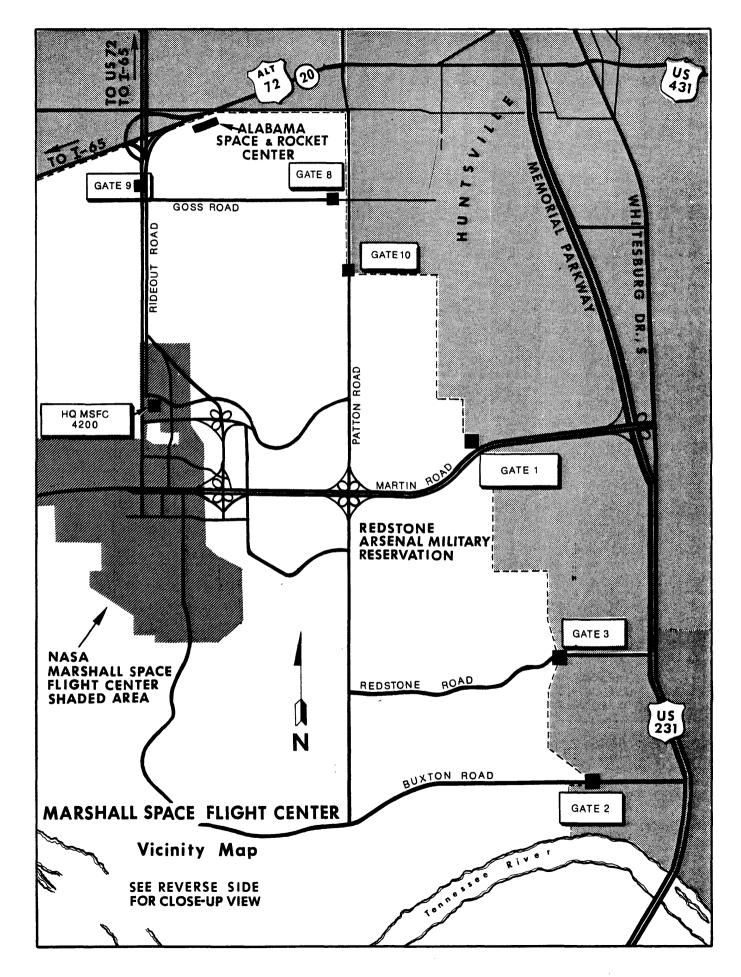
Bilstein, Roger B. Stages to Saturn: A Technological History of the Apollo/Saturn Launch Vehicles. Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1980.

Brooks, Courtney G., Grimwood, James M. and Swenson, Loyd S. <u>Chariots for Apollo</u>: <u>A History of Manned Lunar Spacecraft</u>. Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1979.

Draft Historic Properties Report: Redstone Arsenal, Alabama with the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center. Silver Spring, Maryland: Building Technology Incorporated, 1983.

Master Plan George C. Marshall Space Flight Center. Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1980.

Technical Facilities Catalog Vol. 111. Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1974.



MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, ALABAMA

FACILITIES SITE MAP

