United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99001639 **Date Listed: 01/21/00**

Property Name: Launch Complex 39--Pad B
County: Brevard **State:** FL

Multiple Name: John F. Kennedy Space Center MPS

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 1/21/2000

Amended Items in Nomination:

On Section 5, p. 1 (list of contributing resources), Facility # J7-337 is given as Launch Pad 39A. An amendment is made to the nomination to change the facility number to **Launch Pad 39B**.

This information was confirmed with Kenneth Kumor, NASA FPO.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1639

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by Marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPA Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Launch Complex 39: Pad B
other names/site number 8BR1687

2. Location

street & number NASA, John F. Kennedy Space Center ___ not for publication

city or town Kennedy Space Center ___ vicinity

state Florida code FL county Brevard code 009 zip code 32899

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this __X__ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property __X__ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __X__ nationally ____ statewide ___ locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth R. Kumer, NASA Federal Preservation Officer; Nov. 19, 1999
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

George W. Percy, SHPO 8/20/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register. ____ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register. ____ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ removed from the National Register.
___ other, (explain:)_____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 1/21/2000

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

__ private
__ public-local
__ public-State
_X_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

__ building(s)
_X_ district
__ site
__ structure
__ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	26	buildings
0	0	sites
14	8	structures
0	0	objects
23	34	Total*

*See Section 5, pages 1-4.

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
John F. Kennedy Space Center

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
not previously enumerated

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
TRANSPORTATION: air-related
DEFENSE: aerospace facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
TRANSPORTATION: air-related
DEFENSE: aerospace facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)
foundation CONCRETE
walls CONCRETE
roofs
other METAL: steel, CONCRETE
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Launch Complex 39: Pad B — Brevard, FL
Name of Property — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualify the property for National Register Listing.)

_X_ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

__ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in out past.

_X_ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

__ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

__ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
__ **B** removed from its original locations.
__ **C** a birthplace or grave.
__ **D** a cemetery.
__ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
__ **F** a commemorative property.
_X_ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: SPACE EXPLORATION
ENGINEERING

Period of Significance
1966-1975

Significant Dates
1966

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Bendix-Boeing

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
__ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
_X_ previously listed in the National Register
__ previously determined eligible by the National Register
__ designated a National Historic Landmark
__ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
__ State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State agency
_X_ Federal agency
__ Local government
__ University
__ Other
Name of repository:
NASA: Kennedy Space Center

Launch Complex 39: Pad B — Brevard, FL
Name of Property — County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 160 acres

UTM Reference
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	See continuation sheet.			3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel Delahaye and Kimberly Hinder, Architectural Historians
organization Archaeological Consultants, Inc. date August 1996
street & number P.O. Box 5103 telephone (941)925-9906
city or town Sarasota state FL zip code 34277

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)
name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with he National Historic Preservation Act, as Amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instruction, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Service Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Launch Complex 39 Pad B District: List of Contributing Resources.			
FACILITY #	**FACILITY NAME**	**YEAR BUILT**	**PROPERTY TYPE**
J7-132	Operations Support Building B-1	1967	Building
J7-140	High Pressure GH2 Facility	1967	Structure
J7-182	LOX Facility	1968	Structure
J7-183	Camera Pad No. 6	1968	Structure
J7-191	Camera Pad No. 1	1968	Structure
J7-192	LH2 Facility	1968	Structure
J7-231	Electrical Equipment Building No. 2 (LOX)	1967	Building
J7-241	Electrical Equipment Building No. 1 (RP-1)	1968	Building
J7-242	Foam Building	1968	Building
J7-243	Operations Support Building B-2 (LOX)	1967	Building
J7-292	RP-1 Facility	1968	Structure
J7-331	Slidewire Termination Facility	1967	Structure
J7-337	Launch Pad 39A	1967	Structure
J7-338	Compressed Air Building	1967	Building
J7-342	Camera Pad No. 2	1967	Structure
J7-384	Sewage Treatment Plant No. 6	1967	Structure
J7-384A	Sewage Lift Station	1967	Structure
J7-348B	Sewage Equipment Building	1967	Building
J7-385	Water Chiller Building	1968	Building
J7-432	Remote Air Intake Building	1968	Building
J7-537	Azimuth Alignment Station	1967	Structure
J7-584	Camera Pad No. 4	1968	Structure
J7-589	Camera Pad No. 3	1968	Structure

Launch Complex 39 Pad B District: List of Non-Contributing Resources.			
FACILITY #	**FACILITY NAME**	**YEAR BUILT**	**PROPERTY TYPE**
J7-240	Flarestack	1985	Structure
J7-243A	Temp. Bldg. No. 35 (TR1-689 and -690)	1984	Building
J7-286	Environmental Control and Life Support System	1995	Structure
J7-288	Water Tank	1981	Building
J7-337A	Temp. Bldg. No. 30 (TR1-644 thru -658)	1984	Building
J7-337B	Temp. Bldg. No. 31 (TR1-659 thru -673)	1984	Building
J7-337C	Temp. Bldg. No. 32 (TR1-674 thru -680)	1984	Building
J7-337D	Temp. Bldg. No. 33 (TR1-681 thru -686)	1984	Building
J7-337E	Temp. Bldg. No. 34 (TR1-511, -687 and -688)	1984	Building
J7-337F	Temp. Bldg. No. 37	1985	Building
J7-337G	Rain Shelter	1985	Structure
J7-337H	Temp. Bldg. No. 68 (TR1-499, -502, -503, and -505 thru -509)	1982	Building
J7-337I	Hazardous Waste Storage Bldg./Portable	--	Building
J7-337J	Hazardous Waste Storage Bldg./Portable	--	Building
J7-338A	Equipment Shelter	1995	Structure
J7-490	Hypergol Oxidizer Facility	1981	Structure
J7-491	Electrical Equipment Building No. 3 (Oxidizer)	1981	Building
J7-534	Hypergol Fuel Facility	1981	Structure
J7-535	Electrical Equipment Building No. 4 (Fuel)	1981	Building
J7-588	Communications Building	1985	Building
J7-637A	Rain Shelter	1985	Structure
J7-637B	Rain Shelter	1985	Structure
TR1-485	Hilborn, Warner, Carter	1980	Building
TR1-486	Hilborn, Warner, Carter	1981	Building
TR1-593	Triple "A" Custom	1981	Building
TR1-691	Boxcar	1985	Building

Launch Complex 39 Pad B District: List of Non-Contributing Resources.			
FACILITY #	**FACILITY NAME**	**YEAR BUILT**	**PROPERTY TYPE**
TR1-692	Modulaire	1984	Building
TR1-697	King's Custom	1983	Building
TR1-698	King's Custom	1983	Building
TR1-699	King's Custom	1983	Building
TR1-703	Systems Craft	1985	Building
TR1-709	Boxcar	1985	Building
TR1-710	Boxcar	1985	Building
TR1-711	Boxcar	1985	Building

References

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
1992 Master Plan: John F. Kennedy Space Center (Volume I). October.

1995 Facility Utilization Charts: NASA Facilities at KSC, CCAFS, and PAFB. July 1.

1996 NASA/KSC Quarterly Real Property Report. September 30.

Narrative Description
Launch Complex 39: Pad B

Year Built: Pad B-1966
Functional Name: Missile Launch Complex (No. 39B)
Apollo Era Technological Areas Supported: Saturn V and Saturn IB Vehicle Launch Facility
Space Shuttle Era Technological Areas Supported: Space Shuttle Launch Facility

Summary

The basic configuration of Launch Pad B is octagonal, covering roughly .25 mi^2. The hardstand in the center of Pad B measures 390 by 325 feet and is composed on 68,000 yd^3 of concrete. At the top of the pad, the elevation is approximately 40 ft above the surrounding grade and 55 ft above sea level. A service road at the perimeter of Launch Pad B provides access to propellant facilities, camera sites, and other support equipment. During the Apollo era, concrete and steel support piers were built-up from the hardstand to support the Mobile Launcher and Arming Tower (Butowsky 1981:55; Anon 1994:32; NASA 1967:10-15).

Pad B has been extensively modified to accommodate Space Shuttle launches. For the Shuttle program, a Launch Umbilical Tower (LUT) was reduced in height and permanently affixed to the Launch Pad. It is now known as the Fixed Service Structure (FSS). The Rotating Service Structure (RSS) was created during the Shuttle era. It is attached to the FSS, providing protection to the Orbiter and access to the Cargo Bay for installation and servicing of payloads. Other changes to the Pad include the modification of existing and construction of new Flame Deflectors; construction of Payload Rooms attached to the Service Access Tower; and modifications and additions to propellant piping and storage, various electrical systems, and operational intercom and television systems (Butowsky 1981:55; Anon 1994:32; NASA 1967:10-15).

Despite these major changes, Pad B, as a whole, has substantially retained its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, location, and association. Although not all structures at Launch Pad 39-B are considered significant, all structures within and immediately adjacent to the Perimeter Road are considered to be within the district boundaries. The district of LC-39: Pad B extends approximately 100 ft outward and parallel to the service road at the perimeter of the installation (Section 11, Page 3). Twenty-three contributing and 34 noncontributing resources are located within this boundary (Section 5, Pages 1-3).

Description of Selected Contributing Resources

Launch Pad 39B (Facility #J7-337) is comprised of the Fixed Service Structure (FSS) and Rotating Service Structure (RSS) in addition to a Flame Trench and Deflector System, Sound Suppression Water System, Weather Protection System, and Pad Terminal Connection Room.

Cited in the original NRHP nomination are the Mobile Service Structure (MSS) and the three Launch Umbilical Towers (LUTs). The MSS is no longer extant, and thus, has been deleted from the amended NRHP nomination. The three LUTs were drastically modified to serve the needs of the Space Shuttle program. Major modifications consisted of removing each Umbilical Tower from its two-story steel Launch Platform (now Mobile Launcher Platform). Two of the Umbilical Towers were modified by the removal of select tower arms, the 25 ton Hammerhead Crane, and lower work platforms. These two Towers were affixed (one each) to the built-up portion of each Pad where they are known as Fixed Service Structures (FSSs). The third Tower, from which launched the first successful lunar landing mission, was disassembled and removed to a site in the Industrial Area. Several portions of this Tower, including select Platforms and the Hammerhead Crane, have been relocated on KSC grounds and refurbished as part of an interpretive exhibit at the Apollo/Saturn II Center. Major modifications to the three two-story steel Launch Platforms (now Mobile Launcher Platforms) included relocating holddown points and exhaust holes on the Platform and removing or modifying systems in order to stack and carry Space Shuttles. Each major LUT component (the Fixed Service Structures and the Mobile Launcher Platforms) has undergone a transition in use requiring modification of their Apollo era configuration and, thus, their integrity is no longer intact. Therefore, the LUT components are not included individually in the amended nominations. However, the two Towers, which are now FSSs at Launch Pads A and B, are contributing to the two districts. The FSSs are now considered as part of the built-up part of each launch pad (the hardstand) and are labeled with Facility number J8-1708 for Launch Pad A and J7-337 for Launch Pad B. Because the hardstand has maintained a substantial amount of its integrity to communicate its historic function which was vital to the Apollo mission, the combined unit consisting of the FSS and the hardstand is considered a contributing part of the district at Launch Pad B (Butowsky 1981:54-55; NASA n.d.:26; NASA 1974:9-87).

The FSS, formerly part of the LUT, is 347 ft from the pad surface to the top of the 80 ft lightning mast. It has three service arms. The Orbiter Access Arm, located at the 147-ft level, provides personnel access to the crew compartment which is extended until 7 minutes, 24 seconds before a launch as the emergency escape route. The External Tank (ET) Hydrogen Vent Umbilical and Intertank Access Arm, at the 167-ft level, provide access to the tank, hydrogen venting, and mating of ET umbilicals to the pad. The External Tank Gaseous Oxygen Vent Arm, between the 207-ft and 227-ft levels, is used to

heat the ET's liquid oxygen vent system to prevent ice formation (Anon 1994:33-34). It is retracted at 2 minutes, 30 seconds, before launch.

The RSS is a movable, gantry-like structure attached to the FSS that contains the Payload Changeout Room (PCR) which is used for supporting and servicing payloads. The RSS is 189 ft high from the Pad with five levels of access platforms and rotates 120 degrees on the track to mate the PCR with the Orbiter. The PCR functions as an airlock by maintaining the controlled environment required when payloads are inserted into or removed from the Orbiter. The PCR is used to service horizontally installed payloads as well as those payloads which will be installed vertically into the Orbiter at the Pad. The RSS encloses three sides of the PCR as it moves from its retracted position and extended position. The RSS vertical axis is on the west side of the Flame Trench. The PCR provides protected access to portions of the Orbiter and the Payload Bay (Jordan 1994:4-21; Millner 1993:2.1-3.1; Anon 1994:33-34). The RSS also includes the Orbiter Midbody Umbilical Unit through which liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen for fuel cells feed, and the Hyperbolic Umbilical System, which carries hypergolic fuel and oxidizer, helium and nitrogen service lines from the FSS to the Shuttle. Other Apollo-era facilities at Pad B provide power, water, sewerage, heating, and communications.

A Flame Trench and Deflector System protects the Launch Vehicle and Mobile Launch Platform in a cutout below the launch vehicle. The Trench consists of concrete and refractory brick, and is 42 ft deep, 450 ft long, and 58 ft wide. The Deflector System consists of an inverted V-shaped steel structure and two movable Deflectors for the Solid Rocket Boosters (SRB).

A Sound Suppression Water System consists of a tank 290 ft high, with a capacity of 300,000 gal. Up to another 100,000 gal of water are contained in underground pipes. At 16 seconds before liftoff, water begins flowing to six 12 ft high MLP nozzles called "rainbirds." This system protects the Orbiter and payloads from damage by reflected acoustical energy during liftoff. At peak flow the tank can drop 900,000 gal per minute 9 seconds after liftoff. Acoustical level on the hardstand is reduced to about 180 decibels (Anon 1994:32-33).

The Weather Protection System protects the Orbiter tiles from rain, hail and wind-blown debris. The system includes metal sliding doors between the Orbiter and the ET, connected to the FSS and RSS, which protect the Orbiter's lower portion, an inflatable seal shielding the top of the Orbiter, extending from the PCR; and a series of bifold metal doors which fold out from the PCR to cover the side areas between the ET and Orbiter (Anon 1994:36).

The Pad Terminal Connection Room is a reinforced concrete room located below ground to the west of the hardstand. Its equipment links the Shuttle, the Mobile Launcher Platform (MLP) and Pad with the Launch Processing System in the Launch Control Center.

Propellant Storage Facilities include tanks for liquid oxygen (J7-182), liquid hydrogen (J7-192), and high pressure gas (J7-140). The 900,000 gal liquid oxygen (LOX) facility, located in the northwest corner of Pad B, holds liquid oxygen at less than minus 298 degrees F. A 850,000 gal liquid hydrogen (LH2) tank, located in the northeast corner, contains liquid hydrogen at minus 423 degrees F. Supply lines for liquid oxygen, liquid hydrogen, RP-1, and high-pressure gas storage and supply facilities have undergone minor relocation to accomodate the needs of the Space Shuttle program.

The Slidewire Termination Facility (J7-331) provides emergency egress for personnel until the final 30 seconds of countdown. This system includes baskets suspended from seven slidewires extending from the FSS to the landing zone, with bunker, 1200 ft to the west.

Five Camera Pads (J7-183, -191, -342, -584, and -589) cover launches from different positions around the Launch Pad B perimeter.

**Narrative Statement of Significance
Launch Complex 39: Pad B**

Summary

Launch Complex 39: Pad B contributes to the Historic Cultural Resources of the John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida, under the historical context Apollo Program 1961-1975 and each of its three subcontexts under property type F.3, Launch Operation Facilities. It is significant at the national level under NRHP Criterion A in the area of space exploration in the twentieth century. Pad B is also significant under Criterion C under engineering. Because Pad B has achieved significance within the past 50 years and is of exceptional importance in the areas of space exploration and engineering, Criteria Consideration G applies. Its primary purpose was to serve as a fixed base from which to launch Saturn vehicles into space during the Apollo era. It currently performs the same function by facilitating the launch of the Space Shuttle.

Significance

The new technologies and new rockets of the Apollo program required more room and stronger facilities than what existed at the neighboring Cape Canaveral Air Station. To accommodate the programmatic requirements of the Apollo Program, new Launch Pads were planned. Pad B was the second constructed and was completed in 1966. Pad B saw the liftoff of several Apollo missions including Skylab and Apollo-Soyuz. LC-39 Pads A and B combined were the site of 17 Saturn V or Saturn 1B manned and unmanned launches in the Apollo, Skylab and Apollo-Soyuz Test Project programs and continue to be the site of all Space Shuttle launches (Anon 1994:32, 86-88).

Launch Pad B was constructed in 1966 by Bendix-Boeing as one of only two sites able to successfully launch manned lunar missions. Pad B was specially constructed to withstand the weight of the Saturn V rockets and later modified for the weight and additional heat and sound of the Space Shuttle. It, therefore, is significant as an engineering and design masterpiece (NASA 1967:10/15-16).

Bibliography
Launch Complex 39: Pad B

Anon.
1994 Facts: John F. Kennedy Space Center.

Butowsky, Dr. Harry A.
1981 Reconnaissance Survey: Man in Space. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. November.

Jordan, Ric
1994 Launch Site Accommodations Handbook for Payloads (K-STSM-14.1-REVI-LSAH, Revision I). November.

Millner, Jeffrey E.
1993 Payload Accommodations at the Rotating Service Structure (K-STSM-14.1.10, Revision D).

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
1966 Master Plan: John F. Kennedy Space Center.

1967 Technical Facilities Catalog Volume II [NHB 8800.5 (II)]. March.

1974 Technical Facilities Catalog Volume II [NHB 8800.5A (II)]. October.

1995 Facility Utilization Charts: NASA Facilities at KSC, CCAFS, and PAFB. July 1.

UTM Reference
Launch Complex 39: Pad B

1	17	536580	3166780	6	17	537300	3166160
2	17	536840	3166940	7	17	537230	3166120
3	17	537230	3166940	8	17	536880	3166120
4	17	537500	3166780	9	17	536780	3166160
5	17	537500	3166500	10	17	536580	3166500

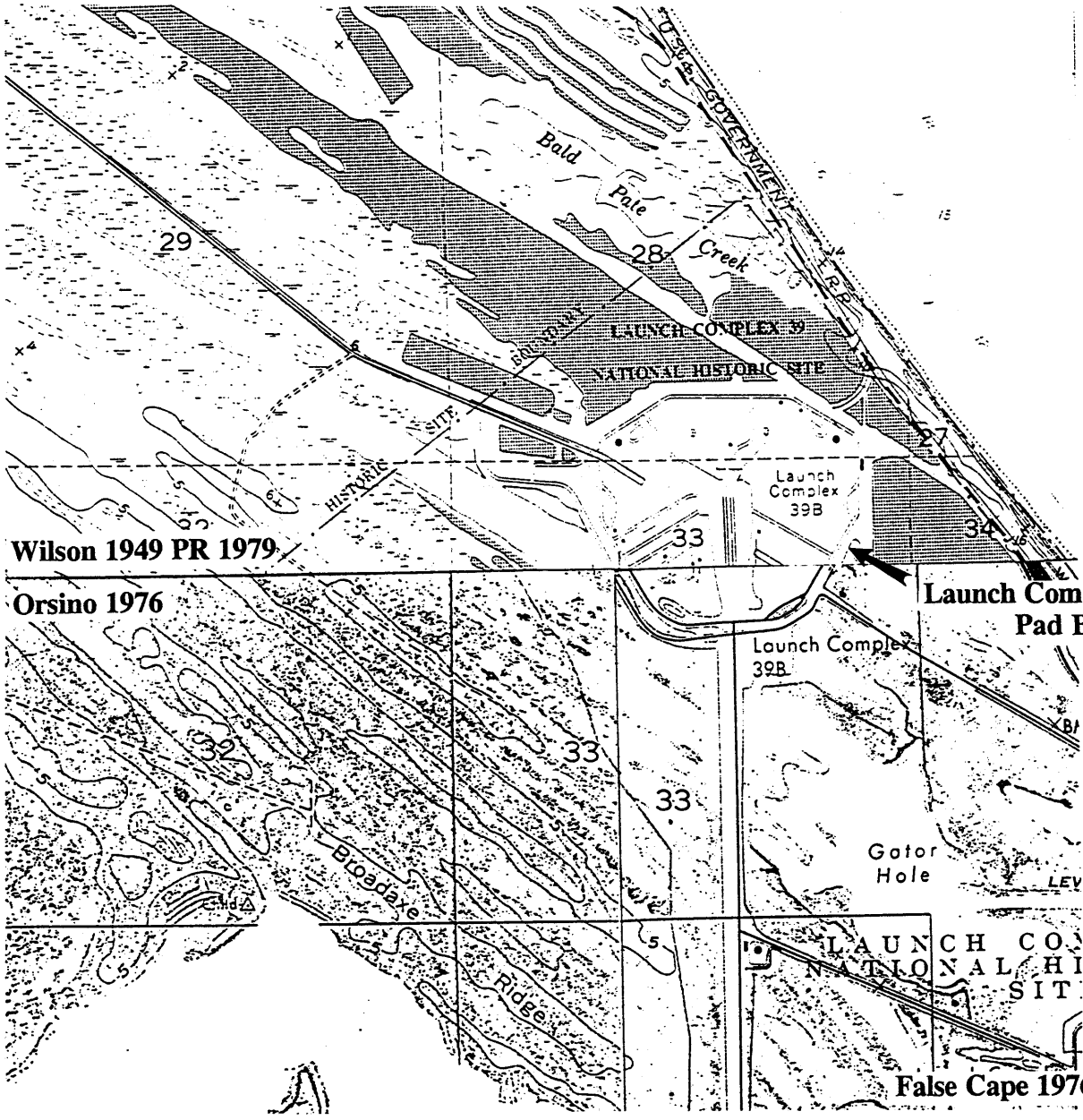
Verbal Boundary Description

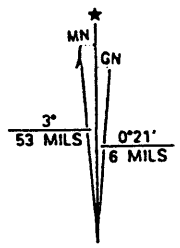
The boundary of the site extends approximately 100 ft outward and parallel to the perimeter service road of Launch Pad B.

Boundary Justification

The boundary consists of the existing launch pad facilities historically associated with the Apollo program at the Kennedy Space Center.

USGS Map
Launch Complex 39: Pad B





UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

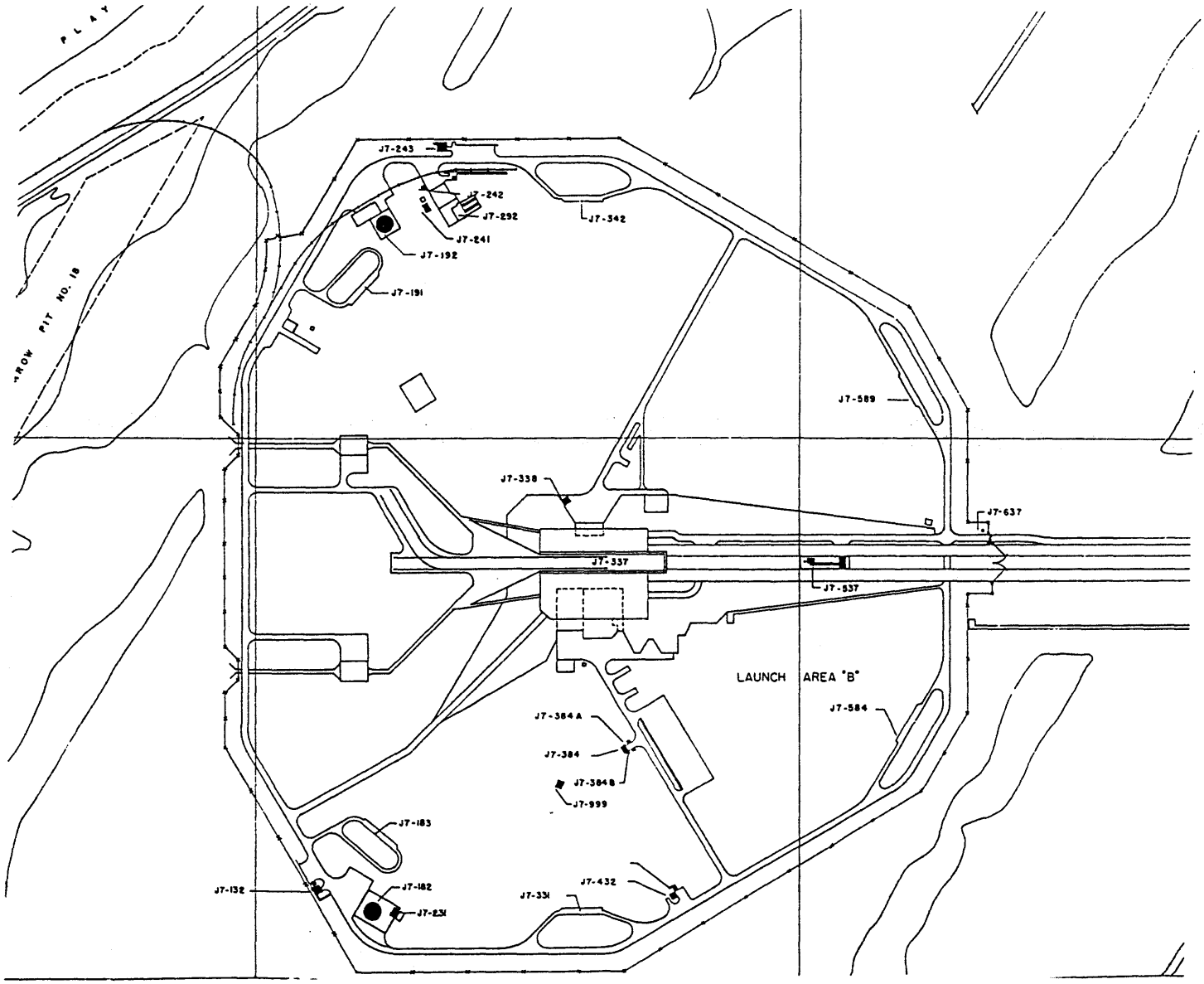
1 .5 0 1 MILES

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 2 KILOMETERS

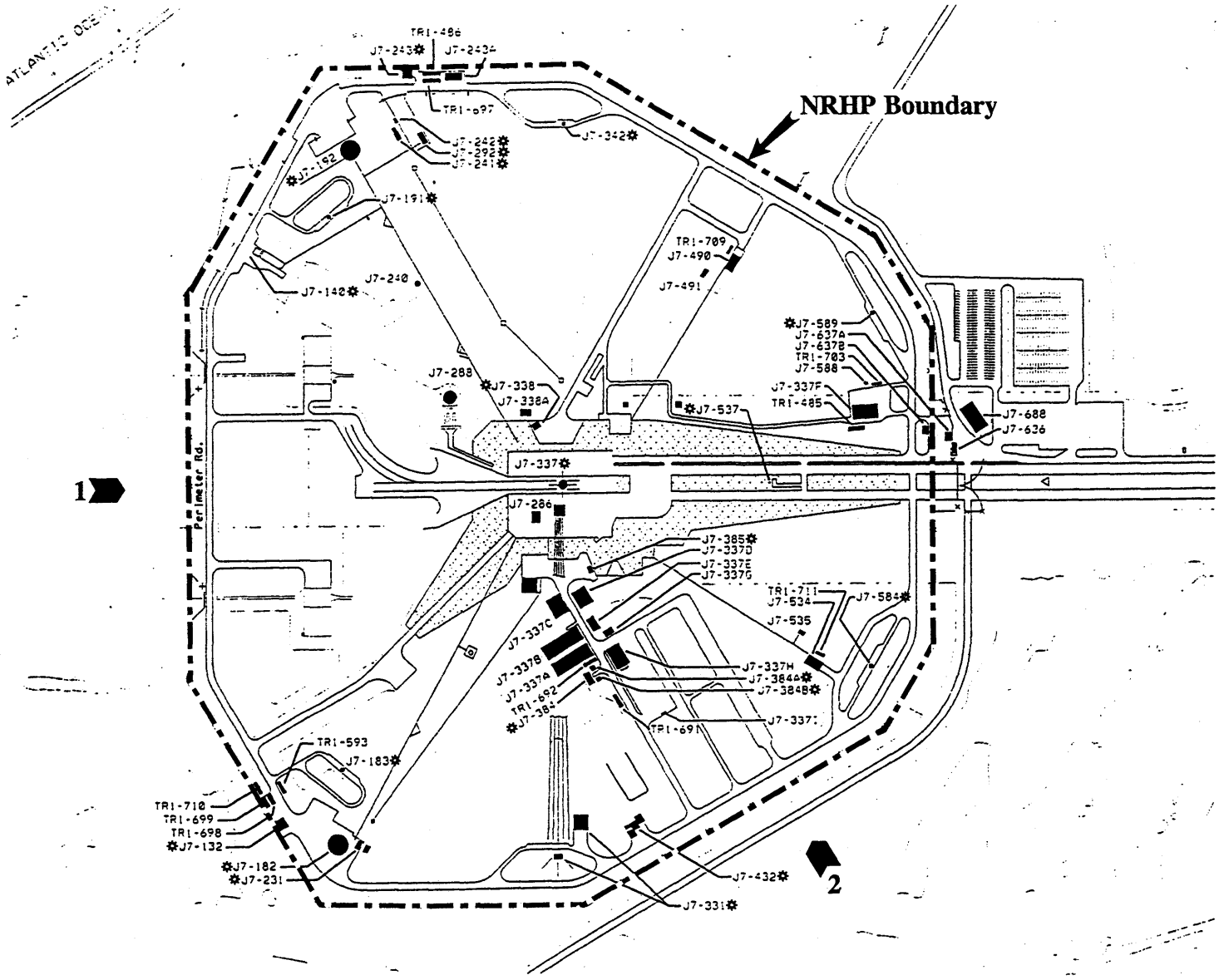
1000 0 1000 2000 METERS

Site Plan
Launch Complex 39: Pad B (1966)



Source: NASA Master Plan, Sheet No. F1-D, 1966.

Site Plan
Launch Complex 39: Pad B (1995)



 # = photo number and direction
*** = Contributing resource**

Source: NASA Facility Utilization Charts, Chart D, July 1, 1995.

List of Photographs
Launch Complex 39: Pad B

1. Launch Complex 39: Pad B
2. Brevard County, Florida
3. Kennedy Space Center
4. January 1969
5. Kennedy Space Center
6. Pad B aerial, looking south (KSC-169-43)
7. 1 of 2

1. Launch Complex 39: Pad B
2. Brevard County, Florida
3. Kennedy Space Center
4. August 1992
5. Kennedy Space Center
6. Pad B aerial, looking northeast (KSC-392C-4280.98)
7. 2 of 2