city, town

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

state

date entered

I. Nam	е						
istoric Zero	Gravity Research Facility (B-2)						
nd/or common	Or common Zero Gravity Research Facility						
2. Loca	ition						
treet & number	Lewis Research Cen	ter		not for publication			
ity, town Cle	veland	vicinity of	congressional district				
tate Ohio	code	39 county	Cuyahoga	code 035			
3. Clas	sification						
category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment _X_ government industrial	museum park private residence religious X scientific transportation			
·		no	military	X_ other: Space			
1. Own	er of Proper		military	X other: Space Explora			
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Condition Check one X excellent deteriorated unaltered moved date moved date unexposed Check one X original site moved date moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

The Zero Gravity Research Facility is at the Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio. It is the only know facility of its size in the free world capable of performing tests in a reduced gravity environment. It has successfully supported researchers involved in the Manned Space Program (Mercury, Gemini and Apollo), and the Centaur Program. Most research tests involve behavior of components, systems, liquids, gases, and combustion when under the influence of reduced gravity or low acceleration environments. I

This facility consists of a concrete-lined, 28-foot diameter shaft that extends 510-feet below ground level. A steel vacuum chamber, 20-feet in diameter and 470-feet high, is contained within the concrete shaft. The pressure in this vacuum chamber is reduced to 13.3 newtons per square meter $(1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{atm})$ before use.

The ground-level service building has, as its major elements, a shop area, control room, and a clean room. Assembly, servicing, and balancing of the experiment vehicle are accomplished in the shop area. Tests are conducted from the control room, which contains controls for the "pump down" of the vacuum chamber, the experiment vehicle pre-drop checkout, release and the data retrieval system. Those components of the experiment that are in contact with the test liquid are prepared in the facility's clean room. The major elements of the clean room are an ultrasonic cleaning system and a laminar-flow work station for preparing those experiments requiring more than normal cleanliness.

Mode of Operation - The Zero-Gravity Facility has two modes of operation. One is to allow the experiment vehicle to free fall from the top of the vacuum chamber, which results in a nominal 5.15 seconds of free fall time. The second mode is to project the experiment vehicle upwards from the bottom of the vacuum chamber by a high-pressure pneumatic accelerator on the vertical axis of the chamber. The total up and down trajectory of the experiment vehicle results in a nominal 10 seconds of free fall time.

In either mode of operation, the experiment vehicle falls freely; that is, no guide wires, electrical lines, are connected to the vehicle. Therefore, the only force acting on the freely falling experiment vehicle is due to residual-air drag. This results in an equivalent gravitational acceleration acting on the experiment, which is estimated to be of the order of 10^{-5} g or better.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		iandscape architectu iaw iterature military music philosophy politics/government	_X science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1966-Present	Builder/Architect N	ASA	DEGCC HAPTOTACTO

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Zero-Gravity Facility is significant because it is the only such facility in NASA's inventory that can study the behavior of liquids in a low gravity environment. A knowledge of the characteristics of liquids in a space vehicle is important to design engineers. Information concerning liquid sloshing which can change the center of mass of a space vehicle and thus effect vehicle stability and control is absolutely essential to the successful performance of liquid high energy space vehicles such as the Centaur and Saturn upper stages. The study of the effects of liquid sloshing on the performance of upper stage liquid rockets was therefore essential to the successful completion of the objectives of the American Space Program.

The Zero-Gravity Facility is the only such facility of its type in the world and is directly linked to the development of the Centaur and Saturn upper stage rockets, which have transported Americans to the moon and sent American space vehicles such as the Viking, Voyager, and Mariner spacecraft to the planets. Research and data developed here involving the physics of liquids in a zero-gravity environment was indispensible to the successful development of these high energy liquid fueled rockets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

Chief of Registration

10. G	ieographical I	Data						
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The bounda	ndary description and justi ary of the Zero-Gravity ed "National Aeronaution	Facility is						
	List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries							
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state		ode	county		code			
11. F	orm Prepared	Ву						
name/title H	arry A. Butowsky							
organization	National Park Service	e	d	ate May 15, 1	L984			
street & num	ber Division of History	У	te	elephone (202) 34	13-8168			
city or town	Washington, D.C. 20	240	8	tate				
12. S	tate Historic	Preser	vation	Officer C	ertification			
The evaluate	d significance of this property	within the state	is:					
	national sta	ete	iocal					
665), I hereby according to	nated State Historic Preservation nominate this property for including the criteria and procedures set or Preservation Officer signature.	clusion in the Na t forth by the Na	ational Register	and certify that it h				
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titie				date				
For NPS (i hereb	use only y certify that this property is in	ncluded in the Na	ational Register					
				date				
Keeper of	the National Register							
Attest:			i ski i	date				

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Recovery System - After the experiment vehicle has traversed the total length of the vacuum chamber, it is decelerated in a 12-foot diameter, 20-foot deep container which is centered on the vertical axis of the chamber and filled with small pellets of expanded polystyrene. The deceleration rate (averaging 32 g) is controlled by the flow of pellets through the area between the experiment vehicle and the wall of the deceleration container. This deceleration container is mounted on a cart that is retracted prior to utilizing the 10-second mode of operation. In this mode of operation, the cart is deployed after the experimental vehicle is projected upwards by the pneumatic accelerator.

This facility is in active service supporting present space shuttle experiments.

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Footnotes

1. The descriptive material in this section was taken from the following source:
Thomas Labus, Natural Frequency of Liquids in Annular Cylinders under Low
Gravitational Conditions, NASA Technical Note D-5412, (Washington, D.C.:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, September 1969), pp. 22-4.

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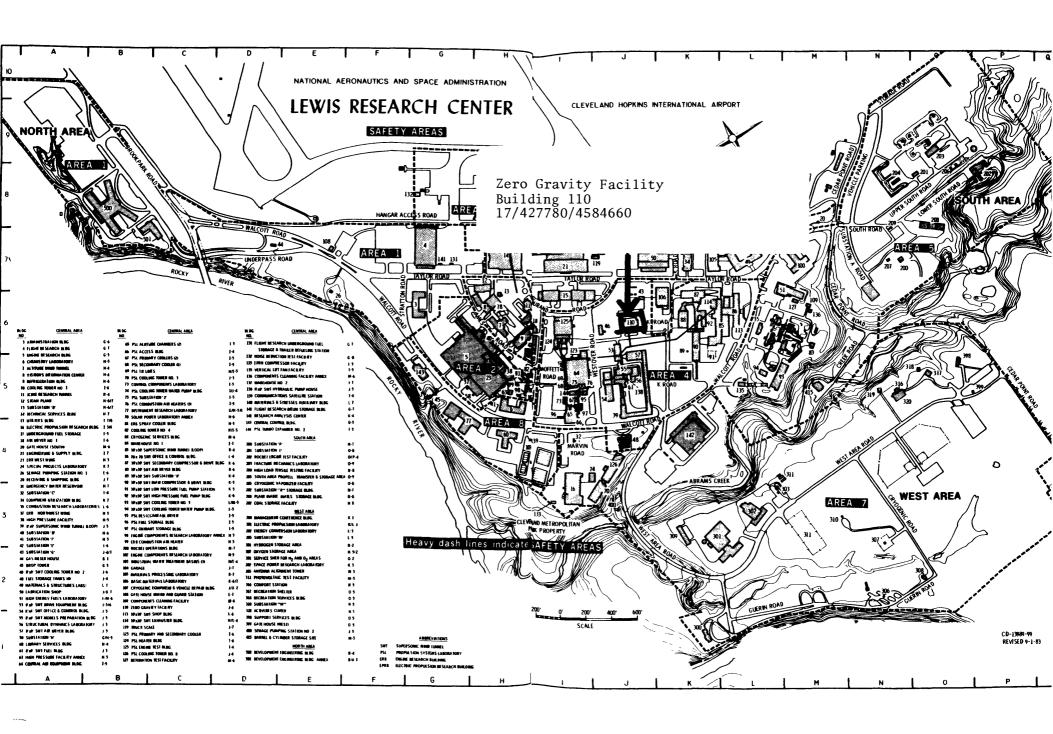
Bibliography

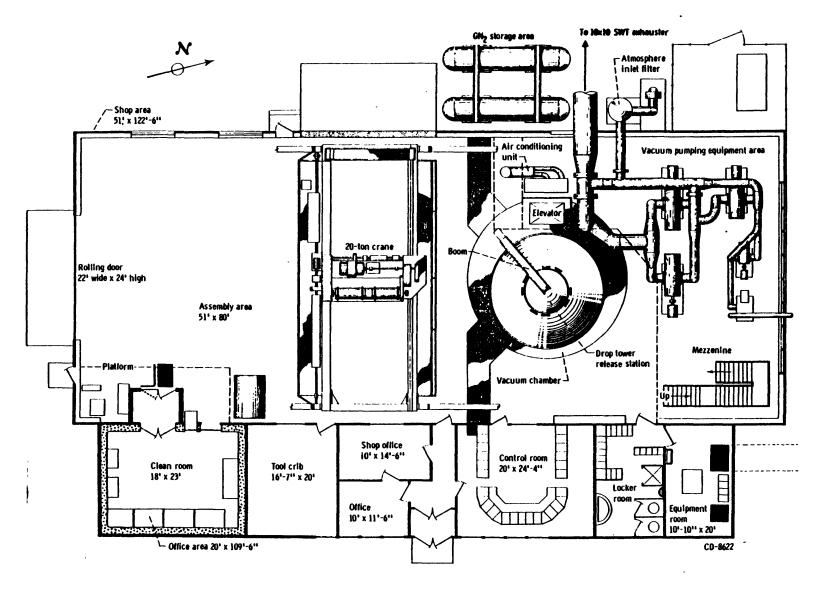
Labus, Thomas L. Natural Frequency of Liquids in Annular Cylinders under Low Gravitational Conditions. NASA Technical Note D-5412. Washington, D.C.:
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, September 1969.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. <u>Technical Facilities Lewis</u> Research Center. Cleveland, Ohio: Lewis Research Center, No Date.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Zero Gravity Research Facility. Cleveland, Ohio: Lewis Research Center, September 1966.

Petrash, Donald A. and Corpas, Ellias L. Zero Gravity Facility for Space Vehicle Fluid Research. Reprinted from the 1973 Proceedings of the 19th Annual Meeting of the Institute of Environmental Sciences. No place of publication, No date.





Source: Zero Gravity Research Facility, op. cit., figure 5.