ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY – GRC BUILDING No. 205 HAER No. OH-124-B (Rocket Propulsion Test Facility-Propellant Transfer and Storage Area Building 205) NASA Glenn Research Center Cleveland Cuyahoga County Ohio

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD National Park Service Great Lakes Support Office 1709 Jackson Street Omaha, Nebraska 68102

February 27, 2003

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY – GRC BUILDING No. 205 (Rocket Propulsion Test Facility – Propellant Transfer and Storage Area Building 205)

HAER No. OH-124-B

Location: NASA Glenn Research Center Cleveland Cuyahoga County Ohio UTM: 17.427550.4584040 Quadrangle: Lakewood, Ohio 1:24,000

Date of Construction: ca. 1962-65

Engineers: H. K. Ferguson Company

<u>Present Owner</u>: National Aeronautics and Space Administration – Glenn Research Center

- <u>Present Use</u>: Excess equipment storage.
- Significance: The Rocket Engine Test Facility Complex is a National Historic Landmark, and Building 205 is included in the description of the site on the National Historic Landmark nomination form. Building 205 is located approximately 170' northeast of the Rocket Engine Test Cell in Building 202. The significance of Building 205 lies in its relationship to the entire reactant distribution system for the Rocket Engine Test Facility. Building 205 housed a compressor and automated control system used to pressurize gaseous helium to 6,000 pounds per square inch (psi) for distribution throughout the complex. Compressed helium was used as the energy source to pump liquid oxygen into rocket engines during testing. Building 205 was constructed ca. 1962-65.
- Project Information: This documentation was initiated on May 15, 2002, in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement among the Federal Aviation Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), The Ohio State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The City of Cleveland plans to expand the Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. The NASA Glenn Research Center Rocket Engine Test Facility, located adjacent to the airport, must be removed before this expansion can be realized. To mitigate the removal of this registered National Historic Landmark, the National Park Service has stipulated that the Rocket Engine Test Facility be documented to Level I standards of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). This project was initiated to fulfill that requirement.

Historian: Robert C. Stewart Historical Technologies, West Suffield, Connecticut

Description:

Building 205 is located approximately 170' northeast of the Rocket Engine Test Cell in Building 202. The single-room, one-story structure covers a surface area of about 1,710 square feet. The light construction consists of framing made of pipe uprights welded to channel iron cross members. Light I-beams support the roof. Opaque fiberglass panels form the exterior walls, while translucent fiberglass panels cover the gabled roof and admit natural light into the building interior. Sheathing has been removed from the front of the building. Building 205 is a purely functional building devoid of any ornamentation. The significance of this building lies in its relationship to the liquid oxygen distribution system for the Rocket Engine Test Facility.

Function:

The Rocket Engine Test Facility did not use conventional electrically driven centrifugal pumps to deliver liquid oxygen to the test cell. The safe handling and transport of liquid oxygen posed special problems, since this substance boils at -183° C and specialized pumps and piping materials are needed to safely transfer it from one vessel to another. With its low boiling point, significant evaporative losses can occur during transfer. At the Rocket Engine Test Facility, liquid-nitrogen-filled jackets surrounding the major pipes minimized the loss of liquid oxygen. With a boiling point of -195.8° C, the liquid nitrogen in the pipe jackets prevented the liquid oxygen from boiling, and thereby minimized evaporation.¹ Losses of liquid nitrogen were inconsequential in their impact on accurate test results, but as a reactant in the test engines, the liquid oxygen had to be carefully measured to obtain valid test data. The liquid oxygen tank in the Building 202 oxidant pit was also jacketed in a bath of liquid nitrogen.²

When the Rocket Engine Test Facility complex was built in 1957, commercially available mechanical pumps for handling cryogenic fluids were not ideally designed for forcing liquid oxygen at high flow rates into rocket engines during testing. To overcome the problems inherent in pumping liquid oxygen directly, the designers developed an indirect pumping system. The system used pressurized gaseous helium to transfer the pumping energy of electrically driven compressors to the liquid oxygen supply system. Building 205 housed the compressor and automated control system used to pressurize helium gas to 6,000 psi for use in pumping liquid oxygen.

The compressor in Building 205 pressurized the helium, which was then piped to the liquid oxygen tank in the Building 202 oxidant pit. An inlet at the top of the main liquid oxygen tank connected it to the gaseous helium supply system. The inlet to the liquid oxygen outlet pipe was located below the level of liquid oxygen in the tank. Control valves admitted pressurized helium at 4,000 psi with a flow rate of up to 3.5 pounds per second into the tank. The pressurized helium

¹ John H. Perry, ed., *Chemical Engineers' Handbook* (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc., 1959), 111.

² Drawing No. CF-101233 – 12/14/55.

pushed the liquid oxygen into the outlet pipe and out to the test rig at the rate necessary to obtain the engine's maximum thrust.³

History:

The structure currently known as Building 205 was not part of the original 1955-57 Rocket Engine Test Facility construction phase. Building 205 does not appear in a 1957 photo of a Rocket Engine Test Facility scale model that represented the facility as originally constructed. The model shows a series of large outdoor metal tanks and a small compressor or other piece of equipment just south of the current site of Building 205.⁴ A 1962 aerial photograph of the Rocket Engine Test Facility shows outdoor tanks and a tanker truck on the site of Building 205.⁵ The current Building 205 appears, however, on aerial photographs of the Rocket Engine Test Facility dating to 1965 and 1971.⁶ Original construction drawings could not be found for Building 205, possibly because it is a small prefabricated shed.

Building 205 supported Rocket Engine Test Facility operations until the entire facility was deactivated in 1995. Fiberglass cladding has been removed from the main (east) elevation of the building, and the original equipment has been removed from the interior. Building 205 is currently used for surplus equipment storage. The Rocket Engine Test Facility complex, including Building 205, is scheduled for demolition to make way for the expansion of Cleveland Hopkins International Airport.

Conclusion:

The Rocket Engine Test Facility oxidant distribution system was an ingenious solution that used simple, proven technology to transfer liquid oxygen at controlled flow rates into test engines that required large amounts of oxidant for short periods. In conjunction with the load cells that weighed the liquid oxygen, this distribution system also enhanced the accuracy of gravimetric measures of the flow rate and total usage of oxidant during a test. Building 205 played a key role in the operation of this system from its construction ca. 1962-65, until the Rocket Engine Test Facility closed in 1995.

³ Drawing No. CE-101632 – 8/16/55.

⁴ NASA Photo Number C-45264 (1957).

⁵ NASA Photo Number C-60674 (1962).

⁶ NASA Photo Numbers C-65-1270 (1965), C-65-1271 (1965), and C-71-3283 (1971).

Sources of Information/Bibliography

A. Engineering Drawings:

- NASA Lewis Research Center Cleveland, Ohio 44135 Facility Plan and Equipment Layout RETF Area Master Plan S-40 – Drawing No. CF 101539 – 2/03/84
- NASA Lewis Research Center Cleveland, Ohio 44135 High-Pressure Propellant System for Rocket Engine Test Facility Oxygen System Schematic Diagram Drawing No. CF-101233 – 12/14/55
- NASA Lewis Research Center Cleveland, Ohio 44135 Rocket Engine Test Facility Oxidant Tank Details Drawing No. CF-101632 – 8/16/55

B. Interviews:

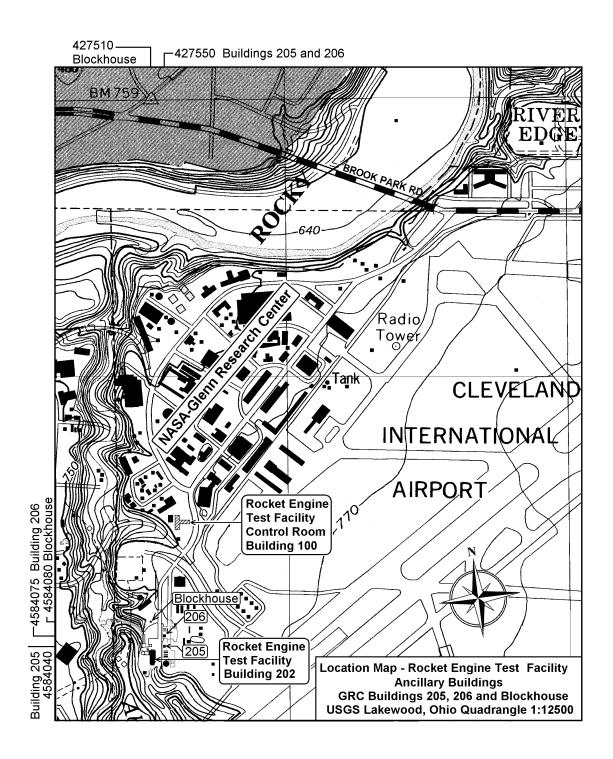
Repas, George, Hardware Design Engineer Interview by the author, 15 November 2002 West Suffield, Connecticut, Telephone interview, Hardlines Design Company, Columbus, Ohio

- C. Secondary Sources:
 - Butowsky, Harry. "Rocket Engine Test Facility, National Register of Historic Places Nomination." Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984.
 - Dawson, Virginia P. "Rocket Propulsion Research at Lewis Research Center," 28th Joint Propulsion Conference AIAA/SAE/ASME/ASEE, July 6-8, 1992, AIAA-92-31230. NASA Contractor Report 189187.
 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "Historic Photographs of the Rocket Engine Test Facility, 1955-1995." On file at NASA Plumbrook Research Center, Sandusky, Ohio.
 - Perry, John H., Ph.D., ed. *Chemical Engineers' Handbook*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1950.
 - Sloop, John. *Liquid Hydrogen as a Propulsion Fuel*. Washington, D.C.: NASA Special Publications No. 4404, 1978.

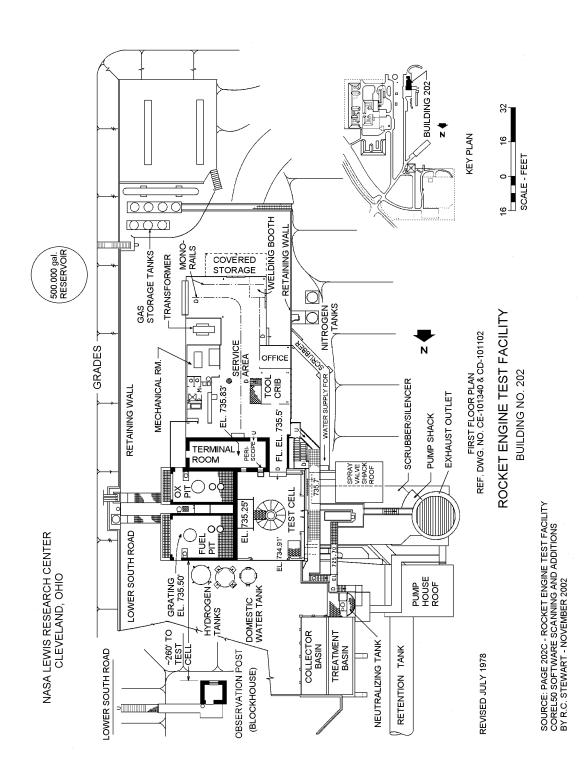
ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY – GRC BUILDING No.205 (Rocket Propulsion Test Facility – Propellant Transfer and Storage Area Building 205) HAER NO. OH-124-B Page 5

Thomas, Wayne. "Description of the Rocket Engine Test Facility." Cleveland: Lewis Research Center, 1984.

ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY – GRC BUILDING No.205 (Rocket Propulsion Test Facility – Propellant Transfer and Storage Area Building 205) HAER NO. OH-124-B Page 6



ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY - GRC BUILDING No.205 (Rocket Propulsion Test Facility – Propellant Transfer and Storage Area Building 205) HAER NO. OH-124-B Page 7



ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY – GRC BUILDING No.205 (Rocket Propulsion Test Facility – Propellant Transfer and Storage Area Building 205) HAER NO. OH-124-B

Page 8

			RETF	PRESS	URE VE	SSEL	LIST	
REF LTR	SERVICE	No OF VESSELS	Working Pressure (PSIG)	CAPACITY	WATER VOLUME	VESSEL DWG No	PRIMARY RETF SYST DWG No	REMARKS
Α	GH2	6	4000	389,388 SCF	1431 FT ³	CF622676 47	CF6209!5 CF623224	4K 112 BOTTLE FARM
•	GN2 GH2	3	6000	290,012 SCF	900 FT ³	CF622417	CR622663	GK BOTTLE FARM
C	LH2	1	1500	1,309 GAL	175 FT3	CE79784	CF621961 CF623224	RUN TANK
0	LH2	1	5000	995 GAL	133 FT3	(E101406	CF - 1232	RUN TANK
Ę	GHe	4	4000	159,292 SCF	586 FT 3	CF622675	CF620915	4 K HE BOTTLE FARM
F	GN2	2	2935	199,659 SCF	1000 FT ³	CF622577	(F622689	
G	LOX	1	1500	411 GAL	55 FT ³	CE101532	CD623223	
H	LOX	1	5000	396 GAL	53 FT ³	CE101843	CF101233	
1	HYDRO	2	35	411 GAL/EA	55 FT ³	CK101635	CF622505	
J	HYDRO		5000	587 GAL	78.5 FT ³	CF622578	CD622504	
ĸ	WATER	I	1500	1,309 GAL	175 FT ³	PF23152	CD621877	8-BALL
٤	WATER	1	5000	587 GAL	78.5 FT ³	CF622578	CD622262	·
М	GOX	1	2200	50,000 SCF		(NASA TUBER)	CD621916	
Ň	Glie,GN2	1	6000	98,785 SCF	300 FT3	CF622417	CF101525 CR622663	GK BOTTLE FARM
Р	LN ₂	1	150	28,000 GAL	37436 F1 ³	CF635415 (F635420	CC154448	DEWAR N-83
Q	LN ₂	2	100	150 GPM			((154448	PUMP
R	LN ₂	1	65	4K-8K GAL	534.8 F13 1069.6 FT3			VENDOR DEWA
S	LH ₂	1	125	18 K GAL	534.8 FT3 1069.6 FT3	CF101535	CF112127	DEWAR H-54
1	LH2	1	6K	60K CFH			A455762	VAPORIZER
W	GHe	1	6K	IGO SCFM			CF623225	COMPRESSOR
X	GHe	1	2400	50K-75K SCF				MOBILE TUBER
Y	GHe	1	2400	50K-75K 5CF				MOBILE TUBER
AA	C02	i	350	2 1/2 K	334.25 FT ³			VAPORIZER TAN
AB	C02	1	3600	8K	1969.6 FT3			STORAGE TANK
AC	C02	i	60	дĸ	1069.6 FT ³			STORAGE TAN
AD	LN2	2	4K	500 GAL	66.85 FT ³			VAPORIZER TAN
AE	LOX	1	2200	2160 GAI.	288.79 FT ³		CF621574	DEWAR
AF	GN2	9	4K		1513 FT3	8 MP 1199 4 MP 1568	CF 101541	28 Nz BOTTLE FARM
AG	GH2	1	2400	50K-75K SCF			[MOBILE TUGERS
AH	GHz	1	2400	50K-75K SCF				MOBILE TUBER
AI	LN2	I	6K		I.6 GPM		CF101541	VAPORIZER
AJ	LN2	r	55	4000 GAL				DEWAR
AK	LN2	1.	600	160 SCFM	300 GAL	CD101333	CF623225	DEWAR
AL	GHe	1	2400	50K-75K SCF				MOBILE TUBER
AM	GN2	2	2800		52.9 FT ³	CD141356		GN2 BOTTLES
AN	GHe	1	1500	13K SCF				
AO	LOX, LN2	١	500	400 GAL	53.47 FT	53124M	1	RUN TANK
AP	N2H4	1	1000	30 GAL	4.01 FT3		53133M 304000	RUN TAN

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

HAER No. OH-124-B

RETF BUILDING 205 NASA Glenn Research Center Cleveland Cuyahoga County Ohio

Jeff Bates, Hardlines Design Company, Field Photographer, May 2002 NASA Information Technology Center (ITC), Copywork Photographer, November 2002

OH-124-B-1	CONTEXT VIEW OF BUILDING 205, SHOWING HYDROGEN TANKS IN FOREGROUND AND BUILDING 202 EXHAUST SCRUBBER STACK IN BACKGROUND. VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM TOP OF MOUND EAST OF BUILDING 205.
OH-124-B-2	CONTEXT VIEW OF BUILDING 205, LOOKING NORTHWEST, SHOWING SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BUILDING 205, WITH BUILDING 206 IN BACKGROUND.
OH-124-B-3	CONTEXT VIEW OF BUILDING 205, LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM ACCESS ROAD.
OH-124-B-4	CONTEXT VIEW OF BUILDING 205, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.
OH-124-B-5	NORTHWEST CORNER OF BUILDING 205, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.
OH-124-B-6	SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BUILDING 205, LOOKING NORTHWEST.
OH-124-B-7	EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 205, LOOKING WEST.
OH-124-B-8	INTERIOR OF BUILDING 205, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.
OH-124-B-9	HISTORIC PLAN DRAWING OF BUILDING 205, JULY 1978. NASA GRC DRAWING NO. CC-18263. (ON FILE AT NASA GLENN

RESEARCH CENTER).

ROCKET ENGINE TEST FACILITY – GRC BUILDING No.205 (Rocket Propulsion Test Facility – Propellant Transfer and Storage Area Building 205) KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS HAER NO. OH-124-B Page 2

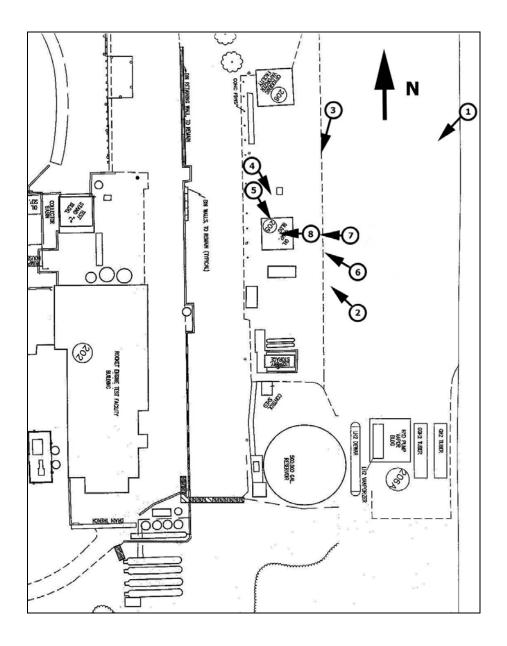


Photo Key for Rocket Engine Test Facility Building 205

