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United Stat National Pa	tes Department o rk Service	of the interior	/ Far	NPS use only
Nationa	al Register	of Historic P	laces rec	eived
	ory—Nomina			e entered
See instruction	is in How to Complete	National Register Forms		
1. Nan	complete applicable			
historic Rer	ndezvous Docking Si	mulator		
and/or common	Real-Time Dynami	c Simulator		
2. Loca	ation			
street & number				
	Langley Researc		_	
city, town 🗄	lampton	vicinity of	congressional district	
state Virgi	nia co	de <u>51 county</u>	Hampton	code 650
3. Clas	sification			
Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district building(s)	_X_ public private	accupied unoccupied	agriculture commercial	museum park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	private residenc
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
X_ object	in process	<u> </u>	government	scientific
	being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial military	<u> </u>
4. Owr	ner of Prope	erty	•	
	•	-		
name Nati	onal Aeronautics an	nd Space Administrati	on (NASA)	
street & number				
city, town Wa	shington	vicinity of	state	D.C. 20546
5. Loca	ation of Leo	al Description	on	
courthouse, reg	istry of deeds, etc. Nat:	ional Aeronautics and	Space Administrati	on (NASA)
	Real Property Ma	anagement Office Code	NXG	
street & number			state	D.C. 20546
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depository for survey records

7. Description

Condition _X_ excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaitered _X altered	Check one original site moved

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Rendezvous Docking Simulator (RDS) is in Building 1244 in the East Area of the Langley Research Center. The RDS is a full-scale dynamic facility which was used to study pilot-controlled docking of various types of space vehicles. It was built in 1963 and simulated contolled docking procedures for both the Gemini spacecraft with the Agena booster and the Apollo Lunar Excursion Module with the Command Module.

date

The simulator consists of an overhead carriage and cable-suspended gimbal system. The carriage is electrically driven and provides three degrees of freedom in translation. The gimbal is hydraulically driven and provides three degrees of freedom in rotation. Thus, the pilot flies the vehicle in six-degree-of-freedom motion which is controlled in a closed-loop fashion through a ground-based analog computer. The operating volume of the simulator is 210 feet horizontally by 15 feet laterally and 40 feet vertically. This enabled the test pilots to dock with target Gemini and Apollo spacecraft in a three dimensional mode.¹ Depending upon the test, either a full scale module of the Gemini or Apollo spacecraft, could be hung from the simulator.

After the completion of the Apollo program the Rendezvous Docking Simulator was modified to solve open-and-closed loop pilot control problems, aircraft landing approaches, simulator validation studies, and passenger ride quality studies. The name of the facility was changed and it is now called the Real-Time Dynamic Simulator. Modifications to the facility consisted of removing the Apollo Command Module cockpit and installing an aircraft cockpit. The system was also linked to the Langley real-time digital computer system and Langley landing terrain scene generator.² At the present time this facility is no longer in use.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 14001499 15001599 16001699 17001799 18001899 X 1900	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	Check and justify below community planning conservation economics education X engineering industry invention	Indscape architectu Iaw Iterature Iterature Itary	re religion science social/ social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify) Space_Exploration
Specific dates	1963-1972	Builder/Architect N.	ASA	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Rendezvous Docking Simulator is significant because it permitted NASA to train Gemini and Apollo astronauts in docking procedures they had to master before attempting to land on the moon. The simulator gave the astronauts the experience of a docking spacecraft in a safe three dimensional mode that closely approximated a space environment. Training received here and in the Lunar Landing Research Facility was indispensable to accomplishing the goal of landing men on the moon by 1969.

The decision by President Kennedy to land a man on the moon by 1969 meant that NASA had to quickly decide the method of accomplishing the journey. NASA engineers decided that the best method of accomplishing the goal of the moon landing was through the concept of the lunar orbit rendezvous (LOR) which called for a single Saturn V launch of two spacecraft into lunar orbit where one would remain in orbit and the other would descend to the moon. Successful completion of this method of traveling to the moon meant that the vehicle on the moon would have to boost itself back into lunar orbit, rendezvous, and dock with the mother ship and then return to the Earth.

The LOR technique was a bold decision to speed up the schedule for landing a man on the moon. To accomplish this mission it was essential that Apollo astronauts be trained in all aspects and problems likely to arise in the attempt to dock the Apollo Command and Lunar Excursion Modules in lunar orbit. Failure to accomplish this docking would result in the failure of the entire mission and the likely loss of the lives of the astronauts. This justified the need for the Rendezvous Docking Simulator. Only when the Apollo astronauts had successfully mastered rendezvous and docking skills, learned on this facility, would NASA give permission for the attempt to land on the moon.

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item number

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Footnotes

- Howard G. Hatch, Jr., Jack E. Pennington, and Jere B. Cobb, <u>Dynamic</u> <u>Simulation of Lunar Module Docking with Apollo Module in Lunar Orbit</u> <u>NASA TN D-3972</u> (Hampton, Va: Langley Research Center, No Date), p. 3.
- 2. <u>Technical Facilities Catalog Vol. 1.</u> (Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1974), pp. 3-44, 3-45.



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. NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

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Hatch, Howard G., Pennington, Jack E., and Cobb, Jere B. <u>Dynamic Simulation</u> of Lunar Module Docking with Apollo Command Module in Lunar Orbit. NASA TN D-3972. Hampton, Va.: Langley Research Center, No Date Given.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of nominated property Less than 1 acre Quadrangle name Newport News North

UMT References

A 118 Zone	3 7 7 5 12 10 Easting	4 11 01 5 01 61 0 Northing
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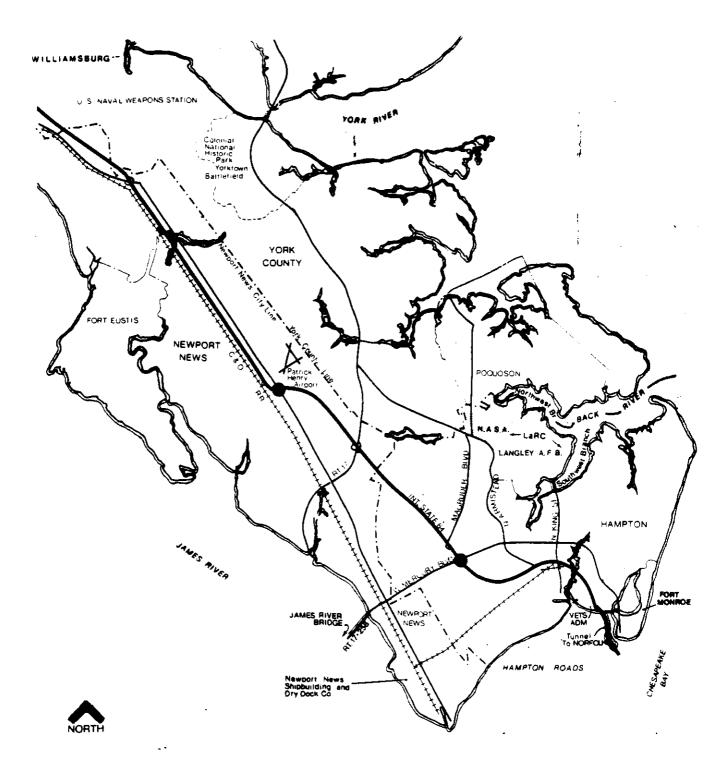
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Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbai boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Rendezvous and Docking Simulator is contained within the perimeter of Building 1244 in the East Area of the Langley Research Center.

List all state	s and counties for	properties ave	rianning state	or county boundaries
state		code	county	code
			county	
state		code	county	code
11. Fo	orm Prepa	red By		
name/title	Harry A. Butows	sky		
organization	National Park Se	ervice		date May 15, 1984
street & numb	er Division of H	History		telephone (202) 343-8168
city or town	Washington, D.C	20240		state
12. St	ate Histo	ric Pres	ervatio	on Officer Certification
The evaluated	significance of this p	roperty within the	e state is:	
	national	state	local	
665), I hereby according to t	ated State Historic Pro nominate this propert he criteria and proces Preservation Officer :	y for inclusion in lures set forth by	the National Re	I Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– gister and certify that it has been evaluated irk Service.
title .				date -
For NPS u	se only			
i hereby	certify that this prope	erty is included in	the National Re	gister
				date
Keeper of	the National Register			
Attest:				date



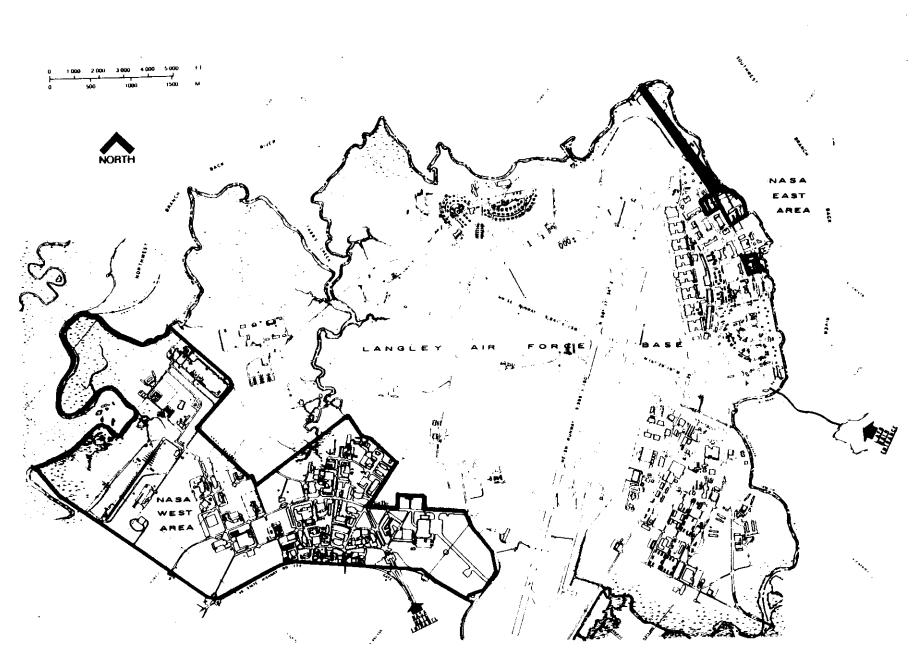
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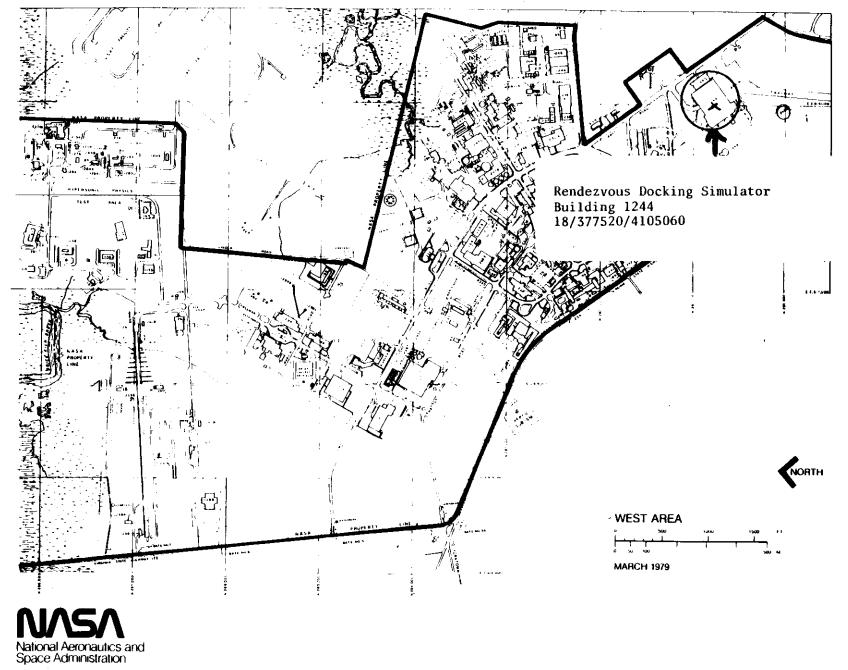
Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia 23665

FIGURE 1-1 Regional Map



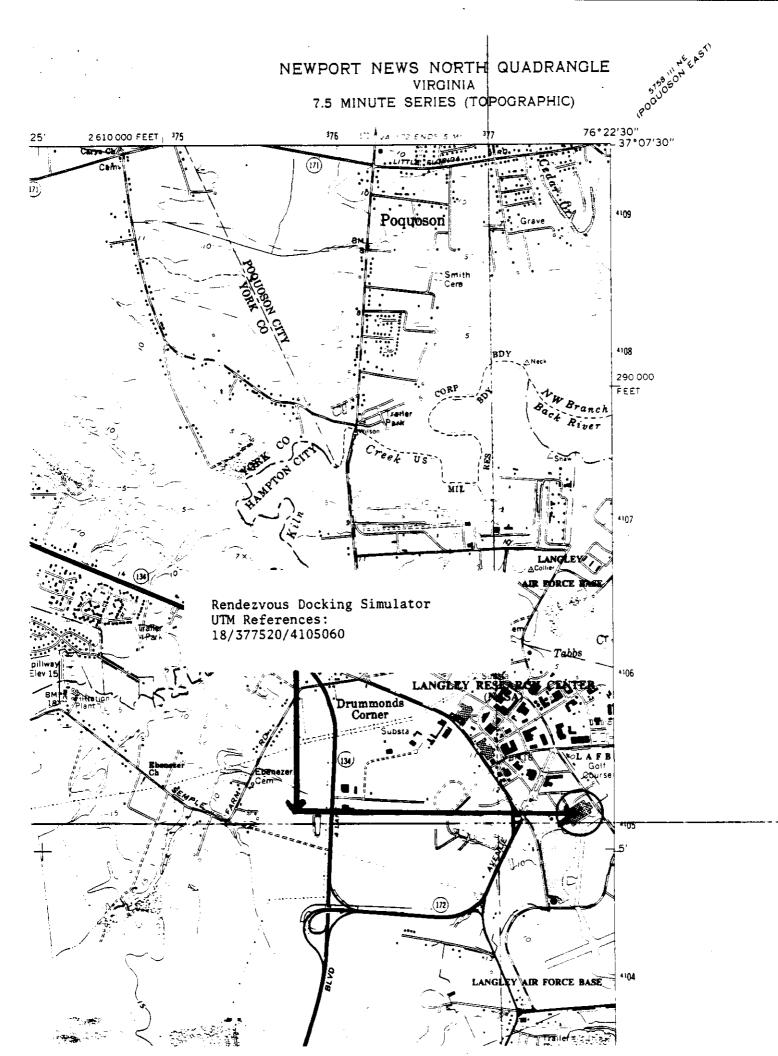


Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia FIGURE 1-2 Combined East & West Area



Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia 23665

FIGURE 1-4 West Area



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