

NASA

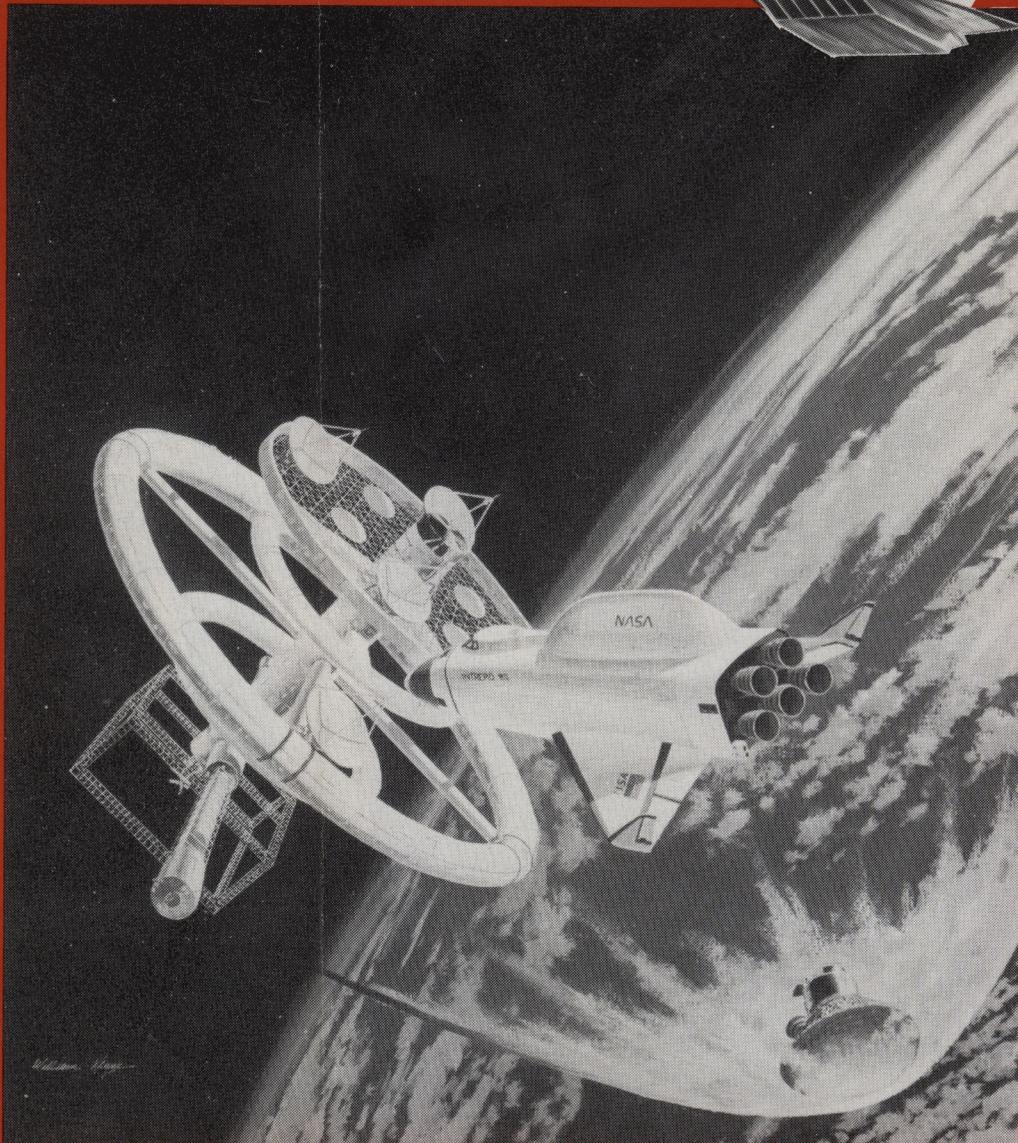
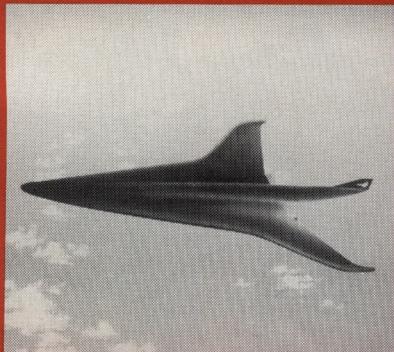
VISITOR CENTER

Technology for the aircraft and spacecraft of the 21st century is being developed at NASA Langley Research Center today.

The National Aero-Space Plane will take off horizontally from conventional jet airports and fly into space at 25 times the speed of sound (cover).

Shuttle II, a new generation of shuttle vehicles being designed to meet the traffic demands of the 21st century, is seen ready to dock at a futuristic space station. An orbital transfer vehicle (lower right corner) will be used to transfer cargo and personnel from low- to high- Earth orbit.

The High-Speed Civil Transport will fly at two to three times the speed of sound, flying from Los Angeles to Tokyo in about four hours.



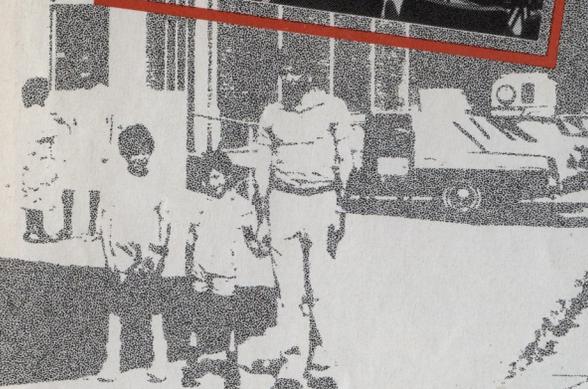
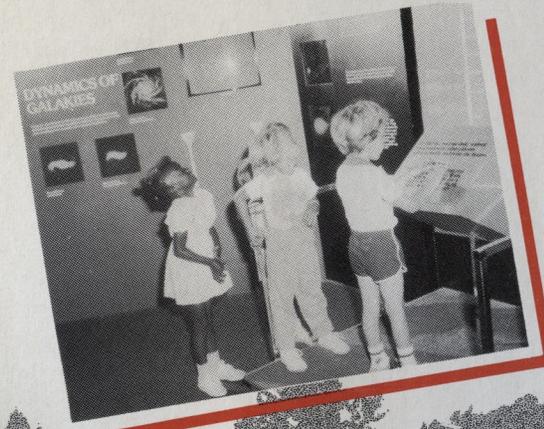
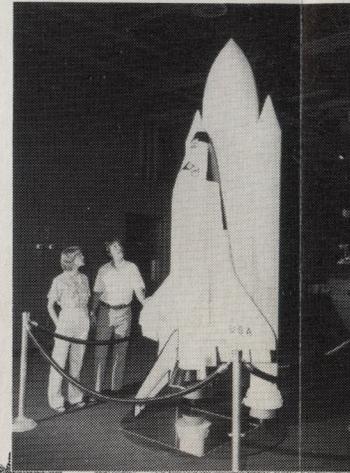
NASA

VISITOR CENTER



NASA Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia

First in Aviation, First in Space



At the NASA Langley Visitor Center, you'll find more than 50 exhibits which trace man's achievements in air and space. And don't forget NASA Langley's rich history! The Visitor Center is located in the middle of NASA Langley Research Center, the site of many aerospace "firsts."

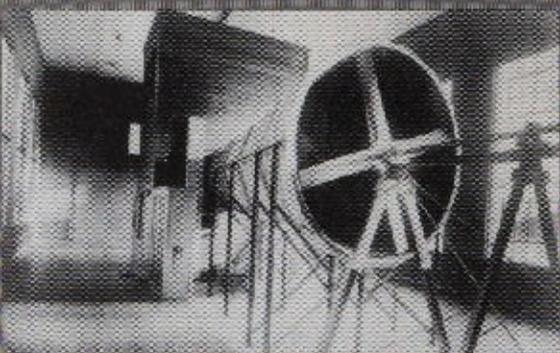
First in Aviation, *First in Space*

History 1916



A party from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers surveys the future site of Langley Field, home of the nation's first civilian aeronautical laboratory, and part of the newly established National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA).

1920



Langley's first wind tunnel was completed in 1920. It could produce wind speeds up to 30 miles per hour.

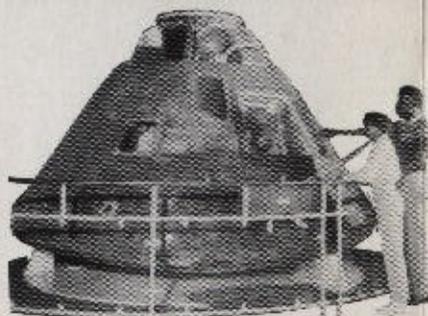
1925

Research pilot in a high-altitude suit.

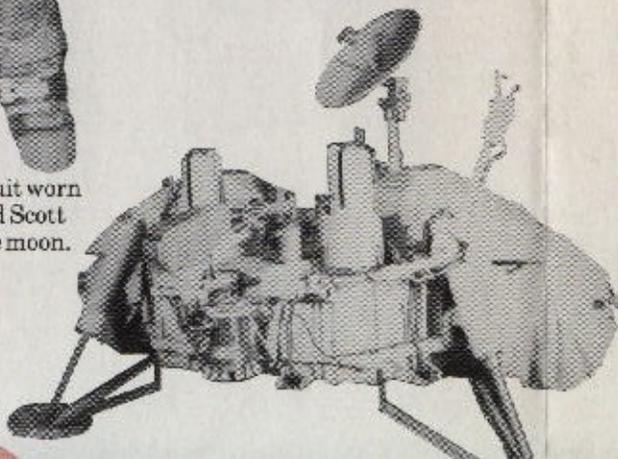
Trace the evolution of flight from the Wright brothers' 1903 Flyer to sophisticated aircraft of the future and learn about the latest aeronautical research.



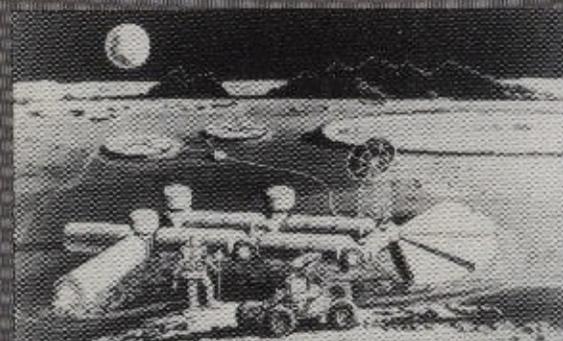
Examine a space suit worn by astronaut David Scott while exploring the moon.



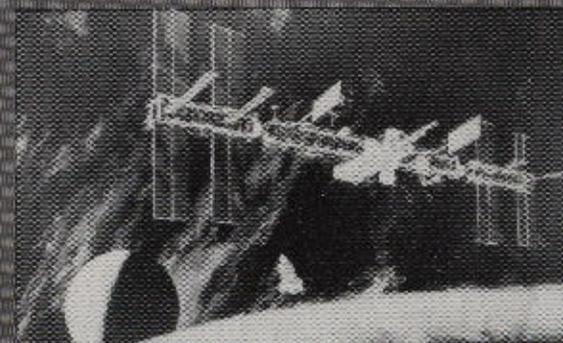
Look inside the Apollo 12 Command Module which journeyed to the moon.



1990s

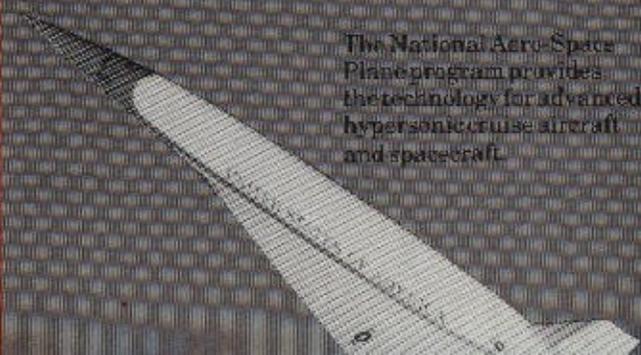


NASA Langley is involved with plans for a lunar base in the early 21st century.



One concept for Space Station Freedom, scheduled to be operational in the late 1990s.

The National Aero-Space Plane program provides the technology for advanced hypersonic cruise aircraft and spacecraft.



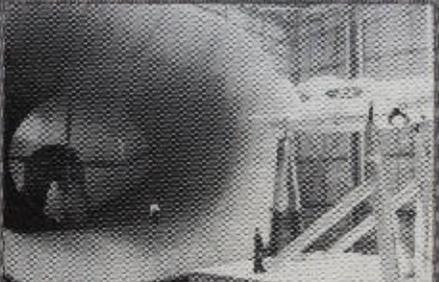
1930



As a longtime NACA member, Charles Lindbergh, seen here in the front seat of his Lockheed Sirius, was a frequent visitor to Langley.

1938

Drag reduction studies in the full scale wind tunnel.



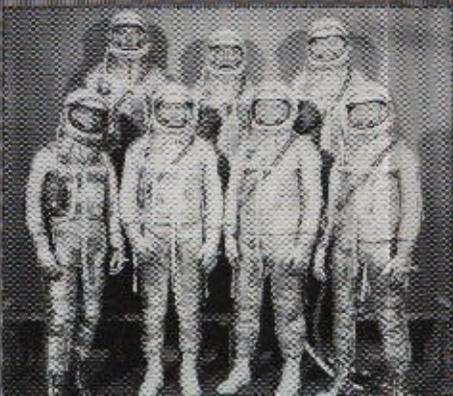
1943



NACA test pilots

1958

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is established and the first seven astronauts are: (front, l to r) Schirra, Slayton, Glenn, Carpenter; (back, l to r) Shepard, Conrad and Gibson. They



See the full scale model of the Viking Mars Lander which landed on Mars in 1976 after traveling almost half a billion miles from Earth.

Gaze at a three billion-year-old moon rock.



Step onto a special scale and find out how much you would weigh on the moon or any of the planets. Challenge your knowledge of the space program and the solar system with computerized quiz games.



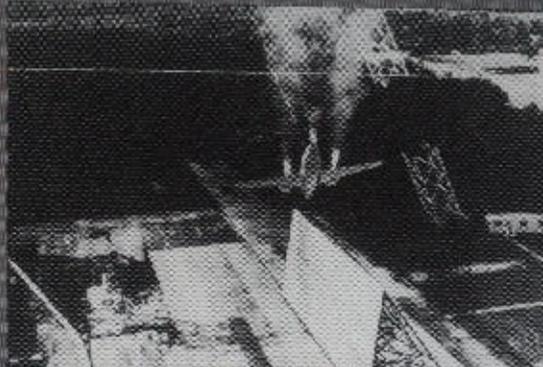
Watch the cockpit of a Boeing 727 fade into the Flight Deck for the Future with a push of a button. Learn more about the complex computer flight system which will be used by commercial airlines in the next 15 years, making flight safer and more economical.

1959

Mercury spacecraft model mounted for testing in the full



1982



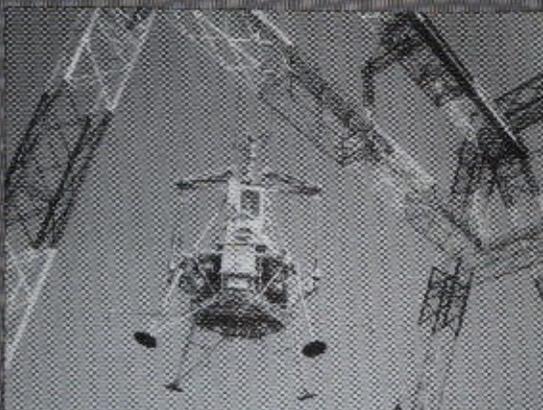
Airplane structural tests are just one of the many aeronautical research projects at Langley.

1979



Hypersonic missile model prepared for testing in a Langley wind tunnel.

1967



Two years before the first manned landing on the moon, Apollo astronauts practiced lunar landings