

mability and astronaut EVA equipment. We are interested in habitability and crew quarters.

On the right-hand screen there are a number of different approaches to providing beds, sleeping quarters, help for donning suits and so on. (ML 67-5547, fig. 8.)

There are interesting problems that are associated with how one sleeps in space that have not been solved yet. As a matter of fact, in looking at the crew sleeping system that we have here, one has a feeling that we still have to do a fair amount of inventing of more comfortable sleeping quarters than we have today. One thing you don't need however, is springs. Because at least in the zero g environment you are floating all the time.

Going on to some of the other experiments in the medical area we are trying to develop a fairly comprehensive set of medical measurements, particularly for these longer duration flights in order to determine just what does happen to the human body as a function of time in the weightless environment.

In terms of our long-range manned spaceflight operations, it would appear desirable to be able to stay in the zero g environment. For most of the activities, on the other hand, we have to be sure that the man can operate effectively under these conditions and he doesn't degrade his performance. These medical experiments are aimed at determining the changes and also determining how one can avoid changes that are not good for the men.

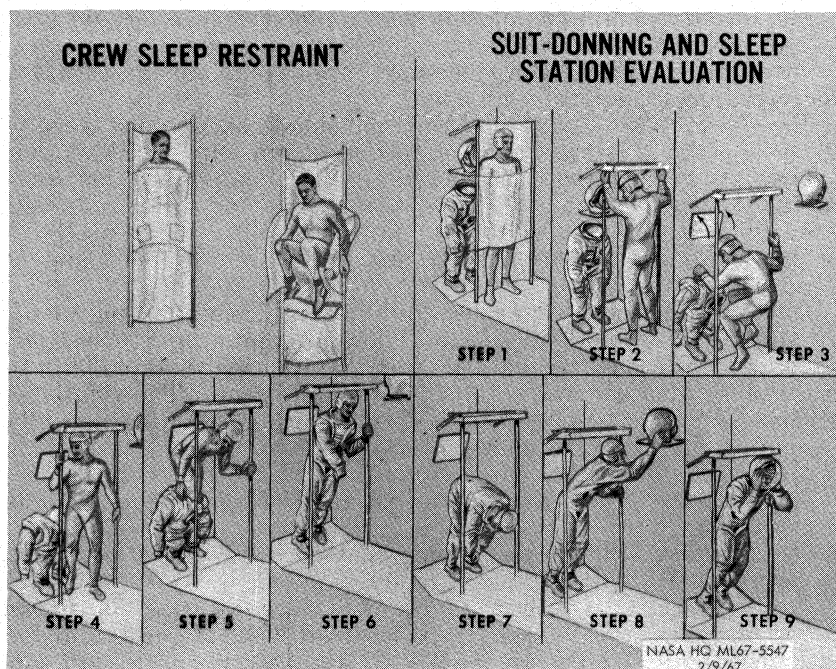


FIGURE 8