

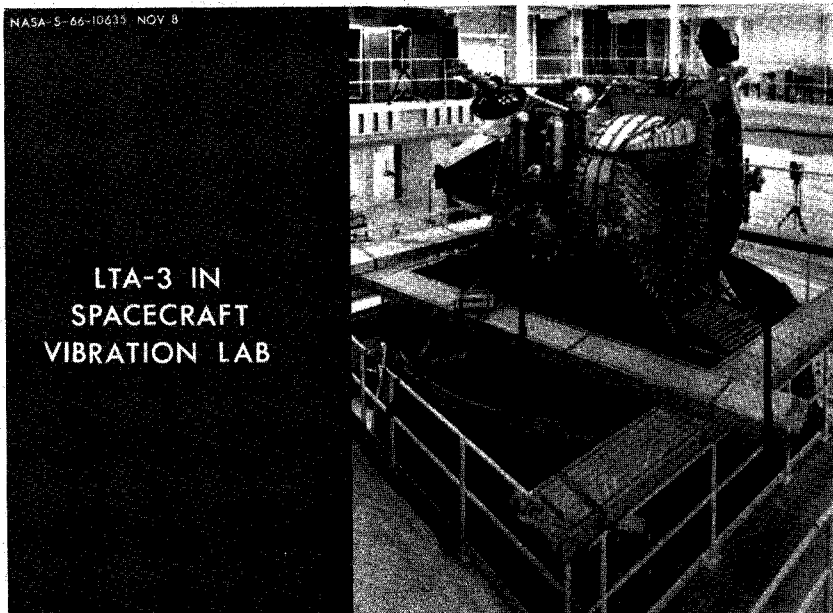
The Antenna Range (slide 15) is located here on the aerial photograph [indicating]. In this building we can test the antennas used on our spacecraft (slide 16) to get the distribution and patterns of the radiation from the antennas. We can also use this antenna range to measure all of the emanating radiation from the antennas of the Apollo spacecraft (slide 17) so that we can determine the optimum positions and the optimum direction, for communicating from the spacecraft to get the best communications. We can do this here on Earth long before we fly, so that by the time we fly, we will have the answers to these questions.

Congressman FULTON. How big is the range, George?

Mr. Low. It is 3,000 feet. From the view pictured there is an optical illusion. If you look at it from this end [indicating], it looks extremely long because these arrows are pointed. Looking at it from the other end, it looks much shorter than it actually is; but, it is three-fifths of a mile long.

We use the range also from this point (slide 18) [indicating] as a radar boresight range. We can align the radar in the Lunar Module with the same target at the end of the range as is used in the antenna pattern testing.

Now in some of our other laboratories we test, not the complete spacecraft, but the subsystems. Here you see a test (slide 19) of the Apollo Guidance System. This (slide 20) is a test of the docking probe which will connect the Command and Service Module to the Lunar Module when the two rendezvous in lunar orbit. This (slide 21) [indicating] is the mechanism that is on the Command Module.



SLIDE 14