



Picture Story No. 703

JAN 11 1962

MIGHTIEST U.S. ROCKET ENGINE TESTED

Progress toward manned flights to the moon and distant planets is seen in the successful performance of F-1, the mightiest rocket engine ever developed in the United States. In more than 25 recent test-stand firings, the new single-chamber liquid-propelled engine has met and even exceeded its designers' power goal of 1,500,000 pounds (680,000 kilograms) of thrust. After flight tests in 1963, the F-1 is expected to become the nation's basic booster engine, with the power and versatility to advance space flight during the next decade.

8-10 A brazer making tubes for the chamber of the F-1 engine is working in an inert atmosphere, an important development in the fabrication of safe, reliable engines. Fabrication of the F-1 presented Rocketdyne with an imposing array of challenges. The size of engine parts, materials used and tolerances necessary posed problems more difficult than had existed in the past during fabrication of nearly one thousand rocket engines. The huge gas and electric brazing furnaces used to build the F-1 dwarf the men who created them. (61-13328)

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Science: Astronautics (Research)

Un soldador trabaja en la cámara del motor "F-1" en una atmósfera inerte, un importante factor en la fabricación de motores seguros y precisos. El tamaño de las piezas del motor, los materiales utilizados y las tolerancias necesarias han planteado problemas más difíciles de los que habían existido en el pasado durante la fabricación de casi un millar de motores-cohete. Los gigantes hornos de gas y de soldadura eléctrica utilizados para construir el "F-1", disminuyen la figura del hombre que los ha creado.

