
Highest Possible
Safety & Reliability

1
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:27,010
I

2
00:00:32,060 --> 00:00:29,689
this government property in Northeast

3
00:00:34,100 --> 00:00:32,070
Mississippi known as yellow creek was

4
00:00:36,680 --> 00:00:34,110
under construction in the late 70s and

5
00:00:38,810 --> 00:00:36,690
early 80s to provide nuclear power for

6
00:00:40,460 --> 00:00:38,820
the Tennessee Valley Authority but in

7
00:00:42,590 --> 00:00:40,470
the years ahead it'll produce an

8
00:00:44,720 --> 00:00:42,600
advanced solid rocket motor which will

9
00:00:46,880 --> 00:00:44,730
provide power for future space shuttle

10
00:00:48,710 --> 00:00:46,890
flights the new rocket will look very

11
00:00:50,840 --> 00:00:48,720
much from the outside like the shuttles

12
00:00:52,369 --> 00:00:50,850
current solid rocket motor but the

13
00:00:54,829 --> 00:00:52,379

really important changes will be

14
00:00:56,689 --> 00:00:54,839
internal and have become possible as a

15
00:00:58,939 --> 00:00:56,699
result of great technological progress

16
00:01:00,859 --> 00:00:58,949
made since the current solid rocket

17
00:01:03,469 --> 00:01:00,869
motor was designed in the mid 70s and

18
00:01:05,780 --> 00:01:03,479
modified in the mid 80s now the

19
00:01:08,090 --> 00:01:05,790
replacement program will give nasa and

20
00:01:10,609 --> 00:01:08,100
its contractor the opportunity to take

21
00:01:12,740 --> 00:01:10,619
advantage not only of that progress but

22
00:01:15,020 --> 00:01:12,750
also of a fresh approach to designing

23
00:01:17,600 --> 00:01:15,030
and manufacturing this critical element

24
00:01:19,850 --> 00:01:17,610
of the shuttle the most valuable benefit

25
00:01:22,070 --> 00:01:19,860
will be the highest possible safety and

26
00:01:25,039 --> 00:01:22,080
reliability in manned space flight add

27
00:01:27,289 --> 00:01:25,049
to that enough extra thrust to boost up

28
00:01:29,600 --> 00:01:27,299
to 12,000 more pounds of payload for

29
00:01:31,310 --> 00:01:29,610
flight about a twenty to thirty percent

30
00:01:34,100 --> 00:01:31,320
increase depending upon the type of

31
00:01:36,770 --> 00:01:34,110
mission being flown that's one way NASA

32
00:01:38,870 --> 00:01:36,780
hopes to lower costs the increased power

33
00:01:41,480 --> 00:01:38,880
and cargo capability will allow the

34
00:01:43,750 --> 00:01:41,490
space agency to get more done in fewer

35
00:01:45,920 --> 00:01:43,760
flights which is an important point

36
00:01:48,890 --> 00:01:45,930
considering the shuttles busy flight

37
00:01:50,450 --> 00:01:48,900
schedule lolz Allah is in charge of this

38
00:01:53,810 --> 00:01:50,460

effort at NASA's Marshall Space Flight

39
00:01:57,649 --> 00:01:53,820
Center improvements that can be made in

40
00:02:00,770 --> 00:01:57,659
process control and production will

41
00:02:03,410 --> 00:02:00,780
enhance the overall reliability of the

42
00:02:06,110 --> 00:02:03,420
system and provide us with additional

43
00:02:08,180 --> 00:02:06,120
governmental capabilities for the future

44
00:02:10,910 --> 00:02:08,190
that will be very valuable to the

45
00:02:13,130 --> 00:02:10,920
civilian space program now that a

46
00:02:14,630 --> 00:02:13,140
contractor has been named groundbreaking

47
00:02:16,880 --> 00:02:14,640
at the Yellow Creek site will soon

48
00:02:20,089 --> 00:02:16,890
follow the first of the new rocket

49
00:02:22,100 --> 00:02:20,099
motors are slated to fly in 1994 and

50
00:02:24,580 --> 00:02:22,110
will continue to boost the shuttle into

51
00:02:26,509 --> 00:02:24,590
space well into the next century in