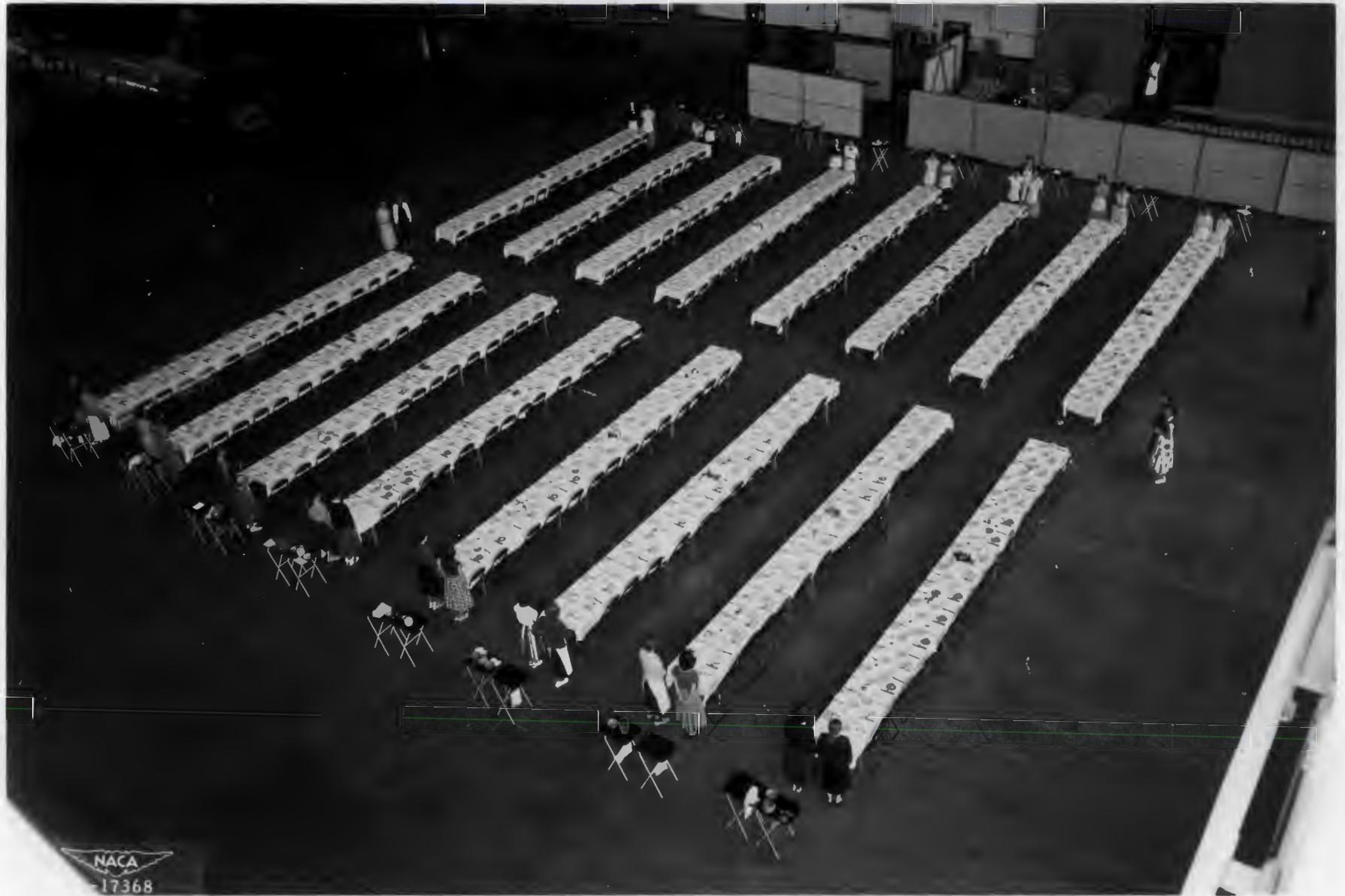


LUNCHEON ARRANGEMENTS

Luncheon was served in the northeast corner of No. 2 hangar as shown on the following photograph and sketch. The menu consisted of potato salad, cold sliced turkey and ham, cranberry jelly, tomato aspic, rolls and butter, fresh apple pie with cheese and either coffee, tea, or milk. The entree and desert were placed on the tables just prior to the arrival of the guests with rolls, butter and beverage served to guests as needed. This proved to be a very efficient method for handling the large number of guests - in fact, the time allotted for the lunch period could have been reduced.

After lunch the guests were invited to inspect the instrument exhibits surrounding the luncheon area. Attendants were at each exhibit to operate the equipment and answer questions. Photographs of the exhibits are included in the following section.



Luncheon Arrangement

Hangar Doors

Enter

Place Bank
side back

Cigarette
Vendor



Table Area

Water
Content
Indicator

Carrier
Current
Amplifier

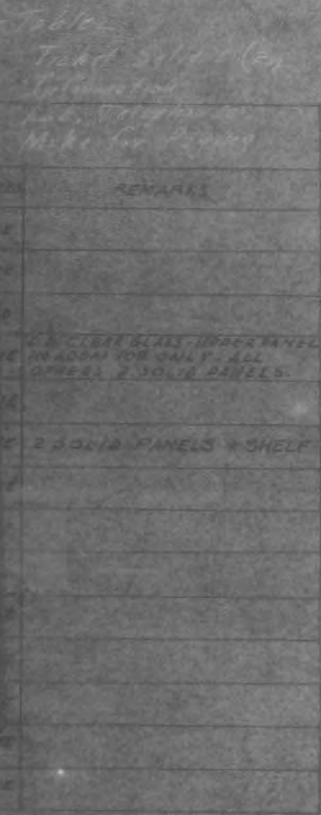


Exhaust-Temp.
Survey Probe

Exhaust-Press.
Survey Probe

Pressure
Cells

Signs "No Smoking
Beyond This Point"
and ash receptacles.



REMARKS

2 CLEAR GLASS UPPER PANEL
IN ADDN FOR SMA 1 - ALL
OTHERS 2 SOLID PANELS

2 SOLID PANELS + SHELF

FOR BUTTRESS DETAILS
SEE AD-2437

FOR BOILER ROOM
DETAILS SEE AD-2444

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
THRU UTILITY ROOMS
STAIR WELL FOR DETAILS
SEE AD-2436

Airplanes in this area.

U.S. Flag hung from roof
truss (as you face flag, stars
are in upper left)

NOTE:

THIS OPENING (11'-0" HIGH) TO
BE CLOSED WITH COMMON BRICK
MASONRY CONSTRUCTION, BOTH
SIDES PLASTERED WITH 1"
PORTLAND CEMENT FLASTER
AFTER INSTALLATION OF
EQUIPMENT IN RM. 107.

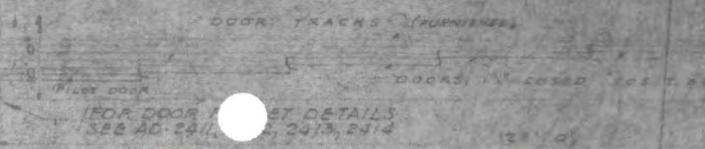
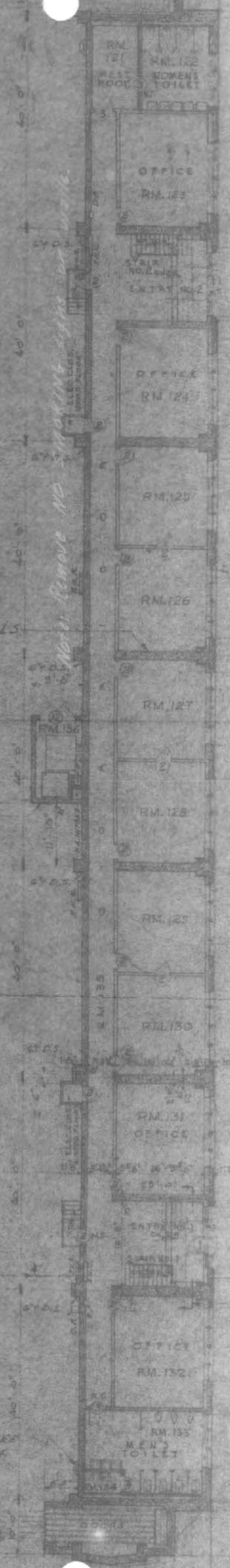
SKETCH OF THE FLOOR
ARRANGEMENT AND EXHIBITS
IN THE LUNCHEON AREA

1952 INSPECTION

Hangar No. 2

TRANSVERSE SECTION
THRU OFFICE ROOMS
STAIR WELL FOR DETAILS
SEE AD-2425

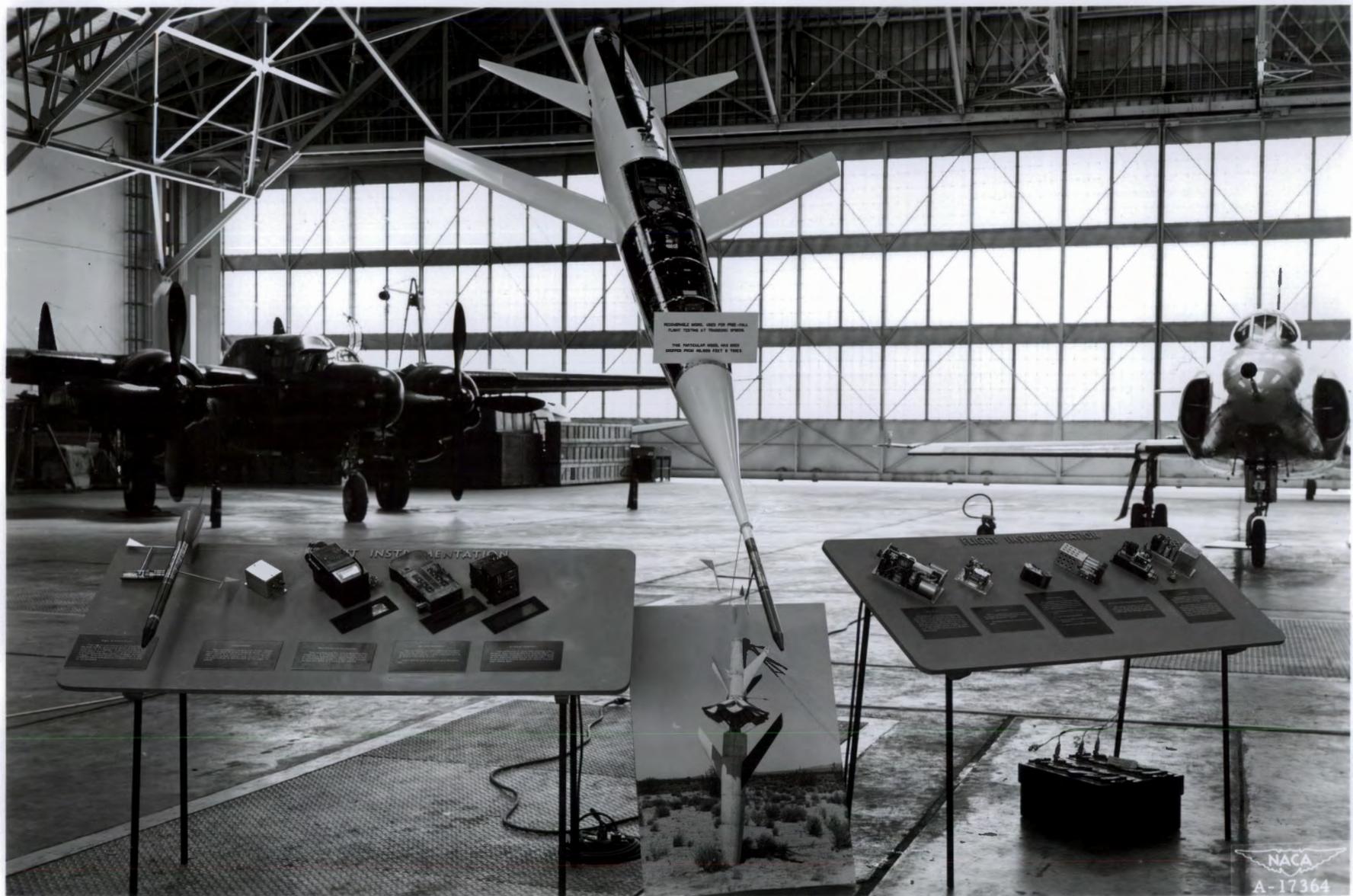
LADDER - SEE
NOTE AD-2416



FOR DOOR SET DETAILS
SEE AD-2411, 2413, 2414

DOOR TRACKS

DOOR TRACKS



Instrumentation exhibits at luncheon site

MINIATURE PRESSURE CELLS



Miniature Pressure Cells

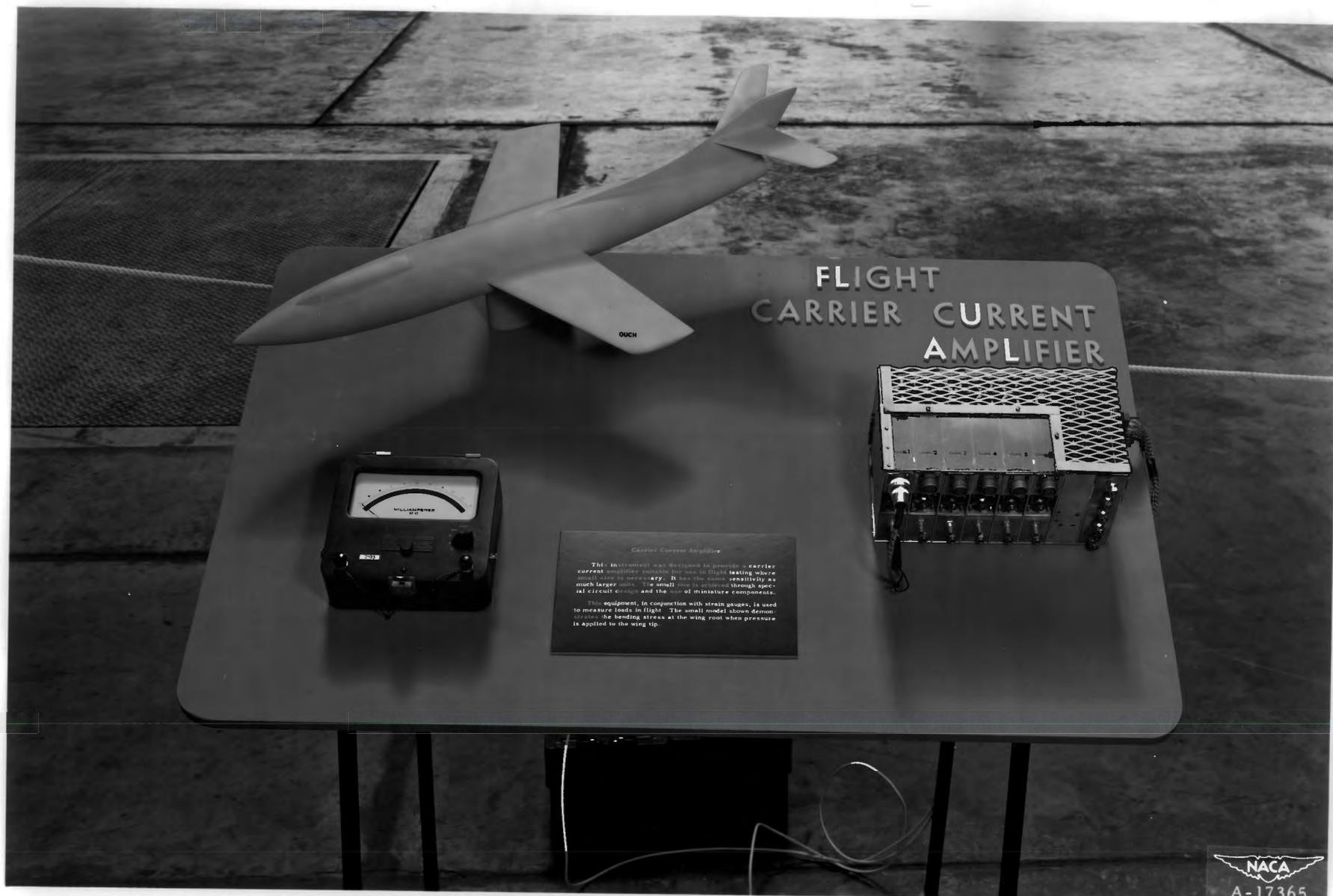
To both human and flight testing research, it is essential to measure air pressure accurately. Measuring air pressure in a small or curved surface is difficult. The miniature pressure cells shown in this exhibit are laboratory type instruments which have the ability to measure air pressure in small or curved surfaces.

A good example of a cell's ability to measure air pressure is shown in the photograph. The cell is held in place by a small amount of adhesive tape. The photograph shows the cell's ability to measure air pressure in a small or curved surface.

A pressure of 0.05 pounds per square inch on the cell is the rate of pressure in circulation of 1 inch on the small turbine. Show on the cell for an indication of sensitivity.



NACA
A-17366



FLIGHT CARRIER CURRENT AMPLIFIER

Carrier Current Amplifier

This instrument was designed to provide a carrier current amplifier suitable for use in flight testing where much gain is necessary. It has the same sensitivity as much larger units, is a small size package through special circuit design and the use of miniature components.

This equipment, in conjunction with strain gauges, is used to measure loads in flight. The small model shown demonstrates the bending stress at the wing root when pressure is applied to the wing tip.

NACA
A-17365

LIQUID WATER CONTENT INDICATOR



Liquid Water Content Meter

This flight instrument was developed to measure the amount of liquid water present in an icing cloud. This provides an indication of icing severity, since the intensity of icing is primarily dependent upon the amount of liquid water present.

Basically, the instrument consists of a heated wire located in the free air stream where it is subjected to cooling due to the evaporation of the impinging water drops. The more water in the air, the greater the rate of evaporation and cooling. The indicated current is a measure of the loop resistance which, in turn, is determined by the loop temperature or water content.

The use of the water content meter in a nacelle is demonstrated. A photograph of a flight installation is shown at the left.

NACA
A-17367