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Inflight corrective actions taken by the Mercury and Gemini crews

Per your request the following list of corrective actions have been compiled.

MERCURY

MA-6

- a. Two of the one-pound attitude thrusters malfunctioned due to clogging. The astronaut controlled a large part of the flight manually using the remaining thrusters. Basically the same thing happened on MA-5 with respect to the thrusters, however, since there was not a man on board, no corrective action could be taken and the mission was terminated early.

MA-7

- a. Spacecraft true attitude and indicated attitude in pitch were in disagreement. Probable cause was the horizon scanner circuitry. The astronaut provided manual attitude control, using the window and horizon as the attitude reference, for the retrofire maneuver.

MA-9

- a. The automatic control system latched into the reentry mode prior to retrofire. The alternating current power supply for the control system also failed. These malfunctions were caused by short circuiting in the automatic control system due to moisture. The astronaut had to perform a manual retrofire and reentry.

GEMINI

GEMINI IV

- a. Computer anomaly prior to retrofire: crew switched reentry mode to rolling zero-lift reentry.

GEMINI V

- a. Fuel cell reactant supply pressure drop: crew shut down as much as possible and actively managed fuel cells for an extended period, still fuel cell pressure dropped.

GEMINI V (Continued)

- b. Attitude thruster anomalies: crew compensated for thruster losses, pretty well maintaining spacecraft attitudes as required.
- c. Crew recognized erroneous reentry bank angles computed on the ground and flew backup commands through reentry.

GEMINI VI-A

- a. Abort cues were received by crew on first launch attempt (plug drop out and thrust chamber pressure decline indicate thrust failure after lift-off): crew felt sure lift-off had not occurred and did not abort, saving mission for another attempt. An automatic system would probably have aborted.

GEMINI VII

- a. Fuel cell warnings late in mission: crew managed system so that warnings could be circumvented.
- b. Attitude thruster anomalies: same as Gemini V - b (above).
- c. Moisture in suit inlet hose: crew repositioned switches and valves, rolled spacecraft to throw water out of vent. Gemini VI-A crew directed and monitored exterior for effectiveness.

GEMINI VIII

- a. Thruster failure in open position: crew troubleshooting isolated cause, then stopped high roll rate.

GEMINI IX-A

- a. Shroud separation failure on ATDA: crew maneuvering for close inspection provided essential data for ascertainment of cause of failure.

GEMINI X

- a. Excessive propellant usage for first rendezvous: crew adapted to modified flight plan which called for more extended usage of Agena in the docked configuration before leaving it.

GEMINI XI

- a. During the terminal rendezvous phase, the radar transponder on Agena XI malfunctioned. The crew successfully completed the rendezvous, however, using manual backup procedures.

- NOTES
- a. Unable to use Agena main propulsion in docked configuration; crew adapted to modified flight plan, abandoned high altitude flight and used Agena SPS to adjust phasing to get solar eclipse photos.
 - b. During the terminal rendezvous phase, the radar system malfunctioned. As in the Gemini XI case, however, the crew successfully completed the rendezvous using manual backup procedures.

John A. Edwards

DNTurner/VNHuff:cmd (11/18/66)
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DATE	AIRPORT	ACTION	Possible adverse conse- quences on mission obj.
5/23/62	Van attitude control jet boomed (1# thruster)	Abandoned retroactive system and used manual electrical fly-by- wire system & manual reentry- al system during last two orbits	Incontrollable spacecraft & subsequent failure to meet objectives
5/24/62	Faulty switch indicated that heat shield clamp had been incorrectly released	Manually controlled reentry & retention of retrorocket for safety	Ejection of retrorocket & heat shield with subse- quent loss of spacecraft and valuable data
5/25/62	Failure of pitch horizon scanner circuitry	Manual attitude control and manually controlled reentry using window reference, peri- scope, & attitude displays	Uncontrolled reentry re- sulting in complete de- struction of spacecraft and valuable data
10/3/62	WAC/Schirra	Elevated suit temperatures during first two hours	Increased setting on the cool- ant flow control valve
5/15 & 16/63	WAC/Reed	0.05F green telelight ap- peared on panel (normally lights during reentry) on 19th rev	Manual retrofire was selected because of suspected malfunc- tion in automatic control sys- tem amplifier - calibrator (autopilot) unit. Astronaut verified condition in space- craft & manual retrofire check- list was performed.
		ASTS inverter failed and stand-by inverter would not start - necessitated manual reentry roll rate control	Astronaut performed revised retro checklist & performed manually controlled reentry.
			Uncontrolled reentry with resultant loss of space- craft and valuable data.

TIME OF INCIDENT	APPROX. DATE OF FLIGHT	POSSIBLE ADVERSE CONSE- QUENCE OR LOSS OF INFORMATION	ACTION	APPROXIMATELY
				TIME OF FLIGHT
10:00 AM 8/23/65	"Primary DC to DC converter failure	Rapidly assessed the situation and activated the secondary system		
10:00 AM 8/23/65	Hatched closing and latching difficulty	Working with handle, moving it back and forth several times, the crew finally closed the hatch		
10:00 AM 8/23/65	Computer-IGS power sequence incorrect, computer failure flight "on"	Computer-IGS power sequence incorrect, computer failure flight "on"		
10:00 AM 8/23/65	Bent connector in blood pressure measuring device on Command Pilot	A manual back-up reentry technique was elected		
10:00 AM 8/23/65	Crew in Reactant Supply Sys- tem (RSS) oxygen pressure drop	Command Pilot was able, thru persistence and great effort, to pump up his blood pressure cuff		
10:00 AM 8/23/65	Crew observance of pressure drop led to a check of heater & circuit breaker. Circuit breaker was found to be tripped. Pilot reset circuit breaker & continued to trouble shoot the system. After evaluation, flight was continued.	Errors in automatic reentry program with pos- sible loss of spacecraft and valuable data		
10:00 AM 8/23/65	Pilot replaced seals and pressure bulb and loose suit fitting	Loss of valuable medical data		

Event ID	Mission Phase	Access	Emergency Action Countermeasures
E-001	Orbit 1000	Rescue to window	<p>Procedure by pilot confirmed that attitude was a result of failing lateral control surfaces during</p> <p>Holwell to GLW</p> <p>Crew quickly evaluated situation and elected to remain in orbit - drift in spite of GLW Holwell</p>
E-002	Orbit 1000	Rescue in suit inlet area	<p>The crew performed gov- ernor switch and valve positioning functions to set up a 10°/sec roll-rate to throw water out the water boiler vent</p> <p>Crew opened cross-feed valve to transfer oxygen to RG3 tank. The action corrected the situation</p>
E-003	Orbit 1000	Rapid roll & yaw rates caused by RCS thruster failure in open position	<p>Crew took necessary ac- tions in isolating the gauge, switches cycled, roll rates stabilized within tolerable limits</p> <p>An untrained system would probably have triggered a kill sequence which could have accraped the vehicle</p> <p>Rapid isolation of module and possible early mission termination</p> <p>Loss of fuel cell and early removal</p> <p>Uncontrolled sequence with subsequent loss of vehicle & associated data丢失 during random rotation</p>

DATE

ACTIVITY

ACTION

POSSIBLE ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES OF UNPLANNED VEHICLES

12 Aug. - Time degraded thermal chamber assemblies

Necessary action taken to accomplish maneuvers using alternate thrusters

Dependent upon redundancy as to the amount of control that could have been obtained.

Continuous loss of lock-on and unable to accomplish rendezvous objective

Date of Agene I-Band transponder

Use optical and alternate methods for rendezvous

Dependent upon electrical loss analysis, certain equipment would be only partially able to be operated.

Fuel cell stuck 2d increment
Date

Crew took the cell off-line and was aware of electrical load required.

Also, have to wait for static contacts to end proper commands.

Unproductive perspiration of pilot

Early termination of EVA. Pilot instructed to stop all activities.

Rings