

SPACE SHUTTLE
STS-85/DISCOVERY



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SPACE SHUTTLE (STS-85/DISCOVERY)

The STS-85 mission will feature the deployment and retrieval of the Cryogenic Infrared Spectrometers and Telescopes for the Atmosphere-Shuttle Pallet Satellite (CRISTA-SPAS-02), the first flight of a robotic arm designed for the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) on the International Space Station. A wide variety of astronomical, new technology and biological experiments will be conducted. The six-member crew will conduct 19 experiments in the Space Shuttle Orbiter Discovery's payload bay and 10 in-cabin scientific investigations throughout the nearly 11-day-long space flight.

THE STS-85 CREW – Mission Commander **Curtis L. Brown, Jr.** is on his fourth space flight, having served as pilot of STS-47, STS-66 and STS-77. A test pilot, he has more than 5,000 hours of flight time in jet aircraft. Pilot **Kent V. Rominger** is on his third Shuttle mission in this capacity and has more than 4,500 hours of flight time and 685 carrier landings. Payload Commander **N. Jan Davis** has logged nearly 400 hours in space on STS-47 and STS-60. During STS-85, Davis will deploy and retrieve the CRISTA-SPAS and operate the Japanese robotic arm. Mission Specialist **Robert L. Curbeam** is a former F-14 jet fighter pilot and was selected as an astronaut in 1994 and is one of three space rookies on STS-85. Mission Specialist **Stephen K. Robinson** has been a NASA employee since 1975 and has worked at NASA's Ames and Langley Research Centers. Payload Specialist **Bjarni V. Tryggvason** is a Canadian Space Agency (CSA) astronaut and has been the principal investigator of a microgravity experiment now flying on the Russian Mir space station.

THE STS-85 CREW INSIGNIA – The mission patch for STS-85 is designed to reflect the broad range of science and engineering payloads on the flight. The CRISTA-SPAS payload is shown at the right of the patch pointing its trio of telescopes at the Earth's atmosphere and the high inclination orbit is shown as a yellow band over the Earth's northern latitudes. In Discovery's open payload bay an enlarged version of Japan's robotic arm is depicted along with two sets of multi-science experiments. Planet Jupiter and three stars are shown to represent sources of ultraviolet energy in the universe and Comet Hale-Bopp is illustrated at the upper right of the emblem. The left side of the patch symbolizes daytime operations over Earth's northern hemisphere and the solar science objectives of several of the payloads.