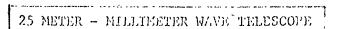
NATIONAL RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY EDGEMONT ROAD CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22901 TELEPHONE 804-296-0211 TWX 510-587-5482

POST OFFICE BOX 2 GREEN BANK, WEST VIRGINIA 24944 TELEPHONE 304-456-2011 TWX 710-938-1530 SUITE 100 2010 NORTH FORBES BOULEVARD TUCSON, ARIZONA 65705 TELEPHONE 602-862-8250

June 16, 1975



MEMO # 25

Mr. Larry Hawke Accurate Tool & Gage 120 W. Santa Fe Placentia, California 92670

Dear Mr. Hawke:

I enjoyed speaking with you on Friday and appreciated the time you spent discussing the problems involved in making surface plates for the contemplated millimeter wave telescope. I realize that you were at a disadvantage since you had no prior background or knowledge of our project. The enclosed material will remedy that defect, at least in part.

As you know, we are in the process of preparing a proposal for the construction of a 25-meter millimeter wave telescope. The surface of such a telescope and therefore the individual surface plates must be machined as precisely as technology will allow within reasonable budget constraints.

Figure III.12 shows 8 series of plates each approximately five (5) feet in length with widths that vary from 12 to 42 inches. Our design goal is to have a manufacturing accuracy of one thousandth (.001) of an inch RMS over the entire surface. However, we feel that an RMS of two and one-half thousandths (.0025) of an inch over the entire surface is presently achievable and would like to have panels closer to the design goal.

At this time we are looking toward establishing one or more sources that might have the expertise, knowledge and equipment to undertake a machining job of the magnitude indicated. The time scale we are looking at for manufacture is two to four years from now. Therefore, consideration may be given to contemplated changes in the state of the are or improved techniques that might be applicable in that time frame. Without obligating your company or yourself we will appreciate any comments that you care to make in response to the following questions:

-2-

- 1. What do you consider as a commercial tolerance for work of this type?
- 2. Is two and one-half (.0025) thousandths RMS
 - a. achievable?
 - b. repeatable for 528 pieces?
- 3. In your opinion what is the best surface tolerance achievable with techniques and machinery now available?
- 4. Can you give an order of magnitude of cost to achieve:
 - a. .0025" RMS
 - b. .002" RMS
 - c. .0015" RMS
 - d. .001" RMS
- 5. Can you estimate the average time for machining of one plate, from cast to finish surface?

Finally, would your company be interested in machining a "proof" panel to indicate the lowest tolerance achievable in your shop? If so, can you give an order of magnitude cost for machining such a test panel?

We will appreciate any help and suggestions that you may be willing to give us toward reaching the sought after result.

Associated Universities, Inc., a non-profit corporation, operates the National Radio Astronomy Observatory under contract with the National Science Foundation. A brief description of the Observatory facilities is enclosed for your information.

I shall look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Please don't hesitate to call me if you have any questions.

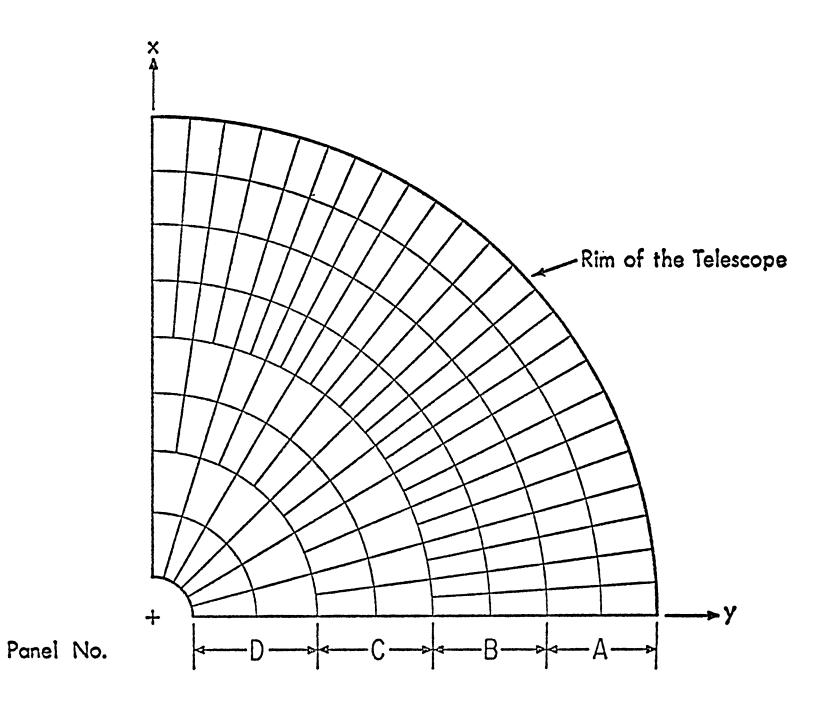
Sincerely yours,

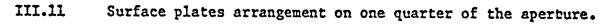
J. Marymor Manager of Contracts/Legal

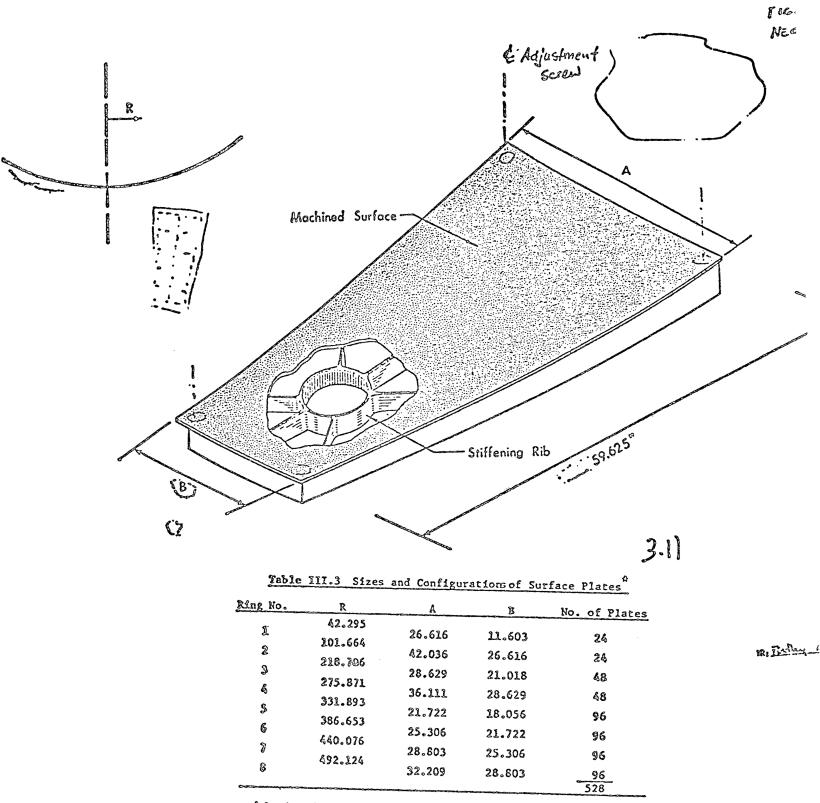
Surface Plates

The 25-meter telescope has a surface area of 543 m^2 . The parabolic surface is formed by 528 aluminum plates arranged in 8 concentric rings. Each plate has 4 adjustment jack screws, permitting surface alignment. The gap area between the plates is 0.2% of the total surface area. Each intermediate structure holds two rings of surface plates. Each plate is 1515 mm (59.625 inches) long, measured along the curved plate surface. The geometrical details of the surface plate configuration are given in Table III.3, and in Figs. III.11 and III.12.

One type of plate, shown schematically in Fig. III.12, was fabricated for NRAO. It consists of an aluminum casting alloy surface with a supporting rib structure, the surface of which is machined by a numerically controlled milling machine. Alternate machining and heat cycling steps were employed to relieve internal stresses produced by the machining.







a R. A and B are dimensions in inches.