A 0.50 inch thick magnesium plate (or 0.38 inch thick aluminum plate) is bolted to the top of the shock mounts. This mounting plate supports the generator and effectively isolates it from shocks of transportation.

When in transit, the ETG is mounted on a shipping adapter, a large flanged aluminum ring. The adapter is first bolted to the mounting plate of the shipping container, then the generator mounting lugs are bolted to the shipping adapter.

3. RTG Shipping Container

The SNAP 19/Pioneer RTG shipping container supports and protects two generators mounted vertically end-to-end. Aluminum structural framing covered with heavy gauge screening provides an open but rugged protective cage around the RTG's. Air may circulate freely around the generator fins allowing adequate convective cooling. Large mounting feet on the bottom provide adequate clearnce for forklift handling.

Instrumentation provisions are made for short circuiting the RTG during transit. Access doors in the container permit plug-in of the AGE interface cabling. Thus, the generators can readily be connected to the portable monitor package, permitting performance evaluation prior to, during and after transporting the generators without removing them from the container. Generator mounting points are isolated from the shocks of handling by Dow-Elco shock mounts. Appropriate hazard and caution markings are applied.

4. Generator Fin Insulation Pad Set

When generators are operated in air, convection supplements radiative cooling resulting in a considerable decrease of fin root temperature. To thermally simulate space operation, insulating pads are slipped over the fins of a generator. These pads are supplied as a set of six thermally matched units, each constructed of Fiberfrax ceramic blanket filler covered with Berton Plastics heat-cleaned cloth sewed with fiberglas thread. Metal snap fasteners attach to adjacent pads to positively hold them in place.

By manually adjusting the pads inward or outward on the fins, the heat loss from the fins can be accurately controlled. Thus, a given high operating temperature can be maintained regardless of the steady state room ambient temperature.