

# Image: ESA astronaut Thomas Pesquet testing Skinsuit in weightlessness

19 March 2014



universities of Kings College and University College in London, England, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA, to test the [suit](#) prototypes.

Provided by European Space Agency

Credit: CNES/Novespace, 2014

Astronauts have been known to grow by up to 7 cm as their spines lengthen in weightlessness. As a result, many suffer from backache during their missions. ESA is supporting the development of a suit designed to combat the lack of gravity effects by squeezing the body from the shoulders to the feet with a similar force to that felt on Earth.

Each Skinsuit is tailor-made for its wearer with a bidirectional weave. The suits need to fit tightly but comfortable, while creating the right amount of force in the right places.

ESA astronaut Thomas Pesquet tested his Skinsuit on a parabolic flight in March. Tilted at 45°, an Airbus offers up to 20 seconds of [weightlessness](#) at each apex of its rollercoaster ride.

ESA astronaut Andreas Mogensen will be the first astronaut to evaluate the Skinsuit in space when he leaves for the International Space Station next year. Thomas will follow Andreas to the orbiting laboratory in 2016.

ESA's Space Medicine Office is working with the

APA citation: Image: ESA astronaut Thomas Pesquet testing Skinsuit in weightlessness (2014, March 19) retrieved 26 June 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-03-image-esa-astronaut-thomas-pesquet.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*