

Integrated Escape Pod System (TL10+)

This system is usually restricted to the military but in some societies it might be made available to the civilian market. This system is built into each crew members station and selected other sites throughout the ship. When the ship needs to be abandoned each station is encased in a protective bubble and ejected from the ship. It is similar to the Survival Cocoon (Ultra-Tech page 82) except the casing is stronger. The bubble has 30 minutes of air, after that the occupant must enter hibernation.

At TL10 it costs \$10,000, weighs 0.02 tons and takes up 0.05 cy per station. At TL11+ it costs \$5,000, weighs 0.01 tons and takes up 0.05 cy.

Forcelock (TL11+)

An airlock without a door - this is a door-frame deflector-field generator (PD 4, DR 0) that keeps air in (and keeps dangerous gases out) while allowing a person to step through. As long as he isn't moving faster than a walk there is no resistance. The forcelock comes in various sizes, standard sizes are equal to regular airlock door sizes. A heavy duty forcelock is also available for hangar bay doors, this allows craft to pass through at higher speeds with only slight resistance. Half cost and weight at TL12, quarter at TL13+.

- *Large forcelock*: four people wide, shoulder-to-shoulder. Costs \$12,000; 0.05 tons.
- *Standard forcelock*: two people wide, shoulder-to-shoulder. Costs \$6,000; 0.025 tons.
- *One-man forcelock*: one person wide, shoulder-to-shoulder. Costs \$3,000; 0.015 tons.
- *Heavy-duty forcelock*: Costs \$5,000, weights 0.005 tons, takes up 0.001 cy, and requires 0.001 MW per square yard of opening.

Docking Clamp

A rigid housing that can lock onto the outside of another docking clamp or an ordinary airlock of the appropriate size. It holds pressure and allows occupants to travel between ships without a vacc suit. There are two types, fixed and retractable. The fixed type is mounted outside the ship and adds no volume. The retractable type telescopes out of the ships hull, so it takes up a small amount of volume. Each type is made to latch onto a certain size of airlock so it must be purchased in appropriate sizes. The retractable version is usually longer.

- *Large*: \$10,000 and 1 ton for the fixed; \$30,000, 2 tons, and 4 cy for the retractable.
- *Standard*: \$5,000 and 0.5 tons for the fixed; \$20,000, 1 ton, and 2 cy for the retractable.
- *One-man*: \$2,000 and 0.25 tons for the fixed; \$10,000, 0.5 tons, and 1 cy for the retractable.

Boarding Tube (TL8+)

A boarding tube is similar to a docking clamp, except that it is made lock onto any portion of a ship and create its own door. It uses a laser bore to accomplish this task, it can cut through the thickest armour in only a few seconds. The tube latches onto the hull of a ship with a powerful electromagnet and then proceeds to bore through it with the laser. While cutting the system requires 2 MW, afterwards only 0.5 MW are needed to charge the electromagnet. The boarding tube comes in only a retractable version and can be fitted to any of the standard airlocks, it can act like a regular docking clamp.

- *Large*: \$100,000, 8 tons, and 8 cy.
- *Standard*: \$80,000, 6 tons, and 4 cy.
- *One-man*: \$60,000, 4 tons, and 2 cy.

Cybertek Damage Control Robots (TL9+)

See page 60 of Ultra-Tech for the complete description of the Cybertek. These robots can be linked into the main computer of the ship if it is running the damage control program. The robots can then be directed to different portions of the ship to effect repairs.

Minifac (TL10+)

See page 83 of Ultra-Tech for a complete description. Minifacs can greatly aid in the provisioning of ships as well as their repair.

Automedics (TL9+)

See page 65 of Ultra-Tech for a complete description. The addition of automedics to ships can greatly reduce the size of medical staff needed.

Boarding Tube (TL11+)

At TL11+ the boarding tube uses a low powered tractor beam to latch onto the ship, it includes a forcelock so people can be safely cycled through faster. Same power requirements as normal boarding tube.

- *Large*: costs \$80,000, 5 tons, and 4 cy.
- *Standard*: costs \$60,000, 4 tons, and 2 cy.
- *One-man*: costs \$40,000, 3 tons, and 1 cy.