

1. Design and development of launchers capable of placing heavy loads into Earth's orbit or sending them to other planets.
2. Take men to our satellite and return them safe and sound back to Earth.
3. The microwave oven.
The discovery of microwave radiation being able to heat food goes back to 1946 and its commercial applications started in 1947. The initial ovens were much too big and heavy to have domestic use. NASA worked on reducing weight and size so they could be used in a space capsule.
4. Packing and longtime conservation of food.
5. Miniaturization. Development of modern PCs.
6. Study and analyze lunar geology to establish its origin.
7. VELCRO.
VELCRO was invented in Switzerland in 1948 and patented in 1955. It was attributed to NASA due to its generalized use inside space capsules to hold all kind of objects.
8. Development of systems for cosmic radiation protection.
9. Development of wireless phones (Actual cell phones).
10. Established the basics to study Earth by means of orbiting satellites.
11. Meteorological prediction and its impact in our lives, safety and economy.
12. Development of Wireless tools.
13. GPS. Aerial, maritime and terrestrial navigation.
14. Communications. Telephone, radio, TV, etc.
15. Smoke detectors.
16. Disposable dippers.
This was a two country invention. It started in Switzerland by using a sheet of cellulose, and it was completed in USA with a plastic cover to limit leaks. NASA developed a dipper capable of absorbing an amount of liquid 400 times its weight.
17. The bar code.
18. TEFLON.
Polytetrafluoroethylene. This compound was discovered in 1938 and was first used as a coating for non-sticking cooking pans. Its properties are ideal for multiple use in astronautics like: lubricants, insulators, gaskets, etc. Due to the widely use in spacecraft, the invention was attributed to NASA.
19. Polycarbonate. Main compound of astronaut's helmets and, now, motorbike and formula 1 pilot helmets and compact discs.
20. The suit. A combination of several layers of materials to protect from radiation, cold, heat, etc. Now used by fire fighters, formula 1 pilots, scuba divers, etc.
21. Development of practical applications for laser.
22. Development of fast antihistamine and antiemetic drugs.
23. Development of pace makers and cardiac activity detectors.
24. Robotic wheel chairs.

25. Thermal blankets.
26. Infrared thermometer.
27. CT.
28. Vaccine investigation.
29. Osteoporosis and diabetes studies.
30. Color tomography.
31. Eatable tooth paste and the container.
32. Water treatment.
33. Contact lenses. Anti-radiation glass.
34. Advance aeronautics materials.
35. Civil construction.
36. Vehicle brake and chassis designs.
37. Lubricants and Refrigerants.
38. Treatment and recycling of organic residues.
39. Low consume air conditioning.
40. Long distance telephone and data networks.
41. Shock absorbing shoes.