Shown below is the Shuttle 2000-1 physical therapy and athletic development conditioner, an exercising device that traces its technological lineage to studies performed in the 1960s on "cardiovascular deconditioning," the potential loss of integrity of an astronaut's cardiovascular system due to prolonged exposure to the microgravity environment of space.

The Shuttle 2000-1 was designed and developed by Gary Graham, founder and president of Contemporary Design Company, Glacier, Washington, which manufactures and markets the device. Cardiovascular fitness and muscular strength development through both closed-chain kinetic and plyometric exercises (plyometrics are designed to stress the body in such a way that it produces faster and stronger muscle contraction).

The athlete (or rehab patient) lies on a cushioned carriage that glides between two rails, propelled by the user as he pushes off a kick plate. Resistance is provided by elastics running the length of the machine; the user can add or remove elastics to increase or decrease resistance. The elastics provide a rebound effect by returning the user to a neutral position after a push-off. The rebound feature, says designer Graham, is the principal difference between the Shuttle 2000-1 and other exercisers, because it combines internal and external induced stresses.

External stress comes from the full range of motion of the arms and legs during exercise; all four limbs may propel the conditioner as an Earth-use system. He enlisted the aid of Gary Chase, an exercise physiologist who had also been a member of the Boeing design team. In 1987, Graham patented a first-generation system known as the CMC Shuttle 2000, which was refined and introduced to the market as the Shuttle 2000-1 in 1991.