* NASA article summarizing the basic concept of using LOX as an oxidizer in a rocket.
  + <https://blogs.nasa.gov/Rocketology/tag/liquid-oxygen/>
* NASA article on LOX feedline bellows
  + <https://www.nasa.gov/returntoflight/system/LOX_feedline_bellows.html>
* Air Products article containing some great safety tips and first aid tips in case of exposure
  + <http://www.airproducts.com/~/media/files/pdf/company/safetygram-6.pdf>
    - Additional takeaways: Everything needs to be compatible with the temperature AND pressure of the LOX, including piping. We should look at the possibility of ice forming on uninsulated components (could cause issues, including electrical). Foam might be a potential insulator.
    - Constant heat leak will occur regardless of how well we insulate the LOX, thus constant vaporization will occur. Probably not an issue for the pump, more of a storage issue.
* Boeing safety document regarding cryogenics (Great material info)
  + <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/866010.pdf> ( 74 to 79 for LOX section)
    - Excerpt: “The prime consideration in choosing materials for use with C liquid oxygen relates to their physical properties at low temperature and their ability to withstand stress concentrations, including those resulting from sudden temperature changes.”
* More info on LOX compatible metals, see page 9. Supports use of aluminum and stainless steels
  + - <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/613553.pdf>
* Good article on shaft connections
  + - <https://www.machinedesign.com/motion-control/making-right-shaft-connections>