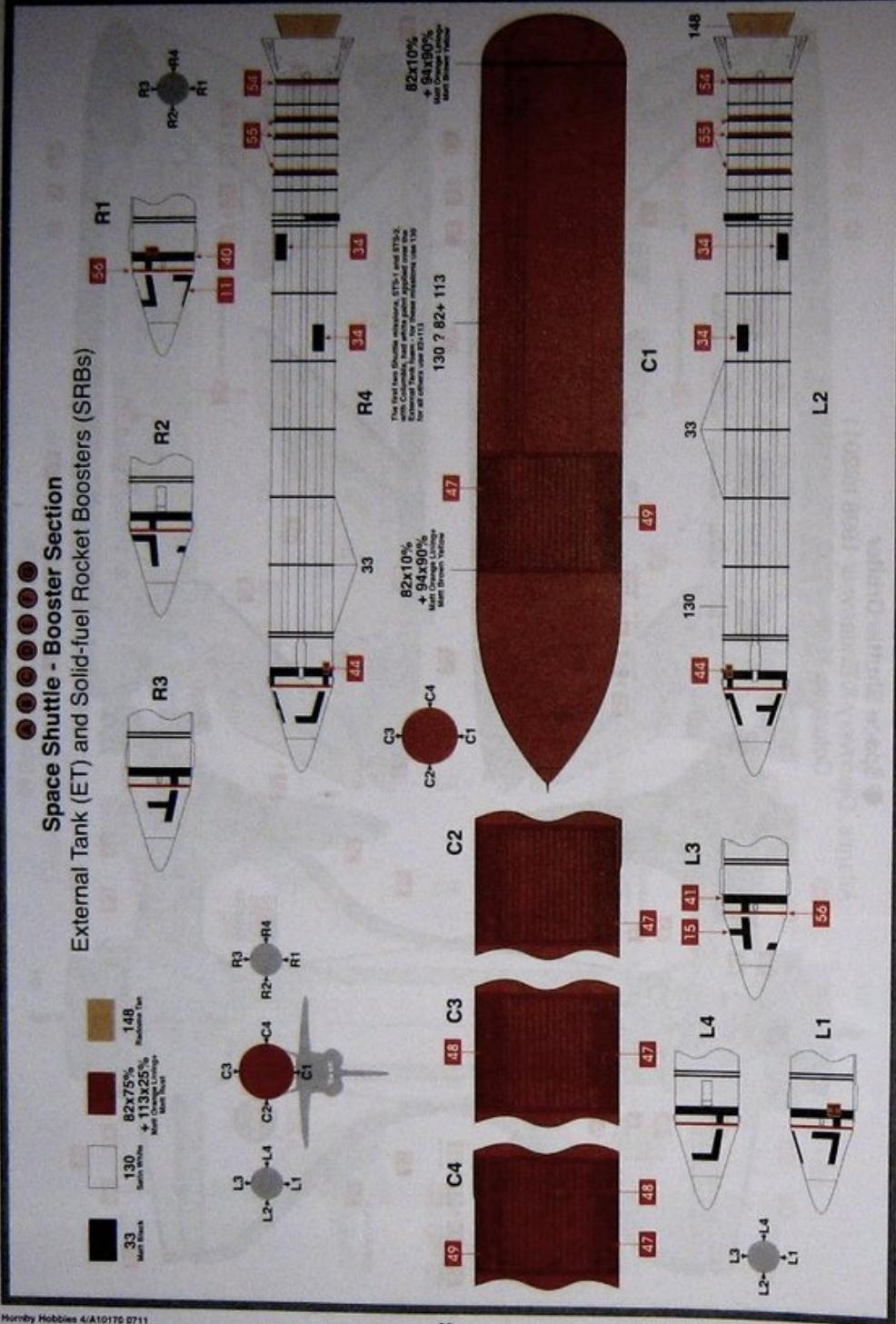


## Space Shuttle - Booster Section

### External Tank (ET) and Solid-fuel Rocket Boosters (SRBs)



# Space Shuttle

GB

With the Project reaching 30 years of age, the final Space Shuttle mission took to the skies, 8th July 2011. Over the three decades, 135 missions took place, using five different space-worthy Orbiters, and carrying hundreds of crew personnel from countries around the world.

The Shuttles have launched many diverse payloads, from scientific and communications satellites; astronomical observatories; planetary probes; laboratories for experiments; many of the components to build the International Space Station, and the largest single payload, the Hubble Space Telescope. Many of the final missions were spent delivering supplies to the ISS. Orbiters also performed rescue and repair missions, including to the Hubble; Solar Max and a stranded Intelsat 6 communications satellite.

The Space Transportation System (STS), the overall name for the Space Shuttle, was being devised even while America was still heading for the Moon with Project Apollo. The initial plans called for a totally reusable system – with crews aboard both reusable Orbiter and Booster sections. However compromises had to be made and the hybrid design that emerged retained the winged, aircraft-like Orbiter in which crew and payloads would fly, and which would return to Earth. The uncrewed Booster section consisted of the giant External Tank (ET) holding the liquid fuels to power the Orbiter's three SSME (Space Shuttle Main Engines) with two very powerful Solid-fuel Rocket Boosters, (SRBs), attached to either side. The External Tank was not recoverable, but the SRBs were parachuted back to an ocean splashdown and could be refurbished for future flights. Once assembled on the launch pad, the Orbiter, ET and SRBs together were referred to as the Space Shuttle Full Stack.

The Orbiters were 122 feet / 37 metres long, a 78 feet / 23.7 metres wingspan and weighed,

on average 50,000 lbs / 660,390 kg dry weight. The very large cargo bay was 60

feet / 18 metres long, by 15 feet / 4.5 metres wide.

The SRBs were 150 feet long / 46 metres, by 12 feet / 3.6 metres in diameter, while the ET was 154 feet / 47 metres, by 27.5 feet / 8.4 metres in diameter.

At launch the three SSMEs fired, powered by liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen fuel from the External Tank, plus the two SRBs, developing a thrust of over seven million pounds / three million kg. At a height of approximately 28 miles / 45 km when the Shuttle was travelling at over 3,000 mph / 4830 km/h, the SRBs were jettisoned. The Orbiter, still attached to the ET, continued towards orbit and around nine minutes into the mission, a speed of 17,000 mph / 27,360 km/h and an altitude of 70 miles / 112.5 km. The ET was then jettisoned and fell back into the atmosphere to burn up.

The Orbiters could spend up to two weeks in Earth orbit, either flying solo or attached to the ISS. On return, the two OMS engines fired to put the craft back into the Earth's atmosphere. With the massive amount of energy generated, dissipated by the thermal tiles on the underside, the Orbiter landed similar to an aircraft, but unpowered, on a long, but otherwise conventional, runway.

In all six Space Shuttle Orbiters were constructed. All were air-worthy, but only five were space-worthy. OV-101 Enterprise. Used for the Approach and Landing Tests from the back of the Boeing

747 Carrier Aircraft. Also in the Pathfinder configuration when it was used for integration test on the launch-pad, including mating with the External Tank and SRBs. Enterprise was named after a long line of American warships and as far back to the British naval ship HMS Enterprise. The naming almost certainly also had an unofficial nod towards the USS Enterprise NCC-1701 from Star Trek.

Columbia was moved during 2011 from the Smithsonian Udvar-Hazy Center, where it had been since 2004, to go on display at the Intrepid Sea, Air and Space Museum, New York City. NY OV-102 Columbia : The first space-worthy Orbiter and first to be launched 12th April 1981 – the twentieth anniversary of the launch of the first Man in Space, Yuri Gagarin, 12th April 1961. Challenger made 28 flights, but was destroyed during re-entry in the fatal accident of 1st February 2003, during mission STS-107.

Columbia was named after the first American ship to sail around the world.

OV-099 – Challenger : First launched 4th April 1983 on the sixth Shuttle mission, STS-6. Challenger made 10 flights, but was destroyed in the fatal launch accident of 28th January 1986, during mission STS-51-L.

Challenger was named after the Royal Navy research ship, HMS Challenger. OV-103 Discovery : First launched 30th August 1984 on the 12th Shuttle Mission, STS-12. After 39 flights, Discovery was retired after its final flight STS-133 in February 2011. Discovery was named after two ships. Captain James Cook's ship that sailed the Pacific in the 1770s to the Hawaiian Islands. And Henry Hudson's ship that searched for a route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean in the 1610s.

Discovery will go on display at the Smithsonian Udvar-Hazy Center, Chantilly, VA OV-104 Atlantis : First launched 3rd October 1985 on Shuttle Mission STS-51-J. Atlantis performed the very last Shuttle Mission, STS-135, 8th July 2011.

Atlantis was named after the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute research ship. Atlantis will go on display at the Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex, Orlando, FL OV-105 Endeavour : As a replacement to Challenger, and first launched on 7th May 1992 for STS-49. Endeavour flew the penultimate Shuttle Mission, STS-134, 16th May 2011. Endeavour was named after the scientific research ship commanded by Captain James Cook that explored Australia, New Zealand and a wide expanse of the South Pacific. Endeavour will go on display at the California Science Center, Los Angeles, CA This Airfix model allows you to build any configuration of Shuttle Orbiters and Boosters, from Enterprise in Pathfinder configuration, to the last space-worthy Orbiters in their final schemes. For further references there are many websites that have information and images. Start with [www.nasa.gov/shuttle/](http://www.nasa.gov/shuttle/)

For detailed model references, Space in Miniature #3 by Michael J. Mackowski deals with the Space Shuttle, [www.spaceinminiature.com](http://www.spaceinminiature.com). Joining the main web-based space modelling group is also recommended, groups.yahoo.com/group/space-modelers.

Mat Irvine

OV-101 Enterprise : Utilisé pour les essais d'approche et d'atterrissement depuis le dos du Boeing 747 porteur ainsi qu'en configuration Pathfinder pour des essais d'intégration avec le réservoir externe et les SRB sur la rampe de lancement.

L'orbiteur Enterprise porte le nom d'une longue série de navires de guerre américains et même de celui du bâtiment naval anglais, HMS Enterprise. L'appellation avait sans doute une certaine relation avec l'USS Enterprise NCC-1701 du programme Star Trek.

Situé au Smithsonian Udvar-Hazy Center depuis 2004, l'Enterprise a été transféré en 2011

OV-102 Columbia : Le premier orbiteur spatial mis en service opérationnel le 12 avril 1981, vingt-huitième anniversaire du lancement du premier homme dans l'espace (Yuri Gagarine le 12 avril 1961). Columbia effectue 28 vols avant d'être détruit durant son retour dans l'atmosphère lors de l'accident fatal le 1er Février 2003 au cours de la mission STS-107.

Il porte le nom du voilier qui a exploré le Nouveau Monde en 1492 ainsi que celui d'un autre vaisseau qui a été le premier navire américain à faire le tour du monde.

OV-099 Challenger : Il vola pour la première fois le 4 avril 1983 dans le cadre de la soixième mission STS-6. Il a été détruit lors de l'accident fatal durant le lancement de son dixième vol le 28 janvier 1986 au cours de la mission STS-51-L.

Il porte le nom du navire de recherche de la marine britannique, HMS Challenger. OV-103 Discovery : Effectue son premier vol le 30 août 1984 dans le cadre de la douzième mission STS-12. Après 39 vols, il est mis à la retraite après son dernier vol STS-133 en février 2011.

Il porte le nom de deux navires : celui du capitaine James Cook qui a traversé l'océan Pacifique jusqu'aux îles Hawaïennes dans les années 1770, ainsi que le vaisseau de Harry

Hudson qui a cherché la route depuis l'océan Atlantique vers l'océan Pacifique dans les années 1610.

Le Discovery va être exposé dans le Smithsonian Udvar-Hazy Center, Chantilly, VA. OV-104 Atlantis : Effectue son premier vol le 3 octobre 1985 dans le cadre de la mission STS-51-J. Son dernier décollage a eu lieu le 8 juillet 2011 lors de la mission finale de la navette spatiale STS-135.

Il porte le nom du navire de recherche de l'Institut océanographique Woods Hole. Atlantis sera exposé au Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex, Orlando, FL OV-105 Endeavour :

Construit pour remplacer le Challenger et lancé le 7 mai 1992 pour la mission STS-67. Son dernier lancement a eu lieu le 16 mai 2011 dans le cadre de la pénultième mission STS-134.

Il porte le nom du navire de recherche scientifique commandé par le capitaine James Cook qui a exploré l'Australie, la Nouvelle Zélande et une vaste étendue du Pacifique du Sud.

Endeavour sera exposé au California Science Center, Los Angeles, CA.

Cette maquette Airfix vous permet de construire toute configuration d'orbiteur et boosters de navette spatiale, depuis l'Enterprise en configuration Pathfinder jusqu'aux dernières orbitières équipées pour effectuer des missions en orbite.

Pour davantage de références, il existe de nombreux sites web avec des informations et images. Pour commencer, consultez [www.nasa.gov/shuttle/](http://www.nasa.gov/shuttle/)

Pour des références détaillées concernant les maquettes, Space in Miniature #3 de

Michael J. Mackowski traite de la navette spatiale, [www.spaceinminiature.com](http://www.spaceinminiature.com).

Nous vous recommandons de vous inscrire en ligne aux groupes principaux des enthousiastes

des maquettes spatiales, groups.yahoo.com/group/space-modelers.

Mat Irvine

**PLEASE NOTE:** Some parts in the kit may not be required to build the model.

## Assembly Instructions

**F** Study drawings and practice assembly before cementing parts together. Carefully scrape plating and paint from cementing surfaces. All parts are numbered. Paint small parts before assembly. To apply decals cut sheet as required, dip in warm water for a few seconds, slide off backing into position shown. Use in conjunction with box artwork. Not appropriate for children under 36 months of age, due to the presence of small detachable parts.

**F** Étudiez attentivement les dessins et simuler l'assemblage avant de coller les pièces. Gratter soigneusement tout revêtement ou peinture sur les surfaces à coller avant collage. Toutes les pièces sont numérotées. Peindre les petites pièces avant l'assemblage. Pour coller les décalques, découper le motif, le plonger quelques secondes dans de l'eau chaude puis le poser à l'endroit indiqué en décollant le support papier. Utiliser en même temps les illustrations sur la boîte. Ne convient pas à un enfant de moins de 36 mois – présence de petits éléments détachables.

**D** Vor Verwendung des Klebers Zeichnungen studieren und Zusammenbau über. Farbe und Plättierung vorsichtig vor den Klebeflächen abziehen. Alle Teile sind nummeriert. Vor Zusammenbau kleine Teile anmalen. Um die Abziehbilder aufzukleben, diese ausschneiden, kurz in warmes Wasser tauchen, dann abziehen und wie abgebildet aufkleben. In Verbindung mit Abbildungen auf Schachtel verwenden. Ungeeignet für Kinder unter 36 Monaten. Kleine Teile vorhanden die sich lösen können.

**E** Estudiar los dibujos y practicar el montaje antes de pegar las piezas. Raspar cuidadosamente el plateado y la pintura en las superficies de contacto antes de pegar las piezas. Todas las piezas están numeradas. Es conveniente pintar las piezas pequeñas antes de su montaje. Para aplicar las calcomanías, cortar la hoja, sumergir en agua tibia durante unos segundos y desplazarlas en la posición debida. Ver ilustraciones en la caja. No conviene a un niño menor de 36 meses, contiene pequeñas piezas que pueden soltarse.

**S** Studera bilderna noggrant och sätt ihop delarna innan du limmar ihop dem. Skrapa noggrant bort färtkronning och färg från limmade delar. Alla delarna är numrerade. Mål smådelarna före ihopställningen. Fastsättning av dekalier, klipp arket. Doppa i varmt vatten några sekunder, låt baksidan glida på plats som bilden visar. Använd i samband med kartongens handlitografi. Recomenderas ej för barn under 3 år. Innehåller löstagbara smädelar.

**I** Studiare i disegni e praticare il montaggio prima di unire insieme i pezzi con l'adesivo. Raschiare attentamente le tracce di smalto e cromatura dalle superfici da unire con adesivo. Tutti i pezzi sono numerati. Colorare i pezzi di piccole dimensioni prima di montarli. Per applicare le decalcomanie, tagliare il foglio secondo il caso, immergere in acqua calda per alcuni secondi, quindi sfilar la decalcomania dalla carta di supporto e piazzarla nella posizione indicata. Usare in congiuntione con l'illustrazione sulla scatola. Non adatto ad un bambino di età inferiore ai 36 mesi dovuto alla presenza di piccoli elementi staccabili.

**NL** Tekeningen bestuderen en delen in elkaar zetten alvorens deze te lijmen. Metaalcoating en lak voorzichtig van lijmvlakken af schrapen. Alle delen zijn nummerd. Kleine delen voor montage verven. Voor aanbrengen van stickers, gewenste stickers uit vel knippen, een paar seconden in warm water dompelen en dan van schutblad af op afgebeelde plaats schuiven. Hierbij afbeelding op doos raadplegen. Niet geschikt voor kinderen onder 3 jaar, omdat kleine deeltjes gemakkelijk kunnen losraken.

**DK** Tegninger må ber studeres, og man må være sig i monteringen, før delene limes sammen. Pladerstykket og maling skal omhyggeligt fjernes fra klebeforfladerne. Alle dele er nummererede. Små dele skal males før monteringen. Overføringsbillederne anvendes ved at blikke arket efter behov. Og dyppe del i varmt vand i nogle få sekunder. Underlaget glides af og anbringes i den viste position. Påføres ifølge brugsanvisningerne på esken. Ikke til børn under 3 år, forekomst af små lese elementer.

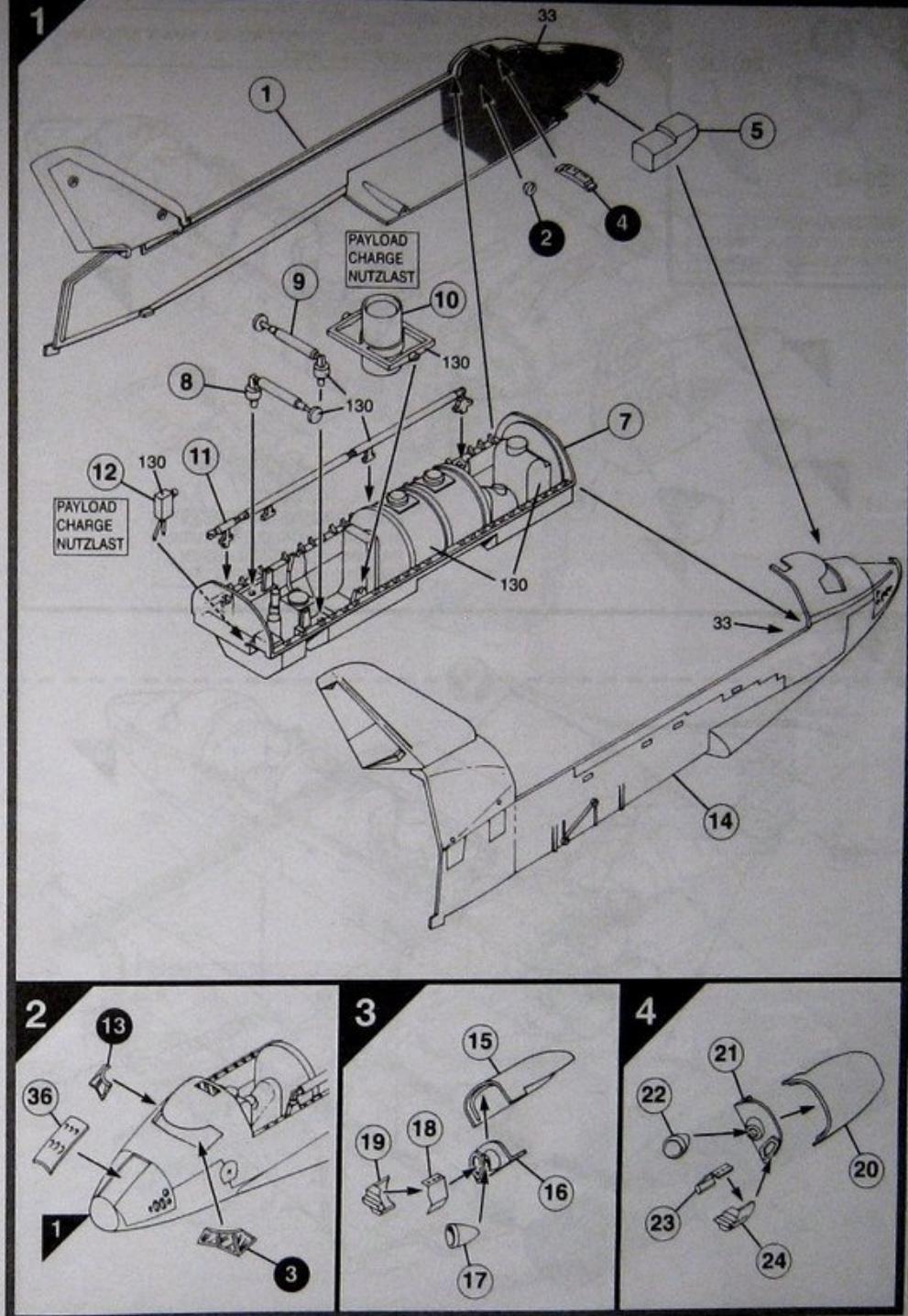
**P** Estudar atentamente os desenhos e experimentar a montagem. Raspar cuidadosamente as superfícies de modo a eliminar pintura e revestimento antes de colar. Todas as peças estão numeradas. Pintar as pequenas peças antes de colar. Para aplicar as decalcomanias, cortar as folhas e mergulhar em água morna por alguns segundos, depois deslizar e aplicar no respectivo lugar, como indicado nas ilustrações na caixa. Não convém a uma criança de menos de 36 meses devido à presença de pequenos elementos destacáveis.

**SF** Tutustu piliroksilin ja harjoittele kokoamista ennen kuin liimaat osat yhteen. Raaputa metallipäällyste ja maali varovasti pois limattavista pinnista. Kaikki osat on numeroitu. Maalaamisen jälkeen osat asetetaan kokoamista. Siirtokuvien kinnittämiseksi leikkaa ne arkista tarpeen mukaan. Kasta kuva lämpimään veteen muutaman sekunnin ajaksi, anna takapuolen liukua kuvalle osoitettuun kohtiin. Käytetään yhdessä laittonen kuvituksen kanssa. Ei suositella alle kolivuotiaalle lapsille. Paljon ihmottavia pikkusuoja.

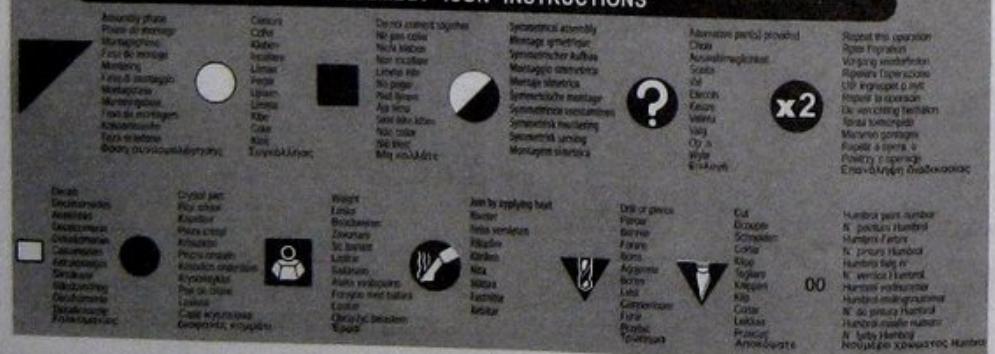
**PL** Przed przystąpieniem do sklejania przedstawiły uwagę rysunki i przedwcześniej składanie części. Ostrożnie zeskrob ze sklejanych powierzchni powłokę i farbę. Wszystkie części są ponumerowane. Drobne części pomaluj przed ich złożeniem. Celem przeniesienia odbitki wytnij ją z arkusa, zanurz na kilka sekund w leciej wodzie i zsuń z podloża na wymagane miejsce. Używaj w połączaniu ze wzorami na pudełku. W związku z obecnością wielu drobnych, rozberałnych części, nie stosujmy dla dzieci poniżej 3 lat.

**GR** Μελετήστε προσεκτικά τα σχήματα και συντροφολογήστε για πρώτη φορά τα κομματάκια να τα κόλλανετε. Αφρίστε έπινοντας επιτραπές πριν κόλλανετε σπεσιαλιστικό υλικό από τις επιφάνειες. Χρησιμεύτε το μερίδιο κομμάτων πριν από τη συντροφολογηση. Για τα κόλλαντε τα γαλονάκια, κόψτε κύρια γύρω το σύριγγο, βάσετε το μερίδιο διεπεργάτων σε λευκό νερό και μάτι τοποθετήστε το στη θέση που υποδεικνύεται. Εφαρμόστε την καλυτική μετάβληση. Αρθρήστε υπό την επιτροπή την επαναγέννηση του κουταριού. Ακατάλληλο για παιδιά νηστούς κάτω των 36 μηνών. Υπάρχουν μερίδια κομμάτων που αποκονίζονται.

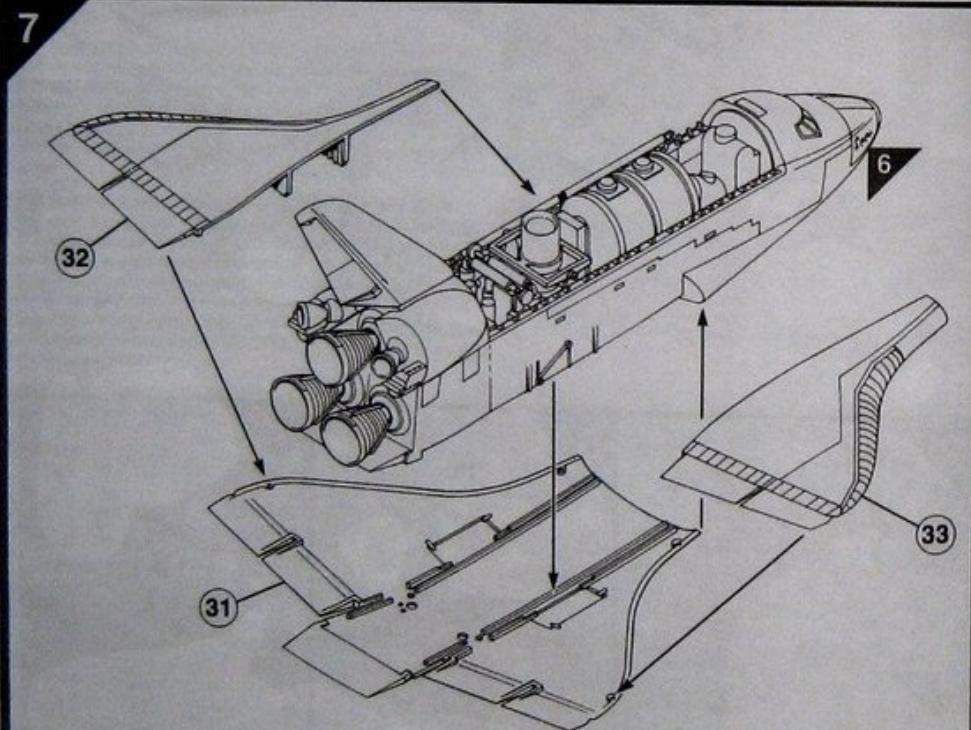
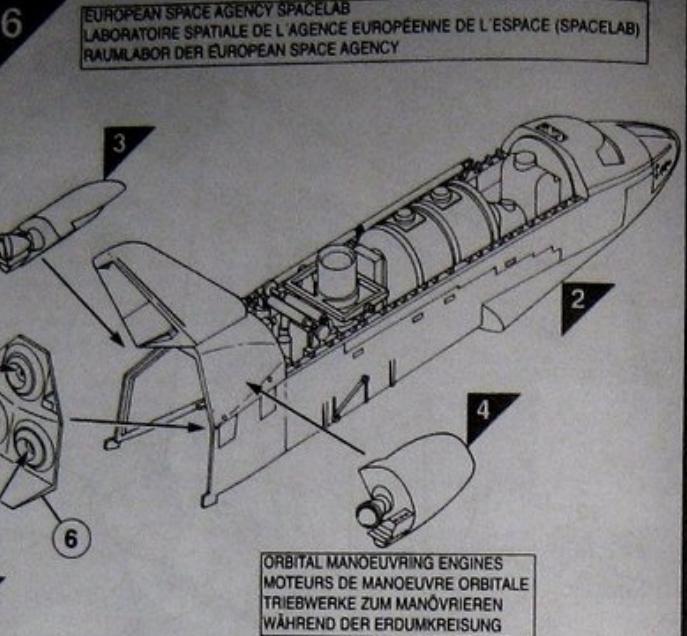
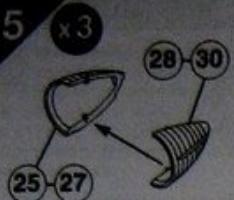
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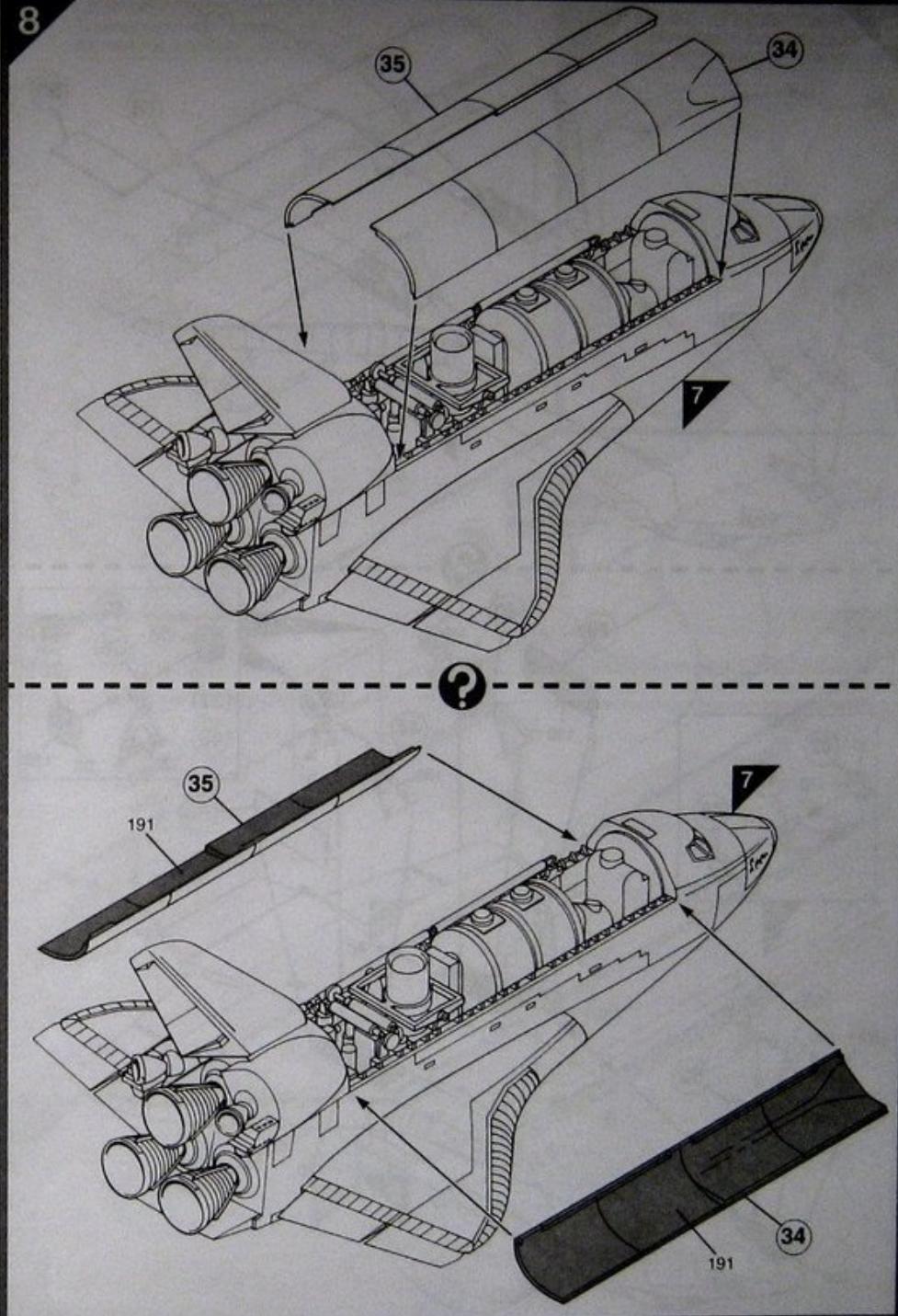
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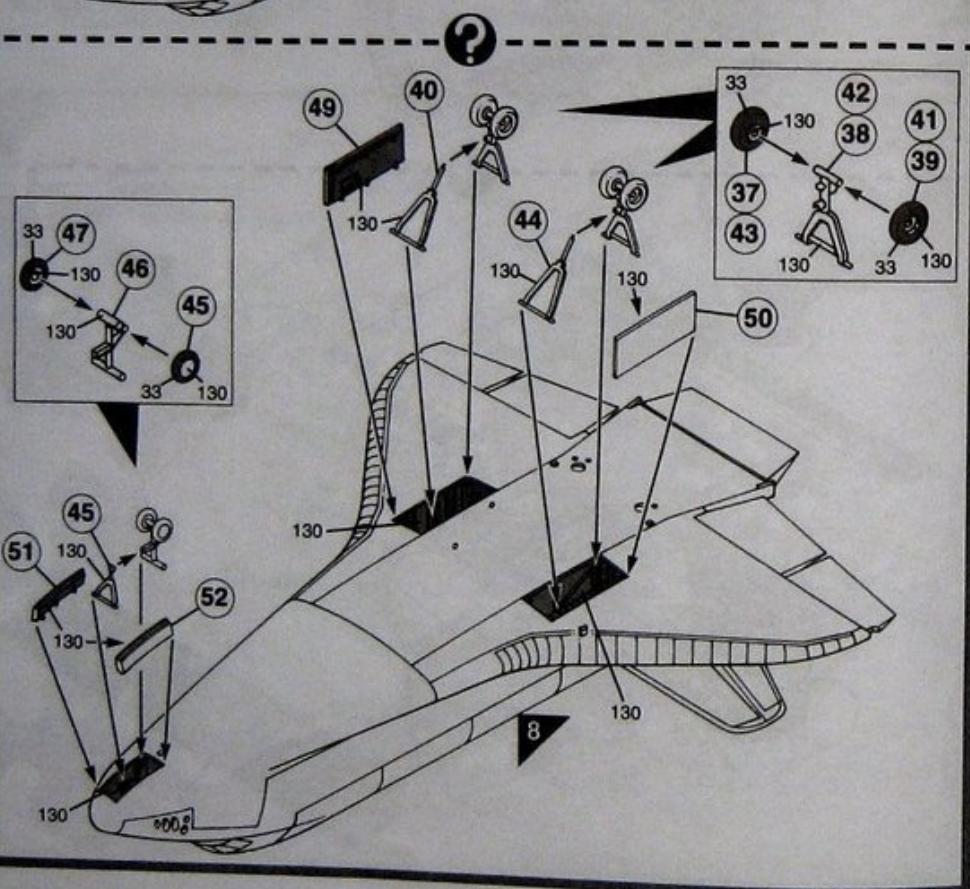
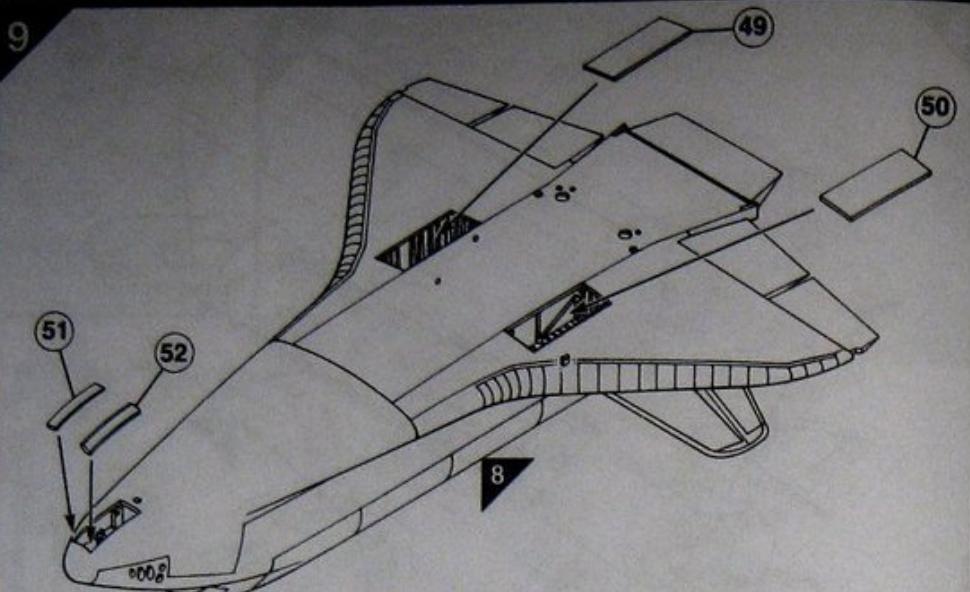
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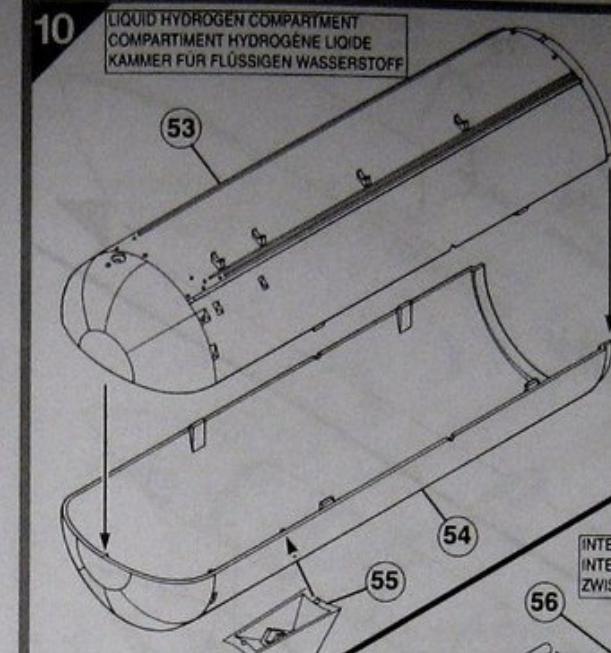
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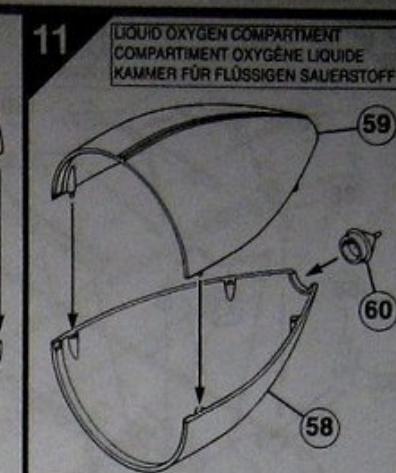
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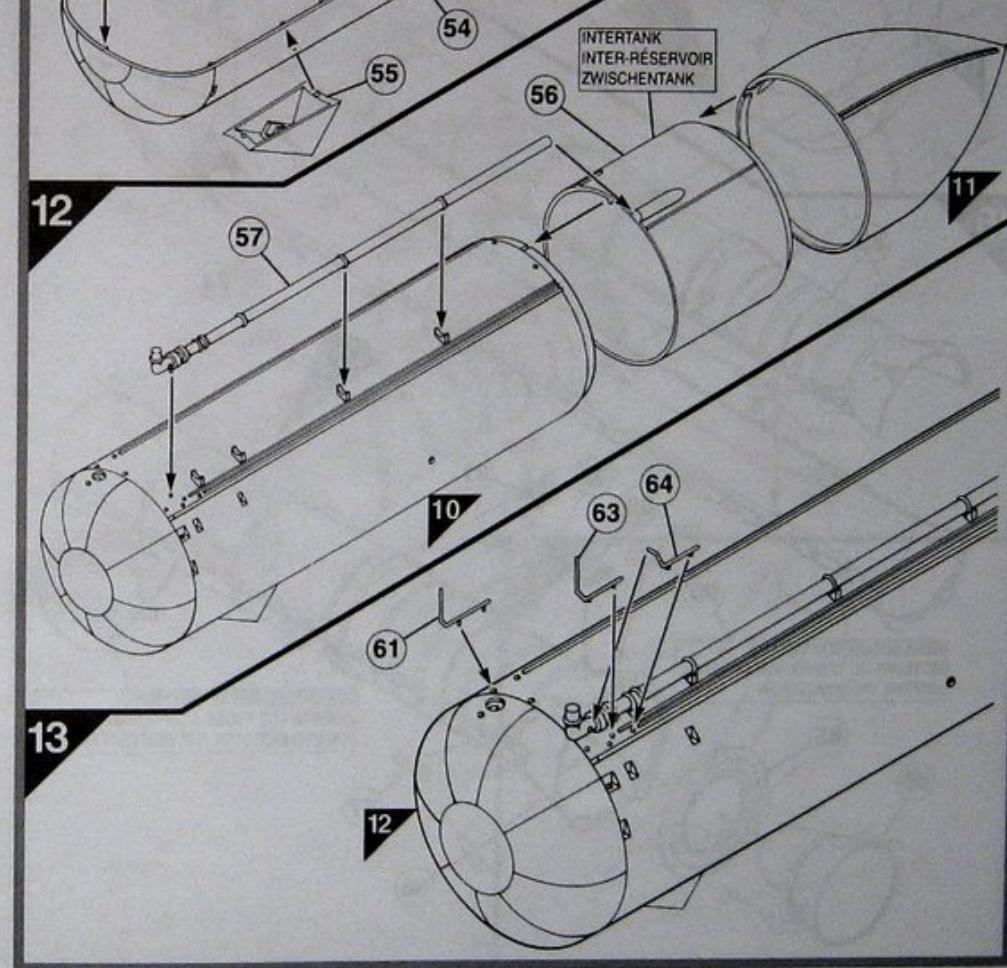
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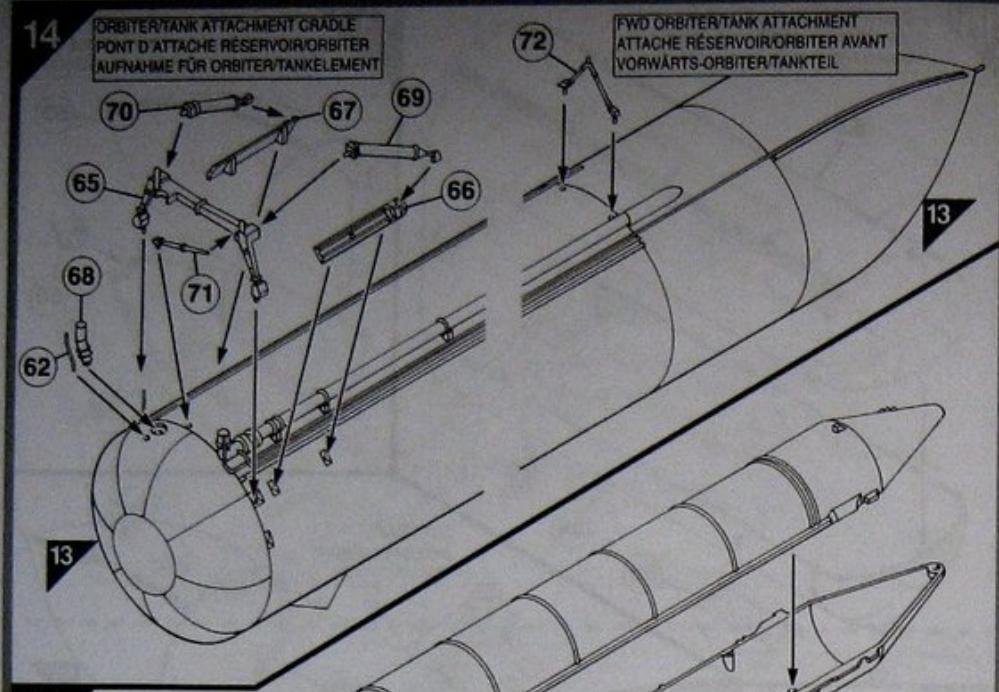
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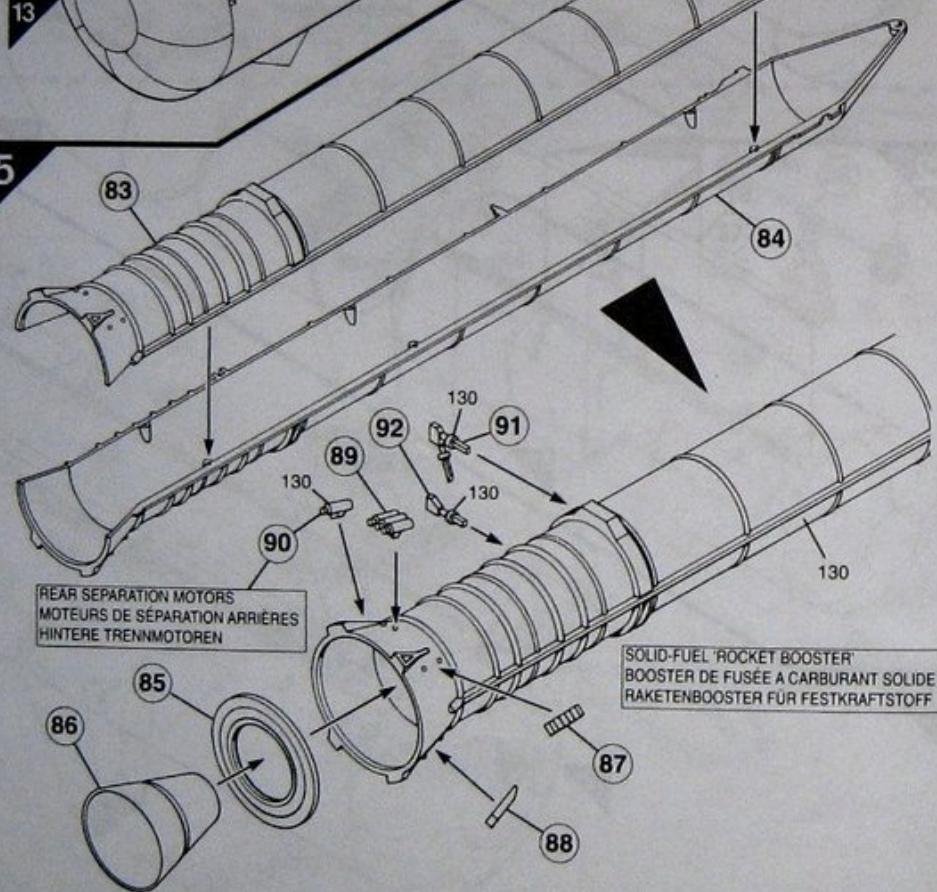
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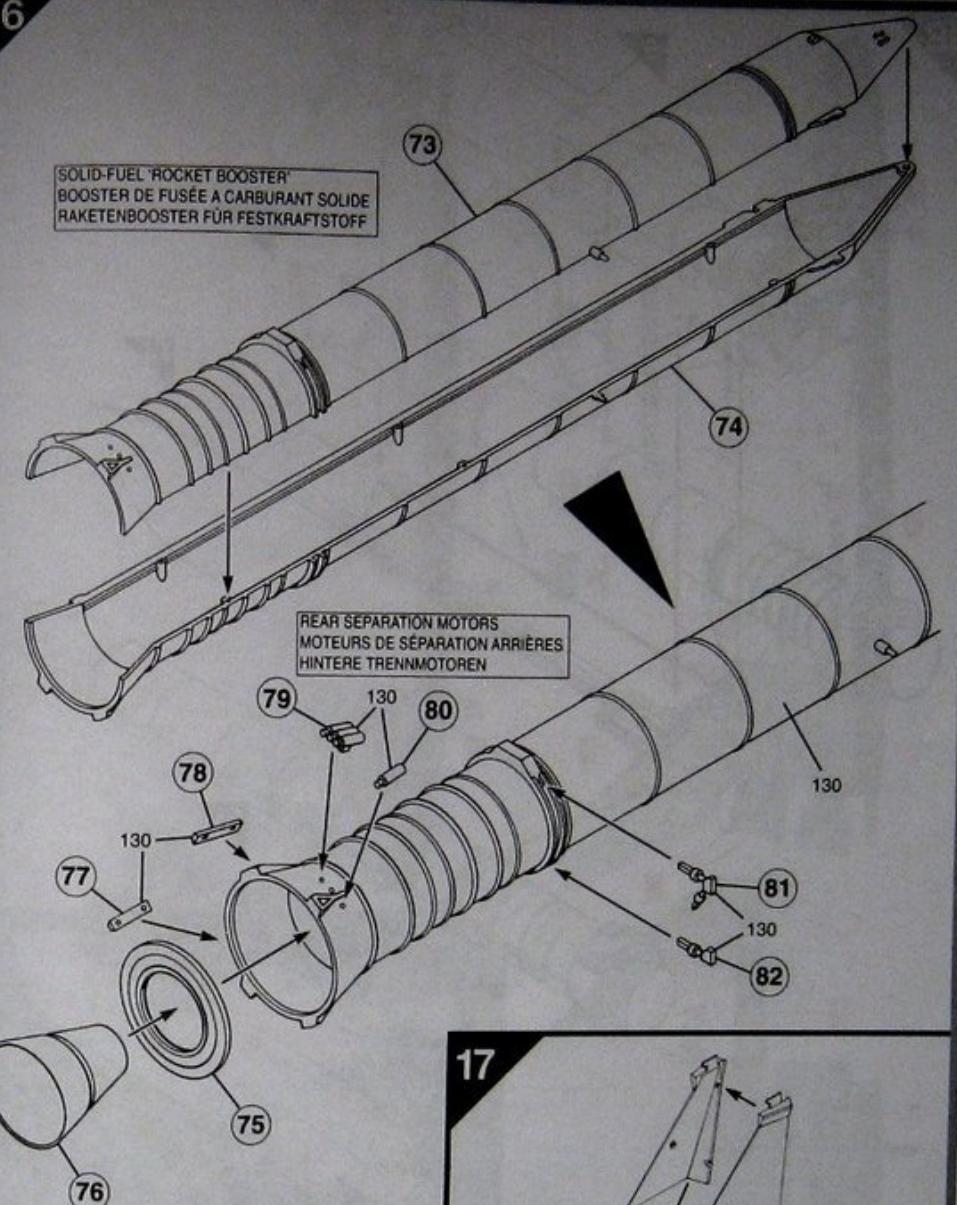
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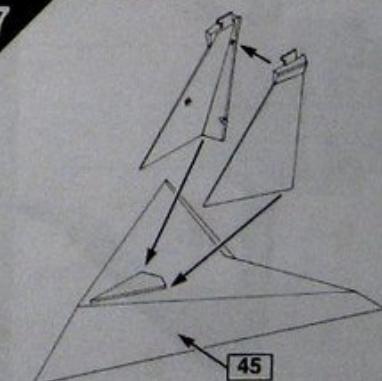
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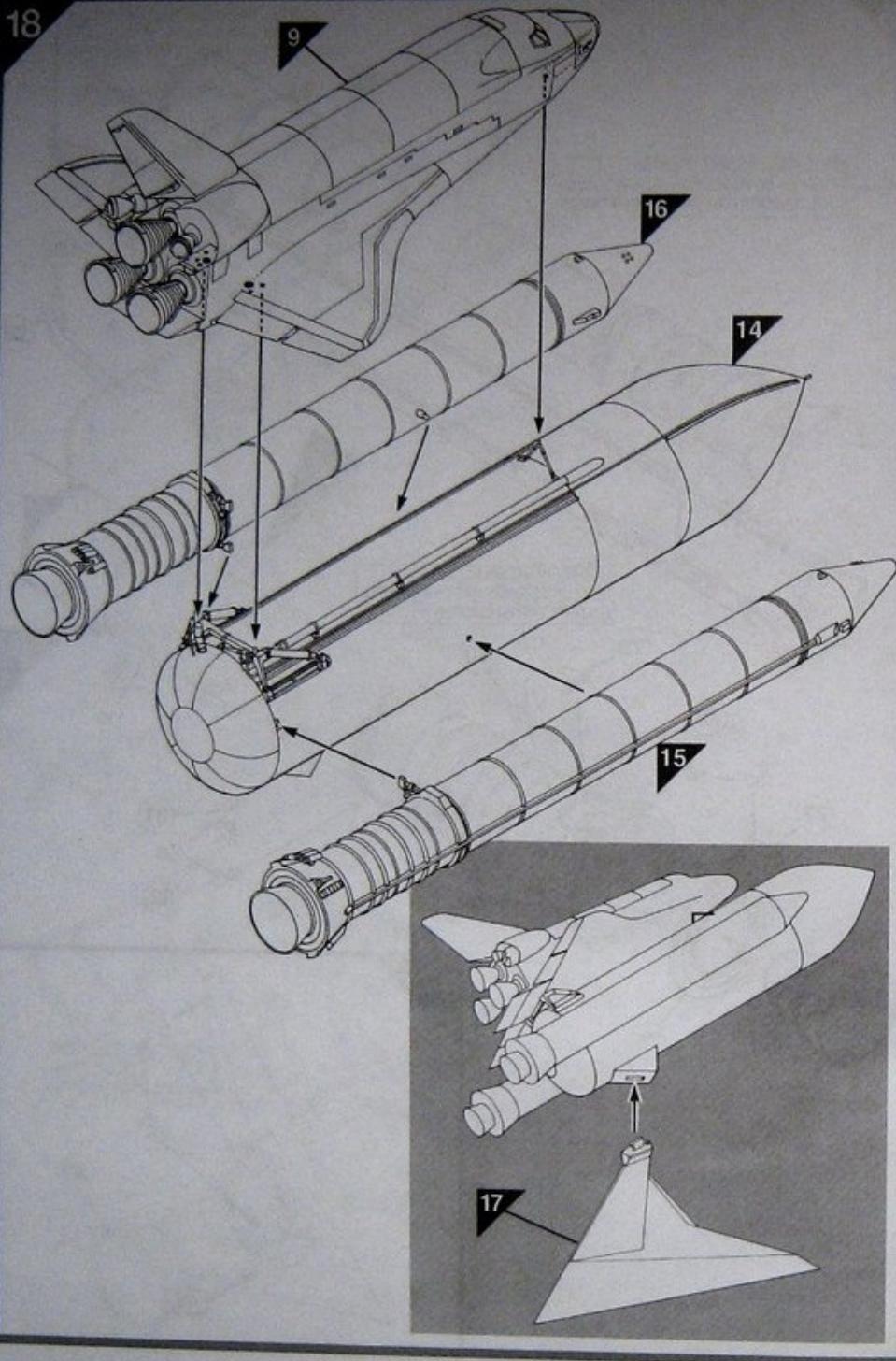
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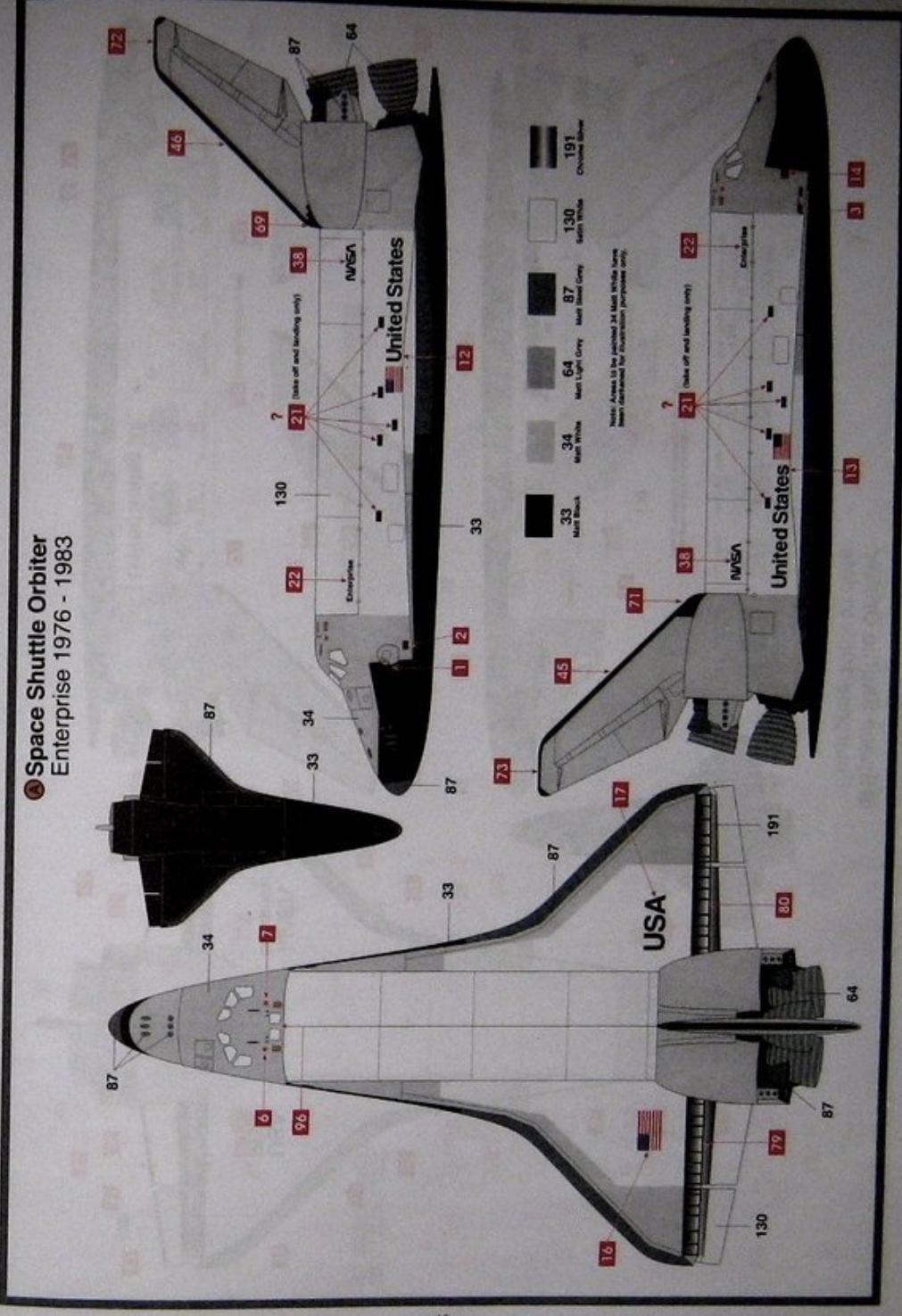
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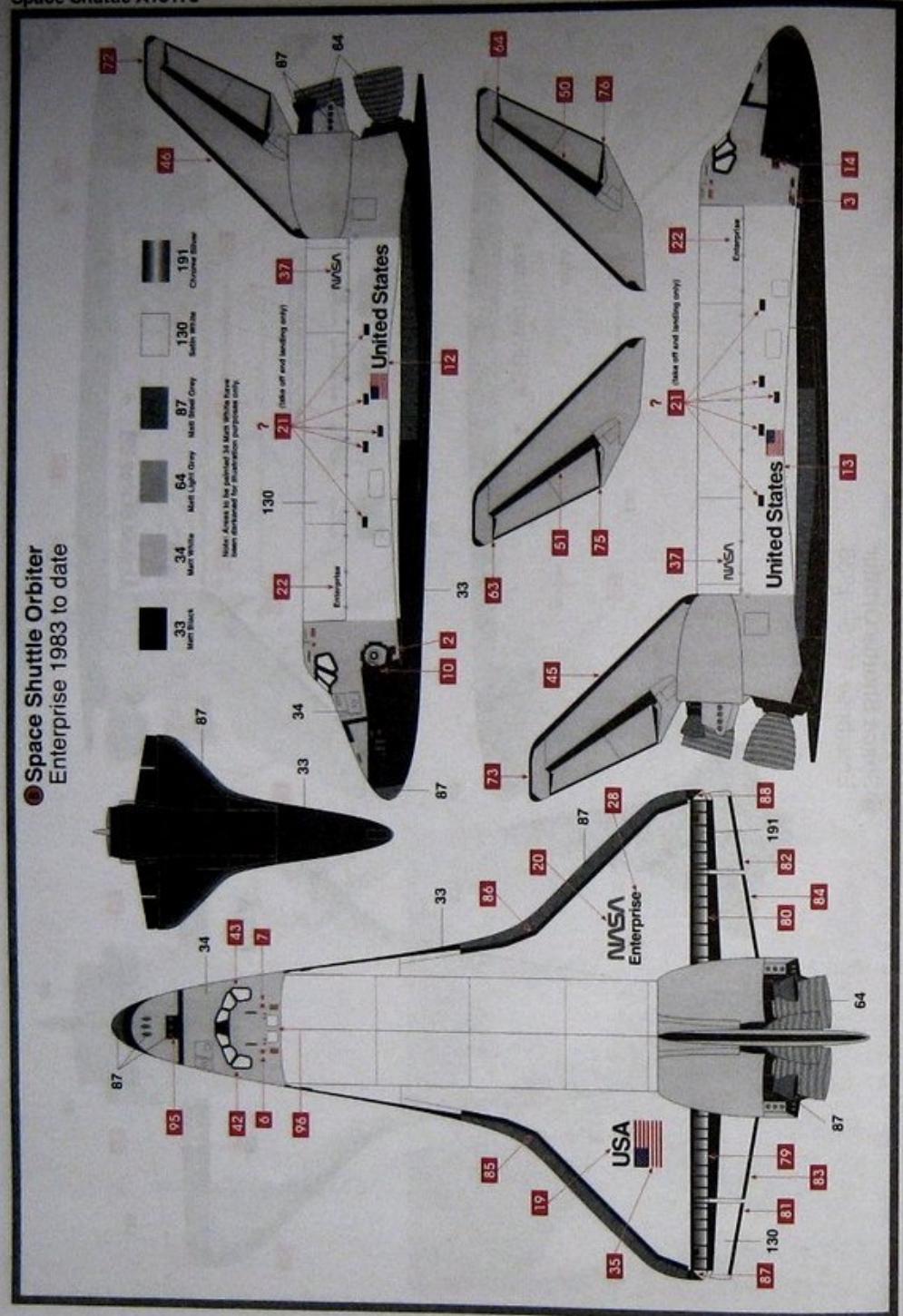


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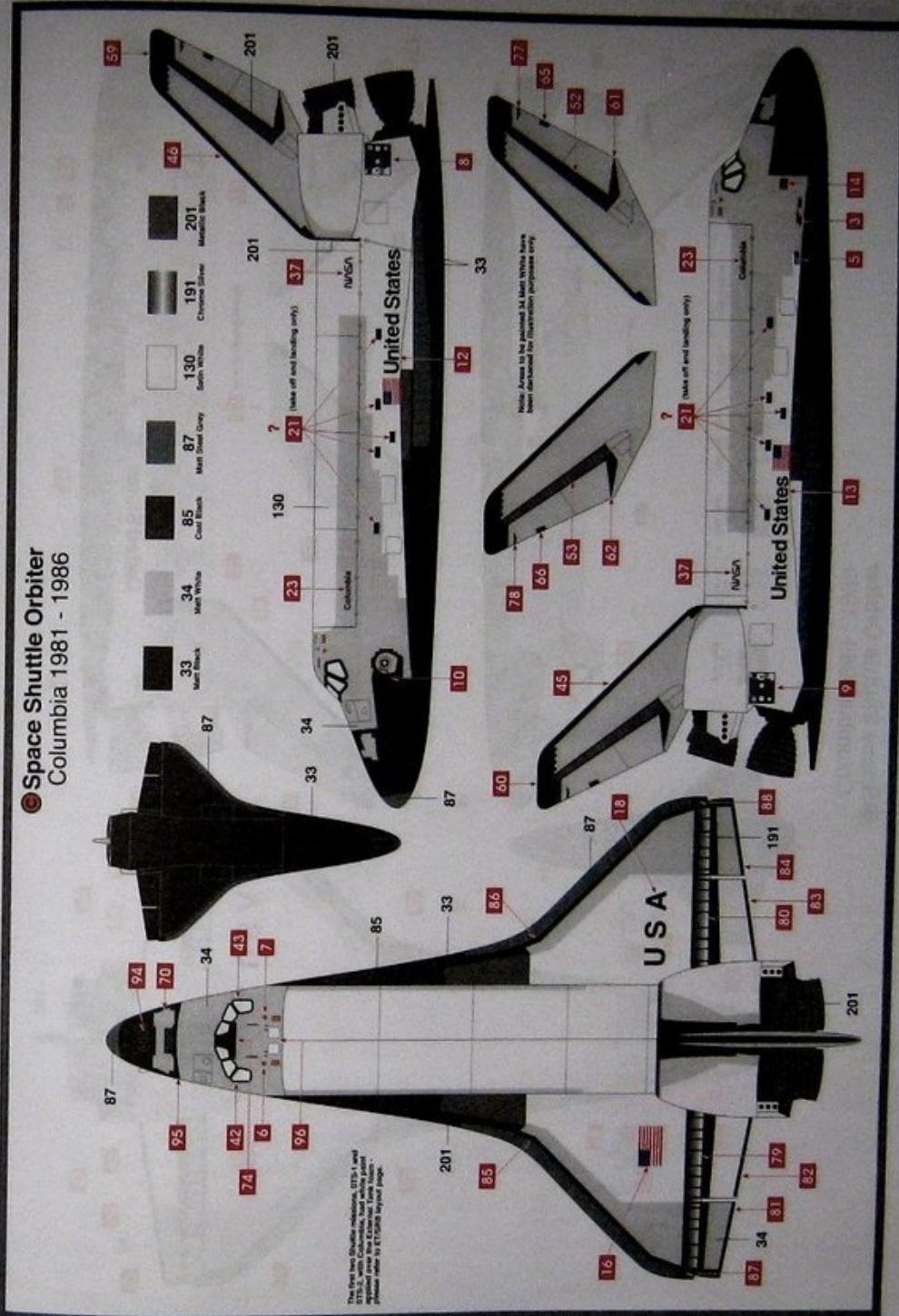


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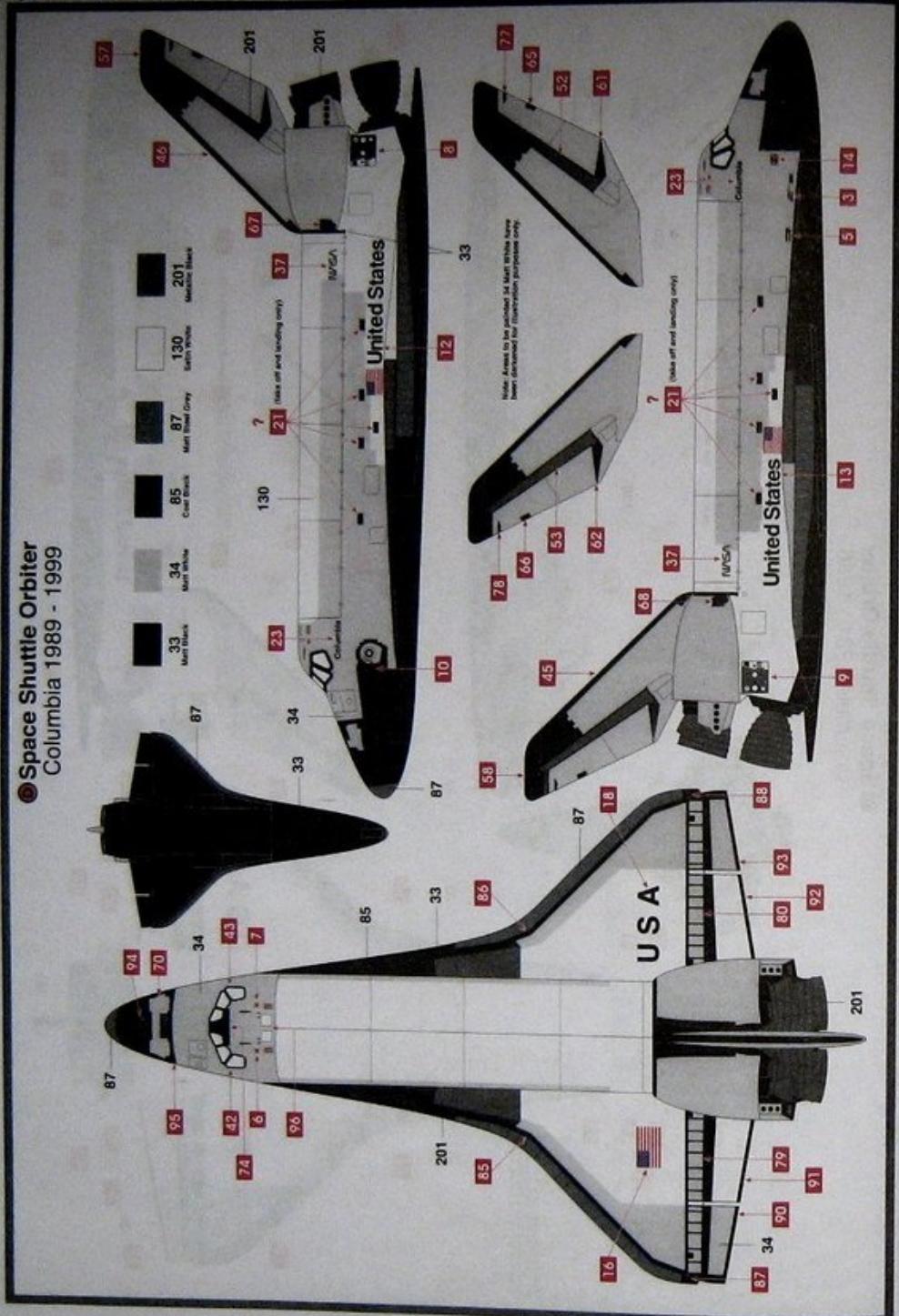
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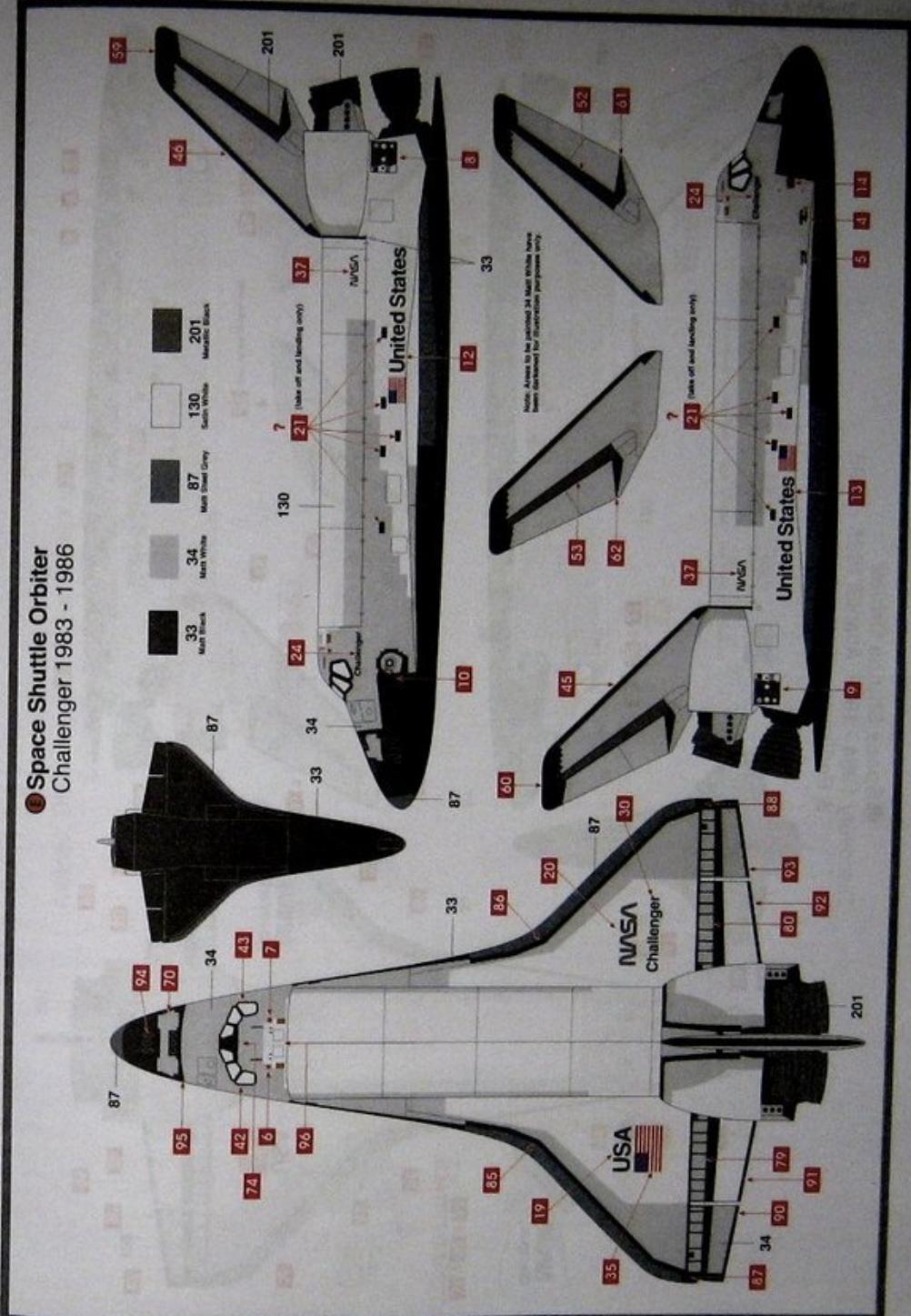
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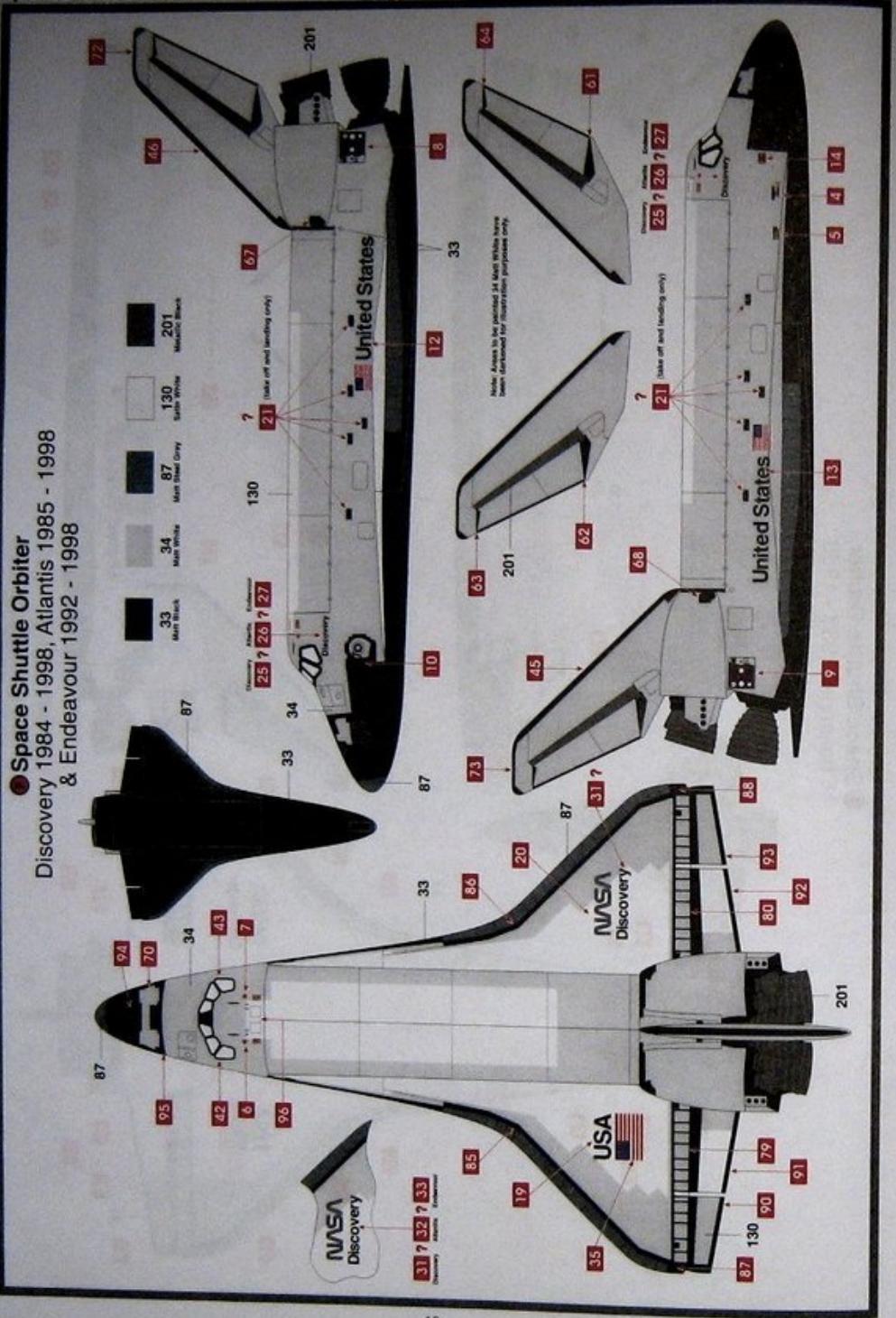
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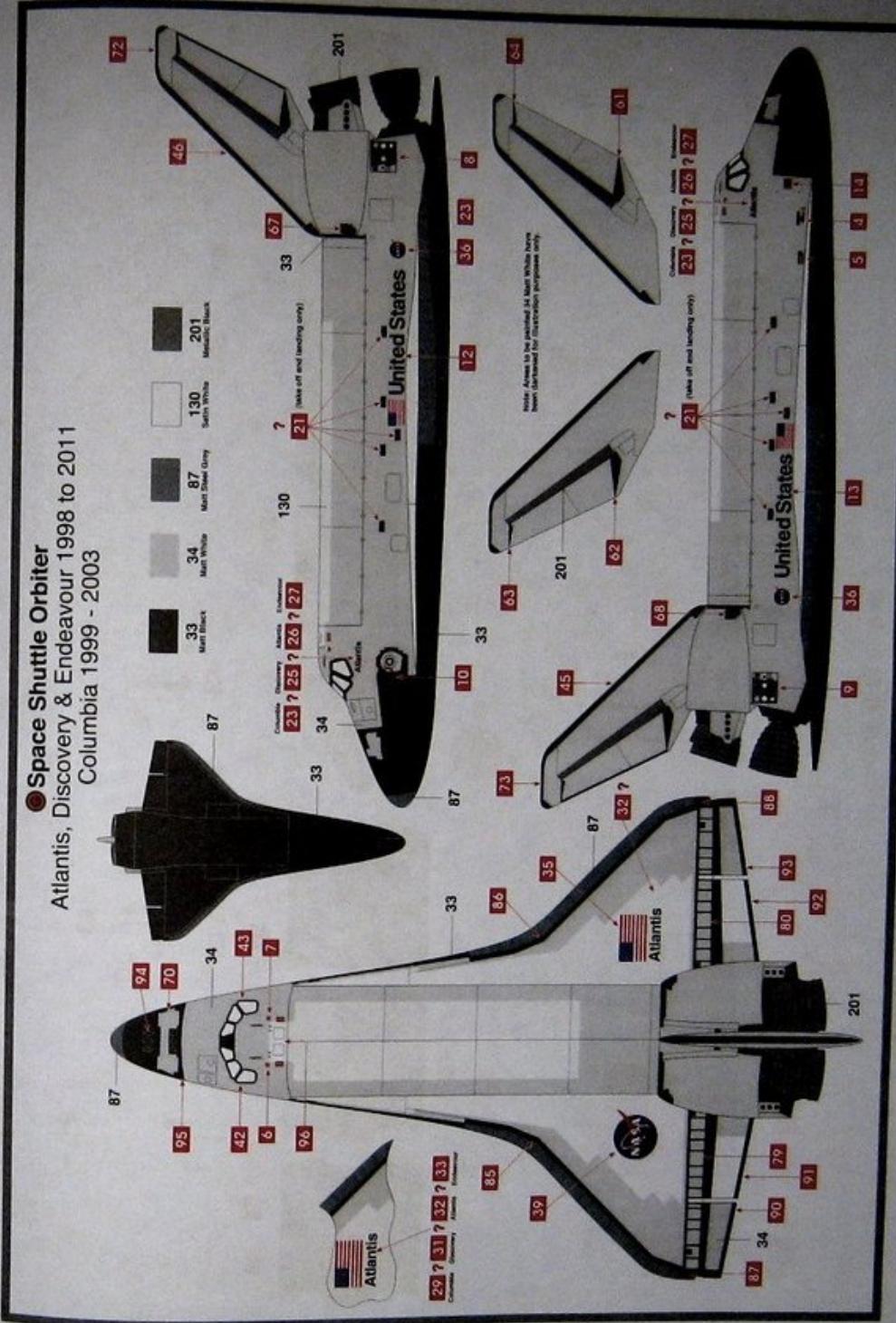
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A B C D E F G

## Space Shuttle - Booster Section

### External Tank (ET) and Solid-fuel Rocket Boosters (SRBs)

