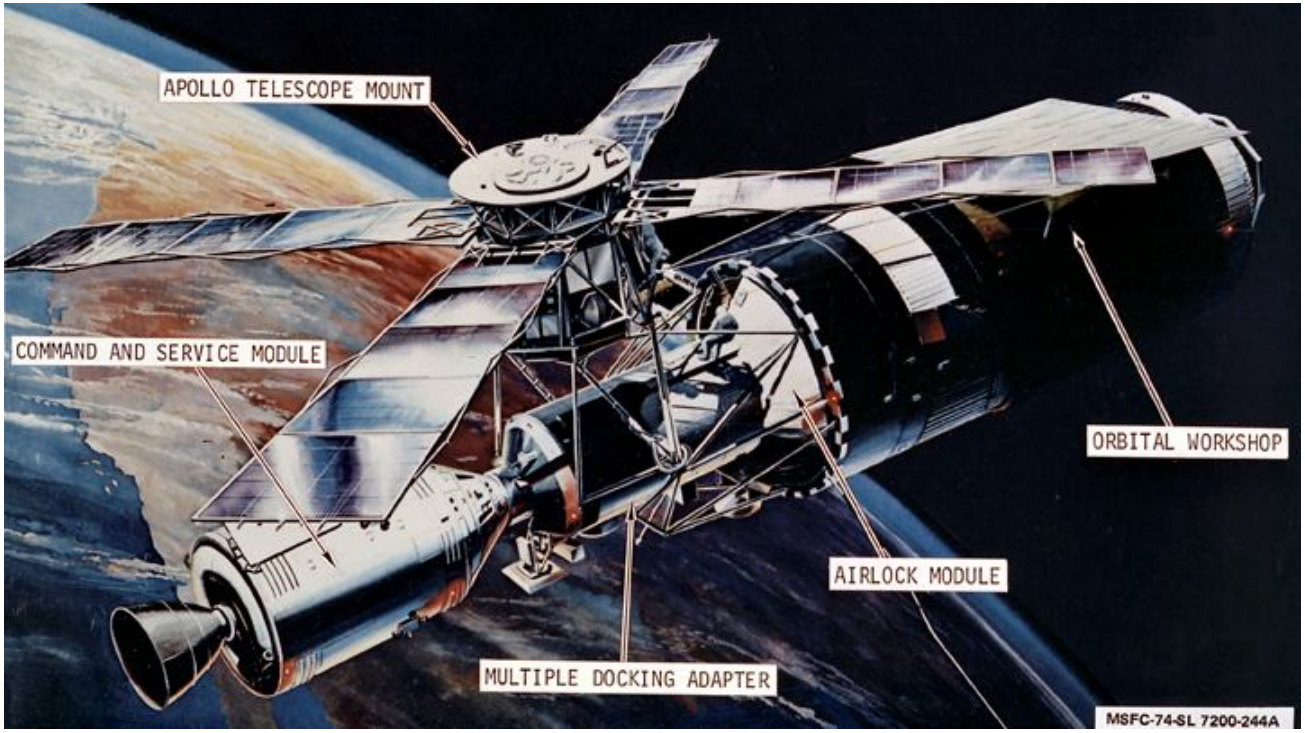
Skylab
1:144 scale

The USA's
first space
station.



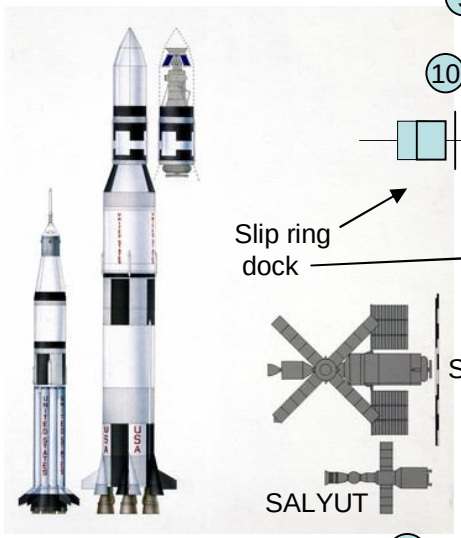
Skylab

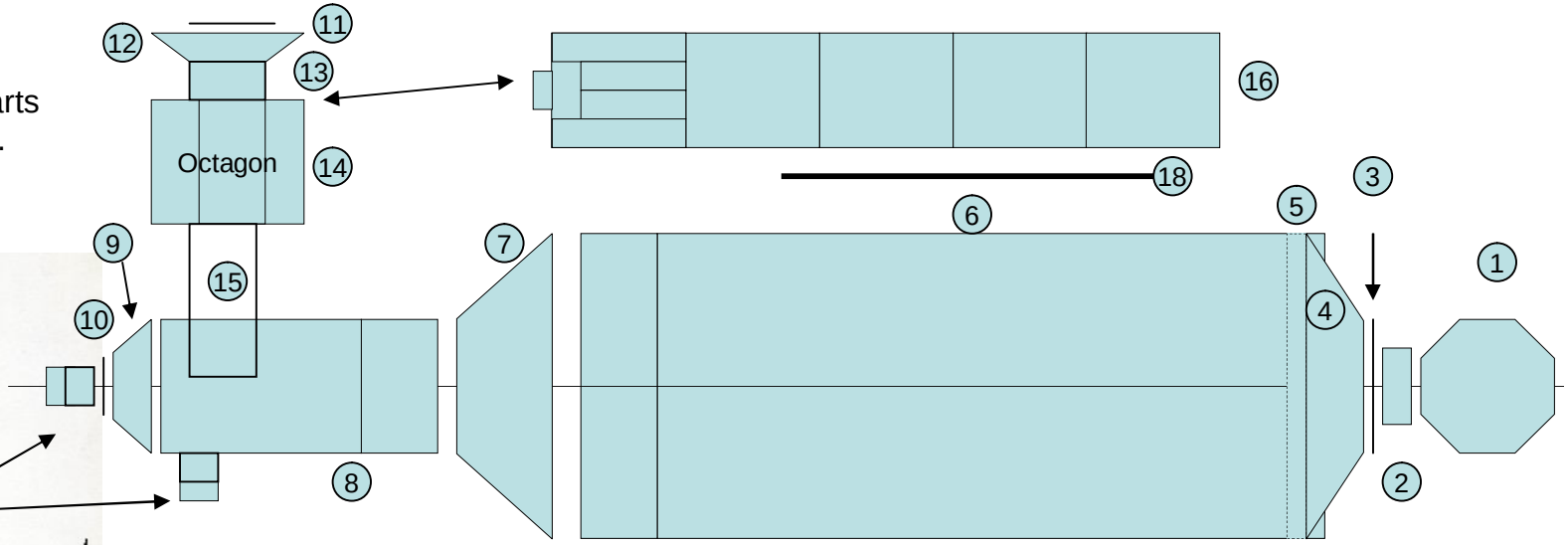
Launched in May 1973, Skylab hosted three missions through Feb 1974. Solar activity increased drag on the station, causing its orbit to decay. The station re-entered the Earth's atmosphere in July of 1979.

Skylab, the USA's first space station

1:144 scale

Align all seams on parts 2-9 during assembly.

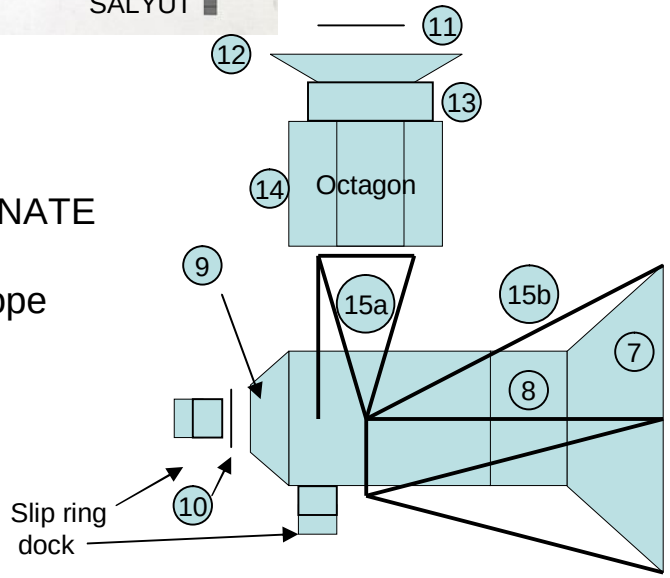




Launched in May 1973 atop a Saturn V booster, Skylab hosted three missions through Feb 1974.

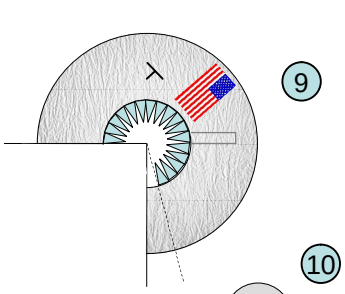
The orbital workshop was built inside a converted Saturn V third stage with an airlock module, multiple docking adapter, and telescope mount attached to the top. Power was provided by four solar arrays on the telescope mount and two on the workshop. One of the arrays on the workshop was torn off on launch. Damage to the shielding required the installation of a "parasol" sunshade attached to the upper science port.

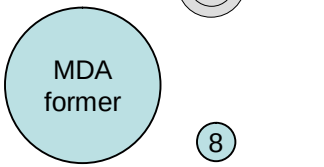
ALTERNATE Apollo Telescope Mount

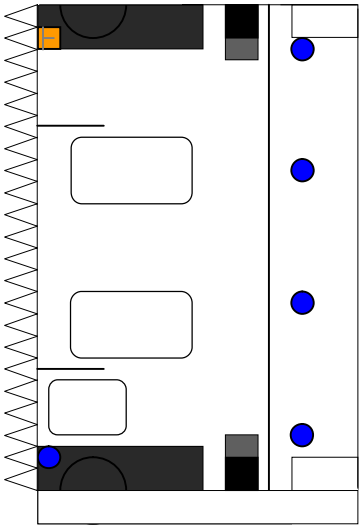


The original mission plan called for multiple missions. Apollo capsules launched on Saturn I boosters carried the first three crews into orbit. Following missions did not occur due to delays in developing the space shuttle which was to have carried subsequent crews to the station. Solar activity increased drag on the station, causing its orbit to decay and the station re-entered the Earth's atmosphere in July of 1979.

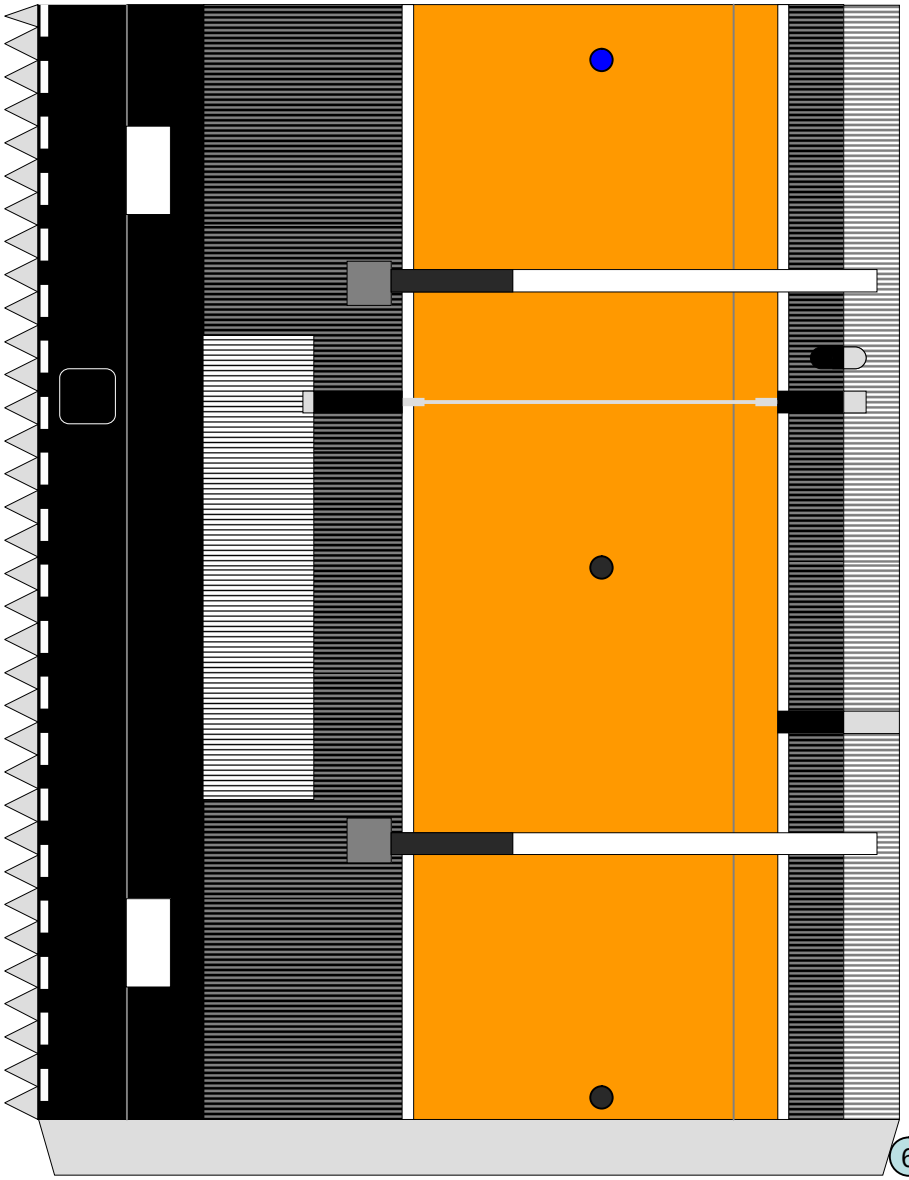
For more information see "Skylab – a Guidebook" at http://history.nasa.gov/EP-107/contents.htm



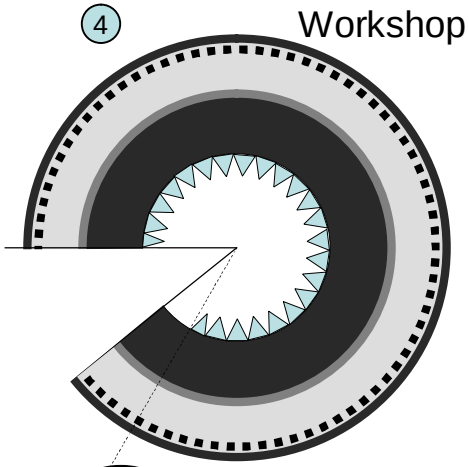


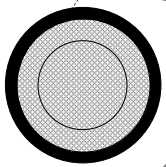


Multiple Docking Adapter

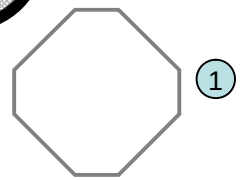


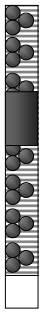
Orbital Workshop



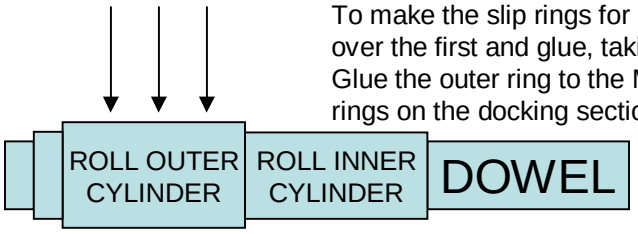


ROLL



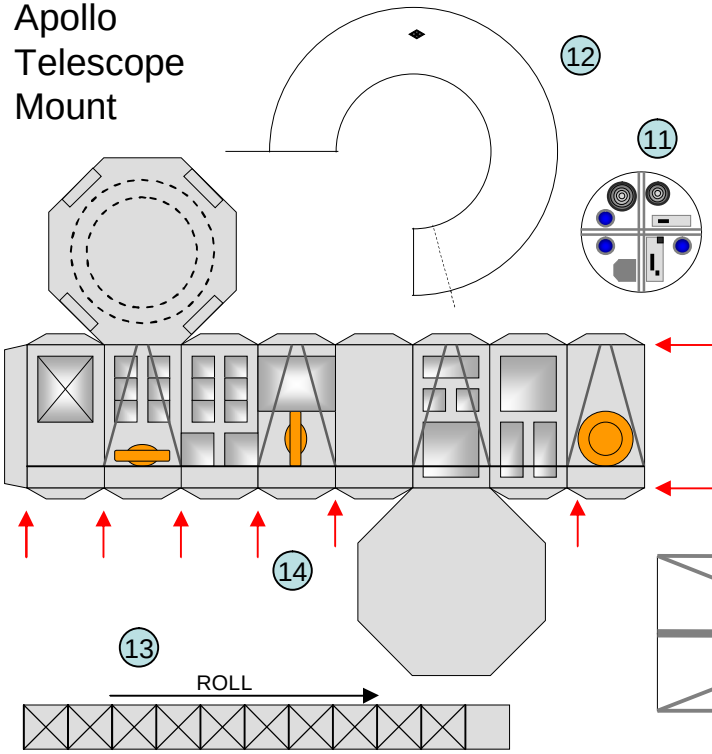


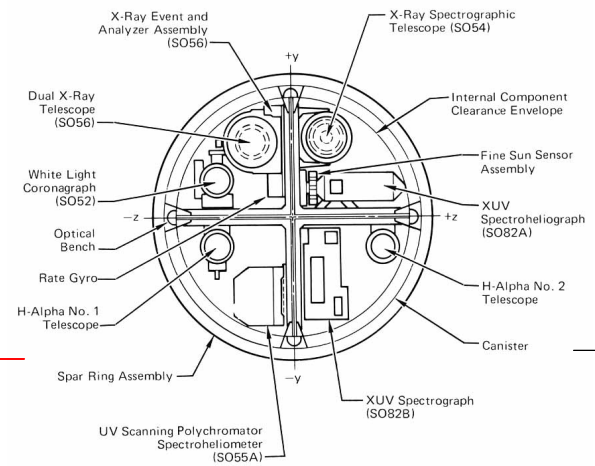
Cut into individual sets.



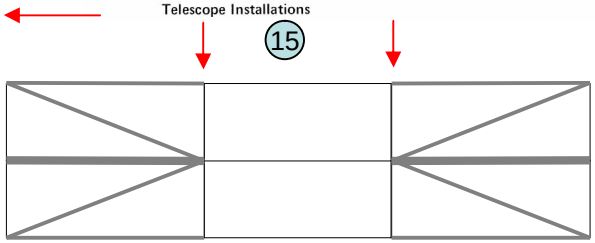
To make the slip rings for docking, first roll one layer of card tightly around a dowel and glue. When dry, roll a second layer tightly over the first and glue, taking care not to glue the layers together. Finally, cut into thin rings and separate.
Glue the outer ring to the Multiple Docking Adapter, the inner ring to the nose of the Apollo spacecraft. This will give you larger rings on the docking sections and smaller rings that then plug into them. Models of the Apollo spacecraft can be found at the Lower Hudson Valley Challenger Center – http://jleslie48.com . Print Apollo at 67% to reduce 1:96 model to 1:144; print at 28% to reduce 1:48 to 1:144 scale.

Apollo Telescope Mount

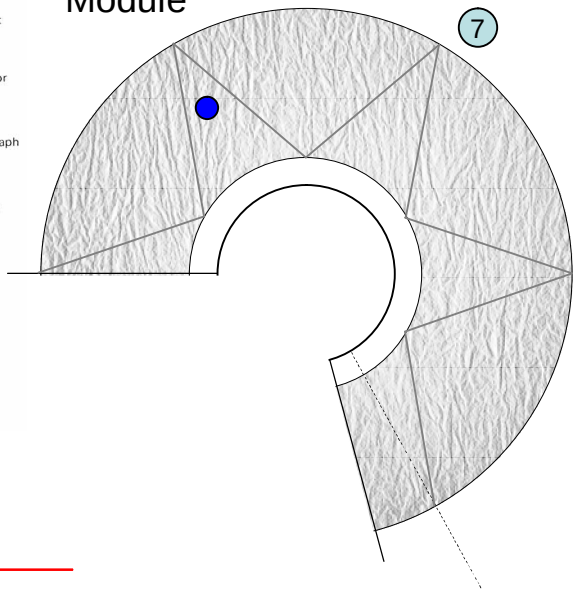




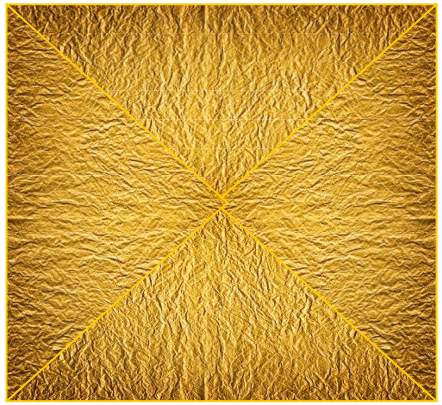
Telescope Installations

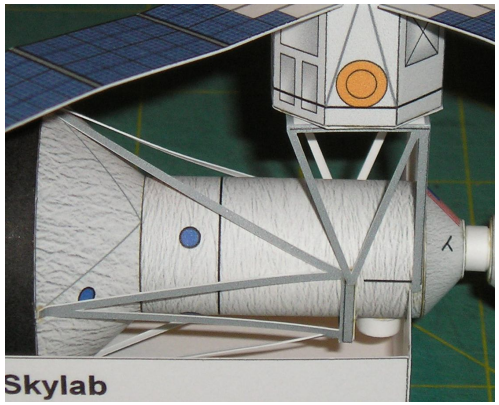


Airlock Module

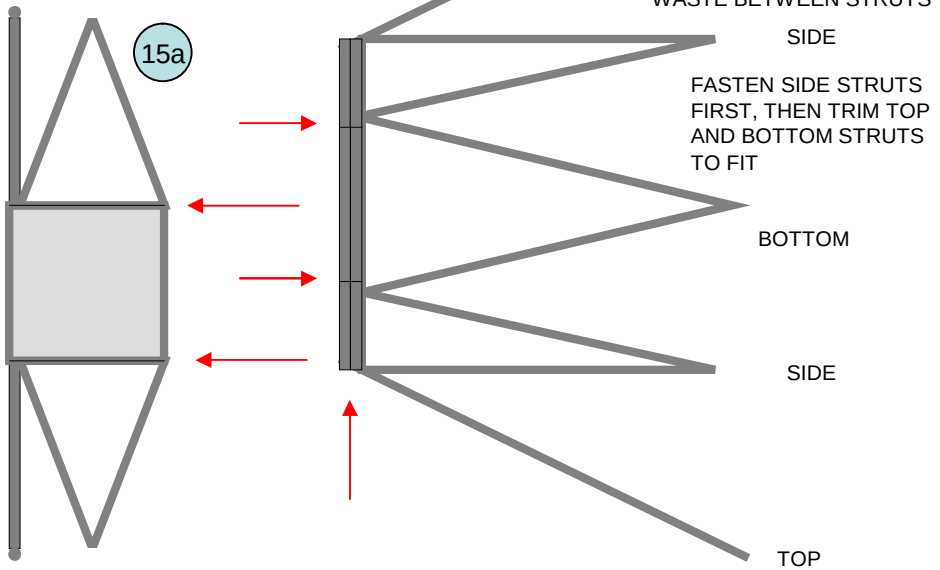


ALTERNATE Apollo Telescope Mount

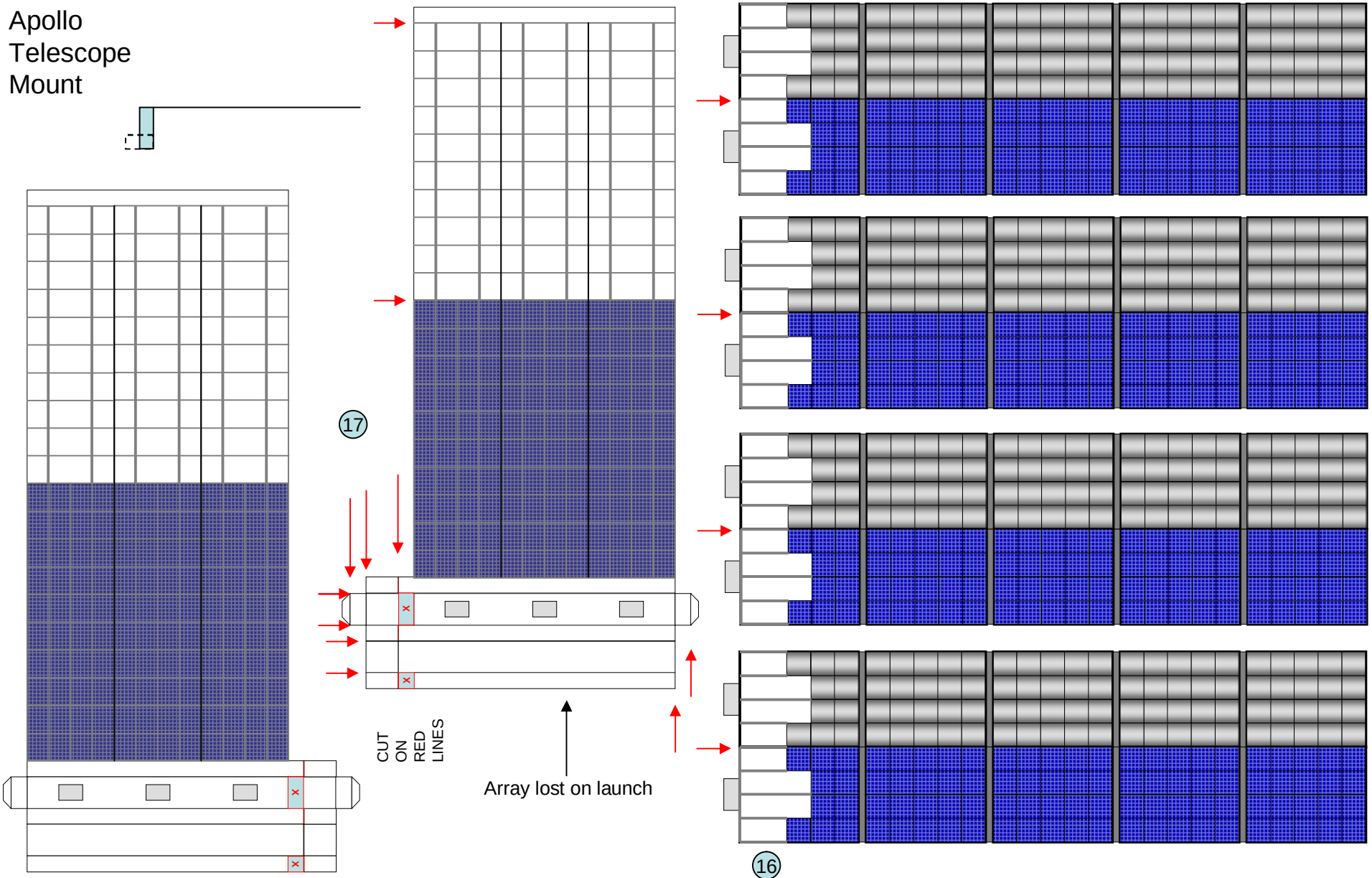




18 Sunshade/Insulation Repair



Apollo Telescope Mount



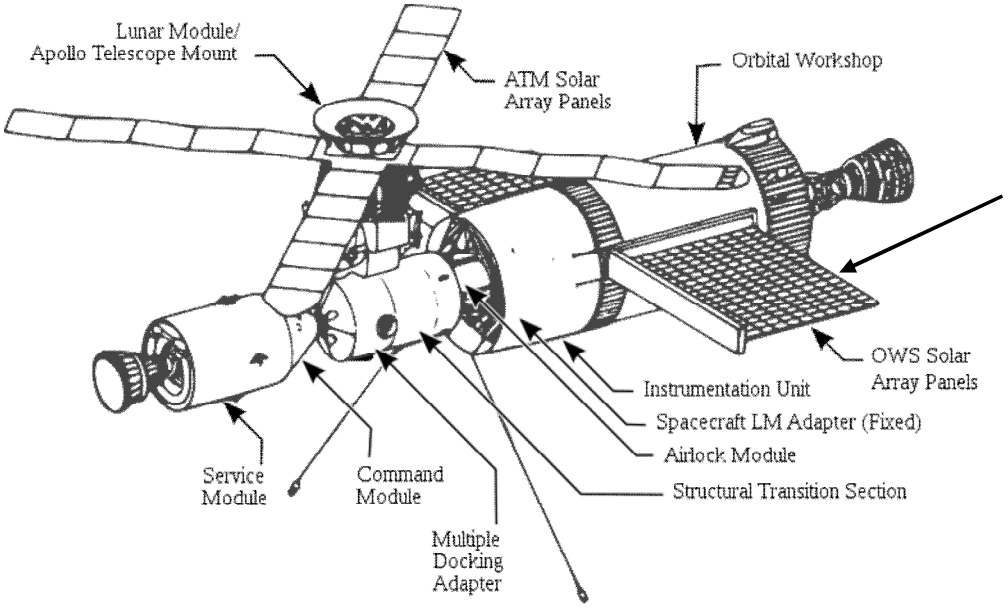
Fold into box beam. Cut-outs allow the end to bend 90 degrees to attach to the gray squares on the sides of the main cylinder.

Fold main panels in half to make blue top, white underside. Bend narrow tab on white undersurface and attach to main box beam to prevent array from sagging.

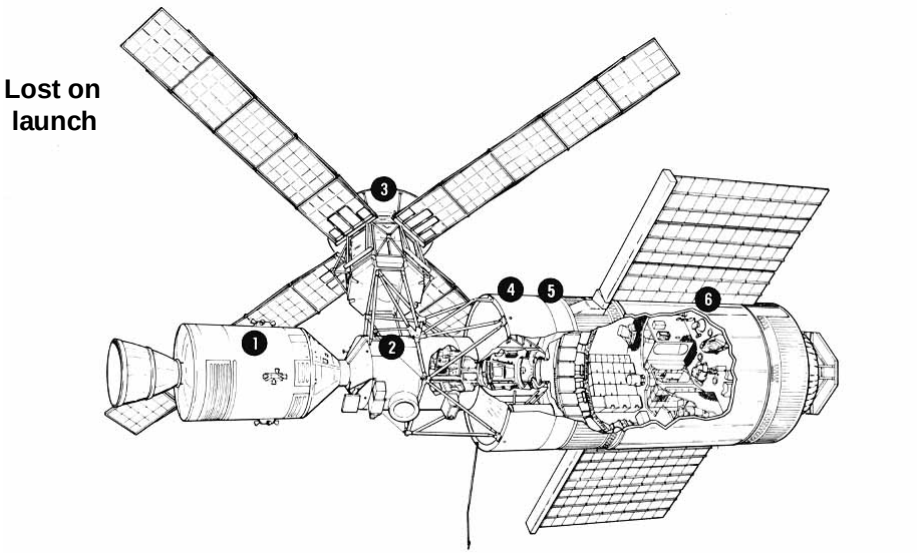
Score and fold, attach tab to top deck of telescope mount.

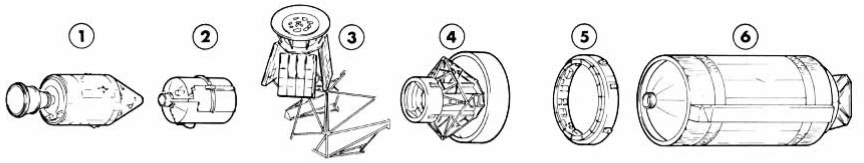
Skylab, the USA's first space station

1:144 scale



Lost on launch





Element	Command and Service Module	Multiple Docking Adapter	Apollo Telescope Mount	Airlock Module/Fixed Airlock Shroud	Instrument Unit	Orbital Workshop
Function	Crew Ascent & Descent	Docking Interface ATM/EREP Controls & Displays	Solar Observation	Power Control & Distribution Environmental Control Utility Center Data System Extravehicular Activity Port	Launch Vehicle Control	Primary Living & Working Area Experiment Laboratory Stowage
Length (ft)	34.3	17.3	13.3	17.6	3.0	48.1
Diameter (ft)	13.0	10.0	–	10.0	21.5	21.6
Working Volume (cu ft)	366	1,140	–	613	–	9,550