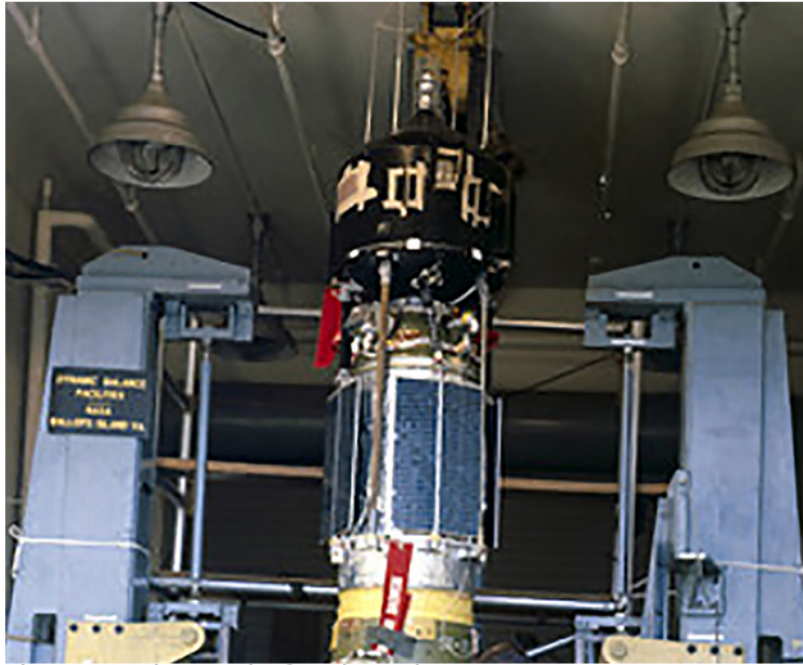
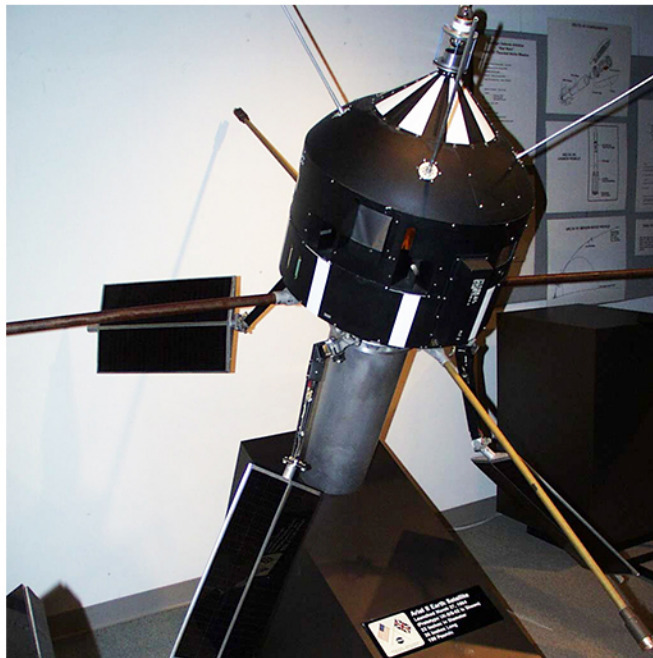


Ariel 2 - First Radio Astronomy Satellite



Above: Ariel 2 test before launch

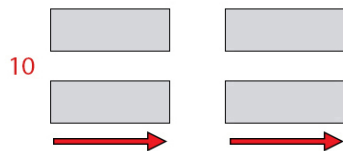
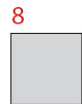
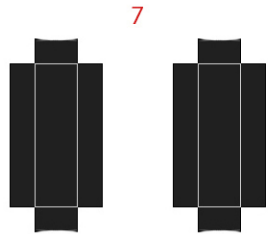
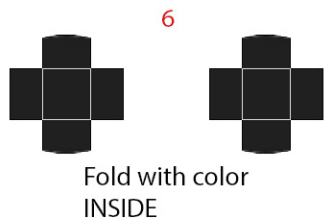
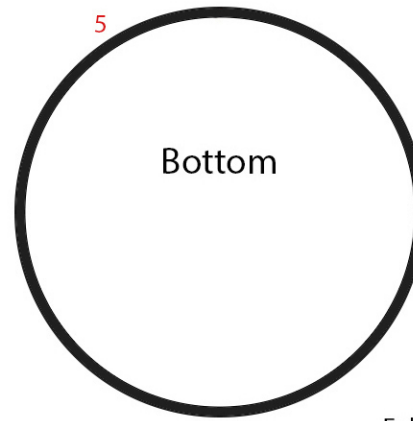
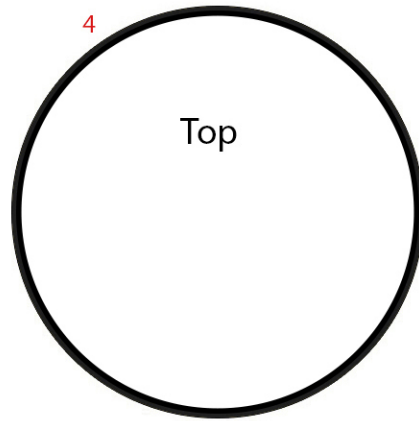
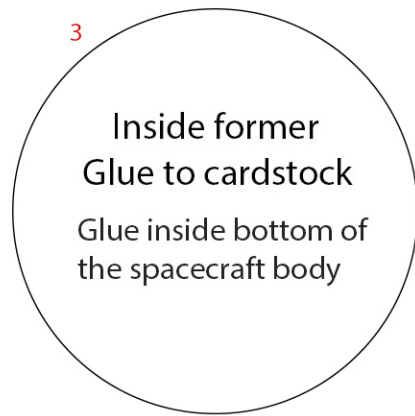
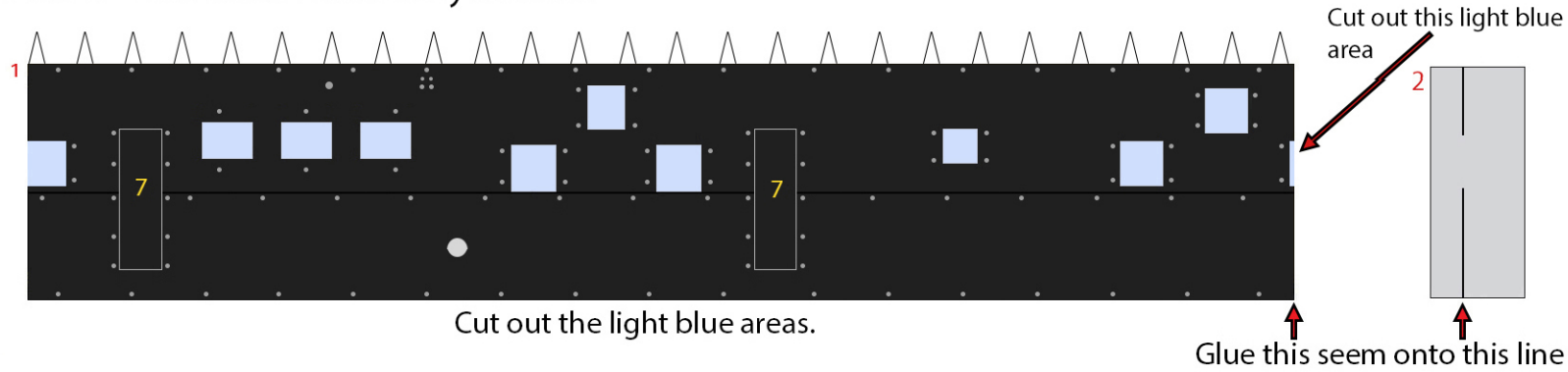


Ariel 2, also known as UK-2, was a British radio astronomy satellite, which was operated by the Science and Engineering Research Council as part of the Ariel programme.

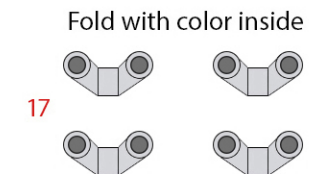
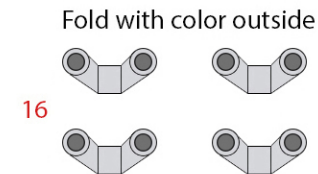
It was built in America by Westinghouse Electric, and had a mass at launch of 68 kilograms (150 lb). It was launched on March 27 1964, and became the first satellite to be used for radio astronomy.

The launch of Ariel 2 was conducted by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration, using a Scout X-3 rocket from Launch Area 3 at the Wallops Flight Facility. Ariel 2 was placed into a low Earth orbit, with a perigee of 289 kilometres (180 mi), an apogee of 1,343 kilometres (835 mi), 51.6 degrees of inclination and an orbital period of 101.2 minutes as of 3 May 1964. It ceased operations in November 1964, and subsequently decayed from orbit on 18 November 1967.

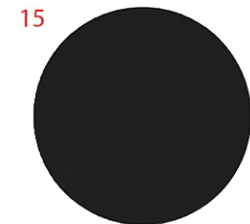
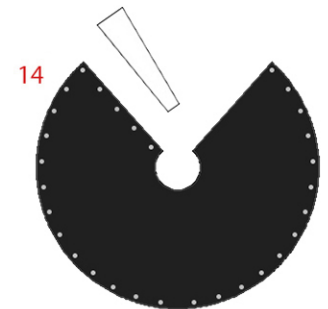
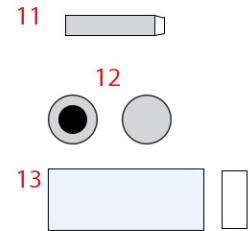
Ariel 2 - First Radio Astronomy Satellite



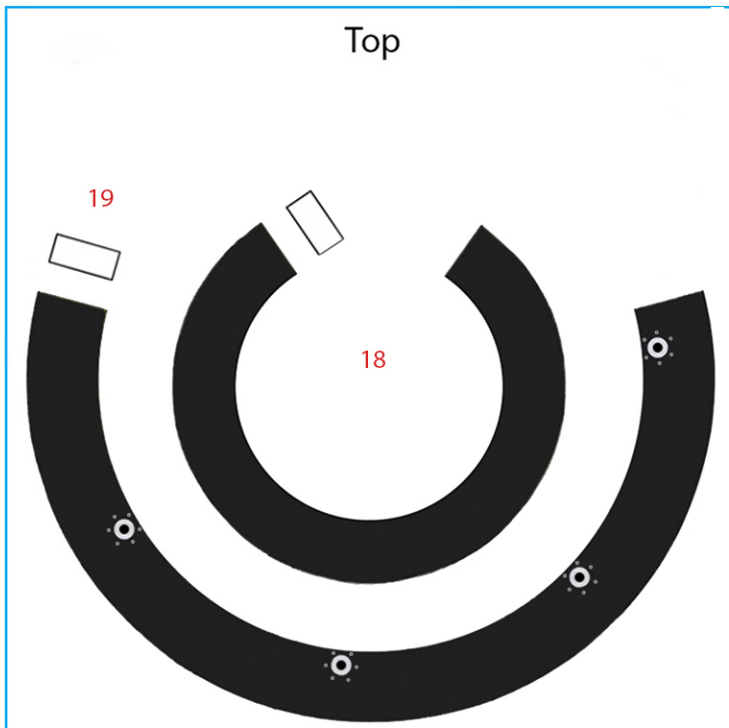
Wrap around the ends of the four tooth
pics in the direction of the arrows.



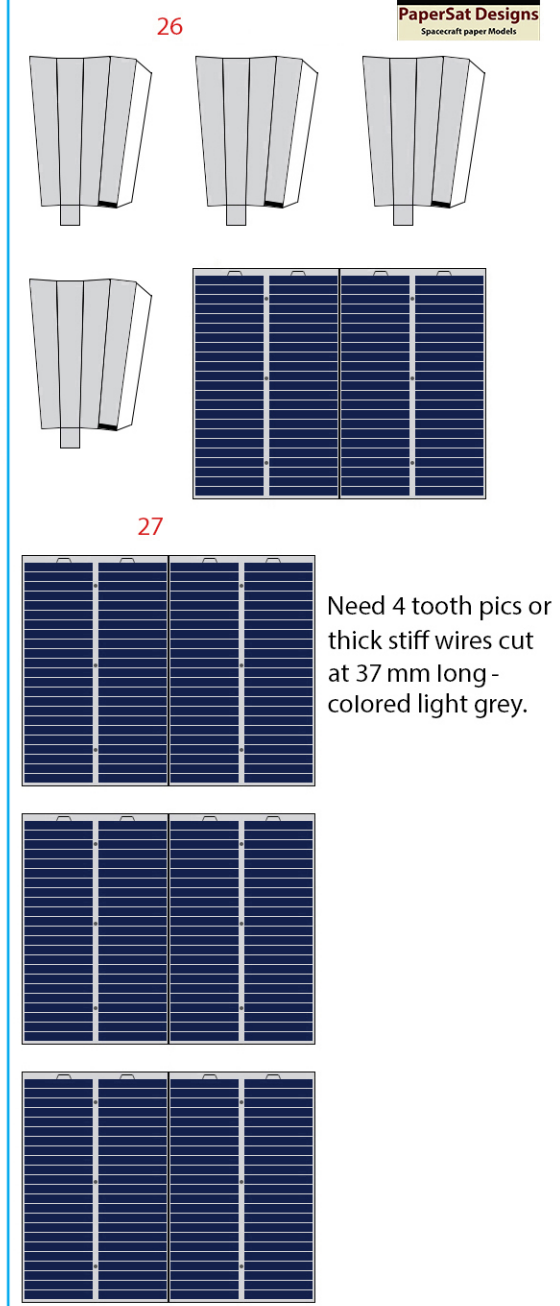
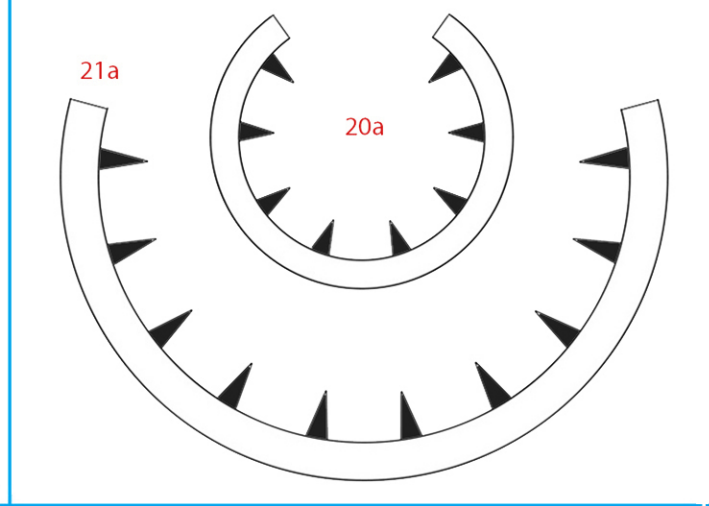
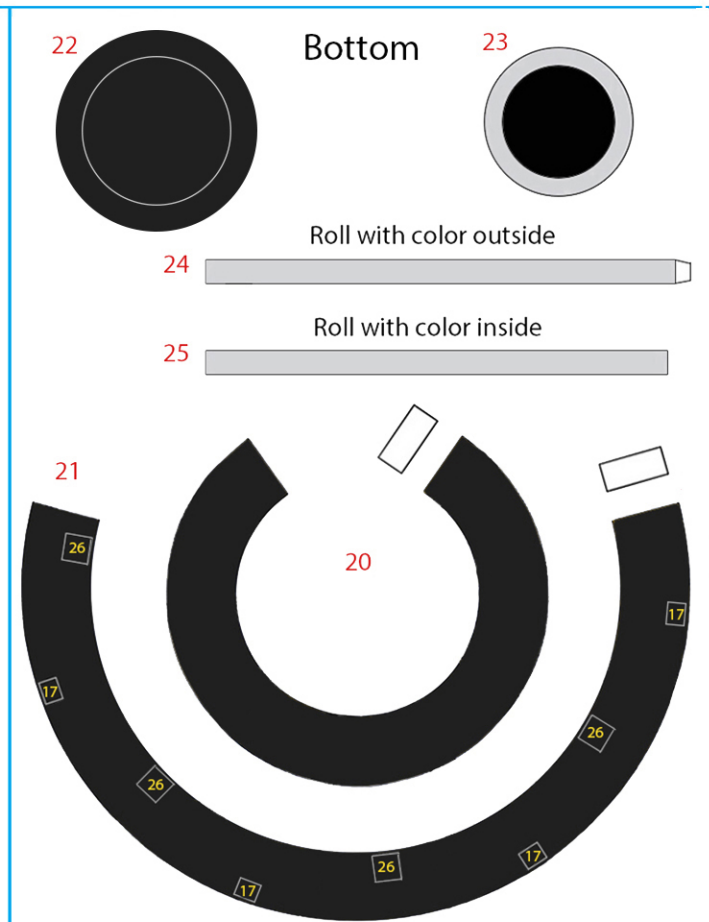
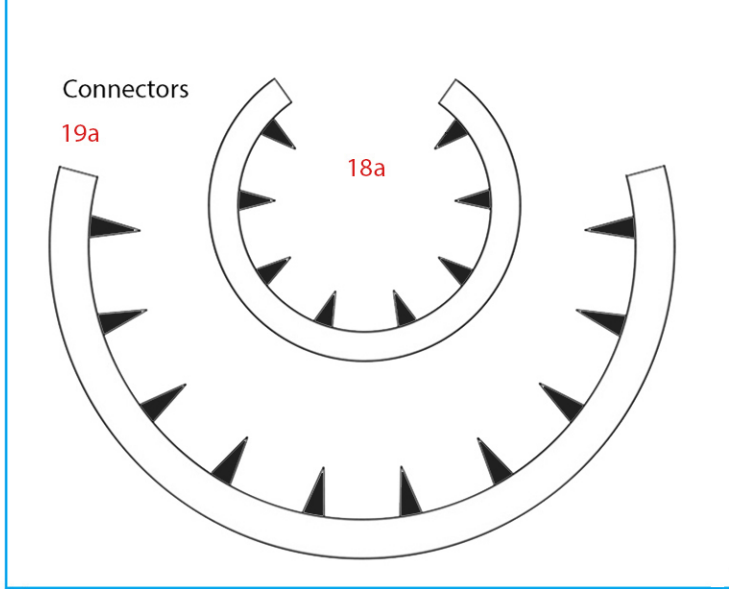
Need 4 tooth pics, colored
brown, 70mm long.



Ariel 2 - First Radio Astronomy Satellite



Punch small holes in the black dots before gluing.
Need 4 plastic broom straws or similar material cut at 37mm long, colored light grey for the antennas.



Need 4 tooth pics or thick stiff wires cut at 37 mm long - colored light grey.