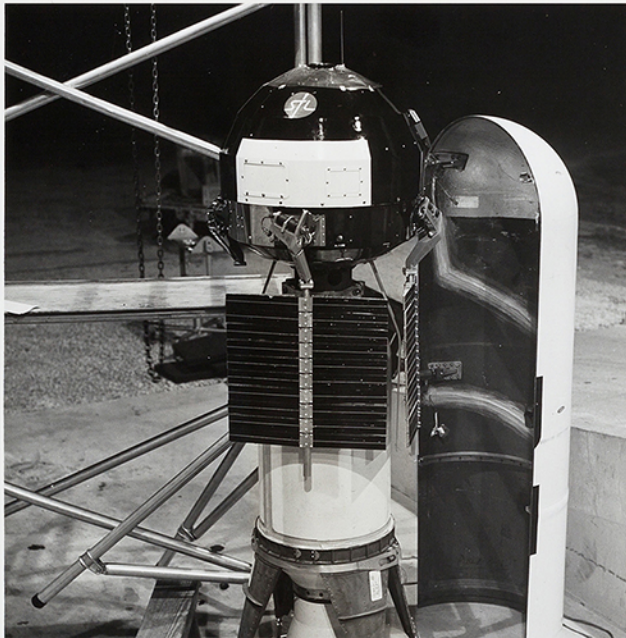


Explorer 6

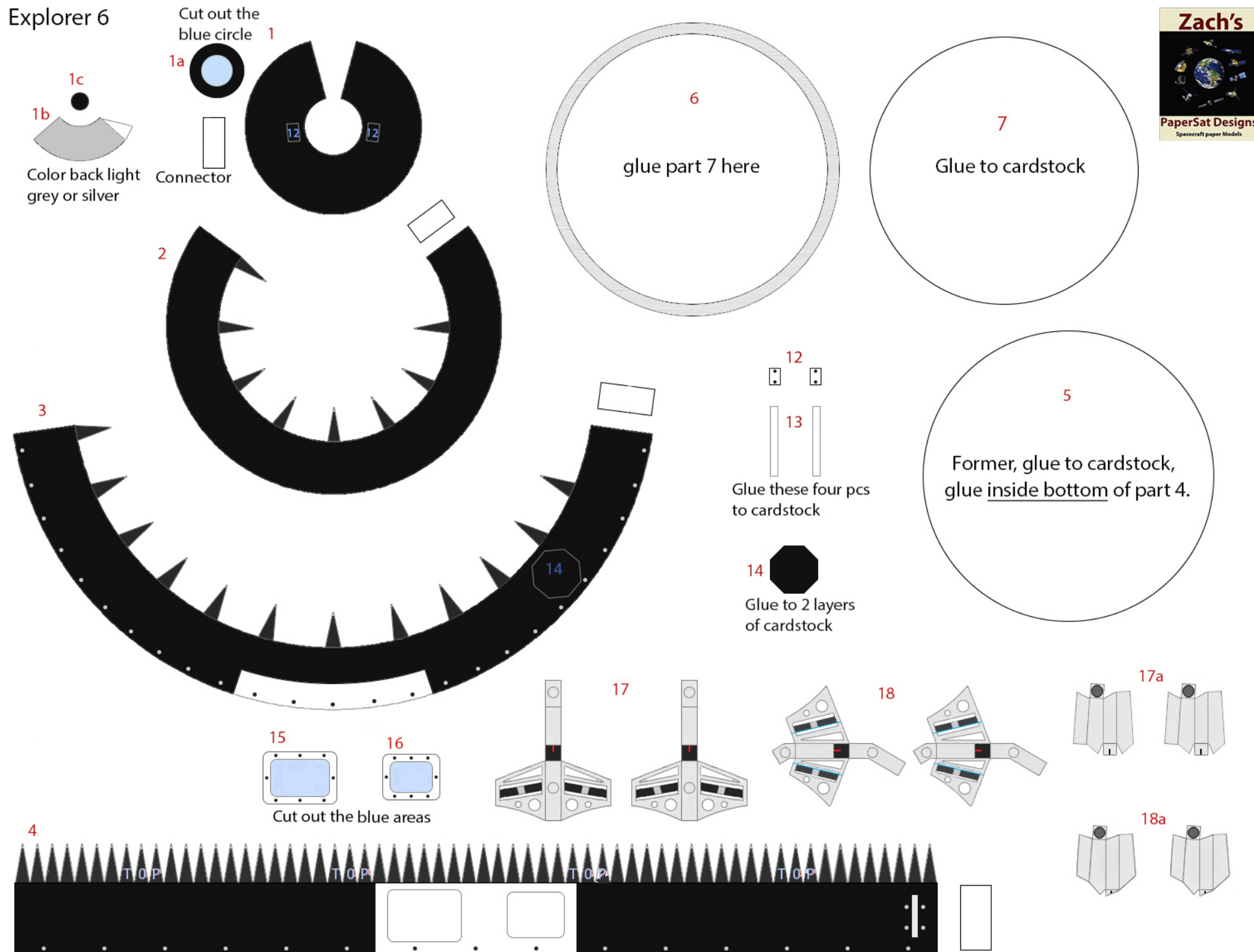


Explorer 6, or S-2 (commonly known as the “Paddlewheel” satellite), was an American satellite launched on August 7, 1959 from the Atlantic Missile Range in Cape Canaveral, Florida. It was a small, spheroidal satellite designed to study trapped radiation of various energies, galactic cosmic rays, geomagnetism, radio propagation in the upper atmosphere, and the flux of micrometeorites. The satellite took the first photographic image of Earth from orbit while passing over the Central Pacific Ocean. The black-and-white image shows a portion of the ocean and the cloud cover in the area.

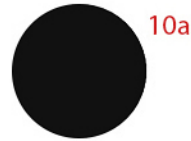
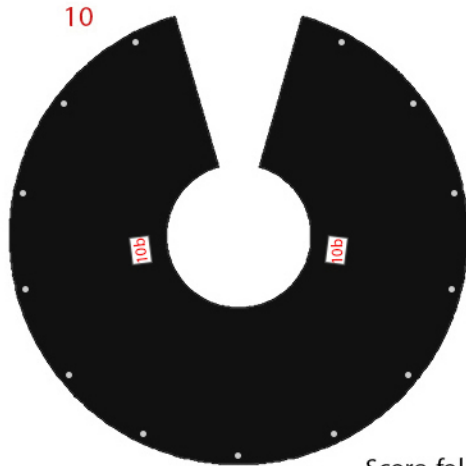
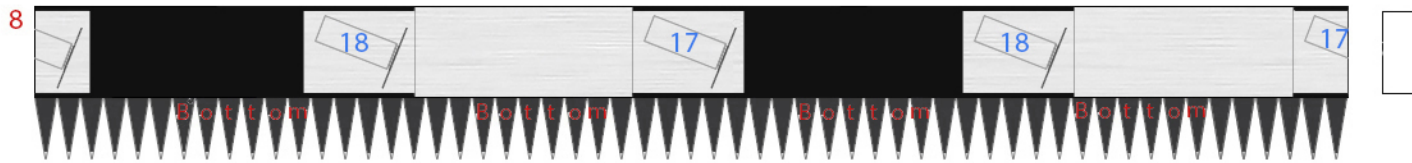
The images would forever change the science of satellite imaging.

The last contact with Explorer 6 was achieved on October 6, 1959, exactly 60 days after launch. The satellite’s orbit would decay and it fell back to Earth on July 1, 1961. In all, a total of 827 hours of analog data and 23 hour of digital data were received for analysis, making Explorer 6 a fine success for NASA and its new engineers and helping to set the high standard that would carry America to a manned landing on the Moon just a decade later.

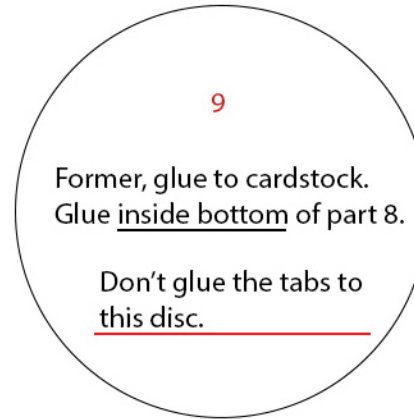
Explorer 6



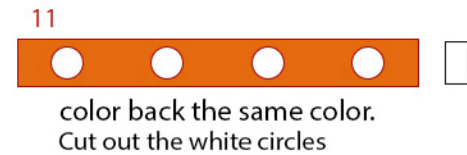
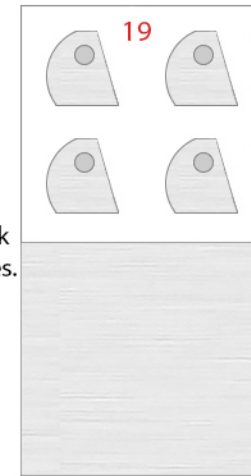
Explorer 6



10b
glue to cardstock.

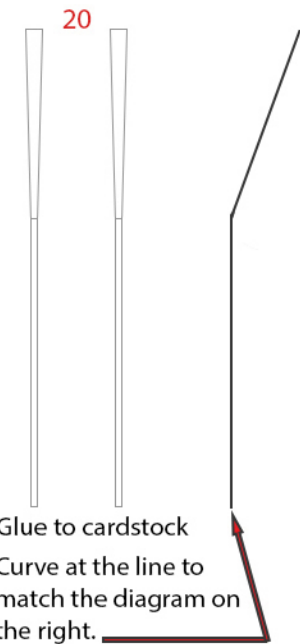
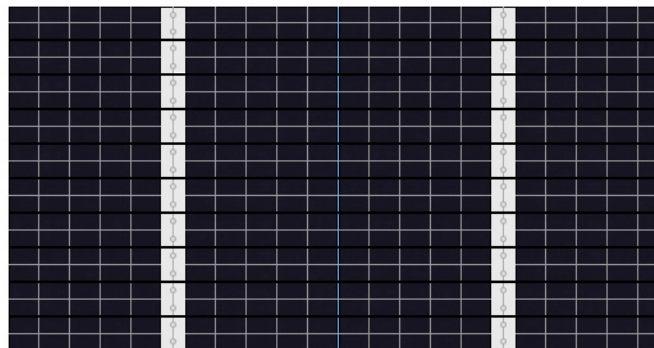
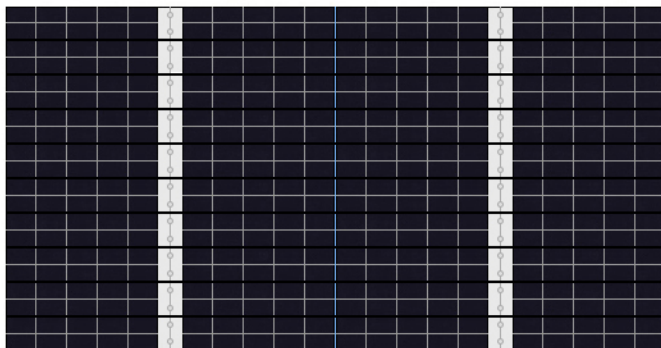
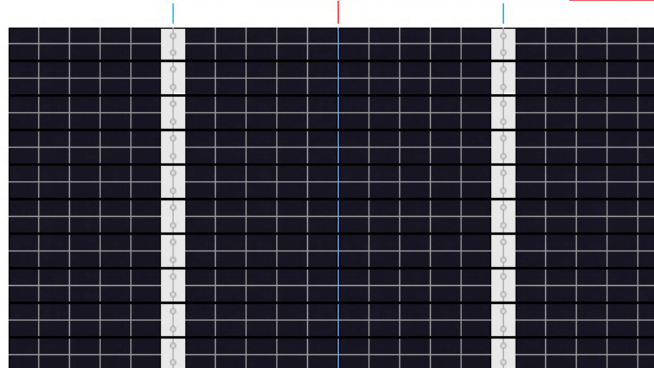
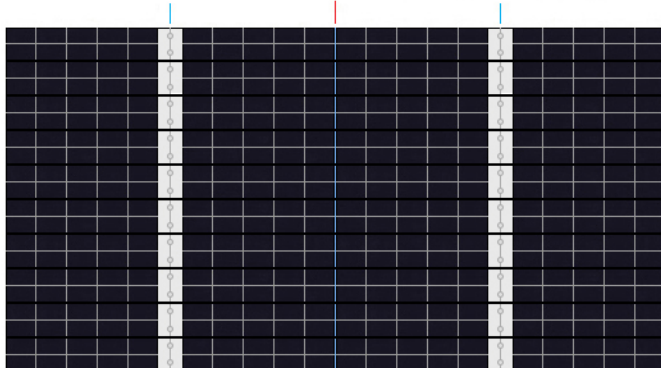


Fold this back-to-back for color on both sides.



color back the same color.
Cut out the white circles

Score-fold the 4 solar panels at the blue lines. Fold back-to-back at the RED lines - Don't glue



Glue to cardstock
Curve at the line to
match the diagram on
the right.

Need 4 tooth pics cut at 57 mm long
(see line below), colored light grey or
silver for the solar panel support rods.