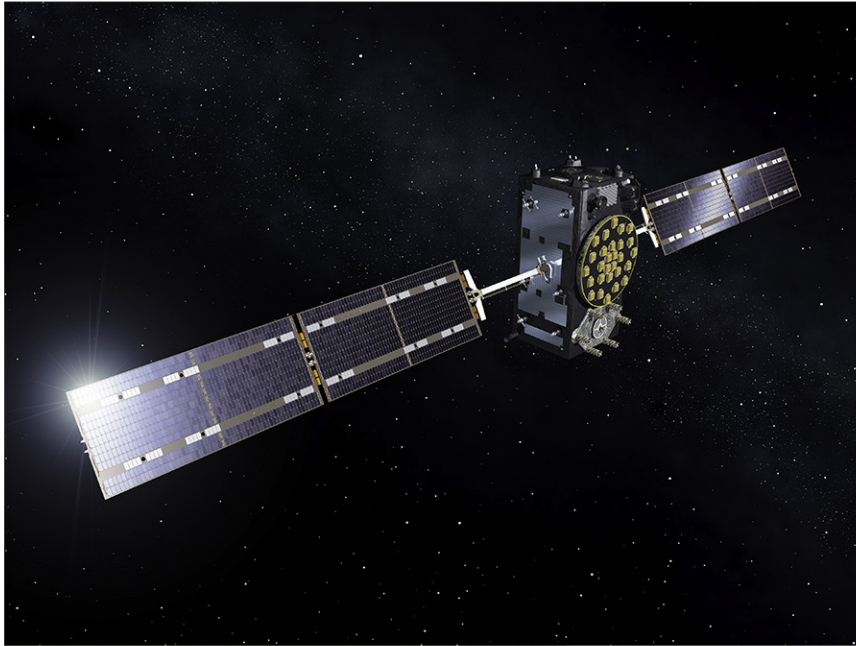


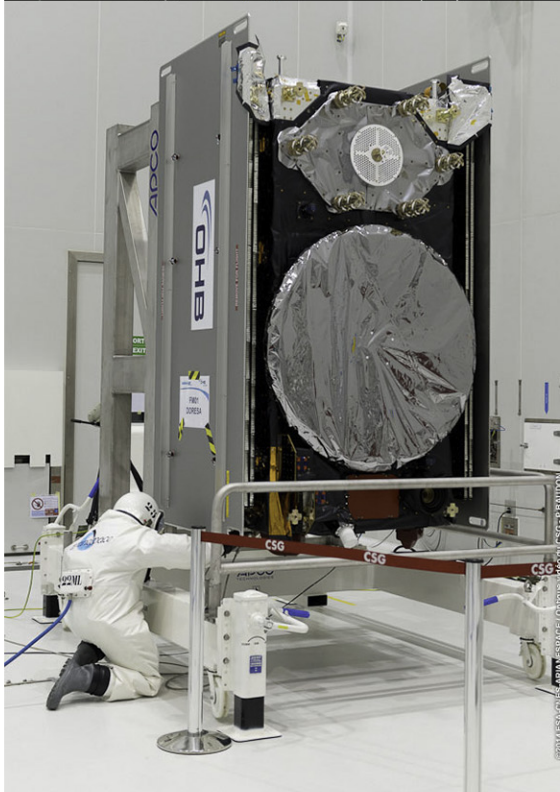


Galileo is Europe's own global navigation satellite system, providing a highly accurate, guaranteed global positioning service under civilian control. It is interoperable with GPS and Glonass, the US and Russian global satellite navigation systems. By offering dual frequencies as standard, Galileo is set to deliver real-time positioning accuracy down to the metre range.

First launches

On 21 October 2011 came the first two of four operational satellites designed to validate the Galileo concept in both space and on Earth. Two more followed on 12 October 2012.

This 'In-Orbit Validation' (IOV) phase has been followed by additional 'Full Operational Capability' (FOC) satellite launches. Four pairs of FOC satellites have so far been launched by Soyuz from French Guiana, on 22 August 2014, 27 March 2015, 11 September 2015 and 17 December 2015.



The fully deployed Galileo system will consist of 30 satellites - 24 operational plus six in-orbit spares - positioned in three circular Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) planes at 23 222 km altitude above the Earth, and at an inclination of the orbital planes of 56 degrees to the equator.

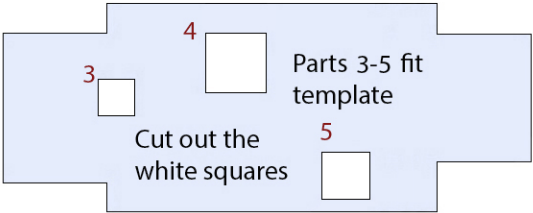
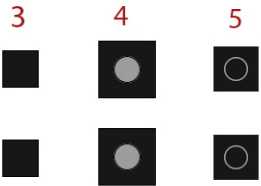
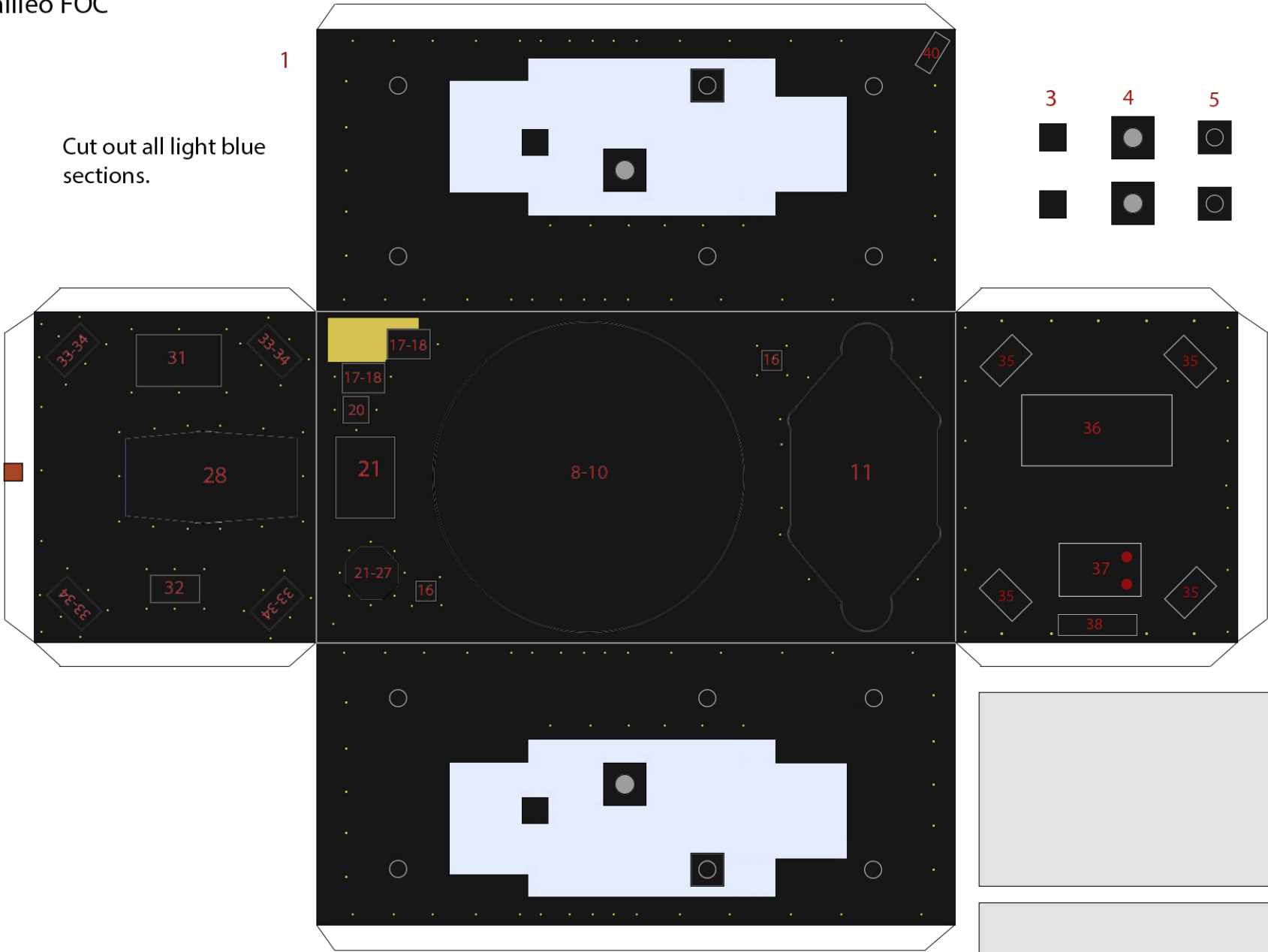
Initial services will be made available by the end of 2016. Then as the constellation is built-up beyond that, new services will be tested and made available, with system completion scheduled for 2020.

Once this is achieved, the Galileo navigation signals will provide good coverage even at latitudes up to 75 degrees north, which corresponds to Norway's North Cape - the most northerly tip of Europe - and beyond. The large number of satellites together with the carefully-optimised constellation design, plus the availability of the three active spare satellites per orbital plane, will ensure that the loss of one satellite should have no discernible effect on the user.

The system is intended primarily for civilian use, unlike the more military-orientated systems of the United States (GPS), Russia (GLONASS), and China (Beidou-1/2, COMPASS). The European system will only be subject to shutdown for military purposes in extreme circumstances (like armed conflict). It will be available at its full precision to both civil and military users.



Cut out all light blue sections.



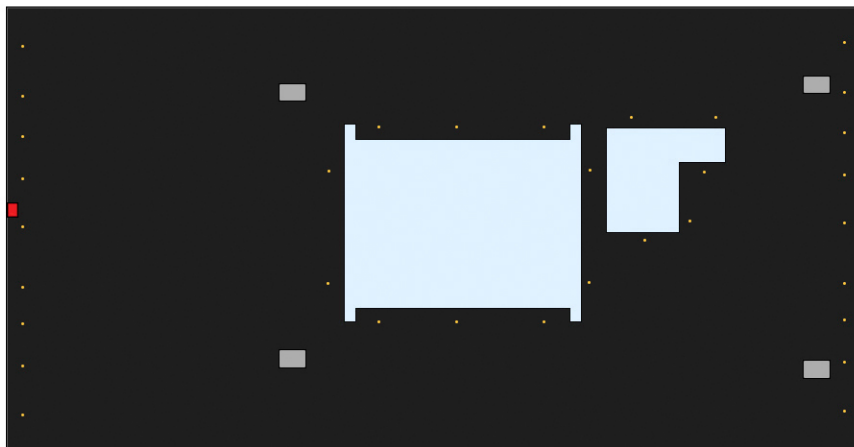
Can paint these silver for realistic look.



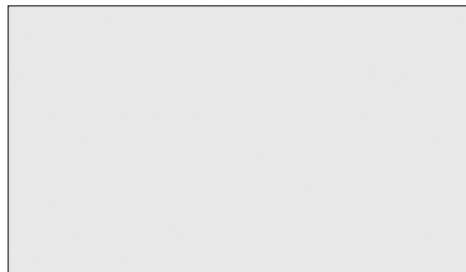
Galileo FOC

6

Cut out light blue sections

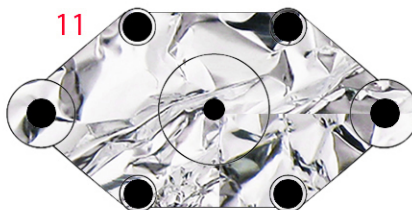


7 Can paint this silver for realistic look



Glue to thick cardstock

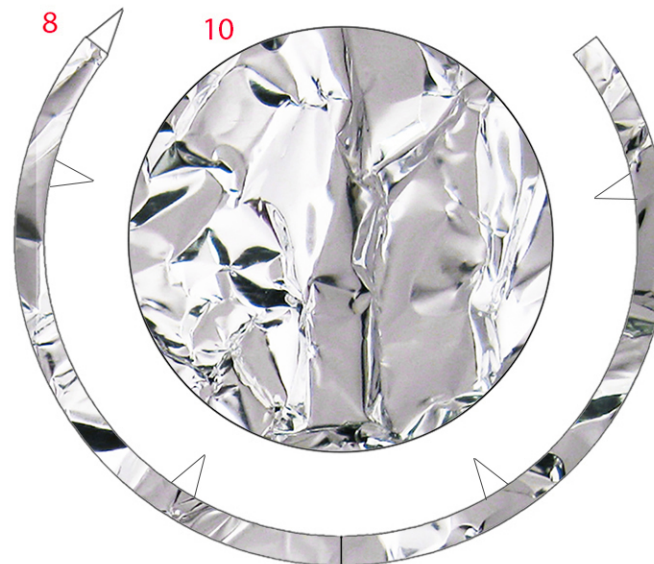
11



Top

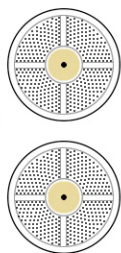
8

10

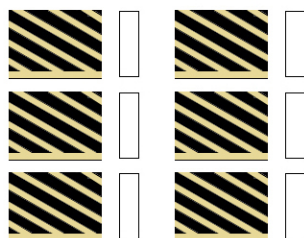


Glue
back-to-back

12



15



Color back Black, roll to tubes
indicated by the arrow.

Need plastic broom straw around
4mm long colored gold or light
yellow

13

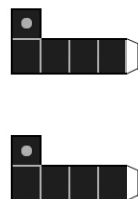


14



Roll to a small ring

16



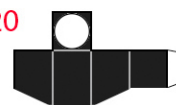
17



19



20



18



Color back Black

9

Bottom

21

22

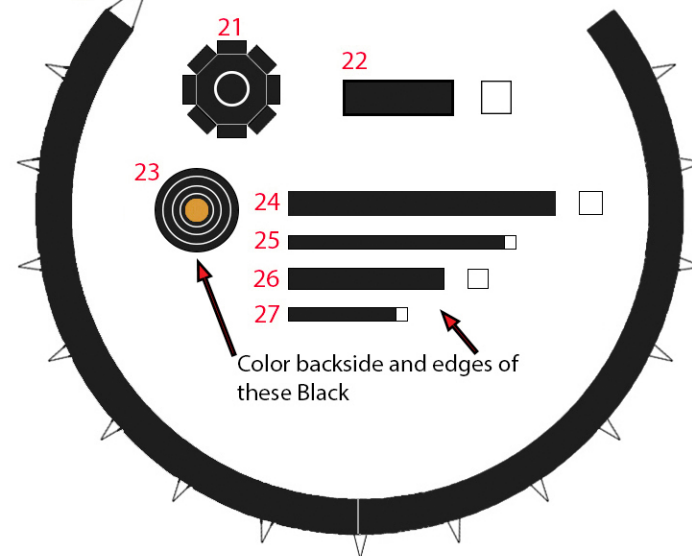
23

24

25

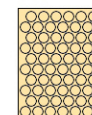
26

27



Color backside and edges of
these Black

21

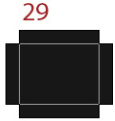


Glue to 2 layers of thick
cardstock, color edges
around the same color.

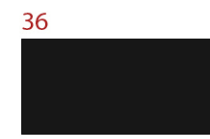
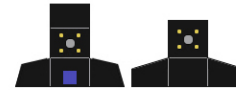
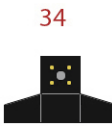
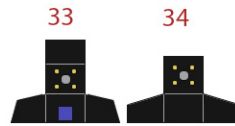
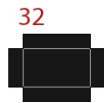
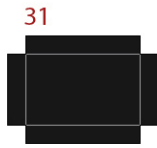
Galileo FOC



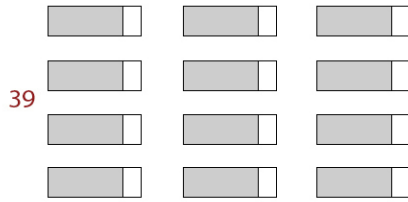
Glue to thick cardstock,
color edges black



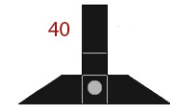
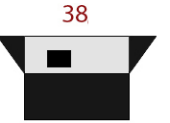
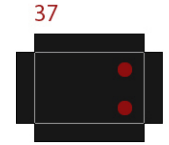
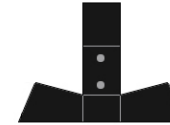
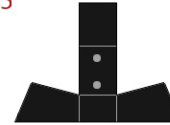
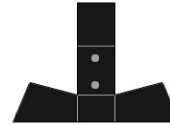
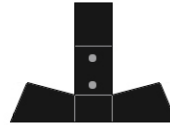
Glue to
cardstock



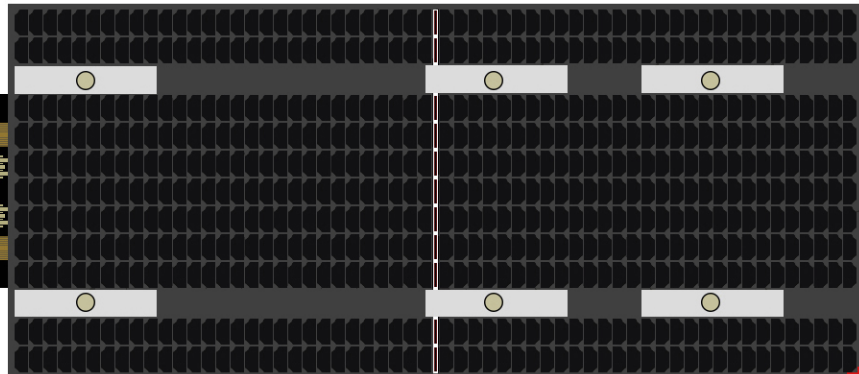
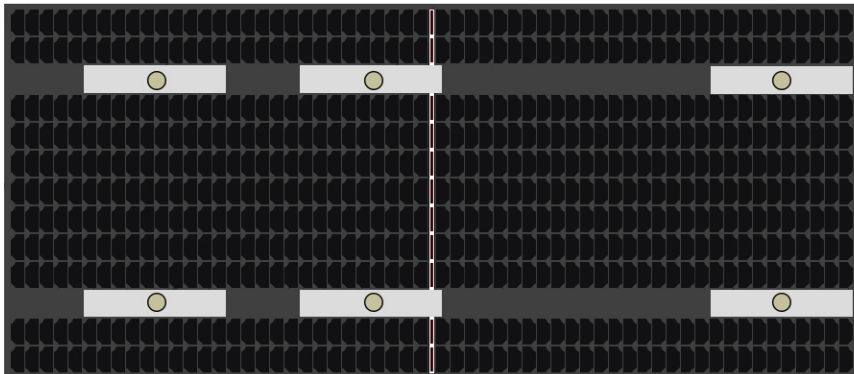
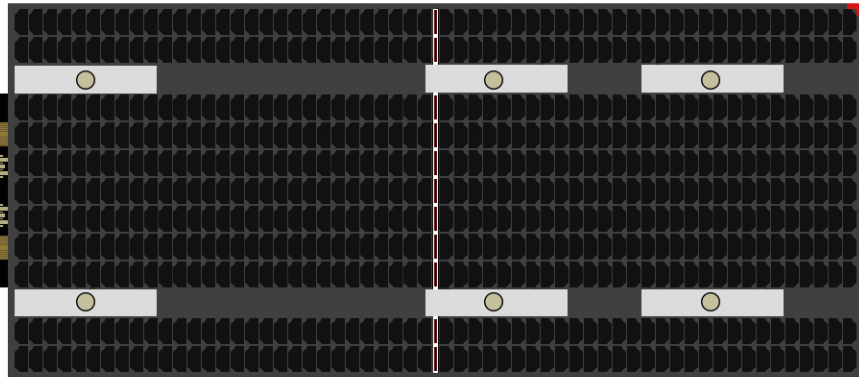
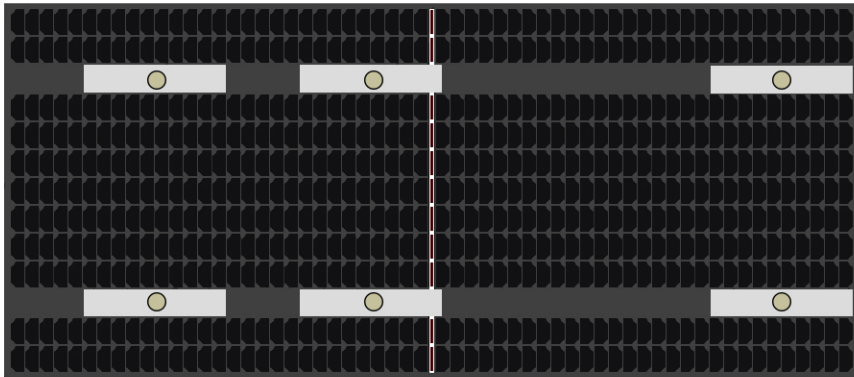
Glue to thick cardstock,
color edges black



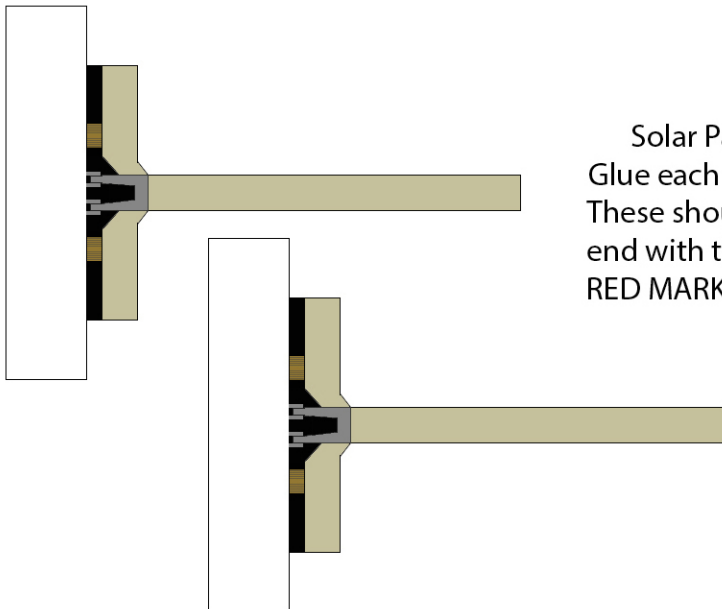
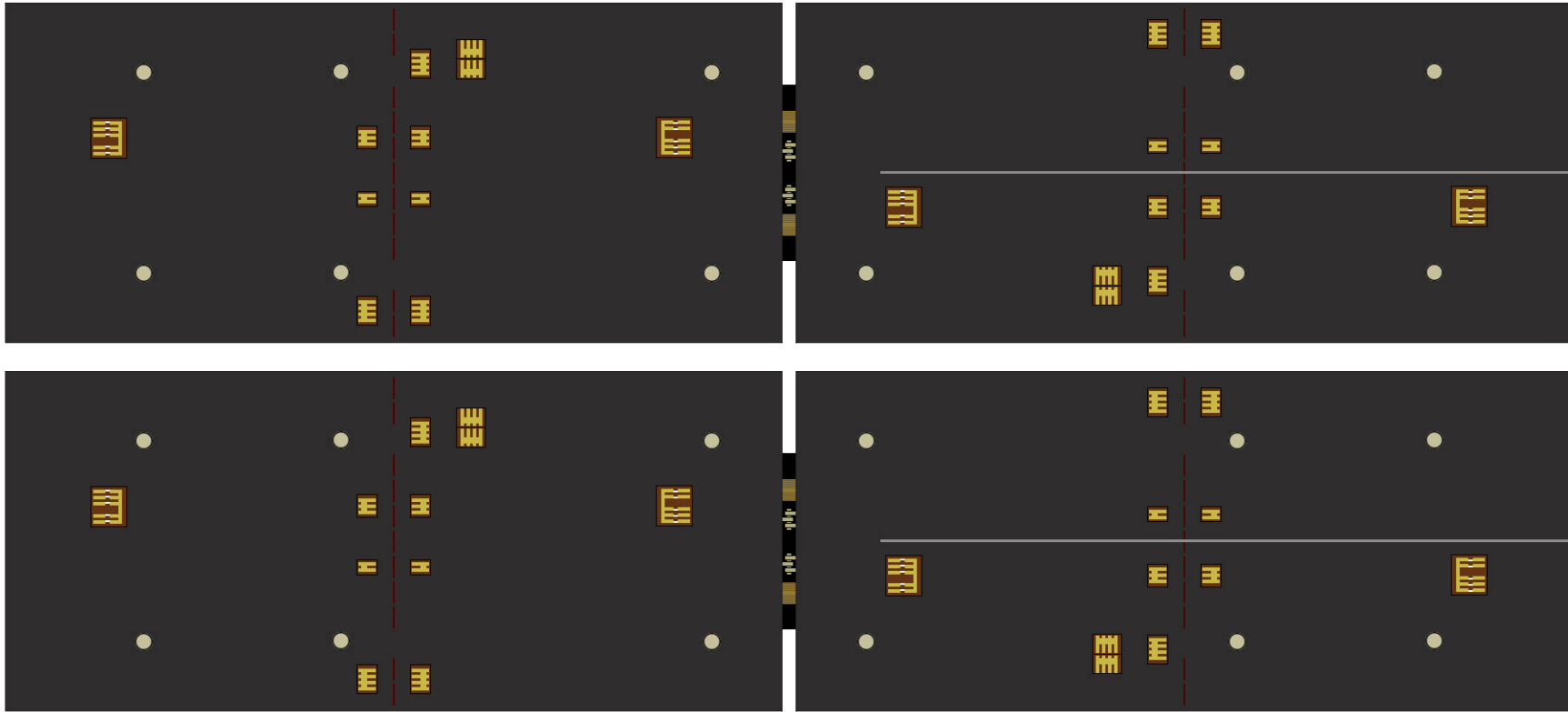
Color back Black, roll into tubes



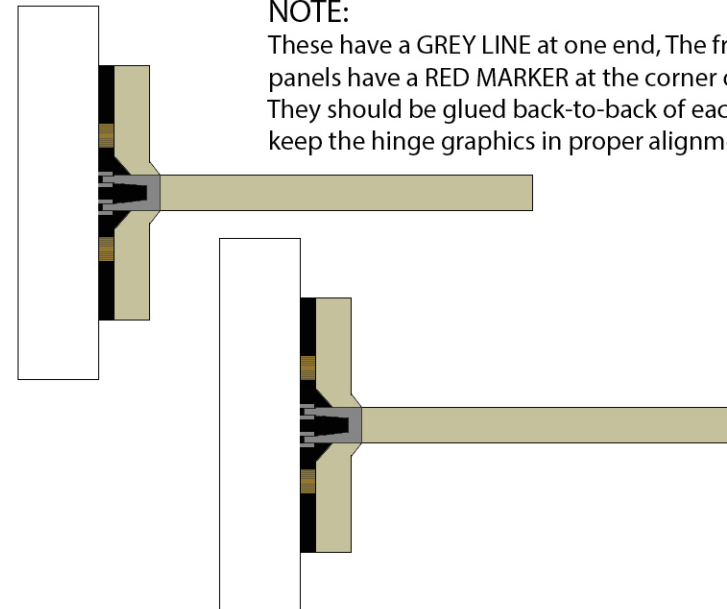
Frontside Solar Panels



Backside Solar Panels



Solar Panel Mounts
Glue each pair back-to-back
These should be glued on the
end with the grey line and the
RED MARKER



NOTE:
These have a GREY LINE at one end, The frontside
panels have a RED MARKER at the corner on one end,
They should be glued back-to-back of each other to
keep the hinge graphics in proper alignment.