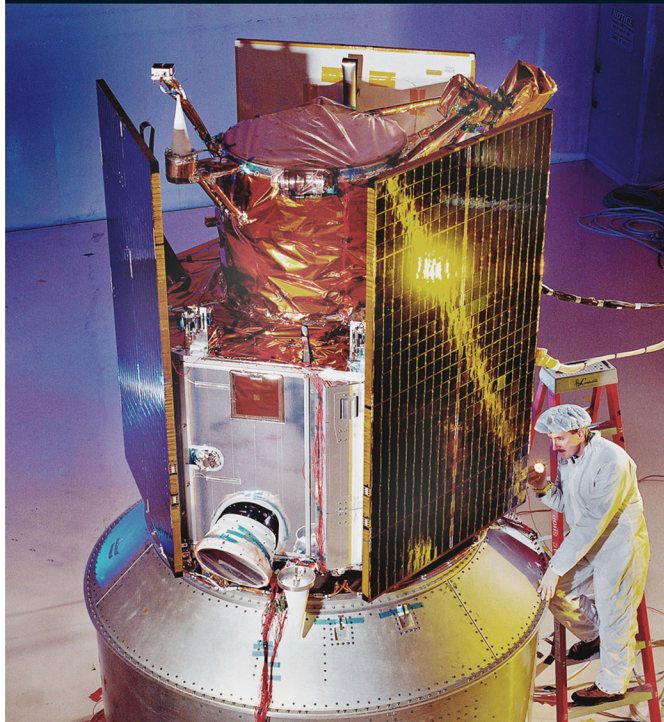




IKONOS is a commercial earth observation satellite, and was the first to collect publicly available high-resolution imagery at 1- and 4-meter resolution. It offers multispectral (MS) and panchromatic (PAN) imagery. The IKONOS launch was called "one of the most significant developments in the history of the space age". IKONOS imagery began being sold on January 1, 2000.

On April 1994 Lockheed was granted one of the first licenses from the U.S. Department of Commerce for commercial satellite high-resolution imagery. On October 25, 1995 partner company Space Imaging received a license from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to transmit telemetry from the satellite in the eight-gigahertz Earth Exploration Satellite Services band. Prior to launch, Space Imaging changed the name of the satellite to IKONOS.

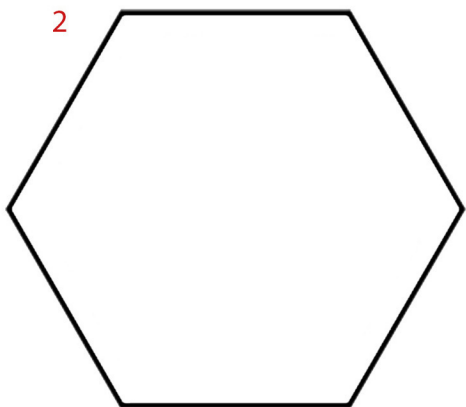
IKONOS comes from the Greek word eikōn for "image".

Two satellites were originally planned for operation. The launch of IKONOS-1 on 27 April 1999 failed when the payload fairing of the Athena rocket failed to separate, preventing the satellite from reaching orbit. IKONOS-2 was planned for launch in 2000, but was renamed IKONOS and was launched on 24 September 1999 from Space Launch Complex 6 (SLC-6) at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

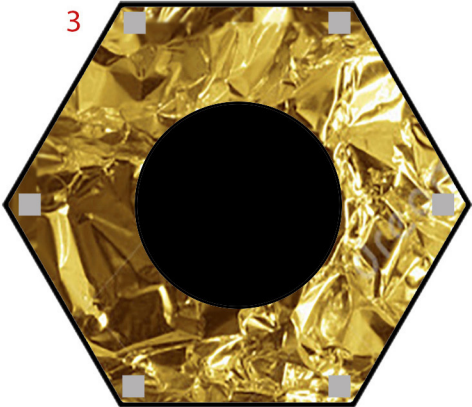
In November 2000 Lockheed Martin received the "Best of What's New" Grand Award in the Aviation & Space category from Popular Science magazine. Space Imaging was acquired by ORBIMAGE in September 2005. The company was later renamed to GeoEye. GeoEye was acquired in 2013 by DigitalGlobe which operated IKONOS until April 2015 when the spacecraft was deactivated.

IKONOS Imaging Satellite

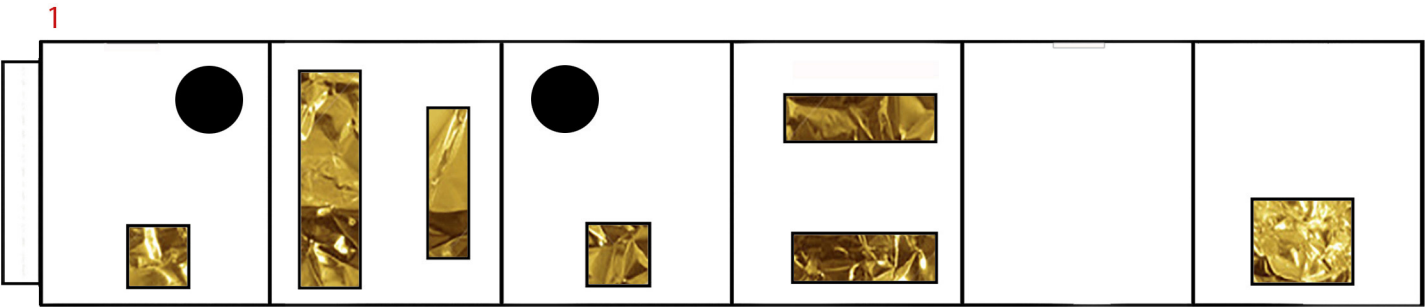
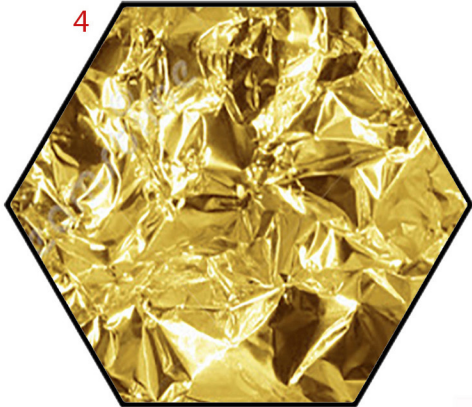
By Glenn Alvord - 2015



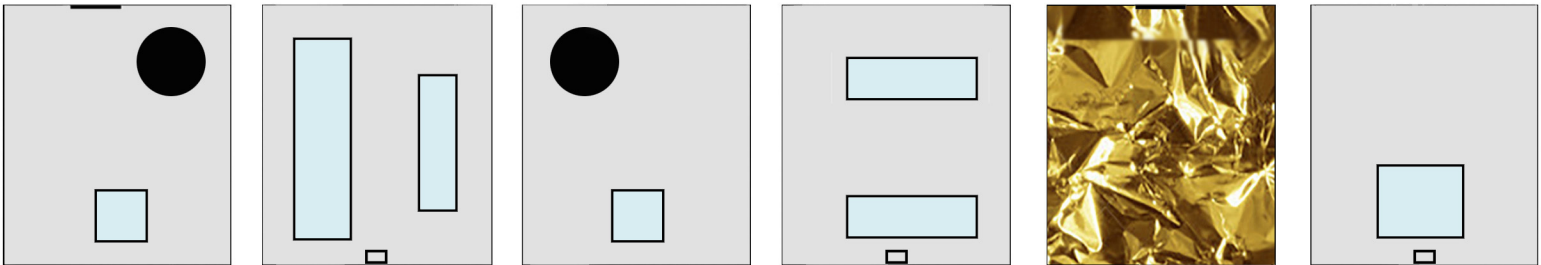
Glue to another layer of cardstock



Glue to another layer of cardstock

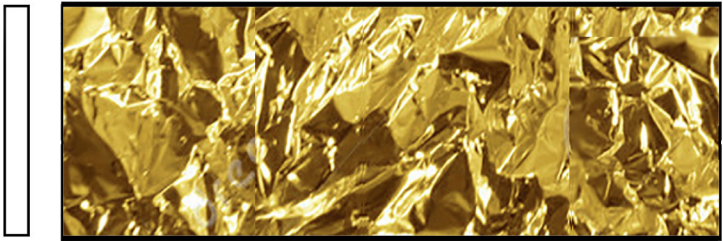


5 (A - F)



Cut out all light blue areas

10A 10



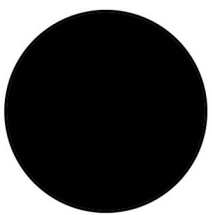
Outside

11

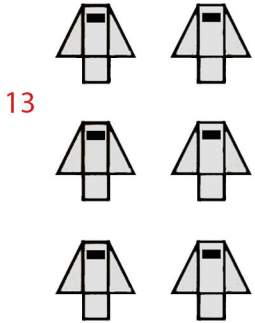


Inside

12



Glue to another layer of cardstock.



8

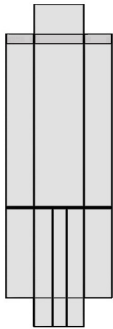


9

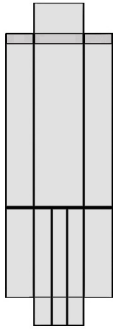


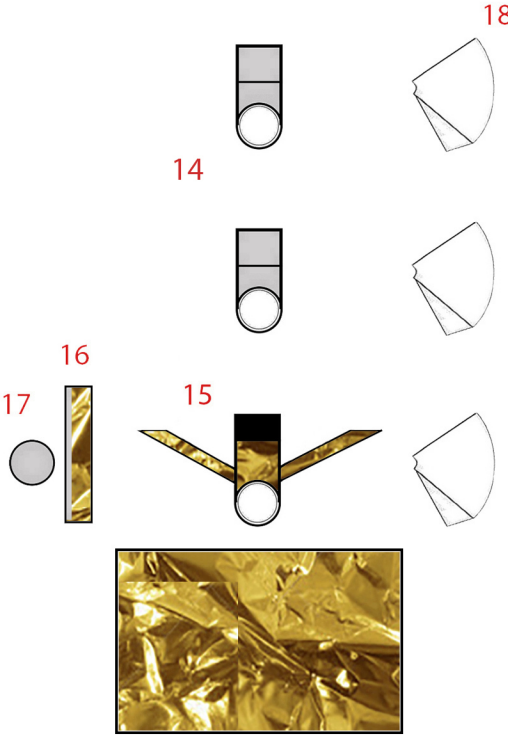
Color back black

6



7





14

15

16

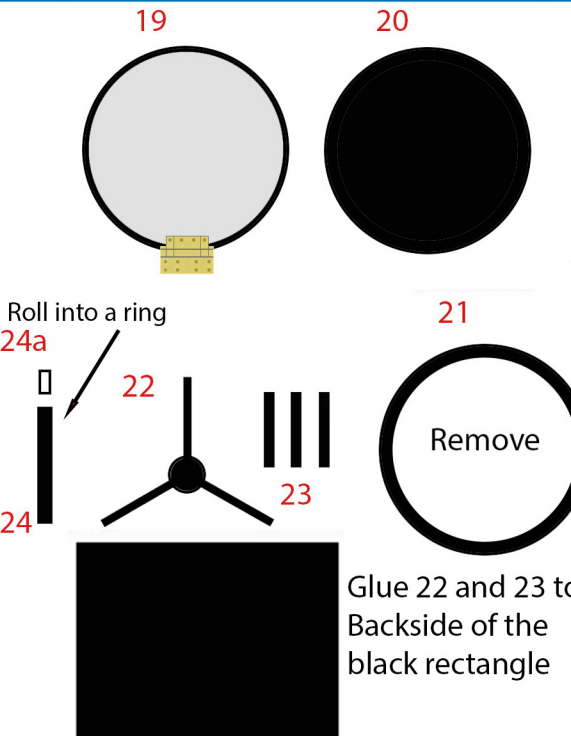
17

18

Glue 15 to the backside of above rectangle for two-sided color part

Glue 13, 14 to cardstock for strength.

Roll 16 to a ring



19

20

21

22

23

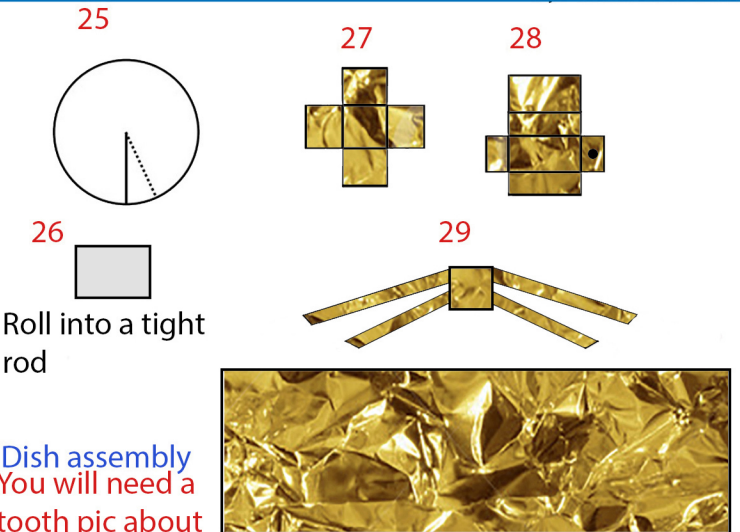
24

24a

Roll into a ring

Remove

Glue 22 and 23 to Backside of the black rectangle



25

26

27

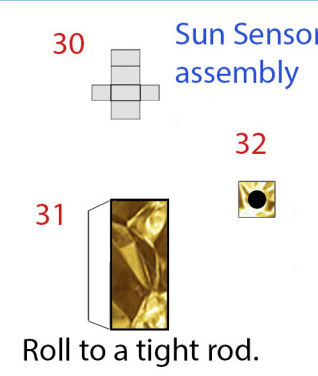
28

29

Roll into a tight rod

Dish assembly
You will need a tooth pic about 7 mm long, colored silver

Glue part above to backside of the colored rectangle.



30

31

32

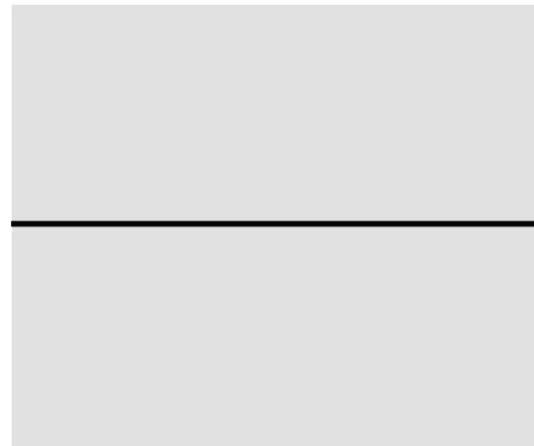
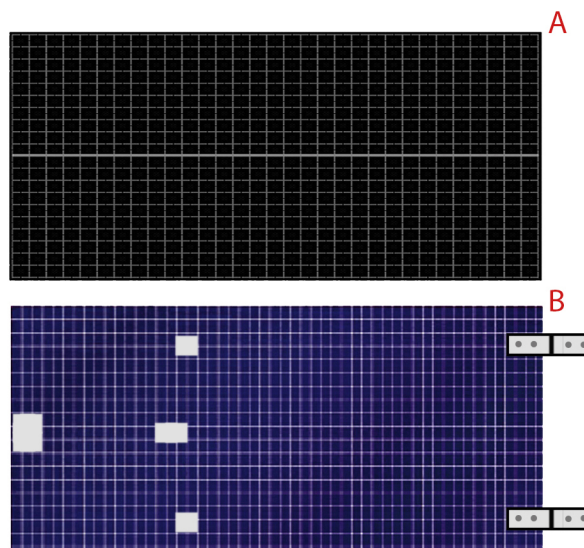
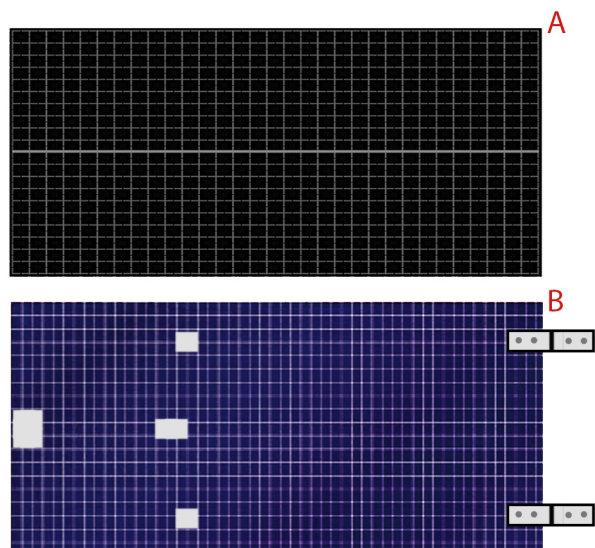
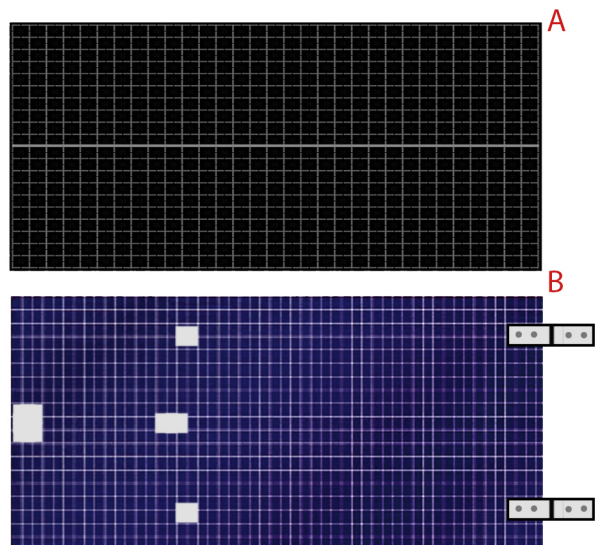
Sun Sensor assembly

Roll to a tight rod.

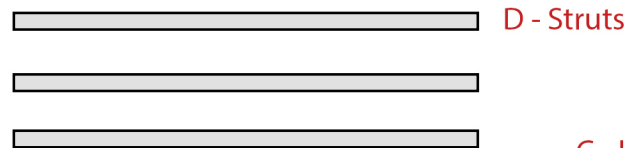


33

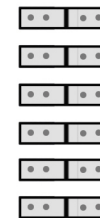
Glue to another layer of cardstock



Fold the grey rectangle in half at the black line. Glue the three LONG STRUTS onto the folded rectangle for a durable strut with color on both sides.



C - Hinges



Glue the six hinges to the BACKSIDE of the hinges located on the blue panels.

Glue the black (top panels) to the back side of the blue panels.

Fold them with colors facing each other and mount them where indicated onto the spacecraft.