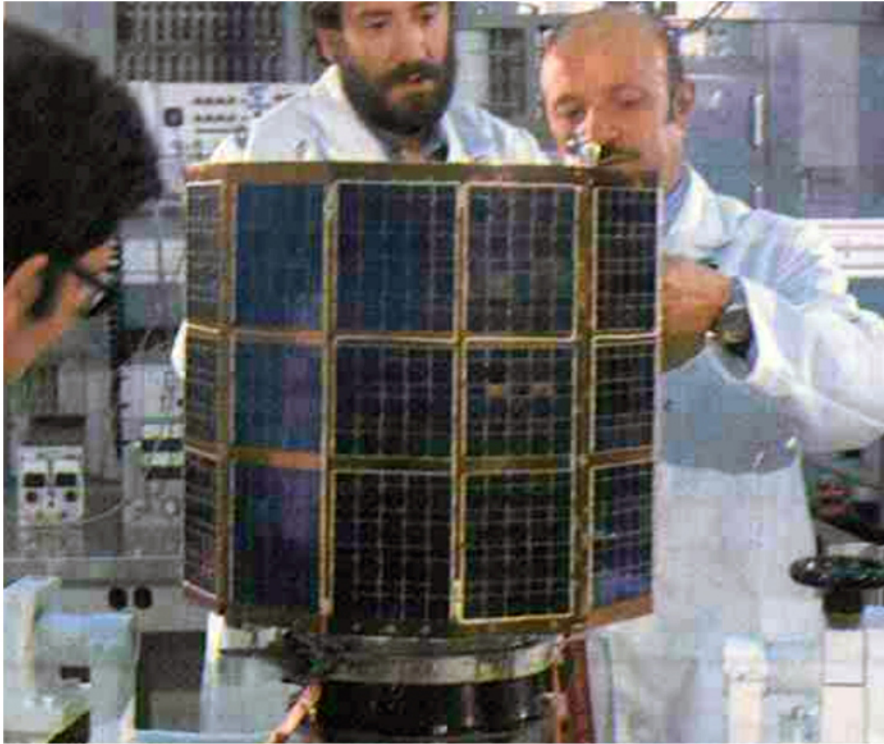


Intasat

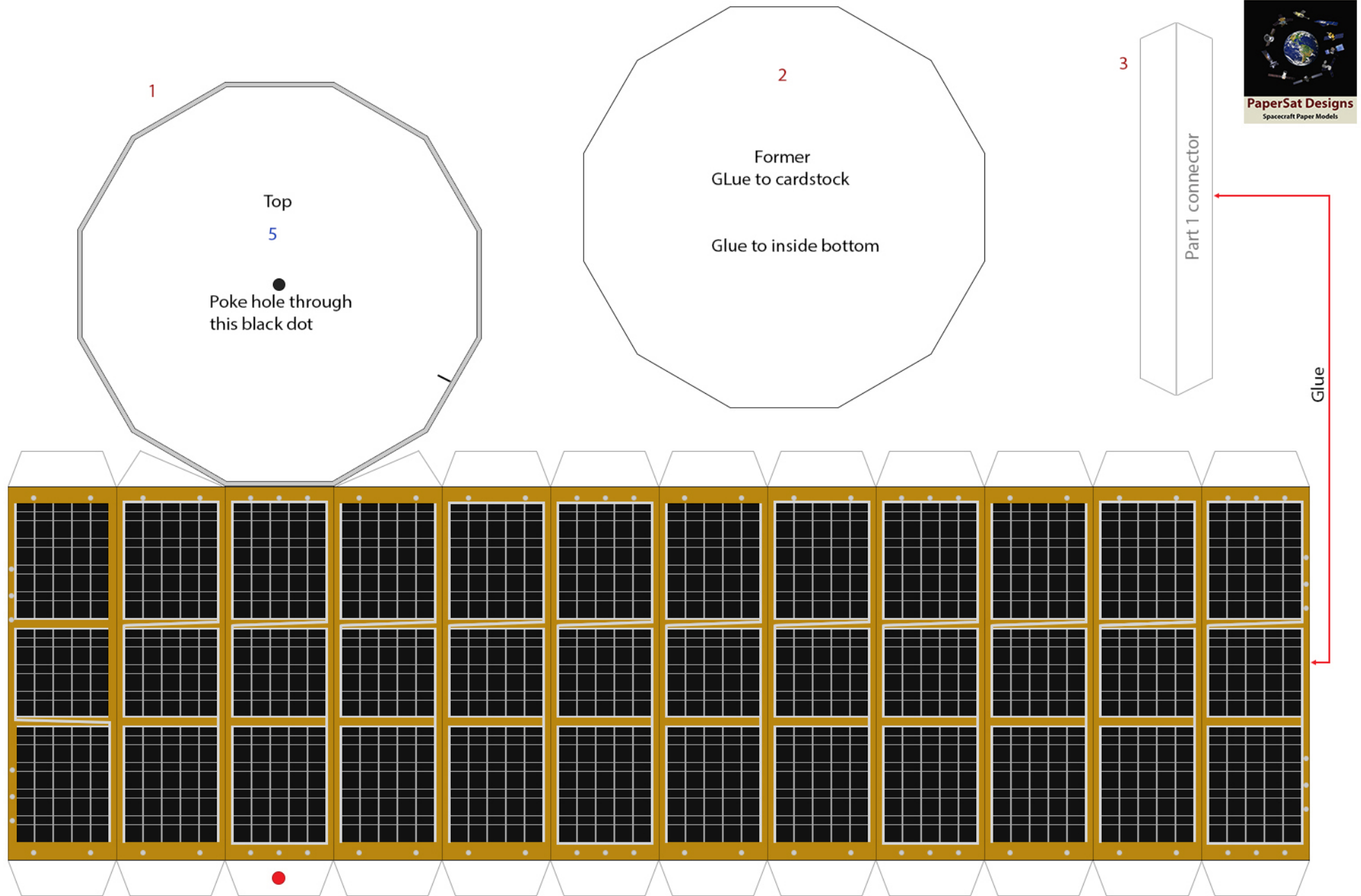


Intasat (Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial Satélite). It was the first satellite fully designed, developed and built in Spain. It was a magnetically oriented, spin stabilized spacecraft carrying a beacon experiment to study the ionosphere.

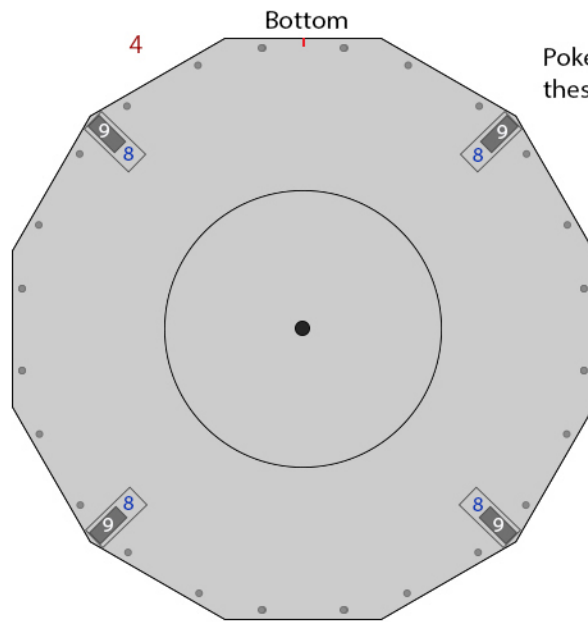
The spacecraft was a 12-sided right prism, 44.2 cm across opposite corners, and 41 cm high. The beacon antennas extended along the spin axis for about 175 cm from the center of both ends of the satellite. Four 49 cm telemetry antennas extended diagonally outward from one end. The attitude control magnet with damping bars provided alignment to the local magnetic field vector within 2 weeks of launch. The 16 V power system was operated by 12 nickel-cadmium batteries charged by solar cells on the sides of the satellite. The orbit was sun-synchronous, with equator crossing initially occurring at noon and midnight local time. About 40 ground observers used the experiment for ionospheric study.

This first Spanish satellite was launched as secondary payload on board a Delta launcher on November 15, 1974 and worked perfectly until October 6, 1976 when transmissions were automatically terminated as planned. The satellite signals were received in Spain at three stations installed at the Ebro observatory, INTA and the Arenosillo range. More than forty stations in other countries received the signals.

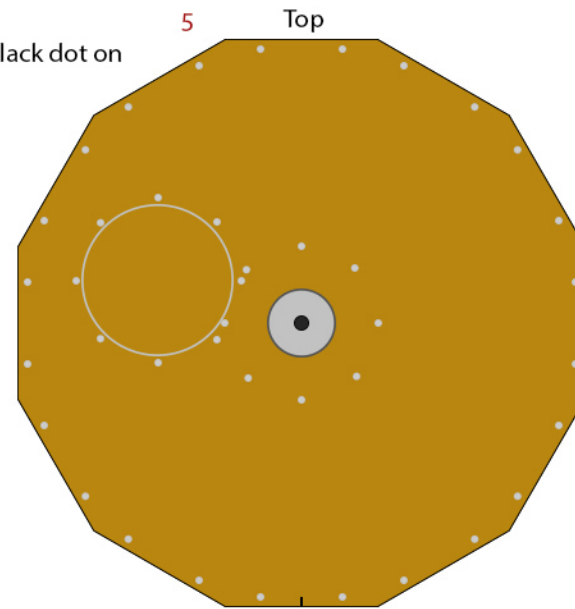
Intasat



Intasat



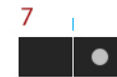
Poke hole on the black dot on these two parts



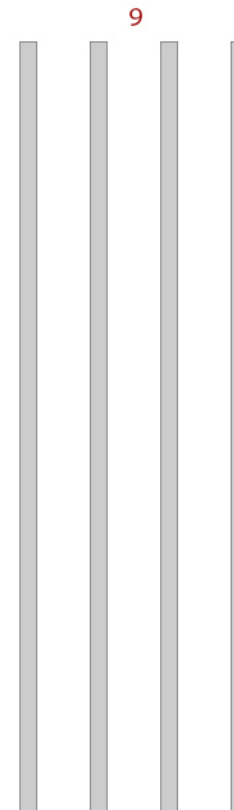
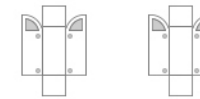
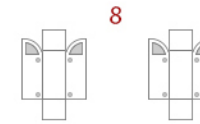
Color back light grey or silver

Cut two (2) wood (or similar material) skewers around 2 mm diameter the same length as the line above, colored light grey or silver for the beacon antennas.

NOTE: This length is not to scale with the scale of this model, to make these two beacon antennas to scale, double the length of each antenna.



Fold-glue back-to-back



Color back light grey or silver