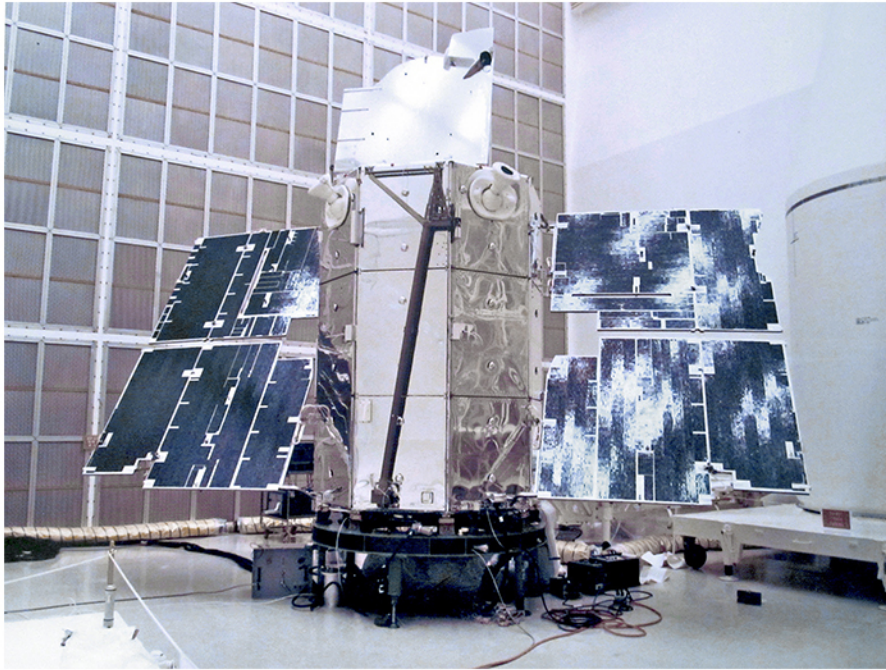


Orbiting Astronomical Observatory 2 (OAO) 2



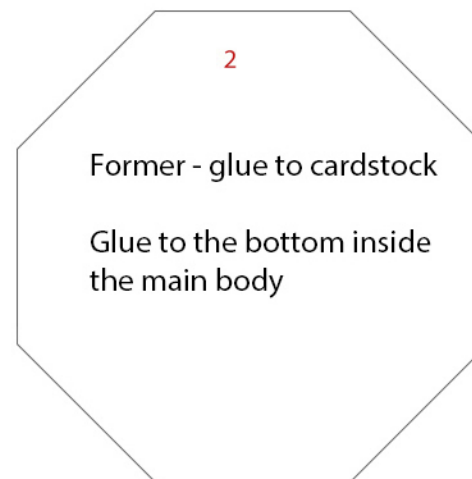
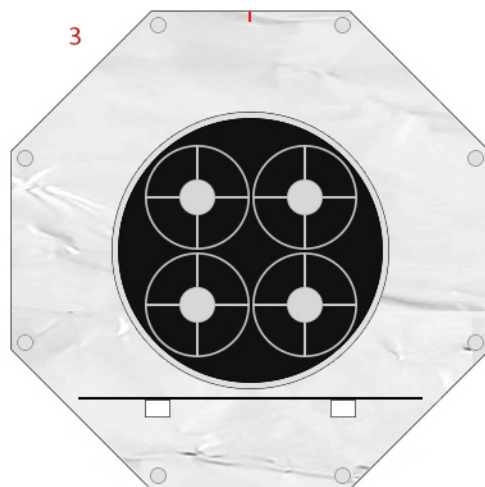
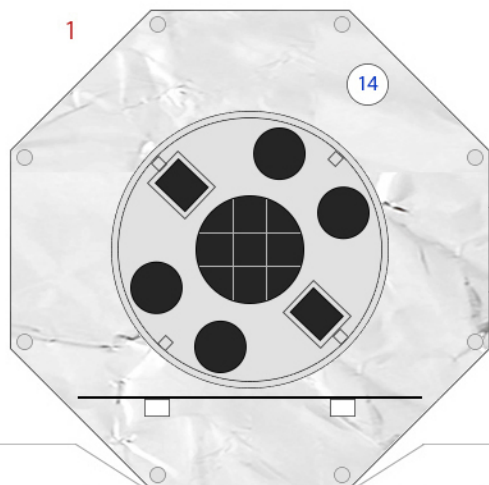
Orbiting Astronomical Observatory 2 (OAO-2, nicknamed Stargazer) was launched on December 7, 1968, and carried 11 ultraviolet telescopes. It was the first successful space telescope (first space telescope being OAO-1, which failed to operate once in orbit) and contributed to many significant astronomical discoveries. Among these were the discovery that comets are surrounded by enormous haloes of hydrogen, confirming that the comet was largely made up of water.

OAO 2 provided the first orbital stellar observations in ultraviolet light, a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is blocked by the atmosphere but is rich in information about stars, galaxies, the dust and gas between the stars known as the interstellar medium, and phenomena such as exploding stars.

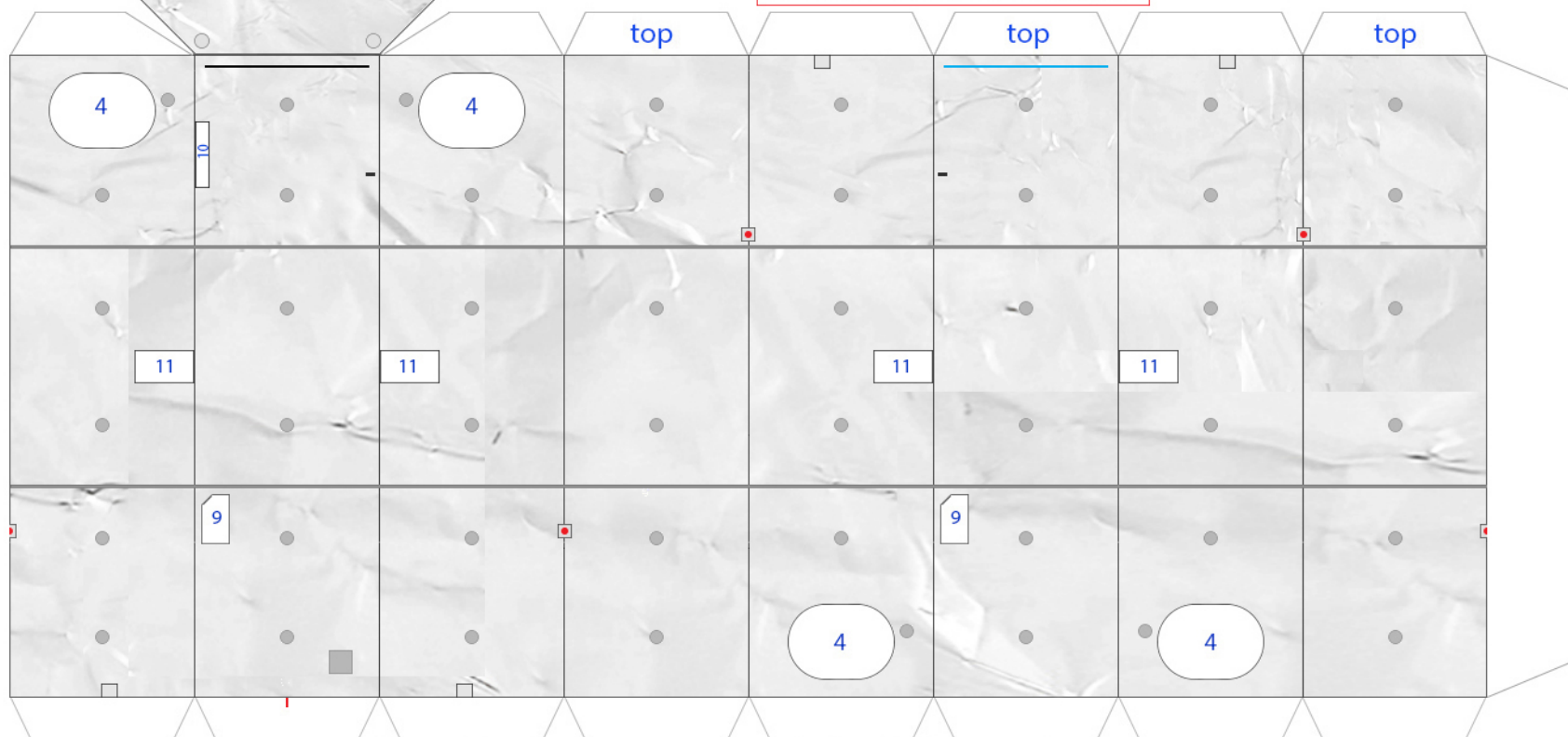
Expected to last less than a year, the Wisconsin side of OAO-2 operated for more than four years, delivering unexpected observations of a comet and nova, and a trove of data on the ultraviolet universe before being switched off in 1973. The observatory set the stage for the Hubble Space Telescope and the constellation of space observatories that now circle our planet.



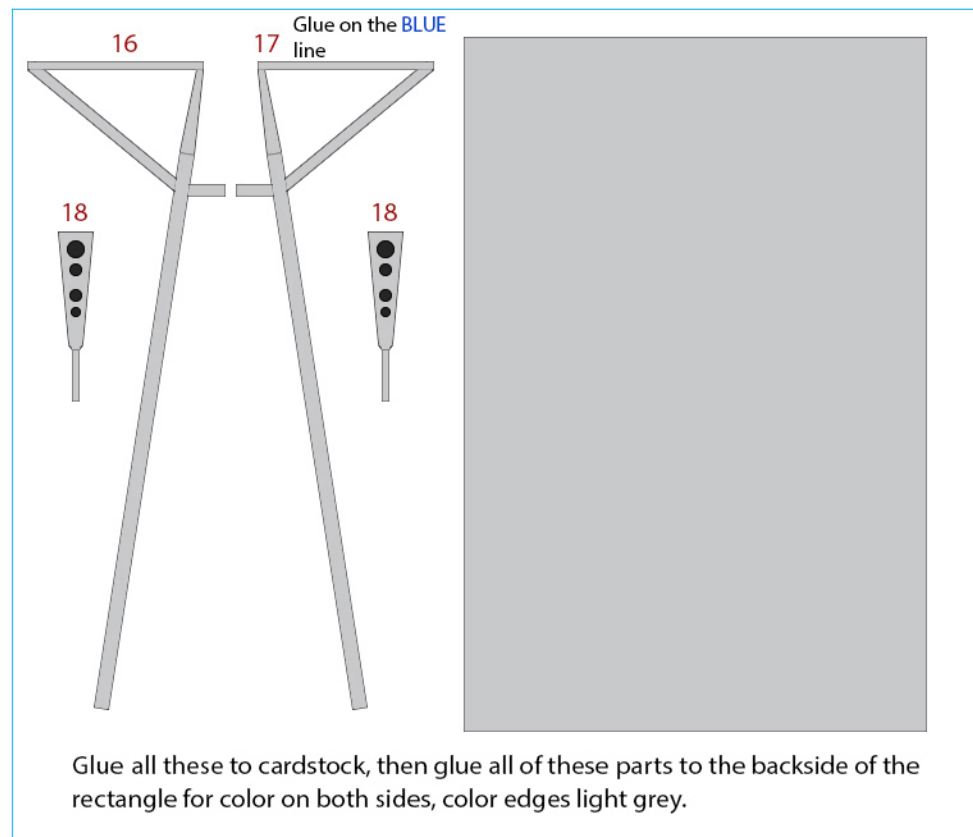
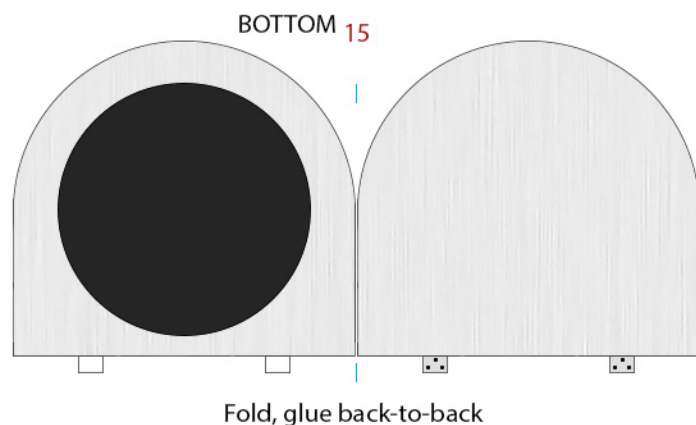
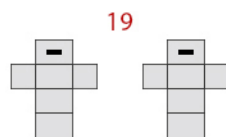
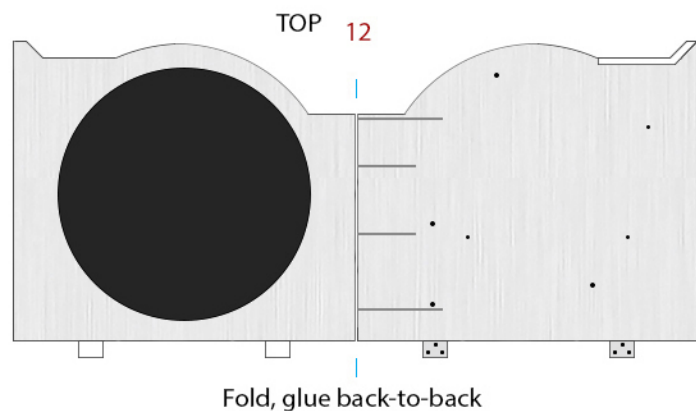
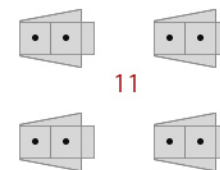
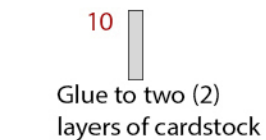
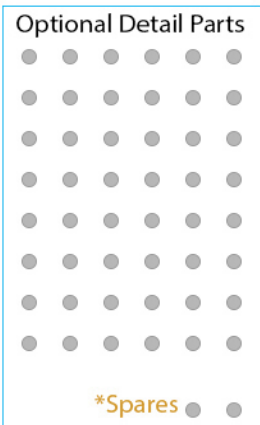
Orbiting Astronomical Observatory 2 (OAO) 2



Poke small holes on the four red dots



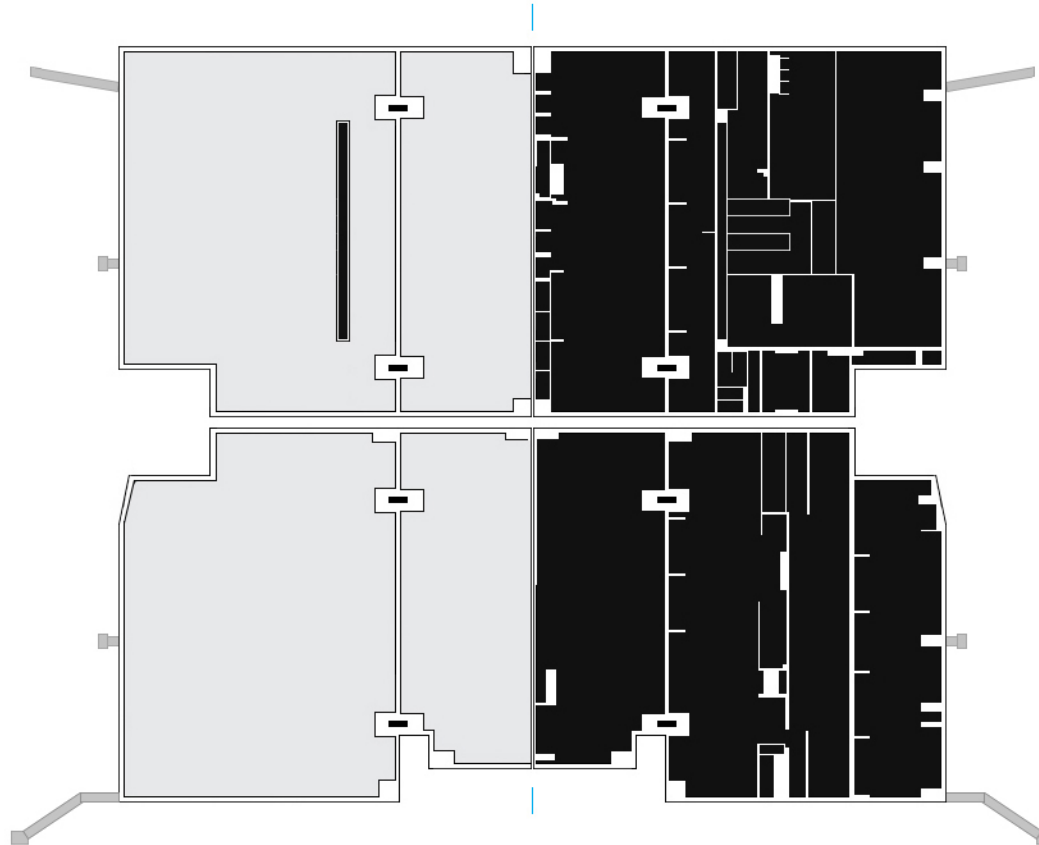
Orbiting Astronomical Observatory 2 (OAO) 2



Orbiting Astronomical Observatory 2 (OAO) 2

Cut a thin stiff wire or music wire the same length as the line above (5 inches or 128 mm) for the solar panel support rods - make two (2) of these.

Score and fold back-to-back at the Blue lines



Orbiting Astronomical Observatory 2 (OAO) 2

Score and fold back-to-back at the Blue lines

