

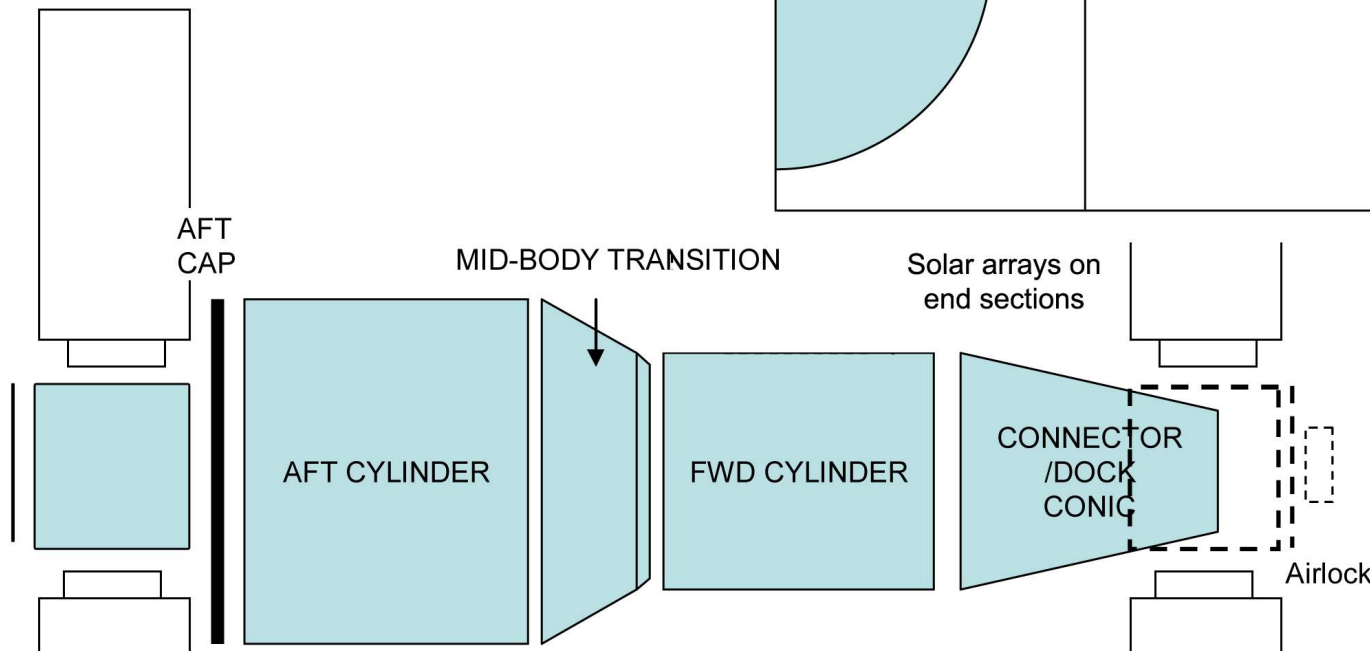
SALYUT Space Station

1:80 scale

The Soviet/Russian Salyut series were the first stations to support extended human activity in space. Prior missions were quick stunts to achieve a limited objective and quickly return to Earth. The Salyut stations provided more room than space capsules and were regularly refueled by Progress tankers – modified Soyuz capsules bringing fuel and supplies to the stations. The Progress tankers also used their rocket engines to maintain and adjust the orbit of the Salyut stations.

The legacy of Salyut continues today with the International Space Station (ISS). The Zvezda core Russian module in the ISS is a refined and modified Salyut and Progress tankers are still used to ferry supplies to the ISS and re-boost the ISS when needed.

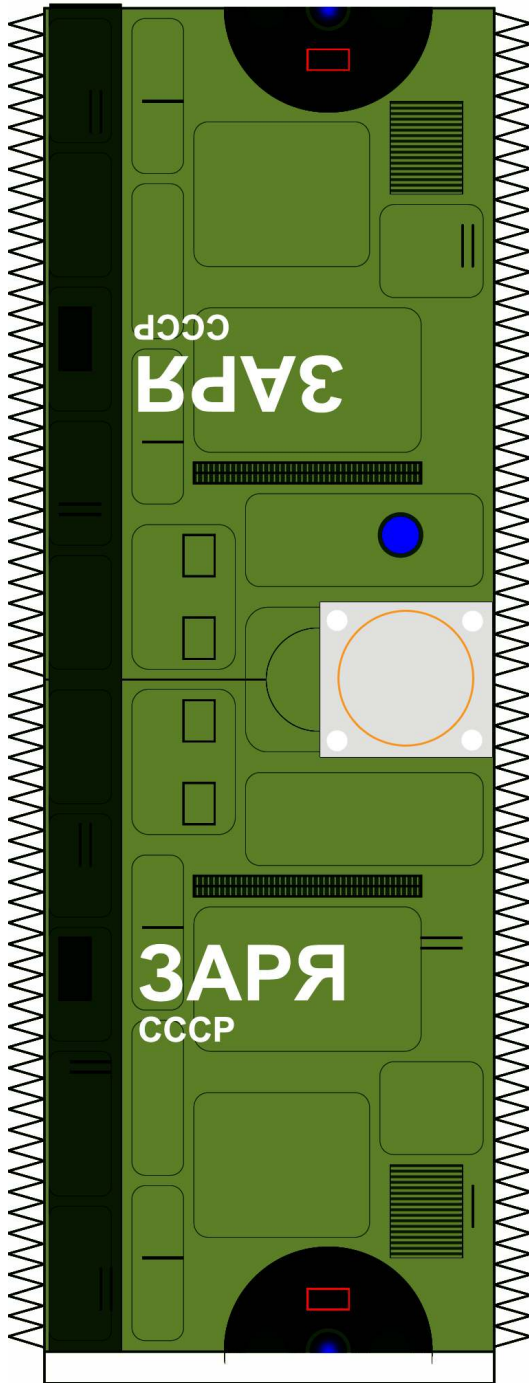
Soviet space station Salyut
Salyut series: 1971-1991
Salyut 1: launched April 1971
de-orbited October 1971



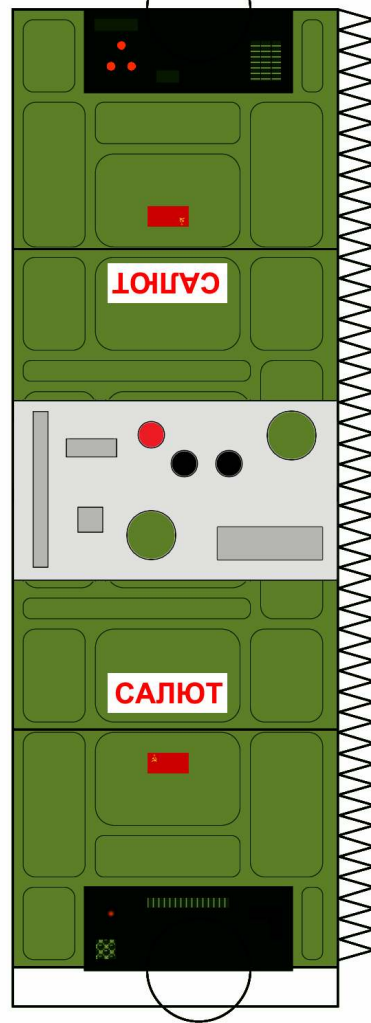
To make the slip rings for docking, first roll a layer of card tightly around a dowel and glue. When dry, roll a second layer tightly over the first and glue, taking care not to glue the layers together. Finally, cut into thin rings and separate. Glue the outer ring to the Salyut, the inner to the nose of Soyuz.



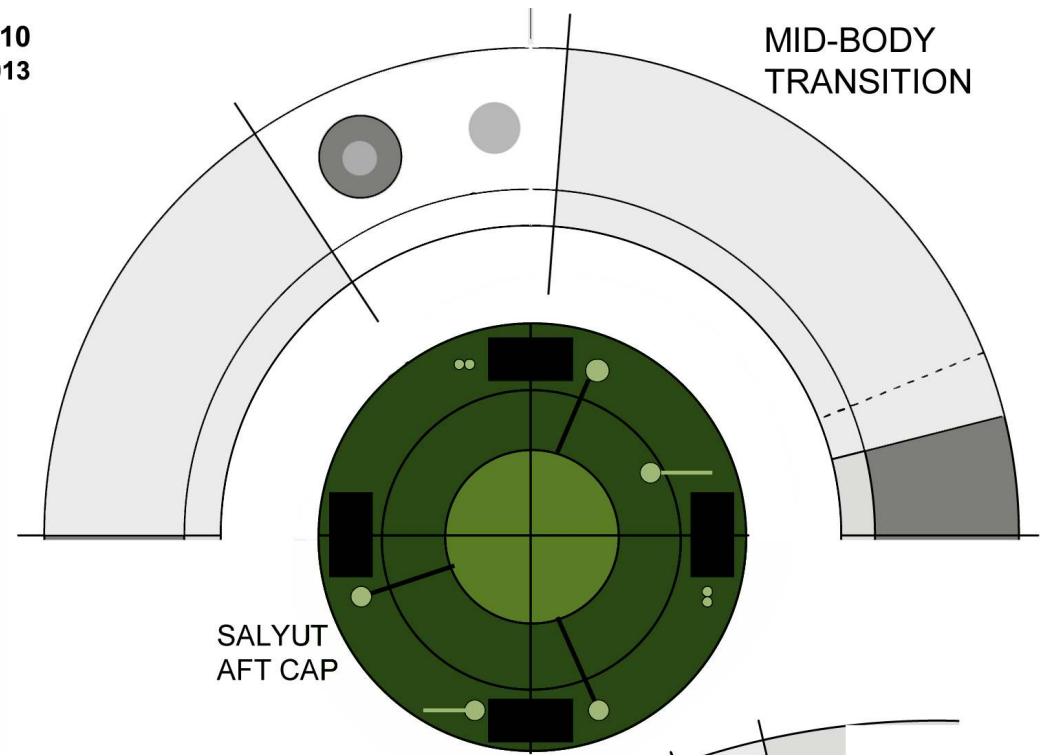
AFT CYLINDER



FORWARD CYLINDER

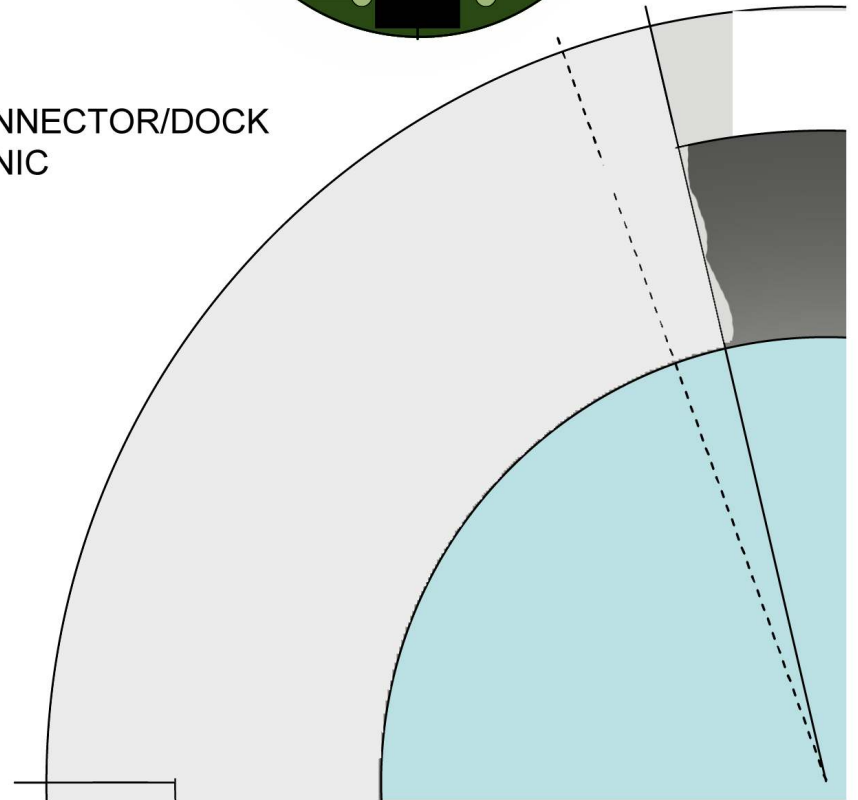


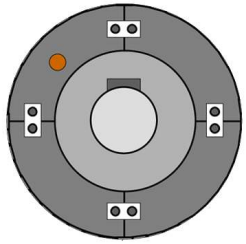
MID-BODY
TRANSITION



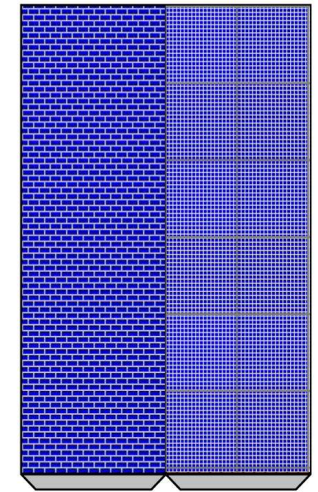
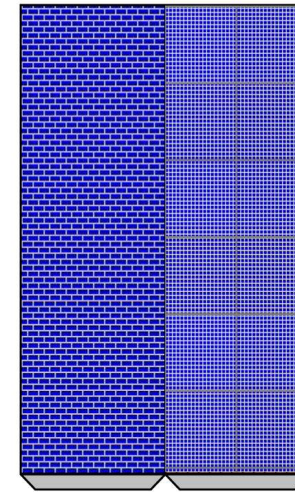
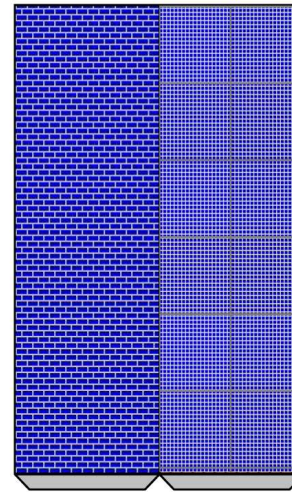
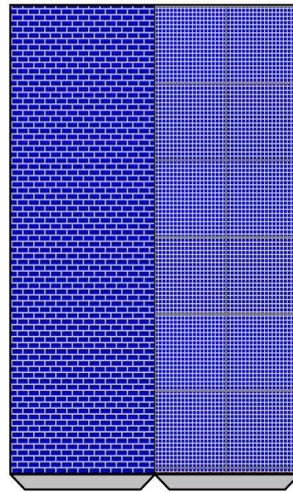
SALYUT
AFT CAP

CONNECTOR/DOCK
CONIC

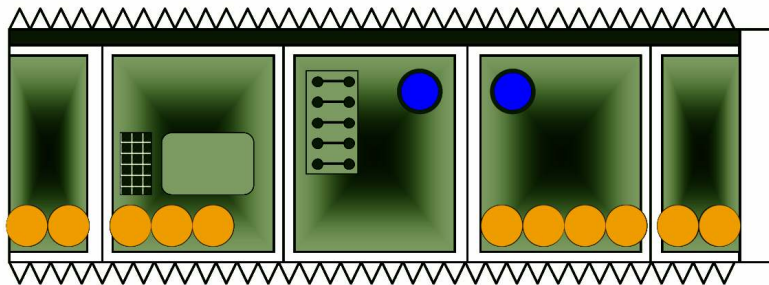
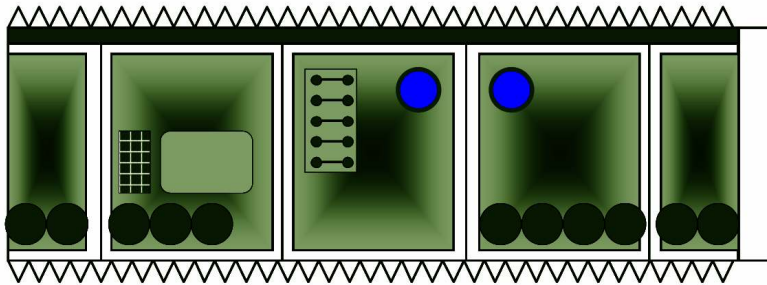
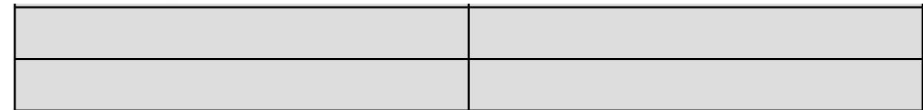




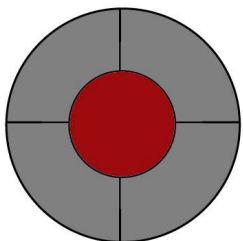
BACK CYLINDER



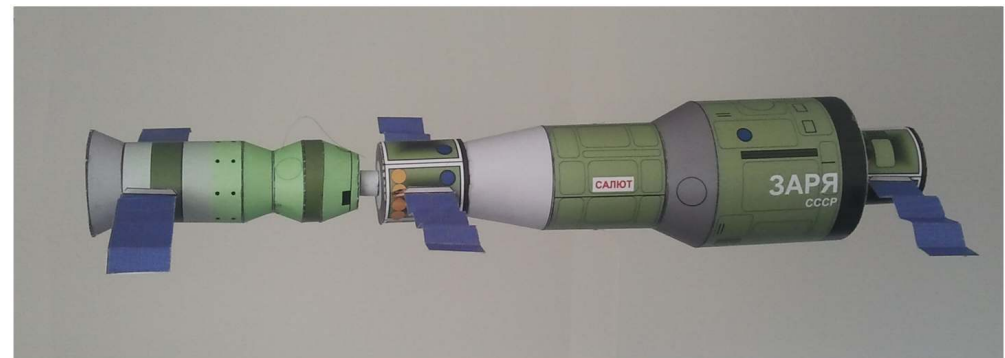
SCORE AND FOLD TABS OUTWARD

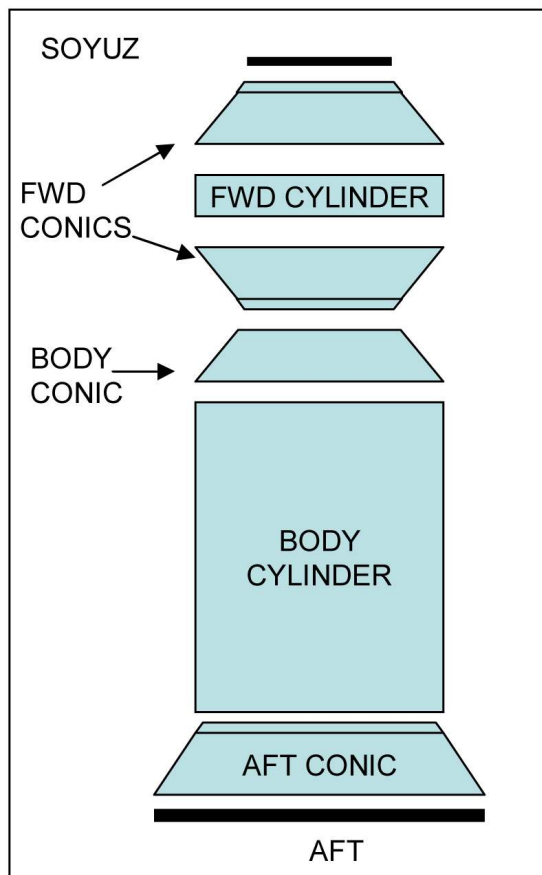


AIRLOCK CYLINDER

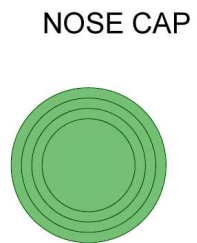


AIRLOCK CAP



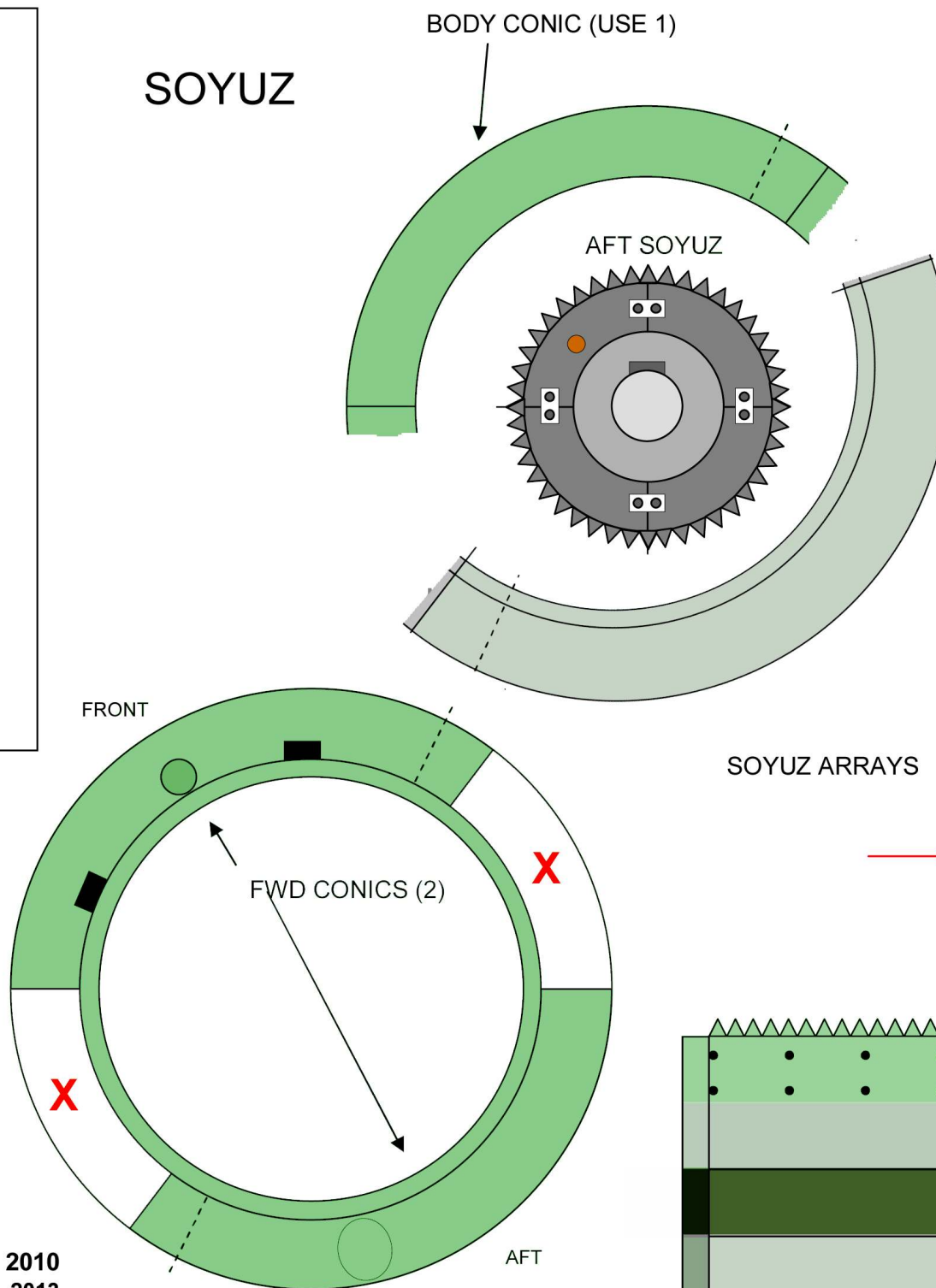


SOYUZ

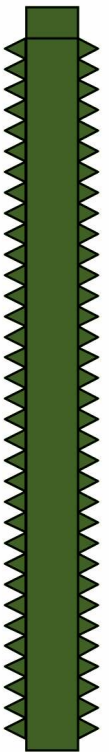
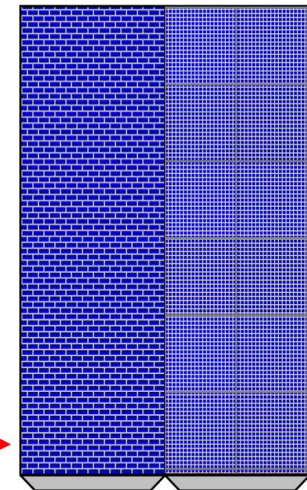
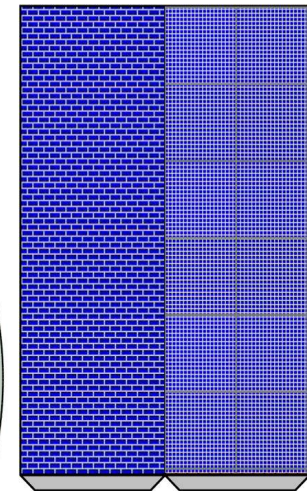


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SOYUZ



FWD CYLINDER



SOYUZ ARRAYS



BODY CYLINDER

