

Lotto no.: L261245

Nazione/Tipo: Tematiche

Collezione tematica Spazio, con storia postale, su classificatore.

Prezzo: 40 eur

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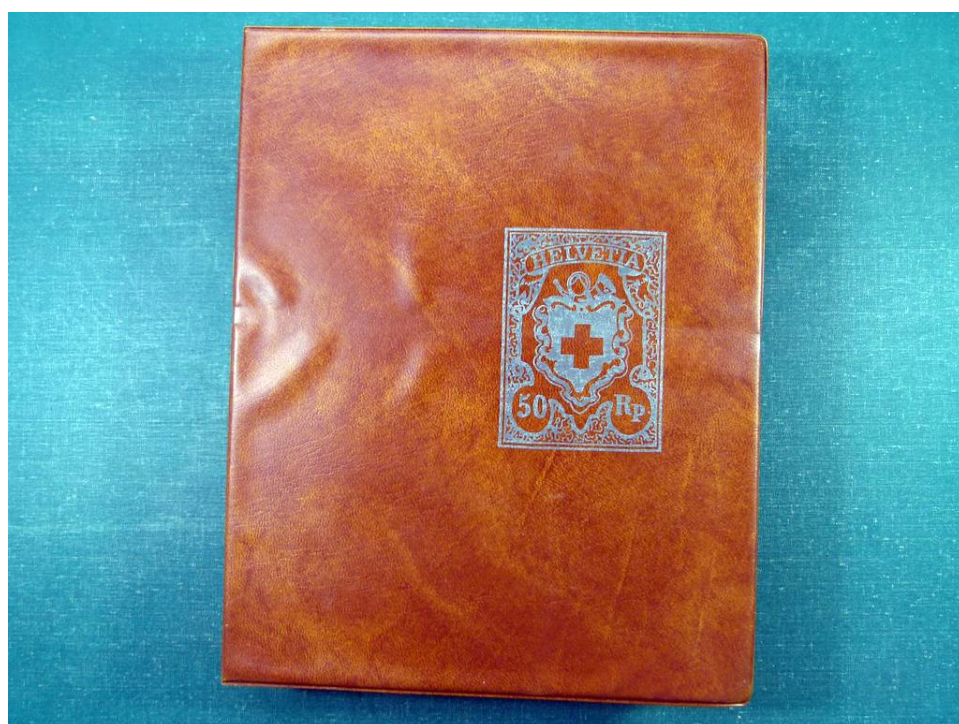


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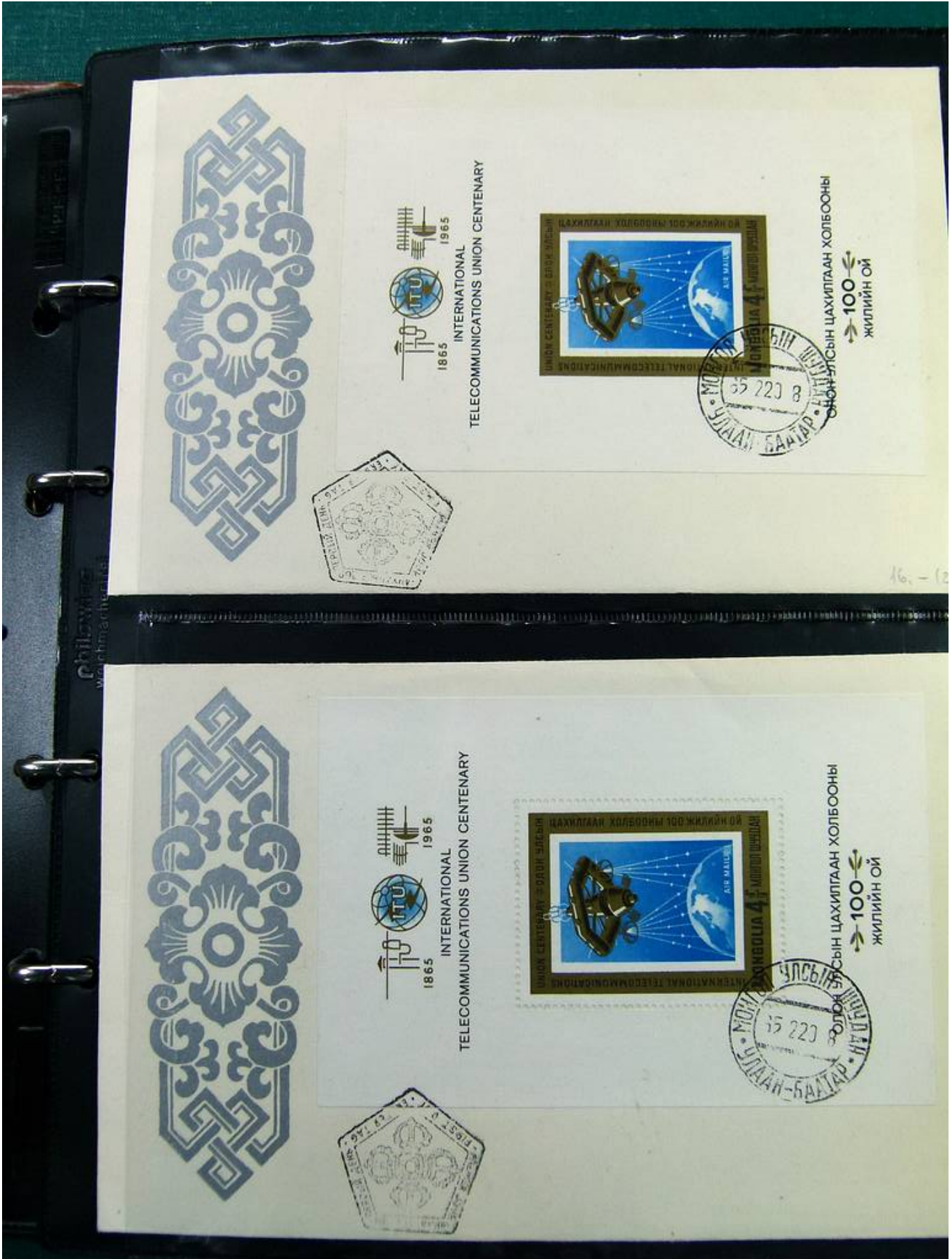




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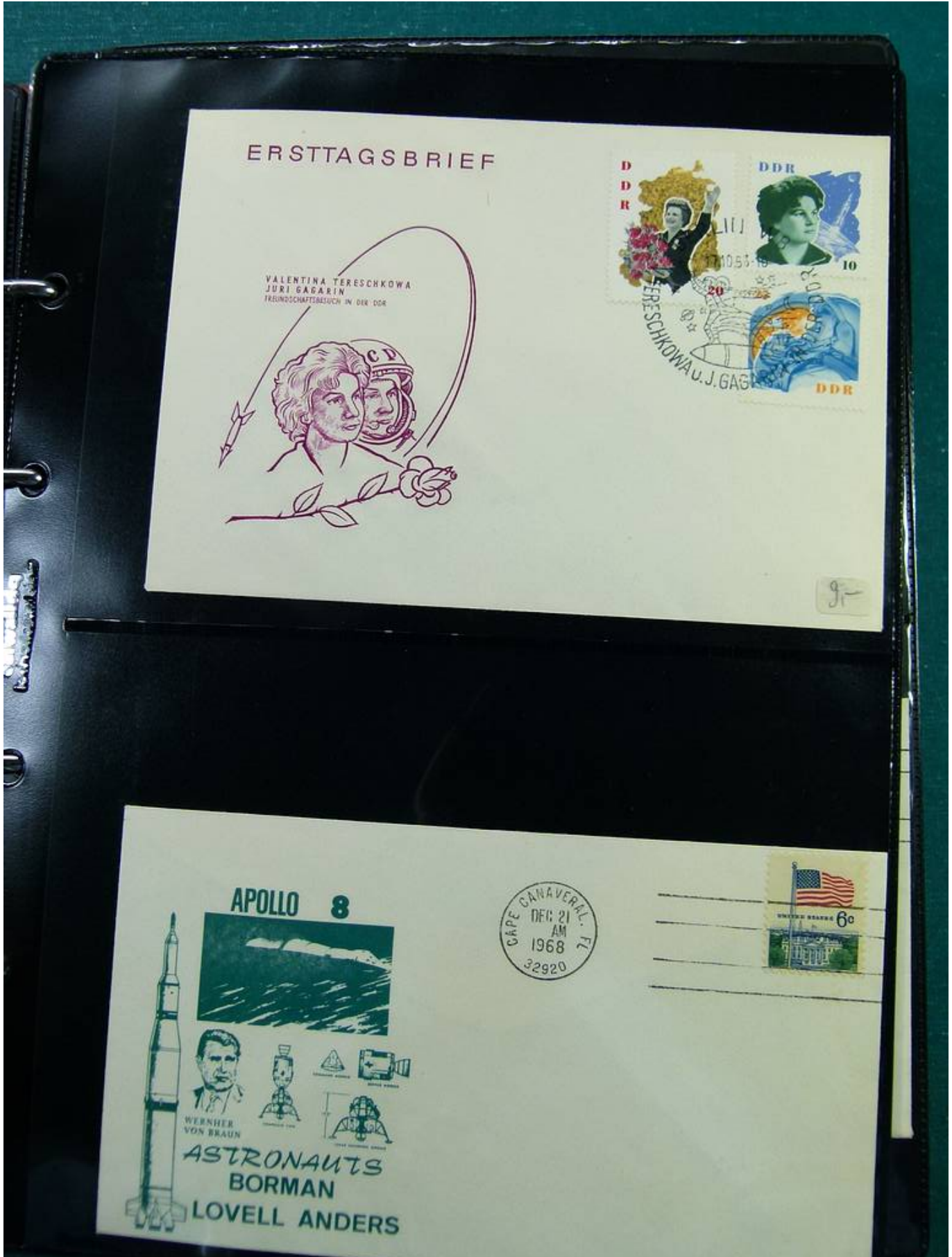


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Foto nr.: 12



Foto nr.: 13



31371



**Sonderpostmarke «Apollo 11»**

FDC Washington D. C. - 9. September 1969

Dieser Viererblock weist die seltene Plattennummer auf, die pro Bogen nur einmal erscheint.

**BY AIR MAIL**

Hans Groth  
 CH-6330 Cham  
 Switzerland

**Start Cape Canaveral**  
 14. November 1969 11 h 22  
 17.22 MEZ



**A  
P  
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O  
12**

Start der «Saturn 5» Rakete. Die Triebwerke leisten in der ersten Stufe 275'000 PSI. Schon nach 13 Minuten schwenkte Apollo 12 in eine kreisförmige Erdumlaufbahn ein.



**ASTROPHIL General Delivery**  
 Cape Canaveral 32920 U.S.A.

Foto nr.: 14

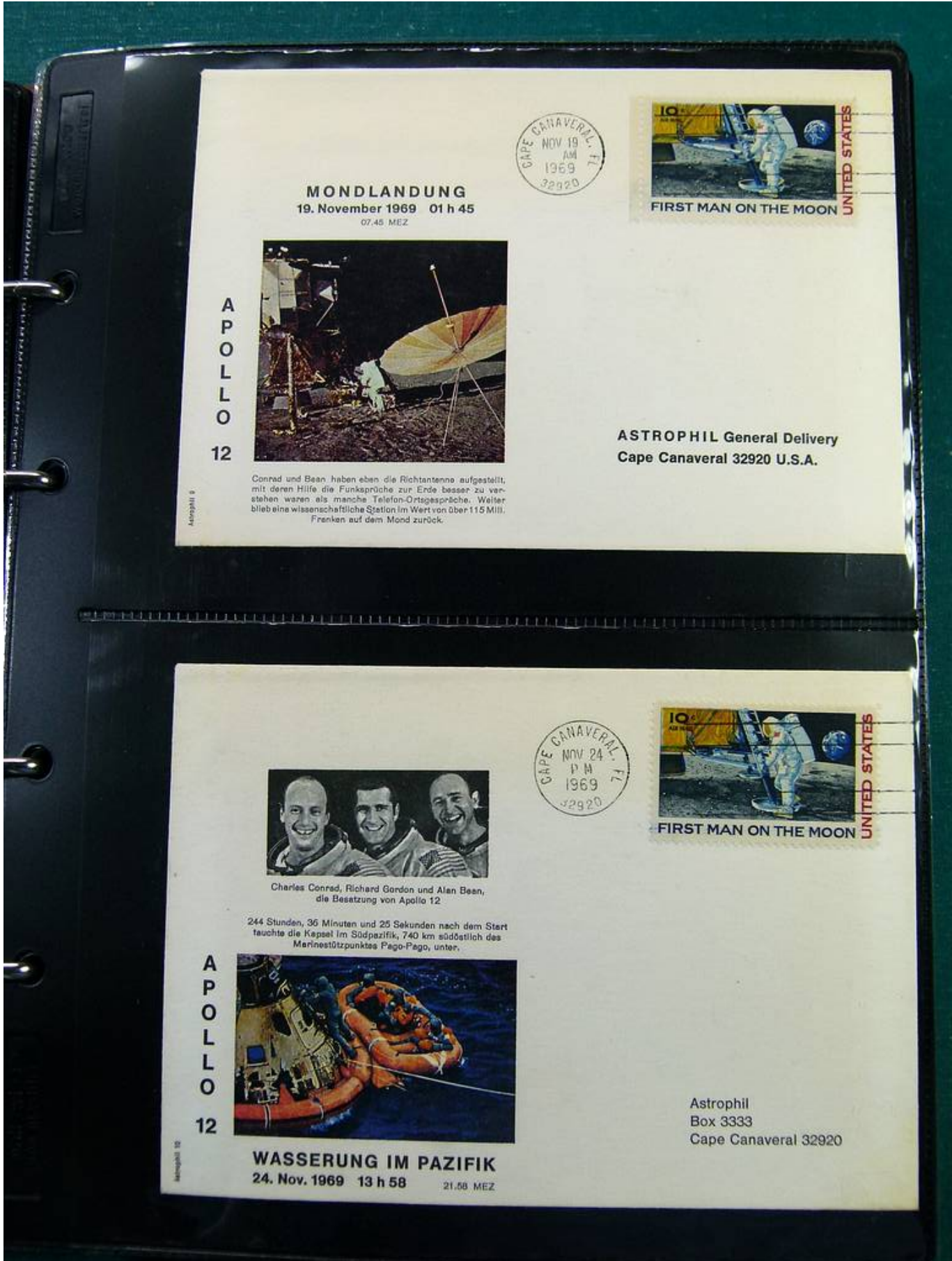


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Foto nr.: 16



Foto nr.: 17



Foto nr.: 18



Foto nr.: 19



PROJECT SKYLAB  
1st ASTRONAUT LAUNCH



Copernicus



8c US

MAY 25, 1973 - 9:00 A.M. — Pete Conrad, Paul Weitz and Joe Kerwin — the first Skylab Astronaut crew were on their way to meet with America's first Space Station "SKYLAB WORKSHOP" today after a perfect launch right on schedule. The Skylab Workshop with two unopened solar panels has been plagued with troubles since minutes after its' launch eleven days ago when a solar sun shield was ripped away causing the Workshop to overheat to 120+ degrees. The Astronauts are taking along a parasol sun shield device which they hope to open over the damaged area cooling the Workshop to a livable 70 degrees.

12.-

PROJECT SKYLAB



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



Copernicus

1473-1543



8c US

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Foto nr.: 20

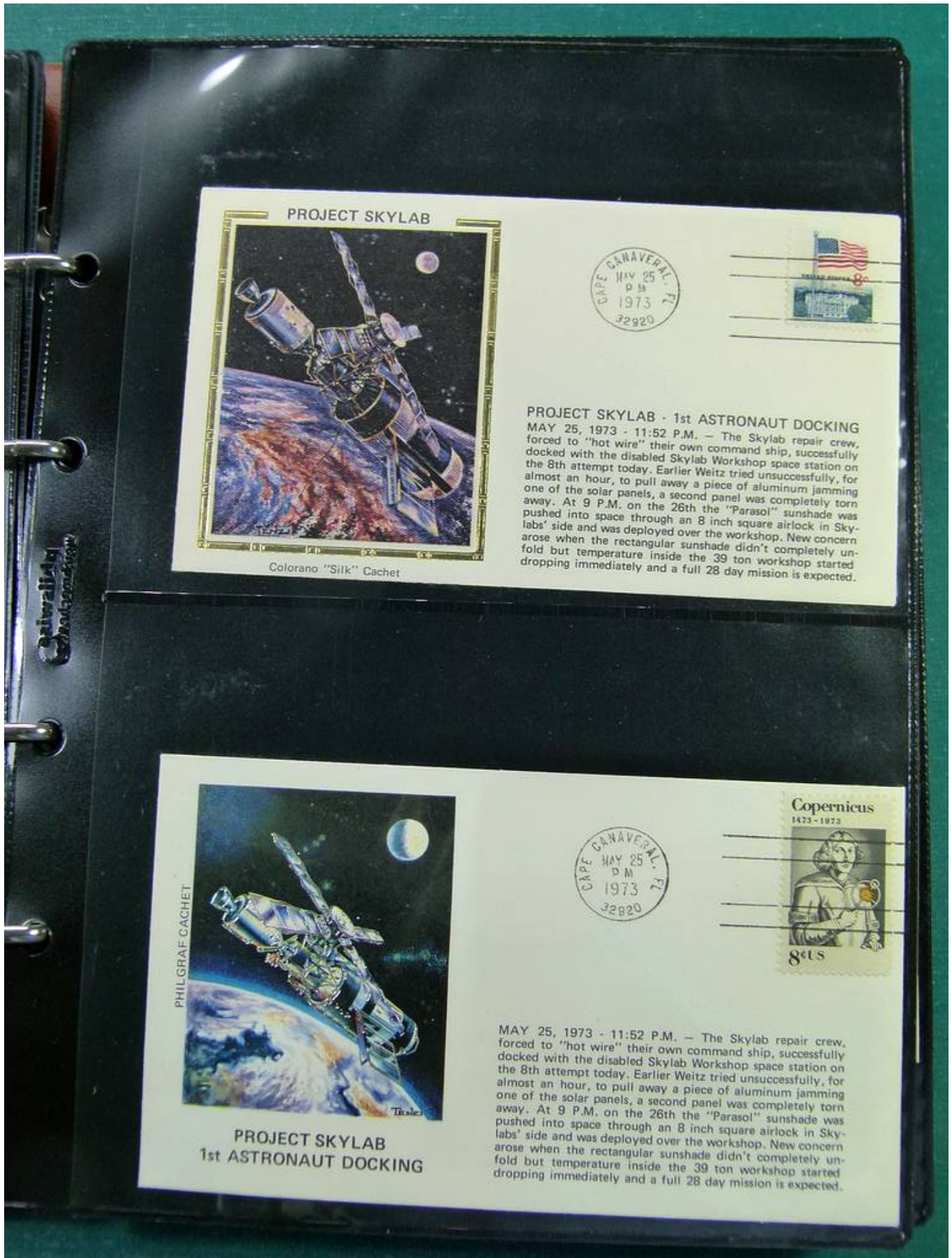
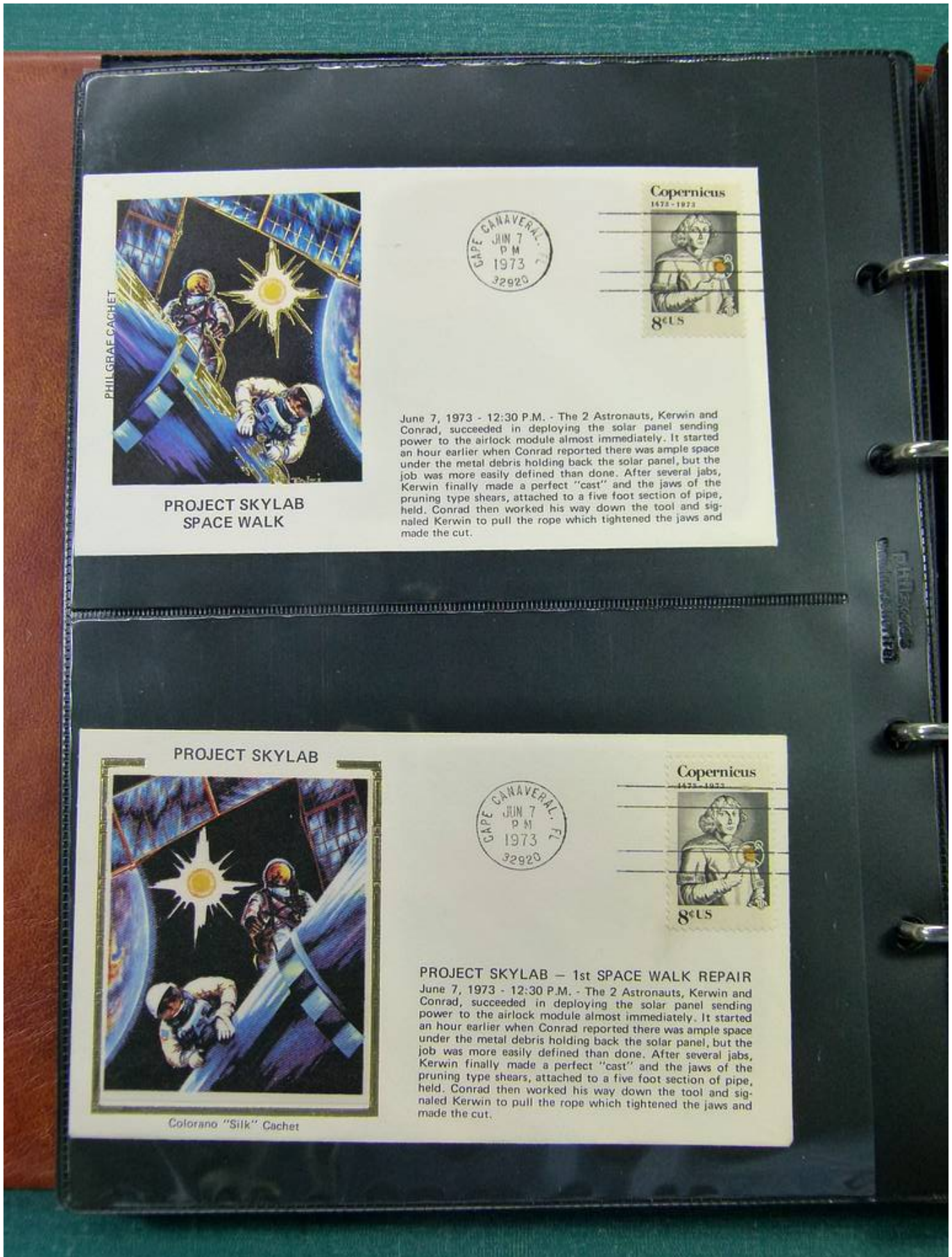


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PHIL GRAE CACHET

**PROJECT SKYLAB  
SPACE WALK**

June 7, 1973 - 12:30 P.M. - The 2 Astronauts, Kerwin and Conrad, succeeded in deploying the solar panel sending power to the airlock module almost immediately. It started an hour earlier when Conrad reported there was ample space under the metal debris holding back the solar panel, but the job was more easily defined than done. After several jabs, Kerwin finally made a perfect "cast" and the jaws of the pruning type shears, attached to a five foot section of pipe, held. Conrad then worked his way down the tool and signaled Kerwin to pull the rope which tightened the jaws and made the cut.



Colorano "Silk" Cachet

**PROJECT SKYLAB**

**PROJECT SKYLAB - 1st SPACE WALK REPAIR**

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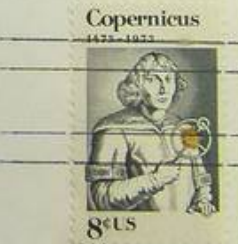


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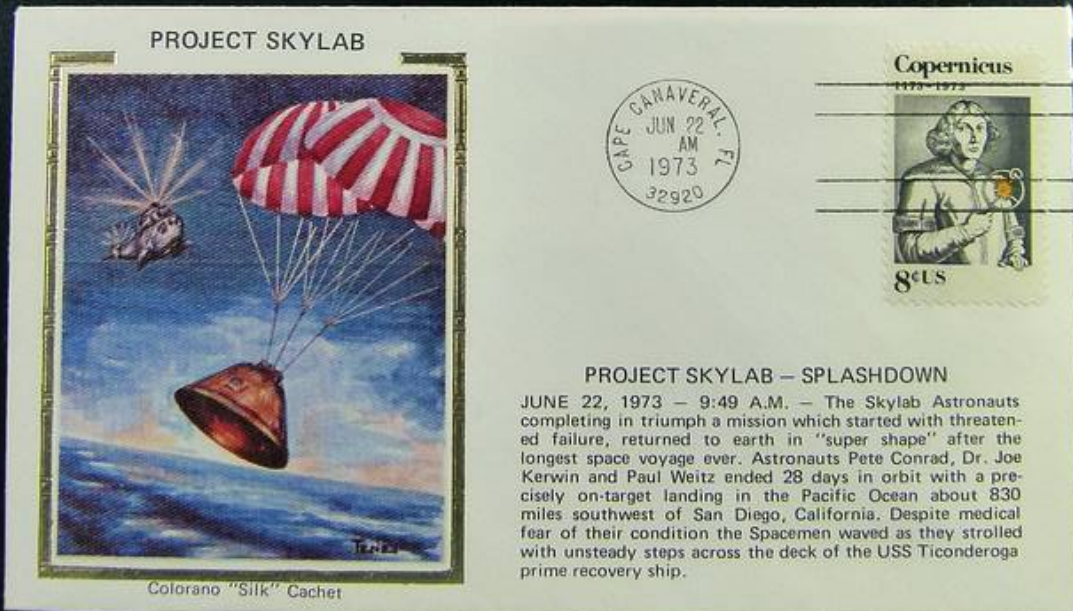
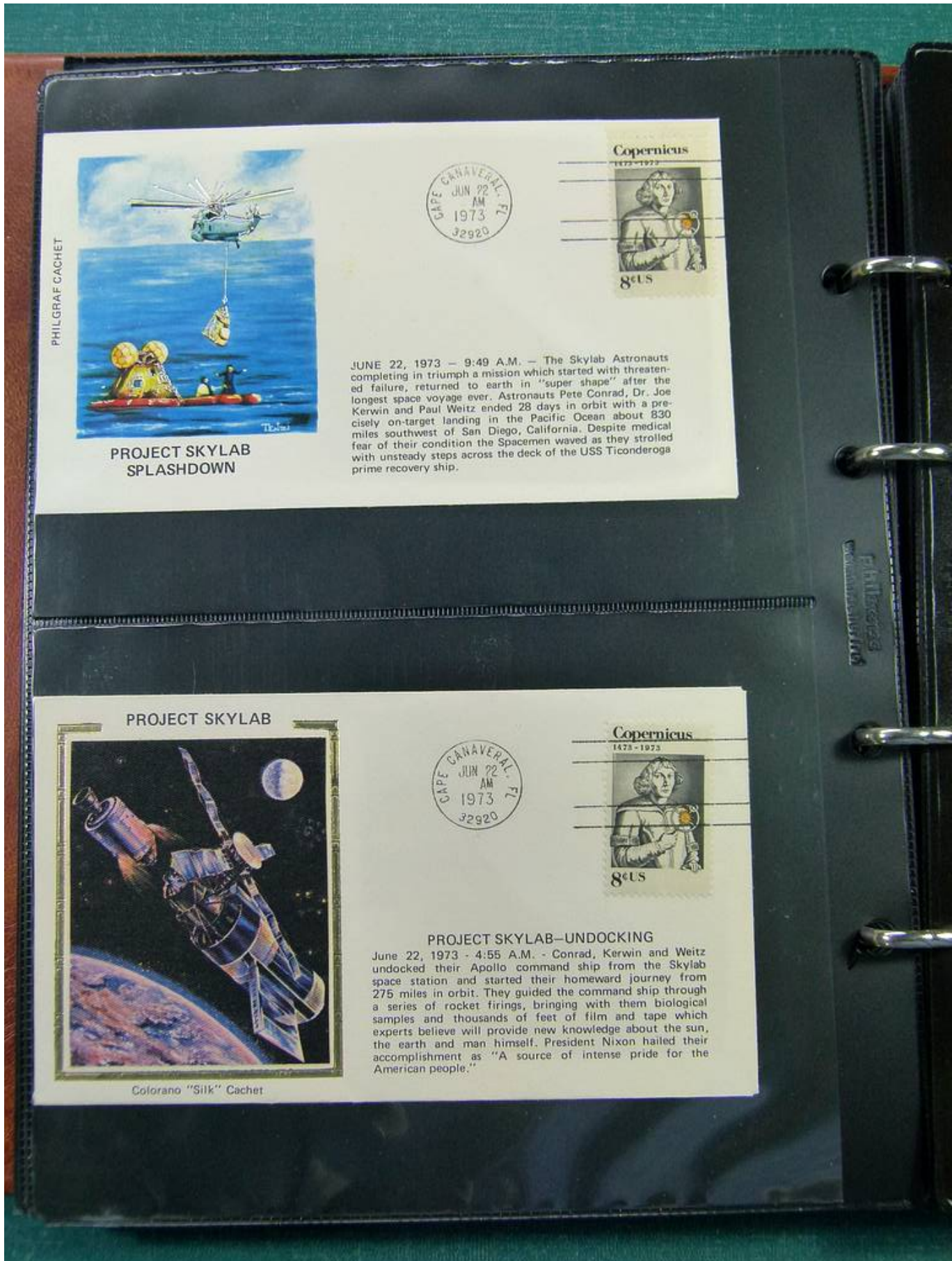


Foto nr.: 23



PHILGRAF CACHET



PROJECT SKYLAB  
SPLASHDOWN

JUNE 22, 1973 - 9:49 A.M. - The Skylab Astronauts completing in triumph a mission which started with threatened failure, returned to earth in "super shape" after the longest space voyage ever. Astronauts Pete Conrad, Dr. Joe Kerwin and Paul Weitz ended 28 days in orbit with a precisely on-target landing in the Pacific Ocean about 830 miles southwest of San Diego, California. Despite medical fear of their condition the Spacemen waved as they strolled with unsteady steps across the deck of the USS Ticonderoga prime recovery ship.



Copernicus

1473 - 1973



8c US

PROJECT SKYLAB



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PROJECT SKYLAB-UNDOCKING  
June 22, 1973 - 4:55 A.M. - Conrad, Kerwin and Weitz undocked their Apollo command ship from the Skylab space station and started their homeward journey from 275 miles in orbit. They guided the command ship through a series of rocket firings, bringing with them biological samples and thousands of feet of film and tape which experts believe will provide new knowledge about the sun, the earth and man himself. President Nixon hailed their accomplishment as "A source of intense pride for the American people."



Copernicus

1473 - 1973



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Foto nr.: 24



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PROJECT SKYLAB - SECOND WORKSHOP ENTRY  
July 28, 1973 - 5 PM - Astronauts Navy Capt. Bean, Solar Physicist Garriott and Marine Maj. Lousma - were inside the workshop, turning on lights and doing preliminary work. In a pre-sleep crew status report, mission control was informed that all 3 crewmen were bothered with "stomach awareness" an early stage of motion sickness. They hope to more than double the 28 day space flight record set last month by the first skylab crew, whose efforts saved the damaged space station. The mission will be the most rigorous test yet of man's ability to withstand the physical and psychological stresses of prolonged space travel.



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PROJECT SKYLAB - 2nd ASTRONAUT LAUNCH  
July 28, 1973 - 7:11 AM - Twenty minutes after sunrise the eight Saturn 1B rockets were ignited and carried the modified Apollo command ship through a thick blanket of clouds toward a rendezvous and docking with the Skylab Workshop. Three minor problems came up during countdown, none serious and Astronauts Al Bean, Owen Garriott and Jack Lousma were on their way to man's longest mission in space - just 2 seconds behind schedule. Three hours later Lousma reported "It looks like we're driving fast through a snowstorm". Ground instruments indicated a drop in helium and propellant in one of the 4 sets of small jet steering engines on the side of the Apollo. The Astronauts shut down that jet engine system and the "snowstorm stopped".

Foto nr.: 25

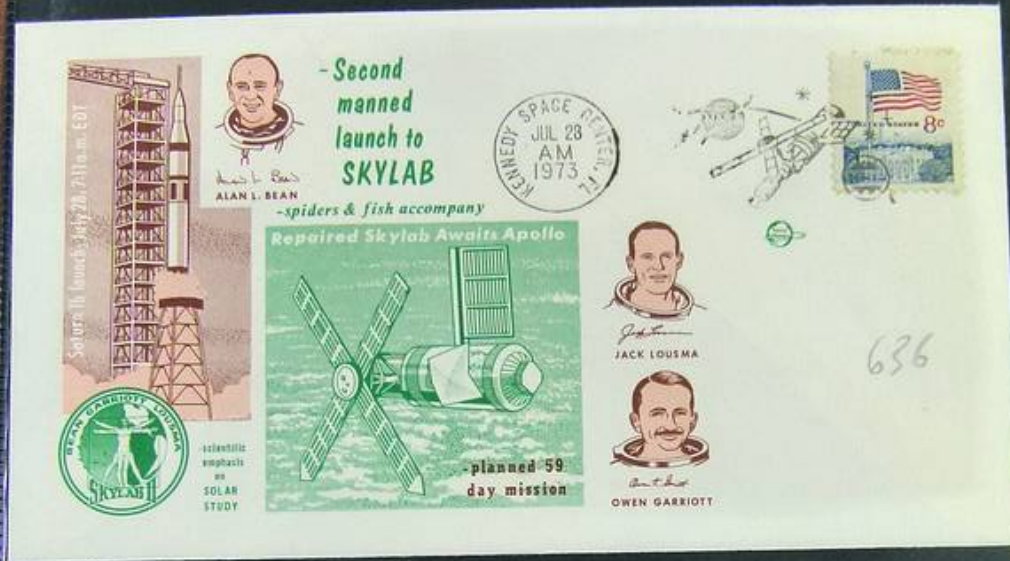


Foto nr.: 26




Foto nr.: 27




Foto nr.: 28


**PROJECT SKYLAB**



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**Copernicus**  
1473-1573




8c US

**PROJECT SKYLAB — SECOND SPACEWALK REPAIR**  
 August 6th, 1973 - 1:32 P. M. - In a second 6 hour and 31 minute spacewalk - Astronauts Garriott and Lousma - successfully installed a new sunshade "sail" over the orbiting workshop. The new sail, the same size as the parasol, but shaped like a triangle, is attached to two 55-foot long poles built in five-foot sections. They later checked a radiator for leaking coolant but no leak was found. In other trouble-shooting assignments, they looked for wires which Mission Control thought might have been burned last week by a short circuit, and inspected the steering rockets which were leaking. Nothing unusual was found.


**PROJECT SKYLAB UNSCHEDULED SPACEWALK**



PHILGRAF CACHET



**Copernicus**  
1473-1573



8c US

**SEPTEMBER 22, 1973 - 7:18 A.M.** - Astronauts Alan Bean and Owen Garriott opened the hatch for an unscheduled spacewalk today, while Major Jack Lousma monitored controls inside. Captain Bean floated outside the hatch, climbed a seven-rung ladder to the top of the telescope unit and gathered six canisters of exposed film. Each canister was transferred to Dr. Garriott, standing at the hatch, by a retractable boom. It was the third spacewalk of the two month Skylab II mission and ended at 9:59 A.M.

Foto nr.: 29

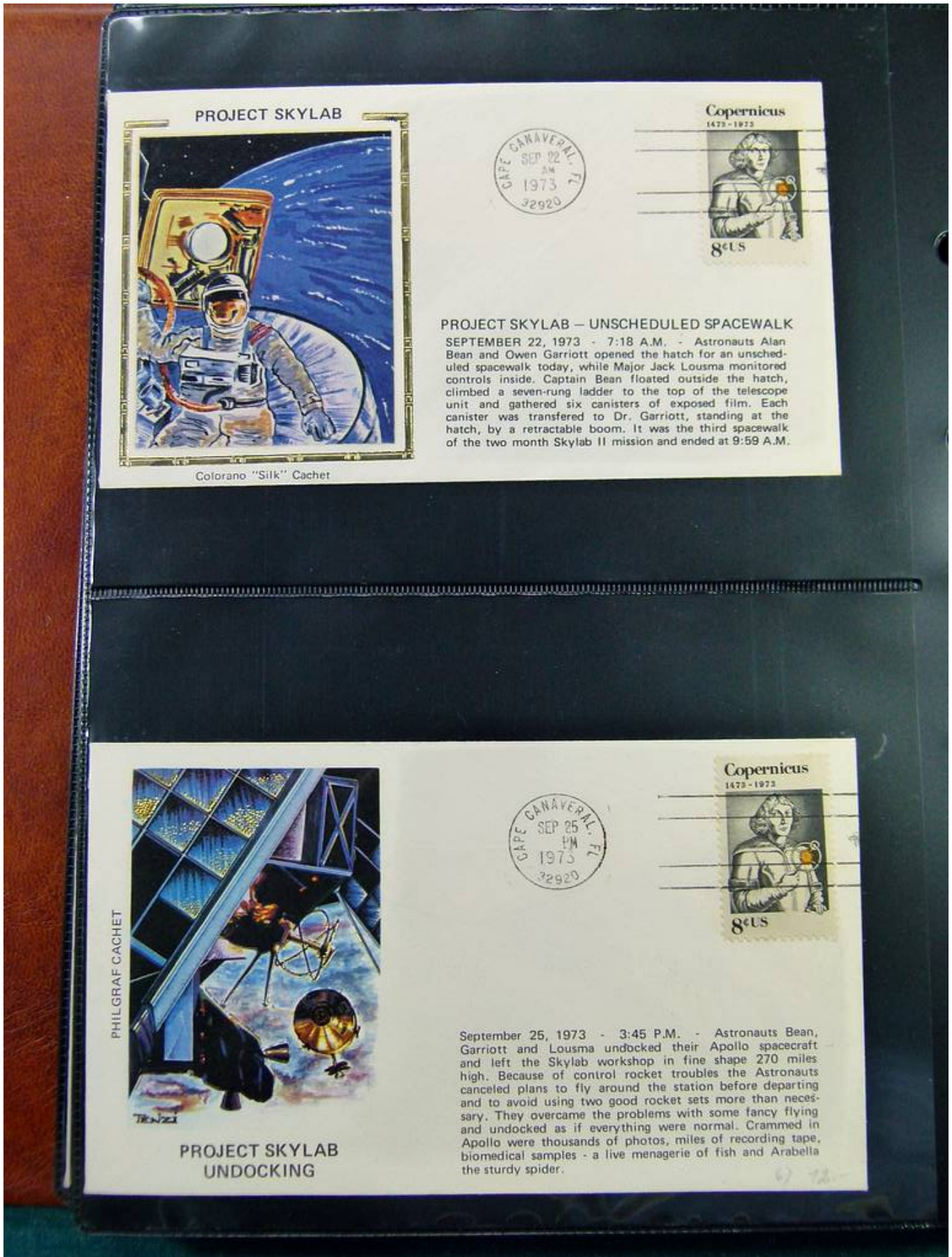


Foto nr.: 30



Foto nr.: 31

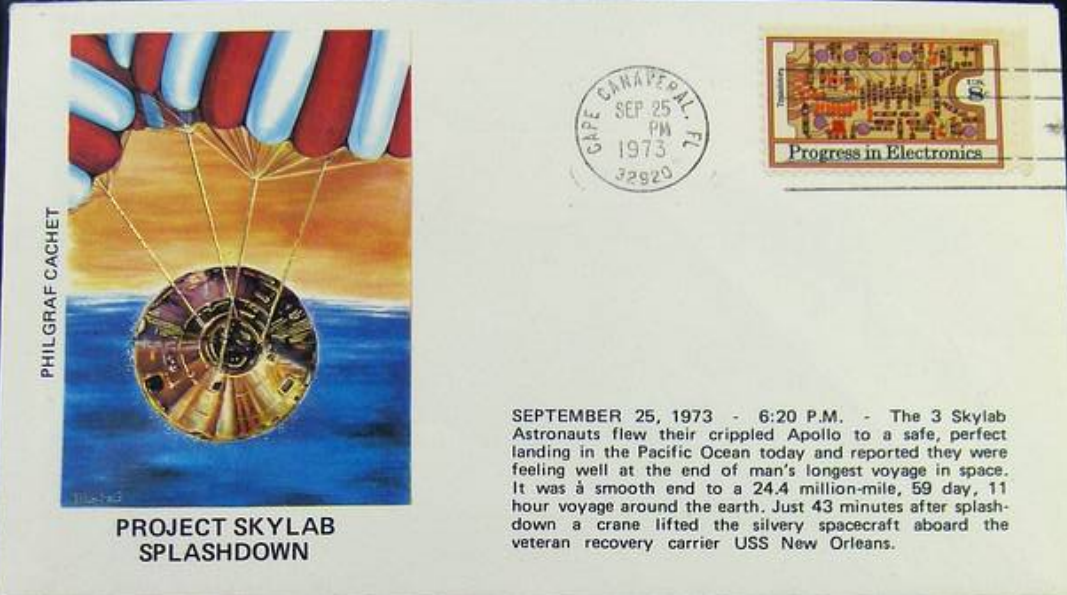


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Foto nr.: 33



Foto nr.: 34



Foto nr.: 35



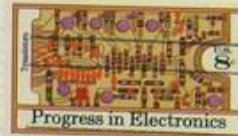
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PHILGRAF CACHET

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PROJECT SKYLAB  
3RD ASTRONAUT LAUNCH



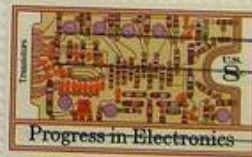
NOVEMBER 16, 1973 - 9:01 A.M. - The launch of the 3rd Skylab crew, postponed twice after stress corrosion cracks were discovered in the stabilizing fins of the first stage and support beams in the second stage. The fins were replaced and NASA decided to fly with the second stage cracks. Despite these earlier problems, everything went according to the script as the giant Saturn 1B rocket rose off the launch pad carrying Astronauts Jerry Carr, Ed Gibson and Bill Pogue to a planned 85 day mission. America's 1,900th space vehicle launched since 1950 is on its way.



PHILGRAF CACHET

Tenzi

PROJECT SKYLAB  
THIRD SPACEWALK REPAIR



NOVEMBER 22, 1973 - 12:34 P.M. - A space walk first threatened when the astronauts unpacked their space-suits from the storage area and found them frosted with mildew, ended in a new record - 6 hours and 34 minutes. Col. Pogue and Dr. Gibson floated out the hatch and set to work while Commander Col. Carr relayed instructions from the inside. Dr. Gibson's first job was to climb an 11 rung ladder to the top of a telescope camera array to install 4 canisters of film. Fixing a faulty antenna consumed most of their time and they were able to restore 80% of its function.

Foto nr.: 37



Foto nr.: 38

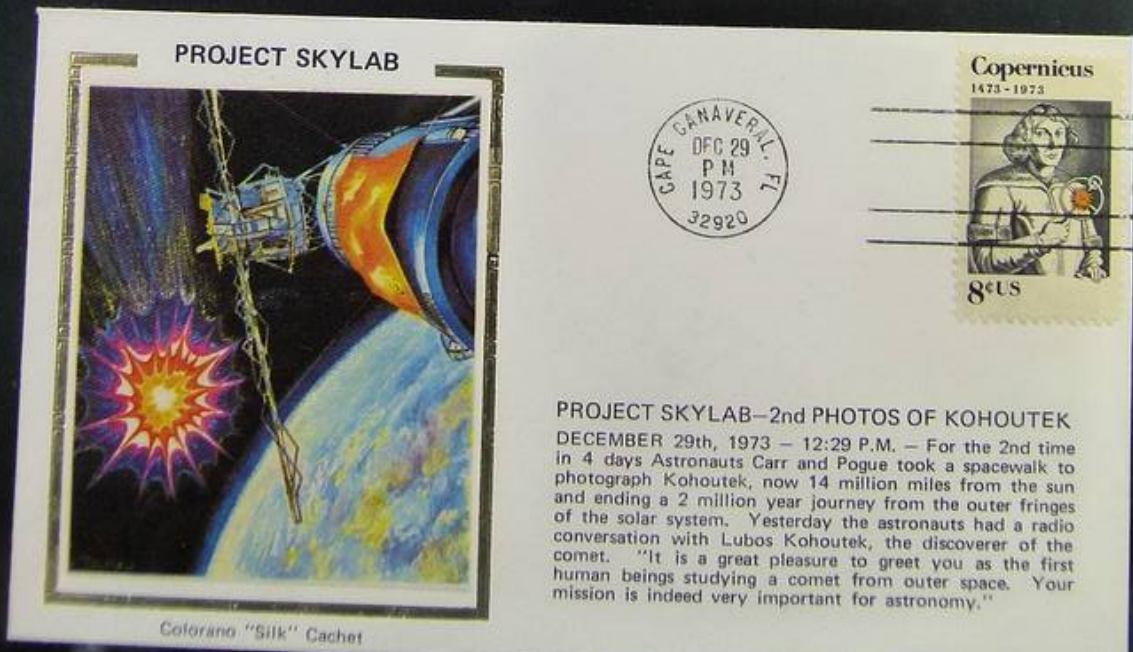


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Foto nr.: 40



PROJECT SKYLAB



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Copernicus  
1473-1543



8c US

PROJECT SKYLAB—1st PHOTOS OF KOHOUTEK  
DECEMBER 25, 1973 — 12:01 P.M. — Carr and Pogue, protected only by their space suits and bubble helmets, anchored 2 cameras on the spacecraft and focused on the comet Kohoutek. The comet, now 20 million miles from the sun was photographed during a record 7 hour spacewalk. From the photos scientists hope to determine the chemical make-up of the comet and to learn the composition of the raw material that became the solar system.

PHILGRAF CACHET



PROJECT SKYLAB  
2nd PHOTOS OF KOHOUTEK



Copernicus  
1473-1543



8c US

DECEMBER 29th, 1973 — 12:29 P.M. — For the 2nd time in 4 days Astronauts Carr and Pogue took a spacewalk to photograph Kohoutek, now 14 million miles from the sun and ending a 2 million year journey from the outer fringes of the solar system. Yesterday the astronauts had a radio conversation with Lubos Kohoutek, the discoverer of the comet. "It is a great pleasure to greet you as the first human beings studying a comet from outer space. Your mission is indeed very important for astronomy."

Foto nr.: 41



PHILGRAF CACHET



PROJECT SKYLAB  
THE LAST SPACEWALK



FEBRUARY 3, 1974 — 11:19 A.M. — The last spacewalk of the Skylab program lasted 5 hours and 19 minutes. Astronauts Jerry Carr and Ed Gibson unloaded film from an array of telescope cameras and recovered thousands of photos of the sun, distant stars and the Comet Kohoutek. Bill Pogue, the 3rd Astronaut, stayed inside to control the station and relay instructions. A water cooling leak developed in Gibson's space suit but it caused no serious problems and the Astronauts were able to complete their work on the 80th day of the planned 84 day mission. Today's walk was the 10th of the Skylab program and the 4th for the last Skylab crew.

PROJECT SKYLAB



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PROJECT SKYLAB — THE LAST SPACEWALK  
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Foto nr.: 42



Foto nr.: 43

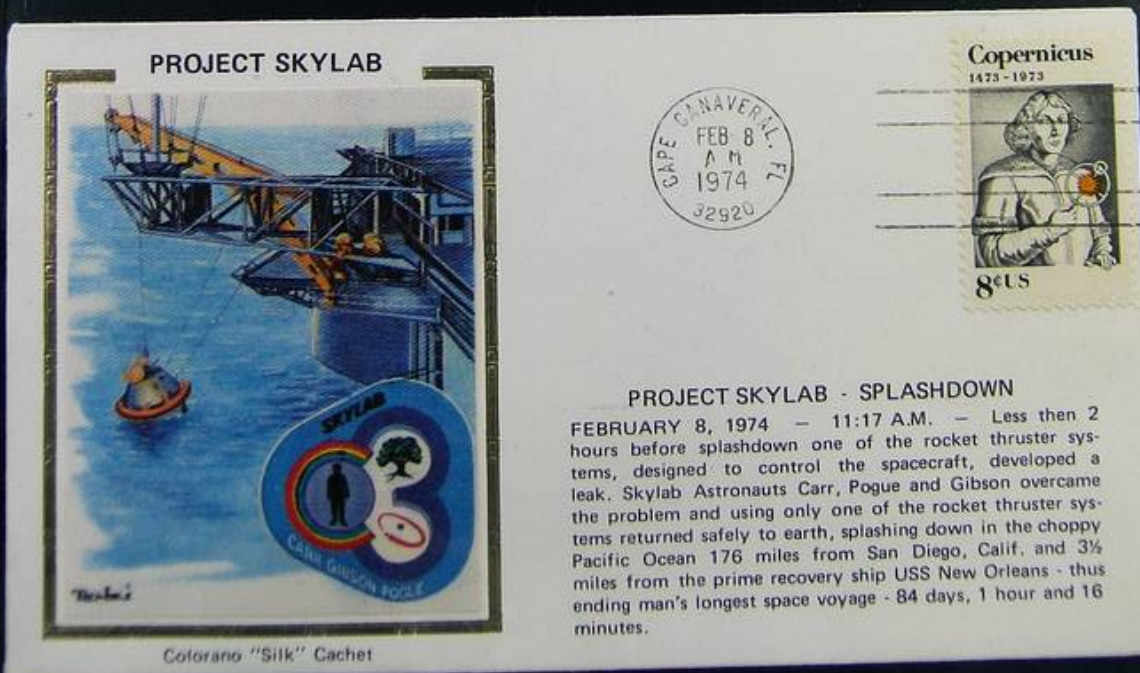
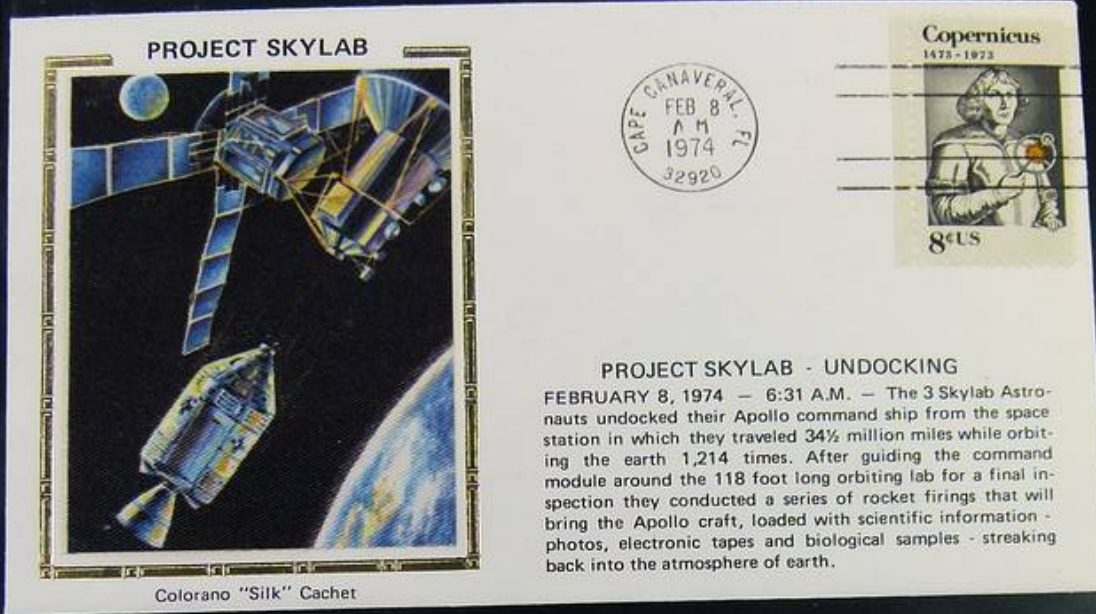


Foto nr.: 44



Foto nr.: 45



Foto nr.: 46



Foto nr.: 47



Foto nr.: 48



Foto nr.: 49



Foto nr.: 50



Foto nr.: 51



Foto nr.: 52



Foto nr.: 53



Foto nr.: 54



Foto nr.: 55



Foto nr.: 56



Foto nr.: 57



Foto nr.: 58



**APOLLO-SOYUZ**

Colorano "Silk" Cachet

APOLLO SOYUZ SPACE TEST PROJECT  
10c

CAPE CANAVERAL, FL  
JUL 17  
P.M.  
1975  
32990

Apollo Docking — July 17, 1975 — 12:10 P.M. — The historic docking of the Apollo-Soyuz came 5 minutes ahead of schedule. The 2 space ships were 600 miles due west of Portugal as Apollo, gaining on Soyuz at the rate of 4 inches per second, latched onto the Soviet ship. It was a soft docking. The Apollo crewmen began checking the docking module which connects the 2 space ships and compromises the differences in pressure between Apollo and Soyuz. Stafford reported the smell of something like hot glue, but half an hour later the smell dissipated. Stafford and Slayton continued working toward the final hatch separating them from the Soviet ship.

**APOLLO-SOYUZ**

Colorano "Silk" Cachet

CAPE CANAVERAL, FL  
JUL 17  
P.M.  
1975  
32990

us10c  
**APOLLO SOYUZ 1975**

Apollo Astronaut Visit — July 17, 1975 — 3:21 P.M. — Orbiting 140 miles above the earth — Apollo commander Tom Stafford shook hands with Soyuz commander Aleksei Leonov — marking another success of the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project. Stafford and command module pilot Slayton spent 4 hours in the Soyuz today with Leonov and flight engineer Kubasov, while Brand remained in the Apollo. The meeting in space was climaxed with the exchanging of flags of both nations and the signing of documents certifying the mission.

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**APOLLO-SOYUZ**



Colorano "Silk" Cachet

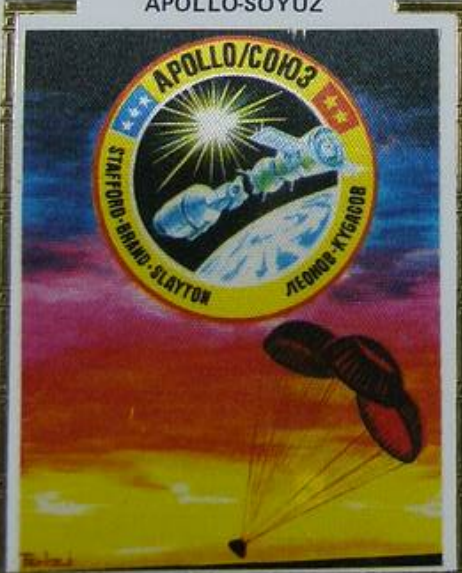


APOLLO SOYUZ SPACE TEST PROJECT  
10c


CAPE CANAVERAL FL  
JUL 19  
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1975  
32920

Apollo Undocking July 19, 1975 — 11:28 A.M. — At 8:04 A.M. Apollo executed the first undocking and 30 minutes later, over the Soviet Union, the 2 space ships rejoined. The end of the 2 day union in space came today at 11:28 A.M. as the Apollo and Soyuz uncoupled for the last time and flew their separate ways 140 miles above the Atlantic Ocean, not far from where they docked on July 17th. The separation was televised from a window of the Apollo. As the Apollo maneuvering rockets fired, the Soyuz could be seen drifting slowly away, the wings of its solar panels standing out against the black background of space.

**APOLLO-SOYUZ**



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



us10c  
**APOLLO SOYUZ 1975**

CAPE CANAVERAL FL  
JUL 24  
P M  
1975  
32920

Apollo Splashdown July 24, 1975 — 5:18 P.M. — The Apollo capsule re-entered the earth's atmosphere at 4:58 P.M. and at 5:13 P.M. the 3 chutes opened slowing the descent. The final chapter in man's first international space cooperation ended in triumphant success at 5:18 as the 3 U.S. Astronauts — Tom Stafford, Deke Slayton and Vance Brand — guided their spacecraft to a pin point splashdown in the Pacific Ocean just 4½ miles from the recovery ship USS New Orleans. The Apollo-Soyuz mission ended the age of Apollo, launched by President John Kennedy in 1961.

Foto nr.: 60



Foto nr.: 61



Foto nr.: 62



Foto nr.: 63

