



Lot nr.: L261245

Country/Type: Topical

Topical collection Space, with postal history, in a stockbook.

Price: 40 eur

[Go to the lot on www.sevenstamps.com]

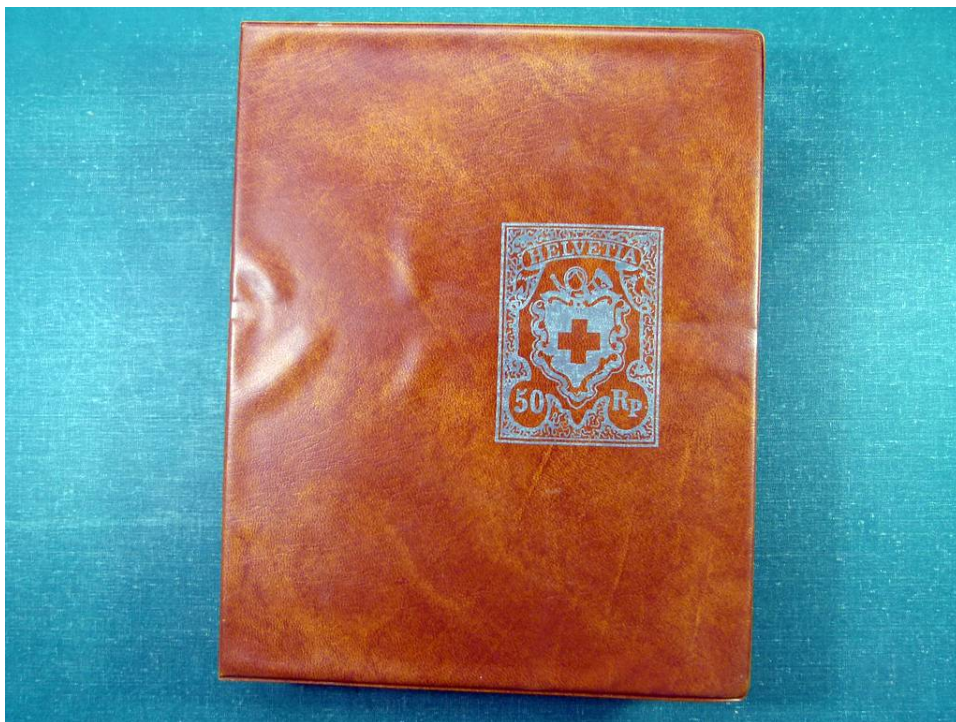




Foto nr.: 2



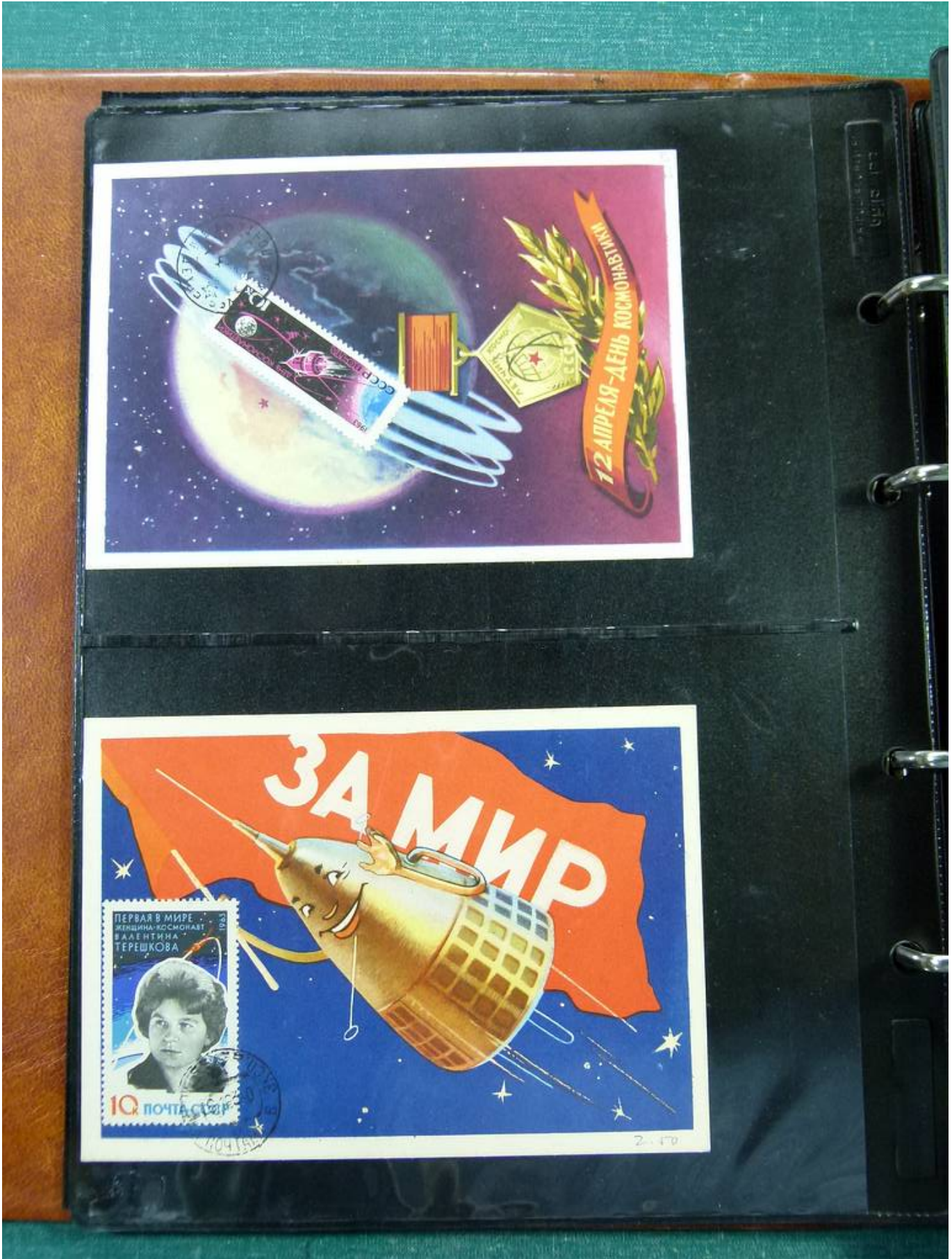


Foto nr.: 3





Foto nr.: 5





Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections

SEVEN STAMPS

YOUR COLLECTION. OUR PASSION.

Foto nr.: 6

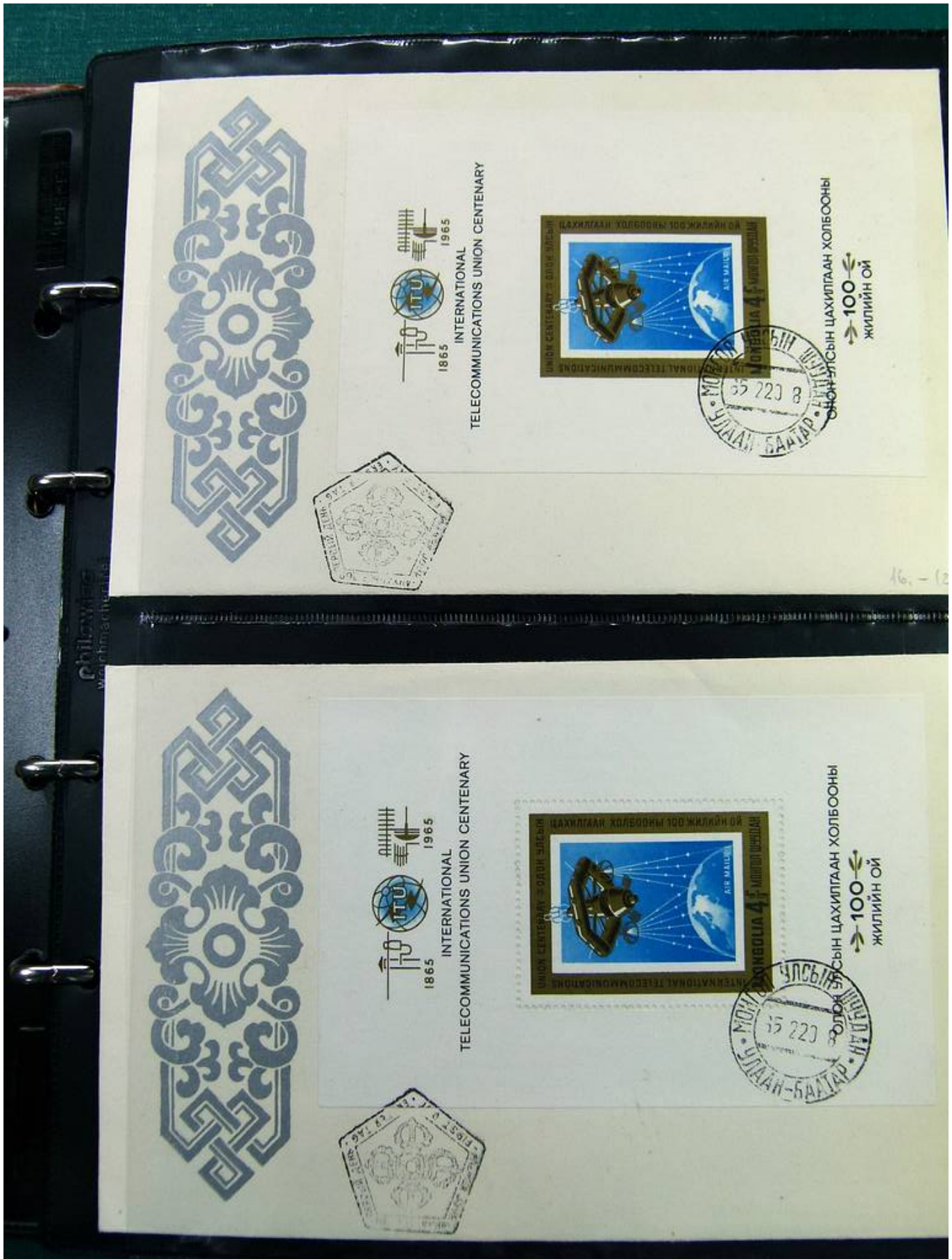




Foto nr.: 7





Foto nr.: 8





Foto nr.: 9





Foto nr.: 10





Foto nr.: 11





Foto nr.: 12



APOLLO-8

PACIFIC

SPLASH-DOWN



DEC 27 '68 - 10:51 AM



First Day of Issue

SALUTING APOLLO 8

U.S. First Manned Lunar Orbital Flight



APOLLO 8

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

81



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
O
L
L
O

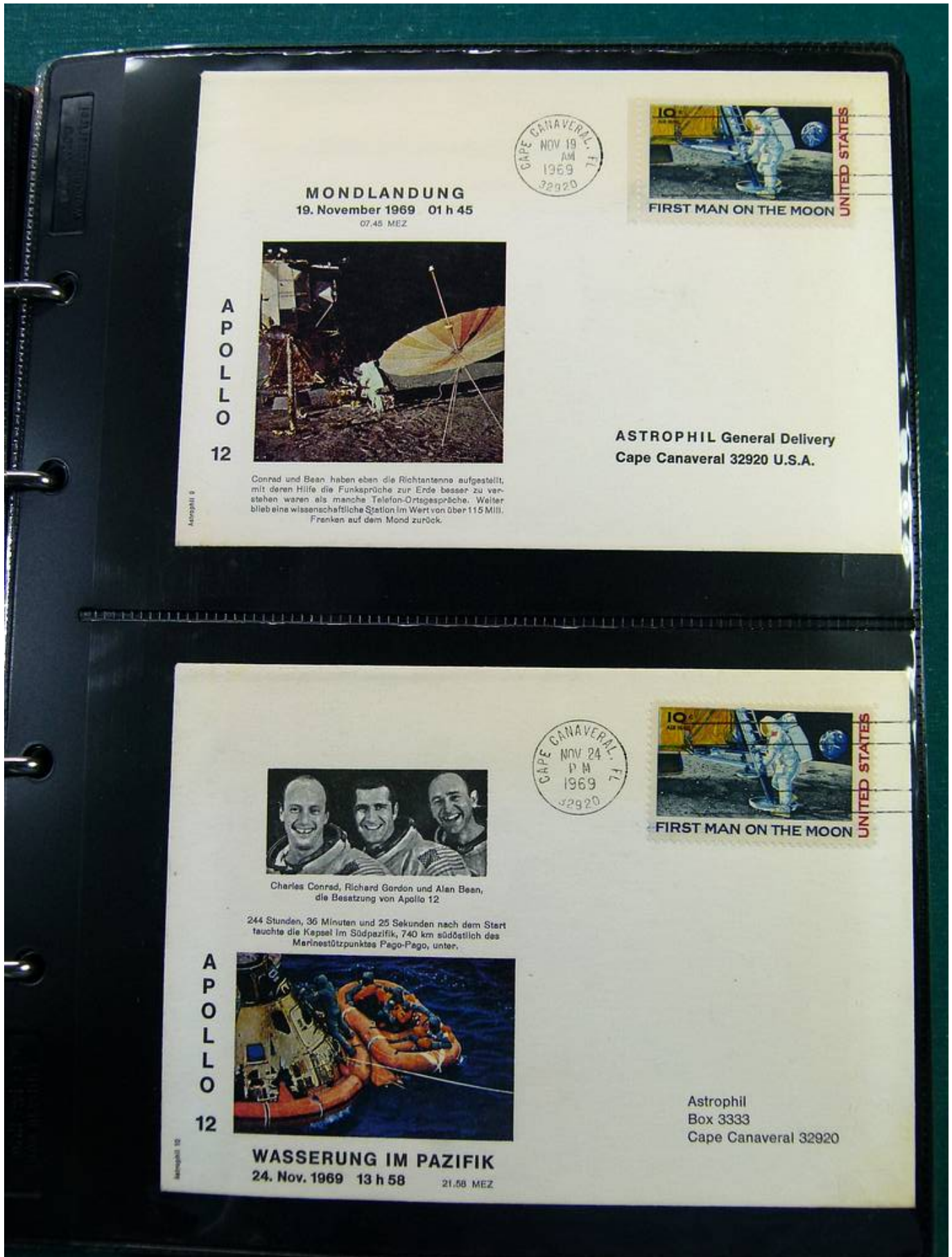
12

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.

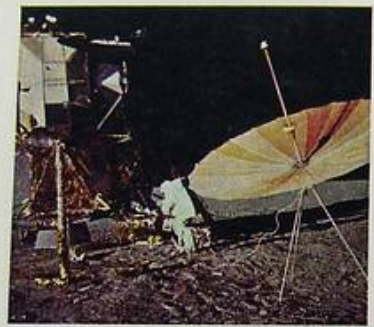


ASTROPHIL General Delivery
Cape Canaveral 32920 U.S.A.

Foto nr.: 14



A
P
O
L
L
O
1
2



Conrad und Bean haben eben die Richtantenne aufgestellt, mit deren Hilfe die Funkprüche zur Erde besser zu verstehen waren als manche Telefon-Ortsgespräche. Weiter blieb eine wissenschaftliche Station im Wert von über 115 Mill. Franken auf dem Mond zurück.



UNITED STATES

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



Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon und Alan Bean, die Besatzung von Apollo 12.

244 Stunden, 36 Minuten und 25 Sekunden nach dem Start tauchte die Kapsel im Südpazifik, 740 km südöstlich des Marinesstützpunktes Pago-Pago, unter.

A
P
O
L
L
O
1
2



WASSERUNG IM PAZIFIK
24. Nov. 1969 13 h 58 21.58 MEZ



UNITED STATES

Astrophil
Box 3333
Cape Canaveral 32920



Foto nr.: 15





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

PROJECT SKYLAB — 1st ASTRONAUT LAUNCH

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.-



Foto nr.: 20



PROJECT SKYLAB



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



PROJECT SKYLAB - 1st ASTRONAUT DOCKING
MAY 25, 1973 - 11:52 P.M. — The Skylab repair crew, forced to "hot wire" their own command ship, successfully docked with the disabled Skylab Workshop space station on the 8th attempt today. Earlier Weitz tried unsuccessfully, for almost an hour, to pull away a piece of aluminum jamming one of the solar panels, a second panel was completely torn away. At 9 P.M. on the 26th the "Parasol" sunshade was pushed into space through an 8 inch square airlock in Skylab's side and was deployed over the workshop. New concern arose when the rectangular sunshade didn't completely unfold but temperature inside the 39 ton workshop started dropping immediately and a full 28 day mission is expected.

PHIL GRAF CACHET



PROJECT SKYLAB
1st ASTRONAUT DOCKING



Copernicus
1473 - 1873



MAY 25, 1973 - 11:52 P.M. — The Skylab repair crew, forced to "hot wire" their own command ship, successfully docked with the disabled Skylab Workshop space station on the 8th attempt today. Earlier Weitz tried unsuccessfully, for almost an hour, to pull away a piece of aluminum jamming one of the solar panels, a second panel was completely torn away. At 9 P.M. on the 26th the "Parasol" sunshade was pushed into space through an 8 inch square airlock in Skylab's side and was deployed over the workshop. New concern arose when the rectangular sunshade didn't completely unfold but temperature inside the 39 ton workshop started dropping immediately and a full 28 day mission is expected.



Foto nr.: 21



PROJECT SKYLAB
SPACE WALK



Copernicus
1473-1543



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.

PROJECT SKYLAB



Colorado "Silk" Cachet



Copernicus
1473-1543



PROJECT SKYLAB - 1st SPACE WALK REPAIR

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.



Foto nr.: 22

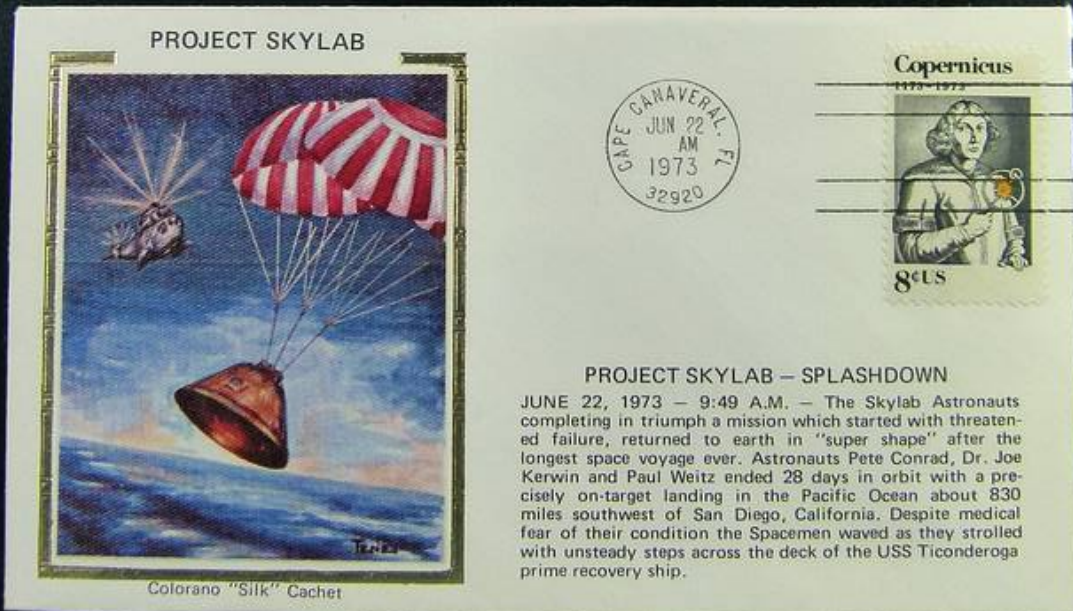




Foto nr.: 23

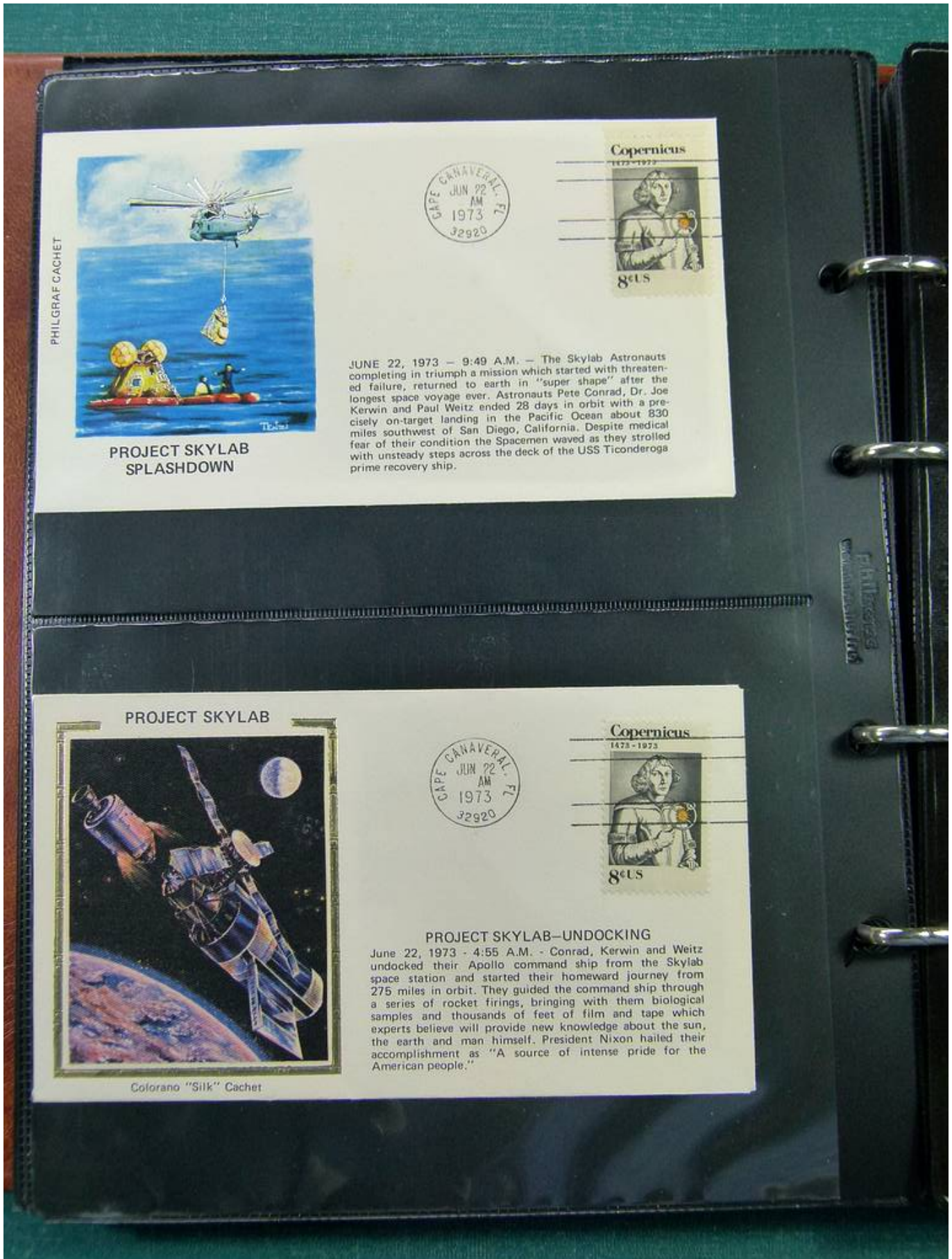
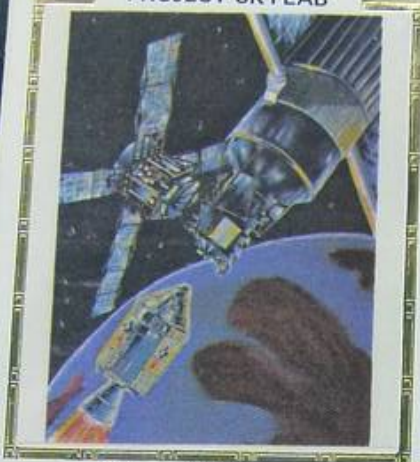




Foto nr.: 24



PROJECT SKYLAB



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



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.

PROJECT SKYLAB



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



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



PHILGRAF CACHET

PROJECT SKYLAB
2nd ASTRONAUT DOCKING



July 28, 1973 - 3:39 PM - Reaching their home in the sky - Astronauts Navy Capt. Bean, Solar Physicist Garriott and Marine Maj. Lousma 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. By early evening the Astronauts 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.



8:40 p.m. EDT
July 28th



Alan Bean



Owen Garriott



Jack R. Lousma

-continued scientific study,
emphasis on Solar aspect




Foto nr.: 27





Foto nr.: 28

PROJECT SKYLAB




Colorano "Silk" Cachet





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



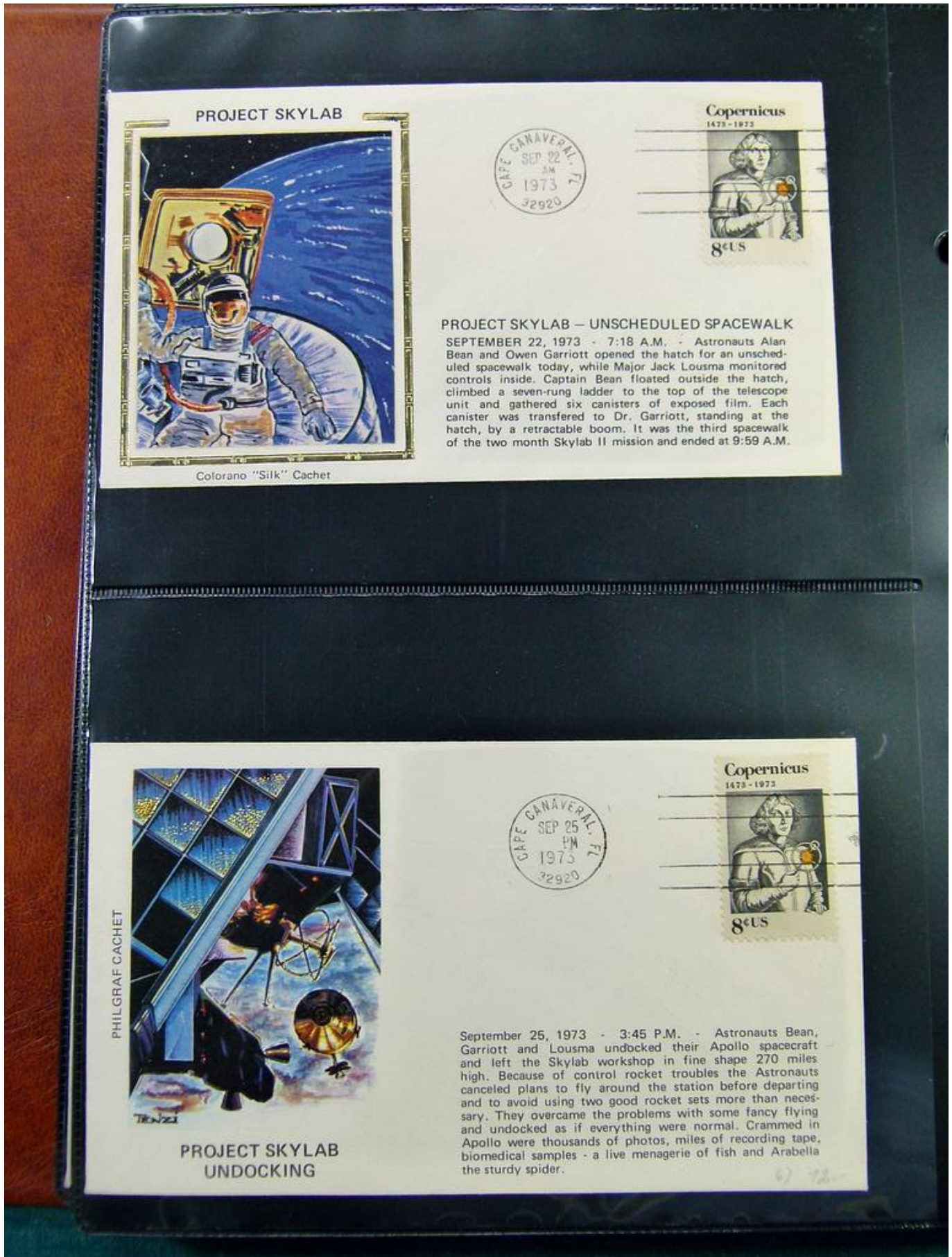
PHILGRAF CACHET



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



PROJECT SKYLAB



Colorano "Siik" Cachet



Copernicus
1473-1973



PROJECT SKYLAB – UNSCHEDULED SPACEWALK

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.

PHILGRAF CACHET



PROJECT SKYLAB
UNDOCKING



Copernicus
1473-1973



September 25, 1973 - 3:45 P.M. - Astronauts Bean, Garriott and Lousma undocked their Apollo spacecraft and left the Skylab workshop in fine shape 270 miles high. Because of control rocket troubles the Astronauts canceled plans to fly around the station before departing and to avoid using two good rocket sets more than necessary. They overcame the problems with some fancy flying and undocked as if everything were normal. Crammed in Apollo were thousands of photos, miles of recording tape, biomedical samples - a live menagerie of fish and Arabella the sturdy spider.



Foto nr.: 30





Foto nr.: 31

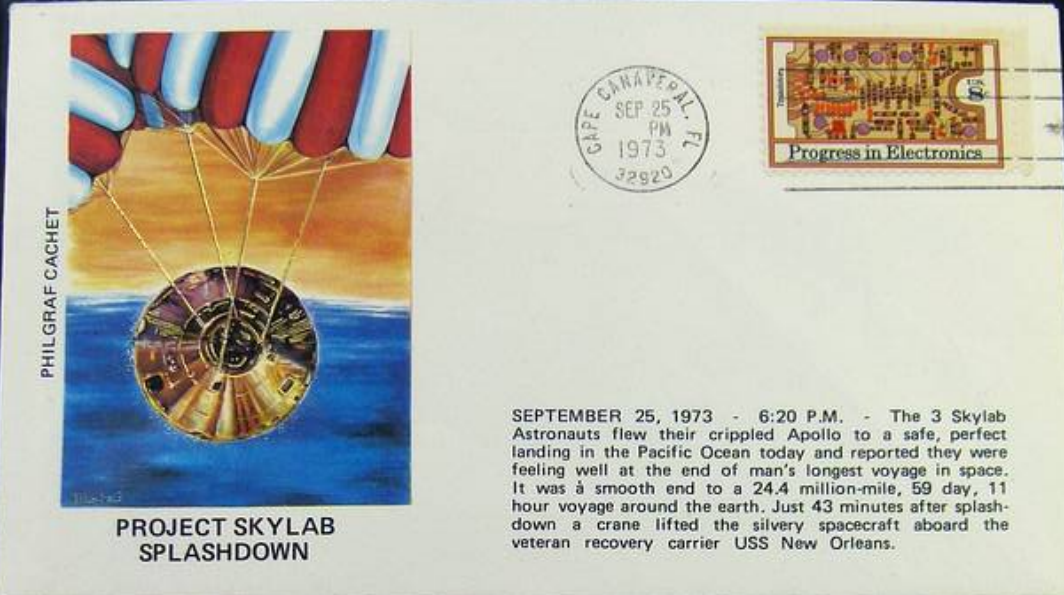




Foto nr.: 32





Foto nr.: 33





Foto nr.: 34





Foto nr.: 35





Foto nr.: 36





Foto nr.: 37



PROJECT SKYLAB



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



Copernicus
1473 - 1973



8c US

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 cannisters of film. Fixing a faulty antenna consumed most of their time and they were able to restore 80% of its function.



PHILGRAF CACHET

PROJECT SKYLAB
THE COMET KOHOUTEK



Copernicus
1473 - 1973



8c US

NOVEMBER 27, 1973 - 10:15 P.M. - I'm up in the command module and I've got a real good view of the comet - its' got a very prominent tail. The voice from Skylab spoke of Kohoutek the comet discovered in March by Lubos Kohoutek, Czechoslovakian Astronomer. For centuries astronomers have dreamed of studying comets from a platform far out in space - the Skylab Astronauts have made this dream a reality.



Foto nr.: 38





Foto nr.: 39





Foto nr.: 40



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.



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




Colorano "Silk" 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.



Foto nr.: 42




PHILGRAF CACHET

SKYLAB
CARR-GIBSON-POGUE

TELENET

**PROJECT SKYLAB
SPLASHDOWN**




Copernicus
1473-1573



8c US


FEBRUARY 8, 1974 — 11:17 A.M. — Less than 2 hours before splashdown one of the rocket thruster systems, designed to control the spacecraft, developed a leak. Skylab Astronauts Carr, Pogue and Gibson overcame the problem and using only one of the rocket thruster systems returned safely to earth, splashing down in the choppy Pacific Ocean 176 miles from San Diego, Calif. and 3½ miles from the prime recovery ship USS New Orleans - thus ending man's longest space voyage - 84 days, 1 hour and 16 minutes.




PHILGRAF CACHET

TELENET

**PROJECT SKYLAB
UNDocking**



Copernicus
1473-1573

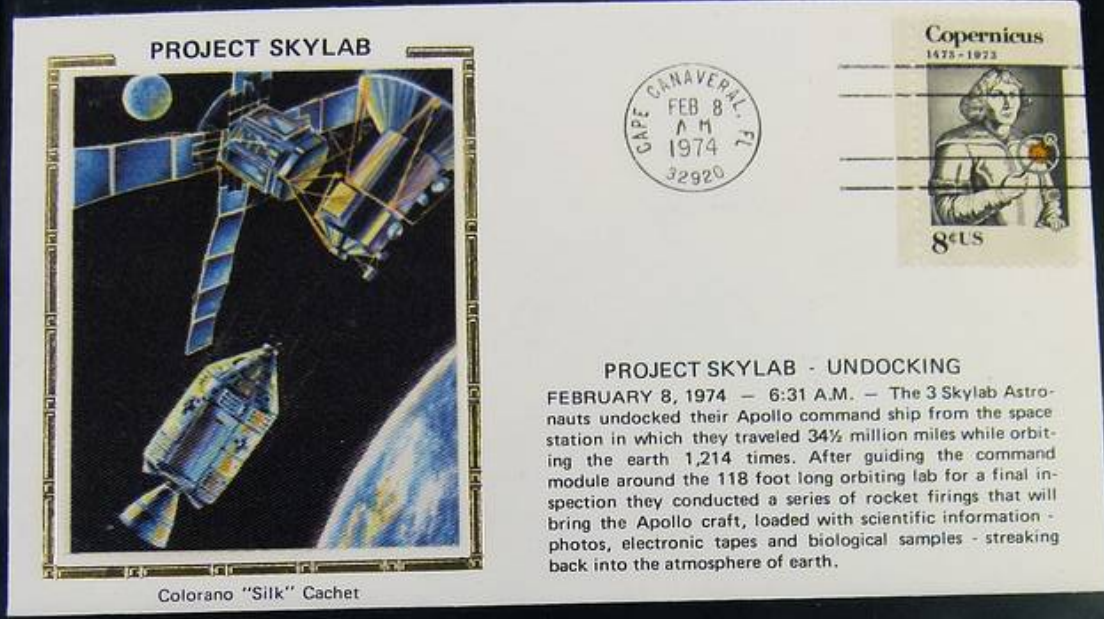


8c US

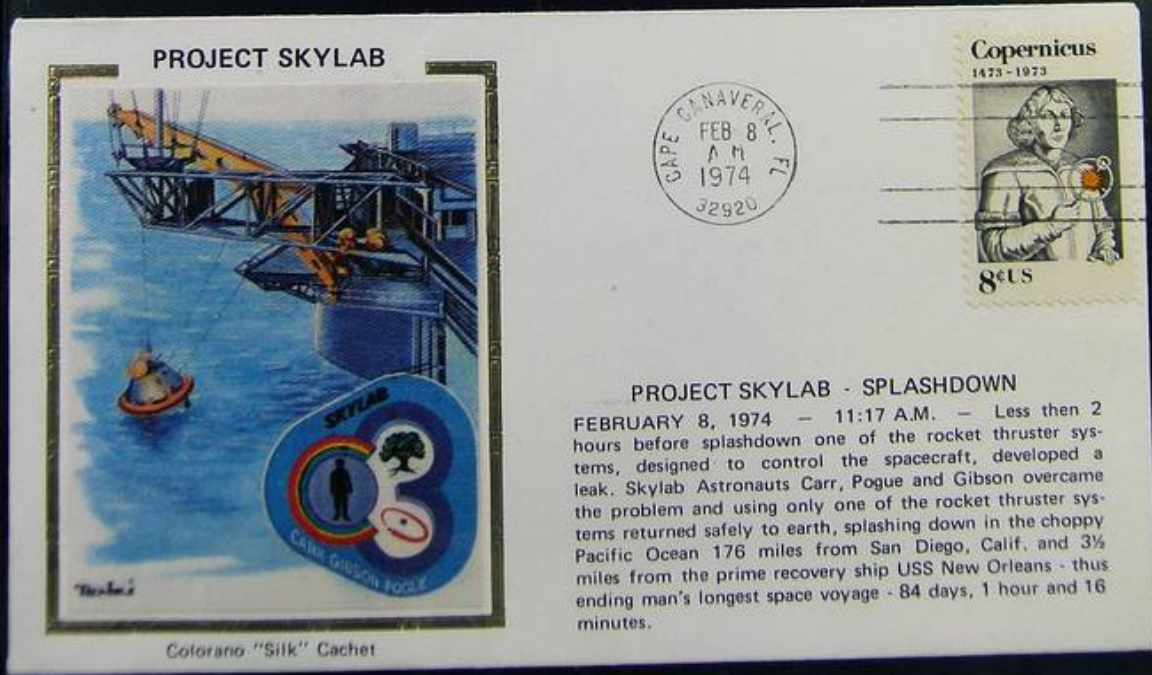
FEBRUARY 8, 1974 — 6:31 A.M. — The 3 Skylab Astronauts undocked their Apollo command ship from the space station in which they traveled 34½ million miles while orbiting the earth 1,214 times. After guiding the command module around the 118 foot long orbiting lab for a final inspection they conducted a series of rocket firings that will bring the Apollo craft, loaded with scientific information - photos, electronic tapes and biological samples - streaking back into the atmosphere of earth.



Foto nr.: 43



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



Colorano "Silk" Cachet



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

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



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.

5) 73.00



Foto nr.: 59

APOLLO-SOYUZ




Colorano "Silk" Cachet




APOLLO SOYUZ SPACE TEST PROJECT
10c

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

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

