NEW TECHNICAL INFORMATION SECTION



MODEL
ROCKET

SUPPLIES CATALOG

CAT. NO. 691

ESTES INDUSTRIES, INC. / BOX 227 / PENROSE, COLORADO



Model Rocketry?

Model rocketry is the anticipation of the countdown . . . the lift-off for a perfect flight. It's the tracking of the vapor trail as your

rocket shrinks to a tiny speck — and the "well done" feeling as the parachute blossoms out for a safe recovery. It's your "bird" and you've just challenged a new world . . . and won.

Model rocketry is more than just a hobby, more than the thrill of launching a rocket to a thousand feet in seconds. It's the satisfaction of being a part of the exciting space age, and the challenge to experiment and explore man's greatest frontier.



Scores of young men and women are discovering the value of model rocketry, in school and science fair projects, and in their own private research programs. Designing, building and launching a rocket, puts to use principles of physics, mathematics, aerodynamics, optics, biology, astronautics, electronics, and photography.



Science studies are made more interesting and easier to understand. The space-age hobby also increases interest in related subjects, such as medicine, psychology, and the liberal arts fields. The opportunity to begin studying for a space-age career . . . to take part in, the expanding universe of tomorrow . . . to help push our frontier farther & farther outward, toward the stars . . . this is the world of Model Rocketry.

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ORDERING INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

This catalog takes effect as of July 1, 1969 and replaces all previous catalogs. Please be sure that you use the correct and full catalog number for each item you order. All prices are subject to change without notice. WHEN SENDING ORDER BE SURE TO GIVE ZIP CODE IN YOUR ADDRESS.

POSTAGE

Estes Industries ships all retail orders postpaid in the U.S. by regular land mail unless the purchaser specifies otherwise. On a few items our price is slightly higher than the normal list on the item. The difference in prices is due to our policy of paying postage on all items. When you place an order for rocket supplies totaling \$4.00, you can be sure there are no hidden charges; All you pay is \$4.00, no extra postage, no handling and no service charges.

PAYMENT ON ORDERS

Full payment must accompany all orders. Please send all remittances by either check or money order, both for your protection and our convenience. If you do send currency, be sure your envelope has sufficient postage, is properly sealed, and is addressed correctly, so we will receive your order. Coins should be attached to a separate sheet of paper, not to the order blank. Use a single strip of masking tape to hold the coins in place. Avoid the mailing of coins, as they are easily lost in the mail. We cannot assume responsibility for the loss of coins, currency or orders in the mail. Remember to include sufficient funds with your order. For your protection, we do not ship orders C.O.D. Proper attention to these details will result in speedier service for you.

CAUTION

We believe that we have the safest program offered in the field of rocketry today. However, it is still important that the utmost care be exercised in the use of our products. We DO NOT assume any responsibility for accidents. No warranty is either made or implied as to reliability or performance. We assume no liability beyond the cost of replacement of a product, if any, which misfunctions or is found defective.

POSTAL REGULATIONS

Postal regulations permit us to ship only 3 rocket engines per parcel. If all of your order does not come at the same time, please be patient—give Uncle Sam a few days to mix things up and sort them out again.

NOTE: All foreign orders require additional postage. Please write for more information.



Meeting the Space Age Challenge

Model rockets are not toys. They are flying, miniature counter-parts of the vehicles of the space age. Constructed primarily of lightweight balsa and paper tubing, model rockets use and demonstrate principles of orbital launch and space vehicles.

Because their design and flight characteristics are similar to space rockets, model rockets present a way for young people of today to meet the challenge of the space age for tomorrow.

In the ESTES line there are basic model rockets which are easy to build and fly. Then as the model rocketeer's knowledge and skills develop, he goes on to more advanced and difficult rockets and projects. Throughout his "rocketry career" his success will be assured by the use of the safety proven ESTES solid propellant engines.

The most effective learning comes through doing. As a rocketeer develops skill and knowledge by building and flying rockets, he develops an active and inquiring mind. The ESTES program of model rocketry guides young people in this direction. This program is effective because it includes the finest rocketry materials available and a continuing flow of helpful information. Model rocketry as a form of youth science study has no equal for practical experience aimed at a space age career.

The future holds an exciting promise for young people who are prepared to meet its challenge. The greatest frontier man has ever known is opening. Young rocketeers are taking their first steps as pioneers in this great frontier.

Model Rocketry Meets the Space Age Challenge



ESTES

MODEL ROCKET SAFETY

A recognized safety code — plus safe rocketry materials — equals 14 million safe rocket launches



The ESTES program of model rocketry was developed to meet the challenge of the space age. Working with this program and the safety-proven ESTES products, model rocketeers have established a safety record better than most "common" sports. This safety code is presented to help each of America's model rocketeers to do his part to continue this excellent record.

ROCKETEER'S CODE OF SAFETY

- 1. I will not attempt to compound propellants or other combustible chemicals or tamper with premanufactured rocket engines. I will not use model rocket engines for purposes other than those for which they are recommended by the manufacturer. I will inspect each rocket engine before use and never use an engine which shows signs of physical damage, remembering that any rocket propellant can be explosive under certain conditions.
- I will not smoke near rocket engines, launch my rockets in the presence of highly combustible materials, use flammable recovery wadding or engage in any activity which would present a fire hazard.
- 3. I will never use any metallic rocket engines, will not construct my model-rockets with substantial metal parts in the area of the engine, and will not launch any rocket over 16 ounces in weight or containing more than 4 ounces of propellant in compliance with Federal regulations.
- 4. My model rockets will be electrically ignited, using a launch system with either a switch protector or a safety interlock to prevent accidental ignition of the rocket engine, and I will remain at least 10 feet away from any rocket which is being launched. I will use only igniters of the type recommended by the engine manufacturer.
- 5. I will launch my model rockets using a launching rail or other suitable guide means aimed within 25 degrees of the vertical to assure a safe and predictable flight path, and will launch only rockets whose stability characteristics have been predetermined.

- 6. I will not fly model rockets in high winds, conditions of low visibility, in the vicinity of low flying aircraft, near fall buildings, near people not aware of the launching, or under any conditions which might endanger property or persons:
- 7. I will not launch rockets so that their ballistic trajectory will carry them against targets on the ground, and will never use an explosive warhead or other pyrotechnic payload in a rocket.
- 8. My model rockets will contain recovery devices which will deploy at an altitude of at least 50 feet to return the rocket safely and undamaged. To insure proper operation of my rocket's recovery system I will make a careful pre-launch inspection of all the recovery components with special attention to tightness of the engine and nose cone.
- 9. To prevent accidental eye injury I will always either place the launcher so the end of the rod is above eye level or cap the end of the rod with my hand when approaching it. I will not place my head or body over the launching rod
- 10. When conducting research activities with unproven designs or methods I will, when technically possible, determine their reliability through prelaunch static tests, and I will conduct launchings of unproven designs in complete isolation from persons not participating in the actual launching.

ROCKETEER'S PLEDGE

I am proud to be a model rocketeer. I feel it is important to do my part in upholding the outstanding safety record that model rocketry has gained. In all my rocketry activities I will act in a mature manner and will always be considerate of other people and property rights. I pledge to follow the Rocketeer's Code of Safety.



GET
THE
MOST
FROM
MODEL
ROCKETRY





The more you build and fly the more you learn

You may want to build and fly rockets just for the excitement and enjoyment that model rocketry gives you . . . or you may be building them as an educational stepping stone toward a space career.

Either way you can't help but learn science principles.

In both cases we've designed the Estes Program of Model Rocketry to help you build better rockets and learn more about space age rocketry.

Use this catalog as a doorway for technical information and supplies

One of the best things about this rewarding hobby is that it's easy to get started. Everything you need is right here in this catalog. Basic materials are light weight balsa wood, paper tubing and a little glue. With ordinary modeling tools you'll be on your way.

You have a challenging selection of ready-to-assemble, precisely engineered kits to build and fly. Easy to follow instructions guide you step by step. These kits, together with materials and technical information for your own designs, will help you to get the most from model rocketry.

In addition to all of this you will be flying your models with inexpensive and reliable Estes model rocket engines.

From the ranks of today's rocketeers will come many of tomorrow's space scientists. As an Estes model rocketeer you can open the door to the future. There are unlimited scientific horizons ahead for the person who enjoys this creative activity.

Have fun with safety-proven Estes model rockets while you continue to learn.



Technical Information Services

Rocketeers have a wealth of valuable information available from the Estes research department. New product innovations; information on new techniques; technical reports (TR's); and the informative and educational Model Rocket News, distributed free to customers.



Educational Services Department

Headed by an experienced science teacher, this department provides many services to educators at all levels. Instructional materials are available at no cost to schools. As a teacher, please write your request on your school letterhead.

CHALLENGING and REWARDING



For real success, follow this planned Model Rocket Program

By starting with the basic models you'll soon be tackling more complicated ones and mastering advanced subjects and designs. The following program of study has proven to be helpful to thousands of rocketeers like yourself.

Basic Building — Start your program by building and flying the Astron Alpha, an outstanding basic rocket design. Study technical report TR-1 (included in the kit) to gain a good understanding of rocket stability principles so important to performance.

Stability Studies — Increase your understanding of stability principles by building and flying the Astron Scout.

Design Planning — Gain skills in rocket design by studying technical report TR-9. It is an excellent guide for creating your own single stage rocket. Build and flight-prove your own design.

Multi-Staging — Introduce yourself to multi-staging with a 2-stage Astron Apogee. Technical report TR-2, with the kit, explains stage coupling, separation and upper stage ignition. Study carefully as you build and fly.

Advanced Multi-Staging — Add to your skill in multi-staging by building and flying a 3stage Farside, using experience gained from the Apogee.

Custom Design | — Challenge yourself by designing, building and flying your own multi-stage model, using the techniques you've learned.

Boost-Glide — This is departure from the traditional rocket. Build and fly the Astron-Falcon which combines rocket and glider characteristics. Technical report TR-7 (with kit) gives precise instructions on FRONT ENGINE models.

Broaden your boost-glide skills with the Astron Space Plane, a REAR ENGINE model. By studying included technical report TR-4, you'll gain further knowledge in the art of balancing for maximum performance.

Custom Design II — Now test the boost-glide principles you've learned from the Space Plane and Falcon, Design and build your own Boost-glider.

Clustering — This is the technique of simultaneously igniting more than one engine. Master it by building the Astron Scrambler, studying TR-6 (with kit) and launching a payload with your model. Continue studies of clustering by building and flying the Astron Ranger or one of the clustered Estes scale models. Then build a cluster model of your own design.

RESEARCH_

Through your studies and research you will learn that there is more to model rocketry than just the thrill of the launch. You will have discovered practical applications of the science subjects you've studied in school. You'll look forward to new fields to explore.

Look for research projects for your own research program. To assist you, several good books are listed in our catalog. Your school or public library has many more. Aerial photography, space medicine, electronics, aerodynamics, meteorology and physics are but a few of the fields open to ambitious model rocketeers.

Keep studying and researching. Use your studies to develop a prize winning project. Look to the future — the frontiers of space have barely opened. Curiosity and research of young people like yourself will expand these frontiers.

Basic Model Rocket Components

Model rockets vary greatly in appearance and purpose, but whether for sport and recreation or scientific experiment, most models use certain basic components. The arrangement and functions of these components are explained in the diagram of a typical working rocket shown below.

RECOVERY SYSTEM

Slows rocket descent, bringing it back to earth in an undamaged, reflyable condition. In this model a parachute deployed by an ejection charge in the engine is used.

NOSE CONE

The front end of a rocket. Usually shaped to minimize air resistance.

PAY LOAD SECTION

Used to carry instruments, specimens, etc. Some models may omit this section for sport or high-performance flights.

BODY TUBE

The basic airframe of the rocket, around which all other parts are built or attached.

LAUNCH LUG

A tube which slips over the launch rod to guide the model until it reaches the speed necessary for the fins to control the flight.

FINS

Act like the feathers on an arrow, guiding the rocket in a precise flight pattern.

ENGINE RETAINER

A block or ring used to position the engine in the body tube.

ENGINE

A pre-packaged solid propellant device which provides the power to make the rocket fly. Single and upper stage engines contain a smoke tracking/delay charge to let the model coast up to peak altitude before the ejection charge pops out the parachute.

Rocket coasts upward to peak altitude during time delay

> Powered Flight

Engine ejection charge activates to deploy chute or other recovery system

Model Rocket Flight

Complete instructions for launching model rockets are included with all engines sold by Estes Industries.

> Model rocket drifts safely to earth

Model is launched electrically from center of flight area

> Model rocket launch and recovery area

GENTLE





Astron STARTER

- * the high flying, easy-to-assemble Alpha kit, 2 engines, instructions
- * Electro-Launch self contained electric launcher, with batteries
- fact filled design manual

Lift off with confidence when you start with this complete outfit. The ASTRON ALPHA is an easy rocket to build and fly and demonstrates most rocketry principles. Parachute recovery will bring your "bird" back for flight after flight. The ELECTRO-LAUNCH is the "biggest little launcher" in the world. Its advanced features are explained on page 86. You'll use it throughout your rocketry career. To get you off to the right start the comprehensive Estes DESIGN MANUAL is included. Shipping wt. 2 lb., 8 oz.

Cat. No. 691-DSK-70



Deluxe Starter Special including building and finishing materials on

\$2.00 BEGINNERS SPECIAL

For those who have a launcher available or wish to build their own (instructions incl.), all the above items except the Electro-Launch and batteries are included. Shipping wt. 11.5 oz.

Cat. No. 671-DSK-20 \$2.00

DELUXE STARTER SPECIAL



This is the most complete outfit ever offered for people who have done no previous model building. At the low price of \$8.50 you get everything needed to get off the pad: rocket, engines, launcher, tools and paints. As a special bonus an authoritative manual on rocketry is included.

•	Astron	Alpha	kit	#K-25
	Electro-	Launch	kir	#FS-4

• 4 Batteries #PFB-1

• 1 Engine #1/2A6-2

• 1 Engine #A8-3

PLUS

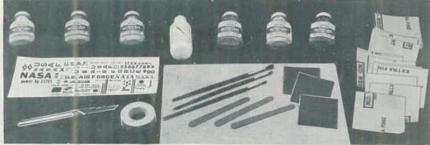
a knife, glue, paints, brush, brush cleaner, sandpaper -supplies which can be used in building several more rockets. Shipping wt. 3 lb., 11 oz.

Cat. No. 691-DSK-85 \$8.50

ASSEMBLY SPECIAL

A Complete Construction and Finishing set

One convenient package, containing all the tools and supplies recommended for assembling, painting, and decorating most model rockets. Ideal for the beginner who doesn't already have modeling equipment. This set helps you build the best models right from the start.



1 Bottle White Glue #WG-1 1 Bottle Dope Thinner #BDT-1 1 Knife # KNS-3 3 Emery Boards # BE-1 1 Bottle White Dope #BRD-1 18 Sheets Sandpaper #SPA-2 1 Bottle Sanding Sealer #SS-1 1 Roll Masking Tape #MT-1 3 Paint Brushes #PB-3 1 Bottle Silver Dope #BRD-1 1 Bottle Black Dope #BRD-1 1 Bottle Orange Dope #BRD-1 3 Sheets Sanding Material #SP-320 1 Gold Mine Special Decal Sheet #D-5

A High Astron Performance ... great "first" rocket for you to build and fly Specifications: Length 12.25 in. Weight 0.76 oz. Fin. Span. 4 in.

Body Dia. 0.976 in

Recommended Engines: 1/2A6-2, A8-3, A5-4, B4-4, B6-4, C6-5

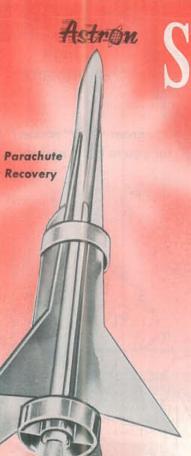
An exciting rocket to fly. From "lift-off" to recovery, it demonstrates superior flight characteristics. The easiest parachute model to "prep" and fly. With its low weight and streamlined design, the Alpha will reach high altitudes consistently. An excellent model to have in your rocket fleet. The choice of experienced modelers because of its high performance and dependability.

Kit includes technical report TR-1 (Engines not included in kit)

Cat. No. 671-K-25, shipping wt. 8 oz.

\$1.50

PARACHUTE RECOVERY/QUICK ENGINE CHANGE



STARLIGHT

UNIQUE DESIGN DEMONSTRATION AND SPORT ROCKET

Advanced design incorporates large fin area for exceptional stability. Launches straight up to extreme altitudes, even in moderate winds (but remember the parachute drift you get with wind). Graceful in flight, its unique fin design makes it ideal for display. Comes with all parts and instructions. Engines not included. Shipping weight 9 oz.

Cat. No. 681-K-32 \$2.35

Length	18"
Body Dia	
Weight	2 oz.

\$235

Recommended Engines 1/2A6-2 A8-3 B6-4 C6-5



Sky Hook

- . EASY TO BUILD
- . TERRIFIC PERFORMER
- PARACHUTE RECOVERY

You'll really enjoy building and flying your Astron Sky Hook. Easy to build and durable, parachute recovery brings it back gently for flight after flight. Kit comes complete with all parts and instructions (but no engines). Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-8\$1.35

Body Dia. 0.765 in.
Length 12 in.
Weight . . 0.65 oz.

Recommended Engines
1/2A6-2
A5-4
B6-6
C6-7

(For first flights use 1/2A6-2 engines.)

Astron DRIFTER

GREAT FOR COMPETITION AND SPORT FLYING

2 BIG CHUTES

Spectacular in upward flight and recovery, the Astron Drifter combines low weight with large chute capacity. Perfect in any competition with its 24" chute, the Astron Drifter is a great performer with its 12" chute for test and sport flying too! Parachutes are easily interchanged.

Cat. No. 651-K-14 \$1.75 each Shipping weight 8 oz.

Recommended engines are:

V2A6-2 A8-3 B6-4 C6-5 Engines not included Body Dia. . . 0.98 in. Length . . . 14.3 in. Weight . . . 1 oz.





Astron

Huge see-through payload compartment holds an egg or other large payload . . . cluster design gives the power to boost it. A great sports model; perfect for contests too. Can carry an egg to over 1000 feet and set it down safely. Has 2 chutes for extra gentle recovery. Comes with all parts and instructions, a complete technical report on clustering and an unusual decal sheet for unique decorating (less engines). Shipping wt. 13 oz.

Cat. No. 682-K-37.....\$3.00

Specifications:

Recommended Engines

A8-3 C6-5 B6-4

B14-5

Weight .72 oz
Body Dia. .736 in
Length 8.7 in

Complete Cutaway Rocket

Astron PHANTOM

DEMONSTRATES BASIC BUILDING RULES.

This bird will never fly, but it will certainly help get your science fair project or special demonstration off the ground! The Astron Phantom has a transparent body to show all the insides of a model rocket — plus a special dummy engine cut in half to show **its** insides. A great help in answering questions on model rocketry, the Astron Phantom kit comes complete with all parts and instructions (but no fins). Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-7 \$1.75

Astron SPRITE

Ideal for small field sport and demonstration flying

The perfect model for small fields and sport or demonstration. flying. The Astron Sprite is easy to build, with tumble recovery to teach principles of rocket balance and bring the model back safely—close to the launcher. Uses lightweight Series III engines only, gives top performance for its size. Kit comes complete with instructions and a copy of TR-1 (but no engines). Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-15 \$.75 each

Specifications

Recommended Engines

Length 5.3 in. Body Dia. . . . 0.765 in. Weight 0.3 oz. 1/4A3-25 1/2A6-25



Patent No. 3,114,317

BERTHA

SINGLE ENGINE OPERATION

PARACHUTE RECOVERY

HIGH PERFORMANCE TUMBLE RECOVERY

Astron STREAK

Spectacular Single Engine Performance

2,000 ft. flights Featherweight Recovery

Low weight and wind cheating design give the Astron Streak fantastic performance. Uses mylar body tube for high strength and low weight — only ½ ounce without engine. Ideal for contests and records. Recommended engine for normal flying is the ½A6-4. Kit comes complete with all parts and instructions (but no engines). Shipping weight 4 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-4 \$.50

Body Dia. 0 . 72 in Length 5.6 in Weight 0 . 125 oz

16

Recommended Engines

Recommended Engines 1/4A3-2 1/2A6-4

A5-4 A8-5 B6-6 C6-7

1/2A6-4 ONLY

SPECIFICATIONS
Length 24 in.
Body Dia. 1.6 in.
Weight 2.25 ox.

SIMPLE - RELIABLE

PERFECT FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

RECOMMENDED ENGINES A5-2 A8-3

Easy-to-build, reliable and impressive in flight, Big Bertha is an ideal

model for demonstration flights.

Features a slow, realistic takeoff

that fascinates spectators. Big 18"

chute gives slow descent and gen-

tle landings. Kit comes complete

with all parts and easy to follow

instructions (but no engines). Ship-

Cat. No. 651-K-23 . . . \$2.00

ping weight 16 oz.

6-5

17

Astron TRIDENT

A REVOLUTIONARY MODEL DESIGN INSPIRED BY ATOMIC PROPULSION RESEARCH

Futuristic rocket design introduces ejection ducting. This system directs ejection gases through openings in the power tube into three ducting tubes to pressurize the parachute compartment for deployment of the 'chute. You'll want to build this model. It presents a new idea to test, and gives excellent reliability, stability and performance. Uses single parachute recovery; gives impressive performance flight after flight. Kit comes with all parts and instructions. Engines not included.

Cat. No. 681-K-33 Shipping weight 16 oz. \$4.00

Specifications	
Length	31.6"
Main Body Dia 0.97	6" OD
Weight 2	.7 oz.
Fin Span	3"

(center to tip)

Recommended Engines A8-3 C6-5 B14-5





Astron

Visible Payload

An easy - to - build high performance single stage payload rocket, the Astron X-Ray features parachute recovery and a large see-through payload compartment. Perfect for research work and sport flying too. Kit comes complete, ready to assemble. Engines not included. Shipping wt. 6 oz. Cat. No. 651-K-18 \$1.75

SPECIFICATIONS

Length	16.75	in.
Body Di	a0.736	in.
	Section Dia0.950	
Weight		oz.

RECOMMENDED ENGINES 1/2 A6-2, A8-3, B6-4, C6-5, B14-5

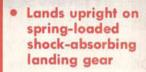
- SINGLE STAGE
- PARACHUTE RECOVERY



MARS LANDER

Authentic, forward-looking concept in planetary exploration vehicles





- Parachute recovery
- Single-engine power
- Highly detailed body panels
- Brilliant 4-color decal

Cat. No. 691-K-43 \$4.75 Shipping wt. 16 oz.

RECOMMENDED ENGINES

B4-2, C6-3 (not included) SPECIFICATIONS:

Height 12 in.

8 ody Dia. 3.8 in.

Landing Gear Span 13.2 in.

Weight 3 oz.

MARS

- FASCINATING DESIGN
- PARACHUTE RECOVERY
- IDEAL FOR DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS

A truly different model rocket, the Mars Snooper combines interesting appearance with reliable performance — makes an excellent model for demonstration flying and display. Features payload section, 18" parachute and precut fins for easier assembly. Recommended for the careful modeler, the Mars Snooper kit comes complete with all parts and detailed instructions (but no engines). Shipping wt. 12 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-20 \$3.00 each

Specifications

Length 21.7 in.

Body Dia. 0.98 in.

Weight 2.2 oz.

Recommended Engines

A8-3 B6-4 C6-5





SCOUT

- EASY TO BUILD
- TUMBLE RECOVERY
- EDUCATIONAL

Get valuable experience building and flying the Astron Scout. Kit teaches rocket balance principles. A must for the rocketeer who wishes to learn to design his own models. Kit comes complete with all parts, instructions, and a copy of technical report TR-1 (but no engines). Shipping weight 2 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-1 Recommended Engines

1/4A3-2, 1/2A6-2, A5-4, A8-3, B6-4, C6-5 (Use 1/4 A3-2 for first flights.)

Length .. 7 in. Body Dia. 0.765 in. Weight .. 0-28 oz.

\$.70 each

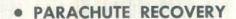
THE NEXT STEP FOR THE BEGINNER IDEAL FOR SPORT AND DEMONSTRATION FLYING

rocketeer. Easy to build, ideal for sport and demonstration flying, the Astron Mark gives top notch performance. Kit comes complete with all parts and instructions (but no engines). Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-2

Recommended Engines

1/2A6-2, A5-4, A8-3, B6-4, C6-5 (Use 1/2A6-2 for first flights.)



PRACTICAL SIZE

 SINGLE ENGINE RELIABILITY



sem₁ scale

SATURN V

Though not fully detailed, this model of the Saturn V is an amazingly good representation of our nation's biggest launch vehicle. Scaled at 1 to 242 it is a practical size to build. With single engine reliability you can count on precise launchings and steady flights. Parachute recovery gives gentle landings. Instructions and all parts included, but no engines. Shipping weight 13 oz. Cat. No. 681-K-39 \$2.50

RECOMMENDED ENGINES A8-3, B6-4, C6-5

SPECIFICATIONS Length 18.1 in. Body Dia. 1.637 in. Weight 1.87 oz.









PARACHUTE RECOVERY EASY-TO-BUILD KIT rocket that started the space age. Easy but interesting to build, the V-2 features reliable parachute recovery for gentle landings. Detailed instructions provide full information on assembly and finishing. Kit comes complete with all parts (but no engines). Shipping weight 7 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-22 \$1.75 each

 Specifications
 Recommended Engines

 Length
 11.2 in.
 ½A6-2
 A8-3

 Body Dia.
 1.325 in.
 B6-4
 C6-5

 Weight
 1.4 oz.
 B14-5





SUBORBITAL APOLLO LAUNCH VEHICLE

LITTLE JOE II

The solid propellant rocket used for testing unmanned Apollo spacecraft under actual

Flying scale model complete with Apollo capsule

1/70th scale

As the first test vehicle for the Apollo mission, the contribution of Little Joe II is significant in NASA'S lunar exploration pro-

Specifications

Body Dia. 2.217" Weight 2.0 oz.

Shipping weight 16 oz.

This model will rank high in space history. Great for display and for flying. It is designed for great lift-off capability and stable trajectory. The command module, with launch escape structure, has its own 12" recovery 'chute: the booster module is returned safely by a big 24" parachute. Though detailing on the model is intricate, the Little Joe II is easy to build after you've gained experience with less complex models. Kit contains all parts and complete instructions. Engines not included. Cat. No. 681-K-30 \$2.75

APOLLO SPACE CAPSULE with launch

Fits BT-70 Body Tubes - Average Weight .36 oz.

Recommended

Engines

A5-2, A8-3, B4-2,

B6-4, C6-5

Realistic 6.6 inch long scale model of the space capsule that carried our astronauts on the first trip to the moon. Precisely detailed, it can be built for either launching or display. Identical to the capsule on the Estes Saturn 1B and Little Joe II kits step-by-step instructions, assembly jia and die cut parts make it relatively easy to build.

Shipping weight 5 oz.

1 to 70 SCALE MODEL



Scale Model of the Famous Sounding Rocket



- EASY TO BUILD
- GREAT FOR FLYING
- FINE DISPLAY MODEL
- PARACHUTE RECOVERY

High-flying scale model is easy enough for the novice to build, yet interesting enough for the experienced rocketeer. The famous WAC COR-PORAL gives top scale model performance. Parachute recovery gives gentle landings flight after flight. Comes in easy to assemble kit form. (Engines not included.) Ship. wt. 5 oz. Kit includes technical report TR-1.

Cat. No. 651-K-11 \$1.50

SPECIFICATIONS

Body Dia. 0.736 in. Length 11.8 in. Weight 0.65 oz. RECOMMENDED ENGINES 1/2A6-2 B6-4

> (Use 1/2A6-2 engines for first flights.)



Scale model of the launch vehicle for the Discoverer program

Flying Scale Model

Actual scale model of the famed N.A.S.A. booster that lofted such satellites as Alouette (Canada's first satellite), Nimbus (the U.S. weather satellite) and many more. Colorful 18" chute brings it back gently. Features clear plastic fins to stabilize model in flight without detracting from its appearance. Easy to build, comes complete with all parts and easy-to-follow instructions (but no engines). Shipping wt. 13 oz.

Cat. No. 671 - K-28 \$2.50

RECOMMENDED ENGINES A8-3, B6-4, C6-5

SPECIFICATIONS Body Dia.

Length Weight

17.25 in. 2.16 oz.



HONEST JOHN

SCALE MODEL OF U.S. ARMY'S

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE BALLISTIC MISSILE



DECALS FOR **AUTHENTIC MARKING**

A beautiful scale model that performs with brilliance. Lifts off the launch pad fast and streaks skyward straight and true. Recommended for experienced modelers, the kit comes complete. An exciting flight model and a historic one for your display shelf. Shipping wt. 14 oz.

Cat. No. 671-K-27 \$2.00

SPECIFICATIONS

RECOMMENDED ENGINES V2A6-2, A8-3 A5-4, B6-4, C6-5

Weight . . . 1.19 oz. Length . . . 13.75 in. Body Tube Dia. 0.976 in.

Scale Detail by G. Harry Stine



GT-3

SEMI-SCALE MODEL SPECTACULAR FLIGHTS PARACHUTE RECOVERY TWO ENGINE POWER







Spectacular on the ground and in the air, the Gemini-Titan is a challenge to build and fly. Requires experience to build, but the GT-3 is a rocket that the modeler can point to with real pride when he's finished it. Features clear plastic fins to stabilize it in flight without detracting from its appearance, full 24" parachute for soft landings. Requires 24 volt Electro-Launch or 12 volt car battery power supply for launching. Kit is complete with all parts and detailed instructions (but no engines). Shipping weight 16 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-21

\$4.00 each

Specifications 24.4 in. Length

2.22 in.

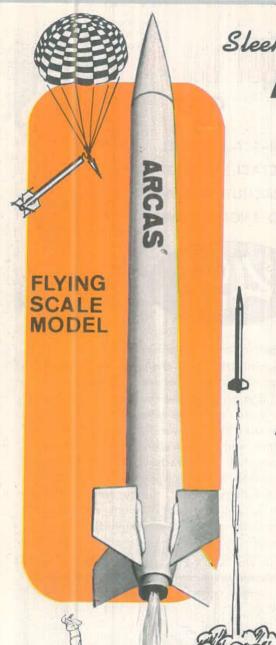
A8-3, B6-4, C6-5

Recommended Engines

Body Dia. 3.8 oz. Weight

Kit includes technical report TR-6





Sleek and Slender

for exciting probes into the atmosphere

Precise scale model of the famous ARCAS® sounding rocket. A handsome model to display, an exciting one to launch. Zooms hundreds of feet into the sky; returns gently by its 18" multi-color parachute ready for a fresh engine and another flight. Easily assembled, kit comes complete with all parts, decal and instructions. Shipping wt. 14 oz.

Cat. No. 671-K-26 \$2.00

RECOMMENDED ENGINES A5-2 A8-3, B6-4, C6-5 (not included)

SPECIFICATIONS

Body Dia. 1.325" Weight 1.44 oz. Length 22.82" Fin Span 3.82"



egistered Trademark of the Atlantic Research Corp., Alexandria, Va.



Spectacular in flight and a true show model on the ground, the Orbital Transport is the launch vehicle of the 80's. Based on the latest proposals for a reusable air breathing (scramjet) booster for orbital vehicles, the Transport is an exciting experience to build and fly. The Transport itself lifts off under rocket power. At ejection the "re-entry vehicle" detaches and glides back to earth. The booster returns by parachute. Kit comes complete with colorful decals and a fact-filled data sheet on the air breathing booster concept, Shipping wt. 16 oz. Cat. No. 683-K-42 (Engines not included.) . \$2.50



SPECIFICATIONS

Recommended Engines B6-4 C6-5

Booster 23.0 in. 7.9 in.

Re-entry Vehicle 8.6 in. Length 5.0 in. Wingspan

Weight 0.5 oz. **Body Diameter** 0.736 in.

Astron

nighthawk

\$1.75

- Revolutionary design
- · Perfect for sport, demonstration and contest flying.
- Programmable boost phase
- Simplified construction
- High performance

Swish! Straight up for hundreds of feet . . .

Then pop! The power pod separates and drifts down on its own parachute as the glide vehicle circles lazily against the blue sky.

Revolutionary pop-pod system is pre-programmable for perfect upward flights. Glider portion's unique design features minimum weight and drag for long flight duration. The Nighthawk is an ideal model for duration contests, research flying and demonstrations of boost-glider operation. Recommended for the experienced rocketeer, the kit comes complete with all parts and instructions (but no engines).

Cat No. 681-K-34 \$1.75 each

Shipping weight 14 oz.

Pot. No. 3 452 471

Recommended Engines V2A6-2, A5-2, B4-2

Weight 1.36 oz. (complete vehicle)

Weight ... 0.67 oz. (glider only)

Wing Span 161/4 in. Length 193/4 in.

Astron falcon

Kit includes technical report TR-7

Patent No. 3,114,317 POCKET GLIDE

FLAT GLIDE

LONG DURATION

Get sky-high performance with the Astron Falcon boost-glider. Beautiful climb - glide durations up to and over 11/2 minutes on 1/2A engines. even more with larger engines. (For normal flying 1/2A6-2 engines are recommended the Astron Falcon can easily glide out of sight with larger engines if it is built and balanced carefully.) A great bird for the experienced rocketeer. Glide recovery brings it back gently, ready for a fresh engine and another flight. Kit comes complete with all parts and instructions (Engines not included). Shipping wt. 5 ounces. CAT. NO. 651-K-13 \$1.00



Length	12 in.
Wing Span	10 in.
Weight	0.40 oz.

RECOMMENDED ENGINES 1/4A3-1 1/2A6-2 A5-2 B4-2

CAMROC

ROCKET CAMERA

Build the Camroc and launch the most ingenious payload in model rocketry today. This space age aerial camera system automatically takes a picture from hundreds of feet in the air and returns safely with the lightweight rocket that launched it. Uses a single exposure film disc mounted in a light-tight holder for quick and easy replacement in the field. Fits body tube BT-50. Negative is 11/2 inches in diameter. Kit contains: all parts and instructions for assembly and operation; 1 film holder loaded with unexposed film; 1 empty film holder and exposed film disc for practice loading and experimenting. Shipping weight 7.5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-C-1 \$4.00



Lens opening - f-16 Shutter speed - 1/1600 Focal Length 3" (76 mm)

RECOMMENDED ENGINES Multi-Stage Flights

Booster **Upper Stage** B14-0 B14-6 B14-7 C6-7

> Single Stage Flights B14-5 B14-6 C6-7

SPECIFICATIONS

Diameter 1.6" 5.3" Length 1.26 oz.

SAVE 50¢

SPECIAL **OFFER**

Complete Camroc kit plus the Astron Delta kit, shown on page 41. This gives you the best basic outfit for taking aerial photos. Engines not included. Shipping weight 10 oz.

Cat. No. 651-RC-1 \$5.00

NOTE: While the camera system is quite easily operated, we recommend that you first learn rocketry building and launching in preparation for camera work.

CAMROC OPENS AN EXCITING FIELD FOR THE ADVANCED ROCKETEER

Aerial photography has long been acknowledged for its value in map making, geographical studies, reconnaissance and related research fields. Now with the Camroc aerial camera a new field of science studies is opened to the rocketeer who wants to get a better understanding of the scientific uses of aerial photography. Recommended booster vehicle is the Delta. Other models can be adapted.

In addition to learning principles of camera construction and operation, many challenging aerial photographic projects can be developed.

Study space science reconnaissance techniques the practical way - over familiar terrain with known objects. Map your flight area with Camroc photos. Use photo pairs, which produce a stereoptic image when properly viewed, to emphasize geological features or estimate heights of different objects quite accurately. One example of the wide range of aerial photo techniques is shown on page 40.

Processing information and photo techniques on page 40



Patent Pending

These photos illustrate two of the many types of aerial photographs possible with the Camroc.



CAMROC EXPERIMENTAL **TECHNIQUES**



At left is a straight down "vertical" photo. The "oblique" shot at the right, showing perspective, covers a wider expanse, but with less detail. Instructions included with the kit suggest techniques you can use to obtain photos with different perspectives.

PROCESSING AND SUPPLIES

Rocketeers who have access to a photographic darkroom can develop and print negatives from the Camroc with no difficulty. For those who would rather not do their own processing, Estes Industries offers developing and printing service. Prints produced are enlarged to twice the negative size. Recommended film is Estes Industries Astropan 400 or identical Kodak Tri-X. Both films are rated at A.S.A. 400 but pushed to A.S.A. 1200 in development. IMPORTANT: All Camroc film not in light-tight holders MUST BE HANDLED IN TOTAL DARKNESS.

ALL PROCESSED NEGATIVES AND PRINTS ARE RETURNED BY AIR MAIL WHEN DISTANCE IS OVER 400 MILES

LOADED FILM HOLDERS

Extra film holders for in-the-field changing are available for the Camroc. They come 4 to an order, each pre-loaded with a fresh Astro-pan 400 film disc. Film holders may be returned with the film for processing. They are reusable and subject to refund when returned as explained below. Shipping weight 2 oz.

NEW REFUND PLAN ON FILM HOLDERS

A refund of \$.15 will be allowed for all film holders returned to us in good re-usable condition. When returning film holders for any reason you may deduct \$.15 for each holder returned. Unless you specifically request their return, all holders sent us will be automatically retained and the refund will be made or credit allowed.

FILM ONLY

Precision cut Astropun 400 film discs to fit Camroc film holder. Packaged in light-proof double envelope. Envelope should be opened ONLY IN TOTAL DARKNESS to avoid ruining the film. Handling and loading instructions included. Shipping weight 1.5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-NF-6...... 6 for \$.75

DEVELOPING-PRINTING

Film is developed under controlled conditions. One glossy print is made at 2 times enlargement (3" dia. image). A refund of \$.20 will be made on any negative which does not meet the requirements for a satisfactory print. This can be caused by incorrect exposure or improper handling. In this case negative will be returned unprinted. We recommend sending your film for processing in its original container or other totally light-tight container.

Cat. No. 691-FDP-1 \$.50

EXTRA PRINTS

You can order additional prints of negatives which have been previously developed. The negative(s) must be enclosed in a suitable protective package with the order. (Please do not order extra prints without first checking the negative and original print to determine if it is suitable for extra prints.)

Cat. No. 651-NP-1....\$.30 ea.

CHANGING BAG

Light-tight "portable darkroom". Fits over operator's arms, provides total darkness for changing film in the field or reloading your own film holders. Shipping weight 8 oz.





TWO STAGE

Reliable workhorse booster for payload research. The Astron Delta accommodates all BT-50 size payload sections. For use with the nose cone or payload section of your choice. May be flown either as a single or two stage vehicle, features advanced stage coupling for top dependability. Kit is complete with all parts and easy-to-follow instructions (nose section and engines not included). Shipping wt. 8 oz. Cat. No. 651-K-16 \$1.50 each

Kit includes technical report TR-2

Learn multi-stage techniques with this versatile research vehicle for payload and altitude tests.



MULTI PURPOSE FLIES OVER 2000 FEET PARACHUTE RECOVERY ADVANCED DESIGN

> Recommended booster vehicle for the Camroc aerial rocket camera

RECOMMENDED ENGINES FOR REGULAR PAYLOAD USE ONLY.

(See page 38 for engines recommended for use with Camroc.)

Single Stage Flights Multi-Stage Flights A8-3 B6-4 Upper Stage Booster B14-5 B14-6 B6-0 86-6 B14-6 C6-5 B14-0 C6-7 B14-7 C6-0 **SPECIFICATIONS**

Length 13.6 in., Body Dia. 0.976 in., Weight 1.45 oz.

The basic system used on most multi-stage model rockets today is covered by Estes patent number 3,292,302



special page 38



A sophisticated ultra-high altitude probe or a workhorse vehicle for high altitude studies with large payloads — take your choice with the Astron Farside. Advanced stage coupling gives dependable ignition and stage separation. Perfect for your advanced research programs. Top stage flies to well over 2500', returns gently by parachute. Available with standard 1" payload section (No. 651-K-12) or with extra large 1½" dia. capsule for large payloads (No. 651-K-12X). Be sure to specify model type when ordering. Kit comes complete with all parts and assembly instructions (but no engines). Includes technical report TR-2. Shipping weight 8 oz.

LARGE PAYLOAD:

Cat. No. 651-K-12X \$3.00 each

STANDARD MODEL:

Cat. No. 651-K-12 \$2.75 each

Pat. No. 3,292,302

SPECIFICATIONS

	K-12	K-12X
		25 in.
Weight		2.5.oz
Diameter		1.6 in.

RECOMMENDED ENGINES

The second secon	The state of the s	-
First Stage 1/2 A6-0 A8-0	Second Stage 1/2 A6-0 A8-0	Top Stag 1/2 A6-4 A8-5
B14-0	B6-0 B14-0 C6-0	B4-6 B6-6 B14-6 C6-7

Astron

HIGH ALTITUDE

APOGEE II

The highest point in orbit is called "APOGEE"; an appropriate name for this high flying, altitude reaching rocket.

2 STAGE POWER

\$200

SEE-THROUGH PAYLOAD

This is the ultimate in 2-stage performance and reliability. Featuring a see through payload capsule to let you observe specimens without removing them from the rocket, soft parachute landings for safe recoveries and revolutionary discoveries in multi-staging, the Astron Apogee II is perfect for research or experimental flights. Comes complete with all parts and instructions, but no engines. Shipping wt. 6 oz.

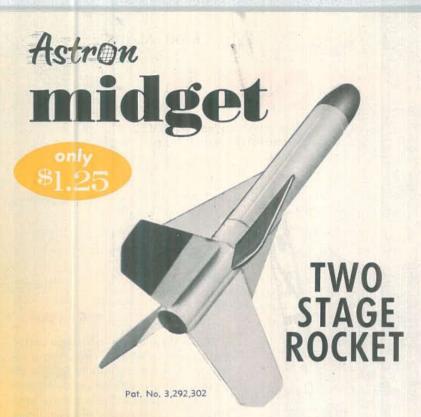
Specifications
Weight 0.60 oz.
Length 14.75 in.
Body dia, 0.736 in.

Pat. No. 3,292,302

Recommended Engines
Booster Upper Stage

Booster Upper Stage
½A6-0
¼A3-4
¼A3-4
½A6-4
B6-0
B14-0
B6-6
B14-7
C6-7

Kit includes technical report TR-2



The BIG one in the SMALL package

No midget in performance, this unique 2 stage rocket is designed to get the most out of the smaller series III engines. Graceful in flight and fast at lift-off, the Astron Midget is an exciting design to fly. Upper stage features chute recovery while the booster flutters gently back to earth. Kit contains all parts and instructions (less engines). Shipping wt. 6 oz.

Cat. No. 682-K-40\$1.25

SPECIFICATIONS

SILCHICALI	0143
Length	9.25 in.
Body Dia	.0.976 in.
Weight	.0.56 oz.

RECOMMENDED ENGINES

	 -	 -	-	
Booster Upper Stage				
				12110-10

Astron

TWO STAGE POWER

FOR SPORT



SPECIFICATIONS

 Body Dia.
 1,325 in.

 Length
 32 in.

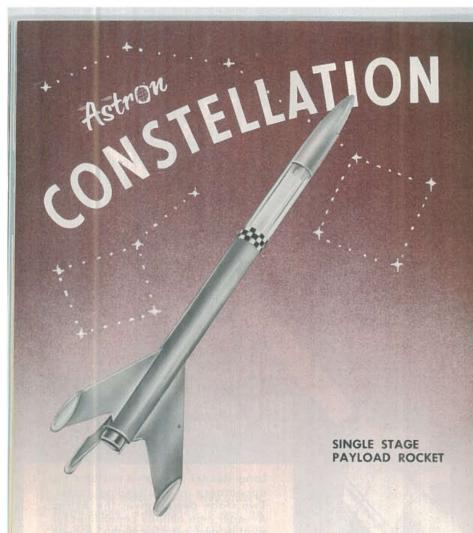
 Weight
 2,7 oz.

RECOMMENDED ENGINES

Booster A8-0 B6-0 B14-0 C6-0 Upper Stage A5-4

B6-6 C6

Long slender lines give this bird the appearance of a sounding rocket. Two stage design gives the Astron Avenger high altitude capabilities for sport or demonstration flights. A clean good-looking rocket, it gives great flights and is an impressive addition to your fleet. Large 18" parachute brings payload section back gently, while booster section flutters in softly. Comes complete with all parts, instructions, and TR-2 on staging. (Engines not included) Shipping weight 16 oz. Cat. No. 682-K-38 \$2.75 Pat. No. 3,292,302



The perfect high performance bird for single stage payload work or just flying for fun. The long slender lines and the "landing shocks" at each fin tip lend the appearance of a space vehicle of the future. Parachute recovery, "see-through" payload section plus a quick change engine mount make the Constellation easy to fly and reliable. Kit comes complete with all parts and instructions (less engines). Shipping weight 6 oz.

 SPECIFICATIONS

 Body Dia.
 0.976 in.

 Length
 16.2 in.

 Weight
 1.0 oz.

RECOMMENDED ENGINES 1/2A6-2 A8-3 A5-4 B6-4 C6-5

Astron Whirly Bird Rocket **FASCINATING** DESIGN HELICOPTER RECOVERY Excellent performance and amazing recovery system make the unique Gyroc a "bird" you'll want to own. Its unusual design gives this rocket the ability to reach high altitudes and return safely with helicopter recovery for minimum drift with wind. Comes complete with all instructions and parts. Engines not included. Shipping weight 5 oz. Cat. No. 671-K-24 \$1.25 Recommended Specifications Weight 0.58 oz. Engines 1/2A6-2 A8-3 Body Dia. . . 0.736 in.

Length 9.8 in.

LOW WIND DRIFT

C6-5

B6-4

ALWAYS A WINNER

SPACE PLANE

A historic duration winner and record holder, the Space Plane is one of the most successful boost-gliders ever developed. Ascends vertically under rocket power, then glides safely back to earth. The Space Plane gives unlimited flying enjoyment. Features accurate glide adjustments plus a payload section for small specimens. Recommended for the experienced modeler. (kit includes TR-4, but no engines). Shipping wt. 5 oz. Cat No. 651-K-3 \$1.80

BODY DIA.	.765 in.	RECOMMENDED ViA6-2 A5-2	
WG. SPAN	9 in.	(use ViA engines	
WEIGHT	0.5 oz.	first flights)	

THREE ENGINE POWER
FOR
EXTRA LARGE PAYLOADS

RANGER

Lift those BIG payloads off the pad with the powerful Astron RANGER. Perfect for launching and recovering those special instruments and specimens. The RANGER comes with all parts and instructions, plus TR-6 report on clustering. (less engines). Shipping wt. 13 oz.

Cat. No. 651-K-6.

BODY DIA LENGTH WEIGHT	1.6 in. 24 in. 3.35 oz.	RECOMM A8-3	ENDED 86-4	ENGINES
Weignin	3.33 02.	AU-3	00.4	C6-5



SPACEMAN

Great for demonstrating that a rocket doesn't always have to look like a rocket to fly well. Requires a little patience and artistic ability to build. Uses the featherweight recovery system. Complete kit and instructions (less engines). Shipping wt. 7 oz. Cat. No. 651-K-9 \$.75

WIDTH	4 in.	RECOMMENDED ENGINES
LENGTH	7.25 in.	VrA6-2, A5-4, B4-4, B6-6
WEIGHT	0.45 02.	C6-7, (use 1/2A6-2 in first flight)



COBRA

Ideal for your first cluster bird. The Astron Cobra gives you top performance with medium size payloads (to 4 oz.) in a 1" dia. capsule. . . complete kit and instructions plus the TR-6 report on cluster techniques. (less engines) Shipping wt. 13 oz. Cat. No. 651-K-10 \$2.50

BODY DIA.	1.6 in. 22.25 in.	RECOMMENDED		ENGINES	
WEIGHT	2.5 oz.	A8-3	86-4	C6-5	
		(use Bo-4	engine fo	r first flight)	

Welcome to the exciting world of model rocketry! This brief technical manual for model rocketeers was written to provide both an easy to-follow guide for the beginner and a handy reference volume for the experienced rocketeer. In the next few pages you'll find the answers to the questions most commonly asked by model rocketeers. More complete technical information on all the subjects covered can be found in the many publications listed in the current Estes catalog.

We hope this manual will help make model rocketry as exciting and enjoyable for you as it is for us.

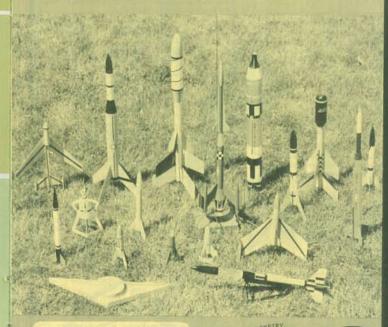


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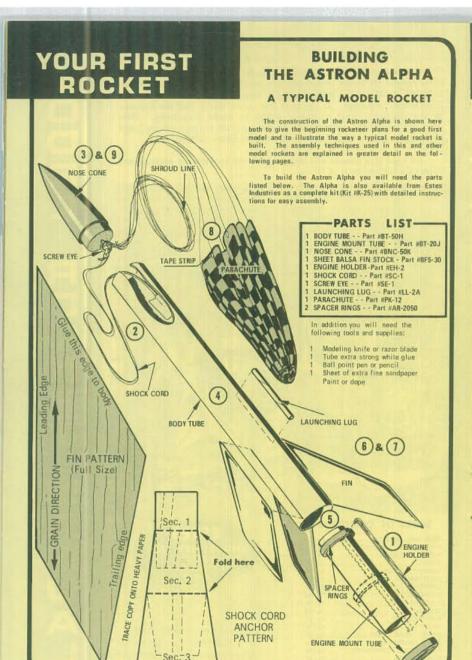
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CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE	. Pg.	52
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RECOVERY SYSTEMS	Pg.	60
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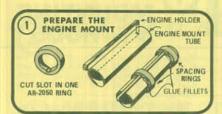


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Prepared by the Estes Staff William Simon Editor Gene Street Illustrator © Estes Industries, Inc. 1969

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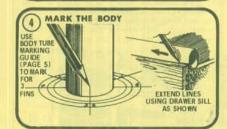


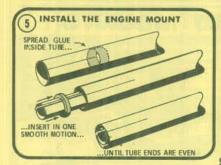


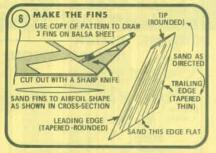


To absorb the shock of ejection and parachute opening a rubber cord connects the parachute and nose cone to the main rocket body. This shock cord must be securely attached to the body with an anchor as shown.

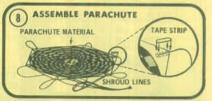
3 Attach the screw eye to the nose cone as directed in section 3, page 53.











9 CONNECT IT

Connect the nose cone, parachute and shock cord together as shown in the overall view on page 50.

10 PAINT THE

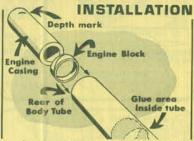
Finish your model by sanding and painting it. See section 10, page 55 and the chapter on finishing (page 68) for detailed information.



CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

1 ENGINE MOUNTING METHODS

ENGINE BLOCK



Some models use an engine block to keep the engine from traveling too far forward in the rocket body both when it is installed and when the rocket is launched.

When building a model, use an engine casing to press the engine block into position. After applying glue to the inside of the tube, place the engine block just inside the rear of the body. Push the block forward into position with the engine casing in one smooth motion so the glue will not freeze the block in the wrong place.

When the mark on the engine casing is even with the rear of the body tube the block will then be in the correct position. Remove the engine casing immediately.



When mounting the engine in a model with an engine block, wrap the engine with masking tape until it will make a tight friction fit in the tube. Then slide the engine into place.

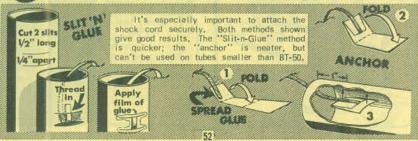
ENGINE HOLDERS

In many models an engine holder is the best device to use for mounting an engine. The drawings show how engine holders are mounted for different sizes of rockets.

To mount an engine in a model with an engine holder, spring the end of the holder up and slide the engine into place. Check to make sure the end of the holder latches securely over the end of the engine.



2 SHOCK CORD MOUNTS



SECURING A SCREW EYE

To avoid losing your nose cone, make sure the screw eye
is securely attached. Make a hole by inserting and removing
the eye. Squirt glue into the hole and replace the eye.

MARK THE BODY

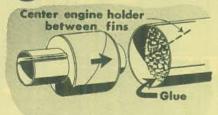
A alignment of the pencil line. glue they we have a second control of the pencil line. glue they we have a second control of the pencil line.

This Fin Spacing Guide will space equally three or four fins on all popular body tubes sold by Estes Industries. To space the fins, center the end of the tube in the circles, then mark at the (4) lines for four fins or on the (3) lines for three fins. Draw lines from these marks as shown in the drawings at right.

B When marking the body tube for fin alignment, use the "V" notch of a drawer sill or door frame as shown. Match the edge of the notch with a spacing mark; run a pencil along the edge to draw your guide line. When all three or four lines are drawn, glue the fins to the body on the lines and they will be straight.



5) INSTALL THE ENGINE MOUNT

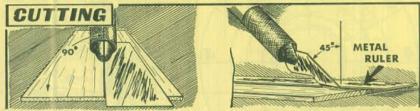


It's best to draw the fin alignment lines on the body before installing the engine mount. Position the mount so the engine holder is midway between two fin lines for easier operation. First make sure the mount slides easily in the body tube. If it's tight, sand it until it does slide easily. Smear a liberal amount of glue around the inside of the body over the area where the mount's rings or coupler will fit, Insert the mount into position in one smooth motion. DON'T pause, or the glue will "grab" with it in the wrong place. Support the tube "nose-up" while the glue dries.



Model rocket fins are almost always made from thin sheets of balsa wood. When making fins, always be sure the grain of the wood is parallel to the leading edge of the fin.

Draw a full-size fin pattern on stiff paper or cardboard. Cut out the pattern, position it on the fin stock, and trace around it with a pencil or ball point pen to mark the balsa for each fin.



Use a metal straightedge whenever possible. Hold knife or saw blade at 90° angle to surface being cut, & handle at about 45° for clean cut. If blade is dull or held too high balsa tends to tear.



For general purposes, sand all edges round except the root edge (the edge that glues to the body). Make the root edge straight and square. The sides of the fins should be sanded smooth,

On high performance models try to sand the fins to the shape shown. The front (leading) edge of the fin should be slightly rounded; the back (trailing) edge should come to a knife edge.

ATTACHING THE FINS.

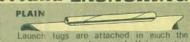
Always use a high-strength adhesive such as white glue for attaching fins. After marking the tube and sanding the fins, apply a line of glue to the root edge of a fin. Let it set a minute or two, then press it into place on the body tube. Attach the other fins in the same way. Support the rocket body in a vertical position while the glue

Sometime after the first glue on the fins has dried completely, the joints should be



reinforced. Do this by applying a "fillet" of glue as shown. Always support the body in a horizontal position while fillets are drying.

...and LAUNCH



same way as fins. If a stand-off is used to keep the rod from hitting a large diameter

GLUE WSTAND-OFF

payload section, attach the lug to the standoff piece first, then attach the unit to the

ASSEMBLE PARACHUTE

In addition to regular, pre-printed model rocket parachutes, a rocketeer can use a wide variety of thin plastic sheeting to slow his model's descent. When making a chute



from "scratch," cut the plastic sheet to shape, then attach 6 or 8 shroud lines, each as long as the diameter of the parachute, as shown. Gather all the loose ends of the shroud lines and tie a knot at the extreme end of the group.

It's often worthwhile to be able to quickly switch a parachute from one model to another or to replace a 'chute with a new one.

To install a snap swivel, simply gather the ends of the shroud lines and dampen them so as to form a fairly stiff "point," then thread this point through the eye of the snap



swivel as shown. Once through the eye the lines are tied together in a tight knot and pulled back against the eye. Apply a drop of alue to the knot.

CONNECTING IT TOGETHER The first illustration shows how nose cone, parachute and rocket are connected on most models. If the rocket has a heavy payload section, it's best to use two chutes as shown in the second picture.

PAINT THE

Nothing does quite as much for the appearance of a model as a good paint job, Before the paint can go on, though, a lot of careful preparation should be done. FILLETS



Make sure all glue fillets are smooth and have no air holes. If a fillet isn't right, apply another layer of glue and smooth it out with your finger tip. WOOD SEALING

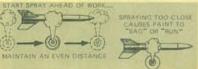
All balsa surfaces should be To do this, apply a coat of sanding sealer, let dry completely, and sand with extra-fine (or finer) sandpaper. Apply another coat, let dry, and sand again. Continue this procedure until all the tiny holes (pores) in the wood are filled and the surface is perfectly smooth.

. . BRUSH - ON PAINTS

If you use a brush, make sure the brush is clean. Old dope will mix with and discolor fresh dope. Dope can be thinned 50% for a smoother finish. Avoid "brushing over" as the surface sets rapidly. Unnecessary brushing can produce an uneven finish. Always let the paint dry completely between coats.

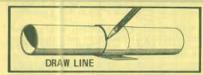
SPRAYING ...

Spray paints will give the beginner a better than average finish. Apply spray paint in light, even coats. Let each coat dry completely before applying the next coat.



Many models call for special lengths of body tubes; the rocketeer has to cut the tube himself to build the rocket. Here's how to get a neat cut every time.

CUTTING TUBES



(1) Mark the tube at the point where the cut is to be made. Wrap a straight strip of paper around the tube and align the edge with the mark. Draw a line completely around the tube.



(2) Slide a stage coupler into the tubecenter it under the cut position to support the tube.

(3) Cut lightly along the line, rotating the tube as you cut. Use a sharp blade but



don't try to cut all the way through on the first turn. Use a light pressure on the knife for several turns until you cut through.



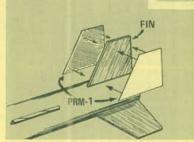
(4) Slide the stage coupler into the cut end of the tube. Hold the tube near the cut end and work it over a flat sheet of very fine sandpaper with a circular motion as shown to remove burrs and rough edges.

MYLAR BODIES

BT-10 is an ultra-light mylar plastic tube which is recommended for use with the featherweight recovery system. It will withstand the heat of an ejection charge only when the engine is ejected from the rocket body by the charge. Paper reinforcing material must be used to glue parts to the tube, as ordinary glues will not stick to mylar.



REINFORCING FINS



When a model is built to be flown many times, it's often wise to strengthen the fins. The easiest way of doing this isto use selfadhesive paper reinforcing material (PRM-1).

Cut out two "mirror-image" pieces of reinforcing material for each fin. Peel off the backing and apply one piece to each side of the fin. Rub the reinforcing down on both sides so it is securely attached, then seal around the edges with white glue.

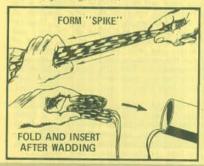
Fins reinforced in this manner give up to four times the strength of plain balsa wood with only a little more weight.

FLYING YOUR MODEL

Preparing for Flight



Parachutes and streamers must be protected from the heat of the ejection charge. This protection is supplied by first loosely packing enough flameproof recovery wadding into the tube to fill it for a depth of at least twice the body diameter. The wadding should fit against the side of the tube all the way around to give a good seal.



To fold the parachute, hold it between two fingers at its center and pass the other hand down it to form a "spike" shape. Fold this spike tightly into several sections as shown. Push the folded 'chute down into the tube on top of the wadding. Pack shroud lines and shock cord in on top of the 'chute, then slide the nose cone into place.

To activate streamer or parachute recovery gear correctly, the engine MUST be held in place SECURELY. This may be done by wrapping the nozzle end of the engine with tape until it makes a snug fit in the body tube or engine mount.



On models using engine holders, make sure the end of the holder latches securely over the end of the engine,

Countdown Checklist

Use a countdown check list when you launch your models. You'll find it makes your rocket flights more successful and enjoyable. The following procedure is recommended for most 'chute or streamer models, For other types of rockets, try to develop your own complete check list.

- 12) Pack flameproof recovery wadding into the body tube. Insert the parachute or streamer.
- 11) Install the nose cone or payload section. Check condition of the payload (if any).
- 10) Apply enough masking tape to the engine(s) for a tight friction fit in the body tube(s). When launching a multi-stage rocket

be sure that the engines are in their proper relative positions and that a layer of cellophane tape is wrapped tightly around each engine joint. Mount the engine in the rocket.

- 9) Install a nichrome igniter in the engine.
- 8) Place the rocket on the launcher. Clean and attach the micro-clips.
- 7) Clear the area, check for low flying aircraft, alert recovery crew and trackers.
- 6) Arm the launch panel,
- 5) 4) 3) 2) 1) LAUNCH!

5

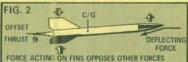
STABILITY

One of the first things a model rocket designer learns is that a vehicle will not fly unless it is aerodynamically stable. By stable we mean that it will tend to keep its nose pointed in the same direction throughout its upward flight. Good aerodynamic stability will keep the rocket on a true flight path even though some force (such as an off-center engine) tries to turn the model off course.

If a model is not stable, it will constantly turn its nose away from the intended flight path. As a result, it will try to go all over the sky, but end up going 'nowhere,' An unstable rocket will usually tumble to earth after the engine burns out, damaging the model.



When a free-flying object rotates, it always rotates around its balance point. (The proper term for the balance point is the center of gravity, abbreviated as C.G.) Thus the balance point (C.G.) is the pivot for all forces trying to turn the rocket.



The most significant forces acting on a model rocket in flight are caused by the thrust of the engine, the action of air on the nose and the action of air on the fins. Off-center thrust and the forces on the nose try to bring the nose of the rocket around to the rear. They are opposed by the forces acting on the fins. All these forces are amplified by the distance from the location of the force to the center of gravity.

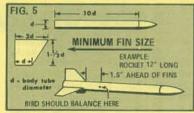


As long as the forces on the fins of the rocket are great enough to counteract the forces on the nose and any off-center thrust, the rocket will fly straight. If the fins are too small and/or too close to the center of gravity, there will not be enough force to counteract the force on the nose. As a result, the nose will swing out to the side and the model will try to chase itself around the sky.



The side forces on the nose and fins of a rocket that is flying straight are very small, when something disturbs the rocket and it starts to turn sideways, the side forces on both nose and tail increase. (There is some aerodynamic force on the body; however, it is small and can usually be ignored.) Depending on the size and shape of the nose and fins and their distances to the center of gravity, one will overpower the other and force the rocket to turn its way. If the nose overpowers the fins, it's too bad, However, if the fins overpower the nose, the rocket will swing back into line and continue on its way.

Although determining the exact relationships between various forces on a model rocket requires higher mathematics, certain practical rules can be used by even the beginning rocketeer to design stable rockets. The first rule is to use a long body. Until you have considerable experience in designing models, the length of the body tube used should be at least 10 times its diameter. This makes it easier to get enough distance between the center of gravity and the fins.



The second rule is to make the fins large. The larger the fins, the more force they will produce when the rocket starts to turn. For the first few designs, use a fin which is at least as large as the example in the illustration.

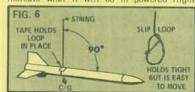
The third rule is to place the fins as far back on the rocket as possible. Generally, this means that the rear edge of the fin will meet the rear end of the body and the fin will be swept back. Do not place any fins ahead of the center of gravity.

Finally, the rocket should balance at least 1/8 its length ahead of the front of the fins. This gives the fins the leverage they will need to counteract the force on the nose.

Remember that these rules are general; they are based on experience rather than precise mathematical analysis. By using more exact methods (See TR-1 and TR-9) it's possible to build rockets with less stability margin. In any event, always remember to test your model for stability before you launch it.

Testing for Stability

The easiest way of testing the stability of a model is to fly it—without launching it. This is done by attaching a string to the model and swinging it through the air. If the string is attached at the rocket's CG, its behavior as it is swung through the air will indicate what it will do in powered flight.



Make the test on your model by forming a loop in the end of a six to ten foot string, Install an engine in the rocket. (The center of gravity is always determined with an engine in place.) Slide the loop to the proper position around the rocket so the model balances horizontally. Apply a small piece of tape to hold the string in place.



With the rocket suspended at its center of gravity, swing it overhead in a circular path. If the rocket is very stable, it will point forward into the wind created by its own motion. Some rockets which are stable will not point forward of their own accord unless

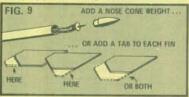
they are started straight. This is done by holding the rocket in one hand with the arm extended and then pivoting the entire body as the rocket is started in the circular path. It may take several attempts before a good start is achieved.



If it is necessary to hold the rocket to start it, an additional test should be made to determine whether the model is stable enough to fly. Move the loop back on the body until the tube points down at a 10° angle below the horizontal. Repeat the swing test. If the model will keep its nose pointed ahead once started, it should be stable enough to launch.

Be careful when swinging a rocket overhead: A collision with a nearby object or person could be serious. Always do your testing in an open, uncluttered area.

Don't try to fly a rocket that has not passed the test. Most unstable rockets loop around in the air harmlessly. However, a few marginally unstable models will make a couple of loops and then become stable due to the lessening of the propellant load. When this happens, the model can crash into the ground at high speed. A person standing in the wrong place could get hurt.



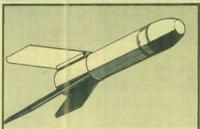
If your rocket does not pass the stability test, it can usually be made stable. Two methods can be used: The balance point can be moved forward or the fins can be enlarged. To move the balance point forward, attach nose cone weights to the base of the nose cone. Fins can either be replaced with larger ones or extra tabs can be glued to the rear or tip edges of the fins. (Some scale models use supplementary plastic fins.) After making your changes, test the model again to be sure it is now stable.

RECOVERY SYSTEMS

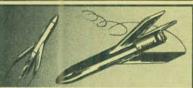
The recovery system is one of the most important parts of a model rocket. It is designed to provide a safe means of returning the rocket and its payload to earth without damaging the rocket or presenting a hazard to persons on the ground. Also, the recovery system provides an area for competition when rocketeers hold contests to see whose rocket can remain aloft the longest. In addition,

rocket recovery is an area for valuable experimentation and research as rocketeers develop new and better methods of returning their models to earth or study air currents.

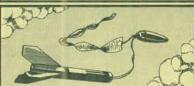
Most recovery systems in use today depend on drag (or wind resistance) to slow the rocket. Each changes the model from a streamlined object to one which the air can "catch against" and retard its descent. Six main recovery methods are used by model rocketeers today. Following is a brief description of each:



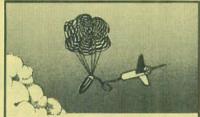
 Featherweight Recovery (i.e. Astron Streak): The model is designed for extra light weight (under 1/4 ounce Without engine) and has a blunt nose. When the engine is ejected from the rocket, the model is so light compared to its size that it lands safely. The lightweight, aerodynamically unstable, spent engine casing tumbles back separately.



2. Tumble Recovery (i.e. Astron Scout, Sprite): The ejection charge shifts the weight of the engine in the rocket rearward. This makes the rocket unstable, With the balance point of the rocket further toward the rear, air pressures ahead of the balance point are greater than behind, forcing the rocket to start turning. When the rocket is tumbling, air drag on it is much higher and it falls slowly. Estes Pat. No. 3,114,317



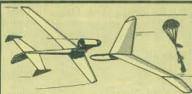
3. Streamer Recovery (i.e. Astron Mark): A model with a small streamer will act like a tumble model. If the streamer is large though, it develops enough drag by fluttering to actually hold the rocket back in its descent and it lands cently.



 Parachute Recovery (i.e. Astron Alpha): The ejection charge forces a parachute connected to the model out of its body tube. The parachute deploys, filling with air, and supports the model on its return.



5. Helicopter Recovery (i.e. Astron Gyroc): Vanes on the model, activated by the ejection charge, catch the air in a way that makes them spin on the way down, the spinning vanes disturb the flow of air past the rocket creating a large amount of drag.



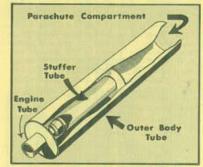
6. Glide Recovery (i.e. Astron Falcon, Nighthawk): The model ascends vertically like a conventional rocket. At ejection either the balance of the model or the position of its aerodynamic surfaces is changed, instead of streamlining straight down, the wing generate lift, pulling the nose up, and the model goes into a glide. Models of this type are called "Boost-gliders". Eates Pat. No. 3,157,960. Other pat. pend-time.

No rocketeer likes to see the product of many hours' labor broken because the recovery system didn't work properly. Recovery failures are almost always due to an error in building the model or in preparing it for flight.

The most common error on parachute and streamer models is failing to install the engine properly. If the engine is not held securely, it will be ejected instead of the streamer or parachute. On models with engine holder hooks, make sure the hook latches properly over the end of the engine. If the model relies on a friction fit to hold the engine, wrap enough masking tape around the engine to make it fit tightly.



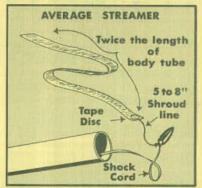
A second error is leaving a hole that ejection gasses can leak through. Incorrect engine mount design or construction is often the villain. For reliable recovery the rear of the rocket must be air tight when an engine is in place.



Recovery reliability on extra-large models can be improved by using a stuffer tube. This reduces the volume that the ejection charge must pressurize, resulting in more force to eject the nose cone and 'chute. A stuffer usually is made from BT-20 or BT-50 body tube, centered inside the model's body, with paper rings glued on each end. The rings should also be glued to the inside of the body so there is no gas leakage into the space between the stuffer and outer body tube.

Reliable

Recovery



For high altitude models parachute recovery is often too good; the bird can be miles away by the time it finally touches down. Streamer recovery is often the answer. A strip of 1" wide flameproof crepe paper, usually at least twice as long as the rocket itself, will supply enough drag at the nose to make the rocket fall sideways. In this condition it falls enough faster than with a parachute to bring it back close to the launch area. It falls slow enough, however, to avoid damaging the model,



Whether the model has a parachute or streamer, always be sure to use enough flameproof wadding. The wadding not only serves as an insulating layer between the hot ejection gases and the 'chute or streamer; it also works as a gas seal and piston to insure that the ejection charge works evenly against the recovery device. Wadding should be 'loosely' packed, filling the entire area of the tube for a distance equal to twice its diameter.

By following these suggestions, you'll find you get many more successful flights. Not only will your models last longer, but you'll also find that reliable recovery makes model rocketry more enjoyable.

MULTI-STAGING

Ignition

The first stage of a multi-stage rocket is always ignited by standard electrical means. Second stage ignition occurs automatically upon burnout of the first stage. Figure 1A



shows that the first stage engine has no delay or ejection charge. This gives instant ignition of the next stage at burnout.



In figure 1B the propellant is partially burned, leaving a large combustion chamber, As the propellant continues to burn, the wall of propellant becomes thinner until it cannot withstand the high pressure inside the chamber. At this point the remaining propellant wall ruptures, and the high pressure exhausts forward toward the nozzle of the next stage, carrying hot gases and small pieces of burning propellant into the nozzle of the second stage engine. This action is illustrated in figure 1C.



For this system to work, the stages must be held together until the upper stage engine has ignited. When this happens, the stages must then separate in a straight line. This is accomplished by wrapping one layer of cellophane tape around the joint between engines and then recessing this joint 1/2" rearward in the booster body tube, as in fig. 2. Recessing the joint forces the stages to separate in a straight line.

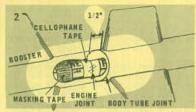
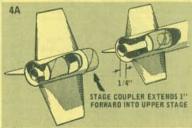


Figure 2 shows the engine installation in a typical two-stage model. Always tape the engines together before inserting them into the rocket. Check carefully before and after taping to be sure the engines are in their proper positions (nozzle of upper stage engine against top end of booster engine). Failure to check carefully can be highly embarrassing as well as damaging to the rocket.



After taping the engines together, wrap masking tape around the upper stage engine at the front and near the rear as in fig. 3 to give it a tight fit in the body. Push it into place. Wrap the booster engine and push it into position. Failure to get the upper stage engine in place tightly enough will result in the recovery system misfunctioning; failure to secure the booster stage tightly can result in its dropping off under acceleration.



Rockets using large diameter tubes (BT-50 and BT-60) require somewhat different methods, but the same principles of tight coupling and straight line separation must be followed. The recommended coupling

method for large diameter tubes is illustrated in fig. 4. The stage coupler is glued to the booster body tube, with the adapter for the upper stage engine mount positioned forward to allow the stage coupler to fit into the upper stage, while the tube adapter in the booster is positioned to the rear.



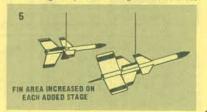
The upper stage engine holder tube projects 1/4" rearward from the end of the upper body tube. The engine is held in place by wrapping a layer of masking tape tightly around the end of the tube and the end of the



engine as in fig. 4B. The engine mount in the booster must be built to leave space for this system (see fig. 4C).

Stability

Since two or more engines are mounted near the rear of a multi-stage rocket, it has a tendency to be tail-heavy. To compensate for this, extra large fins are used on lower stage. Generally, the lower set of fins on a two-stage rocket should have two to three times the area of the upper set. Each additional stage requires even greater fin area.



When checking for stability, test first the upper stage alone, then add the next lower stage and test, and so on. In this way you can be sure that the rocket will be stable in each step of its flight, and you can locate any stage which does not have sufficient fin area. Always check for stability with the largest engines to be used in place.

Booster Recovery

Most lower stages are designed to be unstable after separation. The booster should be built so that the center of the area of the fin (its balance point) matches or is up to 1/4" ahead of the booster's balance point with an expended engine casing



in place. Thus, boosters will require no parachute or streamer, but will normally tumble, flutter or glide back to the ground. If the booster is to be used again, it should be painted an especially bright color, as it does not have a parachute or streamer to aid in spotting it once it is on the ground.

Types of Engines

Lower and intermediate stages always use engines which have no delay and tracking charge, and no parachute ejection charge. There is no delay so that the next stage will receive the maximum velocity from its booster. The engines which are suitable are those which have designations ending in zero, such as the A8-0, 86-0, 1/2A6-0S, and B14-0.

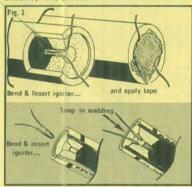
In the upper stage an engine with a delay and tracking charge and parachute ejection charge is used. As a general rule the longest possible delay should be used. Engines suitable for upper stage use are those with long delays such as the B6-6, A8-5, C6-7, etc.

LAUNCHING

Model rockets, like professional rockets, are launched electrically. This provides both safety and realism. Each engine sold by Estes Industries is supplied with an igniter and complete instructions; still more information is supplied with launcher kits. However, the basic information needed to launch models successfully is included in these pages.

Igniter Installation

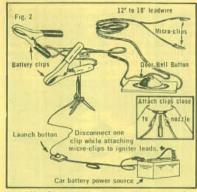
Estes igniters are supplied in strips of three. Cut the igniters apart (scissors will work) midway between the coated sections. Bend the igniter at the middle as shown and push it into the engine as far as it will go. To operate properly the igniter must touch the propellant grain. Spread the leads and apply a square of masking tape to the nozzle and leads as shown in Fig. 1. The eraser on the end of a pencil is good for pressing the tape securely into place.



An igniter can also be held in place by rolling a 1" square of flameproof wadding into a ball and inserting it into the nozzle with a pen or pencil to hold the igniter firmly in place.

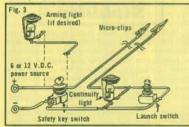
Electrical Systems

The electrical system which operates the igniter can be made in many ways. It can be a simple home-made unit, as the one shown in Fig. 2, or it can be one of the more complete systems sold by Estes Industries. 64

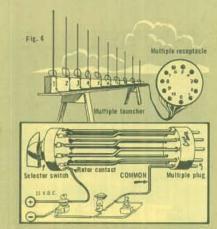


All of these systems work by passing enough electrical current through the highresistance igniter to heat it to 1100°F. This ignites the coating on the igniter which in turn ignites the engine. The system is attached to the igniter with micro-clips as shown. When connecting the micro-clips to the igniter make sure the clips do not touch each other or the rod or blast deflector. If they do touch, the current from the battery will "short" through the clips, rod or deflector and not reach the igniter.

Any electrical system must have a spring-return launch switch so the current turns off automatically when the button is released, In addition a safety disconnect must be provided. On simple systems the battery clips should be disconnected when the micro-clips are being attached to the igniter. More complete systems may have safety key switches or safety plugs to do the same job.



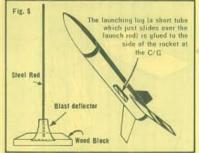
The circuit shown in Fig. 3 also includes a continuity check pilot light. This is a small bulb (no more than 1/4 ampere for safety) which lights when the safety interlock is closed if the clips make good connections at both the battery and the ingiter. When lit, it indicates that the rocket can be launched,



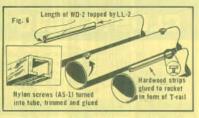
Most rocket clubs prefer a multiple launcher system for group launchings. The basic electrical circuit can be adapted by adding a rotary "pad selector" switch as shown in Fig. 4. Each launch pad then has one micro-clip which is connected to the 'common" line to the battery and one micro-clip which is connected to one of the individual terminals on the selector switch.

Launcher Design

A rocket cannot be simply set on its fins and launched; some method of holding it in position before ignition and guiding it during the first few feet of its flight is necessary. The launcher must perform these functions.



The simplest suitable launcher design uses a wood block to support a 36" long, 1/8" diameter steel rod, A short tube, slightly larger than the rod, is glued to the side of the rocket near its balance point. This tube slips easily over the rod and keeps the rocket pointed in the right direction. Fig. 5 shows a rod launching system.



Some launching guides are designed to fit around the lug instead of inside it. The "C" rail is typical of these. Rails generally have the advantage of being stronger and more rigid than rods. However, most model rockets will fly very well with either system, Fig. 6 illustrates a rail and some lugs to fit.

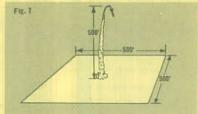
When building a launcher be sure to use a base that is big enough and heavy enough to provide a secure foundation. A piece of 3/4" plywood a foot square works well for most rockets. Bricks or rocks can be used to weight the base when extra-large models are being launched.

Safety

Make sure the area around the launcher is clear and has no dry weeds or highly flammable materials. When approaching the launcher to mount a rocket or check it, put your hand on the end of the rod before leaning over. This helps protect you against the possibility of eye injury from the rod,

Launch Areas

The best place to fly models is on a model rocket range. Many such ranges have been set up by organized groups of rocket enthusiasts. However, if such a range is

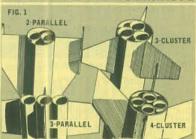


not available, it is best to select a place, free of trees and houses, large enough to recover the rocket within the area. Generally the field should be at least 300 to 500 feet on a side. Set the launcher at the center of the area as shown in Fig. 7.

CLUSTERING

When large models and heavy payloads have to be launched, one engine often cannot supply enough power. A cluster of several engines is generally the answer to this problem.

ENGINE ARRANGEMENTS



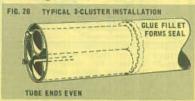
In designing a clustered model the first rule to remember is that thrust must be balanced around the centerline of the rocket. Figure 1 shows several engine arrangements that satisfy this requirement. All engines should be located close together to keep unbalanced thrust from forcing the model off course.

ENGINE MOUNTING

The engine mounting system serves three purposes: First, it holds the engines securely in place throughout the flight. Second, it aligns the engines so they work together as a unit and give a straight flight. Finally, it must seal the rear of the rocket so that recovery system ejection gases cannot leak out through cracks and holes in the back of the model.

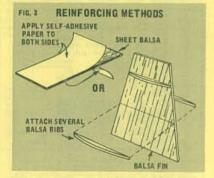


Figure 2 shows a typical engine mounting system for a three-engine model. The spaces between tubes are sealed at the front of the engine mounting tubes by gluing an adapter ring which fits the inside of the body in place as shown. To install the engine mount, smear a liberal amount of glue around the inside of the rear of the body tube. Immediately slide the engine mount unit into place so the rear of the engine mount tubes is even with the rear of the body and the engine retainer hooks project from the tube. Do not pause while inserting the engine mount or the glue may stick with the mount in the wrong place. Set the unit on its rear end while the glue dries.

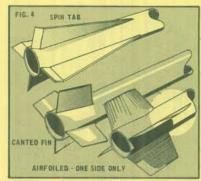


STABILITY

Because the weight of several engines is concentrated in the rear of a cluster rocket, extra attention should be given to designing the rocket so it is stable. Since the engines will not always all be producing exactly the same amount of thrust at the same time, an extra margin of stability is needed. Pay extra attention to the rules in the stability chapter.



The extra load on a cluster model's fins requires that they be made extra strong. One-eighth inch thick balsa sheet is the most popular fin material for cluster birds. Thinner fin stock can be used, but it should be reinforced for best results.

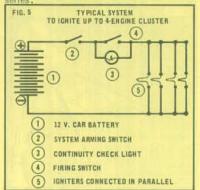


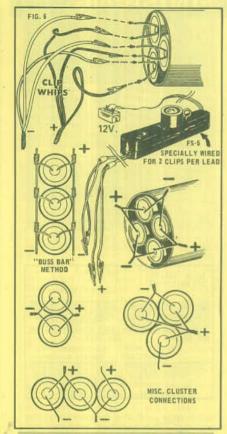
A small amount of spin helps give straighter flights by averaging out uneven thrust. (Too much spin increases drag and reduces performance.) Three methods of providing spin are illustrated. With any system, make sure that all fins or tabs are made to spin the rocket in the same direction.

IGNITION

Ignition is the most important part of successful clustering. All engines must be ignited at the same time. To do this, always use a 12 volt car battery for the power supply and a heavy duty electrical system (such as the Estes F5-5 Launch Control System), install the igniters carefully and connect them in parallel.

Several typical methods of connecting ingiters are shown in figures 5 and 6. Make connections carefully to get good contact and to avoid pulling the igniters from the engines. Always connect igniters in parallel—never in series.





GENERAL INFORMATION

Use a heavy-duty launcher such as the Tilt-a-Pad with cluster models. When heavy rockets are being flown, the launcher should be anchored to the ground with rocks or bricks.

Before installing the engines in your cluster rocket, pack the front of each engine above the ejection end cap with flame-proof wadding. This eliminates the possibility of one engine's ejection charge igniting the ejection charge of another engine and damaging the rocket when one engine in a clusterfails to ignite at lift-off. For more complete information on clustering, see Estes Technical Report #TR-6.

FINISHING



The finish of a rocket starts with the very first steps of assembly. Sloppy gluing and other messy habits will ruin the appearance of a rocket so that nothing can be done to get the perfect appearance which is desired. On the other hand, careful construction will make a model look good even before the paint is applied.

SANDING and SEALING

Paint cannot replace sandpaper. If a balsa surface is not sanded and sealed carefully, it will be impossible to get a smooth paint job. Begin by sanding all balsa surfaces with extra-fine sandpaper until smooth.

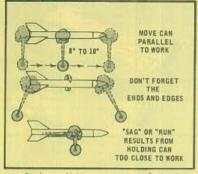


Next, apply a coat of sanding sealer to the balsa. Let this dry completely, then sand with 320 grit (or finer) sandpaper until the surface is smooth again. Apply more sealer, repeating the procedure until all the pores in the balsa are filled,

Practically all of the sealer should be sanded off after each coat. This is because the purpose of the sander is to fill the holes, not the smooth areas of the balsa.

BASE COLOR

Once you feel the balsa surfaces are prepared, it's time to apply the base color. The base color is the lightest of the colors to be used on the model. Usually this will be white. If the model is to be painted with fluorescent colors, the base coat must be white.



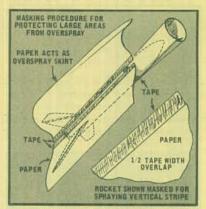
Apply a light, even coat of the base color and set the model aside to dry. Always spray or brush thin coats; thick ones dry slow and lend to "sag". When the first coat has dried completely, sand lightly with extremely fine sandpaper. Wipe any dust off with a clean, slightly damp cloth and apply another coat. Let this dry, then follow with additional light coats until the model has a clear, pure color.

Let the base coat dry completely. Allow at least four hours in a warm, dust-free area (a day is better when possible). Don't let the temperature get over 120° while the model is drying.

THE SECOND COLOR

When the base color has dried, cover all areas on the model which are to remain this color. Cover small areas with masking tape. Large areas should be covered with typing paper, held down at the edges with masking tape, It's important to seal the tape down tightly along the edge.





With the model masked, apply an additional thin coat of the <u>first</u> color to finish sealing the edges of the tape. When this is dry, apply the second color in several thin coats. Use just enough paint to get good color. After the last coat is dry, remove the masking carefully to avoid peeling the paint. A third color would be applied in the same way as the second,

FINAL TOUCHES

For best results let the paint dry overnight before applying decals. Most decals should be soaked in lukewarm water for



30 seconds or until they slide on their backing sheets. The decal is then slid so one edge is off the backing. This edge is positioned and held in place on the rocket and the backing pulled out from under. Smooth the decal down with a damp finger and blot away any excess water with a rag.



Stripes and bands may be made of either decal material or decorating tape. The pieces should be cut to size before application.

When a model has been finished with fluorescent paint, apply a light coat of clear spray before applying tape or decals. With any paint finish, it is best to apply several coats of clear after the decals have dried to protect them.

Wax may be applied over most enamel or butyrate finishes, but never directly over fluorescent paints. Test the finish to be waxed by applying the wax to an inconspicuous corner of the model or a scrap of tubing with the same paint finish. Some paints will rub off when wax is applied.

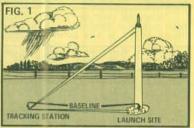
NOTE: Enamel paint may be applied over butyrate dope, but NEVER APPLY BUTYRATE DOPE OVER ENAMEL PAINT. If in doubt, test the compatibility of different paints on a piece of scrap material.



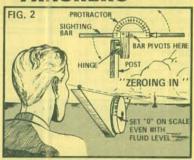
TRACKING

Every rocketeer wants to know how high his models fly. Many methods of determining a model's peak altitude have been tried, but only one method has proven itself. This method is known as triangulation.

The simplest form of triangulation uses only one very simple tracking device. With it, the rocketeer measures the angle between the ground and the line of sight to the rocket at its peak altitude. When this angle and the distance from tracker to launcher are known, it is very easy to determine the altitude.



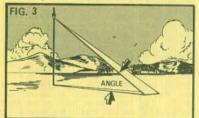
TRACKERS



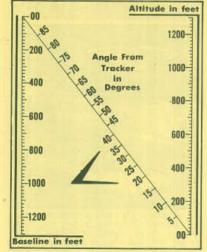
The Estes Altiscope is one of the best all-around basic tracking devices. However, the rocketeer can also easily make his own tracker. An inexpensive plastic protractor, mounted securely on a post set in the ground, with a sighting stick pivoted at the "center" of the protractor, will do the job. The track-

ing device must be set so that it reads 0° when aimed at the rocket on the launcher and 90° when aimed straight up. If the tracker is not "zeroed in" on the launcher, it will give incorrect information.

When the operator at the tracking station is ready, the rocket is launched. He follows the rocket with his tracker as it rises. When it reaches its peak altitude he stops or locks the tracker. The indicated angle is then read from the protractor scale.



The <u>tangent</u> of this angle is found by checking the table on the next page, Multiply the tangent by the distance from tracker to launcher (baseline distance) to find the altitude.

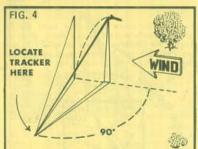


The chart above, called a <u>nomogram</u>, provides a simpler, quicker but less precise

TABLE OF TANGENTS

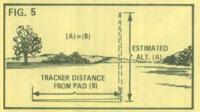
Angle	Tan.	Angle	Tan.	Angle	Tan.
1° 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	.02 .03 .05 .07 .09 .11 .12 .14 .16 .18 .19 .21 .23 .25 .27 .29 .31 .32 .34 .36 .38 .40 .42 .45 .47 .49 .51	28° 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53	.53 .55 .58 .60 .62 .67 .70 .73 .75 .78 .81 .87 .90 .93 .97 1.00 1.07 1.11 1.15 1.19 1.23 1.23 1.33	54° 555 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80	1.38 1.43 1.48 1.54 1.60 1.66 1.73 1.80 1.88 1.96 2.05 2.14 2.25 2.36 2.48 2.61 2.75 2.90 3.08 3.27 3.49 3.73 4.01 4.30 4.70 5.14 5.67

method for performing the altitude calculation. Draw a straight line from the correct baseline point on the chart, through the measured angle and on across the altitude scale. The correct altitude is the point at which the line crosses the altitude scale.

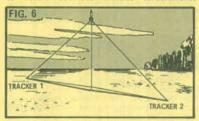


A single tracker will give best results on calm days. Wind interferes with accuracy

since models tend to tilt over into the wind as they fly. The result is that the rocket will not be straight over the launch site at peak altitude, but instead will be some distance over in the direction of the wind. To keep error due to wind drift to a minimum, locate the tracker at a 90° angle to the wind direction as shown.



In determining where to locate a tracking station, estimate the altitude your model will reach. The tracking station should be approximately this distance from the launcher (usually 500 to 1000 feet). Measure the distance from launcher to tracker carefully to insure accurate altitude calculations.



For more precision, use two trackers on opposite sides of the launcher. The easiest way of calculating rocket height using two trackers is to find the altitude for each tracking station and then take the average of these two altitude figures.

More elaborate tracking systems and more elaborate mathematics can be used to gain greater accuracy when the rocket doesn't fly straight up. However, a simple tracking system will do the job very well when good models are flown on calm days. More complete information on basic altitude tracking is contained in Estes Industries Technical Report TR-3.

BOOST-GLIDE

Boost-gliders are models which fly straight up like any other rocket. However, they glide back to earth instead of coming down suspended from a parachute.

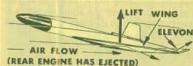
There are four main types of boostgliders: Conventional front engine, conventional rear engine, pop-pod and parasite, Although these types appear very different, many of the same principles apply to all,



A boost-glider, as any other rocket, must be stable to fly upward. For this reason, most boost-gliders are designed with their engine mounts as far forward as possible. During glide a model must still be stable, but not by nearly so great a margin. If most or all of the engine is positioned ahead of the model's balance point, it will help make the model fly correctly.

Rear · Engine Models

Based on conventional model rockets, the rear-engine boost-glider was the first type developed. Two fins are made extralarge to form wings. Control surfaces, called elevons, are mounted on these wings. The elevons are held straight by the engine during powered flight and coasting. At ejection the engine is expelled from the



rear of the rocket, and the elevons swing up as shown. This forces the rear of the model down slightly so the wing meets the air at an angle, providing lift to support the model.

Many rear engine models are made with extra empty engine casings mounted to the front of the engine to provide extra weight up forward for better stability. With all rear engine models it is important to remember

that all control surfaces must be perfectly straight for the upward flight. The illustra-



tion above shows the control systems of a typical model. Estes Industries Technical Report TR-4 contains more information on rear engine boost-gliders.

The big problem with rear-engine designs is getting the balance point far enough forward for a good upward flight and still having it far enough rearward for a good glide. The front-engine model solves this by putting the weight of the engine at the extreme front on the way up.

Front-Engine Principles

The engine in a front engine model should be positioned so that its rear is at least as far forward as the middle of the root of the wing. Looking at the model from the side, the centerline of the engine, the bottom surface of the wing.



and the horizontal stabilizer must all be perfectly parallel. If any of these is at an angle, the model will tend to travel in one big loop and will probably be on the ground before ejection.

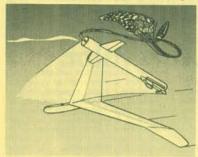


The pylon that supports the engine holder should be about 1/2 inch high. If it is too high, off-center thrust will force the

nose of the rocket down. If it is too low, the tail will either be scorched or struck by the ejecting engine. For more information on front-engine models, see Estes Technical Report TR-7.

Pop-Pods

For the highest performance from a glider, its weight and drag must be kept to a minimum. The Pop-Pod helps by removing both the weight and drag of the engine



mount. The particular system shown, introduced by Estes Industries, has been adopted by almost every boost-glider designer.

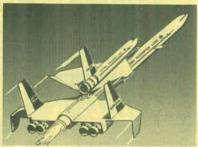
The Estes Pop-Pod (also known as strip pod) can best be explained as a finless parachute or streamer model rocket with a forward-slanting pin on which a glider is hooked. The glider, which fits loosely on the pin, serves to stabilize the whole assembly on the way up. At ejection, the reaction of the nose cone ejecting slows the pod while the inertia of the glider carries it forward and off the hook. (If the pin is a little tight, the drag of the parachute will usually pull the pod off.)



For this system the pod must be supported on the launch rod with the glider hanging from it. The pod must be loose enough so it will fall off if the glider is held with its nose up. As with conventional front-engine models, the engine, wing and stabilizer must be parallel.

Parasite Gliders

The first parasite glider systems were built with two gliders fitting on opposite sides of a finless, parachute-recovered core. Since then, a wide variety of models has been built on this principle.



For best results, a parasite model should be built with a long, very stable core vehicle. The glider should be mounted close to the center of gravity of the core. One loose pin at the front of the glider is enough to hold it in place on the way up.

Glide Testing

A boost-glider must be "trimmed" to glide correctly before launching. Most rear engine models are trimmed by adjusting the elevons until a straight flat glide is achieved. Other models are trimmed by adding or removing weight at the nose.

When trimming a model, give it a straight, smooth, level toss into the wind and note how it performs. If it stalls, add weight to the nose, if it dives, remove weight from the nose, if it turns too much, place a very small weight on the wing which is on the outside as it turns.



Few models are as spectacular in flight and as enjoyable to watch as a good boostglider. The rocketeer looking for a challenge will find that developing improved boostglide designs is one of the most rewarding areas of research in model rocketry.

SAFETY

THE DANGEROUS PAST

Most of today's model rocketeers were not concerned with rockets during the "dangerous years" of youth rocketry. These years, from



Dean Bishee of \$272 E. Dartmouth ave, tries to comfort his son, Lynn, 16, as the youth receives emergency treatment at Detuce General Hospital after a homemade rocket exploded and blew off part of his right hand Wednesday, "Just tol) the other hids to be more careful when they're working with explosives," the science student asked.

- Rocky Mountain News Photo by Herry M. Rheads.

1957 to 1965, were the years between the time Russia launched the first earth satellite, Sputnik, and the time model rocketry became well known;

In those "early days" when a newspaper article told about a young rocket experimenter, it was usually a tragic story. . like the boy in California who loaded a metal pipe with match heads which exploded, killing him instantly and crippling his friend for life. or the teacher who was killed, and seven of his students injured, when he filled an improvised rocket with explosive chemicals. Still another case was of a young man losing an eye using zinc dust and sulphur in a CO₂ cartridge.

These unfortunate incidents happened to thousands of America's young rocketeers, Why? Because the space age had started and practically every science-oriented young man wanted to build a rocket. However, no safe way was readily available for him to do so. The situation was so bad that the Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics estimated that a "basement bomber" experimenter had a 1 in 7 chance of being seriously injured or killed for each year he participated. A careful

A "ROCKET" THAT KILLS



The most frequent killer in "basement bomber" tragedies has been a combination of match heads and metallic CO₂ cartridges. Match heads, when confined, are a powerful, sensitive and highly dangerous explosive—wholly unsuitable for rocket experiments,

analysis pointed to the following contributing factors as the major reasons for these rocketeer accidents:

- A strong desire to build and launch a rocket.
- A plentiful supply of low cost, (readily available) dangerous materials for use in rocket experiments.
- A lack of knowledge of the dangers involved.
- The unavailability of safe materials for the experimenter.

The Solution..

The Estes approach to safety for American rocketeers has taken three directions. First-we've tried to make every potential rocket builder aware of the disastrous results of "basement bomber" type activities by telling him of the dangers of home-compounded fuels and metal rockets. Secondly-we've marketed a line of rocket products which can be flown with a high degree of safety. Then, to make it

Dear Sirs CEIVED J. 1966

Recently I was surrouly considering building may our rocket with my own homemade find septem. Tonget

I wined your paper with
the upont of injuries in such projects. I dealed more about
those danger and now I was deare decided to leave my model undertay to the manufactions and not take on any of these some well write. I thought I would write the little note just to thank you our maybe sowing, me prom mysury, me matter how large or small. I have you very and

a complete program, we've provided, along with these carefully engineered products, a wealth of safety oriented literature and technical information. Thus, the rocketeer is guided through his "rocket career" with little chance of serious injury.

Over the past few years, we've received a number of letters from young men saying, "Thank you for saving my life." It's the kind of letter which makes us very proud because it may indeed be the case-and we've met the prime objective of our program.

POSITIVE SAFETY VALUE: These are the words often used to describe the overall safety effect of model rocketry. By using the word POSITIVE we are making reference to a PLUS or ADDITIVE situation. We are, in effect, saying that America's rocketeers will have fewer accidents resulting in personal injury or property loss because model rocketry exists and is widely and freely available.

From YOUTH ROCKET SAFETY REPORT by Vern Estes -- March, 1967

A Word on Making Rocket Engines...

At the Estes plant rocket engines are made automatically, under controlled conditions, with limited amounts of propellant being measured by explosion proof metering devices. We've spent many thousands of dollars in engine development work and plant layouts. Only highly-trained personnel are permitted near this operation. We still consider it a dangerous job, but a necessary one if we're to provide you with a safe form of rocketry.

If you would like to someday make rocket engines, we'd recommend you first get a college degree. Then you'll need some expensive special equipment, a safe place to work, and some specialized training.

If you attempt to build rocket engines with less than the above, you may find as some chemistry teachers, students and many others have, that through the rest of your life you will be without a finger, hand, arm, eye, ear, face, or you may be badly burned or even killed. Our country needs live rocket scientists and engineers who have all their fingers and hands. We are looking forward to fellows like you who have a special interest in rocketry to fulfill this need.

ROCKET ENGINE DESIGN

Today's model rocketeer can choose from an amazing variety of engines to power his models. He has an engine available for almost every purpose,

The engines the rocketeer uses come in two main types: end-burning and center-burning. End-burning engines are by far the most popular with model rocketeers. They have a big advantage because they can be built to give a dual level thrust action as shown by the 86-4 thrust curve.

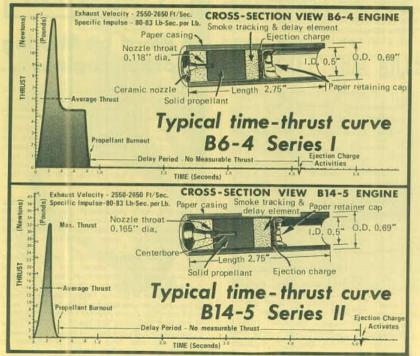
This design is especially effective with light-weight high performance rockets. The high initial thrust boosts the rocket to a suitable flying speed almost immediately; thrust then drops to a lower sustaining level to maintain speed and gain the most distance with the least fuel consumption.

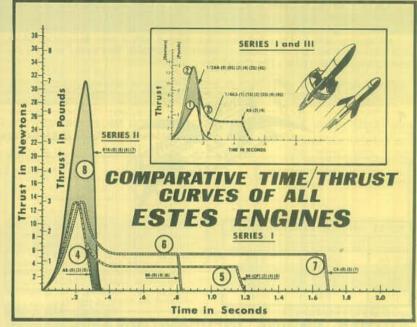
For heavy rockets especially those carrying large payloads, a second type of

engine is available. The center-burning engine produces a very high average thrust, but only for a short period of time. This is more efficient for the heavy rocket since it brings the rocket to an adequate flying speed with less fuel than would be used by low thrust engines. The B14-5 thrust curve is typical of center-burning engines.

Single and upper stage model rocket engines of both types operate the same after the propellant has been burned. The end of the propellant ignites a slow-burning smoke tracking/delay element. This "delay charge" produces no thrust, but lets the model coast upward, leaving a smoke trail behind.

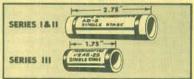
After several seconds the delay charge ignites an ejection charge which pressurizes the forward end of the rocket body to force the parachute out of the tube. (This gas pressure can be used instead to operate many types of recovery system other than para-





chutes.) If the correct engine is selected, ejection should occur at about the time the rocket has reached its peak altitude.

End-burning engines come in two sizes. The most common, known as Series I, is 2.75 inches long and 0.69 inches in diameter. A smaller type, the Series III engine, is 1.75 inches long, and the same diameter. It is simply a shorter version of certain lower power Series I engines. Center-burning



engines are classified as Series II. For more complete information, see the performance graphs and cut-away drawings.

THRUST CURVES

By studying the chart above you can learn much about the expected performance of your model using any type of engine.

For instance, looking at Curve 8 and noting the extremely high thrust of the B14 engine, you'd know your rocket would accelerate quickly to a high velocity. Then, of course, at propellant burn out, it would also slow down quickly due to the high drag of a rocket traveling so fast. The question you'd ask yourself then is...Would my rocket go higher using one of the other B engines which provides less acceleration but keeps pushing for a longer period of time?

NOTE: This rocket engine design and performance information is given for educational purposes only. We believe that if you understand how your rocket engine works you are in a better position to gain scientific knowledge from your activities and to design your rockets for specific purposes such as payload experimentation, altitude studies, drag racing, etc. We DO NOT grant permission for you to attempt to copy our design nor do we recommend that you attempt to build your own rocket engines.

ENGINE CLASSIFICATION

All engines sold by Estes Industries are stamped with a code designation which, when understood, will give the rocketeer important and useful data on the engine's performance capabilities. Here's how to read this coding:

The first designation in the code indicates the total impulse (total "power") of the engine. The C engine as shown below has 16 times the total impulse of the smallest engine (1/4A),

The second designation, a whole number, indicates the rocket engine's average thrust in Newtons. (1 Newton equals 0.225 pounds). For normal and most high performance flying an average thrust of 3 to 8 Newtons is best. For high lift off weights and high acceleration studies, the Series II engine with an average thrust of 14 Newtons is recommended.

| TOTAL IMPULSE CLASSIFICATION | Code | Pound-Seconds | Newton-Seconds | 1/4A | 0.625 | 1/2A | 0.28 | 1.25 | A | 0.56 | 2.50 | B | 1.12 | 5.00 | C | 2.24 | 10.00 |

The last number following the dash gives the delay time in seconds from thrust burn out to activation of the recovery system (parachute) ejection charge. Engines with an "O" in this position have no delay or ejection charge and are used only in the bottom stage(s) of multi-stage rockets. Series III engines have an "S" following this designation indicating the engine is shorter.

OTHER ENGINE INFORMATION

ENGINEERING:

Today the Estes engine represents the end result of over 11 years efforts in engineering, craftsmanship and quality control. The total impulse of the Estes engine is closely controlled which allows us to make our engines very near the maximum permissible size in a given class. In addition, the average thrust, peak thrust and delay times are set to give the best overall performance for sport flying and competitive events.

QUALITY CONTROL:

Three out of every hundred engines made by Estes Industries are static tested on a recording type of test stand which graphically records the maximum thrust, thrust variations, minimum thrust, overall thrust duration, length of time delay, and the strength of the ejection charge. Any batch of engines which does not meet rigid standards is discarded. In addition, the engine production machines

automatically reject all engines which do not contain the correct amount of propellant. All tolerances are kept as small as possible so that these engines make excellent propulsion units for contests, exhibitions and science studies.

SAFETY:

Rocket engines are not toys, but scientific devices. With common sense and close adherence to safety rules, model rocketry is as safe as any other sport, hobby or scientific study: Carelessness can make it dangerous, as with model airplanes, base-ball or swimming. If you are hit by a model rocket traveling 300 or more miles per hour, you will be hurt. Use common sense and follow the safety code. Don't spoil model rocketry's excellent record of safety.

LABEL COLOR:

The label color indicates the recommended use. Green for single stage, purple (or blue) for top stage of multi-stage rockets and red for booster or intermediate stages.

MODEL ROCKET PERFORMANCE

The kits, components and engines produced by Estes Industries have been designed to cover the entire performance range from low altitude sport and demonstration models to high altitude, high performance payload and competition rockets. By choosing his kits, materials and engines carefully, the rocketeer can fill his performance needs exactly. Complete specifications are given on all items to make this selection easy.

HOW HIGH WILL YOUR MODEL GO? The chart below shows the approximate altitudes that can be achieved with single stage rockets.

Engine Size	Altitude Range (depending on rocket size and weight)	Approximate Altitude in a typical 1 oz. model
1/4A3-2	50' to 250'	100*
1/2A6-2	100' to 400'	190'
A8-3	200' to 650'	450°
B6-4	300' to 1000'	750*
C6-5	350' to 1500'	1000*

(Some high performance models will reach higher altitudes than shown above.)

ENGINE SIZE:

There are several things that affect the performance of a model. The first of these is engine size. The greater the total impulse of an engine, the higher it will boost a model.

WEIGHT:

In most cases, the heavier a rocket, the less altitude it will reach. A baseball can be tossed higher than an 8 pound cannon ball; the same holds true for model rockets. In addition heavier rockets are more apt to tilt at an angle as they leave the launcher, reducing altitude even more.

Weights listed for rocket kits in the catalog do not include engines. To determine the lift-off weight of a model, add the engine weight, shown in the engine selection chart, to the kit weight.

WIND RESISTANCE:

Drag, or wind resistance, is the third item which affects performance. The more drag on a rocket, the less altitude it will reach. A number of factors determine the amount of drag on a rocket. The more frontal area the rocket has, the greater its drag will be. As a result, large diameter model rockets will generally not reach as great an altitude as smaller diameter rockets with the same engine power. Rough surfaces create turbulence in the air as it flows past the rocket, increasing drag. Smooth finishes will increase the capability of the model. The stability of the rocket also affects drag--if it wobbles in flight, it will have greater drag. Careful attention to reducing drag can sometimes double a rocket's altitude capability.

MEASUREMENTS

METRIC and ENGLISH

Although model rocketry started in the United States, there are today many thousands of active rocketeers in other countries around the world. Because the metric system is standard in almost every nation in which model rocketeers are active, engine specifications based on the metric system have replaced the former English system specifications.

Since rocketeers in this country use both systems of measure, some information will appear using one system, other items will use the other system. The conversion table below makes it easy to change English measurements to metric and vice versa.

CONVERSION TABLE

The state of the s	FIII	Jusii co ia	ietric iviea	sure_	
MULTIPLY	ВҮ	TO OBTAIN	MULTIPLY	ВҮ	TO OBTAIN
centimeters feet	0.3937 0.3048	inches meters	meters meters	39.37 3.281	inches feet
feet per second	0.3048	meters per second	meters per second	3,281	feet per second
grams kilograms	0.0353 35,3	ounces ounces	newtons newton-seconds	0.225 0.225	pounds (force) pound-seconds
kilograms inches	2.207 25.4	pounds millimeters	ounces pounds (force)	28.35 4.45	grams newtons
millimeters	0.0394	inches	pound-seconds	4 45	newton-seconds



Energy is required to make an object move. This energy which causes motion is applied as a FORCE. Scientists express forces in units of measurement call NEWTONS. A newton is the amount of force needed to move a mass of one kilogram with an acceleration (change in velocity) of one meter per second each second. In other words, a force of one newton will make a mass of one kilogram change speed by one meter per second during every second the force is acting.

ACCELERATION (in meters per second per second) - FORCE IN NEWTONS + MASS IN KILOGRAMS

EXAMPLE:

A Saturn model rocket of 0.36 kilograms (12.54 oz.) mass, acted upon by a force of 24 newtons (5.400 lb.), will be accelerated at the rate of 66.6 meters (218 ft.) per second per second.

ESTES

SHOUS RET STOCK HE INC.





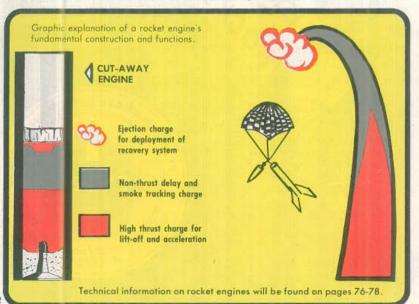
THE FINEST ENGINE MADE . . .
. . YOU CAN DEPEND ON IT

The design and development of the Estes model rocket engine was the real beginning of the safe, educational and exciting program that model rocketry has become.

Today's modern rocket engine is the result of over 10 years of engineering efforts at Estes Industries. Consequently, today's rocketeer has dependable, safety-proven engines to carry on his rocket activities.



Designed for specific launch and flight functions, rocket engines are expendable — not re-usable.



• • • for every flight application

PERFORMANCE TESTED ENGINES FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE FLIGHTS

The energy-packed, solid propellant Estes model rocket engine is a complete power system for your rocket. It is designed and pre-manufactured to perform all power functions for dependable launch and activation of a recovery system. In one compact package it provides thrust for quick lift-off and acceleration to high altitudes, allows for a timed delay period to reach peak altitude while delivering smoke trail for easy tracking, and supplies ejection power for the parachute or other system for your rocket's safe return to earth.

Reliability-proven in over 14 million launchings, Estes engines are manufactured under controlled conditions within exacting tolerance limits. You can count on them for consistent performance from one launch to the next. You'll launch with confidence in contest and exhibition flying.

Five power levels are available in Estes engines. Total impulse is tailored to fit the various NAR-FAI classes. Average thrust, peak thrust and delay times are set to give the best performance within these classes and to provide the most useful selection of engines for all rocketeers.

Engine prices and basic data are listed on pages 84-85.

ENGINE CODING FOR QUICK-N-EASY IDENTIFICATION

- 1. Label color indicates recommended use of the engine.
 - a, GREEN Single stage rockets
 - b. PURPLE & BLUE ... Top stage of multi-stage rockets
 - c. RED Booster and intermediate stages of multi-stage models
- Code designation stamped on the engine gives useful and important information on its performance capabilities.
 - a. This portion indicates total impulse or total power produced by the engine.
 - This portion shows the engine's average thrust in newtons and helps you choose the right engine for your rocket's flight
 - c. This number gives you the delay in seconds between burnout and ejection charge. Lets you choose the engine with the delay time you want for any flight.

Igniters and complete instructions are included with Estes engines.





ROCKET ENGINE

SELECTION CHART

Prices and Specifications

Data for correct engine choice

C STACE ACIE	N.E.	Pri	ces ar	nd Spec	iticatio	ns	Data for correct engine choice							
Cat. No. and Engine Type	Price Each	3 for	lb sec	Impulse n-sec.	Time Delay (±15%)	Maximum Lift-off Weights With Engines	Maximum Thrust	Thrust Duration	Init Wei Oz.		Prope Wei Oz.	illant ight Gr.	Replaces Old Engine Type	Notes:
		SINGLE S	TAGE EN	MGINES					GREEN		L			
1/4A3-1	\$.25	\$.65	0.14	0.625	1 sec	1.5 oz.	22 oz.	0.24 sec	0.48	13.6	0.027	0.78	1/4A.8-2	Complete instruc-
1/4A3-1S**	\$.25	\$.65	0.14	0.625	1 sec	1.5 oz.	22 oz.	0.24 sec		10.2	0.027	0.78	1/4 A.8-25	structions and igniter (#NWI-1)
1/4A3-2	\$.25	\$.65	0.14	0.625	2 sec	1.0 oz.	22 oz.	0.24 sec		14.2	0.027	0.78	***********	are included with
1/4A3-2S**	\$.25	\$.65	0.14	0.625	2 sec	1.0 oz.	'22 oz.	0.24 sec		10.8	0.027	0.78	****************	each rocket engine ordered from
1/2A6-2	\$.30	\$.70	0.28	1.25	2 sec	2.5 oz.	46 oz.	0.20 sec	77000	15.0	0.055	1.56	1/2A.8-2	Estes Industries.
1/2A6-2S**	\$.30	\$.70	0.28	1.25	2 sec	2.5 oz.	46 oz.	0.20 sec		11.6	0.055	1.56	1/2A.8-2S	
A5-2	\$.35	\$.80	0.56	2.50	2 sec	3.0 oz.	46 oz.	0.50 sec		16.7	.0.110	3.12	Manager 1	"Series II engine
A8-3	\$.35	\$.80	0.56	2.50	3 sec	4.0 oz.	48 oz.	0.32 sec		16.2	0.110	3.12	A.8-3	2.75 in. lg.
B4-2	\$.40	\$.90	1.12	5.00	2 sec	4.0 oz.	48 oz.	1.20 sec	COST OF T	19.8	0.294	8.33	B.8-2	**Series III engine
B4-4	\$.40	\$.90	1.12	5.00	4 sec	3.5 oz.	48 oz.	1.20 sec	Charles A. Carlotte	21.0	0.294	8.33	B.8-4	1.75 in. lg.
B6-4	\$.40	\$.90	1.12	5.00	4 sec	4.5 oz.	48 oz.	0.83 sec		22.1	0.220	6.24	B.8-4	1 Pound-seconds
B14-5*	\$.50	\$1.00	1.12	5.00	5 sec	5.0 oz.	7 lb.	0.35 sec		19.6	0.220	6.24	B3-5	② Newton-sec-
C6-3	\$.45	\$.95	2.25	10.00	3 sec	4.0 oz.	48 oz.	1.70 sec	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	24.9		12.48		onds (figures shown are max-
C6-5	\$.45	\$.95	2.25	10.00	5 sec	4.0 oz.	48 oz.	1.70 sec	0.91	25.8	0.440	12.48	************	mum)
Medicine 1		UPPER ST	AGE EN	IGINES®	THE PERSON NAMED IN		1.18(16)	PUF	RPLE or E	BLUE	LABEL			3 Closest previ-
1/4A3-4	\$.25	\$.65	0.14	0.625	4 sec	.75 oz.	22 oz.	0.24 sec	0.51	14.5	0.027	0.78	1/4A.8-4	ous equivalent
1/4A3-45**	\$.25	\$.65	0.14	0.625	4 sec	.75 oz.	22 oz.	0.24 sec	0.39	11.1	0.027	0.78	1/4A.8-4S	4 OR single stag
1/2A6-4	\$.30	\$.70	0.28	1.25	4 sec	1.0 oz.	46 oz.	0.20 sec	0.54	15.3	0.055	1.56	1/2A.8-4	engines if used
1/2A6-45**	\$.30	\$.70	0.28	1.25	4 sec	1.0 oz.	46 oz.	0.20 sec	0.42	11.9	0.055	1.56	1/2A.8-4S	in very light rockets.
A5-4	\$.35	\$.80	0.56	2.50	4 sec	1.5 oz.	46 oz.	0.50 sec	0.64	18.1	0.110	3.12	A.8-4	TOTAL STREET, COLUMN TOTAL STREET
A8-5	\$.35	\$.80	0.56	2.50	5 sec	2.0 oz.	48 oz.	0.32 sec	0.62	17.6	0.110	3.12		(5) Replaces both 1/4A.8 and 1/2A.
B4-6	\$.40	\$.90	1.12	5.00	6 sec	1.5 oz.	48 oz.	1.20 sec	0.78	22.1	0.294	8.33	B.8-6	booster engines
B6-6	\$.40	\$.90	1.12	5.00	6 sec	2.0 oz.	48 oz.	0.83 sec	0.71	20.1	0.220	6.24	B.8-6	6 Static test en-
B14-6*	\$.50	\$1.00	1.12	5.00	6 sec	3.5 oz.	. 7 lb.	0.35 sec	0.71	20.1	0.220	6.24	B3-6	gine with plug
B14-7*	\$.50	\$1.00	1.12	5.00	7 sec	2.5 oz.	7 lb.	0.35 sec	0.73	20.7	0.220	6.24	B3-7	blow-through
C6-7	\$.45	\$.95	2.25	10.00	7 sec	2.5 oz.	48 oz.	1.70 sec	0.95	26.9	0.440	12.48	/	
			ER ENGI	NES					RED I	LABEL			7	
1/2A6-0	\$.30	\$.70	0.28	1.25	none	4.0 oz.	46 oz.	0.18 sec	0.48	13.6	0.055	1.56	1/2A.8-0 ®	Comparative time thrust curves
1/2A6-0S**	\$.30	\$.70	0.28	1.25	none	4.0 oz.	46 oz.	0.18 sec	0.36	10.2	0.055	1.56	1/2 A.8-05	on all Estes en-
A8-0	\$.35	\$.80	0.56	2.50	none	4.0 oz.	48 oz.	0.30 sec	0.51	14.2	0.110	3.12	A.8-0	gines are shown on pages 76 & 77
B6-0	\$.40	\$.90	1.12	5.00	none	4.0 oz.	48 oz.	0.80 sec	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	16.4	0.220	6.24	B.8-0	
B14-0*	\$.50	\$1.00	1.12	5.00	none	6.0 oz.	7 lb.	0.35 sec	0.61	17.3	0.220	6.24	B3-0	Shipping wt. of
C6-0	\$.45	\$.95	2.25	10.00	none	4.0 oz.	48 oz.	1.68 sec	The second secon	22.7	0.440	ALL THE STREET	C.8-0	each engine is approximately
			TEST EN		TOTO	1.0 02.			BLACK					11/3 oz.
B4-0(P)	\$.45	\$.95	1.12	5.00	none	Don't Fly It!	48 oz.	1.20 sec	-	19.6	0.294	8.33	B.8-0(P)	
	4	T. St. St.	1	0.00	HOHE	Don Fry II:				WANTED BY		F101000		8

The Key to SAFE dependable launches

Estes Launching systems and components are designed for perfect lift-off of your rockets. Advanced features include space age miniaturization, self powered, launch-anywhere units with push button control, key controlled safety interlock and continuity check light.

COMPLETE

LAUNCHER

ASSEMBLY

· hand held

light

angle

tions

· electric ignition

control unit

safety interlock

· continuity check

adjustable launch

o collapsible 2-piece

e easy to assemble

kit with instruc-

launch rod



ELECTRO — LAUNCH

THE completely self-contained launching system for "all in one" ease and mobility. A high impact plastic base and extra large blast deflector assures dependable operation throughout your rocketry career. Features push button ignition control from a hand held unit with a safety interlock and check light to prevent misfiring. Requires 4 size D photoflash cells (not included) for 6 volt operation. Easily converts to 12 volts for extended battery life and heavy duty use by adding 4 extra batteries and changing to a 12 volt pilot bulb. Use it for rockets weighing up to 6 oz., or anchor the base to the ground for heavier models. For launching cluster models, add extra battery pack (page 90) or use LAUNCH CONTROL SYSTEM FS-5 (page 87) with 12 volt car battery. Shipping wt. 30 oz. Cat. No. 691-FS-4 \$4.00

Self contained for full mobility

6 volt operation included. Shipping

See page 9.1 for replacement batteries.

The biggest little launcher in the world

Same kit as above, but batteries for wt. 46 oz. Cat. No. 691-FS-4B . \$5.00

Electric launching with ESTES systems



LAUNCH CONTROLLER SWITCH

Designed for a perfect countdown and launch sequence. Same as in the ELECTRO-LAUNCH, it features safety interlock, continuity check light and push button controlled launching. Comes in kit with 6 or 12 volt (specify when ordering) pilot light and instructions for wiring into your system or portable launcher. Shipping wt. 6 oz. Cat. No. 671-FSS-4



Complete LAUNCH CONTROL SYSTEM

The perfect system to modernize and add flexibility to your launching program. Use with a 12 volt car battery for any model, including the large birds. Kit includes the above launch controller panel, 18 ft. of No. 18-2 zip cord. micro clips, battery clips, and assembly instructions. Available for use with either 6 or 12 volt power supplies. Specify voltage when ordering. Shipping wt. 12 oz.

These systems usable with auto battery or other heavy duty power supply.

TILT-A-PAD LAUNCHER

Unbeatable for flexibility. Gives you the very best in launch control and convenience. Tripod stand permits launching of rockets up to 12 oz. (and adjusts to fit uneven ground). Tilts to compensate for wind direction and speed. Leas fold down for compact storage. Use it with Launch Control System FS-5 (above) or any other electrical ignition system. Comes in easy to assemble kit form with complete instructions. Shipping wt. 2 lbs. Cat. No. 691-RL-3 \$2.25

EXTRA INTERLOCK KEY.

tor Electro-Launch and above systems.

Cat. No. 651-FSK-4

\$ 10 eq.





. . . with aluminum "C" rails

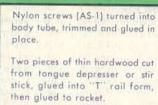
They're stronger, more rigid than rods — and offer countless new possibilities for your launcher designs

The rail is a hollow square shape with its cross section in the form of a squared C. This new concept in lift off guidance permits greater flexibility in launcher design and construction. With the rail your rocket is guided at lift-off by lugs travelling smoothly inside the length of the hollow opening, making possible many structural adaptations not useable with a rod type launcher.

The rail can be attached to rigid structures for launcher designs or devices for precise angle adjustment. It offers great possibilities for scale or semi-scale models of America's space launch facilities.

A few design possibilities are illustrated. Many other exciting rail launch designs of the future will come from your own experiments.

Any model rocket can be adapted to rail launching and several proven lug designs are shown in the box below.



Length of WD-2 topped by a length of LL-2.

"C" RAIL: 36" square (outside). Comes in 18" long sections. Durable aluminum for long life and rust free service. Use at least 2 sections connected with a joiner (see below) for launch rail. Shipping weight 6 oz.

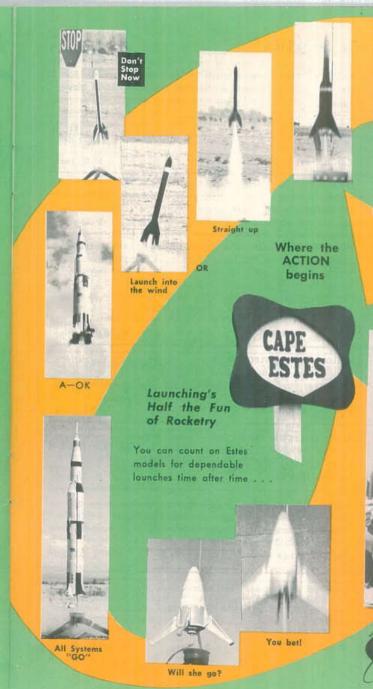
Cat. No. 681-LR-18A

\$.50 each section

RAIL JOINER: Spring clip 2" long by 1/4" wide fits inside rail ends, holds two rail sections securely together for assembling launch rails 36" long and longer. Shipping weight 2 az.

Cat. No. 691-RJ-18A

\$.30 each



Wow! What

LAUNCHING SUPPLIES



using 6 volts or more, see engine instructions for installation procedure. (Patent No. 3,363,559) Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-NWI-1 6 for \$.15

NICHROME WIRE: Electrical heating wire for model rocket ignition. #30 recommended for use with car batteries, #32 for use with other power supplies. Shipping weight 1 oz. #30, 15 FOOT ROLL: Cat. No. 651-NW-30A \$.50 each #32, 15 FOOT ROLL: Cat. No. 651-NW-32A \$.50 each	On
BATTERIES: Extra powerful size D photoflash batteries pack the energy needed for rocket launching. These are the type specified for the Electro-Launch, deliver up to 16 amperes of current on a complete short when fresh. Shipping weight 4 oz. each. Cat. No. 651-PFB-1 \$.30 each	RAFOL Bas of Tanger
MASKING TAPE: Use to secure engines in models, mask for painting, etc. Strong, flexible 1/2" wide tape comes in 30' rolls. Shipping weight 5 oz. Cat. No. 651-MT-1 \$.30 each	
MICRO-CLIPS: Equip your launcher with the best. Spring-loaded solid copper clips attach lead wires to igniters. Easy to clean and highly conductive with flat contact surfaces. Only 1.1 inches long, attach to leads with or without solder. Shipping weight 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-MC-1 2 for \$.25	See Level
GIANT BATTERY CLIPS: Ideal for hookup to car batteries, heavy duty clips connect to terminals up to 1" in dia. Clips are 3" long, available with black or red insulators. Specify color(s) when ordering. Shipping wt. 5 oz. Cat. No. 651-BC-1 \$.40 each	Secund ensulator outlined to show construction
BATTERY CONTACTS: Spring brass battery clips for special battery installations, replacement part for the Electro-Launch. Fit size D cells, can be trimmed to fit smaller batteries. Shipping weight 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-BC-2	
LEAD WIRE: Flexible, durable size 18 two conductor insulated wire. Ideal as a lead from firing panel to launcher, zip the conductors apart for wiring inside the panel. In 12 foot lengths. Shipping weight 5 oz. Cat. No. 651-LW-12 \$.70 each	P
TERMINAL LUGS: Tiny $V_2^{\prime\prime\prime}$ long solderless lugs make electrical connections a snap — insert bare wire into the end of the lug and crimp in place with pliers. $V_8^{\prime\prime}$ hole for terminal. Shipping weight 1 oz.	0-3
Cat. No. 651-TL-1	0

Electrical EQUIPMENT



PILOT LIGHT HOLDER: Add visual control to your launch panel by wiring in an arm or continuity check pilot light. Holder is steel with ½" red plastic jewel, mounts in 7/16" hole. Takes either 6 or 12 volt bulbs, bulb not included. Shipping weight 4 oz.

Cat. No. 651-LH-1\$.45 each



6 VOLT BULB: Fits holder No. LH-1. Shipping weight 1 oz. (Type 51.)

Cat. No. 651-AL-12\$.20 each



KEY SAFETY SWITCH: A must for every control panel. Prevents accidental launching of rockets. SPST, turns on with key, must be turned off to remove key. Mounts in ½" hole. One key included with switch. Shipping weight 4 oz.



PUSH BUTTON SWITCH: Heavy duty construction momentary type, SPST, normally open. Excellent for use as a firing switch. Mounts in ½" hole. Shipping weight 4 oz.

Cat. No. 651-SWM-1\$.90 each



ROTARY SWITCH: Twelve position single pole rotary switch—just right for use as a selector switch with firing systems using more than one launcher. With twelve positions, this switch should handle almost any need. Non-shorting, mounts in 3%" hole. Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-SWR-1\$1.35 each



DIAL PLATE: Numbered 12 position plate for use with rotary switch No. SWR-1. Mounts on panel with same nut used to hold switch. Etched aluminum on black background. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-DP-1\$.25 each



DRAFTING AND DESIGNING EQUIPMENT



TRIANGLE SET

Clear plastic triangles are perfect for drafting and designing work. Set includes one 6" 45° triangle and one 8" 30°-60° triangle. Beveled edges — accurate — precise . . .recessed lifts from both sides permit clean, easy pick-up. Shipping weight 6 oz.

Cat. No. 651-DT-2\$.65 per set p.p.



FRENCH CURVE

Precision-made with sleek-finished edges of hairline accuracy. Perfect for designing nose cones, plotting curves, etc. Shipping weight 4 oz.

Cat. No. 651-DC-1\$.25 each p.p.



PROTRACTOR

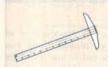
Large 6" clear plastic protractor makes angle measurements a "snap." Features sharp graduations, accurate 6" ruler at the base. Shipping weight 4 oz.

Cat. No. 651-DP-6 \$.15 each p.p.



RULE

All purpose steel rule is graduated in inches on one edge and millimeters on the other to give fast, accurate measurements Ideal both for design and construction work, this flexible stainless steel rule has a new non-slip backing for precise positioning. Shipping wt. 11 oz. Cat. No. 691-DR-3 \$1.00 each



12" T-SQUARE

Precision-made, clear plastic 12 inch T-square is accurate and easy to use. Smooth straight edges are marked in inches and millimeters. Shipping weight 11 oz.

Cat. No. 651-DR-2\$.30 each p.p.



METAL COMPASS

Sheet metal German tool does double duty — can be used as pencil compass or divider. Includes metal capsule of leads. Shipping weight 4 oz.

Cat. No. 651-DC-2 \$.35 each p.p.



BOW COMPASS

Giant bow compass features thumb screw adjustment, interchangeable points for use as divider, ink or pencil compass. Heavy gauge nickel plated steel. Shipping weight 6 oz.



RECOVERY EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

PARACHUTE KITS: Get the best in parachute recovery! Two color printed plastic 'chutes give maximum visibility — feature easy to see pattern. Lightweight, durable and easily folded, these 'chutes are only 0.00075" thick, allowing the most material to be packed into the least body space. Each kit comes complete with 'chute material, tape strips and shroud lines.

Specify color combination and size when ordering. Shipping weight 2 oz.

Cat. No.	Parachute Diameter	Color Combinations Available	Net Weight	Price Each
691-PK-8	8 inches	Orange and White Red and White Red and Yellow	.035 oz.	\$.20
651-PK-12	12 inches	Yellow and Black Orange and Black	.078 oz.	\$.20
651-PK-18	18 inches	Red and White Red and Yellow Orange and Black	.144 oz.	\$.30
651-PK-24	24 inches	Red and White Orange and Black	.298 oz.	\$.40





PARACHUTE MATERIAL: You get a big square yard of extra strength, high visibility black plastic 'chute material. Each sheet can be cut to make one or more round or square parachutes up to 36" across. Net weight .98 oz. Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-PM-2 \$.45 each

STREAMER MATERIAL: Bring light weight models back to earth with bright orange, flame resistant crepe paper streamers. In 7½ foot lengths, enough for two to eight streamers. Available in 1" and 2" widths. Specify size when ordering. Shipping weight 1 oz.

1" wide Net wt. .092 oz.

Cat. No. 651-SM-1 3 for \$.30

2"wide Net wt. .184 oz.

Cat. No. 651-SM-2..... 3 for \$.40

RECOVERY WADDING: Extra soft and flexible, light weight tissue paper (bothroom type), specially treated to make it flame resistant. Gives the very best protection from hot ejection gases for parachutes and streamers. Each package contains approximately 75 41/2" squares — enough wadding for up to 25 flights. Instructions included in package. Shipping weight 6 oz. Cat. No. 651-RP-1A \$.25 each



SHROUD LINES: Build reliable, durable custom parachutes with this strong, hard surface shroud line cord. Comes in 72 yard spools. Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat No. 651-SLT-1 \$.25 each



SCREW EYES: Attach recovery systems to nose cones or nose blocks with these light weight metal screw eyes. Available in three sizes, specify size when ordering. Shipping weight for 3 eyes 1 oz.

LARGE EYE: 1" long; .04 oz.; Cat. No. 651-5E-1 3 for \$.10
SMALL EYE: 34" long; .03 oz.; Cat. No. 651-5E-2 3 for \$.10
EXTRA SMALL

EYE: 56" long; .01 oz.; Cat. No. 651-SE-3 3 for \$.10



TAPE DISCS: Fasten, shroud lines to plastic 'chutes or streamers with these 34" pressure sensitive tape discs. Shipping weight for 12 discs. 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-TD-1 12 for \$.15



TAPE STRIPS: For top strength, low bulk and low weight, fasten shroud lines with these 1/4" x 3/4" tape strips. In sheets of 35 strips, shipping weight 1 az.

Cat. No. 651-TD-2 \$.30 per sheet



SHOCK CORD: Convenient 18" lengths of model airplane contest rubber to absorb shock of ejection and recovery system deployment. In 1/4" widths for normal models, 1/4" widths for heavy rockets. Specify width when ordering. Both are .03" thick, Shipping weight 1 oz.

Vs" wide: Net wt. 0.039 oz., Cat. No. 671-SC-1 \$.10 each
Vs" wide: Net wt. 0.078 oz., Cat. No. 671-SC-2 \$.15 each

Also 36" long for greater stretch on those larger birds. 1/8" wide: Net wt. 0.078 oz., Cat, No. 681-SC-3. \$.20 each



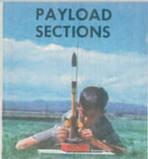
SNAP SWIVELS: For quick changes and reduced tangling in your recovery systems, use these tiny 1" long snap swivels. Net weight .01 oz. Shipping weight for 6 swivels 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-SV-12 6 for \$.20



FOR BUILDING ROCKETS OF YOUR OWN DESIGN

Cat. No.	Price Each	Length	Inside. Diameter	Outside Diameter		Net	Ounces Ship.
BT-5, S	piral-Wound	Paper Tube,	for nose section	ns and stra	p-on payloa	ds	
651-BT-5	\$.30	18"	0.515"	0.541"	0.013"	.219	11
651-BT-5P	\$.15	5.1"	0.515"	0,541"	0.013"	.062	4
BT-10,	Mylar Plastic	Tube, for fea	therweight m	odels		100	
651-BT-10	\$.25	9"	0.710"	0.720"	0.005"	000	1/2
651-BT-10H	\$.10	3.062"	0.710"	0.720"	0.005"	.088	4
BT-20, 5	Spiral-Wound	Paper Tube.	for competiti			.027	
651-BT-20	\$.30	18"	0.710"	Annual Control of the		200	12.2
651-BT-20B	\$.15	8.65"	0.710"	0.736"	0.013"	.288	11
651-BT-20D	\$.15	6.5"	0.710"	0.736"	0.013"	.104	4 4
651-BT-20G	\$.10	3.5"	0.710"	0.736"	0.013"	.056	4
651-BT-20J	\$.10	2.75"	0.710"	0.736"	0.013"	.044	4
651-BT-20M	\$.10	2.25"	0.710"	0.736"	0.013"	.036	4
BT-30, P	arallel-Woun	d Paper Tub	e, for sport me	odels		400	
651-BT-30	\$.25	9"	0.725"	0.767"	0.021"	.270	4
651-BT-30F	\$.25	7"	0.725"	0.767"	0.021"	.210	4
651-BT-30B	\$.20	6.125"	0.725"	0.767"	0.021"	184	4
651-BT-30C	\$.20	5,5"	0.725"	0.767"	0.021"	.165	4
651-BT-30A* 651-BT-30J	\$.30	3.5"	0.725"	0.767"	0.021"	.105	4
The state of the s	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	2,75"	0.725"	0.767"	0.021"	.082	4
B1-50, S	piral-Wound	Paper Tube,	for sport and	high perfor	mance payl	oad mode	s
651-BT-50	\$.40	18"	0.950"	0.976"	0.013"	.378	11
651-BT-50L	\$.30	12.7"	0.950"	0.976"	0.013"	.242	5
671-BT-50W	\$.25	9.5"	0.950"	0.976"	0.013"	200	5
651-BT-50H 651-BT-50S	\$.25	7.75"	0.950"	0.976"	0.013"	.163	4
651-BT-50J	5 .15	2.75"	0.950"	0.976"	0.013"	.084	4
					0.013"	.058	.4
			for sport and	demonstrat	ion models		
651-BT-55 671-BT-55V	\$.50	18"	1.283"	1.325"	0.021"	.672	11
651-BT-55S	\$.50	16,35"	1.283"	1,325"	0.021"	.687	11
			1.283"	1,325"	0.021"	.268	4
			for sport and	demonstrati	ion models		
651-BT-60	\$.60	18"	1.595"	1.637"	0.021"	.960	11
651-BT-60D 651-BT-60K	\$.45	11"	1.595"	1.637"	0.021"	.583	11
651-BT-60R	\$.35	7" 5"	1.595"	1.637"	0.021"	.371	6
651-BT-60J	\$.15	2.75"	1.595"	1.637"	0.021"	.265	6
The state of the s						,146	6
			or monster m	Property of the same	The state of the s		11)-
651-BT-70	\$.85	17.5"	2.175"	2.217"	0.021"	1.30	14
RT-70, Sp	iral-Wound F	Paper Tube fo	or tail rings				
671-RT-70A	\$.15	0.7"	2.175"	2.217"	0.021"	:050	4
Clear Pla	stic Tubes —	for payload s	ections				-
651-PST-20	\$.30	8"	10.710"	0.724#	0.070#	175	
651-PST-20J	\$.15	2.75"	0.710"	0.736"	0.013"	.168	4
651-PST-50S	\$.20	4"	0.950"	0.976"	0.013"	.058	4 4
651-PST-60R	\$.35	5"	1.595"	1.637"	0.021"	350	6
651-PST-65R	\$.45	5"	1.750"	1.796"	0.023"	.450	6
Replacement part for the	he Astron Scout, w	rith holes punched	d. Be sure to g	ve catalog num	nber and length		



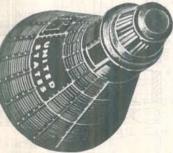


Ideal for payload launchings! Carry instruments, biological specimens, etc., in these light-weight, high capacity payload sections. These capsules come complete with all needed parts, including nose cone, body tube, nose block or adapter and screw eye.

	Price		Weight oz.			Inside	Inside	Overall
Cat. No.	Each	Body Mat'l.	Net	Ship.	Fits	Dia.	Length	Length
651-PS-20A	\$.80	Clear Plastic	.16	1	BT-20	.710"	2"	4"
651-PS-20C	\$.85	Clear Plastic	.40	4	BT-20	.950"	- 3"	7"
651-PS-30B	\$.65	Regular Tube	.24	1	BT-30	.725"	2"	3.75"
651-PS-50A	\$.90	Clear Plastic	.39	4	BT-50	.950"	3"	6.50"
651-PS-50B	\$.85	Regular Tube	.36	4	BT-50	.950"	3"	6.50"
651-PS-50C	\$1.30	Clear Plastic	1.0	11	BT-50	1.59"	4"	10.5"
651-PS-50D	\$1.25	Regular Tube	.95	11	BT-50	1.59"	4"	10.5"
651-PS-50E	\$1.35	Clear Plastic	1.1	11	BT-50	1.75"	4"	10.5"
671-PS-55B	\$1.10	Regular Tube	.53	11	BT-55	1.28"	3"	7.63"
651-PS-60A	\$1.30	Clear Plastic	.98	11	BT-60	1.59"	4"	9.50"
651-PS-60B	\$1.25	Regular Tube	.90	11	BT-60	1.59"	6"	10.5"
651-PS-60C	\$1.35	Clear Plastic	1.0	11	BT-60	1.75"	4"	9.50"

MERCURY CAPSULE

PERFECT FOR PAYLOADS. Add a special touch



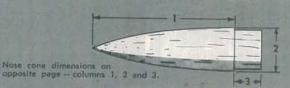
to your rockets. Get this model Mercury Capsule. A big 1.8 inches in diameter and 3.2 inches high, this capsule is equipped with a removable base for easy payload access. Comes in easy to assemble kit form with a full set of adapters to fit the capsule to most Estes body tubes. Makes an ideal display model too. Shipping weight 3 ounces.

Cat. No. 651-PSM-1 \$1.00 each



B





Precision made for finer performance

	of lightweight	
to give	ones are accura you smooth s uniformity.	

BALSA BLOCKS FOR MAKING NOSE CONES OF YOUR OWN DESIGN



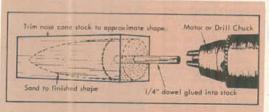
You can order nose cone stock in 4" to 6" lengths, perfect for turning your own nose cone shapes. These are cut-off pieces from our manufacturing process. Slightly damaged corners will not interfere with their usability. WITH EACH BLOCK ORDERED, ESTES INCLUDES A NOSE CONE DOWEL, NCD-2.

1" x 1" blocks, shipping wt. 1 ox. Cat. No. 691-NCS-1A....ea. \$.15

2" x 2" blocks, shipping wt. 3 ox. Cat. No. 691-NCS-2A ea. \$.20

NOSE CONE DOWELS: 1/4" dia. x 2" long, hardwood. Use dowels as shown in drawing for making nose cones.

Shipping weight 2 oz. Cat. No. 651-NCD-2....3 for \$.10



SUGGESTION: When designing rockets using light-weight nose cones, be sure to follow procedures in TR-1 on rocket balance and stability. Don't forget to order screw eyes and nose cone weights: 98 See pages 95 and 110.

-		_ 2	HI CHARLES						3000
and 3.		-3	Catalog No.	Price Each	1	Dimension 2	3	Average Weight	Ship. Weight
	CONTRACTOR OF				TWEIGHT			1 Moralin	to anglin
	Q A		651-BNC-5V 651-BNC-5E 651-BNC-5S 651-BNC-5W	\$.25 \$.25 \$.25 \$.40	3/4" 1 3/8" 1 1/2" 2 7/8"	0.541" 0.541" 0.541" 0.541"	1/4" 1/4" 1/4" 1/4"	0.013 oz. 0.020 oz. 0.016 oz. 0.039 oz.	1 oz. 1 oz. 1 oz. 2 oz.
			In the second	10 2 11 1	PERFECT F	OR BT-1	0		
711			651-BNC-10A 651-BNC-10B	\$.25 \$.25	13/16	0.728"	1/4" 5/16"	0.03 oz. 0.05 oz.	1 oz.
		22 02			VARIETY FO	R A BT	-20		
			651-BNC-20A 651-BNC-20P 651-BNC-20B 651-BNC-20R 651-BNC-20N	\$.25 \$.25 \$.25 \$.40 \$.45	13/16' 1 5/16'' 1 11/16' 2 3/4'' 2 3/4''	0.736" 0.900" 0.736" 0.736" 0.736"	1/4" 7/16" 5/16" 3/8" 1/2"	0.03 oz. 0.07 oz. 0.05 oz. 0.07 oz. 0.08 oz.	1 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz. 2 oz. 2 oz.
				BA	LSA BEAUTI	ES FOR I	BT-30		
			651-BNC-30C 651-BNC-30D 651-BNC-30M 651-BNC-30E 651-BNC-30N	\$.30 \$.30 \$.40 \$.40 \$.45	3/4" 1 1/2" 1 1/2" 2 3/16" 2 3/4"	0.767" 0.767" 0.767" 0.767" 0.767"	3/8" 3/8" 1/2" 7/16" 1/2"	0.04 oz. 0.06 oz. 0.06 oz. 0.07 oz. 0.08 oz.	1 oz. 1 oz. 1 oz. 1 oz. 2 oz.
CZZZA	22 22	V V		DE	SIGNED FO	R THE B	T-50	- Control Control	
			651-BNC-50J 651-BNC-50K 651-BNC-50X 671-BNC-50AD 651-BNC-50Y	\$.40 \$.45 \$.50 \$.75 \$.75	1 3/8" 2 3/4" 3 1/4" 4 1/16" 4 3/8"	0.976" 0.976" 0.976" 1.300" 0.976"	1/2" 1/2" 1/2" 1/2" 1/2" 3/8"	0.08 oz. 0.13 oz. 0.15 oz. 0.25 oz. 0.16 oz.	4 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 6 oz.
				JUS	T RIGHT FO	OR THE E	3T-55	The state of the s	
			651-BNC-55AA 651-BNC-55F 671-BNC-55AC	\$.75 \$.75 \$.80	3 1/8" 3 7/8" 5 3/8"	1.325" 1.325" 1.325"	1/2" 1/2" 3/8"	0.15 oz. 0.19 oz. 0.32 oz.	4 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz.
	- ^				LUSIVELY F	OR THE	BT-60		
			671-BNC-60AB 651-BNC-60T 651-BNC-60L 681-BNC-60AH	\$.70 \$.75 \$.75 \$1.50	2 5/8" 2 7/8" 3 1/8" 6 5/8"	1.637" 1.637" 1.637" 1.637"	3/8" 1/2" 5/8" 7/8"	0.23 oz. 0.17 oz. 0.34 oz. 1.0 oz.	4 oz. 4 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz.
		THE STATE OF		1	DEAL FOR	THE PST-	65	1/2	
		10 m	651-BNC-65L	\$.75	3 1/4"	1.796"	1/2"	0.41 oz.	4 oz.
8		THE RESERVE		Land Charles	FITS THE				
)_		681-BNC-70AJ	\$1.50	4 1/4"	2.217"	1"	0.85 oz.	6 oz.
M				ESPECIALLY					
		T Set I	651-BNC-MTD	\$.30	1 1/2"	1.002"	3/8"	0.06 oz.	4 oz.
				D A TAIL CO					
			651-BTC-55Z	\$.75	3"	1.325"	1/2"	0.25 oz.	4 oz.

LIGHTWEIGHT PRECISION MADE PARTS for building your own rockets

NOSE BLOCKS

Use these top quality, featherweight balsa nose blocks in payload sections and anywhere else a solid bulkhead is required. Precision turned for exact fit in body tubes.



	Price	Outside Diameter	Length		Weight oz.		
Catalog No.	Each			Fits	Net	Ship	
651-NB-20	\$.30	.710"	3/4"	BT-20	.014	11	
651-NB-30	\$.30	.725"	3/4"	BT-30	.014	1	
651-NB-50	\$.35	.950"	1.,	BT-50	.040	4	
671-NB-55	\$.45	1.283"	11/4"	BT-55	.115	4	
651-NB-60	\$.50	1.595"	11/2"	BT-60	.190	4	
651-NB-1MT	\$.35	.937"	1"	Mailing Tube	.040	4	

STAGE COUPLERS

Little tubes with many uses, stage couplers exactly fit the inside of the tube designated. Great for multi-staging, joining body tubes, positioning adapter rings, etc. Make perfect guides for cutting body tubes and sanding cut edges of body tubes, too. Extra durable, lightweight. Shipping weight for all stage couplers is 3 oz. each.

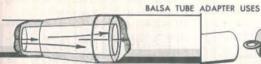


Catalog No.	Price Each	Outside Diameter	Inside Diameter	Length	Fits	Average Weight
651-JT-5C	\$.10	.513"	.455"	3/4"	BT-5	.020 oz.
651-JT-20C	\$.10	.708"	.650"	3/4"	BT-20	.027 oz.
651-JT-30C	\$.10	.724"	.650"	3/4"	BT-30	.030 oz.
651-JT-50 C	\$.15	949"	.920"	1	BT-50	.051 oz.
651-JT-55C	\$.15	1.28"	1.25"	1.3	BT-55	.088 01.
651-JT-60C	\$.15	1.59"	1.55"	11/2"	BT-60	.124 oz.
671-JT-70 A	\$.20	2.175"	2.115"	1 1/4"	BT-70	.140 oz.

BALSA ADAPTERS

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Super light, precision made balsa adapters give unlimited flexibility for model rocket design. Switch from one size body tube to another for payload capsules, parachute compartments, propulsion sections, etc. Adapters fitting BT-20 can be built up with masking tape to fit BT-30. Any adapter can be hollowed with a knife or drill to make a passage for ejection gases. All adapters have at least ½" mating surface on each end.





Pass ejection gases into larger tube

Adapt large payload tube to small booster

	Price			Taper	Weigh	STATE OF THE OWNER, WHEN
Catalog No.	Each	Mates	Length	Length	Net	Ship
651-TA-520	\$.30	BT-5 to BT-20	1.75"	0.75"	0.04	1
651-TA-550	\$.35	BT-5 to BT-50	2.2"	1.0"	0.06	4
651-TA-2050	\$.40	BT-20 to BT-50	3.0"	2.0"	0.15	4
651-TA-2050A	\$.35	BT-20 to BT-50	2.0"	1.0"	0.11	4
681-TA-2055	\$.45	BT-20 to BT-55	2.5"	1.5"	0.22	4
651-TA-2060	\$.60	BT-20 to BT-60	3.0"	2.0"	0.20	4
681-TA-5055	\$.45	BT-50 to BT-55	2.0"	1.0"	0.60	4
651-TA-5060	\$.60	BT-50 to BT-60	-3.0"	2.0"	0.23	4
651-TA-5065	\$.60	BT-50 to PST-65	3.0"	2.0"	0.26	4
681-TA-5560	\$.55	BT-55 to BT-60	2.2"	1.0"	0.25	4
681-TA-5565	\$.60	BT-55 to PST-65	2.7"	1.5	0.38	4
651-TA-6065	\$.50	BT-60 to PST-65	2.0"	0.5"	0.23	4
681-TA-6070	\$.80	BT-60 to BT-70	2.7"	1.5"	0.65	4

ENGINE BLOCKS

Use lightweight precision fitting engine blocks for the best internal construction on your models. Used for positioning the engine in your rocket for flight, engine blocks provide a hollow bulkhead against which the engine pushes as it develops its thrust, as well as an opening through which gases pass forward unobstructed for normal ejection.





PE I I E I D E	Price	Outside	Inside			Weigh	it oz.
Carolog No.	3 for	Diameter	Diameter	Length	Fits	Net	Ship
651-EB-20A	\$.20	.708"	.65"	1/4"	BT-20	.009	1
651-EB-20B	\$.20	.708"	.65"	1/8"	BT-20	.005	1.
651-EB-30A	\$.20	.724"	.65"	1/4"	BT-30	.010	-1

ENGINE MOUNTS

Get a precision engine fit in large body tubes without adding unnecessary weight. Engine mount sets come complete with instructions — just assemble and glue in place in your model.



EH-2050 Fits BT-50, includes BT-20J, EB-20A, 2 rings for centering holder tube, and JT-50C for positioning rings. Net weight 0.1 oz. Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-EH-2050 \$.35 each

EH-2055 Fits BT-55, includes BT-20J, EB-20A, 2 rings for centering holder tube, and JT-55C for positioning rings. Net weight 0.14 oz. Shipping weight 5 oz. Cat. No. 651-EH-2055 \$.35 each

EH-2060 Fits BT-60, includes BT-20J, EB-20A, 2 rings for centering holder tube, and JT-60C for positioning rings. Net weight 0.17 oz. Shipping weight 5 oz. Cat. No. 651-EH-2060 \$.35 each

PAPER ADAPTERS

Add still another dimension to rocket design. Easy to use paper adapters are perfect for making transitions between tube sizes for countless designs.

MULTI-PURPOSE SET — Includes a total of 20 rings for positioning BT-5 in BT-20; BT-5, BT-20, BT-30 in BT-50; and BT-5, BT-20, BT-30, and BT-50 in BT-60. Also three universal topered shrouds and instructions. Shipping wt. 2 oz.

Cat. No. 651-TA-1 \$.35 each

20-50 RING5 — 20 rings for centering and mounting BT-20 in BT-50. Shipping weight 2 oz.

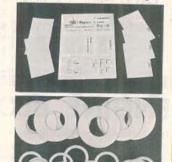
Cat. No. 651-RA-2050 \$.30 per set

20-55 RING5 — 10 rings for centering and mounting BT-20 in BT-55. Shipping wt. 2 oz.

Cat. No. 671-RA-2055 \$.30 per set

20-60 RING5 — 10 rings for centering and mounting BT-20 in BT-60. Shipping weight 2 oz.

Cat. No. 651-RA-2060 \$.30 per set



CENTERING RINGS



Easy to use for centering a BT-20 body tube within a BT-50. Offering good alignment and fit, the AR-2050 adapter rings' greater strength makes them a good choice for use in model rockets that are to be flown with high thrust engines. Weight per pair .285 oz. Shipping wt. 3 oz.

FIN STOCK

Top quality balsa sheeting for making fins for model rockets. For maximum strength, grain of wood should follow the leading edge of fin. Read FINS in Vol. 3, No. 3 of the MODEL ROCKET NEWS for more information.



	Price	Dimensions	Weight oz.		
Catalog No.		(In Inches)	Net	Ship.	Major Use
651-BFS-10	3 for \$.35	1/32 × 3 × 9	.065	4	High Performance
651-BFS-20	3 for \$.40	1/16 x 3 x 9	.130	4	High Performance
651-BFS-20L	3 for \$.55	1/16 x 3 x 12	.173	6	High Performance
651-BFS-20B	2 for \$.10	1/16 x 1/2 x 6	.015	2	Glider Elevon
651-BFS-30	3 for \$.45	3/32 x 3 x 9	.150	4	Sport Models
651-BFS-30L	3 for \$.60	3/32 x 3 x 12	.200	6	Sport Models
651-BFS-40	3 for \$.50	1/8 x 3 x 9	.200	4	Cluster Rockets
651-BFS-40L	3 for \$.65	1/8 x 3 x 12	.265	6	Glider Wings
651-BFS-60S	3 for \$.15	3/16 x 1/2 x 3.7	.020	2	Scout Fin Replacemen
651-BFS-80	\$.30 each	1/4 x 2 x 17	1.00	12	Sky Slash Body

CLEAR PLASTIC FIN STOCK: Build flyable models of finless space boosters and retain scale appearance. Clear plastic fins can be practically invisible; yet can also be as large as needed for proper stability. Recommended practice is to form a tube of 0.020" thick plastic to slide onto the outside of your model and glue fins made from 0.040" thick plastic to this tube. Use clear butyrate dope for gluing and filleting. In 3" x 9" sheets, shipping weight 4 oz.

0.020"	THICK:	Cat.	No.	651-CFS-20	\$.20 each	
0.040"	THICK:	Cat.	No.	651-CFS-40	\$.40 each	

FIN PATTERN SHEET NO. 2: Fourteen different popular fin designs, all tried and proven, printed full size on heavy index stock. Simply cut out and trace around pattern to transfer design to balsa. A must for the model rocket designer. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-PP-2\$.25 each

FIN PATTERN SHEET NO. 3: Fifteen different fin designs. Same stock as sheet No. 2. A great help in developing new rockets. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 681-PP-3 \$.25 each









STARS AND BARS: Sheet of 12 red, white and blue Air Force emblems, each 11/4" wide. Fit on fins and body tubes, look great on gliders. Shipping weight 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-D-1.....\$.15 each

LARGE STARS AND BARS: Add a special touch to your large models. Sheet contains two large 2" insignia, two medium 13/4" insignia and appropriate designations. Shipping weight 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-D-2...\$.15 each

3/8" LETTERS AND NUMBERS: Identify and decorate models the easy way with these 3/8" high letter and number decals. Sheet contains 62 characters. Available in black or white. Specify color when ordering. Shipping weight 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-D-3.....\$.15 each

LAUNCH PANEL DECAL: Identify controls and circuits on your launch panel with this easy-to-apply, pressure sensitive decal sheet. Aluminum letters on black background are easy to read, add extra eye appeal. Selfadhesive, just cut out and press in place. Extra-strong mylar sheet measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{3}{4}$ ". Shipping weight 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-D-10......\$.50 each



Colorful decals are decorative and easy to apply. Just dip in water for about 30 seconds. Slide the paper off and apply to either flat or round surfaces of your rocket. Complete instructions included.

36" CHECKERBOARDS: Big 36" square checks for your large models. Cut out special patterns for even more striking effects. Large 9½" x 4" sheets, available in red, black, white, gold or silver. Specify color and check size when ordering. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-D-8.....\$.25 each

color STRIPES: Put vertical stripes and horizontal rings on models the easy way. Each sheet has ten stripes, 1/32" through ½" wide and 9½" long. Available in red, black or yellow. Specify color when ordering. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-D-9\$.25 each

GOLD MINE SPECIAL: A real gold mine of decorative decals for your models. Lettering, vents, hatches, rivets and more, all on one big $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " x $8 \frac{1}{2}$ " sheet. Printed in brilliant red, white and black to add extra color. Shipping weight 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-D-5......\$.25 each

#1 KIT NAMES DECAL: Dress up models with these special kit names decals. Identify and decorate — easy to apply. Comes in black or white. Specify color when ordering. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-D-6.....\$.25 each

#2 KIT NAMES DECAL: Extra colorful, this decal includes names for kit numbers K-7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 on a big 3½" x 8½" sheet. Printed in stand-out colors of red, yellow, white and black, this sheet provides the extra touch for good looking models. Shipping weight 1 oz. Cat. No. 651-D-11..\$.25 each





FINISHING SUPPLIES

Estes finishing materials and a little extra care in finishing can make a big difference in your model rocket's professional appearance and performance efficiency. For model finishing information, see page 68.



ASTROSEAL balsa filler: The first step to a perfect finish. Astroseal contains an extra high percentage of selected fillers to completely fill the grain in balsa parts. Gives smooth surface for dope or enamel application. Brush on two to four coats, letting each dry thoroughly. Sand with #SP320 sanding material between coats. In four ounce jar. Shipping weight 7 oz.



HEAT RESISTANT PAINT: Protect exposed rocket parts from heat damage with easy to apply, brush-on, high heat aluminum paint. Protects to 1000°, gives a bright metallic finish. Recommended for swept fins and other parts exposed to hot exhaust gases. In 1½ ounce bottles. Shipping weight 6 oz.

Cat. No. 651-AP-1\$.35 each



FLUORESCENT SPRAY PAINT: The brightest colors anywhere — make rockets easy to spot in the air and on the ground. Glowing, high visibility paint comes in handy 6 oz. spray cans, dries in minutes. For maximum brilliance use glossy white enamel as an undercoat. Available in Cerise Red, Yellow Orange, Red Orange and Green Specify colors when ordering. Shipping weight 16 oz. each.

Cat. No. 651-FP-1 \$1.40 each



ENAMEL SPRAY PAINT: Get that "professional" appearance for your best models. Top quality enamel in handy 5 oz. spray cans dries in minutes. Use indoors and outdoors. Not flourescent. Available in the popular colors of True Blue, Bright Silver, Bright Gold, Cherry Red, Glossy White, Glossy Black, Flat White, Ultra Flat Black. Specify colors when ordering. Shipping weight 16 oz. each.

Cat. No. 651-EP-1 \$1.20 each



CLEAR SPRAY: Crystal clear spray coating goes on clear — stays clear. Gives extra gloss to enamel finishes, protects decals and decorations, makes fluorescent finishes smooth, durable and glossy. For best results, let paint dry thoroughly before applying clear spray, use several light coats for maximum gloss. In handy 5 oz. spray can. Shipping weight 16 oz.

Cat. No. 651-EP-2\$1.20 each



BUTYRATE DOPE: The dope preferred by expert modelers for perfect finishes. Brushes on smoothly, easily, comes in convenient 1 oz. battles. Available in Insignia Red, International Orange, Dark Green, Gloss Black, Insignia White, True Blue, Sky Blue, Aircraft Gray, Orange Yellow, Silver, Gold and Clear. Specify colors when ordering. Shipping wt. 4 oz. Cat. No. 651-BRD-1

SANDING SEALER: Fills small holes in balsa, paper and other porous materials, provides a smooth surface for paint or dope. To use, sand the surface, brush on sealer, let dry and sand again. Repeat as needed to obtain a glass-like surface. In 1 ounce bottles. Shipping weight 4 oz.

Cat. No. 651-SS-1 \$.20 each





WHITE GLUE: Preferred for rocket building! Sets fast, gives super strong joints with wood, paper, cloth and other porous materials. In 2 ounce plastic squeeze bottle. Shipping weight 6 oz.





BODY PUTTY: For super-sleek models. Fill cracks, holes, grain marks in balsa parts, make smooth fin-body joints. In 21 cc. tube. Shipping weight 5 oz.





FINISHING WAX: For a high gloss finish so important to appearance and low drag. Apply with soft cloth, let dry and polish with soft dry cloth. Recommended only for use on enamel and butyrate finishes sold by Estes Industries. In 2 oz. jar. Shipping weight, 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-FW-2 \$.80 each



SANDING MATERIAL: Fold, roll or crumple it for hard to reach places. Special mylar plastic backed abrasive sheet can be used over and over again. Helps you get a mirror finish. Extra fine 320 grit in easy to handle 2½" x 2½" sheets. Shipping weight 1 oz.



SANDPAPER: Shape and smooth model rocket parts with these handy 3" × 3" sheets of top quality sandpaper. Available in three grades.

Specify grade when ordering. Shipping weight 1 ounce for 6 sheets.

	ecity grade when ordering. Shipping weight I ounce for 6 sheets.	
6	SHEETS MEDIUM - Cat. No. 651-SPM-2\$.10	
	SHEETS FINE — Cat. No. 651-SPF-2 \$.10	
6	SHEETS EXTRA FINE - Cat. No. 651-SPEF-2 \$.10	
18	SHEETS ASSORTED (6 each) — Cat. No. 651-SPA-2 \$.25	



PAINT BRUSHES: The set designed for model rocketry. You get one #1 brush for extra fine work, one #4 brush for normal work and one #6 brush for covering large areas rapidly. Brushes are 6" long with quality camel hair bristles set in nickeled ferrules. Available in sets of three only. Shipping weight 2 oz.

Cat. No. 691-PB-3 \$.35 per set



MASKING TAPE: Secure engines in model, mask for painting, etc. Extra strong $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide tape comes in 30 foot rolls. Flexible, seals tightly and strips off clean. Shipping weight 5 oz.

Cat. No. 651-MT-1\$.30 each

MODELING TOOLS

PRECISION KNIFE SET: Includes one 41/4" long ±1 aluminum handle and one each #1A cutting blade, # 1B punch blade. and #10 gouge blade, Recommended for precision work. Shipping wt. 2 oz. CAT. NO. 651-KNS-1 . \$.75 each

> RETRACTABLE BLADE KNIFE: Hegyy duty #2 aluminum handle, 4% long, with one double ended #20 blade. Blade retracts into handle for safe carrying. For general cutting. Shipping weight 4 oz. CAT. NO. 691-KNS-2 .. \$1.25 each

HEAVY DUTY KNIFE: Set of one 4 1/4" long # 4 plastic handle with metal chuck and one general purpose knife blade similar to #4G. Shipping weight 6 oz. CAT. NO. 651-KNS-4 51.20 each

UTILITY KNIFE: Includes 5 3/8" long #3 steel handle and one #3E general purpose blade. Shipping weight 3 oz. CAT. NO. 651-KNS-3 . \$.30 each



Fits #1 handle only: For cutting balsa and paper. CAT. NO. 651-KNB-1A . \$.10 each

Fits #1 handle only: Punch and CAT, NO. 651-KNB-18 ... \$.25 each Fits #1 handle only: Gouge for hol-

lowing balsa nose canes, adapters, blocks, etc. CAT. NO. 651-KNB-1C. \$.25 each

Fits #2 and #4 handles, For general cutting and trimming. CAT. NO. 651-KNB-4H. . 5 .15 each

Fits #2 handle only: Double ended. for general cutting. CAT. NO. 651-KNB-2D. . \$.35 each

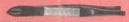
Fits #2 and #4 handles. For general cutting and carving. CAT. NO. 651-KNB-4G \$.15 each

Fits #2 and #3 handles: Double ended, for general cutting. CAT. NO. 651-KNB-3E...\$.15 each





WHETSTONE: Keep knife blades extra sharp for easy cutting. Pocket size, 31/2" x 3/8" x 3/8". Use with oil for best results. CAT. NO. 651-W-1.... \$.50 each



TWEEZERS: For 1,001 uses in handling small parts, attaching shock cords, etc. Steel, 3" long, 1/8" jaw. Shipping weight 2 oz. CAT. NO. 651-T-1 \$.20 euch

RAZOR SAW: Fits #4 handle, 1" wide x 5" long. Use razor saw blade for cutting balsa and body tube.

EMERY BOARDS: Perfect for cleaning micro-clips, shaping

airfails, turning nose cones, etc. 41/2" x 1/2", medium abra-

sive on one side, fine obrasive on the other. Shipping

Shipping weight on saw blade is 6 oz. all other blades, 1 oz.

MODELING KITS

KNIFE CHEST: Small, medium and heavy duty knives plus 9 assorted extra blades - one for practically every cutting job. In a handy, natural finish wood chest. Shipping wt. 1 lb. 8 az.

Cat. No. 691-KNS-82 \$4.95 each





KNIFE AND TOOL SET: Contains small, medium and heavy duty knives and an entire assort-Has planer, 1" sander, spokeshave and balsa stripper. In wooden box, complete with seethrough cover and fitted plastic tray insert that holds and shows every tool. Shipping wt. 2 lbs.

Cat. No. 691-KNS-84

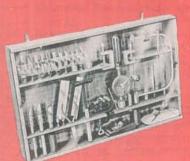
\$12.50 each

KNIFE SET: Conveniently packaged in a clear plastic case, the set contains scribe and 9 assorted blades to take care of most cutting needs. Balanced streamlined light weight aluminum handle. Shipping wt. 10 az.

Cat No. 691-KNS-24 \$2.50 ppd.



COMPLETE HOBBY DEN TOOL CABINET: A truly complete tool set for the model rocketeer. Has a full assortment of hobby tools, knives and blades against a blueprint silhauette background of each tool for easy replacement. Comes in a sturdy wooden fitted cabinet with a sliding, see-thru cover. (Size 131/4 x 211/4 x 3"). Shipping weight 9 pounds. Cat. No. 691-KNS-88N \$29.50 each



- 6 Extra Blades
- 6 Assorted Gouges 4 Assorted Routers
- 2 Punches
- 3 Knives (with blades)
- 1 Hobbycraft Saw (with extra blade)
- 2 Screw Drivers
- 2 "C" Clamps
- 1 Tweezer 1 Sander
- 3 Tweezer Clamps
- 1 Hand Drill
- 1 File

- 1 Planer
- 1 Hammer (with extra heads)
- 1 Bench Vise imported
- 1 Pair Pliers imported, service quality
- 1 Drill Bit, 2 Screw Driver Bits
- 2 Rator Saw Blades
- 2 Chucks

Plus Free copy of the 35¢ "PROJECT HANDBOOK AND HOBBY TOOL GUIDE" by X-Acto 109

LITTLE ITEMS THAT GIVE BIG RESULTS IN ROCKETRY



PHANTOM ENGINE: For display and demonstrations, here's 1/2 an engine, cut the long way to show placement of nozzle, propellant, etc. Helps explain model rocket operation. Safe, uses only non-combustible materials. Shipping weight 1 oz.



ENGINE HOLDER: Flat spring steel design gives easy installation and low drag. Recommended for sport and demonstration models built from BT-20 and BT-30, the engine holder is 2.8" long, 0.1" wide and only 0.025" thick. Mount it on the model with gauze and glue as shown on page 52. Net weight 0.032 oz. Shipping weight 1 oz.



SHORT ENGINE HOLDER: Specially designed for use with Series III engines and BT-20 and BT-30 body tubes, this holder is 1.8" long and 0.1" wide for the same easy installation and low drag as the standard model. Net weight 0.022 oz. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-EH-3\$.15 each



FOAM PADDING: Protect payload specimens, pad payload capsules with plastic foam. Pieces are 6" x 6" x 11/4". Can be cut and secured in place with white glue. Net weight 0.08 oz. Shipping weight 1 oz.



PAYLOAD: How high can your rocket lift an ounce of lead? This 1 oz. payload weight, 34" in diameter, is used in some altitude competition events. Shipping weight 2 oz.

Cat. No. 651-PL-1 \$.50 each



NOSE CONE WEIGHT: Balance rockets for perfect stability with these 11/16" diameter lead weights. Center hole for easy attachment and alignment. Stack several for more weight, cut with scissors for less. Each weighs 0.12 oz. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-NCW-1 3 for \$.25



NOSE CONE WEIGHT: 7/16" diameter brass washers for delicate balancing. 1/8" center hole, weighs 0.023 oz. Attach up to four weights to nose cone by threading them on the screw eye. Shipping wt. 1 oz.



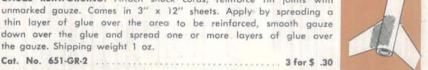
BALANCING WEIGHT: Flexible lead strip makes glider trimming a snap. Great for other balancing purposes too. Comes in 3" x 1/4" x 0.02" strips, net weight 0.085 oz. Shipping weight 1 oz.

LAUNCH LUGS: Super strength laminated launch lugs feature mylar plastic core for durability, paper outer layer for easy gluing. Inside diameter 5/32", fit 1/8" rod. Shipping weight 1 oz.

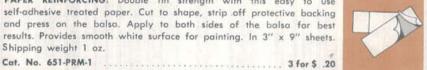
11/4" long:	Cat. No. 691-LL-2A
23/8" long:	Cat. No. 651-LL-2B
5" long:	Cat. No. 651-LL-2C 3 for \$.15
3" long:	Cat. No. 651-LL-2D



GAUZE REINFORCING: Attach shock cords, reinforce fin joints with unmarked gauze. Comes in 3" x 12" sheets. Apply by spreading a thin layer of glue over the area to be reinforced, smooth gauze down over the glue and spread one or more layers of alue over the gauze. Shipping weight 1 oz.



PAPER REINFORCING: Double fin strength with this easy to use self-adhesive treated paper. Cut to shape, strip off protective backing and press on the balsa. Apply to both sides of the balsa for best results. Provides smooth white surface for painting. In 3" x 9" sheets. Shipping weight 1 oz.



TAPE HINGES: Easy to use elevon hinges for boost-aliders. Treated paper, 41/2" x 3/4", adhesive coated on one side. Strip off protective backing, apply to joint, Shipping weight 1 oz.





ELASTIC THREAD: Strong elastic thread, use as a spring to actuate elevons on boost-aliders. Each thread is 8" long, 1/32" diameter. Shipping weight 1 oz.





NYLON SCREWS: Extra light, high strength screws for elevon adjustment on boost-gliders. 1/2" long, 1/16" thread diameter. Read TR-4 for information on gliders and their design. Shipping weight 1 oz.





STYROFOAM BALLS: Featherweight 3" diameter styrofoam balls for "odd ball" designs. Use white glue for best results in attaching legs, antennas, stabilizers, etc. Net weight 0.2 oz., shipping weight 5 oz.



DOWELS: Extra strong, light weight, seasoned maple dowels. Shipping weight 5 oz.





Computing Equipment

2-D COMPUTER: Build your own easy-to-use altitude computer. Get this set of charts and instructions — everything-you need except tape, thumbtacks and glue — assemble the 2-D computer in a few minutes. Designed for use with one or two Altiscopes, easily used with other tracking systems. Shipping weight 2 oz. Kit includes technical report, TR-3

DIAL SCALE: No more guesswork. Weigh your birds — or any of the parts. Calibrated in both grams and ounces; it is accurate to within 2 grams at full load. Weighs items up to 9 oz. For rockets just slip hook into launch lug, or a pan can be improvised. Shipping wt. 5 oz.

Cat. No. 691-WS-1

\$3.25

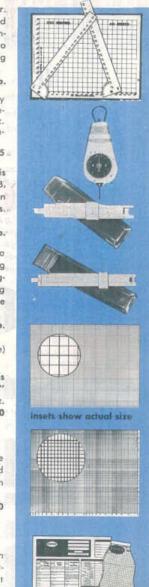
10" DECIMAL TRIG MULTI-LOG SLIDE RULE: A big rule at a small price. Complete with 22 scales in a functional grouping for mathematics, science and engineering — covers full loglog and trig requirements. Includes double faced, spring loaded adjustable cursor, operating instructions and protective carrying case. Shipping weight 11 oz.

Cat. No. 651-SR-4

\$3.25 each p.p.

See page 123 for book, "Learn Basic Slide Rule" (incl. slide rule)

FLIGHT DATA SHEETS: New double size (11" x 17"), printed on both sides. One side has spaces in sequence for pre-flight, countdown, launch and flight summary data. Other side is a rocket designers plan sheet with a large 1/4" grid space for ease in drawing your plans. Ship.wt. 20z. Cat. No. 681-DS-2 5 for \$.20



CUSTOM ASSORTMENTS

Many new, unique and useful rocket designs have been produced by imaginative rocketeers. In this section you'll find representative moneysaving assortments of components for the beginner and for the experienced rocketeer who wants to explore new designs and ideas.

KEEP A SUPPLY ON HAND

PARTS FOR YOUR OWN ROCKET DESIGNS



LAUNCH PAD SPECIAL

Perfect starter assortment for a basic foundation

Designed around the durable BT-30 body tube . . . for easy to build, long-lasting "birds". Contains all parts and supplies neces-

sary for the experimentally minded rocketeer to explore techniques of successful rocket building. A comprehensive design manual guides you to hours of fun and satisfaction in building serviceable rockets. A good basic assortment for studies in aerodynamics, stability and recovery techniques.

> \$8.20 VALUE **ONLY \$5.00**

Cat. No. 691-ES-50A, shipping wt. 1 lb., 2 oz. \$ 5.00

BODY TUBES	
6 Body Tubes	#BT-30
NOSE CONES	

Acres de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l

2 Nose	Cones	#BNC-30C
1 Nose	Cone	#BNC-30D
1 Nose	Cone	#BNC-30E
2 65		THE CHIEF STREET

1 Nose Cone #BNC-30M 1 Nose Cone #BNC-30N

DECOVERY FO

	ECOVERY EQUIPMEN	VT
2	Parachutes	#PK-12A
	Parachute	#PK-8A
1	Parachute Material	#PM-2
1	Streamer Material	#SM-1
1	Sheet Tape Strips	#TD-2
1	Roll Shroud Lines	#SLT-1
	Shock Cords	#SC-1
6	Screw Eyes	#SE-2

FIN MATERIAL	
4 Balsa Fin Stock	#BFS-20
2 Balsa Fin Stock	#BFS-30
MISCELLANEOUS	
6 Engine Blocks	#EB-30A
3 Launch Lugs	#LL-20
1 Design Manual	#P-1
1 Fin Pattern Sheet	#PP-2
1 Fin Pattern Shoot	#pp s

LIFT-OFF SPECIAL

Lift-off to more rocket building enjoyment with this special-value assortment. A balanced selection of parts and supplies to build and decorate many different types of rockets. Real savings. Great for gifts, or for yourself as you build advanced or experimental models.

Shipping wt. 1 lb., 12 oz.

FOR BUILDING AN ALL-PURPOSE ROCKET FLEET

> \$14.50 VALUE only \$10.00

Cat. No. 691-ES-100A

\$10.00



1 Balsa	Sheet	#BFS-10
2 Balsa	Sheets	#BFS-20
3 Balsa	Sheets	#BFS-30
2 Balsa	Sheets	#BFS-40

NOSE CONES

#BNC-60L		#BNC-20B
#BNC-30E	1	#BNC-20N
#BNC-30M	1	#BNC-10A
#BNC-20A	1	#BNC-10B

BODY TUBES

1	#BT-60	2	#BT-20
2	#BT-30	2	#BT-10H

BULKHEADS AND HOLDERS

1	#NB-60	3	#EB-30A
1	#NB-30	3	#EB-20A
1	#NB-20	1	#EH-2060
	RECOVERY	EQUI	PMENT
1	Parachute	radio)	#PK-8A
2	Parachutes		#PK-12A
1	Parachute		#PK-18A

1 Parachute #PK-24A 1 Parachute Material #PM-2 1 Streamer Material #SM-1 2 Sheets Tape Strips #TD-2 1 Rall Shroud Lines #SLT-1 3 Snap Swivels #5V-12

9 Screw Eves #SE-1 6 Shock Cords #SC-1 1 Shock Cord #SC-2

MISCELLANEOUS

	MISCEEFAIREO	U.S
1	Balsa Adapter	#TA-2060
1	Adapter Set	#TA-1
1	Nose Cone Stock	#NCS-1
1	Nose Cone Stock	#NCS-2
3	Nose Cone Dowels	#NCD-1
6	Nose Cone Weight	s#NCW-1
3	Reinforcing Mat'l.	#PRM-1
3	Launching Lugs	#LL-2C
1	Decal Sheet	#D-5
	Design Manual	#P-1
1	Fin Pattern Sheet	#PP-2
1	Fin Pattern Sheet	#PP-3





You or your club members will "orbit" a whole host of rockets. before this value-packed assortment has been used. With the representative selection of parts and supplies included, your imagination will have a chance to run free on many rocket projects and experiments. Valuable design manual included. Shipping weight 2 lbs.

Cat. No. 691-ES-150A \$15.00 ea.



ADAPTERS

1	Balsa	#TA-2050A
1	Balsa	#TA-2060
1	Balsa	#TA-5060
1	Paper	#TA-1

FIN MATERIAL

3	Balsa Sheets	#BFS-10
3	Balsa Sheets	#BFS-20
3	Balsa Sheets	#BFS-30
2	Dalla Chart	40.00

MISCELLANEOUS

1	Payload Section	#PS-20A
1	Nose Cone Stock	#NCS-1
1	Nose Cone Stock	#NCS-2
3	Nose Cone Dowels	#NCD-1
6	Nose Cone Weights	#NCW-1
3	Reinforcing Mat'l,	#PRM-1
1	Reinforcing Mat'l	#GR-2
6	Launching Lugs	#LL-2C
1	Decal Sheet	#D-5
1	Decal Sheet	#D-6
1	Design Manual	#P-1
1	Fin Pattern Sheet	#PP-2

#PP-3

\$21.15 Value only \$15.00

RODY TURES

1	#BT-60
1	#BT-50
3	#BT-30
2	#BT-20
2	#BT-TOH

NO	SE CONES
1	#BNC-60L
- 1	#BNC-50K
- 1	#BNC-30D
1	#BNC-30E
1	W. CLAC. COLL
	#BNC-20A
1	#BNC-20B
1	#BNC-20N
- 1	#BNC-10A
1	#BNC-10B

NOSE BLOCKS, ENGINE BLOCKS, HOLDERS, ETC.

41	Nose Block	#NB-60
1	Nose Block	#NB-50
1	Nose Blocks	#NB-30
2	Nose Blocks	#NB-20
	Engine Blocks	#EB-30A
3	Engine Blocks	#EB-20A
1	Engine Mount	#EH-2050
1	Engine Mount	#EH-2060
1	Stage Coupler	#JT-50C
1	Stage Coupler	#JT-60C

	RECOVERY EQUI	PMENT
1	Parachute Materia	#PM-2
2	Parachutes	#PK-8A
3	Parachutes	#PK-12A
2	Parachutes	#PK-18A
1	Parachute	#PK-24A
3	Streamer Material	#SM-1
2	Sheets Tope Strip	s #TD-2
1	Roll Shroud Lines	#SLT-1
6	Shock Cords	#SC-1
3	Shock Cords	#SC-2
12	Screw Eyes .	#SE-1
3	Span Swivele	#SV-12

RANGE KIT SPECIAL

A Complete Range Kit

\$9.00 VALUE **ONLY \$6.00**

A sturdy, all metal range box (RB-1), loaded with all these most needed items:





-						
21	=1	C	n	i	ha	rs

- 1 Bottle White Glue- 1 Sheet Tape Strips
- 1 Knife Handle
- 3 Knife Blades
- 1 Tweezers
- 5 Flight Data Sheets 1 Streamer Material
- 1 Roll Shroud Lines
- 2 Packs Flameproof
- Recovery Wadding 4 Parachutes

Cat. No. 651-RBK-1\$6.00

- Shipping weight 3 pounds. Sorry, no substitutions.
- 3 Screw Eves
- 3 Nose Cone Weights 1 Roll Masking Tape
- 2 Balsa Fin Stock
- 3 Launching Lugs
- 1 Emery Board 18 Sheets Sandpaper 2 Micro-Clips

1 Engine Holder

3 Snap Swivels

4 Shock Cords

1 Reinforcing Mat'l.

RANGE BOX

Good-looking, roomy, tough all-metal box - the same as included with the special above. A big 111/2" x 51/4"x 4", complete with a three compartment tray for small parts. Has full-drawn seamless body, snap catch with eye for padlock. Shipping weight 2 pounds.

LARGE RANGE BOX

Big enough to hold an Altiscope, an Electro-Launch and a model or two, this sturdy all steel range box measures 19" x 71/4" x 6". Watertight construction protects your supplies, double action latch eliminates spilling, multisection tray helps keep things organized. Shipping weight 6 pounds.

Cat. No. 651-RB-2 \$6.00 each

LARGE RANGE KIT SPECIAL

\$12.50 Value Only \$9.50

Includes the large range box with the same supplies as the regular range kit special. Shipping weight 7 lb. Cat. No. 651-RBK-2



1 Fin Pattern Sheet

Let your model design win an award!

Enjoy designing new models?

- Payload Duration Boost-glide
- •Launchers •Telemetry devices
- Odd-ball oor you-name it





ESTES

DESIGN
OF THE MONTH
COMPETITION

Here's a contest for every rocketeer. You can get a lot more from it than just an award. Estes Industries sponsors this contest to encourage and reward original thinking among model rocketeers. Put your originality to the test. Enter soon!

NEW CONTEST EVERY MONTH . . . Send as many entries as you like

All plans which reach Estes Industries during the calendar month will be considered for that month's award. Each month the winning designer will receive a \$50.00 merchandise coupon and an award suitable for framing. We will send an acknowledgement of each entry received but will not be able to enter into any other correspondence concerning entries.

DESIGN OF THE MONTH RULES ARE FEW . . . AND EASY TO FOLLOW

Entries will be judged on practicality, originality, neatness and clarity. Plans do not have to be flight tested and proven. However, a proven design is more apt to win. Launchers and other accessory items will also receive extra points if they have been field tested and results noted with entry. Photos are not required, but you may include a picture of your completed design if you wish.

RULES: 1. All entries become the property of Estes Industries; none can be returned.

- 2. Employees of Estes Industries and members of their immediate families are not eligible to enter.
- Designs should be sent to the Design of the Month Editor, Estes Industries, Inc., Box 227, Penrose, Colorado 81240, However, all plans sent to us which are not specifically addressed to another contest or department will be automatically placed in the Design of the Month competition.
- Any type of model rocketry design can be entered (rockets, boost-gliders, launching or recovery devices, etc.).
- All designs reaching Estes Industries during the calendar month will be entered in that month's competition. (Date of receipt — not postmark — will determine the month in which a design will be judged.)
- If two or more exceptional entries are received during any month, the judges may, at their discretion, make identical first-place awards or give additional special merit awards.

Award winners will be notified by mail. The name of the winner of each award will then be announced in the next issue of the Model Rocket News.

A FEW TIPS IN PREPARING YOUR ENTRY

Designs should be new, original and different — but they also need to be workable. The goal is to develop something that other rocketeers can build and use successfully, too. If you're not sure your design will work, a little extra effort to make it work will be worth while. This way you gain additional engineering experience and also have





See Inform State of the 19 of 19 of

TECHNICAL REPORTS

ROCKET STABILITY: All about rocket stability. Easy to read, tells how to design your rockets to fly properly. No rocketeer will want to miss this one. Shipping weight 1 oz.

MULTI-STAGING: Tells all about the latest discoveries in multi-staging technique. Complete, easy-to-understand and well illustrated. A necessity for designing, building and flying multi-stage birds. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-TR-2 \$.25 each

ALTITUDE TRACKING: The classic work on simple altitude tracking for model rocketeers. Thoroughly covers tracking and altitude computation. Easy to understand and apply. Shipping weight 1 oz.

REAR ENGINE BOOST-GLIDERS: Basic information to help you understand the operation of rear-engine boost-gliders and design your own. Covers design and construction for proper upward flight and good glide characteristics. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-TR-4.....\$.25 each

BUILDING A WIND TUNNEL: Full plans and information for building a wind tunnel to study rocket stability. Covers motor and handpowered versions, finding center of pressure, checking multi-stage rockets, etc. Great for clubs and experienced modelers — science fair projects too. Shippingsweight 2 oz.

CLUSTER TECHNIQUES: The complete report on clustering engines in model rockets. Thoroughly illustrated, easy to understand. Especially valuable for the modeler who wishes to loft larger payloads. Shipping weight 1 az.

Cat. No. 651-TR-6 \$ 25 each

FRONT ENGINE BOOST-GLIDERS: Valuable information on designing, building and flying front engine boost-gliders. Fully illustrated, recommended reading for anyone who wishes to build better gliders or get the best performance from the ones he has. Shipping weight 1 oz.

Cat. No. 651-TR-7 \$.25 each

MODEL ROCKETRY STUDY GUIDE: Presents a logical program for model rocketeers who want to get the most good from their activities. Includes a listing of recommended books on subjects relating to model rocketry. Shipping weight 1 oz.

DESIGNING STABLE ROCKETS: Based on standard engineering practices, this report presents a method of designing rockets for proper stability on paper before any cutting or gluing is done. Worthwhile reading for beginner and experienced rocketeer alike. Shipping weight 1 oz.

ALTITUDE PREDICTION CHARTS: Contains reports and graphs which explain a relatively simple method by which aerodynamic drag and other effects can be taken into account in predicting rocket peak altitudes. With this data the probable altitude can be determined for any rocket and any Estes engine, including multi-stage and cluster power. Includes suggestions for experiments. Shipping wt. 3 oz.

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VOLUME 3, NO. 2: Includes information on Estes Industries and plans for Big Bertha, demonstration rocket. Cat. No. 651-V3-N2
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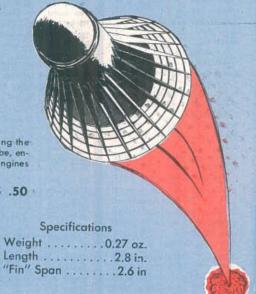


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