

A low-angle shot of the Space Shuttle Columbia on the launch pad. The orbiter is mounted on the External Tank and Solid Rocket Boosters. The number '6' is visible on the side of the External Tank. The orbiter is being moved by a crawler-transporter. The launch pad is visible in the background.

C17A 2 LAUNCH DK

1
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:06,090

\h Music

2
00:00:06,090 --> 00:00:10,330

\h Zero and lift off the delta rocket with Mars Pathfinder

3
00:00:10,330 --> 00:00:14,870

\h and the vehicle has cleared the tower.

4
00:00:14,870 --> 00:00:16,790

\h It wasn't always this easy.

5
00:00:16,790 --> 00:00:20,890

\h The Delta II has become a workhorse of NASA's Launch Services Program.

6
00:00:20,890 --> 00:00:24,640

\h Thanks to a history of reliability and efficiency,

7
00:00:24,640 --> 00:00:26,890

\h it has proven itself dozens of times.

8
00:00:26,890 --> 00:00:29,780

\h Delta began as an improved version of the Thor,

9
00:00:29,780 --> 00:00:34,180

\h and recorded its first successful mission August 12, 1960.

10
00:00:34,180 --> 00:00:38,130

\h The payload then was the Echo I communications satellite,

11
00:00:38,130 --> 00:00:41,460

\h which weighed about the same as an average adult male.

12
00:00:41,460 --> 00:00:45,200

\h A gradual list of improvements gave the Delta I models better engines

13
00:00:45,200 --> 00:00:47,240

\h and bigger fuel tanks.

14

00:00:47,240 --> 00:00:51,500

\h With each change came a greater load the rocket could place into orbit.

15

00:00:51,500 --> 00:00:55,020

\h That meant launching communications satellites that were more capable of

16

00:00:55,020 --> 00:00:59,440

\h transmitting signals around the world, and a chance to launch probes

17

00:00:59,440 --> 00:01:01,110

\h to nearby planets.

18

00:01:01,110 --> 00:01:04,970

\h It didn't take long before engineers started attaching small booster rockets

19

00:01:04,970 --> 00:01:08,870

\h to the side of the first stage to give an extra kick at liftoff.

20

00:01:08,870 --> 00:01:13,100

\h It's a practice we still use today, although the booster rockets are considerably

21

00:01:13,100 --> 00:01:16,710

\h stronger and somewhat larger than those early models.

22

00:01:16,710 --> 00:01:22,560

\h By 1975, the Delta rocket could shoot a ton of cargo into high earth orbit.

23

00:01:22,560 --> 00:01:26,490

\h That was about 11 times more than the first Delta could carry.

24

00:01:26,490 --> 00:01:30,570

\h Delta production was temporarily halted when the space shuttle program began

25

00:01:30,570 --> 00:01:33,000

\h in the early 1980s.

26

00:01:33,000 --> 00:01:38,110

\h Manufacturing returned after 1986 as part of NASA's mixed fleet manifest

27

00:01:38,110 --> 00:01:40,710

\h and the changes began again.

28

00:01:40,710 --> 00:01:45,710

\h Improved several times in recent years, the Delta II is still a reliable element

29

00:01:45,710 --> 00:01:47,680

\h in NASA's launch fleet.