
NASA

1
00:00:06,950 --> 00:00:11,209
NASA's Orion spacecraft moved out of the
Launch Abort System Facility at

2
00:00:11,209 --> 00:00:17,180
Kennedy Space Center in the evening of November
11 for its trip to Space Launch Complex 37

3
00:00:17,180 --> 00:00:20,290
at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station.

4
00:00:20,290 --> 00:00:23,869
Traveling at about 5 miles per hour, the spacecraft
made the trek from

5
00:00:23,869 --> 00:00:28,300
Kennedy's Industrial Area, traveled past
the Vehicle Assembly Building

6
00:00:28,300 --> 00:00:35,300
and continued past Launch Pad 39B on the way
to its ultimate destination.

7
00:00:35,410 --> 00:00:39,850
About six hours later, early in the morning
of November 12, Orion arrived

8
00:00:39,850 --> 00:00:42,540
at the launch complex.

9
00:00:42,570 --> 00:00:47,390
Later that morning, the Orion spacecraft was
hoisted at the pad for stacking on the

10
00:00:47,390 --> 00:00:52,760
United Launch Alliance Delta IV Heavy rocket
in preparation for its upcoming flight test

11
00:00:52,760 --> 00:00:55,220

on December 4.

12
00:00:55,220 --> 00:01:01,380
The flight test will send Orion 3,600 miles
in altitude from Earth on a two-orbit flight

13
00:01:01,380 --> 00:01:05,740
intended to ensure the spacecraft's critical
systems are ready for the challenges

14
00:01:05,740 --> 00:01:08,360
of deep-space missions.

15
00:01:08,360 --> 00:01:13,579
During the four-and-a-half-hour flight, Orion
will travel farther than any spacecraft built

16
00:01:13,579 --> 00:01:18,369
for humans has been in more than 40 years,
before returning to Earth at speeds

17
00:01:18,369 --> 00:01:25,369
near 20,000 miles per hour and generating
temperatures up to 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

18
00:01:25,369 --> 00:01:30,800
After Orion splashes down in the Pacific Ocean,
NASA and the U.S. Navy will recover

19
00:01:30,810 --> 00:01:36,279
the crew module and attempt to retrieve the
parachutes and forward bay cover.