

THIS IS OUR STORY . . .



Our Home!



THEIR SPACE!

**Xanadunc
Kit # 301**

Patent Pending

19,375 Inches Tall
Parachute Recovery
Uses A,B,C Engines



Where Science Fiction and Model Rocketry
Come Together.

Angular Airframe Technology
Uses Standard Engines
Laser-Cut Precision
Easy To Assemble



Zanadune Series Deep-Space Probe

□ Step 1: Assemble and mount the shock-cord lugs. [Refer to Figure 1]

Locate the four plywood lugs as shown at the top of *Figure 1*. Glue together 2 of the lugs face to face. Repeat with the 2 remaining lugs. Locate cross-section A and E. Remove any remaining cut-outs. Apply glue to each of the 2 slots in the cross-sections. Slide one of the lugs through the slot of cross-section A and slide the other lug through cross-section E. The lugs should seat completely all the way in the cross-sections.

→ For added lug strength following insertion, apply a fast setting glue to the mounting edge of the lugs.

After the lug mounts have dried, use a square-knot to tie one end of the rubber shock-cord to cross-section A.

□ Step 2: Attach the fins to the lower-body surfaces. [Refer to Figure 2]

Locate the four lower-body surface pieces. They can be identified by the four upper slots and the angled fin slot. Remove any remaining cut-outs. Place the body parts on a flat surface with the pattern-etchings face up. Apply glue to all sides of the fin tabs. Insert each fin tab into its slot.

→ For maximum fin strength, apply a fast-setting glue the full length of the fin where it joins with the body surface.

□ Step 3: Assemble the lower-body. [Refer to Figure 3]

→ For maximum body strength, apply glue to all surfaces being joined together.

Locate cross-sections A, B, C, and D. Remove any remaining cut-outs. *Figure 3* illustrates the correct assembly order from top to bottom. This order is crucial for proper deployment of the recovery system.

→ The shock cord must be attached to cross-section A before proceeding with assembly.

Place the surface pieces with the etchings down. After applying glue, insert the four cross-sections into one of the body/fin pieces. Next, attach a body/fin piece having the proper adjoining edge-tabs. Continue the process with the final two body/fin assemblies making certain that the cross section tabs insert completely into the sides and the etchings are on the outside.

→ Applying excessive pressure to the cross-sections could cause the pieces to fracture.

Apply light pressure to all adjoining tab surfaces until glue has set.

Finally, as was done with the lugs, glue the four launch guides together face to face. Insert a brass eyelet into the two guides. Apply glue and insert the guides into the two slots on one side of the lower-body.

□ Step 4: Assemble the mid-section of the rocket body.

Locate the 4 mid-section surface pieces. Notice how the edge tabs neatly fit together with one another. There are no cross-sections in this portion of the body as this is the section with will

house the recovery system. Apply glue to all adjoining surfaces and carefully assemble mid-section allowing glue to set at least one minute between pieces. After all 4 pieces have been joined, use a wet cloth to remove any excess glue and carefully insert mid-section into the lower body section. This will act as a brace so that your mid-section will assume the proper square shape.

→ Do not glue lower-body and mid-section assemblies together yet.

→ Be sure to thread rubber shock-cord through mid-section.

□ Step 5: Assemble recovery system.

Divide included string into 3 equal pieces. Locate the 6 plywood parachute mounts and 6 adhesive labels. Peel backing from sticker and gently crease label at center, being careful not to stick it together. Place plywood parachute mount in crease of label in such a way that once the label is stuck closed, it will completely conceal mount and all holes will be in-line. Fold label over mount and adhere to mount. Do not close label completely. Insert one corner of parachute between label halves and adhere to label. Once all 6 mounts have been properly affixed, thread one end of a string through a mount and tie the end with a square knot. Thread the other end of the string through a different mount and tie with a square knot. Repeat until the 3 strings have each been tied to two different mounts. Next, hold the parachute at its center and pull the three loops together. Thread the three loops through the lug in cross-section E and tie with a square knot. Thread the rubber shock cord through the lug in cross-section E and tie with a square knot.

□ Step 6: Assemble the nose-cone.

Locate the 4 triangular nose-cone pieces. Remove any remaining cut-outs. Choose one and place it face down on a flat surface. Apply glue and insert cross-section "Upper Nose" into the uppermost of the two slots. Apply glue to all adjoining surfaces and insert cross-section E, into the remaining slot, with the lug facing in the direction of the mid-section. As with the lower-body section, assemble the 3 remaining sides of the nose cone.

→ Only glue the surfaces up to the point where the parts start to angle inward.

Use rubber-bands to hold together this lower portion of the nose-cone. Before applying glue, carefully push tips of nose-cone surfaces together until they form a point. This is how the nose-cone will be formed---2 of the surfaces on the outside and two surfaces filling in on the sides. Release pressure and apply glue to all surfaces being joined.

→ It is very important that glue is placed on each and every surface of this part of the assembly to ensure that the nose-cone assumes and maintains its shape.

Bring the tips together and apply light pressure to all surfaces. Use several rubber bands to hold nose-cone in this position until the glue has completely dried.

Finally, thoroughly glue the lower-body to the mid-section.

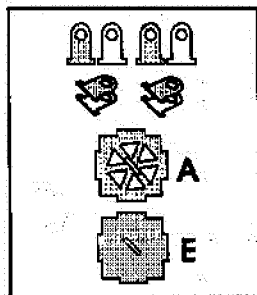


Figure 1

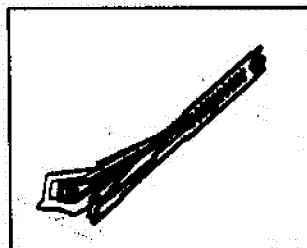


Figure 2

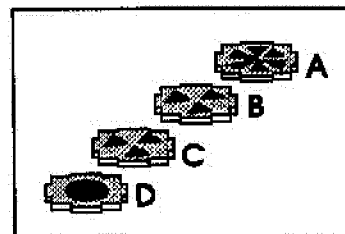


Figure 3

This is our Story...

April 27, 2149 is a day that will always be of import to historians. It was on that day that our forefathers evacuated Earth to begin a new life. They set out for a new land, just as Columbus had back in the 15th century. However, it would be years before they arrived in the promised land, our home, Lenara. We call ourselves the Lenarans. Our beginnings were on Earth, but we have built a new and rich culture here on this world. Our forefathers were forced to leave Earth because of its growing planetary instability. The worldwide catastrophe faced by the Earth was not due to overpopulation, pollution, or depletion of the ozone as many had been concerned with. It was simply due to the natural growth processes of an ancient interstellar body.

After increasing volcanic activity on the Earth's surface, it was concluded by some of the Earth's finest minds that their planet was entering a new stage. In the coming years the Earth would no longer be able to support organic life. As a result, the leaders and scientists of the three major governing bodies of Earth came together to formulate a plan for evacuation of the planet. Plan proposals were submitted and discussion ensued. The governments agreed that the most logical plan would be to find a different habitable world to populate. The moon colony would undoubtedly continue to be drastically affected by the Earth's rapid changes. Rather than moving the whole population to one new world, though, the leaders decided to concentrate their efforts on finding several different worlds to colonize and upon which they would be able to develop new societies.

The scientists presented several different working models of interstellar information probes which would be commissioned to find planets that met the criteria. Many different factors, such as stress-resistance, speed, and methods of gathering data, were considered in choosing viable candidates for the mission. Out of this were chosen three prime candidates, one from each of the three governing bodies. These three probe designs would be sent out, in vast number, to different sectors of the galaxy.

The three major cultures on Earth at the time were radically different from each another. The Europeans was a society founded upon logical and rational ideals. They believed that all the solutions to any incongruities were to be discovered through stringent rationale and logical reasoning. After all, the truth could only be discovered by studying the facts, laying aside all opinions and emotional attachments. The Zanadune Series Deep Space Probe is just one of the approved designs. It is named for its European designer Habib Mashta Zanadune. It is this design which found numerous habitable worlds for the colonists to colonize.



Congratulations on the purchase of your Stellar Dimensions model rocket kit. Stellar Dimensions brings science fiction and model rocketry together in an uncommon manner. Stellar Dimensions is a universe that explores the ongoing struggle between the Lenarans and the Skrill. Each Stellar Dimension kit includes a short Sci-Fi story behind the kit. Not only are you assembling a model rocket that is so unique that the design is being patented, but you are building the future with each vessel. The design of each SDI rocket is scientifically correct. Science has proven that an object that surpasses the speed of sound will be subjected to different stresses not experienced by slower-than-sound objects. Science has further postulated and proven that a vehicle having a square, rather than round, shape will be more able to withstand the tidal forces of high-speed travel. It is with this in mind that SDI has created the *New Era of Model Rocketry*. Each SDI rocket is at its most basic level, square in origin.

Your kit is primarily composed of *Laser-Cut* wood pieces with interlocking tabs for precision and ease of construction. We recommend that you use a thin-blade knife to remove the pieces from their sheets. We recommend and stress that you apply glue to all adjoining surfaces. This will insure maximum strength and proper operation for your rocket. We have used a laser to etch panel and vent designs on the exterior of each *Laser-Cut* piece. Once painted, these designs will be naturally brought out giving the effect of individual metal panels on your rocket. The look of a metal finish can be further obtained by using metallic paint. For the best possible finish, we recommend using a sanding sealer and 600-grit sandpaper.

After assembly, to **launch your rocket**, insert any standard A, B, or C series engine into the lower end of your rocket body. Slide the engine completely into the body until it makes contact with cross-section D. Next, place the Teflon engine-lock in place flat against the lower end of the engine. The four tabs should be in line with the four slots on the bottom of your rocket. While holding the engine-lock in place, rotate the lock so the tabs are positioned into each of the four slots. Insert igniter and plug.

Insert one square of recovery wadding into the rocket body gently pushing it down to cross-section A. To properly pack your parachute, hold it at the center and gently pull with the strings to make a triangular shape with the parachute. Continue to fold the parachute into smaller triangles as many times as possible. Fold the center end over toward the strings. When engaged in any practices with your model rocket, always heed to the **NAR* MODEL ROCKETRY SAFETY CODE**.

*National Association of Rocketry