Flights of Atlantis (OV-104)

Times OV-104 Flown	Mission Name	Crew	Launch Pad	Launch Date	Landing Date & Site	Primary Payload
1	51-J	Bobko, Grabe, Stewart, Hilmers, Pailes	39A	10/3/85	10/7/85 at Edwards	DOD
2	61-B	Shaw, O'Connor, Cleave, Spring, Ross, Neri Vela, Walker	39A	11/26/85	12/3/85 at Edwards	MORELOS-B; AUSSAT-2; SATCOM KU-2
3	STS-27	Gibson, Gardner, Mullane, Ross, Shepherd	39B	12/2/88	12/6/88 at Edwards	DOD
4	STS-30	Walker, Grabe, Thagard, Cleave, Lee	39B	5/4/89	5/8/89 at Edwards	Magellan
5	STS-34	Williams, McCulley, Baker, Chang-Diaz, Lucid	39B	10/18/89	10/23/89 at Edwards	Galileo
6	STS-36	Creighton, Casper, Hilmers, Mullane, Thuot	39A	2/28/90	3/4/90 at Edwards	DOD
7	STS-38	Covey, Culbertson, Gemar, Meade, Springer	39A	11/15/90	11/20/90 at KSC	DOD
8	STS-37	Nagel, Cameron, Apt, Godwin, Ross	39B	4/5/91	4/11/91 at Edwards	GRO
9	STS-43	Blaha, Baker, Adamson, Low, Lucid	39A	8/2/91	8/11/91 at KSC	TDRS-5
10	STS-44	Gregory, Henricks, Runco, Voss, Musgrave, Hennen	39A	11/24/91	12/1/91 at Edwards	DSP
11	STS-45	Bolden, Duffy, Sullivan, Leestma, Foale, Frimout, Lichtenberg	39A	3/24/92	4/2/92 at KSC	ATLAS-1
12	STS-46	Shriver, Allen, Hoffman, Chang-Diaz, Ivins, Nicollier, Malerba	39B	7/31/92	8/8/92 at KSC	TSS; EURECA deploy
13	STS-66	McMonagle, Brown, Ochoa, Tanner, Parazynski, Clervoy	39B	11/3/94	11/14/94 at Edwards	ATLAS-3
14	STS-71	Gibson, Precourt, Baker, Harbaugh, Dunbar. Embarking (Mir 19): Solovyev, Budarin. Returning (Mir 18): Thagard, Dezhurov, Strekalov.	39A	6/27/95	7/7/95 at KSC	1st Shuttle-Mir docking
15	STS-74	Cameron, Halsell, Ross, Hadfield, McArthur	39A	11/12/95	11/20/95 at KSC	2nd Shuttle-Mir docking
16	STS-76	Chilton, Searfoss, Sega, Clifford, Godwin. Embarking (Mir 21): Lucid	39B	3/22/96	3/31/96 at Edwards	3rd Shuttle-Mir docking
17	STS-79	Readdy, Wilcutt, Akers, Apt, Walz. Embarking (Mir 22): Blaha. Returning (Mir 21): Lucid.	39A	9/16/96	9/26/96 at KSC	4th Shuttle-Mir docking
18	STS-81	Baker, Jett, Grunsfeld, Ivins, Wisoff. Embarking (Mir 22): Linenger. Returning (Mir 22): Blaha.	39B	1/12/97	1/22/97 at KSC	5th Shuttle-Mir docking
19	STS-84	Precourt, Collins, Noriega, Lu, Clervoy, Kondakova. Embarking (Mir 23): Foale. Returning (Mir 23): Linenger	39A	5/15/97	5/24/97 at KSC	6th Shuttle-Mir docking
20	STS-86	Wetherbee, Bloomfield, Titov, Parazynski, Chretien, Lawrence. Embarking (Mir 24): Wolf. Returning (Mir 23/24): Foale.	39A	9/25/97	10/6/97 at KSC	7th Shuttle-Mir docking
21	STS-101	Halsell, Horowitz, Weber, Williams, Voss, Helms, Usachev	39A	5/19/00	5/29/00 at KSC	3rd ISS Mission - Spacehab Maintenance
22	STS-106	Wilcutt, Altman, Lu, Malenchenko, Morokov, Mastracchio, Burbank	39B	9/8/00	9/20/00 at KSC	2nd ISS Servicing Mission
23	STS-98	Cockrell, Polansky, Curbeam, Ivins, Jones	39A	2/7/01	2/20/01 at Edwards	7th ISS Mission - U.S. Destiny lab; SIMPLEX Experiments
24	STS-104	Lindsey, Hobaugh, Gernhardt, Reilly, Kavandi	39B	7/12/01	7/24/01 at KSC	10th ISS Mission - U.S. Joint Airlock
25	STS-110	Bloomfield, Frick, Walheim, Ochoa, Morin, Ross, Smith	39B	4/8/02	4/19/02 at KSC	13th ISS Mission - S0 truss segment; Mobile Transporter
26	STS-112	Ashby, Melroy, Wolf, Sellers, Magnus, Yurchikhin	39B	10/7/02	10/18/02 at KSC	15th ISS Mission - S1 truss segment; CETA Cart A
27	STS-115	Jett, Ferguson, Tanner, Burbank, MacLean, Stefanyshyn-Piper	39B	9/9/06	9/21/06 at KSC	19th ISS MIssion - P3/P4 truss segment

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NASAfacts

Atlantis (OV-104)

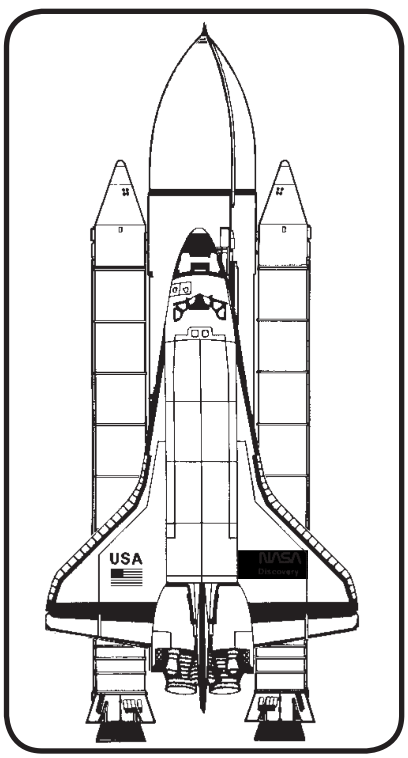
America's fleet of Space Shuttle orbiters are named after pioneering sea vessels which established new frontiers in research and exploration.

NASA delved through the history books to find ships which achieved historical significance through discoveries about the world's oceans or the Earth itself. Another important criterion in the selection process was consideration for the international nature of the Space Shuttle program.

Atlantis, which in 1985 became the fourth orbiter in the fleet to be launched from Kennedy Space Center, is named after the primary research vessel for the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts from 1930 to 1966. The two-masted, 460-ton ketch was the first U.S. vessel to be used for oceanographic research. Such research was considered to be one of the last bastions of the sailing vessel as steam-and-diesel-powered vessels dominated the waterways.

The steel-hulled ocean research ship was approximately 140 feet long and 29 feet wide to add to her stability. She featured a crew of 17 and room for five scientists. The research personnel worked in two onboard laboratories, examining water samples and marine life brought to the surface by two large winches from thousands of feet below the surface. The water samples taken at different depths varied in temperature, providing clues to the flow of ocean currents. The crew also used the first electronic sounding devices to map the ocean floor.

The spaceship Atlantis has carried on the spirit of the sailing vessel with several important voyages of its own, including the Galileo planetary explorer mission in 1989 and the deployment of the Arthur Holley Compton Gamma Ray Observatory in 1991.



The first orbiter to fly in space was Columbia, followed by Challenger in 1983. Discovery arrived at KSC later that year and was launched on its first mission in 1984. After Challenger was lost in 1986 a replacement, Endeavour, was built and flew for the first time in 1992.

In the day-to-day world of Shuttle operations and processing, Space Shuttle orbiters go by a more prosaic designation. Atlantis is commonly referred to as OV-104, for Orbiter Vehicle-104. Columbia, Discovery, and Endeavour are, respectively, OV-102, OV-103 and OV-105.