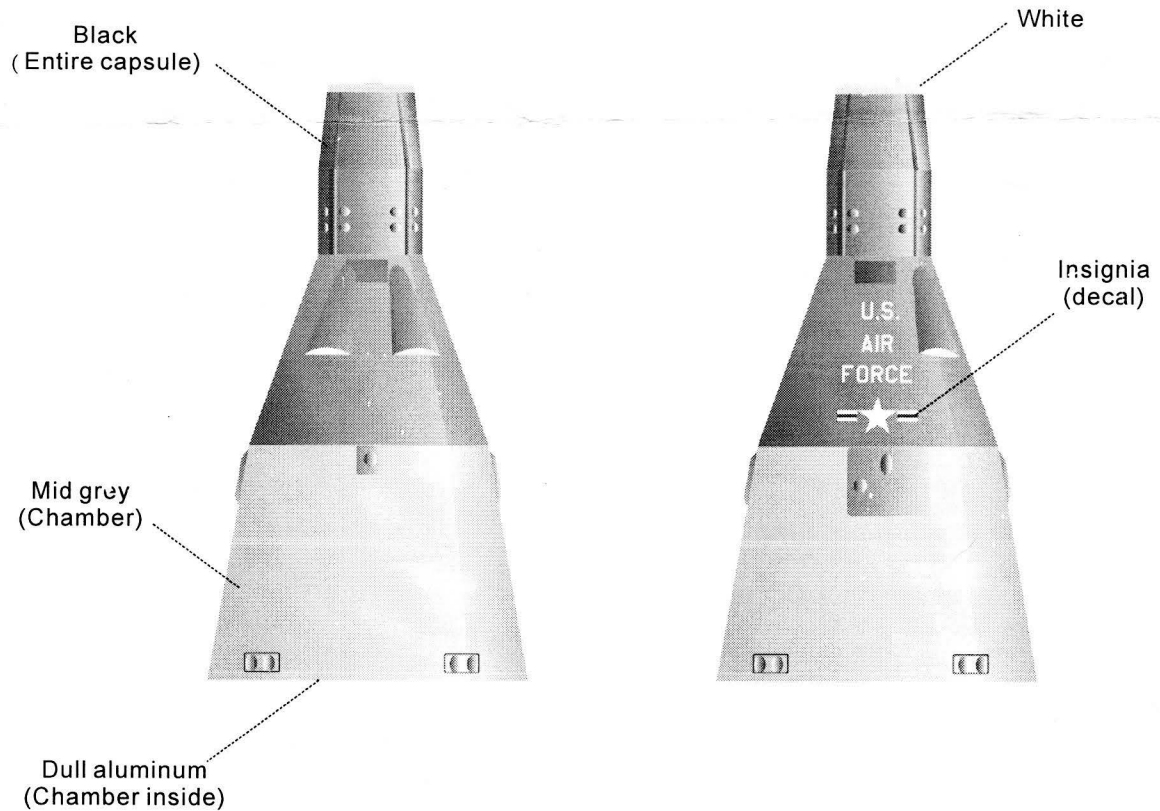
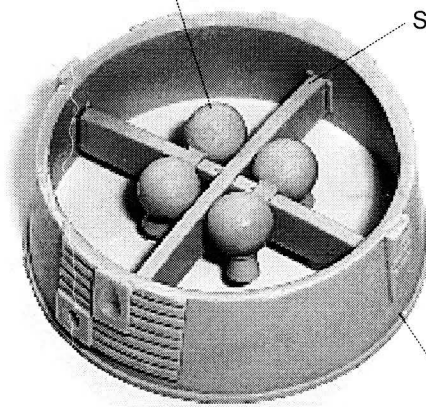


Specifications:
 Diameter - 10ft.
 Length - 18ft.8in.
 Powerplants - 4x Retros rocket engine
 16x Reentry control system rocket engine
 16x Orbit attitude and maneuvering system rocket engine
 Crew - 2
 Max speed - 15000 mph (with Titan II launcher)

In 1961, after success of the Mercury spacecraft launch, NASA contracted McDonnell to design a larger two-man Mercury mark II for longer periods in orbit. This bigger spacecraft which soon renamed Gemini that require a larger launch vehicle, a Titan II missile. The Titan II was Air Force missile and naturally required close coordination with the Air Force. The Air Force was interested in the Gemini program because it would be ready much earlier than the Dyna-Soar spaceplane while Russians already had men in orbit possibly carrying nuclear bombs. In 1962, the Air Force had designated the spacecraft as Blue Gemini. It would essentially be an off-the-shelf NASA Gemini vehicle. In January 1963, Air Force and NASA officials went to Pentagon to propose DoD participation in Blue Gemini, but was rejected and cancelled by Secretary of Defense. Air Force had soon proposed other manned flight program, the Manned Orbital Laboratory (MOL). It included Gemini B spacecraft which modified from the Blue Gemini with a tunnel through its heat shield to enable the astronauts to reach the MOL spacecraft. There was only one test flight of the Gemini B / MOL mockup in 1966.



Retro rocket pair x 2 pcs



Support bracket x 2 pcs

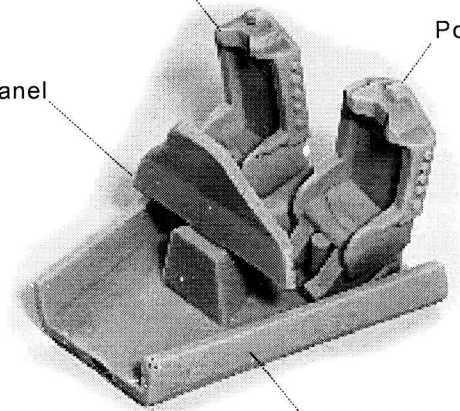
Retro section

Retro module assembly

Starboard seat

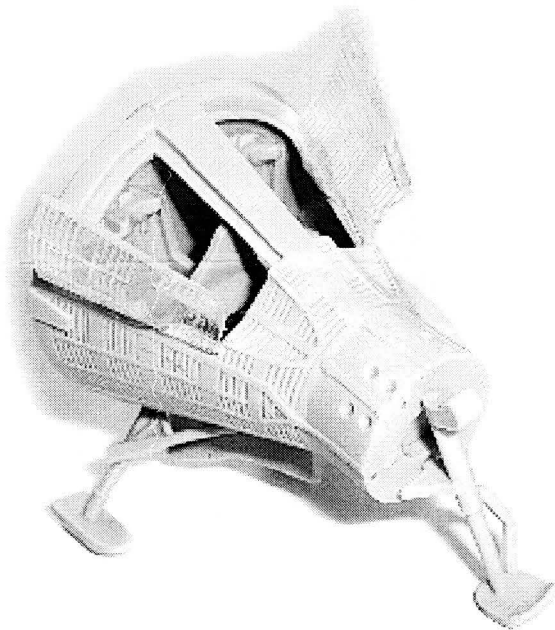
Port seat

Instrument panel



Interior floor

Crew cabin interior assembly



Starboard hatch
(clear part)

Port hatch
(clear part)

Heat shield

Crew cabin

Starboard
landing skid

Starboard
gear door

Port
gear door

Port landing skid

Nose
landing skid

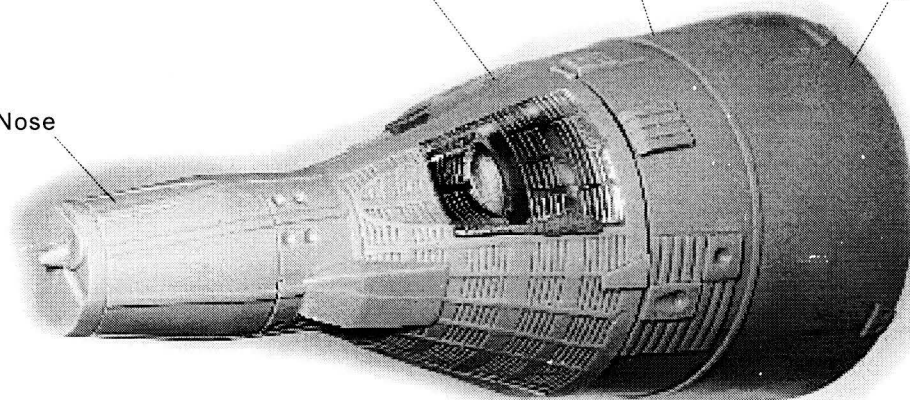
Final assembly for landing position

Crew cabin assembly

Retro section

Equipment section

Nose



Final assembly for orbit position