



Frustum 15



STS-41, 41G, 51I, 45,
STS-55, 65, 69, 79,
STS-86, 99, 108, 120,
STS-131

Fwd Skirt 28



STS-53, 61, 67, 76,
STS-84, 88, 92, 110,
STS-115, 119

Aft Skirt 15



STS-41D, 51I, 46, 60,
STS-73, 82, 91, 92,
STS-107, 117, 128

CASE USE HISTORY SLS ARTEMIS I-A (LEFT) BOOSTER

Fwd Dome 58



New

Cylinder 87

TEM-11

Capture Feature
Cylinder 52

STS-131

Cylinder 115

New

Capture Feature
Cylinder 90

STS-113

Cylinder 117

STS-38, 53, 71, 84
STS-108, 118, 130

Capture Feature
Cylinder 87

STS-109, 122, 132

Cylinder 107

TEM-9
STS-72, 90, 104, 129

Capture Feature
Cylinder 76

STS-55, 77, 93, 112
FSM-11, STS-124

Stiffener 61

New

Stiffener 70

New

Attach 56

STS-112, 123, 133

Aft Dome 68

STS-113, 127

Shuttle Flights
52

Static Tests
3

New
4

ETM — Engineering Test Motor

DM — Demonstration Motor

FSM — Flight Support Motor

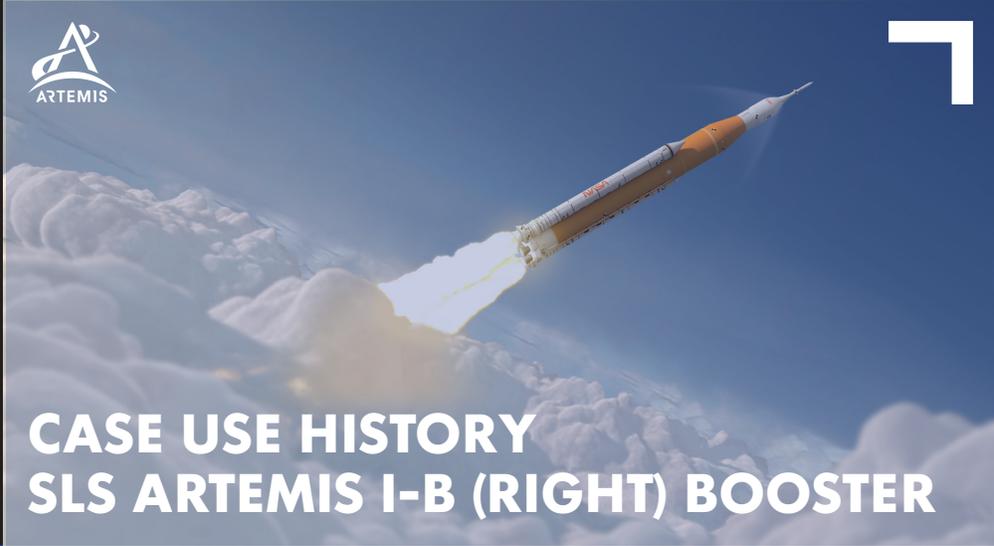
FVM — Flight Verification Motor

STS — Space Transportation System

TEM — Technical Evaluation Motor

Fun Facts:

- The twin boosters contribute 3.6 million pounds of thrust each, providing more than 75% of the SLS's total thrust at launch.
- Only 9 new, never-flown components are on the SLS boosters for Artemis I.
- Booster hardware flown on Artemis I has supported 67 total Space Shuttle Program missions.
- Artemis I booster hardware has supported 9 static tests.
- Hardware on Artemis I also launched the Hubble Space Telescope on April 24, 1990 and its first servicing mission on Dec. 2.
- Cylinder 114 supported the maiden flight of the Space Shuttle Endeavor and the only three-person EVA in space flight history. It also flew on STS-95, John Glenn's second spaceflight that made him the oldest astronaut in space.



CASE USE HISTORY SLS ARTEMIS I-B (RIGHT) BOOSTER

Frustum 14



STS-41G, 51I, 37, 49,
STS-57, 64, 73, 94,
STS-98, 113, 115,
STS-126, 130

Fwd Skirt 27



STS-55, 66, 77, 85,
STS-99, 105, 115,
STS-119, 133

Aft Skirt 32



STS-27R, 32R, 43,
STS-53, 68, 77, 89,
STS-102, 119

Fwd Dome 59



New

Cylinder 88

TEM-2, FSM-1, 3
STS-65, 110

Capture Feature
Cylinder 49

New

Cylinder 124

STS-34, 39, 55, 77
STS-93, 112, 129

Capture Feature
Cylinder 99

STS-133

Cylinder 105

TEM-8

Capture Feature
Cylinder 83

STS-66, 85,
92, 114, 119

Cylinder 114

ETM-1, STS-31, 49, 66
STS-79, 95, 111, 120,
Ares DM-2

Capture Feature
Cylinder 84

STS-108, 120, 131

Stiffener 62

New

Stiffener 71

New

Attach 62

New

Aft Dome 65



FSM-11, 13, STS-112,
128

Shuttle Flights
45

Static Tests
7

New
5

ETM — Engineering Test Motor

DM — Demonstration Motor

FSM — Flight Support Motor

FVM — Flight Verification Motor

STS — Space Transportation System

TEM — Technical Evaluation Motor

Fun Facts:

- The SLS booster is the largest solid rocket booster ever built for human spaceflight.
- Cylinder 117 flew on STS-71, the first space shuttle docking to the Russian Mir station which was piloted by former Northrop Grumman executive Charlie Precourt.
- The most flown component of the Artemis I boosters is the left-hand frustum with 13 total flights. This hardware also supported the longest flight of Discovery (STS-131), the first flight of two women in space and first American woman spacewalk (STS-41G), and 2 Shuttle-Mir dockings (STS-79 and STS-86).
- 4 different components that flew with Northrop Grumman executive Rick Mastracchio on his space shuttle missions will fly on Artemis I.
- Aft Dome 68 supported Doug Hurley on his first space shuttle mission.