

## Abstract

The inventions relate to space transportation means and to methods for delivering cargoes into a near-earth orbit. The method comprises inserting one or more container spacecrafts (CSCs) into orbit. A CSC (1) comprises a hull (5), a device (6) for receiving cargoes (an artificial medium), a braking medium container (11), an arrangement (12) for separating the cargoes (2) and the braking medium, storage tanks (8), a propulsion system (10), a satellite solar power station (13), and also heat dissipaters (7) for cooling the braking medium. The CSC (1) is equipped with a docking unit (9) to allow for the transfer of the cargoes accumulated in the storage tanks (8) to a consumer spacecraft (3). An artificial medium (2) is created out of the cargoes delivered by suborbital vehicles (4) for the time necessary for the CSC (1) to capture the artificial medium. This medium can consist of substances having varying chemical compositions and states of aggregation and objects having different geometric forms. The captured cargo (2) enters the receiving device (6) and then the container (11) sequentially as separate portions in the form of a cloud or stream. To compensate for loss of speed, the CSCs (1) use propulsion systems supplied with power from said power station (13). A reactive-type propulsion system (10) in which a part of the incoming cargo (2) is consumed can be used as such system. An electrodynamic tether system may also be used (in the mode of an orbital electric motor).

The technical result of the inventions is widening the range of cargoes and reduction in the cost of their delivery into space, as well as provision of ecological safety of the system, including that due to reduction of atmospheric air consumption thereby.

2 independent claims, , 1 Figure