Claims (as originally filed)

1. A method for delivering cargoes into space, comprising: preliminary inserting at least one container spacecraft into an orbit, said container spacecraft capturing medium disposed on the movement path of the present container spacecraft; accumulating and further transferring said medium to other spacecrafts, characterized in that an average altitude of a container spacecraft orbit is defined by a ratio of an aerodynamic drag force and a trust force of the propulsion system supplied with power from the satellite solar power station, wherein the medium is created artificially on the path of container spacecraft movement for the period necessary for its capture by the container spacecraft and with the help of suborbital spacecrafts releasing the cargos as single portion or as a plurality of smaller portions consisting of substances having varying chemical compositions and states of aggregation and objects having different geometric forms.

2. A system for implementation of the method according to claim 1, comprising: suborbital aircrafts; a satellite solar power station; at least one container spacecraft hull including a receiving device, heat dispensers, storage tanks, docking unit and propulsion system, characterized in that the container spacecraft additionally comprises a braking medium container connected with an arrangement for separating the cargo and the braking medium and with the receiving device for receiving cargos, which are in form of a cloud of dust particles in solid or drop-liquid state, microcapsules, spheres, containers, as well as in the form of a stream of bars, wires and tapes, while a satellite solar power station is combined with the container spacecraft.

Amended Claims received by the International Bureau on July 6, 2010 (07/06/2010)

1. A method for delivering cargoes into space, comprising: preliminary inserting at least one container spacecraft into an orbit, said container spacecraft capturing and accelerating cargoes launched at a suborbital speed for the time period necessary for the container spacecraft to capture them and disposed on the movement path of the present container spacecraft; accumulating and further transferring said cargoes to other spacecrafts; compensating for container spacecraft speed losses caused by the cargo capture and an aerodynamic drag; and supplying power from a satellite solar power station, said method being characterized by: discharging the cargo in a plurality of small portions which are distributed along a specified segment of a container spacecraft movement path to form an artificial medium, wherein cargo enters the receiving device and further a braking medium container sequentially as separate portions in the form of a cloud or stream; and using propulsion systems to compensate for said container spacecraft speed losses, said propulsion systems being both of a reactive type with consumption of a part of the incoming cargo and of an electrodynamic type based on tether systems.

2. A system for implementation of the method according to claim 1, comprising: suborbital aircrafts to launch cargoes; a satellite solar power station; at least one container spacecraft including a receiving device, storage tanks, a braking medium container connected with the receiving device and with an arrangement for separating the cargo and a braking medium, said system being characterized in that the cargo is formed as a cloud of dust particles in a solid or liquid-drop state, as microcapsules, spheres, containers, as well as a stream of bars, wires and tapes, while the container spacecraft is combined with said satellite solar power station to compensate for container spacecraft speed losses caused by the cargo capture and the aerodynamic drag, and is provided with a propulsion system powered from said power station and made in the form of an electrodynamic tether system or a jet system with consumption of a part of the incoming cargo as a working substance.