
The
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF
NUCLEAR
SCIENCE & HISTORY
MAC
MUSEUM ARTIFACT CENTER
ARTIFACTS CATALOG

Museum Artifact Center

MAC

The National Museum of Nuclear Science & History's Nuclear Defense Heritage Collection is composed of more than 120 artifacts, which is the world's largest and most complete collection of preserved declassified nuclear weapons, handling equipment, and deployment systems, all of which survive from the Manhattan Project and Cold War era.

The Museum Artifact Center (MAC) will rehouse the Nuclear Defense Heritage Collection from Kirtland Air Force Base storage to the Museum's current twelve-acre site. It will provide 5000 sq. ft. of visible storage. The construction and completion of the MAC will provide public access to this portion of the collection for the first time, foster innumerable research opportunities, and allow museum staff to take appropriate measures toward long-term preservation.

In this catalog, you will find some of these historical artifacts available for sponsorship.

For Information contact

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IN OUR COLLECTION

MK-2 Re-Entry Vehicle Trainer

The MK-2 RV carried the nuclear warhead atop the U.S. Air Force Thor missile and early test versions of the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile in the late 50's and early 60's. It was designed to protect the warhead from the heat generated during re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere by absorption.

Sponsorship **$3,000**

>>>MK-2 Re-Entry Vehicle Trainer

MK-6

The MK-6 was an early fission weapon and the first atomic bomb to be mass-produced by the United States. It was designed for carriage by bombers only and intended for use against strategic military targets. There were several different models of the MK-6.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>MK-6

MK-11 RV Aeroshell W56 Minuteman II RV

MK-11 RV Aeroshell W56 Minuteman II RV

The MK-11 re-entry vehicle housed a single nuclear warhead on U.S. Air Force Minuteman I and II intercontinental ballistic missiles, which were deployed from the 1960s into the 1990s.

Sponsorship **$3,000 ea.**

>>>MK-11 RV Aeroshell W56

>>>MK-15 Trainer

MK-15 Trainer

The MK-15 was one of the earliest thermonuclear bombs deployed in the United States. It was designed for use by heavy and medium bombers to attack strategic targets.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>W-25 Mod 1

W-25 Mod 1

The W-25 was a small nuclear warhead developed for air defense use. It was used on the AIR-2 Genie missile.

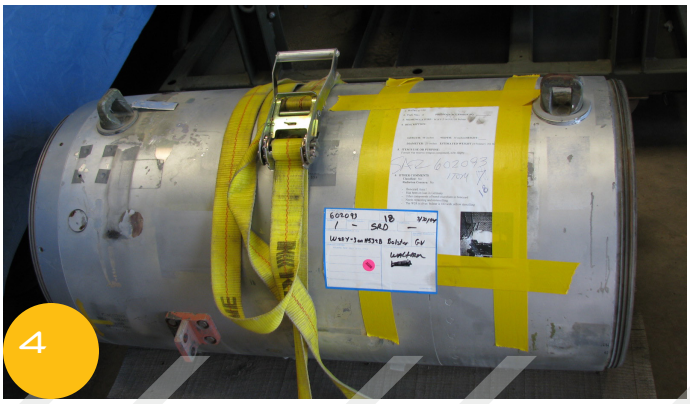
Sponsorship **$3,000**

>>>MK-27

MK-27

The MK-27 was the second megaton class strategic bomb to be deployed by the US Navy. For six years, it supplemented the MK-15 in the Navy's arsenal.

Sponsorship **$7,000**



W-28 Y3 Case

The W-28 was a small, lightweight thermonuclear warhead that became the most versatile and widely used design ever adopted by the United States. The W-28 was used on the AGM-28 Hound Dog missile and the MGM -12 Mace missile.

Sponsorship **$3,000**

<<< W-28 Y3 Case

B-28-0

The B-28, formerly MK-28, was a thermonuclear bomb carried by tactical fighter bombers, attack aircraft, and bomber aircraft. The Mod-0 was used on the TM-76 Mace surface-to-surface missile and the GAM-77 Hound Dog cruise missile.

Sponsorship **$5,000**

>>>B-28-0

MK-28 IN

The MK-28 Internal was designed for use only by aircraft with internal bomb bays. Its intended use was for strategic targets. Its capabilities were limited since it was only equipped with fusing for ground bursts and needed a parachute.

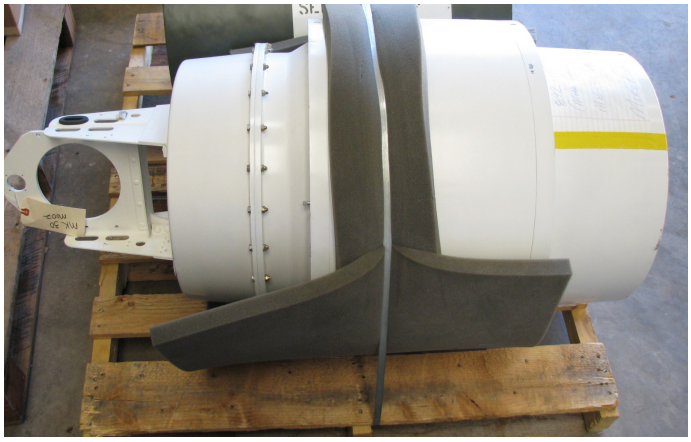
Sponsorship **$5,000**

>>>MK 28 IN

W-30 Mod 2 for Talos

The W-30-2 nuclear warhead for the Talos missile was much smaller than the first-generation implosion warheads that evolved from the Fat Man plutonium bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, in 1945. The W-30-2 was used as the nuclear warhead for the Talos missile and as a trigger for thermonuclear warheads.

Sponsorship **$3,000**



>>>W-30 Mod 2 for Talos

MK-28 RE

The MK-28 Retarded External was equipped with a parachute system, allowing it to be deployed from lower altitudes and at higher speeds.

Sponsorship **$5,000**

>>>MK-28 RE

>>>W-31 Honest John

W-31 Honest John

The W-31 was an American nuclear warhead used for two US missiles and as an atomic demolition munition. It was used on the Honest John, a short-range, surface-to-surface tactical ballistic rocket.

Sponsorship **$3,000**

>>>MK-39 B39

MK-39, B39

The MK-39 was a thermonuclear bomb with parachutes to provide more release options for the delivery aircraft. It was carried by B-47 and B-52 bombers.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>W-33 AFAP

W-33 8” Artillery Shell

The W-33 artillery shell designed for land warfare was used in the M110 and M115 Howitzer.

Sponsorship **$3,000**

MK-43 BDU-8

The BDU-8 was a training aid that represents the size, weight, and ballistics of an MK-43 thermonuclear bomb. The MK-43 was later re-designated as the B-43.

Sponsorship **$5,000**

>>>MK-43 BDU-8

W-45 Warhead MADM

The W-45 warhead Medium Atomic Demolition Munition (MADM) was a tactical nuclear weapon developed by the United States during the Cold War. Its intended use was battlefield shaping and demolishing structures.

Sponsorship **$3,000**

>>>W-45 Warhead MADM

BA-53

The BA-53 was a bunker-buster thermonuclear bomb designed in the mid-to-late 80s and was canceled before introduction into military service due to the end of the Cold War.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

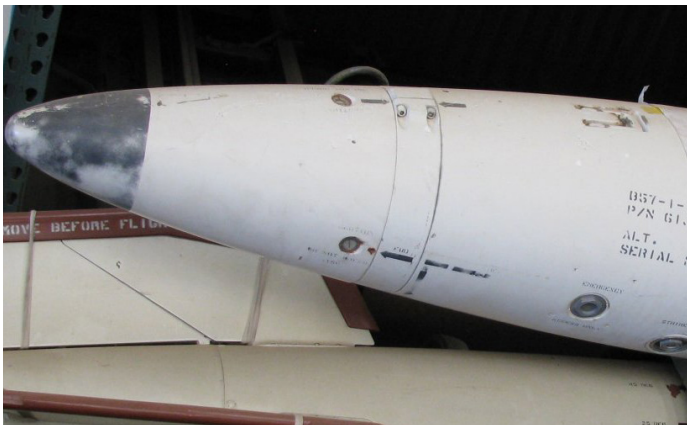
>>>BA-53

W-53 Warhead for Titan II

The Titan II intercontinental ballistic missile used a W-53 warhead and was the largest missile the United States has produced.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>W-53 Warhead for Titan II

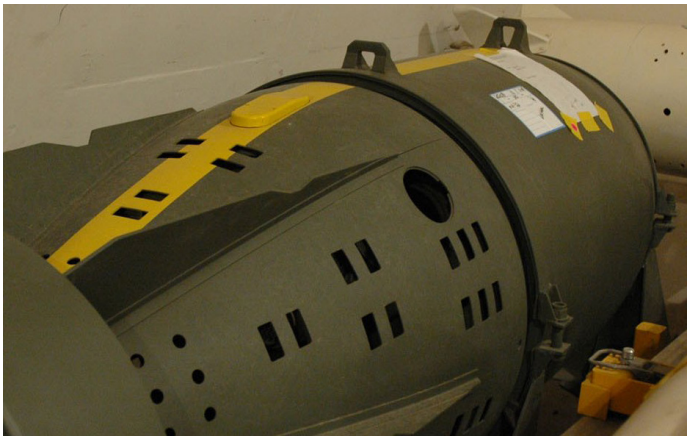


>>>B-57

B-57, BDU-20

The B-57 nuclear bomb entered production as the MK-57 and was designed to be dropped from high-speed tactical aircraft. It had a streamlined casing to withstand supersonic flight.

Sponsorship **$5,000**



>>>MK-90 Betty

MK-90 Betty

The MK 90 nuclear bomb, given the nickname "Betty," was a Cold War nuclear depth charge intended for anti-submarine warfare and was developed by the United States in 1952.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>B-90

B-90

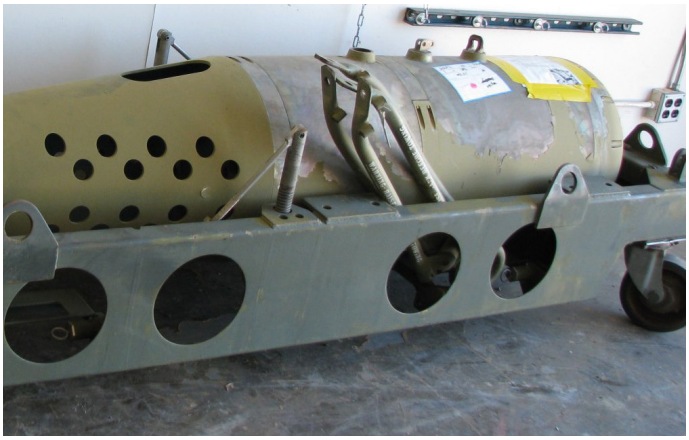
The B-90 Nuclear Depth Strike Bomb was an American thermonuclear bomb designed in the mid-to-late 80s and was canceled before its introduction into military service due to the end of the Cold War.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

MK-101 Lulu

The MK-101 Lulu was an airdropped nuclear depth charge developed by the United States Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission for anti-submarine warfare during the 1950s.

Sponsorship **$7,000**



>>>MK-101 Lulu

MK-105 Hotpoint

The MK-105 Hotpoint was an airdropped nuclear bomb developed for the United States Navy. It was developed in the 1950's as the first nuclear bomb purposefully designed for laydown delivery but could also be used for airburst or as a depth charge.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>MK-105 Hotpoint

MK-105 Hotpoint Cutaway

Same as the MK-105 Hotpoint, but cut open to view the inside.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>MK-105 Hotpoint Cutaway

ASROC-W-44

The ASCROC is the only nuclear-capable, anti-submarine weapon deployed on US Navy Destroyers and Cruisers. This weapon could destroy any enemy submarine, no matter how fast or how deep it could travel.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>ASROC W-44

>>>RTR-ASROC 5A-3

RTR ASROC 5A-3

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Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>RTR 51-13/C ASROC

RTR 51-13/C ASROC

The ASCROC is the only nuclear-capable, anti-submarine weapon deployed on U.S. Navy Destroyers and Cruisers. This weapon could destroy any enemy submarine, no matter how fast or deep it could travel.

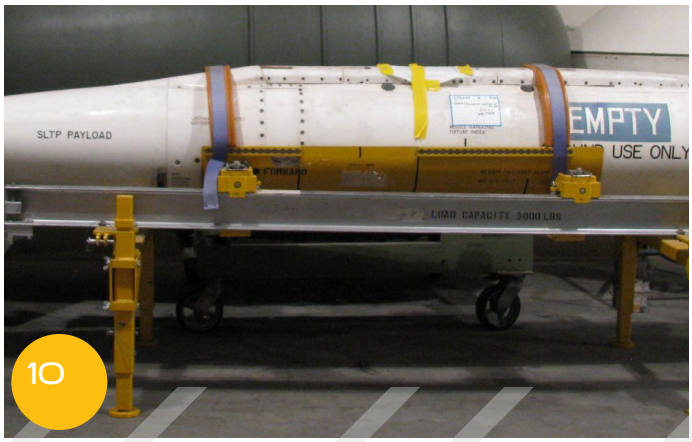
Sponsorship **$7,000**

<<<MGM-18 Lacrosse

MGM-18 LACROSSE

The MGM-18 Lacrosse was a short-range tactical weapon intended for close support of ground troops. Its first flight test was in 1954, and it was deployed by the United States Army beginning in 1959 despite being still in the development stage. The program's many technical hurdles proved too challenging to overcome, and the missile was withdrawn from field service by 1964.

Sponsorship **$7,000**



SRAM-AGM-69A

The AGM-69 Short Range Attack Missile (SRAM) was a nuclear air-to-surface missile. It was intended to allow U.S. Air Force strategic bombers to penetrate Soviet airspace by neutralizing surface-to-air missile defenses.

Sponsorship **$7,000**

<<< SRAM-AGM-69A

UUM-44 A SUBROC

The SUBROC was the first standoff anti-submarine weapon deployed on U.S. Navy submarines. With this weapon, Navy attack submarines could engage one or more enemy submarines while remaining out of range of their torpedoes.

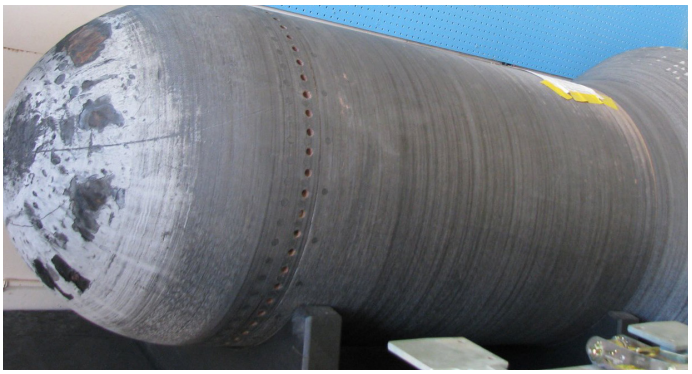
Sponsorship **$7,000**

>>>UUM-44 A SUBROC

Thor Test Pod

After they were retired from use as ballistic missiles, the Thor was used in testing programs and as a satellite launch vehicle. Several different types of shrouds or nosecones were designed for use on the rocket.

Sponsorship **$3,000**



>>>Thor Test Pod

Corporal Missile

The Corporal missile was a nuclear-armed tactical surface-to-surface missile. It was the first guided weapon authorized by the United States to carry a nuclear warhead. The other sections will be added and erected in Heritage Park.

Sponsorship **$15,000**

>>>Corporal Missile

How you can help

The Museum Artifact Center (MAC) has been part of the Museum's Strategic Plan for many years. The project has been delayed due to the unprecedented circumstances in recent years, resulting in an increased budget due to the rise in material and construction costs. Construction will be completed in 2024, and all artifacts will be moved from Kirtland Air Force Base storage to the MAC.

By sponsoring an artifact in the Museum Artifact Center (MAC), you will help preserve history for future generations. With each sponsorship, your name will appear on signage inside the MAC, and you will be presented with a plaque of appreciation suitable for display.

Donations of all sizes are welcome and are tax-deductible. We invite you to join us in this historic preservation project.

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