

The NASA logo is centered in the image, rendered in a clean, white, sans-serif font. The letters are bold and have a slight shadow, making them stand out against the dark, colorful background of a cosmic nebula. The background features a large, glowing nebula with intricate filaments of gas and dust in shades of blue, purple, and yellow, set against a field of distant stars.

DEEP SPACE COSMIC TIE-DYE COLLECTION

THE DEEP SPACE COLLECTION

A Collection From Billions of Light Years Away

In 1609 an Italian physicist and astronomer named Galileo became the first person to point a telescope skyward. Although that telescope was small and the images fuzzy, Galileo was able to make out mountains and craters on the moon, as well as a ribbon of diffuse light arching across the sky –which would later be identified as our Milky Way galaxy. After Galileo's and, later, Sir Isaac Newton's time, astronomy flourished as a result of larger and more complex telescopes. With advancing technology, astronomers discovered many faint stars and the calculation of stellar distances. In the 19th century, using a new instrument called a spectroscope, astronomers gathered information about the chemical composition and motions of celestial objects.



In the 1970s the European Space Agency and NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, began working together to design and build what would become the Hubble Space Telescope. Designed to examine ultraviolet, visible, and infrared light waves, the solar-powered space telescope collects about 40,000 times more light than the human eye.

This has allowed Hubble to capture some of the most awe-inspiring photographs known to humankind, including images of remote tadpole galaxies, star births, nebulae and supernovae. The furthest galaxy ever observed by the Hubble telescope is the GN-z11 galaxy, about 13.4 billion light-years away.





The Crab Nebula

The Crab Nebula is one of the most intricately structured and highly dynamical objects ever observed. The new Hubble image of the Crab was assembled from 24 individual exposures taken with the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope.

The Omega Nebula (M17)

In this stunning image provided by the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), the Omega Nebula (M17) resembles the fury of a raging sea, showing a bubbly ocean of glowing hydrogen gas and small amounts of other elements such as oxygen and sulfur. The nebula, also known as the Swan Nebula, is a hotbed of newly born stars residing 5,500 light-years away in the constellation Sagittarius. The wavelike patterns of gas have been sculpted and illuminated by a torrent of ultraviolet radiation from the young massive stars, which lie outside the picture to the upper left. The ultraviolet radiation is carving and heating the surfaces of cold hydrogen gas clouds.

The warmed surfaces glow orange and red in this photograph. The green represents an even hotter gas that masks background structures. Various gases represented with color are: sulfur, represented in red; hydrogen, green; and oxygen blue.



The Cat's Eye Nebula

Dying Star Creates Fantasy-like Sculpture of Gas and Dust: This detailed view of NGC 6543, the Cat Eye Nebula, from NASA Hubble Space Telescope includes intricate structures, including concentric gas shells, jets of high-speed gas, and unusual shock-induced knots of gas. PIA16009

Spiral Galaxy M64

Residing roughly 17 million light years from Earth, in the northern constellation Coma Berenices, is a merged star system known as Messier 64 (M64). First cataloged in the 18th century by the French astronomer Messier, M64 is a result of two colliding galaxies and has an unusual appearance as well as bizarre internal motions. It has a spectacular dark band of absorbing dust in front of its bright nucleus, lending to it the nickname of the "Black Eye" or "Evil Eye" galaxy. Fine details of the dark band can be seen in this image of the central portion of M64 obtained by the Wide Field Planetary Camera (WFPC2) of NASA's Hubble Space Telescope (HST). Appearing to be a fairly normal pinwheel-shaped galaxy, the M64 stars are rotating in the same direction, clockwise, as in the majority of galaxies. However, detailed studies in the 1990's led to the remarkable discovery that the interstellar gas in the outer regions of M64 rotates in the opposite direction from the gas and stars in the inner region. Astronomers believe that the oppositely rotating gas arose when M64 absorbed a satellite galaxy that collided with it, perhaps more than one billion years ago. The Marshall Space Flight Center had responsibility for design, development, and construction of the HST. 0400392

Spiral Galaxy M64



Hubble
Heritage



PIA22914

This image, taken by the Hubble Space Telescope, shows a bow shock around a very young star, LL Ori. The bow shock shows where the star's heliosphere collides with the interstellar medium. Our star, the Sun, is also surrounded by a heliosphere.
<https://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/catalog/PIA22914>



Crab Nebula - PIA17563

This image shows a composite view of the Crab nebula, an iconic supernova remnant in our Milky Way galaxy, as viewed by the Herschel Space Observatory and the Hubble Space Telescope. PIA 17563

PIA 16022

In the center of this image from the Hubble Space Telescope, partially obscured by a dark cloud of dust, a newborn star shoots twin jets out into space as a sort of birth announcement to the universe. PIA 16022



PIA 16008

acklit wisps along the Horsehead Nebula upper ridge are being illuminated by Sigma Orionis, a young five-star system just off the top of this image from the Hubble Space Telescope PIA 16008





Carina Nebula - PIA15985

NASA Hubble Space Telescope captures the chaotic activity atop a three-light-year-tall pillar of gas and dust that is being eaten away by the brilliant light from nearby bright stars in a tempestuous stellar nursery called the Carina Nebula. PIA 15985



PIA1322

NASA Spitzer and Hubble Space Telescopes have teamed up to expose the chaos that baby stars are creating 1,500 light-years away in a cosmic cloud called the Orion nebula. PIA01322

The Constellation Aquarius

Six hundred and fifty light-years away in the constellation Aquarius, a dead star about the size of Earth, is refusing to fade away peacefully. NASA Hubble and Spitzer Space Telescopes have captured the complex structure of the Helix nebula. PIA03678



Tarantula Nebula

This composite of 30 Doradus, the Tarantula Nebula, contains data from Chandra blue, Hubble green, and Spitzer red. Located in the Large Magellanic Cloud, the Tarantula Nebula is one of the largest star-forming regions close to the Milky Way. PIA14415





PIA16884

The tip of the wing of the Small Magellanic Cloud galaxy is dazzling in this new view from NASA Great Observatories. The SMC, is a small galaxy about 200,000 light-years away that orbits our own Milky Way spiral galaxy. PIA16884

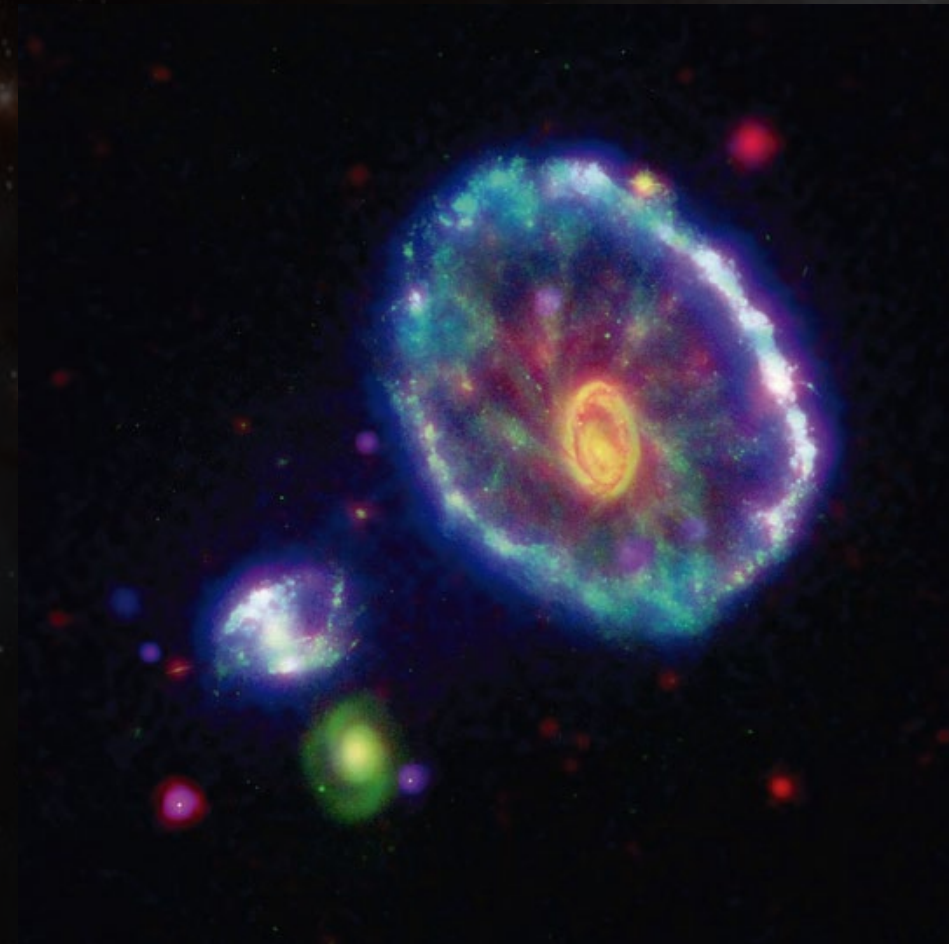


PIA09579

The perfectly picturesque spiral galaxy known as Messier 81, or M81, looks sharp in this new composite from NASA Spitzer and Hubble space telescopes and NASA Galaxy Evolution Explorer. PIA09579

PIA03296

This false-color composite image shows the Cartwheel galaxy as seen by NASA Galaxy Evolution Explorer, where the first ripple appears as an ultraviolet-bright blue outer ring. PIA03296



E002157

Saturn's Rings in Ultraviolet Light Credit: NASA and E. Karkoschka (University of Arizona) The Hubble Space Telescope is a project of international cooperation between NASA and the European Space Agency. NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center manages the telescope.

The Space Telescope Science Institute conducts Hubble science operations. Goddard is responsible for HST project management, including mission and science operations, servicing missions, and all associated development activities.



OUR IDENTITY

Only the following are contemplated versions with their respective pantones. We recommend using the version main whenever possible.

Pantones



RED NASA

PANTONE® 185
CMYK 0C, 100M, 100Y, 0K
RGB 252R, 61G, 33B



SILVER NASA

PANTONE® 877
Metallic Silver
No hay sustitución de color
RGB o CMYK disponible



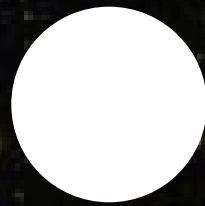
BLUE NASA

PANTONE® 286
CMYK 100C, 060M, 0Y, 0K
RGB 11R, 61G, 145B



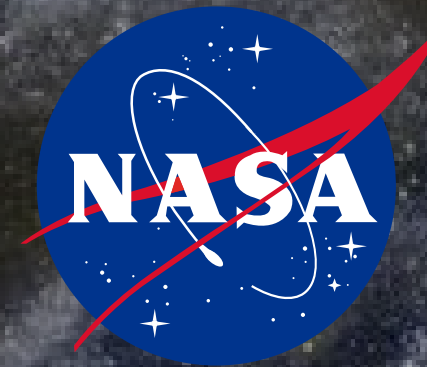
GREY NASA

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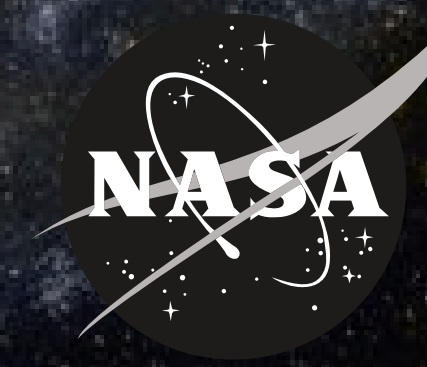


WHITE

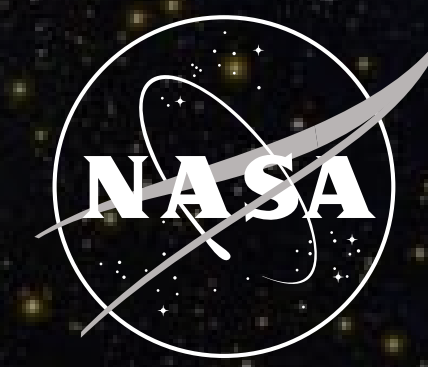
PANTONE® 000C
CMYK 0C, 0M, 0Y, 0K
RGB 255R, 255G, 255B



FULL COLOR



MONOCHROMATIC



MONOCHROME WITH WHITE RULE

The NASA Logo PRIMARY LOGO

Designed by James Modarelli in 1958.

The NASA logo es the identifying feature of our products, simbolizes the spirit ans history of our brand and should always be displayed prominently and clearly.

Its visual and conceptual integrity must be maintained as a priority.

Commonly known as " THE MEATBALL" the PRIMARY LOGO must be included on all publications, exhibitions, visual communication and products.



The Worm SECONDARY LOGO

Designed by Danne & Blackburn, with a cleaner and more elegant design born from the Federal Design Improvement Program and officially presented in 1975. Unique, red and simple font style of the Word NASA is featured.

The world knew it as "The Worm", created by the signature of "Danne and Blackburn" the logo was honored in 1984 by President Reagan for its simple but innovative design.

SOLID BACKGROUND

ON WHITE



NASA



NASA



NASA

ON BLACK OR VERY DARK

LIGHT BACKGROUNDS

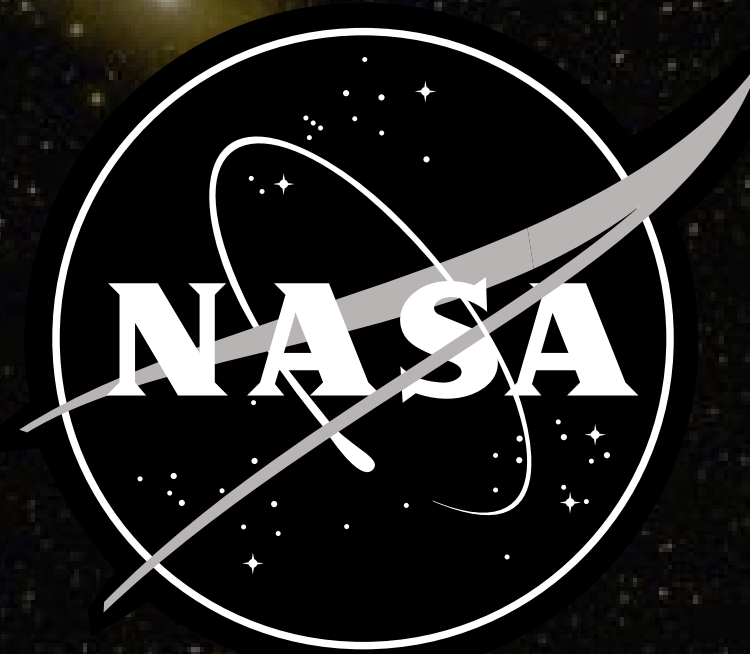
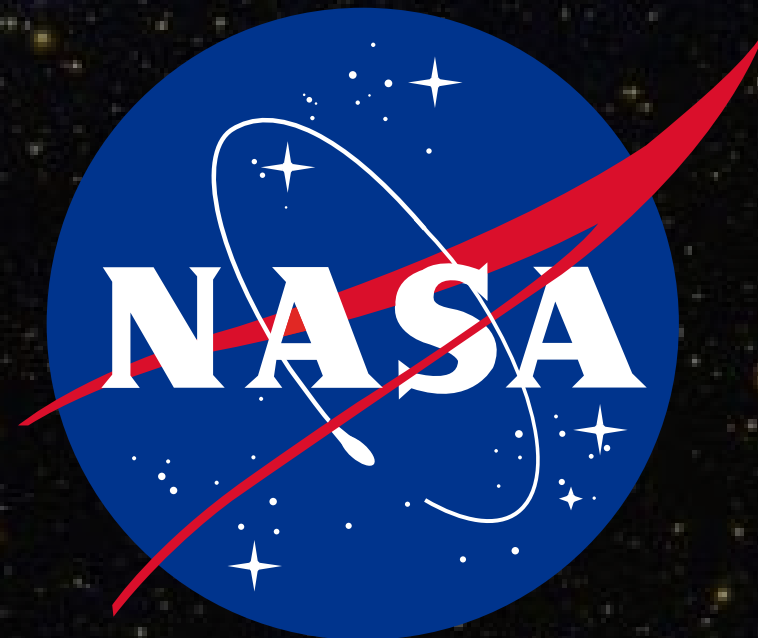
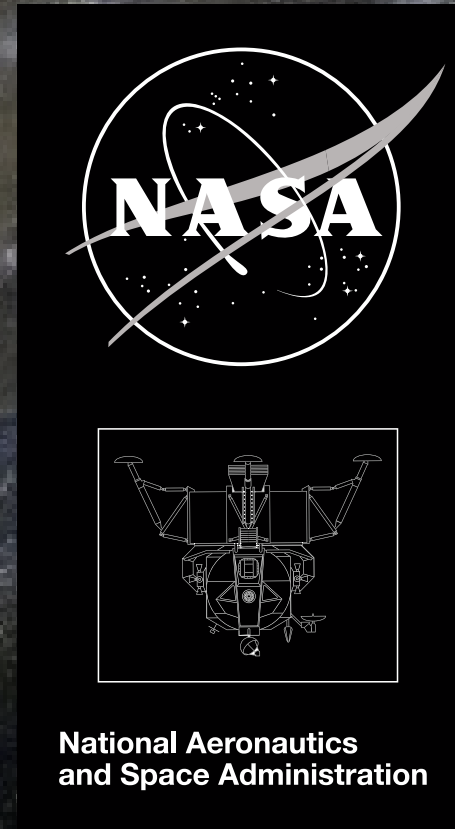


NASA

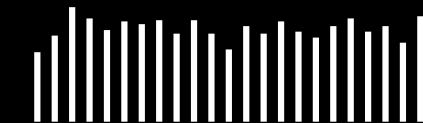
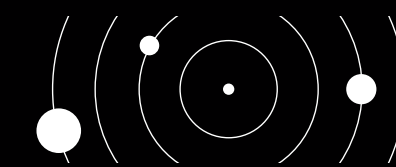
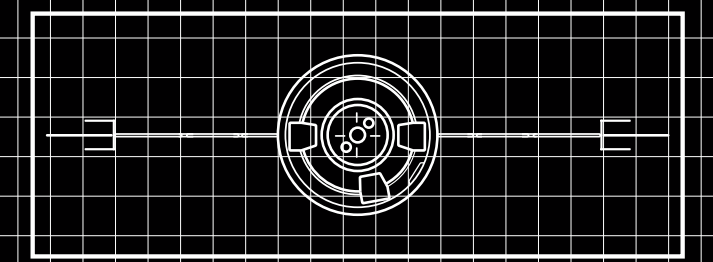
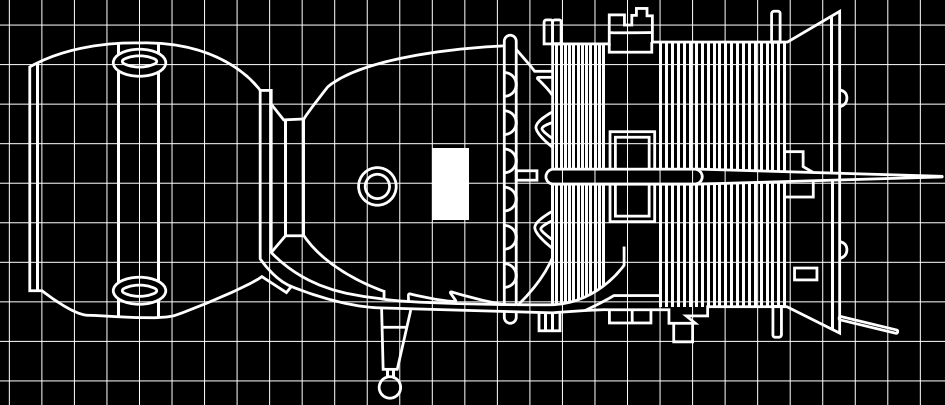
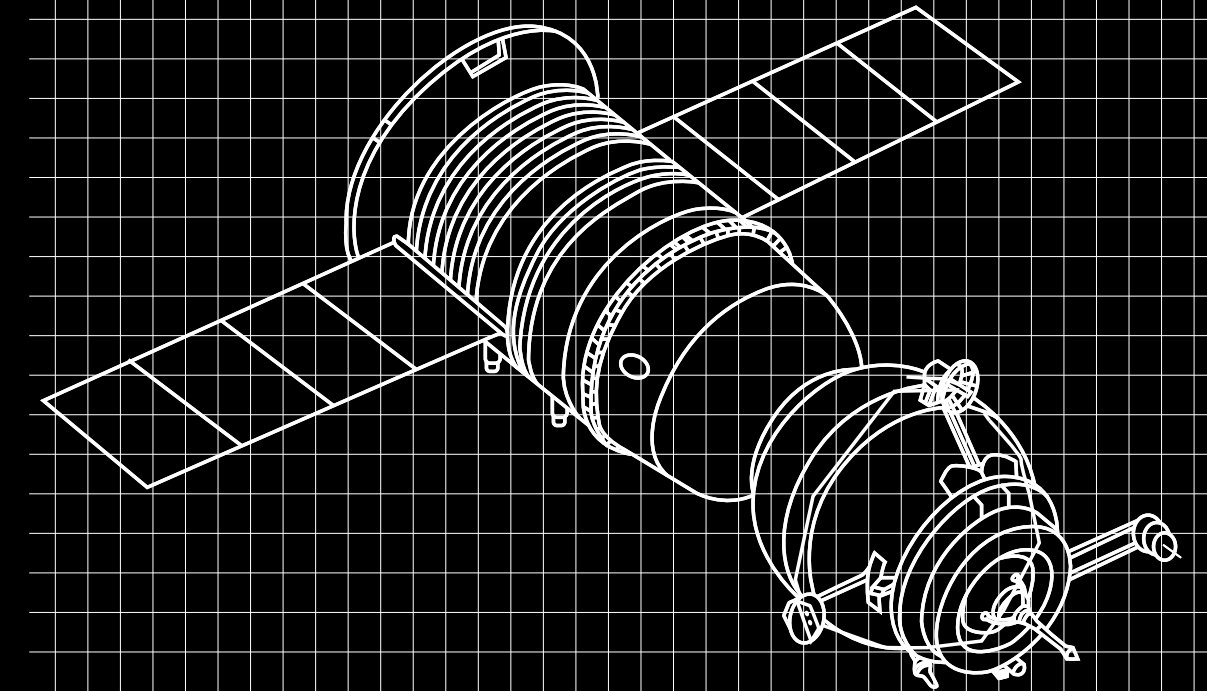


NASA

ART



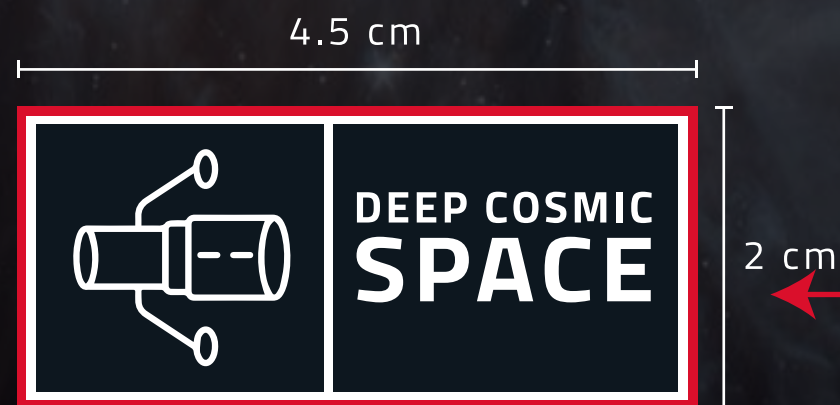
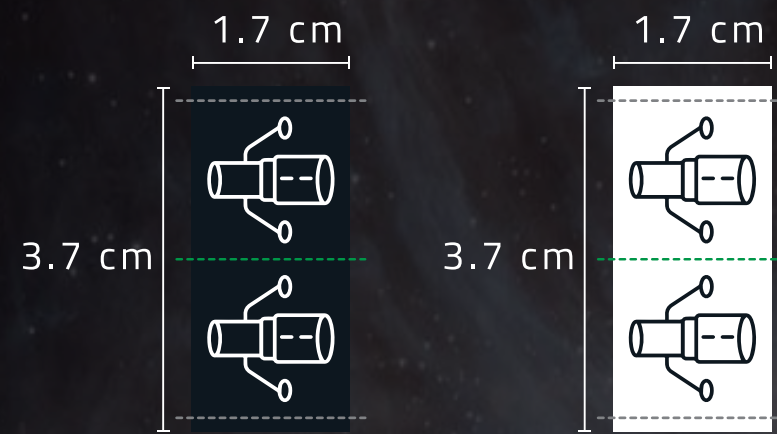
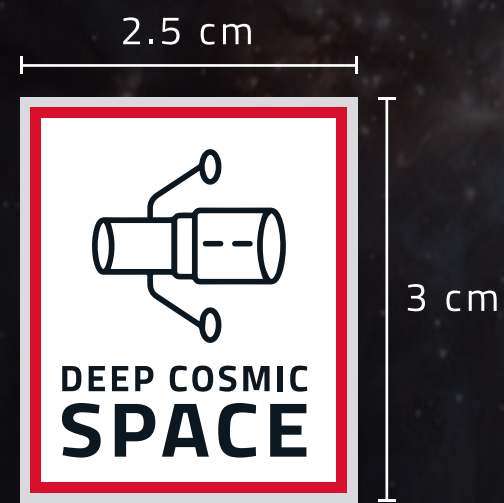
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration



COMPLETE SYSTEM



LABELING TRIMS



THE DEEP SPACE COLLECTION

Product Inspiration for Men













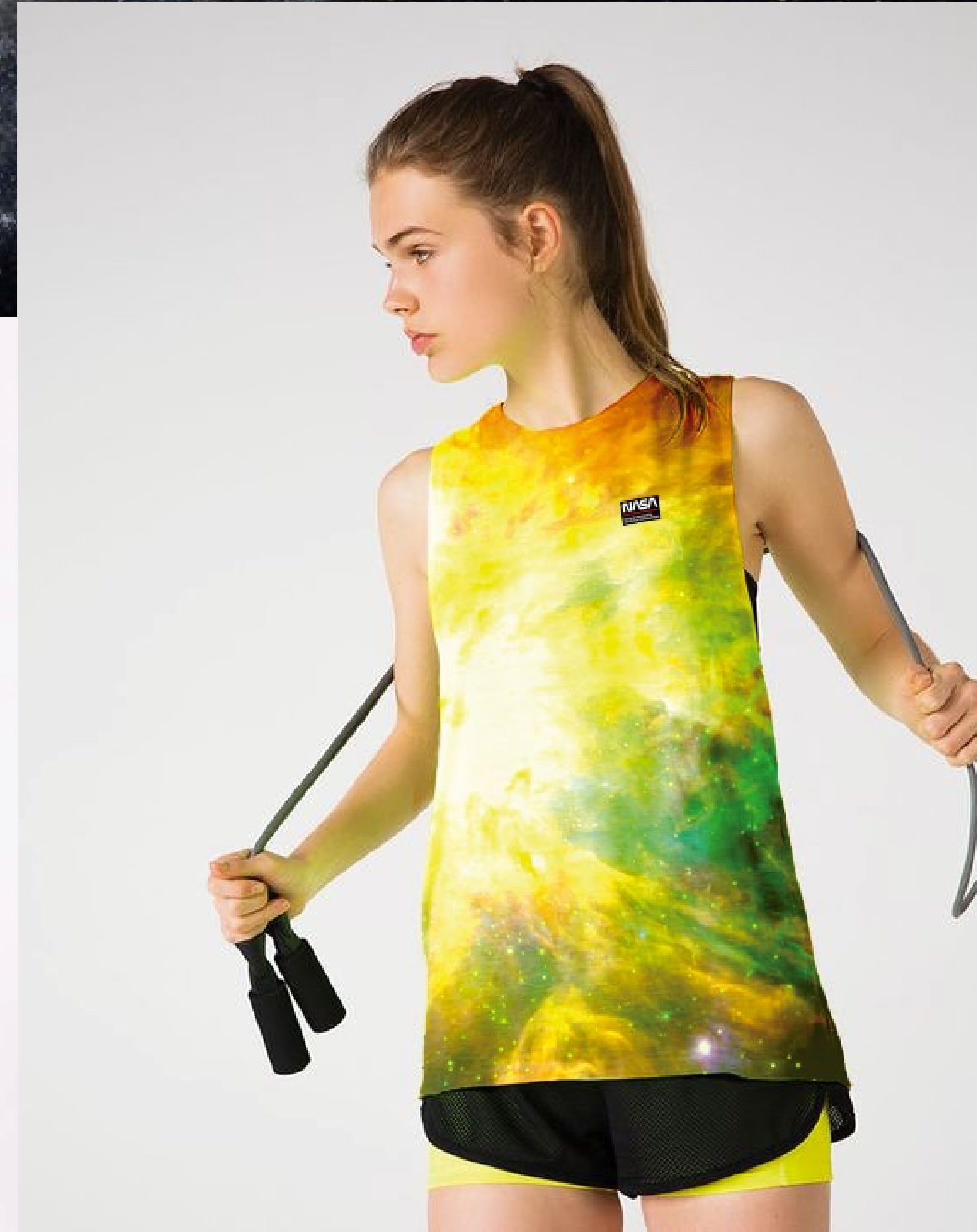






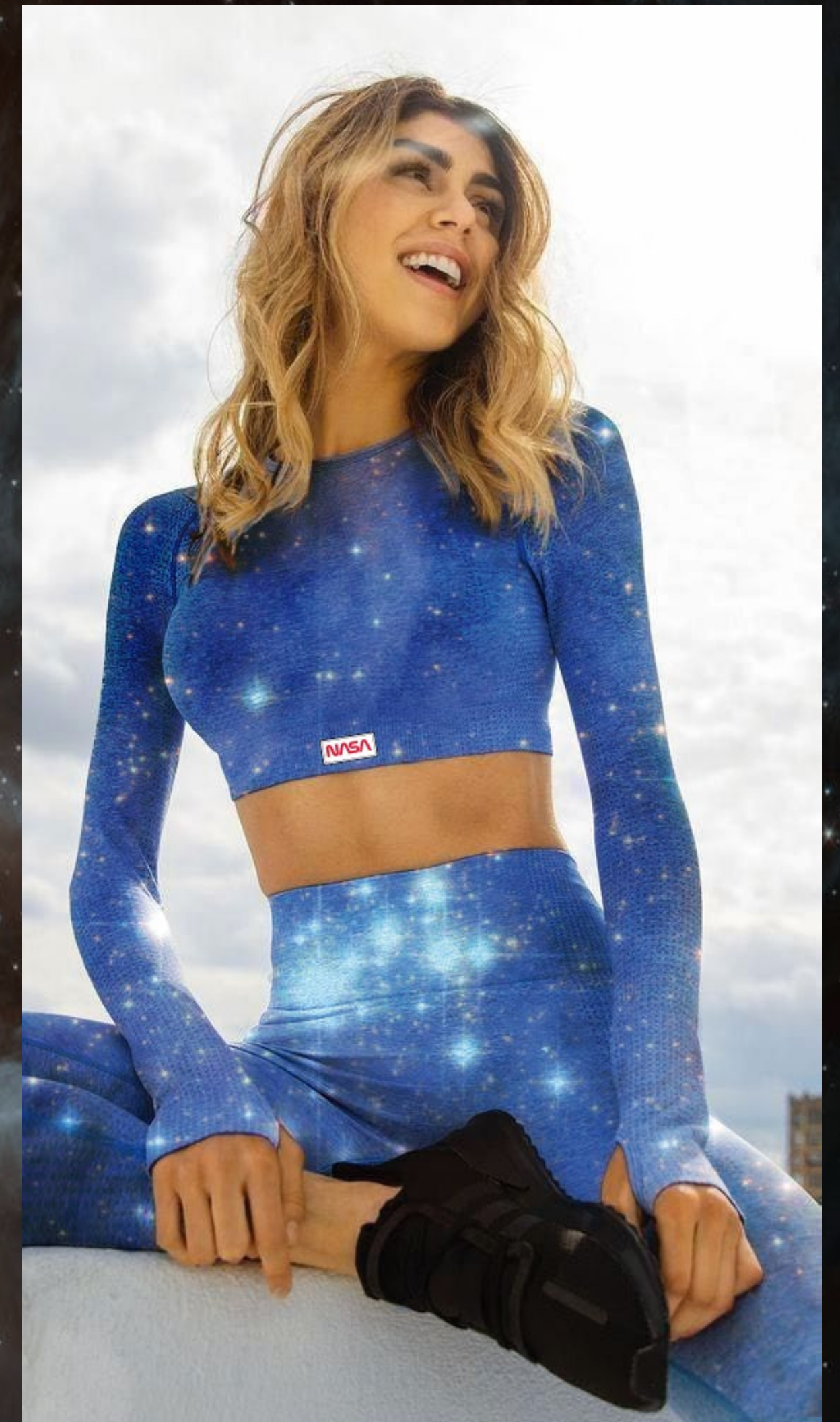
THE DEEP SPACE COLLECTION

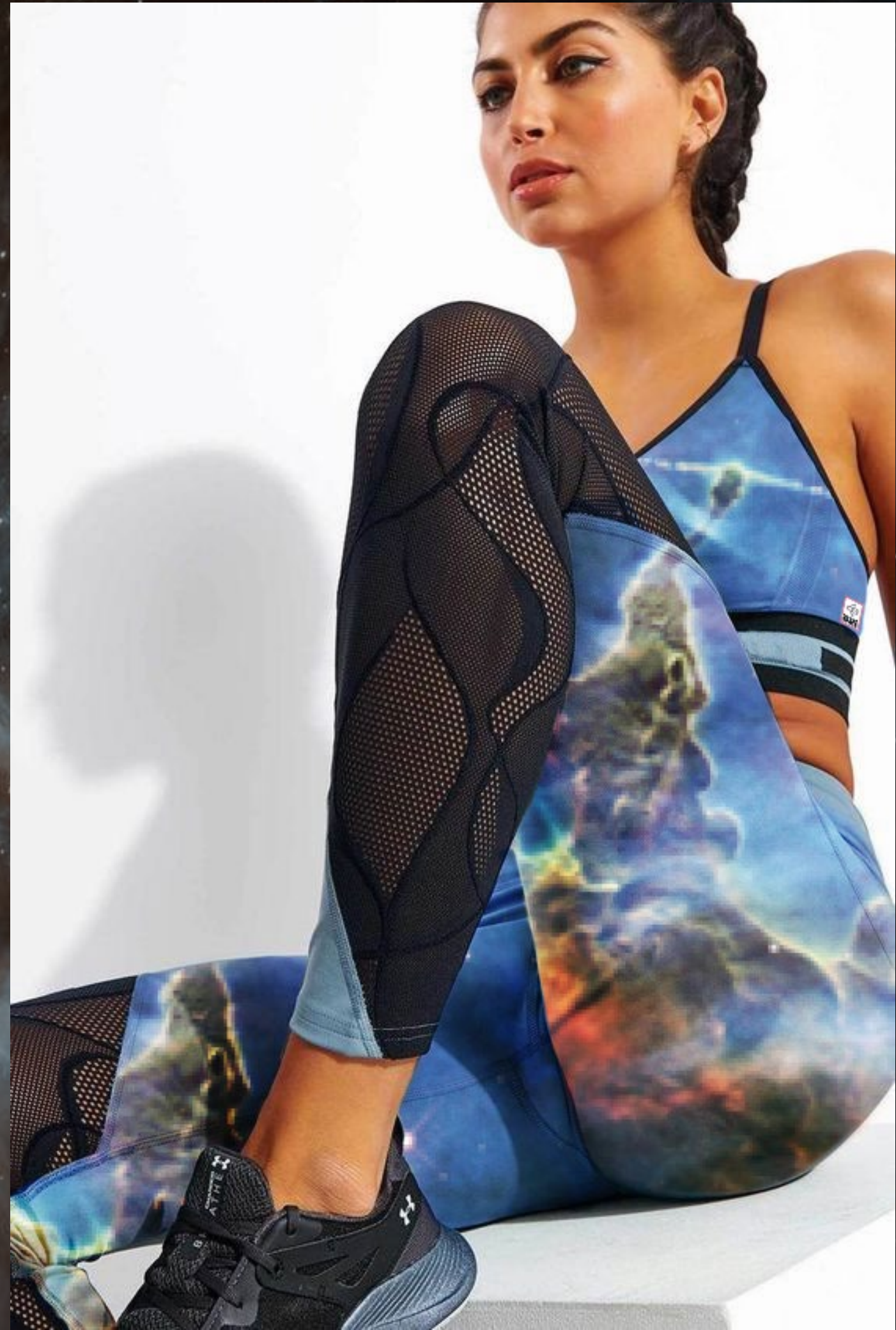
Product Inspiration for women













Milky Way Galaxy Dwarf Galaxy NGC 1569
0400391



Crab Nebula - PIA17563



Carina Nebula - PIA15985



Crab Nebula - PIA21474



Eagle Nebula



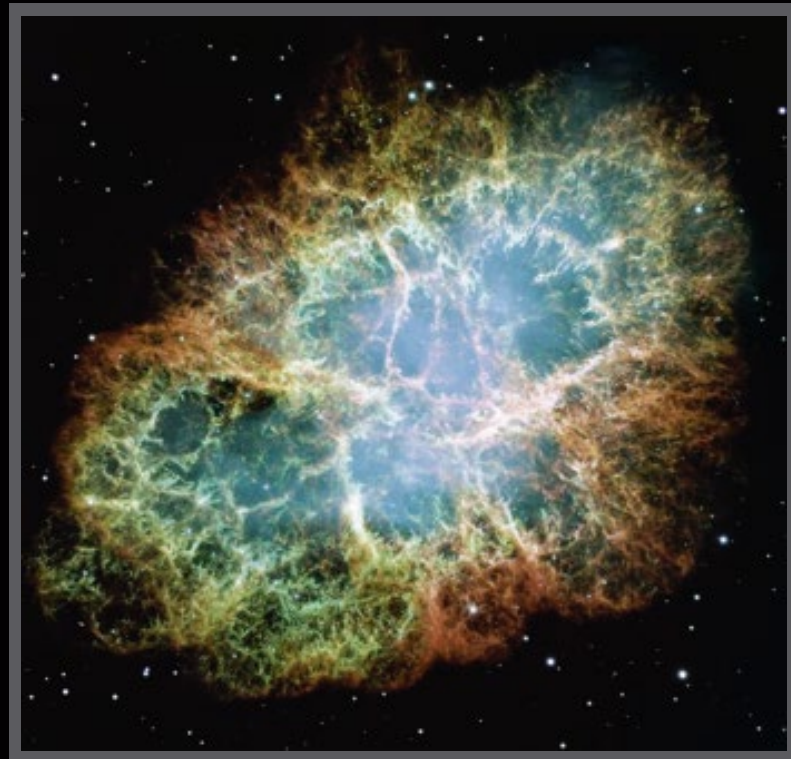
Trumpler 14
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Galactic Snakes PIA01318



Orion Nebula
GSFC_20171208_Archive_e002105



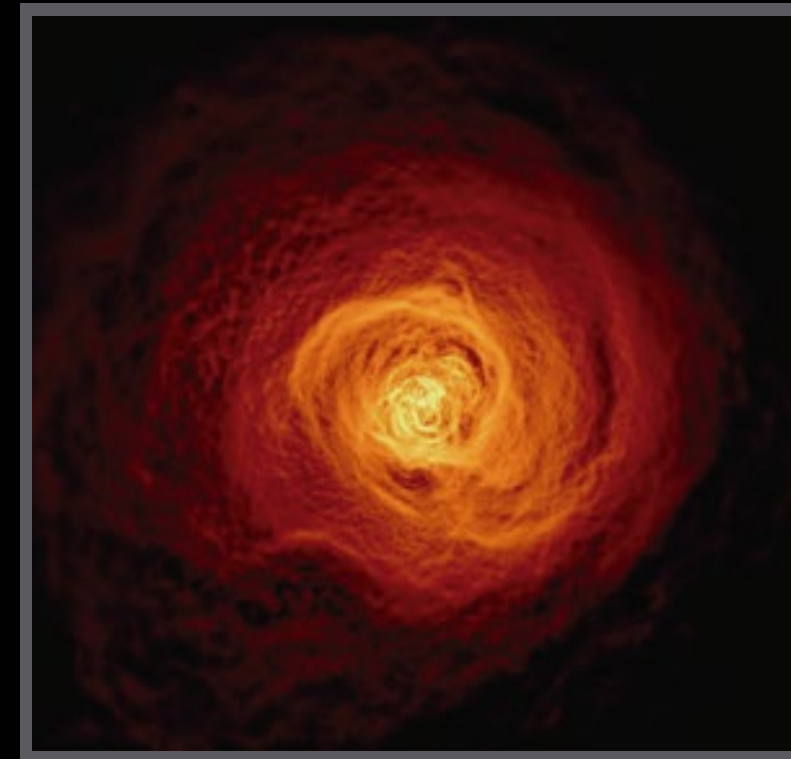
The Crab Nebula



The Constellation Aquarius



The Cat's Eye Nebula



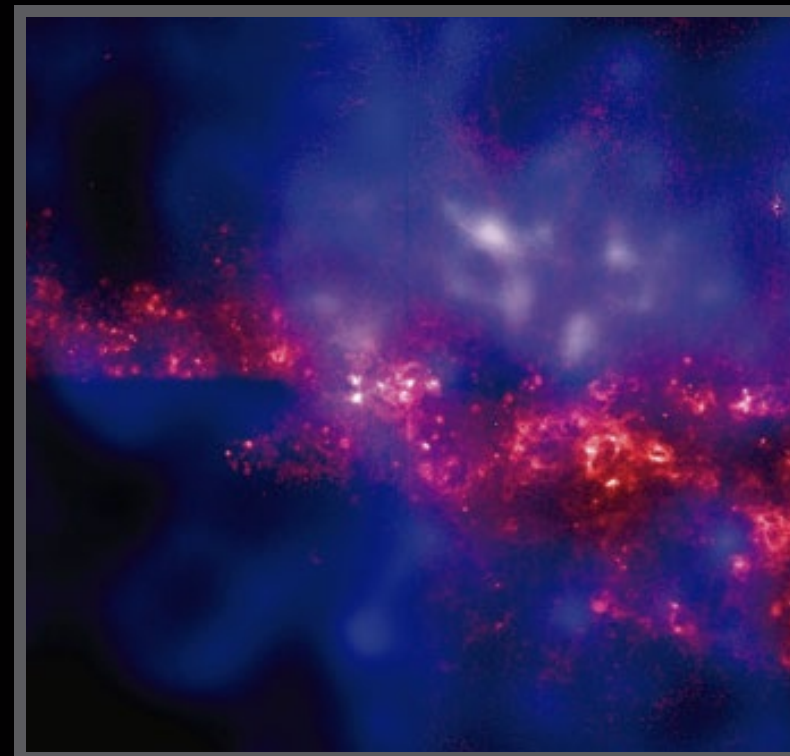
Perseus Galaxy



Milky Way Galaxy



Tarantula Nebula



Chandra X-Ray Observatory



Cauldron of Stars, Milky Way



Clouds in the Milky Way



Milky Way Galaxy Center



Center of The Milky Way



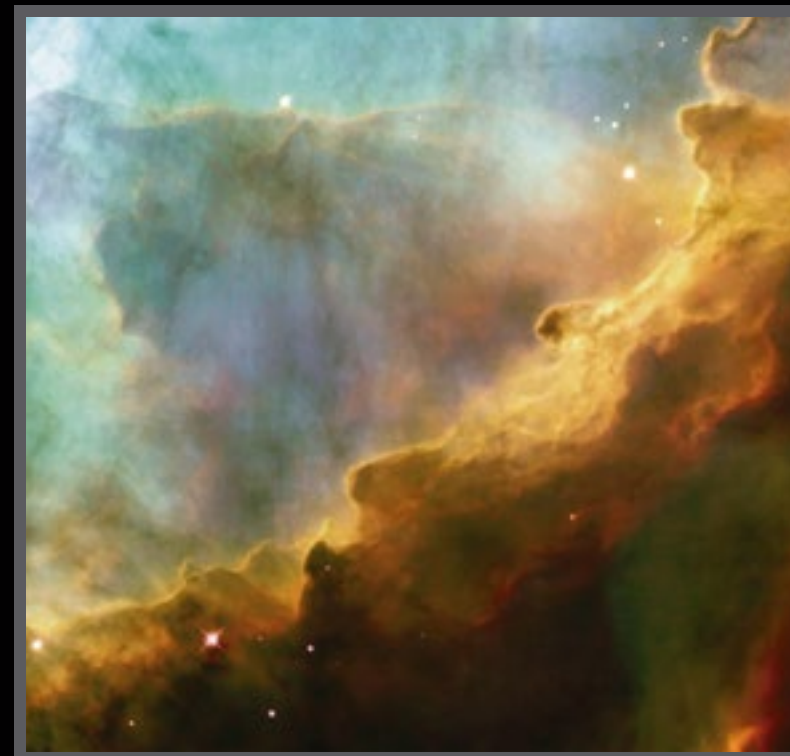
Chasing Chickens in the Lambda Centauri Nebula



Death Of A Massive Star; Milky Way



Perseus Arm of the Milky Way



The Omega Nebula (M17)



Galaxy NGC 3310 - 0300725

NASA

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