



Spiderkites

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Manual

Skipper

Spiderkites

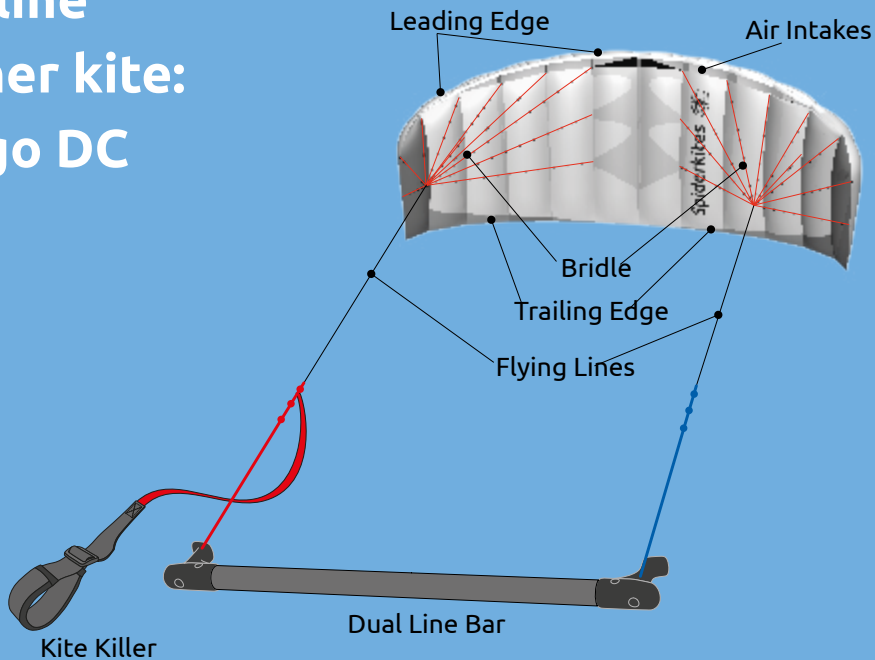
**How to fly a soft kite
with a bar.**

Amigo DC and Skipper

Overview and construction.



Two line Trainer kite: Amigo DC



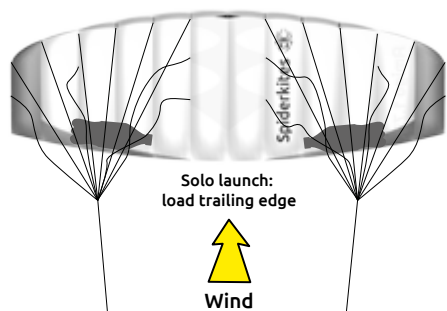
Four line Trainer kite: skipper



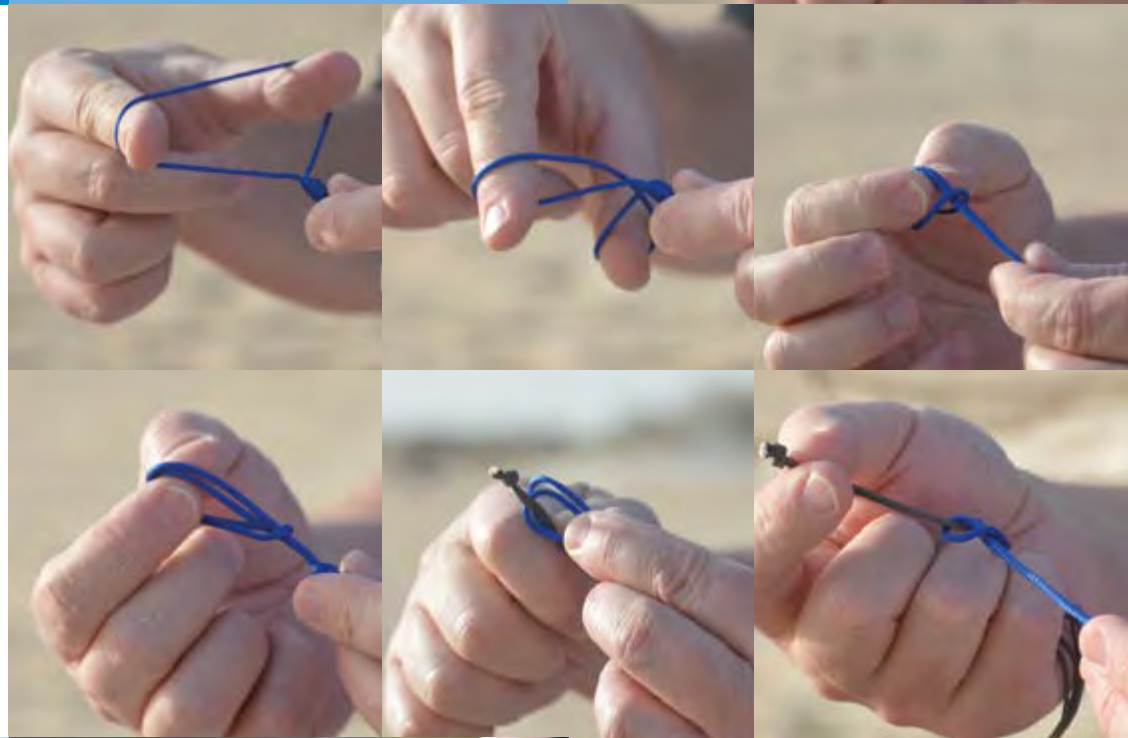
Set up and line attachment.



Larkshead knot Attaching the flying lines onto the kite.



- Arrange the bridle lines so that they are straight and not twisted.
- Unwind the flying lines completely from the bar and make sure they are not twisted! They should be parallel and straight.
- If the flying lines are not yet attached to the kite or the handlebar, it is best to do this with a Larkshead knot. See images on the right as a guide. Note right and left! Flying lines are color coded at the ends.



Start without helpers.

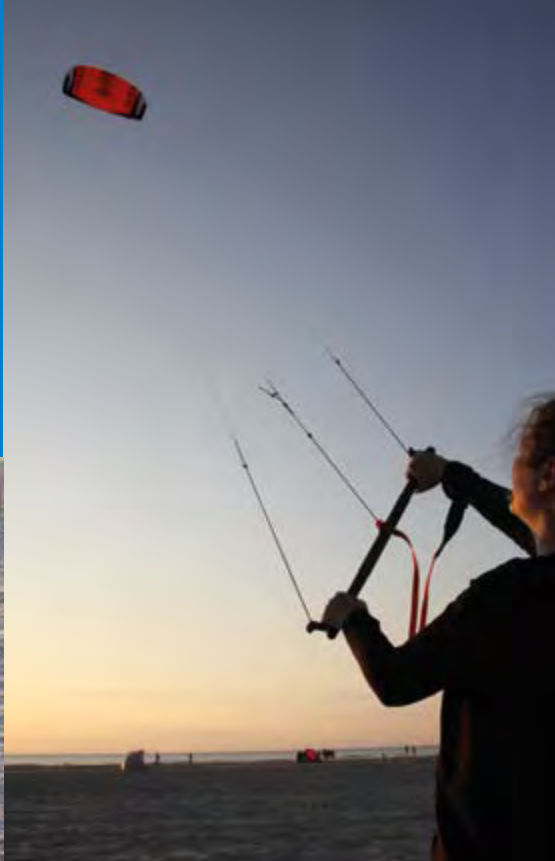
With sand or water bottles
on the trailing edge.



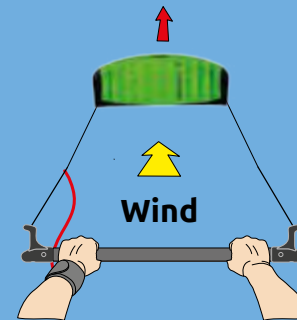
This knot comes
in handy in many
situations. Easy
to tie and loosen.



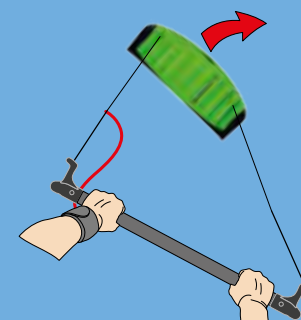
Launching and flight.



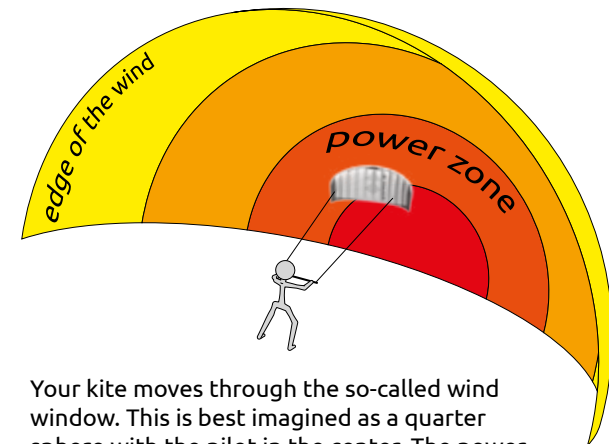
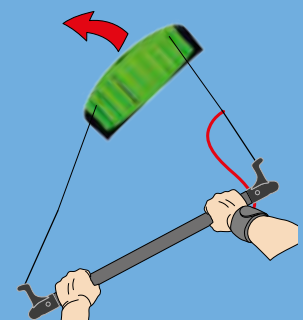
straight



right turn



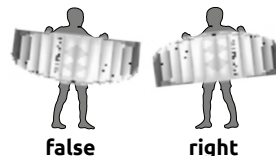
left turn



Your kite moves through the so-called wind window. This is best imagined as a quarter sphere with the pilot in the center. The power zone is located in the middle of the wind window. This is where the wind power is strongest, i.e. where the kite pulls particularly strongly and is easy to control. Towards the edge of the wind window the power of the wind decreases the further you get to the side.

Launching

- The wind should not be too light for the first flying attempts.
- The pilot stands with his back to the wind and holds the bar firmly at the ends.
- The kite (air openings upwards) is secured or held by the helper.
- By snapping his arms (pilot lowers arms quickly downwards) and taking a step back, the kite lifts off the ground or is released so that it can climb towards the zenith.



Steering

- Grip the bar like a bicycle handlebar close to the ends. Steering is the same as steering a bicycle:
- If you pull left, the kite makes a left turn, if you pull right, you make a right turn.
- If you hold your hands steady, in front of your body, the kite will fly straight ahead.
- For a loop, continue pulling on the bar until the turn is complete. This may cause the flying lines to twist. Too many twists in the line can result in friction.
- It is important to fly loops in time in the other direction to untwist the lines.

Landing

- To land your the edge of kite fly it to the left or right to the wind window and let it land softly on the ground.
- This is especially easy when a helper catches and secures it.

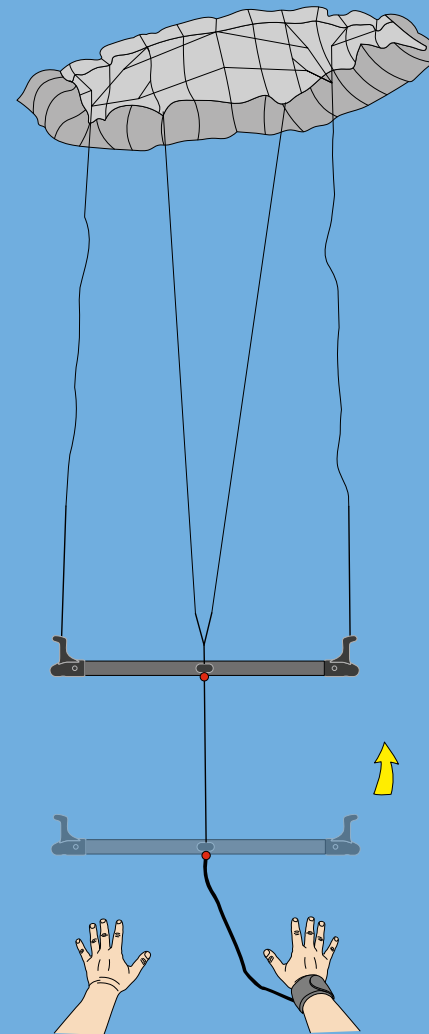
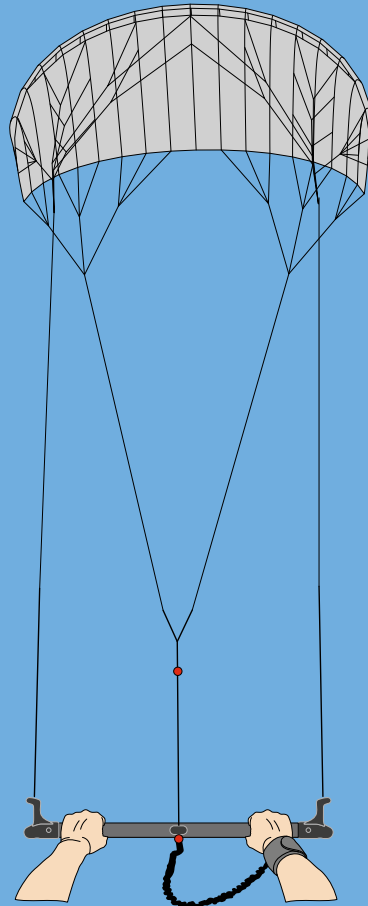
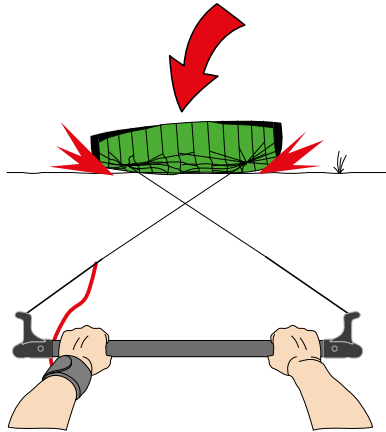


Land, don't crash.



Don't crash!

A foil kite can withstand a lot. But if it strikes the ground at high speed, it can burst or tear the inner profiles. So: absolutely avoid it! Run towards the kite instead of pulling back if a crash is unavoidable.



The Kite killer.

This is a loop at one end of the flying line that is placed around your wrist.

If you let go of the bar in a dangerous situation, the Kite Killer ensures that the kite goes to the ground almost uninflated.

This works especially well with the Skipper. With the Kite Killer you have an effective „descent aid“ and you can also launch the kite easily again. With a little practice you can relaunch the Skipper with the help of the Kite Killer even if the kite is positioned on the leading edge.



Tips.



Safety!



The kite turns after launch immediately to one side or the other and crashes?

Check to see if the left and right flying lines are reversed. Make sure bridle and Flying lines are untwisted and untangled. Check that the flying lines are of equal length.

The kite will not launch or falls to the ground right after launch?

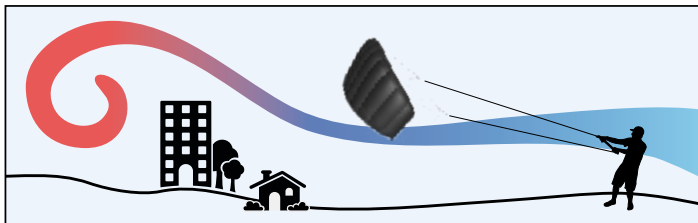
The wind might be too light or too gusty.

The flying lines are twisted, but you don't know which way?

Let the helper hold the kite while you untwist the flying lines by rotating the bar

Where to fly?

A suitable flying field is free of obstacles that cause turbulence or obstruction.



The flying lines are of unequal length?

Some flying lines can stretch after the first flights, especially due to high tensile loads, which may lead to uneven flying lines. To adjust the length you can move the end of the flying line on the knot ladders on the bar rig.

Your kite got wet?

Foil kites can be flown in the rain with no problem at all. Afterwards your kite should be dried as soon as possible. Do not leave the kite packed while wet.

Your kite got dirty?

You can rinse it with clear water, possibly a little detergent, and then let it dry. Strong cleaners are not suitable.

Sunlight?

Avoid unnecessarily long exposure of the kite to intensive sunlight. Excessive UV rays can cause the colours to fade.

Never fly near



Roads



Trains



Airports



People



Storm



High Voltage

- Do not fly close to high-voltage lines, airports, train tracks, motorways!
- Attention, kite lines can pose a strangulation risk!
- Keep a minimum distance of 500 meters from streets and buildings; of 5 kilometers from airports.
- Never fly the kite in high wind speeds if you are unable to control it.
- Do not fly in thunderstorms, approaching storms or in fog!
- Never use flying lines longer than 100 meters; already with lines longer than 35 meters the kite can be beyond your control.
- To avoid cuts, never grab any lines that are under tension.
- Never anchor yourself and the kite.

If you have any questions, visit the following website:
www.spiderkites.com

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