

KITE INSTRUCTIONS | STUNTMASTER KITE

ASSEMBLY

Your Stuntmaster package contains 1 kite, 1 bridle line, 1 tail and 2 hand grips with line. Please note that the fibreglass supplied with this kite will bend considerably to make it easy to assemble. However, it is always best to support both ends when fitting to avoid damage to the pockets.

1. Unfold your kite and you will find that the upright strut is already fitted. Carefully undo the bridle line and feed one of the loops on the end of the bridle through the right hand top eyelet hole from the front of the kite to the back. Do the same with other end loop through the left hand top eyelet hole. Now at the back of the kite pass the cross strut (the thinner strut) through the loops and secure into the two pockets on the wing tips. This cross stick will now be bowed as in Fig 2.
2. The loop in the middle of the bridle line is fed through the bottom eyelet hole from the front of the kite to the back. Having temporarily removed the upright strut from its pockets pass this through the loop.
3. Before replacing the upright strut into its pockets, attach the tail to it by passing it through the two holes as in Fig 3.

Fig:1 - Front View

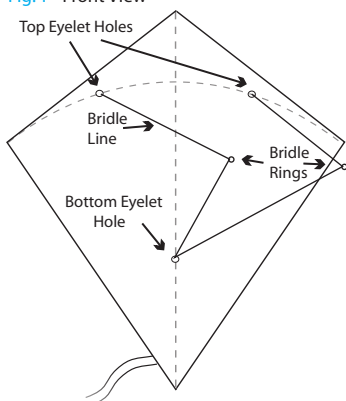


Fig:2 - Back View

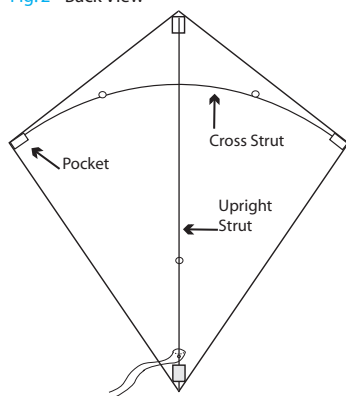
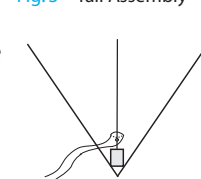


Fig:3 - Tail Assembly



FLYING ON A SINGLE LINE:

1. The rings on the bridle are set to fly your kite on a single line. Gather the two rings together and pass the end of your flying line through these rings and tie securely.
2. Let out at least two thirds of the line and with the wind behind the flyer get someone to gently push the kite into the air and it should rapidly rise until it gets to its full height and becomes stable.
3. In low winds the rings may need to be moved up the bridle slightly and in heavier winds down the bridle a little.

FLYING ON TWIN LINES:

1. Move the rings up the bridle to the marked position.
2. Attach one flying line securely to each of the bridle rings.
3. Make sure that however much line you wish to use, both lines are the same length. When learning to fly a Stunt Kite you will find it easier to use the full length of line.
4. With experience you will be able to launch the kite yourself; however, if you are learning it is easier to have a friend to launch the kite for you.
5. Once the kite is in the sky try to get it flying steadily before attempting any stunts. This is done by pulling evenly on both lines. By pulling on the right hand line the kite will dive to the right and vice versa. To loop, pull one of the lines until the loop is completed. This will twist the lines but will not affect the kite's performance. Never change hands with the line.

! CAUTION:

These kites dive at very high speeds and if not controlled properly they can be dangerous. Therefore in addition to the general safety advice given below, we recommend the following additional precautions when flying a Stunt Kite.

Never fly over a group of people, a car park, a road or anywhere where a crash landing could cause damage. Keep a special watch for animals as the noise made by a swooping Stunt Kite might cause alarm. Keep well clear of other kite flyers.

Do not fly your kite near overhead cables of any kind, near an aerodrome or during a thunderstorm. Always use a winder of some kind with your flying line and hold the winder not the line. Never let the line run through your bare hands and never twist or knot it round your fingers. If a large kite gets out of control in a high wind, cut the line and let it go. Better to lose the kite than cause any damage. Finally, it is always worth writing your name and address on your kite just in case one day it decides to take off without you.

BEAUFORT SCALE

FORCE	M.P.H.		
0	0-1	CALM	Smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	LIGHT AIR	Direction of wind shown by smoke
2	4-7	LIGHT BREEZE	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle
3	8-12	GENTLE BREEZE	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion
4	13-18	MODERATE BREEZE	Raises dust, small branches move
5	19-24	FRESH BREEZE	Small trees in leaf sway
6	25-31	STRONG BREEZE	Large branches sway