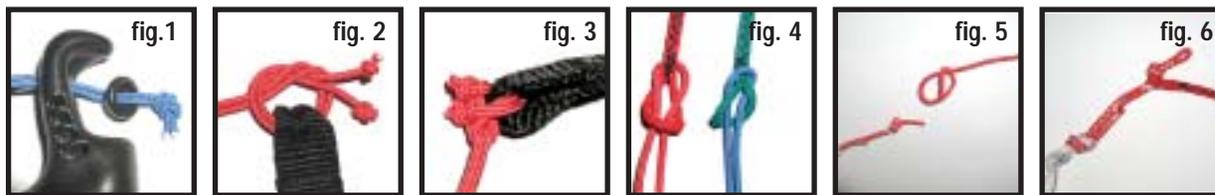
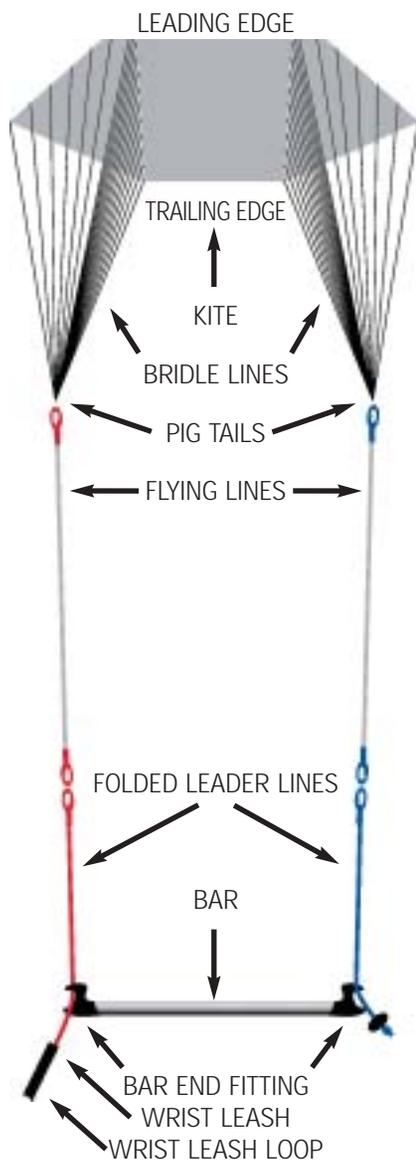


# SET UP YOUR TRAINER KITE



**Choose a location without wind to set up your trainer kite for the first time. This will allow you to check and set up all parts safely and easily.**

1. Fold the blue leader line in half and thread through the right control bar end fitting and washer. Tie an overhand knot with the loose ends of the leader. (fig. 1)
2. Using the knot pictured in (fig. 2 & 3) attach the red leader to the safety leash after passing through the bar end fitting. Pull the knot very tight. (fig. 3 )
3. Connect the flying lines to the leader lines as shown in (fig.4). Do not use any other method as this could affect the function of the safety system!

#### 4. Check your line lengths.



**CORRECT**  
Control Bar is even and parallel with your shoulders.

1. Loop a piece of line (any rope or cord) around a tree or fence post.
2. Tie the line in a knot, leaving 2 ends of equal length.
3. Tie a knot at the base of each line end.
4. Set your control bar about 18 meters away
5. Lay out the flying lines toward the tree or fence post. Make sure there are no obstructions in between your bar and the post.
6. Attach the flying lines to the knots on the post.
7. Standing directly in line with the post, increase pressure on the control bar by pulling straight back toward yourself. Do this a few times to tighten the knots you have just made. Pull back hard on the control bar several times.
9. Your control bar should be inline with your shoulders
10. If your control bar is even, your CONTROL SYSTEM is ready to attach to your Trainer Kite.
11. If your control bar is not even, follow the instructions for Line Length Corrections below.



**INCORRECT**  
Control Bar is at an angle and your leader line needs adjustment.

#### LINE LENGTH CORRECTIONS

are made by moving the knot on the end of the leader lines to adjust the lengths of the lines.

- Re-tighten the knot and check your line length again. Adjust again if necessary until the control bar is balanced.
- DO NOT put knots in your FLYING LINES. Knots in the FLYING LINES compromise the life of the lines.

5. Lay the kite on its back with bridle lines facing upward and secure the trailing edge of the kite with sand, snow or other suitable heavy but soft object, like a sand bag.
6. Make sure bridle lines are not tangled by holding the knots up away from kite.
7. Connect the two loop ends of the flying line with the two pigtails located on the end of left and right side bridle lines (fig.5 & 6)

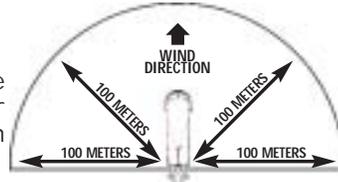
**YOUR KITE IS NOW READY TO FLY**

## ATTENTION:

- Make sure that all knots, especially the connection of the black safety leash and red leader line are correct and tight.
- Line length adjustments can be done by adjusting the knot position on the blue control bar leader. (see LINE LENGTH CORRECTIONS)

## AREA OF OPERATION

This is the 100 meters of area to each side and downwind of the pilot. Do not launch your kite if you do not have this safe distance between yourself and other people or obstructions.



## LAUNCHING YOUR KITE

Do not use your kite near power lines, airports, streets and/or other obstructions. Keep your kite fly lines away from people and obstacles. Always fly in an open and flat area. Observe wind and weather conditions. **DO NOT LAUNCH YOUR KITE IN STRONG WINDS.**

Make sure that all knots especially the connection of the black safety leash and red leader line are correct and tight.

### SELF LAUNCH

- 1) Lay kite on its back (with bridle lines facing upward) with the trailing edge of the kite facing into the wind and secure the trailing edge of the kite with sand, snow or other suitable heavy but soft object, like a sand bag.
- 2) Make sure bridle is not tangled by holding the red & black pigtails up away from the kite.
- 3) Walk upwind and unwind your flying lines, placing them parallel to each other on the ground about 1 m apart.
- 4) Lay your control bar on the ground (as illustrated in the kite schematic).
- 5) Attach the wrist leash to your wrist and check that you can release it easily in case of emergency.
- 6) Pull equally with both hands on the bar to start the kite. The sand or snow will fall off and the kite will launch and fly vertically to the neutral position.



### ASSISTED LAUNCH

Instead of securing the kite in the correct position with the aid of heavy objects, a capable partner can stand on the leeward side of the kite and hold the kite leading edge facing up to help you launch. **YOUR PARTNER SHOULD NEVER GRAB THE KITE BRIDLE OR FLYING LINES!**

## STEERING THE KITE

**STEERING THE KITE TO THE LEFT:** With your eyes on the kite, slightly pull on the control bar with your left hand, pulling it toward your body. The kite will steer to the left.

**STEERING THE KITE TO THE RIGHT:** With your eyes on the kite, slightly pull on the control bar with your right hand, pulling it toward your body. The kite will steer to the right.

## LANDING YOUR KITE WITH A PARTNER

Always determine adequate, safe, uncrowded and unobstructed landing spots before launching your kite. Never land your kite over, on top of, or near others. You should have an area clear of people, pets, power lines, trees, and other obstructions.

Make sure your partner has been instructed on how to catch your kite properly. Your partner should never grab the kite bridle or flying lines!

- 1) Slowly steer your kite into the wind and to your partner.
- 2) Your partner should approach the kite from the windward side.
- 3) Once the kite is nearly touching the ground, your partner should grab the kite canopy but never at the lines.
- 4) Your partner should continue to hold the kite until you secure it.

## TRAINER KITE EXERCISES

- 1) Hold kite steady in the overhead, neutral position (get a feel for holding bar square to body and level and notice kite remains in neutral) with wind at your back.
- 2) Gradually steer kite from side to side, close to the overhead and neutral position (side to side and continuous movement will teach timing). Remember, steering the control bar is like steering a bicycle, push & pull elbows backward & forward (as opposed to rotating the bar as you would steer a car).
- 3) Gradually steer kite from side to side, and lower, until pattern is about 45° above the ground, experiencing more pull to further develop muscle memory, instincts, and control (being seated on ground with feet in front will prevent face plants). Understand the drop zone of kite, which is the length of flying lines and about 60° on either side of straight downwind, to prevent injuring downwind bystanders.
- 4) Trace out smooth figure 8s (vertical patterns) with kite on both sides of power zone (become familiar with power zone).
- 5) Repeat above exercises with bar connected to harness hook (bar must be set up with harness lines).
- 6) Practice holding bar in neutral position with one hand on bar (bar must be connected to harness hook).
- 7) Practice rotating body while holding bar level and square to body to put twists in lines and then after returning kite to neutral practice taking twists out (bar not connected to harness hook).
- 8) Practice bringing kite down and up along both edges of power zone, simulating landing and launching kite.
- 9) Sit down with kite overhead and fly kite down through power zone and then up to outside edge and begin flying figure 8s along edge of power zone (this should be done in one smooth maneuver).

**ALWAYS USE A SAFETY LEASH AND NEVER FLY NEAR PEOPLE, TREES, POWER LINE, ETC. BE SAFE AND AWARE!**

## PACKING THE KITE



To avoid tangles in the lines we recommend to keep the kite completely assembled.

- 1) Wind up your lines on the bar while walking to the secured kite.
- 2) Secure the line ends which are close to the kite with two half hitches on the bar.
- 3) Fold the kite to a size which fits into the bag. The bridle lines need to be covered by the kite cloth to avoid tangles.
- 4) Wind the rest of the lines around the package and put kite and bar into the bag.