PETER LYNN

USER MANUAL
for all
2-line bridled foil kites

Congratulations!

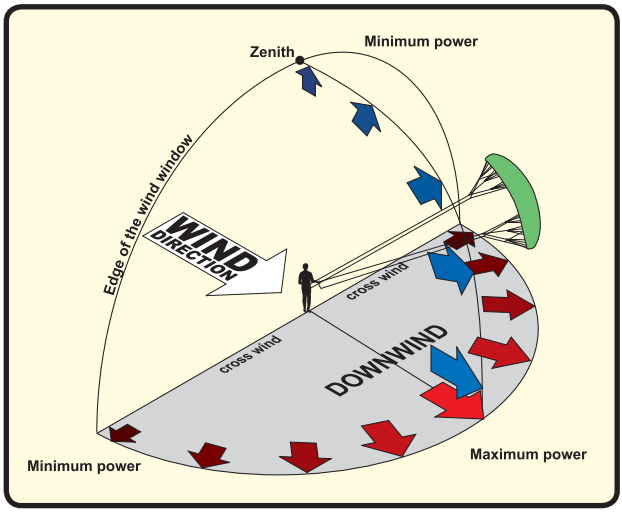
Thank you for purchasing a Peter Lynn product. This Peter Lynn product has been designed by one of the world's foremost designers of power-kites and buggy equipment and is constructed to give you many years of fun and joy.

You are now the proud owner of a power kite, which has been designed for use on land. Please read this manual carefully before using the kite for the first time in order to get the best result and to ensure the safety of yourself and others. Please keep this manual together with your Peter Lynn kite for future reference.

Traction kiting is a growing sports activity across the globe with product innovation and technical development evolving fast. To learn more about this exciting sport and about the complete Peter Lynn product range, please visit www.peterlynnproducts.com.

The 'Wind Window'

Before flying your kite it is very important to understand the 'wind window'. The image on the right shows where the kite will create the most power (straight downwind, also known as the 'power zone') and where the kite will create the least power (edge of the window and zenith).



Control gear

Handles or control bar

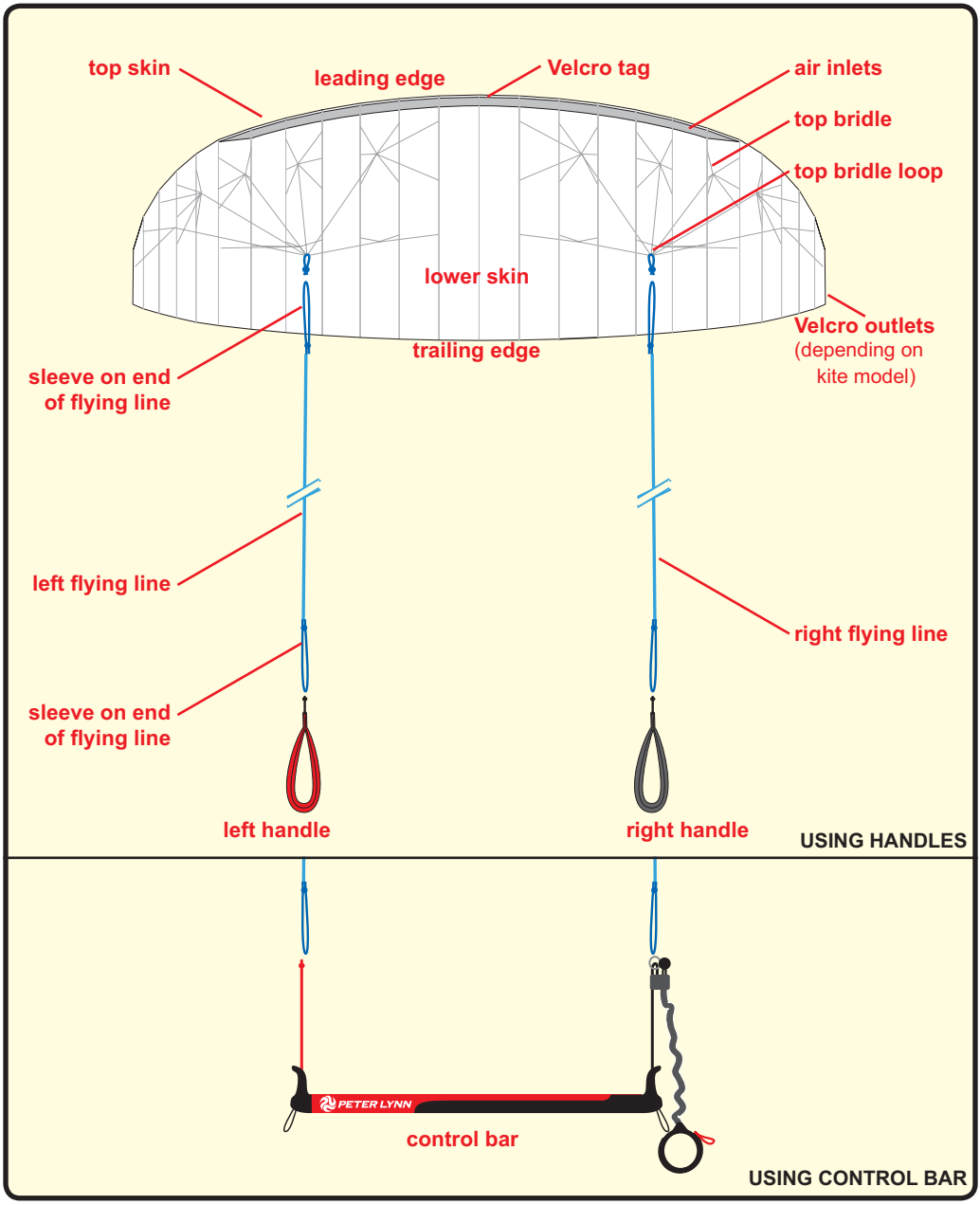
Handles give a more direct feel of the kite. A control bar makes flying slightly easier and lets you get used to controlling a kite with a bar when training for kiteboarding.

Line length

Each kite is delivered with a set of flying lines, the length and strength of which have been individually chosen for each size of kite.

A line length anywhere between 15 and 30 meters works fine. Shorter lines means more direct steering and less power being generated by the kite. Longer lines means less direct steering and more power from the kite.

Setting up - overview



Step 1 - Getting started

1. Find a good location to set the kite up.

> **WARNING!**
> **Never fly a kite near power lines, railroads and airports. Make sure the area is clear of people and other kite flyers. Never fly a kite on crowded beaches! Make sure you have a downwind area of at least 100 meters which is clear of buildings or other obstacles.**

2. Take the kite out of the bag and unfold the kite. Lay the kite down with the lower skin up, trailing edge opposite to the wind direction. Make sure you put some sand or other suitable weight on the trailing edge of the kite to prevent it from blowing away.
3. The two bridle loops are secured together in the Velcro tag in the centre of the leading edge of the kite. Remove the bridle loops from the Velcro tag and lay the bridles on the ground.

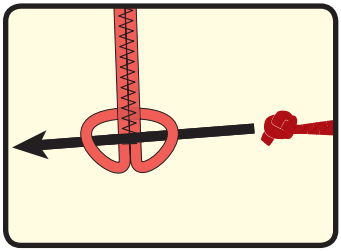
Step 2 - Unwinding your flying lines

Starting at the kite, slowly walk backwards while unwinding your lines. Walk in the opposite direction of the wind, this prevents line tangles and enables you to launch easier and faster. Always try to keep your lines in a straight line, this prevents line tangles. Lay your lines out all parallel to each other, with the left line on the left side, right line on the right side.

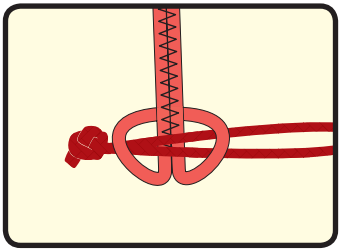
Step 3 - Attaching the flying lines

Attaching the lines to a set of handles

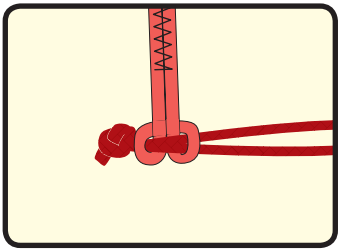
Attach the flying lines to the handles by using larkshead knots, as shown below.



1. Make a larkshead in the sleeve on the end of the flying line.



2. Slide the larkshead over the end knot on the handles.



3. Tighten the larkshead and slide it against the end knot.

Attaching the lines to a control bar
When using a control bar check the manual with this bar for the appropriate method of attaching the lines and functioning of the safety system. For most bars you can also use the larkshead knot to attach the flying lines to the bar.

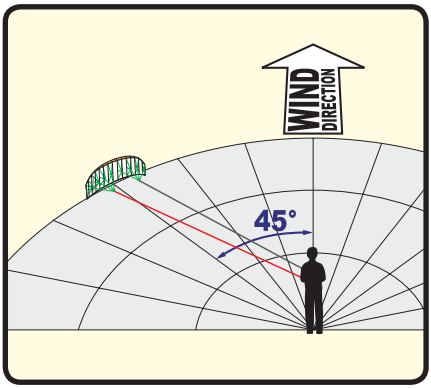
Attaching the lines to the kite
Attach the flying lines to the kite using the same larkshead knot as described on the previous page. Slide the larks-head onto the loops on the ends of the bridles.

You are now ready to start flying your kite!

Launching

To launch your kite:

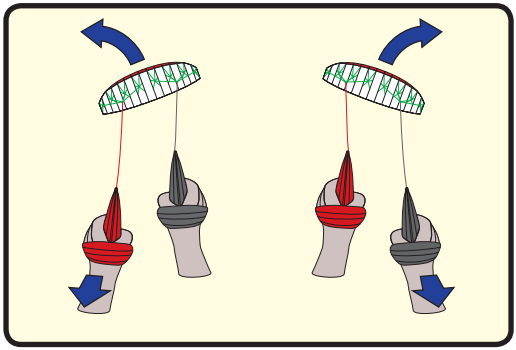
1. Make sure the kite is still secured from blowing away by some sand on the trailing edge. Stand at the posi-tion so your flying lines are at about 45 degrees to the wind direction. The more you launch your kite directly downwind, the more power the kite will produce when launching.
2. Check again if the area is clear of people. Slowly take a few steps back. You will see the leading edge rise and the sand will fall from the trailing edge of the kite. You can stop walking when the kite launches.
3. If there is sufficient wind, the kite will start flying to the zenith.



Launching with a helper
As an alternative to step 1-3, you may also ask someone to hold the kite by the leading edge, so it is ready to fly off. First let the kite fill with air, then the helper guides it upward on your command.

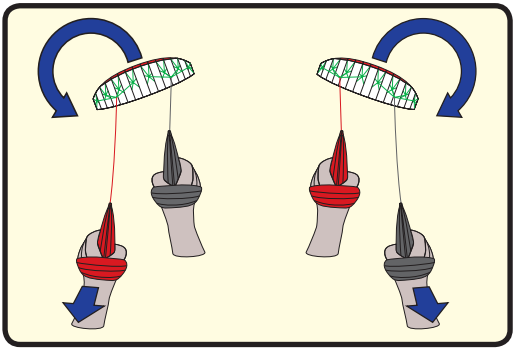
Flying your kite

Steering your kite



Once the kite is airborne, flying it is pretty easy: almost like riding a bike. Pull on the left line and the kite will turn left, pull the right line and the kite will turn right.

Looping your kite



Pull in one line and hold this position. The kite will now make a full loop. The lines are now twisted, but no worries! Loop the kite in the other direction to undo the twist.

Improving your kite flying skills

Frequent practice will help you improve your flying skills quickly. Start in medium winds. You probably will find steering in very light winds the most difficult and in very strong winds the most nervous. After starting with simple figure eight patterns, you can continue doing more aggressive turns and looping the kite.

Landing

To land your kite:

1. First check if the area is clear of people.
2. Fly the kite to the edge of the wind window, either to the left or the right, and steer it down to the ground. Here a helper may grab it. Secure it with some sand or other suitable weight.

Sometimes it may prove difficult to land foils, particularly in stronger winds, as the kite may easily refill with air and launch again. Therefore make sure that when the kite is on the ground there is no more air inside it and the kite is secured properly.

Removing sand from your kite

If there is any sand, mud or grass in the kite, remove it to keep your kite flying properly and prevent damages.
If the sand is in the open cells, turn the kite upside down, hold it by the trailing edge and shake it a bit. The sand will fall out via the air inlets along the leading edge.
If the sand is in the tip cells, guide the sand out via the cross vents in the profiles.
If your kite is equipped with Velcro outlets you can use these to get the sand out of the tips of the kite. Guide the sand towards the small tip cell and let it get out via the velcro outlet.
When the sand in your kite is wet, remove as much as possible; then dry your kite and repeat the action as described above.

Packing up

1. You can leave the lines on the kite, or loosen the larkshead knots attaching the flying lines to the bridle. Secure the bridle loops with the Velcro tag in the centre of the leading edge. This will prevent the lines from getting tangled when unpacking the kite next time.
2. Wind the flying lines in figure-eights on to the winder or handles, to prevent tangles or twists.
3. Then make sure you remove all the sand and dirt from the kite and fold the kite from tips to centre, then from trailing edge to leading edge until it is small enough to fit in the bag.
4. Place your kite with handles and lines in the bag to prevent the kite from getting damaged or parts from getting lost when the kite is not in use.

Troubleshooting

In case the kite doesn't launch or fly the way it should, please check the following:

- Is there sufficient wind? Your kite needs a bit of wind to get going. Flying the kite in winds that are too light make it very difficult to fly your kite properly.
- Are there any obstacles disturbing the wind? Winds can easily get disturbed by large obstables like buildings, trees, hills or dunes.
- Are you holding your handles the right way around? Use the color coded lines as described in this manual, to make sure when grabbing your handles, the correct handle is in the correct hand.
- Is the kite clear of sand and water? Wet kites, or kites with a lot of sand in it are hard to fly. Hold the kite upside down by its trailing edge and shake the sand out.
- Are your bridles free of tangles? Bridle lines can also easily get caught behind the bridle loops or parts of the kite. Untangle the bridle by taking off the flying lines, undoing the tangle and reattaching your flying lines to the bridle loops.
- Are your flying lines untangled and the same length? On a very rare occasion your flying lines can stretch unevenly. Adjust the line length by moving the knots on either the bridle loops or the line attachments on the handles.

If none of these issues are applicable and the kite still does not fly properly,
please contact your local dealer or email: info@peterlynnproducts.com.

Care and Maintenance

Peter Lynn kites are designed and built using the best and most reliable materials and proven construction techniques. Apart from regularly checking the kite and the flying lines for damage and normal wear and tear, it requires no particular maintenance. To ensure a maximum life span for your kite, please pay attention to the following:

- Always store your kite dry, to prevent it from getting any mould spots.
- Let your kite dry naturally, do not use devices such as a hair dryer.
- Do not unnecessarily leave your kite unpacked on the flying field. UV radiation will deteriorate the fabric's colour and strength. It is advisable to minimize sunlight exposure.
- Regularly check the bridle lines for knots or tangles, replace lines that show signs of wear.
- Avoid crashing the kite on its leading edge. A hard crash can damage the profiles or cells of the kite.
- Avoid cleaning your kite as much as possible. In case you do want to clean it, use a soft cloth moistened with lukewarm water only. Never use chemical cleaners, they will damage the fabric.
- Never put the kite in a washing machine and never try to iron your kite.

Safety

Kite flying can be dangerous. To ensure maximum safety for you and others, please take note of the following safety rules:

- Do not fly near power lines, roads, airfields, railways etc.
- Do not fly on crowded beaches and certainly not over bystanders.
- Do not fly during lightning, stormy weather conditions or in offshore winds.
- Kites are not designed as 'flying' devices or for any other type of man-lifting activity.
- Do not use a kite that is too big considering your weight, experience and wind conditions. Ask for advice from an experienced user when in doubt.
- Never attach yourself permanently to the kite and never jump off high places.
- This kite is a powerful traction kite and therefore not suitable for smaller children.
- If you are new to the sport, start using the kite in light to moderate winds only.

Warranty

This Peter Lynn kite has been designed and built for allround traction kiting purposes. Being made of first class materials, it has been thoroughly tested and approved by Peter Lynn designers and testers. The kite is warranted to be free of major defects in materials or workmanship to the original purchaser for a period of six months. Damage as a result of use in too strong wind, or due to crashes on land or water is not covered.
Peter Lynn shall not be responsible for any costs, losses, or damages incurred as a result of using this product.

In case you may find any problems with your new kite, please contact your local dealer.

More information

For more information about Peter Lynn products, please visit:

WWW.PETERLYNNPRODUCTS.COM

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