Spiderkites

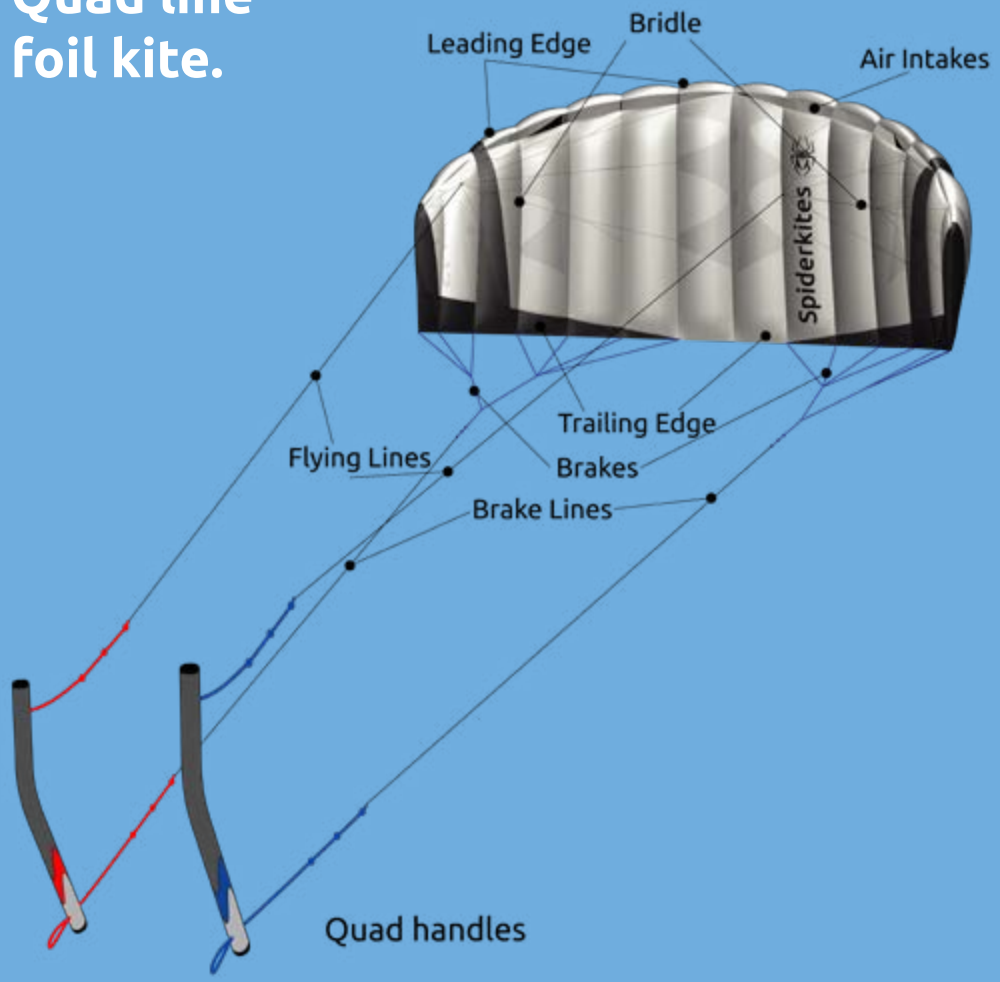
www.spiderkites.de

Quad line foil kite

Flying a foil kite with quad line handles.

Overview and setup.

Quad line foil kite.

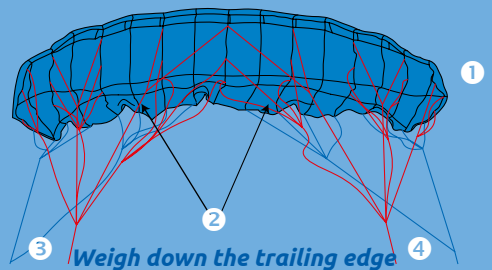


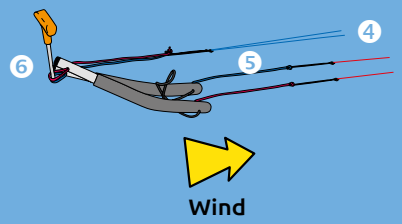
Larkshead knot

Attaching the flying lines onto the kite.

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

Lay out and secure.





1. Lay out the kite so that the front side with the bridle lines is on top and the leading edge with the air inlets is facing away from the wind.

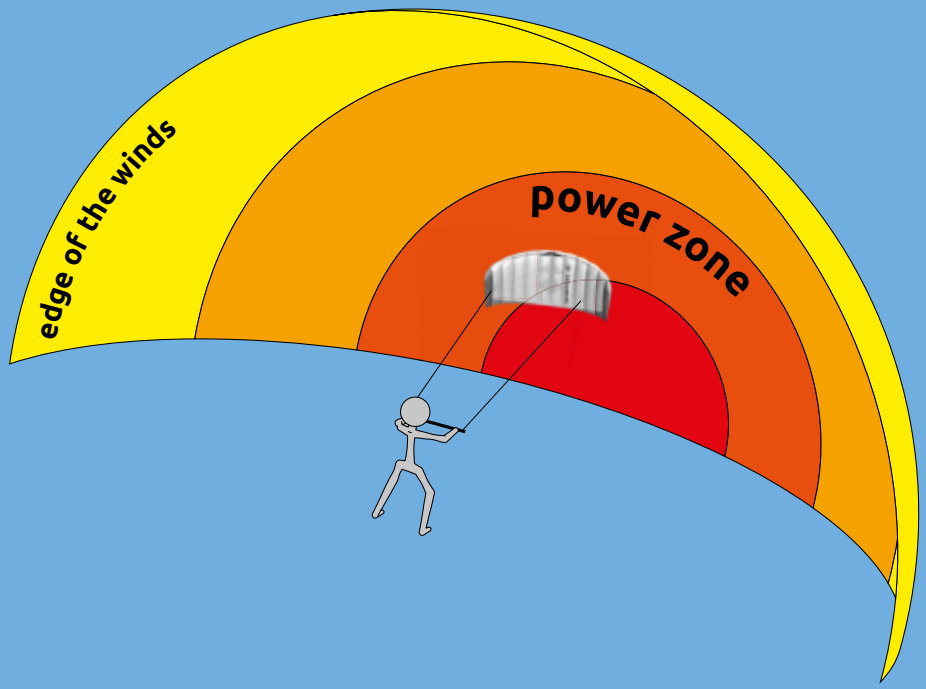
2. Weigh down the trailing edge to keep the kite from flying away, such as with sand or water bottles. A helper can also secure the kite.

3. Lay out bridle lines downwind so that they run freely and are not twisted. Lay out the flying lines against the wind. Unwind them completely from the controlbar!

4. The flying lines should be parallel and not twisted. If necessary, untwist them.

5. If the flying lines are not yet attached to the kite or the handles, it is best to do this with a larkshead knot. Use the overview sketches as a guide. Note right and left! Flying lines are color coded at the ends.

6. Secure the kite, if necessary, by holding the handles on the ground with a stake.

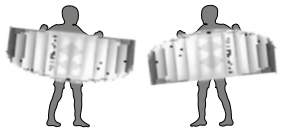


Wind window.

Your kite moves through the so-called wind window. This is best imagined as a quarter sphere with the pilot standing in the center. In the middle of the wind window is the power zone. There the wind power is strongest, i.e. the kite pulls particularly strongly and can be steered well. Towards the edge of the wind window the power of the wind decreases more and more.

Launching.

At launch, the kite is flown through the center of the wind window into the zenith. In doing so, it can develop considerable power!

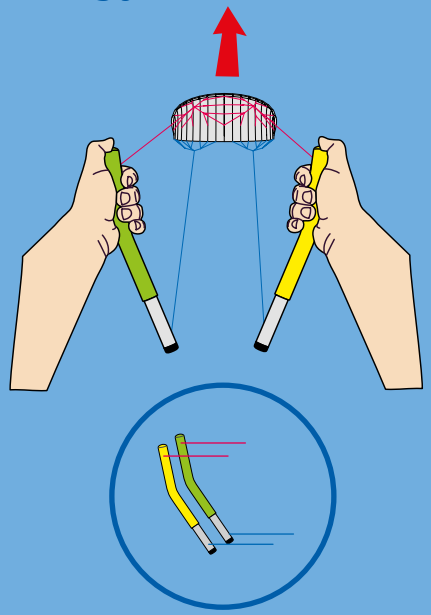


false right

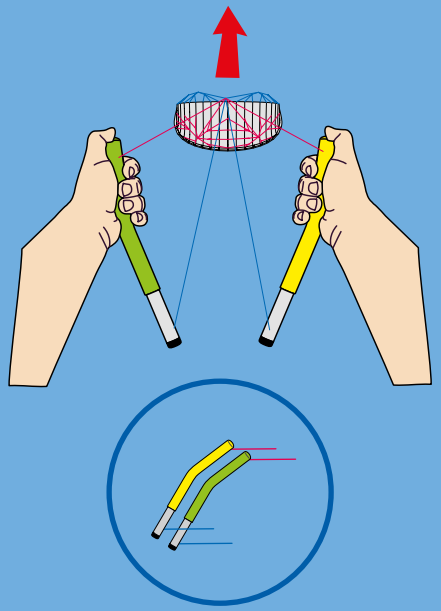
The handles are held at their upper end, just below the power line attachment. The brake lines (at the bottom) hang loosely through. A simultaneous pull on both handles launches the kite. In light to moderate winds, it may be necessary to take a step back and give a firm pull.

The kite rises from the ground and is flown straight up into the zenith. In strong winds, the kite should be launched carefully at the edge of the wind window to the side. A helper secures the kite during this process. The kite's power is significantly less at the edge of the wind window, which means a safer launch and less strain on the material.

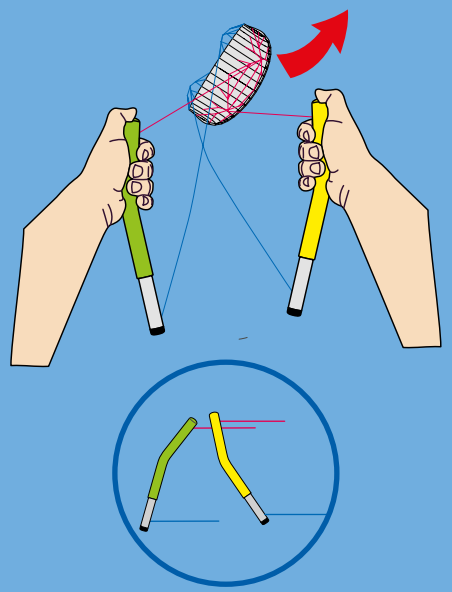
Launching your kite



Reverse Takeoff



Leading edge Launch

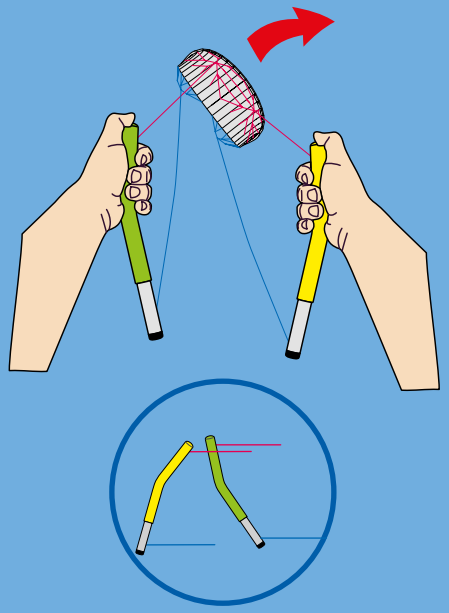


Stearing. Landing.

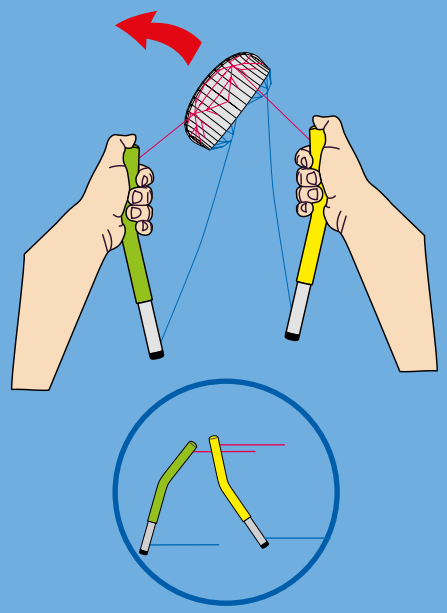
Flying and using the lower lines: Pulling a handle will move the kite in the direction pulled. By pulling the left handle, the kite will go into a left turn, by pulling the right handle, the kite will go into a right turn. Hold the handles evenly to keep the kite on a straight course. Tipping the handle adds to the deflection that occurs when pulling a handle. This causes the lower end of the handle to be pulled toward the pilot, shortening the brake line. Combined pulling and tilting makes the kite easily controllable and flies in all desired direction.

Landing: To bring down the kite, steer it to the left or right edge of the wind window and lay it down on the ground. This is particularly easy when a helper picks it up.

right

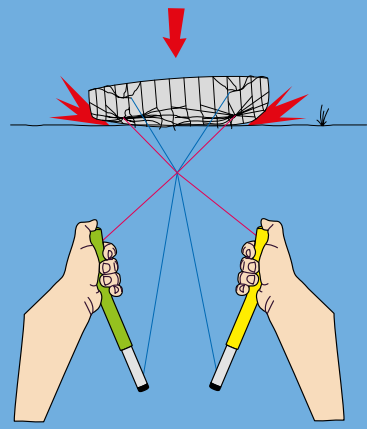


left



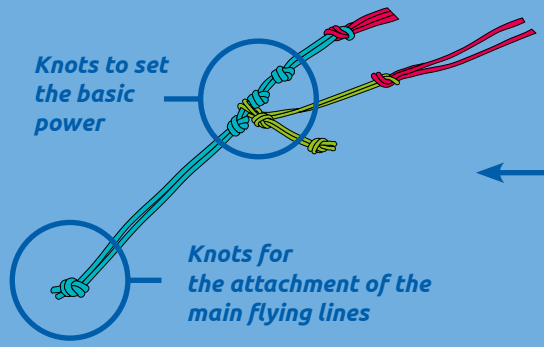
Tip: Always release the brake lines after a steering maneuver so that the tilted handle returns to the launch position. This is the only way the kite can continue its forward flight path. Always keep the two handles close together in front of your body. This gives you full control over the steering commands and thus over the kite's flight path..

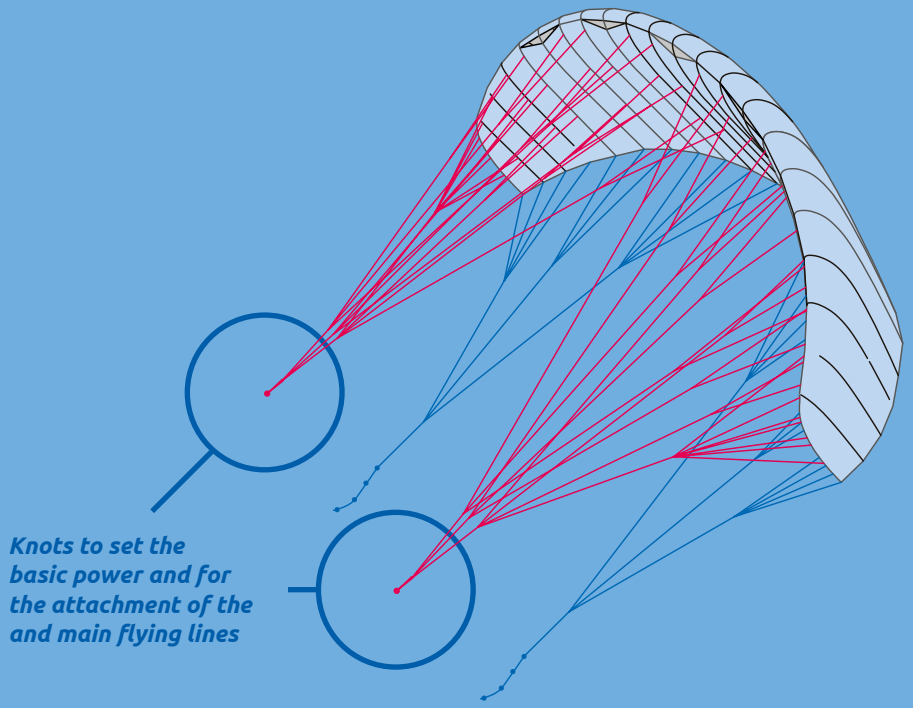
Don't crash!



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.

Adjustable bridle Basic Set Up.

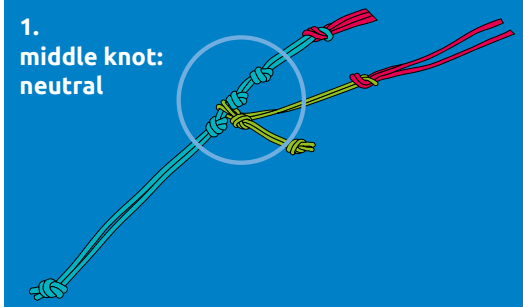




Some quadline kites, for example our Smithi, come with an adjustable bridle. With the help of the adjustment options, you can fit the kite to your needs and preferences, as well as to the prevailing wind conditions.
The adjustment mechanism of the bridle is located at the attachment points of the main lines. First, loosen the larks head knot on the loop („green“ in the illustrations) that connects the lower bridle levels to the upper level. Slide the loop to the position you want and tighten it. Repeat the procedure in the same way on the other side.

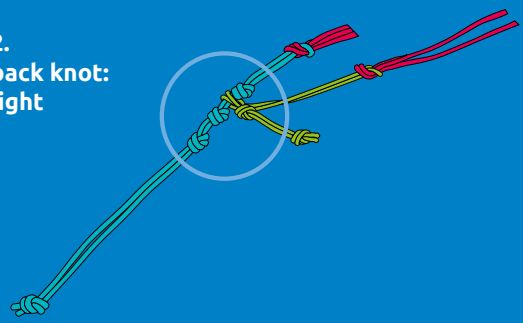
Note that you may need to readjust the brake after adjusting the main bridle.

1.
middle knot:
neutral



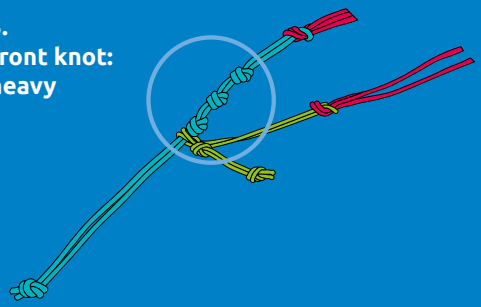
The kite develops **good basic power**, the brake responds well. The kite accelerates smoothly. We recommend this setting for beginners and pilots who are getting familiar with the kite..

2.
back knot:
light



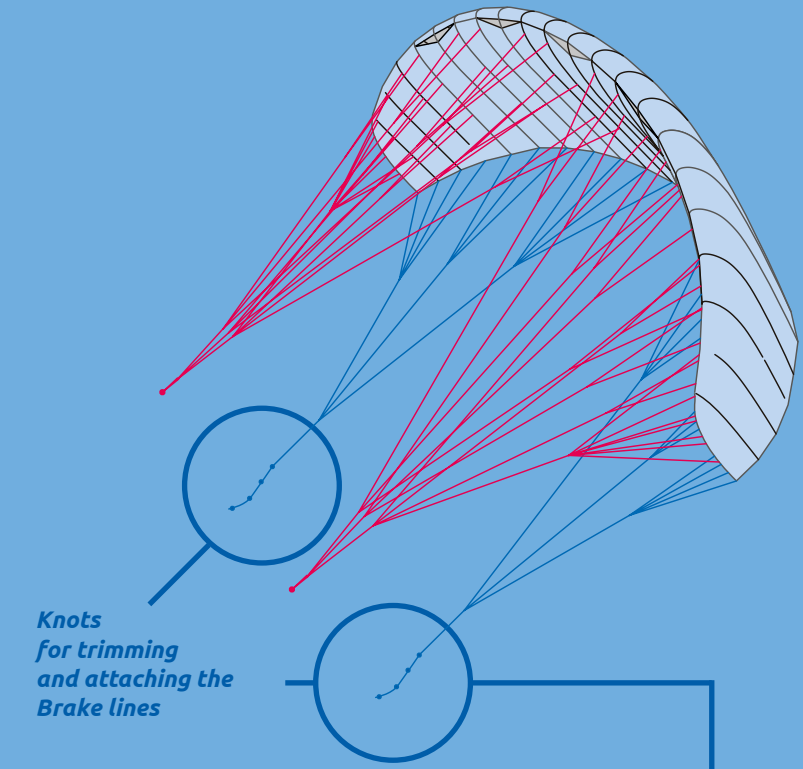
The kite builds up **less basic power**, it responds slower. The brake responds softer, has a wide range. The kite accelerates faster. Attention: The kite can collapse and/or overshoot at zenith or at the edge of the wind window with this setting. We recommend this setting for light winds and for buggy riders/ boarders who already have some experience and want to run close-hauled.

3.
front knot:
heavy



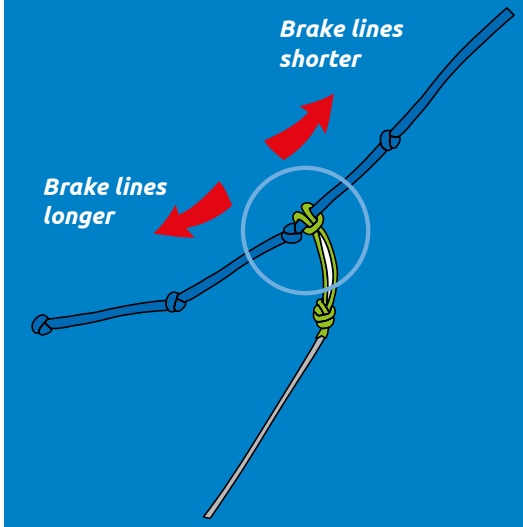
The kite builds up **strong basic power**, it responds quicker. The brake responds very quickly, has a small range. Attention: With this setting your kite can „stall“, the kite stops. We recommend this setting for strong winds.

Adjusting the brakes.



Lines are not always even. The kite needs to be adjusted according to the line length and wind conditions. A kite is trimmed by varying the difference in length between upper flying lines and lower brake lines. This can be done with the larks head knots at the attachment points (knots) of the brake bridle and the handles.
Adjust the kite so that the brake lines hang loosely in normal flight and do not pull on the trailing edge, but the kite can still be landed safely when both brake lines are tightened. Fine tuning is a matter of experience and personal preference.

Brake trim



Hints.

The flying lines are twisted, it is unclear in which direction?
Have the helper hold the kite and twist out the flying lines on the handles while the kite is on the ground.

After unwinding, the flying lines are twisted?
Multiple twists can be removed by walking along the flying lines with one flying line in each hand. Secure one end while doing so.

The flying lines are unequal in length?
Some flying lines may stretch after the first few flights, especially due to a lot of pulling. The longer flying line can be shortened by moving the loop at the end. For this purpose, there are knot ladders at the rope ends of the handles.

The kite immediately turns sideways after takeoff and crashes?
Ensure that you have the flying lines in the correct hands and that the flying lines and bridle run freely. Check if flying lines are unequal in length.

The kite does not take off or falls back to the ground without pressure shortly after take-off?
There may be too little wind or the wind may be too swirly. Try again at another location or when there is more wind.

The kite has become wet?
Foil kites can fly even in the rain and do not take any damage. Afterwards, the kite should be dried as quickly as possible. Never leave it packed damp for a long time.

The kite has become dirty?
You can rinse it with clear water, possibly with a little soapy water, and then let it dry. Sharp cleaners are not suitable.

Leave kites lying around?
Avoid unnecessarily long exposure of the sail to sunlight. Excessive UV radiation can cause the colors to fade.

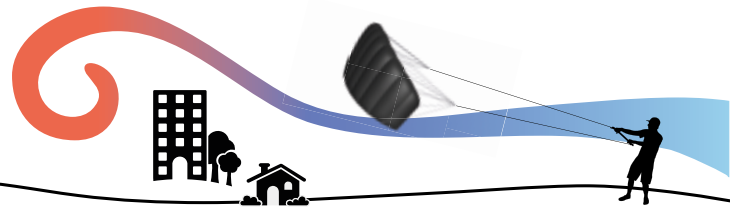
➔ Tip for the Smithi PS:
The zipper on the back is for quick deflation of the kite after a day of flying and for easier removing of dirt and water in the kite.

Safety!

Never fly near

- Do not fly your kite when others may feel disturbed or threatened.
- Always fly your kite only in wind conditions where you can safely control it.
- Spectators are only safe behind the pilot. Make walkers aware of the danger.
- It is forbidden to fly kites near airports, busy roads, railroad lines and in many nature reserves. In case of doubt, ask the responsible municipality.
- Check local legislation for the maximum allowed line length.
- Never fly your kite near high voltage pylons or in an approaching thunderstorm - danger to life!
- Never fly your kite beyond the specified wind range.
- Regularly check the technical condition of your kite. Replace broken sticks, torn connectors and strings.
- Be considerate of others! Never leave trash on your flying site!!

Flying site
A suitable flying site is free of barriers that swirl the air.



Spiderkites
Neuer Weg 72
D-26506 Norden
hello@spiderkites.com

If you have any questions, visit us at www.spiderkites.com or contact your dealer