

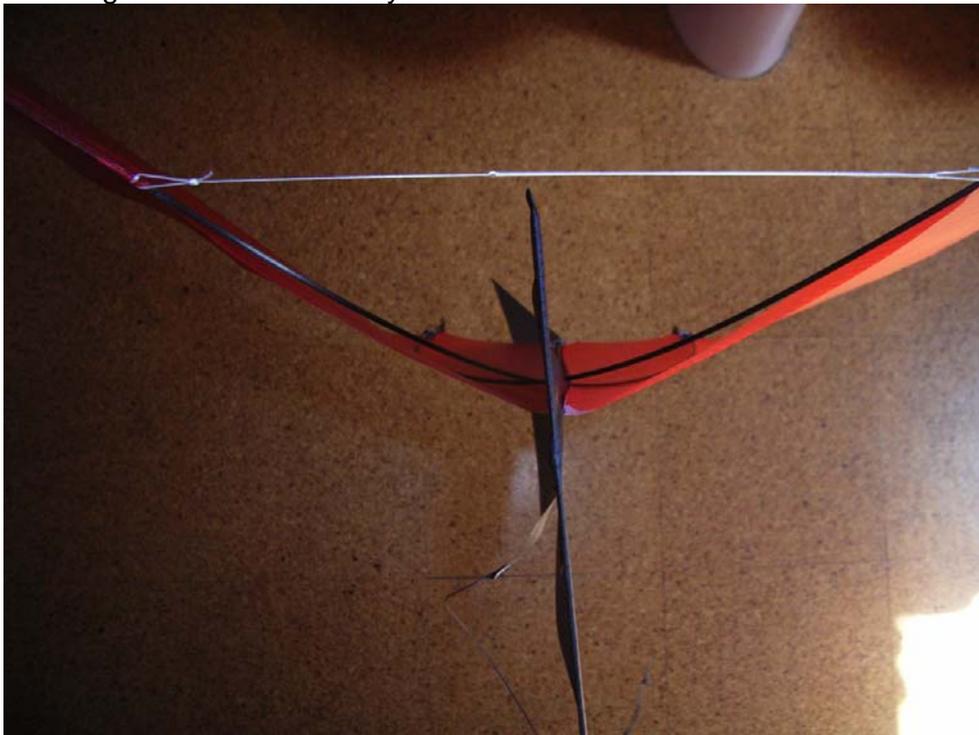
Karl Longbottom's Pterodactyl kite

To assemble, lay the kite face down and fit the short spar into the vinyl fitting on the head, making sure the spar passes through the loop on the back of the kite, now fit the other end of this spar into the pocket at the tail end of the body.

Slide the two long spars fully into the sleeves on the leading edges of the wings, make sure that they both are fitted through the loop on the back of the kite and that the end caps are on both ends of the spars. The spars should cross at the loop, so that they run from left wing to right foot, and visa versa. Fit the spars into the pockets at the "feet" of the kite. Now check the spars are seated correctly into the leading edge sleeve and that they are evenly bowed left & right.



Using the sliding knot on the tension line between the wings, bow the kite as shown in the photo below. More bowing means more stability.



Attach the flying line to the loop on the bridle. The bridle is adjustable, but should not need to be moved until you are happy flying the kite, in which case experiment with the bridle position, and see how it alters the flight.



To fly, lay the kite on its back about 5m down wind of the flyer, the kite will then lift off when the line is pulled in sharply. To make the kite spin and turn, pull line in quickly, then release line and the kite will start to turn, when the kite is pointing in the direction you want it to go pull line in.

The kite is happiest in low winds, but will tolerate stronger winds. It just becomes more difficult to make turn and spin.

Karl Longbottom August 2009