

Paddy Kite—Jan van Leeuwen (Translated by Jolanda Van Leeuwen)

Put the arrow nocks on both side of the central spine. Put the upper one in the loop of the sail. Now you can tension on the spine with the line at the bottom.

Make the horizontal spar at the right length, a bit longer than the sail, so you can put some tension on it later. Put it in the sleeve. Put on the arrow nocks and put tension with the tension lines. This spar can always stay in place.

Now make a tension line for bowing the spar. A loop at both ends, so you can hook them in the arrow nocks and bend the spar. The curve has to be at least 15 cm for creating the right stability. No tail is necessary if you have the right amount of curve. To prevent turning of the spar, we attach a support line. This line also has two loops and goes from the left to the right cap and runs through the upper cap of the central spine. There should not be much tension on this line. It is just for keeping the sail from deforming. Too much tension will be counter productive.

BRIDLE

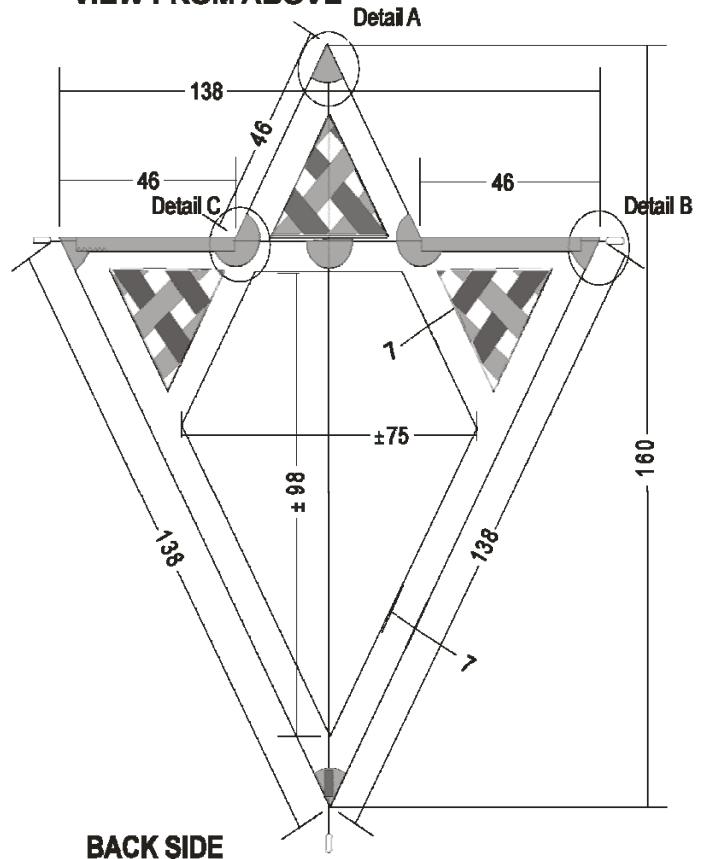
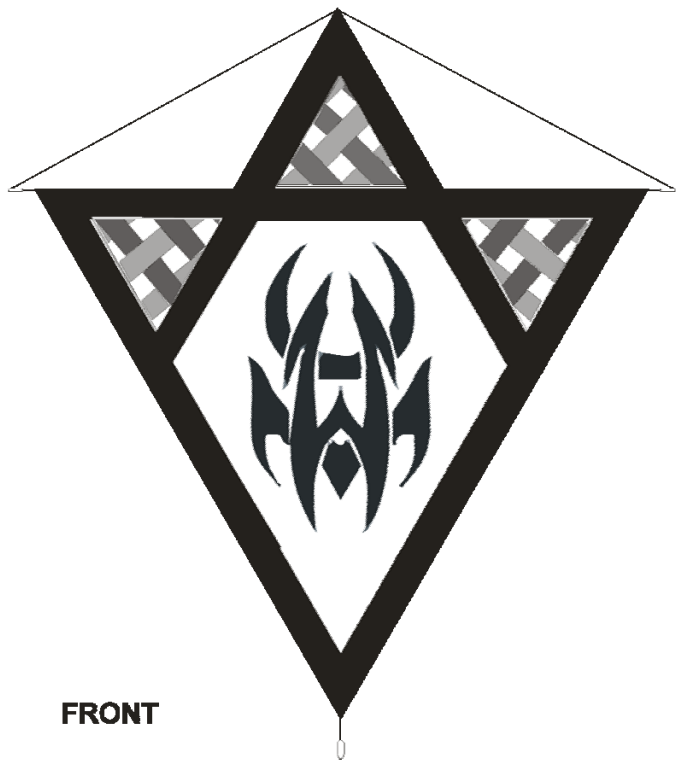
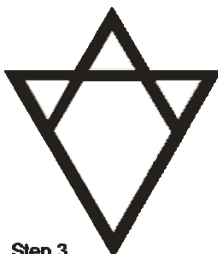
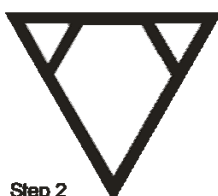
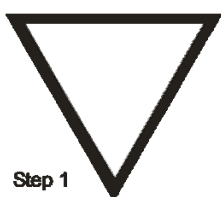
The bridle is attached around the frame at the crossing of the spars. The loop has to be wide enough to pass the spine with the cap. At the bottom of the spine the other end of the bridle is attached with a knot. Total length of the bridle is the half the length of the spar plus the length measured from the point where you put the tension on the spar to the lower point of the spine. Put the bridle ring into the bridle with a larks head, so adjustment is possible.

FLYING THE KITE

Go to your favourite spot and try to fly the kite with 3 Bft wind. Attach the kite line to the bridle ring and give about 10 m line. Correct the bridle ring if necessary and give line!!

Enjoy!!

Assembling step by step



Paddy Kite—Jan van Leeuwen (Translated by Jolanda Van Leeuwen)

