

On Model "A" this angle is +/- 150 degrees.
On Model "B" it is +/- 140 degrees.

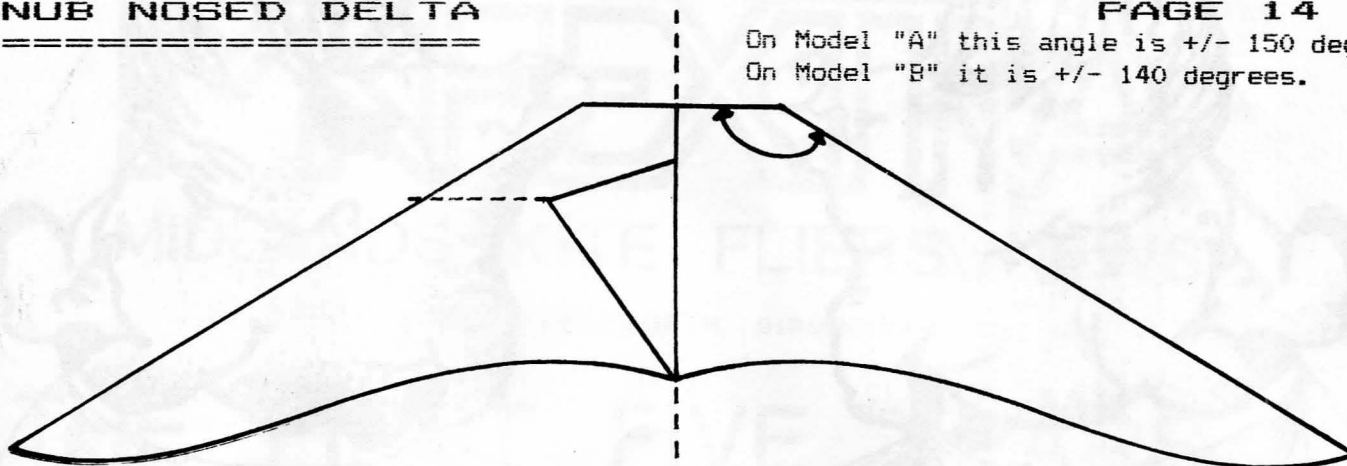


Diagram is to scale (1:10) for Model "A" only.

| | Model "A" | | Model "B" | |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|
| Spine: | 37.5cm | 15" | 45cm | 18" |
| Span: | 180cm | 72" | 125cm | 50" |
| Snubnose: | 25cm | 10" | 20cm | 8" |
| Keel Length: | 30cm | 12" | 36.25cm | 14.5" |
| Keel Depth: | 17.5cm | 7" | 13.75cm | 5.5" |
| Spreader bar down L.E.: | 24cm | 9.6" | 20cm | 8" |
| L.E.: | 90cm | 36" | 75cm | 30" |

As shown in the diagram, the point of the keel is directly below the spreader bar. Sail: Tissue paper. Spars: On model "A", all ramin dowelling, diam 3mm\1/8". On model "B", ramin spreader bar, other spars of plastic drinking straws.

* Model "B" is the original one, Made in 1980 and flown very successfully many times. Model "A" is a prototype and less reliable: modification could be beneficial.

* I cut tissue with a scapel, which is sharper than a craft knife. No prizes for guessing that I'm always cutting my fingers too. Be careful.

I would like to add a few more notes about the delta. The Otterspool Prom. N.K.G. meet this afternoon was afflicted with very light winds, so it turned out to be suitable for more prolonged testing of the kite.

Given it's high aspect ratio and flimsy construction, the kite is obviously for light wind. I suspect, however, that any light wind won't do - it needs to be steady. Whereas most deltas tend to drift backwards when the wind drops, this one can tip forward into a dive and the dive cannot always be corrected. If recovery is not possible there's a chance that the flying-line will get caught round the sail. This may tear the sail, which is eventually happened this afternoon.

Seeing that the kite isn't altogether unflyable, I assume the fault mentioned can be corrected, but I'm not sure how this can be achieved. If the tipping-forward is a stall, the persumably adding a drogue or tail to hold the kite back might make matters worse. It might be better to shift the point of the keel, and therefore the towing point, a little aft. Another possibility that occurs to me is the addition of some sort of spoiler at the back. I don't like the notion, as it seems a bit tricky for what should be a kite which is easy to make.

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