



## WATERFOIL



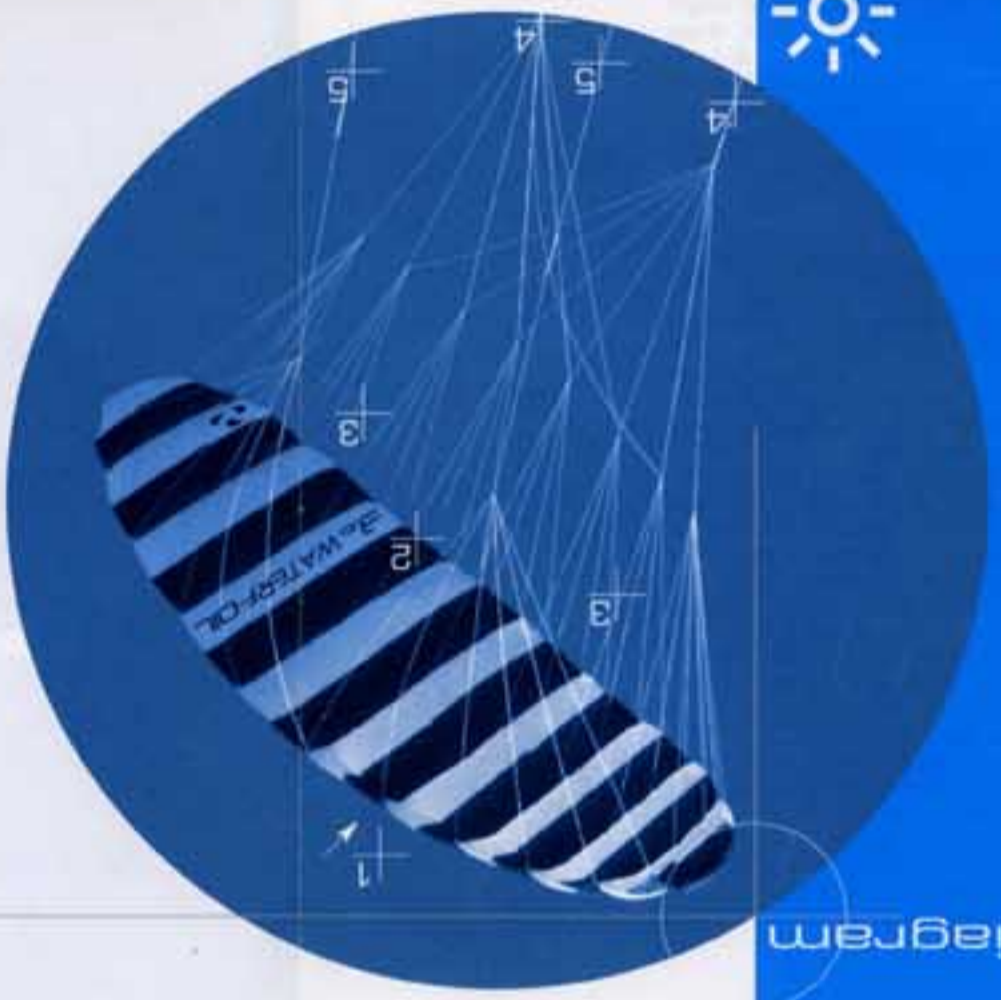
INNOVATION BY PETER LYNN



You are now the proud owner of a kite that belongs to the most recent and innovative generation of kitesurfing kites. The Waterfoil is the result of 20 years of experiments by kite-flying guru Peter Lynn from New Zealand. Read the following instructions carefully in order to get the best results with this kite.

### !nstructions

- 1 trailing edge
- 2 leading edge
- 3 main bridle
- 4 top lines
- 5 brake lines



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### !nstructions

## WATERFOIL INSTRUCTIONS

### Flying line set up

#### main lines

The Waterfoil is designed to be flown as a 4-line kite. As with most power-foils of this type, there are two main bridle loops of heavy duty line for attachment of the flying line. Simply larkshhead the loops in the flylines onto the bridle end-loops. fig 1



#### brake lines

The brake lines seem very thin, but the Waterfoil requires very little brake line tension. In fact you can fly the Waterfoil as a regular 2-liner by completely ignoring the brake lines (tie them off to avoid tangling). The brake lines are attached by means of a larkshhead knot. To ensure proper attachment you might want to double the stopper knot.



1> top-line  
2> bottom line  
3> harness line

#### line length & breaking strength

We recommend 30 mtr of 220 kg. pre-stretched Dyneema for the main lines, or even 330 kg in case of 2-line flying or heavy duty use. Breaking strength of 80 kg is sufficient for the brake lines. Adjust the breaklines to such a length that during normal flight these lines are almost slack. A small amount of pressure on the handles will quickly reduce the speed of the foil. And full 'back-throttle' on the handle will make the foil fly in reverse.



### !aunching

The Waterfoil is a completely sealed airfoil type of kite. It requires full inflation to reach its optimum aerodynamic performance. Inflation occurs through a series of 'one-way-valves' in the leading edge; wind can only flow into the interior of the kite. When launching your Waterfoil for the first time or in light wind conditions, these valves require a little help to speed up inflation. It works best to move a plastic tube through the first 50 cm of each valve to remove the wrinkles in the fabric. There is an optional battery powered blower available to speed up the inflation. After launching, it will typically take 2 to 5 minutes to reach full inflation. It is best to use minimal break line tension. In order to speed up the inflation move the kite around or work the lines in a 'pumping' type of motion.



right turn



when right turn



braking or reverse

### Flying

The Waterfoil should fly straight overhead without overflying, but with sufficient vertical movement (waves, jumps etc) overflying will sometimes occur. Beware when this happens; it can cause a sudden power explosion as soon as the kite catches the wind again. You can reduce the force of the power explosion by having the brake 'on'. The risk of overflying can be reduced by slightly shortening the brake lines.

### !urning

There are 2 methods of directional control: using the left or right breakline will cause the Waterfoil to make tight turns, but at the same time stall the kite and reduce its speed and power. More efficient is to steer mainly by means of the top lines; like a 2-line kite this will ensure a more constant speed and power.

### Water relaunch

When landing or crashing the kite on land or on water it is likely to take off again by its self. Relaunch is virtually automatic, there are no special tricks required. Leave an inflated kite on the beach unattended, a gust of wind will easily blow it away.

### Maintenance

In order to pack the Waterfoil after a kitesurfing session, one would like to remove the air. The most efficient way to do that is inserting a 0.5 mtr section of PVC tube into one of the valves. fig 7. Then fold or roll the material from either wingtip toward this inserted tube. fig 8

- ▲ always store your Waterfoil dry.
- ▲ do not fly under-inflated, foils (flapping will destroy the fabrics coating).
- ▲ do not leave your kite lying on the beach after flying. UV-radiation will deteriorate the fabrics colour and strength. It is wise to minimize sunlight exposure.
- ▲ regularly check the bridle lines for wear, knots or tangles.
- ▲ avoid 'head-on' crashes at full speed. These can damage or shorten the life of your kite.

### Safety

- ▲ Do not fly kites near powerlines, roads, air fields, railway lines etc.
- ▲ Do not fly on crowded beaches, and certainly not over bystanders.
- ▲ Do not fly or surf during lightning or stormy weather conditions.
- ▲ Do not fly or surf in offshore winds.
- ▲ Kites are not designed as 'flying devices', never attach yourself permanently and/or jump at high places.



### !arranty

THE WORKERS AT THE PETER LYNN PRODUCTION LINE ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO DELIVER YOUR NEW WATERFOIL IN PERFECT CONDITION. HOWEVER, YOU MIGHT FIND SOME DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP OR MATERIAL FAULTS IN WHICH CASE WE WILL REPLACE THE KITE FREE OF CHARGE. WE DO NOT GUARANTEE THE FOILS AGAINST DAMAGE CAUSED BY CRASHES ON LAND OR WATER. SPECIALLY THE FORCE OF BRAKING WAVES CAN EASILY BE LARGE ENOUGH TO TEAR THE KITE OR ITS BRIDLE LINES.



pvc tube inserted in the valve



roll from wingtip towards inserted tube keep leading edge ahead of trailing edge

