



# NEXUS

## 5-Stack assembly instructions



### Your Nexus 5-Stack should include:

5 Nexus kites pre-linked with link lines

1 Spectra lineset with wrist straps and winder

5 detachable tails for strong winds

Triangular nylon travel case

### Step 1- Assemble

Assemble your kites completely and lay them in order on the ground with the lead kite in front .

Each kite has five long lines (link lines) and five short lines (pigtales) attached to the four spreader attachment points and the spine. The lead kite has a standard bridle and five pigtales .

### Step 2- Attach lines

Clip your flying lines to the lead kite and unroll the lines all the way while walking upwind. When you reach the handle end, stake your flying handles securely into the ground using a ground stake or screwdriver.

### Step 3 - Stake out

Tip the kites up and lean them back against the staked flying lines in launch position.

### Step 4 - Check for tangles

IMPORTANT! Before launching, carefully inspect the stack to be sure none of the link lines are tangled around wingtips, etc. If you are flying with tails, unroll the tails straight downwind and be sure none of them are tangled before flight.

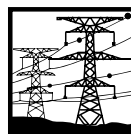
**CAUTION!** Your kite can fly faster than 50 mph in strong winds. NEVER FLY NEAR:



People



Airports



Power lines



Cars



Storms

## Flying your stack

Stacks require more finesse to fly smoothly and coordinated. The larger your stack the more important this becomes. Here are a few tips:

Keep the kites moving. A stack that's stalled and settling backwards gets tangled easily.

Keep your turns wide and graceful if you're flying with tails. Turning too tightly can snag your tails.

Have a helper available who can set up the stack and untangle any snags before you relaunch after a crash. Be sure they know what to look for.

Set your bridle on a lighter wind setting than you would for a single kite (move the tow points towards the nose a bit). See the Adjustment section of your flight manual for details.

Use stronger lines than you would for a single. Stacks pull much harder!

## Troubleshooting:

If your stack won't fly in tight formation:

Carefully check each link line to be sure it's not tangled around a wingtip or fitting. This is the most common reason for wobbles.

Use smoother motions as you launch and maneuver. Stacks don't respond well to quick, jerky turns and tight loops. Imagine you are flying the last kite in the stack, not the lead kite, as the last kite tends to lag behind in maneuvers.

On the last kite in the stack, shorten the two link lines that connect to the lower spreader attachment points (highlighted). Shorten these lines by about 1" by tying an overhand loop in each line. This changes the shape of the last kite slightly and helps it track straight with the others.

## Help

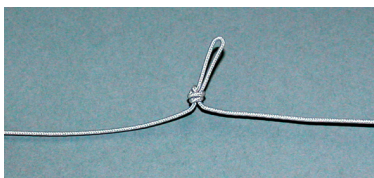
To order spare parts and a wide range of kiting accessories, check out our website at [www.prismkites.com](http://www.prismkites.com). If you're having trouble with your kites for any reason and could use some friendly advice give us a call or send us an e-mail and we'll be happy to help.



Be prepared for some pull!



If necessary, shorten the 2 stack lines connected to the lower spreaders on the LAST KITE ONLY to help your stack fly more tightly coordinated. Use an overhand loop in the middle of the leg (below) to shorten the two legs by about 1".



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