

5-PACK STACKING INSTRUCTIONS



STEP 1

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

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

STEP 3

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

STEP 4

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

STEP 5

IMPORTANT! 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 around kites before you launch.

STEP 2



Connect each link line to the corresponding pigtail on the kite in front of it using a Lark's Head knot as shown.



STACK FLYING

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 wobbles:

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.

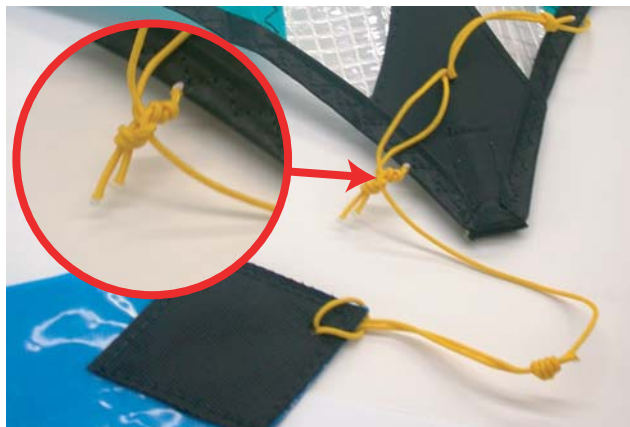
On the last kite in the stack, shorten the two link lines that connect to the lower spreader attach points (highlighted). Shorten these lines by about 1" by tying an overhand loop in each line. This changes the shape of the last kite slightly and helps it track straight with the others.

Prism Designs Inc.
2222 N. Pacific
Seattle, WA 98103

206-547-1100
206 547 1200 fax
www.prismkites.com
info@prismkites.com

ATTACHING THE TAILS

For a great show in higher winds, attach the tails as shown:



If necessary, shorten the lower spreader leg connecting the last kite to help your stack fly coordinated. Use an overhand loop in the middle of the leg (below).

