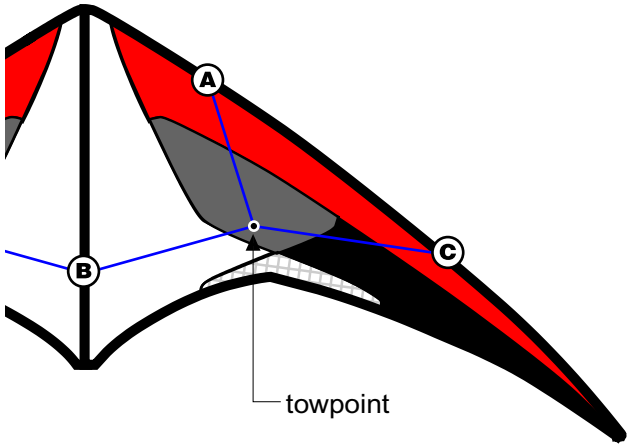
Adjustment

Before to modify the bridle, remember to write down the original lengths.
The behaviour of the kite may be modified by adjusting the length of A-B (0,5 or 1 cm is enough).

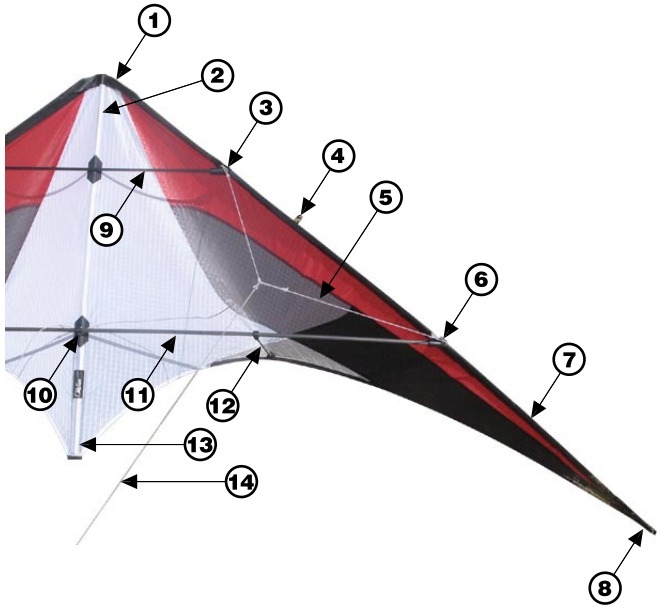


action	behaviour
Moving towpoint towards point A	- more reactive in low wind - less pull - less gambler - faster
Moving towpoint towards point B	- more reactive in high wind - more pull - tighter spin - more inertia

Safety rules

Do not forget that you are responsible for your actions using your kite.
Do not use your kite:
· close to power lines,
· over persons,
· close to roads and railroads,
· by stormy weather,
· close to airports.
Do not neglect the traction a kite can have. This kite is not for children less than 8 years old.

Anatomy of the Cesium



1 nose
2 spine
3 upper connector
4 yoyo stopper*
5 bridle
6 lower connector
7 leading edge
8 split nock
9 top cross
10 center T
11 bottom spreader
12 stand-off
13 integrated ballast*
14 line

* except Cesium Access

Folding, packing

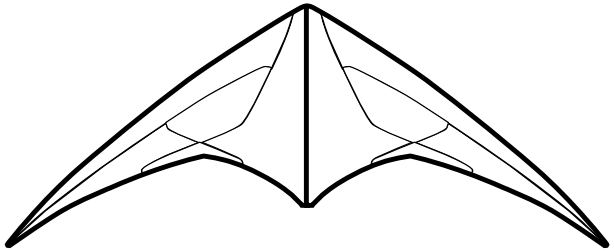
A correct folding of the kite ensures a better longevity. Before to pack your kite, take care that it is perfectly dry.

Wind conditions

Be careful to use your kite within suitable wind conditions:
Cesium and Cesium Access: 1 to 4 (Beaufort force)
Cesium Continental: 0.5 to 2 (Beaufort force)

Cesium

Accelerating sensations



Thank you for your purchase. We hope that you will have a maximum of pleasure.
The Cesium benefits from the experience of the l'Atelier team. It is designed and produced in France.

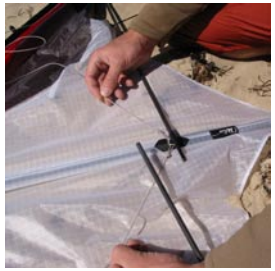
Fly
different...

L'Atelier SARL
4 rue de l'hôpital
89000 Avallon
FRANCE

Assembly of the kite

1. Open the kite on its back, bridle towards the sky.

2. Insert the top cross into the upper connectors and then the bottom spreader into the lower connectors.



3. Take care not to damage the sail with the top cross or lower spreaders. You should also check that the bridle is not rolled up around connectors.

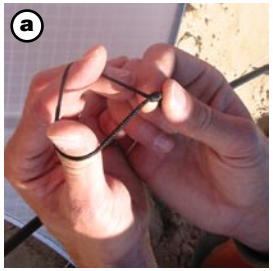
4. Insert the stand-offs into the connectors that you will find on each bottom spreader. The stand-offs should make a right angle with the bottom spreaders.

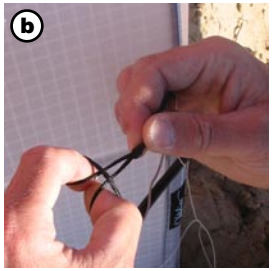
5. Your kite is now ready to fly. It is safe to check that the kite is symmetrical, and that each bridle is free.

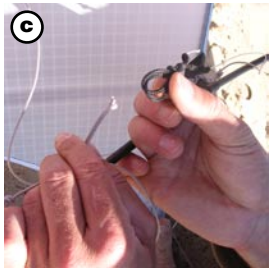
First flight

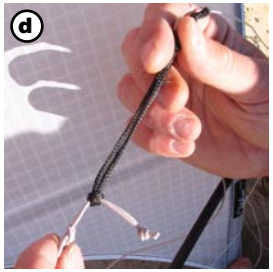
Place the kite on its back with the nose in the direction of the wind.

Each of the two lines should be attached to the bridles with a "larks head knot":









Unroll the lines (at least 20 meters). Both lines must be parallel and of identical length.

Attach the lines to the straps, with a "larks head knot" again.
Straps in the hands, pull gently to raise the nose of the kite towards the sky.

With no brutality, pull on your lines at the same time as you move one step back.

Keep hands parallel, the kite will go straight up. Pull on the right, the kite will turn right; pull on the left, it turns left. Persist in a direction, and you will carry out a loop.

Landing

Guide your kite to the right or to the left until it cannot go further. It will go down naturally and you will thus be able to carry out your first gentle landing.

Fly
different...