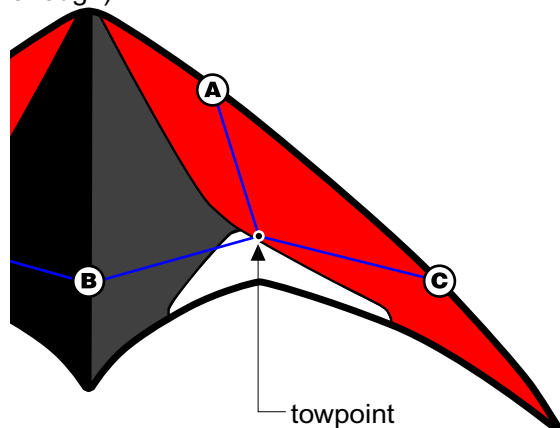


Adjustment

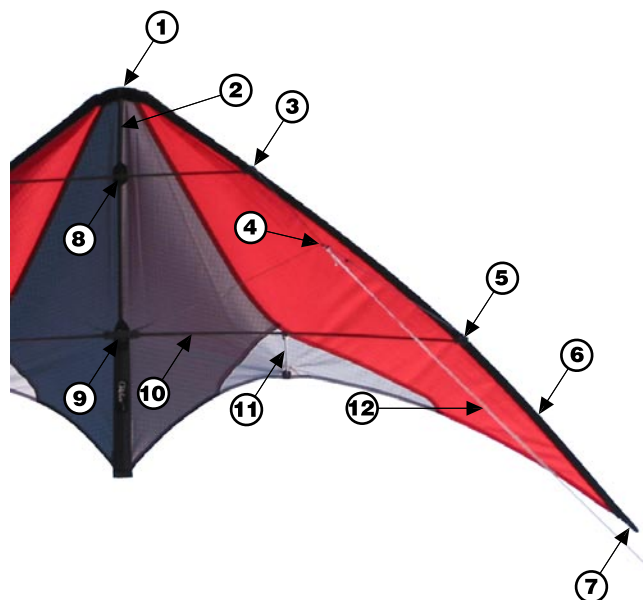
Before you modify the bridle, remember to write down the original lengths.

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 tricky - faster
Moving towpoint towards point B	- more reactive in high wind - more pull - tighter spin - more inertia

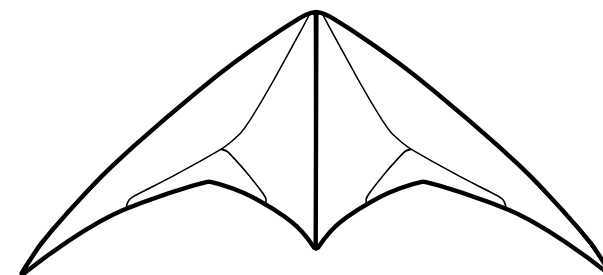
Anatomy of the iPop



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

iPop

L'Atelier



Thank you for your purchase. We hope that you will have a maximum of pleasure.

Dynamic and durable, the iPop is the right kite for beginning stunt kiting and discovering "freestyle" flying. The iPop is very friendly to the beginner, allowing to progress and learn the gestures and reflexes that are necessary to the mastering of technical figures (rotations on the back, on the belly, axels...).

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.

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: 1 to 5 (Beaufort force)

Fly different...

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

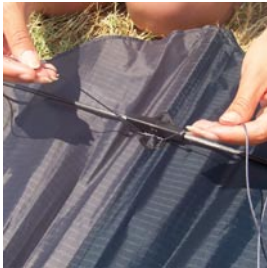
Assembly of the kite



① Open the kite on its back, bridle upwards.



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 the 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.

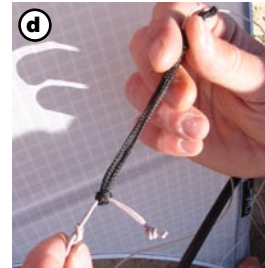
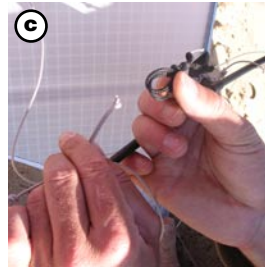
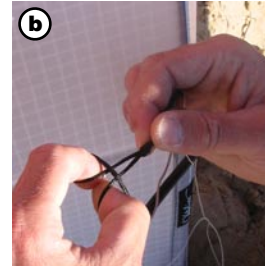
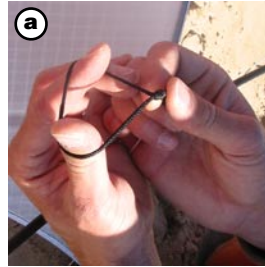


⑤ Your kite is now ready to fly. It is safe to check that the kite is symmetrical, and that each bridle is free.

First flight

Place the kite on its back with the nose towards 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 then you will be able to carry out your first gentle landing.