

Alasca-2

Sky-Country team is grateful that you have chosen this Alasca-2 kite!

We used the innovative technology in Alasca-2 to give you maximum joy of kiting.

Alasca-2 is the entry level kite, designed specifically for training and freeriding. Alasca-2-5 will suit an experienced kiter as a storm kite.

This manual contains all the necessary information about how to use, keep and serve your kite. Study it attentively and if you have any questions, you can write us on our e-mail: sc@sky-country.com or ask a dealer of Sky-Country products.

Attention: Kiting is a potentially dangerous activity. That is why while purchasing this equipment you should understand all possible risks connected with kiting. While incorrect using of the equipment, these risks increase significantly. Neither the producer nor a dealer of Sky-Country products bear responsibility for injuries or damages occurred as a result of incorrect usage of this equipment. Before using this equipment the rider should adequately estimate the weather and meteorological conditions, kiting areas as well as choose all the necessary equipment to ensure a high level of safety. Do not raise the kite near serious obstacles, especially if they are situated downwind from you (trees, electricity transmission lines, highway, motor transport, people, animals, open water areas or thin ice, etc.).

It is strictly forbidden to fix the kite firm to the rider without a possible fast release. Do not trust your kite to those, who did not obtain a qualified study. You should ride only in good known places (water openings, holes, other obstacles hidden under the snow represent serious danger. While kiting in the mountains ask the local emergency service about possible dangers at your riding area. Keep your equipment in a good condition. You should not ride alone. During the start pay attention that the stretched extenders do not injure other people, because a stretched line is a source of danger.

Before using the Alasca you should get a riding course from an experienced instructor!

Technical data

size	5	7	10	13
wing area, sq.m.	4.5	7	10	10
a/r	4,0	4,5	4,5	4,5
cells	22	27	27	27
wind force, m/s (min - opt - max)	10-12-18	7-10-15	5-7-12	3-5-9

Packaging

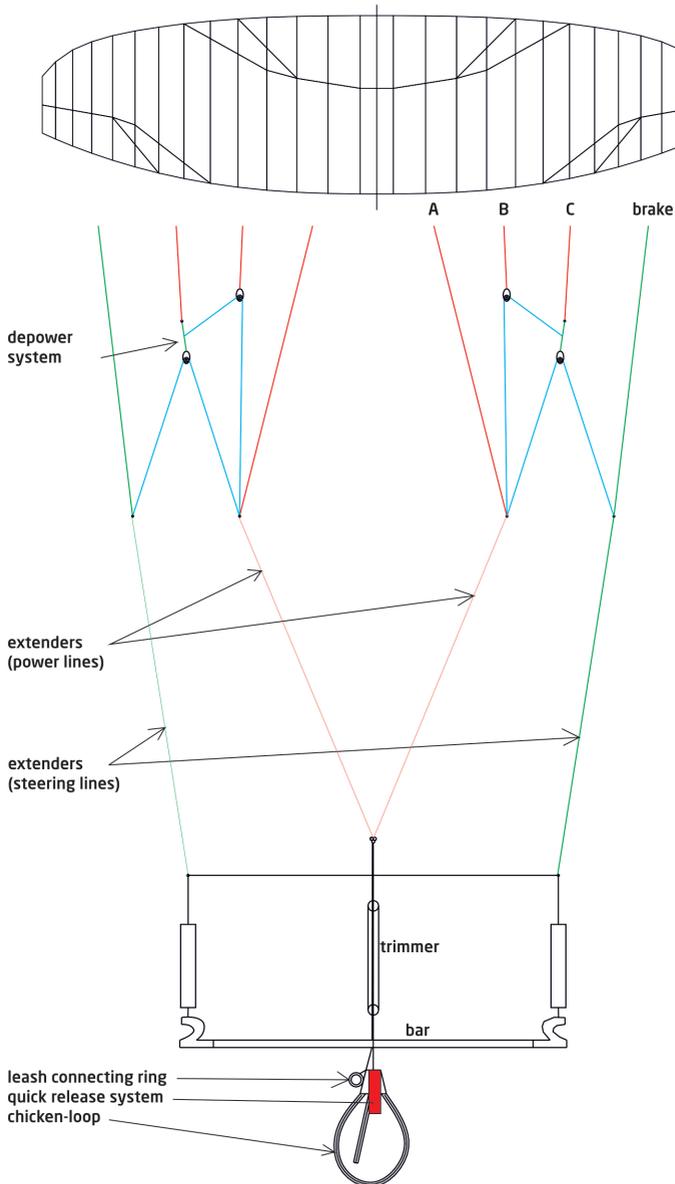
Kite	- 1
Control bar	- 1
Rucksack	- 1
Manual	- 1
Reparation set	- 1

Materials

Canopy fabric:	NCV SkyTex 9017 E25A
Lines:	Liros DSL-70
Extenders:	Liros DC 300, DC 200

Kite system

The kite consists of: a wing with wing lines, power lines and control lines, a control bar and release system.



Wing

The "Alasca-2" kite has a wing of the "parafoil" type - its construction reminds a small paraglider. The wing consists of two textile layers - the upper and the bottom surfaces, as well as inner ribs that form the wing profile. To full the wing with air there are air inlets at the leading edge of the kite. The ribs have openings for air flow inside the wing. On the bottom surface there are loops where the wing lines are mounted.

Wing lines

The wing lines are usually adapted by the producer. They define the wing form. While correct usage of the wing, the wing lines never get tangled.

Extenders

One end of each extender (power lines and control lines) is mounted to the wing, while another one - to the bar. The extenders are produced from the dyneema line and have 25 meters length. Connection of the extenders with the kite and the bar is made though running loops on the knots situated on the ends of wing lines and bar leads.

Control bar

Power lines join before the bar, come to its middle, enter through the opening in the bar and fix to the chicken-loop system. This system allows to fix the bar to the harness hook and prevent any unintentional detaches of the kite from the pilot. Besides, between the chicken-loop system and the power lines there is a fast release system that allows to release the kite from the pilot in case of emergency.

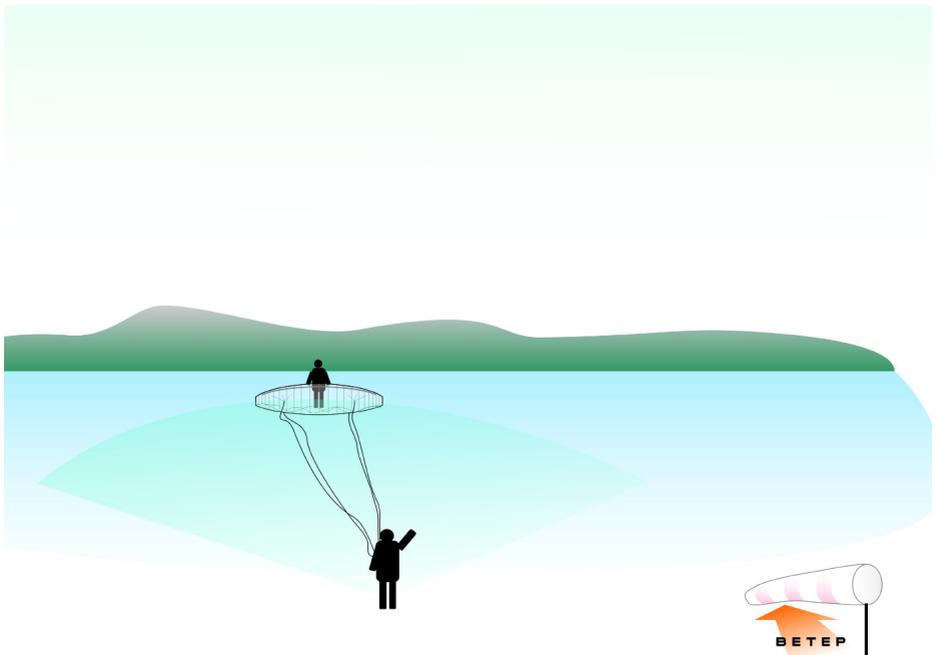
On the power lines before the bar there is a system that changes the angle of attack - a trimmer. While loosening the trimmer you increase the traction power of the wing, while pulling the trimmer, you lessen it. With the help of the trimmer you can change the traction power of the kite during the ride. Remember that when the trimmer is tightened your kite is more likely to collapse.

Apart from the trimmer there is another system that can instantly change the traction power of your kite - this is a depower system. While pulling the bar, you increase the traction, while loosening it, you lessen it.

One of the safety systems is a leash, one side of which is fixed to the extenders, another one to the rider's equipment. In case of emergency release the kite is still connected to the rider via the leash. If needed, the leash can be released from the rider as well.

Preparation for the start.

- define the direction of the wind;
- place your kite apart from the main riding area, if possible mark your place of start with flags. You should leave enough space downwind from the kite to the nearest obstacle (the stronger the wind is, the larger the space should be);
- fix the wing on the surface (pour with snow or press with a rucksack or any other object on the ice);
- unreel, untangle and place the extenders along the direction of the wind;
- fix the bar on the surface - either to an ice axe or to a ski, put into the snow with its heel. While using the ice axe mark it with a piece of a bright material to be able to see it from a distance.



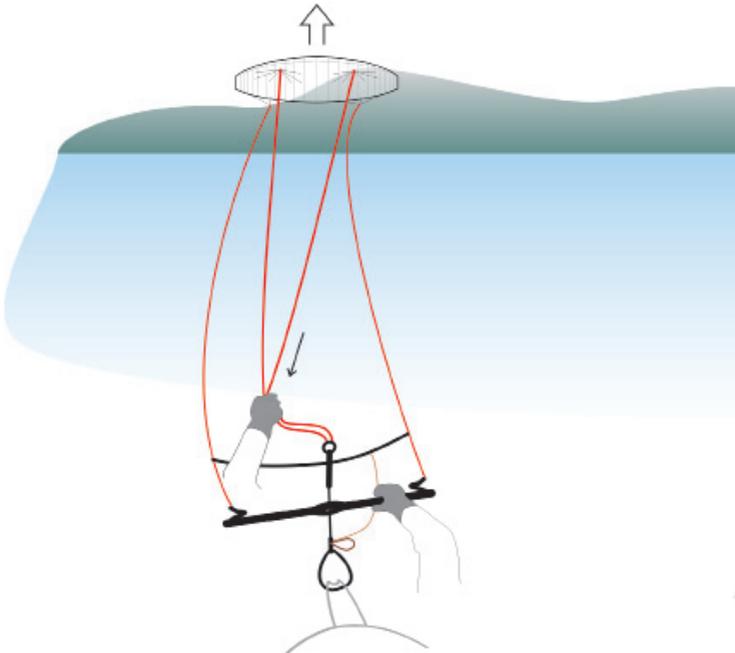
Start

Start with an assistant.

Give a sign that you are ready. Your assistant should stay behind the kite, raise it from the ground, holding it for the leading edge at the top of his breast. In this position the kite is well filled with air and gains its working form. Your assistant gives you a sign that he is ready and leaves the kite. When the kite is filled it flies up excellently and is ready to use. Your assistant should not throw up the kite. It flies up independently even by a minimal wind.

Independent start.

Pull the front lines so that the front edge of your kite is up. The kite is filled with air through the air inlets and with the help of its lift force it throws down the snow. At the beginning of the start pay attention that your kite does not turn over: if one of the ears goes faster, slow it down by the bar.



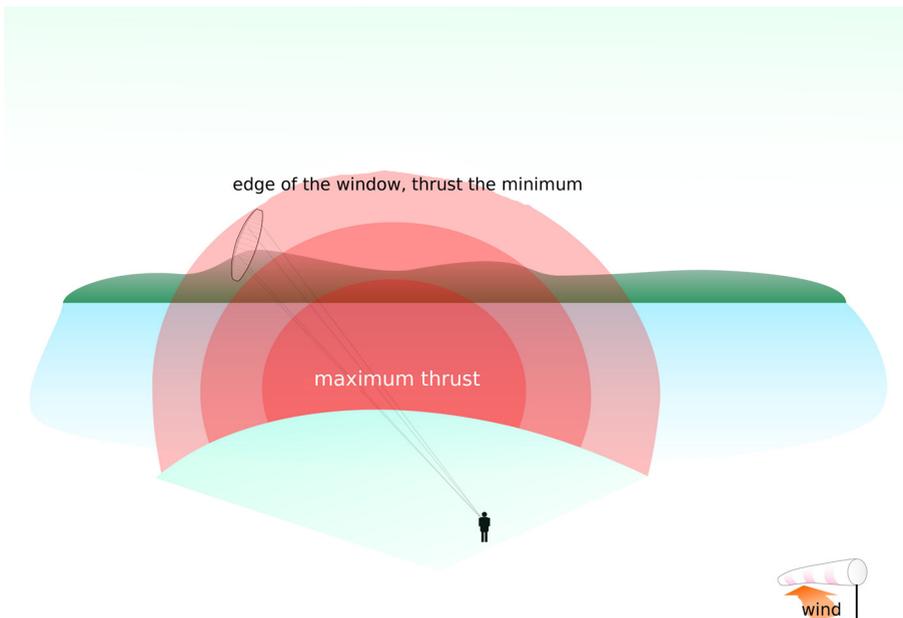
Control of the kite

A **wind window** is a zone, where the kite can stay in the air and produce tractive force.

A **neutral zone** is a zone on the border of the wind window, where the kite almost loses its traction.

A **neutral position** is a zone situated almost above the head of the rider, where the kite does not have any traction and needs minimum attention.

A **work zone** is the inner zone of the wind window, where the kite creates the traction power. A border of the wind window is the left and the right borders of the wind window zone.

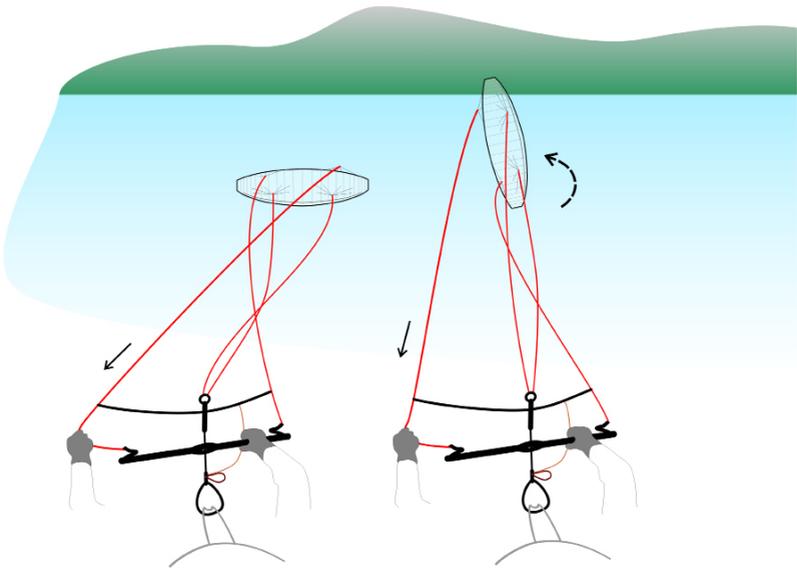


Control of the kite

The kite can be controlled and creates the traction power only under the condition that the power lines and control lines are loaded. If a rider allows the lines to drop, he loses the control over his kite.

To raise the kite into the air you should pull the power lines (entering the middle of the bar), while maximally loosening the bar from you.

To land the kite you should evenly and simultaneously tighten the control lines at the packing arch. In order to ensure a comfortable start of your kite next time, you should land it in the center of the wind window with its leading edge upwards.



Control of the kite

Controlling - the kite goes to the left if you pull the left side of the bar towards yourself and simultaneously loose the right side of the bar. The kite goes to the right if you pull the right side of the bar towards yourself and loose the left side of the bar.

If your kite has fallen on the border of the wind window, to raise it you should move in the direction of the place, where the kite fell, keeping the lines stretched, so you can get in the position of the start.

If your kite has fallen with its leading edge downwards, you should pull the control lines that are fixed at the ends of the bar. The kite will fly up with its back edge upwards. Loose one of the lines and it will come to a normal position.

Safety during the riding

- do not start your kite, if you do not have a good foot rest: you can be injured by a sharp fall;
- do not change the direction of the kite dramatically. You can be teared off from the ground!
- do not strike your kite with its leading edge towards the surface, it can be destructed by a sharp fall;
- if you can not control your kite at a sharp puff, use the safety system - release the kite;

Riding with the kite

The main principle of riding with the kite is the creation of foot rest, using the cant of your skis, snowboard or board to ensure the control over the kite. Do not allow the extenders to drop.

Terminology

Course - the chosen direction of your move.

Tack - the rider's course relating to the wind. Right tack is if the wind is blowing to the right side of the rider and his kite is to the left of him. Left tack is if the wind is blowing to the left side of the rider and his kite is to the right of him.

Turn - change of tack.

Traverse - move towards the wind while changing the tacks.

By the wind - traverse course.

Half wind - move perpendicularly the wind (half wind).

Backstay - course while moving along the wind.

Pass rules

While moving in different tacks the rider who goes with the left tack makes the way.

While moving in the same tack the windward rider makes the way.

The rider with lower speed or the one who does not move has the priority.

Folding up the kite

After you have fixed the bar safely, press the kite with a rucksack or pour it with snow. Then you should reel the extenders on the bar. Then, depending on the wind conditions, you choose the way of folding the kite.

If the wind is not very strong and it does not interfere with folding, you should place the kite on the ground with one ear towards the wind and press it with some load (for example a rucksack). Place the lines system evenly on the wing, so that it does not get tangled. Fold the kite in bellows from ears to the center. Then fold the received roll several times and put it into your rucksack.

If the wind is strong, you can just roll the kite from ears towards the center to put it into the rucksack asap. Then at home or in the camp you should unroll it and carefully fold it at the first opportunity. If needed, dry it.

Care and storage

After every riding you should dry the kite and the lines unrolled and delete the rests of snow if needed.

Do not keep your kite at sunshine, because the ultraviolet destroys the structure of the material.

You should avoid dragging your kite on the surface to prevent damages of wing and lines.

It is forbidden to wash the kite with any chemical cleaners. Use a wet sponge to clean your kite.

Do not ride if the lines are twisted. They can melt and break at a huge load.

Do not make any knots on the lines - this will significantly lessen their strength.

Warranty

The producer guarantees the described features and normal performance of the equipment during one year since the day of the sale. The producer provides special out-of-warranty reparations and maintenance of the equipment at the owner's request at extra cost.

Pay attention!

The warranty reparations and the substitution of the ware are made only in case of producer-caused faults. The warranty does not cover the cases of destruction and damages of the product due to careless or incorrect usage, including the strikes with air inlets towards the ground.

We recommend to perform regular control examinations of the product (including the examination of lines strength, lines system geometry, examination of air permeability of the textile of the wing).

Attention!

The producer does not bear responsibility for the compliance of the product with described features if:

- you did not stick to the operation conditions;
- you added any changes in the construction;
- you performed self-relied reparations.