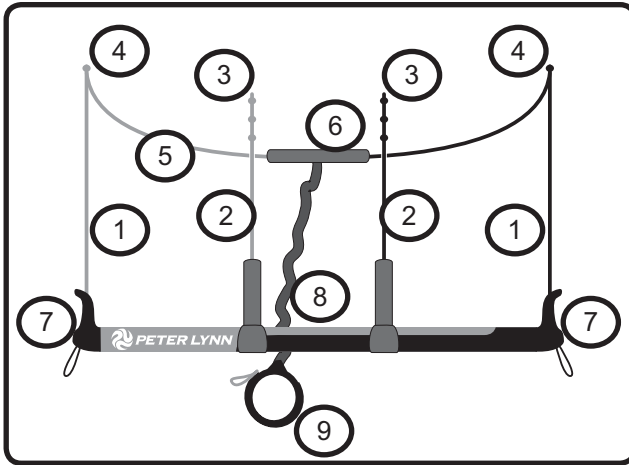


4-line powerkite bar classic

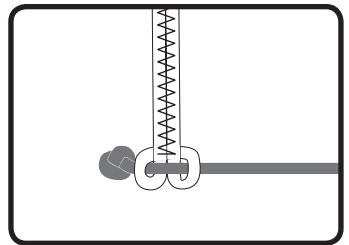
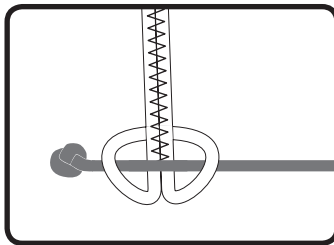
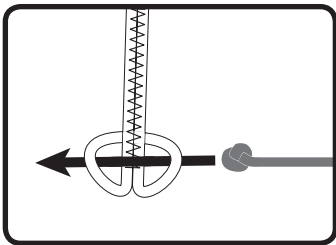
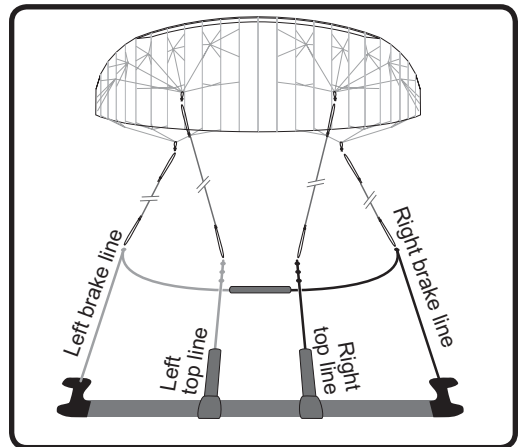


1. Side leader lines
2. Center leader lines
3. Top line attachment points
4. Brake line attachment points
5. Cross-line (between brake lines)
6. Self-landing handle
7. Line winders with bungee loops
8. Bungee safety leash
9. Wrist strap

Attaching your flying lines

Make sure you attach the correct line to the correct attachment point.

The top lines go to the ends of the bar, the brake / rear lines to the center line running through the pulley.

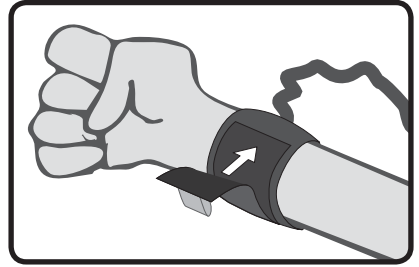


Place a larkshead in the sleeve and slide it over the end knot on the leader line. Pull the larkshead tight against the end knot. Use this method for all four attachment points.

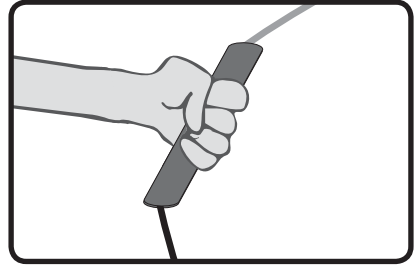
4-line powerkite bar classic

Self-landing your kite / Using the safety system

Before flying your kite, attach the wrist leash to your wrist.

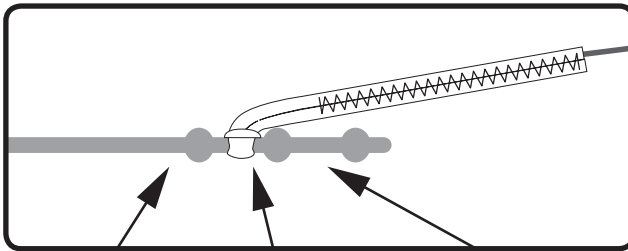


When letting go of the bar, or unhooking/releasing the (optional) harness line, the safety system is activated. The kite is supported only by the brake lines and the kite will land backwards. You can also grab the handle on the cross-line between the two side leader lines.



Adjusting top / brake line difference

You can easily set the top / brake line difference by attaching the larkshhead behind the different positions on the center leader lines.



Attach the larkshhead behind the knot furthest away from the kite for minimum power and lighter steering.

Attach the larkshhead behind the knot in the middle for medium power and medium steering.

Attach the larkshhead behind the knot closest to the kite for maximum power and heavier steering.

If the kite does not take off, you need to use the knots furthest away from the kite.
If the kite does not steer at all, you need to use the knot closest to the kite.
If required, you can add extra knots in the leader lines to ensure a perfect setting for your kite model or size.