Care and maintenance

1. the adjustment of the bridles may change slightly after long use and should be checked periodically.

2. Before every flight do check over the condition of the flying lines for damage, snapping lines can damage your kite.

3.Kites packed away in a wet condition or damp condizion should be spread out and dried, or they should be flown dry within two days. Otherwise unsightly lasting black mould stains may settle in the fabric.

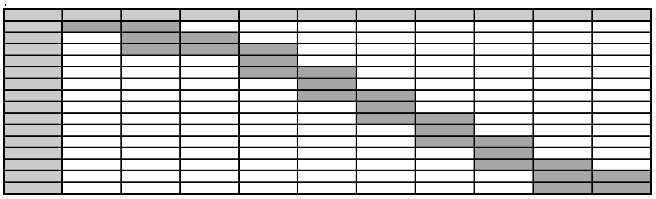
4 Do not expose the kite to sunlight longer then necessary. UV rays dammaged the fabric and dimmish his durability / strengh and reduce his life

5.Sand and foreign substances in the cells must always be removed, it damages the seems and the construction of the kite

6. light soiling can can be removed by a carfully washing with warm water and curd soap. Rinse thoroughly with fresh water afterwards.

Technical data

type	surface in square meters	aspect ratio	number of cells	weight in grammes
Bora 2.4	2.4	4.16	24	470
Bora 2.8	2.8	4.63	28	550
Bora 3.8	3.8	4.87	30	680
Bora 4.5	4.5	4. 87	30	780
Bora 5.0	5.0	4.87	30	870
Bora 6.0	6.0	4.87	30	1000
Bora 7.0	7.0	5.01	32	1150
Bora 8.5	8.5	5.01	32	1250
Bora 10	9,8	5.06	36	1500
Bora 12	12.01	5.54	42	1800



All specifications refer to a pilot's body weight of 70 to 90 Kg and can only be understood
These specifications vary according to body weight, the pilot's standard of performance and state of the ground.

If you follow our tips you will enjoy fun and thrill with your kite for a long time. We wish you lots of pleasure and success.

Your team of

LIBRE powersails

Flight manual

LIBRE powersails

Am Fässlegrund 8
78054 VS - Schwenningen
phone 07720 33964
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http://www.libre.de

WARNING

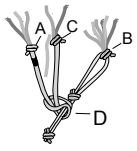
In spite of the easy handling this traction kite is high performanced and appropriate for beginners only after detailed practical instruction.
It is destined to be used on the ground only and is neither a paraglider nor a parachute. The Bora must not be towed. Never fly deep over lookers - on, near motorways, airports or puplic roads.
Never fly during thunderstorms or near powerlines

Before being introduced on the market the Bora had won several international contests and it is one of the highest perfomanced kites on the market at present. Because of the easy handling and the gradual powerbuild-up the Bora is also suitable for intermediate as well as the more experienced Pilots.

In competition, only those pilots have who have chosen the right kite size at the right time have a chance to win, there is only a slight difference in the range of overpower, just right, and underpowered. To give pilots the best chance of winning LIBRE are the only producer to equip their kites with adjustable bridles. This makes it possible for every pilot to adjust the flight characteristics to the prevailing outer conditions and his or her needs needs. For the leisure pilot these adjustable b ridles als offer a not insignifiant advantage.

Adjustable bridles

The adjustable bridles are at the lower end of the bridles at that point where the flying lines are attached.
By shifting the larkshead knot to A, B, C the bridle rows and D are attached the angle of attack of the Kite can be changed and the kite can be set steeper or flatter to the wind. This brings about a faster flying speed of the kite at a flat angle and an increased in an lift (pull of the kite) at a steeper angle.

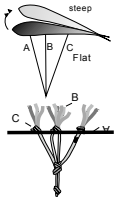


Attention

the bridle can move from its factory setting , so check the position the knot in the B row especially after the first flight attempts, and regularly there after.

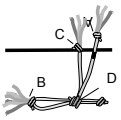
Neutral Position

in this position the bridle rows A,B,C are in one plane. The kite inflates quickly, can be launched easily and there is a well- balanced proportion between flying speed and lift generated.
The flying stability and the performance of the kite are now attheir best.
We recommended this position for the use at normal flying conditions.



Steep angle

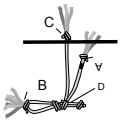
In this position the row D is lengthened. To achieve this loosen the larkshead knot and shift the adjustment loop more towards the Row . A
As a reference point a black mark has been applied to the trimming line of the row . A
Up to this mark the kite flies with easy handling,the lift increases gradually maintaining good kir speed. A setting beyond this mark increases the lift further and the flying characteristics approach an increasingly critical ange, i.e.: The kite is more difficult to launch, tends more and more to stalling and gets caught more easily in gusty wind .
In this position starting is easier when the Kite is flown horizontally after launching. We recommend this position on heavy ground, to increase the lift (pull) of the kite, or when the Kite tends to overfly (luff) in very gusty wind.



NOTE: The adjustment of the bridles must be done in small (mm) steps only

Flat angle

the flatter the flight angle of your is BORA the more agile the flight characteristics will be. To achieve this loosen the larkshead knot in the D adjustable bridle and shift the adjustment loop more towards the row . C
Now the kite is tilted forward and becomes faster and more manoeverable with less lift. In contests this adjustment is chosen when it makes more sense to use a bigger kite at a flat angle (less sideways pull) than the next smaller kite at a steep angle.



IMPORTANT

The flatter angle is set, the more critical the flying characteristics will be.
Your BORA more prone to folding or tipping and can tend to overfly in gusts.
In some manoevers the use of the brakes to counter these characteristics will be needed. When using a flatter angle the lift can be increased by a gentle application of the brake lines of the kite.
At a steep angle the effective range of the brake becomes smaller and smaller, the steeper you choose the angle of attack of your kite, the kite is more prone to stalling and gets caught more easily.

Lenght of lines / carrying capacities

Up to a body weight of 85 kg we recommend to use lines with breaking strengh of betwen 140 kp and 160 kp and a lenght between 18 and 30 meters.
With a body weight more than 85 kg lines with a capacity of between 160 and 220kg are recommended.
The brake lines should have a capacity of between 65 and 90 kp.

Lenght of the brake lines

The basic adjustment or the brake loines should be adjusted as long as possible.
It should be possible launched and land the kite backwards. Only in gusty winds or at a very flat angle (the kite tends to overfly) the brakelines shouldt be a set shorter.