

GEO Pointer

**An unprecedented
piece of kite engineering,
this is THE FIRST
Bridle Free kite
to fly on the
top-most tip at
a SINGLE POINT
without
stabilizer tails!**

Designed by Jon Trenophol
in collaboration with
CEEWAN of Malaysia



Sails sewn by Heads Up Kites,
Pam Kirk and Mike Dennis.
Made in the U.S.A.

SAIL PREPARATION



Unroll Kite



Stake down the bottom support and continue unrolling

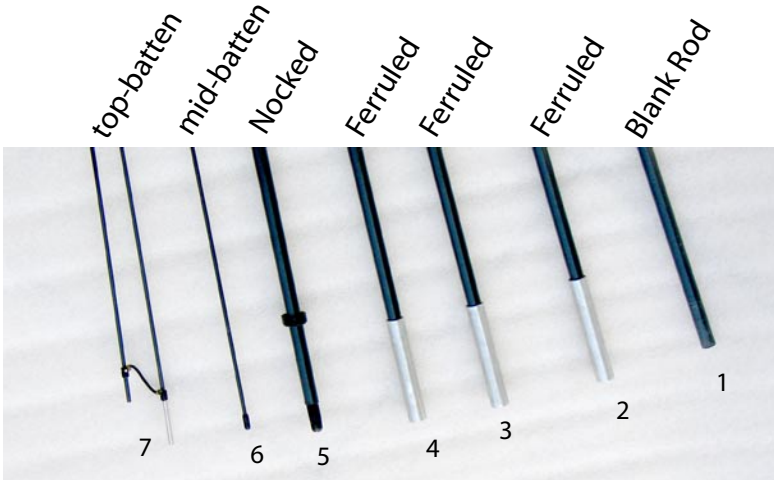
Join-up the top horizontal spreader spars



Plug in the endcaps on the spreaders, both on the left and right

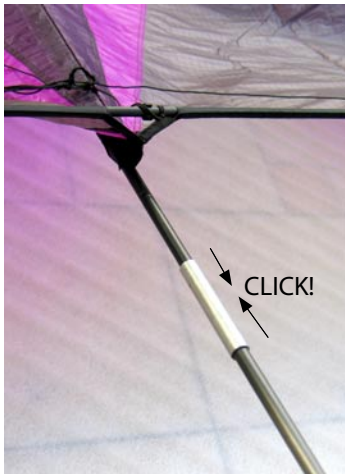


FRAME ASSEMBLY



Arrange rods in this order

Slot the No.1 rod (Blank rod) into the spine sleeve

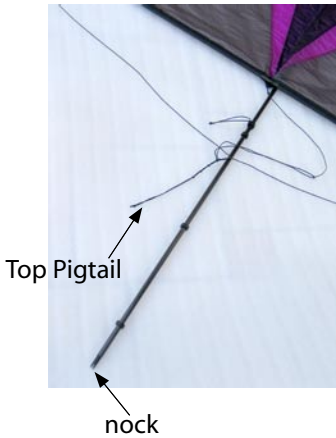


Join the end of No.1 rod with the ferruled part of No.2 rod.
IMPORTANT: Push in till you hear the 'click'. Continue the same with rods 3 to 5.

Plug in the bottom end of spine with the endcap.

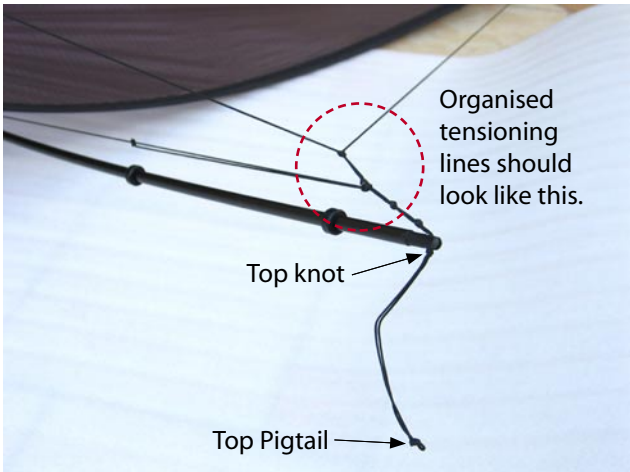


TENSIONING

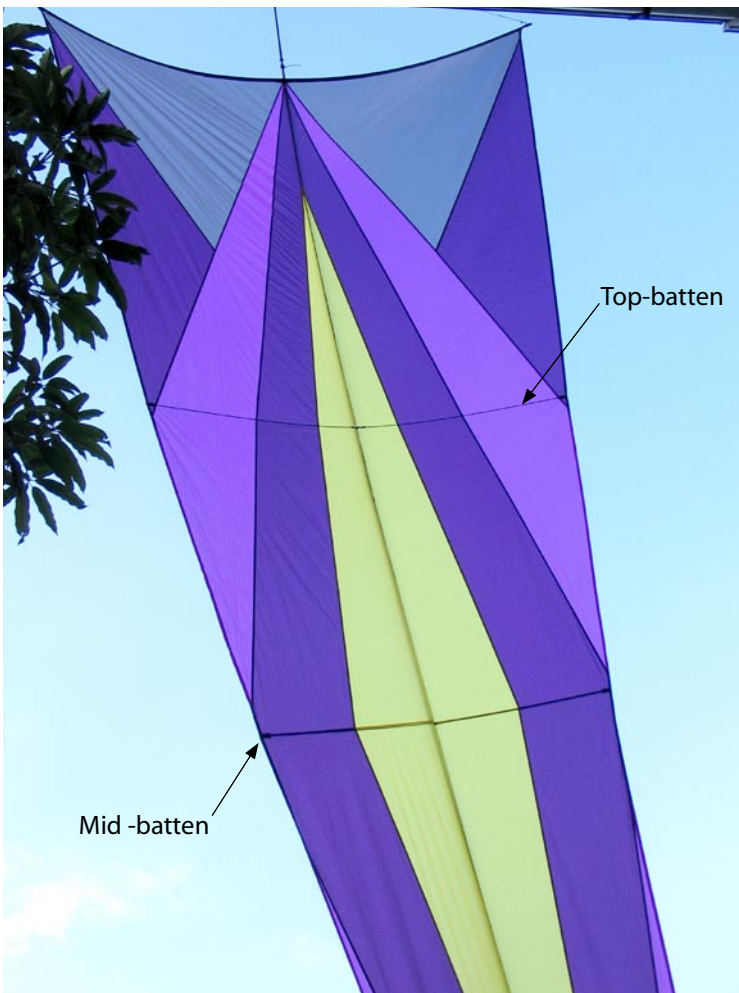


Gather the tensioning bridles and pull from the top pigtail.

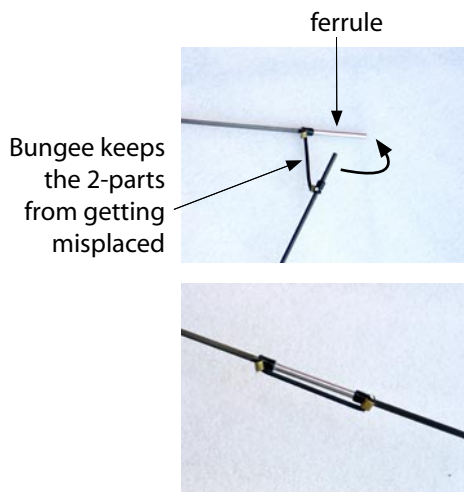
Loop the top-knot over the nock.



BATTENS



Rod No. 6 (the mid-batten) pass it through the batten loop

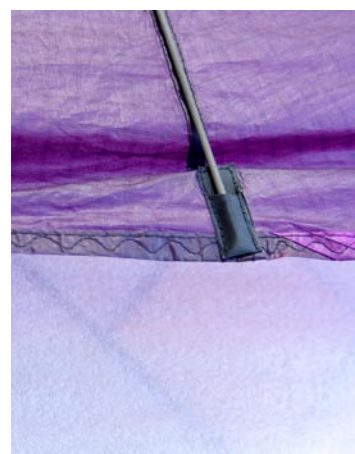


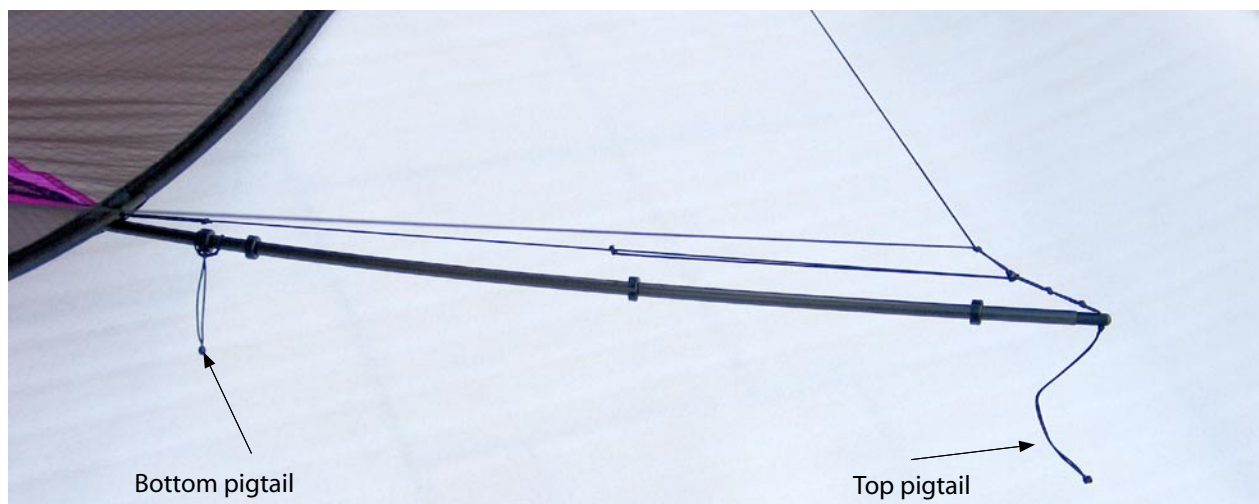
Rod No. 7 (the top-batten) - assemble the 2-piece batten by joining at the ferrule. Then pass it thru the mid-batten loop.

Note how the ferruled and bungee part is passed through the loop.



Put batten ends into respective pockets at the edge of sail.





Flying characteristics

This kite can gain high altitudes very quickly. It is a very good glider making this an ideal kite to fly in light winds. Release lines for it to glide downwind, grip lines to stop glide and gain altitude instantly! Observe the way the kite folds up during a glide then reopens to gain height!

Bridle Free! Nothing to tangle! With VERY little pull! Fly with 100lb lines in higher winds. So efficient that in lighter winds you can even fly it with 50lb lines!

High stability! This kite will point to the skies whatever the winds are.

Stacking tip

Stack whenever winds allows you to. Use the top pigtail. Recommended stacking distance would be about 25 feet (or more) in between kites. Too close and the kites could touch each other during a glide.

Use stronger lines when stacked (150lb for 2 kites)

Flying attachments

- Top pigtail - 6mph -20mph (or whatever you dare!)
- Bottom pigtail – 2mph - 5mph

Flying tip

Always fly using the **TOP PIGTAIL** whenever the winds allow!

As the wind pick-up, remove top-batten first as the kite starts to over-fly next the mid-batten before moving up the flying line to the top pigtail.

Pretend that the kite pulls like a hundred pounds then pass the line to an unsuspecting fellow kiteflyer.

Directions and Flying suggestions for the new Geo Pointer kite.

The Geo Pointer is a single skin kite that is 18 ft tall. When you unroll the kite you will have to insert the two outside tubes on the main strut making sure they are pushed in all the way and put the outside caps on making sure that the bridle is pulling through the caps toward the main bridle connection.

You will then notice that there is a black tube (pocket) running down the middle of the sail at the full length of the kite. The side of the sail, with the tube, is the side that faces the wind. There will be five carbon 10mm spars, these are the main spines of the kite. You will notice that one of the five does not have a ferrule. This one gets inserted into the pocket first from the larger end of kite with the pocket facing toward the ground. As you push the first tube in, before it is all the way in, push the next tube with a ferrule onto the first tube making sure that it is pushed into the ferrule all the way. Continue to push toward the small end of kite doing the same with the rest of the spars till you get to the last one that has the nock at the end and the pigtail attached.

Before you put in the last spar, you should make sure that the bridle is over the top of the kite with the spine facing the ground. Also, as the last spar is pushed in, the first tube will be coming out the small end of the kite and will have to be inserted into the nock-cap attached to the bottom of the kite.

The bridle (tensioner) is now ready to be pulled up using the pigtail at the end of the bridle. This one has a series of knots to tension the top strut and the main spine of the kite. It may seem tight but put the knot that is marked into the slot in the nock so it is secure. At this point make sure the bridle is pulling free from both ends of the top strut and the sail is centered on the top strut. Also, the bridle should be running free with the larks head knot running down to the middle of top strut. This line determines the amount of tension on the main spine. This can be adjusted for different wind conditions.

You will notice that you have two micro carbon spars left. The longer one folds out and goes into the top pockets on the sail passing through the loop in the middle of the sail. The shorter one goes in the center of the kite.

IMPORTANT— The two micro carbon rods are used only when the wind is light. The kite with both rods in will fly in really low winds. When both of these are in the kite you are attaching your 100 lb. flying line to the pigtail that is just above the main strut. As the wind gets higher and starts to overfly, you should take out the top micro rod and leave the middle one in. When the wind is up you are going to fly with both battens out of the kite and you are going to attach you fly line to the knot at the very tip of the kite. If your kite is being flown from the lower pigtail and with the battens in and the kite starts over flying (behind you)it is time to take the battens out and go to the top tip connection. You can also play with the tension on the spine, more for high wind and less for low. Also, more tension on the main strut.

Most likely all you have to do is go for one more knot (more tension will be applied to both.) Hope you enjoy the kite as much as I do.

If you have any trouble call or E-mail me at:

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