

Instructions of use



Terms of use

It is your responsibility to ensure that the KiteHook is correctly positioned and that the pulling resistance is sufficient. Otherwise, taking-off and landing your kite may become a danger to yourself, nearby bystanders or items. Please read through the following instructions and watch the tutorials available at www.kite-hook.com.

The KiteHook user should imperatively know:

- Basic kite handling techniques
- The concepts of window of flight and window edge

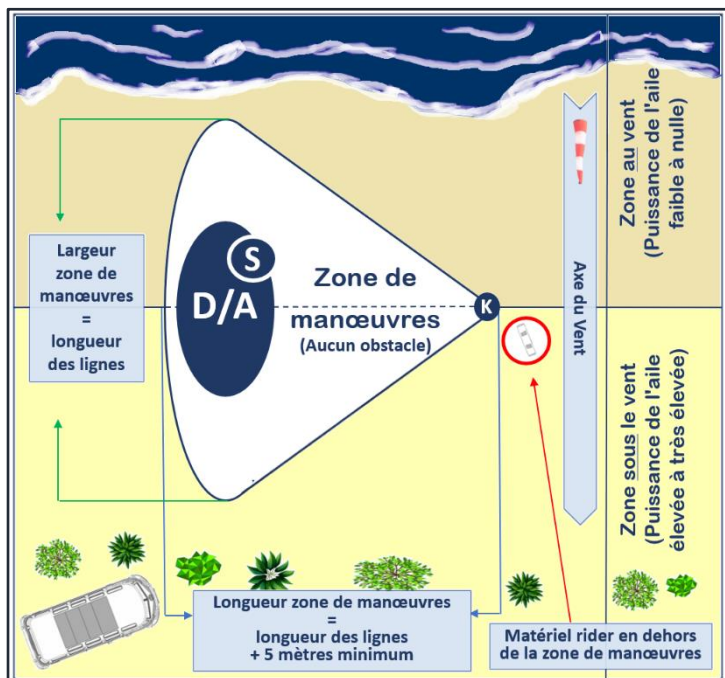
The KiteHook is unsuitable in:

- Gusty winds or winds faster than 35 knots
- A cluttered or insufficiently spaced manoeuvring zone

Directions for use

- The use of a helmet is strongly recommended
- The first use of the KiteHook will be ideally done in a moderate wind (15 – 20 knots)

Aerial view of the manoeuvring zone



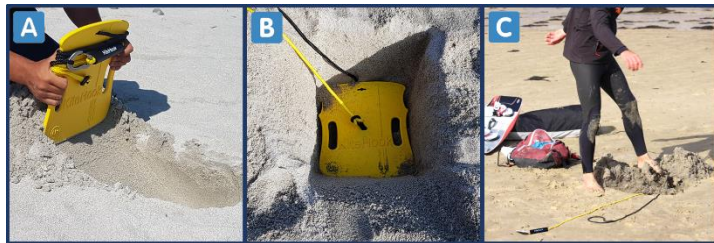
1. Identifying the manoeuvring zone

- The manoeuvring area is delimited by the flight window from the location of the KiteHook (Arc-shaped area on the illustration).
- The manoeuvring area must be free of obstacles. Your board and other equipment are elements to consider as potential obstacles.
- Taking the wind axis as a reference, the take-off / landing area of the kite (T/L) can be located on the right or on the left of the KiteHook. In the illustration, it is located on the left side of the KiteHook.
- For an sufficient safety margin, the length of the manoeuvring zone should be longer by at least 5m than the length of your lines.
- If you are in a location influenced by the tide, consider its evolution as your KiteHook might get submerged (Cf. [W](#) Tip 1 for usage of a submerged KiteHook)

2. KiteHook set up

Warning: Regardless of the KiteHook set up method used, once installed, it is essential to check its resistance by strongly pulling on the main leash.

2.1. Setting up in sand



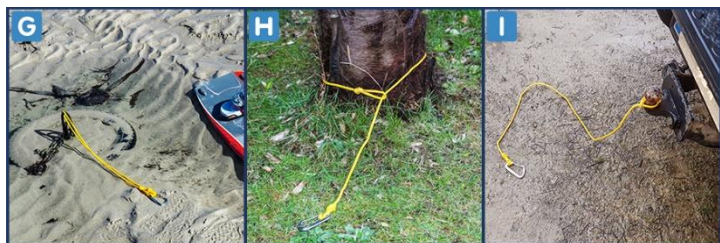
- Dig a hole using the KiteHook as a shovel (Cf. Picture [A](#)). Keep the leashes rolled up (Cf. Picture [V](#)) so they don't interfere while digging.
- The hole should be at least 30 x 30 cm [B](#). It should at least be 35cm deep. The length of the KiteHook is 29cm and can be used to verify the depth. The final depth will depend on the density of the sand. A hole in dry sand will have to be deeper than a hole in wet sand.
- Unroll the leashes and put the KiteHook at the bottom of the hole, making sure the face UP is facing the sky [B](#).
- Check that the end of both leashes is not buried [C](#).
- Cover the KiteHook with the dug-out sand and compact everything with your feet [C](#).

2.2. Setting up in pebbles

- Remove pebbles to create a hole of at least 40 x 40 cm with a minimum depth of 40cm [D](#). The length of the KiteHook is 29cm and can be used to verify the depth.
- Unroll the leashes and put the KiteHook at the bottom of the hole, making sure the face UP is facing the sky [E](#).
- The depth of the hole and the height of the pile will depend on the shape and size of the pebbles [E](#). Small and round pebbles will require a deeper hole and bigger pile.
- Check that the end of both leashes is not buried [F](#).
- Cover the KiteHook with pebbles building a pyramid [F](#).



2.3. Setting up on a fixed point



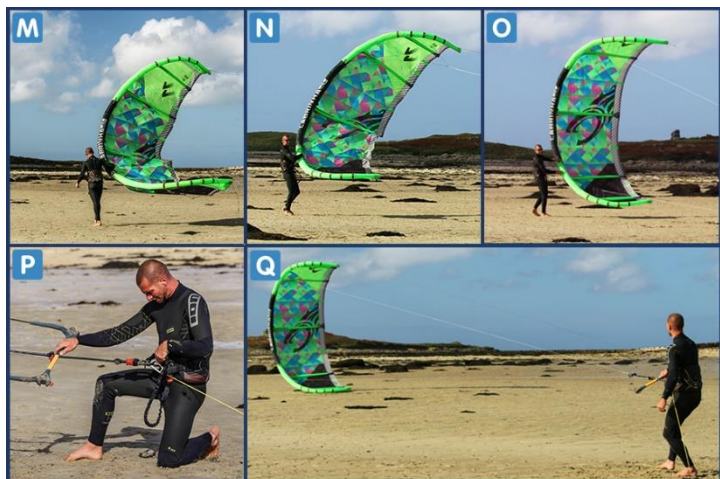
- The main leash can be attached to an existing fixed point: mooring post **G**, tree **H**, vehicle hitch **I** posts, etc.
- Dissociate the main leash from the secondary one and attach it to the fixed point by doubling the line **G** or not **H** and **I**

3. Setting up the lines and the kite



- Unfold your lines (Cf. **W** Tip 2) so that once deployed, the bar ends up near the KiteHook, and then attach the KiteHook's hook to the chicken loop **J**.
- Untangle the lines. Attaching the chicken loop to the KiteHook first helps untangling **K**. Then check the lines are properly untangled by stretching them from their extremities (Cf. **W** Tip 3).
- Inflate your kite and link the lines to it, using the vendor's instructions.
- Regroup your equipment (kite bag, pump, etc...) near the KiteHook, but make sure it stays out of the manoeuvring zone **L**.
- Place the transport bag, making sure the warning message is visible **L**. This message will ensure bystanders will not think your KiteHook and equipment are forgotten or lost. To prevent them from being blown away, attach the transport bag to the secondary leash and secure it with sand or pebbles. You can also use this leash to attach your kite bag and other equipment. (Cf. **W** Tip 4)

4. Take-off



- Make sure your manoeuvring zone is still free of obstacles. If necessary, warn nearby bystanders that you are about to take off and that it might be dangerous to get near the kite and the lines (manoeuvring zone).
- Visualize the take-off / landing zone (**T/L zone** on the recto aerial view). It is the zone on the window edge perpendicular to the KiteHook. It is also the zone where your kite will stay on its tip before take-off or after landing. Visualize also the Security point (S). It is slightly upwind of the T/L zone. This S point is where you can rest your kite on its tip and stretch your lines without the kite taking power.
- Move towards the S point while holding your kite from its main ring and until the lines are slightly stretched **M**, then make sure one last time the lines are properly untangled, free of any obstacles and that no one is near.

- Move a little more away from the KiteHook to finish stretching the lines, then gradually move downwind (towards the power zone) so that the kite starts being carried by the wind **N**.
- When the lines are stretched, continue moving downwind until the kite gets naturally carried by the wind **O**. Once the kite is stabilised, you can let it go, it will stay on its tip. If the wind is strong and / or irregular, the kite may fly for a few seconds then will naturally regain its position at the edge of the window.
- Return to the KiteHook while staying away from the lines in case the kite would change position.
- While facing the kite, put one knee down near the buried KiteHook. Attach your kite leash, then your chicken loop and secure it with the tchouch **P**.
- Make your kite take-off **Q**.
- Slightly move back to remove the strain off the main leash and unhook the carabiner. (Cf. **W** Tip 5)

5. Landing



- Ensure your manoeuvring zone is free of any obstacles. If necessary, warn nearby bystanders that you are about to land and that it might be dangerous to get near the kite and the lines (manoeuvring zone).
- Take position near the buried KiteHook, close enough to be able to reach the carabiner.
- Attach the carabiner to the chicken loop.
- Land the kite on its tip **R**.
- Detach the chicken loop and the kite leash from your harness.
- Move toward the kite, staying away from the lines in case the kite would change position **T**.
- Grab the kite by its main ring and loosen the lines by taking the kite upwind and towards the KiteHook **U**.
- Lay the kite up wind, main ring on the ground and secure it with your board or sand.

6. Retrieval / storage

- If the KiteHook is in the sand or under pebbles, the easiest way to retrieve it is by firmly pulling on the secondary leash. If it is resisting, remove sand or pebbles, and pull again. You can significantly increase your strength by using the hook on your harness: make 2 or 3 turns with the secondary leash, put yourself in a slight rear imbalance and use your legs.
- To store the KiteHook, firstly roll the main leash around the base, then pass the secondary leash through the carabiner and finish rolling in the other way **V**. Finish by blocking the extremity of the second leash into the top blocker. Rinse the KiteHook with fresh water and store it in a dry place.



Tips, tutorial and details on
www.kite-hook.com/downloads.html



Ride Safe. Ride Free.