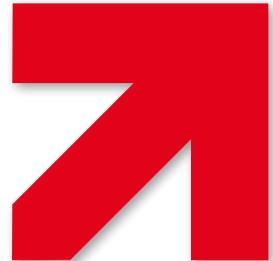




OZONE

Trickster

YOUR WING IS HERE



TRUE





CONTENTS



Pilots Manual (Eng)	2 > 14
Materials	14
Riser Diagram	15
Technical Specifications	15
Line Diagram	16

Trickster





Thank you for choosing to fly Ozone.

As a team of free flying enthusiasts, competitors and adventurers, Ozone's mission is to build agile paragliders of the highest quality with cutting edge designs and performance and maximum security.

Confidence and belief in your paraglider is a far greater asset than any small gains in performance - ask any of the Ozone pilots on your local hills, or those who have taken our gliders on ground-breaking adventures and stood on podiums around the world. All our research and development is concentrated on creating the best handling/performance characteristics possible with optimum security. Our development team is based in the south of France. This area, which includes the sites of Gourdon, Monaco and Col de Bleyne, guarantees us more than 300 flyable days per year. This is a great asset in the development of the Ozone range.

As pilots we fully understand just how big an investment a new paraglider is. We know that quality and value for money are essential considerations when choosing your new paraglider; so to keep costs low and quality high we build all our wings in our own production plant. During production our wings undergo numerous and rigorous quality control checks. This way we can guarantee that all our paragliders meet the same high standards that we expect ourselves.

This manual will help you get the most out of your Trickster. It details information about the Trickster's design, tips and advice on how best to use it and how to care for it to ensure it has a long life and retains a high resale value. If you need any further information about Ozone, the Trickster, or any of our products please check www.flyozone.com or contact your local dealer, school or any of us here at Ozone.

It is essential that you read this manual before flying your Trickster for the first time.

Please ensure that this manual is passed on to the new owner if you ever resell this paraglider.

Safe Flying!
Team Ozone

WARNING

Paragliding is a potentially dangerous sport that can cause serious injury including bodily harm, paralysis and death. Flying an Ozone paraglider is undertaken with the full knowledge that paragliding involves such risks.

As the owner of an Ozone paraglider you take exclusive responsibility for all risks associated with its use. Inappropriate use and or abuse of your equipment will increase these risks.

Any liability claims resulting from use of this product towards the manufacturer, distributor or dealers are excluded.

Be prepared to practice as much as you can - especially ground handling, as this is a critical aspect of paragliding. Poor control while on the ground is one of the most common causes of accidents.

Be ready to continue your learning by attending advanced courses to follow the evolution of our sport, as techniques and materials keep improving.

Use only certified paragliders, harnesses with protector and reserve parachutes that are free from modification, and use them only within their certified weight ranges. Please remember that flying a glider outside its certified configuration may jeopardise any insurance (e.g. liability, life etc) you have. It is your responsibility as the pilot to verify your insurance cover.

Make sure you complete a thorough daily and pre-flight inspection of all of your equipment. Never attempt flying with unsuitable or damaged equipment.

Always wear a helmet, gloves and boots.

All pilots should have the appropriate level of license for their respective country and third party insurance.

Make sure that you are physically and mentally healthy before flying. Choose the correct wing, harness and conditions for your level of experience.

Pay special attention to the terrain you will be flying and the weather conditions before you launch. If you are unsure do not fly, and always add a large safety margin to all your decisions.

Avoid flying your glider in rain, snow, strong wind, and turbulent weather conditions or clouds.

If you use good, safe judgment you will enjoy many years of paragliding.

Remember, PLEASURE is the reason for our sport

TEAM OZONE



Everyone at Ozone continues to be driven by our passion for flying, our love of adventure and our quest to see Ozone's paraglider development create better, safer and more versatile paragliders.

Paragliding design is led by the ever thoughtful David Dagault; Dav has a wealth of experience both in competition, adventure flying and paraglider design. Also on the design team are Russell Ogden, Luc Armant and Fred Pieri.

Russ is a top competition pilot and ex paragliding instructor, he can usually be found putting Dav's latest creation through a series of test manoeuvres.

Luc, a dedicated XC addict has a background in naval architecture. He brings a wealth of knowledge and ideas to the design team and works closely with Dav in the design process.

Fred is the latest addition to the team. He is a mathematician, mechanical engineer and vol Biv specialist. Fred designed the Anti-G and was the brainchild of the shark nose.

Back in the office Mike Cavanagh keeps control of the mayhem. Promotion and Team pilots are organised by Matt Gerdes. Karine Marconi, Jill Devine and Chloe Vila make sure we don't spend too much money and look after the ordering system.

Our manufacturing facility in Vietnam is headed up by Dr Dave Pilkington, who works relentlessly manufacturing gliders and producing prototypes as well as researching materials and manufacturing processes for our future products. He is backed up by Khanh, Phong and 700 production staff.



YOUR TRICKSTER

Ozone returns to the competitive acro scene with the all new Trickster. Developed during a long collaboration between Felix Rodriguez and the Ozone R&D Team, the Trickster is a completely new wing and represents a new direction in acro wing design for our team.

It is designed for top level experienced acro pilots only, it is not suitable for inexperienced acro pilots.

A carefully moderated sail tension, higher volume and highly-tuned wingtips, a more efficient profile, and a specially reinforced leading edge all combine to make the Trickster very stable across the entire range of modern acro manoeuvres. Whether you are just learning the Infinite Tumble, or perfecting longer sequences for competition on the Acro World Cup, the Trickster will allow you to execute your tricks cleaner and with less effort than ever before.

The Ozone Team's years of advanced paraglider design experience, Felix's intensive testing in the field, and everything that we have learned about performance profiles in recent years has been aptly applied to this exciting new wing. Although the Trickster is designed especially for the most serious acro manoeuvres, Felix's final testing included a flight to the summit of Mt Blanc (4810m), where he top landed and then re-launched to fly out over Chamonix, and set a new foot launch world record for Infinite Tumbles.

The Trickster is available in 17m, 18.5m, 20m sizes, and comes standard with our new Acro Brake handles.

► Rucksack

The bag is light in weight, comfortable and useful (padded hip belt, ergonomic and adjustable shoulder straps). It has a large volume that will allow you to store all your kit, whilst still being comfortable for hiking.

► Brake Lines

The brake line lengths have been set carefully during testing. If you do choose to adjust them, please bear in mind the following:

- Ensure both main brake lines are of equal length.
- When the brake handles are released in flight, the brake lines should be slack. There must be a substantial "bow" in them to guarantee no deformation of the trailing edge.
- Make sure the brake handles are correctly secured to the bungies
- You can remove the brake line from the pulley if you wish.

IMPORTANT: In the unlikely event of a brake line snapping in flight, or a handle becoming detached, the glider can be flown by gently pulling the rear risers (D-risers) for directional control.

► Risers

The Trickster has been designed with 4 risers. The A riser is covered with coloured webbing, this allows it to be easily identified.

The A's are Grey. The B's, C's and D's are BLACK.

► Trimmers

The Trickster comes with trim risers. The white line is the 'normal' flying position, used for take off and landing and performing manoeuvres. Small adjustments from the white line position can be made to suite pilot wing loading or flying style.

For best sink rate performance, i.e thermalling, the trimmers should be set to the fully slow (pulled) position.

➤ Accelerator System

To set up an accelerator on the ground, ask a friend to pull your risers into their in-flight position while you sit in your harness. Now adjust the length of the line so that the main bar sits just beneath your seat. You should now be able to hook your heel in to the secondary (lower) loop of the accelerator.

Extending the secondary (lower) loop of the accelerator fully will take the glider through approximately half its accelerated speed range. Should you need even more speed you should hook your feet on to the upper bar, which you can then extend until the pulleys on the risers touch.

Once set up, test the full range of the accelerator in calm flying conditions: ensure that both risers are pulled evenly during operation. Fine-tuning can be completed when you are back on the ground.

IMPORTANT: Using the accelerator decreases the angle of attack and can make the glider more prone to collapse, therefore using the accelerator near the ground or in turbulence should be avoided.

➤ Harness

It will be in your harness that you will enjoy flying. Therefore, we recommend you spend the time necessary to adjust your harness's different settings until you are completely comfortable. This will make flying more pleasurable.

The shoulder straps and the hip straps need to be set for comfort (make sure you do not have your shoulder's strap too tight, or you might find it difficult to get seated after launching). The ideal position in your harness should be with your knees horizontal and your body position leaning slightly backwards with your head behind the risers.

➤ Total Weight in flight

The Trickster is available in 3 sizes to suite pilot weights. Please respect the recommended weight range,

	Recommended All up Weight Range (Kgs)	Optimum Weight Range (Kgs)
17	70 - 90	80 - 85
18.5	80 - 100	90 - 95
20	91 - 110	100 - 105

BASIC FLIGHT TECHNIQUES

To familiarise yourself with the glider it is a good idea to perform practice inflations and small flights on a training hill. This will enable you to set up your equipment correctly.

➤ Preparation

Lay out the wing on its top surface in a pronounced arc, with the centre of the wing higher than the tips. Lay out the lines one side at a time. Hold up the risers and starting with the brake lines, pull all lines clear. Repeat with the stabilo, D, C, B and A lines, laying the checked lines on top of the previous set, and making sure no lines are tangled, knotted or snagged. Mirror the process on the other side.

Take-off checklist:

1. Check reserve parachute - pin is in and handle secure
2. Helmet on and fastened
3. All harness buckles closed - check leg-loops again
4. Karabiners and maillons tight
5. Trimmers equally set to the white line
6. Holding the A's and your brake handles
7. Leading edge open
8. Aligned directly into wind
9. Airspace and visibility clear

➤ Launching

Your Trickster will launch with either the forward or reverse techniques.

Forward Launch - Nil to Light winds

When the wind is favourable, whilst gently holding the A risers move forward positively, your lines should become tight within one or two steps and the Trickster will immediately start to inflate. You should maintain a constant pressure on the risers until the wing is overhead. Move smoothly throughout the entire launch, there is no need to rush or snatch at it. You should have plenty of time to look up and check your canopy before committing yourself. Once you are happy that the Trickster is inflated correctly, accelerate smoothly off the launch.

Reverse Launch - Light to Strong Winds

Lay out your wing as you would for the forward launch. However, this time turn to face it, passing one entire set of risers over your head as you turn. Now you can inflate the glider with the A-risers. Once the wing is overhead, release the risers, brake gently if necessary, turn and launch.

In stronger winds, be prepared to take a few steps towards the glider as it inflates. This will take some of the energy out of the glider and it will be less likely to overfly you.

IMPORTANT: Never take off with a glider that is not fully inflated or if you are not in control of the pitch/roll of your wing.

➤ In Flight Characteristics

The Trickster shows no unusual flying characteristics, however it is a small wing with very dynamic behaviour and is therefore only suitable for experienced and competent pilots.

➤ Normal Flight

Flying at 'normal' trim setting (white line), the Trickster will achieve its 'best glide' speed for still air. You should fly at this speed when

gliding downwind or when the air is not excessively sinking.

For better penetration in headwinds and improved glide performance in sinking air, crosswinds or headwinds, you should fly faster than trim speed by using the accelerator system. Using up to half bar does not degrade the glide angle or stability significantly and will improve your flying performance. You will reach the next thermal faster and higher. At full speed the Trickster is stable; however we recommend that you do not fly at full speed close to the ground or in turbulence.

By setting the trimmers to the slow position and applying the brakes approximately 30cm, the Trickster will achieve its minimum-sink rate; this is the speed for best climb and is the speed to use for thermalling and ridge soaring.

➤ Acro Flying

Trimmers should be set to the white line position. This speed has been carefully set to offer the best position for all manoeuvres. Small adjustments can be made according to taste.

Be progressive, take your time to learn your new wing. Start with the basic tricks that you have already completely mastered before moving on to more demanding ones.

➤ Active Flying

To minimize the likelihood of suffering collapses in turbulent conditions, it is essential to use active flying.

In turbulent conditions the internal pressure of the wing can change and you will feel this through the brakes. The aim is to maintain a constant pressure through the brakes. If you feel a loss in pressure apply the brakes until normal pressure is resumed then raise hands back to original position (this must be done quickly). Avoid flying with continuous amounts of deep brake in rough air as you could inadvertently stall the wing. Always consider your airspeed.

IMPORTANT: No pilot and no glider are immune to collapses

however active flying will virtually eliminate any tendency to collapse. When the conditions are turbulent, be more active and anticipate the movements of your wing. Always be aware of your altitude and do not over-react. We strongly advise you to always keep hold of your brakes. Do not fly in turbulent conditions.

■ Landing

The Trickster shows no unusual landing characteristics but as a reminder, here are some tips:

- Allow the glider to fly at hands up (trim) speed for your final descent until you are around 1 metre above the ground (in windy or turbulent conditions you must fly the glider actively all the way). Apply the brakes slowly and progressively to slow the glider down until groundspeed has been reduced to a minimum and you are able to step onto the ground.
- In light winds/zero wind you need a strong, long and progressive flare to bleed off all your excess ground speed. In strong winds your forward speed is already low so you are flaring only to soften the landing. A strong flare may result in the glider climbing upwards and backwards quickly, leaving you in a vulnerable position.
- If the glider does begin to climb, ease off the brakes (10-20cm) - do not put your hands up all the way - then flare again, but more gently this time. Keep the brakes at mid speed, stand up, be ready to run and make sure you brake fully as you arrive on the ground.
- Choose the appropriate approach style in function of the landing area and the conditions.
- In strong winds you need to turn towards the glider the second your feet touch the ground. Once facing the wing pull smoothly and symmetrically down on the brakes to stall the wing. If the glider pulls you, run toward it.
- If the wind is very strong, and you feel you might be dragged, or lifted again, stall the glider with the C risers. This stalls the wing in a very quick and controllable way and will drag you less than if you use the brakes.
- Always land heading into wind!

■ Spiral Dives

If you turn your wing in a series of tightening 360's it will enter a spiral dive. This will result in rapid height loss. It is likely that that the wing has neutral, possibly unstable tendencies during the spiral dive which will require active piloting to return to normal flight.

Safe descent rates are possible but high speeds and high G-forces can build quickly leading to disorientation. Excessive G forces can lead to loss of consciousness. High descent rates increase the likelihood of the wing remaining neutral, possibly unstable in spiral.

Ozone strongly recommends to not perform spiral dives with high descent rates.

To initiate a spiral dive, look and lean in to the direction you want to turn and then smoothly apply the inside brake. The wing will first turn almost 360 degrees before it drops into the spiral (depending on the input). Once in the spiral you should apply a little outside brake to keep the outer wing tip pressured and inflated.

To exit the spiral dive, weight shift away from the direction of rotation and smoothly release the inside brake. As the wing decelerates allow it to continue to turn until enough energy is lost for it to return to level flight without an excessive climb and surge.

Always be prepared to pilot the wing out of a spiral dive. In case of neutrality/instability use opposite weight shift and smoothly apply enough outside brake to provoke the glider to exit the spiral.

IMPORTANT: The Trickster is a small and dynamic wing, the entrance of the Spiral dives is very quick and the sink rate high. Spiral dives are dangerous and put unnecessary strain on the glider, they cause disorientation and need time and height to recover.

Do not perform this manoeuvre near the to the ground

INCIDENTS

► Deflations

Due to the flexible form of a paraglider, turbulence may cause a portion of the wing suddenly to collapse. This can be anything from a small 30% (asymmetric) collapse to a complete (symmetric) collapse. If you have a collapse, the first thing to do is to control your direction. You should fly away from the ground or obstacles and other pilots, or at least not to fly into them... Asymmetric collapses can be controlled by weight shifting away from the collapse and applying a small amount of brake to control your direction. This act will most of the time be enough for a full recovery of the wing.

Once a glider is deflated it is effectively a smaller wing, so the wing loading and stall speed are higher. This means the glider will spin or stall with less brake input than normal. In your efforts to stop the glider turning towards the collapsed side of the wing you must be very careful not to stall the side of the wing that is still flying. If you are unable to stop the glider turning without exceeding the stall point then allow the glider to turn whilst you reinflate the collapse.

If you do have a deflation, which does not spontaneously reinflate, make a long smooth progressive pump on the deflated side. This pumping action should take about 2 seconds per pump. Pumping too short and fast will not reinflate the wing and pumping too slow might take the glider close to, or beyond, the stall point.

Symmetrical collapses reinflate without pilot input, however 15 to 20cm of brake applied symmetrically will speed the process.

If your Trickster collapses in accelerated flight, immediately release the accelerator to slow down to trim speed and actively recover the wing.

► Cravats

If the tip of your wing gets stuck in the lines, this is called a 'cravat'. This can make your glider go into a spiral, which is difficult to control. The first solution to get out of this situation is to stabilise the glider

into normal flight, i.e get control of your direction and then pull down the stabilo line (green line on the B riser) until the wing tip frees itself. You must be careful with any brake inputs or you may stall the opposite wing.

If this does not work, a full stall (symmetrical or asymmetrical) is the only other option. This should not be done unless you have been taught how to do it and can only be done with a large amount of altitude. Remember if the rotation is accelerating and you are unable to control it, you should use your reserve parachute whilst you still have sufficient altitude.

IMPORTANT: A bad preparation on launch, aerobatic flying and flying a wing of too high a level or in conditions too strong for your ability are the main causes of cravats.

► Deep Stall / Parachutal stall

It is possible for gliders to enter a state of parachutal stall. This can be caused by several situations including; a very slow release from a B-line stall; flying the glider when wet; or after a front/symmetric deflation. The glider often looks as though it has recovered properly but carries on descending vertically without full forward motion. This situation is called 'deep stall' or 'parachutal stall'.

It is unlikely to happen on any Ozone glider, but should it happen, your first reaction should be to fully raise both brakes, and return trimmers to the white line if set on slow. This normally allows the glider to return to normal flight. If nothing happens after a few seconds, reach up and push the A-risers forwards or apply the speed bar to regain normal flight.

Ensure the glider has returned to normal flight (check your airspeed) before you use the brakes again.

IMPORTANT: Only a few cms of input from your brakes can maintain your wing in the stall. Always release your wraps if you have taken them!

CARING FOR YOUR TRICKSTER

Packing

To prolong the life of your wing and to keep the plastic reinforcements in the best possible condition it is very important to pack the wing carefully.

Ozone strongly recommends to use the concertina packing method exactly as shown so that all of the cells rest alongside each other and the plastic reinforcements are not unnecessarily bent. Using the Ozone Saucisse pack will help preserve the life of the wing and aid with the speed and ease of packing.

Step 1. Lay mushroomed wing on the ground. It is best to start from the mushroomed position as this reduces the dragging of the leading edge across the ground.



Step 2. Group LE reinforcements with the A tabs aligned, make sure the plastic reinforcements lay side by side.



Step 3. Lay wing on its side and Strap LE...Note the glider is NOT folded in half; it is folded with a complete concertina from tip to tip. It is really important to not stress the middle cell or bend the plastic too tightly.



Step 4. Group together the centre of the wing.



Step 5. Carefully zip up the saucisse pack without trapping any material or lines.



Step 6. Make the first fold after the LE reinforcements. Do not fold the plastic reinforcements, use 3 folds around the LE.



IMPORTANT: Do NOT lay the wing flat on the ground before packing the glider, this will cause abrasion damage to the top surface as you pull the glider towards the middle. ALWAYS pack from a mushroom or lift the wing off the ground when gathering the wing and grouping the leading edge.



=



Important: Do not fold the glider in the centre, you will bend the plastics, instead pack the wing with a full concerto method from tip to tip before packing into the stuff sac.



=



- DO NOT repeatedly inflate the glider and then allow it to crash back down. Try to keep this movement as smooth as possible by moving towards the glider as it comes down.
- DO NOT slam your glider down on the ground leading edge first! This impact puts great strain on the wing and stitching and can even explode cells.
- FLYING in salty air, in areas with abrasive surfaces (sand, rocks etc.) and ground handling in strong winds will accelerate the aging process.
- If you fly with a wrap, you should regularly undo the twisting that appears on the main brake lines. By twisting the line become shorter and you can end up with a constant tension on the trailing edge (which can lead to problem on launch, stalling, glider not flying symmetrically, ...)
- Change your main brake lines if they are damaged.

It is recommended that you regularly CHECK your wing, especially after a heavy period of use, after an incident or after a long period of storage.

► Storage

Always store all your flying equipment in a dry room, protected from direct heat.

Your wing should be dry before being packed away. Moisture, heat and humidity are the worst elements for damaging your glider. (Storing a damp glider in your car under the sun would be terrible for example). Dry your wing preferably out of the sun, in the wind. Never use a hair dryer, etc.

If you land in the salt water, you must clean it with fresh water first and then dry it.

Take care that no insects get packed away with the wing. They may eat the cloth and make holes in a bid to escape. They can also leave acidic deposits if they die and decompose.

IMPORTANT: Never pack away or store your glider wet.

► Caring Tips

Careless ground handling damages many paragliders. Here are some things to avoid in order to prolong the life of your aircraft:

- DO NOT drag your wing along the ground to another take-off position - this damages the sailcloth. Lift it up and carry it.
- DO NOT try to open your wing in strong winds without untangling the lines first - this puts unnecessary strain on the lines.
- DO NOT walk on the wing or lines.

■ Cleaning

Any kind of wiping/scratching can damage the coating of the cloth. We recommend for cleaning to use a soft cloth dampened only with water and to use gentle movements little by little across the surface.

IMPORTANT: Never use detergent or chemical cleaners.

■ Wing Repairs

Amateur repairs often do more harm than good. Always let a registered dealer or the manufacturer carry out major glider repairs.

If you damage the sail:

If the rip is small, you can fix it yourself. You'll find all the materials in the repair kit you need.

The fabric can be simply mended with the sticky rip stop/spinnaker tape.

When cutting out the patch remember to allow ample overlap around the tear and round the corners of the patch.

You can find more information about repairing your wing on the Ozone website, including step by step instructions with pictures.

If you damage a line:

Any line that is damaged should be replaced. It is important that the replacement line is from the same material, has got the same strength and the same length. You can check its length against its counterpart on the other side of the wing, to make sure that it is symmetrical. Once the line has been replaced, inflate and check the glider before flying. If you do not have access to an Ozone dealer you can order individual lines at www.flyozone.com

MAINTENANCE CHECKS

Your wing, like a car, should be technically checked to ensure proper airworthiness.

Your wing should be checked by a qualified professional for the first time after 12 months, or after 100 hours. However, if you are a frequent flyer (more than 80 hrs per year), then we recommend, that you get your glider checked after every annually.

The checker should inform you about the condition of your glider and if some parts will need to be checked or changed before the next normal service check period.

The sail and the lines do not age in the same way or at the same rate; it is possible that you may have to change part or all of the lines during the wing's life. For this reason it is important to do regular inspections so that you know the exact condition of all of the components of your glider. We recommend that inspections are carried out by a qualified professional.

You alone are responsible for your flying kit and your safety depends on it. Take care of your equipment and have it regularly inspected. Changes in inflation/ground handling/flying behaviour indicates the gliders aging, if you notice any changes you should have the wing checked before flying again.

These are the basic elements of the check up (full details and permissible figures can be found on our website):

Porosity is measured with a porosity meter, the time taken by a certain volume of air to go through a certain surface of the cloth. The time in seconds is the result. A measurement is done in a several places on the top surface along the span of the glider behind the leading edge.

The tearing resistance of the cloth - A nondestructive test following the TS-108 standard which specifies minimum tear strength for sky



diving canopies should be made using a Bettsometer. (B.M.A.A. Approved Patent No. GB 2270768 Clive Betts Sails)

Strength of the lines - An upper, middle and lower A line, along with a lower B and a lower C (and lower D if applicable) line should be tested for strength. Each line is tested to breaking point and the value recorded. The minimum value is 8 G for all lower A+B lines and 6 G for all lower remaining lines, calculated from the maximum certified flying weight of the glider. The added minimum strength for the middle lines and for the top lines should be the same.

If the breaking strength is too close to the minimum value calculated, the professional should give a period after which you will have to test the strength of the lines again.

Lengths of the lines - The overall length (riser lines + mid lines + upper lines) has to be checked under 5Kgs of tension. The difference between the measured length and the original length should not exceed +/- 10mm.

The changes that could appear are a slight shrink on the C or Ds and/or a slight stretch on the A, B. The consequences of these changes can include a slower trim speed, difficult inflation etc.

Full check - A full visual check should be carried out: All the components of the wing (stitching, ribs, diagonals, lines, tabs, ...) should be checked for signs of deterioration.

Finally, a flight test that confirms that the wing behaves normally should be carried out by the professional.

IMPORTANT: Take care of your glider and make sure you have it checked according to the above schedule: This will ensure you hours of safe flying.

MODIFICATIONS

Your Ozone Trickster was designed and trimmed to give the optimum balance of performance, handling and safety. Any modification means the glider loses its certification and will also probably be more difficult to fly. For these reasons, we strongly recommend that you do not modify your glider in any way.

TOWING

The Trickster may be tow-launched. It is the pilot's responsibility to use suitable harness attachments and release mechanisms and to ensure that they are correctly trained on the equipment and system employed. All tow pilots should be qualified to tow, use a qualified tow operator with proper, certified equipment, and make sure all towing regulations are observed.

When towing you must be certain that the paraglider is completely over your head before you start. In each case the maximum tow force needs to correspond to the body weight of the pilot.

QUALITY

At Ozone we take the quality of our products very seriously, all our gliders are made to the highest standards in our own manufacturing facility. Every glider manufactured goes through a stringent series of quality control procedures and all the components used to build your glider are traceable. We always welcome customer feedback and are committed to customer service. We will always undertake to fix problems not caused by general wear and tear or inappropriate use. If you have a problem with your glider please contact your dealer/distributor who will be able to decide upon the most appropriate action. If you are unable to contact your dealer then you can contact us directly at info@flyozone.com.

ACRO FLYING

Safety is paramount in our sport. To be safe, we must be well trained, practised and always alert to the dangers around us. To achieve this we must fly as regularly as we can, ground handle as much as possible and take a continuous interest in the weather. If you are lacking in any area, you will be exposing yourself to more risk than is necessary.

A specific standard of certification for aerobatic flying has not been set up yet. Ozone wings although designed to the highest specifications are, therefore, not certified for this type of flying. Aerobatic manoeuvres are very difficult and when incorrectly performed can put abnormal stresses on the glider and lead to loss of pilot control,

Ozone strongly recommends you do not undertake this style of flying.

If you must, only do so above water with the necessary safety measures in place such as a rescue boat and buoyancy aid. Only ever practice aerobatics with plenty of altitude.

Be progressive with your learning curve, master the basics completely before moving on to more complex manoeuvres.

Never become complacent.

Finally, RESPECT the weather, it has more power than you can imagine. Understand what conditions are right for your level and stay within that window.

Happy flying & enjoy your Trickster.
Team Ozone

MATERIALS

All Ozone gliders are made from the highest quality materials available.

➤ Cloth

Upper-surface

Porcher Skytex 40 9017 E77

Lower-surface

Dominico DOKDO 30D MF

Internal Ribs

Porcher Skytex 40 9017 E29A

Leading-edge reinforcement

P18 plastic pipe

➤ Line Set

Lower cascade

Edelrid 7343 - 280/230/190kg

Middle cascade

Edelrid 8000U - 230/190kg

Upper cascade

Edelrid 8000U - 90/130kg

➤ Risers and hardware

Shackles

High quality micro maillons from Maillon Rapide.

Riser webbing

20mm zero stretch polyester webbing

Pulleys

Austri Alpin



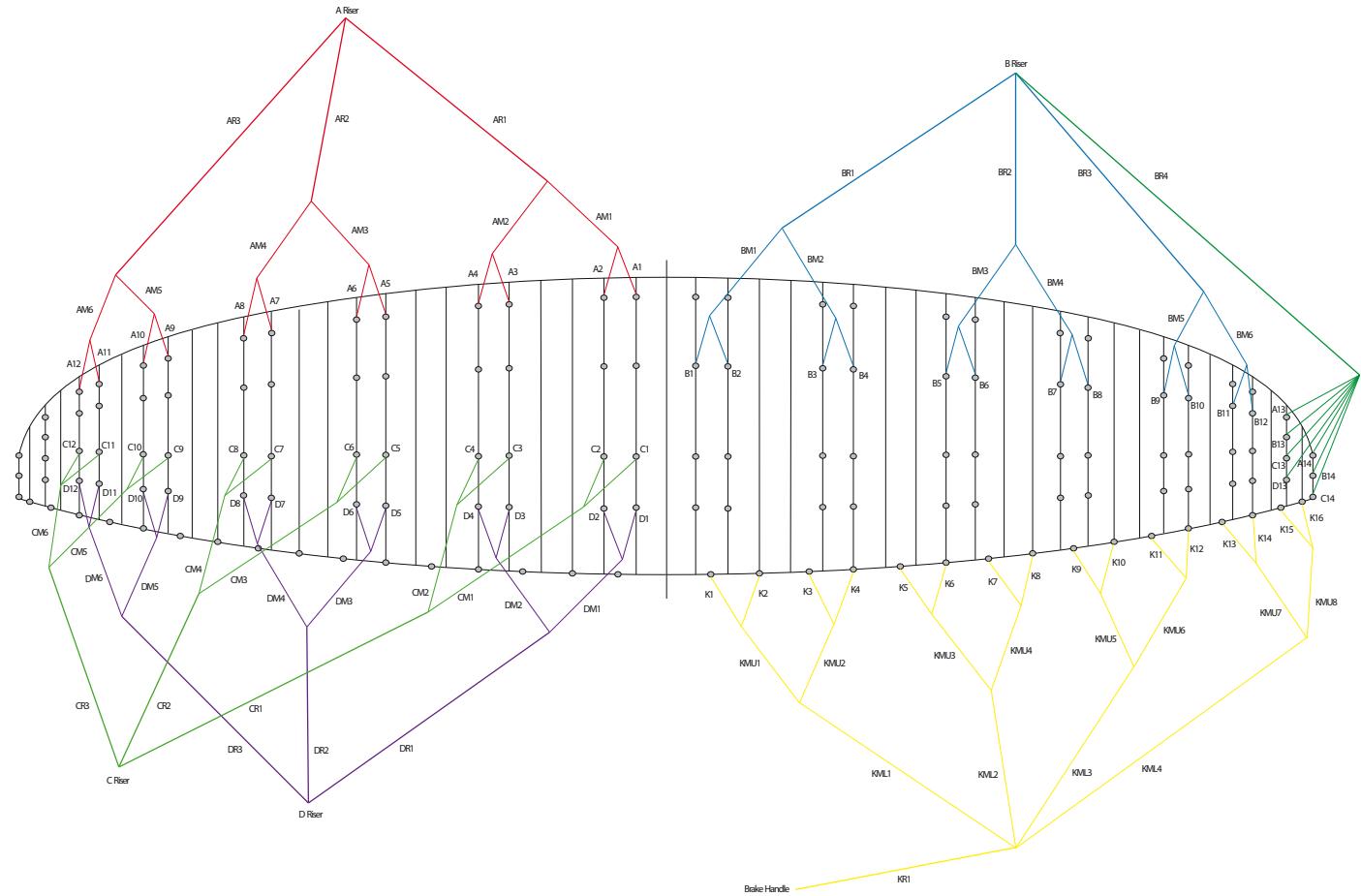
RISER DIAGRAM

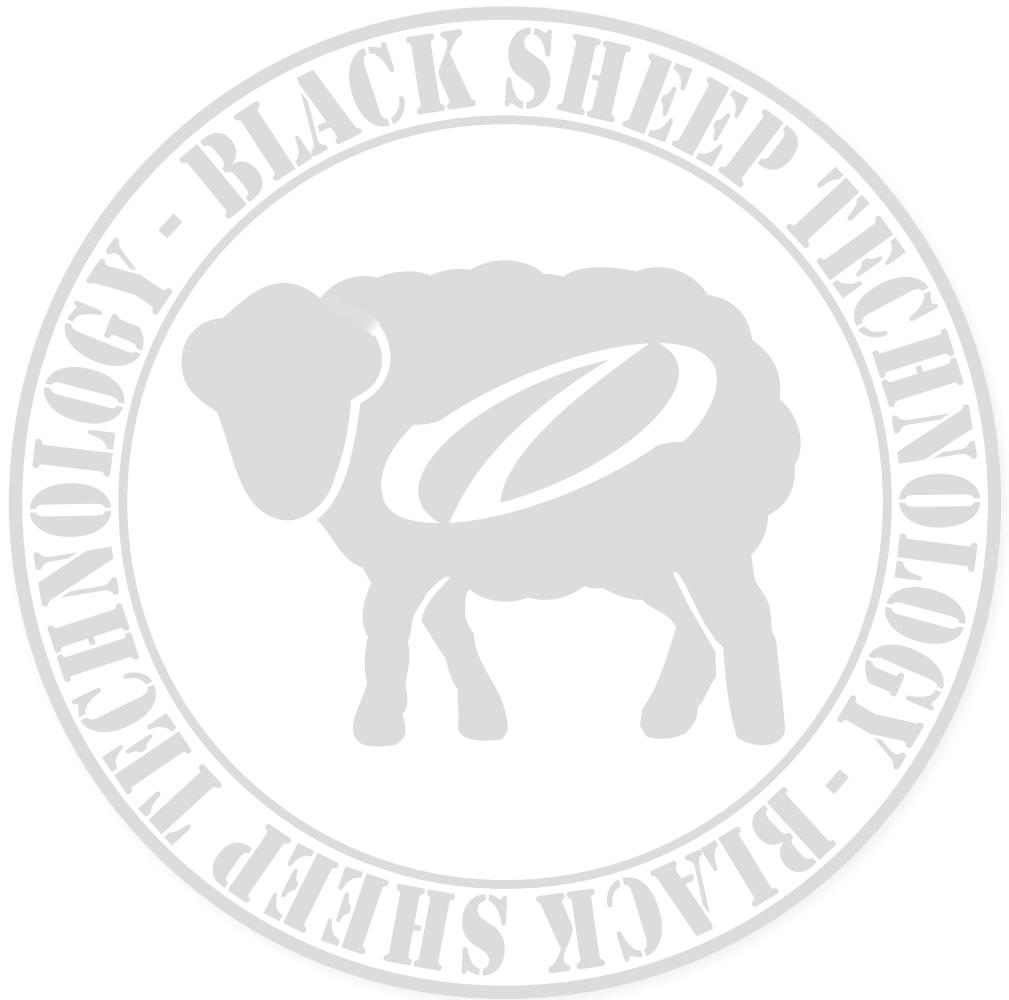


TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

	17	18.5	20
No. of Cells	50	50	50
Projected Area (m ²)	14.5	15.8	17.1
Flat Area (m ²)	17	18.5	20
Projected Span (m)	7.7	8.1	8.4
Flat Span (m)	9.7	10.1	10.6
Projected Aspect Ratio	4.1	4.1	4.1
Flat Aspect Ratio	5.6	5.6	5.6
Root Chord	2.18	2.27	2.36
Glider Weight (Kg)	tbc	tbc	tbc
In-Flight Weight Range (Kg)	70-90	80-100	90-110
Optimum weight (kg)	80-85	90-95	100-105
EN Load test max load	140kg	140kg	140kg

LINE DIAGRAM





Trickster

Inspired by Nature, Driven by the Elements
www.FLYOZONE.COM