



KONA

Pilots Manual







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THANK YOU

Thank you for choosing to fly Ozone. As a team of paragliding enthusiasts, competitors and adventurers, Ozone's mission is to build agile paragliders of the highest quality with cutting edge designs, 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 or 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 a new wing, so to keep costs low and quality high we manufacture all of our products in our own production facility. During production our wings undergo numerous rigorous quality control checks that are fully traceable, this way we can guarantee that all of our paragliders meet the same high standards.

It is essential that you read this manual before flying your paraglider for the first time. The manual will help you get the most out of your new wing, it details information about the design, tips and advice on how best to use it and how to care for your wing to ensure it has a long life and retains a high resale value. For the latest updates, including all technical datas please refer to the online version. This can be found on the product's page on at www.flyozone.com

If you need any further information about any of our products please check flyozone.com or contact your local dealer, school or any of us here at Ozone.

Safe Flying!
Team Ozone

WARNING

- Paragliding/Paramotoring 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 of the involved 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 preflight 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, power unit and flying 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.
- **NEVER fly your glider in rain, snow, strong wind, clouds or turbulent weather conditions.**
- If you use good, safe judgment you will enjoy many years of paragliding/paramotoring.

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.

The design team consists of David Dagault, Luc Armant, Fred Pieri, Russell Ogden, Honorin Hamard, Emilia Plak and Alex Mateos.

Dav has a wealth of experience in competition flying, XC, XAlps and paraglider design. Luc, a dedicated XC and competition addict has a background in naval architecture. Fred, our resident geek is a mathematician, mechanical engineer and vol Biv specialist. Russ is a competition pilot and test pilot with 1000s of hours testing experience. Honorin has been flying since he was 13, naturally talented, he has already become world champion. Between them, they bring a wealth of knowledge, ideas and experience and work closely together in the design and testing process.

Former female World champion, Emilia Plak manages the paramotor department, she is helped by Alex Mateos. As two of the finest pilots in the world holding World, European and French Paramotoring champion titles between them, they offer valuable advice and feedback throughout the development process, helping to produce the perfect blend of safety, speed and performance.

Mike Cavanagh is the boss and multiple winner of the UK XC league, when not out flying he generally keeps control of the mayhem. Promotion and team pilots are organised by BASE jumping legend and mini wing specialist Matt Gerdes. He works closely with graphic designer Loren Cox. Loren is a keen pilot from Salt Lake city, USA. Back in the office Karine Marconi, Chloe Vila and Isabelle Martinez run the show. These wonderful ladies look after the ordering system, the dealers, the design team and the general day to day running of the company - without them it would be chaos.

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 a superb team managed by Khanh and Phong with over 700 production staff.

YOUR KONA

The Kona builds on over a decade of PPG wing design and is ideal for beginner-intermediate PPG pilots who require a wing that excels in both powered and free-flight.

Based on the Buzz Z5, the Kona is equipped with the same performance enhancing design features included in the latest iterations of the Rush, Delta, Mantra, and Enzo series. Most notably, it features a totally new SharkNose profile and leading edge shape which improves performance, comfort, solidity and handling characteristics at all angles of attack and airspeeds.

Aerodynamically, the Kona is very clean. It has been designed with the latest generation of software to generate cells that are better aligned to the airflow, this reduces profile drag and wing tip vortices. The sail has been further optimised with double 3D shaping for a cleaner leading edge, whilst a new internal structure and optimised line layout allows three extra cells to be added for a cleaner top surface without the addition of extra lines or weight.

The Kona's aspect ratio remains the same as the Buzz PWR. Increasing aspect ratio is a simple method of increasing performance, but leads to significant compromises in passive safety. Instead, we have focused on reducing sail drag, optimising the line layout, reducing the overall line drag, and creating the newly-shaped leading edge and cell openings to push the Kona's performance to the top of the category, without compromising safety. The performance enhancing features of the Kona can be considered "free upgrades", they increase glide and speed without reducing passive safety.

Due to its general ease of use, good launch behaviour and excellent passive safety the Kona is suitable for a wide range of pilots from talented beginners to the most experienced – the principle consideration is that this wing is designed to fly under power part of the time, and in free-flight part of the time. Pilots who switch back and forth often and tend to log 30-50 free-flight hours per year will find the Kona an ideal cross-over wing.

RISERS

The updated risers feature trimmers; stronger brake handle magnets; adjustable brake pulley height settings and coloured A risers for easy identification. See page 29.

Trimmers

The Kona is supplied with a trim riser set for comfortable fast cruising whilst under power. The 'neutral' or standard setting is with the trimmers pulled all the way down to the slowest position. EN certification is valid when flown within the EN weight range and when using the speed system so long as the trimmers are set in the slow position. Flying above the maximum certified weight range or releasing the trimmers invalidates the EN certification.

The standard (EN certified) trim setting is recommended for take off, landing, climbing under power, whilst thermalling or free flying and when the air is turbulent. Brake pressure is lighter and the handling at its best at the standard trim setting.

To increase cruise speed you can use the accelerator system, release the trimmers, or do both - if the conditions are suitable. Using the speed system has a similar effect to releasing the trimmers so it is safe and possible to fly with the trimmers in the standard position whilst using the full range of the speed system.

In turbulent air the profile is stable, it will resist reasonable levels of turbulence with a high resistance to collapse without pilot input. However in turbulent air Ozone recommends to return the trimmers to the standard position (pulled down) and to fly the glider actively. This way, you will be in the best position to react correctly should an incident occur.

Releasing the trimmers a few cms before take off increases the speed of the initial inflation, this can be useful in light winds and/or at high altitudes.

Accelerator System

The risers feature an accelerator system with ball bearing pulleys for easy, comfortable high speed cruising. Using the speed system has exactly the same effect as releasing the trimmers. Either can be used in any combination to accelerate the wing, but be careful, fully

IMPORTANT
Whilst free flying or whilst flying under power in thermic / turbulent air pull the trimmers to the slow (neutral) position or accept a higher risk of collapse.

IMPORTANT
The Kona is certified EN B with the accelerator, but the trimmers must be set to the slow position. Releasing the trimmers invalidates EN certification.

accelerated with trimmers released is fast and should only be used in calm conditions and sufficient altitude.

Brake Lines

The brake line lengths have been set carefully during testing. We feel it is better to have slightly long brake lines and to fly with a wrap when necessary.

- Ensure both main brake lines are of equal length.
- If a brake handle has been removed, check that its line is still routed through the pulley when it is replaced.
- 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.
- There must be a minimum of 10cm of free play before the brakes begin to deform the trailing edge. This prevents the trailing edge from being deformed when using the speed system.

Adjustable Brake Pulley Position

The height of the brake line pulley can be adjusted according to pilot preference and to suite the power unit’s hang points height. The higher setting (as set by the factory) is for low hang point motors, whilst a middle or lower setting are for units with higher hang points or for pilots with particularly short arms.

To adjust the pulley height, first remove the pulleys from the risers and re-attach them at the desired position. Undo the Velcro magnet attachments for the brake handles and re-attach them a few cms below the new pulley position.

If you alter the pulley position, you must also re-lengthen the brake lines accordingly. Measure the distance of the new pulley position from the factory setting and move the brake handle position by the same amount using the black mark on KRL1 as the reference.

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 (C-risers) for directional control.

IMPORTANT
If you adjust the brake pulley height, you MUST re lengthen the brake lines accordingly.

PREPARATION

Accelerator System

To set up the 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.

The accelerator must be slack enough to ensure that the front risers are not pulled down in normal flight, but not so long that it is impossible to use the full range of the speed system. Ensure that the speed bar is secured in place before take off to avoid fouling the prop. Once set up, test the full range of the speed system 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.

Harness and Motor

It will be in your harness that you will enjoy flying. Therefore, we recommend you spend the time on the ground to adjust your harness’ different settings. Hang from a solid beam and double check that you are comfortable and that you can reach the brake handles, tip steering handles and that you can achieve the full range of speed bar travel before flying. Do not fly with your chest strap set too tight.

The Kona is suitable for all types of motor. There are many different motor units available and it is vitally important that you choose one that is suitable for your needs, weight and skill level. Due to the high performance profile of the Kona, a unit with a less powerful motor and low movable hang points may be advisable. Always seek assistance and advice from your instructor or experienced pilots before choosing equipment for yourself.

Wing

To familiarise yourself with the glider it is a good idea to perform practice inflations and ground handling both with and without the motor. As with all new equipment, only fly in conditions that you would normally fly in and on a familiar site. Fly the wing in a progressive manner and be aware that wing loading has a direct effect on the wing’s flying characteristics.

IMPORTANT
When accelerated directional control should be maintained with weight shift or the rear risers. Do NOT use the brakes as this makes the profile less stable.

IMPORTANT
The wing has been certified with defined harness dimensions. The 31, 29, 27, 26 and were certified with hangpoint width between 44-48cm whilst the 24 and 22 were between 42 and 44cm.

BASIC FLIGHT TECHNIQUES

Preflight Checks

Lay out the wing downwind of your motor on its top surface in a pronounced arc, with the centre of the wing higher than the tips. As you unfold the wing check the upper and lower panels for any rips or tears, pay particular attention to the seams and line attachment points as these are load bearing. Never fly with a damaged wing.

Lay out the lines one side at a time and check for any obvious signs of damage. Hold the risers clear of the ground at shoulder height and starting with the brake lines, pull all lines clear. Repeat the process with the D, C, B and then the A lines, laying the checked lines on top of the previous set. Make sure no lines are tangled, knotted or snagged then mirror the process on the other side.

Take-off checklist:

1. Check reserve parachute - pin in and handle secure
2. Helmet on and fastened
3. All harness buckles closed - check leg-loops again
4. Carabiners and maillons tight
5. Holding the A's, your brake handles and throttle
6. Leading edge open
7. Aligned directly into wind
8. Engine warm and able to deliver full power
9. Trim set correctly
10. Prop clear of lines
11. Airspace and visibility clear

IMPORTANT
Never attempt to fly with a damaged sail or lines.

Launching

Your Kona will launch with either the forward or reverse launch techniques. It is recommended to launch with the trimmers set to the standard (slow) position, but you can increase the speed of the inflation by releasing the trimmers a few cm if you wish.

When taking off under power, make sure there is enough clear space upwind of you to launch and climb out safely, avoiding trees, power lines and any other obstacles that may affect you should you have a power failure. Always fly with a safety margin so that power failures do not leave you compromised. You should always be able to glide power off to a suitable landing place.

Once clipped in, and you have gone through the take-off check list (above), stand central to the wing to ensure an even and progressive inflation. Whilst inflating your wing, you should hold both of the A risers on each side.

Run in an upright position so that the motor is generating forward thrust, do not lean too far forward otherwise the power of the motor will attempt to push you into the ground! When you have enough airspeed a gentle application of brake will help you lift off. Do not stop running until your feet have left the ground and you are sure of a safe climb out.

Forward Launch - Nil to Light winds

When the wind is favourable, move forward positively: your lines should become tight within one or two steps. The Kona will immediately start to inflate. You should maintain a constant pressure on the risers until the wing is overhead.

Do not pull down or push the risers forward excessively, or the leading edge will deform and possibly collapse making taking-off more difficult and potentially dangerous.

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 Kona is inflated correctly, progressively apply full power and accelerate smoothly for the launch.

During a forward launch we advise to NOT use the power launch technique. During the inflation the power should be progressively applied once the wing is half way up. Applying the power too early may inhibit the inflation characteristics of the center part of the wing, causing the wing tips to come up faster.

Reverse Launch -Light to Strong Winds

Lay out your Kona as you would for the forward launch. However, this time face the wing, and attach the risers in the correct manor (half a turn in each riser, and crossed in the direction you want to turn). Now you can pull up the Kona by its A-risers. Once the wing is overhead, brake it gently, 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 over-fly you. Once stable and above your head apply progressive power and accelerate smoothly for a controlled take off.

Practice ground handling and launching as much as possible! It is great fun, and will give you a much better feel for your Kona's flight characteristics. It will also improve your overall enjoyment of flying by making your launches easier and safer.

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.

The Climb Out

Once in the air you should continue flying into wind whilst gaining height. By setting the trimmers to the first white line position you will achieve the best climb rate. Do not attempt to climb too steeply or too quickly by using the brakes or slow trim. The wing already has a high angle of attitude, coupled with a higher AoA (if you use the brakes) plus the engine's full thrust acting on the pilot, this could contribute to make the glider more prone to stall. Furthermore, in the event of an engine failure the resulting backward pendulum motion of the pilot and the forward dive of the wing may bring you back to the ground very hard. Do not initiate turns until you have sufficient height and airspeed. Avoid low turns downwind with insufficient airspeed.

The Kona is well damped in roll but under certain circumstances it is possible for the pilot to induce oscillations. This is caused by a combination of the engine/propeller torque and pilot weight shift and/or brake inputs. To stop oscillations it is best to reduce the power slightly and ensure that you remain static with weight shift and brake inputs. Once settled you can once again apply full power. Under full power the torque effect will attempt to gently turn the wing, using weight shift or adjusting the trims asymmetrically is the best method to correct this.

Normal Flight

Once at a safe height you can release the trimmers for a faster cruise speed. If your motor has enough power, the Kona will achieve very good straight line speeds whilst maintaining level flight with trims fully released and full speed bar applied. Be cautious when releasing the trimmers, only do so in calm conditions.

Flying at trim speed (hands-up, trimmers pulled to the slow position), the Kona 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 or trimmers. Using up to half bar does not degrade the glide angle or stability significantly and will improve your flying performance. At full speed the Kona is stable; however we recommend that you do not fly at full speed close to the ground or in turbulent air.

IMPORTANT
Never apply the brakes whilst using the speed system - it makes the wing more prone to collapse.



In turbulent air the profile is stable, it will resist reasonable levels of turbulence with a high resistance to collapse without pilot input. However in turbulent air Ozone recommends to return the trimmers to the neutral position (pulled down) and flying the glider actively. This way, you will be in the best position to react correctly should an incident occur.

By pulling the trimmers to the slow position and applying a small amount of brake, the Kona will achieve its best minimum-sink rate; this is the speed to use for thermalling and ridge soaring whilst free flying. For maximum efficiency whilst flying downwind, release the speed bar and return the trimmers to the slow position.

Turning

To familiarize yourself with the Kona your first turns should be gradual and progressive. To make efficient and coordinated turns with the Kona first look in the direction you want to go and check that the airspace is clear. Your first input for directional change should be weight-shift, followed by the smooth application of the brake until the desired bank angle is achieved. To regulate the speed and radius of the turn, coordinate your weight shift and use the outer brake.

Active Flying

To minimize the likelihood of suffering collapses in turbulent conditions, it is essential to use active flying. These are skills that are best learnt by playing with the glider on the ground. Flying with a small amount of brake applied (approx. 20cm) will allow you to feel the feedback from the wing. In turbulent conditions the internal pressure of the wing is constantly changing and only by using a small amount of brake will you feel these changes. The aim of active flying is to maintain a constant pressure through the brakes, If you feel a reduction or loss of pressure apply the brakes until you feel normal pressure again. Once you have normal pressure, raise the hands quickly back to the original position. Avoid flying with continuous amounts of deep brake in rough air as you could inadvertently stall the wing. Always consider your airspeed. These movements can be symmetric or asymmetric; you may have to apply both brakes or just one. These subtle adjustments will keep the glider flying smoothly and directly above you and dramatically reduce the chances of a collapse. If the glider pitches in front of you, use the brakes to slow it down. Equally, if the glider drops behind you, release the brakes to allow it to speed up. The goal is to always keep the wing directly overhead.

IMPORTANT
Never initiate a turn at minimum speed (i.e. with full brakes on) as you could risk entering a spin.

IMPORTANT
Always keep hold of your brakes. Do not fly in turbulent conditions

No pilot and no glider are immune to collapses however active flying will virtually eliminate any tendency to collapse. When the conditions are turbulent, always return the trimmers to the slow position and be active and ready to 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 and to not fly in turbulent conditions.

Landing

The Kona shows no unusual landing characteristics. We recommend the trimmers be returned to the normal slow position for landings. You can land un-powered or powered, here are some tips:

- Always set up your landing early, give yourself plenty of options and a safe margin for error and make sure you are heading INTO wind.
- Once below 30 metres avoid turning tightly as the glider will have to dive to accelerate back to normal flight.
- Allow the glider to fly with speed for your final descent until you are around 1 metre above the ground. Apply the brakes slowly and progressively to slow the glider down until the glider stalls and you are able to step onto the ground.
- It is safest to perform un-powered landings as this reduces the likelihood of propeller damage caused by either falling over or allowing the lines to foul the prop. Turn off the engine at around 30m and glide in like a normal paraglider.
- Powered landings offer the chance to power up and continue with the flight if you misjudge your final approach, but can be more expensive if you get it wrong!
- Choose the appropriate approach style in function of the landing area and the conditions.
- In light winds 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.
- 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, stall the glider with the C risers. This stalls the Kona in a very quick and controllable way and will drag you less than if you use the brakes.

Ozone would like to remind you that the following manoeuvres should be learnt under the supervision of a qualified instructor and always practiced with caution. Never forget that properly analysing the conditions before launch will help avoid the need to use these techniques.

Big Ears

Folding in the wing tips of the Kona increases its sink rate. This is useful for staying out of cloud or descending quickly. To pull big ears on the Kona take hold of the outermost A-line (Baby A) on each side whilst keeping the brake handles in your hand. Pull down the baby A risers until the tips of the wing fold under.

Do not use the brakes other than for re-inflation. For directional control while using the Big Ears, you should use weight shift steering. To reopen your big ears, release both baby As at the same time. To help re-inflation, brake gently one side at a time until tips regain pressure. Avoid deep symmetric applications of the brake as this could induce parachutal or full stalls.

Big ears and accelerator

Once the big ears are in you can further increase the sink rate by pushing on the accelerator bar. Never attempt to induce Big Ears with the speed bar already engaged, always make the Big ears before accelerating the wing otherwise you risk provoking a major asymmetric or symmetric deflation.

Big ears and spiral dive

Whilst it is possible to enter a spiral dive whilst holding in Big Ears, the high forces applied could exceed the breaking strain of the lines leading to equipment failure! Ozone strongly recommends to not do this.

B-Line Stall

B-stall is for fast descents in emergency situations only. B-stall is performed by symmetrically pulling down on the B-risers. The load applied on the B lines during this manoeuvre is not very good for your wing; only use it in emergency situations.

NEVER induce Big Ears in accelerated flight, this can lead to a major deflation. Always pull the Big Ears first and then apply the speed bar.

DO NOT perform spiral dives with Big Ears engaged.

To initiate the B-stall place your fingers between the lines above the maillons on the B risers. Do not release the brake handles. As you pull the B-lines down the airflow over the wing is broken and the glider loses its forward speed but remains open and you will descend at around 6 m/s. If you pull too much B-line the glider may horseshoe and move around a lot.

To exit the B-stall the B-risers should be released symmetrically and in one smooth, fast progressive motion. The glider will resume normal forward flight without further input. Check you have forward flight again before using the brakes. Do not release the B lines slowly, this may lead to a parachutal stall.

Spiral Dives

If you turn your Kona in a series of tightening 360's it will enter a spiral dive. This will result in rapid height loss.

To initiate a spiral dive, look and lean in to the direction you want to turn and then smoothly apply the inside brake. The Kona 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.

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, especially when combined with high wing loadings and high hangpoint power units increases the likelihood of the wing remaining neutral or possibly unstable in spiral.

To exit the spiral dive, weight shift away from the direction of rotation and smoothly release the inside brake. As the Kona 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
Always be prepared to pilot the wing out of a spiral dive. Use opposite weight shift and apply enough outside brake to stop the wing from spiralling.

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 have a deflation which does not spontaneously reinflate, return the trimmers to the slow position and make a long smooth progressive pumps on the deflated side until it reinflates. 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 point of stall.

Symmetrical collapses normally reinflate without pilot input, however a short fast application of 15 to 20cm of both brakes at the moment of collapse will speed up the process and minimise height loss. Be careful to not over brake the wing and inadvertently cause a stall.

If your wing collapses during accelerated flight, immediately release the accelerator, maintain directional control whilst pulling the trimmers to the slow position before attempting to reinflate the canopy.

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 (attached to the C riser) until the wing tip frees itself. You must be careful with any brake inputs or you may stall the opposite wing. You can also use strong deep pumps on the brake to the cravated side, when doing so it is important to lean away from the cravat otherwise you risk spinning or deepening the spiral. The aim is to empty the air out of the wing tip, but without spinning. Correctly done, this action will clear the cravat.

If it is a very large cravat and the above options have not worked then a full stall is another option. This should not be attempted 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 throw your reserve parachute whilst you still have enough altitude.

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'. Should it happen, your first reaction should be to fully raise both brakes, this action alone normally allows the glider to return to normal flight. If nothing happens after a few seconds, apply the speed bar or release the trimmers to regain normal flight. Ensure the glider has returned to normal flight (check your airspeed) before using the brakes again.

Never fly in rain or with a wet wing, this will significantly increase the likelihood of parachutal stall. If you are accidentally caught-out in a rain shower, land immediately. DO NOT use big ears as a descent technique; big ears with a wet wing will further increase the chances of a parachutal stall occurring. Instead, lose height with gentle 360's and make sure to consider your air speed during final approach, use a small amount of speed bar if necessary.

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

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.

IMPORTANT
Never fly in the rain or with a wet glider

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

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 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 an Ozone Saucisse or Saucisse light 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 middle/trailing edge of the wing by sorting the folds near the B, C and D tabs.

If using a Saucisse pack go to Step 8.



Step 5. Once the LE and rear of the wing have been sorted, turn the whole wing on its side.

Step 6. Fold the wing with 3 or 4 folds whilst being careful to not crush the LE.



Step 7. Now place the folded wing into the stuff sack.



Step 8. If using the Saucisse Pack, carefully zip it up without trapping any material.



Step 9. Turn the Saucisse on its side and make the first fold just after the LE reinforcements. Do not fold the plastic reinforcements, use 3 or 4 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 concertina method from tip to tip before packing into the stuff sac.



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.
- 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.
- DO NOT fly in the rain or expose the wing to moisture.
- DO NOT expose the wing to unnecessary UV. Pack away once you have finished flying. Do not leave it sitting in the sun.
- 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.
- Be Careful when groundhandling to not saw the brake lines against the risers or main lines. The abrasion caused by a sawing motion can damage the main lines and lead to premature ageing of the risers. If you notice any signs of abrasion, especially to the lines, make sure you get the wing professionally serviced and importantly modify your groundhandling technique to stop any further damage.
- Your Ozone wing has an opening closed using Velcro on the trailing edge of the tip called the 'Butt hole'. This has been designed to easily empty all the things which have been accumulating in your wing (sand, leaves, rocks, mobile phones etc).

Storage and Transport

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.

If you land in salt water, you must first rinse it thoroughly with clean fresh water. Dry the wing completely, preferably out of the sun, in the wind. Never use a hair dryer, etc.

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.

Transport the wing in the supplied bags and keep away from oils, paints, chemicals, detergents etc.

Cleaning

Any kind of wiping/scratching can damage the coating of the cloth. We recommend to not clean the wing, but if you do have to, use a soft cloth dampened with a small amount of water and use gentle movements little by little across the surface.

Wing Repairs

Always let a registered dealer, professional repair centre or the manufacturer carry out any major or complex repairs, especially those near seam margins.

If you damage the sail:

If the rip is small and in the middle of a panel however 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 patches allow ample overlap of the tear and make sure both sides are different sizes. Make sure to round off each corner of the patches.

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

IMPORTANT
Never pack away or store your glider wet.

IMPORTANT
Never use detergent or chemical cleaners.

If you damage a line:

Any line that is visually damaged MUST be replaced. Use a reputable paragliding service centre to make the replacement lines. Alternatively you can order them from your local Ozone dealer or directly from our website <http://www.flyozone.com/paragliders/en/shop/lines.php>

It is important that replacement lines are made from the correct materials and diameters. You should check lengths against their counterpart on the other side of the wing to make ensure symmetry. Once the line has been replaced, inflate and check the glider before flying.

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 24 months, or after 100 hours. However, if you are a frequent flyer (more than 100 hrs per year), then we recommend, that you get your glider checked 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/groundhandling/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.

IMPORTANT
Take care of your glider and make sure you have it checked and serviced according to the schedule.

LIMITATIONS

The tearing resistance of the cloth - A non-destructive 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.

Risers - Visual inspection for signs of wear or abrasion. Differences to manual lengths should not exceed +/-5mm.

Canopy 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 test flight to confirm that the wing behaves normally should be carried out by a professional.

The Kona has been designed as a solo paramotoring/free flight wing for beginner and intermediate pilots. It is suitable for beginner pilots in training but is not intended for tandem flights or aerobatic manoeuvres. Tested to the highest standards, the Kona has passed the EN 926.2 flight test and 926.1 load test procedures and holds DGAC certification. It is certified EN B with the trimmers set to the slow position. Using the trimmers, or flying above the certified weight range invalidates the EN certification.

Trike Flying

The Kona may be used with a light solo trike so long as the maximum recommended weight range and the maximum permitted load are respected.

Towing

The Kona 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.

Wing Loading and Flight Characteristics

Each Ozone glider has been designed and certified with defined weight ranges. Flying above the EN certified maximum weight invalidates the certification. Wing loading has a significant effect on the behavior and flight characteristics of the wing; heavily loaded, the Kona is more responsive to pilot inputs and reacts more dynamically to departures from normal flight. High loading also makes the wing more likely to remain neutral in a spiral dive. Flying at the maximum recommended load is only suitable for more experienced pilots who have the necessary skills to control a more dynamic wing. We advise you to aim for the middle of the recommended EN weight range for free flying and to never fly above Ozone's recommended PPG weight range whilst under power.

IMPORTANT
The Kona is certified EN B with the accelerator, but the trimmers must be set to the slow position. Releasing the trimmers, or flying outside of the certified weight range invalidates EN certification.

Flying in the Rain

Modern wings are susceptible to rain and moisture, flying with a wet wing can result in the loss of normal flight.

Due to the efficient, wrinkle-free design of the sail, water tends to bead on the leading edge causing flow separation. Flow separation will make the wing more prone to entering inadvertent parachutal stalls, so flying in the rain, or with a wet wing (e.g early morning dew) should be avoided at all costs.

If you are accidentally caught-out in a rain shower, it is best to land immediately. If your wing becomes wet in the air it is advised to maintain accelerated flight using the speed bar and/or releasing the trimmers, even during the final approach. DO NOT use big ears as a descent technique, big ears increases drag, and with a wet wing this will further increase the chances of a parachutal stall occurring. Instead, lose height with gentle 360's and maintain your air speed at all times. If your wing enters parachutal stall when wet, immediately release the trimmers and accelerate the wing to regain airspeed.

Modifications

Your Ozone Kona was designed and trimmed to give the optimum balance of performance, handling and safety. Any modification voids the certification and will also make the wing more difficult and dangerous to fly. For these reasons, we strongly recommend that you do not modify your glider in any way.

IMPORTANT
Do not fly your wing when it is wet.

IMPORTANT
Do not modify your wing in any way.

OZONE QUALITY GUARANTEE

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. Ozone guarantees all of its products against manufacturer's defects or faults. Ozone will repair or replace any defective product free of charge. Ozone and its distributors provide the highest quality service and repair, any damage to products due to wear and tear will be repaired at a reasonable charge.

If you are unable to contact your dealer then you can contact us directly at info@flyozone.com

Summary

Safety is paramount in our sport. To be safe, we must be trained, practised and 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 of these areas you will be exposing yourself to more danger than is necessary.

Respect the environment and look after your flying sites.

If you need to dispose the wing, do so in an environmentally responsible manner. Do not dispose of it with the normal household waste.

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

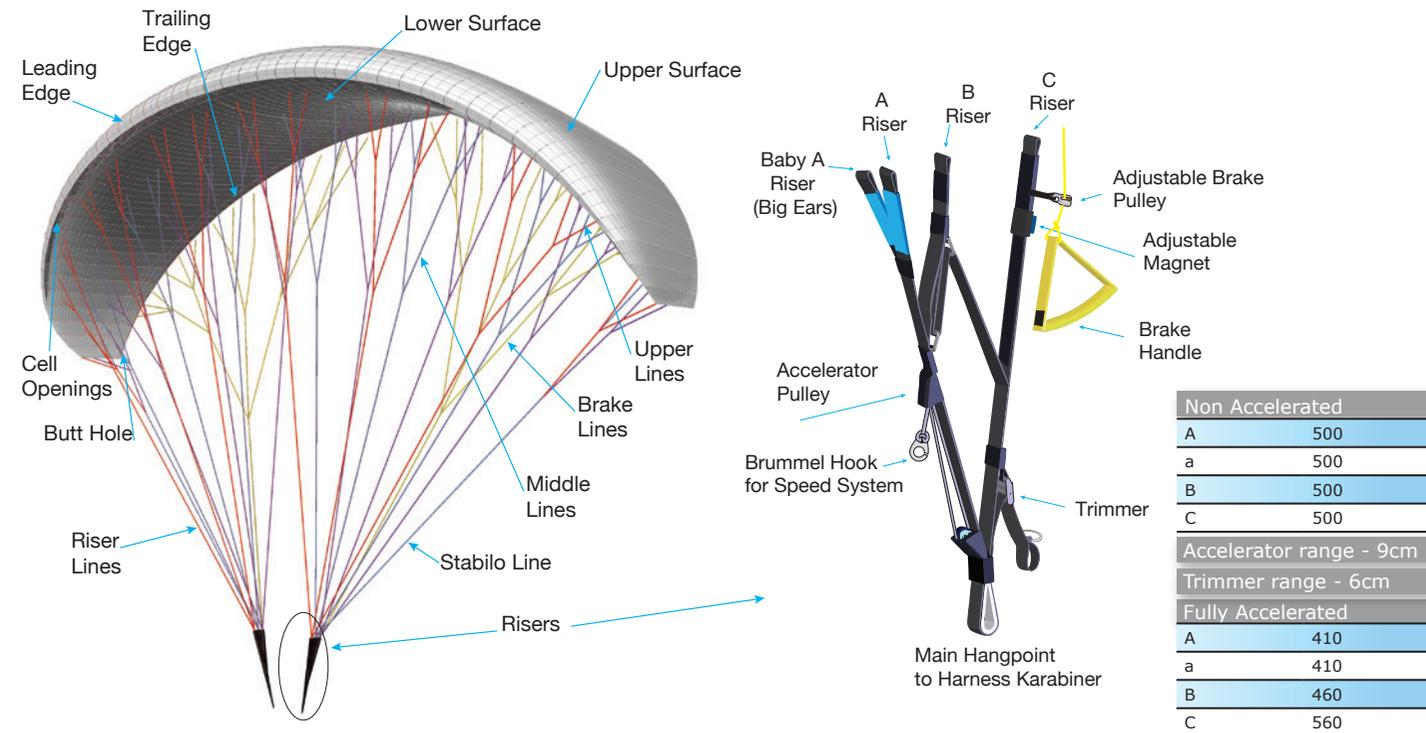
Happy flying & enjoy your Kona.
Team Ozone

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

	22	24	26	27	29	31
No. of Cells	48	48	48	48	48	48
Projected Area (m ²)	18.7	20.3	21.8	23	24.5	26.5
Flat Area (m ²)	22.2	24.1	25.8	27.3	29	31.3
Projected Span (m)	8.23	8.57	8.87	9.12	9.4	9.78
Flat Span (m)	10.69	11.14	11.52	11.85	12.22	12.71
Projected Aspect Ratio	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62
Flat Aspect Ratio	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16
Root Chord (m)	2.63	2.74	2.84	2.92	3.01	3.13
Glider Weight (Kg)	4.80	5.00	5.31	5.53	5.78	*6.10
Max Control Travel (cm)	70	70	70	70	70	70
EN certified Weight Range (Kg)	55-70	65-85	75-95	85-105	95-115	110-130
Recommended PPG range (kg)	55-100	65-115	75-130	85-145	95-160	110-180
Maximum Load 5.25G (kg)	270	270	270	270	270	270
Certification EN/LTF*	B	B	B	B	B	B

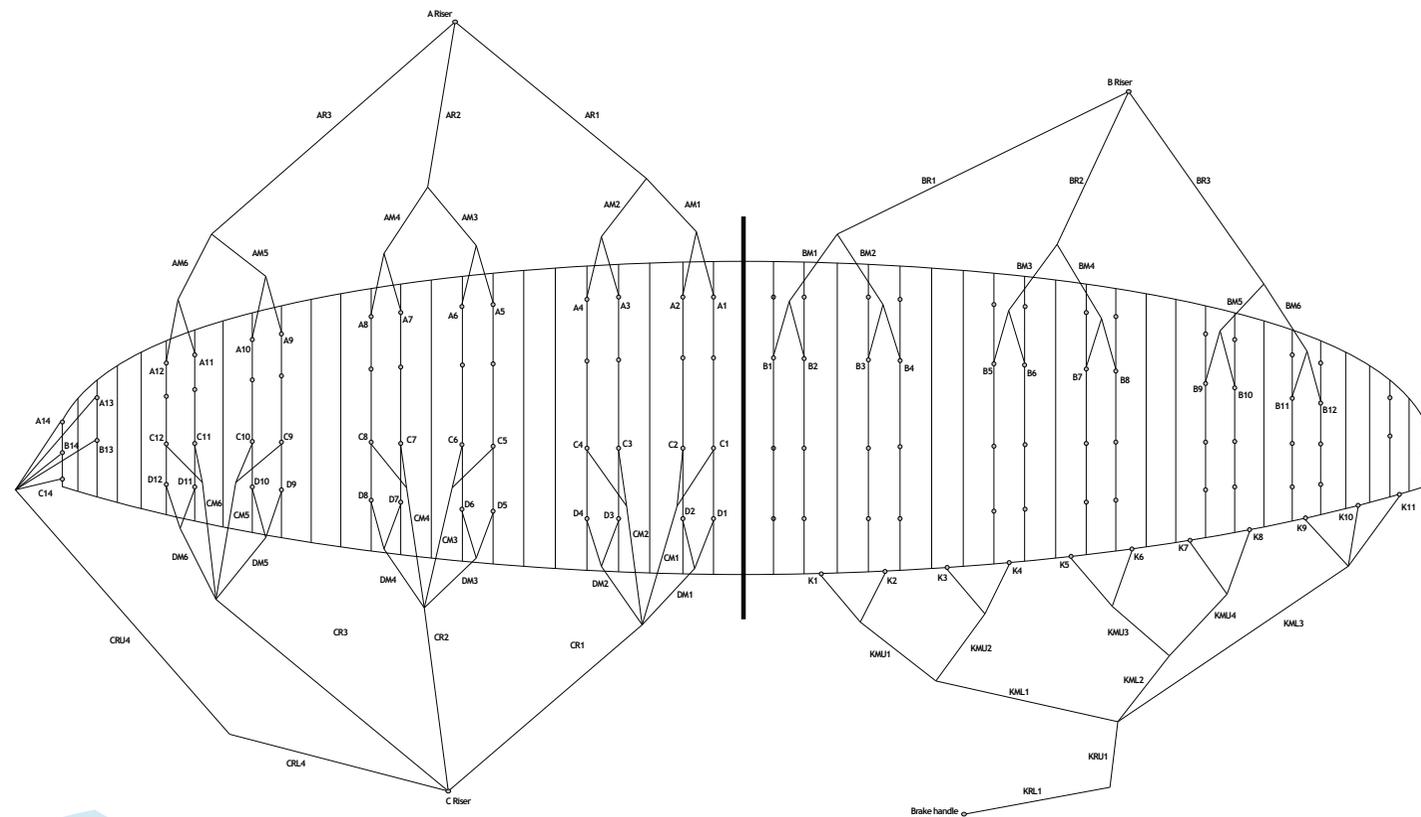
*Certified with the accelerator, but with the trimmers set to the slow position. Releasing the trimmers invalidates EN certification.

TECHNICAL DRAWINGS



LINE DIAGRAM

Individual and linked line lengths can be found online.



MATERIALS

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

Cloth

Upper Surface

Dominico DOKDO 30D MF

Lower Surface

Dominico DOKDO 30D MF

Internal Ribs

Dominico DOKDO 30D FM

Leading Edge Reinforcement

2.5/1.8mm Plastic pipe

Main Line Set

Riser Lines

Liros PPSL - 120/160/200kg

Middle Lines

Edelrid 8000U - 70/90/130kg

Upper Lines

Edelrid 8000U - 70/90kg

Brake Lines

Main brake Lines

Liros - 10-200-040/DSL -140

Middle brake lines

Liros DSL - 70kg

Upper brake lines

Liros DSL - 70kg

Risers and hardware

Maillons

Maillon Rapide - Pegaut

Riser webbing

20mm zero stretch polyester webbing

Pulleys

Ronstan ball bearing



1258 Route de Grasse
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06620
France

Inspired by Nature, Driven by the Elements

WWW.FLYOZONE.COM