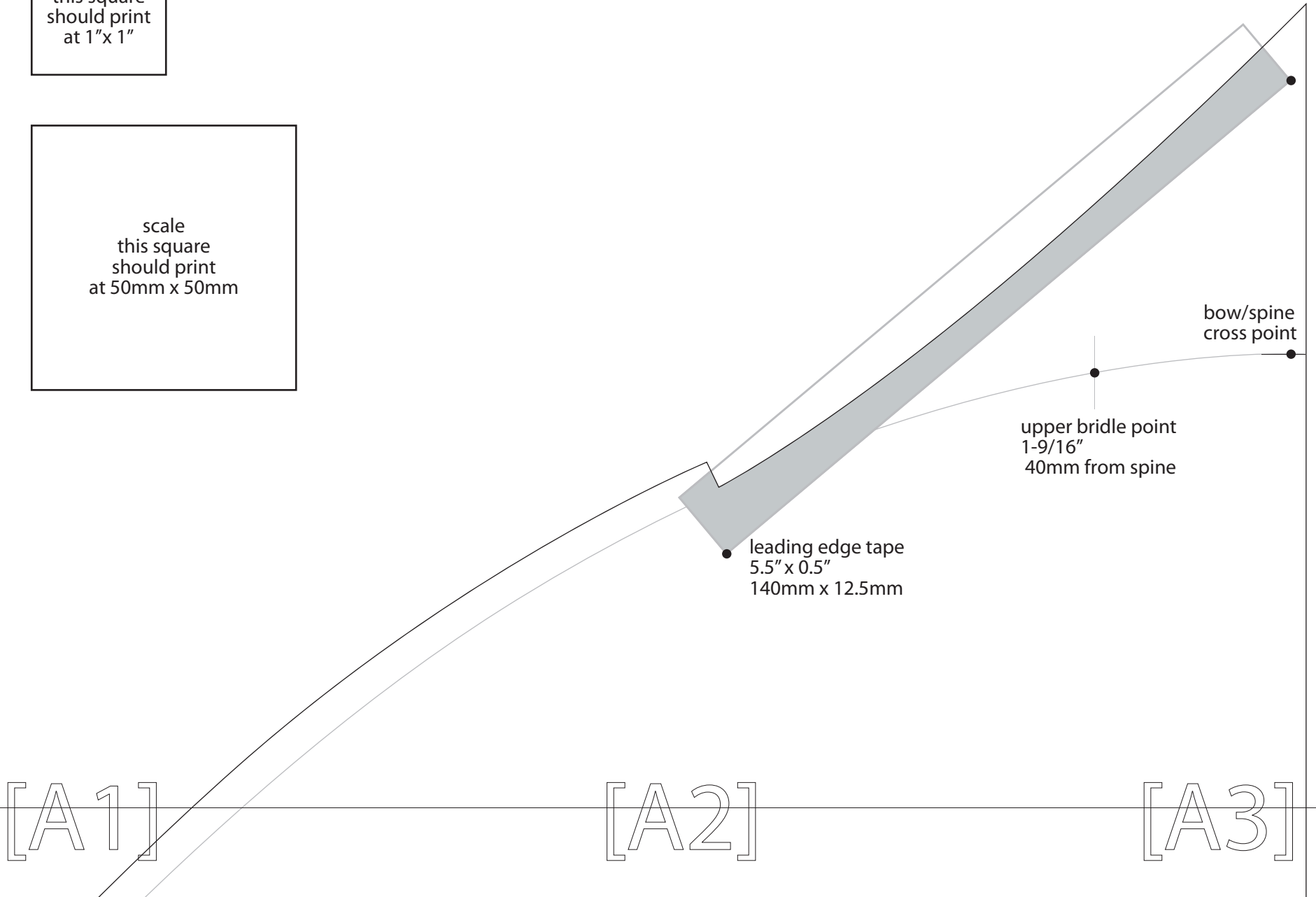


scale
this square
should print
at 1"x 1"

scale
this square
should print
at 50mm x 50mm



bow/spine
cross point

upper bridle point
1-9/16"
40mm from spine

leading edge tape
5.5" x 0.5"
140mm x 12.5mm

[A1]

[A2]

[A3]

[A1]

[A2]

[A3]

cut line for tab

wingtip

balance zone

wingtip-to-wingtip line

xphighter460

rev 03/2005

xphighter series
© ralph resnik, 2004 and beyond.
all rights reserved.

xphighter@gralphica.com

battens
5"/125mm

[B1]

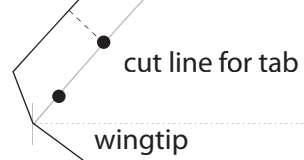
[B2]

[B3]

* lower bridle point

[A1]

[A



xphighter460

rev 03/2005

xphighter series
© ralph resnik, 2004 and beyond.
all rights reserved.

phighter@gralphica.com

[B1]

[B

[B1]

[B2]

[B3]

* lower bridle point

notes

[1] the small black dots [●] represent 1mm holes that i make on the template. this allows for quick pin-point positioning of all relevant parts of the plan.

[2] spine length is 18.125" / 460 mm

[3] *

determining the lower bridle point

from bruce lambert's "north american style fighter kites" cd
used with permission
cd available at <http://nafka.net/nafkacd/>

after you have finished making the kite, find its static nose to tail balance point along the spine.

to find the balance point, position the kite spine on the tip of your finger or the eraser end of a pencil. move the kite back and forth to find where it will balance. mark that point on the spine.

measure the distance from the balance point to the cross point of the bow and spine.

whatever that distance is, measure an equal distance toward the tail from the balance point and make a mark on the spine. this is the lower bridle attachment point.

for example, find the nose to tail balance point of your kite and mark it on the spine.

when you measure from the balance point to the cross point of the bow and spine let's say the distance is 5". you then measure 5" from the balance point toward the tail of the spine and make a mark on the spine; this is your lower bridle attachment point.

