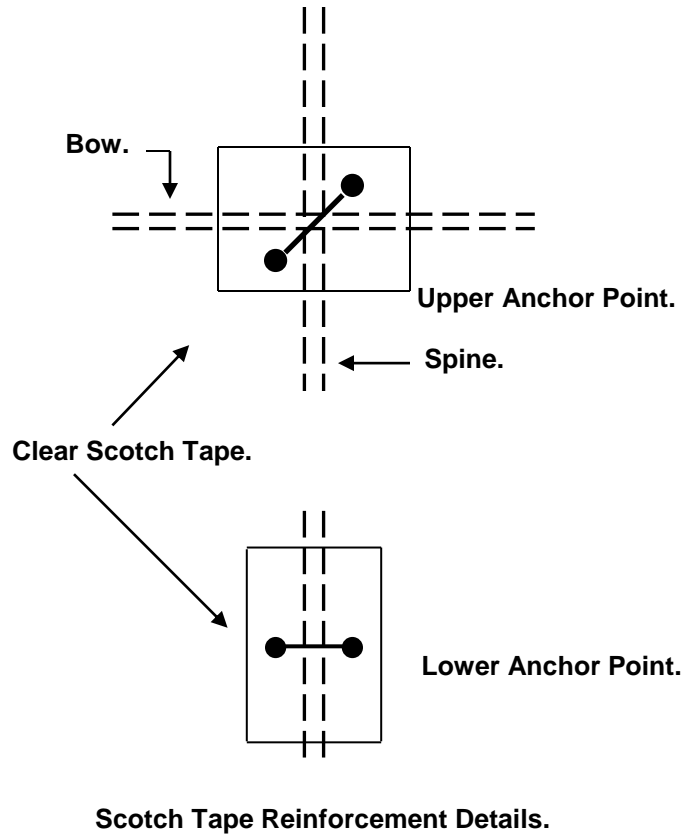
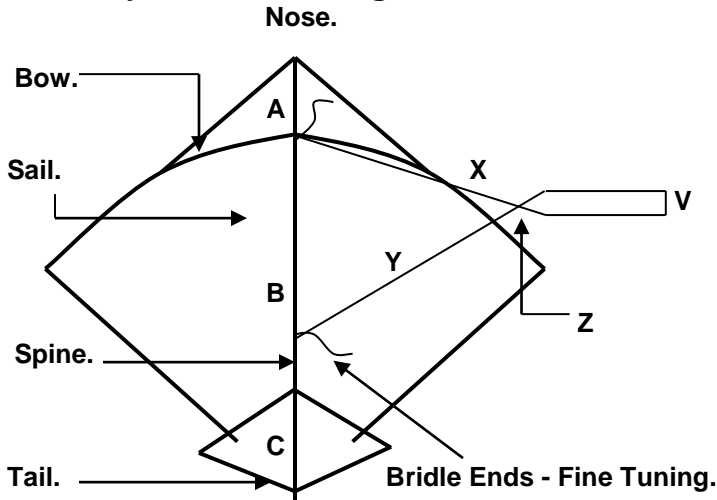


Anatomy of an Indian Fighter Kite:



Bridle Details:

- A :** Distance from upper tip to upper anchor point. Bow.
- B :** Distance from upper anchor point to lower anchor point.
- C :** Distance from lower tip to lower anchor point. Usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times **A**. Alternately $C = \frac{1}{3}$ the length of the Spine.
 Most Indian Fighter Kites, now have a little rectangular piece of sail material or such glued on back as reinforcement at lower anchor point area. Please use that as a guide.
- X :** Length from upper anchor point to point **Z**.
- Y :** Length lower anchor point to point **Z**.
- Z :** Intersection of **X** and **Z**. Tie a Knot at **Z**.
- V :** Kite line attach point.

Bridle Guide.

- X :** Should be equal to **B**.
- Y :** Should be equal to **B** plus $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Depending on the size of the Kite.

Note: Bridle should be a single length of line from the upper anchor point to point **V**, back to the lower anchor point.

Tuning an Indian Fighter Kite:

The bridle of a kite sets the 'angle of attack' – this is the angle at which the kite faces the wind. By making fine adjustments to the bridle, you can change this angle and alter the flying characteristics of the kite to suit your own personal taste. However, before attempting any tuning adjustments, try flying in slightly different wind conditions first, because very often an unstable wind will be the cause of your kite flying in an unpredictable manner.

How Adjustments are made:

If you look at the anchor points where the bridle is attached to the kite, you will see a short length of line hanging from each connection. These are left specifically for fine tuning the kite, and adjustments are made by shortening either section of the bridle. To adjust the bridle length at either connection point, twist the bridle line into a single small loop, thread the loose end of line through it, and pull into a knot. Try tying one knot at a time and then fly your kite and note the difference it has made, repeating the process if necessary.

If the Kite Spins too fast / too much:

This usually means that the top section of the bridle is too short, so shorten the bottom section to correct it.

If the Kite is too slow and does not Spin enough:

Shorten the top section of the bridle, and this will make it faster.

If the Kite consistently Spins to one side:

The most likely cause will be that the bow is stronger on one side than the other. Make sure you have tested the Kite in a steady wind before making any adjustments. If the Kite spins more to the left, the bamboo is likely to be weaker on that side. To compensate for this you will need to weaken the opposite [right] side to balance the bow and correct the bias. Gently bend the bow between the thumb and forefinger of each hand, being careful not to break it. The adjustment should be made some where near the point where the bow is fixed to the tissue, or slight closer to the center of the kite. Some fliers even nip the bamboo between their teeth, and it seems to work.