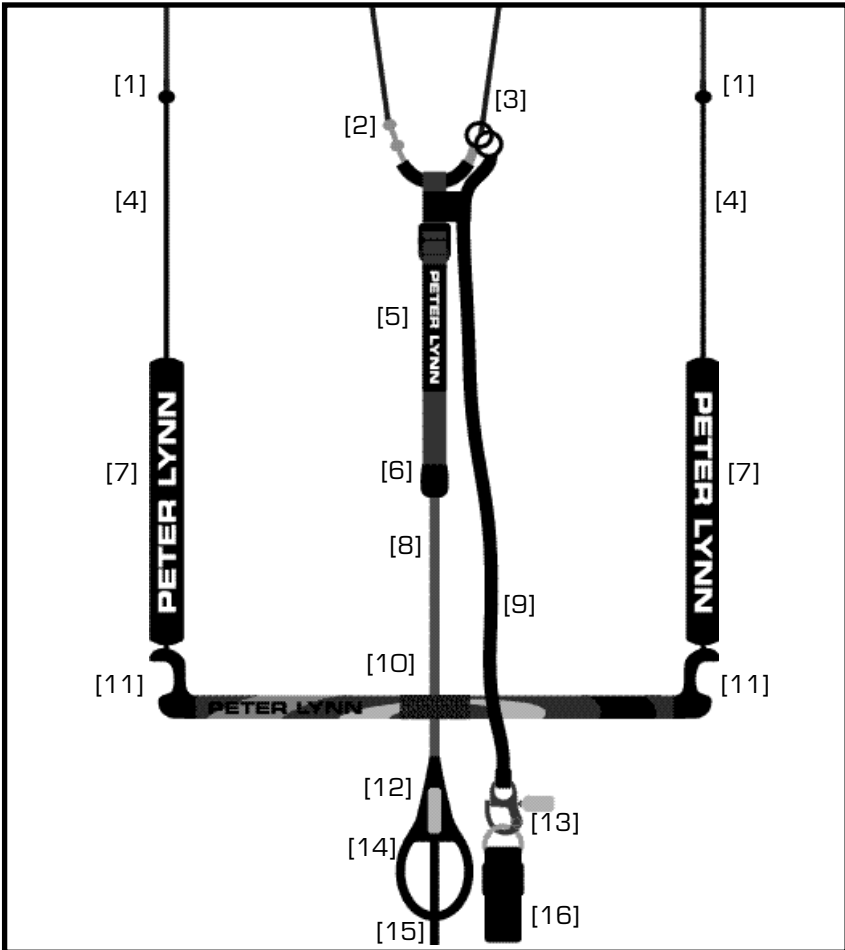


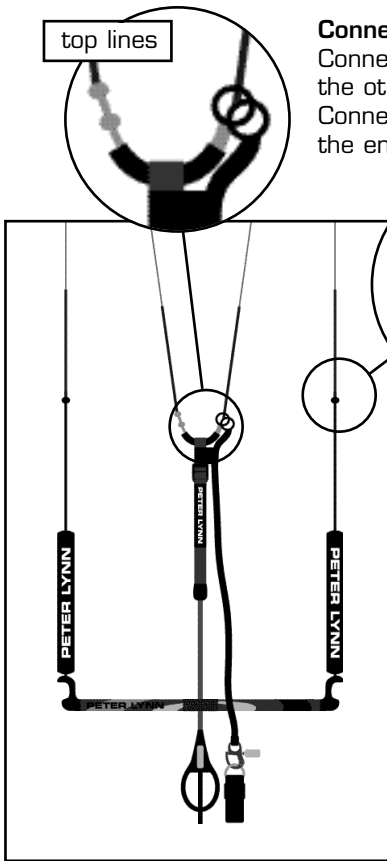
# KITE BAR MANUAL



- [1] Brake lines attachments
- [2] Top line attachments
- [3] Safety system rings
- [4] Leader lines
- [5] Power adjuster
- [6] Depower line knot
- [7] Floaters
- [8] Depower line
- [9] Safety leash

- [10] Carbon depower line hole
- [11] Line winders
- [12] Safety release
- [13] Safety leash quick release
- [14] Depower loop
- [15] Depower loop lock
- [16] Spreader bar attachment

# ATTACHING THE FLYING LINES



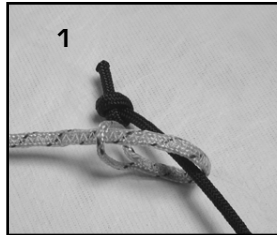
top lines

## Connecting the lines correctly

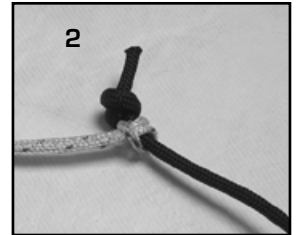
Connect one top line to the top line attachment knot (left) and the other top line to the safety system rings (right).  
Connect the brake lines to the brake line attachment knots on the ends of the leader lines.

brake lines

## Attaching flying lines to the brake line attachments and one of the top line attachments



1



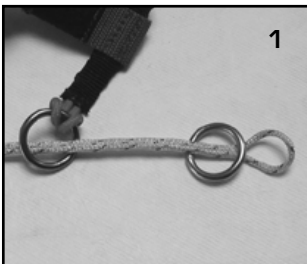
2

1. Place a larkshead knot over the end knot.
2. Tighten the larkshead knot, and slide it towards the end knot on the leader line.

## Attaching the line to the top line attachment with safety system rings

- > When the loop on the end of the flying line is big enough to slide over the safety system ring, use the first method of connecting the top line. (method 1)
- > When the loop on the end of the flying line is too small to slide over the safety system ring, use the second method described on the next page. (method 2)

### Method 1.



1



2

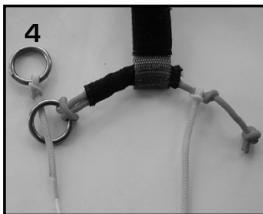
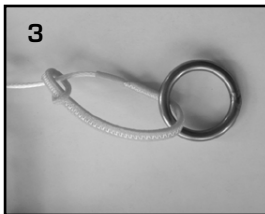
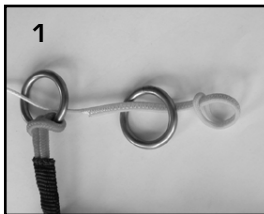


3

1. First place the steering line through the ring attached to the top line attachment and then through the ring taken from the safety leash.
2. Slide the loop over the ring.
3. Tighten the knot.

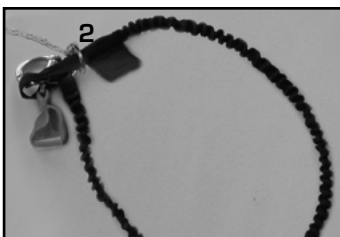
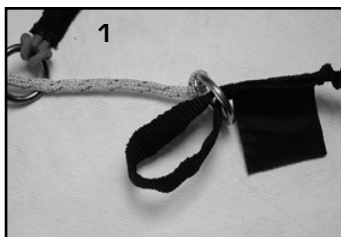
# ATTACHING THE SAFETY LEASH

## Method 2: Attaching a flying line with a smaller loop to the safety system rings



1. First place the steering line with a larkshead on the end through the ring attached to the top line attachment and then through the ring taken from the safety leash.
- 2&3. Slide the larkshead loop over the ring so the larkshead is around the flying line.
4. Tighten the knot. On the other top line, compensate the line difference by placing it on the next knot or moving the knot in the top attachment line.

## Attaching the safety leash to the ring



1. Place the loop on the end of the safety leash through the ring connected to the flying line.
2. Push the safety leash quick release clip through the loop on the end of the safety leash.
3. Pull the leash through all the way and tighten the knot.

## Attaching the safety leash attachment to the spreader bar



1. Place the webbing loop on the Spinning spreader hook.
2. Close the velcro with a tight fit around the webbing loop.

When using a different spreader bar than the Peter Lynn Spinning Spreader, the same attachment loop can still be used. Just slide the loop over one of the ends of the spreader bar.



# USING POWER AND DE-POWER

## Using the depower loop lock

When hooking in to the depower loop, secure it with the lock. The depower loop lock helps to keep your depower loop hooked in and makes sure you don't lose the depower loop when using the safety. Place the lock *under* the loop, through the harness hook.



## Using power and depower

The power of your kite can easily be controlled with the bar. When the depower loop is hooked in, the bar can slide over the depower line which causes the kite to produce more or less power.

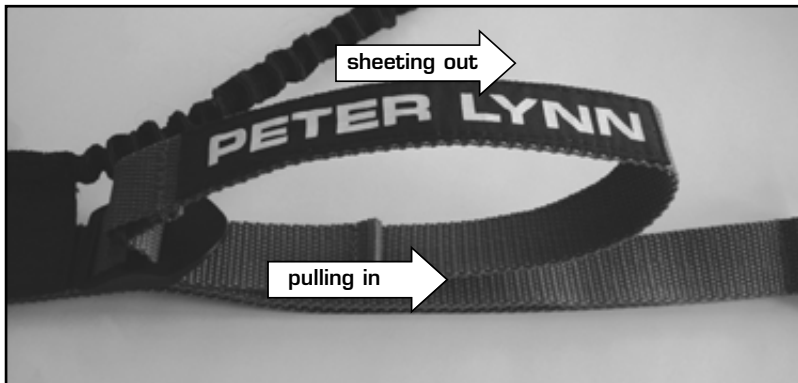
## Adjusting the power overall

To change the overall power of the kite the power adjuster can be used. This can be done on and off the water, even while surfing. Pull in to reduce the overall power of the kite, sheet out to increase the power of the kite.

### **Sheeting out (top arrow)**

*This causes the kite to produce more power overall.*

Pull the end of the loop shown with the top arrow (the end with the 'PETER LYNN' writing) towards you and release forward. The clip slides away in small portions. Repeat the process until you find the right setting.



### **Pulling in (bottom arrow)**

*This causes the kite to produce less power overall.*

Pull the end of the loop shown with the bottom arrow towards you. The clip is pulled towards you and locks in.

# SAFETY RELEASES

## Activating the safety system

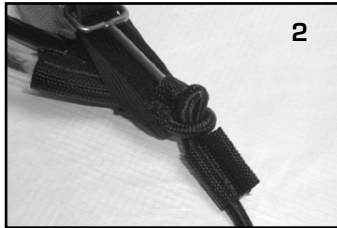
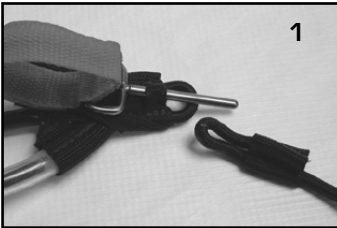
When the kiteboarder wishes to release all the power in the kite, the safety release can be used. It is specially designed for when the situation gets out of hand.

To activate the safety release, let go of the bar, grab the red loop on the depower loop and pull towards you. The rider is now disconnected from the depower line. The kite is still held on by the safety leash.



*note: **always** unhook your large harness loop before activating the safety system.*

## Re-attaching the depower loop to the depower line



1. Slide off the cover to get a better view of the loops
2. Pull back the pin using the red loop on top of the depower loop and place the small loop at the end of the depower line through the small loop on the depower loop
3. Push the pin back, going through the small webbing on the depower loop, the loop of the depower line and the piece of webbing on the depower line. Now place back the cover.

## Using the safety leash quick release

When the rider wants to lose the complete kite, even after using his/her quick release on the depower loop, there is a safety release on the leash.

To disconnect the leash from your harness, pull on the red webbing on the snap shackle.



# TIPS FOR BETTER USE

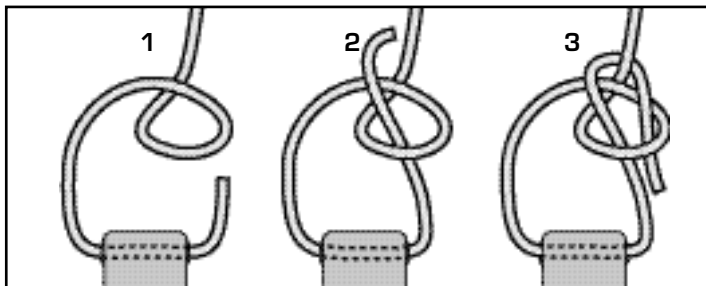
## Adjusting the bar to your body

Adjusting the bar to your personal preferences is very important. There are two things which we would recommend adjusting:

### 1. Depower line length

The preferred depower line length depends on length of the arms, what kind of harness is used and if the bar is preferred close to the body or not while surfing.

Adjust the line to your personal preference and use a bowline knot to attach the line to the power adjusting strap.



### 2. Top/brake line adjustments

Make sure your top/brake lines are set right for optimum performance of your kite.

Basically you can stick to the following rules:

- When the kite stalls frequently, shorten the top lines or make the brake lines longer.
- When the kite steers slow, even after pulling the bar towards you when steering, shorten the brake lines or make the top lines longer.

When setting your kite you can also divide the depower line into 3 regions.(see image on the right)

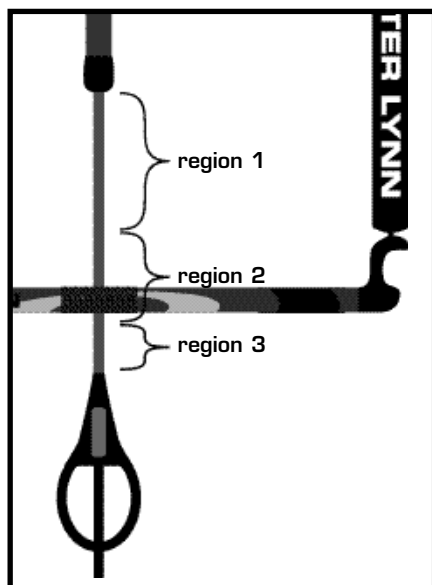
*region 1:* your kite should now be fully depowered, with the brake lines hanging slack.

*region 2:* this is the standard position where you are holding your bar when surfing.

*region 3:* now the kite should stall slightly.

#### **How to do the adjustments**

Adjustments can be done with the power adjuster, but for a more permanent adjustment (and full use of the power adjuster while surfing) the length of the leader lines should be adjusted by moving the knot on the end or by placing extra knots in the line.

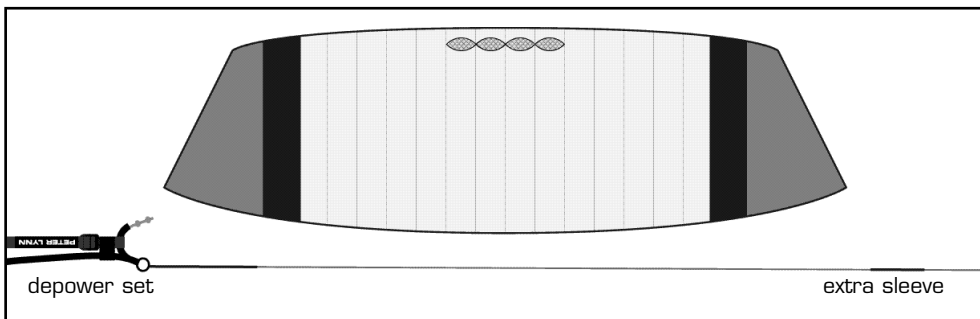


# PLACING A STOPPER IN THE LINE

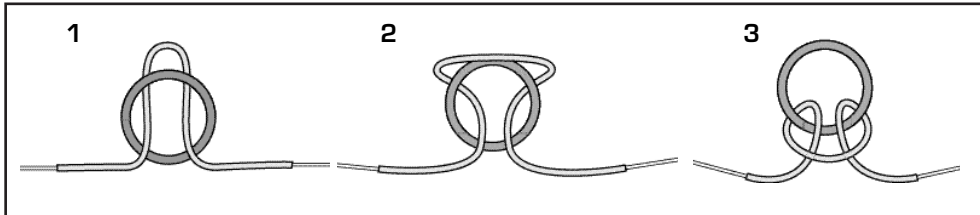
## Having a stopper in the top line

In the top line attached to the rings (right top line), a stopper ring can be placed to prevent the bar from sliding all the way towards the kite when the safety system is activated. It is an option that some riders might prefer. A ring can only be placed in a line with lines that have an extra sleeve in them.

First slide the extra sleeve in the line to the correct position. The distance between the end sleeve that is connected to the bar and the extra sleeve should be **at least** the full wingspan of the largest kite used on that bar. This is **VERY** important!



## Placing the stopper



1. Make a loop in the flying line right where you have moved the sleeve to, and place it through a small ring.
2. Slide the loop over the ring
3. Tighten the larkshead knot



When using the stopper you have to make sure that the **other** top line (left top line) is attached to the second knot on the attachment point.

# EXTRA INFO

## Bar sizes

Bar size changes according to the size of kite.

- When finding that the kite cannot make its turns in time, even with the brake lines tight, you need to use a longer bar.
- When the kite steers too fast overall, you might prefer a shorter size bar.

## Maintenance

Keeping your bar clean helps to prolong the life of the bar and lines. Salty water and sand, on a long term, have a bad effect on the materials. Regularly rinse off your bar and lines with tap water.

Often when the bar has been lying on the beach, sand sticks to the bar. When reaching the water to start surfing, you might want to rinse the sand off the following parts:

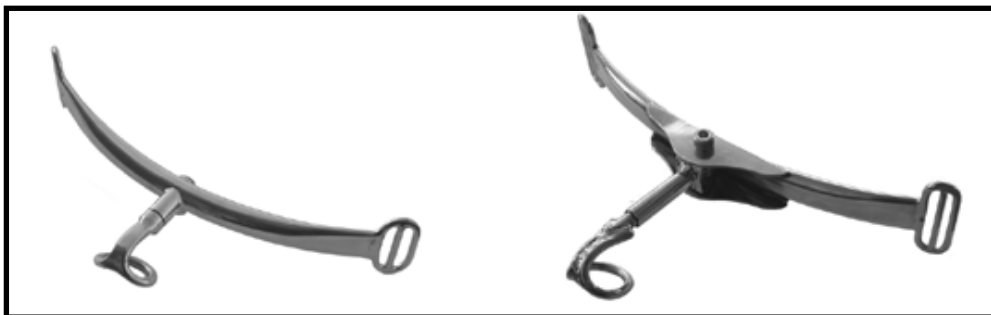
- The depower line
- The hole in the bar
- The power adjusting strap
- The bar itself
- The safety leash quick release

Regularly check your bar for wear and tear. Also check under the covers, specially the safety release, see if it is still working well and if none of the parts are worn down. It is advised to do this before every kiteboarding session.

## Peter Lynn Spreader bars

The Peter Lynn kite bar is designed for optimum use with Peter Lynn spreader bars. The hooks of these spreader bars can rotate, giving the rider the ability to use the leash system without even noticing it's there!

After doing a jump with a rotation, the lines have a twist. Spin the bar to undo the twist. the leash and the depower line are still twisted. When using the Peter Lynn Spinning spreader or Spinning Swivel spreader the hook can be rotated to untwist the leash from the depower line.



Spinning spreader

Spinning Swivel spreader

## More about Peter Lynn products

For more info on these and other kiteboarding products, contact your local Peter Lynn dealer or visit [WWW.PETERLYNNKITEBOARDING.COM](http://WWW.PETERLYNNKITEBOARDING.COM).