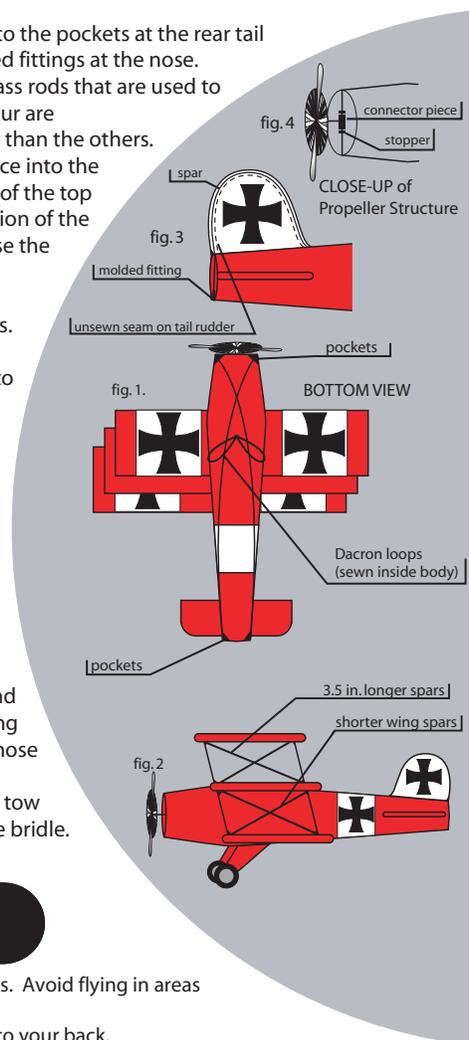


About the "Red Baron"

Manfred von Richthofen, known as the "Red Baron," was the most successful of all World War I flying aces, with eighty victories to his name. Though he flew biplanes for most of his career, this bright red Fokker Dr. 1 triplane is the plane most closely associated with him. The Red Baron was killed in the skies over France on April 21, 1918, at the age of 25.

Directions

1. Insert the long fiberglass spars into the body of the plane and pass each through one side of the black Dacron loops that are sewn to the bottom center portion of the body. The spars should cross each other once forming an elongated "x" shape. (fig. 1)
2. Insert the ends of the spars into the pockets at the rear tail section and then into the molded fittings at the nose.
3. Find the eight shorted fiberglass rods that are used to brace the wings. Of the eight, four are approximately 3.5 inches longer than the others. Start by inserting the longer brace into the molded fitting on the front side of the top wing and then into the rear section of the wing directly beneath. (fig. 2) Use the shorter brace to connect the remaining fittings so you form a slanted 'X'. Repeat this four times.
4. Find the thinnest length of fiberglass and insert one end into unsewn opening on the rudder. (fig. 3) By inserting the rod it will bend and form the curve on the rudder. Place the other end into the molding fitting located at the rear of the body.
5. Locate the short stubby fiberglass spar with the end cap and stopper. (fig. 4) Pull of the end cap and slide on the spinning propeller. Replace end cap. Then insert the opposite end of the spar into the molded fitting attached to the opening of the nose of the plane.
6. Attached the flying line to the tow point (small loop) located on the bridle.



Tips & Tricks!

1. Kites fly best in wide open spaces. Avoid flying in areas near buildings and trees.
2. To Launch, stand with the wind to your back.
3. Hold the kite with the nose up in one hand while securely holding the winder in the other.
4. When you feel the pressure of the wind against the kite, let go. As the kite rises, slowly release the line.
5. A high altitude launch is an effective method of getting your kite off the ground in light winds. Have someone stand downwind as you let out as much line as possible (>100 feet). As the kite is released into the wind, tug on the line.