
Kibo

Owner's Manual and Service Booklet

Serial Number: _____

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Important

The following symbols are used to draw attention to particular sections:



WARNING!

Failing to comply with instructions given here may lead to injury or death!



BEWARE!

Failing to comply with instructions given here may cause undue wear to, or even damage, your new wing.



NOTICE

This pictogram indicates a tip or some helpful extra knowledge.

Welcome in our team

Congratulations on the purchase of your new UP Kibo. UP International is renowned across the globe for designing and building the finest paragliders available – paragliders characterised by maximum safety, performance and quality in every aspect.

Please take a little time to complete and send the reply card found in the back of this manual. This way we can keep you informed of all new products and developments at UP, as well as any technical information about the UP Kibo.

We would also be delighted to hear any feedback you have concerning the glider. This is only possible once we have received your product registration online. Your completed product registration is also needed should any warranty issues arise.

<http://www.up-paragliders.com/en/service/product-registration>

If you have any questions regarding your paraglider or auxiliary equipment please ask your local dealer or feel free to contact us here at UP directly.

Have fun with your new UP Kibo!

UP International Team

Safety instructions

Paragliding is an extremely demanding sport requiring the highest levels of attention, judgement, maturity, and self-discipline. Due to the inherent risks in flying this or any paraglider, no warranty of any kind can be made against accidents, injury, equipment failure, and/or death. This glider is not covered by product liability insurance. Do not fly it unless you are personally willing to assume all risks inherent in the sport of paragliding and all responsibility for any property damage, injury, or death, which may result from use of this paraglider.

Please read this owner's manual thoroughly before your first flight with the UP Kibo so that you are fully acquainted with your new glider. This manual gives you information on the entire specific and general flying characteristics of the UP Kibo, but it does not replace attending a paragliding school. It is important to note the following points:

- at the time of delivery the UP Kibo conforms to LTF NFL II-91/09 and EN 926-2:2014 requirements (see certification information later in this manual),
- any changes being made outside the permitted range of adjustment invalidate any and all claims under the warranty,
- using this paraglider is exclusively at the risk of the user; the manufacturer or distributor assumes no responsibility for accidents occurring while using it,
- it is assumed that the pilot is in possession of the necessary qualifications and provisions of any relevant laws are observed,
- when reselling the wing please make sure you also give this manual to the new owner. The manual is an integrated part of the paraglider and is required for the wing to keep its certification.

Correct behaviour in relation to the environment

Paragliding is a particularly nature-friendly sport. This makes it all the more important that we as paraglider pilots behave in a responsible way towards both the environment and the people sharing it with us. We encourage you to treat nature with respect, to stay on marked hiking trails when walking to takeoff or hiking out from an XC landing, to avoid unnecessary noise, to never litter and to observe all local regulations.

Please also make sure to comply with legislation regarding protected areas, privately owned property or hunting arenas – this ensures the least possible friction in relation to other users of the great outdoors, to the benefit of both yourself and the sport as a whole.

Technical description

The UP Kibo was built to fulfil the expectations to a modern, safe and fast Intermediate wing. The launching is excellent and the performance figures impressive.

As with all UP products, the materials used have been carefully chosen for their outstanding quality and strength to guarantee a long and trouble-free service life.

Further construction details, including line lengths, are included in the certification specification sheets or the appendix of this manual. Any technical changes will appear in the appendix.

Purpose

According to LTF 91/09 the Kibo is an air sport vehicle (class paraglider) with an empty weight of less than 120 kg.

LTF and EN classification

The UP Kibo is certified to the following classification: LTF09/EN B for all sizes.

Target group and recommended flying experience

Thermal and XC pilots flying regularly and possessing advanced flying skills. We believe that a minimum of 20-30 hours of airtime/year is a sensible limit to set.

Necessary skills for normal flights

Due to the somewhat shorter brake line travel (compared to EN A wings)*, the reduced roll dampening and the dynamic handling, the flying and handling behaviour of paragliders in this class requires advanced, precise skills along with the ability to fly instinctively and intuitively.

Necessary skills for dealing with disturbances

The glider behaviour in connection with disturbances requires somewhat higher skills than what is the case on LTF/EN A wings. The pilot must possess a certain amount of automated reactions and be able to react quickly to incidents. We recommend making sure that you have the skills to sense disturbances before they happen, and to deal with them correctly once they do. Of particular importance here are adequate skills for dealing with asymmetrical or frontal collapses. Should you not feel fully up to the task we recommend visiting a SIV clinic with your new wing.

Necessary skills for dealing with rapid descent methods

The behaviour during manoeuvres like spiral dives or b-line stalls in this class can be demanding. The pilot should possess adequate skills for the safe execution of these rapid descent manoeuvres. In case of insufficient skills or experience in this department we strongly recommend partaking in an SIV clinic with the new wing.

Suitability for training

Although a very simple and forgiving wing for its class we do **NOT** consider the UP Kibo suited for initial training.

Recommended Takeoff weight

The UP Kibo is manufactured in three sizes. Each size is optimised for the middle of the weight range, but can be flown anywhere within the weight range. In order to help you find the ideal size for your weight we have compiled the following practical tips:

If your total takeoff weight is within the middle 1/3 of a size's weight range then this is the size for you. In this range you will have the ideal compromise between dynamic handling and docile behaviour. We recommend this wing loading especially for pilots mainly flying in flatland regions.

Pilots finding themselves in the middle, between two sizes need to approach the process somewhat differently. Experienced pilots will generally know how they prefer to fly, i.e. if they like to be heavy on their wing or rather would have a little buffer upwards, and will choose their size accordingly.

Pilots with less experience are likely to prefer the somewhat damped reactions obtained from flying at lower wing loadings – this speaks for choosing the larger of the relevant sizes.

And finally, pilots preferring more dynamic rides will want to load their wings up well, and will be choosing a smaller size.

Technical Data UP Kibo

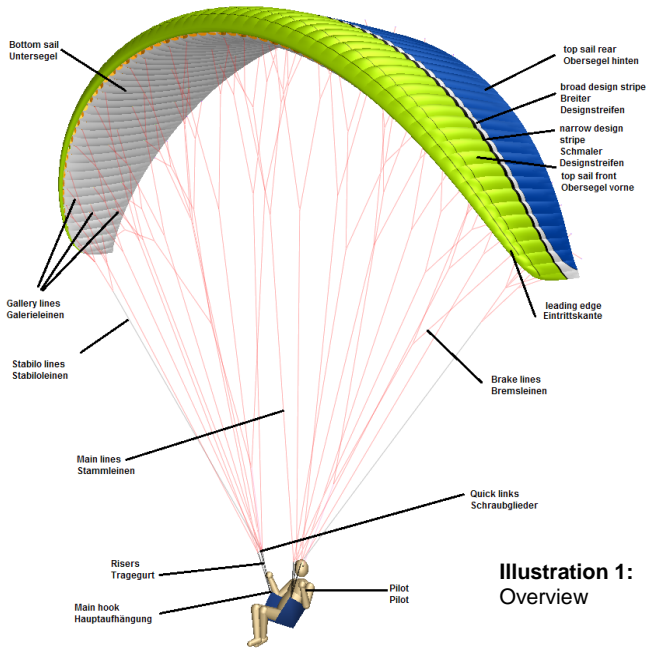


Illustration 1:
Overview

Design

The UP Kibo is the true all-rounder, a cross-country wing for almost everyone including W&F enthusiasts. The handling is optimised for maximum performance in lift, and for transmitting information about the air to the pilot. It is thus a more communicative wing than, say, the new UP Makalu 4 – think of it as the ideal mix between a Makalu 4 and a Summit XC3. This makes it a great tool to learn and progress on, for pilots wishing a more relaxed flying experience than the Summit XC3 will offer, or for those eager to some day fly high-performance wings.

As with all UP wings, the new UP Kibo is designed to perform. Here at UP we think of our new baby as the perfect mile-muncher, going through XC kilometers like Smarties and being very relaxed about it all the way. The way it flies is reminiscent of the UP Summit XC3, just easier, so the novice XC pilot may clock up those important hours and km safe in the knowledge that the wing will be looking after them.

The UP Kibo uses a similar New Generation Aerofoil to the one used on the Summit XC3 and the Trango XC3, but optimised for this category of wing. This means a moderate shark-nose shape, perfect for biting through turbulence and staying open when the going gets rough. Just like its performance siblings it converts bumps to altitude well, meaning it will help the budding XC pilot get the most out of every outing both in terms of flying pleasure and experience accrual.

Front Section Support

UP was first with the Aerofoil Stabilising System, an idea that has since been widely accepted in the industry. The Kibo uses a modified version of the same, and we have chosen to call this the FSS. Instead of Mylar® the FSS comprises a Nylon® batten that defines the leading edge curvature and helps keeping the cell opening open at all times. This Nylon® batten is unsusceptible to bending damage and has no ageing properties – it will normally outlast the rest of the canopy by a good margin. This means that the UP Kibo will retain its perfect launching characteristics all through its service life. In the unlikely event that a batten should break it can be replaced in a few easy steps – please refer to the chapter “Replacing FSS battens” for guidelines.

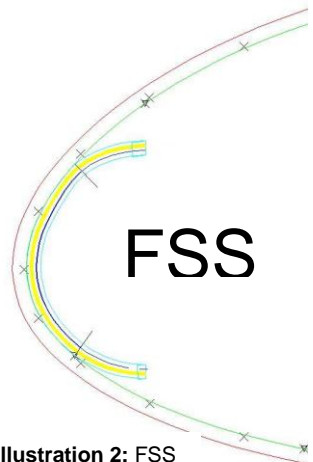


Illustration 2: FSS

Canopy material

The UP Kibo is sewn from polyamide cloth, which is particularly stretch-resistant and durable, and is specially treated for maximum UV-resistance.

At UP we are always testing new materials to see if our wings can benefit from new developments in the textile industry. After comprehensive tests we have settled on the following Porcher Marine material mix for the Kibo:

- Top Sail: 9017 E38 (Skytex 38 Universal, 40 g/m²)
- Bottom sail: DOKO-30DMF(WR) (38 g/m²)

- Rips and V-Tapes: 9017 E29 (Skytex 40 Hard 40 g/m²)

This mix comprises the best compromise between weight/bulk and longevity.

Line material

The lines used on the UP Kibo are all sheeted and unsheeted Dyneema®- and Aramid lines made by Edelrid, Liros and Cousin in different diameters

A new manufacturing process in which the lines are pre-stretched makes these lines particularly stretch-resistant, and they have little or no tendency to shrink. Their break-load is noticeably higher than that of comparable Aramide lines, and unlike Aramide lines they are completely insusceptible to bending-cycle damage.

Line system

The entire line system is formed from individual lines, which are sewn and looped at both ends. The single line levels are connected over a special hoop technology (the "handshake" loop) to prevent a weakening of the core and a loss of strength. The lines and stitching are subject to rigorous production controls, to ensure high and consistent manufacturing quality.

The lines of each wing section consist of four groups and the brake lines:

A-Level: AI-All
Split A-Level : AIII
B-Level: BI-BIII,STI
Split C-Level: CIII
C-Level: CI,II
Brake lines : BRKI

The brake lines are collected at one main control line per side. This control line runs through a pulley attached to the C-Riser and is marked with a black dot at the point where it should be tied to the brake handle swivel. The brake is pre-set so that the glider is at 0 degree brake when the toggle is free. Please don't change the main brake lines without checking the new length carefully at a suitable training hill before flying!

The line bundles (AI,II and AIII, B and C) are colour coded for easy identification and handling. All main lines of each level are looped together and attached to delta quick links, which are connected to the risers. The quick links have special line collectors to prevent lines slipping.

Risers

The split A risers and B risers are colour marked to improve ground handling and B-lining/Big Ears.

A Risers: Red

A3 Risers (for Big Ears): Grey Dyneema

B Risers: Blue

C Risers: Grey Dyneema

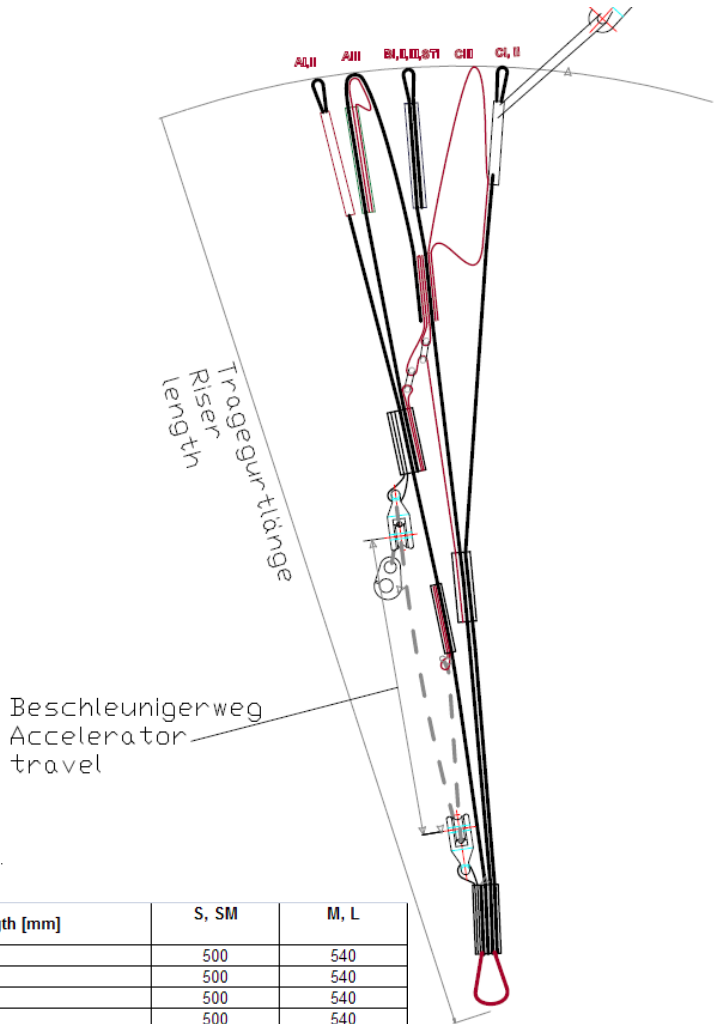
In order to accommodate different pilot sizes the Kibo risers are length-adapted to the canopy size S and M have shorter risers than L. This little detail improves the ergonomics of the wing and makes all the different manoeuvres (b-line stalls, BigEars) more accessible to every size of pilots, from the smallest to the tallest.

The speed system is optimised along the same lines.

We use a very similar riser design for our competition wings. They allow for very high top speeds with low sink values and give impressive stability at high speeds.

Once activated the speed system pulls simultaneously on the A's and B's. This maintains the angle of incidence around the leading edge and causes only minimal influence to the collapse resistance properties of the wing.

Top speed is reached when the top pulley touches the bottom pulley of the speed system, down near the karabiner.



Riser length [mm]	S, SM	M, L
A I, II	500	540
A III	500	540
B I, II, III, ST I	500	540
C III	500	540
C I, II	500	540

UP Backpack



Illustration 4:
UP back pack

The UP Kibo is delivered with a special paraglider backpack, which fulfils the demands of very high luggage volume and ergonomically optimised comfort.

We have built in an anatomical carrying system that allows an optimised load distribution for maximum comfort. The S- shaped shoulder straps allow full adjustment and the detachable chest strap prevents the shoulder straps from slipping off the shoulders.

The load control straps attached to the shoulder straps can be set either loose, to aid ventilation, or tight, for extra stability. They should rise from your collarbone at about a 45° angle.

A hip belt is also incorporated to assist overall comfort. If the hip belt is tightened then the shoulder straps can be released slightly to transfer the load away from the shoulders. The hip belt is fitted with stabilisation straps, which can be tightened to help stability, or loosened for extra freedom of movement. The hip belt is removable for when packing size is critical, or the pack is being transported by air. It is important, especially when there is a long trek involved, that the backpack is adjusted for maximum comfort. The following advice should be considered when packing.

Adjustment of the back pack

When fully loaded, all compression straps should be tightened to secure the load in the pack. All carrying straps should be set fully loose and the pack then put on your back. The hip belt should be fastened and tightened to rest approximately in the middle of the hip. Any slack should be taken out of the shoulder straps, and the chest strap should be done up. The load control straps at the shoulders and hips can now be tightened to achieve the desired stability. For packing, the compression belts on the side must be opened.

Before the first flight

The UP Kibo is delivered with a rucksack, inner bag and -strap, repair materials and this manual. The manual may also be downloaded from the UP website. Every Kibo delivered has been minutely checked at the factory, and corresponds exactly to the certified wing.



ATTENTION! The Kibo must be test-inflated on flat ground, and the first flight must be carried out by a professional, before the wing is delivered to its new owner.

Adjustments

The UP Kibo has undergone an extensive development program and series of flight tests to ensure that the production model exhibits the optimum characteristics with regard to safety, handling and flight performance.

As with all products from UP International, the UP Kibo is manufactured to the highest quality and precision. The line lengths of each glider are individually checked and recorded before dispatch.

Under no circumstances should the lengths of the lines or risers of the UP Kibo be altered in any way.



WARNING! Any change to the configuration of the wing will invalidate certification!
The only change allowed is to the length of the lower brake line. This should only be done by an experienced person.

Position of the brakes

The UP Kibo is delivered from the factory with what we feel is the best brake position for most pilots. But tall or short pilots, or those with a harness with non-standard attachment points might consider it necessary to change the position of the brake handles.

If the brakes are to be shortened, it is extremely important to avoid the adjustment affecting the glider's trim speed. There must always be some slack in the brakes when they are fully released. This can be checked with the glider inflated above the pilot's head. There should be a noticeable bow in the brake lines, and the brakes should be having no effect on the shape of the trailing edge. If the brake lines are to be lengthened, it is important to ensure that the pilot can still stall the canopy (i.e. during extreme manoeuvres or landing) without the need to take wraps.

If you do feel the need to change the brake line lengths, do so a little (3-4 cm) at a time, and preferably whilst at an easy training slope. Check especially that both lines are the same length, as any asymmetry will lead to tiring and possible dangerous flying characteristics.

If you have any questions or concerns with reference to the brake line lengths then seek advice from either your UP dealer or directly from UP International.



BEWARE! Loose or incorrect brake knots can cause serious accidents through loss of the steering of the glider!

Speed system

It is important that the speed system is connected correctly, and the length checked, to ensure smooth operation in flight.

The link between the foot stirrup and the risers consists of two cords and two brummel hooks. The speed stirrup itself is composed of a foot bar and webbing with loops sewn on either end to attach the cords. These cords should be run up through the eyelets and pulleys on the harness to connect with the pulley system on the front of the risers.

If any trouble of connecting the speed system occurs, please contact the manufacturer of your harness.

Suitable harnesses

The Kibo can be flown with any harness with the main suspension point at around chest height. The lower the suspension points the more the harness will respond to weight shift.

The recommended distance between the karabiners depends on the pilot weight:

<50kg: 38cm

50-80kg: 42cm

>80kg: 46cm

The harness design should also guarantee that it is possible to accelerate the UP Kibo up to the maximum speed.

Please note that different harnesses can cause very different wing characteristics in extreme situations (like increased risk of twists with cocoon harnesses).

Note that the height of the hang point also affects the brake line length. If you have a question about your UP harness, contact your dealer or UP International.

Rescue system

It is strongly recommended that you have a rescue system (reserve parachute) fitted at all times. In some countries it is mandatory, so check if you plan to travel. Make sure that the reserve system you have is the correct size, and that you are fully conversant with its use.

For fitting the reserve system, follow the instructions of the harness manufacturer.

Use of the UP Kibo

The UP Kibo has been developed and tested solely for foot launched and winch launched paragliding flights. It is not allowed and potentially dangerous to use the glider for any other purpose.

Aerobatics

The UP Kibo has not been developed, constructed and/or tested for aerobatics use.



WARNING! The glider has not been certified for aerobatics. Performing aerobatics with the UP Kibo or any other paraglider can be very dangerous. Doing aerobatics can induce flying configurations well beyond the tested flight envelope, and can lead to total loss of control. Aerobatics can also overload your glider and break it in flight.

Motorised Paragliding

The UP Kibo has not been tested for use with any kind of engine.

If you wish to fly your UP Kibo with a motor please get in touch with the manufacturer of the engine unit, with UP International GmbH and with the governing body for ultra light flying in your area, to check on certification of this configuration.

Flight practice and safety

Both of the following chapters (Flight practise and Flight safety) describe fundamental aspects of flying paragliders. In no way do they substitute proper training, nor should any of the content therein be unknown to any pilot who has chosen to fly a performance paraglider like the UP Kibo.

Flight practice

Pre-flight check

Make sure whenever you get your UP Kibo back from somebody else to check the glider very carefully if you are not the only pilot flying it. Ask if there was anything that could have damaged any part of the glider, if the pilot has found any part that needs to be replaced or if they noticed

any strange flight behaviour. Make sure you do the same when you lend your glider to somebody else.

A thorough pre-flight inspection should be performed prior to each flight. A careful pre-flight check is a must for any and all airplanes – also the UP Kibo. Please apply the same care and attention before EVERY flight!

Before every launch you should carry out the standard 5-point checking procedure. It is a good idea to do the checks following the same sequence every time to minimize the risk of omitting something.

1. Unpack and arrange your glider in a semi-circular manner. This shape ensures that the centre cells inflate before the tips. When unfolding your glider, observe the wind direction and arrange your glider so that it is pointed directly into the wind.
2. The lines must be arranged so that there are no tangles and the A-lines are uppermost. Once the lines are free and untangled, check to make sure that they all go directly from the riser to the glider without going over the top of the wing. Launching with a line over the wing is extremely dangerous! It is also important that the brake lines are free and not tangled.
3. Next check that you have put the harness on correctly, and ensure that both leg straps and the chest strap are closed and adjusted. Also check the rescue system pins and deployment handle.
4. Right before the launch you should check the air space (also behind you).
5. Once again check the wind direction before take-off.

The start phases

The take-off characteristics of the UP Kibo are extremely straightforward. Only a gentle forward pressure on the A risers is necessary and the glider will inflate evenly and climb above your head. The glider has no tendency to hang back behind you or to overshoot over your head.

With the A risers and the brakes in your hands, have another look at your unfolded glider. By stronger wind the start can be facilitated if the UP Kibo is inflated solely with both the internal A-risers (front A-riser). Make sure that you are centrally positioned in the middle of the wing, and that the wing is facing into wind. The middle of the canopy is marked by the UP logo at the leading edge.

Inflate the glider with a steady run and remember to position your arms so that they are a continuation of the A risers. As the glider comes above your head, you should glance up to see that the entire canopy is inflated and flying. The UP Kibo has a low surge tendency, so there is usually no necessity to brake to stop the glider from over-flying you.

Directional control should only be attempted when the glider is above your head. Excessive braking will cause the wing to drop back. Only after checking that the wing is properly inflated do you apply slight brake pressure and accelerate rapidly down the hill. After a few steps you will reach flying speed and become airborne.

The decision to actually take off or not is only really taken towards the end of the control phase. The pilot accelerates the start run and is airborne. Depending on the inclination of the launch paddock it may make sense to brake a bit in this phase. Once airborne and at a safe altitude the pilot slips into the seated position in the harness – WITHOUT RELEASING THE BRAKE HANDLES. If this is not possible then the pilot may hold both handles in one hand whilst assisting the seating with the other.

Speed control

Using the brakes

The UP Kibo has a wide useable speed range, coupled with excellent stability at all speeds. The speed can be set with the brakes to optimise performance in any situation.

Maximum glide speed is achieved with the brakes released completely, whereas minimum sink speed is with approximately 10-15 cm of brake applied. Further braking will not improve the sink rate, but the brake pressure increases noticeably as the glider reaches minimum speed.



BEWARE! Flying close to the stall point is very dangerous and should be avoided. At speeds below minimum sink the danger of entering an unintentional stall or spin is increased dramatically.

Using the Speed System

The UP Kibo is equipped with a very efficient speed system, working over a foot stirrup as usual. By engaging the speed system the true air speed may be increased by around 11 to 13 km/h. Being familiar with the use of the speed system is an important skill to have in paragliding.

The speed system should be used when you are flying through sinking air, when trying to achieve best glide in a headwind, or trying to cover the ground as quickly as possible. But it is important to remember that the glider will be more susceptible to collapses at high speeds, so the speed system should not be used in extreme turbulence. If a collapse occurs with the speed system applied then it should be released immediately. Some warning of an imminent collapse is afforded by the tension felt in the speed system; should the tension suddenly reduce then the stirrup should be released and the glider returned to normal trim speed.



BEWARE! All extreme flight situations, such as collapses, happen more dramatically at increased speed. Therefore the speed system should not be operated near the ground or in noticeable turbulence.

Turning

The UP Kibo has been developed to meet the demands of intermediate pilots. The brakes have been designed so that the first 15 to 20 cm of travel will cause a soft and direct turning, whereas larger movements will give the glider an agile and nimble feel.

Brake input and amount of weight shift induced will define the radius and bank angle on the UP Kibo, and will allow it to be controlled with ease. Using weight shift in combination with brake input will result in flat turns with minimum height loss and is in fact always the most efficient control method. The radius of the turn is then controlled with the brake line whereas the bank is controlled through weight shift.

If needed the UP Kibo will turn very tight. To do this, apply some brake input on both sides, then release the outside brake whilst applying further brake on the inside – this will reduce turning radius to a minimum.

When brake input is increased beyond approximately 50% on one side, the UP Kibo begins a fast and steep turn, which can be made into a steep spiral (refer to chapter heading "steep spiral").

Landing

The UP Kibo is easy to land. While pointing into the wind, the pilot should fly the wing fast until approximately one meter above the ground, and then apply both brakes completely. When

landing in stronger wind, less brake is required. Landing from steep turns should be avoided due to the risk of an uncontrolled pendulum reaction.

Winch towing

The UP Kibo tows easily. There are no special techniques that need to be employed, but consideration should be given to the following points:

- Especially when you are towing at an unknown field, make sure that you are fully aware of any local conditions and peculiarities. Ask the local pilots if you are at all unsure.
- During the launch, ensure that the glider is completely inflated and over your head before giving the 'start towing' signal. If the glider is not central over your head do not continue with the tow. Any corrections attempted through the brakes during this critical phase may result in the canopy deflating again, or in the tow progressing with a non-flying wing; if tow tension is applied when the glider is not correctly positioned then a 'lock out' or a stall could occur.
- Try to avoid large brake inputs until you are reasonably high. Emphasize weight shift if course correction is necessary close to the ground.
- Do not try to climb steeply during the first part of the tow. Good airspeed is essential.
- Do not use a towline tension greater than 90 daN at any time during the tow.
- All persons involved with the towing operation should be suitably qualified and experienced. All equipment used should, where necessary, be certified, and a tow permit should be valid for the field being used.

Attaching the towline release system

The optimal attachment point for the towing line release is always in the system's centre of gravity. On a paraglider that means the connection point between the risers and the harness, preferably right onto the lower end of the risers. UP International has developed special tow-release connectors for the UP Kibo to ensure the optimal connection between the pilot and the towing line. For safety reasons we suggest that you always use these connectors when towing the UP Kibo. When using towing line release systems incorporating distance-tubes between the risers it is important to ensure that the risers are not pulled together by the system (use webbing loops designed for climbing to increase the length of your release system). It is also very important to fit a bungee to the system that will keep it from hitting you in the face in the event of a towing line failure



BEWARE! If you are using a front-mounted reserve system it is very important to verify the unhindered deployment before every flight. In case of doubt please only tow using a textile release system.

Flight safety

The development of high performance paragliders from square parachutes has meant vast improvements in speed, sink rate and handling. But, at the same time, it has also led to a requirement on behalf of the pilot for accurate, sensitive control and an acute anticipation of possible flying conditions. Any glider, whether beginner or competition class, may collapse in turbulent conditions and you must be able to react accordingly.

Today you have a wide choice between different gliders in the UP range. The main difference between the gliders is in the stability that each class offers. Beginner wings react to turbulence less dramatically and are more forgiving when compared to top performance gliders, which have more sensitive, but less forgiving handling. Making the correct decision when choosing a new glider is most important; you should critically examine your flying and your level of knowledge.

A safe and efficient way to get used to your new paraglider is by practising your ground handling skills. We suggest finding a suitable area, like a playing field, and with light to medium wind it is quite easy to practice inflating the glider and feel the reaction to brake input, b-line stall, collapses etc.

Before takeoff and whilst flying it is very important to anticipate any likely turbulence and fly accordingly. Look well ahead, and as well as looking for areas of likely lift, try and predict, and avoid, areas of sink and rough air. If you do find yourself in turbulence then look for the cause, and adjust your flight plan to avoid other similar places.

Thermals and Turbulence

In turbulent air, the UP Kibo should be flown with a little brake to increase the angle of attack and provide greater stability. While flying in strong or broken thermals, it is important that you concentrate on keeping the wing centrally above your head. Do this by allowing the glider to fly faster while entering a thermal, and by dampening the surge of the canopy while exiting the thermal by braking gently.

Flying fast is useful for getting through sink or when flying into a headwind. The UP Kibo possesses a high inherent stability due to its construction and design, however an active flying style in turbulence will help increase safety by preventing unnecessary collapses and deformation of the canopy.

Getting down fast

All rapid descent manoeuvres should be practised initially in smooth conditions with plenty of altitude before you need to use them 'for real'. It is important to distinguish between the three techniques, and to know the merits of each.



WARNING! All other manoeuvres, such as full stalls and spins, should be avoided as fast descent techniques. They are not very efficient, and incorrect recovery can have dangerous consequences (as with any paraglider)!

Steep Spiral Dive

A maximum sink rate of over 15 meters per second can be achieved in a steep spiral dive, but it is advisable to build up gradually to these sink rates when you first practise spiralling.

Getting the UP Kibo into a spiral dive is very simple and has already been described in the chapter regarding turning. When entering the spiral it is essential to induce the turn gradually; if you apply the brake too quickly you may enter a spin. If this happens, release the brake immediately and let the glider recover before trying again. Keep a steady tension on the inside brake and observe the increased angle of bank and sink rate. A little brake on the outer wing will help stabilize the glider at a high sink rate. To recover from a spiral, simply release the inside brake. Do this gradually to prevent an uncontrolled steep climb caused by the excess energy built up during the dive. Be prepared for the glider to climb a little and to damp out the subsequent dive. Be warned that steep spiral dives are equal to high G loading on both you and your glider!



WARNING! Spiral dives with high sink rates expose the pilot and material to very high centrifugal forces – incidents caused by pilots falling unconscious during spiral dives have been recorded. Approach this manoeuvre with caution. NEVER fly a spiral dive with Big Ears engaged – this could lead to a catastrophic material failure!

B-Line Stalls

To induce a B-line stall, start from normal, un-accelerated flight. Reach up and take hold of both B risers, still with your hands in the brake loops, and pull down simultaneously by approximately 20-25 cm. The first few centimetres of travel will be quite hard, but as the glider settles into the stall so the effort becomes less.

The glider will drop back a little as it stalls, and then centralize over your head. With 25 cm or so of pull a sink rate of up to 9 meters per second can be achieved. With less pull you will get a decrease in sink rate. The B-risers should not be pulled beyond this point, as it may result in the canopy entering an unstable phase or going into a frontal rosette. Should you inadvertently have pulled too far down on the B-risers, simply release them a little again until the wing is again stable above you, showing the characteristic deep crease along the B-level and being fully stretched out spanwise.



BEWARE! Always check visually the canopy for the frontal rosette during the B-stall and release the B-riser if necessary. To recover from a B-line stall, the risers should be released abruptly and simultaneously. Doing so will allow the wing to re-inflate completely and resume normal flight. It is not unusual for the canopy to dive in front of the pilot as the wing regains speed, angles of up to 30-45° are perfectly normal. In this phase the pilot should NOT engage the brakes!



WARNING! Releasing the B-stall too slowly, or asymmetrically, can lead to dangerous situations. Always practise manoeuvres under professional guidance and over water!

Big Ears

To pull the ears in, reach up and get hold of the outermost A-line on both front risers and pull them down, simultaneously, by about 20 to 30 cm until the tips collapse. Keep these two lines in your hands, to prevent the wing re-inflating.

Once the wing is flying in the Big Ears configuration we recommend engaging the speed system to about 50% of the maximum travel (more if higher sink rates are desired). This reduces the angle of incidence and improves the safety of the manoeuvres.

We suggest keeping the brake toggles in your hands while inducing Big Ears. The glider will remain fully steer-able through weight shifting during the manoeuvre. The sink rates will be around 3 to 5 meters per second (depending on the number of centre cells still open and on the amount of speed bar employed) straight ahead. To end the Big Ears configuration, simply release the A risers and disengage the speed system, and the wing will return to level flight. Small collapses may be cleared with directional changes and/or little pumps through the brake lines. Note that we advise against performing extreme manoeuvres while flying in the Big Ears configuration.

Inducing large Big Ears on the UP Kibo when flying near its lower weight limit requires great caution on the amount of brake input used, as it may deep stall in extreme cases. Should this happen use the recovery technique described in the 'Deep Stall' section.

Flying outside the normal flight envelope

Behaviour in extreme situations

The UP Kibo is designed to be very aerodynamically stable. However as with all paragliders extreme turbulence or piloting error may induce unwanted behaviour from the canopy. To ensure that you are able to handle these situations correctly we strongly recommend that you attend a safety-training (SIV) clinic, where you may learn to master your wing outside the normal flying envelope under professional guidance. Safety training manoeuvres should only be practised in calm air with sufficient altitude, and under the instruction of qualified instructors. We would like to use this occasion to once again remind you to never fly without a reserve parachute!

The manoeuvres and possible flight configurations described in the following may occur following a conscious effort on the part of the pilot, through turbulence or through pilot input error. Any pilot flying in turbulent air or making piloting mistakes may end up experiencing these flight configurations and therefore find themselves in danger, particularly if they are not adequately trained to master them.



WARNING! Mistakes during the execution of the following manoeuvres may seriously compromise the safety of pilot.

Collapsing the paraglider

Asymmetric collapse

The UP Kibo belongs to the new generation of paragliders that, as well as having very good performance, also exhibit a high degree of stability. Wing tip collapses can almost always be prevented through active flying. Once an asymmetric collapse has occurred, the pilot aims to maintain flying direction through weight shift and careful application of brake input on the open side. If the open side is braked too much it may stall, and the wing will enter a spin – this is the classical recipe for cascading events (see the spin chapter). In rare instances a wingtip may catch in the lines during asymmetric collapses (see cravats here below).

Cravatte

Our test pilots have found absolutely NO tendency towards cravattin in all the test flights the Kibo has been subjected to. But under extraordinary circumstances any paraglider may cravatte, and if this happens the pilot should know how to deal with the situation.

The first step is to STOP any rotation, or, if this is not possible, to slow down the rotation as much as possible – a cravatted wing that is left to its own devices may very quickly enter into a spiral dive of such vehemence that the pilot cannot stop the rotation any more. Once the rotation is under control the pilot attempts to free the cravatte by pulling on the (beige) stabilo line, perhaps in combination with pumping action through the brake lines.

If neither of these approaches work then the experts may decide to try either a full stall or a brief spin on the cravatted side – please note that these measures should ONLY be practised during an SIV training over water.



WARNING! Should the pilot be unable to control the rotation it is normally best to deploy the reserve parachute immediately. Uncontrolled and cravatted spiral dives are among the most dangerous canopy configurations in paragliding

Full frontal collapse

A negative angle of attack occurring through turbulence or from simultaneously pulling down both A-risers results in a full frontal collapse of the leading edge of the canopy. The UP Kibo will normally reinflate quickly on its own, but can be assisted through the application of a light double-sided symmetrical brake input.

The stalls

When a paraglider flies through the air a laminar and a turbulent airflow forms around the surface of the wing. When the laminar airflow along the top surface is interrupted, dangerous flight configurations follow – we say that the wing stalls. This is most often the consequence of attempting to fly with too high angle of attack. In more detail we differ between three different forms of stall.



BEWARE! Spin and full stall are both dangerous and somewhat unpredictable manoeuvres. Do not stall or spin your paraglider on purpose. However it is very important to learn how to recognize the symptoms of a glider about to stall or spin so that you can take correct action to avoid it happening.

Deep Stall

The UP Kibo has no inherent tendency towards deep stall. It will recover from a deep stall brought about by over-braking, by pulling on the rear risers, or by releasing the B-risers too slowly after a B-stall, on its own without any pilot input as soon as the brakes or the risers are released.

Should you however find yourself in a deep stall (as described above, this could happen through flying too light on the wing and pulling big ears) the situation can be rectified by simultaneously pushing both A-risers forward until the glider resumes normal flight. Avoid applying brake to one side if you think that you are in a deep stall as this could lead to a spin.

Always remember that practising manoeuvres where you fly close to minimum airspeed must only be carried out under professional supervision and with plenty of altitude.

Fullstall

Wilfully induced full stalls remains the realm of the true experts of our sport. The full stall is when there is no more laminar airflow along the surface of the canopy, and the wing has gone from being a wing to being just a bunch of material at the end of some lines.

Once the airspeed has been reduced to below the minimum speed for the canopy the wing will stall. To the pilot it feels like dropping backwards, not unlike the sensation felt when a jester removes your chair from under you when you sit down. In this phase it is important to avoid releasing the brakes again, as this may lead to uncontrollable shooting forward of the canopy. In extreme cases pilots have fallen into the canopy through poorly timed full stall releases.

In the next phase the canopy stabilises somewhat above the pilot again. The wing tips will often tend to try to reinflate quite violently, and it requires considerable force to maintain the wing in the stalled configuration.

It is important to stabilise the wing above the pilots' head before releasing the brake lines. The pilot accomplishes this by slowly releasing the brakes until the wing is all but reinflated across the entire span. In this phase the wing will be moving somewhat along the cross axis. The pilot

attempts to release the last bit of brake input as the wing is surged forward – this will cause the wing to resume flight with the least possible diving tendency. Pilots should note that timing the release wrongly may cause the wing to dive quite aggressively and be prepared to catch the dive.

Test pilots have also tested the asymmetric release of full stalls on the Kibo. This manoeuvre is ONLY for reference and should not be emulated by owners.



CAREFUL! The approach of the minimum speed is recognised through the notable lack of forward speed and thereby wind noise and the extreme increase in brake line tension. Up until the wing starts to fall back the pilot may resume normal flight by simply releasing the brakes.

Spin

The negative spin occurs when one side of the wing is stalled while the other is still flying. This can happen when, if flying very slowly, one brake is pulled quickly to below the seat. When the glider starts to spin, it will turn quickly around the vertical axis, with the stalled side flying backwards. To recover from a spin, simply release the brake on the stalled side. The glider will immediately speed up and, most likely, suffer an asymmetric collapse. Recover as described above. If you suspect that a spin is imminent then immediately release the inside brake. The glider will accelerate smoothly and resume normal flight with little altitude loss.

Wingovers

Wingovers are induced by flying alternating turns; each time letting the pendulum effect increase the bank angle.



BEWARE! The UP Kibo is a agile glider, and it is quite easy to get to an excessively high angle of bank in just a few turns. Practice wingovers gently at first, as there is a chance of quite large collapses at high bank angles.

Also notice that a wingover flown with more than 135 degrees bank angle is classified as illegal aerobatics in some countries!

Emergency Steering

If for some reason the UP Kibo cannot be controlled with the brakes, for example if the brake handle has come off the main brake line, it can be steered and landed with the rear risers. Be aware that, when rear riser steering, the glider is a great deal more responsive to pilot input, and the stall happens very suddenly.

Further references

Rain-induced deep stall

There are two reasons why flying with a wet wing increases the risk of deep stalling:

First reason: A paraglider flying in heavy rain will soon grow significantly heavier and thereby undergo changes in the centre of gravity and the angle of incidence. This may lead to deep stalls. Note that older wings will absorb more water than newer ones due to the coating on older wings being more permeable – this means that the critical mass may be reached sooner on older wings.

Second reason has to do with the actual rain drops on the top surface – if enough large rain drops form that the entire top surface is covered, but they don't join together to either flow off or

become a homogeneous mass, the surface may become so rugged that the airflow separates and the wing stalls.

This phenomenon has been observed on hang-gliders and gliders for years but only recently have we discovered that paragliders may also be affected. It is more likely to happen with new wings where the cloth is still highly hydrophobic and the drops thus do not penetrate but remain on the surface.

We know from computer simulations and practical tests that this is physically possible but we also suspect that it occurs very seldom in real life flying.

In both cases the brakeline travel becomes very short and even small input may suddenly induce an airflow separation; in some cases even a gust or a sudden thermal may change the angle of incidence enough to cause the deep stall.

If you find yourself flying in unavoidable rain we strongly recommend that you avoid any sudden movements or radical brakeline input, that you do not pull Big Ears or B-stall, and that you steer clear of turbulence and avoid a deep flare on landing.



WARNING! Avoid flying in very humid air or in rain. A wet canopy may have very unpredictable flying characteristics, one of which is a radically increased risk of deep stall!

Adhesive logos

Always make sure that your intended logo will not in any way influence the glider behaviour. If in doubt we suggest avoiding the attachment of advertising logos on the wing. UP cannot be held responsible for any mishaps caused by intentional after-sales changes done to the wing.



NOTE! The use of heavy and/or unsuitable sticky material for logo work on the canopy may compromise the certification and lead to the aircraft becoming unsafe to fly.

Overloading

The UP Kibo is a very strong paraglider, and flying all the usual SIV and acro manoeuvres will not normally pose a structural problem. However, frequent acro training does accelerate the ageing process dramatically, and UP recommends having wings that are often used for acro or SIV-type manoeuvres subjected to checkups at shorter intervals than normally stipulated.

Salt water

If you do most of your flying near the sea, where the air is humid and salty, the wing may age faster. In this case we suggest you have it checked more often than prescribed in this manual.

Maintenance and cleaning

Taking care of your paraglider

The wear and tear that your paraglider suffers depends on a number of factors; how frequently it is flown, whereabouts in the world you fly it, how much UV it gets and how well you look after it. Bear in mind the following maintenance points.

Packing the wing

The FSS battens are insusceptible to bending damage. This means the Kibo may be folded as per pilot preference in the spanwise direction. The pilot may opt to fold the wingtips towards the centre, to fold along each cell wall, or to use the now ubiquitous accordion method (see illustrations). Regardless of pilot preference we recommend alternating the packing methods a little every time, especially around the middle of the canopy, as this area is particularly exposed to mechanical abrasion in the folding process. We also recommend to always place the canopy on the compression bag before folding along the chord – this will protect against soil abrasion. In order to prolong the life of the FSS battens we recommend the following procedure when folding the canopy in the chord-wise direction:



Paraglider fabric

We use a top grade polyamide fabric to build our paragliders. The fabric has a special protective coating against UV radiation and air permeability. The fabric may suffer if it is exposed to large amounts of UV radiation (i.e. bright sunlight). Do not leave your glider lying in the sun for any longer than absolutely necessary, only unpack and rig right before launching and do yourself the favour of repacking right after landing. Modern paraglider textiles have improved much in terms of UV durability but UV exposure remains the deciding factor of a paragliders' life expectancy. First the colours start to fade, then the coating and the structural integrity of the synthetic fibres begins to deteriorate.

On UP gliders the coated side of the cloth is facing inwards. This means that the coating is subjected to less mechanical abrasion while the porosity-limiting capabilities remain the same

When choosing an area to lay out the glider before launching, try to find somewhere that is relatively free of stones and sharp rocks. Pay particular attention to the top surface, where it lies on the ground.

Never step on your glider – stepping on it will weaken the cloth, especially if the surface beneath it is hard or contains sharp objects. We recommend keeping an eye on spectators on launch. Many, especially children, do not fully appreciate the fragility of the lines and cloth. It is usually easy to explain this to spectators and parents.

When folding your wing please make sure that there are no insects caught inside. Many insect species contain acids that could damage the cloth. Grasshoppers may use their sharp mandibles to attempt to gnaw their way out of a folded canopy, making it full of holes in the process. Further they exude a dark and strong colourant that will stain the cloth if grasshoppers are packed inside. Shoo them off before packing. Note that, contrary to popular belief these particular insects are not attracted to any particular colours.

If the glider gets wet, then dry it as soon as possible, but not in direct sunlight! If you pack your wing away wet it may grow mildew and, if also subjected to heat, the fabric fibres may begin to decompose.

A new wing straight off the shelves is often compressed hard. The compression serves to reduce shipping costs but should not be repeated once the wing has been unpacked and flown for the first time. Also note that, in spite of it being a comfortable seat, the glider bag should not be used as such.

Should you accidentally put your UP Kibo into seawater, rinse it out thoroughly with fresh water and dry it slowly in the shade (see Chapter Cleaning).

Paraglider lines

The lines used on the UP Kibo are high grade sheeted and unsheeted Dyneema® and Aramid lines. Keep the following points in mind:

- The lines should be checked regularly for damage,
- Please take care to avoid abrasion and damage to the lines' protective sheeting,
- The lines should not be knotted or bent unnecessarily,
- The main brake line at the handle should not have too many knots. Each knot weakens the line,
- After any line over-stressing (tree landings, water landings and other extreme situations) all lines must be checked for condition and length and should be replaced where necessary,
- If any change in flying characteristics is noticed then the lines should be checked and possibly exchanged. Immediately send your wing to UP International or to a UP certified checking facility if you feel that something is wrong!

Storage and transport

A paraglider should always be dry when packed, but this is particularly important after the last flight of the season. But even a completely dry wing should still be stored open in a dry, clean and dark place. If you do not have room for such winter storage we recommend you open all compression straps on the bag as much as possible and leave the bag lid off so that air can circulate around the packed canopy. Make sure no mice or cats make their sleeping quarters in you wing, and keep it well distant from solvents and acids. Petrol and other petrochemicals is especially abrasive for nylon and will dissolve the cloth if allowed near.

The long-term storage temperature should remain approximately constant between 10 and 25 degrees Celsius, and the relative humidity between 50 and 75%.

Do not expose your UP Kibo to extreme heat (storing it in the boot of a car parked in the sun). The heat may cause moisture to be pressed through the fabric, thereby damaging the coating. High temperatures in combination with moisture are a particularly volatile mix that will accelerate the hydrolysis process where the fibres and the coating are decomposed. The chemical composition of the canopy material may begin to change from temperatures as low as 60 degrees Celsius !

Cleaning

If you feel it necessary to clean your UP Kibo at any time then use lots of lukewarm water and a soft sponge. More stubborn stains can be cleaned with a weak soap solution, and rinsed thoroughly. Then leave it to dry in a shady but well-ventilated area.



BEWARE! Never use chemical cleaning agents, brushes or hard sponges on the material, as these destroy the coating and affect the strength of the cloth.

The canopy will become porous and will loose structural strength. Never attempt to clean your paraglider in a washing machine. Even without using detergents the simple mechanical abrasion will quickly finish the canopy and render it useless. Also avoid dipping it in a swimming pool; the chlorine will damage the cloth. If you **MUST** rinse the parachute, e.g. following a sea water landing, do so with a gentle spray of fresh water. Frequent spraying will accelerate the ageing process.

Changing FSS Battens

The UP Kibo uses flexible Nylon® battens to maintain the shape of the leading edge. They are insusceptible to bending damage and very robust, but may in extreme cases become bent or broken – fear not, for they are easily replaced on-site! A small pocket at the top end of the batten allows it to be released from the confines of the little tunnel it resides in.



Illustration similar



Push the batten back somewhat and release the end from the pocket, then remove it entirely. Transfer the total length precisely to the replacement material (supplied) and cut a new length.

File the ends of the new batten and cover them with tape. Push the new batten into place and secure.

Checks and repairs

Repairs and periodic checks should ONLY be carried out by UP, or by UP approved checking centres. Failure to comply with this will forfeit the certification. Consult: www.up-paragliders.com under Service to find a check centre near you. At UP we invest our entire knowhow in paragliding into making the sport safer for you. We offer a variety of services all centred around safety to our customers.

Maintenance

All care and maintenance must be carried out in accordance with UP recommendations. To ensure that this happens we strongly advise you to only let UP recognised service centres touch your wing – this is also a prerequisite for the UP warranty to be valid. So there's a lot speaking for letting UP, or a UP affiliate, look after your Kibo!

Airworthiness Check

In Germany and Austria all paragliders must be checked according to the following time schedule:

- 2 years after the first flight
- Every 2 years after that, or sooner if prescribed by the UP checking facility during the last check
- After 150 hours of flying
- After 100 flights

These limits have been set by the legal regulations and make no less sense for wings flown outside of Germany/Austria. Contact your local dealer for information about the nearest UP approved checking facility. We will happily service the glider more often, if you feel that it is necessary.



CAREFUL! If you notice new or unusual behaviour from your wing please hand it in for immediate inspection at a UP Service centre.

UP Craftsmanship

In order to ensure that your UP Kibo maintains its very high inherent performance and safety we highly recommend that you employ UP, or a UP affiliate, with any repairs or maintenance. Our service staff is trained and skilled, and knows the UP wings better than anyone.

Spare parts

Your UP glider consists of many high-quality components. Only original parts may be used for replacing (lines, risers, cloths, etc.). In addition to maintaining the airworthiness of your paraglider, this is also of great importance for your safety.

UP Warranty

Conditions and extent of the UP International Warranty can be found in the following pages. For further information please ask UP International directly, or you local representative. The UP importer in your country is always delighted to clear any questions with you.

National warranty conditions

In some countries the local laws stipulate different warranty rules than those outlined here. Please note that these local rules only apply in the country where you have purchased your wing. Information about local rules and conditions are available from your local dealer.

International UP warranty

Warranty conditions:

The international UP warranty covers material- and workmanship faults and is valid for 24 months from the delivery date.

The UP warranty covers the cost of materials and workmanship on gliders accepted by UP to fall under the warranty. The UP warranty does not cover damage caused by accidents, or by changes made to the glider. Likewise, parts that are damaged due to normal wear and tear are exempt from warranty coverage. Fabric colour changes that do not influence the behaviour or safety of the wing are not covered by the warranty, and neither are faults caused by the exposure to solvents or salt water, or plain incorrect handling of the wing.

For any warranty claim to be accepted the following conditions must be adhered to:

- The paraglider was used under normal circumstances and was maintained according to the instructions given by UP International. Note that these include instruction for the correct packing, storing and cleaning.
- The paraglider was only used in accordance with its EN/LTF certification.
- A complete logbook showing all flights, with duration and location, must be presented upon request.
- Only original UP spares have been used, and only UP, or a UP affiliate service centre, has performed repairs or service jobs on the paraglider.
- Glider has been registered within 14 days under:
<http://www.up-paragliders.com/en/service/product-registration>

UP reserves the right to refuse any claims not honouring one or several of these conditions. However, in some cases an "ex gratia" settlement may be offered.

Checking the UP Kibo

According to German and Austrian aeronautical legislation (§ 14 Abs. 5 LuftGerP) the owner of a glider can check the airworthiness by his own, or authorise a third person (for example manufacturer/importer) to do this.

To perform your own airworthiness check, UP International must give you a briefing. This briefing could be done after an agreement with UP International and is only valid for the UP Kibo. The owner gets the so-called "Nachprüfanweisung" after completing a successful checking at UP International.

Should the owner decide to check the wing by himself, or employ a 3rd party to do so, they must make sure that UP's guidelines are adhered to. Failing to do so will void the certification.

UP International highly recommends that you let the manufacturer/importer or an accepted service company do the check of airworthiness.

Sending the UP glider and other UP products

The best way to send your paraglider, rescue parachute, harness etc. to our service team is in a stable box. Please append the goods delivery form from the website.

Should you require any further information about the services we offer, please contact us at the address and phone number below. We are also able to give you information about your nearest Authorised Service Centre, as well as other manufacturers who are authorised to check and repair UP gliders and equipment.

UP International GmbH
-Abteilung Service-
Kreuzeckbahnstraße 7
D-82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen
GERMANY

Email: service@up-europe.com
Telefon: +49 (0) 88 21-7 30 99-0
Fax: +49 (0) 88 51-92 92 60-16

Disposal

Even the best products have a limited service life, and once the end is at hand they must be disposed of properly.

Please make sure you follow your finished paraglider all the way to a correct disposal, or send it back to UP International for correct disposal.

Conclusion

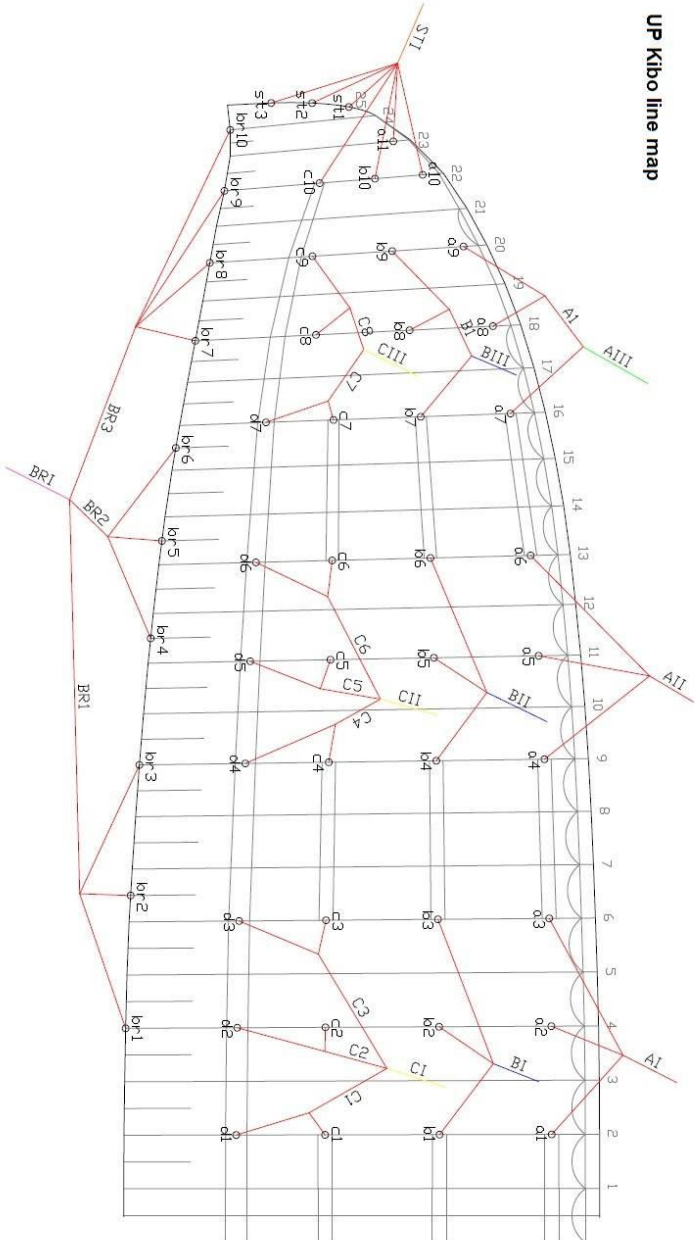
We at UP wish you delightful, beautiful and accident free flying with your UP Kibo!

**SEE YOU UP IN THE SKY –
UP International**

Attachments

Line plan

UP Kibo line map



For line length please check our website:
<http://www.up-paragliders.com/de/products/paragliders/Kibo>

Service booklet

Glider- and pilot data

Model:	Kibo			
Size:	<input type="checkbox"/> S	<input type="checkbox"/> SM	<input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="checkbox"/> L
Serial number:	_____			
Colour:	_____			
Date of purchase:	_____			
First flight date:	_____			
Dealer stamp and signature				

Pilot (1. owner)
Name: _____
Family name: _____
Street: _____
Town: _____
Postal code: _____
Country: _____
Telephone: _____
Fax: _____
Email: _____

Pilot (2. owner)

Name: _____

Family name: _____

Street: _____

Town: _____

Postal code: _____

Country: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Pilot (3. owner)

Name: _____

Family name: _____

Street: _____

Town: _____

Postal code: _____

Country: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Please verify that your UP Service Centre has correctly filled in the form!

1st Service

Performed date: _____

Assignment Nr.
Stamp

Service jobs undertaken:

2nd Service

Performed date: _____

Assignment Nr.
Stamp

Service jobs undertaken:

3rd Service

Performed date: _____

Assignment Nr.
Stamp

Service jobs undertaken:

Please verify that your UP Service Centre has correctly filled in the form!

4th Service

Performed date: _____

Assignment Nr.
Stamp

Service jobs undertaken:

5th Service

Performed date: _____

Assignment Nr.
Stamp

Service jobs undertaken:

6th Service

Performed date: _____

Assignment Nr.
Stamp

Service jobs undertaken: