
TRIPLE SEVEN


Triple Seven P.T.

Introduction

Welcome to the Triple Seven Team! We are excited that you have chosen our product.

Triple Seven Mission

Our mission is to produce high-quality, technologically innovative paragliders across all categories. We strive to develop state-of-the-art wings that achieve the optimal balance between safety and performance, crafted with precision in Sri Lanka.

Your success is our inspiration, and our goal is to help you achieve it.

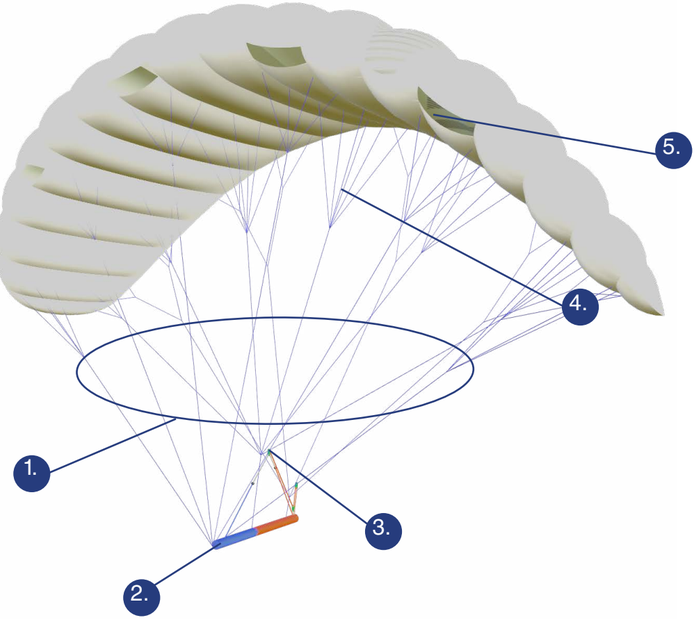
Manual

This document contains complete product information and instructions to familiarize you with the main characteristics of your new parawing. It includes instructions on how to use and maintain the wing.

Please check www.777kites.com for the latest information regarding our products.

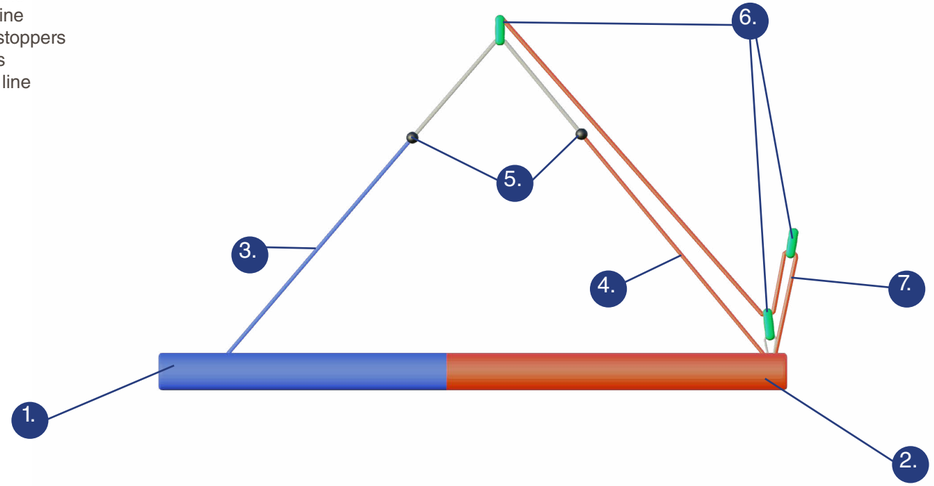
Summary

Technical data



1. Suspension lines
2. Bar
3. Sliders
4. Upper cascades
5. Intake openings

1. Front side bar
2. Back side bar
3. Front line
4. Back line
5. Slide stoppers
6. Sliders
7. Brake line



How to start

1. Ground Handling Practice

Before taking the P.T. onto the water, practice ground handling to familiarize yourself with how the canopy responds to bar inputs.

- Choose an area with consistent, obstacle-free wind to avoid turbulence.
- Move the P.T. side to side to understand how bar inputs affect its movements.
- If using a skateboard or skis, this is a good time to practice directional control.

Once comfortable, transition to water-based practice in optimal conditions.

2. Choosing the Right Conditions & Equipment

Wind & Location

- Start within the upper wind range, rather than the lower range, to reduce effort when lifting the foil.
- Onshore or side-shore winds with minimal waves are ideal.
- Avoid offshore winds unless you have proper safety measures in place.

Board Selection

- The board should provide at least +30L buoyancy over the rider's weight.
- Longer, downwind-oriented boards should start at least 20° downwind from a side-wind position for better maneuverability.
- Shorter boards are more agile and easier to turn.

3. Entering the Water & Initial Setup

- If wind access is good, inflate the P.T. before entering the water.
- If launching from the lee side, pack the P.T., swim out, and inflate once in position.
- To inflate from the water, hold the leading edge, lift it into the wind, and let it catch air.

Once inflated:

1. Sit on the board with the P.T. positioned directly overhead to minimize drift.

2. Pull the back part of the bar slightly and lean the P.T. toward the side where you want to start.

3. As the board gains speed, stand up smoothly.

4. Building Speed & Preparing for Takeoff

- Gradually build speed and adjust leg positioning before attempting to lift off.
- Avoid aggressive pumping, as a parawing relies on apparent wind for lift.
- Unlike a wing, excessive pumping can distort the P.T.'s shape, reducing its lift force.

Speed & Pumping Technique

- Increase speed by adjusting your heading slightly downwind.
- Use gentle board pumps while making minimal P.T. inputs.
- Pump from the hips down to avoid excessive movement of the P.T.

Once at takeoff speed:

- Pull up gently, staying low to maintain speed.
- The P.T. will stabilize and become more responsive to bar inputs.

5. Flight & Stability Adjustments

Once airborne:

- The P.T. will be positioned vertically with a slight downward pull.
- The bottom wingtip may collapse due to the wind gradient and Venturi effect near the water surface.

Counteracting Downward Pull

- Rotate the back of the bar (brake) downward with your wrist (yaw movement) to prevent the P.T. from banking too low.
- The closer the P.T. banks to the water, the stronger the downward pull—increase wrist correction accordingly.
- If the bottom tip collapses, turn slightly upwind and apply gentle pumping motions with the bar and wrist.

6. Maximizing Ride Efficiency

- Use a harness loop from the beginning to reduce strain and focus on steering.
- The sooner the board moves, the easier it is to maintain balance.
- In lighter wind conditions, a well-synchronized pump of both the board and P.T. is crucial for takeoff.

Congratulations—You're Flying!

With practice, you'll gain better control over speed, positioning, and efficiency. Continue refining board pumping, bar input, and body positioning for smoother, longer rides.

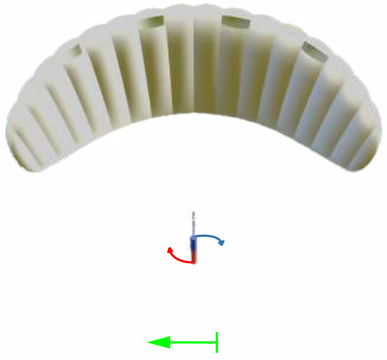
Steering the P.T.

There are a few basic rules that make steering easier with the P.T. or any parawing. It's essential to understand that while the bar controls the turning abilities of the P.T., your hand positioning plays a crucial role in banking the wing or stabilizing it.

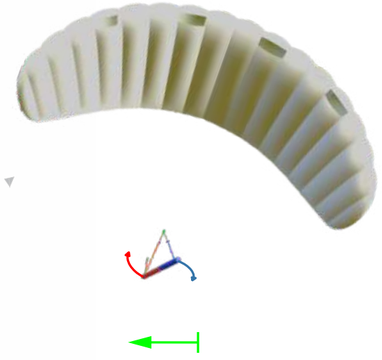
Similar to airplanes, we have both bank and yaw movements. Once you've mastered these movements in both directions, steering will become much easier—especially on the water, where additional factors like your own movement come into play.

Below is a general illustration of the P.T. steering procedure.

1. Initiate the turn by offsetting the center point of the bar under the wing to the side. This will bank the wing to the desired angle.
2. At the same time, begin rotating the bar so that the back of the bar points in the opposite direction of the desired turn.
3. The turn of the wing has now been initiated.
4. While riding the wing, there is a slight tendency for it to turn downward, so you need to compensate by rotating the bar in the opposite direction of the turn.
5. To return the wing to the zenith, move your hand position toward the center of the wing or directly under the zenith, and rotate



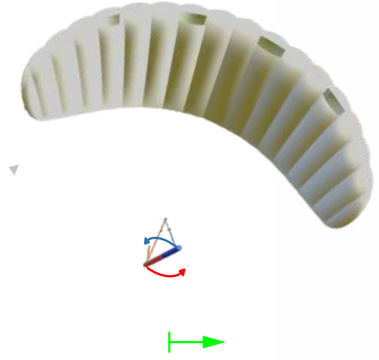
Hand movement to bank the wing



Wrist movement to yaw the wing

Turn innitiated

Bank movement towards the center



Wrist movement to yaw back in center

Center the wing

Draining Water from the P.T.

The parawing tether (P.T.) features a fine mesh trailing edge designed to facilitate passive water drainage. In strong wind conditions, water removal occurs automatically when you pull the front of the bar—this inflates the P.T. and restores it to a vertical position, allowing excess water to exit through the mesh.

However, if the P.T. remains submerged for an extended period and becomes waterlogged, follow this structured approach to drain it efficiently:

Step 1: Approach the P.T. Safely

- While sitting on your board, assess the lines to ensure they are not tangled around your legs.
- If the bar or lines are tangled, untangle them first before attempting to lift the P.T.
- Place the bar under your legs or seat for better control in wavy or unstable conditions.

Step 2: Lift the Leading Edge for Initial Drainage

- Grip the leading edge of the P.T. and lift it gradually.
- If the canopy is heavily waterlogged, lift it incrementally to prevent sudden strain or instability.
- Water will begin to drain naturally through the trailing edge mesh, reducing weight progressively.

Step 3: Complete Water Removal

- Gather the entire leading edge accordion-style,

compressing it to force remaining water toward the trailing edge.

- Raise the leading edge as high as possible to expel any trapped water completely.

Step 4: Pre-Inflation & Relaunch Preparation

- Once water is mostly drained, position your hands just below the central tow mesh front intakes.
- Face the P.T. into the wind to allow for progressive inflation.
- When the canopy reaches 50% inflation, throw it downwind while simultaneously grabbing the bar.

Step 5: Check for Line Alignment

- Before relaunching, confirm that the bar and lines are untangled.
- To initiate a standard relaunch, pull the front of the bar with one hand while maintaining control of the P.T.

Troubleshooting Asymmetry After Water Drainage

If the P.T. pulls persistently to one side after relaunch, consider these potential causes:

1. Misalignment with Wind

- Ensure you are properly aligned downwind.
- Cross-swells or water currents may make this challenging, requiring small adjustments to your position.

2. Line Issues

- Inspect the lines for knots or improper positioning.
- Verify that the front main A-tip line has not slipped under the bar.

3. Uneven Water Drainage

- If one wingtip still contains residual water, it can create asymmetric lift.
- To correct this, keep the P.T. low over the water and gradually pull the front of the bar until drainage is complete.

Technique to Counteract One-Sided Pulling

If realignment is not possible, and the P.T. persistently pulls to one side, use this technique:

1. Hold the bar with one hand and pull the front of it to initiate relaunch.

2. With your free hand, locate the B2 main line (the second line in the B-row facing the affected wingtip).

3. To counteract right-side pulling, grip the left B2 main line and pull it down a few centimeters to balance the canopy.

4. Gradually lift the P.T. to the zenith and stabilize it for normal operation.

By systematically following these steps, you can efficiently drain water from the P.T. and correct any post-drainage asymmetry for a smooth relaunch.

Stowing and deploying the P.T. During a Downwind Run

One of the key advantages of a parawing tether (P.T.) is its ability to be stowed mid-ride, allowing for unobstructed downwind surfing on waves. The P.T.'s double-skin construction incorporates strategically placed vents, making it possible to stow and redeploy efficiently.

Once you reach your downwind starting location or spot the perfect swell section, it's time to deflate the P.T.

Stowing the P.T.

Step 1: Position the P.T. for Deflation

- Before stowing, position the P.T. in the center of the power zone, approximately 45° from zenith.
- This ensures a stable and controlled position to begin the stowing process.

Step 2: Initiate the Stowing Process

- With your loaded hand near the middle of the bar, place your free hand on all A-lines at their connection point near the bar.
- Simultaneously, initiate a downwind turn, gradually matching wind speed to reduce line tension.
- Slide your free hand up the A-lines toward the canopy while keeping them grouped together.

Step 3: Achieve Zero-Force Flagging

- Minimize Power Output: As your hand reaches the canopy, the P.T. will enter a neutral flagging position, producing minimal power.
- Maintain Control: Ride in this neutral state for a few moments, allowing the P.T. to gradually deflate and lose its shape.
- Analyze the Swell: Use this time to observe wave positioning while maintaining board speed for a smooth downwind transition.
- Avoid Upwind Turns: Any upwind carve will increase apparent wind speed, causing the P.T. to accidentally reinflate.

Securing the P.T. for Storage & Re-deployment

1. Collapse the Leading Edge:

- Once the P.T. has lost most of its air, grab it at the Leading Edge using the same hand holding the bar.
- Fold the ribs "accordion-style" along the Leading Edge to prevent the intake of wind.

2. Prevent Accidental Inflation:

- Position the bar on top of the canopy's upper surface (the side without line connections).
- Hold both the bar and canopy together with one hand to create a compact, controlled stow position.
- This method ensures quick and repeatable redeployment when needed.

3. Avoid Bag Stowage:

- Stowing in a bag may cause line tangles, making redeployment unreliable.

How to Reinflate the P.T.

Reinflating the P.T. is a straightforward process when done correctly. Follow these steps for a smooth and controlled relaunch:

Step 1: Prepare for Inflation

- If you've completed your downwind run while holding the A-lines and bar in one hand, first grab the bar with your preferred hand (the one you want to load).
- Your course direction will determine which hand to use.
- Position both hands as wide as possible—one holding the bar, the other holding the P.T. canopy.

Step 2: Throw the P.T. Downwind

- With a wide grip, release the P.T. downwind while keeping the bar stable.
- As the P.T. starts to pre-inflate, immediately check that the lines are tangle-free.

Step 3: Increase Apparent Wind for Full Inflation

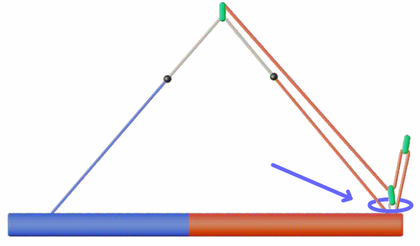
- Once the P.T. begins filling with air, turn your board slightly more side-wind.
- This will increase apparent wind, helping the P.T. fully inflate and stabilize in the air.

Step 4: Regain Control & Relaunch

- Once the P.T. is fully inflated, ensure line tension is even and the canopy is properly formed.
- You're now ready to power up, head upwind, and rewind the joy!

Using the leash

While we don't recommend using the leash, as it can be a hazard in the water—potentially tangling in the lines, board, or your body—if you still choose to use it, we advise connecting it to the very end of the bar at the last line connection, as shown in the picture.



Freeride Covers

The P.T. comes standard without freeride covers installed on the canopy.

Freeride covers close the bottom intake, increasing internal pressure during flight. This results in a more compact canopy, improved upwind performance, and better flotation when folded in water, allowing for a faster restart.

For quick stowing and downwind (DW) riding, use the fully open setting without covers. For freeride sessions, you can customize your setup:

- Fully covered (all three covers installed) Compact canopy, maximum upwind performance, and enhanced flotation.
- Central cover removed (side covers only) A balance between both settings.
- No covers installed (recommended for DW riding) Fast deflation and reinflation.

This three-option system allows you to fine-tune your P.T. for optimal performance based on your needs.

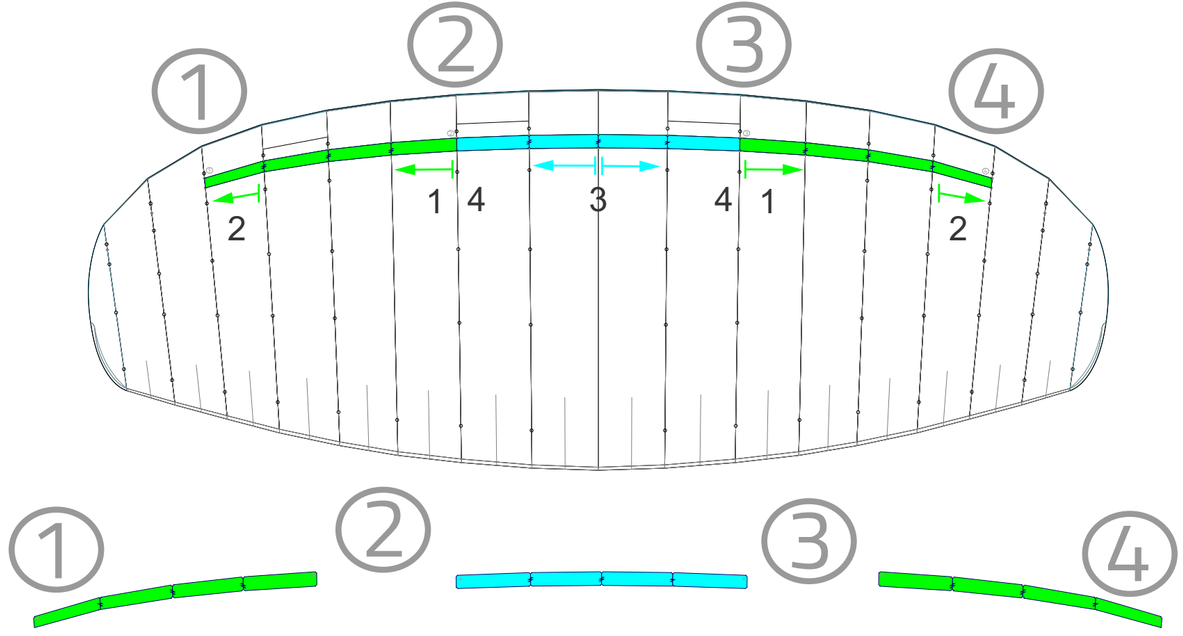
Installation of Freestyle Covers

Ensure that the numbers on the canopy match the corresponding numbers on the panels.

We recommend installing the covers with two people:

- One person should gently stretch the bottom of the canopy.
- The second person should slowly attach the covers.

Always begin installation from the center and work outward.



Maintenance

To ensure optimal performance and longevity, regular maintenance is essential. Here are the key steps to keep your P.T. in top condition:

1. Periodic Symmetry Check of Lines

Over time, lines can stretch unevenly, affecting handling and balance.

Every few sessions, lay out the P.T. on the ground and compare line lengths.

If any lines appear uneven, adjust or replace them as needed.

Check for knots or twists, which can impact performance.

2. Cleaning the Drainage Mesh

The trailing edge mesh plays a critical role in draining trapped water.

Periodically rinse the P.T. with fresh water to remove sand and salt deposits.

Pay extra attention to the mesh areas, as salt crystals can reduce drainage efficiency.

Contact

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