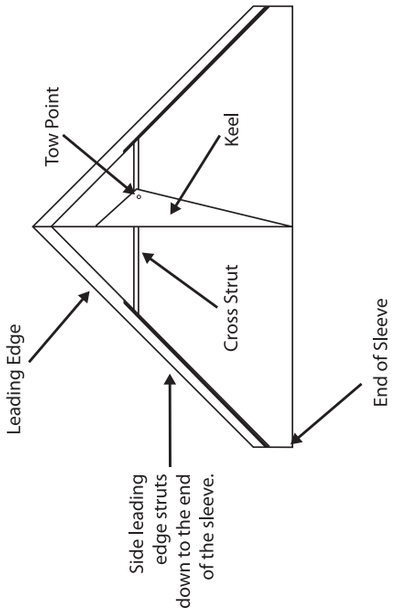

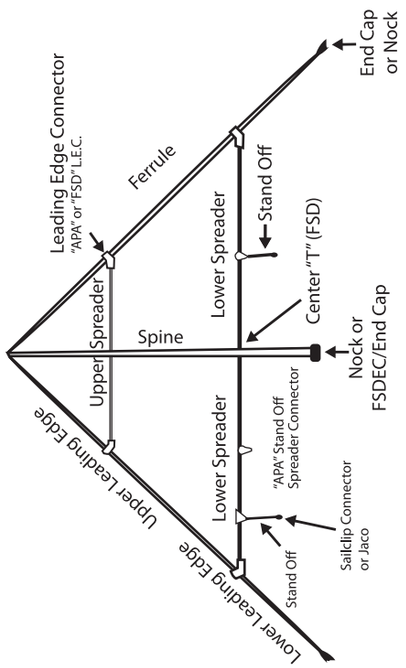

KITE RETURN POLICY

We guarantee our kites to fly when used properly. Kites are flying machines and are designed to be as light as possible. They can break when crashed, stepped on, or flown in excess of their wind range. We sell the best kites we can find from various manufacturers and we test these kites and give input to the manufacturers for improvements

Since our kites are flying machines, they are not under warranty for breakage. However we want you to have a great flying experience so we will repair your kite for cost of parts if we can. If you are unsatisfied with your kite purchase, we will gladly exchange it for a different kite, or you can return it for a 25% return fee.

KITE REPAIRS

We will do our best to repair your kite in a timely manner when we have the parts needed. We may ask you to leave it with us and pick it up when it is ready. If we are unable to repair your kite, we can provide the manufacturer's website or phone number.

KITTY HAWK KITES

The largest kite store on the East Coast with locations all along the Outer Banks of North Carolina, Destin, Florida, and Ft. Walton Beach, Florida.

Kitty Hawk Kites in Nags Head, North Carolina is the world's largest hang gliding school, having taught over 350,000 people to fly since 1974.

True to its name, Kitty Hawk Kites stocks every kind of kite imaginable, including stunt kites, power kites and competition kites, and every accessory you'll ever need.

Thank you for your purchase!

KITTY HAWK KITES™

1.877.FLY.THIS

www.kittyhawkkites.com

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HOW TO FLY YOUR KITE SAFELY

Find an Open Space
Select an area that is clear of obstacles like houses, trees and power lines. Beaches and parks are usually good locations, but remember that kites can crash and be destroyed by the waves. Fly only where the kite will not create a hazard.

When & Where to Fly a Kite
Kites can be flown at any time of the year as long as the wind is right. It is recommended that you observe the wind range for your type of kite. Do not fly a kite on days the wind is too strong for the type of kite you are flying. This will only damage the kite. Most kites should not be flown in more than 20 mph.

Stay Away from Power Lines
- Never fly near power lines
- If your kite gets tangled in power lines, drop the string to the ground and call your local power company for help.
- Do not try to get the kite down yourself
- Some power lines carry extremely high voltages. Kite string or kites can become conductors of electricity if they are damp or wet.
- You could be killed or seriously injured if your kite gets tangled on a high voltage power line.
- Never fly a kite during an approaching storm or in rain, as a wet line will conduct electricity (Ben Franklin!)
- Do not use a wire flying line
- Always observe local air safety regulations. Avoid flying in air traffic patterns close to airports.
- Large kites can be dangerous and require extra care. Wear gloves when flying large kites.
- A large kite can drag you. Always use a release system.
- Do not let the line run through your fingers at a fast rate - it will burn or cut you.
- Do not use blades or pointed objects on a kite or line.
- Do not through heavy objects at an entrapped kite. Instead, try to let the kite fly itself free.

BEAUFORT SCALE

Knots	MPH	Wind scale	Name
4-6	4-7	Leaves rustle	Light
7-10	8-12	Small flags fly	Gentle
11-16	13-18	Dust flies	Moderate
17-21	19-24	Trees sway - flying risky	Fresh
22-27	25-31	Trees bend - box kites only	Strong

AVOIDING PROBLEMS

Use the correct flying line:
- Too heavy a line will weigh a kite down
- Too light a line might snap
- Do not use mono-filament (finishing line). It is hard to see and can be dangerous
- A knot, tangle or kink will weaken a line
- If flying lines cross, one will cut or nick the other

PROBLEM SOLVING

If your kite spins and the wind is not too strong:
- Too short a tail can cause your kite to spin
- Check to see if the struts are correctly fitted or that both sides of the kite are equal.
- On Delta Kites make sure the leading edge struts are pushed all the way down into the wing tips. Your tow point (where the line attaches) may be too forward. Try moving the tow point toward the nose of the kite.

Kite fails to launch but the wind is strong enough to support the kite's weight:
- If a tail is too heavy or long, the kite will not fly
- Replace or remove part of the tail
- A tow point is located back so a kite can be flown in light wind conditions or to stop the kite from spinning, too far back and the kite will refuse to fly
- Relocate the tow point forward

Kite pulls to one side:
- A kite might pull to one side to release wind
- Relocate the town point forward
- There might be wind conditions that cause the kite to pull to one side. Tape a piece of tail to the opposite side.

KITTY HAWK KITES™

www.kittyhawkkites.com