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Thank you

Congratulations, for choosing to fly a **NOVA SuSi Q**. You have got a glider, to experience exiting and safe flights for many years.

This manual contains important information and instructions to use your glider. Please read the following pages carefully before your first flight. For questions and suggestions please contact us: info@nova-wings.com.

To find further information about this or other products please visit our website: www.nova-wings.com

To fully use all our maintainance and guarantee services you have to register your glider on our website. (click LOGIN & REGISTRATION)

For more information on our guarantee services have a look here: <http://www.nova-wings.com/english/nova/guarantee.html>

We wish you many nice hours in the air and a safe landing at the end of every flight.

The NOVA Team

NOVA

Since the company was founded in 1989, NOVA has become one of the world's leading paraglider manufacturers with their head office in Terfens / Tirol / Austria in the core of the Alps.

NOVA consists of a highly qualified team and most of the team members share the passion of flying with those pilots, who decided to fly a NOVA glider.

This passion and our Know-How are the fundamental parts of our work. By now, the passion and the Know-How are continuously growing. This is why we are for example pioneers in the area of air flow simulations, which allows us to predict certain properties of a new wing quite accurately on the computer.

Last but not least we have outstanding test pilots who provide a substantial contribution to make every new wing an unmistakable NOVA glider, which impresses in every aspect.

But NOVA doesn't only just stand for the development and the design of paragliders. We also want to take the responsibility for the manufacture of our gliders. That's why the production of NOVA-glidery takes place in our factory in the Hungarian town of Pécs. This allows us to influence important factors, for example quality assurance during the whole production process. Furthermore we can guarantee fair working conditions for about 100 NOVA-employees in Hungary.

We are convinced that the customer benefits from better employee working conditions, in terms of high-quality products.

What we want to achieve are happy and enthusiastic pilots, because the future of our sport depends on the enthusiasm of the people who are part of this wonderful sport.



The SuSi Q

The SuSi Q is the light version of the SuSi. The light and small glider was developed for hike&fly usage, as well as for pilots who like the advantages of a small and safe glider for other reasons, like soaring in stronger winds.

Short technical description

The SuSi Q has 29 cells. Three of those cells are closed stabilo cells on each side.

There are three layers of lines. The first layer, the A-lines, is red. B and C lines are yellow. The brake layer, which is not one of the three line layers, is orange. (the stabilo lines are orange as well.)

The risers consist of 3 belts. On the first belt (red) the three main A- lines are attached. Furthermore the speed system is fixed on the first A belt. On the next two belts the B and C main lines are attached.

Safety

Naturally, SuSi Q's safety characteristics depend on the size and loading of the glider. A SuSi Q 20 within the recommended weight range of 60 to 80kg provides excellent passive safety as a beginner or student wing, while the SuSi Q 14 at almost any loading is a very dynamic wing (say in the case of a collapse) and will be appropriate for very experienced pilots only.

As always, NOVA has completed extensive testing for all sizes in turbulent air. The larger SuSi Q sizes were rated for their recommended sizes as full EN A wings in all senses of the description.

With the very small sizes, it is challenging to achieve a fully compliant EN-/LTF flight behavior and rating. But we are convinced, based on the data collected and outcome of testing, that our research and development have brought significant improvement in safety and predictable behavior for these mini or speedflying wings. Furthermore we believe that the insights we have gained are also of great benefit for the larger SuSi Q sizes as well with respect to furthering flying safety.

Handling Characteristics

Due to the many different sizes (from 14 to 20sqm) and wide range of wing loading, the spectrum of SuSi Q's behavior varies vastly.

The larger wings with "normal" loading are appropriate for beginning to advanced pilots who want comfort and mellow behavior both in calm linear flow as well as turbulent, thermal conditions.

On the other end of the spectrum are the smallest SuSi Q sizes with more wing loading, resulting in the fast, dynamic feel of a speedflying wing appropriate for only the most experienced pilots.

Performance

In the segment of small and light-weight gliders the SuSi offers a very good glide performance. This is an advantage for Hike&Fly pilots as well as for pilots who use the wing for soaring. Because high performance means a bigger usable wind range.

Target Group

The target group is quite large, ranging from very experienced pilots who like an agile and fast glider for strong wind soaring to rather unexperienced pilots who choose one of the bigger sizes of the SuSi Q for maximum safety

Pilots requirements

The big sizes of SuSi Q are rated as EN A or EN B. (with a normal wing loading)

For these gliders we refer to the corresponding statements for the SuSi.

For the smaller sizes the requirements regarding the piloting skills increase.

Some manufacturers publish tables to represent the demands on the pilots skills in relation to the wing loading. For the SuSi Q 14 we might recommend a very experienced pilot for an overall weight of more than 80kg. The problem of such a definition is the lack of clarity about just how this is to be understood.

That's why we try a different approach by pointing out the general dangers of flying small wings in an open way:



1.) Little tolerance for wrong steering inputs

You sometimes see pilots who misjudge their landing and then quickly fly a turn or a full circle without really thinking ahead.

Such a poorly executed and sudden change of directions usually doesn't lead to an accident with a normal paraglider. With a highly-loaded SuSi14 the sink speed during turns is way bigger. This increases the chance of a bad outcome in such a situation.

Similar considerations can be made in the case of unintended motion around longitudinal axis. (rolling). With a big paraglider such a slow rolling motion is rather non-critical. But with a highly-loaded mini-wing an uncontrolled rolling-motion may end in very quick turns with huge loss of height in each turn. The pilot has to be perfectly able to stop any rolling-motion (e.g. caused by turbulences) immediately and intuitively.

After a collapse an immediate and proper reaction is needed as well to prevent a huge loss of altitude.

2.) Braking Effect in an out-of-control-situation

The outcome of many paragliding accidents is comparatively harmless, even if the pilot has no control at all. 25sqm of cloth help to reduce the energy of impact to a level which is often low enough to prevent the pilot from severe injuries. If you halve the size of a wing, you double the energy of impact in case of a crash. It is self explanatory that the chance of injuries increases as well.

3.) Higher Speed

You need to run faster at launch and the wing losses more altitude immediately after launch during picking up speed. This increases the demand on the pilot and it requires a proper assessment of the launch conditions.

At landing the speed is higher as well and in connection with the big altitude loss in turns you have to know exactly how to perform your landing approach.

If you screw up your landing and for example hit a fence at the end of the landing field, it's better to hit it with a big glider, than with a very small one.



4.) The temptation to fly in turbulent and windy conditions

It's quite easy to launch a small glider in strong winds. This might tempt one to fly in conditions, in which one wouldn't even consider to launch with a big paraglider.

Of course you can fly in stronger laminar winds than with a big paraglider.

But especially in the mountains strong wind usually happens in conjunction with strong turbulence. We do not believe in the widely-held view, that it's safer to fly a very small wing in strong turbulence than a big paralider.

5.) The temptation to fly close to the terrain (mainly with the sizes 10 & 12)

Sizes 10 an 12 glider considerably better, than similar sized speedflying wings. But the handling characteristics are quite similar: In tight turns you loose a lot of height, which allows to fly downl mountains close to the ground.

Any misjudgement or an unexpected turbulence can lead to a serious accident.

Of course these five issues become more important with increasing wing-loading.

As mentioned in the beginning we deliberately avoid to do the weighting of these issues for the pilots, by saying we recommend a certain wing-loading only for “very experienced” pilots.

Instead we are appealing to carefully read these five issues. If you are in doubt of the best size, it's better to go for the bigger, than for the smaller size.

We are of course at your disposal to answer any questions by email or phone.



General information

First flight

Every NOVA glider has to be flown and checked through a NOVA dealer. This flight (date and pilot) has to be entered on the stabilo of the wing.

Registration

To get all warranty and service features, you have to register your glider on our Homepage. Please choose “LOGIN®ISTRATION” and follow the advice for registration

Scope of delivery

The SuSi Q is shipped with a back-pack, an inner bag, a riser-bag, the speed system, a windsock, the manual and a patch.

Modifications on the glider

Any modification (e.g. change of line lengths, changes on the speed system) causes a loss of certification. We recommend that you contact NOVA before performing any kind of change.

Suited harnesses

The SuSi Q is approved for any harness of the class “GH” (without diagonal bracing). This means almost every harness which is currently available.

The choice of the harness has a big influence on the flight characteristics of the SuSi Q. There are harnesses which allow very effective weight shifting on the one hand, but which tip to the side in turbulences quite undamped on the other hand.

Other harnesses don't allow extreme weight shifting, but they will give the pilot a calmer feel in turbulent conditions. An example for such harnesses are many of the available reversable harnesses, especially the ones without seat-board.

A good flying school can help on this topic with individual advice.

Weight range

Each size of the SuSi Q is certified for a certain weight range. The weight refers to the “overall take off weight”. This means the weight of the pilot, the glider, the harness and all other equipment.

We differentiate between the “classical” and the “extended” weight range. The “extended” weight range are the upper 10kg of the weight range.

We recommend to fly the SuSi Q within the classical weight range because we think that the wing is better balanced for the group of beginners and occasional pilots. The extended weight range is mainly for pilots who like to fly the light version of the SuSi Q as a mountain glider with a higher wing loading.

Flying the SuSi Q

We suggest performing your first flights with a new wing in calm conditions to get used to the flight behaviour without any stress. We also recommend to do some take-offs on a training hill or some ground handling to get a good feeling for your glider from the very beginning.

Launch

Before every take off the pilot has to ensure that the equipment is in a proper condition, especially the glider, the harness and the reserve system.

Just before launch we recommend a check routine, which should be performed carefully. (Many accidents at take off could be avoided by a proper check!)

We recommend the following routine:

1. **Strapped up** (Leg strap and chest strap on the harness and helmet strap all done up)
2. **Clipped in** (Risers untwisted and connected to the karabiners, speed system attached and karabiners properly closed)
3. **Lines** (A lines on top, all lines sorted, brake line unlooped between brake handle and pulley)
4. **Glider** (glider lies arched with opened cell openings at take off.)
5. **Wind and airspace** (wind suitable for launch and airspace in front of take off free of other gliders)



The SuSi Q has a very well balanced and easy take off behaviour. Corrections are easy to perform at any time and no special advice is needed for forward or reverse launches.

Note:

It is sufficient to pull gently on the A-risers to launch the SuSi Q. Pulling too hard on the A-risers has a counterproductive effect .

A proper take off technique can only be learnt by intensive training. That's why we recommend to spend some time on a training hill every once in a while. Also some ground handling will improve your take off skills. The best thing is to have an experienced pilot with you who can help with some advice.

Like this, you will soon be able to launch your glider confidently, even in difficult conditions. This will add a lot of safety to your flying and it allows you to enjoy your flights from the very beginning.

Normal flight

If you release both brakes (“Hands up”) the SuSi Q glides at the so called “trim speed”. At this speed, the glide ratio reaches its maximum.

If you fly into a headwind or through sinking air, you should use the accelerator to maximise your glide ratio. If you use the accelerator in turbulent conditions, you have to consider more demanding reactions in the case of a collapse. So you should keep more distance from the ground if you fly accelerated.

If you fly in strong turbulences we recommend applying both brakes slightly. This increases the stability and you get good feedback through the brakes, which is necessary to fly your wing actively.

Flying actively means permanent control and correction of the angle of attack in turbulent air. If you fly from lift into an area of sinking air, the angle of attack will decrease and the wing will pitch down. A good pilot will realise this even before the wing pitches down, by a reduced brake pressure. The right reaction would be to apply the brakes more and thereby increase brake pressure to prevent the wing from pitching down or even from collapsing in turbulent conditions.

Flying from sinking air into lift is just the opposite: Without any pilot action, the angle of attack would increase and the wing would pitch up. The pilot can feel this, by an increased brake pressure. In this situation, the pilot should release the brakes to reduce the pitch movement.



To generalize:

If the brake pressure decreases and if the wing pitches down, the pilot should apply more brakes. If the brake pressure increases and if the wing pitches up, the brakes should be released.

With proper active flight control, the pilot can avoid most of the collapses and keep control in every moment. The best way to learn this is of course flying, but ground handling definitely helps to improve the feeling for the glider. A good training exercise is to stabilise the wing above your head with the brakes, without looking at it. This helps as well for improving the forward launch.

Turning

A smooth turn is an interaction of inner brake, outer brake and weight shifting. The difficulty is finding the right amount, which is important if you want to climb efficiently in thermals.

The SuSi Q turns quite sensitively, so only small inputs are needed for performing precise turns. Tight and quick turns or fast changes of turning direction without unwanted pendulum movement are quite complex and take some training. It should be the goal of every pilot to master these skills perfectly.

Attention:

If you can't use the brakes for steering the glider you can use the C-risers instead. (This might be necessary for example, if the brake lines tangled up due to a bad pre-launch check or less likely, if the main brake line tears).

The SuSi Q can be turned quite well with the C-risers combined with weight shifting. You can also land the glider nice and smooth just with the C-risers. Don't pull the C-risers too much, to avoid a deep stall!



Landing

Landing the SuSi Q is very easy. In turbulent conditions we recommend applying brakes (approximately 20% of the available brake travel) during the whole approach. This will increase the stability of the glider and the feeling of the wing.

Just before touch down you should apply more brake. Many times it makes sense to induce a stall.

Attention:

A deep stall in just 2 meters height can cause a quite violent touch down. Make sure to not fully apply the brakes until you are close enough to the ground.

Manoeuvres for fast descent

Big ears

Big ears are very effective and easy to perform with the SuSi Q. For initiation, pull the outer A risers symmetrically. Keep the brake handles (without extra wraps) in your hands.

As long as you keep both outer A-risers pulled, the wingtips will be folded and the sink speed will increase. We recommend to additionally push the speed bar to increase the sink speed further and to also increase forward speed. The drag of the folded wingtips increases the angle of attack. By pushing the speed bar, this effect is compensated.

To end the manoeuvre, release the A-risers. If the wingtips don't open automatically, you can inflate them by applying the brakes with a short impulse movement.

If the ears don't properly deflate, you should try to pull the outer A-Line quicker. It also helps to grab the line above the shackle.

B-Stall

You can enter a B-Stall by symmetrically pulling both B-risers approximately 20cm. The force is quite high at the beginning, but decreases when you pull



down further. To get a good hold of the risers, it makes sense to grab them on top at the shackles.

As you pull the risers down, the glider stops its forward motion and after a pendulum swinging motion, the SuSi Q enters a very stable stall state. The sink rate depends on the wing loading and on how much the pilot pulls the B-risers. The maximum sink rate is about 9m/s.

If you pull too far, the glider starts to rotate about the yaw axis. In this case, release the risers, until the rotation stops. (Please note, that such a rotation can also be induced by an asymmetric pulling of both risers)

To exit the B-stall, raise up both hands speedily.

Keep the brake handles (without extra wraps) in your hands during the manoeuvre. Make sure to not apply brakes during the exit!

Deep spiral

The deep spiral is the most demanding of the three manoeuvres. (Ears, B-Stall and Deep Spiral) You should only practise it with a lot of altitude. The best way is to learn it under professional guidance.

Entering a deep spiral can be divided into two phases:

First, you fly a turn by applying one brake and by shifting your weight to the same side, the glider will bank up and increase its turning speed. This phase ends at a sink rate of roughly 8m/s – 10m/s. (depending on the wing loading)

Then at the beginning of the second phase the g-forces increase rapidly and the leading edge will lean towards the ground. In a fully developed deep spiral, the leading edge is almost parallel to the ground. The maximum sink rate with the SuSi Q can get up to 25m/s and more.

The first attempts to fly a deep spiral should be stopped clearly before reaching the second phase to get used to the quick rotation and to practice the exit without pendulum swinging. The exit should be performed by braking on the outer side with a neutral weight-shift. If necessary you can slightly release the inner brake as well. The SuSi Q will then decrease its bank angle and go back to normal flight. To avoid a pendulum movement, the inner brake has to be pulled in the moment the wing wants to reduce its bank rapidly.



By applying the inner brake again, you force the glider to exit the spiral movement not rapidly but during two or three rotations. It is very important to master this exercise before continuing to the second phase of the deep spiral.

The pilot will feel the entering of this phase by the suddenly increased g-force. In this moment, the pilot is being pushed to the outer side of the harness. It is important to not counteract. So the pilot should lean to the outer side to avoid a stable spiral. (See below)

If the pilot weight shifts to the outer side, the spiral movement will get slower as soon as the pilot releases the inner brake. The rest of the exit works as explained above for the first phase of the deep spiral.

If the pilot shifts his weight clearly to the inner side, the SuSi Q might stay in a deep spiral, even when releasing both brakes. In this case, it helps to apply the outer brake, or both brakes and of course to shift the weight to the outer side.

Please don't underestimate the difficulty of learning the deep spiral. The sink rates are a lot higher than what you are used to from other manoeuvres and the fast rotation might lead to disorientation. The high g-loads of up to 3g make the manoeuvre even more demanding as you might have problems like the so called "black out", where you temporarily lose your vision due to the g-load. It is very important to get a feeling for the reactions of your body to this manoeuvre.

If you practice it well, it is a fun manoeuvre that enables you to loose height faster than with any other manoeuvre.

C-Stall

This manoeuvre can be found sporadically in some paragliding literature. We don't recommend it, because entering and exiting the C-stall can be very demanding and dangerous for many pilots.

Collapses

Asymmetric collapse

If you fly in strong turbulences, one side of the glider might collapse. This happens if one side of the wing doesn't produce lift anymore, due to a low angle of attack. If there is no lift, the lines get loose and the wing deforms or collapses.



Most of these collapses are rather small – they only affect a small part of the wingspan. In such a case, the SuSi Q continues to fly almost unaffected. If the collapse affects 50% of the wingspan or more, the wing will react considerably:

Due to the increased drag of the collapsed wing, the glider will turn to the collapsed side. Furthermore, the glider will pitch down because of the increased wing loading. (The glider has to increase its speed because of the reduced area – that’s what causes the pitching down.)

The pilot can prevent the glider from pitching and turning, by applying the brake on the non collapsed side of the wing. If a collapse occurs close to the ground it is essential to react properly. The proper reaction should be taught at high altitude, ideally under professional guidance.

As explained above, most of the collapses can be prevented, if you fly actively!

Front tuck

A front tuck occurs, if the angle of attack gets too low on the whole wingspan, then the whole leading edge will collapse. After the asymmetric tuck, the SuSi Q will go back to normal flight automatically. The pilot can expedite the opening process by slightly applying both brakes.

Stall manoeuvres

Spin

If you pull one brake too much, you might induce a so called spin. The centre of rotation is no longer far outside the wing (like during a normal turn), but it moves inside the wing. Furthermore the rotation speed increases. The SuSi Q will go back to normal flight, if the pilot releases both brakes. The SuSi Q’s spin behaviour is easily manageable: It takes a lot of brake travel to induce the spin, and then the pilot has quite some time to react and release both brakes.

Full Stall

If you pull both brakes too far, the wing will perform a so called full stall. The wing suddenly stops its forward motion, but the pilot is still moving forward. So from the pilots view, the glider will tilt backwards. It is very important to not release the brakes in this moment. Otherwise the glider might surge forward below the pilot.



The Full Stall is a complex manoeuvre and the perfect execution can not be explained in this manual. If you want to learn a proper full stall, it makes sense to do this under professional guidance.

The available brake travel before stalling the wing depends on the size. It is approximately 65cm for the SUSI Q 20, 61cm for the SUSI Q 18, 58cm for the SUSI Q 16, und 54cm for the SUSI Q 14. Those numbers are just a rough indication. (The publication of the brake travel is claimed by the EN 926.)

It would be dangerous to use the brake travel according to those numbers, because it is not practicable to measure the brake travel during flight, and in turbulences the stall might occur with less brake travel. If you want to use the whole brake travel of your glider safely, it is necessary do many intended spins and full stalls to get a feeling for the stall behaviour.

Deep/Parachutal stall

The Deep Stall, or Parachutal Stall is kind of the pre stage to a Full Stall. The wing has no forward motion and a high sink speed, but it is almost fully inflated. The pilot can enter the Deep Stall by applying both brakes. It is very difficult to keep the wing in a Deep Stall: If you pull the brakes a little too much, the glider will enter a Full Stall. If you release the brakes too much, the glider will go back to normal flight. To practice a Deep Stall, it is necessary to master the Full Stall first.

A very old or worn out glider with a porous cloth or with a changed trim (due to many winch launches, or deep spirals) might stay in a deep stall even after releasing both brakes. Do not apply the brakes in such a situation, because the wing would then enter a full stall ! You can exit the deep stall by pushing the speed bar, or by simply pushing the A-risers forward. If you fly through rain, the risk of a deep stall is higher. We strongly advice against flying in rainy conditions. If it happens, that you get into rainfall, we recommend not performing a B-stall or Big Ears. Our recommendation is to leave the rain as soon as possible and to fly with both brakes released, or even accelerated, as this reduces the risk of a deep stall.

Cravates

After a big collapse or after a badly executed Full Stall, a part of the wing might be tangled up in the lines, and won't reopen automatically. This is what you call a cravate. During our extensive test flights with the SuSi Q we never experienced a cravate but this situation can not be eliminated with any paraglider.



In case of a cravate we recommend the following actions:

1. **Counter steer:** Probably the wing wants to turn to the side of the cravate. In some cases, the turning happens quickly and will end in a stable deep spiral without the pilot's action. So it is important to react quickly by counter steering.
2. **Opening the cravate by applying the brake with an impulse movement:** Some cravats can be opened with this method. It is important to keep the wing in straight flight by pulling the other brake all the time.
3. **Pulling the stabilo line:** Some cravats can be opened by strongly pulling the stabilo line. (It is the orange line on the B-riser. Have a look at it or grab it every once in a while and you will be able to react quicker in a moment of danger.)
4. **Induce a collapse on the side with the cravate.** Sometimes this helps as well to get rid of the cravate.
5. **Full stall:** Many cravats can be opened by using the Full Stall. But of course you have to have solid experience with this manoeuvre to be able to use it properly.
6. **Reserve:** If you loose control or if you are not absolutely sure that you have enough height for further attempts to recover, immediately use your reserve!

Many pilots wait way too long before using their reserve. Some don't use the reserve at all if they lose control of their glider. We strongly recommend to at least mentally practice the use of the reserve from time to time: Grab the handle of the reserve in flight, like you would do it in case of emergency. Many clubs or schools offer to throw the rescue for example in a gym. The most realistic way of training is to use the reserve in real flight. Many SIV Clinics offer that as part of their training.

Please use these possibilities: There are already too many pilots, who almost forgot that they have a reserve they could use, which is a very bad precondition to use it without hesitating in a dangerous moment.

Winch launch

The SuSi Q can be launched on the winch. You should start to climb at a flat angle.

We recommend the use of a towing device which accelerates the glider during the winch launch.



Speed system

Mounting the speed system

Most harnesses have two pulleys on each side. Some light harnesses have simple rings instead. Guide the accelerator ropes (included in the delivery) from top to bottom through these pulleys. Then fix the speed bar on the bottom of the ropes.

It is important to adjust the length correctly. If you set it too short, the glider might fly accelerated all the time, which definitely has to be avoided. If you set it too long, you might not be able to use the full accelerator travel.

We suggest adjusting the length quite long and then try to estimate the free travel in flight to shorten it after the flight.

Using the accelerator in flight

If you push the speed travel all the way, the SuSi Q will gain approximately 13km/h speed. (Compared to “hands off” speed) It makes sense to use the accelerator when flying into a headwind or through sinking air – or simply to move forward faster.

Attention:

It doesn't make sense to apply the brakes during accelerated flight. This will reduce the glide performance considerably, and it will make the wing more unstable. (Unlike in non accelerated flight!)

To turn, simply shift weight, or push the speed bar asymmetrically. (If you push the right side further, the wing will perform a left turn.)

You can also use the accelerator for pitch control: If the glider pitches up, push the speed bar more, if it pitches down, release the speed bar.

Measurements of the speed systems (publication required by EN 926)

If you use all the available accelerator travel, the A riser is shortened by 17,5cm compared to the C riser, which keeps its initial length.



Service and maintenance

General advice

To keep your glider in good condition for many years, please consider the following advice:

- Don't expose your glider to unnecessary UV radiation – for example by leaving it on the landing site unpacked.
- Don't fold the Mylar reinforcements at the cell openings too hard.
- If you pack the glider when it is wet or just damp, it has to be dried later. Don't leave it packed in a wet condition!
- When you practice ground handling, avoid crashing the glider hard on the ground with the leading edge, as this might lead to damage.
- Avoid unnecessary dirt or sharp stones touching the lines and the cloth. Don't step on the lines if they are laying on a stony surface!
- Humidity combined with dirt can lead to shrinking of the lines and thereby to the wrong trim on your glider. Salt water (sweat) may damage the lines in the long run.
- To store your glider for a longer time, avoid a humid or a very hot environment. (Like in a car during hot summer days)

Cleaning

To clean the wing, only use water and a cleaning cloth. Never use any solvents. If there is sand, dirt or small stones inside the canopy, you should remove them because they will damage the coating of the cloth and the seams in the long run.

Repair

Repairs may only be performed by authorised service centres or by NOVA.

You can repair small holes or tears in the cloth (smaller than 5cm) yourself with a special self adhesive repair tape. (You can order it at NOVA or in any service centre.) If you are not sure about the damage, or if the damage affects parts of a seam, please contact NOVA. (info@nova-wings.com)

Check

We suggest a trim inspection (Nova Trim Tuning NTT) in the first year after the date of purchase. In the case that the NTT is done, the next full check (NFS:



NOVA full service) has to be done 3 years after purchase. In the case that the NTT is not done, the wing needs a full check after 2 years. The check expert can define the next check interval on the basis of the wing's condition. In areas where conditions are harsh on the material (i.e. by salty air next to the coast), an annual complete check (NFS) is strongly recommended! The check has to be confirmed with the check-stamp on the stabilo. All necessary documents for the inspection can be found on the NOVA homepage (<http://www.nova-wings.com>): Downloads: Check.

More information about our check system:
http://www.nova-wings.com/english/info_zone/ntt.html

Environment friendly behaviour:

Apart from self-evident things, like not leaving your rubbish behind, we would like to appeal for a thoughtful behaviour towards animals, like birds of prey or game animals. If you notice, that your fly by affects those animals (like causing a shortening reaction) please increase your distance.

Disposal:

Disused paragliders need a proper disposal. If you are not sure about the correct removal, please send your glider to NOVA

Technical Data

Size		10	12	14	16	18	20	
Zoom factor		0.640	0.7	0.76	0.81	0.86	0.9	
No. of cells		29						
Span proj.	m	5.25	5.86	6.39	6.82	7.23	7.61	
Area proj.	m²	10	12.28	14.26	16.24	18.20	20.22	
Aspect ratio proj.		2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	
Span	m	6.84	7.59	8.12	8.66	9.18	9.67	
Area	m²	11.7	14.58	16.67	19.00	21.30	23.65	
Aspect ratio		3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	
Line diameter	m m	0.6/1.15/1.4						0.6/1.1 5/1.4
Line length	m	3.58	4.12	4.93	5.27	5.58	5.88	
Line consumption	m	144	162	195	208	220	232	
max. profile depth	m	2.11	2.33	2.50	2.67	2.83	2.98	
min. profile depth	m	0.69	0.77	0.82	0.87	0.92	0.97	
Weight	kg	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	
Take-off weight LTF/EN¹	kg	60-100	60-100	60-90	60-100	60-80/110	60-90/120	
Places		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Certification LTF				D	C	A/C	A/C	

¹ Pilot + total equipment

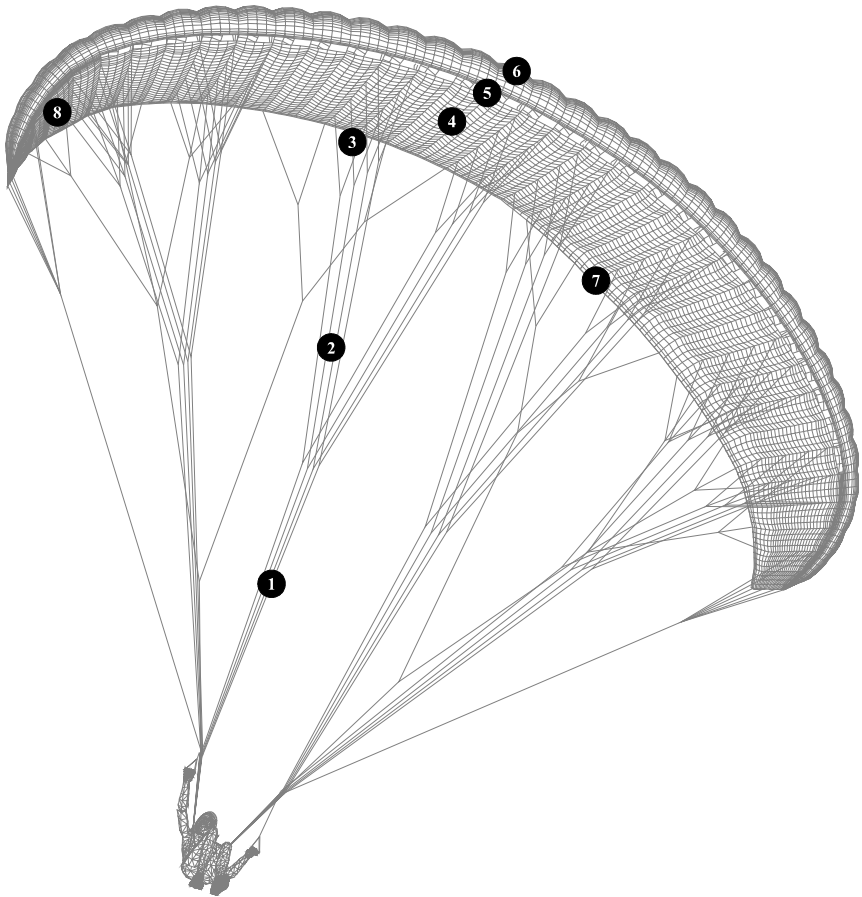


Overview risers



- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | A1-Riser | 5 | Main suspension loop |
| 2 | A2-Riser (EARS) | 6 | Speed clips |
| 3 | B-Riser) | 7 | shackle |
| 4 | C-Riser | 8 | Brake handle |

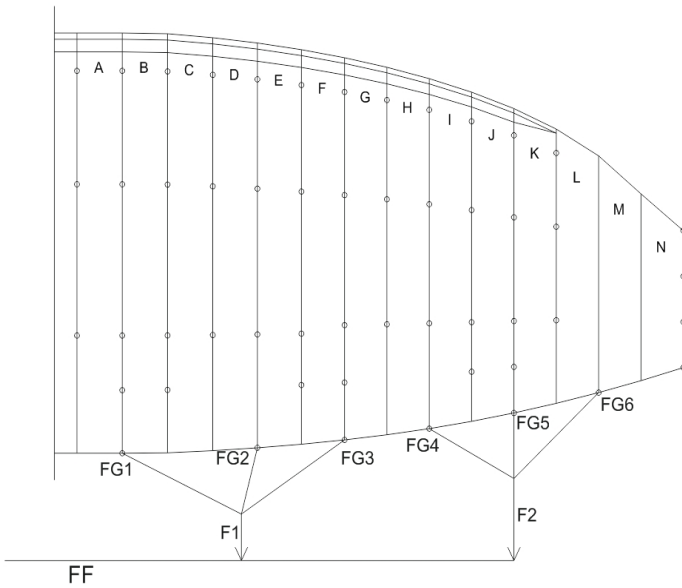
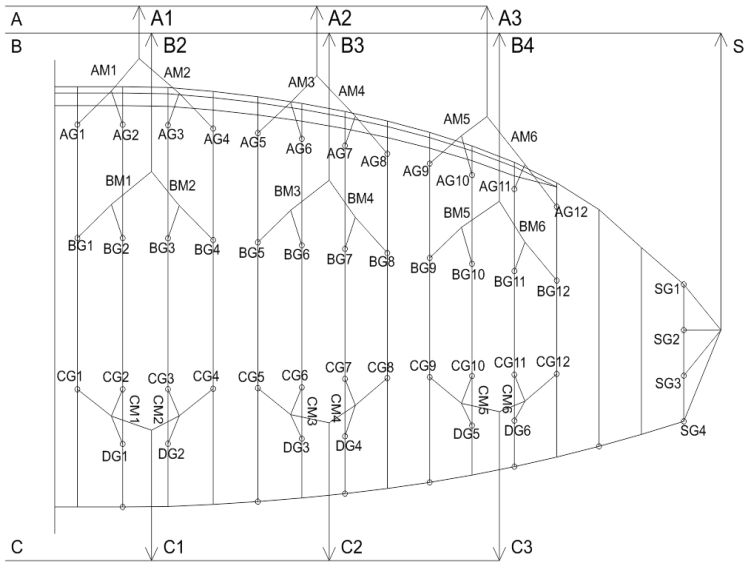
Overview Glider



- 1 main lines
- 2 middle elements
- 3 gallery (top) lines
- 4 bottom sail

- 5 intakes
- 6 topsail
- 7 trailing edge
- 8 type table

Line plans



Line length:

	14	16	18	20	Leinentyp/ Type of line
A01	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Red – Dyneema
A02	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Red – Dyneema
A03	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Red – Dyneema
AM01	1110	1182	1260	1317	Liros PPSL 120 Red – Dyneema
AM02	1112	1184	1263	1320	Liros PPSL 120 Red – Dyneema
AM03	1151	1218	1301	1358	Liros PPSL 120 Red – Dyneema
AM04	1155	1227	1315	1363	Liros PPSL 120 Red – Dyneema
AM05	1186	1247	1351	1407	Liros PPSL 120 Red – Dyneema
AM06	1177	1242	1330	1391	Liros PPSL 120 Red – Dyneema
AG01	620	660	700	740	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG02	590	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG03	590	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG04	620	660	700	740	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG05	580	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG06	560	600	630	670	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG07	560	590	620	670	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG08	590	630	660	710	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG09	560	600	630	660	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG10	530	580	595	630	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG11	520	560	595	620	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
AG12	520	560	595	620	Cousine 85 Red – Dyneema
B01	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Yellow – Dyneema
B02	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Yellow – Dyneema
B03	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Yellow – Dyneema
BM01	1049	1116	1192	1244	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
BM02	1053	1120	1196	1248	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
BM03	1095	1158	1239	1291	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
BM04	1107	1175	1261	1314	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
BM05	1141	1198	1284	1343	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
BM06	1122	1192	1265	1338	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
BG01	620	660	700	740	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG02	590	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG03	590	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG04	620	660	700	740	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG05	580	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG06	560	600	630	670	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG07	555	590	620	660	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG08	590	630	660	700	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG09	560	600	630	670	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG10	530	580	600	640	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG11	530	560	595	620	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
BG12	530	560	595	620	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
C01	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Yellow – Dyneema
C02	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Yellow – Dyneema



C03	3160	3380	3580	3770	Line Liros PPSL 160 Yellow – Dyneema
CM01	1172	1249	1331	1392	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
CM02	1175	1251	1334	1395	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
CM03	1210	1282	1370	1432	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
CM04	1219	1293	1376	1438	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
CM05	1204	1284	1342	1432	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
CM06	1163	1244	1303	1389	Liros PPSL 120 Yellow – Dyneema
CG01	620	660	700	740	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG02	590	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG03	590	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG04	620	660	700	740	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG05	580	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG06	560	600	630	670	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG07	555	590	630	670	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG08	580	620	660	700	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG09	570	600	640	670	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG10	530	570	595	630	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG11	530	560	595	630	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
CG12	510	540	580	610	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
DG01	778	831	880	931	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
DG02	778	830	879	930	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
DG03	738	788	833	883	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
DG04	723	774	821	870	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
DG05	664	709	748	789	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
DG06	642	685	731	770	Cousine 85 Yellow – Dyneema
S	2983	3184	3373	3554	Liros PPSL 120 Orange – Dyneema
SG01	1362	1453	1542	1622	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
SG02	1370	1462	1551	1631	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
SG03	1424	1520	1613	1696	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
SG04	1522	1624	1723	1812	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
FF	1540	1635	1740	1820	Edelrid 7850-360 Orange – Dyneema
F01	2132	2277	2414	2545	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
F02	2167	2314	2452	2584	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
FG01	1720	1836	1945	2049	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
FG02	1568	1674	1773	1868	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
FG03	1631	1741	1844	1943	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
FG04	1521	1624	1720	1813	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
FG05	1396	1490	1578	1663	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema
FG06	1378	1469	1555	1638	Cousine 85 Orange – Dyneema



Over all line lengths:

You can find the overall line lengths (from the shackle to the loops on the bottom sail) on the homepage of the Para-Academy. (www.para-academy.eu) Please note, that you can not calculate the over all length, by just adding the single line lengths listed above!



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