

OZONE

Roadmax

Pilot Manual - EN



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THANK YOU

Thank you for choosing to fly Ozone. As a team of free flying enthusiasts, competitors and adventurers, Ozone's mission is to build agile paragliders of the highest quality with cutting edge designs, performance and maximum security.

Confidence and belief in your paraglider is a far greater asset than any small gains in performance - ask any of the Ozone pilots on your local hills, or those who have taken our gliders on ground-breaking adventures or stood on podiums around the world. All our research and development is concentrated on creating the best handling/performance characteristics possible with optimum security. Our development team is based in the south of France. This area - which includes the sites of Gourdon, Monaco and Col de Bleyne - guarantees us more than 300 flyable days per year, this is a great asset in the development of the Ozone range.

As pilots we fully understand just how big an investment a new paraglider is. We know that quality and value for money are essential considerations when choosing a new wing, so to keep costs low and quality high we manufacture all of our products in our own production facility. During production our wings undergo numerous rigorous quality control checks that are fully traceable, this way we can guarantee that all of our paragliders meet the same high standards.

It is essential that you read this manual before flying your wing for the first time. The manual will help you get the most out of your new wing, it details information about the design, tips and advice on how best to use it and how to care for your wing to ensure it has a long life and retains a high resale value. For the latest updates, including all technical data please refer to the online version. This can be found on the product's page on at www.flyozone.com

If you need any further information about any of our products please check flyozone.com or contact your local dealer, school or any of us here at Ozone.

Safe Flying!
Team Ozone

WARNING

- Paragliding/Paramotoring is a potentially dangerous sport that can cause serious injury including bodily harm, paralysis and death. Flying an Ozone paraglider is undertaken with the full knowledge of the involved risks.
- As the owner of an Ozone paraglider you take exclusive responsibility for all risks associated with its use. Inappropriate use and or abuse of your equipment will increase these risks.
- Any liability claims resulting from use of this product towards the manufacturer, distributor or dealers are excluded.
- Be prepared to practice as much as you can - especially ground handling, as this is a critical aspect of paragliding. Poor control while on the ground is one of the most common causes of accidents.
- Be ready to continue your learning by attending advanced courses to follow the evolution of our sport, as techniques and materials keep improving.
- Use only certified paragliders, harnesses with protector and reserve parachutes that are free from modification, and use them only within their certified weight ranges. Please remember that flying a glider outside its certified configuration may jeopardise any insurance (e.g. liability, life etc) you have. It is your responsibility as the pilot to verify your insurance cover.
- Make sure you complete a thorough daily and preflight inspection of all of your equipment. Never attempt flying with unsuitable or damaged equipment.
- Always wear a helmet, gloves and boots.
- All pilots should have the appropriate level of license for their respective country and third party insurance.
- Make sure that you are physically and mentally healthy before flying.
- Choose the correct wing, harness and conditions for your level of experience.
- Pay special attention to the terrain you will be flying and the weather conditions before you launch. If you are unsure do not fly, and always add a large safety margin to all your decisions.
- **NEVER fly your glider in rain, snow, strong wind, clouds or turbulent weather conditions.**
- If you use good, safe judgment you will enjoy many years of paragliding/paramotoring.

YOUR ROADMAX

The Roadmax is a dedicated trike wing designed for a wide range of pilots from the newly qualified to advanced. Ideal for solo or light tandem trike flying, the concept has been developed for low take off and landing speeds, excellent handling with high levels of roll stability and a high cruise speed. Based on the Roadster 3, the Roadmax shares the great launch and flight characteristics whilst incorporating the latest technologies and innovations to make trike flying easier.

Featuring the high performance Shark Nose OZONE Reflex Profile (OZRP) tuned specifically for powered flight, the Roadmax is stable in accelerated flight whilst more stall & spin resistant at low speeds. The winglets improve roll stability both in the air and on the ground and reduce the chances of remaining neutral in spiral.

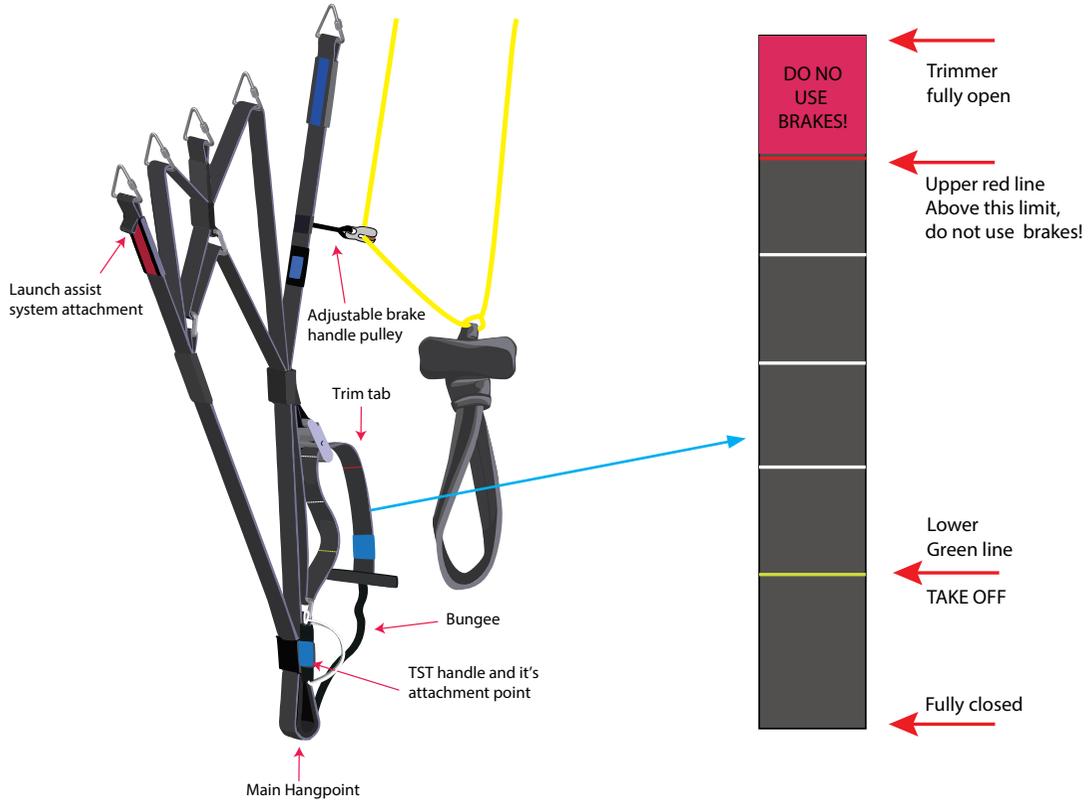
The Roadmax inflates readily without overshooting and is easy to keep on heading along the runway. As a result, take-off comes early with a smooth and efficient climb rate. In the air it is fast, fun and comfortable. Brake response is precise yet forgiving for fun handling and easy maneuverability with unprecedented levels of roll stability.

The all new dedicated risers are shorter than standard for easy access and feature the latest more comfortable handles, A-assist tabs for easier inflation and a long trimmer range for easy speed control. Double tip steering provides a 2D system for agility and precision along with TST mini-toggles for high speed control. The location positioned low on the risers make these controls easily accessible even with high hang points.

Available in Load tested to 250 kgs at 8G, the Roadmax's internal structure has been reinforced and the line set strengthened for a larger structural safety margin at high loads.

At 32m² it is suitable for solo intermediate pilots, however due to the low surface area and high wing loading, when flown with a lightweight tandem trike it is only recommend for expert pilots.

RISERS & TRIMMERS



The updated risers feature long range trimmers with roller cam buckles; strong brake handle magnets; tip steering system (TST); fully adjustable brake pulley height settings; special brake handles; launch assist system attachment points and coloured A risers for easy identification.

Trimmers

The Roadmax is supplied with long range trimmers that are fully adjustable in the air to suite the conditions, phase of flight and wing loading.

The slowest trim setting - with the trimmers pulled all the way gives the minimum sink rate and the maximum climb rate. This setting is recommended for climbing under power but not too close to the ground. The brake pressure is at its lightest and the handling at its best in the slow position. When the air becomes turbulent and active flying is necessary it is recommended to set the trimmers in the slow position as the wing is stable and the reactions to collapses is at its most benign.

The green line is the recommended position for the take off phase as it offers the best compromise between inflation behaviour and take-off speed. Launching at this setting is especially effective in light winds and/or at high altitudes.

The upper red line is the limit at which it is possible to use the brakes for directional control without significantly affecting the inherent stability of the wing. When flying faster than the upper red line position, directional control **MUST** be made using the TST system. Using the brakes fully accelerated compromises the stability of the wing and increases the chances of a collapse occurring.

The white stitching lines act as a reference for symmetry and reduce the chances of the trimmers slipping in flight. They do not indicate any specific flight speed.

IMPORTANT

In thermic or turbulent air it is recommended pull the trimmers to the slowest position or at least to the lower green line and fly the glider actively.

Brake Lines

The brake line lengths have been set carefully during testing. We feel it is better to have slightly long brake lines and to fly with a wrap when necessary.

- Ensure both main brake lines are of equal length.
- If a brake handle has been removed, check that its line is still routed through the pulley when it is replaced.
- When the brake handles are released in flight, the brake lines should be slack. There must be a substantial "bow" in them to guarantee no deformation of the trailing edge.
- There must be a minimum of 10cm of free play before the brakes begin to deform the trailing edge.

Adjustable Brake Pulley Position

The height of the brake line pulley can be adjusted according to pilot preference and to suite the power unit's hang points height. Higher settings are for low hang point motors/trikes whilst a middle or lower setting are for units with higher hang points. The factory setting may not be suitable for your particular trike unit. We recommend to make a test inflation with your unit to ensure the pulleys are in a suitable position, the brake lines are not set too short and that you can reach the brake handles comfortably. To adjust the pulley height, first remove them from the risers and re-attach at the desired position, then undo the Velcro magnet attachments and re-attach a few cms below the new pulley position.

Trike Launch Assist System

The risers are equipped with special attachment points for the trike launch assist system. This system shortens the A risers to help with the first phase of the inflation (when the canopy is still behind the trike/pilot). The A-Assist needs to be adjusted so that once the wing is inflated above the head it is no longer under tensioning and inadvertently pulling the A risers.

The length of the system can be adjusted to suite conditions or taste. If the canopy is inflating too fast, the system should be lengthened to reduce the speed, whereas if the canopy rises too slowly the system should be reduced in length. It is not necessary to hold the A risers whilst launching with the trike assist system. The system is part of the trike construction so please refer to the trike manual for more information.

IMPORTANT

In the unlikely event of a brake line snapping in flight, or a handle becoming detached, the glider can be flown by gently pulling the rear risers (C-risers) or TST.

IMPORTANT

If you adjust the brake pulley height, you MUST re lengthen the brake lines accordingly.

LIMITATIONS

Pilot Suitability

The Roadmax is a solo wing designed for intermediate to expert pilots. When flying tandem it is only suitable for expert pilots. It is not suitable for beginner pilots or training.

Certification

In addition to our own extensive testing, this wing has passed the criteria required by the DGAC and has been load tested to the EN 926.1 standard. It has however, not undergone any independent flight certification.

Wing Loading and Flight Characteristics

Wing loading has a significant effect on the flight characteristics and behavior of the wing. Heavily loaded, the Roadmax is more responsive to pilot inputs and reacts more dynamically in turns with a greater loss of height. Recovery from collapses tend to be more impulsive and with higher pitch angles. High loading also makes the wing more likely to remain neutral in a spiral dive, especially when combined with a high hang point or trike power unit. Flying at the maximum recommended load is only suitable for more experienced pilots who have the necessary skills to control a more dynamic wing. High-G rapid descent manoeuvres should be avoided when flying with a trike or high hang point harness. Never fly above Ozone's recommended weight range.

Load test and wing loading information for PPG wings

To verify the structural strength of a paraglider or paramotor wing, the larger sizes of each model are subjected to the EN 926.1 load test. This test is comprised of two parts; a static shock test, and a sustained load test. First, using at least a 1000kg weak link (higher for tandems) the wing must survive a brutal static shock test without any visible signs of damage to the lines or sail. The same wing then performs a sustained load test, inflated and pulled along a runway by a large truck until a three second average value of 8G is achieved without breaking. 8G is the minimum accepted load factor for EN certification, calculated by 8x the maximum permitted EN weight.

IMPORTANT

In addition to our own extensive testing, the Roadmax has passed the criteria required by the DGAC and has been load tested to the EN 926.1 standard.

IMPORTANT

Wing loading has a direct effect on the flying characteristics. The closer to the top of the recommended weight range the more dynamic and responsive the wing will be. Fly progressively.

In addition to EN 926.1 our paramotor wings are also recognised by the DGAC, an entity responsible for Microlight (ULM) and lightweight powered aircraft (Paramotor) certification in France. Using the EN load test results, the DGAC accepts 5.25G as the maximum acceptable load factor.

We consider the DGAC load factor limit of 5.25G acceptable for "normal" PPG use - circuit flying, XC, adventure flying, Slalom racing, wing overs etc. Some rapid descent maneuvers fit into the "normal" definition: spiral dives with descent rates of $\sim 10\text{m/s}$ are considered generally safe.

However, in our testing at Ozone we have recorded loads of up to 5.25G during 'normal' fully engaged, nose-down spiral dives, throughout the weight range. Theoretically, it should not be possible to break a wing whilst flying at the maximum PPG weight of the larger sizes (smaller wing sizes have an inherent safety margin due to the fact that the same number & type of lines carry a lower max weight), but when you consider:

- a) the natural weakening of lines with age;
- b) the potential of accidentally damaged lines during normal use;
- c) and that during a spiral dive or other aggressive acrobatic manoeuvre the load is not distributed as evenly across the span as it is during a physical test;

There is significantly less structural safety margin in when flying close to the maximum DGAC weight.

For this reason, our recommendation to all PPG pilots when flying at high wing loadings (above the middle of the recommended PPG weight range) is to not perform deeply engaged nose down, high-G spirals and other aggressive aerobicic manoeuvres. Doing so poses a real risk of line failure with potentially fatal consequences.

IMPORTANT
It is strongly recommended to not perform deeply engaged, high sink rate spirals when flying with a trike.

Trike Flying

The Roadmax is designed to be flown with a trike within the maximum recommended weight range. It is strongly recommended to not perform deeply engaged, high sink rate spirals irrespective of the wing loading nor to fly above the recommended weight range.

IMPORTANT

Do not perform high G spiral dives..

Flying in the Rain

Modern wings are susceptible to rain and moisture, flying with a wet wing can result in the loss of normal flight. Due to the efficient, wrinkle-free design of the sail, water tends to bead on the leading edge causing flow separation. Flow separation will make the wing more prone to entering inadvertent parachutal stalls, so flying in the rain, or with a wet wing (e.g early morning dew) should be avoided at all costs. If you are accidentally caught-out in a rain shower, it is best to land immediately. If your wing becomes wet in the air it is advised to maintain accelerated flight using the speed bar and/or releasing the trimmers, even during the final approach.

IMPORTANT

Do not fly your wing when it is wet.

DO NOT use big ears as a descent technique, big ears increases drag, and with a wet wing this will further increase the chances of a parachutal stall occurring. Instead, lose height with gentle 360's and maintain your air speed at all times. If your wing enters parachutal stall when wet, immediately release the trimmers and accelerate the wing to regain airspeed.

Modifications

Your Ozone Roadmax was designed and trimmed to give the optimum balance of performance, handling and safety. Any modification voids the certification and will also make the wing more difficult and dangerous to fly. Do not modify your glider in any way.

IMPORTANT

Do not modify your wing in any way.

Aerobatic Flying

This wing is not suitable for aerobatic manoeuvres, they are potentially very dangerous to perform and put abnormal stresses on the glider. Ozone strongly recommends you not undertake this style of flying.

IMPORTANT

Do not perform aerobatic manoeuvres.

Ozone cannot be held responsible for any damage or accident resulting from aerobatic flying.

PREPARATION

Wing

To familiarise yourself with the glider it is a good idea to perform practice inflations and ground handling both with and without the motor/trike unit. As with all new equipment, only fly in conditions that you would normally fly in and on a familiar site. Fly the wing in a progressive manner and be aware that wing loading has a direct effect on the wing's flying characteristics. The closer to the top of the recommended weight range the more dynamic and responsive the wing will be.

Preflight Checks

Lay out the wing downwind of your motor on its top surface in a pronounced arc, with the centre of the wing higher than the tips. As you unfold the wing check the upper and lower panels for any rips or tears, pay particular attention to the seams and line attachment points as these are load bearing. Never fly with a damaged wing.

Lay out the lines one side at a time and check for any obvious signs of damage. Hold the risers clear of the ground at shoulder height and starting with the brake lines, pull all lines clear. Repeat the process with the D, C, B and then the A lines, laying the checked lines on top of the previous set. Make sure no lines are tangled, knotted or snagged then mirror the process on the other side.

Take-off checklist:

1. Check reserve parachute - pin in and handle secure
2. Helmets on and fastened
3. All harness buckles closed - check leg-loops again.
4. Carabiners and maillons tight
5. Holding the A's (or A assist attached) and holding your brake handles and throttle
6. Leading edge open
7. Aligned exactly central to the wing and directly into wind
8. Engine warm and able to deliver full power
9. Trimmers set correctly
10. Prop clear of lines
11. Airspace and visibility clear

IMPORTANT
**Never fly with a
damaged sail or lines.**

BASIC FLIGHT TECHNIQUES

Trike Launching

Make sure there is enough clear space upwind to launch and climb out safely, avoiding trees, power lines and any other obstacles that may affect you should you have a power failure. Always fly with a safety margin so that power failures do not leave you compromised. You should always be able to glide to a suitable landing place.

- Following the pre flight inspection lay the wing out in a perfect arch with the leading edge open
- Attach risers to the carabiners or hang points of your trike
- Lay the lines neatly over the line support points on both sides of the frame
- Pull the trike forwards so that it is perfectly centred with the wing and aligned to the wind. Tension the lines symmetrically being careful to not close the leading edge
- Ensure the lines are clear of the front wheel
- To improve the inflation characteristics, it is advised to set the trimmers to the green line position and to use the A-Assist system when using a trike unit.
- After completing the pre-flight checks and confirming the conditions are favourable, commence the launch by smoothly applying enough throttle to start rolling forwards and inflate the wing
- Once the wing has inflated to approximately 60 degrees give full throttle to increase forward speed
- During the take off run whilst the wing is inflated above the head, pitch and directional control should be maintained with the brakes.
- If the wing is inflating asymmetrically, decrease the throttle to a minimum but just enough to maintain forward speed. Correction should be made using the brakes and by driving the front wheel so that the trike unit remains directly under the wing

Extra care must be taken when launching in wind, it is possible for the trike to be pulled backwards during the inflation process or sideways in the case of an asymmetric inflation. Even in average wind strengths, without good pilot control it is possible to be pulled backwards or sideways, potentially inverting the trike and trapping the pilot inside.

IMPORTANT

Always lay out your glider downwind of the motor, never leave the motor downwind of the wing or connected to the motor if unattended.

IMPORTANT

The trimmers should be set to the lower green line position for better inflation behaviour during take-off. This is especially important in light winds and/or at high altitudes.

IMPORTANT

DO NOT attempt to trike launch in strong winds.

Foot Launching

Although designed specifically for trike flying, it is also possible to foot launch the Roadmax.

Forward Launch - Nil to Light winds

When the wind is favourable, move forward positively, your lines should become tight within one or two steps. The Roadmax will immediately start to inflate. You should maintain a constant pressure on the risers until the wing is overhead. Do not pull down or push the risers forward excessively, or the leading edge will deform and possibly collapse.

Move smoothly throughout the entire launch, there is no need to rush or snatch at it. You should have plenty of time to look up and check your canopy before committing yourself. Once the Roadmax has inflated correctly and is directly above your head progressively apply full power and accelerate smoothly. When you have sufficient airspeed a gentle application of brake will help you lift off, do not stop running until your feet have left the ground and you are sure of a safe climb out.

During a forward launch we advise to NOT use the power launch technique. During the inflation the power should be progressively applied once the wing is half way up. Applying the power too early may inhibit the inflation characteristics of the center part of the wing, causing the wing tips to come up faster.

Reverse Launch -Light to Strong Winds

Lay out your Roadmax as you would for the forward launch. However, this time face the wing, and attach the risers in the correct manner (half a turn in each riser, and crossed in the direction you want to turn). Now you can inflate the wing using the A-risers. In stronger winds, be prepared to take a few steps towards the glider as it inflates, this will take some of the energy from the wing and it will be less likely to over-fly you. Once stable and above your head apply progressive power and accelerate smoothly for a controlled take off.

IMPORTANT
Never take off with a glider that is not fully inflated or if you are not in control of the pitch/roll of your wing.

The Climb Out

Once in the air you should continue flying into wind whilst gaining height. By setting the trimmers to the first green line position you will achieve the safest climb rate. Do not attempt to climb too steeply or too quickly by using the brakes or slow trim directly after take-off. During the climb out the wing has a high angle of attitude, increasing the angle of attack (by using the brakes) and using full power could make the wing more prone to stalling. Furthermore, in the event of an engine failure the resulting backward pendulum motion of the pilot and the forward dive of the wing may bring you back to the ground very hard. Do not initiate turns until you have sufficient height and airspeed. Avoid low turns downwind with insufficient airspeed.

The Roadmax is well damped in roll but under certain circumstances it is possible for the pilot to induce oscillations. This is caused by a combination of the engine/propeller torque and pilot weight shift and/or brake inputs. To stop oscillations it is best to reduce the power slightly and ensure that you remain static with weight shift and brake inputs. Once settled you can once again apply full power. Under full power the torque effect will attempt to gently turn the wing, using weight shift or adjusting the trims asymmetrically is the best method to correct this.

Normal Flight

Once at a safe height you can release the trimmers for a faster cruise speed. If your motor has enough power, the Roadmax will achieve very good straight line speeds whilst maintaining level flight with trims released. Be cautious when fully releasing the trimmers, only do so in calm conditions and with sufficient altitude.

For better penetration in headwinds and improved glide performance in sinking air, crosswinds or headwinds, you should accelerate the wing by releasing the trimmers. In turbulent air the profile is stable, it will resist reasonable levels of turbulence with a high resistance to collapse. In strong turbulence Ozone recommends to return the trimmers to the slow position, or at least the lower green line position and fly the glider actively. This way, you will be in the best position to react correctly should a collapse occur and the behaviour of the wing will be more benign.



Turning

To familiarize yourself with the Roadmax your first turns should be gradual and progressive. To make efficient and coordinated turns with the Roadmax first look in the direction you want to go and check that the airspace is clear. Then smoothly apply the brake until the desired turn radius and bank angle is achieved. To regulate the speed and radius of the turn, coordinate the inner and outer brakes.

Active Flying

The key elements of effective active flying are pitch control and pressure control: In very turbulent air, if the glider pitches hard in front of you, use the brakes to slow it down. Equally, if the glider drops behind you, release the brakes to allow it to speed up. Avoid flying with continuous amounts of brake in rough air as you could inadvertently stall the wing. Always consider your airspeed. In mild turbulence it may be best to not attempt to fly the wing actively and let the profile absorb the turbulence itself, indeed small applications of the brakes can reduce the inherent stability of the profile. However in strong turbulence Ozone recommends to always return the trimmers to the slow position, or at least the lower green line position and fly the glider actively. At this trim setting you will be better able to react correctly should an incident occur.

No pilot and no glider are immune to collapses however in strong turbulence, correct active flying will virtually eliminate any tendency to collapse. When the conditions are very turbulent, be more active and anticipate the movements of your wing. Always be aware of your altitude and do not over-react.

IMPORTANT

Never initiate a turn at minimum speed (i.e. with full brakes on) as you could risk entering a spin.

IMPORTANT

The closer to the top of the recommended weight range the more dynamic and responsive the wing will be.

IMPORTANT

Always keep hold of your brakes. Do not fly in turbulent conditions

Landing

The Roadmax shows no unusual landing characteristics. We recommend the trimmers be returned to the green line position for landings. You can land un-powered or powered, here are some tips:

- Always set up your landing early, give yourself plenty of options and a safe margin for error and make sure you are heading INTO wind.
- Once below 30 metres avoid turning tightly as the glider will have to dive to accelerate back to normal flight.
- Allow the glider to fly with speed for your final descent until you are around 1 metre above the ground. Apply the brakes slowly and progressively to slow the glider down so that you arrive on the ground smoothly.
- It is safest to perform un-powered landings as this reduces the likelihood of propeller damage caused by either falling over or allowing the lines to foul the prop. Turn off the engine at around 30m and glide in like a normal paraglider.
- Powered landings offer the chance to power up and continue with the flight if you misjudge your final approach, but can be more expensive if you get it wrong!
- Choose the appropriate approach style in function of the landing area and the conditions.
- In light winds you need a strong, long and progressive flare to bleed off all your excess ground speed. In strong winds your forward speed is already low so you are flaring only to soften the landing. A strong flare may result in the glider climbing upwards and backwards quickly, leaving you in a vulnerable position.
- In strong winds you need to turn towards the glider the second your feet touch the ground. Once facing the wing pull smoothly and symmetrically down on the brakes to stall the wing. If the glider pulls you, run toward it.
- If the wind is very strong, and you feel you might be dragged, stall the glider with the C or D risers. This stalls the wing in a very quick and controllable way and will drag you less than if you use the brakes.

ADVANCED FLIGHT TECHNIQUES

Rapid Descent Techniques

Ozone would like to remind you that rapid descent manoeuvres should be learnt under the supervision of a qualified instructor and always used with caution. Never forget that properly analysing the conditions before launch will help avoid the need to use these techniques. The flying characteristics and behaviour of the wing are very much dependent on the wing loading and power unit. Smaller, heavily loaded wings are more dynamic than larger wings.

Big Ears

Folding in the wing tips of the Roadmax increases its sink rate. This is useful for staying out of cloud or descending quickly. To pull big ears on the Roadmax take hold of the outermost A-line on each side whilst keeping the brake handles in your hand. Pull down the outer A lines until the tips of the wing fold under.

Do not use the brakes other than for re-inflation. For directional control while using the Big Ears, you should use weight shift steering. To reopen your big ears, release the A lines at the same time. To help re-inflation, brake gently one side at a time until tips regain pressure. Avoid deep symmetric applications of the brake as this could induce parachutal or full stalls.

It is not possible to perform Big Ears when flying with a trike.

B-Line Stall

B-stall is for fast descents in emergency situations only. B-stall is performed by symmetrically pulling down on the B-risers. The load applied on the B lines during this manoeuvre is not very good for your wing; only use it in emergency situations. It is not possible to perform a B line stall when flying with a trike unit.

To initiate the B-stall, keep hold of the brakes and place your fingers between the lines above the maillons on the B risers. Pull down firmly and smoothly. As you pull the B-lines down the chord reduces and the glider loses forward speed but remains open and you will descend at around 6 m/s. If you pull too much B-line the glider may horseshoe and move around a lot.

To exit the B-stall the B-risers should be released symmetrically and in one smooth, fast progressive motion. The glider will resume normal forward flight without further input. Check you have forward flight again before using the brakes. Do not release the B lines slowly, this may lead to a parachutal stall.

Spiral Dives

If you turn your Roadmax in a series of tightening 360's it will enter a spiral dive. This will result in rapid height loss.

To initiate a spiral dive, first set the trimmers into the slow position. Look to the direction you want to turn and then smoothly apply the inside brake. The Roadmax will first turn almost 360 degrees before it drops into the spiral (depending on the input). Once in the spiral you should apply a little outside brake to keep the outer wing tip pressured and inflated. Safe descent rates are possible but high speeds and high G-forces can build quickly leading to disorientation. Excessive G forces can lead to loss of consciousness. High descent rates, especially when combined with high hang point power units or trikes, increases the likelihood of the wing remaining neutral or possibly unstable in spiral. Always be prepared to pilot the wing out of the spiral using counter brake.

To exit the spiral dive smoothly release the inside brake. As the Roadmax decelerates allow it to continue to turn until enough energy is lost for it to return to level flight without an excessive climb and surge. Always be prepared to pilot the wing out of a spiral dive. In case of neutrality/instability apply enough outside brake to provoke the glider to exit the spiral.

IMPORTANT
Always set the trimmers in the slow position before initiating a spiral dive.

IMPORTANT
Always be prepared to pilot the wing out of a spiral dive. Apply sufficient outside brake to stop the wing from turning / spiralling.

INCIDENTS IN FLIGHT

Deflations

Due to the flexible form of a paraglider, turbulence may cause a portion of the wing suddenly to collapse. This can be anything from a small 30% (asymmetric) collapse to a complete 100% (symmetric) collapse.

If you experience an asymmetric collapse, the first action is to control your direction. You should fly away from the ground or obstacles and other pilots, or at least not to fly into them. Asymmetric collapses can be controlled by applying sufficient opposite brake to control the direction. This act will most of the time be enough for a full recovery of the wing. Once a glider is deflated it is effectively a smaller wing, so the wing loading and stall speed are higher. In your efforts to stop the glider turning towards the collapsed side you must be very careful not to stall the side of the wing that is still flying. If you are unable to stop the glider turning without exceeding the stall point then allow the glider to turn whilst you reinflate the collapse.

If the deflation does not spontaneously reinflate, make a long, smooth, deep pump of the brakes of the deflated side. This pumping action should take about 2 seconds per pump. Pumping too short and fast will not reinflate the wing and pumping too slow might take the glider close to, or beyond, the stall point.

Symmetrical collapses normally reinflate without pilot input, however 15 to 20cm of brake applied symmetrically will speed the process.

If your wing collapses in accelerated flight, immediately pull the trimmers to the slow position before attempting to reinflate the canopy.

Cravats

If the tip of your wing gets stuck in the lines, this is called a 'cravat'. This can make your glider go into a spiral, which is difficult to control. The first solution to get out of this situation is to stabilise the glider into normal flight, i.e get control of your direction and then pull down the stabilo line (attached to the C riser) until the wing tip frees itself. You must be careful with



any brake inputs or you may stall the opposite wing. You can also use strong deep pumps on the brake to the cravat side, when doing so it is important to lean away from the cravat otherwise you risk spinning or deepening the spiral. The aim is to empty the air out of the wing tip, but without spinning. Correctly done, this action will clear the cravat.

If it is a very large cravat and the above options have not worked then a full stall is another option. This should not be attempted unless you have been taught how to do it and can only be done with a large amount of altitude. Remember if the rotation is accelerating and you are unable to control it, you should throw your reserve parachute whilst you still have enough altitude.

Deep Stall / Parachutal stall

It is possible for gliders to enter a state of parachutal stall. This can be caused by several situations including; a very slow release from a B-line stall; flying the glider when wet; or after a front/symmetric deflation. The glider often looks as though it has recovered properly but carries on descending vertically without full forward motion. This situation is called 'deep stall' or 'parachutal stall'. Should it happen, your first reaction should be to fully raise both brakes, this action alone normally allows the glider to return to normal flight. If nothing happens after a few seconds, release the trimmers to regain normal flight. Ensure the glider has returned to normal flight (check your airspeed) before using the brakes again.

Never fly in rain or with a wet wing, this will significantly increase the likelihood of parachutal stall. If you are accidentally caught-out in a rain shower, land immediately. DO NOT use big ears as a descent technique; big ears with a wet wing will further increase the chances of a parachutal stall occurring. Instead, lose height with gentle 360's and make sure to consider your air speed during final approach, release the trimmers if necessary.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Packing

To prolong the life of your wing and to keep the plastic reinforcements in the best possible condition it is very important to pack the wing carefully.

Ozone recommends to use the concertina packing method exactly as shown so that all of the cells rest alongside each other and the plastic reinforcements are not unnecessarily bent. Using an Ozone Concertino pack will help preserve the life of the wing and aid with the speed and ease of packing.

Step 1. Lay mushroomed wing on the ground. It is best to start from the mushroomed position as this reduces the dragging of the leading edge across the ground.



Step 2. Group LE reinforcements with the A tabs aligned, make sure the plastic reinforcements lay side by side.



Step 3. Lay wing on its side and Strap LE...Note the glider is NOT folded in half; it is folded with a complete concertina from tip to tip. It is really important to not stress the middle cell or bend the plastic too tightly.



Step 4. Group together the middle/trailing edge of the wing by sorting the folds near the B, C and D tabs.



If using a Saucisse pack go to Step 8.



Step 5. Once the LE and rear of the wing have been sorted, turn the whole wing on its side.



Step 6. Fold the wing with 3 or 4 folds whilst being careful not to crush the LE.



Step 7. Now place the folded wing into the stuff sack.



Step 8. If using the Saucisse Pack, carefully zip it up without trapping any material.



Step 9. Turn the Saucisse on its side and make the first fold just after the LE reinforcements. Do not fold the plastic reinforcements, use 3 or 4 folds around the LE.



IMPORTANT: Do NOT lay the wing flat on the ground before packing the glider, this will cause abrasion damage to the top surface as you pull the glider towards the middle. ALWAYS pack from a mushroom or lift the wing off the ground when gathering the wing and grouping the leading edge.



IMPORTANT: Do not fold the glider in the centre, you will bend the plastics, instead pack the wing with a full concertina method from tip to tip before packing into the stuff sac.



Caring Tips

Careless ground handling damages many paragliders. Here are some things to avoid in order to prolong the life of your aircraft:

- DO NOT drag your wing along the ground to another take-off position - this damages the sailcloth. Lift it up and carry it.
- DO NOT try to open your wing in strong winds without untangling the lines first - this puts unnecessary strain on the lines.
- DO NOT walk on the wing or lines.
- DO NOT repeatedly inflate the glider and then allow it to crash back down. Try to keep this movement as smooth as possible by moving towards the glider as it comes down.
- DO NOT slam your glider down on the ground leading edge first! This impact puts great strain on the wing and stitching and can even explode cells.
- FLYING in salty air, in areas with abrasive surfaces (sand, rocks etc.) and ground handling in strong winds will accelerate the aging process.
- DO NOT fly in the rain or expose the wing to moisture.
- DO NOT expose the wing to unnecessary UV. Pack away once you have finished flying. Do not leave it sitting in the sun.
- If you fly with a wrap, you should regularly undo the twisting that appears on the main brake lines. By twisting the line become shorter and you can end up with a constant tension on the trailing edge which can lead to problem on launch, stalling, glider not flying symmetrically.
- Change your main brake lines if they are damaged.
- Be Careful when ground handling to not saw the brake lines against the risers or main lines. The abrasion caused by a sawing motion can damage the main lines and lead to premature ageing of the risers. If you notice any signs of abrasion, especially to the lines, make sure you get the wing professionally serviced and importantly modify your ground handling technique to stop any further damage.
- Your Ozone wing has an opening closed using Velcro on the trailing edge of the tip called the 'Butt hole'. This has been designed to easily empty all the things which have been accumulating in your wing (sand, leaves, rocks, mobile phones etc).

Storage and Transport

Always store all your flying equipment in a dry room, protected from direct heat. Your wing should be dry before being packed away. Moisture, heat and humidity are the worst elements for damaging your glider. Storing a damp glider in your car under the sun would be terrible for example.

If you land in salt water, you must first rinse it thoroughly with clean fresh water. Dry the wing completely, preferably out of the sun, in the wind. Never use a hair dryer, etc.

Take care that no insects get packed away with the wing. They may eat the cloth and make holes in a bid to escape. They can also leave acidic deposits if they die and decompose.

Transport the wing in the supplied bags and keep away from oils, paints, chemicals, detergents etc.

Cleaning

Any kind of wiping/scratching can damage the coating of the cloth. We recommend to not clean the wing, but if you do have to, use a soft cloth dampened with a small amount of water and use gentle movements little by little across the surface.

Wing Repairs

Always let a registered dealer, professional repair centre or the manufacturer carry out any major or complex repairs, especially those near seam margins.

If you damage the sail:

If the rip is small and in the middle of a panel however you can fix it yourself. You'll find all the materials in the repair kit you need. The fabric can be simply mended with the sticky rip stop/spinnaker tape. When cutting out the patches allow ample overlap of the tear and make sure both sides are different sizes. Make sure to round off each corner of the patches.

You can find more information about repairing your wing on the Ozone website, including step by step instructions with pictures.

IMPORTANT

Never pack away or store your glider wet.

IMPORTANT

Never use detergent or chemical cleaners.

If you damage a line:

Any line that is visually damaged **MUST** be replaced. Use a reputable paragliding service centre to make the replacement lines. Alternatively you can order them from your local Ozone dealer.

It is important that replacement lines are made from the correct materials and diameters. You should check lengths against their counterpart on the other side of the wing to make ensure symmetry. Once the line has been replaced, inflate and check the glider before flying.

Maintenance Checks

Your wing, like a car, should be technically checked to ensure proper airworthiness. Your wing should be checked by a qualified professional for the first time after 24 months, or after 100 hours. However, if you are a frequent flyer (more than 100 hrs per year), then we recommend, that you get your glider checked annually. The checker should inform you about the condition of your glider and if some parts will need to be checked or changed before the next normal service check period.

The sail and the lines do not age in the same way or at the same rate; it is possible that you may have to change part or all of the lines during the wing's life. For this reason it is important to do regular inspections so that you know the exact condition of all of the components of your glider. We recommend that inspections are carried out by a qualified professional.

You alone are responsible for your flying kit and your safety depends on it. Take care of your equipment and have it regularly inspected. Changes in inflation/ground handling/flying behaviour indicates the gliders aging, if you notice any changes you should have the wing checked before flying again. These are the basic elements of the check up (full details and permissible figures can be found on our website)

Porosity is measured with a porosity meter.

The tearing resistance of the cloth - Test using a tear strength device, not the thumbs.

IMPORTANT
Take care of your glider and make sure you have it checked and serviced according to the schedule.



Strength of the lines - An upper, middle and lower A line should be tested for strength.

Lengths of the lines - Overall line length should to be checked under 5kgs of tension.

Compliance of the test sample's suspension lines, brake lines and risers were checked by the testing laboratory after the test flights were completed.

Risers - Visual inspection for signs of wear or abrasion. Differences to manual lengths should not exceed +/-5mm.

Visual check - A full visual check should be carried out of all the components of the wing for signs of damage or deterioration.

OZONE QUALITY GUARANTEE

At Ozone we take the quality of our products very seriously, all our gliders are made to the highest standards in our own manufacturing facility. Every glider manufactured goes through a stringent series of quality control procedures and all the components used to build your glider are traceable. We always welcome customer feedback and are committed to customer service. Ozone guarantees all of its products against manufacturer's defects or faults. Ozone will repair or replace any defective product free of charge. Ozone and its distributors provide the highest quality service and repair, any damage to products due to wear and tear will be repaired at a reasonable charge.

If you are unable to contact your dealer then you can contact us directly at info@flyozone.com

Summary

Safety is paramount in our sport. To be safe, we must be trained, practised and alert to the dangers around us. To achieve this we must fly as regularly as we can, ground handle as much as possible and take a continuous interest in the weather. If you are lacking in any of these areas you will be exposing yourself to more danger than is necessary.

Respect the environment and look after your flying sites.

If you need to dispose the wing, do so in an environmentally responsible manner. Do not dispose of it with the normal household waste.

Finally, RESPECT the weather, it has more power than you can ever imagine. Understand what conditions are right for your level of flying and stay within that window.

Happy flying & enjoy your Roadmax.
Team Ozone

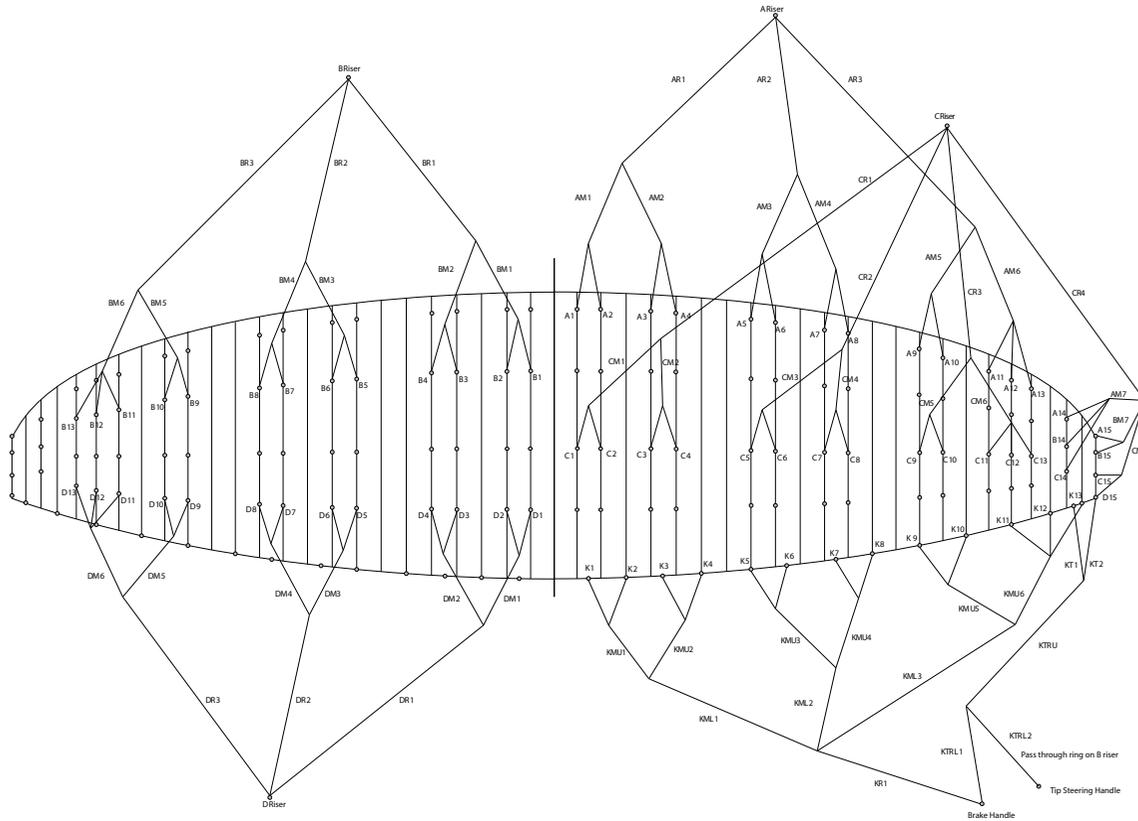
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

32

No. of Cells	48
Projected Area (m ²)	27.6
Flat Area (m ²)	32
Projected Span (m)	10.07
Flat Span (m)	12.78
Projected Aspect Ratio	3.7
Flat Aspect Ratio	5.1
Root Chord (m)	3.22
Glider Weight (Kg)	8.24
PPG Weight Range (Kg)	120-250
Certification	DGAC

LINE DIAGRAM

Individual and linked line lengths can be found online.



MATERIALS

All Ozone gliders are made from the highest quality materials available.

Cloth

Upper Surface

Dominico DOKDO 30D MF

Lower Surface

Dominico DOKDO 30D MF

Internal Ribs

Dominico DOKDO 30D FM

Leading Edge Reinforcement

Plastic pipe

Main Line Set

Riser Lines

Edelrid 6843

Middle Lines

Edelrid 6843 / Liros PPSL

Upper Lines

Liros DSL / PPSL

Risers and hardware

Riser webbing

20mm zero stretch polyester webbing

Shackles

Maillon Rapide - Peguet

Brake Lines

Main brake/TST Lines

Liros - 10-300 / 10-200

Middle brake lines

Liros DSL

Upper brake lines

Liros DSL

INSPIRED BY NATURE, *DRIVEN* BY THE ELEMENTS

FLYOZONE.COM

OZONE

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