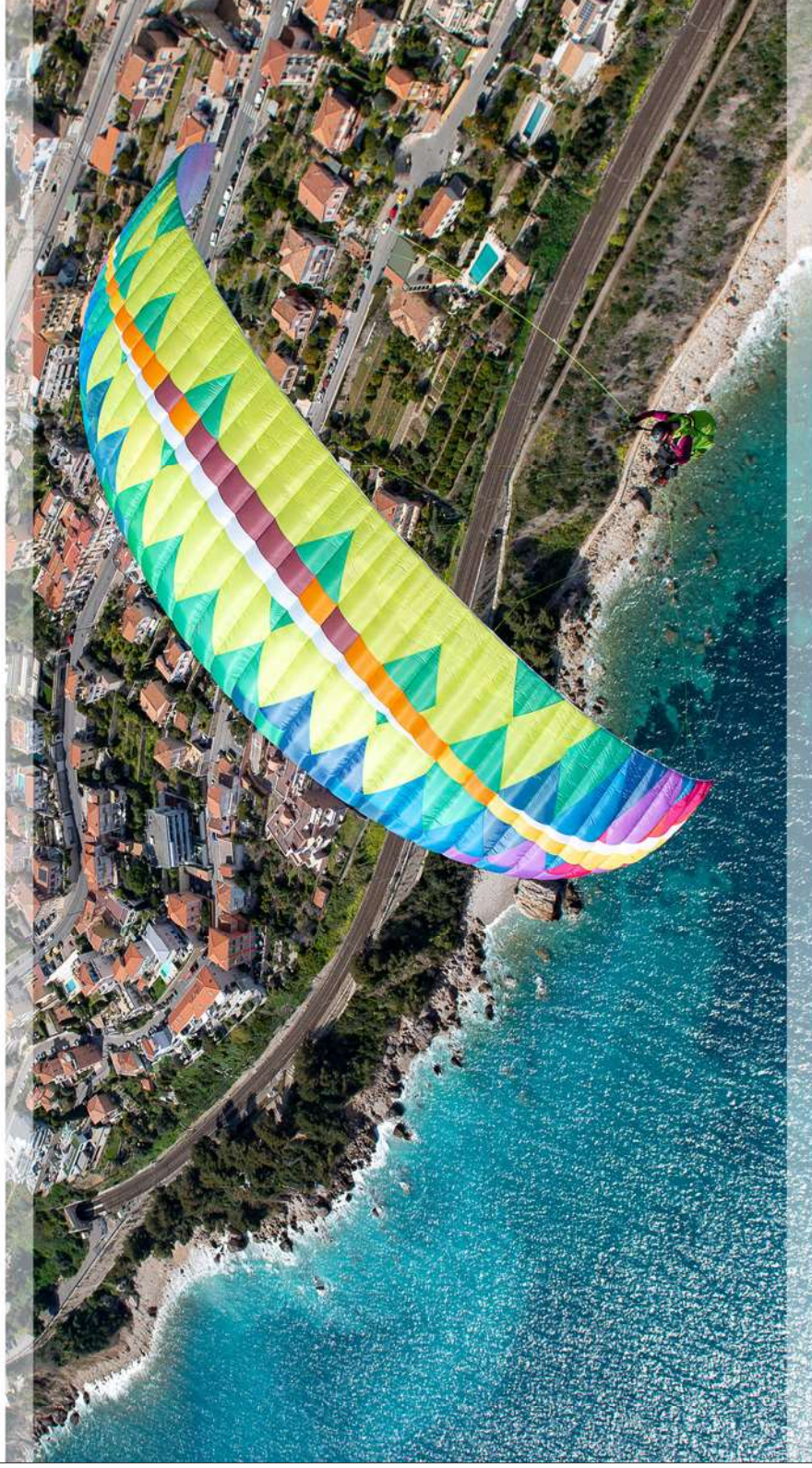


MANUAL



Version 1.4 August 2020



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MAGIC Owner's Manual

SOLO PARAGLIDER | EN / LTF A

Welcome to Bruce Goldsmith Design

BGD is a world leader in the design and production of paragliders. For many years Bruce Goldsmith and his team have been developing products with world-beating performance for pilots who want the best. We apply our competitive knowledge to design top quality products that combine the highest performance with the safe handling our customers value and respect. BGD pilots appreciate our quality and reliability. BGD's world-class status is based on the skills and expertise we have developed in combining aerodynamic design with cloth and materials technology. All BGD products are developed and made with the same skill and attention to good design that are synonymous with the ultimate performance and precision required by paragliders.

Congratulations on your purchase of the BGD MAGIC

The MAGIC is a safe, fun and performant paraglider, that is suitable for training on but capable of much, much more. It will lighten the workload of learning to fly without reducing the fun, and is a wing for pilots to keep progressing on well beyond their flight-school days.

Your new paraglider has been designed to a high standard of safety and stability, but it will only retain these characteristics if it is properly looked after. This manual has been prepared to give you information and advice about your paraglider. If you ever need any replacement parts or further information, please do not hesitate to contact your nearest BGD dealer or contact BGD directly.

Please read this manual carefully from the first to the last chapter to ensure you get the best out of your new wing.

2. Introduction

Limitations

This is a single-seat paraglider. It is not intended for tandem use, nor for aerobatic manoeuvres.

It is suitable for winching. Both pilot and winch operator should have the necessary training and qualifications for winching, and the winch system should be certified for paraglider use.

This paraglider must not:

1. Be flown outside the certified weight range
2. Have its trim speed adjusted by changing the length of risers or lines
3. Be flown in rain or snow
4. Be towed with a tow-line tension in excess of 200kg

Test flight and Warranty

It is your dealer's responsibility to test fly the paraglider before you receive it, to check the trim settings are correct. The test flight record of this is in the service booklet at the end of this manual. Please be sure that this has been completed by your dealer.

The warranty may be invalid if the test flight record has not been completed by the dealer.

In order to enjoy full benefits of the BGD warranty, you are required to complete the warranty form on the website. For further information, please refer to the corresponding page on our website.

Modifications

Any modification, e.g. change of line lengths or changes to the speed system, can cause a loss of airworthiness and certification. We recommend that you contact your dealer or BGD directly before performing any kind of change.

Brake lines

The length of the brake lines is set at the factory so that the trailing edge is not deformed at all when brakes are not applied. There should be around 7cm slack in the brake lines, before they take effect on the canopy.

It should not be necessary to shorten the brake lines. However, the brake lines are made from Dyneema, and it is possible that shrinkage can occur. It may therefore be necessary to lengthen the brake lines. This can be done by adjusting the knots.

3. Preparation

Connecting the speedbar

Your paraglider is sold with accelerator risers and a speedbar but can be flown without the speedbar attached. The speedbar should be connected and adjusted following the instructions in your harness manual to ensure correct routing of the lines. Connect the Brummel hooks on the speedbar to those on the risers' speed system, ensuring the lines run freely and are not caught around anything (reserve handle, risers or lines).

To adjust the speedbar length, sit in your harness and ask an assistant to hold the risers up in their in-flight position. The speedbar length should be adjusted, by moving the knots, so that the bar sits just beneath your harness seat. You should be able to hook your heels into the bar, and to attain full bar extension (the two pulleys touching) when you push your legs out. Once you have set the bar up in this way on the ground, a test flight in calm air can be used to fine-tune the length, ensuring it is even on both sides.

On launch

1. Select a suitable takeoff area determined by wind and terrain, clear of any obstacles that may catch in the lines or damage the canopy.
2. If your paraglider has been correctly packed, you should take it to the top of the takeoff area, and allow the rolled canopy to unroll itself down the hill (if on a slope). This should leave the paraglider with the bottom surface facing upwards, the openings at the downwind end of the takeoff area, and the harness at the trailing edge at the upwind side.
3. Unroll the canopy to each side so that the leading edge openings form a semicircular shape, with the trailing edge drawn together as the centre of the arch. The harness should be drawn away from the canopy until the suspension lines are just tight.

Pre-flight inspection

Your paraglider is designed to be as simple as possible to inspect and maintain but a thorough pre-flight procedure is mandatory on all aircraft. The following pre-flight inspection procedure should be carried out before each flight.

1. Whilst opening out the paraglider check the outside of the canopy for any tears where your paraglider may have been caught on a sharp object or even have been damaged whilst in its bag.
2. Check that the lines are not twisted or knotted. Divide the suspension lines into groups, each group coming from one riser. By starting from the harness and running towards the canopy remove any tangles or twists in the lines. Partially inflating the canopy in the wind will help to sort out the lines.
3. It is particularly important that the brakes are clear and free to move. Check the knot which attaches the brake handles to the brake lines. Avoid having too many knots, as there is a risk the knots could become stuck in the brake pulleys. Both brakes should be the same length and this can be checked by asking an assistant to hold the upper end of the brake lines together whilst the pilot holds the brake handles. The brake lines should be just slack with the wing inflated when the brakes are not applied. After checking the brake lines lay them on the ground.
4. Always check the buckles and attachments on the harness. Ensure the two main attachment mailions/karabiners from the harness to the main risers, and the individual shackles which attach the risers to the lines, are tightly done up.
5. Before the pilot attaches himself to the harness he should be wearing a good helmet. Put on the harness ensuring all the buckles are secure and properly adjusted for comfort.

Your paraglider is now ready for flight.

4. Flight Characteristics

This manual is not intended as an instruction book on how to fly your paraglider. You should be a qualified pilot or under suitable supervision, but the following comments describe how to get the best from your wing.

Weight range

Each size 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 carried with you in flight.

We recommend your paraglider is flown in the middle of the weight range.

If you fly in the lower half of the weight range, the turning agility will be lower and the glider will be more damped. In strong turbulence the wing tends to deform and to collapse slightly with a lower wing loading. If you mainly fly in weak conditions you might wish to fly towards the lower end of the weight range.

If you fly in the upper half of the weight range, agility and speed will be higher, and you will have greater stability in turbulence, but there will be reduced self-damping in turns and after collapses. If you prefer a dynamic flight characteristic you should choose to fly higher in the weight range.

Active Piloting

'Active piloting' is a tool that will help you fly with greater safety and enjoyment. It means flying in empathy with your paraglider. This means not only guiding the glider through the air but also being aware of feedback from the wing, especially in thermals and turbulence. If the air is smooth the feedback can be minimal but in turbulence feedback is continuous and needs to be constantly checked by the pilot. Such reactions become instinctive in good pilots.

In order to get the best performance from the wing, the pilot should try to control it through small brake inputs and

weight-shift, rather than constantly being present on the brakes. A small movement early is more efficient than a big brake movement later to control the wing. The more you let the glider fly at trim speed, the better performance you will get out of it. The objective of active piloting is to get the glider to fly smoothly through the air with a stable position above the head, and controlled angle of incidence. Your paraglider is highly resistant to collapse without any pilot action at all, but learning how to fly actively will increase this safety margin even further.

Harness

Your paraglider is tested with a 'GH' (without diagonal bracing) type harness. The GH category includes weight-shift harnesses as well as ABS style (semi-stable) harnesses.

Approved harness dimensions

This glider has been tested with a harness that complies with the EN standard harness dimensions. These are:

Seat board width: 42cm.

The horizontal distance between the attachment points of the paraglider risers (measured from the centreline of the karabiners) must be:

- < 50kg = 38cm
- 50-80kg = 42cm
- > 80kg = 46cm

Take-off

Your paraglider is easy to inflate in both light or stronger winds and will quickly rise overhead to the flying position. The best inflation technique is to hold one A-riser in each hand. It will launch easily using either the forward launch

technique (best for light winds) or reverse launch (best for stronger winds).

Forward Launch

Stand facing into wind with your back to the canopy and all the A lines taut behind you, then take one or two steps back (do not walk all the way back to the canopy). Take an A-riser in each hand (the A-risers are marked with red cloth to make them easier to find) and begin your launch run pulling gently and smoothly on the A-risers. As soon as the canopy starts to rise off the ground stop pulling so hard on the A-risers but put pressure on all the risers evenly through the harness. Maintaining gentle pressure on the A-risers helps in very calm conditions. Have your hands ready to slow up the canopy with the brakes if it starts to accelerate past you.

Reverse Launch

In winds over 10km/h it is recommended to do a reverse launch and inflate the canopy using the A-risers, whilst facing it.

Your paraglider has little tendency to overshoot but releasing pressure on the A-risers when it is at about 45° will help to avoid overshooting. The stronger the wind and the greater the pressure on the A-risers, the more quickly the canopy will rise.

Turning

Your wing does not require a strong-handed approach to manoeuvring. For a fast turn smoothly apply the brake on the side to which the turn is intended. The speed with which the brake is applied is very important. If a brake is applied fairly quickly the canopy will do a faster banking turn, but care must be taken not to bank too severely. To attain a more efficient turn at minimum sink, apply some brake to the outside wing to slow the turn and prevent excessive banking. The glider flies very well like this, but care must be taken not to over-apply the brakes as, even though the glider has a low spin tendency, this could result in a spin. The wing will turn far more efficiently if you weight-shift into the turn in the harness. Remember that violent brake application is dangerous and should always be avoided.

Straight Flight

Your paraglider will fly smoothly in a straight line without any input from the pilot. At the maximum in-flight weight, without the accelerator your glider will fly at approximately the trim speed noted in the Specifications table.

Thermalling

To attain the best climb rate your wing should be thermalled using a mild turn, as described above, keeping banking to a minimum. In strong thermals a tighter banking turn can be used to stay closer to the thermal's core. Remember that weight-shifting in the harness will make the turn more efficient and reduce the amount of brake required.

Care must be taken not to apply so much brake as to stall. This is easy to avoid as the brake pressure increases greatly as you approach the stall point. Only fly near the stall point if you have enough height to recover (at least 100m).

Rapid descent procedures

Big Ears

The wingtips of your paraglider can be folded in (big ears) to increase its sink rate. The Big Ear facility does not mean you should fly in stronger winds, but it allows you to descend quickly without substantially reducing the forward speed of the canopy. B-line stalls also allow for fast descent, but they result in greatly reduced forward speed.

To engage Big Ears, lean forward in the harness and grasp the outer A-lines, or the maillons of the 'Baby-A' risers, keeping hold of both brake handles if possible. Pull the outer A-lines or Baby-A risers out and down at least 30 cm so as to collapse the tips of the glider. It is very important that the other A-lines are not affected when you do this as pulling these could cause the leading edge to collapse. Steering by weight-shifting with Big Ears in is possible. If the Big Ears do not come out quickly on their own, a pump on the brakes will speed things up.

Before using the Big Ears facility in earnest it is essential to practise beforehand with plenty of ground clearance in case a leading edge collapse occurs. Always keep hold of both brakes in order to retain control. Putting your hands through the brake handles so they remain on your wrists is a good method of doing this.

B-Line Stall

This is a fast descent method and is a useful emergency procedure. With both hands through the brake handles, take hold of the top of the B-risers, one in each hand, and pull them down by around 50cm. This will stall the canopy and forward speed will drop to zero. Make sure you have plenty of ground clearance because the descent rate can be over 10m/sec. To increase the descent rate pull harder on the B-risers. When you release the B-risers the canopy will automatically start flying again, normally within two seconds. Sometimes the canopy will turn gently when it exits from the B-line stall. It is normally better to release the B-risers fairly quickly rather than slowly, as the latter may result in the canopy entering deep stall.

Always release the risers symmetrically, as an asymmetric release from a B-line stall may result in the glider entering a spin. B-line stalls are useful if you need to lose a lot of height quickly, perhaps to escape from a thunderstorm. They should not be performed with less than 100m of ground clearance (see also Chapter 5).

Spiral Dive

A normal turn can be converted into a strong spiral dive by continuing to apply one brake. The bank angle and speed of the turn will increase as the downward spiral is continued. Be careful to enter the spiral gradually as too quick a brake application can cause a spin or an over-the-nose spiral.

If the pilot increases the descent rate of the spiral to over 16m/s or initiates what is known as an over-the-nose spiral, the glider may require pilot input to recover. In this case all the pilot needs to do is to apply some outside brake and steer the glider out of the turn.

The over-the-nose spiral is a special type of spiral dive where the glider points almost directly at the ground. It will

4. Flight Characteristics

enter this if you make a sudden brake application during the spiral entry so that the glider yaws around. The nose of the glider ends up pointing at the ground, after which it picks up speed very quickly. This technique is very similar to SAT entry technique, and like the SAT it is an aerobic manoeuvre, which is outside the normal safe flight envelope. Please do not practise these manoeuvres unless supervised by a qualified SIV instructor, as they can be dangerous.

Care should be taken when exiting from any spiral dive. To pull out of a steep spiral dive, release the applied brake gradually or apply opposite brake gradually. A sharp release of the brake can cause the glider to surge and dive as the wing converts speed to lift. Always be ready to damp out any potential dive with the brakes. Also be ready to encounter turbulence when you exit from a spiral because you may fly through your own wake, which can cause a collapse.

CAUTION: SPIRAL DIVES CAN CAUSE LOSS OF ORIENTATION (black out) AND TAKE SOME TIME TO EXIT FROM. THIS MANOEUVRE MUST BE EXITED IN TIME AND WITH SUFFICIENT HEIGHT!

Speed System

Launching and general flying is normally done without using the accelerator. The accelerator bar should be used when higher speed is important. A pilot flying at the maximum in-flight weight should be able to reach the Top Speed quoted in the specifications table, when pushing the accelerator system fully. Glide angle is reduced with full speedbar applied, so it is not necessarily the best way to race in thermic conditions, and the canopy is slightly more susceptible to deflations. Using the speedbar can require some effort and the pilot's balance in the harness can be affected. It may be necessary to make some adjustments to the harness. We recommend you only fly in conditions where you can penetrate into-wind with the risers level, ie no speedbar applied, so that you have the extra airspeed in reserve should you need it.

To fly at maximum speed the speedbar should be applied smoothly and gradually until the two pulleys on each A-riser touch. Please do not go beyond this point by using excessive force to attempt to make the glider go faster as this may result in the glider collapsing.

IMPORTANT:

1. Practise using the speed system in normal flying.
2. Be careful flying fast in rough or turbulent conditions as deflations are more likely to occur at speed. The speed increase is achieved by reducing the angle of attack, so the canopy has slightly more collapse tendency.
3. Remember that your glide deteriorates at higher speeds. Best glides are achieved when the risers are level and the brakes are off.

Check the component parts of the speed system regularly for wear and tear, and ensure that it always works smoothly.

Landing

Landing is very straightforward. When landing in light winds, flare in the normal way from an altitude of around 2m. It may sometimes help to take wraps on the brakes to make the flare more effective.

Strong-wind landings require a different technique. If you use the brakes to flare in a strong wind the wing tends to convert this energy to height, which can be a problem. The best method is to take hold of the rear-risers at the mailions just before landing, and collapse the canopy using these when you have landed. The glider will collapse very quickly using this method. The glider can also be steered using the rear-risers but be careful not to cause a premature stall.

After landing, the B-risers can also be used to collapse the canopy, although it is more difficult to control the collapsed canopy on the ground with the B-risers.

5. Recovery Techniques

Stalls

Stalls are dangerous and should not be practised in the course of normal flying. Stalls are caused by flying too slowly. Airspeed is lost as brake pressure increases and as the canopy approaches the stall point it will start to descend vertically and finally begin to collapse. Should this occur it is important that the pilot releases the brakes at the correct moment. The brakes should never be released when the wing has fallen behind the pilot; the brakes should be released fairly slowly, to prevent the forward dive of the canopy from being too strong. A pre-release of the brakes and the reconstruction of the full span is recommended to avoid the tips getting cravatted during the recovery. Pilots are advised never to attempt this manoeuvre unless under SIV instruction. This manual is not intended to give instruction in this or any other area.

Deep Stall (or Parachutal Stall)

Your paraglider has been designed so that it will not easily remain in a deep stall. However, if it is incorrectly rigged or its flying characteristics have been adversely affected by some other cause, it is possible that it could enter this situation. In the interests of safety all pilots should be aware of this problem, and know how to recover from it. The most common way to enter deep stall is from a flying too slowly, from a B-line stall or even from big ears. When in deep stall the pilot will notice the following:

1. Very low airspeed.
2. Almost-vertical descent (like a round canopy), typically around 5m/s.
3. The paraglider appears quite well inflated but does not have full internal pressure. It looks and feels a bit limp.

Recovery from deep stall is quite simple: The normal method is to simply initiate a mild turn. As the canopy starts to turn it will automatically revert to normal flight, but it is very important not to turn too fast as this could induce a spin.

The second method is to pull gently on the A-risers. This helps the airflow to re-attach to the leading edge, but be careful not to pull down too hard as this will induce a front collapse.

If the deep stall is particularly stubborn and the previous methods do not work then a full stall will solve the problem. To do this apply both brakes fairly quickly, as if to do a strong stall, then immediately release both brakes and damp out the forward surge in the normal way. The canopy will swing behind you then automatically reinflate and surge forward in front of you before returning to normal flight. It is the surge forward that exits the canopy from deep stall.

Spins

Spins are dangerous and should not be practised in the course of normal flying. Spins occur when the pilot tries to turn too fast. In a spin the pilot, lines and canopy basically stay vertical and rotate around a vertical axis. Your glider will resist spinning, but if a spin is inadvertently induced you should release the brake pressure but always be ready to damp out any dive as the glider exits the spin. Failure to damp the dive on exiting the spin may result in an asymmetric deflation.

Symmetric Front Collapse

It is possible that turbulence can cause the front of the wing to symmetrically collapse, though active piloting can largely prevent this from occurring accidentally. A pilot can reproduce the effect by taking hold of both the A-risers and pulling down sharply on them. The glider will automatically recover on its own from this situation in around three seconds. During this recovery period it is advisable not to apply the brakes as this could stall the wing.

Asymmetric Front Collapse

Your paraglider is very resistant to deflations; however if the canopy collapses on one side due to turbulence, you should first of all control the direction of flight by countering on the opposite brake. Most normal collapses will immediately reinflate on their own and you will hardly have time to react before the wing reinflates automatically. The act of controlling the direction

will tend to reinflate the wing. However, with more persistent collapses it may be necessary to pump the brake on the collapsed side using a long, strong, smooth and firm action. Normally one or two pumps of around 80cm will be sufficient. Each pump should be applied in about one second and smoothly released. In severe cases it can be more effective to pump both brakes together to get the canopy to reinflate. Be careful not to stall the wing completely if this technique is used.

Releasing a trapped tip (cravat)

Following a severe deflation it is possible for a wingtip to become trapped in the glider's lines (cravat). If this occurs then first of all use the standard method of recovery from a tip deflation as described in Asymmetric Front Collapse above. If the canopy still does not recover then pull the rear risers to help the canopy to reinflate. Pulling the stabilo line is also a good way to remove cravats, but remember to control your flight direction as your number-one priority. If you are very low then it is much more important to steer the canopy into a safe landing place or even throw your reserve.

NOTE: Test pilots have tested your new paraglider well beyond the normal flight envelope, but such tests are carried out in a very precise manner by trained test pilots with a back-up parachute, and over water. Stalls and spins on any paragliders are dangerous manoeuvres and are not recommended.

Loss of brakes

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 for directional control.

6. Storage and Servicing

Storage

If you have to pack your canopy away wet, do not leave it for more than a few hours in that condition. As soon as possible dry it out, but do not use direct heat sources as it is inflammable!

Always store the canopy in a dry, warm place. Ideally this should be in the temperature range of 5°C to 25°C. Never let your canopy freeze, particularly if it is damp.

Your paraglider is made from high quality nylon which is treated against weakening from ultraviolet radiation. However, UV exposure will still weaken the fabric and prolonged exposure to harsh sunlight can severely compromise the safety of your canopy. Therefore once you have finished flying, put your wing away. Do not leave it laying in strong sunshine unnecessarily. If you are concerned about any aspect of the integrity of your paraglider please contact your nearest BGD dealer or talk to BGD directly.

Do not treat your canopy with chemical cleaners or solvents. If you must wash the fabric, use warm water and a little soap. If your canopy gets wet in sea water, wash it with warm water and carefully dry it.

Small Repairs

Small tears in the top or bottom surface (not normally the ribs) of a canopy can be repaired with a patch of self-adhesive ripstop nylon. Tears no longer than 100mm can be repaired in this way providing they are not in high-stress areas. If you have any doubt about the airworthiness of your canopy please contact your dealer or BGD directly.

Servicing / Inspection

It is important to have your glider regularly serviced. Your wing should have a thorough check / inspection every 24 months or every 150 flight hours, whichever occurs first. This check must be made by the manufacturer, importer, distributor or other authorised persons.

Please print out the service pages from this manual, fill in the number of flights and hours flown in the Service Record, and send together with your glider when it goes for inspection or servicing. The manufacturer will only accept responsibility for paraglider lines and repairs which we have produced and fitted or repaired ourselves.

Environmental protection and recycling

Our sport takes place in the natural environment, and we should do everything to preserve our environment. A glider is basically made of nylon, synthetic fibres and metal. At the end of your paraglider's life, please remove all metal parts and put the different materials in an appropriate waste/recycling plant.

7. Technical data

Materials

The MAGJC is made from the following quality materials:

Top surface:	Porcher Skytex 38g/m ²
Bottom surface:	Porcher Eazyfly white
Ribs:	Porcher Skytex 38g/m ² Hard White
Internal structure:	Porcher Skytex 38g/m ² Hard
Nose reinforcing:	Plastic wire PA orange 2.4mm
Risers:	20mm black nylon webbing
Pulleys:	Spenger and Riley stainless steel roller pulleys
Top lines:	Edelrid 8000U-70,90 (Unsheathed)
Middle lines:	Edelrid 8000U-120,90 (Unsheathed)
Lower lines:	Liros TSL280,190,140 (Sheathed)
Brakes:	Liros DSL70,110,350 (Sheathed)

Spare parts can be obtained directly from BGD or through our network of registered BGD repair shops.

For a full list check www.flybgd.com

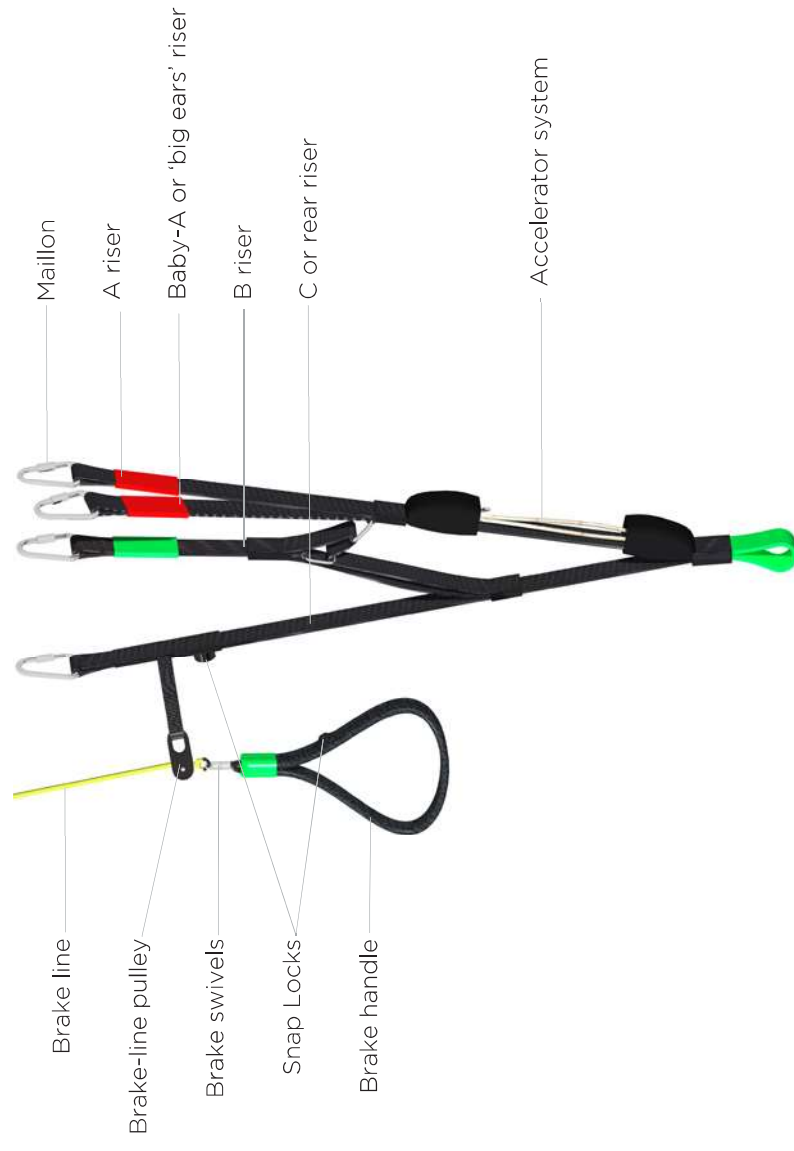
Specifications

	XS	S	M	ML	L
Linear scaling factor	0.92	0.96	1	1.04	1.08
Projected area (m ²)	17.83	19.53	21.23	22.93	24.63
Flat area (m ²)	21.00	23.00	25.00	27.00	29.00
Glider weight (kg)	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5
Total line length (m)	202	222	241	260	280
Height (m)	6.2	6.5	6.76	7.0	7.3
Number of main lines	3/4/3	3/4/3	3/4/3	3/4/3	3/4/3
Cells	40	40	40	40	40
Flat aspect ratio	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67
Projected aspect ratio	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.51
Root chord (m)	2.59	2.71	2.83	2.94	3.05
Flat span (m)	10.05	10.51	10.96	11.39	11.80
Projected span (m)	7.90	8.27	8.62	8.96	9.28
Weight range (kg)	50 - 70	60 - 80	75 - 95	88 - 108	100 - 125
Trim speed (km/h)	38	38	38	38	38
Top speed (km/h)	50	50	50	50	50
Min sink (m/s)	1	1	1	1	1
Best glide	9	9	9	9	9
Certification	EN+LTF: A	EN+LTF: A	EN+LTF: A	EN+LTF: A	EN+LTF: A

Overview of glider parts



Risers



The riser set does not have trimmers, or any other adjustable or removable device.

BRUCE GOLDSMITH DESIGN

7. Technical data

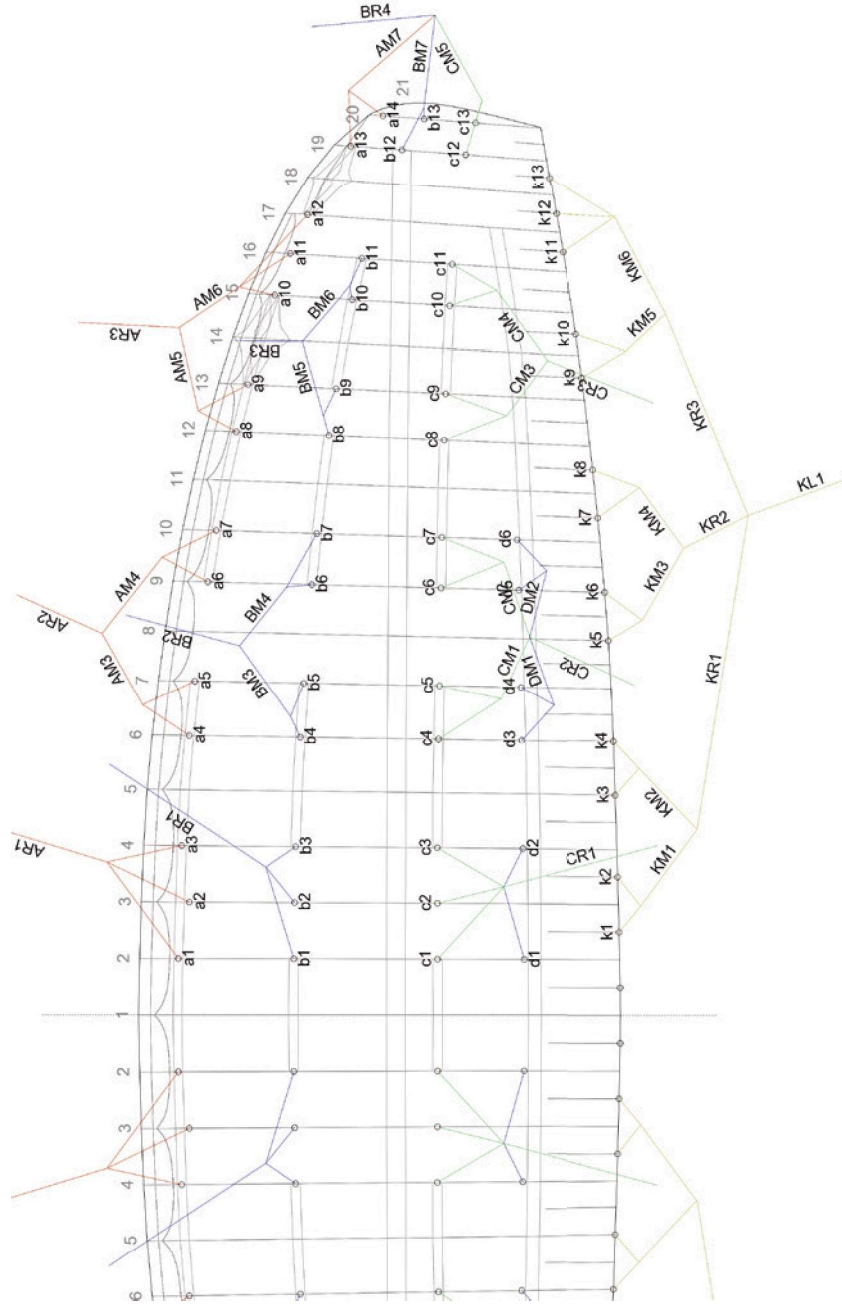
Brake and Speedbar Travel

Size	Riser length (mm)*	Accelerator length (mm)	Brake range (cm)**
XS	460	100	65
S	460	100	70
M	500	120	75
ML	500	120	80
L	500	120	85

* Actual riser lengths may differ by not more than 5mm
** Maximum symmetric control travel at maximum weight in flight

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Line Plan



Line length checks

All measures are in mm, with 50N line tension, this tension being slowly and gradually applied before taking the measurement.

The lengths are measured from the lower surface of the canopy to the inside edge of the maillon connecting them to the risers.

During the EN certification process, the test team has checked the lengths of the suspension lines, control lines and risers given in the manual against the sample glider, after the test flights have been carried out. The difference in length between the manual and the sample may be no more than 10mm.

The actual measurements for the wings tested during EN certification can be found in the Appendix of this manual.

Bridle check table

Single lines

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Bridle check table

Single lines

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Bridle check table

Single lines

MAGIC-manual-EN-1-4 August 2020

Bridle check table

Single lines

MAGIC-manual-EN-1-4 August 2020

Bridle check table

Single lines

MAG|C-manual-EN-1-4 August 2020

BRUCE GOLDSMITH DESIGN

8. Service booklet

8. Service Booklet

Test Flight Record

Model

Size

Serial Number

Colour

Date of test flight

Company signature and stamp

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BRUCE GOLDSMITH DESIGN

8. Service booklet

Service Record

Service No 1:

Date :

No flights :

Type of service :

Stamp - Signature :

Service No 2:

Date :

No flights :

Type of service :

Stamp - Signature :

Service No 3:

Date :

No flights :

Type of service :

Stamp - Signature :

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BRUCE GOLDSMITH DESIGN

8. Service booklet

Owner Record

Pilot No 1

First name

Family name

Street

City

Post code

Country

Telephone

Email:

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BRUCE GOLDSMITH DESIGN

8. Service booklet

Owner Record

Pilot No 2

First name

Family name

Street

City

Post code

Country

Telephone

Email:

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9. Closing Words

Your paraglider is an advanced, stable glider that promises many hours of safe and enjoyable flying, provided you treat it with care and always respect the potential dangers of aviation.

Please always remember that flying can be dangerous and your safety depends on you. With careful treatment your wing should last for many years. It has been tested to current international airworthiness standards, and these represent the current knowledge concerning the safety of a paraglider. However, there are still many unknowns, for example the effective lifespan of the current generation of gliders and how much material material ageing is acceptable without affecting the airworthiness. There are natural forces that can seriously threaten your safety, regardless of the quality of construction or the condition of your glider. Your security is ultimately your responsibility. We strongly recommend that you fly carefully, adapt to the weather conditions and keep your safety in mind.

Flying in a club or a school with experienced pilots is highly recommended.

We recommend that you fly with a standard harness with back protection and a reserve parachute. Always use good equipment and an approved helmet.

See you in the sky!

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10. Appendix

EN line measurements

The tables below show the line measurements for the test wings, as measured by the test house during the certification procedure. These figures relate to the Bridle Check Tables in Chapter 7.

Size XS

	A	B	C	D	K
1	6195	6081	6109	6258	6471
2	6135	6044	6078	6233	6323
3	6180	6068	6098	6217	6183
4	6193	6090	6102	6193	6128
5	6158	6054	6077	6191	6051
6	6157	6049	6078	6197	5981
7	6188	6082	6101		5938
8	6114	6026	6088		5953
9	6063	5979	6016		5869
10	5972	5910	5960		5834
11	5910	5891	5980		5824
12	5889	5837	5730		5806
13	5691	5552			5834
14	5556				

Size S

	A	B	C	D	K
1	6480	6359	6392	6547	6799
2	6426	6322	6360	6525	6649
3	6470	6343	6378	6507	6504
4	6485	6371	6387	6480	6450
5	6447	6337	6368	6480	6338
6	6445	6332	6365	6487	6272
7	6480	6368	6390		6228
8	6403	6309	6375		6246
9	6345	6259	6311		6178
10	6252	6189	6242		6138
11	6187	6167	6266		6129
12	6168	5901	5996		6117
13	5961	5813	5924		6144
14	5819				

Size M

	A	B	C	D	K
1	6789	6667	6709	6865	7121
2	6741	6631	6674	6845	6957
3	6779	6653	6696	6819	6807
4	6793	6675	6705	6799	6750
5	6760	6641	6680	6789	6642
6	6751	6636	6683	6795	6568
7	6790	6677	6713		6522
8	6721	6626	6709		6540
9	6660	6573	6626		6476
10	6556	6501	6572		6444
11	6492	6478	6593		6428
12	6474	6204	6310		6409
13	6262	6113	6232		6435
14	6119				

Size ML

	A	B	C	D	K
1	7064	6947	6969	7147	7396
2	7001	6905	6934	7127	7230
3	7050	6930	6958	7104	7071
4	7068	6950	6969	7078	7008
5	7028	6914	6943	7082	6896
6	7026	6907	6943	7087	6822
7	7063	6947	6971		6771
8	6985	6895	6969		6792
9	6924	6841	6891		6730
10	6823	6762	6824		6691
11	6752	6738	6846		6681
12	6730	6446	6549		6666
13	6508	6350	6470		6694
14	6357				

Size L

	A	B	C	D	K
1	7319	7198	7218	7404	7759
2	7257	7157	7184	7383	7584
3	7305	7185	7208	7360	7419
4	7329	7210	7221	7333	7357
5	7289	7176	7195	7337	7243
6	7285	7167	7199	7346	7169
7	7323	7212	7230		7121
8	7244	7152	7225		7140
9	7183	7093	7141		7070
10	7078	7013	7075		7030
11	7001	6988	7101		7018
12	6982	6883	6792		7004
13	6749	6583	6706		7036
14	6591				