

1. **Kite Sails** must be light and strong: Tyvek, Mylar, Rip-stop nylon is ideal materials

2. The **spine** must be strong, light, and straight. Maple and Birch spars are excellent. Many one line kites have fibre glass or carbon spars.

3. The **cross spar** is made of the same materials and of the same diameter as the spine.

4. The **bridle** must be at least twice the length of the kite. A kite with a short bridle will not fly well, if at all. Kites use different kinds of bridling: (1) single point, (2) two point, (3) three point and (4) multi-point bridling.

The larger the kite the greater the need for multi-point bridling, because strong winds will bend or break kite spines and cross spars if they lack support between anchor points on the spars.

5. The **line**. An excellent kite will not fly well with a poor kite line. Cotton and twisted nylon lines are excellent for single line kites. The thicker the line, the greater the wind resistance, which is the primary hindrance in raising the kite and releasing it to the end of a kite spool. An average kite flies well up to 150 meters (for kids) or 500 ft (for adults). Keep tension on cotton and twisted kite lines at all times. A slack line will allow the kite line to twist, and it will end up in knots that are difficult to untangle. Raise the kite on a tight line, and reel it home on a tight line.

6. Use a fishing line swivel to fasten the kite line to the kite bridle.

7. **Kite tails** are necessary only in very strong winds or with flat kites. Kite tails should be light. Kite tails work on friction in the air, not on weight

