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Thanks for having chosen an Opale-Parmodels product. We truly believe this radio-controlled paraglider is going to give you hours of enjoyment and will enable you to go through new outstanding piloting experiences.

This user's guide content includes all the information you need to get your wing fly and to ensure you will take good care of it. A good knowledge of your equipment will allow you to safely make the most of its performances for your greatest pleasure! Thanks for giving this manual to the new owner in case you decided to sell you radio-controlled paraglider.

Best regards,

The Opale-Paramodels Team

Safety Information

You should be properly insured according to the country regulation you are using our equipment in. You hereby accept the inherent risk of flying radio-controlled models. Using our equipment in a bad way may increase risks. Neither Opale-Paramodels nor any other seller will be liable for any damage caused by any accident whatever the circumstances are. The way our equipment is used is incumbent upon the final user, including towards the law.

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The kits

When purchasing your material, according to the way you want to use it, there are two possibilities with 0xy 3.0: a "soaring" use, which means that you don't use motorization, using the thermals on the flight site.

Then, a motorized use, called "Paramotorized", that allows to use the wing during no-wind conditions, or with wind conditions on a flat pitch. "Paramotorized" use allows to take away some loads as well, as a pilot, camera or any other loading.

2 Getting your soaring kit ready to fly

Remote Control Settings

Connect your pilot on the remote control receiver

To do this, seize the two servomotors connectors located in the harness compartment.

To fly your wing efficiently, your remote control absolutely must have the "Delta/V-tail" mixer.

In case that your remote control is not programmable, you will have to add a module between the receiver and the two servomotors to do the mix. It is necessary to put an elastic on the left stick (if using mode 1), in order to maintain constantly during the flight pilot arms at head level. The delta mixer has the advantage to fly the wing as a full scale, which means:

Flight position at maximum speed: the trajectory is rectilinear.



- Command order on the right, left arm goes upwards, right arm goes downwards. The wing takes a right.



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- Command order on the left, left arm goes downwards, right arm goes upwards. The wing takes a left.



To turn efficiently, it is necessary to maintain the stick in position of the side you wish to turn. Release gradually the stick to the center to stop turning.

- Depth command order downards: both arms go downwards, the wing slows down.



The recommended clearance on arms extremities are up to 8cm to 15 cm, to obtain an efficient flight. If your pilot is set up with Speed Bar System (optional item), please report to the corresponding chapter to do the settings.

Ballast use

Ballast is useful on flight site. The amount of ballast varies according to the flight speed you want to reach, and to the flight style, as well. The more ballast you add, faster the wing gets, penetration will increase and its turbulence resistance as well.

By removing ballast, the wing is sweeter to fly, it will also be easier to enroll the thermals during weak weather conditions. **Generally, weaker** the wind is, lighter you have to fly. If wind strenghtens, you will have to add some ballast. There are no exacts indications on the amount of ballast you have to use, there is a variation according to the flight site, the wing used and wind strength.

You can insert the ballast in the zip. Then place it under pilot's legs in order to have a perfect horizontal plate.

Third step: Connecting the wing to the pilot



Connect risers on the pilot

Take care that the red marked starp or yellow marked starp are on the front and correspond with harness marks.

If your pilot is set up with Speed Bar Sytem, please know that it is not necessary to use it with Oxy 3.0

Once the risers are connected to the pilot, **it is necessary to unknot the brake bridle connected on the last ring** (this one is connected to that ring for transport, so the bridle don't get tangled). Then, pass the bridle through the ring, in order to have a complete free way to the bridle.

Then, set up brakes length according to the two inflating method, in order to have a total control when taking off.

3. Getting your paramotorized kit ready to fly

Trike Assembly: See specific notice Remote Control Setup: Same as slope soaring set up.

Connecting the wing to the trike:

To mount the risers, it is the same principle as slope soaring : the red mark or yellow mark on the belt must be in the front of the trike. The knot maintaining brake bridle must be removed, and must freely pass through the ring planned for that purpose.

Then, set up brakes length according to the two inflating method in order to have a total control when taking off.

It should be noted that the more loaded the pod is, more penetration, resistance and manoeuvrability is provided.

4. Adjusting brakes length

Brakes set up is a crucial step while using RC paraglider. Without this step, it will be impossible to fly correctly your model.

Three steps to set up the brakes length :

First step:

Set up approximately brakes length, in a way to have the same distance on the left brake and on the right brake, thanks to the black mark on the bridle. Make a knot as a shoelace for fixation.

Then, put pilot's arms in the higher position.

Inflate the wing

If the wing has difficulty to inflate, increase brakes length until the inflating is satisfactory.

If there are no problems with inflating, please proceed to the next step.

Second step:

Put pilot's arms in lower position.

Try to inflate the wing. If doing well, shrink brakes length until it cannot inflate anymore. If the wing doesn't inflate, set up is correct.

Third step:

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During first flight, look if the wing deflect on the left or on the right when you pull on the two brakes simultaneously. You just have to correct the brake length on the concerned brake until you have a straight trajectory.

5. Maintenance and repairs

Materials used for RC paragliders manufacturing has been selected with care for optimal ageing. However, following precautions will offer to your model, a better state and a longer use. A premature wear is often due to a lack of precaution when folding and stocking, and exposure to chemicals, humidity or heat.

On the ground

Avoid :

- Violent shocks
- Pull the wing on the ground
- Walk on the hanger.

UV

Don't let the wing exposed on the sun if it is not necessary. UV rays damage fastly the tissue in an irreversible way.

6. Folding your wing

A correct folding is important to optimize your wing's longevity. It is advised to fold it the following way:



Bring back extremities to the center. Dispose risers this way, to not mix them with the bridle.

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Make an accordion folding taking care of maintaining the leading edge of the wing. Take care of not folding the rushes.





Fold again in « S » taking care of not folding leading edge rushes.



7. Technical specifications

- Flat area : 3.0
- Flat wingspan : 400cm
- Aspect ratio: 5.1
- Tissues : Ultra light nylon
- Bridle: Spliced Aramid Kevlar 0.3 and 0,45mm
- Reinforced risers with Nylon and inox rings.
- Weight : 140gr

Warranty

The wing is guaranteed for all manufacturing defaults.

When using, if user cut / damage bridle, tear any part of the wing, repairs and replacement of the damaged parts are not taken into account by the warranty et and are chargeable for the user.

8. Lines drawing

Below, reference and bridle length in mm.

a1 ,929	25 <i>5,</i> c1	k1 ,881	t1 ,564
a2 ,896	c2 ,795	803, k2	559, t2
a3 ,890	c3 ,791	760, k3	564 <i>,</i> t3
a4 ,907	218, c4	4, 749, k4	577 <i>,</i> t4
a5 ,886	787, c5	706, k5	
a6 ,859	761, c6	670, k6	
a7 ,844	748, c7	657 <i>,</i> k7	1000, K1
a8 ,840	746, c8	661, k8	
688, a9	597, c9	540 <i>,</i> k9	550, KM1
637, a10	557, c10	507, k10	550, KM2
597, a11	528, c11	487, k11	KM3 ,650
		480, k12	
b1 ,830	d1 ,859	A1 ,1300	
599, b2	d2 ,829	1300, A2	. X / Y
595, b3	d3 ,825	A3 ,1400	
816, b4	64 ,844 🚺	1307, T1	
795, b5	d5 ,815	N N N N	
b6 ,771	d6 ,784	B1 ,1300	
760, b7	d7 ,767	1300, B2	
561, b8	d8 ,761	ВЗ ,1400	
612, b9	607, d9		
571, b10	565, d10	C1 ,1300	
542, b11	534, d11	C2 ,1300	
		1400, C3	



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