



Atlas Owners' Manual



Please read this manual prior to your first flight with the Atlas

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Version 1.1, April 2013

Thank you...

Thank you for choosing the Atlas. We are confident that this paraglider will provide you with countless enjoyable flying experiences. This manual contains all the information you need to fly and maintain your paraglider. A thorough knowledge of your equipment will keep you safe and enable you to maximize your full potential.

Please pass on this manual to the new owner if you do resell your glider.

Happy Flights and Safe Landings,

The GIN Team

WARNING

By the purchase of our equipment, you are responsible for being a certified paraglider pilot and you accept all risks inherent with paragliding activities including injury and death. Improper use or misuse of GIN equipment greatly increases these risks. Neither Gin Gliders Inc nor the seller of GIN equipment shall be held liable for personal or third party injuries or damages under any circumstances.

If any aspect of the use of our equipment remains unclear, please contact your local paragliding instructor, GIN reseller or the importer in your country.

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1. Gin Gliders

Gin Gliders was formed in 1998 by paraglider designer and competition pilot Gin Seok Song and his team of engineers and test pilots.

Gin's philosophy is simple: to design gliders that he, and any other pilot, will love to fly. This philosophy applies equally to a beginner glider such as the Bolero, as to the world-beating competition glider, the Boomerang. No glider is released to the market without Gin's complete satisfaction.

Gin has over 20 years' experience of designing and manufacturing paragliders, and is backed up by an equally experienced team, both within the company in Korea and throughout a worldwide network of distributors and dealers. The GIN Team has had countless competition successes in World Cups, World and National Championships. This high level of expertise provided by dedicated professionals ensures that you get the best possible product support and after sales service.



2. Introducing the Atlas

The **Atlas** is an intermediate wing built with completely new technology and suitable for local soaring or cross country. The GIN design team have drawn on their many years of experience to produce a wing that is uniquely in tune with the needs of today's pilots. The **Atlas** offers outstanding security and top performance combined with precise handling. This allows the pilot to accurately feel the sensations of flight, and thus develop an active flying style. Rapid progression up the learning curve is enabled, as the pilot becomes acquainted with the myriad of different movements and moods of the air. The **Atlas** will allow you to experience the full pleasure of free flight, without ever compromising your safety.

For Pilots Who ...

The **Atlas** is an ideal glider for soaring or beginning cross country, suitable for the less experienced pilot who demands easy handling and forgiving wing reactions, up to the experienced pilot who flies frequently and wants a high performing glider with a very high safety margin, even in challenging conditions.

The **Atlas** is designed for all kinds of flying, from ridge soaring and your first explorations from your regular hill to regular thermaling. Due to simple handling and a good sense of stability, it is perfect for pilots beginning to fly cross country.

Cutting-edge Design

Gin Gliders have made extensive improvements in the **Atlas** compared to its predecessor. The **Atlas** reflects Gin Gliders' traditional values of a better sense of stability and performance. Our new Equalized Pressure Technology (EPT) minimizes the "breathing" movements caused by air constantly moving in and out of the wing, so the precise shape of the airfoil is maintained. The glider inflates more easily, climbs better in thermals and is more stable in turbulence and at speed. Performance in real conditions is helped by the pitch stability

The brake pressure is progressive and becomes very high approaching the stall point. This makes it almost impossible to unintentionally stall or spin your glider. A unique feature of the **Atlas** is that even at low speeds, the glider retains energy and remains very responsive to brake input.

The **Atlas** has only 3 risers and 2 main lines spanwise per side, enabling a reduction in line drag. As a result, performance is impressive despite the low aspect ratio. The split A risers make it easy to perform "big ears" by simply pulling the outer A risers.



The **Atlas** is equipped with a unique acceleration system that offers the pilot increased feedback through the speed bar pressure. The "Kick-Down System" helps the pilot to be more aware of the angle of incidence of the wing and the glide performance.

Weight and drag have also been reduced.

All materials used meet the highest quality standards and guarantee a long lifetime for the glider. These innovations ensure that by purchasing the **Atlas**, you are getting the best possible glider in its class.

Manufacturing

All GIN gliders are produced in the company's own facilities using the most modern techniques. Highly skilled staff take extreme care during the entire manufacturing process. Stringent quality control is made after each step, and all materials that go into each wing can be traced. These measures guarantee that pilots fly with the assurance that their wing meets the most exacting safety standards.

3. Before you fly

Pre-delivery Inspection

The **Atlas** is delivered with speed system, rucksack, inner bag, compression strap, repair tape and this manual. Your instructor or dealer should have made a test inflation followed by a test flight before delivery.

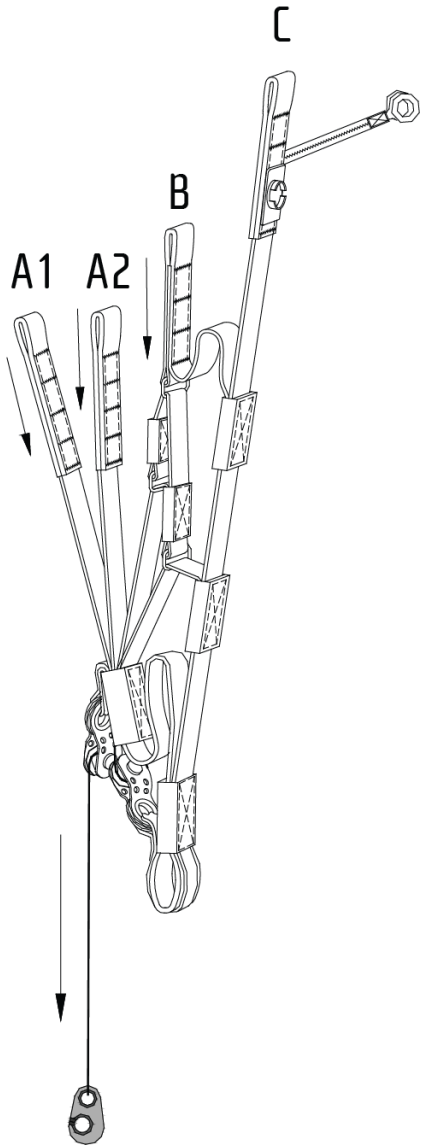
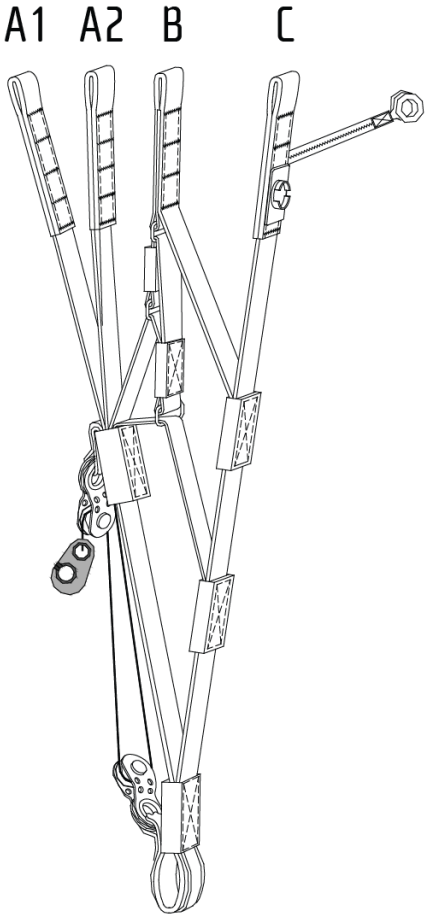
Speed System

The speed system increases the maximum speed by lowering the angle of attack with a pulley-guided, foot-operated system. At least 13 km/h gain in speed can be realized with the accelerator at full travel.

It is important to have your accelerator system correctly routed through your harness and attached to the risers with the supplied Brummel hooks. The length of the speed bar should be initially adjusted while on the ground, sitting in the harness so that the legs are fully extended at the point of full accelerator travel. It is helpful to have an assistant hold the risers taut while making this adjustment.

Subsequent fine tuning can be done on the ground following the first flight with the speed system. If in doubt about this procedure, consult your instructor or dealer.

Riser	A1	A2	B	C
length at trim speed	50cm	50cm	50cm	50cm
length at full speed	32cm	32cm	38cm	50cm

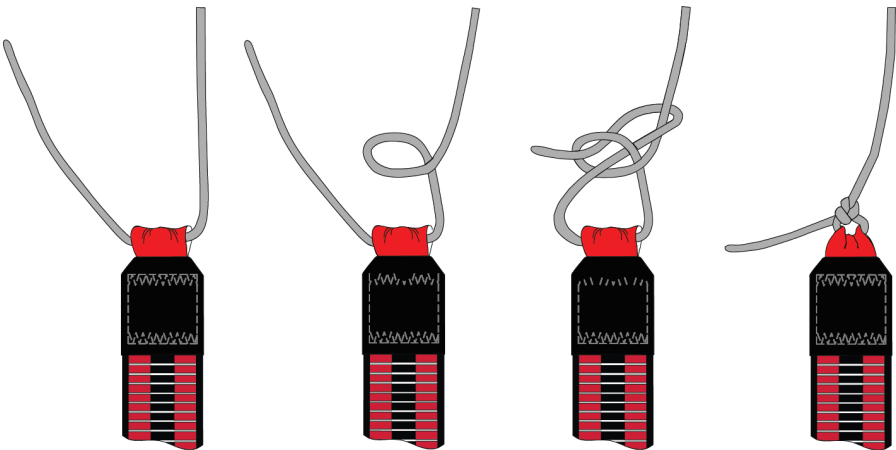


Brake line adjustment

The main brake line lengths of the **Atlas** are the same as on the sample that has been used for the EN/LTF certification test flights. These line lengths have been fine tuned by GIN test pilots, and it should not be necessary to adjust them.

In soaring flight, it is common to fly with half a wrap on the brakes (one turn of line around the hand) or to hold the handles on the knot. However, care should be taken to release the wraps in any extreme situation.

If you do need to make adjustments to suit your harness, body and flying style, we strongly recommend that you test fly the glider with every 2cm of adjustment. There should be a minimum of 10cm of free brake travel when the glider is flown hands-off. This prevents the brakes being applied unintentionally when the speed system is fully engaged.

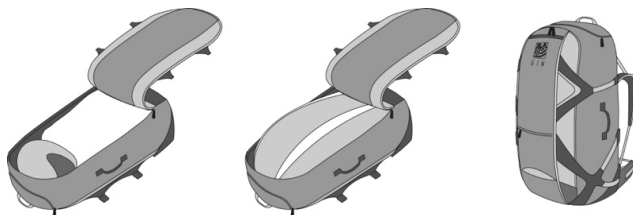


Rucksack

All GIN gliders are delivered with a durable ripstop KODURA® rucksack with 130L capacity. This rucksack has been re-shaped and re-designed for ergonomic carrying comfort and ease of use with the original X-load transfer system which offers a better distribution of the weight.

The rucksack should be packed carefully to achieve maximum comfort. First, place the glider inside the harness and then put the top of harness in the bottom of the rucksack with the glider side next to the back of the rucksack. Finally, tighten the internal and external compression straps and adjust the shoulder and waist straps to ensure the equipment stays firmly in place when walking. There are also two storage pockets for accessories.

An XXL rucksack (200L capacity) is available as an optional extra for pilots that require it.



Your harness

The **Atlas** is certified for use with all harnesses with variable cross-bracing (GH type). Practically all modern harnesses are GH type harnesses. Older harnesses with fixed cross-bracing (GX type) are not certified and should not be used. Check with the manufacturer of the harness or your paragliding instructor if in doubt whether your harness is a GH or GX type harness.

The adjustment of the harness chest strap controls the distance between karabiners and affects the handling and stability of the glider. Tightening the chest strap increases stability but also the risk of twisting after a collapse. With the chest strap in a more closed position the glider also has more tendency to maintain a stable spiral, lengthening of the chest strap gives more feedback from the glider but decreases stability.

We recommend setting a distance of 42cm to 46cm between the carabiners, depending on the size and design of the harness (roughly equivalent to your shoulder width). There is no need to fly with a tight chest strap setting with the **Atlas**, as there is no tendency for it to feel unstable.

Certified Weight Range

The **Atlas** must be flown within the certified weight range given in the reference section of this manual. The weight range is quoted as the total weight in flight, i.e. the weight of the pilot, glider, harness and accessories. The easiest way to check your total weight is to stand on weighing scales with all your equipment packed into your rucksack.

Extended weight range

The **Atlas** is remarkably stable and, even when highly loaded, shows good performance and the same excellent recovery characteristics. For this reason, we decided to certify the wing with an extended weight range for experienced pilots who want to fly with a higher wing loading. For general flying, the **Atlas** can be flown comfortably over the whole of the normal weight range according to your preference.

Pre-flight safety

To fly this equipment you should:

- Have appropriate practical and theoretical training and experience for this class of glider.
- Have the necessary insurance and licences.
- Be in your right mind, unaffected by extreme stress, recreational or prescribed drugs.

Only fly in conditions suitable for your level of paragliding.
Wear suitable head protection, use a certified harness and emergency parachute.
Make a thorough pre-flight check.

4. Flying the Atlas

We recommend that you first practice inflating your glider on a small training hill or flat ground. Make your first flights with your new paraglider in gentle conditions on a familiar flying site.

Preparation for launch

Following a consistent method of preparation and pre-flight checks is vital for safe flying. We recommend the following:

On arrival at the flying site, assess the suitability of the conditions: wind speed and direction, airspace, turbulence and thermal cycles.

Inspect your glider, harness, reserve handle and pin, helmet and any other equipment.

Choose a sufficiently large take-off area with even ground and no obstacles.

Lay the glider out according to the planform, and get the lines and risers sorted out.

Put your helmet on. Secure yourself in your harness and don't forget the leg loops!

Connect the risers to your harness carabiners, ensuring there are no twists or loops around the lines.

Connect the speed system to the risers with the Brummel hooks.

Do a final line check by pulling gently on the risers or lines to ensure there are no new knots, tangles or interfering branches or rocks. Take extra care in nil or light winds.

Pre-flight check list

Reserve parachute: pin in and handle secure.

Helmet and harness buckles closed.

Lines free.

Canopy open and into wind.

Airspace clear.

Take off

The key to a successful launch technique is to practice ground handling on flat ground whenever you can.

Light or Nil Wind Launch

The **Atlas** inflates steadily in nil-wind conditions. Simply guide the glider with the A-risers, keeping your arms bent and hands at the level of the shoulders. Allow your arms to rise in an arc and wait for the glider to inflate and come above your head - do not push the risers. **There is no need to pull the risers hard.** Run positively as the glider comes above your head. Be sure to look up and **check that the canopy is fully inflated before you take-off**, and that there are no tangles in the lines. If any irregularity should occur and you are not yet airborne, abort the launch immediately by stalling the glider. On steep launches, stall one side of the glider and run parallel to the hill.

If the glider should come up sideways, and the situation is recoverable, run towards the lower side rather than trying to struggle against the force.

Strong Wind Launch

The reverse launch technique is recommended. Holding the brakes, turn around to face the wing passing one set of risers over your head as you turn. We suggest building a "wall" by partially inflating your glider on the ground, thus sorting out the lines thoroughly. Check the airspace is clear and gently pull the glider up with the A risers. When the glider is overhead, check it gently with the brakes, turn and launch. In stronger winds, use only the A1 risers and be prepared to take a couple of steps towards the glider as it inflates and rises.

Line knots or tangles

If you do take off with a line knot or tangle, try to get clear of the ground and any traffic before taking corrective action. Weight shift and/or counter brake to the opposite side and pump the knotted side with your brake. Be careful not to fly too slowly to avoid a stall or spin. If the knot or tangle is too tight to pump out, immediately fly to the landing zone and land safely.

Min sink / best glide

The minimum sink speed is achieved by pulling approximately 20 cm of brake. The theoretical best glide speed in calm air is realized at the hands-off position.

Accelerated flight

Once you have become accustomed to flying the **Atlas**, you can practice using the speed system, which allows improved glide in headwinds and/or sink, and greater penetration in strong winds. When flying accelerated, the glider is less stable and the risk of a collapse is higher. Also the glider reacts more radically when a collapse happens during accelerated flight compared to flying at trim speed.

Apply the speed system by pushing the speed bar progressively with your feet. Do not apply the brakes while flying accelerated. Be prepared to control roll by using weightshift and pitch by varying the amount of bar. An advanced technique is to control the pitch using either the B or C risers whilst maintaining the speed bar pressure. Practice this gradually, ensuring you have sufficient ground clearance.

Avoid flying accelerated near the ground, and be careful using the accelerator in turbulence.

If you do encounter a collapse while using the accelerator, immediately step off the bar completely before taking any other corrective actions.

Active flying

The **Atlas** has a high internal pressure, resistance to tucking and a very high degree of passive safety. However, it is recommended that you always practise an active flying style. This will help you avoid deflations in all but the most turbulent conditions. The key to active piloting is keeping the glider above your head at all times. If it falls back behind you, let up the brakes. If it surges in front of you, counter brake until the surge is controlled.

If you sense a loss of pressure on one side of the canopy, smoothly apply brake and/or weight shift on the appropriate side until you feel pressure return. In all cases, maintain adequate airspeed and avoid overreaction.

In turbulence

Deflations of the canopy can occur in strong turbulence. The **Atlas** will recover without pilot input in almost all situations, so whenever in doubt, let up the brakes and let the glider fly. Only if the wing surges very fast in front of you should you stop it with the brakes. However, it is recommended that you follow the advice below in order to help the wing recover more rapidly.

Asymmetric deflation

In the event of encountering strong turbulence and suffering an asymmetric deflation (collapse on one side), the **Atlas** will promptly and easily re-inflate without interference from the pilot, but the wing will turn slightly towards the collapsed side. This might be unwanted close to the ground or other gliders. Maintain your course by weight shifting away from the collapsed side. This action can be aided by applying a little force on the brake opposite to the deflation. This will normally be sufficient for recovery. However, if the deflation fails to come out, pump the deflated side with a firm and smooth pumping motion. Let the glider regain its flying speed after it has re-inflated.

If you have a big collapse - especially when flying fully accelerated - you must observe the following:

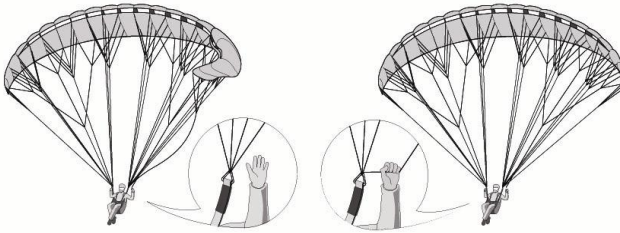
When a big collapse happens, due to the difference in weight and inertia of the canopy and pilot, the pilot will continue to travel forward and the canopy will move behind the pilot at first. You must wait until you pendulum back below the canopy before reacting and carefully counter braking the open side of the canopy. If you react too early or you counter brake too much, you might risk stalling the collapsed canopy.

Symmetric deflation

A symmetric (frontal) deflation will normally reopen promptly by itself without any pilot input. The glider will regain airspeed with a small surge. If counter braking, be careful not to over-correct or to brake too early, when the glider is still behind you - danger of a stall!

Cravat / glider wrapped around lines

A cravat occurs after a severe deflation when the wingtip becomes trapped in the glider lines. It is extremely unlikely to occur on the **Atlas** but can happen after big deflations or in cascading situations. Nevertheless, the pilot should be familiar with the procedure for correcting it. Counter brake and/or weight shift and pump the brake on the tangled side. On the **Atlas**, there is a separate stabilizer/winglet main line that goes down to the C riser. This line usually becomes slack in the event of a cravat. Pull it down completely until it becomes tight and the cravat normally comes out.



Flat spin

In normal thermal flight, you are very far from the limits of a flat spin. Nevertheless, should this occur, just let up the brakes immediately and wait for the glider to surge forward, checking it with the brakes if it surges too far. Never release the spin if the glider is far back behind you, always try to release it when it is above or in front of you!

Cascade of events

Many reserve deployments are a result of a cascade of over-corrections by the pilot. Please note that over-corrections are often worse than no input at all.

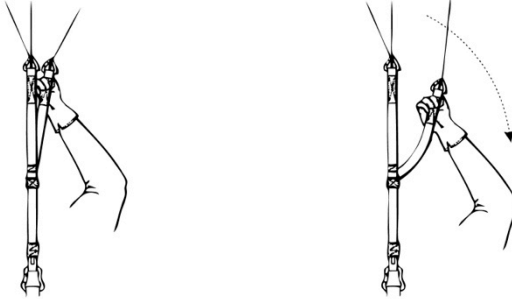
Losing altitude

Extremely strong and widespread lift is found, for example, in storm conditions. The best place to be in this situation is on the ground. Nevertheless, if you have been caught out by the weather and find yourself needing to descend rapidly, there are several ways to do so. The best way is, of course, to find sink. Failing that, try one of the techniques below. Most of these techniques place undue stress on your glider, and should be avoided if you want to extend its lifetime. **We recommend you initially practice these manoeuvres under qualified supervision during a safety training course.**

Big ears

Big ears on the Atlas is a safe and very effective method of losing altitude while maintaining some forward speed. Pull in big ears one at a time, using the outer A line on each side.

Although the noise of the wind around your ears may indicate the airspeed increases, the airspeed does not increase by pulling big ears. In fact it decreases by about 5 km/h. You may use the speed bar in combination with big ears to maintain enough forward speed while increasing the sink rate.



The glider can be steered while in big ears using weight shift alone.

When releasing the lines, the **Atlas's** ears will gradually come out on their own. Release the big ears at least 100m above the ground. If this is not possible, keep the big ears in until you flare for landing rather than letting them out on the approach. This is a safer method because of a possible wind gradient close to the ground and your low airspeed/high wing loading with big ears in.

Spiral dive

The spiral dive should be considered an extreme manoeuvre. Practice spiralling with caution and lower sink rates to get a feeling for the **Atlas's** behaviour. Weight shift and pull the brake on one side gradually. Let it accelerate for two turns and you will enter the spiral dive. Once in the spiral, your body position will move automatically to the opposite side of the turn. You can control your descent rate and bank angle by applying more or less inner brake. In fast spirals it might be necessary to apply a bit of brake on the outside as well to prevent the outer wingtip from collapsing.

WARNING! A pilot who is dehydrated and/or not accustomed to spiralling can lose consciousness in a steep spiral dive! As with all types of aircraft, we advise you to assist the glider to exit from the spiral dive in a controlled manner. To allow the glider to exit from a spiral dive, your position in the harness must either be neutral, or even better, on the opposite site to the turn while spiralling. If you release the inner brake the wing will normally exit the spiral dive by itself. The **Atlas** has no tendency to stay in a stable spiral, but nevertheless, you should know how to exit from a stable spiral: weightshift actively to the outside of the turn and pull the outer brake until you feel the deceleration of the wing and your body moving towards a more upright position. Then, release the outer brake and let the glider decelerate for one or two more turns. Apply a short brake action on the inside brake just before the glider exits the spiral dive completely. This will burn off the remaining energy and avoid a big pendulum moment after exiting the spiral.

We advise you to control the sink rate of the spiral to a maximum of 14 m per second. It is possible to reach a much higher sink rate but the risk of blackout or stable spiral increase proportionally with higher sink.

We do not recommend performing spirals with Big ears as this manoeuvre puts undue stress on the canopy.

B-stall

The B-stall requires considerable physical strength and puts stress on the canopy. For this reason we do not recommend the B-stall as a regular method of descent.

To enter the B-stall, take the B-risers just below the maillons and twist your hands while gently pulling. It will be difficult at first, but become lighter the more you break the airfoil. Once pulled, do not release immediately. The glider needs to settle into a stable B-stall before releasing. On exiting the B-stall the **Atlas** has a very gentle dive without deep stall tendencies. We advise you to release the B-stall symmetrically with both hands in a decisive manner.

Full stall, dynamic stall

This is an extreme manoeuvre and there should never be any need to perform one.

The full stall on the **Atlas** is difficult to do, due to the long brake range and high brake pressure.

Do not take wraps with your brakes before entering a full stall. Keep your hands close to your body during the stall, and lock them under your harness seat plate if necessary. In a stable full stall, the canopy will oscillate back and forth. Before releasing the stall, raise your hands slightly and evenly to fill the glider with air. If possible, let the brakes up when the glider is in front of you to avoid excessive surge. The **Atlas** will damp the surge on its own, but you may counter brake the dive briefly for comfort if needed and then let up the brakes to regain airspeed. Be careful to not stall the glider again when damping the surge.

Never attempt a stall and then change your mind and release the brakes, as the glider will surge radically.

Deep stall (parachuting, stable stall)

The **Atlas** does not have a tendency to go into or stay in a deep stall. Should this nevertheless occur, put your hands on the A risers and push forward to gain speed. On some modern harness/accelerator setups, you can reach the speed bar without using your hands. If so, push the speed bar. Never try to steer out of a deep stall. Don't touch the brakes when you are in a deep stall, you will risk stalling the wing completely. If you are very close to the ground you should never try to exit a stable deep stall. The sink rate in a deep stall is normally below the sink rate of a rescue parachute; therefore you should not risk collapsing or stalling the glider near the ground when you are in a deep stall. It is better to hang upright in your harness and prepare for a hard landing, similar to a parachute landing and be ready for a PLF. Don't try to flare before hitting the ground in deep stall!

You can recognise a deep stall by the glider getting "mushy" and the airflow around your ears decreasing. This situation is usually achieved by flying in turbulence or exiting a deflation with too much brake applied. A wet glider also has a higher deep stall tendency. If you pass through

some rain, accelerate a little and never induce big ears in this situation. Stretched lines from hard towing or high fabric porosity can lead to a higher deep stall tendency.

Have your wing checked by a qualified person if you notice an exaggerated deep stall tendency.

Steering without brakes

If a brake is not operational for some reason, you can steer the **Atlas** with the C-risers. Add steering input by weight-shifting in your harness. Be careful not to pull the riser too much, to avoid any possibility of a spin.

Aerobatics

The **Atlas** is not designed for aerobatics and in many countries acro flying is forbidden. Besides the inherent risks, extreme manoeuvres of any kind place unnecessary stress on the glider and effectively shorten its lifespan. Wingovers of less than 90 degrees are not considered aerobatics.

Landing with the Atlas

Select a familiar landing area free of obstacles and carefully note the wind speed and direction in the landing area. The low minimum flying speed of the **Atlas**, **and effective control in the lower end of the brake range** will help you to make a soft landing in all conditions. Approach the landing with sufficient airspeed and don't leave your last turn too late or too steep. During your first few flights, take care to adjust your landing approach taking into account the good glide performance of the Atlas.

Before landing, slide your legs forward in the harness so that you adopt the standing position. NEVER land in the seated position; it is very dangerous for your back even if you have back protection, which is only a passive safety system. Standing up before landing is an active safety system, and is much more effective.

Caution: Never let your glider fall to the ground on its leading edge. The increased pressure inside the wing can rip the cell walls and damage the leading edge.

Tow launch

The **Atlas** is suitable for towing by pilots who have the relevant towing rating. The **Atlas** has no tendencies towards deep stall/parachuting. There is sufficient margin to counter steer the glider in a normal towing situation. Make sure you use proper equipment, experienced personnel, the recommended techniques and all relevant safety precautions for towing.

Motorized flight

The Atlas is not certified for motorized flight. Our current range of gliders suitable for paramotoring can be found in the paramotoring section on www.gingliders.com.

5. Care, Maintenance and Repairs

The materials used in the **Atlas** have been carefully selected for maximum durability. Nevertheless, following the guidelines below will keep your paraglider airworthy and will ensure a long period of continuous safe operation. Excessive wear is caused by careless ground handling and packing, unnecessary exposure to UV light, chemicals, heat and moisture.

Ground handling

The following should be avoided:

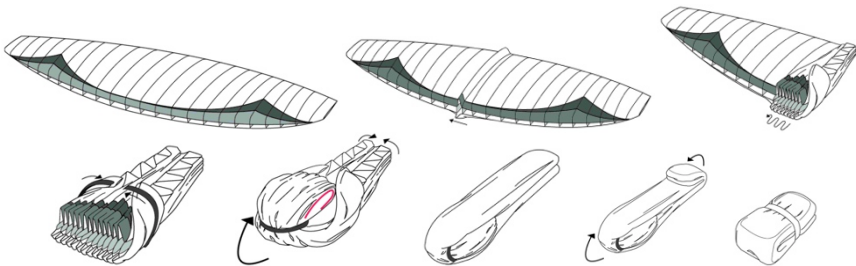
- Violent shocks to the upper surface [e.g. when the canopy crashes to the ground leading edge first whilst ground handling].
- Dragging the glider along the ground.
- Stepping on the lines or canopy. The Kevlar line inside the sheath can take lots of pulling force without stretching, but is sensitive to bending with small radius.
- Opening your wing in strong winds without first untangling the lines.

UV damage

Avoid leaving the glider out in the sun unnecessarily. UV rays from the sun degrade paraglider cloth.

Packing instructions

We advise you to pack the glider “accordion-wise” as shown in the drawing in order to preserve the rigidity in the profile reinforcements. This packing procedure takes slightly longer and is easier to do with an assistant. To do this without an assistant, first gather the wing at the trailing edge from the centre towards the tips. Then gather the wing at the leading edge from the centre to the tips, taking care to keep the profiles neatly aligned. The leading edge profiles should then be secured with the supplied leading edge strap and then folded to the inside. Finally, the each side of the glider can be folded to the correct width and then folded up from the trailing edge in the normal way.



We recommend the use of the concertina bag or fast-packing bag, see www.gingliders.com for further details

Since folding the glider gradually weakens the materials, pack the glider as loosely as possible.

Transport and Storage

Moisture is the worst enemy for your glider, adversely affecting the ageing of fabric, lines and reinforcements. The **Atlas** should therefore be kept dry and cool. Do not pack the glider away for a prolonged period if it is damp, sandy, salty, or if other objects have entered the cells. Always allow it to dry naturally before storage in a dry room. Leave the rucksack zip open whenever possible to allow residual moisture to evaporate, and do not transport or store the glider in the proximity of chemicals such as gasoline, paints or other solvents.

Cleaning

Use only lukewarm water and a soft cloth to clean your wing. Never use any abrasive materials or detergents. Only clean the wing if it is absolutely necessary e.g. after a landing in salt water.

Maintenance Inspections

The **Atlas** must be fully inspected by an authorized Gin agent not later than 30 months after the first flight or after 200 flying hours, whichever is sooner. Subsequent full inspections should be done every 2 years or 200 flying hours, whichever is sooner. This inspection should be made not only to the fabric, but also the lines. The maintenance instructions, which can be downloaded from www.gingliders.com, have to be observed.

A full inspection will give you peace of mind and extend your glider's lifetime. Additional inspections should be performed by a qualified person following a crash or violent landing on the leading edge, or if you note a deterioration of performance or behaviour.

You should also check for any damage to your lines, sail, risers and connectors before each flight.

Repairs

Very small holes in the sail can be repaired with the sticky back tape provided with your glider. Damaged lines should be replaced by your GIN dealer. Before fitting a replacement line, check it for length against its counterpart on the other side of the wing. When a line has been replaced, always inflate the glider on flat ground to check that everything is in order before flying.

Major repairs, such as replacing panels, should only be carried out by the distributor or manufacturer.

6. Reference

Testing and Certification

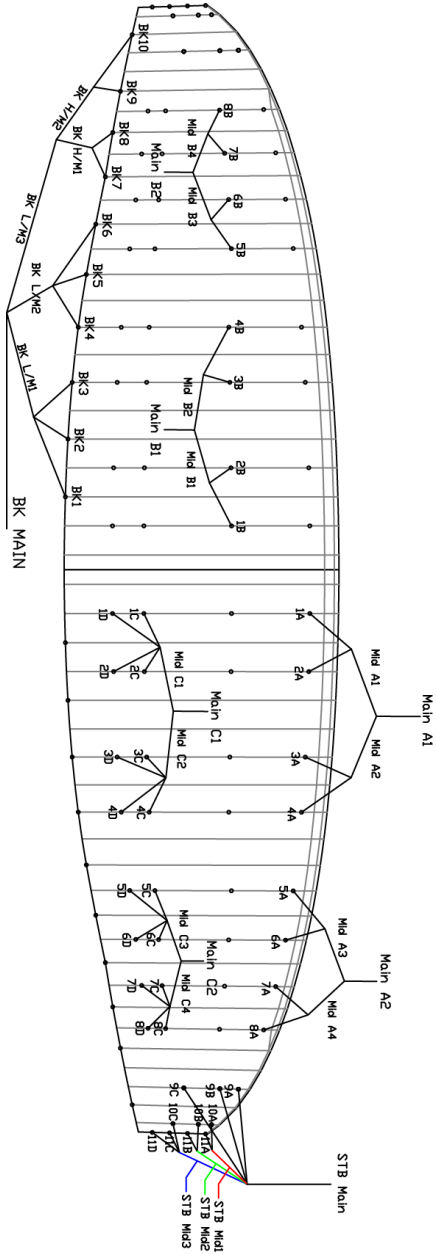
The GIN Atlas has passed EN/LTF-B. The Atlas has also passed load and shock tests with a load exceeding 8G of the maximum weight in flight.

Technical Data

SIZE		X5	S	M	L	XL
FLAT	AREA	23.09m ²	25.14m ²	27.28m ²	29.51m ²	31.82m ²
	SPAN	10.96m	11.43m	11.91m	12.38m	12.87m
	A.R	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21
PROJECTE D	AREA	19.9m ²	21.67m ²	23.51m ²	25.43m ²	27.42m ²
	SPAN	8.76m	9.14m	9.52m	9.90m	10.28m
	A.R	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.86
CELL NUMBER		47	47	47	47	47
GLIDER WEIGHT		5.2kg	5.6kg	5.9kg	6.3kg	6.7kg
RECOMMENDED WEIGHT IN FLIGHT			75-95kg	85~105kg	95-115kg	105-125kg
MAXIMUM WEIGHT IN FLIGHT			100kg	110kg	120kg	130kg
EN / LTF		B*	B	B	B	B*

* - in process

Line Plan



Materials

Fabric of Canopy	Top	Dominico 3RS / Dominico 2RS
	Bottom	Dominico 2RS
	Profile	Skytex 9017 E29A
	Diagonal	Porcher 9017 E29A
	Bridle	Nylon 12mm
Suspension Line		LIRO5 DSL70,PP5L120,160, 200, 275 GIN TGL80,140,180,280
Riser		Guth 20mm
Maillons		Stainless steel 3.5Ø
Thread		Amann & Söhne - Mill Faden1500/3 Polyester bonded

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this manual is correct, but please remember that it has been produced for guidance only. It should not be used as a "how to fly" manual.

This owner's manual is subject to changes without prior notice. Please check www.gingliders.com for the latest information regarding the Atlas and other GIN products.

WARNING:

All gliders have to be inflated on flat ground before the first flight. The first flight must be done by the Gin Gliders official dealer before delivery to the end-user.

Paragliding is an extremely dangerous activity that may result in serious injury or death.

The designer, manufacturer, distributor and retailer cannot and will not guarantee your safety when using this equipment or accept responsibility for any damage, injury or death as a result of the use of this equipment. This paragliding equipment should only be used by qualified and competent pilots or by pilots under the direct supervision of a competent and qualified paragliding instructor.

You alone must take full responsibility to ensure that you understand the correct and safe use of this paragliding equipment, to use it only for the purpose for which it is designed, and to practice all proper safety procedures before and during use.

Paragliders require careful and constant care.

Over time, age, solar radiation, dirt, dust, grease, water, wind, stress and other variables will degrade the materials, performance and safety of the glider, thereby increasing the risk of injury or death.

Read and make sure you fully understand the owner's manual of this paraglider before you fly.

Always wear a helmet and protective clothing when flying a paraglider.