

Yoshizumi 2-in-1 Kite Kit A: Sode or Rokkaku

You can decide which kite you would like to construct.

Sode

or

Rokkaku

Each Kit includes:

Kite Sail

2 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bamboo spars

1 30 inch bamboo spar

1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch bamboo spar

Kite Line and Winder

You Supply:

Scissor

White Glue

Glue Cup

Cotton Swabs

Knife

Toothpick

Sode Kite

Prepare your kite

1. Cut out paper along the green lines as indicated in figure 2. Using a cotton swab, smooth a light layer of glue to attach the triangle piece “a” to the top center of the sail as indicated in figure 3.
2. With a scissor, cut out four 1 inch square papers as indicated in figure 2 to use for reinforcement.
3. With a knife, cut $\frac{1}{4}$ inch slits into each of the nine points of the kite as indicated in figure 3.
4. Attach reinforcement squares to the points indicated in figure 3.
5. Fold the solid-lined edge as indicated in figure 3 over on the back of the kite; the folded area will not show and should not be used for artwork.
6. Decorate the front of the kite sail.

Spar the Kite

The spars, cut from bamboo, each have an outside green bark (green side) on one side and white “flesh” of the bamboo (white side) on the other. While applying the spars to the kite sail, observe which side of the bamboo receives the glue, as bamboo bends more

easily toward the white side rather than the green side. For this kite, always apply glue to the white side of the spar.

7. Place the kite sail with artwork facing down. Use a cotton swab to smooth a light layer of glue to the white side of the 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch bamboo spar. Position and adhere spar to the bottom of the kite, as indicated in figure 4.

8. Apply glue to white side of the 30 inch spine and glue it down the center line of the paper, passing over the bottom spar. Slip spar end through the slit at the bottom, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to stick out.

9. Attach top 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch spar and then middle 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ spar as indicated in figure 4. Slip spar ends through slits at sides, allowing an even amount (around $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) to extend beyond each side of the kite sail. This is important for balance.

10. Apply a light layer of glue to fold-over area as indicated by shaded area in figure 4. Fold the paper edge over to reinforce the edges.

Bow the Kite

11. From the supplied kite line and winder, cut a string 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. This is your bow line. Tie a secure knot around the spar end with one end of bow line at the top of the kite. Tie the other end of bow around the spar end at the other side of the top, leaving just a little slack. To create a concave bow, loop the string at one edge once or twice around the spars. The amount of bow created can be changed with variance of wind. Normally, the center of the bow line will be about 4 inches from the sail

Repeat this step with middle spar, on points marked “g” to “h” on figure 1.

Bridle the Kite

12. Use a toothpick to make four holes in the kite sail for the bridle, as close as possible to the vertical spine at points indicated A and B in figure 5. A is located right under cross spar; B is located above middle spar.

13. From the supplied kite line and winder, cut a string 48 inches long. This is your bridle line. From the front of the sail thread one end of bridle through one hole, around the back of the vertical spine, and back through the matching hole on the other side of the spar. Tie a secure knot from the front of the kite at the end of the string. Thread the other end of the line through the other set of holes and tie another secure knot at the other end of the string.

14. From the supplied kite line and winder, cut an 8 inch length of string. Make a small loop from this string as shown in figure 6. Lark's head this loop onto the bridle. With kite laying flat, lift bridle line and tighten this lark's head so that it's just above the intersection of vertical and diagonal spars.

Flying The Kite

Wrap the bow line around the end of the cross spars, making a bow; a shallow bow is used in light wind, a deeper bow for stronger wind. Tie a loop in the end of your flying line and lark's head this line to the bridle line loop. Lark's head knots can be easily untied without a problem.

Rokkaku Kite

Prepare your kite

1. Cut out paper along the orange lines of the kite sail as indicated by dotted lines in figure 2.
2. With a scissor, cut out two 1 inch square papers as indicated in figure 2 to use for reinforcement.
3. With a knife, cut $\frac{1}{4}$ inch slits into each of the four points of the kite as indicated in figure 3.
4. Fold the solid-lined edge as indicated in figure 3 over on the back of the kite; the folded area will not show and should not be used for artwork.
5. Decorate the front of the kite sail.

Spar the Kite

The spars, cut from bamboo, each have an outside green bark (green side) on one side and white "flesh" of the bamboo (white side) on the other. While applying the spars to the kite sail, observe which side of the bamboo receives the glue, as bamboo bends more easily toward the white side rather than the green side. For this kite, always apply glue to the green side.

6. Place the kite sail with artwork down. Use a cotton swab to smooth a light layer of glue to the green side of the 30 inch bamboo spine. Position and adhere spine to the center line of the kite allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to stick out at upper end.
7. Apply glue to the green side of one of the 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch spars, leaving 8 inches without glue in the center and attach to the upper part of the kite points "e" and "f" as indicated in figure 5, allowing spar to pass through the slits cut into each end, allowing an even amount ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) to extend beyond each side of the kite sail. This is important for balance. Apply the other 30 inch spar to points "g" and "h" in the same way.
8. Attach two reinforcement squares over vertical spar and sail as indicated in figure 4.

9. Apply a light layer of glue to fold-over area as indicated by shaded area in figure 4. Fold the paper edges over.

Bridle the Kite

10. Use a toothpick to make eight holes in the kite sail for the bridle, as close to the cross spars as possible, at points indicated A, B, C, and D in figure 5. Each point is located 5 ½ inches from the side of the kite.

11. From the supplied kite line and winder, cut two strings 48 inches long. This is your bridle line. From the front of the sail thread one end of bridle through one hole at point A and back through the matching hole on the other side of the spar. Tie a secure knot from the front of the kite at the end of the string. Thread the other end of the line through the set of holes at point C and tie another secure knot at the other end of the string. Repeat this process with points B to D. Bridle loops AC and BD should be equal lengths.

12. From the supplied kite line and winder, cut an 8 inch length of string. Make a small loop from this string as shown in figure 5. Lark's head this loop onto the bridle. With kite laying flat, lift bridle line and tighten this lark's head so that it's just above the intersection of vertical and diagonal spars.

13. From the supplied kite line and winder, cut a string 29 ½ inches long. This is your bow line. Tie a secure knot around top spar at point e with one end of bow line. The other end of bow line around the spar at point f, leaving just a little slack. To create a concave bow, loop the string at one edge once or twice around the spars. The amount of bow created can be changed with variance of wind. The center of the bow line should be about four inches from the spine for normal flying condition.

Repeat this step with middle spar, on points marked "g" to "h" on figure 1.

Flying The Kite

Wrap the bow line around the end of the cross spars, making a bow; a shallow bow is used in light wind, a deeper bow for stronger wind. Tie a loop in the end of your flying line and lark's head this line to the bridle line loop. Lark's head knots can be easily untied without a problem.

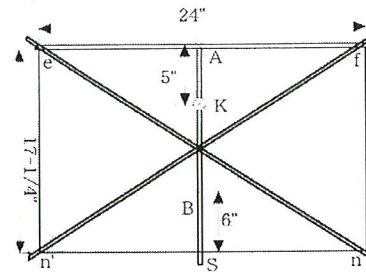
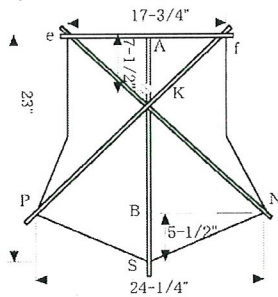
Yoshizumi 2-in-1 Kite Kit A: Buka or Suruga

You can decide which kite you would like to construct.

Suruga

or

Buka



Each Kit includes:

Kite Sail

2 reinforcement squares

1 18½ inch bamboo spar

1 24¾ inch bamboo spar

2 30 inch bamboo spars

Kite Line and Winder

You Supply:

Scissor

White Glue

Glue Cup

Cotton Swabs

Knife

Toothpick

Suruga Kite

Prepare your kite

1. Cut blue lines as indicated in figure 2 to make two triangle pieces “A” and “B”. Using a cotton swab, smooth a light layer of glue to attach the triangle pieces to the unprinted side of the sail as indicated in figure 3.

2. With a knife, cut ¼ inch slits into each of the seven points of the kite as indicated in figure 4. There are small holes on the sail where each slit should be made.

3. Attach reinforcement squares at an angle to the points indicated in figure 4.

4. Fold the solid-lined edge as indicated in figure 4 over on the back of the kite; the folded area will not show and should not be used for artwork.

5. Decorate the front of the kite sail.

fig. 2
fig. 3
fig. 4

Spar the Kite

The spars, cut from bamboo, each have an outside green bark (green side) on one side and white “flesh” of the bamboo (white side) on the other. While applying the spars to the kite sail, observe which side of the bamboo receives the glue, as bamboo bends more easily toward the white side rather than the green side. For this kite, always apply glue to the green side.

6. Place the kite sail with artwork facing down. Use a cotton swab to smooth a light layer of glue to the green side of the 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bamboo spine. Position and adhere spine to the center line of the kite, placing the split end (marked red) at the top of the kite. Take care to align the top of the spine with the horizontal fold-line line closest to the center. Pass the bottom of the spine through the slit in the bottom.

7. Apply glue to the green side of one of the 30 inch spars, leaving 8 inches without glue in the center and attach to kite diagonally as indicated in figure 5, allowing spar to pass through the slits cut into each corner of the sail. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to stick up from the top slit. Apply the other 30 inch spar in the same way. The spars should intersect along the spine.

8. Apply glue to the full length of remaining spar (green side) and place just below the fold line at the upper edge of the kite. Insert spar into the split top of spine. Slip spar ends through slits at sides, allowing an even amount ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) to extend beyond each side of the kite sail. This is important for balance.

9. Apply a light layer of glue to fold-over area as indicated by shaded area in figure 5. Fold the paper edge over.

Bow the Kite

10. From the supplied kite line and winder, cut a string 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. This is your bow line. Tie a secure knot around both spars with one end of bow line at the top of the kite. Tie the other end of bow, with a little slack, around the spars at the other side of the top. To create a concave bow, loop the string at one end once or twice around the spars. The amount of bow created can be changed with variance of wind. Normally the center of the bow line will be about 3 inches from the sail.

Bridle the Kite

11. Use a toothpick to make four holes in the kite sail for the bridle, as close as possible to the vertical spine at points indicated A and B in figure 5. A is located right under cross spar; B is 5- $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from bottom of kite.

12. From the supplied kite line and winder, cut a string 36 inches long. This is your bridle line. From the front of the sail thread one end of bridle through one hole, around the back of the vertical spine, and back through the matching hole on the other side of the spar. Tie

fig. 5