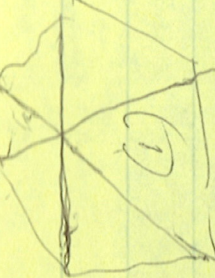
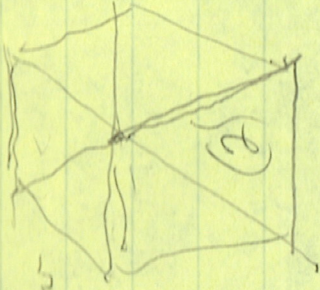


Dear Margaret

Your request for comments on the Vol 3 Steeple almost brought tears to my eyes. I never captured an old barn door frame that had been hanging in the garage about 2 or 3 months ago. It was a real nostalgia trip.

Of course there is a bit more to the kite than is described in "Apologia" which is in the book of S. K. III. My dad, who had watched John & Sullivan stroll down the streets of Detroit, drove past to bar as a paper boy in the 1800's (he was born in 1827) showed me a few refinements that evening that caused my kite to fly a bit better than the other kids' ^{length}.

No. 1 is the position of the horizontal stick. There are two schools of thought. Some like it high  some



I lean toward (2) with a slightly shorter cross stick! A high wide stick

makes for a steep angle and a sag in the line from the light pull but you can go too far that way too. Of course the Rexmuda kite has it all bass ackwards but I'll ^{not} be one of fly and ditched OK

There are a couple of refinements

Doc

taught me that I might pass along. He added paper patches glued to the back over the sticks. See follows:



They kept the paper flat to the frame. We then advised me to measure from the ends of the sticks and make holes in the corner patches for the connectors.



This distributed the strain over the sticks and made possible a lighter frame, at least.

Some 10 years ago I lofted a small (2 star-lets) banyan in tandem to let the airplanes ~~be seen~~ be seen over here. We lived more than the 3 1/2 mile limit from the S.F. airport but those old prop jobs climbed slow. They waited till they got over our house and then changed their prop pitch on all 4 engines at once. Mrs. I would scream, the TV would run out in the yard, throw up, and the party tripped down from the windows pane. They could smell some boom.

The next to the top kite was blown to bits by a plane's slipstream. I wanted to get a red hot foot, nothing happened. It was too much trouble so I didn't try it again.

By the way, a tail can be too bright material. A single string tail will have the kite whirling like a ~~demo~~ demo. A few bows on it and they will provide enough drag.

of the kite through the years.
That are rather interesting
Some were narrow, both
in cross stick and in
angle of the lozges. One



flew well in the ~~club~~
of Marine Green, I also remember
Dan Fraynesco, I also remember
one in my youth, beautiful ~~log~~
covered with 2 layers of tissue
paper. It was of the above
shape and was based
as follows with no struts
to the bottom



High winds
it was a bit
and bottom part
to ~~the~~ kite
and it sailed on. I could see
it showed a quick bend in
the line too and would fly very
high

I might add that Dad flew his
kites in the 1880's to 90's. He was
born in 1877. As maybe my
offspring are a bit past in this age
of high tech!

Fair play
Neil Lockman

Ps over

4738 E. Humboldt Dr.
San Jose, Ca. 95129
Apr 23 92

Dear Margaret,

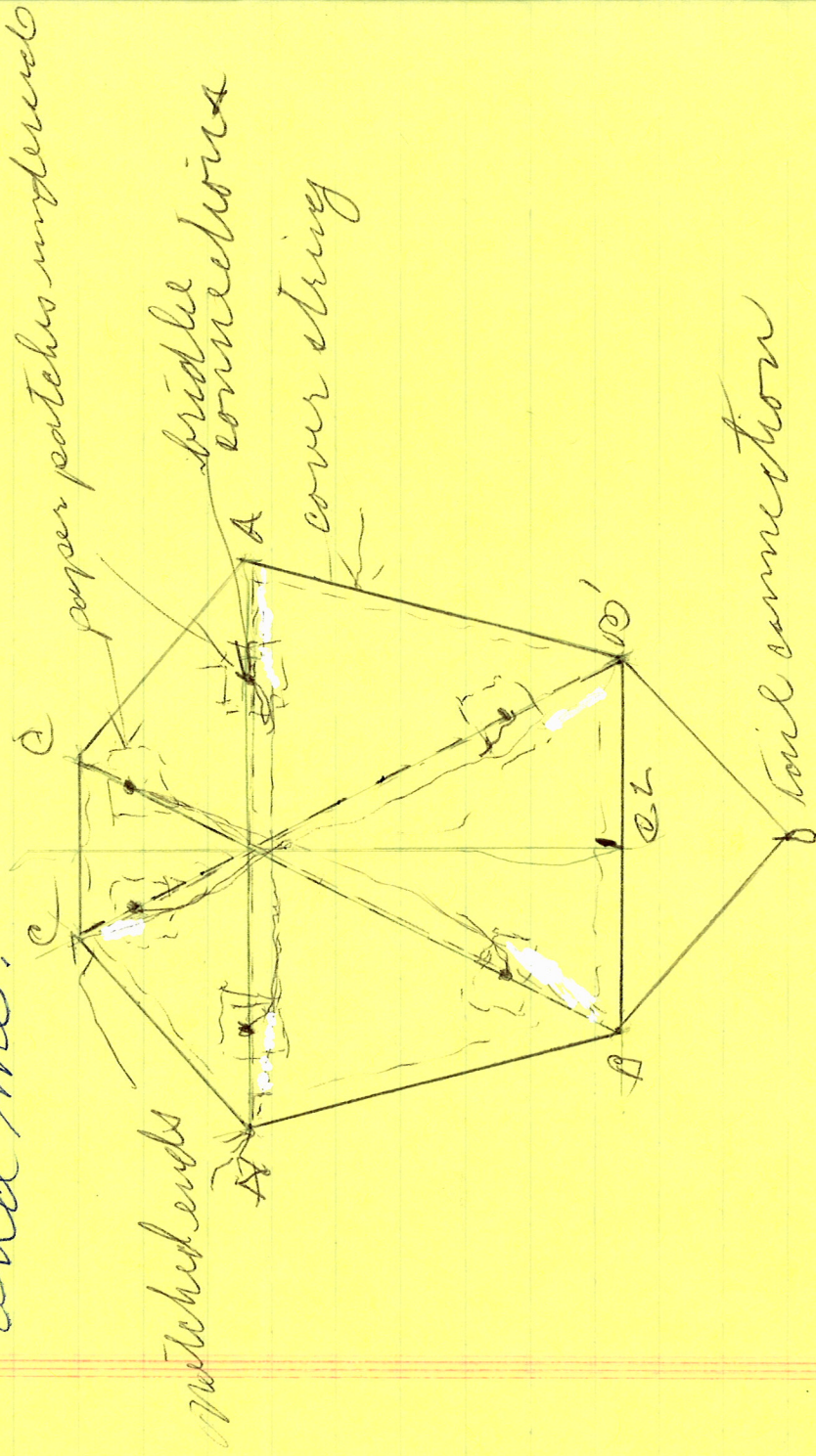
I see the old three sticks is
alive and well so I'll add what
I can. I figure that it ~~was~~ the easiest
kite to make that flew well until
the sled came along. Of
course there are lots of variations
with the ~~three~~ muscle kite
going as far out as you can
get. But I prefer Alex
Gorburin's (my dad's) simple
approach.

He didn't bow the cross
sticks or any thing like that
but had a few ideas about
its placement and length
that seemed to work well.

He recommended that the
cross sticks be 6 to 10% shorter
than the longer and be placed
no higher than a third of the
way from the top. I thought
placement made the kite fly
real steep but it would hold
much longer - not much ~~pull~~
As I said before, I placed the bridle
slits on the sticks about 25 to 30%
from the ends of the sticks. Brummet
shows the kite wider and seems
to have the cover in back of the
sticks (cloth?)

~~Bob~~ Bob's a real old fashioned
newsprint and flour paste ~~kite~~

three sticks should look
as follows according to sketchy
and me.



The ~~cross~~ bridge connectors
shown on other directions at the
ends of the sticks require stronger
& heavier sticks or the kite goes
down and sticks each break.

To tie the bridges, ~~the~~ ~~stick~~
first tie the cross bridge, ~~the~~ ~~stick~~
stick and hang the kite from
this strand in a hook from
an overhead string. Then ~~the~~ ~~stick~~
simply tie the long ~~the~~
one at a time at the same
tightness the ~~the~~ ~~stick~~ one.
The tail string should be tied
with enough string for the
overhand loop ^{and} connection. There
locate the center ^{line} between B & C,
run the two sides between

your fingers up to the C bar
mark, pull the string taut let
it with the left hand
and to the loop. It
should be pretty close

~~What to~~

It's best to use another
string for the bridle since
it has more friction than synthetic
then when you tie the lead line
to the bridle you do as follows:

↳ Escholds



Turn ties around
space DD with
an over hand knot, then continue
string through 5 & 5 and tie again
and fix with the ~~correct~~ square
knot. This still allows edging
to right-left or ~~there~~ -aft, but
with enough friction to hold
in place.

Since the bits are flat as a
plate, the tail should be either
of heavy cloth or sort of creagney
as the old full ~~and~~ made of
tied paper. I tried a light

~~of vinyl~~

surveys tape but the bit spun
like a top & put a few turns in the
tape with small lengths of vinyl
tape and the strands out,

Give you a few other variations