

TRIPLE SEVEN



Triple Seven

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 ROOK₄
i n t r o d u c e d

Introduction

Welcome

Welcome to the Triple Seven Team! We are excited that you have chosen to fly the Rook 4, as we are confident that this glider will be the next step in your piloting career. We wish you exciting flying adventures!

Triple Seven Mission

Our company's goal is to produce high-quality products and technologically innovative gliders of all types and classes. We are striving to develop state of the art paragliders, with the optimum compromise between safety and performance, produced in Europe.

Your success is our inspiration; our goal is your success.

Manual

This document contains complete product information and instructions to familiarize you with the main characteristics of your new glider. It includes instructions on how to use and maintain the wing. However, its purpose is not to serve as a learning material to pilot this kind of wing. As such, this is not a flying manual. Flying instructions can only be taught by flying schools and specially certified instructors.

You must take the time to read this manual carefully before the first flight, as a thorough knowledge of your equipment enables you to fly safely and to maximize your full potential. If you borrow or give your glider to another pilot, please pass this manual on with it.

If any use of Triple Seven equipment remains unclear after having read this manual, please contact your local paragliding instructor, your Triple Seven importer, or Triple Seven. This product manual is subject to changes without prior notice.

Please check www.777gliders.com for the latest information regarding our products.

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The Rook 4. Who is it for?

The Rook 4 is positioned within the high B class category. Pilots with a considerable amount of active flying experience will find the Rook 4 easy to handle. Whether you're transitioning up from a lower class or moving down to the B class, you'll discover that the Rook 4 meets the criteria for safety and performance. Its compact packing volume and excellent takeoff characteristics make it well-suited for vol-bivouac adventures, enabling pilots to confidently explore distant XC areas.



Before flight

Elements, components

The Rook 4 is delivered together with an inner bag, compression strap, and Triple Seven T-shirt.

Assembly

Before you rush to the first take-off, we recommend you take your time to unpack and test your equipment on a training slope. In this way, you will have time and will not be distracted or rushed to prepare your gear, and you will be able to do your first pre-flight check properly.

The place should be flat, free of obstacles, and with light wind. This will enable you to nicely inflate the wing and also familiarize yourself with it during ground handling. Every glider has to be checked by a Triple Seven dealer. However, as a pilot, you want to do a proper pre-flight check yourself.

Firstly, prepare and spread out the glider as you would typically do. While you are spreading out and walking along with the glider, observe the fabric material for any abnormalities. When you are done with the inspection of the canopy, grab the risers and spread the lines, check if the risers and maillons (carabiners) are properly closed. Identify and disentangle the A1, A2, B, C risers, and the

lines, including the brake lines. Connect the risers' main attachment points correctly to the harness, watch for any twists, and make sure that the main carabiners are properly closed.

Harness

The Rook 4 has passed EN-B certification testing using a GH - ABS type harness. This certification allows the Rook 4 to be flown with most of the harnesses on the market, but keep in mind that the change of a harness greatly influences the feeling of the glider, depending on the effectiveness of the harness weight shift. Check with the harness manufacturer or with your instructor whether your harness is of the proper type.

The length of the harness chest strap affects the distance between the main carabiners and the wing's handling as well as your stability in the harness. Tightening the chest strap increases your stability, but dramatically increases the risk of twisting after a collapse. A tight setting also increases the tendency to maintain a deep spiral. As a rule of thumb, a more open chest strap gives you more feedback from the glider, which is suitable for your climbing efficiency and increases safety in a flying incident. But we strongly recommend adjusting the length of the harness chest strap according to the measures used during certification.

As by the EN standards, the tests are done with:

- up to 80 kg (40 +/- 2cm)
- 80 to 100 kg (44 +/- 2 cm)
- over 100 kg (48 +/- 2 cm)

We recommend that your first flight with the Rook 4 is not also with a new harness. Another rule of thumb is if you want to experience the feeling of new equipment, change only one part of the equipment at a time.

Accelerator settings

Before attaching the accelerator system to the Rook 4 risers, check that the speed system inside your harness is correctly routed and that all pulleys are set correctly. Make sure there are no knots or other obstacles that might make the accelerator get stuck during usage.

The length of the speed bar lines should be adjusted on the ground so that your legs are fully extended at the point of full accelerator travel. While setting the speed line lengths, make sure they are long enough, so that the speed system does not accelerate the glider by itself. If in doubt how to properly set the accelerator system, please consult your instructor or Triple Seven dealer.

Brakes adjustments

The length of the brake lines has already been adjusted by the manufacturer and is the same as used during the certification test flights. The length is set and fine-tuned during the development of the glider. Therefore generally, there should be no need to adjust them, except when the glider check is performed and changes to match the certified size are needed.

Weight range

Each size of the Rook 4 is certified for its own weight range. The above-mentioned weight includes the weight of the pilot and complete paragliding equipment, together with the glider, harness, all accessories, and optional ballast. Every glider changes its characteristics by changing the take-off weight. We recommend that you always fly your glider in the specified weight range. To measure your take-off weight, step on a scale with all your equipment packed in the rucksack.

Lower half of the weight range

Flying the Rook 4, like any other glider, in the lower part of the weight range, causes the agility of the glider to decrease, and when flying through turbulence, its tendency

for collapses relatively increases as compared to flying it in the upper wing loading range. However, reactions after a collapse are less dynamic, and the sink rate improves. Therefore, if you mainly fly in weak conditions, you might prefer this weight range.

Upper half of the weight range

Again, as with any other glider, flying the Rook 4 in the upper part of the weight range increases the stability and agility of the glider. Consequently, there is a slight increase in the glider's speed and also gliding performance, especially when flying against the wind. If you usually fly in stronger conditions and you prefer relatively more dynamic flying characteristics, you should set the take-off weight in the higher weight range. Reactions after a collapse may be more dynamic in the upper half of the weight range.

Wing inflation

Still being on the training slope and having prepared and checked everything, inflate your wing and play with it to get a feel of your new glider while ground handling. By doing this you are making a final check of the canopy and lines, and that everything is in order.

You will find that the Rook 4 inflates very easily and smoothly without excessive energy and with minimum

pressure while moving forwards. For inflation and lifting the glider you may use only the A1 risers. Do not pull on the risers just with your hands, instead use your whole harness. Your hands should only accompany the rising movement of the wing. When the wing is above you, apply correct pressure on the brake lines and the glider will stay above you.

Modifications on the glider

Any modifications of the lines or risers' speed system cause the loss of the certification, similarly to flying the wing outside the weight range.

Preflight safety

Before flying the Rook 4, you should obtain all practical and theoretical training and the certification for flying this kind of wing. Pilots should be physically and mentally fit, using complete paragliding equipment and flying only in conditions suitable for their level of flying expertise.

First Flight

Now that you have already familiarized yourself with your new glider while ground handling on a training slope, you are ready for your first flight. For the first flight, it is recommended that you choose a familiar flying area and to fly your new glider in calm conditions.

Preflight check equipment

Before every flight, you need to do a pre-flight check and the inspection of other equipment. Learn to do this, as it takes no extra time. This procedure may vary depending on the instructor, pilot, or equipment settings. Some pilots have their wing always connected to the harness. However, you should have a consistent method of checking and preparing your equipment and doing the final pre-flight check.

After the arrival on take-off, assess the suitability of flying conditions.

While walking around the canopy, preparing and spreading out the wing, you should, at the same time, inspect the canopy.

After you check the lines and connect the risers to the harness, grab the lines and slide them through your fingers as you walk towards the canopy. In this way, you double-check that the lines are not tangled, stuck, or damaged.

Final preflight check

Strap into the harness. The leg straps should be the first to be connected on the take-off and the last ones to be released after the flight. Make sure you are strapped in correctly and wearing a helmet.

Check the risers for a twist and that the carabiners are properly closed. Check if the speed system is not affecting your risers – accelerating unintentionally.

Check the lines. The A riser lines should be on top, and all lines untangled. Check if none of the lines are laying over or below the canopy.

Check the canopy. The glider should be spread out in the shape of an arch and all cells open.

Check the wind, take-off and airspace. The wind should be favorable for take-off and the pilot's level of expertise. Airspace should be cleared, together with the take-off area.

Inflation, control, take-off

The Rook 4 has easy take-off behavior and does not require any additional advice regarding the forward or reverse launch. Try to divide and practice the take-off procedure in three steps.

1. Inflating and rising the glider

2. Controlling the wing and wing check
3. Accelerating and take-off

It is always advisable to practice and improve proper launching techniques as this reduces unnecessary additional stress before the take-off.

Wind speeds up to 25 to 30km/h are considered strong and extra care is required for the flight. If you are launching in strong winds we recommend the reverse launch technique, with your brakes in the right hands at all times. Launch the glider with a gentle pull and then walk towards it if necessary to reduce the relative wind force. When the glider is above you, gently control the wing and take off.

Line knots or tangles

If you fail to observe a line knot or you find yourself flying with a knot before being able to prevent the unintentional, uncontrolled take-off, try to stay away from the ground or other pilots by flying away from the mountain, before taking any corrective action on the wing. This means that you weight shift and/or counter brake the opposite side of the wing and control the flying direction with the least amount of force needed for the wing to fly straight away from the mountain.

Be careful not to apply too much brake or to fly too slowly to avoid a stall or spin. When you are at a safe distance away from the mountain, and you have gained relative height by flying away, you may want to gently and briefly pull the lines that are tangled with the knot. If the knot is on the brake lines, you might

want to smoothly and quickly “pump” the appropriate brake line.

Please note that by pulling the lines, the knot may get stuck in a worse position, and the situation may also escalate to a stall or spin. Therefore, if you estimate that you can control the wing relatively safely and that the knot is not released by gently and briefly pulling the tangled lines, immediately fly to the landing zone and land safely.

Accelerated flight

After you get comfortable flying the Rook 4, you can start practicing using the speed system, which will provide better performance while gliding against the wind and through a sinking air mass. The Rook 4 was designed to be stable through its entire speed range, but this requires the use of active flying techniques. Note that any glider becomes less stable while flying accelerated and that the risk of a collapse is higher in accelerated flight. Additionally, the reaction of the glider to a collapse in accelerated flight is more radical in comparison to the one which occurs at trim speed.

We recommend that you avoid accelerated flight near the ground and to be very careful using the accelerator in turbulent conditions. Use a soft speed bar, which enables you to accelerate the glider by using only one leg. To control the direction use weight shift. To control the pitch

change the amount of the speed bar. Do not use or pull the brakes while using the speed bar. Use the speed bar progressively when accelerating and instantly release when you feel a slight loss of tension, pressure, or even collapse. If you encounter a collapse while using the accelerator, release the speed bar immediately before taking any other corrective action. Always keep more distance from the ground when using the speed bar.

Active flying

This is a basic flying technique for any intermediate and advanced pilot. It implies permanent control and the correction of pitch and roll movements together with the prevention of any deflations or collapses. In a nutshell this means flying straight through active or turbulent air, so that the pilot keeps the glider above his or her head at all times, compensating and correcting any unwanted movements of the wing.

Few examples:

While entering a strong thermal, the wing will stay a little bit behind relative to the pilot. The pilot should let the brake up allowing the wing to fly faster and to catch up.

If the wing surges in front of the pilot, the pilot should counter brake until the surge is controlled and then release the glider to let it fly normally.

If the pilot feels a loss of tension on the wing or a loss of

pressure on the brakes on one side of the wing, he should smoothly apply the brake on the side with loss of pressure and/or weight shift to the opposite side until the pressure returns. After that, again release the brake and/or weight shift to the neutral position and let the glider fly normally.

The key in all cases is to avoid an over-correction and not to maintain any correction longer than necessary. After each action let the glider fly normally again. To re-establish its required flying speed. You can train or get a feeling for most of these movements safely on the ground while ground handling your glider. Good coordination of your movements and coordination with the wing on the ground will enable you a quick progression when actively flying in the air. The next step is to attend SIV courses where you should also get a better understanding of the full brake range and the glider's speeds.

Flying in turbulence

Wing deflations can occur in strong turbulence. The Rook 4 is designed and tested to recover without the pilot's input in almost all situations by simply releasing the brakes and letting the glider fly.

Cascade of events

Many reserve deployments are the result of a cascade of over-corrections by the pilot. Over-corrections are usually not problematic because of the input itself or its intensity; but due to the length of time the pilot continues to over-handle. After every input you have to allow the wing to re-establish its normal flying speed. Note that over-corrections are often worse than no input at all.

Asymmetric deflations

Strong turbulence may cause the wing to collapse asymmetrically. Before this occurs the brake lines and the feeling of the harness will transmit a loss of pressure to the pilot. This feedback is used in active piloting to prevent a collapse. If the collapse does occur, the Rook 4 will easily re-inflate without the pilot's reaction, but the wing will turn towards the collapsed side.

To prevent this from happening turn and actively recover the asymmetric collapse by weight shifting and applying appropriate brake input on the side that is still flying. Be careful not to over-brake your wing's flying side. This is enough to maintain your course and give the glider enough time to recover the collapsed side by itself. To actively reopen the collapsed side after course stabilization, pull the brake line on the collapsed side firmly and release

it. You can do this several times with a smooth pumping motion. After the recovery, release the brake lines for your glider to regain its trim speed. You must be aware of the fact that asymmetric collapses are much more radical when flying accelerated. This is due to the difference in weight and the inertia of the canopy and the pilot hanging below.

Symmetric deflations

Symmetric or frontal deflations normally reopen immediately by themselves without pilot's input. The glider will then regain its airspeed accompanied by a small surge forwards. To actively control this event, apply both brakes slightly when the collapse occurs and then instantly release the brakes to let the glider fly. Be prepared to compensate for the glider's slight surge forward while returning to normal flying.

Wing tangle, cravat

A cravat is unlikely to happen with the Rook 4, but it may occur after a severe deflation or in a cascading situation when the wing tip gets caught in the glider's lines. A pilot should be familiar with the procedure of handling this situation with any glider. Familiarize yourself with the 2b3 line already on the ground. If a cravat occurs, the first thing to do is to try to keep the glider flying on a straight

course. Do this by weight shifting and counter-braking the untangled side. After that, grab the 2b3 line on the tangled side and pull it down until it becomes tight again. At this point, the cravat releases typically itself.

If you have a cravat and you are low in rotation or even with twisted risers, the only solution is the reserve parachute.

Negative spin

In normal flight you are far from negative spin. But, certain circumstances may lead to it. Should this occur, just release the brake lines progressively and let the wing regain its flying speed. Be prepared for the glider to surge forward, compensating the surge with brake input if necessary.

Full stall

A full stall does not occur unintentionally on its own – it happens if you pull both brakes for 100% and hold them. The wing then performs a so called full stall. Releasing the brakes improperly may lead to massive surge of the glider with danger of falling into the canopy. This is a complex manoeuvre and as such outside the scope of this manual. You should practice and learn this manoeuvre only on a SIV course under professional supervision.

Measurement and ranges (according to Table 8)				Classification
Symmetric control pressure	Symmetric control travel (cm)			—
	max. weight in flight up to 80 kg	max. weight in flight 80 kg to 100 kg	max. weight in flight greater than 100 kg	—
Increasing	Greater than 55	Greater than 60	Greater than 65	A
Increasing	40 to 55	45 to 60	50 to 65	C
Increasing	35 to 40	35 to 45	35 cm to 50	D
Increasing	Less than 35	Less than 35	Less than 35	F
Approximately constant	Greater than 55	Greater than 60	Greater than 65	B
Approximately constant	40 to 55	45 to 60	50 to 65	C
Approximately constant	35 to 40	35 to 45	35 to 50	F
Approximately constant	Less than 35	Less than 35	Less than 35	F
Decreasing	any	any	any	F

Deep stall

Generally when in deep stall, the wing has no forward motion and at the same time high sink speed. When in deep stall the wing is almost fully inflated. With the Rook 4 it is very unlikely to get into this situation unintentionally. This could possibly happen if you are flying at a very low speed in turbulent conditions. Also the porosity of the material and line stretch on a very old glider can increase the possibility of the deep stall tendency. If you trained this manoeuvre on a SIV course you would realize that it is very hard to keep the Rook 4 in deep stall. If you apply the brakes a little bit too much you enter the full stall. If you release the brakes just a little bit too much the wing returns to normal flight. If you want to practice the deep stall on SIV courses, you need to master the full stall first.

Fast decent techniques

Fast descent techniques should be well familiar to

any pilot as they are important resources to be used in certain situations. These manoeuvres should be learned at your flying school as a part of paragliding pilot training. Nevertheless, we recommend practicing these manoeuvres on SIV courses under professional supervision.

Big ears

This is a safe method to lose altitude while maintaining moderate forward speed. To do big ears, release brake line loops around your wrist and set your leg on the speed bar, but do not push it. Pull the outer A-lines (2a3 in the drawing) on both sides. If you keep the 2a3 pulled, the wing tips stay folded and the sink speed increases. To have stable ears with less flapping, it is necessary to release the tension by 10 cm on the line once the ears have been done. To regain routine flight, release the 2a3 and apply the brakes with short impulse movements if necessary. Release big ears at least 100 meters above the ground. While using big ears, the wing speed decreases, so we also recommend using the accelerator halfway in combination with big ears to maintain enough horizontal speed and increase vertical speed. We don't recommend using 2b3 or 2c3 for the descent technique, as it may result in a wing stall. Always do the big ears first and then accelerate; not the other way around, as you will risk getting a frontal collapse.

B stall

While in the B-stall the glider has no horizontal speed and the sink rate increases to about -8m/s. To enter the B-stall reach for the B risers just below the maillons and pull both B line risers symmetrically for about 20 cm. To exit the manoeuvre, simultaneously release both risers quickly. On exit the Rook 4 gently dives without deep stall tendencies.

Spiral dive

The spiral dive is the most demanding of all three manoeuvres (Big ears, B-stall, Spiral) and should only be trained gradually and always at high altitude. The spiral dive should be practiced and learned on a SIV course under professional supervision.

To enter the spiral, weight shift to the desired side and gradually apply the brake on the same side. Then let the wing accelerate for two turns and you will enter the spiral dive. While in the spiral, you can control your descent rate and bank angle by applying more or less inner brake. Depending on how steep the spiral is you may need to use also outer brake.

To exit the spiral dive we recommend that the pilot is in the neutral weight shift position. If you release the inner brake, the wing exits the spiral dive by itself. The Rook 4 has no tendency of a stable spiral but you should be aware of the procedure for exiting a stable spiral.

To exit a stable spiral dive, weight shift to the opposite side of the turn and apply the outer brake until feeling the deceleration of the wing rotation. Then release the outer brake and let the glider decelerate for the next couple of turns. To avoid a big pendulum movement after exiting the spiral, apply a short brake input on the inner side before the glider exits the spiral.

Warnings (Spiral dive):

There is a possibility of losing consciousness while in the spiral dive. Never make a spiral with more than 16-18m/s sinking speed.

In fast spirals it may be necessary to apply the outer brake to begin exiting the spiral dive.

If practicing the spiral dive low, a pilot may not have enough altitude or time to safely exit this manoeuvre.

Winch launch

The Rook 4 is easy to launch using a winch and has no special characteristics considering this kind of launch. In order to practice this launching technique, special training is needed, and you have to be aware of the procedures and dangers, which are specific for winching.

Aerobatics

The Rook 4 is not designed for aerobatic flying. Therefore, these may not be performed on this glider. In addition to this, any extreme maneuvers place unnecessary stress on the glider and shorten its lifespan.

Primary controls failure

If, for any reason, you cannot use the brake lines, you have to pilot the wing to the landing-place by utilizing a weight shift. Weight shift should be enough to land the glider safely. You can also use the C risers to control and steer the wing. Be careful not to over-handle the glider by using the C riser technique when steering. By pulling the C risers too strong, you can cause a stall or a negative spin. Land your glider at trim speed without using the C risers to avoid over-handling the glider low above the ground. We recommend using a weight shift.

Landing

Similarly to the take-off, the Rook 4's landing characteristics are easy. In turbulent conditions, it is advisable to apply about 15% of the brakes, to increase stability and the feeling of the glider. Before landing, adopt the standing position as this is the most effective and the safest way to compensate the touch down with your legs. Again we recommend training the landing maneuver, as it might be useful to be able to land in small places, especially in an unknown cross country terrain. Learn to evaluate the wind direction by observing the signs on the ground and also your drift while making turns. This proves to be useful for cross country when landing outside of your usual landing field. Another advice we suggest taking into account in stronger winds is to go higher for the landing fields and thus to assure you reach them. Likewise, always look for possible alternatives downwind.

SIV course

SIV courses are an excellent way to deepen your flying skills. However, active flying and familiarisation with the wing are thought in real conditions with the lively air more than it is with the SIV simulation. We do recommend taking SIV courses with licensed and well-known instructors, who is familiar with the material and setup of the wing that you

are flying with.

To create the manuevres for the certification of the Rook 4 wing, an extra line was attached as it is allowed with the EN standards. This line helps to create a well-coordinated asymmetric collapse, which is hard to achieve with the standard pull in the SIV courses.

Please do note that possible damage on the wing, which can be the result of the SIV course, will not be taken under the Triple Seven warranty.

Maintenance

General advice

Careful maintenance of your glider and the following simple guidelines will ensure a much longer airworthiness and performance of your wing:

Pack your glider after you land and do not unnecessarily expose it to UV radiation by leaving it on the landing site unpacked. The sun UV radiation degrades the cloth and lines material.

Fold your glider like recommended under the section of packing instructions.

If the glider is damp or wet when you pack it, partially unfold it at home to allow it to dry. Do not dry it in direct sunlight.

Avoid exposing the glider to violent shocks, such as the leading edge hitting the ground.

Avoid dragging the glider on the ground or through rocky terrain as you might damage the lines or canopy.

Avoid stepping on the lines or canopy, especially when they are lying on a hard surface.

Avoid exposing the glider to salt water, as it damages the lines and the canopy material (wash with fresh water).

Avoid bending your lines, especially in a small radius.

Avoid opening your glider in strong winds without first untangling the lines.

In general, avoid exposing your glider to very hot or humid environments, UV radiation or chemicals.

Packing instructions

It is important to correctly pack your glider as this prolongs its lifespan. We recommend that you fold the glider like a harmonica, neatly aligning the profiles with the leading edge reinforcements side by side. The wing should then be folded in three parts or two folds. The wing should be packed as loosely as possible. While packing be careful not to trap any grasshoppers inside your canopy as they will tear the canopy cloth. This technique will make your glider last longer and ensure its best performance.

Storage

Correctly packed, store your glider in a dry place at room temperature. The glider should not be stored damp, wet, sandy, salty or with objects inside the cells of the glider. Keep your equipment away from any chemicals.

Cleaning

If necessary always clean your glider with fresh water and a cloth only, without using any cleaning chemicals. This includes also the lines and canopy. More importantly, always remove any stones or sand from the canopy as they will gradually damage the material and reduce the glider's lifespan.

Repair

To repair small damages (less than 5cm) on the canopy cloth, you can use the rip stop tape. Greater damages, including stitches and lines must be repaired by a specialized repair shop. Damaged lines should be replaced by a Triple Seven dealer. When replacing a line it should always be compared with the counterpart for adjusting the appropriate length. After the line was repaired, the wing should be inflated before flying, to ensure that everything was done correctly. Major repairs, such as replacing panels, should only be carried out by a Triple Seven distributor or Triple Seven. If you are unsure about the damage or in any doubt please contact Triple Seven.

Checks and control

To ensure the wing's airworthiness the Rook 4 has to be periodically serviced and checked to guarantee that the glider continues to fulfil the EN certification results and to extend your glider's lifespan. We recommend a line check and trim inspection every 100 hours or 24 months depending what happens first. This inspection includes checking the suspension lines, line geometry, riser geometry and the permeability of the canopy material. A certified inspector can then define the check interval depending on the glider's condition. Please note that the condition of the glider can vary considerably depending on the type of usage and environment. Salty coastal air or dunes will considerably affect your wing's material. For more information please visit our website.

Compliance of the test samples' suspension lines, control lines and risers with the dimensions given in the user's manual shall be checked by the testing laboratory after the test flights have been completed.

There are any other adjustable or variable devices.

Packing Rook 4

1. FOLD THE GLIDER LIKE HARMONICA



2. ALIGN THE CELLS



3. FOLD LEADING EDGE BACK TOWARD TRAILING EDGE AND ALIGN THE CELLS



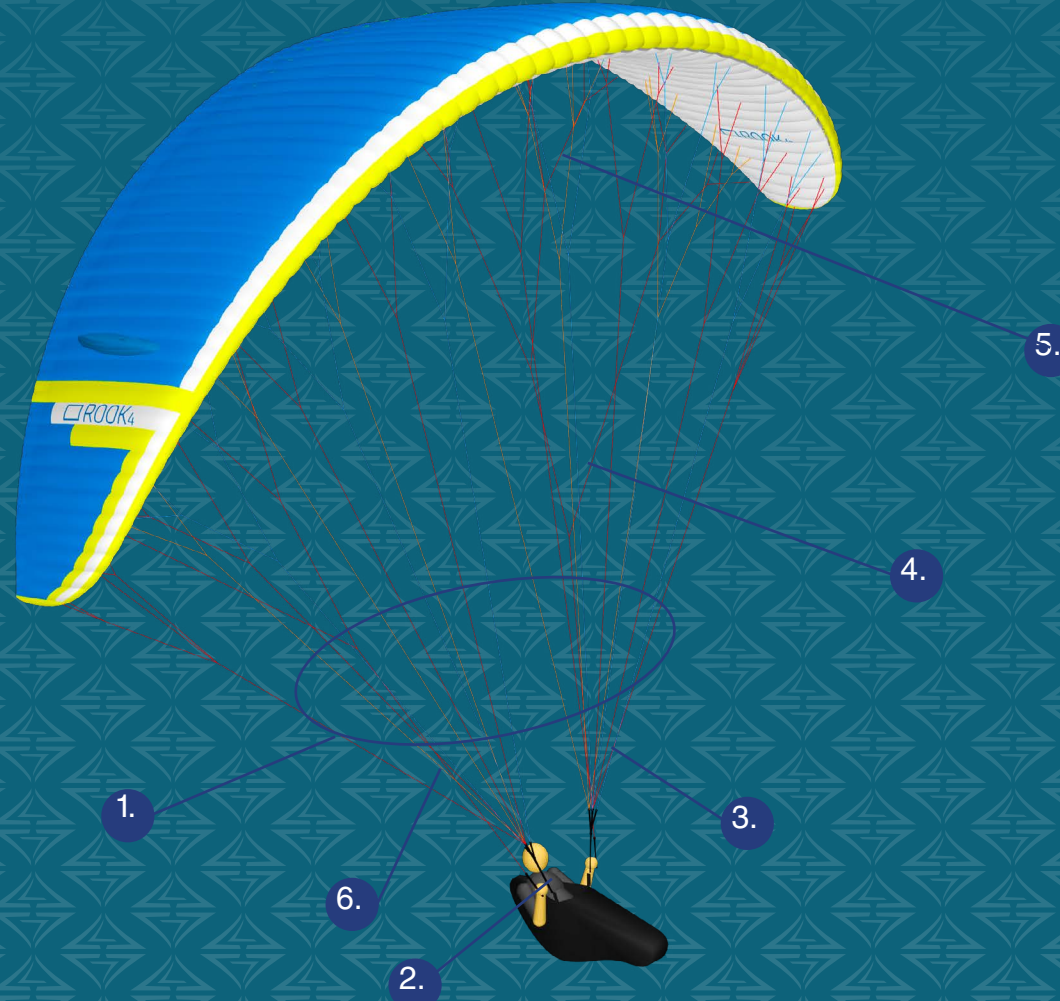
4. FOLD THE GLIDER IN THREE PARTS



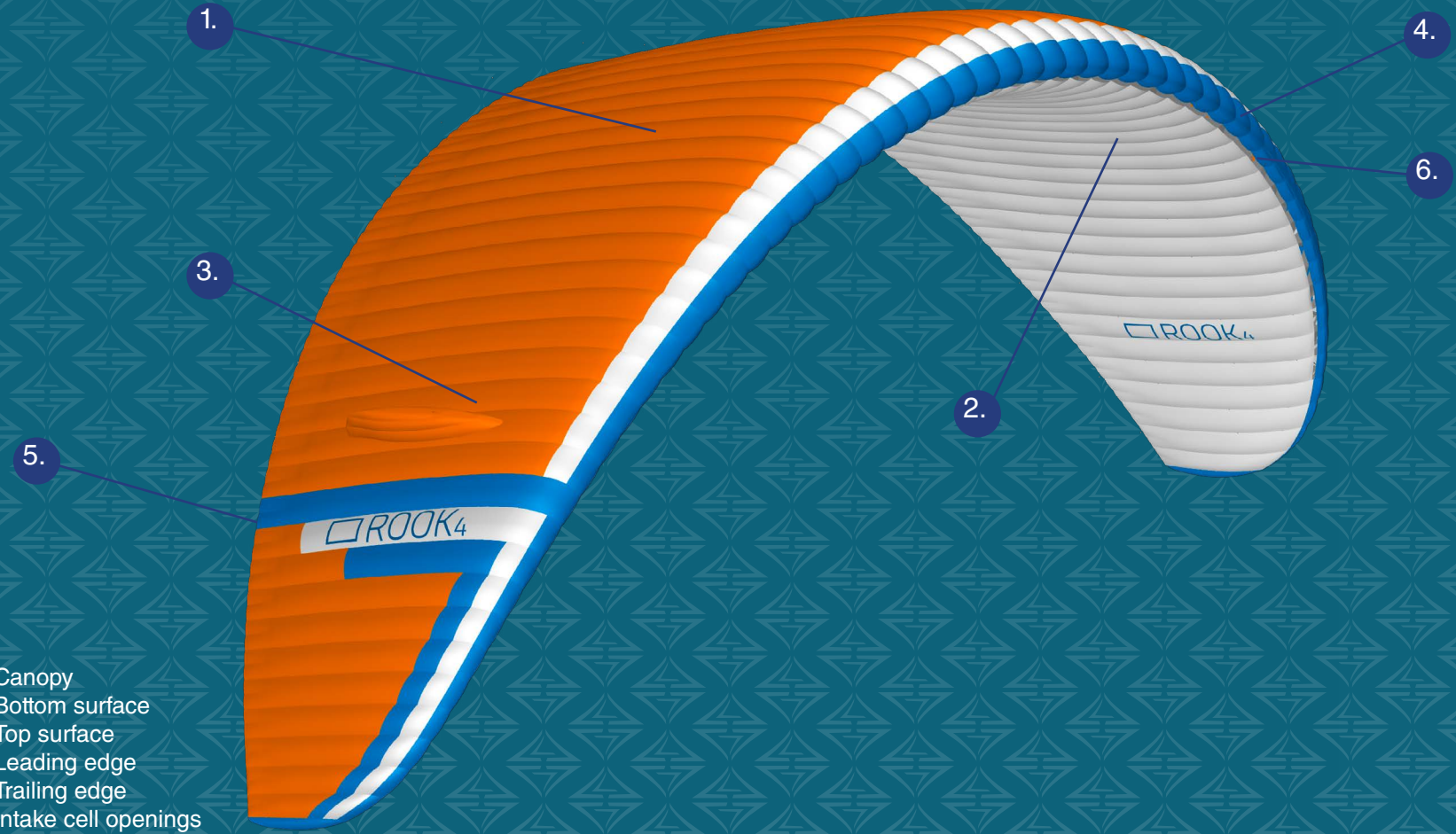
5. FINISHED



Technical data



1. Suspension lines
2. Risers
3. Main lines
4. Middle cascades
5. Upper cascades
6. Brake lines



1. Canopy
2. Bottom surface
3. Top surface
4. Leading edge
5. Trailing edge
6. Intake cell openings

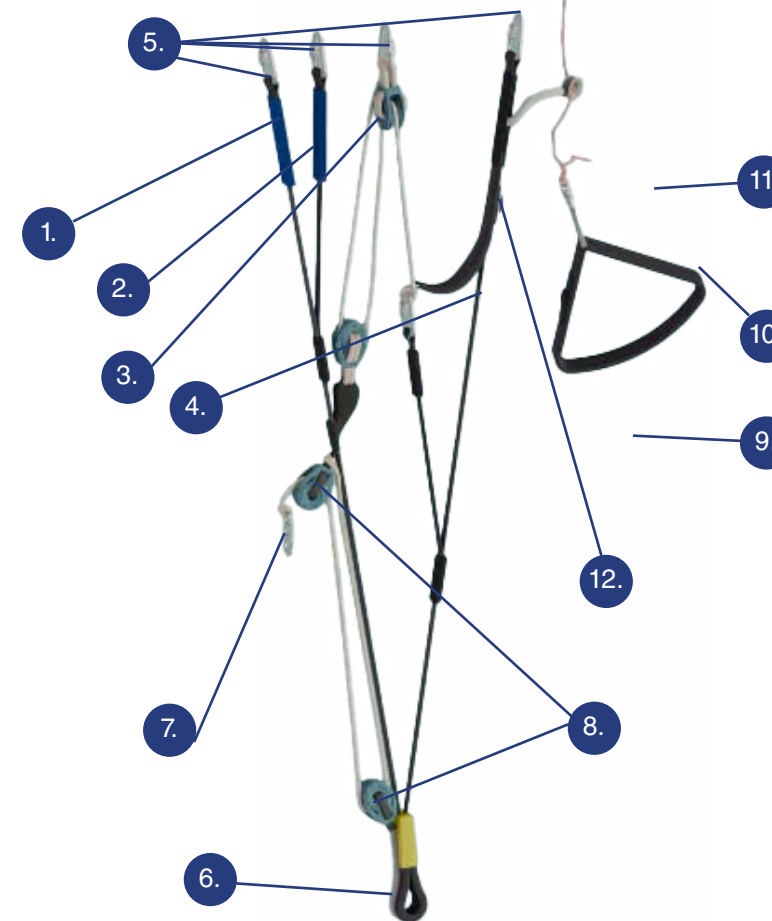
Technical data

		Rook 4 S	Rook 4 MS	Rook 4 ML	Rook 4 L
Cell number		61	61	61	61
Flat	Area (m2)	22.9	25.1	26.9	28.2
	Span (m)	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.7
	Aspect ratio	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Projected	Area (m2)	19.3	21.2	22.7	23.8
	Span (m)	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.1
Projected	Aspect ratio	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34
Trimmers	NO	Riser lengths (difference not more than ±5 mm from the lengths laid down in the)			
Risers	A	B	C		
Rook 4 S	Lenght mm				Standard
	Lenght mm				Accelerated
Distance between pulleys mm					
Rook 4 MS	Lenght mm	520	500	500	Standard
	Lenght mm	360	410	500	Accelerated
Distance between pulleys 160 mm					
Rook 4 ML	Lenght mm				Standard
	Lenght mm				Accelerated
Distance between pulleys mm					
Rook 4 L	Lenght mm				Standard
	Lenght mm				Accelerated
Distance between pulleys mm					
In flight Weight	S	MS	ML	L	
	Minimum kg	70	80	90	100
	Maximum kg	85	98	108	119
	Wing weight	4000 g		4200	
Certification	B	B	B	B	

Materials description

Rook 4	All sizes
CANOPY	FABRIC CODE
Leading edge	Porcher Skytex 38
Upper surface	MJ32MF P/D Coating
Bottom surface	Porcher Skytex 27 Double coated
Profiles	Skytex Porcher 40/32 hard
SUSPENSION LINES	FABRIC CODE
Upper cascades	A-8001 Magix Pro
Upper cascades	A-8001 Magix Pro
Middle1 cascades	A-8001 Magix Pro
Middle 2 cascades	A-8001 Magix Pro
Main	A-8001 Magix Pro
Brake upper	A-8001 Magix Pro
Brake middle 1	A-8001 Magix Pro
Brake middle 2	A-8001 Magix Pro
Brake main	TSL 220
RISERS	FABRIC CODE
Material	7 mm Kevlar-reinforced Nylon
Pulleys	Polarwave pulleys

Rook 4 risers arrangement



1. A1 riser
2. A2 riser, (Ears)
3. B riser, (B-Stall)
4. C riser
5. Maillons
6. Main attachment point
7. Speed bar attachment point
8. Speed bar pulleys (200mm)
9. Brake handle
10. Brake line pulley
11. Main brake line
12. Clip for brake handle
13. Rook 4 has no trimmers or any other adjustable or removable device

Safety and responsibility

Paragliding is a dangerous and high risk activity, where safety depends on the person practicing it. By purchasing and using this equipment you declare that you are a certified paragliding pilot, and you accept all risks involved in paragliding activities, including serious injury and death. Improper use or misuse of paragliding equipment considerably increases the risks.

The designer, manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler and retailer cannot and will not guarantee your safety when using this equipment, nor accept responsibility for any damage, injury or death as a result of the use of this equipment. This equipment should only be used by qualified and competent pilots. You must not use this equipment if you are not trained.

You alone as a qualified and competent pilot must take full responsibility to ensure that you understand the correct and safe use and maintenance of this paragliding equipment, to use it only for the purpose that it was designed for, and to practice all proper safety procedures before and during its use.

Guarantee

Triple Seven WARRANTY:

All Triple Seven products are fully warranted for 24 months, against material defects that are not the result of normal wear or accidental damage.

Spare parts

To obtain the spare parts, you can use info@777gliders.com

To obtain the spare lines you can do so via web page at <https://777gliders.com/ordering-spare-lines/>

Registration information

To fully use all Triple Seven maintenance and warranty services you need to register your glider on our website. Wanting to provide good product support, we invite you to do so, even if you bought your glider second-hand.

Triple Seven Warranty & Product registration:

<http://www.777gliders.com/tripleseven/support>

Get involved

As a new Triple Seven pilot we invite you to contact us in case of any technical or practical issues regarding equipment or techniques. We also invite you to send us your flying photos, videos or even postcards. We would like to hear from you and your exciting adventures with your new glider! Finally, join our Facebook community and share the passion. Have fun!

Contact

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Online resources

For complete help, the latest news, product information and support go to:

Official website:

www.777gliders.com

Facebook:

www.facebook.com/TripleSevenParagliders

Instagram

www.instagram.com/triplesevengliders

Newsletter register:

www.777gliders.com/newsletter/subscriptions

Ask questions, make suggestions

General questions:

info@777gliders.com



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