

A stylized white logo element consisting of a central downward-pointing triangle with a horizontal bar across its top. The triangle is formed by two curved lines that meet at a sharp point at the bottom. The horizontal bar is composed of three segments: a left segment, a middle segment, and a right segment. The middle segment is slightly shorter than the other two, creating a central gap.

TRIPLE SEVEN

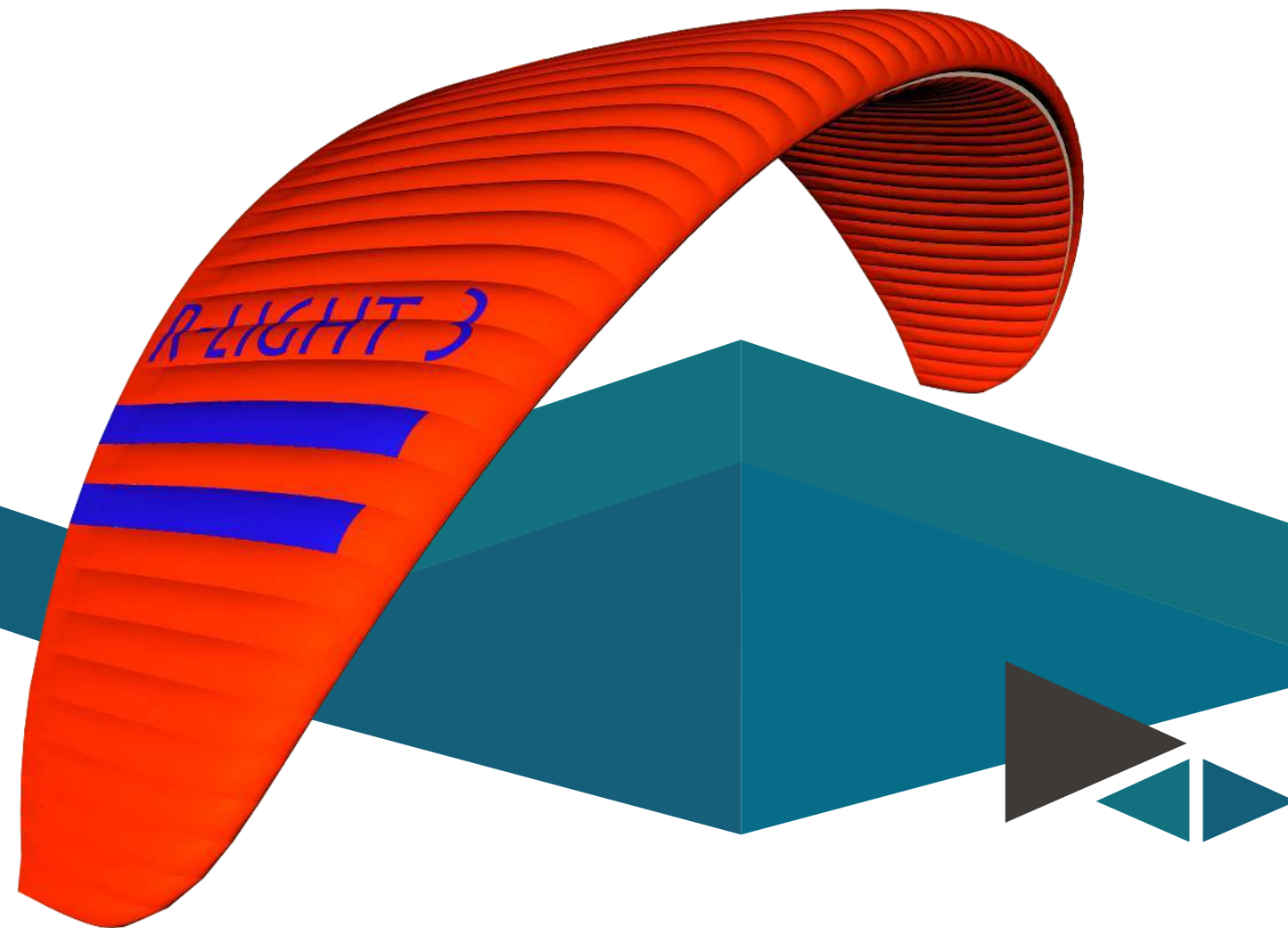
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R-light 3 en/Itf B

22.2.2021 Ver 1.0

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 R-light 3, 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. Welcome to the Triple Seven Team! We are excited that you to the Triple Seven Team! We are excited that you have chosen to fly the R-light 3, as we are confident that this glider will be the next step in your piloting career. We wish you exciting flying adventures!

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The R-light 3. Who is it for?

The ideal R-light 3 pilot is comfortable on performance EN B wings, comfortable with their speed bar, and either already comfortable on unfamiliar launches and in unfamiliar terrain, or working on getting there. They're most likely already moving into hike& fly adventures, or at least planning to, and they appreciate the added versatility of the lower weight and reduced volume of such a wing as the R-light 3. They have a decent understanding of dynamic manoeuvres, not least the wingover, and cope well with turbulence when they encounter it during thermal flights. For such a pilot the R-light will be like frosting on a cake; you'd most likely be enjoying the experience even if it wasn't there, but it does take the whole endeavour to a whole new level





Before flight

Elements, components

The R-light 3 is delivered together with a rucksack, 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 R-light 3 has passed EN-B certification testing using a GH - ABS type harness. This certification allows the R-light 3 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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3, 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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3, 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.

Flying R-light 3

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Check the canopy. The glider should be spread out in the shape of an arch and all cells open.
5. 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 R-light 3 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.

Normal flight, best glide

Without any brakes applied and without using the accelerator, the wing flies at the so-called “trim speed. “ In calm air, this is theoretically the best glide speed. The best speed glide depends on the glider’s polar and air mass, vertical, and horizontal velocity. We recommend reading more about the theory of the best glide and McCready theory.

Minimum sink

If you apply brakes on both sides for about 15 to 20cm, you will slow the glider to the theoretical minimum sink speed. But we do not recommend using this speed even for thermalling, as you achieve much better climbing and control by letting the glider fly with its “trim speed” and natural energy. With a proper take-off

weight, you will find that the glider has a great climb, reactions, and agility.

Accelerated flight

After you get comfortable flying the R-light 3, 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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3 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 very unlikely to happen with the R-light 3, 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 stabilizer’s main line (“stabilo” 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 stabilizer’s main line on the tangled side and pull it down until it becomes tight again. At this point the cravat normally

releases itself.

Possible solutions of the cravat situations (consult your SIV instructor):

- Pulling the wing tip “stabilo” line
- Using a full stall, but it is essential to be very familiar with this manoeuvre. You also want to have a lot of relative height.
- If you are in a situation where you have a cravat and you are low in rotation or even with twisted risers, then 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

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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3 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 moderately loose altitude while still maintaining forward speed. To do big ears, release any brake line loops around your wrist, set your leg on the speed bar, but do not push it. Now pull the outer A lines (the A2 risers in the drawing) on both sides. As long as you keep the A2 risers pulled, the wing tips stay folded and the sink speed increases. To regain normal flight, release the A2 risers, and if necessary apply the brakes with short impulse movements. Release big ears at least 100 meters above the ground. While using big ears, the wing speed decreases,

which is why we also recommend using the accelerator half way in combination with big ears to maintain enough horizontal speed and to also additionally increase vertical speed. Be careful not to pull the brakes while making the ears! Steering is done by weight shift only. Always do the big ears first and then accelerate; not the other way around as you will risk getting a frontal collapse.

B line 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 R-light 3 2gently 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 R-light 3 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 R-light 3 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. We do not recommend using any special towing device which accelerates the glider during the winch launch.

Aerobatics

The R-light 3 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 R-light 3'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 manoeuvres for the certification of the R-light 3 3 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

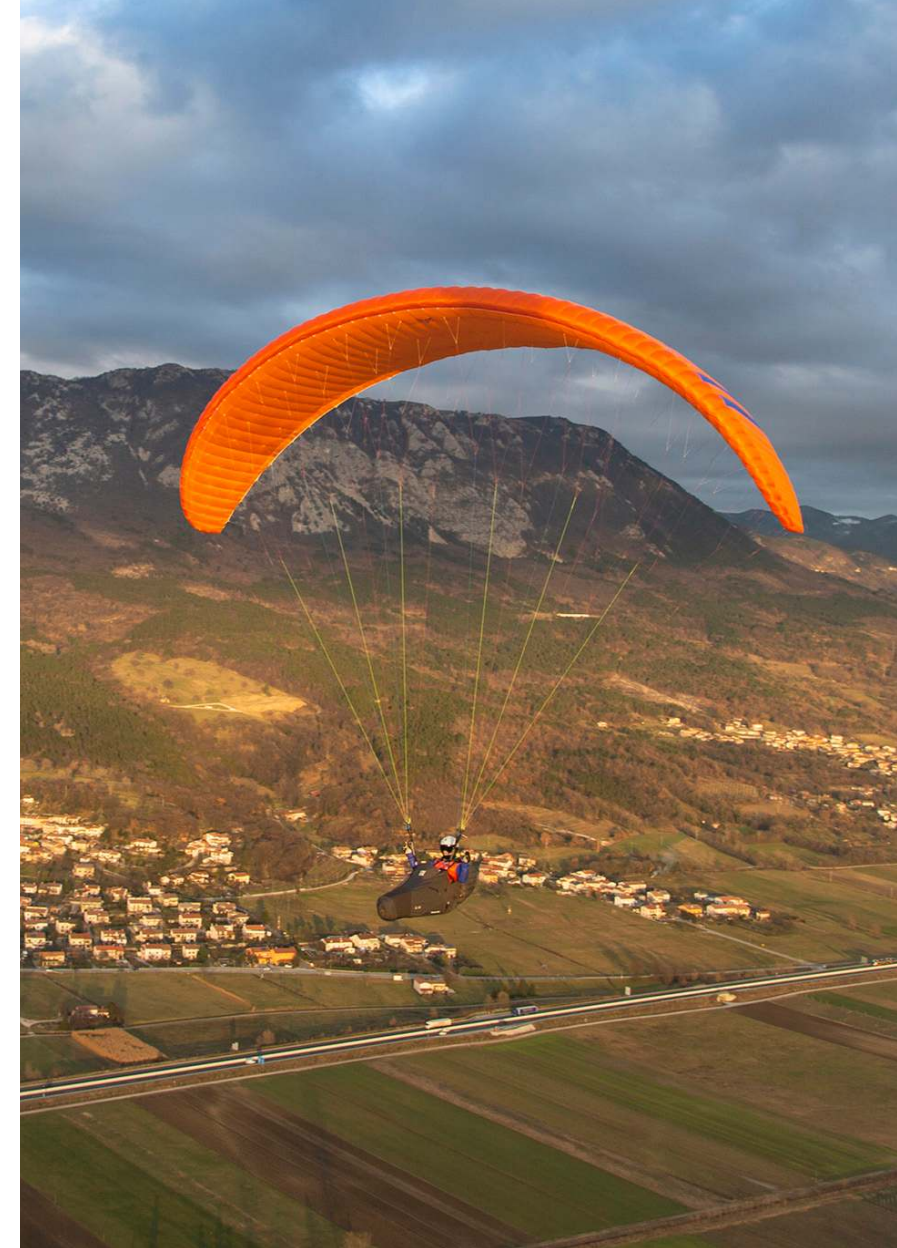
If necessary always clean your glider with fresh water and a cloth only, without using any cleaning chemicals. This includes also the lines and canopy. More importantly, always remove any stones or sand from the canopy as they will gradually damage the material and reduce the glider's lifespan.

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 R-light 3 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.

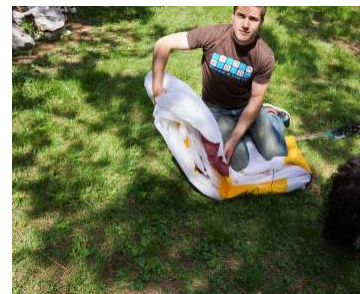


Packing R-light 3

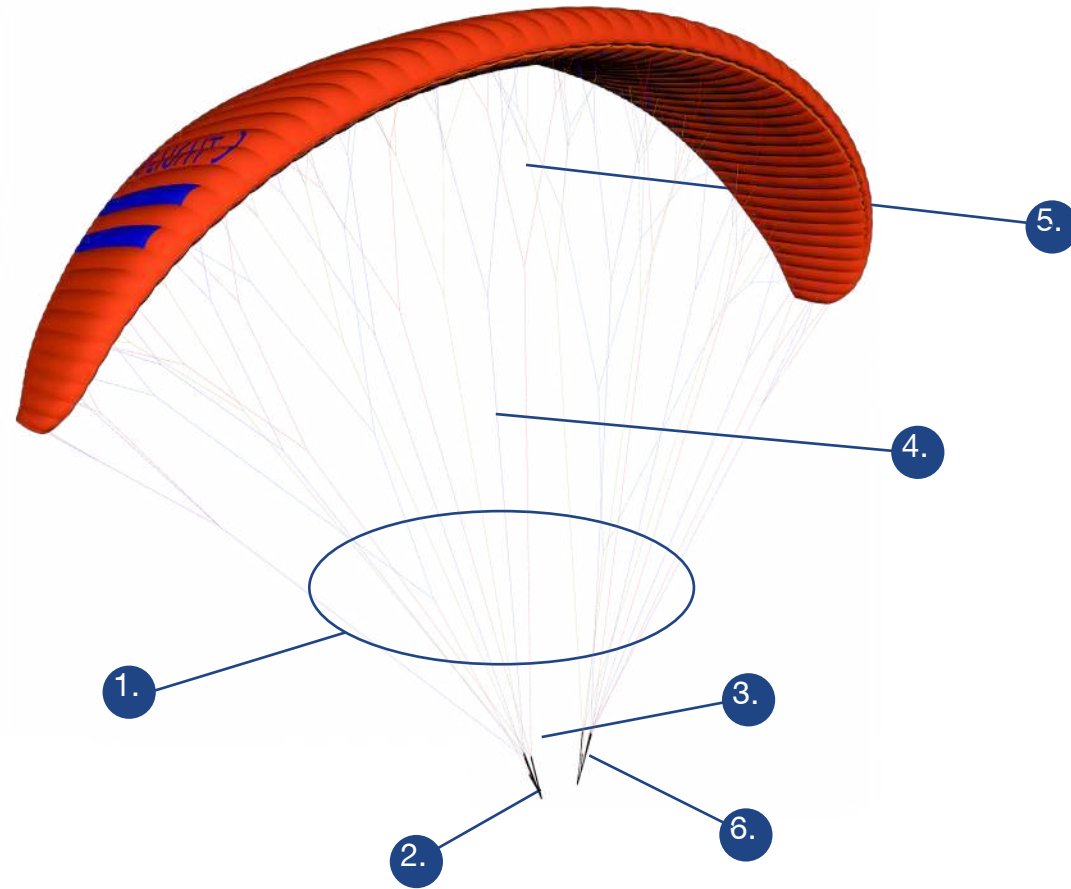
1. FOLD THE GLIDER LIKE HARMONICA



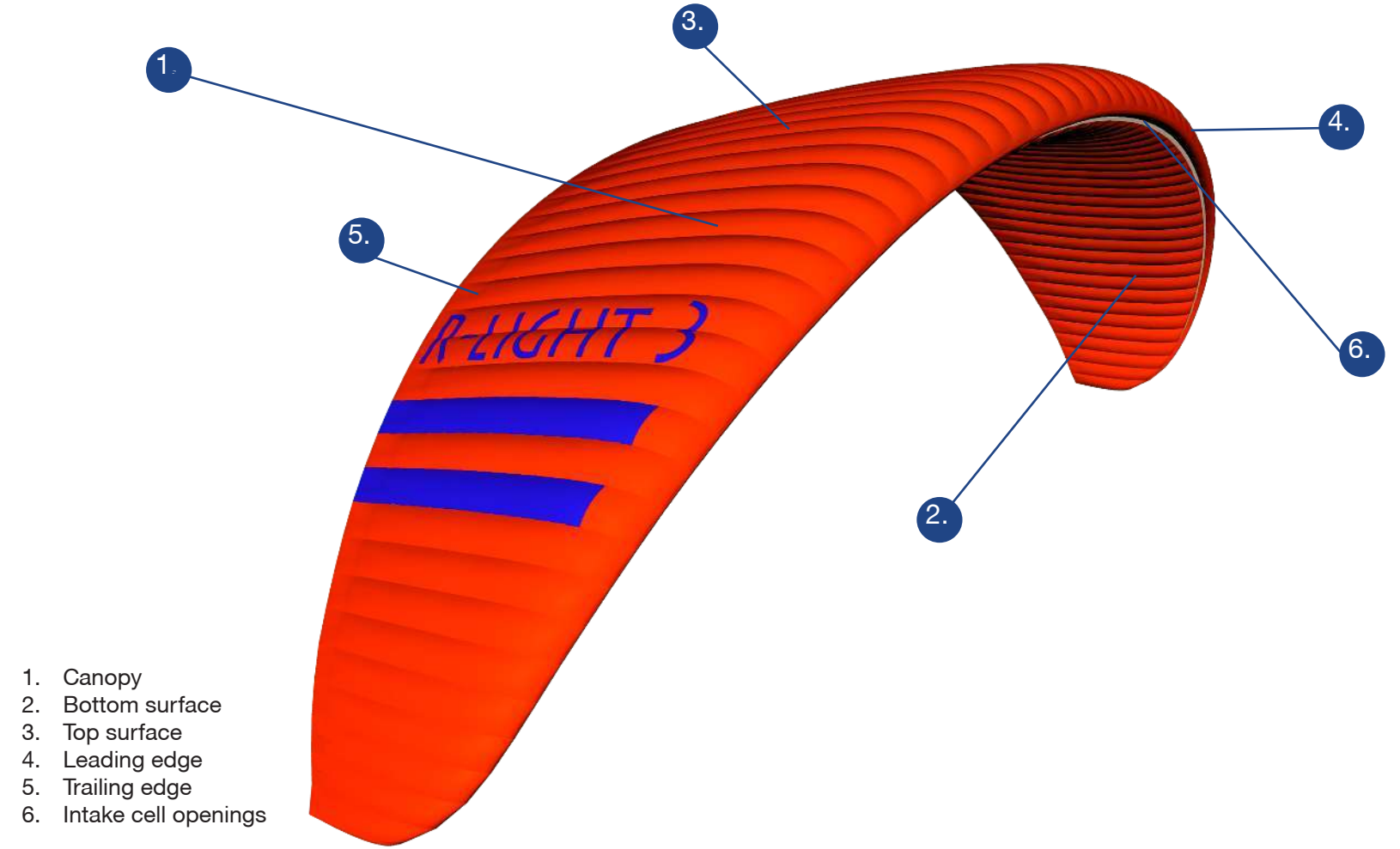
2. ALIGN THE CELLS



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

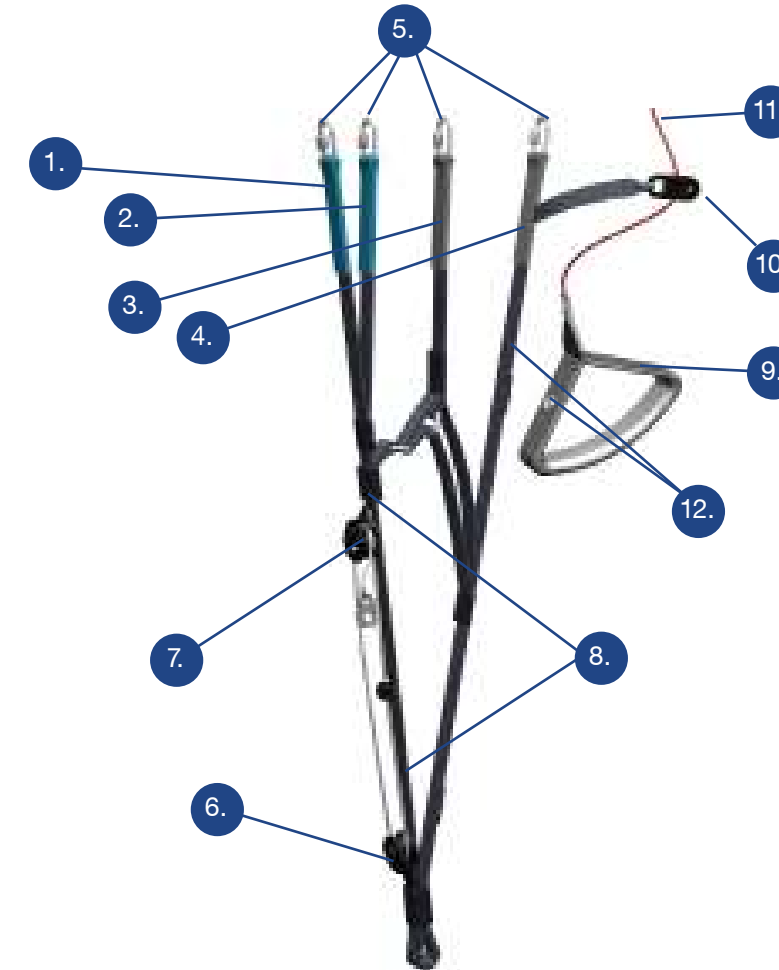
Technical data

		R-light 3 XS	R-light 3 S	R-light 3 MS	R-light 3 ML	R-light 3 L
Cell number		61	61	61	61	61
Flat	Area (m2)	21,3	23,8	25,3	26,5	28,5
	Span (m)	10,9	11,5	11,9	12,1	12,6
	Aspect ratio	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6
Projected	Area (m2)	18,0	20,2	21,4	22,4	24,1
	Span (m)	8,6	9,1	9,4	9,6	10
Projected	Aspect ratio	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1
Trimmers	NO	Riser lengths (difference not more than ±5 mm from the lengths laid down in the manual).				
Risers	A	B	C			
R-light 3 XS	Lenght mm	510	510	510	Standard	
	Lenght mm	385	430	510	Accelerated	
Distance between pulleys 125 mm						
R-light 3 S	Lenght mm	510	510	510	Standard	
	Lenght mm	365	420	510	Accelerated	
Distance between pulleys 145 mm						
R-light 3 MS	Lenght mm	520	530	530	Standard	
	Lenght mm	370	430	530	Accelerated	
Distance between pulleys 150 mm						
R-light 3 ML	Lenght mm	535	535	535	Standard	
	Lenght mm	380	432	535	Accelerated	
Distance between pulleys 155 mm						
R-light 3 L	Lenght mm	560	560	560	Standard	
	Lenght mm	390	450	560	Accelerated	
Distance between pulleys 160 mm						
In flight Weight	XS	S	MS	ML	L	
	Minimum kg	60	70	80	90	105
	Maximum kg	75	85	95	105	119
	Wing weight	3310 g	3570 g	3750 g	4020 g	4300 g
Certification	B	B	B	B	B	

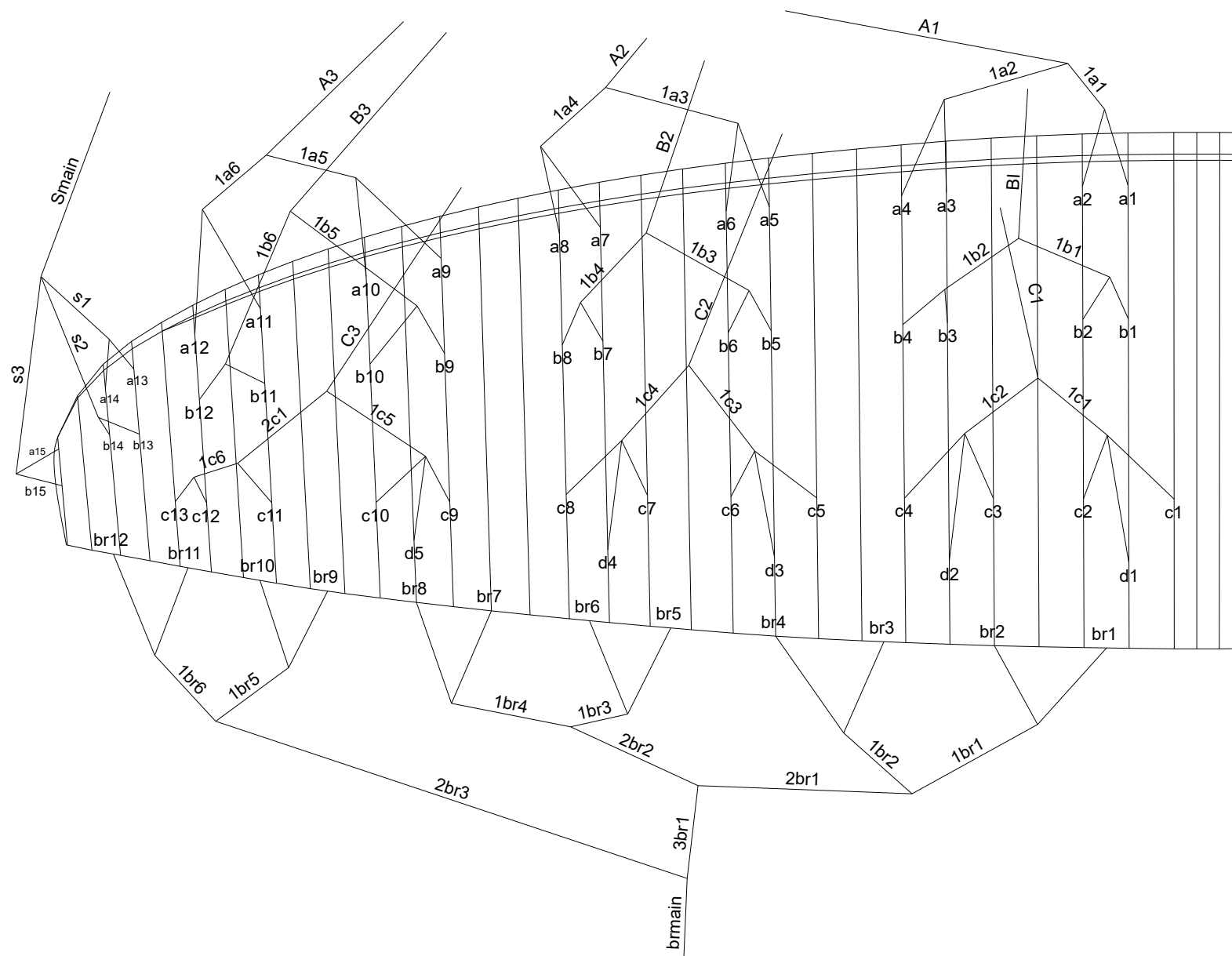
Materials description

R-light 3 3	All sizes
CANOPY	FABRIC CODE
Leading edge	Dominico 30
Upper surface	Porcher Skytex 27
Bottom surface	Porcher Skytex 27
Profiles	Skytex Porcher 40 hard
SUSPENSION LINES	FABRIC CODE
Upper cascades	Liors DC (100, 60, 40)
Upper cascades	A-8000-U-050-000
Middle1 cascades	A-8000-U-120-000 (90, 70, 50)
Middle 2 cascades	A-8000-U-050-000 (90, 70)
Main	PPSL 200 (191, 125)
Main	A-8000-U-120-000 (90, 70, 50)
Main stabilo	A-8000-U-070-000
Brake upper	Liros DC 40
Brake middle 1	A-8000-U-050-000
Brake middle 2	A-8000-U-090-000
Brake main	TSL 220
RISERS	FABRIC CODE
Material	Liros 13 mm black nylon webbing
Pulleys	4x Harken PA18

R-light 3 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. R-light 3 has no trimmers or any other adjustable or removable device



Line lengths (mm) R-light 3 XS Line lengths shall be specified when measured under a tension of 50 N, this tension being slowly and gradually applied before taking the measurement.

First gallery									
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm
a1	349	b1	362	c1	835	d1	857	br1	739
a2	294	b2	316	c2	733	d2	791	br2	492
a3	296	b3	324	c3	699	d3	753	br3	636
a4	328	b4	349	c4	739	d4	717	br4	557
a5	328	b5	357	c5	721	d5	600	br5	555
a6	280	b6	317	c6	644			br6	461
a7	278	b7	324	c7	651			br7	467
a8	306	b8	343	c8	661			br8	494
a9	636	b9	622	c9	609			br9	459
a10	547	b10	531	c10	519			br10	428
a11	543	b11	540	c11	670			br11	532
a12	546	b12	519	c12	179			br12	562
a13	248	b13	234	c13	195				
a14	188	b14	195						
a15	497	b15	517						
Second gallery									
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm
1a1	1294	1b1	1500	1c1	1113			1br1	1040
1a2	1260	1b2	1462	1c2	1127			1br2	742
1a3	1193	1b3	1365	1c3	1248			1br3	900
1a4	1159	1b4	1319	1c4	1208			1br4	833
1a5	1277	1b5	1277	1c5	1316			1br5	735
1a6	1188	1b6	1179	1c6	468			1br6	549
s1	1425	s2	1397	2c1	1076				
s3	1001								
Main lines									
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm
A1	4235	B1	3918	C1	3975			2br1	1762
A2	4282	B2	3991	C2	3872			2br2	1464
A3	3749	B3	3710	C3	3736			2br3	2698
		Smain	3572						

Total line lengths R-light 3 XS

Open the manual in Adobe reader: Ctrl + Alt + select (Windows)

a1	6374	b1	6279	c1	6417
a2	6318	b2	6228	c2	6312
a3	6290	b3	6198	c3	6296
a4	6317	b4	6225	c4	6335
a5	6298	b5	6208	c5	6334
a6	6250	b5	6168	c6	6259
a7	6213	b6	6130	c7	6227
a8	6242	b7	6147	c8	6236
a9	6162	b8	6095	c9	6152
a10	6072	b9	6009	c10	6064
a11	5977	b10	5919	c11	5973
a12	5971	b11	5892	c12	5951
a13	5742	b12	5699	c13	5963
a14	5679	b13	5657		
a15	5557	b14	5575		
d1	6438			br1	6739
d2	6385			br2	6491
d3	6366			br3	6330
d4	6292			br4	6249
d5	6146			br5	6109
				br6	6015
				br7	5949
				br8	5978
				br9	5810
				br10	5779
				br11	5705
				br12	5730

Line lengths (mm) R-light 3 S Line lengths shall be specified when measured under a tension of 50 N, this tension being slowly and gradually applied before taking the measurement.

First gallery											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm		
a1	377	b1	388	c1	901	d1	906	br1	889		
a2	317	b2	339	c2	785	d2	843	br2	603		
a3	320	b3	347	c3	750	d3	808	br3	708		
a4	354	b4	373	c4	797	d4	768	br4	602		
a5	351	b5	381	c5	781	d5	633	br5	566		
a6	299	b6	336	c6	698			br6	456		
a7	291	b7	346	c7	706			br7	440		
a8	321	b8	365	c8	717			br8	500		
a9	692	b9	668	c9	659			br9	495		
a10	595	b10	566	c10	557			br10	420		
a11	589	b11	576	c11	727			br11	592		
a12	586	b12	550	c12	189			br12	569		
a13	266	b13	252	c13	207						
a14	201	b14	208								
a15	509	b15	535								
Second gallery											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm		
1a1	1401	1b1	1621	1c1	1201			1br1	1154		
1a2	1360	1b2	1577	1c2	1214			1br2	803		
1a3	1293	1b3	1479	1c3	1352			1br3	883		
1a4	1250	1b4	1428	1c4	1311			1br4	846		
1a5	1384	1b5	1384	1c5	1428			1br5	875		
1a6	1282	1b6	1268	1c6	509			1br6	579		
s1	1537	s2	1507	2c1	1163						
s3	1122										
Main lines											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm	BR lines	mm
A1	4642	B1	4312	C1	4389			2br1	1837	3br1	1566
A2	4666	B2	4360	C2	4237			2br2	1685	brmain	1905
A3	4067	B3	4033	C3	4070			2br3	3032		
		Smain	3936								

Total line lengths R-light 3 S

Open the manual in Adobe reader: Ctrl + Alt + select (Windows)					
a1	6916	b1	6816	c1	6972
a2	6858	b2	6768	c2	6858
a3	6818	b3	6729	c3	6836
a4	6852	b4	6753	c4	6883
a5	6806	b5	6713	c5	6861
a6	6754	b5	6666	c6	6775
a7	6706	b6	6628	c7	6744
a8	6735	b7	6646	c8	6755
a9	6647	b8	6579	c9	6653
a10	6547	b9	6479	c10	6550
a11	6439	b10	6373	c11	6456
a12	6432	b11	6346	c12	6424
a13	6233	b12	6192	c13	6439
a14	6171	b13	6148		
a15	6063	b14	6092		
d1	6975			br1	7385
d2	6926			br2	7100
d3	6883			br3	6852
d4	6804			br4	6747
d5	6623			br5	6641
				br6	6530
				br7	6475
				br8	6533
				br9	6341
				br10	6266
				br11	6141
				br12	6119

Line lengths (mm) R-light 3 MS Line lengths shall be specified when measured under a tension of 50 N, this tension being slowly and gradually applied before taking the measurement.

First gallery											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm		
a1	388	b1	399	c1	927	d1	940	br1	905		
a2	326	b2	349	c2	807	d2	874	br2	621		
a3	329	b3	357	c3	772	d3	839	br3	729		
a4	364	b4	384	c4	820	d4	797	br4	620		
a5	361	b5	393	c5	804	d5	656	br5	583		
a6	307	b6	346	c6	719			br6	469		
a7	300	b7	356	c7	727			br7	453		
a8	330	b8	376	c8	738			br8	514		
a9	712	b9	688	c9	678			br9	509		
a10	612	b10	582	c10	573			br10	432		
a11	606	b11	593	c11	748			br11	609		
a12	603	b12	566	c12	195			br12	586		
a13	274	b13	259	c13	213						
a14	207	b14	214								
a15	524	b15	550								
Second gallery											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm		
1a1	1441	1b1	1668	1c1	1236			1br1	1187		
1a2	1399	1b2	1623	1c2	1249			1br2	826		
1a3	1330	1b3	1522	1c3	1391			1br3	909		
1a4	1290	1b4	1469	1c4	1349			1br4	870		
1a5	1424	1b5	1420	1c5	1469			1br5	900		
1a6	1319	1b6	1305	1c6	524			1br6	596		
s1	1581	s2	1551	2c1	1197						
s3	1154										
Main lines											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm	BR lines	mm
A1	4783	B1	4443	C1	4514			2br1	1890	3br1	1611
A2	4807	B2	4492	C2	4357			2br2	1734	brmain	2030
A3	4187	B3	4146	C3	4190			2br3	3127		
		Smain	4050								

Total line lengths R-light 3 MS

Open the manual in Adobe reader: Ctrl + Alt + select (Windows)					
a1	7119	b1	7020	c1	7176
a2	7060	b2	6970	c2	7059
a3	7021	b3	6935	c3	7033
a4	7053	b4	6962	c4	7081
a5	7006	b5	6914	c5	7057
a6	6952	b5	6868	c6	6974
a7	6898	b6	6824	c7	6938
a8	6928	b7	6843	c8	6949
a9	6840	b8	6763	c9	6843
a10	6740	b9	6658	c10	6741
a11	6625	b10	6554	c11	6642
a12	6621	b11	6527	c12	6609
a13	6422	b12	6379	c13	6627
a14	6357	b13	6333		
a15	6239	b14	6270		
d1	7188			br1	7597
d2	7135			br2	7290
d3	7090			br3	7044
d4	7008			br4	6931
d5	6821			br5	6823
				br6	6710
				br7	6657
				br8	6711
				br9	6521
				br10	6442
				br11	6318
				br12	6295

Line lengths (mm) R-light 3 ML Line lengths shall be specified when measured under a tension of 50 N, this tension being slowly and gradually applied before taking the measurement.

First gallery											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm		
a1	402	b1	399	c1	943	d1	949	br1	883		
a2	337	b2	348	c2	820	d2	890	br2	603		
a3	333	b3	371	c3	791	d3	853	br3	722		
a4	369	b4	398	c4	837	d4	812	br4	632		
a5	372	b5	400	c5	819	d5	670	br5	591		
a6	317	b6	354	c6	734			br6	479		
a7	306	b7	361	c7	745			br7	461		
a8	338	b8	379	c8	756			br8	523		
a9	730	b9	705	c9	695			br9	520		
a10	629	b10	596	c10	588			br10	443		
a11	618	b11	605	c11	768			br11	592		
a12	608	b12	575	c12	195			br12	569		
a13	276	b13	263	c13	211						
a14	210	b14	218								
a15	495	b15	524								
Second gallery											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm		
1a1	1478	1b1	1710	1c1	1267			1br1	1217		
1a2	1434	1b2	1664	1c2	1281			1br2	847		
1a3	1364	1b3	1561	1c3	1426			1br3	932		
1a4	1319	1b4	1506	1c4	1383			1br4	892		
1a5	1460	1b5	1460	1c5	1506			1br5	923		
1a6	1352	1b6	1338	1c6	537			1br6	611		
s1	1621	s2	1590	2c1	1227						
s3	1183										
Main lines											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm	BR lines	mm
A1	4852	B1	4504	C1	4594			2br1	1938	3br1	1652
A2	4912	B2	4584	C2	4458			2br2	1778	brmain	1960
A3	4276	B3	4234	C3	4287			2br3	3199		
		Smain	4101								

Total line lengths R-light 3 ML

Open the manual in Adobe reader: Ctrl + Alt + select (Windows)					
a1	7262	b1	7141	c1	7317
a2	7198	b2	7090	c2	7195
a3	7147	b3	7067	c3	7177
a4	7183	b4	7094	c4	7226
a5	7169	b5	7072	c5	7208
a6	7116	b5	7025	c6	7133
a7	7061	b6	6979	c7	7100
a8	7091	b7	6999	c8	7108
a9	6995	b8	6924	c9	7004
a10	6893	b9	6816	c10	6898
a11	6776	b10	6703	c11	6802
a12	6766	b11	6672	c12	6766
a13	6529	b12	6485	c13	6782
a14	6461	b13	6440		
a15	6305	b14	6339		
d1	7323			br1	7715
d2	7278			br2	7441
d3	7251			br3	7187
d4	7165			br4	7102
d5	6979			br5	6985
				br6	6871
				br7	6812
				br8	6874
				br9	6673
				br10	6595
				br11	6434
				br12	6410

Line lengths (mm) R-light 3 L Line lengths shall be specified when measured under a tension of 50 N, this tension being slowly and gradually applied before taking the measurement.

First gallery											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm		
a1	393	b1	398	c1	935	d1	949	br1	950		
a2	326	b2	340	c2	807	d2	878	br2	661		
a3	330	b3	350	c3	771	d3	864	br3	776		
a4	370	b4	379	c4	822	d4	820	br4	662		
a5	376	b5	412	c5	827	d5	678	br5	623		
a6	319	b6	362	c6	739			br6	507		
a7	313	b7	373	c7	749			br7	485		
a8	346	b8	392	c8	759			br8	549		
a9	756	b9	721	c9	701			br9	549		
a10	650	b10	610	c10	589			br10	469		
a11	638	b11	619	c11	775			br11	656		
a12	630	b12	587	c12	180			br12	628		
a13	260	b13	237	c13	200						
a14	192	b14	198								
a15	528	b15	554								
Second gallery											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm		
1a1	1529	1b1	1770	1c1	1312			1br1	1260		
1a2	1485	1b2	1723	1c2	1326			1br2	877		
1a3	1412	1b3	1615	1c3	1476			1br3	965		
1a4	1365	1b4	1559	1c4	1432			1br4	923		
1a5	1511	1b5	1511	1c5	1559			1br5	955		
1a6	1400	1b6	1385	1c6	556			1br6	633		
s1	1678	s2	1646	2c1	1270						
s3	1225										
Main lines											
Lines A	mm	Lines B	mm	Lines C	mm	Lines D	mm	BR lines	mm	BR lines	mm
A1	5072	B1	4710	C1	4799			2br1	2006	3br1	1710
A2	5098	B2	4762	C2	4633			2br2	1840	brmain	2112
A3	4443	B3	4404	C3	4451			2br3	3311		
		Smain	4299								

Total line lengths R-light 3 L

Open the manual in Adobe reader: Ctrl + Alt + select (Windows)					
a1	7540	b1	7423	c1	7578
a2	7477	b2	7368	c2	7453
a3	7435	b3	7331	c3	7428
a4	7473	b4	7360	c4	7480
a5	7431	b5	7337	c5	7471
a6	7376	b5	7289	c6	7383
a7	7322	b6	7243	c7	7347
a8	7352	b7	7261	c8	7361
a9	7260	b8	7183	c9	7252
a10	7153	b9	7072	c10	7140
a11	7029	b10	6958	c11	7037
a12	7024	b11	6924	c12	6999
a13	6787	b12	6743	c13	7018
a14	6719	b13	6696		
a15	6602	b14	6630		
d1	7595			br1	8062
d2	7537			br2	7758
d3	7510			br3	7492
d4	7421			br4	7378
d5	7227			br5	7261
				br6	7141
				br7	7082
				br8	7145
				br9	6940
				br10	6860
				br11	6725
				br12	6692

New BC system

is designed for easier and efficient use:

- Double gearing system deducts the pulling force needed to engage the system.
- While flying on bar it is important, that your hand slides down the riser and follows the BC system handle in a way, that when you engage the system, it starts pulling the B row with first mm of the pull.
- In the repair kit, you will find also a spare line if one is needed in the future.
- The system is to be considered as an added feature to a normal active flying with the brake input.

B1 and B2 Main line assembly

When assembling the lines it is important to note, that for the B1 and B2 line, one needs to assemble it in a way that the reinforced loop, positions on the split point that ends up attached to the 1b1 and 1b2 lines.



Certification specimens

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

Triple Seven Gliders

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Tel.: +386 40 777 313

Email: info@777gliders.com

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

A stylized white logo element consisting of a central vertical line that splits into two curved lines extending upwards and outwards, forming a shape reminiscent of a double-headed arrow or a stylized 'V' with a central vertical bar.

TRIPLE SEVEN