



Pilot's Operating Handbook

Wing Type :

iFun XL



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2 Amendment Record Sheet

2.1 Table of Amendments

Review	Date	Comment	Section
0010	09-2021	Reference document	

2.2 Amendments

The information in this manual is based on the data that was available at the time of its publication. The latest amendments to this manual will be issued on the Air Création website (<http://www.aircreation.fr>) in PDF format. This should be printed out and added to the manual. The amendment table should at that time be updated with the appropriate details and date. Therefore it is important for operators to check the website regularly for any amendments that have been made. If any errors or omissions are found in this manual please advise the factory.

3 General

3.1 About this Document

This manual is a legal document which is approved for use with Air Creation iFun XL wing.

It must be used in conjunction with the particular trike's operating handbook.

It must remain with the aircraft, and not be amended or altered without authority from Air Creation.

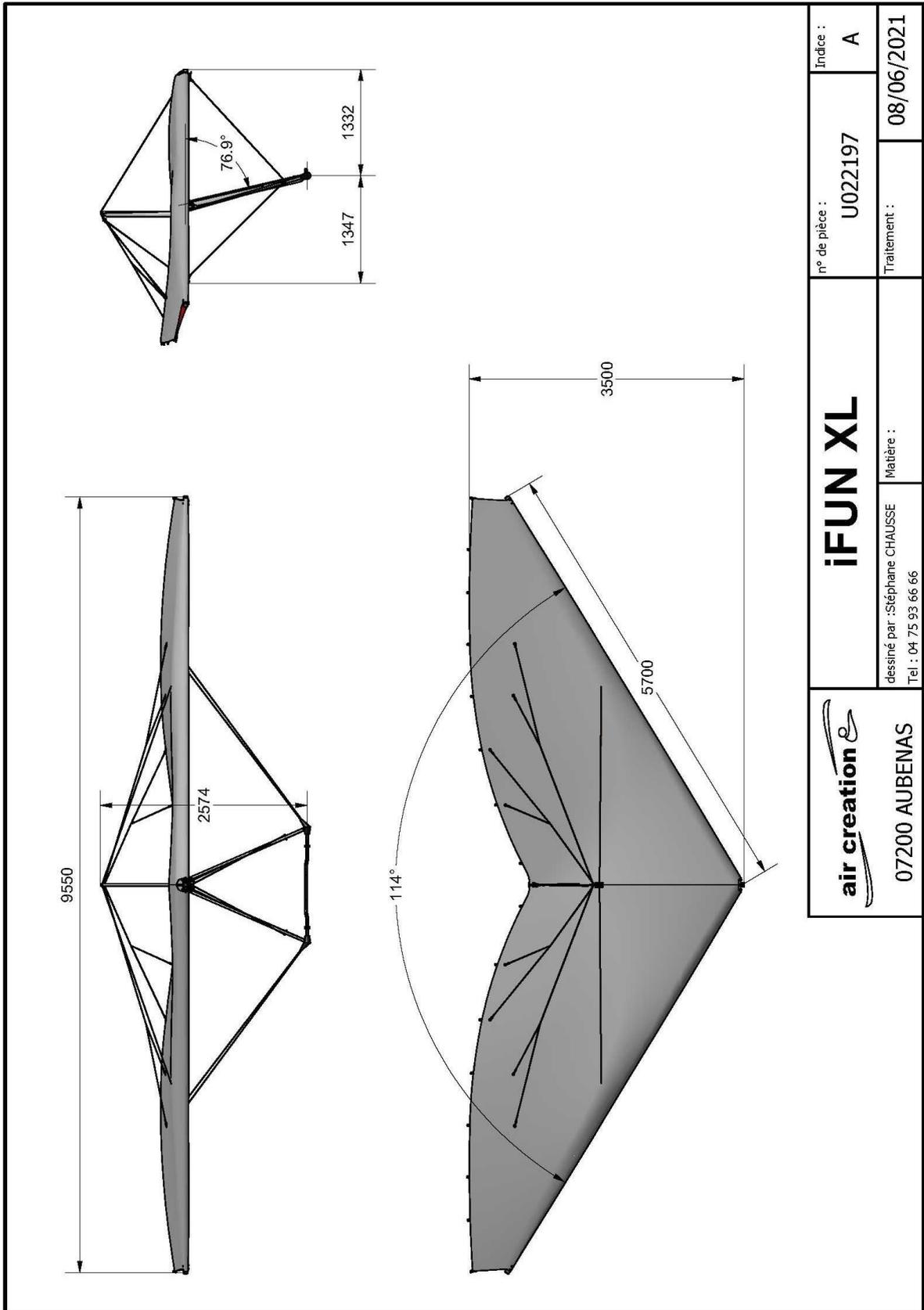
All pilots should read this manual before flying as pilot in command of the aircraft to which it refers.

This manual is not intended to teach you how to fly the aircraft. Learning to fly should be accomplished under the supervision of a suitably qualified flight instructor experienced in flying this type of aircraft.

What this manual will do is provide the information necessary to a qualified pilot for the safe flight of this weight shift aircraft.

3.2 3-Perspective Diagram

Figure 3-1: iFun XL in 3 Perspectives



4 Technical Specifications – Performance

4.1 Technical Specifications

Area	18.5 sq m (199.1 sq ft)
Maximum wing loading	25,7 kg/sq.m. (5.3 lbs/sq.ft.)
Airfoil type	Double surface 30%
Span	9.5 m (31.2 ft)
Nose angle	120°
Aspect ratio	4.9
Empty weight	49 kg (108 lbs)
Ultimate load factors	+ 6g - 3g
Maximum take-off weight	475 kg (1,047 lbs)
Limit load factors	+ 4g 0g (-2g under gust)

4.2 Maximum Added Load / Trikes Adjustment

The maximum load that may be added under the wing is **426 kg (939 lbs)**. The following chart defines the useful load of our various trike models with the iFun XL wing.

Trike	Skypper evo 912	Skypper evo 912 S	Skypper evo 912 IS	TANARG neo 912	TANARG neo 912 S	TANARG neo 912 IS
Maximum takeoff weight without parachute	450 kg	450 kg	450 kg	450 kg	450 kg	450 kg
	992 lbs	992 lbs	992 lbs	992 lbs	992 lbs	992 lbs
Maximum takeoff weight with parachute	466 kg	466 kg	466 kg	469 kg	469 kg	469 kg
	1028 lbs	1028 lbs	1028 lbs	1034 lbs	1034 lbs	1034 lbs
Empty weight without parachute *	226 kg	228 kg	232,5 kg	245 kg	247,5 kg	252,5 kg
	498 lbs	503 lbs	513 lbs	540 lbs	546 lbs	557 lbs
Empty weight with parachute *	236 kg	238 kg	242,5 kg	255 kg	257,5 kg	262,5 kg
	520 lbs	525 lbs	535 lbs	562 lbs	568 lbs	579 lbs
Maximum empty weight without parachute	287 kg	287 kg	287 kg	287 kg	287 kg	287 kg
	633 lbs	633 lbs	633 lbs	633 lbs	633 lbs	633 lbs
Maximum empty weight with parachute	303 kg	303 kg	303 kg	306 kg	306 kg	306 kg
	668 lbs	668 lbs	668 lbs	675 lbs	675 lbs	675 lbs
Useful load without parachute *	224 kg	222 kg	217,5 kg	205 kg	202,5 kg	197,5 kg
	494 lbs	490 lbs	480 lbs	452 lbs	447 lbs	435 lbs
Useful load with parachute *	230 kg	228 kg	223,5 kg	214 kg	211,5 kg	206,5 kg
	507 lbs	503 lbs	493 lbs	472 lbs	466 lbs	435 lbs

* Optional equipment excluded

 **Caution:** fitting of any equipment or any other change should never lead to exceeding the maximum empty weight value mentioned above, according to security standards and aircraft conformity.

It is possible to adapt other trikes than the ones mentioned above. Their maximum weight should be less than 426 kg (939 lbs) fully loaded. *The stability of the trike alone must be absolutely positive in yaw* in order to guarantee the stability at high speed.

Then progressive tests will be performed to check the adaptation wing/trike, especially concerning the position of the control bar and the thrust line height. The necessary engine power for safe two-seater flight should be at least 40 HP.

 **Check during fitting** whether the trike propeller stays clear of the lower rear longitudinal cables and the keel. A minimum clearance of 10 cm (4 inches) should be respected when the hang point is set to the front position and the wing is fully nose up and all the way banked on one side.

4.3 Performance at Maximum Take-Off Weight

The indicated speeds are CAS corrected speeds.

(*) The indicated performances were measured with the standard propellers that equip the trikes. The performances obtained with the optional propellers proposed are at least equivalent.

Trike	Skypper evo 912	Skypper evo 912 S / IS	TANARG neo 912	TANARG neo 912 S	TANARG neo 912 IS
Maximum weight	466 kg	466 kg	469 kg	469 kg	469 kg
	1028 lbs	1028 lbs	1034 lbs	1034 lbs	1034 lbs
Stall speed	55 km/h	55 km/h	55 km/h	55 km/h	55 km/h
	34 mph	34 mph	34 mph	34 mph	34 mph
Minimum speed	57 km/h	57 km/h	57 km/h	57 km/h	57 km/h
	35 mph	35 mph	35 mph	35 mph	35 mph
Recommended climbing speed	65 km/h	65 km/h	65 km/h	65 km/h	65 km/h
	40 mph	40 mph	40 mph	40 mph	40 mph
Take-off run	75 m	65 m	75 m	65 m	65 m
	246 ft	213 ft	246 ft	213 ft	213 ft
50 ft clearing distance	180 m	160 m	180 m	160 m	160 m
	590 ft	525 ft	590 ft	525 ft	525 ft
Climb rate	5 m/s	5.5 m/s	5 m/s	5.5 m/s	5.5 m/s
	985 ft/min	1083 ft/min	985 ft/min	1083 ft/min	1083 ft/min
Recommended approach speed	70 km/h	70 km/h	70 km/h	70 km/h	70 km/h
	43 mph	43 mph	43 mph	43 mph	43 mph
Landing distance from 50 ft height	140 m	140 m	140 m	140 m	140 m
	459 ft	459 ft	459 ft	459 ft	459 ft
Max L/D ratio	7	7	7.5	7.5	7.5
Max glide ratio speed	70 km/h	70 km/h	70 km/h	70 km/h	70 km/h
	43 mph	43 mph	43 mph	43 mph	43 mph
Side wind limits	15 kts	15 kts	15 kts	15 kts	15 kts
V.N.E. (velocity never to exceed)	130 km/h	130 km/h	130 km/h	130 km/h	130 km/h
	81 mph	81 mph	81 mph	81 mph	81 mph
V.man (never to be exceeded in very turbulent air)	110 km/h	110 km/h	110 km/h	110 km/h	110 km/h
	68 mph	68 mph	68 mph	68 mph	68 mph
Roll rate at 120% min. speed (45°/45°)	3 s	3 s	3 s	3 s	3 s

5 Instructions for Use

5.1 Rigging

5.1.1 Assembly

1. Open the wing bag, make sure that the A-frame is on top, and remove fastenings and paddings.

 *At this point, do not assemble the trapeze with the control bar to avoid the risk of damaging the sail with the upright profile!*

2. Lift the wing from the front and rotate it so that the wing is laying with the folded control frame flat on the ground. *Do not remove the protective foam from the central part of the control bar.* Mount the trapeze with the push-pin, no cable must pass inside.
3. Carefully open the two half wings to their maximum extent on floor.
4. Open the trapeze and push the control bar onto its base using the push-pin. No cables must pass inside.

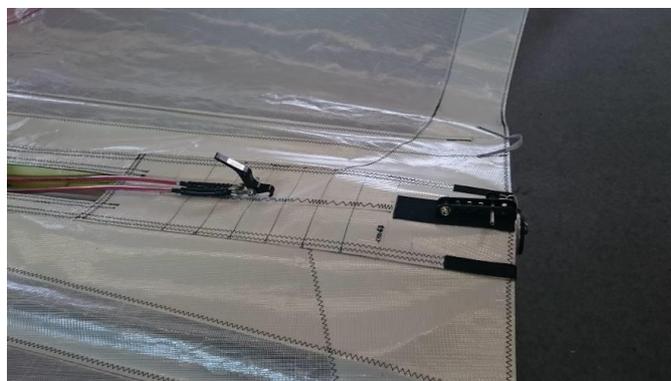
 *The control bar is not symmetrical. The center part is offset from the ends to compensate for the lateral offset of the tricycle due to the engine torque. For an engine with a counter-clockwise rotating propeller (Rotax 912), the central part must be shifted to the Left. For a clockwise rotating propeller (Rotax 582), the center part must be shifted to the Right. If necessary, reverse the direction of the control bar if it does not correspond to the engine used, by removing the screws connecting the trapeze posts. (See maintenance manual, 3.6.1, 5).*

5. Slip the tensioning handle behind the foot of the king post by the opening in the upper surface **taking care not to cross or twist the cables.** (Figure 5-2).
6. Fit the king post plastic head at the top of the king post without entangling pitch lines.
7. Fit the king post onto its locating lug on the keel, between the two tensioning cables.
8. Carefully slide the upper sail bent battens in their respective pockets and tension the sail by fastening the Easyfit tighteners (Figure 5-1).

Figure 5-1 : EasyFit Tighteners



Figure 5-2 : Path of Tensioning Cables



9. Pull the cross tube swan catch tensioner towards the trailing edge, then hook it to the rail screw at the keel tip (Figure 5-2). To ease the operation, carefully center the A-frame, ensure that the tabs and heat shrink coverings of the lower lateral cables do not get stuck in the sail opening at the cross tube/leading edge connection and that the stainless steel tabs line up with the control bar.
10. Pull down the swan catch tension lever and fix it in the rail with the pushpin.
11. Raise the nose of the wing and lift it on its A-frame. To avoid dragging the tips of the wing on the ground, it is recommended that a second person hold the back of the keel.
12. Fix the front lower longitudinal cables in the rail under the nose plate with the help of the swan catch tension lever and the pushpin.
13. Install the tip struts in the appropriate openings on the leading edge. Insert them all the way into their housings and rotate them until they block. Check that they are correctly blocked by pulling them towards the rear. Raise the sail for ease of access.
14. Place the two straight battens of the wing tips on the plastic lug attached to the tube of the leading edge, and tighten the upper surface with the clasps. Attach the undersurface bungees by pulling them over the clasps.
15. Close the fabric closures at the tips by means of their velcros.
16. When connecting the trike, slip the security fastening cable through the loop in the security strap aligned with the front of the kingpost, behind the kingpost, through the loop again, and then fix it to the beam of the trike. The security cable should pass under the tensioning cables. This operation secures the trike as well as fastening the crossbar tensioning system.

For the final stage of lifting the wing on the trike, follow the instructions in the trike operating handbook.

5.1.2 Disassembly

Dismantling is carried out in reverse order of the assembling operations.

Before setting the wing flat on the ground, insert the protective padding on the keel over the hang point bracket.

Before folding up the two half-wings, place the leather cap on the tensioning device lever and slip it inside the sail *at the front of the kingpost foot* to avoid tearing any part of the sail or the frame while closing the leading edges.

 **Never release the tension of the wing without first removing the battens of the wing tips which rest on the leading edges.**

5.2 Preflight Check

The wing preflight check will be easier if made before lifting the wing above the trike. The following is a brief summary of the minimum pre-flight inspection, which assumes that the scheduled maintenance checks outlined in the maintenance manual has been performed. If you are unsure, it does no harm to increase the number of items in your inspection in accordance with the recommendations of the maintenance manual.

1. Position the wing horizontally once coupled with the trike.
2. Visually check the symmetry of the two leading edges.
3. Check noses plates' assembly, bolts, nuts, thimbles and Nicopress of the front lower longitudinal cables, swan catch correctly positioned, pushpin and wires attached.
4. Slide your hand along the leading edges to check for possible damage. Make sure the profile of the upper surface of the leading edge is free of deposits of raindrops, insects, snow or ice. Clean/dry if necessary.
5. Check the crossbar/leading edges connection, bolts, nuts, by unzipping the lower surface access. Check for correct fastening of lower flying wires and upper landing wires, also their condition, swages and thimbles. Check that the sail is not snagged on a metallic part. Close the lower surface access.
6. Check the fastening of the sail at the wing tips and the position lock of the two pivoting sleeves by means of the Parker screws.
7. Check the fitting of the upper surface battens and the closure of their tighteners on the trailing edge.
8. Check fitting and condition of the reflex bridles and their attachment to the sail.
9. Check that no upper cables are wrapped around the kingpost and that the luff lines are well positioned in the grooves of the pulleys at the top of the kingpost.
10. Check the axes of the swiveling piece, its safety pins and the thimbles and Nicopress of the rear lower cables at the keel end.
11. Check the correct routing of the tensioning cables *on each side of the king post*. Check the tensioning system at the end of the keel, the nuts and bolts, the correct position and security of the push pin and its safety washer.
12. Slide your hand along all of the lower cables to detect signs of wear.
13. Check that the lower cables are attached to the A frame, check the nuts and bolts, check the condition of the cables and their Nicopress clamps, and the push-pin of the control bar. All the cables should be loose enough to pivot in the direction of the tension. Close the leather cover webbings.
14. Check the assembly of the crossbar central junctions, the nuts and bolts, the protection, the retaining straps on the keel, and the fastening of the tensioning cables.
15. Check the hang bracket and its positioning rings for condition (possible twist, cracks) and free pivoting movement.
16. Check that all zippers on the inspection hatches are closed and that the under / upper surfaces and wingtip closure are correctly positioned with their velcro.
17. Once the wing is assembled on its trike, check the position of the hook screw, its butterfly and its safety ring.
18. Check that the safety cable of the trike is correctly positioned and fastened. It must pass under the tensioning cables. This system ensures the fastening of the trike as well as tensioning of the crossbars in case of failure of one of the main components.

5.3 Flight Specifications

5.3.1 Operational Limitations

 **Warning:**

This wing is not designed for aerobatics.

It is imperative to respect the flight envelope !

- Maximum Pitch attitudes 30° nose up, 30° nose down
- Maximum Bank angle 60°
- Aerobatics and deliberate spinning prohibited
- V.N.E. (never to be exceeded): 81 mph (130 km/h)
- Acceleration limits +4/-0g ; positive "g" at all times
- Stalls authorized only in glide path with a progressive speed reduction and throttle to idle position.

 The instructions in paragraph 5.3.3 concerning stall exercises must be followed.

 ***Over these limits, stability problems, structural failure or irreversible "tumbling" motions may occur.***

Ideal handling will only be reached after about 10 flight hours and roll control will be stiffer during the first flights.

5.3.2 Controls

Control bar:

Pushing the control bar forward causes the wing to pitch its nose up, which increases the angle of attack (causing the aircraft to climb) – primary effect, and a decrease in air speed – secondary effect.

Roll control is effected from lateral movement of the control frame, and follows weight shift convention, i.e. bar right, aircraft rolls to the left.

A separate yaw control is not provided. Like other weight shift aircraft, yaw is provided from the secondary effect of banking.

5.3.3 Flight Techniques

Taxiing:

Avoid turning sharply as this generates large amounts of torque and hence wear, transmitted to the pylon, hang point and keel. Always try to keep the wing aligned with the trike when turning by bracing the control bar. Turning circle is very small, but beware – wing tips and tip fins stick out and can move around their arc very fast!

Take-off and landing techniques:

Take-off is conventional. Keep the aircraft straight using the nose wheel steering. Allow the bar to float in the neutral position in pitch and keep the wings level. Let the control bar move forwards to obtain takeoff rotation. As the aircraft rotates, allow the control bar to move back smoothly and allow airspeed to build.

If taking off in calm conditions or from a soft field or from a field with long grass, the minimum take-off roll distance is reached by increasing rpm to full power with brake, then releasing the brake and pushing the control bar fully forward. The control bar should be brought backwards immediately once the wheels are in the air to obtain a climbing speed of 65 km/h (40 mph) according to the load. If a performance take-off is not required then once the aircraft has rotated allow the bar to move back smoothly, adopt a shallow climb attitude and allow the airspeed to build to a safer low-level climbing speed of around 70 km/h (44 mph).

The landing is conventional. Maintain the approach speed until 8-10 foot height, then flare out to make a smooth touchdown. Braking may be used once all wheels are on the ground. A short landing requires a slow approach speed of 70 km/h (44 mph). Raise the nose a few meters from the ground, in order to touch down at stalling speed. Brake and pull the control bar to the maximum in order to obtain more aerodynamic braking once the rear wheels have touched ground. If conditions are gusty or a strong wind gradient is suspected, use a higher approach speed value.

Turning:

The iFun wing is very well-balanced in the turn and is capable of high rates of roll with modest control forces. Roll rate is proportional to both airspeed and wing loading. Fastest roll rates will be achieved at light weights and high airspeed. Conversely when flying at high weight and low speed, maneuverability is reduced. Ensure that the runway is long enough for take-off and that no sudden maneuvering is required to avoid obstacles early in the climb, when speed may be low.

Turns at bank angles up to 60 degrees are permitted. To balance the turn at this bank angle, forward bar movement is necessary to generate the required lift for level flight and increased power is required to overcome drag and maintain airspeed. Under these conditions substantial wake turbulence is produced. For turns of over 45 degrees of bank it is recommended that a heading change of no greater than 270 degrees is used, in order to avoid entry into the wake turbulence and a possible excursion outside the permitted flight envelope. The iFun has neutral spiral stability at high cruise speed and thus will remain balanced in a turn without any roll control pressure required. With a high loading

and low cruise speed adjustment, it may be necessary to increase the speed before the wing is put into banking to avoid stalling the lower wing. An increase in engine power is also advised to maintain the flight level during the turn.

Stalling:

The stalling point is reached more easily with a backward hang point position. Once the stall angle of attack is reached, the control bar starts pushing back forcefully and some pre-stall buffet may be felt in the form of pressure bumps. Avoiding any resistance to this tendency for a short while allows the wing to return to correct speed. In that case, the loss of altitude will be less than 10 m. (33 ft). If the control bar remains extended despite the warning signs, the wing will stall and the loss of altitude may easily reach 30 m (100 ft). An asymmetrical start on one wing is possible, particularly during the running in of the sail (first 50 flying hours).

Nose high pitch attitudes generated prior to the stall break will lead to high nose down rotation rates. In common with all flexwing aircraft, extreme examples of this can result in tumbling motions, loss of control and massive structural failure.

 *To avoid risk of tumbling, stalling exercises must imperatively be carried out with the engine at idle, with a very slow decrease in speed (less than 1kt/sec) obtained by progressively pushing the control bar out. No rolling action shall be taken when approaching the stall. The push action on the control bar must be released as soon as the first warning signs are evident (flutter of the sail, vibrations of the control bar, mush or beginning of a break).*

The stall obtained during a turn by an insufficient speed and an excessive pushing action on the control bar will cause a tilting of the inner wing in the direction of the turn and the nose towards the ground. If the pressure on the control bar is then released so as to bring the angle of attack back into the normal flight range, the bank angle will be reduced by a conventional maneuver. But if the bar is kept pushed after the wing tilts, the rotation will not be stopped by a simple rolling action and the machine will be able to engage a descending spiral. To summarize : In the event of a stall in turn, first make the wing fly again by reducing the angle of attack, then correct the bank !

Pilots should also be aware that as with all aircraft, overloading with baggage/heavy occupants will increase stalling speed, as well as the usual drawbacks of reduced performance, maneuverability and structural safety margins.

Behavior in strong wind:

Once grounded and motionless

Park the aircraft perpendicular to the direction of the wind, with its windward wing lowered and the tip of the leading edge rests on the ground, block the A frame on the front tube of the trike (using for example the Velcro used for packing the battens of the sail), block the park brake and put chocks under all three wheels. Take the wing off the trike and put it flat on the ground windward, if the aircraft is not going to be used immediately.

Ground-runs

Keep the sail flat into a headwind. Push the control bar against the trike front strut with a tailwind. This will avoid flipping. With a side wind, be careful to always tilt the wing so that the windward edge is slightly lower than the rest of the wing. It may be difficult to hold the A-frame in its position. Never let the wind lift the wing up.

Take-off and landing

As ground run distances are considerably reduced by strong wind, try to face the wind. Perform take-off and landing maneuvers at greater speed than you would normally do, in order to diminish the drift angle and counter the effects of the gradient.

Crosswind Take-off

Start the take-off run with the windward wing very slightly lowered. Hold the aircraft on the ground by holding the bar slightly back from the neutral position. Keep to the axis of the runway with the front wheel control without considering efforts on the sail. Allow airspeed to build to a higher-than-normal value then rotate positively into a shallow climb attitude. Keep the wings level and allow the trike to yaw into the relative wind. At this point adjust the drift angle if required to maintain runway centerline, and proceed as normal.

Crosswind Landing

Crosswind landing limits are largely dictated by the skill of the pilot. Make sure that you have lots of experience before attempting crosswind landings with components in excess of 8kt.

General technique should be to fly the approach maintaining the runway centerline by setting up a steady drift angle. During the final stages of the approach use a higher-than-normal approach speed to minimize the drift angle. Round out slightly lower than normal and aim for a short hold off, so that the aircraft lands smoothly, back wheels first with the control bar at or only slightly forward of the neutral position. The contact between the back wheels and the ground will then yaw the trike unit towards the runway centerline at which point the nose wheel can be gently lowered to the ground. Once all wheels are down the windward wing can be lowered slightly. To ensure maximum directional control during rollout from a crosswind landing the recommended technique is to move the bar back after landing and apply light to moderate braking. This eliminates any tendency to bounce and ensures good contact pressure between tire and runway surface. This technique of applying aerodynamic loading to increase ground pressure and hence braking efficiency during landing roll is also appropriate for short field landing.

Remember that crosswind landings on grass are slightly easier than on hard surfaces. During crosswind landings a lot of torque is carried through the structure which results in excessive wear to the hang point and attached structure. Always try to land into the wind if possible. If crosswind components are in excess of 15 knots then only a small windward distance will be required for landing – across a large runway could be the best option!

Flight in Turbulence:

Compared to other flexwing microlights, the iFun XL handles turbulence very well. However in common with all microlight aircraft, care must be taken in turbulent conditions, particularly when close to the ground. As previously stated high airspeed will enhance maneuverability in these situations. However if conditions become severely turbulent with hard jolts being transmitted through the aircraft, it is recommended that you do not exceed the maneuvering speed V_{man} . V_{NE} should only be reached in smooth conditions.

In strong wind conditions, avoid flying on the downwind side of large hills or other obstructions. When landing in strong crosswind conditions, remember that low-level turbulence will be produced by obstructions on the upwind side of the runway. Always try to assess areas of possible lift, sink or turbulence from some distance away so that you can be fully prepared for their effects.

At height the best way to minimize pilot workload and physical fatigue is to fly the aircraft while trying to let the control bar float through turbulence. Use your arms as dampers and try not to rigidly fight the movement. Close to the ground, where accurate control is required, the displacement of the aircraft in turbulence can be reduced by bracing the control bar relative to the structure of the trike unit. This then transmits to the wing the pendulum stability of the trike mass. However the pilot must be ready to make any necessary corrective control inputs.

Smooth flight in turbulence in a flexwing aircraft is a skill that is learned with time and experience. Please remember the old adage: "It is better to be on the ground wishing that you were in the air, than in the air wishing that you were on the ground!"

Rain, ice and snow:



Flight in rain may increase the stall speed of the aircraft and reduces maneuverability at slow speeds.

We recommend wiping the fabric of the leading edge with an absorbent cloth if such conditions are observed before flight.

Any other form of contamination of the leading edge, the airfoil, and the upper surface such as ice or snow will result in strongly increased stall speeds and a large reduction in overall aircraft performance. **Never take off under such conditions!** If these conditions are encountered during flight, attempt to escape these conditions as quickly as possible. If this is not possible, the aircraft should make an emergency landing as soon as it is safe to do so. During this process avoid flight at low speed and expect poor aircraft performance.

6 Appendix

6.1 Wing – Quality Form

Anxious to ensure the perfection of our products, we have set up a sequence of controls covering all steps of production. We are continuously working on their improvement and we are in need of your help.

Please return this reply form accurately filled in if you find any issues or problems concerning your trike that could affect its quality or finish, even if it is a minor matter.

Name
Address
Telephone
E-Mail
Type of Wing & Trike
Delivery Date
Wing Serial Number
Colors of Wing
Distributor
Hours Flown

Problems noticed: (explanations and/or drawing)



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