

1: How Kites Fly | National Air and Space Museum

Kimberly McReynolds has taught for 14 years in the public schools. She discovered her students became more interested in learning, when all of the subject areas were tied together in one unit, thus Kites and Other Flying Objects was created.

It featured lots of kite activities, cultural crafts, indoor kite flyers, and Japanese kite masters. All of the incredible kites and amazing activities made me wonder how many people actually understand how kites fly. A kite is a heavier-than-air object that flies just like an airplane. Most kites have three main components: The kite body is made up of a framework and outer covering. The framework is usually made from a lightweight material like wood or plastic. Paper, fabric, or plastic is then stretched over the framework, turning it into a sort of wing. The bridle and the control line help the kite flyer control the kite. In flight, the kite is connected to the kite flyer by the control line, which is connected to the kite by the bridle. The kite pivots and dives about the point where the bridle connects to the control line. Lift, Weight, Drag, and Thrust affect kites in the same way they affect airplanes, and anything else that flies. Lift is the upward force that pushes a kite into the air. Lift is generated by differences in air pressure, which are created by air in motion over the body of the kite. Kites are shaped and angled so that the air moving over the top moves faster than the air moving over the bottom. Daniel Bernoulli, an 18th century Swiss mathematician, discovered that the pressure of a fluid like air decreases as the fluid speeds up. Since the speed of the air above the kite is greater than the speed of air below, the pressure above is less than the pressure below and the kite is pushed into the air and "Tada" lift! Weight is the downward force generated by the gravitational attraction of the Earth on the kite. The force of weight pulls the kite toward the center of the Earth. Thrust is the forward force that propels a kite in the direction of motion. An airplane generates thrust with its engines, but a kite must rely on tension from the string and moving air created by the wind or the forward motion of the kite flyer to generate thrust. Drag is the backward force that acts opposite to the direction of motion. Drag is caused by the difference in air pressure between the front and back of the kite and the friction of the air moving over the surface of the kite. To launch a kite into the air the force of lift must be greater than the force of weight. To keep a kite flying steady the four forces must be in balance. Lift must be equal to weight and thrust must be equal to drag. Wind is obviously a big part of kite flying. Check out the video of this national champion indoor kite flyer from the family day. The kite flyers create lift, drag, and thrust with various walking patterns, arm movements, and spinning to make the indoor kite flying experience like a dance. To learn more about the four forces of flight visit the How Things Fly website. And to learn more about the aerodynamics of kites and experiment with different kites, visit the NASA website. You may also like.

2: The Splendor of Chinese Kites | History | Air & Space Magazine

Get this from a library! Kites and flying objects.. [Denny Robson] -- Illustrated instructions show how to make and fly kites, darts, helicopters and frisbees.

Cultural uses[edit] Kite festivals are a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. They include large local events, traditional festivals which have been held for hundreds[clarification needed] of years and major international festivals which bring in kite flyers from other countries to display their unique art kites and demonstrate the latest technical kites. Many countries have kite museums. Tails are not used on fighter kites so that agility and maneuverability are not compromised. In Afghanistan , kite flying is a popular game, and is known in Dari as Gudiparan Bazi. Some kite fighters pass their strings through a mixture of ground glass powder and glue, which is legal. The abrasive strings can also injure people. During the Taliban rule in Afghanistan, kite flying was banned, among various other recreations. In Pakistan , kite flying is often known as Gudi-Bazi or Patang-bazi. Although kite flying is a popular ritual for the celebration of spring festival known as Jashn-e-Baharaan lit. Spring Festival or Basant , kites are flown throughout the year. Kite fighting is a very popular pastime all around Pakistan, but mostly in urban centers across the country especially Lahore. The kite fights are at their highest during the spring celebrations and the fighters enjoy competing with rivals to cut-loose the string of the others kite, this is popularly known as "Paecha". During the spring festival, kite flying competitions are held across the country and the skies are colored with kites. They reclaim the kites, after they have been cut-loose, by running after them. This is a popular ritual especially among the youth similar to scenes depicted in the Kite Runner which is based in neighboring Afghanistan. Kites and strings are a big business in the country and many types of strings are used: However, kite flying was recently banned in Punjab due to recent motorcyclist deaths caused by glass-coated or metal kite-strings. Kup, Patang, Guda, and Nakhlaoo are some of the kites used. They vary in balance, weight and speed. In Indonesia kites is flown as both sport and recreation. One of the most popular kites variants is from Bali. Balinese kites are unique and they has different design and forms; birds, butterflies, dragons, ships, etc. In Vietnam , kites are flown without tails. Instead small flutes are attached allowing the wind to "hum" a musical tune. There are other forms of sound-making kites. In Bali, large bows are attached to the front of the kites to make a deep throbbing vibration, and in Malaysia row of gourds with sound-slots are used to create a whistle as the kite flies. Malaysia has also the Kite Museum in Malacca. During the Indian spring festival of Makar Sankranti , near the middle of January, millions of people fly kites all over northern India. An international kite festival is held every year before Uttarayan for three days in Vadodara , Surat and Ahmedabad. Kites have been flown in China since ancient times. Weifang is home to the largest kite museum in the world. In the olden days, Malays in Singapore , kites were used for fishing. There are many kite festivals throughout Japan. Making a traditional Wau jala budi kite in Malaysia. The bamboo frame is covered with plain paper and then decorated with multiple layers of shaped paper and foil. Bermuda kites hold the world records for altitude and duration. In Fuerteventura a kite festival is usually held on the weekend nearest to 8 November lasting for 3 days. Polynesia[edit] Polynesian traditional kites are sometimes used at ceremonies and variants of traditional kites for amusement. Older pieces are kept in museums. These are treasured by the people of Polynesia. As in other countries with similar traditions, injuries are common and motorcyclists in particular need to take precautions. In Peru, kites are also very popular. There are kite festival in parks and beache mostly on August. In Colombia , kites can be seen flown in parks and recreation areas during August which is known to be windy. It is during this month that most people, especially the young ones would fly kites. In Guyana , kites are flown at Easter, an activity in which all ethnic and religious groups participate. Kites are generally not flown at any other time of year. Kites start appearing in the sky in the weeks leading up to Easter and school children are taken to parks for the activity. It all culminates in a massive airborne celebration on Easter Monday especially in Georgetown, the capital, and other coastal areas. The history of the practice is not entirely clear but given that Easter is a Christian festival, it is said that kite flying is symbolic of the Risen Lord. Moore [52] describes the phenomenon in the 19th century as follows: A very popular Creole pastime was the flying of kites. Easter

Monday, a public holiday, was the great kite-flying day on the sea wall in Georgetown and on open lands in villages. Young and old alike, male and female, appeared to be seized by kite-flying mania. Easter serves as a good example. The exact origins of the practice of kite flying exclusively at Easter are unclear. Brereton and Yelvington [53] speculate that kite flying was introduced by Chinese indentured immigrants to the then colony of British Guiana in the mid 19th century. The author of an article in the Guyana Chronicle newspaper of May 6, is more certain: Kite flying originated as a Chinese tradition to mark the beginning of spring. However, because the plantation owners were suspicious of the planter class read "plantation workers", the Chinese claimed that it represented the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It was a clever argument, as at that time, Christians celebrated Easter to the glory of the risen Christ. The Chinese came to Guyana from "There are many world records involving kites. The world record for the largest kite flown for at least 20 minutes is "The Flag of Kuwait". The flight took about eight hours from ground and return. The height was measured with on-board GPS telemetry transmitting positional data in real time to a ground-based computer and also back-up GPS data loggers for later analysis. In the Disney animated film Mulan, kites are flown in the parade. In the film Shooter, a kite is used to show the wind direction and wind velocity. General safety issues[edit] A man flying a kite on the beach, a good location for flying as winds travelling across the sea contain few up or down draughts which cause kites to fly erratically There are safety issues involved in kite-flying. Kite lines can strike and tangle on electrical power lines, causing power blackouts and running the risk of electrocuting the kite flier. Wet kite lines or wire can act as a conductor for static electricity and lightning when the weather is stormy. Kites with large surface area or powerful lift can lift kite fliers off the ground or drag them into other objects. In urban areas there is usually a ceiling on how high a kite can be flown, to prevent the kite and line infringing on the airspace of helicopters and light aircraft. It is also possible for fighter kites to kill people, as happened in India when three spectators were killed in separate incidents during Independence Day, August, precipitating a ban on certain types of enhanced line.

3: KITEBOARD » Flying Objects

All of the incredible kites and amazing activities made me wonder how many people actually understand how kites fly. To understand how a kite flies, you need to define what a kite is. A kite is a heavier-than-air object that flies just like an airplane.

4: Kites and flying objects (edition) | Open Library

Incredible Flying Objects is a Toy Store and Novelty Shop located in Old Town Winchester Va. We specialize in unique gifts includings, toys, games, magic supplies, disc golf discs, frisbees, kites, darts, juggling equipment, Estes Rockets and pranks.

5: Kites and flying objects : Robson, Denny : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

Unique Flying Objects: Animal Kites - Kites Spinners/Windwheels Windsocks Artistic Banners Feather Flags Commercial Flags Toys/Games Bamboo And Capiz Chimes Spirals Hot Air Balloons Flags Sky Lanterns Pleated Fans/Buntings Halloween Solar Garden Stakes Poles and Accessories Kites Over Lake Michigan Water Lanterns Swimming Fish Bouncing Buddies Green Bay Packers Items T-shirts Sunglasses.

6: Kites - Incredible Flying Objects - IFOTOys

Visit Incredible Flying Objects Incredible Flying Objects. We're All About Fun! N Loudoun St. Winchester, VA Kites. Do you want to continue shopping?

7: Kite - Wikipedia

Kites and flying objects by Denny Robson, , Gloucester Press edition, in English.

8: How Kites Work - stanfordkfs

The fuel to fly any of Chow's Unique Flying Objects is free! lots of kites and related merchandise, windsocks, chimes. Owner is extremely knowledgeable, a dedicated kite hobbyist, and very friendly and helpful.

9: Kite Combo Â» Flying Objects

Kite Roller Bag. Designed for travelling the Kite Roller will take a quiver of kites, boards and accessories. The ultimate aim was for a one bag solution that would be light weight and mobile.

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