



Hang-glider

From € 80

Location / Venue

La Vizelle – Méribel/Courchevel
Meeting Chalet de Pilots

Operation Times

Flights are available daily

Weather permitting

0930hrs - 1630hrs

Operation

Depart from the summit de la Vizelle Courchevel @ altitude 2700m

You put your left arm around the waist of the pilot and put your right hand across your body holding onto the pilot's right elbow. The pilot then picks up the 30kg glider, faces into the wind and you both ski a short distance until the mountain side drops away.

Once airborne, the pilot holds the base bar and controls the glider by moving his body weight relative to the glider. Moving to the left initiates a left hand turn and vice-versa.

Speed is varied by pulling the weight forwards to go faster and backwards to slow down.

When landing, the hang glider is slowed to the point where it comes to a complete stop as the pilot reaches the ground.

200m elevation flight.

Take off and landing by skis or snowboard the hang-glider will land by the Suisses chair lift Courchevel.

Duration and Format

5 - 10 minute - organization of equipment / brief

10 - 15 minutes - flying

10 - 15 minute - chair lift journey back to the take off site

5 minutes - handing in equipment

Levels

Nervous to thrill seeker – depending on your confidence

Restrictions

16+ - Under-18s must have written consent.

Equipment Supplied

Helmet, Harness

Suggested Items

Ski Clothing - Jacket, hat, gloves, ski pants

Numbers

One person / flight

Equipment Spec.

Base bar: The bar which the pilot holds in flight.

Battens: Aluminium "ribs" inserted into the hang glider to give shape to the wing.

Flare: The manoeuvre performed to land a hang glider when the wing is deliberately stalled to halt all forward motion as the pilot reaches the ground.

Variometer: Instrument measuring rate of climb or descent. It has a visual display, but also an audio function so the pilot does not need to see the dial. The pitch of the tone increases with the climb rate.

Wave: This phenomenon occurs only in certain conditions when the wind is forced upwards over a hill or mountain and is then amplified by the next mountain setting up a standing wave. Large height gains are possible in wave conditions.

