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Congratulations on making your first jump! Whether it was a tandem, a static-line jump, or maybe even your first AFF level, I bet you're itching to get up in that plane again!

Skydive Starter magazine is here to help you understand skydiving as a sport. It's exhilarating, empowering, great fun...and, not to mention, scary! But it's also a sport that can enhance your life.

The first half of this magazine looks at the options that are now open to you if you want to become a qualified skydiver. As you might have quessed, getting to this level will require mental strength, so we also have various articles that give you advice on how to become an awesome skydiver. Right in the centre, we have an A3 poster for you to pull out and put on your wall, either at home, work or somewhere else. You can record why you did your first jump, and how it made you feel, in order to shout about it to the rest of the world! And if you want to get publicity for your doing your jump, we have some advice on page 48. Finally, skydiving is a competitive world-wide sport with many aspects - we give you the low down on each area, along with information on what the British Parachute Association is, and where you can jump.

Welcome to the exhilarating world of skydiving!

Liz Ashley

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Would you like to get the BPA's bi-monthly magazine – *Skydive the Mag*? If you take out a magazine subscription and subsequently join the BPA as a full member your magazine cost is deducted from your BPA membership fee so you don't pay any extra.

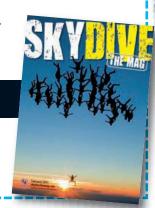
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Some of the photos in this magazine may show skydivers without helmets or altimeters, or otherwise not obeying the BPA Operations Manual, in which case they were taken abroad. In the UK it is mandatory to wear a helmet and alti for obvious safety reasons. Students within Starter Mag are complying with BPA regulations.

Skydiving training and systems vary in different countries. If you are considering taking a skydiving course or qualification abroad, we recommend you first establish its relevance in the UK, through your CCI.

SUPPORTED BY









Cover photo AFF level 5 by Nick Davison





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Just done a tandem? Then you know how exhilarating it is to freefall through the sky. If you want to try it again, turn to page 9





A tandem is...

The best way to experience the exhilaration of a skydive without any worry, as you will be securely attached to an experienced instructor. You can leave the plane from altitude (around 10-12,000 feet) in a dual harness.

You'll have about 30 seconds of freefall... an indescribable feeling, where you can check out the view, feel the rush of air and sayour the excitement.

A parachute made for two...

will then be opened by your instructor at 5,000 feet, about a mile high. This has dual control toggles you can both use to fly your way to the ground.

A soft landing...

will put you safely back on terra firma.

If you're wondering about AFF...

a tandem jump is a fantastic way to try freefall and see if this sport is for you.

As a one-off experience...

it's unique.

Ask at your centre....

for prices and details. You can probably get your whole skydive videoed and photographed as a lasting reminder and entertainment for your friends.

Just done a tandem? Then you know how exhilarating it is to freefall through the sky and maybe you want to try it again? If so, turn to page 9 where you can find out what to do next.

Everyone needs a Guardian Angel...







Another life saved. December 2010

www.vigil.aero



Which route do you choose?

You have two options: the Progression System or AFF (Accelerated FreeFall). The good news is that both courses can get you to BPA Category 8 in the same minimum number of jumps. Providing you are the perfect, textbook student who passes each jump first time, and stays current by jumping regularly, you can become a fully-fledged skydiver in just 18 jumps. Both courses involve a full day of training before the first jump, and progression on both courses is directly proportional to the amount of time you can commit. The first option is Static-line Progression:

Static-line (Progression System)

The Progression System will take you step by step through student status to Category 8, when you qualify as a certified parachutist, cleared to jump on your own or with a coach.

Static line jump

The Progression System will start you on a static-line jump, where the parachute is opened automatically and almost instantly as you leave the plane, generally from around The Progression
System will take you
step by step through
student status to
Category 8, when you
qualify as a certified
parachutist

3,500 feet. This is the first step in the BPA's well-established Progression System for learning to skydive. See the box on page 10.

Dummy pull

After two good jumps you will do a 'dummy ripcord pull' where your parachute is still opened by a static line but you pull a handle in freefall to demonstrate that you could indeed operate your own parachute.

Freefall

A minimum of five perfect static-line jumps and you can progress onto freefall. This starts with a short delay of three to five seconds, and progresses gradually, through five, 10 and 15, up to around 40 seconds or more. Initially, the challenge is to adopt a good stable body position in freefall and on deployment. After two good 15-second delays you move on to turns, backloops and tracking (moving fast horizontally in the sky) – not forgetting the unstable exit where you leave in a little ball, and bang on a big arch to recover a stable position in the air.

Cost

You will learn all the skills that an AFF student will, but without the in-air coaching. A student who starts on the static-line system will initially pay less for their training and jumps. The overall cost, by the time you have completed your course, is probably similar but is spread over a period of months. This course best suits those students who would rather pay for their jumping in smaller chunks.



Equipment

You use the same equipment as AFF students, a piggyback system with both main and reserve parachutes on the back, in a neat harness. Your main canopy is a fun and manoeuvrable ram-air type similar in design and construction to that used by more experienced skydivers.



Photo by Steve Doran

Freefall skills

The complete Progression System is designed to take you safely to skydiver status by building up freefall skills with each level. The number of jumps shown at each stage is the minimum required, assuming they all go perfectly. It may be necessary to repeat some jumps as you will only progress to the next

level when you have passed the previous one. Once you achieve Category 8, you have more freedom to jump independently and the many avenues of skydiving are open. Check out the various disciplines from page 36 onwards.

Survival skills

Both systems will teach you the survival skills you need, as well as basic control of your body and movement in freefall. At the end of your time as a student parachutist, you will be equipped to go out into the world and skydive, both on your own and with others.

What now?

So, how do you go about booking a course? There is a map and list of all British parachute centres on page 53, or go to bpa.org.uk. Most people go to the dropzone (DZ) that is closest. If you are lucky enough to have more than one nearby, then shop around. Get the best value for your money. If possible, visit the DZ in person to book the course. You wouldn't buy a car without looking in the showroom first! Most clubs have a brochure that explains the different courses available.

Stuart Albon BPA Instructor & Examiner

At the end of your time as a student parachutist, you will be equipped to go out into the world and skydive

Progression System

Category Requirements

- Completed ground training for first jump
- First jump and one further static-line descent
- First freefall (3-5 seconds) and 5-second delay
- Two 10-second delays
- Two 15-second delays
- Two 360° turns with precision
- Dive exit Backloops Tracking and track turns Qualifying jump for Category 8 track, wave off and pull)

CH1, you will be eligible for your FAI A develop your skills in a chosen area, such as formation skydiving or freeflying.





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What next?



AFF is the fastest route to become a skydiver, with professional one-on-one instruction. If you have decided this route is for you, it pays to research prices and places where you can do the course. How do you decide where to do this?

With whom should you place your hard-earned money?

AFF is a personalised intensive course with one-to-one instruction to teach you all the skills you will need as a fully qualified skydiver



The answer depends on you and your circumstances. But, as a newcomer to the sport, it can be a potential minefield! This article should help you make an informed choice of whether and where to become a skydiver through AFF.

When you are potentially parting with around £1,500 of your hard-earned cash, it is worth spending wisely. The problem is that many pitfalls only present themselves after the course. It's too late for a refund then! Here's an honest answer to the questions usually asked...

What is AFF?

AFF is a personalised intensive course with one-to-one instruction to teach you all the skills you will need as a fully qualified skydiver. A full day's hardcore training will be followed by a series of jumps from altitude.

The full course is described in the box on page 17. The first three levels will be with two instructors, from around 12,000 feet. Once you have demonstrated your ability to fall stable and pull on your own awareness, you are progressed to Level 4 and will jump with one instructor. Your freefall skills are increased at each level with a course that follows the skeleton shown on page 17, but is fleshed out by your AFF instructors, who add additional exercises to suit your own skills (or lack of!).

As your jumps progress you will also receive comprehensive ground-school training in vital areas such as canopy control. After completing AFF Level 7, you do a low-altitude jump on your own. If successful, you qualify for AFF Level 8. The final step to Category 8 is to complete ten consolidation jumps, which are done on your own but your AFF instructor should guide and advise you through this stage. The important thing to bear in mind, as someone who knows little about the sport, is

that AFF is far more than a week's jumping or a jolly holiday. It is a course to do if you want to take up skydiving. As such, think it through. Be clear you do want to take up the sport. If you are not sure, find out if your chosen centre offers a Level 1 jump only, so you can try before you commit to the entire course. Research places and prices following the guidelines here. But also think about what you want to do after your course; where you want to jump and, if possible, plan to purchase equipment soon after your course.

"Each level, on the way to altitude, I would convince myself that the fear wasn't worth it and I'd quit as soon as I got to the ground in one piece - and each time I'd spend an hour after I landed babbling like an idiot about how fantastic it had been." Vicki Priest, AFF Student



What are the benefits of AFF?

If you know you want to take up skydiving, AFF is the quickest, easiest and most motivating way. It is a true taste of real skydiving from the start with professional, personalised instruction. It gives you time in freefall to get used to the surroundings and to overcome the 'sensory overload' you feel on first entering freefall, where all your senses are overwhelmed and it is difficult to think. The ethos of AFF is continuous exposure to freefall and the ability to correct problems through in-air instruction.

"An excellent experience - best of my life so far."

Ivan Betts, AFF Student

What qualifications do AFF instructors have?

In the UK, the AFF instructor must have at least 1,000 jumps and 10 hours in freefall. In countries that operate to the United States Parachute Association (USPA) standards (that's pretty much the rest of the world), the AFF instructor must have six hours in freefall. There are other requirements but these are similar. Both systems require the budding AFF instructor to pass a course including a series of jumps with an examiner, to prove their ability to fly relative with a student (who may be spinning on their backs at the time) and provide in-air instruction.

"AFF is only a start but, in my opinion, it is the best start you can get."
Kevin McCarthy, AFF Instructor

What are the disadvantages of AFF?

There aren't really any disadvantages, other than that it makes sense to be sure you want to take up skydiving before you part with the cash. Financially, it seems more expensive than the static-line progression system as you

will pay the money in one lump. However, in the long run, the cost is probably similar. Even if you pay as you go, the cost may hit you harder as you are very likely to finish in a far shorter amount of time. Be aware that, when you have completed your course, you will need to buy a rig and canopies in order to continue jumping at the rate you desire (without having to wait for hired equipment). In the static-line system you have more time to prepare for this.

Where can I do an AFF course?

Most UK dropzones (DZs) run AFF courses of their own; there are also British instructors who either take or send students to DZs abroad. Many overseas DZs also run courses.

What rules govern safety on a dropzone?

DZs in the UK have to be affiliated to the BPA. The BPA is, in turn, allowed to govern parachuting under an exemption given by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), which is audited on a regular basis. The CAA is governed through the statutory powers of the Civil Aviation Act. The BPA makes use of an Operations Manual to

list all the procedures that are to be used for parachute operations in this country. This document must be abided by for legal reasons as it could be used in a court of law.

Overseas dropzones do not have to be affiliated to the USPA; this also includes drop zones that are based in the USA. The USPA's version of the BPA Operations Manual is only advisory and wouldn't necessarily be accepted as evidence in a court of law. DZs in foreign countries work to their own governmental rules.

What are the advantages of doing a course abroad?

If you enquire about doing a course abroad, you will probably be told it will have better weather, shorter courses and cost less.

Sounds great - but is it true? Here are some factors it is worth taking into account...

Cost

It might sound cheaper but remember to add on airfare and medical insurance, which covers you for skydiving. This is an absolute 'must' if going to America. If you are going to a





European country, form E111 (available from the post office) will cover you for a visit to a state-run hospital but will not cover for repatriation back to the UK or loss of earnings on return. Also consider the cost of accommodation, car hire, BPA membership and check-out skydive at the dropzone you choose to jump at on your return to the UK.

"If you go abroad you will, unless you are incredibly disciplined, spend more than you would here on things other than skydiving." Andrew Parker, AFF Student

Weather

The weather probably will be better at foreign dropzones during the winter period. However, and contrary to popular belief, it is not always better during the summer season. Most then suffer from extremes of weather such as hurricanes, tornadoes, seasonal high winds and tropical storms. The trouble is that going on a holiday commits you to a time limit. If the weather is bad during your stay, or you are ill, your investment has been lost and will lead to

either taking another trip out or paying extra trying to complete the course back in the UK. Many UK dropzones will not accept partly trained students for understandable reasons.

"AFF is meant to be intensive, in order to accelerate the learning process. Waiting days or weeks between jumps makes it more likely that you will need to repeat a level, which can be expensive. This needs to be balanced with enough time between jumps for you to take in the instruction needed for each level, without putting yourself under excessive pressure."

Stuart Albon, BPA Instructor & Examiner

Shorter course duration

Many American dropzones are not that busy during the summer period due to extremes of weather. This may sound like an advantage but if there aren't enough people to fill the aircraft you will not get to jump. Ask the dropzone how many AFF students they graduated in the same month you intend to travel from the previous year.

What are the disadvantages of doing a course abroad?

Most disadvantages of doing your course abroad only appear on your return to the UK. This is particularly highlighted when a student returns to the UK having not completed at least 10 consolidation jumps after the AFF course or, even worse, not completing the course at all.

Different systems

Regardless of what advertisements say, if you are doing your course abroad you are being trained under a foreign regime and it is not the same as doing your course in this country. Some adverts state that you will be doing the British course abroad, others go as far as to say that they adhere to the BPA Operations Manual. British instructors operating abroad are not covered by BPA Instructor Liability Insurance, and will not be covered by USPA insurance if you have not joined the USPA or the instructor is not USPA rated. It is almost impossible for a dropzone that is not 'affiliated'



to the BPA to operate to the BPA Operations Manual; they are legally bound to operate to their own governmental procedures. Page 53 lists all BPA Affiliated dropzones in the world; there are 26 in the UK and two abroad.

What happens when you get back to the UK?

"If you do a course with us you will be fine to jump in the UK afterwards."

If this statement is made you should ask the salesperson or instructor to tell you which dropzones in the UK will accept you. You should then call the UK dropzone to find out:

- if the dropzone will accept you after your AFF course
- if they will they accept you at any stage of training (just in case you don't finish the course while on holiday)
- if they will charge for a check-out jump and how much
- how much consolidation jumps cost at that UK centre (ranges from about £25 to £85 a jump).

Different training

British AFF courses contain eight levels; most foreign courses only contain seven levels. The foreign Level 7 is normally missing performance criteria that are required to pass a British Level 7.

"Be very aware: AFF training in Britain is absolutely second to none."

Andrew Parker AFF Student

Different equipment

Some foreign dropzones use equipment known as the SOS system. This is different

to standard types of equipment used at UK dropzones and requires a different technique to operate if you have a malfunction. This can lead to an expensive bout of retraining on return to the UK. In addition, for safety reasons, you may prefer not to change your equipment and emergency procedures at an early stage in skydiving. Some UK dropzones will not accept students that have been trained on non-standard parachute equipment.

"Be aware that reserve drills may differ, I had to change mine when I returned to Britain. Be fully familiar with the type of rig you were using, where all the handles were and be very confident in the skills you have learned because, if you are not confident in what you have learned, I really don't expect an instructor would be either" Ben Moreton AFF Student

What happens after the AFF course?

In the UK you must perform 10 consolidation jumps before being awarded your Category 8 and A Certificate. During these jumps you have to be dispatched from the aircraft by an instructor, watched from the ground (or in air) from exit to full canopy deployment by an instructor, and have your logbook critiqued and signed by an instructor. The consolidation jumps are an important part of your progression that are used to help the transition from jumping with an instructor to jumping on your own. This is a critical part of your training and safety that should not be taken lightly. Ask your intended foreign DZ if they conduct the 10 consolidation jumps, what form of coaching they provide during this phase and if there will be an instructor set aside to either jump

with you or watch from the ground through telemeters / binoculars (they may charge extra for this service).

"It was an eye-opener coming back to the UK... the process here is much tighter, you are assigned an instructor who works very closely with you, whereas in Australia I was jumping with a variety of people, which meant that the briefings were a little inconsistent"

Kim Fossey AFF Student

What are the advantages of doing the course in the UK?

Time

You aren't on any time limitation if going to a UK dropzone either on a weekend or midweek basis. If the weather is bad for the weekend or you are ill you can just stay at home and try again the next weekend. It is possible to complete an AFF course in the same time frame as a foreign dropzone without having the pressure of a return flight date looming.

Cost

Although at first glance
the course may appear to
be more expensive, there are
no hidden extras. Many centres
run courses on a pay-by-the-jump
system, or an interest-free credit
scheme; either of these will allow you
to spread the cost of the course over
a longer time frame.





Value for money

Because there is no time constraint on getting the jumps done, there is more opportunity to receive tuition. Your instructors will continue to look after you during the 10 consolidation jumps.

Training

Having been coached by the same school throughout the AFF course, 10 consolidation jumps and beyond, you will find that your instructors become friends for your skydiving life! They are always there to give advice at whatever stage for years to come and not just a couple of weeks while you are on holiday.

Social scene

Skydivers have very close-knit social groups. It can take a long time to get into the social scene of a new club. Doing the course at your home dropzone will allow you to meet and make friends with the people that you will be jumping and partying with in the future. There will also be jumpers on the dropzone

By the time you get towards the end of your AFF course you will be able to freefall by yourself with confidence

who have recently been through the same course as you, with the same instructors and have experienced the same feelings of anxiety and elation. As with most things in life, it is easiest to communicate with those who have had similar life experiences; indeed it is the basis for a fulfilling and real friendship.

"There is no substitute for establishing and maintaining a relationship with a DZ, AFF school and instructors... this makes the whole nerve-wracking process a lot easier and, let's face it, it may be beyond bliss as an experience, but it is also THE most challenging."

Kim Fossey, AFF Student

Summary

There is a major difference in ethos between teaching attitudes in different countries. On the whole, the foreign ethos is that you are responsible for your own skydives. In the UK it is more along the lines of the instructor being responsible for your skydives. For someone who has done a course abroad it can often appear that British dropzones are stuffy and bound by lots of rules. The rules are in place and adhered to for your safety and the safety of others. The consequences

of breaking the rules in the UK bear higher penalties for instructors and clubs in general.

"If you learn to jump outside the UK then always get qualified. At least get your A Certificate and do as many jumps as you can

before you come home.
Returning to the UK as a partially
trained, unqualified jumper is always a
problem. You'll have to face jumping at a
new DZ with different equipment, aircraft,
instructors and rules. All this with only a
few jumps experience means much more
risk of a problem or injury. Any UK
dropzone will want to give you a thorough

Level requirements

- 1 Has completed ground school and achieved the following:
 Heading awareness
 Awareness of altimeter and instructors
 Reasonably co-ordinated practice pulls
 Pull on instructor's signal
 Additional exercises may be introduced at the instructor's discretion at any subsequent level
- Free arm time
 Practice pulls
 Reasonable body position
 Solo pull on own altitude awareness
- 3 Leg and arm awareness Heading maintenance (while totally released)
- 4 Start and stop turn(s)
- 5 Turns left and right
- 6 Solo exit
 Sub-terminal control
 Attempt backloop(s)
 Tracking
 Wave off
- 7 Dive exit
 Alternate 360° turns
 Backloop(s)
 Track and track turns
 Wave off
- 8 Solo exit and pull stable within 10 seconds

Congratulations, you have now graduated. A further 10 solo consolidation jumps, plus CH1, and you will be eligible for your FAI A Certificate.

check and retrain; this, of course, means more expense. Learning to skydive at the centre you plan to continue jumping at is the safest way. At the end of the day you're statistically safer in the UK both during and after your course." Richard Wheatley, BPA AFF Instructor

Whatever AFF course you choose

Shop around. Go and visit a couple of centres, talk to the instructors and other students that are on the course. If the instructors are too busy to talk to you, then this attitude is unlikely to change once you have started the course. Are the students happy or do they wish they had gone somewhere else?

Paying for an AFF course is making an investment in your future skydiving career. It is well worth spending time researching all the options available before parting with your cash. In short, skydiving is a service industry, cheapest is not always best. Avoid gambling on an unknown quantity; ensure you are happy about where you are going before you get there. There is much more to an AFF course than eight jumps!

Chris Allen BPA Instructor & Examiner



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It may only be a sport, but skydiving is a sport that can change lives - not that we're biased of course! Here, new skydiver, Dan Harmer explains how learning to skydive turned his life upside down... in the best kind of way

Learning to skydive has not only changed me as a person, but it has also changed my life and the way I think.

Before I had even considered doing a skydive, I had no direction in life. My dream of being a pilot in the RAF was slipping away rapidly. I became just a young boy with no ambitions and turned into a bit of a bum! In May 2010 I heard about a meeting I could attend to organise doing a static-line jump and I thought it could be a way to get out of my lazy cycle.

The day I attended that meeting truly was the day that changed me: it was the first time I met my instructor, who was soon to be somebody I would idolise, aspire to be like and become one of my good friends. Rick Boardman was no ordinary man - I felt I could relate to him. A month on, I was on my way to Netheravon to do my first static-line jump.

My first jump was amazing and, after it, I was hooked to the rush of adrenalin. I was back every weekend to meet Rick and progress. My life made a complete u-turn and, from that point onwards, I started to realise I was good at something I loved doing. Not only did I become a better person but I started to plan for my future.

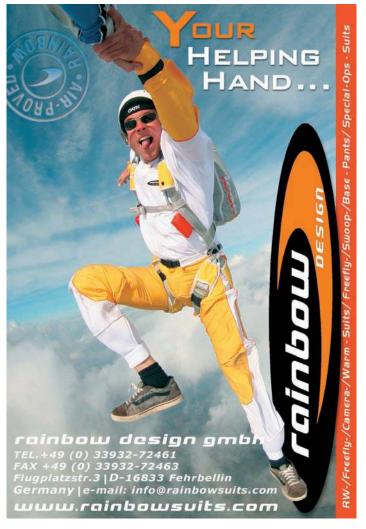
The one thing I've found is that people from all walks of life are involved in skydiving. You become a real individual in a unique group of amazing and warm-hearted people. I have yet to find a skydiver that won't put him or herself out to help you and welcome you with open arms. If I hadn't taken up skydiving, I have no clue where I would be right now.

The key to a successful life in skydiving is commitment and the urge to learn and get better. I was down every weekend and even got a second job to pay for it. It took me two months to get my A Certificate and, since my first jump in July 2010, I have qualified as a skydiver, been to Portugal to skydive, competed in the Army Parachute Championships (coming seventh in Novice Accuracy!), and won the Mike Forge trophy for New Skydiver of the Year at the BPA AGM in Coventry. But most importantly, I have made some real friends for life.

Dan Harmer









How are you, with all your enthusiasm, potential and attitude, ever going to overcome the hurdles in your way and get to the standard of those heady individuals that jump every weekend? Well, you don't have to be a hero, you just need to have the desire, set your goals and apply yourself.

At the same time, bear in mind that, if this game was easy, anyone could do it. Even the bland, sulky individuals we meet every day. The ones in the bank, those at the supermarket, and maybe even the ones who look at you like you're mental when you say you're going to devote yet another weekend to staring at a windsock. This sport makes its own selection and right now, for however long, it's chosen you. So, what's in your way?

"Whenever I go to the DZ the weather's awful"
Yes, it's true that there seem to be more
non-jumpable days than there are jumpable

ones in the UK. As students, you are justifiably confined by weather restrictions. But you must keep your eye on your goal, make sure that you are there when the weather is good and get your name down early. If you do three jumps on a good weather day, you will perform better than if you do one every three weeks.

Everyone has demands on their time – family, work, etc. – but the time that you do have to give to skydiving, give it all. Get up early. Be there!

"I'm broke!"

Fair one, me too, but here's a tip. It sounds patronising but it worked for me. Every bad weather day you are at the dropzone, presumably you came to jump. Put the money you would have spent somewhere safe and use it to jump more when the weather's good. Does your dropzone pay for

packing? Learn! What is the breaking strain of one of your rigging lines anyway?

"When I jump, I get all tense and I screw up!" Yep. So did everyone else who skydives. It's hard because it's dramatic and scary out there, but there are things you can do to help. Make use of your time on the ground (those bad weather days again). Even outside of formal revision, practice exits, rehearse your exercise repeatedly and really understand just what your instructor wants from you. There's a brilliant article about visualisation on page 33. Read it, read it again and apply it. Never be afraid to ask. If ever you get a critique that you don't understand, ask. Watch as many videos as you can; even if they seem advanced, they show people feeling the air, and those people started from exactly the same place that you are now.



"I'm worried I can't cope"

have already been taught two types of skills; sport and survival. Sport skills relate to the routine of skydiving, the things that exercises, canopy control, etc. Survival skills include cutaway and reserve drills, hazard avoidance and aircraft emergency drills. But remember this: if you doubt your ability to cope in a given situation, such as a malfunction, this doubt will turn to fear. affect every aspect of the subsequent jump. You cannot progress in skydiving if you believe that you barely escape with your life jumper once confessed to me that he was praying he never got a problem with his to progress (or survive) with that attitude? If this sounds like you, grab an instructor NOW. Get in a suspended harness and go through hell until you are sure you can cope. Then your survival skills can sit where they belong, in the back of your mind, ready to leap out, slick and practised if they are ever required. Now you can get on with skydiving. What do you think about on the climb to

probably get it wrong? If you do, then you will be scared and you will get it wrong.

Fool yourself that you're really good and you probably will be.

"I'm scared!"

First of all, you are not alone. Skydiving, in the early stages, is a very scary thing to do. Remember that, even though the students better at looking cool about it. You are not the only one who hopes the weather will clag in again so you won't have to jump! developing a 'fractured leg' in the aircraft so you won't have to jump. You're not the only one who holds their risers tightly on the way down in case their legstraps suddenly de-materialise. How do I know? Well I was that student! There, and now about a million people know about it, so you've got nothing to worry about. That kind of irrational fear will simply fade as you make more and more jumps. Eventually only a

It will give you respect. Incidentally, if you talk to most people who have dealt with malfunctions, you will panic that one expects. People almost invariably perform calmly and as a product of their training. One of the most perfect first 'dummy pulls' I've seen was done by a student I despatched in an aircraft emergency at 1,800 feet!

and people who are completely without it are to edge our enjoyment, not to cloud it. In the meantime remember - you didn't take up this

"Most of the experienced jumpers seem cold and aloof"

and no-one talks to me! Seriously, I do know exactly what you mean. This can seem like a very exclusive game sometimes. The thing own, and people at the dropzone naturally gravitate towards their friends. Every new social situation requires a little 'breaking God's sake, don't be timid of a little active socialising. Don't wait for it to come to you.

Make it happen

You have already done the hard bit. You've crossed the line from the person that said "I'd love to do that". You made a decision that most people don't and now you can say "I've done that". But you haven't done it all. There's always more. That's the challenge. of others will have to get proper jobs and interface with the real world and that, folks, is a prospect too horrible to contemplate.

Chris Donaldson BPA Instructor & Examiner

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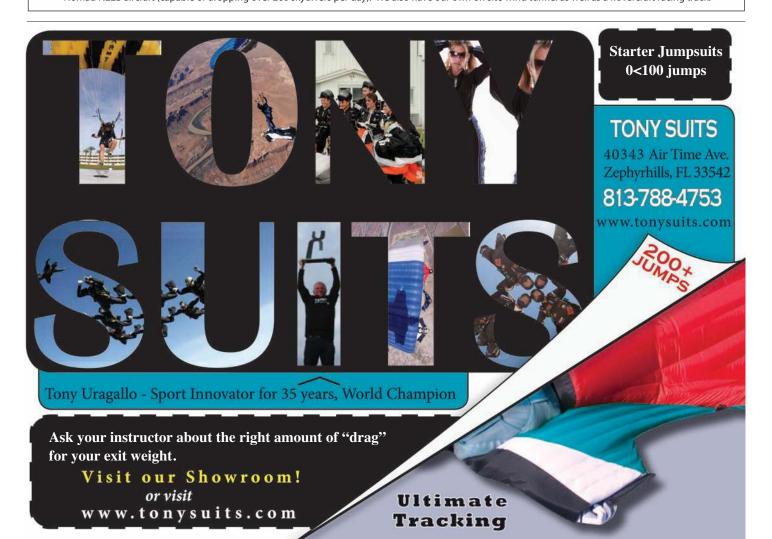
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TAFF (or Tandem to AFF conversion) is an alternative to traditional AFF level 1 (as described elsewhere in the magazine). It involves attending a formal ground training course, having completed your first tandem skydivie, followed by another Tandem skydive. You'll then be able to go solo and join the traditional AFF course at Level 2. To qualify however your second tandem jump must occur within six months of your first and we'll also need a copy of your first Tandem Skydive Certificate as well as your provisional BPA membership card - both of which can be obtained from the skydiving centre you originally jumped at. We operate a 19 place Twin Otter aircraft (currently the largest skydiving aircraft in the UK capable of dropping over 500 skydivers per day) and a 13 place GAF Nomad N22B aircraft (capable of dropping over 260 skydivers per day). We also have our own on site wind tunnel as well as a hovercraft racing track.







Before we examine how to overcome fear we should first try to understand it better – both the causes and the effects. If we approach it with the right attitude, fear can be employed to produce positive results.

Fear tends to be felt in three different ways. Let's refer to them as levels:

Level 1: 'the butterflies' - anticipation / excitement (enjoyable)

Level 2: 'fight or flight' - high apprehension / nervous agitation (challenging)

Level 3: 'frozen' - terror / all-consuming eg. panic attacks and catatonia (debilitating)

These are not sharply defined, but are more like shades of grey, level 3 being the darkest.

Level 1: 'the butterflies'

We have all met people who say that they don't feel fear when jumping. I disagree with this perception. What they probably mean is that they only experience level 1 fear. For mere mortals to reach this same level, we only have to ride big rollercoasters or go to watch horror films. This lower level is achieved because of the relative safety of the environment and the certainty of a 'happy ending' outcome. We just sit back and enjoy the thrill of the ride.

Level 2: 'fight or flight'

Clearly a skydive is a very different situation. The speed and noise create a much more hostile environment and, on top of that, we now have to actively participate in our own outcome.

The extreme nature of skydiving will throw the majority of people straight into level 2 fear. This is the level we will concentrate on, as it is at this level where we can modify our behaviour to bring us down closer to level 1.

Level 3: 'frozen'

Level 3 belongs principally to those who are too scared even to contemplate leaping out of perfectly good aircraft. A small number of those who do come to skydive will experience this by 'freezing' in the door or bottling out completely. If that is you please read on, this article might be of help to you too.

Fight or flight

What are the full implications of being in 'fight or flight' mode? Fight or flight hits us at the deepest level. It is our primal instinct for basic physical survival. As such it has a profound effect on our brain chemistry, our sensory abilities and our perception. As our heart rate increases, pumping adrenaline and noradrenaline around our systems, we feel it everywhere. Nobody is immune to this effect. How we manage it determines our reactions.

Developing a strong mental attitude is essential when trying to counteract the body's powerful defence mechanisms. Instinctive actions don't always work in our best interests. It is ironic that the things our bodies will do to keep us safe are precisely the things that can compromise our safety in a skydive. To override our instincts we need to concentrate on mental strategies and learn how to utilise this altered brain state in positive ways.

The physical effect of 'fight or flight' makes our bodies do everything they can to distract us from the right actions. As the heart pumps harder, our breathing changes as well. We take rapid, shallow breaths, or even hold our breath completely. This creates tension and a high level of preparedness for action when, in fact, we need to get more relaxed in the air.

Controlled breathing

Controlled, regular breathing patterns have been proven to alleviate pain, tension and stress in many situations. The way we breathe is the key to physical and emotional relaxation. That inner conflict between the body's natural survival instincts and right, safe action is strongly at work.

Foetal position

Another, often overlooked, physical effect that can cause problems with exits and body position in freefall, is the foetal position. Again that survival instinct seems to be working against us. The foetal position is a natural position we adopt at times of great danger or stress for self-preservation. This tightly curled posture serves to protect the head and genitalia, the two most vulnerable and vital areas for continued existence. Unfortunately it also happens to be the complete opposite of the stable spread position we need. We hear that 'hips down, head up' is the right way to fall, our leading edge is the pelvis (assuming it is belly flight). It's hardly surprising that all these contradictions can feel overwhelming.

Projected outcome

Let us return to the example of the horror film for a moment; because we know it isn't real we quite rightly can expect no consequence from watching it. Real life is less predictable. The drive to the local supermarket, like many other day-to-day activities, can have tragic results.

It's a sad fact that the media, family and aspect of our sport; the boring reality is that we are more likely to have a fatal accident on the way to the dropzone than actually on it.

Fearful thinking is based on projection of the potential outcome of events. Who can minds automatically lock on to the least likely potential outcome of a skydive. When this thinking combines with our primal need

Thinking it out

first. Techniques learned and used here are involved in mental preparation. I strongly recommend the regular practice of any of the established 'controlled breathing' exercises exercises will make you consciously aware of your own 'relaxed' breathing pattern. When you are on your way to altitude, if you feel your breathing change you can 'remind' enable you to become more physically relaxed and able to focus clearly on your skydive.

Leaving the plane is a moment of the highest intensity; heart rates of 200 beats per minute have been recorded. When you really shout the safety count ("one thousand, check canopy!") on exit you break the tension held in the chest by forcing an exhalation. The natural consequence, of course, is then

Acknowledge and embrace the fear. Let it help you to stay safe without letting it interfere with your enjoyment of this exhilarating sport

Mental preparation

By consciously using our minds to regulate our breathing we can change how we feel. We can carry that forwards and apply the same technique to the way we think. It is takes place on the ground. Mental preparation is crucial for all levels of experience, but especially important for the novice who is still dealing with 'the fear'. The repetition of sequences of events and/or actions develops muscle memory and consciously familiarises

This, in itself, will help to remove some of the tension but it is also an opportunity to practise your relaxation strategies. Build the awareness of your breathing and state of relaxation into the skydive at this early stage and it will be easier in the air.

Rather than thinking about what might happen, you should be focusing on what you want to happen. Remember, you are in complete control of your skydive; everything you do in the air is going to have an effect.

your mental preparation. If you let your mind wander it will invariably drift towards that unsettling area of projection.

Use your fear

Not many people address the beneficial

So long as you stay aware of the dangers worried about any aspect of the equipment or the jump, talk to someone, reassure yourself and give yourself one less thing to stress about. Above all else, use your fear to make you practise those emergency drills. After all, the only time you might actually a good canopy over your head after the safety count. This is the time when those troublesome survival instincts that were favour; as long as you know where the handles are you will use them instinctively!

In summaryTo sum it up, accept the fact that skydiving is dangerous and it will trigger fear of some description. Acknowledge and embrace the fear. Let it help you to stay safe without letting it interfere with your enjoyment of this exhilarating sport. It won't always be as scary, as with experience comes familiarity. With every jump you will further integrate this 'highly conscious' way of thinking into your unconscious thoughts you learn to manage the level of fear that skydiving can induce, it will carry through into your whole life.

Neil J Biscoe





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CATALOG















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4 1.101	Compation of Appelo or conceins	CONTAINICD	The bounces and as all that are undo to a	CODMATION	Two or more impore linked in freefall
4-WAY	Formation of 4 people or canopies; similarly 8-way, 16-way, etc	CONTAINER	The harness and pack that parachutes are contained in	FORMATION	Two or more jumpers linked, in freefall or under canopy
A/C	Aircraft	CORK	To fall off a freefly position, decelerating rapidly and popping up	FRAPPE HAT	Leather helmet with neoprene padding
AAD	Automatic Activation Device, initiates reserve deployment at about 750 feet		like a cork in relation to others	FREE BAG	Bag the reserve canopy is packed into;
ACCURACY	Discipline in which jumpers try to land on a 2cm disc	CP1 & CP2	BPA canopy piloting qualifications, grades 1 & 2	TREE BAG	this is not attached to the canopy; hence 'free'
AFF	Accelerated freefall, intensive course to learn skydiving	CRAB	Point canopy across wind line (you travel sideways relative to the ground)	FREEFLYING FREESTYLE	Freefalling in any orientation An artistic event of aerial gymnastics
AFF BI	Accelerated freefall basic instructor	CREEPER	A board with wheels which formation	FS	Formation skydiving
AFF I	Accelerated freefall instructor		skydivers manoeuvre to prepare their skydive	FS1	BPA formation skydiving qualification,
AGL	Above ground level (eg, 12,000 ft AGL)	CReW	Canopy relative work, old term for CF		grade 1
ALTI (METER)	Mechanical device used for measuring altitude (height above the ground)	CSBI	Category system basic instructor	FUNNEL	Skydive formation or launch which collapses
AUDIBLE ALTI	A device placed in the helmet which	CSI CUT	Category system instructor	FXC	Type of AAD
	bleeps to indicate pre-set altitudes	COT	Command given to the pilot to slow the aircraft speed for jumpers to exit	GATW	Good all the way (student critique)
APA ARGUS	Army Parachute Association Type of AAD	CUTAWAY	Jettison of main canopy, usually after a malfunction	GLIDE RATIO	Ratio of forward movement to descent rate under canopy
ARTISTIC EVENTS	Freeflying, freestyle, skysurfing & speed	CYPRES	Type of AAD	GPS	Global Positioning System (Navigation system used by aircraft)
ASPECT RATIO	The width of a ram-air (rectangular)	DC DELAY	Dead centre, the top score in accuracy A period of time in freefall, eg 10	GRAND PRIX	Series of BPA competitions leading to an overall award
ATMONAUTI	canopy divided by its length A type of freeflying where skydivers	DEMO	second delay A parachute jump performed at a	GRIP	Handle on a jumpsuit used for formations and exits
ATC	fly at an angle between head-down and flat	DIRT-DIVE	public event Preparing skydiving sequences on the	GROUNDRUSH	The illusion of the ground appearing to accelerate towards you
atc Bag lock	Air Traffic Control A malfunction where the lines have	DOCK	ground Take up a grip on a formation (canopy	HALF SERIES	Style manoeuvre; two 360° turns and a backloop
	deployed but the canopy is still in the bag	DOWNPLANE	or freefall) Canopy formation with two jumpers	HARNESS	Parachute webbing assembly, part of container system
BCPA	British Collegiate Parachute Association		linking legs and flying their canopies straight down	HEAD-DOWN	Stable freeflying position where the
BELLY FLYING	Freefalling in a belly to earth position, ie formation skydiving	DOWNWIND	Flying a canopy in the same direction as the wind	HOLDING	jumper is upside down Facing canopy into the wind
BI	Basic instructor	DP OR DRCP	Dummy pull, or dummy ripcord pull	HOOK KNIFE	Small knife with protected blade
BIG-WAY BOC	Big formation, around 20 or larger Bottom of container (main parachute	DUMMY PULL	(same) Simulated pull sequence	HOOK TURN	carried in case of line tangles Fast turn near the ground for landing
	deployment)	DUMP	Deploy canopy	HOP 'N' POP	at high speed
BOOGIE	Fun skydiving event	DZ	Drop zone, landing area for	HYBRID	A very short freefall delay Combining freeflying and belly flying
BOOTIES	Shoe-covers on jumpsuits which add power to formation skydivers	ESL	parachutists European Skydiving League, a series	IPC	International Parachuting Commission
BPA	British Parachute Association, the UK governing body for sport parachuting	EXIT	of competitions over Europe Leave the aircraft and enter freefall	IS1	BPA individual style qualification, grade 1
Brakes Break-off	Used to steer ram-air canopies When jumpers in freefall leave each	F111	Fairly porous fabric used on accuracy canopies	JM	Jumpmaster, person in charge of the parachutists in the aircraft
BRIDLE	other to find space to deploy safely A line attaching the pilot chute to the	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration, US equivalent of the CAA	JM1 JSPC	BPA jumpmaster qualification, grade 1 Joint Services Parachute Centre (group
BUM SPOT	top skin of the canopy Leaving the aircraft at the wrong place	FAI	Féderation Aéronautique Internationale, the international		of five parachute centres around the world, formed for servicemen)
BUNGEE	Rubber band used for stowing lines	FAI A CERTIFICATE	governing body for airsports Parachuting qualification by way of	JUMP RUN	Final line the aircraft takes to reach the exit point (the spot)
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority, a government body responsible for safety and operations in UK airspace		a licence awarded by the BPA to someone who has achieved Cat 8 & CH1	JUMPMASTER	Experienced skydiver responsible for jumpers in the aircraft and where to exit
CATEGORY 8 OR CAT 8	BPA qualification where the jumper progresses from student to intermediate skydiver		Awarded for achieving FAI A Certificate, 50 descents, CH2 & JM1	KILL LINE	Line which collapses the pilot chute after a canopy opens, to reduce drag
CATEGORY SYSTEM	BPA progression system for student skydivers		Awarded for achieving FAI B Certificate, 200 descents & another grade 1	LAC	Launch and accuracy (competition scored on exit and accuracy landings)
CCI	Club/Centre Chief Instructor	FAI D CERTIFICATE	Awarded for achieving FAI C Certificate & 1,000 descents	LAUNCH	Two or more jumpers exiting together
CF	Canopy formation, linking ram-air canopies	FF1 & FF2	BPA freeflying qualifications, grades 1 & 2	LIFT / LOAD	Group of people going to altitude in one aircraft
CF1	BPA canopy formation qualification,	FLARE	To pull down both brakes on a ram-air	LEVEL 8	The final level of AFF, a solo hop 'n' pop
CH1 & CH2	grade 1 BPA canopy handling qualifications,		canopy to turn forward speed into lift for a soft landing	MAIN MAL	Primary parachute When a parachute fails to open
S. I I G CITE	grades 1 & 2	FLAT FLYING	Formation skydiving		properly; also called malfunction
CLASSICS CLOSING LOOP	Style and accuracy Piece of line used to close the	FLAT LINE	Continuous warning tone from audible alti at the lowest pre-set altitude	Manifest Manifestor	List of jumpers on board the aircraft Person who allocates jumpers to each
CONSOLS	parachute container 10 solo consolodation jumps by AFF	FLOATER	Exit position where the jumper is outside the aircraft	NATIONALS	load National championships, annual BPA
CONSOLS	students before being awarded their A Certificate	FLOCK	A group of wingsuited skydivers flying together	INTITUINAC	competitions to select British teams for World Meets





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__ It was_

I did it because_



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OPENING POINT The point on the ground above which a canopy should open to be set up to

land in the target area

OPENING SHOCK The force felt on the body due to sudden deceleration as the canopy

opens

PARA-SKI Event combining parachuting accuracy

and slalom skiing

PILOT CHUTE A small parachute released by a skydiver to open the main parachute

PIN 1. When a jumper joins another, in freefall or under canopy

2. Closing device for container PII Parachute jumping instructor PLA Parachute landing area PLF Parachute landing fall

POINT A successfully completed formation Parachutists over 'phorty' society for **POPS** jumpers aged 40+

POROSITY The amount of air that will pass through a given area of material

(see ZP)

PRO-PACKING Way of packing a ram-air parachute

PULL-OUT Method of deployment where the pilot chute is packed inside the container. the owner pulls out both the pin and

the pilot chute Deploy a parachute

PULL-UP CORD Length of binding tape used to close a parachute container

Royal Aero Club, the UK representative RAeC

of the FAI

PULL

RAPA Rhine Army Parachute Association (at

Bad Lippspringe, Germany)

RAM-AIR Aerofoil parachute, also called square

even though the shape is nearer

rectangular

RFI ATIVE WORK Old name for formation skydiving

A container and harness including RIG main and reserve parachutes

Person qualified to construct, modify RIGGER and repair parachutes and related

RISER Webbing strip joining the parachute

lines to the harness

ROUND A circular parachute of classic shape

Reserve static line, joining the main RSL parachute to the reserve ripcord, which deploys the reserve on

releasing the main

RUN-IN Final line the aircraft takes, into wind, to reach the exit point (the spot)

Flying the canopy in the same RUNNING

direction as the wind

Relative work, ie, formation skydiving R₩

Style manoeuvre; two 360° turns and a backloop and repeat in the opposite direction, also called full series

SIT-FLYING Freefalling in a sitting position Skydive University, a worldwide SKYDIVE U training system for formation

skydiving

SKYSURFING Skydiving on a surfboard

SLIDER Device to control the deployment of a

ram-air parachute by sliding down the suspension lines SNIVEL Extremely slow opening of a canopy

Society of skydivers over sixty SOS **SPEED** A competitive event where jumpers build a formation as quickly as possible



TOGGLES

TRACK

TUBE

UKSL

USPA

VFS

VRW

SPEED SKYDIVING Competition where jumpers try to freefall as fast as possible, usually

SPOT

in a head-down diving position 1. The ideal exit point allowing for wind drift to reach the target

2. The action of finding this point

SQUARE A ram-air parachute (actually rectangular or elliptical)

SS1 & SS2 BPA skysurfing qualifications, grades

STACK Ram-air canopies linked vertically above each other

Pulling the brakes down on a ram-air STALL canopy so far it loses forward speed and collapses

STAND-UP 1. Vertical freefall position, crucifix style 2. Landing without rolling or falling over

STATIC LINE Line attached to the aircraft which deploys the main parachute as the iumper exits

STATIC LINE A course to learn skydiving **PROGRESSION**

STC Safety & Training Committee

STREAMER 1. Malfunction where the canopy is out of the bag but not inflating

2. Slang for WDI A discipline where the jumper does a STYLE set series of turns and backloops as quickly as they can

SWOOP 1. High speed landing

CIRCUS

2. Fast dive to a freefall formation **TANDEM** A skydive for two in a dual harness THREE-RING Device to attach the main risers to the

release mechanism for the main canopy **THROWAWAY** Type of deployment where the pilot chute is packed externally in a pocket

harness, which provides an easy

and is thrown into the air

Tandem Instructor, qualified to take a student for a tandem jump

Steering loops on the risers, also called hrakes

Malfunction where there is nothing TOTAL slowing the jumper down

> To move fast horizontally in freefall, often to achieve separation from others

Large windsock structure taken on a skydive for fun, usually freeflying

United Kingdom Skydiving League, a series of linked 4-way FS competitions (run in parallel with ESL)

United States Parachute Association

VIGIL Type of AAD VGT

Very good throughout (student critique) Vertical Formation Skydiving, building formations while head-up or headdown, Also called VRW

Vertical Relative Work, another name for VFS

WDI Wind drift indicator (pronounced

'widdy'), thrown from the aircraft to determine the opening point

WIND LINE A line through the PLA in the wind direction

WIND TUNNEL Freefall simulator for skydiving indoors WINGSUIT Suit with fabric between the legs and arms to increase lift and freefall time

WHUFFO Person who doesn't skydive WRAP One or more canopies wrapped around

each other or a jumper Z00 A skydive that has turned into chaos Zero porosity fabric which does not ZΡ allow air through it, used for high

performance canopies

SERIES

It's all in

Most sports are a head game but skydiving is even more than most. Being mentally prepared for your jump will increase the chance of it being a good one. Sports psychologist Warren Slingsby explains how to use visualisation to improve your performance...

Parachuting is similar to many other sports in that there are learned skills and sequences that must be carried out correctly for safe, successful performance. The problem is that practising them is not always easy. For example, the premiership footballer can practise taking penalty kicks during training. However, there are vast differences between taking penalties in training and during a match! The largest difference being 40,000 people, 20,000 of whom are against him; booing, whistling, jeering - and perhaps the relegation or promotion of his team resting on his shoulders. This different environment will bring with it a different set of feelings, emotions and a totally different anxiety level. This poses the question, how does the footballer prepare for that penalty kick? Effectively, taking the kick during the match is the best simulation, but the worst possible time for a practice. Similarly, the best time to practise jumping from an aircraft is when actually doing it because it's the best simulation. However, when you're paying for your jumps and when slots are limited due to available aircraft and weather, it would be better if you were able to practise on the ground to get the skill right. This is where mental rehearsal is an important stepping stone. It costs nothing, can be done practically anywhere and is simple to learn. Additionally, it can be adapted to almost any sport or activity.

Mental rehearsal is when an action is practised, or seen, mentally as opposed to physically. Visualisation is the process of seeing yourself performing an action, and is used to practise or rehearse. There is a body of scientific evidence to say that visualisation increases or improves performance in several sports. There are two types of self imagery - internal and external. External imagery is mentally viewing oneself as if from a video camera and has two main benefits; it is easy to do

and it's possible to see yourself from many different angles. Internal imagery is viewing actions as if through one's own eyes. This is generally more difficult and can be more limited than external in terms of what you can visualise. An example is that you wouldn't be able to visualise head positions.

Photo by Mark Harris

Spend the ride up to altitude visualising your jump



How does it work?

If the body is relaxed and the mind focused and really concentrating on the task of visualising a skill, the brain actually sends the correct signals to the muscles to make them contract and perform the tasks. This just happens at a very low intensity and not enough to physically move the limbs. However, if you try this you may feel your arms and legs twitching - 'wanting' to move. During this time the muscles are learning the correct patterns of contraction.

Applications in skydiving

As a supremely mental sport, skydiving is an ideal situation to use visualisation to improve you will often see experienced jumpers with their eyes closed, imagining every part of the dive, often with their hands moving and taking imaginary grips. Or they will dirt-dive in groups, visualising key elements of the skydive. These jumpers have learned how to make the technique work for them.

Mental preparation

The body and mind must be relaxed and sure you are in a quiet place where you won't you're comfortable. Take a few minutes to relax yourself by concentrating on your breathing. Correct deep breathing should use the stomach as opposed to the chest. When you breathe in, your stomach should enlarge Spend a few minutes in this state, make are also relaxed and pushing down deep into whatever you're lying or sitting on.
When you are fully relaxed, then you can

start to go through whatever actions or skills you want to practise. It's best to begin with external visualisation, so start by seeing the actions happening slowly, almost as if you action replay. Make sure that you concentrate important. See this several times. Follow it with internal visualisation. The beauty of it is that you can practise without having to take off or spend any money. You will also find it builds confidence due to jumps being more clearer with each jump.

Go through the whole jump including you performing your exercises perfectly in slow motion, using all your senses to make the picture as real as possible

Build up a complete sequence of events, beginning with external and moving on to internal visualisation of each element. Start by getting your kit, putting it on and waiting at the flight line. See yourself from your readiness for the jump. See yourself getting

in the aircraft, smiling at your instructor on take-off and see yourself calm and relaxed on the ride to altitude. On run-in, see yourself getting in the door and notice, as if from other eyes, how focussed you are. Watch your jump in great detail from your perfect the jump is. Continue this imagery ground, including gathering up your kit and walking back with a big smile on your face.

Now move on to internal visualisation. you are likely to start feeling hyped up just at the thought of getting your kit! But see, from your own eyes, your hands putting as this happens. Go through the whole sequence you have just done from the outside, this time, seeing the walk to the plane, getting in and the ride to altitude from your own eyes. Imagine what it will look like as you get in the door and feel how perfectly the sight of your instructor. Go through the whole jump including you performing your exercises perfectly in slow motion, again using all your senses to make the picture as real as possible. Finish by seeing your mates asking how the jump went and you telling

If you're waiting for the weather to clear, try to repeat this every half hour. When you are called, you will find the jump easier and you have already practised. And we all know that practice makes perfect!

Warren Slingsby Sports Psychologist



urbocharge

yourtreliningwith

skydiving

What is Airkix?

Airkix wind tunnels are skydiving simulators; they create a flow of air moving upwards so fast that it supports your body and allows you to freefall indoors in complete safety.

Who is it for?

Everyone, from beginner to expert.

- Ages 4 104
- Budding skydivers wishing to accelerate their training
- Corporate events, parties & groups

Why should I skydive indoors?

- Highly cost effective
- It is the best skydive training possible
- In all weathers
- Safe, controlled environment
- Pre-book an exact time to fly

When and where can I fly?

You can fly every day and we're situated in Manchester and Milton Keynes, right next to some of the UK's finest retail and entertainment destinations. So, why not make a day of it?

How can I book?

Visit airkix.com, email us at skydive@airkix.com or phone 0845 331 6549

Skydiver hotline:

0161 749 2192 / 3 (Manchester) 01908 247773 / 2 (Milton Keynes)

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Skydiving disciplines



Formation Skydiving

Probably the most widespread form of jumping, FS or Formation Skydiving is linking with others in freefall, often referred to by non-jumpers as 'holding hands'. These formations can be as small or as large as you can imagine. It is a popular weekend pastime, jumpers will meet up and form groups. FS is a high-speed competitive discipline as well as a recreational pursuit.

4-way competition

Teams of five (four, plus a camera jumper) leave the plane at 10,500 feet and are scored on the number of set formations they achieve in 35 seconds. The first point of the skydive is generally launched, the jumpers will take the correct grips and present the whole thing to the slipstream to fly out stable in the same way as first time jumpers try to leave the plane in a stable position.

The formations are drawn from a set pool (see www.fai.org/parachuting) but, of course, can come up in any order. The formations can either be 'randoms', which are single formations or 'blocks' that have a second formation, built by splitting the first one into pieces and rotating or moving these to make

a second formation, sometimes the same and sometimes different to the first one. The cameraflyer will wear a helmet-mounted camera to record the dive for judging purposes. The current British record in 4-way is 47 points, achieved by team *Satori* at the 2010 World Championships in Russia.

8-way competition

Teams are of eight people (plus camera) and leave from 13,000 feet, with 50 seconds of 'working time', within which they are scored. Again, the dives are drawn from a pool of blocks and randoms. Having eight people to play with makes for interesting and varied formations, with a few different permutations possible for the same dive.



Team Bodyflight took silver in Female 4-way FS at the 2010 World Championships. Photo by Pete Allum

Once you have gained FS1, you are free to jump with other qualified individuals as you wish, both in the UK and abroad

Boogies & big-ways

FS1, Formation Skydiving 1, is a BPA qualification awarded to someone who has demonstrated the ability to fly on their belly. Once you have gained FS1, you are free to jump with other qualified individuals as you wish, both in the UK and abroad. Boogies are popular skydiving parties, where a number of large aircraft are brought to one place for a jumping festival.

Big-way events are organised, sometimes for fun, and sometimes to try to set new national or international records jumping from a multitude of different aircraft. It's possible to go and make jumps with people even though you don't speak their language. It's a great way to make friends!

Formation skydivers tend to wear:

- Jumpsuits with chunky grips for taking hold of people and with booties, bits of material which cover the shoes, and add power to leg movements
- Hard, full-face helmets in case of freefall collisions
- Audible warning devices which signal break-off, (time to leave the group, find some sky and deploy your canopy)

Skydiving disciplines



Freestyle

Freestyle is a form of aerial gymnastics, where the emphasis is on pointed toes, pleasing moves and aesthetic beauty.

Men and women compete alongside each other in the same category. They jump with a cameraflyer who adds to the visual image by flying a routine with the performer.

There are compulsory moves and free rounds, similar to figure skating, and judges mark specific areas such as technical merit, fluidity, style and originality.

Freefly progression

Freestyle led to the development of freeflying, a more fun-based approach where smiles are more important than style. The BPA runs a freefly progression system including a comprehensive manual, which is available from the BPA website:

Head-up

Most freeflyers start out learning how to fly head-up, in a sit-fly position, so called because it is similar to the position for sitting in a chair. This position can be manoeuvred around the sky in three dimensions. The great thing about sit-flying is that, with hard work, you can soon become proficient.

Freefly was born of pure fun but has grown into a multi-faceted discipline that offers the highest level of international competition

It's the sort of thing that, once you get the feeling, you never lose it. Straighten your legs from the sit position to a crucifix and you're in a stand-up, a position where you can admire the view and feel on top of the world! Skills in head-up are recognised by the BPA's Freefly 1 (FF1) qualification. The Nationals includes two levels of competition; a basic one for head-up flying only and one for all orientations.

Head-down

As the name suggests, you fly upside-down, using your legs to provide balance and support in the same way a shuttlecock falls.

By deflecting the passing air in different ways it's possible to go faster and slower, with the potential to cover great distances forwards and backwards horizontally. Headdown is the most aerodynamic way for the human body to fly. Attaining a basic level of skill in head-down flying will gain you the Freefly 2 (FF2) qualification.

Combinations

You can combine head-down and head-up with people who inevitably develop their own styles and techniques. Hybrid dives involve people 'flat-flying' (in a standard stable position) too. Follow-my-leader tracking dives are a popular way to end the day, with belly flyers joining their freeflying friends.

Freefly competitions

Teams of three include two performers and a cameraperson, who flies interactively with the others to create a routine. Like ice skating the competition involves compulsory rounds, flying set manoeuvres; and free rounds where the team creates its own artistic interpretation. British freefly team *Volare* won the World Cup in 2009, for which they were additionally awarded the accolade of a Royal Aero Club gold medal.



Freeflyers tend to wear:

- Video nearly everyone wears a tiny video camera
- One, if not two, audible altimeters, as well as the traditional altimeter because the high freefall speeds make it difficult to hear
- Small, hard, open-faced helmets
- Freefly suits in heavy material to add power to arms and legs, and with small grips for making formations

VFS

The newest official skydiving competition is VFS or Vertical Formation Skydiving. Teams compete in 4-way, like the formation skydivers on the previous page but, instead of being belly to earth, they are head-down or head-up or even a mixture. Unlike other freefly competitions which are subjectively judged on artistic elements, 4-way VFS has objective judging with a point scored for each formation built in the planned sequence drawn from the VFS dive pool. The British team, Bad Lieutenants, took bronze at the 2010 World Championships.

Philosophy

Freefly is fast-paced and dynamic, requiring an increased level of safety awareness and a willingness to share knowledge within a friendly and super enthusiastic bunch of people. This environment is enhanced by a progression system that encourages the individual to experiment and learn in their own way - hence the variety in styles and flying techniques. Freefly was born of pure fun but has grown into a multi-faceted discipline that offers the highest level of international competition. New techniques and ideas are emerging all the time. The rise in head-down world records for example has been meteoric, from 18 in 2002 to 69 in 2007, then 108 in 2009.

Mark Swarbrick



Skydiving disciplines

Winssuiting

Wingsuiting is still a relatively new discipline, having taken off in only the last ten years or so.

However its popularity has exploded, with many new skydivers having heard of it before they start jumping, and some even starting to skydive because of it.

All photos by Mark Harris

Wingsuiters wear large suits with fabric wings that stretch from each arm to the main body, and between the legs. This creates drag, which results in a slower descent rate in itself but, more importantly, the wings enable the wearer to 'fly' forward through the sky, creating lift. Wingsuiters experience freefall times of double, or even triple, that of other skydivers, and can cover thousands of metres across the ground.

Some wingsuiters like to challenge themselves to see how long they can fly for or how far they can go, and some like to 'flock' with other wingsuiters in tight formations like aircraft. The unofficial world record is of 71 wingsuiters in a pre-determined 'arrowhead' formation. Smaller groups, sometimes pairs with or without a cameraflyer, can perform acrobatics around each other, barrel rolling and flipping for fun.

Despite the low descent rate, high forward speed means that it is not possible to land a wingsuit without first opening a parachute. Wingsuiters normally open slightly higher than usual, to give extra time to fold away the wings of the suit for unrestricted control of the canopy.

History

There are many historical references to the idea of wingsuiting, from Icarus and Daedalus in Ancient Greece to sketchings and writings by Leonardo da Vinci in about 1500. However it was not until the 1930s that jumpers such as Clem Sohn and 'Yorkshire Birdman' Harry Ward made successful repeated wingsuit flights. This was an experimental era of wingsuiting, often using crazy suits made with wood and cloth,

The wings enable the wearer to 'fly' forward through the sky, creating lift

Did you know...? Freefall speeds of less than 50mph are regularly achieved when wingsuiting (normal terminal velocity is about 120mph) to wear canopies

Wingsuiters tend

- Larger, more docile main
- Audible altimeters
- One-piece suits that can be easily folded away once under canopy

and most pioneers died along the way. More big advances were made by Leo Valentin in the 1950s but he too came to an untimely end.

Fast forward to the 1980s and skydivers were using small wings when jumping with a camera. However these were to aid in fall rate control only, and not for forward speed. In the mid-1990s modern-day skydivers such as Patrick de Gayardon started making, and experimenting with, wingsuits for flight. 1999 marked the first commercially available wingsuits so the discipline has come a

long way in a short time.

Due to its added complexity, skydivers must have a minimum of 200 jumps before starting wingsuit training, and progression is carefully regulated.

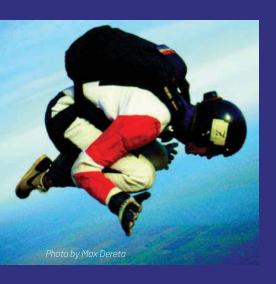
Liz Ashley

Skydiving disciplines



Style and Accuracy

The oldest area of skydiving competition, Classics consists of two different disciplines: Style (in freefall) and Accuracy (under canopy). They are individual events, but accuracy is also a team event as well. Men and women jump in separate events but some of the great women do beat the men's scores.



Style

Style is a complicated discipline that is all about speed and precision. Jumpers exit the aircraft at 7,000 feet and perform 360 degree left and right turns followed by a backloop (backwards somersault), before repeating the sequence. They are competing against the clock, with penalty points for being as little as five degrees off heading on any of the set manoeuvres. The professionals out there are doing these 'sets' in less than six seconds – about a second for each manoeuvre.

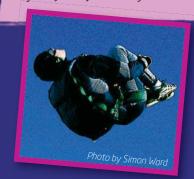
The faster you are falling, the faster you can turn. But the faster you turn, the less controlled it becomes. The key is to get the right balance between the two. 'Stylies', as they are called, jump in a tuck position, which increases freefall speed and gives maximum maneouvrability. You can see from the pictures on the left and right how inherently unstable the position is compared to the student arch. It takes about 50 jumps just to crack the basic position, before adding any turns.

Style is a highly individual discipline. It is the only skydiving event which is solely your responsibility; just you that wins. It's a great feeling standing on the podium knowing that you, just you, are the best.

Style skydivers tend to jump:

- Skintight, stretchy, shiny suits which are easy to move in and very aerodynamic
- The smallest of rigs (with small canopies)
- Frappe hats as helmets, because they do not constrict

The skydiver tries to minimise drag so they can fall as fast as they can.





is done 'into wind' (in the opposite direction to the wind) to minimise the approach speed. The canopies are designed to 'sink'; ie, in deep brakes with toggles pulled a long way down, they will virtually descend straight down. They may be equipped with 'flares' - triangular pieces of fabric, that attach the lines to the canopy, keep the parachute locked in on a straight course without wavering. These predictable, rectangular canopies are very different animals to the small, nippy, 'hot' ones jumped by most other skydivers, some of which are elliptical in shape for higher performance.

> The accuracy jumpers have to land on a target the size of a dinner plate

(radius of 16cm) which is an electronic scoring pad. The first part of the jumper to touch the ground is used for scoring, which is registered automatically by the electronic pad. Hence, jumpers practice precision placement of their leading foot as this can make up for a slightly off-centre approach.

The skydiver is scored for each centimetre they are away from the centre, which is about the size of a one pence piece (2cm).

Landing on this is called a 'dead centre' and scores zero. It used to be a 10cm radius but, with greatly increased skills, it was reduced to 5cm, then 3cm and is now down to 2cm.

If the jumper lands off the scoring pad,

Accuracy skydivers tend to jump:

- Shoes with pointed heels to improve precision when striking the target with their foot
- Casual clothes, jumpsuits are considered unnecessary as they are only in freefall for a few seconds
- Frappe hats for all round vision
- Large, docile accuracy canopies

Style and accuracy competitors a the highest level wear different rigs for the two disciplines Intermediates can compromise to reduce the amount of equipment that they need.

judges will mark the place of first touchdown and measure the distance from the centre of the target. The winners are the teams and individuals who score the lowest. This is a great spectator sport as the accuracy target can be surrounded by a crowd who can see the action clearly as it happens.

Philosophy

Classics are great disciplines to become involved in and provide excellent experience for improving parachuting skills in general. They are the only disciplines that can be performed completely individually and this makes training as flexible as you like.

Al Macartney

size in square feet). Such parachutes have a relatively slow forward speed. This makes it easier to judge the angle of approach, which

Accuracy is both a team and an individual

four scores counting and the worst being

thrown away. All five jump consecutively, a

few seconds apart from 3,500 feet, all have

to land on the same target. Thus, you must

work as a team to ensure that you don't get

Large, accuracy ram-air parachutes are

used, most commonly a '252' (this is the

event. There are five in a team, with the top

Accuracy

in each other's way.

Skydiving disciplines



Group exits

With talented people you can exit as close as a 4-way FS team by split second timing in the sub-terminal air and the placing of your pilot chutes into the slipstream. You'll be close enough to hear the crack and feel the material of the other canopies as they lift off their backs; they fill your whole field of vision. When starting out, a more conservative exit technique is used!

Rotations

The most popular competition event is called 4-way rotations. This event is really 'more balls than brains!'. You build a 4-stack formation as quickly as possible, then rebuild with each jumper stalling their canopy off the top and re-docking on the bottom as

many times as possible. Precision, consistency and brute force are what this event is about. Deceptively simple to grasp, extremely difficult to master. When you get it right, your canopy (or body) will clip the tails of the other canopies. When you're in the formation and you feel and hear the contact on the tails, you know it's going right. Too close and, at best, you'll bounce off and upset the balance of the formation or, at worse, you'll end up practising your cutaway drills!

Sequential

This event is more like canopy chess this can best be likened to FS (Formation Skydiving) as it is building different formations using the parachutes. A delicate touch and mental engineering of the entire dive is required for this event. Rather than just building a straight stack the grips may be taken on the end cells and the centre cell.

Competitions include 2-way sequential, a natural place to begin learning this discipline, and 4-way sequential.

Speed

This event is like drag racing; it's all about speed in building a single formation as quickly as possible. There are four different formations in the dive pool but only one to build on each dive. Complete formations have to be held for a minimum of five seconds. So you don't get any bonus points for looking pretty or holding longer than required.

The 100-way weighed eight tons and was more than 300 feet high and 200 feet wide!

Large formations

The numbers may not be as big as with FS formations but the physical size definitely is. Big formations are very fragile and won't tolerate the big hits and aggressive docks that smaller formations can take. The Royal Marines hold the world record 24-stack, where the parachutes are directly in-line with each other. This was set many years ago before the game changed and the French realised the future lay in engineering diamond shaped formations. This allowed the size of formations to grow tremendously, with the current record standing at 100, set by an international group at Lake Wales, Florida and the 24-stack being confined to the history books. To put it into perspective, the 100-way weighed eight tons and was more than 300 feet high and 200 feet wide!

Engineering

The construction and break-down must be orchestrated to ensure the formation flies. Breaking it is just as organised as the build.

If it goes wrong

There are a lot of lines and material around! Remaining calm, using logical thinking and keeping an eye open for the early warning signs are hot tips. Most problems do work themselves out.

Just for fun

Perhaps the most enjoyable type of CF is when two or three people have fun hooking up in small stacks, downplanes, pendulums and side-by-sides. The BPA runs coaching roadshows to teach CF, offering free kit hire and skills coaching from national champions.

Adrian Bowles



Did you know...?

The world record canopy formation is 100, set in November 2007 using PD Lightning canopies, at Lake Wales, Florida, pictured on the left almost complete

CF skydivers tend to jump:

- A Protec helmet, frappe hat, cycling helmet, or a modified full-face helmet with no visor, all protect and allow easy communication by shouting
- Gloves to prevent line burns
- CF canopies which are 7-cell, with extra reinforcement, designed to open on heading
- Some use radios
- Red front centre lines for easy identification, all are made of Dacron which is wider and easier to grip than the more fashionable microline
- Canopies with 'retracting' pilot chutes which are pulled onto the top skin of the canopy so they are not trailing behind the canopy, risking entanglement
- Rigs which have been optimised specially for CF and adjusted for long periods of hanging in the harness
- Pack jobs which look peculiar with no deployment bag and may have risers hanging out





Did you know...?

There are currently 22 basic freestyle manoeuvres and a further 112 possible combination moves listed in the pool!





Parachute technology has advanced greatly in good parachute was just something everyone had to do after a freefall jump. It was almost taken for granted. The first ram-air parachutes

The modern sport of skydiving has unfortunately seen an increase in accidents resulting from human error under a fully safely in every condition. Canopy progression to land safely every time. Ongoing canopy instruction reinforces and develops the basic

BPA canopy progression systemIntroduced in 2005, the BPA Canopy Progression System gives the UK skydiver a clear, concise current internationally recognised licences. It consists of two basic levels, Canopy Handling 1 and 2, (CH1 & CH2), and two advanced levels, progression systems introduce the jumper

Canopy handling 1 & 2

Basic canopy skills such as flat turns, landing in the target area and using a variety of toggle and riser inputs are augmented with written tests.

Canopy piloting 1 & 2

control inputs mastered by the pilots who mandatory for those wishing to carry out high performance or swoop landings. CP2 is only needed if you want to enter an official

Canopy Piloting competitions

With the development of more efficient has now evolved. Started by a few pioneers experimenting with radical speed-inducing inputs, the discipline of canopy piloting has developed into a highly competitive, spectatorfriendly sport. Competition in this event is very technical and a highly advanced level of piloting is required. International canopy

with a 1.5-metre-high entry gate, 10 metres wide, showing the start of the 75 degree, 70gate. Both have electronic sensors, activated by the jumper as he/she passes between each To score, the jumper must fly cleanly through each gate and remain within the course.

Distance

sensor on the entry gate and then fly for as far as possible before making contact with the ground. The distance is then measured from the entry gate to the first point of contact with the surface of the course. The current world distance record is 181.70 metres, and the

Zone accuracy

and an accuracy course laid out on the ground. on the entry gate and then score as many water points as possible and finally land in the

correct zone. In order to receive a perfect score with the water through each water gate, then land in the correct zone on the shore. The high scoring zone is only two metres in length and

Competition freestyle

canopy piloting competition circuit is freestyle. This is a very spectator-friendly event where the canopy pilot defines and performs any the landing process. Points are awarded for the approach to the course, the execution, degree of difficulty of the move and the landing itself. moves include for example a 'Blindman' where the competitor faces backwards in the harness

Brian Vacher Coach, Safe Flight School

Canopy pilots tend to wear:

- · Tight clothing
- Trousers with a large pocket for the removable deployment system
- · Digital visual and audible canopy specific altimeters
- Weight belt(s)
- Hard aerodynamic helmet
- Protective clothing, eg, knee-pads





If you are reading this *Skydive Starter* magazine, the chances are you have just jumped out of a perfectly good aeroplane! It's likely to be on your list of the most memorable, incredible, awe-inspiring things you have ever done. Close your eyes and relive those moments – wow!

What next?

Well, of course we look forward to you trying our awesome sport again very soon, and as you can see this magazine can guide you a little further. But in the meantime why not share your experience?

Why?

If you've taken part in a charity or fundraising event then extra publicity, in papers, news websites, magazines, radio and even TV, will go a long way for the cause. You deserve it too; this is something special. You made that huge leap, why not shout it from the rooftops?

How?

Editors need news, especially exciting stuff for local papers – give them a story on a plate. You don't have to be JK Rowling, just a few pertinent paragraphs will be great.

Heading

Make it bold and to the point; tell the story in a line: 'Teachers raise £1,000 by skydiving'; 'Mum jumps for cancer awareness'.

Storv

The five magic Ws - 'What, When, Where, Who and Why' - will ensure you tell the full story. Add 'How' for a really complete picture. Keep to the point, make it interesting and relevant to the media you are aiming at. Make one sentence or paragraph a quote, this is a super way to make the account more personal. Don't write more than a page. End with your contact details - email and mobile.

Links

r third attempt, which w

It helps to include links to relevant organisations, eg, British Parachute Association (bpa.org.uk), the drop zone, your charity, workplace, sports centre, local area, etc.

Photos

A picture tells a thousand words and will really help sell your story and catch readers' interest. Send one or two photos with your release. Hopefully you had an in-air cameraflyer and can share freefall photos but, if not, a ground shot, wearing your kit, would be almost as good. List who is who on any photos and include the photographer's name.

Who and where?

You will already have an idea of where to send it to in your area: your local newspaper, regional or national press – even TV if you've done something extra special. Also try further afield: charity websites, work noticeboards, company newsletters, social networking sites, anywhere there is an interest.

The relevant email address will be printed in the newspaper and on their website. If in doubt pick up the phone, explain you have a story and ask to whom you should send it.

Your basic press release can easily be tweaked to make it applicable to the different medias by varying the quote.

Easy option

If you are short of time or not sure what to write, then to make it easier there is a photocopiable template on the facing page. Fill it in and fax, post, or scan and email to your chosen contacts with your photos. Keep in touch with the reporter and make sure you get a copy when you hit the papers!

And finally

We hope you enjoyed your first experience of skydiving, that this article helps you get the coverage you deserve, and that you continue in this amazing sport. Good luck!

Weed Stoodley, BPA Council Member



To the Editor of _

British Parachute Association

www.bpa.org.uk

BPA Limited. Wharf Way, Glen Parva, Leicester, LE2 9TF Tel: 0116 278 5271 Fax: 0116 247 7662 Email: skydive@bpa.org.uk Patron: HRH The Prince of Wales

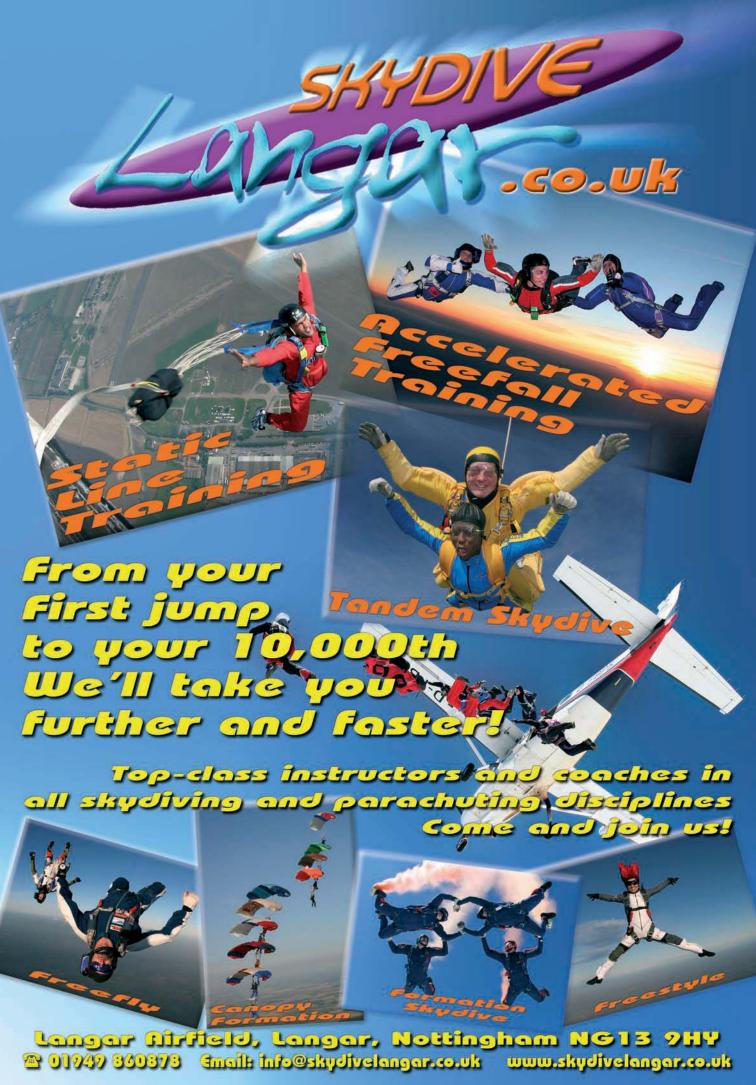
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Dear Editor We believe that this achievement by a local person is a good news story likely to be of interest to your readers. Our new skydiver has kindly agreed to us making this approach and is prepared to provide further details should you so wish. And if you or a colleague would like to visit your local Drop Zone to experience skydiving first-hand - perhaps with a view to producing an article or photo-spread on our exciting sport in your locality then I'm sure you will receive a warm welcome. Kind regards **Martin Soulsby** Chairman, British Parachute Association Leap of faith - first ever skydive! ___Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/etc__ On (date)_ Of (address)_ Tel/mob_ Occupation_ Email_ Completed their first skydive at ____ ___Parachute centre __ _____Website __ Photo(s) attached YES/NO Photo caption (names from left to right) _ Motivation for the jump was: charity/birthday/anniversary/other Brief details _

Notes for editor: Approximately 250,000 skydives are made over the UK annually, at 26 locations countrywide. Women make up 43% of the 45,000 making their first jump each year. 5,000+ full time BPA Members include people from all walks of life, aged from 16 to 76. UK sportspeople are at the pinnacle of skydiving internationally, some even being multiple World Champions. See www.bpa.org.uk and skydivethemag.com

Amount raised (if applicable)_____Charity/event_____

Other interesting facts/info_





I am always very scared in the aeroplane Don't worry, this is quite normal. Even if everyone around you seems unafraid, they are probably all scared to some extent. Some people are just better at maintaining their external 'cool'. Talking to others about the 'F' word (Fear) may make you feel better.

Things will improve with experience. Read the article on page 25. Practise slow breathing to calm yourself down. Keep jumping as much as possible, try to do as many as you can on the one day or weekend. Try and eliminate as many rational causes of your fear as possible, such as any uncertainty about your equipment or drills and, eventually, the irrational fear will lessen too.

When will I qualify? It's taking forever!

Try not to lose heart. Everyone around you has gone through the same thing, they are just the ones who stuck at it. If you only ever show up at the dropzone once every two months, do a bit of a retrain, then leave after an hour if the weather is no good, you cannot expect to progress. You need to spend lots of time at the DZ - you may have poor luck with the weather, but eventually you will get there. It will be worth it in the long run. Apply yourself to the sport as much as possible when not jumping and you'll find your jumps themselves are better.

If your parachute centre is full-time and you can take a week off, you will find yourself progressing more quickly. Even better if there is a progression week planned, this is a great way to boost your jumping career while making new friends.

I get bored waiting for the right weather

Spend your time on the ground constructively. You will only be bored if you allow yourself to be; there is lots to do. Learn to pack, go through your next jump until it is second nature, revise your emergency procedures, practise the exit from the mock-up, use a mirror (or a friend) to look at your position, read skydiving articles and magazines, watch skydiving videos, talk to other jumpers, practise packing again, watch experienced jumpers under canopy, just immerse yourself in the whole scene.

Ask instructors for any help you need and use the time to make friends. You may be surprised how well people react if you just start a conversation. No one is going to pretend that it is all really easy, but you will save time and money by practising everything you learn on the ground, something your instructors will encourage you to do anyway. Dropzones can seem the most boring and frustrating place to be when you are not jumping, but it is surprising what you can achieve with a positive attitude.

How come the instructors say it is too cloudy for me to jump, yet the experienced jumpers are going up?

If you are a static-line student, you will most likely be jumping from 3,500 feet and you could be getting out of the aircraft a fair way from the target before spending about four minutes under canopy. In the case of AFF, you are opening even higher. This gives you quite a chance to go through any bits of cloud that are floating around. Cloud can be very disorientating. If you were to fly into one after opening before you have worked out where you are, you could find yourself heading off in completely the wrong way and be unable to reach the target.

If you are a student on freefall or an AFF

Why do I have to use the radio when I'm sure I could do better myself?

The British Parachute Association (BPA) rules state that a student on a square canopy must have a radio for at least the first three jumps.

Some parachute centres have local conditions which increase the length of time for which a radio is to be used. For example, if there is a hazard that, though not dangerous enough to prevent parachuting, is still enough of a risk for students to benefit from a radio, especially in the event of a sudde.

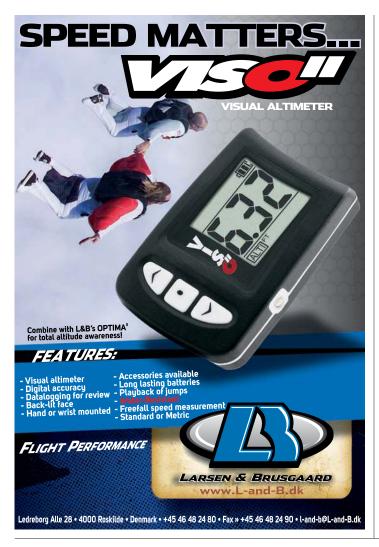
especially in the event of a sudden wind change.

Under a square canopy the potential for traveling a long distance and getting yourself into trouble is quite considerable. So, even though the radio cannot make you do the right thing, it can certainly tell you to! Similarly for landing, even though a student canopy is by design reasonably forgiving, it is nevertheless much better to flare at the correct height and, for this, the radio is invaluable.

In summary, the Club Chief Instructor (CCI) at your centre will have a radio policy and it will be there to help you and keep you safe. Even if you are made to carry a radio, if you are doing well under canopy, you will be spoken to less and less. When you are given an instruction, try and work out why, then you will not just carry out the action, but also increase your understanding of canopy control.

consolidation student, your jump must be watched. If this is being done through telemeters from the ground, clouds will naturally mean that your jump is not seen and you may have to repeat it - extra expense!

Experienced jumpers are more likely to suss out where they are quickly and the odd bit of cloud may be less of a problem. Trust your instructors to have your best interests at heart. They want you to jump possibly more than even you do!







8 Hibaldstow

Target Skysports

BPA Affiliated DZs in the UK

1 Black Knights

Black Knights Parachute Centre

Hillam Lane, Cockerham, Lancashire LA2 ODY DZ: 01524 791820 T: 01772 717624 Mob: 07501 223151/2 info@bkpc.co.uk

bkpc.co.uk Turbine Porter

2 Bridlington

Skydive GB

East Leys Farm, Grindale Road, Bridlington, E Yorkshire YO16 4YB 01262 228 033 / 07595 952 802 info@skydivegb.com

skydivegb.com Cessna 206

Hibaldstow Airfield, Hibaldstow, Brigg, N Lincs DN20 9NN DZ: 01652 648 837 T: 0113 250 5600 info@skydiving.co.uk skydiving.co.uk Dornier G92 twin turbine, SMG-

92 single turbine, Cherokee 6

9 Hinton

Hinton Skydiving Centre

Hinton Airfield, Steane, Brackley, Northants NN13 5NS 01295 812 300 info@skydive.co.uk skydive.co.uk PAC 750XL

15 Peterlee

Peterlee Parachute Centre

The Airfield, Shotton Colliery, Co Durham DH6 2NH 0191 517 1234 enquiries@skydiveacademy.org.uk skydiveacademy.org.uk Airvan, Cessna 182

16 Salisbury

Skydive Southcoast Ltd

Hangar 3, Old Sarum Airfield, Old Sarum, Salisbury SP4 6DZ 01722 323 628 info@skvdivesouthcoast.co.uk skydivesouthcoast.co.uk Cessna 206



BPA Overseas Affiliated DZs

3 Cark

North West Parachute Centre

Cark Airfield, Flookburgh, Nr Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria LA11 7LS DZ: 01539 558 672 T: 01229 889 516 skydive-northwest@totalise.co.uk skydivenorthwest.co.uk PAC 750XI

10 Jersey

Skydive Jersey Ltd

States Airport, St Peter, Jersey JE3 7ZR 01534 747 410 info@skydivejersey.net skydivejersey.net Airvan, guest Turbines

17 The Silver Stars

Silver Stars

29 Regt, Duke of Gloucester Barracks, South Cerney, Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 5RD D7: 01285 868111 T: 07716 792942 info@silverstars.me.uk silverstars.me.uk Finist SMG

22 Tilstock

The Parachute Centre

Tilstock Airfield, Whitchurch, Shropshire SY13 2HA 01948 841 111 skydive@theparachutecentre.com theparachutecentre.com Airvan

Cyprus

Cyprus Parachute Centre

CJSATC, BFPO 58, Dhekelia Garrison, Cyprus, 0035 724 744337 info@skydivecyprus.com.cy skydivecyprus.com.cy PBN Piston Islander

4 Chatteris

North London Skydiving Centre

Chatteris Airfield, Nr Stonea, March, Cambs PE15 0EA DZ: 01354 740 810 T: 0871 664 0113 info@ukskydiving.com ukskydiving.com Twin Otter, Nomad

11 Langar

British Parachute Schools

Langar Airfield, Langar, Nottingham NG13 9HY 01949 860 878 info@skydivelangar.co.uk skydivelangar.co.uk 2 Cessna Grand Caravans, auest aircraft

18 St Andrews

Skydive St Andrews Osprey Road, Fife Airport,

Glenrothes KY6 2SL 0845 189 5865 skydivestandrews@mail.com skydivestandrews.co.uk Cessna 185, Turbo Cessna 206

23 UK Para Beccles

UK Parachuting

Beccles Airfield, Ellough, Beccles, Suffolk NR34 7TE 01502 476 131 jump@ukparachuting.co.uk ukparachuting.co.uk Cessna Caravan

24 UK Para Sibson

RAPA

Rhine Army Parachute Assoc.

Flugplatz, Bielefelder Strasse, 0049 5254 982 2378

5 Cornish

Cornish Parachute Club

Perranporth Airfield, Higher Trevellas, St Agnes, Cornwall TR5 0XS 01872 553 352 / 07790 439 653 cornishparachuteclub@hotmail.co.uk cornishparachuteclub.co.uk Cessna 206, guest aircraft

12 Lewknor

London Parachute School

The Byre, Woods Farm, Easthampstead Rd, Wokingham, Berks RG40 3AE 0845 130 7194 info@londonparachuteschool.com londonparachuteschool.com Islander, Cessna Grand Caravan

19 Strathallan

Skydive Strathallan

Strathallan Airfield, Nr Auchterarder, Perthshire PH3 1LA D7: 01764 662 572 T: 07836 201953 kkbrady@btinternet.com skydivestrathallan.co.uk 3 Cessna 206, guest Turbine

UK Parachuting

Sibson Airfield, Wansford, Peterborough PE8 6NE 01832 280 490 skydive@ukparachuting.co.uk skvdivesibson.co.uk

Cessna Caravan

25 Weston

33175, Bad Lippspringe, Germany jspcl-comdt@atgg.mod.uk

Turbine Islander, Quest Kodiak, Dornier G92 on call

Parachuting Societies

BCPA

British Collegiate Parachute Association

Ailwyn McGeoch, BCPA Chairman 07969 484801 mail@bcpa.org.uk

bcpa.org.uk

A community for university skvdivers

6 Dunkeswell

Skydive UK Ltd

Dunkeswell Airfield, Dunkeswell, Devon EX14 4LG 01404890222/07718638000 info@skydiveukltd.com skydive99.com Beech 99

13 Netheravon

Army Parachute Association

Airfield Camp, Netheravon, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 9SF 01980 628 250 generalenquiries@netheravon.com netheravon.com 2 Cessna Caravans, guest aircraft

20 Swansea

Skydive Swansea

Swansea Airport, Fairwood, Swansea SA2 7JU 07779 019 655 info@skydiveswansea.co.uk skydiveswansea.co.uk Turbine Islander

Skydive Weston

RAF Weston on the Green, Bicester, Oxon OX25 3TQ 01869 343 201 skvdiveweston@fsmail.net skvdiveweston.com G92 Dornier, guest aircraft

POPS

Parachutists Over Phorty

Dick Barton, Top POP 9 Mansion House Mews, Pickwick Road, Corsham, Wilts SN13 9BB 01249 701805 / 07860 559112 dbarton@fsmail.net pops.org.uk

SOS

Skydivers Over Sixty

Contact: Niels Hanser Flat 14, 21 Victoria Sq, Clifton, Bristol BS8 4ES nielshnsn@yahoo.co.uk

7 Headcorn

Headcorn Parachute Centre

Headcorn Airfield, Headcorn Kent TN27 9HX 01622 890 862 info@headcornparachuteclub.co.uk headcornparachuteclub.co.uk Cessna Caravan, Islander

14 Paragon

Paragon Skydiving

Errol Airfield, Grange, Errol, Perthshire PH2 7TB 01821 642 454 billy.gollan@btinternet.com paragonskydiving.co.uk Cessna 182

21 Swindon Skydive London

Redlands Airfield, Redlands Farm, Wanborough, Swindon SN4 OAA 01793 791 222 info@skvdivelondon.co.uk skydivelondon.co.uk Airvan

26 Wild Geese

Wild Geese Skydive Centre

Movenis Airfield, 116 Carrowreagh Rd, Garvagh, Coleraine, Co Londonderry, N Ireland BT51 5LQ 028 2955 8609 jump@skydivewildgeese.com skydivewildgeese.com Cessna 206, Cessna Caravan



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About the



The British Parachute Association (BPA) is a not-for-profit body run by its members for its members. It was formed in 1961 to govern, organise and facilitate sport parachuting in the UK and represents the interests of all UK skydivers, as well as being our voice in the international skydiving community

BPA Operations Manual

With a sport as potentially hazardous as skydiving, the need for a clear set of safety rules is obvious. The BPA established its Operations Manual in 1984, which is approved by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), the controlling body for



UK airspace. Hence, you can only train to skydive in the UK at a BPA Affiliated Centre. This means training methods, equipment and instructional qualification is standardised throughout the UK.

There is a well-established progression system designed for parachutists to gain the skills they need. The BPA's safety system and instructor courses are widely respected both nationally and internationally.

There are around 26 of these BPA Affiliated Centres in the UK, plus two in Germany and Cyprus,. All are run in accordance with the Operations Manual, shown on page 53.

National and international representation

The BPA is the National Governing Body for sport parachuting in the UK, and is affiliated to the FAI, the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, or World Air Sports Federation, through the Royal Aero Club of the UK. The BPA represents the interests of skydivers in the UK through the FAI's International Parachuting Commission. The BPA is recognised by the government's official agencies for sport such as UK Sport.









Joining the BPA

Every British sport parachutist must be a member of the BPA. Initially the 45,000 or so people a year who make their first jump join as provisional members, which covers them for up to a year or until they progress to freefall. At that stage, membership is converted to full status, with the cost of *Skydive the Mag* included in the membership subscription. Should individuals wish to receive the magazine before they convert to full membership, a magazine-only subscription is available, which is a good way to keep in touch with the sport. See page 3.

BPA Council

A committee of up to 15 elected members, called the Council, sets the BPA's policy. These unpaid volunteers are elected each year by the full (voting) members. Members of Council are Directors of British Parachute Association Ltd, a company limited by guarantee, according to its legal governing instrument, the Memorandum & Articles of Association. The Council, in turn, elects a Chair, Vice Chair and Committee Chairs, etc, from their own number. The Council usually meets six times a year and the minutes of its meetings and those of the BPA Committees are published on the BPA website to keep members upto-date with everything that is going on.

BPA Committees

Council Members also serve on Committees:

Communications

Facilitates the flow of information and news for members and potential skydivers

- Directs the BPA's *Skydive the Mag* and its website
- Publishes Skydive Starter magazine
- Steers the BPA and *Skydive the Mag* websites
- Publishes the BPA e-newsletter
- Publishes the BPA Skydiving Calendar
- Plans the AGM and associated events

Development

Develops the sport and BPA membership
• Encourages membership recruitment and

- retention
- Improves the BPA's services and systems
- Develops the functionality of the BPA website
- Extends the BPA's influence

Competitions

Encourages and supports competitive skydiving and the pursuit of excellence

· Selects host Centres and writes the rules

for British Open National and Grand Prix / UK Skydiving League competitions

- Selects the British team for World Championships and other FAI international sport parachuting meets
- Allocates of funding for our top-level athletes
- Arranges coaching for non-seniors
- Co-ordinates judging and judges
- Seeks sponsorship

Committees of appropriately qualified members oversee other areas:

Safety and Training

Consists of: every Club Chief Instructor (25-30 members)

- Updates the BPA Operations Manual
- Sets rules for skydiving
- Reviews incident reports and takes action as necessary
- Clears equipment for use
- Sets criteria for instructor ratings: new, advanced and examiners
- Sets criteria for demonstration events
- Assesses new parachuting activities

Riggers

Consists of: every UK rigger qualified for two years (approximately 50 members)

- Parachute manufacture, assembly, modification and repair
- Certificates new riggers and qualifies reserve parachute packers.

Pilots

Consists of: every qualified jump pilot

- Considers aircraft issues for parachute dropping
- Certificates new jump pilots
- Incident reporting
- Aircraft safety



BPA staff

The BPA employs staff for the day-to-day running of the Association



British Parachute Association



Technical Officer - Tony Butler Responsible for the BPA's technical operations with particular reference to advising on, and monitoring adherence to, the Operations Manual



Membership Services - Karey Goodwin Karey's will often be the welcoming voice when you telephone the BPA Office, and she looks after membership renewals.



PA to BPA Officers - Trudy Kemp Trudy is PA to our Technical Officer and National Coach & Safety Officer, and she arranges BPA instructor courses.



John Hitchen John looks after instructor training courses and safety matters within the sport.

National Coach & Safety Officer -



Membership Services - Sue Allen Sue provides a range of membership services including National & International FAI Certificates.



Stock Controller - Dave Lucas Dave is responsible for the post room and stores at the BPA Office.



Secretary-General - Martin Shuttleworth Martin is Secretary to the Council, office manager, co-ordinates the BPA website and AGM Day, and assists with PR..



Financial Administrator - Jon Gretton Jon is responsible for administering the BPA's finances and preparing the BPA's financial accounts that are included each year in Skydive the Mag.



Administration Secretary - Helen Lucas Helen looks after e-mail enquiries sent to the general BPA e-mail account. She also covers magazine mailing, pilot cards and the AGM Day exhibition and dinner.



you've made your first step to becoming a qualified skydiver!

Whoever you choose to continue your training with, make sure they really put their students first. These days, more and more drop zones seem to lose interest once they have sold you that first jump. Do your research, talk to other students and gather opinions, visit different drop zones and then make an informed choice.

As one of the UK's longest established centres, we've been training parachutists since 1964. We take pride in developing individuals into fullyfledged, confident and safe skydivers. With the majority of students coming to us by way of recommendation you can feel safe in the knowledge that you'll immediately be made welcome and part of the crowd.

If you've got the desire to succeed then we've got the time, facilties and attitude to help you make it happen.

- · No hidden charges for continuation training, kit hire, packing and formation skydiving coaching.
- quickly progress.
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 - *Proof of current BPA student membership required.

Extra student open weeks to help you







"Black Knights is a great drop zone, since moving Lancaster University Skydive Club there in November, we have had great student and experienced jumper progression alike and have been made very welcome by everyone." Beth Richards, President Lancaster University Skydive Club

For more information go to www.bkpc.co.uk, phone for a chat, send us an email or simply just pay us a visit. We look forward to welcoming you soon to our friendly drop zone.



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Rainbow Design	rainbowsuits.com	+49 339 327 2461	20
Skydive Jersey	skydivejersey.net	+44 (0) 1534 747410	20
Skyshot Design	skyshotdesign.com	+44 (0) 203 287 8340	11
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Sunrise Manufacturing	skydivewings.com	+1 813 780 7369	52
The Jump Shop	thejumpshop.co.uk	+44 (0) 7939 030339	OBC
Tony Suits	tonysuits.com	+1 813 782 5484	24
United Parachute Technologie	es uptvector.com	+1 386 736 7589	IBC
Velocity Sports Equipment	velocityrigs.com	+1 253 445 8790	54
Vigil	vigil.aero	+32 2 732 6552	8

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CP0909_SMP_MB_A

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MICRON M-SERES



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United Parachute Technologies

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Photos By: Max Haim



Skydive Gear Starter Pack

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