

# How To Pack A Parachute

## Spyder Turco



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## Prep Your Parachute

Start by making sure your rubber bands are in good condition.



Then check to make sure your **pilot chute** catches air when dropped.

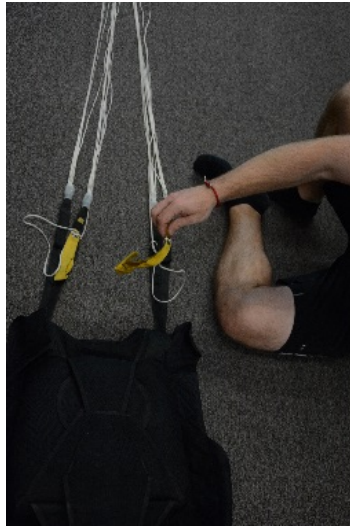


Finally, make sure your **slider** is fully opened.

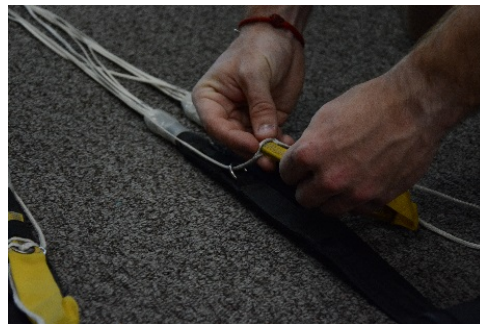


Doing all of this now will make the process quicker later on!

## Set Breaks



Thread the yellow **toggle** through the eyelet in the white line.



Then set the top and bottom ends of the toggles in their respective sleeves.



This will ensure that when the parachute opens it does so evenly and in half breaks for stability.

## Lines

Separate your lines in your fingers.  
There should be two main sets in  
each hand, plus a single break line.



Keep tension on your lines as you  
walk and extend them down to the  
**canopy.**





Once you are sure there are no tangles, combine your lines so that you are holding them in place over your shoulder.





## Nose

The nose is the front of the parachute. This is where air enters the wing through openings called **cells**.



The air pressure creates a rigid air foil, similar to the wing of an airplane.



The nose needs to be organized and put into one place, nearest your body. Count the cells (9 of them) and tuck them in between your legs.



## Flake

Separate your 4 line sets. Front left, rear left, front right, and rear right.



Then begin flaking the nylon fabric layer upon layer according to the line set that each fold is associated with.



The parachute is actually backwards at this stage so you are working backwards from the tail towards the nose.



## Slider/Tail

Now that your lines are layered properly, it is time to keep them that way. By pushing the slider down and quartering it between the four line groups, you will keep your lines tight and organized.



Once you have the slider in place, reach down and pull the tail up over the whole thing like an outer shell.



Then roll it closed.





## S-Folds

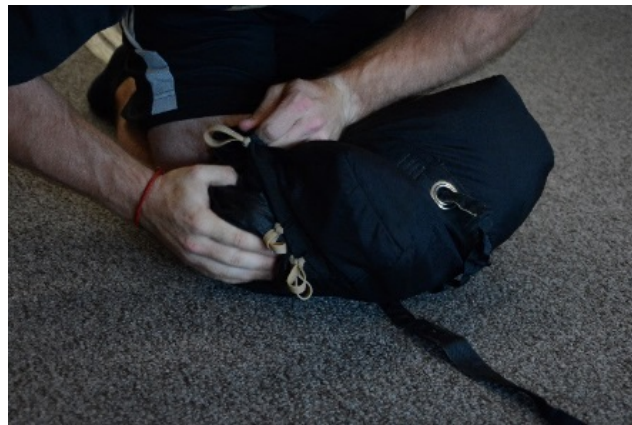
Lay the canopy on the floor.



Kneel on it and squeeze it into a burrito shape.



Then fold it into an S-shape as you place it into the **Deployment Bag**.





## Line Stows

Create an even loop of white line and use a rubber band to hold it in place.



Repeat this on both sides until there is only about a foot of loose line left.

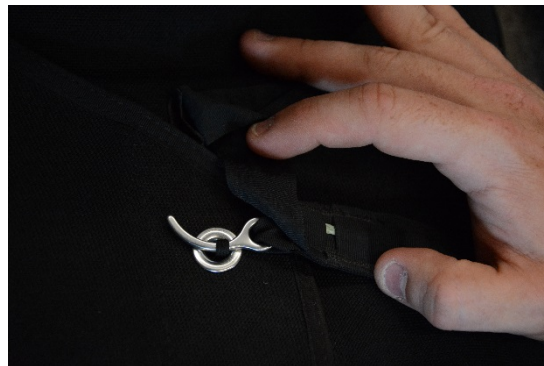


## Container

Place deployment bag and lines in the opening of the **container**.



Close the four flaps and lock them in place with the closing pin.



## Pilot Chute

Lay your pilot chute out on floor.  
Fold it and roll it into a compact  
tube shape



Slide it into the neoprene sleeve at  
the bottom of the container. Leave  
the hacky handle out so that you  
can deploy your parachute.



## Check List

Step	Yes	No
Prep Work		
Breaks		
Lines		
Nose		
Flake		
Slider		
Tail		
S-Folds		
D-Bag		
Line Stows		
Container		
Pilot Chute		

## **Glossary**

**Canopy:** The nylon fabric that makes up the parachute.

**Cells:** The inflatable nylon tubes that give the canopy shape using air pressure.

**Container:** The backpack style harness and housing for the parachute.

**Pilot Chute:** A miniature parachute connected to the main parachute. It catches air and pulls the main out of the container.

**Slider:** A rectangular piece of fabric used to separate the lines.

**Toggles:** Handles attached to the break lines that are used to steer.

## **Works Referenced**

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Parachute Packing Pictures [Personal photograph taken in University of Idaho Library]. (2016, April 24).  
Taken By: Jackson Flynn

# Common Core State Standards

## CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.1

Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

## CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.3

Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.

## CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.7

Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.

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