



# Recumbent Bicycle/Tricycle Owner's Manual

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This manual meets EN Standards 14764, 14766 and 14781.

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## **IMPORTANT:**

**This manual contains important safety, performance and service information. Read it before you take the first ride on your new recumbent bicycle/tricycle, and keep it for reference.**

**Additional safety, performance and service information for specific components such as suspension or pedals on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, or for accessories such as helmets or lights that you purchase, may also be available. Make sure that your dealer has given you all the manufacturers' literature that was included with your recumbent bicycle/tricycle or accessories. In case of a conflict between the instructions in this manual and information provided by a component manufacturer, always follow the component manufacturer's instructions.**

**If you have any questions or do not understand something, take responsibility for your safety and consult with your dealer or the recumbent bicycle/tricycle's manufacturer.**

## **NOTE:**

**This manual is not intended as a comprehensive use, service, repair or maintenance manual. Please see your dealer for all service, repairs or maintenance. Your dealer may also be able to refer you to classes, clinics or books on bicycle use, service, repair or maintenance.**

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## GENERAL WARNING:

Like any sport, bicycling involves risk of injury and damage. By choosing to ride a recumbent bicycle/tricycle, you assume the responsibility for that risk, so you need to know — and to practice — the rules of safe and responsible riding and of proper use and maintenance. Proper use and maintenance of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle reduces risk of injury.

This manual contains many “Warnings” and “Cautions” concerning the consequences of failure to maintain or inspect your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and of failure to follow safe cycling practices.

•The combination of the  safety alert symbol and the word **WARNING** indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in serious injury or death.

•The combination of the  safety alert symbol and the word **CAUTION** indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury, or is an alert against unsafe practices.


•The word **CAUTION** used without the safety alert symbol indicates a situation which, if not avoided, could result in serious damage to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle or the voiding of your warranty.

Many of the Warnings and Cautions say “you may lose control and fall”. Because any fall can result in serious injury or even death, we do not always repeat the warning of possible injury or death.

Because it is impossible to anticipate every situation or condition which can occur while riding, this manual makes no representation about the safe use of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle under all conditions. There are risks associated with the use of any recumbent bicycle/tricycle which cannot be predicted or avoided, and which are the sole responsibility of the rider.

## A special note for parents:

As a parent or guardian, you are responsible for the activities and safety of your minor child, and that includes making sure that the recumbent bicycle/tricycle is properly fitted to the child; that it is in good repair and safe operating condition; that you and your child have learned and understand the safe operation of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle; and that you and your child have learned, understand and obey not only the applicable local motor vehicle, bicycle and traffic laws, but also the common sense rules of safe and responsible bicycling. As a parent, you should read this manual, as well as review its warnings and the recumbent bicycle/tricycle’s functions and operating procedures with your child, before letting your child ride the recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

 **WARNING:** Make sure that your child always wears an approved bicycle helmet when riding; but also make sure that your child understands that a bicycle helmet is for bicycling only, and must be removed when not riding. A helmet must not be worn while playing, in play areas, on playground equipment, while climbing trees, or at any time while not riding a bicycle. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious injury or death.

# 1. First

NOTE: We strongly urge you to read this manual in its entirety before your first ride. At the very least, read and make sure that you understand each point in this section, and refer to the cited sections on any issue which you don't completely understand. Please note that not all recumbent bicycle/tricycles have all of the features described in this manual. Ask your dealer to point out the unique features of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

## A. Recumbent Bicycle/Tricycle Fit

1. Is your recumbent bicycle/tricycle the right size? To check, see Section 3.A. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is too large or too small for you, you may lose control and fall. If your new recumbent bicycle/tricycle is not the right size, ask your dealer to exchange it before you ride it.
2. Is the seat in the right position? To check, see Section 3.A. If you adjust your seat position, follow the guide in Section 3.B.
3. Are saddle and seat back securely clamped? A correctly tightened saddle and seat back will allow no saddle movement in any direction. See Section 3.B.
4. Are the stem and handlebars at the right height for you? If not, see Section 3.C.
5. Can you comfortably operate the brakes? If not, you may be able to adjust their angle and reach. See Section 3.D and 3.E.
6. Do you fully understand how to operate your new recumbent bicycle/tricycle? If not, before your first ride, have your dealer explain any functions or features which you do not understand.


## B. Safety First

1. Always wear an approved helmet when riding your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, and follow the helmet manufacturer's instructions for fit, use and care.
2. Do you have all the other required and recommended safety equipment? See Section 2. It's your responsibility to familiarize yourself with the laws of the areas where you ride, and to comply with all applicable laws.
3. Do you know how to correctly secure your front and rear wheels? Check Section 4.A. to make sure. Riding with an improperly secured wheel can cause the wheel to wobble or disengage from the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, and may cause serious injury or death.
4. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has toe clips and straps or clipless ("step-in") pedals, make sure you know how they work (see Section 4.E). These pedals require special techniques and skills. Follow the pedal manufacturer's instructions for use, adjustment and care.
5. Do you have "toe overlap"? On some recumbent bicycle/tricycles your toe or toe clip may be able to contact the front wheel when a pedal is all the way forward and the wheel is turned. Read Section 4.E. to check whether you have toe overlap.
6. Does your recumbent bicycle/tricycle have suspension? If so, check Section 4.F. Suspension can change the way a recumbent bicycle/tricycle performs. Follow the suspension manufacturer's instructions for use, adjustment and care.

## C. Mechanical Safety Check

**Routinely check the condition of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle before every ride.**

**Nuts, bolts screws & other fasteners:** Because manufacturers use a wide variety of fastener sizes and shapes made in a variety of materials, often differing by model and component, the correct tightening force or torque cannot be generalized. To make sure that the many fasteners on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle are correctly tightened, refer to the torque specifications in the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the component in question. Correctly tightening a fastener requires a calibrated torque wrench. A professional bicycle mechanic with a torque wrench should torque the fasteners on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. If you choose to work on your own recumbent bicycle/tricycle, you must use a suitable torque wrench and the correct tightening torque specifications from the recumbent bicycle/tricycle or component manufacturer or from your dealer. If you need to make an adjustment at home or in the field, we urge you to exercise care and to have the fasteners you worked on checked by your dealer as soon as possible.


 **WARNING: Correct tightening force on fasteners –nuts, bolts, screws– on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is important. Too little force and the fastener may not hold securely. Too much force and the fastener can strip threads, stretch, deform or break. Either way, incorrect tightening force can result in component failure, which can cause you to lose control and fall.**

Make sure nothing is loose. Lift the front wheel off the ground by two or three inches, then let it bounce on the ground. Anything sound, feel or look loose? Do a visual and tactile inspection of the whole recumbent bicycle/tricycle. Any loose parts or accessories? If so, secure them. If you're not sure, ask someone with experience to check.


Tires & Wheels: Make sure tires are correctly inflated, see Section 4.G. Check by sitting in the seat, then bouncing your weight on the recumbent bicycle/tricycle while looking at tire deflection. Compare what you see with how it looks when you know the tires are correctly inflated; and adjust if necessary.

Tires in good shape? Spin each wheel slowly and look for cuts in the tread and sidewall. Replace damaged tires before riding the recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

Wheels run true? Spin each wheel and check for brake clearance and side-to-side wobble. If a wheel wobbles side to side even slightly, or rubs against or hits the brake pads, take the recumbent bicycle/tricycle to a qualified bicycle shop to have the wheel trued.

 **CAUTION: Wheels must be true for rim brakes to work effectively. Wheel truing is a skill which requires special tools and experience. Do not attempt to true a wheel unless you have the knowledge, experience and tools needed to do the job correctly.**

Wheel rims clean and undamaged? Make sure the rims are clean and undamaged at the tire bead and, if you have rim brakes, along the braking surface. Check to make sure that any rim wear indicator marking is not visible at any point on the wheel rim.

 **WARNING: Recumbent bicycle/tricycle wheel rims are subject to wear. Ask your dealer about wheel rim wear. Some wheel rims have a rim wear indicator which becomes visible as the rim's braking surface wears. A visible rim wear indicator on the side of the wheel rim is an indication that the wheel rim has reached its maximum usable life. Riding a wheel that is at the end of its usable life can result in wheel failure, which can cause you to lose control and fall.**

**Brakes:** Check the brakes for proper operation, see Sections 4.C. Squeeze the brake levers. Are the brake quick-releases closed? All control cables seated and securely engaged? If you have rim brakes, do the brake pads contact the wheel rim squarely and make full contact with the rim? Do the brakes begin to engage within an inch of brake lever movement? Can you apply full braking force at the levers without having them touch the handlebar? If not, your brakes need adjustment. Do not ride the recumbent bicycle/tricycle until the brakes are properly adjusted by a professional bicycle mechanic.

**Wheel retention system:** Make sure the front and rear wheels are correctly secured. See Section 4.A.

**Seat:** If your seat has an over-center cam action fastener for easy adjustment, check that it is properly adjusted and in the locked position. See Section 4.B.

**Handlebar and saddle alignment:** Make sure the saddle and handlebar stem are parallel to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle's center line and clamped tight enough so that you can't twist them out of alignment. See Sections 3.B and 3.C.

**Handlebar:** Make sure the handlebar grips are secure and in good condition. If not, have your dealer replace them. Make sure the handlebar ends and extensions are plugged. If not, have your dealer plug them before you ride.

**Controls:** Make sure the brake levers and other controls are securely fastened to the handlebars. They should be clamped tight enough so that you can't twist them out of alignment. If they can be twisted or otherwise moved on the handlebar have your dealer properly secure them.

 **WARNING: Loose or damaged handlebar grips or extensions can cause you to lose control and fall. Unplugged handlebars or extensions can cut you and cause serious injury in an otherwise minor accident.**

#### **VERY IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTE:**

**Please also read and become thoroughly familiar with the important information on the lifespan of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and its components in Appendix B.**

### **D. First Ride**

When you buckle on your helmet and go for your first familiarization ride on your new recumbent bicycle/tricycle, be sure to pick a controlled environment, away from cars, other cyclists, obstacles or other hazards. Ride to become familiar with the controls, features and performance of your new recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

**Here are some tips.**

1. Relax the upper body.
2. Do not pull on the handlebars or tense the shoulders as this leads to over-steering the bike.
3. Ride with relaxed pressure on the handlebars.
4. When starting to ride, be sure the bicycle is in a low gear, see Section 4.D.
5. Get comfortable in the seat, and place both feet on the ground.

6. Stabilize the bike by applying the brake; put your dominant foot on the pedal and back pedal until the crank is at the top in a vertical position.
7. With firm pressure, push on the pedal; lift the other foot off the ground. As you release the brake, place your other foot on the other pedal.
8. Pedal confidently and in an appropriate gear to propel yourself at a safe and reasonable speed.
9. When riding on level ground or going downhill, lean back and relax.
10. When going over a bump, lean forward to spread your weight evenly between the pedals and seat back.
11. Before coming to a stop, gear down (while spinning the pedals); this will enable you to start again in a low gear. Your body may require time to adjust to the riding position and muscle groups used that the recumbent promotes. This is natural; adaptation to the new position will vary, depending on individual physiology and exercise regimes.

### More First Ride Tips.

Take short rides on level or gently sloping terrain for a few days before attempting long distances or more aggressive riding.

Downshift and maintain a higher RPM when climbing hills, see Section 4.D. Failure to do so can lead to possible knee irritation or injury.

If you feel tight or sore in particular areas, you will likely benefit from a brief warm up and stretching routine before and after riding.

Familiarize yourself with the braking action of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, see Section 4.C. Test the brakes at slow speed, putting your weight toward the rear and gently applying the brakes, rear brake first. Sudden or excessive application of the front brake could pitch you over the handlebars. Applying brakes too hard can lock up a wheel, which could cause you to lose control and fall. Skidding is an example of what can happen when a wheel locks up.

If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has toe clips or clipless pedals, practice getting into and out of the pedals. See Section 4.E.

If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has suspension, familiarize yourself with how the suspension responds to brake application and rider weight shifts. See Section 4.F.

Practice shifting the gears, see Section 4.D. Remember to not move the shifter while pedaling backward, nor pedal backwards immediately after having moved the shifter. This could jam the chain and cause serious damage to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

Check out the handling and response of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle; and check the comfort.

If you have any questions, or if you feel anything about the recumbent bicycle/tricycle is not as it should be, consult your dealer before you ride again.

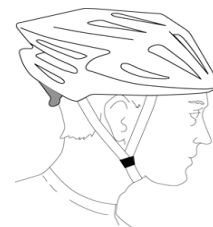
## 2. Safety

### A. The Basics

**WARNING: The area in which you ride may require specific safety devices. It is your responsibility to familiarize yourself with the laws of the area where you ride and to comply with all applicable laws, including properly equipping yourself and your recumbent bicycle/tricycle as the law requires.**

**Observe all local bicycle laws and regulations. Observe regulations about bicycle lighting, licensing of bicycles, riding on sidewalks, laws regulating bicycle path and trail use, helmet laws, child carrier laws, and special bicycle traffic laws. It's your responsibility to know and obey the laws.**

1. Always wear a cycling helmet which meets the latest certification standards and is appropriate for the type of riding you do. Always follow the helmet manufacturer's instructions for fit, use and care of your helmet. Most serious bicycle injuries involve head injuries which might have been avoided if the rider had worn an appropriate helmet.



**⚠ WARNING: Failure to wear a helmet when riding may result in serious injury or death.**

2. Always perform the Mechanical Safety Check (Section 1.C) before you get on a recumbent bicycle/tricycle.
3. Be thoroughly familiar with the controls of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle: brakes (Section 4.C); pedals (Section 4.E); shifting (Section 4.D)
4. Be careful to keep body parts and other objects away from the sharp teeth of chainrings, the moving chain, the turning pedals and cranks, and the spinning wheels of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle.
5. Always wear:
  - Shoes that will stay on your feet and will grip the pedals. Make sure that shoe laces cannot get into moving parts, and never ride barefoot or in sandals.

- Bright, visible clothing that is not so loose that it can be tangled in the recumbent bicycle/tricycle or snagged by objects at the side of the road or trail.
  - Protective eyewear, to protect against airborne dirt, dust and bugs — tinted when the sun is bright, clear when it's not.
6. Don't jump with your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. Jumping a recumbent bicycle/tricycle can be fun; but it can put huge and unpredictable stress on the recumbent bicycle/tricycle and its components. Riders who insist on jumping their recumbent bicycle/tricycles risk serious damage, to their recumbent bicycle/tricycles as well as to themselves. Before you attempt to jump, do stunt riding or race with your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, read and understand Section 2.F.
  7. Ride at a speed appropriate for conditions. Higher speed means higher risk.

## B. Riding Safety

1. Obey all Rules of the Road and all local traffic laws.
2. You are sharing the road or the path with others — motorists, pedestrians and other cyclists. Respect their rights.
3. Ride defensively. Always assume that others do not see you.
4. Look ahead, and be ready to avoid:
  - Vehicles slowing or turning, entering the road or your lane ahead of you, or coming up behind you.
  - Parked car doors opening.
  - Pedestrians stepping out.
  - Children or pets playing near the road.
  - Pot holes, sewer grating, railroad tracks, expansion joints, road or sidewalk construction, debris and other obstructions that could cause you to swerve into traffic, catch your wheel or cause you to have an accident.
  - The many other hazards and distractions which can occur on a bicycle ride.
5. Ride in designated bicycle lanes, on designated bicycle paths or as close to the edge of the road as possible, in the direction of traffic flow or as directed by local governing laws.
6. Stop at stop signs and traffic lights; slow down and look both ways at street intersections. Remember that a recumbent bicycle/tricycle always loses in a collision with a motor vehicle, so be prepared to yield even if you have the right of way.
7. Use approved hand signals for turning and stopping.
8. Never ride with headphones. They mask traffic sounds and emergency vehicle sirens, distract you from concentrating on what's going on around you and their wires can become entangled in the moving parts of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, causing you to lose control.
9. Never carry a passenger unless using an accessory product specifically designed for human transport such as a correctly mounted child carrier or a child-carrying trailer. Follow all carrier manufacturer's instructions and warnings for proper applications, installation, passenger safety and correct use.
10. Never carry anything which obstructs your vision or impedes your control of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, or which could become entangled in the moving parts of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle.
11. Never hitch a ride by holding on to another vehicle.
12. Don't do stunts, wheelies or jumps. If you intend to do stunts, wheelies, jumps or go racing with your recumbent bicycle/tricycle despite our advice not to, read Section 2.F, Downhill, Stunt or Competition Biking, **now**. Think carefully about your skills before deciding to take the large risks that go with this kind of riding.
13. Don't weave through traffic or make any moves that may surprise people with whom you are sharing the road.
14. Observe and yield the right of way.
15. Never ride your recumbent bicycle/tricycle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
16. If possible, avoid riding in bad weather, when visibility is obscured, at dawn, dusk or in the dark, or when extremely tired. Each of these conditions increases the risk of accident.

## C. Off Road Safety

We recommend that children not ride on rough terrain unless they are accompanied by an adult.

1. The variable conditions and hazards of off-road riding require close attention and specific skills. Start slowly on easier terrain and build up your skills. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has suspension, the increased speed you may develop also increases your risk of losing control and falling. Get to know how to handle your recumbent bicycle/tricycle safely before trying increased speed or more difficult terrain.
2. Wear safety gear appropriate to the kind of riding you plan to do.
3. Don't ride alone in remote areas. Even when riding with others, make sure that someone knows where you're going and when you expect to be back.
4. Always take along some kind of identification so that people know who you are in case of an accident. Take along some cash for food, a cool drink, or other unexpected needs. Be prepared with an emergency cell phone.



5. Yield right of way to pedestrians and animals. Ride in a way that does not frighten or endanger them, and give them enough room so that their unexpected moves don't endanger you.

6. Be prepared. If something goes wrong while you're riding off-road, help may not be close.

7. Before you attempt to jump, do stunt riding or race with your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, read and understand Section 2.F.

### **Off Road respect**

Obey the local laws regulating where and how you can ride off-road, and respect private property. You may be sharing the trail with others — hikers, equestrians, other cyclists. Respect their rights. Stay on the designated trail. Don't contribute to erosion by riding in mud or with unnecessary sliding. Don't disturb the ecosystem by cutting your own trail or shortcut through vegetation or streams. It is your responsibility to minimize your impact on the environment. Leave things as you found them; and always take out everything you brought in.


## **D. Wet Weather Riding**

 **WARNING: Wet weather impairs traction, braking and visibility, both for the bicyclist and for other vehicles sharing the road. The risk of an accident is dramatically increased in wet conditions.**


Under wet conditions, the stopping power of your brakes (as well as the brakes of other vehicles sharing the road) is dramatically reduced and your tires don't grip nearly as well. This makes it harder to control speed and easier to lose control. To make sure that you can slow down and stop safely in wet conditions, ride more slowly and apply your brakes earlier and more gradually than you would under normal, dry conditions. See also Section 4.C.


## **E. Night Riding**

Riding a recumbent bicycle/tricycle at night is much more dangerous than riding during the day. A cyclist can be very difficult for motorists and pedestrians to see. Therefore, children should never ride at dawn, at dusk or at night. Adults who chose to accept the greatly increased risk of riding at dawn, at dusk or at night need to take extra care both while riding and when choosing specialized equipment which helps reduce that risk. Consult your dealer about night riding safety equipment.

 **WARNING: Reflectors are not a substitute for required lights. Riding at dawn, at dusk, at night or at other times of poor visibility without an adequate bicycle lighting system and without reflectors is dangerous and may result in serious injury or death.**

Bicycle reflectors are designed to pick up and reflect car lights and street lights in a way that may help you to be seen and recognized as a moving bicyclist.

 **CAUTION: Check reflectors and their mounting brackets regularly to make sure that they are clean, straight, unbroken and securely mounted. Have your dealer replace damaged reflectors and straighten or tighten any that are bent or loose.**

 **WARNING: Do not remove the front or rear reflectors or reflector brackets from your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. They are an integral part of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle's safety system.**

**Removing the reflectors reduces your visibility to others using the roadway. Being struck by other vehicles may result in serious injury or death.**

If you choose to ride under conditions of poor visibility, check and be sure you comply with all local laws about night riding, and take the following strongly recommended additional precautions:

- Purchase and install battery or generator powered head and tail lights which meet all regulatory requirements and provide adequate visibility.
- Wear bright colored, reflective clothing and accessories, such as a reflective vest, reflective arm and leg bands, reflective stripes on your helmet, flashing lights attached to your body and/or your recumbent bicycle/tricycle ... any reflective device or light source that moves will help you get the attention of approaching motorists, pedestrians and other traffic.
- Make sure your clothing or anything you may be carrying on the recumbent bicycle/tricycle does not obstruct a reflector or light.
- Make sure that your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is equipped with correctly positioned and securely mounted reflectors.

While riding at dawn, at dusk or at night:

- Ride slowly.



- Avoid dark areas and areas of heavy or fast-moving traffic.
- Avoid road hazards.
- If possible, ride on familiar routes.

If riding in traffic:


- Be predictable. Ride so that drivers can see you and predict your movements.
- Be alert. Ride defensively and expect the unexpected.
- If you plan to ride in traffic often, ask your dealer about traffic safety courses or a good book on bicycle traffic safety.

## F. Extreme, Stunt or Competition Riding

**Whether you call it Aggro, Hucking, Freeride, North Shore, Downhill, Jumping, Stunt Riding, Racing or something else:** if you engage in this sort of extreme, aggressive riding you **will** get hurt, and you voluntarily assume a greatly increased risk of injury or death.

Not all recumbent bicycle/tricycles are designed for these types of riding, and those that are may not be suitable for all types of aggressive riding. Check with your dealer or the recumbent bicycle/tricycle's manufacturer about the suitability of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle before engaging in extreme riding.

When riding fast downhill you can reach speeds achieved by motorcycles, and therefore face similar hazards and risks. Have your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and equipment carefully inspected by a qualified mechanic and be sure it is in perfect condition. Consult with expert riders, area site personnel and race officials on conditions and equipment advisable at the site where you plan to ride. Wear appropriate safety gear, including an approved full face helmet, full finger gloves, and body armor. Ultimately, it is your responsibility to have proper equipment and to be familiar with course conditions.

 **WARNING: Although many catalogs, advertisements and articles about bicycling depict riders engaged in extreme riding, this activity is extremely dangerous, increases your risk of injury or death, and increases the severity of any injury. Remember that the action depicted is being performed by professionals with many years of training and experience. Know your limits and always wear a helmet and other appropriate safety gear. Even with state-of-the-art protective safety gear, you could be seriously injured or killed when jumping, stunt riding, riding downhill at speed or in competition.**

 **WARNING: Recumbent bicycle/tricycles and bicycle parts have limitations with regard to strength and integrity, and this type of riding can exceed those limitations.**

We recommend against this type of riding because of the increased risks. If you choose to take the risk, at least:

- Take lessons from a competent instructor first
- Start with easy learning exercises and slowly develop your skills before trying more difficult or dangerous riding
- Use only designated areas for stunts, jumping, racing or fast downhill riding
- Wear a full face helmet, safety pads and other safety gear
- Understand and recognize that the stresses imposed on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle by this kind of activity may break or damage parts of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle and void the warranty
  - Take your recumbent bicycle/tricycle to your dealer if anything breaks or bends. Do not ride your recumbent bicycle/tricycle when any part is damaged.

If you ride downhill at speed, do stunt riding or ride in competition, know the limits of your skill and experience. Ultimately, avoiding injury is your responsibility.

## G. Changing Components or Adding Accessories

There are many components and accessories available to enhance the comfort, performance and appearance of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. However, if you change components or add accessories, you do so at your own risk. The recumbent bicycle/tricycle's manufacturer may not have tested that component or accessory for compatibility, reliability or safety on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. Before installing any component or accessory, including a different size tire, make sure that it is compatible with your recumbent bicycle/tricycle by checking with your dealer. Be sure to read, understand and follow the instructions that accompany the products you purchase for your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. See also Appendix A.

 **WARNING: Failure to confirm compatibility, properly install, operate and maintain any component or accessory can result in serious injury or death.**

**⚠ WARNING:** Changing the components on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle with other than genuine replacement parts may compromise the safety of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and may void the warranty. Check with your dealer before changing the components on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

## 3. Fit

**NOTE:** Correct fit is an essential element of cycling safety, performance and comfort. Making adjustments to your recumbent bicycle/tricycle which result in correct fit for your body and riding conditions requires experience skill and special tools. Always have your dealer make the adjustments on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, or if you have the experience, skill and tools, have your dealer check your work before riding.

**⚠ WARNING:** If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle does not fit properly, you may lose control and fall. If your new recumbent bicycle/tricycle doesn't fit, ask your dealer to exchange it before you ride it.

### A. X-Seam Length

X-Seam length is the basic element of recumbent bicycle/tricycle fit. It is the distance from the base of the seat back to the furthest extension of the pedal rotation while sitting on the recumbent bicycle/tricycle. To check for correct X-Seam length, look for the following: when seated, your knee should be just slightly bent when the forward foot is in the farthest position. See also Appendix D.

### B. Seat & Seat Back Position

Correct seat and seat back adjustment is an important factor in getting the most performance and comfort from your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. If the seat and seat back position is not comfortable for you, see your dealer.

The seat frame and seat back can be adjusted for many rider sizes and riding positions.

1. Fore and aft reach adjustment.

- Sit normally on the seat;
- Place one heel on a pedal;
- Rotate the crank until the pedal with your heel on it is in its furthest position and the crank arms are parallel to your outstretched leg.

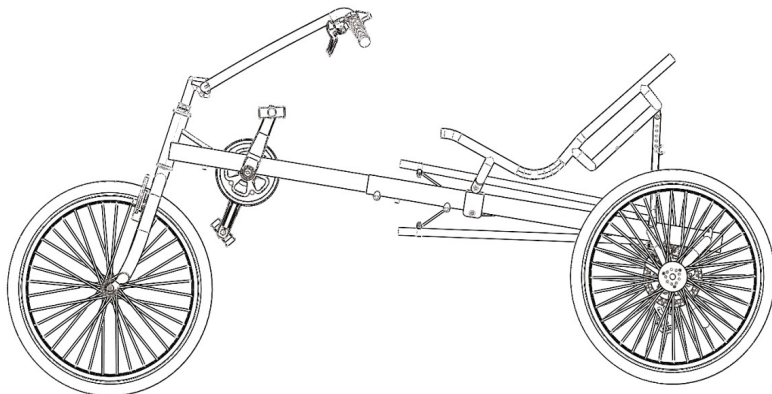
If your leg is not completely straight, your seat frame position needs to be adjusted. If your hips must rock for the heel to reach the extended pedal, the reach is too long. If your leg is bent at the knee with your heel on the extended pedal, the reach is too short.

Ask your dealer to help set the seat frame for your optimal riding position and to show you how to make this adjustment.

If you choose to make your own seat and seat back adjustment:

- Loosen the seat frame clamp
- Adjust the seat frame along the main boom
- Adjust the struts for the seat back frame.

**Small changes in seating position can have a substantial effect on performance and comfort. To find your best seating position, make only one adjustment at a time.**



**⚠ WARNING:** After any seat adjustment, be sure that the seat adjusting mechanism is properly tightened before riding. A loose seat clamp can cause damage to the frame, or can cause you to lose control and fall. A correctly tightened seat adjusting

mechanism will allow no seat movement in any direction. Periodically check to make sure that the seat adjusting mechanism is properly tightened.

**CAUTION:** Some people have claimed that extended riding with a seat which is incorrectly adjusted or which does not support your body correctly can cause short-term or long-term injury. If your seat causes you pain, numbness or other discomfort, listen to your body and stop riding until you see your dealer about seat adjustment.

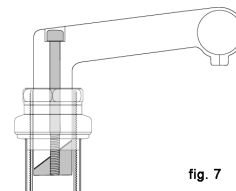
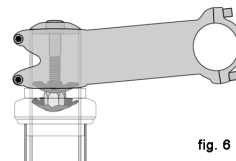
### C. Handlebar Height and Angle

Your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is equipped either with a “threadless” stem, which clamps on to the outside of the steerer tube, or with a “quill” stem, which clamps inside the steerer tube by way of an expanding binder bolt. If you aren’t absolutely sure which type of stem your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has, ask your dealer.

If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has a “threadless” stem (fig. 6) your dealer may be able to change handlebar height by moving height adjustment spacers from below the stem to above the stem, or vice versa. Otherwise, you’ll have to get a stem of different length or rise. Consult your dealer. Do not attempt to do this yourself, as it requires special knowledge.

If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has a “quill” stem (fig. 7) you can ask your dealer to adjust the handlebar height a bit by adjusting stem height.

A quill stem has an etched or stamped mark on its shaft which designates the stem’s “Minimum Insertion Mark” or “Maximum Extension Mark”. This mark must not be visible above the headset.



**⚠ WARNING:** A quill stem’s Minimum Insertion Mark must not be visible above the top of the headset. If the stem is extended beyond the Minimum Insertion Mark the stem may break or damage the fork’s steerer tube, which could cause you to lose control and fall.

**⚠ WARNING:** On some recumbent bicycle/tricycles, changing the stem or stem height can affect the tension of the front brake cable, locking the front brake or creating excess cable slack which can make the front brake inoperable. If the front brake pads move in towards the wheel rim or out away from the wheel rim when the stem or stem height is changed, the brakes must be correctly adjusted before you ride the recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

Some recumbent bicycle/tricycles are equipped with an adjustable-angle stem. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has an adjustable-angle stem, ask your dealer to show you how to adjust it. Do not attempt to make the adjustment yourself, as changing stem angle may also require adjustments to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle’s controls.

**⚠ WARNING:** Always tighten fasteners to the correct torque. Bolts that are too tight can stretch and deform. Bolts that are too loose can move and fatigue. Either mistake can lead to a sudden failure of the bolt, causing you to lose control and fall.

Your dealer can also change the angle of the handlebar or bar end extensions.

**⚠ WARNING:** An insufficiently tightened stem clamp bolt, handlebar clamp bolt or bar end extension clamping bolt may compromise steering action, which could cause you to lose control and fall. Place the front wheel of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle between your legs and attempt to twist the handlebar/stem assembly. If you can twist the stem in relation to the front wheel, turn the handlebars in relation to the stem, or turn the bar end extensions in relation to the handlebar, the bolts are insufficiently tightened. Do not ride your recumbent bicycle/tricycle until this is corrected.

### D. Control Position Adjustments

The angle of the brake and shift control levers and their position on the handlebars can be changed. Ask your dealer to make the adjustments for you. If you choose to make your own control lever angle adjustment, be sure to re-tighten the clamp fasteners to the manufacturer’s recommended torque.

### E. Brake Reach

Many recumbent bicycle/tricycles have brake levers which can be adjusted for reach. If you have small hands or find it difficult to squeeze the brake levers, your dealer can either adjust the reach or fit shorter reach brake levers.

**⚠ WARNING:** The shorter the brake levers reach, the more critical it is to have correctly adjusted brakes, so that full braking power can be applied within available brake lever travel. Brake lever travel insufficient to apply full braking power can result in loss of control, which may result in serious injury or death.

## 4. Tech

It's important to your safety, performance and enjoyment to understand how things work on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. We urge you to ask your dealer how to do the things described in this section before you attempt them yourself, and that you have your dealer check your work before you ride the recumbent bicycle/tricycle. If you have even the slightest doubt as to whether you understand something in this section of the Manual, talk to your dealer. See also Appendix A, B, and C.

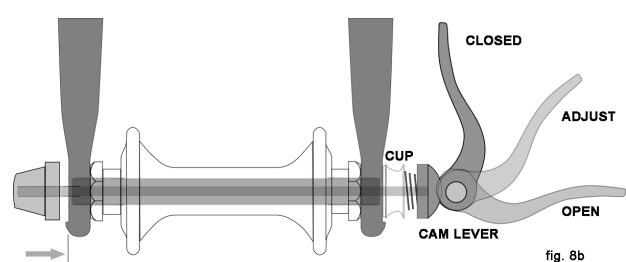
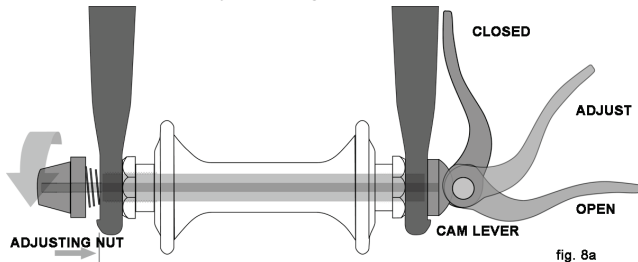
### A. Wheels

Recumbent bicycle/tricycle wheels are designed to be removable for easier transportation and for repair of a tire puncture. In most cases, the wheel axles are inserted into slots, called "dropouts" in the fork and frame, but some suspension recumbent bicycle/tricycles use what is called a "through axle" wheel mounting system.

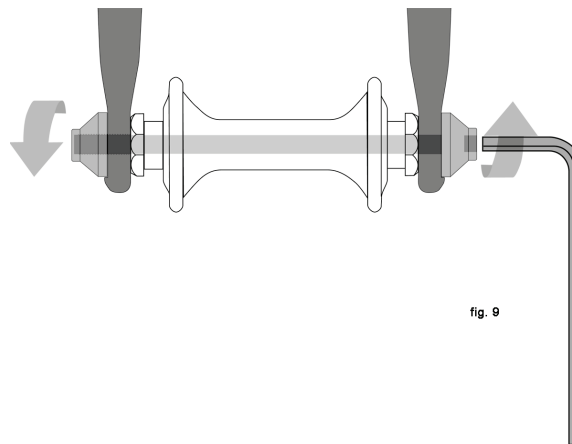
**If you have a Recumbent bicycle/tricycle equipped with through axle front or rear wheels, make sure that your dealer has given you the manufacturer's instructions, and follow those when installing or removing a through axle wheel. If you don't know what a through axle is, ask your dealer.**

Wheels are secured in one of three ways:

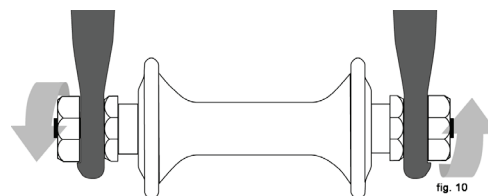
- A hollow axle with a shaft ("skewer") running through it which has an adjustable tension nut on one end and an over-center cam on the other (cam action system, fig.8 a & b)



- A hollow axle with a shaft ("skewer") running through it which has a nut on one end and a fitting for a hex key, lock lever or other tightening device on the other (through bolt, fig. 9)




- Hex nuts or hex key bolts which are threaded on to or into the hub axle (bolt-on wheel, fig. 10)



Your recumbent bicycle/tricycle may be equipped with a different securing method for the front wheel than for the rear wheel. Discuss the wheel securing method for your recumbent bicycle/tricycle with your dealer.

**It is very important that you understand the type of wheel securing method on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, that you know how to secure the wheels correctly, and that you know how to apply the correct clamping force that safely secures the wheel. Ask your dealer to instruct you in correct wheel removal and installation, and ask him to give you any available manufacturer's instructions.**

** WARNING: Riding with an improperly secured wheel can allow the wheel to wobble or disengage from the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, which can cause serious injury or death. Therefore, it is essential that you:**

- 1. Ask your dealer to help you make sure you know how to install and remove your wheels safely.**
- 2. Understand and apply the correct technique for clamping your wheel in place.**
- 3. Each time before you ride the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, check that all wheels are securely clamped.**

**The clamping action of a correctly secured wheel must emboss the surfaces of the dropouts.**


### **1. Front Wheel Secondary Retention Devices**

Most recumbent bicycle/tricycles have front forks which utilize a secondary wheel retention device to reduce the risk of the wheel disengaging from the fork if the wheel is incorrectly secured. Secondary retention devices are not a substitute for correctly securing your front wheel.

Secondary retention devices fall into two basic categories:

- a. The clip-on type is a part which the manufacturer adds to the front wheel hub or front fork.
- b. The integral type is molded, cast or machined into the outer faces of the front fork dropouts.

Ask your dealer to explain the particular secondary retention device on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

** WARNING: Do not remove or disable the secondary retention device. As its name implies, it serves as a back-up for a critical adjustment. If the wheel is not secured correctly, the secondary retention device can reduce the risk of the wheel disengaging from the fork. Removing or disabling the secondary retention device may also void the warranty.**


**Secondary retention devices are not a substitute for correctly securing your wheel. Failure to properly secure the wheel can cause the wheel to wobble or disengage, which could cause you to lose control and fall, resulting in serious injury or death.**

### **2. Wheels with cam action systems**

There are currently two types of over-center cam wheel retention mechanisms: the traditional over-center cam (fig. 8a) and the cam-and-cup system (fig. 8b). Both use an over-center cam action to clamp the recumbent bicycle/tricycle's wheel in place. Your recumbent bicycle/tricycle may have a cam-and-cup front wheel retention system and a traditional rear wheel cam action system.

#### **a. Adjusting the traditional cam action mechanism (fig. 8a)**


The wheel hub is clamped in place by the force of the over-center cam pushing against one dropout and pulling the tension adjusting nut, by way of the skewer, against the other dropout. The amount of clamping force is controlled by the tension adjusting nut. Turning the tension adjusting nut clockwise while keeping the cam lever from rotating increases clamping force; turning it counterclockwise while keeping the cam lever from rotating reduces clamping force. Less than half a turn of the tension adjusting nut can make the difference between safe clamping force and unsafe clamping force.

** WARNING: The full force of the cam action is needed to clamp the wheel securely. Holding the nut with one hand and turning the lever like a wing nut with the other hand will not clamp a cam action wheel safely in the dropouts. See also the first WARNING in this Section, above.**

#### **b. Adjusting the cam-and-cup mechanism (fig. 8b)**

The cam-and-cup system on your front wheel will have been correctly adjusted for your recumbent bicycle/tricycle by your dealer. Ask your dealer to check the adjustment every six months. Do not use a cam-and-cup front wheel on any recumbent bicycle/tricycle other than the one for which your dealer adjusted it.

### **3. Removing and Installing wheels**

** WARNING: If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is equipped with a hub brake such as a rear coaster brake, front or rear drum, band or roller brake; or if it has an internal gear rear hub, do not attempt to remove the wheel. The removal and re-**

installation of most hub brakes and internal gear hubs requires special knowledge. Incorrect removal or assembly can result in brake or gear failure, which can cause you to lose control and fall. Ask your dealer to instruct you in correct wheel removal and installation.

**CAUTION:** If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has a disc brake, exercise care in touching the rotor or caliper. Disc rotors have sharp edges, and both rotor and caliper can get very hot during normal use.

**a. Removing a disk brake or rim brake Front Wheel**

(1) If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has rim brakes, disengage the brake's quick-release mechanism to increase the clearance between the tire and the brake pads, See Section 4.C fig. 11 through 14.

(2) If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has cam action front wheel retention, move the cam lever from the locked or CLOSED position to the OPEN position (figs. 8a & b). If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has through bolt or bolt-on front wheel retention, loosen the fastener(s) a few turns counter-clockwise using an appropriate wrench, lock key or the integral lever.

(3) If your front fork has a clip-on type secondary retention device, disengage it. If your front fork has an integral secondary retention device, and a traditional cam action system (fig. 8a) loosen the tension adjusting nut enough to allow removing the wheel from the dropouts. If your front wheel uses a cam-and-cup system, (fig. 8b) squeeze the cup and cam lever together while removing the wheel. No rotation of any part is necessary with the cam-and-cup system.

You may need to tap the top of the wheel with the palm of your hand to release the wheel from the front fork.

**b. Installing a disk brake or rim brake Front Wheel**

**CAUTION:** If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is equipped with a front disk brake, be careful not to damage the disk, caliper or brake pads when re-inserting the disk into the caliper. Never activate a disk brake's control lever unless its wheel is properly installed with the disk correctly inserted into the caliper. See also Section 4.C.

(1) If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has cam action front wheel retention, move the cam lever so that it curves away from the wheel (fig. 8b). This is the OPEN position. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has through bolt or bolt-on front wheel retention, go to the next step.

(2) With the steering fork facing forward, insert the wheel between the fork blades so that the axle seats firmly at the top of the fork dropouts. The cam lever, if there is one, should be on rider's left side of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle (fig. 8a & b). If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has a clip-on type secondary retention device, engage it.

(3) If you have a traditional cam action mechanism: while holding the cam lever in the ADJUST position with your right hand, tighten the tension adjusting nut with your left hand until it is finger tight against the fork dropout (fig. 8a). If you have a cam-and-cup system: the nut and cup (fig. 8b) will have snapped into the recessed area of the fork dropouts and no further adjustment should be required.


(4) While pushing the wheel firmly to the top of the slots in the fork dropouts, and at the same time centering the wheel rim in the fork:

(a) With a cam action system, move the cam lever upwards and swing it into the CLOSED position (fig. 8a & b). The lever should now be parallel to the fork blade and curved toward the wheel. To apply enough clamping force, you should have to wrap your fingers around the fork blade for leverage, and the lever should leave a clear imprint in the palm of your hand.

(b) With a through-bolt or bolt-on system, tighten the fasteners to the torque specifications per the hub manufacturer's instructions.

**NOTE:** If, on a traditional cam action system, the lever cannot be pushed all the way to a position parallel to the fork blade, return the lever to the OPEN position. Then turn the tension adjusting nut counterclockwise one-quarter turn and try tightening the lever again. The lever should still leave a clear imprint in the palm of your hand.

(5) With a through-bolt or bolt-on system, tighten the fasteners to the torque specifications per the hub manufacturer's instructions.

 **WARNING:** Securely clamping the wheel with a cam action retention device takes considerable force. If you can fully close the cam lever without wrapping your fingers around the fork blade for leverage, or the lever does not leave a clear imprint in the palm of your hand, and the serrations on the wheel fastener do not emboss the surfaces of the dropouts, the tension is insufficient. Open the lever, turn the tension adjusting nut clockwise a quarter turn, then try again. See also the first **WARNING** in this Section.

(6) If you disengaged the brake quick-release mechanism in 3. a. (1) above, re-engage it to restore correct brake pad-to-rim clearance.



(7) Spin the wheel to make sure that it is centered in the frame and clears the brake pads; then squeeze the brake lever and make sure that the brakes are operating correctly.

### **c. Removing a disk brake or rim brake Rear Wheel**

(1) If you have a multi-speed recumbent bicycle/tricycle with a derailleur gear system: shift the rear derailleur to high gear (the smallest, outermost rear sprocket).

If you have an internal gear rear hub, consult your dealer or the hub manufacturer's instructions before attempting to remove the rear wheel.

If you have a single-speed recumbent bicycle/tricycle with rim or disk brake, go to step (4) below.


(2) If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has rim brakes, disengage the brake's quick-release mechanism to increase the clearance between the wheel rim and the brake pads, see Section 4.C, figs. 11 through 14.

(3) On a derailleur gear system, pull the derailleur body back with your right hand.

(4) With a cam action mechanism, move the quick-release lever to the OPEN position (fig. 8b). With a through bolt or bolt on mechanism, loosen the fastener(s) with an appropriate wrench, lock lever or integral lever; then push the wheel forward far enough to be able to remove the chain from the rear sprocket.

(5) Lift the rear of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle off the ground a few inches and remove its wheel from the rear dropouts.

### **d. Installing a disk brake or rim brake Rear Wheel**

 **CAUTION: If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is equipped with a rear disk brake, be careful not to damage the disk, caliper or brake pads when re-inserting the disk into the caliper. Never activate a disk brake's control lever unless its wheel is properly installed with the disk correctly inserted into the caliper.**

(1) With a cam action system, move the cam lever to the OPEN position (see fig. 8 a & b). The lever should be on the side of the wheel opposite the derailleur and freewheel or cassette sprockets.

(2) On a derailleur bicycle, make sure that the rear derailleur is still in its outermost, high gear, position; then pull the derailleur body back with your right hand. Put the chain on top of the smallest freewheel sprocket.

(3) On a single-speed bicycle, remove the chain from the front sprocket so that you have plenty of slack in the chain. Put the chain over the rear wheel sprocket.


(4) Then, insert the wheel into the frame dropouts and pull it all the way in to the dropouts.

(5) On a single speed or an internal gear hub, replace the chain on the chainring; pull the wheel back in the dropouts so that it is straight in the frame and the chain has about 1/4 inches of up-and-down play.

(6) With a cam action system, move the cam lever upwards and swing it into the CLOSED position (fig. 8 a & b). The lever should now be parallel to the seat stay or chain stay and curved toward the wheel, to the left side of the wheel. To apply enough clamping force, you should have to wrap your fingers around the seat stay or chain stay for leverage, and the lever should leave a clear imprint in the palm of your hand.

(7) With a through-bolt or bolt-on system, tighten the fasteners to the torque specifications per the hub manufacturer's instructions.

**NOTE:** If, on a traditional cam action system, the lever cannot be pushed all the way to a position parallel to the seat stay or chain stay, return the lever to the OPEN position. Then turn the tension adjusting nut counterclockwise one-quarter turn and try tightening the lever again. The lever should still leave a clear imprint in the palm of your hand.

 **WARNING: Securely clamping the wheel with a cam action retention device takes considerable force. If you can fully close the cam lever without wrapping your fingers around the seat stay or chain stay for leverage, the lever does not leave a clear imprint in the palm of your hand, and the serrations on the wheel fastener do not emboss the surfaces of the dropouts, the tension is insufficient. Open the lever; turn the tension adjusting nut clockwise a quarter turn; then try again. See also the first WARNING in this Section.**


(8) If you disengaged the brake quick-release mechanism in 3.c. (2) above, re-engage it to restore correct brake pad-to-rim clearance.

(9) Spin the wheel to make sure that it is centered in the frame and clears the brake pads; then squeeze the brake lever and make sure that the brakes are operating correctly.



## B. Seat Cam Action Clamp

Some recumbent bicycle/tricycles are equipped with a cam action seat binder. The seat cam action binder works exactly like the traditional wheel cam action fastener, Section 4.A.2. While a cam action binder looks like a long bolt with a lever on one end and a nut on the other, the binder uses an over-center cam action to firmly clamp the seat in place (see fig. 8a).

 **WARNING:** Riding with an improperly tightened seat can allow the seat to move and cause you to lose control and fall.


Therefore:

1. Ask your dealer to help you make sure you know how to correctly clamp your seat.
2. Understand and apply the correct technique for clamping your seat.
3. Before you ride the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, first check that the seat is securely clamped.

### Adjusting the seat post cam action mechanism

The action of the cam squeezes the seat slide onto the frame to hold the seat securely in place. The amount of clamping force is controlled by the tension adjusting nut. Turning the tension adjusting nut clockwise while keeping the cam lever from rotating increases clamping force; turning it counterclockwise while keeping the cam lever from rotating reduces clamping force. Less than half a turn of the tension adjusting nut can make the difference between safe and unsafe clamping force.

 **WARNING:** The full force of the cam action is needed to clamp the seat post securely. Holding the nut with one hand and turning the lever like a wing nut with the other hand will not clamp the seat post safely.

 **WARNING:** If you can fully close the cam lever without wrapping your fingers around the frame tube for leverage, and the lever does not leave a clear imprint in the palm of your hand, the tension is insufficient. Open the lever; turn the tension adjusting nut clockwise a quarter turn; then try again. The lever should still leave a clear imprint in the palm of your hand.

## C. Brakes

There are three general types of bicycle brakes: rim brakes, which operate by squeezing the wheel rim between two brake pads; disc brakes, which operate by squeezing a hub-mounted disc between two brake pads; and internal hub brakes. All three can be operated by way of a handlebar mounted lever. On some models of recumbent bicycle/tricycle, the internal hub brake is operated by pedaling backwards. This is called a Coaster Brake and is described in Appendix C.

 **WARNING:**

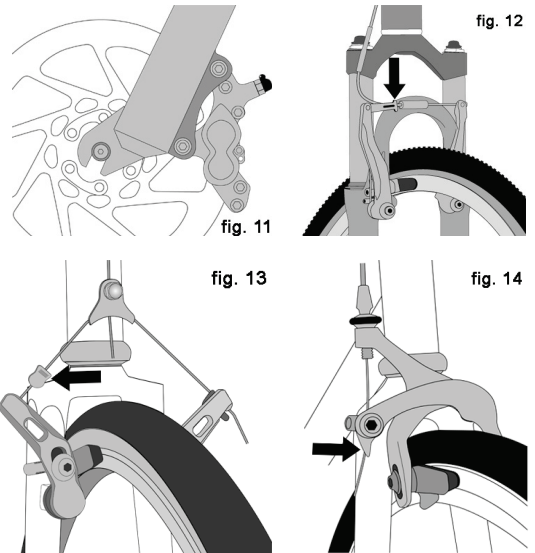
1. Riding with improperly adjusted brakes, worn brake pads, or wheels on which the rim wear mark is visible is dangerous and can result in serious injury or death.
2. Applying brakes too hard or too suddenly can lock up a wheel, which could cause you to lose control and fall. Sudden or excessive application of the front brake may pitch the rider over the handlebars, which may result in serious injury or death.
3. Some bicycle brakes, such as disc brakes (fig. 11) and linear-pull brakes (fig. 12), are extremely powerful. Take extra care in becoming familiar with these brakes and exercise particular care when using them.
4. Some bicycle brakes are equipped with a brake force modulator, a small, cylindrical device through which the brake control cable runs and which is designed to provide a more progressive application of braking force. A modulator makes the initial brake lever force more gentle, progressively increasing force until full force is achieved. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is equipped with a brake force modulator, take extra care in becoming familiar with its performance characteristics.
5. Disc brakes can get extremely hot very quickly even under normal use. Be careful not to touch a disc brake until it has had plenty of time to cool.
6. See the brake manufacturer's instructions for operation and care of your brakes, and for when brake pads must be replaced. If you do not have the manufacturer's instructions, see your dealer or contact the brake manufacturer.
7. If replacing worn or damaged parts, use only manufacturer-approved genuine replacement parts.

## 1. Brake controls and features

It's very important to your safety that you learn and remember which brake lever controls which brake on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. Traditionally, the right brake lever controls the rear brake and the left brake lever controls the front brake. To make sure your recumbent bicycle/tricycle's brakes are set up this way, squeeze one brake lever and look to see which brake, front or rear, engages. Now do the same with the other brake lever.

Make sure that your hands can reach and squeeze the brake levers comfortably. If your hands are too small to operate the levers comfortably, consult your dealer before riding the recumbent bicycle/tricycle. The lever reach may be adjustable, or you may need a different brake lever design.

Most rim brakes have some form of quick-release mechanism to allow the brake pads to clear the tire when a wheel is removed or reinstalled. When the brake quick release is in the open position, the brakes are inoperative. Ask your dealer to make sure that you understand the way the brake quick release works on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, see figs. 11, 12, 13 & 14 and check each time to make sure both brakes work correctly before you get on the recumbent bicycle/tricycle.



## 2. How brakes work

The braking action of a recumbent bicycle/tricycle is a function of the friction between the braking surfaces. To make sure that you have maximum friction available, keep your wheel rims and brake pads or the disk rotor and caliper clean and free of dirt, lubricants, waxes or polishes.

Brakes are designed to control your speed, not just to stop the recumbent bicycle/tricycle. Maximum braking force for each wheel occurs at the point just before the wheel "locks up" (stops rotating) and starts to skid. Once the tire skids, you actually lose most of your stopping force and all directional control. You need to practice slowing and stopping smoothly without locking up a wheel. The technique is called progressive brake modulation. Instead of jerking the brake lever to the position where you think you'll generate appropriate braking force, squeeze the lever, progressively increasing the braking force. If you feel the wheel begin to lock up, release pressure just a little to keep the wheel rotating just short of lockup. It's important to develop a feel for the amount of brake lever pressure required for each wheel at different speeds and on different surfaces. To better understand this, experiment a little by walking your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and applying different amounts of pressure to each brake lever, until the wheel locks.

When you apply one or both brakes, the recumbent bicycle/tricycle begins to slow, but your body wants to continue at the speed at which it was going. This causes a transfer of weight to the front wheel (or, under heavy braking, around the front wheel hub, which could send you flying over the handlebars).

A wheel with more weight on it will accept greater brake pressure before lockup; a wheel with less weight will lock up with less brake pressure. So, as you apply brakes and your weight is transferred forward, you need to shift your body toward the rear of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, to transfer weight back on to the rear wheel; at the same time, you need to both decrease rear braking force and increase front braking force. This is even more important on descents, because descents inherently shift weight forward.

Two keys to effective speed control and safe stopping are controlling wheel lockup and weight transfer. This weight transfer is even more pronounced if your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has a front suspension fork. Front suspension "dips" under braking, increasing the weight transfer, see also Section 4.). Practice braking and weight transfer techniques where there is no traffic or other hazards or distractions.

Everything changes when you ride on loose surfaces or in wet weather. It will take longer to stop on loose surfaces or in wet weather. Tire adhesion is reduced, so the wheels have less cornering and braking traction and can lock up with less brake force. Moisture or dirt on the brake pads reduces their ability to grip. The best way to maintain control on loose or wet surfaces is to go more slowly.

## D. Shifting Gears

Your multi-speed recumbent bicycle/tricycle will have a derailleur drivetrain, see 1. below, an internal gear hub drivetrain, see 2. below or, in some special cases, a combination of the two.

### 1. How a derailleur drivetrain works

If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has a derailleur drivetrain, the gear-changing mechanism will have:

- a rear cassette or freewheel sprocket cluster
- a rear derailleur
- usually a front derailleur

- one or two shifters
- one, two or three front sprockets called chainrings
- a drive chain

### a. Shifting Gears

There are several different types and styles of shifting controls including levers, twist grips, triggers and combination shift/brake controls. Ask your dealer to explain the type of shifting controls that are on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, and to show you how they work.

The vocabulary of shifting can be pretty confusing. A downshift is a shift to a “lower” or “slower” gear, one which is easier to pedal. An upshift is a shift to a “higher” or “faster”, harder to pedal gear. What’s confusing is that what’s happening at the front derailleur is the opposite of what’s happening at the rear derailleur (for details, read the instructions on Shifting the Rear Derailleur and Shifting the Front Derailleur below). For example, you can select a gear which will make pedaling easier on a hill (make a downshift) in one of two ways: shift the chain down the gear “steps” to a smaller gear at the front, or up the gear “steps” to a larger gear at the rear. So, at the rear gear cluster, what is called a downshift looks like an upshift. The way to keep things straight is to remember that shifting the chain in towards the centerline of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle is for accelerating and climbing and is called a downshift. Moving the chain out or away from the centerline of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle is for speed and is called an upshift.

Whether upshifting or downshifting, the recumbent bicycle/tricycle derailleur system design requires that the drive chain be moving forward and be under at least some tension. A derailleur will shift only while you are pedaling forward.

**⚠ CAUTION: Never move the shifter while pedaling backward, nor pedal backwards immediately after having moved the shifter. This could jam the chain and cause serious damage to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle.**

### b. Shifting the Rear Derailleur

The rear derailleur is controlled by the right shifter.

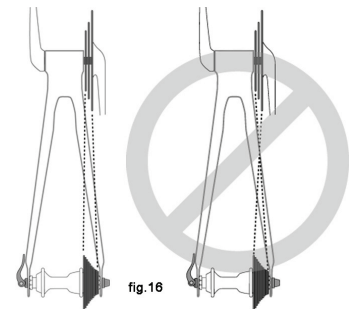
The function of the rear derailleur is to move the drive chain from one gear sprocket to another. The smaller sprockets on the gear cluster produce higher gear ratios. Pedaling in the higher gears requires greater pedaling effort, but takes you a greater distance with each revolution of the pedal cranks. The larger sprockets produce lower gear ratios. Using them requires less pedaling effort, but takes you a shorter distance with each pedal crank revolution. Moving the chain from a smaller sprocket of the gear cluster to a larger sprocket results in a downshift. Moving the chain from a larger sprocket to a smaller sprocket results in an upshift. In order for the derailleur to move the chain from one sprocket to another, the rider must be pedaling forward.

### c. Shifting the Front Derailleur:

The front derailleur, which is controlled by the left shifter, shifts the chain between the larger and smaller chainrings. Shifting the chain onto a smaller chainring makes pedaling easier (a downshift). Shifting to a larger chainring makes pedaling harder (an upshift).

### d. Which gear should I be in?

The combination of largest rear and smallest front gears (fig. 16) is for the steepest hills. The smallest rear and largest front gear combination is for the greatest speed. It is not necessary to shift gears in sequence. Instead, find the “starting gear” which is right for your level of ability — a gear which is hard enough for quick acceleration but easy enough to let you start from a stop without wobbling — and experiment with upshifting and downshifting to get a feel for the different gear combinations. At first, practice shifting where there are no obstacles, hazards or other traffic until you’ve built up your confidence. Learn to anticipate the need to shift, and shift to a lower gear before the hill gets too steep. If you have difficulties with shifting, the problem could be mechanical adjustment. See your dealer for help with gear adjustments.



**⚠ WARNING: Never shift a derailleur onto the largest or the smallest sprocket if the derailleur is not shifting smoothly. The derailleur may be out of adjustment and the chain could jam, causing you to lose control and fall.**

### e. What if it won’t shift gears?

If moving the shift control one click repeatedly fails to result in a smooth shift to the next gear chances are that the mechanism is out of adjustment. Take the recumbent bicycle/tricycle to your dealer to have it adjusted.

## 2. How an internal gear hub drivetrain works

If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has an internal gear hub drivetrain, the gear changing mechanism will consist of:

- a 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 speed or possibly an infinitely variable internal gear hub
- one, or sometimes two shifters
- one or two control cables
- one front sprocket called a chainring
- a drive chain

#### **a. Shifting internal gear hub gears**

Shifting with an internal gear hub drivetrain is simply a matter of moving the shifter to the indicated position for the desired gear ratio. After you have moved the shifter to the gear position of your choice, ease the pressure on the pedals for an instant to allow the hub to complete the shift.

#### **b. Which gear should I be in?**

The numerically lowest gear (1) is for the steepest hills. The numerically largest gear is for the greatest speed.


Shifting from an easier, “slower” gear (like 1) to a harder, “faster” gear (like 2 or 3) is called an upshift. Shifting from a harder, “faster” gear to an easier, “slower” gear is called a downshift. It is not necessary to shift gears in sequence. Instead, find the “starting gear” for the conditions — a gear which is hard enough for quick acceleration but easy enough to let you start from a stop without wobbling — and experiment with upshifting and downshifting to get a feel for the different gears. At first, practice shifting where there are no obstacles, hazards or other traffic until you’ve built up your confidence. Learn to anticipate the need to shift, and shift to a lower gear before the hill gets too steep. If you have difficulties with shifting, the problem could be mechanical adjustment. See your dealer for help with gear adjustments.

#### **c. What if it won’t shift gears?**

If moving the shift control one click repeatedly fails to result in a smooth shift to the next gear chances are that the mechanism is out of adjustment. Take the recumbent bicycle/tricycle to your dealer to have it adjusted.


## **E. Pedals**

1. Toe Overlap is when your toe can touch the front wheel when in a turn, while a pedal is in the forward most position. This is common when making sharp turns on some recumbent bicycle/tricycles, and is avoided by keeping the inside pedal up and the outside pedal down when making sharp turns. On any bicycle, this technique will also prevent the inside pedal from striking the ground in a turn.

 **WARNING: Toe Overlap could cause you to lose control and fall. Ask your dealer to help you determine if the combination of frame size, crank arm length, pedal design and shoes you will use results in pedal overlap. Whether you have overlap or not, you must keep the inside pedal up and the outside pedal down when making sharp turns.**


2. Some recumbent bicycle/tricycles come equipped with pedals that have sharp and potentially dangerous surfaces. These surfaces are designed to add safety by increasing grip between the rider’s shoe and the pedal. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has this type of high-performance pedal, you must take extra care to avoid serious injury from the pedals’ sharp surfaces. Based on your riding style or skill level you may prefer a less aggressive pedal design, or chose to ride with shin pads. Your dealer can show you a number of options and make suitable recommendations.

3. Toeclips and straps are a means to keep feet correctly positioned and engaged with the pedals. The toeclip positions the ball of the foot over the pedal spindle, which gives maximum pedaling power. The toe strap, when tightened, keeps the foot engaged throughout the rotation cycle of the pedal. While toeclips and straps give some benefit with any kind of shoe, they work most effectively with cycling shoes designed for use with toeclips. Your dealer can explain how toeclips and straps work. Shoes with deep treaded soles or welts which might make it more difficult for you to insert or remove your foot should not be used with toeclips and straps.

 **WARNING: Getting into and out of pedals with toeclips and straps requires skill which can only be acquired with practice. Until it becomes a reflex action, the technique requires concentration which can distract your attention and cause you to lose control and fall. Practice the use of toeclips and straps where there are no obstacles, hazards or traffic. Keep the straps loose, and don’t tighten them until your technique and confidence in getting in and out of the pedals warrants it. Never ride in traffic with your toe straps tight.**

4. Clipless pedals (sometimes called “step-in pedals”) are another means to keep feet secured in the correct position for maximum pedaling efficiency. They have a plate, called a “cleat,” on the sole of the shoe, which clicks into a mating spring-loaded fixture on the pedal. They only engage or disengage with a very specific motion which must be practiced until it becomes instinctive. Clipless pedals require shoes and cleats which are compatible with the make and model pedal being used.


Many clipless pedals are designed to allow the rider to adjust the amount of force needed to engage or disengage the foot. Follow the pedal manufacturer’s instructions, or ask your dealer to show you how to make this adjustment. Use the easiest setting until engaging and disengaging becomes a reflex action, but always make sure that there is sufficient tension to prevent unintended release of your foot from the pedal.

 **WARNING: Clipless pedals are intended for use with shoes specifically made to fit them and are designed to firmly keep the foot engaged with the pedal. Do not use shoes which do not engage the pedals correctly.**


Practice is required to learn to engage and disengage the foot safely. Until engaging and disengaging the foot becomes a reflex action, the technique requires concentration which can distract your attention and cause you to lose control and fall. Practice engaging and disengaging clipless pedals in a place where there are no obstacles, hazards or traffic; be sure to follow the pedal manufacturer’s setup and service instructions. If you do not have the manufacturer’s instructions, see your dealer or contact the manufacturer.

## F. Bicycle Suspension


Many recumbent bicycle/tricycles are equipped with suspension systems. There are many different types of suspension systems — too many to deal with individually in this Manual. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has a suspension system of any kind, be sure to read and follow the suspension manufacturer’s setup and service instructions. If you do not have the manufacturer’s instructions, see your dealer or contact the manufacturer.

 **WARNING: Failure to maintain, check and properly adjust the suspension system may result in suspension malfunction, which may cause you to lose control and fall.**

If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has suspension, the increased speed you may develop also increases your risk of injury. For example: when braking, the front of a suspended recumbent bicycle/tricycle dips. You could lose control and fall if you do not have experience with this system. Learn to handle your suspension system safely.

 **WARNING: Changing suspension adjustment can change the handling and braking characteristics of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. Never change suspension adjustment unless you are thoroughly familiar with the suspension system manufacturer’s instructions and recommendations, and always check for changes in the handling and braking characteristics of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle after a suspension adjustment by taking a careful test ride in a hazard-free area.**

Suspension can increase control and comfort by allowing the wheels to better follow the terrain. This enhanced capability may allow you to ride faster; but you must not confuse the enhanced capabilities of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle with your own capabilities as a rider. Increasing your skill will take time and practice. Proceed carefully until you have learned to handle the full capabilities of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

 **WARNING: Not all recumbent bicycle/tricycles can be safely retrofitted with some types of suspension systems. Before retrofitting a recumbent bicycle/tricycle with any suspension, check with the recumbent bicycle/tricycle’s manufacturer to make sure that what you want to do is compatible with the recumbent bicycle/tricycle’s design. Failing to do so can result in catastrophic frame failure.**

## G. Tires and Tubes

### 1. Tires

Bicycle tires are available in many designs and specifications, ranging from general-purpose designs to tires designed to perform best under very specific weather or terrain conditions. If once you've gained experience with your new recumbent bicycle/tricycle you feel that a different tire might better suit your riding needs, your dealer can help you select the most appropriate design.

The size, pressure rating, and on some high-performance tires the specific recommended use, are marked on the sidewall of the tire (see fig. 17.) The part of this information which is most important to you is Tire Pressure Range.

**⚠ WARNING: Never inflate a tire beyond the maximum pressure marked on the tire's sidewall. Exceeding the recommended maximum pressure may blow the tire off the rim, which could cause damage to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle and injury to the rider and bystanders.**

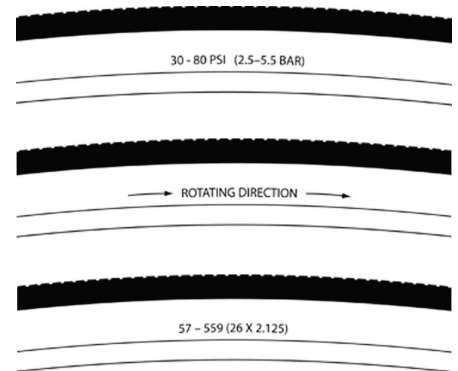


fig. 17

The best and safest way to inflate a bicycle tire to the correct pressure is with a bicycle pump which has a built-in pressure gauge.

**⚠ WARNING: There is a safety risk in using gas station air hoses or other air compressors. They are not made for bicycle tires. They move a large volume of air and will raise the pressure in your tire very rapidly, allowing you to quickly pass the maximum pressure range of your tire. Exceeding the recommended maximum pressure may blow the tire off the rim, which could cause damage to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle and injury to the rider and bystanders.**

Tire pressure is given either as maximum pressure or as a pressure range. How a tire performs under different terrain or weather conditions depends largely on tire pressure. Inflating the tire to near its maximum recommended pressure gives the lowest rolling resistance, but also produces the harshest ride. Higher pressures work best on smooth, dry pavement.

Lower pressures, at the bottom of the recommended pressure range, give the best performance on smooth, slick terrain such as hard-packed clay and on deep, loose surfaces such as deep, dry sand.

Tire pressure that is too low for your weight and the riding conditions can cause a puncture of the tube by allowing the tire to deform sufficiently to pinch the inner tube between the rim and the riding surface.

**⚠ CAUTION: Pencil type automotive tire gauges can be inaccurate and should not be relied upon for consistent, accurate pressure readings. Instead, use a high quality dial gauge.**

Ask your dealer to recommend the best tire pressure for the kind of riding you will most often do, and have the dealer inflate your tires to that pressure. Then, check inflation as described in Section 1.C so you'll know how correctly inflated tires should look and feel when you don't have access to a gauge. Some tires may need to be brought up to pressure every week or even daily, so it is important to check your tire pressures before every ride.

Some special high-performance tires have unidirectional treads: their tread pattern is designed to work better in one direction than in the other. The sidewall marking of a unidirectional tire will have an arrow showing the correct rotation direction. If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has unidirectional tires, be sure that they are mounted to rotate in the correct direction.

### 2. Tire Valves

There are primarily two kinds of bicycle tube valves: The Schrader Valve and the Presta Valve. The bicycle pump you use must have the fitting appropriate to the valve stems on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle.

The Schraeder valve (fig. 18a) is like the valve on a car tire. To inflate a Schrader valve tube, remove the valve cap and clamp the pump fitting onto the end of the valve stem. To let air out of a Schrader valve, depress the pin in the end of the valve stem with the end of a key or other appropriate object.

The Presta valve (fig. 18b) has a narrower diameter and is only found on bicycle tubes. To inflate a Presta valve tube using a Presta headed bicycle pump, remove the valve cap; unscrew (counterclockwise) the valve stem lock nut; and push down on the valve stem to free it up. Then push the pump head on to the valve head and inflate. To inflate a Presta valve with a Schrader pump fitting, you'll need a Presta adapter (available at your bicycle shop) which screws on to the valve stem once you've freed up the valve. The adapter fits into the Schrader pump fitting on your bicycle pump. Remove the

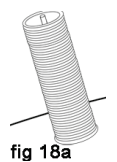


fig 18a

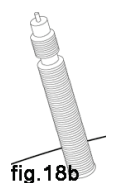


fig.18b



adapter and close the Presta valve after inflation. To let air out of a Presta valve, open up the valve stem lock nut and depress the valve stem.

**⚠ WARNING: We highly recommend that you carry a spare inner tube when you ride your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. Patching a tube is an emergency repair. If you do not apply the patch correctly or apply several patches the tube can fail, resulting in possible rapid tire deflation, which could cause you to lose control and fall. Replace a patched tube as soon as possible.**

## 5. Service

**⚠ WARNING: Technological advances have made bicycles and bicycle components more complex, and the pace of innovation is increasing. It is impossible for this manual to provide all the information required to properly repair and/or maintain your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. In order to help minimize the chances of an accident and possible injury, it is critical that you have any repair or maintenance which is not specifically described in this manual performed by your dealer. Equally important is that your individual maintenance requirements will be determined by everything from your riding style to geographic location. Consult your dealer for help in determining your maintenance requirements.**

**⚠ WARNING: Many recumbent bicycle/tricycle service and repair tasks require special knowledge and tools. Do not begin any adjustments or service on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle until you have learned from your dealer how to properly complete them. Improper adjustment or service may result in damage to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle or in an accident which can cause serious injury or death.**

If you want to learn to do major service and repair work on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle:

1. Ask your dealer for copies of the manufacturer's installation and service instructions for the components on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, or contact the component manufacturer.
2. Ask your dealer to recommend a book on bicycle repair.
3. Ask your dealer about the availability of bicycle repair courses in your area.

We recommend that you ask your dealer to check the quality of your work the first time you work on something and before you ride the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, just to make sure that you did everything correctly. Since that will require the time of a mechanic, there may be a modest charge for this service.

We also recommend that you ask your dealer for guidance on what spare parts, such as inner tubes, control cables, etc. it would be appropriate for you to have once you have learned how to replace such parts when they require replacement.

### A. Service Intervals

Some service and maintenance can and should be performed by the owner, and require no special tools or knowledge beyond what is presented in this manual.

The following are examples of the type of service you should perform yourself. All other service, maintenance and repair should be performed in a properly equipped facility by a qualified bicycle mechanic using the correct tools and procedures specified by the manufacturer.

1. Break-in Period: Your recumbent bicycle/tricycle will last longer and work better if you break it in before riding it hard. Control cables and wheel spokes may stretch or "seat" when a new recumbent bicycle/tricycle is first used and may require readjustment by your dealer. Your Mechanical Safety Check (Section 1.C) will help you identify some things that may need readjustment. Even if everything seems fine to you, it's best to take your recumbent bicycle/tricycle back to the dealer for a checkup. Dealers typically suggest you bring the recumbent bicycle/tricycle in for a 30 day checkup. Another way to judge when it's time for the first checkup is to bring the recumbent bicycle/tricycle in after three to five hours of hard off-road use, or about 10 to 15 hours of on-road or more casual off-road use. If at any time you think something is wrong with the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, take it to your dealer before riding it again.
2. Before every ride: Mechanical Safety Check (Section 1.C)
3. After every long or hard ride; if the recumbent bicycle/tricycle has been exposed to water or grit; or at least every 100 miles: Clean the recumbent bicycle/tricycle and lightly lubricate the chain's rollers with a good quality bicycle chain lubricant. Wipe off excess



lubricant with a lint-free cloth. Lubrication is a function of climate. Talk to your dealer about the best lubricants and the recommended lubrication frequency for your area.

4. After every long or hard ride or after every 10 to 20 hours of riding:

- Squeeze the front brake and rock the recumbent bicycle/tricycle forward and back. Everything feel solid? If you feel a clunk with each forward or backward movement of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle, you may have a loose headset. Have your dealer check it.
- Lift the front wheel off the ground and swing it from side to side. Feel smooth? If you feel any binding or roughness in the steering, you may have a tight headset. Have your dealer check it.
- Grab one pedal and rock it toward and away from the centerline of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle; then do the same with the other pedal. Anything feel loose? If so, have your dealer check it.
- Take a look at the brake pads. Starting to look worn or not hitting the wheel rim squarely? Time to have the dealer adjust or replace them.
- Carefully check the control cables and cable housings. Any rust? Kinks? Fraying? If so, have your dealer replace them.
- Squeeze each adjoining pair of spokes on either side of each wheel between your thumb and index finger. Do they all feel about the same? If any feel loose, have your dealer check the wheel for tension and trueness.
- Check the tires for excess wear, cuts or bruises. Have your dealer replace them if necessary.
- Check the wheel rims for excessive wear, dings, dents and scratches. Consult your dealer if you see any rim damage.
- Check to make sure that all parts and accessories are still secure, and tighten any which are not.
- Check the frame particularly in the area around all tube joints. Check the handlebars, the stem, and the seat frame for any deep scratches, cracks or discoloration. These are signs of stress-caused fatigue and indicate that a part is at the end of its useful life and needs to be replaced. See also Appendix B.

5. As required: If either brake lever fails the Mechanical Safety Check (Section 1.C), don't ride the recumbent bicycle/tricycle. Have your dealer check the brakes.

6. If the chain won't shift smoothly and quietly from gear to gear, the derailleur may be out of adjustment. See your dealer.

7. Every 25 (hard off-road) to 50 (on-road) hours of riding: Take your recumbent bicycle/tricycle to your dealer for a complete checkup.

**⚠ WARNING: Like any mechanical device, a recumbent bicycle/tricycle and its components are subject to wear and stress. Different materials and mechanisms wear or fatigue from stress at different rates and have different life cycles. If a component's life cycle is exceeded, the component can suddenly and catastrophically fail, causing serious injury or death to the rider. Scratches, cracks, fraying and discoloration are signs of stress-caused fatigue and indicate that a part is at the end of its useful life and needs to be replaced. While the materials and workmanship of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle or of individual components may be covered by a warranty for a specified period of time by the manufacturer, this is no guarantee that the product will last the term of the warranty. Product life is often related to the kind of riding you do and particularly the treatment to which you submit the recumbent bicycle/tricycle. The recumbent bicycle/tricycle's warranty is not meant to suggest that the recumbent bicycle/tricycle cannot be broken or will last forever. It only means that the recumbent bicycle/tricycle is covered subject to the terms of the warranty. Please be sure to read Appendix A, Intended Use of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and Appendix B, The lifespan of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and its components.**

## **B. If Your Recumbent Bicycle/Tricycle Sustains an Impact**

First, check yourself for injuries and take care of yourself as best you can. Seek medical help if necessary.

Next, check your recumbent bicycle/tricycle for damage.


After any crash, take your recumbent bicycle/tricycle to your dealer for a thorough check. Carbon composite components, including frames, wheels, handlebars, stems, cranksets, brakes, etc. which have sustained an impact must not be ridden until they have been disassembled and thoroughly inspected by a qualified mechanic.

See also Appendix B, Lifespan of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and its components.

**⚠ WARNING: A crash or other impact can put extraordinary stress on recumbent bicycle/tricycle components, causing them to fatigue prematurely. Components suffering from stress fatigue can fail suddenly and catastrophically, causing loss of control, serious injury or death.**

# Appendix A

## Intended use of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle

 **WARNING: Understand your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and its intended use. Choosing the wrong recumbent bicycle/tricycle for your purpose can be hazardous. Using your recumbent bicycle/tricycle the wrong way is dangerous.**

No one type of recumbent bicycle/tricycle is suited for all purposes. Your retailer can help you pick the “right tool for the job” and help you understand its limitations. There are many types of recumbent bicycle/tricycles and many variations within each type.

Within each of type of recumbent bicycle/tricycle, one can optimize for certain purposes. Visit your bicycle shop and find someone with expertise in the area that interests you. Do your own homework. Seemingly small changes such as the choice of tires can improve or diminish the performance of a bicycle for a certain purpose.

On the following pages, we generally outline the intended uses of various types of recumbent bicycle/tricycles.

**Industry usage conditions are generalized and evolving. Consult your dealer about how you intend to use your recumbent bicycle/tricycle.**

### High-Performance Road

#### CONDITION 1

Recumbent bicycle/tricycles designed for riding on a paved surface where the tires do not lose ground contact.

**INTENDED** To be ridden on paved roads only.

**NOT INTENDED** For off-road, cyclocross, or touring with racks or panniers.

**TRADE OFF** Material use is optimized to deliver both light weight and specific performance. You must understand that (1) these types of recumbent bicycle/tricycles are intended to give an aggressive racer or competitive cyclist a performance advantage over a relatively short product life, (2) a less aggressive rider will enjoy longer frame life, (3) you are choosing light weight (shorter frame life) over more frame weight and a longer frame life, (4) you are choosing light weight over more dent resistant or rugged frames that weigh more. All frames that are very light need frequent inspection. These frames are likely to be damaged or broken in a crash. They are not designed to take abuse or be a rugged workhorse. See also Appendix B.

### General Purpose Riding

#### CONDITION 2

Recumbent bicycle/tricycles designed for riding Condition 1, plus smooth gravel roads and improved trails with moderate grades where the tires do not lose ground contact.

**INTENDED** For paved roads, gravel or dirt roads that are in good condition, and recumbent bicycle/tricycle paths.

**NOT INTENDED** For off-road or mountain bike use, or for any kind of jumping. Some of these bikes have suspension features, but these features are designed to add comfort, not off-road capability. Some come with relatively wide tires that are well suited to gravel or dirt paths. Some come with relatively narrow tires that are best suited to faster riding on pavement. If you ride on gravel or dirt paths, carry heavier loads or want more tire durability talk to your dealer about wider tires.

# Appendix B

## Lifespan of your Recumbent Bicycle/Tricycle and its Components

### 1. Nothing Lasts Forever, Including Your Recumbent Bicycle/Tricycle.

When the useful life of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle or its components is over, continued use is hazardous.


Every recumbent bicycle/tricycle and its component parts have a finite, limited useful life. The length of that life will vary with the construction and materials used in the frame and components, the maintenance and care the frame and components receive over their life; and the type and amount of use to which the frame and components are subjected. Use in competitive events, trick riding, ramp riding, jumping, aggressive riding, riding on severe terrain, riding in severe climates, riding with heavy loads, commercial activities and other types of non-standard use can dramatically shorten the life of the frame and components. Any one or a combination of these conditions may result in an unpredictable failure.

All aspects of use being identical, lightweight recumbent bicycle/tricycles and their components will usually have a shorter life than heavier recumbent bicycle/tricycles and their components. In selecting a lightweight recumbent bicycle/tricycle or components you are making a tradeoff, favoring the higher performance that comes with lighter weight over longevity. So if you choose lightweight, high performance equipment, be sure to have it inspected frequently.

You should have your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and its components checked periodically by your dealer for indicators of stress and/or potential failure including cracks, deformation, corrosion, paint peeling, dents and any other indicators of potential problems, inappropriate use or abuse. These are important safety checks and very important to help prevent accidents, bodily injury to the rider and shortened product life.

### 2. Perspective

Today's high-performance recumbent bicycle/tricycles require frequent and careful inspection and service. In this Appendix we try to explain some underlying material science basics and how they relate to your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. We discuss some of the trade-offs made in designing your recumbent bicycle/tricycle and what you can expect from your recumbent bicycle/tricycle; and we provide important, basic guidelines on how to maintain and inspect it. We cannot teach you everything you need to know to properly inspect and service your recumbent bicycle/tricycle: that is why we repeatedly urge you to take your recumbent bicycle/tricycle to your dealer for professional care and attention.

 **WARNING: Frequent inspection of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is important to your safety. Follow the Mechanical Safety Check in Section 1.C of this Manual before every ride.**

**Periodic, more detailed inspection of your recumbent bicycle/tricycle is important. How often this more detailed inspection is needed depends upon you.**

**You, the rider/owner, have control and knowledge of how often you use your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, how hard you use it and where you use it. Because your dealer cannot track your use, you must take responsibility for periodically bringing your recumbent bicycle/tricycle to your dealer for inspection and service. Your dealer will help you decide what frequency of inspection and service is appropriate for how and where you use your recumbent bicycle/tricycle.**

**For your safety, understanding and communication with your dealer, we urge you to read this Appendix in its entirety. The materials used to make your recumbent bicycle/tricycle determine how and how frequently to inspect.**

**Ignoring this WARNING can lead to frame, fork or other component failure, which can result in serious injury or death.**

#### A. Understanding metals

Steel is the traditional material for building recumbent bicycle/tricycle frames. It has good characteristics, but in high performance recumbent bicycle/tricycles, steel has been largely replaced by aluminum and some titanium. The main factor driving this change is interest by cycling enthusiasts in lighter recumbent bicycle/tricycles.

#### Properties of Metals

Please understand that there is no simple statement that can be made that characterizes the use of different metals for recumbent bicycle/tricycles. What is true is how the metal chosen is applied is much more important than the material alone. One must look at the way the recumbent bicycle/tricycle is designed, tested, manufactured, supported along with the characteristics of the metal rather than seeking a simplistic answer.

Metals vary widely in their resistance to corrosion. Steel must be protected or rust will attack it. Aluminum and Titanium quickly develop an oxide film that protects the metal from further corrosion. Both are therefore quite resistant to corrosion. Aluminum is not perfectly corrosion resistant, and particular care must be used where it contacts other metals and galvanic corrosion can occur.

Metals are comparatively ductile. Ductile means bending, buckling and stretching before breaking. Generally speaking, of the common recumbent bicycle/tricycle frame building materials steel is the most ductile, titanium less ductile, followed by aluminum.

Metals vary in density. Density is weight per unit of material. Steel weighs 7.8 grams/cm<sup>3</sup> (grams per cubic centimeter), titanium 4.5 grams/cm<sup>3</sup>, aluminum 2.75 grams/cm<sup>3</sup>. Contrast these numbers with carbon fiber composite at 1.45 grams/cm<sup>3</sup>.

Metals are subject to fatigue. With enough cycles of use, at high enough loads, all metals will eventually develop cracks that lead to failure. It is very important that you read the basics of metal fatigue below.

Let's say you hit a curb, ditch, rock, car, another cyclist or other object. At any speed above a fast walk, your body will continue to move forward, momentum carrying you over the front of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle. You cannot and will not stay on the recumbent bicycle/tricycle and what happens to the frame, fork and other components is irrelevant to what happens to your body.

What should you expect from your metal frame? It depends on many complex factors, which is why we tell you that crashworthiness cannot be a design criteria. With that important note, we can tell you that if the impact is hard enough the fork or frame may bend or buckle. On a steel recumbent bicycle/tricycle, the steel fork may be severely bent and the frame may remain undamaged. Aluminum is less ductile than steel, but you can expect the fork and frame to be bent or buckled. Hit harder and the top tube may be broken in tension and the down tube buckled. Hit harder still and the top tube may be broken, the down tube buckled and broken, leaving the head tube and fork separated from the main triangle.

When a metal recumbent bicycle/tricycle crashes, you will usually see some evidence of this ductility in bent, buckled or folded metal.

It is now common for the main frame to be made of metal and the fork of carbon fiber. See Section B, Understanding composites below. The relative ductility of metals and the lack of ductility of carbon fiber means that in a crash scenario you can expect some bending or bucking in the metal but none in the carbon. Below some load the carbon fork may be intact even though the frame is damaged. Above some load the carbon fork will be completely broken.

### **The basics of metal fatigue**

Common sense tells us that nothing that is used lasts forever. The more you use something, the harder you use it, and the worse the conditions you use it in, the shorter its life.

Fatigue is the term used to describe accumulated damage to a part caused by repeated loading. To cause fatigue damage, the load the part receives must be great enough. A crude, often-used example is bending a paper clip back and forth (repeated loading) until it breaks. This simple definition will help you understand that fatigue has nothing to do with time or age. A recumbent bicycle/tricycle in a garage does not fatigue. Fatigue happens only through use.

So what kind of "damage" are we talking about? On a microscopic level, a crack forms in a highly stressed area. As the load is repeatedly applied, the crack grows. At some point the crack becomes visible to the naked eye. Eventually it becomes so large that the part is too weak to carry the load that it could carry without the crack. At that point there can be a complete and immediate failure of the part.

One can design a part that is so strong that fatigue life is nearly infinite. This requires a lot of material and a lot of weight. Any structure that must be light and strong will have a finite fatigue life. Aircraft, race cars, motorcycles all have parts with finite fatigue lives. If you wanted a recumbent bicycle/tricycle with an infinite fatigue life, it would weigh far more than any recumbent bicycle/tricycle sold today. So we all make a tradeoff: the wonderful, lightweight performance machine we want requires that we inspect the structure.

## What to look for

<p>• ONCE A CRACK STARTS IT CAN GROW AND GROW FAST. Think about the crack as forming a pathway to failure. This means that any crack is potentially dangerous and will only become more dangerous.</p>	<p>SIMPLE RULE 1: If you find crack, replace the part.</p>
<p>• CORROSION SPEEDS DAMAGE. Cracks grow more quickly when they are in a corrosive environment. Think about the corrosive solution as further weakening and extending the crack.</p>	<p>SIMPLE RULE 2: Clean your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, lubricate your recumbent bicycle/tricycle, protect your recumbent bicycle/tricycle from salt, remove any salt as soon as you can.</p>
<p>• STAINS AND DISCOLORATION CAN OCCUR NEAR A CRACK. Such staining may be a warning sign that a crack exists.</p>	<p>SIMPLE RULE 3: Inspect and investigate any staining to see if it is associated with a crack.</p>
<p>• SIGNIFICANT SCRATCHES, GOUGES, DENTS OR SCORING CREATE STARTING POINTS FOR CRACKS. Think about the cut surface as a focal point for stress (in fact engineers call such areas “stress risers,” areas where the stress is increased). Perhaps you have seen glass cut? Recall how the glass was scored and then broke on the scored line.</p>	<p>SIMPLE RULE 4: Do not scratch, gouge or score any surface. If you do, pay frequent attention to this area or replace the part.</p>
<p>• SOME CRACKS (particularly larger ones) MAY MAKE CREAKING NOISE AS YOU RIDE. Think about such a noise as a serious warning signal. Note that a well-maintained recumbent bicycle/tricycle will be very quiet and free of creaks and squeaks.</p>	<p>SIMPLE RULE 5: Investigate and find the source of any noise. It may not be a crack, but whatever is causing the noise should be fixed promptly.</p>

In most cases a fatigue crack is not a defect. It is a sign that the part has been worn out; a sign the part has reached the end of its useful life. When your car tires wear down to the point that the tread bars are contacting the road, those tires are not defective. Those tires are worn out and the tread bar says “time for replacement.” When a metal part shows a fatigue crack, it is worn out. The crack says “time for replacement.”

### Fatigue Is Not A Perfectly Predictable Science

Fatigue is not a perfectly predictable science, but here are some general factors to help you and your dealer determine how often your recumbent bicycle/tricycle should be inspected. The more you fit the “shorten product life” profile, the more frequent your need to inspect. The more you fit the “lengthen product life” profile, the less frequent your need to inspect.


#### Factors that shorten product life:

- **Hard, harsh riding style**
- **“Hits”, crashes, jumps, other “shots” to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle**
- **High mileage**
- **Higher body weight**
- **Stronger, more fit, more aggressive rider**

- **Corrosive environment (wet, salt air, winter road salt, accumulated sweat)**
- **Presence of abrasive mud, dirt, sand, soil in riding environment**

**Factors that lengthen product life:**

- **Smooth, fluid riding style**
- **No “hits”, crashes, jumps, other “shots” to the recumbent bicycle/tricycle**
- **Low mileage**
- **Lower body weight**
- **Less aggressive rider**
- **Non-corrosive environment (dry, salt-free air)**
- **Clean riding environment**

 **WARNING: Do not ride a recumbent bicycle/tricycle or component with any crack, bulge or dent, even a small one. Riding a cracked frame, fork or component could lead to complete failure, with risk of serious injury or death.**

**B. Understanding composites**

All riders must understand a fundamental reality of composites. Composite materials constructed of carbon fibers are strong and light, but when crashed or overloaded, carbon fibers do not bend, they break.

**What Are Composites?**

The term “composites” refers to the fact that a part or parts are made up of different components or materials. You’ve heard the term “carbon fiber bike.” This really means “composite bike.”

Carbon fiber composites are typically a strong, light fiber in a matrix of plastic, molded to form a shape. Carbon composites are light relative to metals. Steel weighs 7.8 grams/cm<sup>3</sup> (grams per cubic centimeter), titanium 4.5 grams/cm<sup>3</sup>, aluminum 2.75 grams/cm<sup>3</sup>. Contrast these numbers with carbon fiber composite at 1.45 grams/cm<sup>3</sup>.

The composites with the best strength-to-weight ratios are made of carbon fiber in a matrix of epoxy plastic. The epoxy matrix bonds the carbon fibers together, transfers load to other fibers, and provides a smooth outer surface. The carbon fibers are the “skeleton” that carries the load.

**Why Are Composites Used?**

Unlike metals, which have uniform properties in all directions (engineers call this isotropic), carbon fibers can be placed in specific orientations to optimize the structure for particular loads. The choice of where to place the carbon fibers gives engineers a powerful tool to create strong, light recumbent bicycle/tricycles. Engineers may also orient fibers to suit other goals such as comfort and vibration damping.

Carbon fiber composites are very corrosion resistant, much more so than most metals. Think about carbon fiber or fiberglass boats. Carbon fiber materials have a very high strength-to-weight ratio.

**What Are The Limits Of Composites?**

Well designed “composite” or carbon fiber recumbent bicycle/tricycles and components have long fatigue lives, usually better than their metal equivalents.

While fatigue life is an advantage of carbon fiber, you must still regularly inspect your carbon fiber frame, fork, or components. Carbon fiber composites are not ductile. Once a carbon structure is overloaded, it will not bend; it will break. At and near the break there will be rough, sharp edges and maybe delamination of carbon fiber or carbon fiber fabric layers. There will be no bending, buckling, or stretching.

**If You Hit Something Or Have A Crash, What Can You Expect From Your Carbon Fiber Recumbent bicycle/tricycle?**

Let’s say you hit a curb, ditch, rock, car, other cyclist or other object. At any speed above a fast walk, your body will continue to move forward, the momentum carrying you over the front of the recumbent bicycle/tricycle. You cannot and will not stay on the recumbent bicycle/tricycle and what happens to the frame, fork and other components is irrelevant to what happens to your body.

What should you expect from your carbon frame? It depends on many complex factors. But we can tell you that if the impact is hard enough, the fork or frame may be completely broken. Note the significant difference in behavior between carbon and metal. See Section 2.A, Understanding metals in this Appendix. Even if the carbon frame was twice as strong as a metal frame, once the carbon frame is overloaded it will not bend, it will break completely.

## Inspection of Composite Frame, Fork, and Components

### Cracks:

Inspect for cracks, broken, or splintered areas. Any crack is serious. Do not ride any recumbent bicycle/tricycle or component that has a crack of any size.


### Delamination:

Delamination is serious damage. Composites are made from layers of fabric. Delamination means that the layers of fabric are no longer bonded together. Do not ride any recumbent bicycle/tricycle or component that has any delamination. These are some delamination clues:

- A cloudy or white area. This kind of area looks different from the ordinary undamaged areas. Undamaged areas will look glassy, shiny, or “deep,” as if one was looking into a clear liquid. Delaminated areas will look opaque and cloudy.
- Bulging or deformed shape. If delamination occurs, the surface shape may change. The surface may have a bump, a bulge, soft spot, or not be smooth and fair.
- A difference in sound when tapping the surface. If you gently tap the surface of an undamaged composite you will hear a consistent sound, usually a hard, sharp sound. If you then tap a delaminated area, you will hear a different sound, usually duller, less sharp.

### Unusual Noises:

Either a crack or delamination can cause creaking noises while riding. Think about such a noise as a serious warning signal. A well maintained recumbent bicycle/tricycle will be very quiet and free of creaks and squeaks. Investigate and find the source of any noise. It may not be a crack or delamination, but whatever is causing the noise must be fixed before riding.

 **WARNING: Do not ride a recumbent bicycle/tricycle or component with any delamination or crack. Riding a delaminated or cracked frame, fork or other component could lead to complete failure, with risk of serious injury or death.**

## C. Understanding components

It is often necessary to remove and disassemble components in order to properly and carefully inspect them. This is a job for a professional bicycle mechanic with the special tools, skills and experience to inspect and service today’s high-tech, high-performance recumbent bicycle/tricycles and their components.

### Aftermarket “Super Light” components

Think carefully about your rider profile as outlined above. The more you fit the “shorten product life” profile, the more you must question the use of super light components. The more you fit the “lengthen product life” profile, the more likely it is that lighter components may be suitable for you. Discuss your needs and your profile very honestly with your dealer.

Take these choices seriously and understand that you are responsible for the changes.

A useful slogan to discuss with your dealer if you contemplate changing components is “Strong, Light, Cheap –pick two.”

### Original Equipment components

Recumbent bicycle/tricycle and component manufacturers test the fatigue life of the components that are original equipment on your recumbent bicycle/tricycle. This means that they have met test criteria and have reasonable fatigue life. It does not mean that the original components will last forever. They won’t.



# Appendix C

## Coaster Brake

### 1. How the coaster brake works

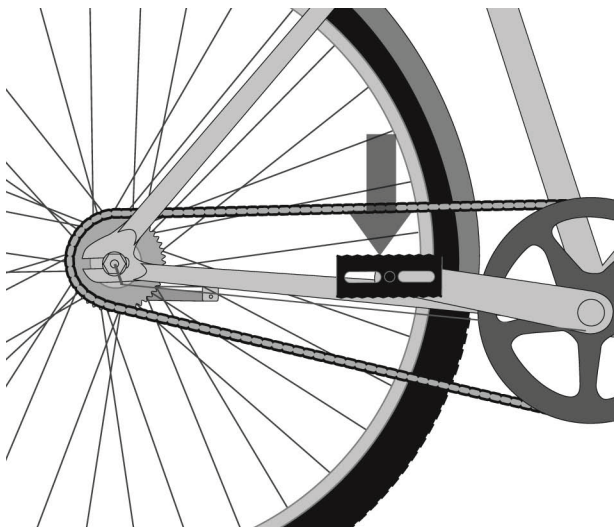
The coaster brake is a sealed mechanism which is a part of the bicycle's rear wheel hub. The brake is activated by reversing the rotation of the pedal cranks (see fig. below.). Start with the pedal cranks in a nearly horizontal position with the front pedal in about the 4 o'clock position, and apply downward foot pressure on the pedal that is to the rear. About 1/8 turn rotation will activate the brake. The more downward pressure you apply, the more braking force, up to the point where the rear wheel stops rotating and begins to skid.

**⚠ WARNING: Before riding, make sure that the brake is working properly. If it is not working properly, have the bicycle checked by your dealer before you ride it.**

**⚠ WARNING: If your recumbent bicycle/tricycle has only a coaster brake, ride conservatively. A single rear brake does not have the stopping power of front-and-rear brake systems.**

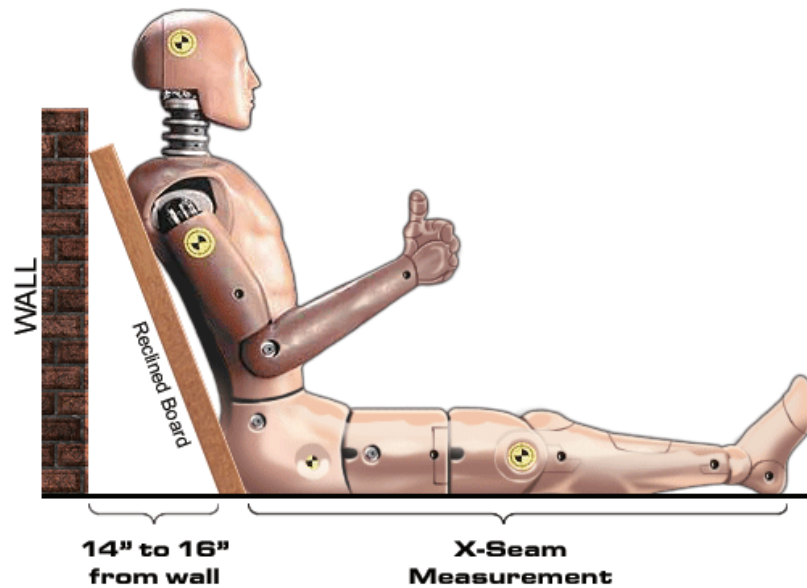
### 2. Adjusting your coaster brake

Coaster brake service and adjustment requires special tools and special knowledge. Do not attempt to disassemble or service your coaster brake. Take the bicycle to your dealer for coaster brake service.



## Appendix D

### How to Measure Your X-Seam



Supplies Needed: You will need a tape measure and a board that is approximately 30" to 48" long and 8" to 12" wide (an ironing board will work).

1. Place one end of the board on the floor, and then put the entire board flush against any wall.
2. Pull the bottom of the board 14 to 16" out away from the wall. This should simulate a comfortable reclined position similar to what you would have when driving a car.
3. Pull your butt tightly against the bottom of the board (by holding the board steady in its position with your hands, while gently scooting your butt against the board).
4. Extend your legs straight out (no bending of the knees), and point your toes straight up towards the ceiling. (It will be necessary to remove your shoes for this step.)
5. Now take the measurement from the base of the reclined board to the bottom of your shoeless heel.

VIOLA! You now have your "X-Seam" measurement, which will determine if you will fit your desired Sun Seeker model recumbent.

Hint #1 – You can place a book at the base of your heel before you have straightened out your legs. Once your legs are straight, you can get up and take the measurement from the board's base to the point that your heel left the book.

Hint #2 – You may want to repeat the measuring process from start to finish to insure that your "X-Seam" measurement is accurate, if only for peace of mind.



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## LIMITED WARRANTY

All Sun Seeker bicycles sold through, and assembled by an authorized Sun Seeker dealer are subject to the following terms, conditions and limitations. J&B Importers, Inc. grants each original buyer of a Sun Seeker bicycle a non transferable warranty subject to the following limitations, terms and conditions that states when new this bicycle is free of defective materials and workmanship.

- **Lifetime Summary Coverage** (Subject to limitations, terms and additional conditions as explained below)
  - All Sun Seeker alloy and steel frames are warranted for the lifetime of the original retail buyer. If at the time of warranty, Sun Seeker does not have available an equivalent frame, the consumer may be offered a complete bike at a discounted price.
- **One (1) Year Summary Coverage** (Subject to limitations, terms and additional conditions as explained below)
  - All Sun Seeker forks, parts and components including e-bike motor & electronic parts (except wear items such as tires and inner tubes) are warranted for 1 year from the date of purchase of the original retail buyer.
  - E-bike lithium polymer battery is warranted for 1 year from the date of purchase of the original retail buyer with the following exceptions. The battery warranty does not include damage from power surges, use of unapproved chargers (only original equipment charger is approved), improper maintenance, or normal wear.
- **Commercial Use Summary Coverage** (Subject to limitations, terms and additional conditions as explained below)
  - All Sun Seeker alloy and steel frames, if used for commercial purposes are warranted for one (1) year from the date of purchase of the original buyer.
  - All original Sun Seeker forks, parts and components (except wear items such as tires, tubes and grips) on bicycles, if used for commercial purposes are covered for thirty (30) days from the date of purchase of the original buyer.

## LIMITED WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER

- Improper assembly
- Improper maintenance
- Normal wear and tear
- Installation of components, parts, or accessories not originally intended for or compatible with the bicycle as sold
- Damage or failure due to accident, misuse, abuse, or neglect
- Labor charges for part replacement or changeover
- Paint/finish

## ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

This Limited Warranty is made only to the original owner of this new Sun Seeker bicycle or frameset purchased from a Sun Seeker dealer, and it shall remain in force only as long as the original owner retains ownership of the Sun Seeker bicycle or frameset. This Limited Warranty is not transferable. In order to exercise your rights under this limited warranty, the bicycle or frameset must be presented to a Sun Seeker dealer, together with a receipt, bill of sale or other appropriate written proof of purchase which identifies the bicycle or frameset by serial number. Should this bicycle or any part be determined by Sun Seeker to be covered by this warranty, it will be repaired or replaced, at the sole option of Sun Seeker, which will be conclusive and binding. The original owner shall pay all labor charges connected with the repair or replacement of all parts. Claims made outside the USA may be subject to fees and additional restrictions. This limited warranty does not apply to normal wear and tear or to claimed defects, malfunctions or failures that result from abuse, neglect, improper assembly, improper maintenance, alteration, collision, crash or misuse. This bicycle has not been designed, engineered, distributed, manufactured, or retailed to be equipped with a motor of any kind, for uses in trick riding, ramp riding, jumping, aggressive riding, riding on severe terrain, riding in severe climates, riding with heavy loads, commercial activities, or any similar activities; such uses may damage the bicycle, and can cause serious injury to the rider, and in all cases will void this warranty.

## USEFUL PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE

Every Sun Seeker bicycle or frameset has a useful product life cycle. The length of that useful product life cycle will vary with the construction and materials of the bicycle or frameset, the maintenance and care the bicycle or frameset receives over its useful product life cycle, and the type and amount of use the bicycle or frameset is subject to. Uses in competitive events, trick riding, ramp riding, jumping, aggressive riding, riding on severe terrain, riding in severe climates, riding with heavy loads, commercial activities and other types of non-standard use can dramatically shorten the useful product life cycle of a Sun Seeker bicycle or frameset. Any one or a combination of these conditions may result in an unpredictable failure of a Sun Seeker bicycle or frameset that would not be covered by this warranty. All Sun Seeker bicycles or framesets should be periodically checked by a Sun Seeker dealer for indicators of stress and/or potential failure, including cracks, deformation, corrosion, paint peeling, dents, and any other indicators of potential problems, inappropriate use, or abuse. These are important safety checks and very important to help prevent accidents, bodily injury to the rider and shortened useful product life cycle of a Sun Seeker bicycle.

THIS IS AN INTEGRATED AND FINAL STATEMENT OF Sun Seeker LIMITED WARRANTY. Sun Seeker DOES NOT AUTHORIZE OR ALLOW ANYONE, INCLUDING ITS DEALERS, TO EXTEND ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, FOR Sun Seeker. NO OTHER REPRESENTATION, AND NO STATEMENT OF ANYONE BUT Sun Seeker, INCLUDING A DEMONSTRATION OF ANY KIND BY ANYONE SHALL CREATE ANY WARRANTY REGARDING THIS BICYCLE. ALL OF THE REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO THE ORIGINAL OWNER ARE STATED HEREIN. IT IS AGREED THAT Sun Seeker LIABILITY UNDER THIS LIMITED WARRANTY SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN THE AMOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE AND IN NO EVENT SHALL Sun Seeker BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

## DISCLAIMER

All other remedies, obligations, liabilities, rights, warranties, express or implied, arising from law or otherwise, including but not limited to, any claimed implied warranty of merchantability, any claimed implied warranty arising from course of performance, course of dealing or usage of trade, and any claimed implied warranty of fitness, are disclaimed by Sun Seeker and waived by the original owner. Some states, jurisdictions, countries, provinces, do not allow some or all of the limitations set for herein, or the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages. If any provision is found unenforceable, only that provision shall be stricken and all others shall apply. This limited warranty does provide the original owner with certain legal rights and recourse and the original owner may possess other rights or recourse, depending on the state, jurisdiction, country or province.