

tokyobike

Owner's Manual

Thank you and congratulations on the purchase of your new tokyobike

IMPORTANT

**This manual contains important safety, performance and service information.
Please have a read before your first ride and keep it handy for future reference.**

FITTING YOUR BICYCLE FOR A SAFE RIDE

Standover height

Classic Sport (CS)/Sport/SS

Standover height is the basic element of a bike fit. It is the distance from the ground to the top of the frame at the point where your crotch is when straddling the bike. To check for correct standover height, straddle the bike while wearing the kind of shoes in which you'll be riding, and gently bounce on your heels. If your crotch touches the frame, the bike is too big for you.

Bisou

Standover height does not apply to bicycles with step-through frames. Instead, the limiting dimension is determined by saddle height range. You must be able to adjust your saddle position without exceeding the limits set by the height of the top of the seat tube and the "Minimum Insertion" or "Maximum Extension" mark on the seat post.

Handlebar height & angle (Recommended to be operated by a professional mechanic)

WARNING: 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 bicycle 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 handlebar in relation to the stem, or turn the bar end extensions in relation to the handlebar, the bolts are insufficiently tightened.

Saddle position

Correct saddle adjustment is an important factor in getting the utmost performance and comfort from your bicycle.

To check for correct saddle height (up/down adjustment):

- sit on the saddle;
- place one heel on a pedal;
- rotate the crank until the pedal with your heel on it is in the down position and the crank arm is parallel to the seat tube.

If your leg is completely straight, your saddle height needs to be lowered. If your hips must rock for the heel to reach the pedal, the saddle is too high. If your knee is significantly bent with your heel on the pedal, the saddle is too low.

WARNING: After any saddle adjustment, be sure that the saddle adjusting mechanism is properly seated and tightened before riding. A loose saddle clamp or seat post clamp can cause damage to the seat post, or can cause you to lose control and fall. A correctly tightened saddle adjusting mechanism will allow no saddle movement in any direction. Periodically check to make sure that the saddle adjusting mechanism is properly tightened.

MECHANICAL SAFETY CHECK

Nuts, bolts, screws & other fasteners: A professional bicycle mechanic with a torque wrench should torque the fasteners on your bicycle. Once set by a professional mechanic it is not advised to attempt to adjust any bolts on the frame. Incorrect torque can result in component failure, which may cause significant injury or result in death.

Tyres & wheels: Ensure your tyres are correctly inflated before every ride.

Tyre pressure for

Bisou/current Classic Sport (CS) with 26" tyres: 80 PSI

Sport/SS/early Classic Sport (CS) with 650c tyres: 125 PSI

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 before every ride.

Handlebar & saddle alignment: Make sure the saddle and handlebar stem are parallel to the bike's centre line and clamped tight enough so that you can't twist them out of alignment.

Handlebar ends: 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.

Frame, fork & crucial components: It is recommended to inspect the bike regularly, especially if it is stored outside or left unattended on a regular basis. General fatigue and/or damage can occur or be aggravated further due to exposure. Metal fatigue is something that can be sporadic and difficult to identify even by professional mechanics as it is not an exact science. It is important to check areas of the frame, fork and handlebar for rust, stress, deformation, corrosion or any other indicators of potential problems. If these are detected, bring the bike to your local bike dealer. If these issues are overlooked it could lead to significant injury or death.

Additional attention should be given to the handlebar and brake levers if the bike has been involved in an accident or fallen over. The mechanic should be notified of any incidents like this so the handlebar can be inspected for possible compromise and replaced if need be.

RIDING SAFETY

- Obey all road rules and all local traffic laws. The area in which you ride may require specific safety equipment. It is your responsibility to familiarise yourself with local laws and to comply with all applicable laws, including properly equipping yourself and your bike as the law requires.
- Ride defensively. Always assume that others do not see you.
- Look ahead.
- Riding in low light: use bicycle lights.
- Ride in designated bike lanes whenever possible.
- Stop at stop signs and traffic lights.
- Use approved hand signals for turning and stopping.
- Never ride with headphones.
- Never carry a passenger, unless it is a small child wearing an approved helmet and secured in a correctly mounted child carrier.
- Never carry anything which obstructs your vision or your complete control of the bicycle.
- Don't do stunts, wheelies or jumps.
- Always follow the recommended weight tolerances of carrier and baskets attached to your bike.
- Never ride your bicycle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

WARNING: Wet weather impairs traction, braking and visibility, both for the cyclist and for other vehicles sharing the road. The risk of an accident is dramatically increased in wet conditions which could lead to significant injury or death. To make sure that you can slow down and stop safely in wet conditions, ride at a slower speed and apply your brakes earlier and more gradually than you would under normal, dry conditions.

FASTENER TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

(Recommended to be operated by a professional mechanic)

Correct tightening torque of threaded fasteners is very important to your safety. Always use a correctly calibrated torque wrench to tighten critical fasteners on your bike.

Recommended torque values

Bisou/Classic Sport (CS)/SS

- Handlebar clamp 15-18Nm
- Handlebar stem expander bolt 15-18Nm
- Brake anchor cable bolt 8-11Nm
- Brake centre bolt 10-15Nm

Sport

- Handlebar clamp 9-10Nm
- Brake anchor cable bolt 8-11Nm
- Brake centre bolt 10-15Nm