
RONDO

B I C Y C L E M A N U A L & W A R R A N T Y

WARNINGS AND IMPORTANT INFORMATION

WARNING: If you intend to use the bike on public roads, you must prepare the bicycle to meet the local requirements for items such as lights and reflectors. Always follow all local traffic laws and regulations in force on public roads as well as offroad, including regulations about bicycle lighting, reflectors, licensing of bicycles, riding on sidewalks, laws regulating bike path and trail use, helmet laws, child carrier laws and other special bicycle traffic laws.

WARNING: Some of the service procedures require specialist tools and good mechanical skills. Therefore, to minimise the risk of serious or even fatal accidents, maintenance and assembly work on your bike should be carried out by an authorised bicycle workshop.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: This manual is not intended as a comprehensive use, service, repair or maintenance manual. Please consult your dealer for advice and your dealer may also be able to refer you to classes, clinics or books on bicycle use, service, repair or maintenance.

WARNING: The bike box contains instructions for components made by third parties. You must study these carefully and follow the directions before riding your bike.

INFORMATION: The maximum total weight allowed (rider + clothing + protective gear + backpack, luggage etc.) is 120kg.

WARNING: Never carry anything which obstructs your vision or your complete control of the bicycle, or which could become entangled in the moving parts of the bicycle.

WARNING: The stem & handlebar must be connected firmly with the fork. Otherwise the whole steering system may fail and cause you to lose control of the bicycle. This may result in injury and death.

WARNING: Do not extend the seat post above the minimum insertion mark.

WARNING: Alloy handlebars should be replaced at least every three years, because they can snap suddenly with no warning if submitted to fatigue stress for a prolonged period of time.

WARNING: As with all mechanical components, the bicycle is subjected to wear and high stresses. Different materials and components may react to wear or stress fatigue in different ways. If the design life of a component has been exceeded, it may suddenly fail possibly causing injuries to rider. Any form of crack, scratches or change of colour in highly stressed areas indicate that the life of the component has been reached

and it should be replaced. When replacing any components, especially the safety-critical ones, genuine spare parts complying with your bike specifications are to be used only.

NOTE FOR PARENTS AND GUARDIANS: As a parent or guardian, you are responsible for the safety of the child under your supervision. This, amongst other things, includes making sure that the bicycle is properly fitted, adjusted, that it is in good condition. Make sure that the child's bicycle is sized so that when the saddle is adjusted correctly, both feet can touch the ground. Be sure that you and the child have learned and understands how to operate the bicycle safely in the environment that you plan to ride. The manual provided by the part manufacturer contains full comprehensive details.

WARNING: Make sure that your child always wears an approved bicycle helmet when riding. At the same time, make sure that your child understands that a bicycle helmet is to be used only on the bike, and must be removed when not riding. A helmet should never be worn while playing, 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.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Make yourself familiar with the names of all the main parts of the bicycle by studying the diagram below:

- 1) frame
- 2) fork
- 3) headset
- 4) stem
- 5) handlebar
- 6) brake or brake/shift lever
- 7) brake
- 8) tire (with tube inside)
- 9) rim
- 10) hub
- 11) chainwheel
- 12) crankset
- 13) cassette
- 14) chain
- 15) rear derailleur
- 16) front derailleur
- 17) seatpost
- 18) saddle

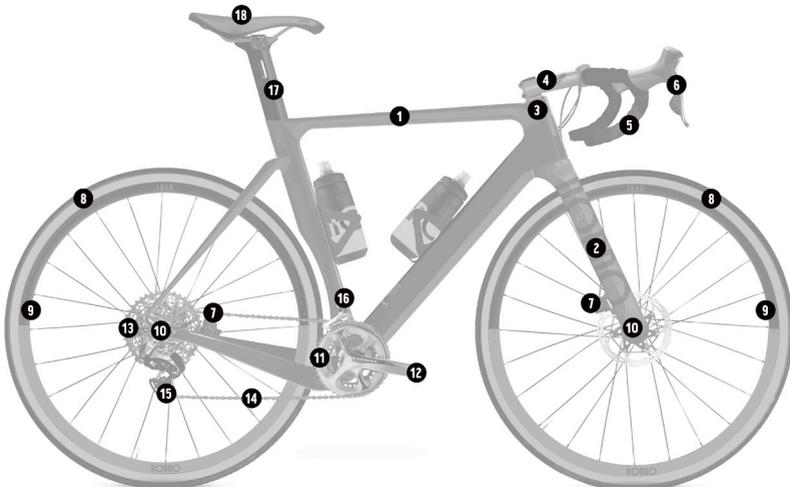
ASSEMBLY OF THE NEW BICYCLE

This should always be carried out by the dealer where you purchased your bicycle. If you buy a bicycle that is disassembled, or only partially assembled the warranty will be void. Assembly should be done in your presence, in order to make the necessary adjustments correctly, such as saddle height, handlebar angle and stem height. It is also important to note that even if the bicycle is built up perfectly when new, it will need some additional adjustments a few weeks (or around 50km) later. You should visit your dealer and ask them to check the bicycle for you after this period. This is essential to keep your warranty.

TOOLS REQUIRED

- 4mm, 5mm, 6mm allen keys
- Phillips head screwdriver
- 8mm, 15mm open end wrench
- Pliers with cable cutting ability
- Torx 25 wrench
- Torque wrench

BICYCLE'S PARTS AND COMPONENTS DIAGRAM



GENERAL RIDING INFORMATION

As mentioned, riding a bike, in particular an offroad one, can be dangerous. You must keep this in mind and be cautious at all times. See and be seen. Use lights and reflective clothing in low light conditions at all times. If the bike is to be used by your child, make certain that it always wears a suitable and approved bicycle helmet when using the bike. Never shift gears when pedalling in reverse, and do not back pedal directly after the shifter has been moved. This could make the chain jam causing serious damage to your bicycle. Riding with a wheel that has not been properly secured can make the wheel wobble or disengage from the bicycle resulting in serious injury or death. If your bike has been equipped with a clip-and-strap system (toe clips and straps) or clipless (step-in) pedals, make sure you know how they work; you should remember that special techniques and skills are to be used with such pedals. Note that in some bicycle models the user's toe or toe clip may touch the front wheel when a pedal is all the way forward and the wheel is turned. This is normal, and your riding technique should take this into account (i.e. you should not turn the handlebar sharply to the left when your right foot is in the most forward position, or sharply to the right when your left foot is in the most forward position). If your bike has been equipped with platform type pedals that have metal pins attached, always ensure that pins are complete and kept in good condition. Check out the handling and response of the bike as well as the comfort. If you have any further questions, or if you have doubts about the proper functioning of your bike, consult your dealer before riding it again.

WARNING: Reflectors are not to be used as a substitute for required lights. You should abide by the local bicycle lighting regulations. Riding at times of poor visibility such as dawn, dusk, night or others, without a proper bicycle lighting system and reflectors constitutes a hazard and may cause serious injury or death. You should examine the bike lights and reflectors along with their mounting brackets regularly to make sure that they are clean, straight, unbroken and properly and securely mounted.

WARNING: When your bike is on a bike stand or it's upside down, never put your finger or any other part of your body between the chain and the chainring when the wheel is spinning. This is especially important on single speed bikes with no derailleurs, because the chain is very tight. It is very easy to have your finger crushed or even amputated in such a situation!

Always conduct a pre-ride check (detailed information can be found further in this manual). Never ride the bicycle if you observe any technical problems or have any doubts about the

proper functioning of any element in the bicycle. Keep the bike clean and well maintained. Make sure that your parts of the body as well as any other objects do not touch the sharp teeth of the chainrings, chainwheels, sprockets, chain, cranks, or spinning wheels of your bicycle. While using an offroad bike you are to comply with the following rules: you need to pay close attention and use the specific skills required in the changeable conditions and dangers associated with offroad riding. You should start slowly in uncomplicated terrain and develop your skills gradually. You shouldn't ride your bike in remote areas unaccompanied. Even when riding in the company of others, always let someone know where you're going and when you expect to come back. Always keep some sort of identification with you, so that you could be identified in case of an accident; also you should always have some cash for food, a cold beverage or an emergency phone call on you. It may be difficult to find help when you're riding offroad. You should abide by the local regulations determining the places and methods of offroad riding, and respect private property. Respect the rights of the others you may be sharing the trail with — hikers, equestrians or other cyclists. You should reduce your impact on the environment to minimum. Thus, never cut your own trails or shortcuts through vegetation or streams, which could disturb the ecosystem. Don't ride in mud or sludge or with unnecessary sliding as such behaviour could contribute to erosion. Always leave things as how you find them and take out everything that you bring in with you. In case of an accident or impact: first take care of your own situation — check yourself for injuries, and take the best possible care of them. Get medical help if necessary. Then, check your bike for damage. After a crash of any kind, you should have your bike thoroughly checked by your dealer. You must not use the carbon composite components, such as frames, wheels, handlebars, stems, cranksets, forks, brakes, etc. which have sustained an impact until they have been disassembled and thoroughly inspected by a qualified mechanic. The bicycle components can undergo unusual stress due to a crash or impact of other kind, causing their premature fatigue. Components suffering from stress fatigue can break suddenly and catastrophically, which may result in your losing control, serious injury or death.

Always carry a pump, spare inner tube, patch kit, and a basic tool kit. You may need this in case of a flat tire or other common mechanical problem that is usually easy to fix if you have the right tools. If you need to patch your inner tubes, always make sure to follow the instruction manual provided by the tube repair kit manufacturer. If sold in UK, Japan, Australia and other lefthand drive countries, the bikes should come with right lever operating the front brake and left lever operating the rear brake. In countries with righthand drive traffic systems, the bikes should come with right lever operating the rear brake and the left lever operating the front brake. The user must check and make sure which lever is connected to

which brake before the first ride because it is possible that the bicycle was imported from a country where brakes are set up differently to the standards applying in the country where the bicycle will be used. If your bicycle is equipped with gears, you can choose a gear combination that is most comfortable for the riding conditions. Gears will allow you to maintain a constant rate of pedalling. Use lower gears for going uphill and higher gears for going downhill. While shifting gears try to pedal with less effort so as to prevent early gear and chain wear and tear. Ask your dealer for more advice on this issue. Protect your bike against theft by purchasing a lock and never leaving your bike unlocked while unattended, even if you are going to leave it only for a short while.

CAUTION: Watch out for the brakes — they can be powerful and activating them too aggressively can result in a crash. Learn to get a feel of the brakes practicing it on a side road or in an empty car park before you ride your bike for the first time.

WARNING: Wet weather conditions dramatically increase the risk of an accident as they impair traction, braking and visibility, both for the cyclist and for other road users. Wet conditions dramatically reduce the stopping power of your brakes (especially rim brakes) as well as of the brakes of other vehicles sharing the road and your tires can lose their grip. Therefore, it is more difficult to control your speed and you may lose control easily in such conditions. To make sure that you are able to reduce speed and come to a stop safely in wet conditions, try to ride more slowly and start braking earlier and more gradually than you would under normal dry conditions.

IMPORTANT: make sure your wheels function properly before each use, check if the mounting bolts are secure, check that the freewheel engages correctly. If there is any malfunction of the hubs, they should not be used under any condition. In case of any doubt, consult an experienced bike mechanic.

Brakes

WARNING: Riding with brakes that have not been adjusted properly, worn brake pads constitutes a hazard and can cause serious injury or death. Too hard or too sudden application of the brakes can cause the wheel to lock up and make you lose control and fall. Applying the front brake too suddenly or excessively may result in the rider's pitching over the handlebars, potentially causing serious injury or death. Bicycle brakes may be very powerful, especially disc brakes. You should be extra careful while learning how to operate such brakes and take particular care while using them. Disc brakes can heat up extremely when their application is prolonged. Don't touch a disc brake until it has had plenty of time to cool. Remember that brake pads in all brake types will wear out, which will ultimately reduce their efficiency. For information on how to operate and maintain your brakes and when to

replace the brake pads see the brake manufacturer's operation and maintenance manual. If you have not been provided with the manufacturer's instruction manual, contact your dealer or the brake manufacturer. When replacing worn or damaged parts the manufacturer approved genuine spare parts are to be used only.

Brake controls and features

It's vital for your safety to learn and remember which brake is controlled by which brake lever on your bike. Acquaint yourself with the setup of your brakes by alternately squeezing the left and right brake lever and observing which brake lever activates the front brake, and which one activates the rear brake. You should be able to reach the brake levers with your hands and squeeze them easily. If you find out that your hands are too small to do so, you should consult it with your dealer before riding the bike. In some models the lever reach may be adjusted, or you may need a different brake lever design.

Operation of the braking system

The bicycle braking system's function is based on friction between two braking surfaces. To assure its proper functioning you should maintain the rims, brake pads, disc rotor and calliper clean and free of dust, dirt, grease, lubricants, waxes and polishes. There are special chemical cleaners available on the market designed specifically for cleaning these surfaces. Bicycle brakes have been designed to control the speed of your bicycle by reducing it or preventing the bicycle from moving. The maximum braking force for each wheel is achieved just before the moment the wheel stops rotating ("locks up") and starts skidding. The instant it has begun to skid, the most of your bike's stopping power and all directional control is lost. Therefore, it is necessary to learn how to slow down your bike and bring it to a halt smoothly avoiding a wheel lockup. To do so, you should learn a progressive brake modulation technique so that you could be able to precisely and accurately control the amount of clamp force on a rotor with a given amount of lever input. Instead of pushing the brake lever abruptly, squeeze it slowly, and gradually increase the braking force. The instant the wheel begins to lock up, slightly release pressure to keep it rotating. You should learn how much brake lever pressure is needed for each wheel at different speeds and on different surfaces. Reducing the bike speed by applying one or both brakes will transfer the weight to the front wheel as the rider's body continues at the speed at which it was going. Heavy braking will result in the transfer of weight around the front wheel hub, which may send the rider's body flying over the handlebars. Greater brake pressure is needed for a wheel burdened with heavier load to lock up, whereas a wheel burdened with less weight will lock up with less brake pressure applied. Thus, when your weight is transferred forward when the brakes are activate, you should

move your body backwards in order to transfer weight to the back, simultaneously decreasing the rear braking force and increasing the front braking force. It is especially important when you are descending. To control your speed effectively and bring your bike to a halt safely you need to be in control of the wheel lockup and the weight transfer. You should practice braking and weight transfer techniques in safe places free from traffic and distractions.

Gear shifting

Shifting can be controlled by using various types of controls and methods: by using levers, twist grips, triggers, combination shiftbrake controls and pushbuttons. Your dealer should explain what type of shifting controls your bike has been equipped with, and show you how they should be operated.

CAUTION: Never shift gears when pedalling in reverse, nor back pedal directly after the shifter has been moved. This could make the chain jam causing serious damage to your bicycle.

We suggest you should find the gear relevant to your riding skills level, to do so check which gear will be hard enough for you to accelerate quickly and yet at the same time easy enough for you to be able to start your bike from a halt without wobbling. After you have found your “starting gear” go on to experiment with upshifting and downshifting to learn how to operate different gear combinations. Different conditions require different combinations, e.g. the combination of the largest rear and the smallest front gears will work on the steepest hills, while the combination of the smallest rear and the largest front gears will be used for reaching the greatest speed. Shifting gears in sequence is not necessary. At first we suggest you practice shifting gears on a location free from 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. Difficulties with shifting may indicate a mechanical adjustment problem, in which case you should contact your dealer for help.

WARNING: If the derailleur does not shift smoothly, you should not shift further, as it may be out of adjustment and the chain could jam, causing you to lose control and fall.

Failure to shift to the next gear smoothly after moving the shift control by one click repeatedly indicates that the mechanism might be incorrectly adjusted. You should have it checked by your dealer. If your bicycle has been equipped with a singlespeed drivetrain system, the chain needs tension to make sure it doesn’t come off the sprocket or chainring. Check tightness of chain before every ride! The drive train is exposed to extreme loads. Any looseness or play in the drive train may cause damage to particular elements.

CAUTION: In drivetrains with a double front chainring, using the smaller front chainring with the smallest rear cogs may cause the chain to rub and /or catch on the large front chainring. Please refer to the table below for possible combinations that may cause this problem. The combinations marked in red should be avoided. In other words, we advise you to stay in the largest chainring for as long as you can! It’s cool!

PRE-RIDE CHECK

Before each ride check: crank set, rear hub, cassette and freewheel, pedals and chainrings crank arm connection. The bicycle should be cleaned and lubricated with dedicated grease systematically. Chain lubrication depends on weather and terrain conditions. Water and mud speed up wear of the chain. Clean and lubricate chain after each ride in wet or muddy conditions. The rear derailleur should shift gears smoothly. You can adjust gear shifting through a rear shifter barrel or by tensioning the cable under the cable anchor washer. Increasing the tension of the cable facilitates shifting to a lower gear, decreasing the tension of the cable facilitates shifting to a higher gear. Check if the pedals are properly threaded into the cranks. Looseness may cause damage of crank thread. Regularly check looseness in pedals to crank set connection.

CAUTION: It is crucial to apply correct tightening force on fasteners, nuts, bolts, screws on your bicycle so as to avoid components’ failure or damage, which can result in your losing control of the bike and falling. Using too little force may result in the fastener not holding securely, moving and undergoing fatigue. Applying too much force may cause the fastener to strip threads, stretch, deform or break.

If you observe any problems at the pre-ride check, consult a professional bicycle mechanic instantly for advice. You can ride the bicycle again only after the problem has been resolved.

Before every ride you should always make a pre-ride check. It should include the following points: Clean the frame and fork and examine them CAREFULLY for any signs of cracks, corrosion, dents, paint peeling or other defects. If anything suspicious is found, contact your local bike dealer for a proper inspection. These are important safety checks and very important to help prevent accidents, injury and shortened product lifespan. Do not ride the bicycle if you see any defects in the frame and fork. Check if the brakes are working properly by testing their efficiency in a parking lot or on a side road. When the brake is applied with full force, the distance from the brake lever to the handlebar should be bigger than 2cm. Check the brake pads too you should replace damaged and

worn out elements and adjust immediately when improper function is noticed. To do this, contact your dealer or the closest authorised bike service. Remember that improper setup of the brake can cause serious injury or death. Follow the brake manufacturer's instructions closely for setup and maintenance. The instructions are supplied in the box with every bicycle. If you are in doubt about their correct function, contact your local bicycle shop.

Control position adjustments

It is possible to adjust the angle and position of brakes and shift controls on the handlebars. Ask your dealer to make the necessary adjustments for you. If you choose to adjust the control lever angle on your own, be sure to retighten the clamp fasteners to the recommended torque [see the manufacturer's instruction manual].

Brake reach

In many bikes brake levers can be adjusted for reach. If your hands are small or if squeezing the brake levers is difficult for you, ask your dealer to adjust the reach or have shorter reach brake levers fitted.

WARNING: With shorter brake lever reach, correct adjustment of brakes becomes more critical, full braking power should be applied within available brake lever travel. Brake lever travel inadequate for full braking power application can result in loss of control, which may cause serious injury or death.

Check the brake cables and their housing for kinks, rust, broken strands, or frayed ends. If you notice any damage, you should ask a bicycle shop to replace the cables immediately. Damaged cables can seriously impede braking efficiency.

For your information: in some jurisdictions there are requirements to determine the minimum leg length dimension (clearance between the rider's crotch and the top tube of the bike when stood in front of the saddle) in the manual. This does not apply to all bicycles, yet the so called stand over height constitutes a basic element of bike fit and plays an important role, especially when dismounting the bike quickly. While determining the correct stand over height you should straddle your bike while wearing the kind of shoes which you are going to wear while riding, and bounce energetically on your heels. Your crotch touching the frame means that the bike is too big for you. You should not ride the bike. The minimum stand over height clearance for the bike should be at least 5cm (approx. 2 inches). Stand over height does not apply to bicycles with stepthrough frames. In such bicycles the range of the saddle height determines the limiting dimension. Make sure you are able to adjust the position of your saddle as shown in this manual herein above 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. Remember that toe clearance may vary according to any modifications introduced to tires or cranks.

Steering system

The steering system includes: handle bar, stem, headset and fork. All elements should be connected firmly for riding safety.

WARNING: Proper assembly and functioning of the steering system is critical for your safety!

Your dealer is responsible for proper assembly of the steering system for you. If you wish to make any adjustments yourself, be warned that incorrect setup can be very dangerous and we always advise you to seek professional advice for this! Check the connection between the handlebars and stem. Try pushing the handlebars up and down there should be no movement between these two elements. If there is any, it is necessary to tighten the stem bolts [Item 2]. Check the headset for play [stand next to the bicycle, apply the front brake and push forwards and backwards. There should be no play between the frame and fork]. If any play is found contact your local bike shop. Do not attempt to make any adjustments yourself. If you are confident that you can do this yourself then adjust the steering system according to the following instructions: loosen the steer clamp binder bolts. Adjust preload until no binding or looseness are present in the headset [Item 3]. Align the stem with the front wheel and now tighten the steer clamp binder bolts alternately, in small increments. Once again, check for headset play. If play exists, loosen the steer clamp, pinch bolts, and tighten the top cap anchor bolt 1/16th of a turn.

Align the stem, and retighten the pinch bolts Remember to tighten both bolts alternately [Item 4]. Repeat until proper adjustment made. All parts of the stem should be regularly checked for damage or cracks. If you find anything suspicious, contact an experienced bike mechanic immediately. A defective steering system can cause serious injury or death. Check if the wheels are straight (lift the bike and spin each wheel the rim should not move more than around 1 mm to each side). Check if all the spokes are tight by running your hand around each wheel on both sides. Contact your bicycle dealer to resolve any problems. Do not attempt to ride a bicycle with wheels that are not straight or with spokes that are loose, as it is a danger to your health and life.

Check if the tires are properly inflated (see the prints on the side walls for instructions about the optimum pressure). Use a proper bicycle pump with a pressure gauge to achieve the correct pressure. Check the overall conditions of the tires, if they are damaged, torn or worn out you should replace them before riding. Using worn or damaged tires is dangerous to your health and life. Make sure tires are correctly inflated

and are in good shape. Spin each wheel slowly and look for cuts in the tread and sidewall. Replace damaged tires before riding the bike. Fork proper maintenance is essential for long life and optimal fork function. Lack of maintenance may result in faster wear and may lead to malfunction causing serious injury or death. If you are not sure how to maintain the fork, you should consult your dealer to help you with your maintenance requirements.

Things to check before each ride:

- a) Check wheel axle to fork connection,
 - b) Check brake clamp to fork connection,
 - c) Check headset looseness,
 - d) Check stem to handlebar connection,
 - e) Check general fork condition (take special note of any cracks or deformations).
- Do not ride if any defects noticed!

Reference bolt tightening torque values (please always refer to the manufacturer's instruction manual first, the values shown below do not apply to ALL types of components that may be mounted on the bicycle):

- Stem steer tube bolt - 12Nm
- Stem handlebar bolts - 10Nm
- Front hub axle bolts - 17Nm (for 10mm axle hubs)
- Rear wheel bolts/nuts - 35Nm
- Crankset to bottom bracket bolts - 40Nm
- Seat binder, Seat post clamp, bolts M5 - 10Nm
- Seat binder, Seat post clamp, bolts M6 - 12Nm
- Pedals - 25Nm
- Brake calliper screws to frame and fork - 10Nm
- Shifting lever, brake lever - 3Nm
- Disc brake screws to hub - 6Nm
- Rear derailleur: main fixing bolt - 10Nm
- Rear derailleur: cable fixing bolt - 5Nm

ADJUSTMENTS

It is possible to make some adjustments to your bicycle that will influence your riding position. These adjustments can make a great difference to riding pleasure, speed and safety so unless you are a very competent cyclist and mechanic, do not attempt to execute any of these adjustments yourself. Seek advice at your local bicycle shop. The basic adjustment points are as below: Adjusting saddle height. This should be carried out using an 5mm hex wrench. Unscrew the seat binder bolt, set the saddle at a certain height, then retighten the bolt and sit on the bicycle. Repeat until you find the best position. The tightening torque of the seat binder should be around 12Nm (Item 6).

WARNING: Never extend the seat post above the minimum

insertion mark that can be found on the lower part of the seat post!

Adjusting the rail saddle position

This should be done using a 5mm or 6mm hex wrench. When you loosen this bolt(s), it is possible to change the angle of the saddle and its fore and aft position (Item 7). Try experimenting with various combinations.

WHEEL INSTALLATION

All Rondo bicycles feature easy and stable thru-axle systems, allowing you to detach the wheels and install them back on with ease. However it is very important to carry this operation out carefully since correctly installed wheels are absolutely critical for your safety.

Mounting the rear wheel

All Rondo frames come with dropouts that work with thru axle. Derailleur hanger and 12mm axle are included with the frame.

1. Loosen the bolts on the disc brake caliper and slide the rear wheel into the dropouts, then mount the chain on the sprockets.
2. Slide the thru axle trough both frame dropouts and hub. Thread the axle into the opposing dropout and tighten it securely with a torque of 10Nm.
3. Through axle for RUUT ST, RUUT AL, HVRT ST, and HVRT AL, is equipped with security bolt.
4. Adjust the position of the disc brake calliper so that it does not interfere with the disc and tighten it securely with a torque of 6-8Nm (Shimano brakes) or 9-10Nm (Sram brakes)
5. Pick up the rear of the bicycle, and hit the top of the tire. The wheel should not come off, show any play, or move from side to side.

Mounting the front wheel

All Rondo framesets include our unique Twintip fork that allows the user to fine tune the ride character of the bike. The fork has two axle positions. By choosing the higher hole position (marked "LO") the front of the bike will be lower and the trail shorter giving the bike a more "racy" character and putting the rider in a more aggressive position. The "HI" position will raise the front of the bike and put the rider in a more upright stance. Also the trail will be longer making the bike more stable. To mount the wheel follow the following steps:

1. Decide which position you want and insert the removable chips accordingly (check: photo 1); tighten the 5mm hex bolt

with the torque of 6Nm to keep the chips securely fastened in the dropouts.



Photo 1.

2. Insert the wheel between the fork legs, slide the axle through the dropouts and hub.
3. Tighten it firmly using a hex wrench to a torque of 10Nm.
4. Pick up the front of the bicycle and hit the top of the tire. The wheel must not come off, show any play, or move from side to side.
5. When the wheel is installed in position „HI“, you need to use the supplied brake adapter. Attach the adapter to the fork using the bolts and then attach the caliper to the adapter (check: photo 2).



Photo 2.

When you decide to change the position, remove the front wheel, flip the chips upside down and follow the instruction above.

PERIODICAL CHECKS

Take care of your bicycle, and you will enjoy it for a longer time. Also take some time to periodically inspect the bicycle in more detail this is important for your safety. Here is some basic informations.

Caring for steel frames

Steel frames are prone to corrosion if not taken care of properly. If you have a steel frame a good rust inhibitor should be applied to it's inner surface by spraying it through the head tube, seat tube and bottom bracket at least once a year. Regular cleaning will remove salt and other chemicals from the surface of your bicycle minimising the likelihood of external corrosion.

It is very important that paint chips and scratches get touched up as soon as possible with factory touchup paint or nail polish. Prior to painting, make sure that the surface is free of rust, clean and dry. The frame does not require any lubrication with the exception of the seat clamp bolt area (if it is integrated with the frame).

Periodical checks

A brief inspection of the frame, fork and bars for any signs of damage should be done prior to every ride. If you suspect it may be broken, bent, cracked, do not use it. Inspect if the steer tube and fork blades are straight and dropouts for cracks or damage. Do not ride on the damaged fork it may cause serious injury or death.

A good time to give your bike a thorough check is for cracks or other defects is when you are washing it since the problems will become easier to see. When inspecting your bicycle make sure the lighting is good (eg. outdoors). Check the bike on it's wheels, and then turn it upside down and check it again.

WARNING: The handlebars should be replaced at least every 3 years as they are submitted to fatigue.

Check the cranks for play (hold the bike with one hand, and the pedals with the other and look for play by trying to push the pedals from one side of the bike to the other). If any play is found, contact your local bike shop. Periodically check hubs for play and have the bearings adjusted if necessary by a professional bicycle mechanic. The bearings should be lubricated about once a year. Keep your chain cleaned and lubed. This is especially important if you ride often in wet conditions. Use proper bicycle chain lubricants.

WARNING: As for all mechanical components, the bicycle is subject to wear and tear as well as high stresses. Nothing lasts forever! The reaction of various materials and components to wear or stress fatigue may differ. Having exceeded the life expectancy of a component may result in its sudden failure, possibly causing injuries to the rider. Any forms of breaks, cracks, scratches or changes of colouring in highly stressed areas indicate that the life of the component has been reached and it should be replaced.

Cleaning your bicycle

Good maintenance will increase the life of your bike and its components. Clean and maintain your bike regularly.

WARNING: Corrosion can damage components of your bike which are important for safety so that they are no longer secure. These components may then brake during riding and thus result in serious falls. Corrosion is caused, amongst other things, by salt (e.g. due to salt spreading in winter), salty air (e.g. in coastal or industrial areas), perspiration.

For wet cleaning, use a gentle water jet or a bucket of water and a sponge or brush.

Only use clean fresh water or desalinated water. There are many ways of washing a bike. A proven cleaning recommendation for a dirty bike is as follows:

- 1/ With a gentle water jet, remove large items of debris such as soil, stones and sand etc.
- 2/ Let the bike dry off to a certain extent.
- 3/ Spray your entire bike with a suitable detergent.
- 4/ Rinse the entire bike with a gentle water jet and allow it to dry.
- 5/ Clean the chain (see below for details).

NOTE: If there is only a low level of soiling, simply spraying on a detergent and rinsing it off after the specified time for them to work is sufficient.

NOTE: Stubborn dirt which usually accumulates in the drivetrain area can be removed with a stronger degreaser and brush.

WARNING: Cleaning, lubrication and preserving agents are chemical products. Incorrect use can damage your bike. Only use products expressly suitable for bikes. Ensure that these products do not attack either paint, rubber, plastic or metal parts etc. Consult your dealer and follow the respective manufacturer's instructions.

Cleaning and lubricating the chain

NOTE: Your chain should be cleaned and lubricated periodically approximately once every 10 rides, after every ride in wet conditions, and every time you wash your bike.

Drip a suitable chain cleaner into a clean, spirit-free cotton cloth and wipe the chain down. When doing so, slowly operate the crank against the direction of drive. Repeat this process a few times with a clean area of the cloth until the chain is clean. Sparingly apply a lubricant suitable for bicycle chains to each chain link.

NOTE: Only use lubricants expressly approved for use with bike chains. Greases for motor cycle chains will gum up your bike chain and the drive chain components.

NOTE: If cleaner remains between the chain links, the new grease will be immediately broken down and will be totally ineffective.

RONDO WARRANTY

1. 7ANNA sp. z o.o. sp. k. (hereinafter on referred to as 7ANNA), manufacturer of Rondo, warrants all its new bicycles against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of 3 years. If any defects are noticed in the bicycle, the Customer must stop using the product immediately and should report this to the dealer that sold it within 14 days. Using a damaged bicycle will void the warranty, lead to more extensive damage and may pose a serious hazard to the rider's health and life.

3. The warranty period starts from the day when the product is purchased. This purchase must be documented with the cash receipt plus filled in warranty card (which includes the following information: date of purchase, serial number of frame, name of bike model, customer's name and name of dealer).

4. The warranty applies only to the original owner and is not transferable.

5. Claims under this warranty should be made through the dealer where the bicycle was purchased.

6. The bicycle should be submitted to a mandatory checkup between the 3rd and 5th week from date of purchase (or after 50km of riding) to an authorised bicycle dealer. The confirmation of this checkup should be documented in the warranty card. Failure to do this will void the warranty.

7. The warranty is valid only if the bicycle is sold by an authorised dealer in a ready-to-ride condition.

8. If a certain part of the bicycle will require replacement under this warranty, parts that are similar in function to the originals shall be provided. It may not always be possible to provide parts that are identical. The decision if a broken part requires replacement or repair will be made by the dealer who sold the bicycle. The dealer's decision will be conclusive and binding. If a warranty claim for a painted part is granted, but this part is not available in the requested colour (either due to discontinuation of the colour line or due to out of stock situation) 7ANNA reserves the right to replace these parts with equivalent products in currently available finish.

9. The warranty does not cover normal wear and tear of tires, chains, brake pads, bearings, cogs and chainrings. Wheel truing, lubricating, brake adjustment, drive train adjustment and other typical maintenance procedures are not covered by the warranty and must be conducted by a professional bicycle workshop at the cost of the customer.

10. The warranty does not cover: labor charges for replacing parts, paint and decals, problems that result from excessive loads occurring during extreme riding or from incorrect riding technique. The warranty does not cover: the cost of travel or shipment to and from an authorised dealer. Such costs, if any, shall be borne by the original owner.

11. This warranty is void if: the warranty card is filled in incorrectly or incompletely, any modifications have been made to the bicycle by the customer, damage has been caused by external parts that have been incorrectly assembled on

the bicycle, the product had not been used, maintained or repaired according to the manufacturer's instructions, the bicycle had been sold disassembled, or only partially assembled, the product was transferred to any third party.

12. Directions on how to deal with warranty cases shall be provided by the distributor of the product in the region where it was purchased.

13. The Crash Replacement Warranty covers damage resulting from crashing, or excessive loads generated by things like casing jumps or throwing the bike. Such damage won't be covered by the normal warranty, however 7ANNA offers the possibility to replace the product for 50% of the original suggested retail price under the Crash Replacement policy. The conditions for this are: Crash Replacement applies to components made by 7ANNA that are mounted in the bikes, all Rondo frames for a period of 3 years from the date of purchase, 7ANNA reserves the right to deny Crash Replacement without further explanations, Crash Replacement does not apply to parts damaged in other situations than in riding (for example Crash Replacement will not cover a part that has been damaged during shipping), Crash Replacement does not apply to complete bikes. It only applies to components made by 7ANNA that are mounted in the bikes.

14. 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. Please be informed that this is a final statement of the 7ANNA and all the remedies available to the original owner are stated herein. 7ANNA does not allow or authorise any entity (including authorised dealers) to extend any other express or implied warranties on its behalf. An original owner agrees that 7ANNA's liability under this warranty under no circumstances shall be greater than the original purchase price. In no event shall 7ANNA be liable for incidental or consequential damages. 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 7ANNA and waived by the original owner. Some states, jurisdictions, countries, and provinces do not allow some or all of the limitations set forth 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.

RONDO BICYCLE PROOF OF PURCHASE - WARRANTY CARD

Bike model:

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Frame serial number:

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Price:

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Date of purchase:

.....

I certify that I am acquainted with the actual specification of the bicycle
(this can be slightly different than that published by the distributor).

Buyer's signature:

.....

Dealer's signature:

.....

Dealer's stamp:



