

Unicycle.com

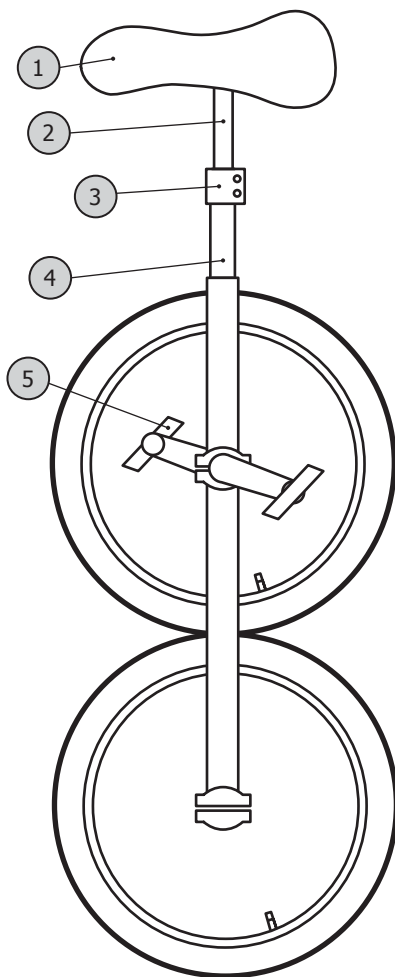
Your unicycle will require some assembly and should take only 15 minutes to complete. First, determine that you have all the components listed and if not contact your supplier immediately.

How to build your Unicycle

What should be in your box

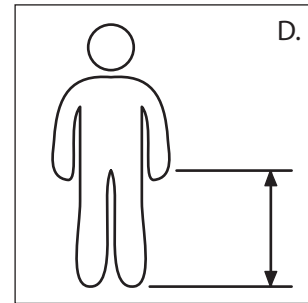
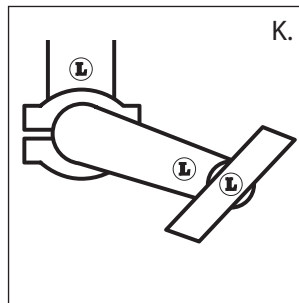
- Saddle (1) with Seatpost (2)
- Seatpost Clamp (3)
- Frame with Wheels (4)
- Pedals (5)
- Wrench & Allen Key

You are going to need a bicycle pump (Car Valve).



- Take the frame (4) and slip the seatpost clamp (3) over the frame. The slot in the frame should line up with the slot in the clamp this is the back of your unicycle.
- Insert the seatpost (2) into the frame (4) and tighten up the clamp. Tighten both bolts evenly using the supplied allen key, alternate from the top to the bottom bolt until both are tight and the seatpost does not twist.
- Fit the pedals into their correct cranks by matching the letter on the cranks with those on the pedals. Tighten firmly using your 15mm bicycle type wrench (the left hand crank has a reverse thread). Note. That unlike any other unicycle the pedal locations on a two-wheel unicycle are reversed; The pedal marked left is on the right hand side of the unicycle and right is on the left
- Pump your tire up. The top tire should have a relatively low pressure (10 to 15 psi), while the bottom tire should be your normal pressure (typically 20 to 30 psi).
- Now set the seat at the right height for you. When sitting on the unicycle with the your heel on the pedal your leg should be straight. If you cannot get your seat low enough, you will need to shorten the seatpost (2). This is best done with a pipe cutter, but you can use a hacksaw and file. Remove only what is needed. Always have at least 2 inches of the seatpost in the frame.

Warning: Two wheel unicycles are not like standard unicycles and they require great skill to ride. Even experienced unicyclists should approach them with care. When falling from a two-wheeler unicycle, you can fall to the ground and injuries are not uncommon when learning. Always have at least one spotter with you to help. Always wear safety gear when learning. Safety is your own responsibility.



Things that can go wrong

Unicycles are pretty durable but they do need maintenance. Here are things to look out for in addition to checking for loose bolts:

- Loose pedals; found when riding or by holding the pedal, it will wobble. Tighten immediately! Check that the wheel is facing in the correct direction. Riding on loose pedals will destroy the cranks. These are not warranty applicable parts, so make sure to check your cycle regularly to avoid problems!
- Loose cranks are normally characterised by a creaking noise. Tighten the axle bolt immediately! If this is left loose it will destroy the crank and hub interface.
- Loose or tight bearing holder bolts; it is most common to find these too tight and the wheel not spinning correctly. If the bearing holders are left too tight for too long, the bearings and/or the bolts will break. Loosen them to free the wheel; after a few minutes of use check that they are still tight enough to stay on.
- Wheel slippage; If the wheels slip this can cause you to fall rapidly. Make sure the tire pressures are correct before riding.