



# NALOO

LIGHT & SMART BIKES

## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

EN ISO 4210-2/EN ISO 8098/EN 82079-1



**CHAMELEON** 16"/20"/24"/26"

CHILDREN'S BIKE

YOUTH BIKE

CITY/TREKKING







NALOO is a brand of Element Sports Trading GmbH

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## Contents

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Version 2022-01-EN



## **NALOO** IS THE SWISS BRAND OF SMART, SUPER-LIGHT CHILDREN'S BIKE

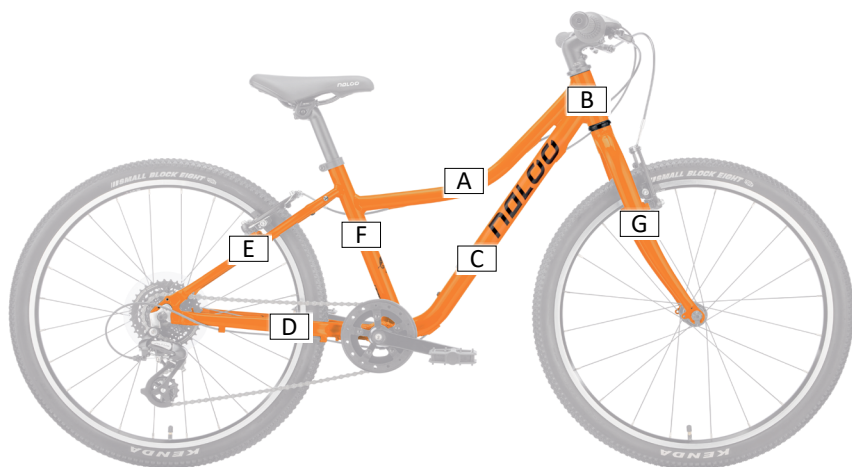
NALOO bikes weigh about 30% less than conventional children's bikes and are among the most lightweight in the market. Children notice the difference immediately. The bike is easier to ride, nippier, easier to accelerate, and makes even lengthier outings child's play.

We choose each and every component carefully and test it for function, ergonomics and weight. This has enabled us to develop a bike that is 100% suited to children's needs.

Real children's bikes for real adventures!



## FRAME



**A** Top tube

**B** Head tube

**C** Bottom tube

**D** Rear frame chainstay

**E** Rear frame seat stay

**F** Seat tube

**G** Fork



## CHAMELEON 16"



- |                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Handlebars with operating elements | 8 Pedal crank      |
| 2 Brake lever                        | 9 Chain            |
| 3 Handlebar stem                     | 10 Rear wheel      |
| 4 Front brake                        | 11 Rear brake      |
| 5 Front wheel                        | 12 Seat post clamp |
| 6 Valve                              | 13 Seat post       |
| 7 Pedal                              | 14 Saddle          |



## CHAMELEON 20"



- |                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Handlebars with operating elements | 9 Chain            |
| 2 Brake lever                        | 10 Derailleur gear |
| 3 Handlebar stem                     | 11 Rear wheel      |
| 4 Front brake                        | 12 Rear brake      |
| 5 Front wheel                        | 13 Seat post clamp |
| 6 Valve                              | 14 Seat post       |
| 7 Pedal                              | 15 Saddle          |
| 8 Pedal crank                        |                    |



## CHAMELEON 24"



- |                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Handlebars with operating elements | 9 Chain            |
| 2 Brake lever                        | 10 Derailleur gear |
| 3 Handlebar stem                     | 11 Rear wheel      |
| 4 Front brake                        | 12 Rear brake      |
| 5 Front wheel                        | 13 Seat post clamp |
| 6 Valve                              | 14 Seat post       |
| 7 Pedal                              | 15 Saddle          |
| 8 Pedal crank                        |                    |



## CHAMELEON 26"



- |                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Handlebars with operating elements | 9 Chain            |
| 2 Brake lever                        | 10 Derailleur gear |
| 3 Handlebar stem                     | 11 Rear wheel      |
| 4 Front brake                        | 12 Rear brake      |
| 5 Front wheel                        | 13 Seat post clamp |
| 6 Valve                              | 14 Seat post       |
| 7 Pedal                              | 15 Saddle          |
| 8 Pedal crank                        |                    |



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## ABOUT THIS MANUAL

### 1 Reading and storing this manual



This Instruction Manual – referred to hereafter as the “manual” – is part of the scope of supply of this bike.

Whenever this manual refers to “bike” in general, it means any of the bike models described here.

All illustrations in this manual are examples; therefore, individual details on your bike may differ from those shown in this manual.

This manual contains all of the important information on safety and use of the bike. It is based on the standards that apply in the European Union.

This manual is aimed at the parents and guardians of the child.

Before your child uses the bike for the first time, please read this manual and all applicable manufacturer’s component instructions, especially safety instructions, carefully and completely and explain all of the contents to your child.

If you do not follow this manual and all applicable manufacturer’s component instructions, you, your child or other persons may be injured and/or damage to property may result.

Always keep this manual and all applicable manufacturer’s component instructions on hand for further use.

If you pass on your bike to a third party, it is imperative that you include this manual and all applicable manufacturer’s component instructions.

You can download this manual in PDF format from the manufacturer’s homepage.



## 2 Labelling and meaning of safety notices and warnings

Safety notices and warnings describe hazards that may occur when handling or using the bike and provide instructions on how to avoid such hazards.

**Safety notices** are summarised in the “SAFETY” section.

**Warnings** are placed directly at the step or process where the potential hazard arises.

Both the safety notices and action-related warnings are essential for safe use of the bike. You must therefore absolutely read through all safety notices and warnings in a concentrated manner and take care to internalise the contents in order to avoid risks when handling and using the bike.

Safety notices and warnings are indicated as follows in this manual based on the possible consequences of non-compliance.

### 2.1 Presentation and layout



#### **SIGNAL WORD**

##### **Type and source of hazard!**

Explanation on type and source of hazard.


» Measures to prevent the hazard.




2.2 Hazard grades

 **DANGER**

The signal word "Danger" indicates a hazard with a high degree of risk: Failure to comply with safety notices and warnings in this category results in death or serious injury.

 **WARNING**

The signal word "Warning" indicates a hazard with a medium degree of risk: Failure to comply with safety notices and warnings in this category can result in death or serious injury.



 **CAUTION**

The signal word "Caution" indicates a hazard with a moderate degree of risk: Failure to comply with safety notices and warnings in this category may result in moderate or minor injuries.

**NOTICE**

The signal word "Notice" indicates a hazard that can lead to material damage: Failure to comply with safety notices and warnings in this category may damage your bike or cause other damage to property.

3 Explanation of symbols and signs

	You must read and follow the manual.
	This symbol indicates useful additional information on handling and using the bike.



## SAFETY

### 4 Proper use

Neither the manufacturer nor specialist dealer will accept liability for damage which occurs due to improper use. Only use the bike in the manner described in this manual. Any other use is considered improper and may lead to accidents, serious injury or damage to the bike and its components.

The warranty is rendered void in the event of improper use of the bike.

Fundamentally, the following applies:

- The bike is designed for one rider.
- The sitting position on the bike must be correctly adjusted according to the rider's height.
- The maximum permitted total weight for the bike must not be exceeded > Chap. 9 "Maximum permitted total weight" on page 22.
- Country-specific and regional regulations must be observed to comply with the intended use of the bike in road traffic > Chap. 8.2 "Safety instructions for riding in road traffic" on page 21.
- Use of the bike with a child seat and/or trailer (child trailer, cargo trailer, dog trailer etc.) is **not** permitted. Also observe the instructions in the bike passport > Section "Bike passport" on page 63.





Furthermore, the individual specifications on proper use of the relevant bike category of the bike also apply

> Chap. 5 "Categorisation (Classification for usage)" on page 16.



5   Categorisation (Classification for usage)

The categories are based on the “EN 17406 Classification for bikes usage”.

Category	The description applies to bikes and EPACs	Typical range Ø Speed
 EN 17406	Used on regular paved surfaces where the tyres are intended to maintain ground contact at average speed with occasional drop.	15 km/h to 25 km/h
 EN 17406	Includes Condition 1 as well as unpaved and gravel roads and trails with moderate gradients. In this set of conditions, contact with irregular terrain and repeated loss of tyre contact with the ground may occur. Drops are intended to be limited to 15 cm or less.	15 km/h to 25 km/h
 EN 17406	Includes Condition 1 and Condition 2 as well as rough trails, rough unpaved roads, and rough terrain and unimproved roads that require technical skills. Jumps and drops are intended to be less than 60 cm.	Not relevant
 EN 17406	Includes Condition 1, 2 and 3, or downhill gradients on rough trails at speeds less than 40 km/h, or both. Jumps are intended to be less than 120 cm.	Not relevant



If you have specific questions about your model, please contact the manufacturer's Customer Service department.

<b>Max. drop/jump height</b>	<b>Intended purpose</b>	<b>Type of bike (examples)</b>	<b>Recommended riding skills</b>
< 15 cm	Commuting and leisure with moderate effort	City and urban bikes	No specific riding skills required
< 15 cm	Leisure and trekking with moderate effort	Trekking bike, travel bike	No specific riding skills required
< 60 cm	Sports and competitive with moderately challenging technical trail features	Cross country- and marathon	Requires technical skills and practice
< 120 cm	Sports and competitive with highly challenging technical trail features	All mountain, trail	Requires technical skills, practice, and good riding control



## 6 Misuse

In order to use your bike safely, avoid the following instances of misuse:

- Use of the bike for competitions, jumps, stunts or tricks if the bike category (classification of bike usage) excludes such use;
- Incorrect repairs and maintenance;
- Structural changes to the bike as delivered, especially to the tuning, and any other modifications to the bike;



### INFORMATION

Misuse of the bike can lead to the warranty becoming void.

## 7 Residual risks

Unavoidably, certain residual risks will remain when using the bike despite a well-calculated design by the manufacturer and compliance with the specifications for proper use by the user.

You yourself and your child can reduce, but not completely eliminate, these residual risks by observing all safety notices and warnings. It is therefore important that you and your child are aware that residual risks exist when using the bike.

The unpredictable residual risks when using the bike described here may include:

- Unpredictable cycling manoeuvres and/or misconduct on the part of other road users;
- Curiosity can distract children from the road;
- Children may misjudge the road-holding capability and speed of the bike as well as their own riding skills, for example;
- Surprising or sudden changes in road characteristics such as black ice;
- Unexpected material defects or signs of wear that can lead to bike components breaking or being impaired in their function.



## 8 Safety notices

### 8.1 General safety information



#### **WARNING**

##### **Risk of accident and injury!**

If you do not follow the instructions listed below, which are intended to help reduce the general risk of accidents and injuries, you expose yourself and possibly other persons to an increased risk of serious injury.

- » Only use your bike if you are familiar with its handling and functions and always follow the instructions for the proper use of your bike.
- » Ride with foresight in order to recognise events early and be able to react to them.
- » Always adapt both your cycling style and speed to current weather conditions and road characteristics.
- » Please note in particular that the braking distance can be longer and the tyres have less grip on icy, wet, slippery or dirty roads.
- » Pay attention to other road users and adopt a defensive cycling style.
- » Always visually inspect the bike before using it. Make sure that the bike and its components are not showing any cracks, scoring, damage or colour changes.
- » Make sure that safety-related devices on the bike (e.g., the brakes) are correctly adjusted and functional.
- » Never use your bike if safety-relevant components (e.g. the brakes) are damaged or do not function properly.
- » Under no circumstances should you arbitrarily exchange components on the bike or make any changes or repairs to the bike or individual components. Have any damage to the bike repaired by your specialist dealer and any damaged components replaced only with suitable original spare parts.
- » Contact your specialist dealer if you are unable to carry out work on the bike described in the manual yourself (e.g., making certain adjustments or similar tasks), if you are unsure or if you do not have the correct tools.
- » After an accident or fall or if your bike has been subjected to excessive loads, contact your specialist dealer for a professional inspection of your bike.



**CAUTION****Risk of injury when wearing unsuitable clothing!**

Since moving parts of the Bike are catching points for clothing, you can injure yourself if you wear unsuitable clothing when using your Bike.

- » When cycling, wear tight-fitting legwear if possible instead of wide trousers, dresses or skirts.
- » Make sure that loose clothing cannot get caught in the moving parts of the bike, for example by using trouser clips.
- » Make sure that no loose straps, laces or the like are hanging down.
- » Wear shoes with non-slip soles to prevent your foot from slipping during pedalling.

**NOTICE****Risk of damage through improper use!**

If the bike is not used in accordance with the instructions for proper use, there is a risk that components may show signs of wear or break more quickly.

- » Always observe the permissible total weight of the bike (including the rider and any luggage). The permitted total weight must not be exceeded.
- » Make sure that the tyre inflation pressure is set correctly and adjust it if necessary.



## 8.2 Safety instructions for riding in road traffic



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

If your child does not follow the instructions listed below, which are intended to help reduce the general risk of accidents and injuries, they expose themselves and possibly others to an increased risk of serious injury.

- » Before your child uses the bike in road traffic, make sure that it complies with country-specific regulations. In order to join road traffic, the bike must always be fitted with two independent brakes and a bell.
- » Observe and respect all national and regional road traffic regulations. For information on the applicable road traffic regulations of the country or region, contact the Ministry of Transport, for example.
- » Only allow your child to use the bike if they wear a suitable bike helmet which has been tested in accordance with EN 1078 (with the CE seal of conformity).
- » Always make sure your child rides on the road wearing bright clothing that is easy to notice, such as clothing with reflective elements.
- » Your child should never use mobile devices such as smartphones or tablets while cycling.
- » Your child must be concentrated when riding and not become distracted by actions such as switching on the lights. Your child should stop for such actions.
- » Your child must hold on to both handlebar grips firmly with both hands while riding.
- » Your child must always remain ready to brake.
- » Your child must never ride one-handed or with no hands.
- » Your child must ride on prescribed roads.



## 9 Maximum permitted total weight



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Overloading the bike can cause safety-related components to break or fail, resulting in accidents and injuries.

» The maximum permitted total weight of the bike must not be exceeded.

### NOTICE

#### **Risk of damage!**

Overloading the bike can lead to material damage.

» The maximum permitted total weight of the bike must not be exceeded.

The bike has a maximum permitted total weight that must be observed when using the bike.

The maximum permitted total weight of the bike is specified in the bike passport,  
> Section “Bike passport” on page 63.

The maximum permitted total weight is calculated from the sum of the following weight specifications:

**bike + rider + baggage = maximum permitted total weight.**



## 10 Torques



### WARNING

#### Risk of accident and injury!

Incorrectly tightened screw connections can result in material fatigue and eventually cause the screw connections to break.

- » Do not allow your child to use the bike if you notice any loose screw connections.
- » Screw connections must be properly tightened with a torque spanner and to the correct torque values.

Observe the relevant torque values to ensure the screw connections are tightened correctly. A torque spanner with a suitable adjustment range is required for this task.

The correct torque value for a screw connection depends on the material and diameter of the screw connection, as well as the material and design of the component.

- If you do not have any experience with using torque spanners or if you do not own a suitable torque spanner, ask your specialist dealer to check your screw connections.
- Torque specifications and markings specifying the insertion depth are indicated on individual bike components. Always observe these specifications and markings.

### 10.1 Overview of torques

The following table lists the torque specifications that have been adapted to the individual parts. Please ask your specialist dealer for any torque specifications that are not listed.

Screw connection	Torque value in Nm
Pedal crank	Max. 45 Nm
Pedal	31 – 34 Nm
Chameleon 16" axle nut: Front/rear	10 Nm / 10 Nm
Saddle adjusting screws: Side/rear	Max. 10 Nm/12 Nm
Seat post clamp	See specifications on product

Screw connection	Torque value in Nm
Brake lever on handlebar	6–8 Nm
Gear lever on handlebar: Chameleon 20"/24" Chameleon 26"	2- 2.5 Nm 5 Nm
Threadless handlebar stem: Shaft clamp Handlebar clamp	Max. 10 Nm 6 Nm



## 11 Maintenance and wear



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Incorrect or unauthorised assembly and maintenance work can damage the bike and its components.

- » Do not overestimate your technical abilities. Have assembly and maintenance work, especially the replacement of components and spare parts, carried out only by an authorised specialist dealer.
- » Never work on or modify the bike or its components if you do not have the necessary expertise and tools.

### 11.1 Wear



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Excessive wear, material fatigue or loose screw connections can cause functional impairment and may lead to accidents or serious falls.

- » Check the bike regularly for wear.
- » Do not allow your child to use the bike if you notice any cracks, deformation or colour changes.
- » Do not allow your child to use the bike if you notice excessive wear or any loose screw connections.
- » Have the bike checked immediately by your specialist dealer if you notice excessive wear, loose screw connections, cracks, deformation or colour changes.

The bike and its components are subject to wear and high mechanical stress. The materials used have different wear properties based on their characteristics.

Only your specialist dealer can assess wear on components.

- Contact your specialist dealer for advice on components that are subject to wear.
- Check the condition of all wear parts at regular intervals.
- Clean and maintain wear parts regularly.



## 11.2 Replacing components



### **WARNING**

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Replacing components or incorrectly selected spare parts may prevent the bike from functioning correctly.

- » Have components replaced by your authorised specialist dealer only.
- » Have components or spare parts replaced only with original parts.



### BEFORE PUTTING THE BIKE INTO SERVICE

#### 12 Getting to know your bike

Your specialist dealer has fully assembled the bike and made all of the necessary adjustments based on your child's height and weight. The dealer has explained how to operate and use the different components.

The bike is thus ready to use.

- Familiarise yourself with the bike before your child rides it for the first time and explain all of the operating elements to them.
- Practice riding the new bike with your child away from road traffic before they undertake longer rides with the bike or join road traffic. Your child should familiarise themselves with the riding characteristics of the bike at this stage.
  - Have your child try the brakes by applying them at a low speed initially. Once your child feels confident, they can increase speed and try different braking manoeuvres.
  - Have your child shift through the gears to familiarise themselves with their riding characteristics. Your child should be able to use the gear shift system in such a way that it does not distract their attention from road traffic.
  - Make sure that the adjusted sitting position is comfortable for your child, even over longer distances, and that they can safely operate the brake lever and operating elements on the handlebars as they ride.
- If necessary, have your specialist dealer change the brake lever configuration if you do not wish to retain the default configuration for the front wheel or rear wheel brake.

#### 13 Checking the bike before starting your journey

Perform the following checks before each journey.

- Before setting off, check that the components listed below are functioning properly and are not damaged.
- Contact your specialist dealer to have the relevant components replaced if you notice that:
  - the component no longer functions properly,
  - the component is damaged,
  - the component is showing excessive signs of wear.



**Brakes:**

- Check one after the other the front and rear wheels to ensure they lock properly when you pull on the corresponding brake lever.

**Gear shift system:**

- Lift the rear part of the bike so that you can move the rear wheel and use the pedals to set the rear wheel gently in motion.
- Shift through all the gears: Shifting should be easy; there should be no blockages or unusual noises.

**Frame, fork and seat post:**

- Check components for damage and signs of wear such as cracks, deformation or colour changes (visual inspection).

**Quick-release devices:**

- Check whether the quick-release clamps are securely fastened and closed.
- Check whether the initial tension of the quick-release clamps is sufficient.

**Screw and plug connections**

- Check whether the screw and plug connections are securely closed (visual inspection).

**Pedal drive:**

- Lift the rear part of the bike so that you can move the rear wheel and use the pedals to set the rear wheel gently in motion.
- Check whether the pedal drive is working properly and is securely fastened.

**Handlebar and handlebar stem:**

- Check whether the handlebar and handlebar stem are securely mounted in their attachments and cannot move.
- Check components for damage and signs of wear such as cracks, deformation or colour changes (visual inspection).

**Tyres:**

- Check whether the tyre pressure is sufficient.
- Check whether there are any cracks or foreign objects on the tyres.

**Rims and spokes:**

- Check the rims for damage and signs of wear such as cracks or deformation (visual inspection).
- Check whether the spokes are evenly tightened.



## 14 Adjusting the optimum sitting position



### CAUTION

#### Risk of injury!

The incorrect sitting position can cause muscle tension and joint pain. If your child has difficulty accessing the operating elements on the handlebars due to an incorrectly adjusted sitting position, the risk of accidents increases.

» If you are unsure, ask your specialist dealer to adjust the sitting position correctly.

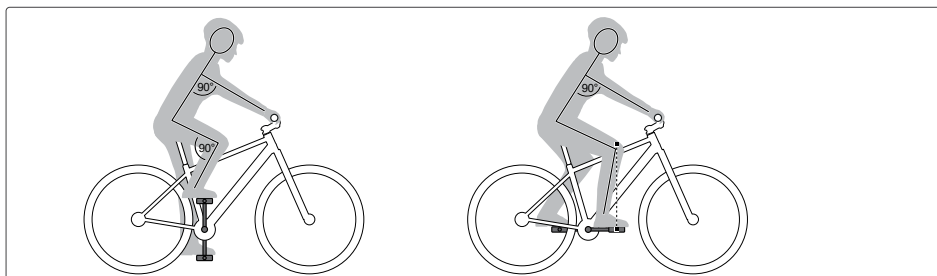


Fig. 1: Guide for optimum sitting position

Various factors can influence optimum adjustment of the sitting position, e.g.:

- the height of the rider,
- the frame size and geometry of the bike,
- the saddle and handlebar settings,
- the conditions of use where applicable (e.g., if the bike is primarily used for sports activities).

Orientation points for adjusting the optimum sitting position:

- Arm and knee (upper leg) angles are 90° when one pedal is up. Your lower leg is slightly bent.
- Your knee is above the axle of the front pedal when one pedal is in front.
- Your arms are relaxed and slightly bent outwards.
- Your back is not vertical in relation to the seat post.

Adjust the saddle and handlebar until you achieve the optimum sitting position on the bike for your child

- > Chap. 28 "Adjusting the saddle" on page 45,
- > Chap. 29 "Adjusting the handlebars" on page 49.



## PEDAL DRIVE

### 15 General information

The term “pedal drive” refers to the process or the associated unit with which the bike is basically propelled (manually).

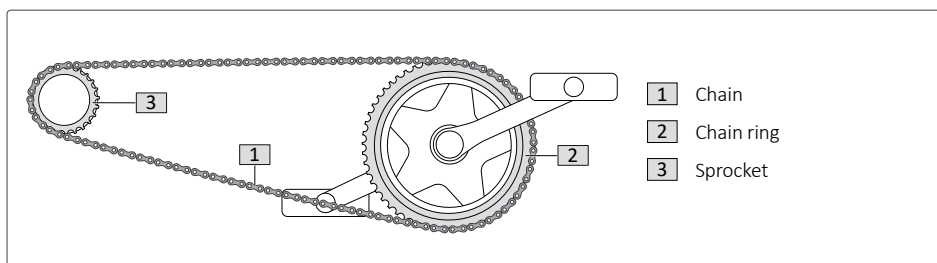
The power applied when you push the pedals (pedalling) is transmitted to one of the wheels via the chain (chain drive). The propelled wheel in turn sets the entire bike in motion.

#### **i** INFORMATION

It is generally the rear wheel that is thus propelled.

### 16 Chain drive

#### 16.1 Method of operation and handling



**Fig. 2:** Chain drive components

The bike's chain runs on two gear wheels whose teeth interlock with the free openings between the individual chain links that make up the chain.

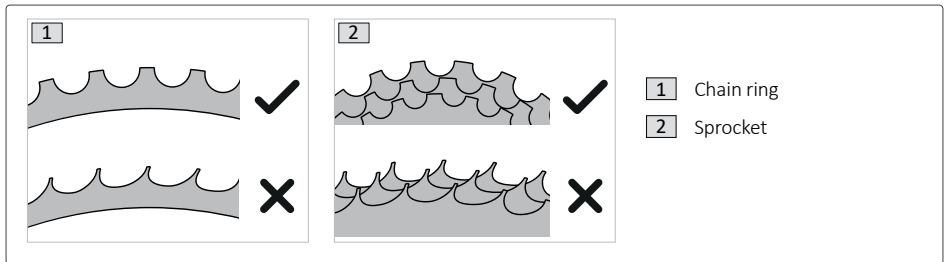
The gear wheel at the same level as the pedals that rotates when you push on the pedals is known as the chain ring. The rotation of the chain ring is transmitted to the sprocket on the wheel axle via the chain. The rotating sprocket causes the wheel to rotate also which propels the entire bike and sets it in motion.

#### **i** INFORMATION

It is possible in principle to open a chain and close it once again. Individual chain links can be inserted or removed in order to achieve the perfect chain length.



## 16.2 Wear and maintenance



**Fig. 3:** Possible signs of wear on chain drive components

### Chain ring and sprocket

If the teeth on the chain ring and/or the sprocket are worn due to material abrasion, movement of the chain on the corresponding gear wheel is not as reliable and it can slip off easily.

### Chain and chain links

If the chain links are worn because of material abrasion, the free openings between them that interlock with the teeth widen. Movement of the chain on the corresponding gear wheel is thus not as reliable and it can slip off easily. This can give the impression that the chain has expanded.

Check chain rings, sprockets and chain regularly for signs of wear.

- Contact your specialist dealer to replace worn chain rings or sprockets.
- Contact your specialist dealer to adjust the chain correctly or replace it if you have the impression that the chain has widened or if you notice signs of wear on the chain links.

## 16.3 Cleaning and care

Make sure that the chain drive components are free from any soiling and clean the components regularly to ensure that the chain drive functions correctly.

- Clean the chain using a clean cloth with a dab of oil applied, if required.
- If necessary, clean the gear wheels with a soft brush.
- Lubricate the chain with universal oil:
  - after you have cleaned the chain,
  - if the chain has become excessively wet,
  - at regular intervals, after roughly 15 hours of operation.
- Contact your specialist dealer if the chain drive components are showing tougher signs of soiling or if you notice that chain drive components are damaged.



## BRAKES

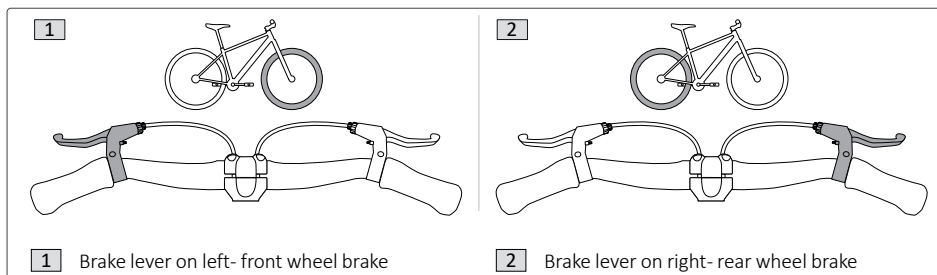
### 17 General information

The bike is fitted with at least two brakes which act on the front wheel (front wheel brake) and rear wheel (rear wheel brake) independently of one another.

You can slow down or stop the bike using the brakes. This basically happens by applying one brake to slow down the corresponding wheel and thus decelerate the entire bike.

You operate the brake for the corresponding wheel using the brake lever, which is attached to the handlebar.

### 18 Brake lever configuration



**Fig. 4:** Brake lever configuration

The brake lever configuration displayed here applies to bikes with two brake levers on the handlebars.

In bikes with a coaster brake that have only one brake lever on the handlebars, the brake lever is generally fitted on the right handlebar grip and operates the front wheel brake.

- Make sure your child is familiar with the brake lever configuration before riding the bike.
- Contact your specialist dealer if you wish to change the brake lever configuration.



## 19 Warnings on use of brakes

The following warnings always apply to the use of the brakes, regardless of the type or types of brakes fitted on the bike.



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

When you ride on icy, wet, slippery or dirty roads, the tyres have less grip. This lack of grip reduces the braking power, your braking distance increases and the bike can swing out if you brake suddenly.

- » Your child must always adapt both their cycling style and speed to current weather conditions and road characteristics.



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

If your child brakes the front wheel abruptly, they could be thrown over the handlebars or fall off the bike.

- » When riding at high speeds, your child should use the front brake lever very cautiously in order to avoid being thrown over the handlebars.
- » Your child should adapt the braking force to the riding situation in order to avoid blocking the wheels.
- » Your child should always brake with both brakes simultaneously to achieve optimum braking efficiency.



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

If your child brakes the rear wheel abruptly during certain cycling manoeuvres, the rear wheel can become blocked causing your child to fall.

- » Your child should be very careful when using the rear brake in corners so as to avoid blocking the rear wheel.





## WARNING

### Risk of accident and injury!

If the bike is fitted with unsuitable or incorrect brake pads, the braking power can be either too low or too strong or the brake can virtually lose its function entirely and fail completely.

» Replace any brake components (e.g., in the event of repairs) with original spare parts only.

## 20 Rim brake

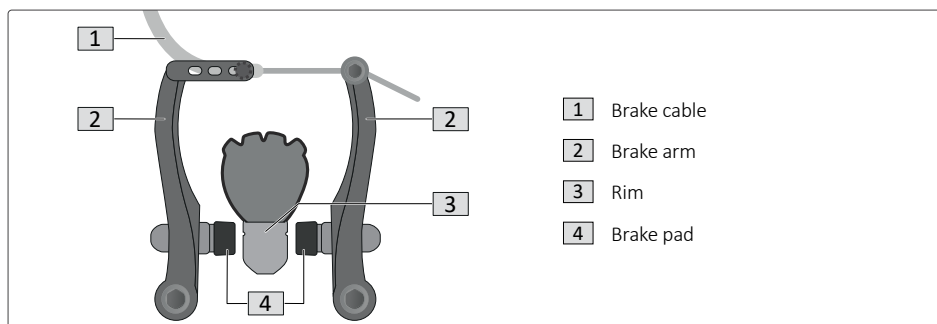


Fig. 5: Rim brake components

### 20.1 Method of operation

Rim brakes are attached to the fork or chainstay.

When you operate the brake lever, the brake cable pulls the brake arms together and presses the brake pads against the braking surfaces of the rim to brake the wheel.

### 20.2 Warnings for use of rim brakes



## WARNING

### Risk of accident and injury!

Rim breakage as a result of wear and tear.

» Ask your specialist dealer to inspect the rims at least once a year or after riding 1000 km.



## 20.3 Operating the brake

### INFORMATION

If your child applies the front wheel and rear wheel brakes almost simultaneously and evenly, they can control the bike's brakes better and reduce the braking distance.

- Your child must pull the brake lever towards the handlebar grip to brake the corresponding wheel.
  - If your child pulls strongly on the brake lever or pulls it to the maximum, the braking power is increased or maximised (full application of the brake).
  - If your child pulls gently on the brake lever or releases it, the braking power is reduced or braking stops.

## 20.4 Checking rim brake

- Check whether the brake lever and brake components are securely fastened.
  - If necessary, tighten any loose screw connections.
  - Contact your specialist dealer to have the brake adjusted if you notice or have the impression that components are loose.
- Make sure that the brake lever is mounted on and aligned with the handlebar grip in such a way that your child can operate it comfortably while cycling.
  - If necessary, release the brake lever attachment and correct alignment. Then tighten the brake lever attachment once again.
- Check the distance between the brake lever when fully applied and the handlebar grip: The distance must be 1 cm at least.
  - Contact your specialist dealer to adjust the brake if the distance is less than 1 cm.
- Check whether the wheel is blocked when the corresponding brake lever is pulled.
  - Contact your specialist dealer to adjust the brake if the wheel is not sufficiently braked or blocked when you pull the brake lever.
- Check how the brake pads move towards or away from the rim when you pull on the brake lever and release it again: The brake pads should move evenly and symmetrically.
- Check the wear on the brake pads: The brake pads should wear or be used evenly on both sides.
  - Contact your specialist dealer to check the brake if the wear on the brake pads is uneven or asymmetrical.



## 20.5 Adjustments



### **WARNING**

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Loss of braking power due to incorrectly adjusted brake system.

» Adjustments to the brake system should be carried out by your specialist dealer.

Specialist knowledge is required to adjust the brake system correctly.

If you do not have the necessary expertise or the required tools, contact your specialist dealer to do this.

## 20.6 Wear and maintenance

The following components in particular are subject to wear based on the method of operation and design of the rim brake:

- Brake pads,
- Cables,
- Rims.
- Check the brake pads, brake cable and rims regularly for signs of wear.
- Contact your specialist dealer
  - if you are unsure or do not know how to detect or comply with the wear limit of components.
  - to replace wear parts and then have the rim brake re-adjusted.

## 20.7 Cleaning and care

Make sure that rim brake components are kept free of soiling and clean the components regularly to ensure that the rim brake functions correctly or to prevent any reduction in the braking power of the rim brake.

- Clean soiled components with a damp cloth.



## GEAR SHIFT SYSTEM

### 21 General information



#### **WARNING**

##### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Due to inattentiveness in road traffic.

- » Explain to your child how to use the gear shift system before they use the bike for the first time.
- » Have your child shift through the gears to familiarise themselves with their riding characteristics.
- » Only allow your child to operate the gear shift system if this does not distract their attention from road traffic.
- » Have your child stop if they are unable to use the gear shift system properly, e.g. if it malfunctions.

#### **NOTICE**

##### **Risk of damage!**

Damage to the gear shift system caused by improper use.

- » Your child should not pedal hard when shifting gears.
- » Your child should not pedal backwards when shifting gears.
- » Your child must shift down gears in good time before an incline.
- » Your child should only shift gears in acceleration-free/load-free phases.

The gear shift system allows the pedalling frequency and the amount of power required to propel the bike to be adapted to the riding conditions. This is done by means of a switch mechanism, (model-dependent), which is controlled by your child via the associated operating element(s).



## 22 Operating elements

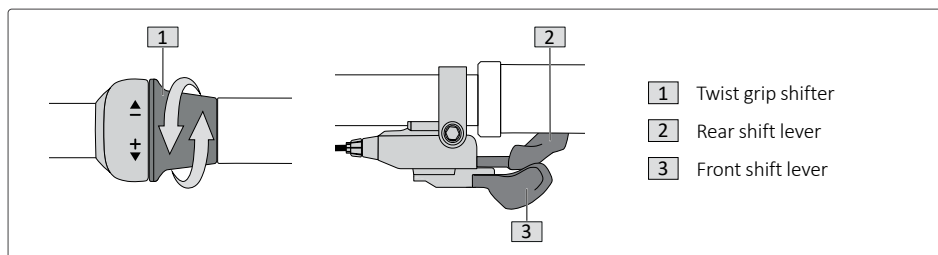


Fig. 6: Operating elements of the gear shift system

## 23 Derailleur gear

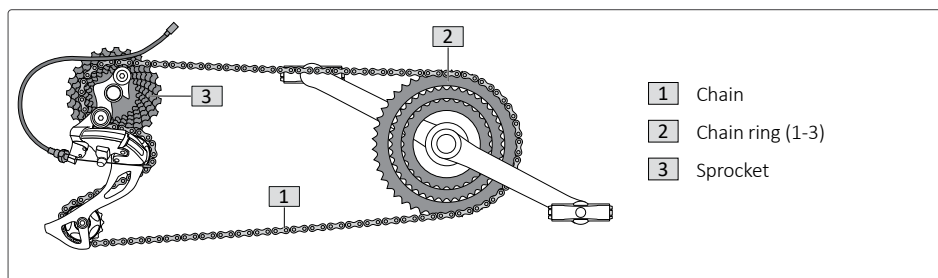


Fig. 7: Derailleur gear components

### 23.1 Method of operation

Depending on the model, a bike with a derailleur gear has 1–3 chain rings of different sizes at the same height as the pedals and 7–12 sprockets of different sizes at the rear wheel hub. The different combinations of chain rings and sprockets that the chain can run create the different gears (chain “transmission”).

#### High transmission (stronger force/low pedalling frequency):

If the chain is running on one of the smaller sprockets, it is harder to pedal but the bike covers a longer distance for each pedal rotation.

#### Low transmission (gentler force/high pedalling frequency):

If the chain is running on one of the larger sprockets, it is easier to pedal but the bike covers a shorter distance for each pedal rotation.

Adjusting the required gear is controlled using 1 or 2 operating elements on the handlebars depending on the configuration.



## 23.2 Operating the derailleur gear

- Operating element for the front derailleur: When shifting gears, the front derailleur moves the chain to the required chain ring.

A small chain ring is recommended for ascending stretches of road while a larger chain ring is recommended for even stretches of road.

- Operating element for the rear derailleur: When shifting gears, the rear derailleur moves the chain to the required sprocket.

> Chap. 23.1 "Method of operation" on page 37.

## 23.3 Checking the derailleur gear

- Check the derailleur gear components regularly to ensure they are functioning correctly and to prevent unnecessary wear.
  - Check that the chain, chain rings, sprockets, front derailleur, rear derailleur and gear cable are not damaged.
  - Check that the distance between the chain and rear derailleur to the rear wheel or to the spokes is sufficient.
  - Check that the rear derailleur is in a vertical position in relation to the sprockets and is not bent.
  - Check the chain tension: The chain should not sag. If you carefully push the rear derailleur forwards (in the direction of the pedals), it should return to its original position by itself when you release it.
  - Lift the rear part of the bike so that you can move the rear wheel and use the pedals to set the rear wheel gently in motion.
  - Shift through all the gears: Shifting should be easy; there should be no blockages or unusual noises.
- Contact your specialist dealer:
  - to replace any damaged or worn derailleur gear components and re-adjust the derailleur gear again afterwards.
  - to check the derailleur gear and adjust it if necessary if you notice any irregularities during the check.



## 23.4 Wear and maintenance

As a general rule, derailleur gear components show minimum signs of wear if maintained and cared for regularly.

- Chain rings and sprockets are fitted in decreasing size from the inside to the outside. Please note that the chain wears faster if the angle at which the chain is running is too steep (e. g., if the chain is running on the largest chain ring and the smallest sprocket). Avoid such combinations to prevent unnecessary wear on the chain.
- Check the derailleur gear regularly  
> Chap. 23.3 “Checking the derailleur gear” on page 38.
- Contact your specialist dealer to service the derailleur gear if:
  - unusual noises can be heard when shifting gears,
  - problems arise when shifting gears,
  - the chain slips off repeatedly.

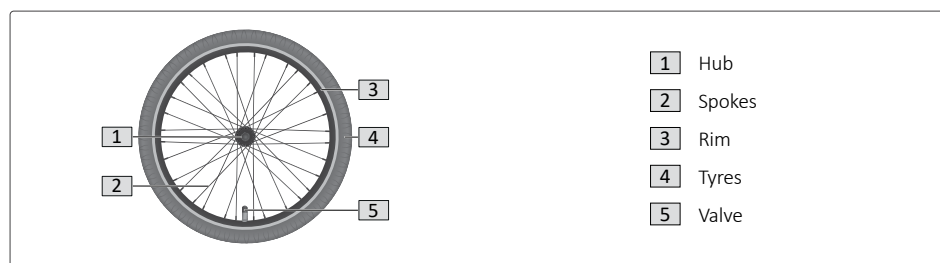
## 23.5 Cleaning and care

- Make sure that the derailleur gear components are kept free of soiling and clean the components regularly to ensure that the derailleur gear functions correctly.
  - Clean the operating elements with a damp cloth.
  - Remove coarse soiling from the chain rings and sprockets, as well as front derailleur and rear derailleur with a damp cloth or a soft brush.
  - After cleaning, lubricate the chain rings, sprockets, front derailleur and rear derailleur with universal oil.



## WHEELS

### 24 General information



**Fig. 8: Wheels**

The weight of the person riding and uneven cycling surfaces place stress on the wheels.

- After an initial riding period, contact your specialist dealer to check the tyres and, if necessary, to re-centre them depending on the initial result but no later than after:
  - the first 300 km distance travelled,
  - 15 hours of use,
  - 3 months.
- Check the wheels every six months to ensure they are in good condition:
  - The wheels must be free of damage and correctly aligned.

#### 24.1 Rims and spokes

The correct and even tension of the rims stabilise true running of the wheels. The stability of the rim is affected if the wheel is not running true and the rim can break as a result.

The tension of the spokes can be impaired if obstacles (e.g., kerbs) are ridden over too quickly or if a spoke nipple becomes loose.

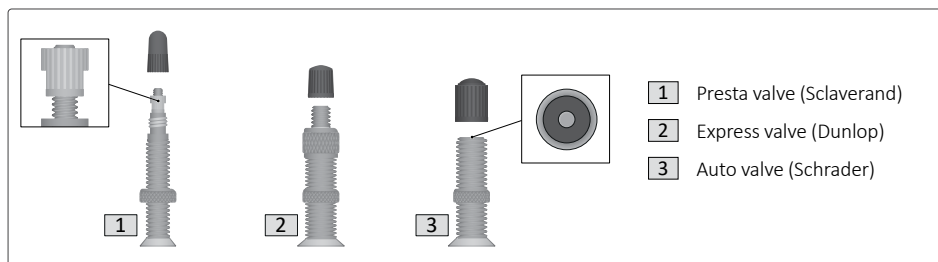
#### 24.2 Tyre types

Tyres and rims alone are generally not airtight but contain an inner tube which is filled with air via the valve. Tubular tyres and UST tubeless tyres are the only exception to this. They are airtight systems that do not contain an additional inner tube.

The tyre size is usually specified (mm or ") on the tyre wall.



## 24.3 Valve types



**Fig. 9:** Valve types

Depending on the valve type on your tyre or tube, you will need a compatible valve connector or adapter to fill the tyre with air.

- If necessary, ask your specialist dealer which valve connector or adapter you require for your tyre.

### Presta valve (Sclaverand)

- To open the valve, turn the valve screw upwards (in an anti-clockwise direction).
- To let air out of the tyre, press down the valve screw (without the valve connector/ adapter attached).
- To close the valve, turn the valve screw downwards (in a clockwise direction).

### Express valve (Dunlop)

- To let air out of the tyre, turn the top valve nut upwards (in an anti-clockwise direction).
- To replace the valve insert, unscrew the top valve nut completely (in an anti-clockwise direction).
- To close the valve, turn the valve nut down completely (in a clockwise direction).

### Auto valve (Schrader)

- To let air out of the tyre, press in the metal pin inside the valve.



## 24.4 Tyre pressure

### INFORMATION

The tyre pressure affects the rolling resistance and suspension of the bike.

As a general rule, you will find two values specified on the tyre for the maximum tyre pressure.

The lower value applies to:

- Lighter riders,
- Riding over uneven surfaces.

The higher value applies to:

- Heavier riders,
- Riding over even surfaces.
- Check the tyre pressure regularly.
  - Pump the tyre or let air out of the tyre if the tyre pressure does not meet the specifications or is not suitable for the intended use.

## 25 Warnings on wheels



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

There is an increased risk of accident and injury if the wheels do not rotate concentrically (true running) or wobble, for example. The rim can break as a result and the rim brakes may lock up.

» Contact your specialist dealer to align the wheels if they are not running concentrically or are wobbling.



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Soiled or missing reflectors can affect your visibility on the road. There is an increased risk of accident as a result.

» Remove any soiling from reflectors and replace missing or worn reflectors immediately.



**WARNING****Risk of accident and injury!**

There is an increased risk of accident and injury if damaged tyres burst when cycling.

- » Check the tyres regularly for damage and signs of wear.
- » Do not ride on the bike if the tyres are not intact.

**WARNING****Risk of accident and injury!**

There is an increased risk of accident and injury if you cycle with the incorrect tyre pressure (too high or too low).

- » Observe the specifications for the maximum and minimum tyre pressure for your tyres.
- » Contact your specialist dealer if you are unsure about the correct tyre pressure for your tyres.

**NOTICE****Risk of damage!**

Unsuitable tyres can affect proper functioning or damage bike components.

- » Contact your specialist dealer if you have questions about tyre size or are unsure.



## 26 Pumping up tyres

1. Take a bike pump with a suitable valve connector/adaptor for your valve.
2. Remove the protective cap from the valve.
3. Check the tyre pressure using a pressure gauge or a bike pump fitted with a pressure gauge.
4. Pump up the tyre or let air out until you reach the correct tyre pressure.
5. Fit the protective cap you previously removed back on the valve.
6. Then check if the bottom valve nut is correctly and securely screwed on. If necessary, turn it clockwise to tighten.

## 27 Regular checks

- Check the tyres.
  - To do this, check if:
    - the tyres are showing cracks or damage.
    - the tyre tread is within the correct range or if the tyre is already too heavily worn and must be replaced.
  - Contact your specialist dealer to replace damaged or worn tyres.
- Check the rims.
  - To do this, check if the rims are showing cracks or damage.
  - Use your finger nail or a toothpick to see if you notice any indentations on the rim. If you notice indentations, the wear limit has been reached and the rim must be replaced.
  - Contact your specialist dealer to check the level of wear on the rims.
  - Contact your specialist dealer to replace damaged or worn rims.
- Check the spoke tension.
  - To do this, carefully press two individual spokes together at a time to check that the tension of the spokes is identical.
  - If you notice that individual spokes have loosened, contact your specialist dealer to tighten the spokes.



## SADDLE

The intended use, personal preferences and physical attributes of your child should be taken into consideration when choosing a saddle shape.

When the saddle is in its optimum position, your child should be able to assume a comfortable sitting position, easily reach all operating elements on the handlebars and put their feet on the ground to support themselves.

## 28 Adjusting the saddle



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

The seat post can slip or break if you do not observe the minimum insertion depth.

- » Make sure that you observe the minimum insertion depth for the seat post.
- » Never shorten the seat post arbitrarily.

### NOTICE

#### **Risk of damage!**

Bike components may become damaged if you do not adhere to a prescribed minimum extended height of the seat post.

- » When adjusting the saddle height, take care not to damage any cables running in the seat tube, Bowden cables or similar.



### INFORMATION

#### **Minimum insertion depth of the seat post**

There is generally a mark on the seat post which indicates the minimum distance the seat post must be inserted into the seat tube.

If you have adjusted the saddle height correctly, the mark for the minimum insertion depth of the seat post should no longer be visible but rather should be inside the seat tube.

#### **Minimum extended height of the seat post**

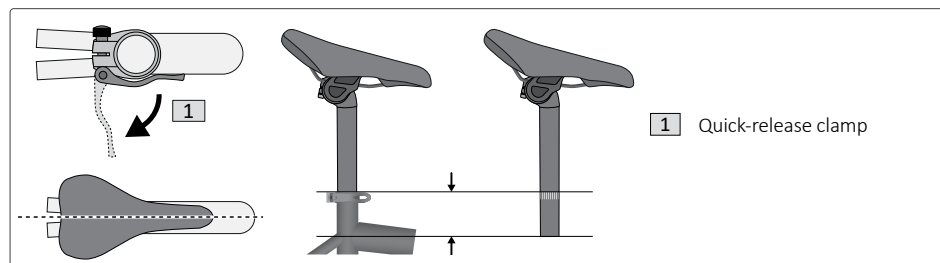
Depending on the bike model, there is an additional specification for the minimum extended height on the seat post.

The corresponding value indicates the minimum height that the seat post must extend out of the seat tube.



## 28.1 Adjusting the saddle height

### Quick-release clamp

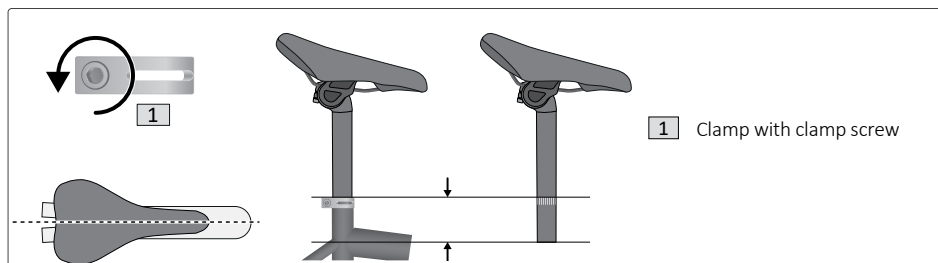


**Fig. 10:** Adjusting the saddle height (quick-release clamp)

1. Swivel the quick-release lever outwards.
2. Adjust the saddle to the required height.
  - When doing this, observe the minimum insertion depth of the seat post.
3. Align the saddle in a straight line with the frame once you have adjusted it to the correct height.
4. To secure in the adjusted position, swivel the quick-release lever inwards until it is flush with the seat tube.
  - If it is not possible to swivel the quick-release lever in as far as the seat tube, you can reduce the initial tension by turning the adjusting screw in an anti-clockwise direction.
  - Then swivel the quick-release lever in again until it is flush with the seat tube in order to close the seat post clamp.
5. Check if you can rotate the saddle.
  - If you can rotate the saddle, increase the initial tension of the quick-release by turning the adjusting screw in a clockwise direction.



## Clamp with clamp screw



**Fig. 11:** Adjusting the saddle height (clamp with clamp screw)

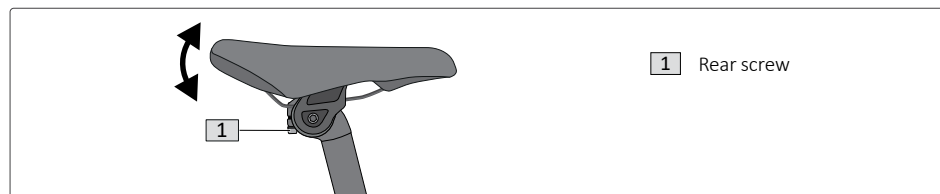
1. Unscrew the clamp screw in an anti-clockwise direction until you can move the saddle in the seat tube.
2. Adjust the seat post to the required height.
  - When doing this, observe the minimum insertion depth of the saddle.
3. Align the saddle in a straight line with the frame once you have adjusted it to the correct height.
4. To secure in the adjusted position, tighten the clamp screw in a clockwise direction.
  - When doing this, observe the torque of the clamp screw > Chap. 10.1 on page 23.
5. Check if you can rotate the saddle.
  - If you can rotate the saddle, check the seat post clamp.



## 28.2 Adjusting the saddle position

Depending on the bike model, you can adjust the seat angle and move the saddle further forwards or backwards.

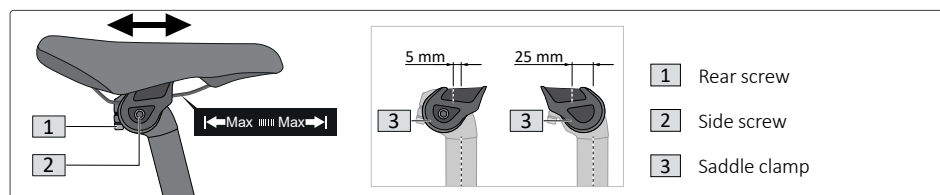
### Adjusting the seat angle



**Fig. 12:** Adjusting the seat angle

1. Release the screw on the seat post in an anti-clockwise direction.
2. Tilt the saddle to the desired position.
3. To secure in the adjusted position, tighten the screw on the seat post in a clockwise direction.
  - When doing this, observe the torque of the screw > Chap. 10.1 on page 23.
4. Check if you can rotate the saddle.
  - If you can rotate the saddle, please contact your specialist dealer.

### Moving the saddle



**Fig. 13:** Moving the saddle

1. Release the screws on the seat post in an anti-clockwise direction.
2. Move the saddle to the desired position.
  - Observe the marks (Max) for the clamping range.
3. To secure in the adjusted position, first tighten the side screw and then the rear screw on the seat post by turning in a clockwise direction.
  - When doing this, observe the torque of the screws > Chap. 10.1 on page 23.
4. Check if you can rotate the saddle.
  - If you can rotate the saddle, please contact your specialist dealer.

The position of the saddle clamp can be changed to move the saddle further forwards or backwards. Contact your specialist dealer.



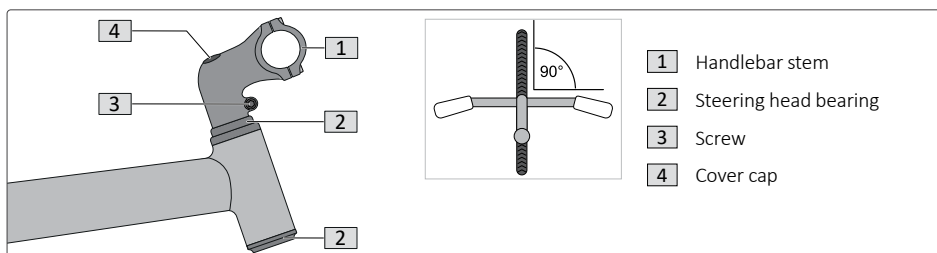
## HANDLEBARS

## 29 Adjusting the handlebars

**NOTICE****Risk of damage!**

If you adjust the handlebar direction incorrectly in the case of a threadless handlebar stem, the steering head bearing may become damaged.

» Only tighten the top screw on the threadless handlebar stem so that the steering head bearing is secure but the bearing and handlebars can still move freely.



**Fig. 14:** Adjusting the handlebar stem (clamp with clamp screw)

1. Remove the cover cap at the top of the handlebar stem.
2. Release the screw underneath one revolution in an anti-clockwise direction.
3. Release the screw on the shaft clamp until you can turn the handlebar against the front wheel.
4. Adjust the steering head bearing as described below.
  - Tighten the screw on the top of the handlebar stem in gradual steps (approx.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a revolution in a clockwise direction for each step).
  - When doing this, keep the brake for the front wheel pressed.
  - Now if you try to push the bike forwards or backwards, the steering head bearing must be secure and free of play.
  - Hang your bike from its frame. If you now tilt the frame to one side, the front wheel must be able to rotate in this position and move to the left or right by itself.
5. Align the handlebars at an angle of  $90^\circ$  to the front wheel.
6. Tighten the screw on the shaft clamp.
  - When doing this, observe the torque of the screw > Chap. 10.1 on page 23.
7. Attach the cover cap at the top of the handlebar stem once again.



## OTHER COMPONENTS

## 30 Lights

## 30.1 General information

Bikes must be fitted with the following lighting components for use on public roads in Germany:

- Head lamp
- Tail lamp
- Reflectors on the pedals
- Side reflectors and reflective strips
- White front reflector
- Red rear reflector

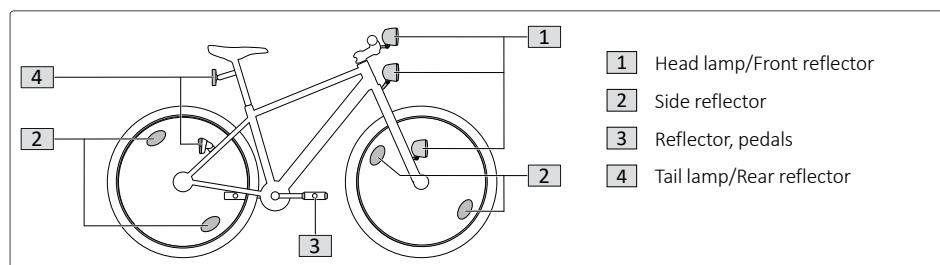


Fig. 15: Lighting components on the bike

- Only allow your child to use the bike on public roads if all lighting components meet national and regional requirements.
- Familiarise yourself with national laws and regulations.
- Have any faulty lights replaced by your specialist dealer.

Depending on the bike model, head lamps and tail lamps are operated with a dynamo or separate battery or rechargeable battery in the corresponding lighting component.

## 30.2 Mounting points

Depending on the bike model, head lamps and tail lamps are fitted on one of the following mounting points:

## Head lamp

- On the handlebars
- On the head tube
- On the fork

## Tail lamp

- Under the carrier
- On the seat post
- On the seat stay



### 30.3 Switching the lights on and off



#### **WARNING**

##### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Riding without lights or with insufficient lighting could result in your child not being seen by other road users or they may not be able to see other risks, (e.g., obstacles) in the road.

» Your child must always switch on the lights when riding in low visibility (e.g., in fog, dusk) or when it is dark.



#### **WARNING**

##### **Risk of accident and injury!**

There is an increased risk of accident and injury if your child is distracted by switching on the lights when riding.

» Your child must switch on the lights before setting out or stop to switch on the lights.



#### **WARNING**

##### **Risk of accident and injury!**

If the beam of light from the head lamp is too high, it may dazzle oncoming road users. There is a risk of accident and injury.

» Adjust the head lamp in such a way that it does not dazzle oncoming road users.

#### Side wall dynamo-powered lighting

- This light is enabled when your child presses down on the pressure point on the dynamo so that the dynamo rests against the side of the wheel.
- The light is disabled when your child pushes the dynamo away from the side of the wheel back to its original position.

#### Hub dynamo light or light with separate battery

- The light is enabled when your child sets the On/Off switch to position I (ON).
- The light is disabled when your child sets the On/Off switch to position O (OFF).



## 31 Quick-release clamp



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Quick-release clamps that are not properly closed or adjusted can open when riding with the result that the corresponding components are no longer secure.

- » Before setting off, make sure that all of the quick-release clamps are closed with sufficient initial tension and resting against the component or frame.
- » Only remove or install wheels using the quick-release axles yourself if you have adequate expertise. Contact your specialist dealer otherwise.



### CAUTION

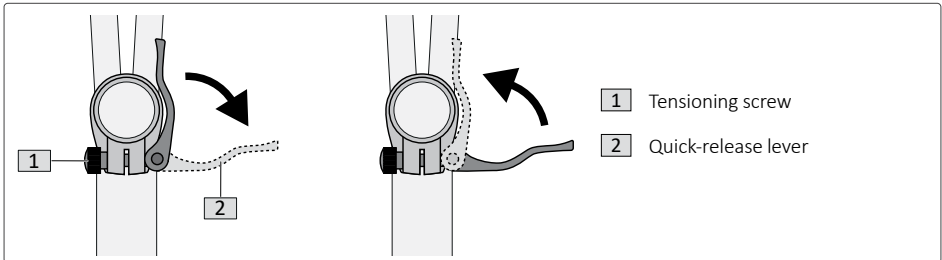
#### **Risk of injury!**

Risk of crushing injuries to the fingers if you do not handle a quick-release clamp with due care.

- » Be careful when opening and closing a quick-release clamp and take care not to get your fingers caught.

Components that are secured in position with quick-release clamps can be quickly adjusted without tools or removed and installed.





**Fig. 16:** Quick-release clamp

### Opening and closing a quick-release clamp

- To open, pull the quick-release lever outwards (away from the component against which it is resting in closed position).
- To close, fold the quick-release lever against the component in such a way that it makes maximum contact with the component.
- Adjust the setting of the quick-release clamp if you notice that it no longer secures the component or if it closes too easily.
- Have your specialist dealer replace worn or damaged quick-release clamps with suitable original spare parts.

### Adjusting a quick-release clamp

1. Open the quick-release lever.
2. Turn the tensioning screw clockwise one quarter of a revolution.
3. Close the quick-release lever.
4. Now check if the quick-release clamp secures the corresponding component. Repeat the process until the quick-release clamp secures the component when closed.

Contact your specialist dealer if you are unable to fasten the component securely.



## 32 Bell

Depending on the model, your bike is equipped with a bell on delivery. If your bike is not equipped with a bell, you can retrofit one.

- Contact your specialist dealer if you have any questions.

To enable your child to give other road users clearly audible acoustic signals while riding, the bike must be equipped with an appropriate bell when your child is on public roads.

- Contact your specialist dealer to have the bell replaced if your child cannot produce a clearly audible signal with the bell fitted on the bike .
- Position the bell on the handlebar in such a way that your child can easily reach it without taking their hand off the handlebar grip.

## 33 Carrier

### NOTICE

#### **Risk of damage!**

**Fitting or using a carrier incorrectly can damage bike components.**

- » If you wish to fit an optional carrier to the bike retrospectively, make sure that the bike is suitable for one. Have your specialist dealer mount the carrier for you.
- » If you are fitting a carrier for the first time or changing the carrier on your bike, always use carriers that are certified according to DIN EN ISO 11243.
- » Do not make any structural changes to the carrier as this could affect its stability.
- » When loading the carrier, observe the information on the carrier's maximum load capacity and the maximum permitted total weight of the bike.

Your child can transport lightweight baggage on the carrier. The baggage is secured onto the carrier using a clamp bracket or lashing straps.

- Use the imprint on the carrier to establish the maximum load of the carrier if it is marked there or contact your specialist dealer for this information.
- Observe the information on use of the carrier  
> Chap. 39.1 "Using carriers" on page 62.



## 34 Kickstand

### INFORMATION

Depending on the model, the bike is equipped with a kickstand on delivery.

- If the bike is not equipped with a kickstand, contact your specialist dealer who can provide information on whether your bike can be retrofitted with a kickstand.

Your child can support the bike using the kickstand when parking so that the bike remains upright.

#### **If your child wishes to park the bike:**

1. Hold the bike.
2. Use your foot to fold out the kickstand until it engages.
3. Carefully lean the bike against the kickstand.
4. Once the bike is standing securely, your child can let it go.

#### **If your child wishes to use or move the parked bike:**

1. Hold the bike.
2. Stand the bike upright to take the weight off the kickstand.
3. Use your foot to fold in the kickstand until it engages.

Depending on the model, you can correct the setting/alignment of the kickstand to ensure that the bike is stable when resting on it.

- Adjust the kickstand if it does not support the bike properly.
- Contact your specialist dealer if you are unsure how to adjust the kickstand or experience problems when doing so.



STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

35 Storing the bike

- 1. Clean the bike before placing it into storage for a long period  
    > Chap. 37.3 “Cleaning and caring for your bike” on page 59.
- 2. Shift to the small chain ring at the front and the smallest sprocket at the back in order to relieve the gear cables of as much tension as possible.
- 3. Keep the bike in a dry room, protected from frost and large temperature fluctuations.
- 4. Hang the bike by the frame to prevent the tyres from deforming.

36 Transporting bikes

**NOTICE**

**Risk of damage!**  
Incorrect transportation can damage the bike.  
» Secure the bike for transportation so that it cannot slip or fall off.

- Fit the bike in the bike rack for transportation. To do this, observe the information in the manufacturer’s instructions on the bike rack and other components where necessary.
  - Only use approved bike racks which are suitable to transport the bike in an upright position.
  - If necessary, contact your specialist dealer for more information on suitable bike racks.

If you plan to take or transport the bike on a bus, plane, boat or train:

- Before starting your journey, contact the relevant transport company to inquire about transportation requirements.



## DISPOSAL

**Sort the packaging before you dispose of it.**

- Dispose of card and cardboard in your paper container and films in your plastic recyclables container.

**Dispose of lubricants, cleaning agents and maintenance products in line with environmental regulations. These products do not belong in the household rubbish, sewage system or in natural habitats.**

- Read the information on the packaging.
- Dispose of lubricants, cleaning agents and maintenance products at a collection point for special waste.

**Tyres and inner tubes are not residual waste or household rubbish.**

- Dispose of inner tubes and tyres at a recycling centre or collection point run by the local city council or municipality.

**Disposing of the bike**

- Dispose of the bike at a recycling depot.



## HOW YOUR CHILD SHOULD HANDLE THE BIKE

### 37 Overview of steps

#### INFORMATION

This section provides a summary of the steps required when using the bike.

You will find more detailed descriptions on the individual functions and steps, including all of the relevant details and warnings, separately in the corresponding sections for the individual components.

- Make sure that you read the separate, detailed sections fully before using the bike for the first time. It is not enough to read this section only on how your child should handle the bike!
- Refer back to the separate, detailed sections if you are unsure about bike use or if problems arise when you are using it.

#### 37.1 Preparation

##### Your child is riding this bike for the first time

1. Adjust the saddle and handlebar correctly so that your child can assume the proper sitting position on the bike
  - > Chap. 28 “Adjusting the saddle” on page 45,
  - > Chap. 29 “Adjusting the handlebars” on page 49.
2. Familiarise yourself with the bike before your child rides it for the first time and explain all of the operating elements to them
  - > Chap. 12 “Getting to know your bike” on page 26.
3. Check the bike components before your child starts riding
  - > Chap. 13 “Checking the bike before starting your journey” on page 26.

##### Your child is already familiar with the bike or rides it regularly

- Check the bike components before your child starts riding
  - > Chap. 13 “Checking the bike before starting your journey” on page 26.



## 37.2 Using the bike

### Brakes

> Chap. 20.3 “Operating the brake” on page 34

- Your child must pull the brake lever towards the handlebar grip to brake the corresponding wheel.
  - If your child pulls strongly on the brake lever or pulls it to the maximum, the braking power is increased or maximised (full application of the brake).
  - If your child pulls gently on the brake lever or releases it, the braking power is reduced or braking stops.

### Shifting gears

> Section “Gear shift system” on page 36

- Your child can use the operating element for the gear shift system to shift to a higher or lower gear.

### Transporting baggage

> Chap. 39 “Transporting baggage” on page 61

- Make sure your child transports baggage on the carrier. Make sure your child only uses suitable bike bags to store baggage safely.

## 37.3 Cleaning and caring for your bike

Clean the bike and its components regularly.

### Pedal drive/components

> Chap. 16.3 “Cleaning and care” on page 30

### Front wheel brake and rear wheel brake

> Chap. 20.7 “Cleaning and care” on page 35

### Gear shift system components

> Chap. 23.5 “Cleaning and care” on page 39



## 37.4 Regular inspection of bike components

Check that all of the bike's components are in good condition and functioning properly every six months:

### Pedal drive/components

> Chap. 16.2 "Wear and maintenance" on page 30

### Front wheel brake and rear wheel brake

> Chap. 20.6 "Wear and maintenance" on page 35

### Gear shift system components

> Chap. 23.3 "Checking the derailleur gear" on page 38

> Chap. 23.4 "Wear and maintenance" on page 39

## 38 After a fall



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Damaged bike components can suddenly break or otherwise fail.

- » Do not allow your child to use the bike if it is damaged or if you suspect damage.
- » Have the bike checked by your specialist dealer after falls or accidents. Have damaged components replaced with suitable original parts.
- » Never try to straighten bent parts yourself.

Accidents and falls can cause damage to the bike that is not visible at first glance, e.g., hairline cracks.

- After a minor fall – e. g., if the bike falls over – check the condition of the bike components yourself and ensure they are functioning properly.



## 39 Transporting baggage



### WARNING

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Incorrectly transporting baggage compromises road safety. There is an increased risk of accident and injury.

- » Do not allow your child to attach items of baggage to the handlebars. Special handlebar bags are the only exception to this.

### NOTICE

#### **Risk of damage!**

Incorrect use of a carrier can damage bike components.

- » When transporting baggage, your child must observe the information on the maximum load capacity of the carrier and the maximum permitted total weight of the bike.
- » Do not use carriers with bikes that are not suitable.



## 39.1 Using carriers



### **WARNING**

#### **Risk of accident and injury!**

Incorrectly loading the carrier compromises road safety. There is an increased risk of accident and injury.

- » Your child must secure baggage on the carrier to prevent it from slipping or falling off. Always use undamaged lashing straps or equipment for this purpose.
- » Your child must ensure that the centre of gravity of the baggage is in the centre.
- » Make sure that your child only uses proper bike bags from specialist retail outlets.
- » Explain to your child that the additional weight affects the riding characteristics of the bike.



### **CAUTION**

#### **Risk of injury!**

Your child's fingers may be trapped by the clamping brackets or rebounding straps can strike or injure them.

- » Your child should not release the clamping bracket or lashing straps abruptly but rather move them carefully to an untensioned position/length.
- Your child may only load the carrier in such a way that lighting components are not covered (head lamp, tail lamp, reflectors).
  - When loading the carrier, your child must take care to place heavy items of baggage as close to the bottom as possible, for example in saddle bags, to achieve a low centre of gravity.
  - Your child must always make sure that lashing straps or similar equipment are securely fastened so they cannot fall into moving parts.



## BIKE PASSPORT

Warranty conditions can be found at [www.naloobikes.com](http://www.naloobikes.com).

Frame number: \_\_\_\_\_

Model	Vehicle category > Chap. 5 on page 16	Maximum permitted total weight > Chap. 9 on page 22
<input type="checkbox"/> Chameleon 16"	1	50 kg
<input type="checkbox"/> Chameleon 20"	1	65 kg
<input type="checkbox"/> Chameleon 24"	1	75 kg
<input type="checkbox"/> Chameleon 26"	1	90 kg

## Wheels

Rim size ☐ 16" ☐ 20" ☐ 24" ☐ 26"

Tyre size .....

Valve type (on delivery) ☐ Auto valve ☐ Express valve ☐ Presta valve

## Lights

☐ .....

## Carrier

☐ Rear Permitted load in kg: .....

☐ Without

## Kickstand

☐ Side stand ☐ Without

## Child seat

## Trailer

Not permitted!

Not permitted!

## Special features

☐ Vehicle is **not** permitted for use on public roads

☐ Vehicle is permitted for use on public roads, the following equipment has been attached:

.....

.....

.....

Date, stamp/signature of specialist dealer: \_\_\_\_\_



HANDOVER DOCUMENT

Specialist dealer

The handover of the bike indicated in the bike passport to the customer took place after:

- the bike had been fully assembled,
- a check of all screw connections,
- a functional check of all components,
- the removal of excess oil and grease,
- a test ride,
- the bike had been adjusted to suit the customer,
- training of the customer on correct use of the bike,
- the customer was advised to carry out an inspection after 200 km,
- the customer had been asked to read the Instruction Manual before using the bike for the first time.

Date, stamp/signature of specialist dealer:

Customer

Surname .....  
First name .....  
Street .....  
Post code/city .....

- The bike passport was filled out by the specialist dealer
- The bike was adjusted to my (my child's) height
- I have received an explanation on basic operation of the bike
- I have been given the Instruction Manual

Place, date .....  
Signature of customer .....









# NALOO

LIGHT & SMART BIKES

