

## OWNER'S MANUAL:

Speed bike

This manual contains important safety, operation and maintenance information. Read the manual before using your new bike for the first time and keep the manual handy for future reference.

# HELMETS SAVE LIVES



### The right fit

Make sure the helmet covers your forehead.



### Wrong fit

The forehead is exposed and vulnerable to serious injury.

Always wear a properly fitted helmet when riding your bike. Do not ride at night and avoid riding in wet conditions.

## Identification of the parts of the bike.



### IMPORTANT:

This instruction manual will help you maintain the bike. Instructions and illustrations are of several different bikes. Although some pictures may not bear any resemblance to your bike, the illustrations will still be useful. Also, this manual may have some illustrations for attachments not included with your bike. Instructions are written for a person with mechanical ability. Read and follow the instructions before riding the bike. Follow all state and other laws pertaining to where you can ride a bike and what equipment you can use. As you read this instruction manual, please compare the illustrations with the bike. Learn the location of all controls and how they work. Save this manual for future reference.

### Owners responsibility.

Follow the assembly instructions.

Many unassembled bikes are sold in boxes. For these units, it is the owner's responsibility to ensure that the assembly instructions in this manual are precisely followed.

1. For bikes purchased in an assembled condition, It is the owner's responsibility to inspect the unit carefully, following the instructions in this manual, before using the bike.
2. Although the shoe brakes were adjusted by the factory, before riding the bike, adjust carefully all its mechanical parts, including the brakes.
3. Read and follow the Rules for Safe Bike Handling carefully. Always wear a helmet approved by an official organization such as the American National Standards Institute (A.N.S.I.). Some cities and states may require the use of a helmet when riding a bike.
4. Perform all necessary maintenance on the bike.
5. Familiarize yourself with the operation of the bike and all its equipment.
6. Explain to everyone who uses the bike how to ride it and how to use its equipment correctly. Make sure the rider reads the Rules for Safe Bike Handling.
7. The bike has been manufactured in accordance with the standards of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (from the United States of America). There may be other laws that apply in your region. Follow the laws and regulations in your region for the legal use of your bike.
8. Leaving a bike outside can damage it. To keep it in excellent condition, store your bike in a clean, dry place. Moisture can cause rust and prolonged exposure to direct sunlight can discolor paint and decals. Store the bike indoors. Remove dirt, debris, moisture, and oil with a clean cloth. Occasionally apply a coat of protective wax, especially on the frame, fork and handlebars (BUT NEVER APPLY ON THE TIRES).

## SAFETY

### Rules for safe bike riding

All equipment must work before riding the bike. Inspect the unit before riding. Replace any missing or damaged equipment. Use only attachments adapted for your bike model. The right of way always belongs to pedestrians.

Learn the rules of the road and follow all regulations. When approaching a corner, slow down and look in all directions to make sure the road is clear of danger. Always give the correct hand signal to turn, slow down, or stop. Examine the brakes before riding the bike. Be ready to stop whenever you approach a corner or intersection. Always keep in mind that it takes longer to stop or change direction on wet streets.

Begin riding your bike carefully and slowly. Learn to ride your new bike on a large, flat, open area. Learn how to steer the bike, operate the brakes, and to turn properly. When driving on the road, remember to slow down or stop and give the correct hand signal before turning.

Make sure the bike has the necessary equipment according to the laws and regulations of your region. In many regions, the installation of an additional bell, horn, lights and reflectors to the bike, and the use of a helmet are required. Inspection and registration may also be required. You can get information about these rules and laws from your municipal police.

The equipment that protects the bike and the rider is an important part of safety. Some examples of equipment that protects the bike and the rider are good brakes, lights, and reflectors. Some examples that protect the rider are shoes and light-colored clothing that is not baggy. Wear a good bike helmet approved by an organization such as the A.N.S.I. (American Institute of National Standards).

Do not wear loose clothing that can get caught in the chain, gears, or other moving parts. Wear shoes that keep your contact with the pedals. Do not wear sandals, or try to use the bike when you are barefoot.

## Never tow from a driving vehicle

Some other rules for safe bike riding includes: always keep your hands on the handlebars; watch the road and surrounding traffic; always be prepared to stop, to prevent an accident; When approaching a vehicle that has stopped, be careful of the door it can be opened; beware of a stationary vehicle entering traffic.

Due to the many accidents that occur at sunset or at night, do not try to ride a bike during those hours. Put a headlight on the front and a red light on the rear of the bike. Lights help you to see and others to see you. Make sure all reflectors are clean, visible, and properly connected.

Additional bike flag, reflective tape, lights and reflectors can be purchased to make the bike and you more visible. Be careful if you need to ride your bike at night because there is a higher risk of an accident and injury. You should ride your bike in the same direction as the vehicles and on the same side of the road as the vehicles.

When riding with other cyclists, ride the bikes one after the other near the side of the road. Keep a safe distance between yourself and the next rider. The bike is built to be ridden by one person. Do not carry passengers. If it is necessary to carry a child, attach a special child seat to the bike. Use a band to secure the child in his special seat. Also the child must wear a bike helmet approved by an official organization, when riding.

## SAFETY

### Safety check sheet

- ( ) **Brakes:** Make sure the brakes work properly. When the brakes are applied, the wheel should not turn.
- ( ) **The Steem:** Inspect the fork for excessive movement in the front frame tube. Replace a crooked fork, do not try to repair or straighten it. Replace any worn or damaged parts.
- ( ) **Tires:** Make sure the tires are mounted correctly and have the correct amount of pressure. The tires must not be twisted and must be free of oil, wax, and excessive moisture. Inspect and tighten loose spokes.
- ( ) **Seat and Seat Post:** Verify the correct location of the seat, and that it goes up and down. Check the minimum mark to hold on.
- ( ) **Chain, Lever and Gear/ chain ring:** Tighten or loosen the lever bearings.
- ( ) **Pedals:** Examine the pedals for free rotation on the pedal axles. CAUTION! Make sure you put the pedals on their correct side.  
**CAUTION!** Make sure you put the pedals on their correct side.
- ( ) **Frame:** Check frame tubes for any indications of sprains and breaks. Inspect all solder connections for an indication of metal chips or burrs. Check the correct alignment of the frame in relation to wheels, chainring, pedals, chain and rears.
- ( ) **Safety Practices:** A bike should not be ridden at night without additional reflectors and lights (which may be required by law in some regions) in place and working
- ( ) **Reflectors:** Make sure all reflectors are properly located, tight, clean, and visible. Do not ride the bike without all reflectors in place and in good reflective condition.



## ASSEMBLY

### Introduction to assembly

This Instruction Manual describes and shows several different types of bikes and equipment. Select the necessary instructions for your bike. Do not discard the box until all assembly steps have been completed to verify that no part is accidentally discarded. Check each package separately for additional assembly instructions.



**The symbol shown to the left is used to indicate a possible hazard to the operator or the unit**

#### NOTE:

Left and right are used to refer to the directions seen by the operator.

An adult must assemble this bike. The following tools may be required:

- (1) Phillips screwdriver (star).
- (1) Flat Screwdriver.
- (3) Metric Allen key (4, 5 and 6 mm).
- (1) Adjustable wrench (parakeet).
- (1) Pliers (mechanical pliers).

### Front wheel assembly

#### NOTE:

The tires on this bike may have directional spirals. Look for an arrow on the side of the tire that indicates the direction the tire should turn when the bike is in forward gear. If the date cannot be found, inspect that the front tire stripe pattern is mounted in the same direction.

1. Rotate the front fork until the ends of the fork tubes point forward.
2. Install a wheel retainer and axle nut on each side of the axle, as shown in the figure. Make sure the tab on each wheel retainer fits into the hole in the end of each fork.
3. Tighten the axle nuts by hand. Make sure there is an equal distance between each fork tube and the wheel (figure 5). Use a wrench and securely tighten the axle nuts.
4. Make sure the axle nuts are tight. If there is a gap between the inner nut, the fork end, the wheel retainer (figure 6), and the axle nuts, tighten the axle nuts more firmly.

Figure 1

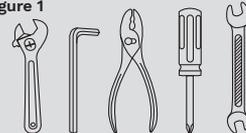


Figure 4

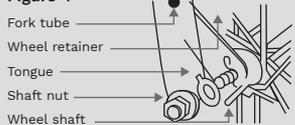
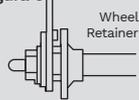


Figure 5



Figura 6



Front View Scissor / Tire

Tuerca Interna

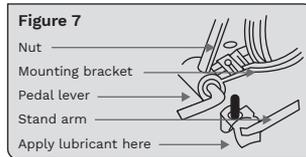
## Stand assembly

1. Put the mounting bracket in position on the frame. Mount the stand to the bracket with the nut. Just tighten the nut enough to secure the stand (figure 7).
2. Rotate the pedal lever and you should not hit the stand. If the lever hits the stand, push the stand towards the rear of the bike.
3. Use a wrench and firmly tighten the stand door.
4. Try moving the stand towards the square and in the opposite direction. If there is movement, tighten the bolt more firmly.
5. Apply the lubricant (not included) between the stand and its support (fig. 7).
6. Lower the stand to support the bike.



### WARNING:

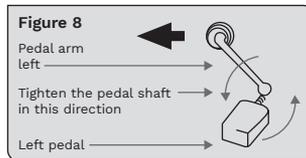
Keep the stand tight and away from the rotation of the pedal lever. If the stand is bent or the spring is damaged, replace the stand.



## Pedal assembly

### NOTE:

The identification below is either on each pedal or on each pedal pack. An identical (L) or (ML) mark on the left. An identical (R) or (MR) mark on the right



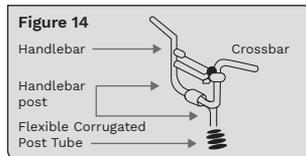
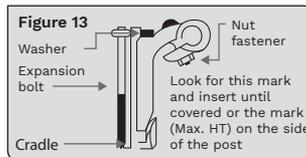
1. Connect the left pedal to the left pedal lever. Turn the pedal shaft to the left (see figure 8). Connect the right pedal to the right crank arm, turn the pedal shaft clockwise.
2. Verify that the pedals are tight. If there is space between the crank arm and the pedal chord, tighten the pedal more firmly.

### IMPORTANT:

Replace the pedals if they are bent, damaged, if they have cracks, if the reflectors are damaged, or if they do not reflect properly.

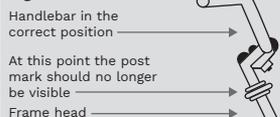
## Handlebar assembly

1. Remove the nut and bolt from the handlebar post clamp (figure 13).
2. If the handlebar post is not mounted to the handlebar, slide the handlebar stem onto the handlebar. (figure 14).
3. Apply a few drops of oil to the threads of the clamp bolt. Use a wrench and securely tighten the clamp nut or bolt.
4. Loosen the expander screw and insert the post into the head of the chassis.
5. Lift the bottom up and make sure the post goes into the head of the chassis at least 2 1/2 or up to the mark.
6. Align the straight part of the handlebar at a right angle (90 degrees) to the front wheel (figure 3). Use a wrench and firmly tighten the expansion bolt.



- Check that the handlebar is tight on the post. Stand with one leg on each side of the front wheel. Try to rotate the handlebar. If the handlebar moves on the post, align the handlebar and tighten the clamp nut or bolt, as described in step 2 and 3.

**Figure 16**



## Seat assembly and reflector bracket

- Loosen the nut for the seat clip (figure 18).
- Insert the seat post into the seat clamp. Make sure the seat post faces the nut and bolt that extends at least 1/4 inch above the seat. The top of the seat post should not touch the saddle (figure 18).
- If equipped, slide the corrugated hose over the end of the seat post. Insert the seat post into the seat support tube (figure 18).
- Align the tip of the seat with the center of the top tube. Move the tip of the saddle up or down so that the surface is level (figure 20). Securely tighten the seat retaining nut.
- Apply several drops of oil to the screw threads.
- Attach the reflector bracket to the right side of the seat post bracket with the screw, washer, and nut (figure 19).
- Rotate the reflector bracket so that the reflector face is vertical. Just tighten the nut enough to hold the reflector bracket and seat post in place.
- Adjust the seat height to the approximate required position. Tighten the seat post retaining nut just enough to hold the seat in place while the rider sits on the seat.



**WARNING:**

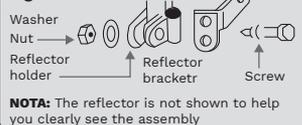
Install the seat post correctly or an accident may occur. Insert the seat post into the seat support tube until the mark on the side of the seat post cannot be seen.

- Have the rider sit on the seat and put one foot on the pedal that is in its lowest position. The seat is in its correct position when the rider's leg flexes slightly when the foot is on the lowest pedal, (as shown in figure 20). If necessary, repeat the adjustment until the seat height is correct for the rider.
- With the seat at the correct height for the rider, make sure the tip of the seat is aligned with the center of the top tube and that the reflector bracket is in the correct position.
- Measure the distance between the seat surface and the top of the reflector. The distance must be at least 3 inches (figure 21). Adjust the seat height as needed.
- Securely tighten the seat post retaining nut.
- Hold a ruler about a foot long against the face of the reflector, with the bike in an upright position (figure 22). When viewed from above the ruler should be at a 90 degree angle, use an adjustable wrench to twist the reflector bracket until the ruler is 90 degrees relative to the top tube.

**Figure 18**



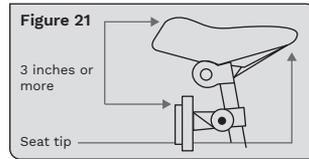
**Figure 19**



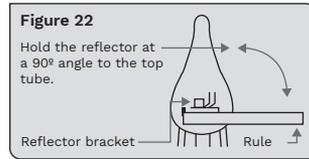
**Figure 20**



14. Make sure the seat clip and seat post clip are tight. Stand with one leg on each side of the rear wheel. Try to move the seat from side to side and the tip of the seat up and down. If the seat moves and the post does not, locate the seat and tighten the seat clamp nut more firmly.



15. Try pushing and pulling the seat to make the seat go up and down. If the seat post slides into the frame, locate the seat and reflector bracket, and tighten the seat post retaining nut more firmly.



### **IMPORTANT:**

When the seat height is changed, the rear reflector bracket must be checked and adjusted. The reflector should always be in a vertical position. Always keep all fasteners tight.

## **Accessory assembly**

### **CAUTION:**

If your unit has a handlebar bag, basket, pad, plate, or some other type of accessory, make sure the front and rear reflectors are visible and not blocked by the accessory. Make sure the accessory is properly installed on the bike. Also, that the accessory and any other added parts do not make contact with one of the moving parts. If the handlebar has a crossbar, make sure the bag or basket is secured at the top of the crossbar. Follow the instructions that come with the accessory.

## **Monitoring the bike before riding it:**

Before riding the bike, check that the brake (or brakes) and other parts are assembled correctly and that they work well. Before riding the bike, please do so in a large, open and flat space. If there are problems, refer to the Assembly instructions and follow the Maintenance procedures in this book.

## **TIRE INSPECTION:**

Keep your tires inflated to the correct air pressure level for a safe ride. Correct air pressure is marked on the side of the tire.

### **CAUTION:**

Only use a handheld or stand-up inflator to inflate a bike tire. A gas station air hose inflates a tire too quickly and is capable of pressures that exceed the capacity of a tube and a bike tire.

## **Inspection of the cables:**

Check the routing of all cables on the bike. Rotate the handlebars fully from side to side. Make sure the cables are not caught behind the front reflector bracket. If the cables are caught, adjust the position of the brake or shift cable.

## **Introduction to operation:**

Before riding this bike Read the Rules for Safe Bike Handling and the Safety Check Sheet. For added safety and protection, wear a bike helmet approved by an organization such as the A.N.S.I. (American National Standards Institute) when riding the bike. Some cities and some states may require the use of a helmet when riding a bike.

If you understand how to operate the bike, you will be able to enjoy it and get more out of it. The first time you do, ride your bike in a large, open, flat area. If a problem is found, review the instructions and follow the procedures in this manual.

## BRAKE OPERATION:

Slow down the bike. This condition requires more time and distance to stop. Apply the brakes earlier than normal and with less force to prevent the bike from slipping. To operate the coaster brakes, pedal backward. This action will cause the shoes inside the rear hub to expand, slowing the bike to a complete stop. If the bike does not stop properly, examine the brake arm. If the arm is properly assembled but the brake does not stop the bike, take the bike to the Service Center.



### WARNING:

The condition of the surface on which it is driven is very important. If the surface is wet or has sand, small stones, or other loose mackerel on the surface, take extra precautions.

## Maintenance:

For a safe ride, each mechanical part of the bike must be properly adjusted. If you do not keep these parts properly adjusted, you will not be in control of the bike in an emergency. Adjustment and Maintenance must be carried out by a competent person.

## Adjusting the pedal lever bearings

To check the crank arm bearings, align one of the crank arms with the lower rear wheel fork. Grip the lower fork with one hand and the end of the crank arm with the other. Try pushing the crank arm towards the bike and then pulling it off the bike. The connecting rod should be adjusted when any movement of the connecting rod is seen or felt (figure 25). One piece crank arm adjustment.

### NOTE:

To determine how tight the fasteners should be, see the torque scale at the end of this book.

1. Use an adjustable wrench and loosen the locknut by turning it clockwise.
2. Remove the locknut and dust seal from the threaded part of the connecting rod (figure 25).
3. With your hand turn the adjusting cone counter-clockwise until the cone is against the bearings. Install the dust seal and locknut.
4. Securely tighten the locknut (fig 26).
5. Check the connecting rod bearings according to the instructions above.

Figure 25

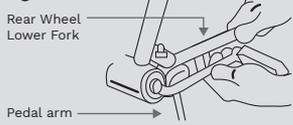
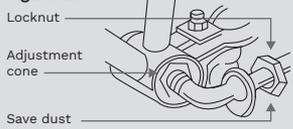


Figure 26



## Chain adjustment

Examine the chain tension. The chain should have approximately 3/8 inch of movement between the front sprocket and the rear sprocket (as shown in figure 27). If necessary, adjust as follows:

1. Loosen the rear axle nuts and clamp nut on the pedal brake arm (fig. 28).
2. Move the rear wheel forward or backward on the wheel clip (fig. 28).

3. Make sure there is the same distance between each rear wheel lower fork tube and the wheel. Firmly tighten the axle wheels and the clamp nut for the brake arm.
4. Make sure the axle nuts are tight. There should be no gap between the inner nut, the wheel clip, and the axle nuts. If there is space between these parts, tighten the axle nuts more firmly.

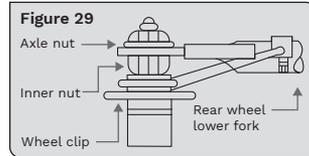
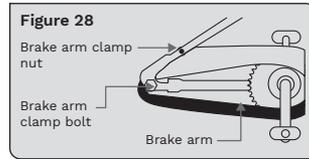
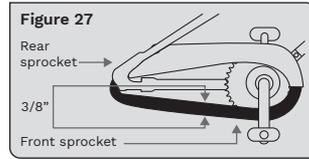
## To remove the chain

To remove the chain from the bike, you need a chain tool. If you need to remove the chain from the bike frame, take the bike to an Authorized Service Center.



### WARNING:

Correct chain adjustment is important for the safe control and use of your bike. Examine the chain regularly.



## FRAME FRONT BEARING ADJUSTMENT

With use, the head bearings can loosen. To check that the front bearings are not loose, hold the handlebars and raise the front wheel several inches off the ground with the wheel pointing forward. Let the front wheel drop to the ground. If the head bearings are loose, you can feel or hear the bearings move in the frame head as follows:

1. If equipped, remove the cover from the handlebar post. Use an adjustable wrench and loosen the head locknut.
2. Turn the adjusting cone clockwise with your hand.
3. Tighten the locknut one or two turns with an adjustable wrench.
4. Hold the bike frame behind the frame head. Raise the front of the frame several inches off the ground and turn the handlebars.
5. If the fork does not rotate freely, loosen the locknut on the head and turn the adjustable bearing cone 1/4 turn counterclockwise. Tighten the head locknut. Check the fit and repeat if necessary. If the handlebar is eyeing the handlebar post, move the handlebar to the correct position. Use a wrench and securely tighten the clamp nut or clamp screw. Check to see if the handlebar is tight to the stem. Stand in front of the bike with one leg on each side of the front wheel. Try to move the handlebars up and down. If the handlebar moves on the stem, align the clamp nut or clamp bolt more firmly.

### If the handlebar post is loose:

Align the straight part of the handlebar at a 90 degree angle relative to the front wheel (figure 3). Use a spanner and tighten the expansion bolt. Check that the handlebar post is tight. Stand in front of the bike and hold the wheel between your knees. Try turning the handlebars. If the handlebar turns without turning the front wheel, align the handlebar and tighten the expansion bolt more firmly.

### CAUTION:

If the expansion bolt is too tight, the fork tube inside the head of the frame can be damaged, which can cause a problem with the steering.

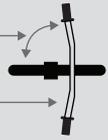
## Adjusting the height of the handlebar

1. Use a wrench to loosen the expansion bolt until its head is 1/4 inch above the surface of the handlebar post.
2. Put a block of wood over the expansion bolt. Hit the block of wood with a hammer until the expansion bolt touches the headset.
3. Adjust the height of the handlebar. Make sure the stem enters the fork at least 2 1/2 inches or up to the mark. Also, make sure the handlebars are at a 90 degree angle to the front wheel. Use a spanner and tighten the expansion nut

**Figure 30**

Alinee el manubrio en ángulo de 90° con relación a la rueda

Manubrio



### NOTE:

Put the bike wheels up on a horizontal surface. Put paper under the saddle and handlebars to protect them. Use blocks under the handlebars to protect the brake levers and shift levers.

### Wheel Bearing Check:

Hold the rim in one hand and the frame or fork in the other. Try to move the wheel from side to side. If the wheel is seen or felt to move, the wheel bearings need to be adjusted. Take the wheel to an Authorized Service Center.

### Wheel alignment check:

To check the front wheel alignment. Measure the distance between the wheel rim and each tube on the frame. The distance must be equal on both sides of the wheel. To adjust the front wheel loosen the axle nuts and align the wheel with the center of the fork tubes. To adjust the rear wheel, loosen the axle nuts, disconnect the brake arm. Align the wheel with the center of the lower forks on the rear wheel. Tighten the axle nuts by hand.

### Spoke maintenance:

#### CAUTION:

Be very careful when squeezing loose spokes. The different torsion between one spoke and another can deform the rim. Check the wheels frequently for loose spokes. Keep all spokes tight. Failure to hold the spokes tight can cause broken spokes.

Use a spoke wrench that tightens the spoke tensioner to tighten the spokes. If a spoke wrench is not available, remove the tire, tube, and rim band from the wheel. When using a screwdriver, turn the spoke tensioner end on each spoke until all the spokes have the same tension. To check the correct spoke tension, place a fixed object next to the wheel rim while the wheel is turning.

Look at the space between the fixed object and the tire. If the lateral movement of the wheel rim is more than 1/16 inch, take the wheel to an Authorized Service Center.

## How to remove the wheels

### NOTE:

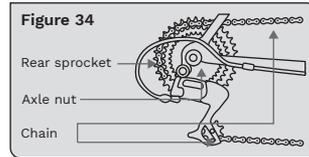
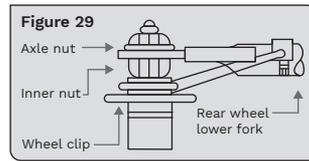
To determine how tight the fasteners should be, refer to the torque scales at the end of this manual.

### To remove the front wheel:

Follow the steps in reverse order.

### To remove the rear wheel:

1. Remove the axle nuts from the rear axle.
2. Disconnect the brake arm from the lower rear wheel fork (fig. 29).
3. Push the wheel forward. Remove the chain from the rear sprocket. Remove the wheel from the wheel clips.



### To install the rear wheel:

1. Put the chain on the rear sprocket. Install the wheel into the wheel clips.
2. Start with the chain on the front sprocket. Slowly turn the crank until the chain is completely on the sprocket.
3. Attach the axle nuts to the axle. Use your hand to tighten the axle nut.
4. Adjust the chain. Refer to the instructions on how to adjust the chain.
5. Tighten the axle nuts with a wrench. Make sure axle nuts are tight. There should be no gap between the inner nut, the wheel clips, and the axle nuts (figure 34). If there is space between these areas, tighten the axle nuts more securely.

## LUBRICATION

### NOTE:

Do not use an excessive amount of lubricant. Do not spill lubricant on the tires, rims, brake shoes, or brake drum.

Keep lubricant on all surfaces where metal rubs against metal. Lubricate all cables and derailleurs every 6 months. Lubricate the connecting rod, wheel hubs and connecting rod bearings with grease. Clean and lubricate these parts every 6 months. To clean and lubricate, take the bike to an Authorized Service Center.

**Pedals:** Lean the bike. Apply oil to each tube of the pedals.

**Shoe brakes:** (If equipped). Lubricate the inside of the cable covers and pivot bolts with two to three drops of oil. Do not spill oil on the brake blocks or wheel rims. The bike will not brake quickly with oil spilled on these parts. If necessary, wash them in hot soapy water.

**shoe brakes:** (If equipped). Lubricate the inside of the cable covers and pivot bolts with two to three drops of oil. Do not spill oil on the brake blocks or wheel rims. The bike will not brake quickly with oil spilled on these parts. If necessary, wash them in hot soapy water.

**Chain:** Lubricate frequently with a quality oil.

**Free wheel mechanism:** For bikes without a coaster brake, the sprocket on the rear wheel is called the free wheel. Lay the bike on its left side. Slowly turn the wheel while applying a few drops of oil.

## LUBRICATION

Keep your bike clean with a damp cloth without using abrasive soaps. Do not expose your bike in humid or sunny places for long periods of time. Wash the chain with soap and water, then lubricate it with SAE 40 oil. Grease the center set at least once a year.

	Monthly	Annual
Cleaning	Chain	Center game
Grease		Center game
Oil	Chain	

## GUARANTEE POLICY

Model:	_____
Rolled:	_____
Date:	_____
Invoice:	_____

The manufacturer guarantees the components and accessories of the product for 90 days from the date of delivery to the final consumer. The frame and the scissors are guaranteed for up to 6 months from the date of delivery to the final consumer. This policy covers any manufacturing defect, not attributable to wear and tear due to normal use.

## TERMS

1. To make this guarantee effective, it is necessary to present this policy duly stamped together with the product in the place where it was purchased.
2. The warranty covers only components, accessories, frame and scissors, adjustments and labor will be at the distributor expense.
3. The repair time will not exceed 30 business days in any of the cases.
4. In the event that your bike has been used for a purpose other than that specified in its purchase, intentionally or accidentally hit, or if it has been exposed to harmful elements or an unauthorized workshop trying to repair it, this guarantee will remain automatically without effect.

## Recommendation for you to acquire the correct bike wheel

Shot	Age
12	From 2 to 3 years
14	From 2 to 4 years
16	From 4 to 7 years
20	From 7 to 11 years old
24	From 11 years to more
26	From 15 years to more



Assembled in Mexico with imported parts by: **Bicicletas veloci S.A de C.V.**

Vicente Guerrero No. 75, Col. Agua Blanca Industrial C.P. 45235  
Zapopan, Jalisco, México. Tel. 52 33 32 83 11 60 & 01 800 504 5380  
[www.grupoveloci.com](http://www.grupoveloci.com)