

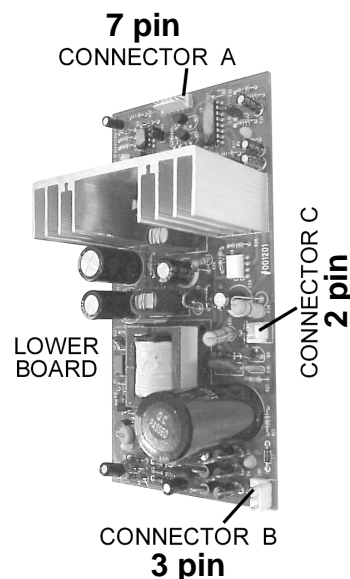
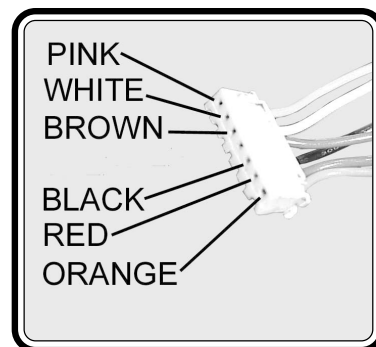


ELECTRONIC TROUBLESHOOTING

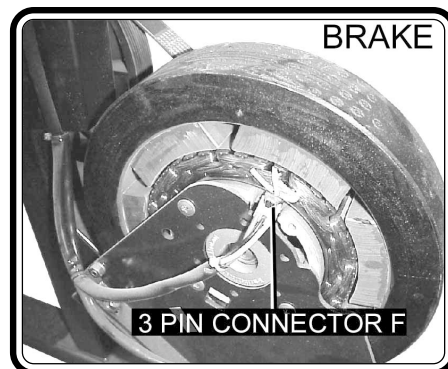
1. PROBLEM: Console LED's will not light, console will not power up

NOTE: The bike must be pedaled at greater than 50 RPM while performing the following tests.

- SOLUTION:**
- Check the wires going to the back of the computer, if the wires are secure and console will not start, see step b.
 - Use a multimeter set to VDC. Disconnect the wire harness going into the back of the computer. Connect the red lead to pin 2 (red) and the black lead to pin 3 (black). Voltage should be 5.0 V +/- 0.5 V DC. If the voltage is present, and within tolerance, replace the computer. If there is no voltage, or it is not within tolerance, see step c.
 - Remove the right pedal and shroud. Reinstall the pedal. Disconnect the seven pin cable (connector A) from the lower control board. While pedaling at greater than 50 RPM and using the multimeter, check between pin 2 (red) and pin 3 (black) on the lower control board for 5.0 VDC +/- 0.5 VDC. If the voltage is correct, check all the wire connections in the connectors for loose or bad connections. If voltage is not correct, see step d.
 - Disconnect the three-pin cable from the lower control board. Use the multimeter to check AC voltage between pins 1&2, 1&3, and 2&3 of the cable. Voltage should be greater than 30 VAC, if it is, replace the lower control board. If voltage is not correct, see step e.
 - Disconnect the three-pin cable from the brake. Check voltage between pins 1&2, 1&3, and 2&3 on brake connector F. If voltage is greater than 30 VAC check for loose pins or connections in connector. If voltage is not greater than 30 VAC replace the brake.



NOTE: For help with use of a Multimeter, see Appendix A.





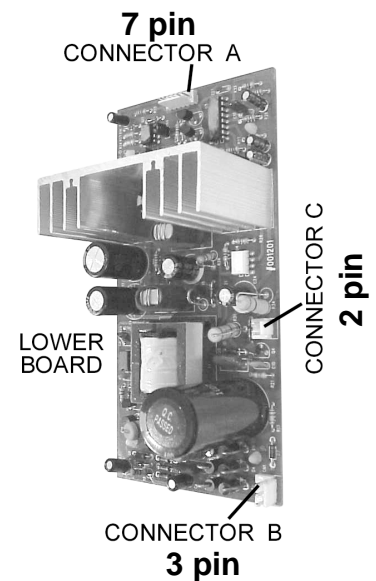
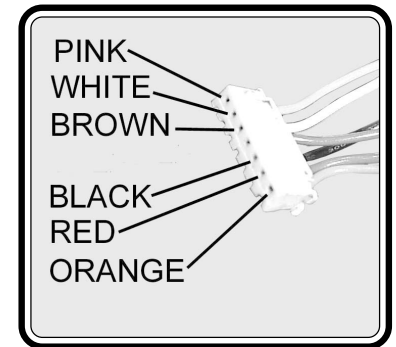
ELECTRONIC TROUBLESHOOTING (continued)

2. PROBLEM: Bike has erratic or incorrect resistance during work out.

NOTE: The bike must be pedaled at greater than 50 RPM while performing the following tests.

- SOLUTION:**
- Check the wires going to the back of the computer, if the wires are secure and still varying or no resistance, or heavy resistance go to step b.
 - Disconnect the seven-pin connector from the computer and attach a jumper wire or paper clip between pins 3 (red) and pin 5 (pink). The bike should briefly produce a heavy resistance. If you do get heavy resistance, replace the console. If there is no difference in resistance see step c.
 - Remove the shroud and check the seven-pin A connector at the lower board for loose or bad pin connections. If loose or bad connections exist, replace the bad part. If there are no loose or bad connections, see step d.
 - Remove the two-pin brake coil C connector from the lower control board. Set the multimeter to test Ohms. Place your leads to the two pins in the cable, Resistance should be 11 OHMS +/- 3 OHMS. If there is no resistance, replace the brake. If there is resistance replace the lower control board.

NOTE: For help with use of a Multimeter, see Appendix A.



3. PROBLEM: Bike does not display correct pedal speed.

- SOLUTION:**
- Check to see if the seven-pin connector on the console is loose or disconnected, if so, securely reattach the connector. If connector is secure, see b.
 - Remove the right shroud, and check the seven-pin cable for loose pins or bad connections. If the cable has loose pins or bad connections, replace the cable. If there are no loose pins or bad connections, replace the lower control board.



ELECTRONIC TROUBLESHOOTING (continued)

4. PROBLEM: No heart rate from chest strap or incorrect reading. (HRC models)

- SOLUTION:**
- Confirm that the chest strap has a new battery. Make sure the chest strap is polar compatible, and that it is rated for extended distance. If the chest strap does not meet all three conditions it is not compatible and must be changed out with a compatible strap. If your strap does meet all three requirements see step b.
 - Move the machine to an area away from electrical components, i.e. television, microwave oven, etc. If still getting incorrect readings, try a new strap. If moving the equipment and changing out the strap do not help replace console.

MECHANICAL TROUBLESHOOTING

1. PROBLEM: Belt slipping, too tight or makes noise

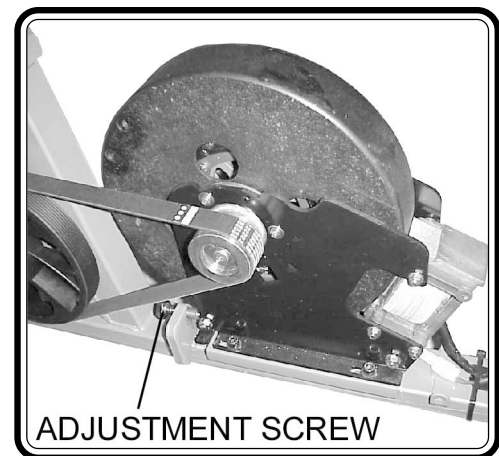
- SOLUTION:**
- Check belt for wear and adjust tension.

The belt tension is set and maintained by moving the brake with adjustment screw.

The belt tension is increased by loosening the mounting screws and then tightening the belt by turning the adjustment screw clockwise.

The belt tension is decreased by loosening mounting screws and then loosening the adjustment screw by turning the adjustment screw counter-clockwise.

Check that the belt tension is correct before reassembly by replacing pedals and riding bike. If tension is correct, firmly tighten the lock nut on the adjustment screw.



- NOTE:** *Proper belt tension is achieved when the belt does not slip under normal pedaling forces at the highest resistance. When belt tension is too high there is excessive friction in the drive train, which gives the bike a poor feel when ridden and causes premature wear on drive train components. Proper belt tension is best achieved by starting with a slightly loose belt and increasing tension with half turns (clockwise) of the adjustment screw until the belt does not slip at the highest resistance setting.



MECHANICAL TROUBLESHOOTING (continued)

2. PROBLEM: Bottom bracket feels tight, rough, or makes noise

- SOLUTION:**
- a. Adjust bottom bracket.
 - b. Replace bottom bracket.



3. PROBLEM: Bottom bracket feels loose

- SOLUTION:**
- a. Make sure bearing cups are secure in frame.
 - b. Adjust bottom bracket

4. PROBLEM: Drive train noise

- SOLUTION:**
- a. Noise once per revolution: check bottom bracket or pedals.
 - b. Noise once every 1.5 revolutions: check belt
 - c. Noise multiple times per revolution: Check tension pulley, belt or flywheel hub.

NOTES

**FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION CONTACT
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AT 1-800-864-1270**