

## Warranty terms and conditions



## List of wearing parts

### Chain

The wear of the chain originates in its function. Its extent depends on the frequency of care and on the use of the chain (cycling style, any cycling in rain or on salted roads). Even with regular maintenance the chain will eventually need to be replaced.

### Cogs, chainring, and pulley

On bicycles with an external gear shifting system the cogs, chainring, and pulley are exposed to wear due to their function. The extent of wear depends on the frequency of care and on the use of the bicycle (cycling style, any cycling in rain or on salted roads). Even with regular maintenance they will eventually need to be replaced.

### Shift and brake Bowden cables

Shift and brake cables require regular care, and sometimes need to be replaced, especially if you frequently store the bicycle outdoors, where it is exposed to adverse weather conditions.

### Brake pads

The brake pads of the various brake systems are exposed to wear due to their function. The extent of wear depends on the intensity of the bicycle's use. If you ride your bicycle in a sporty style or frequently on hilly terrain, the brake pads may need to be replaced more often. Check the wear of brake pads regularly, and if necessary, replace them or get them replaced.

### Rim

The rim is also exposed to wear, since the brake pads exert their braking action on its sidewall. Accordingly, the wear of the rim must also be checked regularly, for example when you inflate the tire. Small cracks or deformations on the rim indicate wear. With the help of the wear indicator strips on the side of the rim you can check its condition precisely.

### Tires

The extent of tire wear depends greatly on your cycling style. Heavy braking that blocks the wheel greatly reduces the life of the tire. It is important that you check the tire pressure regularly.

If necessary, inflate the tire to the prescribed pressure.

### Inner tubes

The extent of wear of the inner tubes depends on the frequency with which you check the tire pressure.

### Lighting devices and light reflectors

The lighting devices of the bicycle play a key role in terms of road safety; therefore you should check before every ride – especially in the dark – that the lights function correctly. Replace the bulbs, if necessary. We recommend that you keep spare bulbs with you while cycling so that if necessary, you can replace them on the road, as well. Make sure to check the condition of light reflectors, as well.

### Grips

If the handlebar grips have worn out and are slippery, replace them.

### Lubricants and hydraulic oils

Over time, the applied lubricants and hydraulic oils lose efficiency. Clean and re-lubricate lubricated parts regularly. If the lubricant has been used up, the wear of parts increases, their service life is shortened, and the smooth progress of the bicycle becomes obstructed.

### Paintwork

To preserve the appearance of your bicycle, maintain its paintwork regularly. Use a corrector pen to correct minor damage. You can protect the paintwork effectively by applying wax to it.

### Headset

Constant bumps and stresses transmitted from the road can lead to the wear of the headset. If you notice any change in the behaviour of the headset, visit a specialist service centre.

### Springs/shocks

Observe the maintenance intervals prescribed by their manufacturer.

## Proper use and description of bicycle types

### City, Junior and children's bicycles

These bicycle types are usually equipped with all necessary accessories, such as a luggage rack, lighting devices, and fenders. Many of these bikes are fitted with a hub gear with a coasting brake. In recent years, great emphasis has been given to the development of bicycles in this group, providing them with such extras as the telescopic fork, hub dynamo, and stem with adjustable angle, which significantly improve their comfort level and the riding experience. Use: on paved roads and on unpaved roads in good condition.

### Trekking bicycles

Trekking bicycles are also equipped with the accessories required for circulating in road traffic. In the interest of their use on longer trips and easier terrain, these bicycles are equipped with 28" tires. By selecting from different tread types (terrain or slick) their use can be customised further. Unlike city bikes, trekking bicycles are equipped with 21, 24 or 27-speed external gear shift systems. To provide a suitable level of comfort, these bicycles may also come equipped with telescopic forks, depending on their design. Use: on paved roads and on unpaved roads in good condition.

### Mountain bike (MTB)

MTBs have become ever more widespread since the late 80's. Their 26" tire size (nowadays 27.5" and 29" tires are also available), knobby tread, external gear shift system, and sporty sitting position all serve their off-road use. The technology used, such as the material and geometry of the frame, has undergone considerable development in recent times. V-brakes, disc brakes, high quality handlebars and seat components offer opportunities for customisation. These bicycles have not been designed for road use. If you wish to ride your MTB in traffic, you must equip it in accordance with legislative provisions. Use: unpaved roads, terrain

### Cross bicycles


Unlike MTBs, Cross bicycles have 28" wheels, although the geometry of their frame and their technical features are similar. Thanks to the larger wheel diameter, Cross bicycles are better suited to training on roads, but they also perform great on easier terrain. These bicycles have not been designed for road use. If you wish to ride your Cross bicycle in traffic, you must equip it according to legislative provisions.

Use: on paved roads and on unpaved roads in good condition.

### Racing bicycles (Road)

The structure of racing bicycles serves the goal of achieving high speeds on roads. Their main features are a light, but rigid frame, narrow 28" tires with an almost completely slick tread, a specially design racing handlebar, and low weight. They allow their rider to take up a forward-leaning sitting position to reduce air drag. Technical advances have been taking place in great steps in the area of racing bicycles, as well, with the main developments concerning gear shift and brake systems and other components such as rims. These bicycles have not been designed for road use. If you wish to ride your racing bicycle in traffic, you must equip it according to legislative provisions.

Use: only on paved roads in good condition

 Attention: the manufacturer and the distributor shall not be held liable for damages resulting from incorrect use or the failure to observe the safety technology provisions set out in the user guide / warranty booklet. Correct use includes strict compliance with the manufacturer's instructions relating to use and maintenance. Riding or making jumps on obstacles or steps is particularly dangerous, as there is a risk that the frame and/or fork will break, which could lead to a serious accident. In such cases the manufacturer shall not assume any liability. The manufacturer shall likewise not assume any liability for accidents occurring as a result of participation in MTB competitions or due to improper repairs.



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