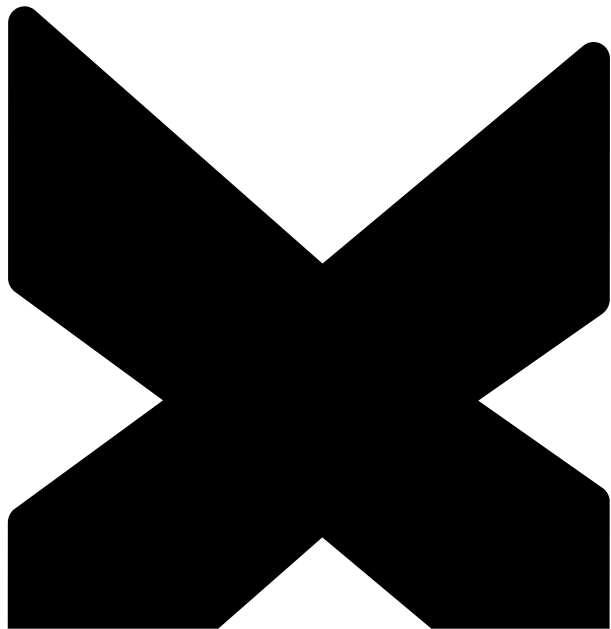


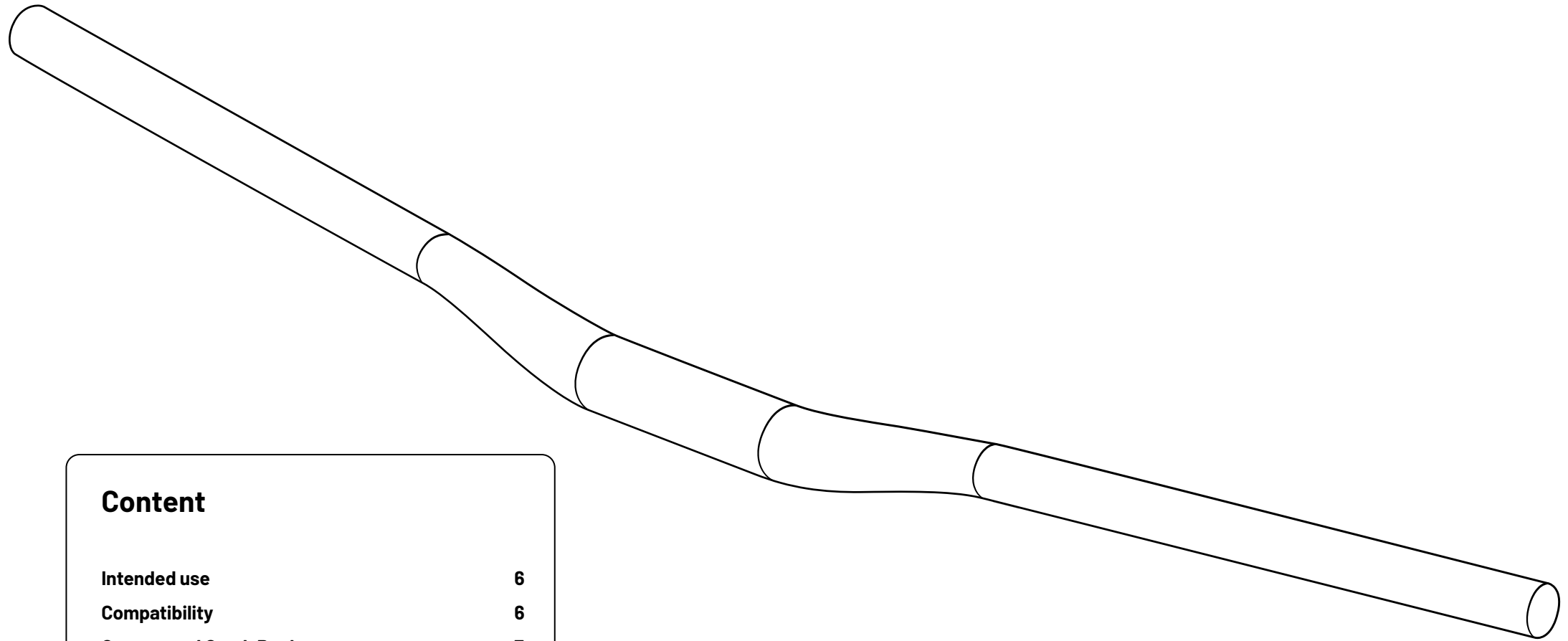
**SIXPACK**

EN



User Manual

# Handlebars carbon



## Content

<b>Intended use</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Compatibility</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Guarantee / Crash Replacement</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Mounting the handlebar</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>After a crash</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Care and maintenance</b>	<b>11</b>



## Intended use

Sixpack components are designed for the following categories according to ASTM F2043:

- VERTIC and MENACE: **Category 4**
- MILLENIUM and KAMIKAZE: **Category 5**

### **Category 4: Use in rough terrain and jumps up to 122 cm**

Category 4 includes the use of bikes and their components under the conditions of categories 1, 2 and 3 as well as in very rough and partially blocked terrain with steeper sections and higher speeds. Regular, moderate jumps pose no problem for experienced riders when using these bikes. Extended and regular use in bike parks and when tackling "North Shore" sections should be avoided. Due to increased stresses, these bikes should be checked for damage after every ride. Full suspension bikes with mid-level travel are typical in this category.

### **Category 5: Extreme use (downhill, freeride, dirt)**

Category 5 includes the use of bikes and their components under the conditions of categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 as well as in demanding, heavily blocked and extremely steep terrain, which can only be mastered by technically experienced and very well trained riders. In this category, big jumps are to be expected as well as intensive use in bike parks or on downhill tracks. With these bikes it is essential to ensure that after each ride an intensive check for possible damage is carried out. Pre-damages can lead to failure even if further stresses are significantly lower. A regular replacement of safety-relevant components should also be considered. Wearing appropriate protective gear is absolutely essential. Long travel full-suspension bikes but also dirt bikes characterize this category.

We recommend replacing the handlebars annually in regular racing use.

The maximum system weight (rider + bike + equipment + luggage) for the use of Sixpack Carbon handlebars is 120 kg.

## Compatibility

Sixpack handlebars may only be used with stems with matching clamp diameter or with adapter sleeves approved by Sixpack.

Bar ends must not be mounted on the handlebar.

## Guarantee / Crash Replacement

The statutory warranty applies to all components. If damage occurs outside the warranty, contact us and we try to find an individual solution.



### **Assembly video**

Scan the code and watch the video.



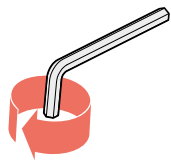
## Mounting the handlebar



### DANGER

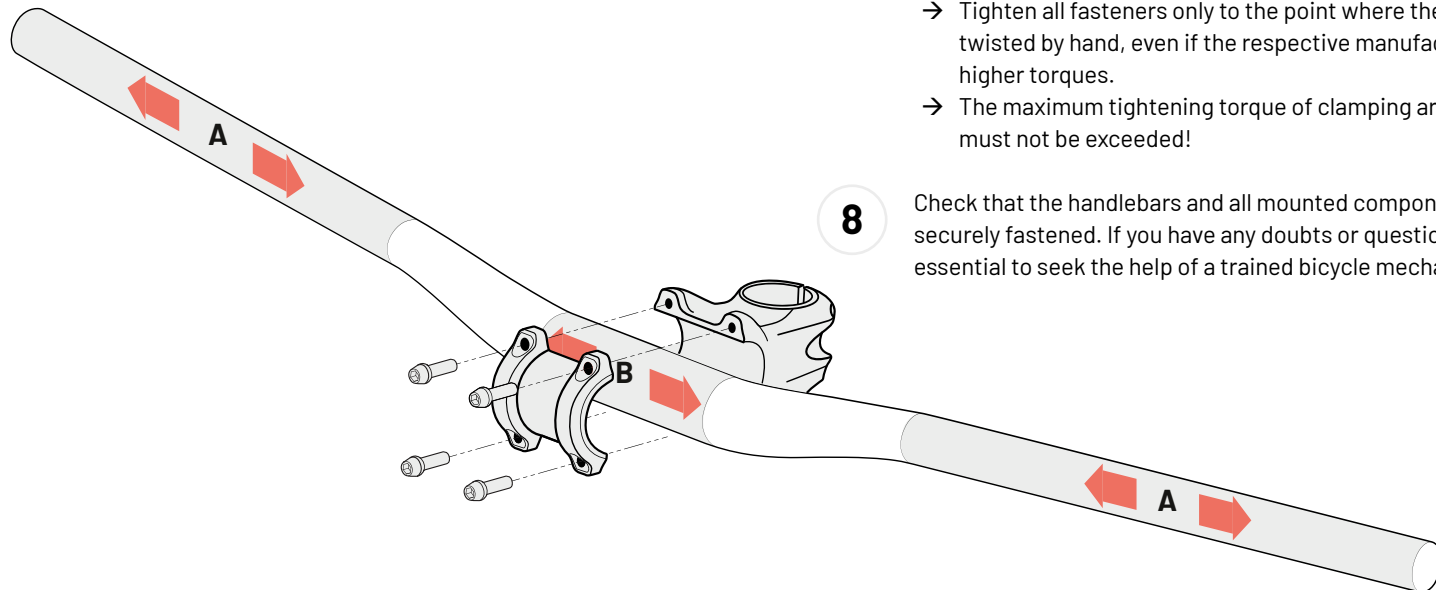
#### Danger of accident due to incorrectly mounted handlebars!

- The tightening torque of the stem must not be exceeded. Observe the specifications of the respective manufacturer!
- Make sure that the stem has no sharp edges that can damage the handlebar.
- The torque values specified by the manufacturers of the controls on the handlebars (brake levers, shift levers, levers for dropper post, etc.) are often too high. Tighten the screws only so that the controls can still be turned by hand.



**A** max. 3 Nm

**B** max. 6 Nm



- 1 Refer to the stem manufacturer's instructions and check them for specific provisions.
- 2 Clean and degrease the clamping surface of the handlebar and stem. Apply carbon assembly paste to the clamping surface of the handlebar.
- 3 Completely unscrew the clamping screws of the handlebar clamp and remove the clamps.
- 4 Attach the stem / clamps according to the manufacturer's instructions so that the handlebars can still be moved.
- 5 Center the handlebars and adjust the tilt of the handlebars.
- 6 Tighten the clamping screws according to the manufacturer's specifications until the desired torque is reached.
  - The maximum tightening torque of the clamping area B of 6 Nm must not be exceeded!
- 7 Attach all other components such as brake levers, shifters, grips, etc.
  - Tighten all fasteners only to the point where they can still be twisted by hand, even if the respective manufacturers specify higher torques.
  - The maximum tightening torque of clamping area A of 3 Nm must not be exceeded!
- 8 Check that the handlebars and all mounted components are securely fastened. If you have any doubts or questions, it is essential to seek the help of a trained bicycle mechanic!



## Shortening the handlebar



**DANGER**

### **Risk of injury due to carbon particles!**

Carbon fine dust is produced during the shortening of the handlebar. This may cause skin irritation, irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract.

- Avoid inhaling carbon dust by wearing an FFP2 protective mask!
- Wear protective goggles and gloves.

Your handlebar can be shortened using a hand saw with carbon saw blade. Deburr cut edges inside and outside with sandpaper.

## After a crash



**DANGER**

### **Risk of accident due to damaged or broken handlebar!**

- After heavy crashes, overstressing of the handlebar cannot be ruled out. This can result in cracked carbon fibers and limit mechanical strength. This damage is often not visible.
- We recommend replacing the handlebars after heavy falls.
- If you have any doubts or questions, you must seek the help of a trained bicycle mechanic or the Sixpack Service!

## Care and maintenance

The following activities must be carried out regularly:

- Check the tightening torque of the handlebar clamp regularly and retighten to the specific torque if necessary.
- Clean handlebars regularly with clear water or mild detergent. Observe the application recommendations of the cleaner used.
- Avoid contact with brake fluid. Clean handlebars immediately in case of contact.
- Check handlebars regularly for cracks, deformation, discoloration or other signs of damage. A damaged handlebar must not be used any further!
- If you have any doubts or questions, you must seek the help of a trained bicycle mechanic or the Sixpack Service!