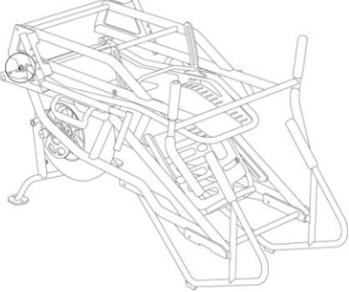
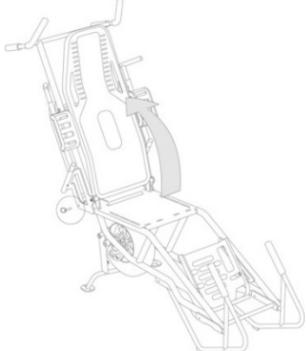
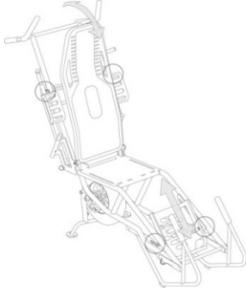
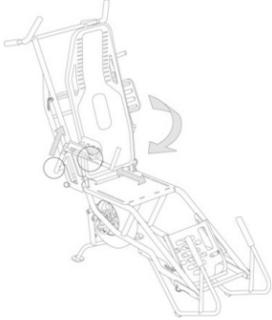
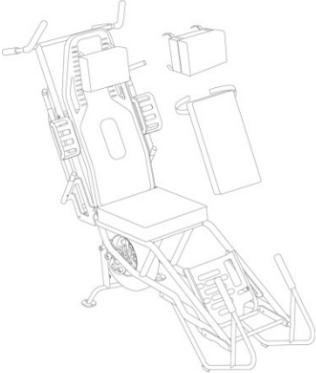


INSTRUCTIONS AND TIPS

<p>STOW</p>	<p>TrailRider folds down. The seatback and rear handles fold flat and the front handles are placed in the shortened, stored position. The front handles can be removed and stored separately . Cushions are tucked away and the seatback is secured in the folded position by a bungee cord.</p>		<p>NOTIFY Debra of damage or excessive wear, including the tire, brakes, locking pins, seat cushions and seatbelts. Make sure all quick release mechanisms are tightened firmly. Ensure the TrailRider rolls freely. The TrailRider frame should not be left in extreme conditions..</p>
<p>DEPLOY</p>	<p>Lift the seatback by swinging the rear handles/seatback into the upright position. The seatback is secured on both sides with locking pins. Ensure the pins are clean of debris and not damaged and insert them fully into the frame with an audible click.</p>		<p>Do not exceed the TrailRider weight limit of 250 lbs. (total including Rider and gear). The TrailRider is designed to be operated with a minimum of two trained Sherpas. Consider the stability of the TrailRider and occupant at all times, especially when encountering steep slopes and uneven ground. Never leave an occupied TrailRider unattended.</p>
<p>ADJUST</p>	<p>There are two quick releases for the seatback and two for the footrest. All four must be fully engaged to safely secure the Rider's seating position.</p>		<p>Comfort And Convenience Dress appropriately for weather conditions Cycling gloves good protection for hands Bring food and water.. Do not exceed your ability or limitations. Carry appropriate tools to mend a flat tire.</p>
<p>ARMRESTS</p>	<p>Move the armrests from their stored position by pressing the release button. Swing them into position, choose the correct height and lock with an audible click. The armrest length adjusts by pressing the release button and sliding the armrest and handgrip to the desired position. They will lock into position with an audible click</p>		<p>Tight Turns Always know where the wheel is positioned. The front Sherpa will have to proceed forward as far as possible before attempting to turn. Remember that the wheel is located at the rear of the TrailRider and that the turning radius is large. The rear Sherpa should communicate the location of the wheel and the direction that has to be moved in order to clear any rocks, logs or debris in the path.</p>
<p>CUSHIONS</p>	<p>Attach the seatback cushion by looping the velcro tabs through the openings in the seatback and overlapping them in back. Be sure to check the tension of the five straps on the back of the seatback before transferring a Rider. The individual straps can be adjusted to suit the Rider's comfort level.</p>		<p>Downhill Use the brake to slow descent. Maintain a balanced position for Hiker. Secure your foot placement. Use a belay system if necessary. Uphill Ensure that the rear Sherpa has the strength to push. Watch your footing. Use an additional person at the front on a tag line.</p>
<p>SEATBELTS</p>	<p>Adjust each belt (chest, lap and leg) prior to setting out, then periodically check the tightness and positioning of the seatbelts during each hike.</p>		<p>Tight Gaps Locate the best placement for the wheel. The rear Sherpa may have to lift the wheel to clear a tight spot. A second person may be required for more power and security. Ensure foot placement before lifting.</p>
<p>KICK STAND AND DISC BRAKE</p>	<p>To begin hiking, or lift the TrailRider forward to transfer weight from the kickstand to the wheel. Swing the kickstand up and secure in the upward position with the self-locking latch. When stopping, set the kickstand by placing the front handles on the ground and then releasing the kickstand by releasing the red latch with your foot. Pull straight back with the rear handles while the front Sherpa pushes backwards. Disc brake is a very important safety feature for both uphill and downhill. The disc brake can be used on an uphill to prevent from sliding backwards and should be used on downhill to control speed.</p>		<p>Sherpa Tips The rear Sherpa requires more strength and height than the front. Keep this in mind when assigning the positions. The front Sherpa provides ease and stability. Communication is vital for the comfort and safety of the entire team. The whole team, including the Rider, should provide input throughout. If the Rider is uncomfortable, hiking techniques should be adjusted.</p>