Questionair

To make your perfect bike we also need to know some specifics and interests on how your new bike needs to look like and how you want to use it.

1. Geometry

What kind of frame size do you prefer?	☐ Compact	☐ Comfort	
What kind of geometry do you prefer?	☐ Performance	☐ Endurance	

2. Personal preferences

How many times do you like to cycle per week?	☐ 1x	☐ 2x	☐ 3 or more
How far do you cycle per ride on average?	☐ < 100 km	☐ > 100 km	
In what kind of weather do you ride?	☐ Only when sunny	☐ Whenever I can	
In what kind of surroundings do you ride?	☐ Flat	☐ Hilly	☐ Mountain
On what kind of underground do you mostly ride?	☐ Sand and gravel	☐ Tarmac	☐ Both

3. Aesthetics

How would you like your top tube to be?	☐ Traditional straight	☐ Sloping	
How would you like your tubeset to be?	☐ Classic	☐ Normal	☐ Oversized

4. Personal intersets

What are your hobbies, interests?

What or whom are you inspired by?

Who are your favourite bands / music?

Do you have a favourite Architect, Designer, Artist, Film Director etc. ?
(graphic style, favourite brand, type of shape, material, colour...)

Made to measure

We'd like to make your perfect bike, but to do that, we need almost perfect measurements - certainly accurate to within 2mm if possible. It's ideal if you can get another cyclist to help.

1. **Inseam**
   Stand in socks or bare footed against a flat wall. Stand with your feet slightly apart - no wider than comfortable 'pedal width'. Use a spirit level under the crotch and hold it horizontal with one end against the wall. Keep the spirit level perfectly horizontal and measure from the top of the level to the floor.
   This measurement is your cycling inseam.

2. **Sternum to crotch**
   Standing in the same position, measure from the sternum to the top of the spirit level.

3. **Sternum to floor**
   Remove the level, stay standing in the same position and measure from the sternum notch to the floor.

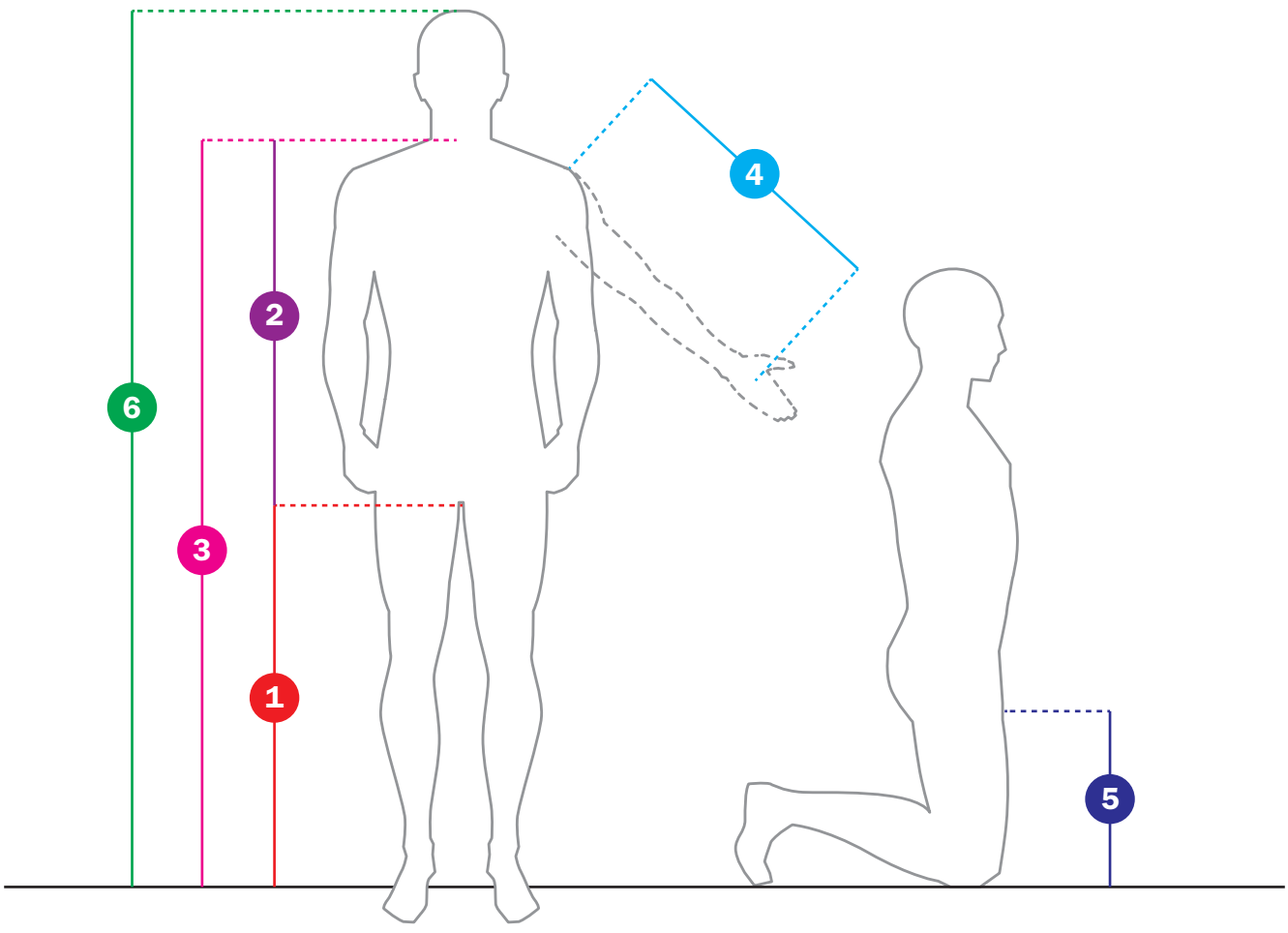
4. **Arm length**
   Standing against a flat surface, hold a pen or pencil in your right hand. Place your arm against the wall beside you and extend out at a 45 degree angle (down and to the right). Hold the pen with the back of your hand against the wall with your wrist in a natural position relative to your arm. Measure along the length of your arm from the middle of the pen to the top of the joint in your shoulder. Do the same with the left arm.

5. **Femur length**
   Try to get in a straight backed sitting position where the femur is horizontal and the back is a straight measure from the hip to the front of the knee.

6. **Overall Height**

7. **Weight**

8. **Shoe Size**



Measuring Your Current Bike Setup

1. Saddle Length

Please measure the length of your saddle from end to end - make sure your tape measure is flat and straight. Also please note the make and model of the saddle.

2. Saddle to Bar

Please measure the distance from the tip of the saddle to the centre of the handlebars.
The measurement should be direct from point to point regardless of angle.

3. Handlebar Drop

Measure the handle bar drop, measurement 3. The best way is with a small spirit level and / or hard ruler. Find a level spot on the floor. Rest one end of the level on the saddle pointing towards the handlebars. Once everything is straight and level, measure from the bottom edge of the ruler to the top of the handlebars.

4. Saddle Height

Measure the saddle height as indicated in bellow figure. It's the length from the middle of the bottom bracket to the top of the seat. Follow the centerline of the seat tube and remain as parallel/straight as possible.

5. Saddle Setback

Measure the saddle setback as indicated in bellow figure. This should be done while the bike is in a level position. Use a piece of string with a lead weight (eg. for fishing) on one end and measure from the tip of the saddle to at least just past the bottom bracket. Measure the distance from the bottom bracket center to the weighted line.

6. Front Centre Measurement

Measure the front of centre of the frame as indicated in bellow figure. This is taken from the centre of the bottom bracket to the centre of the front axle. Keep the front wheel pointing straight ahead - not turned in any way.