AT STEADYRACK WE PROVIDE A TOTAL BIKE STORAGE AND PARKING SOLUTION FOR ALMOST ANY SITUATION

A GUIDE TO PLANNING AND DESIGNING THE OPTIMUM USE OF YOUR AVAILABLE SPACE

For the purpose of this appendix we have divided bikes into three different categories based on length

1. STEADYRACK - WALL MOUNTED STORAGE RACK

Conventional wall mounted bike racks typically have some kind of a hook to hang your bike by the front wheel. The user has to lift their bike up vertically and manage it whilst attempting to align the gaps in the spokes with the hook. Balancing a bike whilst aligning it is difficult especially with heavier commuter bikes and can lead to damage to adjacent bikes and possibly even injury to the user. The Steadyrack bike rack system avoids these potential hazards by utilizing a pushing and pulling action as opposed to lifting vertically. The user simply wheels their bike up to the rack then balances the bike on the back wheel and rests the front tyre on the entry point of the rack. Then push forward and the bike will roll up and drop snugly into place in the rack using the mechanical advantage of the wheel turning to do the work for you. To remove the bike is the same in reverse you simply pull the bike out. The bike fits snugly into place and is cushioned by resting only on the front tyre. (See The Steadyrack Story http://www.steadyrack.com/videos/for more information)

2. MOUNTING HEIGHTS

The perfect mounting height is achieved when a bike is hanging in the rack and the rear wheel is close to the floor but not touching. This ensures the least amount of rise to load the bike. Bikes come in different length's depending on type and brand. The overall length or wheelbase of the bikes determines the mounting heights, which is why we suggest measuring your bikes (see installation guide). We have found through experience however that bikes fall into three main categories when determining mounting heights for commercial applications.

(Category1 bikes)

Mountain /Hybrid/Commuter Bikes

(Category 2 bikes)

Road Bikes

(Category 3 bikes)

Others

Category I bikes tend to be longer and heavier than category 2 bikes. As you don't have the luxury of knowing how many of each type of bike will be parked in a commercial environment we always recommend mounting the racks to suit the longer wheel based category I bikes. Also category 2 bikes are typically lightweight road bikes they are much easier to load and unload than the heavier category I bikes. This also means that in most commercial situations all the racks can be mounted at the same height, which looks much neater. (See photos and diagrams attached for mounting heights). Category 3 bikes are odd sized and weights and we recommend utilising floor racks (see item 5).

3. SPACING YOUR RACKS - MAXIMISE YOUR WALL SPACE

We recommend 500mm as an optimum spacing between the racks. This spacing will ensure you can take advantage of the pivoting feature and overlap the bikes bringing them closer to the wall/frame and thereby saving valuable floor space. The racks can be spaced much closer to each other by staggering the height of every alternate rack. At spacings of less than 500mm centres the bikes handlebars and pedals may clash or overlap the bikes adjacent which makes it difficult to get your bike in and out of the racks when using a conventional fixed rack with a hook. By utilizing the pivot feature of the Steadyrack it's easy to move adjacent bikes slightly away from the bike you want to load or unload and avoid any risk of damage or knocking the adjacent bikes out of the racks. If not for the patented pivot feature of our racks this reduced spacing would not work.

4. OPTIMISE YOUR FLOOR SPACE - FIXING TO WALLS AND FRAMING

The racks can be fixed direct to masonry or framed walls and where you have an open floor space you can install steel or timber frames to attach your racks to. For existing stud walls we suggest attaching horizontal rails over the external cladding at the recommended mounting heights so you can fix the racks to the rails at whatever center's suit rather than be limited by the position of the concealed studs. Also building steel or timber frames in internal floor space allows you to create rows of bikes and lanes and will ensure you achieve maximum use of your floor space as well as the perimeter walls. The distance between the framing (lane width) can also be reduced if you utilize the pivoting feature of the rack and overlap the bikes in the rows. Bikes can be loaded and unloaded at any angle so there is no need to position your bikes at 90 degrees to the wall or framing when using the racks.

5. STEADYRACK FLOOR RACK - FLOOR MOUNTED STORAGE RACKS

Almost all commercial parking situations have users with oversize or heavy bikes like electric bikes so we recommend installing a number of floor racks as well as the Steadyrack wall racks. The ratio of floor mounted racks to wall mount will depend on the location and users requirements. Our floor rack is designed to fit the rear wheel snugly and feature easy loading and unloading and your bikes will be stable and secure when mounted. Avoiding problems like bikes falling down or scratching bike frames on rails. The design also allows you to angle the racks and stagger them, which will ensure more bikes in a smaller space.



Steadyrack Classic/Fender Spacing Guide





PLAN VIEW







ELEVATION VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

Category 3: Non Standard Bikes

See Installation instructions

These diagrams are provided as guide only. Bike manufacturers constantly vary the dimensions of their bikes so it is recommended to check before finalising the exact mounting heights.



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Steadyrack Classic/Fender Category 2 - Road Bikes Setting Out Guide



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Category 1 - Mountain/ Hybrid/Commuter Bikes Setting Out Guide

L V E Y U R B I K E



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