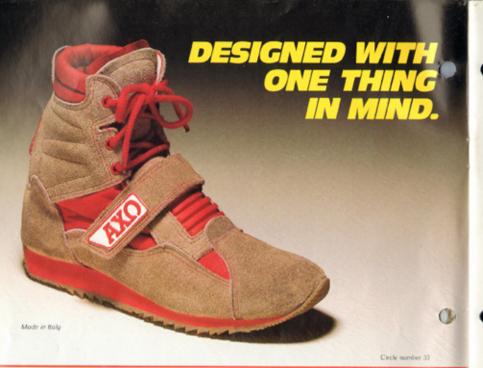
September - October 1986

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mountain bike

September - October ...

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Book Review



editor's note

Getting caught up in the seriousness of this mountain biking business is all too basy for anyone attempting to earn a living from it. After eighteen months working to turn a dream into reality, I can fully understand the river runner's bumper sticker. To wit: "River runners are like prostitutes. First we do it for fun; then for our friends; and finally for money?"

In the August Bicycling Magazine was an article on training for centuries. The author listed reasons why people ride bikes, such things as conditioning, better health, reduced stress, etc. Conspicuously missing, at least in my mind, was the reason I, and everyone I know, ride: for the sheer, unadulterated, exhilarating joy of it. But I could also relate.

When you work in the cycling industry, in whatever guise that may entail, the seriousness of it all can overwhelm and bury the fun. Bicycling is a serious magazine industriously and sincerely working to improve the sport. They do a good job of it too for the most part, I read it regularly. But the story's conspicuous lack of the word 'fun' struck me.

Probably because that's where I was beginning to find myself: always writing about mountain biking but too rarely getting out there and doing it myself. Time is too short. There are too many things to be done. Etc., etc. I've been told the same thing by frame builders too. They're swamped with orders - which is good since that's how they support themselves - and haven't the time to ride the backcountry anymore - which is what not them involved in building frames in the first place. The same fate befalls many a shop owner who works late and then finds himself (I have yet to meet a female bike shop owner) to tired to go pedal. Or else family responsibilities are calling his attention like a flag snapping in a high wind.

I decided I had to rediscover what mountain biking is all about. My wife and I took three days and rode from our home outside Crested Butte to Aspen to visit friends and then rode back. Our route traversed the heart of the intervening

mountains for an absolutely glorious nine hours of backcountry cycling! This summer's wild flowers are the best they've been as far back as any of us can remember. They're running rampant across the slopes with waves of blues, greens, reds, purples, and yellows swirling over the mountains. Trails are barely visible through the vegetation.

We departed from home laden only with food for the day, water, rain gear, emergency shelter, tool kit, and a change of clothes for town. Instead of following a known route, we took one I'd hiked parts

Getting caught up in the seriousness of this mountain biking business is all too easy

of fifteen and twenty years years earlier. I was confident the route would work out but there were doubts.

Everything turned out wonderfully. The trail was there (not all the time but often enough that we kept running across it). the views were even better than I remembered, the threatening rains never crossed our path, and the riding was superb. At one point, we had a choice of dropping down a drainage via a well used jeep road to a paved road and a fast pedal into Aspen or remaining on top of the ridge and following another jeep road to within two miles of town. My memories of that particular road were also some fifteen years old. Nevertheless, I suspected it would be one of Colorado's finest rides so we followed it. Consequently we saw the most extensive display of alpine forget-menots and moss campion either of us had ever seen. An above timber line hillside up which the road zigged was blanketed with

these most delicate and tiny flowers with their sharp colors and rich fragrances.

We arrived in Aspen - tired, ready for the ride to end, yet exhibitated - and rode directly to the Mother Lode, an Italian restaurant owned by an old friend. He's now an axid mountain biker so the evening was spent talking bikes and planning a ride for the following day.

Then the seriousness of mountain biking reared its foolish head over coffee and desert. Another finend, a lady who's replaced road racing and triathalons (including the Ironman) with racing mountain bikes, mentioned the local bike wars pitting bike shop against bike shop.

The crux of the issue is the weekly mountain bike time trial. Clubs are putting on evening time trials with only respective members able to enter. One of the "clubs" is an "outlaw" group of riders who said the heck with it all and are staging their own races but with no entry fees, no prizes, no permits, no insurance, no organization. This irks the club that jumped through the hoops to get permits and insurance so they called the cops and complained. The whole thing is rather humorous unless you're involved. Then it's downnight serious.

A similar situation happened right here in Crested Butte with two shops glaring at one another like suitors jousting for the same women's love. That's all water under the bridge today and no doubt such will be the case in Aspen in the near future. It's a shame to see all this energy being dissipated in fulfie directions but such situations are common across the country. Local shops, operating with low profit mergins, scrambling for as large a share of the sales as possible, eye one another as the enemy robbing their cash registers.

The same holds true for bike manufacturers. Some seem to hold an attitude that every time Builder B sells a bike, they just stoke a sale from Builder A. Exasperating the situation is the cycling industry's habit of copying one another's

I'm continually being asked my

impression of the newest cycling magazine. Mountain Bike Action, and how I think it'll affect both Mountain Bike Magazine and the sport in general, My response is simple: welcome to the club. Each cycling magazine -Fat Tire Flyer, Cyclist, Bicycle Guide, Bicycle Rider, Bicycling, Mountain Bike Action, and Mountain Bike Magazine - appeals to a different perspective and every time any of them is bought, the entire industry profits. The same thing is true with bike sales. Every time Schwinn sells a bike, they increase by many fold the number of potential mountain bike buyers. Even those garage builders sweating away over their hand crafted frames will profit. Why? Because the reason all of us are out there riding these fat tired flyers is because they're so much fun. And every time anyone takes up the sport, they immediately begin enthusiastically telling all their friends about what a great time they're having and how they ought to get into mountain biking too. The more a person gets into off-roading, the more likely they are to start wanting a higher performance model, either production or

people in any pool full of fun.

What struck me about Aspen's bike wars wasn't the fueding. It was how many people were showing up for the races!

Two years ago, only a handful of folks.

custom. There's always room for more

rode beyond the city streets. Now they're having forty people show up for an evening time trial! When they get it all worked out over there and realize they're all in the same boat, Aspen's mountain biking world will really take off. In Crested Butte, the shops now get along just fine and 80% of the town's residents own mountain bikes and most of them are regularly ridden on the dirt. No, that is not a typo; 80% of the residents own and ride mountain bikes!

After spending our mini-vacation's second day in Aspen visiting and cycling with friends, the third morning found us back in the mountains, reversing our trip. This time we got a ride in a car to the end of the pavement at the base of the pass. avoiding the beautiful but long ridge-top ride. It was one of those silver dollar days that neither of us wanted to end. Our breaks became longer as we hung out watching the world. At one point, we spotted a deer laying down in a niche in some thick krumholtz just below timberline. She was so still we finally decided it was a rock that looked like a deer. When we were within fifty feet, the rock moved her head. Our path slipped by her no more than thirty feet away yet other than that one movement of her head, she never stirred. I wished the Sierra. Club's Sally Reid could have been there then to see us "harrassing the wild life".

Shortly after we passed the deer, we heard then spotted two motorcyclists across the valley. We'd seen them earlier trying to follow a trail up the valley floor. The trail was still buried under snow and they had to forge a new route. We stood and watched them while they gunned their engines and ripped the fragile alpine soil in their dash for the top, leaving scars we could see from across the valley.

I wished again that a Sierra Club director was there with us to witness our sient, trackless passage around the basin compared to the angry sound of those motorcycles gouging their way up the mountain. I wished they could have seen that and then looked me in the eye to tell mo mountain bixes should be classified as ORV.

But then the sun came out from behind a cloud and the sea of colors we were traversing burst into life again as the motorcycles disappeared over the ridge. We turned and continued our ambling trek through the mountains, heading to the pass where we lay back on the sufferency for an extended lunch break. Once again I knew why I loved mountain biking so and made myself a promise to get out regularly, to keep my mind firmly grounded in the exuberance that is mountain biking, and not to get swept away by the seriousness of it to the exclusion of all else.

Backcountry Publications consists of a core group of people here in Crested Butte, Colorado. Part of this group is:

Hank Barlow — Editor Kimberly Schappert — Art Director Mark Waters — Advertising Manager Nancy Schappert — Business Manager Contributing Editors are:

Mark State Dennis Coello Teresa Bradford Frank Staub Gary Sprung

We work hard to put out a quality magazine and welcome queries for both photography and stories. Contact us at: Mountain Bike Magazine

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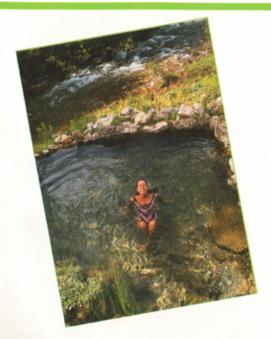
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Mountain Blue Magazine

Preventing Dehydration

by Teresa Bradford



The sweat you're probably most familiar with is excreted from surface glands in the armpits. That sweat comprises only a fraction of the total amount lost during an endurance event. Most sweat comes from a deeper, less aromatic source, the inter-cellular spaces.

Perspiration is the mechanism that insures maximal evaporative cooling of the body's core. The primary controls of this

homeostasis (water balance) system include metabolism, heart rate, central nervous system activity, brain hormones, and contributing factors of diet and exercise conditions. Approximately 99% of sweat content is water with the remaining 1% a combination of sodium chloride, potassium, and trace amounts of urea and lactic acid.

When the amount of water lost

exceeds that taken into the body, a negative water balance, dehudration, occurs. Dehydration is the major physiological problem experienced by summer endurance riders. Water loss goes up with increased pace or prolonged periods of exercise or a combination of the two. Low humidity can also triple respiratory water losses, a major cause of dehydration, during exercise.

If dehydration only entailed water loss, the remedy would be simple but because electrolyte balance is also effected, the cure becomes more complicated. Electrolytes, minerals such as potassium and sodium, play an important role in essential body functions. These electrolytes, found in plasma, may be depleted during exercise because of heavy sweating. While dehydration can occur in only a few hours, electrolyte depletion usually requires a period of two to three

Dehydration can be fatal and signals of oncoming dehydration should not be ignored. First signs are parched lips and a dry mouth. Thirst is next. (Because thirst is a learned response, it may not be an accurate warning sign of oncoming dehydration.) If you're thirsty, a negative water balance has probably already occurred. Symptoms of a life threatening condition are quick resting pulse, fatigue, stupor, headache, and nausea.

An average person, depending upon body fat content, consists of approximately 57% water. Most of that water is confined to compartments. Vascular compartments consist of the heart and blood vessels, cellular compartments are areas within individual cells, and intercellular compartments are the spaces between cells. Though these compartments are separate, they also rely on each other as reserve tanks.

When dehydration occurs, the depleted sweat cells must tap the blood's water reserves. The ensuing loss of blood fluid could result in a rapid lowering of blood pressure. Prevention is the result of

an influx of water from cellular and intercellular spaces and the kidneys' membrane channels into the vascular compartments. This process leaves behind a concentrated solution of electrolytes. Because the brain, heart, and muscle tissues are so excitable, this can upset their normal functions, possibly resulting in mental disturbances, (i.e. delirium). neurological imbalances, involuntarily muscle relaxation as in heat prostration, and in heart arrhythmias (irregular pulse).

The hypothalmus, located in the brain. is responsible for monitoring body temperature and water levels. When water levels fall, the antidiuretic brain hormone. ADH, signals the kidneys to cause an opening in certain membrane channels which temporarily sponge up water. decreasing urine output, and dump it into the blood. When body temperature increases, cells in the hypothalmus initiate a chain of events that turn on sweat gland activity throughout the body. The most obvious indication that this may be happening is a deep yellow or cloudy urine. Yellow pee means you're not

When the heart can no longer supply adequate amounts of blood to working muscles and the skin for cooling, the circulatory system collapses and heat exhaustion occurs. Blood pools in the skin and legs and is unable to return to the heart in sufficient amounts.

Symptoms of heat exhaustion are: headache, tingling in arms and back. fatigue, rapid weak pulse, pale moist skin, profuse sweating, and chills. Anything that promotes the return of blood to the heart such as the ingestion of fluids and laving down helps to alleviate heat exhaustion.

If heat exhaustion is not recognized, it can lead to the more serious threat of heatstroke (sunstroke), the breakdown of the body's heat regulating mechanisms. Heatstroke is the second major cause of death among U.S. athletes. (The first causes are head and spine injuries.) Symptoms of heat stroke are: headache. bizarre behavior, convulsions, rapid full pulse, hot flushed skin, loss of consciousness and coma. Profuse sweating may or may not be present.

Factors that increase your body's need for

Hot weather High altitude Dry climate (low humidity) Metabolic changes due to diet (i.e. inc. salt intake, large amounts of protein) Alcohol (blocks ADH, promotes H20 loss)

drinking enough water.

When Olympic Marathon Runner Alberto Salazar participated in studies conducted at the U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, they reported he lost water at the rate of three quarts per hour during Olympic conditions. His six-quart water loss during the marathon, a total of twelve pounds. resulted in an 8.1% decrease in body weight. Since the average blood volume of a person his size is six quarts, the consequences of losing and not replacing those six quarts are obvious.

Prolonged exposure to heat can cause an elevated body core temperature besides the loss of water. The body produces heat which is then carried to the skin by the blood to maintain a body temperature of 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. This heat is released through the evaporation of sweat. Internal heat production is also increased when exercising in hot conditions. As dehydration occurs, the ability to sweat is depleted, cooling through evaporation

slows, and core body temperature

When these symptoms are recognized, regardless of ego or need to finish an event, STOP ACTIVITY IMMEDIATELY! Reduce body core temperature by immersion in cold water.

Electrolyte replacement drinks

Most commercially available "thirst quenchers" contain a high concentration of salt (twice the normal body electrolyte concentration) and are designed to rapidly hydrate and replenish electrolytes. They can in fact have the opposite effect. increasing hydration time because of the time required to dilute and re-absorb the beverage. According to Dr. Patricia Beckworth of the Childrens Hospital in Los Angeles, "electrolytes lost through sweating are more adequately replaced by a well balanced diet. Additional electrolyte salts may burden the body with a load it cannot tolerate". Studies have shown that a person who drinks fluids containing a high concentrate of electrolytes will initially experience a loss of body water. The ingested fluid must first be diluted with gastric water until it matches the

concentration of the surrounding fluids. Only then can the intestines re-absorb the electrolytes through the intestinal wall. Not all of that will necessarily be absorbed either. The result can be diahrrea, in turn causing further water loss. Drinking undiluted electrolyte drinks can be like drinking seawater, defeating the purpose of hydration.

Because electrolyte depletion usually occurs over a period of days, a well balanced diet and pure water for hydration appears the best way to go.

Prevention of Dehudration and Heat Exhaustion

- 1. Use common sense; educate yourself on the causes and symptoms of dehydration and heat exhaustion.
- 2. Increase your exercise rate slowly over a two week period.
- 3. Drink water before, during, and after exercising - one pint to one quart ten minutes prior for adequate pre-exercise hydration. Optimally, drink eight to sixteen ounces of water every 15 minutes (a higher rate of water absorption is apparently unlikely during exercise.)
- 4. Don't let thirst be your guide. Make a drinking plan and stick to it.
- 5. Monitor urine volume and color; water deficit is indicated by yellow or cloudy urine. Normal urine volume is approximately 1 1/2 quarts per day.
- 6. If environmental factors are harsh (i.e. high temp, high or low humidity). decrease pace, putting aside ego and ambition.
- 7. Wear loose fitting, light clothes so air can flow over your skin for evaporation. If you are comfortable before you exert yourself, you are probably overdressed.
- 8. If symptoms of either dehydration or heat exhaustion occur, stop immediately, sit down, drink water, and, ideally, submerge yourself in a stream or pool, otherwise wet your skin with cool water.

Prevention is always less damaging. more healthy, and more pleasant than the cure.

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Greetings, Mountain Bikers, Before I get involved in a monologue of a technical nature different from those of preceding issues of Mountain Bike Mag. I'd like to make a point.

I don't consider myself a very good writer although I have improved. The struggle to get my thoughts into print is sometimes a painful process. Thanks for hanging in there with me. I strive to put out concise information that sounds like me, but somehow through all the rewriting and editing, the final product seems as if someone else wrote it. This can be discouraging. Positive response keeps me

The delicate subject I will try to cover to my satisfaction in this issue is the art of descending. I feel it is essential to convey the idea that more speed is not the bottom line. In our politically delicate situation, I feel control is what it's all about. The art has to do with being completely tuned into the terrain and your chosen or even unchosen line. The reward is in doing the job well, not just fast.

Speed is a by-product of a thrilling descent that almost goes unnoticed by you, the operator. Be aware that anybody you pass will have a pretty good idea how fast you're going, so when you pass people, don't be going fast. Okay, so you're going down a fairly steep grade and can see there are no hikers or bikers coming your way and you feel like touching on that all-encompassing inner consciousness

You begin by channeling all your thoughts to the feel of the surface and the apparent best line through the immediate section (next 3 to 5 seconds). Braking, shifting and pedalling are relegated to a subconscious status for most sections. You have to let yourself be pulled along without experiencing any reluctance. Never push for speed. Look for that comfortable controlled feeling and don't give up the idea that as long as you can see where you're going and have a plan, you're in control. (So what if you're not on the bike anymore.)

The job at hand is balance, body English, and weight transfer. You must follow your eyes and if a bike swallowing rut appears, you better look elsewhere or you'll be in it sure as shootin'.

Positioning your weight properly on the bike is important. You should feel balanced and as one with the bike. Control the bike with your feet as well as your hands and don't sit too heavily unless it's real smooth terrain. Unweighting the bike over ruts and uneven surfaces is sometimes necessary for preservation of bike and body. This little trick is such an integral part of off-road riding that you probably do it already. Think of your body as a spring ready to be loaded and released upward, bringing the bike with it.

Timing is all important. Unweighting the bike simply lightens the load and smooths your transition. The amount of life necessary is dependent upon the section. Off-road descents at maximum speed have been likened to being strapped to a paint shaker. The only suspension or shock absorption on a bicycle are the tires and to a much lesser degree the inherent (and indeed desired) flex of frame, fork, handlebars, wheels and cranks. Without a doubt softer tires make rough descents a whole lot more enjoyable. The primary component of this softness is air pressure. Other components beyond your control and inherent in particular tire models are suppleness of casing and base rubber. tread block spacing and flexibility, and air volume.

I am in the habit of running my tires quite low on pressure because I like to be comfortable in the rough. I usually leave them alone because of my close proximity to dirt. Sometimes during an abrupt pavement maneuver, I feel the sidewall flex, temporarily reducing control. Thirty psi front and thirty-five rear is a good minimum for all-around riding on a midsize tire. A larger tire may be stable with less pressure while a 1.75 needs forty to forty-five psi minimum, mostly to prevent

rim damage. I rarely feel my tires to be too low at speed on dirt unless I'm banging my rims. Low pressures provide a pleasant ride. You are deflected less and can see better, enabling you to avoid any rocks sharp enough to pinch a tube.

Picking lines requires both far range targeting and close immediate subtlety of movement. There is real joy in executing maneuvers deftly at speed. It's been said that the fastest way through any corner is a straight line. The guy who said that must not have had any large obstacles in his

I recall one particularly educational experience I had two years ago while riding back from Pearl to Crested Butte. My friend, Chad-Dad, and I had left camp later than almost everybody for the Pass. destination not Aspen. We got to about 12,720' to check the pressure before our descent back the way we had come. Maybe 400 vertical feet down the road it started to hail, which was novel. I'd never ridden in hail before. Wasn't unpleasant at all, quite exhilarating as a matter of fact.

We stopped back at camp where our friends had been keeping the fire stoked. and warmed up before continuing to Crested Butte. I was really feeling pretty good about now, carrying quite a lot of speed coming into an abrupt left hander with average rock size about two feet round. I went for a handful of my trusty roller cam rear brake which did absolutely nothing. Being funneled quickly to the outside wasn't really my choice but the line seemed good getting there. When I got there, no more outside line existed. I hooked left at about 45 degrees across the road (seemed like 90) and hit high on the inside bank for the smooth line out of the

Now that it was clear sailing I couldn't figure out why I was slowing down so fast. I still had my rear brake on! What a Daryl. The rim had finally dried off enough to provide some stopping power. The real lesson seemed to be that a line is all important and brakes just slow you down.

Confidence and TOTAL concentration are prime ingredients that make downhilling a thrill better than any drug, and it's borderline legal too.

Joey Peterson and Roy Rivers are members of the Wilderness Trail Bikes/Trek/True Temper race team. More importantly, they are riding companions and screaming downhillers whose bike handling skills are stunning. Mark asked them to share their perceptions of downhilling with readers. During a recent phone conversation with Mark, he told me about the three of them, in close formation, hitting fifty-five (55) mph on a downhill - on a trail. We were impressed that their respect for the federally mandated speed limit carries over to their

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How Joey Does A Downhill Race:

First - having Roy around for fun helps a

Warm Up

Ride enough to get loose (usually not much room at the top of these hills so small-loops around area). I do bunny hops, front wheel wheelies, wheelies, sideways bunny hops, etc., all my tricks to get me jazzed, help loosen up my whole body. and install the fun and confidence I have and need.

Pre-run course at least once-

To know I won't die anywhere in some section I didn't know about.

To get a feel for the flavor of the

To find any spot needing extra inspection or particular lines. Inspect gnarly sections carefully for lines you can ride.

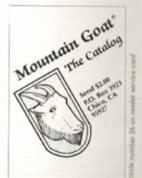
Race-

Go from the first second, get a good start (the most you can get away with). Don't worry how steep a hill is; just how long it takes to stop for a turn.

Ride smart, machinelike, perfect lines and deep, way late braking, carry as much speed through turns as possible.

Pedal hard out of slow turns, stay in a





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big gear and hammer, don't worry about tiring out.

LOOK & SEE ALL ROCKS - MISS

If you hit one, unweight & jump it or bounce off it like a jump without plastering wheels into it.

Keep light on your toes, fly over things, the air is the smoothest place to be.

Jump over rain ruts, if two or so lined up one after another, jump one and land between them (if can't jump both) and bounce right back up and over second.

Be relaxed - confident - believe in your ability.

I'm not intimidated by the steepness of a hill, steeper the better, although I do get haired out when its so steep that when I put brakes on, I'm still gaining speed.

Rocks don't bother me either; be smooth, relax your grip and see a line and

Looking ahead is important. You must see where you are going to get there. If its hairy and heavy concentration on what you're doing isn't allowing you to look at

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I cannot go fast on a bike I don't have confidence in or on a bike I think I'll crash on. I want a bike whose front end sticks more than year.

Keep the chain on the big chain ring and a middlish cog in rear to keep tension in chain & derailleur to eliminate bouncing

Roy Rivers The Art of Performance Descent

Blowing down The Mountain, adrenal injectors on max, sensory input on fast forward, adventure factor eleven. Successful performance descent Ingredients? A mastery of performance handling techniques, an ability to make split second nature decisions, and an attitude that plays with limits and never spares a single synapse for a stray "what

Handling skills refined to the reflex level are the first step. Controlled braking is key. The front brake dissipates the most speed by far. It drives momentum through the fork into the ground while the rear brake drags its heels behind. The front brake also inhibits steering. The more resistance on the front wheel, the less ability it has to track in any direction away from the bicycle's inertial path. If you need to dump speed in a hurry, both brakes, if you need control, rear or none.

Agility is critical. Stand in the clips, upper body flowing, legs and arms absorbing. Be nimble. Need to be a foot to the right in a hurry. Don't steer over, pick up the bike and put it there. Stay in the clips, you've got to have them for jumping over things. and to the side. Lift the front end, don't stuff it into anything. Get the front through and the rest is right behind.

Ok, you happened to make that particular corner. On into the straights. Now what? This is no quilting party, you've got adrenalin to burn here, come on get cranking. Smooth power, don't torque the back wheel all over the map, but don't leave anything to gravity, this is your chance to pump more speed into the situation.

Spun out that 52-12? What you need here is a quality tuck. The most efficient is body forward, hands against stem, belly button on stem bolt, chin scraping dust off the front tire. Whatever compromise is closest to this but allows enough control to deal with the local topography is the position to use.

All of the above should be hard-wired into

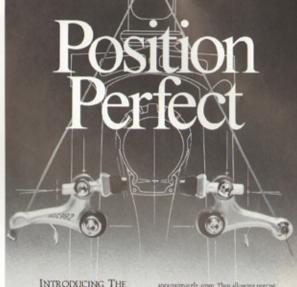
the brain. You decide where you want to be and your reflexes get you there. Meanwhile, there are decisions to be made, lines to choose, Ideally, you want the largest radius curve which takes you closest to the inside of the turn's apex. On this line you make the turn with the least abrupt change in direction and carry the most speed. Life is never this simple. There are always rocks, ruts, rivulets, your position after the last turn, where you need to be two turns down road, sandy sections, berms to use, banks to beware of, and an occasional brahma bull bellying up to the bar. You also need to decide what sort of speed to carry through which parts of whatever line you choose. Do you iam into the turn at full speed, jump on the brakes just past the last possible moment. and then power out, sacrificing a graceful curve to kill momentum? Is it better to lose speed earlier, follow a more flowing arc and carry more speed through the turn? Experiment. One technique is not appropriate in all situations. This is the most artistic part of the Art. Look for opportunities. One of the best ways to improve your creativity, whatever your ability, is to follow someone who's good. Learn from their lines, adopt their ideas and apply your ingenuity.

Be looking and thinking ahead. The terrain immediately in front of your wheel should have been scanned, course plotted, and its handling delegated to the reflexes department. The cognitive process needs to be seconds ahead. When approaching a turn, be looking to the next, if you can't see around it, be thinking to the next, always anticipating.

Ok, you've got the reflexes and Picasso would be jealous of your lines. Now comes the most ethereal part, the attitude. This applies to life in general, but more importantly, to effective descent. Fear does not have a place in this situation. Safety comes from your abilities, fear is snow on the screen. One essential component is familiarity with falling. If you know you can fall effectively, safely, maybe a little loss of skin but probably nothing more, you won't be obsessed with fear, you'll know you can push to the verge of the fall and still have all your faculties. Skiing, water skiing, surfing, any sports where the penalties for a mistake aren't necessarily so severe are good ways to learn to fall. Ultimately you'll have to lose a little skin, there is no substitute for bicycle falling experience.

All of the ingredients for performance descent work together. Improve one thing and everything improves. Concentrate on one or a few things at a time, give your mind room to perform. Above all, do it for the right reasons. Do it for the adrenalin. Do it to share it. Do it for fun. If it isn't fun. don't do it at all.

Sent - Oct 1986



GRAN-COMPE CANTILEVER BRAKESET

The Gran Compe 682 Cantilever is a highly refined, precision brake designed for high-performance stat have made mountain bikes. ery machined in ou ATB's, tandems, city place, not faile.

bikes and touring bikes. They have been designed and engineered to provide the ultimate in braking performance, under the Econolisis minu roughest conditions, and full adjustment for still be "user friendly." Technical innovations like

of Ireals arm. extended, cold-forged alloy arms, an eccentric pivot bolt adjustment, longer brake pads and allen-key fittings all improve per-

formance and rider convenience. Our braze on frame mounts are machined from one piece of steel for a more precise fit and greater strength

But the most innovative feature of the NGC 682 is the eccentric pivot-bolt barrel adjuster. By rotating the eccentric adjusting barrel, the pivot point of the arm can be moved through a circular range of

approximately amm. Thus allowing precise and quick positioning of the entire brake assembly at the optimum angle rather than making all adjustments with the pads alone.

All in factors as ford-GRAN-COMPE 282 LEVERS

We have taken archer full our popular 180 mountain bike lever one step further with improvements that add

performance and convenience. First we changed the shape of the cold-forged alloy arms to improve the feel and increase the throw. Them an Allowing of sever feadjusting.

was added to the bracket to position the lever exactly where you want it. The GC 182 still retains the classic features of the ato lever, like allen-key fittings, and a slotted bracket/adjusting burrel/ lockring assembly for easy cable installation. The lever arms are hand polished and clear

set screw

anodized. The Gram Compe 982 82 282 Cantilevers, the definitive statement in high performance canti-lever brakes.

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The Mantis XCR Com

"The first frame I built with the Mantis name on it was a disaster. I'd decided that since a steeper head angle makes for really quick and easy steering, that's what a mountain bike ought to have. It didn't work. On downhills, the steering was so squirrely that the only way I could steer it was by hopping the rear wheel to one side or the other!"



Richard Cunningham

by Hank Barlow wallo 200 m Califo head.

The silence is shattered by the piercing wal of a Porche 934 accelerating to over 200 mph down the back straight at California's Riverside Raceway. Powerful hasolamps light up the narrow band of pavement. Lap after lap, the car speeds alone through the night. No beer guzzling spectators watch the action; no other cars are on the track. The Porche flies by unobserved but for its support crew. Except for the headlamps and the bright red glow radiating from the exhaust system and double turbines seemingly beated to the point of melt-down, the car sites the tracks the property of the cars and the property of the cars and the property of the property

One of those huddled along the track monitoring the Porche's progress is Richard Cunningham, the designer and builder of the ductwork surrounding the turbines, the same ductwork that is glowing in the night. The Porche is going through its final test in preparation for the upcoming racing season. The all night, high speed drive is the last tune-up in a protracted series of steps to insure both the car's proed and its surread.

That happened in 1976, about the same time that mountain biless were first making their terrunus appearance in the sea of skinny tired, 10 speeds. Like the tiny mammals that once scurried around the feet of dinosaurs, those initial fat fired bicycles seemed destined for a short level existence beneath the collective weight of European racing bikes. The possibility that in ten years, instead of designing and labricating key parts for quarter million dollar race cars, Richard would be totally immersed in the building of Mantis mountain bikes was as Bleely as someone predicting forty years ago that an actor would become president of the United

Porche 934's to mountain blees seems an almost unbridgable distance, both technically and philosophically. Yet Richard spanned that chasm easily and smoothly as if the swetch was perfectly logical, as if Porche 934's were simply an elementary learning ground in preparation for the building of bricycles, as if it was all simply part of his process of maturation. Considering the ever growing clouds of pollution fouling city after city and the inevitability of running out of oil with which to propel man over the earth's surface, Richard can appear leagues ahead in the ambutiness we seems.

Yet he wasn't alone in those changes, in having perceived mountain bikes as on method of improving the world in which we live. Wanting to affect man's environmental lot through the marketing of these fat tired flyers is a common threa amongst such diverse mountain bikers as Joe Breeze. Scot Nicot, Charlie Cunningham (no relation), and Charlie Kelly to name only a few. All have via their own paths evolved to a similar viewpoint, that mountain bikes provide a reasonable alternative to the problems of too many people aftempting to move about the world.

A natural bent for working with metal led Richard into opening a machine shop at age 23. And that led to his involvement with the Porches. Someone walked into his shop and asked if he could build some custom ducting for a race car. One thing led to another and soon Richard was up to his ebows inside Porches. His involvement with race cars in turn introduced Richard to the use of large diameter aluminum tubing in frame construction.

Builders were looking for some way t build lighter cars but without sacrificing

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Mountain Bliss Ma

Cunningham Profile

strength. They'd gone as far as they could with steel. Racing was expensive enough without having to constantly replace fatigued frames during a season. So builders started experimenting with frames made out of large diameter aluminam tubing. The result was an exceptionally light frame whose strength vastly exceeded steel's."

Richard was also involved with motorrycles, yet another common denominator amongst many of the early mountain bising visionaries. He raced det track bikes. The ven raced against Seeve Potts, or at least I rode in the same race. He was in another league, one of the top amateurs in the country, practically a professional at the time. But I put in my time on bickes, learned what if is like to race at over 100 mph with a concrete wall only inches away from my elbow."

His superb metal working skills and questing mind combined with his motorcycle racing naturally led to his working on competition motorcycles, designing and building suspension and exhaust systems. The latter work turned out so well he found himself working full time in the shop just on motorcycles.

But the thrill of racing dirt bikes and building motorcycle exhaust systems soon paled. He abruptly guit building the exhaust systems despite a constant demand for him to do so. He'd had enough of their noise. His escape from work was a road bike on which he racked up increasingly long mileages. The distance he rode continually lengthened and he soon decided what he needed was a trailer to carry his gear. So he built a single wheeled trailer out of the same material he'd worked with in the Porches. large diameter aluminum tubing. The trailer didn't work out as expected and was soon part of the Richard Cunningham archives, along with the excess tubing he'd bought. But not for too long; the tubing was put away but not forgotten.

But there's more to Richard's personality than simply an expertise with fabricating metal into useful tools. He's also an artist and a craftsman, key characteristics to becoming a bicycle frame builder. That artistic element is shared by almost every custom frame builder in the world; it's what separates production bikes from hand built creations. Richard was amply endowed with an artist's sense and that talent soon became the financial backbone of his machine shop after he bailed out of building exhaust systems. Instead of fabricating systems to extract still more power from over-worked, screaming engines, Richard became involved in the slow and peaceful process of restoring

Duesenbergs, And again, his involvement was purely by chance. A man walked in and asked if Richard could custom build parts for some Duesenbergs he was restoring. Richard eagerly lept at the opportunity to break still further away from his involvement with racino.

"Unlike today where you can stop in at any dealer and simply pick out whatever car you went with whatever available options you desire, every Duesenberg was unique. The customer would order the frame and engine, then he'd select what body style he wanted from annongst a number of coach builders, then he'd choose his interior. Even the door knobs were custom for each and every carl The frame would be built and the engine installed at one location. Then it would be shipped to the selected coach builder who would then ship it to the interior designer until eventually the car was complete."

Richard's task was to build whatever parts were missing from the car that was being restored. He'd study drawings or photographs of the cars or if the piece was only missing from one side, he'd duplicate in reverse the existing part. Or he'd carefully measure the various dimensions of the missing piece and study how it fit in with the car and then craft it out of brass or steel or whatever materials were appropriate. Usually that amounted to a combination of all three methods, a time consuming and laborious but profitable and mentally rewarding process.

His experiences with racing cars, motorcycles, and Duesenbergs almost seem like an extended graduate course in preparation for his building bicycle frames. But why the interest in off-road bikes? To that point, he had been a road biker, primarily a tourist though he did briefly dabble with road racing.

Td explored most of the paved roads near where I lived and started riding the dirt roads, still on my road toke. The dirt opened up a whole new world for me. The Southern California cruiser bikes were also being developed at the time and as soon as alloy rims became available, I knew all-terrain bikes were the way I

wanted to go."
"Just about the time I was getting ready to experiment with building an offroad frame, an older man walked into my shop and asked if I could build him a bike with which he could explore Baja California. The timing was amazing. He didn't really want what became known as a mountain bike, just a bike he could tour anywhere he desired, comfortably, steadily. So I built him what was in essence a road bike with 26 inch wheels. It's angles were 74 degree head, 72 degree seat tube, with lots of rake built into the seat tube, with lots of rake built into the seat tube, with lots of rake built into the fork. I thought the steep head would make for easy steering while the rake would moderate the steering's quickness somewhat while providing a cushloned ride. It was really a somewhat crazy bike but it worked and he's still touring Baja every user with it."

The first frame I built with the Mantis name on it was a disaster. If decided that since a steeper head angle makes for really quick and easy steering, that's what a mountain bike ought to have. It didn't work. On downhills, the steering was so squirrely that the only way I could steer it was by hopping the rear wheel to one side or the other! The bike went like a bat up hill but once I headed down, everyone would by right by me."

A few test rides later and Richard had settled in on the geometry he wanted and the Mantis mountain bike was born. What he settled on was 72-degree parallel angles with short chain stays and a relatively short wheelbase. All this was during the same period that the "Marin geometry" (slack head angles - 69 degrees, long wheelbases - 45-inch, and long stays - 19inch) based on the old Schwinn Excelsion was holding sway in mountain bike circles. Richard's bikes with their shorter than average chain stays and wheelbases combined with the steeper angles were radically different than anything else available at the time yet everyone who rode one returned exclaiming about the bike's excellent handling.

Chain stay length was pretty much determined by spindle length because of the requirements for chain ring clearances. As soon as 130 spindles became available, Richard shortened the stays still more shortest chainstays on the market. That was also the year when Bianchi had on display at the Bicycle Dealer Show in Long Beach the bike Fausto Coppi won the 1953 World Championship on. Richard took one look at the bike and immediately recognized its geometry as being almost identical to his XCR's.

European racing in the fifties wasn't all that different from mountain bike racing today. Many of the roads were unpowed and those that were were pretty rough. Racers had no support, no instant wheel changes by crews of mechanics following behind, no spare bikes if anything went wrong. Pushing the bikes up hills wasn't unheard of either. If Fausto's bike was equipped with 26 inch wheels and fat tires, it would be a mountain bike, a 1950's road racer with fat tires.

The Mantis XCR's ride with its relatively steep parallel angles was distinctly different from just about any other mountain bike's. It was a performance oriented bike designed to bring out the best in an experienced rider. But because of his living and working in southern California, well out of the main stream mountain biking society in northern California, Mantis bikes tended be known only be afficionados of the sport, people who had a strong idea what they wanted in a mountain bike and finally found that in Richard's creations.

Richard probably could have built up a steady business had he stayed with just building the steel XCR and its less expensive cousin, the Overland. But Richard's quest for still more performance without sacrificing strength led him back to his racing car experiences, back to the large diameter aluminum tubing he'd built his trailer out of. According to Richard. competition mountain bikes have a life expectancy of two or three years. That is if they're ridden hard and regularly. The steel tubing most lightweight competition off-roaders are built out of, in Richard's opinion, are too thin for an extended lifespan of hard riding. He doesn't exclude his steel XCR's from that opinion either. an opinion based on four years experience with sponsoring mountain bike race teams and observing both his and his competitors' bikes. And as the race bikes have become ever lighter, with weights under 27 pounds no longer unusual. Richard feels that their collision strength has been excessively compromised.

The bikes are too fragile to withstand crashing and crashes are integral to mountain biking. Everyone falls once in awhile and whether at high speed or slow, today's competition tubing is simply too light to stand up to the rigorous conditions mountain bikes are subjected too. Just the constant stress a frame is subjected to in normal off-road riding will in time cause a frame's fallure."

What Richard wanted was a light weight but strong frame, one that could survive the inevitable crashes, one whose chain stays were short for hill climbing but with plenty of clearance for mud, and one that could be replaced inexpensively if a collision cracked or bent the frame or even if it simply fatigued from hard use. What he came up with was a modular bike, the XCR Composite, a unique bike in a world of creative thinking.

The main triangle is built out of large diameter aluminum tubing but the rear triangle is built out of steel. No one had ever before combined the two materials into one frame. Steel and aluminum cannot be welded together. What Richard did was design a method of bolting the two triangles together, a design he has a patent pending for. The result is a main frame of trememdous strength and rigidity and light

weight and a rear triangle with short chain stays 17.25 inches, varies with frame size) and ample tire clearance, and chromed for a scratch free finish. Richard also softened the angles by a degree to 71 degrees parallel to slightly slow down the steering for improved handling over rough terrain though he personally still prefers 72 degree angles.

Because of the bolting together of front and rear triangles, a damaged bike can be easily and, most importantly, inexpensively repaired. Just take the bike apart then bolt on the new triangle! That may not seem like much of an advantage but I know a few people who would love to have been able to buy a main triangle for a few hundred dollars and rebolt it to the rear triangle instead of having to buy an entirely new frame set. Richard's a practical man who understands the realities of living a complicated life. The ability to easily replace part of a mountain bike's frame is his solution to what can be an expensive problem. Plus he well knows the short life expectancy of even the Composite if ridden hard and long; it's no longer than that of the racing steel frames. Under the average rider, the bike may well last indefinitely but if raced regularly, Richard knows the frames will ultimately fatigue. And if crashed, the aluminum's superior strength will in most cases insure its survivalbility. But if it doesn't, just replace the main triangle

But why a steel rear triangle, that's the question most asked about the Composite. Richard's reasons are various but all are grounded in the same down-toearth practicality that all of his work demonstrates. He could have saved half a pound by building an aluminum rear triangle but doing so would have unduly compromised rear wheel clearances. Plus the steel is serviceable. Standard steel drop-outs can be used rather than aluminum ones that will, according to Richard, slowly mushroom out due to the constant squeezing and releasing of the wheel's quick release on the aluminum drop-out. Steel also means Richard can easily install braze-ons without having to install special inserts. So for Richard, a steel rear triangle was the logical solution. Combined with the aluminum main triangle, he achieved all of his goals: light weight, strength, serviceability. survivalbility, short chain stays, ample tire clearance, and the ability to be easily replaced when the main triangle bends,

cracks, or ultimately fatigues. The Composite has been a superb success, a bike admired by off-road frame builders and enthusiastically preferred by any who have bought them. In fact, a number of today's top pro riders got their racing careers started on Composites. Yet despite this success, Richard is still not satisfact. He's always searching for new answers, new ways to approach the problems of cycling over backcountry conditions.

His most recent design, the Valhalla, returns to his cycling origins. It's sort of a combination road touring mountain bike, one that's equally comfortable on highways or off-road, preferably laden with panniers and ridden by an enthusiastic cyclist in search of adventure. Each one is custom built for the individual rider's

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Circle number 18



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Off the Road

by Dennis Coello



Being Prepared

You know the kind of trip. A buddy gets a long weekend off from work, you match his schedule, and suddenly ADVENTURE raises its head. Quickly a route is chosen, a friend of a friend has heard this is a great ride, and he has a friend who's actually done it! Nah, no problems. Hell, it's only a hundred miles! And half that's pavement! What, are we getting old or something? Don't you remember those fally loaded, double centuries we did back in..?

Like all true adventures, the trip begins to breathe a life of its own as if the experience awaits, like a movie in a can-whole, complete, already ridden. All you have to do is get thereif Then come half a dozen phone calls each day and late nights in garages as rusted chains are lubed, derailleurs adjusted, panniers mounted and packed.

But not packed too full. Remember, it's only four days. Let's really take a break from home and comfort and rough it a bit, you think. Beside, the riding's so much more fun with less weight. And so the warmer sleeping bags are left behind, with the extra food and winter clothes. Last-minute preparations keep you from obtaining detailed topos, but no matter; after all, didn't what's his name tell you there are plenty of road signs? And that the ranger station is probably open.

Does it all sound familiar? Probably. Especially if you, like so many riders these days, think mountain bikes and days off work go together like chips and salsa.

But what's the point. I'll let the following story tell the moral, for I just returned from such a four-day wonder.

Look at a road map of Wyoming and you can see it easily. Southwest part of the state, below the Tetons by forty miles. I'd ridden the region twice before - on pavement tours from Salt Lake to Yellowstone. But never had I been there on a mountain bike and each year the lure grew stronger. A perfect one hundred mile ride divided almost equally between dri and blacktop, the latter through small Wyoming towns and watered valleys, the dit roads up in alpine forests. Moose and elk and eagle country, from the headwaters to the mouth of a raging mountain river.

What could be better? Especially when riding with a friend whose strength and camaraderie were beyond question?

At last we pushed off, hot black coffee in a thermos for the six-hour drive north.

two good bikes swinging from the rack, the back seat piled with panniers. A couple times we thought of things we had forgotten, then thought again of how very short a trip and how warm it was, and laughed at ourselves for the concern. After all, we'd taken January rides before through frozen deserts, every inch of the three thousand mile Lewis and Clark Trail, and dozens of training nides over the years in inclement weather. This would be a piece of cake.

We turned off the highway onto the dat road, our anticipation growing. Lovely alpine scenery lay before us, the road surface was hard-packed and smooth. And dry. Thoughts of flying along on our Ritchey tires pumped up to eighty psi were comforting, for this would give my partner.

thousand. But we couldn't see any snow in the mountains around us and the paper's weather report had talked of 'unseasonably warm temperatures recently' for this part of Wyomina.

Visibly stunned, we thanked the fellow and said we'd ride on up and take a look.

The scenery turned from lovely to beautiful as we passed conifer and aspen forests. A deer bounded off shortly before we reached the Smith's Fork River, flowing fast and cold with meltwater. It wasn't a coord sion.

Then came two men walking down the road. Cowboy hats and boots, dungares, no packs. It was evident they weren't out hiking. "Got our 4-wheeler mired up in snow just around the bend. Any chance of a ride back to town?"

Hell, we were here. We had the days

planned (or packed) for anything like

this we surely didn't want to leave.

off work. And though we hadn't

needed, but only weeks before a party (unprepared - like us) had died in the Cascades when a blizzard came. With a six-month baby back at home, it was his decision.

He smiled. "Let's go!"

That exuberance lasted for an hour. Pushing our bikes when we could. dragging them over fallen pines when necessary, we covered only a mile during that time. We were nearing the summer solstice but our drive had eaten up most of the day. In this narrow canuon, we were losing light by early evening. We hoped to make the summit by nightfall, have a cold camp up on top and then reward ourselves with a far easier tomorrow. Our bodies labored hard trudging through the snow while our minds remained on calculations of how far we'd come, how far to go. Our maps were almost useless for such computations; they told of little more than direction and a guess at distance overall.

It was too late to continue by the time we'd travelled some three miles. We found a single patch of snow-less ground, the run-off having melted it, leaving a somewhat moist campsite. I broke out my trusty two-man Moss, a free standing tent. I've used for years without trouble. In fact, I'd recently acquired that company's one-man Solet, and had hoped to test it on this ride. But with the evening chill, we decided we'd be warmer with the heat of two bodies in a single tent.

For years I'd ridden with a closed cell Ensolite pad, putting up with its relative discomfort and lesser insulation for the savings in weight. Yet only months before I'd been convinced to try a Therm-a Rest inflatable. A fortunate decision since our summer-weight bags were rated around 60 degrees and the right appeared to promise freezing temperatures. The new pad at least would keep me somewhat warmer.

We made a fire, ate our meager meal, warmed water in a metal cup I'd brought and sipped tea communally. (The trip would have been impossible had I not packed along - at the last minute - the First Need water purifier I've carried now on many rides. Lightweight and fast, its filtration action is the only method aside from boiling of killing giardia.) Not wanting to sit on the wet ground, especially once we'd dried our feet (soaked from the beginning; not anticipating snow we'd brought only lightweight footwear), we pulled our Therm-a-Rests around the fire. I was used to an ensolite pad and neglected tiny flying sparks. I soon heard the sound of hissing air. Though nearly immune to the wear of normal use, not even Therm-a-Rests can withstand fire. No problem. I have the manufacturer's tiny patch kit for just such times. But then I thought: No I don't. It's at home!

I cursed myself each time that I awakened from the cold. I'd realized while

time to fish. We'd heard the Grays River was excellent for trout, a wonderful addition to our thrown-together larder of peanut butter, honey, cheese, and bread. Not that we needed more supplies, mind you. Sixty miles or so would put us in the tiny town of Alpine, with cafes and pavement after that. With the road in such good condition, we figured on one campout before rolling into town. Turning toward Art I muttered a hope that maybe near the pass we'd find a patch of snow for

pictures. A car pulled alongside. "Howdy!" we shouted with enthusiasm. "How's the road ahead?" My question was almost rhetorical, as I expected an answer of 'just fine - have a good time'.

"Well," the fellow answered, pushing back his ball cap and grimning ear-to-ear, "you'll never get through with those things." He nodded toward the bikes. "Nor

with anything else, for that matter. Couple snowmobilers tried it a week ago and couldn't do it. Even the Ranger Station's still closed; can't get to it."

We were devastated. Snow?! What was he talking about? This was late June, and we'd been sweltering in Salt Lake for weeks. Granted, we were now a couple thousand feet higher, and the pass we'd have to take was somewhere around nine. Brother. We were still a long four miles from the summit. If snow was present down this low - and enough of it to stop 4-wheelers - what was it like at the pass? For that matter, how many miles down the other side would we have to push before hitting dirt again? Another vehicle arrived, driven by a gent who "used to guide up in these parts." He said he'd drive the cowboys out, warned us that the snow in places drifts at steep angles across the road (the reason the snowmbollers couldn't make it through), and ended with a reassuring 'Better you than me!" as he turned around and headed back to town.

Hell. We were here. We had the days off work. And though we hadn't planned (or packed) for anything like this we surely didn't want to leave.

We turned the bend. There, stretching up the carryon road we saw our hardpacked dirt-brown surface end abruptly in pure white. Well, almost pure. Green ribbons lay across it, tall pine trees which avalanches of wet, late snows had ripped out of the ground.

I looked at Art, asking silently if we should forge ahead. I could more easily than he spare the time from work. Besides, I had no family to consider. Chances were still good that we could merely push our bikes however far we

driving up from Utah that this was my anniversary. Twenty-one years ago this very day I'd left on my first bike trip. And now you'd think that I'd learned nothing in two decades on the road.

Breakfast was a time for deia vu: I'd seen that meal somewhere before. I'd also seen the snow, though it was slightly different. The snow was several feet deeper as we neared the summit with a surface resembling giant egg cartons. Crossing it was laborious, slow, painful. I'd twisted my left ankle two weeks before on a one-day ride and now winced each time I couldn't find an easy footbold. The early morning cold meant we broke through the surface of the snow less often (several times sinking to our thighs the evening before.) but these cone-shaped depressions kept us from pushing bikes. Instead it was a lugging action, like a low leap-frog a thousand times for each half-mile.

Nearing the summit we saw the angled snowdrifts and the snowmobilers' tracks whee they'd slid sideways short of their goal. There was satisfaction in knowing we were making the first human tracks since fall. That emotion dissipated quickly. replaced by resignation as we saw the work ahead of us. Miles after the pass, the snow stretched on through fields of coneshaped holes, over trees, and then, as the day warmed up, through miles of deeper, softer fluff.

Another meal, and another, still of the same food. Now came concerns of dwindling supplies. There would be no triumphant entry to the town which lay at our path's end. At least not that day, We were making awful time and had lost another hour when we couldn't tell in which direction lay the road.

I won't belabor it. We did make it. This isn't being written from beyond the grave but we didn't leave the snow until late in the day. We made camp then once again awakened from the cold. More meals of peanut butter and cheese. And many, many more hours of riding once we reached dirt again for it proved to be far hillier than motorists had said.

On the bright side, we tremendously appreciated that first hot cup of coffee when - at last - we pulled into the town of Alpine. And the pavement was a treat.

But I've learned my lesson. No matter what the weather when I'm packing my panniers at home, and no matter how short and sweet a ride I'm anticipating, I won't in the future hit the backcountry without a few provisions. Like detailed maps, a winter complement of longiohns, and twice the food that I think necessary to get me through.

I learned the motto "Be Prepared" in my Scout troop in the Fifties, but have forgotten it time and again. This story, for all you early and late season mountain riders and myself, is but one more reminder.



Canyonlands Fat Tire Bike Festival

Wrap up the biking season with style in Moab, Utah during Canyonlands Fat Tire Festival from October 26 through November 1. Organized by Rim Cyclery in Moab and Mountain Bike Magazine, this celebration of mountain biking promised to turn into a classic event, one you won't want to miss out on if you love adventure

The riding around Moab is justifiably famous; there's nothing like it anywhere else in the country. From the one and only Slickrock Trail to the White Rim Trail, the canyon country has it all. Shuttles and guides will be heading out daily for the countless rides, ranging from easy to sustained challenge, surrounding Moab.

This is not an introductory course on mountain biking. Most of the guided rides will be difficult enough that some experience riding off-road is recommended. Not that beginners aren't welcome; they are. But the Carryonlands Fat Tire Festival is a time to celebrate all that makes mountain biking the great sport that it is and as such, events will be geared for experienced mountain bikers. In fact, the festival is built around getting out and riding.

But there's more to Moab than just mountain bilding. Adjacent to town are

Arches and Canyonlands National Parks while soaring overhead are the 12,000-foot Manti La Sal Mountains. The Colorado River runs right by town. South of town is the confluence of the Green and Colorado Rivers and downstream from there is Cataract Canyon. Rafting options will be available for those interested in seeing the carryons from John Wesley Powell's perspective. Riders can select one ride where the morning will be spent cycling deep into the canyon to a point where they'll be picked up by a jet boat for the return to Moab.

Petroglyphs and Indian ruins are found wherever you travel in the carryon country and should be left undisturbed. So to help riders experience this fascinating aspect of this land's history, at least one tour to ruins is planned though not yet finalized. There are also tentative plans for a tour for those interested in the land's formation. The forces that formed the land are so dramatically exposed in Utah that it presents a unique opportunity to gain some understanding to spaceship Earth's history. Staring out over the vast distances at the bare rock, you can practically feel the earth shifting and adjusting itself to unseen powers, to hear infinity.

If you're a rock climber, bring along your equipment. Routes range from the Fisher Towers to excellent boulders near



town. And definitely include your camera. If you don't, you'll just have to return the following year to get the pictures you missed this year. And if you have a road bike, bring that along too. The road riding is excellent. And definitely bring along a headlamp system if you have one.

A Time Trial over the Slickrock Trail with classes for everyone, slow and fast, is also on the agenda. This is one event you'll probably find yourself describing all through the winter to come. It's not finalized yet but if everything works out, there'll also be an opportunity to test ride a number of high performance bikes the likes of which you may never have seen before.

If you haven't figured it out already, the Festival coincides with Halloween and yes, there's going to be a party so come prepared to get down and party. Just leave all the seriousness behind. This is the week to celebrate how much fun mountain bikes really are. The Canyonlands Fat Tire Festival could turn out to be the event of the season; don't



For more information, contact Rim Cyclery, 94 W 1st North, Moab, UT. 801/259-5333

Fat Tire Bike Week, Crested Butte

Fat Tire Bike Week is once again. happening the week of September 14 through the 20th. This is mountain biking's annual get together in the middle of what many consider the finest mountain biking in the country. As usual, a number of events are scheduled but mostly it's a time for old friends to gather, exchange tales, and experience the incredible singletracking Crested Butte offers. The aspens are turning into seas of quaking gold washing over the mountains' slopes while fresh dustings of snow may sparkle on the surrounding summits. Fall in the mountains is always a time of sublime beauty and there's no better place to feel that than in Crested Butte.

For more information, contact: Murdock, Crested Butte, CO, 81224

Circle number 41



 $(ar \cdot e \cdot i)$ n. 1. 1938 was the start of something big-a consumer cooperative that would grow from 23 Pacific Northwest climbers to the nation's largest with over 1.7 million members.

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Epic Adventures for the Weekend Traveler

Is there some concrete reason you don't have the time to take on an adventure of grandiose proportions... a retracing of the Pony Express route, following John C. Fremon's nineteenth century explorations, riding the rim of the West's Great Basin or tight-roping the Continental Divide? Some folks find that jobs, family, debts and other obligations are impossible to set aside for the required string of months that might be necessary for such an outing.

If you live in or near a mountainous region (are you or are you not a "mountain biker") and you're the type that salivates at the mention of a challenging and possibly legendary feat upon two wheels. I've got weekend work and adventure for

you. Peak bagging on bicycles started here in the Far East as nothing more than a way to survey the terrain, identify the ridges, drainages, and prominent landmarks of an area before committing oneself to a weekend of exploration into the tricky depths of granite-walled, heavily timbered, schrub choked canyons. This method of reconnaissance has of course, been used by North Americans for thousands of years. It was first popularized by mountainner Norman Clyde, who penned stories of his numerous peak bagging conquests in the central Sierra Nevada nearly one hundred years ago.

Peak climbing as a challenge to the bicyclist was probably first recorded by the indefaligable members of Great Britain's Rough Stuff Fellowship in the mid nineteen filties. The Rough Stuff Fellowship survives today and still publishes member accounts of incredible two wheel sojourns around the world and in their own backyards in a bi-monthly magazine The Rough Stuff Journal.

Both

my memory. A region viewed from a promonitory such as a lookout tower becomes a permanent entry in your personal "Backyard Explorations Albums", especially when you've cranked, kicked, grunted and sweated a pant or more of mountain spring water through your pores to get there.

My first experience with peak bagging was more than a dozen years ago on unplanned adventure while living in Kern County, California. I wandered south from Lake Isabella, in the saddle before surrise searching for a good cup of coffee. I'd heard there was a small cafe in Havilah, only ten miles south of the lake, "where the coffee!" make yur nose hairs curl. Oh, i's a few miles outat town and it's one heliuva climb up there on a pedal-bike but I'm quite certain you'll like their high-powered joe", warned the old fella who ran the combination bicycle/radiator repair shop just below the lake.

All I could bear during the climb was the rhythm of soft inch and a quarter wide tires on pavement mixed with a before-breakfast wheeze from my surprised lungs. Havilah turned out to be a couple thousand feet and some ten miles above the Kern River but they had legendary coffee and a hearty stack of hot cakes... "We're down to the last few cups in this pot, but I won't charge you extra for it", a grizzly looking fry-cook boomed from the kitchen as I helped myself. "Ya want milk or real cream in your poison?"

In the mountainous regions of North America there exist excellent opportunities for peak bagging by bicycle. Dirt roads and tracks lead to fire lookout towers or former lookouts on the prominent peaks every twenty miles or so throughout most forested regions. Even if you aren't as goal minded or achievement. oriented as many of the more competitive off-road riders you may like lookout bagging for the full body workout required by the climb, the incredible view of the topography below you (after all, the Feds were looking for the best view when they chose the peak you're on), or the freefall/body English practice the downhill

A tamer version of this fat tire trophy hunt (especially in areas where roads to lookouts are behind locked gates) is 'pass bagging'. The view may be narrower from the top but the rules and rewards are much the same. To claim a legitimate 'bag', you park the car down in the nearby lowlands (often this means near the end of the pavement) and execute the climb while in the saddle. Yes, walking the steep stuff is acceptable. When you return home, send an account of your conquest to The National Registry of Peak Bagging by Bicycle c/o Mountain Bike Magazine P.O. Box 989 Crested Butte, Colorado 81224.

I've only been to a couple dozen peaks and lookouts with my bicycle. Each of these journeys has left a vivid imprint on he asked while lumbering up to the counter.

"Cream thanks. How far up does this road go?" I ventured to ask while keeping one eye on the coffee and the other on the burly cook in the gingham apron.

"Oh Hell, this road goes on up to the Lion's Trail then shoots on down to Caliente. If'n ya want to go up, however, take a right two miles south of here and you'll climb right up into the timber. There's a spring and a campground near the top. What kinds rig va driven?"

"I'm on a bicycle."

He stared at me several second. It was as if a hinge in his jaw had broken Finally he managed... "Jesus, that road's dirt and damn steep in spots. Never make it. Stick to the Callente road."

I hadn't planned to get off into the dirt on this outing. There was plenty of undiscovered pavement here in my new backyard. I saddled up and learned into a serious breeze that seemed to be dropping out the Piute Mountains to the southerast, (the southeramost tip of the Sierra Nevada Range.) In low gear, knees aching, for the first time in my life I wished I'd been the runt of the litter. This 6 ft/200 lbs frame had little hope of finding an aerodynamic/windslicing tuck. Yet, the caffeene kept me charging forward.

I stopped to zip up my windbreaker. There it was, on my right, an impressive stack of switchbacks... all the way up to the timber. I had a spare tube with me and it didn't seem all that rocky or steep. If only I could make it up to those trees before it got hot.

The back tire kept losing it's grip, throwing me into a maddening series of top tube straddles... "Steep in spots. Never make it. Stick to the Callente road." Thank God that blie salesman matched my 34-inch inseam with a 22-inch frame (three inches shorter than the 24-inch road bike I'd been riding for the last ten years.)

I walked a lot and drank liberally under the morning sum...until I realized there was only one swallow left in the dust-coated bottle. The trees were a couple hundred feet above me...it was hot...I needed that last drink.

I turned the bicycle perpendicular to the slope of the road and leaned back on the top tube. The Isabella dams to the north looked tiny and fragile - the arrogance of that piled earth and concrete; to think it could stop the rage of the powerful Kern River.

It must have been past noon. I found the spring...wet, cool water...probably not safe to drink but a wonderful find. The Mr. Breckenridge lookout tower was just above mr. The road was trashed, I dragged my bike up anyhow...either I didn't want to leave it at the spring and worry about having it stoken or I just needed the companionship at the top, can't remember which.

Later I discovered that I had climbed 5,000 feet to the top of that peak. The downhill took the remainder of the daylight hours to achieve. I was proud of my victory and not quite sure why. Actually, it was a stupid thing to do - take of on a dirt track on a bicycle without any food and a small bottle of water.

It was twilight when I rode up to the profit of my cabin. Somebody was having a party at my house... a half dozen friends were milling around in the kitchen. I thew open the door, "AB-RIGAH-HTT How come nobody told me about the party?"
Everyone looked seriously worried about something. No one talked, then all at once, "Where the Hell were you?! We drove all the way to Callente looking for you? Figured you got bumped off the road and down into the canyon and was drying out like a dead lizard down there."

"Naw, I went up, up to the fire lookout on Mt. Breckenridge.", I beamed.

"Bullshit, Bodfish. Let's get out of here, this guy's been bit by something. No tellin' what he'll do next."

I was too tired to do anything but smile as watched them run out across the porch and hop in the VW Bus. Musta really been worried, those guys, they left three bottles of Anchor Steam beer on my kitchen rable.



Terrain Tamers, for those who know where they're going

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PRAMESETS

Have you ever walked into a bike shop specializing in exotic, high performance road bikes and noticed the array of colorful frame sets swinging from the ceiling like Japanese lanterns at a lawn party. Yet when you look at the bikes on the floor, none of these expensive models are built up and ready to test. Why? Because that's how most high performance road bikes are bought: people decide on a frame set then select what components they want. For two reasons: one, because there's very little difference in road bikes' geometry (the only differences are between the styles of road bikes: race, touring, etc.) and two, because there are so many high performance components to choose from. Consequently there's plenty of room for individual preference in how a bike is set up even though the various frames' performances are similar.

The situation among mountain bikes is exactly the opposite. Frames vary enormously while component selections are limited. Nevertheless, mountain bikes are becoming more sophisticated and their riders more selective. Consequently the option of purchasing a frame set then selecting individual components is increasing in popularity.

Choices are still sparse compared to what's available for road bikes. Parts from Campy, Edco, Huret, Maillard, Huret, etc. generally do not appeal to mountain bikers despite the current trend to forego some off-road components in favor of road racing components. The criteria for offroad performance involves far more than just weight. The ability to continue functioning when clogged with mud and weeds is one of the most important qualities.

Most mountain biking components are Suntour or Shimano with some Specialized and Sakae. Shimano appears to be replacing Suntour as the dominant. off-road component manufacturer. Almost

Fat Chance Stem.



every top-of-the-line mountain bike we've tested has been mostly equipped with Shimano components.

To research what are considered the finest mountain biking components to hang on a frame set, we talked to mechanics in three bike shops in the Crested Butte/Gunnison area: Bicycles. Etc. and Paradise Bikes and Skis in CB. and the Tune-up in Gunnison. All three have tremendous experience with mountain bikes, probably far more than most shops given the area's unmatched single-tracking yet we heard no unanimous recommendations for components. One shop preferred Shimano almost down the line. Another recommended some Shimano, some Suntour, plus bits and pieces from a few others. The third was big on Specialized and Shimano.

To test the following components, we asked Richard Cunningham to build us a Mantis XCR Composite frame set upon which we'd hane them. Why a Composite? Because we've liked his bike ever since we tested one last summer.

The following components were selected on the basis of performance without regard to price. These are the bits and pieces you'll find on fifteen-hundred dollar bikes, not production bikes costing five or six hundred bucks.



Suntour X-C Brakes

The overwhelmingly preferred hubs were Shimano Dura-ace though there were a few votes for Specialized and Suntour. Those who chose Suntour selected a Superbe Pro for the front and an XC with quick release for the rear. Superbe Pro's are not available in a 130 spacing for the rear wheel; that's why the XC. The main argument on hubs

concerned cassette versus loose balls. The latter's ease of service was usually preferred since no hub is truly sealed. One hub that was mentioned quite a few times by mechanics is the new Wilderness Trail Bikes hub. A built-in greasing mechanism struck everyone as attractive though no one has enough experience with it to judge it. Because two sets of wheels have always struck us as useful considering the range of conditions we ride, we selected Duraace hubs for one and a Superbe Pro and XC hubs for the other.

The governing criteria for rim selection was invariably weight. Currently the favorite is the Araya RM 20. The only problem seems to be a poorly welded joint, resulting in a slight bump when braking. The next most popular rim is the Saturne X-22. The welds are smoother and the only reason we could discover for the preference for Araya was a supposed strength advantage that appeared strictly subjective. Sun Metal has also come out with a narrow mountain biking rim in their Mistral line but no one had any experience with it to date. Another option though rarely seen is a Bontrager rim, a cut-down. Super Champion Gentleman weighing only 435 grams! This last rim is pretty exotic and you'll have to order them directly since your local dealer probably hasn't even heard of them. We selected RM-20's for the Dura-ace hubs and Saturnes for the Suntours. We're also building a set of wheels with the Mistral rims for a test.

Brakes are the most argued component on a bike. Those who prefer Suntour's roller cam are vociferous in that opinion while those who prefer cantilevers are equally opinionated against the roller cams. The one universal opinion was a dislike of mixing cantilevers and roller

The source of the brake controversy. though that's probably too strong a word. are the Suntour roller cams. Their failing appears to be the difficulty in correctly adjusting them and then maintaining that adjustment. Plus mud tends to interfere with their performance. The Suntour XC Sport version, though not as finely manufactured, is easier to adjust and consequently is often found on expensive bikes but not every mechanic chose the XC Sport over the XC. Cantilevers are lighter and easier to adjust and those who preferred them chose Shimano Deore XT's. An often overlooked cantilever is Dia Compe's 982. We've had some experience with it and found it equal in

FRAMESETS**



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performance to the Deore and better looking. Its finish is superb.

If you're willing to spend the money, there is one more option: Wilderness Trail Bikes roller cams, the originals designed by Charlie Cunningham with help from Mark Slate, Steve Potts, and Scot Nicol. Their performance is unmatched with a light, smooth, and powerful action. They are the finest brake currently available but that may be changing. Interlock Racing Designs (IRD) has produced a brake whose performance may match WTB's. We've only tried them once but that was enough to convince everyone of their excellent performance. Now we just have to wait for production models to be available. The only problem with WTB brakes is their limited availability. Nevertheless, rather than WTB roller cams, we decided on Suntour XC's.

Before you can select a derailleur, you have to decide what gearing you want. If you're strong and live at or near sea level, super low gears may not be necessary. Some racers are even going with double chain rings with a 34-tooth small ring and a 32-tooth cog. Others use a triple with a freewheel whose largest cog is either a 26 or a 28. The granny ring is usually a 28.

The rest of us who are not so strong or live in the mountains where long, sustained climbs are normal prefer a triple with a 24 or 26-tooth granny ring and a 28, 30, or 32-tooth large cog. A 28-tooth cog provides a bit tighter gearing than the larger options. A six-speed freewheel is pretty standard though some riders prefer a seven-speed to tighten up the ratios. Preferred choices are Shimano Dura-ace free-hub, Shimano 600, or Suntour Winner Pro. We decided on 13/14/16/19/23/28 gearing for the Dura-ace and a sevenspeed 12/14/16/18/21/24/28 Suntour Winner Pro for the XC hub/Saturne rim





WTB Scatpost

AMESETS



There was no consensus in crank

Sugino TAT's, and Sakae FX triples were

all mentioned. We went with a Shimano

600 but we replaced the 28-tooth granny

decided to try a Sakae FX with a 24/36/46.

The consensus front derailleurs were

Deore XT with the latter usually preferred.

with a 26-tooth round ring. We also

Pedals are easy: Suntour XC Comps.

either a Suntour XC or the Shimano

Road racing derailleurs can work with

Because of the Composite's inch and a

quarter seat tube, we're using a Suntour

Cyclone II. Had we been able to locate a

The trend in rear derailleurs is for

short cage units. The choice is generally a

Shimano 600 SIS derailleur but with it or

any short cage derailleur, your largest cog

shouldn't be bigger than 28. It's not

recommended to use one with a triple

because if you ever shift to the big chain

ring while on the largest cog, you'll break

the derailleur. You can only use a short

consequences if you screw up. Otherwise

Suntour XC. But we threw in a ringer here

to use with the seven-speed freewheel, a

rear derailleur preferences are Shimano

600 long cage, Shimano Deore XT, or

cage with a triple if you're precise with

your shifting and willing to accept the

banded Shimano XT, we would have used

triples but usually not as efficiently.

that instead.

selection. Shimano 600 cranks with Bio-

pace rings, Specialized touring cranks,

Sakae Crankarms

Suntour Sprint. It's a short cage derailleur but it works beautifully with the sevenspeed. We're also using a Shimano 600 GS with the six-speed free-hub.

Despite the preference for Shimano derailleurs, everyone recommended Suntour XC shifters over the Deore XT's We concurred. Everyone also preferred XC brake levers over Shimanos. But instead of either of those, we selected Dia-Comp 284's. They're smaller than the others and since none of our hands are big, decided to see what these would be

For handlebars, we decided to get exotic and go with Fat Chance titanium bars. They're amazingly light yet strong and look great. The stem is a Mantis. Grips were easy: Grab-ons.

We also decided to go exotic on the choice of seatposts. Probably the most commonly used seatpost is the SR Laprade while most the top-of-the-line bikes are running Suntour XC's but we went with IRD instead. It's light and strong with a fine adjustment to it. Our next choice would have been a WTB fixed angle seatpost. Saddle selection is more a matter of personal comfort than anything else. We've been riding a Cinelli for the past year and are quite happy with it though we've also used racing models from Avocet, Specialized, and Pearl Izumi

Dura-ace was the most often





with equal contentment.

an update later on how everything stood up to the worst we could pass out. So far, we like it.

recommended head set though if you want

So there you have it. Mountain Bike

Composite. We're going to ride hell out of

it during the next few months and give you

to get exotic in this department, you can

go with a King. They're rarely seen on

mountain bikes but are reported to be

exceptional. We went with the more

Magazine's custom fitted Mantis

available Dura-ace.

Oh yes, almost forgot about tires. We've got some CyclePro Pinnacles we're going to check out that look pretty good so far plus some Ritchey Kevlar Force tires to test. Then we've got a pair of Ground Controls which are still our favorite. They may not be as light but we like their cushion and their traction is unsurpassed.

Bikes Bikes

Montaneus Comp Lite

We tested the regular Montaneus with adjustable head angle in the July/August issue. For the most part we liked it but we weren't walking around raving about it or anything either. It was simply one more fine bike on the market with characteristics that appeal to some and not others. The reasoning behind the adjustable head angle makes sense and we saw how it could appeal to some. What impressed us the most was the quality of the bike's construction and finish. There's no gainsaying the excellence of American Bicycle Manufacturing's Montaneus but as I said, we weren't doing back flips over it.

Then out of the blue arrived another bike box from Minnesota. We looked in and yes, there was the unmistakable adjustable head tube. We pulled the bike out and started doing double takes. The bike looked good and the more we put it together, the better it looked. We took a few quick measurements and lo and behold, this bike was totally different from the standard Montaneus. The only thing this version had in common was the aluminum construction and the adjustable

What we had in our hands was the Montaneus race bike, a 26-pound flyer

with 16.5 inch chainstays and 41.875-inch wheelbase (at the 71-degree long setting). We experimented with different head angles but settled on the 71-degree long setting. Head angles range from about 68 degrees to about 74 degrees with the neutral setting being either 71 long or 71 short (long and short refer to the wheelbase).

The head angle is adjusted via two cams, one at the top and one at the bottom of the head tube. The head tube is a bulky-looking affair inside of which the steerer column moves in response to the cams. (Though bulky, the head only adds four ounces to the bike's weight according to the builders.) Changing the angle requires loosening two allen bolts and turning the knurled cams by hand. If you're changing the angle from one extreme to the other, you may have to readjust the headset. This in turn requires a large wrench. Reference marks indicate the neutral positions. With the upper cam's neutral position forward and the lower cam's back, the angle is at its steepest. Reversing those positions places it at the shallowest angle. Both forward is 71 degrees long: both back is 71 degrees short. At any setting other than the two extremes or the neutral, the front wheel is measurably but not visibly off-set to one

side or the other.

What all this means is that you can custom fit the bike to your needs rather than shopping around for a biice with the head angle you prefer. You can also change the angle according to the conditions you'll be confronted with during that day's riding but generally riders set it at one angle then leave it there. For trials, you may want to steepen the head angle for slow speed handling while for a long downhill race like the Kamikazee Downhill in Bishop, California, you might want to soften the angle.

Our complaint with all this is that there is no change in fork rake. The fork's twoinches of rake is pretty standard for mountain bikes; that usually works well with head angles up to 71 degrees. Steeper and the steering suffers because of too much rake. A 71-degree angle even seems to perform better with less than a two-inch. rake. Admittedly, that's quibbling over fine tuning the bike's handling rather than a major gripe. Nevertheless, we felt the bike's steering could be improved with a change in rake.

The Comp Lite is an incredible climber, better than anything we've ridden. Most of us prefer climbing out-of-thesaddle and in this the Montaneus was unbelievable. We could climb the steepest



Mountain Bike Massaine

Bikes Bikes

Montanues Headset



grades with rarely a spin of the rear wheel. That was fortunate since the bike arrived with what seems to be standard race gearing; a 28-tooth gramp, ring and a 28-tooth cog. We prefer a lower gear for Crested Butte's hills but because of the bike's uncanny traction, we just stood on the pedals and powered it up where normally a lower gear is needed. That worked fine as long as the hills weren't too long. During a ride over to Aspen and bock, that high gearing took its toll.

Our bike testing usually consists of industrial that incredible array of jeep roads and single-tracks around Crested Butte. The Montaneus arrived shortly before my wife and I took three doys off to ride to Aspen and back so I decided to put it through its paces during an extended adventure. Admittedly that was a slightly risky proposition. The bike was barely out of the box. But the bike felt right so off I went. It performed flawlessly.

The trip consisted of a long ride up a smooth dirt road then a semi-bushwack through a basin overflowing with wild flowers where the rarely used trail disappeared beneath the greenery. Much of this section required pushing or carrying the bike. (It pushed nicely but refused to do so on its own.) After crossing a low saddle into another basin where the trail contoured a steep hillside and was often buried by snow, we hit another section where the trail was lost in the vegetation. That ended soon enough and we found ourselves on an old mining road angling across the mountain side to Taylor Pass. From the pass, we followed a well worn jeep road along the top of a high ridge for some twelve miles before plunging down to the valley floor via a screamer of a downhill. The valley floor consisted of two miles of pavement into

The following day we joined friends who delighted in taking us over one of the most fun single tracks we've ridden but not until after we'd had to climb a succession of hills via a double-track. The single track darted through the aspen forest like the track of drunk raccoon heading into town for a snack. At one point, we sweet down a steep hillside via a series of sharp turns so that if someone had been watching from the bottom, they would have seen five nders descending, each at a different elevation and each going in a different direction. It was wild.

The bike received a thorough test and passed with flying colors. Climbing was a joy though on long, steep climbs I'd eventually long for a lower gear. On the single-track, the bike flew along as if it were on rails, quickly and effortlessly handling every terrain change and corner. Fast downhils were also delt with in exemplary fashion. The bike was a joy to ride. Everything worked flee, requiring nothing more than a few minor adiustments.

Component selection was just about

what we've come to expect from bikes of this caliber: Dura-ace hubs, Deore XT front brake, Suntour XC Sport rear brake. Deore XT derailleurs (the front derailleur is unusual - standard XT's will not clamp around 1.25-inch seat tubes but American Bicycle Manufacturing mated a band clamp and a Deore XT), Shimano 600 cranks with Biopace chainrings, RM 20 rims with Ritchey Force tires, Suntour XC seatpost, etc. The major surprises on the bike were the Salsa stem and handlebars. This is the first production bike we've seen these products on. They're usually an after purchase change made to fine tune a bike's fit to a particular rider. They're excellent products so we were impressed to see them on the Montaneus. The Salsa stems' best features are the range in sizes. available and super strength. You're assured of a perfect fit as long as you know what saddle/handlebar dimensional relationship you prefer. The test bike's stem had a bit too much extension for me. resulting in my hands being too far forward relative to the front wheel. That in turn slowed what should have been fast steering response. But not enough that I wasn't happy riding it for three days.

We were also surprised to see an Avocet Touring I saddle on this expensive a bide. Not that there's anything wrong with the saddle; there isn't. But on a roughly \$1,500 race bike, we would have expected an Avocet Touring II or racing saddle or some equivalent saddle instead. But that's niti-picking. Specify what saddle you want when ordering. The only other

Montanues rear view



gripe, and this one is more serious, was the lack of braze-ons for a second water bottle. Admittedly this is a race bike and most races are either short enough that a second bottle is unnecessary or there's an aid station. But the bike's going to be ridden more than just in races and a second water bottle is a necessity for backcountry cycling. You can use clamps to attach a second bottle but this is too attractive a bike for that. If you order one, insist on a second care

insist on a second cage. There was something about the bike that everyone enjoyed. Just looking at it felt good. The unpainted aluminum frame with its course looking welds gives it a sense of strength, as if it's ready for anything. There's no bridge between the seat stays and that combined with the rear brake placement under the chain stays makes for a sleek looking unit. The forks were nickle plated for a scratch resistant finish; this is one bike you won't have to worry about scratching up. Whoever selected the components had an eye for the bike's overall appearance. Black crank arms with dark gray chain rings, hard anodized gray rims, black Suntour XC Comp pedals with black clips and straps, and black Salsa stem and handlebar added up to a striking appearance, one everyone appreciated. As far as we're concerned, American Bicycle Manufacturing has a winner in this machine. If you prefer a fixed head angle, you can get that instead. In fact, the more I rode the bike, and I have to admit I did tend to preempt most of the time on it, the more I thought how that frame with a fixed 71 or maybe 70.5 degree head angle with a bit less fork rake

Bikes Bikes

Kuwahara Cougar

This is one bike that stands out. The rainbow paint job (\$50 option) insures that regardless of how it rides. Fortunately the bike's performance is good. In fact, for some \$500, you're getting a pretty decent ride. Components consist of mostly a Suntour XC Sport gruppo including derailleurs, rear brake, shifters, brake levers, and stem. The front brake is a Dia-Compe cantilever. Cranks are Shimanos with Bio-pace chainrings, Hubs are Sansin sealed mechanism with a quick release on the front. IRC X-1 Racers are mounted on Araya RM 25 rims with a Unicrown fork rounding out the package. The frame is lugged and made out of chrome-moly tubing with full braze-ons including bosses for three water bottles. Even more impressive is the fact that three cases are included.

It all adds up to a fine package for the money. For example, this is the first time we've seen a quick release front wheel on this inexpensive a mountain bike. A quick release on the front is better than none at all but we'd still like to see quick releases on both wheels. Our only two real complaints with the bike are pretty standard for most production bikes. The seat post is entirely too short. We've run across this in the past and no doubt will again in the future. There's no excuse for it as far as we're concerned. Mountain bikes are sized smaller than road bikes and require longer seat posts. And the fact of the matter is that most riders don't really bother looking at the seat post to be sure they don't exceed the maximum mark. So it's all too easy for someone to raise the seat, get on the bike to pedal off. and immediately snap the post. Or maybe it's in far enough to last until they're riding over rough terrain far from civilization.

Kuwahara certainly isn't alone in this. For instance, we complained about such posts on Schwinns in the last issue. It's time manufacturers started putting long posts on their mountain bikes.

Our other complaint was with the handlebars but this one is more subjective. The bars rise up and while this does provide some adjustment ability by rotating the bars forward or back, we've found that flat bars are generally better for performance riding. Rising bars are fine for performance riding. Rising bars are fine for performance mountain bukes are ridden, but for riding in the dirt, flat bars are better. The reason is the saddle/bar relationship. It's preferable to have the bars lower than the saddle, or at a miximum, level with the



Kuwahara Forks

saddle but not higher. High bars increase the likelihood of pulling wheelies on steep hills. They also interfere with climbing outof-the-saddle. But again, Kuwahara isn't alone in this; we rag at most production biles for precisely the same thing.

Other than that, the Cougar is a fine riding bike. The steering is smooth and predictable. At slow speeds, it is stable and responsive. At speed, it bends into turns with a subtile leaning of the body. Yet it's not a high strung thoroughbred twitching down the trail. Anyone who's never ridden off-road will feel comfortable on the Cougar but as his or her skills improve, they il continue to extract performance out of the bike. The bike's only handicap that can't be markedly improved on is its weight. It's a bit on the heavy side.

The bike's handling rather surprised us. With a 68.5-degree head angle and 70degree seat angle, we had expected a slower reacting steering response and a more noticeable wheel flopping tendency. Instead what we got was a smooth handling bike, pretty neutral in its response. So the question became why. The rising bars which we weren't too fond of seemed to hold the key. Without really thinking about it, we had pivoted the bars back so that the line between our hands was behind the front axle. Pivoting the bars forward, thus moving our hands in front of the axle, slowed the steering response and increased the wheel flop. So to an extent, you can setup the steering response the way you want it.

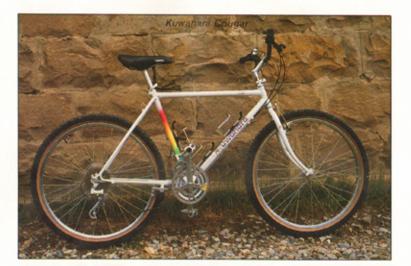
The Cougar's 42.375 inch wheelbase and 17.875-inch chainstays also contributed to its handling. The somewhat long rear/center dimension didn't add anything to its climbing abilities but the short front/center definitely quickened the steering. The result is a bike that ought to feel rather comfortable to any recreational rider. It's quick enough to be fun without being overly demanding in skill requirements.

Kuwahara rear view



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Bikes Bikes





Bikes Bikes

Mountain Klein Race

Contrary to public opinion, Klein mountain bikes are not race bikes, at least not by design, a fact Gary stresses. A close look at any Klein proves his point. The bikes come fully equipped with brazeons for three water bottles and fore and aft racks. The geometry is also relatively conservative: 69-degree head, 71-degree seat, 17.25-inch chainstays, and 42.25-inch wheelbase. When we first tested a Klein in the summer of '85, the chainstays and wheelbase were shorter than almost any other mountain bike's. That is no longer true because of a trend to shorter chainstays and wheelbases. For example, the Montaneus race blke also tested in this issue sports 16.5-inch stays and a 41.875inch wheelbase!

Despite Gary's claim that his bike is not a race bike, people still tend to think of Kleins as race bikes. Why? Probably because they're so light and fast riding seems inherent to the design. The Klein is, in our experience, the lightest production mountain bike available. The only bike we've heard of that's lighter is a Cunningham. Last year's test bike weighed 25.5 pounds as did this year's version. Those kind of weights, compared to the average high performance offroader's weight of 27 to 28 pounds, are dramatic. Remember, the average European pro's racing bike is supposed to weigh 22 plus pounds, only 3 pounds less than a Klein.

Replacing the Ground Control tires with Ritchey Force or 1.75 IRC Racer tires may have cut a pound off the test blie's weight, putting it in the 24 pound range. But when Gary asked us what tires we wanted, we specified Ground Controls,



bike with fat tires or a mountain bike that ought to have skinny tires. Understandably, everyone was dying to know what it rode like after seeing all that rather exotic equipment hancing on an

already impressive frame.

Unfortunately in some respects, the bike's initial performance was not as impressive as its appearance. The problem lay with the gearing and derailleurs. The small chain ring was a 34-tooth while the largest cog on thhe six-speed freewheel was a 28. Now Joe Murray could probably power that kind of gearing up a hill. None of our testers had that much power. There was no way we could get up hills we normally ride so routinely that we never even give them a thought. Though in all honesty, we did get up a heck of lot further than we expected to. So we put a granny ring on. The crank set was a triple despite only having two rings so bolting on a 28-tooth ring was a snap. We wanted to put a 24-tooth on for a 22-inch gear but there was no way we could do so with the Superbe Pro front derailleur and a 48 tooth large chain ring. We tried it and when we shifted onto the granny ring, the chain drug on the cage.. We couldn't readily replace the derailleur either because of the seat tube's diameter.

preferring the extra weight in exchange for the tire's higher air volume and larger foot print.

So how does the race version differ from the standard version? Only in the component selection; the frames are the same. Those components raised quite a few eyebrows too, not unexpectedly given

Gary's penchant for doing things his way. The first thing people noticed (other than the striking paint job) was the Specialized drop bar - heated and re-bent for off-road use then heat treated back to strength. That in turn led to their spotting the Suntour thumb shifters mounted just above the brake levers. After checking those out, people invariably stepped back (after picking up the bike to check its weight again) to look the bike over. That's when they noticed the radial spoked front wheel and half radial spoked rear wheel. The wheels proved to them this bike was unique and deserved a longer, more intensive scrutiny. About then is when they spotted the drilled out, Huret Jubilee rear derailleur. They'd then look at the chain rings and see two instead of three along with a Suntour Superbe Pro front derailleur.

That left every one scratching their heads and wondering if this was a road

That meant changing the Shimano 600 freewheel since we weren't too keen about pushing a 28/28 up the hills. In truth, 28/28 is a pretty standard set-up for top racers and we could have ridden it but decided to switch to a six-speed, 13-32 freewheel since we needed to change rear derailleurs anyway because of the granny ring. The Huret's short cage and fragile nature was too extreme for triple chain rings. So out of respect for our knees, we opted for a 22-inch plus low gear instead of 26-inches. The difference doesn't sound like much but in the mountains, the lower gearing is an advantage.

We have to point out that this bike was specifically set up for racing. And a lot of racers run double chain rings. It's generally called "Marin gearing". The gearing worked well enough as long as we avoided any really steep hills. Whenever we did and it's all but impossible to avoid doing so in the mountains -the gearing wasn't low enough for our recreational

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legs. What all this means is that before you order a race Klein, know what gearing you want and specify accordingly. Just remember that you'll be able to push bigger gears with a Klein than with most other bikes. At least that's been our experience.

So how did it ride once we straightened out the gearing? Great. We loved the Klein a year ago and we still do. It climbs beautifully in or out-of-the-saddle. manuevers on the tightest trails with a darting quickness that eliminates any need to plan ahead, and it descends furiously with the best of them. In every off-road riding challenge, testers found themselves riding faster and more confidently than they had on most any other bike. Which isn't to say the Klein is the only bike with that level of performance. It's not. They're a number of bikes in the same category. What it does mean is that the Klein is the equal to any. The combination of the conservative geometry and short chainstays and short wheelbase gives it a

smooth blend of predictable handling and surprising quickness.

The drop bars are one of those things you'll have to decide on for yourself. They were mounted on a standard Specialized mountain bike stem and for most, that positioning was too low and too far forward. The trick to off-road drops is a tall stem with minimal forward extension. The tops should generally be level with the seat but the way the Klein was set-up. most of us found the bars too low. Minimal forward extension is necessary because of the drops' forward curve and mountain bikes' generally longer top tubes than are found on road bikes. Too much extension stretches the rider out with a resulting over weighting of the front wheel. particularly noticeable on downhills. The objective is to maintain the same relative positioning as flat bars. Klein's set-up failed in this. But that's also simply a matter of switching stems. Be sure to specify what you want when ordering any bike.

Not everyone complained about the

Klein rear view



Mountain Bike Magazine

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Bikes Bikes

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bars though. One rider in particular. whose legs were short compared to others his height but whose torso was also longer, loved the set-up. His saddle positioning placed it level with the tops while the stem extension matched his torso/arm length. The bike fit him Whether you'll want drops or flats is up to you. If you're comfortable with drops. that's the ticket for you. If you're hesitant with drops, go with the flats; they'll give you more confidence on rough terrain.

of them.

Component selection is typical of Klein. There's no such thing as a "gruppo" on a Klein. He picks and chooses amongst a variety of companies according to his performance criteria. Hubs are Hi-E with Araya RM-20 rims. The front brake is a Shimano Deore XT but he's replaced the standard pads with Aztecs. The rear brake is a Suntour XC Sport and again he's inserted Aztec pads. Cranks are Shimano 600 with pressed in sealed bearings. The saddle is a Pearl Izumi race model mounted on an IRD seatpost. Both the saddle and seatpost are unusual to find on production bikes but Gary's selection of them is typical of his deliberate selection of components for maximum performance. They're both excellent products. Gary's also included a Hite-Rite, important for downhilling with dropbars. The King headset is another product we've never seen on a mountain bike before. It's reported to be the finest available though we have no experience with it prior to the Klein's. Brake levers are sharp looking Modolos. Shifter and brake cables are still routed inside the down tube and though this adds nothing to the bike's performance, it sure does make cleaning the frame easy.

In summary, Klein's done it again. here isn't a better bike on the market; lifferent, yes but better, no. If you like aluminum, and more and more cyclists are switching all the time, you'll love the Klein. The bike has a feel about it that sets it apart. There's simply something about



Klein bottom bracket welding

riding a Klein that inspires riders with a verve that was only latent previously. As always, you'll just have to ride one to find out if the bike is for you.



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Maruishi MT 15

For some \$350 (prices are rapidly changing due to the strength of the Yen), you can buy a pretty decent mountain bike these days. There are quite a few to choose between too. One of those is the Maruishi MT 15, a bike that compares favorably to others in its price range.

The bike's distinguishing feature is an

unusual geometry, a geometry that for novice riders may be more comfortable than the standard design. The head angle is 69 degrees while the seat tube is 67 degrees. We've seen only one other thise with such a shallow seat tube. The trend is to steeper seat angles, not shallower. The problem with a shallow angle is how it affects the rider position relative to the pedal soindless.

Ideally you want your saddle situated so that if you drop a plumb from your knee to the pedal, it will fall directly over the spindle when the cranks are in a horizontal position. The further back the seatpost is angled from the bottom bracket, the more difficult it is to achieve that position. Forward movement of the saddle is limited. Most of today's mountain race bikes are running angles as steep as 73 degrees though such steep angles are not universal. Generally seat angles range from 71 to 73 degrees. One reason some builders refuse to run a seat angle as steep as 73 degrees is because of the harsher ride steep angles generate. The rougher the surface or the longer the ride, the more that steep angle's harsh ride will be driven home, so to speak. Greg Lemond is reported to specify 71-degree seat tube angles on his road racing bikes because of the need for comfort during long race stages. Shallower angles provide that smoother ride. The further away from perpendicular the seat tube is, the greater

Shallow seat tube angles also increase the rear wheel traction, an obvious advantage off-road. More of the rider's weight is over the rear wheel. Some riders also claim that a position behind the bottom bracket enables riders to push against the pedals while pulling back on the handlebars for a more powerful climbing effect. The idea is slightly similar to the thinking for recumbant designs. Given the overwhelming popularity of steeper seat angles by racers and cycling enthusiasts, such an argument appears to have little basis in fact. Except for one thing: novice riders invariably prefer sitting on the saddle at all times and usually with the saddle height lower than is recommended. They also tend to sit well back on the saddle for precisely that kind of positioning then they pull back on the bars while pushing down on the pedals. So the Maruishi MT 15's design suits them perfectly. It was designed to be ridden just about the way they novices prefer.

the shock absorption.

Drawbacks to the geometry are first, the already mentioned less than ideal saddle position relative to the bottom bracket and secondly, a distinct difficulty in coming up out of the saddle. Standing up is slightly similar to getting up out of your dad's arm chair. Rather than a smooth movement that intrudes not at all in your pedaling rhythm, you have to force yourself up and forward. There's also a noticeable tendency to perform unwanted wheelies when climbing steep

Shallow seat tube angles also increase the rear wheel traction, an obvious advantage off road.

hills, requiring a lower than normal bent body position to press the front wheel down.

Will a novice rider notice any of these supposed drawbacks? Not at all, What they'll feel instead is an exceptionally comfortable ride similar to riding a beach cruiser but with more performance available upon demand. None of those design negatives stop the bike from being a true mountain bike either. In fact, everyone rather enjoyed riding it as long. as we weren't trying to force it to high performance levels. Once we got used to the seated/standing transition, we could fly right along, enjoying a smooth ride with adequate traction when standing. Would we recommend it to someone getting into the sport? That depends on what they're looking for. If their objective is to really get into riding off-road, probably not. A shorter bike with a steeper seat tube would probably satisfy them longer in over a period of time.

If what they're really interested in is a bike to ride around town for the most part, only occasionally dabbing their tires into some dirt, yes. The bike is comfortable, the handling predictable, and the component selection quite good for a bike this inexpense. If you're interested in more performance, the MT 15's brother, the MT 18 (tested in the March/April issue) will probably be a better choice. No, the MT 15 seems designed for the casual rider who only wants to pedal on relatively unchallenging conditions in a relaxed manner. For that, the bike is fine.

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34 Mountain Blic Manazine

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bolt circle

continued from p. 17

needs. With steep angles and short wheelbase and stays, the Valballa is practically a road bike, one that can be ridden hard and fast with big gears and a spinning cadence over smooth dir roads or pavement with equal response. In Richard's mind, it's the perfect long distance touring bike for a wide variety of conditions.

But now Richard is attempting to make what he refers to as "a giant step forward in off-road design", what he calls a "true off-road design", what he calls a "true off-road vehicle", one capable of traversing deep mud with impunity, climbing rough trails, crossing boulder strewn stream beds, and descending last and furiously. He likens the stage of mountain bike evolution to what happened with dirt bike.

"For years, motorcycles were simply bicycles with engines. They were cluttered with junk and consequently heavy and inefficient. Then finally someone said let's throw out all the existing designs and start from scratch based on what we need for a true off-road motorcycle. The vesult was a frame with generous wheel clearances and lots of suspension travel so the bikes could go anywhere. Mountain bikes need a similar redesigning. They're just too inefficient. For instance, get into mud and the bike becomes worthless because of inadequate clearances. Mountain bikes are not yet true all-terrain bicycles."

So that's his latest project, attempting to reinvent the bicycle, to turn it into a bike that will in his opinion have the ability to go anywhere. Based on his results to date, there's no doubt that whatever he comes up with will be interesting and may well achieve his goals. But whether he will really reinvent the bicycle or simply find himself returning to bicycling's roots a la the Coppi Bianchi remains to be seen. What he will do without a doubt is turn a lot of heads and make everyone think just a bit more about what they're building. Richard, in concert with all the other amazingly fertile brains designing and building mountain bikes and mountain bike components, is continually helping to push back the perceived limits of what carl and cannot be done. When I look at all that this remarkable group of people have accomplished with what are in effect nickle and dime budgets, I can't help but think of how much more they could do with major R & D budgets supporting them. The thought boggles my mind.

Yet at the same time, knowing just exactly how superb the Mantis Coesposite already is, I have to wonder how Richard can possibly improve upon it. I mean, the Composite, and every other top-of-theline, limited production mountain bike, is already capable of performance levels few riders can achieve. How much further can Richard and his fellow cohorts take this sport? According to Richard, quite a way-

Book Review

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New Products

Nike Thunderdomes

Remember the Nike Lava Domes, for years the standard mountain biking shoe? Every time I saw a picture of Joe Murray winning another race, there he'd be with he Nikes firmly planted on the pedals. Then, for some unknown reason, Nike discontinued the model. Stores immediately put the remaining stock on sale and there was a small rush of offroaders stock piling Lava Domes. Well, Nike is back. The Lava Dome has been replaced by the Thunder Dome.

Too often the new product just doesn't ever seem quite as good as the original. Like the phone system, people have a habit of fixing something that was working just fine. Well, in this case, the new is definitely better than the old. The Thunder Domes are lighter for one thing. They weight less but more importantly, they walk lighter. The uppers are mostly leather also so now you can waterproof the shoes instead of your feet. I was always astounded at how wet my feet got in the Lava domes just from walking through a field of grasses wet from the night's dew. But in the Thunder Domes, my feet remained pretty dry.

The only drawback with them for mountain biking is the same one the Lava Domes suffered: the lugged soles aren't the easiest to slide into toe clips mounted on a pair of Suntour XC Comp pedals (formerly MP 1000's). If you do use too clips and want to try out a pair of Thunder Domes, your best bet is to install WTB Toe Flips. We tried both the Toe Flips and Suntour's small, light pedal catcher with the lugged sole and found that the Toe Flip's larger, rounded surface worked far more effectively. Suntour's had a tendency to momentarily get caught in the lugs plus the sole didn't slide over the leading edge of the pedal as smoothly as it did with the Toe Flips.

Other than that, the Thunder Domes worked fine with toe clips. They're certainly not as light as say a pair of Rivat Cyclocross shoes but for all around backcountry cycling, the Thunder Domes are superb. One of our testers - a hard core Lava Domer who went through serious withdrawal when Nike ended production - spent three days in the backcountry with a brand new pair, biking, hiking, and climbing a peak. He reported no blisters, no aching feet at the end of the lay, and most importantly, no undue wetness. He's now forgiven Nike; his last pair of Lava Domes have been relegated to work shoes, replaced by the Thunder

Fat Chance Hammerhead Stern

Fat Chance has for some time now offered titanium handlebars. They're dramatically light and exceptionally strong. The bend feels just right while the 24-inch width is perfect for most riding. To complement that stem, they are now handling the Hammerhead stem, a fine steel stem that looks great with the bars. Evidently the stem's strength will meet any rider's needs while still maintaining a relatively light weight. But this is no super lightweight like the bars. It's lighter than many, heavier than others. And on a purely non-technical basis, this is one good looking stem.

Specialized's New Bottle Cage

Specialized Bicycle Imports has introduced a brand new water bottle cage made out of some super light synthetic that is reportedly extremely strong and durable in a wide range of temperatures. There's no question it's light. All you have to do is pick one up to find that out. The cage design is also pretty sleek looking. But a cage's job is to hold the water bottle and when we first saw this new cage, we had our doubts. Those doubts remained after we mounted it on the Montaneus test bike in this issue. We were seriously wondering if the cage would securely hold the large Specialized water bottles we always ride with. A small bottle was no problem but the the large size didn't seem to secure.

We can now report with a pretty high degree of confidence that it does hold the bottle. Our only caveat is that on a particularly rough passage with lots of log and rock crossings, the bottle might, but only might, fall out, especially if it gets banged sideways a bit. But this is only conjecture. We never had one fall out though we were worried about it at times. It never even fell out when we threw the bike up on a shoulder to haul it over some impassable section though the bottle invariably ended up asleeving the case.

So what do we think? We like it. It looks sharp and does the job it's supposed to. The new cage's biggest advantage is its lightness. The weight savings aren't all that much but if you ignore the grams and ounces, you'll never cut the pounds off.

(including 21 maps for Fat Tire Cycling)

If you're nit-picker who obeys every

rule and holds the authority of law as the absolute governing factor in your behavior, don't - repeat, don't - bother buying this book. Bodfish (known as Chuck Elliot in the world of Social Security numbers, drivers licenses, and IRS-FBI-CIA-USFS-UFO reports) will drive you crazy. He's irreverent, independent, thinks for (though definitely not of) himself at all times, and doesn't hesitate to express his opinions. And if your idea of a proper guide book is one that takes you by the hand and leads you through step by step, you'll probably not be too impressed with Bodfish's work either. His is the epitome of the generalist theory of guide books.

Cycling the California Outback with

If you have a sense of humor, often look askance at governmental edicts, have a healthy respect, even reverent love of the land, either are not a hunter or else a hunter of sood rather than a hunter of animals, trophies, and road signs, are a mountain biker in search of adventure and are willing to put your butt out on a limb now and then, by all means send for a copy of Bodfish's latest cycling guide. Do so even if you have absolutely no intention of ever getting close to California's outback.

This too thin gem (only so because it generates a desire for more) is more a piece of literature than a guide book. There are all kinds of guides but Bodfish's is one of a kind. The book is liberally laced with excellent maps that you'll probably want to supplant with more official types and delightful drawings by Bodfish's companion, Lisa Jo Sedlacek. The enclosed information will turn you on to some ternific rides and inspire you to pursue new routes of your own. He also covers a rather enormous area.

To order your copy of Bodfish's personal statement on backcountry cycling in northern California, write: Bodfish Book, 801 Main Street, Chico, CA 95926. He's also the author/publisher of Cycling in the Shadow of Shasta. Mountain Biking the High Sierra by Don and Reanne Douglass

If you've ever used a mountain climbing guide book, you'll feel right at home with Mountain Biking the High Sierra. This recently published paperback is a pretty complete guide to off-road cycling in the Owens Valley and Bishop, California. A bicycle computer with mileages presented to the tenth of a mile will be handy in fully utilizing this guide's directions. Information is surprisingly complete considering the scope of the area covered. Obviously a number of riders have spent much time compiling all the information contained on these pages. Maps are included and while they are excellent for providing a general idea of where the routes go, you may well find vourself wanting much more detailed topo or even US Forest Service maps to back up the written information.

The book is well written in a straightforward, factual manner. Some may find the information excessively detailed, preferring a more general approach to guide information, but given the area's at times harsh climate. Don and Reanne's method can prevent accidents. The area has insumerable primitive roads, many of which are not marked on maps, and a wrong turn can have serious consequences. An excellent introduction sets the tone for the land of riding you can expect - superb but always demanding the rider's awareness.

Taking the book along is somewhat like including a rather facitum but knowledgeable guide in your group. Every once in awhile the guide will loosen up and let spil some gem of local lore to spice your appreciation of where you are. If your cycling plans include the Bishop area, and I highly recommend that they do, the book is a must. Available either locally in the Wheeler and Wilson Mountain Shop or from Fine Edge Productions, Route 2 Box 303, Bishop, CA 93514.

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4

by Hank Barlow

Scenery around Bishop





The Cycling of Bishop, California

Nowhere in the contiguous United States is there more immediate vertical relief than in California's Owens Valley. West of the valley floor are the Sierras (elevations range from 13,000 to well over 14,000 feet including Mt. Whitney, the highest point in the contiguous US) while to the east are the White Mountains and White Mountain Peak (elevation 14,242) feet). The span from crest to crest is twenty miles while the rise from valley floor to summit consists of some 10,000 uninterrupted feet. Because the Owens River is closer to the Whites than the Sierras, their escarpment is even more dramatic than the Sierra's. So steep is the relief that were you to roll a very large and tough rubber ball off White Mountain Peak's summit towards the Owens Valley,

it probably would not stop until it arrived on the valley floor!

(To get an idea what this all looks like, take two bricks and place them close together and side by side. Lift the adjoining sides until you've created about a thirty or forty degree angle off a perpendicular line bisecting the intervening space. The Sierras are one brick, the Whites the other, the Owens Valley lies between them.)

Bishop, the valley's population center, is a noasis of cool green in the midst of shimmering desert, a desert created by the Sierra's extensive rain shadow (plus a little help by LA's pumping of the Owens River to the lawns of southern California). Staring up from the valley floor, feet planted in hot sand, and seeing snow-clad

granite peaks a few miles away can be a strange sensation. Even stranger is to pedal out of town and toil up a hill seemingly without end, sweat pouring off you, only to arrive on the White Mountain's crest and find yourself donning a sweater and possibly even a windbreaker. Yet you can look down at where you came from, see heat waves radiating off the land, know that people gasping for air are rushing from air conditioner to air conditioner, and all that is literally at your feet. The sensation may well be similar to what the gods experienced while hanging out on Mt. Olympus and watching man fret on the plains below.

Seeing those peaks from town while you're weaving through the valley's heat and knowing how much cooler the air is there can be frustrating, like having a chilled fruit smoothy dangled just out of reach when you're dying of thirst. Escape is there in front of you but, as they're fond of saying in New England, you can't get there from here. At least not easily, not on a bike.

The first time I ever saw this remarkable valley was during a meandering drive from Colorado to San Francisco via Canyonlands, Capital Reef, Bryce, Zion, and Death Valley National Parks. Our arrival at the latter occurred at one in the morning after passing through Las Vegas where we hesitated only long enough to fill our gas tank and stare at the flashing lights and slot machine zombies pumping one armed bandits with an intensity that can make Joe Murray climbing a hill look like a couch potatoe. The heat in Vegas had been radiating off the walls so we knew Death Valley would be bot but in our mountain innocence, we assumed that by the time we arrived, the air would have cooled to a comfortable temperature. The nearer we got, the hotter the air became. Our van's wide open windows provided minimal relef. I kept checking the heater controls to make sure I hadn't inadvertently turned them.

We pulled into the campground, stepped out of the car, and wilted beneath the hear's onslaught. Late spring was too late for Death Valley, at least for anyone who considers eighty degrees a heat wave. Dawn's first dull gleam found us heading to Mammoth and the coolness of

mountain air.

That drive out of Death Valley consisted of an incessant climb through waves of dancing heat - and the sun hadn't even floated over the horizon yet The landscape was striking but we only glanced at it in our rush to escape the clutches of this giant heat trap. Onward and upward we drove through interminable stark desert. One thought dominated my thinking: "I'd hate to break down out here!"

Abruptly, without warning or premonition, just when we were wondering it we'd ever escape the heat, we topped the pass and there before us was a wall of grantle and snow soaring into an acure sky. Mt. Whitney, appearing much

Bishop, California

closer than it really was, dominated the skyline. At our feet, stretching into the north with pockets of green surrounding the towns of Little Pine, Independence, and Big Pine was the Owens Valley. The sight of those snow clad peaks instantly cooled us and Death Valley receded into

We passed straight through the Owens Valley, only stopping for gas and a milk shake, but filed away in my mind was the thought "Someday, I have to return to explore these mountains from the back of a bike." The Sierra 7500 on the weekend of June 21-22, 1986 provided that opportunity.

Don Douglass, in real life president of the Wilderness Group (Plumline clothing and Kangaroo packs) but race organizer for the month of June, claims this is the longest, toughest mountain bike race in the world". He's right. It is. The word that immediately comes to mind to describe the 1986 race is "brutal". The course was difficult enough in '85 but this year, heavy spring rains deposited sand on every road. turning the course into a strength sucking struggle from the start. Nor did it let up during the entire 50-miles.

It wasn't ordinary sand either. The Sierras are granitic. Their decomposition

Circle number 54



results in tiny, angular shards of rock. Unlike beach or sandstone sand, granitic sand has an astounding ability to swallow a tire as if there's no bottom. At about the forty-mile mark, after having already climbed from 4,425 feet to just under 11,000 feet in 25 miles, on a downhill where last year's riders were reported to be hitting over 30 mph, this year's racers hit a five-mile stretch of ten-inch deep

Fortunately news of this never reached my ears before or during the race. Had I known what a struggle getting through that sand would be, I may have elected to bail out into the 25-mile course instead. But in retrospect, I'm glad I rode the fifty miles. Despite whatever twisted reasons make man search out self-inflicted forture. I have to admit I enjoyed the race. There were times when I wondered who I was there and there were times during the long downhill back to the valley floor when the sight of an uphill made me grown out loud. The sight of sand eventually became so disheartening that I would have preferred walking into a dentist's office or joining the Marines (well, maybe not the Marines) than having to ride through one more sand

As I said, the race was brutal. But really, that's an exaggeration. It was long and demanding but it was only brutal because of a lack of adequate training on my part. The route itself was beautiful.

We left the start line a touch after 6:30 in the morning with light dancing over the hills. We wound up through granite outcroppings, past desert shrubs and flowers, constantly climbing up the Sierra escarpment. Shadows swayed across the slopes while the sun rose faster than we did. The road finally darted into groves of aspens and slipped across small, intermittent creeks lined with grasses and wild flowers. No longer were we climbing. Instead, we flew over the slopes, relishing the cool air washing over our bodies while we contoured to the south.

After paralleling an aquaduct, we intersected a paved downhill where we tucked low over the bars and snatched as much rest as possible before swinging up another canyon and more climbing. Then we were at the fourth aid station for a mandatory stop before the final climb to the summit.

The trail angled up and across the mountain, not too steep, certainly rideable but for a thin deposit of sand, just enough to slow everyone down to the point that many walked. The higher we climbed, the more spectacular the views, the cooler the air. Wild flowers became abundant while the sweet smell of sage filled nostrils working hard to suck in more air. The trail crossed a small ridge then swept into a cool, dark grove of conifers before again continuing the climb.



Then we hit patches of snow over which we had to carry the bikes. The world lay stretched out before us like some colossal visual buffet. A cool breeze blew and for the first time in the race, I wasn't sweating. Beyond a copse of trees was the summit and the fifth aid station welcoming all with fruit, water, and stunning views of the Sierras glistening in the foreground. The alpine tundra quivered with tiny flowers and brittle grasses waving in the wind.

Like a frosted glass sweating beads of moisture from the cold drink inside, the summit tempted me into stopping and relaxing. But the knowledge that if I did, I'd not be able to get going again plus a basic competitive nature urged me back. onto the bike and back into the frav.

The downhill could have been, in fact for much of the distance was, a glorious descent back to the valley floor. The only reason it wasn't all the way was because of a severe tiredness deep inside my muscles. Just holding onto the bike was an effort. To lessen the jolting, I braked more than I probably should have. And while that did smooth out the ride somewhat, it also tired my arms and hands even more. I seemed caught in a Catch 22: I was too tired to go fast yet slowing the bike speeded up my rate of exhaustion. A flat tire three quarters of the way down, while a bummer because of the lost time especially since I didn't have a spare tube so I had to patch it - was also a relief for it meant being able to sit down and rest. Had I known I'd soon find myself in the midst of the five-mile sand trap, I probably would have rested even longer.

The sand was all but impossible, even going downhill. The objective became to follow a groove left by an earlier biker and maintain some semblance of momentum by pedalling fast in a low year, the whole time wrestling with a front wheel that acted as if it had a mind of its own. Just about when I'd get a good head of steam going and start thinking of shifting into a higher gear, the front wheel would slip, turn into the deeper sand bordering the narrow groove, and I'd bog down. Or else I'd manage to keep going but the price was inevitably a major withdrawal from my already depleted strength savings. Even worse was looking up and seeing how steep a grade we were descending with no end of the sand in sight. When the road finally seemed to leave the main sand deposition area and my hopes of easier pedalling rose, the sand became if anything even worse

I spotted the sixth and last aid station floating in the distance like a desert mirage but there was still no sign of the sand ending. I was out of water, exhausted. hungry, and utterly drained of any remaining competitive drive. My only goal was to get to the aid station then after that, the finish line. The sand didn't release its grip on my tires until less than a hundred feet separated me from volunteers waiting with outstretched hands offering orange slices, peeled pananas, and water.

Never had an orange tasted so sweet or water so refreshed, especially the water poured over my back and head! The information that the finish line was only six miles away and that there was no more

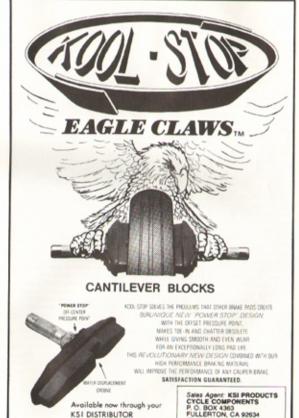
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sand should have been music to my ears. Instead, I flinched inside and wondered why they couldn't have moved it a bit closer. And while it was true that there was no more deep sand to traverse, bu that time, anything resembling sand was too much. I even found myself wishing for the pavement last year's course had followed back to the start!

About four miles from the end, the course crossed Bishop Creek via a narrow foot bridge. I stopped, jumped in, and stood up to my thighs in the cold, rushing

water until my legs went numb. The relief, the ecstasy was only broken by the knowledge my bike and four more miles were awaiting me.

The sight of the finish area was the best view of the race. At last, it was all over. I could put the bike away and forget it. Afterwards, I sat in the shade, relatively numb to the world's existence, stuffing watermelon in my mouth, and watching a steady flow of finishers stagger in over the next few hours. I couldn't believe I'd made it. Six and a half hours after the start, like



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The Plumline 7500

This year's race story was Cindy Whitehead's phenomenal race to first place in the women's pro races Cindy lides for Ross Bicycles and in two earlier results against Jacquie Phalan, she had a first and a second. A mile ritho the race, her caddle broke off. Anyone who node past her at that point saw one destroyed woman. She wanted that race and she wanted it bad. But without a saddley all who rode by her assaured that swis the last they'd see of her. That was certainly my reaction. Ah well, there was always another day, another race.

But then, on the king, steep climb to the summit, I looked back down at the switch backing trail and saw a girl in a Ross jersey. I herally did a double-take. My first reaction was that she must have borrowed a saddle from someone, blatantly breaking NORBA's race rules by mean, there was no way she could have: come that far without a saddle. No way at al. Therefore someone gave her one. Some time later as Lwas slowly pushing my bike up a particularly steep section there was Cindy Whitehead running past me, pushing her saddless bike! As soon! as the slope lessened, she hopped on and took oil - standing up. She rode 49 of the 50 miles without a saddle, decisively beating Jacquie in the process.

Not one of the men's pro-tacers, not one speciator had ever seen any timp like.

It Mike dorden, also rading for Ross and the men's winner, stated emphatically that he would not have ridden the fact without a scaddle. His sentiments were repeated by everyone I spoke to. Cindy's note is one of those acts of which legends are made:

Why did she do It? Becausers he wanted to win the race Bacly. Then with her day and nothing was going to stand in her way. How did she do it? Who knows. Un sure she doesn't even really know. She need the contraction of the

Jacque Phelan Hiding for Cusmingham) came in second after sustaining a full and, a badly injured ankle-towards the race's end. Third was won by a newcomer to the mountain biding scene. Kathy Chamberlin from Aspen, Colorado with Carnen Carrouche (riding for Mantis) placing fourth.

The entire race was an overwhelming

success for the Ross Indians, summandu

a welcomed result by every pro racer and teams John Kirkpatrick, the man in change of Ross mountain bike efforts, has certainly said and done enough in the past he create plenty of bad feelings towards him from the west coast but cevertheless, his team's success was applauded. John and Ross have possibly done more over the years to promose and Support professional mountain blike sacing He's cropped plenty of money on the sport set has received sparse winnings for the past. Seeing his team consistently. Arrishing in the top has been grathwing to all concerned out just John and Ross. On the weekend, Joe Sloop won the Kantikazzes Downhill while Cridy Whitehead and Mike Jordan won their Properties divisions in the Sierra 7500 at Mike also placed fifth in the downhill while teammate Todd Switzer finished with Rounding out Ross' weekend of

The ments race was close until the said. Mise Jordann Casey Kuraschan indicas for WTB Trek Time Temper), and tacky Smith (rightly for Cunningham) with right together as they hit the sand. This N ice was able to somehow carry a tog sear through the sand, picking up two timelies on the other's by its end. Casey picked up port of that before the finish to come is just over a minute back with Tracy three minutes bedrind him.

success were John Looms' fourth, Todd

Switzer's seventh, and Joe Sloop's eight

Tracy's third was welhout a doubt the surprise of the race. Their was his highest clacing to date and no one, not even Misce was happen at the end that Tracy. The course's length and elevation were guidently perfectly suited to him and he made the most oe'it.

a prodical son. I'd returned.

The Sierra 7500 is a great race, a true classic, one that any avid mountain biker with the slightest touch of competitiveness should attempt even if only to tour, not race, the distance. It's a course that has just about everything that makes mountain biking the superb sport it is.

The Sierra 7500 took place on Sunday. The Kamikazee Downhill, a 7,000 vertical foot, fifteen-mile descent down Silver Canyon in the White Mountains, was on Saturday. This was the first year for this particular course and post-race sentiments were that it too is destined to become a classic. Pre-race hype had it sounding like a death-defying ride with catastrophe lurking behind every stone. And indeed, grades were as steep as 30%! In fact, the first 3,000 feet of vertical descent averaged some 20%! But evidently, it wasn't nearly as difficult as it had been described. Every competitor I spoke to loved it and no one mentioned any undue difficulties. The only problem was dust kicked up by the riders.

Speeds were fast: estimated 40 to 45 mph maximum speeds -and that's on the dirt. There was also never a moment when hands weren't gripping brake levers. By the finish, rims were too hot to touch! But according to participants, the course is a great one, long, fast, challensing, and fun.

The race's only controversy, and it was minor, was the start. Rather than running it as a time trial with the start at the top of the downhill, there was a mass start with a 600-foot climb to the crest, Some loved the start; others felt it should have been a pure downhill. There's no doubt the drama would have been increased had it been a time trial from the top of the ridge. The views from there are spectacular with the road dropping off into a deep canyon and oblivion, not to reappear until thousands of feet below where the racers burtled onto the alluvium spread out on the valley floor 7,000 feet below. Starting racers at thirty-second or one-minute intervals could have built up a tangible combination of anxiety and excitement. It also would have cut down on the considerable dust the packs of racers locked up. But it wouldn't have made it a better race, just different. This is one course that ought to satisfy the world's most ardent downhillers (no doubt mostly Californians) and I doubt if there will ever be another course to

match it.

If these sound like a races you'll want
to attempt next year (scheduled for June
20-21, 1987), do yourself a favor and arrive
early enough to enjoy the erea's riding
before the races. You'll be hard pressed to
find more beautiful or spectacular views to
ride past. Especially in the White
Mountains. I had arrived with expectations
of spending all my time in the Sierras but
left filled with the innumerable
opportunities in the Whites.

One ride in particular stands out, the one up White Mountain Peak. You can drive via a paved road (the paved road is an adventure all by itself - the ultimate downhill for road bikes) to the crest of the White Mountain ridge where a maintained dirt road continues along the ridge line. The Whites' lee slopes are home to the Bristlecone Pines, magnificent conifers twisted by age and the shrieking winds that at times pummel the Whites. Pedalling past those striking trees while riding the latest high-tech mountain bike, 35mm camera in hand, and garbed in polypropylene and lycra can give a person reason to pause and take stock of just how far man has really evolved. Many of those trees were alive four thousand years ago, two thousand years prior to when some people believe the world was even created!

Resting against one of those ancient trunks while you stare south towards the LA basin invisibly sprawled well beyond the horizon, can provide perspectives on life that swirt through the brain like early morning mists on a silent beaver pond, moments of illumination growing in magnitude the longer you meditate beneath the gnarty branches. But, the moment is only transitory and soon the lure of riding an aluminum and steel mountain bike up White Mountain Peak intrudes and you're off pedalling once again, unchanged but for perhaps a subtle shading in how the surroundings as

perceived.

And those surroundings are spectacular. The road rolls along, rarely excessively steep, sometimes flat, sometimes angling gently down into a basin before again gaining altitude towards the still unseen summit. It's mostly middle chain ring terrain. A gate in a saddle overlooking the Owens Valley closes the road to vehicular traffic except for those working at the University of California Barcroft High Altitude Research Station where the graded road finally ends. From that point on, the road turns into a rough double track winding across the tundirs.

Cycling here is surreal. The riding is easy, relatively flat. The air is cool despite a sky barren of any clouds and a bright sun shining overhead. I pedalled past a carpet of alpine flowers, past rock outcroppings glowing with lichens, past views encompassing 9,000 vertical feet of relief. To my left towered the granite walls of the Sierra crest. To my right, as far into the distance as I could see, stretched valleys and ridges of pure desert, as barren looking as photos of the moon. ven the Owens Valley, except for pockets of green around the towns. appeared barren of vegetation. There I was riding in the midst of colorful wild. flowers and grasses, rolling along practically effortlessly in a moderately low

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gear, on an island of calm in the midst of stark desert. It was as beautiful a ride as I have ever been on.

After a fairly steady but relatively easy traversing climb across a small basin to a broad, flat hill, the road quickly dropped down into a saddle before the final climb to the summit. The road zigged up that final slope in a series of hairpins before disappearing beneath snow left over from the winter. This last section requires some pushing of the bike, as much because of the altitude as the difficulty of the riding. With a low gear, strong legs, and large lungs, I imagine riding right to the 14,242foot summit is possible once the snow's gone. But it's probably easier to leave the bike on the hill before the saddle and hike the remaining distance. But then there's something attractive about going all the way by bike, especially since most of the distance is rideable. Besides, how often do you get to ride to the summit of a fourteen thousand foot peak?

Contrary to what I once read in an Early Winters newspaper/catalogue written by a pretty well known Bishop mountaineer (I forget his name, Keith something as I recall), this is a superb and easily ridden route. According to the article, the author was unable to enjoy the views due to his leaning over the handlebars while struggling to keep the bike moving forward. He afterwards concluded that mountain bikes were inappropriate in the backcountry because they interfered with his enjoyment of the scenery.

Our experience was exactly the opposite. The route is smooth enough and flat enough that we were able to fill our eyes to our heart's content with the mountain grandeur. The riding was never a struggle. Mountain bises have come a long way since that piece was written, no doubt accounting for his perspective. But if you once read that piece as I did and decided not to attempt White Mountain Peak by bise, I strongly advice you to change your mind. It's a superb ride, one I'd recommend to any mountain biser in good condition. The elevation might bother you but the pedalling really isn't too strenuous. This is a unique ride that every mountain bising assicionado ought to include on his or her list of have to's.

Not that it's the only ride in the Whites. Not by a long shot. In fact, the Whites' opportunities for adventure riding are spectacular. One of the nicest aspects of the ride up White Mountain Peak is the ability to set whatever level of difficulty you want. You can cycle from Bishop to the summit, an elevation gain of 10,000 feet, for the maximum challenge or you can drive to the gate at over 11,000 feet elevation. That's pretty much the case throughout the Whites.

The Sierra side of Owens Valley is quite different. There's more vegetation for one thing and while the overall vertical rise is equal to the Whites, because the crest is set further back from the valley the rise is not so dramatic. The riding is also somewhat more limited than in the Whites for two reasons. Number one is simply the steepness of the Sierra crest itself, an abrupt wall of granite. Number two is the John Muir Wilderness border sprawling across the base of the crest like a mountain biker's Berlin Wall. But between the boundary and the valley floor stretches a huge expanse of rideable terrain.

Cate mine

Probably the best riding of all is in what is called Coyote Country, a high plateau (clevation 10,000) southwest of Bishop. Getting to it requires either a rugged ascent in a four-wheel drive or a long, sustained climb on the bise. The best access is via the race route from the end of the pavement along the South Fork of Bishop Creek. The riding is superb with incredible views of the Sierra crest. But this riding is reserved for those in excellent condition simply because of the steepness and length of the initial climb. Tours in this area are for the most part full day affairs.

Otherwise most of the riding is at lower elevations and is best left for fall through spring when temperatures are milder. For more information on where to ride, the local mountain biking center is the Wheeler and Wilson Mountain Shop in downtown Bishoo. They can answer all your questions plus they can supply any equipment or repairs you'll suddenly discover you're desperately in need of. The Bishop Forest Service station also is amply stocked with maps of the area. topos and otherwise. Combine those sources of information with Don and Reanne Douglass' guide, Mountain Biking the High Sierra (see book review section)

and you should be set for as much adventure riding as you want.

The Owens Valley is full of campgrounds - county, state, and federal-plus Bishop itself has plenty of motels. If you're camping out, the RV Campground just north of town on US 395 has great showers. Bishop isn't exactly a gourmand's paradise but there are plenty of restaurants. The Mexican restaurant near the Forest Service station may be the best buy in town.

While cycling around Bishop is pretty much a year round affair, from what we heard, fall sounds like that might be the finest time of all. Temperatures have cooled, days are clear, and the nights are cold enough for comfortable sleeping. If there's a drawback to cycling in the Owens Valley, it's the need for driving to so many of the rides. You can't just set up camp near town and then pedal to all the best routes. But considering the huge expanse of terrain available to mountain bikers, that's a minor drawback. There is also almost no single tracking in the area. All the rides are on roads of one sort or another. Invariably the trails are closed to bikes. If you have a road bike, take that along too. There's some pretty spectacular road riding in the area. And if you're a rock climber/mountaineer, you'll definitely want to take along your equipment. Bishop is a mountaineer's paradise. But what the Owens Valley is even better known for is hang gliding. We saw car after car with hang gliders strapped on their roofs. Evidently the thermals rasing up the slopes of the White Mountains are perfect for saling.

By now Bishop is probably starting to sound like some sort of recreational dream scape. And I suppose it is. Especially when you consider that Mammoth Lakes is only a short drive away. It's certainly a place I intend to return to, especially in the winter so I can go explore the desert rides east and south of Bishop, maybe even into Death Valley. In fact, Death Valley in the winter is reported to be fantastic. All Bishop needs now is some sort of Fat Tire Festival a la Crested Butte's Fat Tire Bike Week or Canyonlands Fat Tire Festival in Moab. Maybe in the early spring when temperatures are still mild and the high mountains are buried in snow. Now that could be a great escape, the perfect start to another season of mountain biking adventure.



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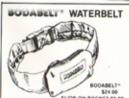


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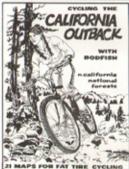
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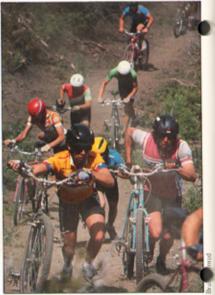
Mountain Bike Magazine Sept. - Oct. 1986

Reserve

The Ironhorse Classic



omen's winner, Mary Lee Atkins



Durango's Ironhorse Classic was until two years ago strictly for roadies with the feature event the Durango to Silverton road race via Coal Bank and Molas Divide passes. Start time is the departure of the the Durango Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad's early run to Silverton. The bikers' objective is to beat the train but it's no race, the bikers clean up.

Race organizers in 1985 combined a mountain bike stage with the road race, creating a first od-tis-kind King of the Mountain prize awarded to the racer with the fastest combined time. Because of another USCF race held in nearby Telluride the day of the mountain bike race, the organizers' goal of attracting road racers into mountain bike racing failed. Such was not the case in '86 for two reasons.

One, there were no conflicting races during Sunday's mountain bids erac. Two, Schwinn jumped in as a major sponsor and King of the Mountain competitors were presented with a sizeable cash prize list. [The distinction between "amateur" and "professional" seems to be the immediacy with which prize money can be spent.) Consequently the mountain blike race, in the opinion of Schwimn team rider Ned Overend, "had the most competitive field" he'd seen. So strong in fact was the

field of road racers entered in the mountain bike race, there was an excellent chance that not only would the King of the Mountain be won by a roadle, the mountain bike race itself might be also! In a matter of speaking, it was, by Ned Overend, a mountain bike racer with impeccable road racing credentials.

Ned was the favorite from the start. Not only is he one of mountain biting's top racers (many of his competitors claim he is alone on the pinnacle of off-road racing) and a strong road racer (Schwinn considered adding his name to their already impressive road team), he was also racing at home in front of family (including his newborn daughter) and friends. Still, he had no lock on first place. Far from it. Not when the held's as competitive as the one that lined up for the start of the race.

Included in that field were many of mountain biking's finest: Joe Murray and George Theobald from the Fisher team; Steve Cook racing for Rinchey; Joe Sloop, Todd Switzer, and Mike Jordan from Ross; John Weissemideer and Jeff Norman along with Ned racing for Schwann. From the world of road racing were Jock Boyer, Rish Grewal, Bruce Whitesel, Mark Southard, and Mike Carter to name only a few. The King of the Mountain prize list swayed many of

the top mountain bikers into joining the Durango/Silverton road race and despite their unfamiliarity with road racing, they netted some impressive results.

Ned made it clear during the road race that he wanted the King of the Mountain. With help from his road racing team, Team Breckenridge, he sat near the front throughout most of the climb up to Molas Divide before putting a move on and hammering into first place where he remained until Silverton. His convincing win appeared to give him a lock on the King of the Mountain. Because of a substantial lead over the nearest offroaders, only a flat or mechanical failure could push him back. Indeed, Ned's fiercest competition for the overall win came out of the roadies' ranks, not the mountain bikers. The long road race gave the roadies too great a time advantage for the off-roaders to make up on the dirt. Six out of the top ten King of the Mountain finishers were road racers while the mountain bike race saw the first six places and eight of the first ten places won by offroaders with Ned again winning decisively, Steve Cook's fifth place in the King of the Mountain after placing fourth in the mountain bike race was the off-roaders' highest overall placing with George Theobald's eighth and Joe Murray's tenth

the only other top ten finishes.

The mountain bike race was on a new course for '86, in a luxury subdivision northeast of Durango, Unlike so many courses, this one was almost entirely a single-track (but with ample room to pass) that wound through the development's woods and meadows. Climbing was minimal and speeds high. Technical difficulties were limited to the single-track itself and one abrupt ditch crossing that ate at least half a dozen expensive frames. There was also one extremely steep but short hill that, according to reports, forced every racer but Joe Murray off their bikes. How he was able to pedal up that one hill no one was able to discover, particularly considering the high gears he pushes. If the course had a drawback, it was the dust kicked up by the competitors but once the first lap was completed and the field strung out, the dust quickly subsided.

Ned grabbed the lead immediately and continued pressing hard throughout the race. He put the hammer down and let everyone know they were going to have to keep up and hope he flatted if they had any dreams of winning. Only Fisher's George Theobald was able to stay at all near him, eventually finishing fifty-six seconds behind (some seventeen minutes back in combined time). Joe Murray came in third, just under four minutes back while Team Ritchey's Steve Cook finished with an impressive fourth, seven minutes off the pace. The Ross Team, off to an excellent start this year, saw Mike Jordan and Joe Sloop finish fifth and sixth respectively.

Another first in '86 was a Queen of the Mountain prize, a surprising development considering the small number of women who race off-road compared to on-road. Unfortunately, no mountain biking women were in contention for the overall prize. The women's mountain bike race winner, Schwinn sponnsored Mary Lee Atkins. didn't compete in the road event so the Queen of the Mountain turned into a parade of road racers with Pat Engberg combining a third in the mountain bike race (just over two minutes off the winning pace) with an impressive six minute and 45 second lead in the road race to clinch the win over second place Queen of the Mountain finisher, Tamiko Warden.

If the lack of mountain biking women competing for the combined prize was disappointing, that was amply off-set by the prize's very existence. Hopefully this first meeting of the two disciplines will lead to more of the same in the future. The race also brought out a pretty basic difference between the off-road women versus the road racers; the roaddies'

competitiveness was fierce while the offroaders were dramatically more laid back and relaxed. Anytime a road rocer came up on a slower racer, they attacked like piranhas on a limping cow, yelling at their victim to get off the track and generally behaving in a distinctly rude manner. The mountain biding women approached the same situation with a polite request for room to pass followed up by a thank you and a word of encouragement. Hopefully, the road racers learned a lesson from their offroad brethren.

From both a competitor's and

spectator's point of view, the race was superb. The course was fast, challenging. and fun with enough variety to make it interesting without handing downhillers. climbers, or technicians any particular advantage. The altitude was also low enough that non-Colorado racers weren't overly affected by it. Spectators were able to easily move about the course to watch the tremendous range of skills these riders displayed. The favorite viewing area was the ditch crossing where so many riders took spectacular spills with often disastrous results as far as their bikes were concerned. Temperatures were hot but because so much of the course wound through a lodgepole pine forest, it wasn't as hot as it could have been. Plus race organizers had an efficient watering station manned by volunteers.

All in all, the entire weekend of racing once more displayed the Durango cyclists' superb organizational skills including another fine pasta feed-put on by Pronto's, one of Durango's many excellent eateries. Maintaining a high carbo diet in Durango is easy, some say too easy. Days start off with croissants and rolls from the Stonehouse Bakery with maybe sandwiches to go for lunch during a long ride then end with dinner in any of the variety of restaurants, from Mexican to Italian to seafood and steaks, you name it. Expect to be spoiled by the time you go home. In fact, the hospitality extended to the racers by the Durango community was enough to convince any who attended to schedule the race into next year's calendar. And with Schwinn's apparent long time commitment to sponsoring this weekend of racing, there's no doubt that it will get better and better as time goes on. with more and more roadies and offroaders cycling onto the other's turf.

What did the King of the Mountain category prove as far as the relative merits of roadies vs mountain bikers. Number one: that they all had a good time, the roadies off-road and the off-roaders onroad. Second: that they're all excellent athletes and bike racers no matter how fat or skinny the tires they ride may be. Third: that any top racer is going to be hard to beat on his or her own turf no matter how great the competitors' success was in another field. Fourth: that a properly staged mountain bike race is far more exciting than a road race. Fifth, that the Iron Horse Classic is indeed a classic, one that justly grows in stature every year. And last, that Ned Overend is one hell of an athlete.

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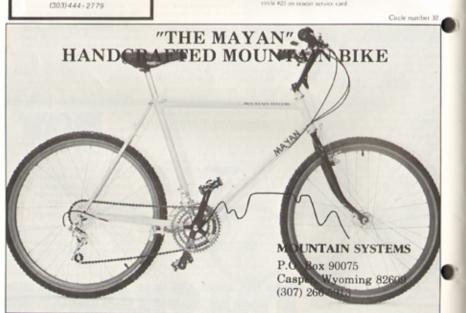
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