

Wireless Cycle computer

Model: JS-204



Instruction Manual

■ INSTALLATION

- Diagram A: PLACE TO THE BICYCLE
Diagram B: SENSOR POSITION AND SPACE BETWEEN
Diagram C: ANGLE SPACE BETWEEN SENSOR AND COMPUTER
Diagram D: COMPUTER BATTERY REPLACE
Diagram E: SENSOR BATTERY REPLACE

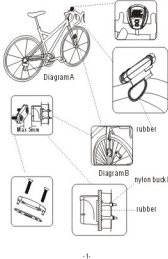


Diagram C

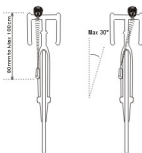
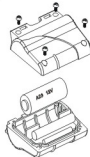


Diagram D



Diagram E



■ SPECIFICATION

FUNCTIONS	DISPLAY	UNIT	MEASUREMENTS
Speed	SPD	km/h or mi/h	0.0-99.9
Clock	Clock	12/24H	HOUR/MINUTE/SECOND
Distance	DST	km or mile	0.0-999.9
Riding Time	RTM		9H59M55S
Temperature	TEMP	°C or °F	-20~40°C or -4~140°F
Average Speed	Avs	km/h or mi/h	0.0-99.9
Relative Speed	RES	km/h or mi/h	-99.9~+99.9
Max. Speed	MAX S	km/h or mi/h	0.0-99.9
Total Distance	ODO	km or mile	0-9999.0
Scan	Scan	Second	4
Auto Off	Auto Off	Minute	8
Speed Indicator	Speed Indicator	km/mile or mi/km	0.0-99.9
Battery Type	WHEEL SPEED TRANSDUCER	1X EC24MATT-1V3, 12V	
		1X CR2032, 3V	
Operating Temp.			-10~+60°C (-14~140°F)
Storage Temp.			-20~+70°C (-4~150°F)

■ CONTROL BUTTONS

1. MODE

1. Change over the display among SPD, CLOCK, DST, RTM, TEMP, AVS, RES, MAX S, ODO and SCAN.
2. Enter km/mile, wheel size and clock setting.

2. SET

1. RESET DST (distance), RTM (riding time), AVS (average speed), RES (relative speed), and MAX S (max. speed).
2. Adjust the value while in setting status.

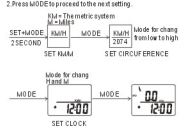
■ HOW TO SET KM/MILE

HOW TO SET THE BIKE CIRCUMFERENCE

After replacing the battery or hold the MODE and SET at the same time for 2 sec. on, it will set km to km/mile options, then to bike circumference (207.4), then to clock (2:00), then to 12H options. Please refer to the below drawing for detail.

Note:

1. Press SET to change the flashing setting value.
2. Press MODE to proceed to the next setting.



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■ HOW TO MEASURE THE BIKE CIRCUMFERENCE

Use a tape to measure out the diameter of front bike wheel. Or, you can calculate the bike circumference according to the wheel size marked in bike instruction manual.

1. Wheel size in INCH

Circumference = Diameter x 25.4 x 3.1416

2. Wheel size in MM

Circumference = Diameter x 3.1416

3. Quick reference between diameter (INCH) and circumference (MM)

INCH	MM
10	254
11	279.4
12	304.8
13	330.2
14	355.6
15	381.0
16	406.4
17	431.8
18	457.2
19	482.6
20	508.0
21	533.4
22	558.8
23	584.2
24	609.6
25	635.0
26	660.4
27	685.8
28	711.2
29	736.6
30	762.0

■ HOW TO USE THE BICYCLE COMPUTER

1. Set KM or MILE for metric or imperial system, bike circumference and clock.
2. According to Diagram A, B and C, place a transmitter, magnet, bracket and computer to the bike.
3. Reset previous value to zero before each measurement.

When the speed is zero, hold SET for 2 seconds to reset the value of DST (distance), RTM (riding time), AVS (average speed), RES (relative speed), MAX S (max. speed), and enter SCAN mode.

4. The measurement begins once riding on the bicycle. If the computer receive no signal during riding, the " " in the display will not flash. Stop riding and check if the sensor place well, if the transmitter get enough power.
5. Press MODE to select the display mode or SCAN mode. Each display will be changed in order each 4 seconds when in SCAN mode.

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6. The computer will turn off automatically if there is no operation or signal over 60 minutes, and all the memory will be kept. You can press any button to turn on the computer to receive setting signal again.

■ HOW TO READ EACH DISPLAY

1. As shown in Diagram F:

i. Upper line shows that your currently riding speed is 20.3km/h.

ii. Dynamic speed indicator shows same instantaneous speed as SPD.

iii. Icon " " means that you are in SCAN mode.

iv. M/L means you are in metric system and all speed and distance will be represented in metric.

v. Lower line shows the clock.

vi. Icon "A" or " " flashing shows that your currently speed is higher or lower than the average speed.

vii. " " means to receive signal.



Diagram F

2. Press MODE and switch to the display as Diagram G:

i. Upper line shows that your currently riding speed is 20.3km/h.

ii. Lower line shows that your riding distance is 5.0km.



Diagram G

3. Press MODE again and switch to the display as Diagram H:

i. Upper line shows that your currently riding speed is 20.3km/h.

ii. Lower line shows that your riding time is 30 minutes 20 seconds.

iii. It will stop counting automatically if there is no signal input over 6 seconds.



Diagram H

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4. Press MODE again and switch to the display as Diagram I:

i. Upper line shows that your currently riding speed is 20.3km/h.

ii. Lower line shows that the temperature where you are is 24°C.

iii. Press SET to see the temperature in °F.



Diagram I

5. Press MODE again and switch to the display as Diagram J:

i. Dynamic speed indicator shows the instantaneous speed.

ii. AVS shows the average speed from exercise start to where you are is 10.2km/h.

iii. Lower line RES shows the relative speed between average speed and instantaneous speed in 10 minutes. In that case, your currently speed is faster 10.0km/h than the average speed. If the instantaneous speed is lower than average speed, RES will show minus.



Diagram J

6. Press MODE again and switch to the display as Diagram K:

i. Dynamic speed indicator shows the instantaneous speed.

ii. MAX S shows the fastest speed during riding is 30.5km/h.

iii. ODO shows the total distance from installing the battery.

iv. The ODO value could not be reset to zero via pressing SET button but reset to zero via holding MODE and SET same time for 2 seconds.



Diagram K

■ NOTE

1. The bicycle computer is water-resistance structure and could be used in rainy days. Be careful not to use it under after.
2. The battery for the transmitter and receiver can be used for 1 year-life for 2 hours a every day. It is easy to replace battery when the receive distance is shorter than 0.0km.

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3. The maximum space between bicycle computer and sensor should be 1m, and the angle is 30°. The distance between magnet and sensor should be no more than 5mm.
4. Avoid drain its battery when you do not use the computer. It is recommended to keep the magnet away from the sensor over 50mm.
5. The computer could not work properly if there exists interlateral frequency around 60Hz.

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