

## Chapter 1 : Cat Eye CC-VTW VECTRA WIRELESS User Manual

*View and Download Cateye Vectra CC-VTW owner's manual online. Cateye Wireless Cyclometer Owner's Manual. Vectra CC-VTW Bicycle Accessories pdf manual download.*

Cyclecomputers can be serviced when they malfunction, and most problems are not that difficult to fix. Some repairs may also require a soldering iron and knowledge of how to use it. Troubleshooting Repairs to the innards of cyclecomputers are generally beyond the capability of bike shops, but the printed circuits and chips used in modern units are extremely reliable, so they rarely give trouble. The most common problems are fairly easy to fix. There are three basic causes of the vast majority of cyclecomputer malfunctions: Battery problems, wiring problems, and misalignment between the magnet and the sensor.

### Non-Response to Buttons

If the computer does not respond to one or more buttons, the problem may be a poor contact inside the computer. Some computers, for example the Cateye Mate, have rubber buttons with an electrically-conductive layer on the underside. If the surface of the pad becomes corroded, the rubber can no longer conduct electricity from one side to the other. If you can get the computer apart without destroying it look for screws on the underside, and get it back together, then scoring the copper pad with a pencil eraser can restore operation.

### Batteries

Battery failure is easy to diagnose. If you see clear, black numbers on the screen, the battery is OK. As the battery weakens, the liquid-crystal display may go dim. When the battery fails, the display will go completely blank. Open up the unit and remove the battery. Examine the terminals to see whether there is any corrosion. If the terminals look fuzzy, clean them with a cotton swab dipped in ammonia. Put in a new battery. If the display is still blank, it is time to give up unless you are handy with a soldering iron.

### Strange Displays

When the battery is replaced, power is restored to the computer. Some units are a bit fussy about how cleanly power is restored. Ideally, the battery should make instantaneous, solid contact with its terminals, but in some cases, this is not so easy to do. If the battery makes contact on a "bouncy" way, the irregularities of contact as the battery is pushed in can send confusing messages to the circuit. This can cause "garbage" readings to appear. This is a particularly common problem with the Cateye Solar, which has very tight spring contacts and uses two small batteries that are a bit hard to install. Many Cateye Solars have been discarded as defective, when they only need to have the batteries re-installed correctly. Genuine Cateye batteries, which are no longer available, came with a special little piece of thin plastic that can be inserted between the two batteries and then yanked out to establish contact cleanly. Some other units have a special procedure to "re-boot" the processor, usually by pushing all of the buttons at once.

### Magnets and Magnet Alignment

By and large, wheel magnets used in cyclecomputers are very ordinary, and may be interchanged from one brand to another. The sensor will not respond if too far from the magnet. Also try sliding the sensor or magnet, one or the other, closer to the hub, or farther away. Some magnets are more powerful than others. The more powerful the magnet, the less fussy its alignment with the sensor. Sometimes, substitution of a more powerful magnet can make the difference in getting a computer to work. The magnet should preferably be mounted close to the hub, so it travels past the sensor at a low speed, giving the sensor more time to respond. I have sometimes used small button magnets from Radio Shack secured to the spokes with transparent tape. Some magnets attach to a single spoke. These are easy to align, but they also may rotate around a spoke, so the sensor does not respond. A misaligned magnet can also result in odd or doubled readings -- see the article on that topic.

### Wiring Problems

Electrical wiring on bicycles is often subjected to serious abuse, and it is very common to have breaks in the wiring, particularly if the wire is not properly routed and secured. The usual problems occur around the headset, where the wire can be pulled too hard if the handlebar is turned farther than usual. Front-wheel reading computers should be more reliable, because when they are properly installed there are no loose loops of wire. The wire should go up the fork blade to the front brake, and follow the brake cable to the handlebars, without being attached to the frame at all. Front-wheel reading also can be more accurate, because the front wheel does not "creep" due to pedaling or skid when braking. Rear-mount units require a bit more care, because you have to allow a loop of wire sufficient for the handlebar to be turned fully in both directions without overstressing the wire. The wire loop must also be kept safe from contact with the tire, which will

wear it through in just a few miles. Another area of potential difficulty with rear mount units is that wiring under the chainstay can be damaged by mounting the bike in some trainers. The wiring is easy to check if you have an ohmmeter or a continuity checker you should! First, you need to understand how these units work. What the manufacturers grandly call a "sensor" is actually nothing but a magnetically-operated switch. When the magnet gets close enough, the switch closes, making contact between the two wires in the cable. When the magnet is not close to the "sensor", the switch is open, so there is no connection between the two wires. If you remove the computer from its handlebar mount, you will find two metal contacts three for units with cadence function. These contacts and the mating contacts in the computer unit must be clean and make a firm, spring-loaded connection for reliable operation. If jiggling the computer in its mounting restores normal operation, that is a sign that the contacts are dirty or corroded. Hold the probes of the tester against the two contacts in the handlebar mount. You will need to try different combinations to discover which is which by trial and error. Turn the wheel so that the magnet is away from the sensor. There should be no continuity between the two contacts. This procedure does not apply to some Avocet computers. See below for Avocet procedure. The circuit should be open with the magnet away from the sensor. If it is, rotate the wheel so that the magnet is next to the sensor. Now you should have continuity. If you do, wiggle the wire a bit here and there and make sure that the continuity is maintained as the wire moves. If not, the wire is damaged, and the unit will only work intermittently at best. If it passes this test, the wiring and magnet placement are OK. Hold the magnet right up against the sensor on the same side of the sensor that the wheel magnet would normally be on. If the circuit is still open, the wire, or reed switch, is bad. If you get continuity with a hand-held magnet but not with the wheel magnet, the wheel magnet and sensor need to be moved closer together or realigned. You can check the continuity in the computer itself by short-circuiting across the contacts with a metal object -- one of the probes from your ohmmeter, a paper clip. There is a detailed article on this site about proper Cyclecomputer Installation.

**Wireless Computers** A wireless computer has a second battery in the sensing unit, which transmits a radio signal. As the battery weakens, speed readings become flaky, and finally quit entirely. To get any reading at all with most wireless computers, the sensor must be installed on the front wheel. On a small-wheel bicycle, you might violate the rule about installing the magnet close to the hub, to get the sensor closer to the computer. It may also help to install the computer below the handlebar. Special brackets are available to install computers and lights on a handlebar stem. Tilting the computer forward or backward on the handlebar also can prevent it from responding to the sensor, by misaligning its internal antenna. This can be a special problem on a recumbent. A sensor made to work with one cyclecomputer may not work with another. A cyclecomputer or GPS unit may support wireless heart-rate, cadence and power sensors, not only a wheel sensor.

**Avocet computers** The better models of Avocet computers work on a different principle from all others. The Avocet sensor is not a magnetic switch, but a coil of wire. As the pole magnet ring rotates past the coil in the sensor, a small electric current is generated. You can test this with an AC voltmeter. Spinning the wheel by hand, you should be able to measure an AC voltage of around 50 millivolts at the handlebar terminals. If you test with a continuity tester or ohmmeter, you should get continuity -- though not a complete short circuit -- regardless of magnet position. Unlike most cyclecomputers, the Avocet system allows you to replace just the wire, without replacing the sensor or the handlebar mount. The Avocet sensor can slide toward or away from the magnet ring on its ratched mounting. It should be as close to the magnet ring as possible without contact. If it is farther away, the electric current it generates will be weak, and the computer will not respond at low speeds. The Avocet models 15 and 25, and others, use conventional reed switches with single spoke magnets.

**Cateye Solar** The Cateye solar magnet has two lines on it. One of these lines is supposed to line up with a matching line on the sensor. This mistake causes very erratic readings. Each of the lines on the magnet is located at a pole of the magnet. The midpoint between these lines is not magnetized.

**Cateye Mate** The Cateye Mate uses four magnets mounted on a ring.

## DOWNLOAD PDF CATEYE VECTRA WIRELESS MANUAL

### Chapter 2 : CatEye CC-VTW User Manual | 3 pages

*VECTRA Wireless Â© CYCLOCOMPUTER CC - VTW ODO Manual Set Clock Setting Wheel Circumference made to this device that are not expressly approved by CatEye Co.*

Table of Contents Page: Distance 70 cm Max. The service must be performed by CatEye Co. To return the product, pack it carefully and remember to enclose the warranty certificate with instruction for repair. Please write or type your name and address clearly on the warranty certificate. Insurance, handling and transportation charges to our service shall be borne by person desiring service. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: Modifications The FCC requires the user to be notified that any changes or modifications made to this device that are not expressly approved by CatEye Co. Be sure to ride safely! If swallowed, consult a doctor immediately. Do not use thinners, benzene, or alcohol on the computer. Wireless Sensor The sensor was designed to receive signals within a limited range to prevent sensor signal interference. Thus, the sensor and computer must be relatively close. If the temperature or battery power is low, they may need to be even closer than normal. The sensor must be installed at the top of the fork, and the distance between the sensor and the computer should not exceed approximately 70 cm. Install the computer on the stem, with its bottom surface facing the sensor. Take into account the angle of the stem. Interference may occur, resulting in malfunction, if the computer is: Correct installation of sensor and magnet A Attach the magnet 3 so that it passes through the sensor zone of the sensor 2. B Be sure to have a 5 mm-or-less clearance between the sensor 2 and magnet 3. C Speed unit D Mode symbol The trip distance cannot be reset. Power-saving function If the computer has not received a signal for 10 minutes, power-saving mode will activate and only the clock will be displayed. When the computer receives a sensor signal again, the measuring screen reappears. Press the MODE button to move time forward. The value changes more rapidly if the button is pressed and held. Press the SET button again to set the clock, and revert to the measuring screen. When set to mph, the hour system applies. Maintenance To clean the computer or accessories, use diluted neutral detergent on a soft cloth, and then wipe it off with a dry cloth. Is battery in the computer run down? Replace it, and re-enter the correct information. Do all clear operation. The sensor signal icon does not flash. The speed is not displayed. If the icon now flashes, this indicates that the computer and sensor are too far apart or that the battery is low. Does the magnet pass through the sensor zone? Adjust the positions of the magnet and sensor. Is the computer installed at the correct angle? Install the computer with its bottom surface facing the sensor. Is the distance between the computer and sensor too great? Install the sensor closer to the computer. Is the sensor battery weak? In cold weather, battery performance degrades. Replace it with a new one. The Total Distance can be entered manually. Before removing the battery, note the current Total Distance. Then check the positions of the battery and magnet. Liquid crystal display Sensor Perhaps the users of ManualsCat. The more precise your question is, the higher the chances of quickly receiving an answer from another user. You will automatically be sent an e-mail to inform you when someone has reacted to your question.

### Chapter 3 : Cateye Cyclometer CC-VTW User Guide | calendrierdelascience.com

*Vectra wireless, 70 cm â€¢ Read online or download PDF â€¢ CatEye CC-VTW [Vectra Wireless] User Manual.*

### Chapter 4 : CatEye America | Product Manuals

*Cc-vtw vectra wireless, Vectra wireless, 70 cm â€¢ Read online or download PDF â€¢ CatEye CC-VTW User Manual.*

### Chapter 5 : Cateye Computer | eBay

*View and Download CATEYE CC-VTW owner's manual online. CC-VTW Bicycle Accessories pdf manual download. Also for: Vectra wireless.*

## DOWNLOAD PDF CATEYE VECTRA WIRELESS MANUAL

### Chapter 6 : CatEye Vectra Wireless manual | Pula Download Facility

*Wireless Sensor The sensor was designed to receive signals within a limited range to prevent sensor signal interference. Thus, the sensor and computer must be relatively close.*

### Chapter 7 : Cateye Bicycle Computer manuals

*The CatEye Vectra Wireless Bike Computer is a five-function entry-level bicycle computer (cyclocomputer) that does exactly what is it intended to do. Before I review this product I need to explain a few things first.*

### Chapter 8 : Cateye Vectra Wireless CC-VTW manual

*View a manual of the Cateye Vectra Wireless CC-VTW below. All manuals on calendrierdelascience.com can be viewed completely free of charge. By using the 'Select a language' button, you can choose the language of the manual you want to view.*

### Chapter 9 : CATEYE VECTRA CC-VTW OWNER'S MANUAL Pdf Download.

*View online Owner's manual for Cateye VECTRA Wireless Bicycle Accessories or simply click Download button to examine the Cateye VECTRA Wireless guidelines offline on your desktop or laptop computer.*