VELKYNE

USER GUIDE

DOG BIKE LEASH, SEATPOST MOUNT

A rigid 40 cm stainless steel side bar clamped to the seatpost, and a removable elastic leash of 55 to 80 cm: the dog trots beside the rear wheel, at a distance, both your hands stay on the handlebar. This guide covers fitting, the first outings and safety.



REF. BARRELAISSEBLCK · STANDARD SEATPOST: MTB, ROAD, CITY · STAINLESS BAR 40 CM, ELASTIC LEASH 55 TO 80 CM

01 · GETTING STARTED

FITTING THE BAR

Before fitting

- A dog **already used to the bike**, able to trot at heel, in good health: this is not a training tool. Small to large breeds.
- A **harness** rather than a collar: the leash pulls on the chest, never on the neck.
- Enough seatpost showing below the saddle for the clamp, a stable bike, brakes in good order.

Fitting, step by step

1. **Tighten the clamp on the seatpost,** bar pointing to the side the dog usually walks on, away from traffic.
2. **Set the bar** at right angles to the bike, level or slightly downwards, and check that it touches neither the wheel, nor your thigh, nor a bag while pedalling.
3. **Attach the strap** to the end of the bar, then clip the elastic leash to it by its ring.
4. **Clip the leash's snap hook** to the back ring of the dog's harness.
5. **Check the clamp** by pushing hard on the bar: it must neither pivot nor slide. Check again after the first outing, then regularly.

Specifications

Contents	**Bar, strap, leash**	Bar	**Stainless, 40 cm**
Strap	**38 cm**	Leash	**Elastic nylon**
Length	**55 to 80 cm**	Mounting	**Seatpost clamp**
Dogs	**Small to large**		

SAFETY

- The dog is attached **to the bar and to nothing else**: never to the handlebar, the frame, or a leash held in the hand.
- Moderate pace, at the dog's trot: never a sprint, never a fast descent.
- Never on an unstable bike or in dense traffic: quiet paths and trails.
- Stop if the dog pants heavily, pulls back or limps; nothing in hot weather.

WHY THE SEATPOST

Low and central, the pulling point stays close to the bike's centre of gravity; the elastic absorbs the jolt of a dog that stops dead.

02 · DAY TO DAY

FIRST OUTINGS, CARE

The first outings

1. **Start on foot,** pushing the bike by hand, dog attached to the bar: it gets to know the bar, the leash and the wheel turning beside it.
2. **Get on the bike on a quiet path,** at walking then trotting pace, for a few hundred metres. The dog finds its place level with the rear wheel.
3. **Build up gradually** over several outings, with breaks and water. A dog that pulls forward or lets itself be dragged is not ready: go back a step.
4. **Unclip the leash** from the strap to carry on the walk on foot: one move, without removing the bar.

Why a rigid bar

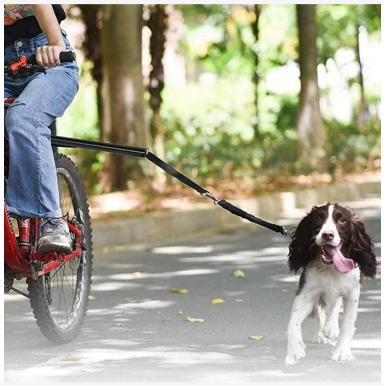
A leash held in the hand or tied to the handlebar pulls on the steering and ends up in the wheel. The 40 cm bar keeps the dog away from the rear wheel, out of the bike's path, and leaves both hands on the handlebar and the brakes.

Care

Rinse the bar and the clamp with water after mud or salt, then dry. The leash is hand-washed. Check the elastic and the snap hooks: a hook that does not close properly or a slack elastic gets replaced.

IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG

- **The bar pivots**: clamp not tight enough, or greasy seatpost. Clean, retighten.
- **The dog gets in front of the wheel**: it is too far forward. Slow down, call it to heel; the elastic is not a length adjustment.
- **The leash rubs the tyre**: the bar is turned backwards. Set it back at right angles to the bike.
- **The bike wobbles**: the dog is pulling sideways. Slow down, stop, set off again at a trot.



The dog trots level with the rear wheel, kept at a distance by the bar; the elastic section absorbs the jolts.

On video

Independent tutorials from dog trainers, scan to watch.

Biking With Your Dog, The How To Video
Robert Cabral · English

How To Ride A Bike With Your Dog (The Safe & Easy Way)
Cody Gertz · English

Need help?

velkyne.com/contact
Our team answers your questions about fitting and compatibility.