VELKYNE

USER MANUAL

WALL-MOUNTED CLAMP REPAIR STAND

An arm fixed to the wall, a quick-release jaw opening from 30 to 75 mm, and the bike hangs at working height with both wheels free. This manual covers choosing the wall, fixing, clamping the bike and the safety rules.

REF. PINCEMACH1 · 30 KG LOAD ON A SOLID WALL · JAW 30 TO 75 MM



01 · BEFORE YOU START

CONTENTS AND FIRST LOOK

ITEM	QUANTITY	DETAIL
Clamp	1	Quick-release jaw, opens 30 to 75 mm
Wall base	1	4-hole plate, pivoting arm
Expansion plugs	4	For a solid wall
Fixing screws	4	For the supplied plugs

What this stand does

It holds the bike **in the air, by a tube**, for a derailleur adjustment, a chain or pad change, a wash. Both wheels spin freely, you work standing up, and once the bike is off nothing remains but an arm against the wall. The upper arm **pivots** to present the bike level or nose-up, and the jaw closes and opens **in one move** on the lever.

Compatibility

- Road, gravel, mountain, folding and city bikes **up to 30 kg**, e-bikes included as long as they stay under that limit (battery removed, it is lighter and safer).
- Clamp on the **seatpost** by preference, or on a round frame tube between 30 and 75 mm in diameter.
- Stainless steel: the stand copes with the damp of a garage or a cellar.



Clamp, wall base with its arm, four expansion plugs and four screws: everything supplied for a solid wall.

SAFETY

- The 30 kg rating applies to a **solid wall** (concrete, solid brick, solid block) with the supplied fixings. A hollow partition, plasterboard or hollow brick will not carry that load with these plugs.
- Clamp the seatpost, never a carbon frame tube or a thin-walled aluminium tube: the jaw can crush them.
- Do not lean on the hanging bike or force against it (crank, cassette or bottom bracket removal: wheels on the floor).
- No child under a hanging bike; take the bike down when you are done.

You will also need

- A hammer drill and a masonry bit matching the plug diameter.
- Spirit level, pencil, tape measure.
- A spanner or screwdriver for the screws, spanners for the arm adjustments.

02 · INSTALLATION

FIXING THE BASE TO THE WALL

1. **Choose the wall.** Solid and load-bearing: concrete, solid brick, solid block. Knock on it: a dull, solid sound is good; a hollow sound means it is not the right wall for these plugs. Check that no electrical conduit or pipe runs where you plan to drill.
2. **Set the height.** Hold the bike against the wall with the seatpost where the jaw will grip it: the rear wheel must clear the floor comfortably and the work must sit at hand height. Mark the centre of the plate.
3. **Mark the four holes** through the plate, with a spirit level on it. A crooked base makes the plugs work at an angle.
4. **Drill to the plug diameter,** to the plug length plus a few millimetres, square to the wall. Blow the dust out of every hole: a plug in dust does not grip.
5. **Push in the plugs,** offer up the plate, start the four screws by hand, then tighten crosswise, progressively, until the plate sits flat with no play. Do not go further: an over-tightened expansion plug bursts its hole.
6. **Fit the arm and the clamp** to the base, tighten their fixings, then adjust the arm angle so it sits horizontal, clamp towards you.
7. **Test unloaded.** Pull hard on the arm, downwards and towards you: no play, no movement of the plate. Then hang your lightest bike, watch, and only then the heavy one.



The four-hole plate and the bent arm: the load pulls down and outwards, the four screws work together.

HOLLOW WALL, HOLLOW BRICK, TIMBER

The supplied plugs are expansion plugs for solid material. In hollow brick or hollow block you need chemical anchors or special hollow-wall fixings rated for the load; on a timber frame, coach screws into a load-bearing stud. When in doubt, have it fitted by a professional: a 30 kg bike coming off the wall is not a minor incident.

WELL PLACED

Allow the bike's length on either side of the arm and room to walk around it. A clear wall, a light in front, a socket within reach: that is a workshop.

03 · IN USE

CLAMPING, WORKING, UNCLAMPING

1. **Open the jaw** by lifting the quick-release lever and set its opening to the seatpost: it must close with a firm effort on the lever, neither loose nor jammed.
2. **Offer the bike up** seatpost into the jaw, with both hands, front wheel on the floor to begin with. Grip the post **below the saddle clamp**, on its round section, never on a carbon frame.
3. **Close the lever.** Let go of the bike gradually: it must neither slide nor rotate in the clamp. If it moves, adjust the opening again.
4. **Adjust the angle** of the pivoting arm to level the bike or raise the front, depending on the job. Retighten the pivot once the position is found.
5. **Work** without leaning on the bike: derailleur adjustment, chain, brakes, washing, lubrication. Turn the cranks, shift the gears, everything is within reach.
6. **Take it down** with one hand on the frame, the other on the lever: open, lift the bike out, rear wheel to the floor first. Close the jaw empty.



The quick-release lever: one move to close, one move to release.

WHILE WORKING

- No sideways force on the hanging bike: crank, cassette or bottom bracket removal is done with the wheels on the floor.
- Carbon seatpost: clamp just enough for the bike not to move, and protect it with a cloth.
- A clean jaw: grit between the pads and the seatpost scratches both.
- E-bike: battery out before clamping.

SEATPOST TOO SHORT TO GRIP

If too little post shows above the frame, pull it out a few centimetres for the duration of the job (pencil or tape mark), then return it to its height.

04 · BUILT TO LAST

CARE, CHECKS, TROUBLESHOOTING

Care and checks

- Once a season: retighten the four plate screws and the fixings of the arm and clamp.
- Wipe the jaw pads; a wipe of the seatpost before clamping it.
- A drop of oil on the lever axle and the arm pivot if they stiffen.
- Plate moving, plug turning in the wall: take everything down and do not reuse the hole. Fill it and refit elsewhere on solid material.

If something goes wrong

SYMPTOM	LIKELY CAUSE	FIX
The bike slides in the clamp	Opening badly set, greasy post	Reset the opening, degrease the post
The bike rotates around the clamp	Gripped on the post alone, bike unbalanced	Grip lower on the post, raise or lower the arm
The lever closes with no effort	Jaw too open for the post	Tighten the opening adjustment
The arm droops	Pivot loose	Retighten the pivot once the position is found
The plate has play	Plug loose or wall unsuitable	Take the bike down, retighten; if it recurs, refix on solid material

On video

Independent tutorials on wall fixing, scan to watch.

Wall or post mounted bike repair stand
DIY Homefront · English

Fixer une cheville au mur : la bonne technique
Minute Déco · French

Comment fixer dans les parpaings et briques creuses
JC's Workshop · French

Need help?

velkyne.com/contact
Our team answers your questions about fixing and compatibility with your bike.

The wall does half the work.
A stand well anchored in solid material never moves again. The rest is a clean seatpost and a closed lever.

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