



BICYCLE CALIBRATION DATA SHEET (feb 2011 ms word)

Name of Measurer: Date of Calibration:

Calibration Course Location: Length:

Measurement method used to determine calibration course length:

Bicycle Tyre type (e.g. pneumatic or solid, and racing, touring or mountain).

1. Ride the calibration course 4 times, recording data as follows:

	Start Count	Finish Count	Difference
Ride 1	99805	(1)05358	5553
Ride 2	05358	10910	5552
Ride 3	10910	16463	5553
Ride 4	16463	22015	5552

Pre-measurement

Average Count:	<input type="text" value="5552.5"/>
Time of Day:	<input type="text" value="08:00"/>
Temperature:	<input type="text" value="7C"/>

Working Constant = Number of counts in 1 km or 1 mile, calculated from the pre-measurement average count, divided by the calibration course length, and multiplied by the short course prevention factor of 1.001.

Working Constant: Counts per

2. Measure the course, including all intermediate distances, using the Working Constant. Record all data on the Course Measurement Data Sheet.

3. Re-calibrate the cycle by riding the calibration course 4 times, recording data as follows:

	Start Count	Finish Count	Difference
Ride 1	39100	44664	5554
Ride 2	44664	50216	5552
Ride 3	50216	55768	5552
Ride 4	55768	61320	5552

Post-measurement

Date (if different):	<input type="text"/>
Average Count:	<input type="text" value="5552.5"/>
Time of Day:	<input type="text" value="16:30"/>
Temperature:	<input type="text" value="8C"/>

Finish Constant = Number of counts in 1 km or 1 mile, calculated from the post-measurement average count, divided by the calibration course length, and multiplied by the short course prevention factor of 1.001.

Finish Constant: Counts per

The Constant for the Day = Either the Working Constant or the Finish Constant, whichever is the larger.

Constant for the Day: Counts per

Other than the larger constant may be used if justified. In some circumstances the average is more appropriate. Give detailed reasons if this is applicable.

Remember, each day's measurement must be preceded and followed by a calibration run. You may measure as much as you want in a day provided that calibration precedes it and follows it within the same 24 hour period. This is done to minimise error due to changes in tyre pressure from thermal expansion and slow leakage. Frequent re-calibration 'protects' the previous measurement. **1 mile = 1.609344 km**

Signed:

Date: