

## The POWELL "JOYBIKE" at a GLANCE

Maximum Speed 1 26 m.p.h. in 30 sec.

Maximum Specer from rest.

Economy : 100 m.p.g. at 20 m.p.h.

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Braking : From 30 m.p.h.

Both brakes 18ft, Not applica Front only 37ft, Not applica Rear only 25ft, Not applica Rear only 15ft, Not applica Rear 15ft, 200 lb. 30 m.p.h. Both brakes 18ft. Not applicable Front only 37ft. Not applicable Rear only 25ft. Not applicable and carried during test: 200 lb.

Engine: Trojan two-stroke: 38 mm.
bore x 44 mm. stroke=49.9 c.c. c.f.
6.5 to 1; 1.02 b.h.p. at 3.500 r.p.m.
Gearbox: Expanding-policy belt primary
drive giving three speeds and freeengine position; combined handlebaedrive giving three speeds and free-engine position; combined handlebat-lever and back-pedalling control; chain final drive; separate pedalling chain with three-speed Sturmey-Archer hub gear, handlebar-lever controlled.

Frame: Tubular open frame, of mixed construction; rigid rear end; Powell telescopic front forks.

Lights: Head and tail lamps fed direct from Wipac flywheel magneto-genera-

wheels and Brakes r Hub-type front brake; rear brake of wedge type, acting in rim of belt pulley on trans-mission; both hand controlled; chromium plated rims and rust-psoof spokes; Dunlop 2.00-in, x 23-in, tyres at front and rear.

Equipment: Mechanical horn, luzzage carrier; centre stand; front, side and rear shields; number plates, licence holder.

Finish: Maroon enamel on shields; silver on cycle parts: chromium-plated details.

Makers: H. V. Powell (Cycles) Ltd., 96-98 Birchfield Road, Birmingham,

Price: £65 inc. P.T.

A clean-lined all-British moped for lightweight cycle builder.

happy occasions, the Powell "Joybike" is seen here, as tested, in its scooterette form. Many details of its design are ingenious, and it is the work of miles or so one began to wish for a change of position.

Front suspension is by Powell's own design of telescopic fork, with three bearing surfaces. It is a good fork, and very rigid laterally, though with quite a strong rebound which resulted in a rather jerky action on unmade surfaces. On hard roads the machine rode very well indeed.

Debit marks go to the exhaust system for an over-joyous note and to the fuel consump-The machine is undeniably thirstythough it must be borne in mind that it is a prototype. A built-in stop for the pivoting sub-frame carrying the countershaft would obviate a degree of twist if too much backpedalling pressure is applied when changing gear-an important point since flexure of the frame could cause the pulley to foul the chain

These points apart, however, the "Joybike" is a welcome change from the stereotyped run of Continental machines. It is designed essentially for the utility user, and when it is borne in mind that cycle parts can be replaced for the same cost as the equivalent parts of a pedal cycle and that engine spares cost one-third of those for Continental engines it is obvious that in this newcomer to the moped market its manufacturers have something worthwhile to CENTAUR.

## POWELL "JOYBIKE"

Testing the Prototype of a Highly Original All-British Moped

RAISING the exhilarating cry of "What isn't there, can't go wrong!", the designer of the Powell "Joybike" has subsequently done his best to prove that you can have your cake and eat it too! He has eliminated from this promising and original machine such potential sources of worry as gearbox and clutch, yet has nonetheless provided a free-engine device and three gear ratios by adapting the time-honoured, yet over-neglected, idea of vee-belt primary drive linked to an expanding engine pulley.

This moped from the Birmingham lightweight cycle-building firm of H. V. Powell is a compendium of novel ideas. The Trojan engine, for example, is mounted in an inverted position behind the saddle tube. The gear ratios are selected by a system which combines a handlebar-lever with a back-pedalling device. To change down, it is simply necessary to backpedal and, at the same time, pull the handlebar lever into whichever gear position is required, where it is retained by a spring-loaded trigger. To change up, you merely release the trigger and allow the main lever to move the requisite number of notches. It takes about five minutes to learn the knack, and after that every gear change is sheer fascination.

Another novelty is the transmission brake, acting on the rear wheel through the medium of the final chain drive. The brake itself consists of a vee-section shoe which is brought into the well of the large countershaft pulley. I found it highly effective, though its power waned after it had been used continually during the descent of a long and very steep hill. It is worth noting, however, that the recorded 25 feet from 20 m.p.h.-a good average-was recorded after this, not before.

Though the top speed of 26 m.p.h. is not high, this represented more or less the cruising speed of the "Joybike" on give-and-take roads. Hill-climbing was a little slow, I thought, but of otherwise average standard, though the

machine's overall gearing is somewhat highalmost an inherent arrangement with expandingpulley devices. On the other hand, the makers have thoughtfully fitted a three-speed Sturmey-Archer hub, so that really effective pedal assistance can be given at a wide range of speeds.

I felt that the riding position could have been modified with advantage to bring the saddle more nearly above the pedals. On the version I tested it was well to the rear, and after 40

NEWS AND VIEWS ON MOPED MATTERS

## Throttle Control Cable Problems

ONE of the more annoying forms of trouble which can strike the moped rider is to have the throttle cable snap. There are, happily, various methods of jury-rigging which can help to get you home should this occur.

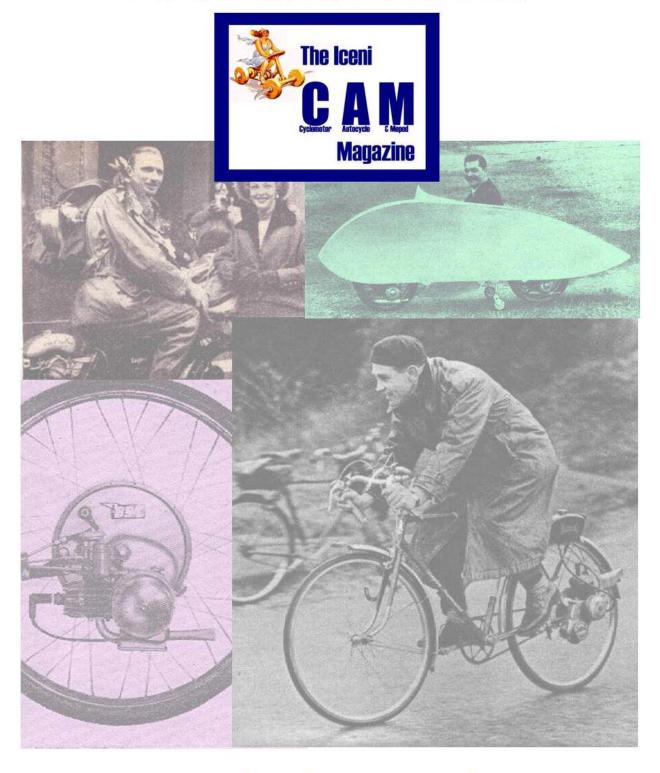
Once, I rode more than 70 miles on a fourstroke Ducati on which the cable had pulled apart. This machine was equipped with a double-acting twist grip, in which the grip was turned forward to operate the decompressor, and fwisted back in the normal way to open the throttle. My answer to the problem, then, was to connect the decompressor cable to the throttle slide, and thus to have a throttle control which worked the other way round from normal. It took a mile or so to become accustomed to it, but thereafter the action became quite instinctive

Such a solution could be applied to models like the Motobécane range, which use a doubleacting grip. On machines lacking such a feature, a good tip is to use the throttle adjuster on the carburetter to keep the slide high enough to give you a speed of, say, 15 m.p.h. on the level, controlling the machine either by means of the electrical cut-out button or by the decompressor. A cut-out, of course, is the better control and it is quite reliable. In fact, some racing two-stroke motor-cycles have been built with throttles permanently open, all control being on the cut-out!

For myself, I like the two-seater mopedbut does Mr. Public? Though I have seen one or two Vesting "Pesetta" machines and the odd "Flandria" in use, I have never come across any moped which was carrying a driver and passenger, with the exception of two or three with kiddy-seats tacked to the rear carrier.

Why is this, I wonder? I have found that the 50 c.c. machine is quite capable of taking the occasional passenger, and that it can do quite man-sized journeys two-up if required. A two-seater costs little more than a single-seater; has the same tax and insurance; offers as much comfort. Yet the main sales still go to singleseat machines. Can anybody advance a good reason-other than sheer prejudice against small engines for such work?

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