Yamaha Monocross is really much It's a new kind of motocrosser than you ever have before The more than a new kind of shock absorber. A motocrosser that lets you ride faster Let us explain why:

Monocross = more travel.

When your bike hits a bump, conventional shock absorbers let the rear wheel travel about 3-3/4 inches. After this travel is used up, the bike's rear end starts traveling toward your rear end. This costs you more than a

fter about 3-3/4 inches of

travel, the shocks bottom.

Result: Your rear wheel

leaves the ground. You lose

speed. You may even lose

control.

Spring. (Available in three different weights.)

kick in the pants. It costs you time. Because when the rear wheel leaves the ground, so does the power.

By mounting the Yamaha Monoshock at 75° from the vertical, we increased the travel of the rear wheel to more than 6-1/4 inches. This helps keep, the wheel - and the

power-on the ground

absorber diagonally, rear

wheel travel is increased to

6-1/4 inches. Result: Your

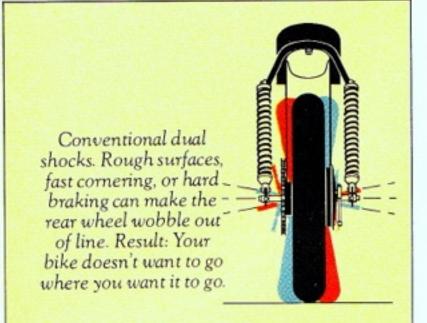
rear wheel-and your

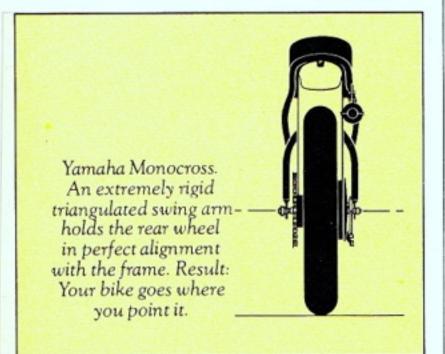
power-stays on the

ground.

Piston rod.

Equally important, this longer travel means there's much less chance you'll perform the spectacular and much-dreaded "endo." This explains why Monocross riders can keep the throttle on when others are backing off.





Monocross = better tracking.

With two separate shock absorbers, you get two separate responses to every shock. One shock absorber compresses more than the other. Your rear wheel is out of line with the rest of the bike. While you're trying to steer the bike through a turn or over whoop-de-doos, the rear wheel is trying to steer you into the woods.

With Yamaha Monocross, the rear wheel is supported by an extremely rigid triangular swing arm. Instead of two wobbly shock absorbers. So the rear wheel is always in line. And you spend less time fighting the bike and more time fighting the competition.

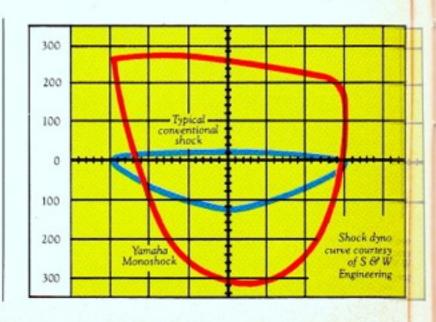
Flexible rubber membrane.

Monocross=better damping.

Yamaha Monocross isn't just a longer shock absorber. It's a better shock absorber. In addition to conventional oil damping, the Yamaha Monoshock utilizes a pressurized nitrogen chamber. Under compression, the oil displaced by the piston rod exerts pressure against a flexible

rubber membrane. Which exerts pressure against the nitrogen.

As the shock dyno curve shows, the compressed nitrogen acts like a second spring inside the shock absorber. The Monoshock is able to provide damping under conditions where conventional shocks cease to function. But this is just one of the Monoshock's beauties. Some others:



Piston. (Metered hole controls oil flow.)

> 1. You can make your Yamaha Monocrosser ride stiffer-or softerjust by having your Yamaha dealer change the pressure in the nitrogen chamber, a relatively quick, simple operation. (If you're determined to tinker, you can further fine-tune the suspension by changing the strength of the spring or the viscosity of the oil, just as on conventional shocks.)

2. When you sit down on a Yamaha Monocrosser, the nitrogen pressure keeps it from sitting down on its suspension so you can use all the Monoshock's extra travel for racing.

3. Nitrogen pressure also prevents air from getting into the shock oil. Which prevents foaming. Which prevents your suspension from losing its damping halfway through a moto.

Base valve.

(Under pressure, oil flows through metered hole. As pressure increases, leaf springs open auxiliary holes.)

Monocross=Yamaha.

Someday, all off-road motor-

suspension. Right now, however, it is

cycles may have a Monocross-type

standard equipment only on the

Yamaha MX 250, MX 400, YZ 125,

YZ 250, and YZ 360 motorcrossers.

Right now, riders of these machines

other riders. That may be unfair. Or

have a distinct advantage over all

it may be progress.

Nitrogen

When you know how they're built, you'll buy a Yamaha.