

Chapter 1 : HAGO(Have A Good One) (@hago_official) â€¢ Instagram photos and videos

We would like to show you a description here but the site won't allow us.

Lots of power, great sound, good handlingâ€”and increasingly acceptable "breadbin petrol tank" looks. These are great bikes loved by a select few. Which is why even a mildly modified bike will kick sand in the faces of all but the best riders. At low revs, the engine throbs and pulses in a manner quite unlike any other Triumph. By the time you hit the mid-range, the engine note takes on a hollow, anxious rasp and you get your first inkling of the real appeal of these backstreet bruisers. At around 4,000rpm, Trident warp drive kicks in and you can quickly forget your love for British parallel twins and go boldly where lots of men have been before. Just point, squirt and enjoy. Clocks are for cissies. But watch the oil light, huh? So you naturally look for a winding "A" road, safe in the knowledge that you can straighten whatever bend comes at you and eat up those open sections like a bulimic on a bender. Which they did, if only by a few weeks. The clutch is reasonable light and transmits the power reliably. But upgrades are available if you need it, plus belt drive kits. T racing from Thruxton to Talledega The Trident also suffered numerous technical failures that were expensive and time consuming to fix. It was amazing that the bike ever saw volume production at all. In 1971, the four-speed T became the five-speed TV. In 1972 a front disc brake appeared. In 1973 the TV was dropped from the range giving way to its successor, the heavier and therefore slightly more ponderous electric-start T Trident. And three sets of points too beneath the right side engine cover, assuming your Trident is still on contact breakers. Tedious to adjust, but kinda old-worldly cool. Fit an electronic ignition and spend your time riding, not maintaining. Buying and riding Today, the T is overshadowed both by its T brother and any of the BSA Rockets thereby making it absolutely the best value Meriden Triumph on the market, pound for pound. Just buy on condition, and with your eyes. True, the controls are a little heavy when stationary. But on the hoof, you quickly make the necessary adjustments except, perhaps, in the heaviest of traffic. Pity really, because it makes the bikes feel like harder work than they are. Either live with it, or move on. Early bikes came fitted with 8-inch drums. The inch disc above and Lockheed caliper gave the Trident bark some extra braking bite. But our advice is to upgrade to a twin disc set-up if you plan to really ride one as oppose to merely parade one.

Chapter 2 : Lola T Chev | primotipo

'The Good Place' returns, as the Eleanor & Co. prove that heaven's a place on Earth. Read Alan Sepinwall's recap of the Season 3's premiere. 'The Good Place' Season Premiere: Heaven Is a Place.

Pete Biro It was always going to be tough to beat the dominant McLaren team but the combination of World Champion Jackie Stewart and Lola, who had a strong Can Am track record looked a good combination to give them a run for their money in 1971. JYS convening a team engineering and set-up meeting in the Road America paddock, August Jim Buell Part 1: In this comprised 4 events, 3 won by the Chaparral 2 and 1 by a Lola T Even Jim Clark could not make those cars sing. Phil Hill won in a Chaparral 2E Chev. Dave Friedman Collection Las Vegas Dave Friedman Collection Happy Chappy. They were always a threat with their unique blend of factory Chev engines and stunning chassis and aerodynamic innovation and quasi General Motors support. The design and execution of simple well engineered cars which arrived for the CanAm having been shaken down in the UK by Bruce and were race-ready when the short season began was key. The team comprised 2 cars and world class drivers every year. Finally the team had adequate sponsorship to do things properly. DNF having qualified 10th. Surtees only raced in several rounds of the championship. Sam Posey was the best placed Lola T driver, finishing 9th in the drivers championship. Surtees T at Riverside from the rear. Top left Surtees in the pits, right Mark Donohue talking with his crew. Dave Friedman Collection Commercially for Broadley the appointment of Carl Haas as the Lola importer in was an astute move and provided the base for both firms success for decades with Haas having some of the attributes above to take on the papaya McLarens in the short term. He raced a new 10 inch longer wheelbase car, 98 inches, the T for the rest of the season. Here at Watkins Glen he was 3rd. Automobile Year Haas convinced Eric Broadley to design a new Lola for the season and signed Peter Revson, just peaking as a world class driver, to get the best from it. The gorgeous, swoopy T was the result. The car had a very short 88 inch wheelbase which made it difficult to drive, a tyre failure at mph at Road Atlanta destroyed the car, but fortunately not Revson. It was a blessing in disguise as the replacement T had an additional 10 inches added to its wheelbase and made it a much more competitive car. With the longer wheelbase T he immediately banged the car on pole at Donnybrooke, finishing 3rd behind the 2 McLarens and qualified 3rd at both Laguna Seca and the final Riverside round for a 3rd and DNF respectively. Tom Strongman Having had a taste of the Can Am in earlier years Jackie Stewart was keen to return, the professionalism of the Carl Haas team and Lola, a marque familiar to him having raced a T90 successfully at Indy together with Graham Hill in had appeal. He could fit the series into his F1 program with Tyrrell, or so he thought. Click here for an article on the Lola T90 and the Indy ; https: The oil tank was contained in the rear of the left-hand fuel section. The rear of the monocoque extended to the back of the engine which was sandwiched between two bulkheads, a bell-housing supported the gearbox and absorbed suspension loads. Two oil coolers were mounted behind the water radiators and used the same ducts, an additional transmission cooler lay flat over the gearbox. The bodywork was evolved following extensive tests in the Specialised Mouldings wind tunnel and featured a short, bluff nosecone with gauze-covered holes on the top to equalise pressure. The unusual spring-medium location freed space for the front brakes to be mounted inboard. This would have permitted the lighter wheel assemblies to ride better over the often bumpy CanAm circuits. Jackie Stewart was adamantly opposed to inboard brakes after the death of his close friend Jochen Rindt due to the failure of an inboard-brake driveshaft on his GP Lotus 72 at Monza in September Conventional outboard brake mountings were used on the finalized T instead. T, Stewart up, Road America. Chassis aluminium full monocoque. Jim Buell Rack and pinion steering was ahead of the front suspension. The springs and dampers fixed to the lower member and transmitted their load to tubular outriggers on the gearbox bell-housing. Lola-made centre-lock, peg-drive magnesium wheels were fitted, their diameter 15 inches with The engine was a cu in 8. Aluminium block 8 litre engine of the T at Mosport. Stewart drove the car in a rain soaked run at Silverstone prior to the cars shipping to Canada for the season opening CanAm round at Mosport, Canada. Stewart in his T office. Engine cid Reynolds aluminium block Chev, circa bhp rpm. Spaceframe chassis, 5 litre Flat

Chapter 3 : Jim Ross On If The Undertaker And Shawn Michaels Could Have A Good Match Today - Wres

The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People In his #1 bestseller, Stephen R. Covey presented a framework for personal effectiveness. The following is a summary of the first part of his book, concluding with a list of the seven habits.

Covey presented a framework for personal effectiveness. The following is a summary of the first part of his book, concluding with a list of the seven habits. Covey reviewed years of literature on success. In some cases such tactical advice may have been effective, but only for immediate issues and not for the long-term, underlying ones. The success literature of the last half of the 20th century largely attributed success to personality traits, skills, techniques, maintaining a positive attitude, etc. This philosophy can be referred to as the Personality Ethic. However, during the years or so that preceded that period, the literature on success was more character oriented. It emphasized the deeper principles and foundations of success. This philosophy is known as the Character Ethic, under which success is attributed more to underlying characteristics such as integrity, courage, justice, patience, etc. The elements of the Character Ethic are primary traits while those of the Personality Ethic are secondary. While secondary traits may help one to play the game to succeed in some specific circumstances, for long-term success both are necessary. Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "What you are shouts so loudly in my ears I cannot hear what you say. Suppose you are in Chicago and are using a map to find a particular destination in the city. You may have excellent secondary skills in map reading and navigation, but will never find your destination if you are using a map of Detroit. In this example, getting the right map is a necessary primary element before your secondary skills can be used effectively. The problem with relying on the Personality Ethic is that unless the basic underlying paradigms are right, simply changing outward behavior is not effective. We see the world based on our perspective, which can have a dramatic impact on the way we perceive things. For example, many experiments have been conducted in which two groups of people are shown two different drawings. One group is shown, for instance, a drawing of a young, beautiful woman and the other group is shown a drawing of an old, frail woman. After the initial exposure to the pictures, both groups are shown one picture of a more abstract drawing. This drawing actually contains the elements of both the young and the old woman. Almost invariably, everybody in the group that was first shown the young woman sees a young woman in the abstract drawing, and those who were shown the old woman see an old woman. Each group was convinced that it had objectively evaluated the drawing. The point is that we see things not as they are, but as we are conditioned to see them. Once we understand the importance of our past conditioning, we can experience a paradigm shift in the way we see things. To make large changes in our lives, we must work on the basic paradigms through which we see the world. The Character Ethic assumes that there are some absolute principles that exist in all human beings. Some examples of such principles are fairness, honesty, integrity, human dignity, quality, potential, and growth. Principles contrast with practices in that practices are for specific situations whereas principles have universal application. The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People presents an "inside-out" approach to effectiveness that is centered on principles and character. Inside-out means that the change starts within oneself. For many people, this approach represents a paradigm shift away from the Personality Ethic and toward the Character Ethic. The Seven Habits - An Overview Our character is a collection of our habits, and habits have a powerful role in our lives. Habits consist of knowledge, skill, and desire. Knowledge allows us to know what to do, skill gives us the ability to know how to do it, and desire is the motivation to do it. The Seven Habits move us through the following stages: Much of the success literature today tends to value independence, encouraging people to become liberated and do their own thing. The reality is that we are interdependent, and the independent model is not optimal for use in an interdependent environment that requires leaders and team players. To make the choice to become interdependent, one first must be independent, since dependent people have not yet developed the character for interdependence. Therefore, the first three habits focus on self-mastery, that is, achieving the private victories required to move from dependence to independence. The first three habits are: Be Proactive Habit 2: Begin with the End in Mind Habit 3: Put First Things First Habits 4, 5, and 6 then address interdependence: Covey illustrates this point with the fable of the goose and the

golden egg. He also became greedy and figured that the goose must have many golden eggs within her. In order to obtain all of the eggs immediately, he killed the goose. Upon cutting it open he discovered that it was not full of golden eggs. The lesson is that if one attempts to maximize immediate production with no regard to the production capability, the capability will be lost. Effectiveness is a function of both production and the capacity to produce. The need for balance between production and production capability applies to physical, financial, and human assets. As a result of the increased output, this person may be rewarded with a promotion. However, the increased immediate output comes at the expense of future production since more maintenance will have to be performed on the machine later. The person who inherits the mess may even be blamed for the inevitable downtime and high maintenance expense. Customer loyalty also is an asset to which the production and production capability balance applies. A restaurant may have a reputation for serving great food, but the owner may decide to cut costs and lower the quality of the food. This does not mean that only production capacity is important. If one builds capacity but never uses it, there will be no production. There is a balance between building production capacity and actually producing. The above has been an introduction and overview of the 7 Habits. Be Proactive A unique ability that sets humans apart from animals is self-awareness and the ability to choose how we respond to any stimulus. While conditioning can have a strong impact on our lives, we are not determined by it. There are three widely accepted theories of determinism: Genetic determinism says that our nature is coded into our DNA, and that our personality traits are inherited from our grandparents. Psychic determinism says that our upbringing determines our personal tendencies, and that emotional pain that we felt at a young age is remembered and affects the way we behave today. Environmental determinism states that factors in our present environment are responsible for our situation, such as relatives, the national economy, etc. These theories of determinism each assume a model in which the stimulus determines the response. Viktor Frankl was a Jewish psychiatrist who survived the death camps of Nazi Germany. While in the death camps, Frankl realized that he alone had the power to determine his response to the horror of the situation. He exercised the only freedom he had in that environment by envisioning himself teaching students after his release. He became an inspiration for others around him. He realized that in the middle of the stimulus-response model, humans have the freedom to choose. Animals do not have this independent will. They respond to a stimulus like a computer responds to its program. They are not aware of their programming and do not have the ability to change it. The model of determinism was developed based on experiments with animals and neurotic people. Such a model neglects our ability to choose how we will respond to stimuli. We can choose to be reactive to our environment. For example, if the weather is good, we will be happy. If the weather is bad, we will be unhappy. We also can choose to be proactive and not let our situation determine how we will feel. Reactive behavior can be a self-fulfilling prophecy. By accepting that there is nothing we can do about our situation, we in fact become passive and do nothing. The first habit of highly effective people is proactivity. Proactive people are driven by values that are independent of the weather or how people treat them. Gandhi said, "They cannot take away our self respect if we do not give it to them. We can choose to use difficult situations to build our character and develop the ability to better handle such situations in the future. Proactive people use their resourcefulness and initiative to find solutions rather than just reporting problems and waiting for other people to solve them. Being proactive means assessing the situation and developing a positive response for it. Organizations can be proactive rather than be at the mercy of their environment. For example, a company operating in an industry that is experiencing a downturn can develop a plan to cut costs and actually use the downturn to increase market share. Once we decide to be proactive, exactly where we focus our efforts becomes important. There are many concerns in our lives, but we do not always have control over them. One can draw a circle that represents areas of concern, and a smaller circle within the first that represents areas of control. Proactive people focus their efforts on the things over which they have influence, and in the process often expand their area of influence. Reactive people often focus their efforts on areas of concern over which they have no control. Their complaining and negative energy tend to shrink their circle of influence. In our area of concern, we may have direct control, indirect control, or no control at all. We have direct control over problems caused by our own behavior.

Chapter 4 : Funny T Shirts | Sarcastic | Graphic Tees - Bad Idea

The T, Lola's new car for was in essence a development of the T Surtees only raced in several rounds of the championship. Sam Posey was the best placed Lola T driver, finishing 9th in the drivers championship.

So a bike with badly adjusted valves does not tickover properly. Same when a coil starts breaking down, fiddling with the points or carbs seem to help. Clearly on such a bike the carbs are difficult to tune. This is because you are trying to fix one problem by fiddling with something else and keep going round in circles. The modern way is not to have any adjustments and replace expensive modules until you change the right one. Once you have paid your for an ignition module you then decide the fault must be somewhere else. This method of fixing problems keep throwing money at it can work , but is not cost effective. You need to adopt a methodical approach. One of the best ways to fix odd problems is simply to do a full service. If then you cannot get the carbs to run right investigate why. Often it will be something else. I too was sceptical of twin carbs on my BMW. I often hear tales of people who cant adjust the carbs to get their bikes to run right. Mostly the solution to their problem is elsewhere. Mine have run without any attention for four years. Your bike is simple and robust. It also is one of the best old bikes for modern day traffic. Really learn how it works. Never let anyone discourage you by saying they are unreliable. Many bikes at 50 and 60 years still provide reliable transport and enjoyment. IE they will get you home. A wise man learns from his mistakes.. A genius learns from other peoples mistakes.

Chapter 5 : T question - Triumph Forum: Triumph Rat Motorcycle Forums

2, Likes, 64 Comments - EDYTA GĄRNIAK (@edytagorniak) on Instagram: "Have a wonderful, inspiring, safe, healthy, successful and filled with loVe & Music Year.

Chapter 6 : T Triumph Trident

Once you have paid your for an ignition module you then decide the fault must be somewhere else. This method of fixing problems (keep throwing money at it) can work, but is not cost effective. You need to adopt a methodical approach.

Chapter 7 : # Diabetes Causes And Risk Factors # Is Splenda Good For Diabetics

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Chapter 8 : 7 Habits of Highly Effective People

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