The background of the slide features a faded, grayscale image of bicycle gears, showing the teeth and circular shapes of the sprockets.

Bicycle Mechanics and Repair Decal

Mechanical Engineering 98/198

Spring 11

Lecture 10

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High Tech Bikes



The latest and greatest in bike technology

Outline

- Frame design
- Frame materials
- Electronic shifting
- Bamboo bikes?!
- Formula racing



Cycling Load cases

A bicycle frame sees many different combinations of forces (load cases), for example:

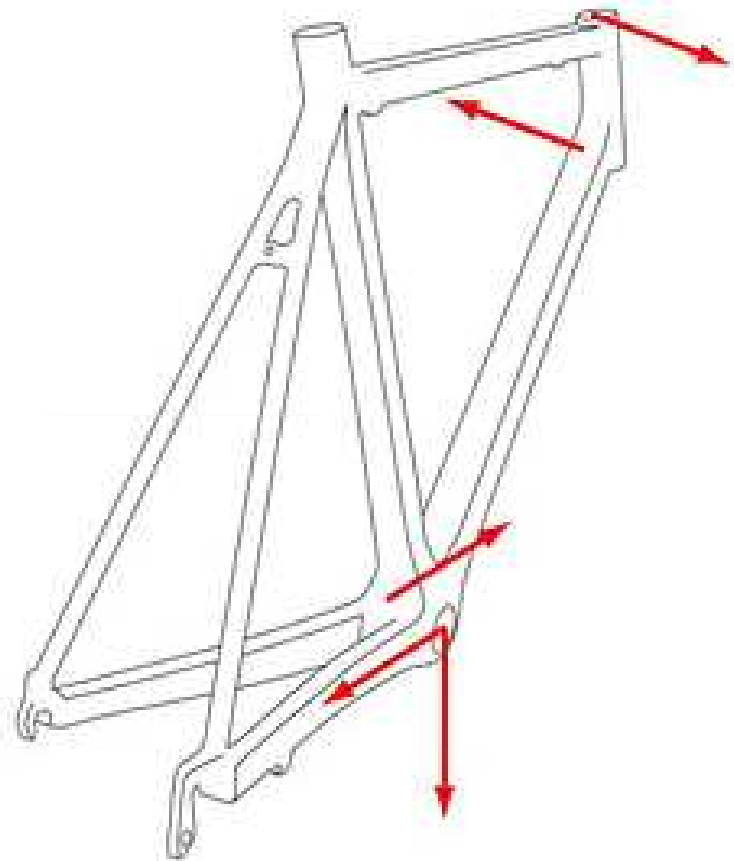
- Seated climbing
- Out-of-the-saddle climbing
- Sprinting
- Sweeping corners
- Hairpins
- Technical descending
- Time trialing/steady state riding
- Cobblestone riding
- Etc.



Deconstructing the load case

Each load case is a mix of forces acting on the frame. For example during sprinting, the most important forces are:

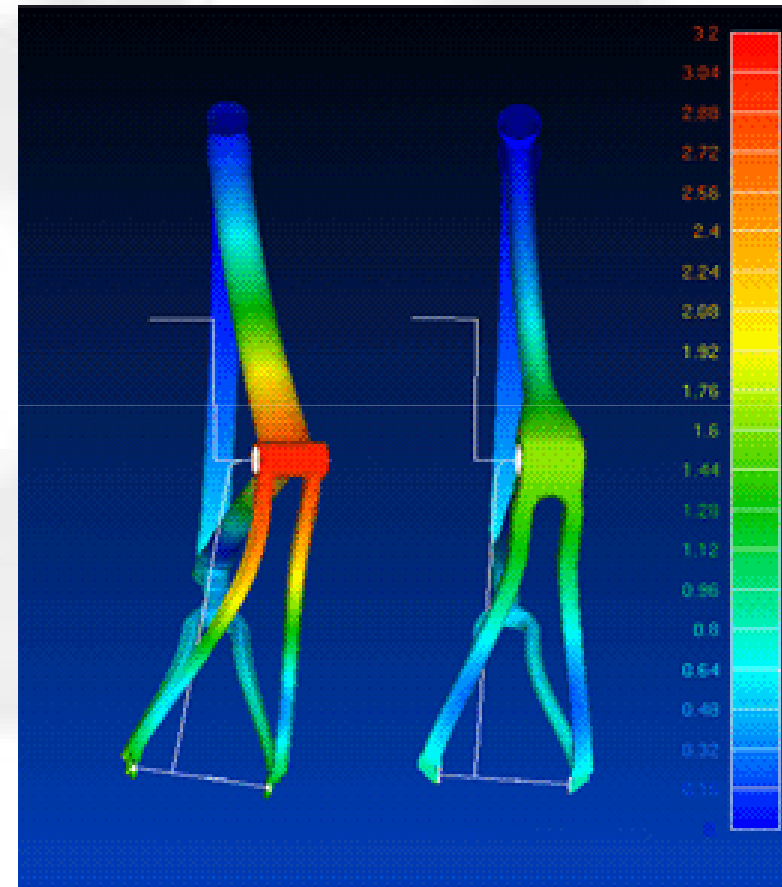
- A downward force on the bottom bracket from the foot pressing on the pedal.
- Twisting forces on the bottom bracket cause by the chain tension.
- A twisting input on the headtube from pulling on the handlebars.



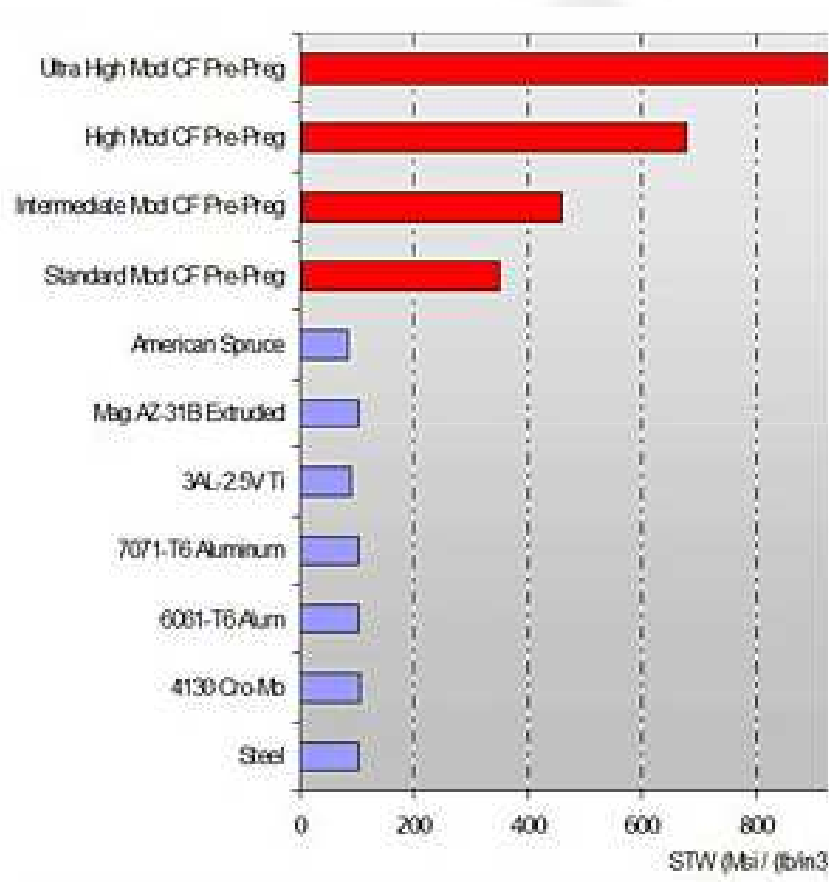
Example of frame loading

Frame deformation is largely due to:

- Material construction
 - Steel, aluminum, or carbon fiber?
 - High or low modulus
 - Composite materials
- Frame design
 - Aero or low weight
 - FEA and CFD analysis



High Modular Carbon Fiber



Higher Young's Modulus =
Stiffer Material

Problem: You don't want
your CF to be too stiff!

- Ride quality
- Need deformations to absorb shock
- Beware of marketing gimmicks

Integrated seatpost

Aero center tube

Reinforced headtube,
Airfoil design

Reinforced bottom bracket



Electronic Shifting

Shimano Di2 Dura Ace

- Electronically-assisted shifting
- No cable friction or contamination
- Shifters are series of electrical switches
- No chain rub
- \$4,700 component group



Bamboo Bikes



Improved weight and vibration-damping:

- Heat-treated bamboo
- Hemp lugs
- Flexible frame geometry
- Unparalleled bad-assery

The World's Most Advanced Bicycle?

Built by British firm BERU F1 Systems:

- Carbon composite chassis
- Twin-bladed fork design
- Carbon ceramic or steel disc brakes
- Integrated biometric performance monitor with LCD touchscreen display
- Shimano Di2 shifters



Components

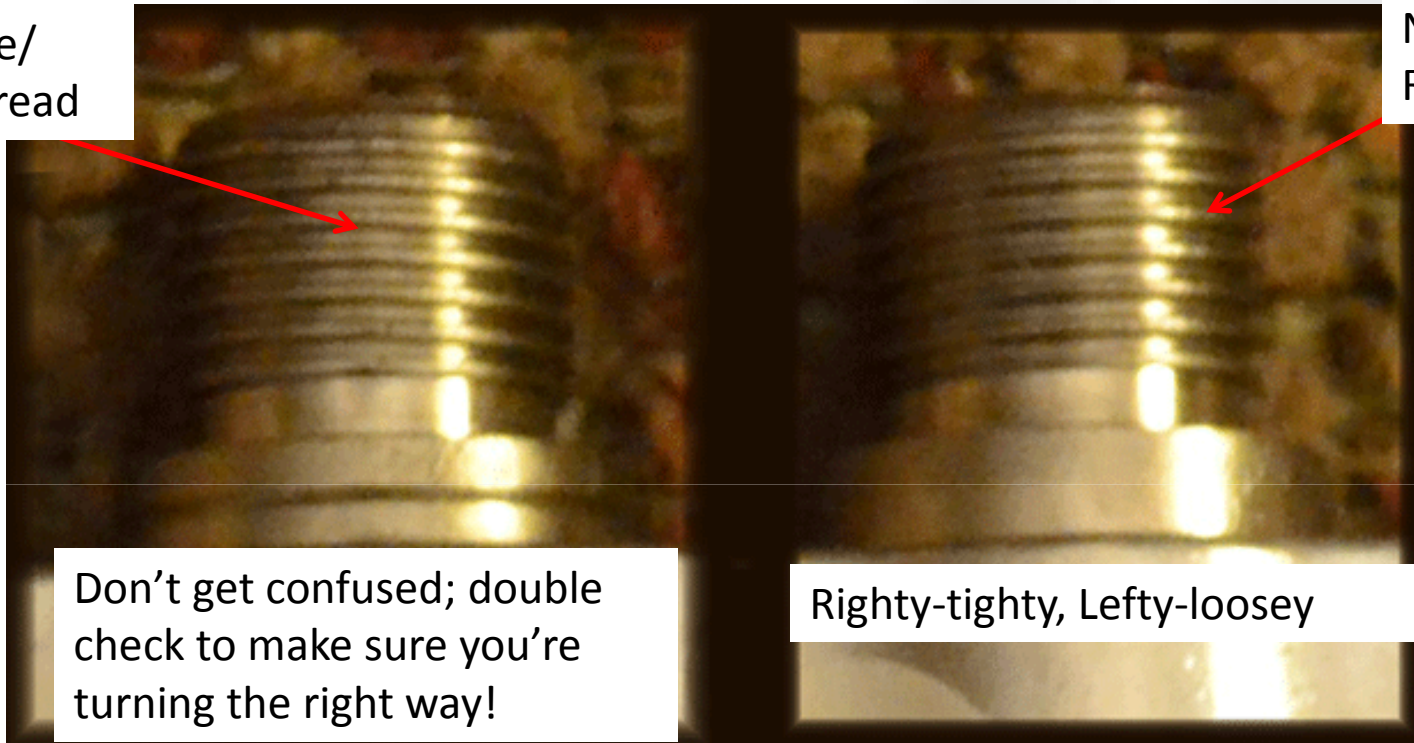


Bottom
Bracket

Pedals

Reverse Thread

Reverse/
Left thread



Normal/
Right thread

Don't get confused; double check to make sure you're turning the right way!

Righty-tighty, Lefty-loosey

Other places with reverse threads

- Left Pedal
- Right side of adjustable bottom bracket
- Left side of one-piece crank bottom bracket
- Lockring on single rear cog

Removing Pedals

- Tools: 15mm long handle wrench
 - Longer handles will make it easier. $\tau=rF$
- Left pedals are left-threaded (reverse) and Right pedals are right-threaded (normal)



Removing Pedals

- Rule of thumb – When loosening pedals, always turn wrench towards the back of the bike!



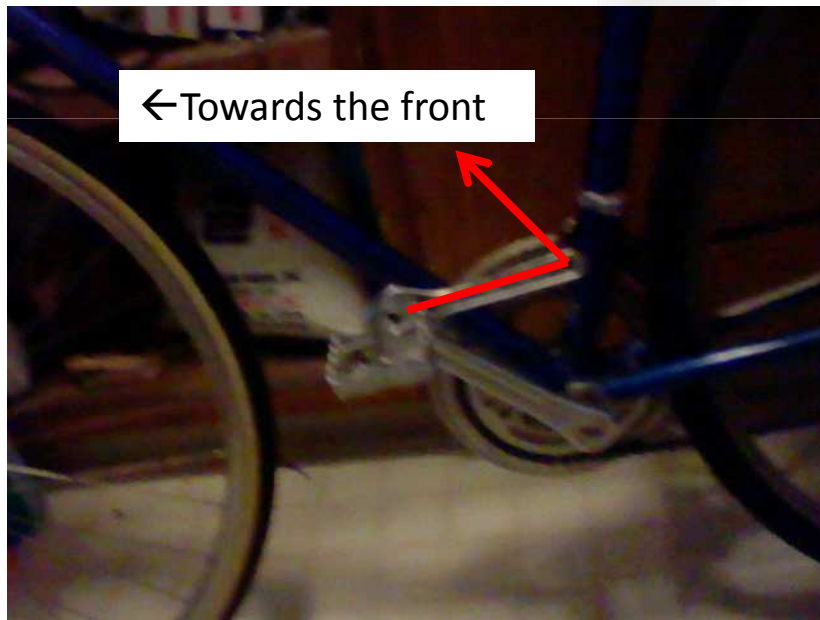
Left pedal



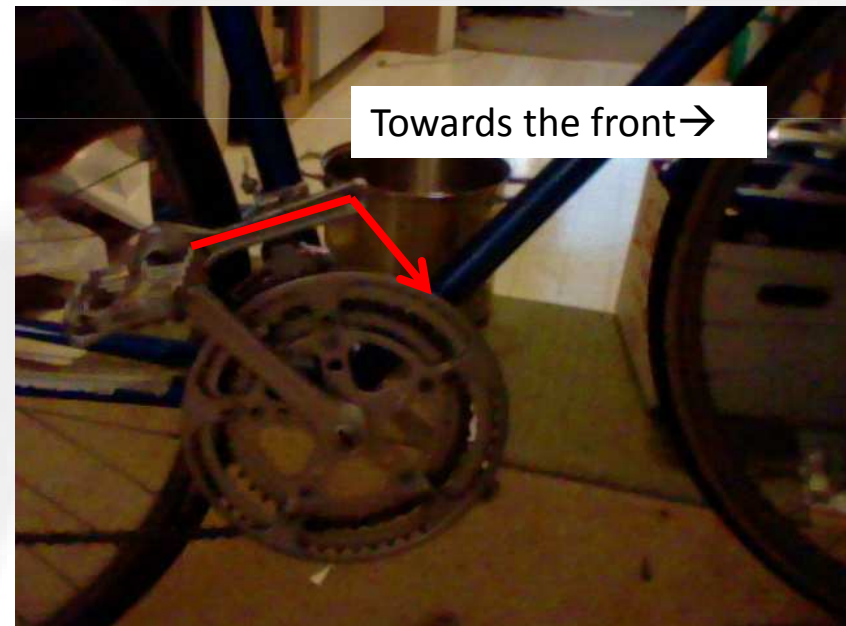
Right pedal

Inserting Pedals

- Remember that left pedals are left-threaded and right pedals are right-threaded.
 - Always turn wrench towards the front!



Left pedal



Right pedal

Cranks!



Cranks can be attached...

Different bottom brackets call for cranks with different tapered fits

**Traditional
Tapered
Square**



**Shimano Octalink® Splined
Octalink® V1 Octalink® V2**



**ISIS®
Splined**



Tools for Crank Removal



The crank puller



Threaded screw within a threaded screw

Installing and Removing

Different cranks = different tools



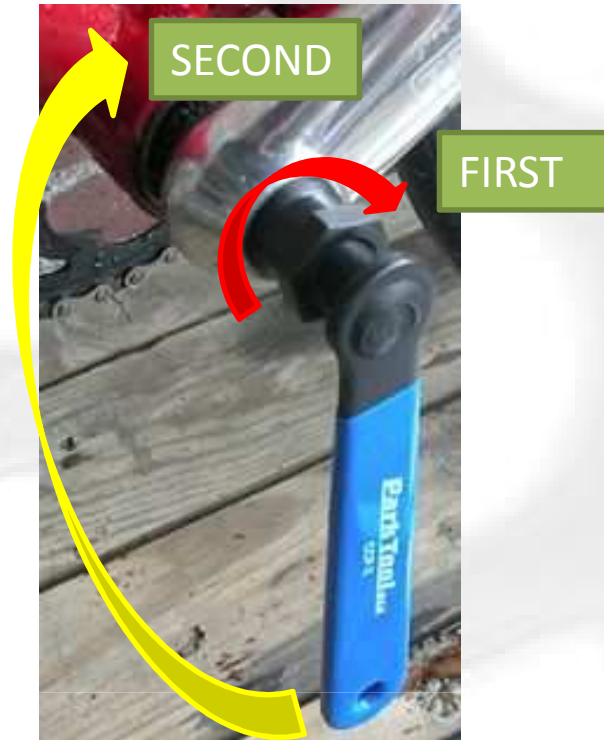
Removing

1. Remove dust caps
(if you have any)



2. Remove the crankbolt

3. Thread on the large threaded barrel of the crankpuller **TIGHT**



4. Tighten the crankpuller arm until the crankarms fall off!

Exceptions

Crank arms with attached spindles



built-in crank remover



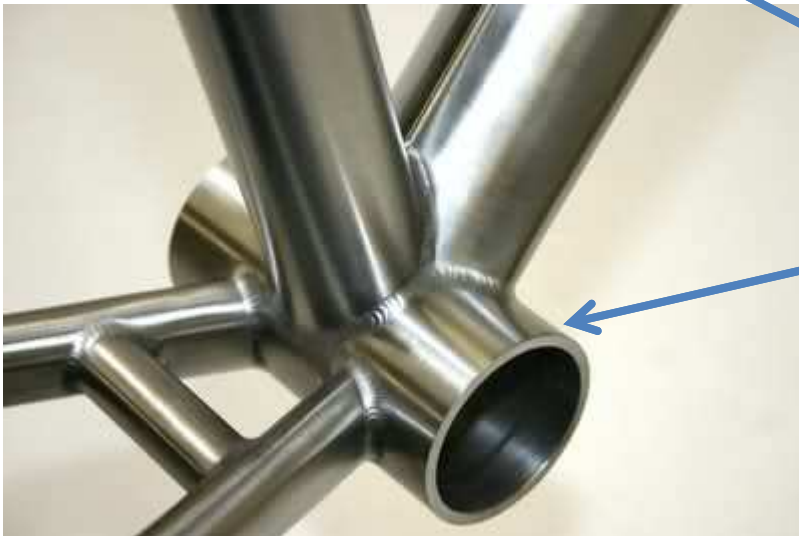
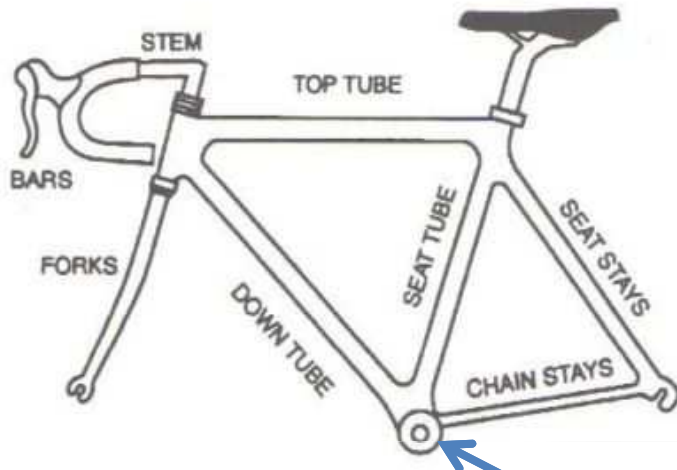
Exceptions

BMX cranks



...use a hammer

Bottom Brackets



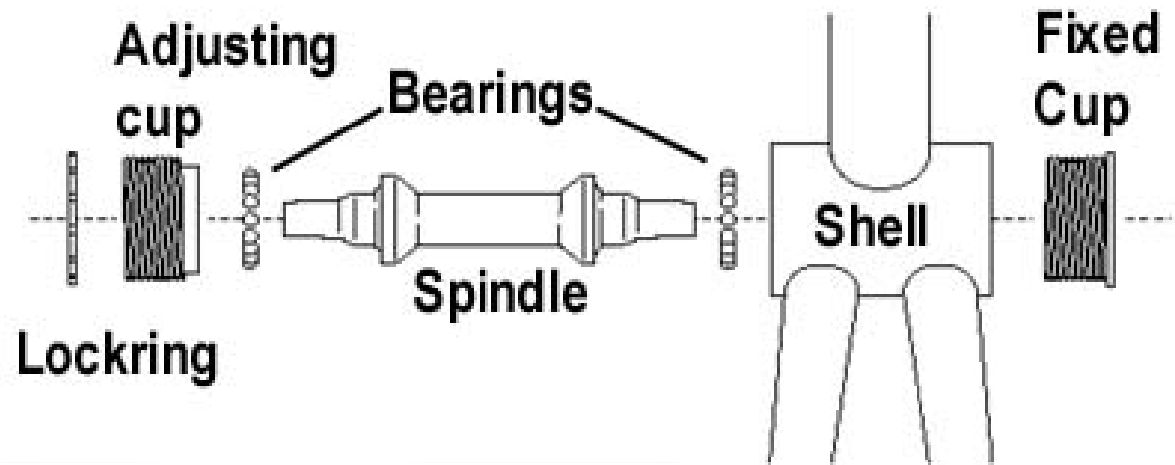
Definition 1:
Part of the frame that houses the mechanism allowing the crank arms to rotate.

Definition 2:
Mechanism that fits in the frame allowing the crank arms to rotate

Adjustable Bottom Bracket

Adjustable Bottom Bracket

- Bearings can be accessed and re-greased or replaced
- Bearings are adjustable
- Found on older bikes and some current low-end bikes



Cartridge Bottom Bracket

Crankarm mounting bolt hole

Fixed cup with sealed bearing inside

Shell

Adjustable cup

Axle



Cartridge Bottom Bracket

- Usually cheaper
- Cannot be adjusted or disassembled
- Found on newer bikes



One-Piece Crank Bottom Bracket



One-Piece Bottom Bracket: Axle and crank arms are a single piece
Found on old American bikes and some department store bikes

External Bottom Bracket



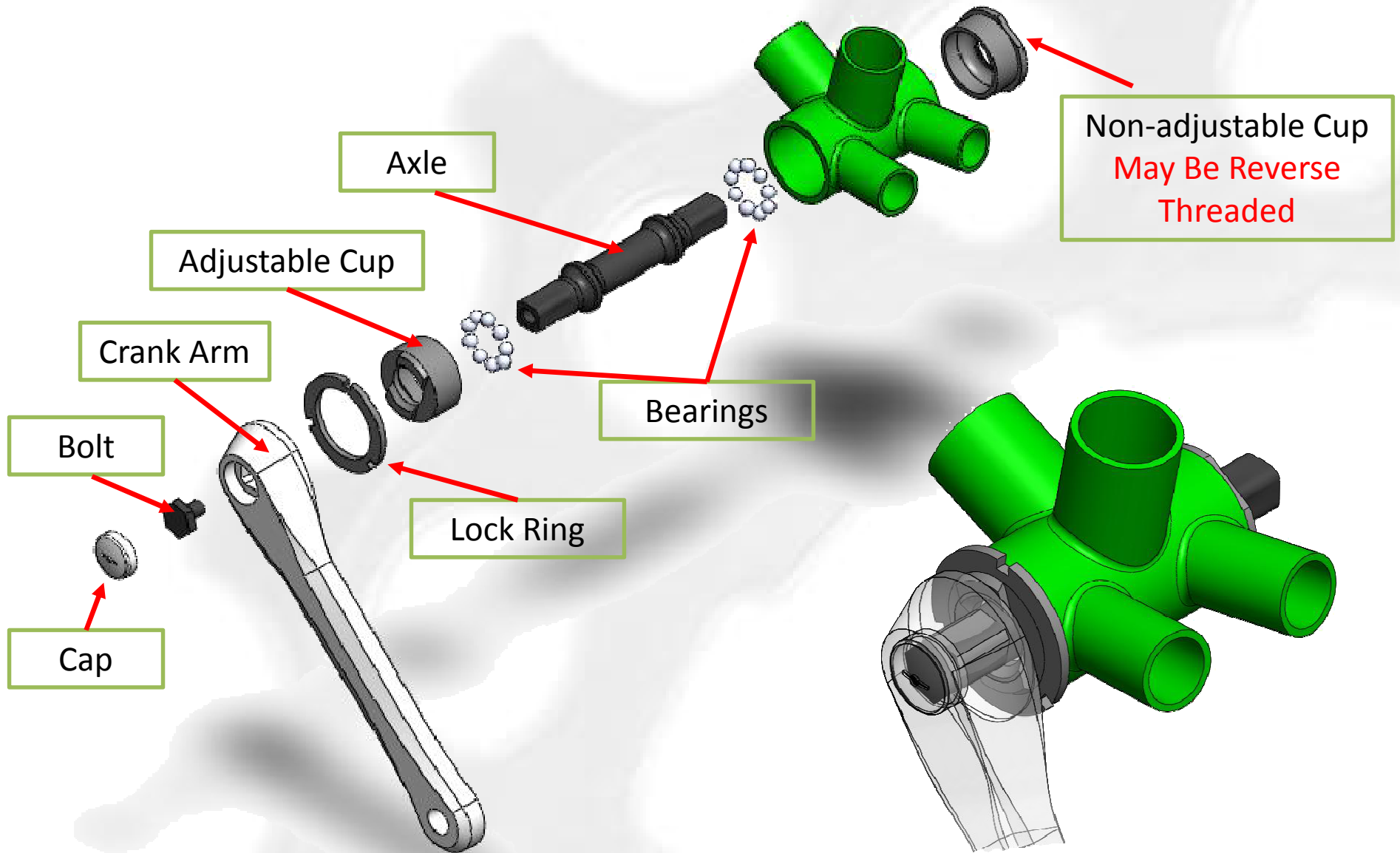
External Bottom Brackets

- allows for bearings and spindle to be larger
- more durability and more stiffness
- hollow through center → lighter

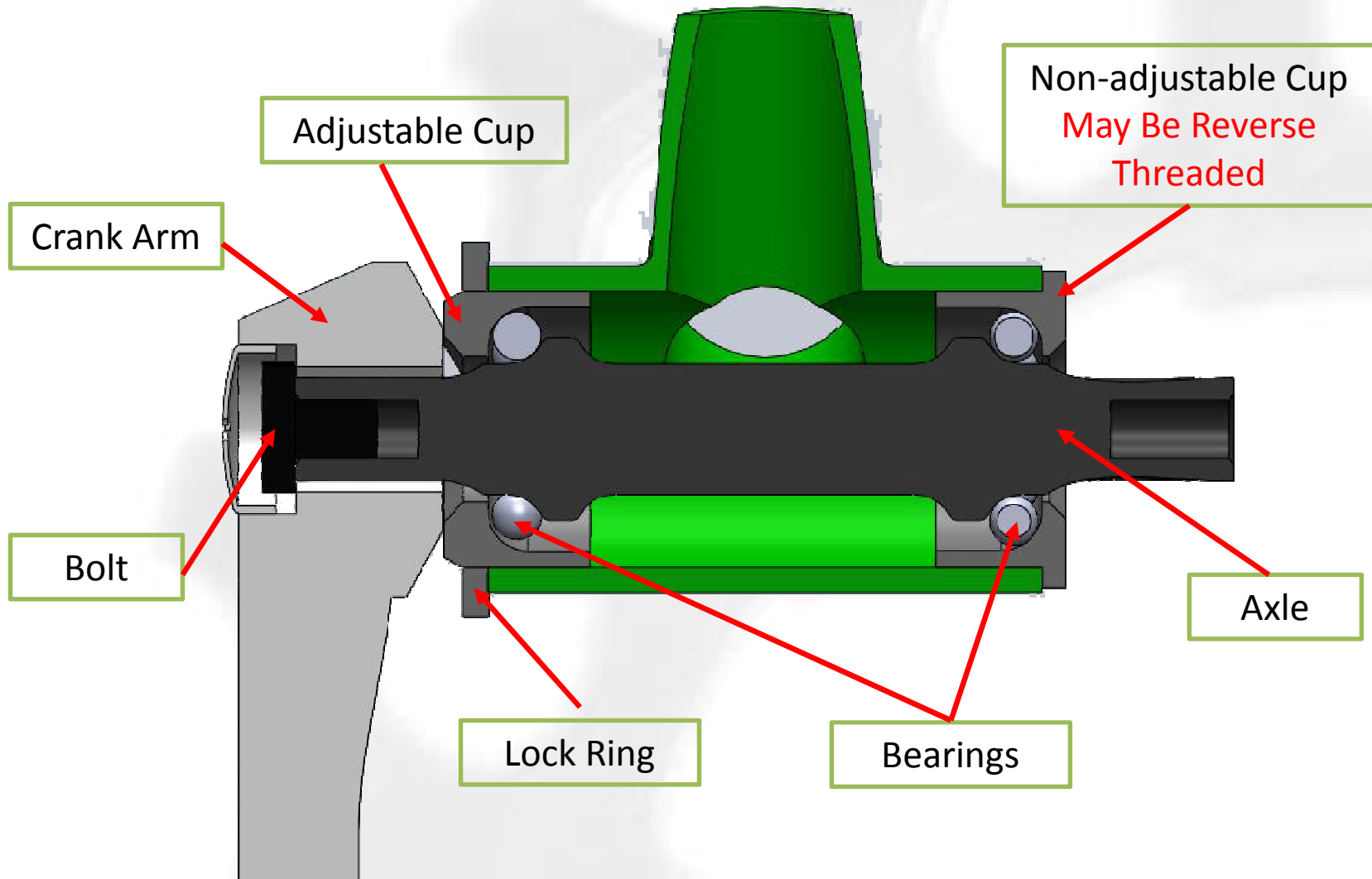


Bearings are housed outside frame.

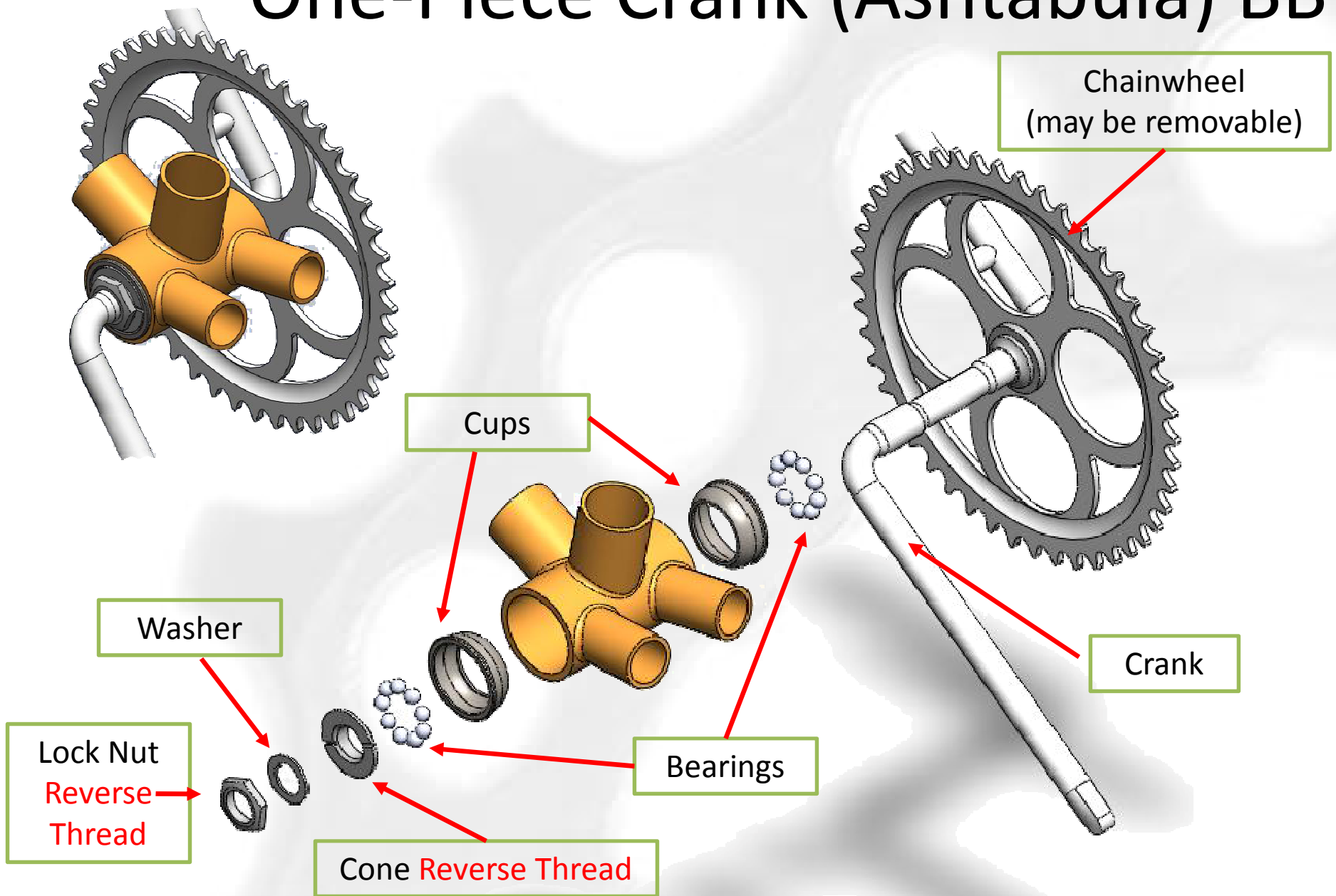
Adjustable Bottom Bracket



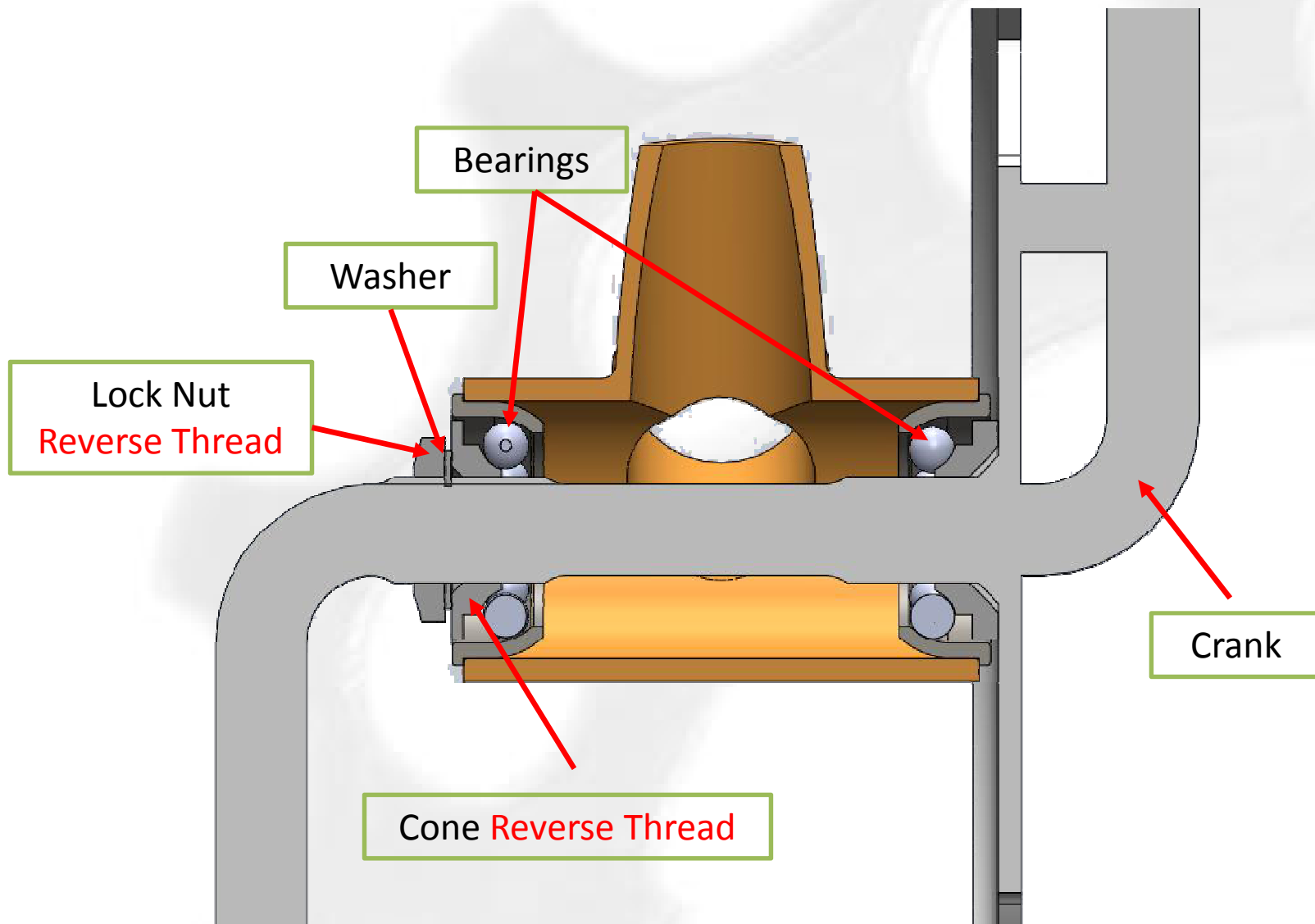
Cutaway View



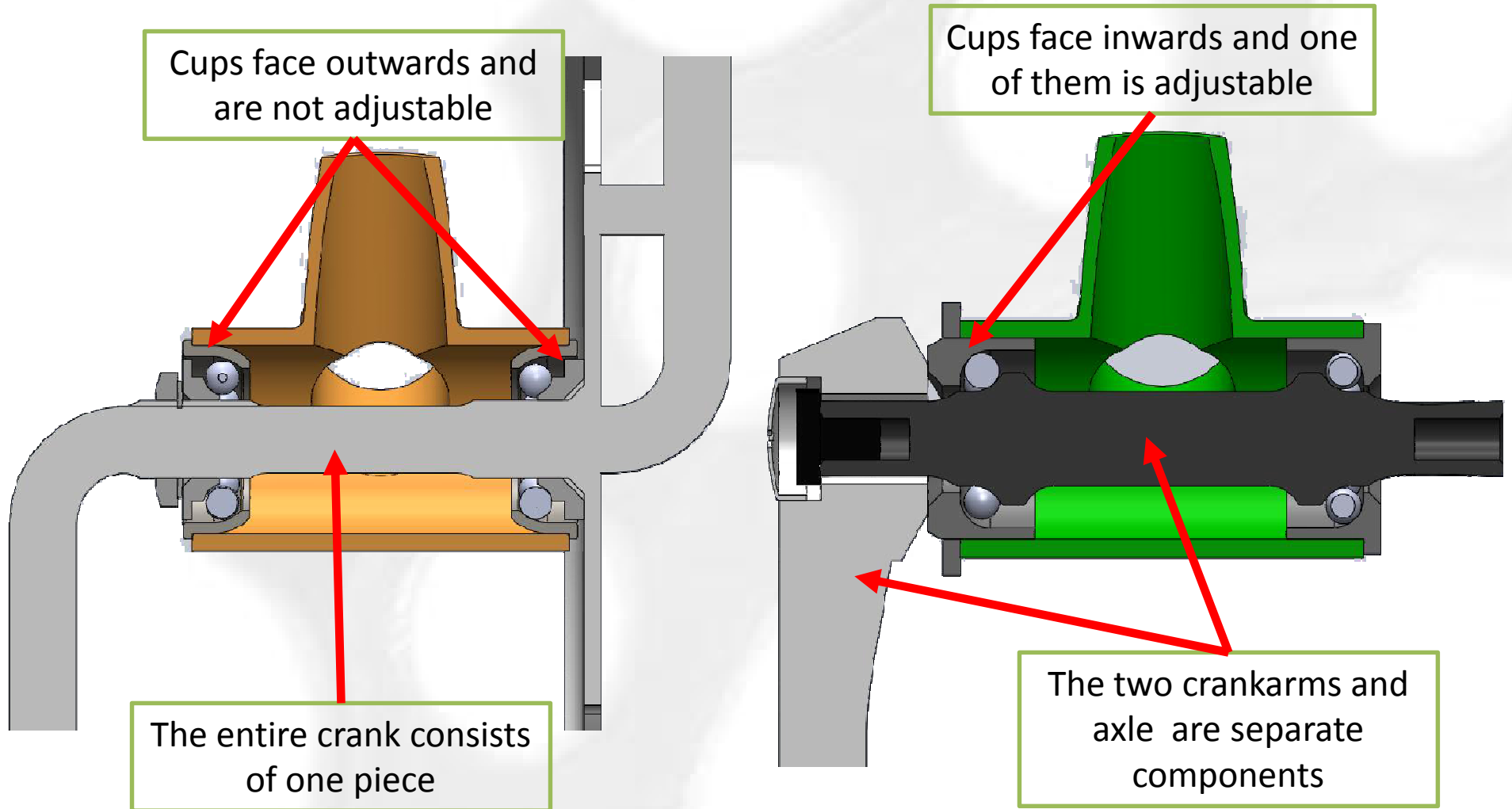
One-Piece Crank (Ashtabula) BB



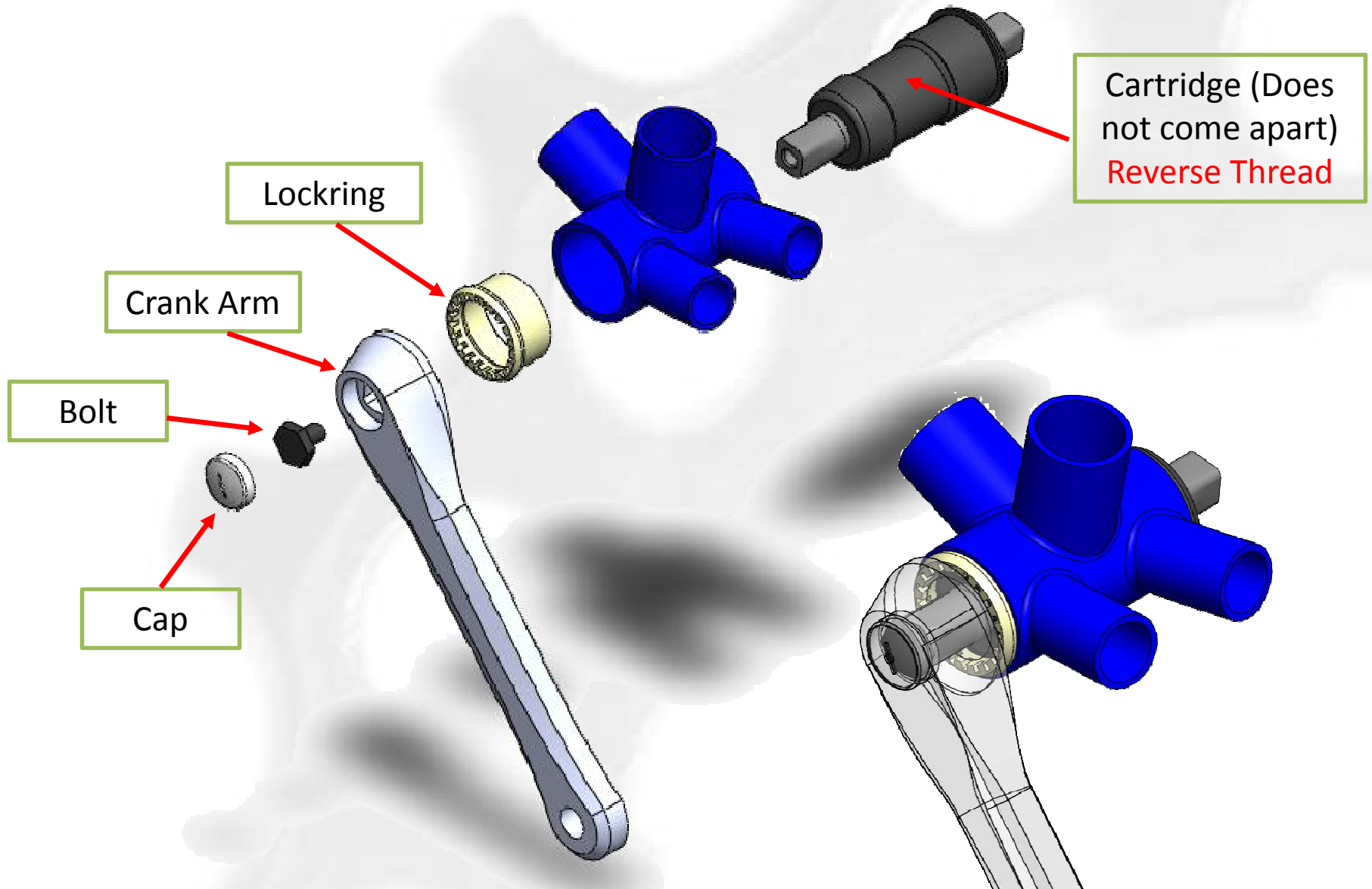
Cutaway View



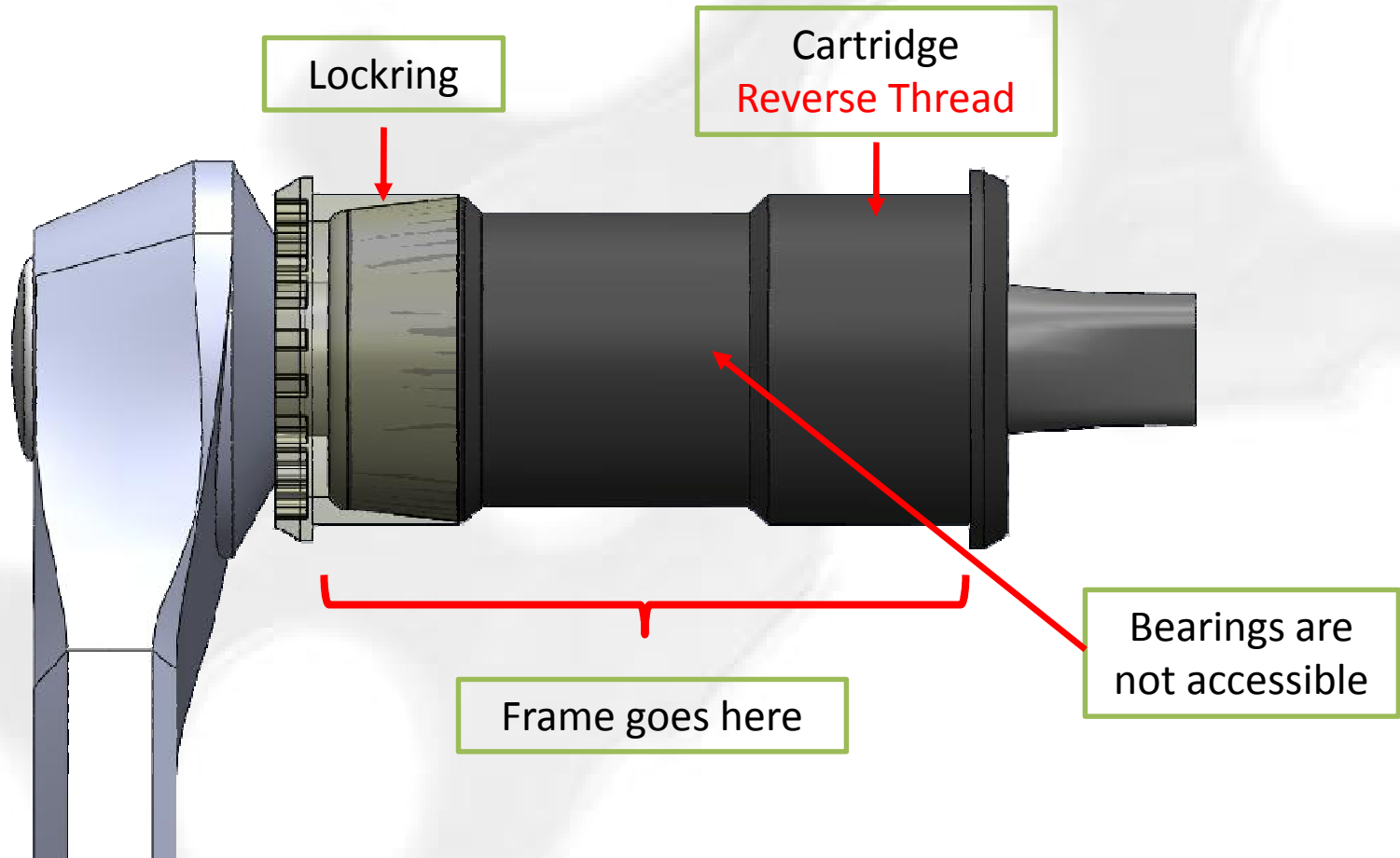
Primary Differences



Cartridge Type Bottom Bracket



View Through Frame



There is no way to adjust this type of bottom bracket. It is replaced as a unit as soon as a malfunction appears.