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Parts of a bike seat

© 1996-2014. Amazon.com, Inc. or its subsidiaries Bicycles have many different parts and are easy to confuse. We've compiled this complete list of bike parts, with a quick explanation of what each section is. Not every bike has every part. But if you're not sure what the part on your bike is called, you should be able to figure it out here. Axle: this is the part that attaches the wheel to the bike and provides support to the bearings on which the wheel rotates. The bar ends: optional extensions at the end of the mountain bike steering wheel designed to allow for more hand positions. Bar stoppers or end caps: Stoppers for the ends of the steering wheel that prevent bare tubes from culling you in a collision and that keep the steering wheel bar in place. Basket: Bicycle baskets can be mounted in the front or back. Bearing: a device that facilitates rotation by reducing friction. Other parts such as lower brackets, pedals, headphones and derailments use bearings. Every good bike needs a bell. Ask Pee Wee! Belt-drive: an alternative to the chain. Gates' drive is a carbon band drive well known for its premium bikes. It doesn't require grease, but it doesn't work with derailments and requires internal center movement if you want more gears. Bicycle brake cable: The brake cable for the bike can be hydraulic (usually for disc brakes) or wire based on brakes and some unhydraulic disc brakes. Bottle cage: holder for a bottle of water. Many bikes have two and sometimes more. Bottom bracket: Load-bearing system that pedals (and handles) rotate. It contains a spindle to which the handle and bearings themselves are attached. On the spindle there is a load-bearing surface, and on each of the cups that are threaded into the frame. The lower bracket can be overhauled (adjustable lower bracket) or cannot be overhauled (bottom cartridge bracket). The lower bracket fits inside the lower bracket of the shell, which is part of the frame of the bike Brake: devices used to stop or slow down the bike. Rome brakes and disc brakes are controlled by brake levers, which are mounted on the steering wheel. Strip brakes are an alternative to rim brakes, but can only be installed on the rear wheel. The brakes of the coaster are controlled by pedaling backwards Brake lever: actuating lever combination of bike brake gear lever: Many road bikes combine movement and brakes into a single setup. Shimano calls the levers STI or Di2. SRAM calls them Double Tap or eTap. Campagnolo called them ErgoPower or EPS. Braze-on: installation protruding from the metal frame of the bike to provide an attachment, usually for cable casings or other accessories. The furrowing is similar to welding and is used to attach metal parts to each other. Cable conductor: reinforcement that is usually under the bottom bracket and leads a piece of bare cable around the corner Cable: a metal cable partially closed with a metal and plastic housing connect the control, such as the brake lever or movement, to the device it activates. Cables can be redirected from the outside on the outside of the frame or internally inside the frame. Cartridge bearing: a type of bearing that is not user-useful but must be replaced as a unit Cassette: a group of complex spruce or gears on the rear wheel of a rear-derailed bike. It can be anywhere from 5 to 12 gears in the back of the cassette. The coaster brakes the type of bike brake that slows you down when backpedal Chain: a system of interconnected pins, plates and rollers that transfers power from the front chain to the rear gears or cassette and turns the rear wheel Chainguard: A bike chain cover that covers all or part of the chain so that it doesn't get your pants greasy if you touch your foot on it. Chain: (one of the) front gears(s), attached to the handles. There are 1x, 2x and 3x chains that include one, two or three of them. Chain set: see Crankset Chainstay: bicycle frame parts located from the bottom bracket to the back ends of the fork, where the rear wheel attaches chain tensioner: a device to maintain the appropriate chain tension commonly used by spring Chaintug: a device to help set the appropriate tension chain Cluster: a different word for your rear bike wheels and usually either freewheel or cassette Cogset : another word for a set of rear spruces that attaches to the hub on the rear wheel and usually either freewheel or cassette Cone : hold the bearings in place, pressed against the cup Cotter: pin for fastening cotted handles on cheaper bikes Coupler: connect the tubes together and is often used on travel bikes that can be disassembled Crankset or chain set: it consists of handles and at least one chain and up to three Cup : receives ball bearings that roll along its inner surface; integrated at most conventional nodes or can be pressed into older shells of the lower bracket. See also Cone Cyclocomputer: a cycling plugin that measures and displays current and cumulative speed and distance. It often provides other measurements such as heart rate or GPS coordinates Derailleur hangers: a piece on the rear fallout of the bike frame to which the derailment attaches. Derailleur: a set of levers, usually cable actuated, that moves the chain between chain chains on a cassette or as part of a chain assembly. You can have front and rear derailments. Down the tube: a tube on the bike frame that extends from the head tube to the lower mount Dropout: the back end of the bike fork that allows you to remove the rear wheel without first jumping out of the chain. Dustcap: any cap that serves to store dirt and contamination outside the assembly. Commonly via screws, often plastic Dynamo: a component of bicycle lighting, also known as a generator. It is used for front and rear lights and sometimes even for Phone. Eyelet: The eye can be the binding point of the binding frame, fork or outburst for the mudguards, shelves and the hole through which the nipple speaks passes through the edge to attach. Electronic gear shifting system: Shimano, SRAM and Campagnolo have optional battery-powered transmission systems and motor drive. SRAM calls it eTap. Shimano calls him Di2. Campagnolo calls it EPS. Fair: full or partial bike cover to reduce aerodynamic resistance or to protect the rider from the elements. Many recyclable bikes have fairings. Mudguard or mudguard: pieces of metal or plastic above the tyres that block the road spray thrown by the tyres, allowing the driver to stay cleaner and drier. Ferrule: This part is a metal or plastic sleeve used to break the end of the cable housing so that the bare cables do not protrude and argue. Fork: the part that attaches the bike frame to the front wheel and steering wheel, and also allows steering due to the rotating end of the steering wheel Fork end: Slots or holes in the fork or frame on which the wheel axle is attached. Also sometimes known as fallout. Frame: the main element of the bike that provides the attachment points for the different components that make up the machine. It usually consists of a head tube, upper tube, down pipe, seat tube, seat stay and remain chain, joined together in the frame. Freehub: a circuit mounted on a wheel or cassette that allows the bike to press without pedaling and allows pedals to be reversed while riding. Freewheel: a circuit that includes one or more wheels and allows the bike to roll without turning the pedals. Freewheels were the forerun of freehubs and cassette tape. Gusset: plates added outside the frame tubes to strengthen the joints. They are more often seen on off road bikes that need to be tighter. Hanger: Part of the frame or attachment to the frame to which the gearbox is attached (see Derailleur hanger) Handlebar: Enables steering and provides a fastening point for controls and accessories such as gearboxes and brake levers. It is usually attached to the stem. Steering wheel plug: see bar plugs Handlebar tape: tape wounds around the dropped steering wheel (the type located on road bikes) to ensure cladding and grip. Often made of cork, fabric or synthetic materials. It comes in many colors and styles. Head badge: The logo of the manufacturer or brand attached to the barrel of the head on many metal frames. More often on older bikes. Head tube: The tube of the bicycle frame containing the headset. It is attached to the pipe and the upper tube. Headphones: Bearings that allow you to move the frame and tube of the jaw handlebars and control the bike Hood: a rubber cover on the brake levers or brake combination levers and gearboxes on bicycles with crash-style levers. Hub: the central part of the wheel containing bearings and where the plasters are fastened and then connected outwards to the edge. Hub dynamo: generator inside one of the nodes to power lights or other accessories without the need for a battery when the hub rotates. Hub gear: gearbox mounted inside the hub, 3-speed is common, 5, 7 are available (Sturmey-Archer) and Rohloff make up a 14-speed hub. Cable operated by one or two cables. Shimano also makes Alfa's internal multi-speed hub. Indicator: a diversion signal located on some bikes. Inner tube: Inner part inside the tyre that allows air to inflate. It has a Schraeder, or Presta inflation and deflation valve Jockey wheel: one of two small rear derailment sprocketers that runs the chain on the Kickstand cassette: it is used to allow the bike to stand up on its own. It is usually mounted to be framed near the lower bracket, sometimes near the rear fallout and can be lifted or lowered at will. Lawyer card: also referred to as a lawyer's lips, a device on front fork outbursts to prevent the front wheel from falling in case the driver doesn't secure it properly. Makes it difficult to quickly replace the wheels. Locknut: a nut designed not to give way due to vibrations from cycling Lockring: a ring, usually metal, of different design, which serves to keep the component in place so that it will not fall off Lug: a metal connector used to align the components of the frame where they connect to each other and usually part of the metal frame rack luggage: any equipment for accessories designed to carry tools, gear or load on your bike Master link : Bicycle chain accessories that allow you to conveniently remove and reconnect the installed bike chain without the need for a chain tool. Some are usable only once. Nipple: the specialized nut that most often attaches speaks to the wheel rim or rarely to the hub Pannier: storage bags that are mounted on the sides of bike racks. It is pronounced pan-ear, or pan-yer (the old English word, which is derived from the old French word) Pedal: a mechanical interface between the foot and the lever. There are two general types; piston-free pedals attach the foot to a special pedal, and flat pedals have no connection to locking the foot on the pedal. Wedge: a short metal tube, about 6 inches long and 2 inches attached to one or both ends of the wheel axles to allow the rider to perform certain tricks or provide a place for additional riders to stand or rest and is often on the bmx bikes Portage strap: a strap (sometimes made of leather) attached to the inside of the bike frame, designed to make carrying the bike over your shoulder easier Quick edition : a sket with a lever at one end that loosens when the lever turns. Used to release wheels and seats without tools Rack: a stand that is fastened behind the seat or in front of the steering wheel that serves as a general carrier Reflector: reflects light when illuminated by the headlights of other vehicles. Often prescribed Training wheels: used to help balance. Useful for teaching children to ride a bicycle Rim: that part of the wheel up to the tire is fastened and often forms part of the braking mechanism, unless you are using disc brakes Rotor: disk brake component. Safety levers: Secondary brake levers used to apply brakes to slow the bike down or suddenly stop Saddle or Seat: what the cyclist is sitting on the Tracks: a metal frame over which the saddle stretches. The seat pole is attached to the seat rails using the clamp Seat lug: a frame lug on top of the bike seat tube that serves as the clamping point for the post Seat tube seat fastening attachment: approximately a vertical tube within the bike running from the seat to the bottom bracket holding the seat backrest and saddle. Seat bag: small storage accessories hung from the back of the seat for carrying items such as spare pipes and tools Seatpost: the pillar on which the seat is mounted, which slides into the tube of the frame seat and can be used to adjust the height of the ride depending on how far the seat tube is inserted Seatstay: part of the bike frame, small diameter tubes that run from the top of the seat tube to the rear dropouts Shaft-drive: alternate on the chain drive Shifter: gear shifting control. Sometimes on the lower tube, and sometimes on the steering wheel Shock absorber: for suspension bikes, a device that is part of the front fork or rear frame that limits the speed at which the suspension is repellent after absorbing the impact mirror: help to look at the sides before moving slow or turning left or right Guard or coat protector: a device placed over the rear wheel of the bike to prevent a long skirt, coat or other accompanying clothing or luggage from being caught in the wheel or in the distance between the edge and brakes Spindle: the axle around which the pedal rotates; thread at one end screw into the handle hands Spoke: connects the wheel rim to the hub. Usually a wire with one end swaged to form a head and one threaded end. A typical wheel has 36 eaters Sprocket or wheel: a wheel with teeth that connect to the chain; one of the wheels in the cogset or crankset Steerer tube: a tube on top of the fork that is inserted through the frame and serves as an axle with which the bike can operate Stem: a mount used to attach the steering wheel to the jaw tube. Usually secured by a pinch of screws Tire: as in normal use. Usually pneumatic. Tubable rubber is glued to the wheel rim; most tires use pipes, but tires and rims without pipes are increasingly common Toe buckles: metal or plastic cage attached to the pedal. It usually has an adjustment strap. It provides a pedal foot for increased control and more efficient power transfer from foot to drive tube: part of the bike frame leading from the head tube to the seat tube Valve or simply the valve: a connection to add or release air from the inner tube. Two types are usually used: Presta and Schrader. Third type, Woods/Dunlop valve, still found in Europe as in shared use. Traditionally and most often spoked Wingnut: to fasten the wheels without tools before developing a quick release of skewers Did we miss some parts of the bike? Let us know and we'll add them. Them.

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