

Evaluation of the parameter COP regarding saddle fore / aft position

testing group: 18 male cyclists

bikefit: traditional formula

defined handlebar position

5 diff (for/aft) saddle positions: +10, +5, -5, -10 mm

Kraus / Natrup / Schade 2014

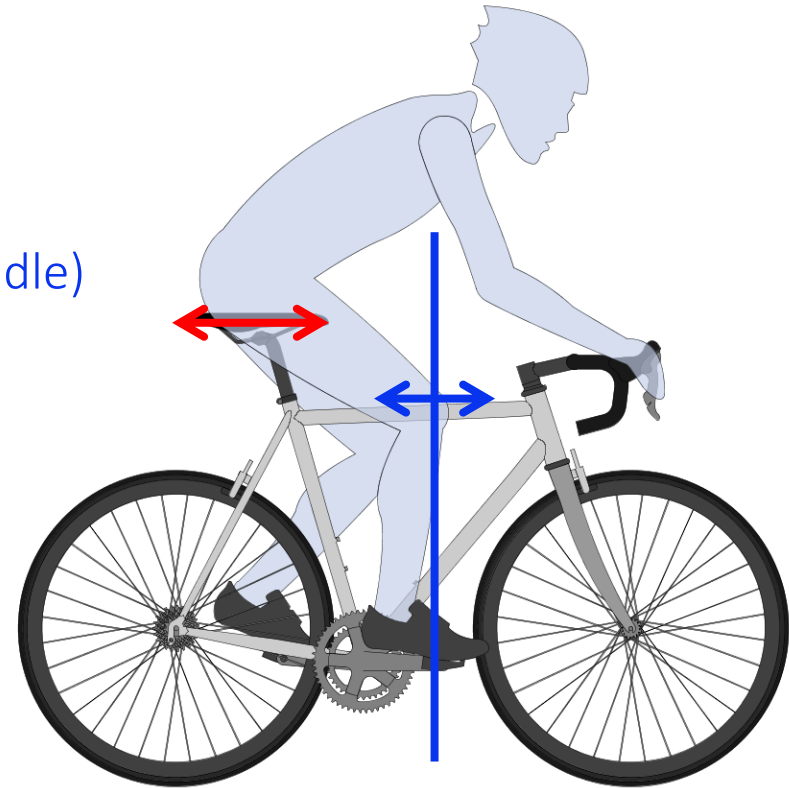
Preliminary considerations

By changing saddle fore / aft:

1. Movement of the knee (over pedal spindle)

OR

2. Movement of the COP on saddle



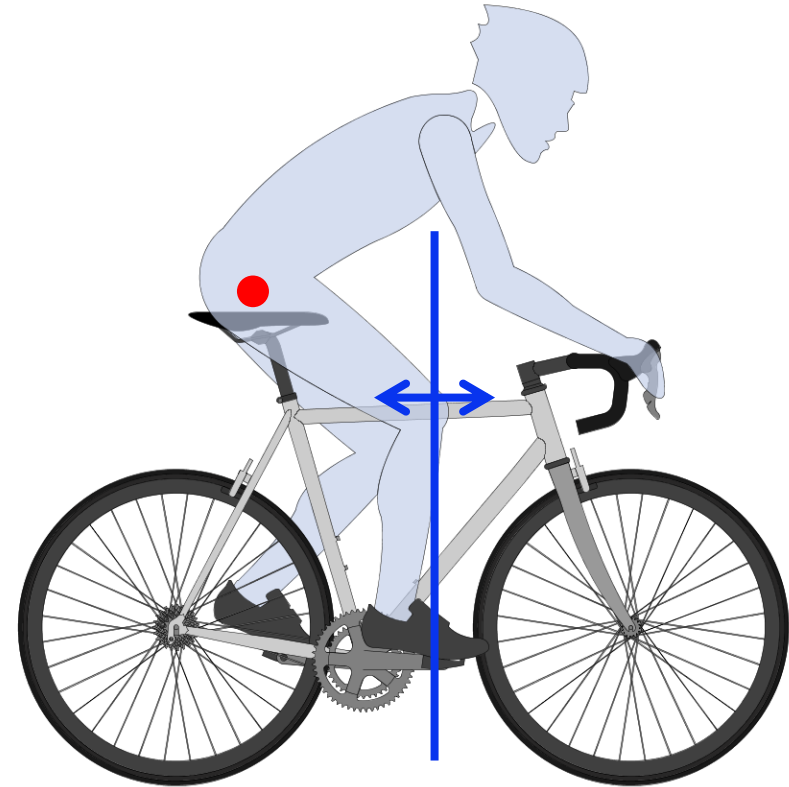
Traditional method (KOPS)

By changing saddle fore / aft:

Movement of the knee over pedal spindle

Limitations:

- Various „expert guidelines“*
- Lack of empiric data
- Limited accuracy of measuring tech
- Diverse knee joint structure / size
- 90° not the pos of max pushing



* LeMond 1990, Burke 1994, Pruitt&Burke 2003, Gressmann 2003, Pruitt 2006

Position of Center of Pressure (COP)

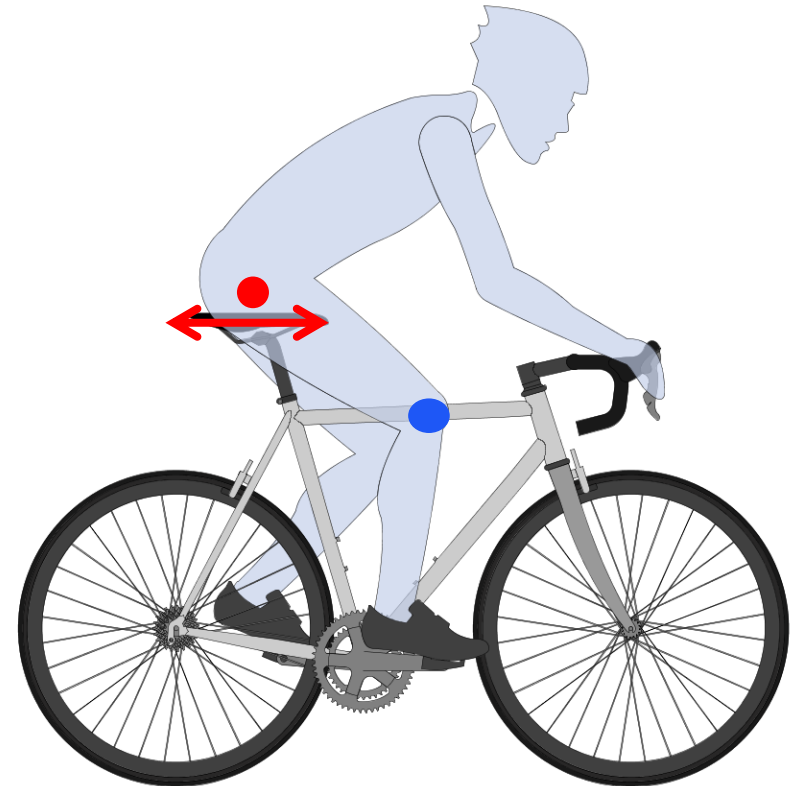
By changing saddle fore / aft:

Movement of the COP on saddle

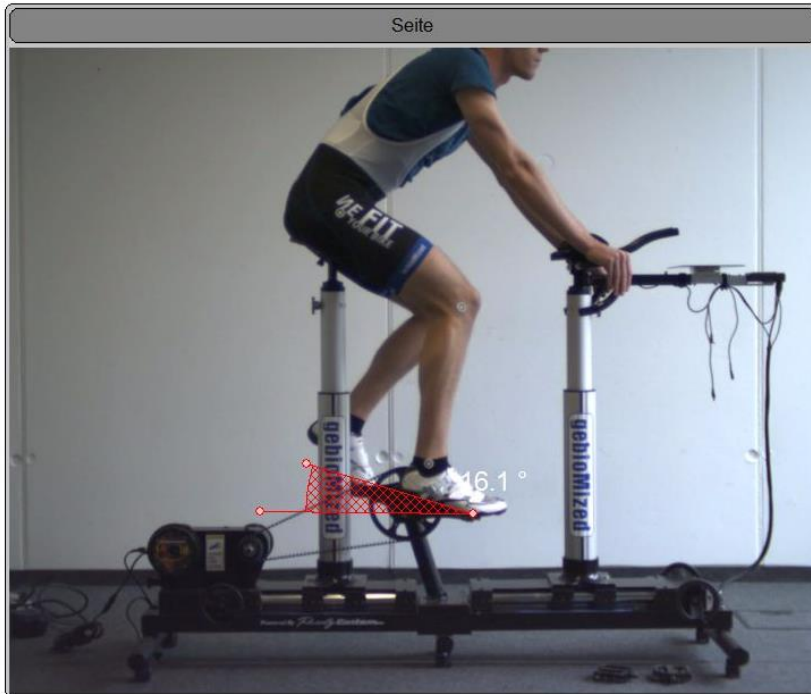
= change of the saddle position in relation to the anatomical structures of the pelvis

= influence on pressure data?*

*comfort / discomfort



material & method: test setup



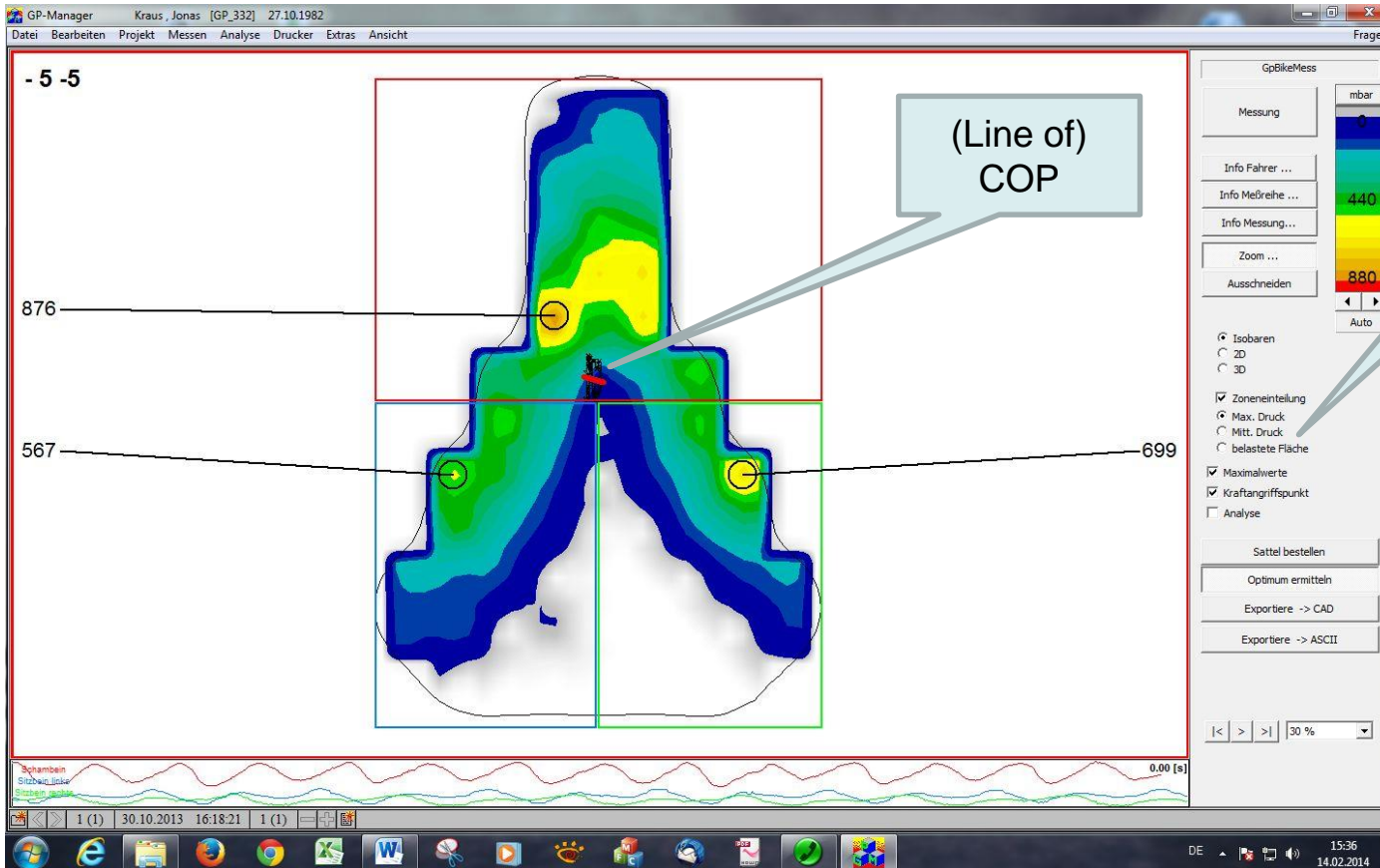
- size cycle / wattage based trainer / 2D Video (60 Hz)
- Standardized positioning: traditional formula (static calculation, joint angle, kops)
- Standardized protocol in resistance and cadence

material & method: saddle model



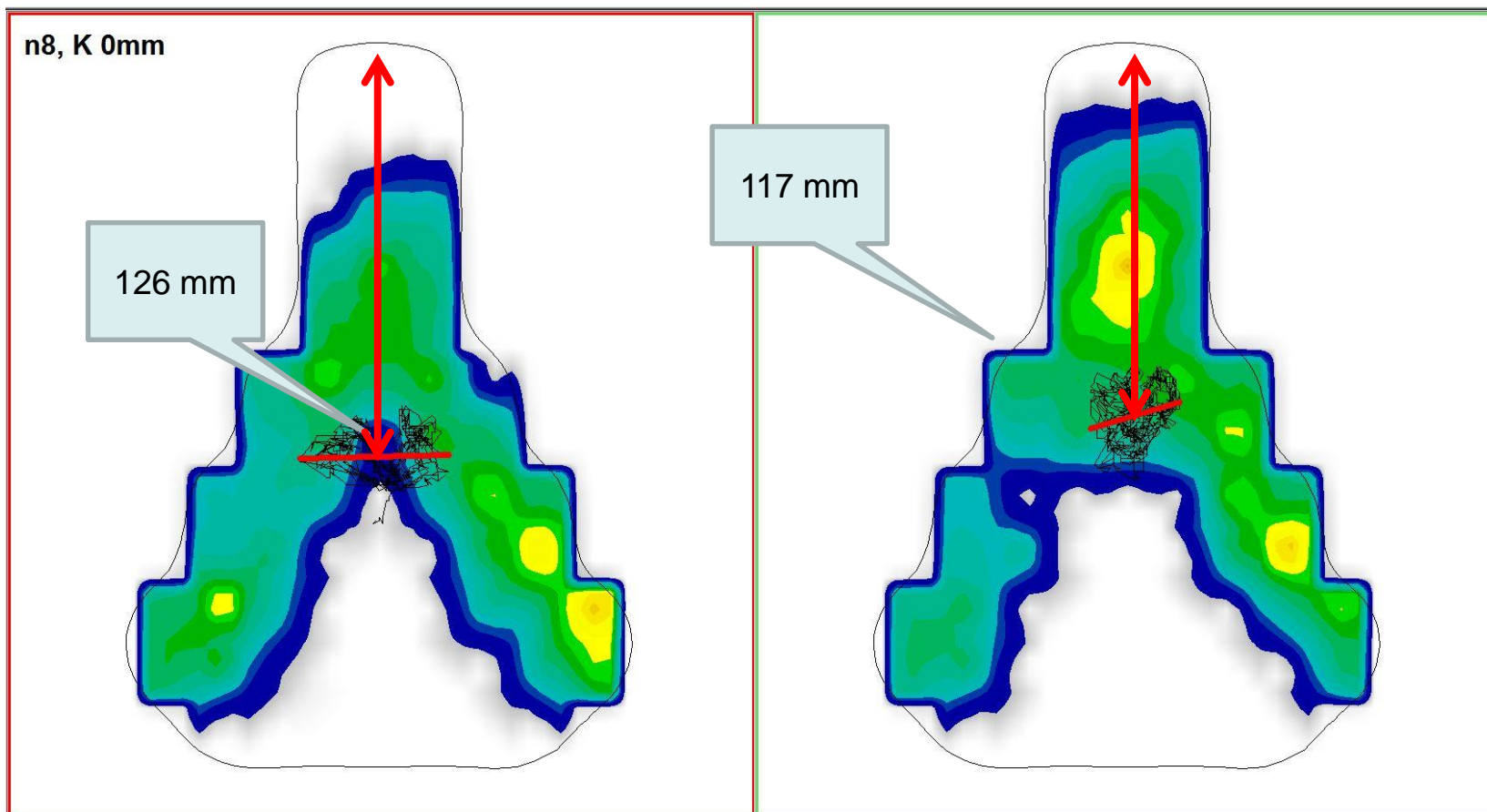
gebioMized Cobra: neutral construction, Tit clamping, leather top, 195g

material & method: saddle pressure mapping



GP Manager, modul GP bike, sampling rate 200 Hz

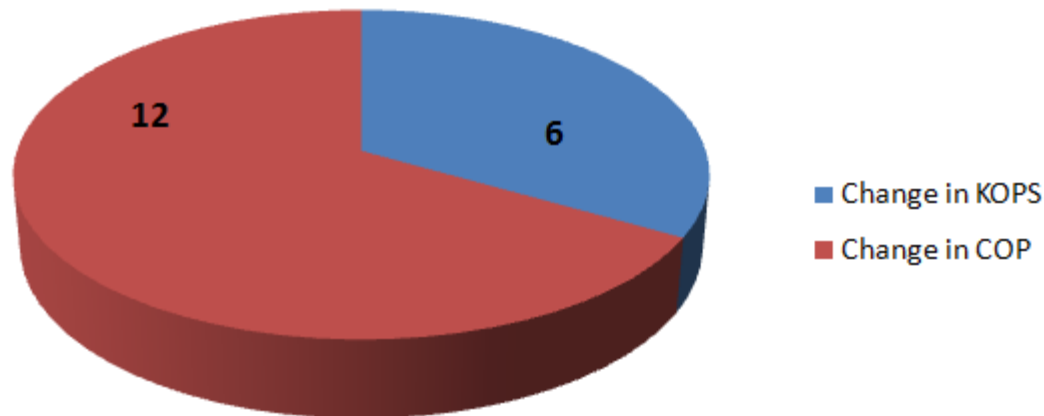
COP



n8 with 0mm for /aft pos

n8 with -10mm for /aft pos

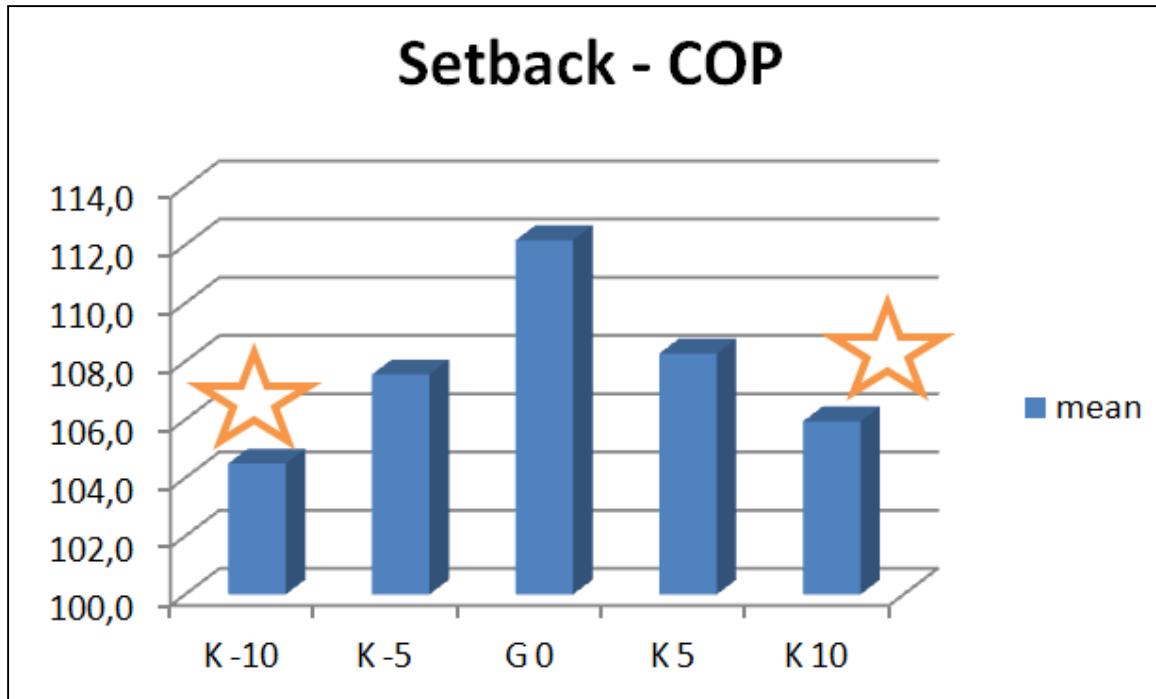
results



67% change loading position on the saddle (group a)

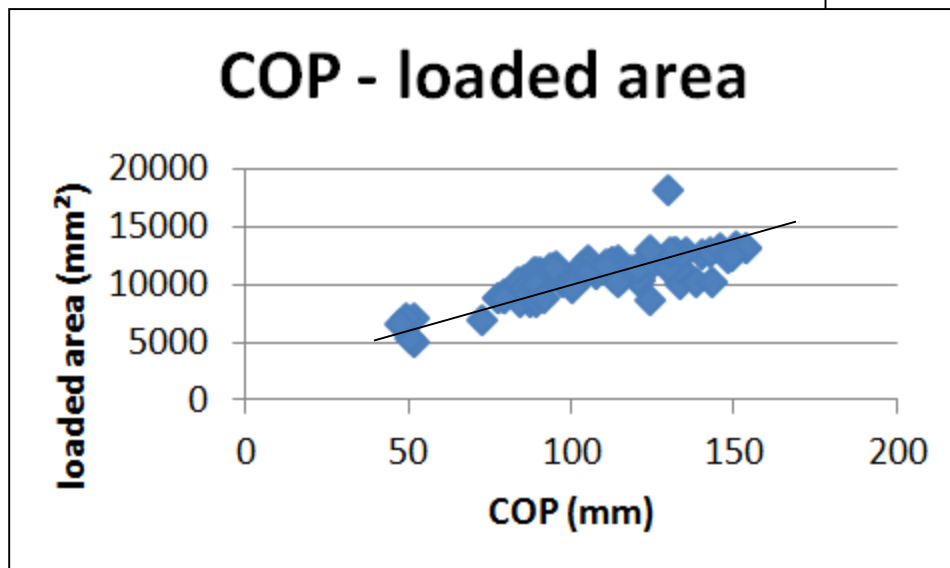
33% change position of the knee (group b)

results

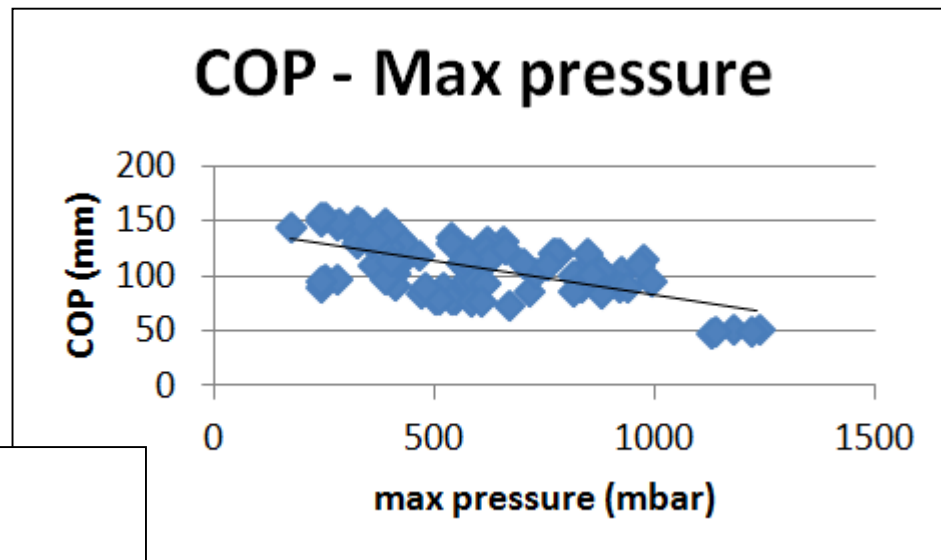


- +10 mm highly significant ($p = 0,01$)
- 10 mm significant ($p = 0,04$)

results



Moderate positive correlation $r^2 = 0,78$ / group a: strong correlation $r^2 = 0,9$

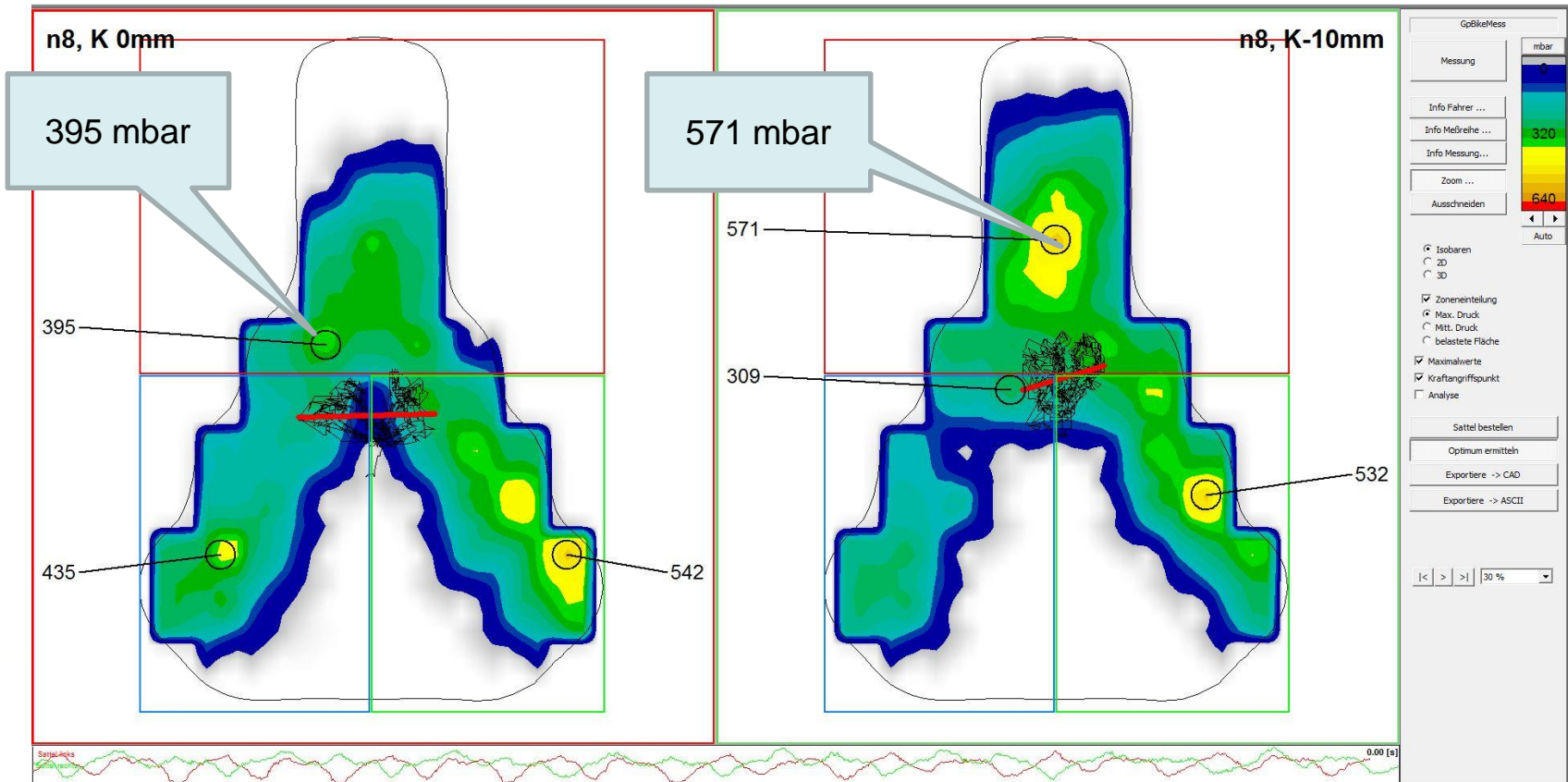


Moderate negative correlation $r^2 = 0,6$

Summary

- individual positioning on the saddle in a range of > 100 mm
- 66% of subjects change COP by changing saddle fore / aft
- 5 mm changes bring minor effects, 10 mm difference results in significant effects on COP
- COP related to pressure data on saddle :
 1. pos backwards create larger loaded area
 2. pos backwards reduce max pressure values

discussion



Saddle 10mm backwards: 30 % increased maximum pressure

discussion

- Rider does position themselves highly individual on the saddle
- Rider does react on a change of the saddle set back highly individual
- ..but mainly they do
- A change of the position of the COP is associated with pressure data
- Saddle fore / aft seem has an influence on comfort / discomfort on the contact point

conclusion

Change of saddle for / aft

... may change the position of the knee or

... (more likely) change the position of the saddle in relation to the anatomical structures of the pelvis

A changed position of the saddle

... influences the comfort related pressure parameter (MaxP, loaded area)

The position of COP on the saddle

... correlates to comfort on the saddle

... is a worthwhile scientific parameter for finding the right saddle setback

limitations

- Every detail of a bike set up has an influence on the position of the rider on the saddle
- Findings doesn't allow any short cuts yet (every fit has to be individual)
- First empiric evaluation on COP on the saddle, further research (discipline related, bigger sample) recommendet

gebioMized[®]

Die Sportmarke der GeBioM

„A change of some millimeter saddle setback doesn't influence any joint angle, but can mean the world for pressure on the saddle.“

Thank you!

WE FIT
YOUR BIKE
LOOK BIKE

