

Contact point management of professional cyclists

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General considerations

- ❖ Interfaces between human and machine
- ❖ Multiple hours of contact in a training ride / race
- ❖ Several components involved
(saddle, shoes, bibshorts, insoles, cleats, ...)
- ❖ Model choice and positioning
- ❖ Inter-individual anatomical differences

General considerations

Targets of an individual contact profile:

- ❖ Stability
- ❖ Comfort
- ❖ Power transmission

Limits of fitting with professional riders

- ❖ are used to a position for several years
- ❖ developed motion patterns to create power in that position
- ❖ short-term solutions = no change of ‚big rocks‘
- ❖ limited choice of components
- ❖ external restrictions: tight schedules, etc

Pressure mapping technology

system specifics



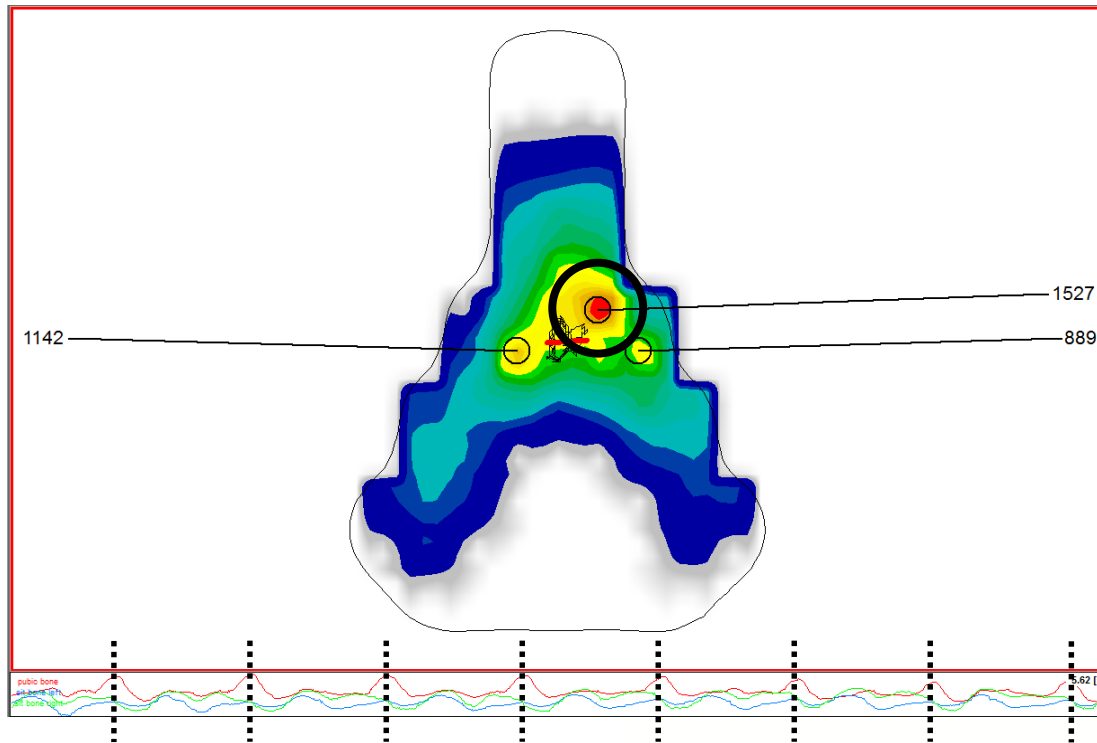
- Flexible sensor mats
- 1,6mm thickness
- 64 resistive sensors inside
- Measuring error $\leq 5\%$
- Different layouts, e.g. foot sizes, saddle, aero-pads
- Sampling rate 200 Hz
- Wireless data transfer (BT)
- Analysis software

Case study 1 contact point saddle

150 W / 90 RPM
Allrounder / Climber

Case study 1

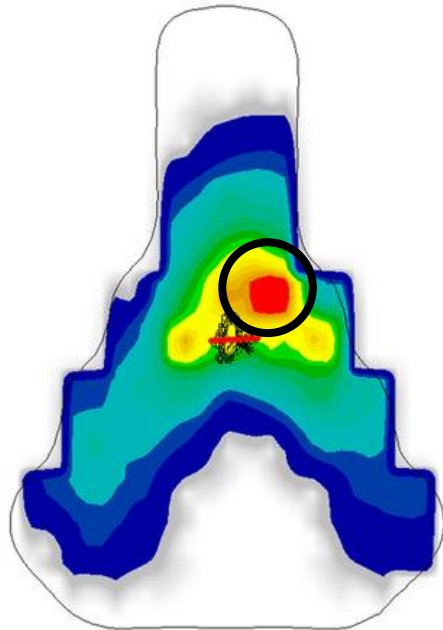
Initial measuring, hoods position, 10 sec



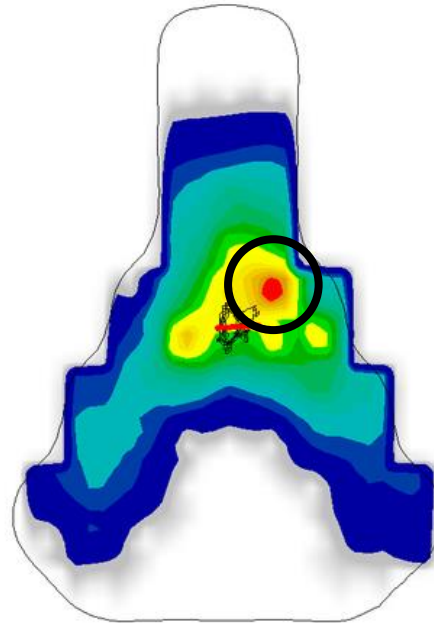
- max pressure 1527 mbar
- max pressure area: 8x8 mm
- longitud position of the spot: 130 mm behind the saddle tip (front-loading)
- COP to the right hand side

Discomfort: skin-abrasion, furuncle

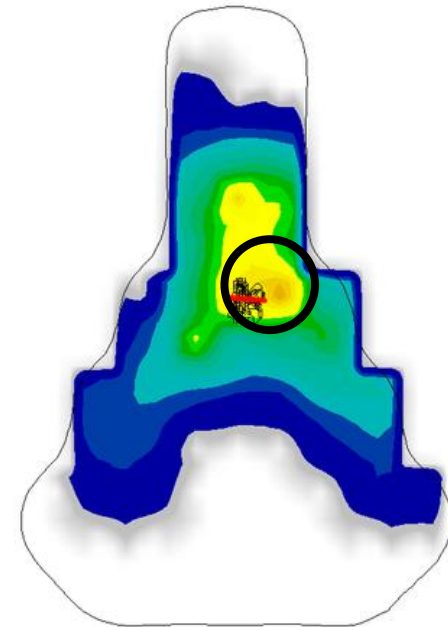
Case study 1



tops



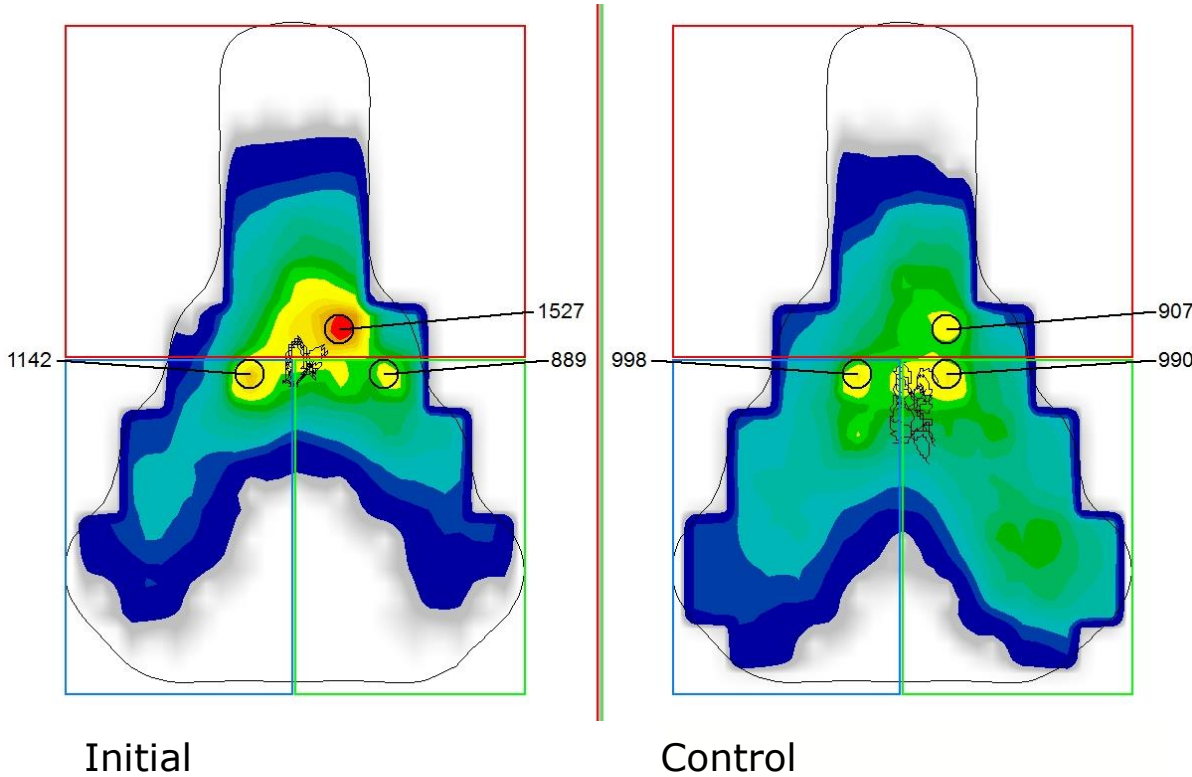
hoods



drops

Case study 1 - results

hoods position 150 W, 90 RPM



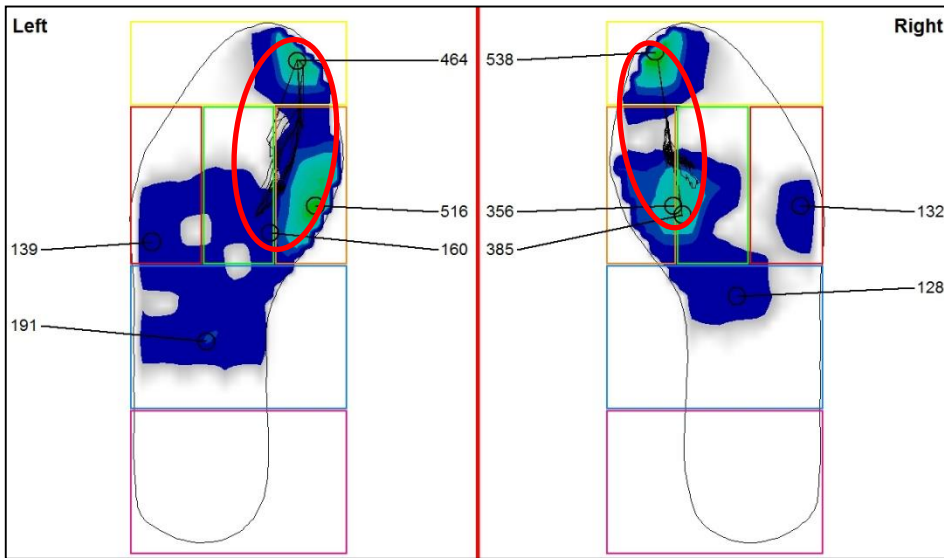
- 41% less maximum pressure
- 6% larger contact area
- loading more symmetrical
- Max pressure spot shifted 16mm rearwards
- 9 mm Shift of COP (rearwards)

Case study 2 foot-pedal interface

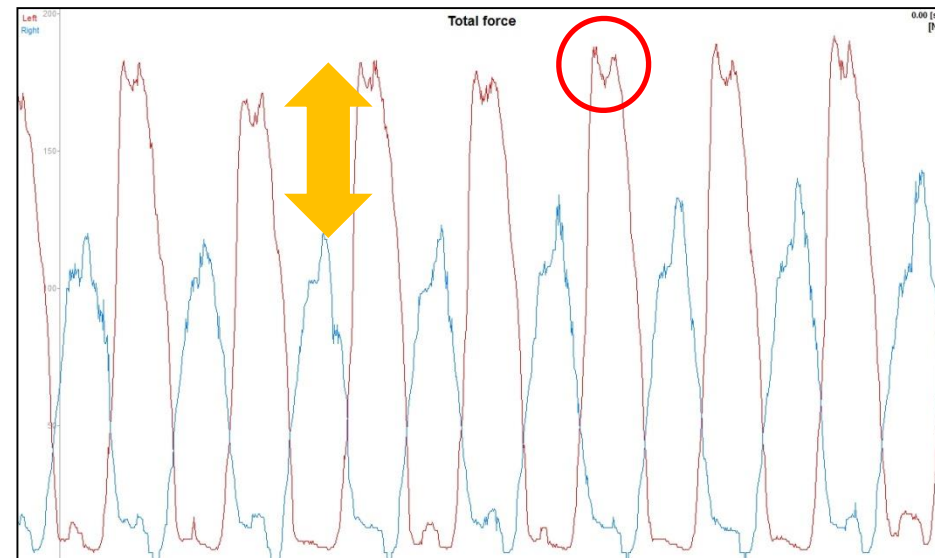
200 W, 85 RPM
Lead-out racer

Case study 2

Initial measurement – hoods position 200 W, 85 RPM, 10 sec



foot pressure distribution



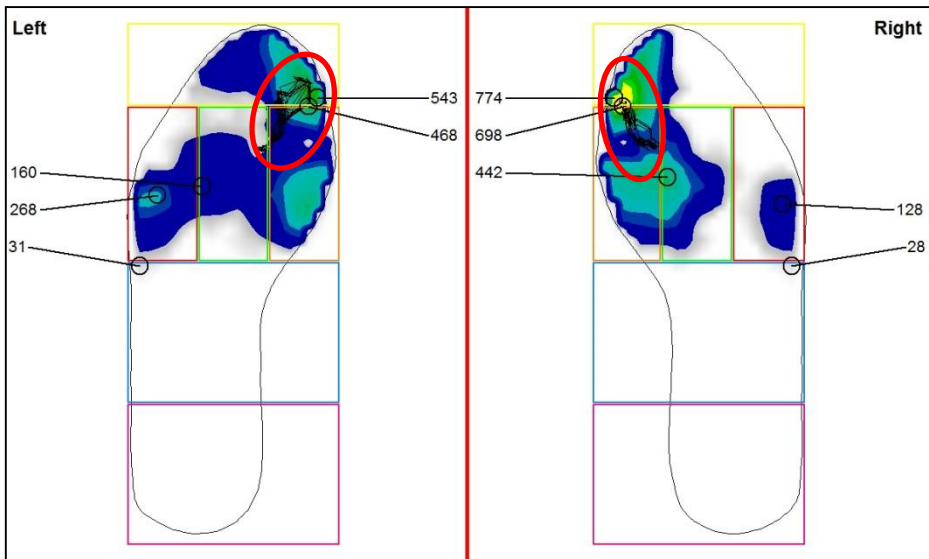
force-time-plots

Case study 2 – pre analysis

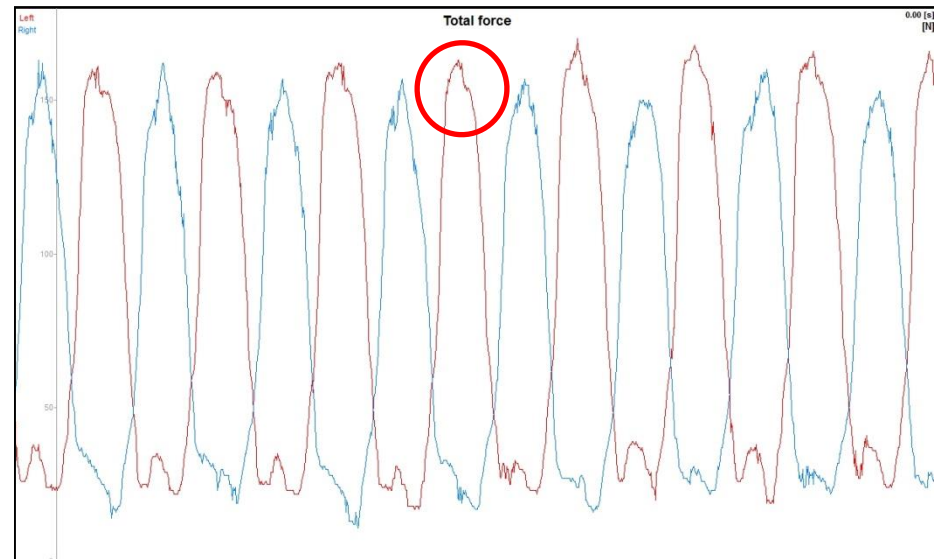
- ❖ Left-Right asymmetry in pushing phase: L 59:41 R
- ❖ instable force peak in the pushing phase (both sides)
-> 50msec loss of power left side
- ❖ small contact area
- ❖ instable movement of the COP Ratio = left 15,1 right 12,7

Case study 2

Control measurement – hoods position 200 W, 85 RPM, 10 sec



foot pressure distribution



force-time-plots

Case study 2 – post analysis

- ❖ Left-right differences reduced: L 51:49 R
- ❖ loss of power period reduced
- ❖ 22% larger contact area left side
- ❖ COP stabilized: Ratio = left 10,9 (38%) – right 6,0 (210% more stable)
- ❖ next step: custom insoles

Take home messages

- ❖ contact point analysis useful to optimize the interfaces
- ❖ pressure mapping as an evidence based tool
- ❖ fine-tuning within the limits of products
- ❖ small tweaks = large effects
- ❖ individual solution necessary
- ❖ work in progress

Thanks to:



Die Sportmarke der GeBioM



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YOUR BIKE
LOOK BIKE