

GLOSSARY OF CYCLING (source : Wikipedia)

PICTURE	DESCRIPTION
	<p data-bbox="802 293 1361 360">Cyclist Jacques Anquetil speaking to fellow rider Charly Gaul</p> <p data-bbox="802 409 1374 477">This is a glossary of terms and jargon used in cycling, mountain biking, and cycle sport.</p> <p data-bbox="802 526 1066 555"><u>27.5 Mountain bike</u></p> <p data-bbox="802 566 1437 712">A mountain bike with wheels that are approximately 27.5 inches (700 mm) in diameter and are based on ISO 584 mm (650B) rims.</p> <p data-bbox="802 761 983 790"><u>29er (bicycle)</u></p> <p data-bbox="802 801 1437 902">A mountain bike with wheels that are approximately 29 inches (740 mm) in diameter and are based on ISO 622 mm (700C) rims.</p> <p data-bbox="802 952 906 981"><u>3:1 rule</u></p> <p data-bbox="802 992 1437 1137">a UCI rule stating the (depth and breadth (in cross section) length and the width of the bicycle frame tubes cannot exceed the ratio of 3:1</p> <p data-bbox="802 1187 975 1216"><u>Alleycat race</u></p> <p data-bbox="802 1227 1437 1843">A bicycle race typically organized by bicycle messengers or couriers. Alleycat races seek to replicate some of the duties that a working messenger might encounter during a typical day. The races usually consist of previously undisclosed checkpoints, which are listed on a manifest, that a racer will have to go to; once at the checkpoint the racer will have his/her manifest updated. First racer to return with a completed manifest wins. Alleycats were first formalized in Toronto, Ontario, Canada in 1989; however, messengers have been racing against each other for much longer. Recently, with the boom in urban cycling, many non-messengers have been participating in and organizing alleycat races.</p> <p data-bbox="802 1892 1050 1921"><u>Arrière du peloton</u></p> <p data-bbox="802 1933 1437 2033">From French, literally the "rear of the peloton" (main group of riders). Also called the Feu Rouge (red tail light) or Lanterne rouge.</p>



An art bike

Art bike

A bicycle modified for creative purposes while still being rideable.

Attack

To quickly accelerate while riding in a pack, or in smaller numbers, with a view to create a gap between yourself and other riders.^[4]

Audax

In the United Kingdom and a few other places: the same as randonneuring.

1. In other parts of the world: A discipline related to randonneuring where everyone rides together in a group led by a *captain*, with a pre-defined schedule.

Audax bicycle

A bicycle built for randonneuring and audax rides. Functionally in-between a road racing bike and a touring bike. Usually equipped with fenders, dynamo-based lights and a small front or rear luggage rack.

Autobus

A group of riders in a stage race (typically non-climbers and suffering domestiques) who ride together as a group on the mountain stages with the sole intention of finishing within the stage's time limit to allow them to start the next day. Also known by the Italian term *gruppetto*



A drop on a downhill section of a race course

Drafting

To ride closely behind another rider to make maximum use of their slipstream, reducing wind resistance and effort required to ride at the same speed.

Drop

(or drop-off) - A steep section, or sudden drop on a mountain bike trail.

1. To be dropped is to be left behind a *breakaway* or the *peloton* for whatever reason, usually because the rider cannot sustain the *tempo* required to stay with the group. To drop someone is to accelerate strongly with the intent of causing following

	<p>riders to no longer gain the benefit of drafting.</p> <p>2. (or "Drops") - The lower part of the handlebars on a road bike; they run parallel with the top-tube.</p>
 <p>An endo</p>	<p>A line of riders seeking maximum <i>drafting</i> in a crosswind, resulting in a diagonal line across the road.^{[4][15]}</p> <p>Endo (Short for "end-over-end") - A crash where the back wheel is lifted off the ground and the bike flips over its front wheel. It is also a trick in which you keep your bike up on its front wheel.</p> <p>Endurance bicycle see sportive</p> <p>Enduro A mountain bike race where riders are timed on stages that are primarily downhill, with neutral "transfer" stages in between. The transfer stages usually must be completed within a time-limit, but are not part of the accumulated time. Also see Funduro.</p>
 <p>A mountain biker riding a trail which follows the fall line</p>	<p>Fall line The fall line describes the direction on a mountain or hill which is most directly downhill. A <u>trail</u> is said to follow the "fall line" if it generally descends in the most downward direction, rather than traversing in a sideways direction.^[34]</p> <p>False flat A low-gradient climb, usually occurring partway up a steeper climb. So-called because while it may look deceptively flat and easy (especially after the steep climb preceding it), it is still a climb.^[35]</p> <p>Fast finisher A rider who has superior sprinting speed over the last few hundred meters of a race.^[36]</p> <p>Feed zone In <u>road bicycle racing</u>, a location along the course of a long race where team personnel hand <u>muettes</u> containing food and beverages to passing riders. In <u>mountain bicycle racing</u>, a limited section of the course in which riders</p>

may accept food from non-racing assistants. Sometimes this is combined with the technical assistance zone if one exists



A gap jum

Gap

A distance between two or more riders large enough for drafting to no longer be effective. Also used as verb (US English), for example: "Contador has *gapped* Armstrong!". It's much easier for a stronger rider to pull ahead of others once a *gap* has been achieved; without a gap, the others can draft along using significantly less power to sustain the same speed as the rider in front. While gaps are usually achieved through *attacks*, on mountain climbs, where slower speeds means the advantage of *drafting* is much less significant, riders are often gapped who simply cannot maintain the *tempo* of the faster riders.^[17]

Gap jump

A jump with separate take-off and landing zones, i.e. has a "gap" between the ramps.^[41]

G.C.

Abbr.: general classification. the timing splits used to determine who is winning in a stage race. calculated from the first rider over the line each day time is then measured back by gaps from the winner of the day. Time gaps are then calculated back between riders and added to the overall position of riders relative to each other. Riders can attack in stage races for time rather than winning the days stage. They are said to be "riding for G.C.". In such circumstances alliances can form where some riders in a breakaway will work to help others win the days stage despite not contesting the finish as the overall gap the breakaway gains helps them "on G.C."^{[15][17]}

Granny Gear

Two meanings related to each other:

1. The lowest gear ratio on a multi-speed derailleur bicycle; smallest chainring in front and the largest at the back.
2. The smallest chainring on a crank with triple chainrings.^{[8][42]}

	<p>Gravel bike A type of <u>racing bicycle</u> similar to one used in cyclo-cross but geared towards gravel roads common in the United States and Europe</p>
 <p data-bbox="403 647 528 683">A log pile</p>	<p>Log pile A TTF (technical trail feature) which consists of a pile of logs designed to be ridden over as a "challenge" or "test" of a rider's skill.^[41]</p> <p>Log ride A TTF (technical trail feature) which consists of a log designed to be ridden over along its length as a "challenge" or "test" of a rider's skill.</p>
 <p data-bbox="277 1144 655 1180">Panniers on a touring bicycle</p>	<p>Pannier A <u>basket</u>, <u>bag</u>, <u>box</u>, or similar container, carried in pairs attached to the frame, handle bars, or on racks attached above the wheels of a bicycle. Panniers are used by commuters and <u>touring cyclists</u> in the same way hikers and campers use backpacks, as a means to pack and carry gear, clothing and other supplies and items. The term derives from the <u>Old French</u>, from <u>Classical Latin</u>, word for <i>bread basket</i>.^[70]</p>
 <p data-bbox="237 1597 695 1632">A rock garden on a singletrack trail</p>	<p>Rock garden A section found on some mountain biking trails with numerous rocks, designed to challenge a mountain biker's ability to ride over it skillfully</p>



A mountain biker on singletrack

Singletrack

A mountain bike trail designed for a single line of riders.

Sit-on and Sit-in

To ride behind another rider without taking a turn on the front (thus tiring the lead rider), often in preparation for an attack or sprint finish. "Sitting in the wheels" is to take an easy ride drafted by the peloton or gruppetto. Often a strategic decision to save energy in races.



A skinny (low to the ground) from rider's point of view

Shifter

A component used by the rider to control the gearing mechanisms and select the desired gear ratio. It is usually connected to the derailleur by a mechanical actuation cable. [Electronic shifting systems](#) also exist.



A skinny (high from the ground), between ramps

Skinny

A narrow beam to be ridden over lengthwise, as a "challenge" or "test" of a rider's skill. A skinny can be of various widths (almost as narrow as a bike tire, and up to 20cm wide) and various lengths (from one to several meters). Some may also "neck-down" to successively thinner widths, and may also have steps, and be on an incline (up or down). They may be close to the ground, or in some cases dangerously high, and even span small creeks or other obstacles



A superman

Superman

Taking both feet off the pedals and extending them outwards to resemble Superman in flight.^[91]

Swing off

A cyclist fending the air in front of a group of riders, then leaving the front after producing his or her effort by steering his or her bike to the side is said to "swing off". *Example:* "Ivan Basso swings off to let Peter Sagan go!"^[41]

SWB

Short wheel base, a recumbent bicycle geometry where the crank is in front of the front wheel. Comes in many shapes, like highracers and lowracers.



A TTF consisting of a wood drop followed quickly by a banked berm

TTF

Technical Trail Feature, a feature often found on mountain biking trails designed as a challenge or test of a rider's skill. It can include log piles, log rides, wall rides, jumps, skinnies, and so forth. Difficult TTFs may have an optional bypass



A wall-ride

Wall-ride (or simply "wall")

A banked turn which becomes vertical or nearly vertical (i.e. a "wall"). A skilled rider on a wall at high-speed will lean sharply, and in some cases will almost become horizontal while on the wall. A wall-ride can be integral with the trail (formed of dirt or rock), or be constructed of wood