

## Chapter 1 : How Motorcycles Work | HowStuffWorks

*Different Motorcycle Engine Parts and Their Functions. If you have a motorbike and use it as your usual mean of transport, you'll understand how important keeping good maintenance of.*

Maintenance care of a motorbike engine

### Cylinder head

Like most non-electric cars, motorcycles are powered by an internal combustion engine. This means that fuel usually gasoline or diesel is burned or combusted to make the parts of the car move which propel it along. The cylinder head is an engine part which is constructed of various materials, depending on the model: The function of the cylinder head is to seal the top of the engine cylinders. These engine cylinders are what form the combustion chamber. It is also referred to as an engine head or the head. It is not only the combustion chamber, but shafts and valves are also found here. In motorcycles the valves for the head tend to be side valve or overhead. Different motorbikes have different head shapes, which often affect performance as some allow more space for combustion than others. Aficionados have come to identify each type of head shape, as they can be pretty striking. The head will also be up on the front of the motorbike, something which was not always the case. The first motorcycles developed were steam powered and had the engine on the back.

### Cylinders

The engine of a motorcycle may have up to six cylinders which are cast from iron. They need to be made from such a strong material so they can be capable of withstanding very high temperatures. The purpose of the cylinders is to provide a sealed space for the movement of the pistons. Single cylinder engines are one of the simplest combustion engines out there. While they have their use, they also have certain drawbacks. They do not have very high speeds nor is their acceleration particularly good, but they cool much quicker than most other engines. One of the inconveniences is the vibration and noise which single cylinders emit. They can be uncomfortable to ride for this reason and can annoy neighbors when ridden at night. Twin cylinders are the most common type of motorbike engine in the UK. Their types include the straight-twin, v-twin pictured below, flat-twin and tandem-twin. The names represent the shape and position of the cylinders in the engine. The different positions can affect performance as well as reduce vibration. The more cylinders the motorbike has, the better the performance should be. This may be mitigated by the ability to control bigger bikes. There are even V8 and V10 8 and 10 cylinder engines in a V-shape, but these tend to look like something the Dark Knight might ride.

### Pistons

The pistons drive the movements of the connecting rod, moving up and down inside the cylinders. They can move up and down only, so the connecting rod moves from left to right as the pistons rise and fall, transferring energy to the drive train. Pistons are made from materials like cast iron, steel alloys with aluminium or nickel and cast iron. Through the movement of the pistons, the energy of the combustion of gases is transferred to the connecting rod. These pistons will move at tremendous speeds and need to be in good nick as they can cause an accident if broken. Take a look at how to know if your piston rings are bad for more information on the subject. While the pistons move up and down, the rod is designed to convert this reciprocating motion into a rotating motion. In other words, it converts the movement of the piston into the rotation of the crankshaft. Normally, the material use for manufacturing the connecting or piston rod is steel, aluminium or titanium. If there is a problem with the connecting rod, there could be big trouble. Why does this happen? If you have rod bearing failure where the crankshaft wears out prematurely, you will have to take all of the motorbike apart to reach the parts which need replacing. It can be difficult to diagnose problems with the piston rod, so make sure to get professional mechanical advice if you are unsure.

### The Crankshaft

The crankshaft is a shaft connects to the connecting rod, which rotates and moves in coordination the pistons, as explained above. The rotary motion of the crankshaft is what sets the motorcycle chain and ultimately the wheels of the motorbike into motion. The special shapes of the crankshaft mean that the different pistons move at different intervals. The timing of these intervals is very precise and if there is a mis-timing, it can cause a lot of trouble. They will need to be controlled by this timing chain or belt, although chains are most common. They produce a spark, which subsequently ignites the fuel-air mixture in the engine cylinders. This is how the combustion engine converts chemical fuel energy into kinetic energy. If the spark plug does not seem to be working, there may be a problem with your battery, as you need electricity to make the spark plug

spark and thereby ignite the fuel. The Engine Valves Some other important parts of your motorbike engine are the Engine valves. They are important because they control the passage of air and fuel to and from the combustion chamber as well as the gas that the combustion generates. Checking their condition will allow you to monitor if the combustion process is happening correctly and efficiently. You should also adjust engine valves regularly to avoid serious and costly problems. Maintenance care of a motorbike engine These are the basic parts at the heart of your motorbike engine. To find out how to keep them in good condition, we recommend the following oneHOWTO article on how to maintain your motorbike engine.

## Chapter 2 : Motorcycle Parts And Their Functions Pdf | hobbiesxstyle

*Understanding a Motorcycle Parts Diagram Learn the basic parts of a motorcycle with a simple to read diagram. The basics new riders and potential motorcycle shoppers need to know.*

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### Chapter 3 : Different Motorcycle Engine Parts and Their Functions

*Featuring multi function in stock Harley Davidson Indian Suzuki Yamaha Motorcycle Kawasaki Panhead Motorcycle Parts And Accessories Phoenix Az Honda Fat Cat Honda.*

Sports Articles November 6, A motorcycle is consist of different parts with different functions. These parts that are responsible for the performance of a motorcycle. A motorcycle is one of the most common modes of transportation today. It has been into a lot of transformation and changes since the first day it was introduced to the people. These changes were made in order to accommodate the needs of the people. For instance, the modern type of motorcycle is very different compared to the earlier ones because it now includes modern and high-tech components and accessories. However, what really compose a motorcycle? What are the different parts of a motorcycle? What are the roles each part contributes on the total performance of the machine? This article will discuss the various parts of motorcycle that are important to achieve the expected function of the bike. Listed below are the different parts of motorcycle. This is one of the most integral parts of a motorcycle. Every motorcycle is powered by its drivetrain where you can find the engine which conveys power to the rear drive wheel through transmission. The transmission is attached to the engine and is operated by the lever that is attached to the handlebars and the clutch. What is a motorcycle without its wheels? Motorcycle wheels usually features steel pokes or aluminum. The rear wheel of the bike is responsible for configuration thus it is larger and least wider than the front wheel. Motorcycle tires are made from inflatable rubber. It has thread patterns that may vary from one motorcycle to another and are designed for different surfaces or riding condition. This is an important part of motorcycles. There are two types of brakes- drum and disc brakes - that are controlled by hydraulic system activated by handlebar or foot levers. The electrical system of most motorcycles is lights which are consist of the headlights, tail lights, directional lights and brake lights. The electrical system of a motorcycle is also consisting of speedometer, tachometer and odometer, fuel gauge, oil pressure gauge, radios and GPS systems. Steel and aluminum are two of the most common materials used on the construction of motorcycle frames. Chassis also serves as the basis of a motorcycle. These are the most common and the most obvious parts of a motorcycle. They work together to keep the motorcycle moving and in good condition. Free Articles from ArticlesFactory. The same thing is true if you want to learn how to ride a motorcycle. There are many advantages in riding a motorcycle. However,learn how to ride a motorcycle properly first.

## Chapter 4 : Suzuki Motorcycle Parts - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*A motorcycle is consist of different parts with different functions. These parts that are responsible for the performance of a motorcycle. A motorcycle is one of the most common modes of transportation today. It has been into a lot of transformation and changes since the first day it was.*

Opposed twin engine on a Ural Almost all commercially available motorcycles are driven by conventional gasoline internal combustion engines , but some small scooter-type models use an electric motor , and a very small number of diesel models exist e. In a piston engine, this is the volume that is swept as the pistons are moved from top dead centre to bottom dead centre. To the layperson this is the "size" of the engine. Motorcycles have mostly, but not exclusively, been produced with one to four cylinders , and designers have tried virtually every imaginable layout. The most common engine configurations today are the single and twin , the V-twin , the opposed twin or boxer , and the in-line triple and in-line four. A number of others designs have reached mass production, including the V-4 , the flat 6-cylinder , the flat 4-cylinder , the in-line 6-cylinder , and the Wankel engine. Exotic engines, such as a radial piston engine, sometimes appear in custom built motorcycles, though two firms Megola and Redrup put radial-engined motorcycles into production. Engines with fewer cylinders are cheaper, lighter, and easier to maintain. Liquid-cooled motorcycles have a radiator which is the primary way their heat is dispersed. Coolant or oil is constantly circulated between this radiator and the cylinder when the engine is running. Air-cooled motorcycles rely on air blowing past fins on the engine case to disperse heat. Liquid-cooled motorcycles have the potential for greater power at a given displacement, tighter tolerances, and longer operating life, whereas air-cooled motorcycles are potentially cheaper to purchase, less mechanically complex and lighter weight. An air-cooled engine contracts and expands with its wider temperature range, requiring looser tolerances, and giving shorter engine life. The temperature range of an air-cooled two-stroke is even more extreme and component life even shorter than in an air-cooled four-stroke. As applied to motorcycles, two-stroke engines have some advantages over equivalent four-strokes: But four-stroke engines are cleaner, more reliable, and deliver power over a much broader range of engine speeds. In developed countries, two-stroke road-bikes are rare, becauseâ€”in addition to the reasons aboveâ€”modifying them to meet contemporary emissions standards is prohibitively expensive. In November , the Dutch company E. Other manufacturers, including Royal Enfield , had been producing diesel-powered bikes since at least the s. Transmission[ edit ] The transmission on this ABC motorcycle is located behind the engine and shifts by a long hand-operated lever on its right side. Motorcycle transmission Most modern motorcycles have a sequential manual transmission shifted by a foot lever. Some motorcycles, and many scooters, use a continuously variable transmission. Other types of automatic transmission and semi-automatic transmission are also in use. Engine power can be engaged or interrupted through the clutch , typically an arrangement of plates stacked in alternating fashion, one geared on the inside to the engine and the next geared on the outside to the transmission input shaft. A shaft final drive is housed within a rear swingarm of a BMW RGS Power transfer from the gearbox to the rear wheel is accomplished by different methods. Chain drive uses sprockets and a roller chain , which requires both lubrication and adjustment for elongation stretch that occurs through wear. The lubricant is subject to being thrown off the fast-moving chain and results in grime and dirt build up. Chains do deteriorate, and excessive wear on the front and rear sprockets can be dangerous. In a chain drive the power is transmitted into the rear wheel via a cush drive. Conventional roller chain drives suffer the potential for vibration, as the effective radius of action in a chain and sprocket combination constantly changes during revolution "chordal action". If a drive sprocket rotates at constant RPM, then the chain and the driven sprocket must accelerate and decelerate constantly. Most chain-driven motorcycles are fitted with a rubber bushed rear wheel hub to eliminate this vibration issue. Chain lubrication[ edit ] Small budget motorcycles may have a totally enclosed drive chain, but this is rare on larger motorcycles, an exception being the Norton rotary bikes. To prevent rapid wear of the chain and sprockets, it is customary to apply a greasy chain-lube via an aerosol. Many riders also fit aftermarket chain-oilers to feed a regular supply of oil to the chain at the rear sprocket. The original Suzuki RE5 of came

with a rear chain oiler, but the model had a sealed chain, and its oiler was deleted as "unnecessary". A Honda step-thru with an enclosed chain A belt drive is still subject to stretch but operates very quietly, cleanly, and efficiently. A toothed belt is frequently used. However, they are not as durable when subjected to high horsepower as a chain. You can not alter the length and change final drive ratios as easily as chains. They also can not wrap as closely around as chains. And require larger pulleys compared to chain sprockets to get an effective final drive ratio. Replacing a drive belt typically requires removal of the swingarm, since belts cannot be split the way a chain with a master link can. A shaft drive is usually completely enclosed; the visual cue is a tube extending from the rear of the transmission to a bell housing on the rear wheel. Inside the bell housing a bevel gear on the shaft mates with another on the wheel mount. This arrangement is superior in terms of noise and cleanliness and is virtually maintenance free, with the exception of occasional fluid changes. They are the most durable and usually last the life of the motorcycle. However, the additional gear sets are a source of power loss and added weight. A shaft-equipped motorcycle may also be susceptible to shaft effect. Virtually all high-performance racing motorcycles use chain drive because they are the most mechanically efficient transmitting power to the rear wheel.

### Chapter 5 : Curbside 6 Funct For Sale - Motorcycle Parts

*How motorcycle is made manufacture history parts how motorcycle is made manufacture history parts learn the parts of a motorcycle cycle world how motorcycle is made manufacture history parts Share this.*

### Chapter 6 : Multi Function - Motorcycle Parts

*More motorcycle parts will continue to be added as well as links to maintenance and repair tips for certain motorcycle parts. Page 1: Motorcycle Parts on the Left Side of a Motorcycle Below, you'll find a list of motorcycle parts visible in the picture.*

### Chapter 7 : Motorcycle components - Wikipedia

*Our site showcases a big variety of listings in stock and available right now on the web. Shop this variety of now.*

### Chapter 8 : Consent Form | Cycle World

*So, to point out the basic parts of a motorcycle, we have here a Triumph Street Triple R, all new for this year. You can see that it does have two wheels and an engine, but there are a lot.*

### Chapter 9 : Motorcycle Parts | Aftermarket & Replacement Parts Online - RevZilla

*Motorcycle components and systems for a motorcycle are engineered, manufactured, and assembled in order to produce motorcycle models with the desired performance, aesthetics, and cost. The key components of modern motorcycles are presented below.*