BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION

This book presents the basic principles of cycling transportation engineering. It begins by reviewing the traffic laws governing the behaviour of road users and examines the cyclist "inferiority complex" vis à vis car drivers. Parameters of practical bicycling including distance, hills, traffic, carrying capacity, weather, origins and destinations are given together with the history and demographic aspects of cycling, proficiency required from cyclists, accidents, effect of bicylists on traffic, effect of bikeways on traffic, flow of cycle traffic, economics of cycling, cycling organisations and effective educational programmes. A recommended cycling transportation programme is put forward and the need for a change in governmental policy are stressed. Law enforcement, roadway design standards with the cyclist safety in view, and the improvement of bicycling facilities are other areas discussed. Finally, mention is made of standards, specifications and regulations for bicycles, nighttime protective equipment, and the most useful types of map for cyclists. (TRRL)

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Some people transport a bicycle in a plane. Before you even start to consider that, check the airlines policies and costs regarding freight transportation. It may not be the cheapest way of shipping. Moving a bike in a car. Cycling as a transport mode. In most countries, a high proportion of people own a bicycle (in Norway, for instance, 70% of adults own a bicycle, in Switzerland, 69% of households own a bicycle). The number of bicycles per 1 000 inhabitants ranges from 52 in the Czech Republic to 1 000 in the Netherlands. The bicycle is used for short trips to shops and for leisure purposes where the bicycle-tour probably is an aim in itself. However, cycling is also a common way for travelling to work [28].