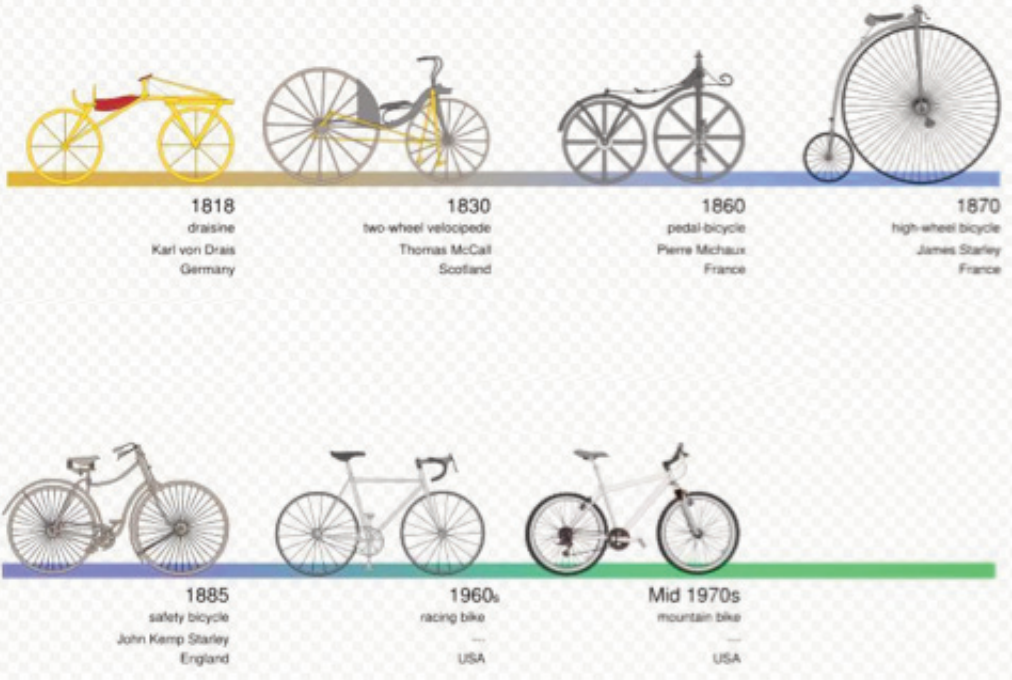


PENNSYLVANIA BICYCLE DRIVER'S MANUAL



PENNSYLVANIA

BICYCLE

DRIVER'S

MANUAL

**PRODUCED BY THE
PA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

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FOREWORD

This manual will teach you safe bicycling on public roads and streets. To do so requires the ability to process information about traffic conditions on a continuous basis, as you ride along, just as when driving an automobile. That skill is far more developed in residents age 16 and older because they are more likely to possess a Pennsylvania Driver's License.

However, keep in mind that the Rules-of-the-Road apply to drivers of vehicles regardless of the drivers age or vehicle type. If after reading this manual, you wish to apply the instruction but are under age 16 or do not possess a valid Pennsylvania Driver's License, it is recommended that you commence cycling in traffic only if you are in the company of someone who does possess a license and/or understands the principles of safe street bicycling taught in this manual.

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SECTIONS OF TITLE 75 (VEHICLE CODE) PERTAINING TO PEDALCYCLES

Title 75 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes contains the laws which govern the operation of vehicles on Pennsylvania roads. In Pennsylvania, a bicycle is considered a vehicle and, as such, is governed by a general set of rules (common to all vehicles) and a specific set of rules (designed for bicycles). The following annotated list provides all of the important sections of the Vehicle Code which a Pennsylvania bicyclist should know. Keep in mind that the laws themselves often describe only what a bicyclist is required to do, not how to do it. This manual addresses how to bicycle safely and efficiently by following the rules of the road.

Pedalcycle: A vehicle propelled solely by human-powered pedals or a pedalcycle with electric assist. The term does not mean a three-wheeled human-powered pedal-driven vehicle with a main driving wheel 20 inches in diameter or under and primarily designed for children six years of age or younger.

Pedalcycle with electric assist: A vehicle weighing not more than 100 pounds with two or three wheels more than 11 inches in diameter, manufactured or assembled with an electric motor system rated at not more than 750 watts and equipped with operable pedals and capable of a speed not more than 20 miles per hour on a level surface when powered by the motor source only. The term does not include a device specifically designed for use by persons with disabilities.

Comment: Pedalcycle is the legal terminology for a bicycle in Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER 31 - OPERATION OF VEHICLES

Subchapter B - Traffic Control Devices

Section 3112. Traffic-control signals.

(c) Inoperable or malfunctioning signal.— If a traffic-control signal is out of operation or is not functioning properly, vehicular traffic facing a:

- (1) Green or yellow signal may proceed with caution as indicated in subsection (a)(1) and (2).
- (2) Red or completely unlighted signal shall stop in the same manner as at a stop sign, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign as provided in section 3323 (relating to stop signs and yield signs).

Comment: Standard traffic signals sometimes do not detect bicycles. You may be unable to pass through a signalized intersection because the green signal is never received. When faced with this problem, you may treat the signal as malfunctioning and take the following steps to safely proceed through the intersection. First, determine that the signal will not detect you. Try to position the bicycle directly over the saw cuts in the pavement behind the white painted “stop bar” at the head of the lane. These cuts, which often take the shape of an elongated hexagon, contain the loop wires that detect vehicles. If no cuts are evident, you may have to guess their location. Wait for a complete cycle of the signal through all legs of the intersection. If you still believe that the signal will not detect you, treat the red signal as a stop sign and proceed through the intersection only after yielding the right-of-way to all intersecting traffic (including pedestrians) that may be close enough to constitute a hazard during the time when you are moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways.

CHAPTER 33 - RULES OF THE ROAD

Subchapter A - General Provisions

Section 3303. Overtaking vehicle on the left.

The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to the limitations, exceptions and special rules stated in this chapter:

- (1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left of the other vehicle at a safe distance and shall stay to the left of the other vehicle until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.
- (2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall not increase the speed of the vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle and shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on suitable signal.
- (3) The driver of a motor vehicle overtaking a pedalcycle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left of the pedalcycle within not less than four feet at a careful and prudent reduced speed.

Comment: This section includes the requirement that motor vehicles provide four feet of distance between themselves and the pedalcycle when they choose to overtake. It is the motor vehicle operator's responsibility to provide this distance by proceeding with due care and at a prudent reduced speed.

Section 3307. No-passing zones.

(a) Establishment and marking.— The department and local authorities may determine those portions of any highway under their respective jurisdictions where overtaking and passing or driving on the left side of the roadway would be especially hazardous and shall by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway indicate the beginning and end of such zones and when the signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person every driver of a vehicle shall obey the directions of the signs or markings. Signs shall be placed to indicate the beginning and end of each no-passing zone.

(b) Compliance by drivers.— Where signs and markings are in place to define a no-passing zone as set forth in subsection (a), no driver shall at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within the no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark a no-passing zone throughout its length.

(b.1) Overtaking pedalcycles.— It is permissible to pass a pedalcycle, if done in accordance with sections 3303(a)(3) (relating to overtaking vehicle on the left) and 3305 (relating to limitations on overtaking on the left).

Comments: This means that motor vehicle operators may, with due care, overtake a cyclist in what would normally be a no-passing zone. This allows motor vehicle drivers to avoid excessive delays on long hills or rural two-lane roads. This section does not require that cyclists move onto the shoulder or ride further to the right than is practicable.

CHAPTER 33 - RULES OF THE ROAD

Subchapter C - Turning, Starting, and Signals

Section 3331. Required position and method of turning.

(a) Right Turn.— The driver of a vehicle intending to turn right shall approach the turn and make the turn as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(b) Left turn.— The driver of a vehicle intending to turn left shall approach the turn in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle. Whenever practicable, the left turn shall be made to the left of the center of the intersection and so as to leave the intersection or location in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the same direction as the vehicle on the roadway being entered.

(c) Compliance with traffic-control devices.— The department and local authorities on highways under their respective jurisdictions may cause official traffic-control devices to be placed and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by turning vehicles and when the devices are so placed no driver shall turn a vehicle other than as directed and required by the devices.

(d) Two-way left turn lanes.— Where a special lane for making left turns by drivers proceeding in opposite directions has been indicated by official traffic-control devices:

- (1) A left turn shall not be made from any other lane.
- (2) A vehicle shall not be driven in the lane except when preparing for or making a left turn from or into the roadway or when preparing for or making a U-turn when otherwise permitted by law.

(e) Interference with pedalcycles.— No turn by a driver of a motor vehicle shall interfere with a pedalcycle proceeding straight while operating in accordance with Chapter 35 (relating to special vehicles and pedestrians).

Comments: People on bikes, as well as in motor vehicles, must make the right turn as close to the curb as practical and the left turns are to be made from the left lane. Motor vehicles can and do “right-hook” cyclists by partially overtaking them (not completing the passing maneuver) and then performing a right turn that cuts off the cyclist’s lane of travel. This maneuver can cause a collision with the cyclist throwing them off their vehicle and under the wheels of the motor vehicle. The correct action is to fall in behind the cyclist and make the right turn from that position.

Section 3336. Method of giving hand and arm signals.— All signals given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner except as indicated for pedalcycles and motorcycles and the signals shall indicate as follows:

- (1) For a left turn, the hand and arm shall be extended horizontally.
- (2) For a right turn, the left hand and arm shall be extended upward, except that operators of motorcycles and pedalcycles may also be permitted to signal a right turn by extending the right hand and arm horizontally.
- (3) To stop or decrease speed, the left hand and arm shall be extended downward.

CHAPTER 35 - SPECIAL VEHICLES AND PEDESTRIANS

Subchapter A - Operation of pedalcycles (bicycles)

Section 3501. Applicability of traffic laws to pedalcycles.

(a) General rule.— Every person riding a pedalcycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this title, except as to special provisions in this subchapter and except as to those provisions of this title which by their nature can have no application.

(b) Application of subchapter.— The provisions of this subchapter apply whenever a pedalcycle is operated upon any highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of pedalcycles subject to the exceptions stated in subsection (a).

Comment: Bicycles are considered vehicles under Pennsylvania Laws and must obey all the rules of the road which apply to vehicles. These are the "responsibilities" mentioned above. The "rights" refer to the roadway space required to operate the bicycle in a safe, lawful manner.

Section 3502. Penalty for violation of subchapter.

Any person violating any provision of this subchapter is guilty of a summary offense and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of \$10.

Section 3503. Responsibility of parent or guardian.

The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit the child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this title relating to the operation of pedalcycles.

Section 3504. Riding on pedalcycles.

(a) Use of seat by operator.— A person propelling a pedalcycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached to the pedalcycle.

(b) Number of riders.— No pedalcycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which the pedalcycle is designed and equipped, except that an adult rider may transport a child in a pedalcycle or in a child carrier which is securely attached to the pedalcycle or in a trailer which is towed by a pedalcycle.

Section 3505.

(a) General rule.— Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), every person operating a pedalcycle upon a highway shall obey the applicable rules of the road as contained in this title.

Comment: This statement reiterates the necessity for cyclists to conform to the expectations of other road users in order to ensure the safety of all.

(b) Operation on shoulder.— A pedalcycle may be operated on the shoulder of a highway and shall be operated in the same direction as required of vehicles operated on the roadway.

Comment: A bicycle may be operated on either a shoulder or on the roadway (the travel lanes). The locations will be based upon traffic volume, the physical condition of the travel lanes or the shoulder, traffic speed, the bicyclist's intended direction, and other safety factors.

(c) Slower than prevailing speeds.— A pedalcycle operated at slower than prevailing speed shall be operated in accordance with the provisions of Section 3301(b), unless it is unsafe to do so.

[3301(b). Vehicle proceeding at less than normal speed.

Upon all roadways, any vehicles proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place under the conditions than existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into an alley, private road or driveway. This subsection does not apply to a driver who must necessarily drive in a lane other than the right-hand lane to continue on his intended route.]

Comment: Taken together, 3505 (c) and 3301 (b) state that slower vehicles should keep to the right, which is the normal expectation of all road users, while permitting bicyclists to make movements consistent with their intended route. This language does not require a bicyclist to ride on the shoulder or on the white fog line. A bicyclist may operate on the roadway and ride in the center of the rightmost lane when appropriate or to avoid hazardous road conditions. See generally pages 9-10.

(d) One-way roadways.— Any person operating a pedalcycle upon a roadway, which carries traffic in one direction only and has two or more marked traffic lanes, may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

Comment: Bicycles may ride in the left lane of a one-way street which contains two or more lanes. However, this does not apply to pedalcyclists on freeways. See Section 3511(d), below.

(e) Limitation on riding abreast.— Persons riding pedalcycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast, except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of pedalcycles.

Section 3506.

No person operating a pedalcycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handlebars.

Section 3507. Lamps or other equipment on pedalcycles.

(a) Lamps and reflectors.—Every pedalcycle when in use between sunset and sunrise shall be equipped on the front with a lamp which emits a beam of white light intended to illuminate the pedalcycle operator's path and visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front, a red reflector facing to the rear which shall be visible at least 500 feet to the rear, and an amber reflector on each side. Operators of pedalcycles may supplement the required front lamp with a white flashing lamp, light-emitting diode or similar device to enhance their visibility to other traffic and with a lamp emitting a red flashing lamp, light-emitting diode or similar device visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear. A lamp or lamps worn by the operator of a pedalcycle shall comply with the requirements of this subsection if the lamp or lamps can be seen at the distances specified.

Comment: Many car-bike crashes occur at night and involve a poorly illuminated bicyclist. Bicyclists should understand that headlamps serve two purposes: a) primarily, they advise other road users of their presence (vitaly important to prevent unsuspecting motorists from cutting across the paths of cyclists they cannot even detect), b) secondarily, illuminate the bicyclist's path.

(b) Audible signal devices.— A pedalcycle may be equipped with a device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least 100 feet except that a pedalcycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a pedalcycle any siren.

(c) Brakes.— Every pedalcycle shall be equipped with a braking system which will stop the pedalcycle in 15 feet from an initial speed of 15 miles per hour on a dry, level and clean pavement.

Section 3508. Pedalcycles on sidewalks and pedalcycle paths.

(a) Right-of-way to pedestrians.— A person riding a pedalcycle upon a sidewalk or pedalcycle path used by pedestrians shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian.

(b) Business districts.— A person shall not ride a pedalcycle upon a sidewalk in a business district unless permitted by official traffic-control devices, nor when a usable pedalcycle-only lane has been provided adjacent to the sidewalk.

Section 3509. Parking

(a) Sidewalks.

- (1)** A person may park a pedalcycle on a sidewalk unless prohibited or restricted by an official traffic-control device.
- (2)** A pedalcycle parked on a sidewalk shall not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic.

(b) Roadways.

- (1)** A pedalcycle may be parked on the roadway at any angle to the curb or edge of the roadway at any location where parking is allowed.
- (2)** A pedalcycle may be parked on the roadway abreast of another pedalcycle or pedalcycles near the side of the roadway at any location where parking is allowed.
- (3)** A person shall not park a pedalcycle on a roadway in such a manner as to obstruct the movement of a legally parked motor vehicle.
- (4)** In all other respects, pedalcycles parked anywhere on a highway shall conform with the provisions of Subchapter E of Chapter 33 (relating to stopping, standing and parking).

Section 3510. Pedalcycle helmet for certain persons.

(a) General rule.— A person under 12 years of age shall not operate a pedalcycle or ride as a passenger on a pedalcycle unless the person is wearing a pedalcycle helmet meeting the standards of the American Standards Institute, the American Society for Testing and Materials, the Snell Memorial Foundation's Standards for Protective Headgear for Use in Bicycling or any other nationally recognized standard for pedalcycle helmet approval. This subsection shall also apply to a person who rides:

- (1)** upon a pedalcycle while in a restraining seat attached to a pedalcycle; or
- (2)** in a trailer towed by a pedalcycle.

Comment: The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation strongly recommends that all bicyclists wear approved helmets whenever they ride.

(b) Helmet to be labeled.— Any helmet sold or offered for sale for use by operators and passengers of pedalcycles shall be labeled in accordance with the standard described in subsection (a), which shall constitute the manufacturer's certification that the helmet conforms to the applicable safety standards.

- (1) Sale of helmet.**— No person shall sell or offer for sale for use by an operator or passenger of a pedalcycle a helmet which is not of a type meeting the requirements established by this section.
- (2) Waiver of fine.**— If a person receives a citation issued by the proper authority for violation of subsection (a), a district justice, magistrate or judge shall dismiss the charges if the person prior to or at his hearing displays evidence of acquisition of a helmet meeting the standards prescribed in subsection (a) to such district justice, magistrate or judge. Sufficient evidence shall include a receipt mailed to the appropriate court officer which evidences purchase or transfer of such a helmet from another helmet owner, evidenced by a notarized letter.
- (3) Exemption.**— This section shall not apply to a child under 12 years of age who can produce a statement from the family's church authorities attesting that it is against the tenets of the family's religion to wear a helmet.

(c) Civil actions.— In no event shall a violation or alleged violation of subsection (a) be used as evidence in a trial of any civil action; nor shall any jury in a civil action be instructed that any conduct did constitute or could be interpreted by them to constitute a violation of subsection (a); nor shall failure to use a pedalcycle helmet be considered as contributory negligence nor shall failure to use a pedalcycle helmet be admissible as evidence in the trial of any civil action.

(d) Penalty.— Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any violation of subsection (a) is punishable by a fine, including all penalties, assessments and court costs imposed on the convicted person not to exceed \$25. The parent or legal guardian having control or custody of a person under 12 years of age whose conduct violates this section shall be jointly and severally liable with the person for the amount of the fine imposed.

(e) Definitions.— As used in this section, the term “wearing a pedalcycle helmet” means having a pedalcycle helmet of good fit fastened securely upon the head with the helmet straps.

Section 3511. Pedalcycles prohibited on freeways.

(a) General Rule.— No person shall ride a pedalcycle on a freeway.

(b) Exceptions.—

- (1) The department and local authorities, on highways under their respective jurisdictions, may issue permits for a procession or event prohibited under subsection (a) upon a determination that:
 - (i) The pedalcycle procession or event is of national, state or regional interest; and
 - (ii) the results of an engineering and traffic study indicate that the procession or event can be conducted with safety.
- (2) On State-designed freeways, pedalcycles may be authorized under the following limitations:
 - (i) The pedalcyclist is 16 years of age or older and is accompanied by a pedalcyclist 18 years of age or older.
 - (ii) A written request for review of the freeway route based on the potential unavailability of a reasonable alternate route is made to the department.
 - (iii) The department determines that no reasonable alternate route exists.
 - (iv) The department publishes a notice in the Pennsylvania Bulletin authorizing pedalcycle access to the freeway. The notice shall constitute approval for the persons authorized under subparagraph (i) to ride a pedalcycle on the State-designated freeway.

(c) Action by Local Authorities.— Action taken by local authorities regarding permission to use pedalcycles on freeways under their jurisdiction shall be:

- (1) by ordinance of the local governing body; or
- (2) by a commission or public official authorized to act on specified matters.

(d) Operation on Shoulder.— If the department authorizes pedalcycle access to a freeway, the pedalcycle shall be operated upon the shoulder of that freeway whenever practicable.

Comment: Bicycles may be permitted on freeways in Pennsylvania with permission of the Department. The applicant must submit a written request (form) to the Department for review. In addition, Section 3511(d) requires the bicycle to be ridden on the shoulder of the freeway.

Section 3513. Civil immunity for lenders of pedalcycle helmets.

No person or organization who or which lends to another person or organization a pedalcycle helmet, as described in section 3510 (relating to pedalcycle helmets for certain persons), shall be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission, except any act or omission intentionally designed to harm or any grossly negligent act or omission resulting in harm to another.

CHAPTER 37 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subchapter A - Offenses in General

Section 3705. Opening and closing vehicle doors.— No person shall open any door on a motor vehicle unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic, nor shall any person leave a door open on a side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

Comment: The operator of a parked vehicle has to proceed with due care when opening a door into traffic. Opening a door and interfering with the movement of traffic, including bicycle traffic, is punishable as a summary offense.

ACT 36 of 2016 or the Dave Bachman Act

Section 1. Title 75 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes is amended by adding a section to read:

Subsection 1358.1. Share the Road plate.

The department shall design a Share the Road registration plate. Upon application of any person, accompanied by a fee of \$40, which shall be in addition to the registration fee, the department shall issue the plate for a passenger car or truck with a registered gross weight of not more than 14,000 pounds or a motor home. The fee shall be used exclusively to maintain the department's central office position of Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator and to fund highway pedalcycle signage approved by the department.

<https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/penndot/documents/public/dvsubforms/bmv/bmv-forms/mv-917.pdf>



STREET SMARTS

BICYCLING'S
TRAFFIC
SURVIVAL
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The Introduction and following chapters of the Pennsylvania Bicycle Driver's Manual are from the Rodale Press publication "Street Smarts," by John S. Allen, with illustrations by George Retseck and project management by Pat Brown. Project management at the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation was by David Bachman; formatting for this Web edition was by Nicole Ryan and John S. Allen

Information from "Street Smarts" was provided by Bicycling Magazine, a publication of Rodale Press, Inc. of Emmaus, PA. Rodale publishes books and magazines in the fields of health and fitness, gardening, woodworking, sewing and crafts. For more information about Bicycling Magazine or the other publications of Rodale Press, please call 800-666-2806 or write to



Rodale Press, Inc., Department R
Emmaus, PA 18098
Pub 380 (6-99)

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INTRODUCTION

MOST BOOKS ON BICYCLING BEGIN WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO SELECT A BICYCLE AND ACCESSORIES. THIS ONE IS GOING TO BE DIFFERENT. WE ARE GOING TO START BY TALKING ABOUT A MORE SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITION: ATTITUDE.

The most important factor in how you ride your bike is how you feel about it.

If you find bicycling enjoyable and reasonably safe, then you'll want to cover greater distances and go more places. However, to do so, you usually have to ride in the company of cars—and sharing the road with cars calls for an attitude of security and confidence.

Once you have that attitude, you can safely and enjoyably take on a commute to work in city traffic or a long day's tour on almost any kind of road. Almost anyone can become a confident, streetwise cyclist. This book will show you how.

EQUIPMENT CHOICES

A few words about equipment—you do need the right equipment to put the ideas in this booklet to use.

YOUR BICYCLE

Your bicycle should match your riding style. Choices range from an ultra-lightweight, fast road-racing machine to a rugged all-terrain bike. Consider your level of skill and where you want to ride. A good bike shop can help you make the right decision.

For comfort, your bike must fit your body proportions like a good suit of clothes. Finding the right frame height by standing over the bike is just a start. Other measurements are equally important. For

example, most women need to take extra care to buy bikes with a short top tube, since women's average upper-body length is shorter in proportion to leg length than men's.

Cranks, handlebar stem, handlebars and saddle can be changed to fit your better. A good bike shop will help you select the parts that are right for you when you buy a bike.

New or old-faithful, your bicycle must be in good working order. The gears must shift reliably, and the brakes must work smoothly. If you aren't sure that your bike is in top shape, take it to a qualified mechanic.

HELMET

A helmet is a bargain in injury prevention. Wearing a bicycle helmet whenever your ride can reduce your risk of a serious head injury by 85%. A good helmet will protect against most of these. It reduces the risk of a fatal bicycling crash to about the same level as a car driver's, for the same amount of time spent at either activity (National Safety Council and H. Katteler: Minutes of the Velo-City Conference, Bremen, Germany, 1981).

REAR-VIEW MIRROR

A rear-view mirror can be helpful when maneuvering in traffic. A small, helmet-mounted mirror gives a wide field of view and good isolation from road shock. Aim it along the side of your head, looking directly back. You should see your left ear in the right side of the mirror. You'll need a couple of weeks to learn to use the mirror. If it still doesn't work well for you after that

length of time, consider a handlebar-end mirror instead.

BICYCLING GLOVES

Every bicyclist take a fall sooner or later, and puts out a hand to break the fall. Unless you wear gloves, the pavement will sandpaper your palm. Fingerless cycling gloves improve your comfort on long rides by cushioning your hands against road shock from the handlebars.

TOOLS

A small tool kit, tire patch kit and frame pump—and the knowledge to use them—will get you back on the road when your bike has a flat tire or other common minor breakdowns. Most on-road repairs are simple and easy to learn.

BAGGAGE

A frame-mounted water bottle lets you drink as you ride—important on any trip of more than an hour. A small handlebar bag or rack-mount bag will hold your tools, extra clothing, maps and other items you take with you on your rides. A bag on the bike is a far better choice than a backpack, which will leave your back hot and sweaty in warm weather.

Chapter 1:

OFF TO A GOOD START

Let us look first at how you get on your bicycle. If you climb onto it the right way, you get quicker, safer starts and a more efficient riding position. We will also take a look at how to get off smoothly so you are positioned to start again quickly.

PREPARING TO START

When you get onto your bicycle, first stand over the frame in front of the saddle. Hold the brake levers so the bike will not roll. A steady bike lets you get into position to mount.

Now, lift your right foot and put it into the pedal. Turn the crank backwards until the pedal is at 2 o'clock position—forward and high. Backpedal gently. If the crank will not turn easily, adjust the gear levers until the chain runs smoothly.

When the pedal is in the 2 o'clock position, you are ready to get moving. Let go of the brakes and push down on the pedal. The first pedal stroke starts the bike moving and lifts you up to the saddle. When the opposite pedal comes up to top position, put your foot on it for the second pedal stroke. If you do not get your foot into the pedal on the first try, ride along with the pedal upside down until you build up speed. Then put your foot into the toeclip.

USING CLIPLESS PEDALS OR TOECLIPS

Clipless pedals and toeclips are your "foot belts"—they increase pedaling efficiency and safety. However, until you are used to them, leave them loose in stop-and-go traffic. Practice removing your foot from the pedal as you stop.

Thread toeclips and straps from the outside to the inside of the pedal. Leave the end of the strap sticking out like a floppy dog ear—do not tuck it back into the buckle. Tighten the strap by pulling on the end, and loosen it by pushing the buckle outward with your thumbs.

Clipless pedals are usually easier to use than toeclips—but the motion to release your foot is different, so practice it a few times before you use one of these systems out on the road.

When you are coming to a stop, stand on the right pedal, and slide forward off the saddle. Lean the bike a little to the left side and place your left foot on the ground. When stopped, raise your right foot and its pedal into the 2 o'clock starting position.

No matter what type of pedals you use, put only one foot on the ground when you stop. The other foot waits on its pedal in the 2 o'clock position, ready for a quick start.

As you slow to a stop, shift down to a low, starting gear. On a derailleur-equipped bike, the gears shift only while you are still turning the pedals.

AVOIDING COMMON MISTAKES

Many bicyclists like to sit down on the bike's saddle before they start, with both feet on the ground—a common mistake. People get into this habit as children, riding tricycles. On a tricycle, your feet reach the ground, because the pedals are ahead of you. On a bicycle, the pedals are underneath you, so the saddle has to be higher.

People with the tricycle habit always keep their saddles too low. They cannot develop much power, because their legs do not straighten out enough.

There are a couple of other common mistakes people make in getting onto their bikes. Some people push the bike along with a foot, like a scooter. Other people stand next to the bike, then leap over it, the way you mount a horse. However, a bicycle is not a tricycle, a scooter or a horse.

Practice the pedal-step method until you are comfortable with it. Raise the saddle if it is too low. Also, practice shifting your gears as you stop, so you will have good acceleration when you start again. You will be rewarded with smoother, safer and quicker starts.

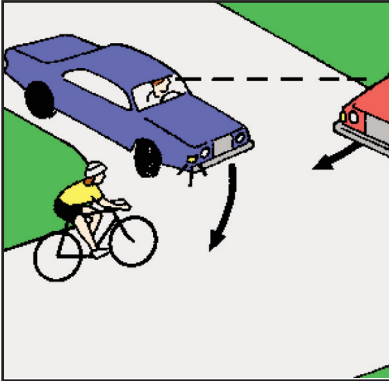
Chapter 2:

WHERE TO RIDE ON THE ROAD

We have all seen bicyclists who wander from left side to right, who go from the sidewalk to the street and who weave in and out between parked cars. From moment to moment, nobody can tell what these bicyclists are about to do. Pedestrians jump back, and car brakes squeal as such bicyclists approach.

On the other hand, we have seen bicyclists who seem to blend into the traffic flow smoothly and effortlessly. You always know where they are headed and what to do around them, whether you are on a bicycle, in a car or on foot. They make bicycling look easy—but are, they not taking a risk? Is it not safer to avoid the traffic as much as possible?

PART OF THE TRAFFIC PATTERN



Intersection collisions are the most common type caused by wrong-way riding. The motorist in the side street looks left, where traffic normally comes from.

With very few exceptions, the safest way to ride is as part of the traffic, going with the flow of the normal traffic pattern. Bicyclists who ride this way get where they are going faster and according to scientific crash studies, have about five times fewer crashes than bicyclists who make up their own rules (J. Forester: *Effective Cycling*. Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 1985).

Generally, the more you follow the normal traffic pattern, the safer and more predictable you become. The rules of the road set up a pattern for every situation, telling which driver has to wait. Sometimes you have to wait for other drivers—for example, at a stop sign—but sometimes they have to wait for you.

In this way, the rules of the road protect you by making it clear what you are going to do next.

Riding right begins with riding on the right. Some bicyclists think they are safer on the left, where they can see cars coming, but riding on the left is actually one of the biggest causes of car-bike crashes.

If you ride in violation of the traffic laws, you greatly increase your risk of a crash. You also may give up all of your rights. If you get into a crash, the courts will usually almost always find that it was your fault!

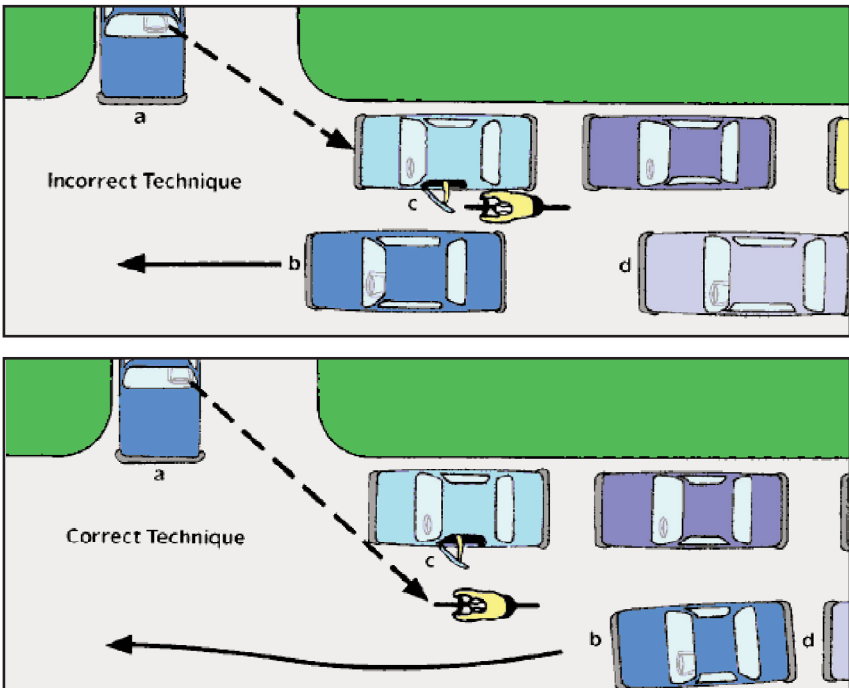
If you ride on the left, both you and oncoming drivers must come to a complete stop to avoid head-on

collisions. When you ride on the right, drivers behind you only have to slow to your speed—and they have three times as long to react. In addition, drivers and pedestrians about to pull out from side streets and crosswalks will be looking toward you—in the direction traffic normally comes from.

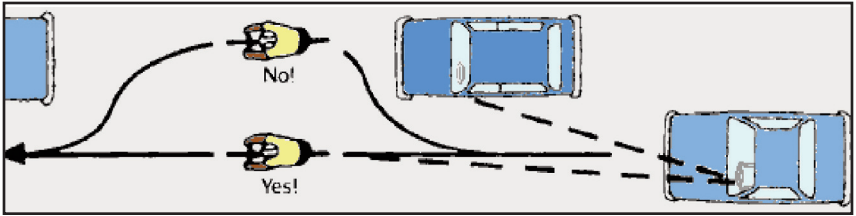
WHERE IS THE ROAD EDGE?

Normally, slower traffic keeps to the right, and faster traffic passes on the left. Since your bicycle is usually slower than other traffic, you usually ride near the right edge of the road. However, how far to the right?

Generally, the usable width of



By riding a safe distance from roadside hazards, you increase your safety. At a), the motorist in the driveway sees you; at b), the motorist overtaking you will not take the easy way out and skim by your elbow; at c), the car door is no threat; and at d), the motorist behind can see you.



Don't weave between parked cars, where you become invisible to overtaking drivers.

the road begins where you can ride without increased danger of falls, jolts, or blowouts. A road may have a gravel shoulder, its edge may be covered with sand or trash, or the pavement may be broken. Do not ride there. Closer to the center, there is better pavement, which is swept clean of sand and debris by the passing cars. The right side of the road begins here.

Most bicycle crashes are simple falls or are caused by hazards in front of you. Train your eyes to scan the scene ahead, and look for blindspots. Keep your eyes moving—you have to look up at the traffic and down at the road for potholes and cracks.

Ride far enough into the lane to avoid the risk from blindspots. If you ride too close to parked cars on your right, you cannot see around them into side streets and driveways. A pedestrian or bike could come out from between the parked cars. Drivers in side streets might pull their cars out into your street to look right and left. And the door of a parked car could open in front of you.

Where there are parked cars, the usable width of the street begins about 3 feet out from them—or from a wall, or other obstruction. As you approach a blind intersection or driveway, you should be even

farther from the edge of the road—imagine a car hood poking out. *Do not ride in the danger zone!*

Do not weave in and out between parked cars. If you weave to the right after passing a parked car, it will hide you from drivers approaching from behind you. Then you have to pop back out when you reach the next parked car. Put yourself in the place of a driver a couple of hundred feet behind you. Could this driver see you?

Sure, many people—even some bicycling "experts"—will tell you, "Always keep as far to the right as possible," and, "Look out for opening car doors." However, at speeds above 5 miles per hour, you cannot stop in time to avoid a car door. Your only choice is to swerve out into the street—maybe into the path of a passing car.

It is much safer to ride in a predictable, straight line, where everyone can see you. Motorists do not mind slowing down for a predictable, visible bicyclist nearly as much as they mind a bicyclist who swerves out in front of them.

EXTRA-WIDE LANES

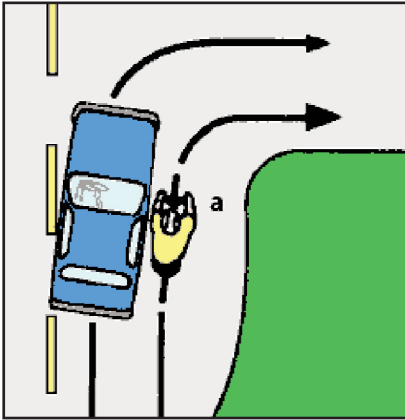
If the road has a paved shoulder or an extra-wide right lane, do not ride all the way over at the right edge. Instead, keep riding in a straight line 3 or 4 feet to the right of

the cars. Stay at a steady distance from the left side of the right lane.

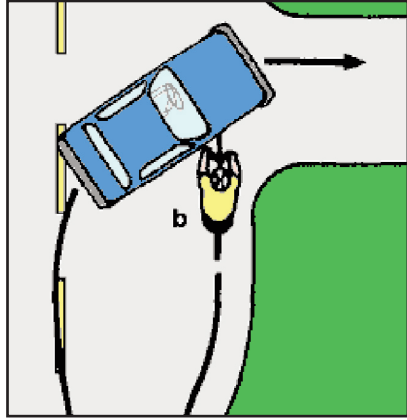
If you stay all the way over at the right edge of the shoulder, you are much more likely to be cut off by a right-turning car—and when this happens, it is harder for you to avoid a crash. By the time you see the car, it will be blocking your path. If you

are closer to the car, you can turn with it and avoid a crash.

There is only one important exception to this rule: In several states, it is legal for bicyclists to ride on high-speed limited-access highways. Here, you can ride at the right side of the shoulder, avoiding the windblast from big trucks. Except at the rare on-and-off-ramps, limited-access highways



In a wide lane, you are safer if you stay just to the right of the cars. As shown in a), you can turn to avoid a crash.



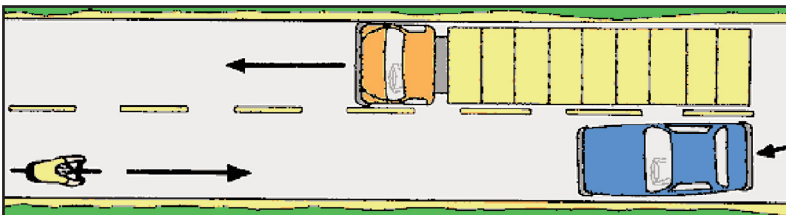
In b), the car is across your path before you see it.

have no cross traffic, so there is no problem with turning cars or pedestrians.

RIDING IN A NARROW LANE

On a two-lane highway, be alert to drivers ahead of you pulling out to pass, especially if the lanes are narrow.

In a wide lane, there is room for cars to pass you. However, in a narrow lane, cars have to move



there might be oncoming traffic. On a right curve in a narrow lane, this technique makes you visible earlier to the drivers behind you.

The driver behind you will have to slow and follow you. It helps to make a "slow" signal (left arm extended downward) to indicate that you are aware of the car behind you and that it is unsafe to pass. Do not let an impatient driver cause a crash.

Understand that the law is on your side. The law gives you the right to use the road, the same as a motorist, and to make other traffic slow down for you sometimes. Since you do not have eyes in the back of your head, you cannot be expected to keep track of the traffic behind you at all times. The driver approaching from the rear is always required to slow and follow if it is not possible to pass safely.

It may seem dangerous to make a motorist slow for you, but it is not. The usual reason that bicyclists feel unsafe on narrow roads is that they do not take control of the situation. Remember, the drivers behind you do not have room to pass you safely anyway. If you ride all the way over at the right, you are inviting them to pass you where the road is too narrow and, too often, you will get squeezed off the road. If you show clearly that it is not safe for drivers to pass you, they are unlikely to try.

In any case, narrow roads are not usually places where motorists drive very fast. It is dangerous to drive fast on narrow roads because there is so little room for error. Motorists expect to have to slow down for all sorts of reasons.

However, be courteous. When it

becomes safe for the car behind you to pass you, give the driver a wave-by signal. If you block traffic for more than a short time, the law requires you to pull to the side and let the traffic by.

On a road with two or more narrow lanes in your direction—like many city streets—you should ride in the middle of the right lane at all times. You need to send the message to drivers to move to the passing lane to pass you. If you ride all the way to the right, two cars may pass you at the same time, side by side, and squeeze you off the road.

WHEN YOU GO FASTER THAN CARS

Usually, cars travel faster than bicycles. However, not always. A row of cars may have slowed in a traffic jam. Or you may be riding down a hill where you can keep up with the cars.

If you are going as fast as the cars, pull into line with them. When riding down a hill at high speed, you need more room to steer and brake. Besides, it is dangerous to ride along next to the right side of a car. The driver could turn right or edge closer to the curb without ever seeing you.

As long as you keep up with the car in front of you, stay in line with it. If you begin to fall behind, pull to the right. However, if you are catching up with the car, pass on the left, just as if you were driving a car yourself.

The safest position in traffic does not depend on whether you are riding a bicycle or driving a car. It depends on how fast you are

going and where you are headed. Drivers expect to be passed on the left, so they look back to the left before they pull out.

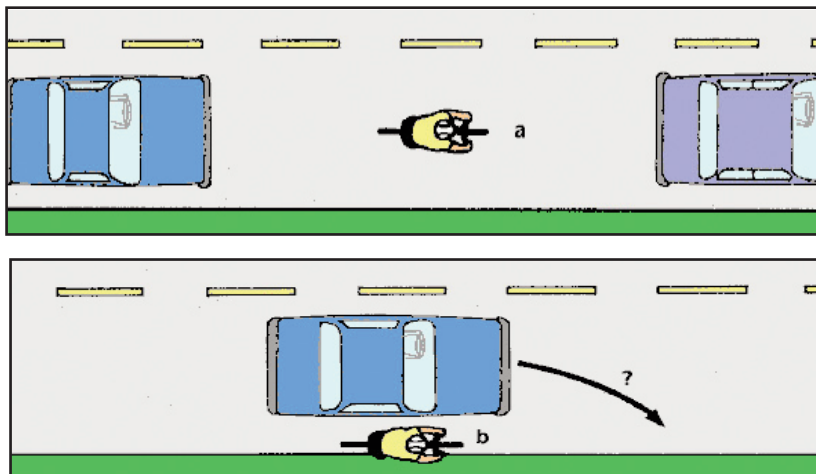
Before you pass, look back for traffic to make sure that you can pull safely into the passing lane. Keep your distance from the side of the car you are passing. Do not sneak along next to it. Put yourself where the driver will look for you. If you are passing a big truck or bus, give it even more clearance—5 or 6 feet—since it could move farther before you could get out of its way. When you are finished, move back into the right lane.

Sometimes the car, bus or truck you are passing will pick up speed while you are still next to it. Then just keep the same position in the lane, and brake lightly if necessary to fall back. When you are fallen

behind, look back to the right for traffic, then merge back to your normal position in the right lane.

On a street with multiple right-turn lanes or heavy, slow traffic, you may move left more than one lane to pass slower traffic.

Your correct position on the road follows a sensible set of rules, the same as for a car driver: Keep to the right if you are going slowly, but pull to the left to pass. The way you carry out these rules is just a little different—as explained here—since your bicycle is narrow and usually slow. An understanding of road positioning makes the difference between the rider who weaves and wanders and the one who blends smoothly and safely into the traffic flow.



When going as fast as the cars, you are much safer if you ride in the middle of the traffic lane. In a), the driver behind you can see you. In b), the driver next to you has not seen you and could turn right.

Chapter 3:

RIDING THROUGH INTERSECTIONS

Intersections are where all of your traffic-riding skills come together. If you ride smoothly through the intersections, you can handle almost any riding environment.

At intersections, move to the correct lane position depending on which way you will be going. Often, you will need to move away from your normal position near the right side of the road. If you are turning right, keep to the right. But if you are turning left, move to the center of the road. If you are going straight, go between the right- and left-turning traffic.

RIGHT TURNS

Right turns are easiest. Just stay in the right lane, look around for traffic, and go around the corner. To avoid being squeezed against the curb, ride in the middle of the right lane if it is narrow, just as you would on a straightaway. Remember that the rear end of a car pulls to the right as it makes a right turn.

At a stop sign or legal right turn on red, yield to traffic coming from the left on the cross street. You are always required to yield to pedestrians in crosswalks. Bicyclists follow the same set of rules as drivers do.

A right-turn signal is a useful courtesy to drivers who would have to wait for you if you were going straight. Make your right-turn signal by pointing with your right arm.

CHANGING YOUR LANE POSITION

To prepare for most intersection maneuvers, you need to change your lane position. Even between intersections or when making a right turn, as just described, you may have to move farther into the right lane. So far, we have gotten by with a quick description of how to look back and check for traffic.

However, when making a left turn, you often have to move across more than one lane. It is time to go into more detail. Before you change your lane position, you must always look back for traffic. Your sense of balance is in your head, so you need some practice to turn your head without swerving.

Some bicyclists change lane position without looking back, because they are afraid of swerving. Do not trust your ears! Many cars are very quiet, and a bicyclist behind you is quieter.

In an empty parking-lot practice area, ride along a straight, painted line. Turn your head to glance back, and then look forward again to see whether you are still riding straight. To keep from swerving, think about the position of your arms. If you do not turn the handlebars, you will not swerve.

Turn your head to look, even if you have a rear-view mirror. A mirror can help you to keep track of the traffic directly behind you, but no mirror will show cars or bicyclists at your side.

The best way to look back depends on your riding position. If you are sitting upright, swivel your neck and your back. If you are in a low crouch, duck your head sideways. Some bicyclists look over their shoulders and some even duck their heads underneath their arms.

GETTING A DRIVER'S COOPERATION

So now you have looked back. What next? If there is a car close behind you, let that car go by, and deal with the next car.

Usually, the next driver will have time to react to your signals. If you make your intentions clear, the driver will usually let you into line.

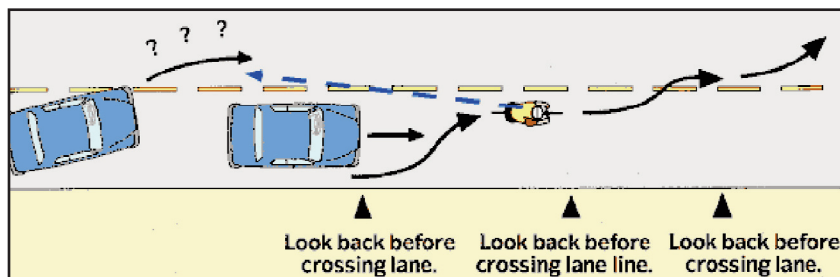
Extend your left arm to signal that you want to move to the left. Wait a couple of seconds, then look back again to check that the driver has slowed down or moved aside to make room.

Turning your head to look back is a signal, too. In slow, crowded traffic, you need to keep your hands on the handlebars, ready to brake. You can usually move into line with the cars while signaling only with a turn of the head. Whatever signal you use, always make sure that the driver behind you has noticed your signal and made room for you.

Do not change your lane position until you are sure that the driver has made room for you. Most drivers will, but there is no guarantee. Your signal does not make it safe to change lane position. Only the driver's response to your signal makes you safe.

If you begin your lane change early enough to deal with two drivers, you will usually succeed; if the first one does not make room for you, the second one almost certainly will. So anticipate turns and plan for them in time.

In high-speed highway traffic, drivers may not have time to react to you. Then you need to wait for a gap in the traffic and move across all of the lanes at once.



Cross a lane in two steps; one to cross the lane line and the next to cross the other side of the lane.

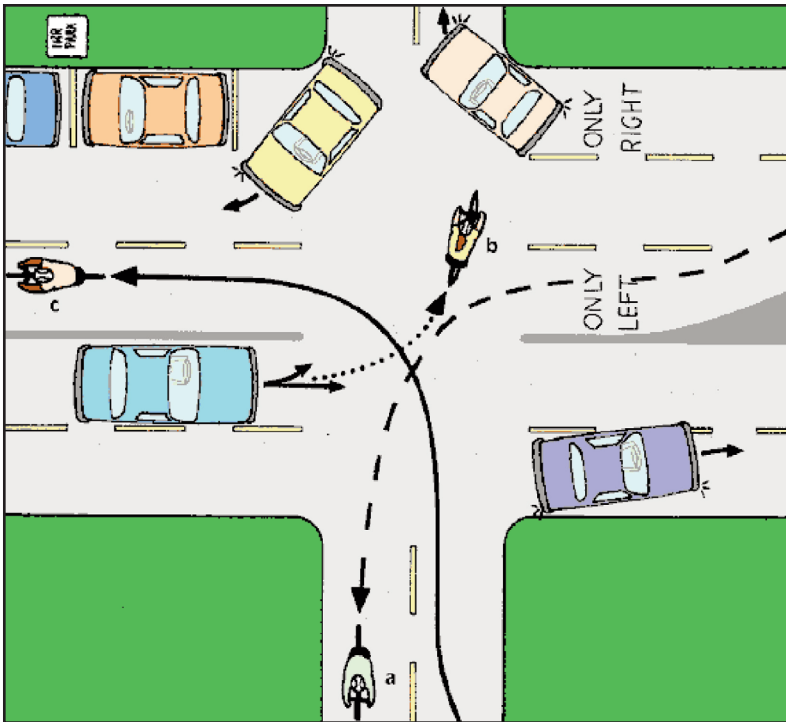
LEFT TURNS

To prepare a left turn, change lanes until you reach the left-turn position in traffic. As you move toward the center of the street, this is where no cars on your left will go straight ahead. If the lane carrying left-turning traffic also carries through traffic, ride at its left side. If it is a left-turn-only lane, ride at its right side. On an ordinary two-lane street, turn left from just to the right of the centerline.

It may seem dangerous to move to the middle of the street, but in fact, the middle is the best position for a left turn. When you are in the

correct position, all the traffic you have to deal with is in front of you. Since you are to the left of the through traffic coming from behind you, you do not have to look back while making your left turn. You can concentrate on the traffic from the left, right and front.

You may have to cross more than one lane to reach the left-turn position. Cross each lane in two steps. With one-step, cross the lane line so you are just inside the next lane. With the next step, cross to the far side of the lane. At each step, look back and, get a driver to make room for you.



Correct paths for left turns. a) The bicyclist has turned left from the right middle of a narrow left turn lane. b) The bicyclist has turned left from the left middle of a narrow left-and through lane. Wait for a traffic light at the middle of such a lane unless you know which way the car behind you is going. c) The cyclist turns from near the center of a two-lane street and enters the inner lane of a four-lane street to avoid the right-turning car entering the outer lane.

GOING STRAIGHT THROUGH

Going straight through an intersection is easy compared with a left turn. You may have to change lanes, but not usually as many.

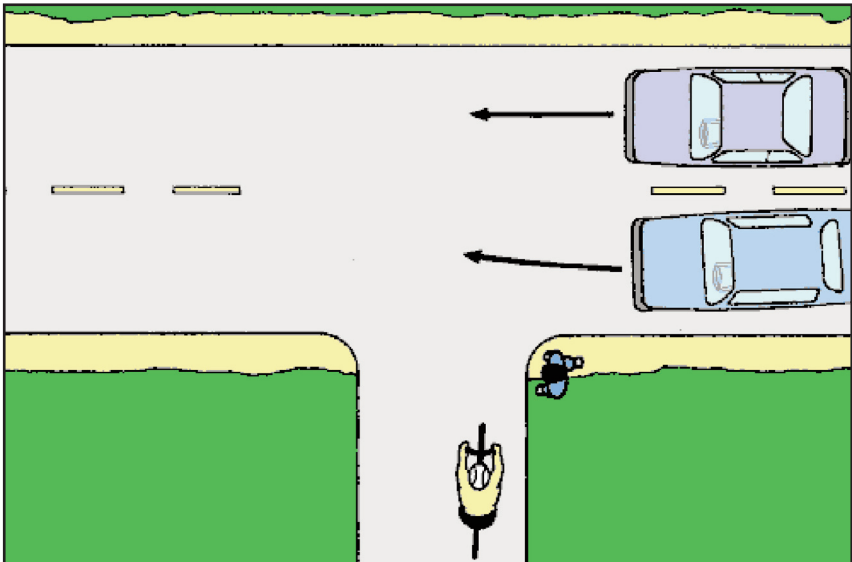
When going straight through, make sure right-turning traffic passes you on your right. Stay completely out of a right-turn-only lane. If there is a lane marked for right turns and through traffic, ride near its left side. You may have to move into the second or third lane from the curb to avoid the right-turning traffic.

When you approach an intersection where cars are waiting for a stop sign or traffic light, never pass the first car. You never know for sure when or in which direction that car will move. Besides, while you are passing the car, it may hide a pedestrian or other hazard.

The more difficult intersection to ride straight through is the one that looks simplest—on a small, two-lane street. Traffic in the right lane goes in three different directions—right, straight and left! Still, on a street with parallel parking, the empty space between the parked cars and the corner serves as a right-turn lane. Do not wander right, into this space. Keep going straight ahead.

On a street without parking, pull a little farther into the lane to discourage right-turning drivers from passing you on the left. With a little finesse, you can position yourself just far enough from the curb so cars can pass you on the right to make a legal right turn on red.

Some motorists hesitate to pass between a bicyclist and the curb even to make a right turn. Wave them by with your right hand.



When entering the road, look left, but always look right as well for pedestrians and overtaking cars.

Chapter 4:

GETTING ACROSS NON-STANDARD INTERSECTIONS

Not all intersections are of the standard, "crossroads" type. Though the same principles of lane positioning apply to all intersection maneuvers, some situations can be confusing and deserve a second look.

ENTERING THE ROAD

Bicyclists sometimes will ride against traffic or take unusual routes across intersections to get to their lane positions. Don't do it!

Instead, look for a good place to enter, where you can start out with a normal intersection maneuver; a left or right turn, or a lane change to merge into traffic. The traffic laws apply as soon as you're on the road, and even if you have to walk your bike half a block to a driveway, a legal start is much safer. Besides, you often get started faster, since you can then move with the normal flow of traffic.

When entering the road from a narrow driveway, ride down its middle. A pedestrian could be approaching on the sidewalk from either side, and a car could be about to enter the driveway from either direction. By placing yourself in the middle, you can see in both directions equally well.

Even when preparing for a right turn onto a rural highway, look left, right, left, and then right again. A car approaching from your right can pull out to pass very quickly and head for you in the lane you're about to enter.

DIAGONAL INTERSECTIONS

Traffic follows the usual rules at a diagonal intersection, but it is harder for drivers to look into the diagonal cross street behind them. Be especially careful of vans and trucks, which have a right rear blind-spot.

Some of the turns in a diagonal intersection are not very sharp, so cars may not slow down very much. Be alert to oncoming left-turning traffic, and be sure the drivers have seen you.

ON- AND OFF-RAMPS

When you are riding along a road and an on-ramp comes in from the right, stay in your normal lane position. Traffic from behind you on the ramp will first pass to your right, and then to your left.

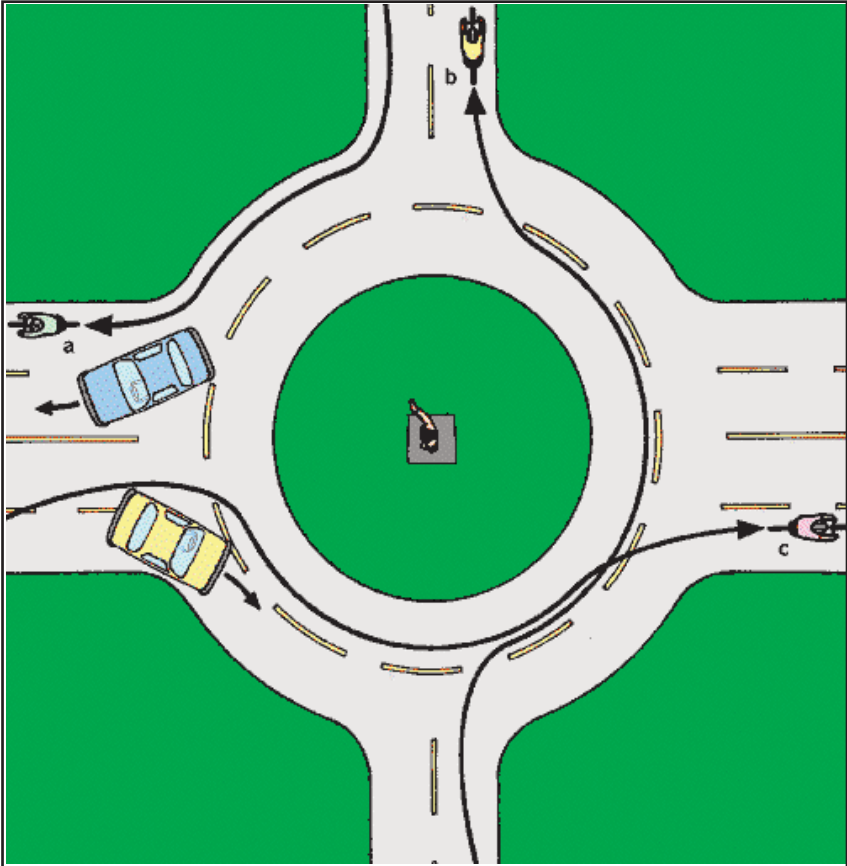
An off-ramp is much like a right-turn lane, except that the traffic is faster. If you are going straight and the ramp goes off to the right, stay in your normal traffic position, to its left. The exiting traffic will pass you on your right, and the through traffic to pass you on your left.

When you are passing an off-ramp, exiting drivers may hesitate to pass you on the right. It is effective to stay a littler farther to the left than usual and make a left-turn signal. Drivers can see your hand signal for hundreds of feet behind you, so it is useful even when cars are traveling at highway speed.

A one-way roadway can have on- and off-ramps to the left side. When entering on a ramp from the left, ride along its left side, then the left side of the roadway until you can cross to your normal lane position.

When exiting on a ramp to the left, cross to the left before the ramp and ride on the left side of the ramp.

Sometimes two roadways will join or divide, but the total number of lanes will stay the same: For example, a couple of one-lane roads can join into a single two-lane one-way road. In high-speed traffic, it is best to ride along the edge, as with ramps. When entering or exiting from the left in slower traffic, you may ride on the right side of the left road, so you avoid having to cross as many lanes.



In a traffic circle or rotary intersection, a) keep to the right if you will take the first exit; b) and c), ride in the inside lane if you are going past the first exit.

TRAFFIC CIRCLES

A traffic circle is a left-curving street with several side streets going off to the right.

The right lane of a traffic circle, then, is a right-turn lane used by entering and exiting traffic. Enter the traffic circle in the right lane if you are going to turn right at the first exit. However, if you are going past the first exit, change lanes to the inside as you enter the circle. Ride around at the outer edge of the inside lane. It sometimes helps to make a left-turn signal while in the inside lane; drivers then feel comfortable about passing you on the right as they exit the circle.

Change back to the outside lane as you approach your exit. Use your normal tactics and hand signals for lane changing.

Because of the traffic circle's left curve, cars go straight to turn right. For this reason, it is especially dangerous to cross an exit of a traffic circle in the right lane. Bicyclists who always keep to the right will tell you that traffic circles are very dangerous. On the other hand, you will find it surprisingly easy to ride around in the inside lane. Drivers do not go very fast there, since they follow the curve.

TWO LEFT TURNS IN A ROW

Sometimes you need to make two left turns quickly, one after the other; for example, if you are turning left at an intersection and then turning left into a driveway at the middle of the block.

In this case, do not head for the right side of the street after the first left turn. You may not have time to change lanes to the left again. Finish your first left turn in the correct lane to begin your second left turn.

LEFT TURNS ON ONE-WAY STREETS

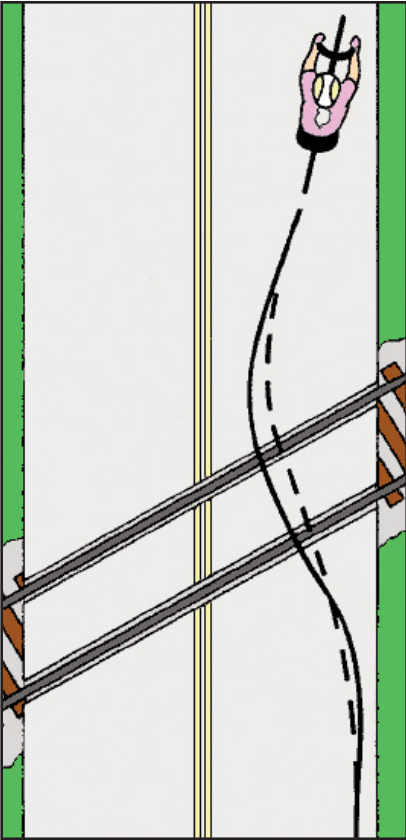
If a one-way street is two or more lanes wide, laws in most states allow you to ride at either side. When you make a left turn from a one-way street onto another one-way street, it is easiest to ride around the corner on the left.

And there they are—the difficult intersection types. Once you can handle these, you can ride just about anywhere. You can even figure out how to handle intersections not described here by using the principles of lane changing and positioning on which all intersection maneuvers are based.

Chapter 5:

STEER OUT OF TROUBLE

A bicycle is a highly maneuverable machine, but that maneuverability makes it quite tippable. You have to take extra care to stay upright and read the road for the special hazards that can cause a bike to fall.



Check behind you for traffic, then cross a diagonal railroad track at right angles.

Beware of any slippery or loose surface: gravel, snow, ice, leaves, oil patches, wet manhole covers and crosswalk markings. Avoid these, or ride over them slowly. Do not turn, brake or accelerate. Be ready to put a foot down for balance.

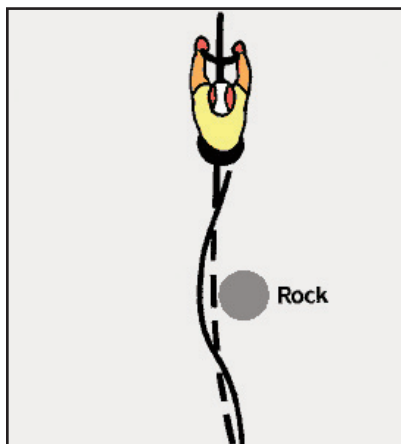
Be especially careful of diagonal railroad crossings, trolley tracks, a row of raised lane-line dots or a step between the shoulder and the travel lane. Any of them can push your front wheel to the side and sweep your bike out from under you. When you cannot avoid them, cross them as nearly as possible at right angles.

Beware of steel-grid bridge decks, which, especially when wet, will steer your bike parallel to the gridding, making balancing difficult. Test a grid deck at a low speed, and walk or use the bridge sidewalk if necessary.

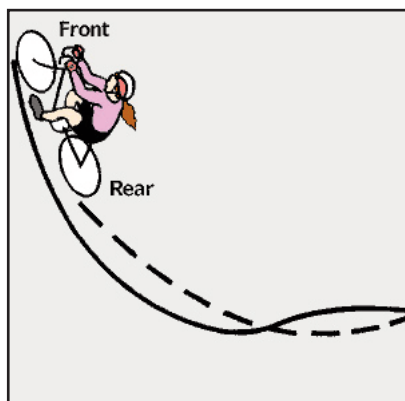
Any bump, rock or pothole more than an inch high can squash your bicycle's tires flat against the rims, damaging the wheels. Avoid the bumps if you can, and walk your bike if the going gets too tough.

GOOD NEWS

Now for the good news: Thanks to your bicycle's small size and quick steering, you can prepare yourself for situations like this one. It



Avoid a rock by turning the handlebars to one side; then correct your balance by turning them the other way.



In order to turn sharply to the right, twitch the handlebars to the left first to start your lean to the right.

is a pleasant, two-lane country road, just wide enough for cars to pass you in your lane. You look up at the scenery and then down at the road. There is a rock directly in front of you. And there is a car just behind you. You cannot swerve left into the traffic and you do not want to swerve to the right, into the gravel and dirt. What to do?

Make your wheels weave around the rock while riding in a straight line—the rock-dodge maneuver. Just as you reach the rock, steer quickly left, then right to correct your balance, then straight again.

Because you correct the balance quickly, your body does not have time to follow the bike's weave. You continue nearly in a straight line. To give yourself better odds against rocks and potholes, go to an empty parking lot and practice the rock dodge until it becomes easy.

QUICK TURNS

Picture yourself in another pinch: You are riding along a street, approaching an intersection, and a car on your left suddenly begins a right turn. The side of the car is headed straight for you! You have to turn quickly alongside the car to get out of trouble.

To begin a turn quickly, you have to lean your bike over quickly. But how do you maneuver?

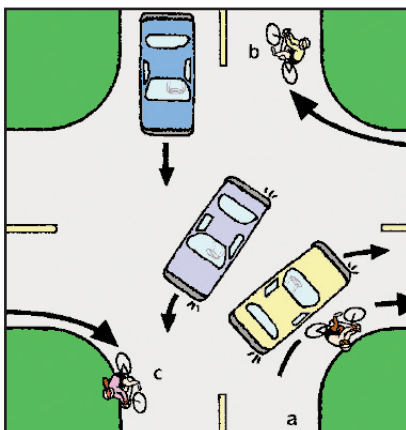
Your bicycle balances the same way you balance a yardstick on the palm of your hand. If you want to move the yardstick to the right, you move your hand to the left. Then, the yardstick leans to the right and you follow it with your hand.

Just the same way, if you steer

your bicycle out from under you to the left for a moment, then you can turn to the right. You must first steer momentarily *toward* the car you are trying to avoid.

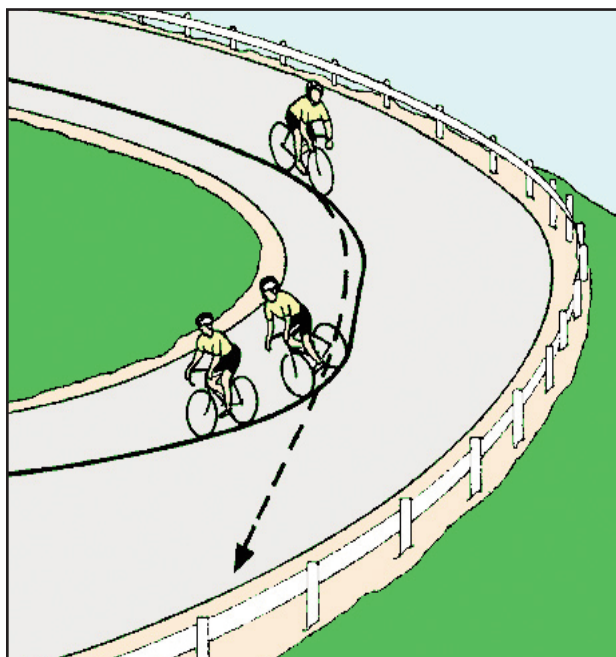
Try this technique in your parking-lot practice area. At slow speeds at first, yank the handlebars quickly to the left. Your bicycle will lean to the right, and then you can steer right. Practice first at slow speeds, then at faster ones. The faster you go, the less sharply you have to steer.

The instant turn is useful in many situations. If a car coming toward you begins a left turn, turn right into the side street with it. If a car pulls out of a side street from the right, swerve into the side street. It's best to turn to the right, behind the car—but if it is too late for that, turn left with the car. Even if you hit the car, the nearer you are going in the same direction, the lighter the



Accident avoidance. a) Instant turn to the right of a right-turning car. b) Instant turn to avoid a car running a stop sign. c) Instant turn ahead of a left-turning car.

If you are going around a curve too fast, straighten the handlebars momentarily to drop into a deeper lean.



impact.

TOO FAST!

Sooner or later, you may find yourself going around a downhill curve too fast. A variation on the instant turn can get you through this situation in one piece.

The usual, panic reaction is to steer straight and brake. But then you are likely to go headfirst off the road before you can stop. Instead, steer with the curve. Do not brake. *Straighten* the handlebars momentarily, as in the instant turn, to drop your bike into a deeper lean.

Usually, you will make it around the curve—your tires have more traction than you normally use. If you do skid out, you'll fall on your side and slide to a stop.

If you are about to ride into a wall or over a cliff, you may decide to deliberately skid out. Lean into a turn, then hit the brakes. The fall may hurt—but not as much as the

alternative.

JUMP?

There is a pothole straight ahead, and no time for even a rock dodge. You were so busy looking up at the traffic that you didn't see the pothole ahead, and now you're about to trash your wheels. If only you could fly. . .

Unfortunately, you cannot fly your bike like the kid in *E.T.*, but you can jump your bike. Holding the pedals horizontally, squat down and pull up on the handlebars. Then jump up and yank your legs up under you. You will be past the pothole faster than reading "squat-pull-jump-yank."

Jumping is the quickest last-resort way to avoid a pothole or other road-surface hazard. Once you get good at it, you can even use it to climb low curbs or to cross diagonal railroad tracks. In your empty parking lot, practice jumping your bike. You must lift first the front wheel, then the rear wheel as it takes its turn with the bump. Your timing depends on how fast you are riding.

Once you know your emergency maneuvers, you will gain a much expanded sense of security, confidence and style. You'll be able to "ride loose," to use the language of California all-terrain riders. It is a sign of an experienced rider, and it saves your bike a lot of wear and tear.

Chapter 6:

USING YOUR BRAKES

Picture yourself on a city path. Suddenly, you notice that you are about to ride down a flight of stairs. Alternatively, you are riding on a country road and there is a bridge out just a few feet in front of you. In cases like these, your bike's brakes could save your life. However, even if you do not have such a dramatic experience, you will feel more confident and go faster if you are ready to stop quickly and smoothly.

It takes practice to get peak performance out of your brakes. You cannot just jam them on and skid to a stop as in a car. You would fall off!

Your brakes must be in good condition to give you the most control. Good bicycle brakes work powerfully and smoothly. If your brakes are weak or grabby, it is time for an overhaul. In addition to good brakes, you need to understand weight transfer and how it affects your stopping.

HOW WEIGHT TRANSFER WORKS

When you are stopping—in a car, on a bike or on foot—your weight shifts to the front. You see examples of such momentum every day. When you are running and stop suddenly, you have to put a foot out in front of yourself to keep from toppling forward. In the same way, when you stop a car, its front springs squeeze down as more weight goes to the front wheels.

Your bike does not have springs, but the weight nonetheless goes to the front wheel. Try a little experiment: Walk along next to your bike. Squeeze the front brake lever. The

bike will stop quickly, but the rear wheel will rise off the ground.

Then squeeze the rear brake lever. Braking will be weak, and the rear tire will skid.

The same things happen when you are riding. If you rely too heavily on the rear brake, the rear wheel will skid and wear out your back tire quickly. On the other hand, you can go right over the handlebars if you use the front brake too hard.

How, then, do you get a powerful stop without risk? There is a trick to learn. Use the rear brake as a signal to tell you how hard to apply the front brake.

THE REAR BRAKE'S SIGNAL

Practice on your bike in an empty parking lot. Squeeze the front lever three times as hard as the rear, while increasing force on both brake levers at the same time. With your light force on the rear brake lever, you are braking the rear wheel only lightly.

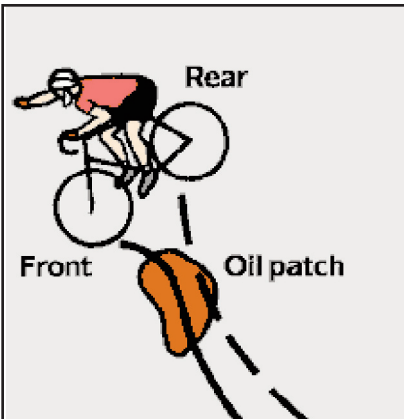
For a powerful stop, squeeze the brake levers harder and harder—the front always three times as hard as the rear. The rear wheel will eventually skid. However,

by this time, most of the weight will be off the rear wheel, so it will skid only lightly. You will not wear a big bald spot in the rear tire—though you will feel and hear the skid.

The rear wheel's skidding is your signal to release the front brake a little. Once the rear wheel stops skidding, squeeze the front brake harder. Keep adjusting the force on the front brake lever to keep the rear wheel just below the point of skidding.

This is your braking technique for straight-ahead stops on clean, dry pavement. Under these conditions, the front wheel will never skid, and you can keep the bike under control.

You can train yourself to release the brakes whenever the bike begins to go out of control. Practice using your front brake so hard that the rear wheel actually lifts off the ground. At a very low speed, 2 or 3 miles per hour, grab the front brake lever so hard that the rear wheel lifts off. Then release the brake lever instantly. Wear your helmet!



Avoid turning and braking on a slippery surface. If your front wheel skids out, you will fall.

BRAKING UNDER POOR CONDITIONS

Braking technique is different when the road surface is slippery, or if you are turning. Under these conditions, the front wheel can skid. You must brake lightly and use the front brake less.

On pavement that is good except for a few places, look ahead for the slippery spots and bumps. Release the brakes as you go over the bad spots, then increase force again once you are back on good pavement.

On dirt, gravel or any surface that looks as though it might be slippery, test the surface by applying the rear brake lightly. If the rear wheel skids easily, avoid using the front brake. Keep your speed down so that, even with your reduced braking power, you can still stop. In wet weather, the streets will be more slippery and so will your rims. Dry the rims by applying the brakes ahead of time. It can take 100 feet or more before the brakes begin to work normally.

When turning, you may have a choice to swerve out of danger or stop—but do not try to do both at once. Practice braking on turns and slippery surfaces to get a feel for these conditions.

Your training will pay off as you become more confident on the bike, in all types of riding situations. You never know when you might have to stop—and the better you can stop, the more confidently you go.

Chapter 7:

RIDING IN GROUPS

Whether you are touring, training or just exploring country roads, riding with friends can add a lot of fun to your bicycling. With a local bicycle club, you can meet people and share information about routes, equipment, and bicycling events. In addition, bicyclists often push themselves harder and improve more when training together. However, you can spoil the fun if you run into one of your companions. Bike/bike crashes are just as common as car/bike crashes, so give some attention to safe group riding.

THE SAFETY COCOON

Imagine a "cocoon" of space around each bicycle in your group of riders. It is easy to think that you can safely pass closer to a bicycle than a car, because the bicycle is smaller. However, the bicycle can turn to the side just as fast as a car. Keep 3 feet of clearance when you are passing another bicyclist—more at high downhill speeds.

At any time, one of your companions might be about to pass you, so be especially careful to ride straight. You do not have eyes in the back of your head, and you cannot constantly trace the position of bicyclists behind you as you ride.

When you are about to pass another bicyclist, it is your responsibility to do it safely. The other members of your group cannot read your mind to know that you are about to change position in the group. Check behind you before you change your lane position. Call out, "On your left" to the bicyclist you're passing, and pass on the left of their bike.

Never sneak past another bicyclist on the right—if you do, you force the other bicyclist farther

toward the middle of the road without warning.

RIDING SIDE BY SIDE

Bicyclists often like to ride side by side so they can talk with each other. Riding two abreast is legal in Pennsylvania and most other states. It is okay on a straight, flat road. There, drivers can see you from behind, and you can usually see or hear them approach.

Side-by-side bicyclists occupy a whole lane. On a multi-lane road with light traffic, cars can pass you in the next lane. On a narrow road or with heavier traffic, be courteous! Do not make drivers wait for you. Pull into a single line well before cars reach you. It takes only one thoughtless rider out to the left of the group to endanger the whole group. Call out, "Car back" to let the group know it is time to single up.

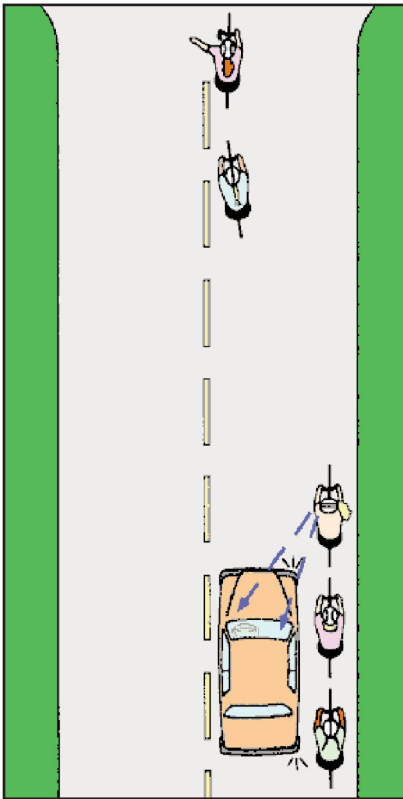
A rear-view mirror helps you to check on the cars behind you. With a mirror, you can ride two abreast more often and still pull back into a single line to let the cars pass you.

Never ride two abreast on a hilly or winding road. Do not make yourself into a last-moment surprise coming around a curve or over a hilltop.

DEALING WITH OTHER ROAD USERS

Some bicyclist fall for a "herd instinct" when riding in groups—as if the group protected them, or there is nobody else on the road besides the group. It is tempting to play "follow the leader" in a group of bicyclists—tempting but dangerous.

When preparing a lane change or turn, you are on your own lookout. It can be safe for the bicyclist ahead of you to change lane position, but not safe for you,



"Snaking" across a lane, the cyclists can allow the car passing to make its right turn, while they turn left. Each cyclist looks back before crossing the lane

since cars or other bicyclists could be approaching from the rear. You must look back for them just the same as when you ride alone. Look left, right, and left again for traffic at stop signs—do not follow the rider ahead of you into an intersection.

The only exception is in a tightly organized, small group that moves completely as a unit. The first and last riders are understood to be on the lookout for the entire group. Do not count on this service unless it is understood in advance.

When crossing lanes, a line of bicyclists should "snake" across, each rider in turn. This way, you leave a safe passage for cars. A ragged line of bicyclists blocks the entire lane.

Make a neat, straight line when waiting at intersections. Groups of bicyclists who pile up at intersections block the road. This practice is unnecessary, discourteous, and dangerous.

When you stop to rest, read your map, or wait for companions, pull completely off the road. It is surprising how many bicyclists fail to observe this simple caution.

DRAFTING AND PACELINE RIDING

When you ride close behind another bicyclist, you do not have to work as hard. The bicyclist in front of you serves as a windbreak reducing your air resistance. Experienced bicyclists take advantage of this effect, drafting each other in a paceline.

In a paceline, each bicyclist works hard for a little while at the front, and then drops back to the rear along the left side of the line of

riders. Large groups may ride in two lines side by side—a double paceline, with the leaders dropping back along the outside, right and left.

A well-coordinated paceline is poetry in motion, but drafting is always a little risky. To take advantage of the windbreak effect, you must follow the rider ahead of you closely; but you must never let your front wheel overlap that rider's rear wheel. If the wheels touch, you suddenly cannot balance and you will almost certainly take a quick, hard fall. Other riders behind you will land on top of you. Ride in a paceline only if you have developed good control over your bike.

Everyone in a paceline must ride smoothly, with no quick braking or swerving. Look past the rider in front of you; Do not stare at his or her rear wheel. Try to anticipate the moves the lead rider will make. The lead rider should announce road hazards: "Glass, " "Dog right," "Car

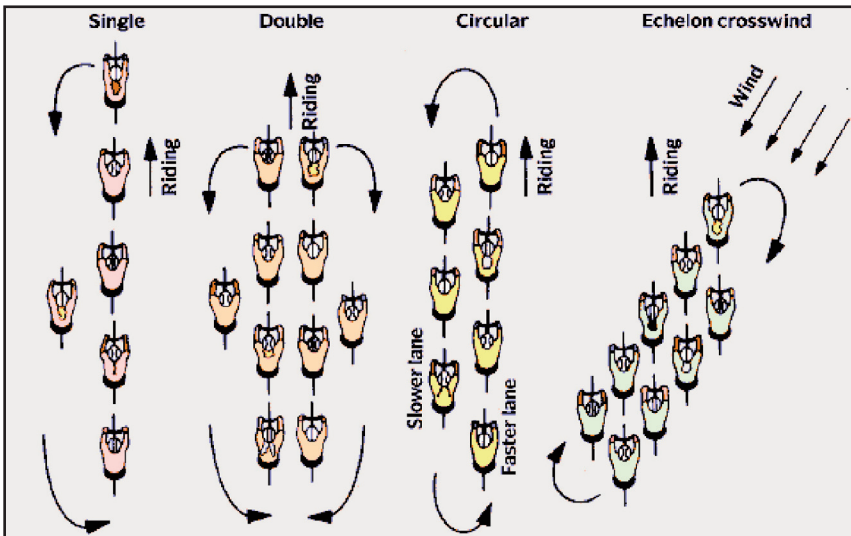
up," and maneuvers: "Slowing," "Left turn." The last rider should announce "Car back" when a car is about to pass the group. Hand signals are not a good idea in a tight paceline group—it is more important to keep both hands on the handlebars.

When you pull in behind another rider to draft, call out "On your wheel" so he will know you're there.

There is a major exception to these rules of cooperation: In a mass-start road race, riders often swerve deliberately to make it hard for others.

Meanwhile, other riders lurk behind, drafting each other until the final minutes when they sprint all-out for the finish line. The tactics of a race—drafting and solo sprints, cooperation and competition—make it exciting for the racers and spectators.

However, leave this kind of excitement for the racers. When riding in a group, focus on cooperation, not competition. Relax



Four types of pacelines. The two at the left are relatively easy, but the two at the right require a well-coordinated group of expert riders.

CHAPTER 8:

RIDING IN RAIN AND DARKNESS

If you use your bicycle for transportation, eventually, you will find that you have to ride at night or in the rain. Though statistical studies show that it is more dangerous to ride under these conditions, they also show that the overall crash rate for bicyclists who ride regardless of weather is lower than that for bicyclists who ride only on fine days (see Jerrold Kaplan, "Characteristics of the Regular Adult Bicycle User," Federal Highway Administration, 1975). Skill and correct equipment make it easy to ride with confidence.

and enjoy your ride!

NIGHT RIDING.

To ride at night, you need lights. Even when streetlights show you the way, you need lights so other people can see you against the glare of car headlights.

A white headlight identifies the fronts of all vehicles. All states require a bicycle to have a headlight at night. Pennsylvania also requires a rear reflector visible from 500 feet.

TYPES OF BICYCLE LIGHTS

Three major types of lights are available for bicycles: small battery lights, generator systems and the high-powered battery systems. Choose your lights depending on where you ride.

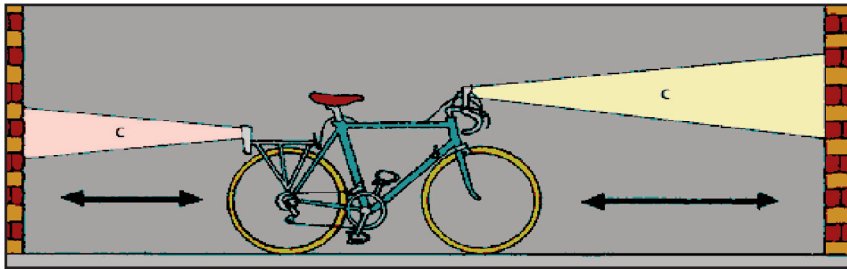
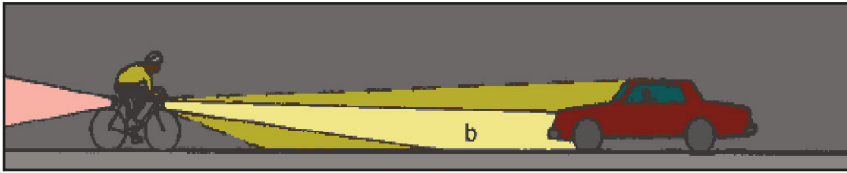
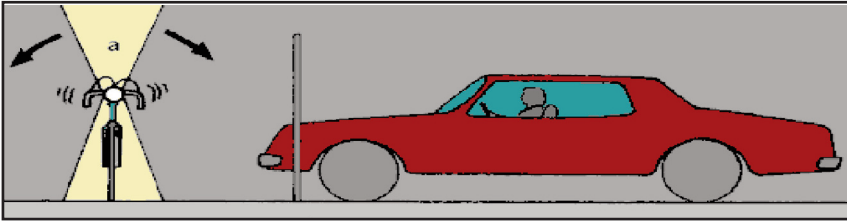
Small battery lights are most useful for riding under streetlights. Aim the headlight so it looks as bright as possible to people ahead

of you. Nickel-cadmium rechargeable batteries will cut the cost of operating small battery lights. Most hardware stores sell these batteries and chargers for them.

Unlike small battery lights, a good generator system is bright enough to light your way on dark roads. It is the best choice for long-distance touring, where you may not be able to buy or recharge batteries. Most generator systems go dark when you stop riding; a disadvantage in stop-and-go city riding. Some generator systems have a battery backup that keeps them lighted when you stop.

High-powered battery lights are brightest of all. They best for night riding under demanding conditions: on dark roads or off-road. They are more expensive and heavier than other bicycle lights, and they need recharging frequently.

When riding at night, carry spare bulbs and batteries for your lights. It is also a good idea to carry a small battery light as a spare to get you



Aiming your lights. a) To alert drivers, flash headlight by twitching the handlebars. b) Mount a generator or high-powered battery light low, to cast the longest beam. c) Aim taillights and small battery headlights level. Test aim by rolling the bike toward and away from a wall. The center of the beam should stay at the same height.

home in case your main lighting system goes on the blink.

USING REFLECTORS

Do not ride at night without a rear reflector and pedal reflectors—and make sure that your reflectors are not obscured by baggage or dirt. Reflectors work well for drivers approaching from behind you; they continue to work if your taillight bulb has burned out, or if your stopped and your generator lights go out.

It is a good idea to use additional reflectors beyond those sold with a new bicycle. Most bicycle shops

carry reflective leg bands and vests. Adhesive-backed strips of reflective material are also sold for the bicycle frame and fenders. The rear reflector sold on new bicycles is not as bright as it could be; it has three panels to reflect to the left, right and center. A large automotive reflector is brighter directly behind you where it is really needed. Be sure to aim your rear reflector directly back. If it is tilted up or down, it may not work at all.

Do not consider front and side reflectors to be a substitute for a headlight. Pedestrians stepping off

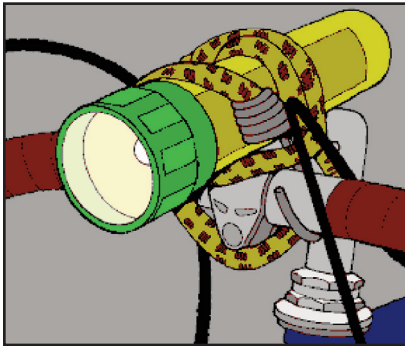
the sidewalk in front of you have no headlights and will not see your reflectors. Motorists pulling out of side streets ahead of you also will not see your reflectors, because these cars' headlights throw their beam straight ahead—across the road in front of you.

Test your nighttime equipment: Have someone ride your bike past you at night and check to see how well your systems work.

NIGHT-RIDING TACTICS

When riding at night, you cannot see drivers inside their cars to make eye contact, but you can flash your headlight at them by twitching the handlebars. Flash your headlight when you need to get the attention of a driver pulling out of a side street.

In some cities, the risk of theft and physical attack in dark, empty



The no-excuse headlight: A flashlight strapped to the handlebar stem with a bungee cord is legal for city use.

places like parks, pedestrian overpasses and industrial areas is generally greater than the risk of crashes on streets with a reasonable amount of traffic, in residential areas and business districts. Choose routes accordingly.

Rural riding at night is the most demanding of your equipment and technique. Most generator lights are not bright enough to allow you to ride downhill at full speed on an unlighted road. Stay within the limitations of your lights.

Two-lane, shoulderless rural roads with moderate to heavy traffic have a bad record for nighttime bicycle crashes. On the other hand, quiet rural roads can be very pleasant to ride at night if your headlight is powerful enough to show you the way.

At night, there are generally fewer drivers on the roads; but of these drivers, a much larger percentage are drunk drivers. A useful trick on an unlighted road is to look at your shadow as a car approaches from behind. If the shadow moves to the right, the car is passing to your left.

RIDING IN WET WEATHER

Riding in wet weather can be miserable, but if you equip yourself well, you can stay comfortable.

Many bicyclists carry no wet-weather gear, and they get soaked. Some bicyclists try to use rain gear borrowed from the coat rack at home. Long raincoats and ponchos tangle with the spokes or frame. Rubberized rainsuits get as wet

inside as out, because they do not let perspiration evaporate.

A bicyclist's rain cape is a fine solution, along with fenders on your bike. The raincape is like a poncho but tailored to fit you in your riding position on the bicycle. It is small and light to carry, and relatively inexpensive to buy. It has loops at the front, which you can hook over your thumbs or the brake levers, extending front like a little tent. A waist strap holds down the back of the cape. The cape should be bright yellow, to make you more visible to drivers.

The rain cape allows ventilation underneath, and so it is the best solution on a warm, rainy day. However, with the rain cape, you need a pair of full-length fenders on your bicycle. They keep dirty water and mud from flying up under your cape. A mud flap on the front fender or toeclip covers will keep your feet dry.

High-tech rainsuits of Gore-Tex or other materials that "breathe" can do the job too, especially when equipped with air holes to allow for cooling. Many have reflective stripes to enhance your visibility, too.

Your riding technique needs some modification in wet weather. Rim brakes work poorly if the bicycle has steel rims—stopping distances may be increased by 10 times. It helps to wipe the rims dry by applying the brakes in advance, well before you need to stop.

There are several ways around the problem of wet-weather braking, among them special leather-faced brake shoes, aluminum rims or a hub brake. One of these is advisable if you ride much in wet

weather. Check with your bike shop about the best choice.

In the rain, pay special attention to metal surfaces, such as manhole covers, painted traffic markings, wet leaves, and oil slicks. They are all especially slippery. Avoid riding through puddles if you cannot see the bottom—a puddle can hide a pothole.

When you get home, it is a good idea to relubricate your bike chain, to help prevent it from rust.

Equip yourself, use reasonable caution, and do not let messy conditions keep you off your bike.

CHAPTER 9:

WAYS TO DEAL WITH TOUGH SITUATIONS

Let us face it—some traffic situations go beyond the normal rules. When the traffic system begins to break down because of overcrowding, poor planning and disrespect for the law, you may have to "bushwhack" your way through the mess.

You can emerge safe and maintain the respect of other road users if you're careful. Here are some of the common situations where you have to take the initiative.

WHEN TRAFFIC LIGHTS DO NOT TURN

Always stop and wait for red lights. You not only ensure your safety, but also increase respect for cyclists as law-abiding road users.

However, some traffic lights do not turn green until they receive a signal from a metal detector buried in the pavement. A bicycle does not have enough metal to make many of them work.

Recognize the detector by a square or octagonal pattern of thin lines in the pavement, where slots were cut for the detecting wires. The detector is most sensitive if you ride along one of the wires.

If your bike does not trip the detector, you have to wait for a car to do it, or else you have to go through the red light. Going through the red is not against the law, because the light is defective. Refer to Sections of Title 75 (Vehicle Code in this pamphlet) pertaining to pedalcycles Section 3112.

Detectors are made that work

for bicycles, at little or no additional cost. Federal design guidelines exist for these detectors. If you put enough pressure on your local and state government, bicyclists can avoid the crashes and the city can avoid the lawsuits, which may follow.

GETTING THROUGH TRAFFIC JAMS

Traffic jams do not have to stop you—that is one of the biggest advantages of bicycling in the city. However, in the tight quarters of a tie-up, take extra care. Stopped cars in a traffic jam present the same hazards as parked cars: blindspots, doors and unpredictable starts and turns.

If there is an open passing lane, use it rather than thread between cars. If the street is completely plugged, pick your way forward slowly and with your hands on the brake levers. Remember, any car door could open!

If you are in a traffic jam, you can be sure that the cars will not move, since they have nowhere to go. However, if there is an open driveway or parking space into which a car could turn, you have to assume that it will. Look to see whether the car's front wheels are turned. Move away from the side of the car as you pass, and try to get the driver's attention as you approach the front of the car.

When cars are stopped, but not completely bumper to bumper, be very wary of cars from other lanes cutting across in the gaps. Stop and look before you move out into a gap. Be especially careful if the vehicle you are passing, like many vans, does not have a hood you can see over.

Do not pass a long truck or bus in a traffic jam unless there is a full, open lane next to it. If you ride close to the side of such a vehicle, it may begin to merge toward you, leaving you no way to escape.

As you approach an intersection, change lanes to the same position as you would in normal traffic. Before you cross in front of a car to change lanes, make eye contact with the driver even if the car is stopped. When you reach an intersection, wait behind the first car at the traffic light. Do not move up next to that car; drivers do not always use their turn signals, so you do not know for sure which way the car will turn when the light turns green.

These traffic-jam tactics are reasonably safe, but in some cities, it may not be legal for a bicyclist to pass on the right or ride between lanes of traffic. On the other hand, it

is usually legal for you, or any driver, to cautiously disobey normal traffic rules when the road is "obstructed."

SIDEWALK AND BIKEPATH RIDING

Many people consider sidewalks a safe place to ride because cars do not travel on them. Unfortunately, sidewalks are not safe. Stay off them, except where you have no choice.

Trees, hedges, parked cars, buildings, and doorways create blindspots along a sidewalk, which is too narrow to allow you to swerve out of the way if someone appears. A pedestrian on the sidewalk can sidestep suddenly, or a small child can run out from behind an adult. Never pass a pedestrian until you have his attention.

In addition, cars do use sidewalks—at every cross street and driveway. Since there are no clear rules for travel on a sidewalk, your only choice is to ride very slowly and look in all directions before crossing a driveway or street.

A bikepath should be used with caution. Even if bicycles are supposed to have the right of way, the path may be too narrow for safe maneuvering. Pedestrians are just as unpredictable, and intersections are often hazardous. A bikepath can get crowded with roller skaters, dog walkers, and careless, inexperienced bicyclists.

A bikepath can sometimes provide a useful shortcut, and it can be pleasant and scenic. However, do not ride on it just because it is there. Most bikepaths are no place for a fast ride or commuting trip.

AVOIDING THE MOVING BLINDSPOT

On your bicycle, you can see over most cars. You will become used to this advantage. Do not let it fool you, though. You cannot see over a large van, truck, or bus. Moving blindspots lurk behind these tall vehicles.

Suppose that you are riding on a two-way, four-lane street. You have merged to the inside lane, because you want to turn left. You signal your left turn and continue to move forward. You see only one other vehicle on the street: a van, coming toward you in the opposite passing lane. It stops to let you turn left. Can you make your turn safely?

No! Since you are moving forward, a blindspot behind the van is "moving toward you." A car could be passing the van in the outside lane, and you would never see that car. If you were to cross in front of the van, you could be met with a terrible surprise.

ARE YOU INVISIBLE?

People will often tell you to "ride as if you were invisible." That advice only makes sense where you are actually hidden by a blindspot. To ride all the time as if you were invisible, you would have to pull off the road whenever a car approaches them from behind. You would also have to stop and wait until traffic clears before crossing any intersection.

Instead, ride to make sure you are visible. Wear bright-colored clothes by day, and use lights and reflectors at night. Also, test to make sure that drivers have seen you. This is the safest way to ride.

How do you test that a driver has seen you? Here is an example. Suppose that you are on a main street, riding toward an intersection. A car is approaching from the right in the cross street where there is a stop sign. How do you handle it?

MAKING EYE CONTACT

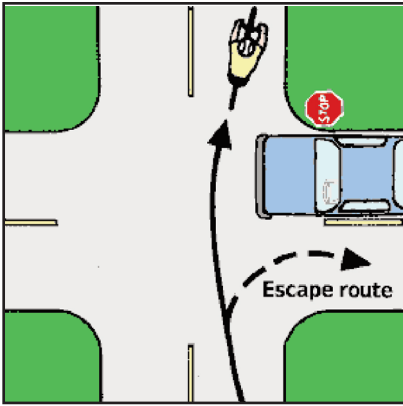
As you approach the intersection, look into the car window, and make eye contact with the driver to ascertain that the driver has seen you. Watch for the car to slow down more than it would if you were not there.

If you look into the driver's window and the driver is not looking at you, then be very cautious. Even if the car is stopped at the stop sign, a driver who does not know you are there has no reason to stay stopped. Slow down, and call out to get the driver's attention. Proceed only when you are sure that the driver is waiting for you.

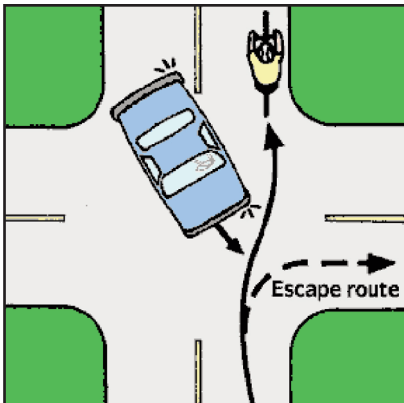
DEALING WITH RUDE DRIVERS

Some drivers try to cut across in front of you. They inch out from a driveway or stop signal and treat you as if you have no right to the road.

These drivers seem more dangerous than they actually are. Most drivers who play these tricks are only trying to bluff you. They inch forward with one foot on the gas pedal and the other on the brake pedal, waiting to see whether you'll stop.



To call the bluff on a driver inching out from a stop sign, check behind you for traffic, then keep pedaling as you move farther into your lane.



To call the bluff on a driver threatening to turn left from ahead of you, move into your lane to make yourself more visible, then right to prepare your escape if necessary and increase your speed.

Giving in to this bullying will slow you down and leave your self-esteem in shambles. Stand up for your rights. Do not let rude drivers spoil your trip. Outbluff them. Here is how.

With a little experience, and after reading the chapter on emergency braking in this booklet, you will have a good idea of your bike's stopping distance in any situation.

You outbluff a driver by making it clear that you don't intend to stop. Continue to move forward—and keep pedaling, since your turning pedals are a clear signal to the driver. Meanwhile, figure out when you will have to hit the brakes, in case the driver pulls out in front of you anyway.

In 999 cases out of 1,000, the driver will stop and wait for you before you have to brake. Move right on past the car. In the odd case that the driver does not stop, you will be prepared to brake in time.

The real danger at intersections is from drivers who run stop signs or red lights without even slowing down, or who stop and then start again without looking. However, these drivers are rare; crashes tend to deplete their numbers.

REDUCING FRICTION BETWEEN BICYCLISTS AND MOTORISTS

The main way bicyclists annoy motorists is by doing unpredictable maneuvers this booklet warns against.

Fearful instruction—"always keep away from traffic"—is passed down to children by parents who do not

know much about bicycling—the blind leading the blind. From about 1930 to 1965, few adults rode bicycles in the United States, and that was long enough for incorrect ideas about bicycling to become deeply rooted.

Certainly, children should not be allowed to ride bicycles in heavy traffic, any more than they should be allowed to drive cars. However, that does not mean that adult bicyclists should have to ride like children.

There will always be people in cars who yell, "Get off the road." Do not let them bother you. Position yourself to encourage drivers to maneuver around you correctly. If most bicyclists in your community use incorrect maneuvers, drivers will have some trouble understanding your correct maneuvers. You need to make especially clear signals. With experience, drivers will discover that they have an easier time with bicyclists who use correct maneuvers.

The number of bicyclists is increasing, and in the end, more drivers will come to understand that it makes sense to share the road. Bicycles use less road space than cars; every person who chooses to ride a bicycle is reducing traffic problems.



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Information from “Street Smarts” was provided by *Bicycling Magazine*, a publication of Rodale Press, Inc. of Emmaus, PA. Rodale publishes books and magazines in the fields of health and fitness, gardening, woodworking, sewing and crafts. For more information about *Bicycling Magazine* or the other publications of Rodale Press, please call 800-666-2806 or write to:

Rodale Press, Inc.
Department R
Emmaus, PA 18098



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Produced by the
Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
www.pa.gov/penndot

Pub 380 (4-26)