How do connecting roads work on routes?



Cycle junctions are the brainchild of Hugo Bollen, a former mining engineer from Limburg. He wanted to breathe new life into his region by promoting cycling. In the mines, he saw how miners made their way through a system of nodes, and in 1995 he brought the system “above ground”. The province promoted itself as “Cycling Paradise Limburg”, other provinces followed suit, and today Flanders is one of the most popular cycling regions in Europe: more than 10 million trips are made each year via the junction network.

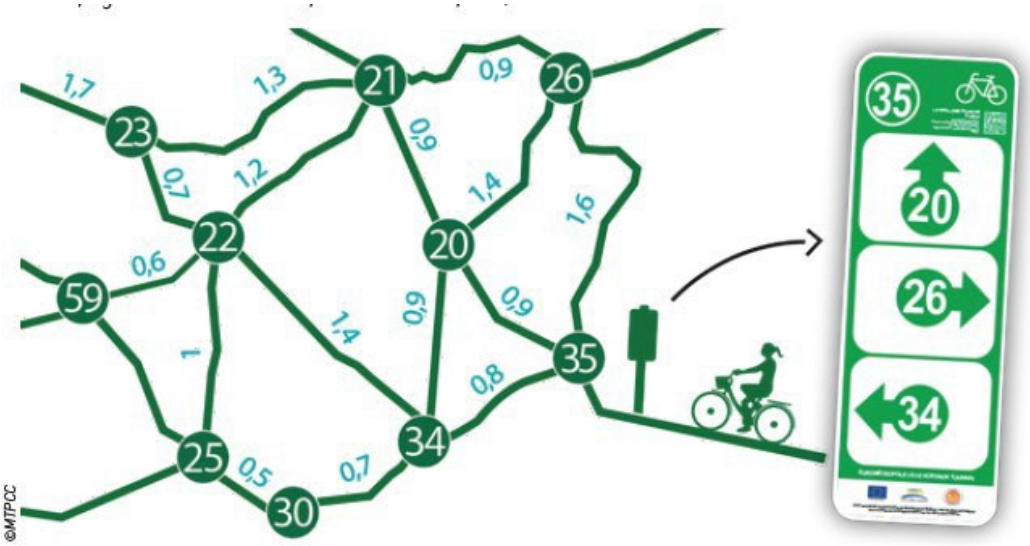
The most beautiful and safest routes have been mapped out, and where two cycle paths cross, they form a junction. Each junction has a number, and along the routes there are signs pointing to the next junction.

Cycle to the junction where you want to start. It is easy to find as the cycle path network is marked with green/white signs. The sign shows the junction number. If you want to return to this starting point, you need to remember this number. Tip: take a photo of it with your smartphone so you don't have to worry about it later.



There are arrows on the signs for cycle junctions indicating the direction. These signs are at eye level and at fixed distances from each intersection. They are repeated after each crossing.

At each cycle junction, you decide which direction you want to go and how long you want to cycle. The signs at each intersection at the junctions help with this. At a glance, you can see how the routes in the area work. Such road signs also indicate the distances between junctions. The signs show the route to the connecting junctions, for example turn left at number 43, right at 15 and straight on at 10. Along the way, you will also regularly encounter signs indicating the direction of the next junction.



Principe de fonctionnement d'un réseau points-nœuds. En bleu, les distances en kilomètres entre chaque nœud.

For more information on heat exchangers, see https://www.fietsknoop.nl/talen/english