# Pavement

# **Pavement**

NO.	DATE	TITLE		
		General		
PV-3	10-15-24	Safety Edge		
PV-10	04-21-20	Rumble Strip Panel for Intersection Approach		
PV-12	04-16-24	Milled Shoulder Rumble Strips		
PV-13	04-16-24	Milled Centerline Rumble Strips		
PV-20	10-21-14	Raised Islands		
		PCC		
PV-101	04-15-25	Joints		
PV-102	04-21-20	PCC Curb Details		
PV-103	04-19-22	Manhole Boxouts in PCC Pavement		
PV-104	04-21-20	Ramped Median Nose		
PV-105	10-21-14	PCC Pavement Widening		
PV-106	10-17-17	PCC Railroad Approach Section		
PV-121	04-21-15	Jointing PCC Pavement Widening		
		HMA		
PV-201	04-19-22	Manhole Boxouts in HMA Pavement and HMA Overlays		
PV-202	04-21-20	Hot Mix Asphalt Resurfacing		
PV-203	04-21-20	HMA Base Widening		
PV-204	10-17-17	HMA Railroad Approach Section		
		Superelevation		
PV-301	04-15-25	Superelevation Details Two Lane Roadway		
PV-302	04-15-25	Superelevation Details Four Lane Roadway Depressed Median		
PV-303	04-21-20	Superelevation Details Ramps		
PV-304	04-15-25	Superelevation Details Six Lane Roadway Depressed Median		
PV-305	04-19-22	Superelevation Details Six Lane Roadway Closed Median		
PV-306	04-15-25	Superelevation Details Eight Lane Roadway Closed Median		
PV-307	04-15-25	Superelevation Details Eight Lane Roadway Depressed Median		

## **Pavement**

NO.	DATE	TITLE			
		Ramp Tapers			
PV-410	04-21-20	Deceleration Taper for 16' Exit Ramp			
PV-411	04-21-20	Acceleration Taper for 16' Entrance Ramp			
PV-412	04-21-20	Deceleration Taper for 18' Exit Loop			
PV-414	04-21-20	Acceleration Taper for 18' Entrance Loop			
		Detours and Median Crossovers			
PV-418	10-21-14	One- Lane Detour Connection			
PV-428	10-21-14	Two-Lane Detour Connection			
PV-500	04-21-15	Median Crossover (50' Median)			
PV-501	04-21-20	Median Crossover (50' Median) 16' Wide 1 Lane			
PV-502	04-21-20	Median Crossover (50' Median) 28' Wide 2 Lane			
PV-503	04-21-15	Median Crossover (64' Median)			
PV-504	04-21-20	Median Crossover (64' Median) 16' Wide 1 Lane			
PV-505	04-21-20	Median Crossover (64' Median) 28' Wide 2 Lane			
PV-506	04-21-15	<i>I</i> edian Crossover (68.24' Median)			
PV-507	04-21-20	Median Crossover (68.24' Median) 16' Wide 1 Lane			
PV-508	04-21-20	Median Crossover (68.24' Median) 28' Wide 2 Lane			
PV-509	04-21-15	Median Crossover (82' Median)			
PV-510	04-21-20	Median Crossover (82' Median) 16' Wide 1 Lane			
PV-511	04-21-20	Median Crossover (82' Median) 28' Wide 2 Lane			
PV-512	04-21-15	Median Crossover (100' Median)			
PV-513	04-21-20	Median Crossover (100' Median) 16' Wide 1 Lane			
PV-514	04-21-20	Median Crossover (100' Median) 28' Wide 2 Lane			



Quantities for Safety Edge are included in the estimated quantity of the pavement or shoulder. For HMA quantities calculated by area, the Safety Edge is measured as one foot of width regardless of thickness.

See paving typicals for placement within roadway.

The number of HMA lifts shown are for illustration purposes only.

1 Material in excess of 1' width is contractor's option.

2 Coverage thickness to exceed nominal maximum aggregate size.



REVISIONS:

Added detail for PCC between 5 inches and 8 inches.

REVISION

**PV-3** 



#### SAFETY EDGE









SECTION A-A (RUMBLE STRIP CUT IN PAVEMENT)



SECTION A-A (RUMBLE STRIP PLACED IN PLASTIC P.C. CONCRETE)

Construct rumble strip panel prior to opening to traffic.

Refer to the contract documents for pavement patching and jointing information.

Possible Contract Items: CD Joint Assembly CT Joint Patches, Full-Depth Finish, by Area Patches, Full-Depth Finish, by Count Rumble Strip Panel (In Full Depth Patch) Rumble Strip Panel (PCC Surface) Rumble Strip Panel (HMA Surface)

Possible Tabulations: 102-6C 112-7



REVISIONS:

Changed 18" strip of normal pavement surface to 24".

REVISION

**PV-10** 

SHEET 1 of 1

3 04-21-20



APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

**RUMBLE STRIP PANEL** FOR INTERSECTION APPROACH



Do not place structural rumble strips areas where

- a lane's paved width is less than 14 feet
- milled shoulder rumble strips will be placed

Placement of structural rumble strips will be incidental to "Standard or Slip Form Portland Cement Concrete Pavement".

Possible Contract Item: Standard or Slip Form Portland Cement Concrete Pavement





- 1 Place continuous Milled Rumble Strips (no 12 foot gaps) on all median side shoulders and on all interstate shoulders.
- 2 Gap rumble strips at transverse joints. Centering the gap about the joint is desireable. Maintain a minimum of 3 inches between rumble and transverse joint.

Possible Contract Items: Asphalt Emulsion for Fog Seal (Shoulder Rumble Strips) Milled Shoulder Rumble Strips, HMA Surface Milled Shoulder Rumble Strips, PCC Surface

Possible Tabulation: 112-10











SHEET 3 of 3

REVISIONS:

Added passing lane detail.

Stuart M	ide	
APPROVED BY DESIGN M	ETHODS ENGINEER	

MILLED SHOULDER RUMBLE STRIPS



Centerline rumble strip placement is the same regardless of centerline pavement marking.

- 1 Gap rumble strips at PCC transverse joints. Centering the gap about the joint is desireable. Maintain a mimimum of 3 inches between rumble and transverse joint.
- (2) Center 4 inch gap over longitudial joint.

Possible Contract Items: Milled Centerline Rumble Strips, HMA Surface Milled Centerline Rumble Strips, PCC Surface

Possible Tabulation: 112-10



REVISIONS:

Added passing lane detail.

Approved by Design Methods Engineer

REVISION

**PV-13** 

SHEET 1 of 4

6 4-16-24

MILLED CENTERLINE RUMBLE STRIPS



3 Stop rumbles 180 feet in advance of paved side roads or 75 feet for granular side roads.



REVISIONS:

Added passing lane detail.

Stuart Niele
APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

REVISION

**PV-13** 

SHEET 2 of 4

6 4-16-24

MILLED CENTERLINE RUMBLE STRIPS





PASSING LANE SITUATIONS



REVISION 6 4-16-24



REVISIONS: Added passing lane detail.

Stunt Niela	
APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER	

MILLED CENTERLINE RUMBLE STRIPS



Jointing

## **DESIGNER INFORMATION**

After required signs have been placed, fill any unused holes for sign posts with Flowable Mortar meeting the requirements of Section 2506 of the Standard Specifications. This work is incidental to sign placement.

Refer to Standard Road Plan PV-102 for curb information.

- 1 Shape surface of island as necessary to drain.
- (2) Radius point is located at back of curb. Pave across and between curbs on a straight line. See tabulation 112-4.
- (3) 'E' Joint, see PV-101.
- (4) Construct 'C' Joint In Curb as needed to continue intersection pavement joints. See PV-101.
- 5 The furnishing and placing of granular backfill is incidental to the price bid for 6 inch P.C. Concrete Median
- (6) 'C' Joints as required. See PV-101.

Possible Contract Items: Curb and Gutter, P.C. Concrete Median, P.C. Concrete, 6 inch

Possible Tabulation: 112-4



Changed reference from tabulation 101-13 to 112-4 in circle note 2 ar changed title as Painted Islands are being introduced.

REVISION

**PV-20** 

SHEET 1 of 1

2 10-21-14

Stuart Niele APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

#### **RAISED ISLANDS**



See dowel assemblies for fabrication details.

See Bar Size Table for Contraction Joints on Sheet 2.

Locate 'DW' joint at a mid-panel location between future 'C' or 'CD' joints. Place no closer than 5 feet to a 'C' or 'CD' joint.

Place bars within the limits shown under dowel assemblies.

Edge with 1/8 inch tool for length of joint. For HT joint, remove header block and board when second slab is placed.

Unless specified otherwise, use 'CD' transverse contraction joints in mainline pavement when T is greater or equal to 8 inches. Use 'C' joints when T is less than 8 inches.

'RT' joint may be used in lieu of 'DW' joint at the end of the days work. Remove any pavement damaged due to the drilling at no additional cost to the Contracting Authority.

Top of Curb						
lab –						
7						
)						
Lon	a Tie Bar					
12" C	enters					
	'DW - CG	34				
	DAY'S WORK	JOINT				
CU	RB AND GUT	TER UNIT				
	LEGEND					
	Existing	Pavement				
	Propose	ed Pavement				
			REVISION 12 04-15-25			
			DV 101			
	FIGURE 7010.101	STANDARD ROAD PLAN				
	REVISIONS: Added or	vel dowel bars, Added BT-6 joint	SHEET 1 OF 8			
	TRP		Mile			
	SUDAS DIRECTOR	DESIGN M				
		JOINTS				



⊃' joint to a depth of T/3 ± 1/4"; saw 'C' joint to a f T/4 ± 1/4".							
ying ir d PCC	ying into old pavement, $\bigcirc$ represents the depth d PCC.						
B CC	AR SIZE TAB	LE FOR JOINTS					
l Dowe meter	l Tubular Do Diamete	wel Elliptical	Tie Bar Size				
<u>3</u> " 4	<u>7</u> " 8	N/A	#6				
<u>1</u> " 4	1 <del>3</del> "	Small	#10				
<u>1</u> " 2	1 <del>5</del> "	Medium	#11				
liptical Dowel Bars will not be allowed for							
Г							
[	LEGENL	Pavement					
[	Proposed Pavement						
Γ	SUDAS IOVA IDOT 12 04-15-25						
-	FIGURE 7010.101       STANDARD ROAD PLAN       PV-101         REVISIONS:       Added ovel dowel bars, Added BT-6 joint						
F							
	SUDAS DIRECTOR DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER						
	JOINTS						



Joint	Bars Bar Length and Spacing		
'L-1'	#4	36" Long at 30" Centers	
'L-2'	#5	36" Long at 30" Centers	
'L-3'	#3	36" Long at 15" Centers	

LEGENE LEGENE Existing Propose	) Pavement ed Pavement				
		REVISION 12 04-15-25			
		PV-101			
FIGURE 7010.101	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	SHEET 3 of 8			
REVISIONS: Added ov	vel dowel bars, Added BT-6 joint				
SUDAS DIRECTOR	Design M	Mill IETHODS ENGINEER			
JOINTS					





	KEYWAY DIMENSIONS				
)	Pavement Thickness (T)	A	B		
	8" or greater	1 <u>3</u> "	2 <u>3</u> "		
	Less than 8"	1"	2"		
		•	_		



See Bar Size Table for Doweled Expansion Joints.

Edge with 1/4 inch tool for length of joint indicated if formed; edging not required when cut with diamond blade

See Dowel Assemblies for fabrication details and placement limits. Coat the free end of dowel bar to prevent bond with pavement. At intake locations, dowel bars may be cast-in-place.

Predrill or preform holes in joint material for appropriate dowel size.

Compact tire buffings by spading with a square-nose

DOWELED EXPANSION JOINTS						
TYPE	WIDTH	WIDTH FILLER MATERIAL 17				
ED	1"	1" Resilient (Detail F)				
EE	2"	Fle	xible Foam	(Detail F)		
EF	3 <u>1</u> "	Flex	kible Foam	(Detail G)		
BAI	R SIZE	TABLE	FOR DOV	VELED		
	EXF	PANSIC	ON JOINTS	5		
		< 8"	≥ 8" but < 10"	≥ 10"		
Dowe Diame	el ter	<u>3</u> " 4	1 <u>1</u> "	1 <u>1</u> "		
Tubular, GFRP, and Elliptical Dowel Bars will not be allowed for expansion joints.						
0.0.0	boo of Existing Pavement					
	Propos	ed Paveme	ent			
				REVISION		
\ <b>&amp;</b> } S	UDAS	I <b>S</b> W	AIDOT	12 04-15		
FIGURE 7010.101 STANDARD ROAD PLAN						
REVISIONS:	REVISIONS: Added ovel dowel bars, Added BT-6 joint					
Toplan Street Michen						
SUDA	S DIRECTOR		DESIGN N	IETHODS ENGINEER		
JOINTS						



(19) Use 18 inch long dowel bars with a tolerance of  $\pm$  1/8 inch. Ensure the centerlines of individual dowels are parallel to the other dowels in the assembly within  $\pm$  1/8 inch.

Use wires with a minimum tensile strength of 50 ksi.

Details apply to both transverse contraction and expansion joints.

(22) Weld alternately throughout.

0.306 inch diameter wire. Wire sizes shown are the minimum required.

24 Maximum 0.177 inch diameter wire, welded or friction fit to upper side rail, both sides.

25 Measured from the centerline of dowel bar to bottom of lower side rail + 1/4 inch.

Per lane width, install a minimum of 8 anchor pins evenly spaced (4 per side), to prevent movement of assembly during construction. Anchor assemblies placed on pavement or PCC base with devices approved by the Engineer.

If dowel basket assemblies are required for curbed pavements, the assembly length is based on the jointing layout. See PV-101, sheet 8.

Ensure dowel basket assembly centerline is within 2 inches of the intended joint location longitudinally and has no more than 1/4 inch horizontal skew from end of basket to end of basket.

		REVISION			
🛛 🖓 SUDAS		12	04-15-25		
			101		
FIGURE 7010.101	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	PV-101			
		SHEET 6 of 8			
REVISIONS: Added ovel dowel bars, Added BT-6 joint					
ToPa Stront Mich					
SUDAS DIRECTOR	SUDAS DIRECTOR DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER				
JOINTS					



(19) Use 18 inch long dowel bars with a tolerance of  $\pm$  1/8 inch. Ensure the centerlines of individual dowels are parallel to the other dowels in the assembly within  $\pm$  1/8 inch.

Use wires with a minimum tensile strength of 50 ksi.

21 Details apply to both transverse contraction and expansion joints.

Weld alternately throughout.

0.306 inch diameter wire. Wire sizes shown are the minimum required.

24 Maximum 0.177 inch diameter wire, welded or friction fit to upper side rail, both sides.

25 Measured from the centerline of dowel bar to bottom of lower side rail + 1/4 inch.

Per lane width, install a minimum of 8 anchor pins evenly spaced (4 per side), to prevent movement of assembly during construction. Anchor assemblies placed on pavement or PCC base with devices approved by the Engineer.

If dowel basket assemblies are required for curbed pavements, the assembly length is based on the jointing layout. See PV-101, sheet 8.

Ensure dowel basket assembly centerline is within 2 inches of the intended joint location longitudinally and has no more than 1/4 inch horizontal skew from end of basket to end of basket.

Clip and remove center portion of tie during field assembly.

1/4 inch diameter wire.

	REVISION		SION	
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			404	
			-101	
FIGURE 7010.101	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	l		
		SHEET 7 of 8		
REVISIONS: Added ov	/el dowel bars, Added BT-6 joint			
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SUDAS DIRECTOR	DESIGN M	1ETHODS EN	GINEER	
JOINTS				



(19) Use 18 inch long dowel bars with a tolerance of  $\pm$  1/8 inch. Ensure the centerlines of individual dowels are parallel to the other dowels in the assembly within  $\pm 1/8$ 

Use wires with a minimum tensile strength of 50 ksi.

Details apply to both transverse contraction and expansion joints.

Diameter of bend around dowel is dowel diameter + 1/8

32 For uniform lane widths: 3 to 6 inches. For taper and variable width pavements: 3 to 12 inches.

 $\square$ 

		REVISION		
SUDAS		12	04-13-20	
FIGURE 7010.101	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	PV-101		
		SHEET 8 of 8		
REVISIONS: Added ovel dowel bars, Added BT-6 joint				
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SUDAS DIRECTOR DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER				
JOINTS				



	For joint details, see PV-101.			
	<ol> <li>6 inch Standard Curb, 6 inch Sloped Curb, or 4 inch Sloped Curb as specified.</li> </ol>			
	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch if Proposed Pavement is HMA. No elevation difference if Proposed Pavement is PCC.			
	3 'BT' , 'KT', or 'L' joint if Proposed Pavement is PCC. 'B' joint if Proposed Pavement is HMA.			
	4 0 to 2 inches for residential entrances. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches for industrial or commercial entrances.			
			REVISION	
~			5 04-21-20 <b>PV-102</b>	
	FIGURE 7010.102	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	SHEET 1 of 2	
	REVISIONS: Split DRIVEWAY DROP CURB detail into two details. Added new circle note 4 on Sheet 1. Renumbered circle note on Sheet 5.			
	Fue D. Wigand Stront Mills SUDAS DIRECTOR DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER			
	PCC CURB DETAILS			



5 If proposed joint spacin Place 'E' joi section whe be placed ir	pavement is PCC g for proposed pay nts in curb and gu ere expansion joint n proposed pavem	, match vement. tter s are to ent.	
SUDAS		REVISION 5 04-21-20	
FIGURE 7010.102	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	<b>PV-102</b> SHEET 2 of 2	
REVISIONS: Split DR new circl	VEWAY DROP CURB detail into tw e note 4 on Sheet 1. Renumbered	vo details. Added cirlce note on Sheet 5.	
PCC CURB DETAILS			





(1) For details of paved median, see contract documents.

(2) 'EE' Joint. Expansion joints located at the end of normal

(3) 'E'Joint. If median is paved, place expansion joints at the end of normal curb.

If boxout length is less than or equal to 12 feet, provide 'C' Joint. If boxout length is greater than 12 feet, provide

Special shaping of curb.

(6) Quantities for ramped median nose area is included in roadway pavement quantities.

When X or Y is 4 feet or greater the expansion joints will be at the begining of the rounded median. W = Width from back of curb to back of curb

X = W/2 + 7.5''

Y = W/2 + 12''

		REVISION		
		1	04-21-20	
	)		101	
FIGURE 7010.104	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	20-104		
		SHEET 1 of 1		
REVISIONS: New logo.				
Paul D. Wiecand Strent Nielen				
SUDAS DIRECTOR	DESIGN N	1ETHODS EN	GINEER	
RAMPED MEDIAN NOSE				



'W' and 'T' are specified by the individual project plans. Dimensions may vary for superelevated curves or at locations specifically designated by the Engineer.

For joint details, refer to PV-101 and PV-121.

Install contraction joints adjacent to all existing joints or at the interval specified on the plans. Extend existing expansion joint through the widening unit. This work is incidental to other work on the project.

Construct special shaping of widening units through bridge approach sections as directed by the Engineer. The joint between the widening unit and the end of a bridge consists of a 3 inch wide joint filled with full depth bituminous resilient filler as specified in Article 4136.03, A of the Standard Specifications

Excavation in excess of that indicated is incidental to other work on the project.

- (1) 'BT-3' placed at mid-height unless noted otherwise.
- 2 For ramps and superelevated curves, match the cross-slope of the widening unit to the existing pavement.
- 3 See Section 2514 (for Portland Cement Concrete Widening) or Section 2213 (for Base Widening) of the Standard Specifications.

Possible Contract Items:

Portland Cement Concrete Pavement Widening Base Widening, Portland Cement Concrete Removal of Curb Removal of Flumes Shoulders Excavation, Class 13, For Widening Special Backfill

Possible Tabulations:

106-5 106-4 110-4 110-3



REVISIONS:

Changed the P dimension to W in each of the drawings

REVISION

**PV-105** 

SHEET 1 of 1

10-21-14

2

APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

#### PCC PAVEMENT WIDENING



For joint details, see PV-101.

- Ballast meeting Railroad specifications may be substituted for modified subbase.





FIGURE 7010.121 SHEET 1 OF 1

For joint details, see PV-101. For curb details, see PV-102.

- 1 If more than 20 feet, add extra joint at midpoint.
- 2 'BT' Joint.

		REVISION		
			04-21-15	
FIGURE 7010.121	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	20.	<b>121</b>	
			T1of1	
REVISIONS: Added circle note 2 and replaced the DOT logo in the title block with the new version.				
Paul D. Wiegand Strent Mile				
SUDAS DIRECTOR	DESIGN M	IETHODS EN	GINEER	
JOINTING PCC PAVEMENT WIDENING				



Construct boxout with Class C concrete or match pavement class. Minimum 2 inches clear on reinforcement. Minimum 12 inches of concrete between outside of casting and nearest joint. Center casting within boxout area if possible.

1 4 foot 8 inch (typ.) #4 bar. Place at mid-slab.

2 If boxout is constructed prior to placement of HMA overlay or final lift of HMA pavement, boxout may be constructed low, with a 'B' joint in place of the 'E' joint, and then final lift or overlay placed.

3 Apply tack coat.

(4) #4 hoops (variable length). Place at mid-slab.

		REVISION		
		2	04-19-22	
			004	
FIGURE 7020.201	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	20-201		
		SHEET 1 of 1		
REVISIONS: Added note 12 inch minimum around casting.				
Paul D. Wiegand Stront Mide				
SUDAS DIRECTOR DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER				
MANHOLE BOXOUTS IN HMA PAVEMENT AND HMA OVERLAYS				



Unless specified otherwise, construct full runouts for HMA resurfacing at a rate of 50 feet for each 1 inch of resrufacing thickness.

Construct temporary runouts at a length of 10 feet for each 1 inch of resurfacing thickness. Place subgrade paper, burlap, or similar material over adjacent surfaces to facilitate removal of wedges.

Construct wedge shaped HMA fillets at all paved entrances and paved intersecting roads. Construct full thickness fillets at all non-paved entrances and non-paved side roads.

Fillet sizes as listed in the Normal Fillet Sizes table are recommended and are to be used for design and estimating purposes. The Engineer will establish the length and width of each individual fillet to accommodate conditions at the site.

 ${}^{igcup}$  Fillet width is 3.33 feet for each inch of overlay thickness.

2) The ratio of the Intermediate Course runout length to the total runout length is the same as the ratio of the Intermediate Course resurfacing thickness to the total resurfacing thickness.

3) Special shaping of existing surface prior to placement of fillet may be required by the Engineer and is incidental to other work on the project.

For existing fillets at non-paved roads and entrances, construct a wedge shaped fillet matching the thickness of the resurfacing.





SHEET 1 of 2

REVISIONS: N

New logo.

Sturt Mills

#### HOT MIX ASPHALT RESURFACING





REVISION 1 04-21-20



REVISIONS:

New logo.

APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

#### HOT MIX ASPHALT RESURFACING



Hot Mix Asphalt Widening on Existing Pavement Without Curb



Hot Mix Asphalt Widening on Existing Pavement With Curb 'P' and 'T' are specified by the individual project plans. Dimensions may vary for superelevated curves or at locations specifically designated by the Engineer.

Handle excavated asphalt materials as detailed elsewhere in the project plans.

Construct special shaping of widening units through bridge approach sections as directed by the Engineer.

Excavation in excess of that indicated is incidental to other work on the project.

Place Special Backfill only at locations where specifically required by the Engineer. This work will be paid for as "Extra Work" as per Article 1109.03 of the Standard Specifications.

1 6 inches of Special Backfill required when widening unit is part of the proposed traffic lane or when noted in project plans.

Possible Contract Items: Base Widening, Hot Mix Asphalt Mixture Removal of Curb Removal of Flumes Excavation, Class 13, For Widening Special Backfill Asphalt Binder

Possible Tabulations: 106-5 110-4 110-3



REVISIONS:

New logo.



REVISION

**PV-203** 

SHEET 1 of 1

1 04-21-20

#### HMA BASE WIDENING






When spiral curve transitions are not required: Place 70% of full superelevation at the PC and PT Place 30% of the runoff length within the curve.

Unless otherwise specified, all lengths are measured along the centerline of construction.

Superelevations on this standard are shown for curves to the right. Curves to the left are a mirror image of what is shown.

Smooth curves should be established at the time of construction at sections A-D along the profile edges of lines A-C.

Axis of rotation coincides with profile grade location. m = 30% of Runoff Length (L)

- W = 12' Regardless of Pavement Width
- g = Normal Cross Slope (2%)
- L = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to e
- e = Superelevation Rate
- × = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to 2%
- s = Normal Shoulder Slope
- (1) Spiral curve length coincides with runoff length (L)

Possible Tabulation: 101-18



REVISIONS:

Corrected spelling.

Approved by design methods engineer

REVISION

**PV-301** 

SHEET 1 of 2

3 04-15-25

SUPERELEVATION DETAILS TWO LANE ROADWAY







- (2) High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.
- Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross 3 slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement
- Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope. (4





When spiral curve transitions are not required: Place 70% of full superelevation at the PC and PT Place 30% of the runoff length within the curve.

Unless otherwise specified, all lengths are measured along the centerline of construction.

Superelevations on this standard are shown for curves to the right. Curves to the left are a mirror image of what is shown.

Smooth curves should be established at the time of construction at sections A-D along the profile edges of lines A-C.

Axis of rotation coincides with profile grade location. m = 30% of Runoff Length (L)

- W = 24' Regardless of Pavement Width
- g = Normal Cross Slope (2%)
- L = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to e
- e = Superelevation Rate
- X = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to 2%
- s = Normal Shoulder Slope

(1) Spiral curve length coincides with runoff length (L)

Possible Tabulation: 101-18



REVISIONS:

Corrected spelling



REVISION

**PV-302** 

SHEET 1 of 3

4 4-15-25

SUPERELEVATION DETAILS FOUR LANE ROADWAY DEPRESSED MEDIAN



- High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.
- Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.

(4) adja

Subgrade Surface



DEPRESSED MEDIAN



<ul> <li>Hi slo ad bru slo ad ad</li></ul>	<ul> <li>2 High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.</li> <li>3 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.</li> <li>4 Subgrade Surface</li> </ul>						
	D						
L	Line C						
)							
(g)	Line A (Profile Grade Line)						
( <u>g</u> )	Line A (Profile Grade	Line) —					
	Line B	W(e)					
, L	Line C	·*_					
ES OF	THE PAVEMENT EDGE LINES						
		4 4-15-25					
	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	PV-302					
	REVISIONS: Corrected spelling	SHEET 3 of 3					
	Stunt Nich						
	SUPERELEVATION DET						
	FOUR LANE ROADW DEPRESSED MEDIA	AY N					



Place 70% of full superelevation at the P.C. and P.T.

Place 30% of the runoff length within the curve.

Unless otherwise specified, all lengths are measured along the baseline.

Smooth curves should be established at the time of construction at sections A-D along the profile edge of lines A and B.

Axis of rotation coincides with profile grade location.

- m = 30% of Runoff Length (L)
- W = Pavement Width
- g = Normal Cross Slope (2%)
- L = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to e
- e = Superelevation Rate
- x = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to 2%
- s = Normal Shoulder Slope

Possible Tabulation: 101-18



REVISIONS: N

New logo.

APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

REVISION

**PV-303** 

SHEET 1 of 3

2 04-21-20

### SUPERELEVATION DETAILS RAMPS



- High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.
- 2 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 3 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.



REVISIONS:

New logo.







- High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.
- 2 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- (3) Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.



#### SUPERELEVATION DETAILS RAMPS



When spiral curve transitions are not required: Place 70% of full superelevation at the PC and PT. Place 30% of the runoff length within the curve.

Unless otherwise specified, all lengths are measured along the centerline of construction.

Superelevations on this standard are shown for curves to the right. Curves to the left are a mirror image of what is shown.

Smooth curves should be established at the time of construction at sections A-F along the profile edges of lines A-D.

Axis of rotation coincides with profile grade location. m = 30% of Runoff Length (L)

- W = 36' Regardless of Pavement Width
- g = Normal Cross Slope (2.5%)
- L = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to e
- e = Superelevation Rate
- × = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to 2.5%
- s = Normal Shoulder Slope

(1) Spiral curve length coincides with runoff length (L)

Possible Tabulation: 101-18



REVISIONS:

Corrected spelling



REVISION

**PV-304** 

SHEET 1 of 4

4 04-15-25

SUPERELEVATION DETAILS SIX LANE ROADWAY DEPRESSED MEDIAN



- (2) High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.
- (3) Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 4 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.





REVISIONS:

Corrected spelling



SUPERELEVATION DETAILS SIX LANE ROADWAY **DEPRESSED MEDIAN** 



- High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.
- 3 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 4 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.





DIAGRAMMATIC PROFILES OF THE PAVEMENT EDGE LINES

TABLE OF OFFSETS AND DROPS FOR RIGHT ROADWAY								
Location of (	Location of Cross Sections			В	C'	С	D	
	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	Slope (%)	2.0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.5	-е	
To Line B	Drop (Ft.)	0.24	0.24	0.0	-0.24	-0.30	-12(e)	
	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	Slope (%)	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.5	-е	
To Line C	Drop (Ft.)	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.30	-12(e)	
	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	Slope (%)	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-е	
To Line D	Drop (Ft.)	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-12(e)	
	Offset (Ft.)	36	36	36	36	36	36	
	Slope (%)							
	Drop (Ft.)	-0.30	-0.30	-0.54	-0.78	-0.90	-36(e)	





When spiral curve transitions are not required: Place 70% of full superelevation at the P.C. and P.T. Place 30% of the runoff length within the curve.

Unless otherwise specified, all lengths are measured along the centerline of construction.

Superelevations on this standard are shown for curves to the right. Curves to the left are a mirror image of what is shown.

Smooth curves should be established at the time of construction at sections A-F along the profile edge of lines A-E.

See Detail A for profile grade location.

- m = 30% of Runoff Length (L)
- ₩ = 36'
- L = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to e
- e = Superelevation Rate
- × = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to 2.5%
- s = Normal Shoulder Slope
- 1 Spiral curve length coincides with runoff length (L)

Possible Tabulation: 101-18



REVISIONS:

Modified section labeling.



REVISION

**PV-305** 

SHEET 1 of 4

4 04-19-22

SUPERELEVATION DETAILS SIX LANE ROADWAY CLOSED MEDIAN



- 2 High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%, then slope the shoulder at the same rate as the adjacent pavement maintaining an 8% cross slope breakover.
- 3 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 4 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.



DETAIL A





- 2 High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%, then slope the shoulder at the same rate as the adjacent pavement maintaining an 8% cross slope breakover.
- 3 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 4 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.





**PV-305** SHEET 3 of 4

REVISIONS:

Modified section labeling.



SUPERELEVATION DETAILS SIX LANE ROADWAY CLOSED MEDIAN



			A	Ð			
	Offset (Ft.)	*	*	*	*	*	*
From Line A To Line B	Slope (%)	s	S	S	S	3.0	(2)
	Drop (Ft.)						
From Lino B	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12
To Line C	Slope (%)	2.0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.5	-е
	Drop (Ft.)	0.24	0.24	0.0	-0.24	-0.30	-12(e)
En l'a O	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Slope (%)	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.5	-е
To Line D	Drop (Ft.)	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.30	-12(e)
	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12
From Line D	Slope (%)	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-е
To Line E	Drop (Ft.)	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-12(e)
Pefer to plan dataile for should ar width							

Refer to plan details for shoulder width



REVISION 4 04-19-22

**PV-305** SHEET 4 of 4

REVISIONS: Modified section labeling.



SUPERELEVATION DETAILS SIX LANE ROADWAY CLOSED MEDIAN



When spiral curve transitions are not required: Place 70% of full superelevation at the P.C. and P.T. Place 30% of the runoff length within the curve.

Unless otherwise specified, all lengths are measured along the centerline of construction.

Superelevations on this standard are shown for curves to the right. Curves to the left are a mirror image of what is shown.

Smooth curves should be established at the time of construction at sections A-F along the profile edges of lines A-F.

See Detail A for profile grade location.

- m = 30% of Runoff Length (L)
- ₩ = 48'
- g = Normal Cross Slope (2.5%)
- L = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to e
- e = Superelevation Rate
- x = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to 2.5%
- s = Normal Shoulder Slope
- (1) Spiral curve length coincides with runoff length (L)

Possible Tabulation: 101-18



REVISIONS:

Corrected spelling



REVISION

**PV-306** 

SHEET 1 of 4

3 04-15-25

SUPERELEVATION DETAILS EIGHT LANE ROADWAY CLOSED MEDIAN



3.0%

- (2) High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%, then slope the shoulder at the same rate as the adjacent pavement maintaining an 8% cross slope breakover.
- 3 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 4 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.



DETAIL A





- 2 High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%, then slope the shoulder at the same rate as the adjacent pavement maintaining an 8% cross slope breakover.
- 3 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 4 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.





REVISIONS:

Corrected spelling



SUPERELEVATION DETAILS EIGHT LANE ROADWAY CLOSED MEDIAN

	OF OFFSETS AND DR	OPS FOR	LEFT R	OADW	AY				
Location of C	ross Sections		<b>A'</b>	B	<b>(C)</b>	<b>(C</b> )			
From Line A	Offset (Ft.)	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Slope (%)	s	s	s	s	s	3		
TO LINE D	Drop (Ft.)								
From Lino B	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Slope (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	е		
	Drop (Ft.)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	12(e)		
	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Slope (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	е		
TO LINE D	Drop (Ft.)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.30	12(e)	R	ſ
	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12	L	
	Slope (%)	-2.0	-2.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	е		
	Drop (Ft.)	-0.24	-0.24	0.0	0.24	0.30	12(e)		
From Line E	Drop (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Slope (%)	-2.5	-2.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	е		
	Offset (Ft.)	-0.30	-0.24	0.0	0.24	0.30	12(e)		
			Li	L ne C a ine B a L	ine A and E and F ine A				
								x x	<u> </u>
							]	<xc< th=""><td></td></xc<>	
TABLE C	F OFFSETS AND DRC	DPS FOR F		ROADV	VAY				
TABLE C Location of Ci	F OFFSETS AND DRC	DPS FOR F		ROADV	VAY	(C)	D		
TABLE C Location of Cr From Line A To Line B	F OFFSETS AND DRC ross Sections Offset (Ft.) Slope (%)	DPS FOR F A * s	RIGHT F	ROADV * s	VAY C * s	( <b>C</b> ) * \$	(D) * (2)		
TABLE C Location of C From Line A To Line B	F OFFSETS AND DRC ross Sections Offset (Ft.) Slope (%) Drop (Ft.)	DPS FOR F (A) * s	RIGHT F	ROADV (B) * s	VAY * s	(C) * S	(D) * (2)		
TABLE C Location of Cr From Line A To Line B From Line B	F OFFSETS AND DRC ross Sections Offset (Ft.) Slope (%) Drop (Ft.) Offset (Ft.)	DPS FOR F (A) * s 12	RIGHT F * s 12	ROADV * s 12	VAY * s 12	(C) * \$ 12	(D) * (2) 12	B DIAGRAMMATIC PROFILES OF THE PAVEMENT EDGE LINES	
TABLE C Location of Cr From Line A To Line B From Line B To Line C	OF OFFSETS AND DRC ross Sections Offset (Ft.) Slope (%) Drop (Ft.) Offset (Ft.) Slope (%)	DPS FOR F (A) * s 12 2.5	RIGHT F * s 12 2.0	ROADV (B) * s 12 0.0	VAY * s 12 -2.0	(C) * s 12 -2.5	(D) * (2) 12 -e	B DIAGRAMMATIC PROFILES OF THE PAVEMENT EDGE LINES	
TABLE C Location of Cr From Line A To Line B From Line B To Line C	OF OFFSETS AND DRC ross Sections Offset (Ft.) Slope (%) Drop (Ft.) Offset (Ft.) Slope (%) Drop (Ft.)	DPS FOR F * s 12 2.5 0.30	RIGHT F * s 12 2.0 0.24	ROADV (B) * s 12 0.0 0.0	VAY * s 12 -2.0 -0.24	(C) * 5 12 -2.5 -0.30	(D) * (2) 12 -e -12(e)	B DIAGRAMMATIC PROFILES OF THE PAVEMENT EDGE LINES	) (

2.0 2.0 0.0 -2.0 -2.5 -e

0.24 0.24 0.0 -0.24 -0.30 -12(e)

-2.0 -2.0 -2.0 -2.0 -2.5 -e

-0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.30 -12(e)

12 12 12 12 12 12

-2.5 -2.5 -2.5 -2.5 -2.5 -e

-0.30 -0.30 -0.30 -0.30 -0.30 -12(e)

12

12

12 12 12 12

\* Refer to plan details for shoulder width

To Line D

From Line D

To Line E

From Line E

To Line F

Slope (%)

Drop (Ft.)

Offset (Ft.)

Slope (%)

Drop (Ft.)

Offset (Ft.)

Slope (%)

Drop (Ft.)

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		WA		T	REVISION 3 04-15-25
D					
	— Line F				
	— Line E				
	— Line D				
	Line A				
	Line B				
	— Line A				
	—Line B				
	— Line C				
	— Line D				
	— Line E				
D	paverr breakc 3 Low S cross s equals cross s	ide Shou slope (s) s s, then s slope as	Ider: Maintai until the adja slope the sho the adjacent	% cross n norma acent pa pulder at paveme	slope I shoulder vement slope the same ent.
	2 High S cross adjace should	Side Shou slope (s) ent paven ler at the	ulder: Mainta until the cros nent reaches same rate a	in norma ss slope 8.0%, t s the ad	al shoulder break with the hen slope the jacent

**CLOSED MEDIAN** 



When spiral curve transitions are not required: Place 70% of full superelevation at the PC and PT. Place 30% of the runoff length within the curve.

Unless otherwise specified, all lengths are measured along the centerline of construction.

Superelevations on this standard are shown for curves to the right. Curves to the left are a mirror image of what is shown.

Smooth curves should be established at the time of construction at sections A-F along the profile edges of lines A-D.

Axis of rotation coincides with profile grade location. m = 30% of Runoff Length (L)

- W = 48' Regardless of Pavement Width
- 9 = Normal Cross Slope (2.5%)
- L = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to e
- e = Superelevation Rate
- × = Distance to Change Cross Slope from 0% to 2.5%
- s = Normal Shoulder Slope

(1) Spiral curve length coincides with runoff length (L)

Possible Tabulation: 101-18



REVISIONS:

Corrected spelling



REVISION

**PV-307** 

SHEET 1 of 4

2 04-15-25

SUPERELEVATION DETAILS EIGHT LANE ROADWAY DEPRESSED MEDIAN



- 2 High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope(s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.
- 3 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope(s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 4 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.





REVISIONS:

Corrected spelling



SUPERELEVATION DETAILS EIGHT LANE ROADWAY DEPRESSED MEDIAN



- High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope(s), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.
- 3 Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope(s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.
- 4 Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.



TABLE	TABLE OF OFFSETS AND DROPS FOR LEFT ROADWAY								
Location of (	Location of Cross Sections								
From Line A	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Slope (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	е		
TO LINE D	Drop (Ft.)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	12(e)		
From Line P	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Slope (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	е		
To Line C	Drop (Ft.)	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.30	12(e)		
From Line C	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Slope (%)	-2.0	-2.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	е		
To Line D	Drop (Ft.)	-0.24	-0.24	0.0	0.24	0.30	12(e)		
From Lino D	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	Slope (%)	-2.5	-2.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	е		
TO LINE E	Drop (Ft.)	-0.30	-0.24	0.0	0.24	0.30	12(e)		
From Line A	Offset (Ft.)	48	48	48	48	48	48		
	Drop (Ft.)	0.00	0.06	0.54	1.02	1.20	48(e)		



Line C— Line D and B— Line E and A—



B

TABLE	TABLE OF OFFSETS AND DROPS FOR RIGHT ROADWAY									
Location of (	Location of Cross Sections					<b>(C)</b>				
Erom Line A	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12			
	Slope (%)	2.5	2.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.5	-е			
TO LINE B	Drop (Ft.)	0.30	0.24	0.0	-0.24	-0.30	-12(e)			
From Lino P	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12			
	Slope (%)	2.0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.5	-е			
TO LINE C	Drop (Ft.)	0.24	0.24	0.0	-0.24	-0.30	-12(e)			
Erom Line C	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12			
	Slope (%)	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.5	-е			
	Drop (Ft.)	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.30	-12(e)			
From Line D	Offset (Ft.)	12	12	12	12	12	12			
	Slope (%)	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-е			
TO LINE E	Drop (Ft.)	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-12(e)			
Erom Line A	Offset (Ft.)	48	48	48	48	48	48			
	Slope (%)									
	Drop (Ft.)	0.00	-0.06	-0.54	-1.02	-1.20	-48(e)			
* Defer te plan detaile for	aboulderwidth									

### DIAGRAMMATIC PROFILES OF THE PAVEMENT EDGE LINES

Refer to plan details for shoulder width

D		
-	– Line E	
	Line D	
	Line C	
	– Line B——–	
	– Line A———	
	Line A	
	– Line B——–	
	- Line C	
	Line D	
	Line E	
D		
		REVISION
	I SWA   DOT	2 04-15-25
	STANDARD ROAD PLAN	<b>PV-307</b>
	REVISIONS: Corrected spelling	SHEET 4 01 4
	APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGIN	IEER
	SUPERELEVATION DET EIGHT LANE ROADW DEPRESSED MEDIA	AILS AY N





TABLE OF SHOULDER TRANSITION LENGTHS								
Shoulder Width beyond Edge of Mainline Pave								
۷V	8'	10'	12'					
12' NA 60' 90'								

NOTE: W<sub>e</sub> is the width of the outside lane to the Edge of Pavement.

Construct ramp exit pavement the same thickness as mainline pavement. Ramp exit pavement shown by shaded area is 1332 square yards. For joint details, see PV-101. (1) For header construction details at the beginning of taper, see Typical 7101 or Typical 7102. (2) Construct subbase for ramp exit pavement the same thickness as mainline subbase. Mainline Edge of Pavement





16' EXIT RAMP

- 3 'BT-2' or 'KT-2' Joint.
- 4 'C' Joint.
- 5 'B' Joint. 2' minimum. 4' maximum.
- 6 10' minimum or equal to mainline shoulder width.
- 7 'B' or 'C' Joint. 2' minimum. 4' maximum.
- 8 'L-2' Joint.









16' ENTRANCE RAMP

- (3) 'BT-2' or 'KT-2' Joint.
- (4) 'C' Joint.
- (5) 'B' Joint. 2' minimum, 4' maximum.
- 6 Construct transverse joints on the entrance ramp taper perpendicular to the tapered edge where the gore area is greater than 4 feet.
- (7) 'C' Joint equal to mainline shoulder width.
- (8) 10' minimum, or equal to mainline shoulder width.
- (9) 'B' or 'C' Joint. 2' minimum. 4' maximum.
- (10) 'L-2' Joint.







- 3 'BT-2' or 'KT-2' Joint.
- (4) 'C' Joint.
- (5) 'B' Joint. 2' minimum, 4' maximum.
- 6 'L-2' Joint.
- (7) 10' minimum or equal to mainline shoulder width.
- (8) 'B' or 'C' Joint. 2' minimum. 4' maximum.









**SECTION A-A** 

DETAIL 'A'

# **DESIGNER INFORMATION**

Construct detour connection pavement and subbase the same thickness as detour pavement and subbase.

Detour connection pavement shown by shaded area is 147.89 square yards.

For joint details, see PV-101

Possible Contract Items: Detour Pavement Special Backfill



**ONE-LANE DETOUR CONNECTION** 





TABLE OF OFFSETS AND DROPS FOR DETOUR PAVEMENT													
DISTANCE (Ft.)	275.33	275	250	225	200	175	150	125	100	75	50	25	0
OFFSET (Ft.)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.32	4.27	5.84	8.05	10.89	14.36	18.49	23.27	28.72
DROP (Ft.)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.23	0.32	0.44	0.57	0.74	0.93	1.15

NOTE:The elevations are established by a constant 4% slope across the appropriate detour widths based on a radius of 1000'. Drop = (0.04) x (Offset).

**SECTION A-A** 

# **DESIGNER INFORMATION**

Construct detour connection pavement and subbase the same thickness as detour pavement and subbase.

Detour connection pavement shown by shaded area is 305.30 square yards.

For joint details, see PV-101

Possible Contract Items: **Detour Pavement** Special Backfill



Changed "ramp entrance" to "detour connection" and "mainline" to "detour". Removed circle notes.

REVISION

**PV-428** 

SHEET 1 of 1

1 10-21-14

Stuart Niele APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

**TWO-LANE DETOUR CONNECTION** 



Detour Pavement options: 9" PCC or 12" HMA For joint details, see PV-101.

- (1) Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Beveled pipe and guard. See DR-212.
- (3) Slotted drain for median crossover. See DR-502.
- 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
   'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
   'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.
- 5 For PCC Detour Pavement, 'KT-2' or 'L-2' spaced at one-quarter median width.
- 6 For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (7) For PCC Detour Pavement, 2 foot 'C' Joint.

DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE								
Detour Pavement Special Backfill Granular Shoulder Sq. Yds. Tons Tons								
2695 1265 275								



**Detour Pavement** 

Possible Contract Items: Granular Shoulders, Type A Detour Pavement Embankment In Place Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Removal of Pavement Special Backfill

Possible Tabulation: 112-8



REVISIONS:

Updated references to renamed standards.

APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

REVISION

**PV-500** 

SHEET 1 of 1

5 04-21-15





For joint details, see PV-101.

- (1) Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- (3) For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (4) 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out. 'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing. 'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.

DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE								
Detour Pavement Special Backfill Granular Shoulder Sq. Yds. Tons Tons								
1140	555	*200						

\*Quantity based on 8" shoulder depth.



**Possible Contract Items: Detour Pavement Embankment In Place** Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Granular Shoulders, Type A Removal of Pavement Special Backfill

Possible Tabulation: 112-8



APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER **MEDIAN CROSSOVER** 

> (50' MEDIAN) **16' WIDE 1 LANE**


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Detour Pavement options: 9" PCC or 12" HMA For joint details, see PV-101. (1) Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline. (2) Beveled pipe and guard. See DR-212. (3) Slotted drain for median crossover. See DR-502. (4) 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out. 'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing. 'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA. (5) For PCC Detour Pavement, 'L-2' or 'KT-2' spaced at one-quarter median width. 6 For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required. (7) For PCC Detour Pavement, 2 foot 'C' Joint.

#### **DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE**

our Pavement	Special Backfill	Granular Shoulder
Sq. Yds.	Tons	Tons
3515	1700	325



Possible Contract Items: **Detour Pavement Embankment In Place** Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow **Removal of Pavement** Special Backfill Granular Shoulders, Type A

Possible Tabulation: 112-8



Stunt Niele APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER REVISION

**PV-503** 

SHEET 1 of 1

5 04-21-15





- (1) Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- (3) For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (4) 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out. 'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing. 'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.



DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE		
Detour Pavement Sq. Yds.	Special Backfill Tons	Granular Shoulder Tons
1320	645	*235

\*Quantity based on 8" shoulder depth.



**Detour Pavement** 

Possible Contract Items: **Detour Pavement Embankment In Place** Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Granular Shoulders, Type A Removal of Pavement Special Backfill

Possible Tabulation: 112-8



REVISIONS:

New logo and modified circle note 2.

APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

REVISION

**PV-504** 

SHEET 1 of 1

4 04-21-20

**MEDIAN CROSSOVER** (64' MEDIAN) 16' WIDE 1 LANE



- 1 Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- 3 For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (4) 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
  'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
  'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.

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	DESIG	SN QUANTITY	TABLE	Ξ	]
	Detour Pavement Sq. Yds.	Special Backfill Tons	Granula	ar Shouldei Tons	~
	1970	845		*225	
	*Quantity ba	ased on 8" shou	ulder de	pth.	-
	Detou	ır Pavement			
⊃V€	Possible Contract Items: Detour Pavement Embankment In Place Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Granular Shoulders, Type A Removal of Pavement Special Backfill				
	Possible Tabula 112-8	ation:			
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	SHEET 1 of 1				of 1
	REVISIONS: New	logo and modified circle no	ote 2.		

APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

MEDIAN CROSSOVER (64' MEDIAN) 28' WIDE 2 LANE



- (1) Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Beveled pipe and guard. See DR-212.
- (3) Slotted drain for median crossover. See DR-502.
- 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
   'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
   'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.
- 5 For PCC Detour Pavement, 'L-2' or 'KT-2' spaced at one-quarter median width.
- 6 For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (7) For PCC Detour Pavement, 2 foot 'C' Joint.

## DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE

our Pavement	Special Backfill	Granular Shoulder
Sq. Yds.	Tons	Tons
3775	1700	340



Possible Contract Items: Detour Pavement Embankment In Place Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Removal of Pavement Special Backfill Granular Shoulders, Type A

Possible Tabulation: 112-8



# (68.24' MEDIAN)



- (1) Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- (3) For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (4) 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out. 'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing. 'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.

DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE		
Detour Pavement Sq. Yds.	Special Backfill Tons	Granular Shoulder Tons
1370	670	*245

\*Quantity based on 8" shoulder depth.



Possible Contract Items:

**Detour Pavement Embankment In Place** Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Granular Shoulder, Type A Removal of Pavement Special Backfill

Possible Tabulation: 112-8



16' WIDE 1 LANE



- 1 Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- 2 Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- <sup>(3)</sup> For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
   'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
   'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.

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	DESIG	N QUANTITY	TABLE	
De	tour Pavement Sq. Yds.	Special Backfill Tons	Granular Shoulder Tons	r
	2050	880	*235	
	*Quantity b	ased on 8" shou	lder depth.	-
	Detc	our Pavement		
ver	Possible Contract Items: Detour Pavement Embankment In Place Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Granular Shoulder, Type A Removal of Pavement Special Backfill Possible Tabulation: 112-8			
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	STANDARD ROAD PLAN PV-508			80
	REVISIONS: New logo and modified circle note 2			of 1
	PI			
	APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER			
	MEDIAN CROSSOVER			
	(68.24' MEDIAN)			
	28' WIDE 2 LANE			

![](_page_79_Figure_0.jpeg)

 Offset from inside edge of Pavement (Feet)
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 6.00
 7.72
 9.24
 12.82
 17.13
 22.15
 24.94
 27.90
 31.05
 34.38
 38.00
 41.00
 41.00

 Cross-Slope from inside edge of Pavement (Feet)
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Detour Pavement options: 9" PCC or 12" HMA For joint details, see PV-101.

- 1 Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Beveled pipe and guard. See DR-212.
- (3) Slotted drain for median crossover. See DR-502.
- 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
   'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
   'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.
- 5 For PCC Detour Pavement, 'KT-2' or 'L-2' spaced at one-quarter median width.
- 6 For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (7) For PCC Detour Pavement, 2 foot 'C' Joint.

DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE			
Detour Pavement Special Backfill Granular Should			
Sq. Yds.	Tons	Tons	
4665	1860	380	

![](_page_79_Picture_12.jpeg)

Possible Contract Items: Granular Shoulders, Type A Detour Pavement Embankment In Place Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Removal of Pavement Special Backfill

Possible Tabulation: 112-8

![](_page_79_Picture_15.jpeg)

REVISIONS:

Updated references to renamed standards.

Approved by design methods engineer

REVISION

**PV-509** 

SHEET 1 of 1

04-21-15

1

![](_page_79_Picture_19.jpeg)

![](_page_80_Figure_0.jpeg)

- 1 Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- 3 For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
  'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
  'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.

DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE		
Detour Pavement Sq. Yds.	Special Backfill Tons	Granular Shoulder Tons
1525	750	*280

\*Quantity based on 8" shoulder depth.

![](_page_80_Picture_8.jpeg)

Possible Contract Items: Detour Pavement Embankment In Place Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Granular Shoulder, Type A Removal of Pavement Special Backfill

Possible Tabulation: 112-8

![](_page_80_Picture_11.jpeg)

Stunt Mills

MEDIAN CROSSOVER (82' MEDIAN) 16' WIDE 1 LANE

![](_page_81_Figure_0.jpeg)

- (1) Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- 2 Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- 3 For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (4) 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
  'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
  'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.

				-
DESIC	<b>ON QUANTITY</b>	TABLE		
Detour Pavemen Sq. Yds.	t Special Backfill Tons	Granula	ar Shoulder Fons	
2305	985	,	*270	
*Quantity b	ased on 8" shou	lder dep	oth.	•
Possible Contr Detour Pav Embankme Excavation Excavation Granular SI Removal of Special Bac Possible Tabu 112-8	ur Pavement act Items: ement nt In Place Class 10, Roady Class 13, Roady oulder, Type A Pavement ckfill ation:	way anc way anc	l Borrow I Borrow	
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			PV-5	11
STANDARD ROAD PLAN				
REVISIONS: New	√ logo and modified circle no	ote 2.		
	Stunt Miel			
AP)	MEDIAN CRO (82' MEDI 28' WIDE 2	SSOVE AN) LANE	R	

![](_page_82_Figure_0.jpeg)

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POINT LOCATION

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Detour Pavement options: 9" PCC or 12" HMA For joint details, see PV-101.

- 1 Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Beveled pipe and guard. See DR-212.
- 3 Slotted drain for median crossover. See DR-502.
- 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
   'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
   'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.
- 5 For PCC Detour Pavement, 'KT-2' or 'L-2' spaced at one-quarter median width.
- 6 For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (7) For PCC Detour Pavement, 2 foot 'C' Joint.

DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE			
Detour Pavement Special Backfill Granular Shou Sq. Yds. Tons Tons			
5915	2300	430	

![](_page_82_Picture_10.jpeg)

Possible Contract Items: Granular Shoulders, Type A Detour Pavement Embankment In Place Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Removal of Pavement Special Backfill

Possible Tabulation: 112-8

B

![](_page_82_Picture_13.jpeg)

## MEDIAN CROSSOVER (100' MEDIAN)

![](_page_83_Figure_0.jpeg)

- (1) Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- (2) Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- (3) For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- (4) 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out. 'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing. 'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.

DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE			
Detour Pavement Sq. Yds.	Special Backfill Tons	Granular Shoulder Tons	
1710	845	*320	

\*Quantity based on 8" shoulder depth.

![](_page_83_Picture_8.jpeg)

Possible Contract Items: **Detour Pavement Embankment In Place** Excavation, Class 10, Roadway and Borrow Excavation, Class 13, Roadway and Borrow Granular Shoulder, Type A Removal of Pavement Special Backfill

Possible Tabulation: 112-8

![](_page_83_Picture_11.jpeg)

REVISIONS:

New logo and modified circle note 2.

APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

REVISION

SHEET 1 of 1

1 04-21-20

MEDIAN CROSSOVER (100' MEDIAN) 16' WIDE 1 LANE

![](_page_84_Figure_0.jpeg)

- 1 Median crossover is symmetrical about centerline.
- 2 Median pipe for crossover. See DR-504.
- (3) For PCC Detour Pavement, match existing roadway joints. 'CD' joints are required.
- 'KT-2' or 'L-2' joint if mainline pavement is new construction. Bend bars out.
   'BT-3' joint if mainline pavement is existing.
   'B' joint if Detour Pavement is HMA.

)	DESIGN QUANTITY TABLE					
	Detour Pavement Special Backfill Granular Shoulde Sq. Yds. Tons Tons					
	2610	1115 *305				
	*Quantity based on 8" shoulder depth.					
-						
	Possible Contra Detour Pave Embankmer Excavation, Excavation, Granular Sh Removal of Special Back Possible Tabula 112-8	Borrow Borrow				
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	STANDARD ROAD PLAN			<b>PV-5</b> SHEET 1 of	<b>PV-514</b>	
	REVISIONS: New	logo and modified circle no	ote 2.			
	APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER					
	MEDIAN CROSSOVER (100' MEDIAN) 28' WIDE 2 LANE					