PLAN AND PROFILE OF PROPOSED

31st STREET SO. & BONN AVENUE STORM SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

CITY OF WICHITA
SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

PROJECT NO. 562-854110

SHAWN R. BRYAN, P.E. - ACTING STORM WATER ENGINEER

OCA NO. 660500

GENERAL NOTES

UNLESS SHOWN OR STATED OTHERWISE ON THESE DRAWINGS, MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF WICHITA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE A MINIMUM ADVANCE NOTICE OF SEVENTY-TWO (72) HOURS TO UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO STARTING ANY EXCAVATION AS FOLLOWS:

KANSAS ONE-CALL 1-800-344-7233
OR 687-2470 (LOCAL WICHITA)

THE CONTRACTOR MUST NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY:

SBC (TELEPHONE)	800-870-8390
COX COMMMUNICATIONS (CABLE)	262-0661
WESTAR (ELECTRIC)	383-8600
KANSAS GAS SERVICE (GAS)	832-3101
CITY OF WICHITA WATER & SEWER MAINT.	262-6000
AQUILA (GAS)	946-0096

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESERVING PROPERTY IRONS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO RE-ESTABLISH ANY PROPERTY IRONS WHICH ARE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY HIS CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. SUCH IRONS SHALL BE RE-ESTABLISHED BY A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE LAWS.

EXISTING UTILITIES AND THEIR LOCATIONS, AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS REPRESENT THE BEST INFORMATION OBTAINABLE FOR DESIGN. LOCATION INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES AND IS EITHER FROM COMPANY RECORD DRAWINGS OR COMPANY PROVIDED FIELD LOCATIONS. THE PLAN LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE NOT GUARANTEED. ADDITIONAL EXISTING UTILITIES MAY ALSO BE ENCOUNTERED.

RUBBLE FROM THE REMOVAL OF MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES AND EXCESS EXCAVATION WHICH IS TO BE WASTED SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON SITES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR. THESE SITES SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER AS TO SUITABILITY, APPEARANCE AND SITE LOCATION. LOCATIONS THAT, IN THE OPINION OF THE ENGINEER, WILL LEAVE AN UNSIGHTLY APPEARANCE WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL DISPOSAL SITES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT. MATERIAL EITHER STOCKPILED OR DISPOSED OF IN A FLOOD PLAIN WOULD REQUIRE A KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE PERMIT. ANY MATERIAL DUMPED IN WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES OR WETLANDS IS SUBJECT TO U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMITTING REGULATIONS. ANY MATERIAL BURIED OR STOCKPILED BEYOND APPROVED CONSTRUCTION LIMITS WOULD REQUIRE ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS UNLESS BURIED IN A PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BORROW LOCATION.

A SAW CUT OF AT LEAST ONE-HALF THE DEPTH OF THE EXISTING SURFACE COURSES OR ONE-FOURTH THE DEPTH OF THE EXISTING TOTAL PAVEMENT THICKNESS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT LOCATIONS WHERE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION ABUTS AN EXISTING SURFACE OR PAVEMENT FOR WHICH PARTIAL REMOVAL OF THAT SURFACE OR PAVEMENT IS REQUIRED. SAW JOINT TO FACILITATE REMOVAL WITHIN THREE (3) FEET OF EXISTING JOINTS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED AND FOR SUCH INSTANCES THE LIMITS OF REMOVAL SHALL EXTEND TO THE EXISTING JOINT. SUCH SAW CUTS WILL NOT BE PAID FOR DIRECTLY AND THIS COST SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS SUBSIDIARY TO THE REMOVAL OF SURFACE OR PAVEMENT.

CONTRACTOR SHALL SOD ALL DISTURBED AREAS. COST SHALL BE CONSIDERED SUBSIDIARY TO SITE RESTORATION.

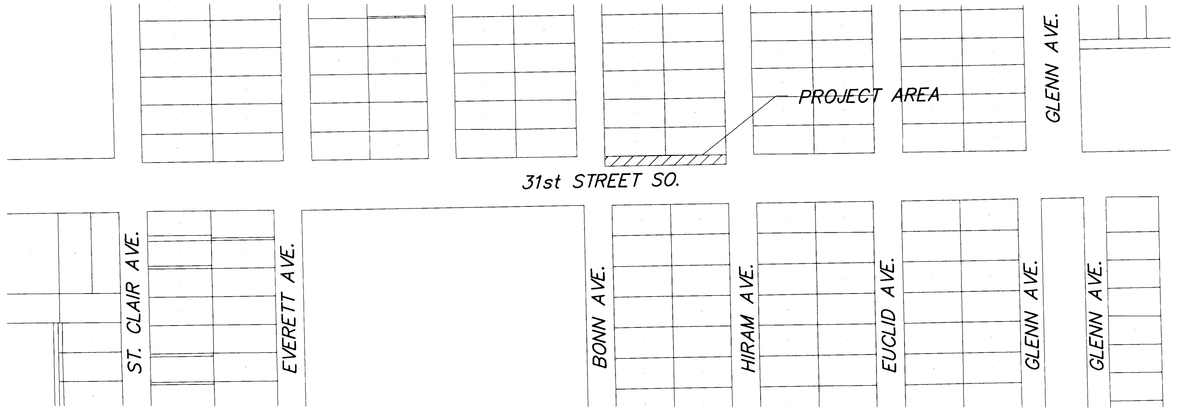
CONNECTION OF EXISTING STORM SEWERS, SANITARY SEWERS OR DRAINAGE STRUCTURES TO PROPOSED CONDUITS AND/OR STRUCTURES SHALL INCLUDE ALL MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT AND LABOR. THESE CONNECTIONS SHALL NOT BE PAID FOR DIRECTLY, BUT SHALL BE CONSIDERED SUBSIDIARY TO THE VARIOUS PROPOSED CONDUITS OR STRUCTURES. THIS WORK SHALL BE AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER AND SHALL BE SUBSIDIARY TO THE SPECIFIC STRUCTURE BID ITEMS.

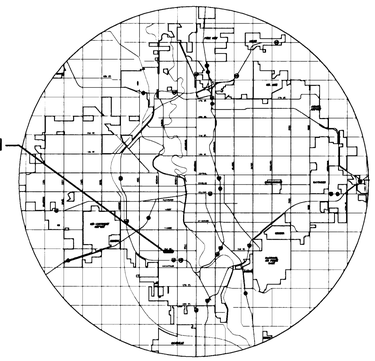
ELEVATIONS ARE IN CITY OF WICHITA DATUM.

SELECT SOIL (TOPSOIL) SHALL BE PLACED AT A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 6" OR AS SPECIFIED AT ALL LOCATIONS WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OUTSIDE OF PAVEMENT. THE FINISHED GRADE INDICATES THE SURFACE ELEVATION AFTER THE PRESCRIBED SELECT SOIL (TOPSOIL) THICKNESS HAS BEEN PLACED.

ALL GRAVEL OR OTHER SIMILAR DEBRIS LARGER THAT 1/2 INCH IN DIAMETER SHALL BE RAKED UP AND REMOVED DURING FINAL GRADE PREPARATION.

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF SIDEWALKS AND APPURTENANT RAMPS AS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE WORK DESCRIBED SHALL INCLUDE ALL MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, AND LABOR. SIDEWALK AND RAMP REMOVAL/REPLACEMENT SHALL NOT BE PAID DIRECTLY, BUT SHALL BE CONSIDERED SUBSIDIARY TO THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE WORK.





LOCATION MAP

INDEX TO DRAWINGS

N

SCALE: 1" = 150'

LEGEND

TIMOTHY K. MACKEY — 11402 — 3-9-05 — KANSAS — LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

MKEC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
411 N. WEBB ROAD
WICHITA, KS. 67206
316 - 684 - 9600

31st STREET SO. AND BONN AVE. STORM SEWER IMPROVEMENTS
PROJECT NAME

TITLE SHEET
SHEET TITLE

TKM	JSB	JRA
DESIGN BY:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:
MARCH 2005	04511	1 / 9
DATE	JOB NO.	SHEET/OF

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31ST STREET SO. & BONN ST.
STORM SEWER IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT NO. 562-854110

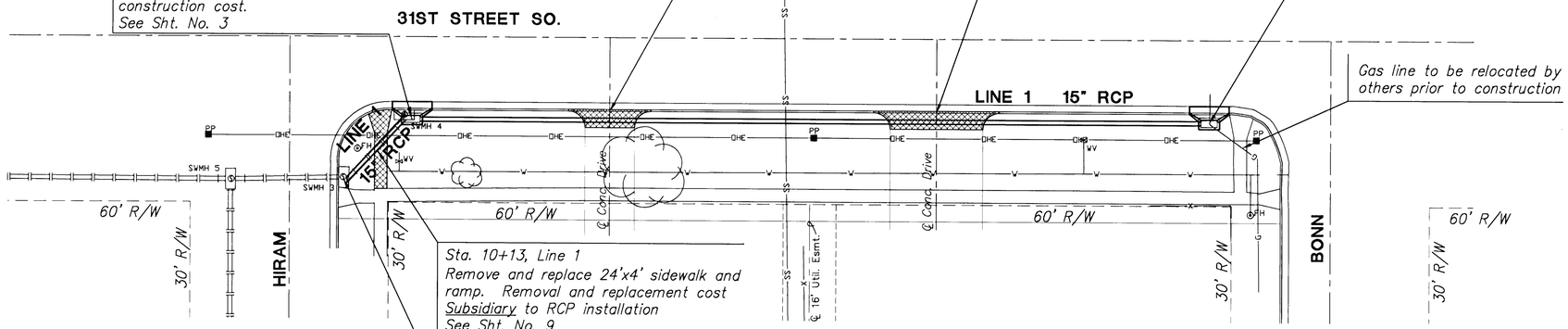
Sta. 10+27.52, Line 1 Const.
Std. Curb Inlet (Type 1A, W=3'-6")
Inlet Top = 95.06
Remove exist. Type II Inlet. Removal cost Subsidiary to construction cost.
Install 27.52 L.F. 15" RCP (NE).
Remove exist. 12"x25' RCP (NE).
Removal cost Subsidiary to construction cost.
See Sht. No. 3

Sta. 10+87.34, Remove & Replace 10.91 Sq.Yds. of Concrete Driveway Approach.
See Driveway Patch Detail.
See Sht. No. 8

Sta. 11+86.19, Remove & Replace 18.86 Sq.Yds. of Concrete Driveway Approach.
See Driveway Patch Detail.
See Sht. No. 8

Sta. 12+68.63, Line 1
Const. Std. Curb Inlet (Type 1A, W=3'-6")
Inlet Top = 95.70
Install 241.11 L.F. of 15" RCP(E)
See Sht. No. 3

Gas line to be relocated by others prior to construction



Sta. 10+13, Line 1
Remove and replace 24'x4' sidewalk and ramp. Removal and replacement cost Subsidiary to RCP installation
See Sht. No. 9

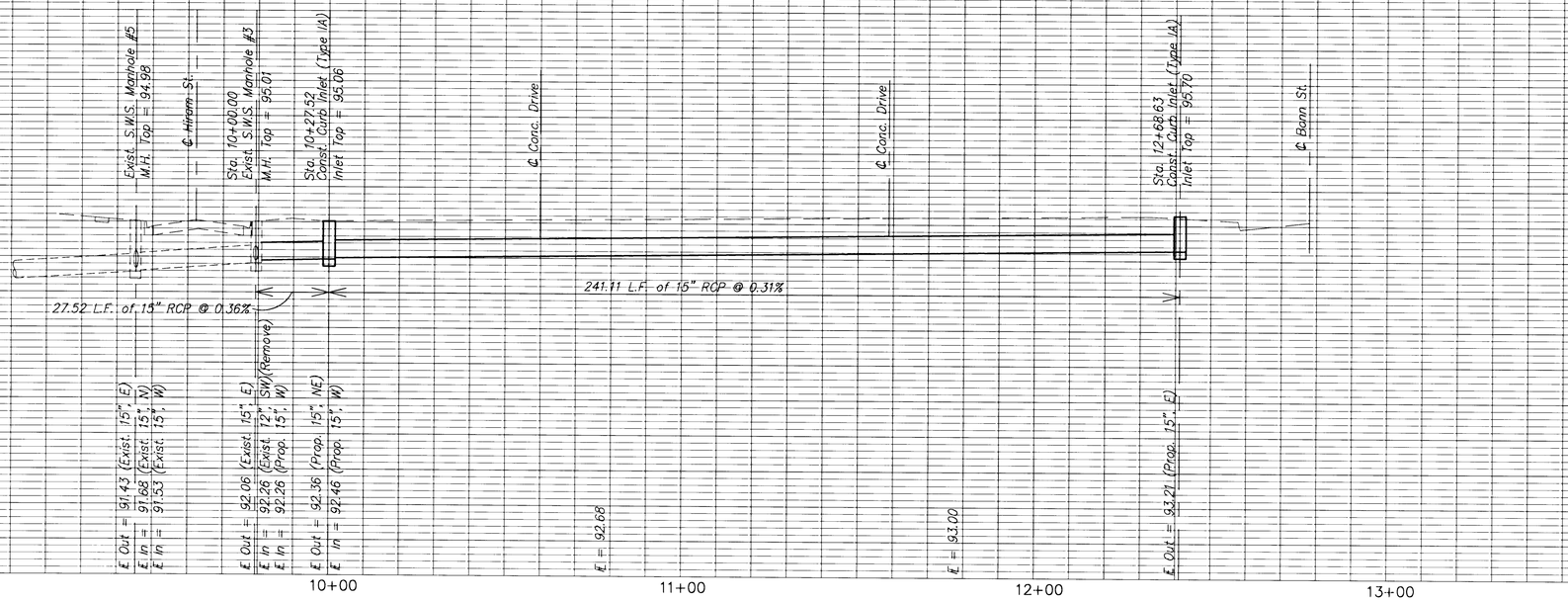
Sta. 10+00, Line 1
Modify back of inlet to receive prop. 15" RCP (NE)
Exist. Manhole Top=95.01

N

SCALE: 1"=20'
20 10 0 20

PLAN - LINE 1

PROFILE - LINE 1
SCALE: HORIZ. 1"=20'
SCALE: VERT. 1"=5'



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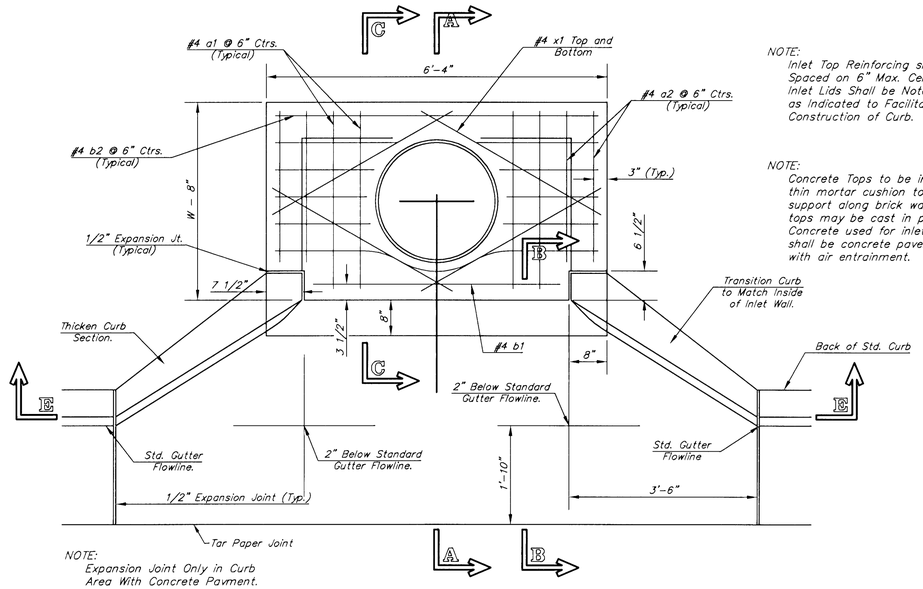
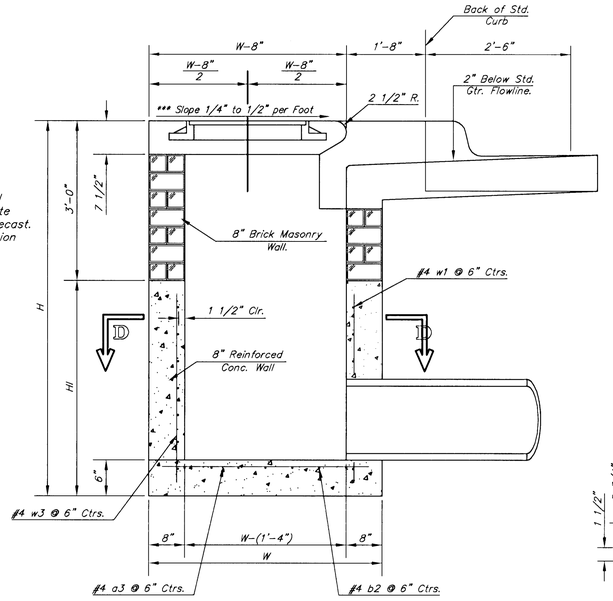


NOTE:
Expansion Joint Only in Curb Area With Concrete Pavment.

NOTE:
Inlet Top Reinforcing shall be Spaced on 6" Max. Centers. Inlet Lids Shall be Notched Out as Indicated to Facilitate Construction of Curb.

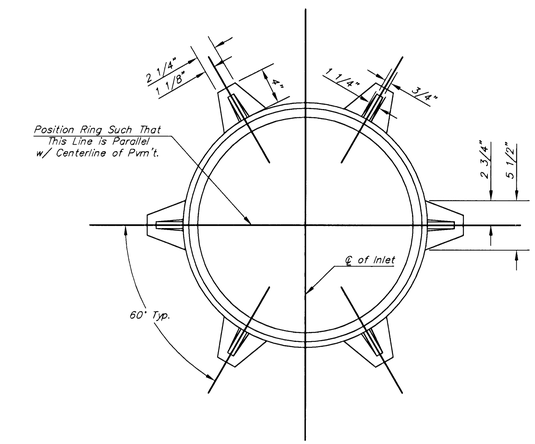
NOTE:
Concrete Tops to be installed on thin mortar cushion to insure full support along brick walls. Concrete tops may be cast in place or precast. Concrete used for inlet construction shall be concrete pavement mix with air entrainment.

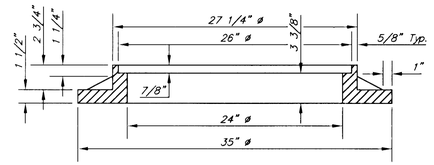
PLAN



SECTION A–A

***NOTE: Slope of Inlet tops to Match Sidewalk or Parking Slopes within Limits Indicated.

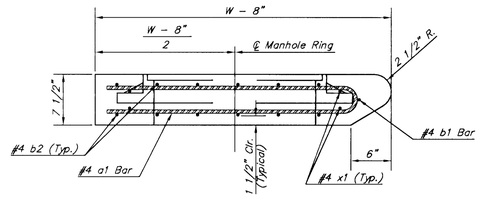




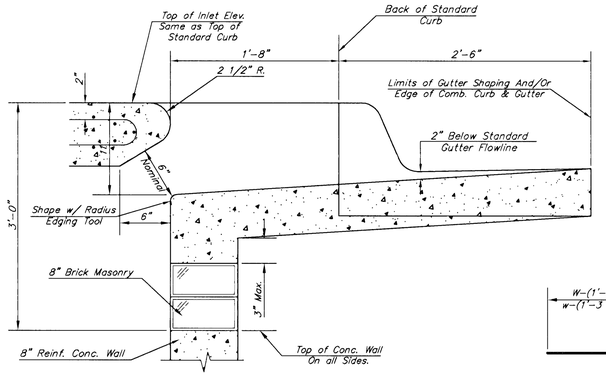
MANHOLE RING AND COVER

Weight = 180 Lbs.

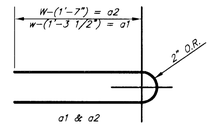
*See City of Wichita Standard Manhole Ring and Cover Detail Sheet for Cover Details to Be Used With Inlet Frame.



SECTION A–A

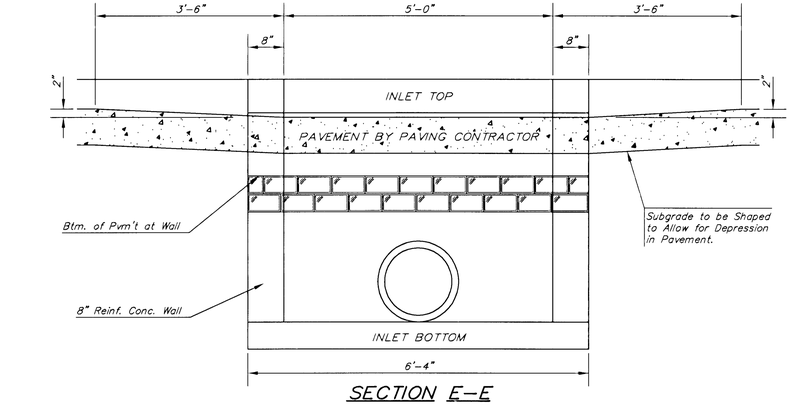


SECTION B–B

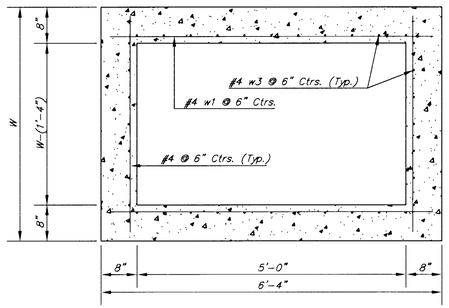


BENDING DIAGRAM

STANDARD CURB INLET PRECAST TOPS			
W	PRE-CAST TOP SIZE	PIPE SIZE	CU. YD. CONC.
4'-4"	3'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	21" & SMALLER	0.38±
5'-4"	4'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	24" & 30"	0.51±
6'-4"	5'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	36" & 42"	0.64±
7'-4"	6'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	48" & 54"	0.77±
8'-4"	7'-8" x 6'-4" x 7 1/2"	60" & 66"	0.90±



SECTION E–E



SECTION D–D

NOTE: Contractor shall have the option of constructing 8" brick masonry walls between the concrete inlet base and top on this inlet when W=6'-4" and H=7'-0" or less.

Additional curb and gutter construction necessary to connect set-back inlet to pavement will be paid for at the unit price bid for each inlet hookup.

Inlet invert shall be shaped with 8 sack sand mix concrete to create flow channels and to increase hydraulic efficiency such that the inlet will be self-cleaning between all inlet and/or outlet pipes.

The ends of all pipes installed in inlets shall be cut off flush with the inside face of the inlet wall

PRECAST SLAB AND FLOOR REINFORCING										
		W = 4'-4"		W = 5'-4"		W = 6'-4"		W = 7'-4"		W = 8'-4"
MARK	SIZE	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH
* a1	#4	6	6'-7"	6	8'-7"	6	10'-7"	6	12'-7"	6	14'-7"
a2	#4	4	6'-0"	4	8'-0"	4	10'-0"	4	12'-0"	4	14'-0"
a3	#4	13	4'-1"	13	5'-1"	13	6'-1"	13	7'-1	13	8'-1"
b1	#4	1	4'-9"	1	4'-9"	1	4'-9"	1	4'-9"	1	4'-9"
* b2	#4	23	6'-1"	29	6'-1"	35	6'-1"	41	6'-1"	47	6'-1"
x1	#4	8	3'-10"	8	4'-2"	8	4'-6"	8	4'-10"	8	5'-2"
WALL REINFORCING											
		W = 4'-4"		W = 5'-4"		W = 6'-4"		W = 7'-4"		W = 8'-4"	
MARK	SIZE	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH	NO.	LENGTH
w1	#4	①	6'-1"	①	6'-1"	①	6'-1"	①	6'-1"	①	6'-1"
w2	#4	①	4'-1"	①	5'-1"	①	6'-1"	①	7'-1"	①	8'-1"
w3	#4	32	②	36	②	40	②	44	②	48	②

* Field Bend or Cut Reinforcing as Required for Clearance.
① 4 (HI - 12") (HI - 21") Rounded down to nearest 0.5'
② HI - 3"

CITY OF WICHITA

STANDARD TYPE I-A CURB INLET OPENING = 6" x 5'-0"

JIM ARMOUR, P.E. – ACTING CITY ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
562-854110	660500
DATE: MARCH 2005	SHEET 3 OF 9

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GENERAL NOTES:

1. THIS SHEET IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES AS TO WHAT TYPES OF BMP'S WILL BE INSTALLED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. CONTRACTORS ARE EXPECTED TO BID PROJECTS ACCORDINGLY.

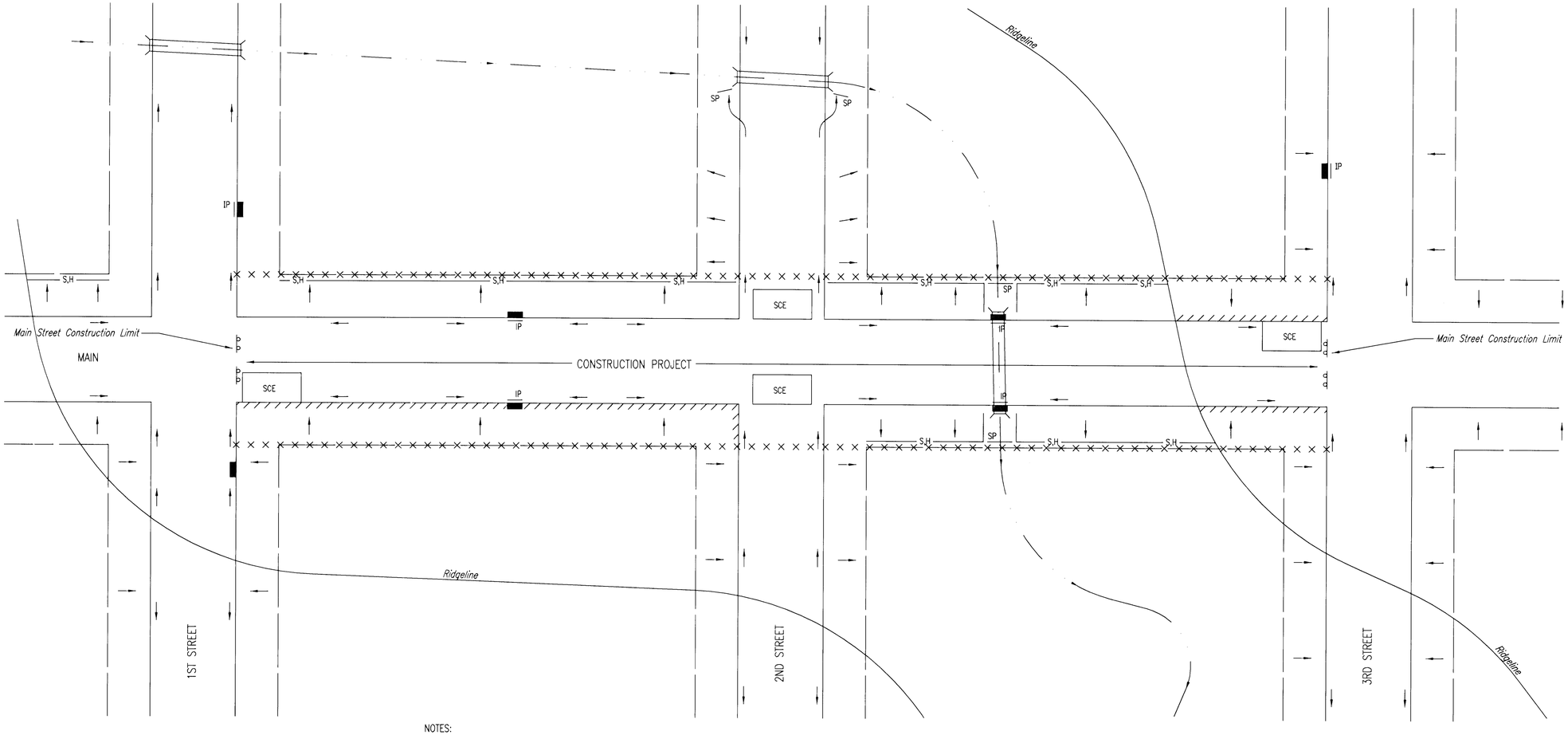
2. BMP'S MUST BE MAINTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS.

3. IF THE PROJECT WILL DISTURB 5 ACRES OR MORE, A FEDERAL/STATE NPDES STORMWATER PERMIT IS REQUIRED. A DETAILED STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN, IS REQUIRED. THE BMP'S SHOWN ON THIS SHEET ARE CONSIDERED TO BE THE MINIMUM TO BE SHOWN IN THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.

4. FOR PROJECTS DISTURBING LESS THAN 5 ACRES, CONTRACTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PREPARE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

5. FAILURE TO USE AND MAINTAIN BMP'S IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 16.32 OF THE CITY CODE AND WILL SUBJECT THE CONTRACTOR TO THE PENALTIES PROVIDED FOR THEREIN.

6. THE APPLICATION OF BMP'S SHOWN ON THIS SHEET IS FOR SITUATIONS NORMALLY ENCOUNTERED. FROM TIME TO TIME, SITUATIONS WILL ARISE THAT MAY REQUIRE A DIFFERENT BMP OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN. BMP'S, OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN, MAY BE UTILIZED AS LONG AS THEY ARE EFFECTIVE AND MAINTAINED.



LEGEND

- R-O-W LIMITS
- DRAINAGE FLOW PATH
- R/W LIMIT WITHIN CONSTRUCTION LIMIT

NOTES:

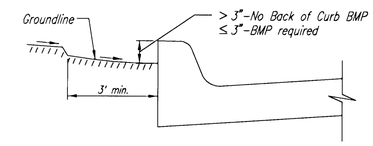
1. GENERAL BMP GOAL IS TO KEEP ALL SEDIMENT CONFINED TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, AND OUT OF ALL UNDERGROUND PIPES, DITCHES, AND OTHER DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

2. THE POINT OF COMPLIANCE IS GENERALLY THE RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION.

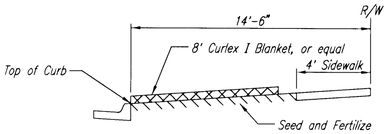
3. BMP'S WILL BE REQUIRED AT ALL POINTS ALONG THE PROJECT WHERE DISTURBED EARTH CAN DRAIN ONTO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

7. ANY MUD TRACKED ONTO STREETS MUST BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.

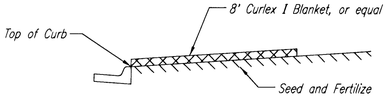
8. THE CONTACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO PLACE BMP'S BACK OF CURB, WHENEVER WATER CAN DRAIN OVER CURB, TO KEEP ERODED SOIL OUT OF THE GUTTERLINES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:
   A. THE BMP REQUIRED WILL BE CURLEX I EXCELSIOR BLANKET, OR EQUAL. SAID BLANKET SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE APPROPRIATE SEED AND FERTILIZER, AS SPECIFIED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS. (SEE BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL)



CURB BACKFILL DETAIL

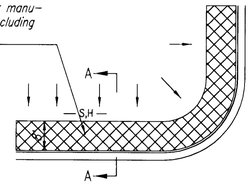


SECTION B-B

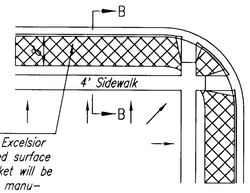


SECTION A-A

BMP-Install 8' wide Curlex I Excelsior Blanket, or equal, on prepared surface back of curb. Edge of blanket will be at back of curb. Install per manufacturers recommendation, including staples.



SOUTH STREET



BMP-Install 8' wide Curlex I Excelsior Blanket, or equal, on prepared surface back of curb. Edge of blanket will be at back of curb. Install per manufacturers recommendation, including staples.

BACK OF CURB PROTECTION DETAIL

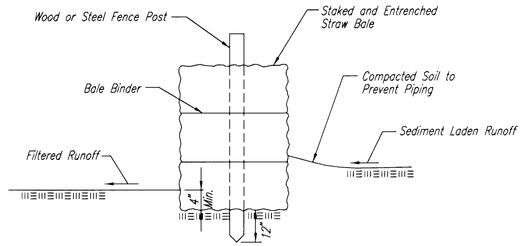
NOTES:

1. EXCELSIOR MAT TO BE INSTALLED WHEN SOD IS NOT SPECIFIED ON PROJECT.

2. EXCELSIOR BLANKET TO BE INSTALLED OVER SEED AND FERTILIZER, AS SPECIFIED IN THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.

3. AFTER INSTALLATION OF EXCELSIOR BLANKET, AT LOCATIONS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW CARRIES SEDIMENT OVER THE CURB AND INTO THE GUTTER, SUPPLIMENTAL BMP'S WILL BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS NEEDED, TO FIX THE PROBLEM.

SOIL EROSION BMPS



STRAW BALE BARRIERS

Material Specification:

Bale slope barriers may be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.

Placement:

A slope barrier should be used at the toe of a slope when a ditch does not exist. The slope barrier should be placed on nearly level ground 5' to 10' away from the toe of a slope. The barrier is placed away from the toe of the slope to provide adequate storage for settling out sediment.
When practicable, bale slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow.
Bale slope barriers can also be placed along right-of-way fence lines to keep sediment from crossing onto adjacent property. When placed in this manner, the slope barrier will not likely follow contours.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench the length of the planned slope barrier that is 4" deep and a bale's width wide. Make sure that the trench is excavated along a single contour. When practicable, slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Place the soil on the upslope side of the trench for later use.
Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.
Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upslope side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

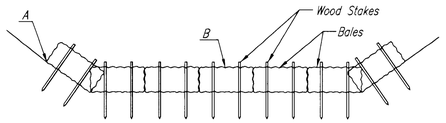
When practicable, do not place bale slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Concentrated flow over a slope barrier creates a scour hole on the downslope side of the barrier. The scour hole eventually undermines the bales and the barrier fails.
Do not place bale slope barriers in areas with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the barrier is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.
Bale slope barriers must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the barrier.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale slope barriers should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Are there any points along the slope barrier where water is concentrating?
Does water flow under the slope barrier?
Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
Are any bales dislodged?
Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the slope barrier?

NOTE: Point A must be higher than Point B so that water flows over the bales and not around them.



STRAW BALE DITCH CHECKS

Material Specification:

Bale ditch checks may be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.
Optional: The downstream scour apron should be constructed of a double-netted straw erosion-control blanket at least 6' wide.
Optional: The metal landscape staples used to anchor the erosion-control blanket should be at least 8" long.

Placement:

Bale ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
The ditch check should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale. This prevents water from flowing around the check.
Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead.
Bales should be placed in ditches with slopes of 6% or less. For slopes steeper than 6%, rock checks should be used.
The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade:

Ditch Check Spacing

Ditch grade (%)	Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is 4" deep and a bale's width wide. Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check. Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench-it will be used later.
Optional: On the downstream side of the trench, roll out a length of erosion-control blanket (scour apron) equal to the length of the trench. Place the upstream edge of the erosion-control blanket along the bottom upstream edge of the trench. The erosion control blanket should be anchored in the trench with one row of 8" landscape staples placed on 18" centers. The remainder of the erosion-control blanket (the portion that is not lying in the trench) will serve as the downstream scour apron. This section of the blanket should be anchored to the ground with 8" landscape staples placed around the perimeter of the blanket on 18" centers. The remainder of the blanket should be anchored using two evenly spaced rows of 8" landscape staples on 18" centers placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Two stakes should be driven through each bale along the centerline of the ditch check, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends. Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.
Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the upstream side of the check and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep and extend upstream no more than 24".

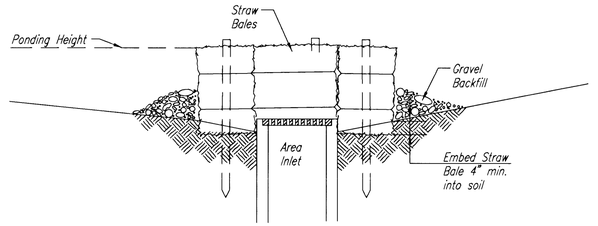
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Do not place a bale ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow.
Do not place bale ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow.
Follow prescribed ditch-check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks.
Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the check is higher than the top of the lowest center bale.
Do not place bale ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.
Bale ditch checks must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the check.

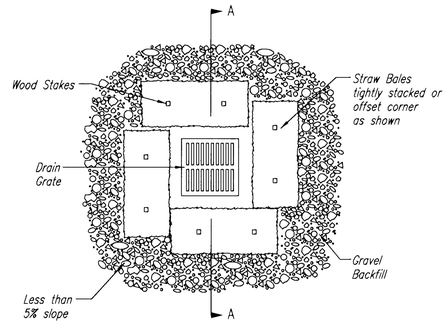
Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Does water flow around the ditch check?
Does water flow under the ditch check?
Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
Are any bales and/or scour aprons (optional) dislodged?
Are bales decomposing due to age and/or water damage?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?



SECTION A-A



STRAW BALE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

Material Specification:

Bale area inlet barriers should be constructed of wheat straw, oat straw, prairie hay, or bromegrass hay that is free of weeds declared noxious by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
The stakes used to anchor the bales should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.

Placement:

Bale area inlet barriers should be placed directly around the perimeter of a drop inlet.
When a bale area inlet barrier is located near an inlet that has steep approach slopes, the storage capacity behind the barrier is drastically reduced. Timely removal of sediment must occur for a barrier to operate properly in this location.

Proper Installation Method:

Excavate a trench around the perimeter of the area inlet that is at least 4" deep by a bale's width wide.
Place the bales in the trench, making sure that they are butted tightly. Some bales may need to be shortened to fit into the trench around the area inlet. Two stakes should be driven through each bale, approximately 6" to 8" in from the bale ends.
Stakes should be driven at least 12" into the ground.
Once all the bales have been installed and anchored, place the excavated soil against the receiving side of the barrier and compact it. The compacted soil should be no more than 3" to 4" deep.
Note: When a bale area inlet barrier is placed in a shallow median ditch, make sure that the top of the barrier is not higher than the paved road. In this configuration, water may spread onto the roadway causing a hazardous condition.

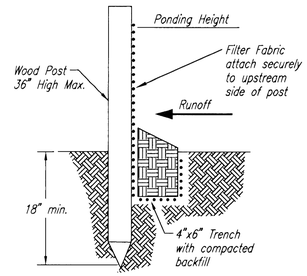
List of common placement installation mistakes to avoid:

Bales should be placed directly against the perimeter of the area inlet. This allows overtopping water to flow directly into the inlet instead of onto nearby soil causing scour.
Bale area inlet barriers must be dug into the ground. Bales at ground level do not work because they allow water to flow under the barrier.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Bale area inlet barriers should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Does water flow under the area inlet barrier?
Does water flow through spaces between abutting bales?
Are any bales dislodged?
Are bales decomposing due to age andlor water damage?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?



SILT FENCE BARRIERS

SILT FENCE BARRIERS

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification.
The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.
Silt fence fabric should be attached to the wooden posts with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

A slope barrier should be used at the toe of a slope when a ditch does not exist. The slope barrier should be placed on nearly level ground 5' to 10' away from the toe of a slope. The barrier is placed away from the toe of the slope to provide adequate storage for settling out sediment.
When practicable, silt fence slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow.
Silt fence slope barriers can also be placed along right-of-way fence lines to keep sediment from crossing onto adjacent property. When placed in this manner, the slope barrier will not likely follow contours.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench the length of the planned slope barrier that is 6" deep by 4" wide.
Make sure that the trench is excavated along a single contour. When practicable, slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. Place the soil on the upslope side of the trench for later use.
Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the downslope side of the trench.
Place the edge of the fabric in the trench starting at the top upslope edge. Line all three sides of the trench with the fabric. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt-fence fabric should remain exposed.
Lay the exposed silt fence upslope of the trench to clear an area for driving in the posts.
Just downslope of the trench, drive posts into the ground to a depth of at least 18".
Place posts no more than 4' apart.
Attach the silt fence to the anchored post with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

When practicable, do not place silt fence slope barriers across contours. Slope barriers should be placed along contours to avoid a concentration of flow. When the flow concentrates, it overtops the barrier and the silt fence slope barrier quickly deteriorates.
Do not place silt-fence posts on the upslope side of the silt fence fabric. In this configuration, the force of the water is not restricted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip ties, iiails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail.
Do not place silt fence slope barriers in areas with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the barrier is not sufficiently anchored, it will wash out.
Silt fence slope barriers must be dug into the ground-silt fence at ground level does not work because water will flow underneath.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Silt fence slope barriers should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Are there any points along the slope barrier where water is concentrating?
Does water flow under the slope barrier?
Do the silt fences sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the slope barrier?

CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

SHAWN R. BRYAN, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
562-854110	660500
DATE: MARCH 2005	SHEET 5 OF 9

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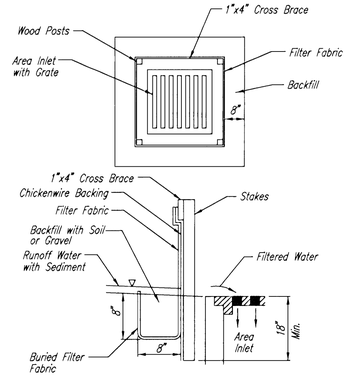


SILT FENCE BARRIERS FOR AREA INLETS
(INLET PROTECTION)

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification.
The wire or polymeric mesh backing used to help support the silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification.
The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.
The material used to frame the tops of the posts should be 1" by 4" boards.
Silt fence fabric and support backing should be attached to the wooden posts and frame with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

Place a silt fence drop inlet barrier in a location where it is unlikely to be overtopped.
Water should flow through silt fence, not over it. Silt fence barriers for area inlets often fail when repeatedly overtopped.
When used as a barrierfor area inlets, silt fence fabric and posts must be supported at the top by a wooden frame.
When a silt fence barrier for area inlets is located near an inlet that has steep approach slopes, the storage capacity behind the barrier is drastically reduced. Timely removal of sediment must occur for a barrier to operate properly in this location.

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench around the perimeter of the area inlet that is at least 8" deep by 8" wide.
Drive posts to a depth of at least 18" around the perimeter of the area inlet.
The distance between posts should be 4' or less. If the distance between two adjacent corner posts is more than 4', add another post(s) between them.
Connect the tops of all the posts with a wooden frame made of 1" by 4" boards. Use nails or screws for fastening.
Attach the wire or polymeric-mesh backing to the outside of the post/frame structure with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.
Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric long enough to wrap around the perimeter of the area inlet. Add more length for overlapping the fabric joint. Place the edge of the fabric in the trench, starting at the outside edge of the trench. Line all three sides of the trench with the fabric. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric should remain exposed.
Attach the silt fence to the outside of the post/frame structure with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails. The joint should be overlapped to the next post.

Note: When a silt fence barrier for area inlet is placed in a shallow median ditch, make sure that the top of the barrier is not higher than the paved road. In this configuration, water may spread onto the roadway causing a hazardous condition.

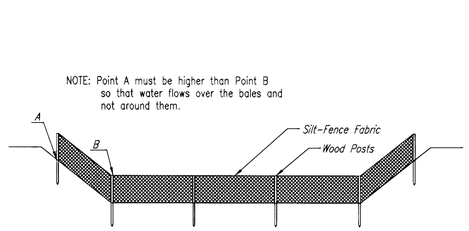
List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Water should flow through a silt fence barrier for area inlet-not over it. Place a silt fence barrier for area inlet in a location where it is unlikely to be overtopped. Silt fence barrier for area inlets often fail when repeatedly overtopped.
Do not place posts on the outside of the silt fence barrier for area inlet. In this configuration, the force of the water is not resisted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip-ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail.
Do not install silt fence barrier for area inlets without framing the top of the posts.
The corner posts around area inlets are stressed in two directions whereas a normal silt fence is only stressed in one direction. This added stress requires more support.

Inspection and Maintenance:

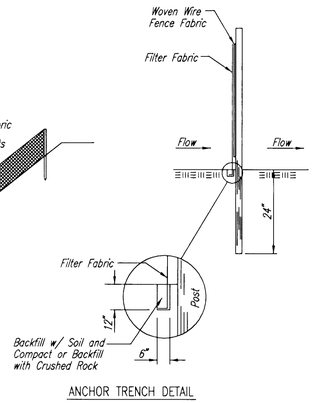
Silt fence barrier for area inlets should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Does water flow under the silt fence?
Does the silt fence sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the area inlet barrier?



ELEVATION

SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS
(STREAM PROTECTION)



ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL

Material Specification:

Silt fence fabric should conform to the AASHTO M288 96 silt fence specification.
The posts used to support the silt fence fabric should be a hardwood material with the following minimum dimensions: 2" square (nominal) by 4' long.
Silt fence fabric should be attached to the wooden posts with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

Placement:

Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped.
Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check, not over it. Silt fence ditch checks often fail when overtopped.
Silt fence ditch checks should be placed perpendicular to the flowline of the ditch.
The silt fence should extend far enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the top of the low point of the fence. This prevents water from flowing around the check.
Checks should not be placed in ditches where high flows are expected. Rock checks should be used instead.
Silt fence should be placed in ditches with slopes of 6% or less. For slopes steeper than 6%, rock checks should be used.

The following table provides check spacing for a given ditch grade:

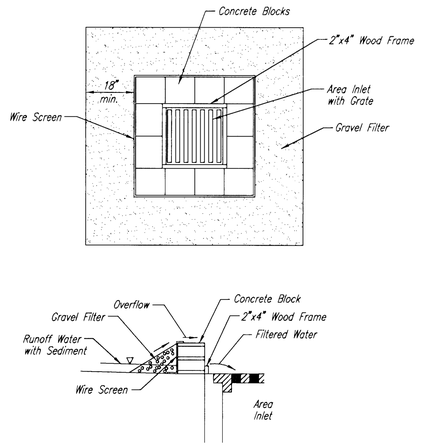
Ditch Check Ditch grade (%)	Spacing Check Spacing (feet)
0.5	200
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	30

Proper installation method:

Excavate a trench perpendicular to the ditch flowline that is at least 12" deep by 6" wide.
Extend the trench in a straight line along the entire length of the proposed ditch check.
Place the soil on the upstream side of the trench for later use.
Roll out a continuous length of silt fence fabric on the downstream side of the trench.
Place the edge of the fabric in the trench starting at the top upstream edge of the trench.
Line two sides of the trench with the fabric as shown on detail. Backfill over the fabric in the trench with the excavated soil and compact. After filling the trench, approximately 24" to 36" of silt fence fabric should remain exposed.
Lay the exposed silt fence on the upstream side of the trench to clear an area for driving in the posts. Just downstream of the trench, drive posts into the ground to a depth of at least 24". Place posts no more than 4' apart.
Attach the silt fence to the anchored post with staples, wire, zip ties, or nails.

List of common placement/installation mistakes to avoid:

Water should flow through a silt fence ditch check-not over it. Place silt fence in ditches where it is unlikely that it will be overtopped. Silt fence installations quickly deteriorate when water overtops them.
Do not place silt fence posts on the upstream side of the silt fence fabric. In this configuration, the force of the water is not restricted by the posts, but only by the staples (wire, zip ties, nails, etc.). The silt fence will rip and fail.
Do not place a silt fence ditch check directly in front of a culvert outlet. It will not stand up to the concentrated flow.
Do not place silt fence ditch checks in ditches that will likely experience high flows. They will not stand up to concentrated flow.
Follow prescribed ditch check spacing guidelines. If spacing guidelines are exceeded, erosion will occur between the ditch checks.
Do not allow water to flow around the ditch check. Make sure that the ditch check is long enough so that the ground level at the ends of the fence is higher than the low point on the top of the fence.
Do not place silt fence ditch checks in channels with shallow soils underlain by rock. If the check is not anchored sufficiently, it will wash out.



CONCRETE BLOCK FILTER FOR AREA DRAIN
(INLET PROTECTION)

Gravel barriers provide little filtering of large inflow waters. However, when installed correctly and maintained, they can effectively treat low runoff flows.

Placement of gravel filters around area drains must be completed in a manner that will not cause local flooding.

Gravel filters can be used if the immediate and adjacent area to the area drain consists of soil or pavement.

Only gravel filters are to be installed on top of the pavement.

Instructions for Installing:

STEP 1: Place concrete blocks around the grate. The blocks can be stacked one or two high and should be supported by a 2"x4" board.
STEP 2: Wrap 1/2" mesh wire screen around the concrete blocks.
STEP 3: Place 1" to 1-1/2" diameter rock around the blocks and wire screen. Be sure the rock extends down from the top of the concrete block.
STEP 4: To prevent damage to vehicles, signs warning drivers about the structures may be necessary.

An alternative method is use of gravel bags that are supported to prevent collapsing.

Use of rock having diameters smaller than 1" may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water flowing into an inlet.

Maintenance:

All gravel filters installed around area drains should be inspected and repaired after each runoff event. Sediment should be removed when material is within 3" of the top of any block. Periodically, the gravel should be raked to increase infiltration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets after every runoff event.

Inspection and Maintenance:

Silt fence ditch checks should be inspected every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall of 1/2" or more. The following is a list of questions that should be addressed during each inspection:

Does water flow around the ditch check?
Does water flow under the ditch check?
Does the silt fence sag excessively?
Has the silt fence torn or become detached from the posts?
Does sediment need to be removed from behind the ditch check?

CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

SHAWN R. BRYAN, P.E.
STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
562-854110	660500
DATE	SHEET 6 OF 9
MARCH 2005	

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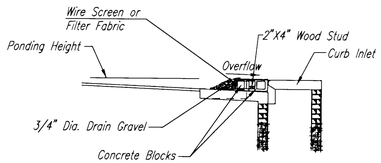

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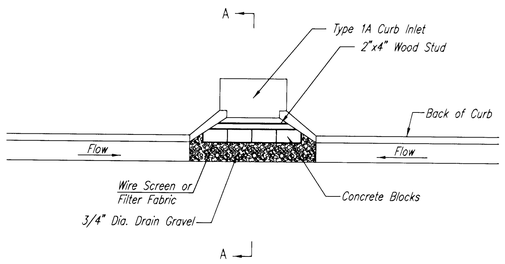


CURB INLET GRAVEL FILTERS
(INLET PROTECTION–RESIDENTIAL STREETS ONLY)

NOTE: Other types of curb inlet protection may be approved by the city so long as equal protection is provided.

A gravel inlet filter shall be installed at sump locations on residential streets. This type of protection is not to be used on arterial or collector streets at any time that it would pose an undue traffic hazard.

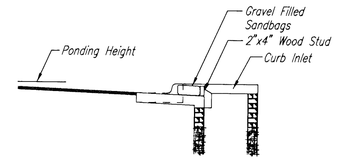
Instructions for Installing:

STEP 1: Place concrete blocks around the inlet as shown on drawing. Insert 2x4 board as shown.
STEP 2: Wrap 1/2" mesh wire screen around the concrete blocks.
STEP 3: Place 1" to 1–1/2" diameter rock around the blocks and wire screen. Be sure the rock extends down from the top of the concrete block.
STEP 4: To prevent damage to vehicles, signs warning drivers about the structures may be necessary. An alternative installation is the use of gravel bags supported by a 2"x4" board to prevent collapsing.

Use of rock with diameters smaller than 1" in the bag may result in clogging of pores and reduce the amount of water flowing into an inlet.

Maintenance:

All curb inlet gravel filters shall be inspected and repaired after each runoff event. Sediment deposits are to be removed once material is within 8 cm (3 inches) of the top of any block. Periodically, the gravel shall be raked to increase infiltration and filtering of runoff waters. Accumulated sediment is to be removed immediately from roads and streets.



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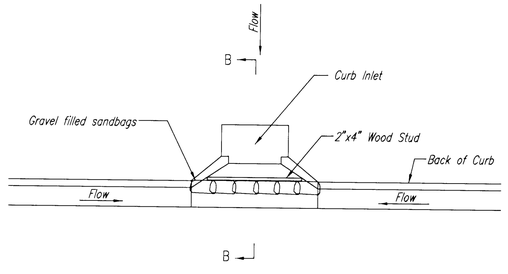
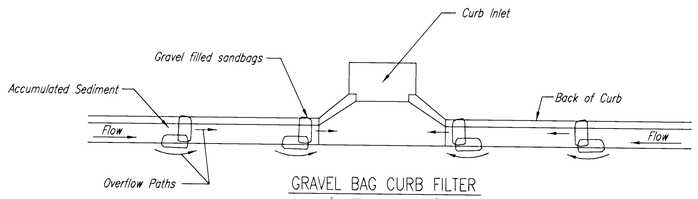


CURB INLET SANDBAG FILTERS
(INLET PROTECTION)

NOTE: Other types of curb inlet protection may be approved by the City so long as equal protection is provided.



GRAVEL BAG CURB FILTER
(INLET PROTECTION)

NOTE: Place two or more sets of bags in a manner that results in maximum support. The flow line bag must be lower than top of curb.

CURB SEDIMENT TRAPS

When inlets are located on streets having a grade (i.e., sump conditions do not exist), installing gravel (or sand) bags in the gutter flow line to create small sediment traps can be considered. Gravel bags are recommended over sand bags to allow for drainage.

If the spacing between bags becomes too large, little sediment may be trapped. Spacing of bags should be completed using the table or graph that illustrates placement distances based upon street slope. When installed in the gutter, bag tops must be lower than the sidewalk.

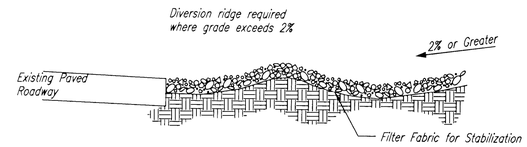
Spacing:

Gravel bags are to be placed according to street grades using the following table or graph that appears below.

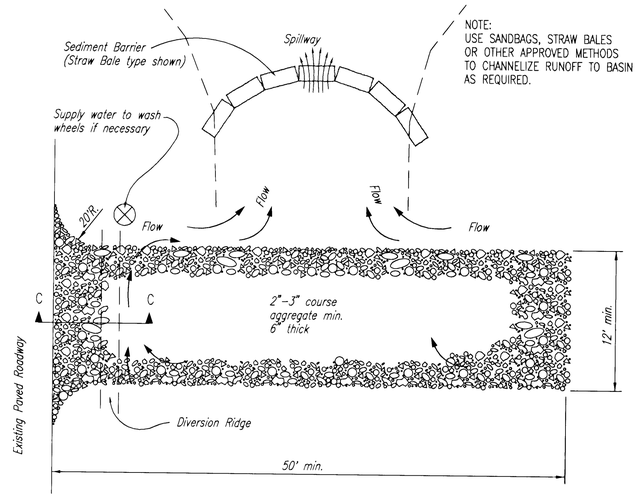
GRADE (%)	SPACING (FEET)
0.5	75
1.0	45
2.0	18
3.0	12
4.0	9
5.0	6

Maintenance:

Collected sediment shall be removed after every runoff event. Bags that are destroyed by vehicular traffic or through natural deterioration are to be immediately replaced.



SECTION C–C



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOTES:

1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS–OF–WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT–OF–WAY.
3. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABLIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN, AS SHOWN ABOVE.
4. DRIVE ENTRANCES ONTO RESIDENTIAL LOTS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO HAVE THE SEDIMENT BARRIER SHOWN, BUT WHEEL WASHING MAY BE REQUIRED IF STABILIZED ENTRANCE IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO KEEP MUD FROM BEING TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT STREET. ENTRANCE SHALL EXTEND FROM BACK OF CURB TO DWELLING.

CITY OF WICHITA

SOIL EROSION BMP DETAILS

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STORM WATER ENGINEER

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NO.
562–854110	660500
DATE: MARCH 2005	SHEET 7 OF 9

GENERAL NOTES

1. MAINTENANCE:
   THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL SIGNS AND DEVICES IN AN UPRIGHT POSITION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAN OR REPLACE ANY DAMAGED OR ILLEGIBLE SIGN OR DEVICE AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.

2. EXISTING SIGNS:
   IF EXISTING SIGNS THAT ARE TO REMAIN (WHETHER DENOTED ON THE PLANS OR NOT) INTERFERE WITH CONSTRUCTION WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE, STORE, AND RESET THE SIGNS. THIS SHALL BE SUBSIDIARY TO OTHER TRAFFIC CONTROL BID ITEMS. SIGNING DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

3. CONFLICTING SIGNS AND SIGNS NOT IN USE:
   SIGNS THAT ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN OR DO NOT APPLY TO THE TRAFFIC OPERATIONS SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY REMOVED, TURNED SO NOT VISIBLE TO TRAFFIC FROM ANY DIRECTION, OR COMPLETELY COVERED WITH ADEQUATE OPAQUE WATERPROOF MATERIAL. TAPE SHALL NOT BE APPLIED TO THE FACE OF THE SIGN.

4. TEMPORARY AND POST MOUNTED SIGNS:
   TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS THAT ARE ANTICIPATED TO REMAIN IN PLACE FOR 3 DAYS OR LESS ARE CONSIDERED "TEMPORARY." TEMPORARY SIGNS SHALL BE MOUNTED ON AN APPROVED SUPPORT AT A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 12". TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS IN PLACE FOR OVER 3 DAYS ARE REQUIRED TO BE MOUNTED ON APPROVED POSTS. A MINIMUM OF 42" OF THE APPROVED POST MUST BE BELOW THE GROUND SURFACE WITH ADEQUATE BACKFILL AND COMPACTION. ALL POSTS SHALL EXTEND NO GREATER THAN 6" ABOVE THE SIGN.

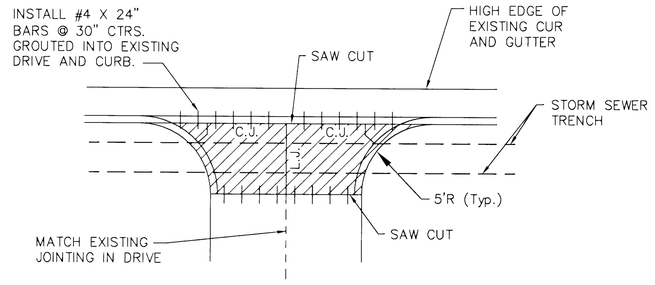
5. SHEETING:
   ALL ORANGE SIGNS SHALL BE RETROREFLECTORIZED WITH FLOURESCENT ORANGE PRISMATIC GRADE SHEETING. ALL OTHER SIGNS SHALL BE RETROREFLECTORIZED WITH TYPE III HIGH PERFORMANCE SHEETING OF STANDARD COLORS.

6. ROLL-UP SIGNS:
   ROLL-UP SIGNS MAY BE USED FOR TEMPORARY WARNING SIGNS. THEY MUST BE FLOURESCENT ORANGE PRISMATIC GRADE RETROREFLECTIVE SIGNS OF OPAQUE MATERIAL. MESH SIGNS ARE NOT ALLOWED.

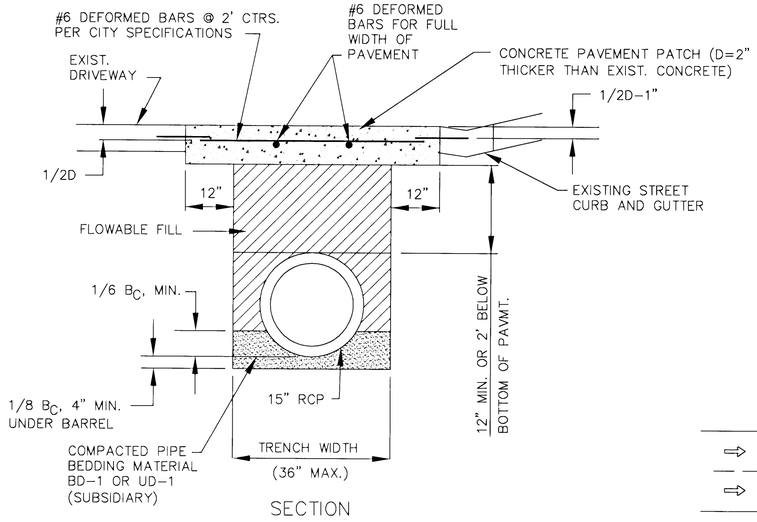
7. MUTCD COMPLIANCE:
   ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES AND THEIR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD) FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS. WHENEVER THE TRAFFIC CONTROL STANDARDS CONFLICT WITH THE MANUAL, THE STANDARDS SHALL GOVERN.

8. CLEAR ZONE:
   ALL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING VEHICLES), MATERIALS, AND DEBRIS SHALL BE STORED OUT OF THE CLEAR ZONE. WHERE THIS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE APPROPRIATE SIGNS, OBJECT IDENTIFIERS, AND/OR BARRICADES AS DESIGNATED BY THE ENGINEER. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES NEEDED FOR THIS CONDITION SHALL BE CONSIDERED SUBSIDIARY TO OTHER BID ITEMS.

9. WORK AREA:
   WORK AREA IS DEFINED AS THE AREA WHERE ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS ARE OCCURRING AND WILL INCLUDE THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF OPEN TRENCHES. STORED EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES ARE CONSIDERED TO BE PART OF THE WORK AREA.

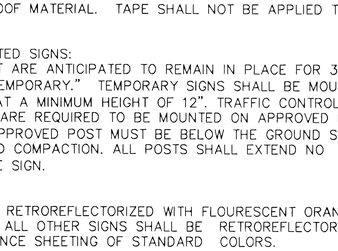


PLAN



SECTION

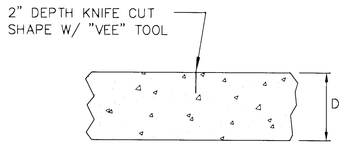
DRIVEWAY PATCH DETAIL



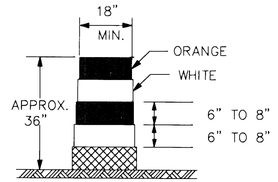
HEIGHT AND LATERAL DIMENSIONS FOR POST MOUNTED SIGNS
(SIGNS LEFT IN PLACE OVER 3 DAYS)

(SEE NOTE 6 FOR ROLL-UP SIGNS OPTION)

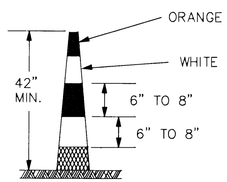
HEIGHT AND LATERAL DIMENSIONS FOR SIGNS
MOUNTED ON SKIDS OR OTHER PORTABLE SUPPORTS



CONTRACTION JOINT (C.J.)
OR LONGITUDINAL JOINT (L.J.)



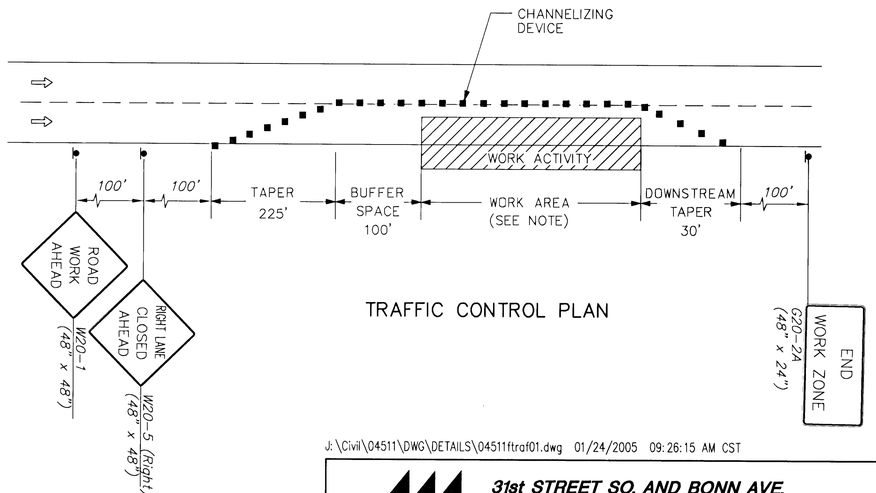
DRUM



TRIM LINE
CHANNELIZER

DRUMS AND TRIM LINE CHANNELIZERS SHALL BE RETROREFLECTORIZED FULL CIRCUMFERENCE WITH AT LEAST TWO ORANGE AND TWO WHITE 6" TO 8" WIDE STRIPES. ADDITIONAL STRIPES MAY BE NON-REFLECTIVE. IF THERE ARE NON-REFLECTIVE SPACES BETWEEN ADJACENT STRIPES, THEY SHALL BE NO MORE THAN 2" WIDE.

ALL RETROREFLECTIVE STRIPES ON DRUMS SHALL BE TYPE III HIGH PERFORMANCE SHEETING. THE WHITE STRIPES ON TRIM LINE CHANNELIZERS SHALL BE TYPE III HIGH PERFORMANCE SHEETING. PROJECTS LET AFTER JANUARY 1, 2002 WILL REQUIRE THAT THE ORANGE STRIPES ON ALL TRIM LINE CHANNELIZERS BE FLOURESCENT ORANGE PRISMATIC GRADE SHEETING.



TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN

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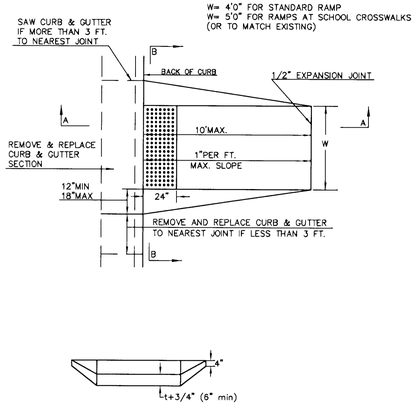
MKEC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
411 N. WEBB ROAD
WICHITA, KS. 67206
316 - 684 - 9600

31st STREET SO. AND BONN AVE. STORM SEWER IMPROVEMENTS
PROJECT NAME

TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PAVEMENT REPAIR
SHEET TITLE

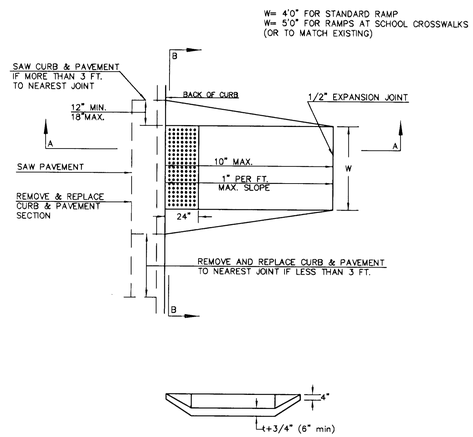
TKM	JSB	JRA
DESIGN BY:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:
MARCH 2005	04511	8 / 9
DATE	JOB NO.	SHEET/OF

STANDARD WHEELCHAIR RAMP CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR STREETS WITH COMBINED CURB & GUTTER (TYPE A)



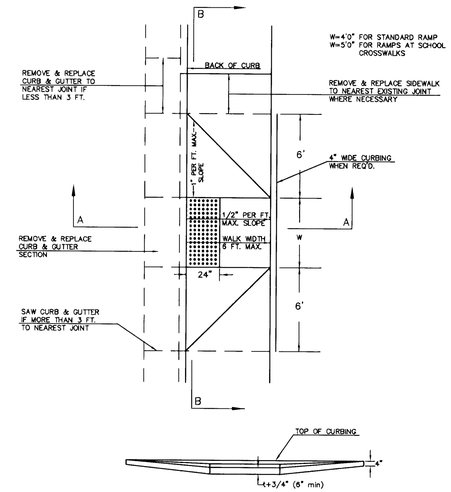
SECTION B–B

STANDARD WHEELCHAIR RAMP CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR CONCRETE STREETS WITH MONOLITHIC CURB (TYPE A)



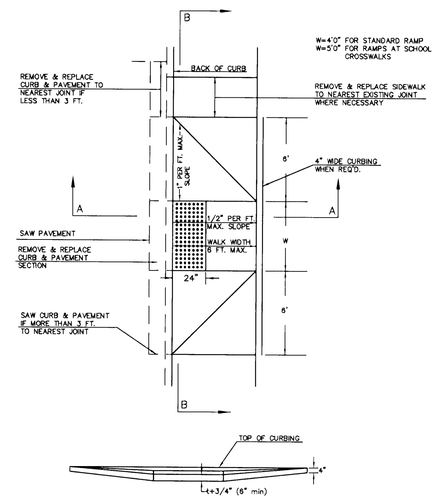
SECTION B–B

STANDARD WHEELCHAIR RAMP CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR STREETS WITH COMBINED CURB & GUTTER AND FULL WALK (TYPE B)

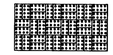


SECTION B–B

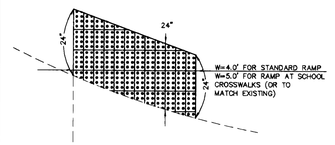
STANDARD WHEELCHAIR RAMP CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR STREETS WITH MONOLITHIC CURB AND FULL WALK (TYPE B)



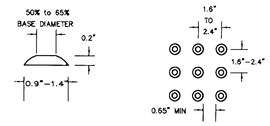
SECTION B–B



TYPICAL BRICK PATTERN

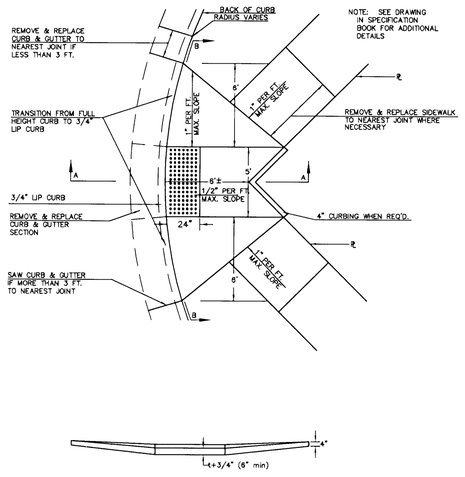


BRICK PATTERN WHEN RAMP INTERSECTS A RADIUS



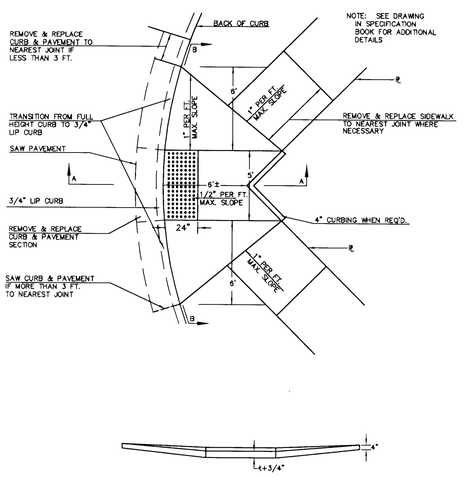
DOME DETAIL

STANDARD WHEELCHAIR RAMP CONSTRUCTION DEAIL FOR STREET WITH COMBINED CURB AND GUTTER ON RADIUS WITH 6'± FROM BACK OF CURB TO PROPERTY CORNER (TYPE C)



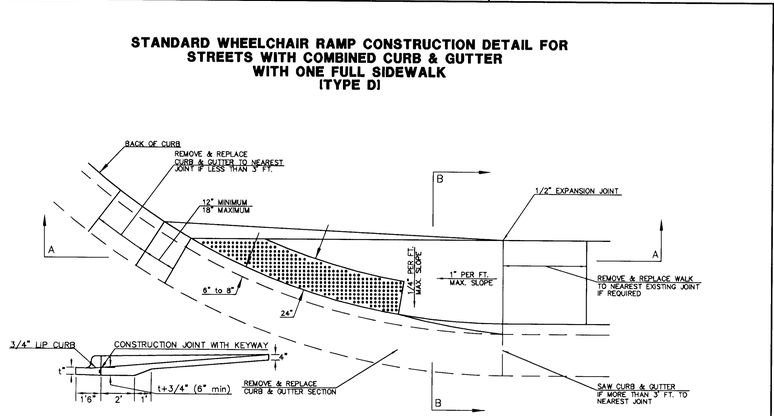
SECTION B–B

STANDARD WHEELCHAIR RAMP CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR STREET WITH MONOLITHIC CURB ON RADIUS WITH 6'± FROM BACK OF CURB TO PROPERTY CORNER (TYPE C)



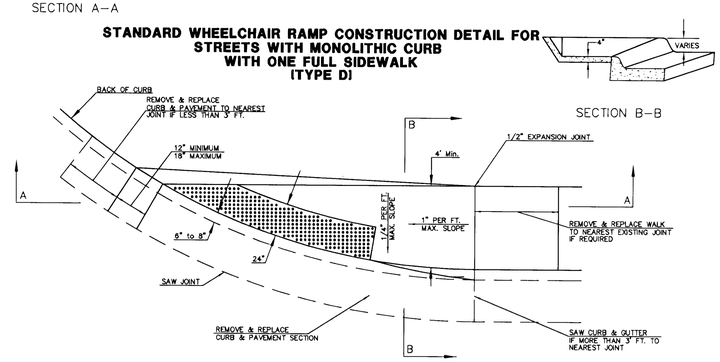
SECTION B–B

STANDARD WHEELCHAIR RAMP CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR STREETS WITH COMBINED CURB & GUTTER WITH ONE FULL SIDEWALK (TYPE D)

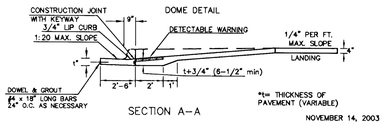


SECTION A–A

STANDARD WHEELCHAIR RAMP CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR STREETS WITH MONOLITHIC CURB WITH ONE FULL SIDEWALK (TYPE D)

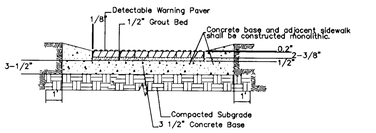


SECTION B–B



SECTION A–A

NOVEMBER 14, 2003



SECTION B–B

TYPICAL SECTION DETECTABLE WARNING PAVER

NOTE: RAMPS TO COMPLY WITH LATEST ADAAG GUIDELINES. PAVESTONE DETECTABLE WARNING PAVERS (OR AN APPROVED EQUAL) SHALL BE USED IN ALL WHEELCHAIR RAMPS. THE RED PAVER SHALL BE INSTALLED USING A BASKET WEAVE/PARQUET PATTERN. OTHER PATTERNS MAY BE USED WITH APPROVAL OF ENGINEER. SAND FILL JOINTS. ALIGN DOMES IN THE DIRECTION OF PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL.

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MKEC REV. 5-18-04
REV. 11-03-03

CITY OF WICHITA
PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING

WHEELCHAIR RAMP DETAILS

ACTING CITY ENGINEER
JIM ARMOUR, P.E.

PROJECT NUMBER	OCA NUMBER	DATE
562-854110	660500	06/04

DESIGN	DRAWN
ABC	DEF

SHEET 9 OF 9

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14-02-03-03