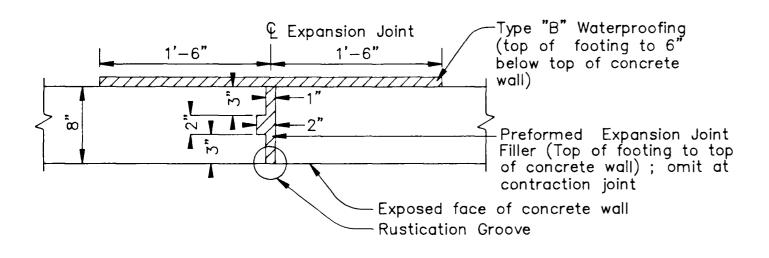


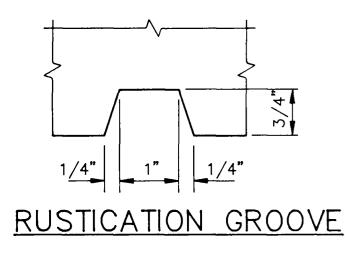
Page Deleted March 2018

ACC. NO. 27097

PAGE 033

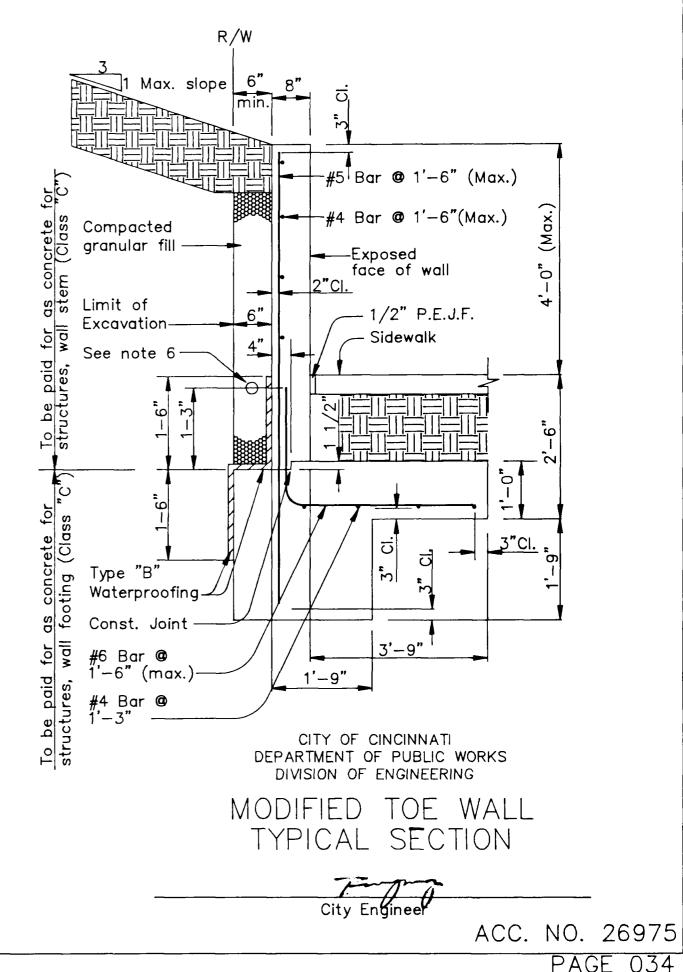


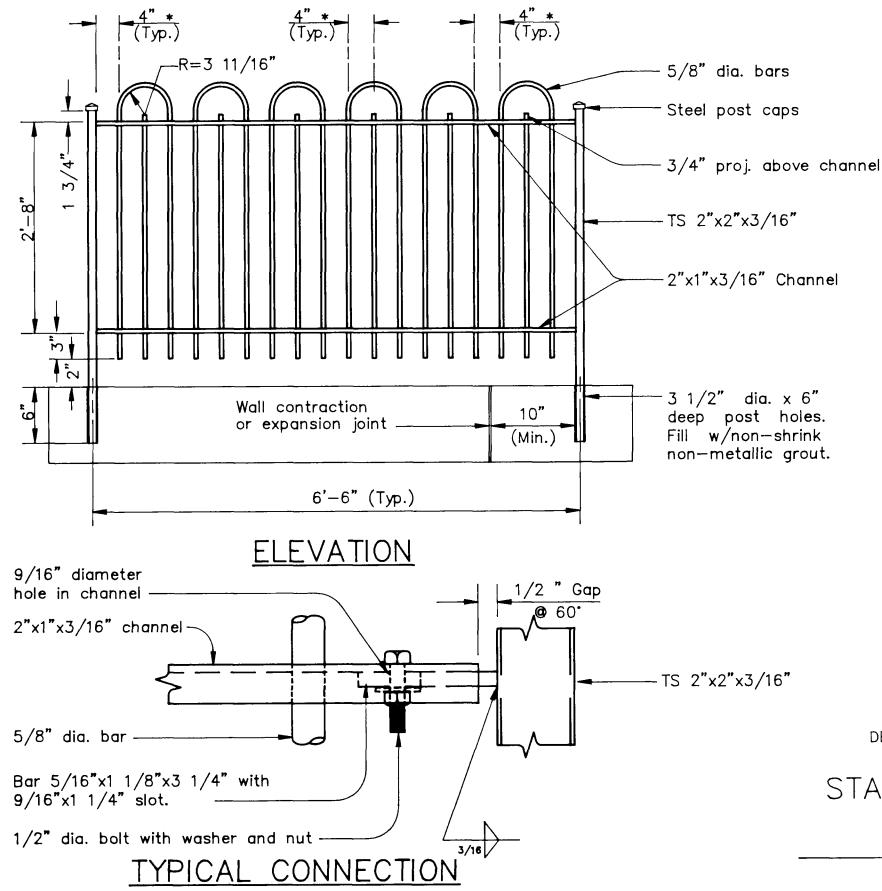
EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL CONTRACTION JOINT DETAIL (SIMILIAR)



<u>NOTES:</u>

- 1.) Concrete shall be Class "C."
- 2.) Reinforcing steel shall be grade 60, epoxy-coated.
- 3.) Place concrete for footing against undisturbed earth.
- Contraction joints shall be provided at 30'-0" maximum and expansion joints at 90'-0" maximum.
- 5.) Earth placed on top of proposed footing shall be compacted in accordance with 203.12.
- 6.) Drain shall be 4" perforated PVC pipe 707.17 or equivalent strip drain. Connect drain to gutter in accordance with standard drawing Acc. No. 20622.





* Dimension may vary to fit specific location but shall be 6" maximum.

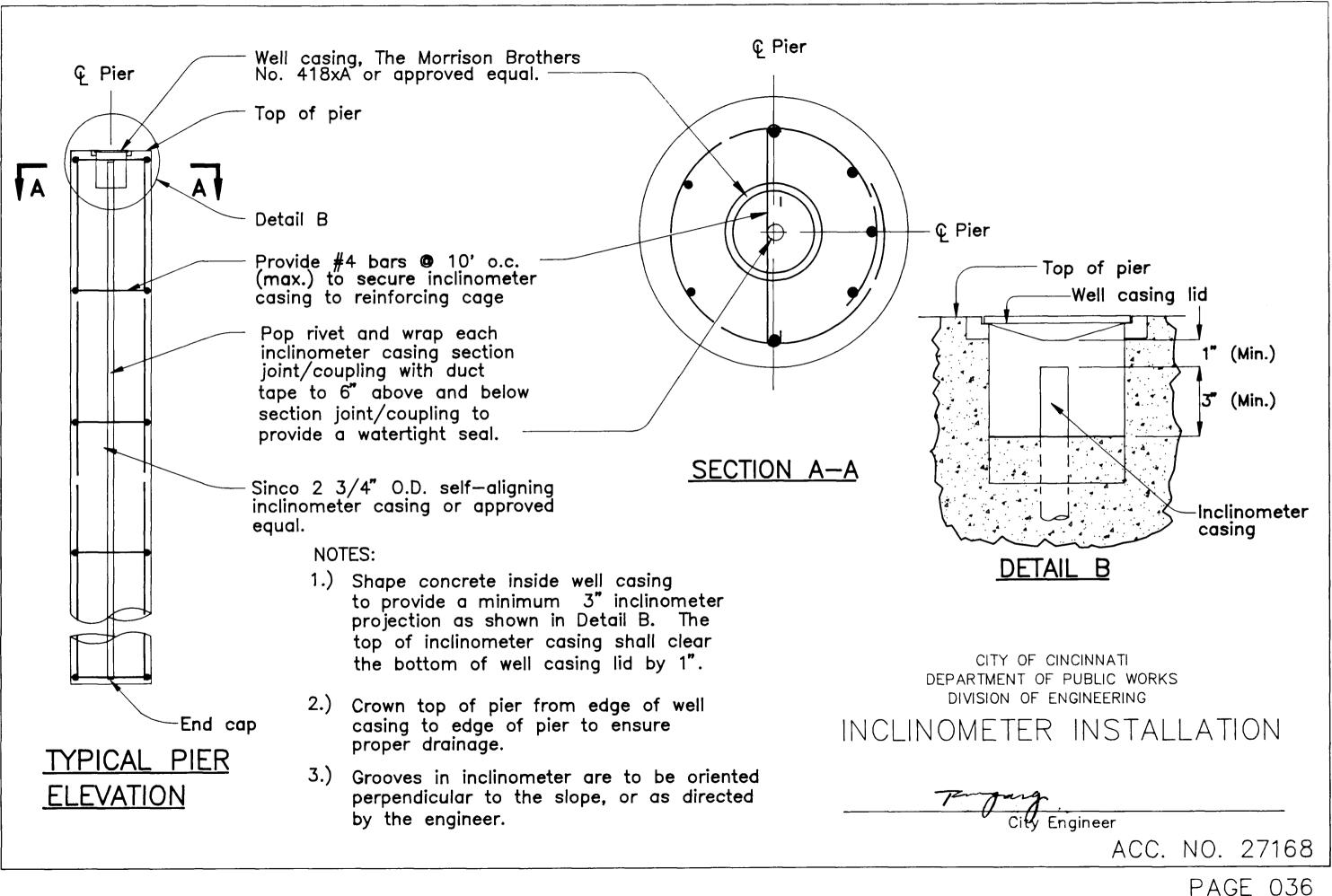
GENERAL NOTES:

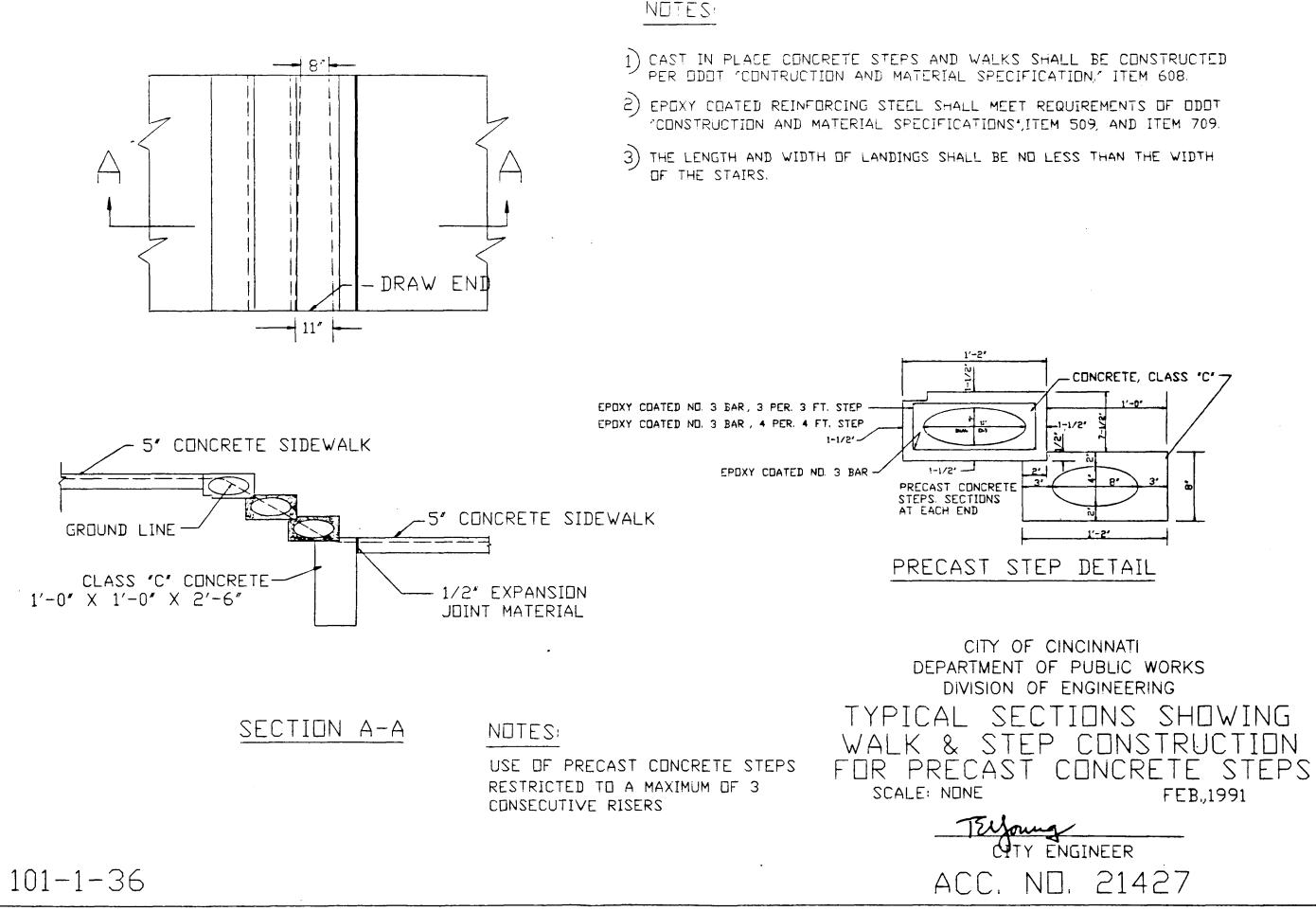
- 1.) After fabricating, railing and post shall be hot—dip galvanized in accordance with 711.02. Sharp edges and burrs shall be removed before and after galvanization.
- 2.) Bars and channels in railing shall be fabricated from A36 steel. Posts shall be fabricated from A500 steel. All welds shall be made with E70XX electrodes by an A.W.S. certified welder.
- 3.) Fasteners shall be A307 bolts. Bolts, nuts, and washers shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with 711.02. Stainless steel hardware may be used at no additional cost to the city.
- 4.) Shop drawings shall be submitted and approved by the engineer prior to fabrication.

CITY OF CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ENGINEERING STANDARD RAILING DETAIL

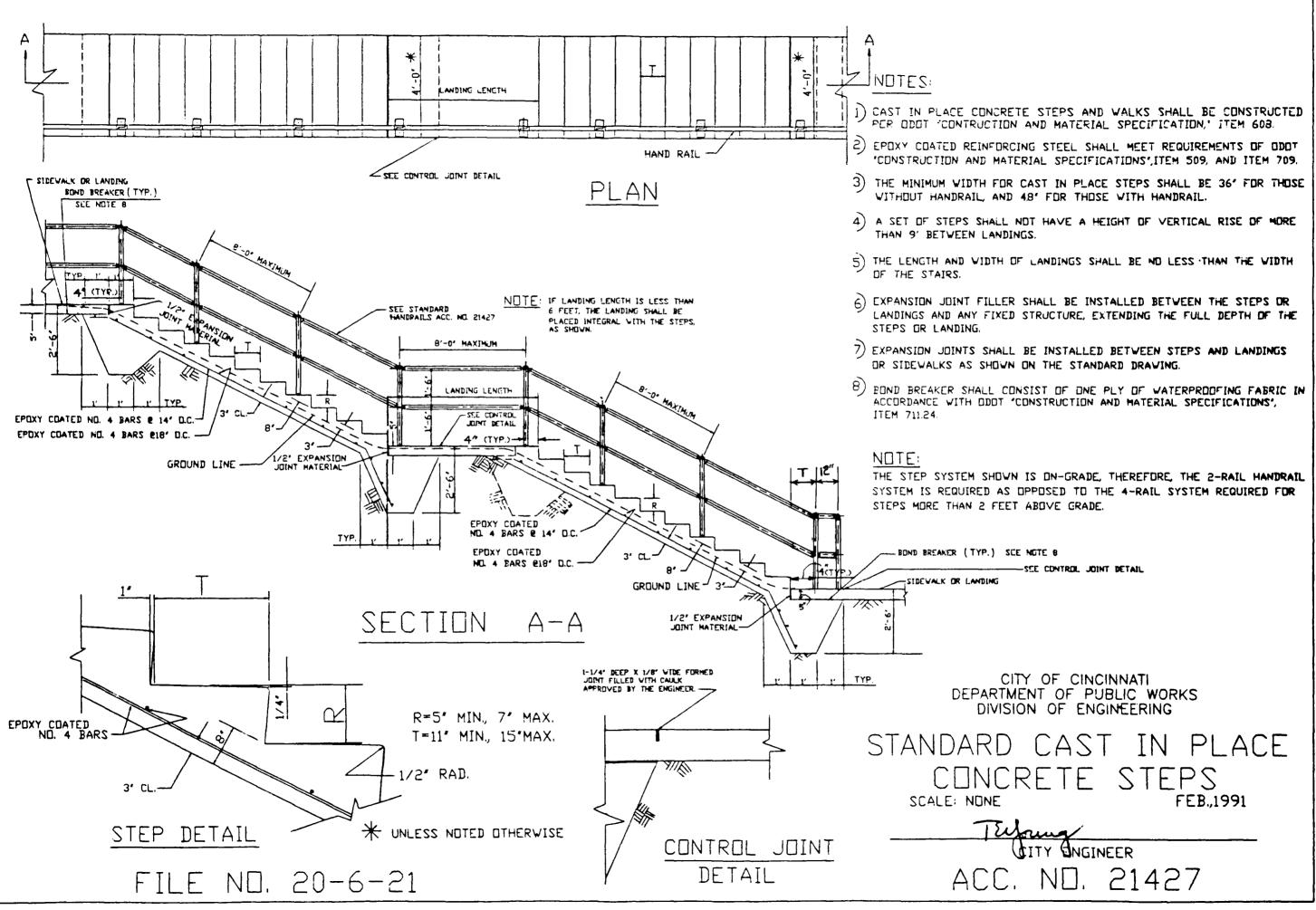
City Engineer

ACC. NO. 26999 PAGE 035

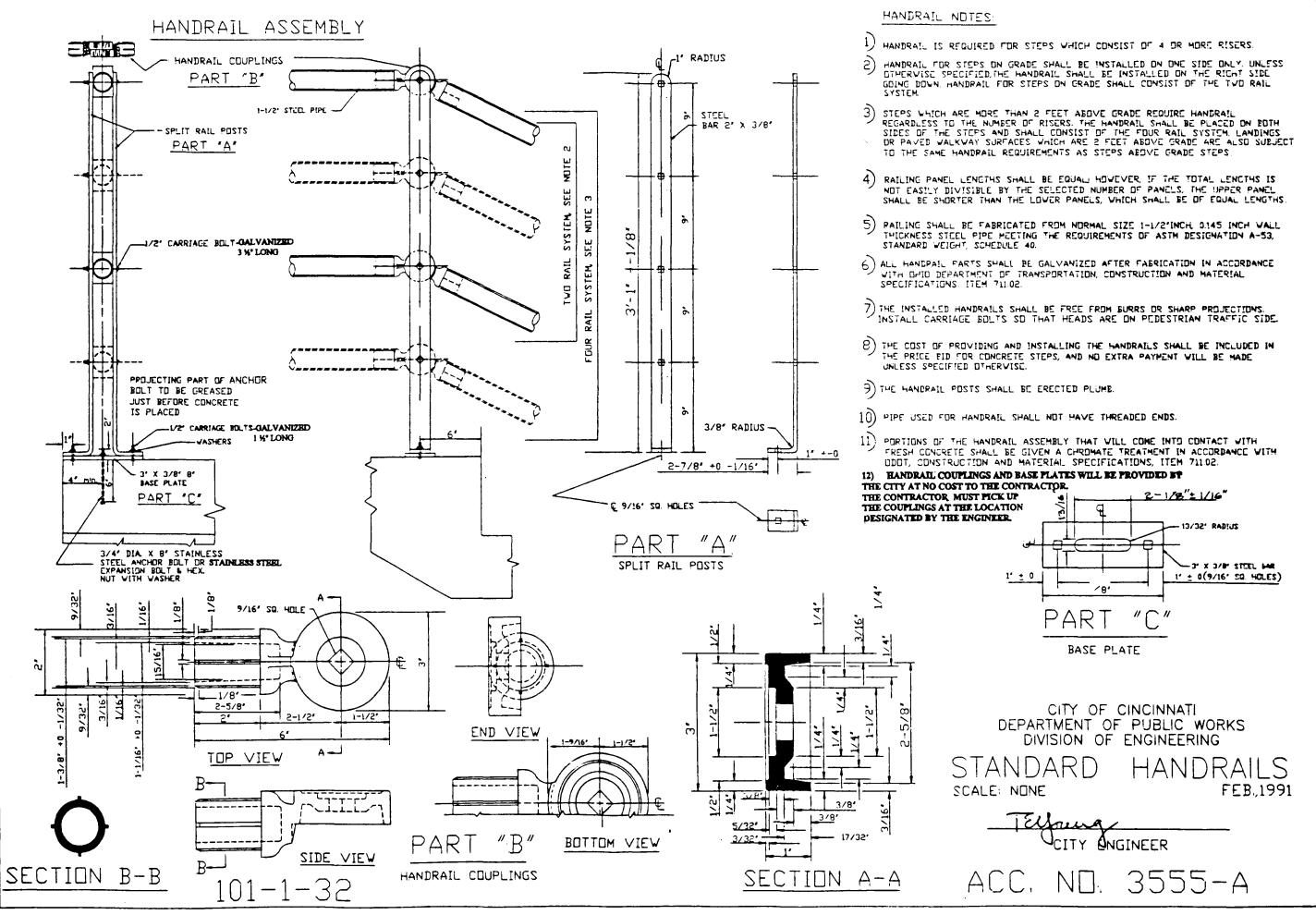




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FEB.,1991

CITY OF CINCINNATI

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

STAKE STANDARDS

CITY ENGINEER

ACC, NO. 5578

SCALE: NONE

TEGoring

101-2-53

CUSTODIAN _____

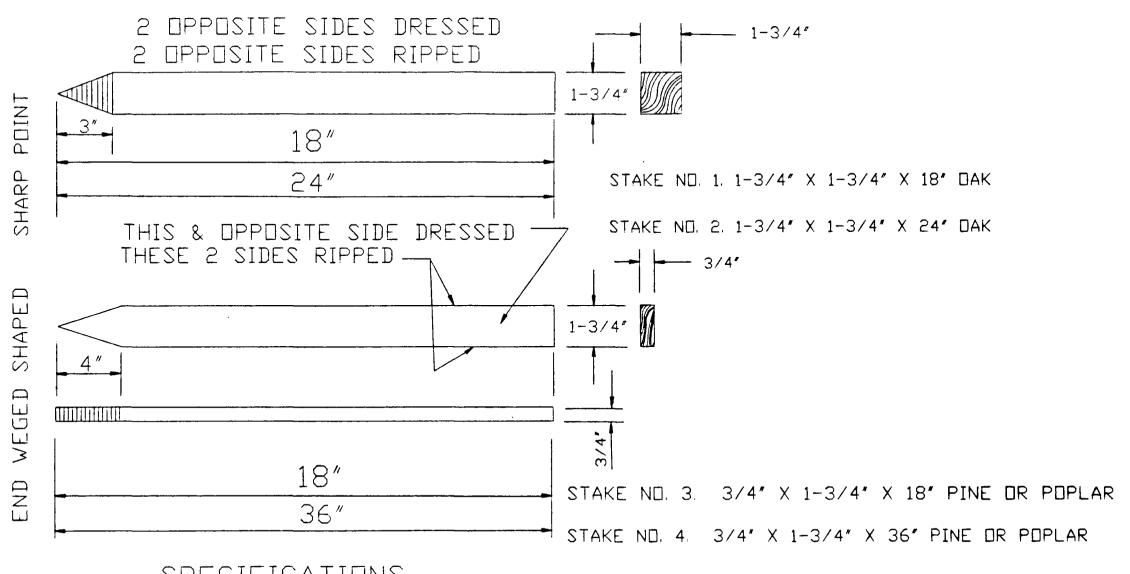
ORDER PLACED _____

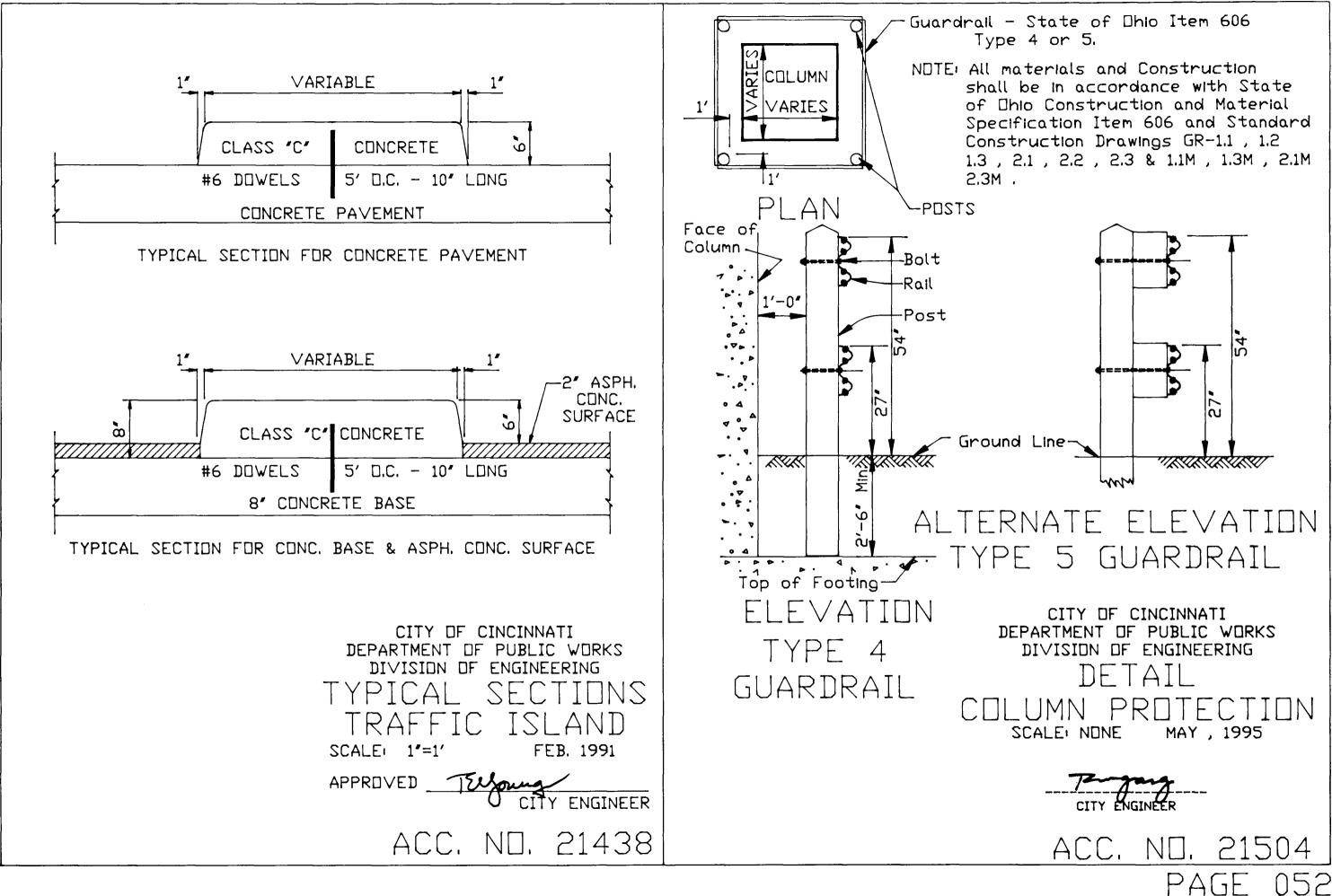
STAKES NO. 3 & 4 SHALL BE SOUND WELL SEASONED PINE OR POPLAR, STRAIGHT GRAINED, FREE FROM KNOTS OR OTHER IMPERFECTIONS. STAKES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND ACCECTANCE OF THE HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE DIVISION.

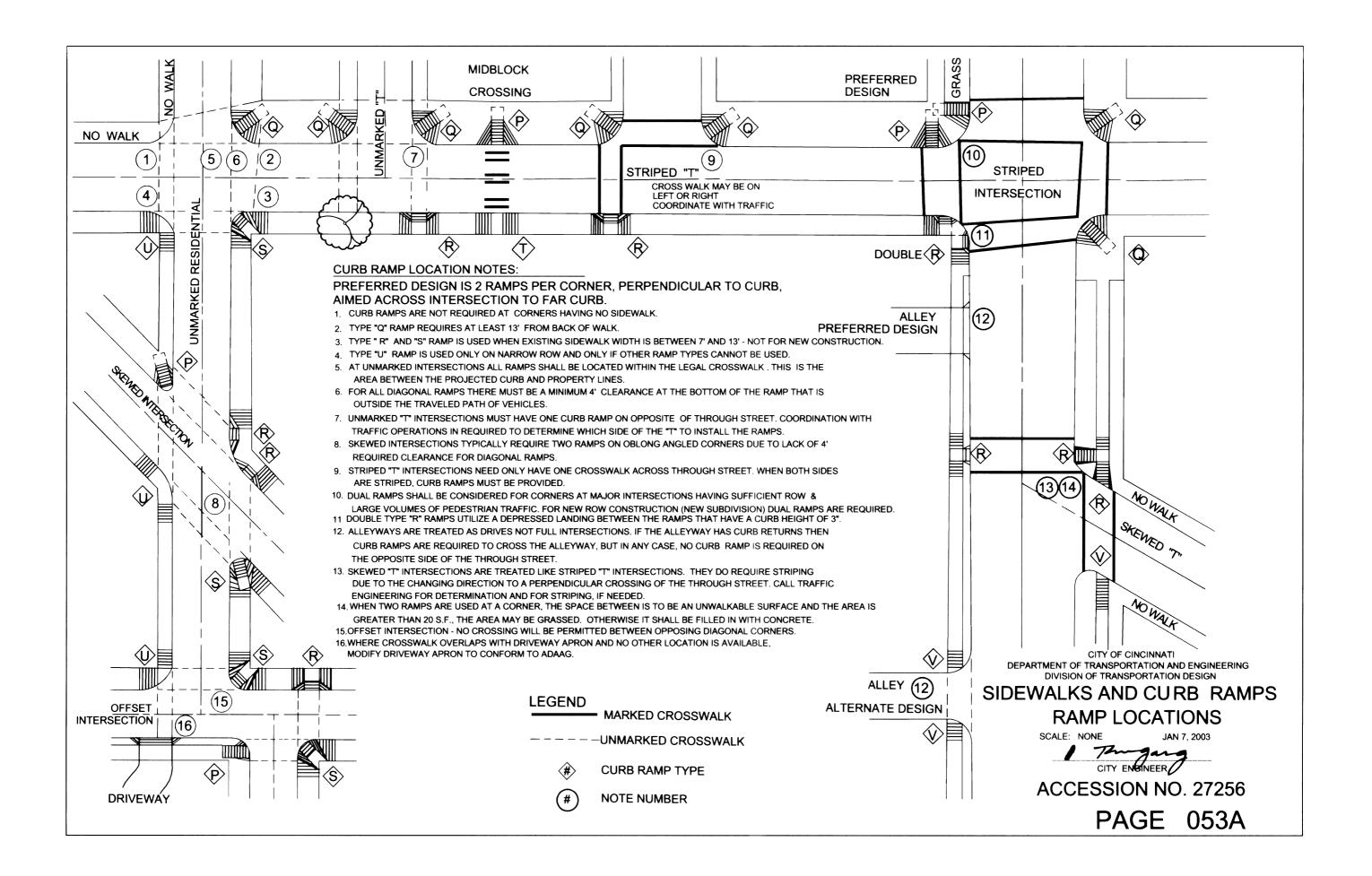
DAY MONTH YEAR

STAKES ND. 1 & 2 SHALL BE SOUND WELL SEASONED DAK, STRAIGHT GRAINED, FREE FROM KNOTS OR OTHER IMPERFECTIONS.

SPECIFICATIONS







GENERAL NOTES FOR CURB RAMPS AND DETECTABLE WARNINGS

GENERAL

- ALL AREAS, ELEMENTS, AND FACILITIES FOR PEDESTRIANS ACCESS, CIRCULATION AND USE THAT ARE CONSTRUCTED, INSTALLED OR ALTERED IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY AND WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO TITLE II OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL CURRENT FEDERAL REGULATIONS INCLUDING THE ADA ACCESSIBLITY GUIDELINES (ADAAG).
- NEWLY CONSTRUCTED AND ALTERED STREETS OR PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS MUST CONTAIN CURB RAMPS AT INTERSECTIONS. (28 CFR 35 151(d)) ALTERATIONS INCLUDE RESURFACING AND ANY WORK THAT IMPACTS THE MAJORITY OF THE STREET OR WALKWAY. THE ENTIRE INTERSECTION EFFECTED MUST BE BROUGHT INTO COMPLIANCE
- ALL MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE CITY OF CINCINNATI SUPPLEMENT TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION "CONSTRUCTION AND 3 MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS, CURRENT EDITION.
- 4 ALL SLOPES REFERRED TO ARE REFERENCED TO A HORIZONTAL PLANE.
- FOR SIDESWALKS, CURB RAMPS, AND DRIVEWAYS THE "PREFERRED" DIMENSION SHALL BE THE NORMAL STANDARD TO BE MET. UNLESS EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY OR FEATURES MAKE COMPLIANCE INFEASABLE. IN THIS CASE THE "MINIMUM" STANDARD MUST BE MET.

PUBLIC SIDEWALKS

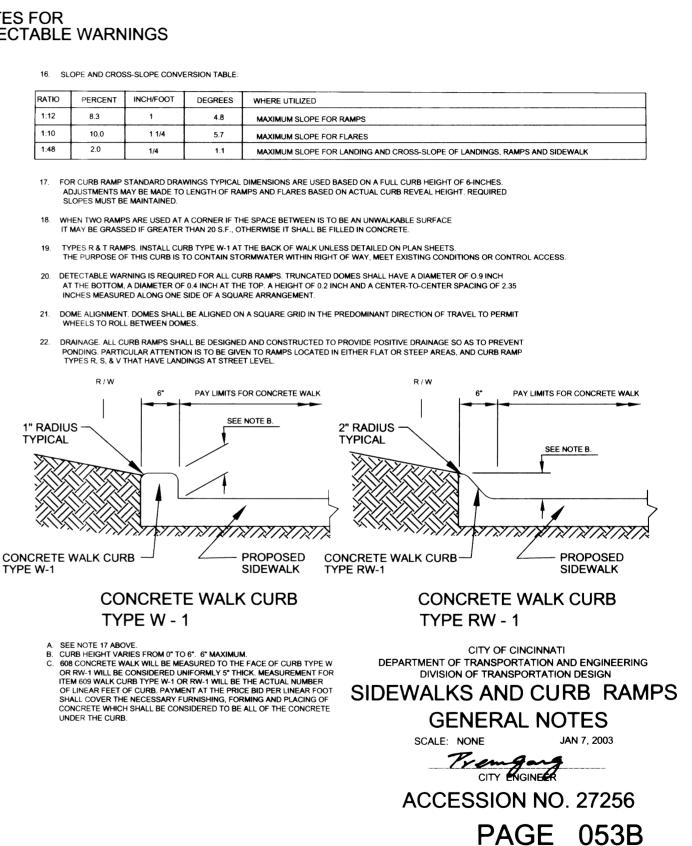
- 1. MINIMUM WIDTH OF NEW SIDEWALKS SHALL BE FIVE FEET
- 2. PREFERRED CLEAR WIDTH OF A CONTINUOUS PASSAGE SHALL BE 48 INCHES; FOR ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING RIGHTS OF WAY, WHERE THE PREFERRED CLEAR WIDTH CANNOT BE MET, THE MINIMUM CLEAR WIDTH OF A CONTINUOUS PASSAGE SHALL BE 36 INCHES
- 3. IN NEW CONSTRUCTION, SIDEWALK CROSS SLOPE SHALL NOT EXCEED 2%. IN ALTERATIONS, STEEPER SIDEWALK CROSS SLOPES MAY BE USED AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER FOR SHORT DISTANCES, TO MEET EXISTING DOORSTEPS.

CURB RAMPS

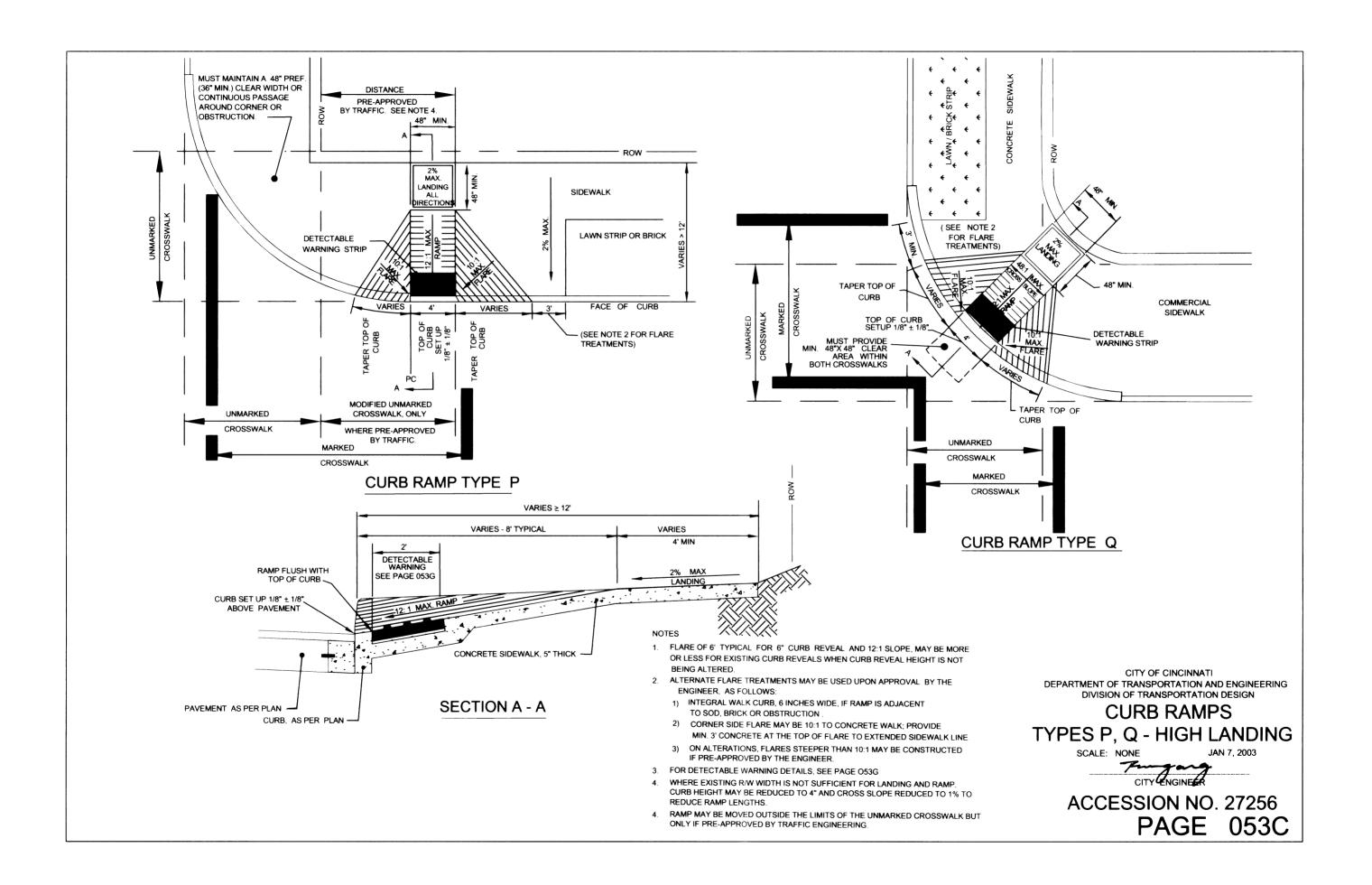
- 1. A TYPICAL CURB RAMP IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS: RAMP, LANDING, SIDES, SURFACE, AND INTERSECTIONS WITH THE ROADWAY
- 2 RAMP. THE CURB RAMP MUST HAVE A SLOPE OF NO GREATER THAN 12:1 IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL AND A CROSS SLOPE OF NO MORE THAN 2%. IF THE LONGITUDINAL SLOPE OF THE ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS 5% OR LESS AND SPACE FOR A LANDING IS LIMITED. THE SIDEWALK LANDING MAY BE OMITTED. THE MINIMUM WIDTH FOR A RAMP IS 48-INCHES (NOT INCLUDING SIDES).
- THE LANDING IS THE LEVEL AREA AT THE TOP OF A RAMP AND MUST NOT HAVE A SLOPE OF MORE THAN 2% IN ANY DIRECTION. THE LANDING AREA IS USED FOR TURNING AND MUST MAINTAIN A PREFERRED LENGTH AND WIDTH OF 60"X60" FOR ALTERATIONS IN EXISTING RIGHTS OF WAY WHERE PREFERRED CLEAR WIDTH CANNOT BE MET, THE MINIMUM LENGTH AND WIDTH SHALL BE 48"X48". IN ALL CASES, TYPE T CURB RAMP MUST HAVE A LANDING LENGTH OF 60-INCHES
- SIDES. THE CURB RAMP SHALL BE FLARED WHEN PEDESTRIANS ARE TO CROSS THE RAMP, OR HAVE CURBING IF THE ADJACENT AREA IS A NON-PEDESTRIAN SURFACE SUCH AS A LAWN STRIP, BRICKWORK, OR OBSTACLE. MAXIMUM FLARE SLOPES ARE 10:1 OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER, DIAGONAL CURB RAMPS MUST HAVE WELL DEFINED EDGES THAT ARE TO BE PARALLEL TO THE DIRECTION OF PEDESTRIAN FLOW. A DIAGONAL CURB RAMP MAY ALSO HAVE A MINIMUM 36-INCH SEGMENT OF FULL HEIGHT CURB ON EACH SIDE OF THE RAMP WHICH IS WITHIN THE CROSSWALK LINES OR PEDESTRIAN RIGHT-OF-WAY
- 5. FLARE TREATMENTS. VARIOUS FLARE TREATMENTS ARE SHOWN IN THE DRAWINGS. IN GENERAL A 10:1 FLARE IS PREFERRED. THIS PROVIDES A CONCRETE WALKING SURFACE FOR THE ENTIRE SIDEWALK WIDTH IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL . WALK CURB TYPE W-1 OR RW-1 MAY BE USED WHERE A RAMP IS ADJACENT TO A LAWN STRIP, BRICKWORK OR OBSTACLE
- 6. SURFACE. THE CURB RAMP SURFACE MUST BE STABLE, FIRM, AND SLIP-RESISTANT. CHANGE IN LEVEL UP TO 0.25-INCH MAY BE VERTICAL WITHOUT EDGE TREATMENT. CHANGES BETWEEN 0.25 AND 0.5-INCHES MUST BE BEVELED WITH A SLOPE OF NO GREATER THAN 12:1. CHANGES IN LEVEL ABOVE 0.5-INCH MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A RAMP.
- 7. LIP. THE INTERSECTION OF THE RAMP WITH THE ROADWAY SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR AND EDGES SHALL BE FLUSH. THE COUNTER SLOPE FROM THE END OF RAMP UP THE CROSS SLOPE OF THE ROADWAY SHALL BE NO MORE THAN 20:1 FOR THE FIRST 24-INCHES
- 8. NO OBSTACLES OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL BE PLACED WITHIN THE CURB RAMP AREA. EXISTING MANHOLE COVERS, VALVE BOXES SHALL BE FLUSH MOUNTED WITH WALKING SURFACE.
- 9. THE THICKNESS OF ALL NEW CURB RAMPS SHALL BE 5-INCHES.
- 10. TRANSITIONAL SECTIONS OF SIDEWALK SHALL BE INSTALLED TO CONNECT NEW OR REPLACED CURB RAMPS WITH EXISTING SIDEWALKS THAT DO NOT MEET CURRENT STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. THESE TRANSITION SEGMENTS OF SIDEWALK SHALL PROVIDE A SMOOTH TRANSITION BETWEEN EXISTING AND NEW CONCRETE. MAXIMUM WARFING (ROTATION) RATE SHALL BE 1/8" VERTICAL CHANGE PER LINEAR FOOT. HORIZONTAL DISTANCE TRAVELLED AND MINIMUM DISTANCE SHALL BE ONE FULL SIDEWALK BLOCK OR 5 (FIVE) FEET.
- 11. FOR PARALLEL AND COMBINATION RAMPS WHERE A RAMP IS LOCATED WITHIN THE PUBLIC SIDEWALK, THE MINIMUM LENGTH FOR THE RAMPS SHALL BE ONE SIDEWALK BLOCK LENGTH OR FIVE FEET; AND THE MAXIMUM LENGTH SHALL BE WHAT IS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN A 12.1 SLOPE TO MEET EXISTING SIDEWALK GRADE. WHEN THIS IS DETERMINED UNFEASIBLE DUE TO STEEP PITCH OF EXISTING ROADWAY, IN NO CASE SHALL THE RAMP BE MORE THAN 15 FEET.
- 12. STEEP SLOPES. ALL RAMPS LOCATED ON STREETS WITH A RUNNING PROFILE GRADE GREATER THAN 5% MUST BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY HE ENGINEER
- 13. RAMP SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE CROSSWALK AND NOT BEHIND AN EXISTING INLET.
- 14. JOINTS SHALL BE PROVIDED IN THE CURB RAMP AS EXTENSIONS OF THE WALK JOINTS AND CONSISTENT WITH 608.03 REQUIREMENTS FOR FOR NEW CONCRETE WALK. A 1/2" 705.03 EXPANSION JOINT FILLER SHALL BE PROVIDED WHERE NEW CONCRETE MEETS THE EXISTIN CONCRETE WALK. LINES SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING TO INDICATE THE RAMP EDGE AND SLOPE CHANGES ARE NOT NECESSARY JOINT LINES.
- 15. DIMENSIONS, LOCATIONS AND TYPE OF CURB RAMP MAY BE MODIFIED TO ACCOMMODATE EXISTING CONDITIONS, WITH APPROVAL OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

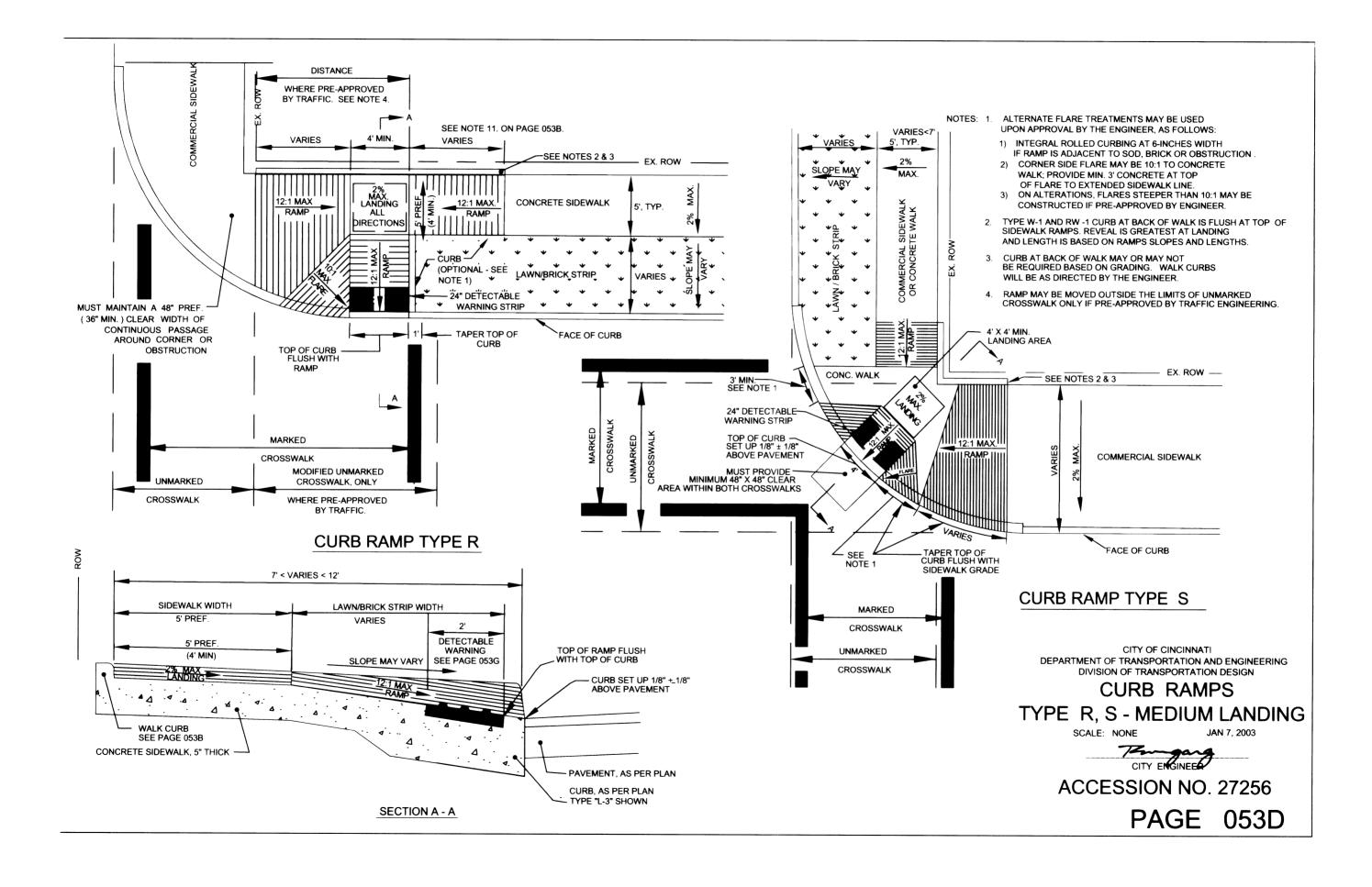
RATIO	PERCENT	INCH/FOOT	DEGREES	WHERE UTILIZED		
1:12	8.3	1	4.8	MAXIMUM SLOPE FOR RAMPS		
1:10	10.0	1 1/4	5.7	MAXIMUM SLOPE FOR FLARES		
1:48	2.0	1/4	1.1	MAXIMUM SLOPE FOR LANDING AND		

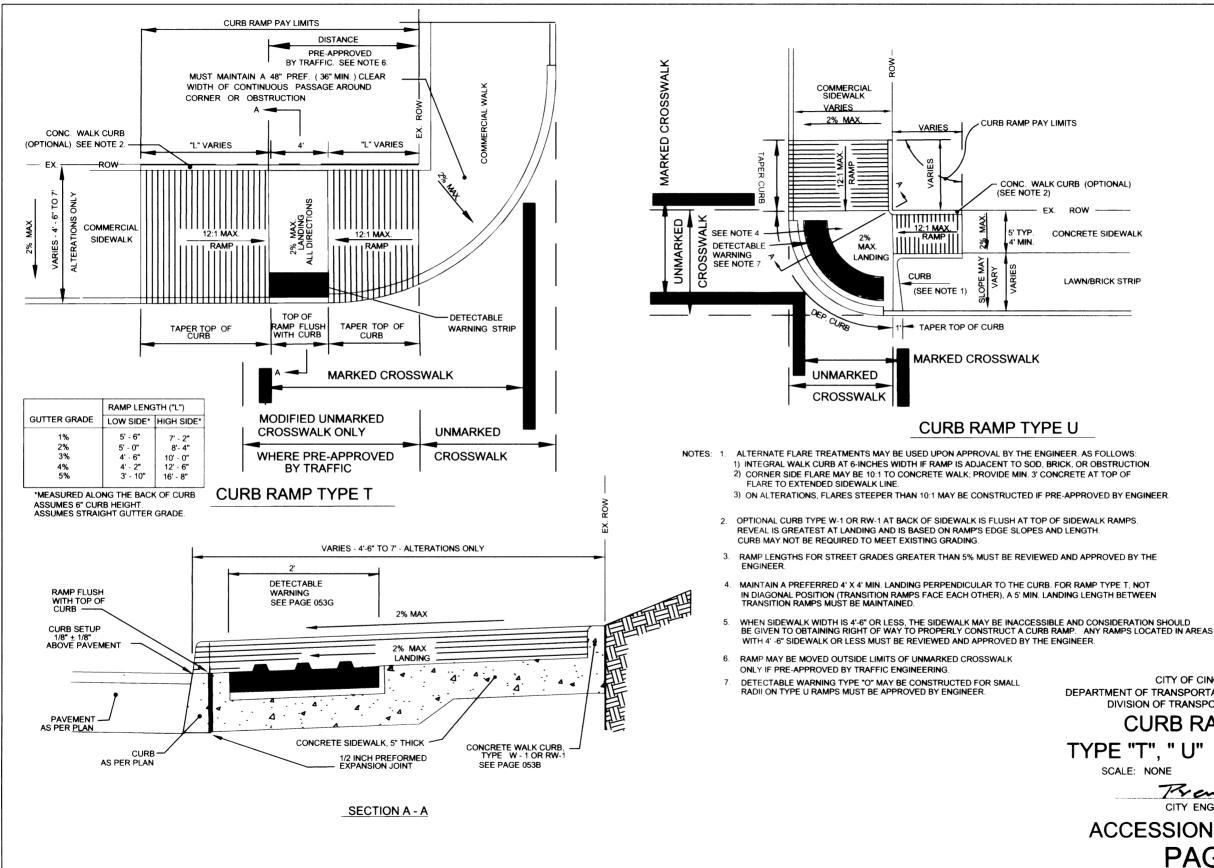
- INCHES MEASURED ALONG ONE SIDE OF A SOLIARE ARRANGEMENT.
- WHEELS TO ROLL BETWEEN DOMES.











ROW

CONCRETE SIDEWALK

LAWN/BRICK STRIP

CITY OF CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION DESIGN

CURB RAMPS

TYPE "T", " U" LOW LANDING

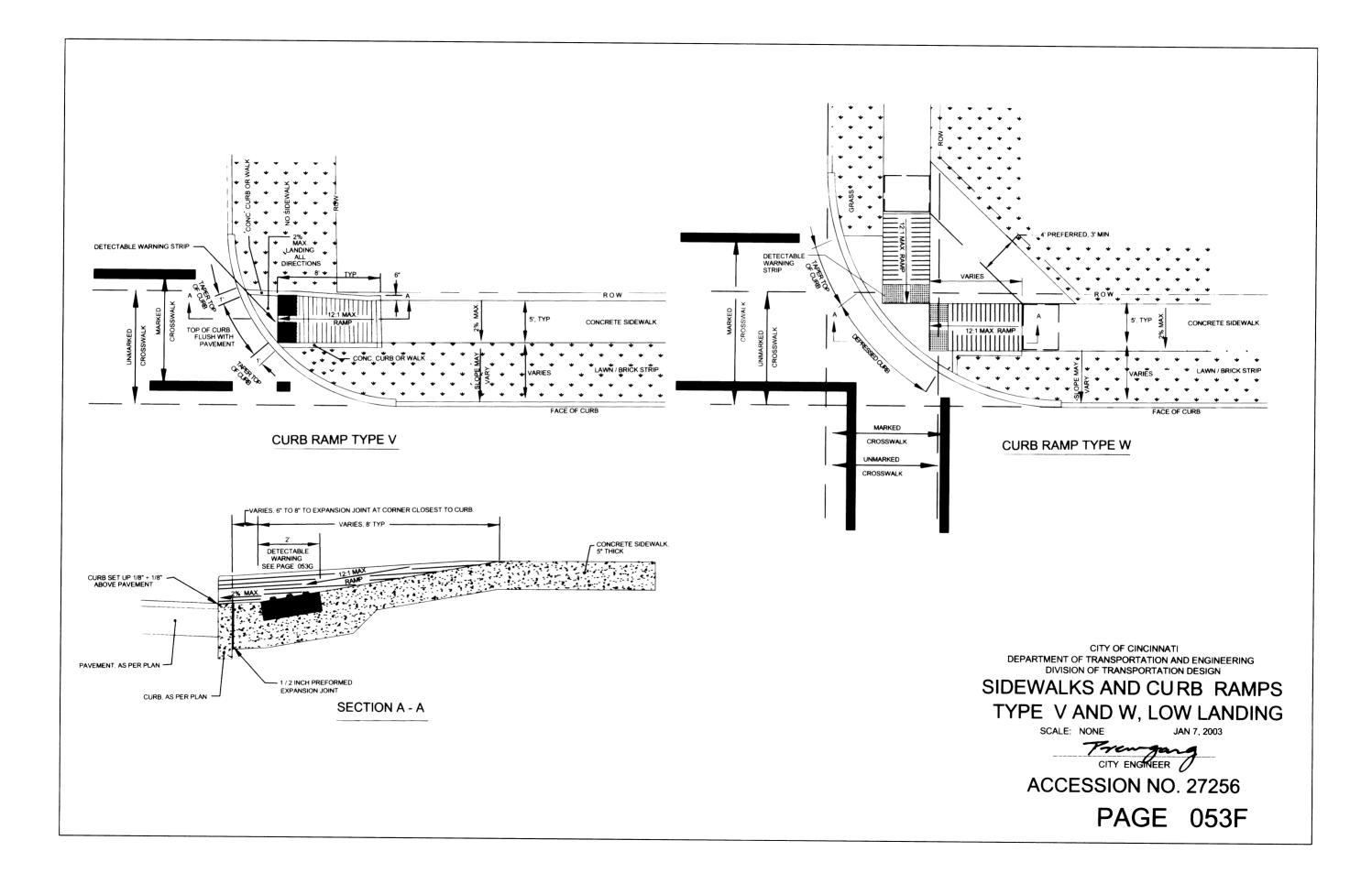
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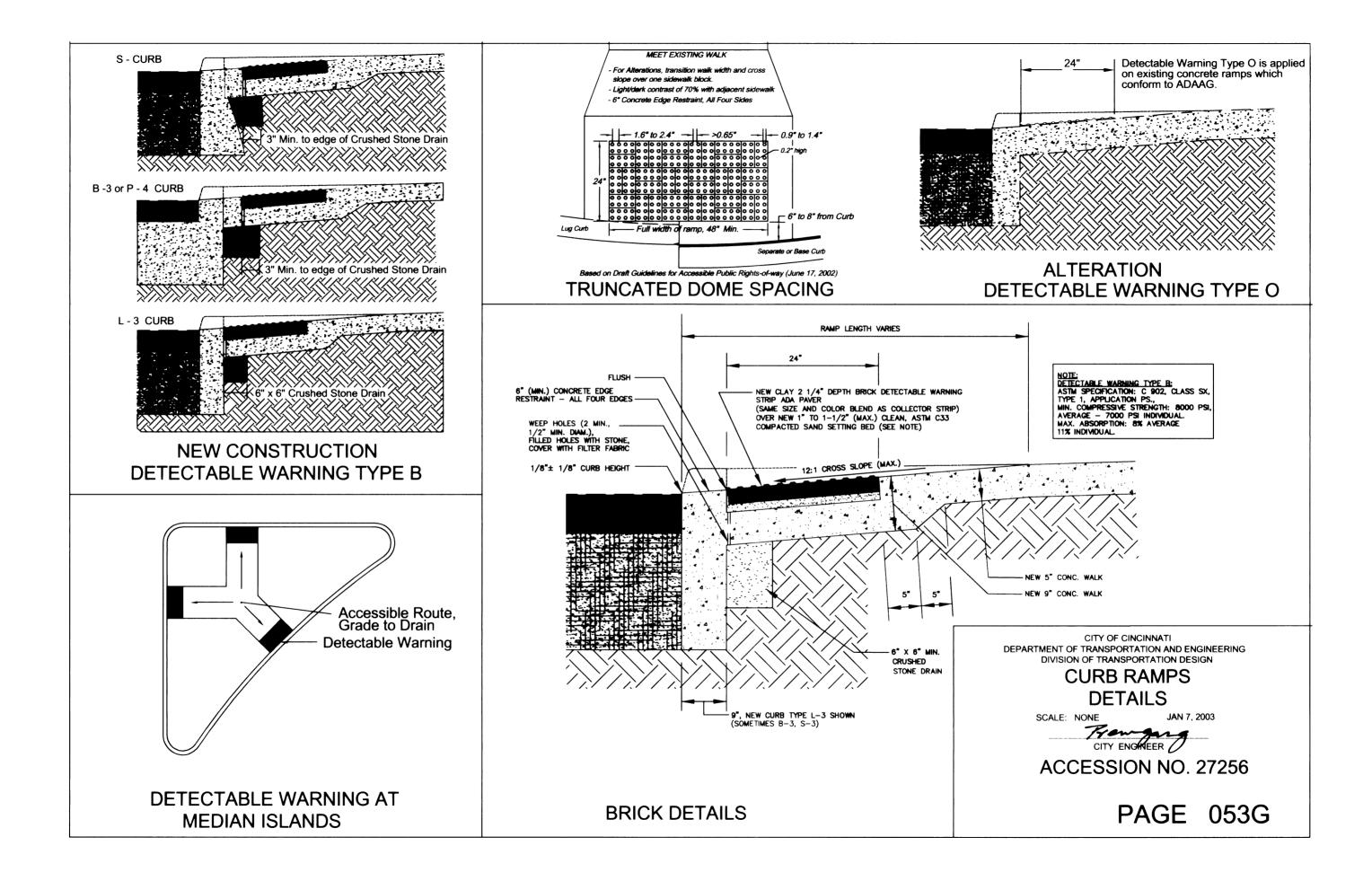
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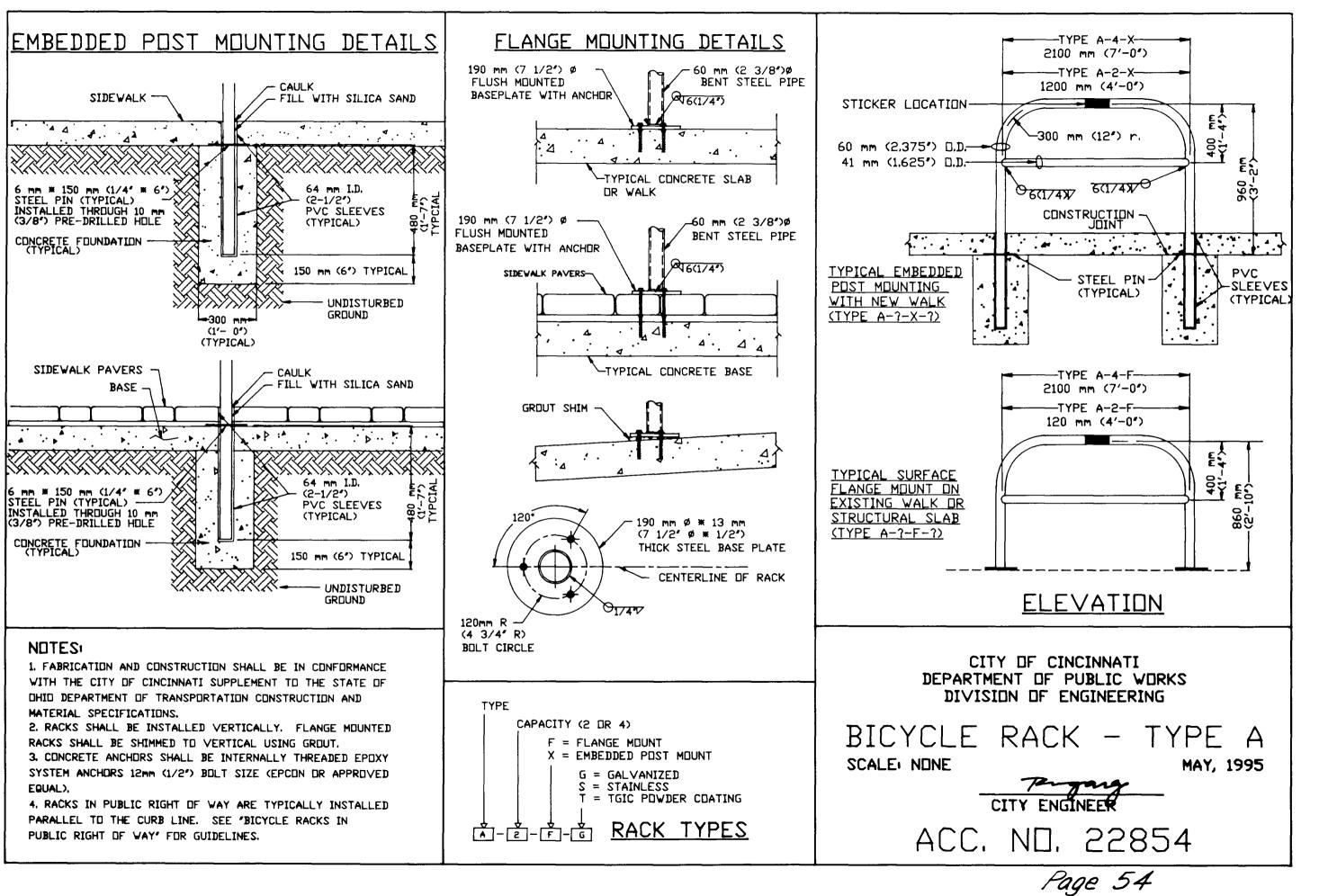
PAGE 053E

CITY ENGINEER

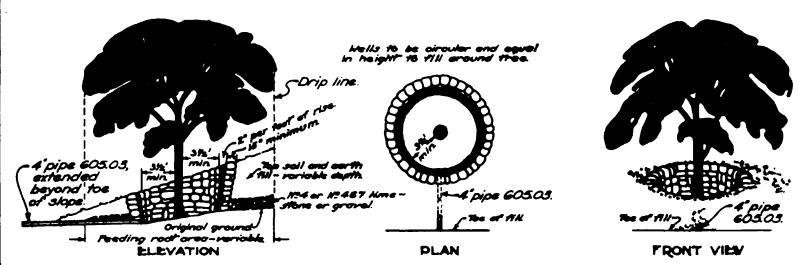
ACCESSION NO. 27256





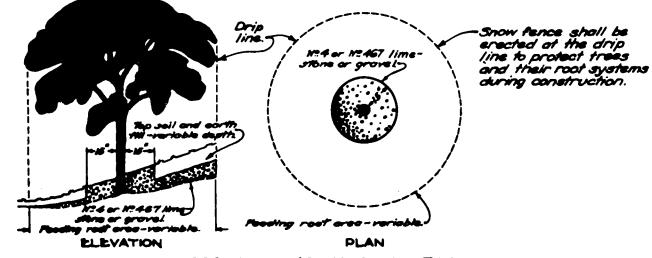


5

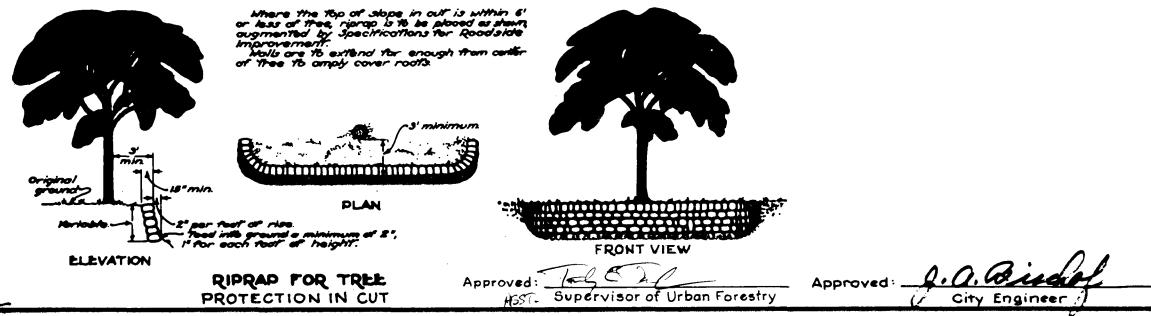


Where fill around thes is 12" or more in death over any part of teading rest area or periphery of the thes, wells are to be constituted as shown

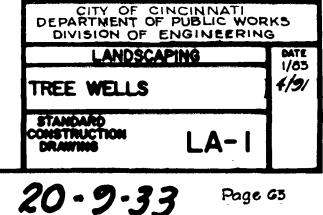
RIPRAP AND AGGREGATE FOR TREE PROTECTION AND AERATION IN FILL

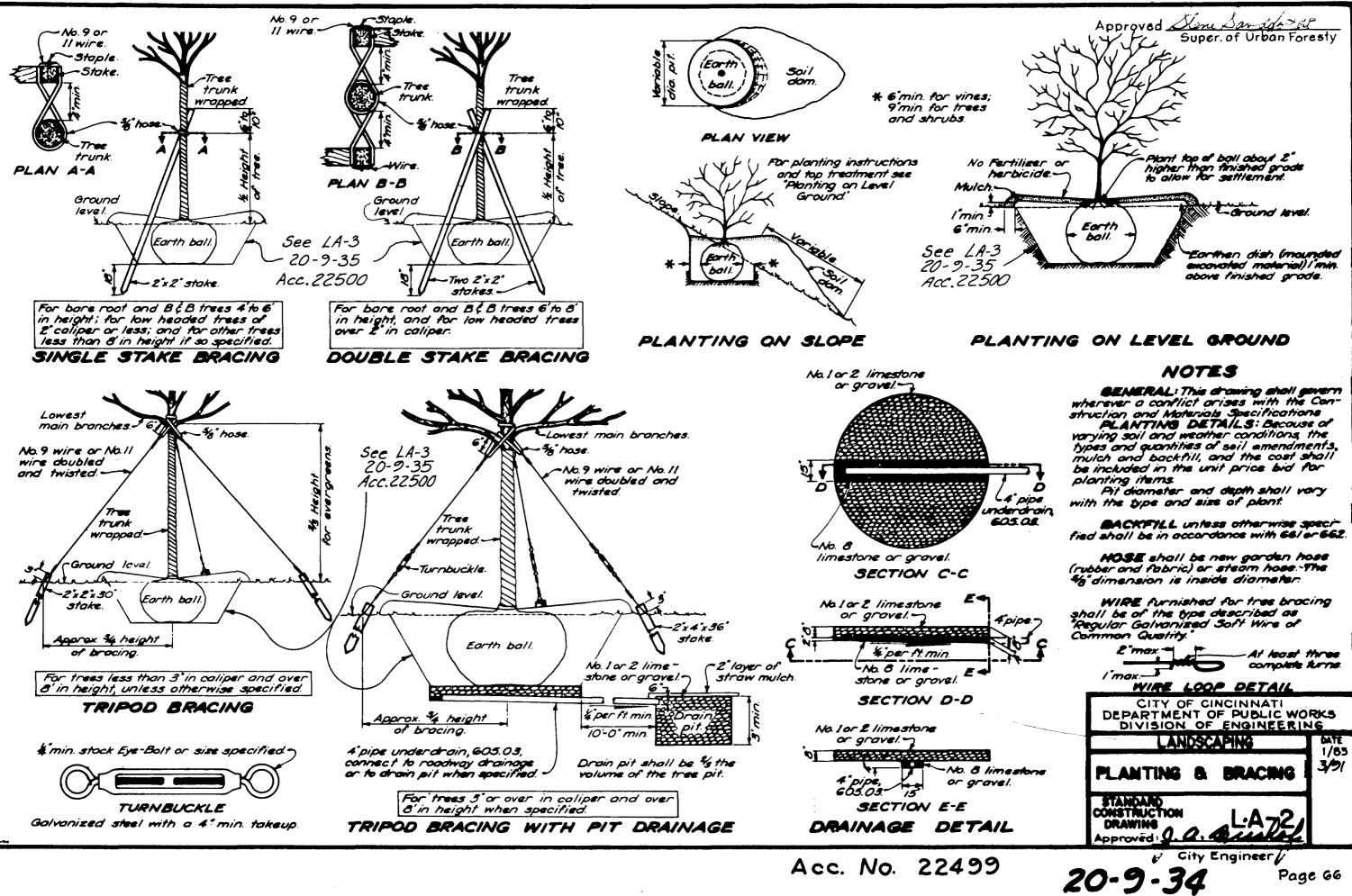


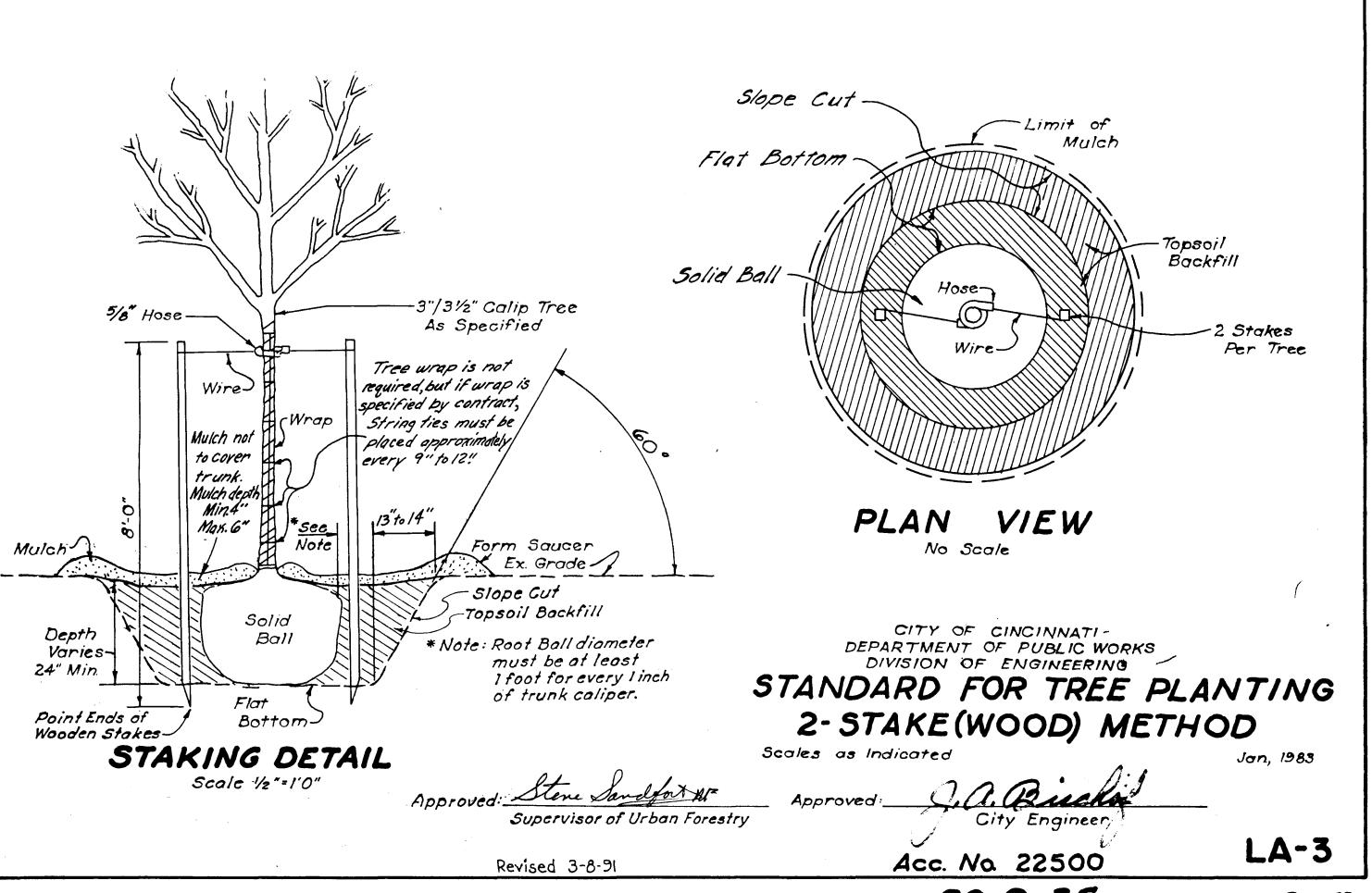
ASCRESATE FOR TREE ROOT AERATION IN FILL



Acc. No. 22498





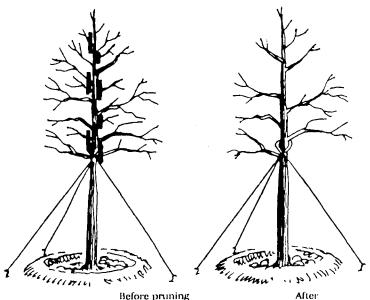


20-9-35

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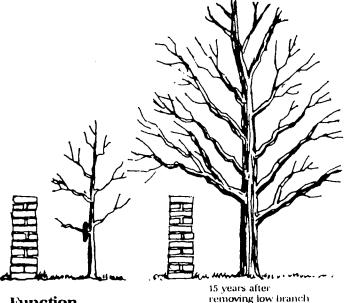
Pruning for Form

The objective in pruning for form is to help shape a tree that is aesthetically pleasing and serves well in the space it is to occupy. After pruning with strength in mind, look for ways to help shape the most desirable tree.



Thinning and Spacing

Most trees benefit from thinning - removing a portion of the limbs that compete for space and light. Evenly spaced laterals, 8-12 inches apart in the young tree, is a good rule of thumb to help assure an ideal "ladder" at maturity.



Function

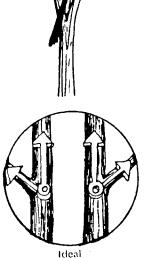
Try to imagine what the tree will look like when it is larger. If a limb is headed toward trouble (the house, walkway, sign, etc.), remove as early as possible in the life of the tree. Closure of the wound will be more complete when the limb is small, and it is less trouble and expense. Remember, limbs do not move upward as a tree grows in height.



Pruning for Strength

The first guide to pruning a young shade tree is to have a clear understanding about what pruning can do for the tree - and you.

For example, we know to prune modestly - if at all when transplanting a new tree. An immediate objective must be to strengthen and expand the root system which is usually reduced by 80-90 percent during transplanting. To meet this objective, as much as possible of the leaf surface (the tree's



angles

Branch Angles and Size

Narrow angles signal a point of future weakness, whether in the trunk or crown. The reason is that as the two branches grow neither has sufficient space to add the wood needed for strength. Instead, they grow against each other. The effect is similar to hammening in a wedge. To prevent this and the expensive problems that are sure to follow, simply remove one of the two branches. For strength, the ideal branching angle approximates 10 or 2 o'clock

Lateral branches should be no more than 1/2 to 3/4 the diameter of the trunk. As the trunk grows it will strengthen the joint by adding wood around the branch - like a dowel in a chair leg.

Center of Gravity

Young trees deformed by wind may be corrected by pruning. Move the tree's center of gravity to a point more central over the trunk by cutting back the leader and laterals on the downwind side (or direction of lean) to more. upright branches

mill man

Injured or obviously diseased limbs should also be promptly removed. Caution: When pruning diseased trees, dip your shears in household bleach or rubbing alcohol before storing or moving to the next tree. Be sure to rinse and wipe dry before storage.

food factories) is left intact. Only damaged or dead limbs should be removed.

After the first year, pruning should begin in earnest. Pruning with strength as the objective is the best way to avoid weak branches later on, and to prevent expensive corrections that will otherwise become necessary.

Watersprouts

These "parasite" sprouts

can occur at the base or in-

side the crown. They are

rapidly growing, weakly attached, and upright. Usually

they use more energy than

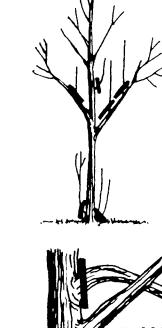
they return to the tree. It is

they are vigorous sprouts.

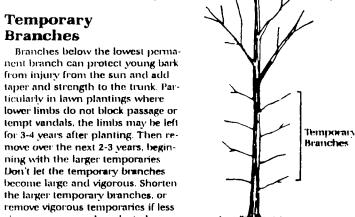
best to remove them as soon as possible when it is obvious

and Suckers

What to look for:



Rubbing Branches Branches that rub result in wounds, decay and notches. Remove one of the offending branches



PAGE

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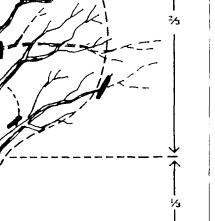
Approved

Temporary

vigorous ones can be selected.

ENGINE

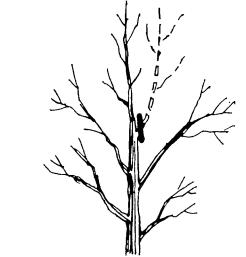
Branches



4-9-91

Ingrowers **Protruders and Crown Ratio**

When a crown is dense, look for limbs that turn inward, and those that extend beyond the "natural" outline of the crown. Prune at the trunk or down to an appropriate lateral branch. Over-pruning can damage or even kill your tree. Always maintain at least 36 of the tree as the live crown.

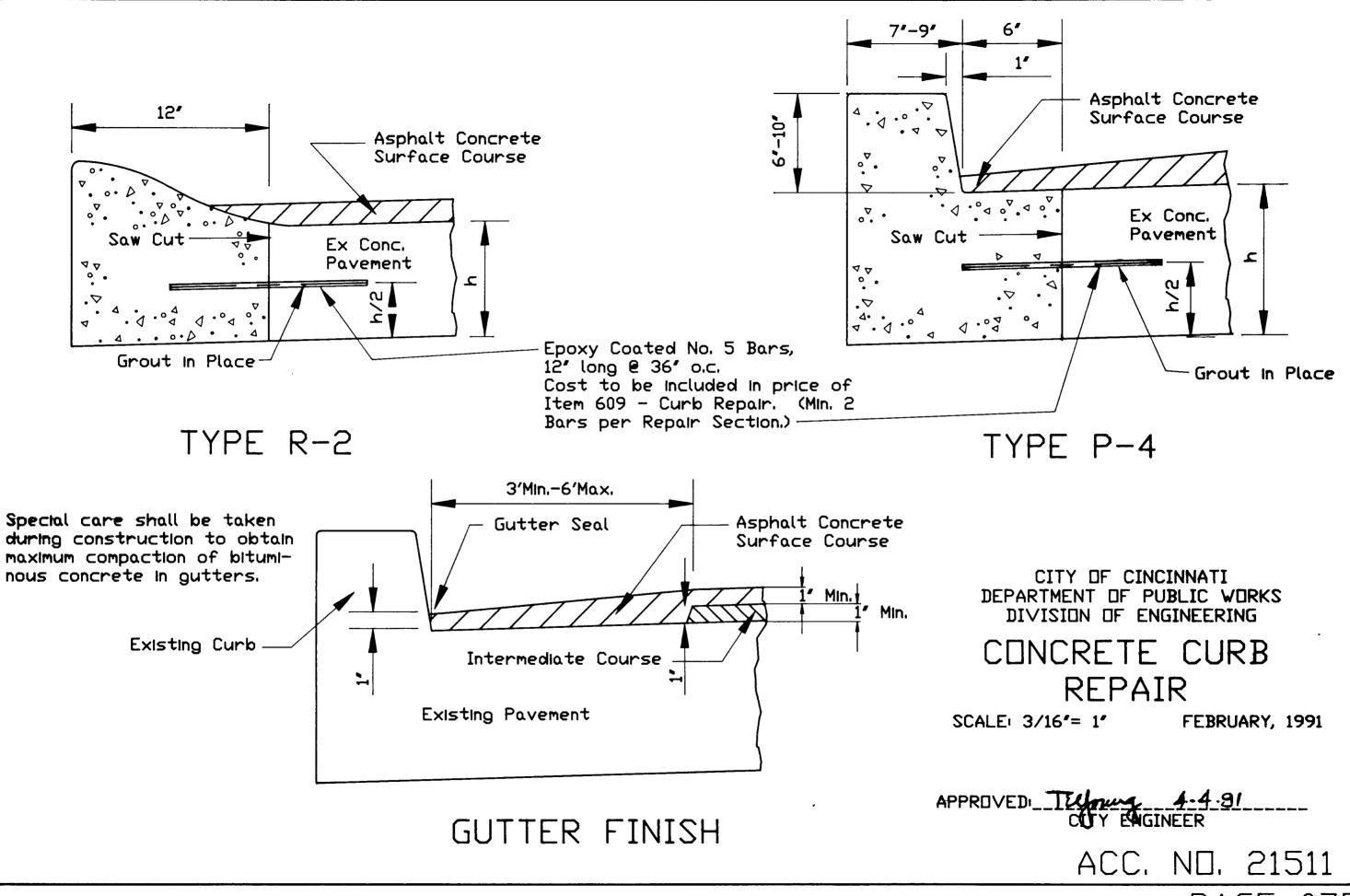


Double Leaders

Protect the leader from competition. In trees with co-dominant leaders, remove the one with a crook or other defects, or that creates a lop-sided appearance.

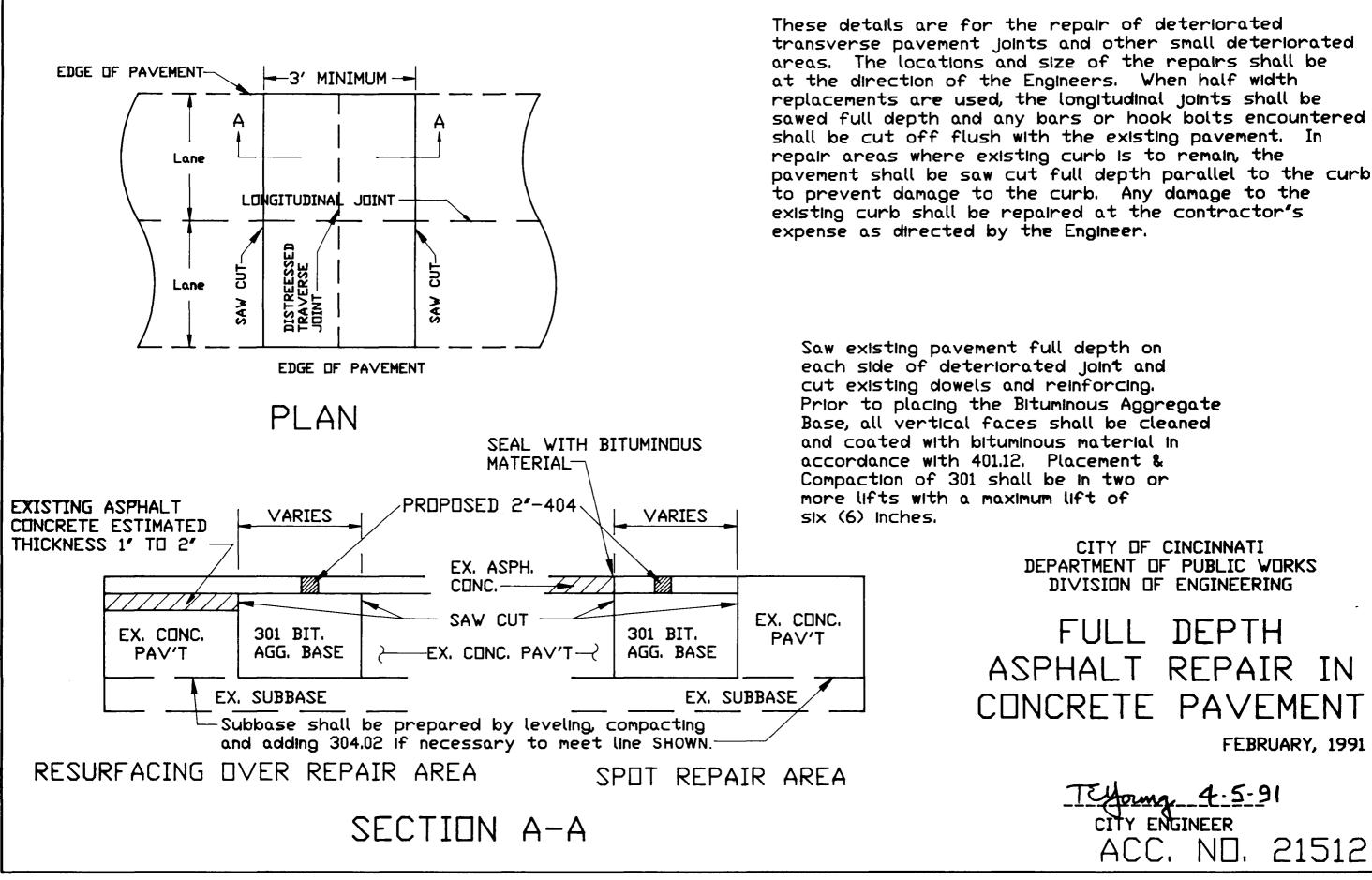
Caution: Do not prune too high too quickly. To "lift" (raise) the crown, remove lower limbs over several years. No more than 1/3 of the live crown should ever be removed in a single cutting.

Acc. Nº 21517

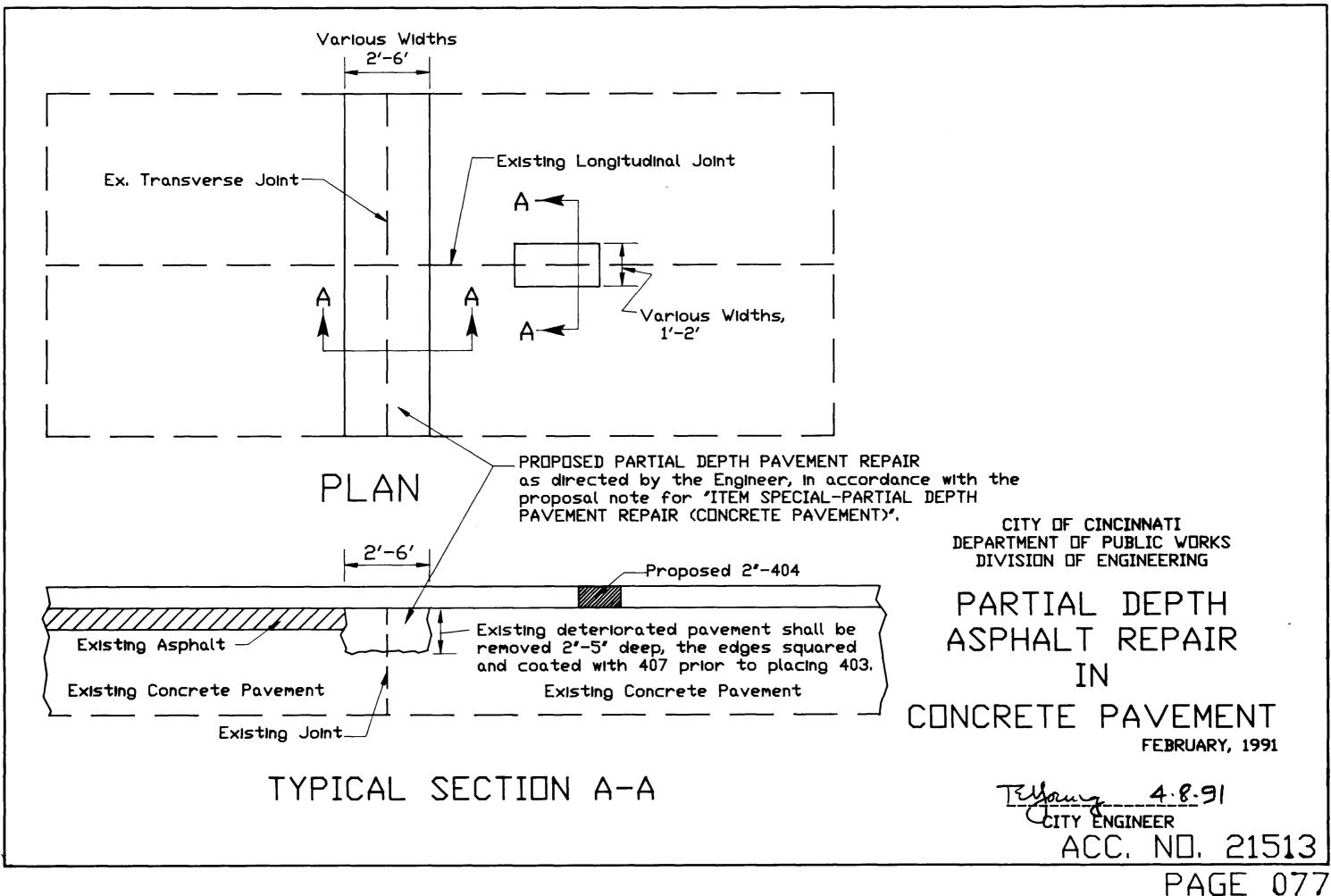


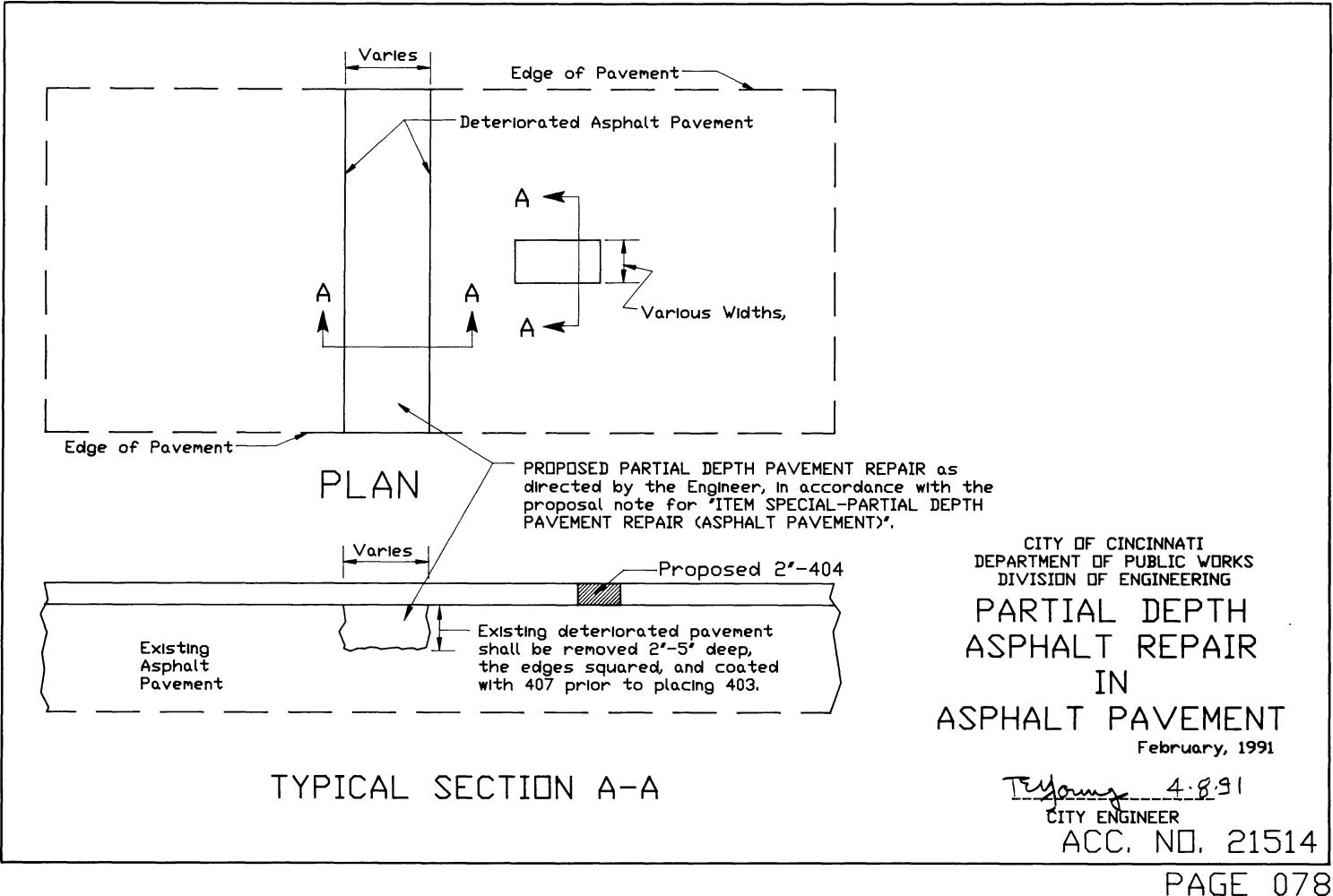
PAGE 075

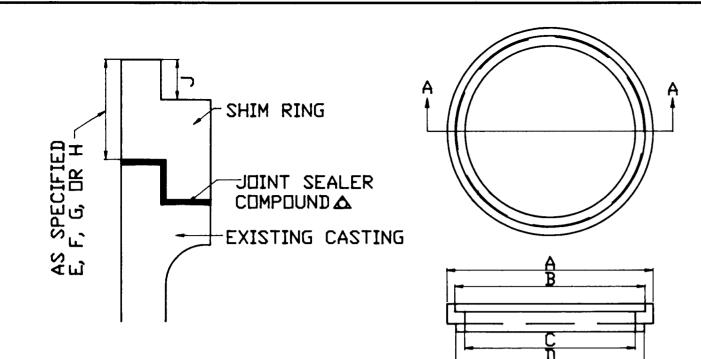
HALF DR FULL WIDTH TRANSVERSE JOINT REPAIR



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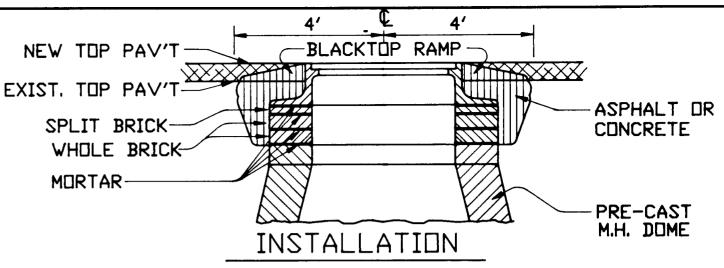
	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES											
CASTINGS	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J			
MANHOLE	26	24	21 1/2	23 3/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	1			

MATERIAL - ASTM DESIGNATION A-48, CLASS 40 CAST IRON

INSTALLATION

- #1 CLEAN CASTING WITH WIRE BRUSH.
- #2 INSERT SHIM AND CHECK FIT.
- **#3** IF SHIM DOES NOT FIT PROPERLY, CASTING SHALL BE ADJUSTED BY USING BRICK AND MORTAR.
- #4 REMOVE SHIM AND APPLY JOINT SEALER COMPOUND TO CASTING SEATING SURFACE.
- **#5** INSERT SHIM ON CASTING. STACKING OF RINGS SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED.
- #6 USE PAVING BREAKER TO CUT DUT ARDUND CASTING. 6"W. X 1 1/2"D.
- #7 ADD STORAGE MIX BLACKTOP TO CUT AND FORM RAMP TO LIP OF CASTING. TAMP FIRMLY. - RAMP SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO MACHINE PAVING.

#8 ALL MANHULE FRAMES AND CUVERS UTHER THAN STANDARD SHALL BE REPLACE WITH STANDARD CASTINGS. (ACC. # 49005) IN ACCURDANCE WITH 706.10 DF THE STATE DF DHID CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS SPECIFICATION.



- #1 ALL M.H.S ADJUSTED WITH BRICK AND MORTAR PRIOR TO MACHINE PAVING ARE PERMITTED TO BE GROUND CUT.
- #2 IF NEW ADJUSTMENT OF M.H. ELEVATES CASTING GREATER THAN 12" ABOVE DOME SECTION OF M.H., THAT M.H. SHALL BE RECONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 604.03 OF THE CITY SUPPLEMENT OF THE STATE OF OHIO CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS.
- #3 IF NEW ADJUSTMENT OF EXISTING M.H. IS LESS THAN 12" ABOVE DOME THE CASTING SHALL BE CUT OUT TO TOP OF EXISTING MASONRY.
- #4 THE CASTING SHALL THEN BE RAISED WITH A COMBINATION OF WHOLE AND/OR HALF BRICKS AND MORTAR TO DESIRED HEIGHT. THESE ADJUSTMENTS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 604.05 OF THE CITY SUPPLEMENT OF OHIO CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS.
- #5 DRY MIX CONCRETE SHALL BE USED FROM BOTTOM OF CUT TO EXISTING STREET PAVEMENT.
- #6 ADD HOT MIX BLACKTOP TO FORM RAMP TO LIP OF CASTING. TAMP FIRMLY. - RAMP SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO MACHINE PAVING.
- #7 ALL MANHULE FRAMES AND CUVERS UTHER THAN STANDARD SHALL BE REPLACED WITH STANDARD CASTINGS. (ACC. # 49005)

CITY OF CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ENGINEERING ADJUSTING MANHOLES

SCALE: NDNE

FEBRUARY, 1991

PAGE

079

<u>Tilforing</u> <u>4:3-91</u> CITY ENGINEER ACC. ND. 21502

