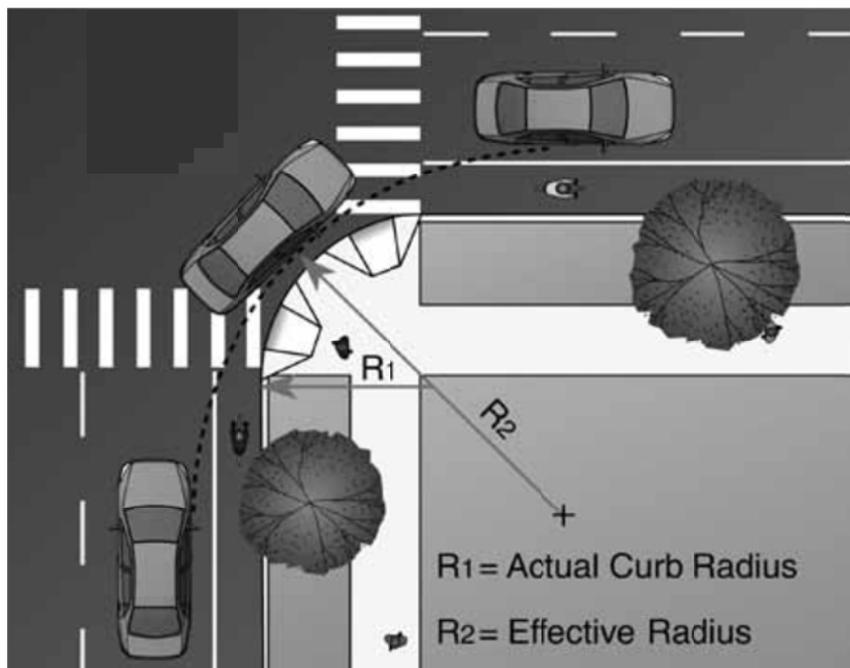


**Note:**

1. The sight distance triangle shall be free of any obstructions that block a driver's view of potential conflicting vehicles or pedestrians entering the traveled way. Examples of obstructions that limit sight distance include vehicles in adjacent lanes, parked vehicles, bridge piers and abutments, large signs, poorly pruned trees, tall shrubs and hedges, walls, fences and buildings.
2. Curb extensions shall only be used where there is on-street parking and where only a small percentage of turning vehicles are larger than the design vehicle.
3. Curb extensions are not applicable to intersections with exclusive right-turn lanes adjacent to the curb, or intersections with a high volume of right-turning trucks or buses turning into narrow cross streets.

**CURB RADII – ACTUAL AND EFFECTIVE**

Actual Curb Radius ( $R_1$ ) and Effective Radius ( $R_2$ ) for Right-Turn Movement at Intersections



Source: *An ITE Recommended Practice – Designing Walkable Urban Thoroughfares: A Context Sensitive Approach*, 2010