

CURB RAMP ELEMENTS AND TYPES

RAMP

A curb ramp consists of a ramp, with a maximum running slope of 12:1 (8%) and its accompanying landing(s), with flares on each side where appropriate. A ramp can cut through a median curb or rise up to the landing or Pedestrian Access Route.

LANDING

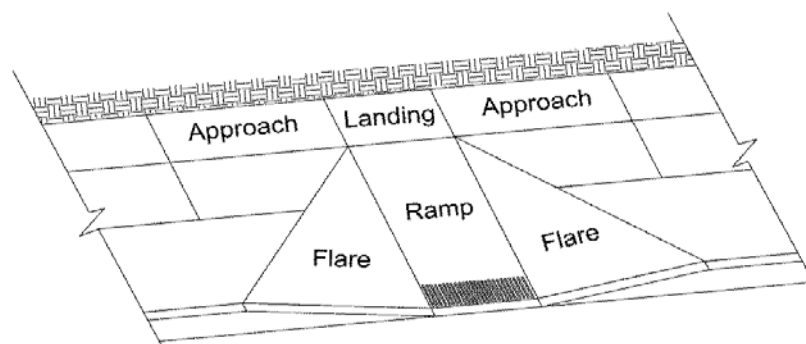
A level area of a curb ramp with a cross slope of less than 48:1 (2%). For perpendicular curb ramps, the landing allows pedestrians to bypass the flares and ramp and provides a level maneuvering space for persons using wheelchairs entering or exiting the ramp. For parallel curb ramps, the landing is between the ramps. The landing clear width shall be at least as wide as the curb ramp, excluding flared sides, leading to the landing. In alterations, where there is no landing at the top of the curb ramp, the curb ramp flares shall be provided and shall not be steeper than 12:1 (8%). See drawing below as well as the Road and Bridge Standards.

The type of curb ramp is determined by the direction the user is traversing the ramp in relation to the vehicular path of travel. The three (3) types of curb ramps are: Perpendicular Design (CG-12, Type A), Parallel Design (CG-12, Type B) and Combined (Parallel and Perpendicular) Design (CG-12, Type C).

FLARE*

Flared Sides Where a pedestrian circulation path crosses the curb ramp, flared sides shall be sloped 10 percent maximum, measured parallel to the curb line.

Flared Sides The flared sides are part of the pedestrian circulation path, but are not part of the pedestrian access route. Curb ramps whose sides have returned curbs provide useful directional cues where they are aligned with the pedestrian street crossing and are protected from cross travel by landscaping, street furniture, chains, fencing, or railings.



* Rev. 1/17