

Case I

Case II

Case III

Case IV

TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF VERTICAL CURVE

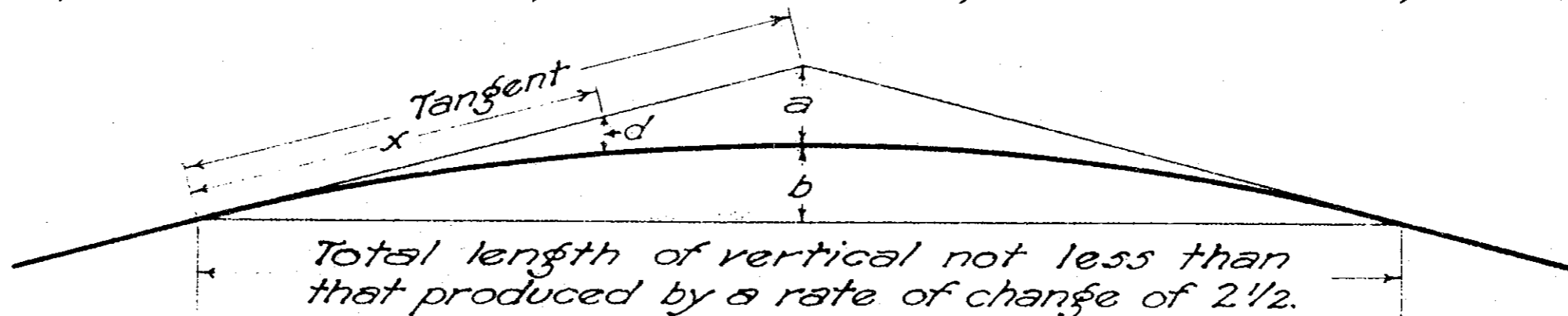
Let R equal rate of change in grade. Divide rate of change by $2\frac{1}{2}$ and multiply result by 100!

Example, Case I, $3.45 + 4.62 = 8.07$, $8.07 \div 2\frac{1}{2} = 3.23$, $3.23 \times 100' = 323'$, Use 350' or more.

Example, Case II, $4.87 + 3.95 = 8.82$, $8.82 \div 2\frac{1}{2} = 3.53$, $3.53 \times 100' = 353'$, Use 350' or less.

Example, Case III, $6.92 - 2.79 = 4.13$, $4.13 \div 2\frac{1}{2} = 1.65$, $1.65 \times 100' = 165'$, Use 200' or more.

Example, Case IV, $6.88 - 1.25 = 5.63$, $5.63 \div 2\frac{1}{2} = 2.25$, $2.25 \times 100' = 225'$, Use 225' or less.



Where concave curves are contemplated and visibility is not a factor the length of the vertical curves may be decreased.

TO DETERMINE THE PARABOLIC CURVE.

Make $a=b$, then any ordinate as d is obtained by the proportion, $x^2 : \text{tangent}^2 :: d : a$, All grade elevations should be calculated on the tangents and the grade of the vertical curve for that point be determined by the addition or subtraction of the ordinate applicable at that point.

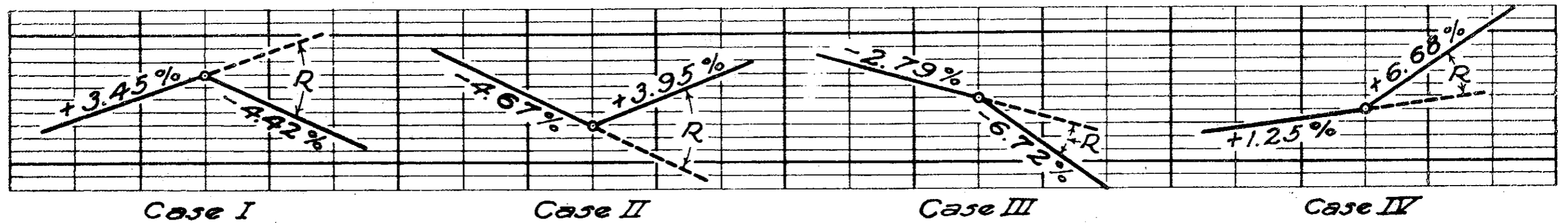
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION
OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

REVISED

VERTICAL CURVES
FOR GRADE LINES

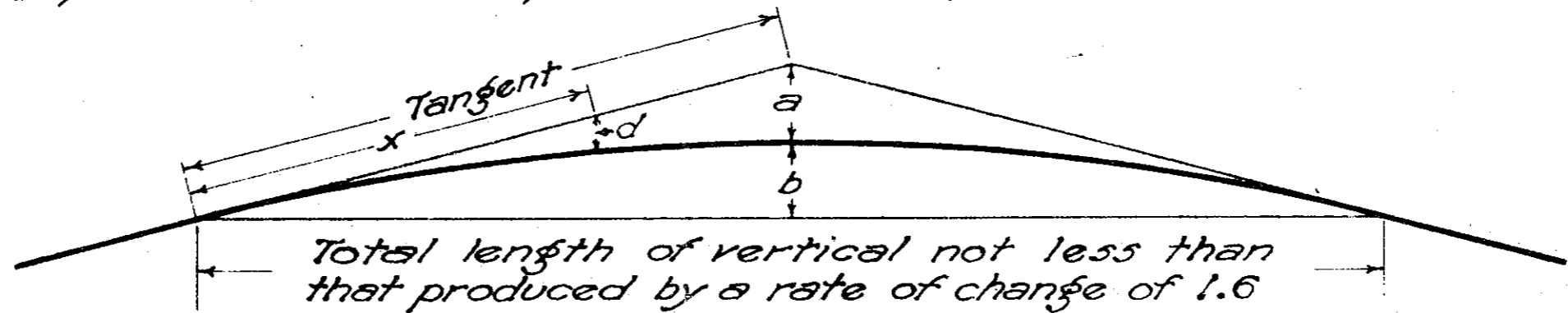
STANDARD
CONSTRUCTION DRAWING **109**
APRIL 4, 1930

APPROVED *R.S.B.* CHIEF ENGR CONST.



TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF VERTICAL CURVE

Let R equal rate of change in grade. Divide rate of change by 1.6 and multiply result by 100'.
 Example, Case I, $3.45 + 4.42 = 7.87$, $7.87 \div 1.6 = 4.92$, $4.92 \times 100' = 492'$, Use 500' or more.
 Example, Case II, $4.67 + 3.95 = 8.62$, $8.62 \div 1.6 = 5.39$, $5.39 \times 100' = 539'$, Use 550' or more.
 Example, Case III, $6.72 - 2.79 = 3.93$, $3.93 \div 1.6 = 2.46$, $2.46 \times 100' = 246'$, Use 250' or more.
 Example, Case IV, $6.68 - 1.25 = 5.43$, $5.43 \div 1.6 = 3.39$, $3.39 \times 100' = 339'$, Use 350' or more.



In no case shall a vertical curve be less than 200 feet in length.

TO DETERMINE THE PARABOLIC CURVE:

Make $a=b$, then any ordinate as d is obtained by the proportion, $x^2 : \text{tangent}^2 :: d : a$. All grade elevations should be calculated on the tangents and the grade of the vertical curve for that point be determined by the addition or subtraction of the ordinate applicable at that point.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION		REVISED 12-30-32
OHIO		
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS		
VERTICAL CURVES		
FOR GRADE LINES		
STANDARD		
CONSTRUCTION DRAWING		109
APRIL 4, 1930		
APPROVED <i>E. H.</i> CHIEF ENGR. CONST.		