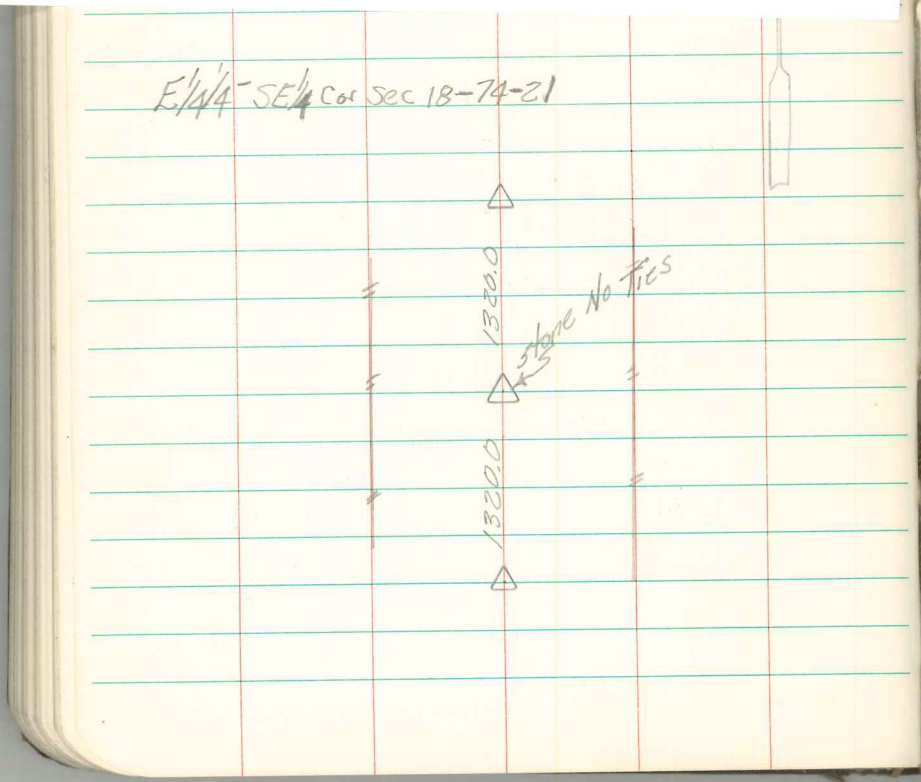

CURVE AND REDUCTION TABLES

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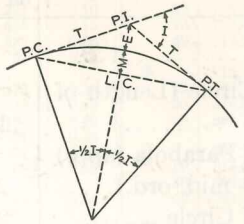

CURVE FORMULAS

1. Radius : $R = \dfrac{50}{\sin D/2}$
2. Degree of Curve: $D = 100\dfrac{I}{L}$. Also, $\sin D/2 = \dfrac{50}{R}$
3. Tangent : $T = R \tan \frac{1}{2} I$. Also, $T = \dfrac{T \text{ for } 1^\circ \text{ curve}}{D} + C$.
4. Length of Curve: $L = 100\dfrac{I}{D}$
5. Long Chord : $L.\ C. = 2R \sin \frac{1}{2} I$.
6. Middle Ordinate: $M = R\ (1 - \cos \frac{1}{2} I)$
7. External : $E = \dfrac{R}{\cos \frac{1}{2} I} - R$. Also, $E = T \tan \frac{1}{4} I$.

EXPLANATION AND USE OF TABLES

Given P.I. Sta. 83+40.7, $I = 45^\circ\ 20'$ and $D = 6^\circ 30'$ find:

Stations—P. C. = P. I. − T. $T = \dfrac{T \text{ for } 1^\circ \text{ Curve}}{D} + C$. From Tables V and VI $T = \dfrac{2392.8}{6.5} + .197 = 368.32 = 3 + 68.32$. Sta. P. C. = 83+40.7 − (3+68.32) = 79+72.38. P. T. = P. C. + L, and $L = 100\ \dfrac{I}{D} = 100\ \dfrac{45.33}{6.5} = 697.38$ Therefore, P. T. = (79+72.38) + (6+97.38) = 86+69.76.

Offsets—Tangent offsets vary (approximately) directly with D and with the square of the distance. From Table III Tangent Offset for 100 feet = 5.669 feet. Distance = 80 − Sta. P. C. = 27.62. Hence offset $= 5.66 \times \left(\dfrac{27.62}{100}\right)^2 = .432$ ft. Also, square of any distance, divided by twice the radius equals (approximately) the distance from tangent to curve. Thus $(27.62)^2 \div (2 \times 881.95) = .432$ ft.

Deflections—Deflection angle = ½ D for 100 ft., ¼ D for 50 ft., etc. For "X" ft., Deflection Angle (in minutes) = .3 × X × D. For Sta. 80 of above curve Deflection Angle = .3 × 27.62 × 6.5 = 53.86′. Also Deflection Angle = dfl. for 1 ft. from Table III × X = 1.95 × 27.62 = 53.86′. For Sta. 181 Deflection Angle $= 53.86' + \dfrac{6^\circ\ 30'}{2} = 4^\circ\ 8.86'$.

Externals—From Table V for 1° curve, with central angle of 45° 20′, E = 479.6. Therefore, for 6° 30′ curve, $E = \dfrac{479.6}{6.5}$ + Correction from Table VI = 7.378 + .039 = 7.417.