

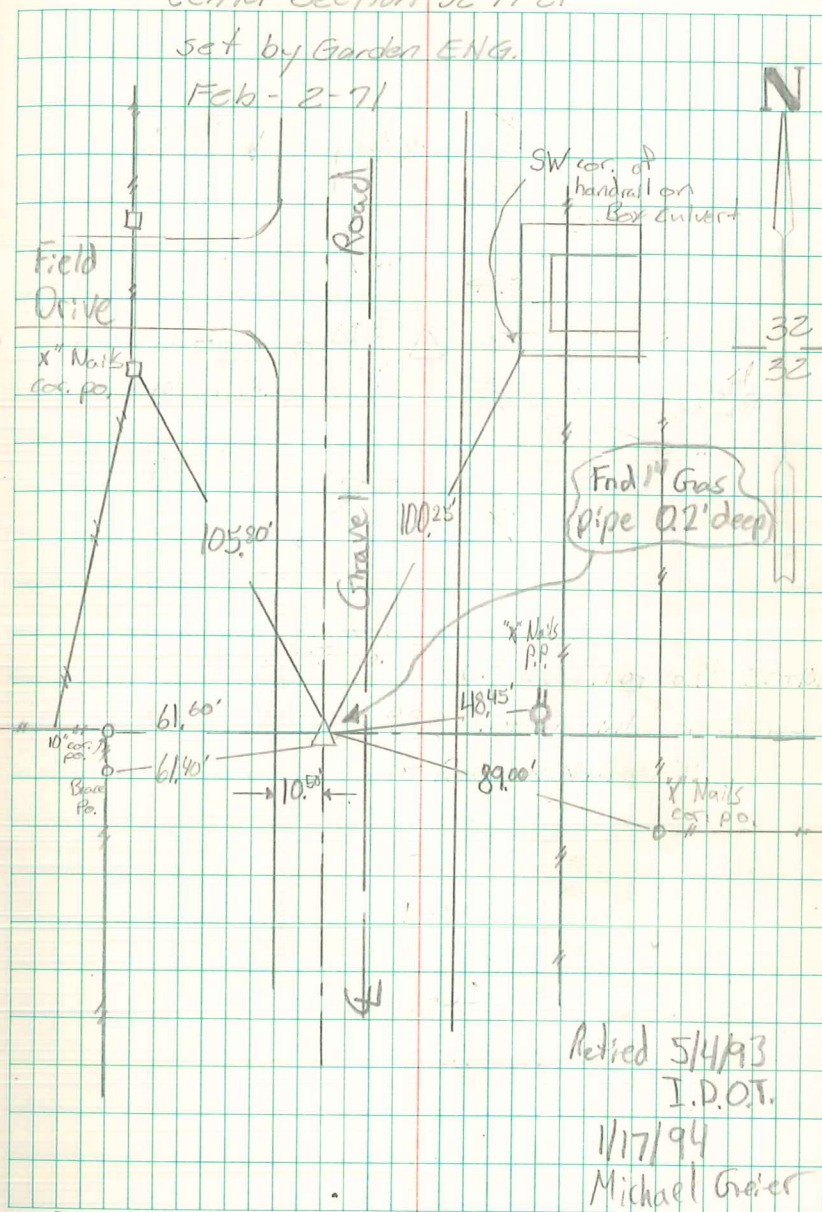
5/4/93 - 6.3' S. of Co. P.I. 20+10.4,
 98.0' S. of Drop inlet on E.
 side of Road "X" Nails in P.P.

Center Section 32-77-21

35

set by Garden ENG.

Feb - 2-71



Retired 5/4/93

I.D.O.T.

1/17/94

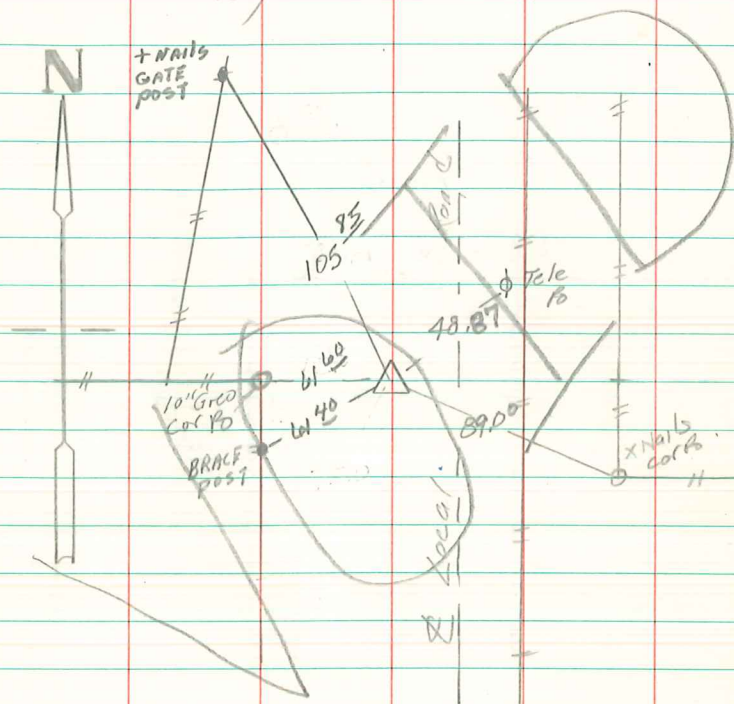
Michael Groer

79.

Center sec 32-77-21

set 2-2-71

By Garden ENG.



6.3' south of Co. P.I. 20+10.4

98.0 South of Drop inlet on E.
side of Road x Nails in P. Pole

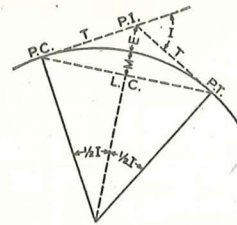
Tics also in Book #2-77-21

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RETIRED 4 MAY 93
I. D. D. T.

CURVE AND REDUCTION TABLES

Published by Eugene Dietzgen Co.



CURVE FORMULAS

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

$$T = \frac{2392.8}{6.5} + 197 = 368.32 = 3 + 68.32. \text{ Sta. P. C.} = 83 + 40.7 - (3 + 68.32) = 79 + 72.38.$$

P. T. = P. C. + L, and $L = 100 \frac{I}{D} = 100 \frac{45.33}{6.5} = 697.38$ 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 = $5.66 \times \left(\frac{27.62}{100}\right)^2 = .432$ 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 = $\frac{1}{2} D$ for 100 ft., $\frac{1}{4} D$ for 50 ft., etc. For "X" ft., Deflection Angle (in minutes) = $.3 \times X \times D$. For Sta. 80 of above curve Deflection Angle = $.3 \times 27.62 \times 6.5 = 53.86'$. Also Deflection Angle = dif. for 1 ft. from Table III $\times X = 1.95 \times 27.62 = 53.86'$. For Sta. 181 Deflection Angle = $53.86' + \frac{6^\circ 30'}{2} = 4^\circ 8.86'$.

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