TO A

TO ACCOMPANT PEANS DATED =

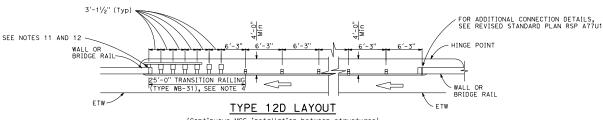
(MGS installation at structure approach with a Buried end anchor treatment at traffic approach end of railing) See Notes 8 and 9

HINGE POINT-

- BEGIN PARABOLA

25'-0" PARABOLA SEE NOTE 13

TYPE I2C LAYOUT



(Continuous MGS installation between structures) See Notes 5 and 9

25'-0" TRANSITION RAILING

(TYPE WB-31), SEE NOTE 4

NOTES:

1. Line post, blocks and hardware to be used are shown on Revised Standard Plans RSP A77L1, RSP A77L2, RSP A77M1, RSP A77N1 and RSP A77N2.

3'-11/2" (Typ) 🔻

WALL OR

SEE NOTES 11 AND 12

- MGS post spacing to be 6'-3" center to center, except as otherwise noted.
- 3. Except as noted, line posts are 6" \times 8" \times 6'-0" m wood with 6" \times 12" \times 1'-2" wood blocks. W6 \times 8.5 or W6 \times 9 steel posts, 6'-0" in length, with 6" \times 12" \times 1'-2" notched wood blocks or plastic blocks may be used for 6" \times 8" \times 6'-0" wood posts with 6" \times 12" \times 1'-2" wood blocks where applicable and when specified.
- 4. For Transition Railing (Type WB-31) details for Types 12C and 12D Layouts, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77U4.
- 5. Type 12D layout is typically used where continous MGS is recommended between structures.
- 6. The 15:1 or flatter flare for Type 12C Layout is based on the edge of the paved shoulder or offset line of edge of the traveled way. The length of MGS with the 15:1 or flatter flare is based on site conditions and should be a length equal to multiples of 12'-6".
- For details of the buried post end anchor used with Type 12C Layout, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77T2.
- Where placement of dike is required with MGS installations, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77N4 for dike positioning details.

- 9. Type 12C Layout is typically used:
 - a. To the right of approaching traffic, at the end of the structure, on two-lane conventional highway where the roadbed width across the structure is less than 40 feet.

BEGIN 15:1 OR FLATTER FLARE

OR FLATTER FLARE

BURIED POST

END ANCHOR.

BURY END OF RAIL IN CUT

EDGE OF PAVED SHOULDER OR

OFFSET LINE OF TRAVELED WAY

SEE NOTE 7

6'-3" POST_SPACING

(SEE NOTE 6)

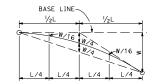
1'-0" Max OFFSET FOR 15:1 FLARE

- b. To the left of approaching traffic, at each of a structure, on two-lane conventional highway where the roadbed width across the structure is less than 40 feet.
- c. To the right of approaching traffic at the end of each structure on multilane freeways or expressways with separate adjacent or parallel bridges.
- d. To the right of approaching traffic at the end of the structure on multilane freeways or expressways with decked median on the bridge.
- 10. See Revised Standard Plan RSP A7703 for typical layout used left of approaching traffic at the ends of each structure on multilane freeways or expressways with separate adjacent or parallel bridges.
- 11. For additional details of typical connections to bridge rail, see Connection Detail Aa on Revised Standard Plans RSP A77U1 and RSP A77U2 and Connection Detail FF on Revised Standard Plans RSP A77U1 and RSP A77V2.
- 12. For additional details of a typical connection to walls or abutments, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77U3.
- 13. For typical flare offsets for 25′-0″ length parabola with maximum offset of 1′-0″, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77P1.

BEGIN FLARE BASE LINE (EDGE OF PAVED SHOULDER OR

OFFSET LINE OF EDGE OF TRAVELED WAY)- $Y = \frac{WX^2}{L^2}$ $X = \frac{WX^2}{L^2}$ $X = \frac{WX}{L^2}$ $X = \frac{WX}{L^2$

PARABOLIC FLARE OFFSETS



TYPICAL PARABOLIC LAYOUT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MIDWEST GUARDRAIL SYSTEM TYPICAL LAYOUTS FOR STRUCTURE APPROACH AND BETWEEN STRUCTURES

NO SCALE

RSP A7702 DATED JULY 19, 2013 SUPPLEMENTS THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED 2010.

REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A77Q2

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