Curb Ramp Detail

Combination Curb Ramp

Isometric View

Symbol Legend

- 1.0% to 2.0% slope
- 5.0% to 8.3% running slope
- 2.0% in flatter cross slope
- 10.0% or flatter slope

Example Applications

Curb ramps require sheets 1 of 4, 2 of 4, 3 of 4.
1. Extents of curb ramp pay items are shown in gray shading.
2. Curb ramps can be perpendicular, parallel, or a combination of parallel and perpendicular ramps. Example applications of each are shown on sheets 1, 2, and 3.

Perpendicular curb ramps require the curb at right angles or meets the gutter grade break at right angles when the curb is curved.

Parallel curb ramps have a ramp or ramps in-line with the direction of sidewalk travel and level the sidewalk to a level turning space where a turn is made to enter the pedestrian street crossing.

Combination curb ramps have features from perpendicular and parallel curb ramps.

3. Provide a turning space with a 2.0' to 3.0' flatter slope in each direction. Turning spaces may overlap with other turning spaces and clear spaces.

Perpendicular curb ramp: Provide a 4' by 5' turning space when the turning space is constrained at the back of sidewalk.

Parallel curb ramp: Provide a 4' by 5' turning space when the turning space is constrained on two or more sides. Ensure that the 5' dimension is provided in the direction of the pedestrian street crossing.

4. Provide a clear space beyond the bottom of the grade break that is within the width of the pedestrian street crossing and wholly outside the parallel vehicle traffic lane.

5. Cross slope is the slope perpendicular to the direction of pedestrian travel. Ensure that the cross slope of the ramp and turning space does not exceed 2% at pedestrian street crossings with stop control, at midblock pedestrian street crossings, the cross slope may match the street or highway grade. Flatten the gutter flowline through curb ramps to 2% or 3% flatter when needed. When the pavement is sawcut to flatten the flowline, vary the width of the sawcut so that the pavement patch smoothly matches the existing pavement.

6. Provide flared sides on perpendicular curb ramps, or combination curb ramps, where a pedestrian circulation path crosses the curb ramp. The flared sides are not part of the pedestrian circulation path. When the pedestrian circulation path has any line flared sides are not needed or may be steeper when the pedestrian circulation path does not cross the curb ramp.

7. The pedestrian circulation path is a paved surface provided for pedestrian travel in the public right-of-way. The pedestrian access route is a continuous, accessible path of travel provided for persons with disabilities within or coinciding with a pedestrian circulation path.

8. Ensure that grade breaks are perpendicular to the direction of the ramp run and are flush. Do not create grade breaks on the surface of ramp runs and turning spaces.

9. Ensure that the counter slope of the gutter or street at the front of curb ramp runs does not exceed 2%.

10. Where practical, place utility covers, vault frames, and gratings outside ramp runs, turning spaces, or curb areas. Locate catch basins and inlets outside of ramp runs.

11. Detectable warning surfaces consist of truncated domes aligned in a square or radial pattern. Provide detectable warning surfaces that contrast visually with adjacent gutter area.

12. Place detectable warning surface on the back of curb. Where the ends of the bottom grade break are in front of the back of curb, place the detectable warning surface at the back of curb. Provide a transition with a 2.0% or flatter slope in each direction. Turnings, ends of the bottom grade break and within 5' of the back of curb.


14. Drawing not to scale.