Republic of Iraq

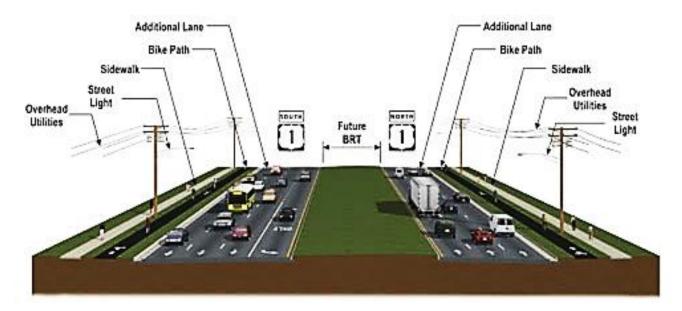
Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research

Al-Mustaqbal University College

Department of Building & Construction Technology Eng.



3rd Stage
((Geometric Design of Highways Alignment))
Lecture No. (4)



Prepared by The Senior. Lecturer: Mr. Tameem Mohammed Al Musawi



01- Cross-Section Elements

1. Surface Type:

- Asphalt concrete (Flexible pavement).



- Plan, simply reinforced & continuously reinforced concrete (Rigid pavement).



- Surface treatment for shoulders.





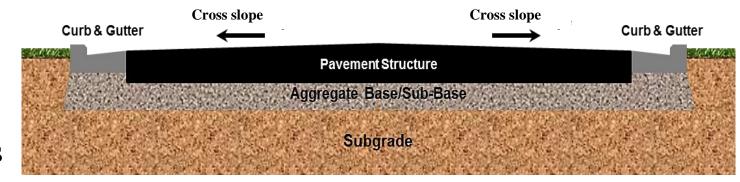


(اختیار نوع السطح یعتمد علی) Choosing the surface type depending on

- a) Applied stresses (الاجهادات المسلطة)
- b) Environmental conditions (الظروف المناخية المحيطة)
- c) Available materials (المواد المتوفرة)
- d) Common practice (الخبرة المكتسبة)
- e) Cost (الكلفة)

2. Cross Slope:

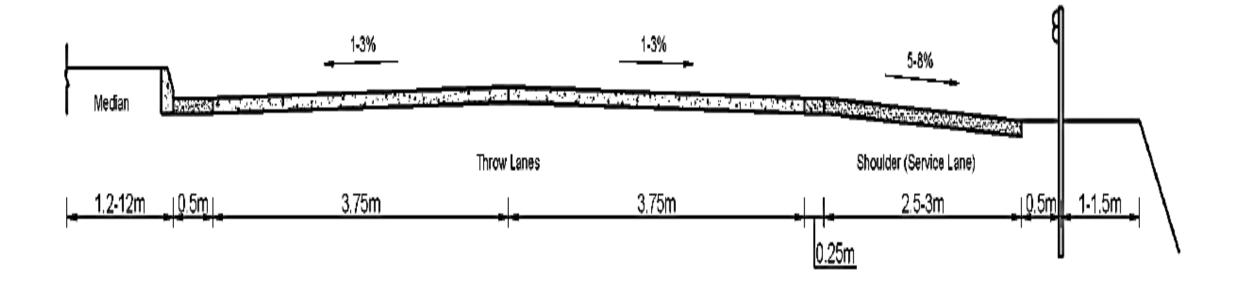
- 0.01 0.03 "high type surface"
- 0.08 "low type surface" for shoulders





3. Lane Width:

- Standard = 3.65 m
- In practice = 3.75 m
- (+0.25 m (at shoulders) & +0.5 m (at median if barrier curb is found)).Where +0.25 m & 0.50 m marginal strips.





4. Shoulders: - Surface treatment

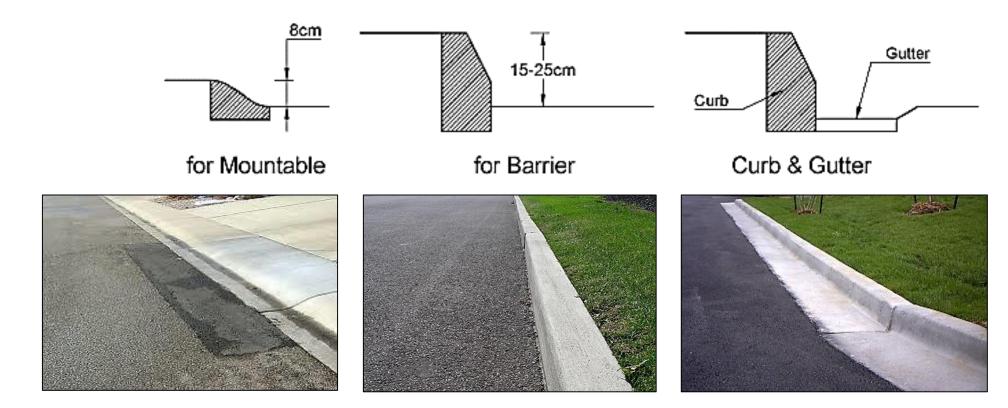
- Width = 2.5 3.0 m
- Cross-slop = 5 8% = 0.05 0.08





5. Curbs:

- Barrier (for pedestrian) (لا يمكن اجتيازه بالمركبات)
- Mountable (یمکن اجتیازه بالمرکبات)
- Curb & Gutter (أنواع من الأرصفة تحوي نظام تصريف)

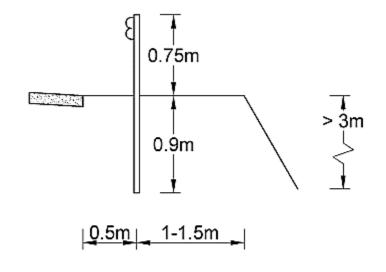




6. Guard rail (by sheet and column):

Used at hazardous points:

- at high fill > 3.0m
- steep grades (انحدار شدید)
- sharp curvature (انحناء شدید)
- sudden change in alignment
- restricted sight (foggy) (ضبابي) (مناطق الرؤية المقيدة)
- near rivers and lakes < 10 15m



Spacing= 2.4m (C/C)



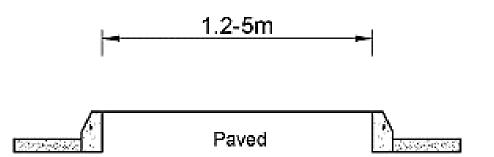


7. Median:

For:

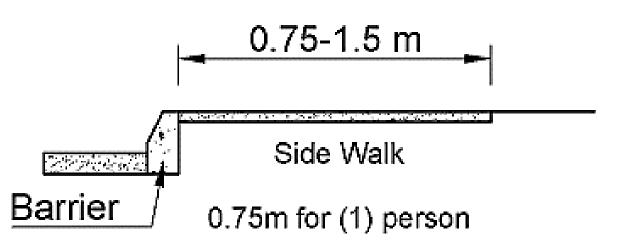
- Separating opposite flow
- Future expansion







8. Side walk: (طريق المشاة)







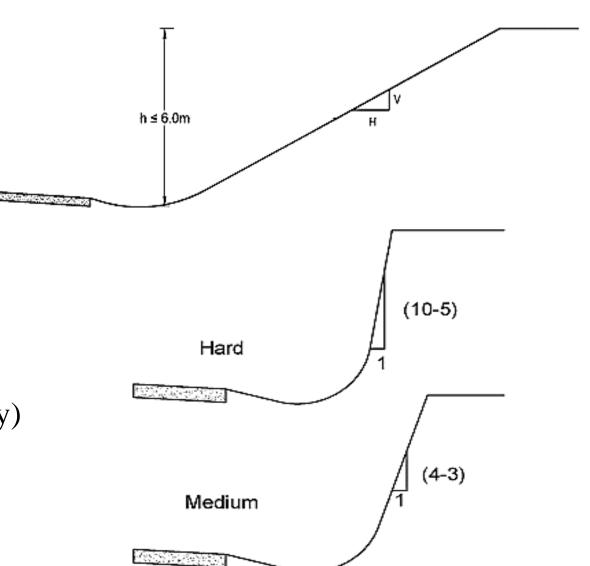
9. Side slope:

- a. Cut slop:
- For normal soil (clay, silt, sand), & $h \le 6.0$ m:

$$H:V = 2:1, ..., 4:1$$
 (favorable 4:1)

- For normal soil, & h > 6.0m:

(has to be design according to slop stability theory)



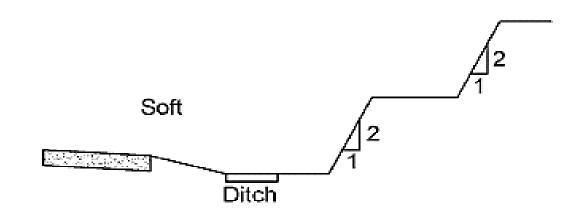


- For rocky soil:

Hard
$$(H:V) = 1:10 \dots 1:5$$

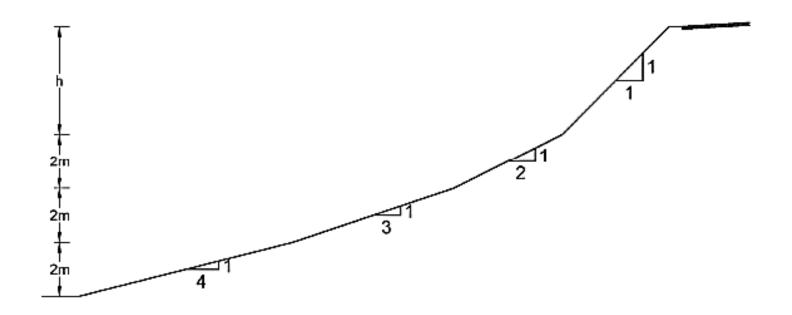
Medium (H:V) = 1:4 ... 1:3

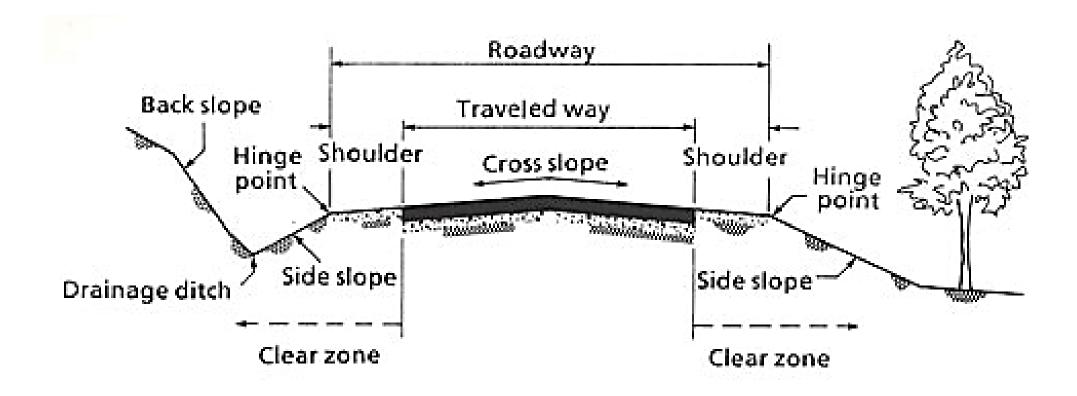
Sift (H:V) = 1:2 with steps



b. Fill slop:

أول ستة أمتار بالميل المبين بالشكل، والمتبقي (h) بالميل (1:1)

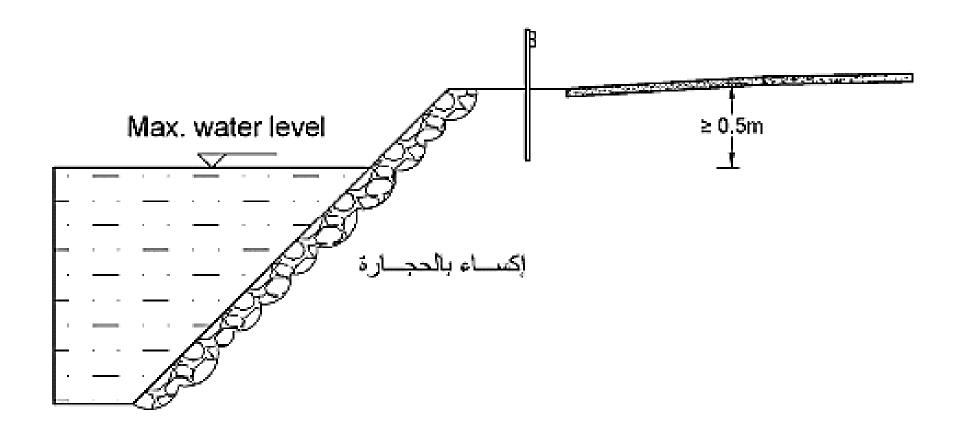




Hinge Point Point where the slope rate changes.

Clear Zone That area along the side of the traveled way <u>including the shoulder</u> that is available for recovery of an errant vehicle.

Note: In case of water surface beside the road, the details will be as shown in the fig. below:





10. Vertical clearance:

- For roads = \min . 5.20m
- For railway = min. 6.50m
- For walkway = \min . 2.50m
- For main rivers = min. 6.50m
- For other rivers = min. 3.50m
- For high tension lines = min. 8.8 10m





11. Right of way (محرمات الطريق) $\geq 80 \text{ m}$

Freeway $\approx 200 \text{m}$

Highway $\approx 100 \text{m}$

Used for: future expansion (الأمان), safety (الأمان), and maintenance (الصيانة).

