Case A
Transition Details - Tangent to Curve
When Normal Cross Slope is in the Opposite Direction as Super-elevation

Case B
Transition Details - Tangent to Curve
When Normal Cross Slope is in the Same Direction as Super-elevation

Possible Tabulation:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{101-18} & \quad \text{PC or PT} \\
\text{Baseline} & \quad \text{W} \quad \text{m} \\
\text{PC or PT} & \quad \text{L} \\
\text{Baseline} & \quad \text{PC or PT} \\
\end{align*}
\]
2.0% → 2.0% → 2.0% → 2.0% → 2.0% → 0.0% → 0.0%

CASE A
(Typical Section)

SECTION A-A

CASE T
(Section where high side shoulder crown break rule occurs)

SECTION B-B

CASE U
(Section where e ≥ 7.0%)

SECTION C-C

CASE S
(Section where low side shoulder crown break rule occurs)

SECTION D-D
(Full Superelevation)

1. High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 6% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7.0%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.

2. Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope (s) until the adjacent pavement slope equals s, then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.

3. Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.
2.0% → 2.0% → ← 2.0%

SECTION D-D
(Full Superelevation)

PROFILE GRADE

PROFILE GRADE

PROFILE GRADE

SECTION C-C

CASE U
(Section where \( e \geq 7.0\% \))

PROFILE GRADE

PROFILE GRADE

PROFILE GRADE

CASE T
(Section where high side shoulder crown break rule occurs)

PROFILE GRADE

PROFILE GRADE

PROFILE GRADE

CASE S
(Section where low side shoulder crown break rule occurs)

PROFILE GRADE

PROFILE GRADE

PROFILE GRADE

SECTION WHERE SHOULDER SLOPE TRANSITION BEGINS

1. High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope \((s)\), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.

2. Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope \((s)\) until the adjacent pavement slope equals \(s\), then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.

3. Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.

High Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope \((s)\), until the cross slope break with the adjacent pavement reaches 8.0%. Maintain 8% breakover until superelevation rate reaches 7%. If superelevation rate exceeds 7%, maintain a 1% shoulder cross slope away from the adjacent pavement.

Low Side Shoulder: Maintain normal shoulder cross slope \((s)\) until the adjacent pavement slope equals \(s\), then slope the shoulder at the same cross slope as the adjacent pavement.

Subgrade Surface: Subgrade surface cross slope parallel to pavement surface cross slope.

New logo.

APPROVED BY DESIGN METHODS ENGINEER

REVISIONS:

- New logo.
- Updated design details.