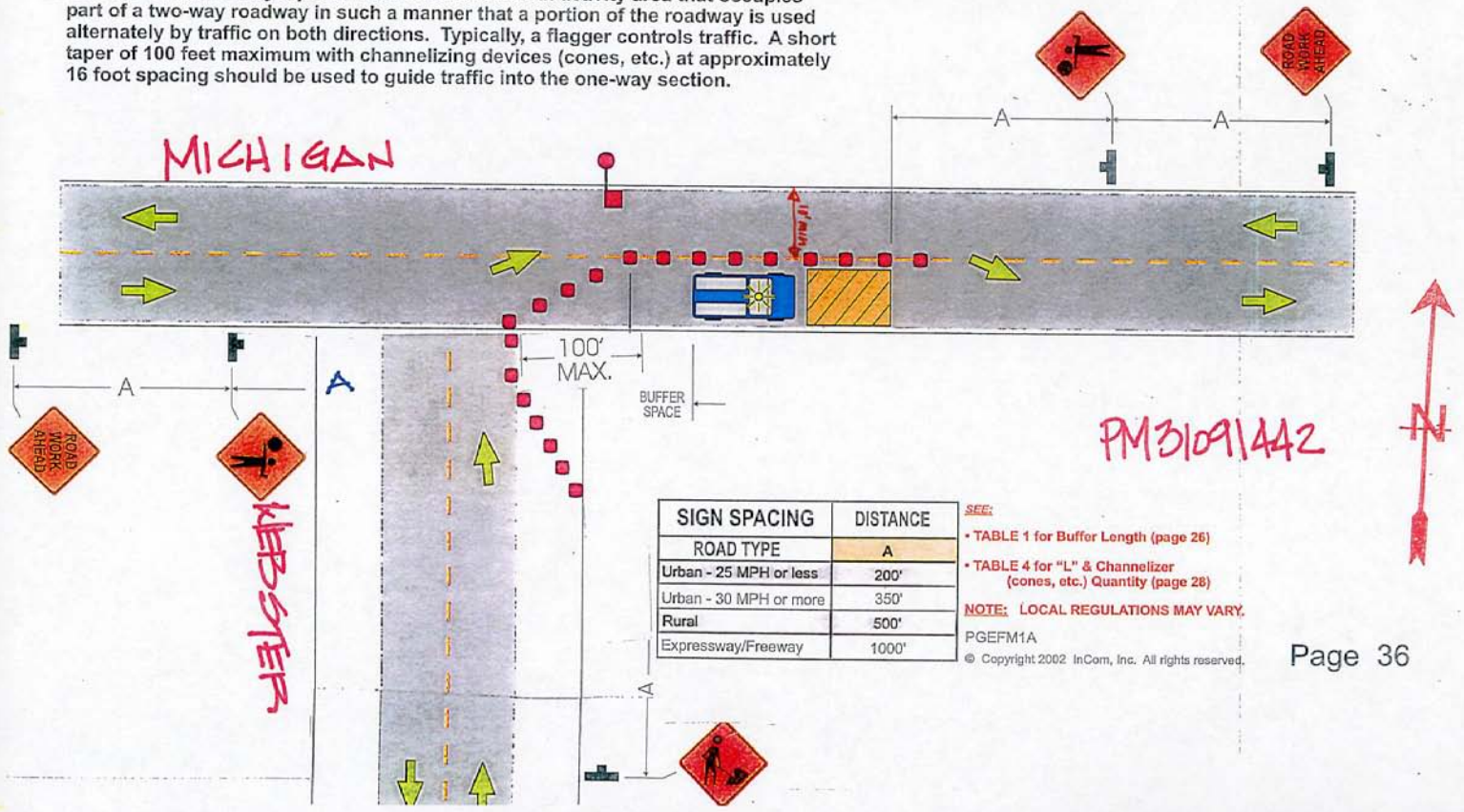
UTILITY TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

UTA-5 Lane Closure on Urban Street, Flagger Control

1. The traffic control procedure shown is appropriate only for low-speed, low-volume streets/roads where traffic cannot regulate itself due to visibility, conditions, volume, etc.
2. A single flagger can regulate traffic when volumes are low and the length of the work space is short, thus enabling drivers to readily see the roadway beyond.
3. Flashing warning lights and/or flags may be used to call attention to the advance warning signs.
4. The one-lane, two-way taper is used in advance of an activity area that occupies part of a two-way roadway in such a manner that a portion of the roadway is used alternately by traffic on both directions. Typically, a flagger controls traffic. A short taper of 100 feet maximum with channelizing devices (cones, etc.) at approximately 16 foot spacing should be used to guide traffic into the one-way section.



SIGN SPACING	DISTANCE
ROAD TYPE	A
Urban - 25 MPH or less	200'
Urban - 30 MPH or more	350'
Rural	500'
Expressway/Freeway	1000'

SEE:
- TABLE 1 for Buffer Length (page 26)
- TABLE 4 for "L" & Channelizer (cones, etc.) Quantity (page 28)

NOTE: LOCAL REGULATIONS MAY VARY.

PGEFM1A

© Copyright 2002 InCom, Inc. All rights reserved.

TABLE 4. Taper length (L) / Channelizer (cones, etc.) quantity Index

MPH	WIDTH OF LANE OFFSET (From Normal Lane Width Due To Work Zone)													
	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'
30	75'	90'	105'	120'	135'	150'	165'	180'	195'	210'	225'	240'	255'	270'
	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(10)
35	102'	123'	143'	163'	184'	204'	225'	245'	265'	286'	306'	327'	347'	368'
	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(11)
40	133'	160'	187'	213'	240'	267'	293'	320'	347'	373'	400'	427'	453'	480'
	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)	(12)
45	225'	270'	315'	360'	405'	450'	495'	540'	585'	630'	675'	720'	765'	810'
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
50	250'	300'	350'	400'	450'	500'	550'	600'	650'	700'	750'	800'	850'	900'
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(18)	(19)	(20)
55	275'	330'	385'	440'	495'	550'	605'	660'	715'	770'	825'	880'	935'	990'
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
60	300'	360'	420'	480'	540'	600'	660'	720'	780'	840'	900'	960'	1020'	1080'
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
65	325'	390'	455'	520'	585'	650'	715'	780'	845'	910'	975'	1040'	1105'	1170'
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

FOR LENGTHS NOT SHOWN ABOVE

L = W x S x S/60 FOR 40 MPH OR LESS
L = W x S FOR 45 MPH OR MORE

L = MINIMUM LENGTH OF TAPER
W = WIDTH OF OFFSET
S = SPEED LIMIT

TAPER LENGTHS
(MIN # OF CHANNELIZERS)

When using Shoulder Taper (1/3 L), determine L based on the actual lane width of the adjacent lane.

© Copyright 2002 InCom, Inc. All rights reserved.
NOTE: Local regulations may vary.

TABLE 1. Guidelines for length of longitudinal buffer space

This table to be used for determining buffer space lengths on all typical application diagrams.

SPEED* MPH	LENGTH in feet
20	35'
25	55'
30	85'
35	120'
40	170'
45	220'
50	280'
55	335'
60	415'

**Posted speed or the anticipated operating speed in mph.*

TABLE 2.
Taper length criteria for temporary traffic control zones

TYPE OF TAPER	TAPER LENGTH
Upstream Tapers:	
• Merging Tapers	L Minimum
• Shifting Tapers	1/2 L Minimum
• Shoulder Tapers	1/3 L Minimum
• Two-Way Traffic (Flagger) Tapers	100 Feet Max
Downstream Tapers: • (Use is optional)	100 Feet Min

Formula for Taper Length "L"

L = W x S x S/60 FOR 40 MPH OR LESS

L = W x S FOR 45 MPH OR MORE

L = MINIMUM LENGTH OF TAPER IN FEET
W = WIDTH OF OFFSET IN FEET
S = SPEED IN MPH

© Copyright 2002 InCom, Inc. All rights reserved.

NOTE: Local regulations may vary.