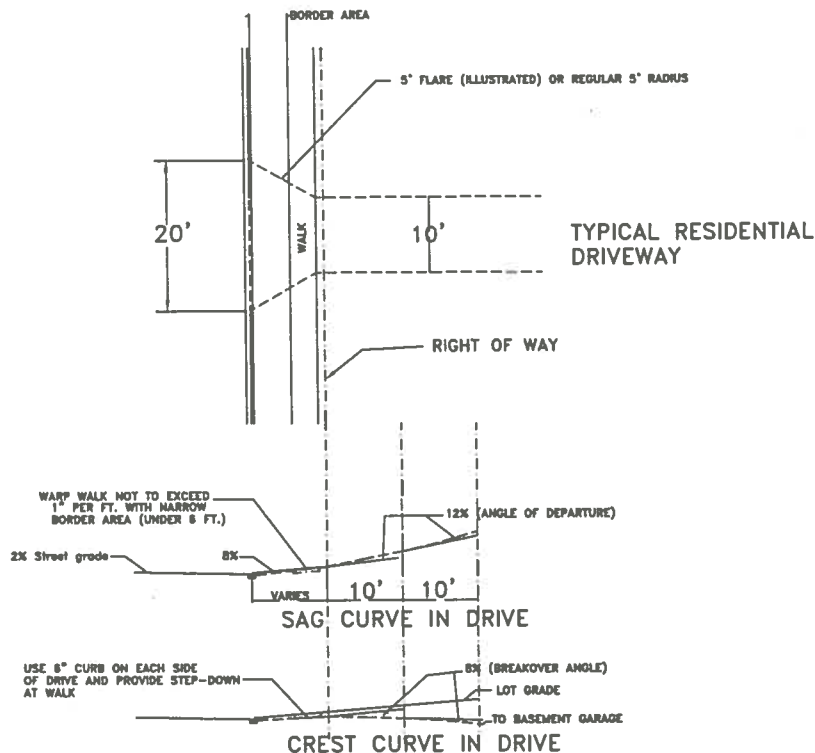


DRIVEWAY DETAILS



NOTES:

DRIVEWAYS:

Because they are deceptively simple in appearance, driveways often do not receive adequate design consideration. Common deficiencies include:

- A. Inadequate radii at street
- B. Excessive grades and grade differences (breakover angles).
- C. Inadequate width.

The typical residential driveway should be designed for passenger-car operation only. For a 90-degree turn, an inside radius of 18 feet and an outside swept path of 30-foot radius will comfortably accommodate most drivers in all passenger cars.

- A minimum width of 10 feet is recommended for single-lane driveways. At the narrowest street width of 22 feet, such a driveway will require 12 foot radii to avoid lane encroachment. At 34-foot street width, the radius required to avoid encroachment drops to only 4 feet. Temporary encroachment on the wrong side of a minor street while entering or leaving a private driveway is generally considered allowable. This suggests a design value of about 5 feet for driveway radius.
- At high volume driveways for schools, apartments or commercial parking lots, increased widths plus radii requirements of 10-15 feet are recommended.
- The common design fault of excessive breakover angle and rear bumper dragging at the gutter line can be avoided by proper grading of the right-of-way cross section. As a general rule, the driveway grade should not exceed 8 percent within the right-of-way area. Of greater importance is the change in grade, which should not exceed 12 percent within any 10 feet of distance. Car "bottoming" on the crest can be avoided by use of 8 percent maximum change per 10 feet.

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TRANSPORTATION DIVISION
CITY OF MENLO PARK

Driveway Grade Guidelines

APPROVED:

Transportation Manager

DATE: 3/28/96