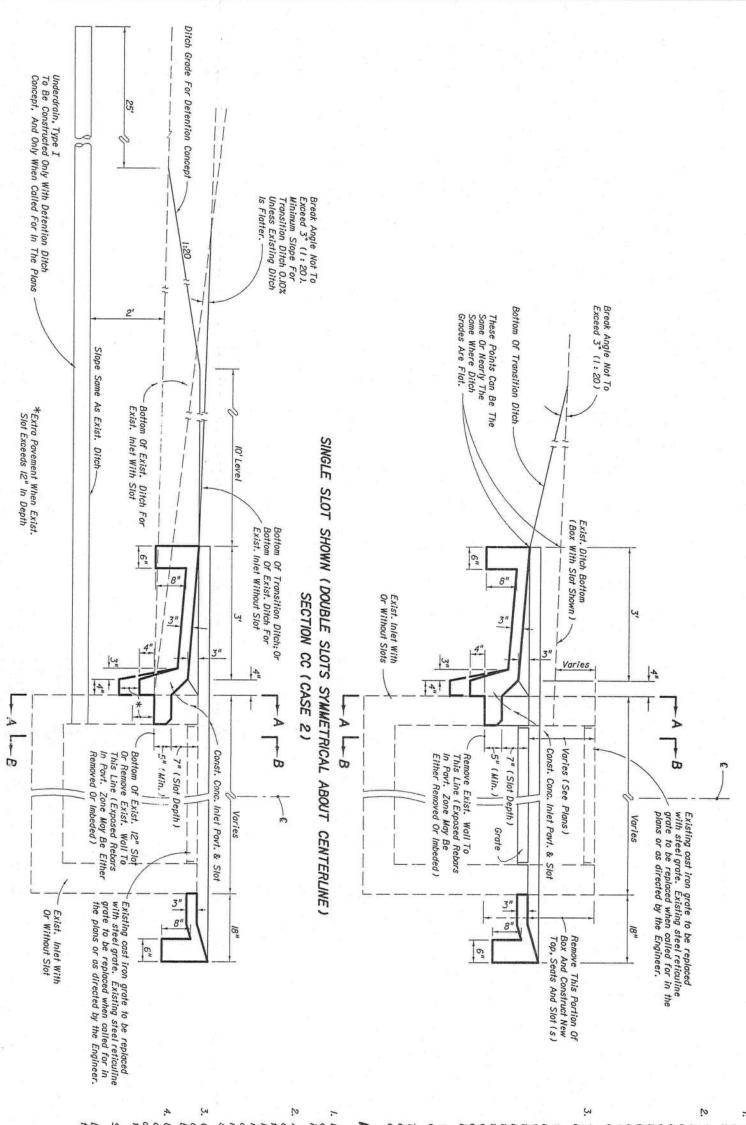
END VIEW (FRONT) Skimmer Height as specified in the plans Steel Sheet 0.1345 Thick (10 Gage) SIDE PANEL 7 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 B TOP VIEW SIDE VIEW Bolt Spacing S & Dia. 4" Thick x 12" Wide FLAT BAR Top Flange (Cut Away) Steel Sheet 0.1345" Thick (10 Gage) Front Panel Width Varies, See General Notes FRONT VIEW TOP VIEW FRONT PANEL なりia. (6 Holes) STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OUTLET CONTROL STRUCTURES END VIEW SKIMMER FOR 8 2 of 2



## DESIGN NOTES FOR TRAVERSABLE SLOT INLETS (PARTIAL) FOR EXISTING INLETS

- The general purpose of these conversions is to remove the hazard of the protruding inlet top, while not creating a hazard by depressing the top too deeply.
- 2. The corrective procedure depends on the approach ditch grade and hydraulic requirements of the site. The selection of the appropriate case depends on the relationship between inlet top and ditch elevation, and, on the vertical clearance between the top of the uppermost pipels) and the grate. The purpose for the Case I conversion is to add the traversable slot to an existing inlet where top removal, change in grate elevation and ditch transitions are not required. Case 2 will normally be applicable to ditches with flatter grades adjoining the inlet. Case 3 will normally be applicable to ditches with steeper grades adjoining the inlet where buildup of the existing ditch is acceptable.
- The designer shall stipulate in the plans which case is to be constructed at each individual inlet location.

Where the existing inlet top is above the existing ditch (Case 2) but borrow material will be required to adjust the ditch (Case 3), and vertical clearance or other conditions do not prevent removal of the inlet top, the designer should call for Case 2. The designer shall determine if ditch reconstruction is required more than 35 feet beyond any traversable slot side and shall include separate pay items in the plans to cover the cost for that portion of required ditch reconstruction exceeding the 35 foot limit. The designer shall also determine whether ditch powement is required for ditch restoration within the 35 foot limit and include that powement under a pay item separate from the inlets partial.

When the detention ditch concept is to be used with Case 3, the designer shall stipulate 'Case 3 (Detention)' in the plans.

The designer shall determine whether tight soil or other conditions at each individual inlet indicates the need for underdrain in Case 3 conversions and shall call for Underdrain, Type I in the plans.

## METHOD OF PAYMENT FOR TRAVERSABLE SLOT INLETS (PARTIAL) FOR EXISTING INLETS

- Existing inlets converted to traversable slot tops under Cases I, 2 and 3 shall be paid for as inlets partial, each. Case shall not be included in the pay item description.
- All ditch reconstruction work within 35 feet of each traversable slot conversion, whether required by these details or as a direct result of the conversion, shall be included as a part of the partial cost. Reconstruction work shall include excavation and removal of surplus materials or borrow materials in place, grading, compocition, shaping and seeding and mulching. Sodding, ditch povement and underdrain are not included as part of the inlet partial cost and are to be paid for separately.
- Concrete inlet pavement and sodding shall be in accordance with the sections on this detail and with the Plan on Sheet 2 and Sections AA, BB and CC (as Case I) and tabular quantities on Sheet 3.
- 4. Unit price and payment shall constitute full compensation for inlet conversion (including concrete inlet paying and replacement graie (s); difch reconstruction, seeding and mulching, and shall be paid for under the contract price for Inlets (DT Bot) (Type \_\_\_) (Partial), each.

Sodding shall be paid for under the contract unit price for Sodding, SY.

Ditch pavement shall be paid for separate from the inlet by pavement type(s) and unit(s) as called for in the plans.

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## TYPES C, D, E & H

Checked By JNG/EGR 5/22/86	Drawn By HSD/dds	Designed By NG/EGR 3/10/8	Names
5/22/86	5/20/86	3/10/86	Names Dates
8	HSD/dds 5/20/86 Revision		Capada and and and and and and and and and
4 of 5	Sheet No.	State Orainage B	W Val
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TRAVERSABLE

**SL07** 

MLETS

(PARTIAL)

FOR

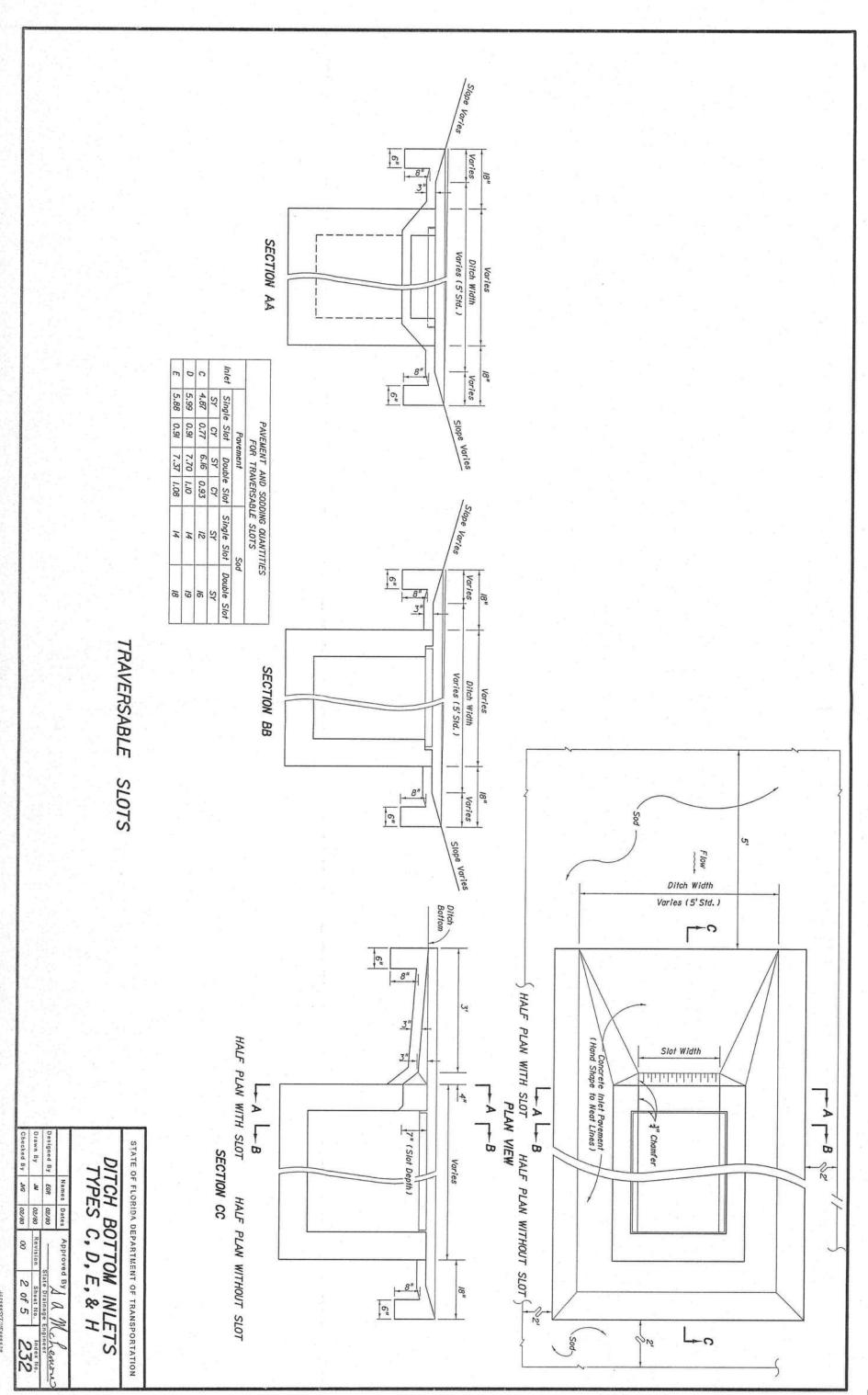
EXISTING

INLETS

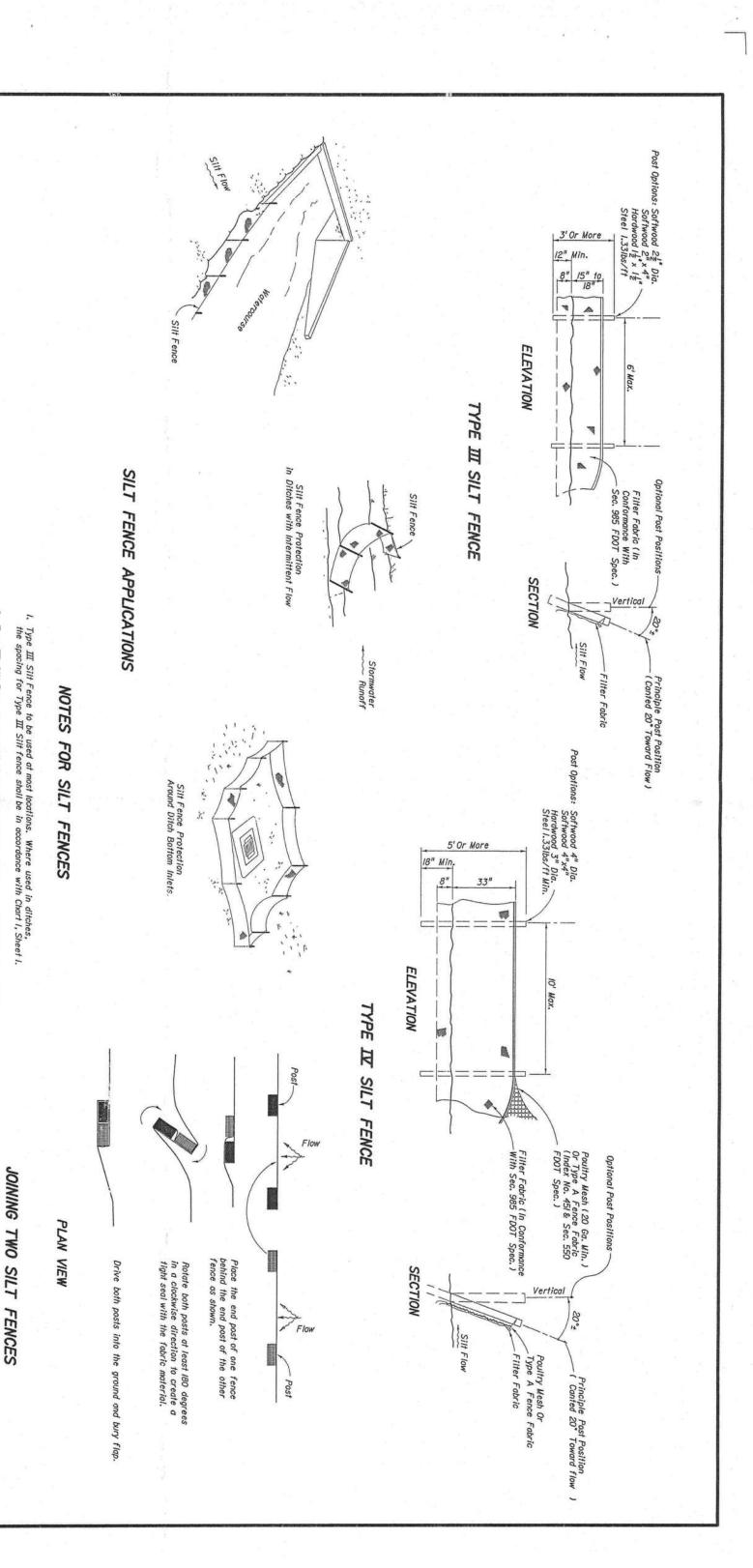
SINGLE SLOT

SHOWN (DOUBLE SLOTS SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CENTERLINE)

SECTION CC (CASE 3)



NASSESSYTTHESSESSES



 Designed By
 RAA/CIA
 09/85

 Drawn By
 LRE
 09/85

 Checked By
 RAA
 80/85

02

3 of 3

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TEMPORARY EROSION

AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Approved By

homore

2. Type  ${\rm IV}$  Silt Fence to be used where large sediment loads are anticipated. Suggested use is where fill slope is 1:2 or steeper and length of slope exceeds 25 feet. Avoid use where the detained water may back into travel lanes or off the right of way.

Do not construct silt fences across permanent flowing watercourses. Silt fences are to be at upland locations and turbidity barriers used at permanent bodies of water.

Where used as slope protection, Silt Fence is to be constructed on 0% longitudinal grade to avoid channelizing runoff along the length of the fence.

5. Silt Fence to be paid for under the contract unit price for Staked Silt Fence, (LF).

Slope (In x )

Slope

DITCH INSTALLATIONS AT DRAINAGE STRUCTURES

| | Limits Of Construction

Limits Of Construction -

20' Max.

- Silt Barrier

Тур. 1

50' Max.

Ditch Silt Barrier

— € Median Ditch

50' Max.

- Silt Barrier

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RECOMMENDED SPACING FOR BALED HAY BARRIERS AND TYPE III SILT FENCE

CHART

Spacing (In Feet)