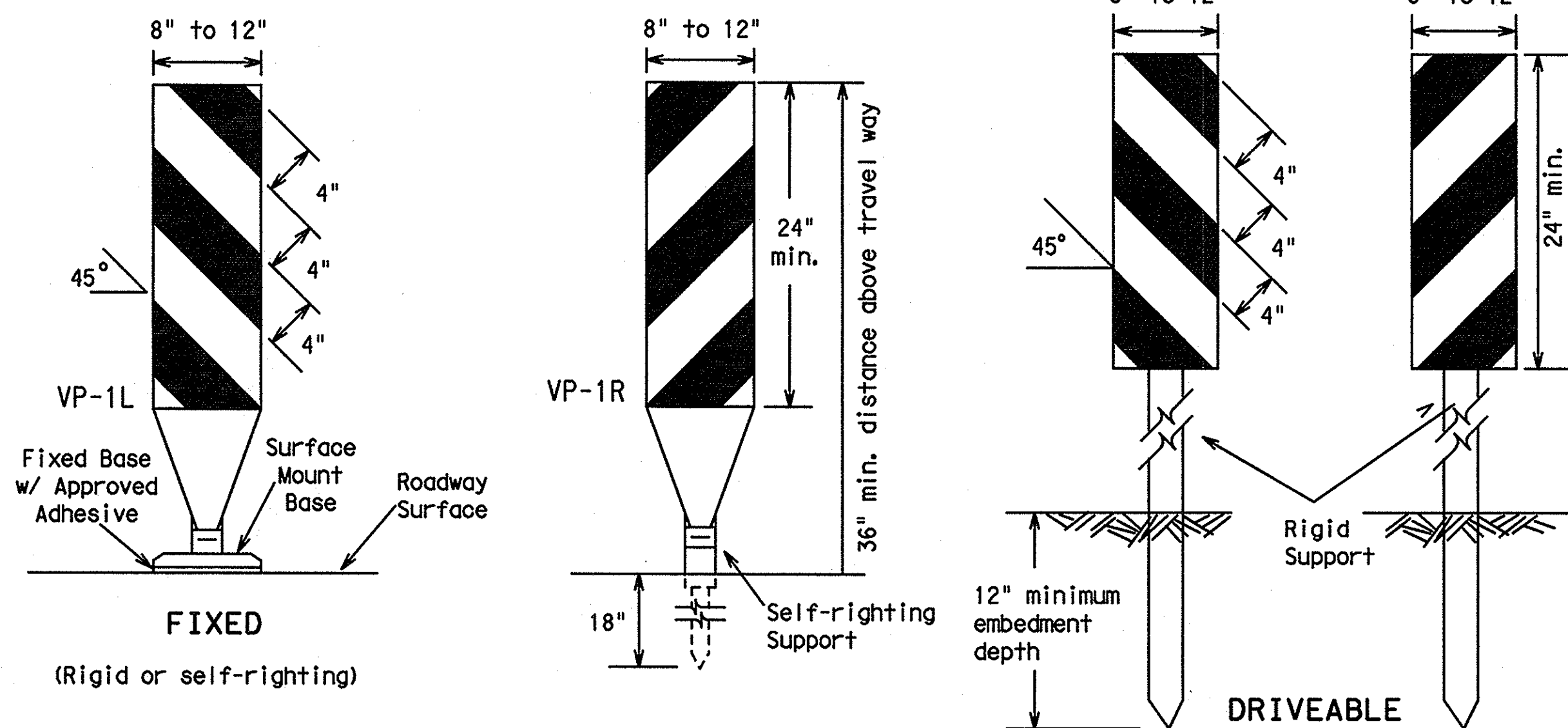


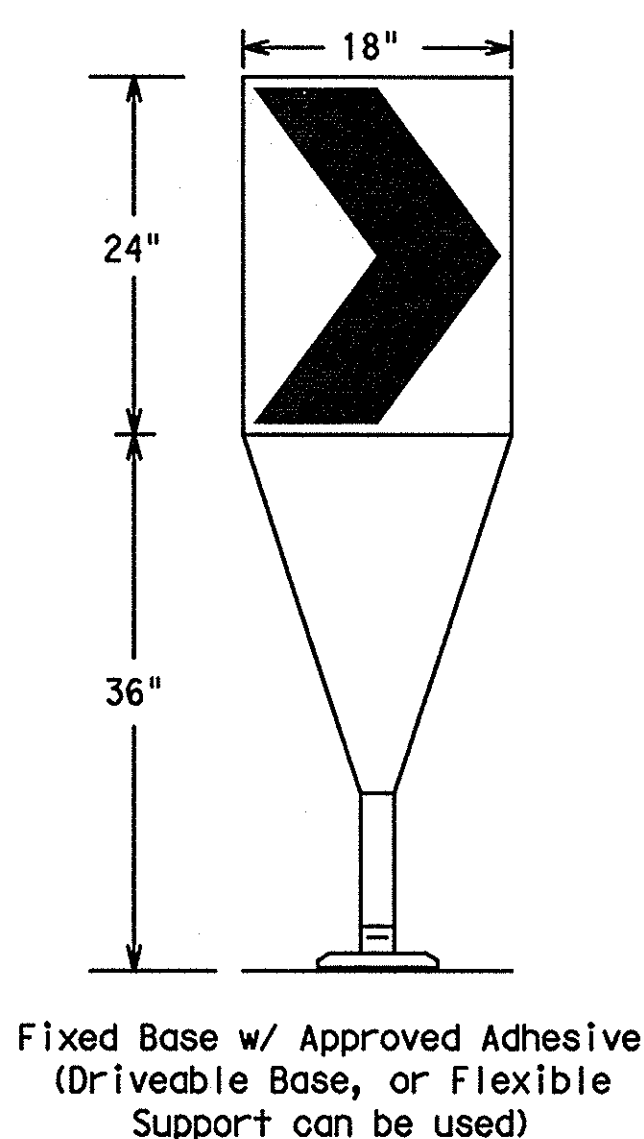
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## CHANNELIZING DEVICES

### VERTICAL PANELS (VPs)



### CHEVRONS



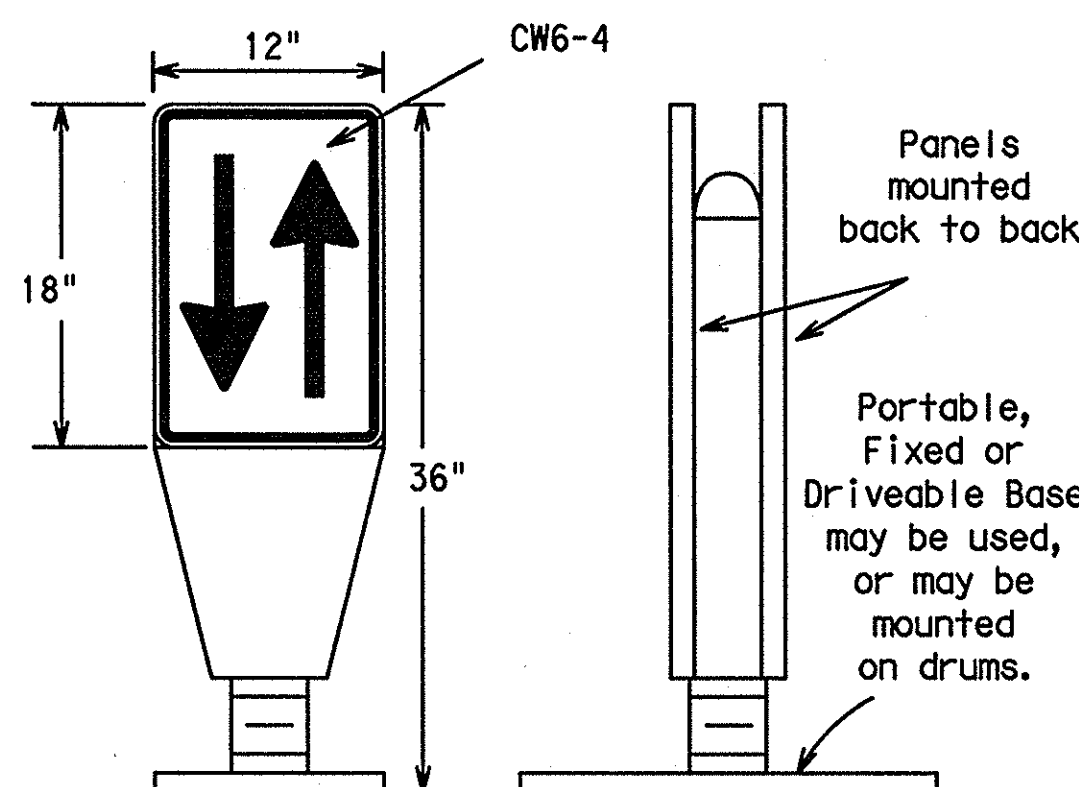
1. The chevron shall be a vertical rectangle with a minimum size of 12 by 18 inches.
2. Chevrons are intended to give notice of a sharp change of alignment with the direction of travel and provide additional emphasis and guidance for vehicle operators with regard to changes in horizontal alignment of the roadway.
3. Chevrons, when used, shall be erected on the outside of a sharp curve or turn, or on the far side of an intersection. They shall be in line with and at right angles to approaching traffic. Spacing should be such that the motorist always has three in view, until the change in alignment eliminates its need.
4. To be effective, the chevron should be visible for at least 500 feet.
5. Chevrons shall be orange with a black nonreflective legend. Sheeting for the chevron shall be retroreflective Type E (Fluorescent Prismatic) conforming to Departmental Material Specification DMS-8300, unless noted otherwise. The legend shall be black vinyl non-reflective decal sheeting meeting the requirements of DMS-8300.
6. For Long Term Stationary use on tapers or transitions on freeways and divided highways self-righting chevrons may be used to supplement plastic drums but not to replace plastic drums.

### GENERAL NOTES:

1. Work Zone channelizing devices illustrated on this sheet may be installed in close proximity to traffic and are suitable for use on high or low speed roadways. The Engineer/Inspector shall ensure that spacing and placement is uniform and in accordance with the "Texas Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices" (TMUTCD).
2. Channelizing devices shown on this sheet may have a driveable, fixed or portable base. The requirement for self-righting channelizing devices must be specified in the General Notes or other plan sheets.
3. Channelizing devices on self-righting supports should be used in work zone areas where channelizing devices are frequently impacted by errant vehicles or vehicle related wind gusts making alignment of the channelizing devices difficult to maintain. Locations of these devices shall be detailed elsewhere in the plans. These devices shall conform to the TMUTCD and the "Compliant Work Zone Traffic Control Devices List" (CWZTCD).
4. The Contractor shall maintain devices in a clean condition and replace damaged, nonreflective, faded, or broken devices and bases as required by the Engineer/Inspector. The Contractor shall be required to maintain proper device spacing and alignment.
5. Portable bases shall be fabricated from virgin and/or recycled rubber. The portable bases shall weigh approximately 35 lbs.
6. Pavement surfaces shall be prepared in a manner that ensures proper bonding between the adhesives, the fixed mount bases and the pavement surface. Adhesives shall be prepared and applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
7. The installation and removal of channelizing devices shall not cause detrimental effects to the final pavement surfaces, including pavement surface discoloration or surface integrity. Driveable bases shall not be permitted on final pavement surfaces. The Engineer/Inspector shall approve all application and removal procedures of fixed bases.
8. Examples on this sheet are commonly used channelizing devices in work zones. For other devices, refer to the CWZTCD.

1. Vertical Panels (VP's) are normally used to channelize traffic or divide opposing lanes of traffic.
2. VP's may be used in daytime or nighttime situations. They may be used at the edge of shoulder drop-offs and other areas such as lane transitions where positive daytime and nighttime delineation is required. The Engineer/Inspector shall refer to the Roadway Design Manual Appendix B "Treatment of Pavement Drop-offs in Work Zones" for additional guidelines on the use of VP's for drop-offs.
3. VP's should be mounted back to back if used at the edge of outs adjacent to two-way two lane roadways. Stripes are to be reflective orange and reflective white and should always slope downward toward the travel lane.
4. VP's used on expressways and freeways or other high speed roadways, shall have a minimum of 270 square inches of retroreflective area facing traffic.
5. Self-righting supports are available with portable base. See "Compliant Work Zone Traffic Control Devices List" (CWZTCD).
6. Sheeting for the VP's shall be retroreflective Type C (High Specific Intensity) conforming to Departmental Material Specification DMS-8300, unless noted otherwise.
7. Where the height of reflective material on the vertical panel is greater than 36 inches, a panel stripe of 6 inches shall be used.

### OPPOSING TRAFFIC LANE DIVIDERS (OTLD)

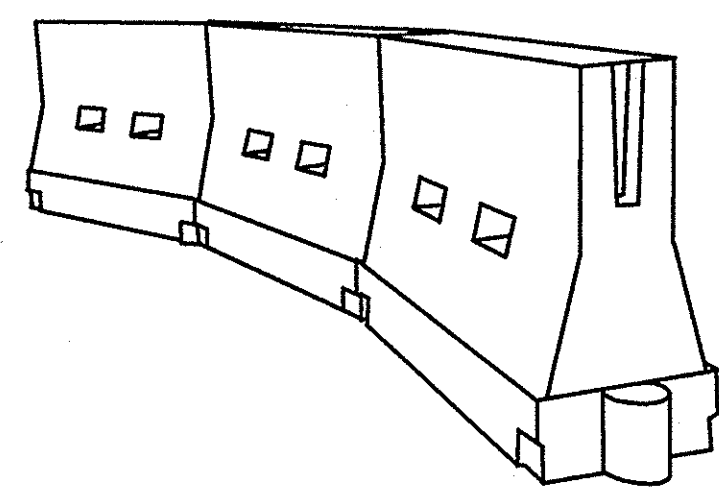


1. Opposing Traffic Lane Dividers (OTLD) are delineation devices designed to convert a normal one-way roadway section to two-way operation. OTLD's are used on temporary centerlines. The upward and downward arrows on the sign's face indicate the direction of traffic on either side of the divider. The base is secured to the pavement with an adhesive or rubber weight to minimize movement caused by a vehicle impact or wind gust.
2. The OTLD may be used in combination with simple tubular markers or VPs.
3. Spacing between the OTLD shall not exceed 500 feet. Tubular markers or VPs placed between the OTLD's should not exceed 100 foot spacing.
4. The OTLD shall be orange with a black non-reflective legend. Sheeting for the OTLD shall be retroreflective Type E (Fluorescent Prismatic) conforming to Departmental Material Specification DMS-8300, unless noted otherwise. The legend shall be black vinyl non-reflective decal sheeting meeting the requirements of DMS-8300.

Posted Speed	Formula	Minimum Desirable Taper Lengths **			Suggested Maximum Spacing of Channelizing Devices	
		10' Offset	11' Offset	12' Offset	On a Taper	On a Tangent
30	$L = \frac{WS^2}{60}$	150'	165'	180'	30'	60' - 75'
35		205'	225'	245'	35'	70' - 90'
40	L=WS	265'	295'	320'	40'	80' - 100'
45		450'	495'	540'	45'	90' - 110'
50	L=WS	500'	550'	600'	50'	100' - 125'
55		550'	605'	660'	55'	110' - 140'
60	L=WS	600'	660'	720'	60'	120' - 150'
65		650'	715'	780'	65'	130' - 165'
70	L=WS	700'	770'	840'	70'	140' - 175'
75		750'	825'	900'	75'	150' - 185'
80	L=WS	800'	880'	960'	80'	160' - 195'
80		800'	880'	960'	80'	160' - 195'

\*\*Taper lengths have been rounded off.  
L=Length of Taper (FT.) W=Width of Offset (FT.)  
S=Posted Speed (MPH)

### HOLLOW OR WATER BALLASTED SYSTEMS USED AS LONGITUDINAL CHANNELIZING DEVICES OR BARRIERS



#### LONGITUDINAL CHANNELIZING DEVICES

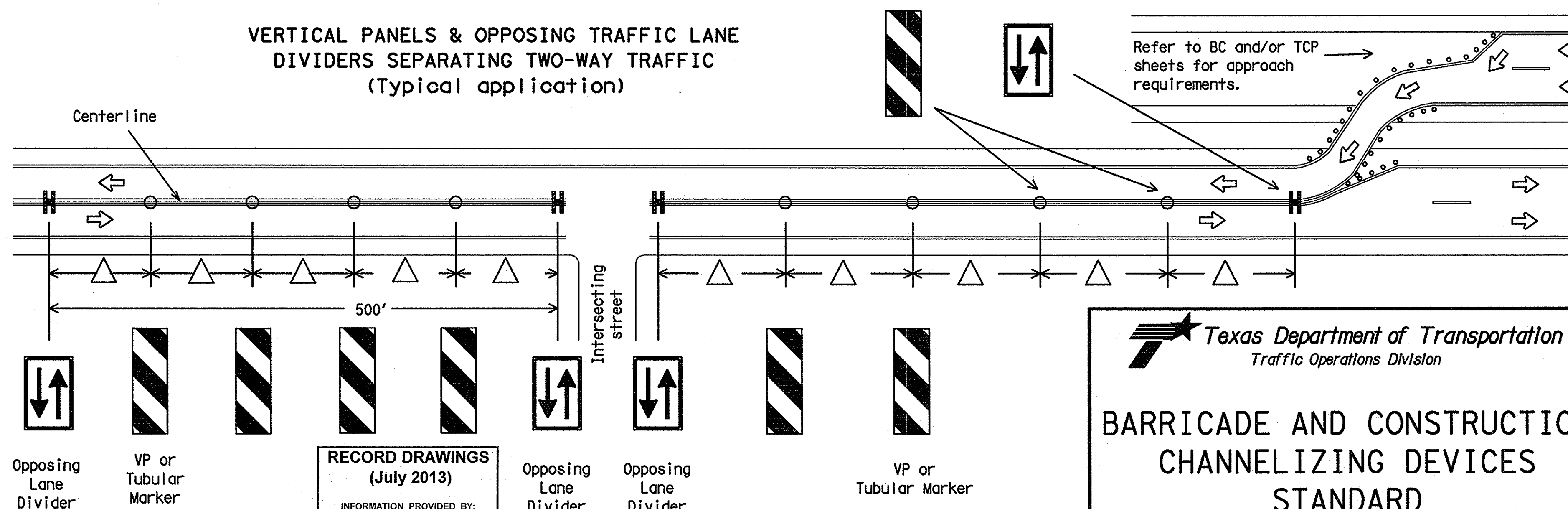
1. Longitudinal channelizing devices are crashworthy, lightweight, deformable devices that are highly visible, have good target value and can be connected together. They are not designed to contain or redirect a vehicle on impact.
2. Longitudinal channelizing devices may be used instead of a line of cones or drums.
3. Longitudinal channelizing devices shall be placed in accordance to application and installation requirements specific to the device, and used only when shown on the CWZTCD list.
4. Longitudinal channelizing devices should not be used to provide positive protection for obstacles, pedestrians or workers.
5. Longitudinal channelizing devices shall be retroreflective, or supplemented with retroreflective delineation as required for temporary barriers on BC(7)-07.

#### WATER BALLASTED SYSTEMS USED AS BARRIERS

1. Water ballasted systems used as barriers shall not be used solely to channelize road users, but also to protect the work space per the appropriate NCHRP 350 crashworthiness requirements based on roadway speed and barrier application.
2. Water ballasted systems used to channelize vehicular traffic shall be supplemented with retroreflective delineation or channelizing devices to improve daytime/nighttime visibility. They may also be supplemented with pavement markings.
3. Water ballasted systems used as barriers shall be placed in accordance to application and installation requirements specific to the device, and used only when shown on the CWZTCD list.
4. Water ballasted systems used as barriers should not be used for a merging taper except in low speed (less than 45 MPH) urban areas. When used on a taper in a low speed urban area, the taper shall be delineated and the taper length should be designed to optimize road user operations considering the available geometric conditions.
5. When water ballasted systems used as barriers have blunt ends exposed to traffic, they should be attenuated as per manufacturer recommendations or flared to point outside the clear zone.

If used to channelize pedestrians, longitudinal channelizing devices or water ballasted systems must have a continuous detectable bottom for users of long canes and the top of the unit shall be not less than 32 inches in height.

### VERTICAL PANELS & OPPOSING TRAFFIC LANE DIVIDERS SEPARATING TWO-WAY TRAFFIC (Typical application)



RECORD DRAWINGS  
(July 2013)  
INFORMATION PROVIDED BY:  
Rogers-O'Brien Construction Company

△ Spacing between the VP's or tubular markers shall not exceed 100 feet. On roadways with speeds less than 45 MPH, spacing between the tubular markers or VP's shall be as shown on the channelizing spacing table shown on this page. If the table shows spacing greater than 100 feet based on the roadway speed, then use a maximum of 100 feet spacing between the tubular markers or VP's. Every fifth channelizing device shall be an OTLD, except when the OTLD must be spaced closer to accommodate an intersection. Spacing between the OTLD shall not exceed 500 feet.

Texas Department of Transportation  
Traffic Operations Division

## BARRICADE AND CONSTRUCTION CHANNELIZING DEVICES STANDARD

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BC(9)-07

REV	DATE	BY	CHKD	REVISIONS
9-07	11-4-02	JUB	JUB	REVISIONS