

- NOTES:
- A MINIMUM OF 0.5% SLOPE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
 - CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE PROVIDED EVERY 20 FEET.
 - EXPANSION JOINTS SHALL BE PROVIDED EVERY 100 FEET.

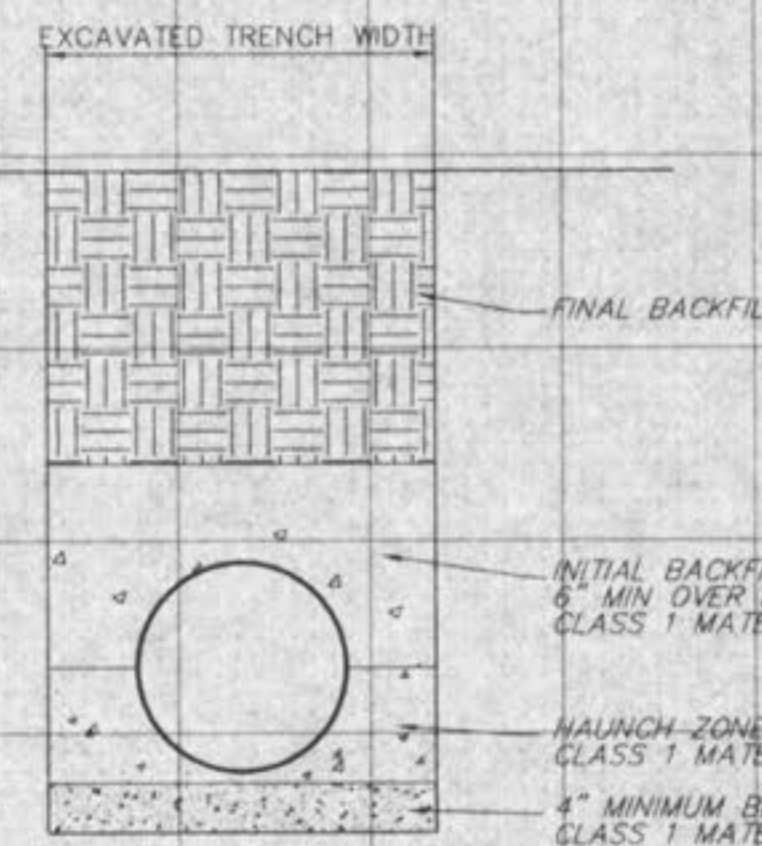
- The use of High Density Polyethylene Corrugated pipe A.D.S. #12 or Equal will be permitted as an acceptable alternative to reinforced concrete pipe. Pipe shall meet A.S.T.M. D-2321 and AASHTO M-294-921. Concrete flared end sections and inlet structures shall be required. Pipe must have smooth interior wall and is not to be used inside the Public Right-of-Way.

All concrete pipe or HDPE pipe shall be installed with o-ring rubber type gaskets per M.S.D. Standard Construction Specifications or Manufacturer.

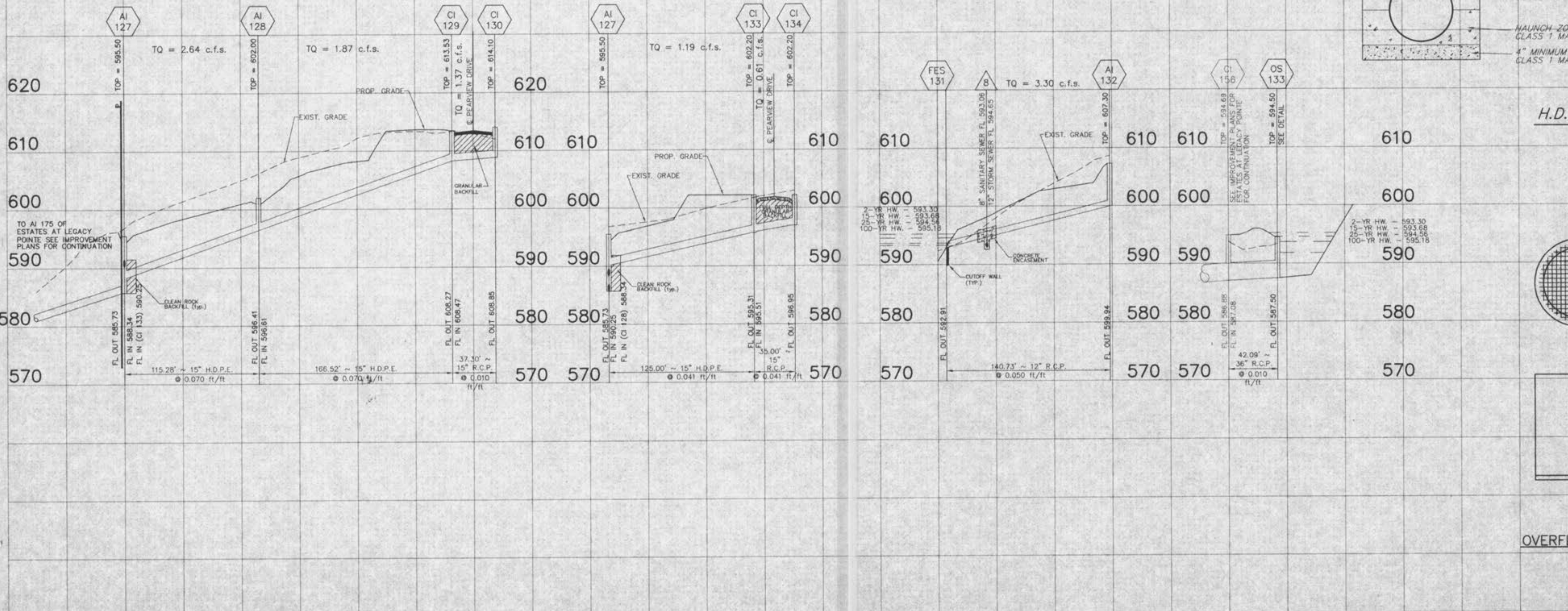
- In typical conditions the minimum trench width is determined by the size of the pipe and the ability to get compaction equipment between the pipe and the trench walls. The minimum trench width should not be less than the outside diameter plus 16 inches or the pipe outside diameter times 1.25 plus 12 inches, whichever is greater. High speed trenchers may enable satisfactory installation of pipe in narrower trenches. Poor in-situ soil conditions such as peat, muck, running sands, or expansive clays will require substantially wider backfill as well as deeper foundation and bedding. Trench width and foundation depth should be based on a thorough site investigation.

- Backfill in the area up to the springline should be carefully placed and compacted to achieve a minimum E value of 1,000 psi as detailed in ASTM D2321. A minimum of 12" of backfill should be placed and compacted above the crown of the pipe. It is typical for trenches to be backfilled entirely with Type I or Type II materials when under pavement.

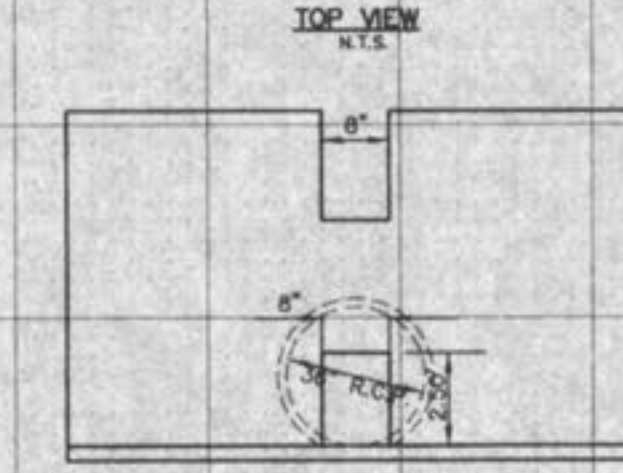
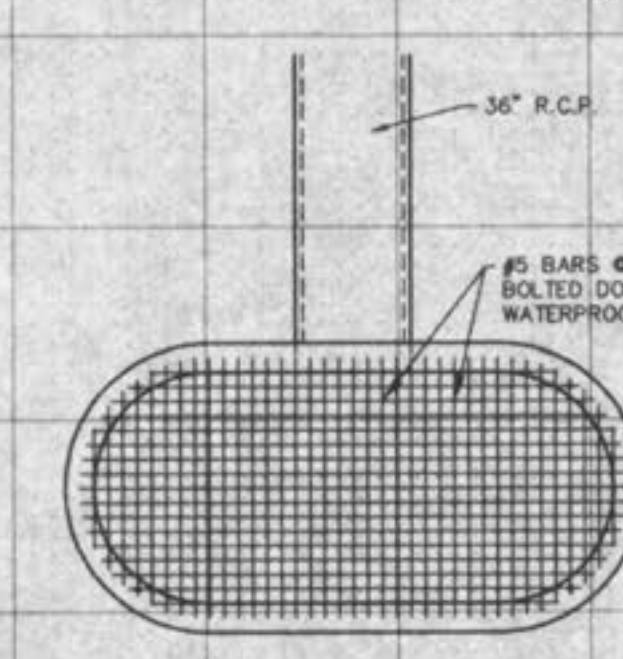
- Flexible pipe should never be installed in a concrete cradle, as done for rigid pipe in a Class A installation. This type of installation could create concentrated forces at the ends of the cradle when the pipe has deformed.



SCALES: 1"=50' HORIZONTAL
1"=10' VERTICAL



H.D.P.E. PIPE DETAIL
N.T.S.



OVERFLOW STRUCTURE #133
N.T.S.

The Overflow Structure is to be a Standard Double Untrapped Street Inlet Precast Concrete (without top). See M.S.D. Detail 35. The bottom must be constructed to the correct height so that no brick will be used. A rectangular orifice 6" x 2.5" h, with a flowline of 567.50 will be used. (See Detention Calculations.)

Underground utilities have been plotted from available information and, therefore, their locations shall be considered approximate only. The verification of the location of all underground utilities, either shown or not shown, on these plans shall be the responsibility of the Contractor, and shall be located prior to any grading or construction of the improvements.

These engineering plans have been prepared at the request of the developer for construction with some rock data, but not sufficient enough to determine the exact location of all existing rock conditions.

If existing rock conditions are encountered during construction it shall be the responsibility of the developer and/or his contractor to contact Box Engineering Co., Inc. and the soils engineer for the project at the time of encounter to determine the best design to continue construction.