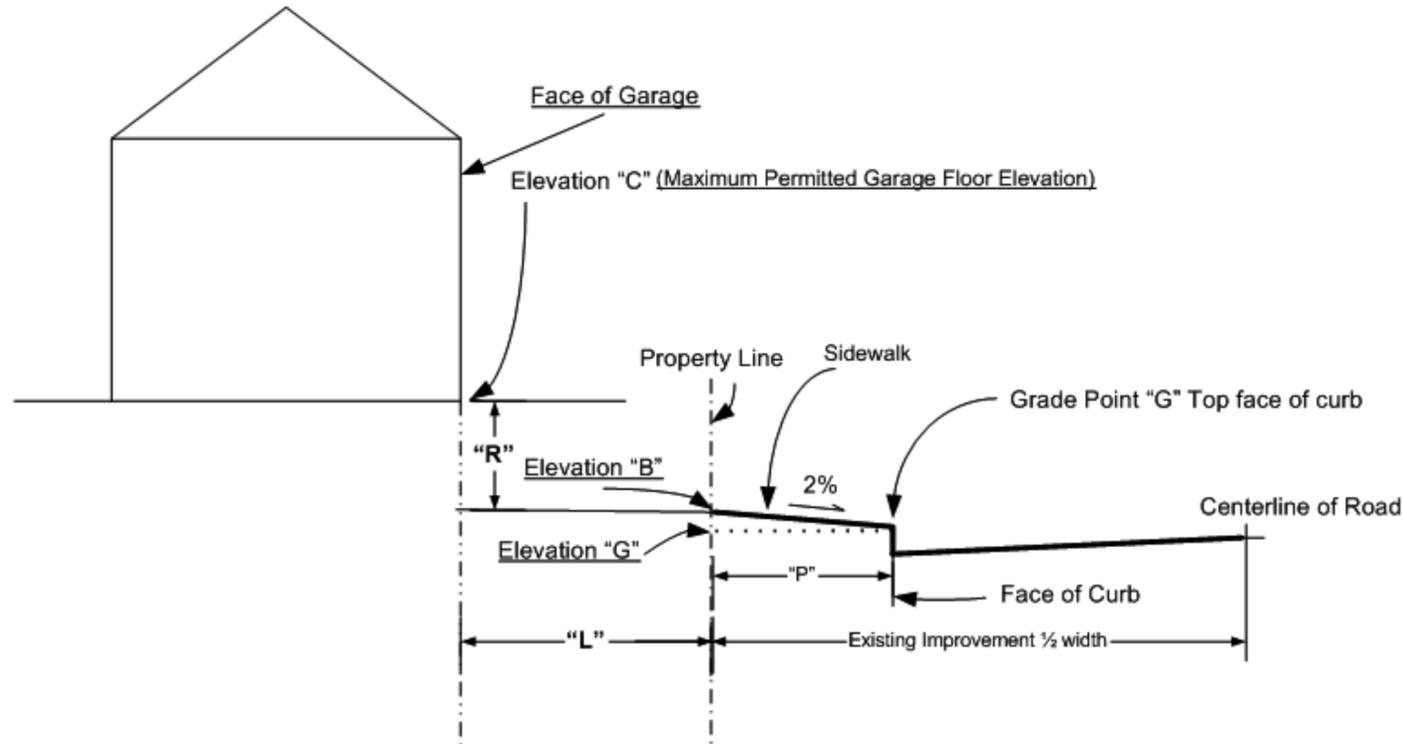


CASE E: PROJECT/BUILDING IS ABOVE ROAD ELEVATION WITH EXISTING CURB



Step 1: Project curb elevation of the road to intersect with the property line: Elevation "G" in feet is:

→ G =

Step 2: Measure "P" from face of curb to property line, calculate "B" by this formula: $B = P * (0.02) + G$

→ B =

Step 3: Determine distance between garage face and property line Dimension "L", round up to nearest foot

→ L =

Step 4: Based on the value of "L", use Table 1 and find the corresponding "R", this is maximum "R" (the designer may use a rise less than "R" value shown in Table 1)

→ R =

Step 5: Given "L" and "R", calculate "C", maximum permitted garage floor elevation $C = B + R$

→ C =

NOTES:

1) This standard drawing is applicable to projects THAT SATISFY the minimum right of way requirements, see Seattle Street Improvement Manual Requirements Section Table 1 on page 2-4 and arterial list in Appendix A. Applicant/designer shall check to ensure minimum right of way is available for the project's land use zone category prior to using this guideline.

2) This standard is applicable to arterial and non arterial roadways. Refer to Seattle Street Improvement Manual for Minimum Right Of Way widths.

3) For $L \leq 5'-6"$, a building grade sheet shall be obtained from Seattle Department of Planning and Development.

Table 1: Driveway Slope Table

| Up @ 2% then up Sag (4.7 Degree) curve to 20% to Crest (6.4 Degree) curve to sloped floor 2% up into garage | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Driveway length on site "L" (feet) | Maximum driveway rise "R" (feet) | Maximum driveway rise "R" (inches) |
| 6 | 0.60 | 7 1/4 |
| 7 | 0.70 | 8 3/8 |
| 8 | 0.80 | 9 5/8 |
| 9 | 0.90 | 10 3/4 |
| 10 | 1.00 | 12 |
| 11 | 1.11 | 13 3/8 |
| 12 | 1.23 | 14 3/4 |
| 13 | 1.35 | 16 1/8 |
| 14 | 1.47 | 17 5/8 |
| 15 | 1.59 | 19 1/8 |
| 16 | 1.72 | 20 5/8 |
| 17 | 1.84 | 22 1/8 |
| 18 | 1.97 | 23 3/4 |
| 19 | 2.11 | 25 3/8 |
| 20 | 2.31 | 27 3/4 |
| 21 | 2.51 | 30 1/8 |
| 22 | 2.71 | 32 1/2 |
| 23 | 2.91 | 34 7/8 |
| 24 | 3.11 | 37 3/8 |
| 25 | 3.31 | 39 3/4 |
| 26 | 3.51 | 42 1/8 |

NOTE: For each additional foot of "L" add 0.2' to the corresponding "R" dimension. Example: $L=29' \Rightarrow R = 3(0.2) + 3.51 = 4.11'$