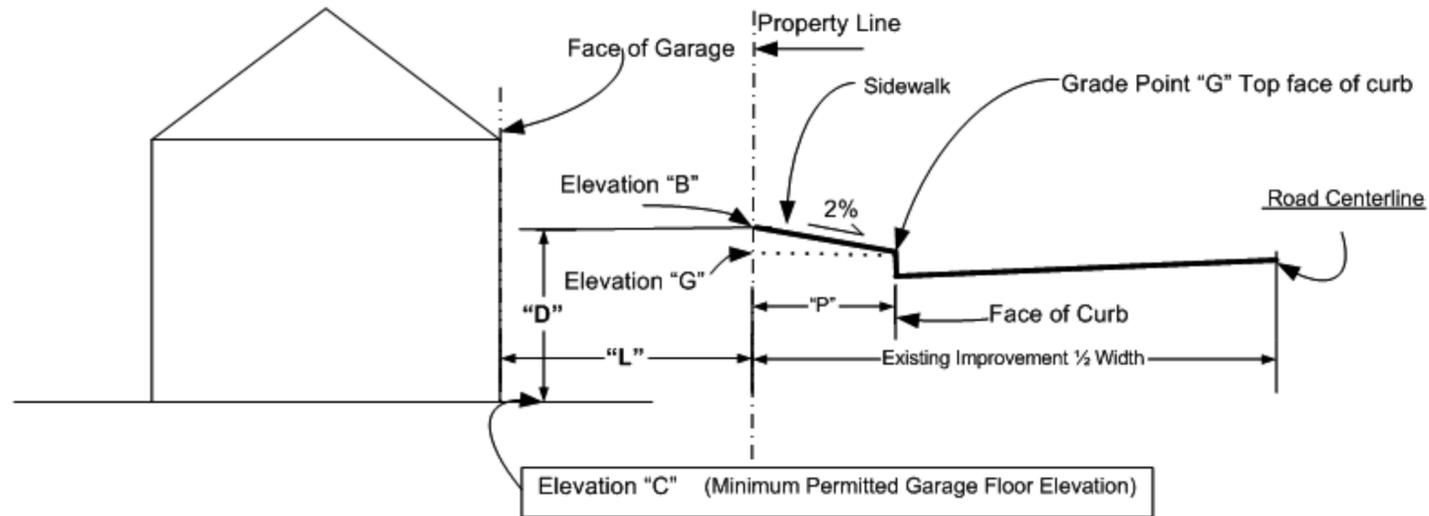


CASE F: PROJECT/BUILDING IS BELOW ROAD ELEVATION WITH EXISTING CURB



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 Page 2-4 and arterial list on 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 2: Driveway Slope Table

Up @ 2% then down over Crest (6.4 Degree) curve to 20% to Sag (4.7 Degree) curve to Flat floor 0%		
Driveway length on site "L" (feet)	Maximum driveway drop "D" (feet)	Maximum driveway drop "D" (Inches)
6	0.58	6 7/8
7	0.67	8 1/8
8	0.77	9 1/2
9	0.87	10 3/8
10	0.96	11 1/2
11	1.06	12 3/4
12	1.16	13 7/8
13	1.25	15
14	1.35	16 1/8
15	1.44	17 3/8
16	1.54	18 1/2
17	1.64	19 5/8
18	1.73	20 3/4
19	1.83	22
20	1.93	23 1/8
21	2.02	24 1/4
22	2.12	25 3/8
23	2.32	27 7/8
24	2.52	30 1/4
25	2.72	32 5/8
26	2.92	35

NOTE: For each additional foot of "L" add 0.2' to the corresponding "D" dimension. Example: $L=29' \Rightarrow D = 3(0.2) + 2.92 = 3.52'$

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 2 and find the corresponding "D", this is maximum "D" (the designer may choose a drop less than the "D" Value shown in Table 1)

→ D=

Step 5: Given "L" and "D", calculate "C", minimum permitted garage floor elevation: $C = B - D$

→ C=