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ABSTRACT

This curriculum guide contains a course in civil drafting to train entry-level workers for jobs in the field. The module contains 12 instructional units that cover the following topics: (1) introduction to civil drafting; (2) map scales and measurement; (3) standard symbols and abbreviations; (4) interpretation of surveyor's notations; (5) legal land descriptions; (6) map drafting procedures; (7) plats and subdivisions; (8) topographic mapping; (9) transportation mapping; (10) municipal mapping; (11) structural drafting; and (12) computer applications. Each instructional unit follows a standard format that includes some or all of these eight basic components: performance objectives, suggested activities for teachers and students, information sheets, assignment sheets, job sheets, transparency masters, tests, and answers to tests. All unit components focus on measurable and observable learning outcomes and are designed for use in more than one lesson or class period. (KC)

CIVIL DRAFTING

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CIVIL DRAFTING

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FOREWORD

For many years those responsible for teaching drafting have felt a need for competency-based instructional materials. To address this need, MAVCC has previously published two texts, *Basic Drafting, Book One*, and *Basic Drafting, Book Two*. During the development of these basic materials, an even greater need was established, that being supplemental instructional materials to help the students specialize in various areas of drafting. Teachers, industry representatives, teacher educators, and state supervisors who have served on the developmental committees have accepted this challenge and have completed specialized publications to follow-up the basic books.

Civil Drafting is now added to the list of other publications (*Mechanical Drafting, Architectural Drafting, Light Commercial Drafting, Pipe Drafting, Electronic Drafting,* and *Residential Solar Systems*.) These specialized publications are designed to be used in addition to the first two publications, and are developed to strengthen student competency in specialized fields of drafting.

This publication is designed to assist teachers in improving instruction. As this publication is used, it is hoped that the student performance will improve so the students will be better able to assume a role in their chosen occupations. Every effort has been made to make this publication readable and by all means usable. Three vital parts of instruction have been intentionally omitted (*motivation, personalization,* and *localization*). These areas are left to the individual instructors who should capitalize on them. Only then will this publication become a vital part of the teaching-learning process.

Greg Pierce
Executive Director
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USE OF THIS PUBLICATION

Instructional Units

Civil Drafting contains twelve units. Each instructional unit includes some or all of the basic components of a unit of instruction: performance objectives, suggested activities for teachers and students, information sheets, assignment sheets, job sheets, visual aids, tests, and answers to the tests. Units are planned for more than one lesson or class period of instruction.

Careful study of each instructional unit by the teacher will help to determine:

A. The amount of material that can be covered in each class period
B. The skills which must be demonstrated

   1. Supplies needed
   2. Equipment needed
   3. Amount of practice needed
   4. Amount of class time needed for demonstrations

C. Supplementary materials such as pamphlets or filmstrips that must be ordered
D. Resource people who must be contacted

Objectives

Each unit of instruction is based on performance objectives. These objectives state the goals of the course, thus providing a sense of direction and accomplishment for the student.

Performance objectives are stated in two forms: unit objectives, stating the subject matter to be covered in a unit of instruction; and specific objectives, stating the student performance necessary to reach the unit objective.

Since the objectives of the unit provide direction for the teaching-learning process, it is important for the teacher and students to have a common understanding of the intent of the objectives. A limited number of performance terms have been used in the objectives for this curriculum to assist in promoting the effectiveness of the communication among all individuals using the materials.

Reading of the objectives by the student should be followed by a class discussion to answer any questions concerning performance requirements for each instructional unit.

Teachers should feel free to add objectives which will fit the material to the needs of the students and community. When teachers add objectives, they should remember to supply the needed information, assignment and/or job sheets, and criterion tests.

Suggested Activities for the Instructor

Each unit of instruction has a suggested activities sheet outlining steps to follow in accomplishing specific objectives. Duties of instructors will vary according to the particular unit; however, for best use of the material they should include the following: provide students with objective sheet, information sheet, assignment sheets, and job sheets; preview filmstrips, make transparencies, and arrange for resource materials and people; discuss unit and specific objectives and information sheet; give test. Teachers are encouraged to use any additional instructional activities and teaching methods to aid students in accomplishing the objectives.

Information Sheets

Information sheets provide content essential for meeting the cognitive (knowledge) objectives in the unit. The teacher will find that the information sheets serve as an excellent guide for presenting the background knowledge necessary to develop the skill specified in the unit objective.

Students should read the information sheets before the information is discussed in class. Students may take additional notes on the information sheets.

Transparency Masters

Transparency masters provide information in a special way. The students may see as well as hear the material being presented, thus reinforcing the learning process. Transparencies may present new information or they may reinforce information presented in the information sheets. They are particularly effective when identification is necessary.

Transparencies should be made and placed in the notebook where they will be immediately available for use. Transparencies direct the class's attention to the topic of discussion. They should be left on the screen only when topics shown are under discussion.

Assignment Sheets

Assignment sheets give direction to study and furnish practice for paper and pencil activities to develop the knowledge which is a necessary prerequisite to skill development. These may be given to the student for completion in class or used for homework assignments. Answer sheets are provided which may be used by the student and/or teacher for checking student progress.

Job Sheets

Job sheets are an important segment of each unit. The instructor should be able to demonstrate the skills outlined in the job sheets. Procedures outlined in the job sheets give direction to the skill being taught and allow both student and teacher to check student progress toward the accomplishment of the skill. Job sheets provide a ready outline for students to follow if they have missed a demonstration. Job sheets also furnish potential employers with a picture of the skills being taught and the performances which might reasonably be expected from a person who has had this training.

Test and Evaluation

Paper-pencil and performance tests have been constructed to measure student achievement of each objective listed in the unit of instruction. Individual test items may be pulled out and used as a short test to determine student achievement of a particular objective. This kind of testing may be used as a daily quiz and will help the teacher spot difficulties being encountered by students in their efforts to accomplish the unit objective. Test items for objectives added by the teacher should be constructed and added to the test.

Test Answers

Test answers are provided for each unit. These may be used by the teacher and/or student for checking student achievement of the objectives.

CIVIL DRAFTING

INSTRUCTIONAL/TASK ANALYSIS

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING

1. Terms and definitions
2. Required skills of a civil drafter
3. Job responsibilities of a civil drafter
4. Major employment opportunities for a civil drafter
5. Organization structures for design teams in small and large firms
6. Specialty areas for civil engineering firms
7. Occupations related to civil drafting
8. Major classes of maps
9. Typical drawings used in civil drafting
10. Drafting equipment used by civil drafters
11. Take basic math pretest
12. Interview a civil drafter
13. Research possible employment opportunities in civil drafting in your local area

UNIT II: MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT

1. Terms and definitions
2. Standard measures and their equivalents
3. Characteristics of map scales
4. Ways map scales are expressed

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)
5. Ranges of map scales	
6. Factors affecting the selection of a map scale	
7. Types of maps and their common scales	
8. Characteristics of a quadrangle scale	
9. Quadrangle scales commonly used on U.S.G.S. topographic maps	
10. Characteristics of graphic scales	
11. Published map accuracy standards	
12. Types of scales used in civil drafting	
	13. Convert a representative fraction to a graphic scale
	14. Read a vernier scale
	15. Measure with a civil engineer's scale

UNIT III: STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1. Terms and definitions
2. Common types of symbols used in civil drafting
3. Abbreviations commonly used in civil drafting
4. Factors that determine when an abbreviation should be used
5. Purposes of symbols on maps
6. U.S.G.S. topographic map symbols
7. Other conventional topographic symbols
8. Boundary, fence, and track fixture symbols
9. Civil symbols

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)
10. Utility and service symbols	
11 Hydrographic and navigation symbols	
12. Geological structure symbols	
13. Oil and gas symbols	
14. North arrow symbols	
15. General rules for drawing map symbols	
16. Methods used in drawing symbols	
17. Color codes and map symbols	
18. Common material symbols used in structural and architectural drawings	
19. Standard symbols for pipe fittings	
20. Common welding symbols	
	21. Set up a map legend
	22. Locate and identify symbols and features on a U.S.G.S. map

UNIT IV: INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS

1. Terms and definitions
2. Survey methods to determine distances and positions of points
3. Types of horizontal and vertical angles
4. Principal surveying equipment
5. Types of surveys
6. Stationing
7. Field notes
8. Arrangement of field notes in the field book

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)

9. Methods of recording field notes

10. Examples of types of field notes

11. Traverses

12. Differences between a bearing and an azimuth

13. Formulas used to convert bearings to azimuths and azimuths to bearings

14. Common methods for plotting traverses

15. Plot lines and distances using several methods

16. Convert azimuths to bearings and bearings to azimuths

17. Layout a closed traverse

18. Complete a mathematical closure of a traverse

19. Reduce four types of field notes

20. Draw a map using bearings, distances, and coordinates

UNIT V: LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS

1. Terms and definitions

2. Methods of le[illegible] land descriptions

3. U.S. public land survey system

4. Subdivision of a section

5. Lot and block descriptions

6. Metes and bounds descriptions

7. Components used to develop a plat

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)
8. State plane coordinates	
9. Common legal aspects of land acquisition	
	10. Answer questions based on the U.S. public land survey system
	11. Write and locate descriptions for the subdivision of a section
	12. Write a lot and block description
	13. Identify components used to develop a plat

UNIT VI: MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES

1. Terms and definitions
2. Types of drafting media
3. Characteristics of scribing
4. Types of photographic block-out products
5. Types of lettering used in civil drafting
6. Rules for good lettering
7. Methods of map registration
8. Reprographic techniques
9. Types of pressure-sensitive films
10. Methods used for coloring maps
11. Aerial photography
12. Methods of drawing reproduction
13. Standard sheet format for a set of civil drawings
14. Components of a map layout

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)
15. Steps for drafting a map or drawing	
16. Common mistakes made in map drafting	
17. Types of planimeters	
18. Parts of a polar planimeter	
	19. Complete a tracing in ink of a mapped area
	20. Apply transfer film and press-on letters
	21. Register a map
	22. Use a polar planimeter to determine acreage

UNIT VII: PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS

1. Terms and definitions
2. Subdivision planning
3. Official agents who may regulate subdivision planning
4. Duties that may be performed by regulatory agents for the subdivision of land
5. Steps in planning a subdivision
6. Final recordation of a subdivision plat map
7. Individuals who certify and approve the final plat map
8. Legal descriptions
9. Guidelines for drafting a plat
10. Methods for laying out and developing a map

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)

JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)

11. Layout a boundary survey from a legal description

12. Reduce field notes and plot a simple boundary survey

13. Develop from field notes the plat map for a nine lot subdivision

14. Redraw to scale a complete final plat of a 36 lot subdivision

15. Research the plat information for your property or a property in your area

UNIT VIII: TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

1. Terms and definitions

2. Uses of topographic maps

3. Types of surveys used in topographic mapping

4. Field methods for obtaining topography

5. Factors affecting the selection of the field method to be used for a topographic survey

6. Horizontal and vertical controls for topographic surveys

7. Steps in laying out a topographic survey

8. Methods used to establish contours with the correct descriptions

9. National standards for horizontal and vertical accuracy on topographic maps

10. Scale ratios used in the U.S.G.S. topographic series

11. Selection of contour intervals

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)
12. Characteristics of contour lines	
13. Contour line configurations	
14. Common methods used to calculate area from a topographic map	
15. Steps in calculating cut and fill using the contour area method	
16. Steps in developing and plotting a profile from profile leveling notes	
17. Steps used to develop a profile from a contour map	
18. Methods for plotting contour lines	
19. Fixing a grade line	
20. Aerial photogrammetry	
21. Advantages and disadvantages of using aerial photography for mapping work	
22. Applications of aerial photogrammetry	
23. Aerial photo control	
24. Steps for using a stereoscope	
	25. Interpolate contours from a grid survey and prepare profiles from the contour map
	26. Set up contours in isometric
	27. Calculate grades in percents

UNIT IX: TRANSPORTATION MAPPING

1. Terms and definitions	
2. Purpose of route surveys	
3. Fundamentals of a route survey	

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psycnomotor)
4. Superelevated roadways	
5. Elements of a horizontal circular curve	
6. Mathematical formulas used for computing a horizontal curve	
7. Circular curve layout by tangent offsets	
8. Vertical curves	
9. Plan views for route surveys	
10. Characteristics of profiles for a route survey	
11. Characteristics of cross sections for a route survey	
12. Field note reduction for a cross section	
13. Plotting cross sections	
14. Methods used to determine areas of cross sections	
15. Formulas for calculating earth volume	
16. Drawings included in a set of highway plans	
17. Common horizontal and vertical scales used in transportation mapping for rural and urban areas	
18. Items that appear on a typical title sheet for a set of highway plans	
19. Detail sheets	
20. Drafting of plan views, profiles, and cross sections	
	21. Layout open traverses using several methods
	22. Layout a survey alignment for a road using bearings and coordinates
	23. Plot field notes for horizontal control, topography, profile, and cross section for a proposed road

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)

UNIT X: MUNICIPAL MAPPING

1. Terms and definitions
2. Types of utilities
3. Agencies who develop and maintain municipal maps
4. Users of municipal maps
5. Types of drawings used in municipal mapping
6. Methods of presenting utilities on maps
7. Surveying and mapping of municipal maps
8. Support information needed to develop utility drawings for a specific area
9. Utility easements
10. Types of valves and valve housings
11. Types of gas piping and devices
12. Information included on utility drawings
13. Types of sewers and sewer lines
14. Research the plats for local utilities
15. Draft a map of all utilities for a local area

UNIT XI: STRUCTURAL DRAFTING

1. Terms and definitions
2. Definition of structural drawing
3. Types of structures
4. Types of materials used for structures

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)	JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)

5. Types of steel members
6. Structural steel shapes
7. Drawing practices for steel members
8. Placement of gage lines for steel members
9. Fastener sizes and spacings
10. Dimensioning procedures for steel structures
11. Structural steel callouts
12. Structural steel marking
13. Anchor bolts
14. Types of concrete
15. Types of concrete reinforcement
16. Standard prestressed concrete units
17. Foundation parts
18. Types of structural drawings for concrete
19. Standard symbols and abbreviations for concrete placing drawings
20. Standard practices for documentation of rebar
21. Examples of typical details for concrete structures
22. Wood construction
23. Types of wood connectors
24. Types of framing connectors
25. Components of wood construction

RELATED INFORMATION: What the Worker Should Know (Cognitive)

JOB TRAINING: What the Worker Should Be Able to Do (Psychomotor)

26. Heavy timber construction

27. Prepare detail drawings of structural steel members

28. Draw to scale a concrete engineering drawing

29. Detail a wood truss

UNIT XII: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

1. CAD equipment terms and definitions

2. CAD terminology and definitions

3. Hardware used in a CAD system

4. Data input

5. Data output

6. Digital and interactive computer graphics

7. Types of computer drawings

8. Methods of storing graphic information

9. Advantages of using computers for mapping applications

10. Computer applications for civil mapping

11. Parts of an interactive data management system for mapping

12. Research computer applications in the civil drafting field

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INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to list the duties and responsibilities of a civil drafter, and identify kinds of maps and drawings used by civil drafters. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to an introduction to civil drafting with the correct definitions.
2. Select required skills of a civil drafter.
3. List job responsibilities of a civil drafter.
4. List major employment opportunities for a civil drafter.
5. Distinguish between organization structures for design teams in small and large firms.
6. List specialty areas for civil engineering firms.
7. Select occupations related to civil drafting.
8. Identify major classes of maps.
9. Match major classes of maps with the correct characteristics.
10. Match typical drawings used in civil drafting with the correct uses.
11. Identify drafting equipment used by civil drafters.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

12. Take basic math pretest. (Assignment Sheet #1)

13. Interview a civil drafter. (Assignment Sheet #2)

14. Research possible employment opportunities in civil drafting in your local area. (Assignment Sheet #3)

INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Upon completion of the math pretest, evaluate what specific areas may need further development and provide additional work sheets that students may complete

2. Write and send for different kinds of maps of your local area available through government agencies.

3. Make a field trip to a large civil engineering firm to see the different kinds of civil drafting work being done.

4. Invite a civil drafter into the classroom to talk about working in the field of civil engineering and its job duties and educational requirements

5. Invite a civil engineer into the classroom to speak about requirements expected of the civil drafter such as math and drafting skills.

6. Demonstrate special drafting tools as they apply to civil drafting.

7. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

C. Transparency masters

1. TM 1 — Typical Geographic Map
2. TM 2 — Typical Topographic Map
3. TM 3 — Typical Cadastral Map
4. TM 4 — Typical Engineering Map
5. TM 5 — Geologic Map
6. TM 6 — Aeronautical Chart
7. TM 7 — Kinds of Surveying and Mapping
8. TM 8 — Typical Title Sheet
9. TM 9 — Typical Plan and Profile
10. TM 10 — Typical Roadway Cross Section
11. TM 11 — Typical Structural Details
12. TM 12 — Other Civil Drawings
13. TM 13 — Typical Intersection Detail
14. TM 14 — Planimeters
15. TM 15 — Types of Curves
16. TM 16 — Civil Head Drafting Machine
17. TM 17 — Stereoscope
18. TM 18 — Scribing Tools
19. TM 19 — Other Specialty Tools
20. TM 20 — Other Specialty Tools (Continued)

D. Assignment sheets

1. Assignment Sheet #1 — Take Basic Math Pretest
2. Assignment Sheet #2 — Interview a Civil Drafter
3. Assignment Sheet #3 — Research Possible Employment Opportunities in Civil Drafting in Your Local Area

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS UNIT

E. Answers to assignment sheets

F. Test

G. Answers to test

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INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

INFORMATION SHEET

I. Terms and definitions

A. CAD — Computer-aided drafting or design

B. Cadastral map — A map showing the boundaries of subdivisions of land with bearings, lengths, and areas of individual tracts, for purposes of describing and recording ownership

C. Cartography — The science of map making

D. Civil drafter — A drafter used to support civil engineering with the preparation of technical materials

Examples: Maps, engineering calculations, interpretation of surveying notes, and data related to the design of civil projects

E. Civil engineer — A person who has completed a minimum of 4 years of college and has specialized in civil-related engineering

F. Civil engineering — A discipline concerned with the design and construction of various municipal and state projects for the general public, such as bridges, roads, dams, canals, and pipelines

G. Contour line — A line used to connect points on a land surface that have the same elevation

H. Elevation — Altitude or height above sea level

I. Geodetic survey — A precise survey of considerable extent which takes into account the shape of the earth

J. Geographic — Signifying basic relationship to the earth considered as a globe-shaped body; applies to data based on the geoid and on the spheroid

K. Map — Graphic representation of the earth's surface drawn to scale on a plane surface

L. Pantograph — An instrument for copying maps and drawings at a predetermined reduction or enlargement

M. Planimeter — A device for measuring small areas by mechanical integration

N. Plan view — A view as seen from directly above the land

O. Profile — An outline of a cross section of the earth

P. Stereoscope — An optical instrument used for viewing two properly related photographs or diagrams simultaneously to obtain the impression of a 3-dimensional object

INFORMATION SHEET

Q. Surveying — Determining and representing accurately on paper the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the boundary lines, and the contour of the surface by taking linear and angular measurements and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry

R. Topography — The configuration or shape of the land surface of any area

S. U.S.G.S. — United States Geological Survey

II. **Required skills of a civil drafter**

(NOTE: Civil drafting skills can be acquired from a vocational-technical school or community college that offers a drafting program.)

A. Basic drafting techniques in line work, lettering, and the use of tools and equipment

B. Math skills up through trigonometry

C. Good communication skills

D. Recognition of map symbols and abbreviations

E. CAD training

F. Drafting applications and calculations for:

1. Basic surveying
2. Drafting of maps and plans
3. Topographic mapping
4. Cut and fill

III. **Job responsibilities of a civil drafter**

A. Prepare maps and plans

(NOTE: To correctly prepare maps and plans, the drafter must be able to use reference materials and manuals, drafting equipment, and appropriate symbols and abbreviations, as well as lay out plan sheets and prepare working drawings from sketches and notes.)

B. Work with survey data

Examples: Reduce field notes, plot contours, lay out bearings and azimuths, lay out boundary surveys and strip surveys

C. Gather, organize, and record data

D. Perform engineering calculations

Examples: Reduce field notes, calculate traverses, closures, area and volume, horizontal and vertical curves, earthwork volume, horizontal and vertical angles, strengths of material, and state plane coordinates

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Assist in the drafting and design of:

1. Subdivisions
2. Surface drainage systems
3. Major structures
4. Water treatment facilities
5. Water distribution facilities
6. Storm sewer systems
7. Transportation systems
8. Utility facilities

F. Communicate effectively

Examples: Write reports, work as a team member, lead a work team, prepare graphic exhibits

IV. Employment opportunities for a civil drafter

A. Private civil engineering and surveying firms

(NOTE: Civil engineering and surveying firms are located in every state, and many hire both permanent, full-time civil drafters and free-lance civil drafters as well as many other employees.)

B. Local government agencies

1. County planning offices
2. City planning department
3. Highway department
4. Water department
5. Engineering and planning office
6. Parks and recreation department

C. Federal government agencies

1. Department of Transportation
2. Bureau of Census
3. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)
4. Department of the Interior
5. Department of Agriculture

INFORMATION SHEET

6. Bureau of Indian Affairs

7. All energy regulatory agencies

8. Corp of Engineers

9. Soil Conservation

10. Department of Commerce

(NOTE: Other agencies may be available in your area.)

V. Organization structures of design teams in civil engineering firms

(NOTE: Each firm is individual in the way they organize their line of responsibility.)

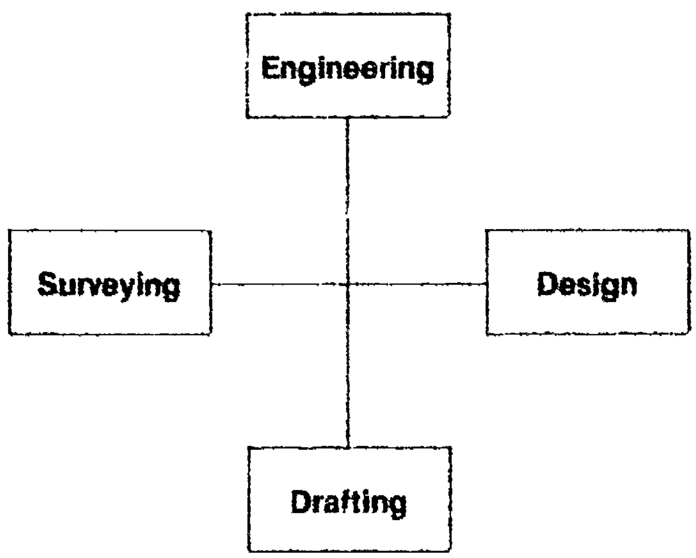
A. Small civil engineering firms

1. Are less structured

2. Usually have ten or fewer staff members

3. The drafter will have many different job responsibilities.

4. Communication is usually by word of mouth.



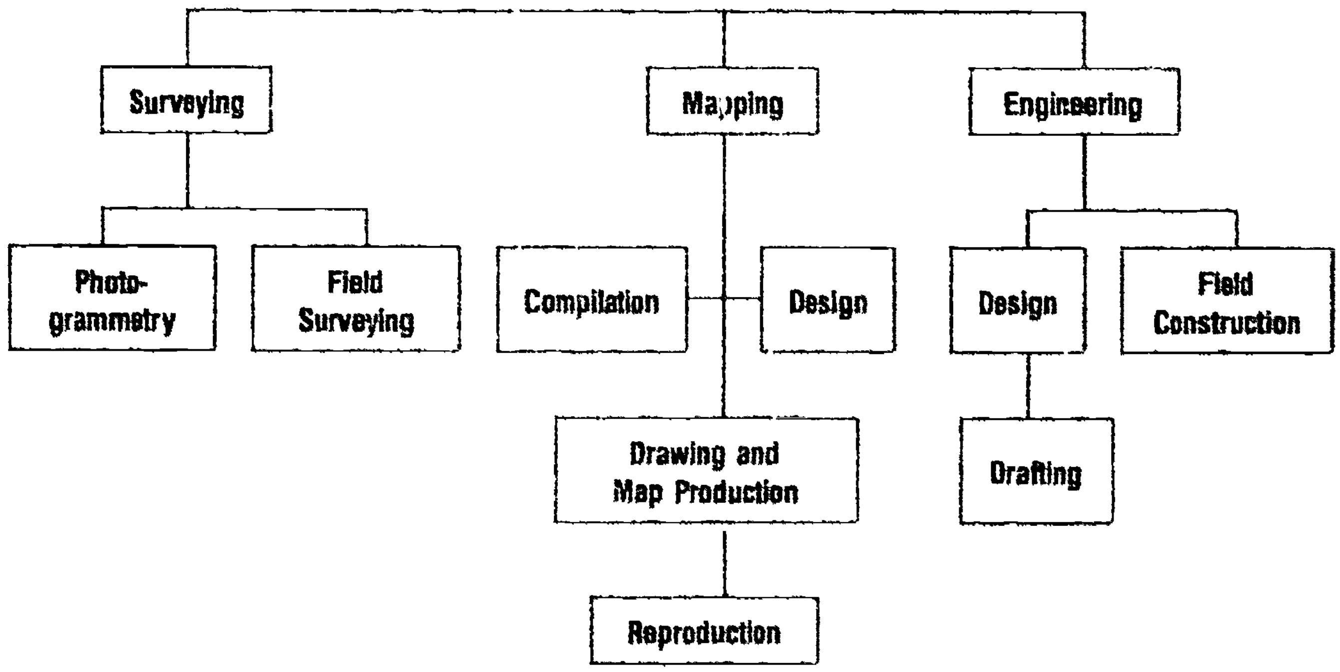
B. Large civil engineering firms

1. Have specific lines of authority and responsibility

2. Are able to specialize in a specific area of drafting or mapping

INFORMATION SHEET

3. Usually have an organizational/standards manual which will include personnel policies and technical procedures



VI. **Specialty areas for civil engineering firms**

(NOTE: Some civil engineering firms specialize in only one area, while other larger companies are more diversified and perform work in many of these areas.)

A. Land planning and subdivision

B. Transportation

C. Flood control

D. Irrigation and drainage

E. Sewage and water treatment

F. Municipal improvements

G. Environmental studies

H. Land and construction surveys

I. Construction inspection

J. Refuse disposal

K. Map making

L. Power plants

INFORMATION SHEET

M. Hydrologic studies

N. Foundation work and soil analysis

O. Agribusiness

P. Structural

VII. **Occupations related to civil drafting**

(NOTE: With additional training and/or experience, a civil drafter could move into the following occupations.)

A. Cartographic drafter

B. City planning aide

C. Estimator

D. Civil engineering technician

E. Instrument surveyor's assistant

F. Map maker

G. Planning assistant

H. Surveyor's helper

I. Construction materials testing technician

J. Traffic technician

K. Topographic drafter

VIII. **Major classes of maps** (Transparencies 1—5)

(NOTE: Maps are classified on the basis of their purpose or intended use.)

A. Geographic (Transparency 1)

B. Topographic (Transparency 2)

C. Cadastral (Transparency 3)

D. Engineering (Transparency 4)

(NOTE: There are many different specialty maps not shown in this unit, but most are based on one of the above four classifications.)

INFORMATION SHEET

IX. Characteristics of maps

A. Geographic maps (Transparency 1)

1. Show large area of land

2. Are drawn to a small scale

3. Only show major features such as rivers, lakes, and dots for cities

4. Scales vary from a few miles to the inch to several hundred miles to the inch.

5. Examples can be found in an atlas.

B. Topographic maps (Transparency 2)

1. Represent surface features of a region

2. Large scale maps show all the natural features down to small streams and man-made features such as city streets, bridges, pipelines, etc.

3. U.S.G.S. topographic maps are the most widely known maps in this class.

   a. Are always bounded by meridians of longitude and latitude

   b. Are made to the following scales:

      1:24,000 — 1" = 2000 FEET
      1:62,500 — 1" = nearly 1 mile
      1:125,000 — 1" = nearly 2 miles
      1:250,000 — 1" = nearly 4 miles

4. Use contour lines to show elevation

5. Contour maps showing principally the elevation of the land are used for location, estimating costs, and construction

C. Cadastral maps (Transparency 3)

1. Are used primarily for showing political and civil boundaries, property lines, taxation, and transfer of property

2. Are considered legal documents

3. Are drawn on a large scale — usually greater than 6 inches to a mile

INFORMATION SHEET

4. May contain or show

   a. Property lines — All lengths and bearings of boundary lines

   b. Some natural features to help locate lines on the ground

   c. Acreage

   d. Record of land ownership

   e. Future planning and growth

   f. Location of gas mains, water lines, and sewer lines

5. Examples include plats of city additions, mineral rights, and farm surveys.

D. Engineering maps (Transparency 4)

1. Are drawn for reconnaissance, construction, or maintenance purposes

2. Scale is seldom smaller than 1" = 400 ft and sometimes uses architectural scales.

   Example: 1/8" equals 1'

3. May include topographic information

4. Can show more detail than a usual topographic map since they are larger in scale

5. Examples are maps for railroad, highway, canal, and hydroelectric construction, building site maps, landscape maps, and dam and reservoir maps.

E. Other maps (Transparencies 5 and 6)

1. Aeronautical charts — Show air traffic routes, radio and electronic aids, obstructions, and elevations of high points.

2. Hydrographic charts — Show shorelines, water depths, information about harbors, anchorage details, and shipping approaches.

   (NOTE: Additional information can be obtained from the National Ocean Survey and the Lake Survey Center.)

INFORMATION SHEET

3. Maps based on geodesic data

   a. Geodesy is a branch of science and mathematics that determines the exact position of figures, points, and areas along the curvature of the earth.

   b. Examples are geologic maps and specialty maps for location sites of minerals and energy sources.

(NOTE: The type of map often correlates to a specific type of survey. Refer to Transparency 7 for a chart showing the kinds of surveying and mapping.)

X. **Typical drawings used in civil drawing**

A. Title sheets (key maps) (Transparency 8)

   1. Identify the project with a name and number

   2. Show location map of the project

   3. Give an index to all sheets in the plan set

B. Plan and profiles — Are drawings composed of a plan view and profile view (usually located directly below the plan) (Transparency 9)

   (NOTE: The plan and profile as used by civil engineers and state highway departments can be compared to a top and section view in mechanical drafting.)

C. Typical cross sections (Transparency 10)

   1. Are views of the inside of the project cut open at right angles to the survey centerline

   2. Types of cross sections

      a. Natural ground cross section

      b. Typical section

      c. Roadway cross section

      d. Cut and fill cross section

D. Structural details (Transparency 11)

   1. Provide a close-up look at how a particular structural component is made

   2. Show materials, dimensions, and section where needed

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Pictorial drawings — Provide the viewer a three-dimensional view of the map area. (Transparency 12)

F. Schematic diagrams — Are details that may show connections and flow directions through the use of symbols, lines, and dimensions. (Transparency 12)

G. Intersection details — Are enlarged drawings of an intersection of several streets that come together; show all pertinent information such as dimensions, right-of-ways, centerlines, and curve data. (Transparency 13)

XI. **Drafting equipment used by civil drafters**

(NOTE: Most drafting offices use the same basic drafting tools. In this unit, only specific tools used by civil drafters will be covered. Refer to MAVCC's *Basic Drafting, Book I* for basic drafting tools.)

A. Planimeters (Transparency 14)

B. Curves (Transparency 15)

1. Ship curves
2. Flexible rule curves
3. Highway radius curves
4. Railroad curves

C. Civil head drafting machine (Transparency 16)

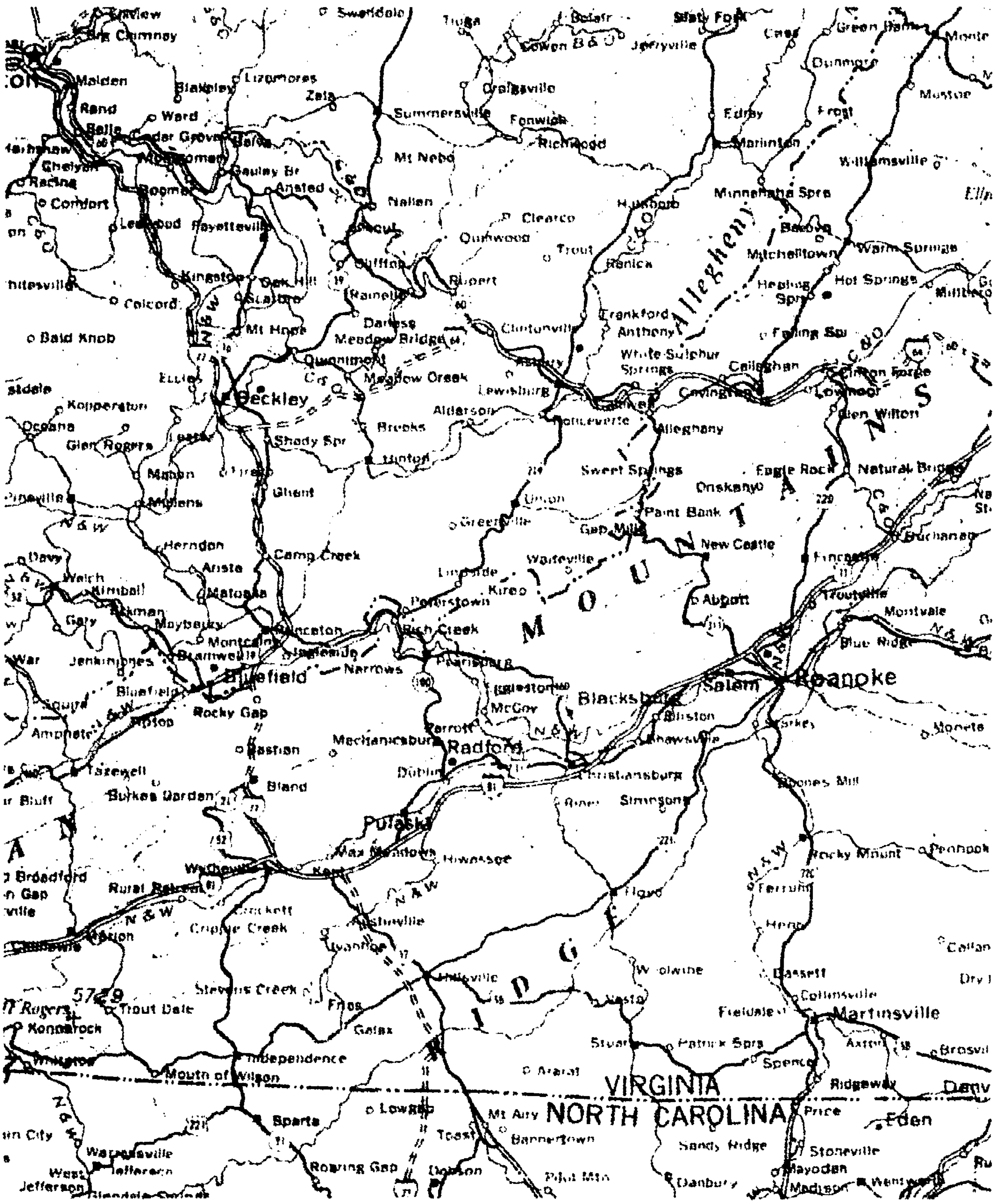
D. Stereoscope (Transparency 17)

E. Scribing tools (Transparency 18)

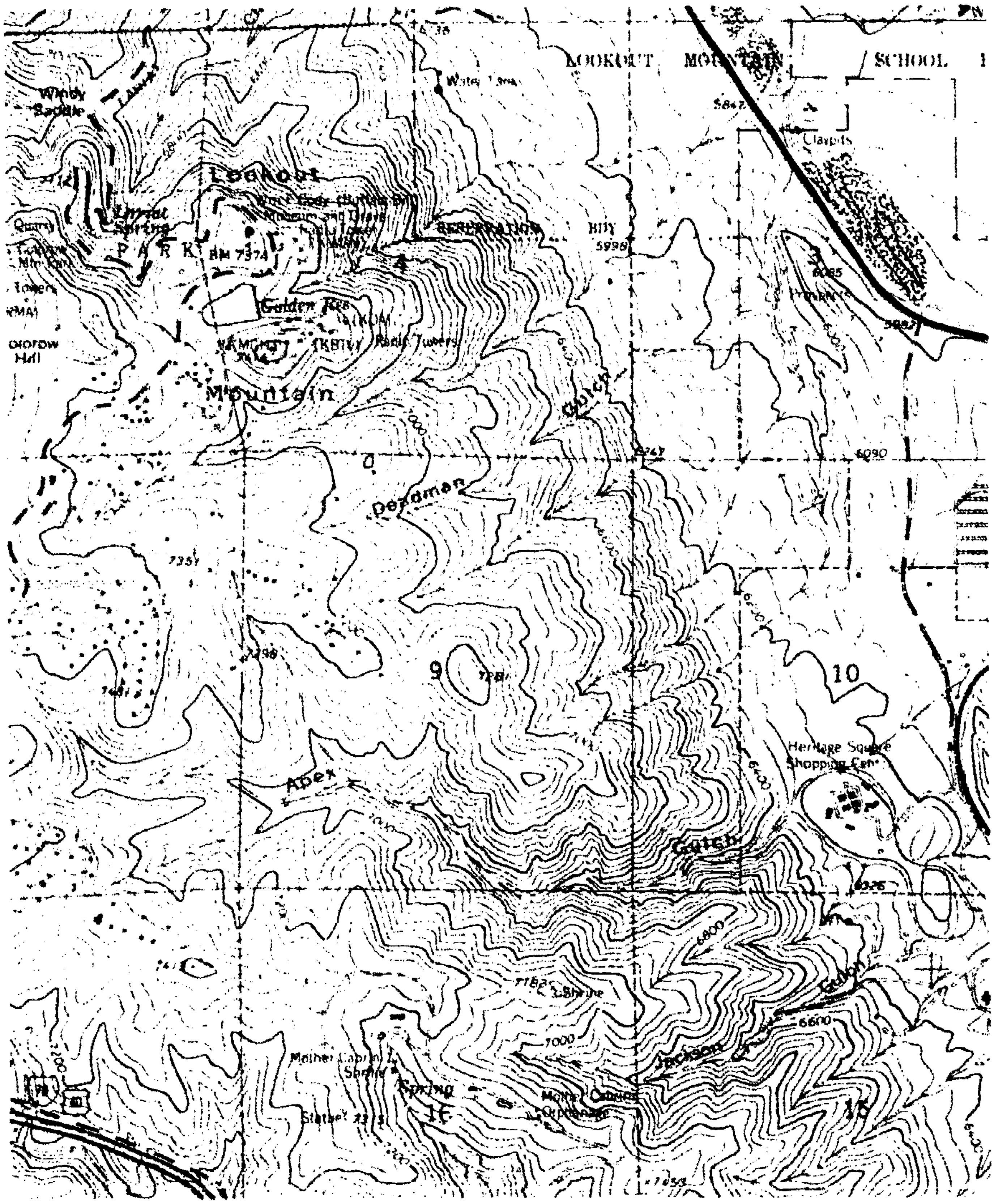
F. Other specialty tools (Transparency 19)

1. Pantograph
2. Beam compass
3. Proportional dividers
4. Spacing dividers
5. Map measures
6. Kern dotting pen and wheel

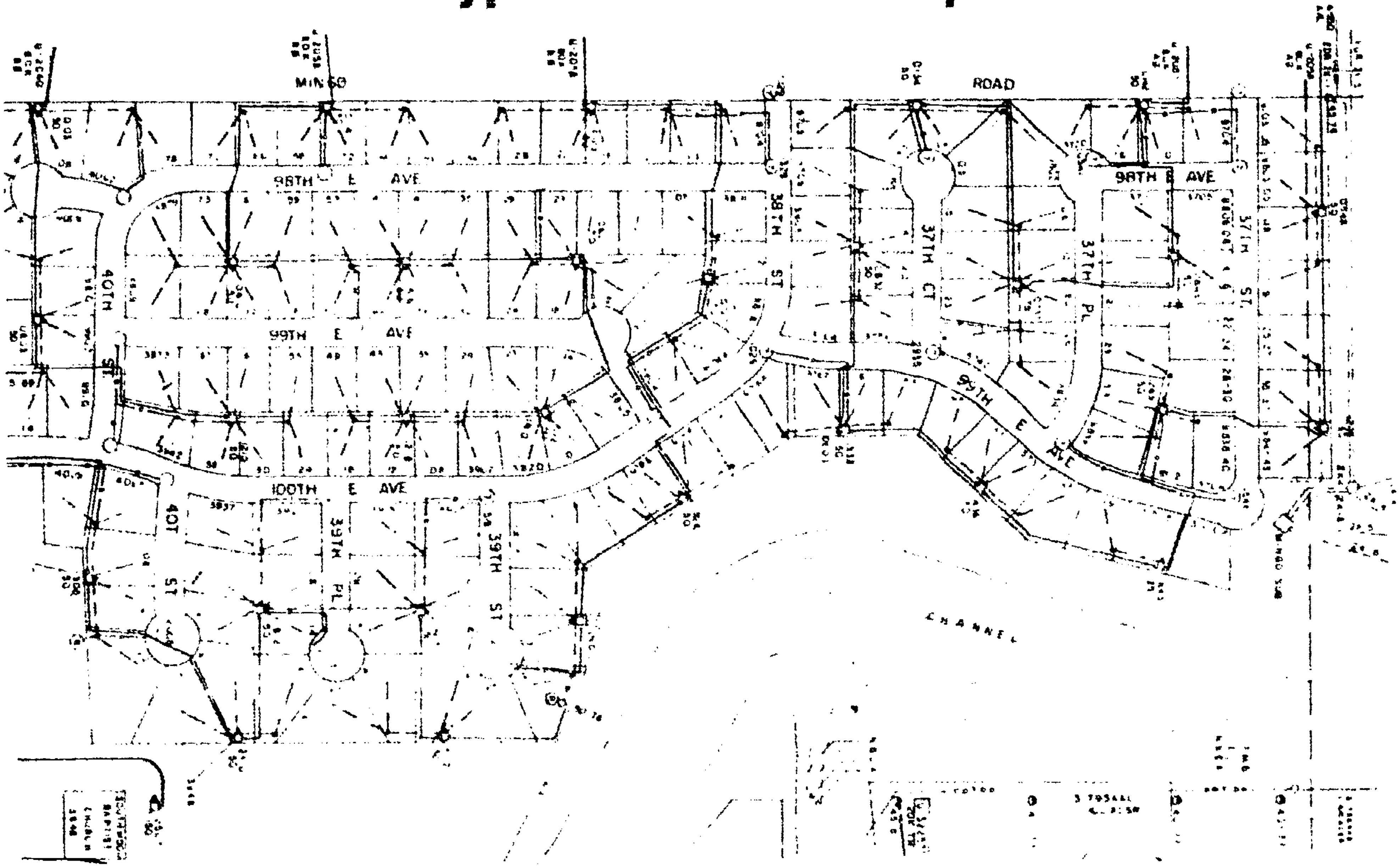
Typical Geographic Map



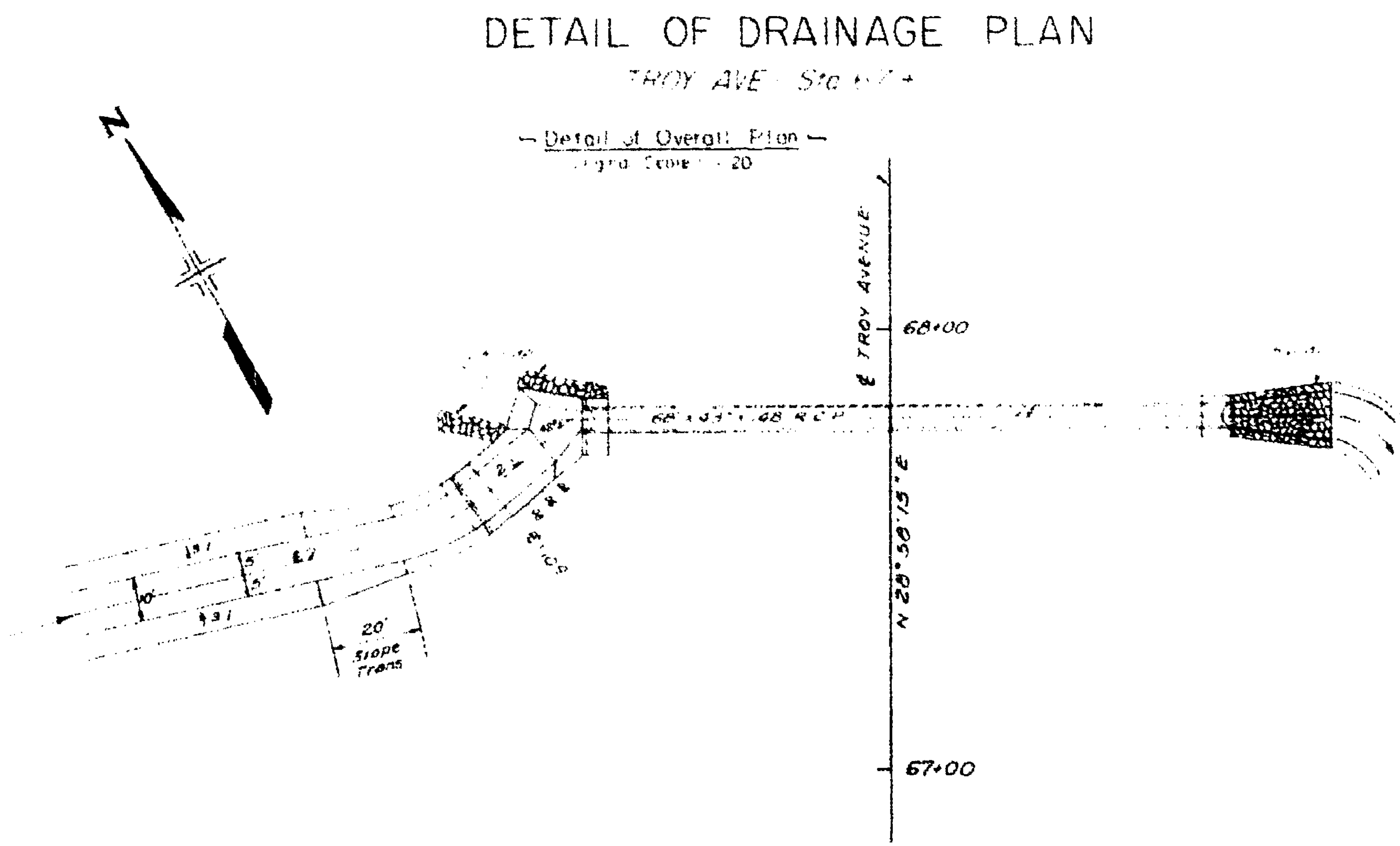
Typical Topographic Map



Typical Cadastral Map

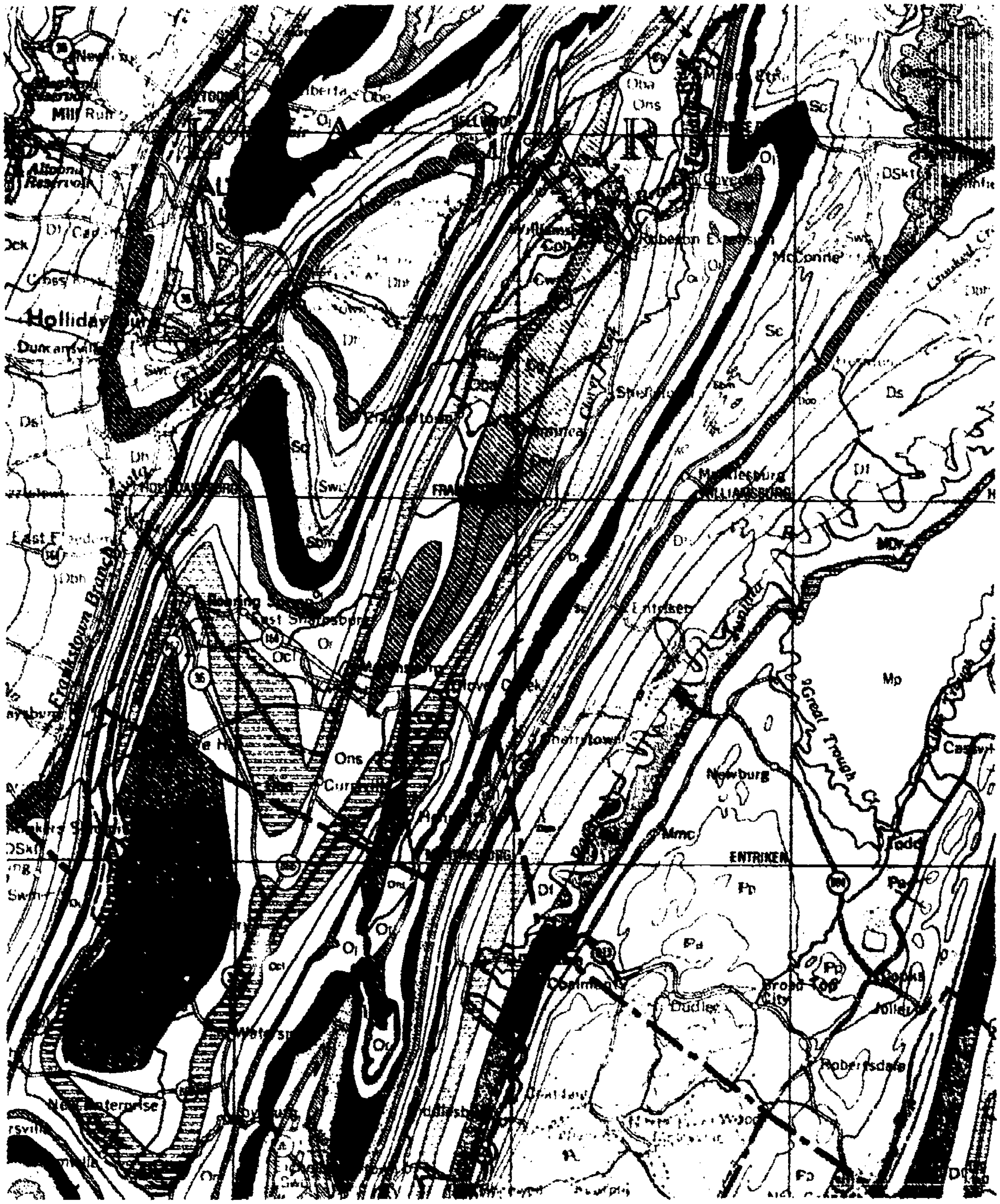


Typical Engineering Map

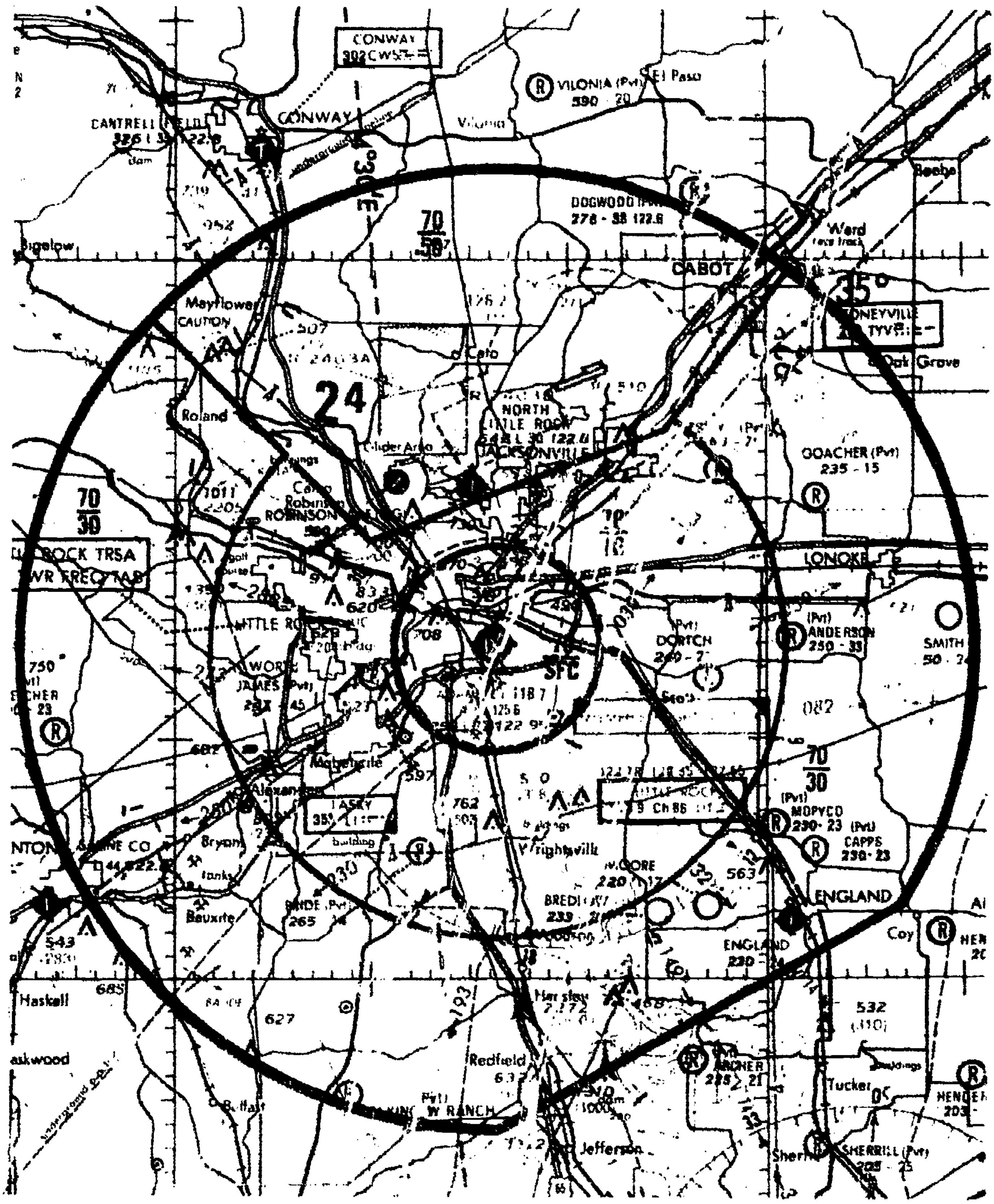


Courtesy of Colorado Department of Highways.

Geologic Map



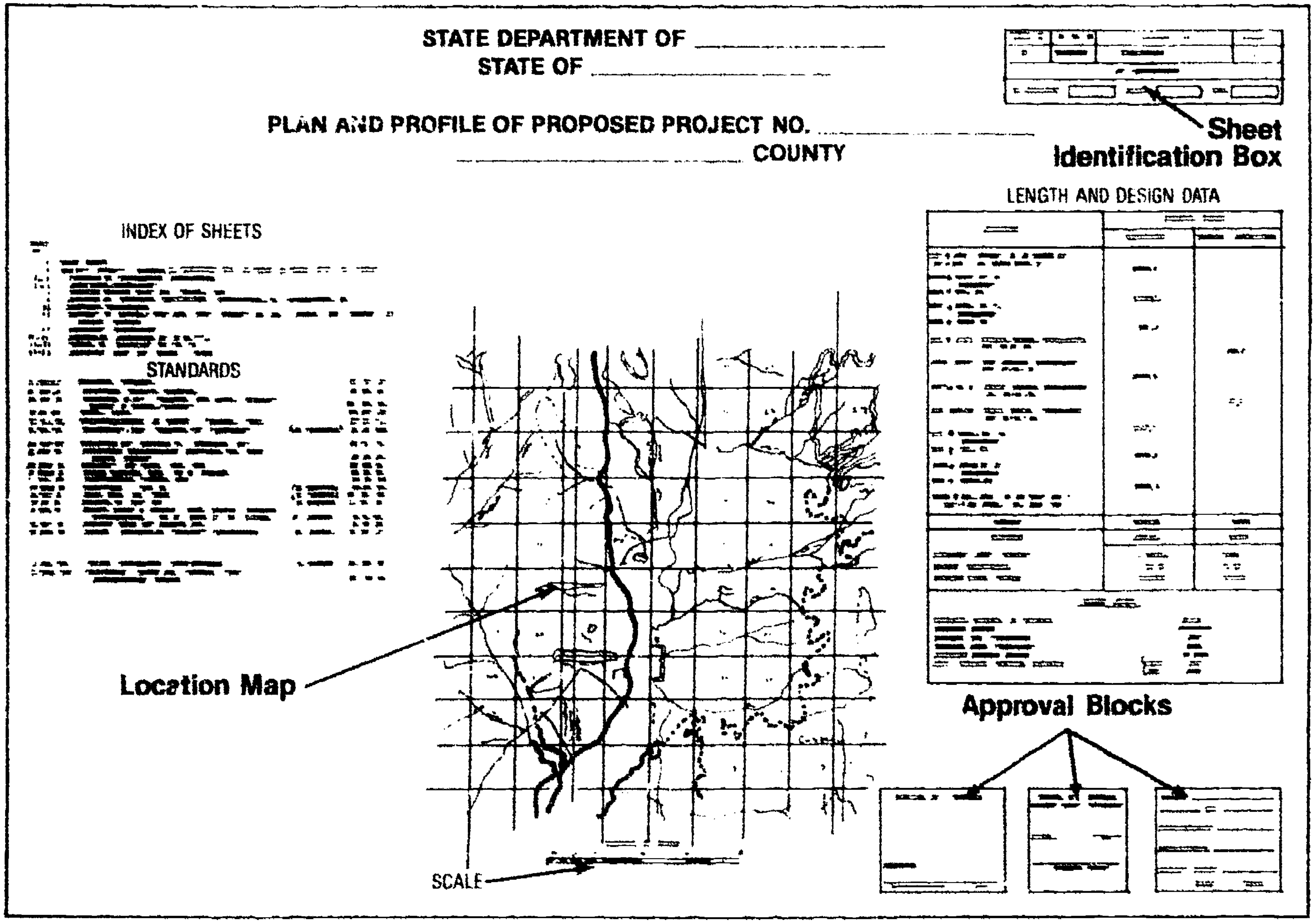
Aeronautical Chart



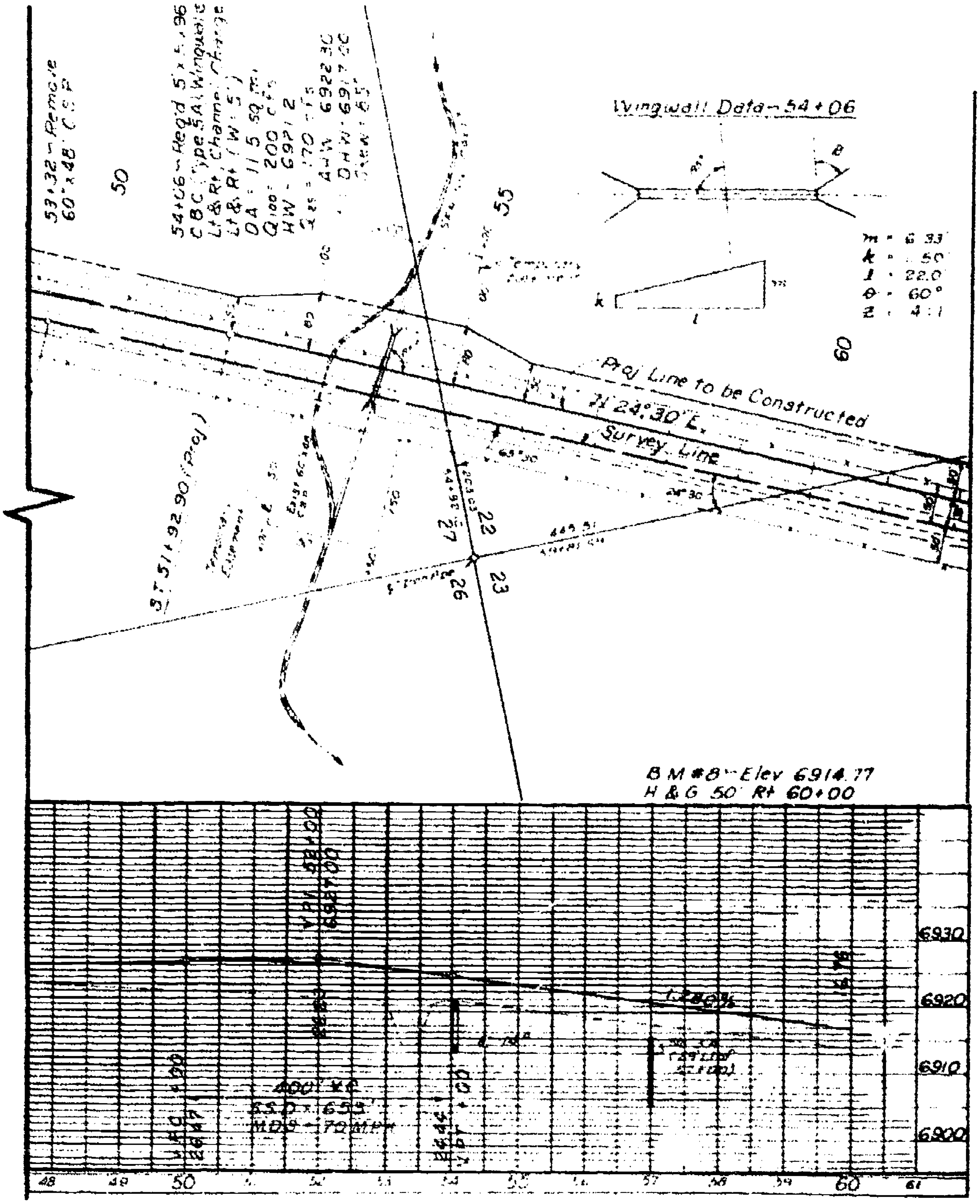
Kinds of Surveying and Mapping

Land or Property Surveying (Cadastral) Property and boundary surveys Subdivision surveys and plats Public-lands surveys Surveys for plans and plats
Engineering Surveys for Design and Construction Design data surveys (including route surveys) Construction surveys Mine surveys
Geodetic Surveying, Geodetic Engineering, or Geodesy Control surveys, first- and second-order accuracy Geodetic astronomy Gravity surveys, magnetic declination surveys, figure-of-the-earth studies
Cartographic Surveying, Cartographic Engineering, or Map and Chart Surveying Control surveys, third- and fourth-order accuracy Topographic-planimetric surveys and maps Hydrographic surveys
Aerial Survey Series Aerial photography Electrical measurements for distances and position fixes Airborne magnetometer surveys Radar-altimeter profiles and elevation
Cartography (Not Requiring Original Surveys) Map design Compilation derived from existing source data Map editing Map reproduction

Typical Title Sheet

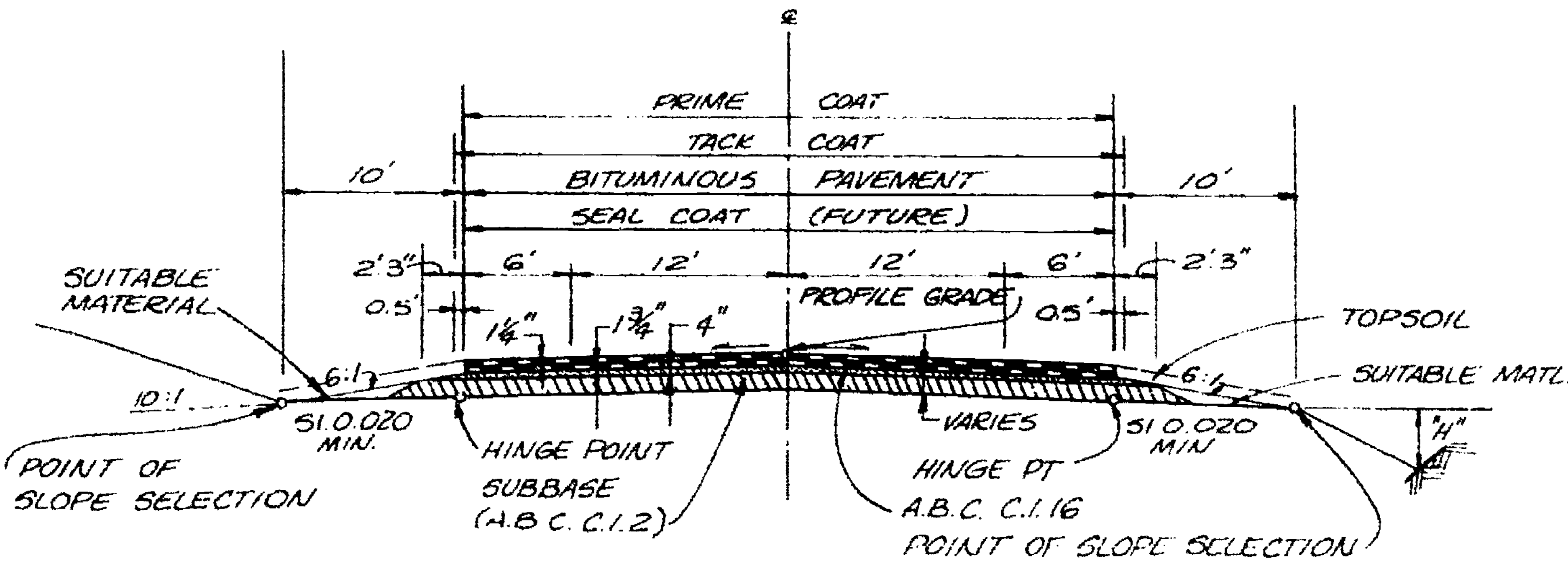


Typical Plan and Profile



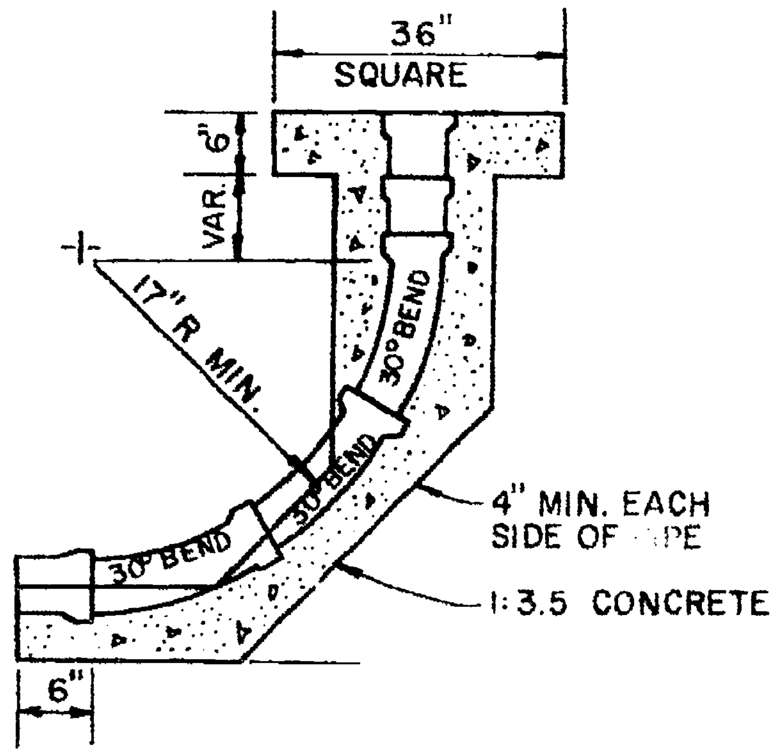
Courtesy of Colorado Department of Highways.

Typical Roadway Cross Section

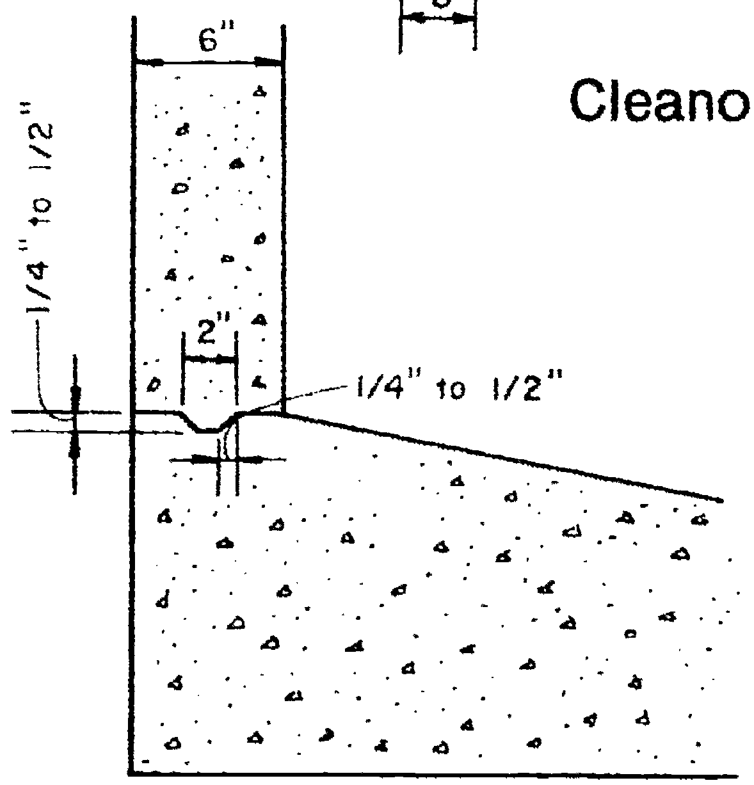


Courtesy of Colorado Department of Highways.

Typical Structural Details

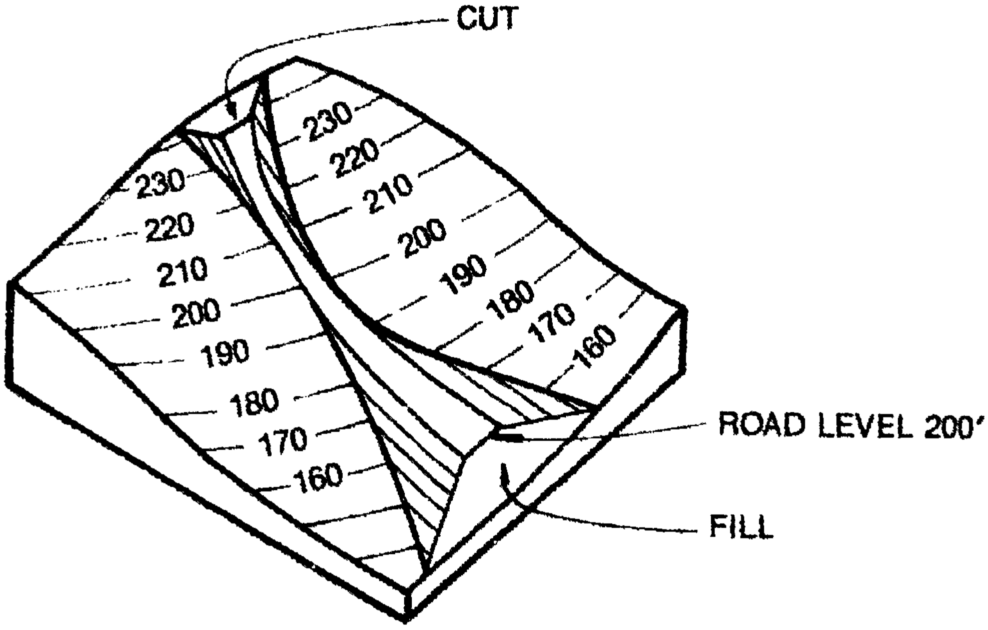


Cleanout Detail

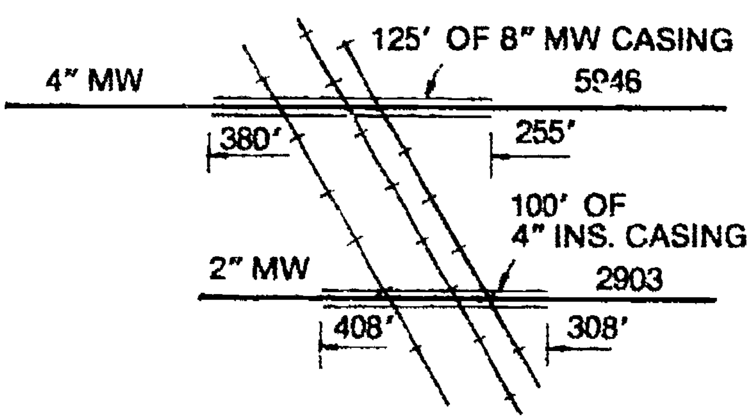


Detail: Key Construction Joint for Bottom and Walls

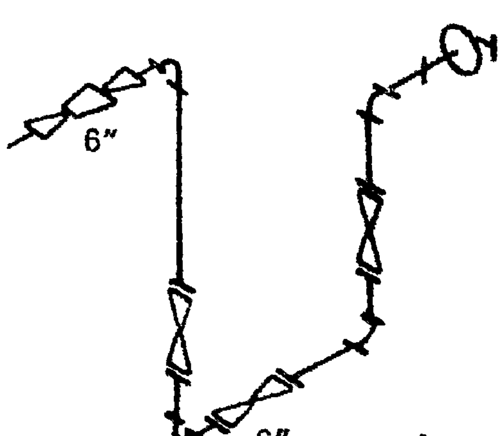
Other Civil Drawings



Pictorial Drawing

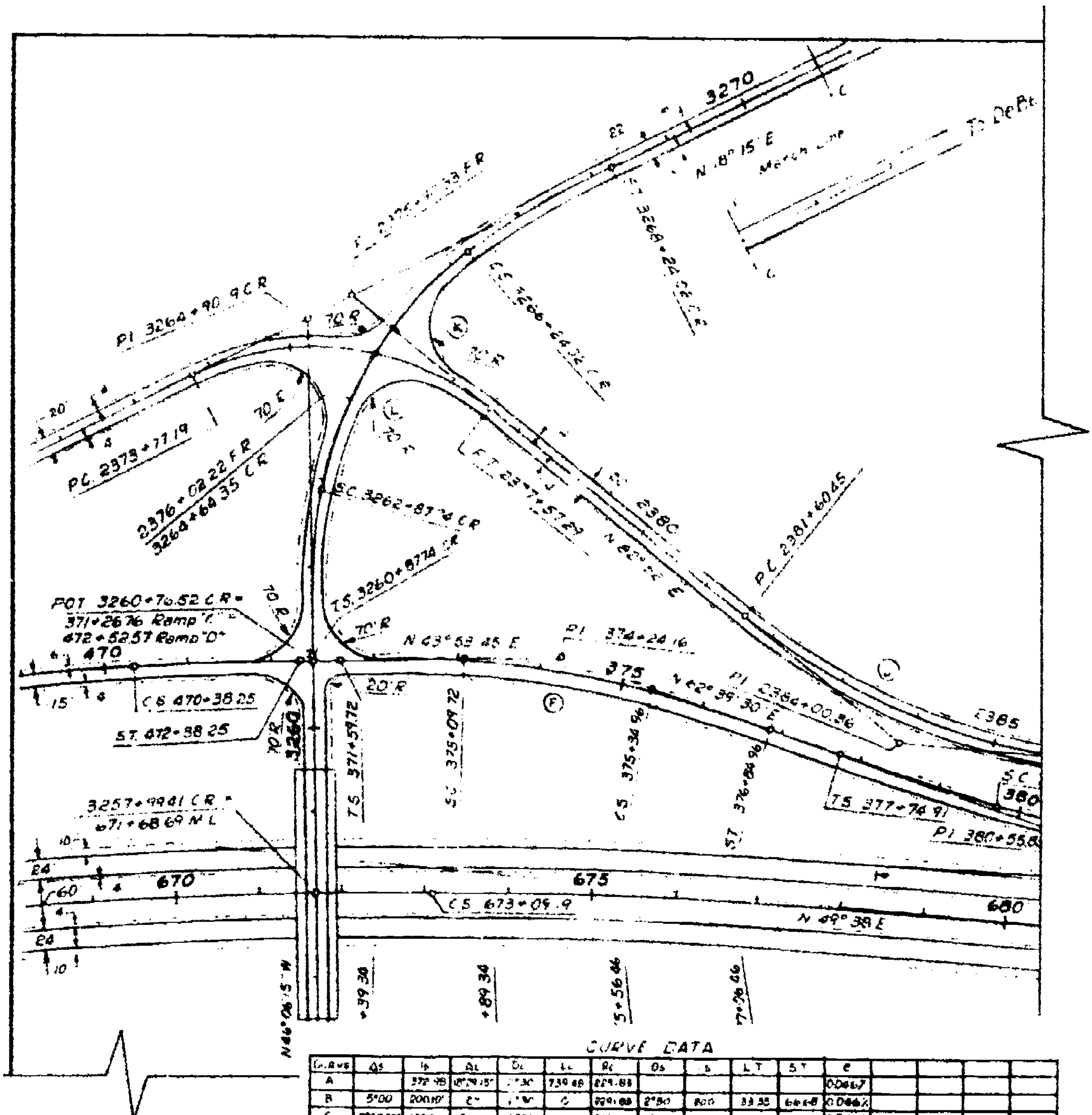


Schematic Diagram



Isometric Diagram

Typical Intersection Detail

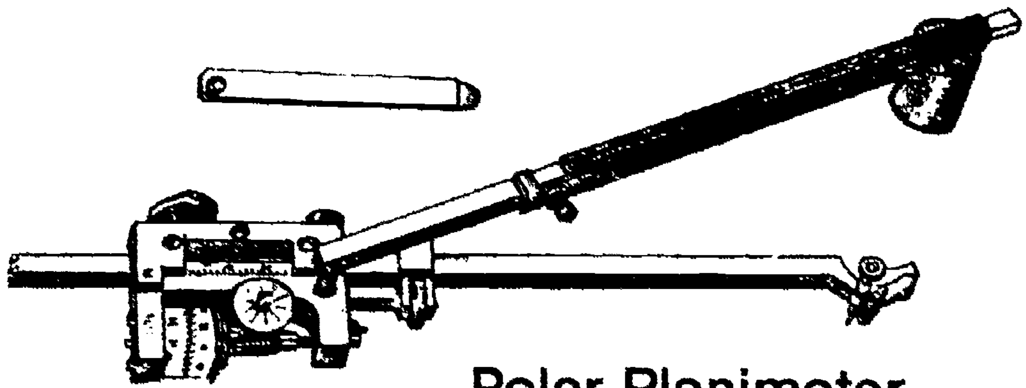


CURVE DATA

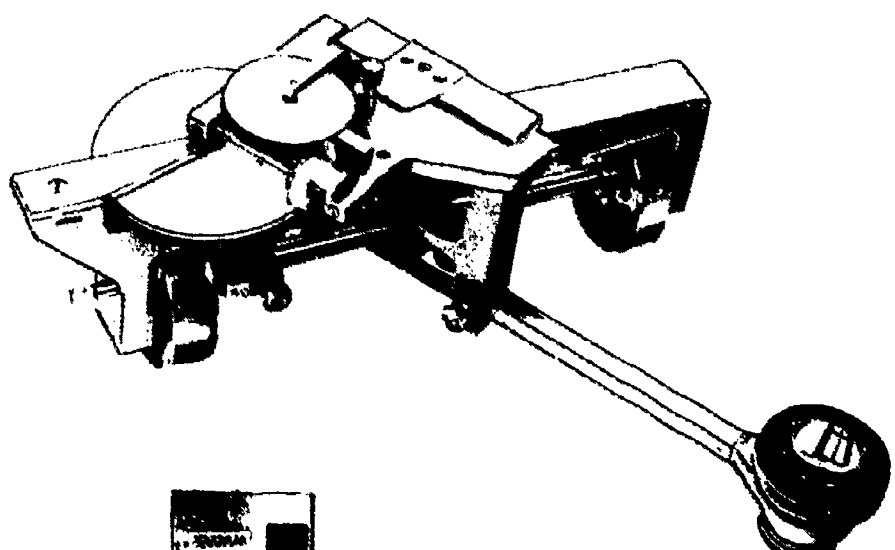
Curve	Δs	Ts	Δc	Dc	Lc	Rc	θs	Ls	LT	ST	e				
A		377.98	15°29'15"	[illegible]	739.48	[illegible]					0.046/				
B	5°00	200.10'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2291.83	2°30	200	33.35	66.68	0.046%				
C	7°55'45"	233.84	4°0[illegible]45	2°30	167.[illegible]	2291.83	1°52'30"	150	100.01	50.01	0.046%				
D	15°39'45"	399.72	7°54'45"	2°30	[illegible]	2291.83	3°07'30"	250	166.69	83.39	0.046%				
E	8°01'30"	280.94	4°01'30"	2°30	161.00'	2291.83	2°30	200	133.35	66.68	0.046%				
F	8°45'45"	266.44	[illegible]	5°00	225.25	1145.92	3°45	150	100.02	50.02	0.040%				
G	8°57'45"	344.86	16°57'45"	2°30	678.63	2291.83	2°30	200	133.35	66.68	0.046%				
H		[illegible]	44°52'15"	2°30	[illegible]	[illegible]					0.046%				
I		501.8	38°38'15"	4°00	[illegible]	1432.39					0.038%				
J		659.91	[illegible]	7°00	[illegible]	818.51					0.020%				
K	64°2[illegible]'15"	402.45	40°2[illegible]'15"	12°00	336.28'	477.47	12°00	200	133.64	66.95'	0.080%				
L		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	337.33					0.020%				
M		[illegible]	47°24'[illegible]"	12°00	[illegible]	477.47					0.020%				
N		242.64	[illegible]	2°30	[illegible]	458.37					0.080%				

Courtesy of Colorado Department of Highways.

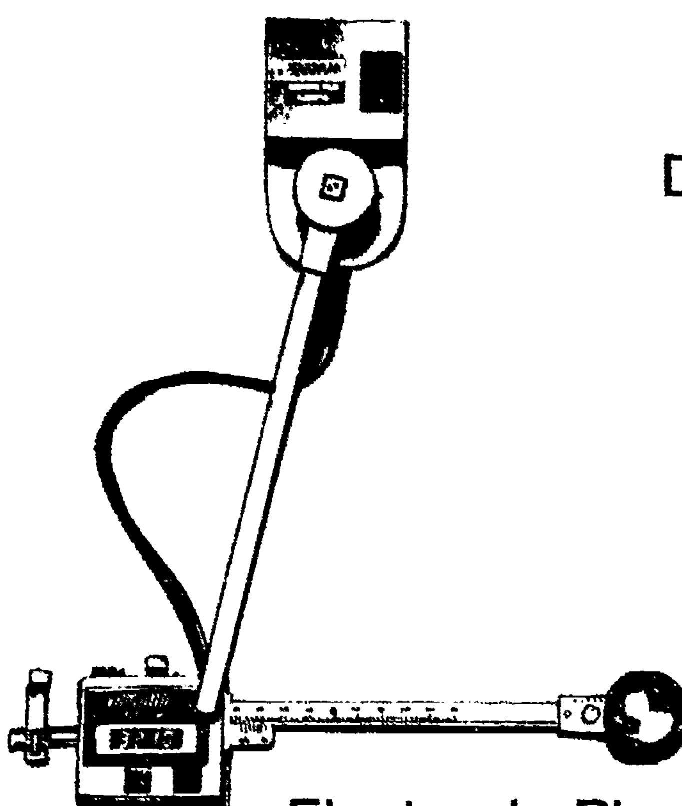
Planimeters



Polar Planimeter

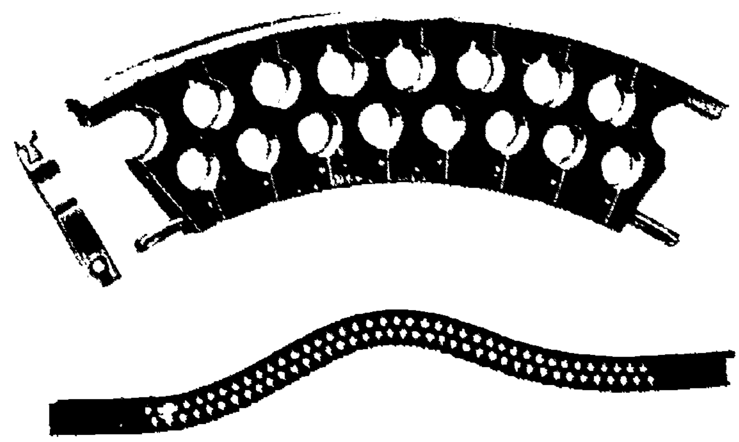


Disc Planimeter

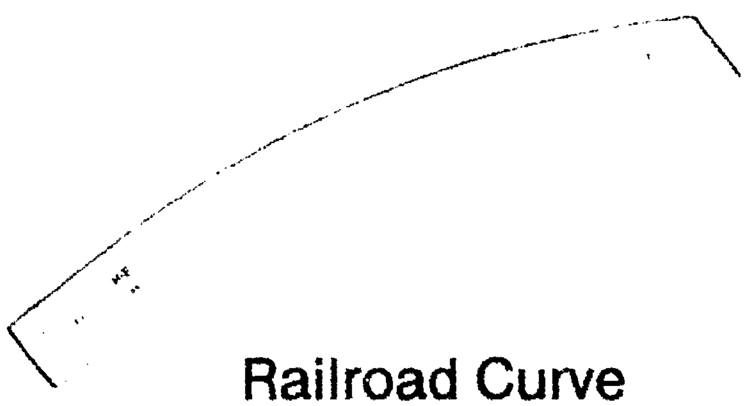


Electronic Planimeter

Types of Curves

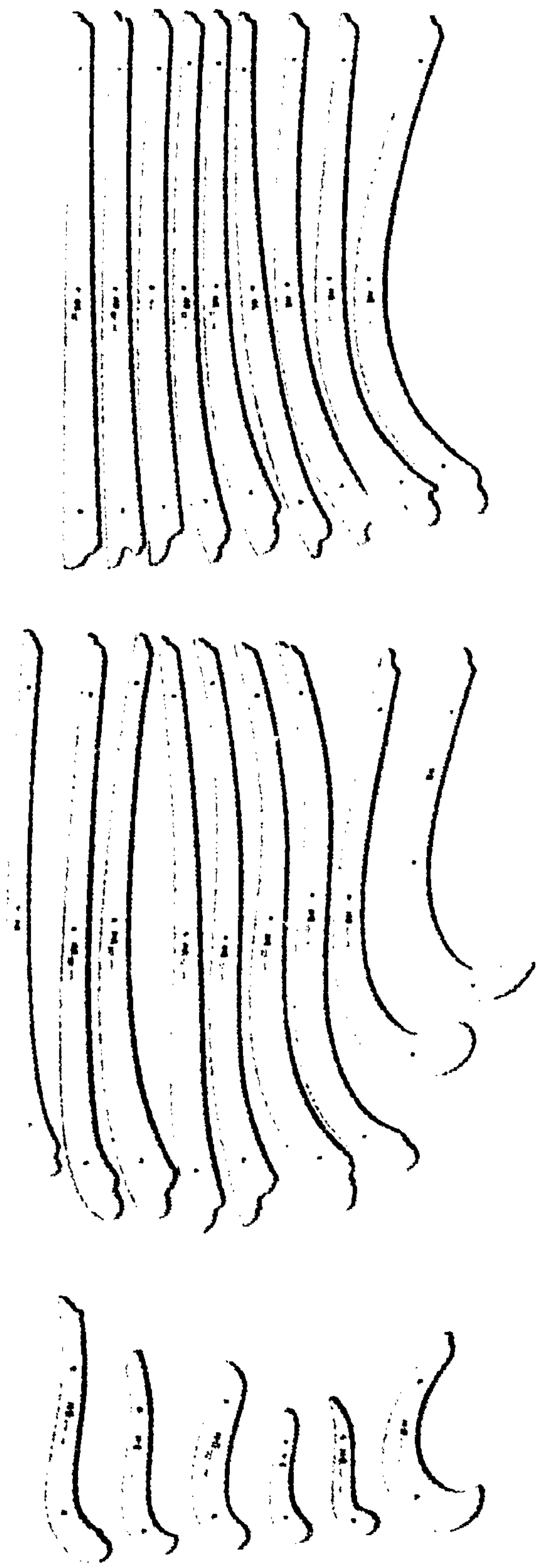


Flexible Curve Rules



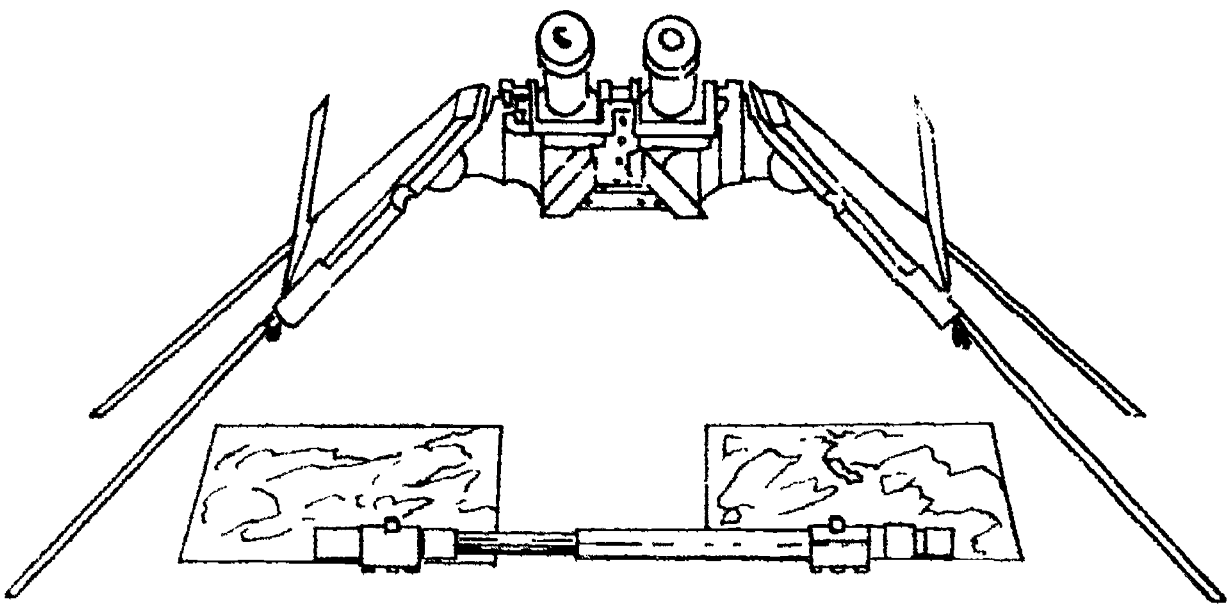
Railroad Curve
(various degrees of curvature available)
0° 15′ — 20°

Highway Radius Curve
(various radii available)
3″ — 200″

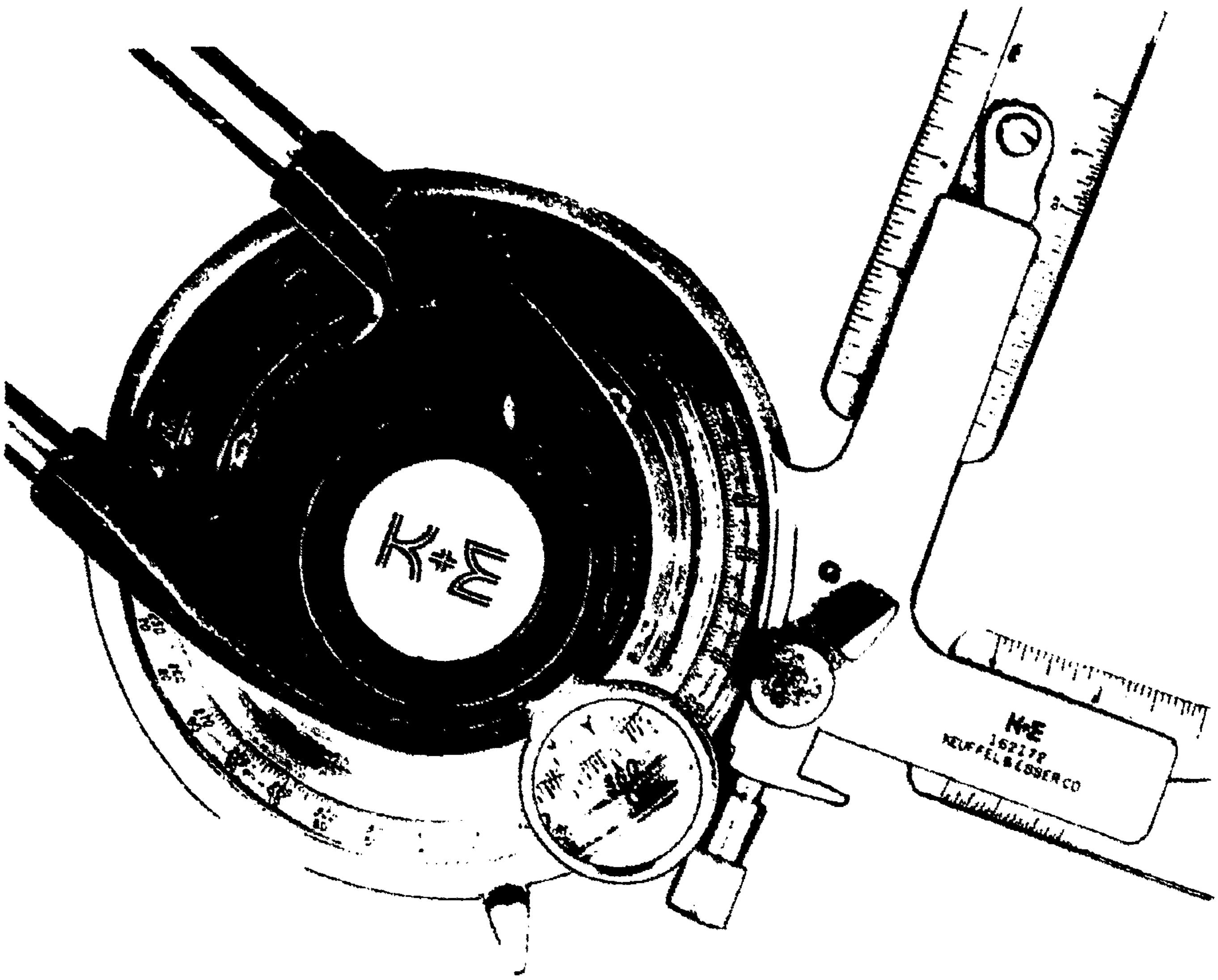


Ship Curves
(many patterns available)

Stereoscope

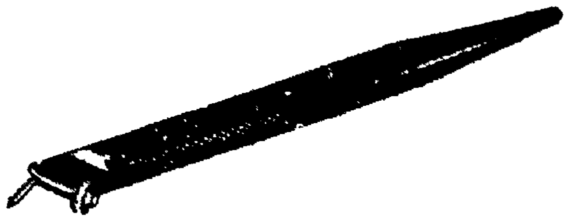


Civil Head Drafting Machine

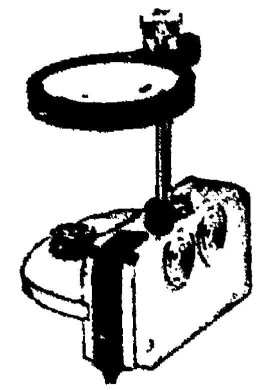


Rotating Head with Double Vernier

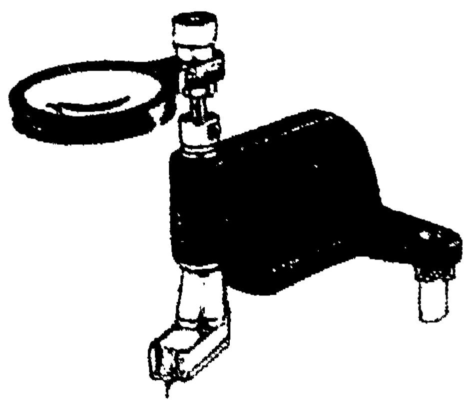
Scribing Tools



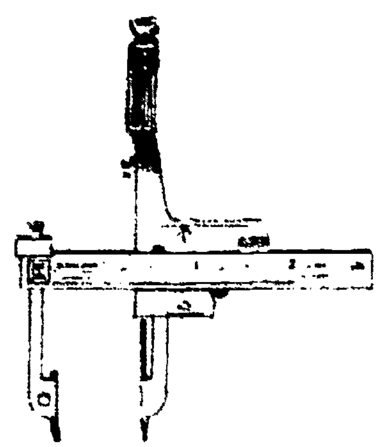
Pen Holder Scriber



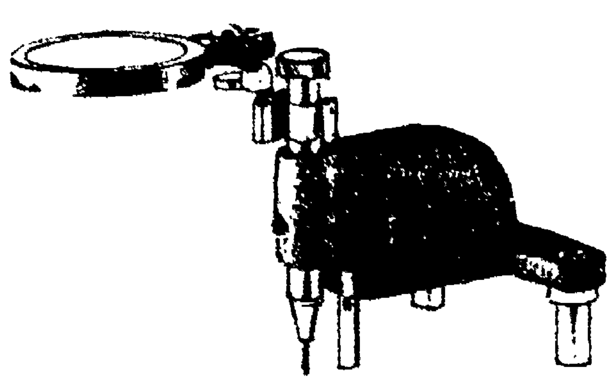
Straight Line Graver with Optic



Swivel Graver with Optic



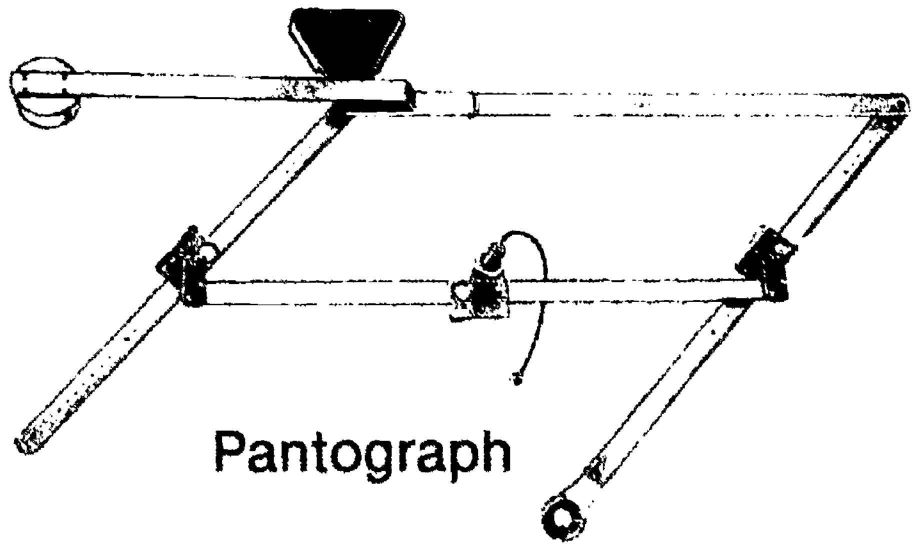
Direct Computing Compass



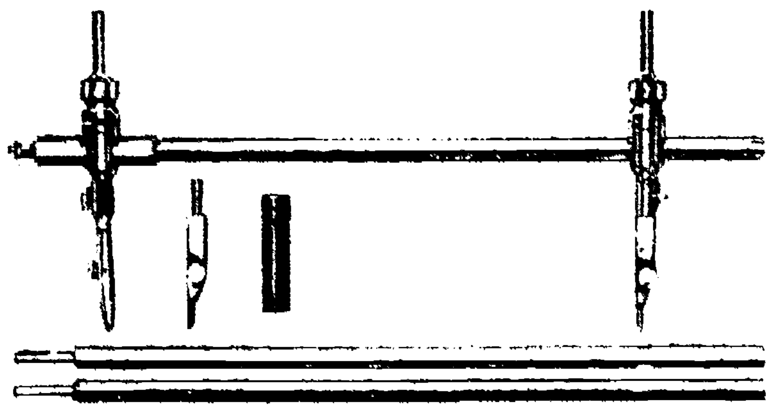
Rigid Graver with Optic

Courtesy of Keuffel and Esser Company.

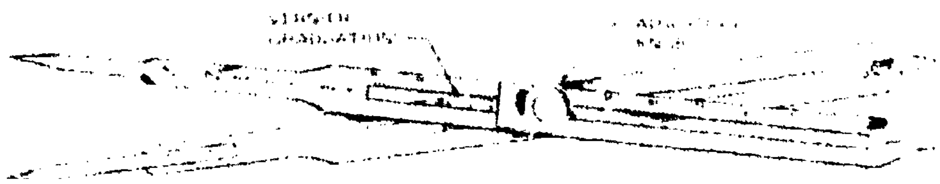
Other Specialty Tools



Pantograph



Beam Compass

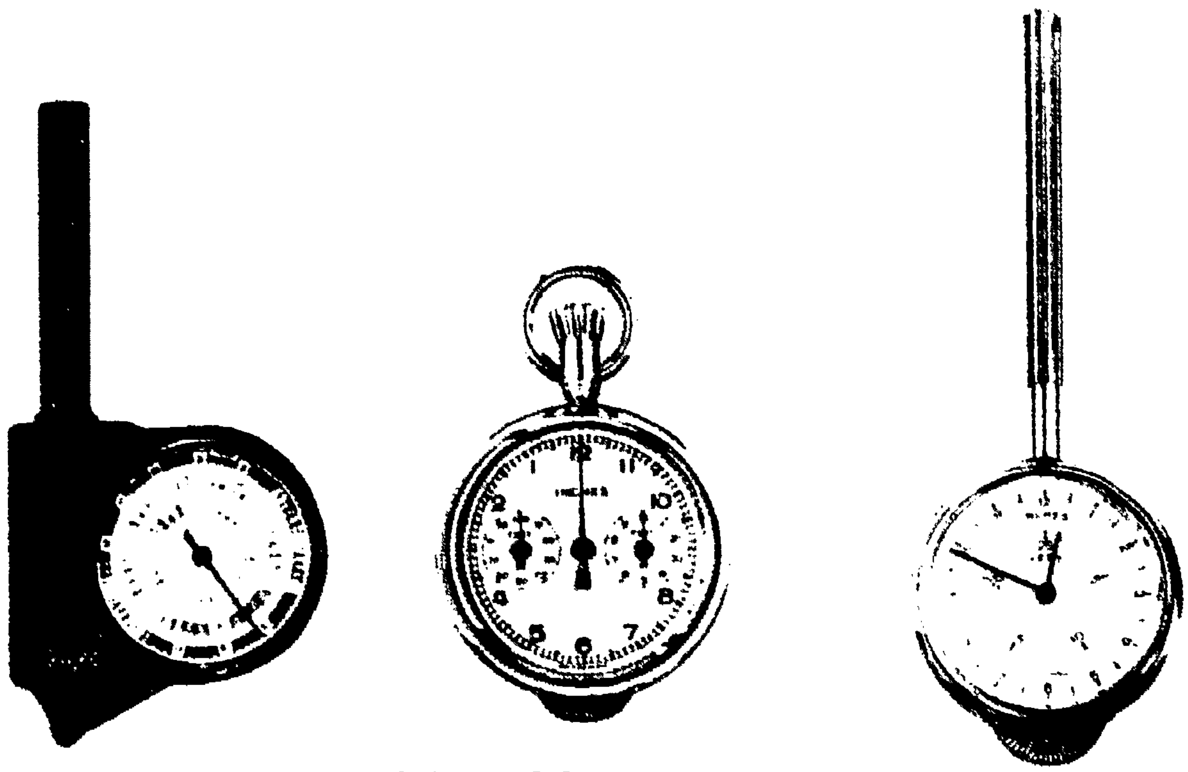


Proportional Divider

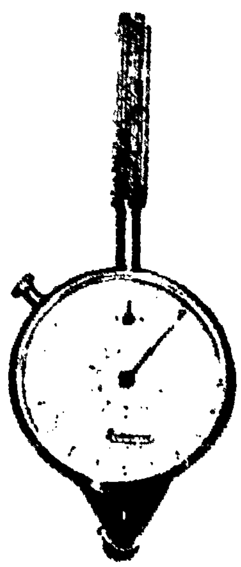
Spacing Divider

Courtesy of Keuffel and Esser Company.

Other Specialty Tools
(Continued)

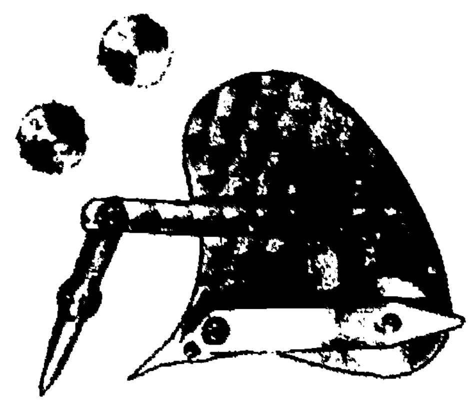


Map Measures

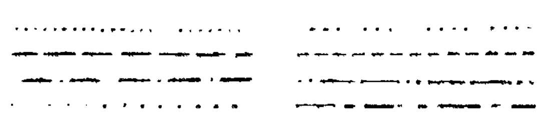


Minerva® Curvimeter

Courtesy of Keuffel and Esser Company.



Kern Dotting Pen and Wheels



Kern Dotting Patterns
(others available)

INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — TAKE BASIC MATH PRETEST

Directions: The following problems are designed to assess your basic math skills in various areas. Solve each problem and place your answer in the blank or space allowed.

PART A: Addition

1.	9	2.	8	3.	92	4.	87
	+ 8		+ 8		38		26
					+ 77		+ 44

5.	44	6.	923	7.	327	8.	270
	57		934		240		368
	+ 63		966		136		609
			+ 123		+ 238		+ 224

9. If a crew works 320 hours one week, 416 hours the next week, 345 hours the third week, and 218 hours the fourth week, how many hours did the crew work in that month?

    ____________________ hours

10. While repairing surface failures, a crew laid 528 sq ft of aggregate on the first job, 640 sq ft on the second job, and 580 sq ft on the third job. How many square feet did the crew cover?

    ____________________ sq ft

PART B: Subtraction

1.	84	2.	4635	3.	4178	4.	983
	− 57		− 3187		− 1539		− 656

5.	771	6.	53	7.	356	8.	378
	− 289		− 39		− 178		− 179

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

9. If the boom on a side boom is 18 ft and you need 25 ft to do a particular job, how much boom would have to be added?

   _____________________ ft

10. If guardrails were placed along 2,488 linear ft of roadway the first day, and the operator needed to place them along 8,562 linear ft that week, how much more distance would have to be covered in the remaining four days?

   _____________________ linear ft

PART C: Multiplication

1. $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times\ 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 2. $\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times\ 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 3. $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times\ 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 4. $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ \times\ 96 \\ \hline \end{array}$

5. $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ \times\ 64 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 6. $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ \times\ 83 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 7. $\begin{array}{r} 567 \\ \times\ 485 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 8. $\begin{array}{r} 879 \\ \times\ 729 \\ \hline \end{array}$

9. If a load of fill weighs 18,796 lb, how much would 78 loads weigh?

   _____________________ pounds

10. If a dragline could stockpile 676 cubic yd of dirt in two days, how much could be stockpiled in 14 days?

   _____________________ cubic yards

PART D: Division

1. $8\overline{)96}$ 2. $12\overline{)24}$ 3. $30\overline{)90}$ 4. $66\overline{)198}$

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

5. $15\overline{)60}$ 6. $23\overline{)276}$ 7. $19\overline{)152}$ 8. $62\overline{)7739}$

9. If a forklift travels 4,572 miles a year, how far would it travel in one month?

   ____________________ miles

10. If the distance across a ravine is 13,608 ft, and the equipment can move only 90 ft. per day, how long would it take for the equipment to cross?

   ____________________ days

PART E: Converting fractions

1. Convert each of the following mixed numbers to improper fractions (where the numeration is the same or larger than the denominator such as 4/4, 5/3, and 10/9.) **Do not** reduce answers to lowest terms at this time.

   a. $3\frac{1}{4}$ = _____ f. $2\frac{1}{2}$ = _____

   b. $4\frac{1}{2}$ = _____ g. $3\frac{2}{4}$ = _____

   c. $7\frac{1}{3}$ = _____ h. $7\frac{3}{4}$ = _____

   d. $8\frac{1}{2}$ = _____ i. $9\frac{2}{3}$ = _____

   e. $6\frac{2}{3}$ = _____ j. $5\frac{2}{3}$ = _____

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

2. Convert each of the following improper fractions to mixed numbers. **Do not** reduce answers to lowest terms at this time.

a. $\frac{16}{5}$ = ______ f. $\frac{19}{13}$ = ______

b. $\frac{12}{5}$ = ______ g. $\frac{8}{7}$ = ______

c. $\frac{17}{3}$ = ______ h. $\frac{75}{32}$ = ______

d. $\frac{8}{3}$ = ______ i. $\frac{24}{17}$ = ______

e. $\frac{9}{2}$ = ______ j. $\frac{13}{9}$ = ______

PART F: Reducing fractions to lowest terms

Reduce the following fractions to the lowest terms.

1. $\frac{3}{9}$ = ______ 6. $\frac{5}{5}$ = ______

2. $\frac{8}{24}$ = ______ 7. $\frac{8}{12}$ = ______

3. $\frac{[illegible]}{15}$ = ______ 8. $\frac{7}{21}$ = ______

4. $\frac{15}{25}$ = ______ 9. $\frac{4}{8}$ = ______

5. $\frac{12}{48}$ = ______ 10. $\frac{10}{12}$ = ______

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART G: Finding lowest common denominators (LCD)

Find the lowest common denominator and convert each fraction to its LCD equivalent.

1. a. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}$ LCD = ____

   b. $\frac{2}{3}$ = ____

   c. $\frac{7}{9}$ = ____

2. a. $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{6}$ LCD = ____

   b. $\frac{7}{8}$ = ____

   c. $\frac{5}{6}$ = ____

3. a. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{11}{12}, \frac{3}{8}$ LCD = ____

   b. $\frac{1}{3}$ = ____

   c. $\frac{11}{12}$ = ____

   d. $\frac{3}{8}$ = ____

4. a. $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{5}{8}$ LCD = ____

   b. $\frac{1}{7}$ = ____

   c. $\frac{5}{8}$ = ____

5. a. $\frac{1}{16}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{4}$ LCD = ____

   b. $\frac{1}{16}$ = ____

   c. $\frac{3}{8}$ = ____

   d. $\frac{3}{4}$ = ____

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART H: Adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing fractions

1. $\frac{7}{12} + \frac{5}{8} =$ ______

2. $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{3} =$ ______

3. $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} =$ ______

4. $\frac{3}{20} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{4}{5} =$ ______

5. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{2}{3} =$ ______

6. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{8} =$ ______

7. $\frac{5}{9} - \frac{3}{8} =$ ______

8. $\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{5}{16} =$ ______

9. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} =$ ______

10. $\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} =$ ______

11. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} =$ ______

12. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$ ______

13. $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{1}{2} =$ ______

14. $8 \div \frac{3}{5} =$ ______

15. $12\frac{3}{8} \div 1\frac{1}{2} =$ ______

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART I: Converting fractions to decimals

1. $5\frac{6}{10}$ = ______
2. $1\frac{2}{100}$ = ______
3. $\frac{87}{1000}$ = ______
4. $7\frac{83}{1000}$ = ______
5. $5\frac{6}{100}$ = ______
6. $3\frac{3}{4}$ = ______
7. $55\frac{1}{2}$ = ______
8. $110\frac{5}{8}$ = ______
9. $77\frac{1}{50}$ = ______
10. $12\frac{2}{3}$ = ______

PART J: Adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing decimals

1. $\begin{array}{r} 5.29 \\ 4.38 \\ +\ 9.62 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. $\begin{array}{r} 72.24 \\ 16.38 \\ +\ 92.37 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. 868.87 − 516.89 = ______________

4. \$15 − \$12.53 = ______________

5. 2.54 × 3.1 = ______________

6. 35 × 8.5 = ______________

7. 120 × 0.33 = ______________

8. 26.4 × 3.8 = ______________

9. 10.71 ÷ 0.07 = ______________

10. 0.225 ÷ 0.15 = ______________

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART K: Converting fractions to percentages

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ = ______
2. $\frac{2}{9}$ = ______
3. $\frac{7}{10}$ = ______
4. $\frac{3}{4}$ = ______
5. $\frac{2}{2}$ = ______

PART L: Percentage problems

1. There are 100 bolts in a box. Twenty-five bolts are what percent of the bolts in the box?

   ____

2. If 11% of the students in a school are absent, what percent are present? ______
3. There are 20 students in a class. Sixty percent of the students are boys. How many are boys? ______
4. One day 5% of the 20 operators in Mr. Moore's group made perfect time completing a job. How many operators made perfect time? ______
5. Contractor McGill bought a new compressor, regularly selling for $120, at a sale and saved 20%. What was the sale price? ______

PART M: Mix ratio problems

1. Given 90 cu yd of aggregate, how much sand will you need to mix a 3:2 ratio of sand and aggregate?

   ______________ cu yd of sand

2. You are to mix 1/4" aggregate and 1/2" aggregate to a ratio of 3:2. How much 1/4" aggregate will you need if you have 150 cu yd of 1/2" aggregate?

   ______________ cu yd of 1/4" aggregate

3. Given 300 gallons of asphalt concrete, mix asphalt concrete and solvent to a ratio of 75:25. How much solvent will you need?

   ______________ gal of solvent

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

4. The fuel mixture ratio of gasoline to two-cycle engine oil is 20:1 for your chain saw. How much oil will you add to 5 gal of gas?

   ____________________ qt of oil

5. The ratio of an industrial strength cleaner in water is 6 parts cleaner to 100 parts water. You estimate the job will take 15 gallons of water. How much cleaner will you add?

   ____________________ gal cleaner

PART N: Slope ratio problems

1. Find the slope ratio in feet and in inches. Convert distances to like terms where needed. Round off to the nearest hundredth.

   V = vertical distance

   H = horizontal distance

DISTANCES	RATIO (FEET)	RATIO (INCHES)	SLOPE RATIO
a. V = 12 ft, H = 24 ft	________	________	________
b. H = 15 in, V = 5 in	________	________	________
c. H = 5 ft, V = 0.05 ft	________	________	________
d. V = 1 in, H = 3 ft	________	________	________
e. H = 12 ft, V = 4 in	________	________	________

2. Find the vertical distance.

	SLOPE RATIO	HORIZONTAL DISTANCE	VERTICAL DISTANCE
a.	3:1	24 ft	____________ ft
b.	14:1	224 in	____________ in

3. Find the horizontal distance.

	SLOPE RATIO	VERTICAL DISTANCE	HORIZONTAL DISTANCE
a.	25:1	0.5 ft	____________ ft
b.	16:3	9 in	____________ ft
c.	40:1	4 ft	____________ ft

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART O: Measure and volume

1. Conversions. Round answers to nearest tenth.

   a. 48 in = __________ ft

   b. 312 ft = __________ yd

   c. 8 cu yd = __________ cu ft

   d. 7 sq yd = __________ sq ft

   e. 11 gal = __________ qt

2. Basic formulas for areas and volumes

   a. 24′ long, 18′ wide — Surface area = __________

   b. 13″ wide, 2 ½″ long — Surface area = __________

   c. 7′ long, 2′ wide, 1′ high — Volume = __________

   d. ½′ wide, 3″ high, 2′ long — Volume = __________

   e. 4″ long, 2″ wide, ½″ high — Volume = __________

3. Word problems. Round off answers to the nearest tenth. Show your work.

   a. One cubic yard of aggregate weighs 2,550 lb. How many tons would 10 cubic yards weigh?

      (NOTE: 1 ton = 2,000 lb)

      __________ tons

   b. What is the surface area of a failure 2 ft 8 in by 1 ft 6 in?

      __________ sq ft

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

c. How many cubic feet of concrete will be required to make a pavement patch 8 feet long, 7 feet wide and 6 inches deep?

_____________ cu ft

d. How many square feet have to be painted on a building 20 feet long on each side and 14 feet high if you paint all four sides? If a gallon of paint covers 350 square feet, how many gallons are required?

_____________ sq ft _____________ gal of paint

INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — INTERVIEW A CIVIL DRAFTER

Directions: Make an appointment with a civil drafter who is presently employed in that capacity. Ask the following questions and record the answers in the blanks provided.

1. What is your career title? ______________________________

   ____

2. What tasks do you perform on the job? ______________________________

   ____

   ____

3. What educational training and occupational experience is required for this job?

   ____

   ____

4. What personality traits are most important in your field? ______________________________

   ____

   ____

5. What skills and knowledge are required in this occupation? ______________________________

   ____

   ____

6. What is the approximate starting salary of workers in your occupation?

   ____

   ____

7. What is the employment outlook for the future in this career? ______________________________

   ____

   ____

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

8. What are the possibilities for advancement in this field? ____________________

____

____

9. What is your favorite part of this job? ____________________

____

____

10. What is your least favorite part of the job? ____________________

____

____

INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3 — RESEARCH THE POSSIBLE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN CIVIL DRAFTING IN YOUR LOCAL AREA

1. List the names of firms in your area that may employ civil drafters.

   (NOTE: Include address and phone numbers for future reference.)

FIRM	ADDRESS	PHONE #

2. Inquire at each of these firms if they employ civil drafters and if they will be hiring in the near future. If a firm is currently not hiring, ask how they go about filling openings (newspaper ads, job placement at your school, employment agency, etc.)

FIRM	OPENINGS	HIRING PROCEDURE

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

3. Make a list of local, county, and state agencies that hire civil drafters.

AGENCY	ADDRESS

4. Find out what federal agencies in your area hire civil map drafters.

AGENCY	ADDRESS

5. Look in the major local paper and clip out any ads for civil drafters. (Attach ... is assignment sheet.)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

6. Look in your local phone directory for any private consulting engineers and list below.

   (NOTE: Many consulting firms hire civil drafters on a contract basis.)

   ____

   ____

   ____

   ____

   ____

   ____

INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

PART A

1. 17
2. 16
3. 207
4. 157
5. 164
6. 2946
7. 941
8. 1471
9. 1,299 hours
10. 1,742 sq ft

PART B

1. 27
2. 1448
3. 2639
4. 327
5. 482
6. 14
7. 178
8. 199
9. 7 feet
10. 6,084 linear feet

PART C

1. 2394
2. 6460
3. 1888
4. 4032
5. 4672
6. 4482
7. 274,995
8. 640,791
9. 1,466,588 pounds
10. 4,732 cubic yards

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

PART D

1. 12
2. 2
3. 3
4. 3
5. 4
6. 12
7. 8
8. 124, R51
9. 381 miles
10. 151.2 days

PART E

1. a. $\frac{13}{4}$ f. $\frac{5}{2}$
   b. $\frac{9}{2}$ g. $\frac{14}{4}$
   c. $\frac{22}{3}$ h. $\frac{31}{4}$
   d. $\frac{17}{2}$ i. $\frac{29}{3}$
   e. $\frac{20}{3}$ j. $\frac{17}{3}$

2. a. $3\frac{1}{5}$ f. $1\frac{9}{13}$
   b. $2\frac{2}{5}$ g. $1\frac{1}{7}$
   c. $5\frac{2}{3}$ h. $2\frac{11}{32}$
   d. $2\frac{2}{3}$ i. $1\frac{7}{17}$
   e. $4\frac{1}{2}$ j. $1\frac{4}{9}$

PART F

1. $\frac{1}{5}$
2. $\frac{1}{5}$
3. $\frac{2}{5}$
4. $\frac{3}{5}$
5. $\frac{1}{4}$
6. 1
7. $\frac{2}{3}$
8. $\frac{1}{3}$
9. $\frac{1}{2}$
10. $\frac{5}{6}$

PART G

1. a. 9
   b. $\frac{8}{9}$
   c. $\frac{7}{9}$

2. a. 24
   b. $\frac{21}{24}$
   c. $\frac{20}{24}$

3. a. 24
   b. $\frac{8}{24}$
   c. $\frac{22}{24}$
   d. $\frac{9}{24}$

4. a. 56
   b. $\frac{8}{56}$
   c. $\frac{35}{56}$

5. a. 16
   b. $\frac{7}{16}$
   c. $\frac{6}{16}$
   d. $\frac{12}{16}$

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

PART H

1. 1 [illegible]
2. 1 [illegible]
3. 1 [illegible]
4. 2 [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. 3 [illegible]
10. 3 [illegible]
11. [illegible]
12. [illegible]
13. [illegible]
14. 13 [illegible]
15. 8 1/4

PART I

1. 5.6
2. 1.02
3. .087
4. 7.083
5. 5.06
6. 3.75
7. 55.5
8. 110.625
9. 77.02
10. 12.667

PART J

1. 19.29
2. 180.99
3. 351.98
4. $2.47
5. 7.874
6. 297.5
7. 39.6
8. 100.32
9. 153
10. 1.5

PART K

1. 25%
2. 22.2%
3. 70%
4. 75%
5. 100%

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

PART L

1. 25%
2. 89%
3. 12
4. 1
5. $96.00

PART M

1. 135 cu yd of sand
2. 225 cu yd of 1/4" aggregate
3. 100 gal of solvent
4. 1 qt of oil
5. 0.9 gal cleaner

PART N

1.

	RATIO (FEET)	RATIO (INCHES)	SLOPE RATIO
a.	24:12	——	2:1
b.	——	15:5	3:1
c.	5:0.05	60:0.6	100.1
d.	3:0.08	36:1	36:1
e.	12:0.33	144:4	36:1

2. a. 8 ft
   b. 16 in

3. a. 12.5 ft
   b. 4 ft
   c. 160 ft

PART O

1. a. 4 ft
   b. 104 yd
   c. 216 cu ft
   d. 63 sq ft
   e. 44 qt

2. a. 432 sq ft
   b. 390 sq in
   c. 14 cu ft
   d. 432 cu in
   e. 4 cu in

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

3. a. 12.8 tons
   b. 4 sq ft
   c. 28 cu ft
   d. 1120 sq ft, 3.2 gal of paint

Assignment Sheets #2 and #3 -- Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

NAME ____________________

TEST

1. Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a.	Signifying basic relationship to the earth considered as a globe-shaped body; applies to data based on the geoid and on the spheroid	1. CAD
_____b.	An optical instrument used for viewing two properly related photographs or diagrams simultaneously to obtain the impression of a 3-dimensional object	2. Cadastral map
_____c.	A precise survey of considerable extent which takes into account the shape of the earth	3. Cartography
_____d.	Computer-aided drafting or design	4. Civil drafter
_____e.	An outline of a cross section of the earth	5. Civil engineer
_____f.	A drafter used to support civil engineering with the preparation of technical materials	6. Civil engineering
_____g.	Graphic representation of the earth's surface drawn to scale on a plane surface	7. Contour line
_____h.	United States Geological Survey	8. Elevation
_____i.	A person who has completed a minimum of 4 years of college and has specialized in civil-related engineering	9. Geodetic survey
_____j.	Determining and representing accurately on paper the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, and the contour of the surface by taking linear and angular measurements and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry	10. Geographic

TEST

_____k.	A device for measuring small areas by mechanical integration	11. Map
		12. Pantogr_ph
_____l.	A discipline concerned with the design and construction of various municipal and state projects for the general public, such as bridges, roads, dams, canals, and pipe lines	13. Planimeter
		14. Plan view
		15. Profile
_____m.	The configuration or shape of the land surface of any area	16. Stereoscope
		17. Surveying
_____n.	The science of map making	18. Topography
_____o.	An instrument for copying maps and drawings at a predetermined reduction or enlargement	19. U.S.G.S.
_____p.	A map showing the boundaries of subdivisions of land, with bearings, lengths, and areas of individual tracts, for purposes of describing and recording ownersł ·p	
_____q.	A line used to connect points on a land surface that have the same elevation	
_____r.	Altitude or height above sea level	
_____s.	A view as seen from directly above the land	

2. Select from the following list the required skills of a civil drafter by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. CAD training

_____b. Computer pr·›gramming training

_____c. Science skills up through physics

_____d. Recognition of map symbols and abbreviations

TEST

_____e. Basic drafting techniques in line work, lettering, and the use of tools and equipment

_____f. Math skills up through trigonometry

_____g. Public speaking skills

_____h. Good communication skills

_____i. Drafting applications and calculations for basic surveying

_____j. Surveying skills

3. List four job responsibilities of a civil drafter.

   a. ____________________

   b. ____________________

   c. ____________________

   d. ____________________

4. List three major employment opportunities for a civil drafter.

   a. ____________________

   b. ____________________

   c. ____________________

5. Distinguish between organization structures for design teams in small and large firms by placing an "X" next to the descriptions of small firms.

_____a. Communication is usually by word of mouth

_____b. Usually have an organizational/standards manual which will include personnel policies and technical procedures

_____c. Have specific lines of authority and responsibility

_____d. The drafter will have many different job responsibilities

_____e. Are able to specialize in a specific area of drafting or mapping

_____f. Usually have ten or fewer staff members

_____g. Are less structured

TEST

6. List seven specialty areas for civil engineering firms.

   a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________

   c. ______________________________

   d. ______________________________

   e. ______________________________

   f. ______________________________

   g. ______________________________

7. Select from the following list the occupations related to civil drafting by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks. Select only those that a civil drafter would be able to move into with minimal extra training.

   _____a. Surveyor's helper

   _____b. Instrument surveyor's assistant

   _____c. Map maker

   _____d. Surveyor

   _____e. Topographic drafter

   _____f. Pipe drafter

   _____g. Civil engineer

   _____h. City engineer

   _____i. Civil engineering technician

   _____j. Cartographic drafter

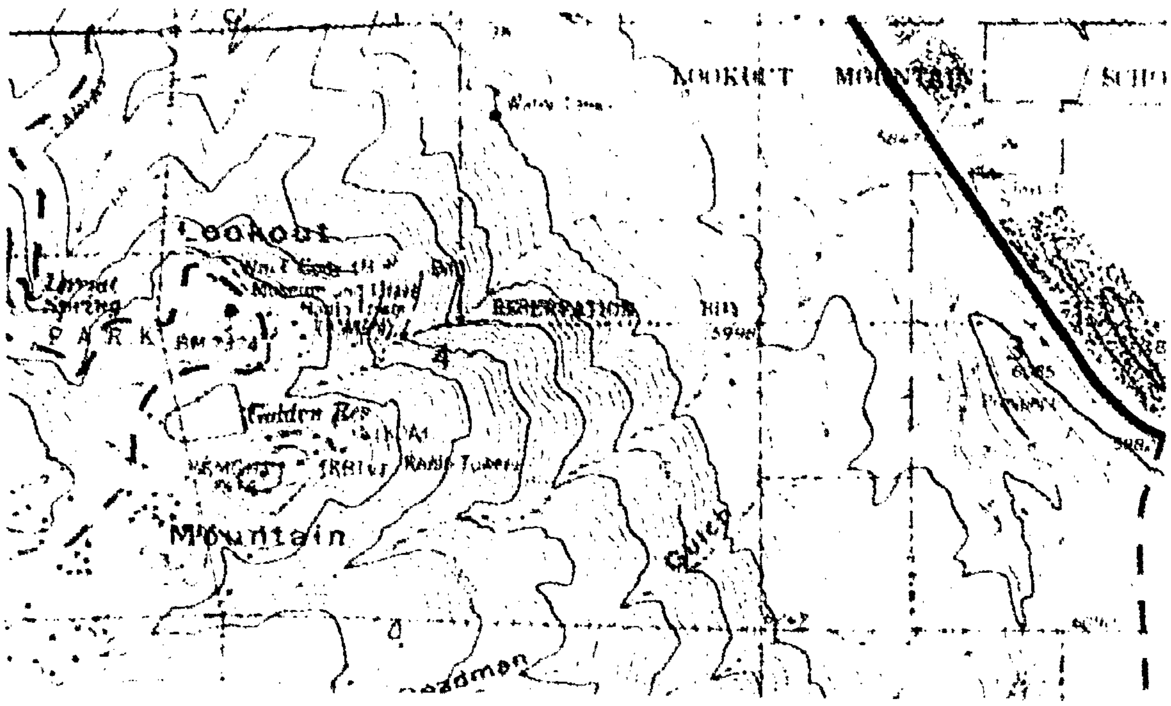
   _____k. Electronic drafter

   _____l. Traffic technician

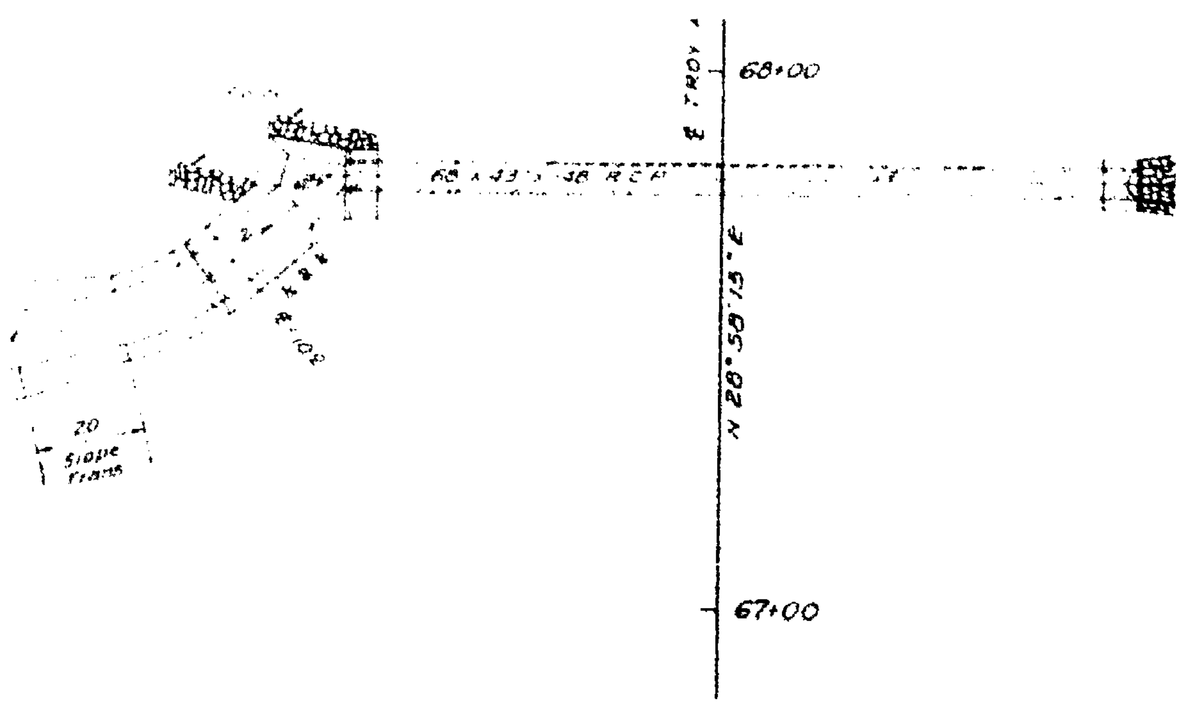
TEST

8. Identify the following major classes of maps.

   (NOTE: Only partial maps are shown.)

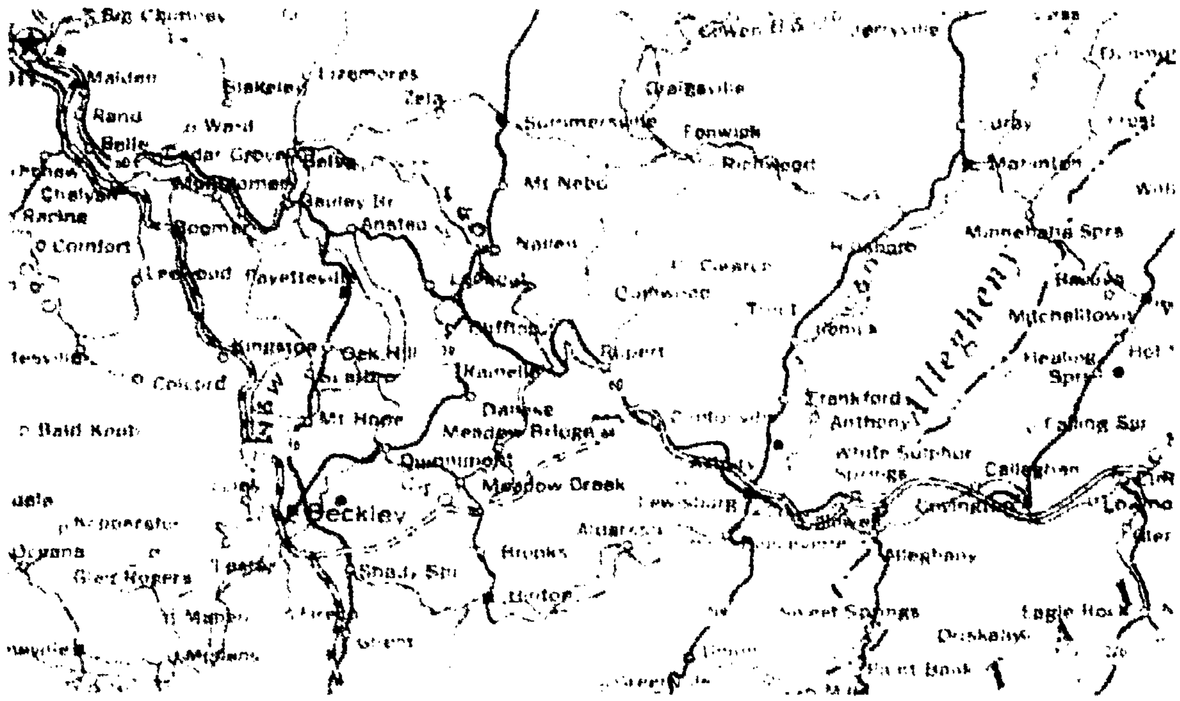


a. ______________________________

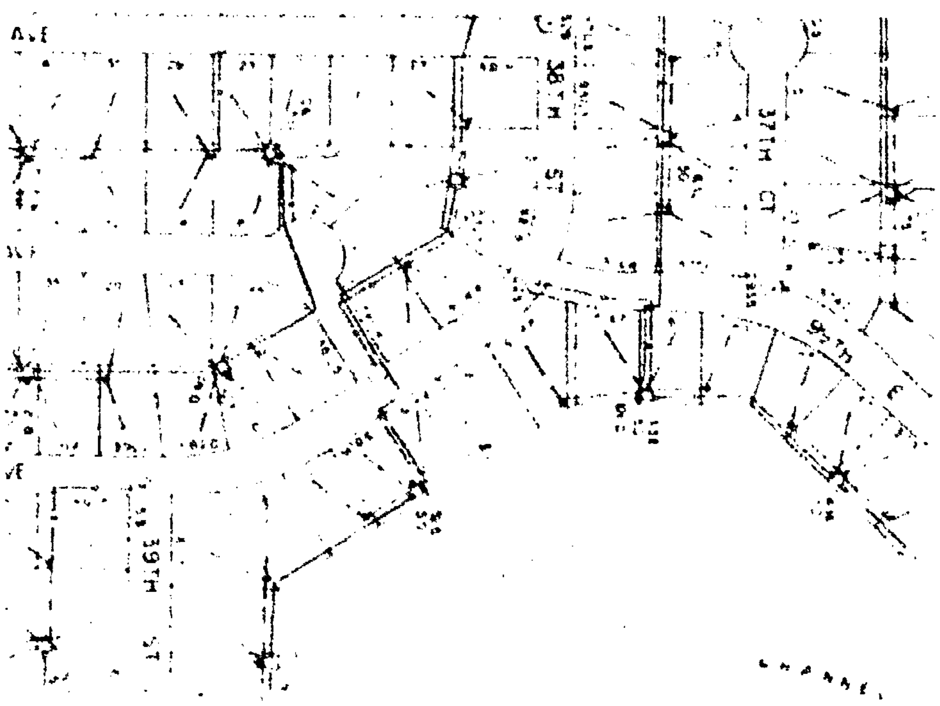


b. ______________________________

TEST


Malden
Rand
Belle
Chelyan
Racine
Cedar Grove
Montgomery
Gauley Br
Ansted
Mt Nebo
Craigsville
Fenwick
Richwood
Fayetteville
Kingston
Oak Hill
Mt Hope
Rainelle
Rupert
Meadow Bridge
Quinnimont
Meadow Creek
Beckley
Brooks
Lewisburg
Frankford
Anthony
White Sulphur Springs
Callaghan
Covington
Alleghany
Allegheny
Sweet Springs
Eagle Rock
Minnehaha Sprs
Marlinton
Mitchelltown

c. ____


39TH
CHANNEL

d. ____

TEST

9. Match major classes of maps on the right with the correct characteristics.

(NOTE: Classes on the right may be used more than once.)

_____a.	Are used primarily for showing political and civil boundaries, property lines, taxation, and transfer of property; are considered legal documents	1. Geographic maps
_____b.	Use contour lines to show elevation; represent surface features of a region; large scale maps show all the natural features down to small streams and man-made features such as city streets, bridges, pipelines, etc.	2. Topographic maps
_____c.	Show shorelines, water depths, information about harbors, anchorage details, and shipping approaches	3. Cadastral maps
_____d.	Show large area of land; are drawn to a small scale; only show major features such as rivers, lakes, and dots for cities	4. Engineering maps
_____e.	Examples are maps for railroad, highway, canal, and hydroelectric construction, building site maps, landscape maps, dam and reservoir maps	5. Aeronautical charts
_____f.	U.S.G.S. maps in this class are always bounded by meridians of longitude and latitude	6. Hydrographic charts
_____g.	Are drawn for reconnaissance, construction, or maintenance purposes; can show more detail than topographic maps since they are larger in scale	
_____h.	Show air traffic routes, radio and electronic aids, obstructions, and elevations of high points	
_____i.	Examples include plats of city additions, mineral rights, and farm surveys	

TEST

10. Match typical drawings used in civil drawing on the right with the correct uses.

_____a. Provide the viewer a three-dimensional view of the map area

_____b. Are views of the inside of the project cut open at right angles to the survey centerline

_____c. Are drawings composed of a plan view and profile view

_____d. Identify the project with a name and number, show location map of the project, and give an index to all sheets in the plan set

_____e. Are enlarged drawings of an intersection of several streets that come together; show all pertinent information such as dimensions, right-of-ways, center lines, and curve data

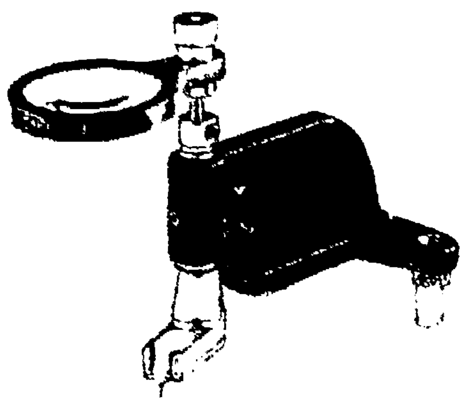
_____f. Are details that may show connections and flow directions through the use of symbols, lines, and dimensions

_____g. Provide a close up look at how a particular structural component is made; shows materials, dimensions, and section where needed

1. Title sheets (key maps)
2. Plan and profile
3. Typical cross sections
4. Structural details
5. Pictorial drawings
6. Schematic diagrams
7. Intersection details

TEST

11. • Identify the following drafting equipment used by civil drafters.



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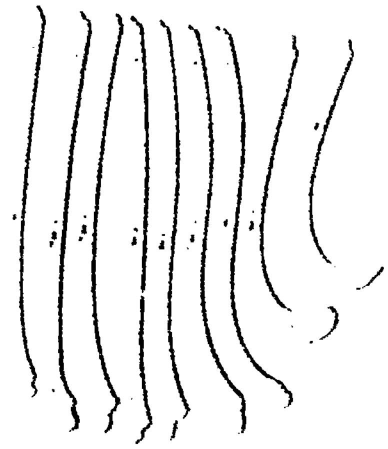
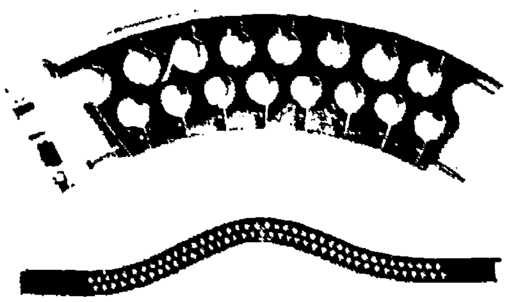


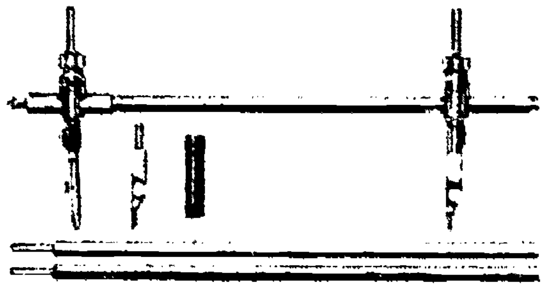
b. ______________________

c. ______________________

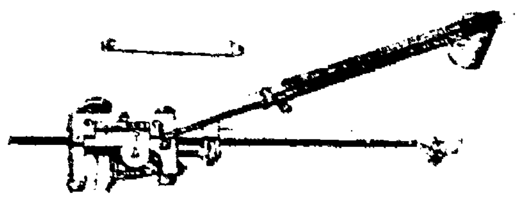
TEST



d. ______________________

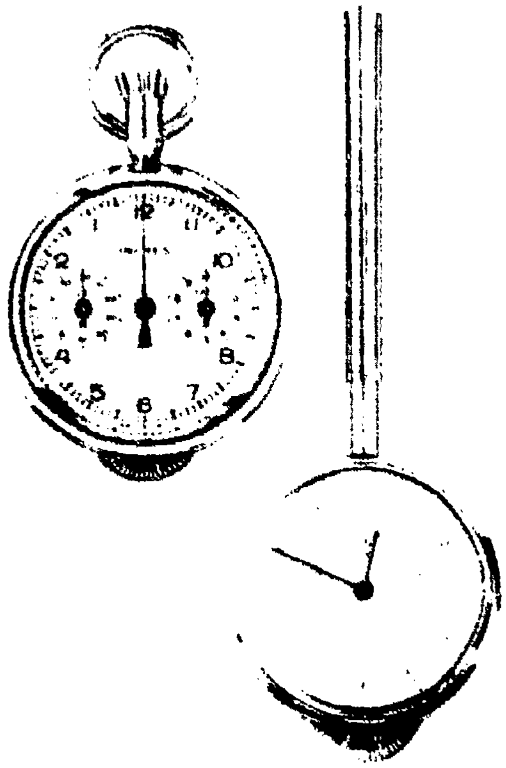


e. ______________________

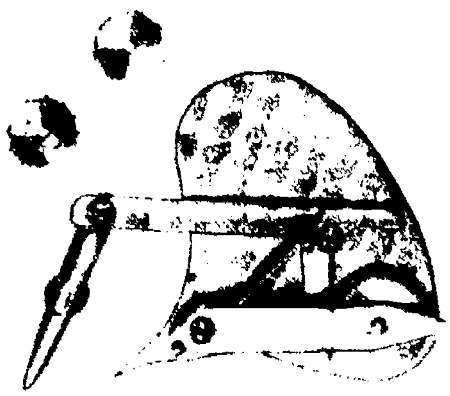


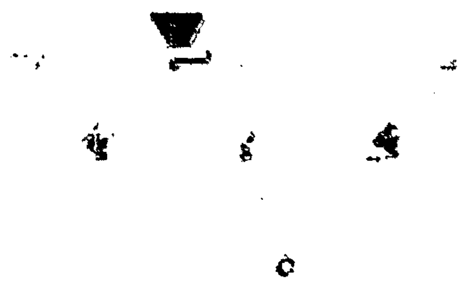
f. ______________________

TEST



g. ______________________ h. ______________________





i. ______________________ j. ______________________

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

12. Take basic math pretest. (Assignment Sheet #1)

13. Interview a civil drafter. (Assignment Sheet #2)

14. Research possible employment opportunities in civil drafting in your local area. (Assignment Sheet #3)

INTRODUCTION TO CIVIL DRAFTING
UNIT I

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	10	l.	6
b.	16	m.	18
c.	9	n.	3
d.	1	o.	12
e.	15	p.	2
f.	4	q.	7
g.	11	r.	8
h.	19	s.	14
i.	5		
j.	17		
k.	13		

2. a,d,e,f,h,i

3. Any four of the following:
   a. Prepare maps and plans
   b. Work with survey data
   c. Gather, organize, and record data
   d. Perform engineering calculations
   e. Assist in the drafting and design of subdivisions, surface drainage systems, major structures, water treatment facilities, water distribution facilities, storm sewer systems, transportation systems, and/or utility facilities
   f. Communicate effectively

4. a. Private civil engineering and surveying firms
   b. Local government agencies
   c. Federal government agencies

5. a,d,f,g

6. Any seven of the following:
   a. Land planning and subdivision
   b. Transportation
   c. Flood control
   d. Irrigation and drainage
   e. Sewage and water treatment
   f. Municipal improvements
   g. Environmental studies
   h. Land and construction surveys
   i. Construction inspection
   j. Refuse disposal
   k. Map making

ANSWERS TO TEST

l. Power plants
m. Hydrologic studies
n. Foundation work and soil analysis
o. Agribusiness
p. Structural

7. a,b,c,e,i,j,l

8. a. Topographic
   b. Engineering
   c. Geographic
   d. Cadastral

9. a. 3
   b. 2
   c. 6
   d. 1
   e. 4
   f. 2
   g. 4
   h. 5
   i. 3

10. a. 5
    b. 3
    c. 2
    d. 1
    e. 7
    f. 6
    g. 4

11. a. Scribing tool
    b. Ship curves
    c. Stereoviewer
    d. Flexible curve rule
    e. Beam compass
    f. Planimeters
    g. Spacing divider
    h. Map measures
    i. Kern dotting pen and wheel
    j. Pantograph

12.-14. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to read and match different map scales with different classifications of maps, identify standard scale ratios used on topographic quadrangle maps, measure with a civil engineer's scale, and read a vernier scale. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to map scales and measurement with the correct definitions.
2. Complete a chart of standard measures and their equivalents.
3. Select true statements concerning characteristics of map scales.
4. List the three ways map scales are expressed.
5. Match the ranges of map scales with the appropriate map scale classifications.
6. List factors affecting the selection of a map scale.
7. Match types of maps with their common scales.
8. Select characteristics o· ; quadrangle scale.
9. Match quadrangle scales commonly used on U.S.G.S. topographic maps with their one inch equivalencies.
10. Select true statements concerning characteristics of graphic scales.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

11. Select true statements concerning published map accuracy standards.

12. Match types of scales used in civil drafting with the correct descriptions.

13. Convert a representative fraction to a graphic scale. (Assignment Sheet #1)

14. Read a vernier scale. (Assignment Sheet #2)

15. Measure with a civil engineer's scale. (Assignment Sheet #3)

MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Develop a display of different scale topographic maps.

2. Have a speaker from a civil engineering office come in to discuss the importance of accuracy.

3. Review the scale units in MAVCC's *Basic Drafting, Book I.*

4. Use the tests from MAVCC's *Basic Drafting, Book I* scale units as a pretest

5. Obtain additional pamphlets, brochures, and other material dealing with map scales and measurement from the U.S.G.S. at the following address:

   National Cartographic Information Center
   U.S. Geological Survey
   507 National Center
   Reston, Virginia 22092
   Telephone: 703/860-6045

6. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary

CONTENTS OF THIS UNIT

REFERENCES USED IN WRITING THIS UNIT

A. Hoelscher, Randolph, Clifford Springer, and Jerry Dobrovolny. *Graphics for Engineers.* New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1968.

B. *Glossaries of BLM Surveying and Mapping Terms.* 2nd ed. Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Department of the Interior, 1980.

C. *Definitions of Surveying and Associated Terms.* American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1978.

D. Nelson, John A. *Drafting for Trades and Industry: Civil.* Albany, NY: Delmar Publishers, 1979.

E. Madsen, David and Terence Shumaker. *Civil Drafting Technology.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

F. Wattles, Gurdon. *Survey Drafting.* Orange, CA: Gurdon H. Wattles Publications, 1977.

G. Bies, John and Robert Long. *Mapping and Topographic Drafting.* Cincinnati, OH: South-Western Publishing Co., 1983.

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

H. Steele, Robert. *Modern Topographic Drawing*. Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1980.

I. *Map Accuracy*. Reston VA: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Geologic Survey, National Cartographic Information Center.

J. Brinker, R.C. and P.R. Wolf. *Elementary Surveying*, 7th ed. New York, Harper & Row, 1984.

K. Giachino, J.W. and H.J. Beukema. *Drafting & Graphics*. Chicago, IL: American Technical Society, 1972.

L. *Map Concepts*, transparency set #526 98A0-5R. Longhorn Visual Aids, P.O. Box 1889, Big Springs, TX.

M. Wirshing, Roy and James Wirshing. *Civil Engineering Drafting*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1983.

SUGGESTED SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

A. Davis, Ronald, et. al. *Basic Drafting, Book I*. Stillwater, OK: Mid-America Vocational Curriculum Consortium, 1981.

B. Brown, R.L. "Proposed Manual on Selection of Map Uses, Scales, and Accuracies for Engineering and Associated Purposes: Map Availability." *ASCE Journal of the Surveying and Mapping Division*. 1980.

C. Feldscher, C.B. "A New Manual on Map Uses, Scales, and Accuracies." *ASCE Journal of the Surveying and Mapping Division*. 1980.

D. Thompson, M.M., and G.H. Rosenfeld. "On Map Accuracy Specifications." *Surveying and Mapping*. 1971.

MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Accuracy — The degree of conformity of a measured or a calculated value to some recognized standard or specified value

B. Deviation — Variation from a specified dimension or design requirement, usually defining upper and lower limits

C. Full-divided scale — A scale with the basic units subdivided throughout the length of the scale

D. Graduations — The subdivisions in a scale unit, all of which are equal in size or length

E. Hectare — 2.471 acres

F. Meter (m) — The metric system standard for linear measurement

G. Metric system — A decimal system of weights and measures based on the meter and the kilogram

H. Neutral scale — A scale expressed as a fraction or a ratio

I. Nominal — Describes a value assigned for the purpose of convenient designation; existing in name only

J. NTS — Abbreviation meaning "not-to-scale"

K. Open-divided scale — A scale with only the end unit subdivided into fractional parts

L. Precision — The degree of mutual agreement between individual measurements, namely repeatability and reproducibility

M. Representative fraction (RF) — A simple ratio or fraction

Example: 1:24,000 or 1/24,000

N. Scale — An instrument used as a standard of reference when drawing an object to a proportional size

O. Scale ratio — A relationship between dimensional values used to reduce or enlarge the size of an object so that it can be drawn proportionally

P. Significant digit — Any numeral that is necessary to define a value or quantity

INFORMATION SHEET

Q. Tolerance — The total range of variation (usually bilateral) permitted for size, position, or other required quantity

R. U.S. customary units — Units based upon the yard and the pound commonly used in the United States

II. Standard measures and equivalents

1 mile = 1760 yards = 5280 feet = 1.6093 Km = 8 furlongs = 80 chains
1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches = 0.9144 meter
1 foot = 12 inches = 0.3048 meter
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 rod (also called *pole* or *perch*) = 5.5 yards = 16.5 feet = 0.5029 decameter

1 furlong = 10 chains = 220 yards
1 chain = 4 rods = 22 yards = 66 feet = 100 links = 2.0116 decameters
1 link = 7.92 inches
1 square mile = 640 acres = 6400 sq. chains
1 acre = 10 sq. chains = 4840 sq. yards = 43,560 sq. feet
An acre is equal to a square, one side of which is 208.7 feet

1 millimeter (mm) = 0.0393 inch
10 millimeters (mm) = 1 centimeter (cm) = .3937 inch
10 centimeters = 1 decimeter (dm) = 3.9370 inch
10 decimeters = 1 meter (m) = 39.3707 inches = 3.2808 feet = 1.0936 yards
10 meters = 1 decameter (Dm) = 32.8089 feet
10 decameters = 1 hectometer (Hm) = 19.9278 rods
10 hectometers = 1 kilometer (Km) = 1093.61 yards = 0.6213 miles
10 kilometers = 1 myriameter (Mm) = 6.2138 miles

III. Characteristics of map scales

A. Map scale is the relationship between a distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.

B. A map scale expressed as 1:24,000 means that one unit of measurement on the map represents 24,000 of the same units on the earth's surface. If the unit is an inch, then 1 inch on the map equals 24,000 inches on the ground.

C. The first number (map distance) is always 1. The second number (ground distance) differs for each scale.

D. The **larger** the second number, the **smaller** the scale of the map.

Examples: 1:125,000 map is a smaller scale map than a map with a map scale of 1:100,000.

1:63,360 map is a smaller scale map than a map with a map scale of 1:62,500.

INFORMATION SHEET

IV. Ways map scales are expressed

A. By ratio or representative fraction

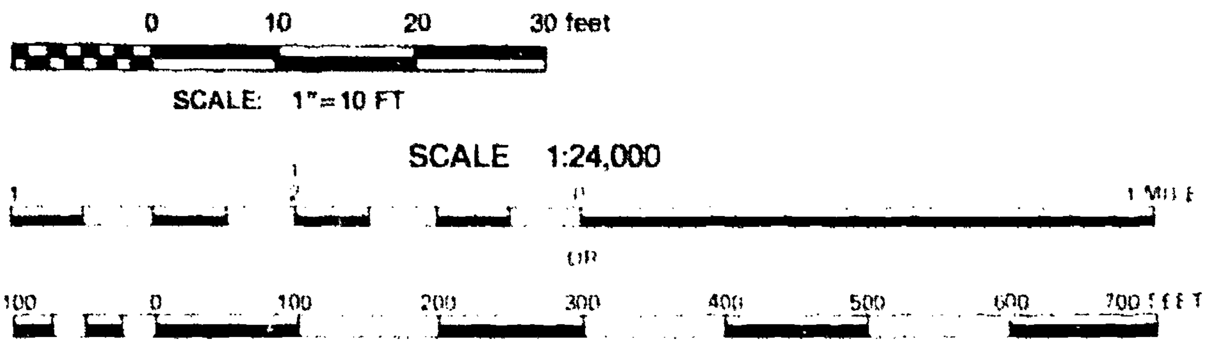
Example: 1:24,000 or 1/24,000

B. By equivalence

Example: 1 inch = 200 feet

C. Graphically

Examples:



V. Ranges of map scales

A. Large scale maps — 1 in = 100 ft (1:1200) or larger

B. Medium scale maps — 1 in = 100 to 1000 ft (1:1200 to 1:12,000)

C. Small scale maps — 1 in = 1000 ft (1:12,000 or smaller)

VI. Factors affecting the selection of a map scale

A. Size and character of the area to be shown

B. The form that the map is to be presented in

C. Purpose of the map

D. Cost of preparation and length of service (sometimes a consideration)

E. Required precision

VII. Common types of maps and corresponding map scales

A. Geographic maps — Scales vary from a few miles to the inch to several hundred miles to the inch

B. Topographic maps (Transparency 1)

1. Maps drawn at larger scales such as 1:24,000

a. Provide detailed information about the natural and man-made features of an area

INFORMATION SHEET

b. Are commonly used for highly developed areas in order to show more detail

2. Maps drawn at smaller scales such as 1:125,000

   a. Can only show major features of an area

   b. Can be used for more sparsely settled regions because there are not as many details to be shown

   c. Allow large areas to be shown on a single map sheet.

C. Cadastral maps — Drawn at a scale usually greater than 6 inches to one mile which is necessary to obtain the required accuracy.

D. Engineering maps — Scales normally range from 1" = 20 ft. to 1" = 400 ft.

VIII. **Characteristics of a quadrangle scale** (Transparency 2)

A. Measures a standard four-sided area (quadrangle)

B. Bounded by lines of longitude and latitude

C. Set by the United States Geologic Survey

D. Most U.S. topographic maps cover 7.5 minutes of latitude and 7.5 minutes of longitude, and are commonly called "7.5-minute quadrangle" maps. These maps are drawn at a 1:24,000 scale.

IX. **Quadrangle scales commonly used on U.S.G.S. topographic maps**

Scale	1 inch equals
1:20,000	Approximately 1,667 feet
1:24,000	Exactly 2,000 feet
1:30,000	Exactly 2,500 feet
1:31,680	Exactly ½ mile
1:62,500	Approximately 1 mile
1:63,360	Exactly 1 mile
1:125,000	Approximately 2 miles
1:250,000	Approximately 4 miles
1:1,000,000	Approximately 16 miles

INFORMATION SHEET

X. **Characteristics of graphic scales** (Transparency 3)

A. Are like small rulers that measure distances on a map

(NOTE: A portion of a map can be measured by gauging the distance with dividers, then comparing it to the graphic scale.)

B. Consist of a bar drawn at the same scale as the map

C. Begin at zero

1. Whole units are subdivided to the right of the zero.

2. Smaller subdivisions of a whole unit are to the left of the zero.

D. Are used anytime that a map may become subject to reduction, enlargement, or reproduction for use in reports

E. Are more often used on topographic maps

F. Are usually located in the margins or near the north arrow or legend of the map

XI. **Published map accuracy standards**

A. Horizontal accuracy

1. On maps with scales larger than 1:20,000, not more than 10 percent of the points tested shall be in error by more than 1/30 inch.

2. On maps with scales of 1:20,000 or smaller, the error factor is 1/50 inch (0.05 centimeters).

3. These limits of accuracy apply in all cases to positions of well-defined points that are easily visible or recoverable on the ground such as monuments, intersections of roads, or railroads.

(NOTE he well-defined point will be determined by what is plottable on the scale of the map within 1/100 inch.)

B. Vertical accuracy

1. On contour maps (all publication scales), not more than 10 percent of the elevations tested shall be in error more than one-half the contour interval.

Example: If a map's contour interval is 10 ft, the map will correctly place 90 percent of all points tested within 5 feet (1.5 meters) of actual elevation.

INFORMATION SHEET

2. In checking elevations, the apparent vertical error may be decreased by assuming a horizontal displacement within the permissable horizontal error for a map of that scale.

C. Published maps meeting these accuracy requirements must state in the legend "This map complies with National Map Accuracy Standards."

D. If a map is an enlargement of a published map, this fact should be stated in the legend, such as "This map is an enlargement of a 1:20,000-scale map drawing" or "This map is an enlargement of a 1:24,000-scale published map."

(NOTE: Individual engineering firms will have their standards of accuracy. A drafter needs to become familiar with these standards.)

XII. **Scales used in civil drafting**

(NOTE: Refer to MAVCC's *Basic Drafting, Book I* for an in-depth coverage of the architect's scale, civil engineer's scale, and metric scale. This unit serves to act as a review of these three scales.)

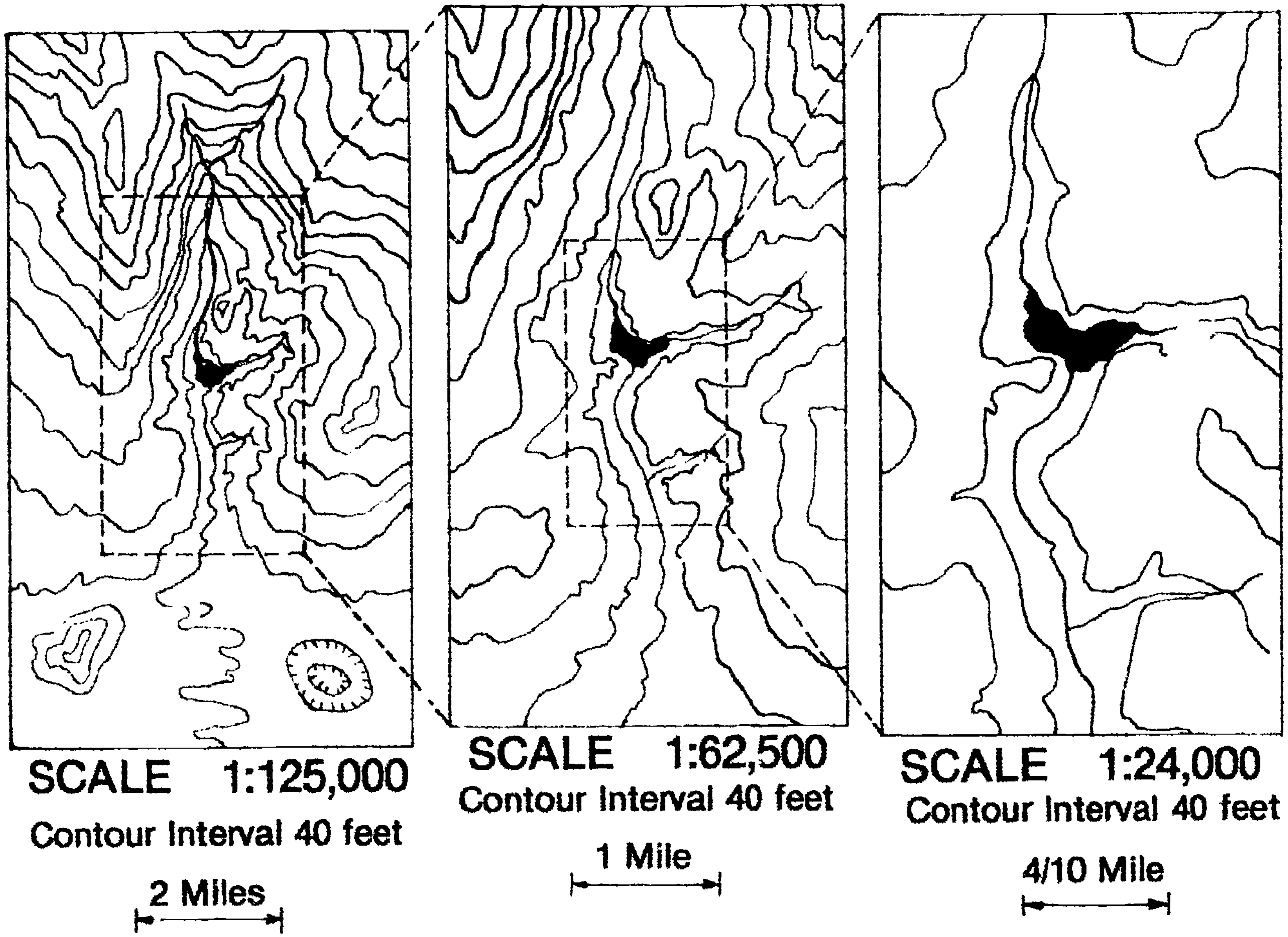
A. Architect's scale — Used primarily for drawings of buildings, piping systems, and other large structures which must be drawn to a reduced scale to fit on a standard sheet size. Only occasionally used for civil work. Has one full-size scale and ten reduced-size scales.

B. Civil engineer's scale — Used for civil engineering work. Graduated in units of one inch divided into 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 parts.

(NOTE: This is the preferred scale for civil work.)

C. Metric scale — Used primarily when the International System of Units (SI) metric method of measurement is in use. Graduated in millimeters, and uses scale ratios of 1:1, 1:2, 1:5, and 1:25. (Transparency 4)

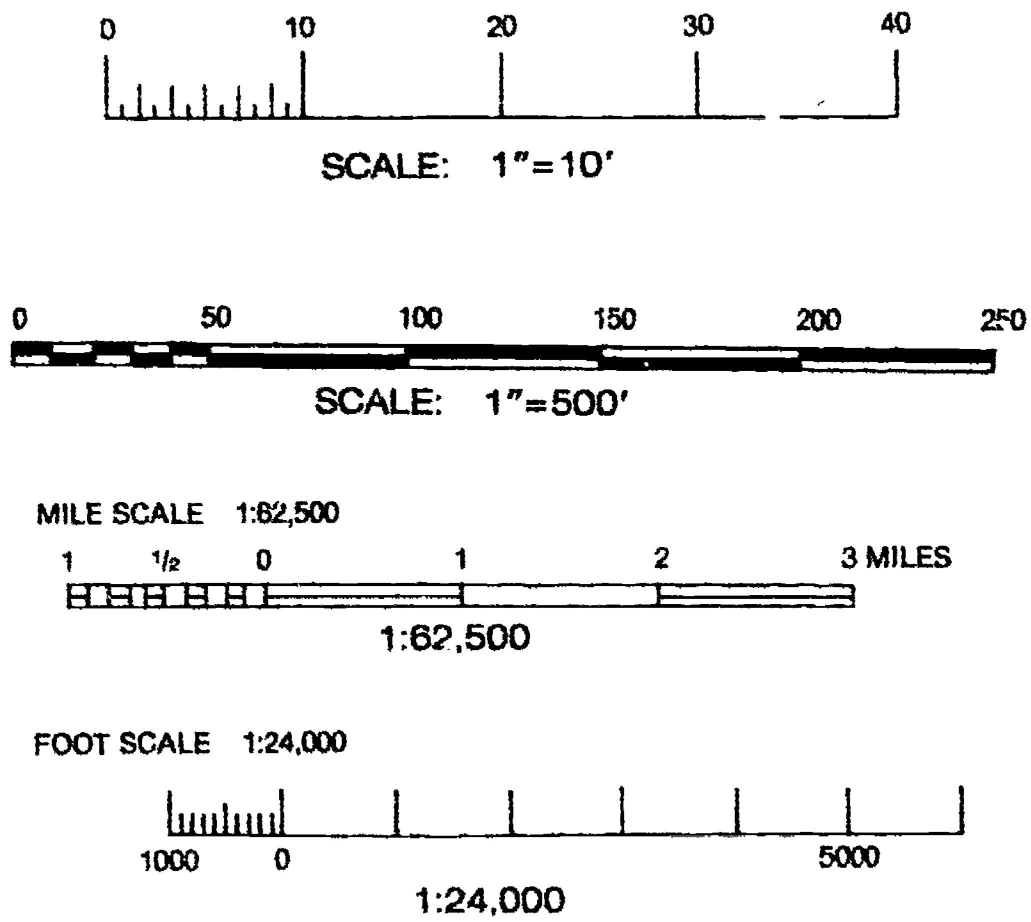
Comparison of Topographic Map Scales



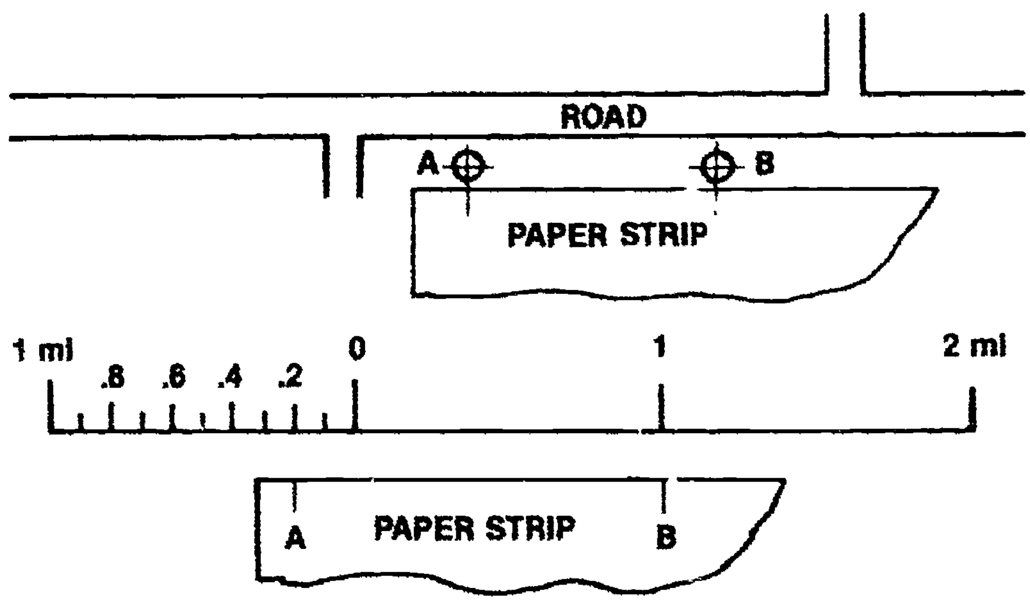
Quadrangle Map Scales, Sizes, and Areas

Series	Scale	1 inch represents approximately	1 centimeter represents	Size (latitude × longitude	Area (square miles)
Puerto Rico 7.5 minute	1:20,000	1,667 feet	200 meters	7.5 × 7.5 min.	71
7.5-minute	1:24,000	2,000 feet (exact)	240 meters	7.5 × 7.5 min.	49 to 70
7.5 × 15-minute	1:25,000	2,083 feet	250 meters	7.5 × 15 min.	98 to 140
USGS/DMA 15-minute	1:50,000	4,166 feet	500 meters	15 × 15 min.	197 to 282
15-minute	1:62,500	1 mile	625 meters	15 × 15 min.	197 to 282
Alaska 1:63,360	1:63,360	1 mile (exact)	633.6 meters	15 × 20 to 36 min.	207 to 281
County 1:50,000	1:50,000	4,166 feet	500 meters	County area	Varies
County 1:100,000	1:100,000	1.6 miles	1 kilometer	County area	Varies
30 × 60-minute	1:100,000	1.6 miles	1 kilometer	30 × 60 min.	1,568 to 2,240
U.S. 1:250,000	1:250,000	4 miles	2.5 kilometers	1° × 2° or 3°	4,580 to 8,669
Antarctica 1:250,000	1:250,000	4 miles	2.5 kilometers	1° × 3° to 15°	4,089 to 8,336
Antarctica 1:500,000	1:500,000	8 miles	5 kilometers	2° × 7.5°	28,174 to 30,462
State maps	1:500,000	8 miles	5 kilometers	State area	Varies
U.S. 1:1,000,000	1:1,000,000	16 miles	10 kilometers	4° × 6°	73,734 to 102,759
U.S. Sectional	1:2,000,000	32 miles	20 kilometers	State groups	Varies

Graphic Scales



Sample Scales



Measuring with a Graphic Scale

Application of Metric Scales

Metric mm:mm	Application
1:1 1:2 1:3 1:5 1:10	Machine drawings
1:20 1:25 1:33 1/3	Architectural construction details
1:75 1:100 1:200	Architectural plans and elevations Architectural plot plans
1:500 1:1250 1:2500 1:10,000 1:50,000	Maps (civil drawings)

MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — CONVERT A REPRESENTATIVE FRACTION TO A GRAPHIC SCALE

Map scales are often given in a ratio such as 1:24,000. In order to show a graphic scale, it is necessary to convert the ratio scale (RF scale) to a graphic scale for display on the map. An example of the conversion process follows.

(NOTE: Transparency 2 gives the common maps scales and their equivalents for future reference.)

Example: Given: RF scale 1:62,500

(NOTE: Remember 1 equals 1" on the map and 62,500 equals 62,500" on the earth's surface.)

Step 1 — Determine how many miles are represented by 62,500 inches.

(63,360 inches = 1 mile)
Divide 62,500 by 63,360 to determine the miles.

$$\frac{62,500}{63,360} = .98 \text{ miles}$$

(NOTE: This is not a practical scale to create a graphic scale.)

Step II — Determine how many inches are used to show any even numbers than the .98 miles previously determined. Let's use 2 miles.

$$\frac{.98}{1 \text{ in.}} = \frac{2 \text{ miles}}{X \text{ (unknown no. of inches)}}$$

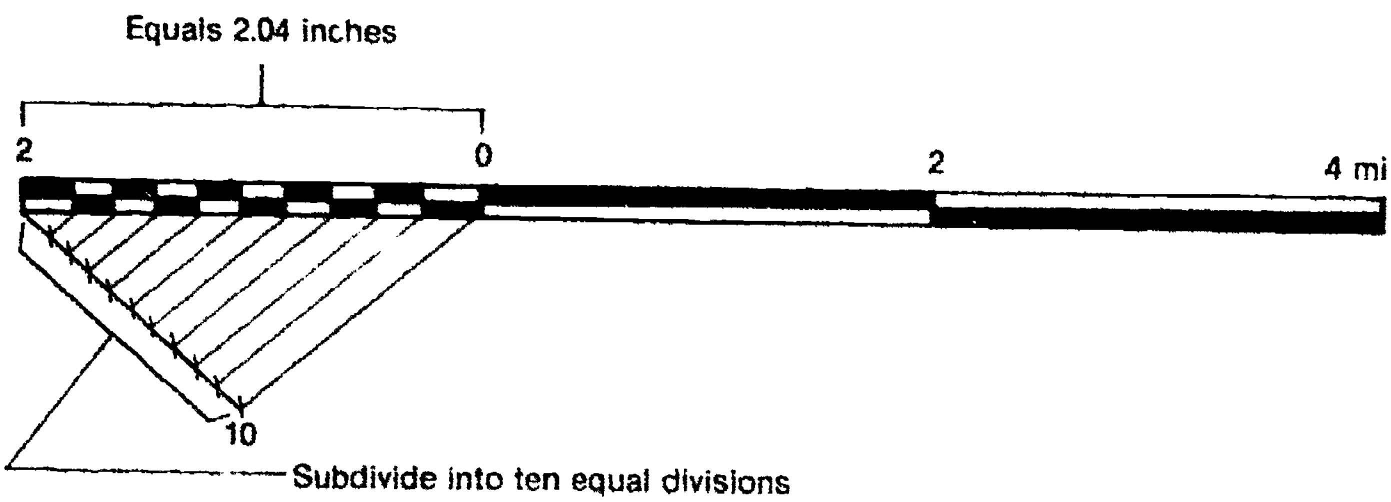
(NOTE: Use cross-multiplication to establish this algebraic formula.)

$$.98\,X = 2$$
$$X = 2.04''$$

In 2.04 inches we have 2 miles.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

Step III — Lay off a graphic scale using the above information.



Assignment:

Given: 1:300,000 RF scale

Directions: 1) Convert the RF scale into a figure usable for a graphic scale.

2) Draw the graphic scale for this RF scale.

Step I:

= ____________ miles

Step II: Use 10 miles

$$\frac{\_\_\_\_}{1 \text{ in.}} = \frac{10 \text{ miles}}{X}$$

Step III: Draw the graphic scale here.

MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — READ A VERNIER SCALE

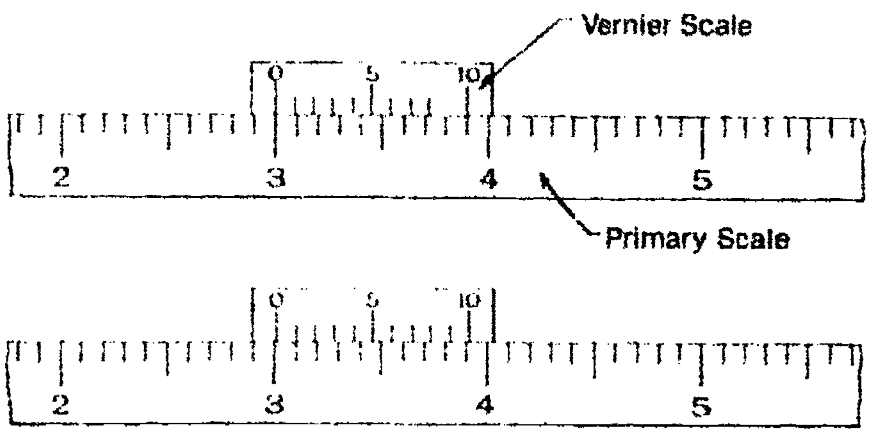
Vernier scales are found on some drafting machines. These are quite common in the civil drafting area. Follow the steps below to read a vernier scale.

Step I — Study the vernier scale (Figure 1)

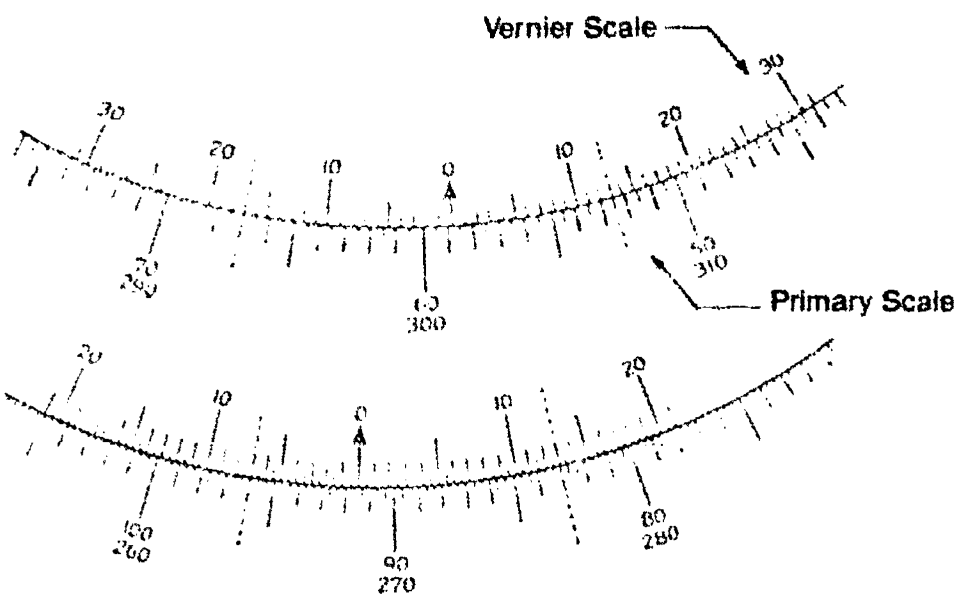
(NOTE: Several types of verniers are available. Determine what type yours is before attempting to read it.)

FIGURE 1

Direct or single verniers
(read in only one direction)



Double verniers
(read either clockwise or counterclockwise)

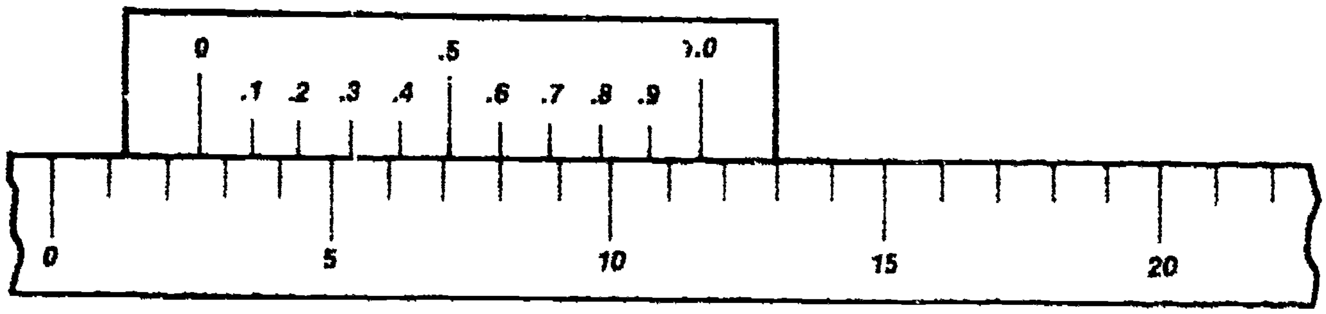


ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

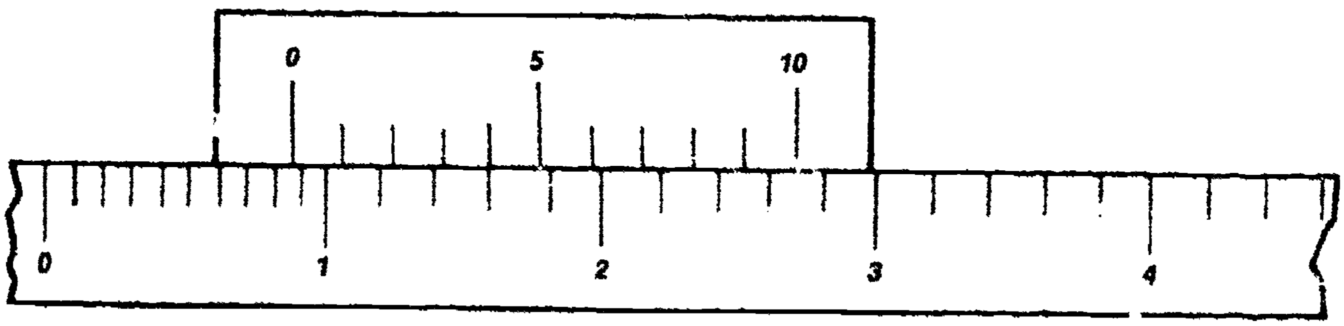
Step II: Read the arrow which indicates the nearest *full* division. Example 1 reads 2.

Step III: Moving from left to right on the vernier scale, find a line that lines up with another line; in this case it is .6. This reading is 2.6.

Example 1:

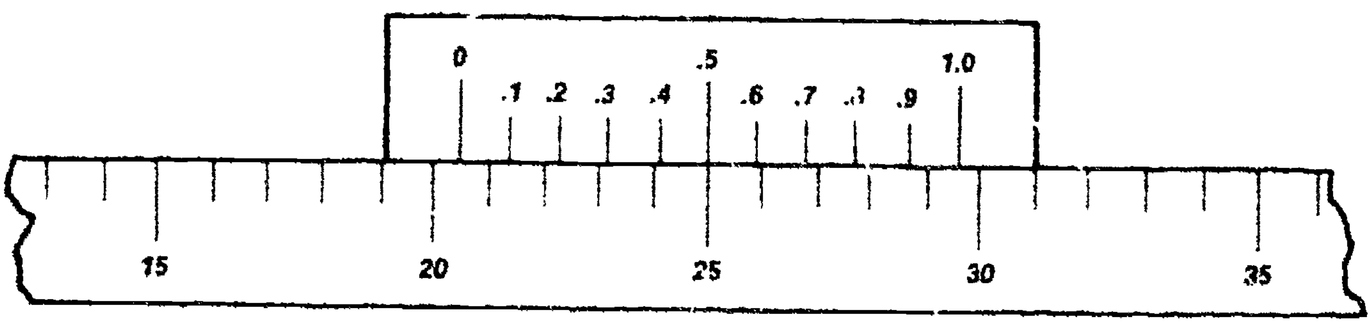


Example 2: Moving from left to right, the arrow indicates 0. The .4 lines up with a line below. The reading is 0.4.



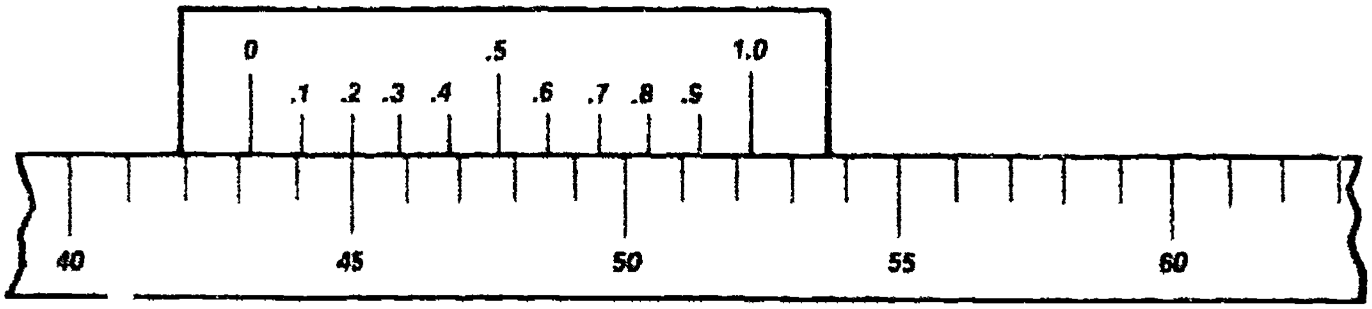
Assignment directions: Read the vernier scales below, and record your answers in the blanks below.

A. Answer ____________________

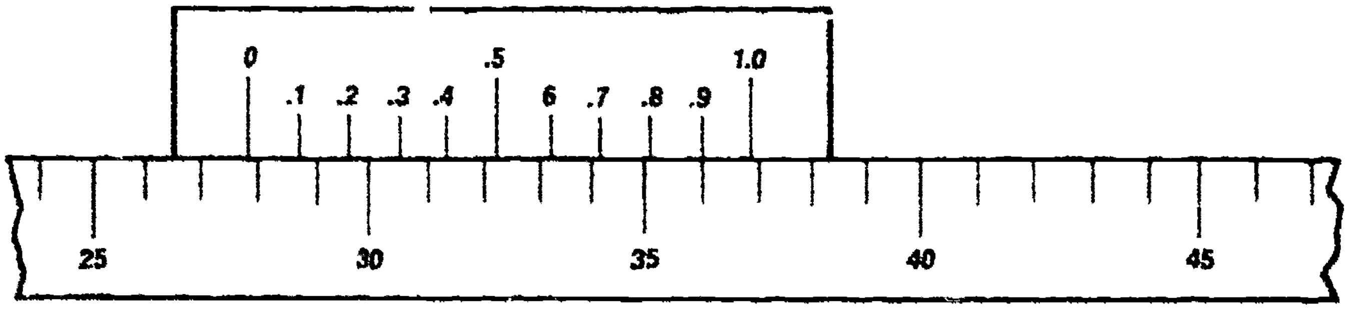


ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

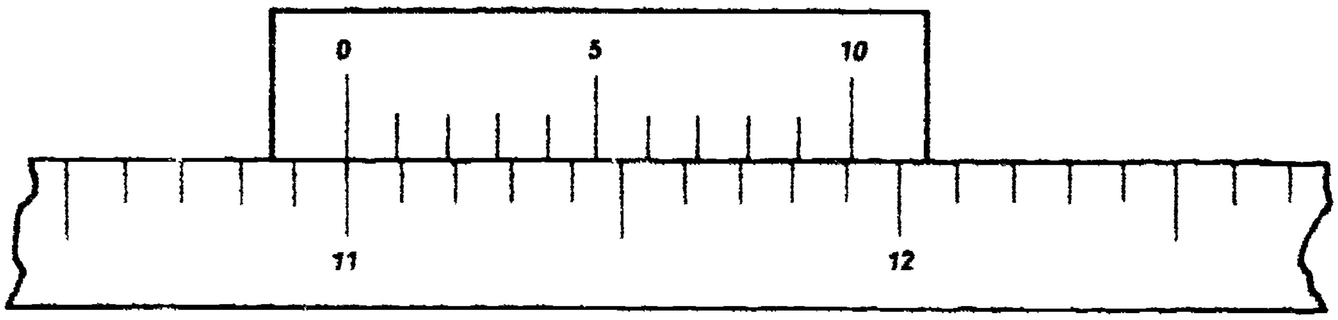
B. Answer ______________________________



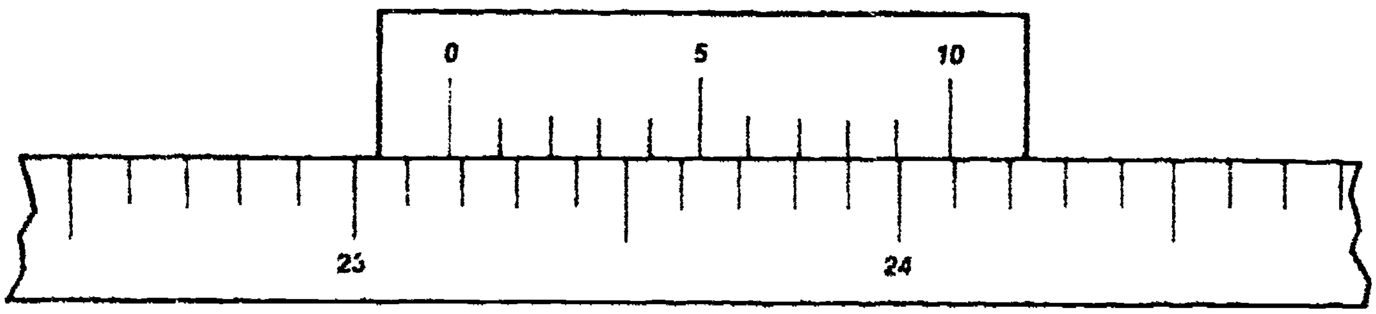
C. Answer ______________________________



D. Answer ______________________________



E. Answer ______________________________

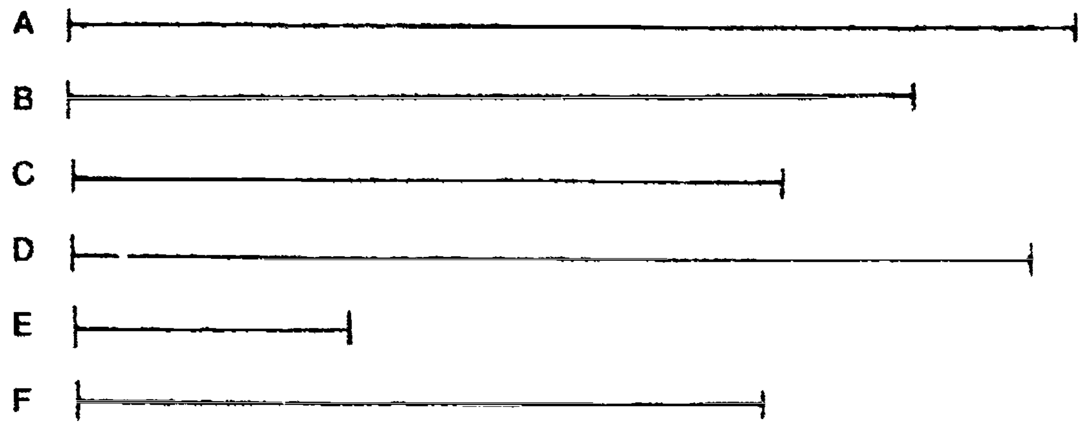


MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3 — MEASURE WITH A CIVIL ENGINEER'S SCALE

Directions: Use a civil engineer's scale to measure the lines A through F to the scale ratio heading each column in the table. Place the scale readings in the appropriate spaces in the table.

Example: On a 1" = 10' scale ratio, line A would be 44' long; this figure should be lettered under the 1" = 10' column opposite letter A.



LINE	1"=10'	1"=20'	1"=300'	1"=40'	1"=500'	1"=60'	1"=10 MILES
A	44'						
B							
C							
D							
E							
F							

MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

Step I — 4.73 miles

Step II — 2.11 inches

Step III — Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

Assignment Sheet #2

A. 20.5

B 43.2

C. 27.9

D. 11.0

E. 23.8

Assignment Sheet #3

LINE	1"=10'	1"=20'	1"=300'	1"=40'	1"=500'	1"=60'	1"=10 MILES
A	44'	88'	1320'	176'	2200'	264'	44 miles
B	37'	74'	1110'	148'	1850'	222'	37 miles
C	31'	62'	930'	124'	1550'	186'	31 miles
D	42'	84'	1260'	168'	2100'	252'	42 miles
E	12'	24'	360'	48'	600'	72'	12 miles
F	30'	60'	900'	120'	1500'	180'	30 miles

MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

NAME ______________________

TEST

1. Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a.	The degree of mutual agreement between individual measurements, namely repeatability and reproducibility	1.	Acci acy
		2.	Deviation
_____b.	The degree of conformity of a measured or calculated value to some recognized standard or specified value	3.	Full-divided scale
		4.	Graduations
_____c.	A scale expressed as a fraction or a ratio	5.	Hectare
_____d.	Any numeral that is necessary to define a value or quantity	6.	Meter
		7.	Metric system
_____e.	Abbreviation meaning "not-to-scale"	8.	Neutral scale
_____f.	A simple ratio or fraction	9.	Nominal
_____g.	An instrument used as a standard of reference when drawing an object to a proportional size	10	NTS
		11.	Open-divided scale
_____h.	A scale with only the end unit subdivided into fractional parts	12.	Precision
_____i.	A scale with the basic units subdivided throughout the length of the scale	13.	Representative fraction
_____j.	A decimal system of weights and measures based on the meter and the kilogram		
_____k.	A relationship between dimensional values used to reduce or enlarge the size of an object so that it can be drawn proportionally		
_____l.	Units based upon the yard and the pound commonly used in the United States		
_____m.	The metric system standard for linear measurement		

TEST

_____n. 2.471 acres

_____o. Variation from a specified dimension or design requirement, usually defining upper and lower limits

_____p. Describes a value assigned for the purpose of convenient designation; existing in name only

_____q. The total range of variation permitted for size, position, or other required quantity

_____r. The subdivisions in a scale unit, all of which are equal in size or length

14. Scale
15. Scale ratio
16. Significant digit
17. Tolerance
18. U.S. customary units

2. Complete the following chart of standard measures and their equivalents.

   a. 1 mile = ____________ feet = ____________ chains

   b. 1 inch = ____________ centimeters

   c. 1 rod = ____________ yards

   d. 1 furlong = ____________ chains

   e. 1 chain = ____________ rods = ____________ links

   f. 1 chain = ____________ yards = ____________ feet

   g. 1 square mile = ____________ acres

   h. 1 acre = ____________ sq. chains

   i. 1 centimeter = ____________ millimeters

   j. 1 meter = ____________ yards

3. Select the following true statements concerning map scales by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Map scale is the relationship between a distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.

_____b. A map scale expressed as 1:50,000 means that one unit of measurement on the map represents 50,000 of the same units on the earth's surface.

_____c. The first number (map distance) is always 1. The second number (ground distance) differs for each scale.

_____d. The larger the second number, the larger the scale of the map.

TEST

4. List the three ways maps scales are expressed.

   a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________

   c. ______________________________

5. Match the ranges of map scales on the right with the appropriate map scale classifications.

_____a.	Small scale maps	1. 1 in = 1000 ft
_____b.	Medium scale maps	2. 1 in = 100 ft
_____c.	Large scale maps	3. 1 in = 100 to 1000 ft

6. List three factors affecting the selection of a map scale.

   a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________

   c. ______________________________

7. Match types of maps with their common scales.

_____a.	Normally range from 1" = 20 ft. to 1" = 400 ft.	1. Cadastral maps
_____b.	Usually greater than 6 inches to one mile which is necessary to obtain required accuracy	2. Engineering maps
_____c.	Vary from a few miles to an inch to several hundred miles to the inch	3. Geographic maps
_____d.	Depending upon degree of development in the region, can vary from smaller scales such as 1:125,000 to larger scales such as 1:24,000	4. Topographic maps

TEST

8. Select characteristics of a quadrangle scale by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. Set by the Department of Commerce

_____b. Set by the Bureau of Land Management

_____c. Set by the United States Geologic Survey

_____d. Measures a standard four-sided area

_____e. Measures irregular areas

_____f. Bounded by lines of longitude and latitude

_____g. Most U.S. topographic maps cover 15 minutes latitude and longitude and are drawn at 1:62,500 quadrangle scale

9. Match quadrangle scales commonly used on U.S.G.S. topographic maps listed on the right with their one inch equivalents.

	1 inch equals	Scales
_____a.	Exactly 1/2 mile	1. 1:20,000
_____b.	Exactly 2,000 feet	2. 1:24,000
_____c.	Exactly 1 mile	3. 1:30,000
_____d.	Exactly 2,500 feet	4. 1:31,680
_____e.	Approximately 1 mile	5. 1:62,500
_____f.	Approximately 16 miles	6. 1:63,360
_____g.	Approximately 1,667 feet	7. 1:125,000
_____h.	Approximately 4 miles	8. 1:250,000
_____i.	Approximately 2 miles	9. 1:1,000,000

10. Select true statements concerning characteristics of graphic scales by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. Are like small rulers that measure distances on a map

_____b. Consist of a bar drawn at the same scale as the map

_____c. Begin at 50'

TEST

_____d. Are used any time that a map may become subject to reduction, enlargement, or reproduction for use in reports

_____e. Are most often used on engineering maps

_____f. Are usually located in the margins or near the north arrow or legend of the map

11. **Select true statements concerning published map accuracy standards by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.**

_____a. On maps with scales larger than 1:20,000, not more than 25 percent of the points tested shall be in error by more than 1/30 inch

_____b. On maps with scales larger than 1:20,000, not more than 10 percent of the points tested shall be in error by more than 1/30 inch

_____c. On maps with scales of 1:20,000 or smaller, the error factor is 1/50 inch

_____d. On maps with scales or 1:20,000 or smaller, the error factor is 1/30 inch

_____e. These limits of accuracy apply in all cases to positions of well-defined points that are easily visible or recoverable on the ground such as monuments, intersections of roads, or railroads

_____f. On contour maps (all publication scales), not more than 1 percent of the elevations tested shall be in error more than one-half the contours interval

_____g. On contour maps (all publication scales), not more than 5 percent of the elevations tested shall be in error more than one-half the contours interval

_____h. On contour maps (all publication scales), not more than 10 percent of the elevations tested shall be in error more than one-half the contours interval

12. **Match types of scales used in civil drafting on the right with the correct descriptions.**

_____a. Used primarily for drawings of buildings, piping systems, and other large structures which must be drawn to a reduced scale to fit on a standard sheet size. Only occasionally used for civil work. Has one full-size scale and ten reduced-size scales.

_____b. Used for civil engineering work. Graduated in units of one inch divided into 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 parts.

_____c. Used primarily when the International System of Units (SI) metric method of measurement is in use. Graduated in millimeters and uses scale ratios of 1:1, 1:2, 1:5, and 1:25

1. Civil engineer's scale
2. Metric scale
3. Architect's scale

TEST

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

13. Convert a representative fraction to a graphic scale. (Assignment Sheet #1)
14. Read a vernier scale. (Assignment Sheet #2)
15. Measure with a civil engineer's scale. (Assignment Sheet #3)

MAP SCALES AND MEASUREMENT
UNIT II

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	12	h.	11	o.	2
b.	1	i.	3	p	9
c.	8	j.	7	q.	17
d.	16	k.	15	r.	4
e.	10	l.	18		
f.	13	m.	6		
g.	14	n.	5		

2.
   a. 5280 feet, 80 chains
   b. 2.54 centimeters
   c. 5.5 yards
   d. 10 chains
   e. 4 rods, 100 links
   f. 22 yards, 66 feet
   g. 640 acres
   h. 10 sq. chains
   i. 10 millimeters
   j. 1.0936 yards (answer may be rounded)

3. a, b, c

4.
   a. By ratio or representative fraction
   b. By equivalence
   c. Graphically

5.
   a. 1
   b. 3
   c. 2

6. Any three of the following:
   a. Size and character of the area to be shown
   b. The form that the map is to be presented in
   c. Purpose of the map
   d. Cost of preparation and length of service (sometimes a consideration)
   e. Required precision

7.
   a. 2
   b. 1
   c. 3
   d. 4

8. c,d,f

ANSWERS TO TEST

9.
a.	4	f.	9
b.	2	g.	1
c.	6	h.	8
d.	3	i.	7
e.	5		

10. a,b,d,f

11. b,c,e,h

12. a 3
    b. 1
    c. 2

13.-15. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
UNIT III

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to identify symbols used in drafting, state abbreviations for words commonly used in civil drafting, and identify welding, structural material, and pipe symbols. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to standard symbols and abbreviations with the correct definitions.
2. List common types of symbols used in civil drafting.
3. State abbreviations for words commonly used in civil drafting.
4. Select true statements concerning factors that determine when an abbreviation should be used.
5. State two purposes of symbols on maps.
6. Identify U.S.G.S. topographic map symbols.
7. Identify other conventional topographic symbols.
8. Identify boundary, fence, and track fixture symbols.
9. Match civil symbols with the correct meanings.
10. Identify utility and service symbols.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

11. Match hydrographic and navigation symbols with the correct meanings.
12. Match geological structure symbols with the correct meanings.
13. Complete a chart of oil and gas symbols and their meanings.
14. Draw examples of north arrow symbols.
15. Select true statements concerning general rules for drawing map symbols.
16. List methods used in drawing symbols.
17. Match color codes with corresponding map symbols.
18. Identify common material symbols used in structural and architectural drawings.
19. Complete a chart of standard symbols for pipe fittings.
20. Identify common welding symbols.
21. Set up a map legend. (Assignment Sheet #1)
22. Locate and identify symbols and features on a U.S.G.S. map. (Assignment Sheet #2)

STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
UNIT III

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make a transparency from the transparency master included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparency to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Refer to MAVCC's *Pipe Drafting*, Unit VI for more in-depth information on pipe drafting symbols.

2. Refer to MAVCC's *Mechanical Drafting*, Unit VI for more in-depth information on welding symbols.

3. Use a topographic map of your local area to locate specific symbols used on the map.

4. In future units of this book have the student find the abbreviations or symbols for the terms and definitions of each unit. This can be used as an assignment sheet.

5. Using vendor catalogs, look up the templates that can be used in civil drafting. List vendor, template name, number, and scale.

6. Daily, list a symbol or abbreviation on the chalkboard and have a mini quiz or contest on determining the correct feature or label these stand for.

7. Refer to ANSI standards Y14.5 to review with students the standard line conventions for drafting.

8. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary.

CONTENTS OF THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

C. Transparency Master 1 — Parts of a Welding Symbol

D. Assignment sheets

1. Assignment Sheet #1 -- Set Up a Map Legend

2. Assignment Sheet #2 — Locate and Identify Symbols and Features on a U.S.G.S. Map

E. Answers to assignment sheets

F. Test

G. Answers to test

REFERENCES USED IN WRITING THIS UNIT

A. Hoelscher, Randolph, Clifford Springer, and Jerry Dobrovolny. *Graphics for Engineers* New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1968.

B. *Glossaries of BLM Surveying and Mapping Terms*, 2nd ed. Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Department of the Interior, 1980.

C. *Definitions of Surveying and Associated Terms*. American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1978.

D. Nelson, John A. *Drafting for Trades and Industry: Civil*. Albany, NY: Delmar Publishers, 1979.

E. Madsen, David and Terence Shumaker. *Civil Drafting Technology*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

F. Bies, John and Robert Long. *Mapping and Topographic Drafting*. Cincinnati, OH: South-Western Publishing Co., 1983.

G. Steele, Robert. *Modern Topographic Drawing*. Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1980.

H. Brown, Walter. *Drafting for Industry*. South Holland, IL: Goodheart-Willcox, 1978.

I. Wirshing, Roy and James Wirshing. *Civil Engineering Drafting*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1983.

SUGGESTED SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Sources for standardized symbols

A. Federal Board of Survey and Maps

B. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (formerly U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey)

C. U.S. Geological Survey

D. U.S. Forest Service

E. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)

STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
UNIT III

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Boundary — A line of demarcation between adjoining parcels of land

B. Cultural features — Man-made features such as railroads, bridges, roads, and public utilities

C. Geological — The structure and composition of the earth's crust

D. Hydrographic features — Features along the shore and the submerged parts of bodies of water

E. Legend — A description, explanation, table of symbols, and other information which is printed on a map or chart for better understanding and interpretation

(NOTE: The legend includes only those symbols that need an explanation. If a symbol is labeled on the map, it does not need to be included in the legend.)

F. Map scale — The relationship existing between a distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the earth

G. Natural land features — Features on a map such as lakes, streams, terrain, and vegetation

H. Navigation — Method of charting waters which affords a channel for useful commerce or travel

I. Planimetry — Showing the details of a map in plan view (generally culture and water features)

J. Symbol — A diagram, design, letter, or abbreviation which by convention or reference to a legend is understood to represent a specific characteristic or object

III. **Types of symbols commonly used in civil drafting**

A. Map symbols

B. Drawing symbols (ANSI standards for types of lines)

C. Labels in the form of abbreviations

D. Pipe symbols

E. Weldment symbols (types of welds)

F. Utility symbols

G. Material symbols

H. Oil and gas symbols

INFORMATION SHEET

III. Abbreviations of commonly used words in civil drafting

(NOTE: These are used on maps and drawings as labels.)

A

Abandoned	ABD
Abbreviations	ABBR
Above	ABV
Abutment	ABUT
Access	ACC
Acre	AC
Acre-foot	AC-FT
Addition	ADD
Adjusting, adjacent	ADJ
Afternoon	PM
Aggregate	AGG
Alternate, altitude	ALT
Aluminum	Al
American Concrete Institute	ACI
American Institute of Steel Construction	AISC
American National Standards Institute	ANSI
Anchor	AHR
Anchor bolt	AB
Angle	Angle
Approach	APPR
Approved	APPD
Approximate	APPROX
Apron	APR
Area	A
Area drain	AD
Article	ART
Asbestos	ASB
Asbestos cement, asphaltic concrete	AC
Asphalt	ASPH
Assembly	ASM
Assistant	ASST
Associate	ASSOC
Association	ASSN
Automatic	AUTO
Auxiliary	AUX
Avenue	AVE
Average	AVG
Avoirdupois	AVDP
Azimuth	AZ

B

Background	BKGD
Backsight	BS (+)
Back to back	B to B
Barbed wire	BW
Barrel	BBL
Baseline	BL or ℄
Basement	BSMT
Bearing	BRG
Bearing value	BV
Begin	BEG
Beginning of project	BOP
Bell and spigot	B & S
Below	BLW
Bench mark/Beam	BM
Between	BETW
Beveled	BEV
Bituminous	BIT
Bituminous coated corrugated metal pipe culvert	BCCMP
Bituminous coated and paved corrugated metal pipe culvert	BCPCMP
Bituminous coated pipe arch culvert	BCPA
Bituminous coated and paved pipe arch culvert	BCPPA
Black/block	BLK
Board	BD
Board feet	FBM
Bolt	BLT
Bottom	BOT
Boulders	B
Boulevard	BLVD
Boundary	BNDY/BDY
Bridge	BR
Brook	Brook
Brown	BRN
Building	BLDG
Built-up	B/U
Bulkhead	BLKHD
Bureau of Public Roads	BPR
Bushel	BU
Butterfly valve	BV

C

Capacity	CAP
Capital	CAP
Cast iron	CI
Cast iron pipe	CIP
Cast iron soil pipe	CISP
Catch basin	CB
Ceiling	CLG
Cement, Cemetery	CEM
Centerline	CL
Center	CTR
Centers	CTRS
Center to center	C to C
Centimeter(s)	CM
Chain	CH
Change	CHG
Channel	Channel
Checked	CKD
Church	CH
Circular	CIR
Clay	CL
Clear, clearance	CLR
Cleanout	CO
Coated	CTD
Coefficient	COEF
Column	COL
Computations	COMP
Concrete	CONC
Concrete cylinder pipe	CCP

INFORMATION SHEET

Concrete masonry units	CMU
Concrete pipe	CP
Connection	CX, CONN
Construction	CONST
Construction joint	CJ
Continuation	CONT
Continuous	CONT
Continued	CONTD
Contract	CONT
Contract limit line	CCL
Contractor	CONTR
Contraction	CONTR
Control	CONT
Control of access	CofA
Coordinate	COORD
Corner	COR
Corrugated iron	CORR I
Corrugated metal	CM
Corrugated metal pipe	CMP
Corrugated metal pipe arch culvert	CMPA
County	CO
County road	CO RD
Creek	CR
Cross road	X RD
Cross section	X SECT
Cubic	CU
Cubic foot	CF
Cubic feet per minute	CFM
Cubic feet per second	CFS
Cubic yard	CY
Culvert	CULV
Curb and gutter	C&G
Curve to spiral	CS
Cylinder	CYL

D

Degree	DEG
Degree of curvature	D
Delta	Delta
Demolish, demolition	DEM
Department	DEPT
Depressed	DEP
Designed	DSGN
Diagonal	DIAG
Diameter	D or DIAM
Dimension	DIM
Directional	DIR
Distance	DIST
Down	DN
Drawn	D or DR
Drawing	DWG
Drawings	DWGS
Drop inlet	DI

E

Each	EA
Each face	EF
Each way	EW
East	E
Elbow	ELL
Electric(al)	ELEC
Electronic distance meter	EDM
Elevation (above sea level)	EL
Elevation (view)	ELEV
Emergency	EMERG
Enclosure	ENCL
End of project	EOP
End to end	E to E
End vertical curve	EVC
Engineer	ENGR
Engineering	ENGG
Equal	EQ
Equally spaced	EQL SP
Equation	EQ
Equipment	EQPT
Equivalent	EQUIV
Estimate	EST
Excavation	EXC
Existing	EXST
Expansion	EXP
Expansion joint	EXP JT
Extension, Exterior, External	EXT
External distance	E
Extra	Extra

F

Face of concrete	FOC
Face to face	F to F
Federal	FED
Federal Aid	FA
Federal Aid Interstate	FAI
Federal Aid Primary, Federal Aid Project	FAP
Federal Aid Secondary	FAS
Feet	FT
Feet board measure	FBM
Feet per minute	FPM
Feet per second	FPS
Ferry	FY
Figure	FIG
Finish grade	FG
Fire hydrant	FH
Flange, flanged	FLG
Flexible	FLEX
Floor, floor line, flow	FL
Floor cleanout	FCO
Floor drain	FD
Flow line	FLL
Flush hole	FH
Foot	FT
Footing	FTG
Ford	FD
Forenoon	AM
Foresight	FS
Foundation	FDN
Frontage road	FNTG RD
Full size	FS
Future	FUT

G

Gage	GA
Gallon	GAL
Gallons per minute	GPM
Gallons per second	GPS
Galvanized iron	GI
Gate valve	GTV

INFORMATION SHEET

General	GENL
Granite	GRN
Gravel	GVL
Green	GRN
Grid north	GN
Ground	GRD/GND

H

Handrail	HR
Header	HDR
Height	HGT
Height of instrument	HI
Hexagonal	HEX
High water	HW
Highway	HWY
Horizontal	HORIZ
Horsepower	HP
Hose bib	HB
Hour	HR
House	HSE or H
Hub drain	HD

I

Inch	IN
Including	INCL
Incorporated	INC
Information	INF
Influent	INFL
Inside diameter	ID
Inside face	IF
Installation	INSTL
Interlock	ILK
Intermediate	INTER/INTM
Interstate highway	IH
Iron pipe, iron pin	IP
Invert	INVT
Invert elevation	IE

J

Joint	JT
Junction	JNCT/JCT/JT
Junction box	JB

L

Lake	Lake
Lateral	LATL
Latitude	LAT
Left	LT
Length	LGTH
Length of curve	L
Length of tangent	T
Light	LT
Lighting	LTG
Limestone	LMS
Linear	LIN
Linear foot	LIN FT
Longitude, Longitudinal	LONG
Low point	LPT
Low water	LW
Manhole	MH
Material	MTL

M

Maximum	MAX
Mean sea level	MSL
Median	MED
Membrane	MMB
Meridian	MER
Mile	MI
Miles per hour	MPH
Millimeter(s)	MM
Minimum, Minute	MIN
Miscellaneous	MISC

N

National	NATL
National Geodetic Survey	NGS
Negative	NEG
Nominal	NOM
North	N
Northeast	NE
Northwest	NW
Not applicable	NA
Not to scale	NTS
Number	NO
Numbers	NOS

O

Obscure	OBS
On center	OC
Opening	OPNG
Opposite	OPP
Orange	ORN
Original	ORIG
Ounce	OZ
Outside diameter	OD
Outside face	OF
Outside to outside	O to O
Overall	OA

P

Page	P
Pages	PP
Paragraph, Parallel	PAR
Parking	PK
Piling	PLG
Piping	PP
Plan and profile sheet	P&P SHEET
Pave(d)(ing)	PV
Pavement	PVMT,PAVT
Plane	PL
Plate, property line	PL
Point	PT
Point of beginning	POB
Point of compound curvature	PCC
Point of curvature	PC
Point of intersection	PI
Point of reverse curve	PRC
Point of tangency	PT
Point on curve	POC
Point on tangent	POT
Polyvinyl chloride	PVC
Portland cement concrete	PCC

INFORMATION SHEET

Pound	LB
Pounds per square inch gauge	PSIG
Power	PWR
Power pole	PP
Precast	PRCST
Pressure	PRES
Pressure reducing valve	PRV
Primary	PRI
Principal meridian	PRIN MER
Project	PROJ

Q

Quadrangle	QUAD
Quart	QT

R

Radius	R or RAD
Railroad	RR
Railway	RY
Rain drain, roof drain	RD
Range	R
Received	RECD
Reduction	REDUC
Reference	REF
Reference point	RP
Reflector	REFL
Regular	REG
Reinforced	REINF
Reinforced concrete	RC
Reinforced concrete pipe	RCP
Reinforcement, reinforcing	REINF
Remove	RMV,REM
Replace	REPL
Required	REQD
Reverse	RVS
Revision	REV
Right	RT
Right lane	RT LN
Right-of-way	R/W, ROW
River	R
Road	RD
Roadway	RDY
Round	RD
Route	RTE

S

Sanitary sewer	SAN S
Schedule	SCH, SCHED
Second	SEC
Secondary	SECD
Section	SECT
Section line	SL or $\overset{S}{L}$
Separate	SEP
Service	SERV
Sheet	SH
Shore(d)(ing)	SHO
Signal	SIG
South	S
Southeast	SE
Southwest	SW
Special	SPL
Specification(s)	SPEC
Spillway	SPLWY
Spiral to curve	SC
Spiral to tangent	ST
Square	SQ
Square foot	SQ [illegible]
Square inch	SQ IN
Square mile	SQ MILE
Square yard	SQ YD
Standard	STD
State	State
State Aid Project	SAP
State highway	SH
State work order	SWO
Station	STA
Steel	STL
Storm sewer	SS
Straight, Stream	STR
Street	ST
Structure, Structural	STR
Submerged	SUBMG
Substructure	SUBSTR
Superstructure	SUPERSTR
Support	SUP
Survey	SURV
Symmetrical	SYM
System	SYS

T

Tangent	TAN/T
Telegraph	TELG
Telephone	TELP
Telephone pole	TP
Temperature, temporary	TEMP
Temporary benchmark	TBM
Terminal	TERM
Terra cotta	TC
Thick	THK
Thickness	THKNS
Thousand	M
Tolerance	TOL
Tongue and groove	T&G
Top and bottom	T&B
Top face	TF
Top of	TO
Top of concrete	TC
Top of steel	TST
Top of wall	TW
Topography	TOPO
Township	TWP/T
Transom	TR
Transverse	TRANSV
True north	TN
Turning point	TP
Typical	TYP

INFORMATION SHEET

U

Undercut	UC
Underground	UG
Upstream	UPSTR
U S Geological Survey	USGS
U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey	USC & GS

V

Variable	VAR
Vertical	VERT
Vertical curve	VC
Vertical grain	VG
Volume	VOL

W

Water surface, waterstop, welded steel	WS
Water tank, Weight	WT
West	W
White	WHT
With	W/
Without	W/O
Working point	WP

Y

Yard	YD
Year	YR
Yellow	YEL

IV. Factors that determine the usage of an abbreviation

A. Use an abbreviation when necessary to save time and space.

B. Use an abbreviation only when the meaning is unquestionably clear to the intended reader.

C. Be sure to use a standard abbreviation, not your own shortened version.

(NOTE: When in doubt, spell it out.)

V. Purposes of symbols on maps

A. To represent the location and identity of land features that are generally too large to be shown in detail on the map

B. To help keep information on a map to a minimum and thereby avoid cluttering

(NOTE: The purpose of the map dictates the types of symbols used.)

VI. U.S.G.S. topographic map symbols

(NOTE: Variations will be found on older maps.)

Primary highway, hard surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

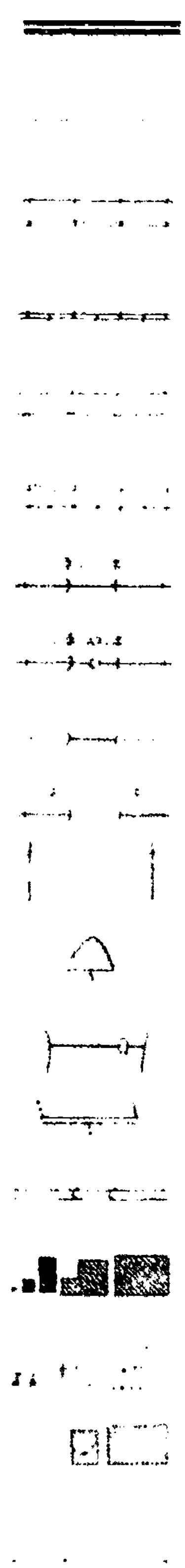
Unimproved road

Road under construction, alinement known

Proposed road

Dual highway, dividing strip 25 feet or less

INFORMATION SHEET



Dual highway, dividing strip exceeding 25 feet

Trail

Railroad: single track and multiple track

Railroads in juxtaposition

Narrow gage: single track and multiple track

Railroad in street and carline

Bridge: road and railroad

Drawbridge: road and railroad

Footbridge

Tunnel: road and railroad

Overpass and underpass

Small masonry or concrete dam

Dam with lock

Dam with road

Canal with lock

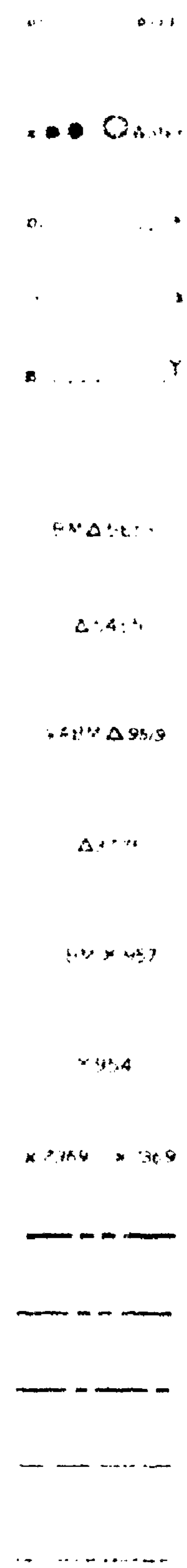
Buildings (dwelling, place of employment, etc.)

School, church, and cemetery

Buildings (barn, warehouse, etc.)

Power transmission line with located metal tower

Telephone line, pipeline, etc (labeled as to type)



Wells other than water (labeled as to type)

Tanks, oil, water, etc (labeled only if water)

Located or landmark object, windmill

Open pit, mine, or quarry, prospect

Shaft and tunnel entrance

Horizontal and vertical control station,

Tablet, spirit level elevation

Other recoverable mark, spirit level elevation

Horizontal control station: tablet, vertical angle elevation

Any recoverable mark, vertical angle or checked elevation

Vertical control station: tablet, spirit level elevation

Other recoverable mark, spirit level elevation

Spot elevation

Boundaries: National

State

County, parish, municipal

Civil township, precinct, town, barrio

Incorporated city, village, town, hamlet

INFORMATION SHEET

- Reservation, National or State
- Small park, cemetery, airport, etc.
- Land grant
- Township or range line, United States land survey
- Township or range line, approximate location
- Section line, United States land survey
- Section line, approximate location
- Township line, not United States land survey
- Section line, not United States land survey
- Found corner: section and closing
- Boundary monument: land grant and other
- Fence or field line
- Index contour
- Intermediate contour
- Supplementary contour
- Depression contours
- Fill
- Cut
- Levee
- Levee with road

- Mine dump
- Wash
- Tailings
- Tailings pond
- Shifting sand or dunes
- Intricate surface
- Sand area
- Gravel beach
- Perennial streams
- Intermittent streams
- Elevated aqueduct
- Aqueduct tunnel
- Water well and spring
- Glacier
- Small rapids
- Small falls
- Large rapids
- Large falls
- Intermittent lake
- Dry lake bed

INFORMATION SHEET

Foreshore flat

Rock or coral reef

Sounding, depth curve

Piling or dolphin

Exposed wreck

Sunken wreck

Rock, bare or awash dangerous to navigation

Marsh (swamp)

Submerged marsh

Wooded marsh

Mangrove

VII. Other conventional topographic symbols

City line

Fence line

Right-of-way line

Limited access line

Shore line

Marsh

Hedge

Trees

Edge of wooded area

Shrubbery

Bridges over 20£ span

Curb and gutter (proposed) dash existing curb and gutter

Curb (proposed) dash existing curb

Gate

Church

Store

House

Barn

School

Existing side drain pipe

Proposed fence (limited access)

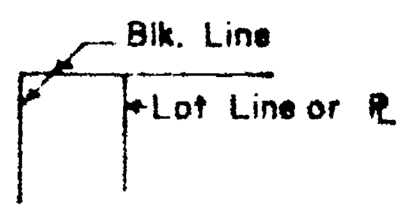
Inlet (drainage map)

Manhole

High water elevation H W EL

Direction of flow

Block and lot lines

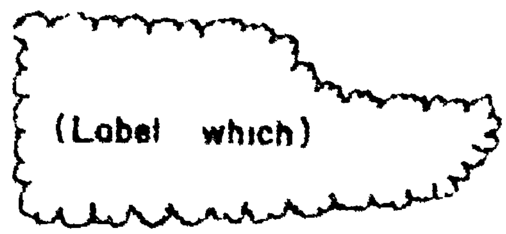


Creeks and rivers

INFORMATION SHEET

Terraces (ticks pointing down grade)

Timber, orchard, brush or nursery



R/W line and marker in place

R/W line and marker new

Point of intersection (PI)

Principal points along survey $\mathbb{C}_L$

Horizontal control station

VIII. Boundary, fence, and track fixture symbols

A. Details of railways, boundary and survey lines

Steam

Electric

Street Rwy

Narrow gauge

Present track to remain

Present track to be removed

Proposed track (Red)

Proposed future track (Red)

Foreign Track (Show rd initials) (color other than red or black)

Foreign R of W line

Center line

Company R of W (property line)

Fence on street

Fence on Rwy property line

B. Fences

Board fence or fence in general

Stone fence

Picket fence

Rail fence

Barbed wire fence

Smooth wire fence

Hedge fence

Worm fence

INFORMATION SHEET

C. Details of track fixtures and accessories

Turnout and switch stand	Double car retarder
Spring switch	Electric light
Detail (block)	Flood lighting tower
Derail (Switch pt.)	Rail rest
Bumping post	Gantry crane
Friction car stop	Mail crane
Double slip sw	
Single slip sw	Boom crane
Crossing	Track pan
Bumping post	Gas container
Single car retarder	Track scale
Double car retarder	Stock scale
Single car retarder	Rail lubricator

IX. Civil symbols

A. On plan sheets

Bridge — general symbol, R R	Suspension bridge
	Arch bridge
Bridge — general symbol, hwy	Pontoon bridge
Drawbridge — R R	Ferry
Drawbridge — hwy	Ferry
Footbridge	Ford road
	Ford trail
Truss bridge (W. wood; S steel, G, girder)	Dam

INFORMATION SHEET

Telephone or telegraph line

Telephone line

Railroad station of any kind

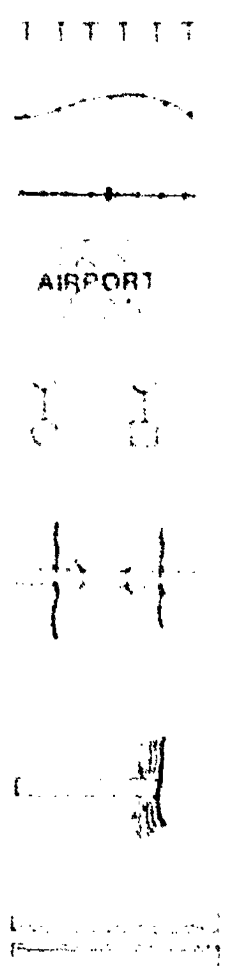
Airport

Mosque

Lift bridge

Pier

Tunnel



Truss

Girder

Const. center line

Present c/l line

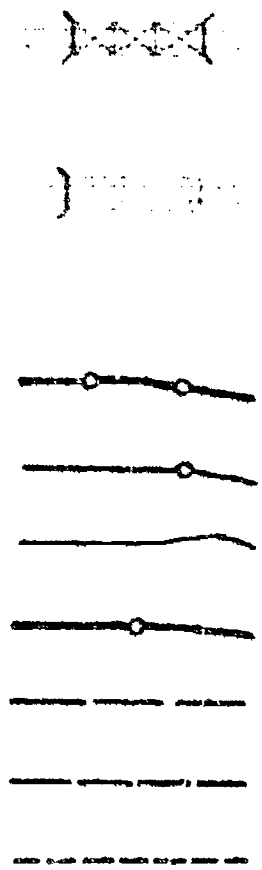
Profile grade

Ground line

Subcut

Ditch grade rt

Ditch grade lt



B. On cross section sheets

Ground line

Const. cross section

Subcut

Culvert rep

New culvert

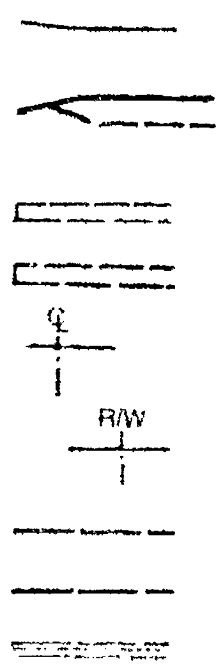
Center line

Right of way

Entrance

Ditch block

Water

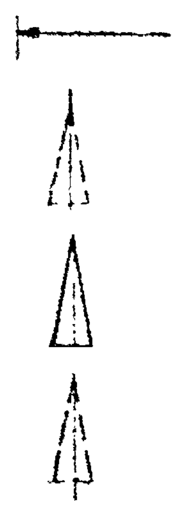


Dimension line

Existing manhole

Proposed manhole

Future manhole

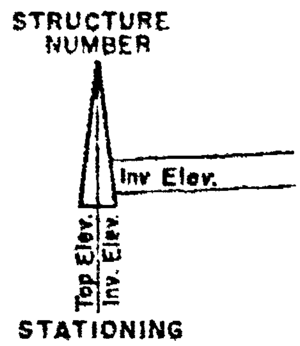


INFORMATION SHEET

Existing pipes or culverts

Proposed pipes or culverts

Structure number stationing



X. Utility and service symbols

(NOTE: Give number of wires, owner's name, and address.)

Overhead power (cross bar perpendicular to ℄)

Overhead telephone (cross bar parallel to ℄)

Joint ownership poles

Power or telephone overhead (when line crosses ℄)

Power underground — P U G —

Telephone underground - T U G -

Power manhole (P)

Telephone manhole (T)

Oil line — O — O —

Water line — W — W —

Gas line — G — G —

Water meter W. M.

Gas meter G. M.

Fire hydrant F. H.

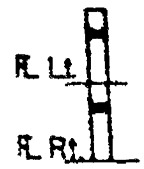
Valve

Water well

Storm sewer and manhole

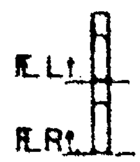
Sanitary sewer → S.S → S S →
(size and type)

New 90° box



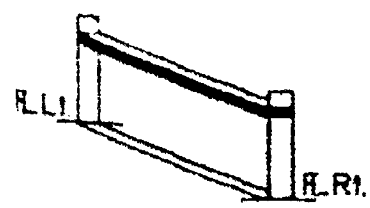
Exist. 90° box

New 90° pipe

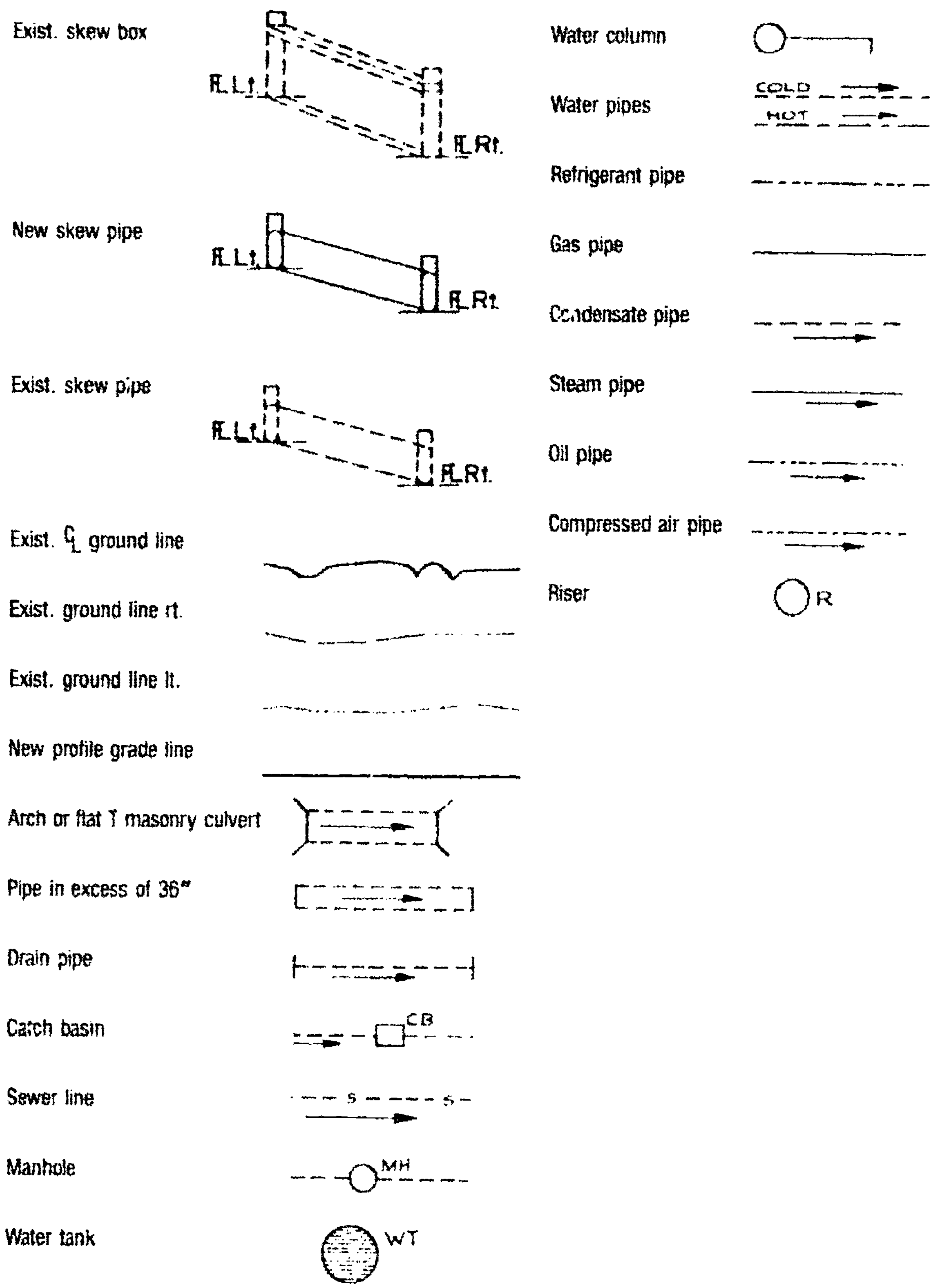


Exist. 90° pipe

New skew box



INFORMATION SHEET



INFORMATION SHEET

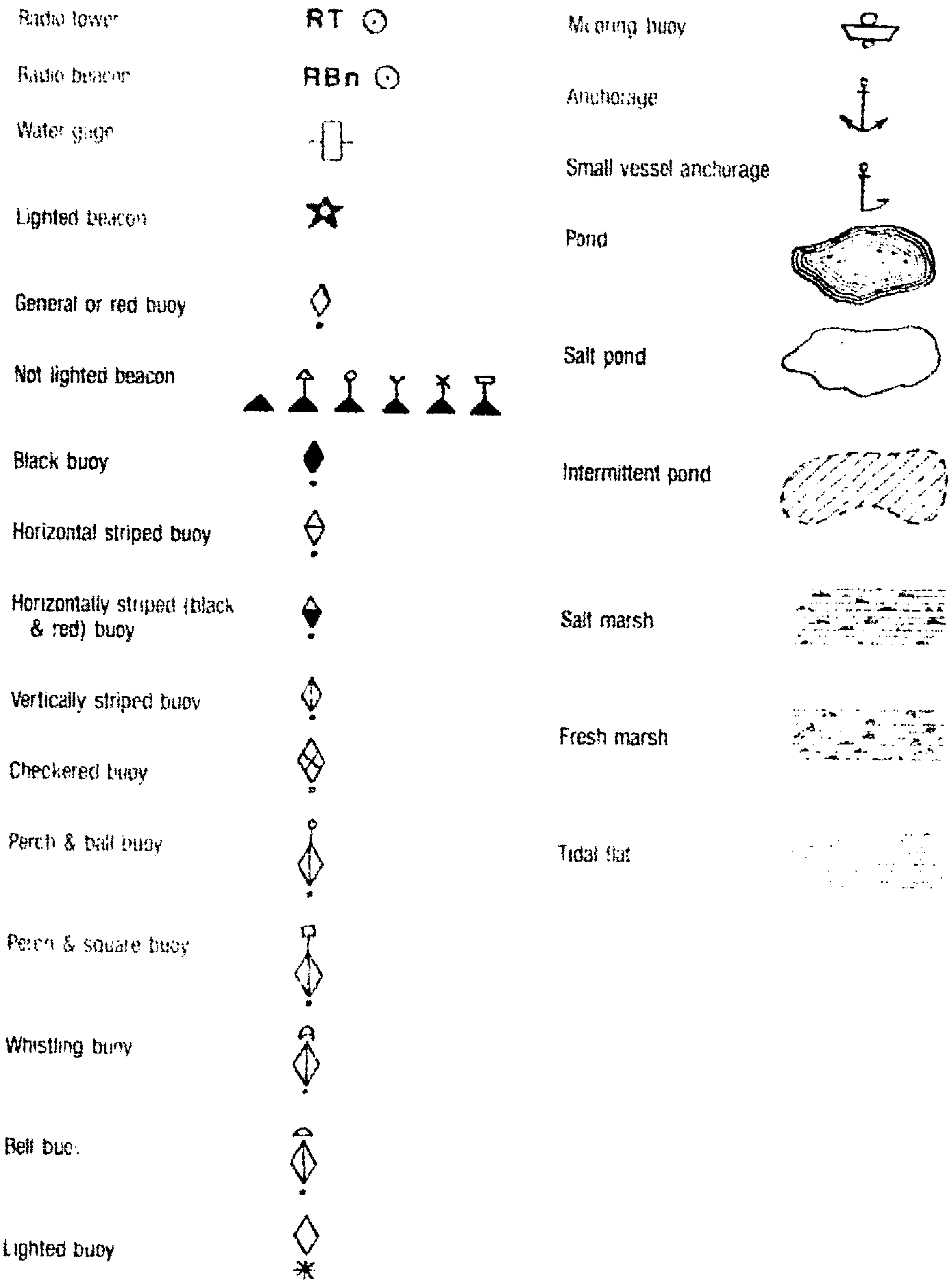
XI. Hydrographic and navigation symbols

Surveyed shore line	
Unsurveyed shore line	
Kelp or eel grass	
Rock underwater	+
Rock awash	*
Breakers along shore	
Fishing stakes	
Overfalls and tide rips	
Limiting danger line	
Whirlpools and eddies	
Cable	
Non-tidal current 3 knots	3Kn
Non-tidal current (special use)	2.5Kn
Tidal currents flood 2 knots	2Kn
Tidal currents ebb 1 knot	1Kn
Tidal currents flood 2nd hour	
Tidal currents ebb 3rd hour	
No bottom at 100 fathoms	100

DEPTH CURVERS

1 fathom or 6 foot line	
2 fathom or 12 foot line	
3 fathom or 18 foot line	
4 fathom line	
5 fathom line	
6 fathom line	
10 fathom line	
20 fathom line	
30 fathom line	
40 fathom line	
50 fathom line	
100 fathom line	
200 fathom line	
300 fathom line	
400 fathom line	
500 fathom line	
1000 fathom line	
2000 fathom line	
3000 fathom line	
Life saving station	LSS
Coastguard life safety station	CG
Lighthouse	
Lighthouse (smaller scale)	
Light vessels	
Radio station	RS ⊙
Radio compass station	RC ⊙

INFORMATION SHEET



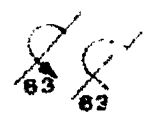
INFORMATION SHEET

XII. Geological structure symbols

Direction

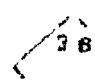
Attitude

Strike & dip of beds (arrow used in detailed maps)


Strike & dip of overturned beds


Strike of vertical beds


Horizontal beds


Strike & dip of cleavage (slate)


Strike of vertical cleavage (slate)


Horizontal cleavage (slate)


Strike & dip of schistosity or foliation


Strike of vertical schistosity or foliation


Horizontal schistosity


Strike & dip of joint plane

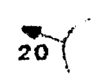

Strike of vertical joint plane


Horizontal joint plane


Direction of pitch of linear parallelism, flow lines, linear stretching, or alignment of minerals & inclusions

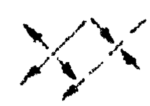

Direction of horizontal linear element


General strike & dip of minutely folded beds


Direction of pitch of minor folds (nature of isoclinal fold at its plunging end)


Axis of anticline


Axis of syncline


Pitch of axis of anticline or syncline


Axis of overturned or recumbent anticline (showing direction of inclination of axial plane


Axis or overturned or recumbent syncline (showing direction of inclination of axial plane)


Known fault

Known fault (approximate location)

Doubtful or hypothetical fault — ? — ? —

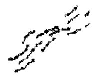
INFORMATION SHEET

Concealed fault covered by later deposits (known or hypothetical)

Dip of fault plane 

Vertical fault plane 

Shear zone strike & dip 

Shear zone 

U-upthrow, high-angle fault, D-downthrow, high angle fault 

Normal fault 

Reverse fault 

Direction of horizontal movement in shear fault, tear fault, or flaw 

Overthrust, low-angle fault; T, overthrust side 

Klippe or outlier remnant of low angle fault plate; T, overthrust side 

Window, fenster, or hole in overthrust plate; T, overthrust side 

Overthrust: low-angle fault fault: arrow is directional movement of active block 

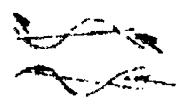
Underthrust; low-angle fault; arrow is directional movement of active block 

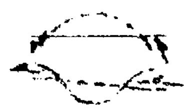
Vertical; high angle fault (arrow shows directional movement) 

Normal fault, high angle fault (arrow shows directional movement) 

Reverse fault; high angle fault (arrow shows directional movement) 

Horizontal movement in shear or tear fault (A-movement away from observer, T-movement toward observer) 

Klippe 

Window or fenster 

XIII. Oil and gas symbols

Location, rig or drilling well 

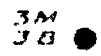
Location, rig or drilling well, abandoned 

Location, rig or drilling well, number 

Oil well 

Oil well, abandoned 

Oil well, number 

Oil well, volume 

Small oil well 

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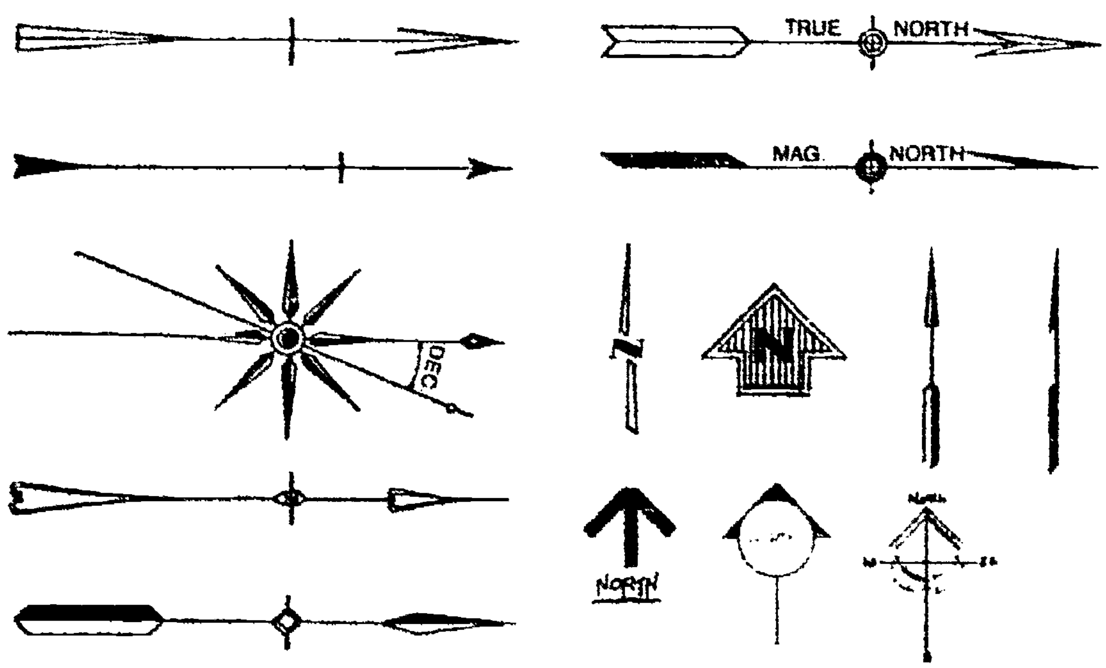
- Small oil well, abandoned
- Small oil well, number
- Small oil well, volume
- Salt well
- Dry hole
- Dry hole, abandoned
- Dry hole, number
- Dry hole with showing of oil
- Dry hole with showing of oil, abandoned
- Dry hole with showing of oil, number
- Gas well
- Gas well, abandoned
- Gas well, number
- Gas well, volume
- Gas well with showing of oil
- Gas well with showing of oil, abandoned

XIV. North arrow symbols



INFORMATION SHEET

XV. **General rules for drawing map symbols**

A. Should be easy to read and understand

B. Should conform to the general design and purpose of the drawing

C. Should follow standard and acceptable formats

D. Should assume as much as possible the form of the actual object it represents

E. Should never crowd a map

Example: Too many symbols for grass

F. Number of symbols included on a map is limited by the scale of the map.

G. Regardless of the scale of the map, symbols are drawn essentially the same size. They must be large enough for reproduction at present and final scale.

(NOTE: It is the judgment of the civil drafter and engineer to enlarge or emphasize the symbol according to priority of information shown on the map.)

H. Prominence of a symbol over another is achieved by variation in the line weight of the symbol.

(NOTE: The purpose of the map will determine which symbol is made prominent.)

I. Symbols repeated on a map need to be drawn identical to each other.

J For all symbols that have a definite base such as grass and marsh, this base should be drawn parallel to the bottom of the sheet. (Never parallel to roadway and streams.)

K. Good rule to follow in proportioning a map would be to draw the important symbols first and work toward the least important features.

XVI. **Methods used in drawing symbols**

A. Freehand, such as woods, streams, material symbols

B. Template for specific mapping symbols

C. Stick up sheets

D. Pressure-sensitive transfers

E. CAD — Use of menu symbols to place repetitive symbols

INFORMATION SHEET

XVII. **Colors of map symbols**

A. Black — Cultural features, boundaries, lettering and notations

B. Blue — Water features such as seas, oceans, lakes, rivers, and canals; dark blue may be used for drainage systems

C. Brown — Contours, sand, washes, and topographic relief

D. Green — Vegetation such as trees, shrubs, orchards, and vineyards

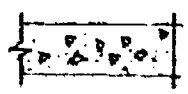
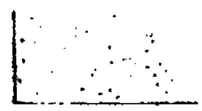
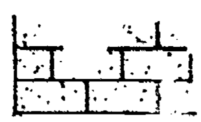
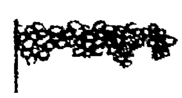
E. Yellow — Additional boundaries and distributional tones

F. Red — Important roads, public land and land grants, subdivisions, and field lines

G. Gray — Shading and hatch marks

H. Purple — Office revisions from aerial photographs

XVIII. **Common material symbols used in structural and architectural drawings**

MATERIAL	PLAN	ELEVATION	SECTION
Earth	None	None	
Plain concrete			Same as plan view
Concrete reinforced with bars			Same as plan view
Concrete reinforced with mesh			Same as plan view
Concrete block			
Gravel Fill	Same as section	None	

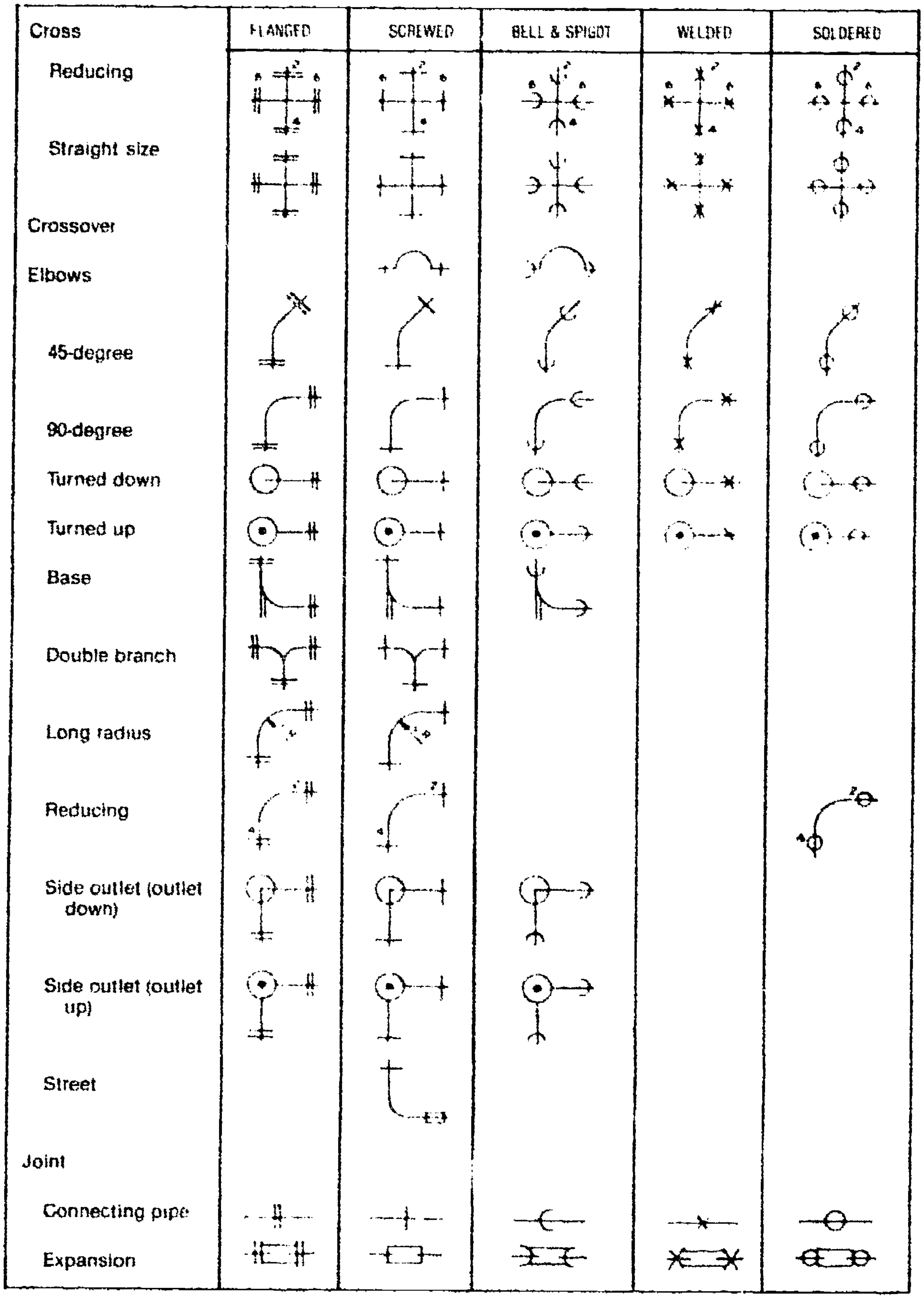
INFORMATION SHEET

MATERIAL	PLAN	ELEVATION	SECTION
Wood	Floor areas left blank		
Brick	Face Common	Face or common	Same as plan view
Stone	Cut Rubble	Cut Rubble	Cut Rubble
Structural Steel		Indicate by note	Specify
Sheet metal Flashing	Indicate by note		Show Contour
Insulation	Same as section	Insulation	Loose fill or batt Board
Plaster	Same as section	Plaster	Stud Lath and plaster
Glass			Large Scale Small Scale
Tile			

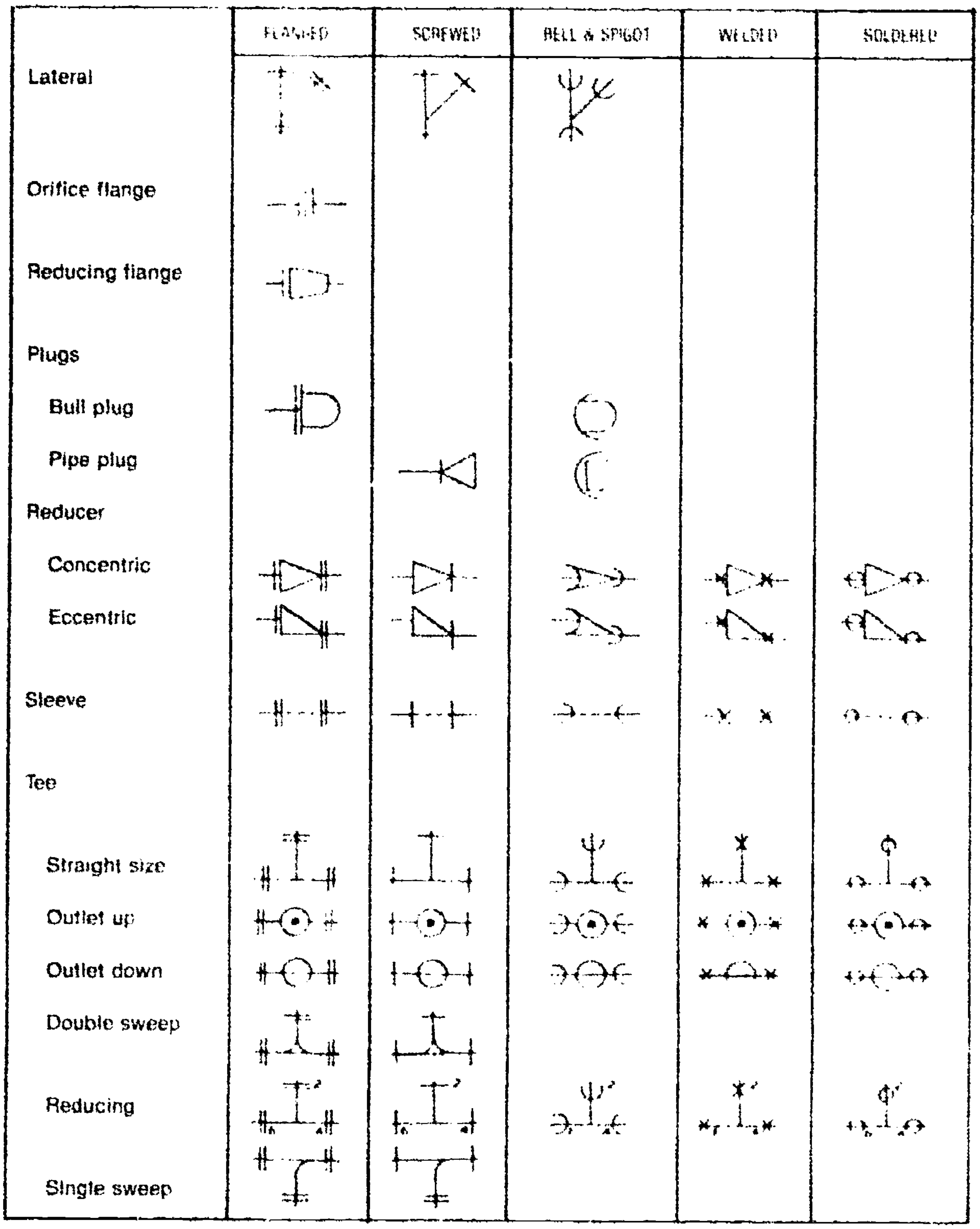
XIX. Standard symbols for pipe fittings

	FLANGED	SCREWED	BELL & SPIGOT	WELDED	SOLDERED
Bushing					
Cap					

INFORMATION SHEET



INFORMATION SHEET



INFORMATION SHEET

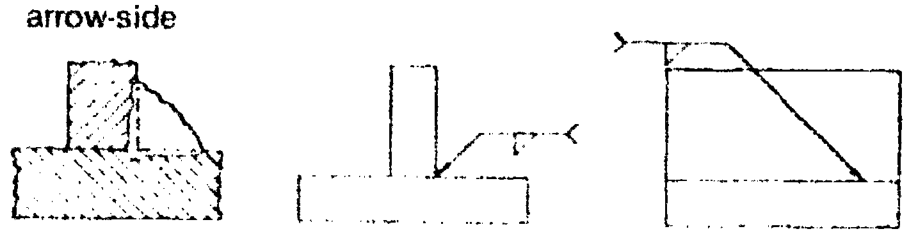
XX. **Welding symbols and their applications** (Transparency 1)

A. Common welds and their symbols

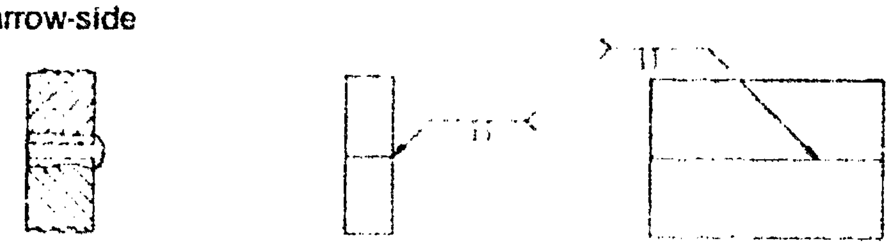
1. Bead 
2. Fillet 
3. Groove
   a. Square 
   b. V 
   c. Bevel 
   d. U 
   e. J 

B. Applications of welding symbols

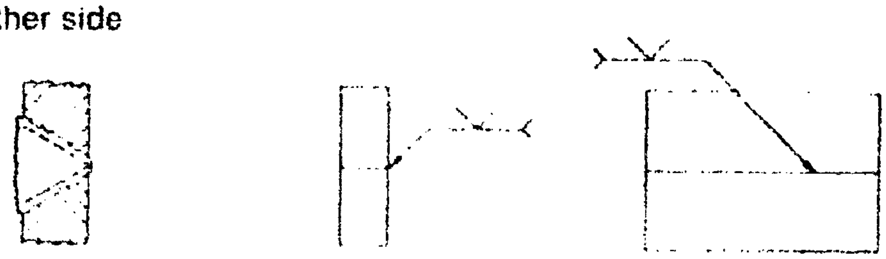
1. Fillet, arrow-side



2. Square groove, arrow-side

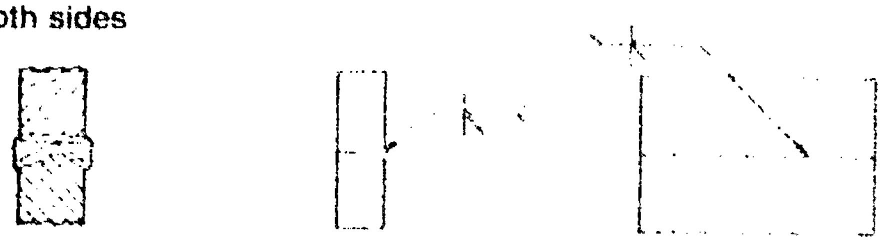


3. V groove, other side

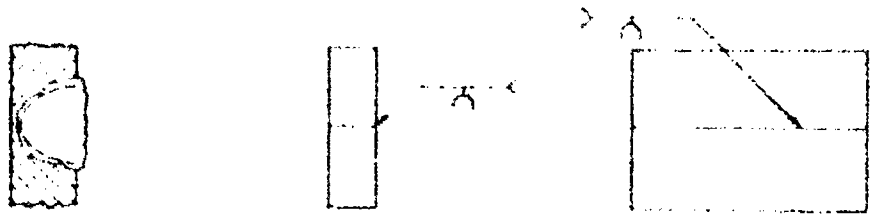


INFORMATION SHEET

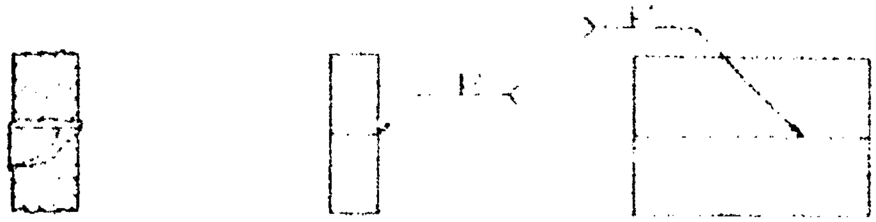
4. Bevel groove, both sides



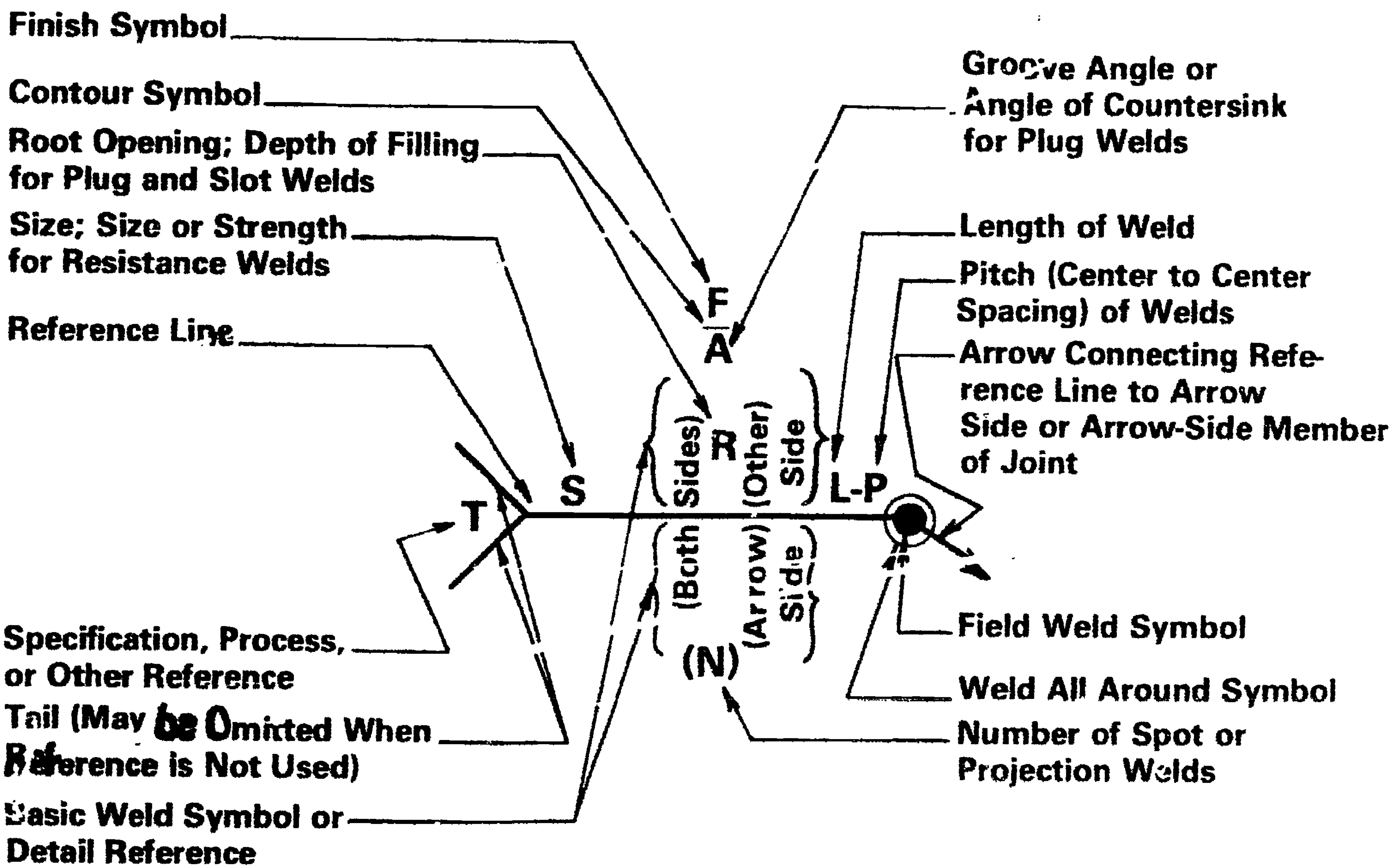
5. U groove, arrow-side



6. J groove, other side



Parts of a Welding Symbol

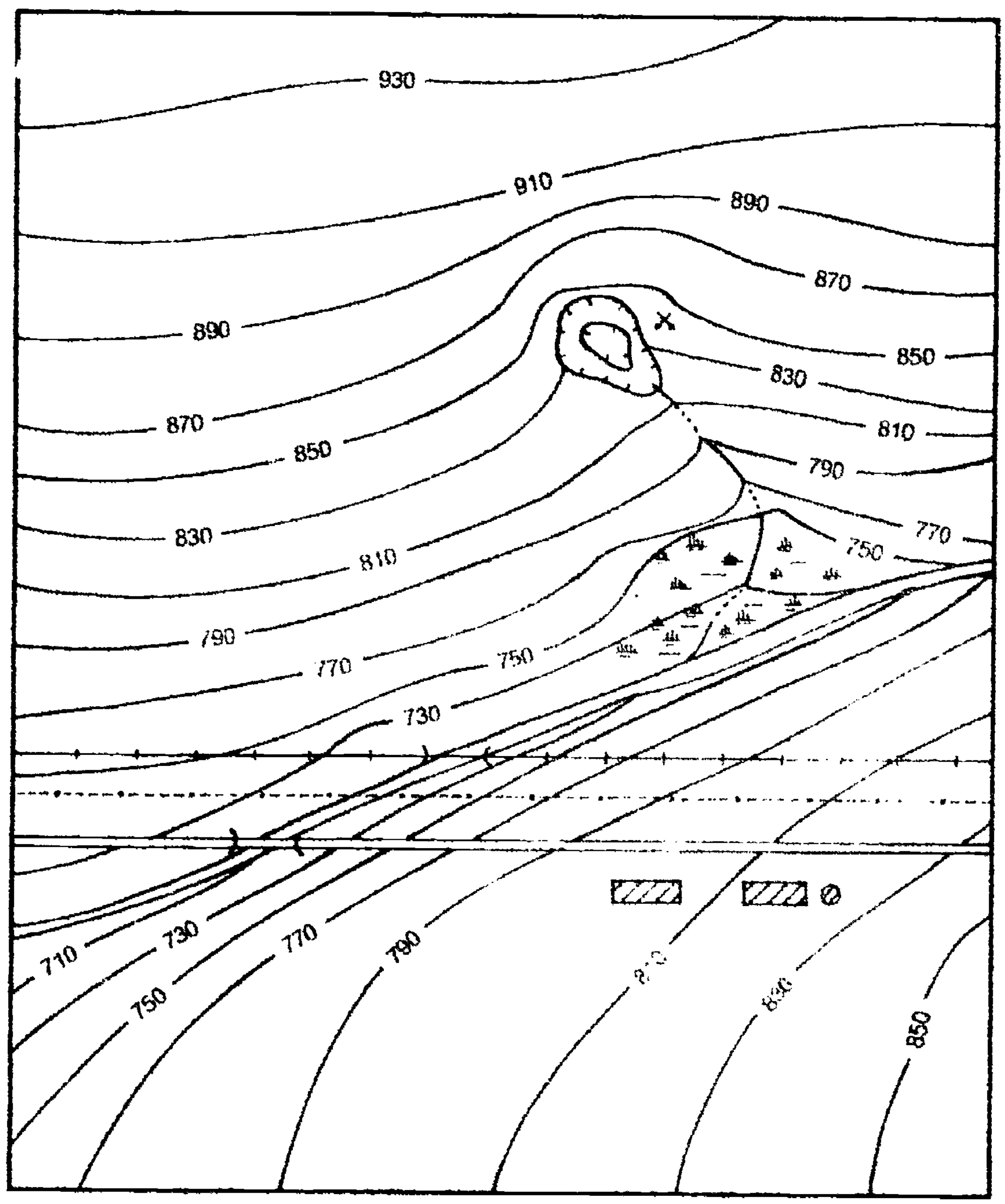


STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
UNIT III

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — SET UP A MAP LEGEND

Directions: Using the provided topographic map, find the symbol used to describe features and set up a legend for this map. Ask your instructor for the size of paper and tools to use (pencil or ink).

Suggested format: 8 1/2 × 11 film, ink, and Leroy lettering.



STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
UNIT III

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — LOCATE AND IDENTIFY SYMBOLS AND FEATURES ON A U.S.G.S. MAP

Directions: Identify each symbol called for on this portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute quadrangle map. Turn the page for h.-o.

A. ______________________

B. ______________________

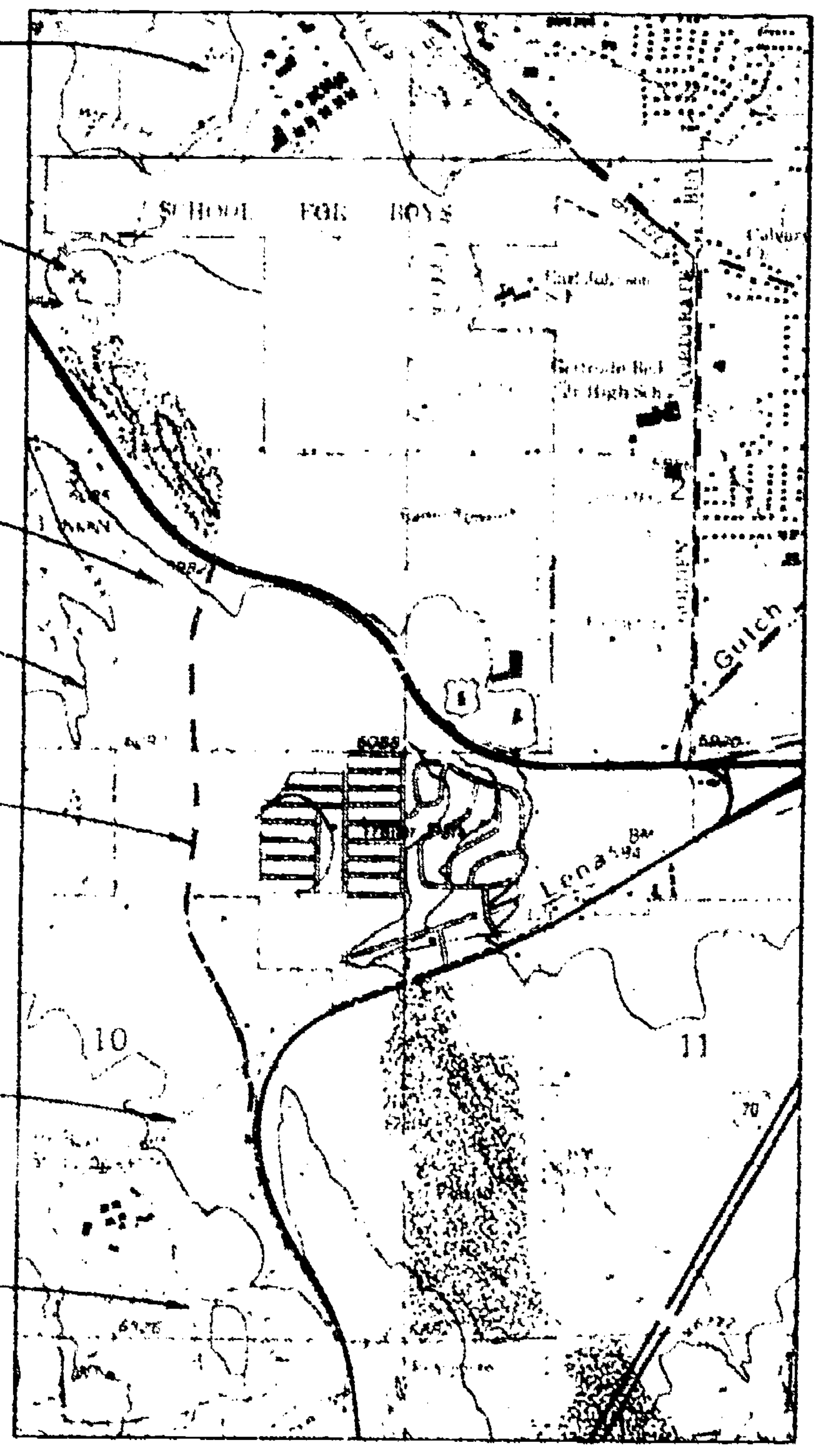
C. ______________________

D. ______________________

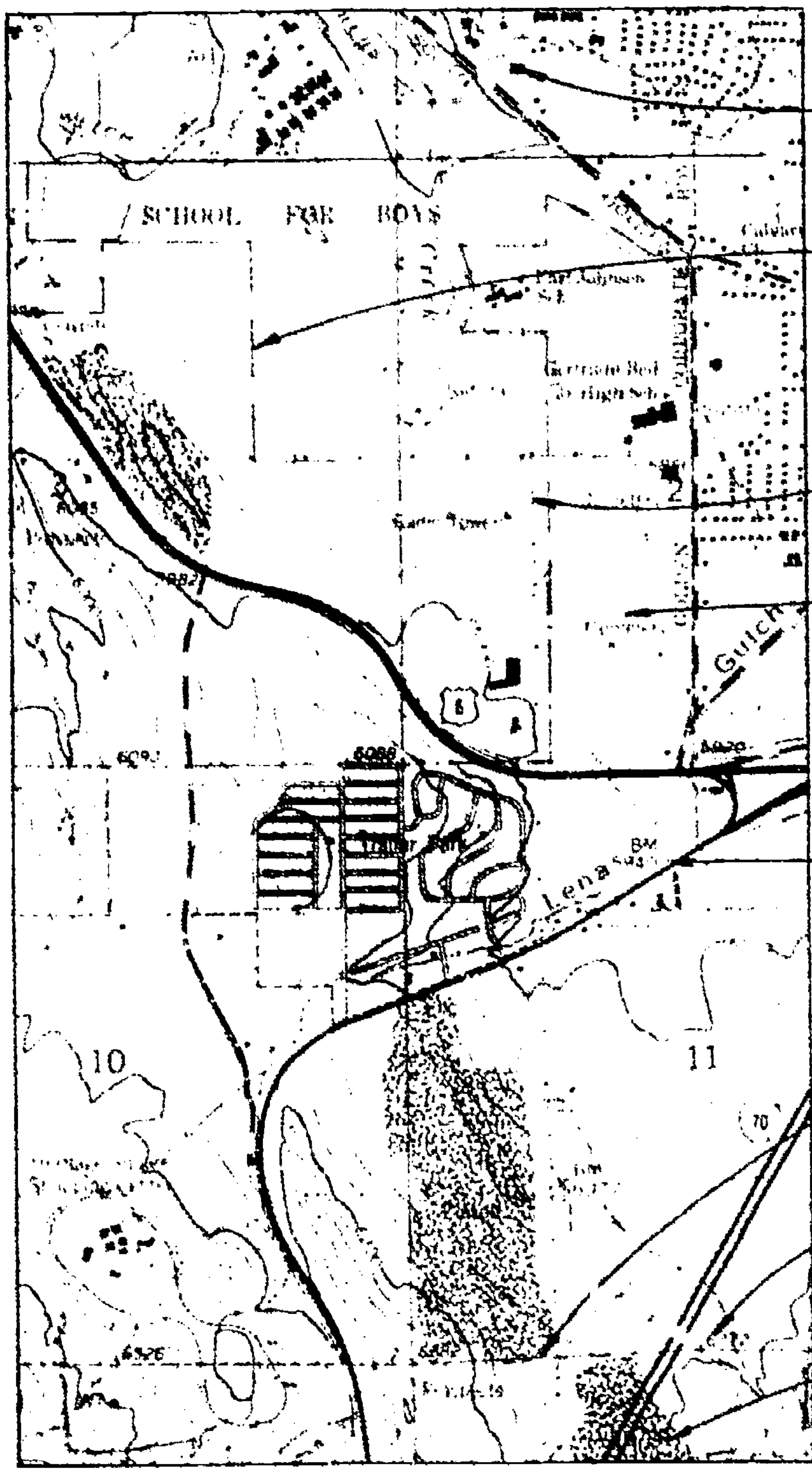
E. ______________________

F. ______________________

G. ______________________



ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2



H. ____________________

I. ____________________

J. ____________________

K. ____________________

L. ____________________

M. ____________________

N. ____________________

O. ____________________

STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
UNIT III

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

LEGEND

CONTOUR LINE

DEPRESSION CONTOUR

GRAVEL PIT

MARSH (SWAMP)

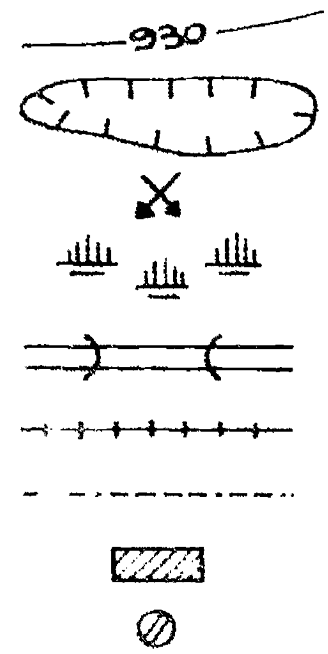
BRIDGE

RAILROAD

POWER TRANSMISSON LINE

BUILDINGS

WATER TANK



Assignment Sheet #2

A. Well symbol

B. Clay

C. Spot elevation

D. Index contour

E. Secondary road

F. Stream

G. Railroad

H. Building

I. Reservation boundary

J. Power transmission line

K. Unimproved road

L. Bench mark

M. Section line

N. Section contour

O. Gravel

STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
UNIT III

NAME ____________________

TEST

1. Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a.	The structure and composition of the earth's crust	1. Boundary
_____b.	Method of charting waters which affords a channel for useful commerce or travel	2. Cultural features
_____c.	Man-made features such as railroads, bridges, roads, and public utilities	3. Geological
_____d.	A diagram, design, letter, or abbreviation which by convention or reference to a legend is understood to represent a specific characteristic or object	4. Hydrographic features
_____e.	A description, explanation, table of symbols, and other information which is printed on a map or chart for better understanding and interpretation	5. Legend
_____f.	Showing the details of a map i[illegible] view	6. Map scale
_____g.	A line of demarcation betwee[illegible]ning parcels of land	7. Natural land features
_____h.	Features on a map such as lakes, streams, terrain, and vegetation	8. Navigation
_____i.	The relationship existing between a distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the earth	9. Planimetry
_____j.	Features along the shore and the submerged parts of bodies of water	10. Symbol

2. List four common types of symbols used in civil drafting.

a. ____________________

b. ____________________

c. ____________________

d. ____________________

TEST

3. State the correct abbreviations for the following words commonly used in civil drafting.

   a. Access ______
   b. Altitude ______
   c. Approach ______
   d. Area ______
   e. Average ______
   f. Base line ______
   g. Bench mark ______
   h. Bridge ______
   i. Ceiling ______
   j. Checked ______
   k. Concrete ______
   l. Cross road ______
   m. Curb and gutter ______
   n. Diameter ______
   o. East ______
   p. Elbow ______
   q. End to end ______
   r. Equipment ______
   s. Expansion joint ______
   t. External ______
   u. Foundation ______
   v. Gravel ______
   w. Highway ______
   x. Joint ______
   y. Lateral ______
   z. Material ______
   aa. Meridian ______
   bb. National ______
   cc. North ______
   dd. Not to scale ______
   ee. Original ______
   ff. Pavement ______
   gg. Plan and profile sheet ______
   hh. Railroad ______
   ii. Reference point ______
   jj. Right-of-way ______
   kk. River ______
   ll. Section line ______
   mm. Shored ______
   nn. Steel ______
   oo. Survey ______
   pp. Topography ______

4. Select the following true statements concerning factors that determine when an abbreviation should be used by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

   ______ a. Use an abbreviation when necessary to save time and space.

   ______ b. Use an abbreviation only when the meaning is unquestionably clear to the intended reader.

   ______ c. Use your own shortened versions of abbreviations as desired.

5. State two purposes of symbols on maps.

   a. ____

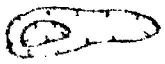
   b. ____

TEST

6. Identify the following U.S.G.S. topographic map symbols.

a. ______________________

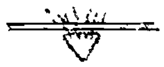
b. ______________________



c. ______________________

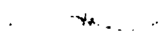
d. ______________________

e. ______________________

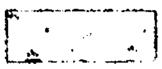


f. ______________________

g. ______________________



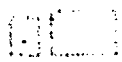
h. ______________________



i. ______________________

j. ______________________

k. ______________________

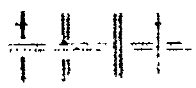


l. ______________________

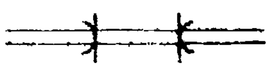
m. ______________________

n. ______________________

o. ______________________



p. ______________________



q. ______________________

r. ______________________

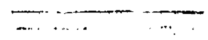
TEST

7. Identify the following other conventional topographic symbols.

a. ______________________

b. ______________________

c. ______________________



d. ______________________

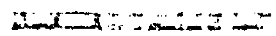
e. ______________________

f. ______________________

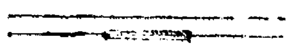
8. Identify the following boundary, fence, and tr..ck fixture symbols.

a. ______________________

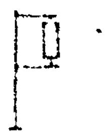
b. ______________________



c. ______________________



d. ______________________



e. ______________________

f. ______________________

g. ______________________

h. ______________________

TEST

9. Match the civil symbols on the right with the correct meanings.

_____a. Highway bridge (general symbol)

_____b. Footbridge

_____c. Steel truss bridge

_____d. Suspension bridge

_____e. Arch bridge

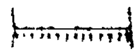
_____f. Pontoon bridge

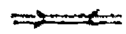
_____g. Dam

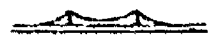
_____h. Telephone line

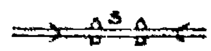
_____i. Highway drawbridge

_____j. Pier

1. 

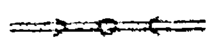
2. 

3. 

4. 

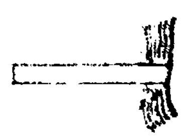
5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

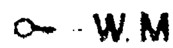
10. 

TEST

10. Identify the following utility and service symbols.

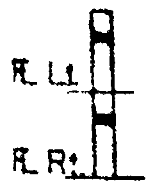
a. ____________________

b. ____________________

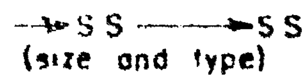


c. ____________________

d. ____________________



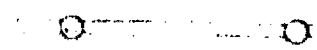
e. ____________________



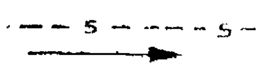
f. ____________________

g. ____________________

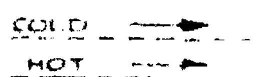
h. ____________________



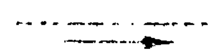
i. ____________________



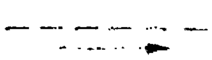
j. ____________________



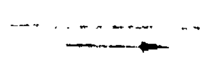
k. ____________________



l. ____________________



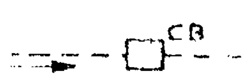
m ____________________



n. ____________________

o. ____________________

p. ____________________



q. ____________________

TEST

11. Match hydrographic and navigation symbols with the correct meanings.

_____a. Non-tidal current

_____b. Tidal currents flood

_____c Tidal currents ebb 3rd hour

_____d. Surveyed shore line

_____e. Unsurveyed shore line

_____f. Kelp or eel grass

_____g. Life saving station

_____h. Lighthouse

_____i. General or red buoy

_____j. Lighted buoy

_____k. Lighted beacon

_____l. Not lighted beacon

_____m. Whirlpools and eddies

_____n. Pond

_____o. 1 fathom or 6′ line

_____p. 4 fathom line

_____q. 10 fathom line

_____r. 40 fathom line

_____s. 100 fathom line

_____t. 400 fathom line

1. 

2. 

3.

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9.

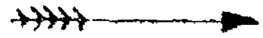
10.

11.

TEST

12 

13.

14. 

15.

16.

17. 

18. 

19. 

20. 

TEST

12. Match the geological structure symbols on the right with the correct meanings.

_____a. Direction

_____b. Altitude

_____c. Horizontal beds

_____d. Horizontal cleavage

_____e. Horizontal joint plane

_____f. Axis of anticline

_____g. Axis of syncline

_____h. Known fault

_____i. Shear zone

_____j. Normal fault

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5.

6. 

7. 

8.

9.

10. 

TEST

13. Complete the following chart of oil and gas symbols and their meanings.

Location, rig or drilling well	a.______	Dry hole	f.______
Oil Well	b.______	Dry hole, abandoned	g.______
Oil Well, abandoned	c.______	Dry hole with showing of oil, number 8	h.______
d.______________		i.______________	☼
e.______________		j.______________	⊖

14. Draw three examples of north arrow symbols in the space below.

15. Select the following true statements concerning general rules for drawing map symbols by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. Should be difficult to read so only the engineer can understand

_____b. Should conform to the general design and purpose of the drawing

_____c. Do not follow standard formats

_____d. Should assume as much as possible the form of the actual object it represents

_____e. Should be used excessively, even if they crowd the map

_____f. Number of symbols included on a map is limited by the scale of the map.

TEST

_____g. On large scale maps, all symbols are drawn much larger.

_____h. Prominence of a symbol over another is achieved by variation in the shading and color usage

_____i. Symbols repeated on a map may be drawn differently for variety

_____j. The base of a symbol (such as for grass) should be drawn parallel to the nearest roadway or stream

_____k. Good rule to follow in proportioning a map would be to draw the important symbols first and work toward the least important features

16. List three methods used in drawing symbols.

a. ______________________________

b. ______________________________

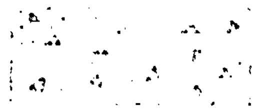
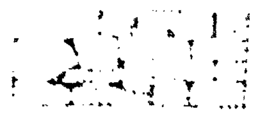
c. ______________________________

17. Match color codes on the right with corresponding map symbols.

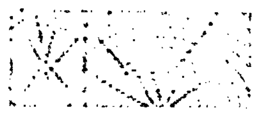
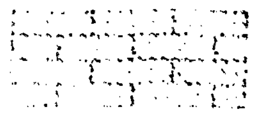
_____a.	Water features	1. Red
_____b.	Vegetation	2. Black
_____c.	Cultural features, boundaries, lettering and notations	3. Yellow
		4. Blue
_____d.	Contours, sand, washes, and topographic relief	5. Gray
_____e.	Shading and hatch marks	6. Brown
_____f.	Office revisions from aerial photographs	7. Purple
_____g.	Additional boundaries and distributional tones	8. Green
_____h.	Important roads, public land and land grants, subdivisions, and field lines	

TEST

18. Identify the following common material symbols used in structural and architectural drawings.

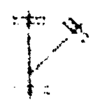
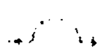
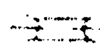
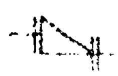
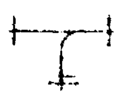
  

a. ____________ b. ____________ c. ____________

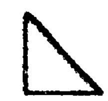
d. ____________ e. ____________ f. ____________

19. Complete the following chart of standard symbols for pipe fittings by either drawing the required symbols or by stating the type of symbol shown **and** its method of connection.

a. Bell & spigot cap	______	h. Flanged, long radius elbow	______
b. Flanged, straight size cross	______	i. ____________	
c. ____________		j. ____________	
d. ____________		k. Welded concentric reducer	______
e. ____________		l. ____________	
f. Screwed, double branch elbow	______	m. Bell & spigot straight size tee	______
g. Screwed street elbow	______	n. ____________	

TEST

20. Identify the following common welding symbols.

a. ____________ b. ____________ c. ____________

d. ____________ e. ____________ f. ____________

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

21. Set up a map legend. (Assignment Sheet #1)

22. Locate and identify symbols and features on a U.S.G.S. map. (Assignment Sheet #2)

STANDARD SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
UNIT III

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	3	f.	9
b	8	g.	1
c.	2	h.	7
d	10	i.	6
e.	5	j.	4

2. Any four of the following:
   a. Map symbols
   b. Drawing symbols
   c. Labels in the form of abbreviations
   d. Pipe symbols
   e. Weldment symbols
   f. Utility symbols
   g. Material symbols
   h. Oil and gas symbols

3.

a.	ACC	v.	GVL
b.	ALT	w.	HWY
c.	APPR	x.	JT
d.	A	y.	LATL
e.	AVG	z.	MTL
f.	BL or ꞴL	aa.	MER
g.	BM	bb.	NATL
h.	BR	cc	N
i.	CLG	dd.	NTS
j.	CKD	ee.	ORIG
k	CONC	ff.	PVMT
l.	X RD	gg.	P & P Sheet
m	C & G	hh.	RR
n.	DIAG	ii.	RP
o.	E	jj.	R/W or ROW
p.	ELL	kk.	R
q.	E to E	ll.	SL or SL
r.	EQPT	mm.	SHO
s.	EXP JT	nn.	STL
t.	EXT	oo.	SURV
u	FDN	pp.	TOPO

4. a,b

5. a. To represent the location and identity of land features that are generally too large to be shown in detail on a map
   b. To help keep information on a map to a minimum and thereby avoid cluttering

ANSWERS TO TEST

6. a. Primary highway, hard surface
   b. Single track railroad
   c. Depression contours
   d. Cut
   e. Small falls
   f. Fill
   g. Intermittent streams
   h. Small rapids
   i. Marsh (swamp)
   j. Water tank
   k. Church
   l. Buildings
   m. U.S. land survey section line
   n. State boundary line
   o. County, parish, or municipal boundary line
   p. Road overpass and underpass
   q. Road bridge
   r. Power transmission line

7. a. Fence line
   b. Levee
   c. Trees
   d. Curb and gutter (proposed)
   e. School
   f. Manhole

8. a. Track pan
   b. Barbed wire fence
   c. Stone fence
   d. Single car retarder
   e. Mail crane
   f. Crossing
   g. Rail fence
   h. Picket fence

9.

a.	2	f.	6
b.	9	g.	1
c.	4	h.	5
d.	3	i.	7
e.	8	j.	14

10. a. Overhead power
    b. Overhead telephone
    c. Water meter
    d. Existing 90° pipe
    e. New 90° box
    f. Sanitary sewer
    g. Gas line
    h. Fire hydrant

ANSWERS TO TEST

i. Storm sewer and manhole
j. Sewer line
k. Water pipes
l. Compressed air pipe
m. Condensate pipe
n. Oil pipe
o. Refrigerant pipe
p. Water column
q. Catch basin

11.

a.	14	k.	19
b.	7	l.	12
c.	8	m.	1
d.	15	n.	20
e.	3	o.	2
f.	6	p.	13
g.	5	q.	11
h.	17	r.	10
i.	4	s.	9
j.	18	t.	16

12.

a.	5	f.	6
b.	8	g.	1
c.	2	h.	9
d.	10	i.	3
e.	4	j.	7

13.

a. ○
b. ●
c. 
d. Small oil well
e. Small oil well, abandoned
f. 
g. 
h. 
i. Gas well
j. Salt well

14. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor.

15. b,d,f,k

16.
a. Freehand, such as woods, streams, material symbols
b. Template for specific mapping symbols
c. Stick up sheets
d. Pressure-sensitive transfers
e. CAD

17.

a.	4	e.	5
b.	8	f.	7
c.	2	g.	3
d.	6	h.	1

ANSWERS TO TEST

18. a. Earth
    b. Plain concrete
    c. Rubble stone
    d. Concrete reinforced with bars
    e. Finish wood
    f. Brick (face or common)

19. a. 
    b. 
    c. Screwed crossover
    d. Soldered 45° elbow
    e. Welded 90° elbow
    f. 
    g. 
    h. 
    i. Flanged lateral
    j. Bell & spigot expansion joint
    k. 
    l. Flanged eccentric reducer
    m. 
    n. Screwed, single sweep tee

20. a. Square groove
    b. Bevel groove
    c. Fillet
    d. Bead
    e. V groove
    f. U groove

21.-22. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to list the fundamentals of surveying, identify surveying equipment, reduce field notes, convert azimuth to bearing and bearing to azimuth, plot traverses by different methods, and mathematically close a traverse. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to interpretation of surveyor's notations with the correct definitions.
2. Complete statements concerning survey methods to determine distances and positions of points.
3. Identify types of horizontal and vertical angles.
4. Match principal surveying equipment with the correct uses.
5. Match types of surveys with descriptions of their uses.
6. Select true statements concerning stationing.
7. Complete statements concerning field notes.
8. Select true statements concerning the arrangement of field notes in the field book.
9. Match methods of recording field notes with the correct characteristics.
10. Identify examples of types of field notes.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

11. Complete statements concerning traverses.

12. Distinguish between a bearing and an azimuth.

13. State the formulas used to convert bearings to azimuths and azimuths to bearings.

14. Select true statements concerning common methods for plotting traverses.

15. Plot lines and distances using several methods. (Assignment Sheet #1)

16. Convert azimuths to bearings and bearings to azimuths. (Assignment Sheet #2)

17. Layout a closed traverse. (Assignment Sheet #3)

18. Complete a mathematical closure of a traverse. (Assignment Sheet #4)

19. Reduce four types of field notes. (Assignment Sheet #5)

20. Draw a map using bearings, distances, and coordinates. (Assignment Sheet #6)

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Observe a surveying field crew performing a survey.
2. Invite a speaker to come in to discuss the legal importance of field notes.
3. Visit an engineering supply firm to look at surveying equipment and field note books.
4. Show examples of the different types of drawings made in civil drafting as they correspond to the different types of surveys. (See Objective V.)
5. Do a small field survey to locate points of elevations and distances.
6. Use the field note examples in the Information Sheet, Objective X, for additional assignments on field note reduction.
7. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

C. Transparency masters

1. TM 1 — Measuring Horizontal Distances
2. TM 2 — Finding an Elevation with a Level and a Rod
3. TM 3 — Surveying Equipment
4. TM 4 — Surveying Equipment (Continued)
5. TM 5 — Styles of Field Note Paper
6. TM 6 — Initializing a Field Book
7. TM 7 — Types of Traverses
8. TM 8 — Direction by Bearing or Azimuth
9. TM 9 — Methods for Plotting Traverses
10. TM 10 — Methods for Plotting Traverses (Continued)
11. TM 11 — Methods for Plotting Traverses (Continued)

D. Assignment sheets

1. Assignment Sheet #1 — Plot Lines and Distances Using Several Methods
2. Assignment Sheet #2 — Convert Azimuths to Bearings and Bearings to Azimuths
3. Assignment Sheet #3 — Layout a Closed Traverse
4. Assignment Sheet #4 — Complete a Mathematical Closure of a Traverse
5. Assignment Sheet #5 — Reduce Four Types of Field Notes
6. Assignment Sheet #6 — Draw a Map Using Bearings, Distances, and Coordinates

E. Answers to assignment sheets

F. Test

G. Answers to test

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

A. *Glossaries of BLM Surveying and Mapping Terms*. 2nd ed. Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Department of the Interior, 1980.

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D. Madsen, David and Terence Shumaker. *Civil Drafting Technology*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

E. *Map Drafting and Related Computations for Plane Surveying: Field Book*. Natchitoches, LA: Vocational Curriculum Development and Research Center, 1965.

F. McCormac, Jack C. *Surveying Fundamentals*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

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I. Brown, Walter. *Drafting for Industry*. South Holland, IL: Goodheart-Wilcox Co., Inc., 1978.

J. Giachino, J.W., and H.J. Beukema. *Engineering Technical Drafting and Graphics*. 3rd ed. Chicago, IL 60637: American Technical Society, 1972.

K. Neunzert, Gaby. Unpublished class notes. Colorado School of Mine, Golden, CO

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INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Azimuth — The horizontal direction reckoned clockwise from the meridian plane.

B. Back bearing -- Bearing of a station to a preceding station.

C. Beaman arc — A specially graduated arc attached to the vertical circle of an alidade or transit to simplify computing elevation difference for inclined stadia sights.

D. Bearing — The direction of the line expressed by the acute angle with respect to a reference meridian which can be north or south.

E. Bench mark — A relatively permanent material object, natural or artificial bearing a marked point whose elevation above or below an adopted datum is known.

F. Course -- The bearing or azimuth and length of a line.

G. Datum — Any numerical or geometric quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as a reference or base for other quantities.

H. Elevation — The vertical distance from a datum, generally mean sea level, to a point or object on the earth's surface.

I. Grid — A series of measured parallel and perpendicular reference lines laid out an equal distance apart to form equal squares.

J. Horizontal angle — The difference in direction between two intersecting lines in a horizontal plane, two intersecting vertical planes, or two intersecting lines of sight.

K. Horizontal length -- The straight line distance measured in a horizontal plane.

L. Hub — A substantially square stake, usually driven flush with the ground, with a tack marking the survey point.

M. Latitude and departure — The position of a point, line, traverse, triangulation, or grid can be defined by coordinates which are northerly or southerly (latitudes), measured from an arbitrarily chosen east-west (x) axis, and easterly and westerly (departures) measured from an arbitrarily chosen north-south (y) axis.

N. Monument -- A physical structure, such as an iron post, marked stone, or tree in place, which marks the location of a corner point established by a cadastral survey.

INFORMATION SHEET

O. Station — Arbitrary points established in a survey usually located 100 feet apart.

(NOTE: An instrument setup point is often referred to as a station.)

P. Surveying — The science of determining the dimensions and contours of the earth's surface by measurements of distances, directions, and elevations; computations of areas and volumes; and the preparation of necessary maps.

Q. Traverse — A number of points (called traverse stations) connected in series between horizontal angles by horizontal lengths; may be open or closed.

R. Traversing — A surveying procedure used to determine the direction and length of a series of lines known as courses.

S. Triangulation — A series of connecting triangles in which a side of one and the angle of all are measured and the remaining sides are computed by trigonometry.

T. Vertical angle — The difference in direction between a horizontal plane and an intersecting line, plane, or a line of sight to a point.

U. Vertical length — A measurement of a difference in height or elevation.

II. **Survey methods to determine distances and positions of points** (Transparencies 1 and 2)

A. Determining distances — Four dimensions are measured.

1. Horizontal lengths — Measurements are made by direct or indirect methods.

a. Direct method — By wheels, human pacing, or tapes.

b. Indirect method — Stadia equipped instruments, graduated rods, electronic devices, or aerial photographs.

(NOTE: The type of measurement and equipment used depends upon required accuracy, access to the line, and time and cost involved.)

2. Vertical lengths — Figured by trigonometry, barometric pressures, and differential leveling

3. Horizontal angles

a. Measured by transit or theodolite in the horizontal plane in degrees of arc.

b. Usually measured in a clockwise direction.

4. Vertical angles — Measured in the vertical plane in degrees of arc.

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Determining horizontal positions — The horizontal positions of points are determined by the following:

1. Traversing
2. Triangulation
3. Grid
4. Azimuth and bearing
5. Latitude and departure

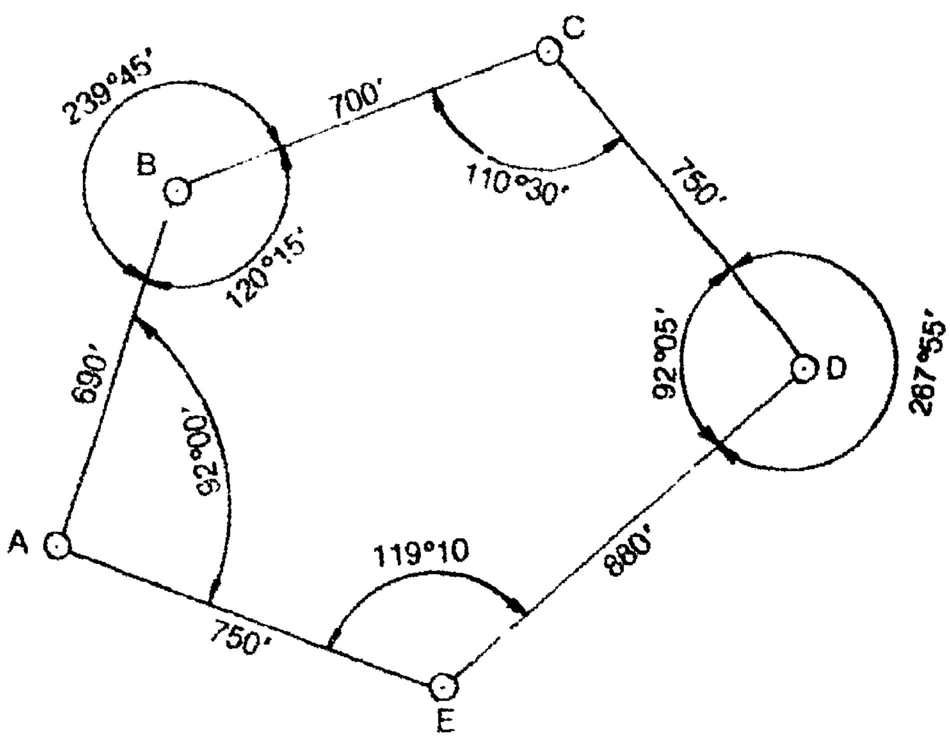
C. Determining vertical positions — The vertical positions of points are determined from a series of level readings and references to datum, elevation, and bench mark.

III. Types of horizontal and vertical angles

A. Horizontal angles

1. Interior angles — Measured angles on the inside of an enclosing figure (Figure 1)
2. Exterior angles — Measured angles on the outside of an enclosing figure (Figure 1)

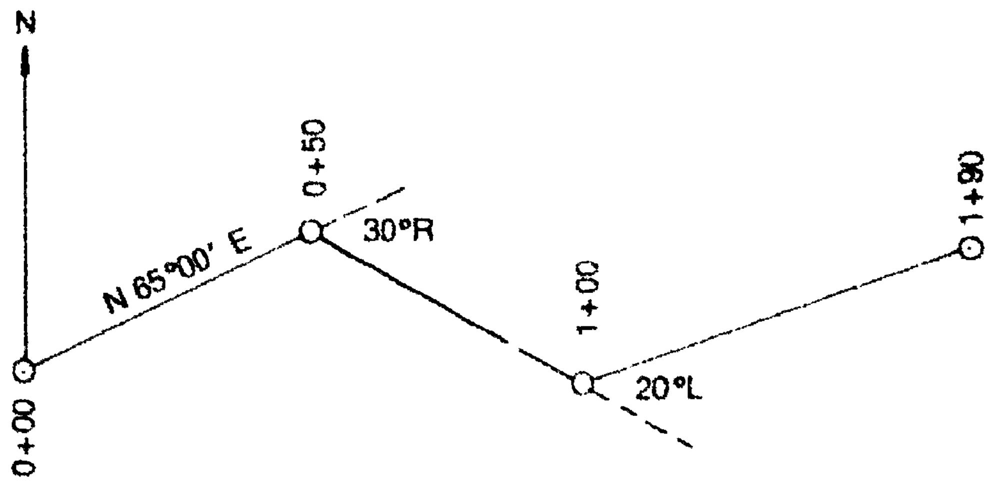
FIGURE 1



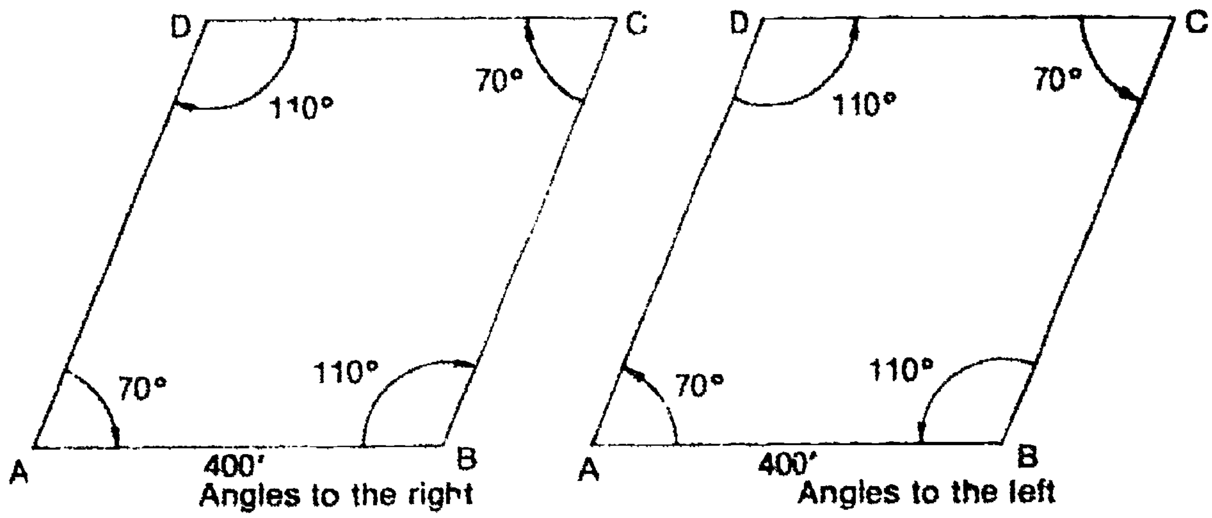
INFORMATION SHEET

3. Deflection angles — Measured angles right or left from an extension of the back line through the forward line (Figure 2)

FIGURE 2



4. Angles to the right (clockwise) or angles to the left (counterclockwise) (Figure 3)



B. Vertical angles (Figure 4)

1. Plus (+) or minus (−) angles — Measured up (plus) or down (minus) from a horizontal line of projection

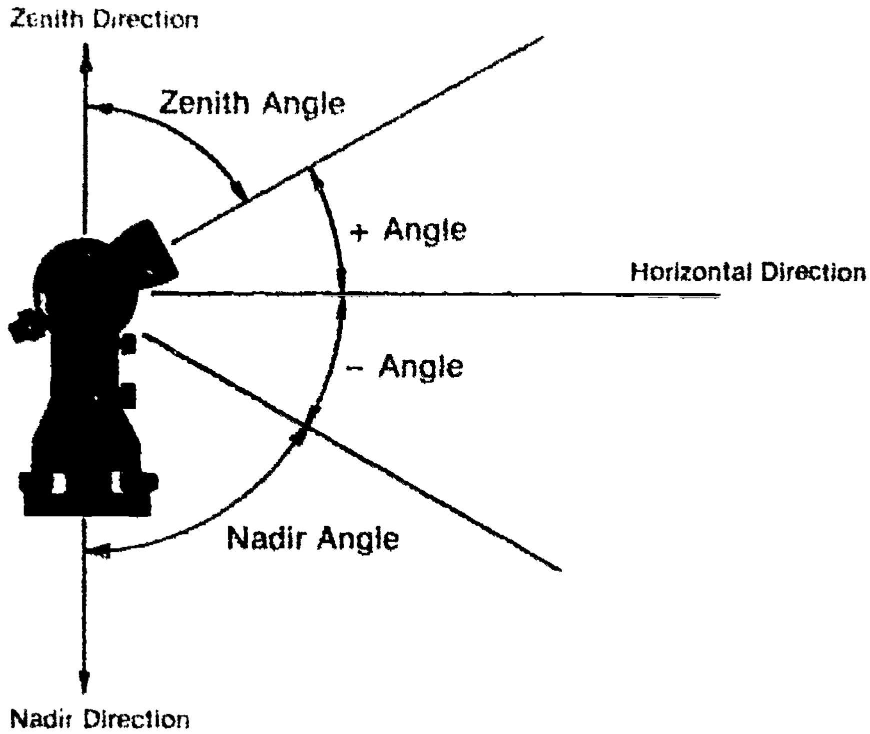
   (NOTE: Plus angles are sometimes called angles of elevation and minus angles may be called angles of depression.)

2. Zenith angle — Measured down from a point directly above the observer

INFORMATION SHEET

3. Nadir angle — Measured up from a point directly below the observer

FIGURE 4



IV. **Principal surveying equipment and their uses** (Transparencies 3 and 4)

A. Tapes — Used to measure horizontal distances; several types are used.

1. Steel tapes — 50 ft, 10 m
2. Metallic or woven tapes — Invar, nylon, steel
3. Chain — 100 ft, 200 ft, 300 ft, 30 m, 50 m, 100 m

B. Electronic distance meter (EDM) — Emits a signal of electromagnetic energy from a position to a receiver at another position. The signal is returned from the receiver to the instrument such that two times the distance between the two positions can be measured.

C. Levels — Used to establish the elevation of different points on the ground; several types used.

1. Dumpy level
2. Hand level
3. Self-leveling level

D. Level rod — A straight rod or bar with a flat face graduated in linear units with zero at the bottom, used in measuring the vertical distance between a point on the ground and the horizontal line of sight of a leveling instrument.

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Transit — Used primarily for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, prolonging and setting points in line, measuring approximate distances by the stadia principles, and for leveling operations.

F. Theodolite — Accomplishes the same tasks as a transit through optical means that are more accurate.

G. Planetable and alidade — Used for obtaining detail and topography.

H. Field books — Used for recording survey notes and layout and construction data.

V. **Types of surveys**

A. Land or boundary survey

1. Locates property corners and boundary lines.

2. Is normally a closed traverse because the survey always returns to the point of beginning (POB).

B. Topographic survey — Locates elevations and features on the land. both natural and artificial.

C. Geodetic survey

1. Is a survey covering large areas.

2. Is mapped by triangulation.

3. The control established by geodetic surveys is often used as references for other surveys.

D. Photogrammetric survey

1. Most large area surveys are now made using aerial photographs.

2. Photographs taken at various altitudes are the field notes for this survey.

3. Measurements are taken using a stereoplotter from the photos of known distances on the ground (established by a land survey or open traverse).

E. Route survey

1. Is an open traverse that is run when mapping linear features such as highways, pipelines, or power lines.

2. Does not close on itself.

INFORMATION SHEET

F. Construction survey

1. is performed at a construction site.

2. Establishes building lines, elevations of excavations, fills, foundations, and floors.

VI. Stationing

A. Survey distances are recorded by stations.

B. Distance between full stations is 100 feet.

C. A fractional part of a full station is called a plus station.

Example: A point on a line 309.20 beyond station 10 + 00 reads as:

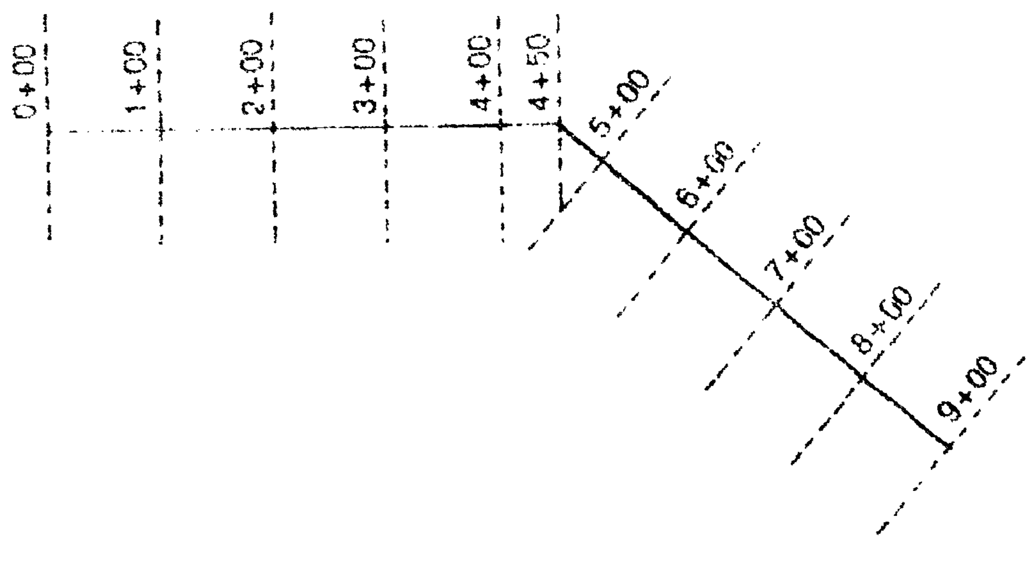
13 + 09.20

Number of full stations — Fractional part of a station

(NOTE: Special care must be taken by the drafter to see what units [feet or meters] are being used.)

D. Beginning point in an open traverse is labeled station 0+00. (Figure 5)

FIGURE 5



(NOTE: It is recommended to not start the stationing at station 0+00 because later additional information may be required behind the starting point and working with negative stationing is cumbersome.)

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Station point set in the field by a survey crew typically has three stakes. (Figure 6)

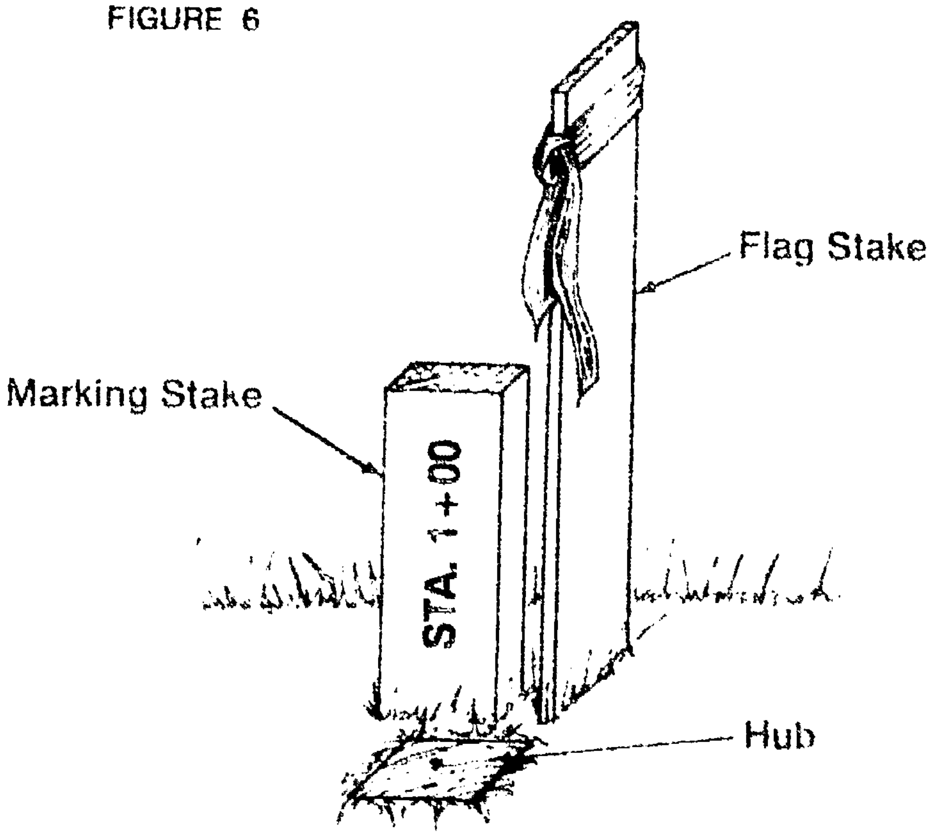
1. Flag stake -- A thin long post with a flag which may be color-coded to mean center of road, edge of road, bottom of bank, etc.

2. Marking stake — Indicates station number.

   (NOTE: Information can also be given on the marking stake about cut and fill. For example, C-10 means to cut down 10 feet, F-4 means to fill four feet from top of hub.)

3. Hub -- Indicates line, distance, or elevation.

FIGURE 6



F. Open traverses are usually numbered with stations from beginning point to end.

(NOTE: On a closed traverse the actual distance between changes in direction of lines are recorded in feet instead of station numbers.)

G. Stationing can be assigned to a survey in three ways:

1. Continuation of an adjoining survey

2. A station from an existing roadway

3. Beginning station may be assigned a number and new stationing established

   (NOTE: It is recommended that all surveys be assigned new stationing. Old stationing should be tied to the new alignment.)

INFORMATION SHEET

VII. Field notes

A. Are the only permanent record of work done in the field.

B. Data in field notes is normally used by drafters to make drawings or computations.

C. Reinhardt system of upper and lower case slope lettering is used as the lettering style to record notes. All upper case letters are reserved for emphasis.

D. Notes are lettered with a sharp. hard lead pencil such as 3-H or 4-H so an indentation is made in the paper.

E. Erasing observed data is not permitted; incorrect entries are crossed out with a single line and the correct entry written in above.

(NOTE: Erasures can invalidate a field book.)

F. If an entire page is to be deleted, diagonal lines are drawn through the page and "VOID" is lettered prominently with the reasons.

G. Field notes are recorded at the time of the survey by a member of the survey crew, usually the party chief.

H. Field notes consist of numerical data, explanatory statements, and sketches.

I. Sketches in field notes are drawn proportionally and with a straight edge using standard mapping symbols. North is at the top or left side.

J. The word "COPY" should be lettered diagonally across pages that are non-original notes.

K. Field notes should be carefully stored as they often are the ultimate authority on a survey.

L. Red ink is used for information added to the field notes later back in the office.

M. Each day's work starts on a clean page.

(NOTE: Field notes are a living document. They should always be referred to for new surveys as they are considered the only legal starting point for a new survey.)

INFORMATION SHEET

VIII. Arrangement of field notes in the field book

A. Field notes should be organized in a form appropriate to the type of survey. Generally, standard forms are used for each of the different types of surveys. (Transparency 5)

B. Each book should be identified and indexed before recording notes. (Transparency 6)

   1. The note book owner's name and address appear on the cover and first inside page in permanent ink.

   2. All field books are numbered for record purposes.

C. All data pertaining to one survey or project should be entered in the same field book or series of field books.

D. Left and right hand pages are almost always used in pairs.

E. The upper left page or right page must include the following:

   1. Project name, location, date, time (a.m. or p.m.), and starting and finishing times.

   2. Weather — Important for applying corrections to tape lengths and other purposes.

   3. Names and initials of the survey party and their jobs described by symbols.

      a. Instrument operator

      b. Rod person Ø

      c. Notekeeper (or recorder)

      d. Head tape person *HT*

   4. Instrument type and number

      (NOTE: The adjustment of the instrument may affect the accuracy of the survey.)

F. Each field book must have a table of contents.

G. Pages are numbered in the upper right hand corner of each right-hand page. A single page number is used for both the right and left-hand sides.

H. Notes are run down the page, except in route surveys where they are run up the page to conform with sketches.

INFORMATION SHEET

I. Descriptions and drawings should line up with corresponding numerical data.

Example: A bench mark description should line up with its elevation.

J. The left page of notes is generally ruled in six columns designed for tabulation only. (Transparency 5)

K. Column headings on the left page are placed between the first two horizontal lines at the page top and follow from left to right in order of reading and recording.

IX. **Methods of recording field notes**

A. Bound books

1. Standard for many years

2. Have a sewn binding, hard cover, and 80 leaves

3. Ensure maximum testimony acceptability for property survey records in courtrooms.

4. Bound duplicating books have a duplicate sheet that becomes a copy and can be removed.

B. Loose-leaf books

1. Advantages

a. Have a flat-working surface

b. Make it simpler to file individual project notes

c. Allow ready transfer of partial sets of notes between field and office.

d. Make it possible to use different rulings in the same book.

e. Save sheets

(NOTE: None are wasted, and you use only what you need.)

2. Disadvantages

a. Make it possible to lose individual sheets, which presents legal implications because data can be added or deleted.

b. There is the potential for cheaper quality paper.

INFORMATION SHEET

C. Electronic data recorders

1. Electronic theodolite, distance measuring units, and total station systems provide visually displayed digital readings.

2. Often field sketches and other handwritten information must still be recorded by hand because data may be accidentally erased by a magnetic field or faulty battery.

D. Camera

1. A helpful notekeeping instrument.

2. Can produce visual photographic records of monuments and other admissable field evidence.

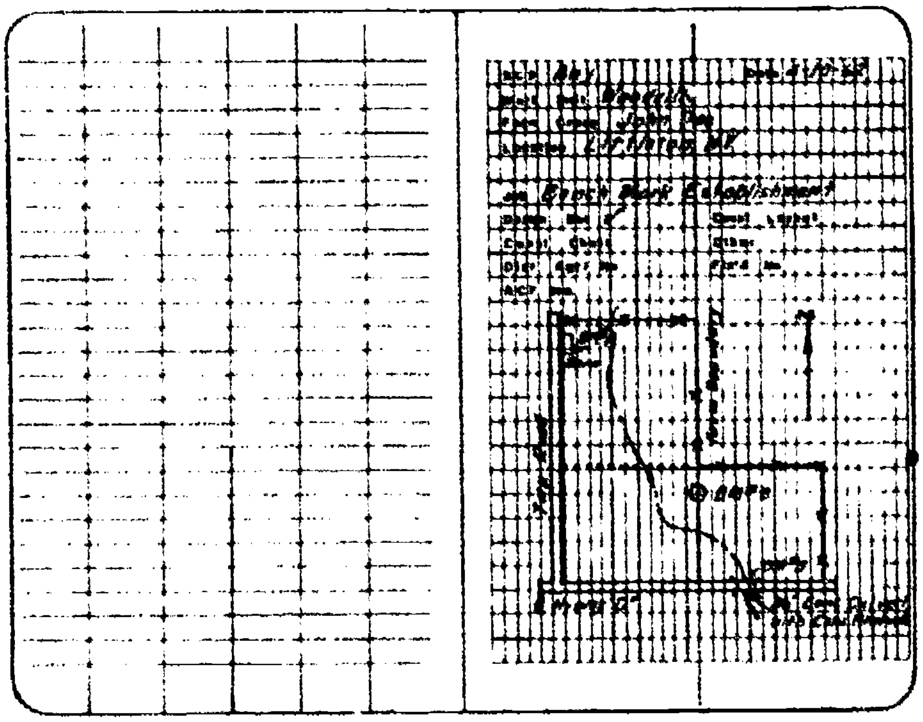
(NOTE: Rubbings can also be made of the tops of survey monuments to record their elevation data.)

INFORMATION SHEET

X. Examples of types of field notes

A. Bench level circuit (Figure 7)

FIGURE 7



Sta	B.S.	H.I.	F.S. or Grade Rod	Elev or Ground El
BM#1	6.82	151.44		144.62
T.P.	4.92	151.19	5.17	146.27
T.P.	4.31	147.96	7.54	143.65
BM#2	2.64	145.58	5.02	142.94
T.P.	10.27	150.81	5.04	140.54
T.P.	8.73	158.98	0.56	150.25
	Check Levels			
BM#3	3.02	158.36	3.64	155.34
T.P.	0.61	152.36	6.61	151.75
B.M.2	4.05	147.00	9.41	142.95
T.P.	4.96	149.59	2.37	144.63
B.M#1			4.95	144.64
+	50.33	−	50.31	
		Closure		+0.02

John Doe
Bench Level Circuit

π J. Brown
ϕ W. Smith

BM#1 Cross on top of foundation
N.E. corner of Barn
Ref. Field Note Book 12,
Page 43.

BM#2 Spike in base blazed 18"
Maple, 800' North of
36" Conc. Culvert.

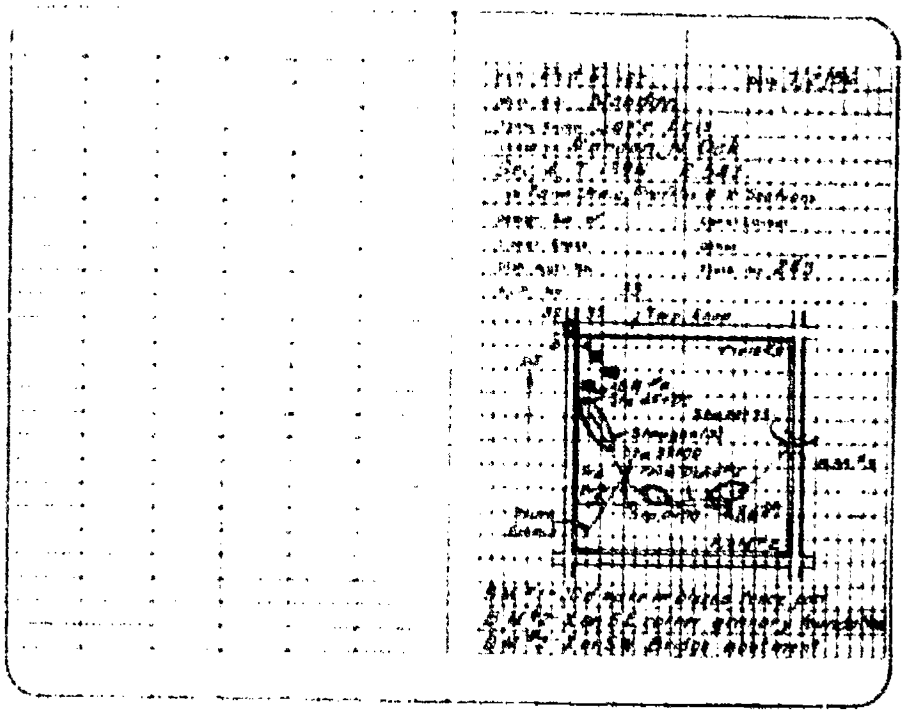
BM#3 Cross cut top N.E. corner of
culvert headwall, 300' E. of
jct. farm road and highway "D."

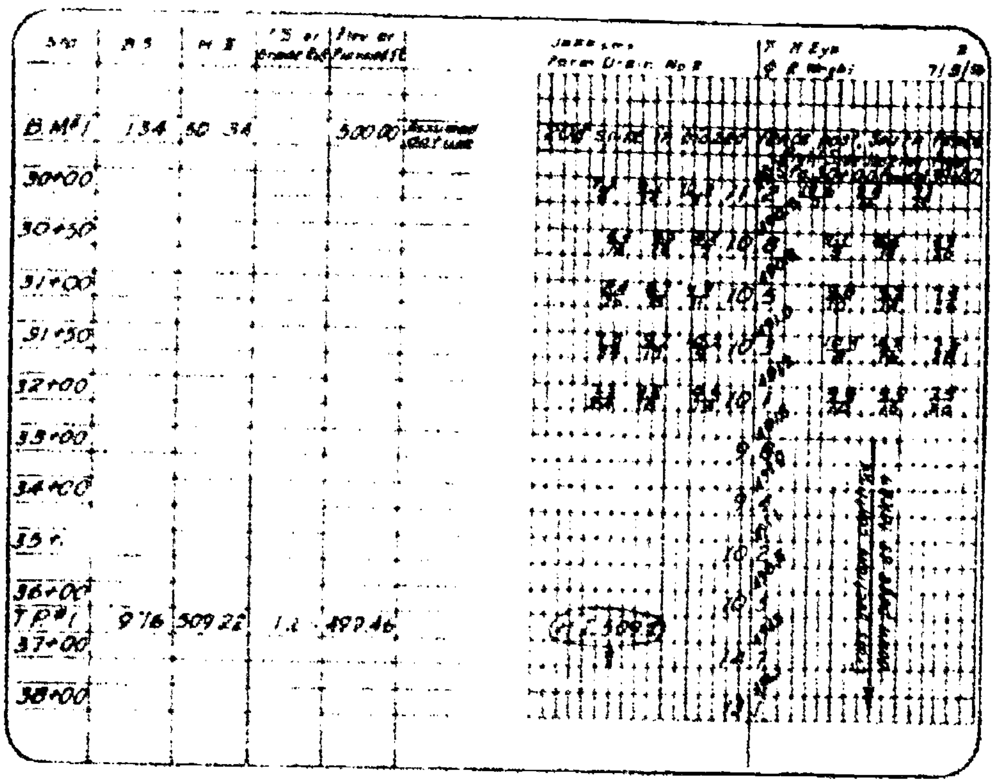
ERIC

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Profile and cross sections (Figures 8 and 9)

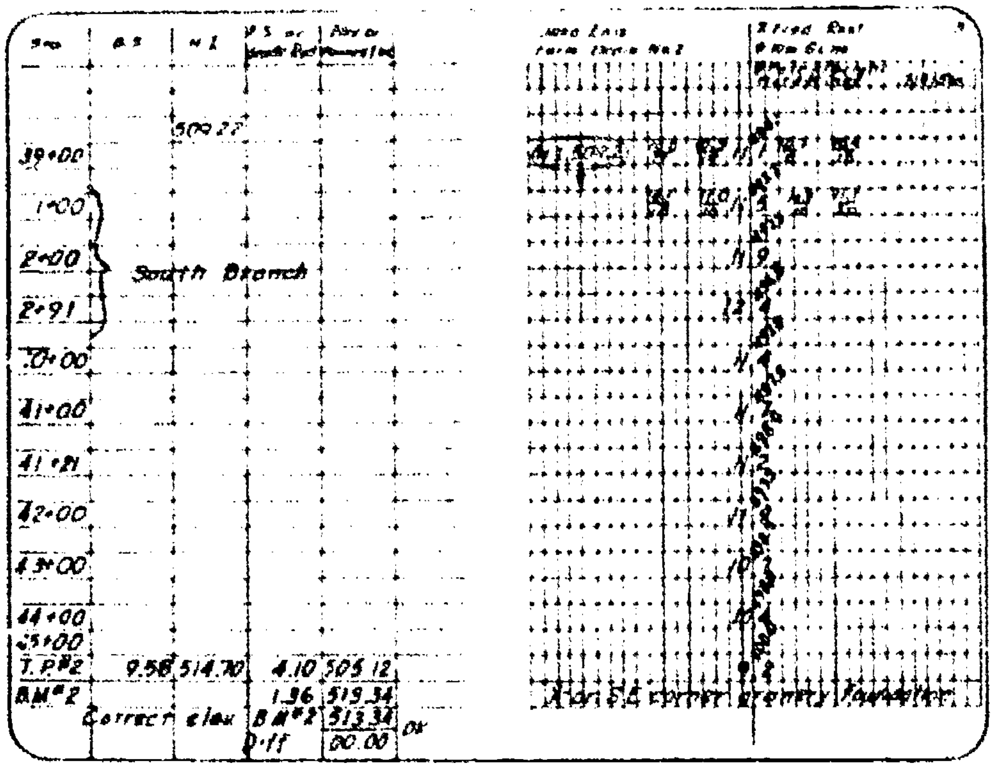
FIGURE 8

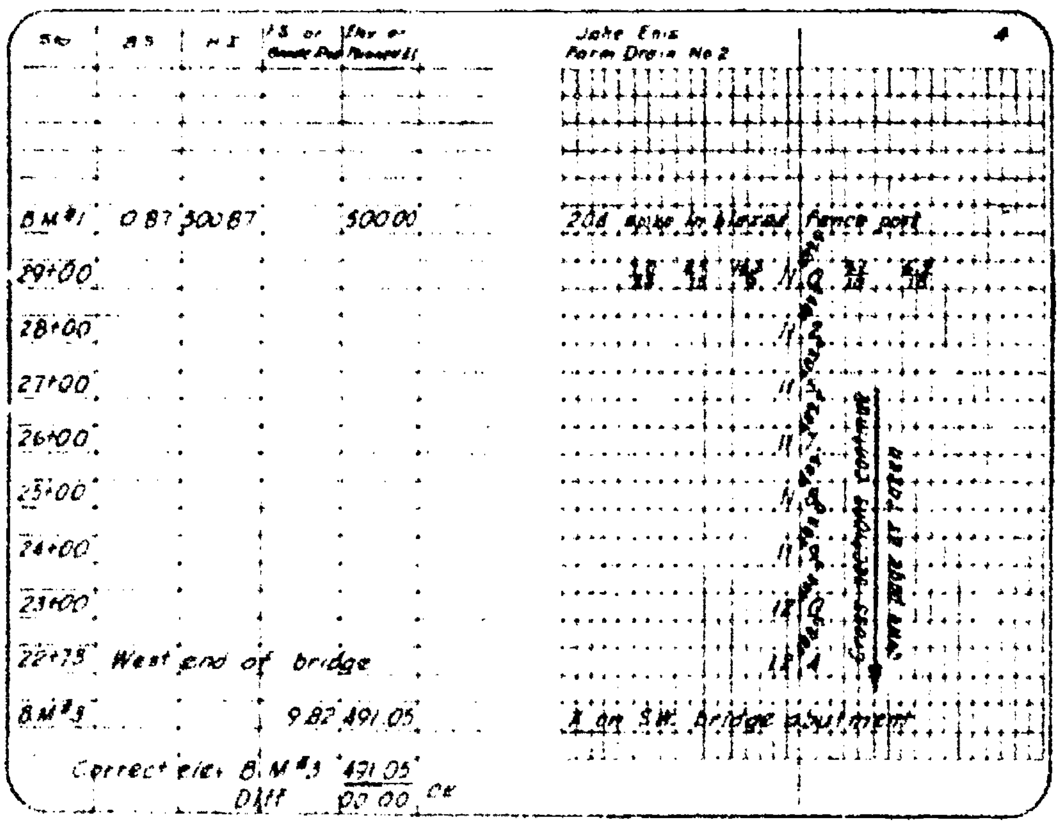




INFORMATION SHEET

FIGURE 9

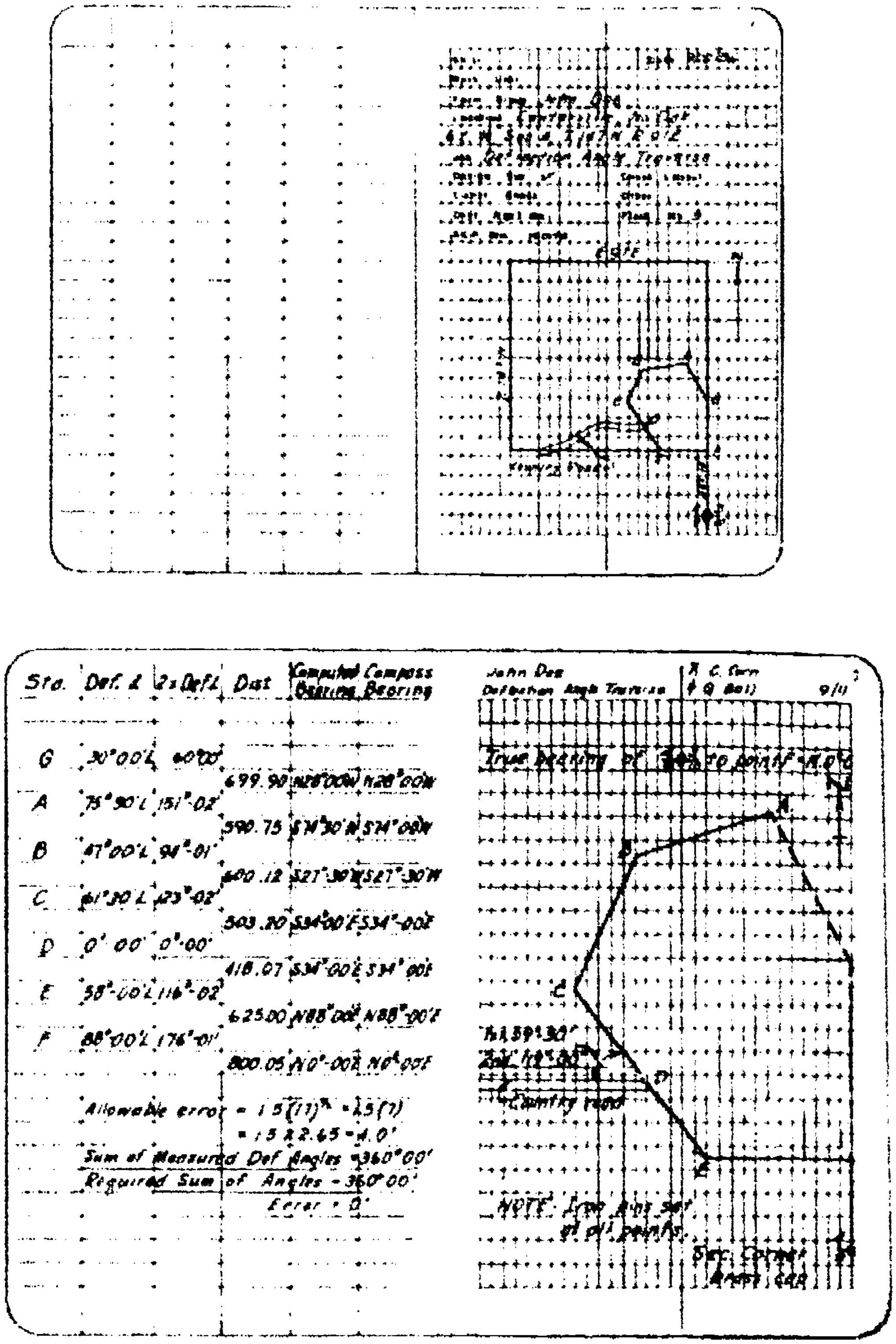




INFORMATION SHEET

C. Deflection angle traverse (Figure 10)

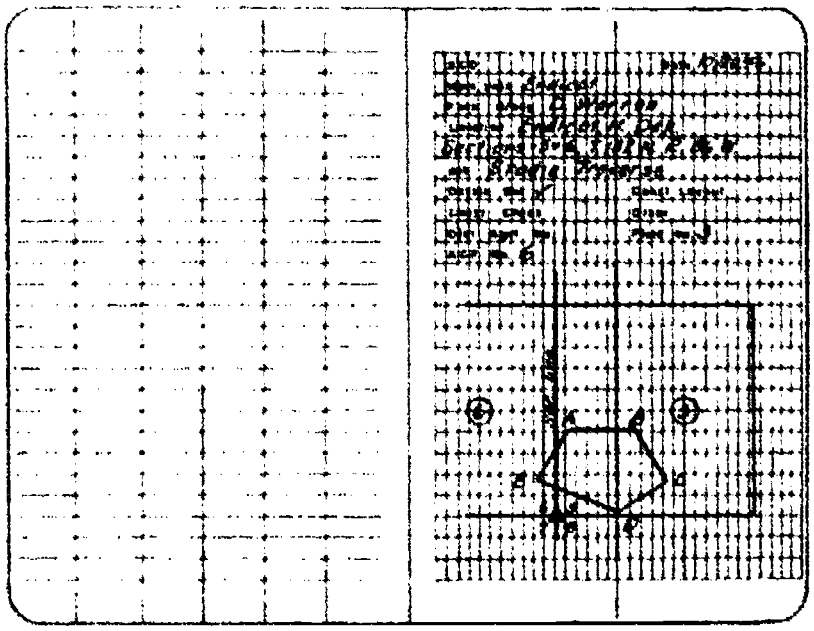
FIGURE 10

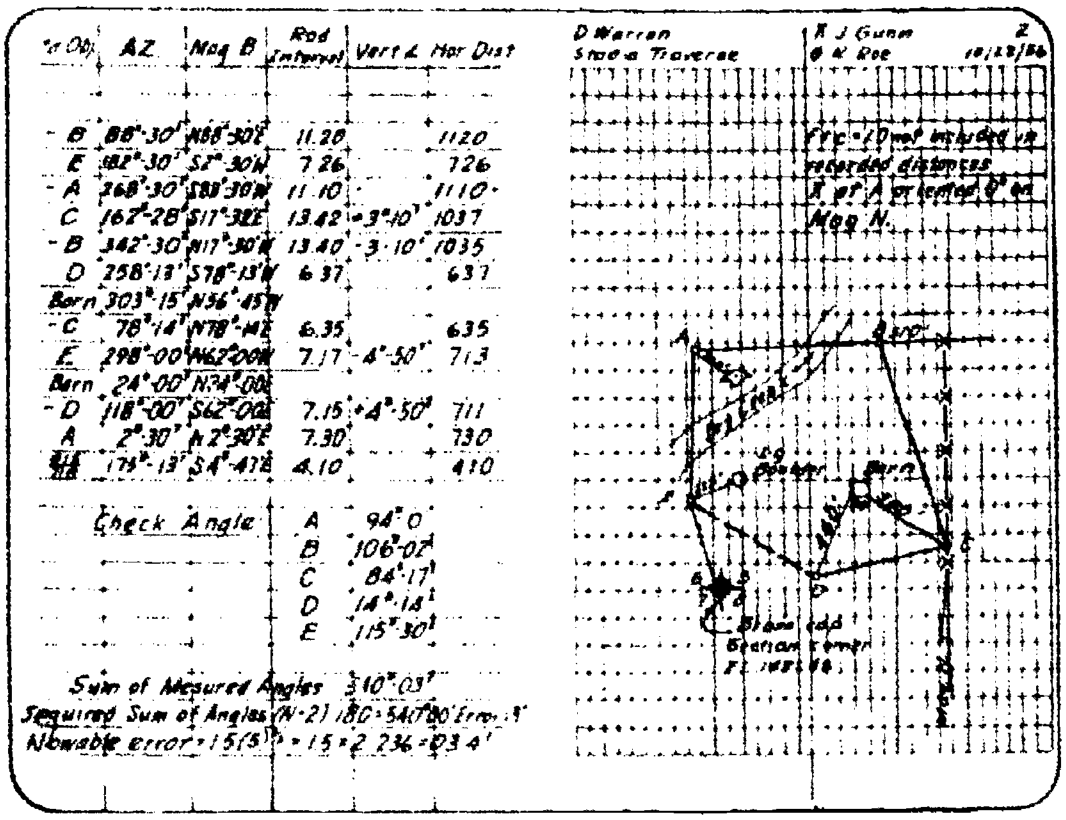


INFORMATION SHEET

D Stadia traverse (Figure 11)

FIGURE 11

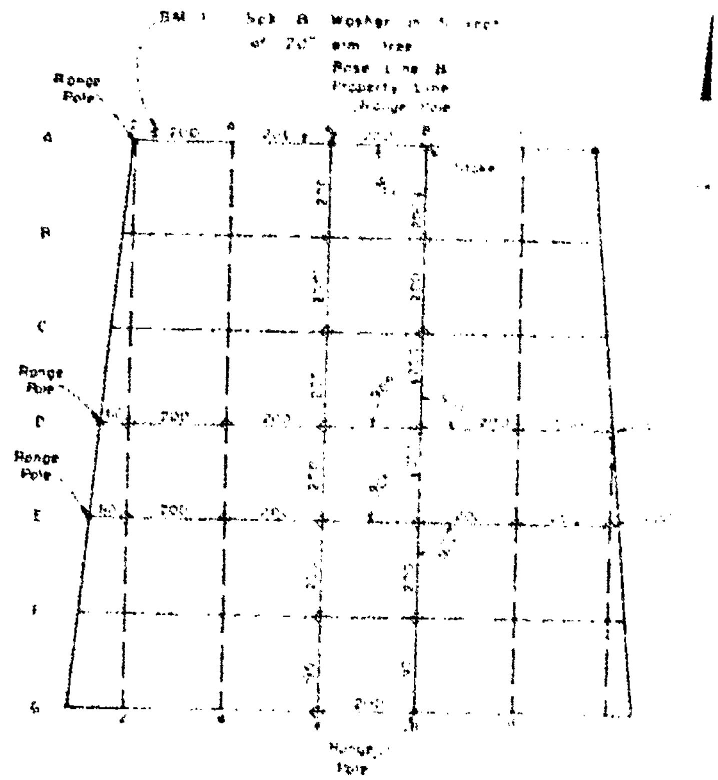


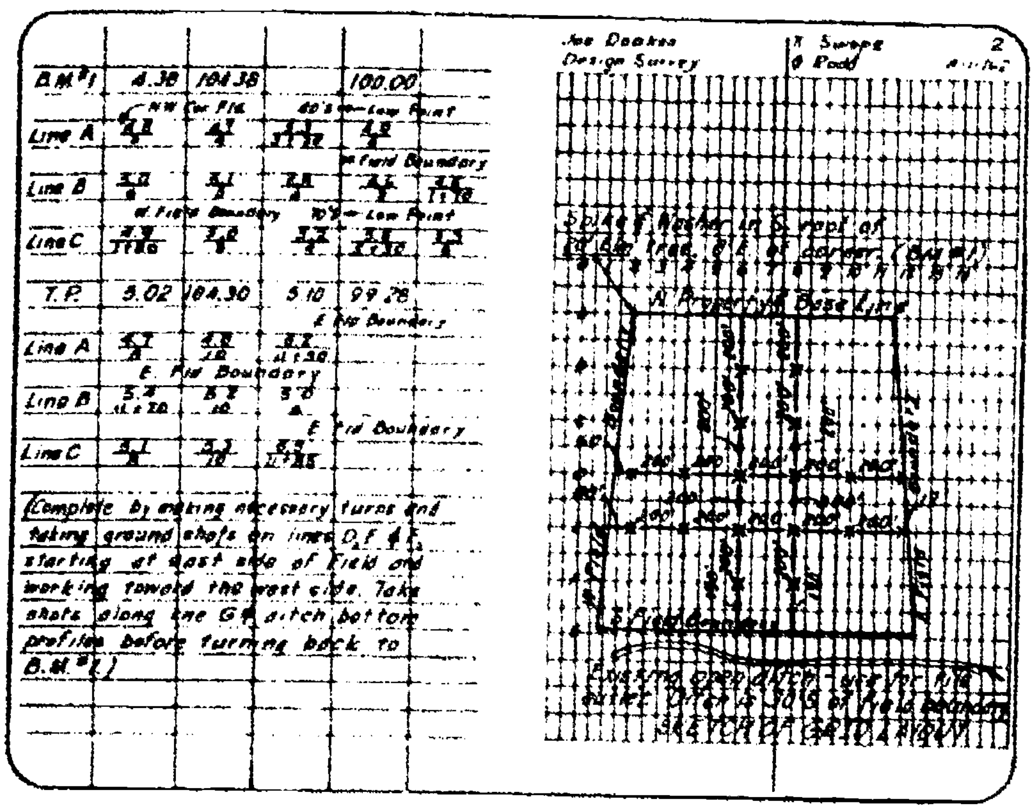


INFORMATION SHEET

E. Grid survey (Figure 12)

FIGURE 12

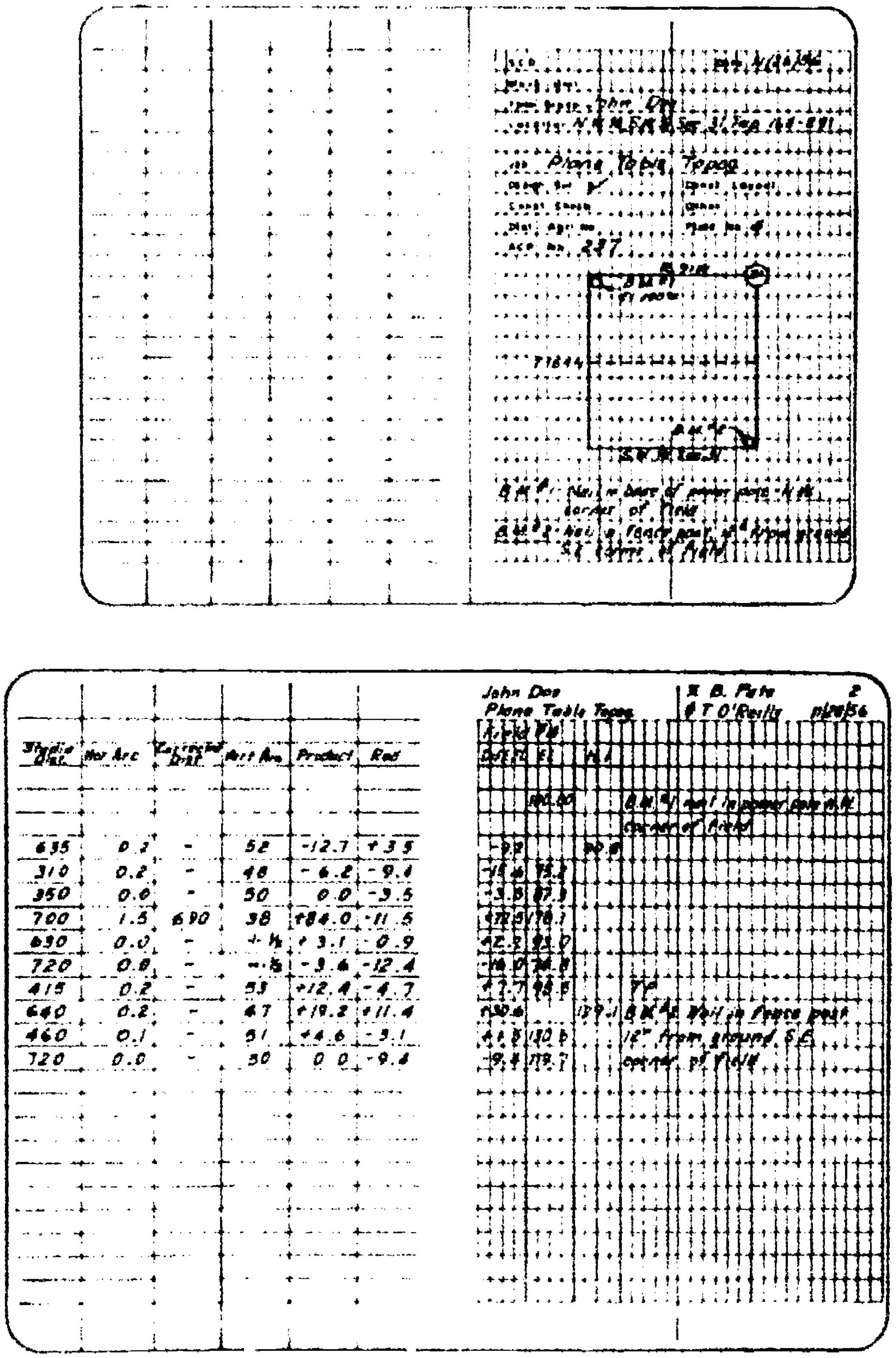




INFORMATION SHEET

F. Planetable topography (Figure 13)

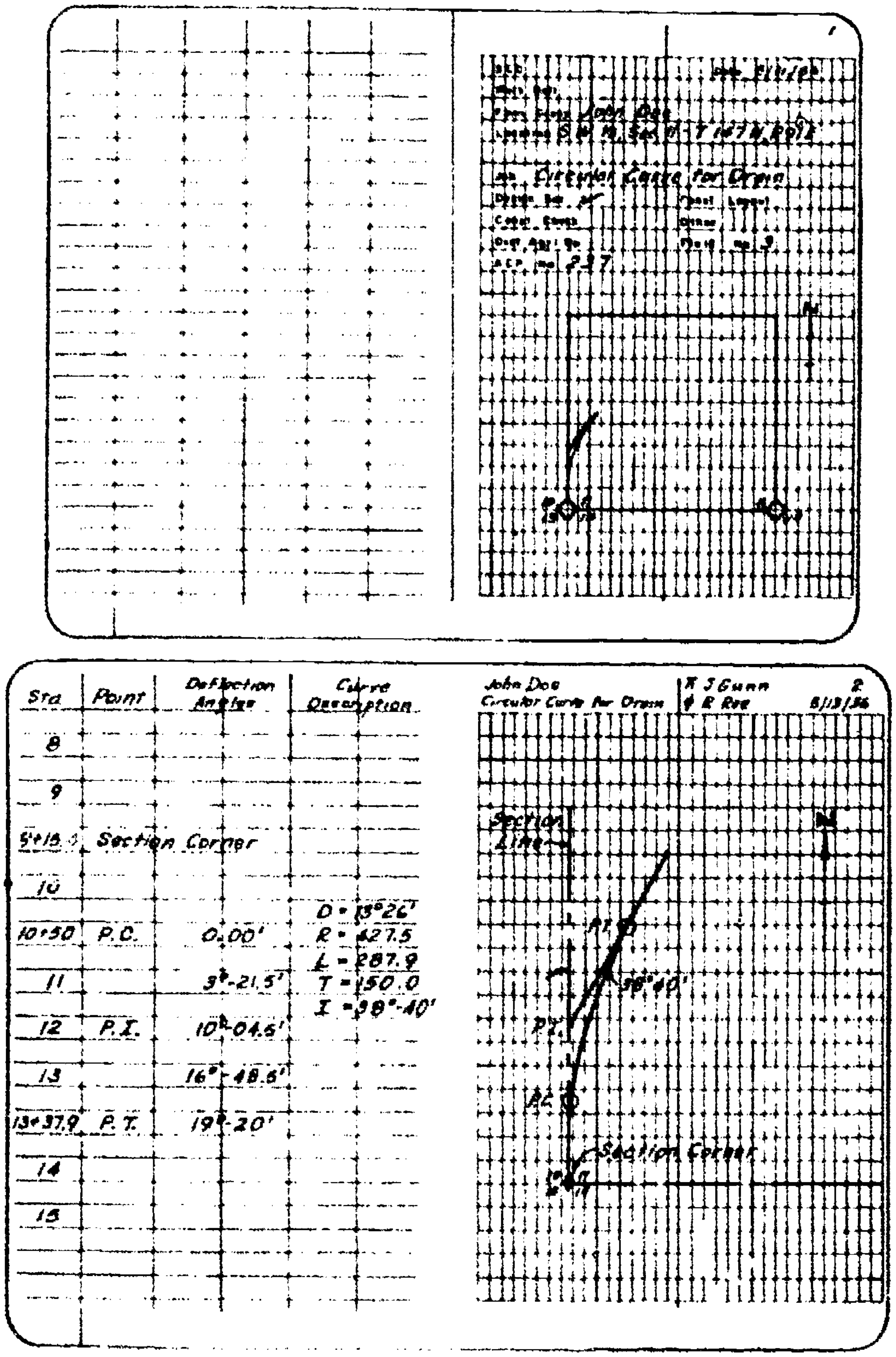
FIGURE 13



INFORMATION SHEET

G. Circular curves (Figure 14)

FIGURE 14



INFORMATION SHEET

XI. **Traverses (Transparency 7)**

A. Consist of a series of lines known as courses.

B. The points where the courses intersect are known as traverse stations.

C. The length of the courses are referred to as horizontal distances and given as horizontal angles.

D. Horizontal directions are given in terms of azimuth or bearings.

E. Traverses come in two different types.

1. Open traverse

2. Closed traverse

a. Loop traverse — Closes on itself

b. Connecting traverse — Starts and ends at known locations

XII. **Direction of a line/course by bearings or azimuths** (Transparency 8)

A. Bearing direction

1. Is an acute horizontal angle which a line makes with the meridian of reference.

2. Is measured from the north or south end of a meridian.

3. To determine which side of the meridian the bearing goes, an east or west is added.

Example: S 65°07′34″ W
N 35°15′ E

4. Is measured clockwise or counterclockwise.

5. Range from 0 to 90 degrees; can **never** be greater than 90°.

6. Is expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds.

7. Usually established from either a line in which the bearing is known or an astronomical observation.

8. There are four types of bearings.

a. True bearing — Measures from the true north-south meridian.

b. Magnetic bearing — Measures from the magnetic north-south meridian.

INFORMATION SHEET

c. Assumed bearing — Measures from an arbitrary north-south meridian.

d. Grid bearing — Measures from a central north-south meridian.

B. Azimuth direction

1. Is the direction a line is deflected from either the north or south meridian.

2. Is measured clockwise only.

3. Range from 0 to 360°.

4. Is measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds.

5. Requires only a numerical value.

6. The reference meridian is usually north.

(NOTE: South meridian is sometimes used for geodetic surveys that cover large areas.)

7. The type of meridian system used defines the type of azimuth used.

8. There are four types of azimuths.

a. True azimuth — Measures from the true meridian.

b. Magnetic azimuth — Measures from the magnetic meridian.

c. Assumed azimuth — Measures from an arbitrary meridian line.

d. Grid azimuth — Measures from a central meridian in a grid system.

XIII. Conversion of azimuth to bearings and bearings to azimuths

A. Converting azimuth to a bearing angle

1. An azimuth from north (Az N) between 0° and 90° is in the northeast quadrant. The bearing angle is the same as the azimuth.

Az N = Bearing

2. An azimuth from north between 90° and 180° is in the southeast quadrant. The bearing angle is calculated by subtracting the azimuth from 180°

180° - Az N = Bearing

INFORMATION SHEET

3. An azimuth from north between 180° and 270° lies in the southwest quadrant. The bearing angle is calculated by subtracting 180° from the azimuth.

   Az N - 180° = Bearing

4. An azimuth from north between 270° and 360° is in the northwest quadrant. The bearing angle is calculated by subtracting the azimuth from 360°.

   360° - Az N = Bearing

5. An azimuth from north at 0° or 360° has a bearing of due north; an azimuth of 90° has a bearing of due east. An azimuth of 180° has a bearing of due south, and an azimuth of 270° has a bearing of due west.

B. Converting bearing to azimuth

1. The azimuth of a line in the northeast quadrant is the same as the bearing angle.

   Azimuth = Bearing

2. The azimuth of a line in the southeast quadrant is 180° minus the bearing angle.

   180° - Bearing = Azimuth

3. The azimuth of a line in the southwest quadrant is 180° plus the bearing angle.

   180° + Bearing = Azimuth

4. The azimuth of a line in the northwest quadrant is 360° minus the bearing angle.

   360° – Bearing = Azimuth

XIV. **Methods for plotting traverses** (Transparencies 9 — 11)

A. Interior angles — Three sets of data must be known.

1. Location of starting point and its relationship to at least one other traverse course.
2. The distances of the traverse courses.
3. The interior angle for each traverse station.

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Distance and bearing

1. Is the easiest method.

2. Plotting is based on the principle of locating traverse stations relative to their bearing to other stations.

3. Bearings are presented in two formats.

   a. Bearing

   b. Back bearing

4. To plot a traverse by distance and bearing, the distance and bearing/back bearing of each station must be known.

C. Azimuth

1. Azimuth traverses present a series of lines that are related to one another by angle measurement only.

2. Two sets of data are required.

   a. Direction and distance of two known stations from which all azimuth readings are taken.

   b. Azimuth readings for all traverse points from the two known stations.

D. Deflection angles

1. Used to indicate the direction and order of each succeeding traverse course.

2. Angular measurements are made in a clockwise direction toward the forward direction.

3. Deflection angle is the angle between the back course and the forward course.

4. Deflection angle indicates the direction change of each traverse course relative to individual traverse stations.

5. This method is common in laying out route surveys and utility system construction.

6. Advantages for using deflection angles include

   a. Azimuths can easily be calculated.

   b. Are used to calculate circular curves in transportation systems.

   c. Can be plotted easily.

INFORMATION SHEET

7. When laying out a traverse by deflection angle, the first course is usually located by bearing or azimuth.

E. Angle to the right

1. Is a clockwise angle between the preceding line and the next line of a traverse.

2. It is assumed the survey proceeds from Point A to Point B, then to C and on. The angle to the right is obtained by sighting back to B and measuring the clockwise angle to D.

F. Latitudes and departures

1. Is a common method used in plotting closed traverses.

2. Latitude of a course is the distance that it extends in a north or south direction.

3. Courses that run in a northerly direction have a plus (+) latitude and those in a southerly direction have a minus (-) latitude.

4. Departure of a course is the distance that it extends in the east or west direction.

5. Courses running easterly are (+) plus departures and (-) minus departures run westerly.

6. Calculations to find latitude and departure of a bearing:

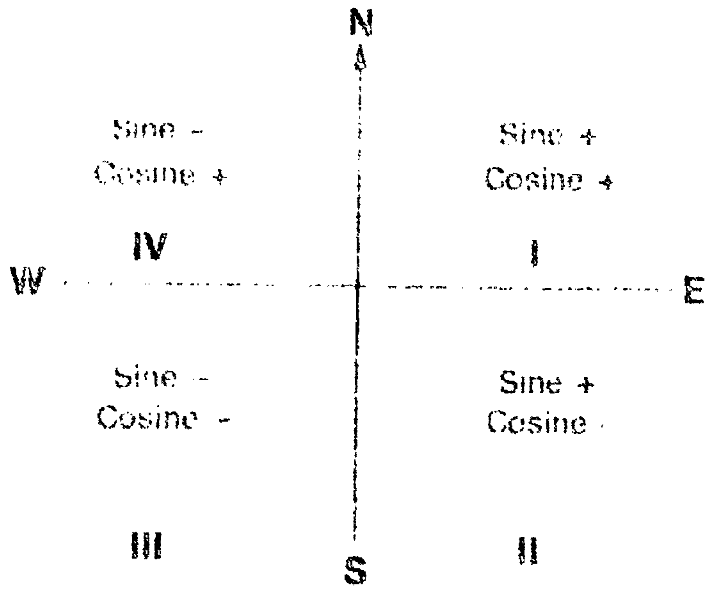
   Latitude = D cos B
   Departure = D sin B
   (D = Distances of course)
   (B = Bearing angle)

7. Calculations to find latitude and departure of an azimuth (north):

   Latitude = D cos A
   Departure = D sin A
   (D = Distance of course)
   (A = Azimuth N)

INFORMATION SHEET

8. Using the sine quadrants, the latitudes and departures can be determined by observing where the bearing falls.



Example: A bearing S 45° E lies in Quad. II.
The latitude would be (-) minus.
The departure would be (+) plus.

9. Traverses can be plotted by latitudes and departures using a plotting table. The plotting table consists of basic surveying data plus latitudes and departures.

C. Rectangular coordinates

1. Are the most accurate way to plot traverses.

2. Advantages in using rectangular coordinates:

   a. Error in plotting doesn't affect the plotting of succeeding stations.

   b. Accuracy of a station location can be checked by measuring its distance to the preceding station.

   c. Size of final map can be determined by examining the coordinates.

3. The coordinates are based on an X and Y line that are perpendicular to each other.

4. The X and Y line can be drawn arbitrarily or drawn to correspond to the meridian.

5. If the coordinates are drawn to a meridian, then latitudes and departures are used to plot each point.

INFORMATION SHEET

6. Steps to plot with an arbitrary grid:

    a. Grid lines are drawn (X, Y lines perpendicular to each other)

    b. The lines are spaced at a constant interval

        Examples: 10, 50, 100, or 500 feet

    c. Spacing of the intervals depends on the scale of the drawing.

    d. Each line is labeled with its designated value.

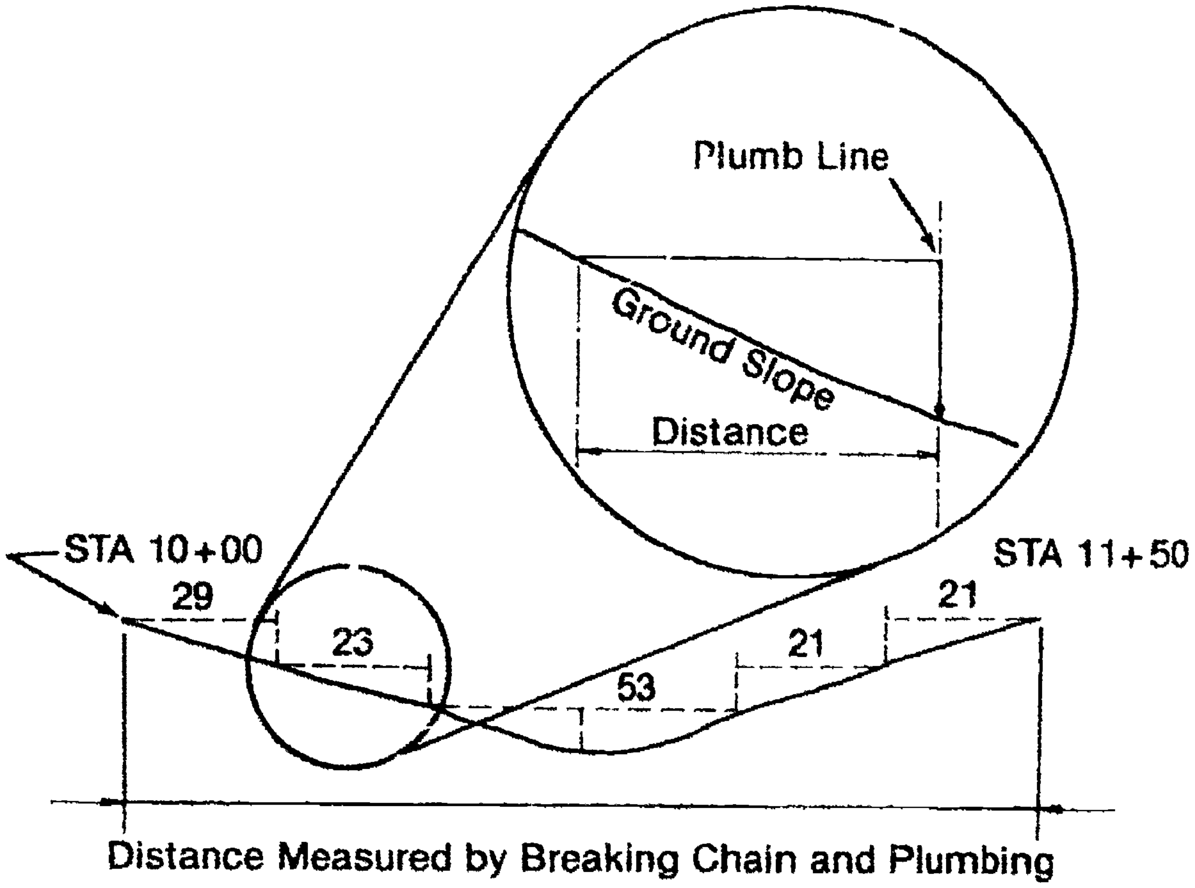
    e. Each point (station) on a traverse is plotted according to its distance from the nearest grid line.

    f. Accuracy of a station location can be checked by measuring the distance to a preceding station.

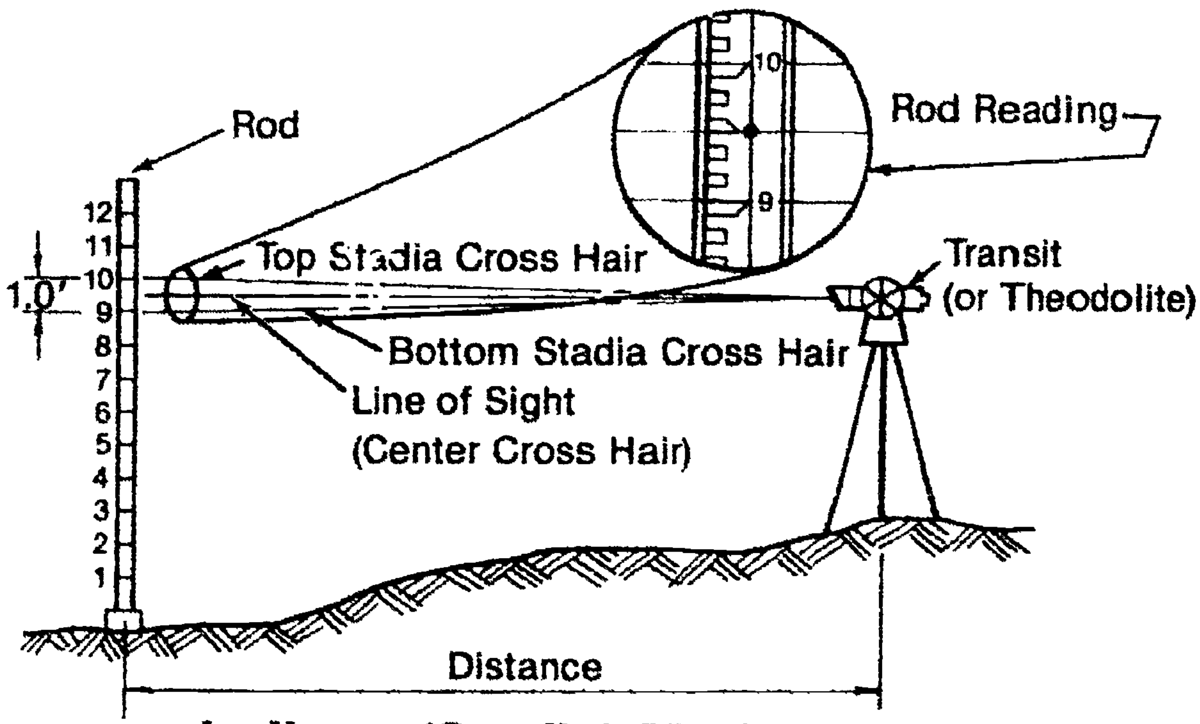
7. North is considered positive, south is considered negative.

8. East is considered positive, west is considered negative.

Measuring Horizontal Distances

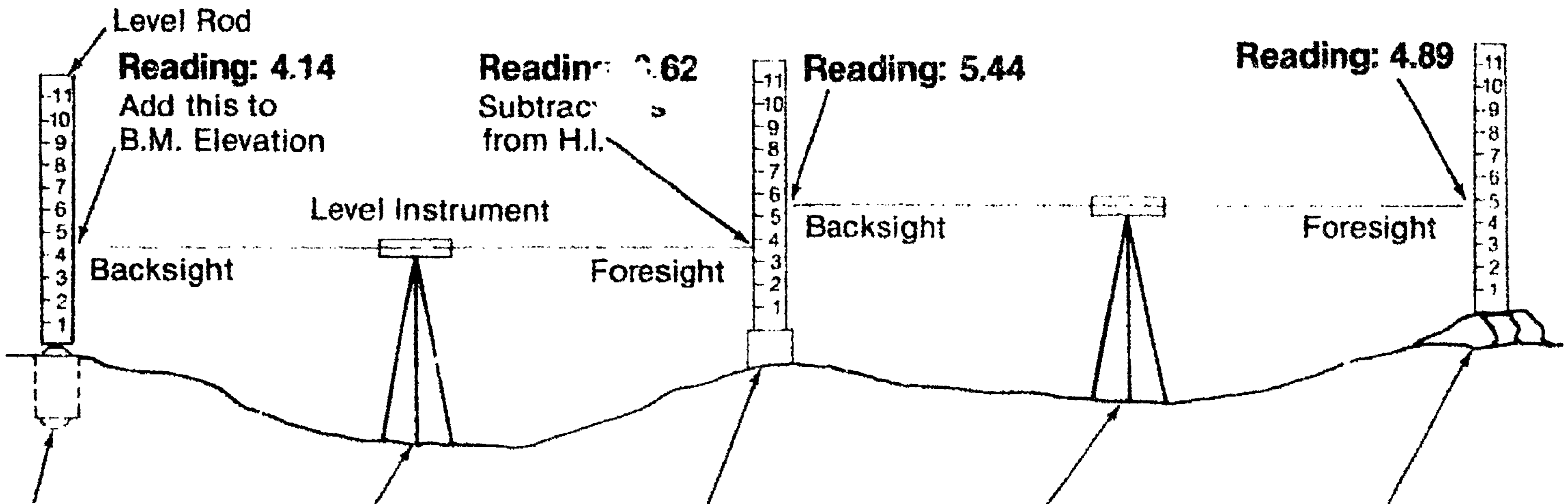


Direct Method — Taping



Indirect (Stadia) Method

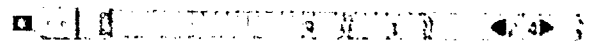
Finding an Elevation With a Level and a Rod



Elevation	H.I. = 1000.00′	TP1 = 1004.14′	H.I. = 1000.52′	TP2 = 1005.96′
1000.00′	+ 4.14	− 3.62	+ 5.44	− 4.89
USGS BM	1004.14′	1000.52′	1005.96′	1001.07′
Beginning Point				

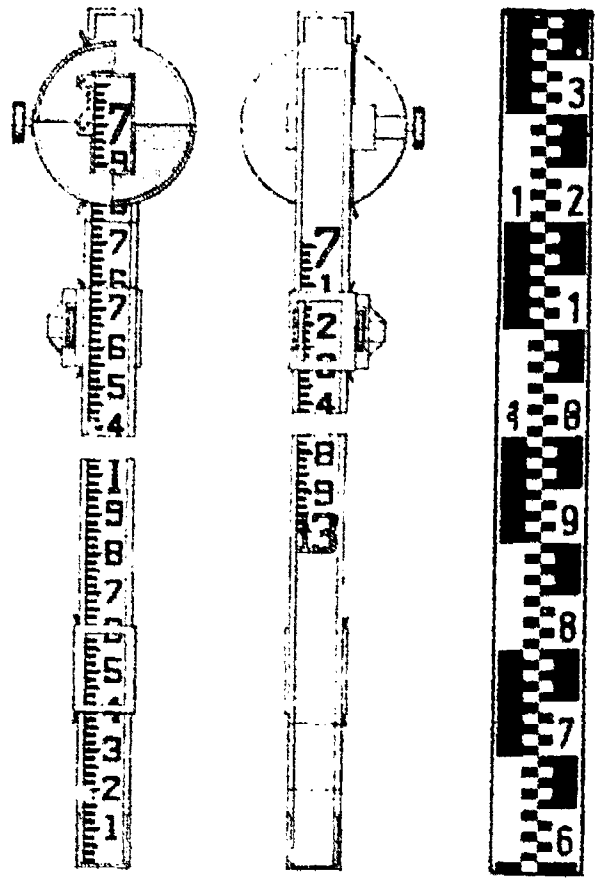
Surveying Equipment

(Babbitt Metal Bosses)



(Etched or Painted)

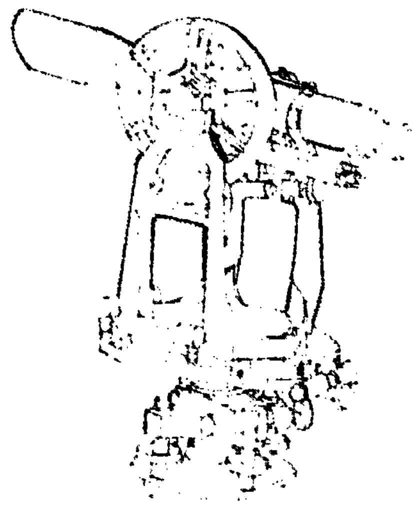
Tapes (Steel)



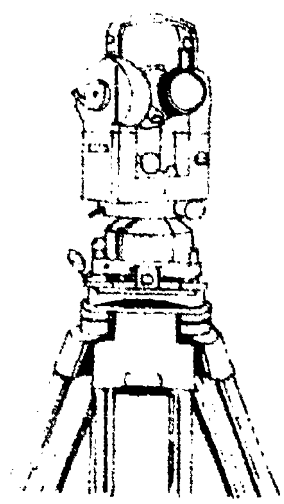
Philadelphia Rod Metric Rod

(Front) (Back)

Level Rods

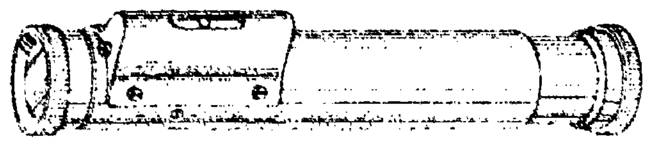


Transit

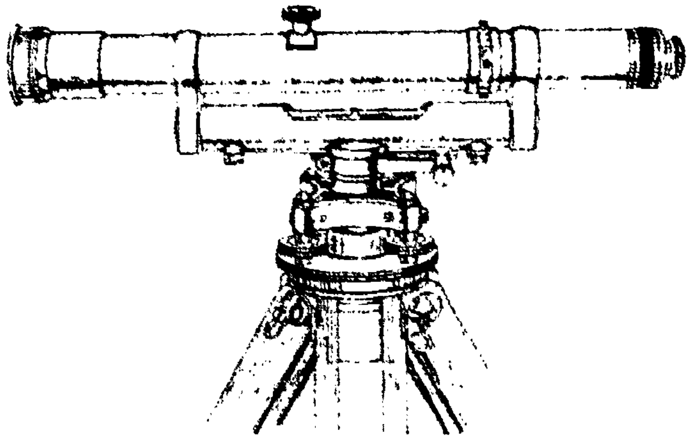


Theodolite

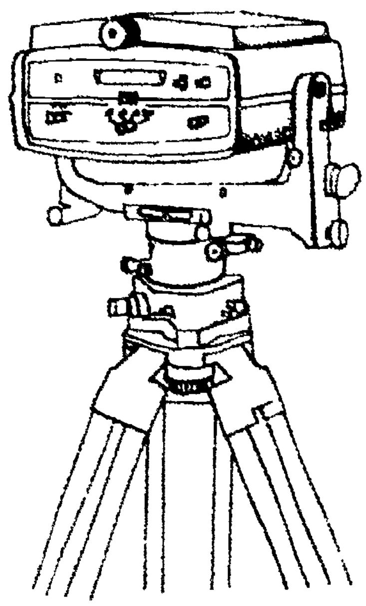
Surveying Equipment
(Continued)



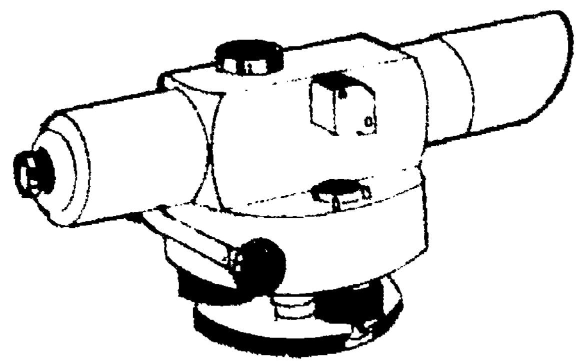
Hand Level



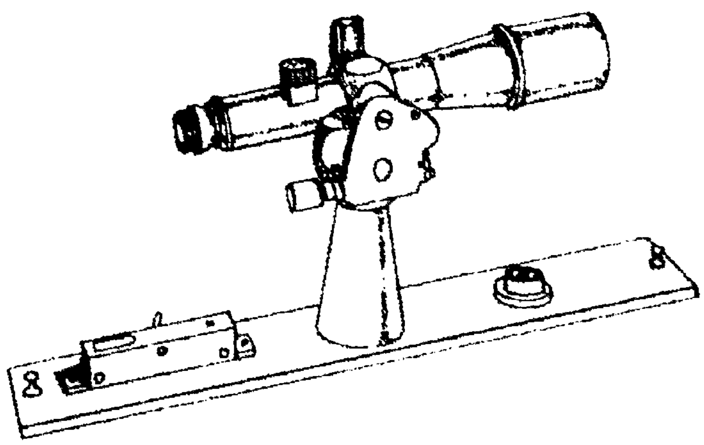
Dumpy Level



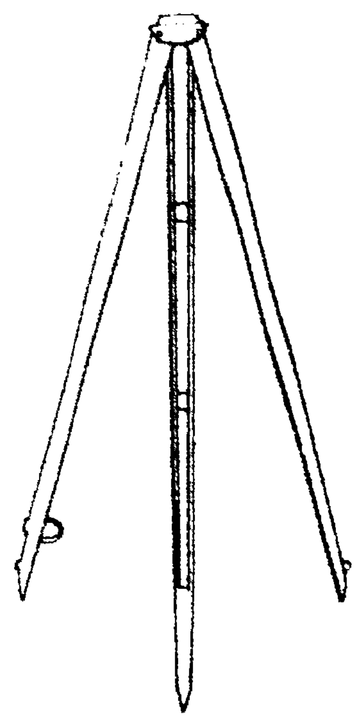
EDM



Self-Leveling Level

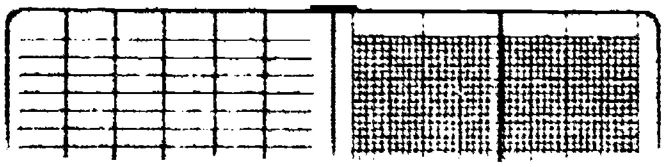


Planetable and Alidade

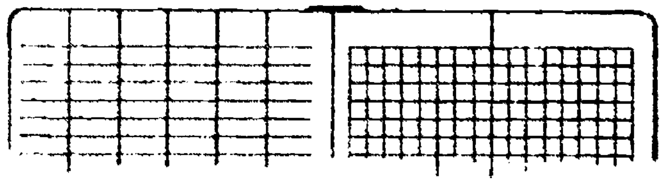


Tripod

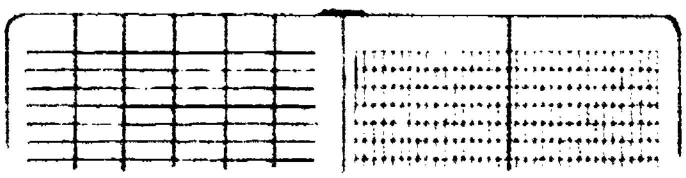
Styles of Field Note Paper



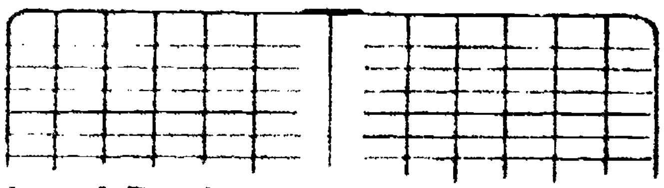
Engineer's Field Book
Left page: Blue horizontal lines; red vertical lines. Right page: 10 × 10 blue lines; red vertical center line. Inch lines heavy.



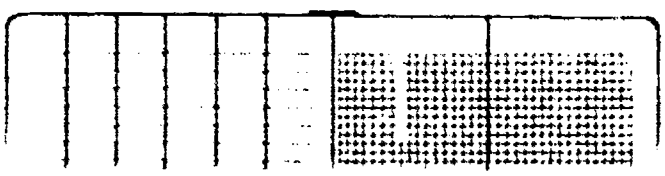
Field Book
Left page: Blue horizontal lines; red vertical lines. Right page: 4 × 4 blue line; red vertical center line.



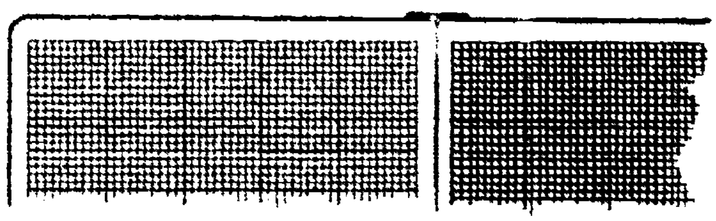
Transit Field Book
Left page: Blue horizontal lines; red vertical lines. Right page: 8 vertical lines and 4 horizontal blue lines; red vertical center line.



Level Book
Both pages: Blue horizontal lines; red vertical lines. 6 vertical columns.

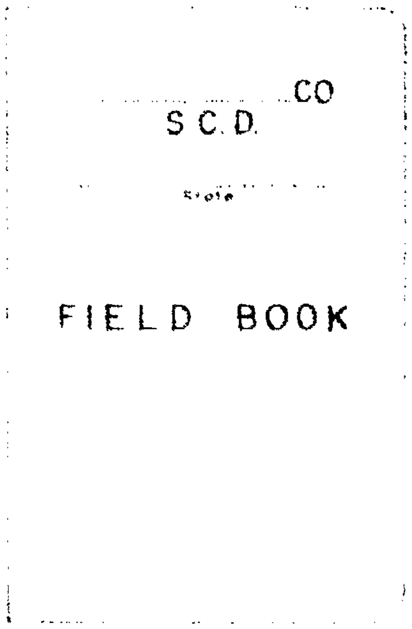


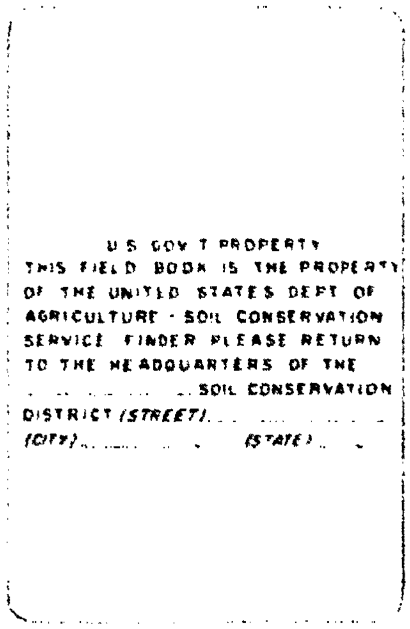
Mining Transit Book
Left page: Blue horizontal lines; red vertical lines. Right page: 8 × 8 blue lines; red vertical center line.

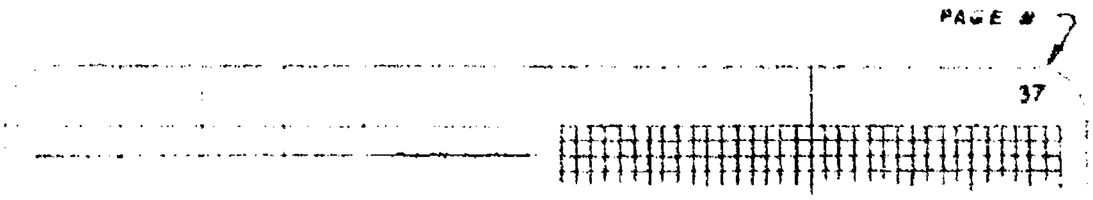


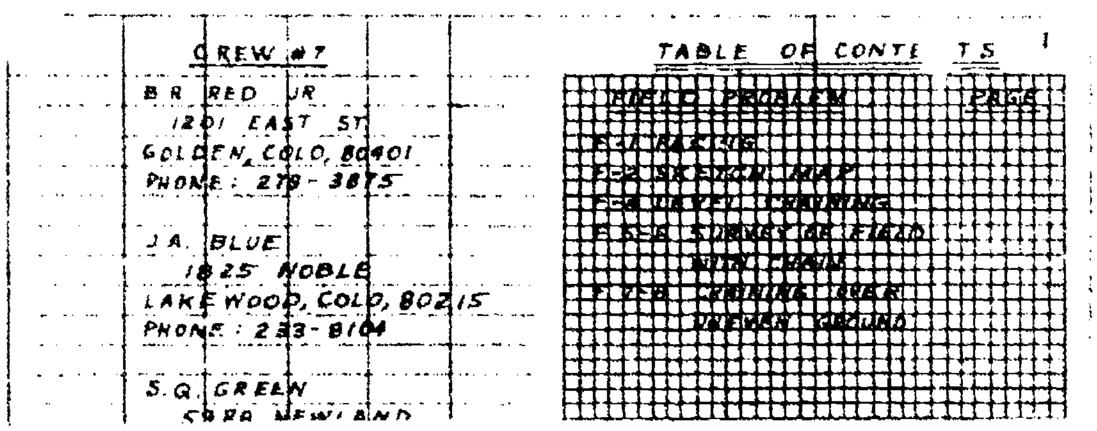
Cross Section Book
Both pages: 10 × 10 blue lines; inch lines slightly heavier.

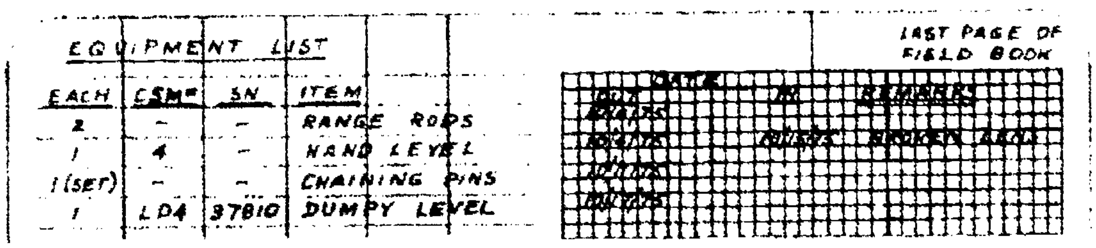
Initializing a Field Book



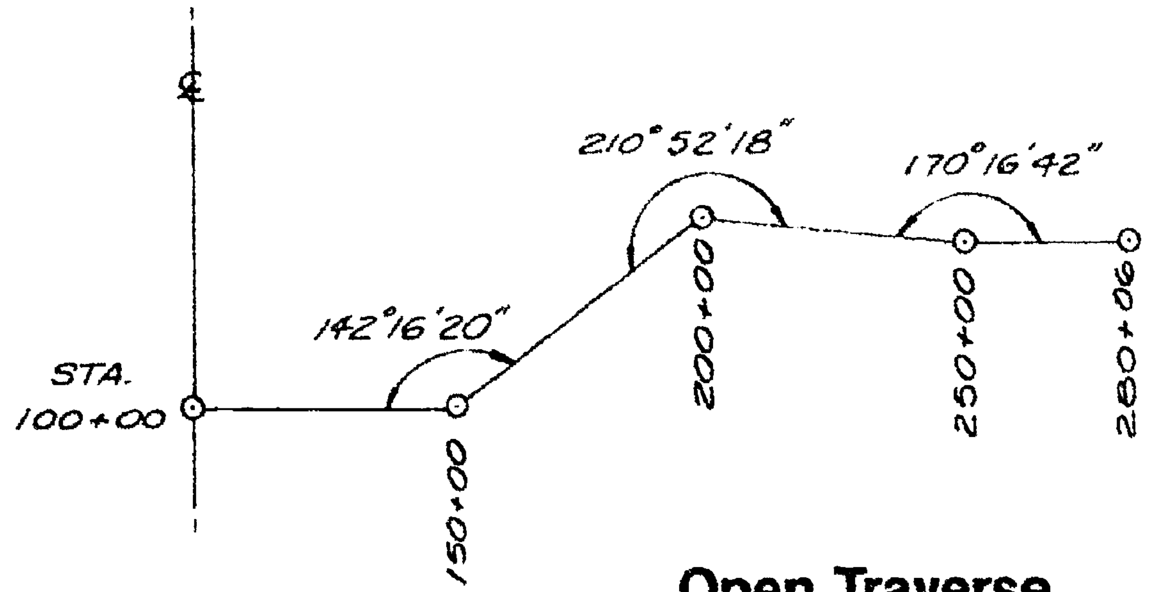




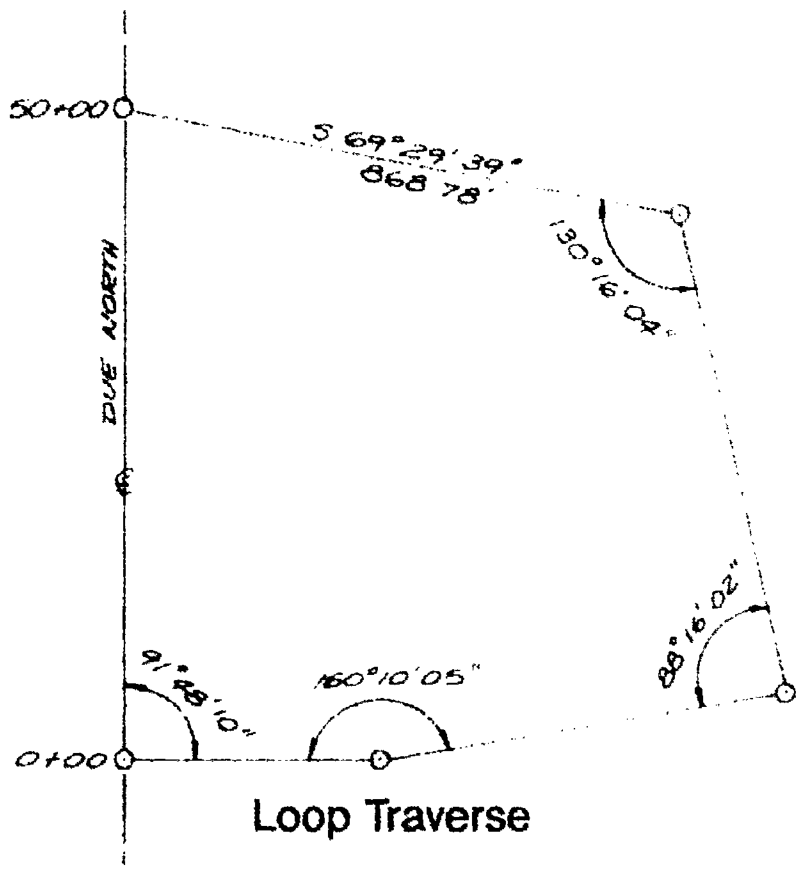




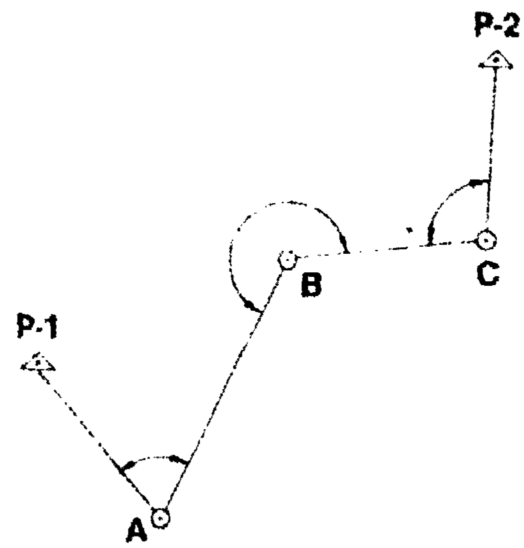
Types of Traverses



Open Traverse



Loop Traverse

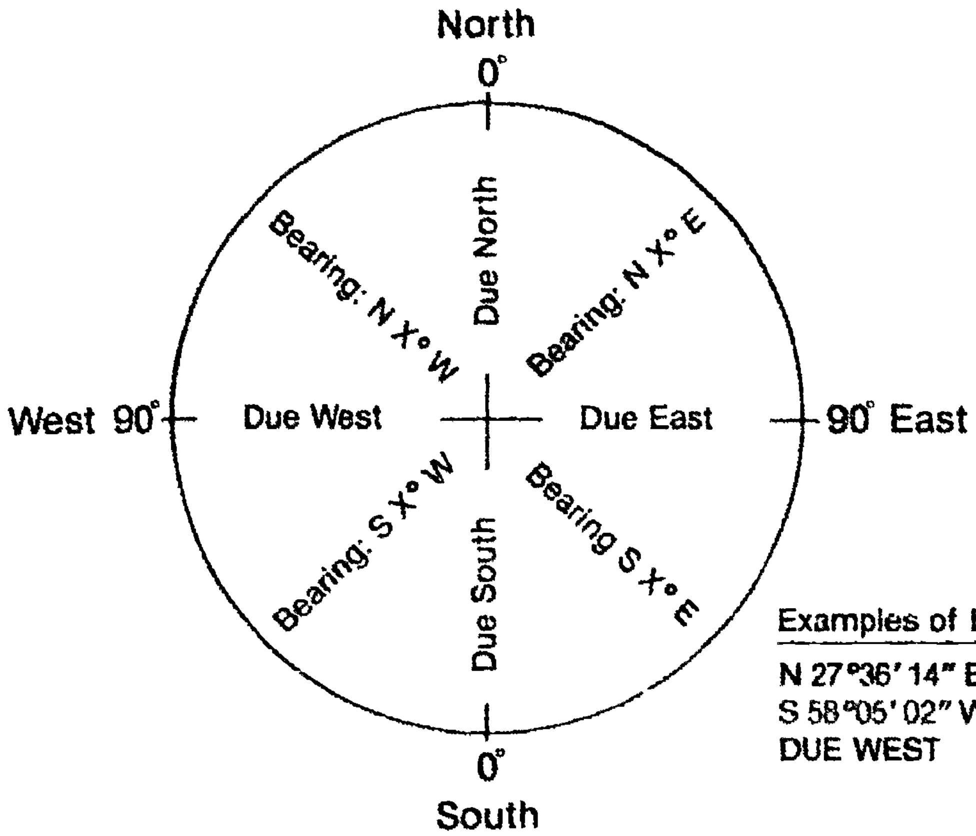


Connecting Traverse

Closed Traverses

Direction by Bearing or Azimuth

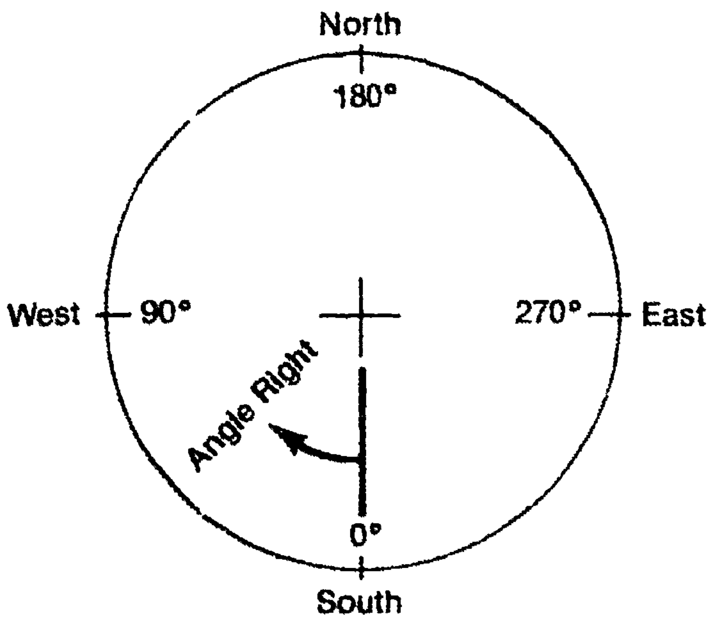
Direction by Bearing



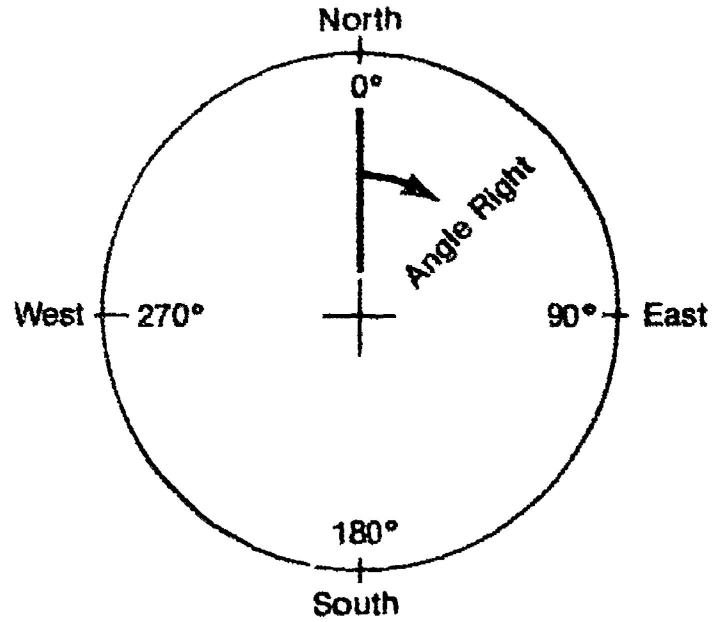
Examples of Bearings:

N 27°36′14″ E
S 58°05′02″ W
DUE WEST

Direction by Azimuth

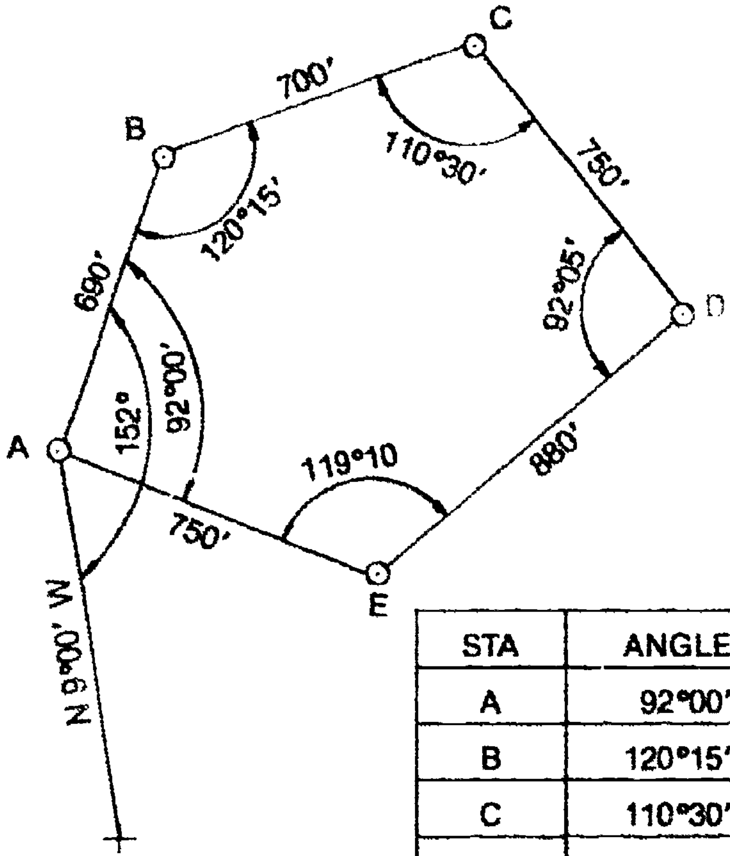


Azimuth South (Az_S)
Example: $Az_S = 246°07'53''$



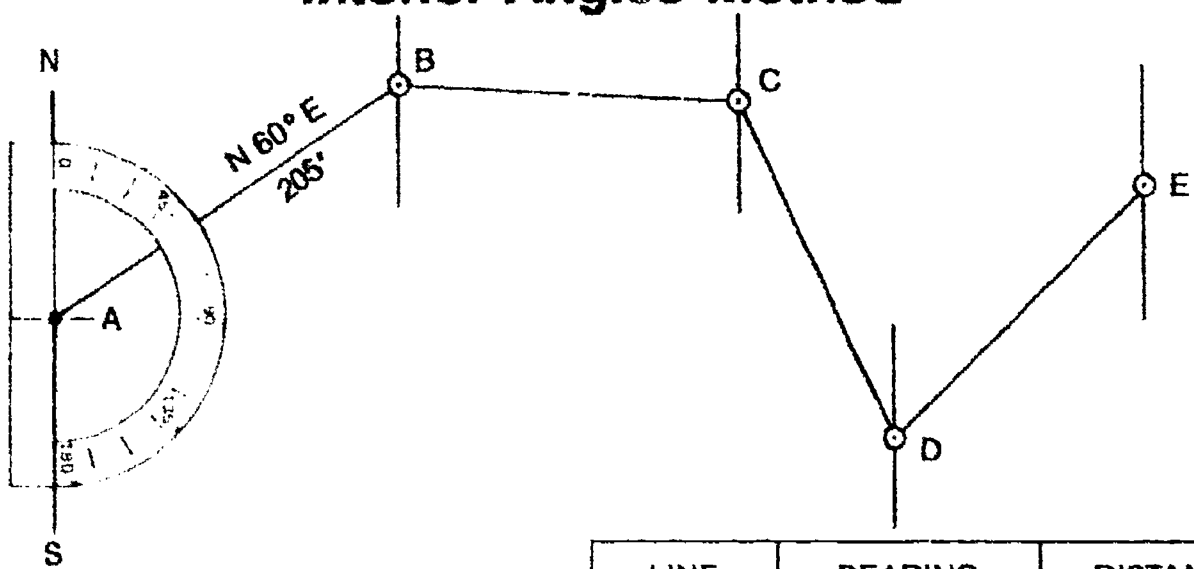
Azimuth North (Az_N)
Example: $Az_N = 66°07'53''$

Methods for Plotting Traverses



STA	ANGLE	COURSE	DIST
A	92°00'	AB	690'
B	120°15'	BC	700'
C	110°30'	CD	750'
D	92°05'	DE	880'
E	119°10'	EA	750'

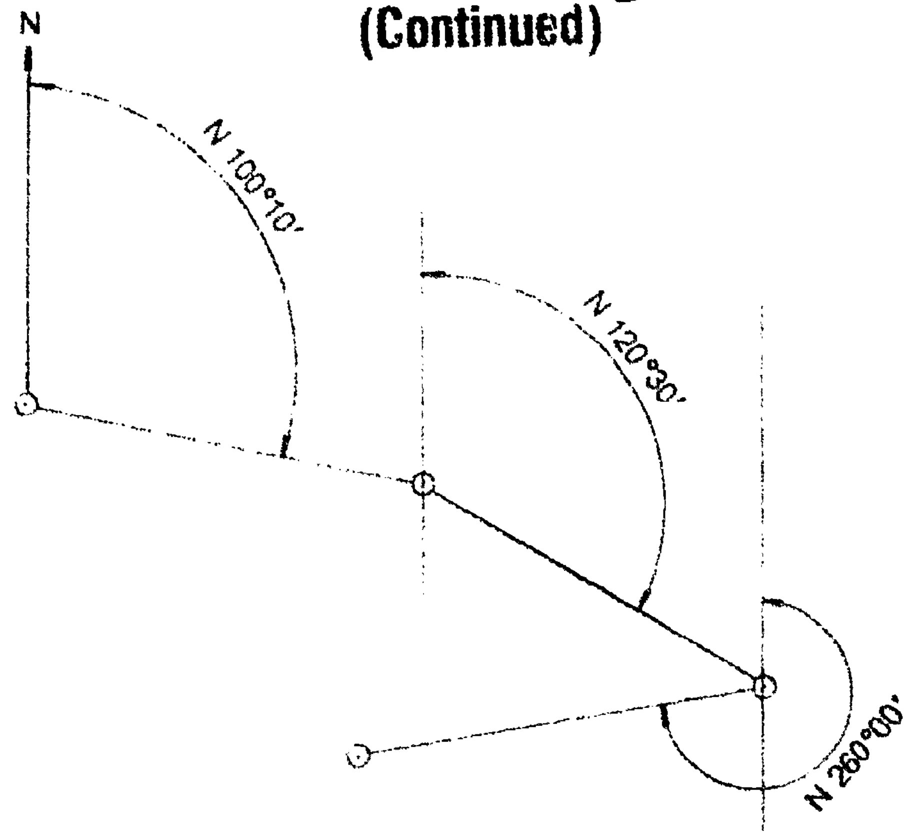
Interior Angles Method



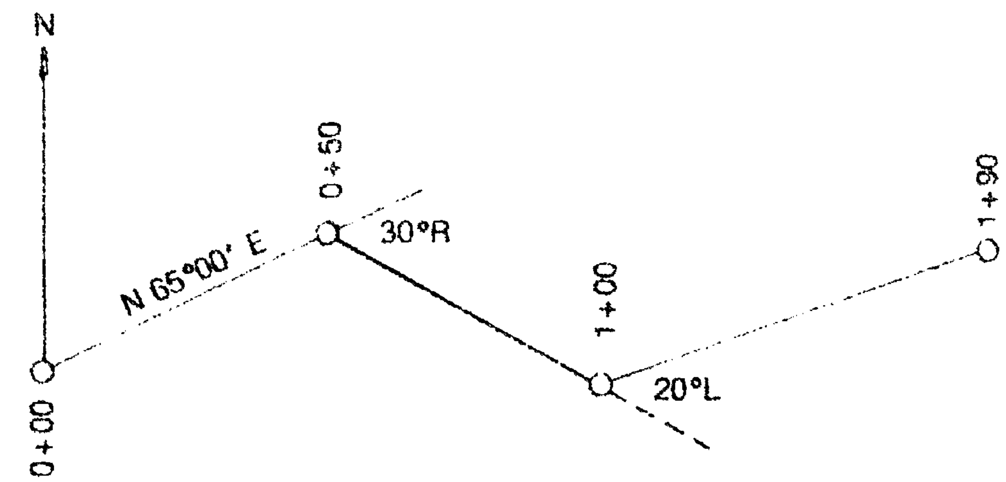
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
AB	N 60° E	205'
BC	S 88° E	175'
CD	S 30° E	180'
DE	N 45° E	170'

Distance and Bearing Method

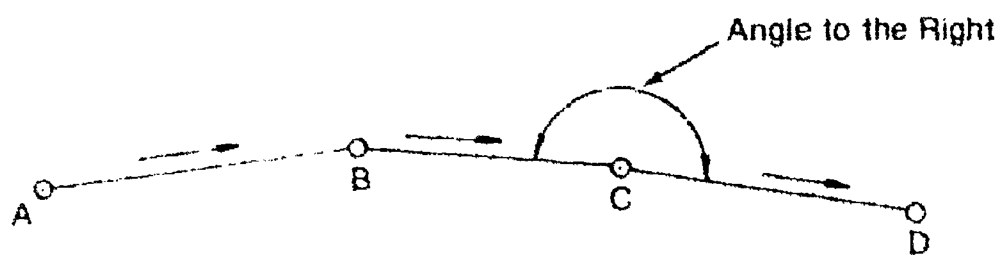
Methods for Plotting Traverses
(Continued)



Azimuth Method

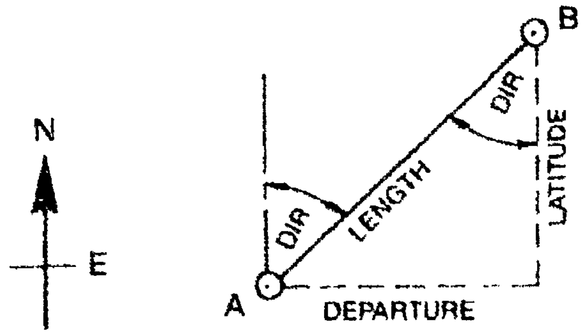


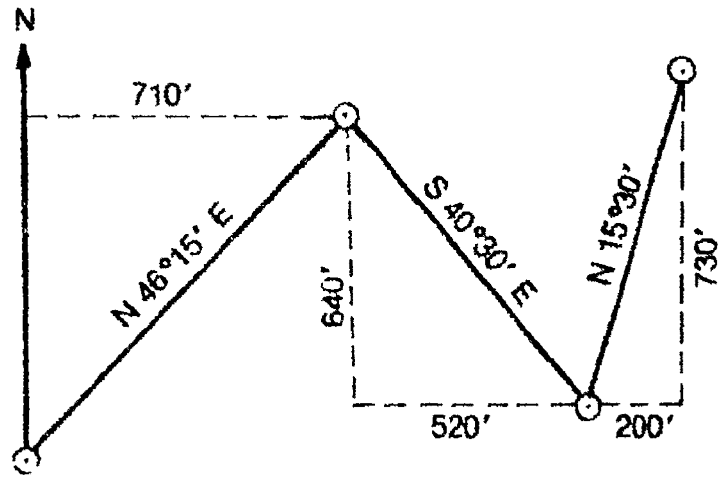
Deflection Angles Method



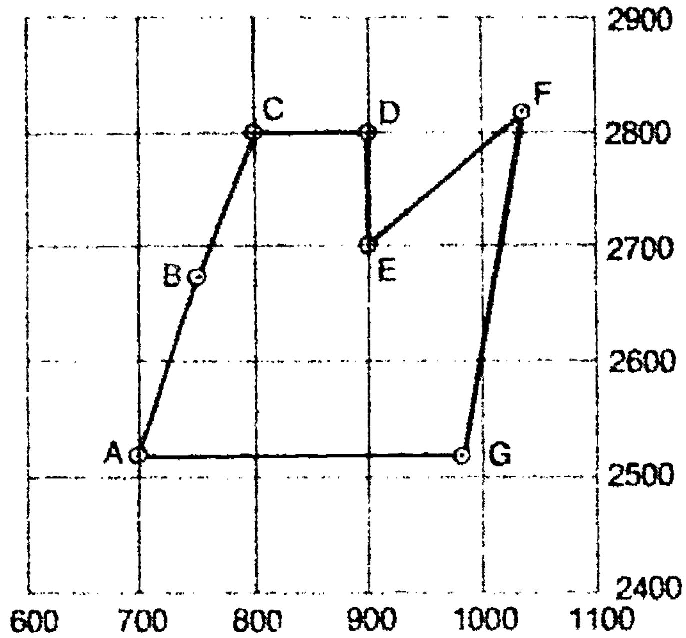
Angles-to-the-Right Method

Methods for Plotting Traverses
(Continued)





Latitudes and Departures Method



STA	X-COORD	Y-COORD
A	700	2519
B	750	2672
C	800	2800
D	900	2800
E	900	2700
F	1034	2819
G	981	2519

Rectangular Coordinates Method

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — PLOT LINES AND DISTANCES USING SEVERAL METHODS

Directions: Layout the following problems on vellum with pencil. Discuss the appropriate scale to use with your instructor.

Problem 1: Plotting a traverse by deflection angles

NOTES FOR TRAVERSE 1

Station	Deflection angle	Bearing
29 + 18	End of line	
23 + 98	102°42′ L.	
17 + 26	66°21′ L.	
12 + 62	37°45′ L.	
5 + 25	34°30′ L.	
0 + 00		S 50°00′ E

Problem 2: Plotting a traverse by bearings

NOTES FOR TRAVERSE 2

Station	Bearing
25 + 20	End of line
20 + 60	S 45°00′ E
15 + 97	S 70°45′ E
11 + 25	N 80°30′ E
7 + 45	S 81°20′ E
3 + 95	N 83°30′ E
0 + 00	N 60°00′ E

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

Problem 3: Plotting a traverse by latitudes and departures

NOTES FOR TRAVERSE 3

Course	Bearing	Length Chains	Latitude Chains	Departure Chains
5-6	S 30°45′ W	5.53	-4.75	-2.83
4-5	S 70°15′ E	7.77	-2.63	+7.31
3-4	N 25°30′ E	4.62	+4.17	+1.99
2-3	S 65°30′ E	5.25	-2.18	+4.78
1-2	N 45°00′ E	6.00	+4.24	+4.24

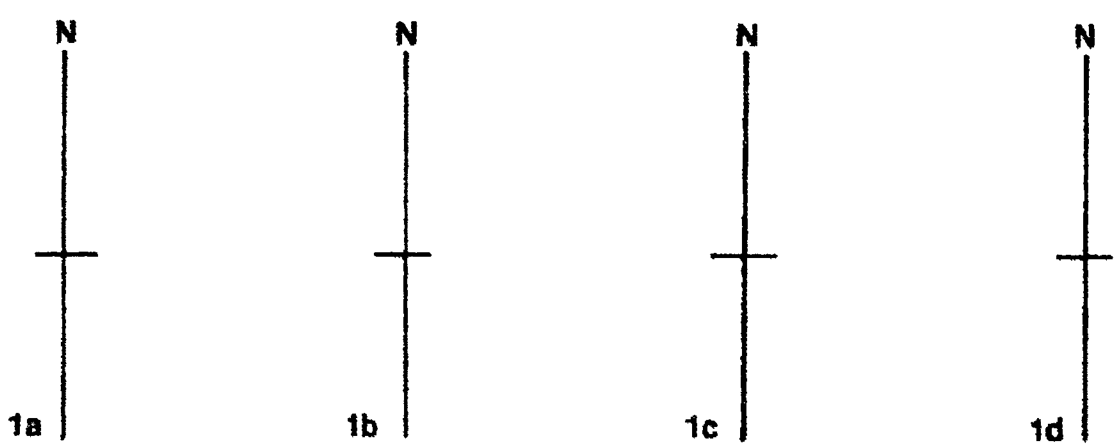
INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — CONVERT AZIMUTHS TO BEARINGS AND BEARINGS TO AZIMUTHS

Directions: Convert the following bearings to azimuths north or south or azimuths to bearings as directed. Plot all answers in the spaces provided using a scale of 1" = 50 ft and a length of line as 100 ft. Label the line with the appropriate answers.

Problem 1: Convert bearings to azimuths north.

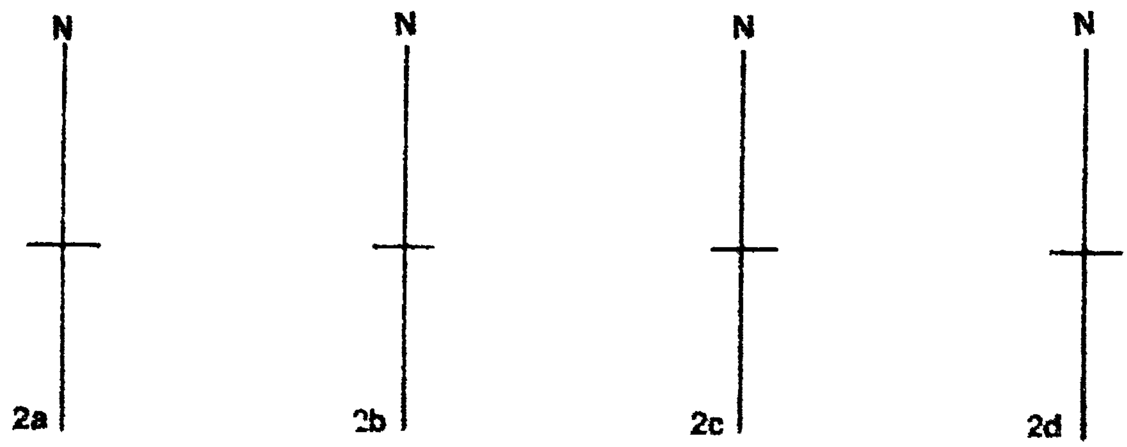
Problem	*Bearing*
1a	S 79°24′ E
1b	N 41°59′ W
1c	N 12°57′ E
1d	S 80°48′ E



ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

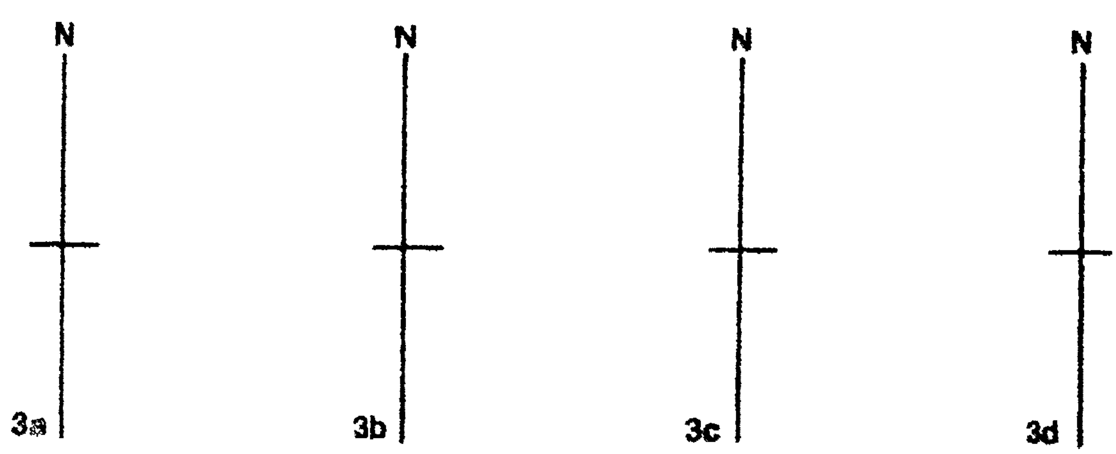
Problem 2: Convert bearings to azimuths south.

Problem	*Bearing*
2a	S 16°56′ E
2b	S 01°59′ W
2c	N 79°11′ W
2d	S 43°08′ E



Problem 3: Convert azimuths to bearings. Label the line with the true bearing.

Problem	*Azimuth (N)*
3a	144°51′
3b	217°24′
3c	185°37′
3d	346°14′



INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3 — LAYOUT A CLOSED TRAVERSE

Given: Field notes for a closed traverse. Distances were measured in the field and direction of each line was measured by an azimuth from the north. The field notes are from a traverse that has been adjusted to give mathematical closure and the resulting plotted traverse should return to the point of beginning.

Directions:

1. Use a scale of 1" = 100' and "C" size vellum and pencil.
2. Plot this traverse by use of the distances and calculated bearings shown in column 2 and column 6 of the given field notes.
3. Begin traverse at point M at approximately 1 inch from the top of your sheet and 1/2 inch from the left. The first line of the traverse begins at point "M" and extends to point 13 488.32 feet at a bearing of S 83°56' E.
4. After laying out the closed traverse, label all lengths by bearing and distance and label each station. Use 1/16 open circle to locate each station.

Explanation for column headings in the field notes

Column 1 — "Sta." — Station at which the surveying instrument is set up. (Transit in this example.)

Column 2 — "Obj." — This column gives the object to which the measurement was made.

Column 3 — "Dist Ft" — The distance between each point on the traverse.

Column 4 — "Azimuth" — The direction of each line measured by an azimuth from the north.

Column 5 — "Mag. B" — The compass bearing for each line recorded as a check on mistakes in recording or reading the azimuths.

Column 6 — "Cal. B" — The calculated bearings for each line that was obtained from converting the azimuths to bearings.

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Notes for Plate 2
Azimuth Control Traverse

Sta.	Obj.	Dist. Ft.	Azimuth	Mag. B	Cal. B.
M	N		150°23'	S29½°E	S29°37'E
	13	488.32	96°04'	S84°E	S83°56'E
13	M		276°04'	N84°W	N83°56'W
	14	545.44	93°01'	S87°E	S86°59'E
14	13		273°01'	N87°W	N86°59'W
	15	525.98	82°19'	N82¼°E	N82°19'E
15	14		262°19'	S82¼°W	S82°19'W
	16	134.95	82°49'	N82½°E	N82°49'E
16	15		262°49'	S82½W	S82°49'W
	T	98.51	108°11'	S71½°E	S71°49'E
T	16		288°11'	N71½°W	N71°49'W
	U	403.97	184°52'	S5°W	S4°52'W
U	T		4°52'	N5°E	N4°52'E
	V	195.57	178°40'	S1⅓°E	S1°20'E
V	U		358°40'	N1⅓°W	N1°20'W
	W	210.67	181°41'	S1½°W	S1°41'W
W	V		1°41'	N1½°E	N1°41'E
	X	76.26	184°57'	S5°W	S4°57'W
X	W		4°57'	N5°E	N4°57'E
	Y	706.96	277°24'	N82½°W	N82°36'W
Y	X		97°24'	S82½°E	S82°36'E
	Z	345.07	268°31'	S88½W	S88°37'W

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South City Park, Opelousas, La.

Gurley Transit No. 601652

J. Zarangoa, ⊼
A. Soileau, N.C.
G. Carrier, R.C.
June 17, 1964
Wx. Hot-Clear

Note: 1. Azimuth from North
2. Azimuth of line M-13 determined with Gurley Solar Transit 112T, No. 600500.
3. Declination determined to be 7½° East compass ring set for needle to read true bearings
4. Hubs set and tacked at corners.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

Notes for Plate 2 con't

Sta.	Obj.	Dist. Ft.	Az.	Mag. B	Cal. B.
Z	Y		88°37'	N88½°E	N88°97'E
	C	417.72	268°37'	S88½W	S88°37'W
C	Z		88°37'	N88½°E	N88°37'E
	B	228.73	359°20'	N0½°W	N0°40'W
B	C		179°20'	S0½°E	S0°40'E
	A	99.87	0°00'	North	North
A	B		180°00'	South	South
	N	383.47	332°45'	N27¼°W	N27°15'W
N	A		152°45'	S27¼°E	S27°15'E
	M	191.35	330°23'	N29½°W	N29°37'W
M	N		150°23'	S29½°E	S29°37'E
	Az.	Error	0°00'		

Capped pipe set in concrete

Capped pipe set in concrete

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4 — COMPLETE A MATHEMATICAL CLOSURE OF A TRAVERSE

There will be times when platting a new subdivision or other parcel of land that an error will be indicated because of failure to close property and the drafter cannot find the error. In order to check the drafting, the traverse can be checked mathematically on paper indicating whether or not the bearings (or angles) and distances given are correct. This method can also be used in the case of a figure with any number of sides where all the sides but one are known to find the bearing and distance of the remaining side to close the figure.

Mathematical closure of a traverse is merely a system of converting each side of the figure (figure can contain any number of sides but they must all be straight lines) into either north or south bearings and east or west bearings.

Before proceeding with any traverse closure, the angles or bearings must be checked to see that the figure closes as far as angles are concerned. These angles should all be checked in the field by the survey crew before they return to the office and the error balanced.

The procedure for checking a traverse is as follows:

1. Check interior angles. Sum of interior angle = $(N - 2) \times 180°$.
2. Assume one side as being true north bearing unless bearings are already given.
3. Using balanced interior angles and side assumed as north, determine the bearing of the other sides. Be sure to recheck the bearing of the first side from the last side determined to eliminate errors.
4. Assign numerals in consecutive order from the point of beginning chosen (P.O.B.) for each angle point in traverse.
5. Fill in all known data on computation sheet (side, bearing, distance).
6. Calculate the sine and cosine for each side from bearing indicated.
7. Multiply the length of each side by the sine and insert the result in either the east or west Departure Column that matches the bearing.
8. Multiply the length of each side by the cosine and insert the result in either the north or south Latitude Column that matches the bearing.
9. Add up the north latitudes and compare this with the sum of the south latitudes. If the traverse is correct, the two will be equal.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4

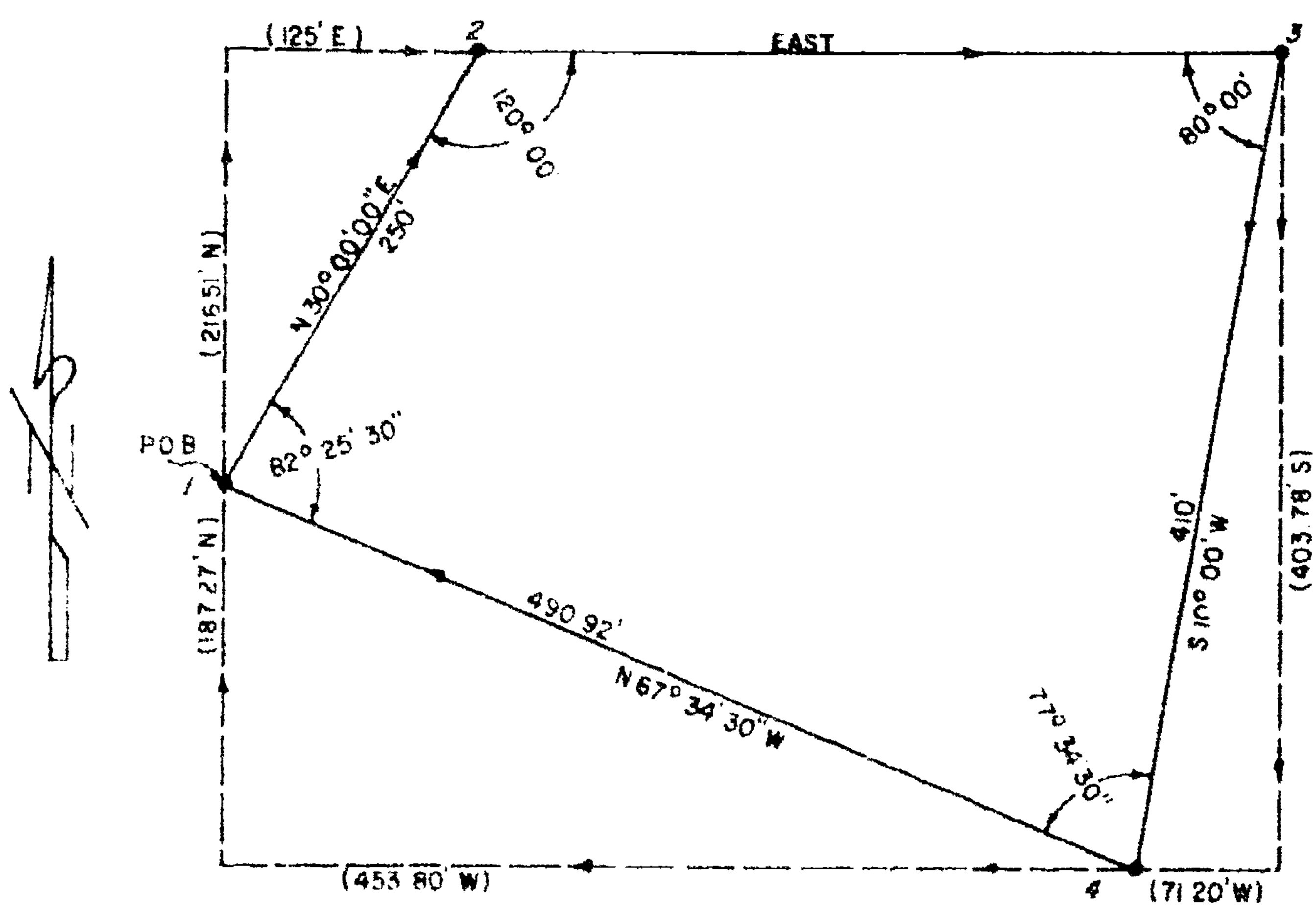
10. Add up the east departures and compare this with the sum of the west departures. They should also be equal.

11. Engineers and surveyors doing subdivision work generally use transits that read horizontal angles to the nearest minute or nearest 30 seconds. This means that when they balance their angles in the field, the resulting angles may be given to the nearest 15 or 30 seconds. The check of a closure is a simple process but care must be taken with decimal points and to see that the latitudes and departures are entered in the correct columns. Bearings are always given from north or south (unless due east or west) and are always less than 90°.

    Example:

Traverse Closure

120° 00′		
80° 00′		N − 2 (180) = 4 − 2 (180)
77° 34′30″		= 2 (180)
82° 25′30″		
359° 59′60″ = 360°	CHECK	= 360°



ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4

COURSE	DIST.	BEARING	SIN	COS	LAT. N (+)	LAT. S (−)	DEP. E (+)	DEP. W (−)
1								
	250.00	N30°00' E	.500 00000	.866 02540	216.51		125.00	
2								
	400.00	Due East					400.00	
3								
	410.00	S10°00' W	.173 64818	.984 80775		403.77		71.20
4								
	490.92	N67°34'30"W	.924 37967	.381 47375	187.27			453.80
1								
					403.78	403.77	525.00	525.00

12. Total Error (TE) = $\sqrt{(\text{Diff. in Lat.})^2 + (\text{Diff. in. Dep.})^2}$

13. Relative Error (Precision) = $\dfrac{\text{Total Error}}{\text{Total Dist.}} = \dfrac{1}{?}$

(NOTE: The degree of accuracy required of a survey is determined by the purpose of the survey.)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4

Assignment Problem:

1. Layout the following traverse.

Course	Bearing	Distance
A-B	N 48°20′ E	529.60
B-C	N 87°43′ E	592.0
C-D	S 7°59′ E	563.6
D-E	S 82°12′ W	753.4
E-A	N 48°12′ W	428.2

2. Using the completed traverse, calculate the mathematical closure of the traverse.

COURSE	DIST	BEARING	SIN	COS	LATITUDE		DEPARTURE	
					N (+)	S (−)	E (+)	W (−)
A-B								
B-C								
C-D								
D-E								
E-A								

3. Calculate the total error and the relative error.

TE = ____________

RE = ____________

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5 — REDUCE FOUR TYPES OF FIELD NOTES

Given: Examples of the following field notes and mathematical reductions for each type: Differential level notes, profile level notes, miscellaneous level shots at random, and cross section notes.

Directions: Study the examples for procedure and take the assigned field notes and mathematically reduce them.

TYPICAL FIELD NOTES: ***Differential level***
FIELD NOTES AS GIVEN TO THE DRAFTER BY THE SURVEYOR

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

①	SAMPLE : DIFFERENTIAL LEVEL					8-22-85 9:15 A.M. CLOUDY, COOL, +68°, WINDY	CEC
	B.S.	H.I.	F.S.	ROD	ELEV		
BM1	4.14				1000.00	ARBITRARY ELEV SET ON TOP OF SPIKE IN	
TP1			3.62			POWER POLE @ COR OF 2ND ST. & 10TH AVE. NW	
	5.44					(PAINTED ORANGE)	
TP2			4.89				
	6.33						
TP3			5.37				
	5.11						
TBM(A)			5.06			SPIKE IN POWER POLE @ CORNER OF	
	5.16					MOUNTAIN ST. & CHARLES AVE.	
TP4			4.88			(PAINTED ORANGE)	
	5.02						
TP5			3.61				
	5.39						
TP6			4.84				
	3.02						
BM1	39.61		7.34			SAME AS STARTING BM DESCP (CK BACK IN)	
			39.61				
	CK OK						

DRAFTER'S REDUCTION: ***Differential level***
FIELD NOTES AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN MATHEMATICALLY REDUCED BY THE DRAFTER

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

①	SAMPLE: DIFFERENTIAL LEVEL					8-22-85 9:15 A.M CLOUDY COOL, +68°, WINDY CEC
	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV	
BM_1	4.14	1004.14			1000.00	ARBITRARY ELEV SET ON TOP OF SPIKE IN
TP_1			3.62		1000.52	POWER POLE @ COR OF 2ND ST & 10TH AV NW
	5.44	1005.96				(PAINTED ORANGE)
TP_2			4.89		1001.07	
	6.33	1007.40				
TP_3			5.37		1002.03	
	5.11	1007.14				
$TBM_{(A)}$			5.06		1002.08	SPIKE IN POWER POLE @ CORNER OF
	5.16	1007.24				MOUNTAIN ST & CHARLES AVE
TP_4			4.88		1002.36	(PAINTED ORANGE)
	5.02	1007.38				
TP_5			3.61		1003.77	
	5.39	1009.16				
TP_6			4.84		1004.[illegible]	
	3.02	1007.34				
BM_1	39.61		7.34		1000.00	SAME AS STARTING BM DESCR (CK BACK IN)
			39.61			
	CK OK					

CHK OK
SAME AS STARTING ELEV.

Start with beginning BM, add the 1st Backsight (BS) to get your height of inst. (HI). Subtract your foresight (FS) from the HI to get ground elevation or turning point (TP) elev. Add the next BS to the last elev. to obtain your new HI. (Refer to Transparency Master 2)

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TYPICAL FIELD NOTES: ***Profile level***
FIELD NOTES AS GIVEN TO THE DRAFTER BY THE SURVEYOR

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

② SAMPLE: PROFILE LEVEL NOTES

8.22.85
9:45 AM CLOUDY, COOL +65°, WIND

CEC

STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV	
BM1					1747.17	U.S.G.S. BM # V 84 SET IN NOV 1964 (N.W. CORNER SEC. 5, T11S.N., R58W.)
	5.18					
0+00				5.02		
0+50				4.83		
1+00				4.71		
1+50				4.16		
2+00				3.58		
2+50				2.96		
TP1			3.14			
	6.96					
3+00				6.25		
3+50				5.18		
4+00				4.87		
4+50				3.99		
5+00				3.30		
TP2			5.88			
	2.10					
BM1			5.22			SAME AS ABOVE
	14.24	→ ←	14.24			
		OK OK				PROFILE, SHOTS ON THIS ROAD ℄ RUNNING EAST FROM THE N.W. COR OF SEC. 5, T11S N., R58 W.

DRAFTER'S REDUCTIONS: ***Profile level***
FIELD NOTES AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN MATHEMATICALLY REDUCED BY THE DRAFTER

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

② SAMPLE: PROFILE LEVEL NOTES

8-22-85
9:45 AM CLOUDY, COOL, +65°, WIND
CEC

STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV	
BM1					1747.17	U.S.G.S. BM # V-84 SET IN NOV 1964
	5.18	1752.35				(NW CORNER SECT 5, T11S N., R58W)
0+00				5.02	1747.33	
0+50				4.83	1747.52	
1+00				4.71	1747.64	
1+50				4.16	1748.19	
2+00				3.58	1748.77	
2+50				2.96	1749.39	
TP1			3.14		1749.21	These elevations in turn would be plotted on profile paper.
	6.96	1756.17				If plan/profile paper is required, you would
3+00				6.25	49.92	need topo notes in addition to these.
3+50				5.18	50.99	
4+00				4.87	51.30	
4+50				3.99	52.18	
5+00				3.30	52.87	
TP2			5.88		1750.29	
	2.10	1752.39				
BM1			5.22		1747.17	SAME AS ABOVE
	14.24		14.24		CK. OK.	
		CK. OK			SAME AS STARTING ELEV.	PROFILE SHOTS ON TWSP. ROAD ℄ RUNNING EAST FROM THE N.W. COR OF SECT. 5, T11S N., R58W.

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TYPICAL FIELD NOTES: ***Miscellaneous level at random***
FIELD NOTES AS GIVEN TO THE DRAFTER BY THE SURVEYOR

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

③	SAMPLE: MISC LEVEL SHOTS @ RANDOM					8-22-85 10 35 AM CLOUDY +70° WINDY	CEC
STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV		
BM.					5966.04	RR SPIKE IN POWER POLE IN FRONT OF	
	4.88					PADDOCK CENTER 805 GILLESPIE DR.	
				3.61		NW CORNER OF FOUNDATION ON SCHOOL	
				4.[illegible]		CURB AT FRONT ENTRANCE TO SCHOOL	
				4.00		℄ OF STREET 20' OUT FROM CURB SHOT	
TP1			[illegible]				
	[illegible]						
				3.[illegible]		BOTTOM OF LOADING DOCK (BY BACK DOOR)	
				[illegible]		TOP [illegible]	
TP2			[illegible]				
	[illegible]						
BM			[illegible]			SAME AS ABOVE	
	[illegible]		[illegible]				
		[illegible]					

DRAFTER'S REDUCTIONS: ***Miscellaneous level at random***
FIELD NOTES AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN MATHEMATICALLY REDUCED BY THE DRAFTER

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

③ SAMPLE : MISC LEVEL SHOTS @ RAN[illegible]

8-22-85
10 35 AM CLOUDY 70° WINDY

CEC

STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV	
BM					5966.04	RR SPIKE IN POWER POLE IN FRONT OF [illegible] CENTER [illegible]
	[illegible]	5970.92				
				[illegible]	67.21	[illegible] CORNER OF FOUNDATION [illegible] SCHOOL
				[illegible]	66.77	[illegible] FRONT ENTRANCE [illegible]
				[illegible]	66.92	[illegible]
TP			[illegible]		5968.26	
	[illegible]	[illegible]				
				[illegible]	69.93	[illegible]
				[illegible]	72.17	[illegible]
TP2			[illegible]		5967.84	
	[illegible]	5969.80				
BM			[illegible]		5966.04	SAME AS ABOVE
	[illegible]		[illegible]		CK OK	
		CK OK				

SAME AS STARTING ELEV

TYPICAL FIELD NOTES: ***Cross section***
FIELD NOTES AS GIVEN TO THE DRAFTER BY THE SURVEYOR

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

④	SAMPLE	CROSS	SECTION	NOTES		8-26-85 10 30 A M			SUNNY, BREEZY +70°							OEC
STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV	SHOTS WEST					℄	SHOTS EAST				
BM,					4930.22											
	5.22															
0+00								4.6/30'	4.7/25		4.8/0		4.9/25'	5.0/50'		
0+24						6.0/50	6.2/25	8.4/20'	7.9/16'	5.3/12	5.1/0	5.3/13'	8.0/16'	8.6/21	6.6/26'	6.2/50'
0+50						6.2/50	6.5/25	8.6/21	8.2/16	5.5/12	5.3/0	5.6/12	8.2/15	8.9/22	6.2/25	6.4/50
1+00						6.3/30	6.7/25	8.8/20	8.4/16	5.8/12	5.7/0	5.8/12	8.4/15	8.9/21	6.9/26	6.3/30
			6.03													
	4.47															

DRAFTER'S REDUCTIONS: ***Cross section***

FIELD NOTES AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN MATHEMATICALLY REDUCED BY THE DRAFTER

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

④ SAMPLE CROSS SECTION NOTES

STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV
BM,					4930.22
0+00	5.22	4935.44			
0+24					
0+50					
1+00					
	4.97	4934.38	6.03		4929.41

This HI is transferred over here simply for understanding.

Most of the time, the last part of the elevation is used

The notes would go on from here in the same style and check back in to BM, at the end to ensure closure.

8-26-85
10:30 AM SUNNY, BREEZY ±70°

SHOTS WEST ℄ SHOTS EAST

4935.44

Elev., not incl. the 4900

Rod Reading

Dist. from ℄

30.8 30.7 30.5 30.5 30.4

29.4 29.2 27.0 27.5 30.1 30.3 30.1 27.4 26.8 28.9 29.2

29.2 28.9 26.8 27.2 29.9 30.1 29.8 27.2 26.5 28.6 29.0

29.1 28.7 26.6 27.0 29.6 29.7 29.6 27.0 26.5 28.5 29.1

4934.38

This would be the "HI" for the next series of shots (X-sect.)

CD-267

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

Problem 1: Mathematically reduce the following field notes. Show your figures in red pencil.

(12)		MISC LEVEL SHOTS @ RANDOM				9-10-85 2:30 PM CLEAR, 75° CALM	T.S. F.G.
STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV		
BM_1					632.49		N.W. CORNER OF LIGHT POLE ON THE
	5.02						CORNER OF 7th ST. AND 4th AVE SW
				2.31			TOP NUT OF FIRE HYDRANT
				1.36			N. TAN. SW CORNER OF 7th ST & 4th AVE.
				2.55			SE CORNER OF SLAB OF MAILBOX (702)
TP_1			1.06			(ROCK)	
	4.28						
				3.44			N. INT OF DRWY AND CURB (716)
				1.26			NW CORNER OF FIRST STEP (711)
TP_2			4.32			(CURB)	
	.79						NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS ARE
BM_1			4.71			(SAME AS ABOVE)	HOUSE NUMBERS
	10.09	⟶	10.09				
		CK OK					

Problem 2: Mathematically reduce the following field notes. Show your figures in red pencil.

(14) DIFFERENTIAL LEVEL NOTES

10-21-85
8:05 AM
CLOUDY, WINDY +38°

CEC
RLS

STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV	
BM1					1000.00	ARBITRARY ELEV. SET ON TOP NUT OF F.H. @
	2.55					CORNER OF 3RD AVE. NORTH & 12TH ST. WEST
TP1			2.78			SHOT ON CURB
	2.98					
TP2			3.28			STREET LIGHT BASE
	3.92					
TP3			4.79			ON CURB
	5.04					
TBM1			5.11			"X" ON N.W. COR. OF FRONT STEP ENTRANCE
	5.18					TO SCHERTZ MANUFACTURING
TP4			5.09			F.H.
	5.03					
TP5			4.77			CURB
	4.12					
TP6			3.50			CURB
	2.95					
BM1			2.45			SAME AS ABOVE. CHECKED BACK IN
	31.77		31.77			

CK OK

Problem 3: Mathematically reduce the following field notes. Show your figures in red pencil. **ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5**

STA	BS	HI	FS	ELEV	SHOTS N	℄	SHOTS S	
⑯	CROSS SECTION NOTES (Co Rd 14)				10-23-85 11:00 AM	SUNNY, CALM, + 65°		CEC RLS
BM1				1742.20				
	4.62				BM1 IS NAIL IN PP @ INT OF ROAD (PAINTED RED)			
0+00					4.8/5', 4.9/25'	5.2/0	5.1/25', 5.3/30'	
0+30					5.9/50', 6.3/24', 5.9/18', 5.8/12'	4.2/0	4.3/10', 5.6/16', 6.2/25', 5.3/50'	
0+50					6.0/30', 6.2/25', 6.1/19', 5.6/13	4.3/0	4.6/11', 5.7/17, 6.3/24', 5.4/50'	
1+00					5.0/30', 6.0/24, 6.3/19', 5.7/12'	4.4/0	4.5/10', 5.8/17', 6.7/22', 5.8/30'	
TP1			5.14		NAIL IN POWER POLE			
	4.16							
1+50					5.3/50', 5.9/24', 6.7/18', 5.6/10'	4.6/0	4.7/11', 5.7/14', 6.4/26', 5.3/30'	
2+00					6.0/30', 6.7/27, 6.8/20', 5.9/12	4.9/0	5.0/12', 6.0/20', 6.7/28', 5.4/30'	
TP2			<		ROCK			
	5.24							
			4		SAME AS ABOVE			
	14.02		14 [illegible]					
	OK		OK					

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5

Problem 4: Mathematically reduce the following field notes. Show your figures in red pencil.

(18)	PROFILE LEVEL NOTES - 10th AVE. NW					8-25-85 9:00 A.M. SUNNY, WINDY, +42°	CEC RLS
STA.	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV.		
BM1					1790.40	STREET LIGHT BASE @ COR. OF 10th AVE. N & 2ND ST. W.	
	5.22						
0+00				3.46			
0+50				4.14			
1+00				4.82			
1+50				5.29			
TP1			5.37			SHOT ON CURB	
	4.10						
2+00				4.88			
2+50				5.21			
3+00				5.96			
3+50				6.33			
TP2			6.05			SHOT ON DRIVEWAY	
	5.30						
4+00				4.94			
4+50				5.62			
TP3			5.10			SHOT ON CURB	
	6.55						
BM1			4.65			SAME AS ABOVE (CHECKED IN)	
	21.17		21.17				
		CK OK					

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #6 — DRAW A MAP USING BEARINGS, DISTANCES, AND COORDINATES

Problem 1: Bearings, distances, and coordinates

Of the six Missile Complexes in the Southwest area, now all abandoned, Complex 2A is located near a north-south county road about 12 miles south of Prairie, Colorado on an old bombing range. The Complex consists of three missile silos, associated equipment and propellent terminals, the power house and control center, and the two antenna terminals. The missile silos, the entrance portal, and the antennae are visible on the ground surface. All other facilities, including the interconnecting tunnels, are below ground. The missile silos are 155 feet deep.

Plot the missile complex property boundary from the following bearings and distances. It is suggested the first course commence at a point on an 18" x 24" sheet of paper, 8 inches up and 4 inches to the left of the lower right hand corner, with the long paper dimension arranged vertically. The boundary is to be indicated by long lines broken at intervals by two dots, the standard right-of-way symbol. Coordinates, on an arbitrary base are given for selected property corners for checking purposes. Plot at a scale of one inch = 100 feet.

BOUNDARY:

POINT	BEARING	DISTANCE (ft)	COORDINATE
A	S 65°27'00" W	621.00	N19,943.63 E43,571.30
B	N 84°53'00" W	442.00	
C	N 38°22'00" W	616.00	
D	N 26°25'01" W	926.00	N21,037.31 E41,771.88 Closing
E	N 31°25'00" E	923.00	
F	East	451.00	
G	S 61°53'00" E	594.00	N21,545.07 E43,227.90 Closing
H	S 04°23'00" E	1000.00	
J	N 85°37'00" E	220.00	
K to A	S 04°23'00" E	623.00	Closing line to Point A

INTERIOR FENCE:

POINT	BEARING	DISTANCE (ft)	COORDINATE
AA-BB	N 65°27'00" E	455.00	AA — N 19,889.81 E 42,968.47
BB-CC	N 4°23'00" W	295.00	
CC-DD	S 85°37'00" W	240.00	
DD-EE	N 4°23'00" W	1075.00	
EE-FF	N 61°53'00" E	445.00	

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #6

POINT	BEARING	DISTANCE (ft)	COORDINATE
FF-GG	West	235.00	GG — N 21,636.23 E 42,360.84
GG-HH	S 31°25′00″ W	705.00	
HH-JJ	S 24°09′25″ E	744.27	
JJ-KK	S 55°95′13″ E	165.00	
KK-LL			
LL-AA	S 84°53′00″ E	300.00	Closing line to Point AA

COORDINATES OF SELECTED STRUCTURAL FEATURES:

Feature	Northing	Easting	Approximate Diameter
Launcher No. 1			
Center of missile silo	21,022.23	42,276.[illegible]	40 ft.
Center of equip. term.	21,069.43	42,346.03	40 ft.
Center of prop. term.	20,938.16	42,273.54	37.5 ft.
Launcher No. 2			
Missile silo	21,378.43	42,494.17	40 ft.
Equipment terminal	21,425.63	42,563.65	40 ft.
Propellant terminal	21,294.36	42,491.16	37.5 ft.
Launcher No. 3			
Missile silo	21,206.86	42,737.40	40 ft.
Equipment terminal	21,254.06	42,806.88	40 ft.
Propellant terminal	21,122.79	42,734.39	37.5 ft.
Antennae			
Center of No. 1	20,168.07	42,809.17	28 ft.
Center of No. 2	20,163.26	42,862.95	28 ft.
Center Point of			
Control center	20,680.69	42,562.03	105 ft.
Power house	20,758.97	42,756.89	125 ft.
Portal	20,692.94	42,686.43	35 ft.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #6

Problem 2: Tunnel geometry — stationing

A system of tunnels connects all the facilities shown on the plan assembled as Problem 1. The tunnels are between 43 ft. and 57 ft. below ground surface.

The tunnel stationing commences as 0+00.00 midway on a line joining the centers of the two antennae at coordinates N20,165.67 E42,836.06. Tunnel width between the antennae is 15 ft. This width extends to station 0+50.00 on a line at right angles to the line joining the antennae centers. At this station the width narrows to 10 ft. and the tunnel direction changes. Tunnel geometry from this point northward is given below:

TUNNEL CENTERLINE CHANGES STATION TO STATION		BEARING	COORDINATES AT BEGINNING OF CURVE NORTHINGS	EASTINGS	TUNNEL WIDTH IN FT.
0+50.00	7+21.48	N[illegible]°53'10"W	20,215.4[illegible]	42,840.52	10', to 5+69.50; 6+54.50 to 7+21.48
7+21.48	11+00.43	N6°53'10"W	20,838.55	42,590.21	10', 7+21.48 to 8+21.95; 8+57.28 to 9+31.76; 10+11.43 to 11+00.43
11+00.43	12+92.14	N5°06'50"E	21,214.76	42,544.[illegible]	10', 11+00.43 to 11+58.93; 11+90.93 to 12+43.93; 12+74.93 to 12+92.14
Line joining centers of power house and control center					15'
8+39.63	10+54.04	S83°0[illegible]'50"W	20,956.85	42,576.0[illegible]	10', 9+01.62 to 10+54.04,
10+54.04	Propellant Terminal No. 1				10', 10+54.04 to 10+67.54; 10+99.54 to PT No. 1
10+6[illegible].54	Equipment Terminal No. 1	N6°06'50"E	20,932.77	42,[illegible]36.80	10', 10+99.53 to 11+51.54; 11+83.54 to E.T. No. 1
11+67.54	Missile Silo #1		21,019.43	42,[illegible]41.29	M.S. No. 1 Easterly 29 ft.
9+49.44	10+84.04	N8[illegible]°[illegible]'[illegible]"E	21,064.66	42,562.88	10', 10+11.43 to 10+84.04
10+84.04	11+78.54	S84°53'[illegible]"E	21,[illegible]1.10	42,706.52	10', 10+84.04 to 11+62.54
11+78.54	Equipment Terminal No. 3		21,072.[illegible]	42,790.64	10', 12+39.54 to 12+91.54, 13+23.54 to E.T. No. 3
12+23.54	Propellant Terminal No. 3	[illegible]1,117.80	42,794.62	10' for 25 ft. east of PT No. 3	
13+07.54	Missile Silo No. 3	21,201.07	[illegible]	10' for 29 ft. east of Missile Silo No. 3	
11+74.32	Propellant Terminal No. 2	21,280.97	42,5[illegible].42	10' for 25 ft. east of PT No. 2	
12+58.08	Missile Silo No. 2	21,3[illegible].6[illegible]	42,558.31	10' for 29 ft. east of Missile Silo No. 2	

Tunnel Junctions and Blast Locks are located on the centerlines previously plotted as follows: (15 ft width)

At N20,725.42 E42,673.58 and southeasterly to the Portal Structure

Tunnel Junction No. 12 at Station 6+76.50 southeasterly for 20 ft. to a hydraulic control room (No details of this.)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #6

Blast Lock No. 1 at Station 9+49.43

Blast Lock No. 2 at Station 9+39.63

Tunnel Junction No. 5 at Station 11+74.92

Tunnel Junction No. 4 at Station 12+58.93

Tunnel Junction No. 7 at Station 13+07.54

Tunnel Junction No. 2 at Station 10+83.54, Launcher No.1

Tunnel Junction No. 1 at Station 11+67.54, Launcher No.1

Tunnel Junction No. 8 at Station 11+78.54, Launcher No.3

Tunnel Junction No. 9 at Station 12+23.54, Launcher No.3

(NOTE: Roads will be added to this map in Unit IX, "Transportation Mapping," Assignment Sheet #2.)

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

Problem 1: Deflection angles

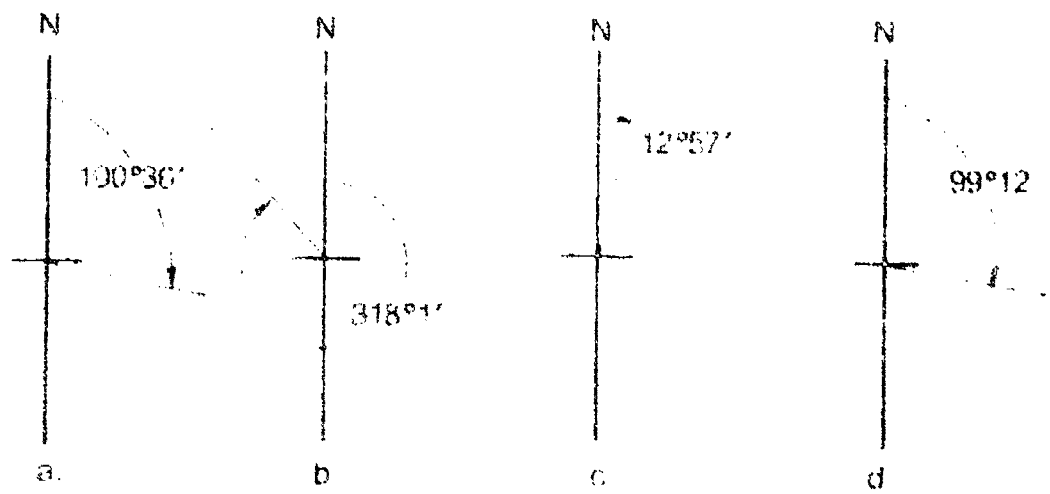
Problem 2: Bearings

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

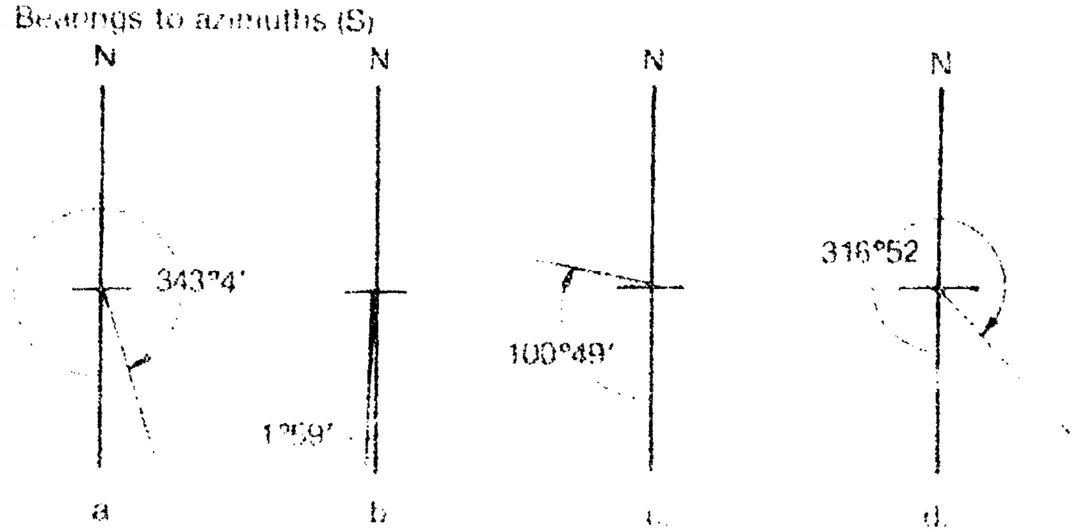
Problem 3. Latitudes and departures

Assignment Sheet #2

Problem 1: Bearings to azimuths (N)

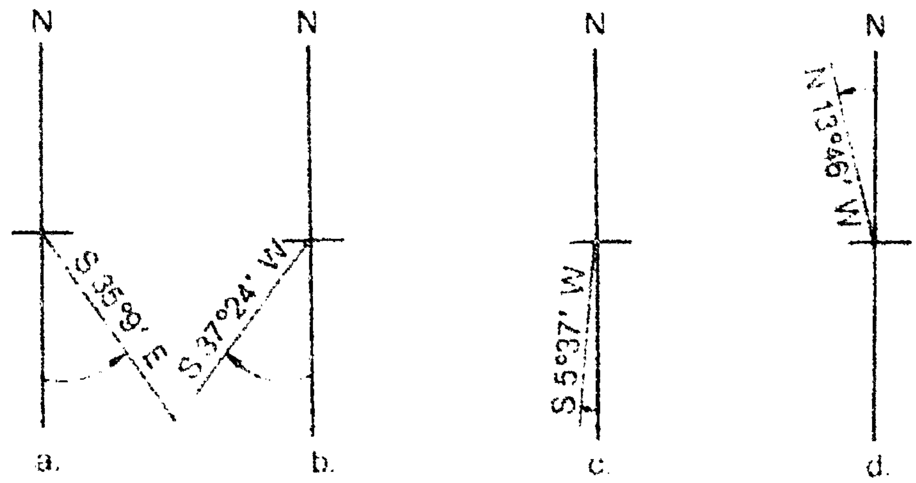


Problem 2. Bearings to azimuths (S)

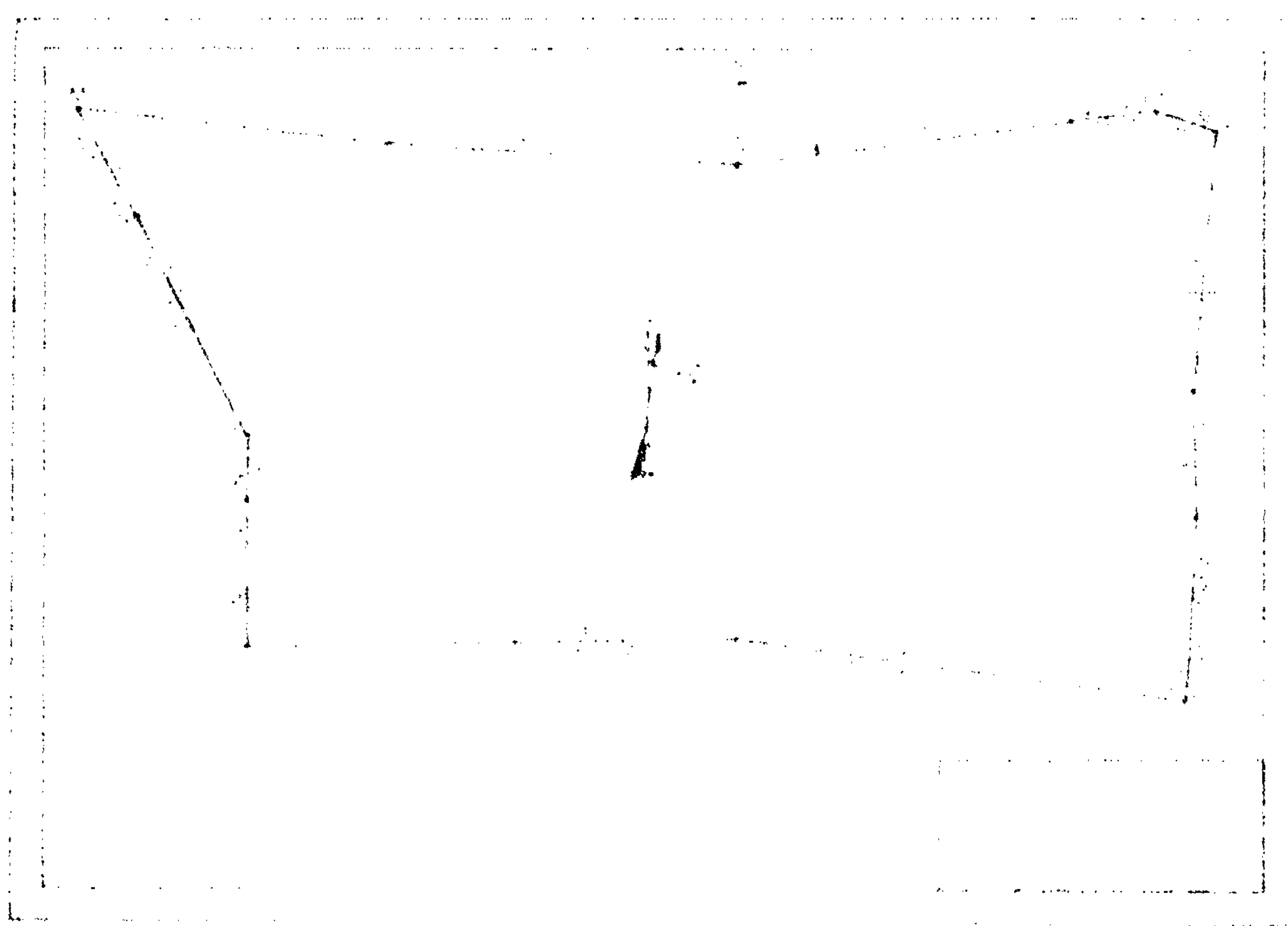


ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Problem 3: Azimuth to bearing



Assignment Sheet #3



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #4

COURSE	DIST	BEARING	SIN	COS	LATITUDE N (+)	LATITUDE S (−)	DEPARTURE E (+)	DEPARTURE W (−)
A-B	529.6	N48°20'E			352.08		395.63	
B-C	592.0	N[illegible]°4[illegible]'E			23.58		591.53	
C-D	563.6	S7°5[illegible]'E				558.14	78.28	
D-E	753.4	S82°12'W				102.25		746.43
E-A	428.2	N48°12'W			285.41			319.21
					661.07	660.39	1065.44	1065.64
					−660.39			−1065.44
				Diff =	.68			.20

$TE = \sqrt{(.68)^2 + (.20)^2}$

$TE = \sqrt{(.46240) + (.04)}$

$TE = \sqrt{.50240} = .7088 = .71$

$\text{Relative Error} = \dfrac{.71}{2866.8} = \dfrac{1}{4037.75}$

Error is 1' in 4037.75'

Answers -- Assignment Sheet #5
Problem 1: Miscellaneous level shots @ random

(12) MISC LEVEL SHOTS @ RANDOM

9-0-85
2:30 PM
CLEAR, 75° CALM

STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV		
BM1					6324.49		N.W. CORNER OF LIGHT POLE ON THE
	5.02	6329.51					CORNER OF 7th ST. AND 4th AVE SW
				2.31	6327.20		TOP NUT OF FIRE HYDRANT
				1.36	6328.15		N. TAN. SW CORNER OF 7th ST & 4th AVE
				2.55	6326.96		SE CORNER OF SLAB OF MAILBOX (702)
TP1			1.06		6328.45	(ROCK)	
	4.28	6332.73					
				3.44	6329.29		N. INT OF DRWY AND CURB (710)
				1.26	6331.47		NW CORNER OF FIRST STEP (711)
TP2			4.32		6328.41	(CURB)	
	.79	29.20					NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS ARE
BM1			4.71		6324.49 CK OK	(SAME AS ABOVE)	HOUSE NUMBERS
	10.09		10.09				

CK OK

SAME AS STARTING ELEV

Problem 2: Differential level

(14)	DIFFERENTIAL LEVEL NOTES					10-21-85 8:05 A.M. CLOUDY, WINDY + 38°	C.E.C. R.S.
STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV		
BM1	2 55	1002.55			1000 00	ARBITRARY ELEV. SET ON TOP NUT OF F.H. @ CORNER OF 3RD AVE. NORTH & 12TH ST. WEST	
TP1	2 98	1002.75	2 78		999.77	SHOT ON CURB	
TP2	3 92	1003.39	3.28		999.47	STREET LIGHT BASE	
TP3	[illegible] 04	1003.64	4 79		998.60	ON CURB	
TBM1	5 18	1003.71	5 [illegible]		998.53	"X" ON N.W. COR. OF FRONT STEP-ENTRANCE TO SCHERTZ MANUFACTURING	
TP4	5 [illegible]	1003.65	5 09		998.62	F.H.	
TP5	4.12	1003.00	4 [illegible]		998.88	CURB	
TP6	2 95	1002.45	3 50		999.50	CURB	
BM1			2 45		1000.00	SAME AS ABOVE - CHECKED BACK IN	
	31 77		31 77		CK OK		

CK OK

SAME AS STARTING ELEV.

Problem 3: Cross section

(6)	CROSS	SECTION NOTES (CARD 4)		
STA	BS	HI	FS	ELEV
BM_1				1742.20
	4.62	1746.82		
0+00				
0+30				
0+50				
1+00				
TP_1			5.14	1751.96
	4.16	1746.74		
1+50				
2+00				
TP_2			4.18	1751.98
	5.24	1746.74		
			4.10	1751.44
	14.02	CK OK	14.02	

10-23-85 SUNNY CALM, ≈65° CEC R.L.S

STA	SHOTS N				℄	SHOTS S			
BM_1	BM, :5 NAIL IN PP @ INT OF ROAD (PAINTED RED)								
0+00 (1746.82)	42.0 7.0/50		41.9 4.9/25		41.6 5.2/0		41.7 5.1/25	41.5 5.3/50	
0+30	40.9 5.9/50	40.5 6.3/24	40.9 5.9/18	41.4 5.4/12	42.6 4.2/0	42.5 4.3/10	41.2 5.6/16	40.6 6.2/23	41.8 5.0/50
0+50	40.8 6.0/50	40.6 6.2/25	40.7 6.1/19	41.2 5.6/13	42.3 4.5/0	42.2 4.6/11	41.1 5.7/17	40.5 6.3/24	41.4 5.4/50
1+00	41.0 5.8/60	40.2 6.6/24	40.1 6.7/19	41.1 5.7/12	42.4 4.4/0	42.3 4.5/10	41.0 5.8/12	40.1 6.7/22	41.0 5.8/50
TP_1	NAIL IN POWER POLE								
1+50 (1747.80)	42.5 5.3/50	41.9 5.9/20	41.1 6.7/18	42.2 5.6/12	43.2 4.6/0	43.1 4.7/11	42.1 5.7/14	41.3 6.5/20	42.3 5.5/50
2+00	41.8 6.0/50	41.1 6.7/27	41.0 6.8/20	41.9 5.9/12	42.9 4.9/0	42.8 5.0/11	41.8 6.0/20	41.1 6.7/28	42.4 5.4/50
TP_2	ROCK								
	SAME AS ABOVE								

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

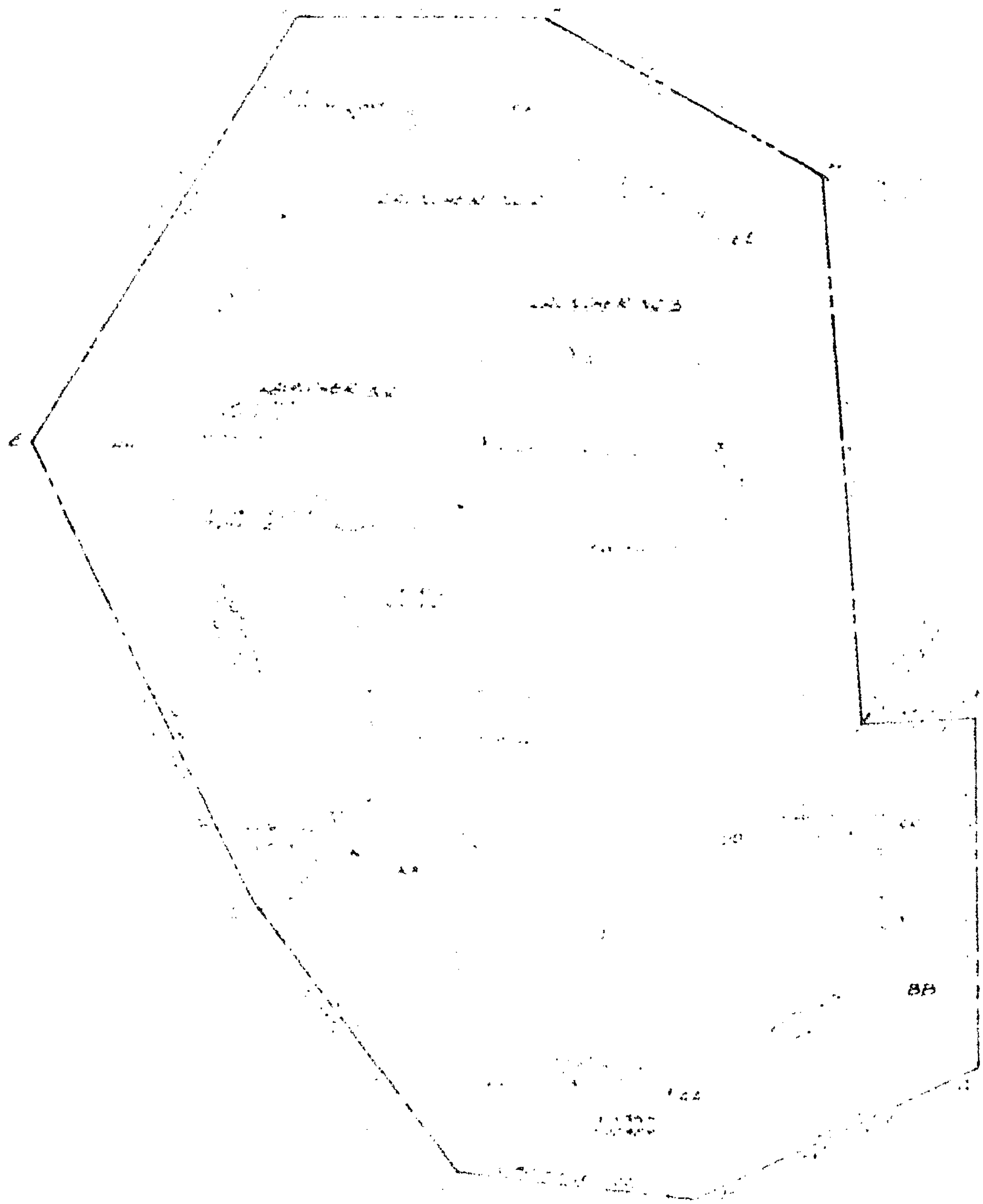
Problem 4: Profile level

(8)	PROFILE LEVEL NOTES 2nd AVE. N.					8-25-85 9:00 A.M. SUNNY, WINDY, +42°
STA	BS	HI	FS	ROD	ELEV	
BM1					1790.40	STREET LIGHT BASE @ COR OF 10th AVE. N & 2nd ST. W.
	5.22	1795.62				
0+00				3.46	1792.16	
0+50				4.14	1791.48	
1+00				4.82	1790.80	
1+50				5.29	1790.33	
TP1			5.37		1790.25	SHOT ON CURB
	4.10	1794.35				
2+00				4.88	1789.47	
2+50				5.21	1789.14	
3+00				5.96	1788.39	
3+50				6.33	1788.02	
TP2			6.05		1788.30	SHOT ON DRIVEWAY
	5.30	1793.60				
4+00				4.94	1788.66	
4+50				5.62	1787.20	
TP3			5.10		1788.50	SHOT ON CURB
	6.55	1795.05				
BM1			4.65		1790.40	SAME AS ABOVE (CHECKED IN)
	21.17	CK OK	21.17		CK OK	

SAME AS STARTING ELEV.

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #6



INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTATIONS
UNIT IV

NAME ____________________

TEST

1. Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

_____	a.	The bearing or azimuth and length of a line	1. Azimuth
_____	b.	The difference in direction between two intersecting lines in a horizontal plane, two intersecting vertical planes, or two intersecting lines of sight	2. Back bearing
			3. Beaman arc
			4. Bearing
_____	c.	A surveying procedure used to determine the direction and length of a series of lines known as courses	5. Bench mark
			6. Course
_____	d.	Any numerical or geometric quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as a reference or base for other quantities	7. Datum
			8. Elevation
_____	e.	A number of points (called traverse stations) connected in series between horizontal angles by horizontal lengths; may be open or closed	9. Grid
			10. Horizontal angle
_____	f.	The direction of the line expressed by the acute angle with respect to a reference meridian which can be a north or south	11. Horizontal length
_____	g.	The horizontal direction reckoned clockwise from the meridian plane	
_____	h.	Arbitrary points established in a survey usually located 100 feet apart	
_____	i.	The vertical distance from a datum, generally mean sea level, to a point or object on the earth's surface	
_____	j.	A relatively permanent material object, natural or artificial, bearing a marked point whose elevation above or below an adopted datum is known	
_____	k.	Bearing of a station to a preceding station	

TEST

_____l. The difference in direction between a horizontal plane and an intersecting line, plane, or a line of sight to a point

_____m. The science of determining the dimensions and contours of the earth's surface by measurements of distances, directions, and elevations; computation of areas and volumes; and the preparation of necessary maps

_____n. A series of connecting triangles in which a side of one and the angle of all are measured and the remaining sides are computed by trigonometry

_____o. A substantial square stake, usually driven flush with the ground, with a tack marking the survey point

_____p. The straight line distance measured in a horizontal plane

_____q A measurement of a difference in height or elevation

_____r. A series of measured parallel and perpendicular reference lines laid out an equal distance apart to form equal squares

_____s. The position of a point, line, traverse, triangulation, or grid can be defined by coordinates which are northerly or southerly, measured from an arbitrarily chosen east-west (x) axis, and easterly and westerly measured from an arbitrarily chosen north-south (y) axis

_____t. A physical structure, such as an iron post, marked stone, or tree in place, which marks the location of a corner point established by a cadastral survey

_____u. A specially graduated arc attached to the vertical circle of an alidade or transit to simplify computing elevation difference for inclined stadia sights

12. Hub
13. Latitude and departure
14. Monument
15. Station
16. Surveying
17. Traverse
18. Traversing
19. Triangulation
20. Vertical angle
21. Vertical length

TEST

2 Complete the following statements concerning survey methods to determine distance and positions of points by selecting the correct answers and placing them in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. When determining distances, _____ dimensions are measured.

1) 2
2) 3
1) 4
1) 6

_____b. Using tapes to determine horizontal lengths is an example of _____ method of measuring horizontal lengths.

1) Direct
2) Indirect
3) Combined direct and indirect

_____c. Aerial photographs and electronic devices are examples of _____ method of measuring horizontal lengths.

1) Direct
2) Indirect
3) Combined direct and indirect

_____d. Horizontal angles may be interior angles, exterior angles, angles to the left or right, and

1) Nadir angles
2) Zenith angles
3) Deflection angles
4) Traverse angles

_____e. Vertical angles are measured in the _____ plane in degrees of arc.

1) Horizontal
2) Vertical

_____f. The horizontal positions of points can be determined by all of the following methods **EXCEPT**

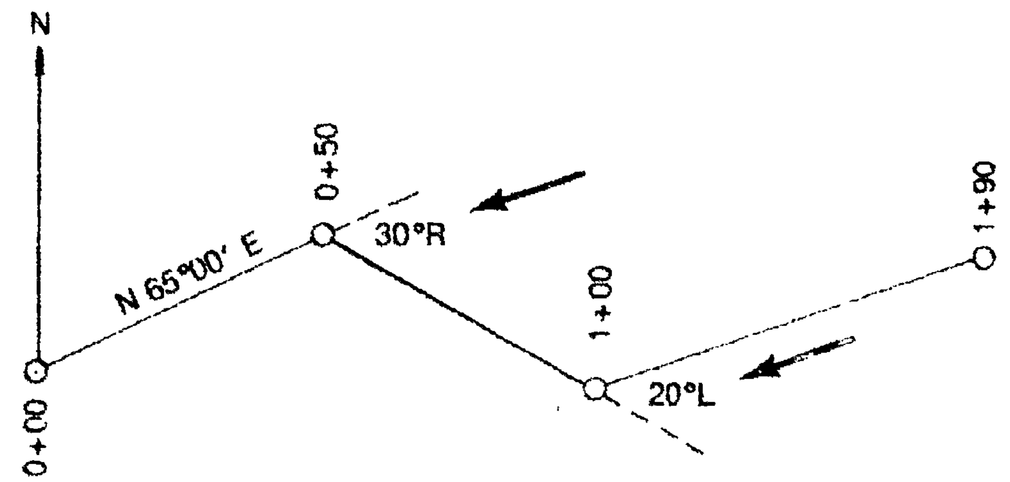
1) Traversing
2) Leveling
3) Triangulation
4) Azimuth and bearing

_____g. The vertical positions of points are determined from a series of _____ readings.

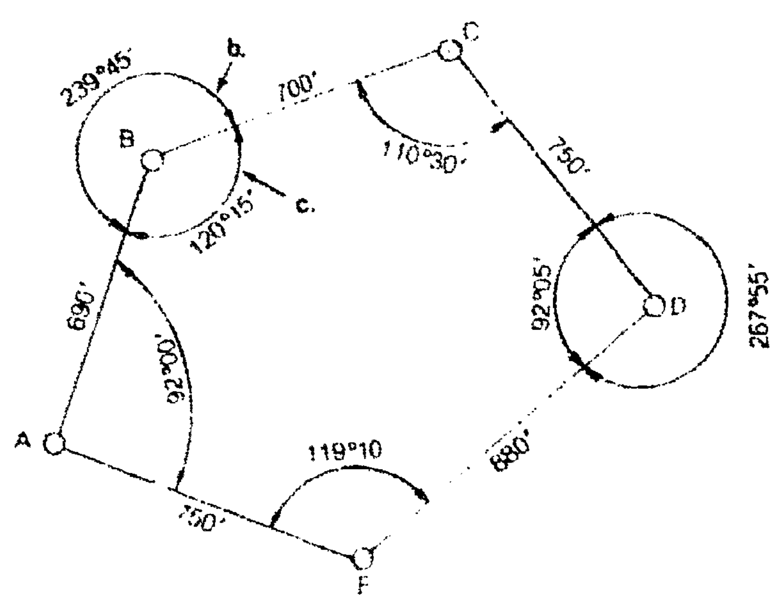
1) Stadia
2) Tape
3) Paced
4) Level

TEST

3. Identify the following types of horizontal and vertical angles and place your answers in the blanks provided.



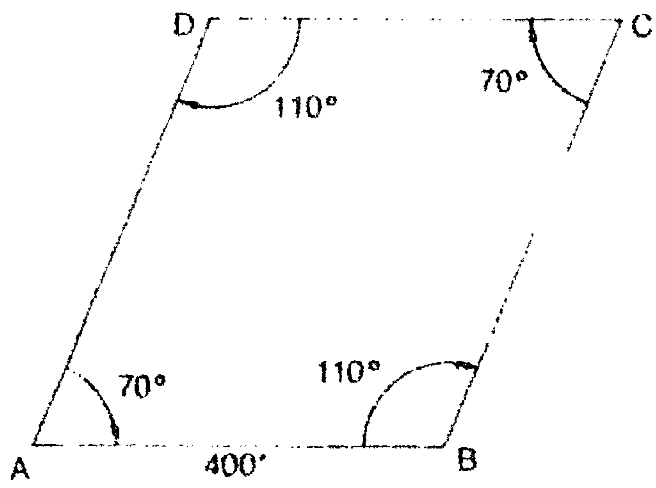
a. ____________________



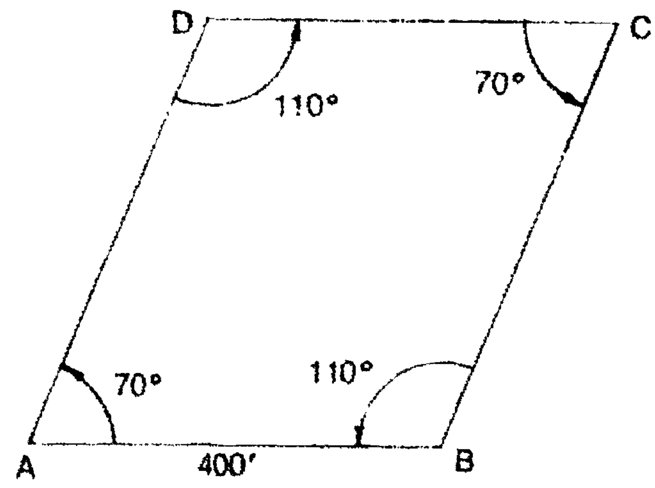
b. ____________________

c. ____________________

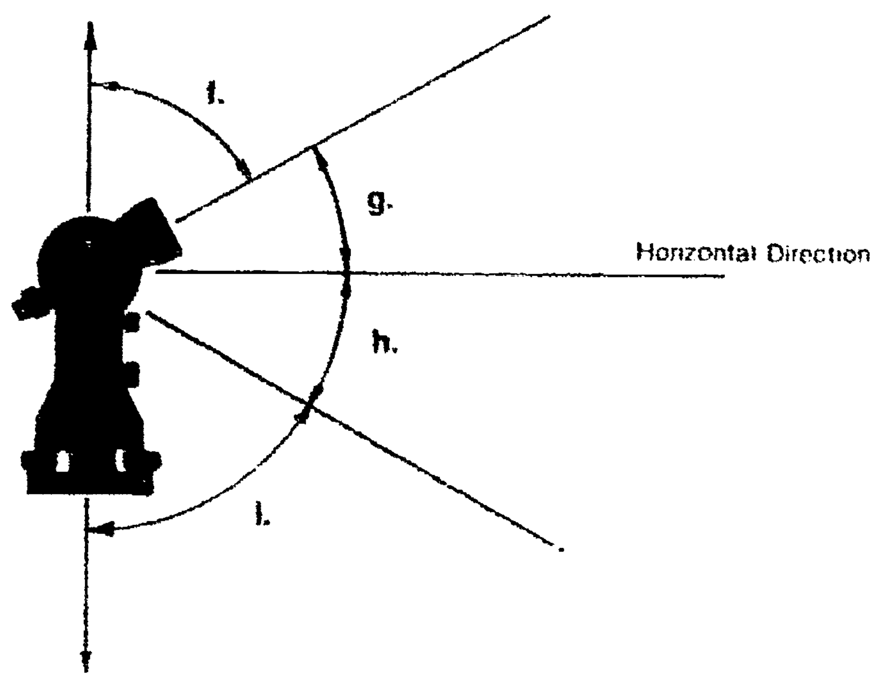
TEST


D
C
70°
110°
70°
110°
A
400'
B

d. ______________________


D
C
110°
70°
70°
110°
A
400'
B

e. ______________________


f.
g.
Horizontal Direction
h.
i.

f. ______________________

g. ______________________

h. ______________________

i. ______________________

TEST

4. Match principal surveying equipment on the right with the correct uses.

_____a. A straight rod or bar with a flat face graduated in linear units with zero at the bottom, used in measuring the vertical distance between a point on the ground and the horizontal line of sight of a leveling instrument.

_____b. Used for recording survey notes and layout and construction data.

_____c. Used primarily for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, prolonging and setting points in line, measuring approximate distances by the stadia principles, and for leveling operations.

_____d. Emits a signal of electromagnetic energy from one position to a receiver at another position. The signal is returned from the receiver to the instrument such that two times the distance between the two positions can be measured.

_____e. Used to establish the elevation of different points on the ground; several types used.

_____f. Used to measure horizontal distances; several types are used.

_____g. Accomplishes the same tasks as a transit through optical means that are more accurate.

_____h. Used for obtaining detail and topography.

1. Electronic distance meter (EDM)
2. Field books
3. Level rod
4. Levels
5. Planetable and alidade
6. Tapes
7. Theodolite
8. Transit

TEST

5. Match types of surveys on the right with the correct descriptions of their uses.

_____a. 1) Locates property corners and boundary lines
2) Is normally a closed traverse because the survey always returns to the point of beginning (POB)

_____b. Locates elevations and features on the land, both natural and artificial

_____c. 1) Is a survey covering large areas
2) Is mapped by triangulation
3) The control established by this survey is often used as references for other surveys

_____d. 1) Photographs taken at various altitudes are the field notes for this survey
2) Measurements are taken using a stereoplotter from the photos of known distances on the ground

_____e. Is an open traverse that is run when mapping linear features such as highways, pipelines, or power lines

_____f. Is performed at a construction site to establish building lines, elevations of excavations, fills, foundations, and floors

1. Construction survey
2. Geodetic survey
3. Land or boundary survey
4. Photogrammetric survey
5. Route survey
6. Topographic survey

6. Select true statements concerning stationing by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Survey distances are recorded by stations.

_____b. Distance between full stations is 10 feet.

_____c. A fractional part of a full station is called a plus station.

_____d. Beginning point in an open traverse is labeled station 10 + 00.

_____e. Stationing is generally laid out from west to east and south to north.

_____f. The marking stake set in the field by the survey crew indicates elevation and the hub indicates the station number.

TEST

7. Complete the following statements concerning field notes by circling the correct words.

   a. Are **(temporary, permanent)** records of work done in the field.

   b. The lettering style used to record notes is **(upper and lower case, all upper case)** sloped letters.

   c. Notes are lettered with a sharp **(soft, hard)** lead pencil.

   d. Erasures of observed data **(are, are not)** permitted.

   e. If an entire page is to be deleted, **(the page is torn out and discarded, diagonal lines are drawn through the page and "VOID" is lettered prominently with the reasons)**.

   f. Field notes are recorded **(at the time of the survey, later in the office)** by a member of the survey crew.

   g. Field notes consist of numerical data, explanatory statements, and **(sketches, finished drawings)**.

   h. The word **("REPRINT", "COPY")** should be lettered diagonally across pages that are nonoriginal notes.

   i. Each day's work starts **(where the last day ended, on a clean page)**.

8. Select true statements concerning the arrangement of field notes in the field book by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

   _____a. All field books are arranged the same, regardless of the type of survey.

   _____b. Each book should be identified and indexed before recording notes.

   _____c. Left and right hand pages rarely correspond to each other.

   _____d. The symbol used to represent the instrument operator is

   _____e. Pages are numbered on each left-hand page. A single page number is used for both the right and left-hand sides.

   _____f. Notes are run down the page, except in route surveys where they are run up the page to conform with sketches.

   _____g. Descriptions and drawings should line up with corresponding numerical data.

   _____i. The left page of notes is generally gridded and is designed for sketches.

   _____j. Column headings on the left page are placed between the first two horizontal lines at the page top and follow from left to right in order of reading and recording.

TEST

9. Match methods of recording field notes listed on the right with the correct characteristics.

_____ a. 1) Electronic theodolite, distance measuring units, and total station systems provide visually displayed digital readings.
2) Often field sketches and other handwritten information must still be recorded by hand because data may be accidentally erased by a magnetic field or faulty battery.

_____ b. Can produce visual photographic records of monuments and other admissable field evidence.

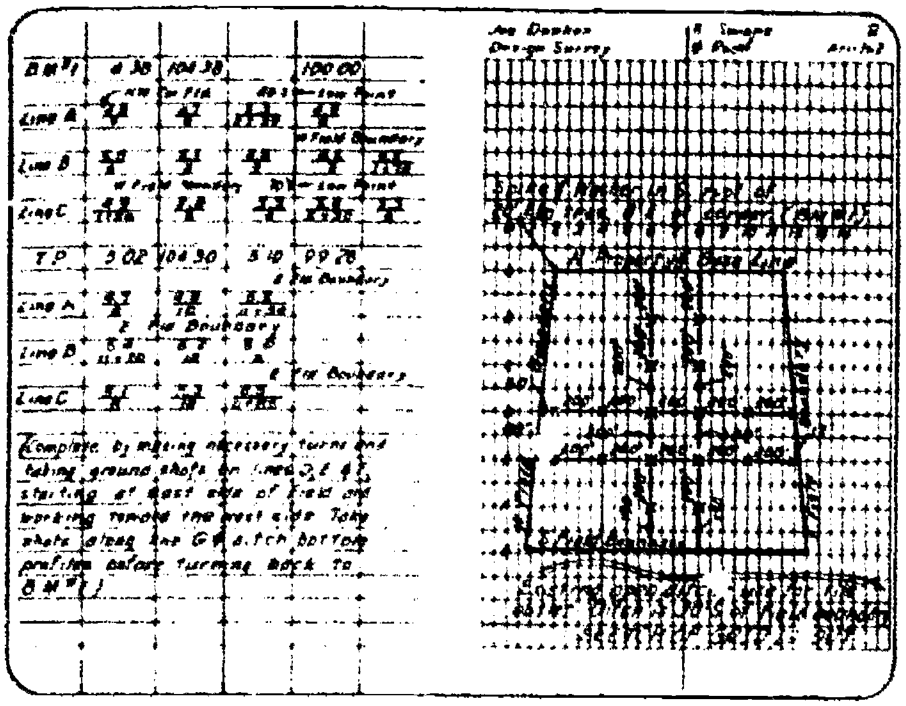
_____ c. 1) Have a sewn binding, hard cover, and 80 leaves
2) Ensure maximum testimony acceptability for property survey records in courtrooms.

_____ d. 1) Allow ready transfer of partial sets of notes between field and office.
2) Make it possible to use different ruling in the same b ok.
3) Make it possible to lose individual sheets.

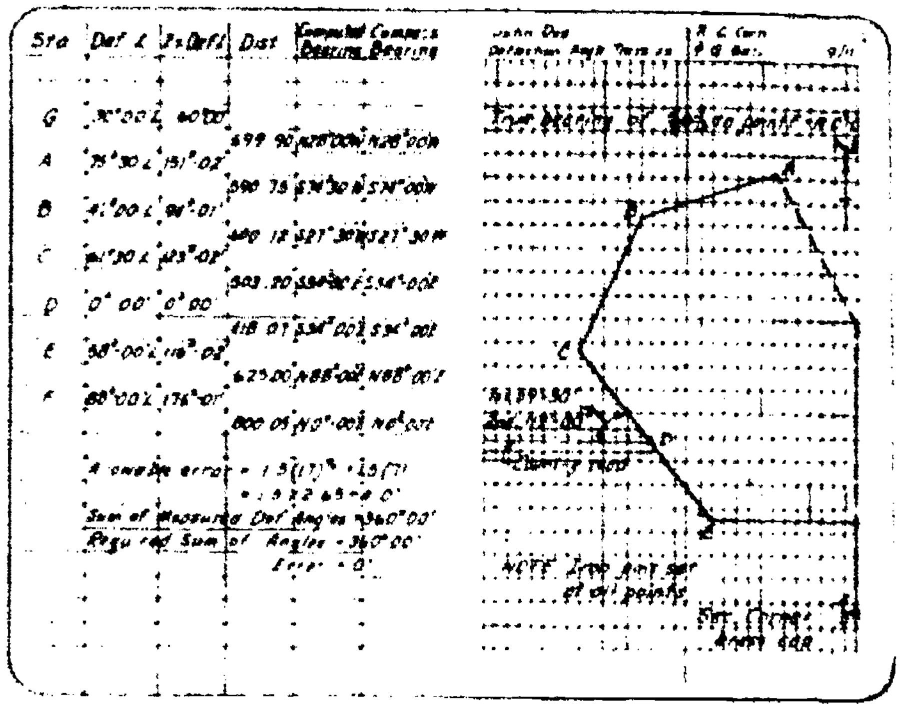
1. Bound books
2. Loose-leak books
3. Electronic data recorders
4. Camera

TEST

10. Identify the following examples of different types of field notes. Choose from the following types: bench level circuit, profile and cross section, deflection angle traverse, stadia traverse, grid survey, planetable topography, and circular curves. Not all of these types will be shown.

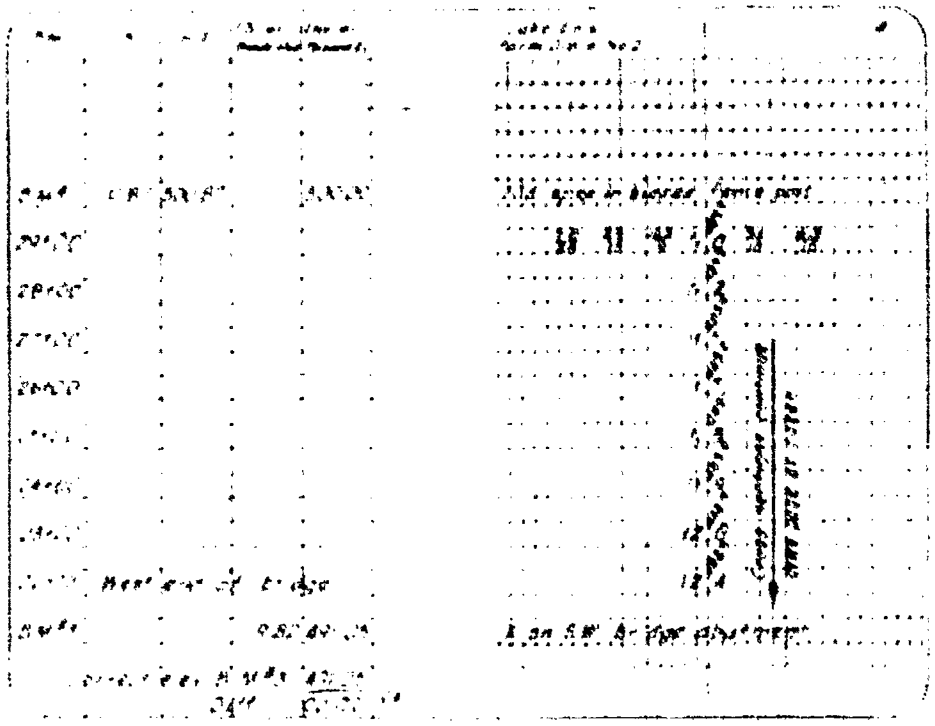


a. ______________________________

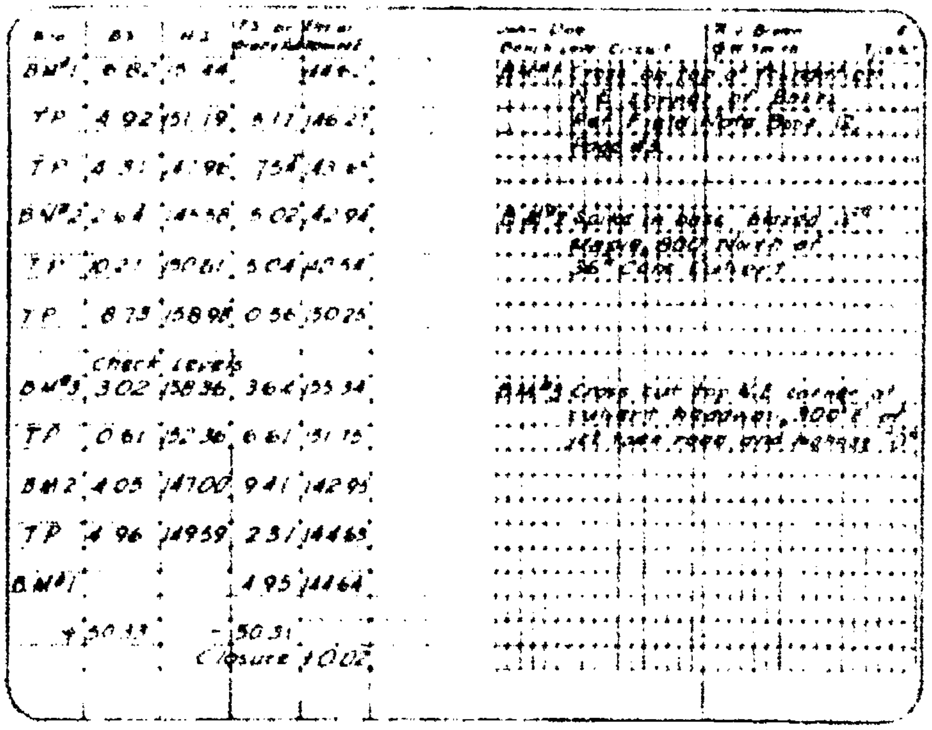


b. ______________________________

TEST

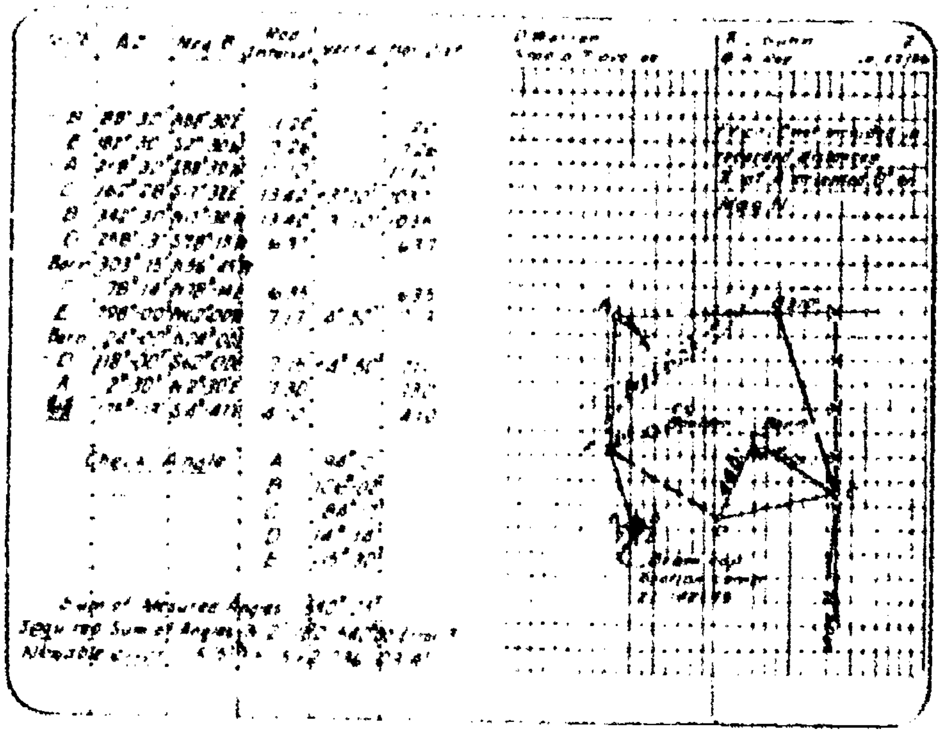

Old spike in blazed fence post
West end of bridge
Closure

c.

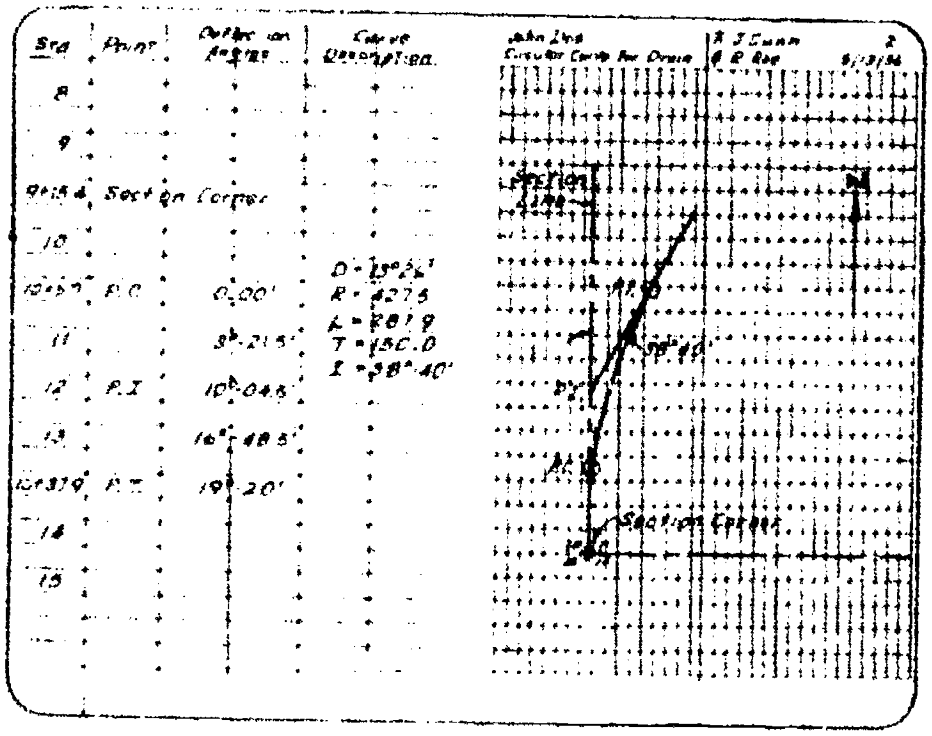

TP 4 92 151 19 5 11 146 21
TP 4 31
BM2 502
TP 504
TP 8 73 158 98 0 56 150 25
Check levels
BM3 3 02 158 36 3 64 155 34
TP 0 61 6 61
BM2 4 05 147 00 9 41 142 95
TP 4 96 149 59 2 31 144 65
BM1 4 95 144 64
50 31
Closure 1 00
John Doe
Bench Mark Circuit

d.

TEST



e.



f.

TEST

11. Complete the following statements concerning traverses by circling the correct words.

    a. Traverses consist of a series of lines known as (**courses, bearings**).

    b. The points where the courses intersect are known as traverse (**bench marks, stations**).

    c. The lengths of the courses are referred to as horizontal (**directions, distances**).

    d. Horizontal (**directions, distances**) are given in terms of azimuth or bearings.

    e. A (**connecting, loop**) traverse closes on itself.

12. Distinguish between a bearing and an azimuth by placing an "A" next to the descriptions of an azimuth or a "B" next to the bearing descriptions.

    ______a. Is an acute horizontal angle which a line makes with the meridian of reference

    ______b. Is measured clockwise or counterclockwise

    ______c. Is measured clockwise only

    ______d. Ranges from 0 to 360°

    ______e. Ranges from 0 to 90°, never greater than 90°

    ______f. Requires two letters (quadrant letters) and a numerical value

    ______g. Require only a numerical value

    ______h. Is the direction a line is deflected from either the north or south meridian

13. State the formulas used to convert bearings to azimuths and azimuths to bearings for the following situations:

    a. For an azimuth from north between 90° and 180°, the bearing is calculated — Bearing = ______________________________

    b. For an azimuth from north between 270° and 360° — Bearing = ____________

    c. For a bearing in the southwest quadrant — Azimuth = ____________________

    d. For a bearing in the northeast quadrant — Azimuth = ____________________

TEST

14. Select true statements concerning common methods for plotting traverses by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. To plot traverses by interior angles, all three of the following must be known:

1) Location of starting point and its relationship to at least one other traverse course.
2) The distances of the traverse courses.
3) The interior angle for each traverse station.

_____b. Plotting traverses by distances and bearings is the most complicated method.

_____c. Plotting traverses by azimuths requires only the azimuth readings of traverse points.

_____d. Deflection angle indicates the direction change of each traverse course relative to individual traverse stations.

_____e. Latitudes and departures is a common method used only in plotting open traverses.

_____f. Calculations to find latitude and departure of a bearing:

Latitude - D cos B
Departure = D cos B
(D = Distances of course)
(B = Bearing angle)

_____g. Calculations to find latitude and departure of an azimuth (north):

Latitude = D tan A
Departure = D cot A
(D = Distance of course)
(A = Azimuth N)

_____h. Rectangular coordinates are rather inaccurate ways to plot traverses, but they are fast.

_____i. In the rectangular coordinates method of plotting traverses, east is considered positive, and west is considered negative.

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.

15. Plot lines and distances using several methods. (Assignment Sheet #1)

16. Convert azimuths to bearings and bearings to azimuths. (Assignment Sheet #2)

TEST

17. Layout a closed traverse. (Assignment Sheet #3)

18. Complete a mathematical closure of a traverse. (Assignment Sheet #4)

19. Reduce four types of 'ield notes. (Assignment Sheet #5)

20. Draw a map using bearings, distances, and coordinates. (Assignment Sheet #6)

INTERPRETATION OF SURVEYOR'S NOTES
UNIT IV

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.
a.	6	g.	1	l.	20	q.	21
b.	10	h.	15	m.	16	r.	9
c.	18	i.	8	n.	19	s.	13
d.	7	j.	5	o.	12	t.	14
e.	17	k.	2	p.	11	u.	3
f.	4						

2.
a.	3	e.	2
b.	1	f.	2
c.	2	g.	4
d.	3		

3. a. Deflection angles
   b. Exterior angle
   c. Interior angle
   d. Angle to the left
   e. Angle to the right
   f. Zenith angle
   g. Plus angle
   h. Minus angle
   i. Nadir angle

4.
a.	3	e.	4
b.	2	f.	6
c.	8	g.	7
d.	1	h.	5

5.
a.	3	d.	4
b.	6	e.	5
c.	2	f.	1

6. a, c, e

7. a. Permanent
   b. Upper and lower case
   c. Hard
   d. Are not
   e. Diagonal lines are drawn through the page and "VOID" is lettered prominently with the reasons
   f. At the time of the survey
   g. Sketches
   h. "COPY"
   i. On a clean page

8. b, f, g, i

ANSWERS TO TEST

9. a. 3
   b. 4
   c. 1
   d. 2

10. a. Grid survey
    b. Deflection angle traverse
    c. Profile and cross section
    d. Bench level circuit
    e. Stadia traverse
    f. Circular curves

11. a. Courses
    b. Stations
    c. Distances
    d. Directions
    e. Loop

12. a. B
    b. B
    c. A
    d. A
    e. B
    f. B
    g. A
    h. A

13. a. 180° — AzN
    b. 360° — AzN
    c. 180° + Bearing
    d. Bearing (azimuth and bearing are the same)

14. a, d, i

15.–20. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to describe land parcels by the U.S. system of rectangular surveys, metes and bounds, and the lot and block method and discuss state plane coordinates. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to legal land descriptions with the correct definitions.
2. Match methods of legal land descriptions with the correct definitions.
3. Complete statements concerning the U.S. public land survey system.
4. Complete statements concerning the subdivision of a section.
5. Complete statements concerning lot and block descriptions.
6. Select true statements concerning metes and bounds descriptions.
7. List the components used to develop a plat.
8. Complete statements concerning state plane coordinates.
9. Match common legal aspects of land acquisition with the correct definitions.
10. Answer questions based on the U.S. public land survey system. (Assignment Sheet #1)

OBJECTIVE SHEET

11. Write and locate descriptions for the subdivision of a section. (Assignment Sheet #2)

12. Write a lot and block description. (Assignment Sheet #3)

13. Identify components used to develop a plat. (Assignment Sheet #4)

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Visit the local county courthouse and obtain a copy of the plat for the location of the student's home or school.
2. Arrange a field trip with a local surveyor to observe a surveying team in the field.
3. Obtain a copy of the local codes concerning easements, setbacks, and road right-of-ways.
4. Obtain a U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle map of your local area and locate by township, range, and section many local landmarks.
5. Provide the students with a copy of the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle map for use in Assignment Sheet #1.
6. Using Unit III, "Symbols and Abbreviations" as a reference, match symbols and abbreviations to terms in this unit.
7. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

C Transparency masters

1. TM 1 — Principal Meridians and Base Lines

2. TM 2 — U.S. Public Land Survey System

3. TM 3 — Sample Subdivision of a Section

4. TM 4 — Lot and Block Description

5. TM 5 — Typical Metes and Bounds Description

6. TM 6 — Sample Plat

D. Handout #1 — State Plane Coordinate Grid Systems

E. Assignment sheets

1. Assignment Sheet #1 — Answer Questions Based on the U.S. Public Land Survey System

2. Assignment Sheet #2 — Write and Locate Descriptions for the Subdivision of a Section

3 Assignment Sheet #3 — Write a Lot and Block Description

4. Assignment Sheet #4 — Identify Components Used to Develop a Plat

F. Answers to assignment sheets

G. Test

H. Answers to test

REFERENCES USED IN WRITING THIS UNIT

A. Hoag, John S. *Fundamentals of Land Measurement.* Chicago, IL: Chicago Title Insurance Company, 1971.

B. *Glossaries of BLM Surveying and Mapping Terms.* 2nd ed. Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Department of the Interior, 1980.

C. *Definitions of Surveying and Associated Terms.* American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1978.

D. Nelson, John A. *Drafting for Trades and Industry: Civil.* Albany, NY: Delmar Publishers, 1979.

E. Madsen, David and Terence Shumaker. *Civil Drafting Technology.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

F. Stephens, Wendell. *Civil Engineering Technicians' Ready-Reference Manual.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1985.

G. Wattles, Gurdon. *Survey Drafting.* Orange, CA: Gurdon H. Wattles Publications, 1977.

H. *Manual of Surveying Instructions.* Technical Bulletin 6. Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Department of the Interior, 1973.

I. Bies, John and Robert Long. *Mapping and Topographic Drafting.* Cincinnati, OH: South-Western Publishing Co., 1983.

J. Steele, Robert. *Modern Topographic Drawing.* Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1980.

SUGGESTED SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

A. Kavanagh, Barry and S. J. Glenn Bird. *Surveying: Principles and Applications.* Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., Inc., 1984.

B. Brinker, Russell and P.R. Wolf. *Elementary Surveying,* 7th ed. New York: Harper & Row, 1984.

C. Davis, R.E., F.S. Foote, and J.H. Kelly. *Surveying.* 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1966.

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Azimuth — A horizontal direction measured in degrees from 0 to 360, usually measured from the north

B. Base line — A principal parallel line that runs straight east and west that is used in establishing the public land survey system; is run astronomically by surveyors

C. Bearing — The direction of a line with respect to the quadrants of a compass starting from north or south

D. Bench mark — A relatively permanent material bearing a mark of elevation whose elevation is above or below the adopted datum

E. Bounds — Monuments which define the boundary or limit of property

F. Central meridian — The line of longitude at the center of a projection

G. Chain — A measurement tool composed of links, originally 66 feet in length

H. Coordinates — A set of numbers used in specifying the location of a point

I. Course — In surveying, the direction of a line with reference to a meridian

J. Datum — Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as a reference or base for other quantities. In ordinary survey usage is a defined reference for survey measurements

K. Deed — Legal document which specifies the ownership of the land

L. Easement — An interest or right in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use

M. Elevation — Vertical distance from a datum (generally mean sea level) to a point or object on the earth's surface

N. Geodetic survey — A survey of large areas of land in which corrections are made for the curvature of the earth's surface; the process of triangulation is used

O. Land survey — A survey that locates property corners and boundary lines; usually closed with a traverse

P. Latitude — Arc distance measured in degrees north and south of the equator

INFORMATION SHEET

Q. Legal description — A written statement recognized by law as a definite location of a tract of land by reference to a survey, recorded map, or adjoining property

R. Longitude — Arc distance measured in degrees east and west from the prime meridian

S. Lot and block — A method that describes land by referring to a recorded plat, lot numbers, county, and state

T. Magnetic meridian — The direction a free magnet responds to the earth's magnetic pull

U. Meridian — Line of longitude that runs straight north and south; is run astronomically by surveyors

V. Metes — To measure or to assign by measure, as in the measurement of property lines expressed in units of feet, yards, or rods

W. Monument — Permanent object that marks established points

1. Natural: Created by nature

   Examples: Trees, rivers

2. Artificial: Created by human beings

   Examples: Wooden stake, stone or other permanent marker properly located and witnessed

X. Plat — A map of a piece of land

Y. Plot plan — Similar to a plat but showing all buildings, roads, and utilities

Z. Point of beginning — Established corner from which measurements are started

AA. Prime meridian — The meridian of longitude 0°; the meridian of Greenwich, England

BB. Principal meridian — A meridian established as a basis for establishing a reference line for the organization of the public land survey system

CC. Public domain (lands) — Any or all of those areas of land ceded to the federal government by the original states and to such other lands as were later acquired by treaty, purchase, or cession and are disposed of only under the authority of Congress

DD. Subdivision (real estate) — An unimproved tract of land surveyed and divided into lots for purposes of sale

INFORMATION SHEET

EE. Subdivision (USPLS) — The subdivision of a township such as into a section, half section, quarter section, quarter-quarter section, or sixteenth section or lotting, section, township, and range numbers and the description of the principal meridian to which referred

FF. Survey subdivision — A type of land survey in which the legal boundaries of an area are located and the area is divided into parcels of lots, streets, right-of-ways, etc.

GG. Traverse — In surveying, a sequence of lengths and directions of lines between points on the earth, obtained by field measurements and used to determine the positions of points through use of trigonometric computation

HH. Triangulation — A method of surveying in which the stations are points on the ground at the vertices of a chain or network of triangles

II. Triangulation station — A marked and/or described point whose position has been determined by triangulation

II. Methods of legal land descriptions

A. U.S. public land survey system — A system inaugurated by the Continental Congress on May 20, 1785, for the survey of the public lands of the United States. Its distinguishing characteristic is that in the main, and in all cases where practical, its units are in rectangular form.

B. Lot and block description — A method of describing land by referring to a recorded plat, the lot number, the county, and state

C. Metes and bounds survey — A survey of an irregularly-shaped tract of land, not conforming to the rectangular system of survey

D. State plane coordinate systems — The systems established by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, one for each state in the union, used for defining positions of geodetic stations in terms of plane-rectangular (X and Y) coordinates

III. United States public land survey (USPLS) system (Transparencies 1 and 2)

A. Thirty-seven *inital points* have been established which serve as the starting points for subdividing the public lands.

B. *Principal meridians* and *base lines* pass through initial points and make up the framework upon which this system is built. (Transparency 1)

1. There are 35 principal meridians.

    a. A north-south line is designated the principal meridian for a particular state or area.

    b. The principal meridian is marked and monumented, and is fixed by a longitudinal reading (so many degrees, minutes, and seconds west of the Greenwich Meridian).

    c. Some principal meridians are numbered, some are named.

    Examples: 5th principal meridian, Louisiana meridian, Black Hills meridian

INFORMATION SHEET

2. There are 32 base lines.

   a. These are east-west lines run at right angles (90°) to the principal meridian.

   b. Location of each (latitude) is fixed astronomically (so many degrees north of the equatorial line).

C. The first subdivision of public land is into *quadrangles* (tracts) which are approximately 24-mile squares.

D. To compensate for the convergence of the lines due to curvature of the earth,

   1. *Correction lines* (also called *standard parallels*) are run parallel to base lines

   2. *Guide meridians* are run parallel to principal meridians.

E. Townships

   1. The quadrangles (24-mile squares) are divided into smaller tracts of land called townships.

   2. *Township lines* are east-west lines at six-mile intervals parallel to the base line.

   3. *Range lines* are north-south lines at six-mile intervals parallel to the principal meridian.

   4. In order to locate a township, two numbers are assigned — a township number and a range number.

      Example: T2S, R4E; T6N, R2W

F. Sections (Transparency 3)

   1. A Congressional act in 1796 directed each township to be subdivided into 36 sections.

   2. Each section measures approximately one square mile (640 acres).

   3. Each section corner is to be monumented.

INFORMATION SHEET

4 The sections in each township are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36 beginning with #1 in the northeast corner of the township and #36 in the southeast corner. (Figure 1)

FIGURE 1

N

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

W E

S

G. Fractional sections

1. Are all sections bordering on the north and west sides of the township

   (NOTE: Each township does not form a perfect square due to the convergence of meridians and other causes.)

2. Are expected in counties bordering oceans, lakes, and streams

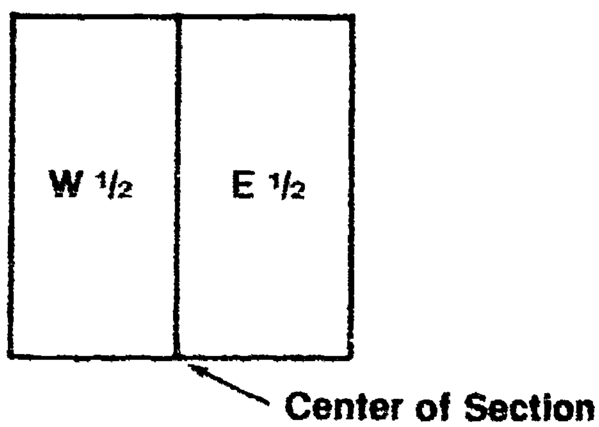
3. Should be divided into equal fractional parts (if possible) with the remaining portions divided into Government lots

   Example: "Government Lot 1 in the N.W. quarter of fractional section _____, township _____ north, range _____ east

IV. **Subdivision of a section** (Transparency 3)

A. In 1800 Congress directed that a section could be subdivided in east and west halves (320 acres each). (Figure 2)

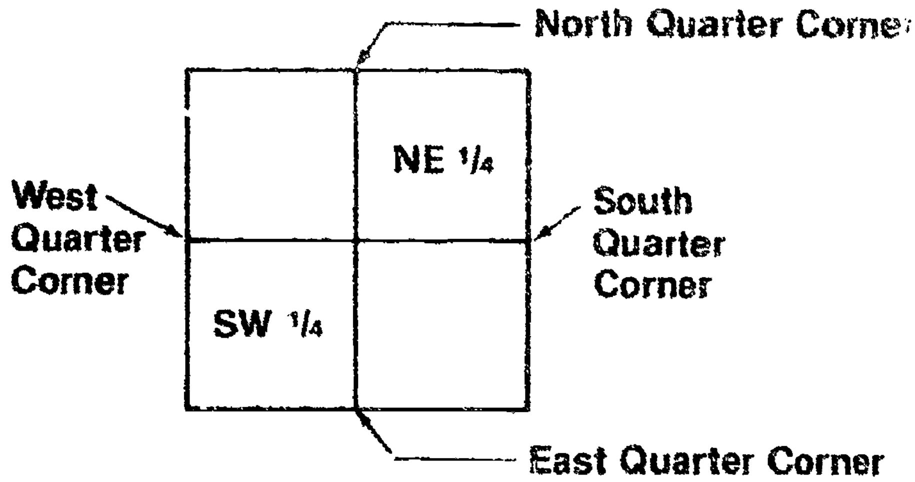
FIGURE 2



INFORMATION SHEET

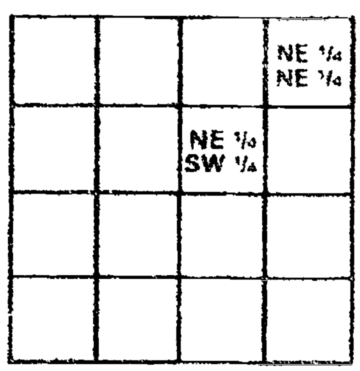
B. In 1805 Congress directed further subdivision into quarter sections and the monumenting of all quarter section corners. (Figure 3)

FIGURE 3



C. At later dates Congress directed further subdivision of the section. The quarter-quarter section of 40 acres is the smallest statutory division of regular sections. (Figure 4)

FIGURE 4



D. Legal descriptions of land which follow the regular subdivision of a regular section must include the section, township, and range.

E. A helpful tip in reading a legal description of a section to locate a tract of land is to read it backwards.

Example Written: N 1/2, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SEC 6, T 55 N, R 69 W

Reads: R 69 W, T 55 N, SECT 6, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, N 1/2

F. A complete description always begins with the smallest division and progresses to the largest.

INFORMATION SHEET

V. **Lot and block descriptions** (Transparency 4)

(NOTE: Under the public land survey system, 40 acres is the smallest subdivision of land. To further split up land into smaller parcels or lots is called the subdivision of land [subdivision plat]. This utilizes lot and block descriptions of land.)

A. Subdivision plat contains

1. All boundary lines
2. Necessary monuments
3. Lines dividing into blocks, lots, and streets
4. Numbering of lots and blocks
5. Dimensions of each lot

B. Exact boundaries of the subdivision may be described by the public land sectional system or metes and bounds.

C. Lot and blocks describe small units of property in a subdivision.

D. A legal lot and block must be filed with the county as part of a plat.

E. Each block is numbered consecutively.

F. Each lot carries a number shown in consecutive order within the block.

G. A plat is captioned with the legal description.

Example: Typical lot and block description: Lot 9, Block 40, Boulder subdivision, City of Louisville, Boulder County, State of Colorado

H. Advantage of lot and block description is it shows all lots in relationship to other parcels of land.

I. Recordation of subdivisions

1. Deed of conveyance shows only the lot and block numbers, the subdivision name and section, and township and range information
2. Government survey shows the entire subdivision

VI. **Metes and bounds descriptions** (Transparency 5)

A. Oldest known manner of describing land

B. Method employed for demarcation of tracts of land in the original 13 states

C. Often used to describe irregularly shaped plats

INFORMATION SHEET

D. Description must begin at some known point that can be readily identified.

E. Begins at some point in the boundary of the tract and the recites the courses (directions) and distances from point to point entirely around the tract

F. All bounds are listed in rational order and referenced to a chart by bearing, distance, and monuments.

G. The description must close — The courses and distances of a description must come back to the place of beginning.

H. A plat is drawn from a metes and bounds de ... tion.

(NOTE: A complete description of real prope... ay include all three types of descriptions in combination — sectional system, metes and bounds, and/or lot and block description.)

VII. **Components used to develop a plat** (Transparency 6)

A. City name

B. County name

C. State name

D. Lot or parcel number, letter, or name

E. Name or number of the map (file reference number if officially filed and page number)

F. Point of beginning

G. Bearings/azimuth and distances

H. Monuments

I. If part of public lands,

1. Section number

2. Township number

3. Range number

4. Meridian

J. If part of private land grant, (such as Spanish land grant) reference to its map or book and page number

INFORMATION SHEET

VIII. **State plane coordinates**

A. Was established in 1933 by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

B. Uses a rectangular grid designed to fit the curved shape of the earth to a plane surface with as little distortion as possible

C. Is used for defining positions of geodetic stations in terms of plane rectangular (X and Y) coordinates

D. All states have established by law a state plane coordinate system in either the Lambert projection or the transverse Mercator projection with one or more zones. (Handout #1)

E. Lambert and Mercator grid systems each select one true meridian (known as the central meridian).

F. All north-south lines of the grids are drawn parallel to the central meridian.

G. The Lambert projection grid assigns an X value at the central meridian (Y axis) of 2,000,000 ft and a Y value at the X axis of "0" ft.

H. The Mercator projection grid assigns an X value to the central meridian (Y axis) of 500,000 ft and a Y value to the X axis of "0" ft.

I. The transverse Mercator projection was limited to 158 miles (approx.) in the east-west width to minimize distortion.

J. The Lambert projection was limited to 158 miles (approx.) in the north-south direction to minimize distortion.

K. Coordinates are based on sea level.

(NOTE: If the local survey is tied into coordinate grid points and is not at sea level, it is necessary to convert the geodetic lengths to ground level distances. Refer to MAVCC's *Basic Surveying Technology*, Unit XII for this formula.)

L. Is used extensively for photogrammetric plotting and electronic surveying

M. Scale error varies from zero up to about one part in 10,000.

N. Use of the state plane coordinate system depends on the availability of a sufficient number of geodetic control monuments to permit the determination of the grid position of points in the survey by plane surveying.

(NOTE: Consult your state codes to determine the extent to which coordinates have been established, the form of designation assigned to them, and their legal connotation.)

INFORMATION SHEET

IX. Legal aspects in land acquisition

A. Adverse possession (also known as Squatter's Rights) — These basic elements must be present for a period of 10-20 years before adverse rights change to legal title.

1. Possession is against wishes of owner and without consent.

2. Possession is open; claimant's intensions are obvious.

3. Actual improvements are present.

   Examples: Fences, construction, farming

4. Possession is exclusive, continuous, and hostile to the rightful owner.

B. Eminent domain — The right of a public authority to take property for public use; requisites for eminent domain include

1. A clear statement of necessity is made.

2. The acquisition is in the public interest.

3. No substitute property will do.

4. Reimbursement will be at fair market value to the owner.

C. Acquiescence of possession

1. Two adjoining property owners agree to a common boundary that does not follow the original surveyed line.

2. Elements for modification of title include

   a. Area in question must be used exclusively and openly by respective property owner.

   b. Period of use must elapse 20 years.

   c. There must be a physical demarcation such as a fence between the two properties.

   d. There must be no disagreement between the two parties as to appropriateness of the line during the statutory period.

D. Riparian rights — Refers to those rights of a property owner of land that borders on a water body

1. The rights include the use of the shore and ownership of land under the water surface and therefore use of the water.

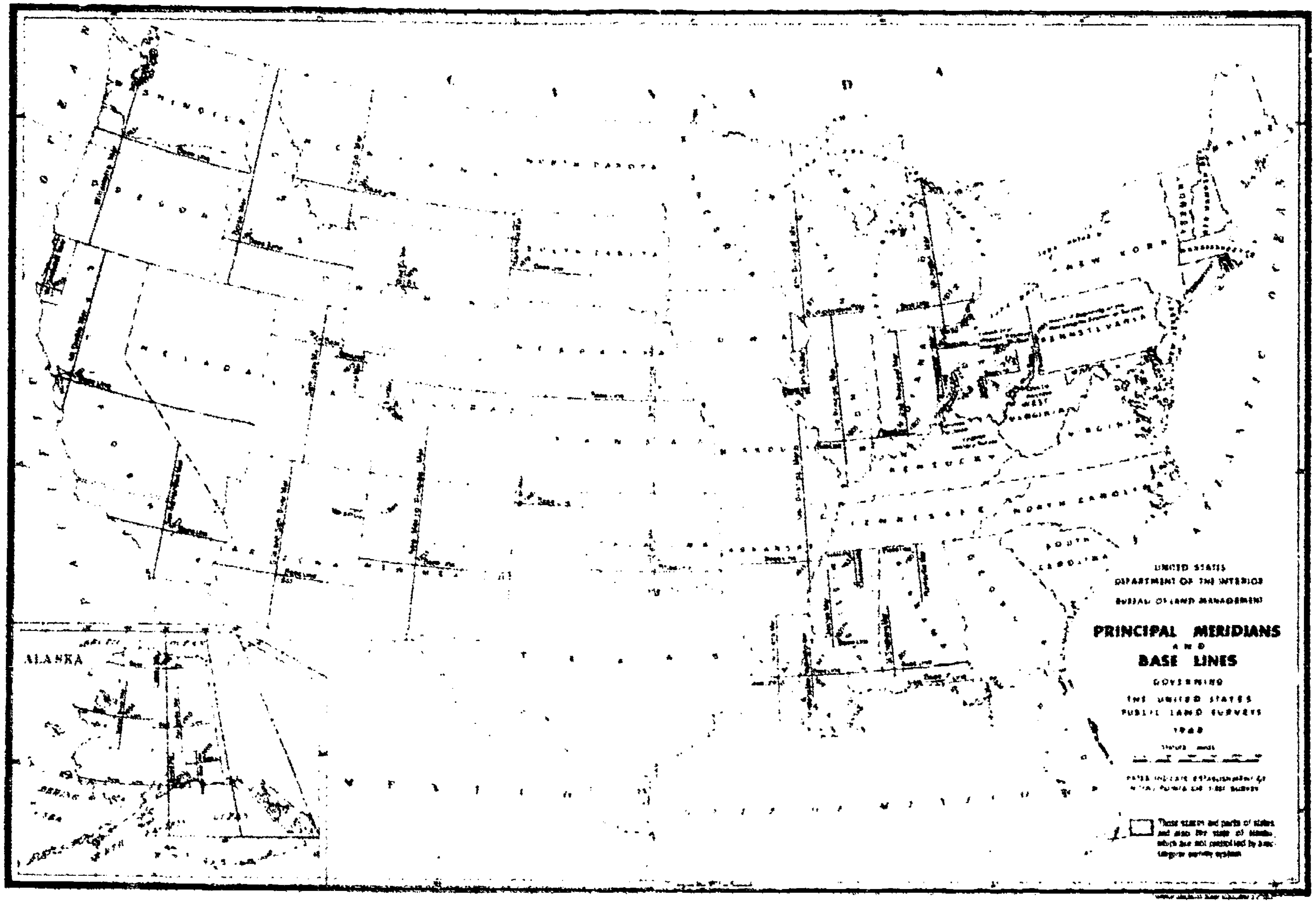
INFORMATION SHEET

2. Ownership may extend only to the high water mark or to the center of a stream or river.

3. Boundaries are both irregular and subject to change.

4. Shoreline road allowances: certain survey systems incorporate a publicly owned strip (usually 1 chain wide) parallel with the shoreline or high water mark.

Principal Meridians and Base Lines

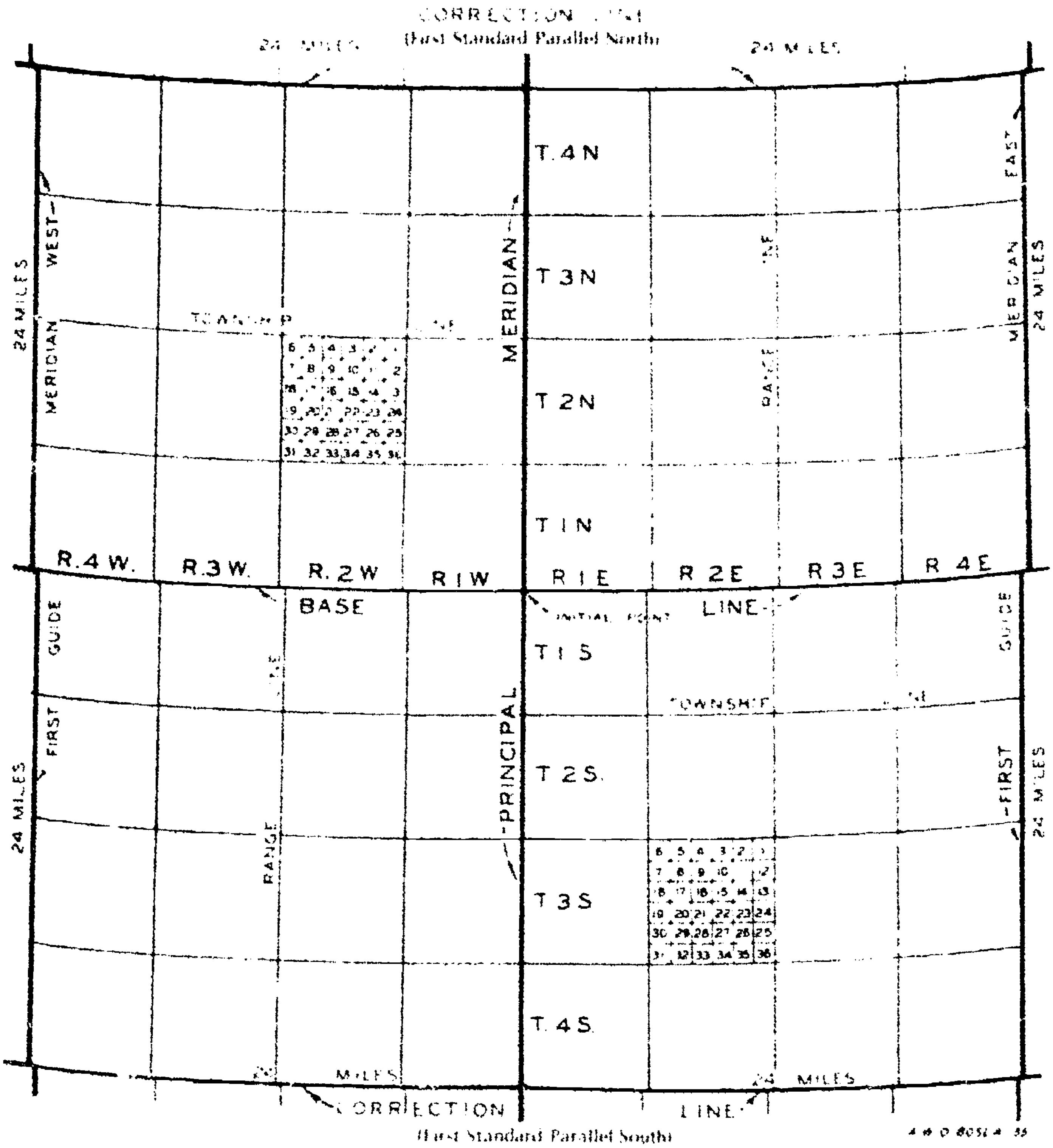


TM 1

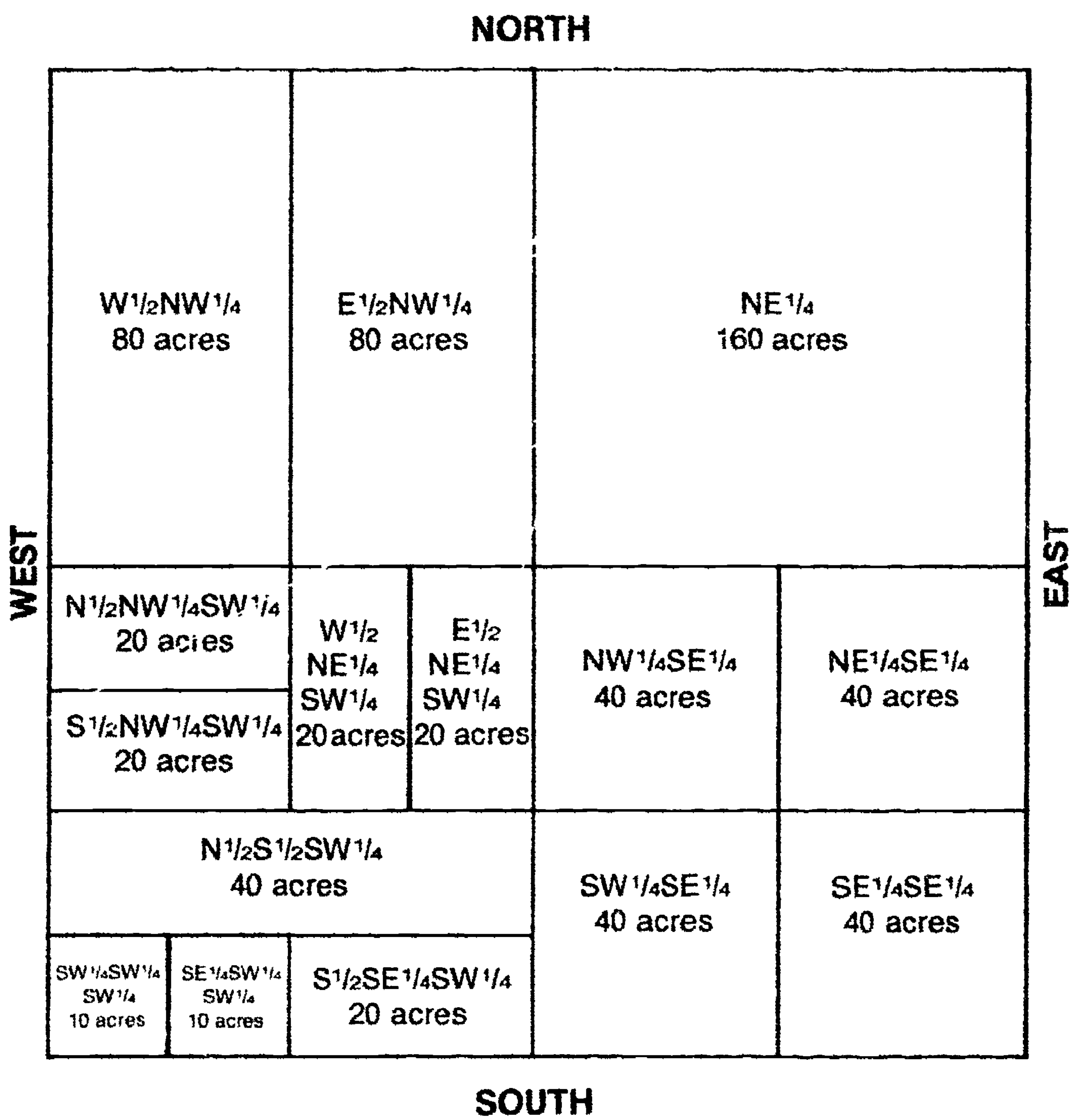
CD-323

319

U.S. Public Land Survey System

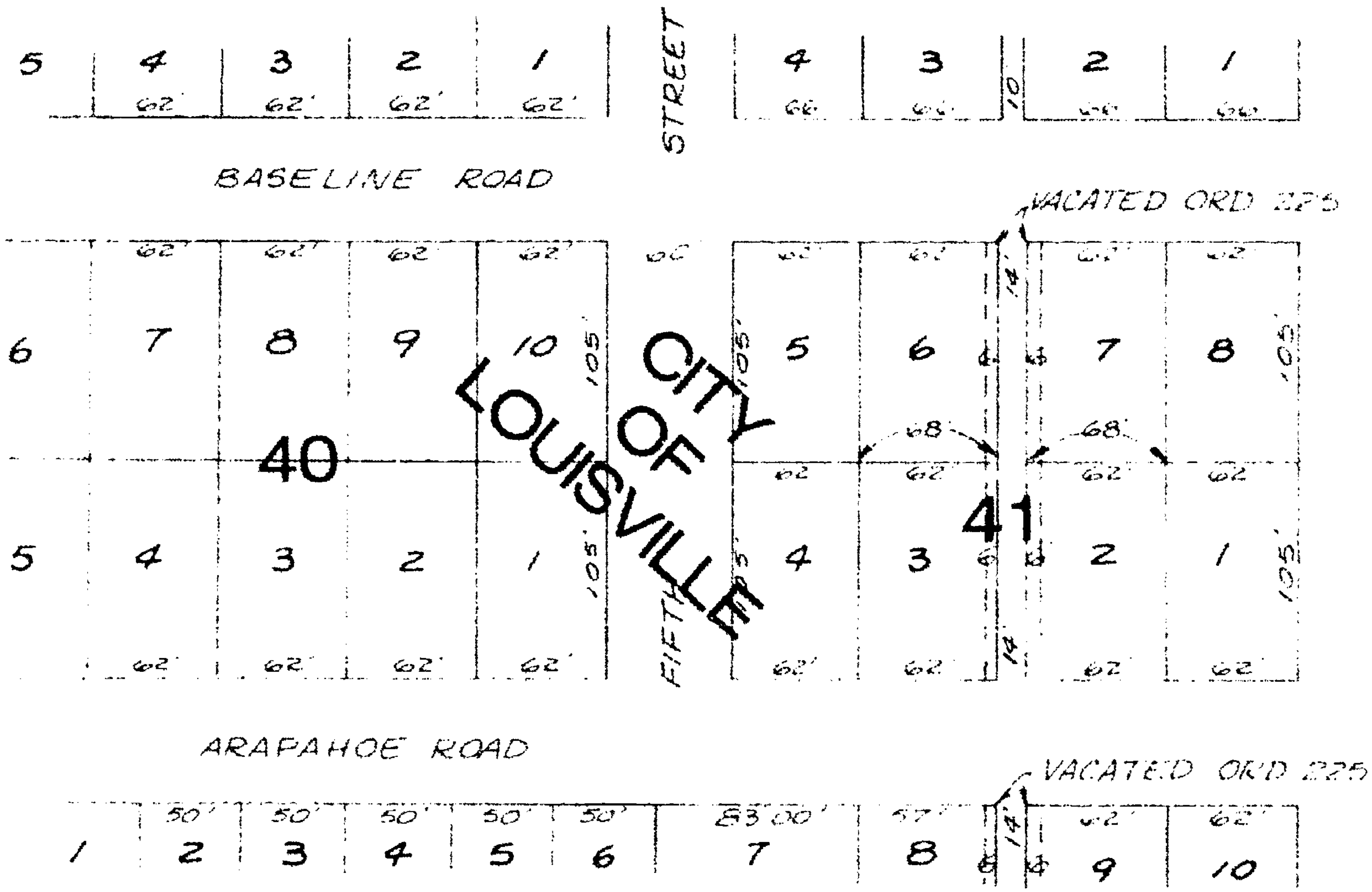


Sample Subdivision of a Section

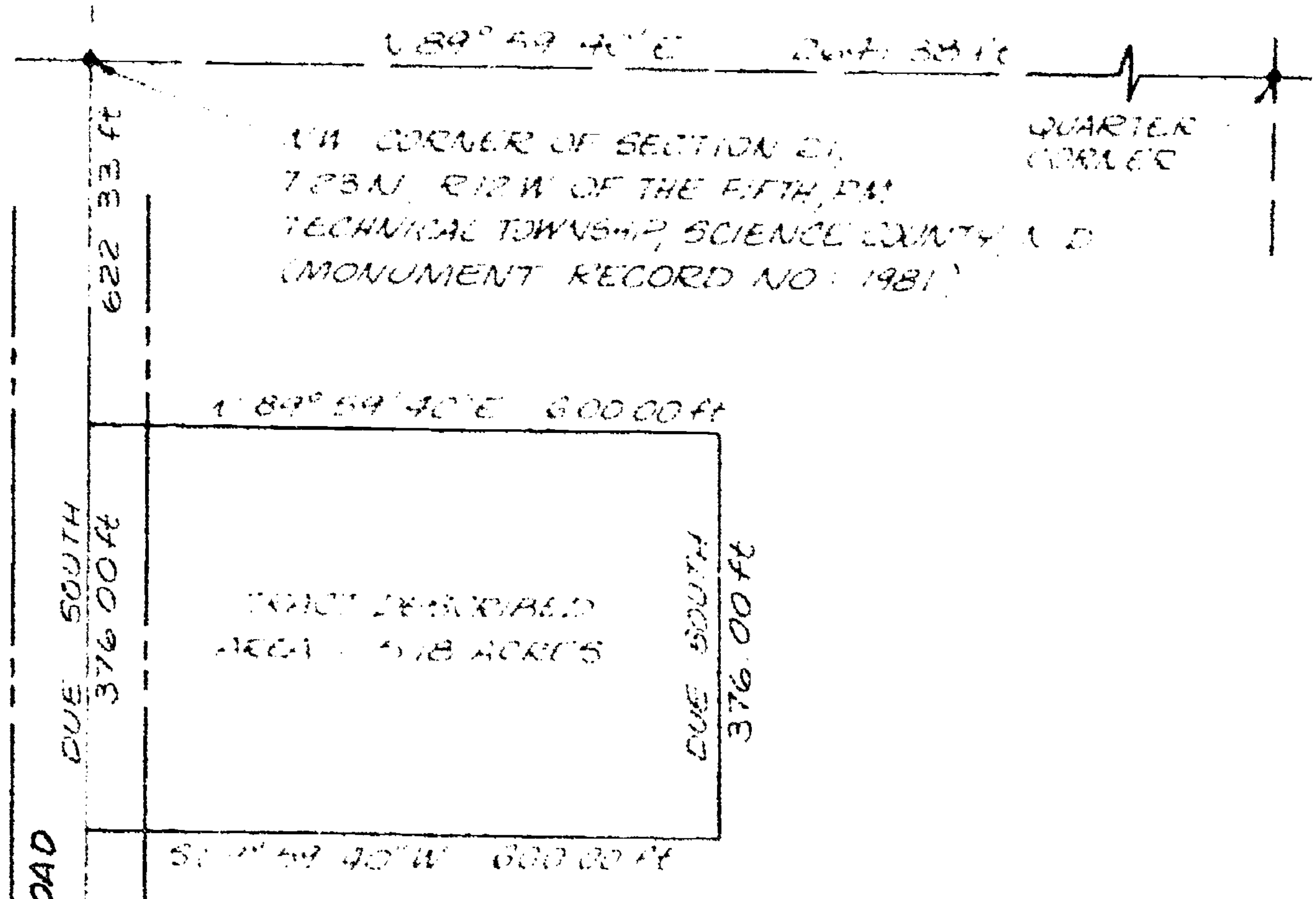


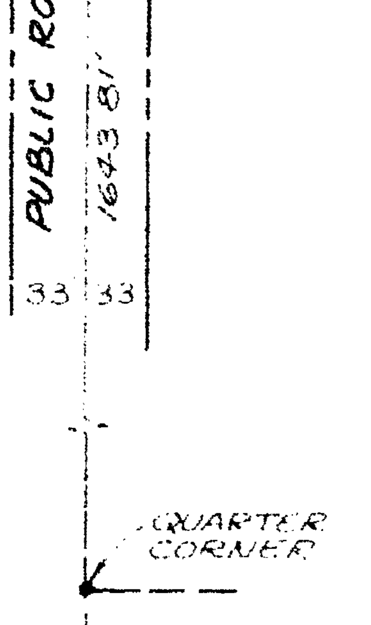
Lot and Block Description

LOT 8, BLOCK 40, BOULDER SUBDIVISION,
CITY OF LOUISVILLE, BOULDER COUNTY
STATE OF COLORADO



Typical Metes and Bounds Description



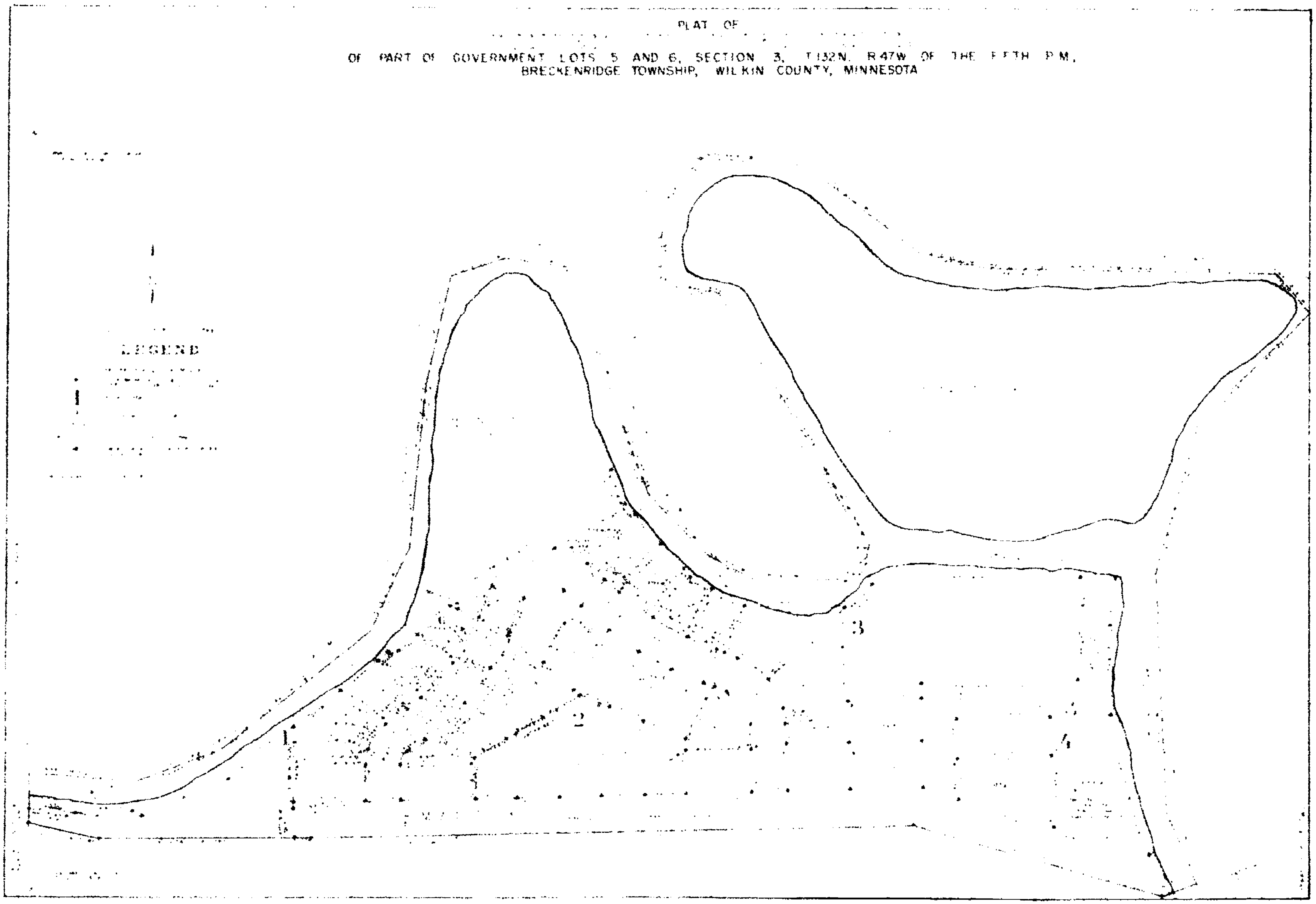


All that part of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 21, Township 123 North, Range 12 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Technical Township, Science County, North Dakota described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Section 21; thence on an assumed bearing of Due South on and along the west line of Section 21 at a distance of 622.33 feet to the point of beginning; thence North 89 degrees 59 minutes 40 seconds East a distance of 600.00 feet; thence Due South a distance of 376.00 feet; thence South 89 degrees 59 minutes 40 seconds West a distance of 600.00 feet to the said west line of Section 21; thence Due North a distance of 376.00 feet on and along the said west line of Section 21 to the point of beginning.

The above described tract contains 5.18 acres more or less and is subject to an existing public road over and across its most westerly 33.00 feet.

Sample Plat


PLAT OF
OF PART OF GOVERNMENT LOTS 5 AND 6, SECTION 3, T132N, R47W OF THE FIFTH P.M.,
BRECKENRIDGE TOWNSHIP, WILKIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA
LEGEND
1
2
3
4

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

HANDOUT #1 — STATE PLANE COORDINATE GRID SYSTEMS

The mapping grid systems used in the United States vary from state to state, and in some cases, from state zone to state zone. The following is a listing of the states, their zones, and the grid system used per zone. It will be observed that there are two grid systems used in the United States: the Lambert conformal projection, and the transverse Mercator projection.

State and Zone	Mapping Grid System
Alabama	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Alaska	
zone 1	oblique transverse Mercator projection
zones 2-9	transverse Mercator projection
zone 10	Lambert conformal projection
Arizona	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
central	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Arkansas	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
California	
zones 1-7	Lambert conformal projection
Colorado	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
central	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Connecticut	Lambert conformal projection
Delaware	transverse Mercator projection
Florida	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
northern	Lambert conformal projection
Georgia	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Hawaii	
zones 1-5	transverse Mercator projection
Idaho	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
central	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Illinois	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Indiana	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Iowa	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Kansas	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Kentucky	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Louisiana	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Maine	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Maryland	Lambert conformal projection
Massachusetts	
mainland	Lambert conformal projection
island	Lambert conformal projection
Michigan	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
central	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Minnesota	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
central	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Mississippi	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Missouri	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
central	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
Montana	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
central	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Nebraska	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Nevada	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
central	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
New Hampshire	transverse Mercator projection
New Jersey	transverse Mercator projection

HANDOUT #1

State and Zone	Mapping Grid System
New Mexico	
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
central	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
New York	
Long Island	Lambert conformal projection
eastern	transverse Mercator projection
central	transverse Mercator projection
western	transverse Mercator projection
North Carolina	Lambert conformal projection
North Dakota	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Ohio	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Oklahoma	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Oregon	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Pennsylvania	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Rhode Island	transverse Mercator projection
South Carolina	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
South Dakota	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Tennessee	Lambert conformal projection
Texas	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
north central	Lambert conformal projection
central	Lambert conformal projection
south central	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Utah	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
central	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Vermont	transverse Mercator projection
Virginia	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Washington	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
West Virginia	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Wisconsin	
northern	Lambert conformal projection
central	Lambert conformal projection
southern	Lambert conformal projection
Wyoming	
zones 1-4	transverse Mercator projection

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — ANSWER QUESTIONS BASED ON THE U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY SYSTEM

Directions: Using the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle map provided by your instructor, answer the following questions:

Questions

1. The scale of this maps is____________________

2. The map series is____________________

3. The contour interval is____________________

4. Date of issue____________________

5. Magnetic declination at date of issue____________________

6. Year(s) of original survey____________________

7. Year of revised (updated) survey____________________

8. What would be the next map to the

   south: ________________ SE: ________________

   west: ________________ SW: ________________

   north: ________________ NW: ________________

   east: ________________ NE: ________________

9. In parts, what range(s) is covered by the map?____________________

10. In parts, what township(s) is covered by the map?____________________

11. Approximately how many square miles are covered by this map?____________________

12. Choose three cultural features (church, water tank, etc.), and give the legal description of each location using township and range.

    a. ____________________

    b. ____________________

    c. ____________________

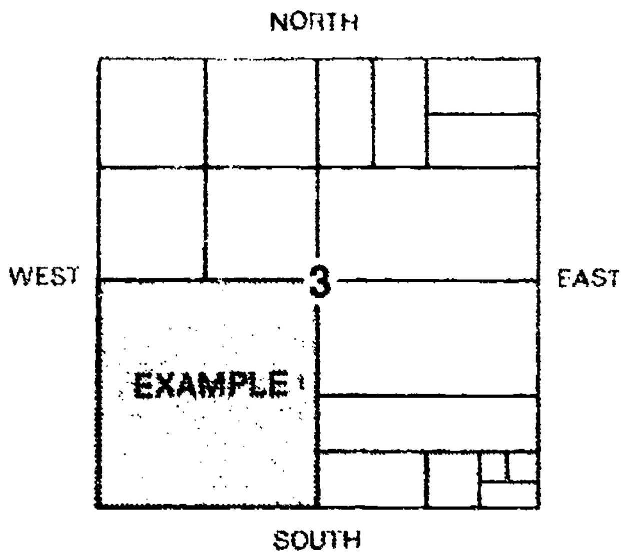
LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — WRITE AND LOCATE DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUBDIVISION OF A SECTION

PART I — WRITE DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUBDIVISION OF A SECTION

Directions: Write the legal description and acreage of the shaded area of each section given. (Refer to TM 3, Sample Subdivision of a Section.)

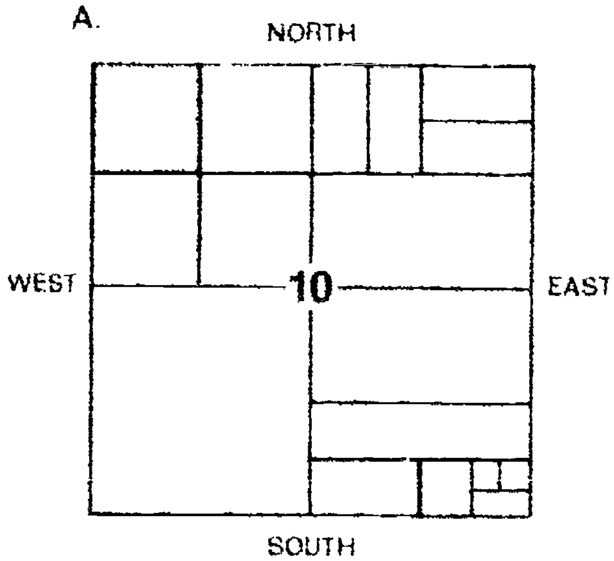
Example:



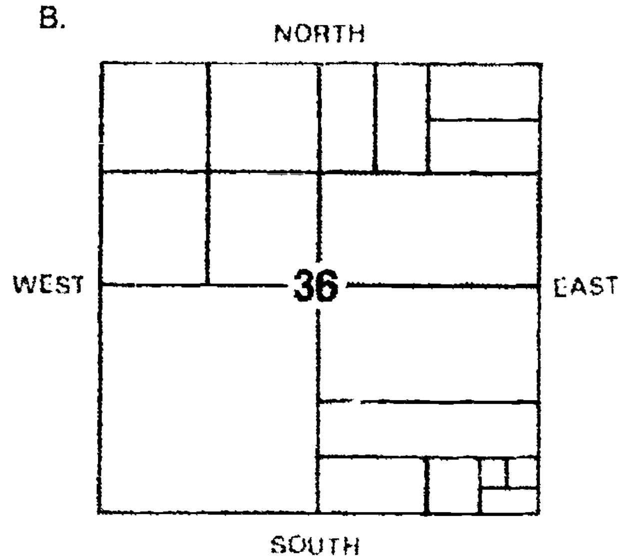
SW 1/4, SECTION 3

ACRES: 160

A.



B.



A. ______________________

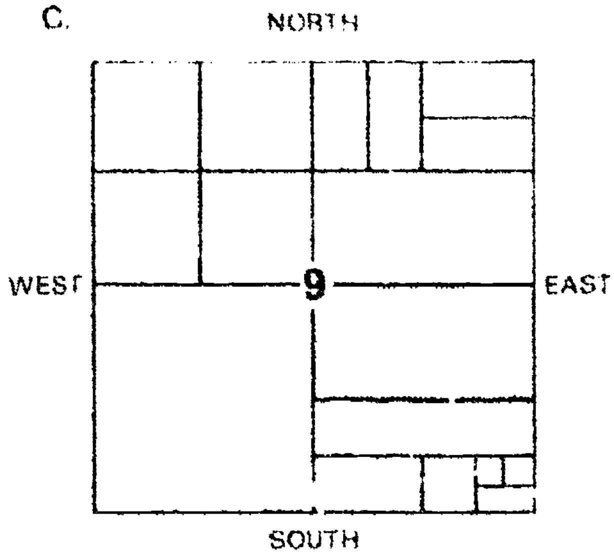
ACRES: ______________________

B. ______________________

ACRES: ______________________

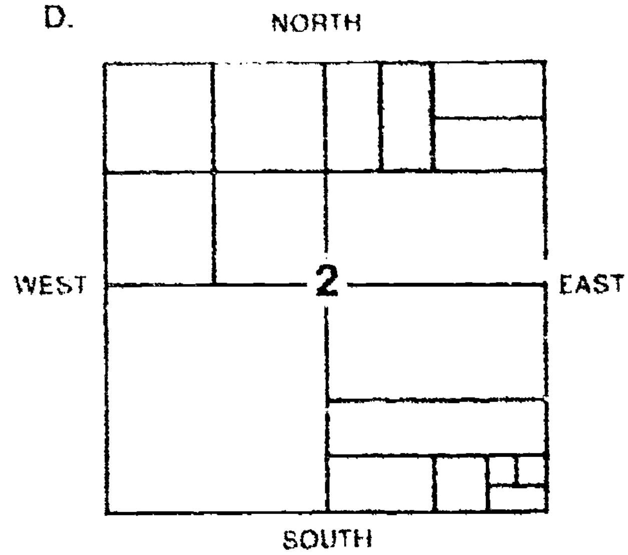
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

C.



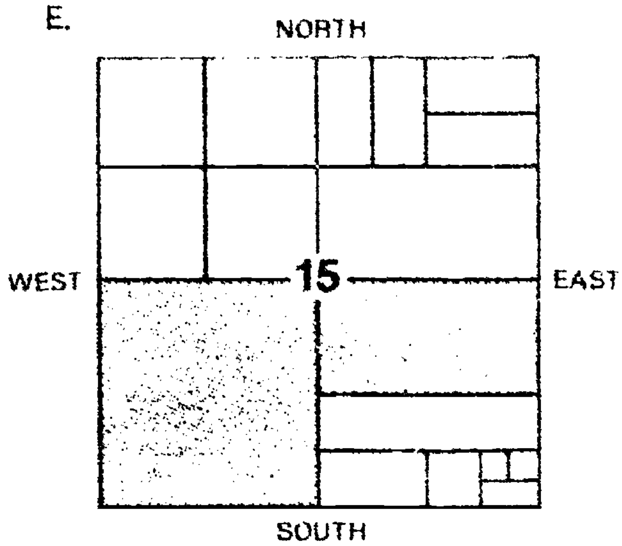
ACRES:

D.



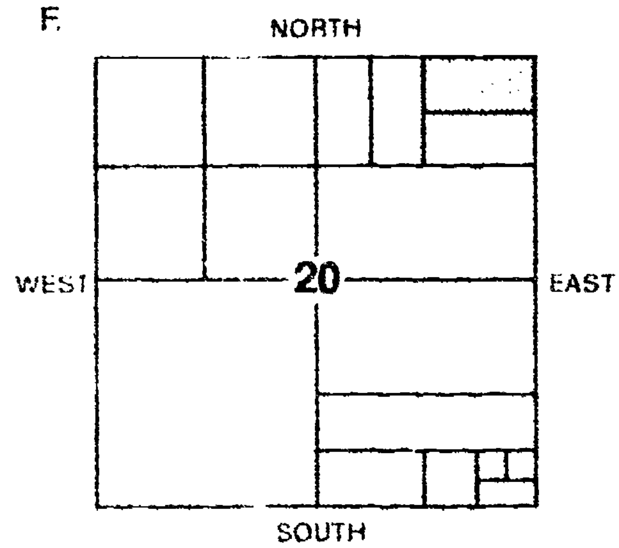
ACRES:

E.



ACRES:

F.



ACRES:

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

PART II – LOCATE SUBDIVISION OF A SECTION

Directions: The illustrations given are blocks that represent sections and legal descriptions. Using the descriptions given, do the following:

1. Label the section number in the center of section.
2. Subdivide each section according to the legal description. Shade this area in.
3. Give acreage of the shaded area in space provided.

Given Descriptions

Example: NE 1/4, SECT 2

A. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SECT 10

B. N 1/2, NE 1/4, SECT 31

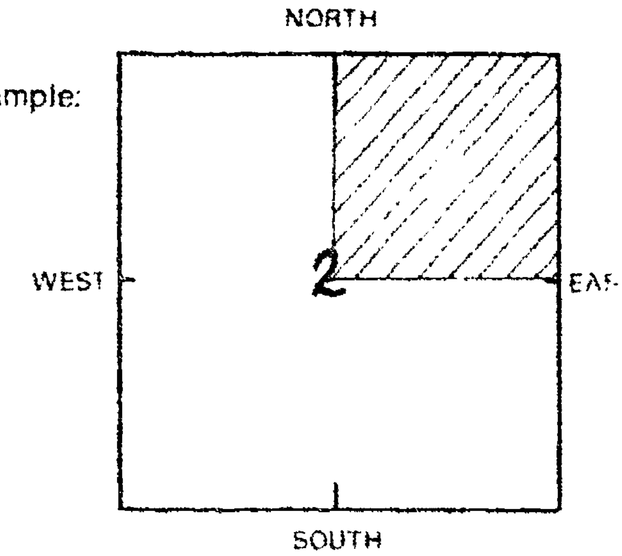
C. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SECT 7

D. SE 1/4 & S 1/2, NE 1/4, SECT 23

E. N 1/2, SECT 5

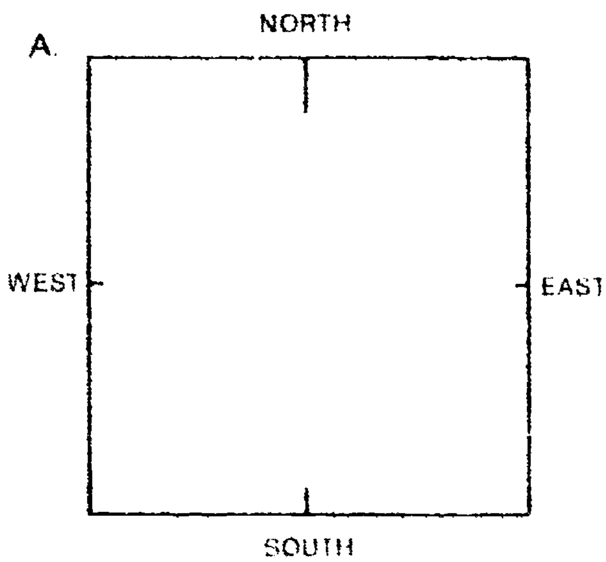
F. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SECT 16

Example:



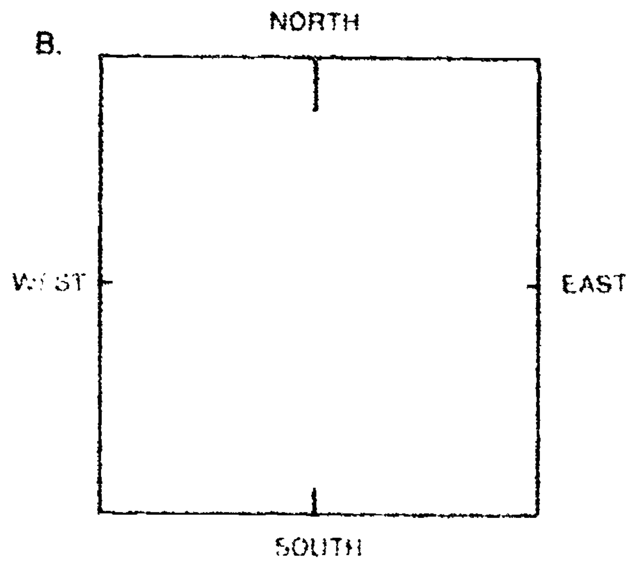
ACRES: 160

A.



ACRES:________________

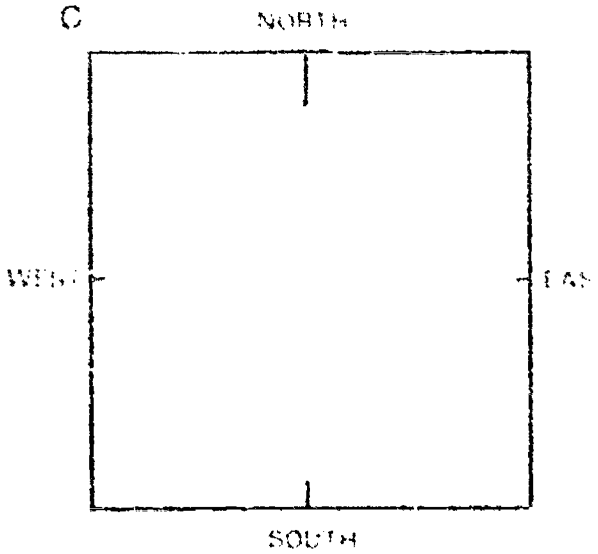
B.



ACRES:________________

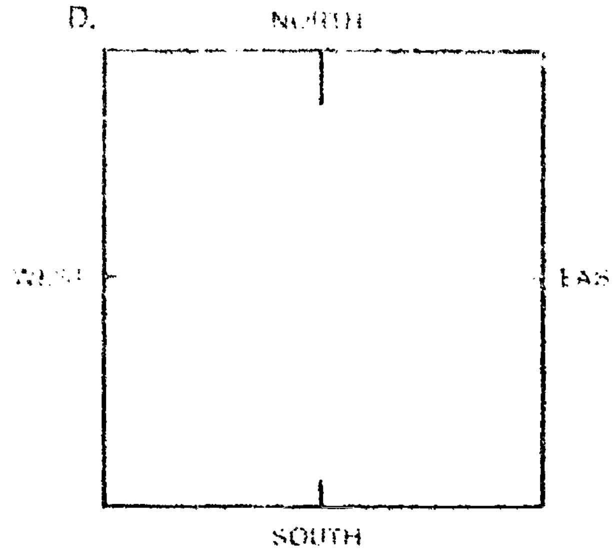
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

C.



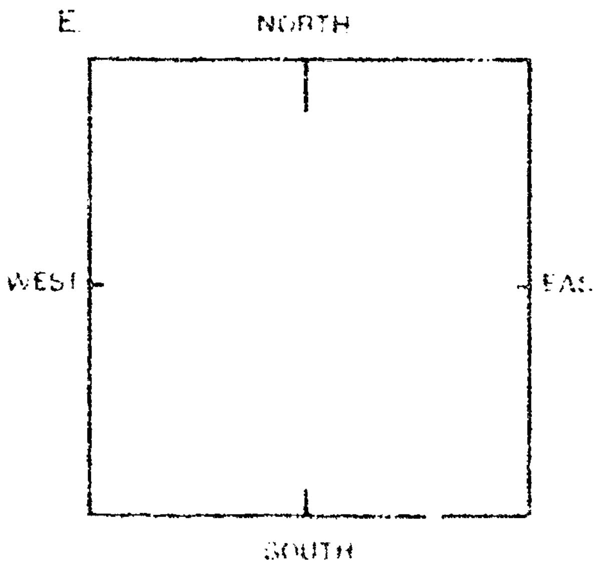
ACRES: ____________________

D.



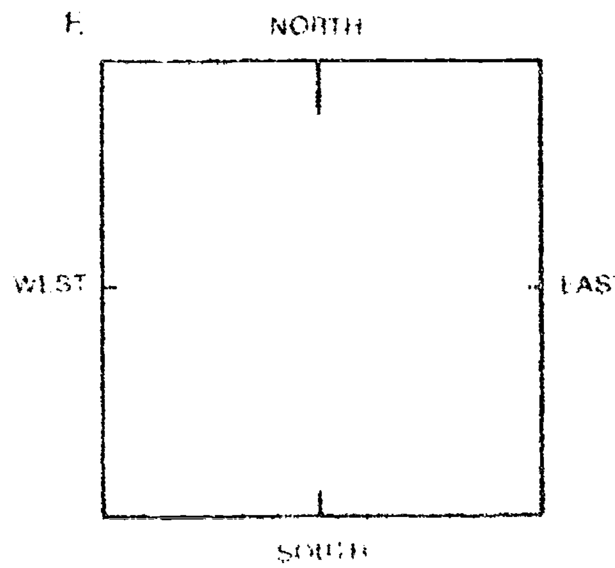
ACRES: ____________________

E.



ACRES: ____________________

F.



ACRES: ____________________

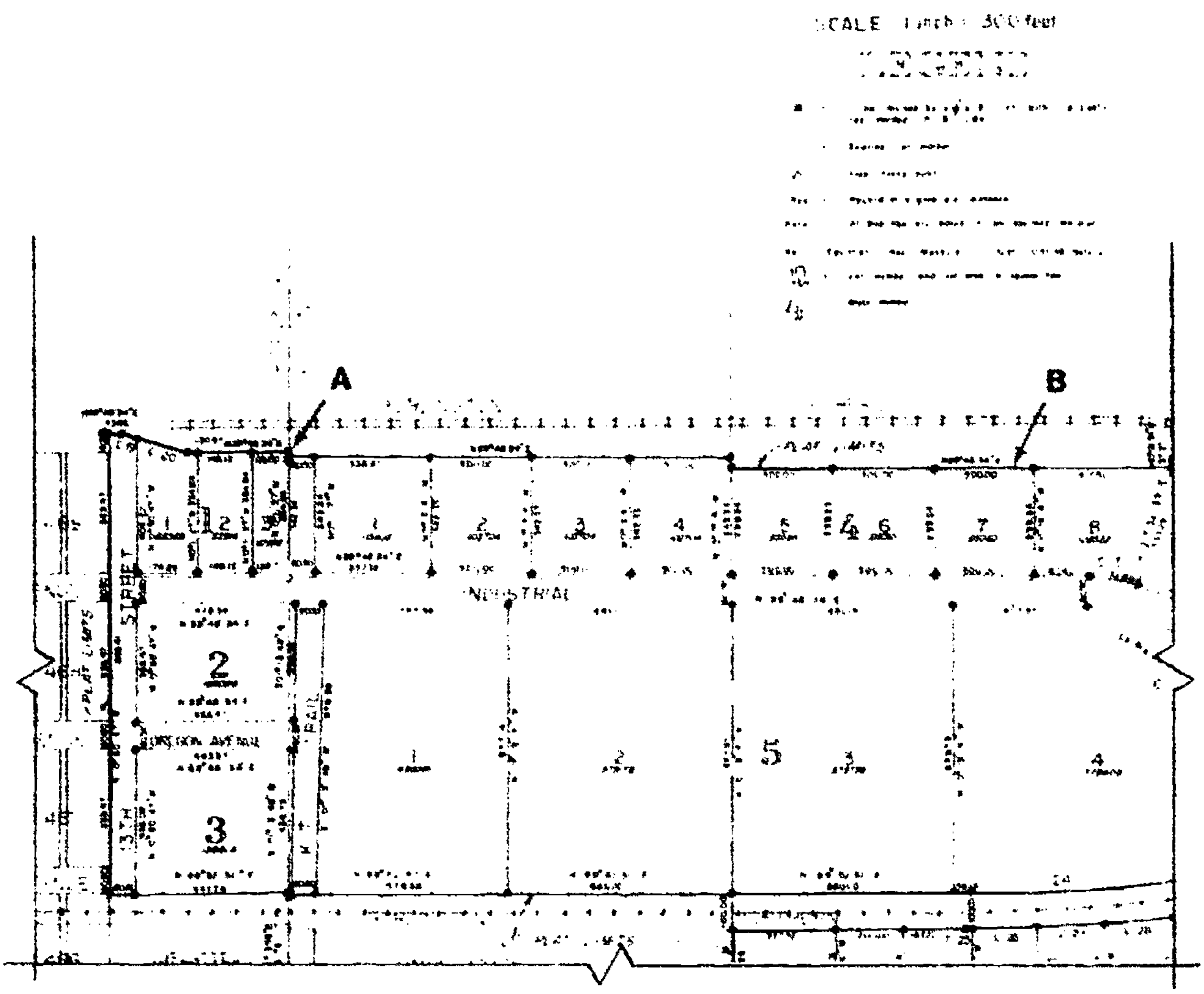
LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3 — WRITE A LOT AND BLOCK DESCRIPTION

Directions: In the space below write a description for the two lots shaded on this partial subdivision plat.

PLAT OF BRECKENRIDGE INDUSTRIAL PARK

A PART OF SECTION 9, TOWNSHIP 132 NORTH, RANGE 47 WEST WITHIN THE CITY OF BRECKENRIDGE, AND A PART OF SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 132 NORTH, RANGE 47 WEST WITHIN BRECKENRIDGE TOWNSHIP, ALL WITHIN THE FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, WILKIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA



A. ____

____

B. ____

____

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4 — IDENTIFY COMPONENTS USED TO DEVELOP A PLAT

Directions: Answer the following questions referring to Transparency 6 for the answers about the Plat of Conzemius Subdivision.

1. Conzemius Subdivision is in what county? ____________________

2. This is a county in the state of ____________________.

3. Give the name of the township. ____________________

4. What river appears in the plat? ____________________

5. What are the township and range numbers of the west quarter corner of section 3?

   ____

6. What is the elevation of the bench mark on top of the base of the cable T.V. tower?

   ____

7. How wide is the existing utility easement? ____________________

8. What section is this plat in? ____________________

9. How many blocks are listed on the map? ____________________

10. How wide is the drainage easement? ____________________

11. How many acres are in the platted area? ____________________

12. How many square feet are in Lot 6, Block 3? ____________________

13. What is the bearing and distance of the line that is common to Lot 7 and Lot 8 in Block 3? ____________________

14. What is the scale of the map? ____________________

15. What number sheet is this plat? ____________________

16. Sketch the symbol used to identify a recovered existing corner monument.

   ____

17. How wide are the utility easements centered on the lot lines? ____________________

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4

18. Give the principal meridian used to develop this plat. ______________________

19. What is the right-of-way width of Island Way? ______________________

20. What is the book and page number where the existing City of Breckenridge Utility Easement can be found? ______________________

21. What quarter section is the Conzemius Subdivision in? ______________________

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1 — [illegible]

Assignment Sheet #2

PART I

A. NW [illegible] NW [illegible] SECT [illegible] (40 acres)

B. S [illegible] NE [illegible] SECT 30 (80 acres)

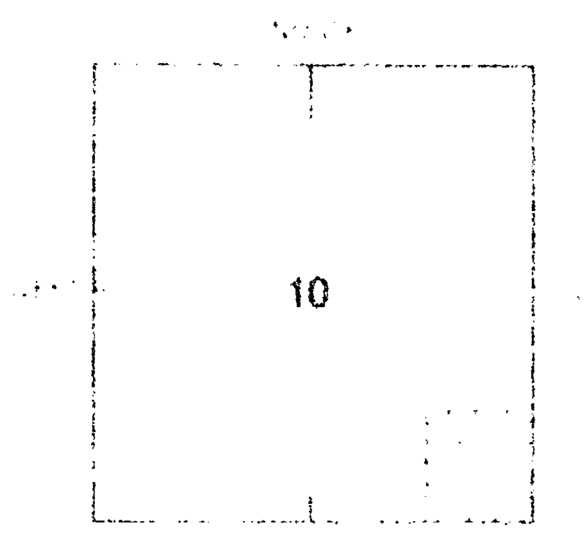
C. N [illegible] S [illegible] [illegible] SEC 7 [illegible] (40 acres)

D. E [illegible] NW [illegible] NE [illegible] SECT [illegible] (20 acres)

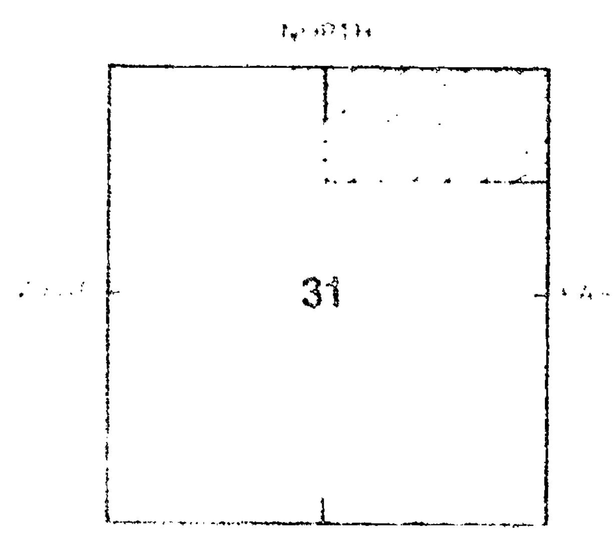
E. SW [illegible] and N [illegible] SE [illegible] SECT [illegible] acres)

F. N [illegible] NE [illegible] NE [illegible] SECT 29 (20 acres)

PART II

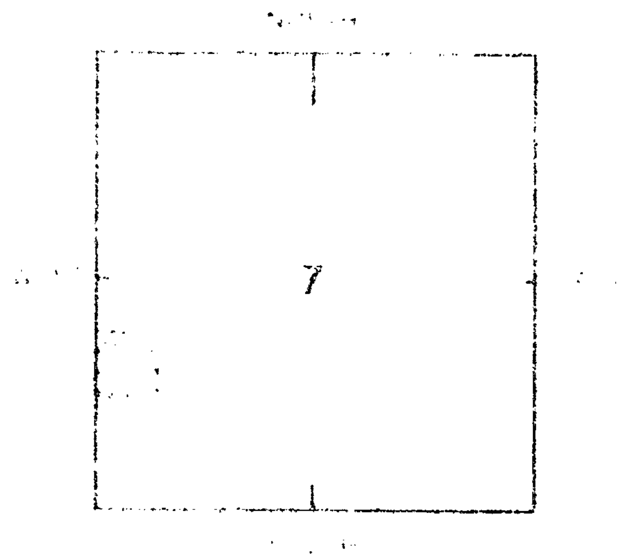


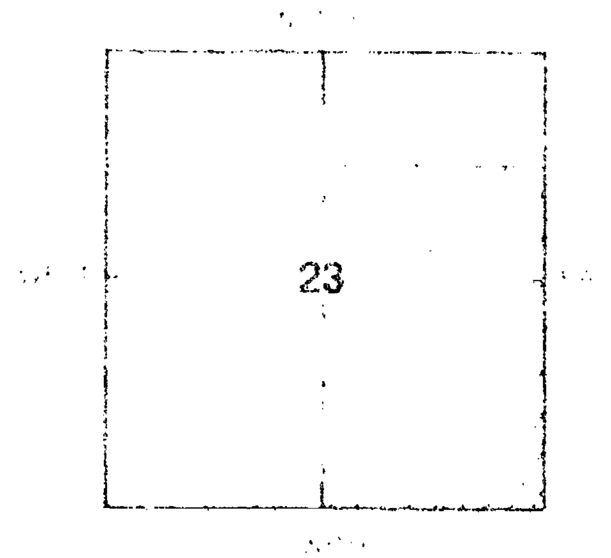
A. [illegible] acres



B. [illegible] acres

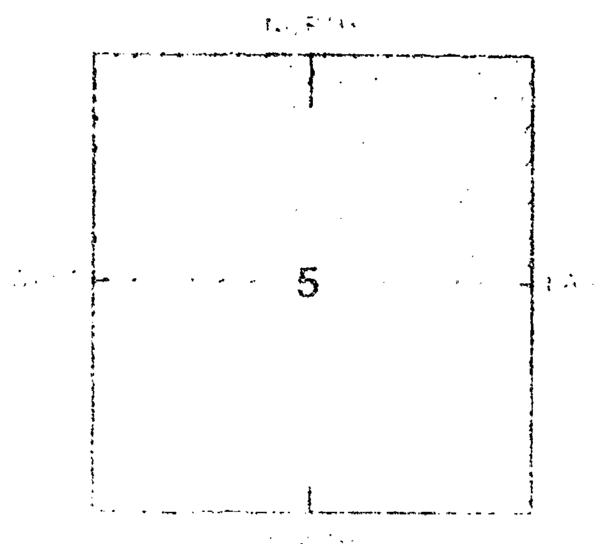
ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

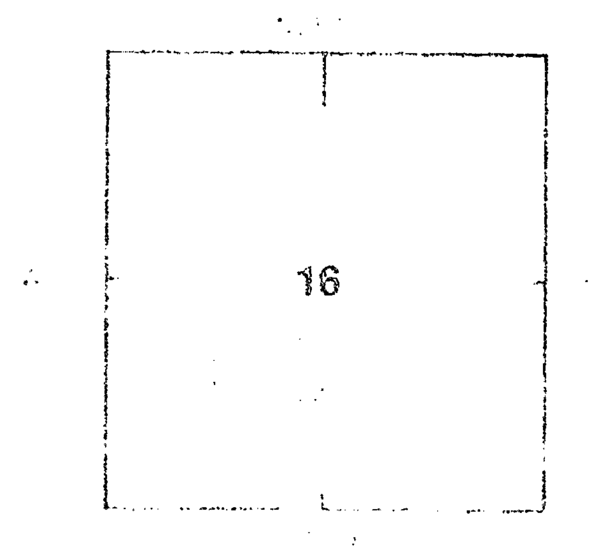




C [illegible]

D [illegible]





E [illegible] acres

F [illegible]

Assignment Sheet #2

A. Lot [illegible], Block 1, [illegible] Park [illegible] of Minnesota

B. Lot 7, [illegible] Park [illegible] of Minnesota

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #4

1. Wilkin County
2. Minnesota
3. Breckenridge
4. Otter Tail River
5. T 132 N, R 47 W
6. 966.19 FT
7. 15 FT
8. Section
9. 4
10. 33 FT
11. 40.14 ± acres
12. 21468 SQ FT
13. N 84° 19' 45"E, 134.19 FT
14. 1" = 100 FT
15. Sheet 1
16. [illegible]
17. 16 FT
18. 5th PM.
19. 75.00 FT
20. Book 214, Page 512
21. SW [illegible]

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

1. Match the terms on the right with the

(NOTE: The terms on this page

_____a. Arc distance measured in degrees west om the prime meridian

_____b. In surveying, the direction reference to a meridian

_____c. The meridian of Greenwich, England

_____d. An interest or right in land that entitles its holder use

_____e. A meridian established lishing a reference of the public land

_____f. Lines of longitude

_____g. The direction quadrants of or south

_____h. A type of land boundaries area is divided right-of-ways, etc.

_____i. Vertical distance mean sea level earth's surface

_____j. Permanent points

_____k. Established ments are started

_____l. A method that a record plat

1. Bearing
2. Course
3. Easement
4. Elevation
5. Longitude
6. Lot and block
7. Meridian
8. Monument
9. Point of beginning
10. Prime meridian
11. Principal meridian
12. Subdivision

TEST

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on this page only.)

_____m. A survey that locates property corners and boundary lines; usually closed with a traverse

_____n. An unimproved tract of land surveyed and divided into lots for purposes of sale

_____o. The subdivision of a township such as into a section, half section, quarter section, quarter-quarter section, or sixteenth section or lotting, section, township, and range numbers and the description of the principal meridian to which referred

_____p. A principal parallel that runs straight east and west and that is used in establishing the public land survey system of land description

_____q. Arc distance measured in degrees north and south of the equator

_____r. Legal document which specifies the ownership of the land

_____s. A written statement recognized by law as a definite location of a tract of land by reference to a survey, recorded map, or adjoining property

_____t. Similar to a plat but showing all buildings, roads, and utilities

_____u. A measurement tool composed of links, originally 66 feet in length

_____v. A horizontal direction measured in degrees from 0 to 360, usually measured from the north

_____w. A survey of large areas of land in which corrections are made for the curvature of the earth's surface

_____x. The line of longitude at the center of a projection

_____y. The direction a free magnet responds to the earth's magnetic pull

_____z. A relatively permanent material bearing a mark of elevation whose elevation is above or below the adopted datum

13. Azimuth
14. Base line
15. Bench mark
16. Central meridian
17. Chain
18. Deed
19. Geodetic survey
20. Land survey
21. Latitude
22. Legal description
23. Magnetic meridian
24. Plot plan
25. Subdivision — real estate
26. Subdivision — USPLS

TEST

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on this page only.)

_____aa.	A set of numbers used in specifying the location of a point	27. Bounds
_____bb.	A map of a piece of land	28. Coordinates
_____cc.	Bearing and distances cited as courses, measurement of property lines expressed in units of feet, yards, or rods	29. Datum
_____dd.	Monuments which define the boundary or limit of property	30. Metes
_____ee.	Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as a reference or base for other quantities. In ordinary survey usage is a defined reference for survey measurements	31. Plat
_____ff.	A method of surveying in which the stations are points on the ground at the vertices of a chain or network of triangles	32. Public domain
_____gg.	A marked and/or described point whose position has been determined by triangulation	33. Traverse
_____hh.	Any or all of those areas of land ceded to the federal government by the original states and to such other lands as were later acquired by treaty, purchase, or cession and are disposed of only under the authority of Congress	34. Triangulation
_____ii.	In surveying, a sequence of lengths and directions of lines between points on the earth, obtained by field measurements and used to determine the positions of points through use of trigonometric computation	35. Triangulation station

TEST

2. Match the methods of legal land descriptions on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a. A survey of an irregularly-shaped tract of land, not conforming to the rectangular system of survey

_____b. A system inaugurated by the Continental Congress on May 20, 1785, for the survey of the public lands of the United States. Its distinguishing characteristic is that in the main, and in all cases where practical, its units are in rectangular form

_____c. The systems established by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, one for each state in the union, used for defining positions of geodetic stations in terms of plane-rectangular (X and Y) coordinates

_____d. A method of describing land by referring to a recorded plat, the lot number, the county, and state

1. U.S. public land survey system
2. Lot and block description
3. Metes and bounds survey
4. State plane coordinates systems

3. Complete statements concerning the United States system of rectangular survey by circling the correct words.

a. There are **(25, 35)** principal meridians.

b. The principal meridian is fixed by a **(longitudinal, latitudinal)** reading.

c. There are **(32, 50)** base lines.

d. **(Range lines, Township lines)** are east-west lines at six mile intervals parallel to the base line.

e. **(Range lines, Township lines)** are north-south lines at six mile intervals parallel to the principal meridian.

f. The Congressional act in 1796 directed each township to be subdivided into **(24, 36)** sections.

g. Each section measures approximately **(1, 24)** square mile(s).

h. The sections in each township are numbered consecutively with #1 in the **(southeast, northeast)** corner.

i. Correction lines serve as new base lines every **(10, 24, 50)** miles.

j. **(Irregular, Fractional)** sections are expected in counties bordering oceans, lakes, and streams.

TEST

4. Complete the following statements concerning the subdivision of a section by filling in the blanks with the correct words.

   a. In 1800 Congress directed that a section could be subdivided in ____________ and ____________ halves (320 acres each).

   b. In 1805 Congress directed further subdivision into ____________ sections and the monumenting of all of those section corners.

   c. At later dates Congress directed further subdivision of the section into ____________ sections.

   d. This subdivision of ____________ acres is the smallest statutory division of regular sections.

   e. Legal descriptions of land which follow the regular subdivision of a regular section must include the section, township, and ____________.

   f. A complete description always begins with the ____________ division.

5. Complete the following statements concerning lot and block descriptions by circling the correct words.

   a. Lot and blocks describe (**subdivision boundaries, small units of property in a subdivision**).

   b. A legal lot and block must be filed with the (**county, state**) as part of a plat.

   c. Each block is (**numbered, lettered**) consecutively.

   d. Each lot carries a (**number, letter**) shown in consecutive order within the block.

   e. A (**lot, block, plat**) is captioned with the legal description.

   f. Advantage of lot and block description is (**it shows all lots in relationship to other parcels of land, it is useful for irregularly-shaped land**).

6. Select true statements concerning metes and bounds descriptions by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

   _____a. Is the newest manner of describing land

   _____b. Is the method employed for demarcation of tracts of land in the original thirteen states

   _____c. Is often used to describe irregularly-shaped plats

   _____d. Description may begin at any point

   _____e. Begins at some point in the boundary of the tract and then recites the courses (directions) and distances from point to point entirely around the tract

   _____f. All bounds are listed in rational order and referenced to a chart by bearing, distance, and monuments

   _____g. The description need not close

   _____h. A plat cannot be drawn from a metes and bounds description

TEST

7. a. List five components used to develop a plat.

1) ____________________

2) ____________________

3) ____________________

4) ____________________

5) ____________________

b. If part of public lands, list two additional components used.

1) ____________________

2) ____________________

8. Complete the following statements concerning state plane coordinates by circling the correct words.

a. Was established in (**1933, 1953**) by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

b. Uses a (**circular, rectangular**) grid designed to fit the curved shape of the earth to a plane surface with as little distortion as possible

c. Is used for defining positions of (**coastal, geodetic**) stations in terms of plane rectangular (X and Y) coordinates

d. (**Many, All**) states have established by law a state plane coordinate system in either the Lambert projection or the transverse Mercator projection with one or more zones.

e. Lambert and Mercator grid systems each select (**one, ten**) true meridian(s).

f. All north-south lines of the grids are drawn (**parallel, perpendicular**) to the central meridian.

g. The (**Lambert, Mercator**) projection grid assigns an X value at the central meridian (Y axis) of 2,000,000 ft and a Y value at the X axis of "0" ft.

h. The (**Lambert, Mercator**) projection grid assigns an X value to the central meridian (Y axis) of 500,000 ft and a Y value to the X axis of "0" ft.

i. The transverse Mercator projection was limited to 158 miles (approx.) in the (**north-south, east-west**) width to minimize distortion.

j. The Lambert projection was limited to 158 miles (approx.) in the (**north-south, east-west**) direction to minimize distortion.

k. Coordinates are based on (**sea level, 100 feet above sea level**).

l. Is used extensively for photogrammetric plotting and (**manual, electronic**) surveying

TEST

9. Match the common legal aspects of land acquisition on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a. 1) Two adjoining property owners agree to a common boundary that does not follow the original surveyed line.
2) Area in question must be used exclusively and openly by respective property owner for at least 20 years.
3) There must be no disagreement between the two parties as to appropriateness of the line during the statutory period.
4) There must be a physical demarcation such as a fence between the two properties.

_____b. The following basic elements must be present for a period of 10-20 years: possession is against wishes of owner and without consent, possession is open, actual improvements are present, and possession must be exclusive, continuous, and hostile to the rightful owner.

_____c. The right of a public authority to take property for public use; requisites include

1) A clear statement of necessity is made.
2) The acquisition is in the public interest.
3) No substitute property will do.
4) Reimbursement will be at fair market value to the owner.

_____d. Refers to those rights of a property owner of land that borders on a water body

1. Adverse possession
2. Eminent domain
3. Acquiescience of possession
4. Riparian rights

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

10. Answer questions based on the U.S. public land survey system. (Assignment Sheet #1)

11. Write and locate descriptions for the subdivisior a section. (Assignment Sheet #2)

12. Write a lot and block description. (Assignment Sheet #

13. Identify components used to develop a plat. (Assignment Sheet #4)

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS
UNIT V

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	5	k.	9	u.	17	ee.	29
b.	2	l.	6	v.	13	ff.	34
c.	10	m.	20	w.	19	gg.	35
d.	3	n.	25	x.	16	hh.	32
e.	11	o.	26	y.	23	ii.	33
f.	7	p.	14	z.	15		
g.	1	q.	21	aa.	28		
h.	12	r.	18	bb.	31		
i.	4	s.	22	cc.	30		
j.	8	t.	24	dd.	27		

2. a. 3
   b. 1
   c. 4
   d. 2

3. a. 35
   b. Longitudinal
   c. 32
   d. Township lines
   e. Range lines
   f. 36
   g. One
   h. Northeast
   i. 24
   j. Fractional

4. a. East and west
   b. Quarter
   c. Quarter quarter
   d. 10
   e. Range
   f. Smallest

5. a. Small plots of property in a subdivision
   b. County
   c. Numbered
   d. Number
   e. Plat
   f. It shows all lots in relationship to other parcels of land

6. [illegible]

ANSWERS TO TEST

1. a. Any two of the following
   1) City name
   2) County name
   3) State name
   4) Lot or parcel number, letter, or name
   5) Name or number of the map
   6) Point of beginning
   7) Bearings/azimuth and distances
   8) Monuments

   b. Any two of the following
   1) Section number
   2) Township number
   3) Range number
   4) Meridian

2. a. 1933
   b. Rectangular
   c. Geodetic
   d. All
   e. One
   f. Parallel
   g. Lambert
   h. Mercator
   i. East-west
   j. North-south
   k. Sea level
   l. [illegible]

3. a. [illegible]
   b. [illegible]
   c. [illegible]
   d. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to identify drafting media and reprographic materials, ink a completed map, and be able to planimeter a map to determine area. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly performing the procedures outlined in the assignment and job sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to.

1. Match terms related to mapping drafting procedures with the correct definitions.
2. Match types of drafting media with their characteristics.
3. Select true statements concerning characteristics of scribing.
4. Match types of photographic block-out products with the correct characteristics.
5. List types of lettering used in civil drafting.
6. Complete statements concerning rules for good lettering.
7. Distinguish between the methods of map registration.
8. Match reprographic techniques with the correct uses in civil drafting.
9. List types of pressure-sensitive films.
10. List methods used for coloring maps.
11. Complete statements concerning aerial photography.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

12. List methods of drawing reproduction.
13. Arrange in order the standard sheet format for a set of civil drawings.
14. Label components of a map layout.
15. Arrange in order the steps for drafting a map or drawing.
16. List common mistakes made in map drafting.
17. Distinguish between the types of planimeters.
18. Label the parts of a polar planimeter.
19. Complete a tracing in ink of a mapped area. (Assignment Sheet #1)
20. Apply transfer film and press-on letters. (Assignment Sheet #2)
21. Demonstrate the ability to:
    a. Register a map. (Job Sheet #1)
    b. Use a polar planimeter to determine acreage. (Job Sheet #2)

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Provide students with job sheet.

H. Discuss and demonstrate the procedures outlined in the job sheet.

I. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Refer to MAVCC's *Basic Drafting, Book II*, Unit VIII, for a review on inking techniques and the use and care of technical pens.
2. Write to vendors for current catalogs for newest applications for transfer letters, forms, and symbols.
3. Set up a demonstration for current techniques in reprographics with a local drafting supply store.
4. Acquire sets of working drawings from different firms and compare style and format of the drawings.
5. Write to your state highway department for a set of drawing standards.
6. Visit a local civil engineering firm and observe the drafting methods they use.
7. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

J. Give test.

K. Evaluate test.

L. Reteach if necessary.

CONTENTS OF THIS UNIT

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

A Hoelscher, Randolph, Clifford Springer, and Jerry Dobrovolny. *Graphics for Engineers.* New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1968.

B Nelson, John A. *Drafting for Trades and Industry: Civil.* Albany, NY: Delmar Publishers, 1979.

C Madsen, David and Terence Shumaker. *Civil Drafting Technology.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

D Bies, John and Robert Long. *Mapping and Topographic Drafting.* Cincinnati, OH: South-Western Publishing Co., 1983.

E Steele, Robert. *Modern Topographic Drawing.* Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1980.

F Wattles, Gurdon. *Survey Drafting.* Orange, CA: Gurdon H. Wattles Publications, 1977.

G. Blanchard, Robert. *Pin Register Graphics.* Palo Alto, CA: Robert Blanchard, 1976.

H *Keuffel & Esser Catalog 3.* Morristown, NJ: Keuffel & Esser Company, 1985.

I *Drafting, Graphic Charting, and Digital Plotter Media Catalogue.* Morristown, NJ: Keuffel & Esser Company, 1985.

J. Wirshing, Roy and James Wirshing. *Civil Engineering Drafting.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1983.

K *Chartpak Catalog.* Stamford, CT, 1984.

L. *Drafting Manual.* Denver CO: State of Colorado Division of Highways, 1980.

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Acetate — A clear plastic film which has no drafting surface

B. Burnisher — A tool generally used to rub film, letters, or symbols onto a drawing to assure the adherence to the drafting medium

C. Gloss — A surface that has a bright, polished finish

D. Matte — A slightly rough finish free from shine or highlights

E. Medium (pl. Media) — A material used to carry information; in drafting, includes various papers and films used for written and drafted information

F. Mylar — Brand name of a polyester film used as a base for drawing in the drafting industry

G. Opaque — Not permitting the passage of light

H. Peelable film (strippable or unsensitized) — A thin film with a tacky surface that will adhere to another drawing; used to block out areas on a map or drawing

I. Planimeter — A precision instrument used to measure plane areas of any shape

J. Polyester film — A drawing medium that is matte on one or both sides for a drafting surface; accepts both ink and pencil and comes in various mil thicknesses

K. Reproducible — An original drawing on a translucent material suitable for diazo reproduction

L. Scribing/engraving instruments — Similar to mechanical instruments except that the drawing points are cutters or metal tips

M. Sensitized material — A diazo product used in the reproduction process of maps and topos; either negative or positive images can be placed on this film, with more drafting added later as needed

N. Transfer overlay — A master sheet of letters or symbols that can be easily transferred to a drawing by rubbing the symbol with a blunt instrument (burnisher) onto the proper place on the drawing

O. Translucent — Admitting and diffusing light so that objects beyond cannot be clearly distinguished; partly transparent

INFORMATION SHEET

P. Transparent — Transmitting light without appreciable scattering so that bodies lying beyond are clearly visible

Q. Vellum — A prepared tracing paper that has the quality of strength and transparency to make a good drawing surface; generally used with pencil and ink

II. **Types of drafting media and their characteristics** (Handouts #1 — #3)

(NOTE: The media listed below can be obtained from different vendors in roll stock or pre-cut sheets, plain or printed.)

A. Prepared tracing paper (vellum) — 100% rag translucent paper which accepts pencil and ink

B. Natural tracing paper (flimsy/bumwad/yellow trace) — Used for quick notes or changes over a drawing

C. Tracing and drawing polyester films — May be sensitized for special diazo reproduction process or unsensitized for standard work

1. Are available with single or double matte surfaces which accept ink, pencil, or plastic film lead

2. Are available in different mil thicknesses (.002" to .007")

   (NOTE: The thicker the media, the more dimensionally stable the drawing is.)

3. High translucent film is used for overlay drafting.

4. Clear uncoated polyester film is used for overlay work or protective covers. It accepts tape, but does not accept ink.

D. Gridded media — Film or paper printed with black or blue 90° grids with single or double matte surfaces

E. Scribe coat — An opaque-coated polyester film

F. Peel coat — A peelable film used for color separations and map drafting

III. **Characteristics of scribing** (Transparency 1)

A. Is used for close tolerance work

B. Is usually worked over a light table

C. Lines are created by using a scribing tool to incise the special surface.

D. Corrections are done by using a corrective fluid, crayon/pencil, or tape.

E. Lines are clean, sharp, and of a uniform width.

INFORMATION SHEET

F. Finished drawing is a negative for contact or other reproduction.

G. Produces a dimensionally-stable original.

IV. **Types of photographic block-out products**

A. Block-out film — A light safe, polyester film coated with a low tack, repositionable adhesive

B. Masking film (cut and strip) — A thin, light safe film coated on a clear dimensionally-stable polyester base sheet available in ruby red or amber; .003 mil or .005 mil thickness

C. Peel coat — Produces a peelable negative after film processing

D. Litho blockout tapes — Available in widths 1/32" to 1"

E. Opaquing pen — Used for small spots for instant opaquing

(NOTE: This is waterproof, but is removable with alcohol.)

V. **Types of lettering used in civil drafting**

A. Hand lettering in pencil or ink using Gothic or Roman styles

(NOTE: Gothic style lettering is used on engineering maps, and Roman style is primarily used on highly finished maps.)

Examples:

AB	AB
Gothic	Roman

B. Mechanical lettering

Example: Leroy lettering

C. Lettering machines

Examples: Kroy lettering, VariTyper

D. Press-on letters

Examples: Chartpak, Lettraset, Format

INFORMATION SHEET

VI. **Rules for good lettering**

A. Use lettering aids to provide guidelines to obtain uniform height in lettering.

B. Lettering usually varies in size on maps in direct relation to the importance of the item to be lettered.

C. Lettering size should be chosen with the reduction factor for final reproduction considered.

D. Lettering should be placed so it is readable from the bottom and the right-hand side of the drawing. (Transparency 2)

E. Attention to consistency of lettering style and overall spacing is important.

F. Lettering for railroads, roads, and waterways on maps should be parallel and close to the symbol.

VII. **Methods of map registration** (Transparency 3)

A. Pin registration

1. Pin bar — Uses a metal strip with projecting pins and stable polyester film properly punched on one edge at corresponding spaces to provide precise registration

2. Individual pins — Uses separate pins that snap into attached tabs that provide registration to multiple sheets for overlay drafting

B. Register marks — Decals or hand-drawn targets that line up on a base sheet with corresponding marks on the overlay

VIII. **Reprographic techniques used in civil drafting**

A. Inking — Application of ink on a drawing, usually executed on film with technical pens or ruling pens.

(NOTE: There are many types of inks available which are selected for different applications based on their characteristics such as erasability and drying time. Refer to the ink manufacturers' specifications for information on these specific characteristics. Pen sizes range from 6×0 to 14 and are available in steel, jewel, and tungsten tips. Refer to MAVCC's *Basic Drafting, Book II* for a review of inking techniques and the use and care of technical pens.)

B. Taping — Can be used in place of ink lines for faster application or to provide a pattern or color line; reproduces well. (Transparency 4)

(NOTE: Many sizes of tapes are available in black and several colors with either gloss or matte surfaces. Pattern tapes are also useful where repetitive patterns are needed. Individual firms can have custom order tapes to meet their special requirements. Tapes do not have a long shelf life for adhesion to the original.)

INFORMATION SHEET

C. Pressure-sensitive film — A material with an adhesive backing that can be applied to drawings to fill in a section with color, pattern, or applied symbol(s). (Transparency 5)

D. Typesetting — Photographic reproduction of text information at any required point size for paste up on a final map or for manual preparation.

E. Photographic methods — Techniques used during the photographic reproduction of a drawing to change its size or appearance.

1. Photographic screening

2. Enlargement and reduction (Transparency 6)

F. Xerographic copying (Xeroxing) — Used for duplication and quick reproductions; enlargements, reductions, and color copies are also possible.

(NOTE: Size is generally limited to $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ and $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ although other sizes are available at copying centers.)

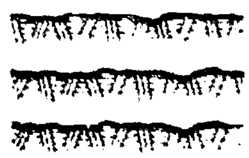
G. Diazo reproduction — Produces 1:1 scale blueline, blackline, or sepia paper or film prints from reproducible originals (vellum or film); relatively inexpensive but quality and shelf life are poor.

(NOTE: Diazo print of overlay drafting is done in a vacuum frame.)

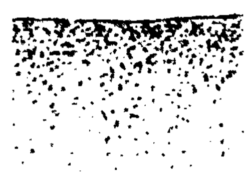
IX. **Types of pressure-sensitive films**

A. Pattern films

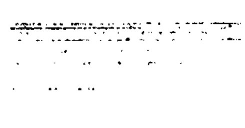
Examples:



Rock



Sand



Water

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Shading films (screens)

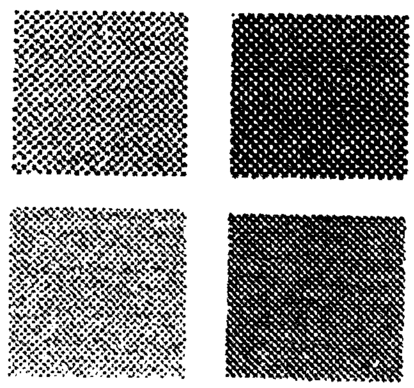
(NOTE: These have many different values with intensities ranging from 10% to 70% and lines from 27.5 to 85. Screens should not be so small that they cover the lettering on the drawing or map.)

Examples:

40% 50%

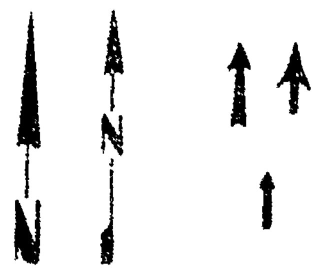
32.5 Line Screen

42.5 Line Screen



C. Symbol sheets

Examples:

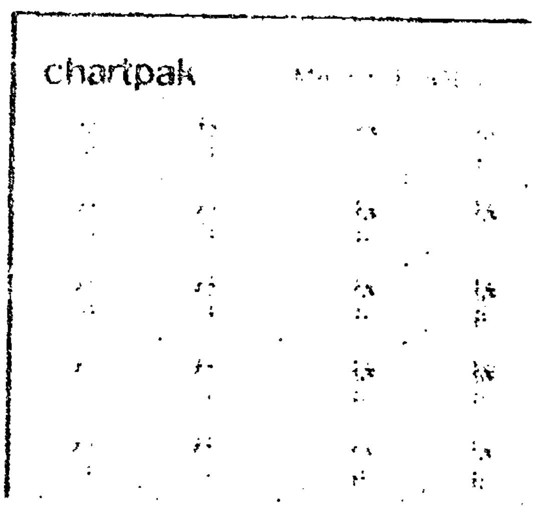


D. Color films

(NOTE: These are available in many colors as transparent or projectable.)

E. Custom transfers -- Custom ordered by firms that use certain symbols repetitively

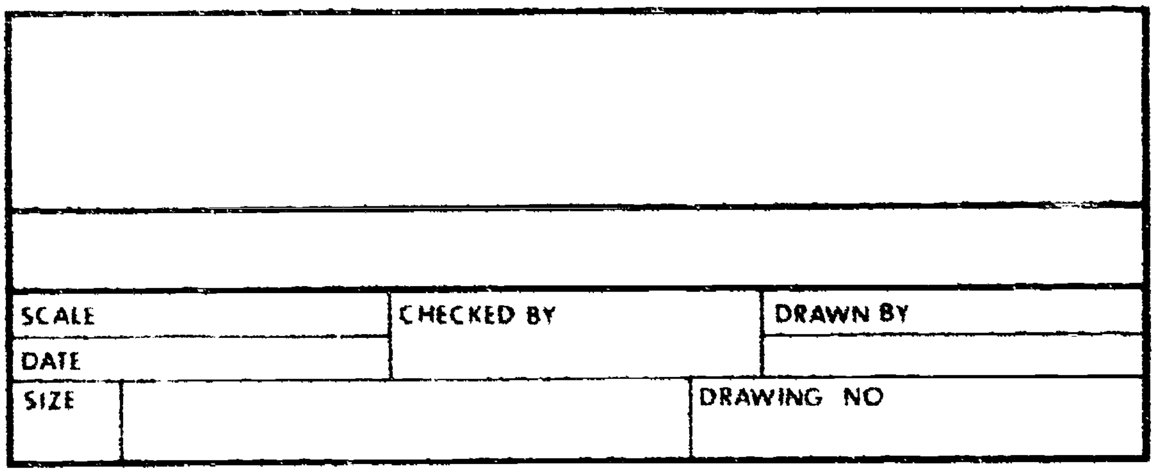
Example

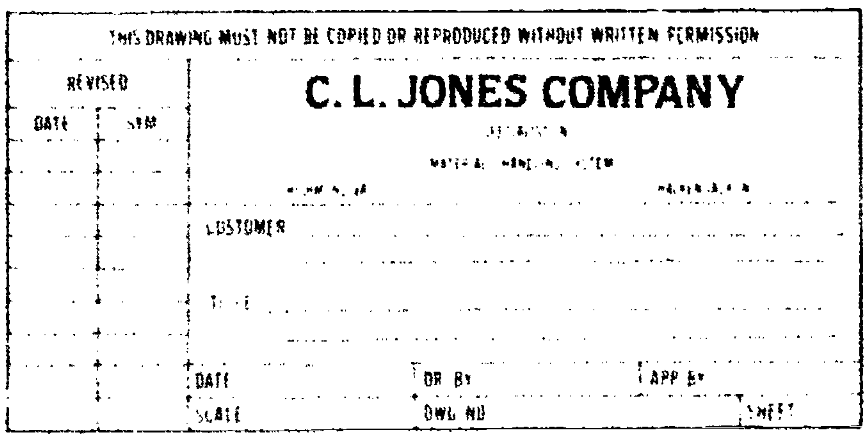


INFORMATION SHEET

F. Title block transfers (standard or custom)

Examples:





G. Transfer film

(NOTE: This is a thin, highly transparent film with a sticky back to adhere to originals; has a special surface that can be drafted on with ink, pencil, or typing.)

INFORMATION SHEET

H. Rubber stamp — Used for informal, temporary information

Example.

FIELD INSPECTION

ROADWAY PLANS

Rubber Stamped

X. **Methods used to color maps**

A. Colored pencils

B. Felt tip markers (Magic markers)

C. Color separations: photographic processes in the printing of maps

D. Color transfer films

(NOTE: Colors should be used along with map symbols for identification by individuals who are color blind.)

XI. **Aerial photography**

A. Applications of aerial photography

1. Photo interpretation — The analysis of aerial photographs for the identification and measurement of surface objects and features.

2. Stereo compilation — To extract precisely located feature information from aerial photography.

3. Orthophotography — All information not found on the photo are overprinted onto the photo (then known as a photomap).

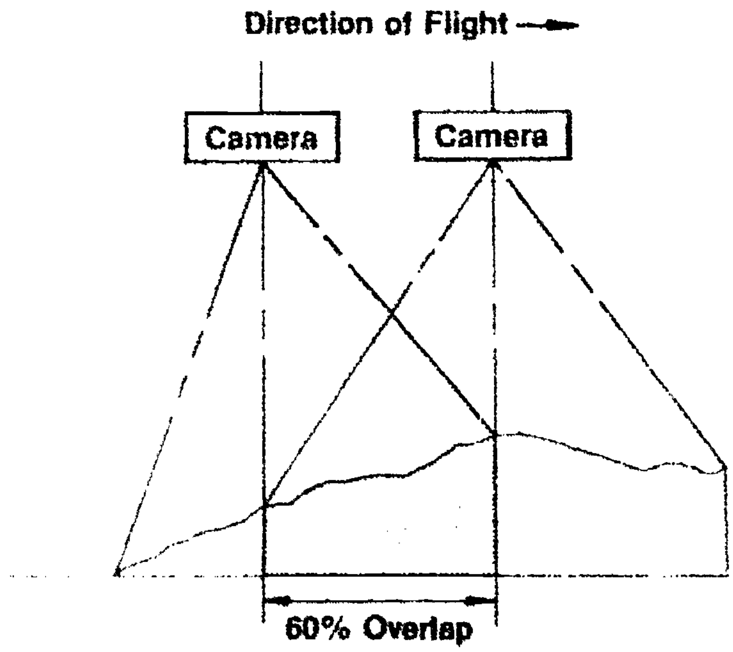
4. Analytical aerotriangulation — Producing coordinates of photo control points by mathematical procedures rather than by analog methods.

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Aerial photographs with ground control points that are predetermined locations over the area to be photographed.

C. Aerial photographs overlap each other.

1. 60% along flight lines
2. 30% overlap between adjacent flights



D. Stereoviewing of aerial photographs — The projection of two or more overlapping images, which creates a 3-dimensional model.

E. Scale of the aerial photograph

1. Is identified prior to taking photograph.
2. Factors in scale selection:
   a. Use
   b. Size
   c. Shape
   d. Financial resources

F. Photo mosaic — A series of aerial photographs that are taken along a given flight line combined into one large photograph; constructed by matching images that appear on overlapping photographs.

(NOTE: Because of the distortion found around the edges of a single aerial photo, it is necessary to group many together to obtain a less distorted view of an area of land.)

INFORMATION SHEET

XII. **Methods of drawing reproduction**

A. Diazo print -- Blueline or blackline paper or film prints

B. Intermediate (sepia or black) -- Film or paper copy that becomes a 2nd original of the copied drawing

C. Xerographic copying (Xeroxing)

D. Photo engraving

E. Photo offset printing

XIII. **Standard sheet format for a set of civil drawings**

A. Cover sheet -- Key map

B. Area map

C. Plan and profiles

D. Cross sections

E. Construction details

F. Notes

XIV. **Components of a map layout** (Transparency 7)

A. Border

B. Mapped area

C. Legend

D. Meridian arrow

E. Title block

F. Notes

XV. **Steps for drafting a map or drawing**

A. Select sheet medium (film or paper) and size.

B. Lay in the border.

1. Use heavy ink lines (size 4 or 5 pen).

2. Leave a larger border at left of sheet to allow for possible future binding.

INFORMATION SHEET

C. Plot in map area on a layout sheet.

1. Determine necessary space for the plotting and drafting of the map area.

2. Place map area generally to the left of center of the sheet leaving ample room around the mapped area for notes and dimensions.

3. Plot control points and traverse.

4. Plot in topographic information if applicable.

5. Lay in additional features.

   Examples: Cultural and vegetation symbols

6. Lay in the location of labels and dimensions.

D. Place the title block. (Transparency 8)

1. Place title block in the lower right hand cor

   (NOTE: Never place it within the map area.)

2. Title will include as it applies:

   a. Type of map

   b. Name of property or project

   c. Owner or user

   d. Location or area

   e. Date completed

   f. Scale

   g. Contour interval

   h. Horizontal and vertical datums

   i. Name of surveyor, engineer, or architect and license number where applicable

   (NOTE: Additional data may be required on special purpose maps.)

3. Lettering should be simple to read.

4. Size of lettering should adjust proportionally with the importance of the information in the title block.

5. Symmetry of layout around a centerline is required.

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Locate the meridian arrow.

(NOTE: Refer to Unit III, "Standard Symbols and Abbreviations.")

1. Generally north points to the top of the sheet.

   (NOTE: The meridian arrow should reflect the position of north used in the mapped area.)

2. True, grid, and magnetic north may all be shown

3. Arrow styles vary.

   (NOTE: Each firm or engineer may have a style preference.)

4. Generally located to the top and right on sheet.

5. Arrow can be traced from a sheet of standards or be a stick-up from a transfer sheet.

F. Place the legend.

1. Locate it where it best balances the sheet.

   (NOTE: If several map areas or items are included on the sheet, locate the legend near the items the legend applies to.)

2. List symbols in one column with feature names in the column next to it.

3. Place the label "legend" centrally over the columns and use a larger letter size.

G. Letter in the notes.

1. Cover special features pertaining to the individual map.

2. Locate in a prominent place, generally to the left or above the title block.

3. May be hand lettered, mechanical lettered (Leroy), or typed on polyester adhesive-backed material.

H. Perform final inking.

1. Determine line weights for final drawing.

2. Determine type of lettering.

3. Determine size of lettering.

INFORMATION SHEET

XVI. **Common mistakes made in map drafting**

A. Not checking (scaling distances when plotting by coordinates)

B. Plotting by protractor

C Using a soft pencil or one with a blunt point

D. Variation in dimensions of map sheet due to temperature and moisture

E. Selecting an inappropriate scale or contour interval for the map

F. Improperly orienting topographic notes in field or office

G. Using wrong edge of engineer's scale

H. Making the north arrow too large, complex, or black

I. Omitting the scale or necessary notes

J. Failing to balance the sheet by making a preliminary sketch

K. Drafting the map on a poor-quality medium

XVII. **Types of planimeters** (Transparency 9)

A. Polar planimeter — Has a fixed or adjustable arm.

1. Fixed arm planimeter — Measures areas in square inches (in^2) or square centimeters (cm^2), then multiplied by a factor.

2. Adjustable arm planimeter — Can be set to a variety of ratios for direct reading from the dial.

B. Disc planimeter

1. Is considered more precise than the polar planimeter.

2. Is recommended for use on maps or charts that have been reduced to a small scale.

C. Electronic planimeter

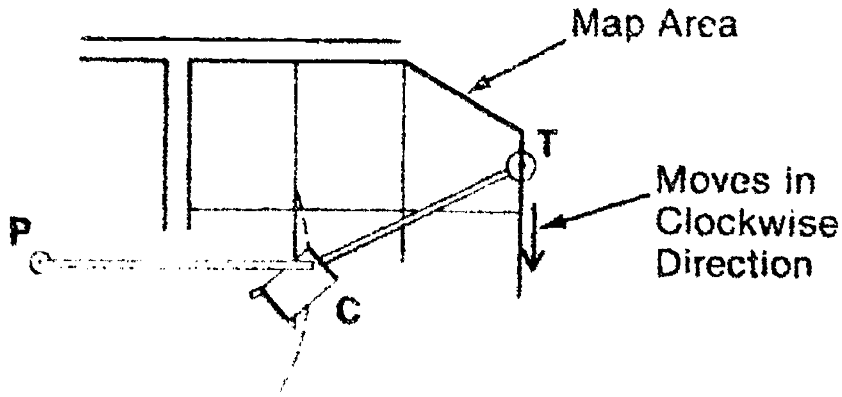
1. Has a digital readout of the area measured.

2. Minimizes the possibility of decimal mistakes.

3. Can be instantly set on zero.

INFORMATION SHEET

XVIII. Parts of a polar planimeter



A. Tracer (T) — A metal pointer or dot on a magnifying glass.

B. Pole (P) — A weighted, fixed point used to hold the planimeter in place.

C. Counter box (C)

1. Has a socket into which pivot (B) and the end of the polar bar (PB) rest.

2. Allows the two arms to rotate around the pole (P).

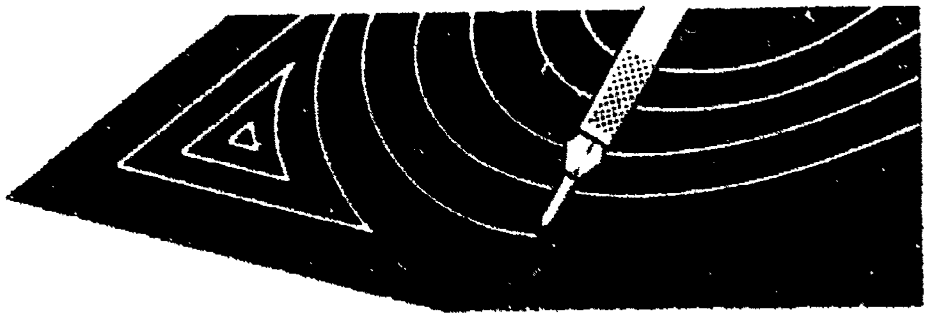
3. Contains a dial that rolls forwards and backwards as the pointer follows the outline.

4. The dial registers the number of revolutions to the nearest 0.01 revolutions

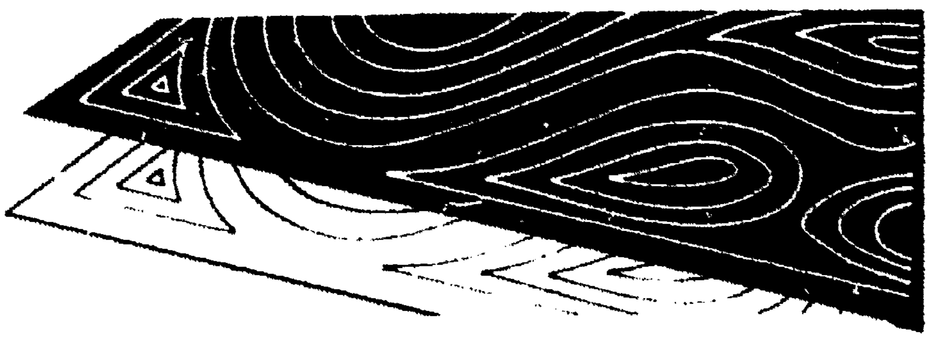
5. The vernier scale registers the nearest 0.001 revolution.

Using Scribe Coat

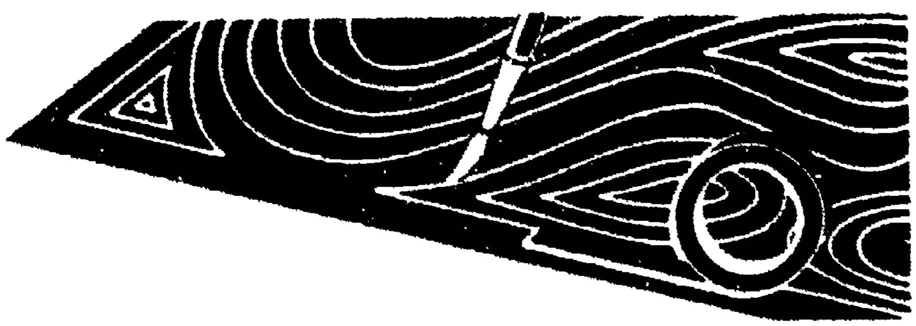
Step 1 — Transfer manuscript to film photographically or lay scribe coat over manuscript on light table for tracing.



Step 2 — Use scribing tool to engrave desired lines into film.



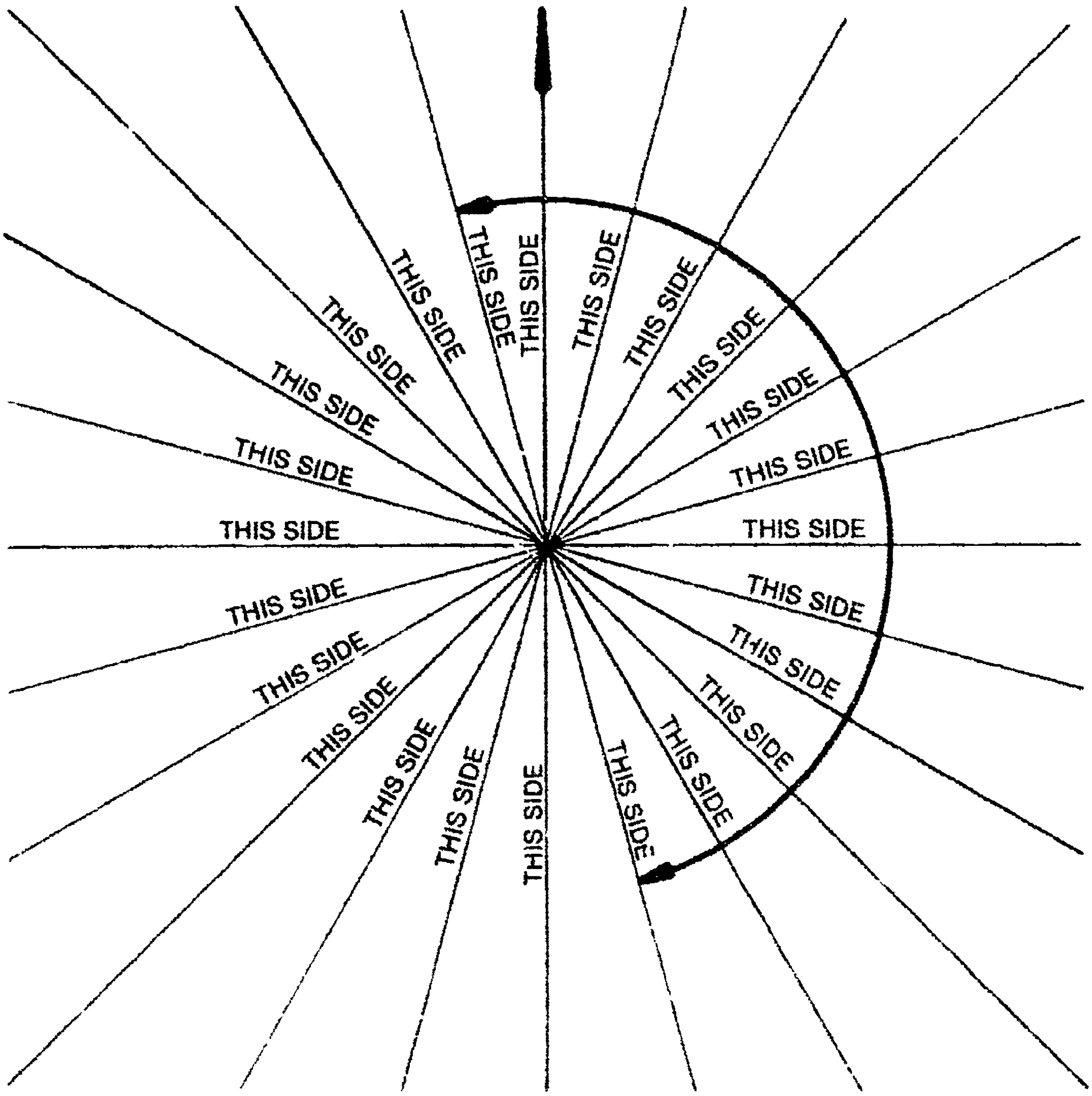
Step 3 — The finished scribed drawing serves as the negative for contact printing and/or other reproduction.



Make corrections by masking scribed areas with retouching fluid, opaquing pen, or opaque masking tape.

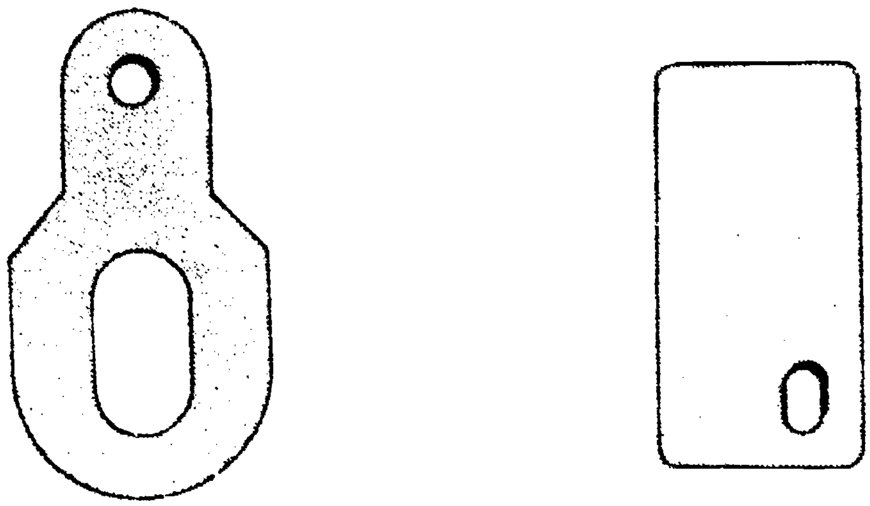
Courtesy of Keuffel and Esser Company.

Letter Orientation



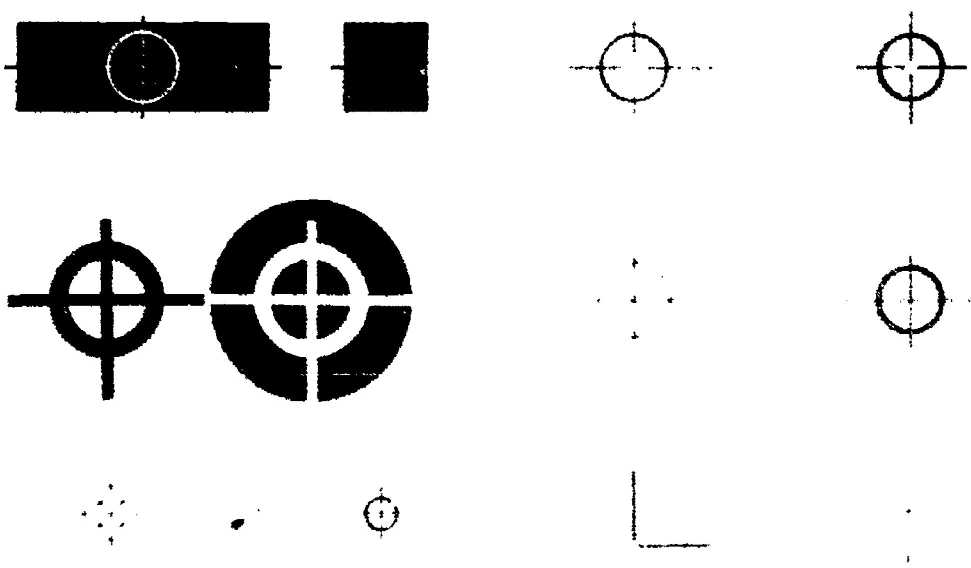
Methods of Map Registration

Pin Bar



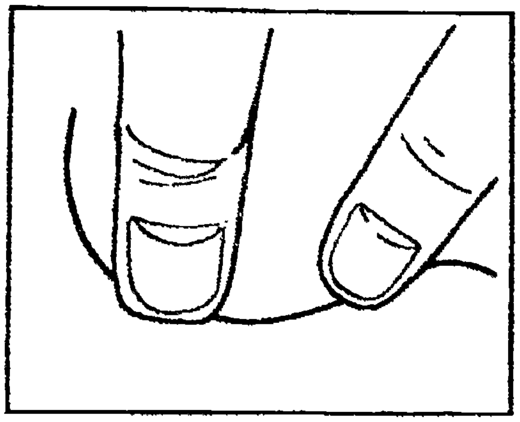
Individual Pins

Examples of Pin Registration



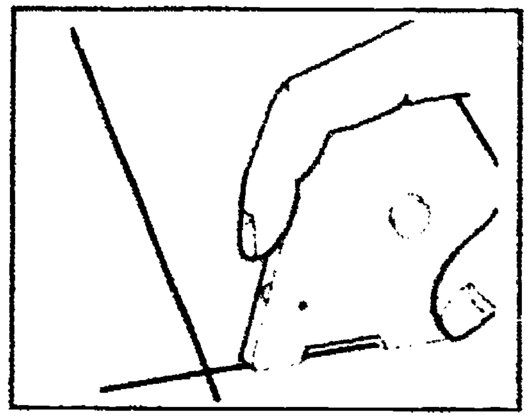
Examples of Register Marks

Taping Tips and Techniques



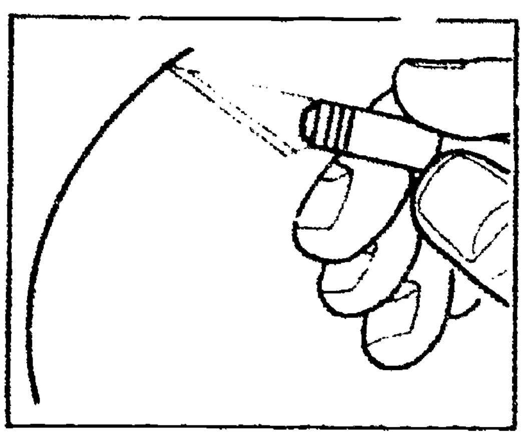
Curve Line Widths

When applying the narrow width tapes (1/64" through 3/32"), hold the tape down with one thumb and curve the tape carefully with your index finger, following your pre-drawn line.



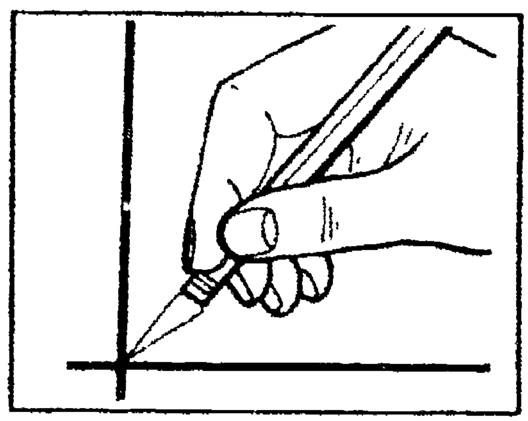
Mitering Corners

A. To miter a corner that ensures a tight well-fitting joint, overlap tape at corner using tape pen if possible for ease in handling.



Repositioning

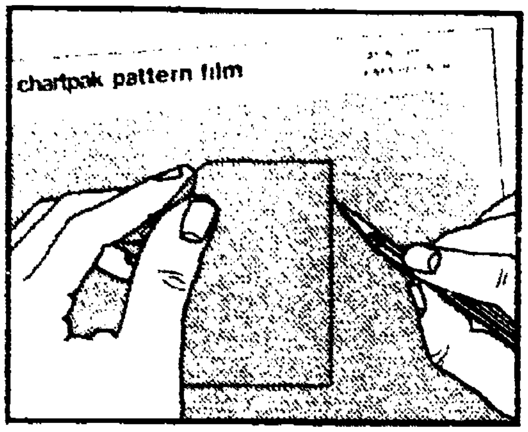
When applying tapes, adhere loosely at first until exact location is determined. Once burnished, it is difficult to reposition tapes without damaging surface of board.



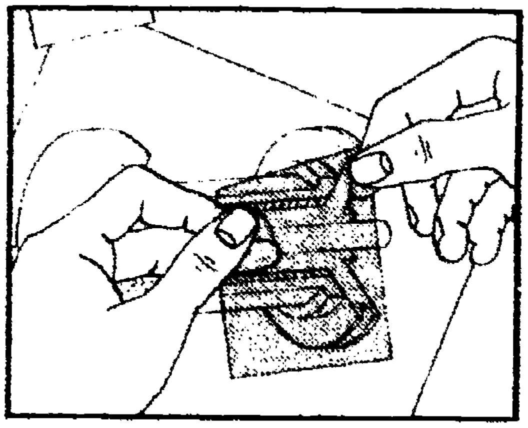
B. Cut off excess tape diagonally from outside to inside corner. Press firmly to cut through both layers of tape. Lift tape with art knife and remove excess. Reposition tape and burnish for a perfect corner.

Courtesy of Keuffel and Esser Company.

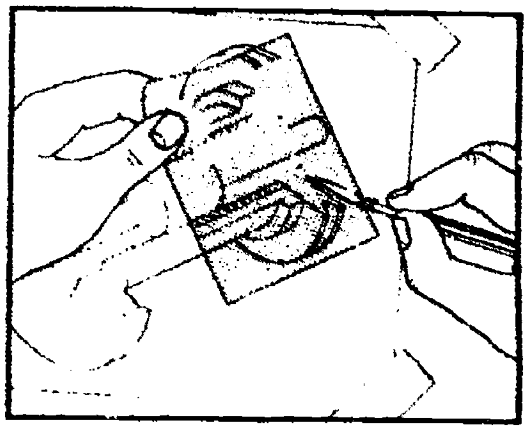
Applying Pressure-Sensitive Film



Step 1 — Cut a section slightly larger than required. Slide point of knife under film and lift off of carrying sheet.



Step 2 — Position and press firmly.



Step 3 — Using a sharp knife, trim and peel off surplus.

Courtesy of Keuffel and Esser Company.

Percentages of Enlargement or Reduction

Scale Change		*Percentage
From	To	Enlargement (E) — Reduction (R)
1″ = 20′	1″ = 40′ 1″ = 50′ 1″ = 100′ 1″ = 200′	50% R 40% R 20% R 10% R
1″ = 40′	1″ = 20′ 1″ = 50′ 1″ = 100′ 1″ = 200′	200% E 80% R 40% R 20% R
1″ = 50′	1″ = 20′ 1″ = 40′ 1″ = 100′ 1″ = 200′	250% E 125% E 50% R 25% R
1″ = 100′	1″ = 20′ 1″ = 40′ 1″ = 50′ 1″ = 200′	500% E 250% E 200% E 50% R
1″ = 200′	1″ = 20′ 1″ = 40′ 1″ = 50′ 1″ = 100′	1000% E 500% E 400% E 200% E

* Stated in % of original size

For percentages to enlarge or reduce scales not shown, divide the desired into the existing:

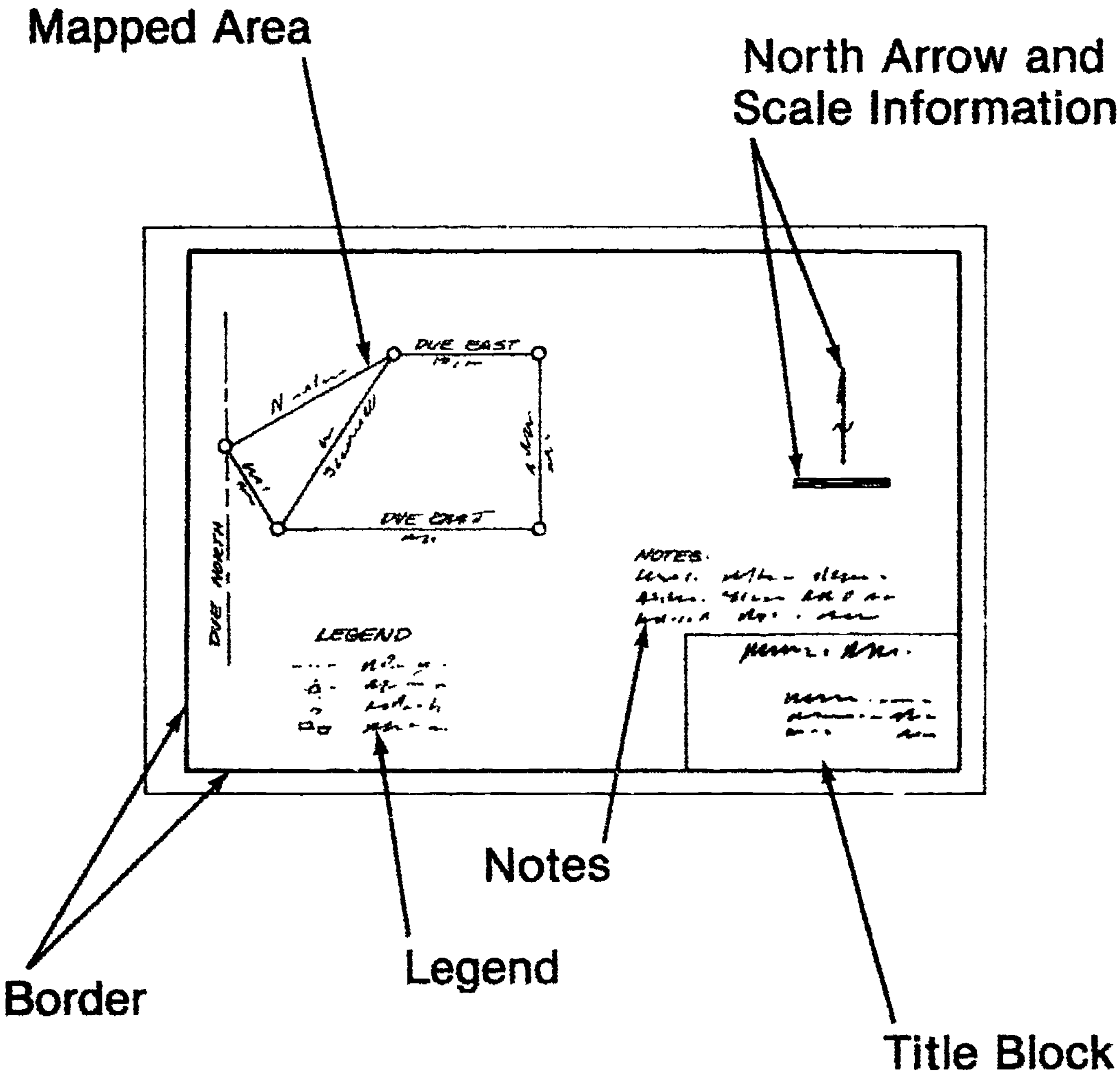
$$\frac{\text{Exist. Sc.}}{\text{Des. Sc.}} = \text{\% of E or R}$$

For percentages to enlarge or reduce inches to inches:

Enlarging — divide smaller number into larger $\frac{\text{Lg. No.}}{\text{Sm. No.}}$ = % of E

Reducing — divide larger number into smaller $\frac{\text{Sm. No.}}{\text{Lg. No.}}$ = % ofR

Components of a Map Layout



Sample Title Blocks

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

TRANSIT - STADIA SURVEY
OF
FILLMORE FIELD

SCALE: 1 in. = 20 ft. DATE: 5-8-86
SURVEY BY: C. EVANS MAP BY: KAS

BENDER & ASSOC.		
PLANNING DEPARTMENT		
DR. BY KAS	KARIN OSTLUND LAND PLANNER	DATE: 3-25-86
SCALE 1" = 200'	TRAFFIC STUDY	DRWG NO. 60-01

MAP OF MISSOURI

SHOWING

MAJOR WATERWAYS

AND THEIR

DRAINAGE AREAS

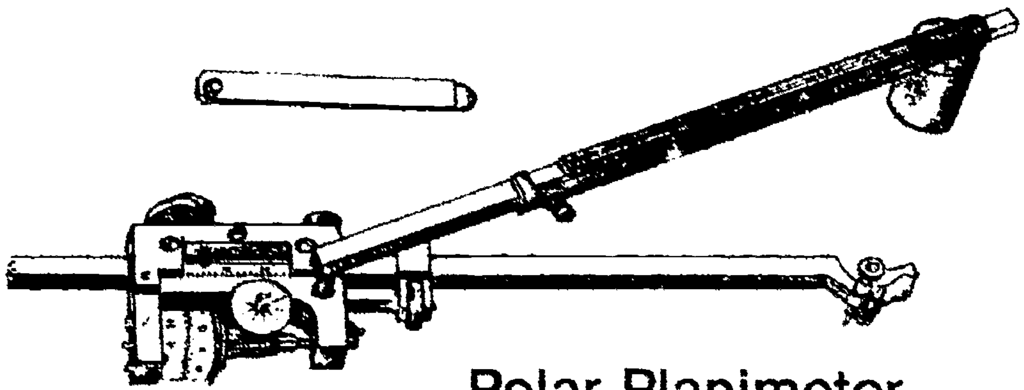
Mary Powell

June 1, 1986

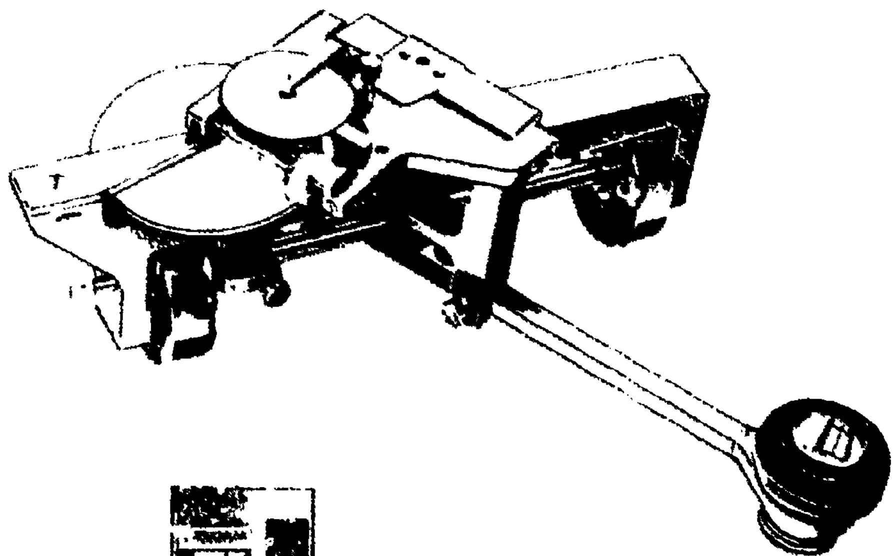
Scale of Miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 50

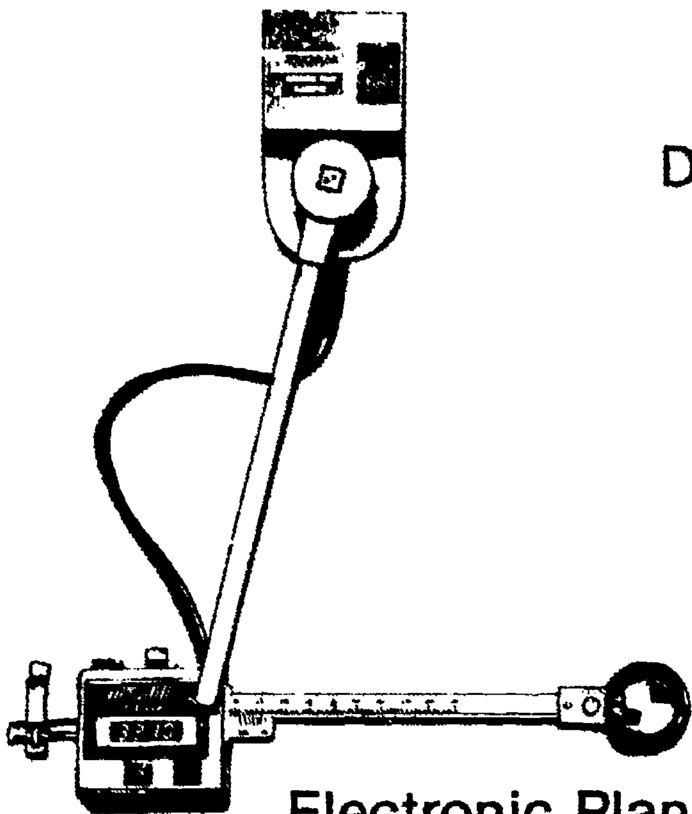
Types of Planimeters



Polar Planimeter



Disc Planimeter



Electronic Planimeter

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

HANDOUT #1 — EVALUATION OF DRAFTING MEDIA

Evaluation	Type of Material			
	Prepared Tracing Paper	Natural Tracing Paper	Office System	Tracing and Drawing Film
Transparency — Visual or Tracing				
Excellent				•
Very Good	•	•	•	
Good				
Fair				
Transparency — Actinic or Reproductive				
Excellent				•
Very Good	•		•	
Good				
Fair		•		
Strength				
Excellent	•		•	•
Very Good				
Good		•		
Fair				
Erasability				
Excellent	•		•	•
Very Good				
Good		•		
Fair				
Permanence				
Excellent	•		•	•
Very Good				
Good				
Fair		•		
Cost				
High				
Medium				•
Low	•	•		

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

HANDOUT #2 — CHARACTERISTICS OF UNSENSITIZED FILMS

TYPE	BASE THICKNESS	SURFACE/DESCRIPTION	USES
Transparent Uncoated	.005" .0075"	Clear	For overlays, protective covers, type stick-up, etc.
Transparent for Ink	.003" .005" .0075"	Clear	Accepts ink or airbrush colors. Excellent for overlay work.
Transparent for Pencil and Ink	.005" .0075"	Matte one side	For original layouts — for accurate drafting where close tolerances are required, such as body layouts, air frame structure design, loft molds, etc.
	.005" .0075"	Matte both sides	
Transparent All-Purpose Stylus	.005"	Matte both sides	Has stylus acceptance quality, can also be used with pencil and ink. For lofting and auto industry work where close tolerances are needed.
Opaque for Pencil and Ink	.005" .0075"	White-Matte both sides	Used as master template sheet in conjunction with a photo-electric eye and pantograph for automatic flame cutting of plate. For the same general purposes as mounted drawing paper, and as a base for color proofs.
Cartographic for Ink	.004" .007"	Matte one side	For photogrammetric compilations and drafting phases of map reproduction. Also for use on automated plotting equipment and coordinatographs. Superior inking surface.
	.004" .007"	Matte both sides	
Plot-A-Grid	.003" .005"	Black 90° 5x5" Grid-Matte one side	Designed for use by the mapping, photogrammetry, automotive, and aircraft industries
	.004"	Black 90° 5x5" Grid-Matte both sides	
Scribe Coat	.0075"	White*	Actinically opaque, translucent on light table. For accurate scribe masters where duplicates are to be made. Extensively used for all mapping purposes, including color separation. Also used for scribing business forms. *Not actinically opaque for certain reproduction methods.
	.005" .0075"	Yellow	
	.005" .0075"	Rust	
	.0075"	Green	
Scribe Coat Type S	.005" .0075"	Rust	Requires reduced scribing pressure. Ideal for seismic scribing/recording devices, automatic plotters, and manual scribing operations when material not exposed to heavy duty use.
Outline Scribe	.0075"	White/Green	For undimensional drafting, and for use on automated plotters. The double coating makes scribed image stand out with excellent contrast. Light table not required.
	.005" .0075"	White/Rust	
Transparent Scribe	.005" .0075"	Red	The red film is visually transparent, actinically opaque and is used for overly scribing to produce map features plates.

HANDOUT #2

TYPE	BASE THICKNESS	SURFACE/DESCRIPTION	USES
Peel Coat	.0075"	Deep Orange	For color separation, mapping, heavy lines in printed circuits, open window negatives. Actinically opaque Use with bichromated colloid resist, etch with alcohol.
Cut 'n' Strip	.005"	Red/Matte other side	For circuit layouts, micro-circuit mask design.
	.005" .0075"	Deep Red/Clear other side	Used for color separating, drop-out masks, laying screen areas,a nd silhouetting halftones and certain mapping uses.

Information Courtesy of Keuffel and Esser.

(NOTE: Films are available in lengths of 20 yards or 50 yards except for cartographic film which is available only in 100-foot lengths. The standard widths on most films are 36, 42, and 48 inches with some films available smaller or larger than this.)

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

HANDOUT #3 — CHARACTERISTICS OF SENSITIZED FILMS

TYPE	BASE THICKNESS	SURFACE/DESCRIPTION	USES
Pencil & Ink Surface Sensitized for HELIOS Dry Diazo Reproduction	.005"	Black Line-Sensitized glossy side	Make 2nd originals from positive drafts. For accurate reproductions to send to subcontractors. Use as direct templates for checking pattern, hole placement, etc. Standard speed.
	.005"	Sepia Line-Sensitized glossy side	Same as above, except Rapid speed.
Scribe Surface Sensitized for HELIOS Dry Diazo Reproduction	.0075"	Black Line-Rust Surface	Used where guidelines image is required on scribe surface, in mapping operations.
Peel Coat Sensitized for Photographic Reproduction	.0075"	Daylight Working Contact Dark Red	Used to make open window negatives for open water areas, urban areas, woodland tints where scribed or photo negative original is used as outline master. Photo sensitive acts as a stencil resist for chemical etching.
Reproscribe Sensitized for Direct Positive	.0075"	Photographic contact emulsion on soft Rust Scribe. Daylight Handling.	Used to duplicate existing scribe negatives or produce a scribe negative from a positive drawing. Ideal for master revision work.

Information Courtesy of Keuffel and Esser.

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — COMPLETE A TRACING IN INK OF A MAPPED AREA

Directions:

1. Using the layout for the "Missile Complex" completed in Assignment Sheet #6, Unit IV, set up a final map for presentation.

2. Determine final sheet size for map to be drafted.

3. Complete in ink on film.

   (NOTE: Determine the line weights with your instructor.)

4. Include all necessary information:

   a. Title block and border

   b. Legend

   c. North meridian

   d. Graphic scale

   e. Notes

5. Hand letter dimensions in ink.

6. Use mechanical lettering or press-on letters for the title block information.

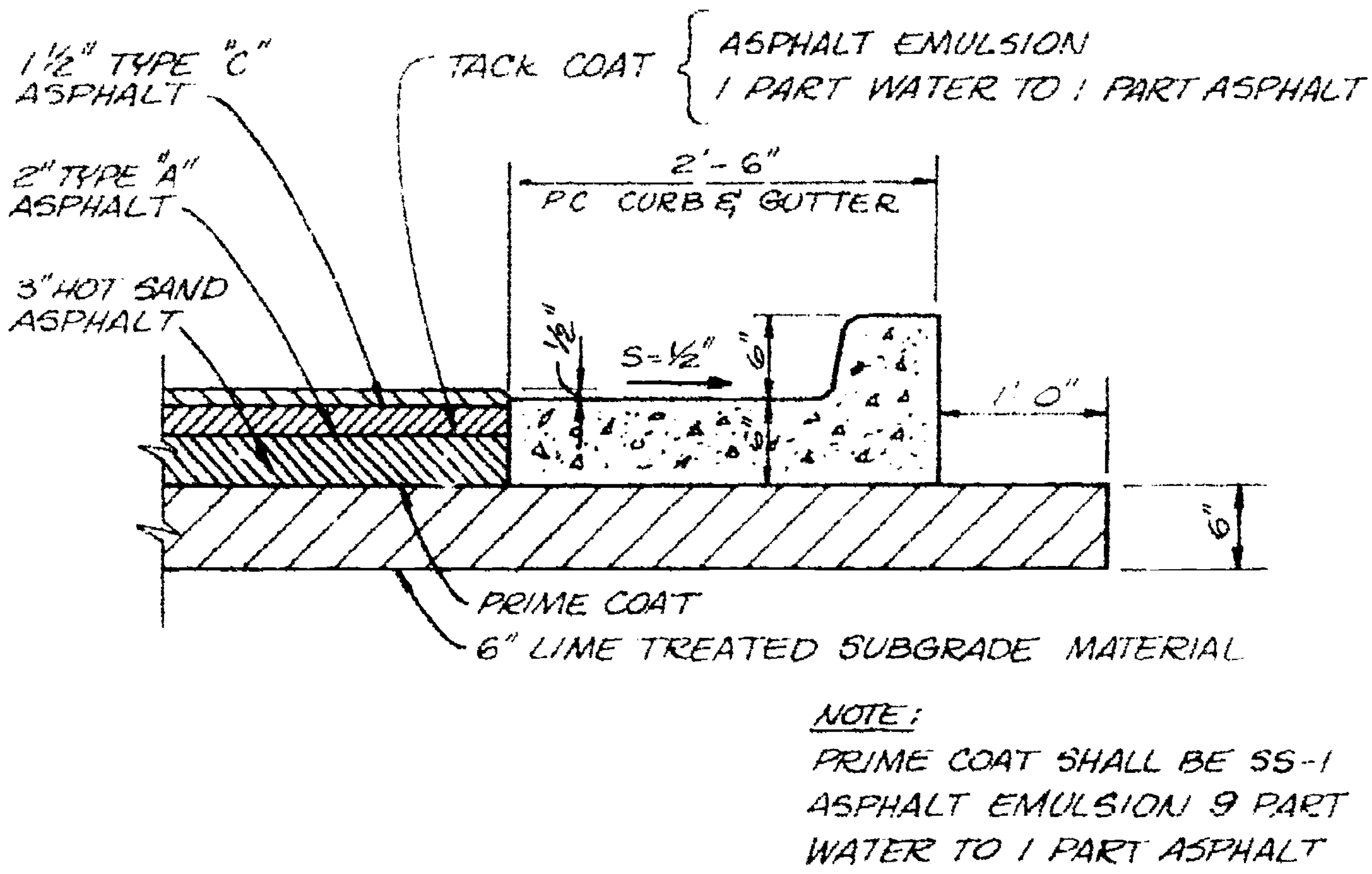
7. Run diazo print.

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — APPLY TRANSFER FILM AND PRESS-ON LETTERS

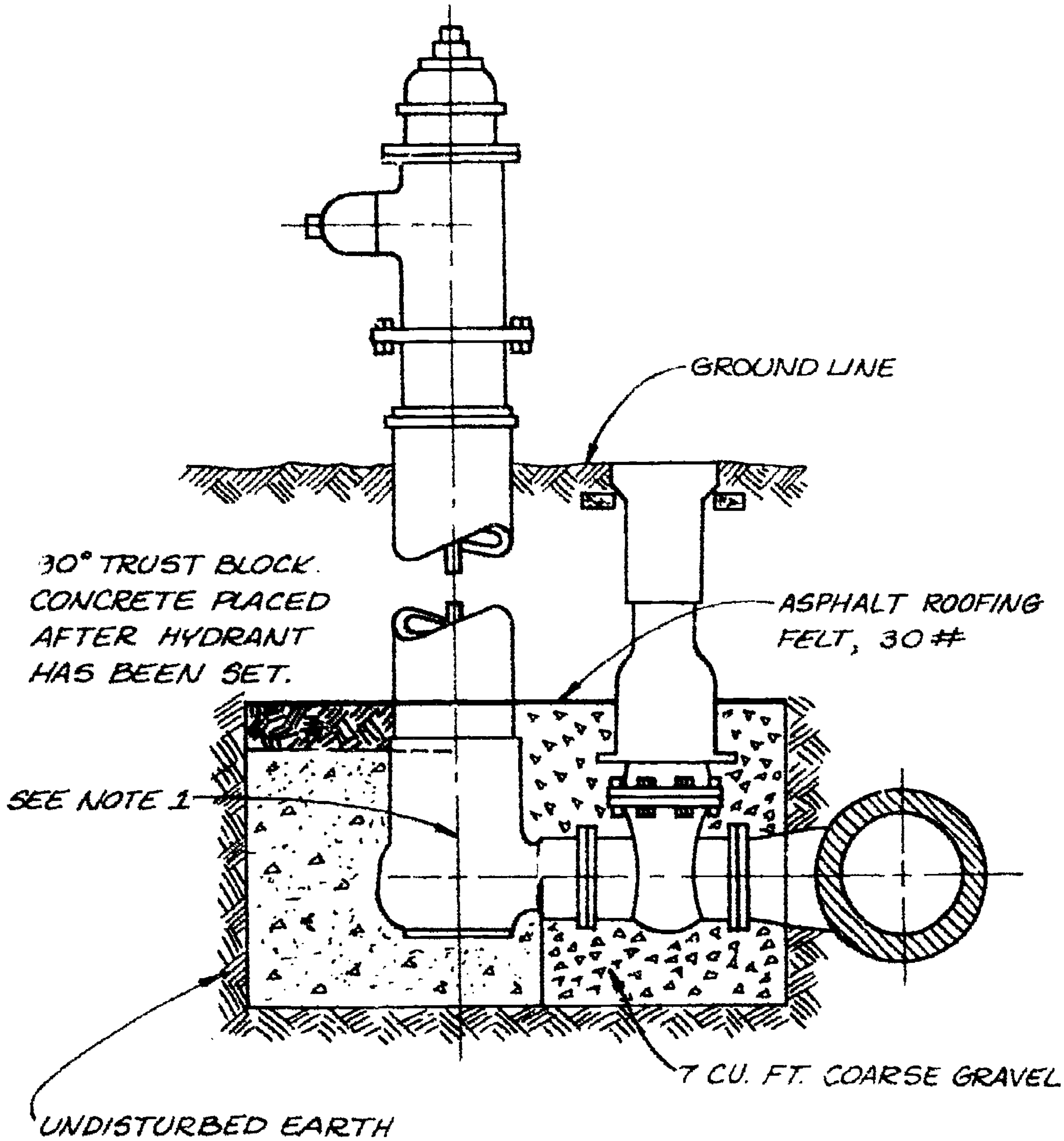
Directions:

1. Use "B" size polyester film (such as Mylar).
2. Trace the details shown below and on the next page in ink on the drafting film.
3. Hand letter the notes and dimensions.
4. Use applique transfer film for the material symbols.
5. Use press-on letters for the titles.



DETAIL OF 6½" ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVING

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2



LEAVE DRAIN ACCESSIBLE
POUR TO TRENCH LIMITS
FOR SIDES.

FIRE HYDRANT

MAP PLANNING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1 — To be evaluated on neatness, balance of the map, and line quality to the satisfaction of the instructor.

Assignment Sheet #2 — Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

JOB SHEET #1 — REGISTER A MAP

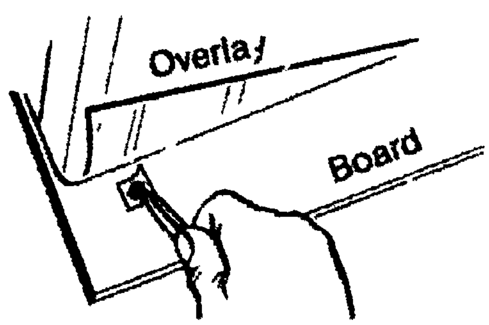
A. Tools and materials

1. Sheet of transfer register marks
2. Art boards, 2
3. Clear, overlay sheets (acetate), 2
4. Art knife
5. Burnisher
6. Hole puncher
7. Register pins, 2

B. Procedure for register marks method

1. Remove one register mark from transfer sheet using art knife.
2. Position register mark on your art board and cover with overlay sheet. (Figure 1)

FIGURE 1



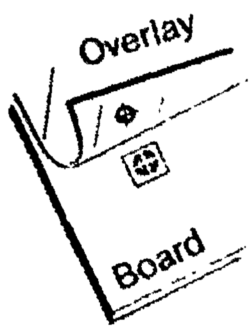
3. Remove a matching register mark from transfer sheet.

JOB SHEET #1

4. Position second register mark on overlay directly over first register mark. Use great care to assure perfect registration. (Figure 2)

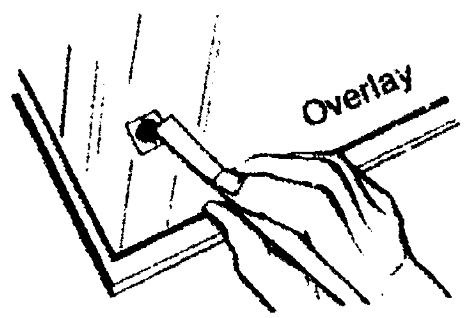
   (NOTE: This procedure can be repeated for multiple overlays.)

   FIGURE 2



5. Burnish the register marks. (Figure 3)

   FIGURE 3



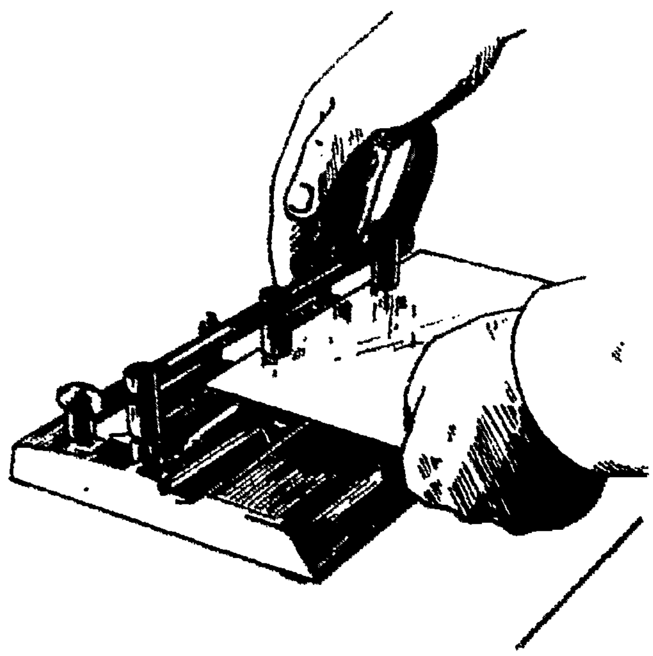
C. Procedure for pin registration method

   1. Trim a piece of board and an overlay sheet to the same size.

JOB SHEET #1

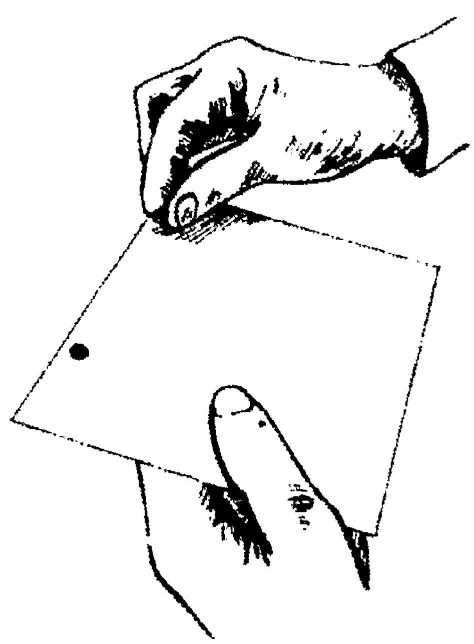
2. Punch two holes in them at the same time. (Figure 4)

FIGURE 4



3. Push a register pin through each of the holes from the back side of the board. (Figure 5)

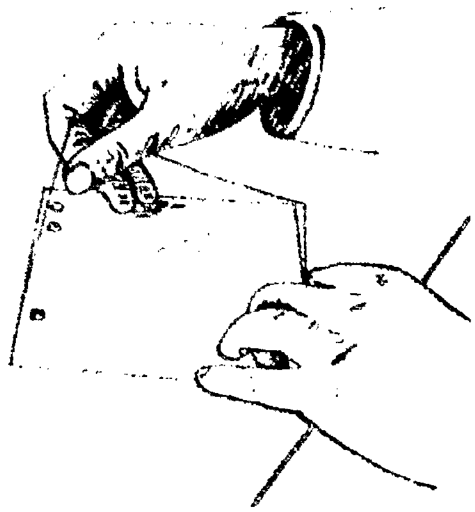
FIGURE 5



JOB SHEET #1

4. Place the punched overlay on the pins. (Figure 6)

FIGURE 6



MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

JOB SHEET #2 — USE A POLAR PLANIMETER TO DETERMINE ACREAGE

A. Material

1. Polar planimeter

2. Map area to be measured

3. Paper and pencil for recording results

B. Procedure

1. Set planimeter in plac Position pole outside the area to be measured. Test to see if the tracer arm can reach all around the area to be measured.

   (NOTE: If area is too large for one swing around it, establish one or more division lines. Planimeter each part and add them together.)

2. Zero up the dials or read the initial reading and record.

   (NOTE: Refer to the manual for instructions on your planimeter.)

3. Trace around area to be measured in a clockwise direction.

4. Record the number on the dial.

   a. Fixed arm planimeter: If length on tracer arm (AT) is set without the ability to adjust, it is usually set at a ratio of 1:10.

      Example: 1"×1" square = 1.00 revolutions
      Therefore, area traced = Number of revolutions × 10

   b. For planimeter with adjustable arm, allow for different settings.

      Example: 1"= 20 up to 1"= 200'
      Set for a linear scale means 1 square inch = 400 square feet.

5. If using a fixed arm planimeter, multiply your number of revolutions by the number of square feet (at map scale).

   Example: If map scale is 1" = 50', then 1 square inch on map = 2500 sq. ft.
   Number of sq. ft. × number of revolutions = Total sq. ft.
   2500 sq. ft. × 1 revolution = 2500 sq. ft.

JOB SHEET #2

6. Divide the number of square feet in one acre (43,560 sq ft in 1 acre) into the number of square feet of the area being measured. This will give you the number of acres in the area to be measured.

   Example: 2500 sq. ft. ÷ 43,500 sq. ft. = .057 acres

7. For greater accuracy of results, planimeter each area three times and average the results.

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

NAME ____________________

TEST

1 Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a.	A surface that has a bright, polished finish	1.	Acetate
_____b.	Brand name of a polyester film used as a base for drawing in the drafting industry	2.	Burnisher
_____c.	Admitting and diffusing light so that objects beyond cannot be clearly distinguished; partly transparent	3.	Gloss
_____d.	A clear plastic film which has no drafting surface	4.	Matte
_____e.	A drawing medium that is matte on one or both sides for a drafting surface; accepts both ink and pencil and comes in various mil thicknesses	5.	Medium
_____f.	A tool generally used to rub film, letters, or symbols onto a drawing to assure the adherence to the drafting medium	6.	Mylar
_____g.	A material used to carry information; in drafting, includes various papers and films used for written and drafted information	7.	Opaque
_____h.	An original drawing on a translucent material suitable for diazo reproduction	8.	Peelable film
_____i.	A diazo product used in the reproduction process of maps and topos; either negative or positive images can be placed on this film, with more drafting added later as needed	9.	Planimeter
_____j.	A slightly rough finish free from shine or highlights	10.	Polyester film
_____k.	Not permitting the passage of light	11.	Reproducible
_____l.	A thin film with a tacky surface that will adhere to another drawing; used to block out areas on a map or drawing	12.	Scribing/engraving instruments
_____m.	A precision instrument used to measure plane areas of any shape	13.	Sensitized material

TEST

_____n.	Transmitting light without appreciable scattering so that bodies lying beyond are clearly visible	14. Transfer overlay	
_____o.	A prepared tracing paper that has the quality of strength and transparency to make a good drawing surface; generally used with pencil and ink	15. Translucent	
_____p.	Similar to mechanical instruments except that the drawing points are cutters or metal tips	16. Transparent	
_____q.	A master sheet of letters or symbols that can be easily transferred to a drawing by rubbing the symbol with a blunt instrument onto the proper place on the drawing	17. Vellum	

2. Match the types of drafting media on the right with their characteristics.

_____a.	100% rag translucent paper which accepts pencil and ink	1. Gridded media
_____b.	Used for quick notes or changes over a drawing	2. Peel coat
_____c.	May be sensitized for special diazo reproduction process or unsensitized for standard work; are available with single or double matte surfaces which accept ink, pencil, or plastic film lead; are available in different mil thicknesses (.002" to .007")	3. Natural tracing paper
_____d.	Film or paper printed with black or blue 90° grids with single or double matte surfaces	4. Prepared tracing paper (vellum)
_____e.	An opaque-coated polyester film	5. Scribe coat
_____f.	A peelable film used for color separations and map drafting	6. Tracing and drawing polyester films

3. Select the following true statements concerning characteristics of scribing by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. Is only used for wide tolerance work.

_____b. Is usually worked over a light table.

_____c. Lines are created by using a technical pen to incise the special surface.

_____d. Corrections cannot be made in scribed surface.

TEST

_____e. Lines are clean, sharp, and of a uniform width.

_____f. Finished drawing is the positive image for reproduction.

_____g. Produces a dimensionally-stable original.

4. Match types of photographic block-out products on the right with the correct characteristics.

_____a.	A light safe, polyester film coated with a low tack, repositionable adhesive	1. Block-out film
		2. Litho blockout tapes
_____b.	A thin, light safe film coated on a clear dimensionally-stable polyester base sheet available in ruby red or amber; .003 mil or .005 mil thickness	3. Masking film
		4. Opaquing pen
_____c.	Produces a peelable negative after film processing	5. Peel coat
_____d.	Available in widths 1/32" to 1"	
_____e.	Used for small spots for instant opaquing	

5. List three types of lettering used in civil drafting.

a. ____

b. ____

c. ____

6 Complete the following statements concerning rules for good lettering by filling in the blanks with the correct words.

a. Use lettering aids to provide guidelines to obtain uniform ____________ in lettering.

b. Lettering usually varies in size on maps in direct relation to the ____________ of the item to be lettered.

c. Lettering should be placed so it is readable from the bottom and the ____________-hand side of the drawing.

d. Lettering for railroads, roads, and waterways on maps should be parallel and close to the ____________.

TEST

7. Distinguish between the methods of map registration by placing an "X" next to the description of register marks.

_____a. Decals or hand-drawn targets that line up on a base sheet with corresponding marks on the overlay

_____b. Uses a metal strip with projecting pins and stable polyester film properly punched on one edge at corresponding spaces to provide precise registration

8. Match the reprographic techniques on the right with the correct uses in civil drafting.

_____a. Application of ink on a drawing, usually executed on film with technical pens or ruling pens.

_____b. Can be used in place of ink lines for faster application or to provide a pattern or color line; reproduces well.

_____c. A material with an adhesive backing that can be applied to drawings to fill in a section with color, pattern, or applied symbol(s).

_____d. Photographic reproduction of text information at any required point size for paste up on a final map or for manual preparation.

_____e. Techniques used during the photographic reproduction of a drawing to change its size or appearance.

_____f. Used for duplication and quick reproductions; enlargements, reductions, and color copies are also possible.

_____g. Produces 1:1 scale blueline, blackline, or sepia paper or film prints from reproducible original relatively inexpensive but quality and shelf life are poor.

1. Diazo reproduction
2. Inking
3. Photographic methods
4. Pressure-sensitive film
5. Taping
6. Typesetting
7. Xerographic copying

9. List four types of pressure-sensitive film.

a. ______________________________

b. ______________________________

c. ______________________________

d. ______________________________

TEST

10. List two methods used for coloring maps.

    a. ______________________________

    b. ______________________________

11. Complete the following statements concerning aerial photography by selecting the best answer and placing the corresponding number in the blank provided for each.

_____a. All of the following are applications of aerial photography **EXCEPT**:

1) Stereo compilation
2) Orthographics
3) Orthophotography
4) Photo interpretation

_____b. Analytical aerotriangulation produces coordinates of photo control points by __________ procedures.

1) Mathematical
2) Analog
3) Tactile
4) Visual

_____c. Aerial photographs overlap each other __________ along flight lines.

1) 30%
2) 40%
3) 50%
4) 60%

_____d. Stereoviewing of aerial photographs creates a __________-dimensional model.

1) 1
2) 2
3) 3
4) 4

_____e. The scale of the aerial photograph is identified __________ taking the photograph.

1) Before
2) After

_____f. A series of aerial photographs that are taken along a given flight line combined into one large photograph is called a __________.

1) Photo collage
2) Photo map
3) Photo mosaic
4) Photo arrangement

TEST

12. List three methods of drawing reproduction.

    a. ______________________________

    b. ______________________________

    c. ______________________________

13. Arrange in order the standard sheet format for a set of civil drawings by placing the correct sequence numbers (1-6) in the appropriate blanks.

    _____a. Construction details

    _____b. Notes

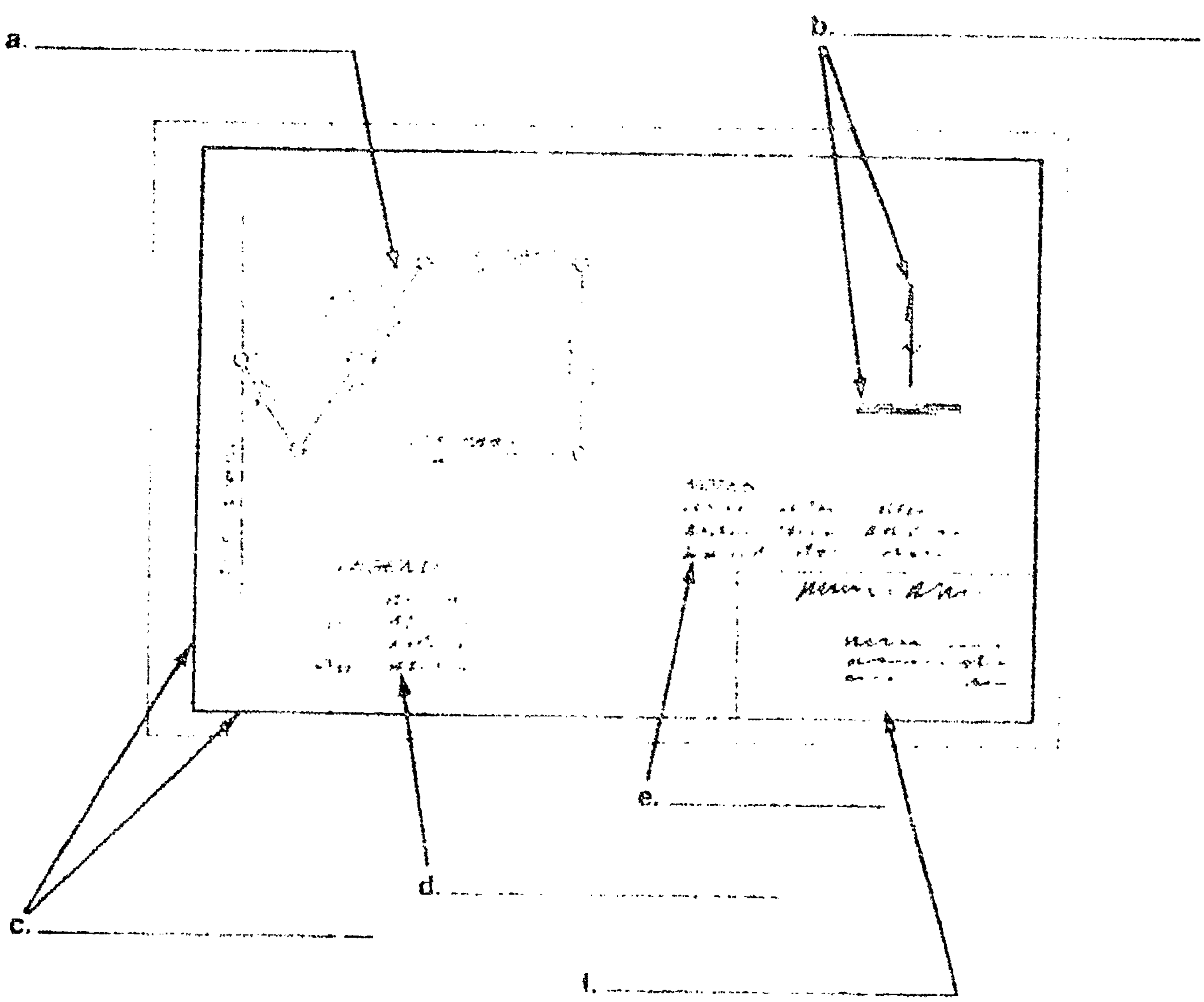
    _____c. Area map

    _____d. Cover sheet — key map

    _____e. Cross sections

    _____f. Plan and profiles

14. Label the components of the following map layout.



TEST

15. Arrange in order the following steps for drafting a map or drawing by placing the correct sequence numbers (1-8) in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. Lay in the border.

_____b. Locate the meridian arrow.

_____c. Place the title block.

_____d. Letter in the notes.

_____e. Plot in map area on a layout sheet.

_____f. Place the legend.

_____g. Select sheet medium (film or paper) and size.

_____h. Perform final inking.

16. List six common mistakes made in map drafting.

a. ____________________

b. ____________________

c. ____________________

d. ____________________

e. ____________________

f. ____________________

17. Distinguish between the types of planimeters by placing the following letters next to the correct descriptions:

"D" — Disc planimeter
"E" — Electronic planimeter
"P" — Polar planimeter

_____a. Fixed arm type measures areas in square inches or square centimeters, then multiplied by a factor.

_____b. Is recommended for use on maps or charts that have been reduced to a small scale.

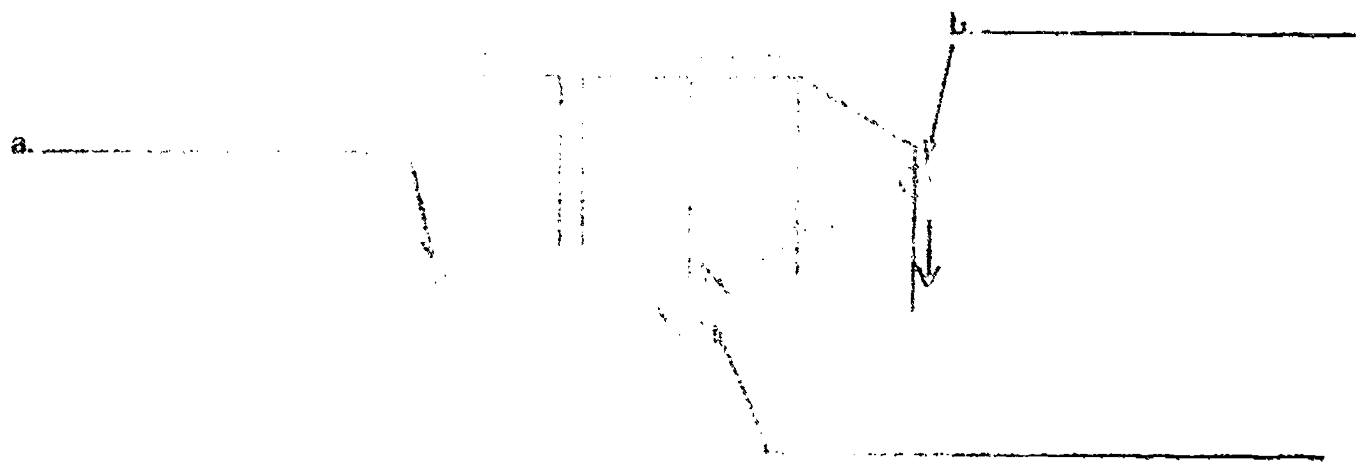
_____c. Has a digital readout of the area measured.

_____d. Is considered more precise than the polar planimeter.

_____e. Adjustable arm type can be set to a variety of ratios for direct reading from the dial.

_____f. Minimizes the possibility of decimal mistakes.

18. Label the parts ...



(NOTE: If the following ... prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

19. Complete a ... (Assignment Sheet #1)

20. Apply transfer ... (Assignment Sheet #3)

21. Demonstrate the ...

a. Register ...

b. ... (Assignment Sheet #2)

MAP DRAFTING PROCEDURES
UNIT VI

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	3	g.	5	m.	9
b.	6	h.	11	n.	16
c.	15	i.	13	o.	17
d.	1	j.	4	p.	12
e.	10	k.	7	q.	14
f.	2	l.	8		

2. a. 4
   b. 3
   c. 6
   d. 1
   e. 5
   f. 2

3. b,e,g

4. a. 1
   b. 3
   c. 5
   d. 2
   e. 4

5. a. Hand lettering in pencil or ink using Gothic or Roman styles
   b. Mechanical lettering
   c. Lettering machines
   d. Press-on letters

6. a. Height
   b. Importance
   c. Right
   d. Symbol

7. a

8. a. 2
   b. 5
   c. 4
   d. 6
   e. 3
   f. 7
   g. 1

9. Any four of the following:
   a. Pattern films
   b. Shading films (screens)

ANSWERS TO TEST

- c. Symbol sheets
- d. Color films
- e. Custom transfers
- f. Title block transfers (standard or custom)
- g. Transfer film
- h. Rubber stamp

10. Any two of the following:
    - a. Colored pencils
    - b. Felt tip markers (Magic markers)
    - c. Color separations, photographic processes in the printing of maps
    - d. Color transfer films

11.
    - a. 2
    - b. 1
    - c. 4
    - d. 3
    - e. 1
    - f. 3

12. Any three of the following:
    - a. Diazo print — Blueline or blackline paper or film prints
    - b. Intermediate (sepia or black)
    - c. Xerographic copying
    - d. Photo engraving
    - e. Photo offset printing

13.
    - a. 5
    - b. 6
    - c. 2
    - d. 1
    - e. 4
    - f. 3

14.
    - a. Mapped area
    - b. Meridian arrow
    - c. Border
    - d. Legend
    - e. Notes
    - f. Title block

15.
a.	2	e.	[illegible]
b.	5	f.	6
c.	4	g.	1
d.	[illegible]	h.	3

16. Any six of the following:
    - a. Not checking location of stations when plotting by coordinates
    - b. Plotting by protractor

ANSWERS TO TEST

c. Using a soft pencil or one with a blunt point
d. Variation in dimensions of map sheet due to temperature and moisture
e. Selecting an inappropriate scale or contour interval for the map
f. Improperly orienting topographic notes in field or office
g. Using wrong edge of engineer's scale
h. Making the north arrow too large, complex, or black
i. Omitting the scale or necessary notes
j. Failing to balance the sheet by making a preliminary sketch
k. Drafting the map on a poor-quality medium

17. a. P
    b. D
    c. E
    d. D or E
    e. P
    f. E

18. a. Pole
    b. Tracer
    c. Counter box

19.-20. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor.

21. Performance skills evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to plan a preliminary subdivision map, complete a final plat map, and layout a plat from a legal description and field notes. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to plats and subdivisions with the correct definitions.
2. Define subdivision planning.
3. Select from a list the official agents who may regulate subdivision planning.
4. List duties that may be performed by regulatory agents for the subdivision of land.
5. Arrange in order the steps in planning a subdivision.
6. Complete statements concerning the final recordation of a subdivision plat map.
7. Select individuals who certify and approve the final plat map.
8. Complete statements concerning legal descriptions.
9. List guidelines for drafting a plat.
10. List methods for laying out and developing a map.
11. Layout a boundary survey from a legal description. (Assignment Sheet #1)

OBJECTIVE SHEET

12. Reduce field notes and plot a simple boundary survey. (Assignment Sheet #2)

13. Develop from field notes the plat map for a nine lot subdivision. (Assignment Sheet #3)

14. Redraw to scale a complete final plat of a 36 lot subdivision. (Assignment Sheet #4)

15. Research the plat information for your property or a property in your area. (Assignment Sheet #5)

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit.

1. Set up a visit to your local planning office and look at the plat books.
2. Obtain a copy of your local subdivision drafting standards from your planning office or city engineer.
3. Invite your city engineer to speak to your class.
4. Obtain the legal description for the property your school is on and draft a plat showing the boundary and exact location of the school.
5. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary.

CONTENTS OF THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

C. Transparency masters

   1. TM 1 — Preliminary Plat Guidelines

   2. TM 2 — Preliminary Plat Guidelines (Continued)

   3. TM 3 — Final Plat Check List

   4. TM 4 — Final Plat Check List (Continued)

   5. TM 5 — Sample of Title Sheet Information

   6. TM 6 — Example of a Legal Description

   7. TM 7 — Types of Land Descriptions Used in a Legal Description

D. Assignment sheets

   1. Assignment Sheet #1 — Layout a Boundary Survey From a Legal Description

   2. Assignment Sheet #2 — Reduce Field Notes and Plot a Simple Boundary Survey

   3. Assignment Sheet #3 — Develop From Field Notes the Plat Map for a Nine Lot Subdivision

   4. Assignment Sheet #4 — Reduce to Scale a Complete Final Plat of a 36 Lot Subdivision

   5. Assignment Sheet #5 — Research the Plat Information for Your Property or a Property in Your Area

E. Answers to assignment sheets

F. Test

G. Answers to test

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

A. Madsen, David and Terence Shumaker *Civil Drafting Technology* Englewood Cliffs, NJ Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

B. Wattles, Gurdon. *Survey Drafting* Orange, CA. Gurdon H. Wattles Publications, 1977.

C. Steele, Robert. *Modern Topographic Drawing*. Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1980.

D. *Surveying*. Sacramento, CA: California State Department of Education, 1966.

E. *Subdivision Attachments Standard Requirements*. City & County of Boulder, City Planning Department, 1982.

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Bench mark — A relatively permanent material object, natural or artificial, bearing a marked point whose elevation above or below an adopted datum is known

B. Cadastral survey — A survey which creates, marks, defines, retraces, or reestablishes the boundaries and subdivisions of the land

C. Corner — A point on the surface of the earth, determined by the surveying process, which defines an extremity on a boundary of public lands

D. Corner description — The specific data (both old and new) about a corner monument and its accessories, which include marks, positions, and physical characteristics

E. Cul-de-sac — A dead-end street which widens sufficiently at the end to permit an automobile to make a "U" turn

F. Datum line — In ordinary survey usage, a defined reference line for survey measurement

G. Easement — An interest or right in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use, such as laying a sewer, crossing over property, or putting up power lines

H. Grade plan — A plan containing original ground contours over which contours of the highway, subdivision, or other embankment or excavation to be completed are superimposed on and connected with the original ground contours at the edge of construction limits

I. Legal description — A written statement recognized by law as to the definite location of a tract of land by reference to a survey, recorded map, or adjoining property

J. Monument — A physical structure, such as an iron post, marked stone, or tree in place, which marks the location of a corner point established by a cadastral survey

K. Planning commission — Either a citizen committee appointed by the chief executive or legislative body to review subdivision plans, or a full- or part-time staff of professional planners hired to carry out continued planning activities, review subdivision plans, conduct studies, etc.

L. Plat, subdivision — A map of a subdivision of land usually prepared in accordance with state plat statutes or local subdivision regulations or both

INFORMATION SHEET

M. Plat, use — The component of the new status records, a copy of the master title plat which shows in addition to survey, ownership, and rest ictive data, leases, licenses, and permits currently effective

N. Platting — The process of preparing a plat of subdivision according to state and loca! ordinances

O. Plot — To place survey data upon a map or plat

(NOTE: In the past, no clearly defined difference existed between plat and plot. It is recommended to use plat for graphic representation of the survey and plot for the cartographic operations involved in the construction of a map or plat.)

P. Subdivision plat book — A public record showing the location, size, and name of owners of various recorded plats in the municipality or county

II. **Subdivision planning** — The process of dividing urban land into orderly, accurately surveyed parcels

III. **Official agents who may regulate the subdivision of land**

A. City and county planning commission

B. City council

C. County commissioners

IV. **Duties that may be performed by regulatory agents for the subdivision of land**

A. Draw up zoning and building regulations

B. Establish rules for building height limits, parking facilities, and right-of-way setback lines

C. Establish specifications for improvements on:

1. Sewers
2. Water lines
3. Sidewalks
4. Curbs
5. Gutters
6. Street paving

INFORMATION SHEET

D. Grant permits for sale of new subdivision lots

E. Establish utility regulations

V. **Steps in planning a subdivision** (Transparencies 1 and 2)

(NOTE: The steps in planning a subdivision will vary from locale to locale. Consult the specific procedures used in your area.)

A. Planning office and city engineer are consulted for governing rules and regulations of the local planning agencies specifying the following:

1. Frontage and depth of lots
2. Minimum and maximum length of blocks
3. Street widths
4. Maximum street gradients
5. Minimum street gradients
6. Allowable direction of lot lines in respect to the streets
7. Design consideration of residential subdivisions
8. Width of right-of-ways for city streets
9. Width of alleys
10. Minimum required clearance from residential buildings to property lines

B. A small scale location map is developed to show the relation of the subdivision to the surrounding properties.

C. A tentative plan is developed to show the following:

1. Outline of property
2. Proposed title of the subdivision

   (NOTE: This should be checked with the planning office to ensure it is not already in use)

3. Drawn to a scale of 1" = 200' or larger

   (NOTE: This is often drawn to the same scale as the final plat map, but not always.)

INFORMATION SHEET

4. Topographic features of existing conditions

5. Owner's and surveyor's name

6. Recorded titles of adjoining tracts

7. Proposed layout of lots, streets, alleys, walkways, parks, and any special features

8. All existing easements for a pipeline, power line, etc.

9. Legal description of land (usually only in caption form)

10. The following items will either have documentary references or an explanation of their status:

    a. Water

    b. Sewer

    c. F[illegible]d and drainage conditions

    d. Street improvements

    e. School facilities

    f. Parks and recreation

    g. Power and street lights

    h. Gas

    i. Fire protection

    j. Hospitals

    k. Transportation

    l. Access to highways

D. The tentative map is presented for review to the clerk of the advisory agency such as the planning commission.

E. After the tentative plan is approved and all changes are made, a final subdivision plat is drawn up, and then has to receive final approval from the appropriate governing agency.

INFORMATION SHEET

VI. **The final recordation of a subdivision plat**

A. The final plat is considered a legal working document and will be on file at the county courthouse.

B. It is drawn at a scale of 1" = 100' or larger.

C. Listed are some of the requirements for a final plat. (Transparencies 3 and 4)

(NOTE: Requirements for the final plat may vary in your locale. Check with the local governing agency for the requirements in your area.)

1. Legal description of the property
2. Property lines, dimensions, and bearings
3. Direction of north
4. All roads, existing and proposed
5. Driveways, patio slabs, parking areas, and walkways
6. Proposed and existing structures
7. Location of well and/or water service line, location of wells on adjacent properties
8. Location of proposed gas and power lines
9. Location of septic tank, drainfield, drainfield replacement area, and/or sewer
10. Dimensions and spacing of soil absorption field or leach lines, if used
11. Location of soil test holes, if used
12. Proposed location of rain drains, footing drains, and method of disposal
13. Ground elevation at lot corners, and street elevation at driveway centerline
14. Slope of ground
15. Proposed elevations of main floor, garage floor, and basement or crawl space
16. Proposed setback from all property lines

INFORMATION SHEET

17. Utility and drainage easements
18. Natural drainage channels
19. Total acreage
20. Drawing scale
21. Necessary signatures of certification

D. Title sheet will include: (Transparency 5)

1. Certification signatures
2. Caption type description
3. Basis of bearing
4. Monument note
5. Bench mark, if required
6. Legend, if required
7. Omission of certain signature, if applicable
8. Index map of subsequent sheets, if many
9. North arrow and scale
10. Soil test report, if required
11. Any special notes

E. The final plat may include

1. Grading plan
2. Plan and profiles for utilities
3. Plan and profile for street improvements

F. Accuracy of boundary closure varies based on value of land according to state law.

VII. **Individuals who certify and approve a final plat map** (Transparency 5)

A. Private engineer or surveyor

B. Public engineer or surveyor

C. Financial institution — mortgage release

INFORMATION SHEET

D. Title company — title opinion

E. Owner

F. City agent

G. Utility companies

H. Clerk and recorder

VIII. **Characteristics of legal descriptions** (Transparencies 6 and 7)

A. Are written descriptions describing the relationship of a parcel of land to the surrounding surveys

B. A complete description will begin with the smallest division and progress to the largest.

C. A complete description can include all three types of land descriptions: (Transparency 7)

1. Public land sectional system to identify the point of beginning.

2. Metes and bounds to describe the boundary lines.

3. Lot and block description can be used as an alternate description.

IX. **Guidelines for drafting a plat**

A. A datum line must be established and elevations shown (these elevations are taken from a benchmark)

B. Use symbols to represent lakes, ponds, rivers, etc.

C. Indicate the compass orientation of the lot

D. Show lot corners by small circles

E. Show property lines

F. Show corner elevations above the datum

G. Show changes in contours by dashed or dotted lines

H. Show new grade (N.G.) and final grade (F.G.)

I. Show dimensions from property lines to utility lines

J. Show any easements (these may be determined by building codes)

INFORMATION SHEET

K. Show all encroachments to the property

L. Indicate owner and legal description

M. Show lot number and addition where it is located

N. Label utility lines

O. Show scale

(NOTE: Usually a civil engineer's scale is used.)

X. **Three methods for laying out and developing a map**

A. Plotting the boundary from the legal description

B. Plotting by coordinates

C. Plotting by latitudes and departures

Typical Preliminary Plat Guidelines

- ☐ Any preliminary plat submitted for subdivision approval shall be drawn to a scale of no less than one inch equals one hundred feet, but of a sufficient scale to be clearly legible, including streets and lots adjacent to the subdivision.
- ☐ The proposed name of the subdivision.
- ☐ Location and boundaries of the subdivision, names of all abutting subdivisions with lines indicating abutting lots, or if the abutting land is unplatted, a notation to that effect, and names of all abutting streets.
- ☐ Contours at two foot intervals if the slope is less than ten percent and five feet where the slope is greater than ten percent.
- ☐ Date of preparation, scale, and north sign (designated as true north).
- ☐ A vicinity map showing at least three blocks on all sides of the proposed subdivision, which may be of a different scale than the plat.
- ☐ Location of structures and trees of five inch caliper or more on the property and approximate location of structures off the property within ten feet of the property line.
- ☐ Name, address, and telephone number of the licensed surveyor, licensed engineer, or designer of the plat.
- ☐ Name, address, and telephone number of owner and verification of ownership of the property and current title information by either a preliminary title report or an attorney memorandum based upon an abstract of title, current as of the date of the submittal.
- ☐ Total acreage.
- ☐ Location and dimensions of all proposed public improvements, easements, drainage areas, irrigation ditches and laterals, and other significant features within or adjacent to the property.
- ☐ Location and dimensions of all proposed public improvements, public easements, lot lines, and parks and other areas to be reserved or dedicated for public use.
- ☐ Geological stability information upon request of the City Manager if the manager determines or the subdivider has any reason to believe that building or other problems may arise from construction in the area proposed for development.

Typical Preliminary Plat Guidelines

(Continued)

- ☐ Zoning on and adjacent to the property.
- ☐ Designation of areas subject to the one-hundred year flood and the estimated flow rate used in determining that designation.
- ☐ The number of lots and each lot size.
- ☐ Proposed use of each lot.
- ☐ Proposed ownership and use of outlots.
- ☐ The location and size of existing utilities within or adjacent to the property including without limitation, water, sewer, storm sewers and drainage facilities, fire hydrants within three hundred fifty feet of the property, electricity, and gas, which shall be placed on separate engineering drawings.
- ☐ A master utility plan showing proposed plans for private and public utility systems including water, sewer, electric, gas, drainage, telephone, telecommunications, and any other services that will supply the property.
- ☐ Names and addresses of all tenants of the property and all owners of property abutting the property.
- ☐ Identification of the public improvements, easements, parks, other public facilities shown on the plat and a dedication thereof to the public use, and areas reserved for future public acquisition.

Typical Final Plat Check List

- [ ] A map of the plat drawn at a scale of no less than one inch equals one hundred feet (and of a sufficient scale to be clearly legible) with the use of permanent lines in ink and whose outer dimensions of the map at 24" × 36" on a reproducible polyester film (maps of two or more sheets shall be referenced to an index map placed on the first sheet).
- [ ] A one inch equals one hundred feet reduction of the plat.
- [ ] The title under which the subdivision is to be recorded.
- [ ] Accurate dimensions for all lines, angles, and curves used to describe boundaries, public improvements, easements, areas to be reserved for public use, and other important features. (All curves shall be circular arcs and shall be defined by the radius, central angle, tangent, arc, and chord distances. All dimensions, both linear and angular, are to be determined by an accurate control survey in the field that must balance and close within a limit of one in ten thousand. No final plat showing plus or minus dimensions will be approved.
- [ ] Names of all abutting subdivisions, or if the abutting land is unplatted, a notation to that effect.
- [ ] An identification system for all lots, blocks, and names for streets.
- [ ] An identification of the public improvements, easements, parks, other public facilities shown on the plat and a dedication thereof to the public use, and areas reserved for future public acquisition.
- [ ] The total acreage and surveyed description of the area.
- [ ] The number of lots and size of each lot.
- [ ] Proposed ownership and use of outlots.
- [ ] A designation of areas subject to the one-hundred year flood, the estimated flow rate used in determining that designation, and a statement that such designation is subject to change.
- [ ] A description of all monuments, both found and set, that mark the boundaries of the property, and a description of all control monuments used in conducting the survey.
- [ ] A statement by the land surveyor that the survey was performed in accordance with state law.
- [ ] A statement by the land surveyor explaining how bearings, if used, were determined.
- [ ] The signature and seal of the state registered land surveyor.

Typical Final Plat Check List

(Continued)

- [ ] A delineation of the extent of the one-hundred year flood-plains, the effective date thereof, and a statement that they are subject to change.
- [ ] Square footage of each lot.
- [ ] Certification for approval by the following:

  A) Director of Planning and Community Development
  B) Director of Public Works and Utilities
  C) Director of Parks and Recreation
  D) Director of Real Estate and Open Space
  E) Telephone Company
  F) Public Service Company

- [ ] Signature blocks for all owners with an interest in the property.
- [ ] Signature block for Mayor's signature.
- [ ] Engineering drawings for proposed public and private utility systems meeting the requirements of the City Public Works Department's "Design Criteria and Standard Specifications."
- [ ] An update to the preliminary title report or attorney memorandum based upon an abstract of title current as of the date of submitting the plat.
- [ ] Convenants for maintenance of private utilities or improvements, as prescribed.
- [ ] Copies of documents granting any easements required as part of the plat approval, the County Clerk and Recorder's recording number, and proof of ownership of the property underlying the easement satisfactory to the City Attorney.
- [ ] The subdivider shall provide to the City a computer check to assure that the exterior lines of the subdivision on the final plat close. In the absence of such verification, the City shall obtain such computer check, and the subdivider shall pay the fee therefore prescribed before recording the plat.
- [ ] When submitting a final plat, the subdivider shall also file with the City Manager fees prescribed, agreements with ditch companies, if needed, engineering plans, and financial guarantees required.

Sample of Title Sheet Information

ARBOR GLEN SUBDIVISION

FINAL PLAT

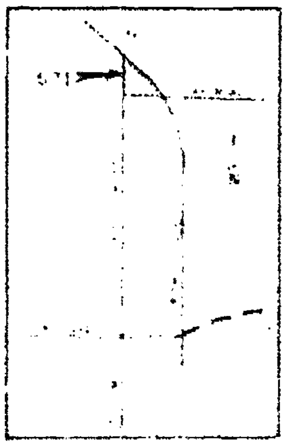
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

BEGINNING AT THE WEST QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION

to the POINT OF BEGINNING

NOTES

• PINS SET BY ROBERT ORTHMAN L.S. 15315



VICINITY MAP

MAYOR'S CERTIFICATE

OWNER'S SIGNATURE

THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE ME THIS ____ DAY OF ____ 19__

BY ____

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES ____

WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL

DEDICATION

APPROVED

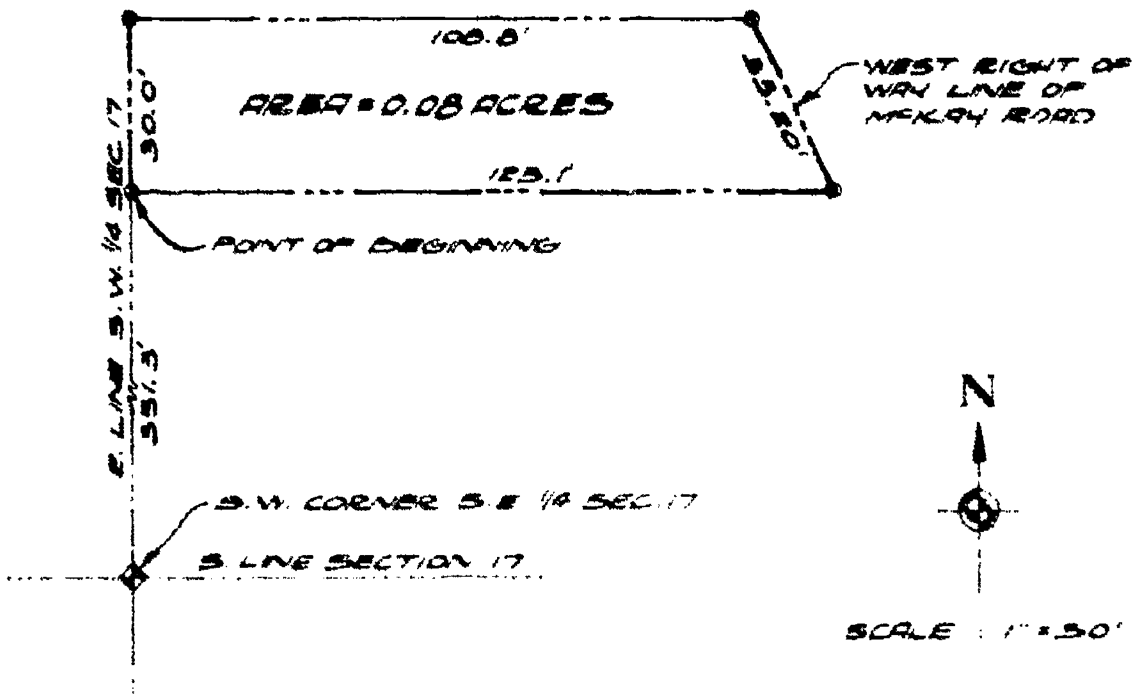
SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

BASIS OF BEARING

CLERK AND RECORDER'S CERTIFICATE

Reprinted with permission of Robert Orthman, Boulder, CO.

Example of a Legal Description



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

That part of the Southwest one-quarter of the Southeast one-quarter of Section 17, Township 2 South, Range 67 West of the 6th P.M., County of Adams, State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Southwest corner of the Southeast one-quarter of said Section 17, thence North a distance of 351.3 feet along the East line of the Southwest one-quarter of Section 17, to the point of true beginning: Thence East 123.1 feet more or less, along a line parallel to the South line of Section 17, to the county road; Thence Northwesterly along the right-of-way line of the county road a distance of 33.2 feet more or less; Thence West a distance of 108.8 feet more or less, along a line parallel to the South line of Section 17, to the county road; Thence South a distance of 30.0 feet to the point of beginning, containing 0.08 acres, more or less.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT for
SOUTH ADAMS COUNTY
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

CONSULTING ENGINEERS SELLARDS & GRIGG, Inc.
LAKEWOOD, COLORADO

PROJECT 77016-41 JUNE, 1978 D.F.L.

Types of Land Descriptions Used In A Legal Description

Public Land Sectional Description

All that part of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 12, Township 5 North, Range 2 East of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Clarion Township, Walker County, and State of Missouri, described as follows:

Commencing at the Northeast Corner of said Section 12;
Thence on an assumed bearing of South 89°58′40″ West on and along the north line of Section 12 a distance of 825.00 feet to the point of beginning;
Thence South 0°02′20″ West a distance of 721.78 feet;
Thence South 89°58′40″ West a distance of 320.22 feet;
Thence North 31°18′20″ West a distance of 844.57 feet to the said north line of Section 12;
Thence North 89°58′40″ East a distance of 759.55 feet on and along the said north line of Section 12 to the point of beginning.

ALSO known as Lot 5, Block 4, Oak Hills Subdivision, Walker County, Missouri.

Lot and Block Description

Metes and Bounds Description

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — LAYOUT A BOUNDARY SURVEY FROM A LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Directions: You will be given a written legal description from which you will layout the boundary survey. Study the following example prior to beginning your assigned problem.

Example:

Facts: The southwesterly line of this Lot 15 is 235.00 feet (77.10m) long and is also on the northeasterly line of Wood Street and bears S 68° 00′ E. The northwesterly line of this lot is 184.00 feet (60.37m) long and bears N 35° 00′ E. The southeasterly line of the lot is 216.00 feet (70.87m) long and bears S 20° 00′ W. The lot will draft onto a letterhead size sheet using a 1″ = 30′ scale.

Description:

That portion of Lot 15 of Fred Macrae's Tract in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, as per map filed in the office of Public Records described by the following courses:

1 — Beginning at a point on the northeast line of Wood Street S 68°00′ E 22.40 feet (7.35m) from the most westerly corner of said Lot,
2 — N 63°20′ E 38.50 feet (.2.63m),
3 — N 24°30′ E 47.42 feet (15.56m),
4 — S 87°25′ E 87.86 feet (28.83m),
5 — N 19°20′ E 35.64 feet (11.69m),
6 — S 68°00′ E 78.83 feet (25.86m),
7 — S 24°00′ W 141.15 feet (46.31m) to Wood Street,
8 — N 68°00′ W 182.62 feet (59.91m) along Wood Street to the point of beginning.

* * *

When a course ties to a point, a line or a monument, etc., that then is the controlling factor and if the tie is to a line only, then the distance must be given, while if the tie is to a point, then both the distance and bearing of the line preceding it must be given to the position of that point.

If courses 6 and 7 were changed to read:

6 — S 68°00′ E 78.83 feet (25.86m) to a point on a line parallel with and 29.96 feet (9.83m) northwesterly from the southeasterly line of said Lot which point is N 20°00′ E 138.00 feet (45.28m) from the northeasterly line of Wood Street,
7 — S 20°00′ W 138.00 feet (45.28m) to Wood Street,

draw the additional lines necessary to show their positions with heavy dash lines.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

Drafted layout of example:

Directions: Take the following description and draw a map of the "Adams Property."

1. Layout on "D" size vellum.
2. Scale: 1" = 30'.
3. Finalize with ink on polyester film.
4. Hand letter dimensions and notes.
5. Use mechanical o: transfer lettering for the title information.
6. Place north arrow with scale and scale bar.
7. Place ½" border all around.

   (NOTE: Refer to Unit VI, "Mapping Drafting Procedures," for a guide to final drafting of this map.)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

ADAMS PROPERTY
TRACT 1

A tract of land located in the SW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 21, T1S, R70W of the 6th P.M., County of Denver, State of Colorado, described as follows:

Commencing at the W1/4 Corner of said Section 21, from which the Northwest Corner of said Section 21 bears N00°03'50"W, thence N62°18'10"E, 526.68 feet to the most Southerly Corner of that tract of land conveyed to Robert W. Adams and Alice C. Adams as described in Warranty Deed recorded on Film 518 as Reception No. 769196 of the records of Denver County, Colorado and the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;

Thence N13°18'50"W, 323.80 feet along the Southwesterly line of that tract of land as described on said Film 518 as Reception No. 769196;

Thence N31°21'10"E, 169.74 feet along the Northwesterly line of that tract of land as described on said Film 518 as Reception No. 769196;

Thence N77°42'10"E, 148.83 feet along the Northwesterly line of that tract of land as described on said Film 518 as Reception No. 769196;

Thence S13°09'50"E, 690.46 feet to the Northwesterly right-of-way line of Colorado State Highway No. 398;

Thence S60°50'10"W, 140.00 feet along the Northwesterly right-of-way line of said Colorado State Highway No. 398 to the most Southerly Corner of that tract of land conveyed to Robert W. Adams and Alice C. Adams as described in Warranty Deed recorded on Film 598 as Reception No. 842097 of the records of Denver County, Colorado;

Thence N13°09'50"W, 324.43 feet along the Southwesterly line of that tract of land as described on said Film 598 as Reception No. 842097 to the Southeasterly line of that tract of land as described on said Film 518 as Reception No. 769196;

Thence S60°50'10"W, 137.73 feet along the Southeasterly line of that tract of land as described on said Film 518 as Reception No. 769196 to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING.

Area = 3.330 acres, more or less.

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — REDUCE FIELD NOTES AND PLOT A SIMPLE BOUNDARY SURVEY

Property Traverse

Directions: Given the attached field survey notes, calculate the bearing of each property line, the coordinates for each corner, and the area of the parcel. Assume coordinates of 10,000.00, 10,000.00 for point "A". Check to make sure that the sum of the "x" and "y" coordinates on either side of the parcel are equal. Prepare a working drawing of this parcel on 22"x34" reproducible paper.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

BOUNDARY SURVEY

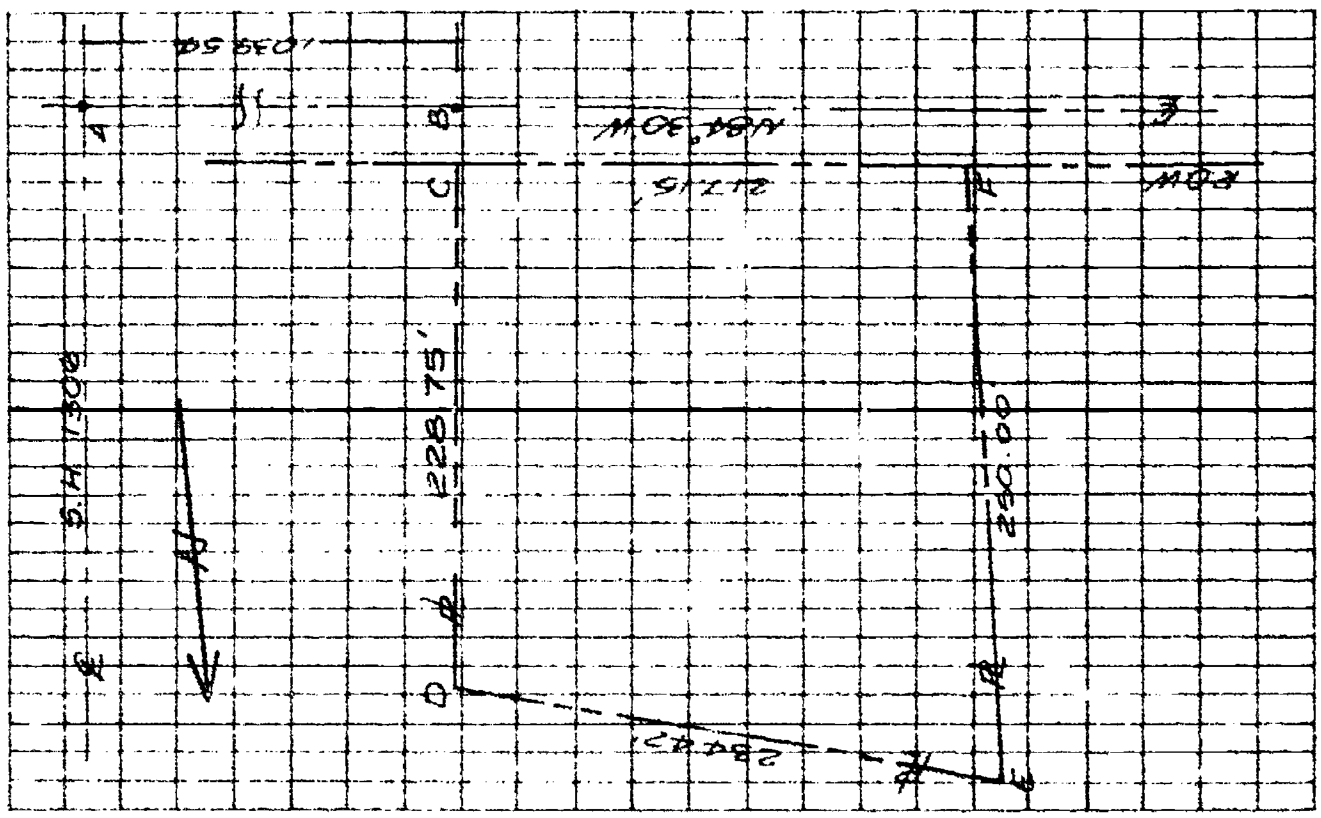
COSGROVE PROPERTY
RTE GID
S.H. 7306

8-22-78

J. JONES
B. BROWN
R. SMITH

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

⊼	BS	FS	∠	DIST.	NOTES
B	A	C	270°00'00"	BC 33.00'	AB 1039.54'
		D	270°00'00"	CD 228.75'	
D	B	E	95°04'10"	DE 284.42'	
E	D	F	81°10'50"	EF 250.00'	
F	E	C	93°45'00"	FC 217.15'	
C	F	D	90°00'00"		



PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3 — DEVELOP FROM FIELD NOTES THE PLAT MAP FOR A NINE LOT SUBDIVISION

PART I — Use the attached field notes for each of the nine lots plus road to center line to develop a partial subdivision plat. Follow the guidelines given below:

1. Use a 17×22 in. sheet of vellum.
2. Lay out the 9 lots of the "Last Chance" subdivision at a scale of 1" = 50 feet.
3. Complete the map with *all* necessary peripheral information.

PART II — Planimeter the finished map as outlined in Job Sheet #2 of Unit VI, "Mapping Drafting Procedures." Determine the areas for each individual lot and the total area to the centerline of the roads. Compare your figures obtained with the planimeter to the calculated acres in the field notes. Set up a chart on "A" size vellum with the following information: Lots, Areas, Total Areas of Lots, and Total Areas to Centerline. Hand letter the chart in pencil or ink.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT - S	RAW DEP +E	RAW DEP - W	ADJ LAT +N	ADJ LAT - S	ADJ DEP +E	ADJ DEP - W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOT 1						DMD	2 AREA				
	32.39	S45°03'00"W	-22.88		-22.92		-22.92	+524.41			22.92	-22.88
	270.18	S44°58'30"E	-191.13		+190.96		+145.12	-27736.7:			+168.04	-214.01
	339.28	N62°21'00"E	+156.92		+300.81		+636.89	+99940.78			+468.85	-57.09
	455.82	N77°10'00"W	+101.24		-444.43		+443.27	+49938.65			+24.42	+44.15
	50.454	S28°56'5"W	-44.15		-24.42		+24.42	-1078.14			0	0
			-258.16	+258.16	-491.77	+491.77	2 AREA = 121588.91 SQ. FT.					
	COORDINATES						AREA = 60794.455 SQ FT = 1.3956486 ACRES					
TOTALS		DIFF										

-22.92(-214.01-0) = +4905.11

168.04(-57.09+22.88) = -5748.35

468.85(44.15+214.01) = +121038.31

24.42(0+57.09) = +1394.14

2 AREAS = 121588.91 SQ FT

AREA = 60794.45 SQ FT = 1.3956 ACRES (MINUS CURB EXCESS = 120.48 SQ FT)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT − S	RAW DEP + E	RAW DEP − W	ADJ LAT + N	ADJ LAT − S	ADJ DEP + E	ADJ DEP − W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+	0	0
	LOT 2						DMD		2 AREA			
	148.81	N62°27'00"E	+68.83		+131.94		+131.94		+9081.43		+68.83	+131.94
	270.18	N44°58'30"W	+191.13			−190.96	+72.92		+13937.20		+259.96	−59.02
	163.81	S45°03'00"W		−115.73		−115.93		−233.97	+27077.35		+144.23	−174.95
	226.75	S50°30'00"E		−144.23	+174.97			−174.93	+25230.15		0	0.02
			+259.96	−259.96	+306.91	−306.89	2 AREA = 75326.13					
					+0.02		AREA = 37663.065 SQ FT					
							= 0.864625 ACRES					
TOTALS		DIFF										

COORDINATES

2 AREA = 0(68.83 − 144.23) = 0

131.94(259.96 − 0) = +34299.122

− 59.02(144.23 − 68.83) = − 4450.108

− 174.95(0 − 259.96) = 45480.002

2 AREA = 75329.016

AREA = 37664.508 SQ FT

= 0.8646581 ACRES

CD-467

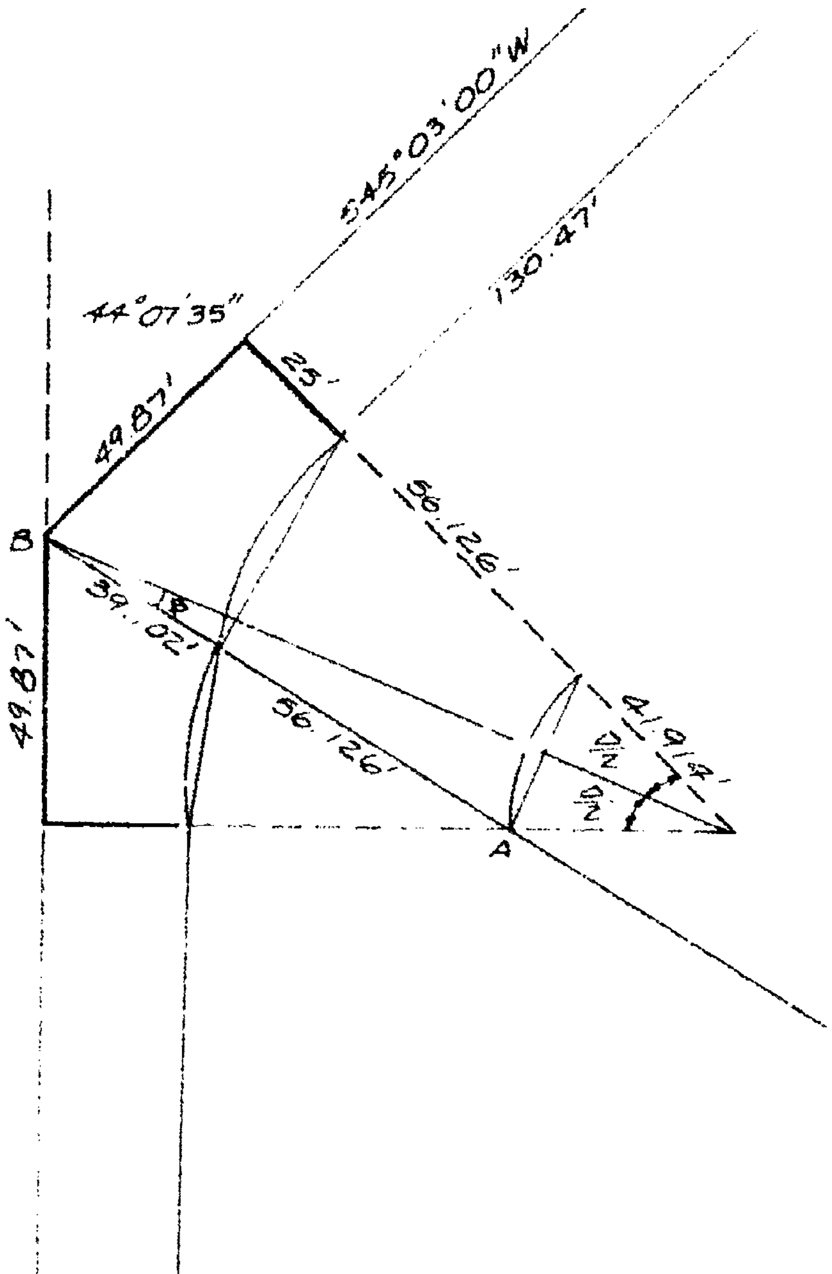
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT −S	RAW DEP +E	RAW DEP −W	ADJ LAT +N	ADJ LAT −S	ADJ DEP +E	ADJ DEP −W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOT 3						DMD	2 AREA				
	170.88	S 57°29'47"E	-91.82		+144.11		+144.11	-13232.18			+144.11	-91.82
	165.02	N 62°27'00"E	+76.33		+146.31		+434.53	+33167.67			290.42	-15.49
	226.75	N 50°30'00"W	+144.23		-179.97		+405.87	+58538.63			+115.45	+128.74
	130.47	S 45°03'00"W	-92.18		-92.34		+138.56	-12772.46			+23.11	+36.56
	43.25	S 32°17'51"W	-36.56		-23.11		23.11	-844.90			0	0
			220.56	+220.56	-290.42	+290.42	2 AREA = 64856.76					
TOTALS		DIFF										

COORDINATES
144.11 (-15.49 - 0) = -2232.26
29042 (128.74 + 91.82) = +64055.04
115.45 (36.56 + 15.49) = +6009.17
23.11 (0 - 128.74) = -2975.18
2 AREA = 64856.768
AREA = 32428.384 SQ FT = 0.7444532 ACRES

AREA = 32428.38 SQ FT = 0.7444531 ACRES
0.744 ACRES + CURVE (70.02 SQ FT)
0.746 ACRES

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3



$\beta = 9.51681°$

$\frac{\Delta}{2} = 22.063194°$

$\alpha = 148.42°$

BISECTOR = 132.762'

$$\text{SHORT CHORD} = \frac{\sin 44°07'35''}{SC} = \frac{\sin 67.93681°}{41.914'}$$

$SC = 31.488'$

$\frac{1}{2} SC = 15.744'$

LOT 3

CURVE DATA

CD-469

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT −S	RAW DEP +E	RAW DEP −W	ADJ LAT +N	ADJ LAT −S	ADJ DEP +E	ADJ DEP −W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOT 4						DMD	2 AREA				
	244.78	S00°55'25"W	-224.75		-3.62		-3.62	+813.60			+3.62	+224.75
	151.31	S89°01'30"E	-2.57		+151.29		+144.05	-370.21			+147.67	-227.32
	166.78	N00°43'00"E	+166.77		+2.09		+297.43	+49602.40			+149.76	-60.55
	170.88	N57°29'47"W	+91.82		-144.11		+155.41	+14269.75			+5.65	+31.27
	31.776	S10°14'31"W	-31.27		-5.65		+5.65	-176.68			0	0
			-258.59	+258.59	-153.38	+153.38	2 AREA = 138.86 SQ. FT.					
							AREA = 32069.43 SQ FT = 0.7362128 ACRES					
TOTALS		DIFF										

COORDINATES

-3.62(-227.32-0) = + 822.90

147.67(-60.55+224.75) = +24247.41

149.76(31.27+227.32) = +38726.44

5.65(0+60.55) = + 342.11

2 AREA = 64138.857 SQ. FT.

AREA = 32069.428 SQ FT = 0.7362127 ACRES (MINUS SE CORNER CURB-AREA = 100.09 SQ. FT. PLUS CORNER AREA A Δ 44°07'35" = +43.20 SQ FT. -56.89 SQ FT.

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT −S	RAW DEP +E	RAW DEP −W	ADJ LAT +N	ADJ LAT −S	ADJ DEP +E	ADJ DEP −W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOT 5						DMD	2AREA				
	155.30	S89°01'30"E	-2.64		+155.28		+155.28	-40994			+155.28	-2.64
	245.43	N01°36'30"W	+245.33		-6.89		+303.67	+74499.36			+148.39	+242.69
	165.02	S62°27'00"W	-76.33		-146.31		+150.47	-11485.38			+2.08	+166.36
	166.78	S00°43'00"W	-166.77		-2.09		+2.07	-345.21			-0.01	-0.41
			-245.74,	+245.33	-155.29,	155.28	2 AREA = 62258.827 SQ FT.					
							AREA = 31129.413 SQ. FT = 0.7146329 ACRES					
TOTALS		DIFF										

COORDINATES

155.28 (242.69 - 0) = +37684.90

148.39 (166.36 + 2.64) = +25077.91

2.08 (-0.41 - 242.69) = -505.65

-0.01 (0 - 166.36) = + 1.66

2 AREA = 62258.823 SQ. FT.

AREA = 31129.41 SQ. FT = 0.7146329 ACRES

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT −S	RAW DEP +E	RAW DEP −W	ADJ LAT +N	ADJ LAT −S	ADJ DEP +E	ADJ DEP −W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOT 6						DMD	2 AREA				
	152.78	S89°01'30"E		-2.60	+152.76		+152.76	-397.18			+152.76	-2.60
	317.97	N05°00'00"W	+316.76			-27.71	+277.81	+87999.10			125.05	314.16
	148.81	S62°27'00"W		-68.83		-131.94	+118.16	-8162.95			-6.89	245.33
	245.43	S01°36'30"E		-245.33	+6.89		-6.89	1690.32			0	0
			+316.76,	+316.76	-159.65,	159.65	2 AREA = 81159.29					
							AREA = 40579.645 SQ FT = 0.9315804 ACRES					
TOTALS		DIFF										

COORDINATES

152.76 (314.16 − 0) = +47991.08

125.05 (245.33 + 2.60) = +31003.65

−6.89 (0 − 314.16) = + 2164.56

0(−2.60 − 245.33) = 0

2 AREA = 81159.29

AREA = 40579.645 SQ. FT. = 0.9315804 ACRES

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT − S	RAW DEP + E	RAW DEP − W	ADJ LAT + N	ADJ LAT − S	ADJ DEP + E	ADJ DEP − W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOT 7						DMD	2 AREA				
	148.42	S89°01′30″E		−2.53	+148.40		+148.40	−375.45			+148.40	−2.53
	374.42	N14°21′30″W	+362.72			−93.85	+203.95	+73976.74			−55.55	360.19
	93.91	S62°27′00″W		−43.44		−88.66	+27.84	−1209.37			27.71	316.75
	317.97	S05°00′00″E		−316.76	+27.7		−27.7	8777.37			0	0.01
			−362.73	+362.72	−176.11	+176.11	2 AREA = 81169.34					
							AREA = 40584.67 SQ FT = 0.9316958 ACRES					
TOTALS		DIFF										

COORDINATES

148.40 (360.19 + .01) = + 53453.68

55.55 (316.75 + 2.53) = + 17736.00

27.71 (.01 − 360.19) = + 9981.14

0 (−2.53 − 316.75) = 0

2 AREA = 81170.82

AREA = 40585.41 SQ FT = 0.9317128 ACRES

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

CD-473

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT −S	RAW DEP +E	RAW DEP −W	ADJ LAT +N	ADJ LAT −S	ADJ DEP +E	ADJ DEP −W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOT 8						DMD	2 AREA				
	40 61	S89°01'30"E		−0.69	+40.60		+40.60	−28.014			40.60	−0.69
	152.58	N35°06'30"E	+124 82		+87 75		+168.95	+21088 339			128 35	124.13
	314.01	N25°45'30"W	+282.81			−136 46	+120.24	+34005.074			8 11	406.94
	95.75	S62°27'00"W		−44.29		−84 89	10 11	+4478 16			93 00	362.65
	374 42	S14°21'30"E		−362 72	+92 95		93 15	+33787 368			0 15	−0.07
			+401 70	+401 63	−221.35	+221 20	2 AREA = 93830 427					
							AREA = 46665 463 SQ FT = 1.07129.6 ACRES					
TOTALS												
		DIFF										

COORDINATES

~~40.60 (124.13 − 0.07)~~ = +5036.84

128.35 (406.94 + .69) = +52319.31

8.11 (362.65 − 124.13) = −1934.40

~~93.00 (−.07 − 406.94)~~ = +37861.93

0.15 (−0.69 − 362 65) = + 54 50

2 AREA = 93328.18 SQ FT.

AREA = 46664 09 SQ FT. = 1.0712601 ACRES

CURVE − 250 46 SQ FT

~~CUL-DE-SAC~~ − 741 96 SQ FT. (APPROX)

992 42 SQ FT

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT −S	RAW DEP +E	RAW DEP −W	ADJ LAT +N	ADJ LAT −S	ADJ DEP +E	ADJ DEP −W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOT 9						DMD	2 AREA				
	149.56	N64°13'30"E	+65.03		+134.68		134.68	8758.24			65.03	134.68
	347.16	N25°45'25"W	+312.67			−150.86	118.50	37051.40			377.70	−16.18
	149.62	S62°27'00"W		−69.20		−132.65	−165.01	+11418.69			308.50	−148.83
	342.54	S25°45'30"E		−308.50	+148.86		−148.80	+45904.80			0	0
			+377.70	−377.70	+283.54	−283.51						
					+0.03							
TOTALS		DIFF										

2 AREA = 11513.85

= 5756.925 SQ.FT.

1.1838 ACRES

COORDINATES

0(65.03 − 308.50) = 0

134.68(377.70 − 0) = 50868.64

−16.18(308.50 − 65.03) = −3939.34

−148.83(0 − 377.70) = 56213.09

51571.79 SQ.FT. − 1590.43 (CUL-DE-SAC) = 1.1839 ACRES

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

CD-475

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

STA	LENGTH (FT)	BEARING	RAW LAT +N	RAW LAT − S	RAW DEP + E	RAW DEP − W	ADJ LAT + N	ADJ LAT − S	ADJ DEP + E	ADJ DEP − W	COORD X	COORD Y
	+	+	L COS BE	L COS BE	L SIN BE	L SIN BE	+	+	+	+		
	LOTS 1 - 9 PLUS ROAD TO CENTER LINE						DMD	ΣAREA				
	418.08	S45°03'00"W		-295.37		-295.88	-295.88	+87394.075			-295.88	-295.37
	299.65	S00°55'25"W		-299.61		-4.83	-596.59	+178744.32			-300.71	+594.98
	686.38	S89°01'30"E		-11.68		+686.28	+84.86	-991.16			+385.57	-606.66
	152.58	N35°06'30"E		+124.82		+87.75	+858.89	+107206.64			+473.32	-481.84
	149.56	N64°13'30"E		+65.03		+134.68	+108.32	+70318.239			+608.00	-416.81
	347.16	N25°45'25"W		+312.67		-150.86	+1065.14	+333037.32			+457.14	-104.14
	468.85	N77°10'00"W		+104.14		-457.14	+457.14	+47606.56			0	0
			-606.66	+606.56	-908.71	+908.71	ΣAREA = 823314.97					
							AREA = 411657.98 SQ.FT. = 9.4503668 ACRES					
TOTALS		DIFF										

−295.88(−594.98−0) + 300.71(−606.66 + 295.37) + 385.57(−481.84 + 594.98) + 473.32(−416.81 + 606.66)

+608.00(−140.14 + 481.84) + 457.14(0 + 416.81) = +176042.68 + 93608.015 + 43623.389 + 89859.802 +

229664.16 + 190540.52 = ΣAREA = 823315.99

AREA = 411657.99 SQ.FT. = 9.450 ACRES

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4 — REDRAW TO SCALE A COMPLETE FINAL PLAT OF A 36 LOT SUBDIVISION

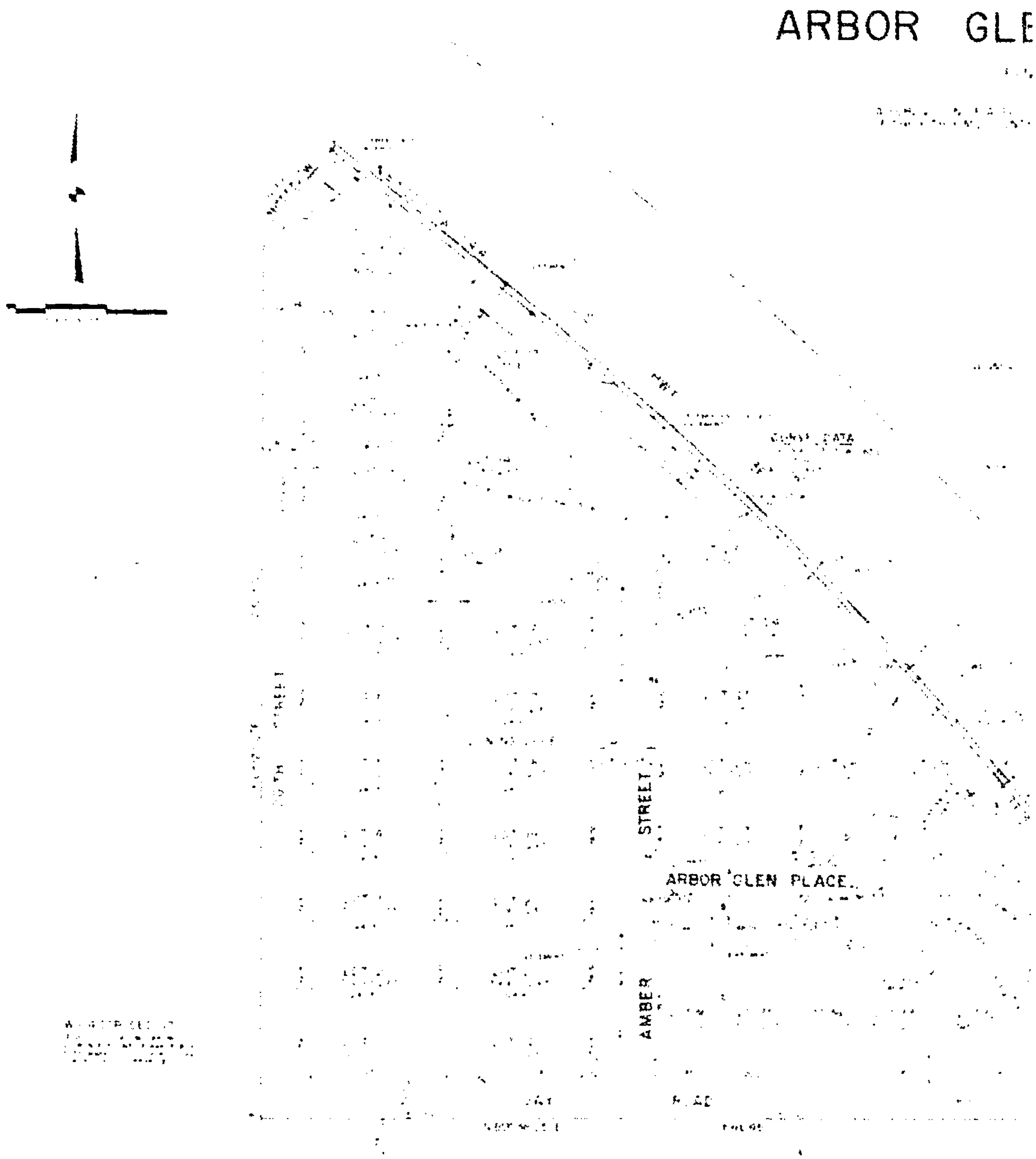
Given: A copy of a complete final plat for a 36 lot subdivision.

Directions:

1. Use drawing scale 1" = 50'
2. Layout the boundary survey. Final draft in ink on polyester film.
3. Dimension using mechanical lettering for boundary information.
4. Type or use plastic transfer film for
   a. Certificate information
   b. Legal description
   c. Dedication
5. Use mechanical lettering for the title information and bearing chart.

(NOTE: Refer to Unit VI, "Mapping Drafting Procedures" for additional information on setting up your map.)

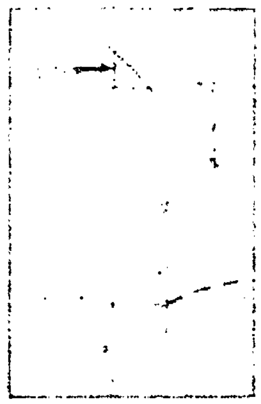
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4



ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4

:N SUBDIVISION

DEDICATION



MAYOR'S CERTIFICATE

APPROVED

OWNER'S SIGNATURE

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

BASIS OF BEARING

CLERK AND RECORDER'S CERTIFICATE

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ASSIGNMENT SHEET #4

NO.	CHORD	Δ	R	L	E	T
1	N 43°13'25" W (765.67)	15°43'11"	2799.5	768.07	26.55	386.46
2	N 34°12'38" E (15.89)	69°09'05"	14.0	16.90	3.00	9.65
3						
4	N 00°38'55" W (93.63)	138°52'09"	50.0	121.19	92.34	133.27
5	N 24°42'06" W (63.68)	79°06'28"	50.0	69.03	14.85	41.30
6	N 32°02'28" E (29.55)	34°22'39"	50.0	30.00	2.34	15.47
7	S 77°36'15" E (80.04)	106°19 56"	50.0	92.79	33.40	66.75
8	S 8°23'09" W (54.21)	65°38'53"	50.0	57.29	9.50	32.25
9	N 87°08'05" E (30.53)	5°00'00"	350.0	30.54	0.33	15.28
10	N 87°15'58" E (30.91)	4°44'13"	374.0	30.92	0.32	15.47
11	N 87°17'51" E (26.59)	4°40'27"	326.0	26.59	0.27	13.30
12	N 89°04'55" E (7.21)	1°06'17"	374.0	7.21	0.02	3.61
13	N 86°42'50" E (23.71)	3°37'56"	374.0	23.71	0.19	11.86
14	N 88°11'50" E (16.36)	2°52'29"	326.0	16.36	0.10	8.18
15	N 85°51'36" E (10.24)	1°47'58"	326.0	10.24	0.04	5.12
16	N 56°16'11" E (42.59)	50°24'42"	50.0	43.99	5.26	23.53
17	S 76°23'41" E (37.67)	44°15'34"	50.0	38.62	3.98	20.33
18	S 33°07'57" E (36.05)	42°15'54"	50.0	36.88	3.60	19.33
19	S 5°17'01" W (29.71)	34°34'04"	50.0	30.17	2.36	15.56
20	S 39°51'05" W (29.71)	34°34'04"	50.0	30.17	2.36	15.56
21	S 82°34'51" W (42.97)	50°53'29"	50.0	44.41	5.37	23.79
22	N 56°52'43" W (26.04)	30°11'21"	50.0	26.35	1.79	13.49
23	S 49°11'08" E (185.43)	3°47'45"	2799.5	185.47	1.54	92.77
24	S 45°47'20" E (146.45)	2°59'51"	2799.5	146.46	0.96	73.25
25	S 43°25'30" E (84.49)	1°43'46"	2799.5	84.50	0.32	42.25
26	S 41°29'10" E (105.00)	2°08'56"	2799.5	105.00	0.45	52.50
27	S 38°42'23" E (166.61)	3°24'38"	2799.5	166.64	1.24	83.34
28	S 36°10'56" E (80.00)	1°38'15"	2799.5	80.01	0.29	40.01
29	S 45°16'58" E (19.77)	89°50'05"	14.0	21.95	5.77	13.96
30	N 44°43'03" W (19.83)	90°09'55"	14.0	22.03	5.83	14.04
31	N 15°18'59" W (7.22)	29°54'08"	14.0	7.31	0.49	3.74
32	N 47°15'42" W (8.18)	33°59'17"	14.0	8.30	0.64	4.28
33	S 20°25'20" W (9.94)	41°34'31"	14.0	10.16	0.97	5.31
34	S 45°16'58" E (19.77)	89°50'05"	14.0	21.95	5.77	13.96
35	N 58°00'44" E (12.69)	53°53'48"	14.0	13.17	1.71	7.12
36	N 58°26'36" W (12.56)	53°19'05"	14.0	13.03	1.67	7.03
37	S 44°43'03" W (19.83)	90°09'55"	14.0	22.03	5.83	14.04
38	S 45°16'58" E (19.77)	89°50'05"	14.0	21.95	5.77	13.96

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #5 — RESEARCH THE PLAT INFORMATION FOR YOUR PROPERTY OR A PROPERTY IN YOUR AREA

Directions:

1. Determine the location of the property you want to research.

2. Locate your local Planning Commission.

3. Make an on-site visit and request to see the plat for the property you have chosen.

   (NOTE: Some planning offices will provide you a copy of the final plat.)

4. Record the following information:

   a. City ______________

   b. County (borough or parish) ______________

   c. State ______________

   d. Is the land all or part of a lot or parcel shown on the map? ______________ If so, what is the lot or parcel number, letter, or name? ______________

   e. What is the name or nu   of the map? ______________

   f. If the map is officially r   recorded, what is the correct reference file no. ______________, or book ______________ and page ______________?

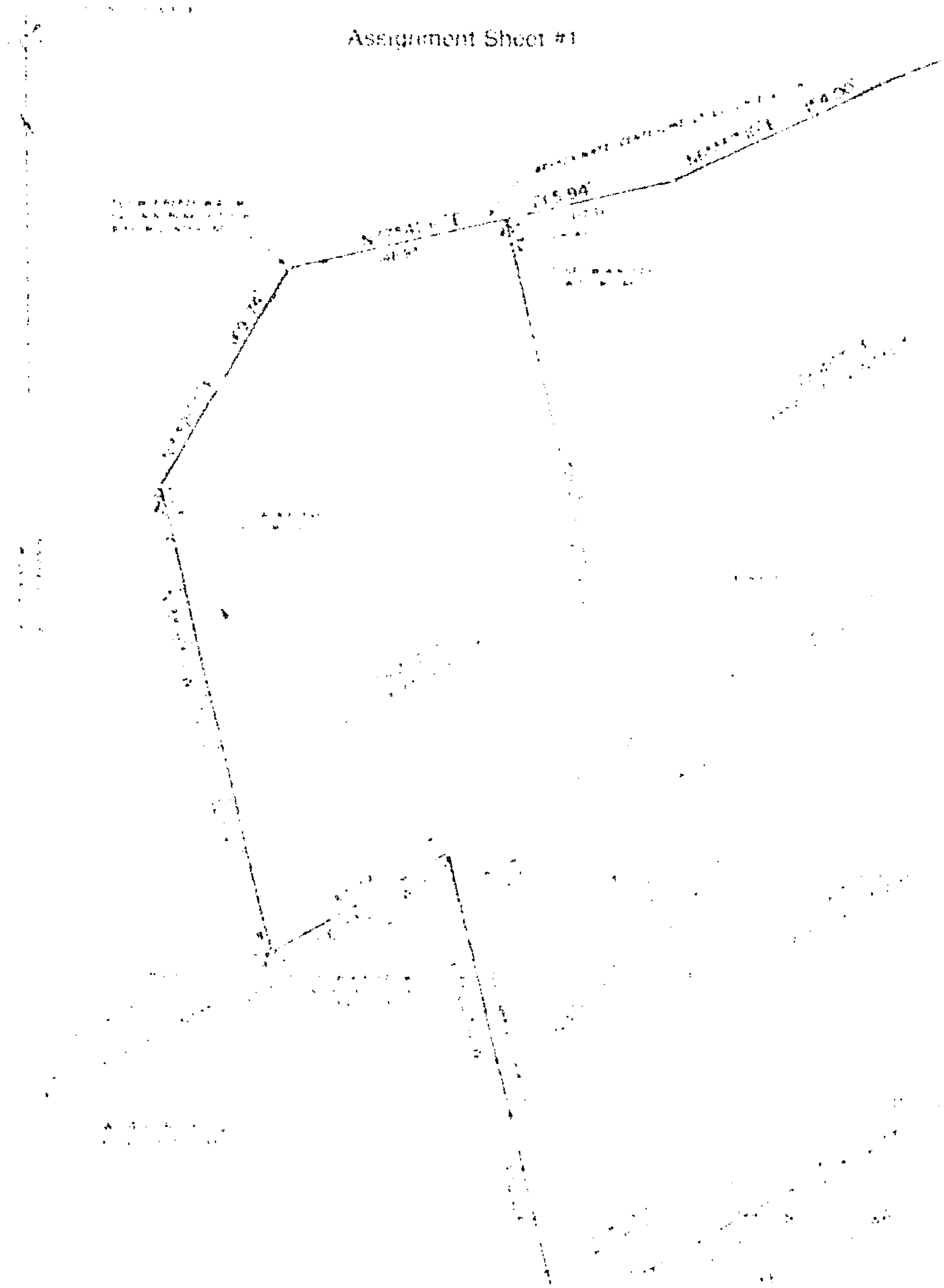
   g. If the land is part of the Public Lands (that is section land), what is the section number ______________, township ______________, range ______________, and meridian ______________?

   h. If the land is part of a private land grant, what is the correct reference to its map or its creation by book ______________, page ______________?

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

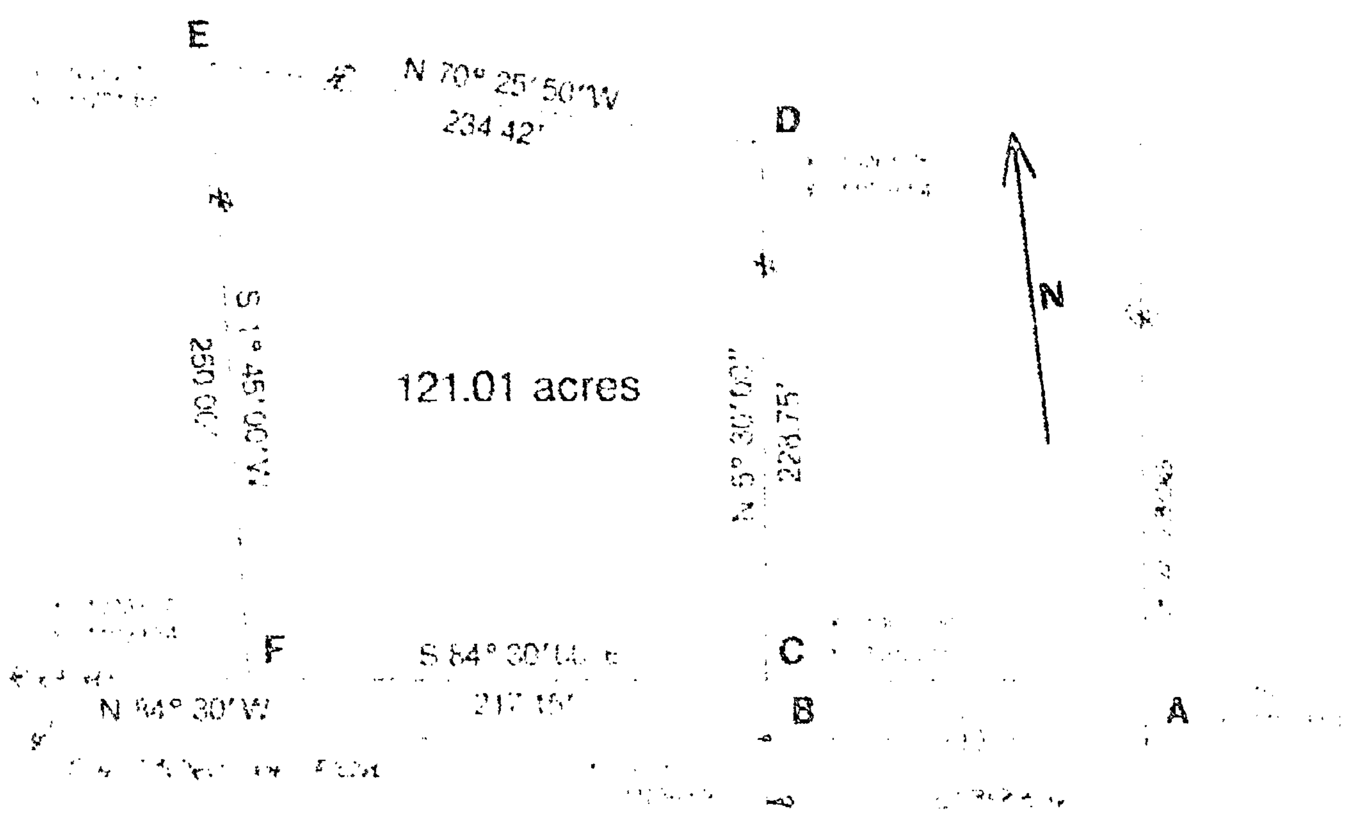
ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #2



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEET

Assignment Sheet #3 — Part I

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #3 — Part II

	SQ FT	ACRES
Lot 1	60674	1.393
Lot 2	37665	0.865
Lot 3	32498	0.746
Lot 4	32013	0.735
Lot 5	31129	0.715
Lot 6	40580	0.932
Lot 7	40585	0.932
Lot 8	45672	1.048
Lot 9	49981	1.147

Total area + Area to ℄ — 9.450367 acres

Total area of lots — 8.513 acres

Assignment Sheet #4 — Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

Assignment Sheet #5 — Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

NAME ____________________

TEST

1. Match terms related to plats and subdivisions with the correct definitions.

_____a. An interest or right in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use, such as laying a sewer, crossing over property, or putting up power lines

_____b. A survey which creates, marks, defines, retraces, or reestablishes the boundaries and subdivisions of the land

_____c. A public record showing the location, size, and name of owners of various recorded plats in the municipality or county

_____d. A written statement recognized by law as to the definite location of a tract of land by reference to a survey, recorded map, or adjoining property

_____e. A plan containing original ground contours over which contours of the highway, subdivision, or other embankment or excavation to be completed are superimposed on and connected with the original ground contours at the edge of construction limits

_____f. A point on the surface of the earth, determined by the surveying process, which defines an extremity on a boundary of public lands

_____g. The specific data about a corner monument and its accessories which include marks, positions, and physical characteristics

_____h. In ordinary survey usage, a defined reference line for survey measurement

_____i. To place survey data upon a map or plat

_____j. A dead-end street which widens sufficiently at the end to permit an automobile to make a "U" turn

1. Bench mark
2. Cadastral survey
3. Corner
4. Corner description
5. Cul-de-sac
6. Datum line
7. Easement
8. Grade plan
9. Legal description
10. Monument

TEST

_____k. A relatively permanent material object, natural or artificial, bearing a marked point whose elevation above or below an adopted datum is known

_____l. The process of preparing a plat or subdivision according to state and local ordinances

_____m. The component of the new status records, a copy of the master title plat which shows in addition to survey, ownership, and restrictive data, leases, licenses, and permits currently effective

_____n. A physical structure, such as an iron post, marked stone, or tree in place, which marks the location of a corner point established by a cadastral survey

_____o. A map of a subdivision of land usually prepared in accordance with state plat statutes or local subdivision regulations or both

_____p. Either a citizen committee appointed by the chief executive or legislative body to review subdivision plans, or a full- or part-time staff of professional planners hired to carry out continued planning activities, review subdivision plans, conduct studies, etc.

11. Planning commission
12. Plat, subdivision
13. Plat, use
14. Platting
15. Plot
16. Subdivision plot book

2. Define subdivision planning. ____

____

3. Select from the following list the official agents who may regulate subdivision planning by placing an "X" next to the correct agents.

_____a. City council

_____b. Mayor

_____c. Chamber of Commerce Executive Director

_____d. City and county planning commission

_____e. County commissioners

4. List three duties that may be performed by regulatory agents for the subdivision of land.

a. ____

b. ____

c. ____

TEST

5. Arrange in order the following steps in planning a subdivision by placing the correct sequence numbers (1-5) in the appropriate blanks.

____a. A tentative plan is developed to show outline of property, proposed title of the subdivision, proposed layout, topographic features, existing easements, legal description, as well as other information

____b. The planning office and city engineer are consulted for governing rules and regulations of local planning agencies.

____c. After the tentative plan is approved and all changes are made, a final subdivision plat is drawn up, and then has to receive final approval from the appropriate governing agency.

____d. A small scale location map is developed to show the relation of the subdivision to the surrounding properties.

____e. The tentative map is presented for review to the clerk of the advisory agency such as the planning commission.

6. Complete the following statements concerning the final recordation of a subdivision plat by correctly filling in the blanks

a The final plat is considered a legal working document and will be on file at the ______________________________.

b. It is drawn at a scale of ______________.

c. Items required on a final plat include the following: (list at least eight)

1) ____

2) ____

3) ____

4) ____

5) ____

6) ____

7) ____

8) ____

TEST

d. The title sheet will include: (list five)

1) ______________________________

2) ______________________________

3) ______________________________

4) ______________________________

5) ______________________________

e. The final plat may include a grading plan and plan and profiles for ____________.

f. Accuracy of boundary closure varies based on ____________.

7. Select from the following list the individuals who certify and approve the final plat map by placing an "X" next to their names.

_____a. Financial institution — Mortgage release

_____b. Chief drafter

_____c. Private engineer or surveyor

_____d. City attorney

_____e. Public engineer or surveyor

_____f. City agent

_____g. State treasurer

_____h. Owner

_____i. Clerk and recorder

8. Complete the following statements concerning legal descriptions by circling the correct words.

a. Are **(written, oral)** descriptions describing the relationship of a parcel of land to the surrounding surveys.

b. A complete description will begin with the **(smallest, largest)** division and go to the **(smallest, largest)**.

TEST

c. A complete description can include all three types of land descriptions:

1) **(Public land sectional system, Metes and bounds)** to identify the point of beginning

2) **(Public land sectional system, Metes and bounds)** to describe the boundary lines

3) Lot and block description can be used as an alternate description.

9. List seven guidelines for drafting a plat.

Example: Show lot corners by small circles

a. ______________________________

b. ______________________________

c. ______________________________

d. ______________________________

e. ______________________________

f. ______________________________

g. ______________________________

10. List two methods for laying out and developing a map.

a. ______________________________

b. ______________________________

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

11. Layout a boundary survey from a legal description. (Assignment Sheet #1)

12. Reduce field notes and plot a simple boundary survey. (Assignment Sheet #2)

13. Develop from field notes the plat map for a nine lot subdivision. (Assignment Sheet #3)

14. Redraw to scale a complete final plat of a 36 lot subdivision. (Assignment Sheet #4)

15. Research the plat information for your property or a property in your area. (Assignment Sheet #5)

PLATS AND SUBDIVISIONS
UNIT VII

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	7	i.	15
b.	2	j.	5
c.	16	k.	1
d.	9	l.	14
e.	8	m.	13
f.	3	n.	10
g.	4	o.	12
h.	6	p.	11

2. The process of dividing urban land into orderly, accurately surveyed parcels

3. a, d, e

4. Any three of the following:
   a. Draw up zoning and building regulations
   b. Establish rules for building height limits, parking facilities, and right-of-way set-back lines
   c. Establish specifications for improvements on (any of the following):
      1) Sewers
      2) Water lines
      3) Sidewalks
      4) Curbs
      5) Gutters
      6) Street paving
   d. Grant permits for sale of new subdivision lots
   e. Establish utility regulations

5. a. 3
   b. 1
   c. 5
   d. 2
   e. 4

6. a. County courthouse
   b. 1" = 100' or larger
   c. Any eight of the following:
      1) Legal description of the property
      2) Property lines, dimensions, and bearings
      3) Direction of north
      4) All roads, existing and proposed
      5) Driveways, patio slabs, parking areas, and walkways
      6) Proposed and existing structures
      7) Location of well and/or water service line, location of wells on adjacent properties
      8) Location of proposed gas and power lines

ANSWERS TO TEST

9) Location of septic tank, drainfield, drainfield replacement area, and/or sewer
10) Dimensions and spacing of soil absorption field or leach lines, if used
11) Location of soil test holes, if used
12) Proposed location of rain drains, footing drains, and method of disposal
13) Ground elevation at lot corners, and street elevation at driveway centerline
14) Slope of ground
15) Proposed elevations of main floor, garage floor, and basement or crawl space
16) Proposed setback from all property lines
17) Utility and drainage easements
18) Natural drainage channels
19) Total acreage
20) Drawing scale
21) Necessary signatures of certification

(NOTE: Requirements for the final plat may vary in your locale.)

d. Any five of the following:
   1) Certification signatures
   2) Caption type description
   3) Basis of bearing
   4) Monument note
   5) Bench mark (if required)
   6) Legend (if required)
   7) Omission of certain signature (if applicable)
   8) Index map of subsequent sheets (if many)
   9) North arrow and scale
   10) Soil test report (if required)
   11) Any special notes

e. Utilities and/or street improvements

f. Value of land

7 a, c, e, f, h, i

8 a. Written
   b. Smallest, largest
   c. 1) Public land sectional system
      2) Metes and bounds

9 Any seven of the following:
   a. A datum line must be established and elevations shown
   b. Use symbols to represent lakes, ponds, rivers, etc.
   c. Indicate the compass orientation of the lot
   d. Show property lines
   e. Show corner elevations above the datum
   f. Show changes in contours by dashed or dotted lines
   g. Show new grade (N.G.) and final grade (F.G.)
   h. Show dimensions from property lines to utility lines
   i. Show any easements
   j. Show any encroachments to the property

ANSWERS TO TEST

- k. Indicate owner and legal description
- l. Show lot number and addition where it is located
- m. Label utility lines
- n. Show scale

10. Any two of the following:
    - a. Plotting the boundary from the legal description
    - b Plotting by coordinates
    - c. Plotting by latitudes and departures

11.-15. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to interpolate contours from a grid survey, prepare profiles from the contour map, and calculate grades in percent. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to topographic maps with the correct definitions.
2. List uses of topographic maps.
3. Match types of surveys used in topographic mapping with the size of area to be mapped.
4. Select from a list the field methods for obtaining topography.
5. List factors affecting the selection of the field method to be used for a topographic survey.
6. Distinguish between horizontal and vertical controls for topographic surveys.
7. Arrange in order the steps in laying out a topographic survey.
8. Match the methods used to establish contours with the correct descriptions.
9. Complete statements concerning national standards for horizontal and vertical accuracy on topographic maps.
10. Complete a chart of scale ratios used in the USGS topographic series.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

11. Select true statements concerning the selection of contour intervals.
12. Complete statements concerning characteristics of contour lines.
13. Match contour line features with their correct configurations.
14. Select true statements concerning the common methods used to calculate area from a topographic map.
15. Arrange in order the steps in calculating cut and fill using the contour area method.
16. Complete statements concerning the steps in developing and plotting a profile from profile leveling notes.
17. Arrange in order the steps used to develop a profile from a contour map.
18. List three methods for plotting contours lines.
19. Select true statements concerning fixing a grade line.
20. Complete statements concerning aerial photogrammetry.
21. Distinguish between advantages and disadvantages of using aerial photography for mapping work.
22. Complete statements concerning applications of aerial photogrammetry.
23. Select true statements concerning aerial photo control.
24. Arrange in order the steps for using a stereoscope.
25. Interpolate contours from a grid survey and prepare profiles from the contour map. (Assignment Sheet #1)
26. Set up contours in isometric. (Assignment Sheet #2)
27. Calculate grades in percents. (Assignment Sheet #3)

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Obtain aerial photos for the U.S.G.S. quad map of your local area.

2. Call or write to the NCIC Headquarters/U.S.G.S. for information on how to order topographic maps for your area.

   NCIC Headquarters
   National Cartographic Information Center
   U.S. Geological Survey
   507 National Center
   Reston, VA 22092
   703/860-6045

3. Take a field trip and identify contour configurations on the ground.

4. Choose an area around the school and prepare an isometric sketch of the terrain

5. Show examples of aerial photographs, orthophotographs, and stereo models

6. Demonstrate the use of a stereoscope, and have students practice viewing aerial photos.

7. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

C. Transparency masters

1. TM 1 — Random Shot Method for Establishing Contours
2. TM 2 — Grid Method for Establishing Contours
3. TM 3 — Cross Profile Method for Establishing Contours
4. TM 4 — Leveling Procedure
5. TM 5 — Example of a Grading Plan

D. Assignment sheets

1. Assignment Sheet #1 — Interpolate Contours from a Grid Survey and Prepare Profiles from the Contour Map
2. Assignment Sheet #2 — Set Up Contours in Isometric
3. Assignment Sheet #3 — Calculate Grades in Percents

E. Answers to assignment sheets

F. Test

G. Answers to test

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

A. *Glossaries of BLM Surveying and Mapping Terms*. 2nd ed. Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Department of the Interior, 1980.

B. *Definitions of Surveying and Associated Terms*. American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1978.

C. Nelson, John A. *Drafting for Trades and Industry: Civil*. Albany, NY: Delmar Publishers, 1979.

D. Bies, John and Robert Long. *Mapping and Topographic Drafting*. Cincinnati, OH: South-Western Publishing Co., 1983.

E. Steele, Robert. *Modern Topographic Drawing*. Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1980.

F. *Map Drafting and Related Computations for Plane Surveying: Field Book*. Natchitoches, LA: Vocational Curriculum Development and Research Center, 1965.

G. *Mapping*. ICS Staff & Clifton O. Carey. Scranton, PA: International Textbook Co., 1937.

H. Lynch, Kevin. *Site Planning*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1962.

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

1. *Map Reading*, FM 21-26. Department of Defense/Department of the Army Field Manual. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

2. Hoelscher, Randolph, Clifford Springer, and Jerry Dobrovolny. *Graphics for Engineers*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1968.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Aerial photograph — A photograph taken from an airborne vehicle

B. Backsight — A survey reading taken on a point of known elevation for the purpose of obtaining the height of the instrument; also called a plus(+) sight

C. Contour interpolation — Determination of an intermediate value between field values from some known or assumed rate; estimating of contours

D. Contour interval — The vertical distance between the planes of consecutive contour lines, such as 5, 10, 20, 100, or 200

E. Contour line — An imaginary line on the ground connecting all points that are the same elevation above or below sea level

F. Cut and fill — A road construction term that describes the quantities of earth removed from hillsides and filled into low spots

G. Datum — Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities that serves as a reference or base for other quantities

Example: Mean sea level serves as a datum for elevation

H. Depression contour lines — Indicate an elevation that represents a low place on the ground that has no surface drainage

I. Foresight — A survey reading taken on a new point to determine its elevation; also called a minus (−) sight

J. Grade — An established elevation of the ground or a road surface; the amount of incline or slope from the horizontal expressed usually in percentages

K. Gradient — The rate of grade

L. Grading plan — A plan containing original ground contours over which contours of the highway, subdivision, or other embankment or excavation to be completed are superimposed on and connected with the original ground contours at the edge of construction limits

M. Index contour line — Every 5th contour line, which is numbered

N. Intermediate contour lines — Contour lines that are between index contours

O. Isometric map — A map that shows relief by conventions such as contours, hachures, shading, and tinting

INFORMATION SHEET

P. Photogrammetric surveying — The science of obtaining measurements by means of photographs, usually aerial photographs

Q. Sea level — Topographic datum line which is the level between high and low tide

R. Spot elevation — A point on a map or chart whose height above a specified reference datum is noted, usually by a dot or small "x" and elevation value

S. Stadia — Refers to distance and elevation measurements that have been obtained by surveying methods

T. Stereoplotter — A piece of equipment that allows the operator to view the stereo model in 3-dimension; from this model topographic and planimetric information can be traced out for future development of a map

   Examples: Kelsh, Kern, Ball Plex plotters

U. Stereoscope — A pocket size stereoviewer consisting of two magnifying lenses in a metal frame that allows ease in viewing aerial photographs without having to use a stereoplotter

V. Stereoscopic model — The area covered by two overlapping or stereo pair of photos

W. Stereovision — The ability to see three-dimensionally (length, width, and depth at the same time) using two views of a single object from two slightly different positions

X. Supplemental contour lines — Represent half intervals between contour lines

Y. Topographic map (as defined by U.S. Geological Survey) — A line and symbol representation of natural and selected man-made features of a part of the earth's surface plotted to a definite scale; distinguishing characteristic is the portrayal of the shape and elevation of the terrain by contour lines

II. Uses of topographic maps

A. As bases for other maps

   Examples: County planning maps, drainage basin maps, geologic maps, land ownership maps, shaded relief maps

B. Planning highways

C. Selecting airport sites

D. Selecting industrial sites

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Routing pipelines and power lines

F. Locating boundary lines for cadastral surveys

G. Planning communication facilities

H. Aiding in agricultural research

I. Planning recreation areas

J. Assessing and managing natural resources

III. **Types of surveys used in topographic mapping**

A. Aerial (photogrammetric) — Used for mapping projects covering large areas more than 40 acres

B. Ground (field) survey — Used for large scale maps of small areas less than 5 acres

(NOTE: Often both methods are used in combination. When photogrammetry is used, ground control and field checks are done by a ground survey.)

IV. **Field methods for obtaining topography**

A. Radial method

B. Stadia method

C. Planetable method

D. Coordinate squares method

E. Offsets from the center line

F. Contours by hand level

V. **Factors affecting the selection of the field method to be used for a topographic survey**

A. Purpose of survey

B. Map use (accuracy required)

C. Map scale

D. Contour interval

E. Size and type of area involved

INFORMATION SHEET

F. Cost

G. Equipment and time available

H. Experience of survey personnel

VI. **Controls for topographic surveys**

A. Horizontal control

1. Provided by two or more points on the ground, precisely fixed in position by distance and direction

2. Control established by:

a. Traversing — Small land areas

b. Triangulation] Large land areas

c. Trilateration] Large land areas

d. Inertial and satellite methods — Technical advances for establishing control for large land masses

B. Vertical control

1. A vertical control net is established by lines of levels starting from and closing on bench marks.

2. Elevations are established for all traverse hubs.

3. Topographic details are usually built upon a framework of traverse hubs whose positions and elevations have been established.

VII. **Steps in laying out a topographic survey**

A. Run an accurate closed traverse within the area to be mapped.

(NOTE: Even when an open traverse is run, a closure check is done by connecting the two end stations.)

B. Calculate latitudes and departures, adjust traverse, and calculate coordinates.

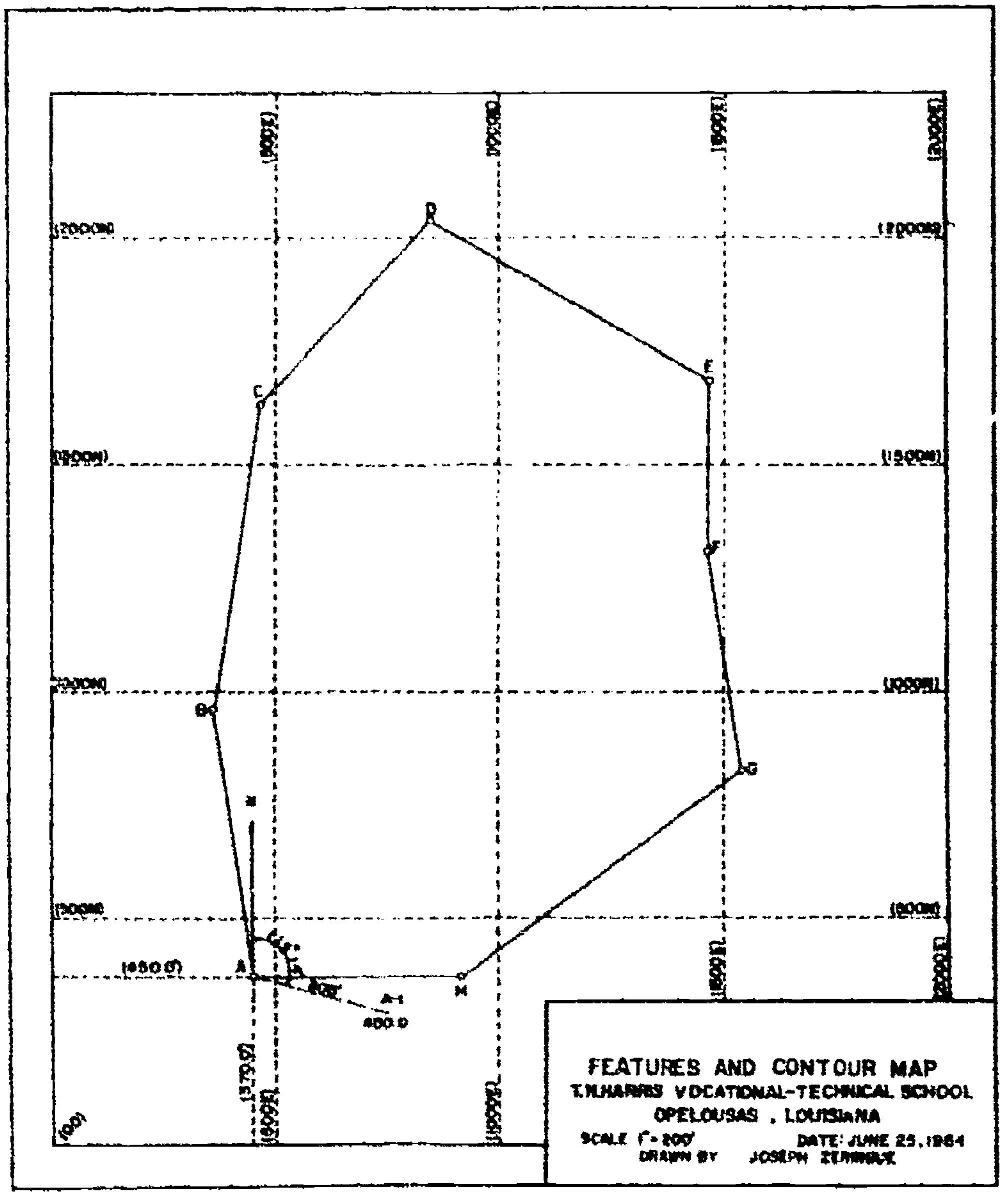
INFORMATION SHEET

C. Using the coordinates, plot the traverse.

(NOTE: This establishes horizontal control.)

Example:

FIGURE 1



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D. From the points located by the horizontal control traverse, make a survey (usually stadia) locating all the details of features to be shown.

E. Establish contours from vertical control.

INFORMATION SHEET

VIII. **Methods used to establish contours**

A. Random shot method (Transparency 1)

1. Establishes horizontal and vertical control.

2. Locates details by direction and distance from a control point.

3. Usually uses theodolite (transit) — stadia method or EDM.

4. Stadia distance is recorded and vertical angle is read for each point; then horizontal distance and elevation are calculated.

5. Contours can be drawn by interpolation or estimation connecting all points of equal elevation.

B. Trace contour method — The points on the ground are the elevation of the desired contour established by random shot method. Lines on the map are drawn connecting points of the same elevation.

C. Grid method (Transparency 2) -- The map is divided into a system of squares or rectangles The elevations at the corners and critical points on the lines are located. The grid and elevations are plotted and the contours are then drawn by interpolation.

D. Cross profile method (Transparency 3) — Lines are run out at right angles to the traverse line. Contour points or elevations at changes in slope are established on these lines with their distances out from the traverse. Points are then plotted and points of equal elevation are joined by contour lines. This method is used for development of cross sections for transportation plans.

IX. **National standards for accuracy on topographic maps**

A. Horizontal accuracy — Requires no more than 10 percent of well-defined map points tested to be more than 1/50 inch (0.5mm) out of correct position at publication scales of 1:20,000 or smaller.

B. Vertical accuracy — Requires that no more than 10 percent of the elevations of test points interpolated from contours be in error more than half the contour interval.

INFORMATION SHEET

X. Scales for topographic map series — U.S.G.S.

Series	Scale	One Inch Represents	Standard Quadrangle Size (latitude & longitude)	Quadrangle Area (square miles)
7.5-minute	1:24,000[1]	2,000 feet	7.5 × 7.5 min.	49 to 71
15-minute	1:62,500[2]	about 1 mile	15 × 15 min.	197 to 282
Intermediate-scale quadrangle	1:100,000	over 1.5 miles	30 min. × 1°	1,145 to 2,167
U.S. 1:250,000[3]	1:250,000	about 4 miles	1° × 2°	4,580 to 8,669
International Map of the World	1:1,000,000	about 16 miles	4° × 6°	73,734 to 102,759

[1]For Alaska, the scale is 1:25,000 and for Puerto Rico, 1:20,000.
[2]For Alaska, the scale is 1:63,360 (1 inch represents 1 mile) and the quadrangle size is 15 × 20 to 36 minutes.
[3]Maps of Alaska and Hawaii vary from these standards.

XI. Selection of contour intervals

A. Standard of accuracy required affects the selection of a contour interval.

Example: National standards can interpolate a map within ½ contour interval. If accuracy required is 1 foot, then a 2 foot maximum interval is necessary.

B. Terrain type regulates the contour interval.

1. Rugged terrain requires a larger contour interval.
2. Flat ground uses a small contour interval to show the surface adequately.

C. If map scale is reduced, the contour interval is increased.

D. 5, 10, 20, 100, and 200 feet are the intervals most commonly used.

E. U.S.G.S. commonly uses 40 foot contour intervals.

F. Defense Mapping Service (DMS) commonly uses 50 foot contour intervals.

G. Contour interval should not vary on any one map.

(NOTE: Some maps that represent very flat terrain may employ ½ contours. These are usually shown as dashed.)

H. Common rule on contour intervals is not to show more than 10 contours per linear inch.

INFORMATION SHEET

XII. **Characteristics of contour lines**

A. A contour is a line, all points of which lie at equal elevations.

B. Every contour closes upon itself either within or without the limits of the map; in the latter case it is drawn to the edge of the map.

C. A contour line closing within the limits of the map either indicates a summit or a depression. If the depression does not enclose a body of water, it should be numbered or hachured to indicate its elevation.

D. Contours never cross each other, except in the case of an overhanging cliff or a cave, and then they must cross twice. Such cases seldom occur, but if they do, the lower contour should be dotted.

E. On uniform slopes, contours are evenly spaced.

F. On a plane surface, contours are straight lines, parallel to each other.

G. The distance between contours varies inversely as the slope.

H. The sharpest bends in contours occur at their intersection with ridge and valley lines. which they cross at right angles.

I. A single contour cannot intervene between two other contours having the same elevation either on a summit or in a valley.

Example: The maximum ridge and minimum valley contours must occur in pairs if they do not close within the limits of the map.

J. One contour cannot be superimposed upon another except where they indicate a vertical cliff.

K. Contours bend toward the upgrade when crossing a valley or depression, and toward the down grade when crossing a ridge line.

L. Contours crossing a railroad laid to an even grade will be spaced at equal intervals.

M. Contour lines crossing a stream point upstream and form V's; they point down the ridge and form U's when crossing a ridge crest.

N. Contour lines cannot run into the shore of a lake or other still body of water since the water surface is at the same level at all points.

O. It is customary to make every fifth contour line (index contour) heavier than the rest. The line is broken at some convenient place and the number representing the elevation is inserted. When contour lines are far apart, each one may be numbered.

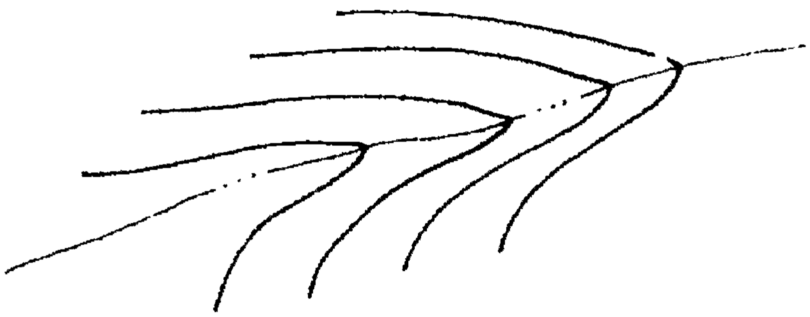
P. On a summit or low point the last contour line is labeled and the elevation within the contour is given.

INFORMATION SHEET

XIII. Typical contour line configurations

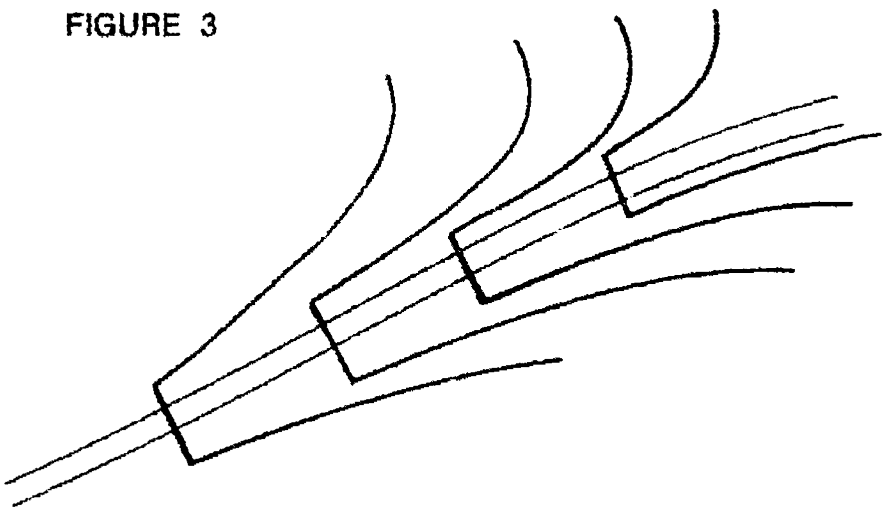
A. Stream

FIGURE 2



B. Embankment

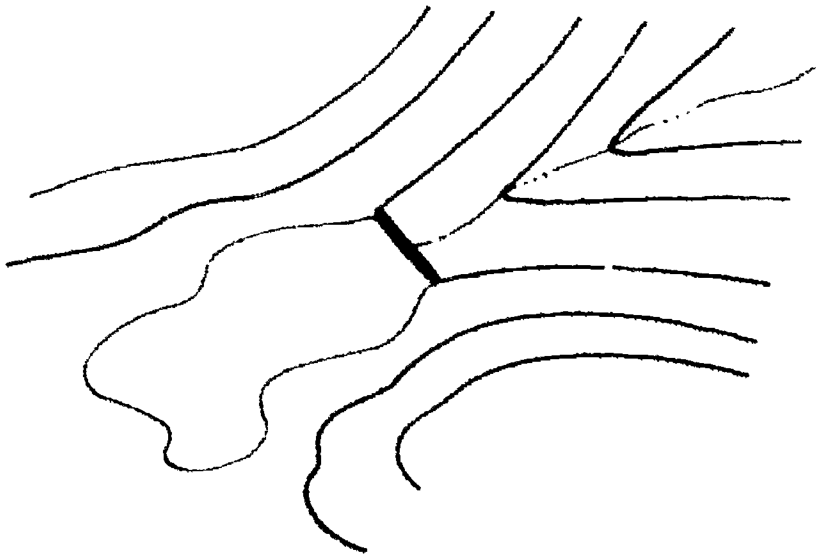
FIGURE 3



INFORMATION SHEET

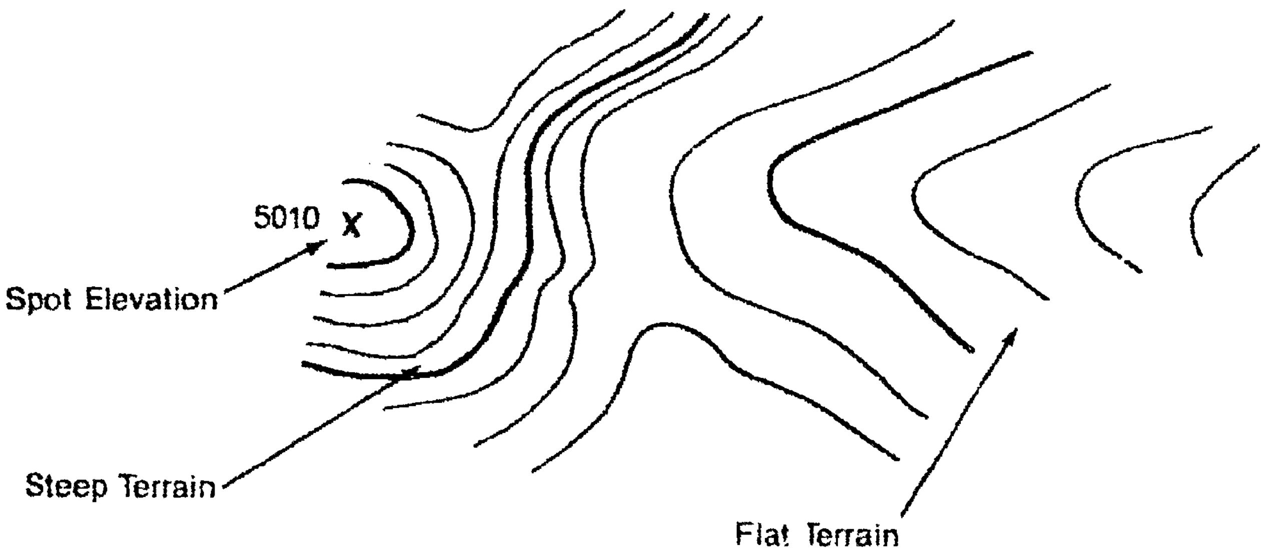
C. Dam

FIGURE 4



D. Steep and flat terrain

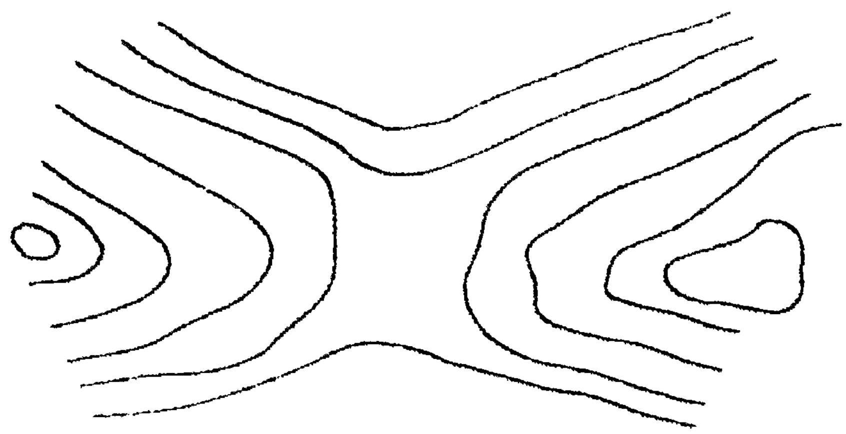
FIGURE 5



INFORMATION SHEET

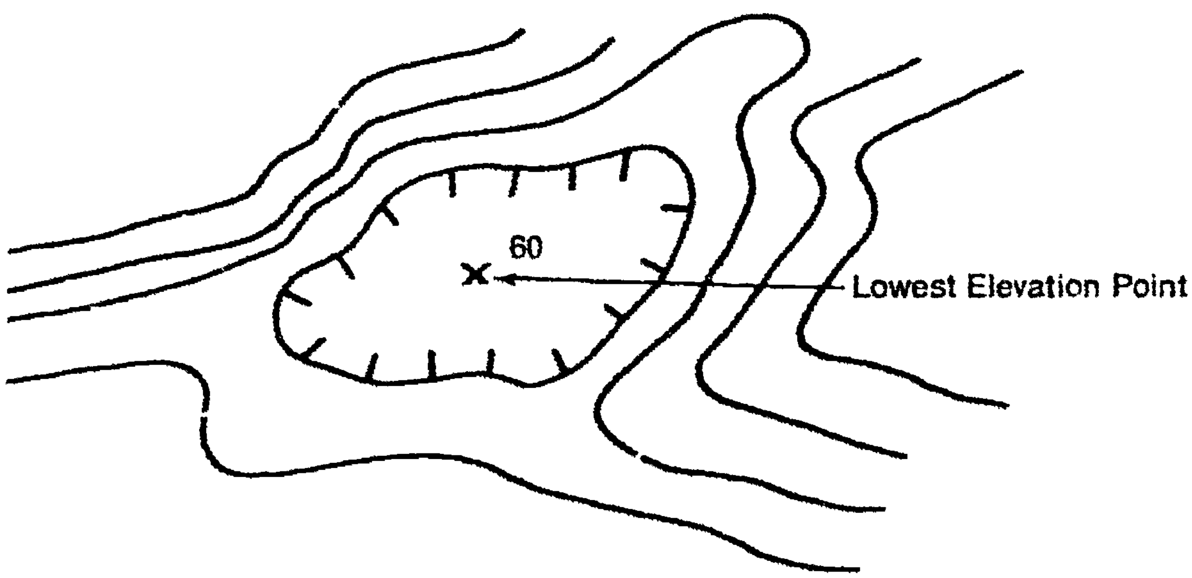
E. Saddle

FIGURE 6



F. Depression contour

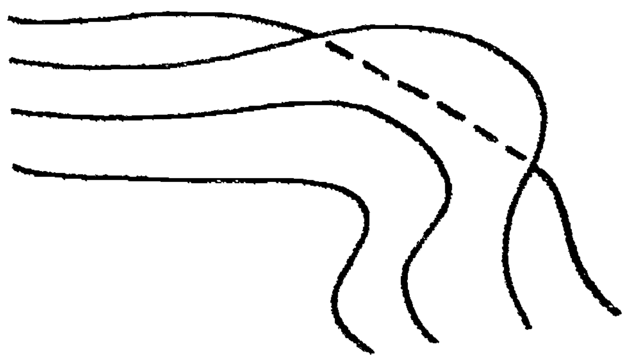
FIGURE 7



INFORMATION SHEET

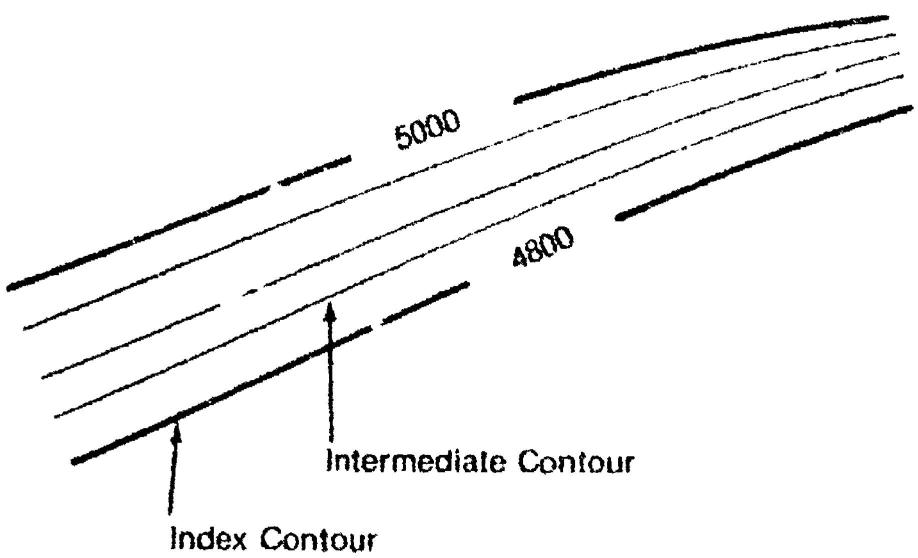
G. Overhang or cliff

FIGURE 8



H. Index and intermediate contours

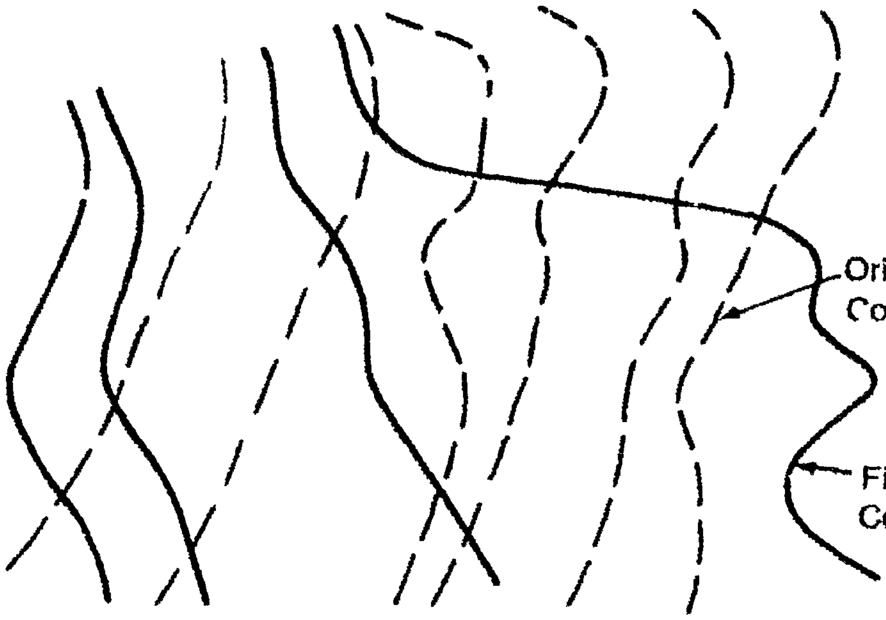
FIGURE 9



INFORMATION SHEET

I. Original and finished contours

FIGURE 10



XIV. Methods used to calculate area from a topographic map

A. Planimeter method

1. Standardization — Standardize the planimeter for a known area on the *same paper medium* as the map. With the planimeter tracing point, FREEHAND the boundary of the known area in a CLOCKWISE direction.

2. Calculations — Divide the known area by the average reading. Each value of the planimeter counter is now equal to a known area.

3. Unknown area — Trace the unknown area in a *clockwise* direction. Repeat at least 2 times and average by the area value for the total area.

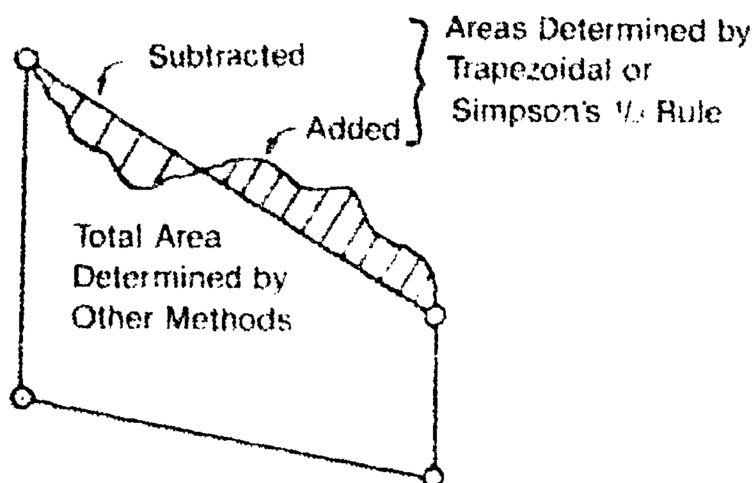
   (NOTE: This procedure is covered in more detail in Unit VI, Job Sheet #2.)

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Irregular boundaries methods

(NOTE: The area of a parcel of land bound by an irregular boundary, such as a shore or a river, cannot be determined uniquely like the area of a rectangle, trapezoid, etc. Several *approximate methods* are possible (trapezoidal, Durand's, Simpson's rule, etc.) and all are based on the concept of subdividing the total area into n-strips. The boundary then approximates a straight line (trapezoidal rule) or a known curve (parabola = Simpson's rule), and the total area then becomes the sum of the individual, calculatable areas. The greater the number of strips used, the more accurate the area and the easier it will be to draw the boundary on the plat.)

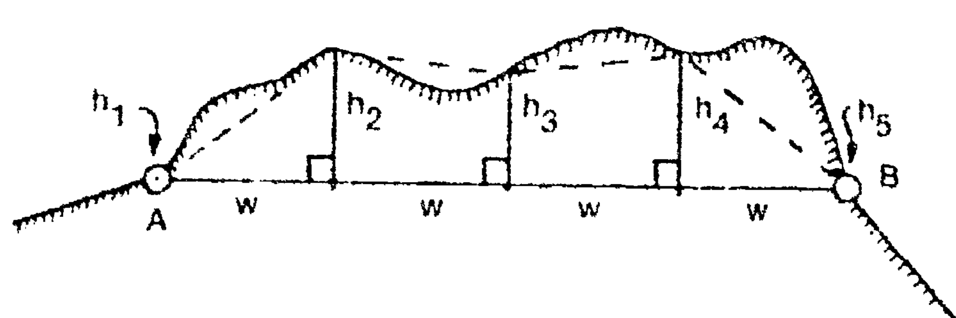
FIGURE 11



1. Trapezoidal rule

   a. Given an irregular boundary, divide the baseline (AB) into any desired, but *regular* intervals (w). From the baseline establish *perpendicular* offsets (h_1, h_2, etc.) to the boundary. See Figure 12.

FIGURE 12



INFORMATION SHEET

b. The area of a trapezoid is:

$$A = w\left(\frac{h_1 + h_2}{2}\right)$$

c. The total area of several adjacent trapezoids is: (See Figure 12)

$$A_T = w\left(\frac{h_1 + h_2}{2}\right) + w\left(\frac{h_2 + h_3}{2}\right) + w\left(\frac{h_3 + h_4}{2}\right) + \ldots + w\left(\frac{h_n - 1 + h_n}{2}\right)$$

d. Combining the above mathematically gives the equation for the trapezoidal rule.

$$A_T = w\left(\frac{h_1 + h_n}{2} + h_2 + h_3 + \ldots + h_{n-1}\right)$$

WHERE: A_T = total area
w = interval spacing (constant)
h = perpendicular offset distances
Note: Some offsets *may be* zero (0).

Example: Given:

w = 20.00ft	h_3 = 14.73ft
h_1 = 0.00ft	h_4 = 15.91ft
h_2 = 16.08ft	h_5 = 0.00ft

$$A_T = 20.00\text{ft}\left(\frac{0.00\text{ft} + 0.00\text{ft}}{2} + 16.08\text{ft} + 14.73\text{ft} + 15.91\text{ft}\right)$$

$= 934.4\text{ft}^2$ = Answer

INFORMATION SHEET

2. Simpson's rule (or Simpson's 1/3 rule)

(NOTE: Simpson's rule is similar to the trapezoidal rule, but it assumes that the curve through each successive 3 points is a portion of a parabola. It normally gives a better fit (area) than the trapezoidal rule.)

a. Given an irregular boundary, divide the baseline (AB) into an *even number* and *regular* intervals (w). From the baseline establish *perpendicular* offsets (h_1, h_2, etc.) to the boundary.

b. Label *all* offsets, by starting with h_1 at the beginning of the baseline.

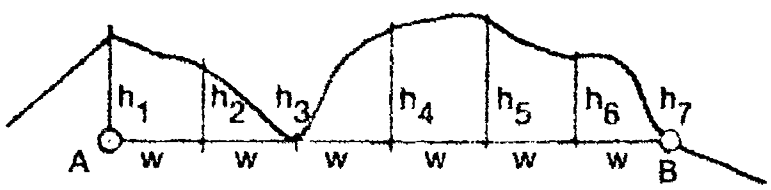
c. *Equation:* Simpson's rule

$$A_T = \frac{w}{3}\left[(h_1 + h_n) + 4\sum h_{even} + 2\sum h_{odd}\right]$$

WHERE: A_T = Total area
w = Interval spacing (constant)
h = Perpendicular offset distance
Note: Some offsets may be zero (0).

Example:

FIGURE 13



Given: w = 11.59 ft
h_1 = 10.52 ft (FIRST)
h_2 = 9.03 ft
h_3 = 0.00 ft
h_4 = 13.74 ft
h_5 = 13.86 ft
h_6 = 7.52 ft
h_7 = 0.00 ft (LAST)

Solution:

$$A_T = \frac{w}{3}\left[(h_1 + h_n) + 4\sum h_{even} + 2\sum h_{odd}\right]$$

$$A_T = \frac{11.59\text{ft}}{3}\ (10.52\text{ft} + 0.00\text{ft}) +$$

$$4\,(9.03\text{ft} + 13.74\text{ft} + 7.52\text{ft}) + 2\,(0.00\text{ft} + 13.86\text{ft})$$

$= 615.82\ \text{ft}^2 = 616\ \text{ft}^2$ (to 3 sig. fig.) = **Answer**

INFORMATION SHEET

XV. Steps in calculating cut and fill using the contour area method

(NOTE: Grading plan must be in place. This method is adequate for general quantity estimates.)

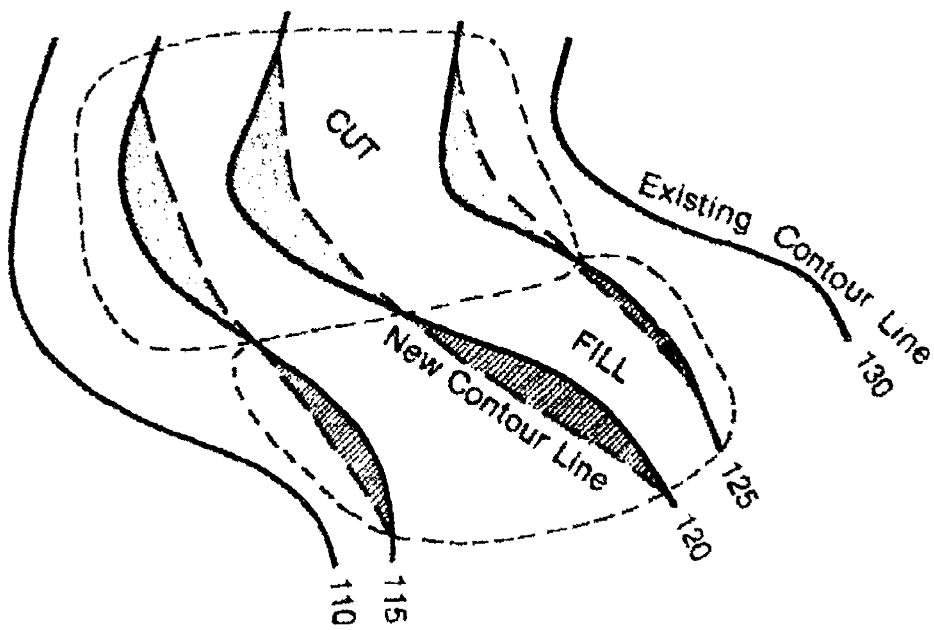
A. Make an earthwork diagram on the grading plan.

B. Draw boundary lines of no-cut, no fill.

C. Bring out new contours where they differ from the old by interconnecting the points where the new contours rejoin the old ones.

D. Shade the areas between old and new contours at each level, using one color for cut and another for fill.

FIGURE 14



E. Measure the shaded areas with a planimeter.

F. Approximate the volume of the cut and fill by multiplying the contour interval by the sum of shaded areas.

Example: In Figure 15 the contour interval is 5 feet.
Total volume (V) in cubic feet is:
$V = 5(A_1 + A_2 + A_3)$

XVI. Steps in developing and plotting a profile from profile leveling notes (Transparency 4)

A. Stakes are set up at regular intervals (range from every 25, 50, 100 feet, depending on regularity of the ground).

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Station 0+00 is the beginning point. It is always positive relative to a known bench mark (BM).

(NOTE: A known bench mark gives the survey team an exact location and elevation to work from, and allows for mathematic checks for elevation readings.)

C. Obtain the elevation at station 0+00.

1. Level is set near station 0+00 and a plus reading (backsight) is taken from the BM.

2. The plus reading is added to the elevation of the BM to give the HI (height of instrument).

3. Foresights are then read on as many full station points as can be taken conveniently from the positions of the instrument.

4. The foresight readings are subtracted from the HI to obtain the elevations.

D. When necessary to take readings on stations ahead, the level is moved forward to a TP (turning point) or next station and a reading is taken. The reading is subtracted from the HI which gives the elevation of the TP or that station.

1. A TP is established when a rod reading exceeds 150 feet or is obstructed from observation dependent on terrain and temperature.

2. The first turning point would be labeled TP1.

3. A reading is taken on each TP and subtracted from the HI to give the elevation at that point.

E. Profile leveling should be terminated at another bench mark. Usually the survey returns to the starting point for a check on the error of closure on that survey.

INFORMATION SHEET

F. Check calculations — Add the initial elevation and the total (Σ) of backsights, then subtract the total (Σ) foresights, and this should equal the final elevation.

FIGURE 15

STA	+	HI	−	ROD	ELEV
BM#5	5.02	62.27			57.25
TP#1	0.27	55.28	7.26		55.01
0+0				3.34	51.94
1+0				4.42	50.86
TP#2	2.66	48.52	9.42		45.86
2+0				9.75	38.77
BM#6			7.17		41.35
Σ	7.95		23.85		

Check:

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
 & 57.25 \\
+ & 7.95 \\
\hline
 & 65.20 \\
- & 23.85 \\
\hline
 & 41.35
\end{array}
$$

Check OK

G. Plot the profile from the field notes.

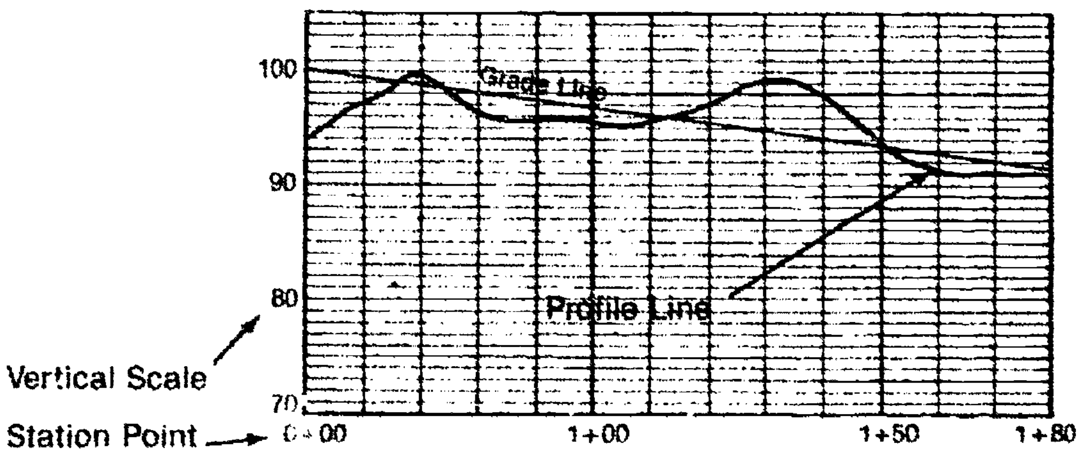
1. Use profile paper for layout.

2. Establish appropriate horizontal and vertical scales.

INFORMATION SHEET

3. Using the information given in the level notes for the elevation for each station (point), begin to plot elevation points starting at station 0+00.

FIGURE 16



4. Once all elevations are plotted. the points should be connected with a smooth line.

XVII. Developing a profile from a contour map

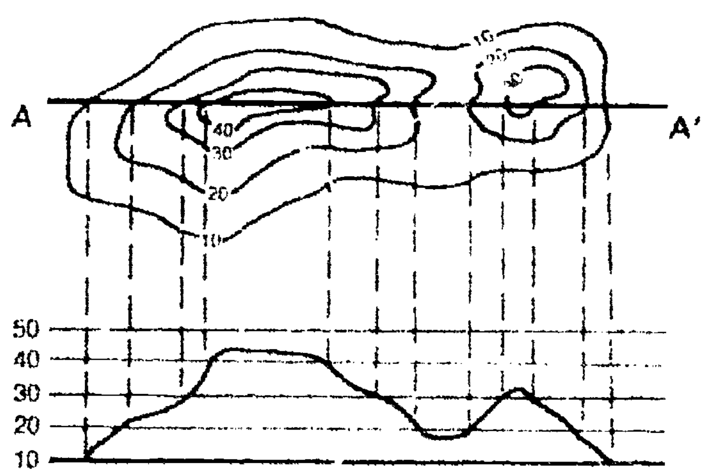
(NOTE: This is the least common method of plotting profile. The preferred method is from profile field notes.)

A. Contour map is placed above the profile grid and is then considered the plan view.

B. The location of the cross section cutting plane line is marked on the contour drawing.

C. The extremes of elevations are determined from the cutting plane line on the contour map.

FIGURE 17



PROFILE A-A'

INFORMATION SHEET

D. Appropriate vertical scale is selected and is labeled on the profile paper with the elevation required.

(NOTE: It is customary in civil engineering to draw the profile to an exaggerated vertical scale. Horizontal scale is already determined by the contour drawing.)

E. The point of intersection of the cutting plane line and the contour line is projected to the profile.

(NOTE: The elevation of the intersecting contour should correspond to the same profile elevation.)

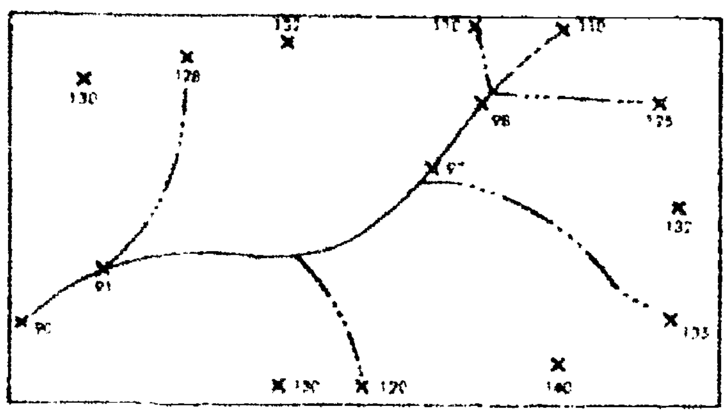
F. The projected points are connected with a smooth continuous line and any elevations or features are labeled.

XVIII. Methods for plotting contour lines

A. Random pattern plotting from stadia notes

1. Given: A series of random points (elevations) located in critical points such as ridges, summits, stream junctions, gullies, etc. This theory of contouring works on the assumption that the slope between two points is constant.

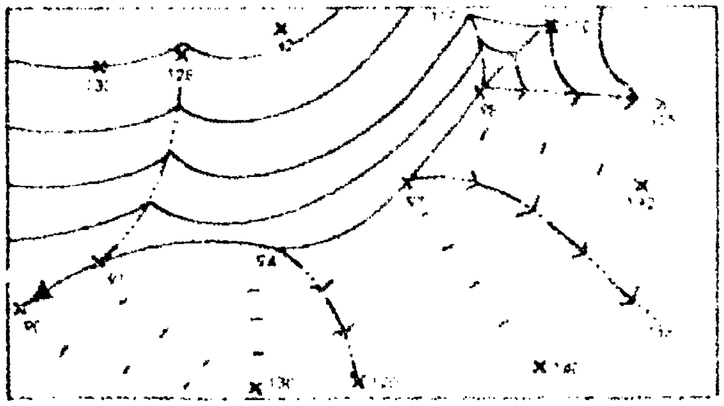
FIGURE 18



INFORMATION SHEET

2. Along the main stream line, interpolate the elevations of all stream junctions not given.

FIGURE 19

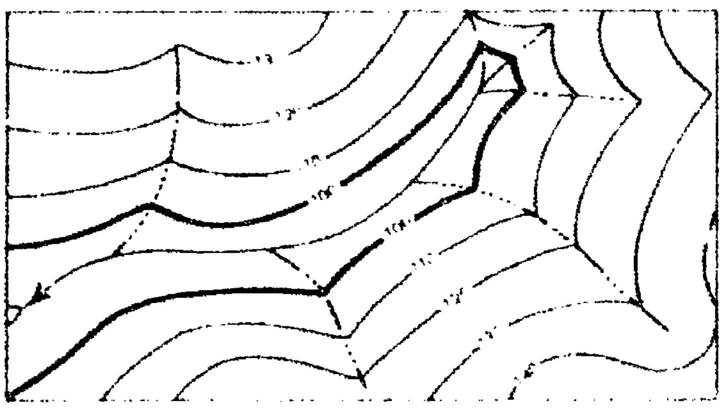


3. Using these tick marks along the streams, it is possible to interpolate the contour intervals. The contours crossing at the stream "V" with the "V" pointing upstream.

4. Next interpolate the contour intervals on the hills between the stream beds using the placement of contour intervals on the streams as a guide.

5. Finalize the contours, completing one contour at a time. Make sure the subsequent contour conforms to the previous contour.

FIGURE 20

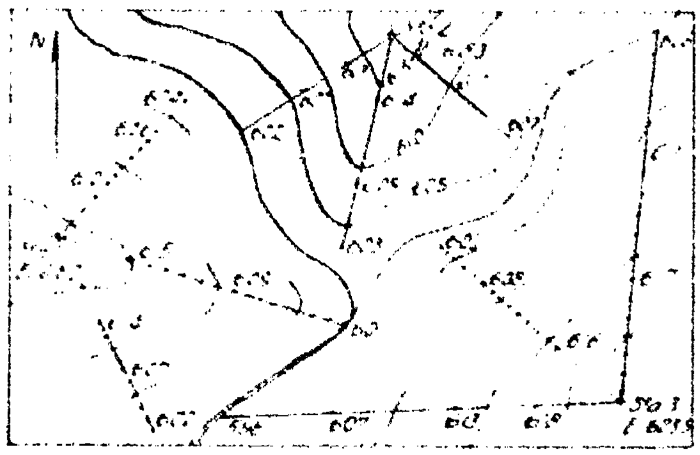


INFORMATION SHEET

B. Radial pattern contouring

1. Given from field notes a radial pattern of elevation points from a traverse point.

FIGURE 21



From *Graphics for Engineers* by Ralph Hoelscher, et. al. © 1968. Reprinted with permission of John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

2. Assuming the slope between elevation points is even, the distance between points can be divided into a number of spaces equal to the difference in elevation between points.

3. Then the tick marks which fit the contour interval are connected with a smooth conforming line.

   (NOTE: It is here where contour interpolation takes on artistic form. When in doubt, always make contour lines parallel to each other and evenly spaced between control points.)

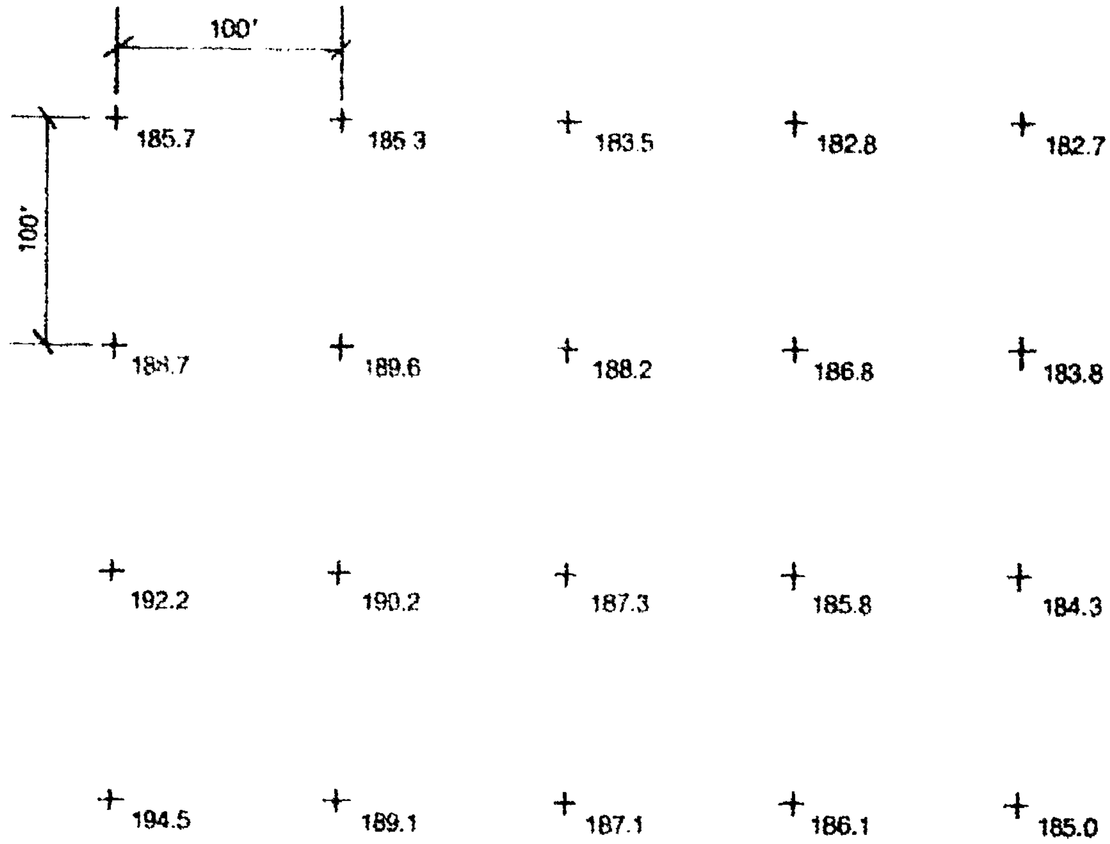
C. Contouring from a grid pattern

1. Given from field notes a series of elevations that lay out in a grid pattern.

INFORMATION SHEET

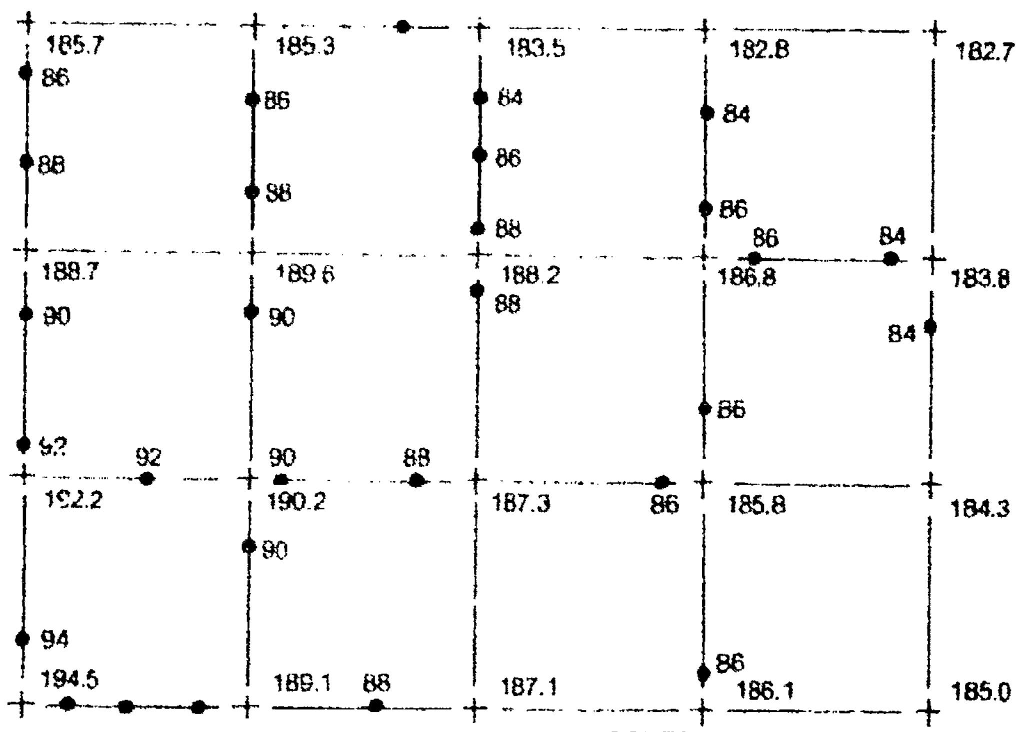
2. Establish the grid points with the appropriate scale. Label each grid point with its assigned elevation.

FIGURE 22



3. Determine how many contour intervals fall between each grid point. Use a scale or dividers to locate each point of interval between grid points.

FIGURE 23

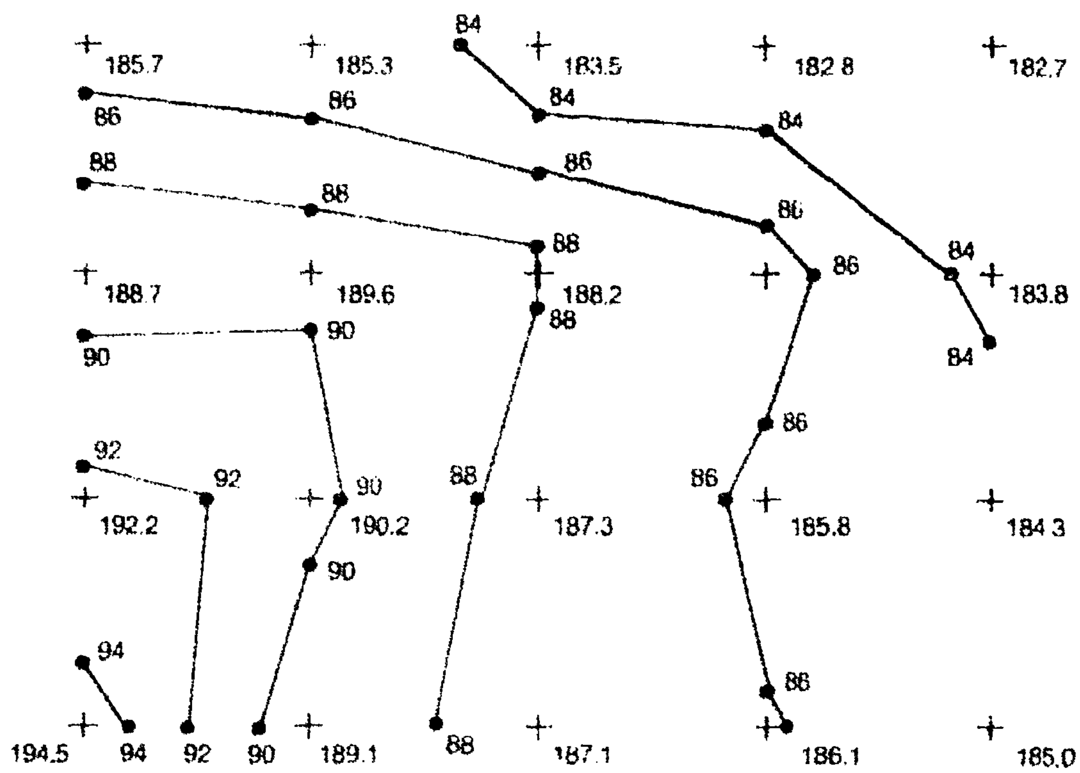


INFORMATION SHEET

4. Carefully connect lines of the same elevation.

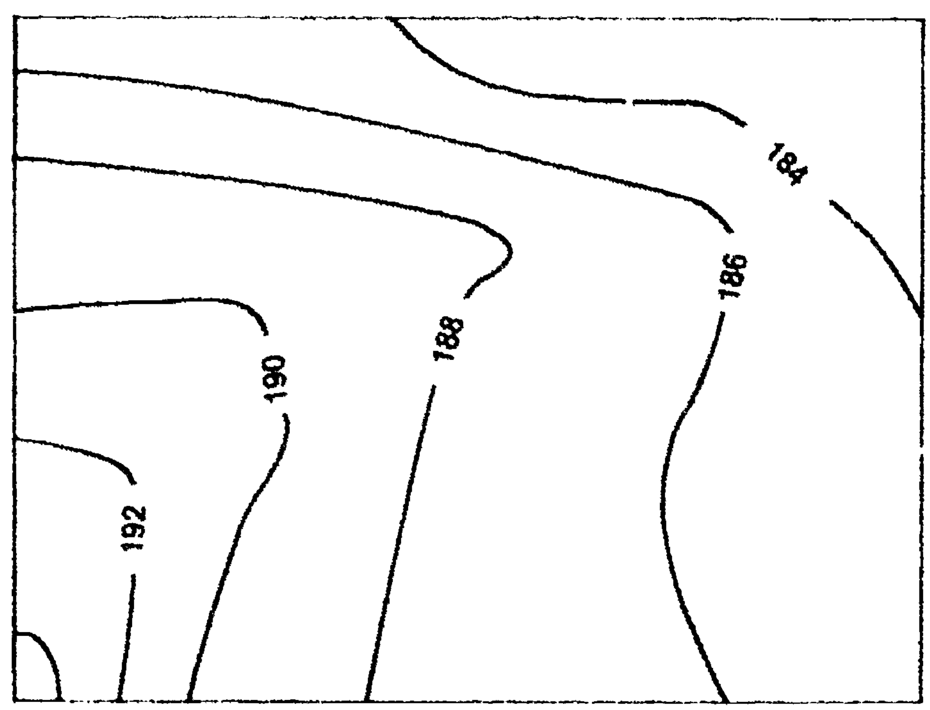
   (NOTE: Lines should not cross and if a question occurs, a site visit may be necessary to clarify the lay of the land.)

   FIGURE 24



5. Smooth out contour lines to follow evenly with each other. Assign labeling to index contours.

   FIGURE 25



INFORMATION SHEET

XIX. **Fixing grade line** (Transparency 5)

A. Ground profile is used as the basis of study to fix the grade location.

B. Factors that control grade:

1. Location of stream crossings
2. Beginning and ending points
3. Routes through towns and villages
4. Maximum rates of grade for the type of traffic using the highway or railway

C. Grade is selected and fitted to the ground so as to eliminate excessive cut and fill.

D. The amount of dirt removed from the cuts should closely equal the amount required to fill the low areas to avoid expensive hauling of fill dirt.

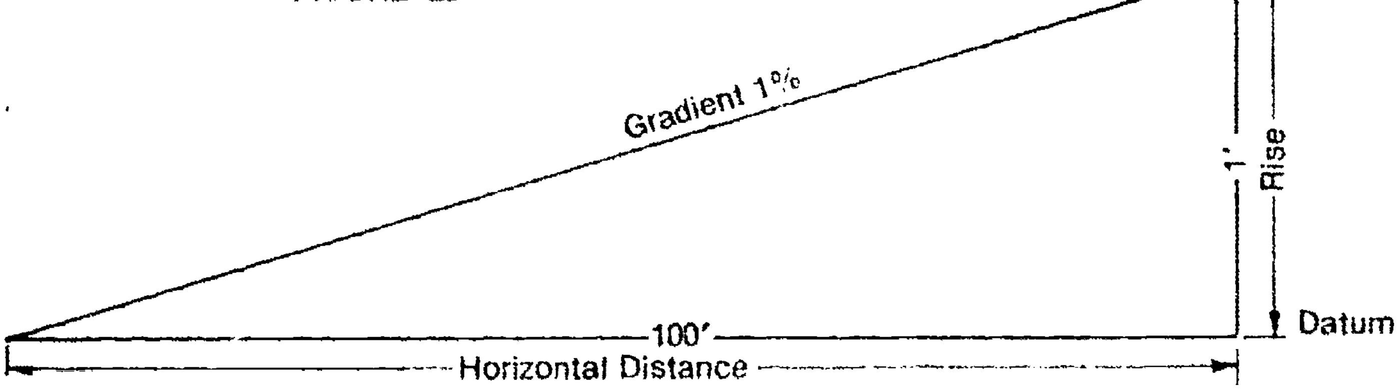
E. The gradient is found by dividing the amount of rise by the horizontal distance.

F. The percent of grade is found by multiplying the gradient by 100.

Example: If a road uses one foot vertically in a horizontal distance of 100 feet, it has a 1% grade.

G. Example of mathematical relationships

FIGURE 26



$$\text{Percent of grade} = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Distance}} \times 100$$

H. Depending on the type of project, the grade line will pertain to different slopes.

1. Highways, roads, and bridges — Grade is the finished vertical cross section at center line.
2. Other structures — Grade line represents subgrade.
3. Railroads — Grade line represents the location of the base rail.

INFORMATION SHEET

I. Grade when calculating cut and fill

1. Grade higher than elevation in the profile; a notation to fill is shown

   Example: F 5.67'

2. Grade below the profile elevation, a cut notation is used.

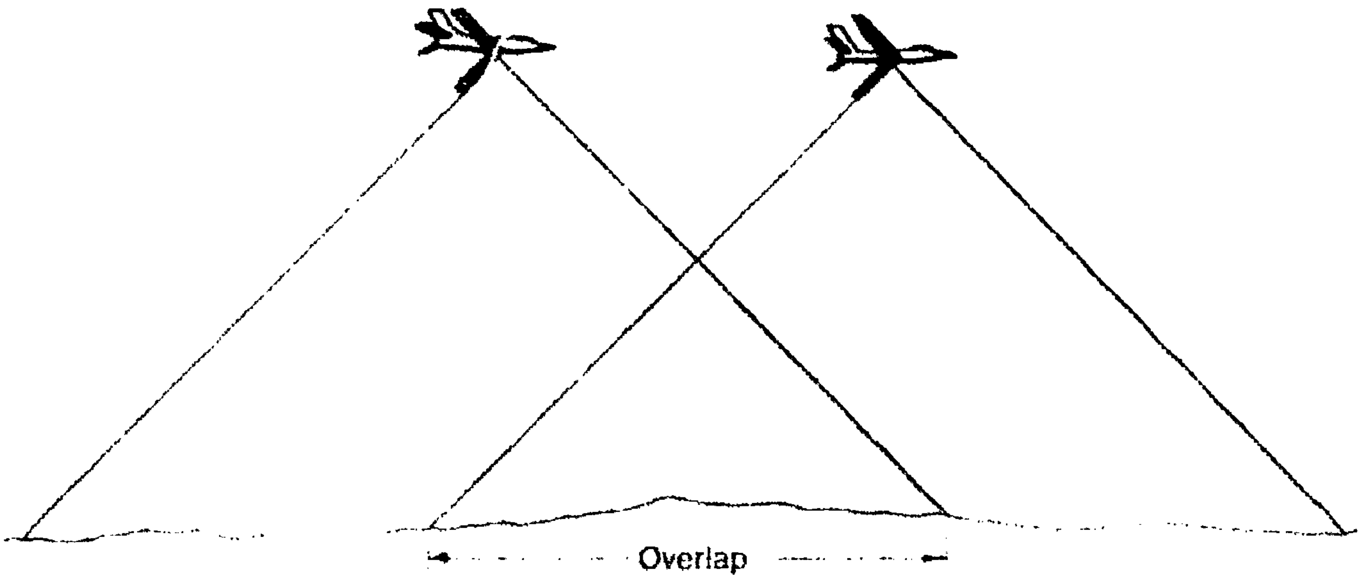
   Example: C 2.87'

XX. General facts about aerial photogrammetry

A. Aerial photos of most of the United States are available for a fee through federal, state, and local government agencies.

B. Photographs may be taken from airplanes, satellites, or ground stations.

FIGURE 27

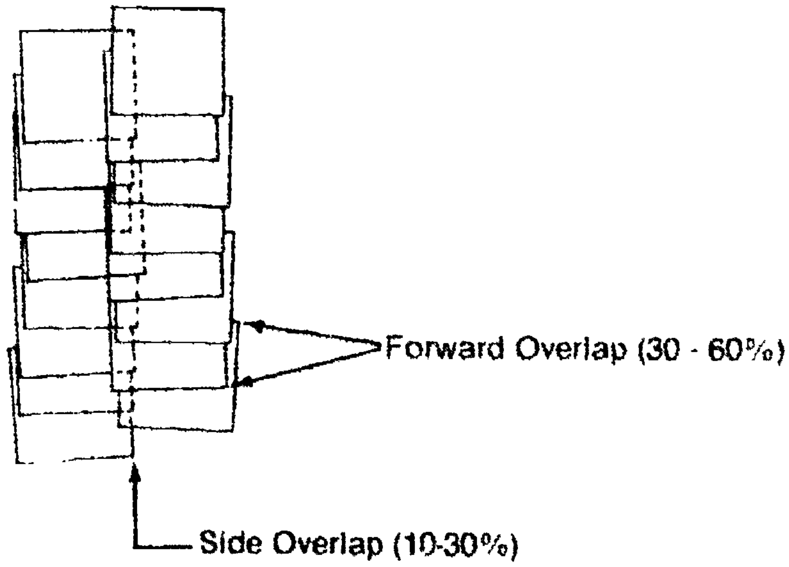


INFORMATION SHEET

C. Aerial photographs are taken in sequential order, usually with 30-60 percent forward overlap and 10-30 percent side overlap.

FIGURE 28

Flight Strips



D. The minimum contour interval accurately obtainable from aerial photos depends on the height of the flight above the ground.

E. The scale of the aerial photo is the ratio of the camera focal length to the height of the flight above ground.

$$\text{Scale (RF)} \; \frac{\text{Photo Distance}}{\text{Ground Distance}}$$

XXI. Advantages and disadvantages of using aerial photography for mapping work

A. Advantages

1. Speed at which work is accomplished
2. Wealth of detail secured
3. Access to areas difficult to reach by ground

B. Disadvantages

1. Cost of flying a project
2. Availability of aerial photos for all areas
3. Distortion around edges of aerial photos due to curvature of the earth

INFORMATION SHEET

XXII. **Applications of aerial photogrammetry**

A. Stereo compilation and photo interpretation

Examples: Topographic maps, route survey

B. Photo mosaic — A composite of several aerial photos tied together to represent a large area

C. Photo map — Map size reproduction of a mosaic map with added information drafted over the photo

D. Orthophoto — Orthographic photograph that results from processing aerial photographs to remove distortions and displacements due to relief and tilt

E. Analytical aerotriangulation — Producing coordinates of photo control points by mathematical procedures using computers

XXIII. **Aerial photo control**

A. Control points for the survey are located in the field, identified and marked on the photo, and used to set up a stereo model.

B. Horizontal control for a stereo model

1. A baseline measurement of two clearly identifiable points from the ground within the model area is required.

2. This baseline should be long enough to measure 3 or more inches on the photo.

3. Baseline measurement should be provided every third or fourth model.

C. Vertical control for a stereo model

1. Four vertical control points, one near each corner of the model, are required.

2. Vertical control is determined by differential leveling or trigonometric leveling

INFORMATION SHEET

XXIV. Steps for using the stereoscope

A. Line up the adjoining aerial photographs with common features lined up.

(NOTE: Use one landmark to help line up the photos correctly.)

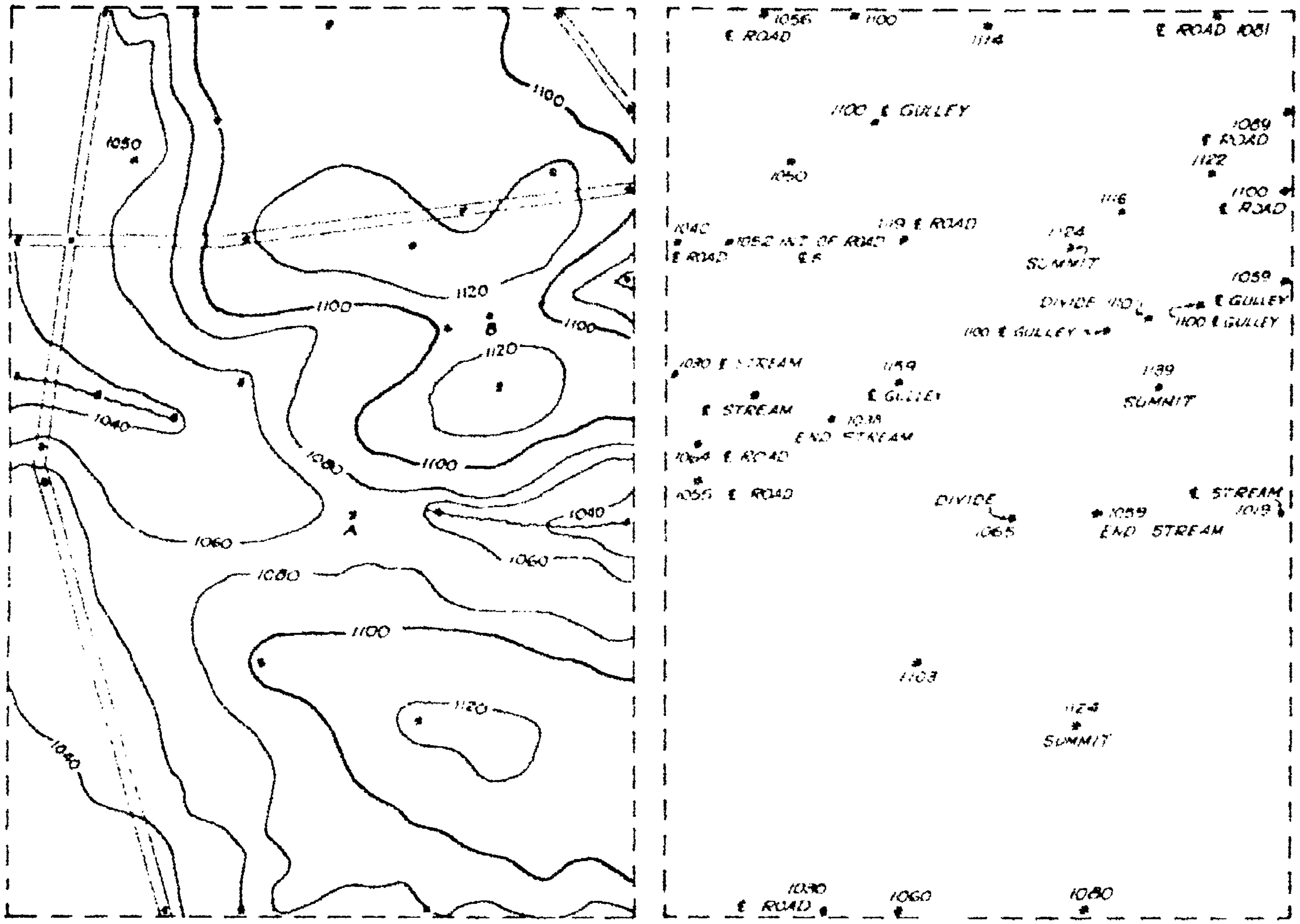
B. Slightly overlap the two photos and set the stereoscope on the photos straddling the overlap.

FIGURE 29

C. Look through the viewers and fix on the landmark. You should see two images of the landmark. (One appears to float.)

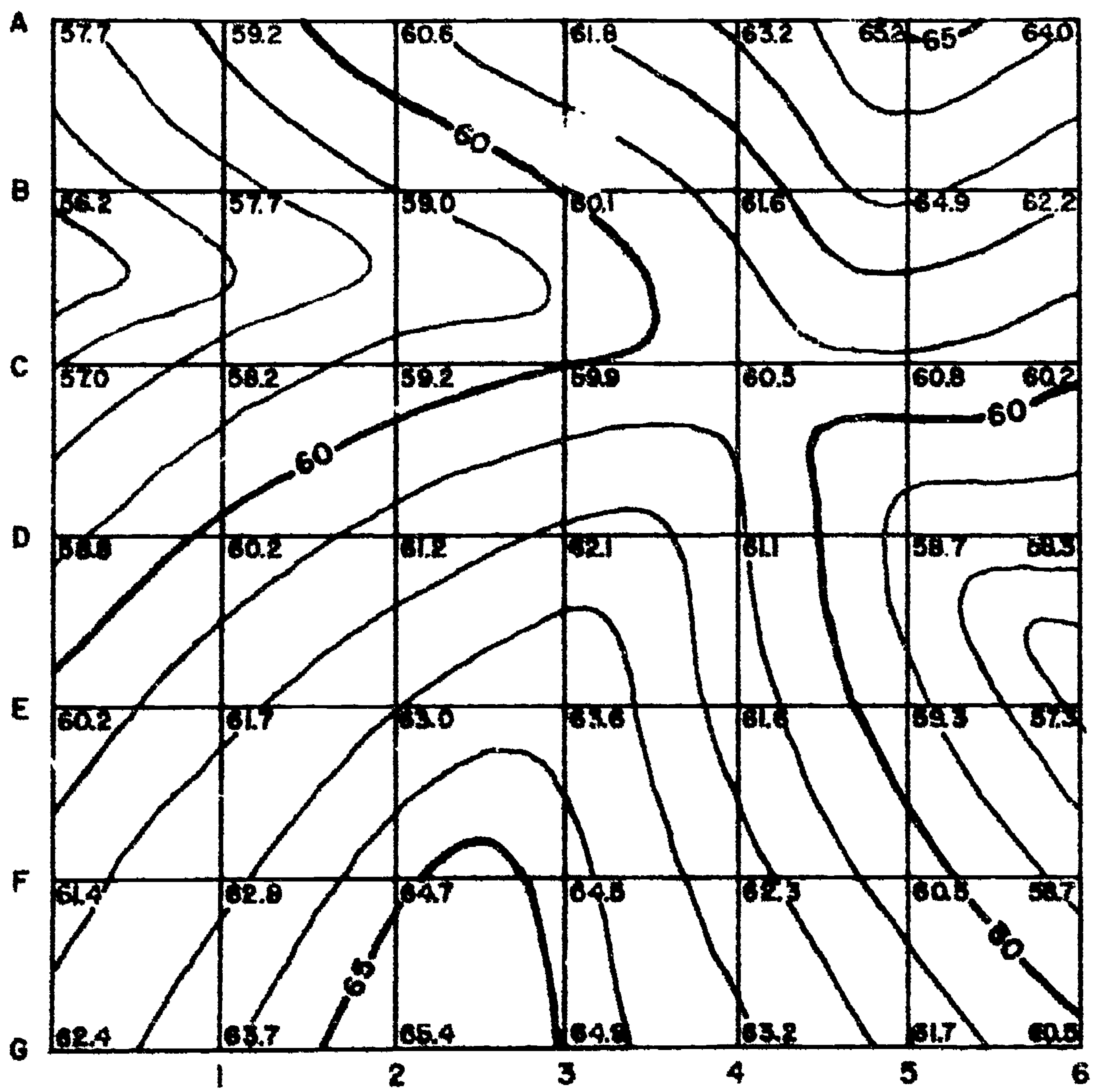
D. Maneuver the photo so the two images line up, one on top of the other. At this time you should see the photo images in three dimension (3-D).

Random Shot Method for Establishing Contours



From *Modern Topographic Drawing* by Robert Steele. Reprinted with permission of the Gulf Publishing Company.

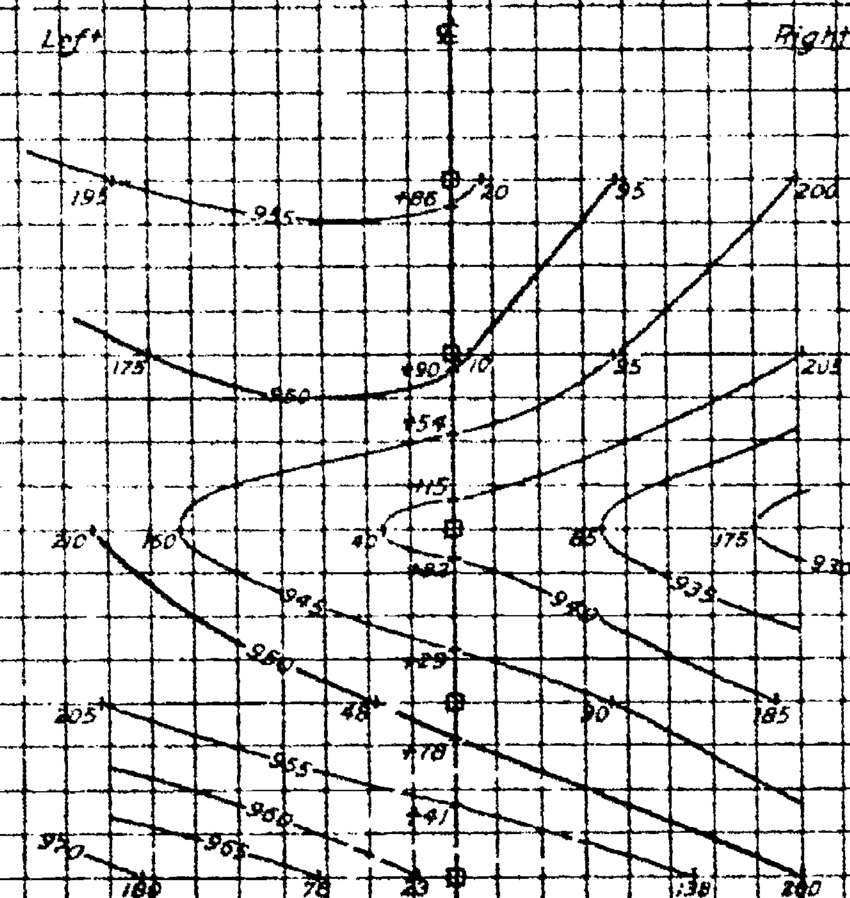
Grid Method for Establishing Contours



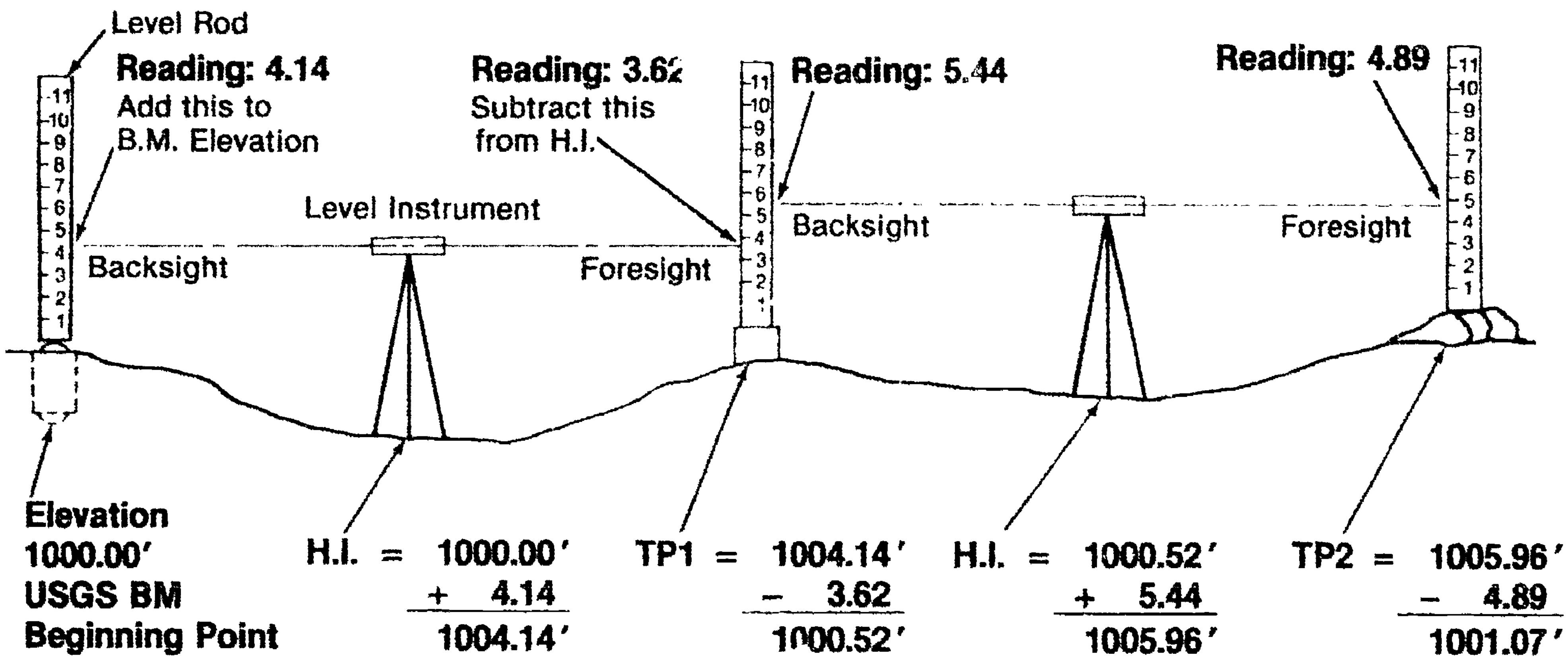
From *Map Drafting and Related Computations for Plane Surveying: Field Book*. Reprinted with permission of the Vocational Curriculum Development and Research Center, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Cross Profile Method for Establishing Contours

Station	Elevation
109	956.8
108	950.7
107	938.4
106	948.6
105	958.7



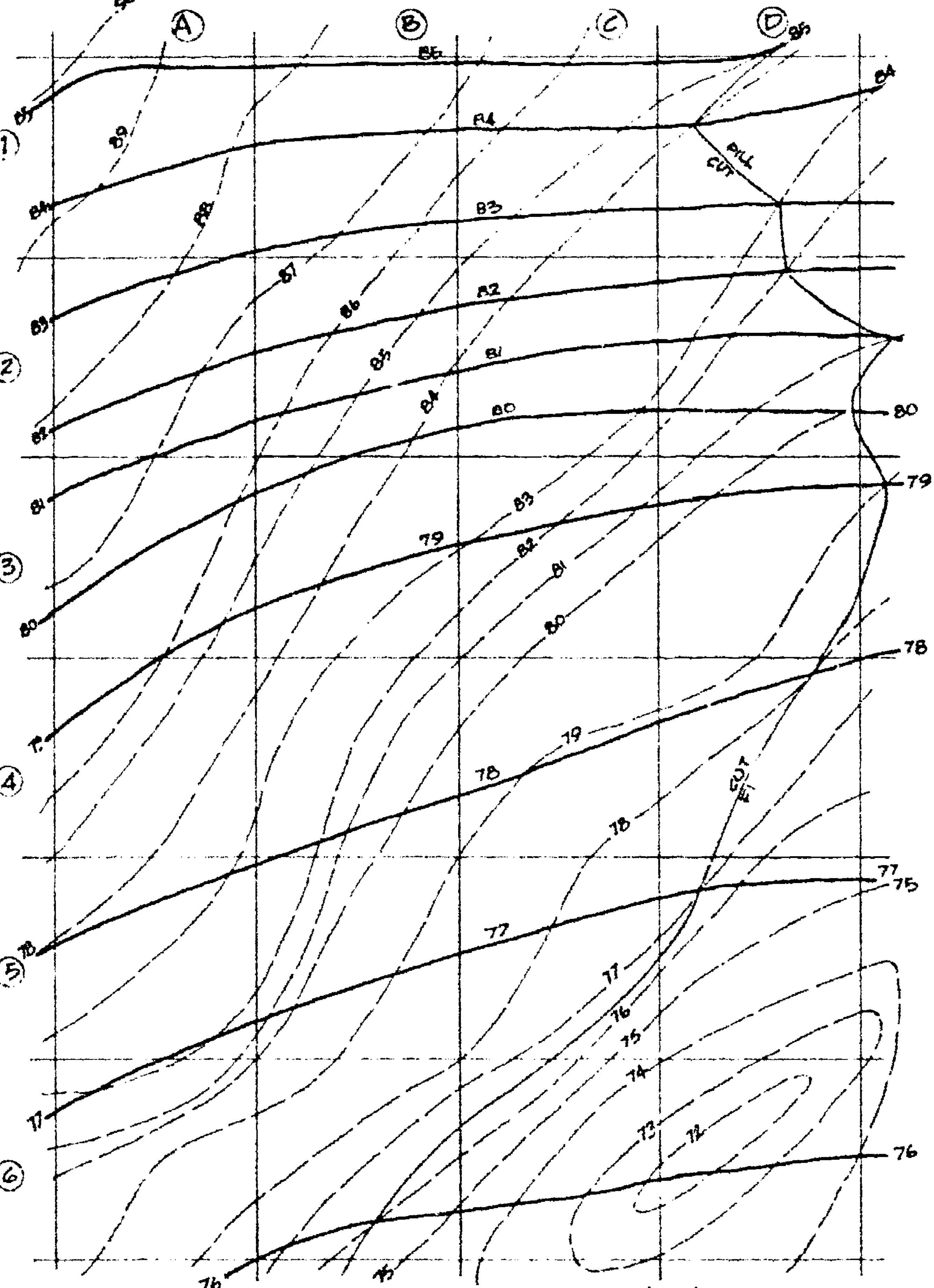
Leveling Procedure



TM 4

CD-539

Example of a Grading Plan



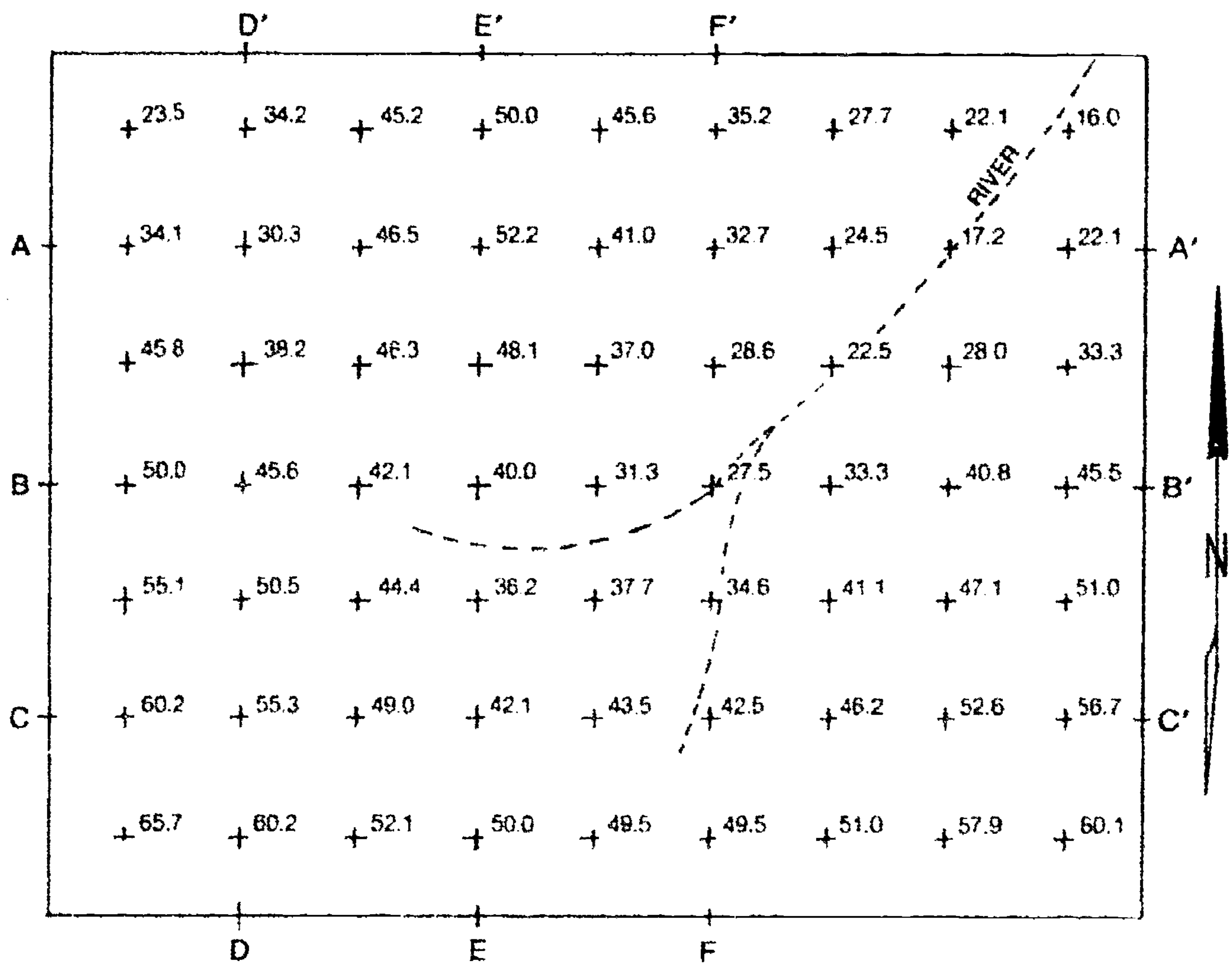
PRESENT ——— FINISH

SCALE 1" - 40'

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — INTERPOLATE CONTOURS FROM A GRID SURVEY AND PREPARE PROFILES FROM THE CONTOUR MAP

PART I — Interpolate contours from a grid survey



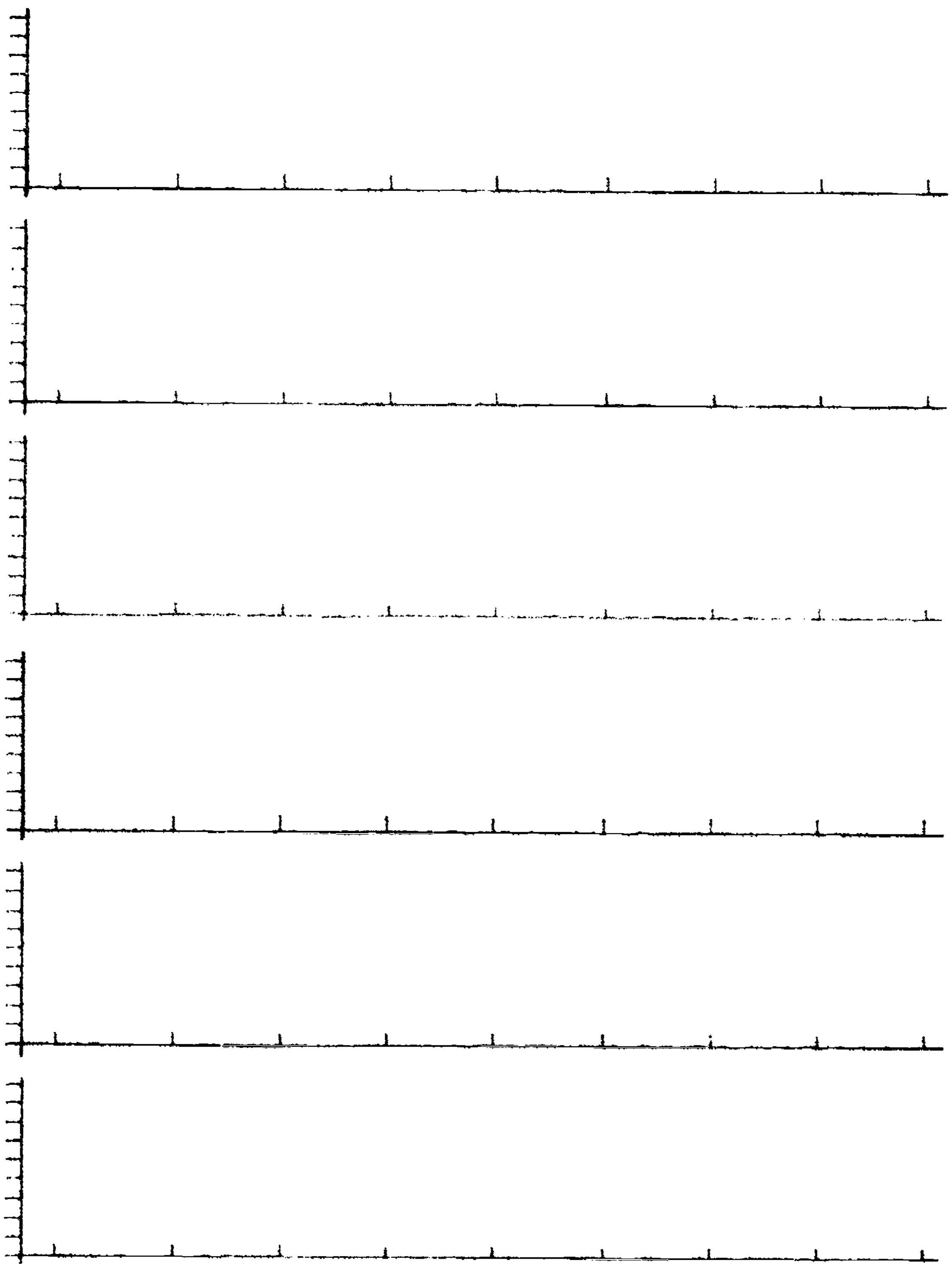
Given: Elevations plotted on a grid for a contour map. Horizontal scale: 1 in. = 20 ft.

Comp[illegible] the contour map above.
Use c[illegible]our interval (CI) = 5 ft.
Label all contours.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART II — Plot the profiles that are indicated on the contour map in Part I. Plot A-A' through F-F'.

Use horizontal scale: 1 in. = 20 ft, vertical scale: each given mark = 5 ft.
Label sections and elevation.



TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — SET UP CONTOURS IN ISOMETRIC

Directions: Use the contour map that you completed in Assignment Sheet #1 for the final drawing.

Following instructions below, set up an area of topography into an isometric block.

Vertical scale: 1" = 10 ft
Horizontal scale: 1" = 20 ft

Given: Map view of required area to be placed in isometric block form.

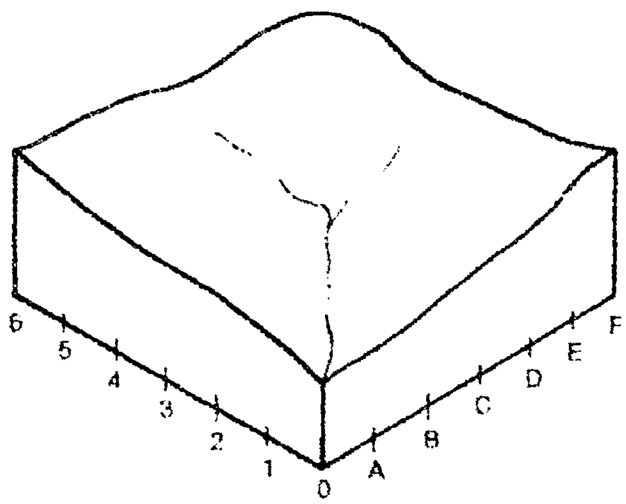
Required: 3 sheets tracing vellum

SHEET #1

You are given the contour interval, vertical and horizontal scales.

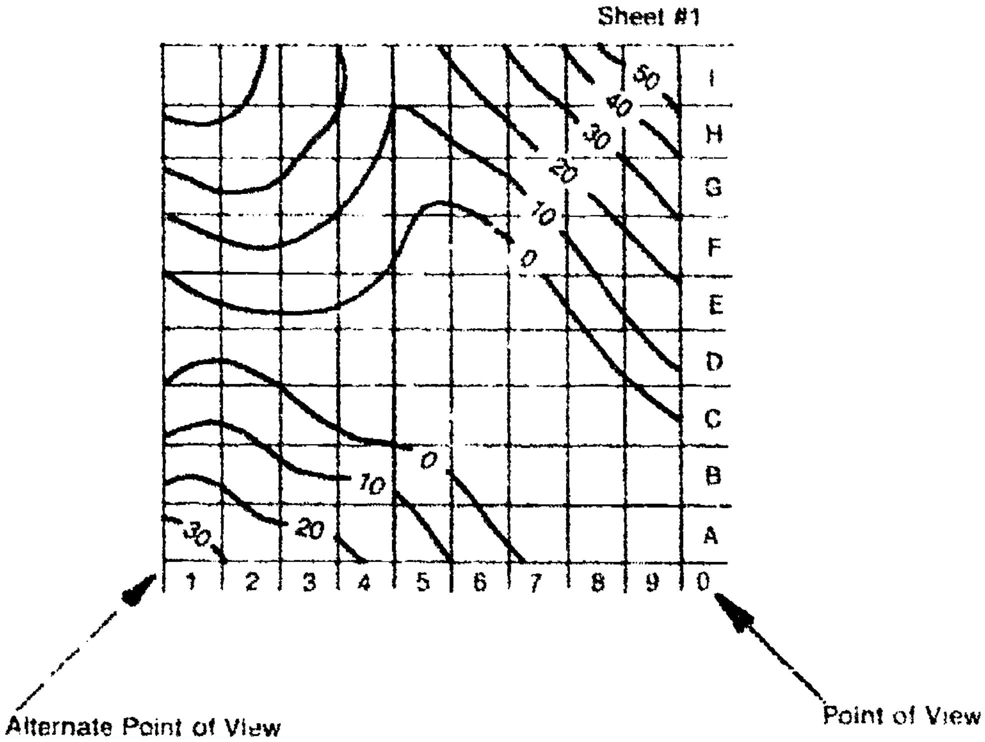
You have your map view of designated area with contour lines enclosed in a neat line.

Step I: Choose a point of view (that is the direction you wish to look into the block diagram).



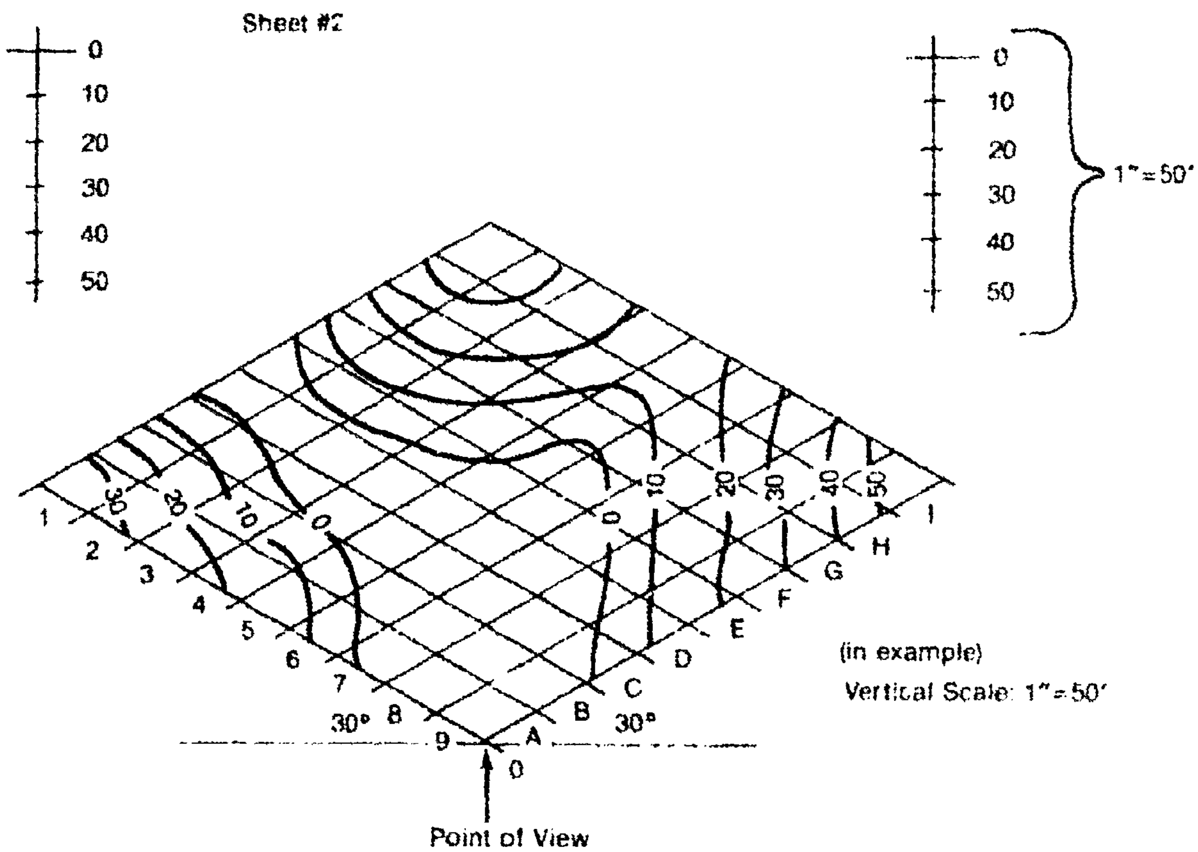
Point of View

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2



Step II: Set up a grid appropriate to the scale of the map.

Step III: Set up zone coordinates on grid using "0" as the location for point of view.



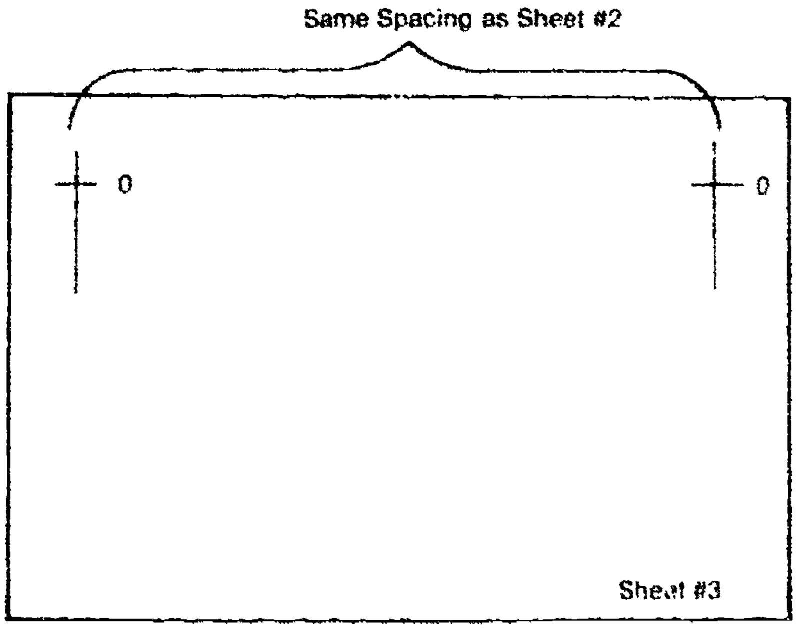
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

SHEET #2

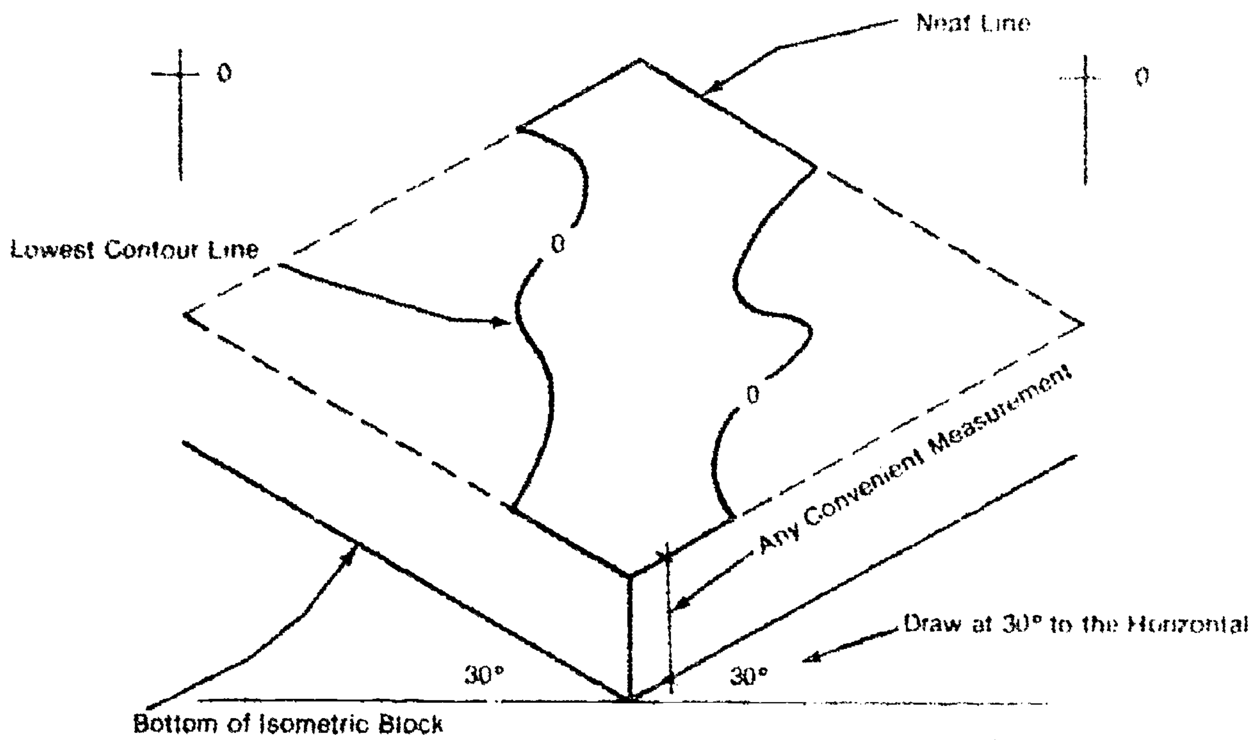
Step IV: On Sheet #2 draw in neat line at 30° to the horizontal.

Step V: Establish point of view, then place grid in and the zone coordinates in the appropriate position for the point of view.

Step VI: Next plot in location of contours (labeling contour interval). Use the grid to help you place contours in correct position.



Step VIII-A



Sheet #3

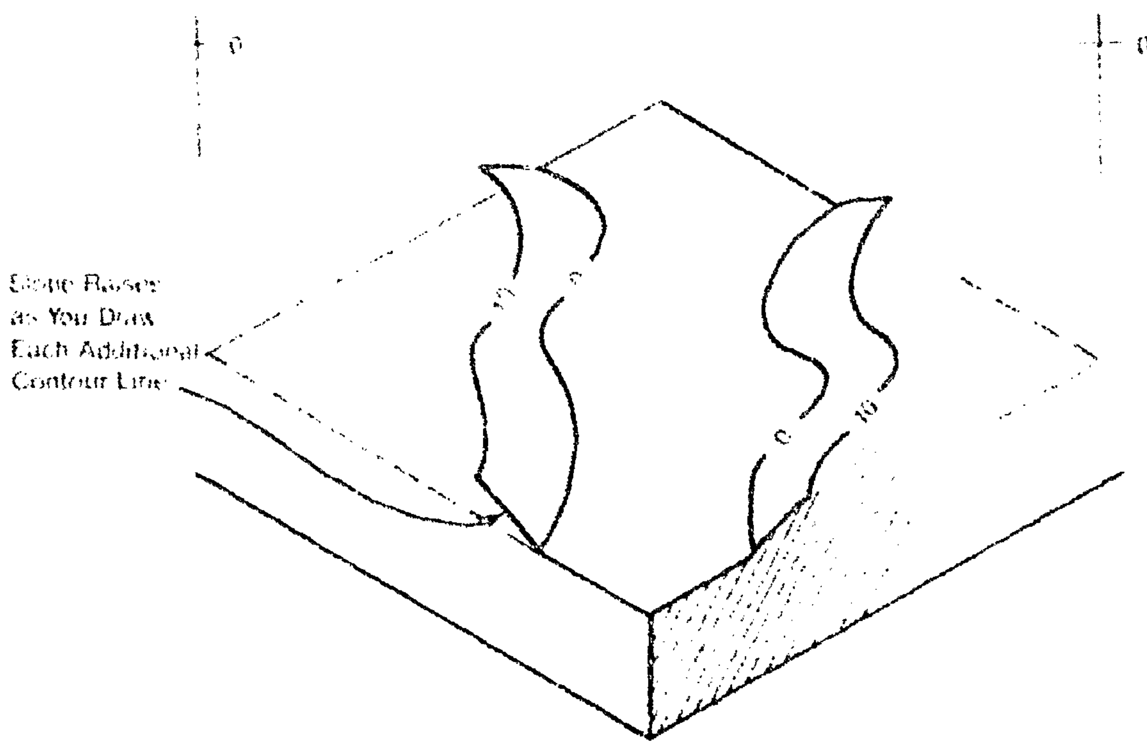
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2

Step VII: Set up vertical scale on upper part of sheet as shown in example. The vertical scale is to show a mark for each contour interval.

Step VIII: Place your final drawing sheet (Sheet #3) over Sheet #2

A. Trace off the part of the vertical scale as sh[illegible] "0" mark.

B. Register "0" mark of vertical scale on Sheet #3 over "0" mark of vertical scale on Sheet #2. Trace off lowest contour interval line and neat line between lowest points on map.



C. Slide "0" mark down to next vertical measure on scale. Trace off next highest contour interval. Sketch in slope edge of block to form edge of contours. Y[illegible] are now starting to observe the formation of the shape of the land.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3 — CALCULATE GRADES

Directions: Calculate the grade for the following situations.

	Elevation	Horizontal Distance
A.	from 690.0 to 697.0	13 feet
B.	from 935.5 to 885.5	27 feet
C.	from 50.2 to 59.9	7 feet
D.	from 234.5 to 277.6	257 feet
E.	from 356.0 to 234.4	375 feet

Show grade in percentages.

A. ____________________

B. ____________________

C. ____________________

D. ____________________

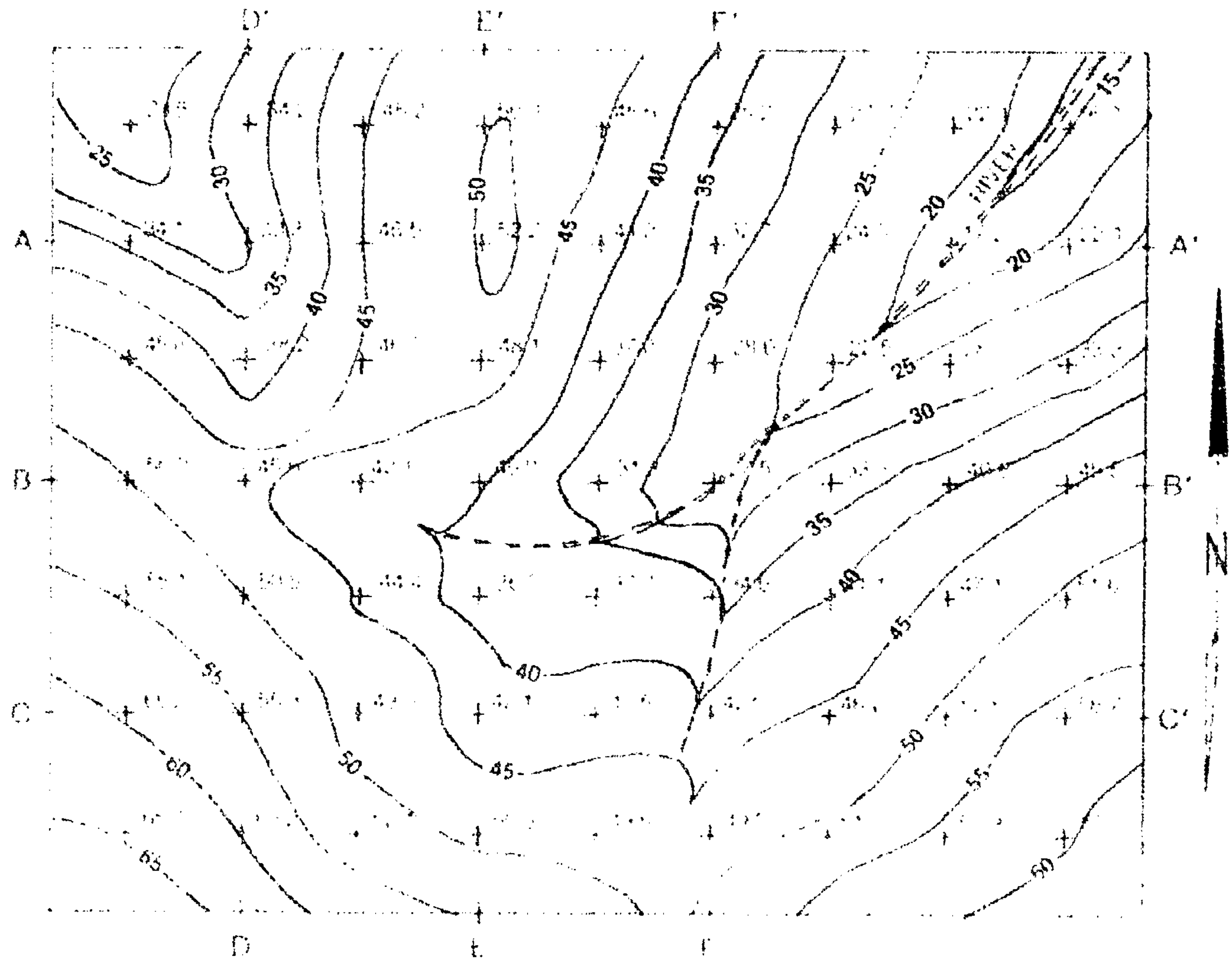
E. ____________________

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

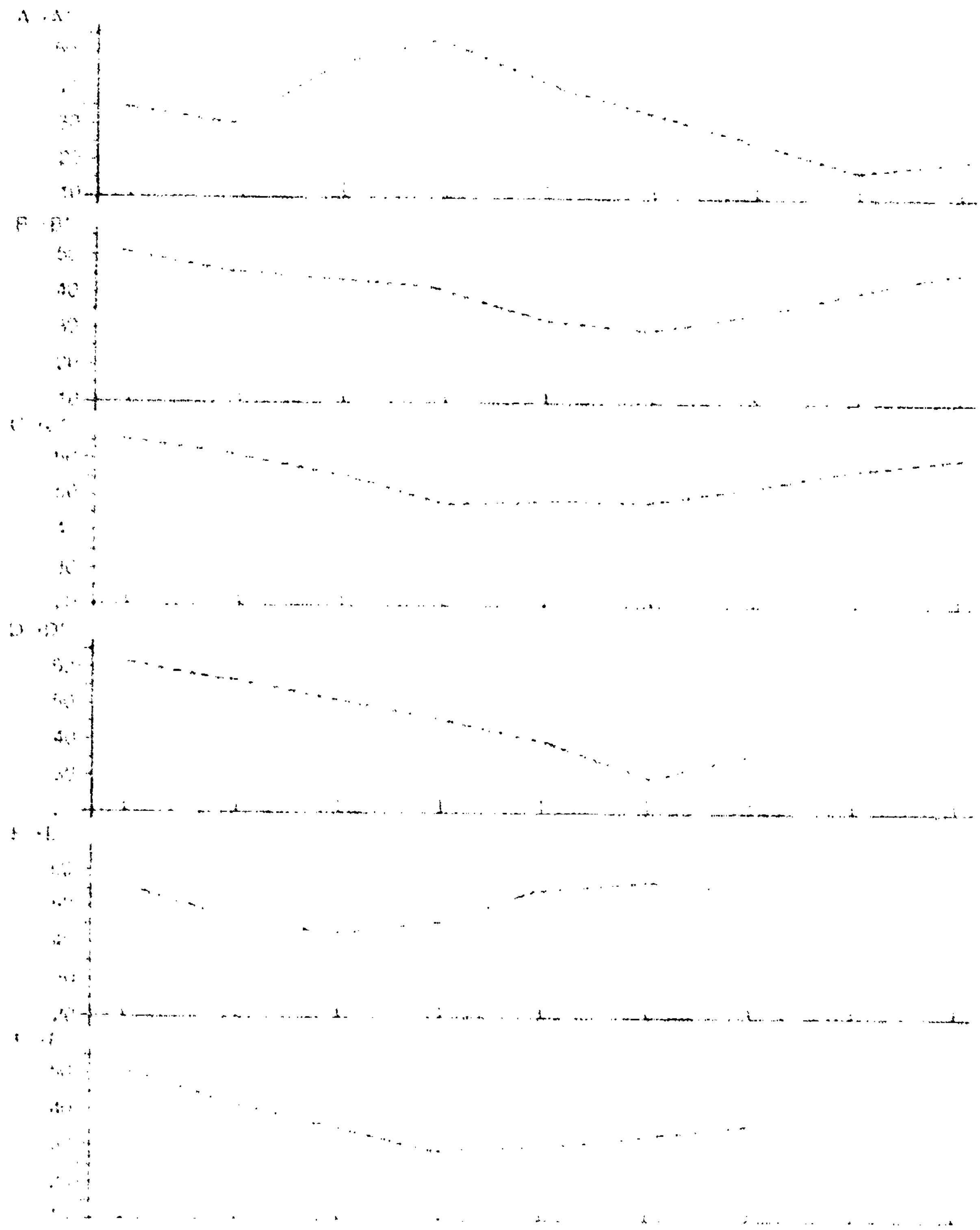
Assignment Sheet #1

PART I



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

PART II



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #2 — Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

Assignment Sheet #3

A. 53%

B. 185%

C. 138%

D. 17%

E. 32%

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

NAME ____________________

TEST

1. Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a. An established elevation of the ground or a road surface; the amount of incline or slope from the horizontal expressed usually in percentages

_____b. A survey reading taken on a point of known elevation for the purpose of obtaining the height of the instrument; also called a plus (+) sight

_____c. Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities that serves as a reference or base for other quantities

_____d. A point on a map or chart whose height above a specified reference datum is noted, usually be a dot or small "x" and elevation value

_____e. Contour lines that are between index contours

_____f. Represent half intervals between contour lines

_____g. A pocket size stereoviewer consisting of two magnifying lenses in a metal frame that allows ease in viewing aerial photographs without having to use a stereoplotter

_____h. A photograph taken from an airborne vehicle

_____i. The rate of grade

_____j. A line and symbol representation of natural and selected man-made features of a part of the earth's surface plotted to a definite scale; distinguishing characteristic is the portrayal of the shape and elevation of the terrain by contour lines

1. Aerial photograph
2. Backsight
3. Contour interpolation
4. Contour interval
5. Contour line
6. Cut and fill
7. Datum
8. Depression contour lines
9. Foresight
10. Grade

TEST

______k. Refers to distance and elevation measurements that have been obtained by surveying methods

______l. Indicate an elevation that represents a low place on the ground that has no surface drainage

______m. The vertical distance between the planes of consecutive contour lines, such as 5, 10, 20, 100, or 200

______n. A plan containing original ground contours over which contours of the highway, subdivision, or other embankment or excavation to be completed are superimposed on and connected with the original ground contours at the edge of construction limits

______o. A map that shows relief by conventions such as contours, hachures, shading, and tinting

______p. A road construction term that describes the quantities of earth removed from hillsides and filled into low spots

______q. Topographic datum line which is the level between high and low tide

______r. An imaginary line on the ground connecting all points that are the same elevation above or below sea level

______s. Every 5th contour line, which is numbered

______t. Determination of an intermediate value between field values from some known or assumed rate; estimating of contours

______u. The ability to see three-dimensionally using two views of a single object from two slightly different positions

______v. The science of obtaining measurements by means of photographs, usually aerial photographs

11. Gradient
12. Grading plan
13. Index contour line
14. Intermediate contour lines
15. Isometric map
16. Photogrammetric surveying
17. Sea level
18. Spot elevation
19. Stadia
20. Stereoplotter
21. Stereoscope
22. Stereoscopic model
23. Stereovision
24. Supplemental contour lines
25. Topographic map

TEST

_____w. A piece of equipment that allows the operator to view the stereo model in 3-dimension; from this model topographic and planimetric information can be traced out for future development of a map

_____x. A survey reading taken on a new point to determine its elevation; also called a minus (−) sight

_____y. The area covered by two overlapping or stereo pair of photos

2. List five uses of topographic maps.

   a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________

   c. ______________________________

   d. ______________________________

   e. ______________________________

3. Match types of surveys used in topographic mapping listed on the right with the size of area to be mapped.

_____a.	Used for large scale maps of small areas less than 5 acres	1. Aerial survey
_____b.	Used for mapping projects covering large areas more than 40 acres	2. Ground survey

4. Select from the following list the field methods for obtaining topography by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. Contours by hand level

_____b. Aerial method

_____c. Planetable method

_____d. Least squares method

_____e. Coordinate squares method

_____f. Radial method

_____g. Stadia method

_____h. Laser method

TEST

5. List four factors affecting the selection of the field method to be used for a topographic survey.

   a. ____________________

   b. ____________________

   c. ____________________

   d. ____________________

6. Distinguish between horizontal and vertical controls for topographic surveys by placing an "X" next to the description(s) of horizontal control.

   _____a. Is established by lines of levels starting from and closing on bench marks; elevations are established for all traverse hubs.

   _____b. Is established by traversing, triangulation, trilateration, and inertial and satellite methods depending on the size of the land area

   _____c. Is provided by two or more points on the ground, precisely fixed in position by distance and direction

7. Arrange in order the following steps in laying out a topographic survey by placing the correct sequence numbers (1-5) in the appropriate blanks.

   _____a. Calculate latitudes and departures, adjust traverse, and calculate coordinates.

   _____b. From the points located by the horizontal control traverse, make a survey locating all the details of features to be shown.

   _____c. Run an accurate closed traverse within the area to be mapped.

   _____d. Establish contours from vertical control.

   _____e. Using the coordinates, plot the traverse.

8. Match the methods used to establish contours on the right with the correct descriptions.

_____a.	Establishes horizontal and vertical control. Locates details by direction and distance from a control point. Stadia distance is recorded and vertical angle is read for each point; then horizontal distance and elevation are calculated. Contours can be drawn by interpolation or estimation connecting all points of equal elevation.	1. Cross profile method 2. Grid method 3. Random shot method 4. Trace contour method
_____b.	The points on the ground are the elevation of the desired contour established by random shot method. Lines on the map are drawn connecting points of the same elevation.	

TEST

_____c. The map is divided into a system of squares or rectangles. The elevations at the corners and critical points on the lines are located. The grid and elevations are plotted and the contours are then drawn by interpolation.

_____d. Lines are run out at right angles to the traverse line. Contour points or elevations at changes in slope are established on these lines with their distances out from the traverse. Points are then plotted and points of equal elevation are joined by contour lines. This method is used for development of cross sections for transportation plans.

9. Complete the following statements concerning national standards for horizontal and vertical accuracy on topographic maps by circling the correct words.

   a. Horizontal accuracy — Requires no more than 10 percent of well-defined map points tested to be more than ($\frac{1}{10}$", $\frac{1}{50}$") out of correct position at publication scales of 1:20,000 or smaller.

   b. Vertical accuracy — Requires that no more than 10 percent of the elevations of test points interpolated from contours be in error more than ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{10}$) the contour interval.

10. Complete the following chart of scale ratios used in the USGS topographic series.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SERIES

	Series	Scale	One inch Represents	Standard Quadrangle Size (latitude & longitude)	Quadrangle Area (square miles)
a.	7.5-minute	________	2,000 feet	7.5 × 7.5 min.	49 to 71
b.	15-minute	1:62,500	________	15 × 15 min.	197 to 282
c.	Intermediate-scale quadrangle	________	over 1.5 miles	30 min. × 1°	1,145 to 2,107
d.	U.S. 1:250,000	1:250,000	about 4 miles	________	4,580 to 8,669
e.	International Map of the World	________	about 16 miles	4° × 6°	73,734 to 102,759

11. Select true statements concerning the selection of contour intervals by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. The standard of accuracy required affects the selection of a contour interval.

_____b. Rugged terrain requires a larger contour interval.

_____c. If map scale is reduced, the contour interval is reduced.

TEST

_____ d. 10-foot and 100-foot intervals are rarely used.

_____ e. U.S.G.S. commonly uses 5 foot contour intervals.

_____ f. Defense Mapping Service (DMS) commonly uses 50 foot contour intervals.

_____ g. Common rule on contour intervals is not to show more than 1 contour per linear inch.

12. Complete the following statements concerning characteristics of contour lines by circling the correct words.

    a. A contour is a line, all points of which lie at equal **(elevations, distances from a bench mark)**.

    b. Every contour closes upon itself **(within, without, within or without)** the limits of the map

    c. A contour line closing within the limits of the map either indicates a summit or a **(river, depression)**.

    d. Contours never cross each other, except in the case of a/an **(mountain, overhanging cliff)** or a cave, and then they must cross twice.

    e. On uniform slopes, contours are **(evenly, unevenly)** spaced.

    f. The sharpest bends in contours occur at their intersection with ridge and valley lines, which they cross at **(45°, right)** angles.

    g. Contours bend toward the **(upgrade, downgrade)** when crossing a valley or depression, and toward the **(upgrade, downgrade)** when crossing a ridge line.

    h. Contours crossing a railroad laid to an **(even, uneven)** grade will be spaced at equal intervals.

    i. Contour lines crossing a stream point **(upstream, downstream)** and form V's or U's.

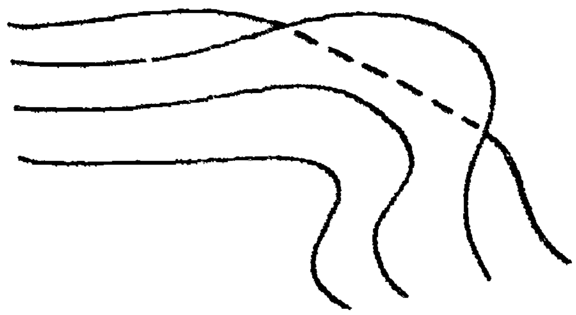
    j. Contour lines **(can, cannot)** run into the shore of a lake or other still body of water since the water is at the same level at all points.

    k. It is customary to make every fifth contour line **(dashed, heavier)** than the rest. The line is broken at some convenient place and the number representing the elevation is inserted. When contour lines are far apart, each one may be numbered.

TEST

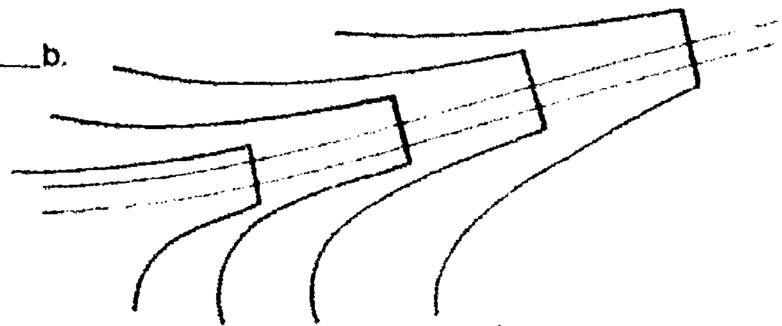
13. Match the contour line features on the right with their correct configurations.

_____a.

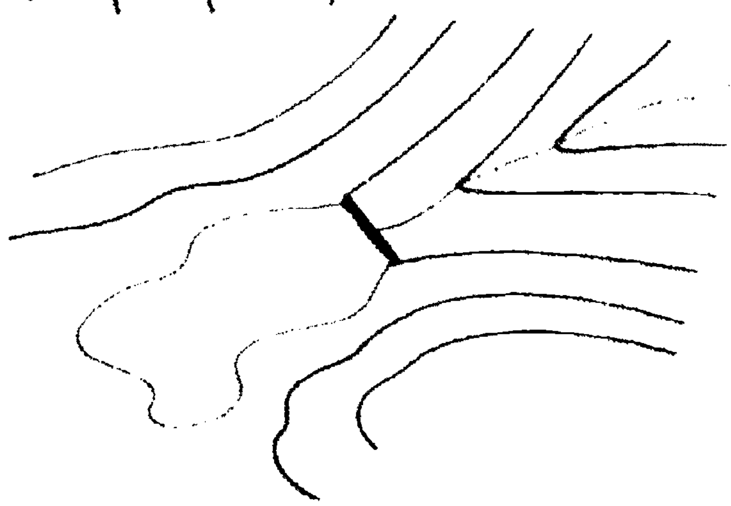


1. Stream
2. Embankment
3. Dam
4. Steep terrain
5. Flat terrain
6. Saddle
7. Depression contour
8. Overhang or cliff
9. Index contour
10. Intermediate contour

_____b.

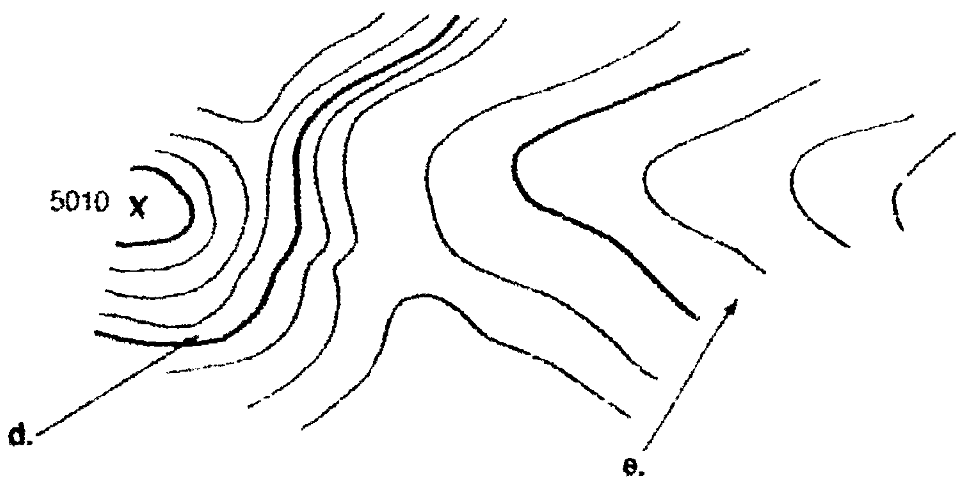


_____c.



_____d.

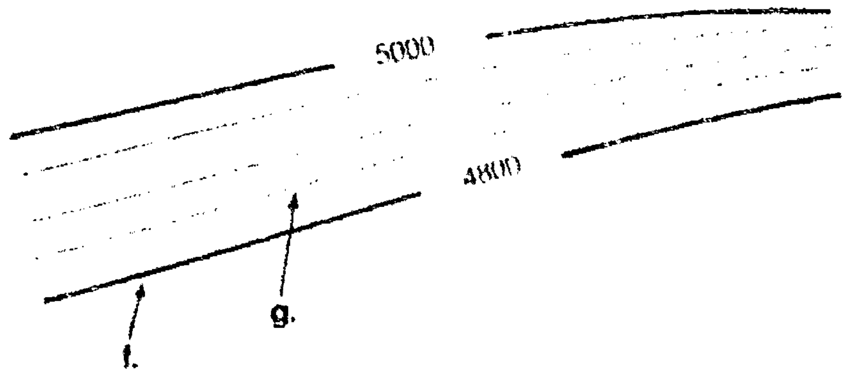
_____e.



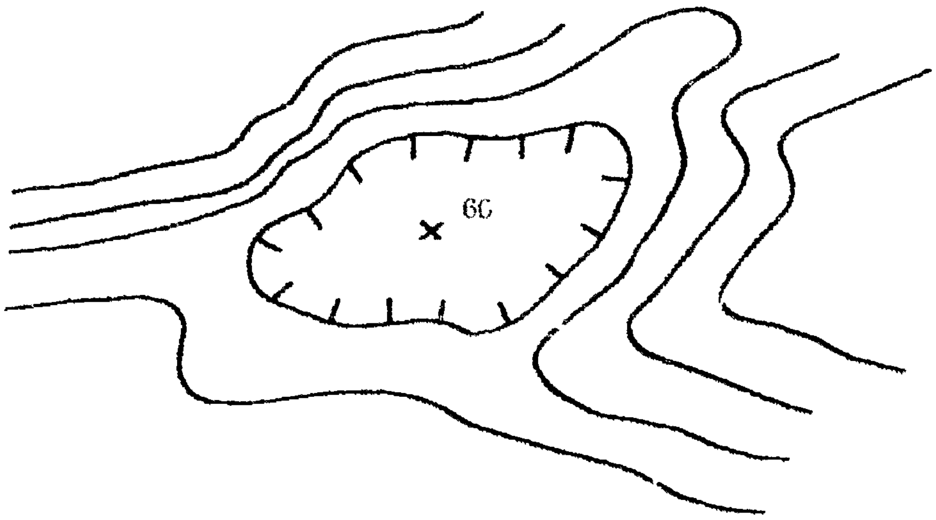
TEST

______ f.

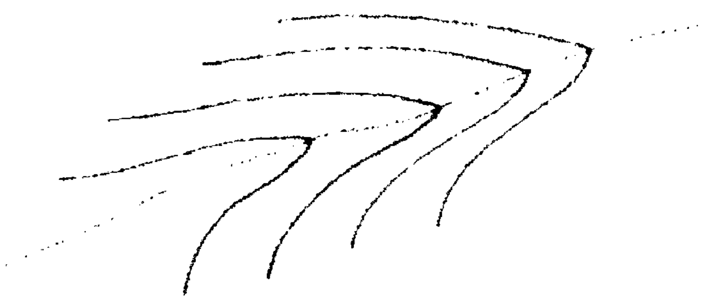
______ g.



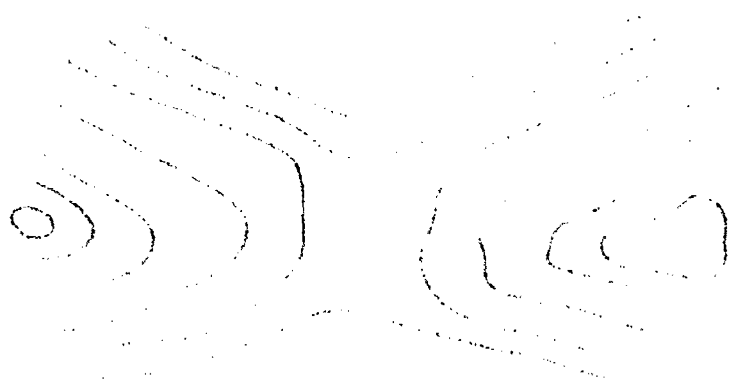
______ h.



______ i.



______ j.



TEST

14. Select true statements concerning the common methods used to calculate area from a topographic map by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. The planimeter can be used to calculate area by tracing the boundary of the area in a counterclockwise direction.

_____b. The most common rule used to calculate the area of an irregular boundary is the Weston rule.

_____c. The equation for the trapezoidal rule is

$$A_t = W\left(\frac{h_1 + h_n}{2} + h_2 + h_3 + \dots + h_{n-1}\right)$$

_____d. Simpson's rule uses the same formula as the trapezoidal rule.

_____e. Simpson's rule is designed to be used only for regular boundaries.

15. Arrange in order the steps in calculating cut and fill using the contour area method by placing the correct sequence numbers (1-6) in the appropriate blanks.

_____a. Bring out new contours where they differ from the old by interconnecting the points where the new contours rejoin the old ones

_____b. Measure the shaded areas with a planimeter.

_____c. Make an earthwork diagram on the grading plan.

__6__d. Approximate the volume of the cut and fill by multiplying the contour interval by the sum of shaded areas.

_____e. Shade the areas between old and new contours at each level, using one color for cut and another for fill.

_____f. Draw boundary lines of no-cut, no fill.

TEST

16. Complete the following statements concerning the steps in developing and plotting a profile from profile leveling notes by placing the correct answers in the blanks provided.

_____a. The beginning point is ___________.

1) Station 0+00

2) Station 1+00

3) BM 1

4) TP 1

_____b. To obtain the elevation at Station 0+00, the level is set near Station 0+00, and a backsight is taken from the BM. The backsight is added to the elevation of the BM to give the ___________.

1) 2nd elevation

2) Foresight

3) HI

4) BM 2

_____c. When you are finished, the calculations should be checked in the following manner:

1) Σ Foresights + Σ Backsights − Initial Elev. = Final Elev.

2) Initial Elev. + Σ Foresights + Σ Backsights = Final Elev.

3) Initial Elev. + Σ Backsights − Σ Foresights = Final Elev.

4) Initial Elev. + Σ Foresights − Σ Backsights = Final Elev.

17. Arrange in order the steps used to develop a profile from a contour map by placing the correct sequence numbers (1-6) in the appropriate blanks.

__3__a. The extremes of elevations are determined from the cutting plane line on the contour map.

_____b. The projected points are connected with a smooth continuous line and any elevations or features are labeled.

_____c. The location of the cross section cutting plane line is marked on the contour drawing.

_____d. Contour map is placed above the profile grid.

TEST

_____e. The point of intersection of the cutting plane line and the contour line is projected to the profile.

_____f. Appropriate vertical scale is selected and is labeled on the profile paper with the elevations required.

18. List three methods for laying out contour lines.

    a. ______________________________

    b. ______________________________

    c. ______________________________

19. Select true statements concerning fixing a grade line by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

    _____a. Ground profile is used as the basis of study to fix the grade location.

    _____b. Factors that control grade include location of stream crossings, beginning and ending points, routes through towns and villages, and maximum rates of grade for the type of traffic using the highway or railway.

    _____c. Grade is selected and fitted to the ground so as to allow a great deal of cut and fill.

    _____d. The amount of dirt removed from the cuts should double the amount required to fill the low areas.

    _____e. The gradient is found by dividing the amount of run by the horizontal distance.

    _____f. The grade is found by multiplying the gradient by 10.

20. Complete the following statements concerning aerial photographs by filling in the blanks with the correct words.

    a. Photographs may be taken from ____________.

    b. Aerial photographs are taken in sequential order, usually with ____________ percent forward overlap and ____________ percent side overlap.

21. Distinguish between advantages and disadvantages of using aerial photography by placing an "A" next to the advantages and a "D" next to the disadvantages.

    _____a. Cost of flying a project

    _____b. Distortion around edges of aerial photos due to curvature of the earth

    _____c. Access to areas difficult to reach by ground

    _____d. Availability of aerial photos for all areas

    _____e. Speed at which work is accomplished

TEST

22. Complete the following statements concerning applications of aerial photogrammetry by circling the correct words.

    a. **(Photo map, Photo mosaic)** is a composite of several aerial photos tied together to represent a large area.

    b. An orthophoto is an orthographic photograph that results from processing aerial photographs to remove **(fuzziness, distortions)**.

    c. Analytical aerotriangulation produces coordinates of photo control points by **(mathematical, scientific)** procedures.

23. Select true statements concerning aerial photo control by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

    _____a. A baseline measurement of two clearly identified points from the ground within the model is required for horizontal control on a stereo model.

    _____b. Baseline measurements should be provided on every model.

    _____c. Eight vertical control points are required, two near each corner of the model.

24. Arrange in order the steps for using a stereoscope by placing the correct sequence numbers (1-4) in the appropriate blanks.

    _____a. Slightly overlap the two photos and set the stereoscope on the photos straddling the overlap.

    _____b. Maneuver the photo so the two images line up, one on top of the other. At this time you should see the photo images in three dimension (3-D).

    _____c. Line up the adjoining aerial photographs with common features lined up.

    _____d. Look through the viewers and fix on the landmark. You should see two images of the landmark. (One appears to float.)

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

25. Interpolate contours from a grid survey and prepare profiles from the contour map. (Assignment Sheet #1)

26. Set up contours in isometric. (Assignment Sheet #2)

27. Calculate grades in percents. (Assignment Sheet #3)

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
UNIT VIII

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	10	h.	1	o.	15	v.	16
b.	2	i.	11	p.	6	w.	20
c.	7	j.	25	q.	17	x.	9
d.	18	k.	19	r.	5	y.	22
e.	14	l.	8	s.	13		
f.	24	m.	4	t.	3		
g.	21	n.	12	u.	23		

2. Any five of the following:
   a. As bases for other maps
   b. Planning highways
   c. Selecting airport sites
   d. Selecting industrial sites
   e. Routing pipelines and power lines
   f. Locating boundary lines for cadastral surveys
   g. Planning communication facilities
   h. Aiding in agricultural research
   i. Planning recreation areas
   j. Assessing and managing natural resources

3. a. 2
   b. 1

4. a, c, e, f, g

5. Any four of the following:
   a. Purpose of survey
   b. Map use (accuracy required)
   c. Map scale
   d. Contour interval
   e. Size and type of area involved
   f. Cost
   g. Equipment and time available
   h. Experience of survey personnel

6. b, c

7. a. 2
   b. 4
   c. 1
   d. 5
   e. 3

ANSWERS TO TEST

8. a. 3
   b. 4
   c. 2
   d. 1

9. a. [illegible]
   b. [illegible]

10. a. 1:24,000
    b. about 1 mile
    c. 1:100,000
    d. 1° x 2°
    e. 1:1,000,000

11. a, b, f

12. a. Elevations
    b. Within or without
    c. Depression
    d. Overhanging cliff
    e. Evenly
    f. Right
    g. Upgrade, downgrade
    h. Even
    i. Upstream
    j. Cannot
    k. Heavier

13. a.	8	f.	9
b.	2	g.	10
c.	[illegible]	h.	7
d.	4	i.	1
e.	[illegible]	j.	6

14. [illegible]

15. a. [illegible]
    b. [illegible]
    c. 1
    d. 6
    e. 4
    f. 2

16. a. 1
    b. [illegible]
    c. [illegible]

17. a. 3
    b. 6
    c. [illegible]
    d. [illegible]
    e. [illegible]
    f. 4

ANSWERS TO TEST

18. a. Random pattern plotting from stadia notes
    b. Radial pattern contouring
    c. Contouring from a grid pattern

19. a, b

20. a. Any one of the following: Airplanes, satellites, or ground stations
    b. 30-60, 10-30

21. a. D
    b. D
    c. A
    d. D
    e. A

22. a. Photo mosaic
    b. Distortions
    c. Mathematical

23. a

24. a. 2
    b. 4
    c. 1
    d. 3

25.-27. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to layout open traverses by five different methods, plot a plan and profile for proposed road from field notes, and calculate area and volume for cross sections. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to transportation mapping with the correct definitions.
2. State the purpose of route surveys.
3. Select true statements concerning the fundamentals of a route survey.
4. Complete statements concerning superelevated roadways.
5. Identify elements of a horizontal circular curve.
6. Complete statements concerning mathematical formulas used for computing a horizontal curve.
7. Select true statements concerning circular curve layout by tangent offsets.
8. Complete statements concerning vertical curves.
9. Complete statements concerning plan views for route surveys.
10. Select true statements concerning characteristics of profiles for a route survey.
11. Select true statements concerning characteristics of cross sections for a route survey.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

12. Complete statements concerning field note reduction for a cross section.
13. Complete statements concerning plotting cross sections.
14. Distinguish between the methods used to determine areas of cross sections.
15. State the formulas for calculating earth volume.
16. List drawings included in a set of highway plans.
17. Select common horizontal and vertical scales used in transportation mapping for rural and urban areas.
18. List items that appear on a typical title sheet for a set of highway plans.
19. Select true statements concerning detail sheets.
20. Complete statements concerning the drafting of plan views, profiles, and cross sections.
21. Layout open traverses using several methods. (Assignment Sheet #1)
22. Layout a survey alignment for a road using bearings and coordinates. (Assignment Sheet #2)
23. Plot field notes for horizontal control, topography, profile, and cross section for a proposed road. (Assignment Sheet #3)

TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Write to your state highway department and request a set of drafting standards.

2. Make a visit to an on-site project and observe cut and fill excavation.

3. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS UNIT

C. Transparency masters

1. TM 1 — Plotting a Traverse with Angles and Coordinates
2. TM 2 — Field Notes for a Simple Curve
3. TM 3 — Superelevations of a Roadway
4. TM 4 — Horizontal Curve
5. TM 5 — Vertical Curve
6. TM 6 — Example of a Plan and Profile
7. TM 7 — Example of Cross Sections
8. TM 8 — Field Notes for Cross Sections
9. TM 9 — Areas of Cross Sections
10. TM 10 — Typical Title Sheet
11. TM 11 — Example of a Highway Detail — Traffic Signal Plan
12. TM 12 — Typical Plan and Profile

D. Assignment sheets

1. Assignment Sheet #1 — Plot Closed Open Traverses Using Several Methods
2. Assignment Sheet #2 — Lay Out a Survey Alignment for a Road Using Bearings and Coordinates
3. Assignment Sheet #3 — Plot Field Notes for Horizontal Control, Topography, Profile, and Cross Sections for a Proposed Road

E. Answers to assignment sheets

F. Test

G. Answers to test

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

A. Madsen, David and Terence Shumaker. *Civil Drafting Technology*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

B. Wattles, Gurdon H. *Survey Drafting*. Orange, CA: Gurdon H. Wattles Publications, 1977.

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

C. Steele, Robert. *Modern Topographic Drawing*. Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1980.

D. *Map Drafting and Related Computations for Plane Surveying, Field Book*. Natchitoches, LA: Vocational Curriculum Development and Research Center, 1965.

E. *Surveying*. Sacramento, CA: California State Department of Education, 1966.

F. *Drafting Manual*. Colorado State Department of Highways, Denver, Colorado, February 1980.

G. *Survey Manual*. Colorado State Department of Highways, Denver, Colorado, 1984.

H. ICS Staff & Clifton O. Carey. *Mapping*. Scranton, PA: International Textbook Co., 1937.

I. McCormac, Jack C. *Surveying Fundamentals*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1983.

J. Wirshing, Roy and James Wirshing. *Civil Engineering Drafting*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1983.

TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Angle of repose — The slope of cut and fill from the road expressed in feet of horizontal run to feet of vertical run

B. Borrow pit — A pit or bank from which material is taken for use in filling or embanking

(NOTE: Borrow excavation is excavation from selected areas (borrow pits) outside the right-of-way. This is necessary when the roadway excavation does not supply sufficient suitable materials for construction of the embankment.)

C. Central angle — The intersection angle of a highway curve; also called the Delta (Δ) angle

D. Course — A line on a traverse

E. Curve length — The length of a highway curve from beginning to end measured along the arc

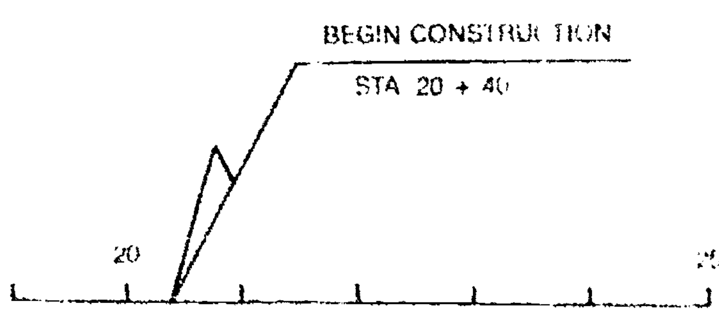
F. Deflection angle — In surveying an angle that veers to the right or left of a straight line, often the centerline of a highway, powerline, etc.

G. Degree of curve — The angle of a chord (from the preceding one) that connects station points along the centerline of a highway or railroad

H. Easement — A right acquired by public authority to use or control property for a designated purpose

I. Flag — A large one-sided arrow used for example to indicate the beginning and end of construction

FIGURE 1



J. Hub -- A substantial square stake, usually drive in flush with the ground, with a tack marking the survey point

INFORMATION SHEET

K. Mass diagram — A drawing that shows the summary of earthwork over an entire project, including balance areas and quantities of earth grouped by soil classification, usually calculated by computer

L. Match line — The line at the edge of a mapped area which aids in fitting two drawings together

M. Offset line — A supplementary line close to and roughly parallel with a main line, to which it is referenced by measured offsets

N. Point of curve — The point at which a highway curve begins

O. Right-of-way — The legal right to cross the lands of another; used to indicate a strip of land for a road, railroad, or power line

P. Slope easement — An easement for cut and fill

Q. Subgrade — A portion of a roadbed prepared as a foundation for the base or surface course

R. Superelevation — Adjusting the slope perpendicular to centerline for the purpose of counteracting centrifugal force

S. Tangent — Straight line of a survey

T. Transit line — The centerline of a linear survey (highway, pipeline, etc.)

U. Vertical curve — The shape of a linear feature such as a road or highway (in profile) as it crests a hill or creates a sag in a valley or depression

II. **Purpose of route surveys** — For making studies for the location and construction of such public utilities as highway, railways, pipelines, canals, and power lines.

III. **Fundamentals of a route survey**

A. Conducted to obtain the following information:

1. Topography

2. Location of structures and objects

3. Establish the survey line of the ground

B. Most common use is for highway location and construction.

C. An open traverse survey is the general method used.

INFORMATION SHEET

D. Groun J configuration is obtained by running cross lines to the traverse for obtaining elevations.

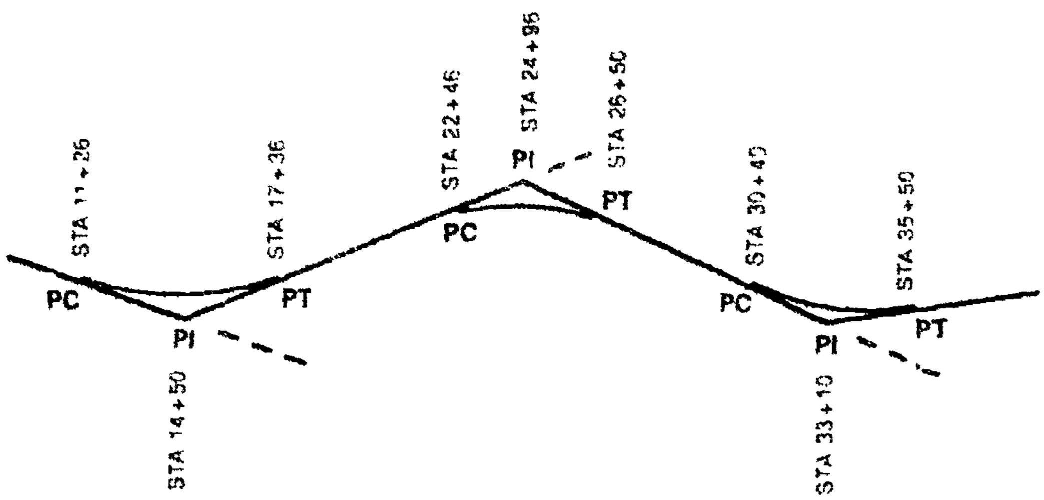
E. Open traverses can be plotted by angles or by coordinates. (Transparency 1)

(NOTE: Careful checking is necessary when plotting an open traverse since there is no check for accuracy by closing the traverse.)

F. Traverses are first staked out as a series of straight lines. (PI line)

G. Curves are employed at the points of change in the traverse to allow for flow of travel such as on a highway or railroad. (Figure 2)

FIGURE 2



H. Spiral curves are used to make the transition from a straight line to the circular curve more gradual.

I. Route surveying normally uses transits or theodolites.

J. The different steps in obtaining all the necessary field data are:

1. A transit party establishes all the horizontal control. (PI lines and curves)
2. The level party runs profile levels on the centerline of the survey.
3. Another crew follows and runs the levels on the cross line.

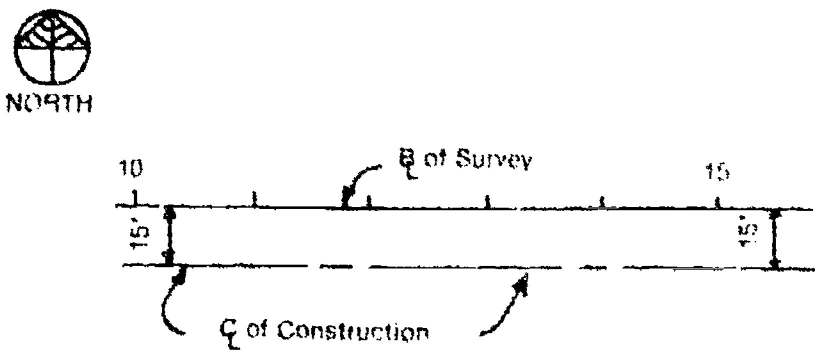
K. The open traverse, complete with curves, makes up the line for the survey alignment line.

INFORMATION SHEET

L. The survey alignment line may not be the final construction alignment, but must be a line that can be easily worked from.

M. When the construction centerline does not coincide with the survey centerline, complete alignment data and ties to the survey centerline must be provided.

FIGURE 3



N. Grade line, usually the centerline of a highway, is accurately established at 100 ft. stations, at beginning and ending points of curvature, and points of intersection of the back and forward tangents.

O. Points of intersection of the grade line with storm drains, utility lines, and cross streets are also carefully marked.

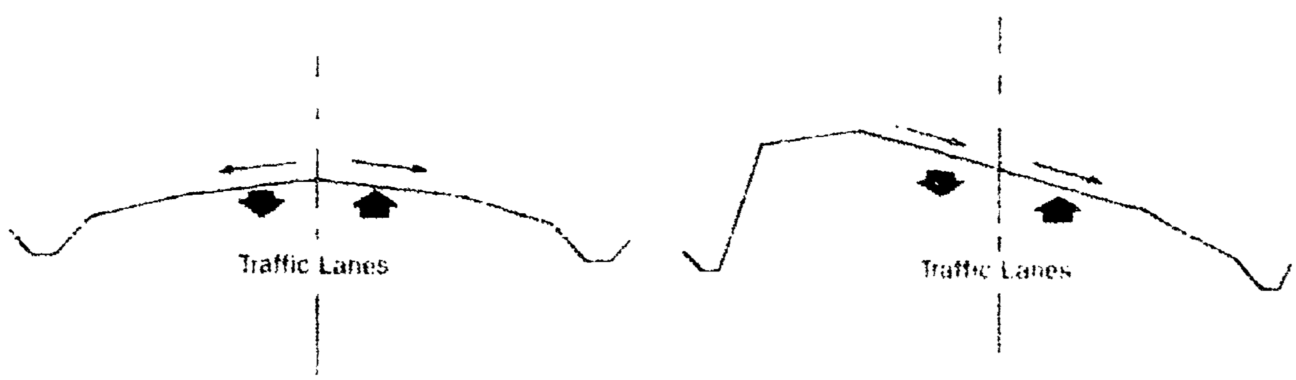
P. All survey information for bearings, distances, station points, and curve data must be recorded as field notes. (Transparency 2)

Q. The field notes are then used by the drafter to construct a complete set of maps.

IV. **Superelevations of a roadway** (Transparency 3)

A. A roadway is superelevated when the outside edge is higher than the inside edge; therefore, the road slopes from the outside to the inside of the curve.

FIGURE 4



Normal Roadway **Superelevated Roadway**

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Purpose for superelevating a roadway is to allow for easy maneuvering of vehicles through horizontal curves.

V. **Elements of a horizontal circular curve** (Transparency 4)

R — Radius of the curve

PI — Point of intersection of the two tangents to the curve

I or Δ — The central angle subtended by a curve or the change in direction of two tangents

PC — Point of curvature — The point where the tangent "A" (see Figure 5) ends and the curve begins

PT — Point of tangency — The point where the curve ends and the tangent "B" begins

L — Length of curve from the PC to the PT

T — Tangent distance — The distance from PC to PI or PI to PT

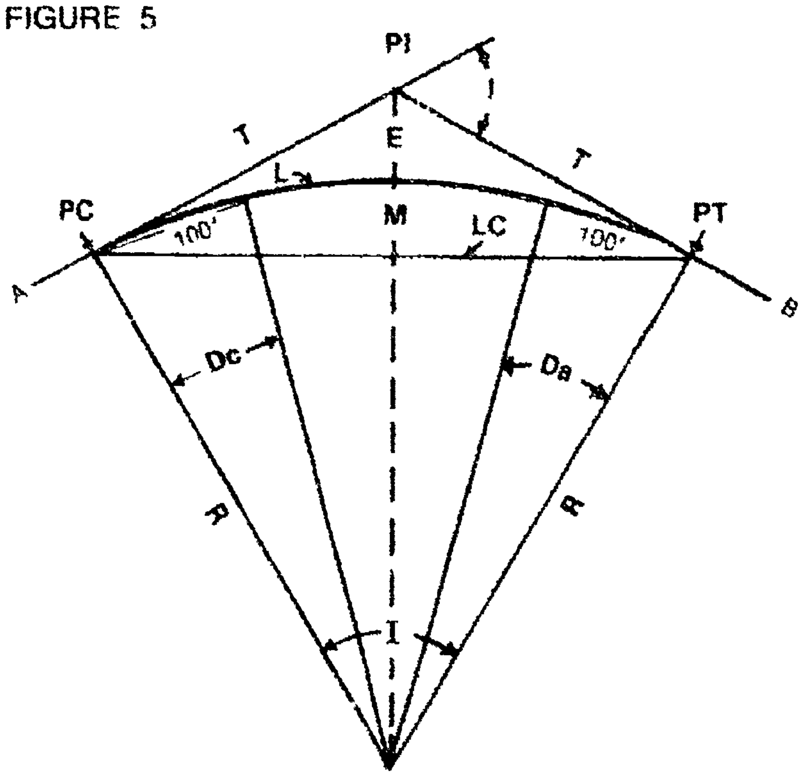
E — External distance — The distance from PI to the midpoint of the curve

LC — Long chord — The straight line distance from PC to PT

M — Middle ordinate — The distance from the midpoint of the curve to the midpoint of the long chord

D — Degree of curvature subtended by a 100′ chord (Dc) or 100′ arc (Da)

FIGURE 5



INFORMATION SHEET

VI. Mathematical formulas for computing horizontal curve

$$\frac{D^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{100}{2\pi R} \text{ and } R = \frac{5729.58}{D} \text{ ft.}$$

$$T = R \cdot \tan \frac{I}{2}$$

$$L = 100 \frac{I}{D} \text{ or } L = \frac{I}{360} (\pi \cdot \text{Dia})$$

$$R = T/\tan \frac{I}{2}$$

$$LC = 2 \cdot R \sin \frac{I}{2}$$

$$D^\circ a = \frac{5729.58}{R} \text{ or } \sin \frac{D^\circ c}{2} = \frac{50}{R}$$

$$E = R \left(1/\cos \frac{I}{2}\right) - 1$$

$$M = R \cdot \left(1 - \cos \frac{I}{2}\right)$$

Example:

Given: Central angle $I = 38°40'$; tangent distance $T = 150.0$ feet.

Find:

1. Radius, R
2. Degree of curve, D
3. Length of curve, L

1. To find radius, R:

$$R = T/\tan \frac{I}{2}$$

$$I = 38°40', \frac{I}{2} = 19°20'$$

$$\tan 19°20' = .35085$$

$$R = \frac{150.0}{.35085} = 427.53 \text{ feet}$$

INFORMATION SHEET

2. To find degree of curve, D:

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}D = \frac{50}{R} = \frac{50}{427.53} = .11695$$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}D = 6°43'$$

$$D = 13°26'$$

3. To find length of curve, L:

$$L = 100 \times \frac{38.66°}{13.43°} = 287.86 \text{ feet}$$

(NOTE: The length of curve may also be found by the formula L = RI, where the angle I is in radians. This length will be slightly longer and more precise, as it represents the true arc length.)

VII. Circular curve layout by tangent offsets

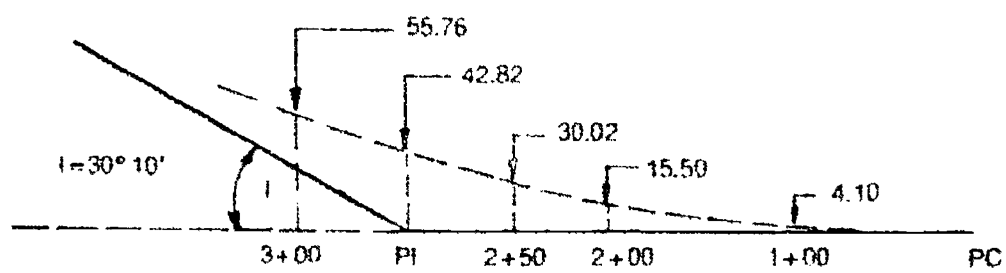
A. Used when precise layout of a curve is unnecessary.

Example: Small field ditch

B. PC, PT, and the external point are still located by transit method.

C. Tangent offsets are used to locate intermediate points on the curve.

FIGURE 6



Example (for Figure 6):

Given: I = 30°10'
D = 5°0'
T = 308.93
E = 40.90
L = 603.32

INFORMATION SHEET

Solution:

Distance from PC or PT (n)	Offset (z)
stations	feet
0	0
1+00	4.37
2+00	17.50
2+50	27.34

Measure the stations from the PC and PT along the tangents toward PI and offset at right angles the distances shown in the table. (See Figure 6). Since the tangent distance of this curve is slightly over 300 feet, the above points are adequate. Chain from the PC to determine the stationing of these stakes on the curve.

VIII. **Vertical curves** (Transparency 5)

A. Arc the shapes of the road or highway as they crest a hill or reach the bottom of a valley.

B. Are used in highway and street vertical alignment to provide a gradual change between two adjacent grade lines.

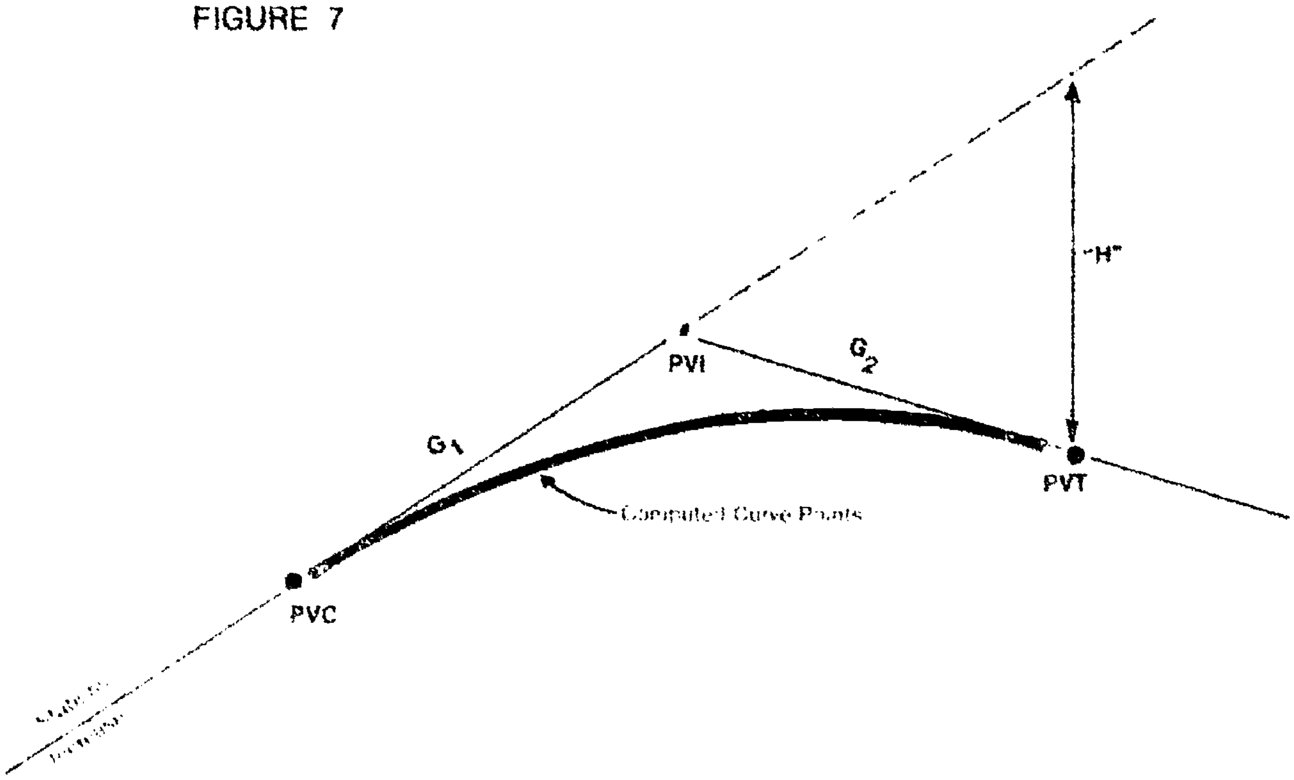
C. Are calculated and the elevation points are plotted by civil drafters.

D. The two general types are crests and sags.

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Elements of a simple vertical curve (Figure 7)

FIGURE 7



P.V.C. = Point of vertical curvature
P.V.I. = Point of vertical intersection
P.V.T. = Point of vertical tangent
G_1 = Gradient or slope of back tangent
G_2 = Gradient or slope of fore tangent
H = Vertical distance from back tangent extended to the P.V.T.

IX. Characteristics of plan views for route surveys (Transparency 6)

A. Are constructed from field notes

B. Show the following:

1. Contours

2. Survey alignment (transit line)

3. Trees

INFORMATION SHEET

4. Buildings

   (NOTE: It is assumed all buildings will be removed from the right-of-way.)

5. Other roads

6. Cultivated areas

7. Station points

8. Curve (horizontal) data

9. All necessary horizontal control (bearings, distances, radii, and angles)

C. Are placed in the ungridded portion of the plan-profile paper.

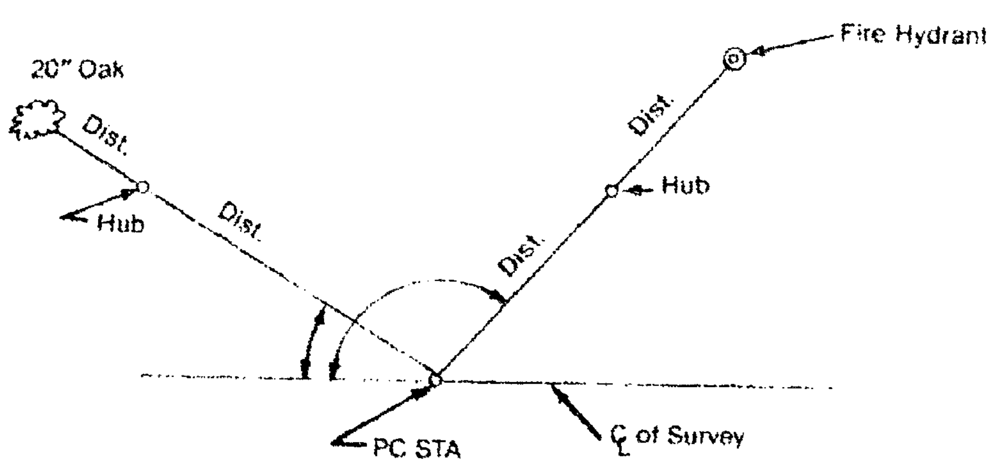
D. Sometimes many sheets of plan-profile paper are required for a route survey.

E. Each sheet contains 30 stations when the scale is 1" = 100 feet.

F. Each sheet should begin and end with match lines.

G. Reference points (a point on tangent station) are indicated by sketches or diagrams located away from the centerline.

FIGURE 8



INFORMATION SHEET

X. Characteristics of profiles for a route survey

A. Profiles are drawings showing vertical sections along a certain survey line.

B. Profiles are plotted from level notes or interpolated from the contour map.

C. Level notes show elevations along the survey line.

D. Profiles are plotted on standard plan-profile paper in the gridded portion. (Transparency 6)

E. The horizontal and vertical scales are commonly not the same scale.

F. Vertical scale is exaggerated because the horizontal distances are greater as compared to the change in elevation.

G. The preferred horizontal to vertical scale ratio is 10:1.

H. Horizontal axis is the same scale as plan view.

I. Only full stations are labeled and shown as tick marks on the accented grid lines.

J. First station should be set over one grid line from the vertical scale.

K. Station numbers increase from left to right.

L. Station limits o[illegible] rofile must correspond exactly to those of the plan portion of the s[illegible]

M. Elevations for plotting profiles are obtained from the contour map in the plan view.

N. Elevation data are indicated on both left and right sides of the sheet.

O. Even elevaton numbers are placed on the inch line of the plan-profile sheet.

XI. Characteristics of cross sections (Transparency 7)

A. Represent a cut 90° to the profile line and are used to calculate the amount of earth to be cut or filled in a project.

B. Are usually plotted on 10 units to the inch cross-section paper.

C. Are arranged consecutively by stations which were reported in the field notes.

D. Are usually plotted from cross section field notes or profile notes that carry offset information on each side of the profile.

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Horizontal and vertical scales may or may not be the same.

F. The scales used depend on the accuracy required in computing the cross-sectional areas, upon the relief, and upon the size of the cross section paper.

G. Cross sections are taken from the center line out in each direction from the center line or taken out from the survey line of the street or borrow pit.

H. Spacing of cross sections is determined by the engineers — the closer together, the more accurate the estimation of volume.

I. Volume of fill between sections can be determined by averaging the end areas in the cross sections and multiplying this average by the distance between sections from beginning section to the last section.

J. Cut and fill areas can be cross hatched or shaded with the cut area shaded differently from the fill area.

XII. **Field note reduction for a cross section** (Transparency 8)

(NOTE: Refer to Transparency 8 while reading this explanation.)

A. Left hand sheet shows notes used in determining the height of the instrument.

B. Right hand sheet shows elevation points on which a reading was taken, the distance out from the control line and the rod reading.

C. The elevation was obtained by subtracting the rod reading from the height of instrument.

D. Only the distance and elevation are used in plotting the cross section.

XIII. **Plotting cross sections**

A. Each section is plotted individually beginning at the top and left-hand side of sheet with station 0+00.

B. Sections are then plotted under each other in order of station numbers.

C. Each point on the cross section is plotted by using a vertical scale for elevation and a horizontal scale for the distance out.

INFORMATION SHEET

D. Each point is labeled with coordinates. This coordinate number consists of a horizontal line with the distance out written on the bottom and the elevation written on the top.

Example:

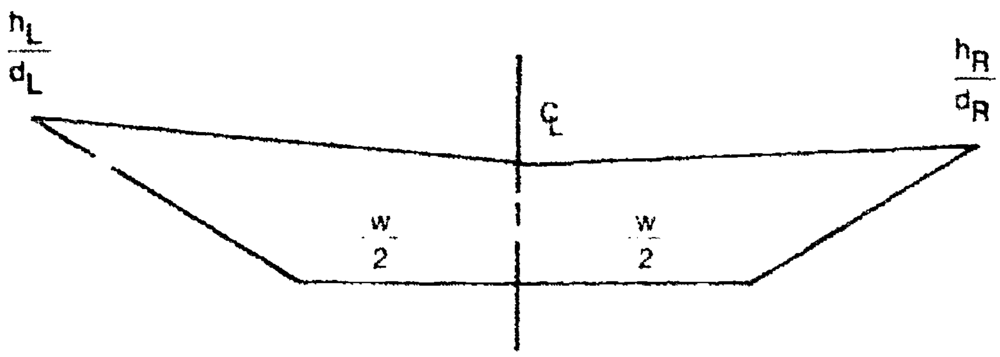
$$\frac{60.8}{5} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{— elevation} \\ \text{— distance out from survey line} \end{array}$$

E. A vertical scale different from that of the horizontal is used to accent the elevation differentials.

XIV. Methods used to determine areas of cross sections (Transparency 9)

A. Three-level section (pure cut or fill)

FIGURE 9

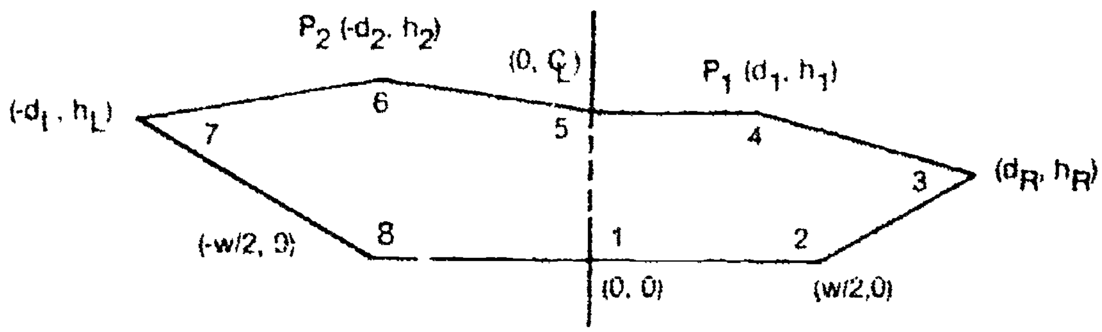


W = Road Width

$$\text{Area} = (.5)[\tfrac{w}{2}(h_L + h_R) + C_L(d_L + d_R)]$$

B. Polygon section (pure cut or fill)

FIGURE 10



INFORMATION SHEET

General solution by coordinates:

$$2 \text{ area} = X_n(Y_{n+1} - Y_{Last} + X_{n+1}(Y_{n+2} - Y_n) + X_{n+2}(Y_{n+3} - Y_{n+1})$$

$$\ldots X_{Last}(Y_n - Y_{Last-1})$$

Area of Given X-section:

$$A = (.5)\ [{}^{w}/_{2}\ (h_R + h_L) + d_L(\mathrm{CL} - h_R) + d_R(\mathrm{CL} - h_L) + d_R h_R + d_L h_L]$$

(NOTE: The absolute value of the area is shown because all areas are positive.)

C. Three level section (cut and fill mixed)

1. Triangle area on **left** side

FIGURE 11

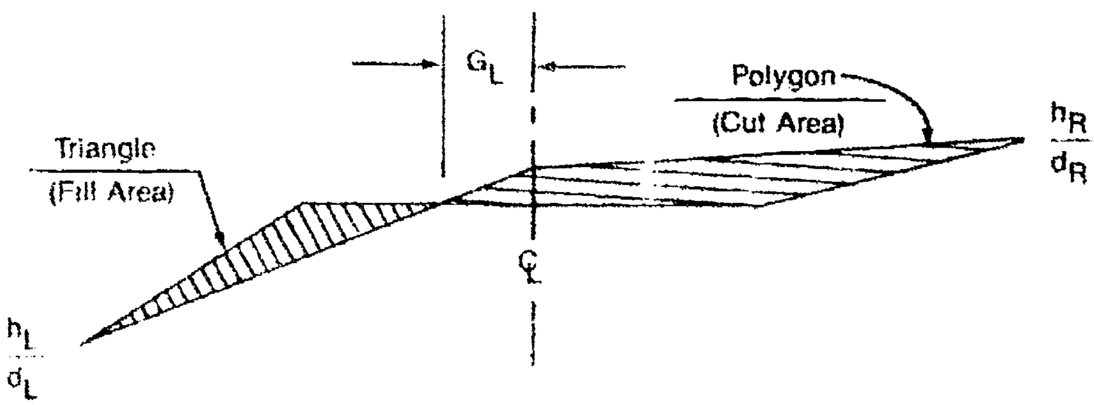
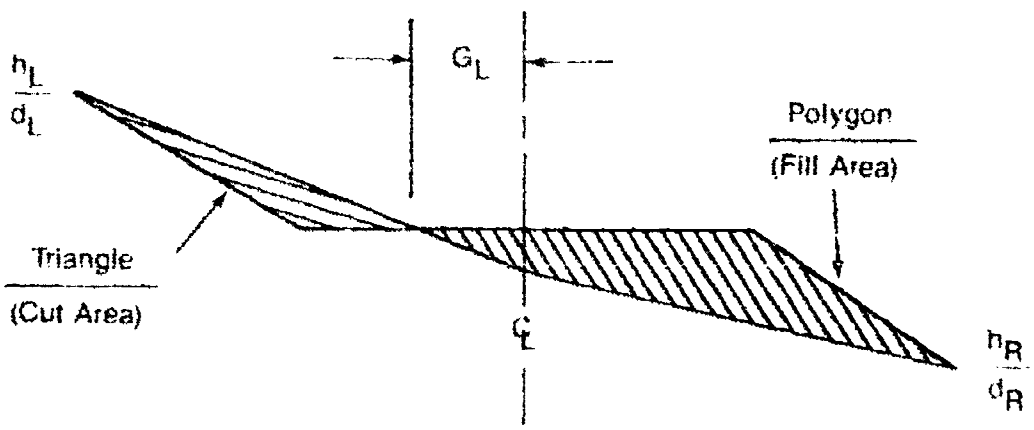


FIGURE 12



INFORMATION SHEET

Grade point (G_L)

$$G_L = \frac{\text{℄}\, d_L}{h_L + \text{℄}}$$

Triangle area

$$A_{\triangle} = (.5)\ ^{w}/_{2}h_L - \frac{\text{℄}\, d_L h_L}{h_L + \text{℄}}$$

Polygon area

$$A_P = (.5)\ ^{w}/_{2}h_R + \text{℄}\, d_R + \frac{\text{℄}^2 d_L}{h_L + \text{℄}}$$

2. Triangle area on **right** side

FIGURE 13

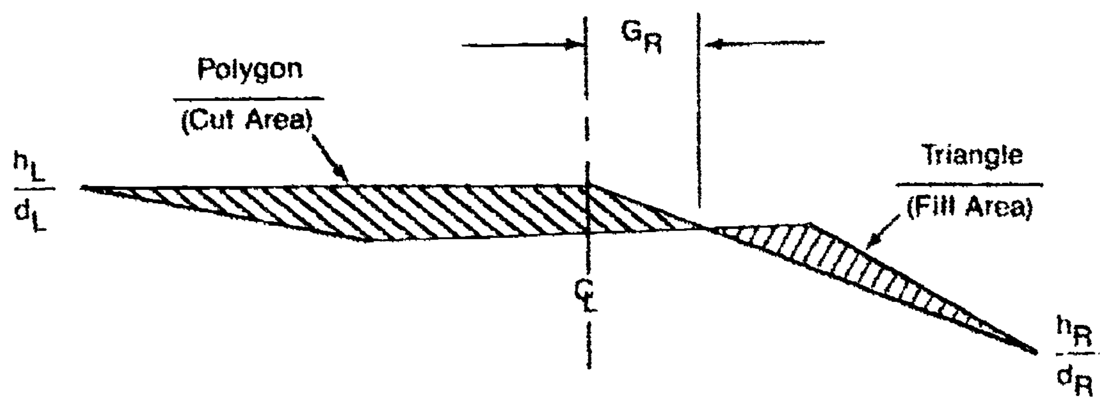
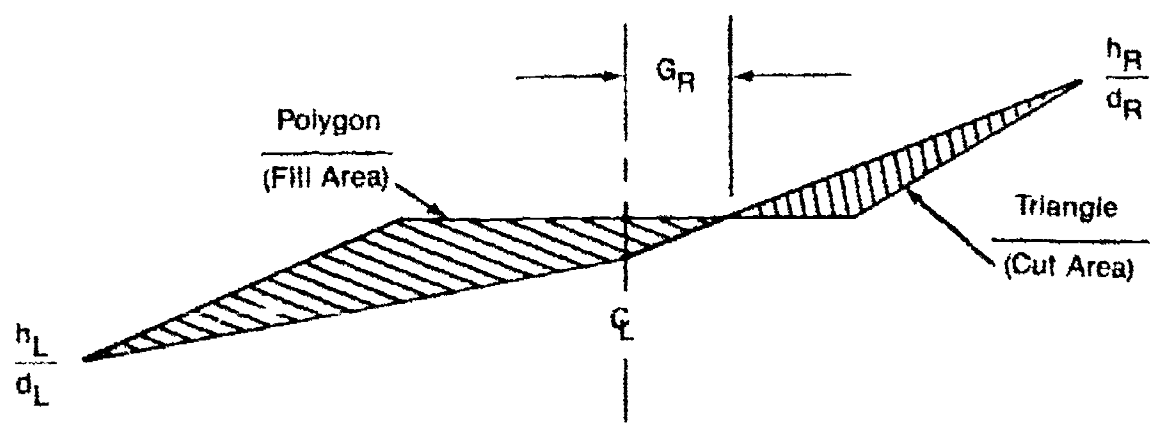


FIGURE 14



INFORMATION SHEET

Grade point (G_l)

$$G_l = \frac{\text{℄}\, d_l}{h_l + \text{℄}}$$

Triangle area

$$A_t = (.5)\ \frac{w}{2} h_l - \frac{\text{℄}\, d_l h_l}{h_l + \text{℄}}$$

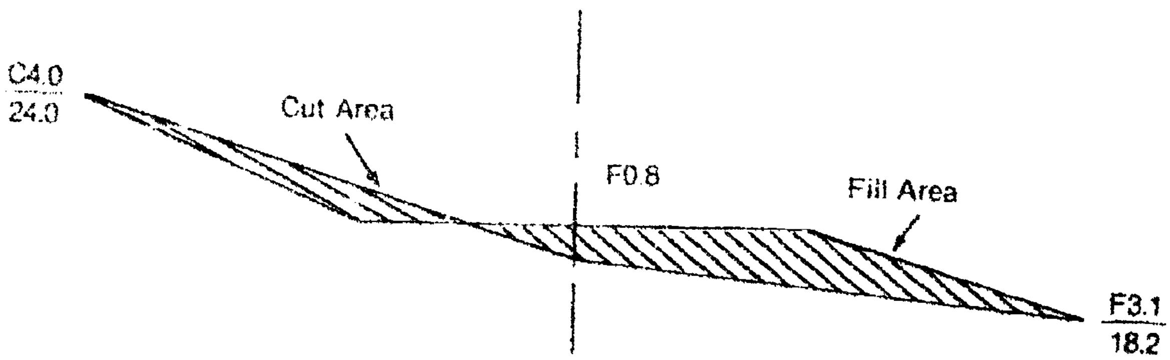
Polygon area

$$A_p = (.5)\ \frac{w}{2} h_r + \text{℄}\, d_r + \frac{\text{℄}\, d_R}{h_R + \text{℄}}$$

Sample problem for Figure 15

FIGURE 15

W = 24 ft.



Find: Grade point
Area of cut and fill

Solution: Triangle is on left Use equation shown in C1.

1. Grade point (G_l)

$$G_l = \frac{\text{℄}\, d_l}{h_l + \text{℄}} = \frac{(.8)(24.0)}{4.0 + .8} = \mathbf{4.0\ ft.}$$ ← Answer

2. Triangle area

$$A_t = (.5)\ \frac{w}{2} h_l - \frac{\text{℄}\, d_l h_l}{h_l + \text{℄}}$$

$$= (.5)\ \frac{(24)(4.0)}{2} - \frac{(.8)(24.0)(4.0)}{4.0 + .8} = \mathbf{16\ ft^2\ cut}$$ ← Answer

INFORMATION SHEET

3. Polygon area

$$A_t = (.5)\ \frac{w}{2}h_L + \text{℄}d_R + \frac{\text{℄}d_L}{h_L + \text{℄}}$$

$$= (.5)\ \frac{(24)(3.1)}{2} + (.8)(18.2) + \frac{(.8)(24.0)}{4.0 + .8}$$

$= 27.48\ ft^2 = \mathbf{27\ ft^2\ fill}$ • Answer

XV. Calculating earth volume

A. Volume by average end area

$$V_t = L\left(\frac{A_1 + A_2}{2}\right)$$

Where: V_t = Volume (cu. ft., cu. yd., cu. m.)
L = Distance between areas (ft., m.)
A_1A_2 = End areas (sq. ft., sq. m.)

B. Volume by prismoidal method

$V_p = L/6\ (A_1 + 4M + A_2)$

Where: V_p = Volume (cu. ft., cu. yd., cu. m.)
L = Distance between areas (ft. m.)
A_1A_2 = End areas (sq. ft., sq. m.)
M = Middle section (sq. ft., sq. m.)

C. Prismoidal correction

$V_c = V_t - V_p$

For 100 ft. length & 3 level section:

$V_c = 0.309\ (\text{℄}_1 - \text{℄}_2)\ [(d_{L1} + d_{R1}) - (d_{L2} + d_{R2})]$
= Negative correction in cu. yd.

INFORMATION SHEET

Example #1:

(NOTE: All cut volumes and all fill volumes are calculated separately)

Given: STA	L	℄	R	AREA (sq. ft.)
115	$\frac{C4.0}{16.0}$	C6.0	$\frac{C12.0}{28.0}$	212
116	$\frac{C2.0}{13.0}$	C3.0	$\frac{C8.0}{22.0}$	102
W = 20 ft.				

Solution:

1. Volume by average end area:

$$V_t = L\left(\frac{A_1 + A_2}{2}\right) = 100\left(\frac{212 + 102}{2}\right)$$

$$= 15{,}700 \text{ cu. ft.} = \frac{15{,}700 \text{ ft}^3}{27 \text{ ft}^3/\text{yd}^3} = \mathbf{581 \text{ cu. yd.}}$$ · Answer

2. Volume by prismoidal method:

$$V_t = L/6\,(A_1 + 4M + A_2)$$

$$= 100/6\,(212 + 4M + 102)$$

M = Area calculated from average "L," "℄," and "R."

$L_{avg} = C4.0/16.0 + C2.0/13.0/2 = C3.0/14.5$

$℄_{avg} = C6.0 + C3.0/2 = C4.5$

$R_{avg} = C12.0/28.0 + C8.0/22.0/2 = C10.0/25.0$

$$M = (.5)[W/2(h_L + h_R) + ℄(d_L + d_R)]$$

$$= (.5)[20/2(3.0 + 10.0) + 4.5(14.5 + 25.0)]$$

$$= 154 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$V_t = 100/6\,(212 + 4\,(154) + 102) = 15{,}500 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= \frac{15{,}500 \text{ ft}^3}{27 \text{ ft}^3/\text{yd}^3} = \mathbf{574 \text{ cu. yd.}}$$ · Answer

INFORMATION SHEET

3. Prismoidal correction

$$V_C = .309\,(\text{℄}_1 - \text{℄}_2)[(d_{L1} + d_{R1}) - (d_{L2} + d_{R2})]$$

$$= .309\,(6.0 - 3.0)[(16.0 + 28.0) - (13.0 + 22.0)]$$

$$= 8.3 \text{ cu. yd.} = 8 \text{ cu. yd. (use)}$$

Check: $V_C = V_E - V_P = 581 - 574 = 7$
$V_P = V_E - V_C$
$= 581 - 7 = 574$ cu. yd.

Example #2:

Volume with sidehill sections

Given: STA	L	℄	R	AREA
108+00	$\frac{F2.3}{18.9}$	F3.5	$\frac{F1.3}{15.9}$	F83
108+50	$\frac{C3.1}{18.2}$	C0.8	$\frac{F4.0}{24.0}$	C2[illegible],F16
W = 24 ft.				

Find: Volume of cut & fill by average end area.

Solution:

1. Section changes from all fill to cut & fill.

2. Work fill as usua[illegible]

$$V_F = L\left(\frac{A_1 + \text{[illegible]}}{2} \quad \text{[illegible]}6\right) = 2475 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= \frac{2475 \text{ ft}^3}{27 \text{ ft}^3/\text{yd}^3} = \textbf{92 cu. yd. fill} \quad \leftarrow \text{Answer}$$

3. For lack of more information assume the cut tapers out to zero at STA: 108+00, therefore use $A_1 = 0$ (cut).

$$V_E = L\left(\frac{A_1 + A_2}{2}\right) = 50\left(\frac{0 + 28}{2}\right) = 700 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= \frac{700 \text{ ft}^3}{27 \text{ ft}^3/\text{yd}^3} = \textbf{26 cu. yd. cut} \quad \leftarrow \text{Answer}$$

INFORMATION SHEET

XVI. **Standard set of plans for a highway project**

(NOTE: The order shown here is typical for a highway project, but may vary in your state.)

A. Title sheet

B. Typical section and general notes

C. Estimate quantities

D. Structure quantities sheets

E. Tabulation sheets

F. Detail sheets

G. Pit location sheets

H. Major structure detail sheets

I. Plan and profile sheets (line sheets)

J. Cross section sheets

K. Landscaping and sprinkler plans

L. Traffic control signs

M. Standard sheets

XVII. **Common scales used in transportation drawings**

A. Rural areas — 1" = 100 ft. horizontal scale, 1" = 10 ft. vertical scale

B. Urban areas — 1" = 50 ft. horizontal scale, 1" = 5 ft. vertical scale

XVIII. **Items on a title sheet for a set of highway plans** (Transparency 10)

A. Project number

B. State highway number

C. County and state

D. Location map — Shows

1. Project limits

2. Township and range

3. North arrow and bar graph

INFORMATION SHEET

4. Beginning and ending station

5. Major equations

6. Limits of previous projects

7. Major structure numbers (both existing and proposed)

8. Detour routes and no work sections

9. Railroad crossings, canals, streams, and rivers

E. Length and design data

F. Index of sheets

G. Approval blocks

(NOTE: Mechanical lettering is generally used on title sheets.)

XIX. **Detail sheets** (Transparency 11)

A. Show information necessary for constructing a special item.

B. Unrelated details may be shown on the same sheet as long as they are distinctly separated.

C. Details should be arranged in logical order.

D. Interchange details may have to be put on more than one sheet. Match lines are clearly marked on each sheet.

XX. **Drafting plan views, profiles, and cross sections**

A. Drafting of plan views (Transparency 12)

1. Show survey alignment as dashed

2. Show projected alignment as solid

(NOTE: Line fonts will vary from agency to agency.)

3. Show curve points, stations and tick marks, bearings, and match lines.

4. Show tick marks on top of the alignment; every fifth mark going through the alignment and station is written near it.

5. Show bearings on top of tangent lines.

6. Do not repeat information from one sheet to the next.

INFORMATION SHEET

7. Begin and end the sheet on stations divisible by five.

8. Draw physical features in exact position and position labels, dimensions, notes, and other data for clarity.

9. Right-of-way area may require data for construction. Place other notes and data outside the right-of-way.

10. A suggested order for preparation of a plan sheet is

    a. Index block

    b. Basic control lines: center lines, radial lines, station tick marks, etc.

    c. Existing topography and walks, curbs, gutters, streams, buildings, shrubs, etc. Use light linework.

    d. Planned construction feature — roadways, drainage, substructures, etc. Use heavier linework.

    e. Lettering, labels, data, and notes — Curve data, equations, tangent bearings, land lines, general topography, street and road names, construction line designation, north arrow, construction notes, sheet references, and title.

11. Use the following suggested pen sizes for lines:

    a. Survey line — Pen no. 3

    b. Curve line — Pen no. 3

    c. Tangent portion — Pen no. 0

    d. Tick marks — Pen no. 1

    e. Topography — Pen no. 0 or finer

12. Show right-of-way (R/W) lines as long dash line, then two short lines.

B. Drafting of profiles (Transparency 12)

1. Show grades for the alignment to be constructed.

2. Correspond stations from the plan view.

3. Plot ground line under roadway profile grade as a dashed line or light thin line.

4. Show elevations to the hundredth of a foot.

INFORMATION SHEET

5. Show grades to the ten thousandth of a percent (grade percentage in ft./sta. or ft./100 ft.).

6. Arrange profile sheet with two inches left on bottom of sheet for the earthwork breakout.

7. Show the beginning and ending stations which tie to adjacent project.

8. Give bench mark data just below the margin of the profile strip or just above in the plan portion.

C. Drafting of cross sections

1. Note centerline of survey on the sheet.

2. Plot elevations and distances left and right of centerline.

3. Draw ground line.

4. Use roadway template for drawing profile grade and typical section applicable for each particular cross section station.

5. Draw in pencil to facilitate changes.

6. Note station number and ground elevation at centerline under each cross section.

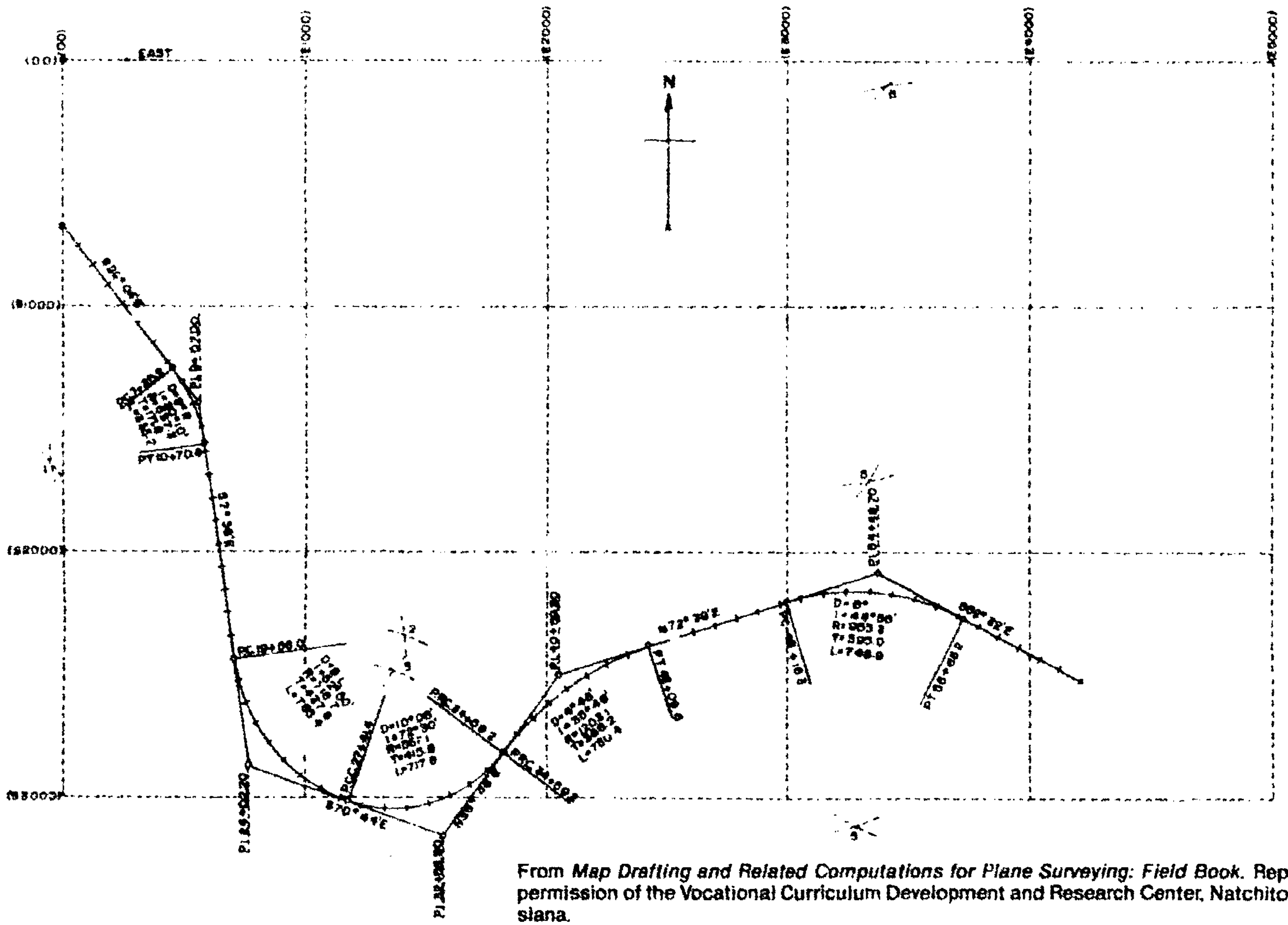
7. Note scale and type of cross section at the upper right corner of the sheet.

8. Write area of each section within the section and state if it is cut or fill.

9. Write volume of earth between the sections and state if it is cut or fill.

10. Connect first and last points of each section by a dashed line.

Plotting a Traverse With Angles and Coordinates



From *Map Drafting and Related Computations for Plane Surveying: Field Book*. Reprinted with permission of the Vocational Curriculum Development and Research Center, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

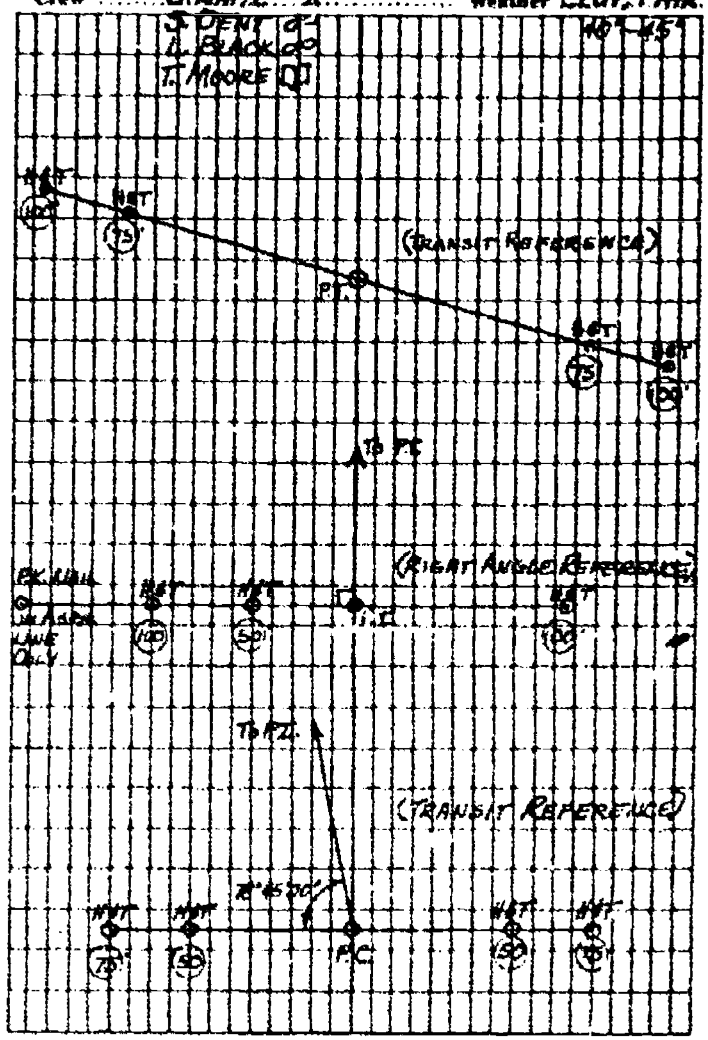
Field Notes for a Simple Curve

Curve 1, Ramp A

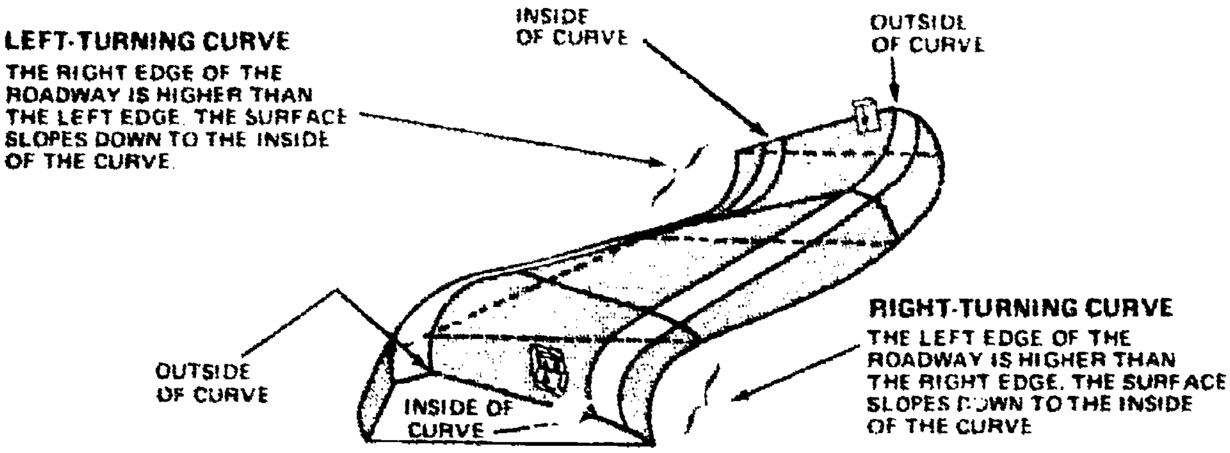
10.

Sta.	Point	Defl.		Curve Data
+65.78	P.T.	11°05'47"		
+50		10°27'55"		
696+00		8°27'55"		
				Δ= 22°11'35" Lt.
+50		6°27'55"		D= 8°00'00"
				T= 140.47'
+28.84	P.I.			L= 277.41'
				R= 716.20'
695+00		4°27'55"		
+50		2°27'55"		
694+00		0°27'55"		
+88.37	P.C.	0°00'00"		

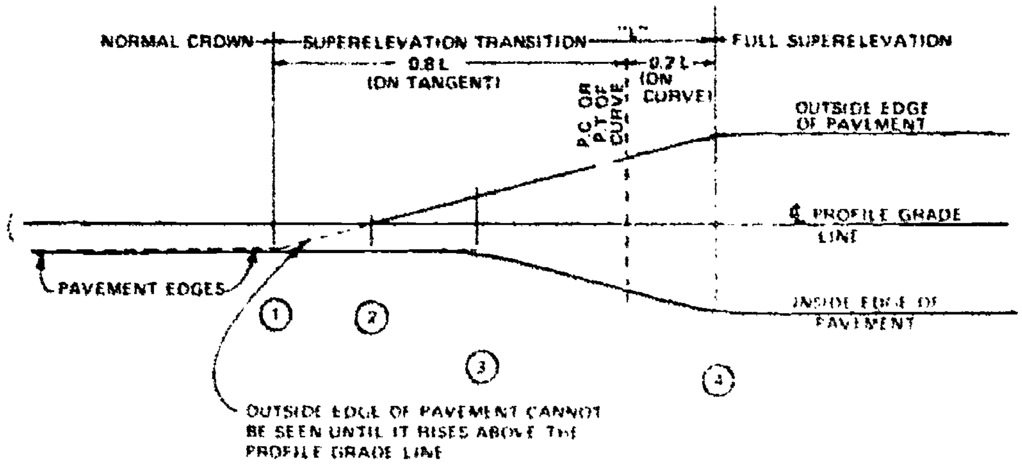
Location .... Date 4-20-83
Crew G. Waite X .... Weather Clov. Fair



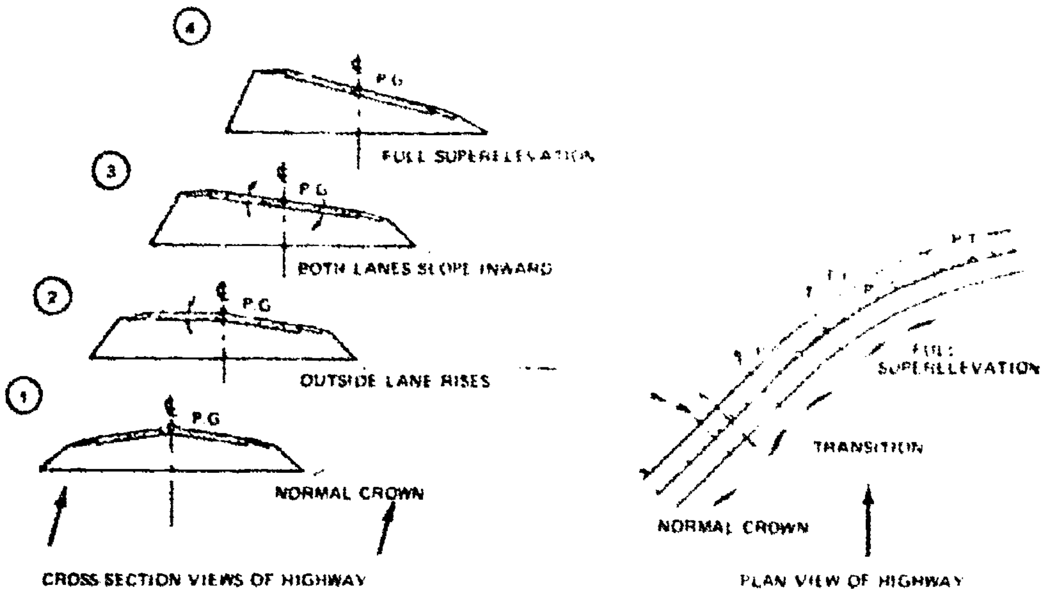
Superelevations of a Roadway



Left- and Right-Turning Curves

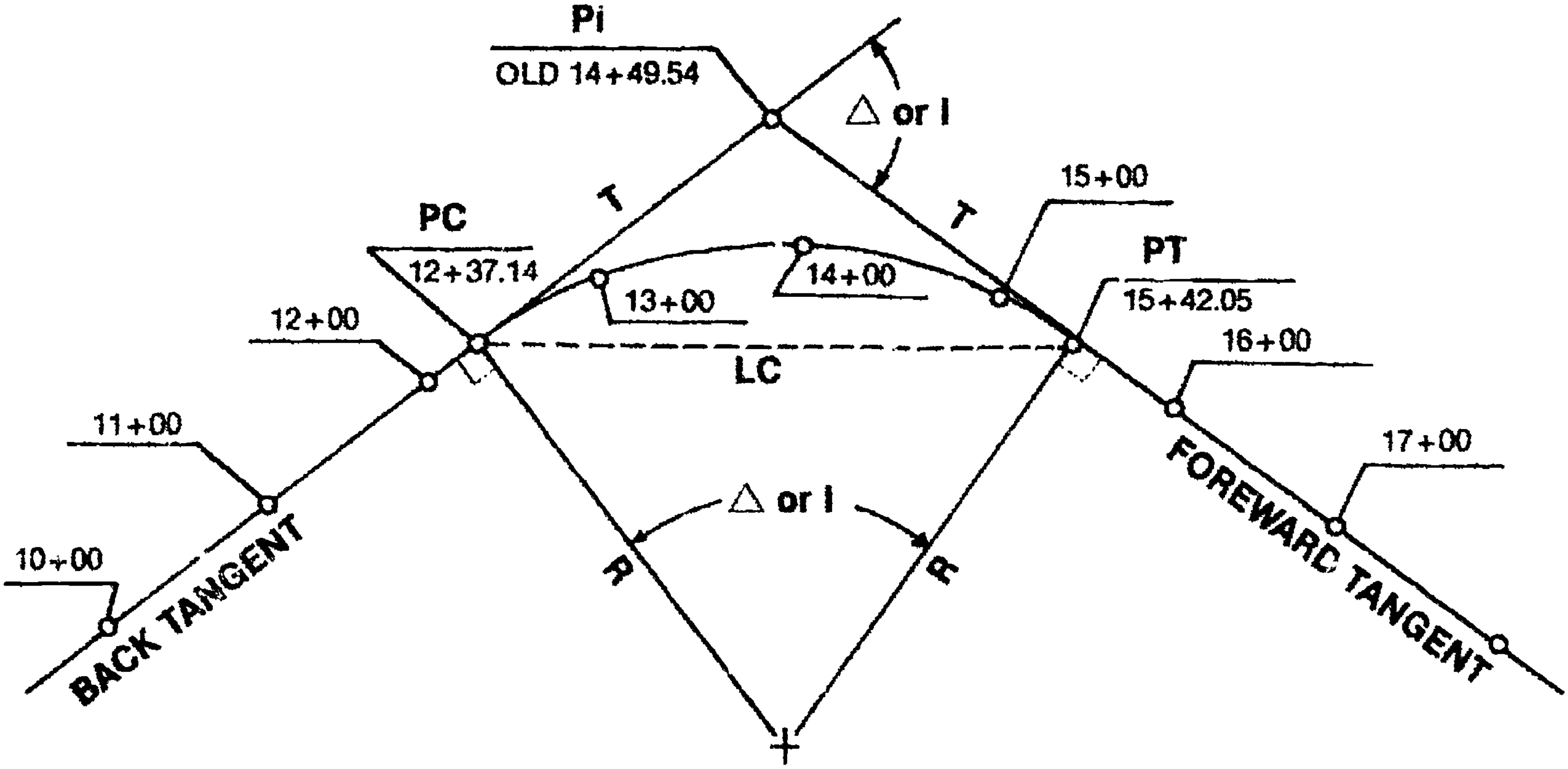


Profile View of a Superelevation Transition

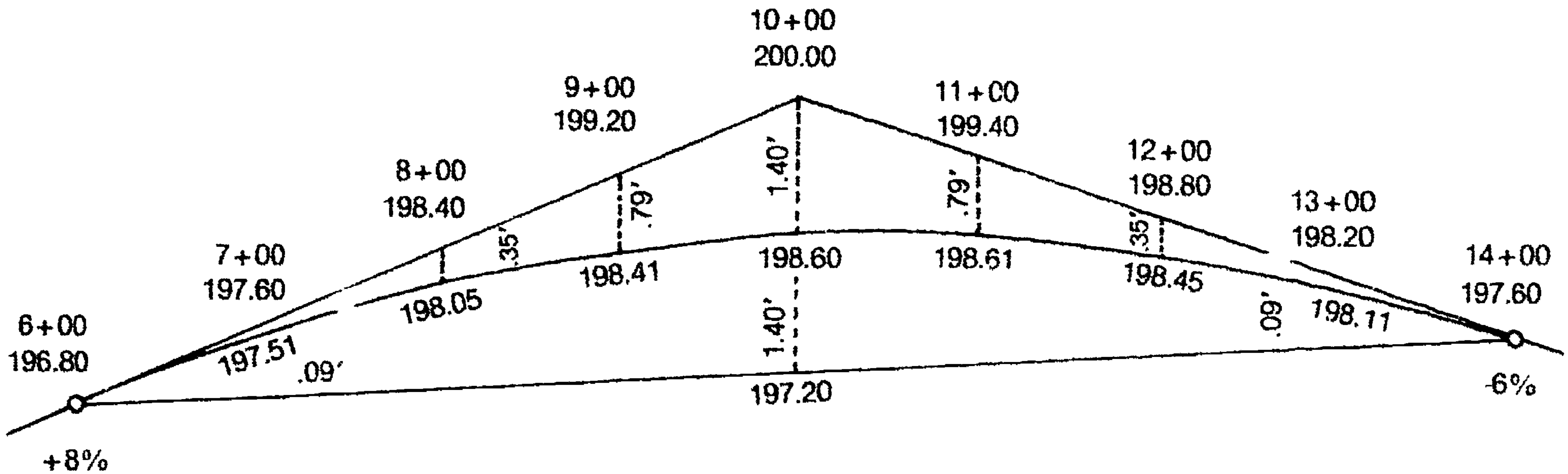


Cross-Section and Plan Views of a Highway in Superelevation

Horizontal Curve

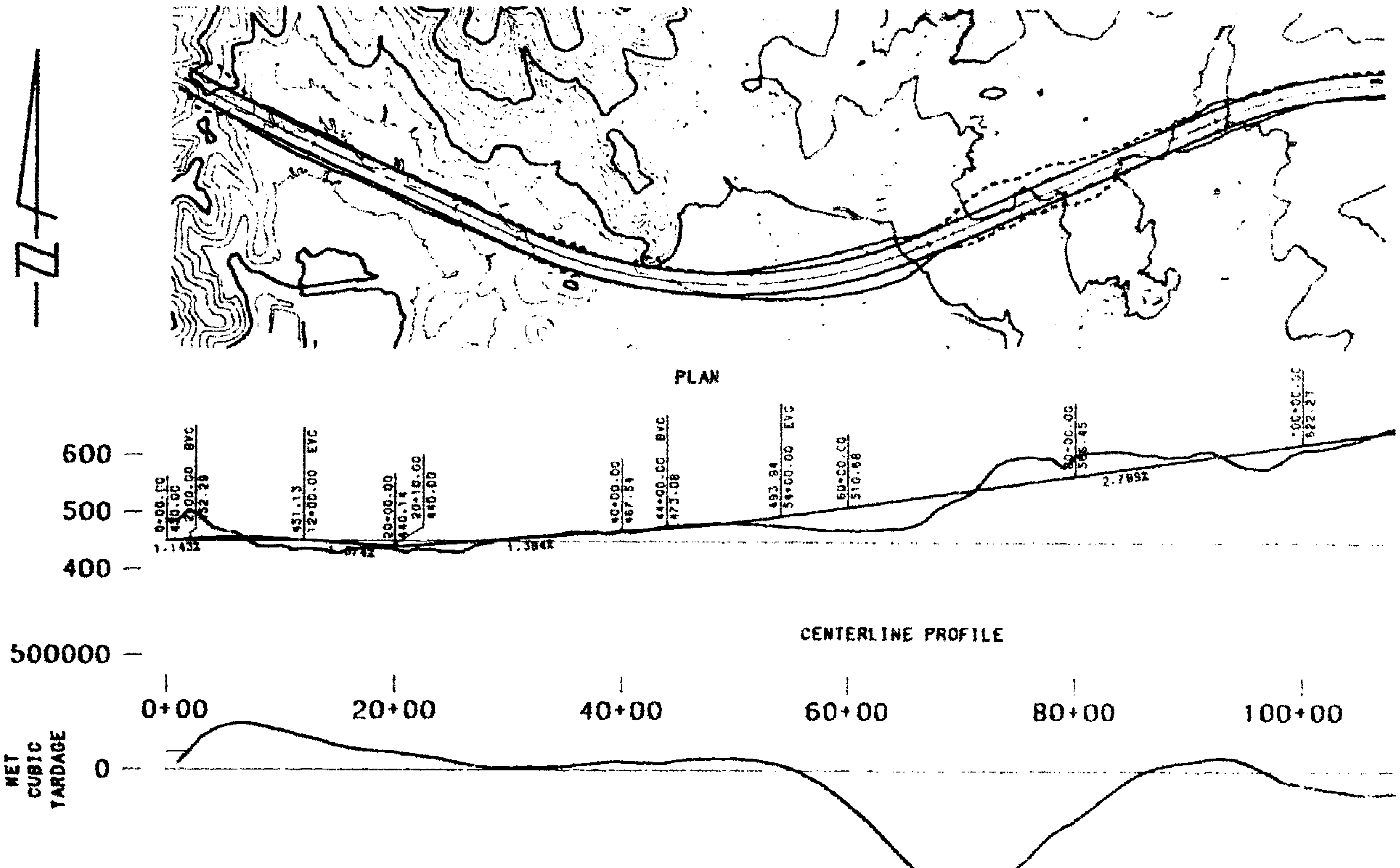


Vertical Curve



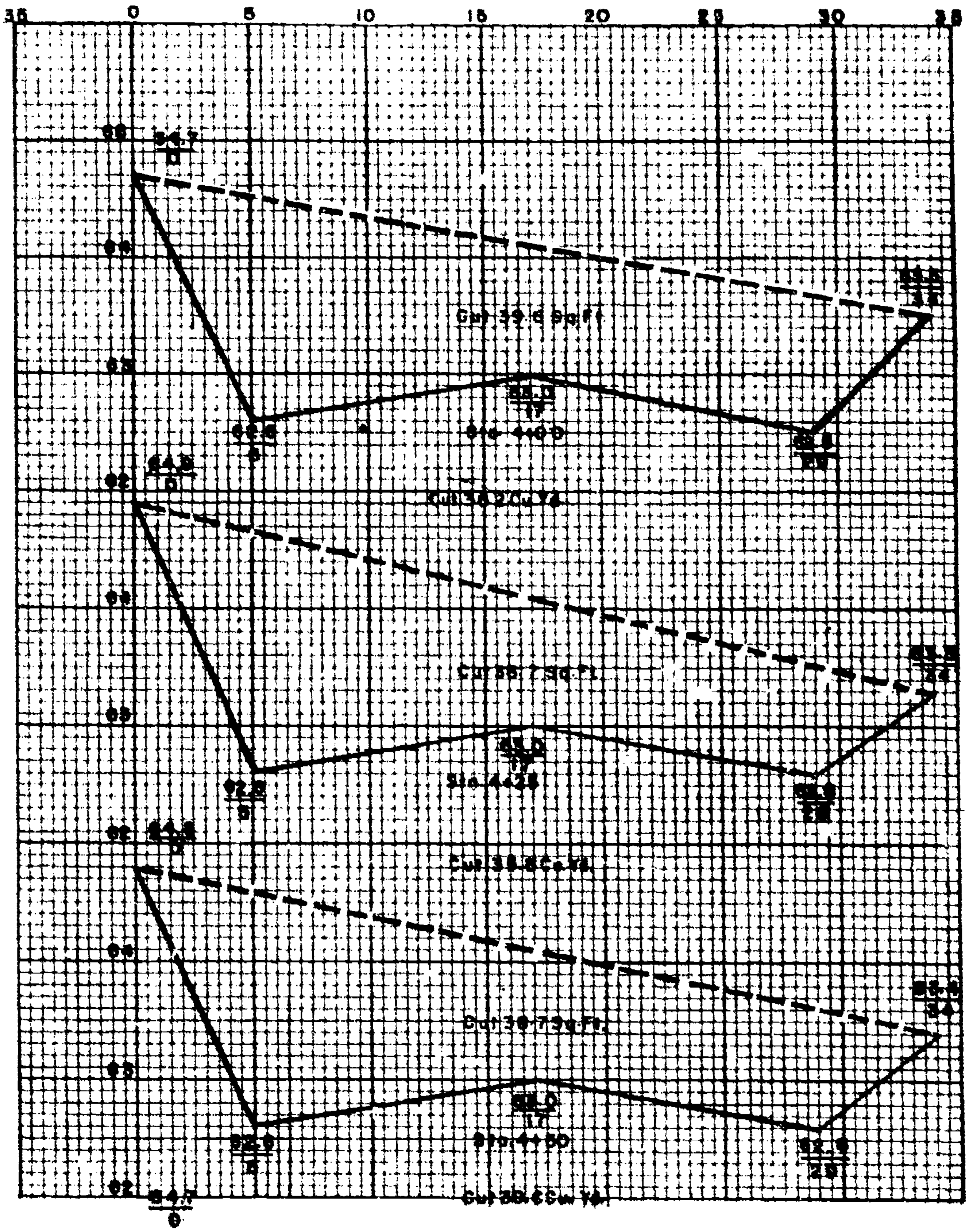
STATION	6=A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14=C
Elevation of Tangent	196.80	197.60	198.40	199.20	200.00	199.40	198.80	198.20	197.60
Tangent Offset	0.00	.09	.35	.79	1.40	.79	.35	.09	0.00
Elevation of Curve	196.80	197.51	198.05	198.41	198.60	198.61	198.45	198.11	197.60

Example of a Plan and Profile



From VLSystems, Inc., Irvine, CA.

Example of Cross Sections



From *Map Drafting and Related Computations for Plane Surveying: Field Book.* Reprinted with permission of the Vocational Curriculum Development and Research Center, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Field Notes for Cross Sections

From *Map Drafting and Related Computations for Plane Surveying: Field Book*. Reprinted with permission of the Vocational Curriculum Development and Research Center, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

50

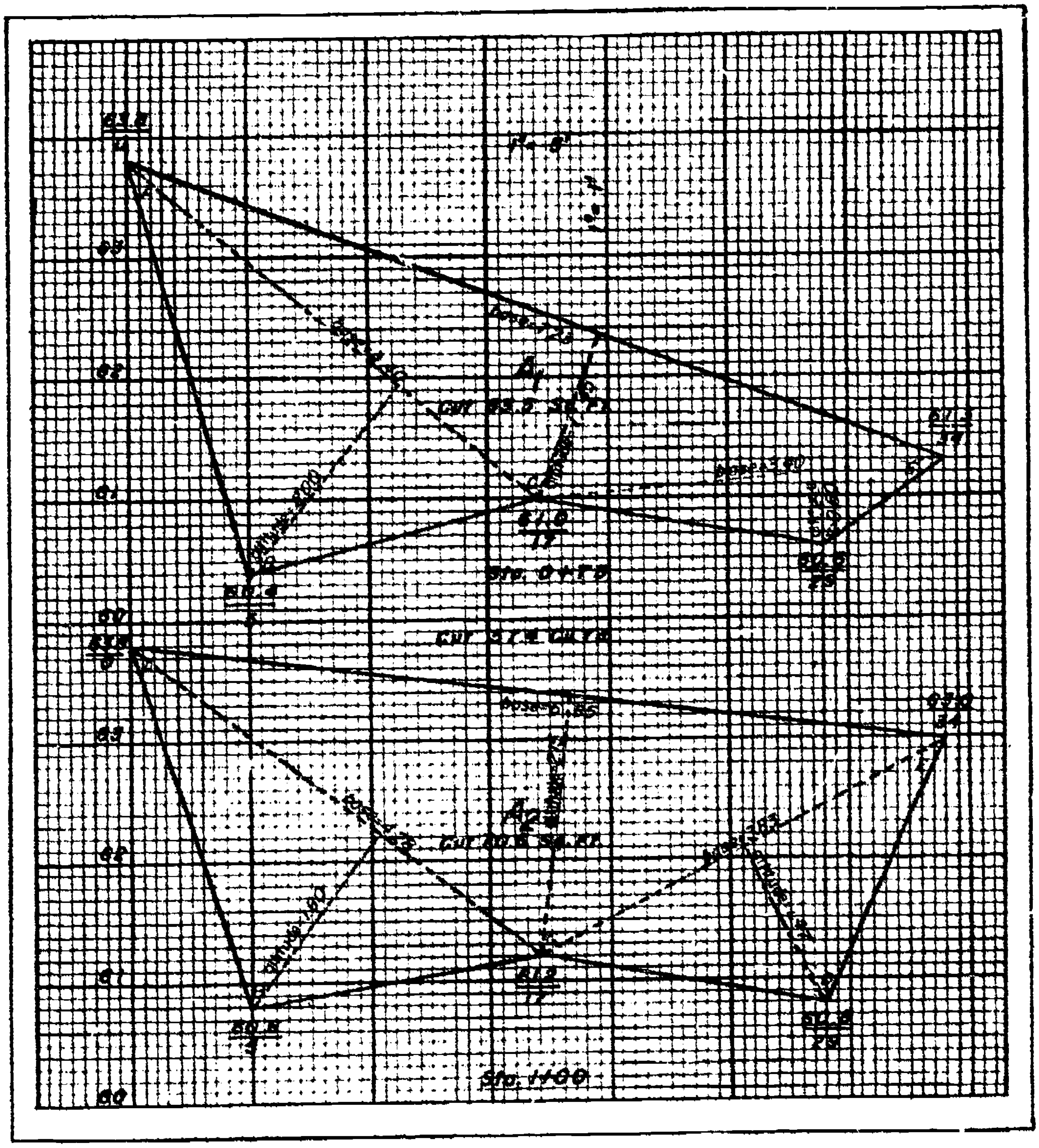
Cross Sections King Street

Sta	B.S.	H.I.	F.S.	Elev.	
B.M.	4.7	68.3		63.6	
					(Elev.)
0+00					(Dist.)
					(Rod)
0+25					
0+50					
0+75					
1+00					
1+25					

J. Zeronque, Π
G. Carrier, Rod
M. LeBlanc, Tape
July 14, 1964
Clear - Warm

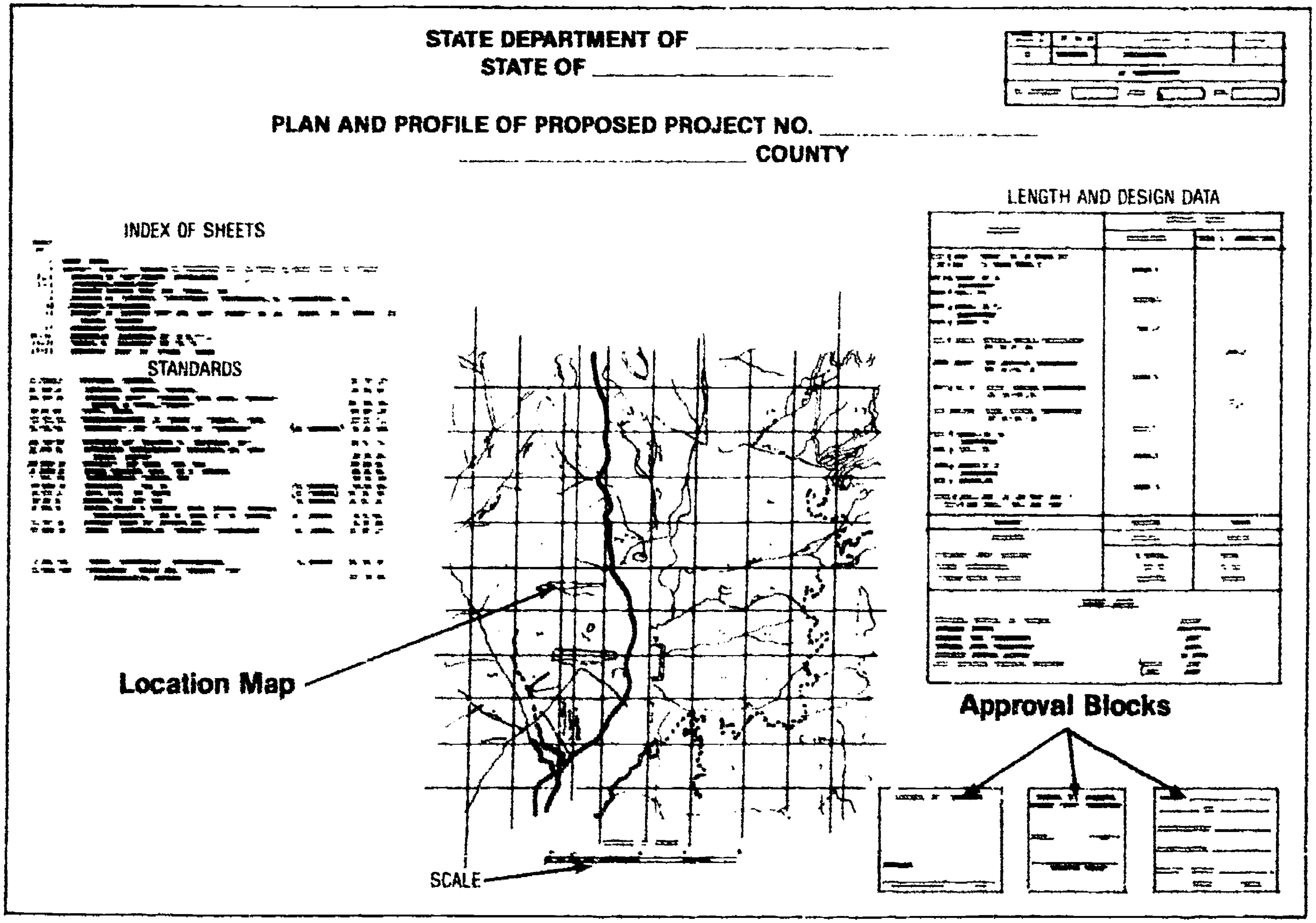
61.5	57.8	60.0	58.7	61.3
4	5	17	29	34
4.8	8.5	8.3	8.6	7.0
62.4	60.2	60.4	60.0	61.5
0	5	17	29	34
5.9	8.1	7.9	8.3	6.8
63.2	60.4	60.8	60.4	61.8
0	5	17	29	34
5.1	7.9	7.5	7.9	6.5
63.8	60.4	61.0	60.6	61.3
0	5	17	29	34
4.5	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.0
63.8	60.8	61.2	60.8	63.0
0	5	17	29	34
4.5	7.5	7.1	7.5	5.3
64.1	61.0	61.4	60.9	63.3
0	5	17	29	34
4.2	7.5	6.9	7.4	5.0

Areas of Cross Sections



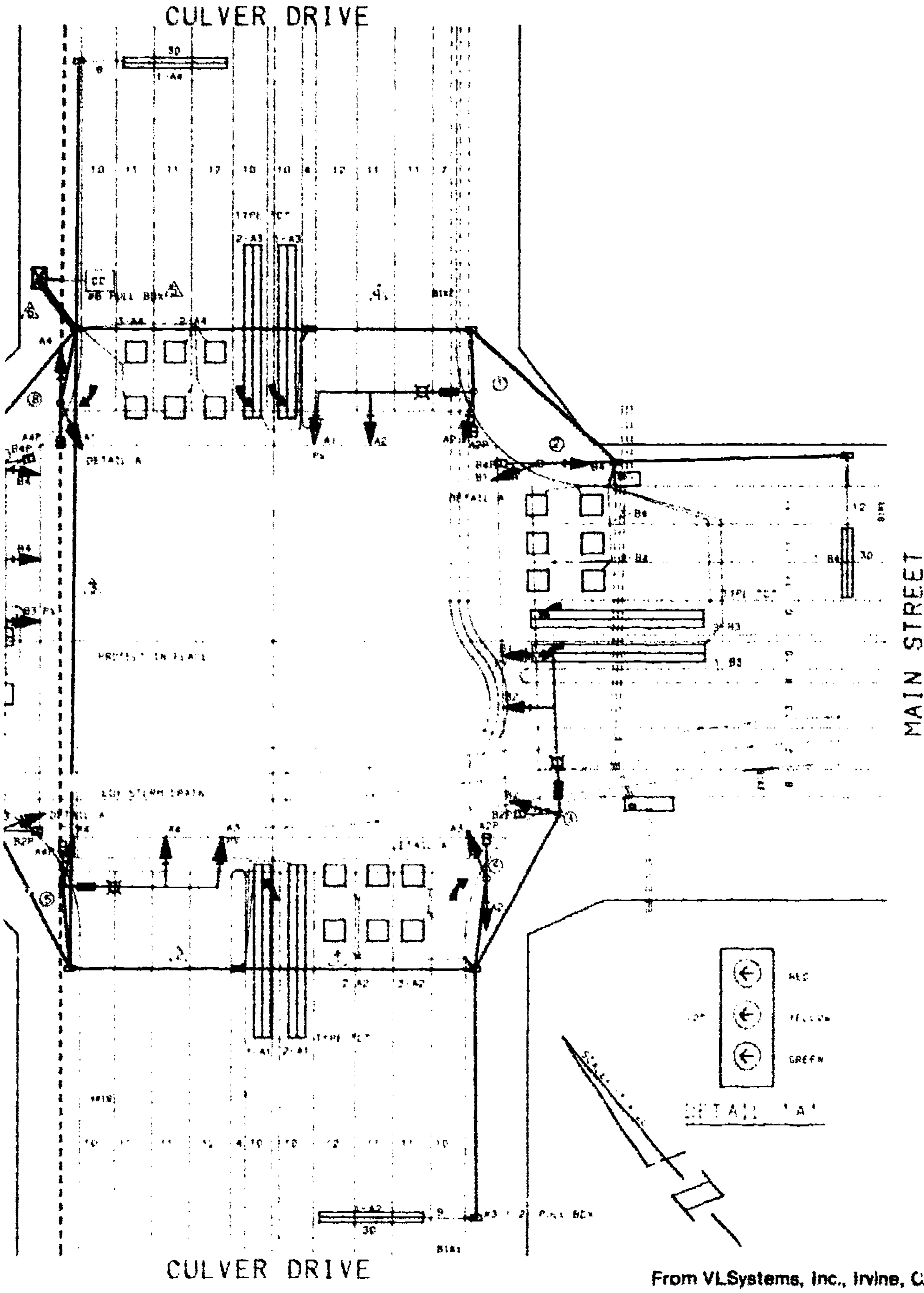
From *Map Drafting and Related Computations for Plane Surveying: Field Book*. Reprinted with permission of the Vocational Curriculum Development and Research Center, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Typical Title Sheet



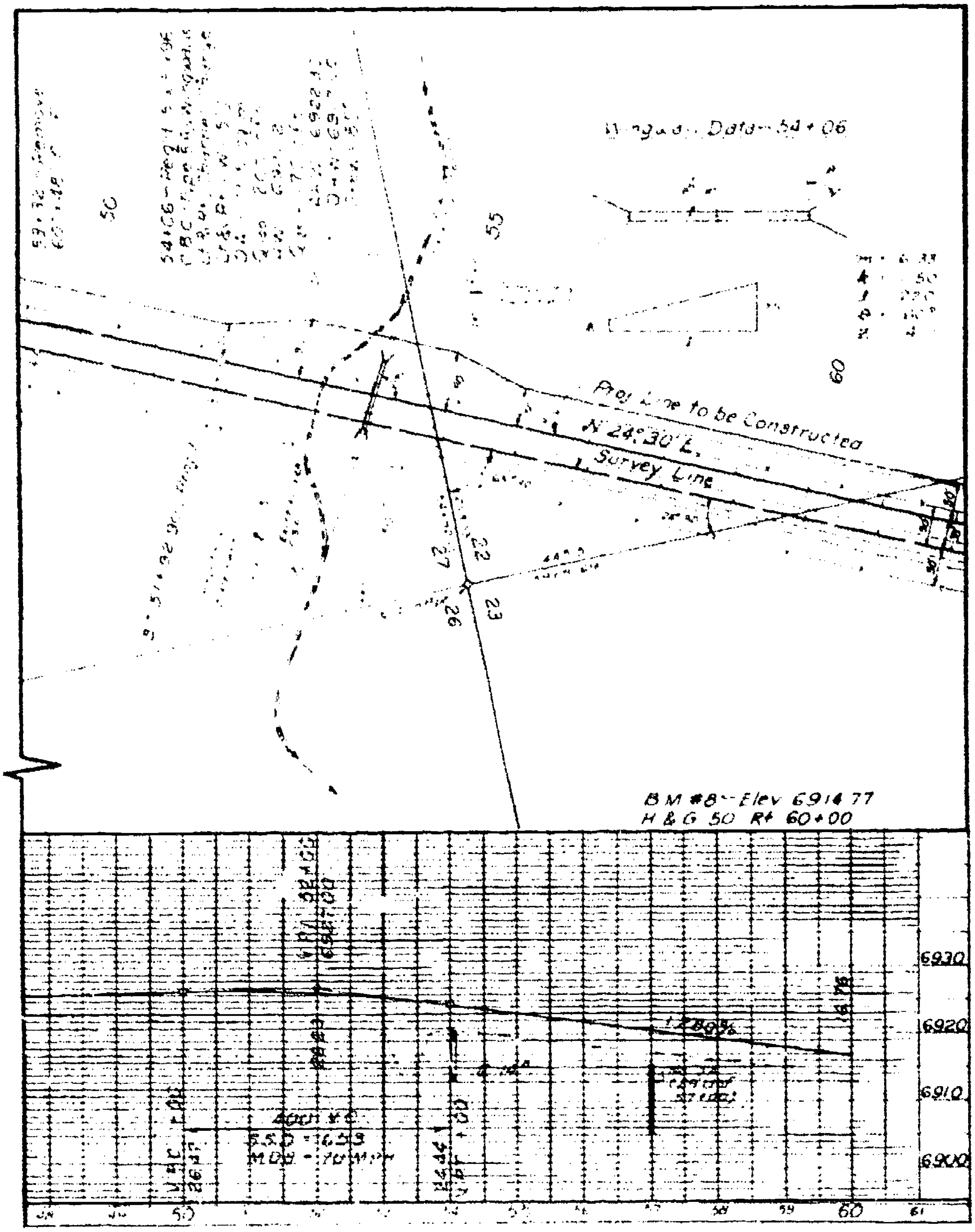
Example of a Highway Detail

Traffic Signal Plan



From VLSystems, Inc., Irvine, CA.

Typical Plan and Profile



Courtesy of Colorado Department of Highways.

TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — LAYOUT AN OPEN TRAVERSE USING SEVERAL METHODS

PART I: Open Bearing Traverses

1. Start all traverses from the center of a 17 × 22 in. sheet of paper.
2. Plot each traverse to the scale indicated below.
3. Identify each point with a small circle and letter; label each traverse leg with bearing and distance.
4. Label each traverse by number and scale used in a place where it most clearly identifies with the traverse.
5. In the lower left hand corner prov[illegible]e a table with the following headings: Traverse, Closing Distance, Closing Bearing.

   (NOTE: Closure is from the last to the first point.)

6. Provide a border, title block, and north arrow.

Traverse #1: Scale 1" = 200'

Course	Length	Bearing
A-B	364.1[illegible]	N 32°0' E
B-C	239.20	N 83°30' E
C-D	382.5	N 51°0' W
D-E	241.6	Due North
E-F	310.7	N 16°30' W
F-G	379.1	S 64°0' E
G-H	380.0	N 71°30' E
H-A	______	______

Traverse #2: Scale 1" — 30'

Course	Length	Bearing
A-B	74.0	N 86°30' E
B-C	39.2	N 13°30' E
C-D	54.1	N 67°0' E
D-E	55.8	N 25°30' E
E-F	40.2	S 36°30' E
F-G	52.0	N 43°0' E
G-H	41.9	S 64°0' E
H-A	______	______

Traverse #3: Scale 1" = 50'

Course	Length	Bearing
A-B	81.5	S 27°30' E
B-C	64.5	S 9°0' E
C-D	113.6	S 21°30' E
D-E	134.0	N 14°0' E
E-F	65.1	S 88°30' E
F-G	86.8	N 24°30' E
G-H	174.5	S 70°30' E
H-A	______	______

Traverse #4: Scale 1" = 60'

Course	Length	Bearing
A-B	129.6	S 27°0' W
B-C	120.0	S 16°0' E
C-D	55.3	S 44°30' E
D-E	130.5	S 18°0' W
E-F	153.2	N 19°30' W
F-G	51.7	N 22°30' W
G-H	78.5	N 89°0' W
H-A	______	______

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART II: Open Azimuth North Traverses

1. Start all traverses from the center of a 17 × 22 in. sheet of paper.
2. Plot each traverse to the scale indicated below.
3. Identify each point with a small circle and letter; label each traverse leg with bearing and distance.
4. Label each traverse by number and scale used in a place where it most clearly identifies with the traverse.
5. In the lower left hand corner provide a table with the following headings: Traverse, Closing Distance, Closing Bearing.

   (NOTE: Closure is from the last to the first point.)

6. Provide a border, title block, and north arrow.

Traverse #1: Scale 1" = 60'

Course	Length	Azimuth (N)
A-B	108.0	077°0'
B-C	47.5	332°30'
C-D	144.8	108°30'
D-E	176.2	340°30'
E-F	152.0	102°30'
F-G	109.3	339°30'
G-H	99.0	302°30'
H-I	89.2	232°30'
I-J	102.0	0°0'
J-A	______	______

Traverse #2: Scale 1" = 500'

Course	Length	Azimuth (N)
A-B	465	188°0'
B-C	895	114°30'
C-D	580	148°0'
D-E	565	247°30'
E-F	1200	120°0'
F-G	900	56°30'
G-H	676	358°30'
H-I	808	285°0'
I-J	682	161°30'
J-A	______	______

Traverse #3: Scale 1" = 30'

Course	Length	Azimuth (N)
A-B	46.6	240°0'
B-C	44.7	267°30'
C-D	42.5	212°0'
D-E	74.8	224°0'
E-F	49.5	279°30'
F-G	37.0	26°0'
G-H	45.7	42°30'
H-I	59.8	279°0'
I-J	21.5	201°0'
J-A	______	______

Traverse #4: Scale 1" = 2,000'

Course	Length	Azimuth (N)
A-B	2500	280°30'
B-C	3175	32°30'
C-D	2825	18°0'
D-E	2600	302°0'
E-F	5775	234°30'
F-G	4290	351°30'
G-H	2064	226°30'
H-I	4900	276°30'
I-J	4400	57°0'
J-A	______	______

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART III: Open Deflection Angle Traverses

1. Start all traverses from the center of a 17 × 22 in. sheet of paper.

2. Plot each traverse to the scale indicated below.

3. Identify each point with a small circle and letter; label each traverse leg with bearing and distance.

4. Label each traverse by number and scale used in a place where it most clearly identifies with the traverse.

5. In the lower left hand corner provide a table with the following headings: Traverse, Closing Distance, Closing Bearing.

   (NOTE: Closure is from the last to the first point.)

6. Provide a border, title block, and north arrow.

Traverse #1: Scale 1" = 300'

Course	Length	Defl. Angle
A-B	461	N 61°0' E
B-C	699	54°30' L
C-D	428	99°30' R
D-E	386	41°0' L
E-F	640	105°0' L
F-G	451	62°0' L
G-H	524	43°30' L
H-A	______	______

Traverse #2: Scale 1" = 40'

Course	Length	Defl. Angle
A-B	70.5	S 11°0' E
B-C	34.8	45°30' L
C-D	84.2	37°30' L
D-E	39.3	51°0' L
E-F	51.5	71°0' L
F-G	59.0	72°0' L
G-H	39.0	53°30' R
H-A	______	______

Traverse #3: Scale 1" = 50'

Course	Length	Defl. Angle
A-B	58.0	S 43°0' W
B-C	81.5	25°0' R
C-D	104.5	39°30' L
D-E	85.0	26°30' R
E-F	39.0	18°30' R
F-G	86.0	42°30' R
G-H	166.5	120°0' R
H-I	73.0	113°0' L
I-J	81.7	51°0' L
J-A	______	______

Traverse #4: Scale 1" = 200'

Course	Length	Defl. Angle
A-B	304	N 20°0' W
B-C	401	115°30' L
C-D	163	115°30' R
D-E	301	24°30' L
E-F	442	90°30' L
F-G	758	101°30' R
G-H	387	101°0' R
H-I	339	52°0' R
I-J	741	74°30' L
J-A	______	______

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART IV: Open Angle Right Traverses

1. Start all traverses from the center of a 17 × 22 in. sheet of paper.
2. Plot each traverse to the scale indicated below.
3. Identify each point with a small circle and letter; label each traverse leg with bearing and distance.
4. Label each traverse by number and scale used in a place where it most clearly identifies with the traverse.
5. In the lower left hand corner provide a table with the following headings: Traverse, Closing Distance, Closing Bearing.

   (NOTE: Closure is from the last to the first point.)
6. Provide a border, title block, and north arrow.

Traverse #1: Scale 1″ = 200′

Course	Length	Angle RT
A-B	245	N 30°0′ W
B-C	474	138°30′
C-D	332	304°0′
D-E	251	102°30′
E-F	392	256°30′
F-G	320	291°0′
G-H	534	76°0′
H-I	229	325°30′
I-J	304	72°0′
J-A	______	______

Traverse #2: Scale 1″ = 60′

Course	Length	Angle RT
A-B	97.5	S 48°0′ E
B-C	95.6	234°30′
C-D	94.0	191°30′
D-E	85.2	36°0′
E-F	131.4	166°0′
F-G	50.1	129°30′
G-H	95.9	151°30′
H-I	133.4	258°30′
I-J	90.2	55°30′
J-A	______	______

Traverse #3: Scale 1″ = 30′

Course	Length	Angle RT
A-B	50.3	S 29°0′ W
B-C	25.0	228°30′
C-D	49.2	119°0′
D-E	72.9	211°30′
E-F	63.4	318°0′
F-G	39.7	76°30′
G-H	50.8	154°0′
H-I	64.2	221°30′
I-J	63.9	323°0′
J-A	______	______

Traverse #4: Scale 1″ = 50′

Course	Length	Angle RT
A-B	87.1	S 86°0′ W
B-C	48.4	153°30′
C-D	88.1	263°30′
D-E	117.8	125°30′
E-F	130.2	238°30′
F-G	80.3	41°30′
G-H	86.4	196°0′
H-I	43.7	82°30′
I-J	34.3	88°30′
J-A	______	______

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

PART V: Open Traverses by Coordinates

1. Start all traverses from the center of a 17 × 22 in. paper.
2. Plot each traverse to the scale indicated.
3. Label each point with letters and (X,Y) coordinates.
4. Label each traverse by number and scale used in a place where it most clearly identfies with the traverse.
5. In the right margin provide a table for each traverse with the headings: Course, Length, Bearing.

Traverse #1: Scale 1″ = 300′

Point	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.
A	0	0
B	403	224
C	482	918
D	894	800
E	1244	963
F	832	1453
G	391	1360
H	94	928

Traverse #2: Scale 1″ = 40′

Point	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.
A	0.0	0.0
B	13.4	−69.2
C	42.8	−88.4
D	126.5	−82.5
E	149.0	−50.4
F	118.7	8.7
G	62.6	−26.9
H	30.9	−4.3

Traverse #3: Scale 1″ = 50′

Point	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.
A	0.0	0.0
B	−39.6	−42.4
C	−114.0	−75.6
D	−160.6	−169.1
E	−228.5	−220.2
F	−265.5	−232.6
G	−344.1	−197.6
H	−209.4	−99.8
I	−348.7	−90.1
J	−271.9	−62.2

Traverse #4: Scale 1″ = 200′

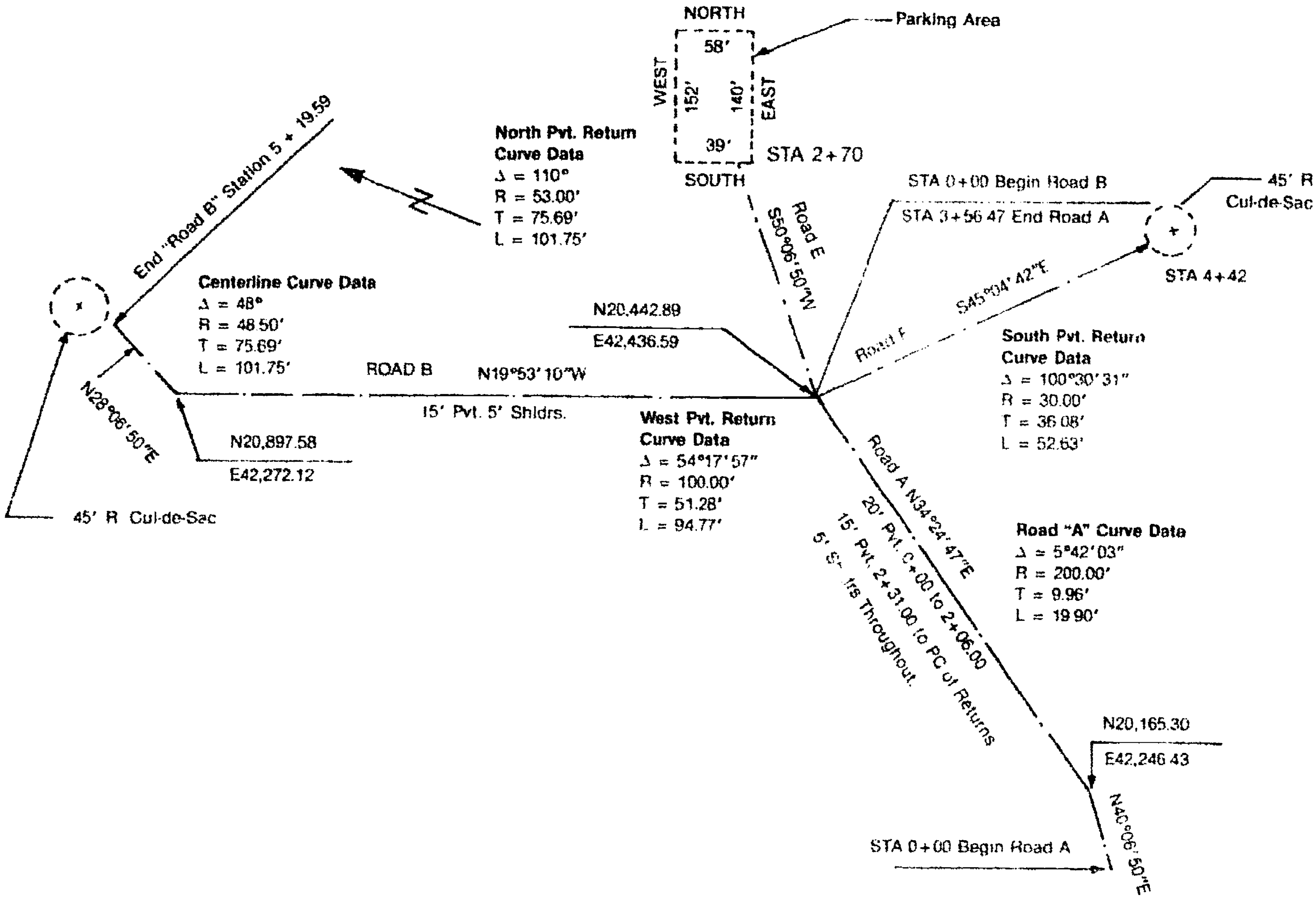
Point	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.
A	0	0
B	−104	286
C	−385	0
D	−441	153
E	−652	368
F	−964	55
G	−1383	687
H	−1025	835
I	−730	668
J	−206	1192

TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — LAYOUT A SURVEY ALIGNMENT FOR A ROAD USING BEARINGS AND COORDINATES

Directions: Using the map developed in Unit IV, Assignment Sheet #6, plot the road data included on the following page. Use the same scale used to layout the other map data. Using the coordinates given on the following sheet, locate the position of the road on the missile site map. Proceed to layout the road centerline by the given bearings and complete the layout of the road by drafting it onto the final map with the road width and shoulders shown.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2



TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3 — PLOT FIELD NOTES FOR HORIZONTAL CONTROL, TOPOGRAPHY, PROFILE, AND CROSS SECTION FOR A PROPOSED ROAD

Given: Field notes for Locust Circle.

1. Horizontal control notes and sketches
2. Profile notes
3. Topographic notes and sketch
4. Cross section notes

Directions: Develop the following maps based on the field notes given.

Map I — Layout the horizontal control survey for the Locust Circle Development. Layout on vellum after determining map size. Use scale 1" = 200'. Ink final map on polyester film with border and standard title block. Discuss appropriate lineweights to use with instructor.

Map II — Plan and profile of Locust Circle

Part I: Plot the centerline of Locust Circle on plan and profile paper. Use horizontal scale of 1" = 100' and vertical scale of 1" = 10'. Layout in pencil. Place plan view in upper half of sheet and set up the profile in gridded portion of sheet.

Part II: Post in the elevation points from the topo field notes for Locust Circle on the plan view. Interpolate the contour line. Indicate contour lines with a dashed line. Label each contour line.

Map III — Cross sections of Locust Circle

Part I: Post the cross section points on the plan view of Locust Circle.

Part II: Using cross section grid paper, plot each cross section for Locust Circle. Horizontal scale is 1" = 5'; vertical scale is 1" = 1'.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

HORIZONTAL CONTROL SURVEY:
(PT. 20) LOCUST CIRCLE DEVELOPMENT

Dave O	3-29-79	1.
Tom ⊼	26°F	
Jerry ɸ	Calm, Overcast	

* HORIZ. TRIANGULATION

BS.	⊼ @	FS.	H.D.	HORIZ.
F	G	E	956.13	70°29′10″
				140°58′10″
				211°27′00″
				70°29′00″
E	G	A		51°16′05″
				102°32′08″
				153°48′09″
				51°16′03″
G	A	E		58°14′25″
				116°28′44″
				174°43′09″
				58°14′23″
E	A	B	1438.98	70°29′12″
				140°58′21″
				211°27′30″
				70°29′10″

Bench Mark

BRASS DISC. USGS #14B 394a.
HORIZ. & VERT. CONTROL: LOCATION 102.49 DUE SO. & 69.94 DUE WEST OF ℄ CO. #107 & ℄ GATSBY RD.
U.S. DATUM: HORIZ: N: 13,470.29
ELEV: 1299.973 E: 15,891.48

℄ CYRUSSE DR & ℄ 133RD ST.

℄ CYRUSSE DR & LOCUST CIRCLE

℄ HIWAY #46 & 133RD ST.

(NOTE: Figures shown here in bold italics are normally shown in red.)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

					(SAME)
A	B	E		35°48′40″ 71°37′20″ 107°25′57″ ***35°48′39″***	℄ LOCUST CIRCLE & ℄ CYRUSSE DRIVE.
E	B	C	1449.72 1449.72 1449.73 ***1449.72***	73°43′20″ 147°26′42″ 221°10′03″ ***73°43′21″***	℄ HIWAY #46 & ℄ 130TH ST.
B	C	E		52°09′40″ 104°19′21″ 156°29′03″ ***52°09′41″***	℄ LOCUST CIRCLE & ℄ CYRUSSE DR.
E	C	D		30°21′40″ 60°43′19″ 91°04′57″ ***30°21′39″***	℄ CO. HIWAY #107 & CYRUSSE DR.
C	D	E	875.56	97°27′30″ 194°55′00″ 292°22′30″ ***97°27′30″***	℄ LOCUST CIRCLE & ℄ CYRUSSE DR.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

3.

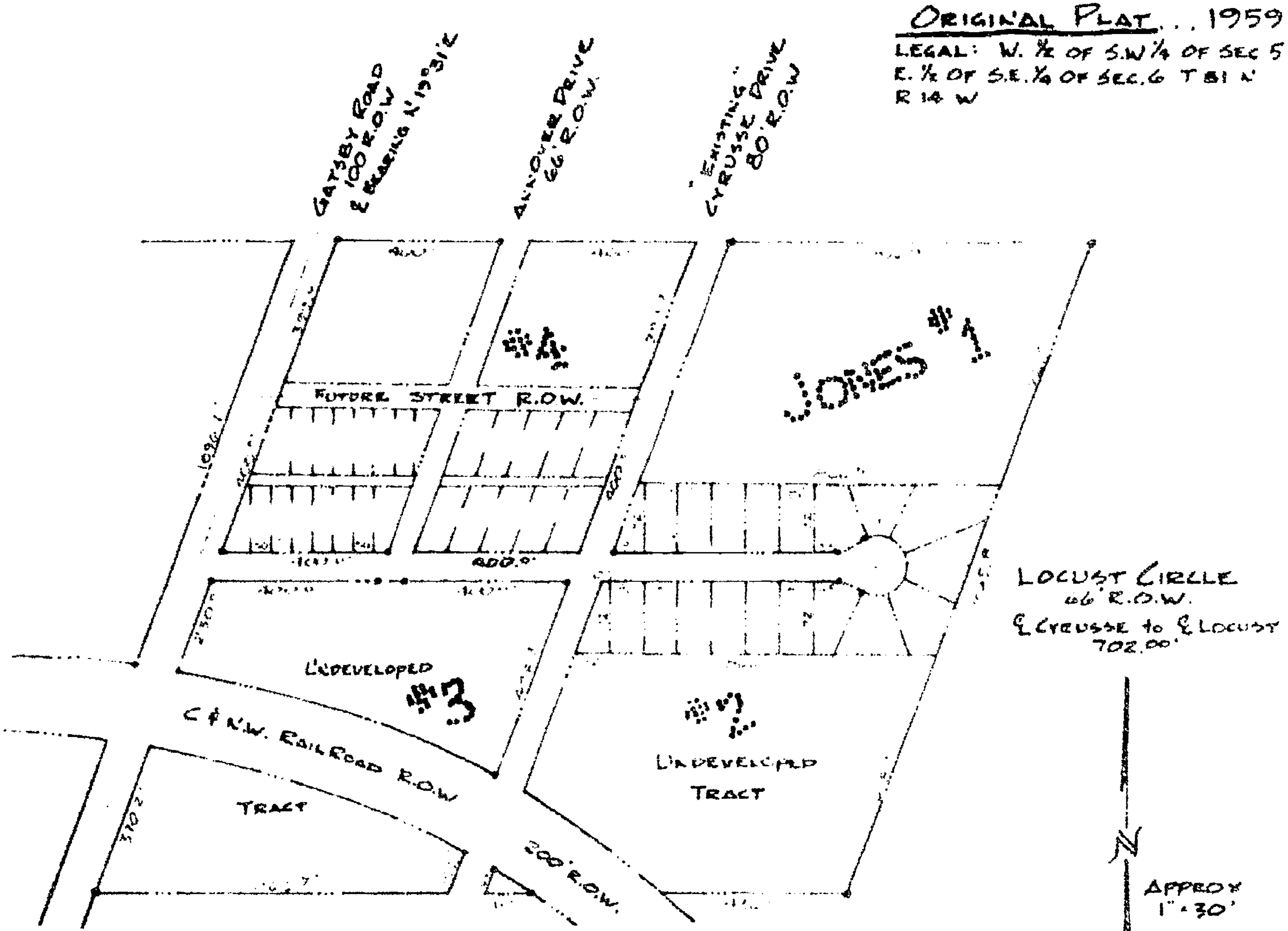
					(SAME)
E	D	F		70°29′30″	℄ CO. HIWAY 107 & ℄ GATSBY ROAD
				140°59′05″	
				211°28′42″	
				70°29′34″	
D	F	E		51°11′50″	℄ LOCUST & ℄ CYRUSSE
				102°23′45″	
				153°35′39″	
				51°11′53″	
E	F	G	875.61	58°19′05″	℄ GATSBY ROAD & ℄ LOCUST CIRCLE
			875.61	116°38′14″	
			875.60	174°57′21″	
				58°19′07″	
A	E	G		70°29′32″	" " " " " "
				140°59′06″	
				211°28′42″	
				70°29′34″	
G	E	F		51°11′48″	℄ CO. HIWAY 107 & ℄ GATSBY RD.
				102°23′45″	
				153°35′39″	
				51°11′53″	

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

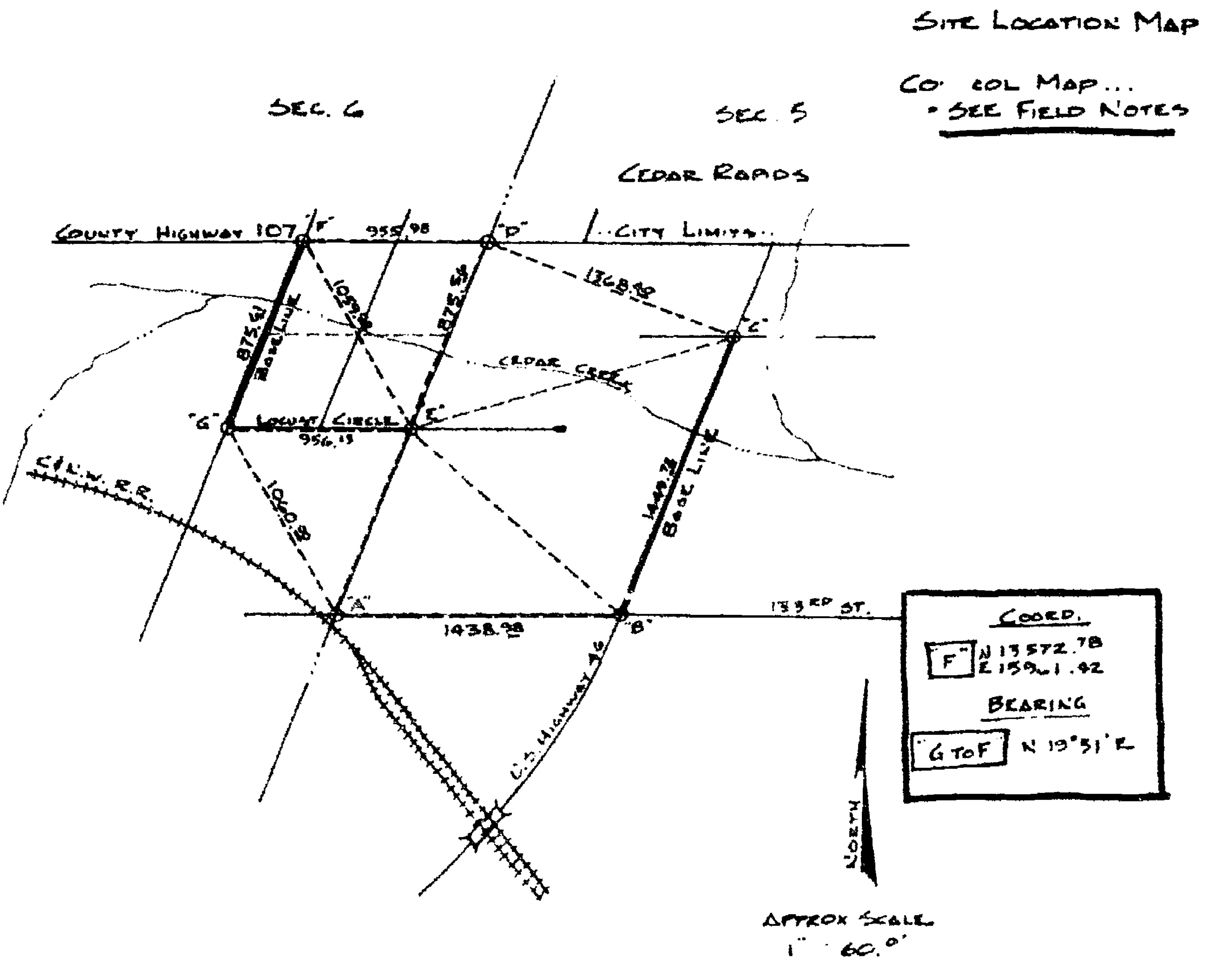
				(SAME)
F	E	D	58°18'30" 141°37'05" 174°55'39" **58°18'33"**	℄ CO. HIWAY 107 & ℄ CYRUSSE DR.
D	E	C	52°10'50" 104°21'41" 158°32'33" **52°10'51"**	℄ #46 & 130TH ST.
C	E	B	54°07'00" 108°13'58" 162°20'[illegible] **54°06'58"**	℄ #46 & 133RD ST.
B	F	A	73°42'10" 147°24'21" 221°06'33" **73°42'11"**	℄ CYRUSSE & 133RD

(END HORIZ CONTROL)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3



ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3



ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

5.

PROFILE NOTES:

℄ LOCUST CIRCLE

3-31-79
D. OLSON
T. CROYMANS

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

TEMP. BENCH CIRCUIT

D. Olson — 3-31-79 — 6.
Tom C. — 41°F — Calm

BM.	8.72	***1308.69***			1299.973	DESCRIPTION SEE PG. #1
TP_1	4.49	***1306.49***	6.69	***1302.003***		SPIKE IN P.P. 290' SO.
TP_2	4.98	***1306.33***	5.14	***1301.35***		T/ROCK NEAR APPROACH
TP_3	5.09	***1306.40***	5.02	***1301.31***		℄ DRIVE (NAIL)
TBM.	8.21	***1306.76***	7.85	***1298.553***		SPIKE IN P. POLE WEST SIDE OF GATSBY ON ℄ OF LOCUST CIRCLE.
TP_4	4.87	***1306.173***	5.46	***1301.30***		SAME AS TP.
TP_5	5.16	***1306.51***	4.82	***1301.353***		T/PIN
TP_6	5.87	***1305.85***	6.53	***1299.983***		T/PIN
BM.			5.90	***1299.953***	1299.973	SEE PG. #1
					.02 LOW	

PROFILE ON "PG. 7"

(NOTE: Figures shown here in bold italics are normally shown in red.)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

PROFILE OF "LOCUST" SAME

TBM.	2.96	***1301.513***			***1298.553***	DESCRIPTION ON PG. 6 (TMB.)
0−25			0.80	***1300.71***		SHOT ON EXIST. GRD. @ ℄ LOCUST
0+00			0.17	***01.34***		"
0+25			0.92	***00.59***		"
+50			1.47	***00.04***		"
+75			1.70	***1299.81***		"
1+00			2.11	***99.40***		"
+25			2.34	***99.17***		"
+50			2.61	***98.90***		"
+75			2.93	***98.58***		"
2+00			3.20	***98.31***		"
+25			3.07	***98.44***		"

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

		1301.513			SAME
2+50			2.99	*1298.52*	GRD. SHOTS...
+75			2.95	*98.56*	"
3+00			2.91	*98.60*	"
+25			3.03	*98.48*	"
+50			3.26	*98.25*	"
+75			3.58	*97.81*	"
4+00			3.70	*97.81*	"
+25			3.83	*97.68*	"
TBM_2	1.58	*1299.023*	4.07	*1297.443*	CONC. MONMT NE ANNOVER & LOCUST
+50			3.52	*95.50*	GRD SHOTS
+75			2.81	*96.21*	"
5+00			2.20	*96.82*	"

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

	1299.023			SAME
5+25		2.04	**96.98**	GRD. SHOTS @ LOCUST
+50		2.52	**96.50**	"
+75		2.81	**96.21**	"
6+00		2.94	**96.08**	"
+25		2.99	**96.03**	"
+50		2.91	**96.11**	"
+75		3.04	**95.98**	"
7+00		3.07	**95.95**	"
+25		3.10	**95.92**	"
+50		3.22	**95.80**	"
+75		3.59	**95.43**	"
8+00		3.70	**95.32**	"

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

		1299.023			SAME
8+25			3.99	*95.03*	GRD. SHOTS
+50			4.11	*94.91*	"
+75			4.83	*94.19*	"
9+00			5.21	*93.81*	"
+25			5.63	*93.39*	"
+50			6.04	*92.98*	"
9+56 (T.P.)			5.91	*1293.11*	T/SAN SWR. M.H.
TBM.	0.03	*1293.143*	5.91	*1293.11*	N. RIM S.M.H. ℄ ℄ CYRUSSE & LOCUST (STA. 9+56)
9+75			0.42	*92.72*	GRD SHOTS
10+00			0.39	*92.75*	"
+25			0.42	*92.72*	"
+50			0.45	*92.69*	"
+75			0.51	*92.63*	"

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

11.

	1293.143			SAME
11+00		0.63	*1292.513*	GRD. SHOTS
+25		.73	*92.41*	"
+50		0.90	*92.243*	"
+75		1.02	*92.12*	"
12+00		1.12	*92.02*	"
+25		1.37	*91.77*	"
+50		1.68	*91.46*	"
+75		2.14	*91.003*	"
13+00		2.53	*90.61*	"
+25		2.61	*90.53*	"
+50		2.77	*90.37*	"
+75		2.89	*90.25*	"

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

		1293.143			SAME
14+00			3.13	*90.01*	
+25			3.20	*89.94*	
+50			3.51	*89.63*	
+75			3.82	*89.32*	
15+00			4.29	*88.85*	
TBM	1.40	*1289.903*	4.64	*1288.503*	PAINTED SPIKE IN P.P. 48' SO. ℄
15+25			1.26	*88.64*	
+50			1.38	*88.52*	
+75			1.41	*88.49*	
16+00			2.45	*87.45*	
+25			2.55	*87.35*	
+50			2.79	*87.11*	

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

		1289.903				SAME
16+58			2.89	***87.01***		℄ ℄ LOCUST CIRCLE CUL-DE-SAC
16+75			2.91	***86.99***		
17+00			3.02	***86.88***		
TP_4	5.61	***95.103***	0.41	***1289.493***		
TP_6	4.04	***97.733***	1.41	***93.693***		
TBM_2	1.71	***99.163***	0.28	***97.453***	1297.443	DESCRIPTION ON PG. #8
TP_7	4.54	***1302.773***	0.93	***98.233***		
TP_8	5.02	***1303.633***	4.16	***98.613***		
BM_1			3.69	***1299.943***	1299.973	DESCRIPTION ON PG. #1
					.03 LOW	

END PROFILE OF "LOCUST"

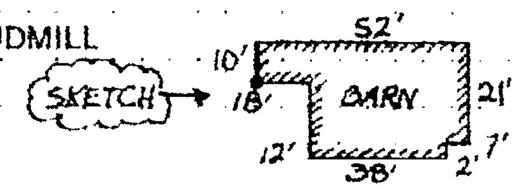
(NOTE: Figures shown here in bold italics are normally shown in red.)

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

D. OLSON 4-2-79 20.
T. CROYMANS 61°

TOPO OF: LOCUST CIRCLE

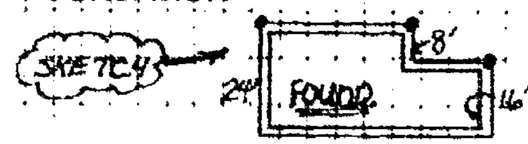
STA.	OFFSET (LT)	OFFSET (RT)	DESCRIPTION...
0-50	ON LINE		BARB FENCE RUNS DIAG. W/PROP.
0-48	ON LINE		POWER POLE ON ℄ LOCUST.
0-04	84.4′		℄ 24″ DIA. R.C.P. STORM SEWER CULVERT
0+02		28.5′	℄ STORM SEWER M.H (4.9′ DEEP)
0+20		75.0	BARB FENCE ANGLES W/PROPERTY
0+57	68.4′		EAST END 24″ R.C.P. ST'M SW'R CULVERT
0+60	35.0′		FENCE CORNER. (BARBED)
0+60		53.0	18″ DEC. TREE
0+71	34.0		PWR POLE (NE TO SW)
0+77	34.0		PWR POLE (EW TO SW)
0+83		21.3	12″ DEC. TREE
0+92	88.5		10″ ″ TREE
1+10		42.0	6″ ″ TREE
1+18		42.5	6″ ″ TREE
1+30		42.0	6″ ″ TREE
1+61		33.0	FENCE CORNER (LOT DIVISION) DIAG. SW (CHAIN LINK)
*0+41		33.5	FENCE CORNER (DIAG.) BARBED
1+65	33.5		FENCE CORNER (DUE NORTH) BARBED
1+83		45′	℄ 55′ DIA. WTR STOR TANK (MEA. TO FACE)
1+88		18′	6″ DEC. TREE
1+95	108.0′		18″ DEC. TREE
2+02	57.5′		OLD ABAN. WINDMILL
2+37	88.3′		N.W. BARN



CD 649

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

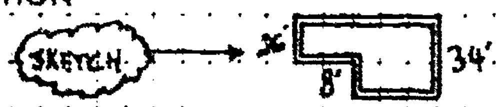
			SAME
2+38	33.0		SHOT ON FENCE LINE (E-W)
2+50	70.0		SHOT @ SW BARN
2+51	32.8		FENCE CORN. BEND 90° TO NORTH.
2+70		40.0	℄ 70' DIA. WT'R STOR. TANK (MEA. TO FACE)
2+88	70.4		BARN JOGS NORTH 7.0' & 2.0' EAST
3+12		33.4	NE CORN. FENCE GOES DUE SO. (CHAIN LINK)
3+14	58.0		8" PINE TREE
3+25	57.0		" " "
3+36	57.0		" " "
3+46	56.0		" " "
3+58	56.0		" " "
*3+25		38.0'	NW OLD CONC. FOUNDATION
3+53		38.5'	NE " "
3+69		46.5'	NE " "
3+81	18.0'		6" DEC. TREE
3+92	41.0		8" " TREE
4+20	28.0		FENCE BARBED DUE NO. BEGIN EAST
4+31		15.0	℄ 14' OLD GRAVEL DRIVE TO WATER SITE
4+42	48.0		℄ 24" DIA. DEC. TREE
4+49.8	27.5		FENCE (BARBED) TO WEST ANGLES NE
4+52		41.0	℄ ABANDON CONC. WELL (UNDERGROUND)
4+55		65.0	℄ GRAVEL DRIVE TO OLD BARN (10' WIDE)
4+73	27.0		NW END OF 15" C.M.P. CULVERT @ SKEW
4+88		21.0	SE END OF " " " " "

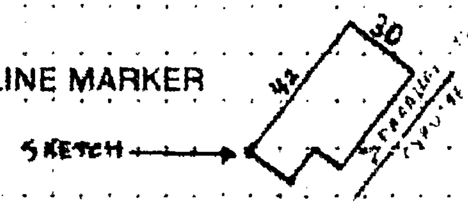


ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

22.

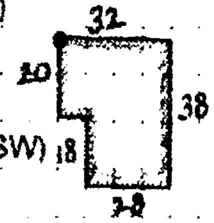
			SAME
5+01		44'	NW BARN SET @ SKEW
5+15		20'	NW " " " "
5+57		44.5'	NE " " " "
*5+29	31		FENCE (BARBED) GOES EAST ANGLES NE
5+58	53		15" DEC. TREE
5+71		27	18" " TREE
5+80	48.0'		SW OLD FOUNDATION
5+94	48.5		SW INSIDE " "
6+16	40.5		SE FOUNDA.
6+20		20.8'	BURIED NAT. GAS LINE MARKER
6+35		47.5	PW'R POLE LINES (SW-NE)
*6+83	33.8		PW'R POLE (LINES E-W & TO SW)
7+05		34.0'	FENCE BARBED TO EAST & DUE SO.
7+30		52.0'	12" DEC. TREE
7+66		53.0'	15" " TREE
8+18		44.0'	10" PINE
8+50		72.0'	BURIED GAS LINE MARKER
8+66	58'		SW HOUSE
8+94	50'		SE HOUSE
*8+67		91.0'	BEGIN ROW OF 7 PINES (SKEW TO NE)
8+89		42.0'	END ROW OF PINES (EQUALLY SPACED)
9+08			FENCE (BARBED) TO WEST & SW
9+28	30'		BURIED GAS LINE MARKER
*9+14	43'		8" DEC. TREE

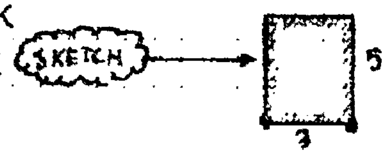




ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

			SAME
9+47	48.0′		℄ GRAVEL DRIVE WAY
9+49	132′		6″ PINE
9+52	153′		6″ PINE
9+60.5		0.8′	℄ SAN. SW'R M.H. (6.45′ DEEP)
9+83		36.0′	R.E.A. LITE POLE
9+94		53	NW HOUSE
10+07	34.0		P. POLE (LINES: W → + NE TO SW)
10+15	34′		FIRE HYDRANT
10+19		35.0′	BEGIN ROW OF BUSHES
10+26		53.0	NE HOUSE
10+75		35.0′	END ROW OF BUSHES
11+48	41.0		20″ DEC. TREE
11+52		38.0′	BEGIN ROW OF 7 PINES (DUE SOUTH) (35 LONG)
12+30	46.0′		24″ DEC. TREE
12+45		20.0	18″ DEC. TREE
12+63		13.0	20″ " "
13+02	28		6″ DEC. TREE
13+09	36		8″ " TREE
13+25	35′		FENCE BARBED TO NE
13+73	108		" " " TO SE & DUE EAST
13+77		46′	26″ DEC. TREE
14+02		35′	BEGIN FENCE (ROCK) DUE SOUTH
14+38		44′	SW SHACK
14+41		46′	SE SHACK





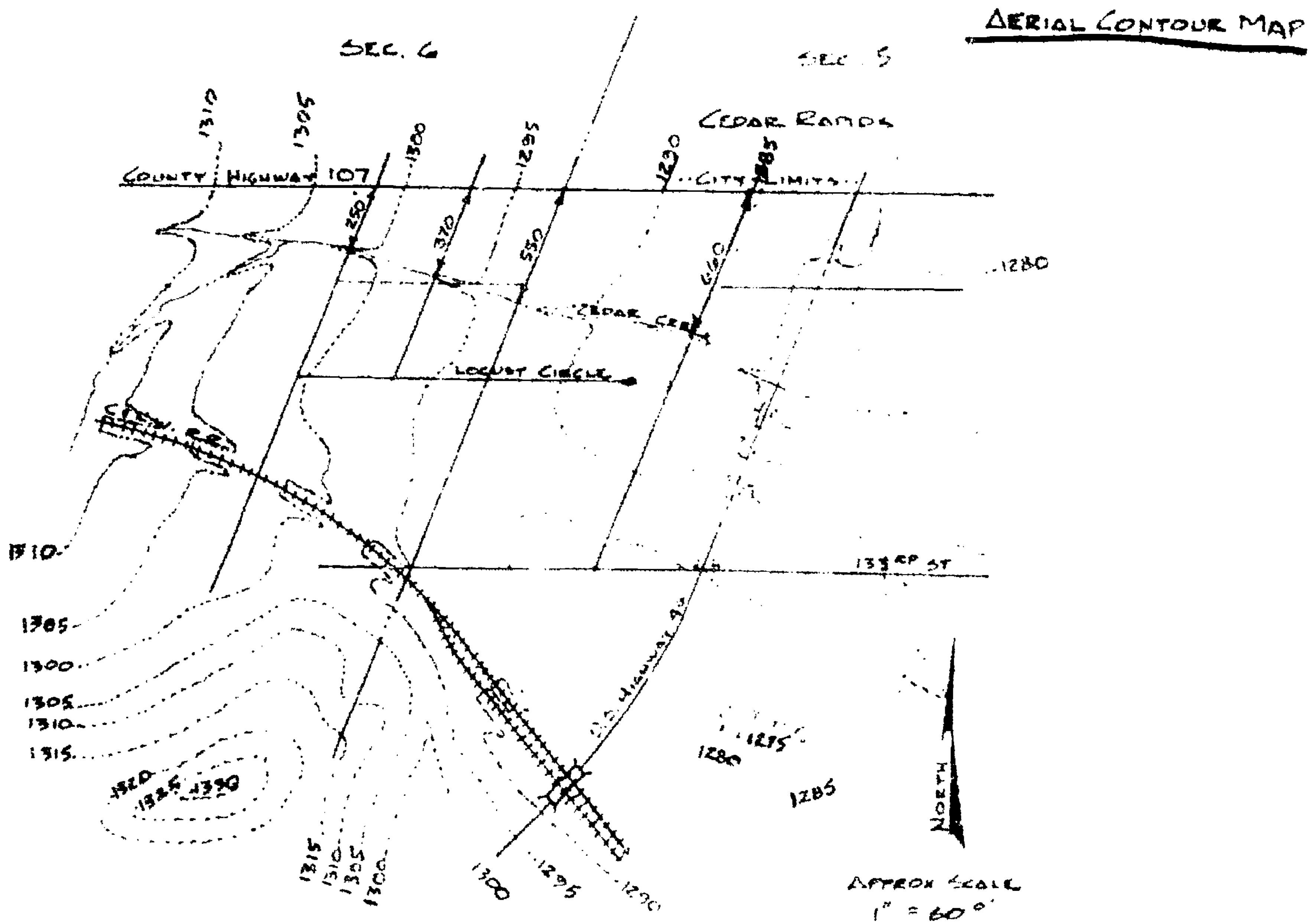
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

			SAME
14+82	36.0′		BEGIN BARB. FENCE TO NORTH
15+27		48′	PWR. POLE LINES DUE N & S
16+58			APPROX. ℄ ℄ FUTURE LOCUST.
16+71		28′	14″ DEC. TREE
16+73	72′		6″ PINE TREE
17+41	12′		6″ DEC. TREE
17+64	21′		10″ ″ TREE
18+18	15′		20″ DEC. TREE

END OF TOPO

BEER 30

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3



ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

D. OLSON 4-4-79

X-SECTIONS: LOCUST CIRCLE — T. CROYMAN — COOL, MISTY

TBM,	4.96		1298.553	SEE PG. 6 FOR DESCRIPTION						
					LT.	←	℄	→	RT.	
0+00		DOWN ℄ GATSBY RD...		2.35 / 50′	2.31 / 25′	2.24 / 15′	2.21 / 0′	2.10 / 15′	2.03 / 25′	1.97 / 50′
0+50				3.15 / 50′	3.80 / 25	4.40 / 15	3.47 / 0	4.16 / 15′	3.72 / 25′	2.95 / 50′
1+00				3.67 / 50′	3.85 / 25′	4.02 / 15	4.11 / 0	4.40 / 15	5.20 / 25	4.80 / 50
1+50				3.25 / 50	3.71 / 25′	4.10 / 15′	4.61 / 0	4.90 / 15	5.31 / 25	4.99 / 50
2+00				5.30 / 50′	5.12 / 25′	5.02 / 15	5.23 / 0	5.45 / 15	5.60 / 25	4.90 / 50

CD-655

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

29.

SAME

2+50	4.30 / 50′	4.50 / 25′	4.80 / 15′	4.98 / 0	5.05 / 15′	5.20 / 25′	5.50 / 50′
3+00	4.90 / 50	5.45 / 25	5.10 / 15	4.93 / 0	5.00 / 15	5.10 / 25	5.30 / 50
3+50	4.70 / 50	4.84 / 25	5.00 / 15	5.26 / 0	5.30 / 15	5.51 / 25	5.62 / 50
4+00	5.10 / 50	5.42 / 25	5.70 / 15	5.71 / 0	5.90 / 15	6.20 / 25	5.75 / 50
4+50	5.40 / 50	5.85 / 25	6.20 / 15	8.01 / 0	8.15 / 15	6.50 / 25	6.31 / 50

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

			SAME							
5+00			6.00 / 50′	5.40 / 25′	5.82 / 15′	6.70 / 0	6.50 / 15′	6.20 / 25′	5.80 / 50′
5+50			6.30 / 50	6.10 / 25	6.85 / 15	7.00 / 0	7.35 / 15	7.50 / 25	8.02 / 50
T.P.	4.04	7.61	T/CONC. FOUNDATION						
6+00			2.65 / 50	3.10 / 25	3.50 / 15	3.82 / 0	4.14 / 15	4.90 / 25	4.02 / 50
6+50			2.85 / 50	3.00 / 25	3.41 / 15	3.68 / 0	4.00 / 15	4.75 / 25	3.81 / 50
7+00			2.56 / 50	2.95 / 25	3.70 / 15	4.04 / 0	4.31 / 15	5.10 / 25	4.30 / 50

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

31.

SAME

7+50	3.32	3.61	3.85	4.14	3.60	3.50	3.10
	50	25	15	0	15	25	50
8+00	3.75	3.95	4.15	4.63	3.92	3.85	3.42
	50	25	15	0	15	25	50
8+50	4.12	4.32	4.63	5.02	4.40	4.25	3.91
	50	25	15	0	15	25	50
9+00	5.10	5.25	5.75	6.12	5.21	5.05	4.81
	50	25	15	0	15	25	50
9+50	6.21	6.67	6.62	6.94	6.52	6.31	6.00
	50	25	15	0	15	25	50

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

					SAME						
10+00					5.80 / 50	6.02 / 25	6.85 / 15	7.14 / 0	6.61 / 15	6.47 / 25	6.20 / 50
T.P.7	3.26		8.18		T/FENCE POST.						
10+50					1.75 / 50	1.84 / 25	2.12 / 15	2.34 / 0	2.00 / 15	2.10 / 25	1.94 / 50
11+00					1.95 / 50	2.04 / 25	2.20 / 15	2.54 / 0	2.30 / 15	2.00 / 25	2.10 / 50
11+50					2.95 / 50	2.90 / 25	2.81 / 15	2.83 / 0	2.70 / 15	2.81 / 25	2.85 / 50
12+00					3.49 / 50	3.31 / 25	3.15 / 15	3.05 / 0	3.10 / 15	3.30 / 25	3.21 / 30

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

	SAME						
12+50	3.32 / 50	3.19 / 25	3.07 / 15	2.83 / 0	3.15 / 15	3.24 / 25	3.51 / 50
13+00	4.70 / 50	4.67 / 25	4.42 / 15	4.44 / 0	4.61 / 15	4.81 / 25	4.52 / 50
13+50	5.25 / 50	4.91 / 25	4.75 / 15	4.63 / 0	4.87 / 15	5.07 / 25	5.18 / 50
14+00	5.66 / 50	5.45 / 25	5.07 / 15	5.00 / 0	5.55 / 15	5.77 / 25	5.80 / 50
14+50	5.92 / 50	5.67 / 25	5.80 / 15	5.41 / 0	6.01 / 15	6.29 / 25	6.42 / 50
15+00	6.66 / 50	6.52 / 25	6.31 / 15	6.12 / 0	6.09 / 15	5.97 / 25	5.80 / 50

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

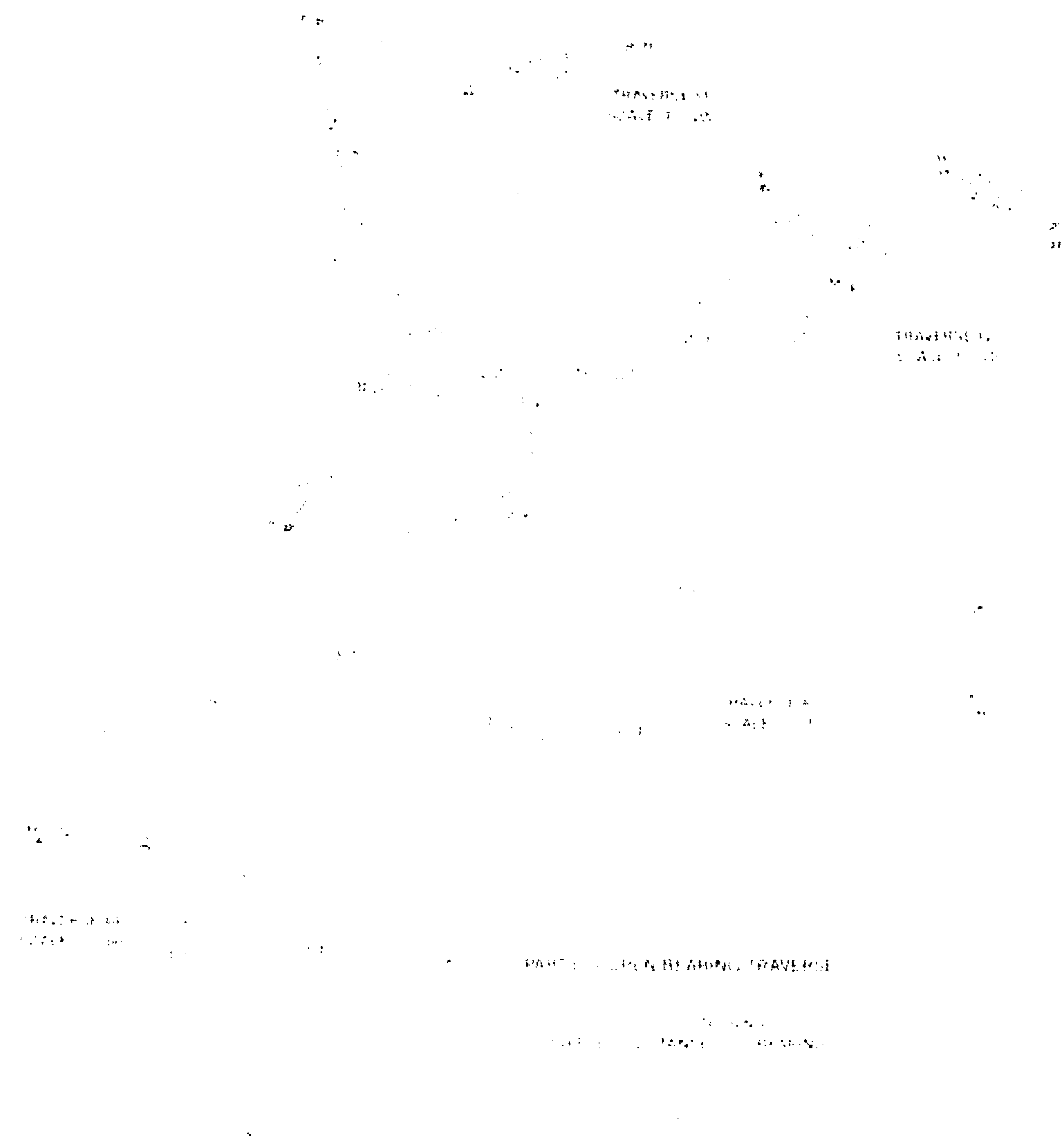
						SAME							
15+50						7.40	7.21	7.07	6.57	7.00	6.81	6.62	
						50	25	15	0	15	25	50	
16+00						8.84	8.25	8.00	7.58	7.61	7.02	5.81	
						100	50	15	0	15	50	100	
16+50						9.16	8.32	8.21	7.91	7.85	7.52	6.25	
						100	50	15	0	15	50	100	
16+58						9.50	8.67	8.35	7.98	7.78	7.42	7.00	
						100	50	15	0	15	50	100	
17+00						9.88	8.91	8.50	8.16	8.00	7.20	7.02	
						100	50	15	0	15	50	100	
T.P.$_3$	7.24		6.15			T/ROCK							
T.P.$_4$	6.81		4.04			T/FOUNDATION							
T.B.M.$_1$			0.30		1298.553	SAME T.B.M. @ ON PG. 28							

TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

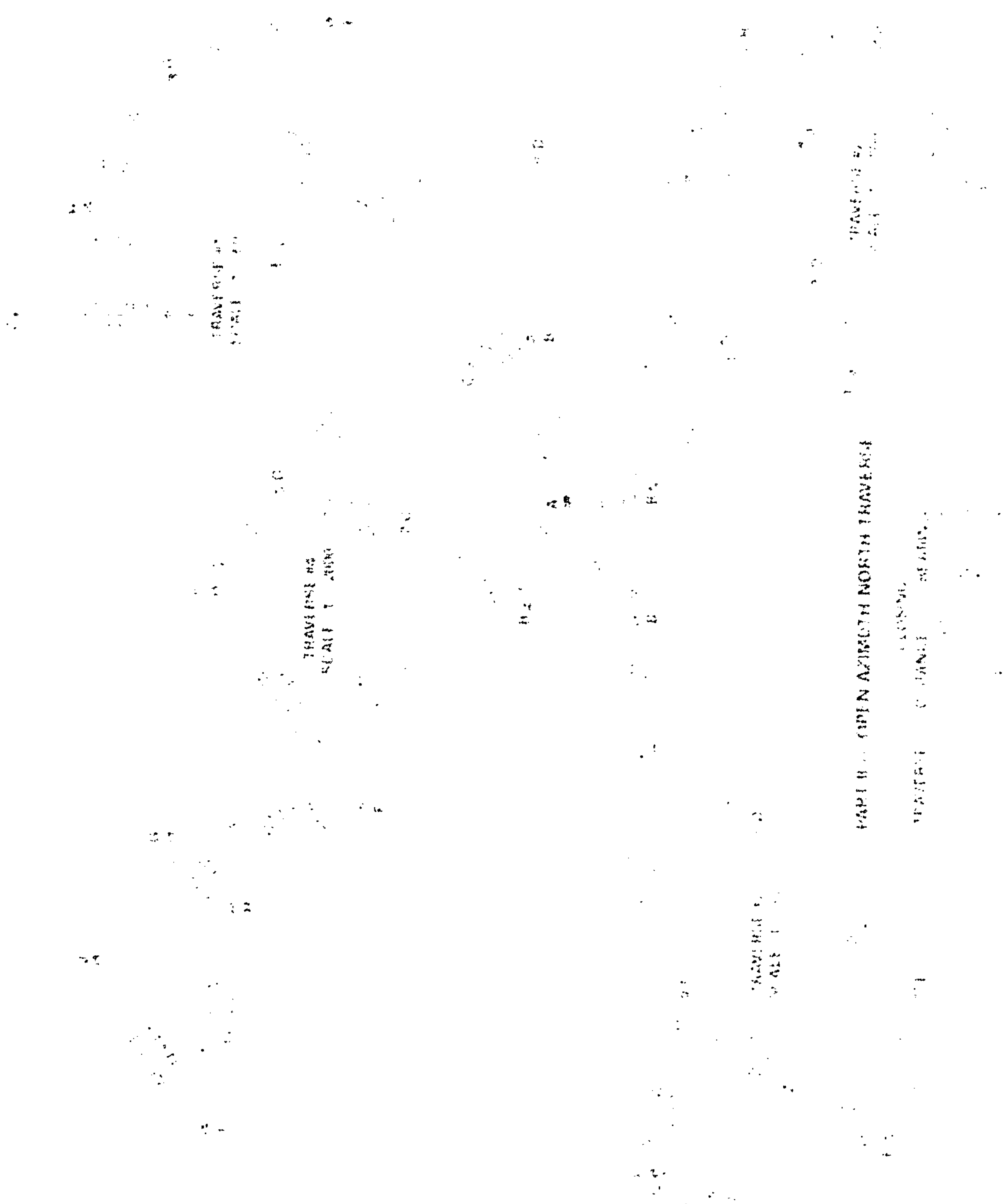
PART I: Open Bearing Traverses



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

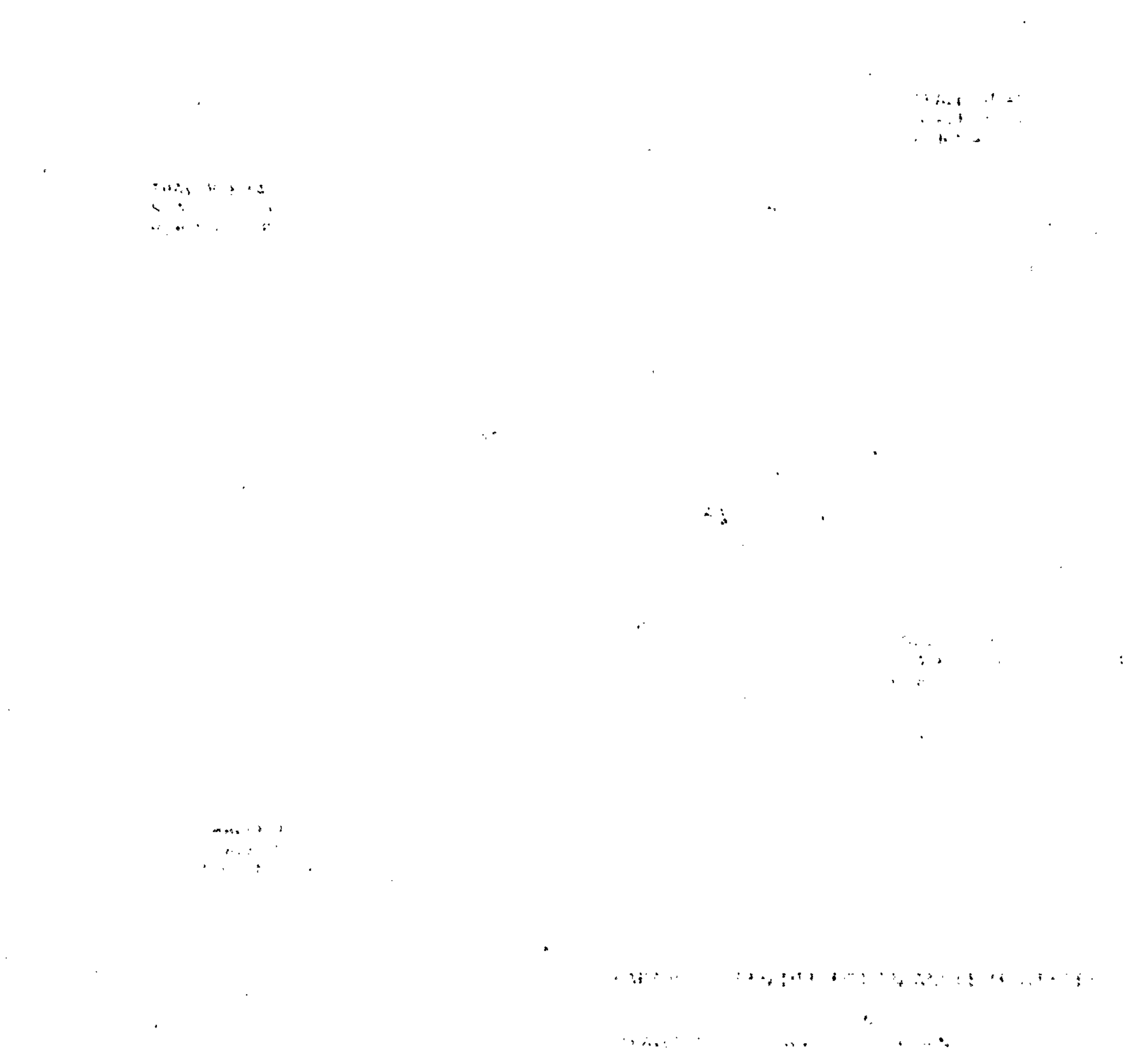
PART II Open Azimuth North Traverses



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

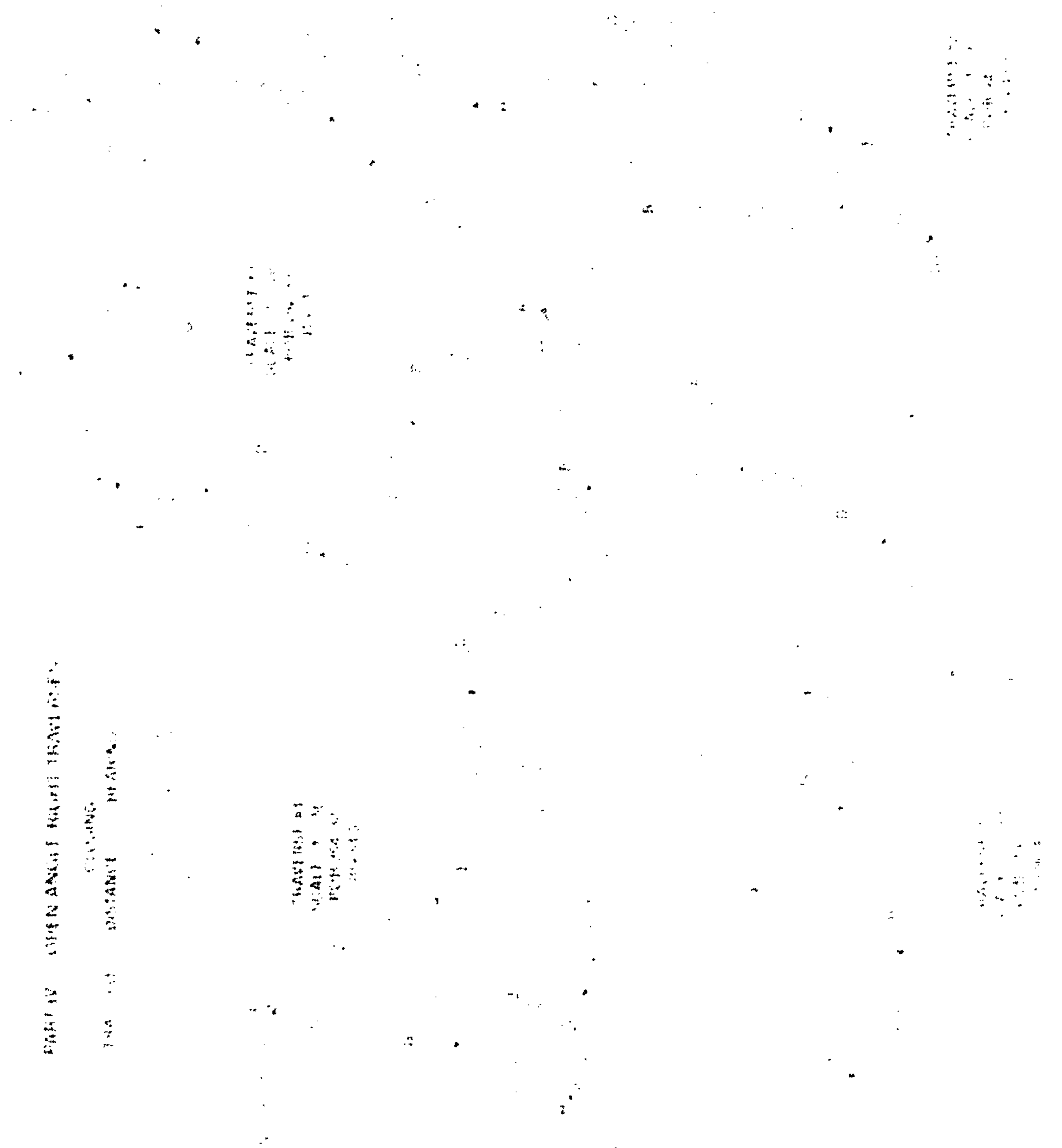
PART III: Open Deflection Angle Traverses



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

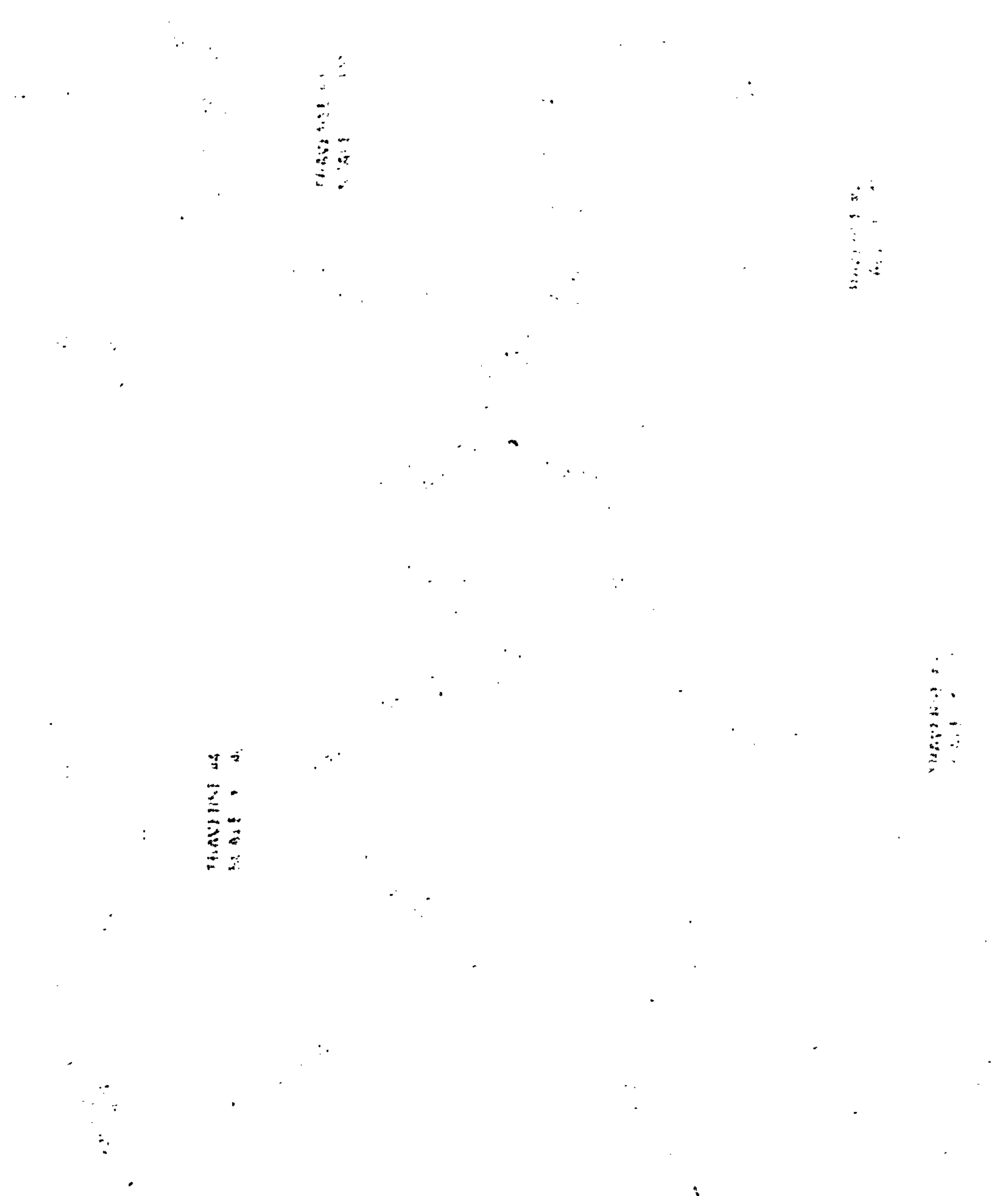
PART IV Open Angle Right Traverses



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1

PART V. Open Traverses by Coordinates



ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #1 — Part V (continued)

Traverse #1

Course	Length	Bearing
A-B	[illegible]	N 60°46'00" E
B-C	696	N 08°29'39" E
C-D	429	S 74°01'04" E
D-E	386	N 65°01'41" E
E-F	64?	N 40°03'28" W
F-G	451	S 78°05'30" W
G-H	324	S 34°20'31" W

Traverse #2

Course	Length	Bearing
A-B	70.5	S 10°57'35" E
B-C	38.?	S 56°51'11" E
C-D	68.9	N 85°58'04" E
D-E	39.2	N 35°01'41" E
E-F	57.6	N 36°00'10" W
F-G	59.0	S 72°01'30" W
G-H	38.9	N 54°30'49" W

Traverse #3

Course	Length	Bearing
A-B	[illegible]	S 43°02'40" W
B-C	57.5	S 65°57'07" W
C-D	104.5	S 76°29'29" W
D-E	65.0	S 53°02'09" W
E-F	30.0	S 71°26'20" W
F-G	90.0	N 65°59'44" W
G-H	46.?	N 54°01'05" E
H-I	72.9	N 58°58'08" W
I-J	63.7	S 70°0?'06" W

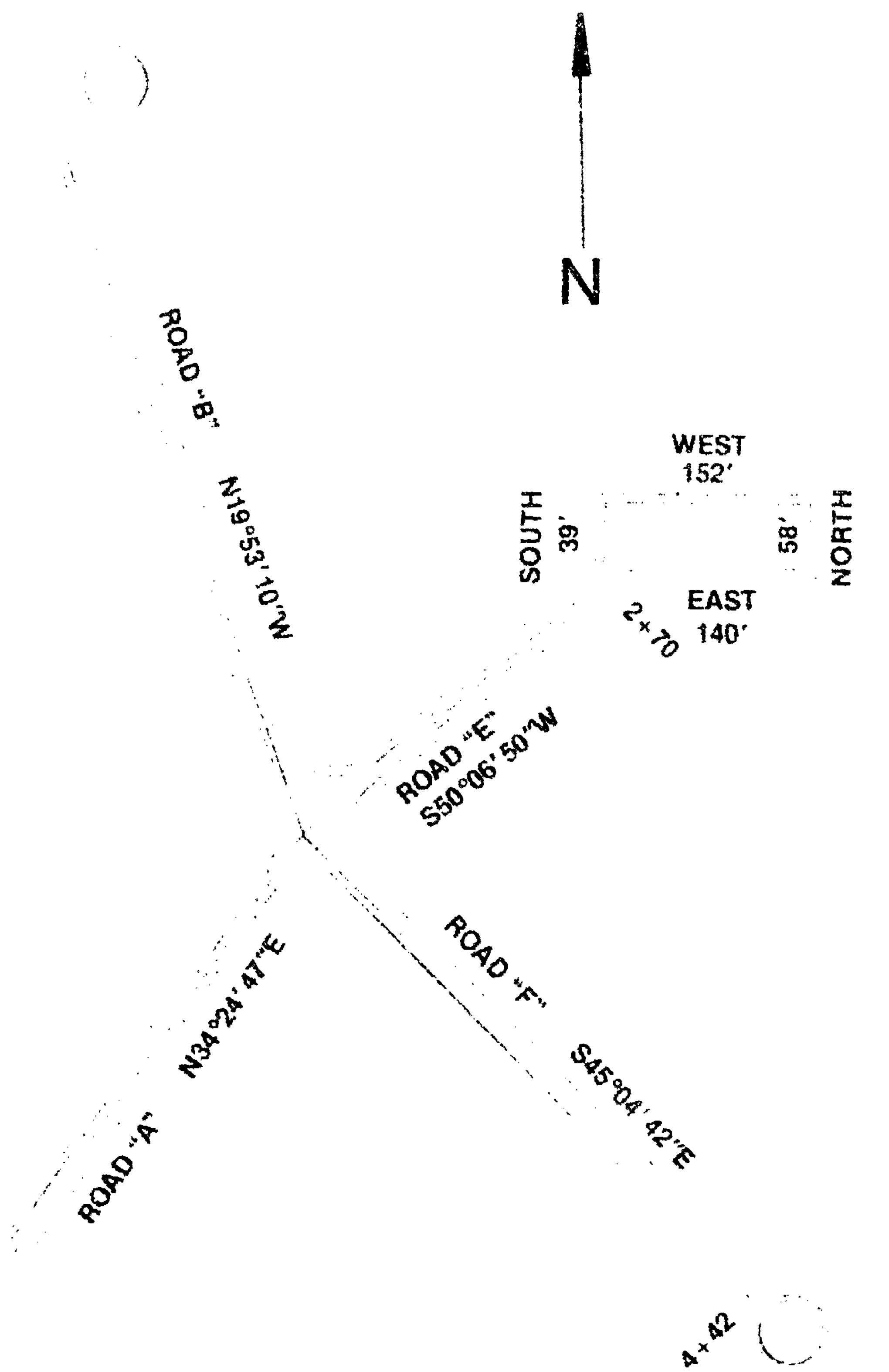
Traverse #4

Course	Length	Bearing
A-B	304	N 19°58'59" W
B-C	401	S 44°29'41" W
C-D	163	N 20°06'12" W
D-E	301	N 44°27'43" W
E-F	442	S 44°54'30" W
F-G	758	N 23°32'36" W
G-H	367	N 67°32'22" E
H-I	399	S 62°29'09" E
I-J	741	[illegible] E

TRAVERSE	CLOSING DISTANCE	CLOSING BEARING
1	9.03'	S 05°47'02" W
2	41.2'	N 32°04'40" W
3	360.2'	N 75°30'44" E
	1210'	S 09°48'18" E

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheet #2



Assignment Sheet #2 – Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor.

TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

NAME ____________________

TEST

1. Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a. A large one-sided arrow used for example to indicate the beginning and end of construction

_____b. The line at the edge of a mapped area which aids in fitting two drawings together

_____c. A right acquired by public authority to use or control property for a designated purpose

_____d. The intersection angle of a highway curve; also called the Delta Δ angle

_____e. The slope of cut and fill from the road expressed in feet of horizontal run to feet of vertical run

_____f. The legal right to cross the lands of another; used to indicate a strip of lane for a road, railroad, or power line

_____g. A pit or bank from which material is taken for use in filling or embanking

_____h. The length of a highway curve from beginning to end measured along the arc

_____i. The point at which a highway curve begins

_____j. A drawing that shows the summary of earthwork over an entire project, including balance areas and quantities of earth grouped by soil classification, usually calculated by computer

_____k. A line on a traverse

_____l. The angle of a chord (from the preceding one) that connects station points along the centerline of a highway or railroad

_____m. In surveying an angle that veers to the right or left of a straight line, often the centerline of a highway, powerline, etc.

1. Angle of repose
2. Borrow pit
3. Central angle
4. Course
5. Curve length
6. Deflection angle
7. Degree of curve
8. Easement
9. Flag
10. Hub
11. Mass diagram
12. Match line
13. Offset line
14. Point of curve
15. Right-of-way

TEST

_____n.	The shape of a linear feature such as a road or highway (in profile) as it crests a hill or creates a sag in a valley or depression	16. Slope easement
_____o.	Adjusting the slope perpendicular to centerline for the purpose of counteracting centrifugal force	17. Subgrade
_____p.	The centerline of a linear survey (highway, pipeline, etc.)	18. Superelevation
_____q.	Straight line of a survey	19. Tangent
_____r.	An easement for cut and fill	20. Transit line
_____s.	A portion of a roadbed prepared as a foundation for the base or surface course	21. Vertical curve
_____t.	A substantial square stake, usually driven flush with the ground, with a tack marking the survey point	
_____u.	A supplementary line close to and roughly parallel with a main line, to which it is referenced by measured offsets	

2. State the purpose of route surveys.

____

3. Select true statements concerning the fundamentals of a route survey by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

    _____a. The most common use of route surveys is for dam and reservoir location and construction.

    _____b. A closed traverse survey is the method recommended for use on route surveys.

    _____c. Traverses are first staked out as a series of straight lines.

    _____d. Curves are employed at the points of change in the traverse to allow for flow of travel.

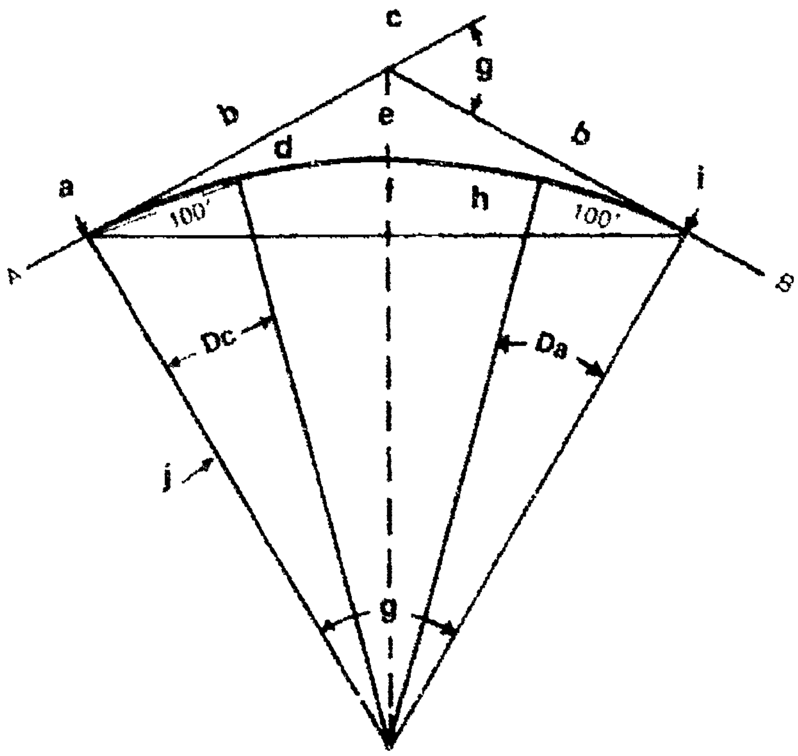
4. Complete the following statements concerning superelevated roadways by circling the correct words.

    a. A roadway is superelevated when the outside edge is **(lower, higher)** than the inside edge.

    b. The purpose for superelevating a roadway is to allow for easy maneuvering of vehicles through **(horizontal, vertical)** curves.

TEST

5. Identify the following elements on the horizontal circular curve shown: R, PI, I or Δ, PC, PT, L, T, C, E, and M.



a. ______________________ f. ______________________

b. ______________________ g. ______________________

c. ______________________ h. ______________________

d. ______________________ i. ______________________

e. ______________________ j. ______________________

6. Complete the following mathematical formulas used for computing a horizontal curve.

a. $T = R \cdot \tan \frac{(\ \ )}{2}$

b. $L = 100 \frac{I}{(\ \ )}$

c. $\frac{D^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{100}{2\pi (\ \ )}$

TEST

7. Select true statements concerning circular curve layout by tangent offsets by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

   _____a. Is used when precise layout of a curve is critical.

   _____b. PC, PT, and the external point are still located by transit method.

   _____c. Tangent offsets are used to locate intermediate points on the curve.

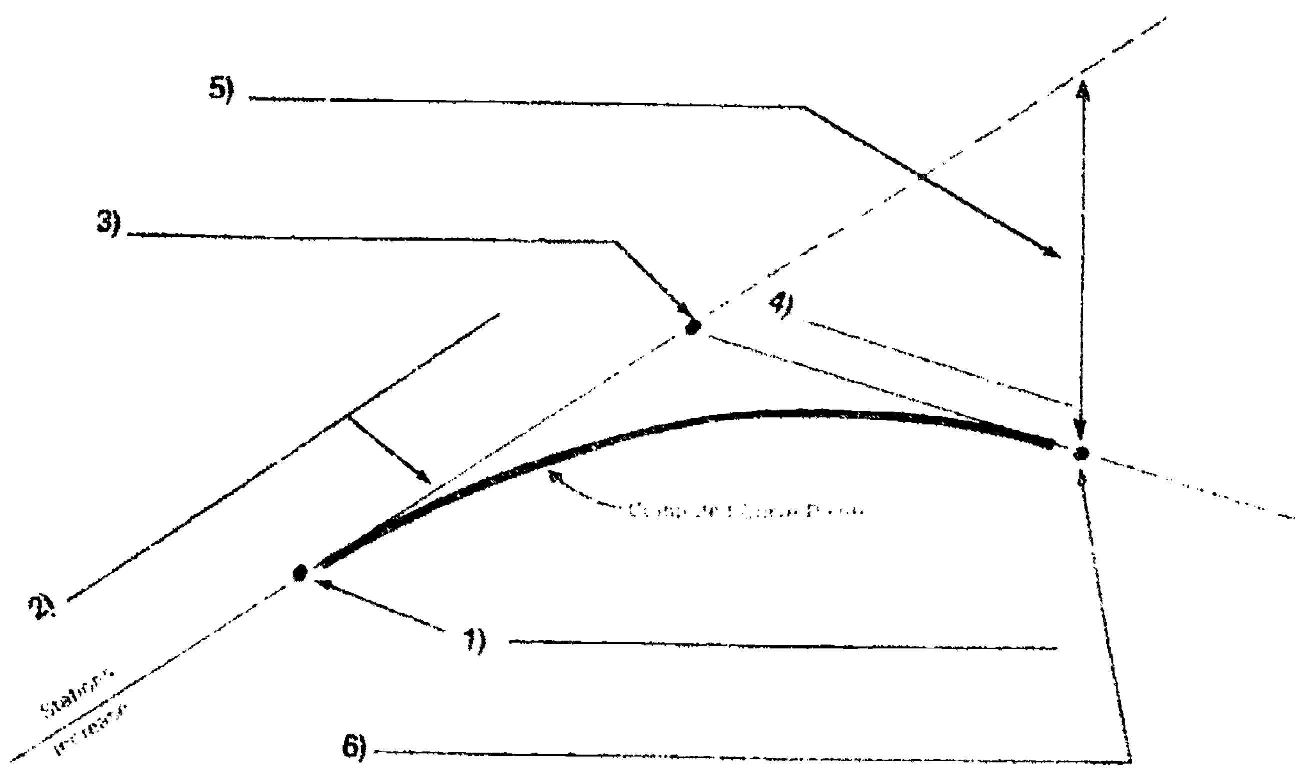
8. Complete the following statements concerning vertical curves by correctly filling in the blanks.

   a. Are the shapes of the road or highway as they ____________________.

   b. The two general types are ____________ and sags.

   c. Are calculated and the elevation points are plotted by ____________.

   d. Locate the following points on the vertical curve shown: PVC, PVI, PVT, G_1, G_2, and H.



TEST

9. Complete the following statements concerning plan views for route surveys by correctly filling in the blanks.

   a. Are constructed from ____________.

   b. Show the following: (list five)

      1) ______________________________

      2) ______________________________

      3) ______________________________

      4) ______________________________

      5) ______________________________

   c. Are placed in the ____________ portion of the plan-profile paper.

   d. Each sheet contains ____________ stations when the scale is 1" = 100 feet.

   e. Each sheet should begin and end with ______________________________.

10. Select true statements concerning characteristics of profiles for a route survey by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Profiles are drawings showing cross sections along a certain survey line.

_____b. Profiles are plotted from level notes or interpolated from the contour map.

_____c. Level notes show elevations along the survey line.

_____d. Profiles are plotted on standard plan-profile paper in the ungridded portion.

_____e. The horizontal and vertical scales should be the same scale.

_____f. Horizontal scale is exaggerated because the horizontal distances are greater as compared to the change in elevation.

_____g. The preferred horizontal to vertical scale ratio is 50:1.

_____h. Horizontal axis is twice the scale of the plan view.

_____i. Only full stations are labeled and shown as tick marks on the accented grid lines.

_____j. First station should be set over one grid line from the vertical scale.

TEST

_____k. Station numbers increase from right to left.

_____l. Station limits of the profile must correspond exactly to those of the plan portion of the sheet.

_____m. Elevations for plotting profiles are obtained from the contour map in the plan view.

_____n. Elevation data are indicated on both left and right sides of the sheet.

11. Select true statements concerning characteristics of cross sections for a route survey by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Represent a cut 90° to the plan view and are used to show elevations.

_____b. Are usually plotted on 50 units to the inch cross-section paper.

_____c. Are arranged consecutively by stations which were reported in the field notes.

_____d. Are usually plotted from bench level circuit field notes.

_____e. Horizontal and vertical scales may or may not be the same.

_____f. The scales used depend on the accuracy required in computing the cross-sectional areas and upon the relief.

_____g. Cross sections are taken from the center line out in each direction from the center line or taken out from the survey line of a street or borrow pit.

_____h. Spacing of cross sections is determined by the engineers — the further apart, the more accurate the estimation of volume.

_____i. Cut and fill areas should be cross hatched or shaded with the cut area and the fill area shaded the same.

12. Complete the following statements concerning field note reduction for a cross section by circling the correct words.

a. **(Right, Left)** hand sheet shows notes used in determining the height of the instrument.

b. **(Right, Left)** hand sheet shows elevation points on which a reading was taken, the distance out from the control line, and the rod reading.

c. Only the distance and **(rod reading, elevation)** are used in plotting the cross section.

TEST

13. Complete the following statements concerning plotting cross sections by correctly filling in the blanks.

    a. Each section is plotted individually beginning at the top and ____________-hand side of sheet with station 0+00.

    b. Sections are then plotted under each other in order of ____________ numbers.

    c. Each point on the cross section is plotted by using a ____________ scale for elevation and a ____________ scale for the distance out.

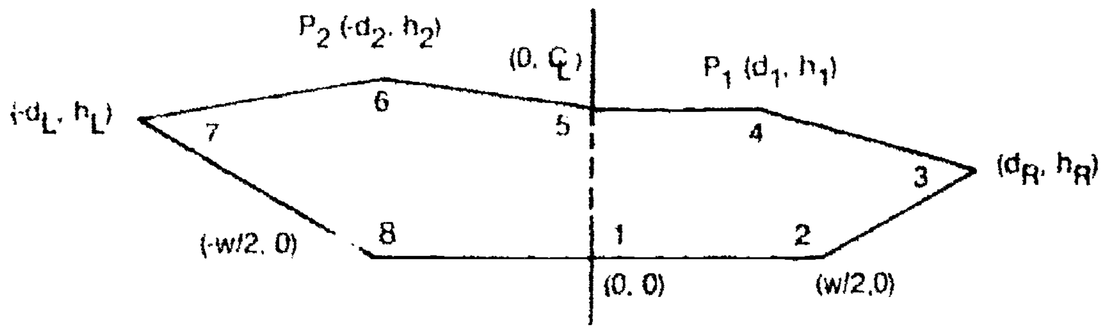
    d. Each point is labeled with coordinates. This coordinate number consists of a horizontal line with the distance out written on the ____________ and the elevation written on the ____________.

    e. A vertical scale different from that of the horizontal is used to accent the ____________ ____________.

14. Distinguish between the three methods used to determine areas of cross sections by placing the following letters next to the correct illustrations and formulas:

    - X — Three-level section, pure cut or fill
    - Y — Polygon section, pure cut or fill
    - Z — Three-level section, cut and fill mixed

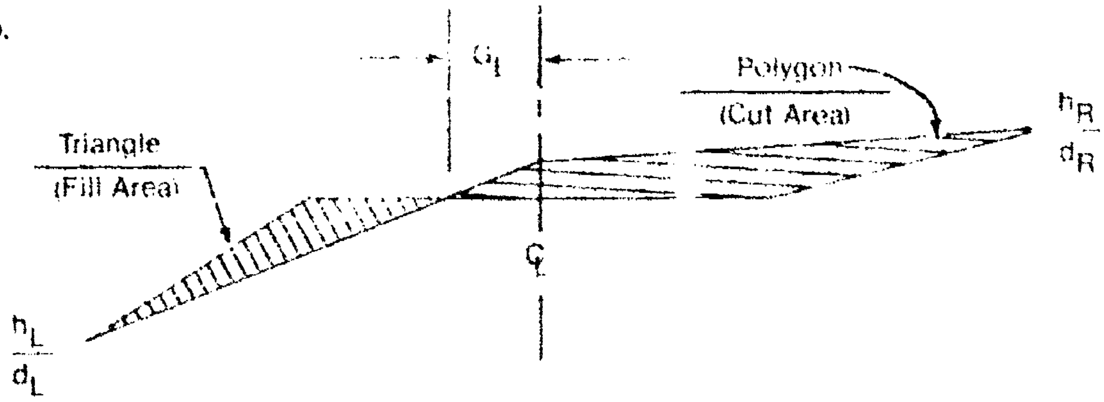
    ______a.

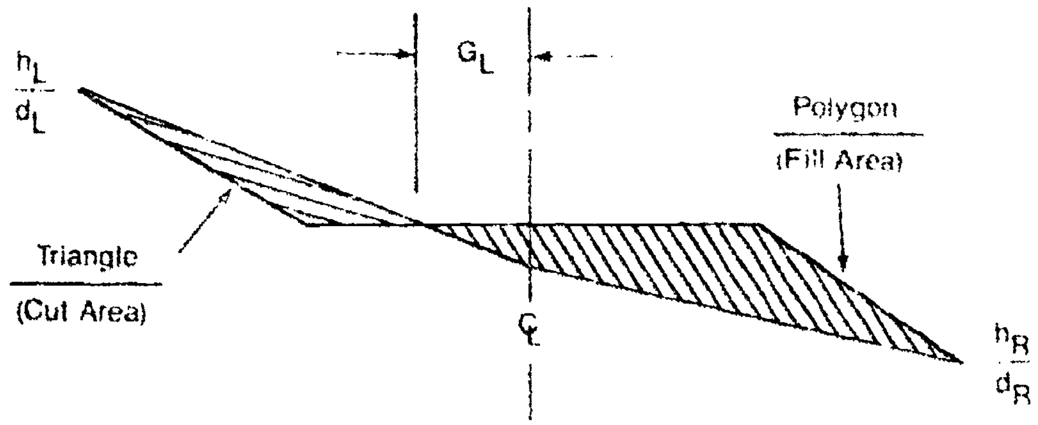


$$A = (.5)\left[\frac{w}{2}(h_R + h_L) + d_1(\text{℄} - h_R) + d_2(\text{℄} - h_L) + d_R h_1 + d_L h_2\right]$$

TEST

______ b.



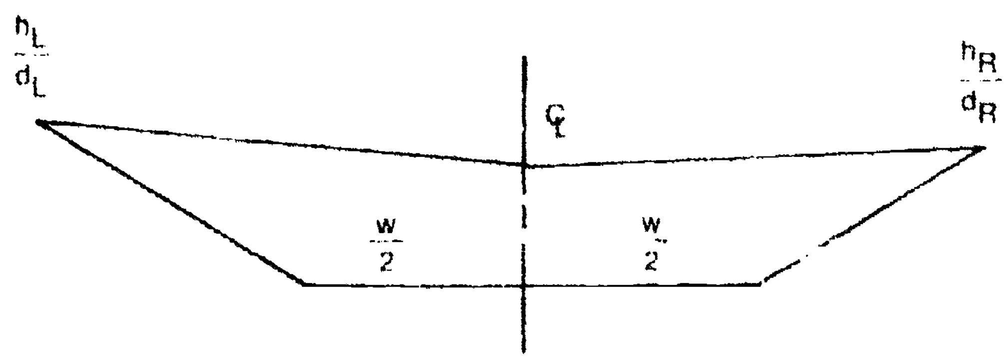


Grade point $(G_L) = \dfrac{\text{℄}\, d_L}{h_L + \text{℄}}$

$A_T = (.5)\, \dfrac{w}{2} h_L - \dfrac{\text{℄}\, d_L\, h_L}{h_L + \text{℄}}$

$A_P = (.5)\, \dfrac{w}{2} h_R + \text{℄}\, d_R + \dfrac{\text{℄}\, d_L}{h_L + \text{℄}}$

______ c.



Area $= (.5)\,[\dfrac{w}{2}(h_L + h_R) + \text{℄}\,(d_L + d_R)]$

TEST

15. State the formula for calculating earth volume.

 a. Volume by average end area — ______________________________

 ____

 b. Volume by prismoidal method — ______________________________

 ____

 c. Prismoidal correction — ______________________________

 ____

16. List five drawings included in a set of highway plans.

 a. ______________________________

 b. ______________________________

 c. ______________________________

 d. ______________________________

 e. ______________________________

17. Select from the list on the right the common horizontal and vertical scales used in transportation mapping for rural and urban areas.

 a. Rural areas

  1) Horizontal scale — ______________

  2) Vertical scale — ______________

 b. Urban areas

  1) Horizontal scale — ______________

  2) Vertical scale — ______________

 1" = 1"
 1" = 1'
 1" = 5'
 1" = 10'
 1" = 20'
 1" = 25'
 1" = 50'
 1" = 100'
 1" = 150'

18. List four items that appear on a typical title sheet for a set of highway plans.

 a. ______________________________

 b. ______________________________

 c. ______________________________

 d. ______________________________

TEST

19. Select true statements concerning detail sheets by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Detail sheets show information necessary for constructing a special item.

_____b. Each detail must be shown on a separate sheet.

_____c. Details do not need to be arranged in any special order.

_____d. Interchange details may have to be put on more than one sheet. Match lines are clearly marked on each sheet.

20. Complete the following statements concerning the drafting of plan views, profiles, and cross sections by circling the correct words.

a. Drafting plan views

1) Begin and end the sheet on stations divisible by (**five, ten**).

2) Use (**light, heavier**) line work for the planned construction feature.

3) Use pen size number (**0, 1, 3**) for survey and curve lines.

b. Drafting profiles

1) Correspond stations from the (**plan view, cross section**).

2) Plot ground line under roadway profile grade as a (**dotted, dashed**) line or light thin line.

3) Show elevations to the (**tenth, hundredth**) of a foot.

4) Show grades to the (**hundredth, thousandth, ten thousandth**) of a percent.

5) Arrange profile sheet with two inches left on bottom of sheet for the (**earthwork breakout, curve data**).

c. Drafting cross sections

1) Draw in (**pen, pencil**).

2) Note scale and type of cross section at the upper (**left, right**) corner of the sheet.

3) Write area of each section (**within, below**) the section and state if it is cut or fill.

4) Write volume of earth (**between the sections, in a chart at the bottom of the page**) and state if it is cut or fill.

5) Connect first and last points of each section by a (**dotted, dashed**) line.

TEST

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

21. Layout an open traverse using several methods. (Assignment Sheet #1)

22. Layout a survey alignment for a road using bearings and coordinates. (Assignment Sheet #2)

23. Plot field notes for horizontal control, topography, profile, and cross section for a proposed road. (Assignment Sheet #3)

TRANSPORTATION MAPPING
UNIT IX

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	9	h.	5	o.	18
b.	12	i.	14	p.	20
c.	8	j.	11	q.	19
d.	3	k.	4	r.	16
e.	1	l.	7	s.	17
f.	15	m.	6	t.	10
g.	2	n.	21	u.	13

2. For making studies for the location and construction of such public utilities as highways, railways, pipelines, canals, and power lines.

3. c, d

4. a. Higher
   b. Horizontal

5.

a.	PC	f.	M
b.	T	g.	I or [illegible]
c.	PI	h.	C
d.	L	i.	PT
e.	E	j.	R

6. a. [illegible]
   b. D
   c. R

7. b, c

8. a. Reach the top of a hill or bottom of a valley
   b. Crests
   c. Civil drafters
   d. 1) PVC
      2) G
      3) PVI
      4) G
      5) H
      6) PVT

ANSWERS TO TEST

9. a. Field notes
   b. Any five of the following:
      1) Contours
      2) Survey alignment (transit line)
      3) Trees
      4) Buildings
      5) Other roads
      6) Cultivated areas
      7) Station points
      8) Curve (horizontal) data
      9) All necessary horizontal control (bearings, distances, radii, angles)
   c. Ungridded
   d. 30
   e. Match lines

10. b, c, i, j, l, m, n

11. c, e, f, g

12. a. Left
    b. Right
    c. Elevation

13. a. Left
    b. Station
    c. Vertical, horizontal
    d. Bottom, top
    e. Elevation differentials

14. a. Y
    b. Z
    c. X

15. a. $V = L\left(\frac{A + A}{2}\right)$
    b. $V = \frac{L}{6}(A + 4M + A)$
    c. $V = V - V$

ANSWERS TO TEST

16. Any five of the following:
    (NOTE: Others may be included in your area.)
    a. Title sheet
    b. Typical section and general notes
    c. Estimate quantities
    d. Structure quantities sheets
    e. Tabulation sheets
    f. Detail sheets
    g. Pit location sheets
    h. Major structure detail sheets
    i. Plan and profile sheets (line sheets)
    j. Cross section sheets
    k. Landscaping and sprinkler plans
    l. Traffic control signs
    m. Standard sheets

17. a. 1) 1" = 100'
       2) 1" = 10'
    b. 1) 1" = 50'
       2) 1" = 5'

18. Any four of the following:
    a. Project number
    b. State highway number
    c. County and state
    d. Location map
    e. Length and design data
    f. Index of sheets
    g. Approval blocks

19. a, d

20. a. 1) Five
       2) Heavier
       3) 3
    b. 1) Plan view
       2) Dashed
       3) Hundredth
       4) Ten thousandth
       5) Earthwork breakout
    c. 1) Pencil
       2) Right
       3) Within
       4) Between the sections
       5) Dashed

21-23. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

MUNICIPAL MAPPING
UNIT X

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to identify symbols used in municipal mapping, research the plats for local utilities, and draft a map of all utilities for a local area. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to municipal mapping with the correct definitions.
2. List types of utilities.
3. List agencies who develop and maintain municipal maps.
4. List users of municipal maps.
5. Select from a list types of drawings used in municipal mapping.
6. List methods of presenting utilities on maps.
7. Select true statements concerning the surveying and mapping of municipal maps.
8. List support information needed to develop utility drawings for a specific area.
9. Complete statements concerning utility easements.
10. Match types of valves and valve housings with the correct definitions.
11. Match types of gas piping and devices with the correct definitions.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

12. List information included on utility drawings.

13. Match types of sewers and sewer lines with the correct descriptions.

14. Research the plats for local utilities. (Assignment Sheet #1)

15. Draft a map of all utilities for a local area. (Assignment Sheet #2)

MUNICIPAL MAPPING
UNIT X

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Take a field trip to a local utility company and visit the drafting department.

2. Invite a field engineer from a utility company to speak on how drawings are used in the field.

3. Make a listing of all utilities in your area that use drafters. Post their addresses.

4. Create a display with a set of drawings showing all the utilities to your school.

5. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

C. Transparency masters

1. TM 1 -- Typical Plan and Profile — Water System
2. TM 2 — Typical Flow Diagram — Sewer Layout
3. TM 3 -- Typical Distribution Map — Electric
4. TM 4 — Typical Obstruction Map — and Proposed Gas Sketch
5. TM 5 -- Typical Utility Easement Layout

D. Assignment sheets

1. Assignment Sheet #1 — Research the Plats for Local Utilities
2. Assignment Sheet #2 -- Draft a Map of All Utilities for a Local Area

E. Test

F. Answers to test

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

A. Deaver, Rip. *Structural Drafting* Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1977.

B. *Drafting Standards*. Public Service Company of Colorado, Denver Electrical and Gas Distribution Centers. 1980.

C. *Drafting Standards*. Public Service Company of Oklahoma, Tulsa. 1969

D. *Drafting Standards*. City of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

E. *Plat Standards for Utility Plans*. City of Boulder, Colorado. 1982.

F. Moffit, Francis H., and Harry Bouchard. *Surveying*, 7th ed. New York. Harper & Row Publishers.

MUNICIPAL MAPPING
UNIT X

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Base map -- A map that shows roads, highways, ditches, rivers, lakes, and subdivisions

B. Distribution map — A map that contains one line configurations of all overhead and underground primary and secondary utility lines

C. Flow diagram — Drawing that shows a system in a symbolic manner as opposed to conventional mapping format

D. Index map — A map that shows the location of all plats and plat numbers

E. Municipal mapping — The recordation of public utilities such as gas, electric, water, and sewer lines onto a map for public record

II. **Types of utilities**

A. Gas

B. Electric

C. Water

D. Sewer

E. Telephone

F. Cable for television

G. Drainage

III. **Agencies who develop and maintain municipal maps**

A. Public service companies

B. Rural power companies

C. Department of public works

D. Department of waste management

E. Telephone company

F. Water department

INFORMATION SHEET

IV. **Users of municipal maps**

A. Architects

B. Land developers

C. City planners

D. Telephone company

E. Builders

F. Zoning department

G. Individuals

H. Engineers

I. Surveyors

V. **Types of drawings used in municipal mapping** (Transparencies 1-4)

A. Plan

B. Profile

(NOTE: Some utilities require engineering plan and profiles, while others such as water and telephone can be located by easements over lots on plat maps.)

C. Plat maps

D. Base maps

E. Flow diagrams

F. Bill of materials (quantity sheets)

G. Distribution maps

H. Obstruction maps

I. Index maps

VI. **Methods of presenting utilities on maps**

A. Separate maps for each utility

B. Base map with overlays to show the location of each utility

INFORMATION SHEET

C. Composite maps

D. CAD — Each utility can be stored on a separate layer in the computer. A computer printout can provide just the base map or the location of as many utilities as the operator wants plotted out.

VII. **Surveying and mapping municipal maps**

A. Horizontal control monuments established by triangulation and traverse are of first and second class order accuracy.

B. Vertical control benchmarks are established by differential levels.

C. Base maps are compiled to provide a common basis for topographic maps, property maps, subdivision maps, and maps showing the position of utility lines.

D. Scales of base maps vary depending on the density of land use from 1 in = 50 ft, 1 in = 100 ft, and 1 in = 200 ft.

E. Base maps will include the state plane coordinates.

F. Base maps are generally laid out in ¼ section showing all streets, highways, railroads, etc.

(NOTE: Some rural maps cover a full section.)

G. Topography is at a scale of 1 in = 200 ft with a contour interval of 2 or 5 feet.

H. Various color codes are used to represent different utilities.

(NOTE: It is recommended that the colors used be reproducible by a diazo printer. Utility lines should be labeled in addition to the color identification.)

Example: The following color code is used by one company. This varies between companies.

1. Gas — yellow
2. Water — red
3. Sanitary and storm sewer — orange
4. Telephone — green
5. Electric — purple
6. Western Union — yellow with black border on each side of yellow

INFORMATION SHEET

7. Steam — blue and yellow dashed

8. Petroleum pipelines — helio

9. Radar and missile cables -- yellow and helio dashed

VIII. Support information needed to develop utility drawings for a specific area

A. Adjacent plats

B. Miscellaneous information on subs, ordinances, and deed pertaining to plat to be drawn

C. Aerial photos

D. Railroad maps

E. Highway maps

F. U.S.G.S. maps

G. Easement file

H. Transmission pipeline plats

I. Obstruction maps

J. Electric transmission right-of-ways

IX. Utility easements (Transparency 5)

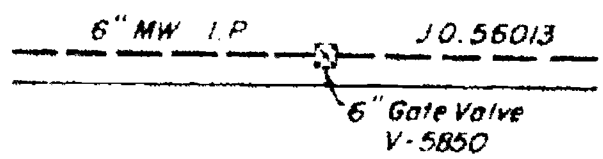
A. Are usually shown on the subdivision plat to indicate the location of any and all utilities.

(NOTE: This location is not generally used for gas mains.)

B. Generally each utility will be located in a standard location with reference to the front property line.

X. Types of valves and valve housings

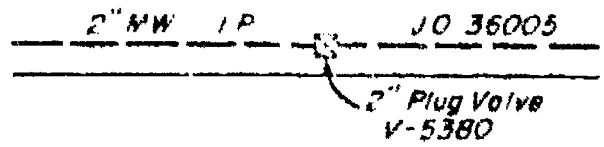
A. Gate valve — Used for infrequent start-stop operations; has a disk to stop flow through valve



B. Ball valve — Used for quick start-stop operations; has a ball to stop flow through valve

INFORMATION SHEET

C. Plug valve -- Used for quick start-stop operations; has a slotted core or plug that stops flow when turned 90°



D. Globe valve — Used for flow regulation, throttling, and frequent operation

E. Check valve — Used to prevent backflow; available as swing check or lift check for different applications

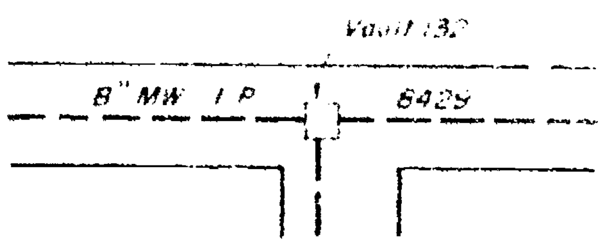
F. Pressure safety valve — Used to protect equipment and workers from sudden and dangerous excess pressures

G. Pressure regulator valve -- Used to automatically maintain accurate, constant, and uniform flow in a line

H. Valve box — A small box designed to house a valve up to and including 6"

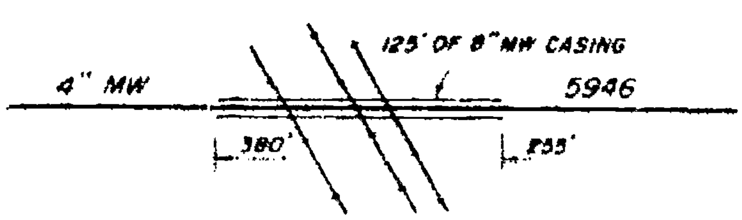
I. Valve vault — An underground structure designed to house a valve 8" and larger or a series of valves

(NOTE: Vaults are usually built of reinforced concrete and are constructed in several standard sizes.)



XI. **Types of gas piping and devices**

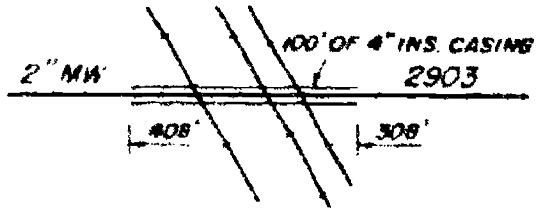
A. Casing — Pipe sleeve generally used for railroad, highway, ditch, and bridge crossings to enclose the main in a protective casing



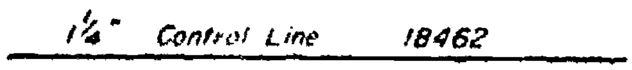
INFORMATION SHEET

B. Casing, insulated — Same as casing, but carrier is insulated from pipe with insulated spacers and bushings

(NOTE: All casing should be insulated from carrier pipe.)

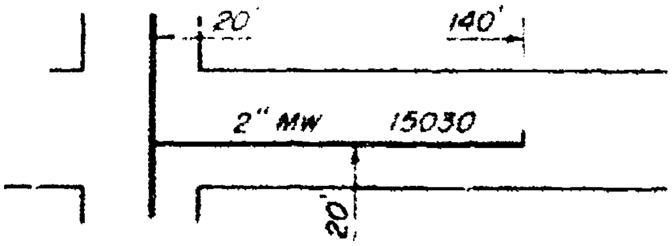


C. Control line — A small pipe, usually ¾" or 1 ¼", used in connection with a regulator station to control pressure rather than to transport gas



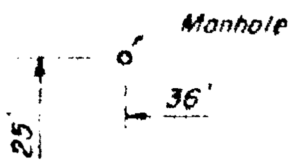
D. Cover — Distance between top of pipe and street surface

E. Main ending — Distance to end of main from a stationary point such as property line, pole line, etc.

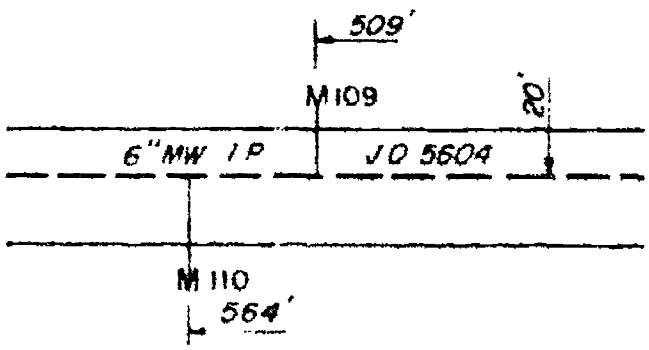


F. Manhole — An opening at the top of a valve vault making housed valves accessible at all times

(NOTE: In some areas the entire structure is referred to as the "manhole.")



G. Marker, pipe line — A wooden post 8' in length with metal warning signs on two sides in line with the pipeline installed directly over the main where measurements from a permanent object or source are not available



INFORMATION SHEET

H. Meter — A device for measuring customer gas usage in cubic feet

I. Meter riser — A portion of piping vertical to the ground used for the installation of an outside meter

J. Nipple — A short piece of pipe

K. Pole line — Power or telephone line usually set 1 foot on road side of property line

L. Regulator station — Equipment designed to reduce and control gas pressure manually, automatically, or by remote control

(NOTE: These vary in size from a small station on a pole (pole type) to a major station requiring a complete building and plot of ground.)

M. Riser — Gas piping installed in a vertical position, usually exposed and fastened to building walls, poles, or other rigid structures

N. Service, low pressure — That portion of pipe used for transporting low pressure gas from the main to the meter

O. Service regulator — A device designed to reduce gas pressure and maintain constant pressure for customer's use; located between the service terminal valve and the gas meter

XII. **Information included on utility drawings**

A. Easement dimensions

B. Symbols and labels

C. Bill of materials

D. Schematic symbols for fittings, valves, sewer lines, water lines, and taps

E. Manhole locations

F. Distance of gas main, sewer line, or water tap from property line

G. Sizes and types of valves and lines

H. Locations of obstructions (Transparency 4)

I. Existing and proposed utility lines

J. Underground cables

K. Street lighting symbols (depending on type of drawing)

INFORMATION SHEET

XIII. **Types of sewers and sewer lines**

(NOTE: Most sewers use carbon steel or cast iron pipe.)

A. Storm sewer — Collects rain wash and fire water

B. Process sewer — Collects water from drains of equipment, drips from pumps, and other dirty drains

C. Combined sewer — Collects both storm and process sewers utilizing only one piping system

D. Sanitary sewer — Carries human wastes

E. Funnel — Liquid collection point that usually projects about 2" above the finished grade

F. Branches — Lines (4" minimum) that collect from various drain funnels or catch basins and tie to sublaterals

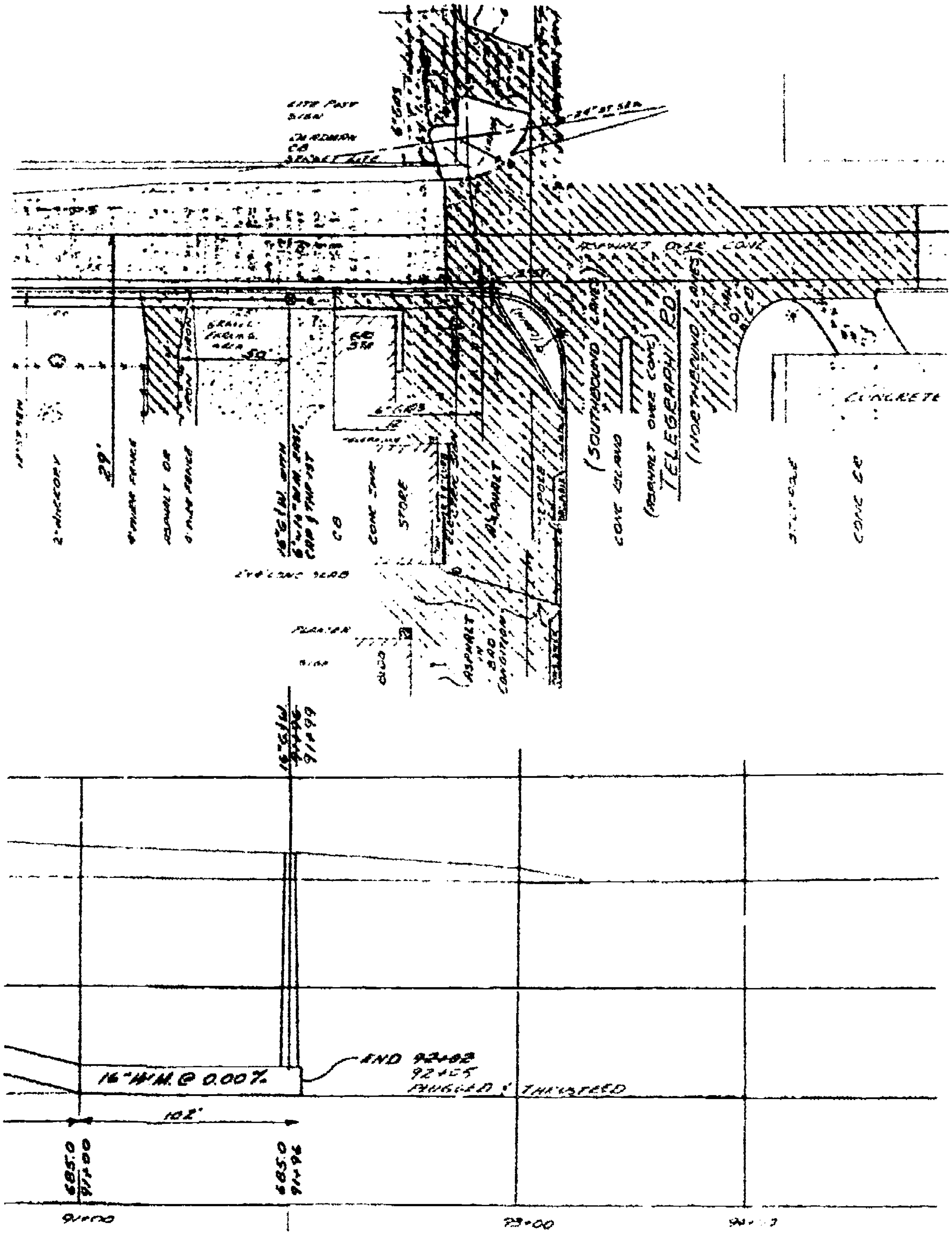
G. Laterals — Sewer lines collecting from two or more sublaterals and discharging to mains through a sealed manhole

H. Sewer mains — Lines that collect flow from two or more laterals and are usually located in roadway easements; are sealed at regular intervals with manholes to prevent the spread of fire or gas backup

I. Cleanouts — Openings located at the ends of branches and long line runs which allow the sewer to be cleaned by removing a plug and inserting a long flexible steel bar

Typical Plan and Profile

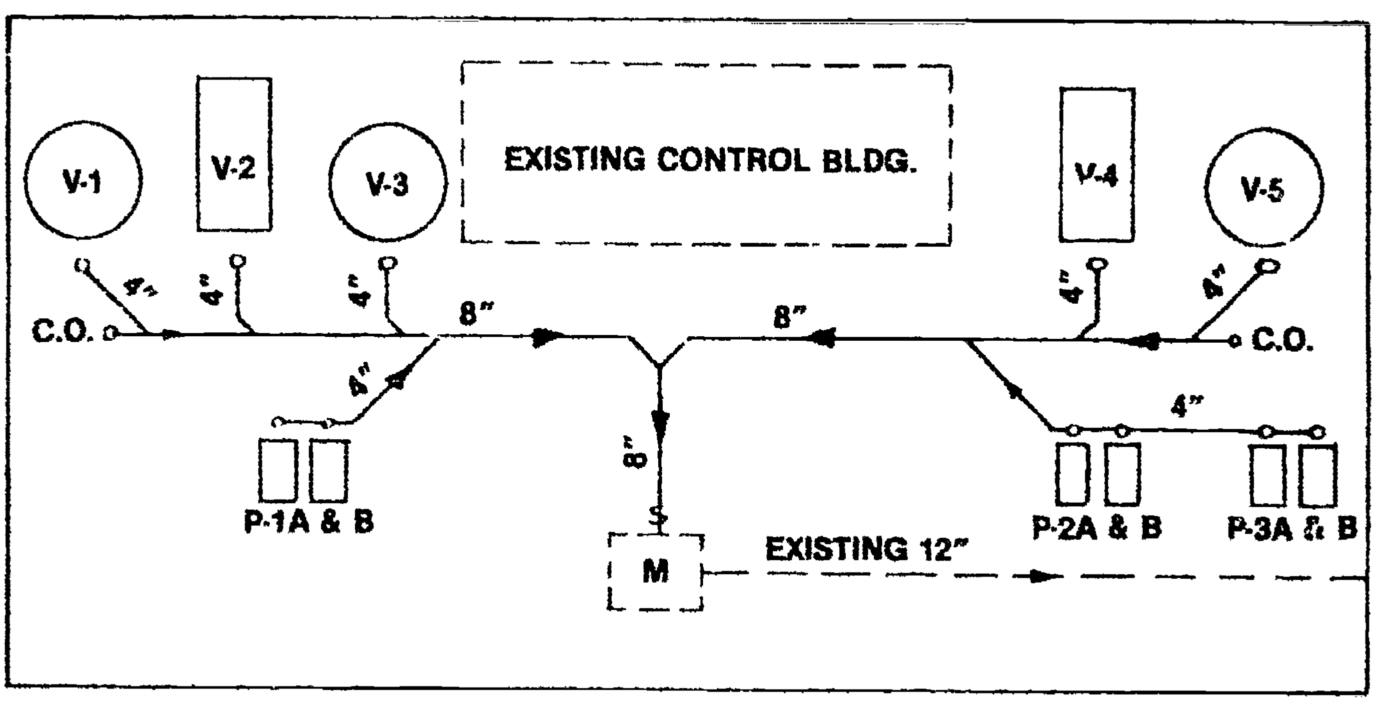
(Water System)



Typical Flow Diagram
(Sewer Layout)

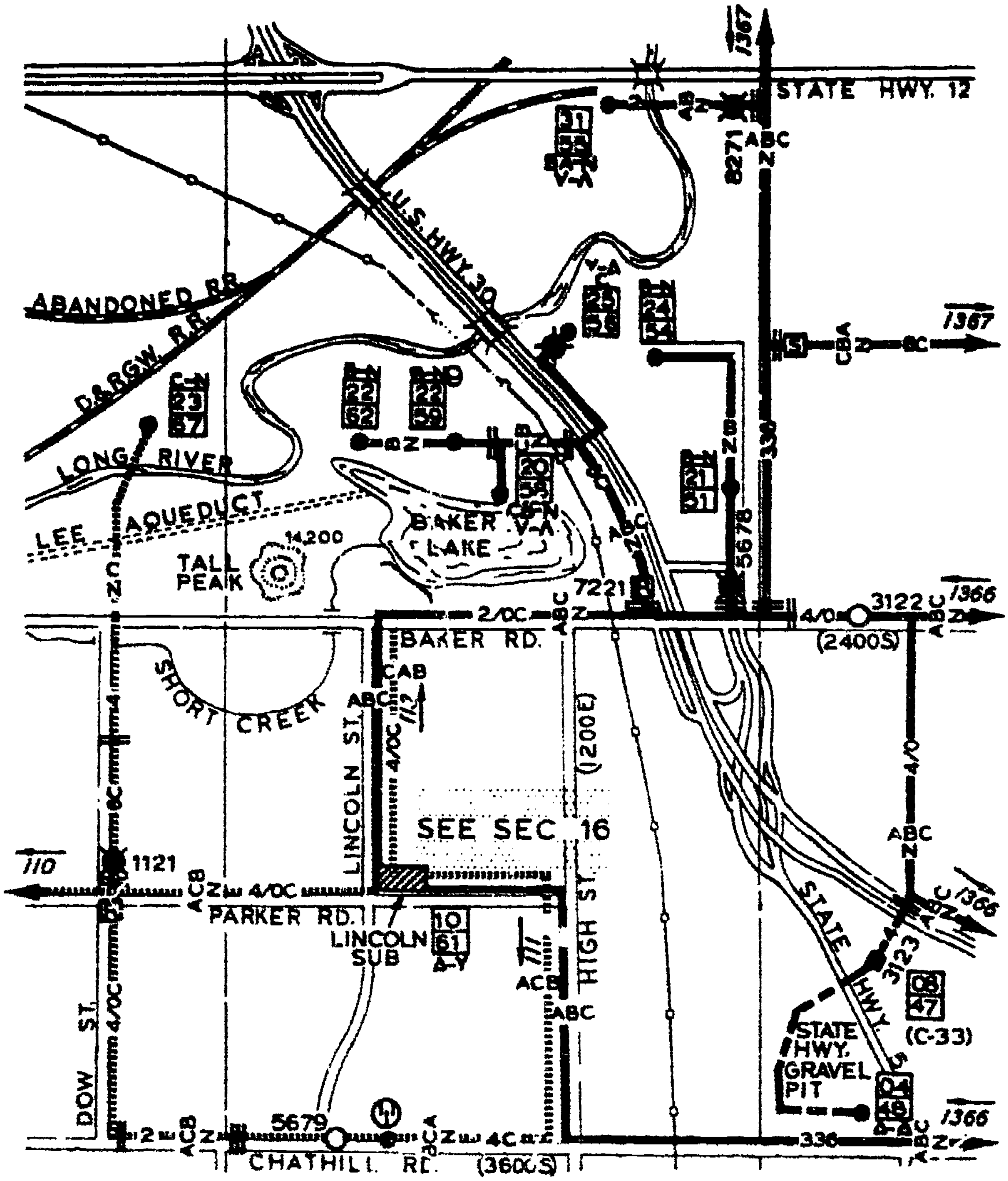
Sewer Flow Diagram Symbols and Abbreviations

V	Vessel
P	Pump
T	Tank
M	Manhole
CB	Catch Basin
o—	Drain Funnel
o-s-	Drain Funnel with Seal or Running Trap
—S [M]	Manhole with Sealed Inlet
—S [CB]	Catch Basin with Sealed Outlet
—CO	Cleanout



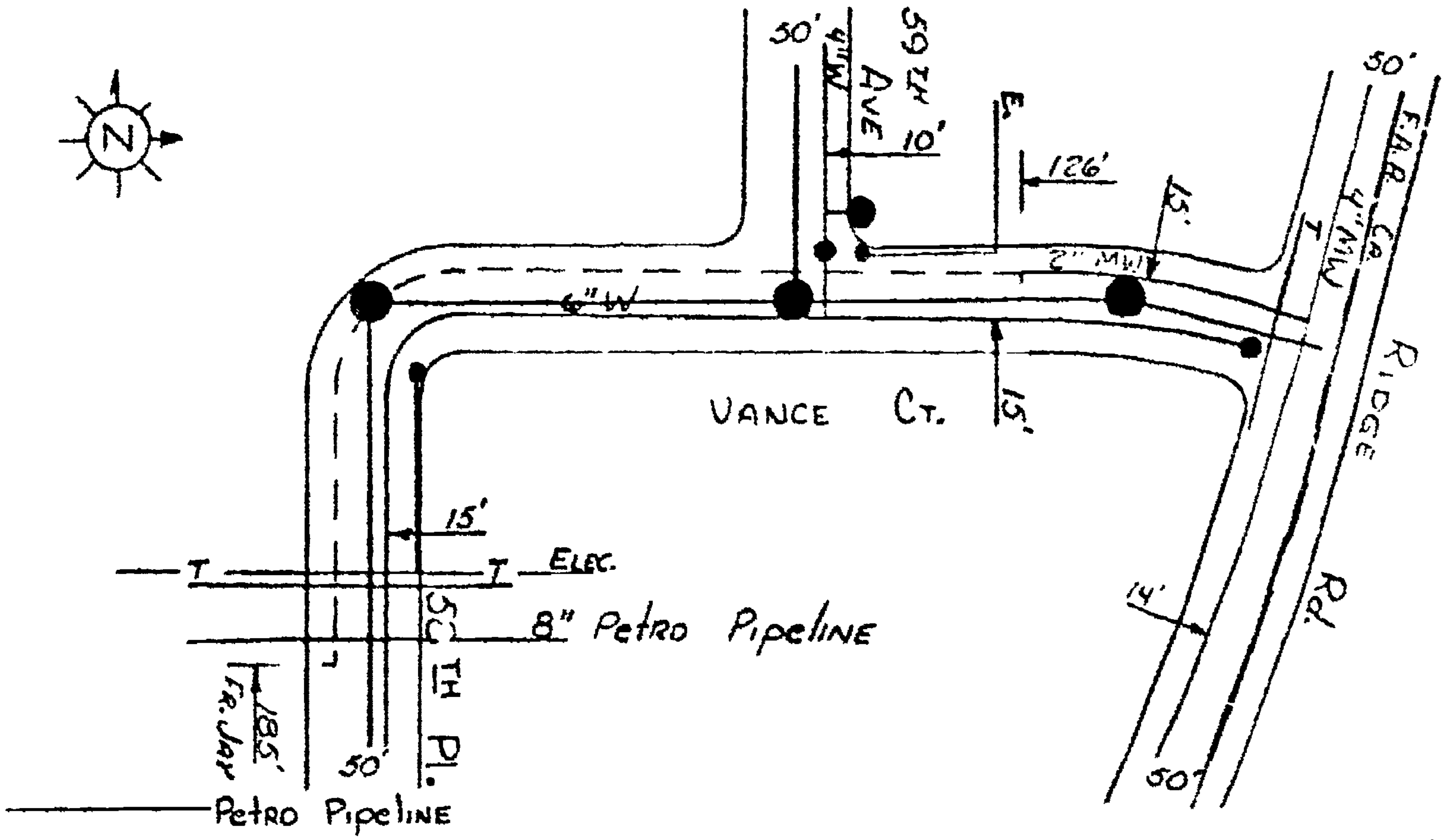
Typical Distribution Map

(Electric)



Courtesy of Public Service Company of Oklahoma.

Typical Obstruction Map
(and Proposed Gas Sketch)



LEGEND

Present Gas ———

Proposed Gas — — —

Range Lines BROWN

Water Phone RED

Sewer Phone ORANGE

Telephone Phone GREEN

Electric Phone Purple

Steam Phone Blue & Yellow (ALT)

Western Union Phone Yellow/Black Edges

Pipe Protection

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Max Press.

I.P. Press. Test

Cell Cont. Equip.

Tie-in

Area Reg. Sta.

Press. System

Cont. Area

Wild Boost

Elec. Outage

DATE | DRAWN BY | CHECKED

Typical Utility Easement Layout

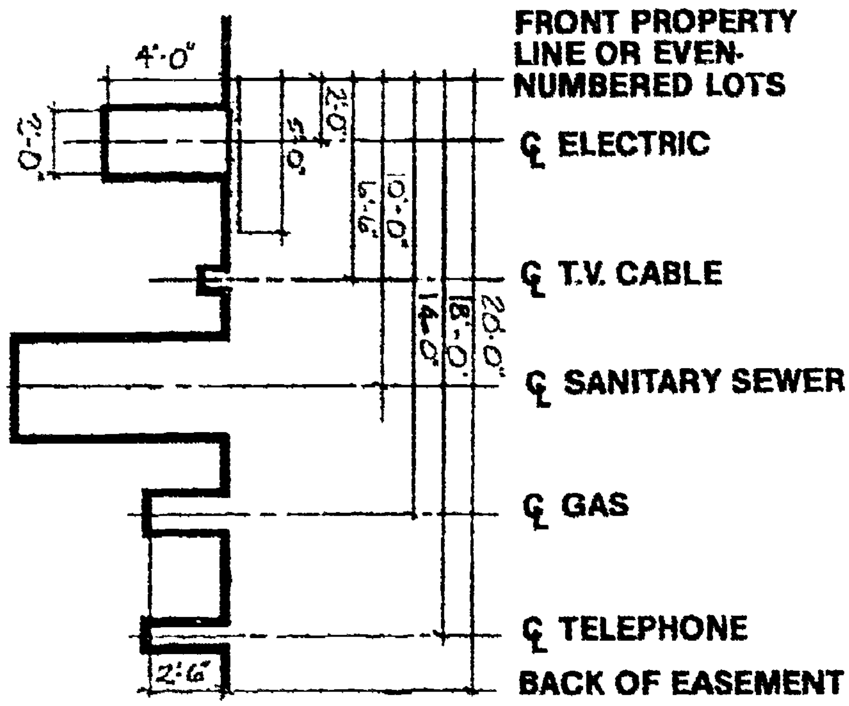
A. The electric will be located in the easement 2' from the front property line. ATA depth of 4'-0".

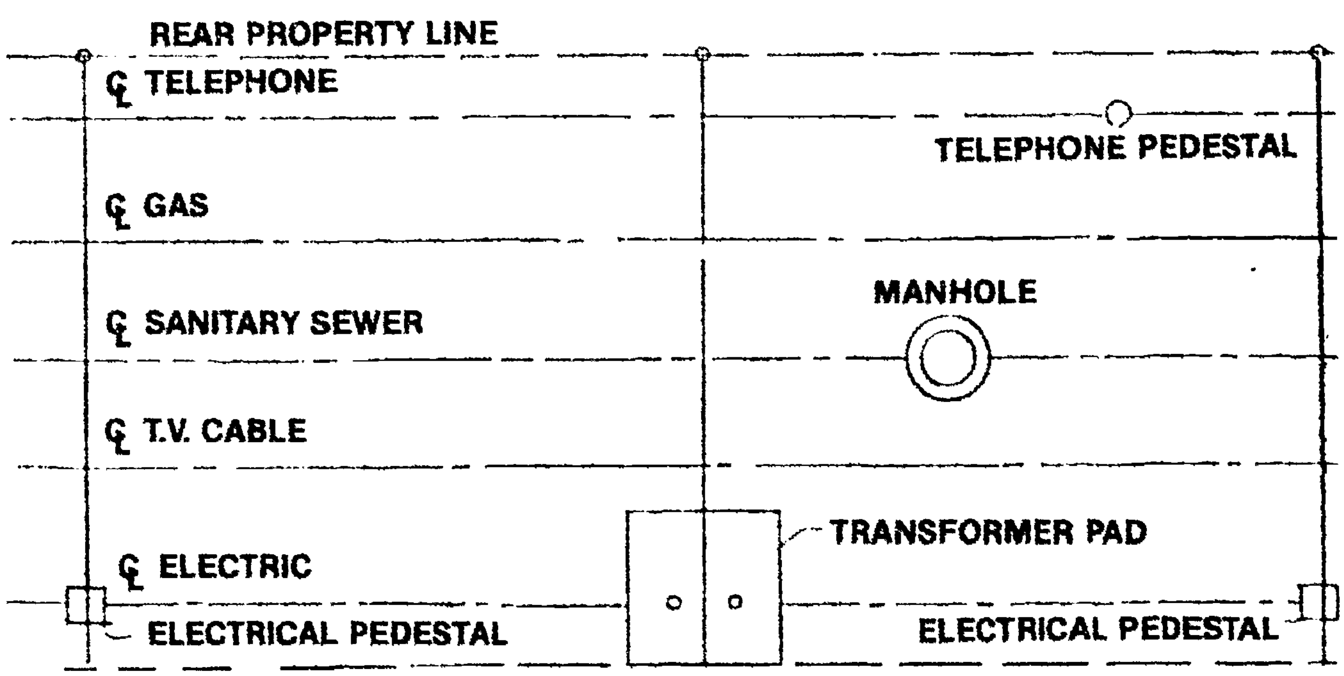
B. The telephone facilities will be located in a trench 18'-0" from the front property line at a depth of 30".

C. The sanitary sewer will be located in the easement 10' from the front property line.

D. The gas will be located in the easement 14'-0" from the front property line.

E. T.V. cable located 6'-6" from front property line.





MUNICIPAL MAPPING
UNIT X

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — RESEARCH THE PLATS FOR LOCAL UTILITIES

Directions:

1. Locate the address and phone number of each of the following utilities in your area:

   a. Gas

   b. Electric

   c. Water

   d. Sewer

   e. Telephone

2. Contact each one by phone or letter to find out how you can obtain a copy of the plat that shows the utilities into your address.

3. Obtain copies of these plats through visitation of the utility or through the mail. Also request a copy of the symbols each utility uses for your future reference.

MUNICIPAL MAPPING
UNIT X

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — DRAFT A MAP OF ALL UTILITIES FOR A LOCAL AREA

Given: The copy of the plats for all the utilities for your address (after completion of Assignment Sheet #1).

Directions:

1. You will be using the plat maps of the utilities for your area as resource information.

2. Set up your base map. Determine the map scale with your instructor.

3. Set up overlay maps for each separate utility. Either trace from original plats if scale corresponds or repost information. Use the same symbols that the utility company provides.

4. Compile a legend on each overlay for the symbols used.

5. Ink on polyester film.

MUNICIPAL MAPPING
UNIT X

NAME ____________________

TEST

1. Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a.	Drawing that shows a system in a symbolic manner as opposed to conventional mapping format	1. Base map
_____b.	A map that shows the location of all plats and plat numbers	2. Distribution map
_____c.	The recordation of public utilities such as gas, electric, water, and sewer lines onto a map for public record	3. Flow diagram
_____d.	A map that shows roads, highways, ditches, rivers, lakes, and subdivisions	4. Index map
_____e.	A map that contains one line configurations of all overhead and underground primary and secondary utility lines	5. Municipal mapping

2. List five types of utilities.

a. ____________________

b. ____________________

c. ____________________

d. ____________________

e. ____________________

3. List four agencies who develop and maintain municipal maps.

a. ____________________

b. ____________________

c. ____________________

d. ____________________

TEST

4. List five users of municipal maps.

   a. ____________________

   b. ____________________

   c. ____________________

   d. ____________________

   e. ____________________

5. Select from the following list the types of drawings used in municipal mapping by placing an "X" in the appropriate blanks.

   ______a. Obstruction maps

   ______b. Geological maps

   ______c. Aeronautical maps

   ______d. Plat maps

   ______e. Index maps

   ______f. Distribution maps

   ______g. Flow diagrams

   ______h. Profile

   ______i. Plan

   ______j. Cross sections

   ______k. Base maps

   ______l. Bill of materials (quantity sheets)

6. List two methods of presenting utilities on maps.

   a. ____________________

   b. ____________________

TEST

7. Select true statements concerning the surveying and mapping of municipal maps by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Horizontal control monuments established by triangulation and traverse are of third class order accuracy.

_____b. Vertical control benchmarks are established by differential levels.

_____c. Base maps are compiled to provide a common basis for topographic maps, property maps, subdivision maps, and maps showing the position of utility lines.

_____d. Scales of base maps are always 1" = 50'.

_____e. Base maps will include the state plane coordinates.

_____f. Base maps are generally laid out in ¼ section showing all streets, highways, railroads, etc.

8. List five types of support information needed to develop utility drawings for a specific area.

a. ______________________________

b. ______________________________

c. ______________________________

d. ______________________________

e. ______________________________

9. Complete the following statements concerning utility easements by circling the correct words.

a. Utility easements are usually shown on the (**plan and profile, subdivision plat**) to indicate the location of any and all utilities.

b. Generally each utility will be located in a standard location with reference to the (**front, back, side**) property line(s).

TEST

10. Match types of valves and valve housings on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a.	Used to protect equipment and workers from sudden and dangerous excess pressures	1. Ball valve
_____b.	Used for flow regulation, throttling, and frequent operation	2. Check valve
_____c.	Used for quick start-stop operations; has a ball to stop flow through valve	3. Gate valve
_____d.	Used to automatically maintain accurate, constant, and uniform flow in a line	4. Globe valve
_____e.	An underground structure designed to house a valve 8" and larger or a series of valves	5. Plug valve
_____f.	Used for infrequent start-stop operations; has a disk to stop flow through valve	6. Pressure regulator valve
_____g.	Used to prevent backflow; available as swing or lift for different applications	7. Pressure safety valve
_____h.	A small structure designed to house a valve up to and including 6"	8. Valve box
_____i.	Used for quick start-stop operations; has a slotted core or plug that stops flow when turned 90°	9. Valve vault

TEST

11. Match types of gas piping and devices on the right with the correct definitions.

_____a. An opening at the top of a valve vault making housed valves accessible at all times		1. Casing
_____b. Distance between top of pipe and street surface		2. Casing, insulated
_____c. Equipment designed to reduce and control gas pressure manually, automatically, or by remote control		3. Control line
_____d. A small pipe, usually ¾" or 1¼", used in connection with a regulator station to control pressure rather than to transport gas		4. Cover
_____e. Same as casing, but carrier is insulated from pipe with insulated spacers and bushings		5. Main ending
_____f. Gas piping installed in a vertical position, usually exposed and fastened to building walls, poles, or other rigid structures		6. Manhole
_____g. A wooden post 3' in length with metal warning signs on two sides in line with the pipeline installed directly over the main where measurements from a permanent object or source are not available		7. Marker, pipe line
_____h. That portion of pipe used for transporting low pressure gas from the main to the meter		8. Meter
_____i. Pipe sleeve generally used for railroad, highway, ditch, and bridge crossings to enclose the main in a protective casing		9. Meter riser
_____j. Power or telephone line usually set 1 foot on road side of property line		10. Nipple
_____k. A short piece of pipe		11. Pole line
_____l. Distance to end of main from a stationary point such as property line, pole line, etc.		12. Regulator station
_____m. A portion of piping vertical to the ground used for the installation of an outside meter		13. Riser
_____n. A device designed to reduce gas pressure and maintain constant pressure for customer's use; located between the service terminal valve and the gas meter		14. Service, low pressure
_____o. A device for measuring customer gas usage in cubic feet		15. Service regulator

TEST

12. List five types of information included on utility drawings.

    a. ____________________

    b. ____________________

    c. ____________________

    d. ____________________

    e. ____________________

13. Match types of sewers and sewer lines on the right with the correct descriptions.

_____a.	Collects rain wash and fire water	1. Branches
_____b.	Collects water from drains of equipment, drips from pumps, and other dirty drains	2. Cleanouts
_____c.	Collects bo.h storm and process sewers utilizing only one piping system	3. Combined sewer
_____d.	Carries human wastes	4. Funnel
_____e.	Liquid collection point that usually projects about 2" above the finished grade	5. Laterals
_____f.	Lines (4" minimum) that collect from various drain funnels or catch basins and tie to sublaterals	6. Process sewer
_____g.	Sewer lines collecting from two or more sublaterals and discharging to mains through a sealed manhole	7. Sanitary sewer
_____h.	Lines that collect flow from two or more laterals and are usually located in roadway easements; are sealed at regular intervals with manholes to prevent the spread of fire or gas backup	8. Sewer mains
_____i.	Openings located at the ends of branches and long line runs which allow the sewer to be cleaned by removing a plug and inserting a long flexible steel bar	9. Storm sewer

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

14. Research the plats for local utilities. (Assignment Sheet #1)

15. Draft a map of all utilities for a local area. (Assignment Sheet #2)

MUNICIPAL MAPPING
UNIT X

ANSWERS TO TEST

1. a. 3
   b. 4
   c. 5
   d. 1
   e. 2

2. Any five of the following:
   a. Gas
   b. Electric
   c. Water
   d. Sewer
   e. Telephone
   f. Cable for television
   g. Drainage

3. Any four of the following:
   a. Public service companies
   b. Rural power companies
   c. Department of public works
   d. Department of waste management
   e. Telephone company
   f. Water department

4. Any five of the following:
   a. Architects
   b. Land developers
   c. City planners
   d. Telephone company
   e. Builders
   f. Zoning department
   g. Individuals
   h. Engineers
   i. Surveyors

5. a, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l

6. Any two of the following:
   a. Separate maps for each utility
   b. Base map with overlays to show the location of each utility
   c. Composite maps
   d. CAD -- Each utility can be stored on a separate layer in the computer

7. b, c, e, f

ANSWERS TO TEST

8. Any five of the following:
   - a. Adjacent plats
   - b. Miscellaneous information on subs. ordinances, and deed pertaining to plat to be drawn
   - c. Aerial photos
   - d. Railroad maps
   - e. Highway maps
   - f. U.S.G.S. maps
   - g. Easement file
   - h. Transmission pipeline plats
   - i. Obstruction maps
   - j. Electric transmission right-of-ways

9.
   - a. Subdivision plat
   - b. Front

10.

a.	7	f.	3
b.	4	g.	2
c.	1	h.	8
d.	6	i.	5
e.	9		

11.

a.	6	i.	1
b.	4	j.	11
c.	12	k.	[illegible]
d.	3	l.	
e.	2	m.	[illegible]
f.	13	n.	15
g.	7	o.	8
h.	14		

12. Any five of the following:
   - a. Easement dimensions
   - b. Symbols and labels
   - c. Bill of materials
   - d. Schematic symbols for fittings, valves, sewer lines, water lines, and taps
   - e. Manhole locations
   - f. Distance of gas main, sewer line, or water tap from property line
   - g. Sizes and types of valves and lines
   - h. Locations of obstructions
   - i. Existing and proposed utility lines
   - j. Underground cables
   - k. Street lighting symbols (depending on type of drawing)

13.

a.	9	f.	1
b.	6	g.	5
c.	3	h.	8
d.	7	i.	2
e.	4		

14.-15. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to prepare detail drawings of structural steel members, draw to scale a concrete engineering drawing, and detail a wood truss. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly completing the assignment sheets and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match terms related to structural drafting with the correct definitions.
2. Define structural drawing.
3. List types of structures.
4. List three types of materials used for structures.
5. Match types of steel members with the correct characteristics and descriptions.
6. Identify structural steel shapes.
7. Select true statements about drawing practices for steel members.
8. Describe the placement of gage lines for steel members.
9. Complete statements concerning fastener sizes and spacings.
10. Complete statements concerning dimensioning procedures for steel structures.
11. Label a structural steel callout.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

12. Select true statements concerning structural steel marking.
13. Complete statements concerning anchor bolts.
14. Distinguish between the types of concrete.
15. Complete statements concerning the types of concrete reinforcement.
16. Identify standard prestressed concrete units.
17. Match foundation parts with the correct descriptions.
18. Match types of structural drawings for concrete with the correct descriptions.
19. Complete a chart of standard symbols and abbreviations for concrete placing drawings.
20. Select true statements concerning standard practices for documentation of rebar.
21. Identify examples of typical details for conctete structures.
22. Complete statements concerning wood construction.
23. Identify types of wood connectors.
24. Identify types of framing connectors.
25. Select true statements concerning components of wood construction.
26. Complete statements concerning heavy timber construction.
27. Prepare detail drawings of structural steel members. (Assignment Sheet #1)
28. Draw to scale a concrete engineering drawing. (Assignment Sheet #2)
29. Detail a wood truss. (Assignment Sheet #3)

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

1. American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC)
   7730 Carondelet Avenue
   St. Louis, MO 63105
   314/721-1332

2. American Concrete Institute (ACI)
   P.O. Box 19150
   Detroit, MI 48219

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Visit a construction site and observe the various methods of construction for wood, steel, and concrete.
2. Review MAVCC books on architectural and light construction for standards on light frame construction.
3. Provide examples of actual structural details and engineering drawings used in structural drafting.
4. Take a field trip to a large civil engineering firm to see how the structural drafter fits in with civil drafting.
5. Provide copies of the AISC and ACI manuals for use in the assignment sheets.
6. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary.

CONTENTS OF THIS UNIT

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

A. Hoelscher, Randolph, Clifford Springer, and Jerry Dobrovolny. *Graphics for Engineers.* New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1968.

B. *Drafting Manual.* Public Service Company of Oklahoma. Tulsa, Oklahoma. 1968.

C. Weaver, Rip. *Structural Drafting.* Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1977.

D. Bishop, Carlton. *Structural Drafting.* New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1941.

E. Huntington, Whitney Clark. *Building Construction.* New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1963.

F. Alpine Truss *Architectural Engineering Manual.* Pompano Beach, Florida, 1980.

G. *Encyclopedia of Trusses.* St. Louis, MO: Lumbermate Co., 1983.

H. Jensen/Helsel. *Engineering Drawing and Design.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1985.

I. American Institute of Steel Construction
400 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

1. *Manual of Steel Construction.* USA. 1980
2. *Structural Steel Detailing.* 1966
3. *Specifications for the Design, Fabrication, and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings*

J. American Concrete Institute
P.O. Box 19150
Detroit, MI 48219

1. *Detailing Manual,* Publication SP66. 1980
2. *Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete*
3. *Recommended Practice and Standard Specifications for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete*

K. *Timber Construction Manual.* American Institute of Timber Construction (AITC), 333 W Hampton Avenue, Englewood, CO 8010

L. *Typical Designs of Timber Structures.* Timber Eng. Co., Washington, D.C.

M. *Heavy Timber Construction Details.* National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.

N. Weaver, Gerald. *Structural Detailing.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1974.

O. Truss Plate Institute (TPI)
100 West Church Street
Frederick, MD 21701

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **Terms and definitions**

A. Bay — The space between two consecutive sets or tiers of columns and beams, or columns and trusses

B. Bent — A vertical framework, usually columns and beams supporting other members

C. Bottom chord — The main member of a truss running along its lower side between supports and usually carrying tension and bending

D. Chord — The top or bottom members of a truss

E. Clear span — That horizontal measurement between the inside faces of the two bearings or supports

F. Column — A vertical compression member, usually supporting beams and girders

G. Compression — A force caused by loads being placed on a member that causes a squeezing or shortening effect on the member

H. Concrete (as defined by the American Concrete Institute [ACE]) — A mixture of portland cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, and water

I. Cope — To cut out a part of the top or bottom flange of a beam or channel so that it may fit another

J. Flange — The top and bottom projection or outstanding parts of a beam, channel, or girder

K. Gage line — The line along which fastener holes are punched or drilled in structural members

L. Girder — A member designed to carry bending stress, usually supporting other members

M. Grout — A fluid mixture of cement, water, and sand which can be poured to fill small voids or to smooth or level a surface of a wall or footing

N. Gusset plate — A plate connecting the several members of a truss or other structural framework

O. Lintel — A structural member designed to carry the wall over a window, door, or other opening

P. Nominal span — Horizontal distance between the outside edges of supports

INFORMATION SHEET

Q. Panel — The space between two purlins in a roof or between two vertical members in a bridge truss

R. Prestressed concrete — Concrete that is precast or cast in place that has wires or cables that are stretched before the concrete is placed around them; the releasing of the wires or cables sets up internal stresses that counteract the external stresses of the applied load to prevent cracking and sagging

S. Purlin — The horizontal members spanning from truss to truss, upon which the roof is carried

T. Rafter — The wood members used to support the roof in conventional framing

U. Rebar — A round, square, or deformed bar used to reinforce concrete

V. Smooth bar — A bar used in slip joints for expansion joints

W. Steel member — A unit part of some larger structure

Example: Floor beam or post in a steel bridge

X. Stress — A unit of force working within a member expressed in pounds per square inch (PSI)

Y. Top chord — Main member of a truss running along its upper side supporting the decking and usually carrying combined compression and bending

Z. Truss — A steel or timber framework whose members take only tension or compression stresses

AA. Web — The portion of an I-beam, channel, or girder between the upper and lower flanges

BB. Working line — The line where locating dimensions are given

CC. Working point (WP) — The edge point where dimensions are given

II. **Structural drawing** — All layout and detail drawings connected with the design and construction of buildings, bridges, viaducts, and similar structures in which structural steel, timber, concrete, and other building materials are used

III. **Types of structures**

A. Buildings

B. Bridges

C. Dams

D. Reinforced concrete foundations

INFORMATION SHEET

E. Manholes

F. Box culverts

G. Retaining walls

IV. **Types of materials used for structures**

A. Steel

B. Concrete

C. Timber

V. **Types of steel members**

A. Beams

1. Generally are composed of a single piece.

2. Generally are placed horizontally and are subjected to vertical loads.

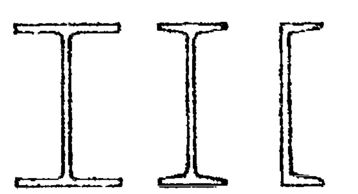
3. Steel beams are standardized.

a. Wide flange (W) beams

b. "I" beams

c. Channel (C)

Example:



W Beam I Beam Channel

4. The length of a beam is the extreme dimension as shipped.

(NOTE: When the connection angles are used at both ends, the length is the distance from back to back of angles.)

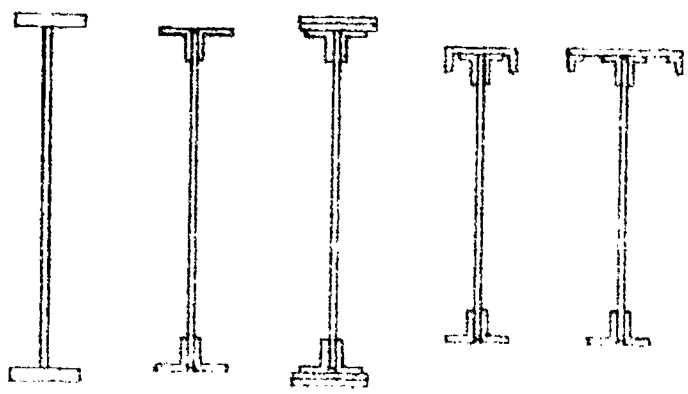
B. Girders

1. Are beams made of more than one piece.

INFORMATION SHEET

2. Are members usually made with a web plate and flanges composed of angles, plates, or both, used to resist bending due to transverse loads.

   Example:



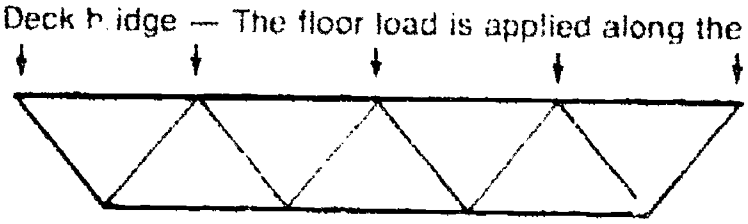
C. Columns — Form the principal supports of all steel structures other than bridges and similar spans which rest directly upon masonry and concrete.

D. Roof trusses

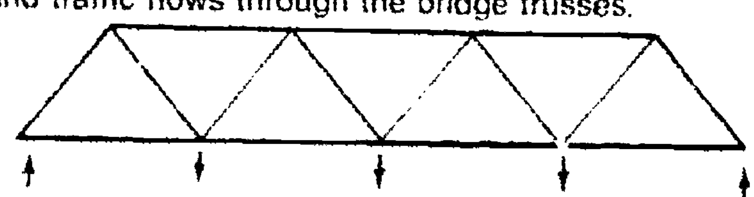
1. Roof trusses are used wherever a comparatively large area is to be covered without intermediate columns.
2. The web members of an ordinary roof truss are made of single or double angles with the longer legs vertical.
3. Usually riveted or welded in the shop completely or in as large of sections as can be shipped.
4. Different members of a truss are connected by means of a gusset plate.

E. Bridge trusses

1. Deck bridge — The floor load is applied along the upper chord.



2. Through bridge — The floor load is applied along the lower chord, and traffic flows through the bridge trusses.



3. The joints of a bridge truss may be riveted, welded, or pin connected.

INFORMATION SHEET

VI. **Structural steel shapes** (Transparency 1)

A. American standard beam (S): I-beam — Used for beams and struts

B. American standard channels (C)

1. Used for struts and in trusses when light loads are required

2. Used for steel platforming as load bearing members

C. Wide flange shapes (W) — Used for beams and columns

D. Structural tees (WT and ST) — Made by splitting S and W shapes

E. Angles (L) — Used for struts, platforms, cross bracing in trusses, and to add framing strength

(NOTE: Legs of angles may be equal or unequal.)

F. Flat bars (bar) — Have a rectangular cross section and are standardly limited to 6" or 8" widths

G. Plate (PL or ℘) — Rectangular in cross section; larger than bars. Plate widths start at 10" and are rolled up to 200" widths depending on thickness. Lengths are as long as shipping will allow.

H. Floor plate (Floor PL or Floor ℘) — A skid resistant raised pattern on one side used for a walking surface

(NOTE: A full listing of shape designations can be found in the AISC *Manual of Steel Construction*.)

VII. **Drawing practices for steel members**

A. Typical drawing scale

1. 3/8" = 1'0" — If overall dimensions can be shown on one drawing

2. 1/4" = 1'0" — Used for large structures (framing and erection plans)

3. No Scale — Used for most detail drawings except:

a. 3" = 1'0" — Details of joints

b. 1" or 1 1/2" = 1'0" — Details of trusses

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Drawing convention

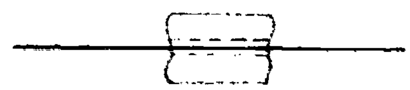
(NOTE: The drafter works from design layouts or framing plans prepared by architects or designers which show the arrangement of columns, girders, and beams. The detailer prepares a framing or erection layout which may show a plan view, elevation, or both identifying all members with a piece mark. Connections may be ommitted and shown as assembly in trusses. columns, beams, and braces.)

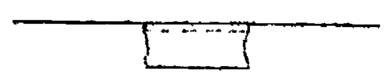
1. Single line drawing — Used when the scale doesn't allow for a lot of detail.

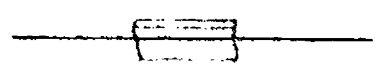
   a. Steel members are represented by a heavy line.

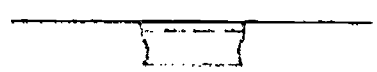
   b. Along the heavy line a double line of the steel member will be placed to clarify angle or flange orientation.

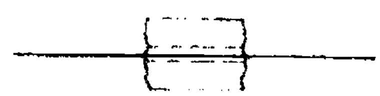
2. Single line in plan view represents

   a. Centerline of beam 

   b. Back of channel 

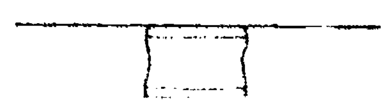
   c. Work line of angle bracing 

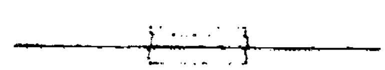
   d. Back of angle when used as a beam 

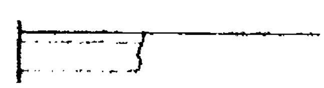
   e. Centerline of structural tee 

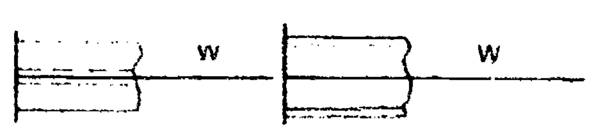
   f. Column end view 

3. Single line in elevation view represents

   a. Top of beam and channel 

   b. Work line of angle or structural tee bracing 

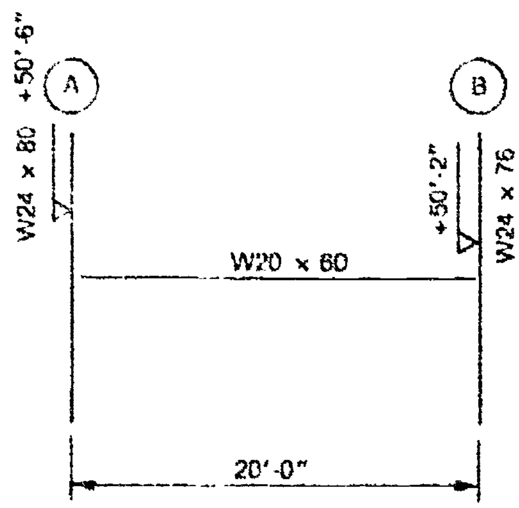
   c. Back of angle when used as beam or column 

   d. Centerline of wide flange column 

INFORMATION SHEET

4. Design drawing

Example:



ELEVATION TOP OF STEEL SHOWN THUS (+50'-6")

NOTES:
ALL HOLES ⌀ 13/16
ALL CONNECTIONS TO DEVELOP FULL LENGTH
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
BOLTS: ¾ A325
CONNECTING ANGLES WELDED TO BEAM,
BOLTED TO SUPPORT

a. Gives the structural detailer information to set up complete detail drawings.

   1) Length

   2) Size and type

   3) Number and type of fasteners

b. Describes the type of construction and end loads.

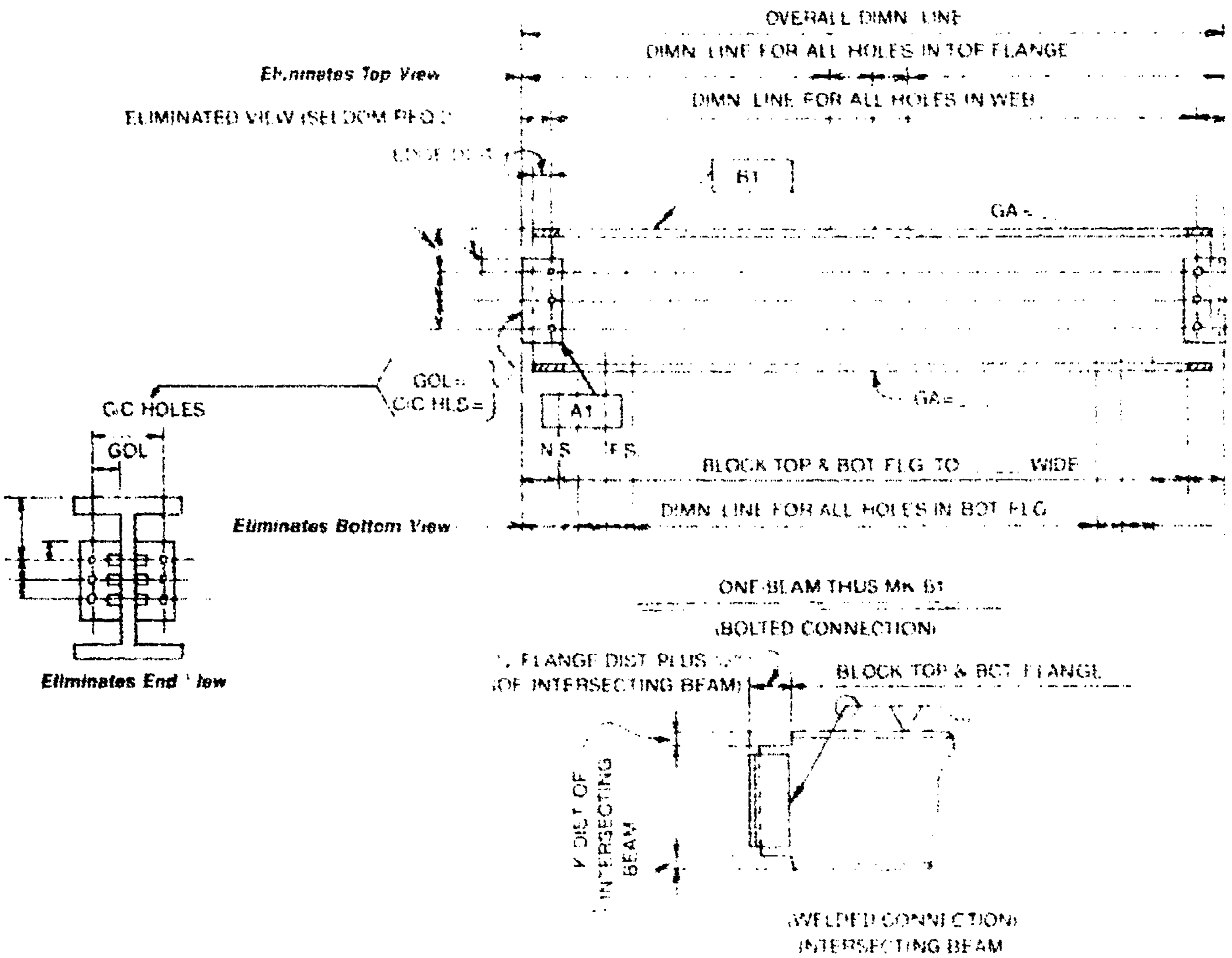
c. Members on design drawings are presumed to be parallel or at right angles to one another.

d. Elevation view dimensions of beams are generally given as notes on drawings prepared by the designer/architect.

INFORMATION SHEET

5. Because of industry concern about improving productivity of detailers. a method of special dimensioning practices and notation has been devised to eliminate otherwise necessary views. Examine the following examples describing these techniques.

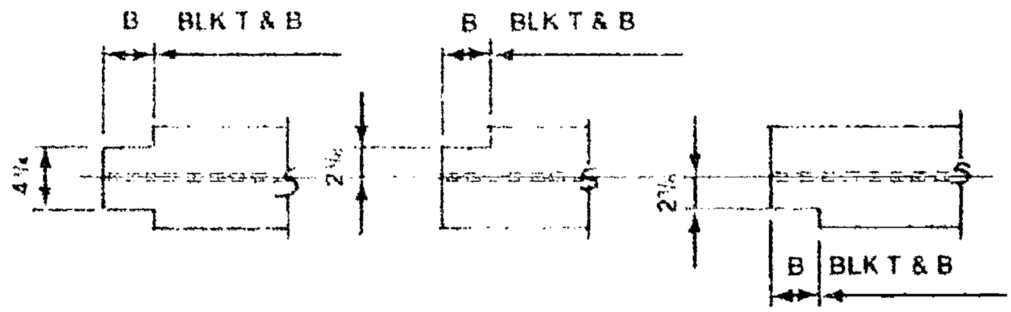
   Example 1: Beam dimensioning and notation



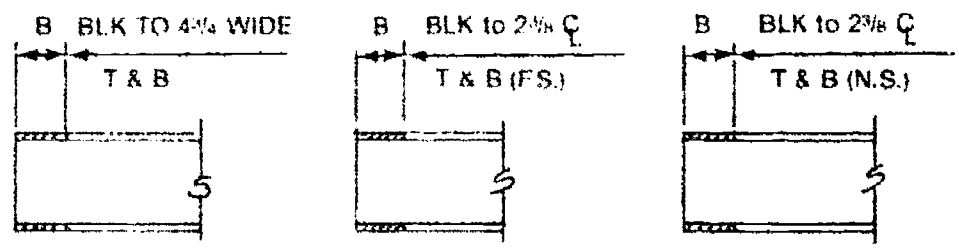
NS = Near side gauge line
FS = Far side gauge line
C/C HLS = Center to center holes
GOL = Gauge outside leg

INFORMATION SHEET

Example 2: Blocking (coping) of beams

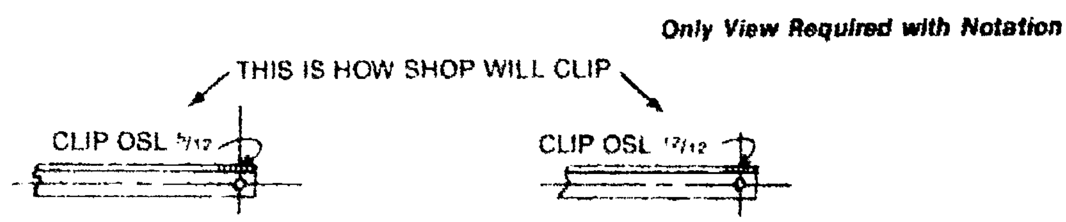


WHEN FLANGE VIEW IS SHOWN



WHEN WEB VIEW IS SHOWN

Example 3: Clipping of angles



CLIP AND BACKSUT ANGLES ONLY WHEN REQUIRED USING 5 TO 12 OR 12 TO 12 BEVELS. HOLD OTHER BEVELS TO A MINIMUM.

6. Symmetrical members

   a. Large members such as trusses and plate girders are symmetrical about a centerline and only one half is detailed.

   b. It is standard to detail the left half.

   c. The detail should be broken past the centerline by a ragged or wavy line.

INFORMATION SHEET

7. Standard details

   a. Many steel details have become standardized and the drafter should become familiar with and adhere to these. Standards specifications can be found in the *AISC Steel Construction Manual*.

   b. Many firms have printed forms showing required views of a beam and it is only necessary for the drafter to fill in the dimensions.

VIII. **Placement of gage lines** (Transparency 2) — The lines along which fastener holes should be placed in the flanges of I-beams, channels, and angles are standardized.

A. Angles — Gage line is measured from the back of the angle.

B. Flanges of channels — Gage line is measured from the back of the channel.

C. Flanges of I-beams — Gage line is measured from the center.

D. Standard gages for I-beams, channels, and angles are located in the *AISC Steel Construction Manual*.

IX. **Fastener sizes and spacings**

A. Minimum distance for fastener spacing along the gage line has been established by the AISC.

B. The minimum fastener size is governed by the following rule: The diameter of the fastener should never be less than the thickness of the metal punched.

X. **Dimensioning procedures for steel** (Transparencies 3-7)

A. Use aligned method for locating dimensions.

B. Dimensions are in feet and inches and should be placed on top of the dimension line.

C. Longest and overall dimension should be farthest away from the view.

D. The detail dimensions should always be added to see if they check with the overall dimension.

E. Dimensions should be placed no closer than $5/16''$ apart and the first line should be no closer than double this distance.

F. Dimensions should be given to centerline of beams and backs of angles and channels.

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G. Dimensions should be given to the top or bottom of beams and channels, never to both top and bottom.

H. Where a dimension line runs through a hole whose location it does not give, the dimension line should be broken and an arc drawn around the hole.

I. If a particular dimension is for attachment to a column, beam, or equipment to be mounted on the structure, a notation "HOLD" should be indicated next to the dimension.

J. When four or more equal spaces between bolts are required, a note is used such as 4 @ 2 = 8.

K. Elevation detail dimensions known as levels are usually given as notes on the drawing.

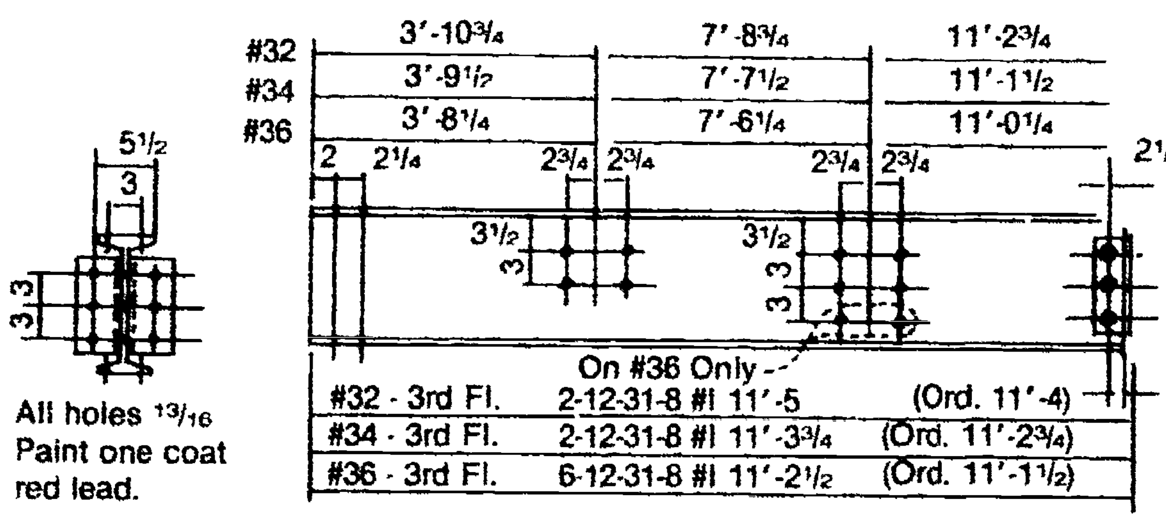
   1. A reference point is established in the structure, usually top of concrete floor or foundation.

   2. Elevations above this point are plus values.

   3. Elevations below this point are minus values.

L. When beams are of the same size and vary only in length, the same drawing can be used for several beams. A set of dimensions for each beam are shown.

   Example:



M. The slope of all members should be given in rise and run, not angles.

   1. Run — Horizontal distance

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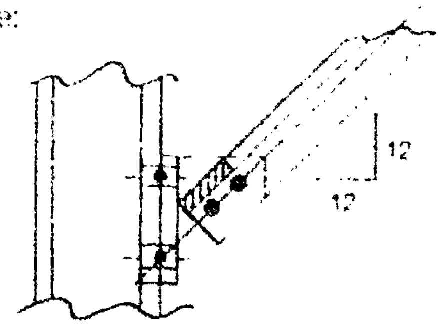
2. Rise — Vertical distance

   Example:



N. End distances and edge distances are usually given by note on light truss members and dimensioned on beams, columns, and girders.

O. Gage lines should be dimensioned even though they are standard.

P. When lengths of fasteners vary, the various lengths and quantities should be shown at connections on the erection plan, or in a reference list.

Q. On truss members, detail dimensions should be placed in a continuous row from end to end of the member with no dimension being omitted.

XI. Structural steel callouts

A. Inch designation

Shape Symbol
Depth of Shape in Inches
Weight in Pounds per Foot

W24 × 76

B. Metric designation

Shape Symbol
Depth of Shape in Millimeters
Mass per Meter in Kilograms

W450 × 170

XII. Structural steel marking

A. Marks are used to provide a systematic procedure for detailing, fabricating, and erection.

B. Each member of a structure is given a mark on the design layout.

C. Mark is painted on the piece and used to erect the structure in the field.

D. Each company has its own system of marking.

E. For more information on marking systems, refer to AISC *Structural Steel Detailing.*

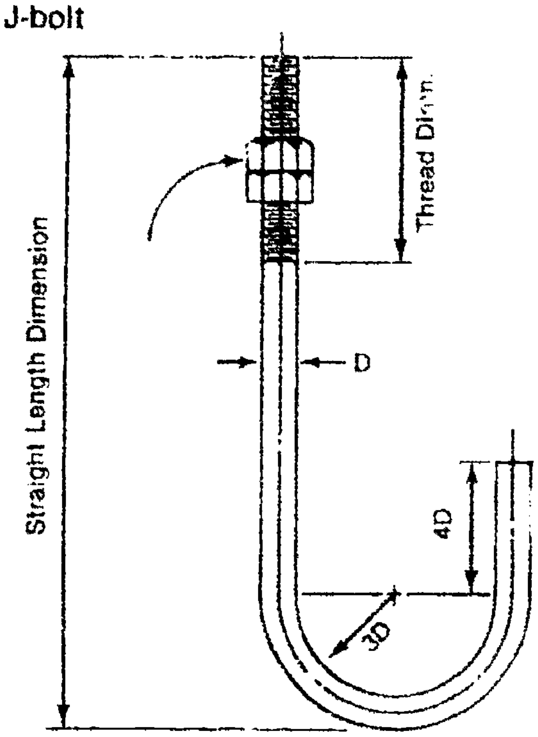
INFORMATION SHEET

XIII. **Anchor bolts**

A. Used for anchoring equipment such as pumps, steel structures, and compressors to concrete foundations.

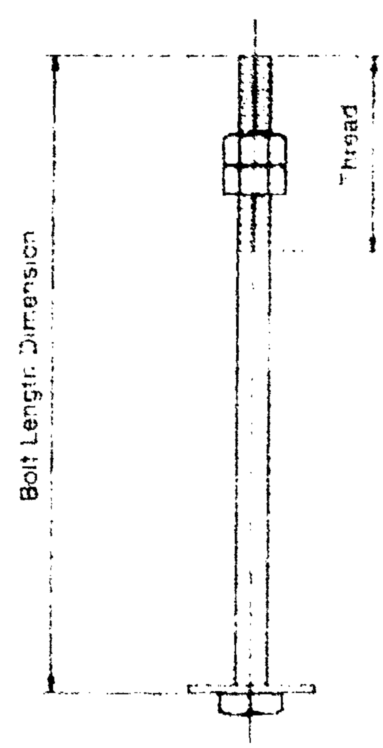
B. Types of anchor bolts

1. J-bolt



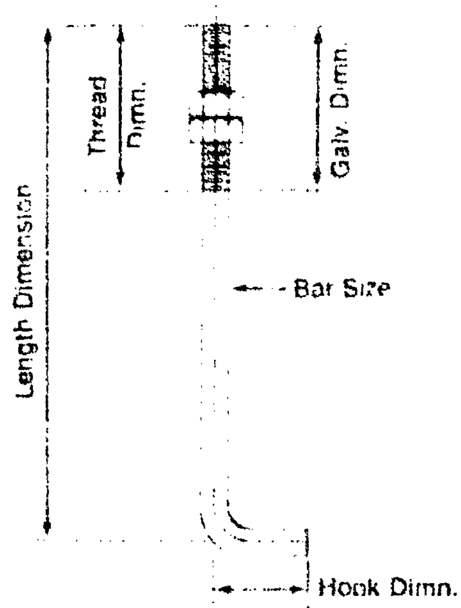
2. Machine bolt

Example:



INFORMATION SHEET

3. Cane head anchor bolt (C.H.A.B.)



C. An alternative to drawing is to call out anchor bolts by diameter size, length, type, and bend dimensions if needed.

Example: An alternative to drawing

( ) ____ 0 × ____ C.H.A.B., ____ "BEND W/HVY HEX NUT & WASHER

D. **Anchor bolt projects above top of grout a dimension equal to the sum of**

1. Equipment base thickness
2. Two anchor bolt diameters for two nuts
3. One anchor bolt diameter

XIV. **Types of concrete**

A. Non-reinforced concrete — Has no mesh or reinforcing bars; used for places where only compression stresses occur

Example: Pump foundation

B. Reinforced concrete — Concrete reinforced with mesh or steel rebar to help transmit the stresses of compression, tension, and shear forces

XV. **Types of concrete reinforcement**

A. Reinforcing bar (rebar) (Transparency 8)

1. Identified by number which indicates size in eighths of an inch

Example: #7 bar — Nominal diameter 7/8"

2. Rebar sizes range from #2 to #11 (#14 and #18 — special sizes)

INFORMATION SHEET

3. All rebar is deformed except #2 which is round bar.

4. Rebar is made from steel in lengths of 60 feet.

B. Wire mesh (welded wire fabric)

1. Used as reinforcement in concrete slabs

   Example: Paving

2. Made of deformed wire

3. Welded wire fabric (WWF) — Designated by wire spacing and wire gage

   Example: WWF 6 x 6 — 10/10 — Welded wire fabric, wire spaced six inches each way (6" square) and #10 gage thick

XVI. **Standard prestressed concrete units** (Transparency 9)

A. Channel slab

B. Wall panels and hollow core slabs

C. Columns, piles, and girders

D. Double and single tees

E. Mono-wing ("F") section

XVII. **Foundation parts** (Transparency 10-12)

A. Pedestal — Rest on the footer and used to support equipment such as pumps. Usually stop one foot above grade line

B. Spread footing (footer) — Placed under the pedestal or foundation wall and serves as a bearing member

C. Pier — Generally round 12"-16" diameter concrete columns poured into drilled (augured) holes in the earth to solid bearing rock when expansive type (clay) soils are encountered. They are placed at 8'-0" (max) intervals to support grade beams.

D. Grade beam — Reinforced concrete beam that spans horizontally between piers for support of foundation wall. It replaces the spread footing in expansive soils.

E. Bell-bottomed footing — Used in soil where soil bearing is poor and footing is at a great depth

INFORMATION SHEET

F. Foundation (stem) wall — Used for support of wood framed walls and edge slab support as a method to distribute those loads to a spread footing or grade beam

G. Pilings — Precast, tapered, reinforced concrete shafts driven into the earth to provide support when mass of structure exceeds limits of soil bearing; usually high-rise structures require their use

H. Pilaster — Rectangular-shaped protrusions from masonry walls to provide additional lateral wall support especially where beams intersect the wall

XVIII. Types of structural drawings for concrete

A. Engineering drawing — Shows where concrete dimensions are but rebar details are omitted

B. Placing drawing — Shows the foundation outline without the outline dimensions but shows all rebar locations and dimensions (used by fabricators and in the field) and bar lists, schedules, and bending details

C. Preprinted drawing — Used for standard details. Drafter needs only to add dimensions, bolt quantity, and size, and assign rebar mark numbers and size.

D. Combined placing and engineering drawing

(NOTE: The ACI standard practice, *ACI 315*, recommends engineering and placing drawing to be separate, but if a drawing is not too congested, most firms will combine both drawings.)

1. Rebar placement is shown in the section or elevation.
2. Plan view shows engineering dimensions.

XIX. Standard symbols and abbreviations for concrete placing drawings

A. Symbols

To indicate size of deformed bar

ϕ Plain rounds, as spirals

@ Spacing center to center

$\leftrightarrows$ Direction in which bars extend

$\leftrightarrow$ Limits of area covered by bars

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Abbreviations

Bt Bent

Bott Bottom

Cl Clear

EF Each Face

EW Each Way

FF Far Face

IF Inside Face

NF Near Face

OF Outside Face

Pl Plain Bar

Sp Spiral

Stir Stirrup

Str Straight

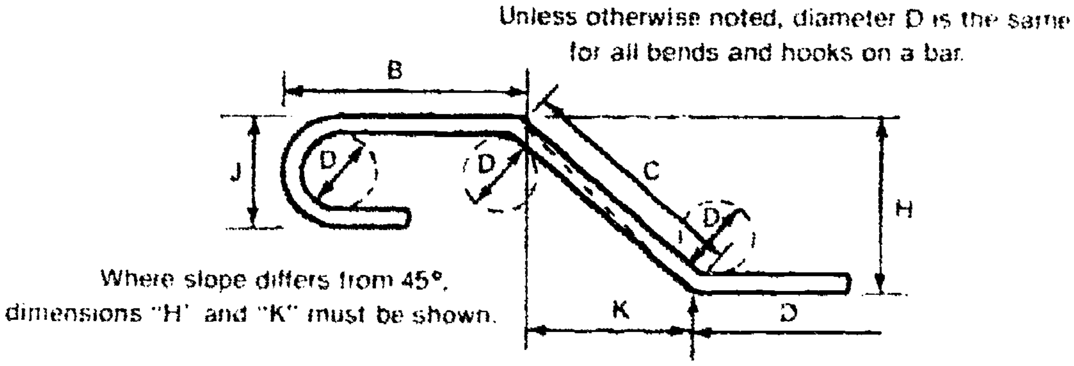
T Top

XX. Standard practices for documentation of rebar

A. Rebar is dimensioned as out to out and the bar length is the sum of all detailed dimensions.

B. Rebars are at times bent.

Example:



C. Dimensions are to the outside, not centerline of rebar.

D. Rebar schedules (Transparency 13)

1. Give total length of bar required.
2. Letter designations are used for dimensions.
3. Show size, length, and weight of all rebar
4. Each bar is marked with an identifying number
   a. Drawing number
   b. Bar size and number

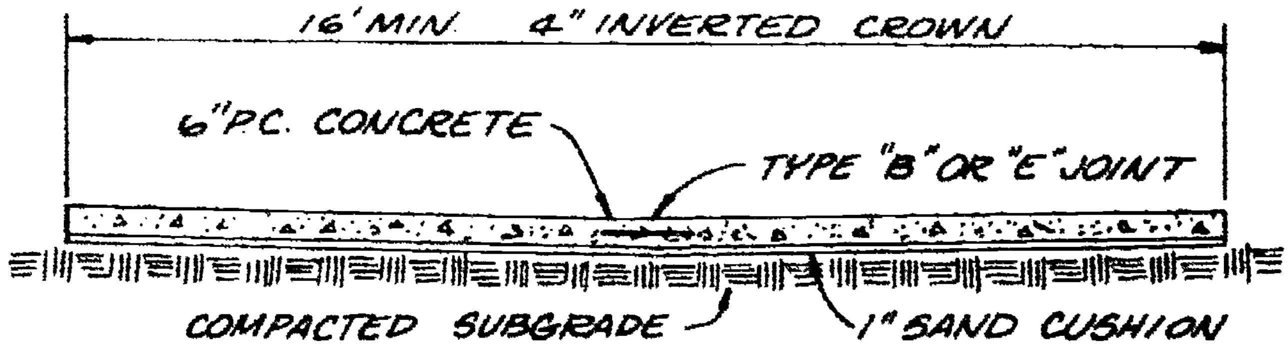
INFORMATION SHEET

E. Bar schedule must show the number of pieces, size, length, mark of bars, and bending details (a complete summary).

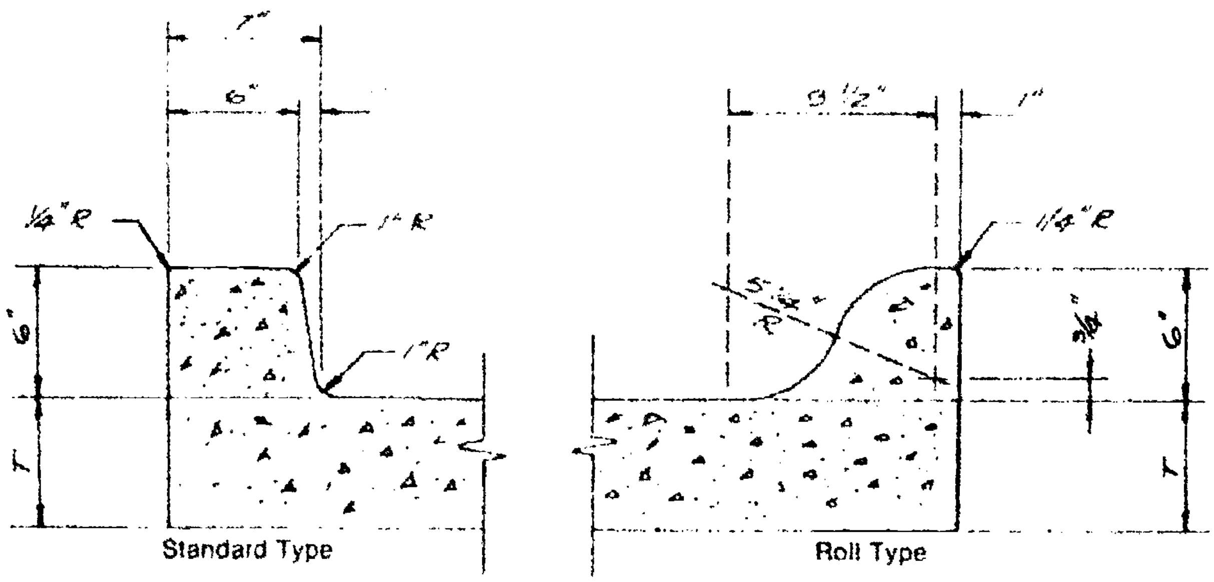
F. Reinforcing bars for foundations, piers, abutments, wing walls, and slabs are usually shown on the plan, section, or elevation.

XXI. Examples of typical details for concrete structures

A. Highway structures



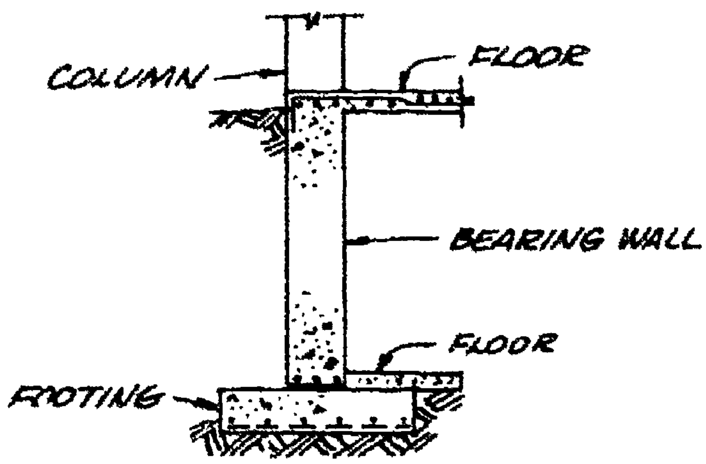
Typical Paving Section for Alley



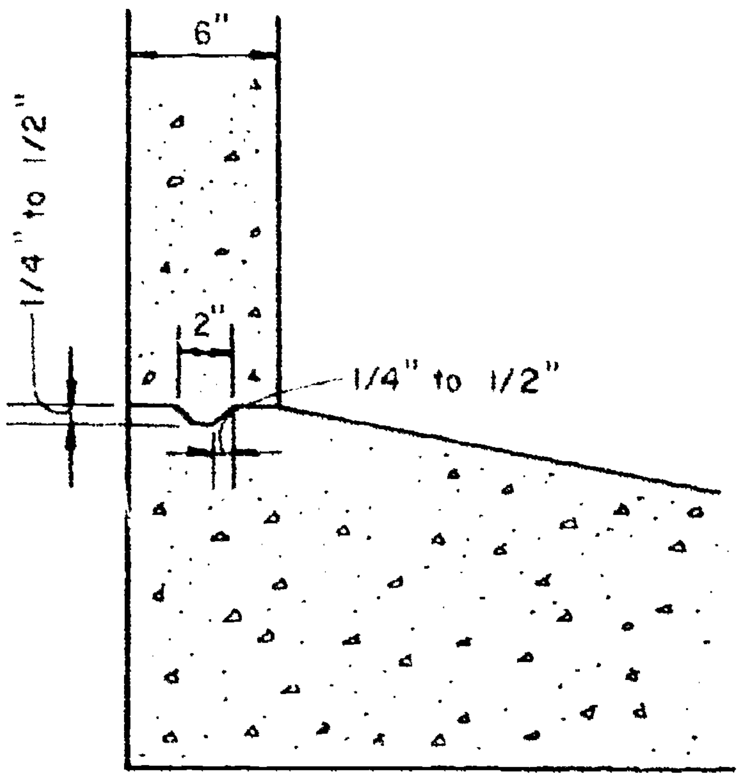
Curb Details

INFORMATION SHEET

B. Wall structures



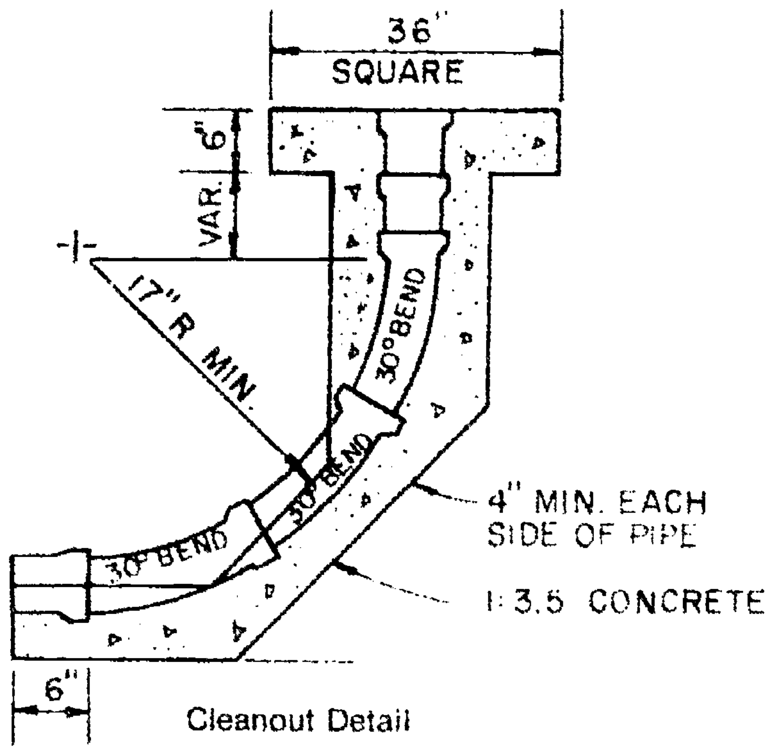
Section of Wall



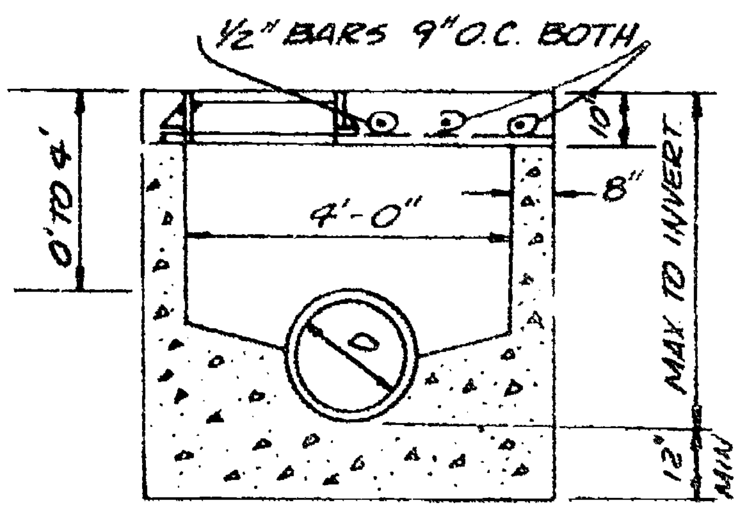
Key Construction Joint for Bottom and Walls

INFORMATION SHEET

C. Underground structures



Cleanout Detail



Shallow Manhole

XXII. Wood construction (by American Lumber standards)

A. Timber is lumber 5 inches or larger in the least dimension generally used for heavy wood members or construction.

B. Lumber is the product of the saw and planing mill.

C. Frame is usually applied to light wood construction.

D. Lumber dimensions are called out in nominal size; actual thickness and widths of seasoned and dressed lumber are less than nominal dimensions.

INFORMATION SHEET

XXIII. Types of wood connectors (Transparency 14)

A. Nails

1. Common nail
2. Casing nail
3. Finishing nail
4. Flooring nail
5. Cut nail
6. Boat spike

B. Screws

1. Flat head screw
2. Round head screw
3. Fillister head screw
4. Oval head screw
5. Lag screw
6. Drive screw

C. Bolts and nuts

1. Carriage bolt
2. Machine bolt
3. Expansion bolt
4. Toggle bolt

D. Washers

1. Circular flat
2. Circular ribbed
3. Plate

INFORMATION SHEET

XXIV. Types of framing connectors (Transparencies 15 and 16)

A. Splice plate

B. Connector

C. Nail plate

D. Hinge plate

E. Web

F. Safety plate

G. U-clip

H. Romex

I. Hanger

J. Double member girder hanger

K 45° hip jack hanger

L. 90° angle clip

M. Framing anchor

N. Tie down strap

O. Bridging

P. Seat plates

Q. Truss spacer

(NOTE: The numbers of connectors required in any joint is determined by the stresses in the members and the prop:rties of the wood.)

XXV. Components of wood construction

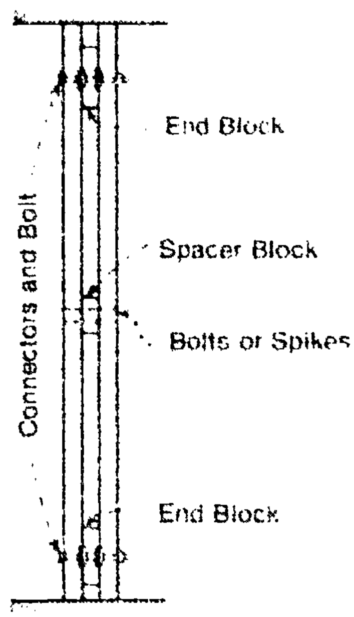
A. Columns and studs

1. Wood columns are square timbers rarely smaller than 4 × 4 inches and not larger than 12 × 12 inches.

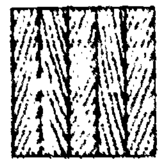
INFORMATION SHEET

2. Columns may be built up of small timbers.

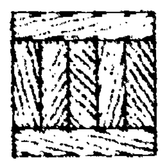
   Example:



Spaced Column



Spiked or Glued Planks



Spiked Planks

3. Studs — Used for dwellings to carry light loads and receive support from the material attached to them.

B. Wood frame members

1. Types

   a. Floor and ceiling joists

   b. Rafters of sloping roofs

   c. Roof purlins

   d. Beams

      1) Plywood

      2) Laminated

      3) Trussed beams

   e. Girders

2. Wood frame construction

   a. Rafter — Common depth 4 — 8″

   b. Joists — Common depth 6 — 12 or 14″

3. Heavy timber — Minimum thickness permitted for joists, beams, girders, and other members is 6″ and minimum depth is 10″.

INFORMATION SHEET

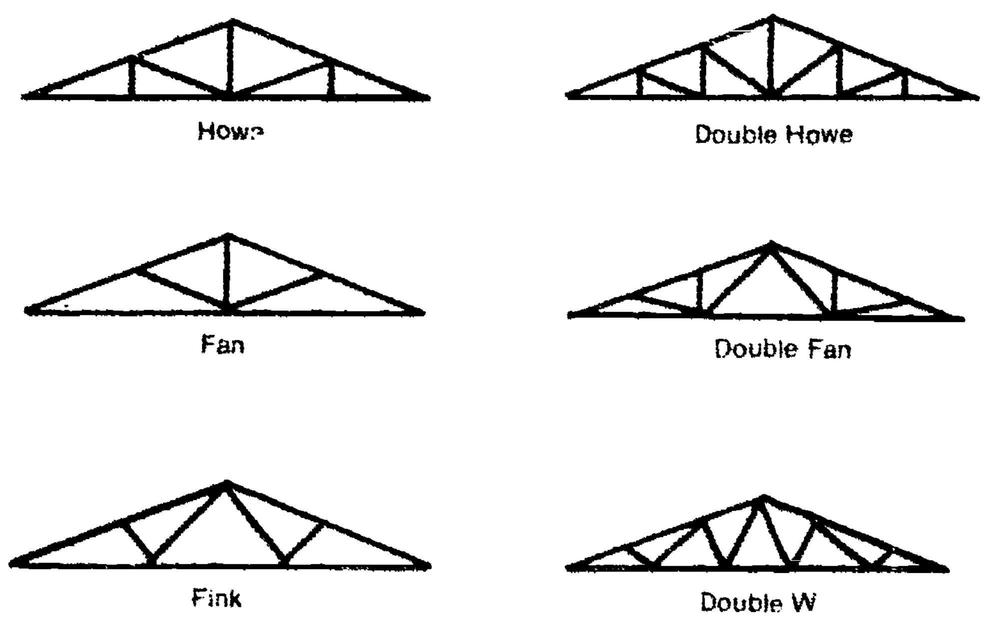
C. Wood trusses (Transparency 17)

1. Used to support roofs or floors

2. All members, joints, and trusses as a whole should be symmetrical with reference to a vertical plane.

3. Many types are available.

Examples:



XXVI. **Heavy timber construction (Transparencies 17 and 18)**

A. Exterior walls are masonry or other noncombustible materials with a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

B. Interior structural members are heavy timber — solid or laminated masses.

C. Floors and roofs are heavy plank or laminated wood.

D. Foundation walls are poured — concrete walls on spread foundations.

E. Member sizes are determined by the length of span.

F. First floor framing consists of longitudinal girders.

G. Interior girders are supported by wood columns, pipe, or steel structural shapes.

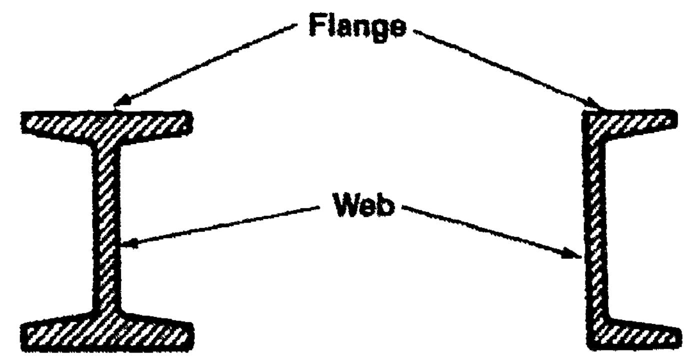
INFORMATION SHEET

H. Second floor framing consists of longitudinal girders supported by the wall and the interior columns.

I. Traverse beams span the distance between lines of girders and supported by metal hangers.

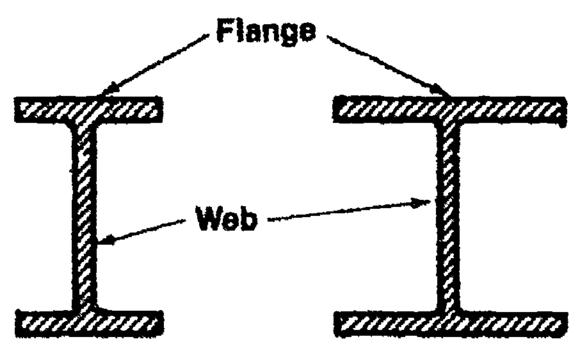
J. A tongue-and-groove or a laminated deck may span the space between beams.

Structural Steel Shapes



American Standard Beam

American Standard Channel



W Beam

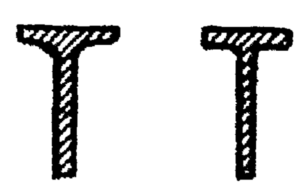
W Column

Wide Flange Shapes

Equal Legs

Unequal Legs

Angle Shapes (L)



ST

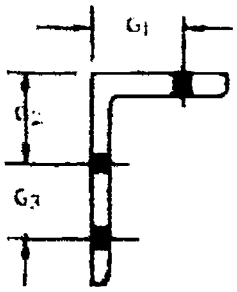
WT

Structural Tees

Plate (PL)

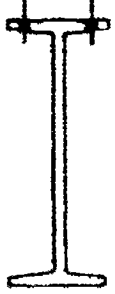
Flat Bar (Bar)

Gage Line Standards



GAGE	LEG SIZE (Inches) 8	6	5	4	3 1/2	3	2 1/2	2	1 3/4	1 3/8	1
G1	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/8	2 1/2	2 3/8	1 3/4	1 3/8	1 3/16	1	7/8	5/8
G2	3 1/8	2 3/8	1 3/4								
G3	3 1/8	2 1/2	2								

FLANGE WIDTH	G
2 3/8 to 2 3/4	1 1/2
3 to 3 3/8	1 3/4
3 1/2 to 4	2
4 to 4 3/4	2 1/8
5 to 5 3/4	3
6 to 7 1/4	3 3/4
7 1/2 to 8	5

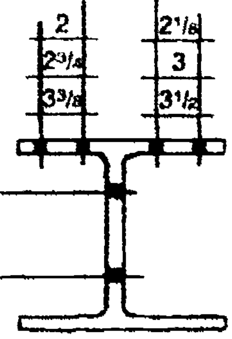


S Shapes

FLANGE WIDTH	G
1 3/8 to 1 1/2	3/4
1 3/4	1
1 3/4 to 2	1 3/16
2 1/8	1 3/16
2 1/8 to 2 3/8	1 3/8
2 1/2 to 2 3/4	1 1/2
2 7/8 to 3 1/8	1 3/4
3 3/8 to 3 5/8	2 1/8
3 3/4 to 4 3/8	2 1/2

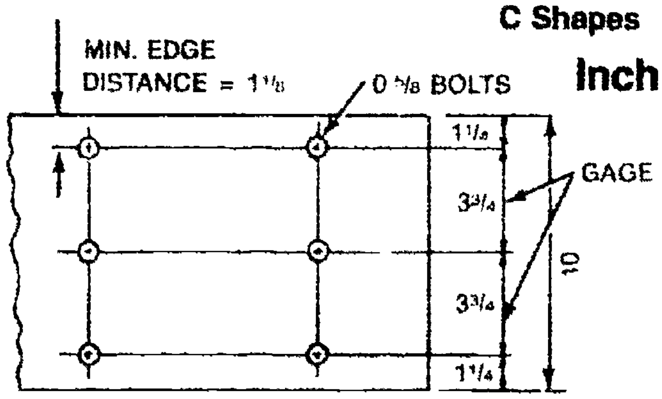
C Shapes

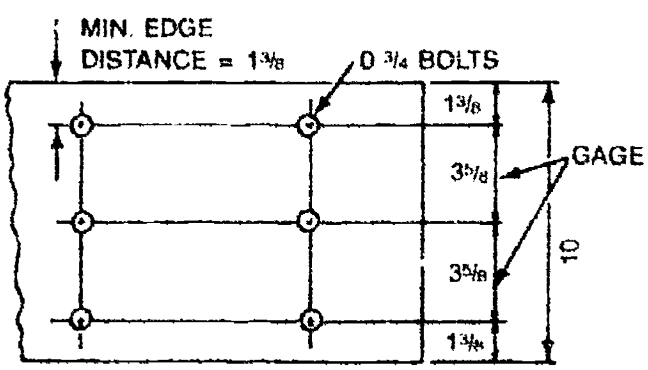
FLANGE WIDTH	G
4	2 1/8
5 to 5 3/4	3
6 to 7 1/8	3 3/4
7 1/2 and Up	5 1/8



DEPTH OF W AND M COLUMN	G
6	2 1/8
8	3 1/4
10 to 14	5

Inch Sizes



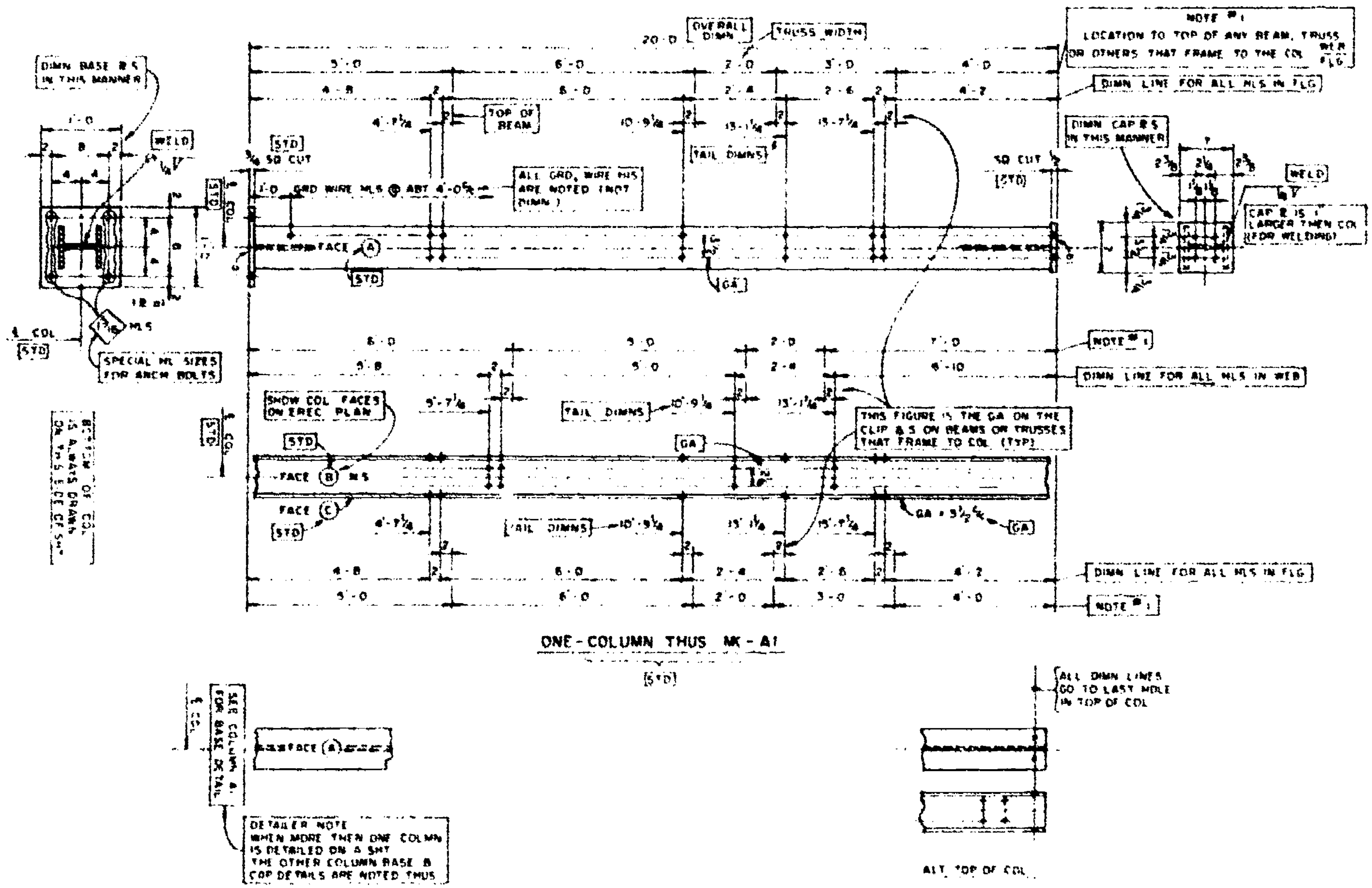


Establishing Gage Sizes from Edge Distance

	Bolt Diameter	At Sheared Edge	At Rolled or Gas Cut Edge
U.S. Cust. ry (Inches)	1/2	1	3/4
	5/8	1 1/8	7/8
	3/4	1 3/8	1
	7/8	1 1/2	1 1/8
	1	1 5/8	1 3/16
	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 3/8
	1 1/4	2	1 1/2
	1 3/8	2 1/2	1 13/16

Minimum Edge Distance for Bolt

Dimensioning Procedures for Structural Steel



STANDARD METHOD FOR DETAILING
W OR B SERIES COLUMNS

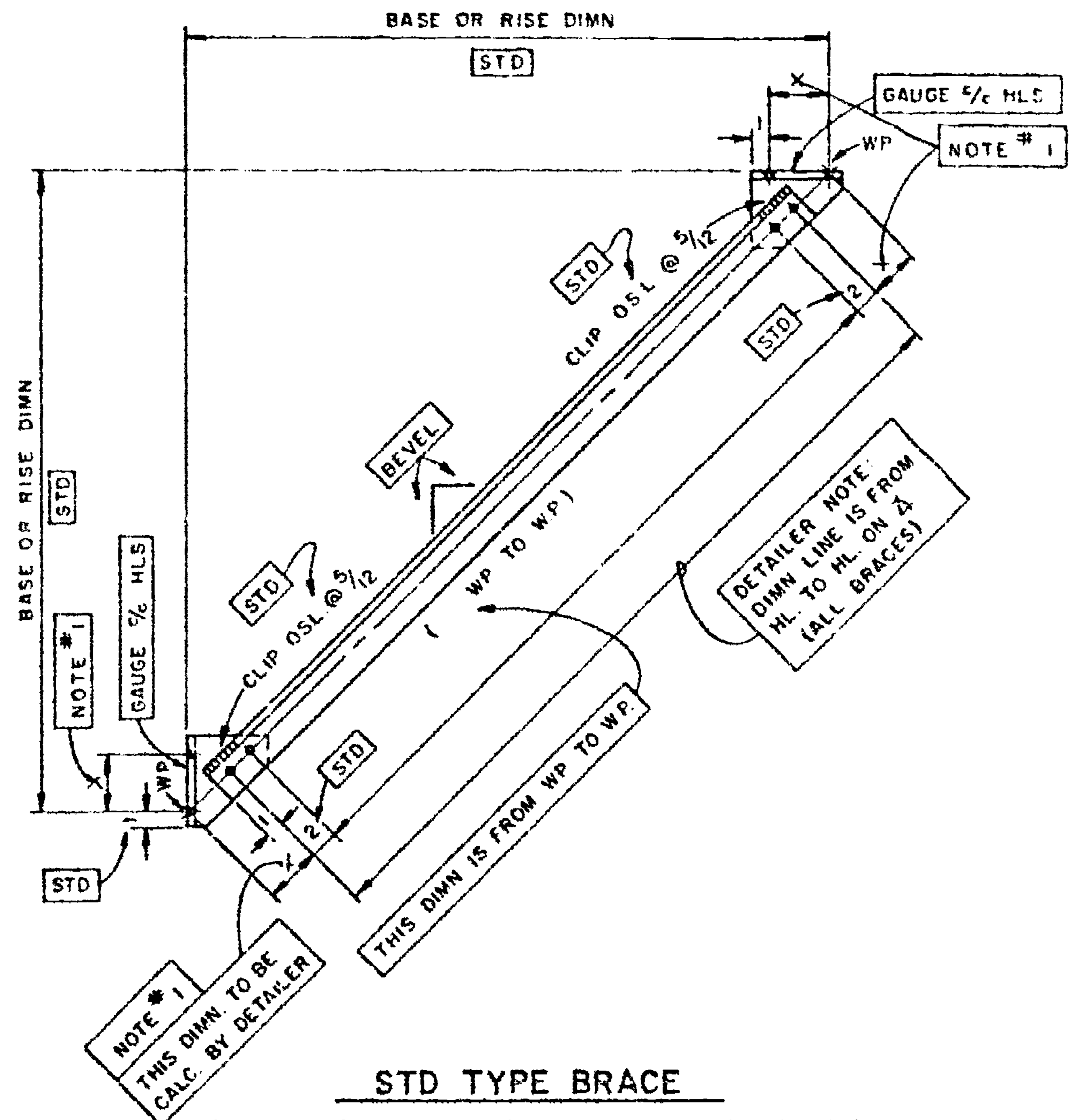
Courtesy of Public Service Company of Oklahoma

TM 3

CD- 757

Dimensioning Procedures for Structural Steel

(Continued)



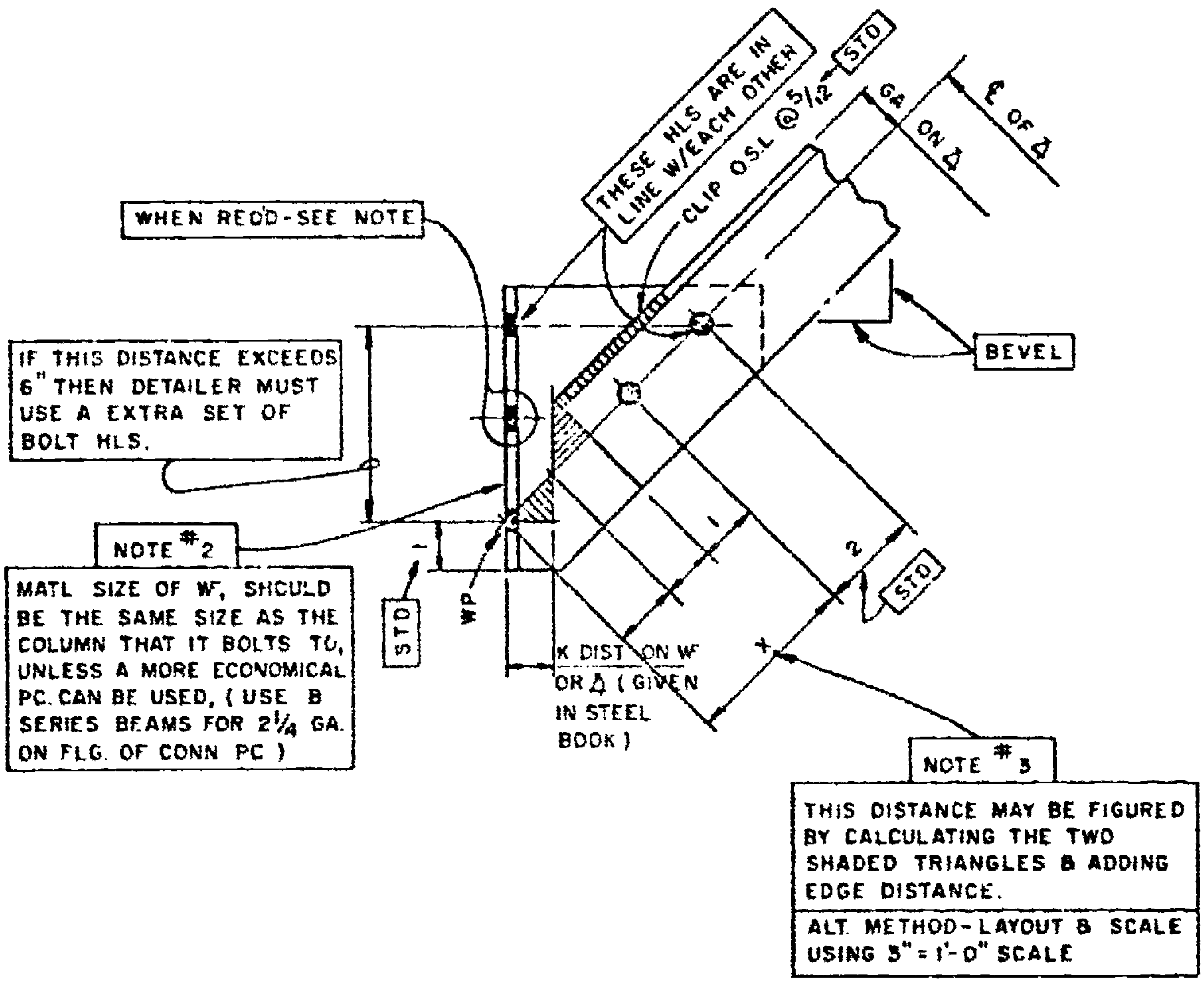
STD TYPE BRACE

(NORMALLY USED FOR KNEEBRACE)

Courtesy of Public Service Company of Oklahoma

Dimensioning Procedures for Structural Steel

(Continued)



DETAIL NO. 1

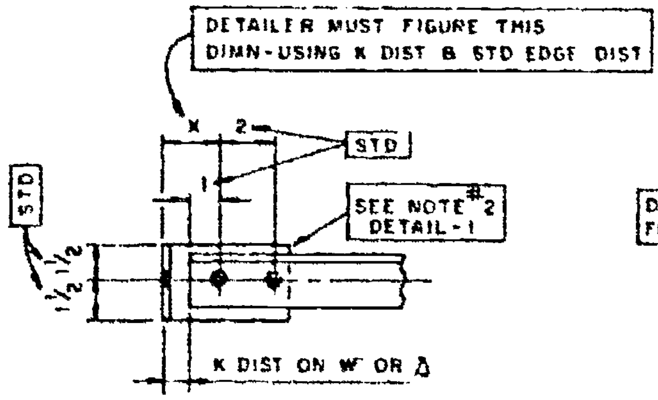
THE ABOVE METHOD SHOWS HOW TO CALCULATE THE DIMN FOR THE CONNECTING PC. OF A BRACE. THE CONNECTING PC. MAY BE AN ANGLE OR WF (USE WF WHERE POSSIBLE.) BUT BOTH CAN BE FIGURED THE SAME WAY.

Courtesy of Public Service Company of Oklahoma

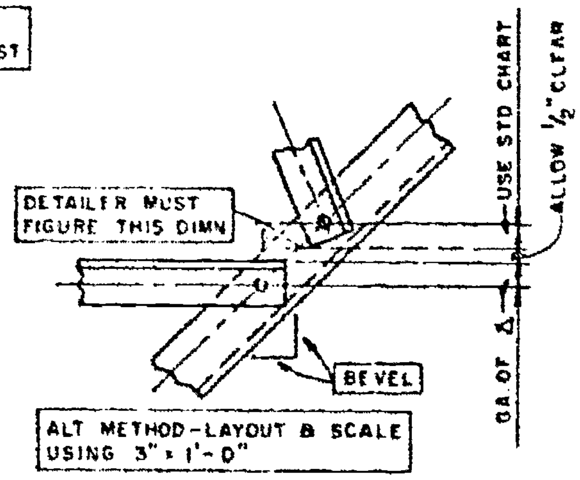
Dimensioning Procedures for Structural Steel

(Continued)

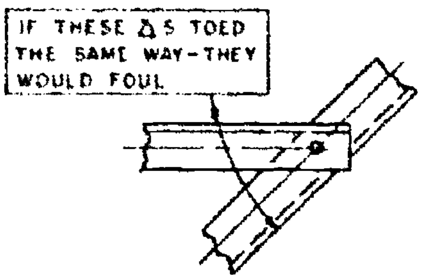
DRAFTING REFERENCE MANUAL



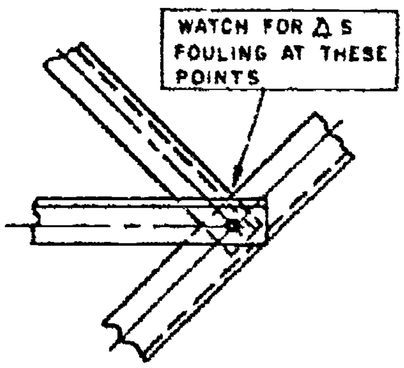
DETAIL NO. 2



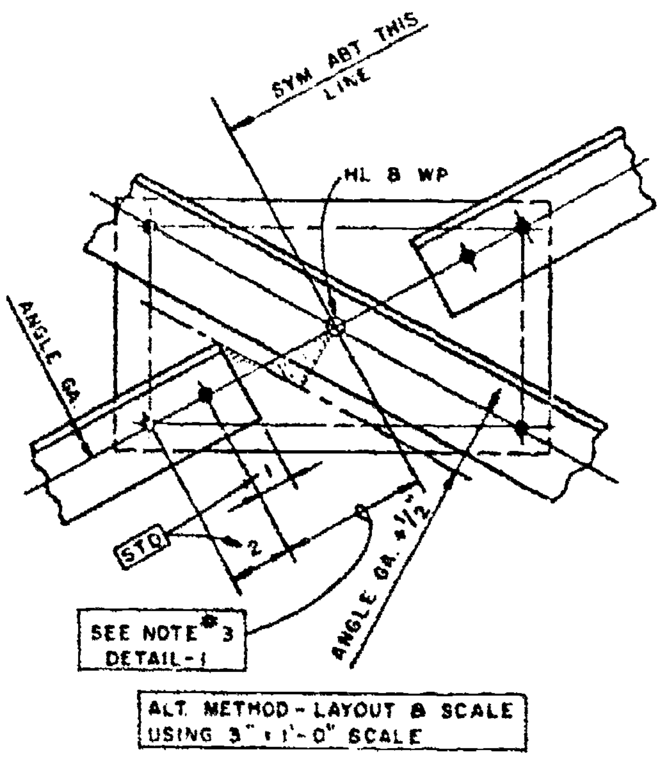
DETAIL NO. 3



DETAIL NO. 4



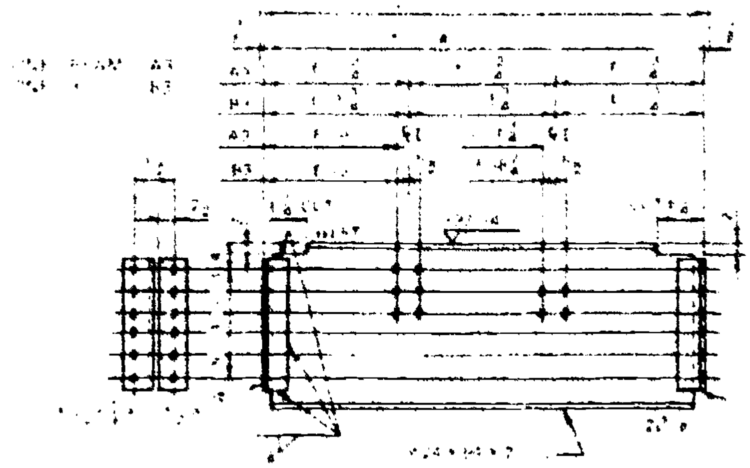
DETAIL NO. 5



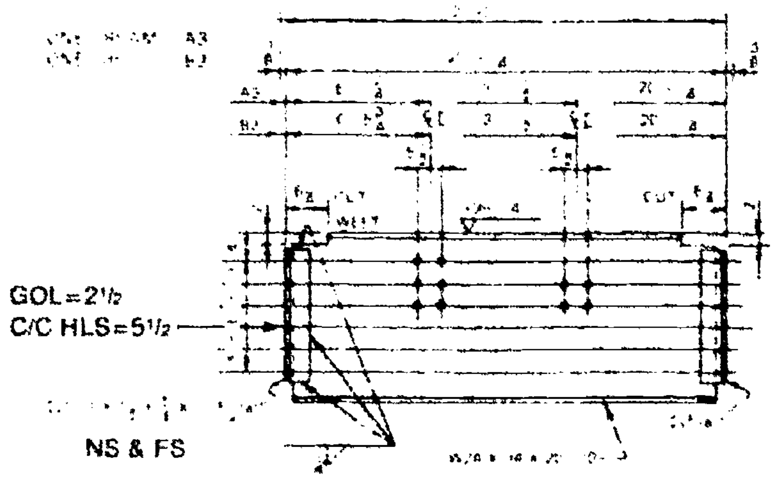
DETAIL NO. 6

Courtesy of Public Service Company of Oklahoma

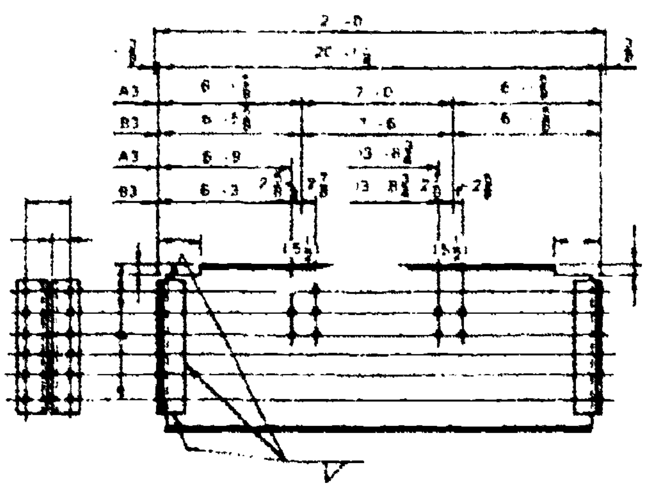
Dimensioning Beam Channels



Dimensioning to Centerline of Channel Webs and Centerline of Holes from Left End of Beam



Dimensioning from the Left End of Beam to Centerline of Channel Webs



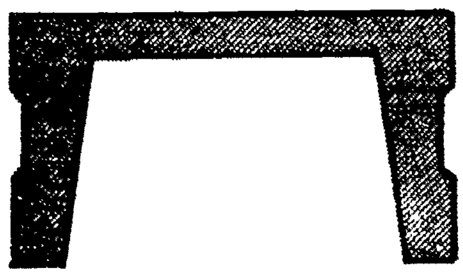
Dimensioning to Centerline of Holes with Reference to Backs of Channels

Courtesy of Public Service Company of Oklahoma

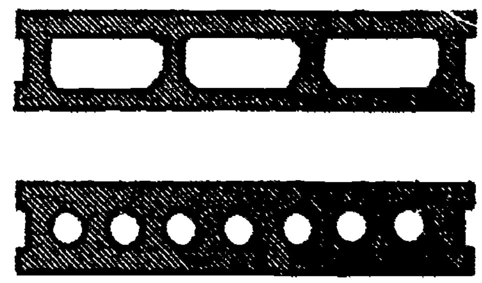
Rebar Data

Bar Size number	Weight # Per Foot	Diameter. Inches	Cross Sectional Area. Sq. Inches	Perimeter, Inches
Standard ASTM A-305 Reinforcing Bars				
2	0.167	0.250	0.05	0.786
3	0.376	0.375	0.11	1.178
4	0.668	0.500	0.20	1.571
5	1.043	0.625	0.31	1.963
6	1.502	0.750	0.44	2.356
7	2.044	0.875	0.60	2.749
8	2.670	1.000	0.79	3.142
9	3.400	1.128	1.00	3.544
10	4.303	1.270	1.27	3.990
11	5.313	1.410	1.56	4.430
Special ASTM A-408 Reinforcing Bars				
14S	7.65	1.693	2.25	5.32
18S	13.60	2.257	4.00	7.09

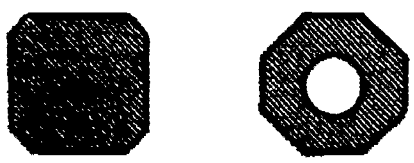
Standard Prestress Concrete Units



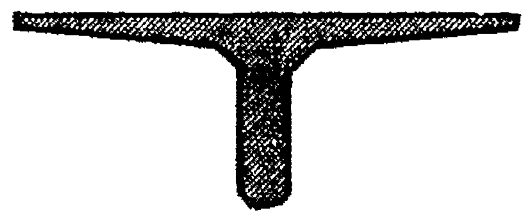
Channel Slab



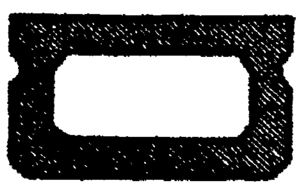
Hollow Core Slabs



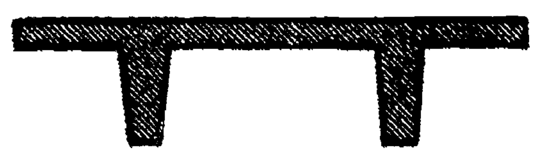
Columns and Piles



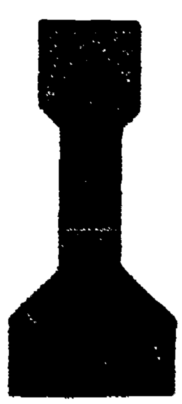
Single Tee



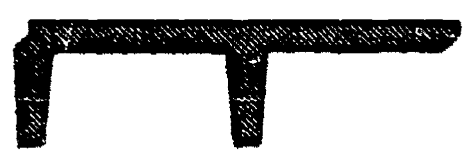
Box Girder



Double Tee

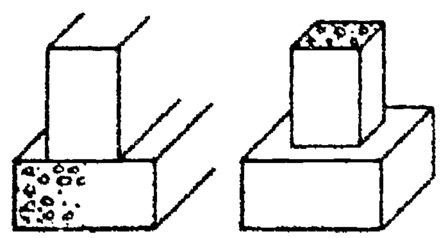


"I" Girder

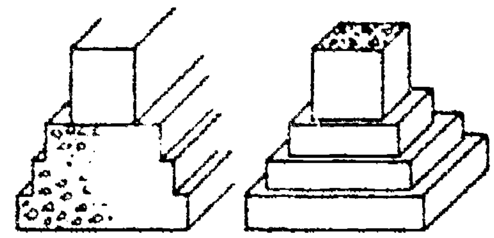


Mono-Wing ("F") Section

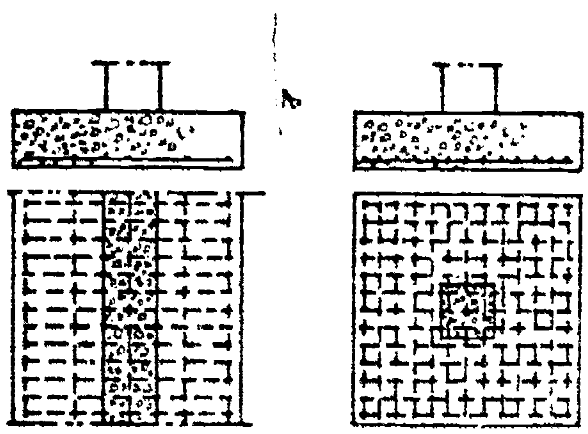
Examples of Foundation Parts



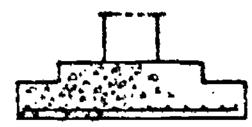
Simple Footings



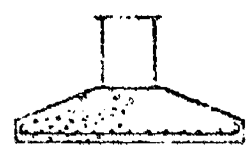
Plain Stepped Footings



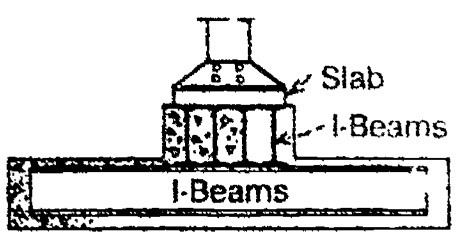
Slab Footings



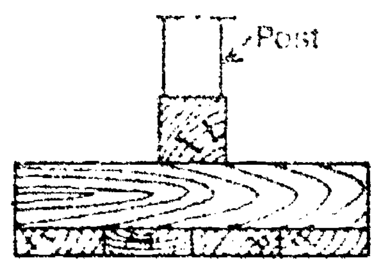
Stepped



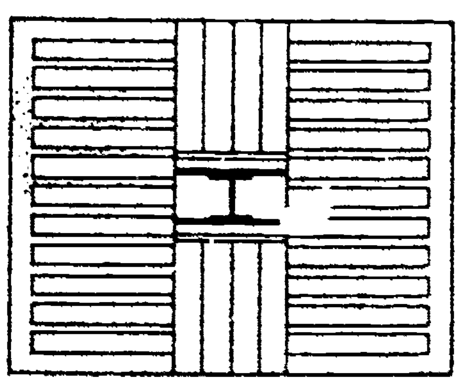
Sloped



Elevation



Timber Grillage Footing

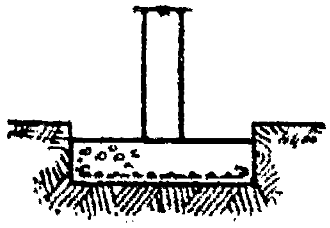


Plan

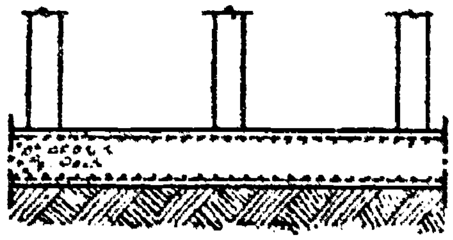
Steel Grillage Footing

Examples of Foundation Parts

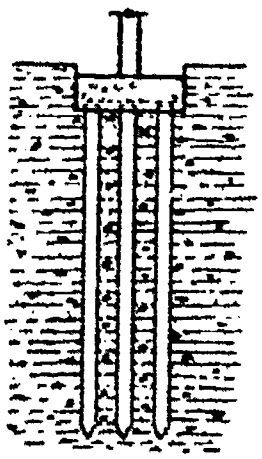
(Continued)



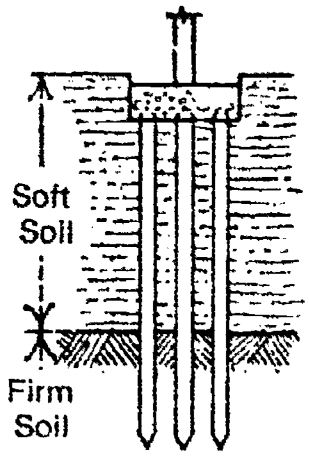
Reinforced Concrete Column Footing



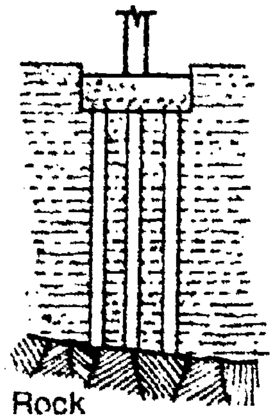
Reinforced Concrete Mat or Raft



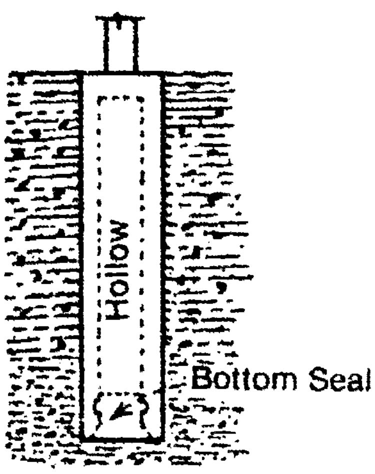
Piles in Soil



Piles through Soft Soil into Firm Soil

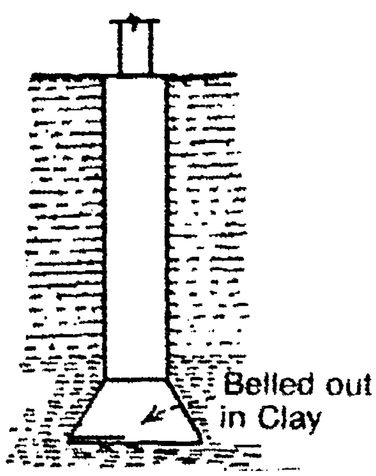


Piles Bearing on Rock

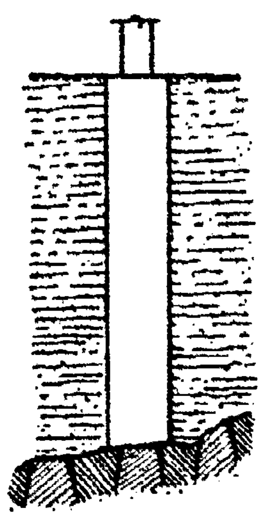


(Not Used for Buildings)

Piers in Soil

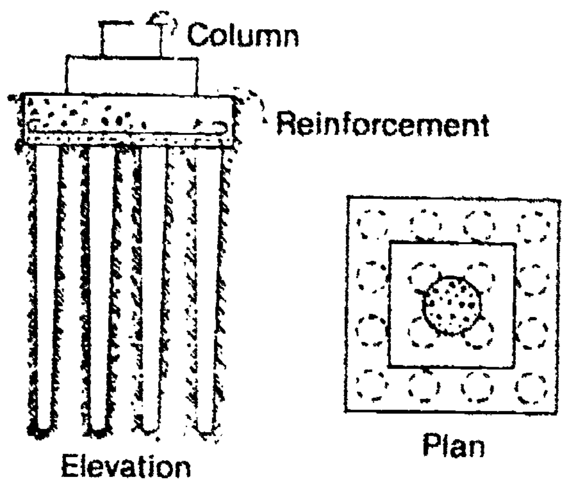


Piers on Firm Clay or Hardpan

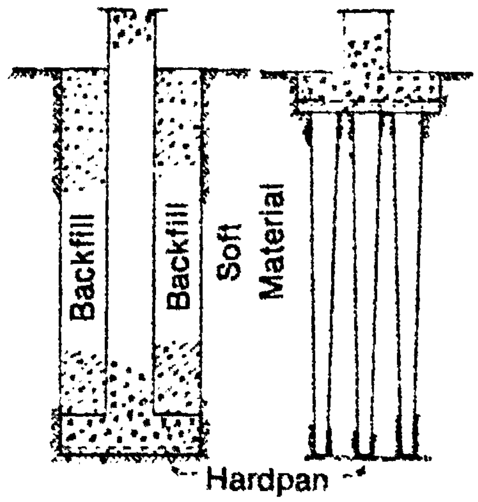


Piers on Rock

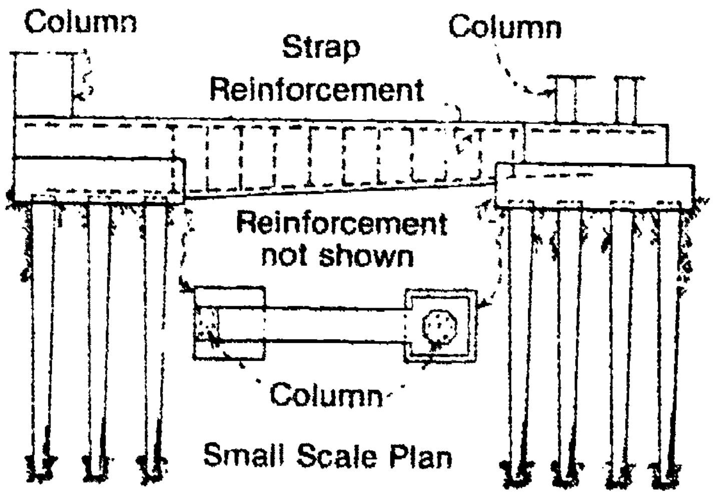
Examples of Foundation Parts
(Continued)



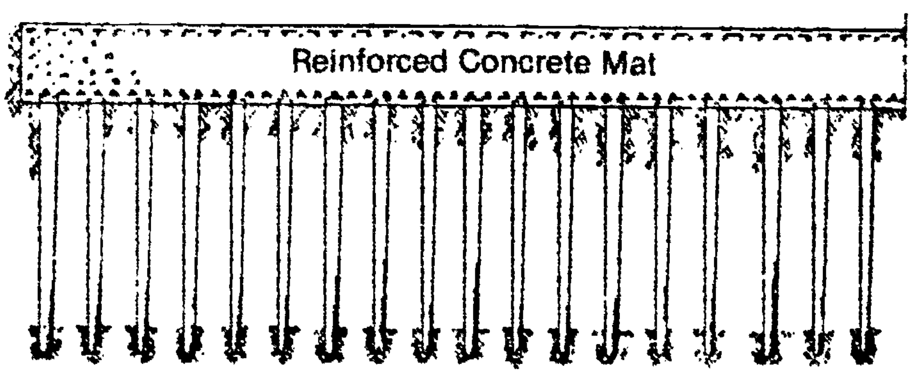
Footing on Piles



Use of Piles to Carry Footing



Reinforced Concrete Cantilever Footing on Piles



Reinforced Concrete Mat Footing on Piles

Typical Bar List

ABC STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Grade As noted
Order No. 4838
Project Blue Warehouse Add'n.
Drg. No. 23
Customer Jones Const. Co.
Sheet 1 of 2
Location Jonesville, Illinois
Date 2-1-77 Rev. 9-21-78
Mat'l. For 1st Floor Beams & Cols.
Made By D.R.S. Ch'k By C.R.W.

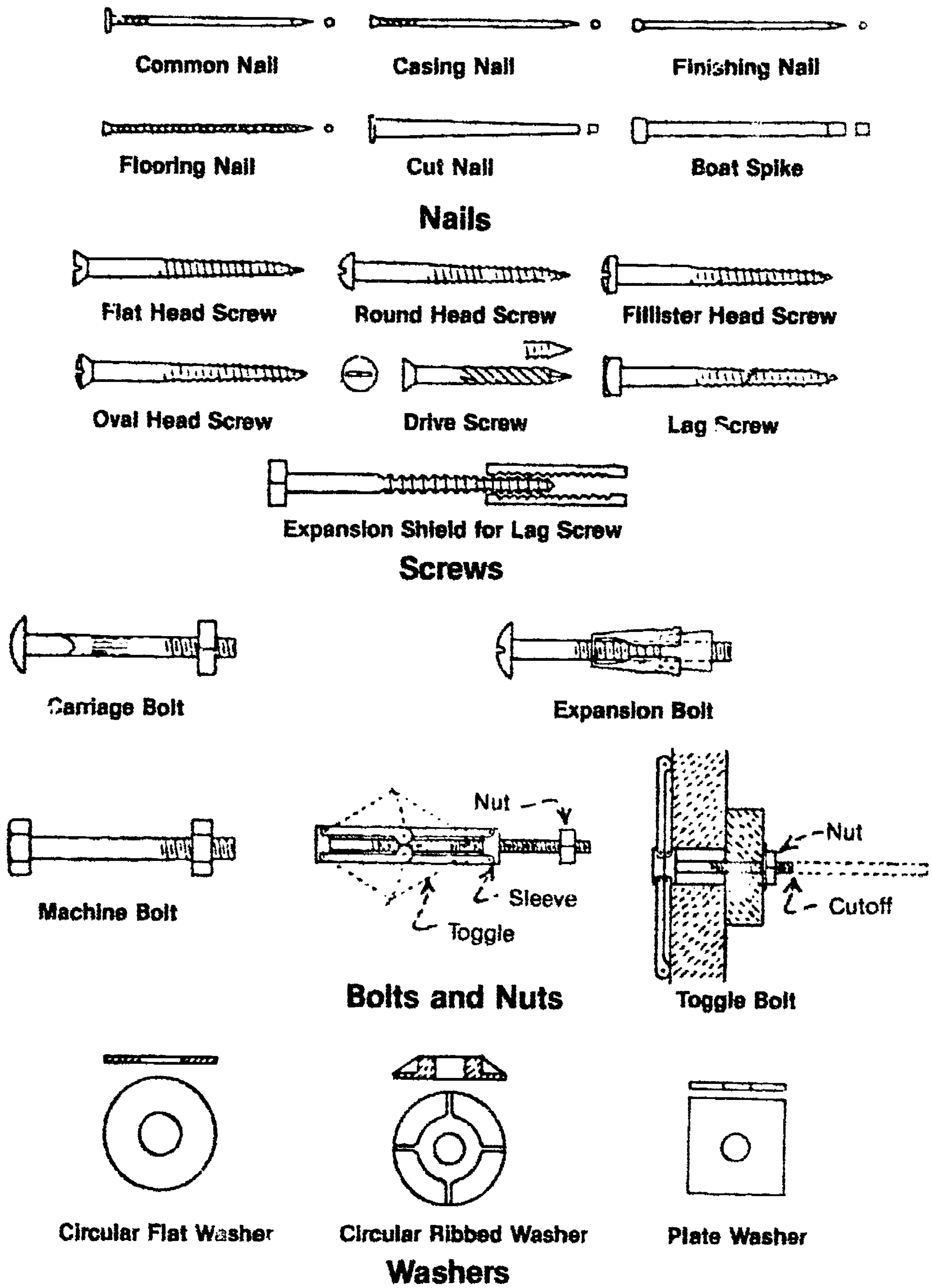
For typical bend types refer to ______

Item	Grade	No. Pieces	Size	Length	Mark	Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	R	O
1	STRAIGHT																	
2	60	4	7	22-0														
3	60	4	7	17-6														
4																		
5	60	2	5	28-3														
6	60	2	5	17-6														
7																		
8	HEAVY BENDING																	
9	60	2	9	38-6	IB901	3	1-3	10-0	2-3	12-4	2-3	9-2	1-3	1-7				34-8
10	60	2	9	35-7	IB902	3	[illegible]	9-2	2-3	12-9	2-3	9-2		1-7				
11																		
12	60	2	8	23-6	IB801	1	[illegible]	2-7										
13																		
14	60	2	7	25-2	IB703	3	[illegible]	[illegible]3	2-8½	9-10	2-8½	6-10		1-11				
15																		
16	60	2	6	26-2	IB601	3	8	5-7	2-7	8-6	2-7	5-7	8	1-10				23-4
17																		
18	LIGHT BENDING																	
19	60	22	4	5-4	S401	S4	3½	1-11	11	1-11			3½					
20	60	34	4	5-0	S402	S5	3½	1-9	11	1-9			3½					
21																		
22	60	26	3	6-2	S301	S4	3	2-6	8	2-6			3					
23	60	24	3	5-10	S302	T2	3	2-0	8	2-0	8		3					
24																		
25																		
26																		

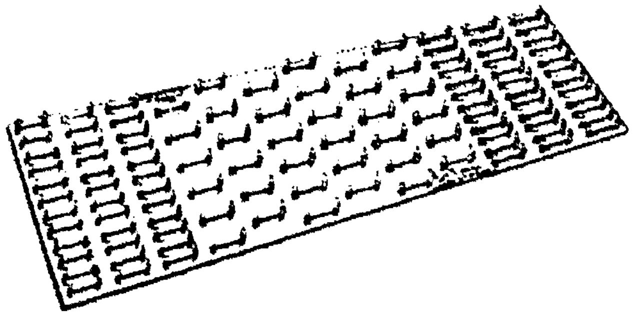
SPIRALS (COLD DRAWN WIRE)

	Grade	No. pcs	Size	Length	Mark	Diam	Pitch	Turns	Spacs
1	A82	2	½	10-6	C10	22	2	66	3
2	A82	2	½	10-0	C11	20	2½	53	2
3									
4	A82	2	⅝	10-0	C15	16	1½	83	2
5	A82	2	⅜	10-0	C16	16	1¾	72	2

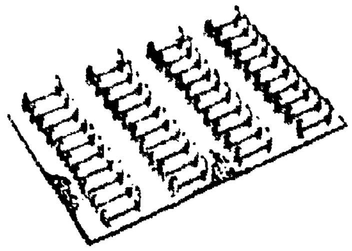
Common Wood Connectors



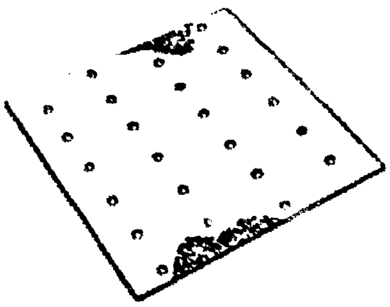
Framing Connectors



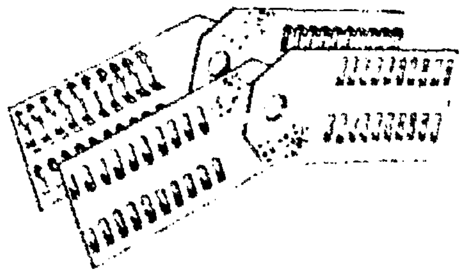
Splice Plate



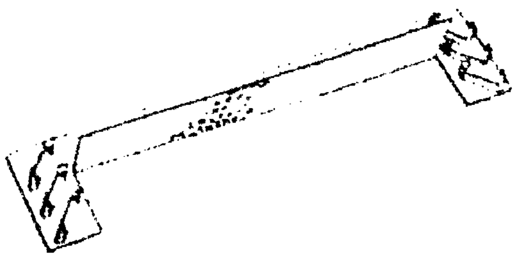
Connector



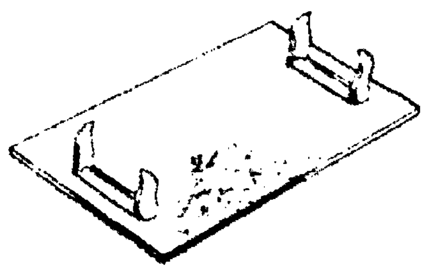
Nail Plate



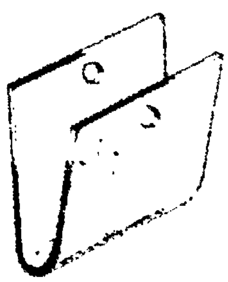
Hinge Plate



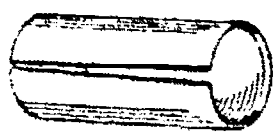
Web



Safety Plate

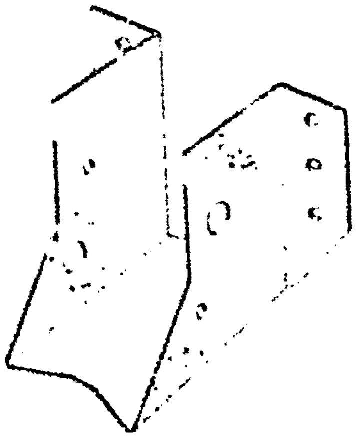


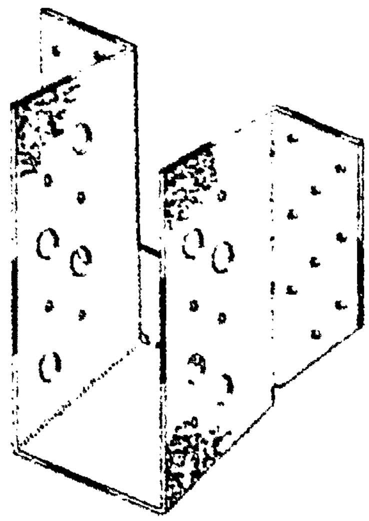
U-Clip

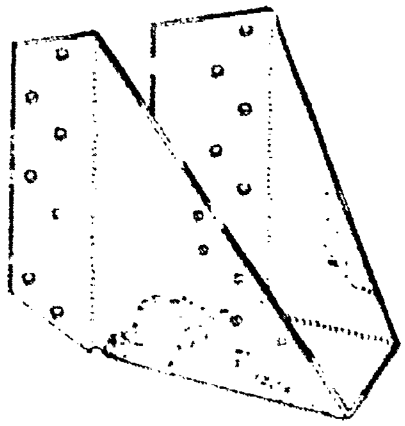


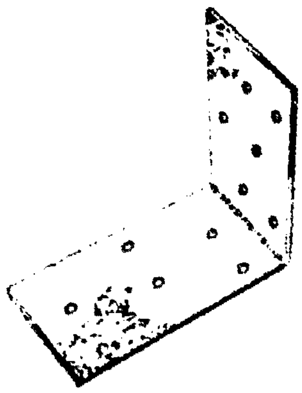
Romex

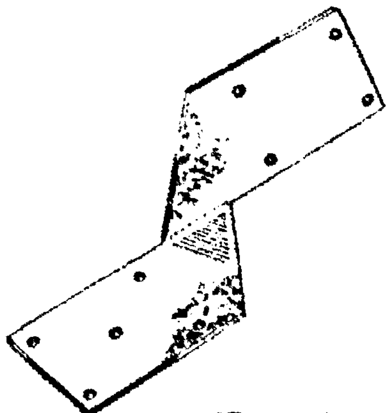
Framing Connectors
(Continued)


Hanger

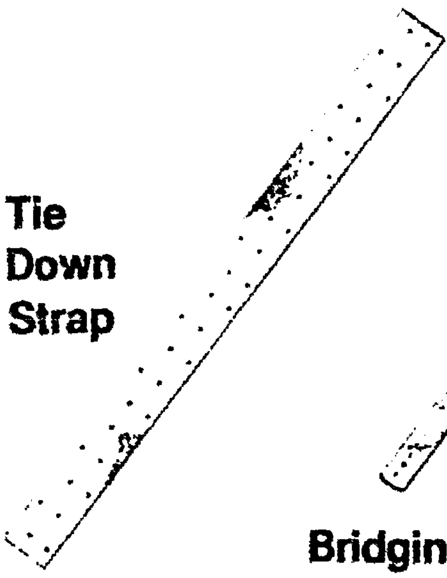

Double Member Girder Hanger


45° Hip Jack Hanger

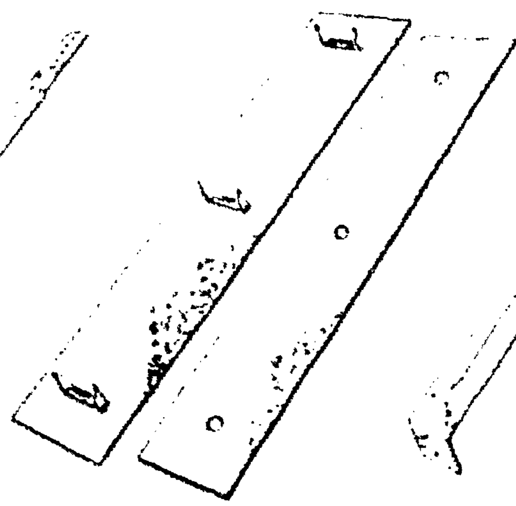

90° Angle Clip


Framing Anchor

Tie Down Strap

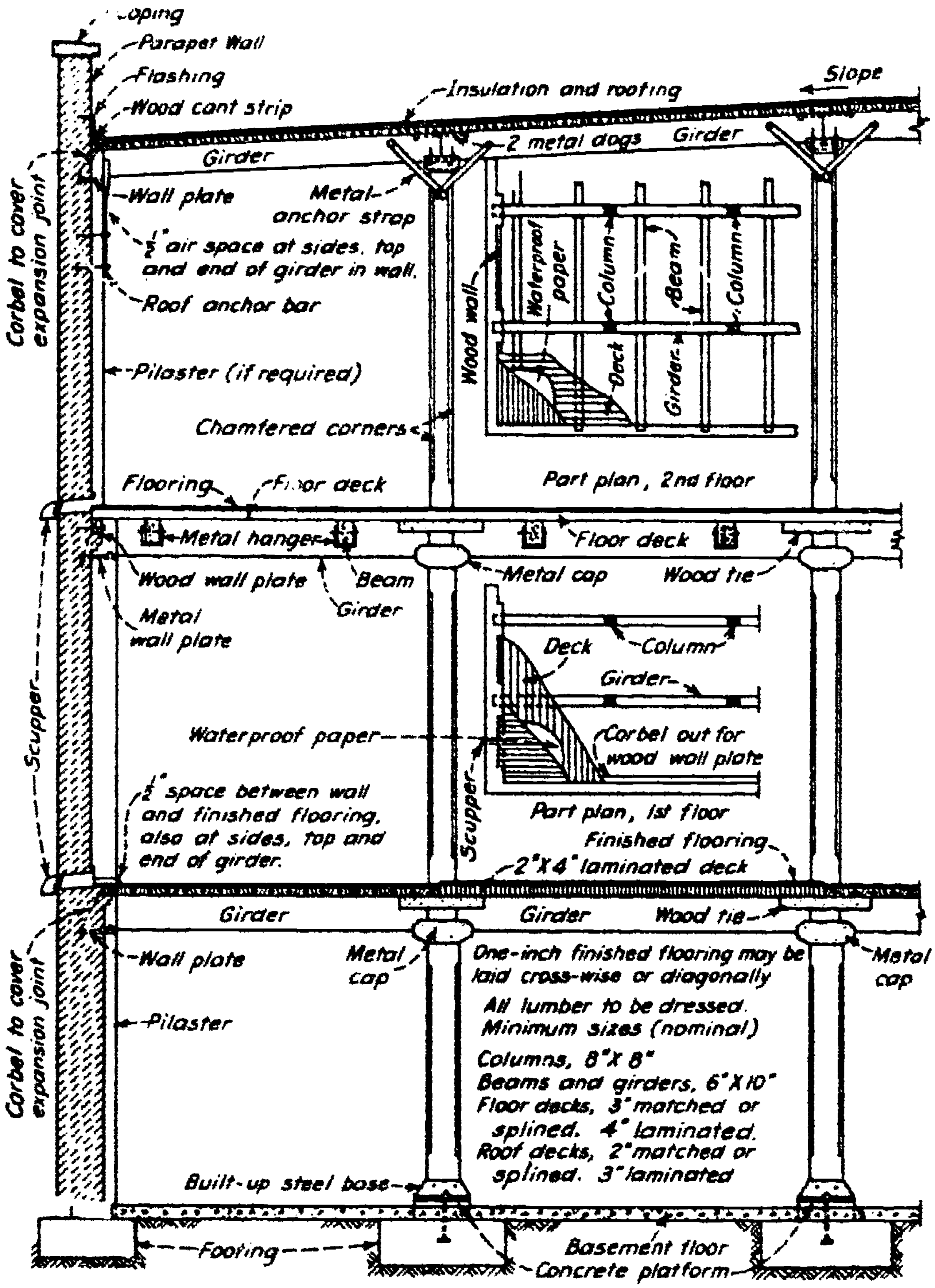



Bridging


Seat Plates

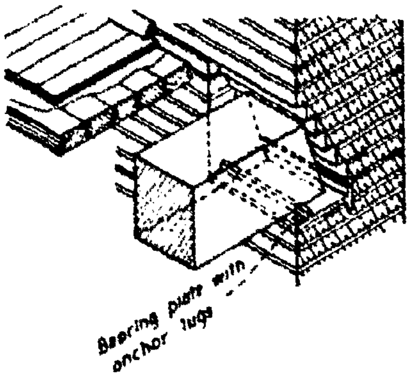

Truss Spacer

Heavy Timber Construction

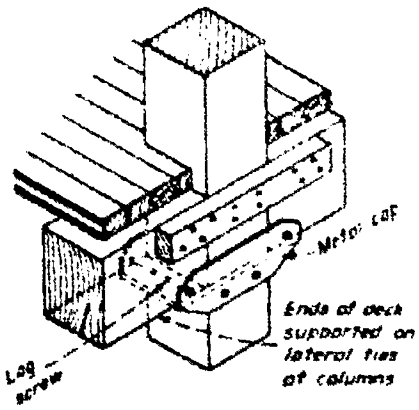


Heavy Timber Construction

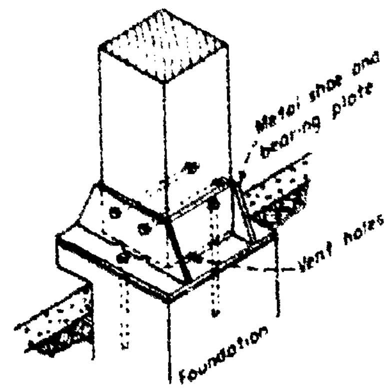
(Continued)



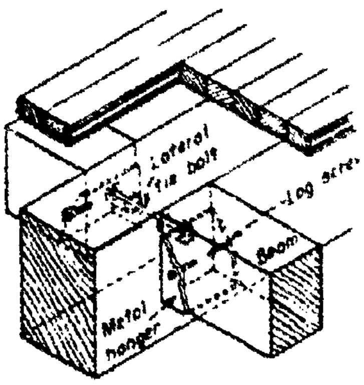
Girder Bearing on Metal Plate Wall



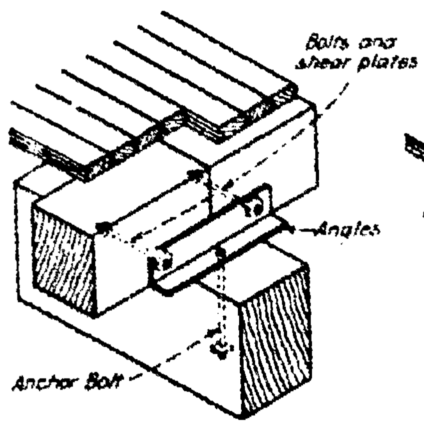
Metal Column Cap with Two Brackets



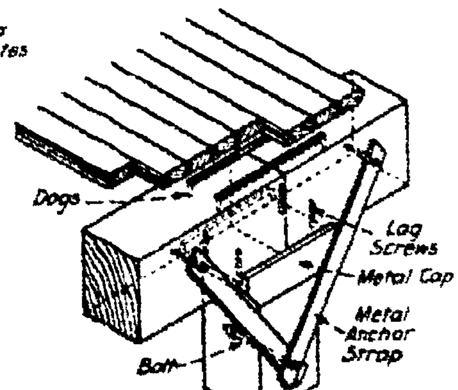
Built-Up Steel Column



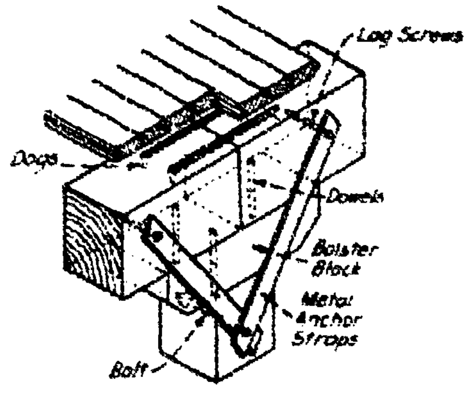
Metal Beam Hanger



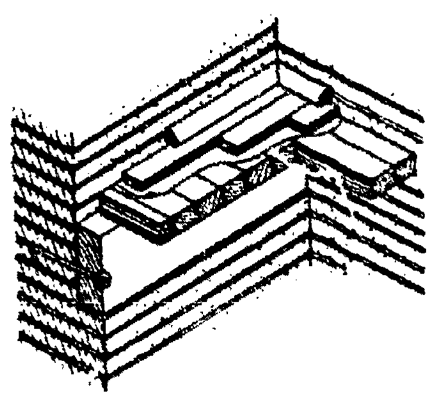
Beams Supported on Top of Girder



Metal Column Cap Supporting Roof Girders



Wood Bolster Block Supporting Roof Girders



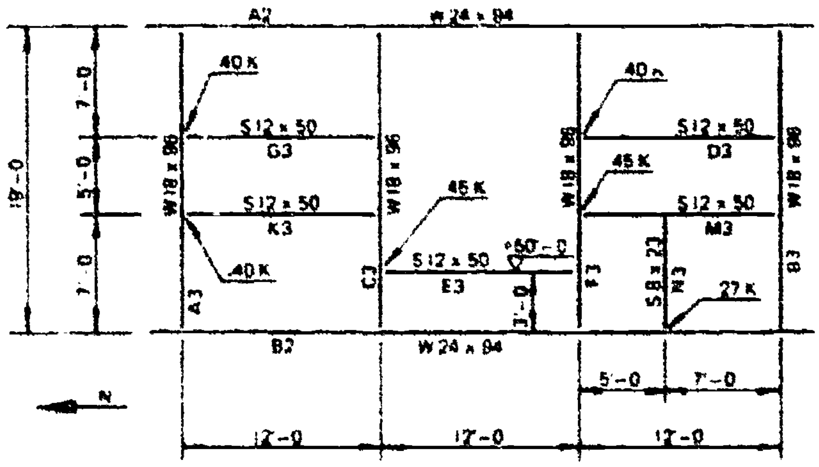
Wall Beam

Courtesy of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — PREPARE DETAIL DRAWINGS OF STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS

Given: Floor plan



ELEVATION TOP OF STEEL TO BE (+50'-3) UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN
NOTES ALL HOLES Ø 81 BOLTS Ø 75–A325

Directions: Use the *AISC Manual of Steel Construction* for reference.

1. Set up the final drawing "B" or "C" size vellum.

2. Use scale 3/8" = 1'0".

3. Prepare complete detail drawings of beams D3, E3, M3, N3, and C3 using framed beam connections. Refer to the transparencies as needed.

   a. Dimension to centerline of channel webs.

   b. Connection angles are welded to the beams. (Use 3/16 fillet weld.)

   c. Outstanding angles are bolted to the connecting beams.

4. Make sketches of beam connections. Scale 1" = 1'0"

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

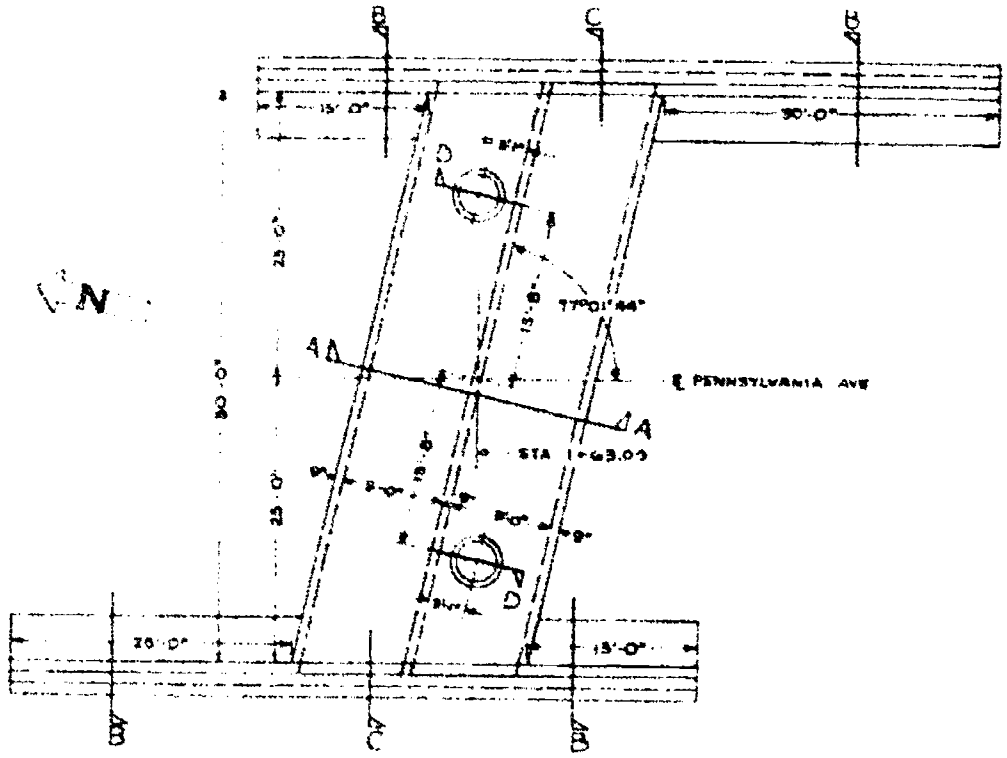
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2 — DRAW TO SCALE A CONCRETE ENGINEERING DRAWING

Given: Reduced set of plans for a culvert

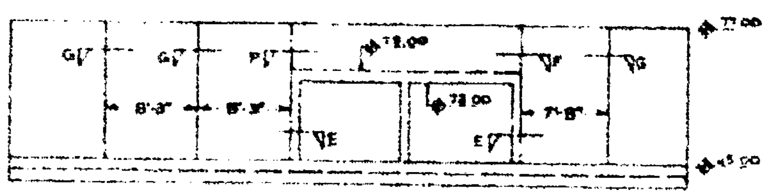
Directions:

1. Redraw to scale.
2. Use "D" size format.
3. Use pencil on vellum or film lead on Mylar.
4. Draw the engineering drawing to the scales given on the reduced set of plans.
5. Hand letter general notes or type on film and adhere to drawing.
6. Hand letter all dimensions.
7. Observe all standard procedures for drafting.

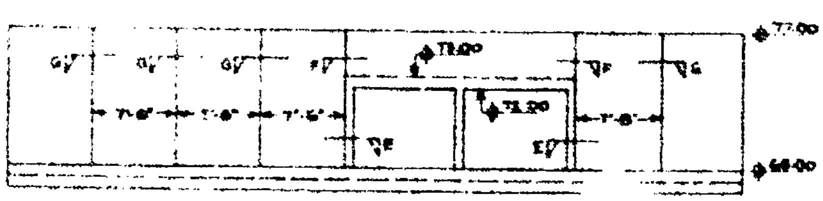
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2



PLAN VIEW OF CULVERT



WEST ELEVATION

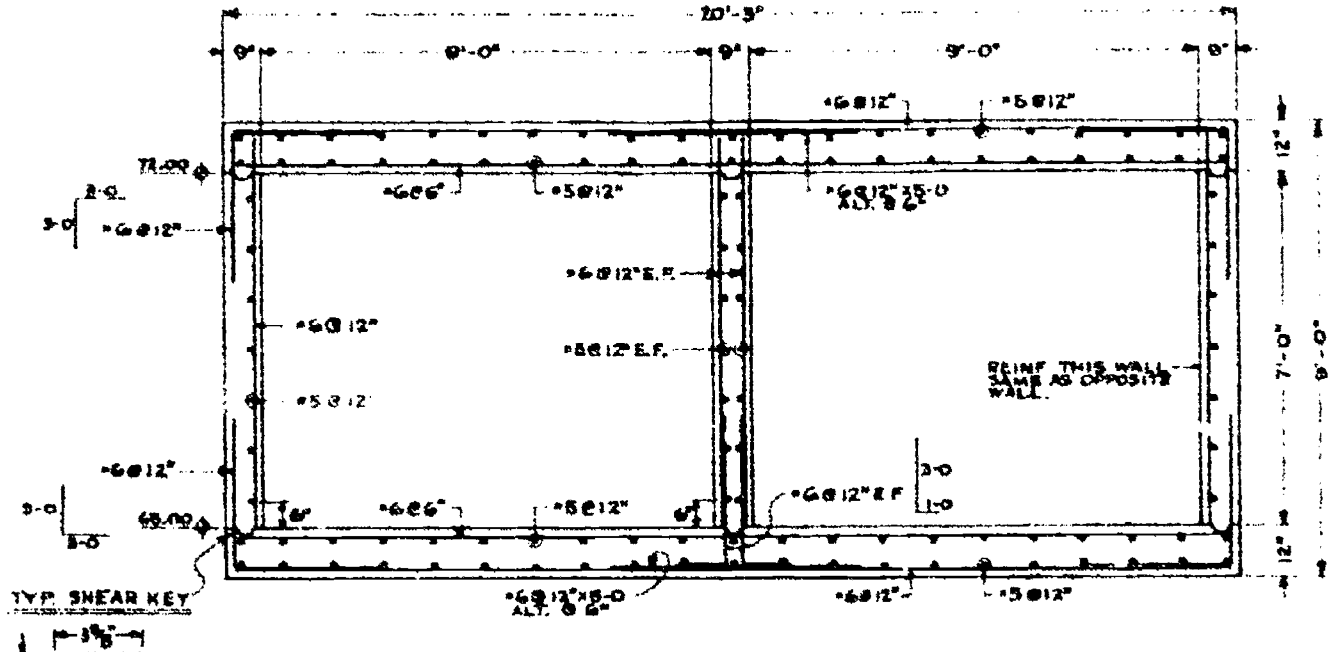


EAST ELEVATION

GENERAL NOTES

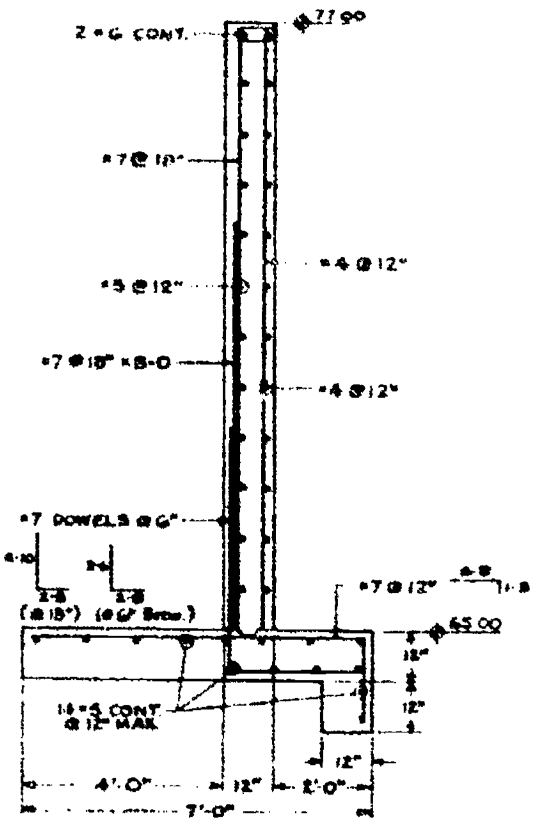
1. Concrete, 3000PSI-ASTM C94.
2. Reinforcing steel, 60,000 PSI, ASTM A615, Grade 60.
3. Unless otherwise noted clear cover over all reinforcement shall be 2 in.
4. Chamfer all exposed edges 3/4 in.
5. All vertical and top of exposed concrete wall surfaces shall be cleaned and rubbed to conform to Sec. 2, Paragraph E(2) of the specifications. The earth side of concrete walls shall be rubbed from the top down a distance of 1 ft.
6. Minimum reinforcing steel lap splice shall be 36 bar diameters.

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2



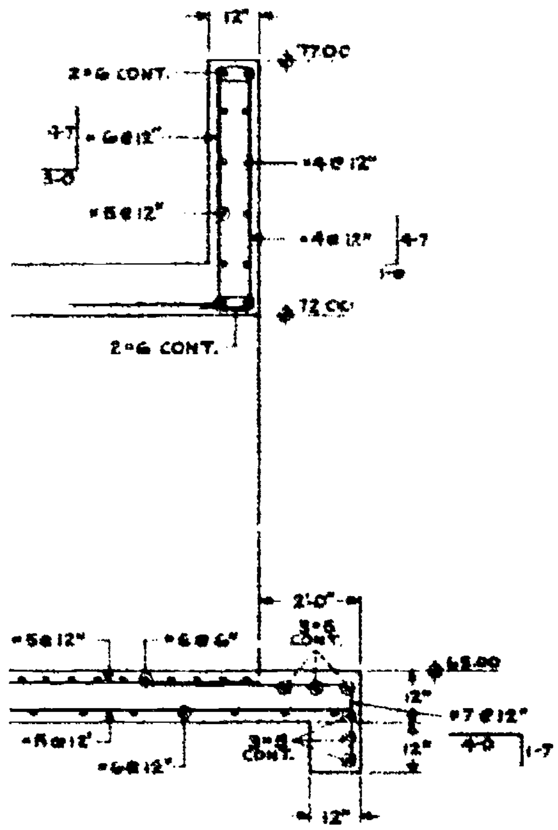
SECTION A-A

1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION B

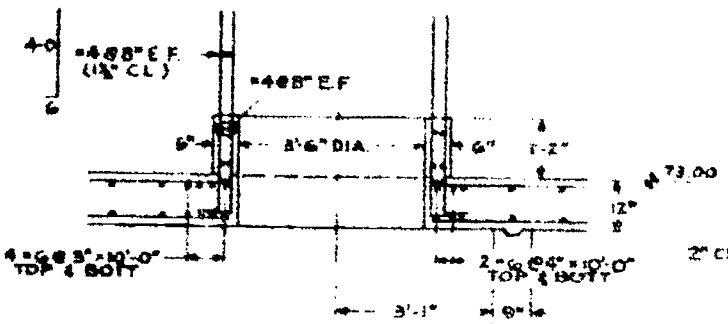
1/2" = 1'-0"



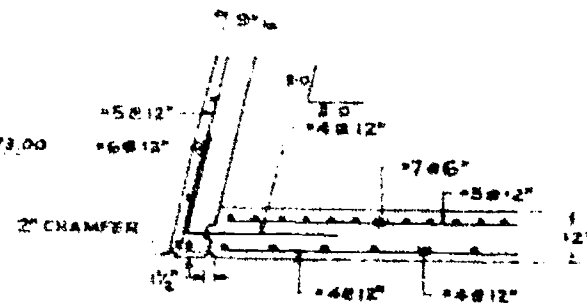
SECTION C

1/2" = 1'-0"

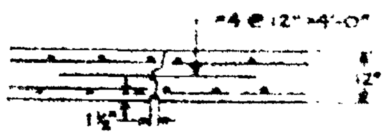
ASSIGNMENT SHEET #2



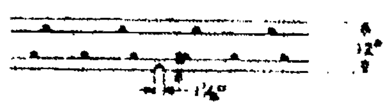
SECTION D
1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION E
1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION F
1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION G
1/2" = 1'-0"

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT I-5
RED BLUFF CA

TWO BARREL CULVERT
HAYES STREET

B JONES & ASSOCIATES
LOS ANGELES CA

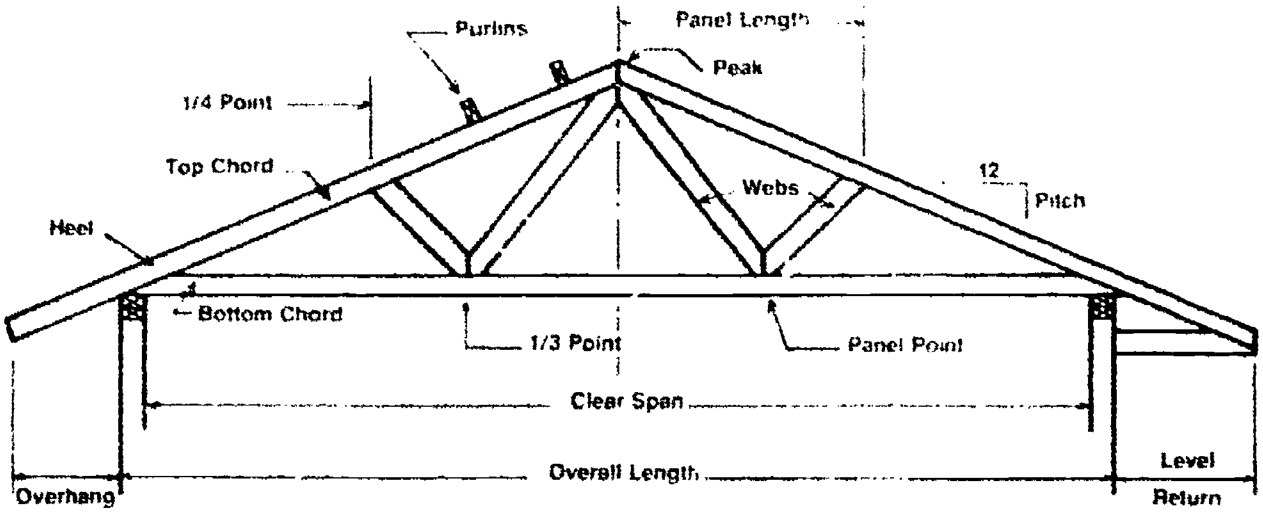
DRAWN BY BTE
DATE 4-20-79
REV
DWG HE-9

DRAWING HE-9

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3 — DETAIL A WOOD TRUSS

Given: Example of a common truss



Directions:

Part A: Complete a detail drawing of a common wood truss. Use pencil on vellum and a scale of 1/4" = 1'-0". specifications:

Common truss specifications:

Overall length — 28'-0"	Pitch — 4
Top chord — 2×4	Sou pine #2 KD 15
Bottom chord — 2×4	Sou pine #2 KD 15
Webs — 2×4	Sou pine #3 KD 15
Truss plate	20 gage
Top chord live load	20.0 PSF
Top chord dead load	10.0 PSF
Bottom chord dead load	10.0 PSF
Total uniform load	40.0 PSF
Load adjustment	15%
Truss spacing	2.00 ft ctrs

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #3

Overhang — Calculate the allowable overhang using the following chart

MAXIMUM OVERHANG WITHOUT SUPPORT TRUSS SPACING 2'0" CENTERS						
LOAD PSF	20LL, 10DL		30LL, 10DL		40LL, 10DL	
LUMBER SIZE	2 x 4	2 x 6	2 x 4	2 x 6	2 x 4	2 x 6
SOUTHERN PINE KD						
#2 1.6E	4 - 1	6 - 0	3 - 6	5 - 2	3 - 2	4 - 8
#2 DEN 1.7E	4 - 1	6 - 7	3 - 7	5 - 8	3 - 3	5 - 1
#1 1.8E	4 - 2	6 - 8	3 - 8	5 - 9	3 - 4	5 - 2
DOUGLAS FIR MC19						
#2 1.7E	4 - 0	5 - 11	3 - 5	5 - 1	3 - 1	4 - 7
#1 1.8E	4 - 2	6 - 5	3 - 8	5 - 7	3 - 4	5 - 0

Plumb Cut Shown.
Square Cut Dotted.

Part B: Estimate the number of common wood trusses required for a structure that is rectangular, 28'-0" wide by 56'-0" in length, with two gable ends.

Answer: ____________________ ___

Instructions to calculate truss requirements:

Step 1 — Determine the 24" on-center truss requirements by dividing the length of the building by 2.

Step 2 — Add one truss to this total to provide a starting point.

Step 3 — Determine the number of gable ends required and subtract from the total truss requirement.

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT SHEETS

Assignment Sheets #1 — Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

Assignment Sheet #2 — Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

Assignment Sheet #3

Part A — Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

Part B — Step 1: 56'0" length ÷ 2 = 28'

Step 2: 28 + 1 = 29

Step 3: 29 − 2 Gable Ends = 27

Answer — 27 trusses

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

NAME ________________________

TEST

1. Match the terms on the right with the correct definitions.

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on this page.)

_____a.	A force caused by loads being placed on a member that causes a squeezing or shortening effect on the member	1. Bay
		2. Bent
_____b.	A vertical compression member, usually supporting beams and girders	3. Bottom chrord
		4. Chord
_____c.	The top and bottom projection or outstanding parts of a beam, channel, or girder	5. Clear span
		6. Column
_____d.	The top or bottom members of a truss	7. Compression
_____e.	The space between two consecutive sets or tiers of columns and beams, or columns and trusses	8. Concrete
		9. Cope
_____f.	A fluid mixture of cement, water, and sand which can be poured to fill small voids or to smooth or level a surface of a wall or footing	10. Flange
		11. Gaze line
_____g.	The main member of a truss running along its lower side between supports and usually carrying tension and bending	12. Girder
		13. Grout
_____h.	To cut out a part of the top or bottom flange of a beam or channel so that it may fit another	
_____i.	A vertical flamework, usually columns and beams supporting other members	
_____j.	The line along which fastener holes are punched or drilled in structural members	
_____k.	A mixture of portland cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, and water	
_____l.	A member designed to carry bending stress, usually supporting other members	
_____m.	That horizontal measurement between the inside faces of the two bearings or supports	

TEST

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on this page.)

______n. The horizontal members spanning from truss to truss, upon which the roof is carried

______o. A unit of force working within a member expressed in pounds per square inch

______p. A structural member designed to carry the wall over a window, door, or other opening

______q. Horizontal distance between the outside edges of supports

______r. A bar used in slip joints for expansion joints

______s. A steel or timber framework whose members take only tension or compression stresses

______t. The line where locating dimensions are given

______u. A unit part of some larger structure

______v. The space between two purlins in a roof or between two vertical members in a bridge truss

______w. A round, square, or deformed bar used to reinforce concrete

______x. The wood members used to support the roof in conventional framing

______y. A plate connecting the several members of a truss or other structural framework

______z. The edge point where dimensions are given

______aa. Main member of a truss running along its upper side supporting the decking and usually carrying combined compression and bending

______bb. Concrete that is precast or cast in place that has wires or cables that are stretched before the concrete is placed around them; the releasing of the wires or cables sets up internal stresses that counteract the external stresses of the applied load to prevent cracking and sagging

______cc. The portion of an I-beam, channel, or girder between the upper and lower flanges

14. Gusset plate
15. Lintel
16. Nominal span
17. Panel
18. Prestressed concrete
19. Purlin
20. Rafter
21. Rebar
22. Smooth bar
23. Steel member
24. Stress
25. Top chord
26. Truss
27. Web
28. Working line
29. Working point

TEST

2. Define structural drawing.

____

____

3. List four types of structures.

   a. ____

   b. ____

   c. ____

   d. ____

4. List three types of materials used for structures.

   a. ____

   b. ____

   c. ____

5. Match types of steel members on the right with the correct characteristics or descriptions.

   (NOTE: Members on the right may be used more than once.)

______a.	Form the principal supports of all steel structures other than bridges and similar spans which rest directly upon masonry and concrete	1. Beams
______b.	Are used wherever a comparatively large area is to be covered without intermediate columns	2. Girders
______c.	Generally are composed of a single piece	3. Columns
______d.	Are beams made of more than one piece	4. Roof trusses
______e.	Are usually made with a web plate and flanges composed of angles, plates, or both, used to resist bending due to transverse loads	5. Bridge trusses
______f.	For the through type, the floor load is applied along the lower chord, and traffic flows through it.	

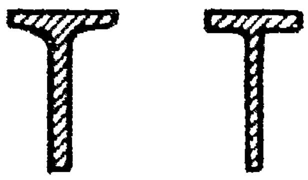
TEST

_____g. Generally are placed horizontally and are subjected to vertical loads

_____h. The web members are made of single or double angles with the longer leg vertical.

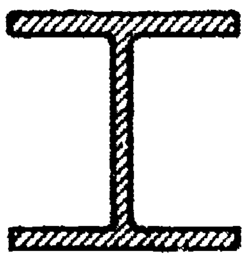
_____i. On the deck type, the floor load is applied along the upper chord

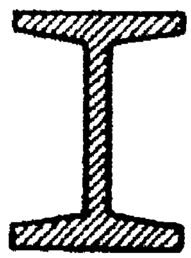
6. Identify the following structural steel shapes.



a. ______________________ b. ______________________

c. ______________________ d. ______________________





e. ______________ f. ______________ g. ______________

7. Select true statements about drawing practices for steel members by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. A scale of 1" = 1'-0" is typically used for drawing a large structures (framing and erection plans).

_____b. No scale is used for most detail drawings (except on joints and trusses).

TEST

_____c. Double line drawings are used when the scale doesn't allow for a lot of detail.

_____d. The design drawing prepared by the designer/architect gives the structural detailer information to set up complete detail drawings.

_____e. Large members such as trusses and plate girders are symmetrical about a centerline and only one half is detailed.

8. Describe the placement of gage lines for the following steel members.

   a. Angles — ______________________________

   b. Flange of a channel — ______________________________

   c. Flange of an I-beam — ______________________________

9. Complete the following statements concerning fastener sizes and spacings by circling the correct words.

   a. Minimum distance for fastener spacing along the gage line has been established by the **(AISC, ACI)**.

   b. The minimum fastener size is governed by the following rule. The diameter of the fastener should never be **(less, more)** than the thickness of the metal punched.

10. Complete the following statements concerning dimensioning procedures for steel structures by circling the correct words.

   a. Use **(unidirectional, aligned)** method for locating dimensions.

   b. Dimensions are in feet and inches and should be placed **(in the middle, on top)** of the dimension line.

   c. Longest and overall dimension should be **(closest to, farthest away from)** the view.

   d. Dimensions should be placed no closer than **($^5/_{16}$", $^1/_2$")** apart and the first line should be no closer than double this distance.

   e. Dimensions should be given to **(centerline, backs)** of beams.

   f. Dimensions should be given to the top **(or, and)** bottom of beams and channels.

   g. The slope of all members should be given in **(rise and run, angles)**.

TEST

11. Label the following structural steel callout.

W 24 × 76

a. b. c.

a. ______________________________

b. ______________________________

c. ______________________________

12. Select true statements concerning structural steel marking procedures by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Marks are used to provide a systematic procedure for detailing, fabricating, and erection.

_____b. Each member of a structure is given a mark on the design layout.

_____c. Mark is painted on the piece and used to erect the structure in the field.

_____d. Every company uses the same system of marking.

13. Complete statements concerning anchor bolts by filling in the blanks with the correct words.

a. Anchor bolts are used for ______________________ to concrete foundations.

b. One type of anchor bolt is the ______________.

c. An alternative to drawing is to call out anchor bolts by diameter size, ______________, type, and bend dimension if needed.

d. Anchor bolt projects above top of grout a dimension equal to the sum of the following:

1) ______________

2) Two anchor bolt diameters for two nuts

3) One anchor bolt diameter

TEST

14 Distinguish between the types of concrete by placing an "X" next to the description of reinforced concrete

_____ a. Has no mesh or rebars; used for places where only compression stresses occur

_____ b. Has mesh or steel rebar to help transmit the stresses of compression, tension, and shear forces

15. Complete the following statements concerning the types of concrete reinforcement by circling the correct words.

   a. Reinforcing bar (rebar) is identified by number which indicates size in **(quarters, eighths)** of an inch.

   b. Rebar sizes range from #2 to **(#6, #11)**.

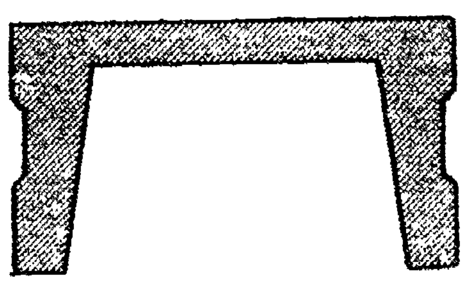
   c. All rebar is deformed except **(#2, #6)** which is round bar.

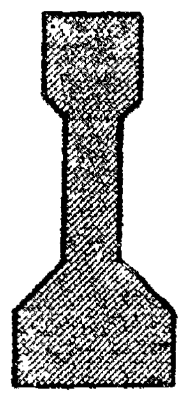
   d. Rebar is made from **(cast iron, steel)** in lengths of 60 feet.

   e. Wire mesh (welded wire fabric) is used as reinforcement in **(concrete slabs, steel columns)**.

   f. Welded wire fabric (WWF) is designated by wire spacing and **(type of wire, wire gage)**.

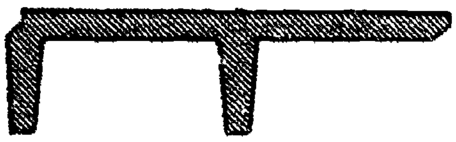
16. Identify the following standard prestressed concrete units.

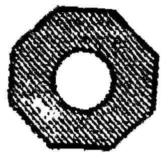




a. _______________________ b. _______________________

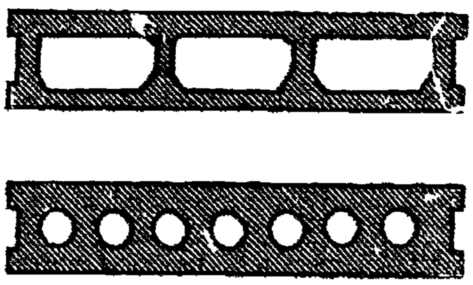
TEST

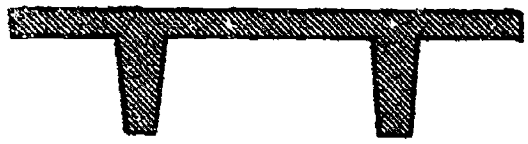




c. ______________________

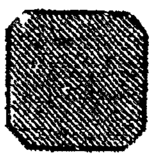
d. ______________________

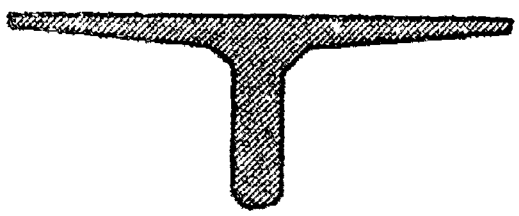




e. ______________________

f. ______________________





g. ______________________

h. ______________________

TEST

17. Match the foundation parts on the right with the correct descriptions.

_____a. Rest on the footer and used to support equipment such as pumps. Usually stop one foot above grade line.

_____b. Placed under the pedestal or foundation wall and serves as a bearing member

_____c. Generally round 12"-16" diameter concrete columns poured into drilled (augured) holes in the earth to solid bearing rock when expansive type (clay) soils are encountered. They are placed at 8'-0" (max) intervals to support grade beams.

_____d. Reinforced concrete beam that spans horizontally between piers for support of foundation wall. It replaces the spread footing in expansive soils.

_____e. Used in soil where soil bearing is poor and footing is at a great depth

_____f. Used for support of wood framed walls and edge slab support as a method to distribute those loads to a spread footing or grade beam

_____g. Precast, tapered, reinforced concrete shafts driven into the earth to provide support when mass of structure exceeds limits of soil bearing; usually high-rise structures require their use

_____h. Rectangular-shaped protrusions from masonry walls to provide additional lateral wall support especially where beams intersect the wall

1. Bell-bottomed footing
2. Foundation (stem) wall
3. Grade beam
4. Pedestal
5. Pier
6. Pilaster
7. Pilings
8. Spread footing (footer)

TEST

18. Match types of structural drawings for concrete on the right with the correct descriptions.

_____a.	Used for standard details. Drafter needs only to add dimensions, bolt quantity and size, and assign rebar mark numbers and size.	1. Engineering drawing
_____b.	Shows where concrete dimensions are but rebar details are omitted	2. Placing drawing
_____c.	Shows the foundation outline without the outline dimensions but shows all rebar locations and dimensions (used by fabricators and in the field) and bar lists, schedules, and bending details	3. Preprinted drawing

19. Complete the following chart of standard symbols and abbreviations for concrete placing drawings.

SYMBOLS		ABBREVIATIONS	
_____	To indicate size of deformed bar	Bt	_____
_____	Plain rounds, as spirals	T	_____
_____	Spacing center to center	_____	Each face
⇆	_____	Str	_____
↔	_____	NF	_____

20. Select true statements concerning standard practices for documentation of rebar by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Rebar is dimensioned as out to out and the bar length is the sum of all detailed dimensions.

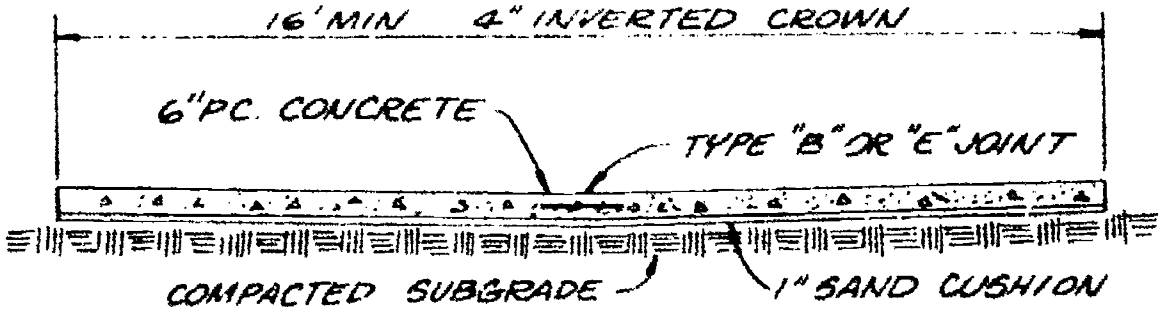
_____b. Rebars should never be bent.

_____c. Dimensions are to the centerlines of rebars.

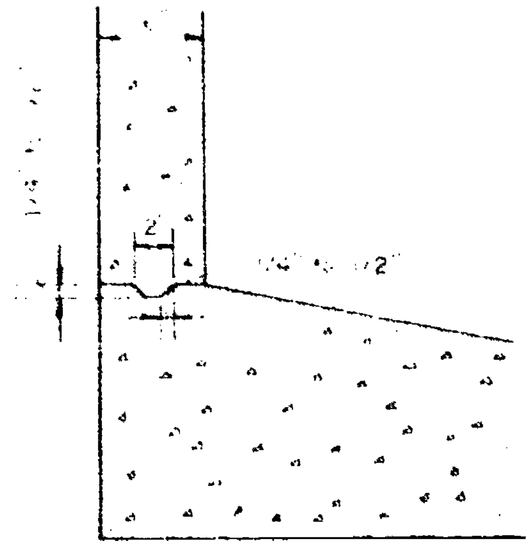
_____d. Rebar schedules give total lengths of bars required and show sizes, lengths, and weights of all rebars.

TEST

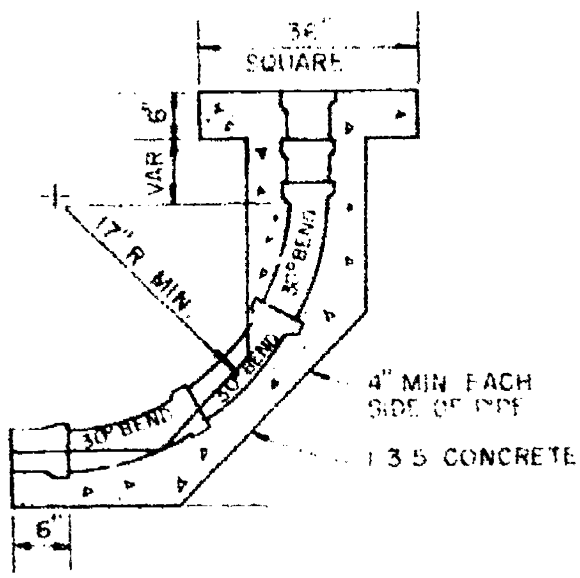
21. Identify the following examples of typical details for concrete structures.



a. ______________________________

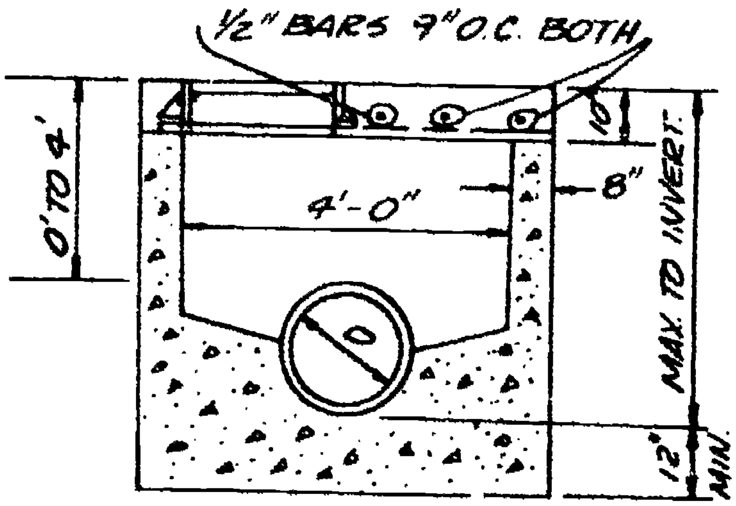


b. ______________________________



c. ______________________________

TEST



Shallow Manhole

d. ______________________________

22. Complete the following statements concerning wood construction by circling the correct words.

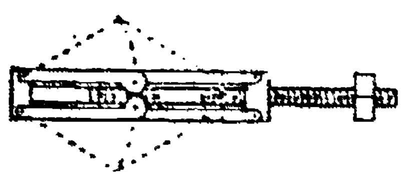
    a. **(Frame, Timber)** is lumber 5 inches or larger in the least dimension generally used for heavy wood members or construction.

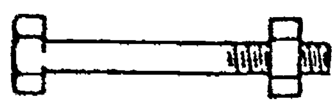
    b. **(Timber, Lumber)** is the product of the saw and planing mill.

    c. **(Frame, Timber)** is usually applied to light wood construction.

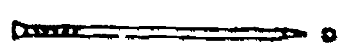
    d. Lumber dimensions are called out in **(actual, nominal)** size.

23. Identify the following types of wood connectors.



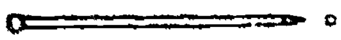


a. ______________________ b. ______________________

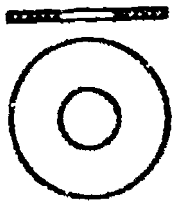


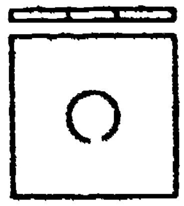
c. ______________________ d. ______________________

TEST



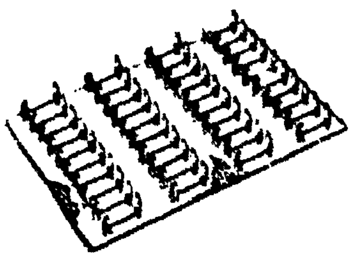
e. ______________________ f. ______________________

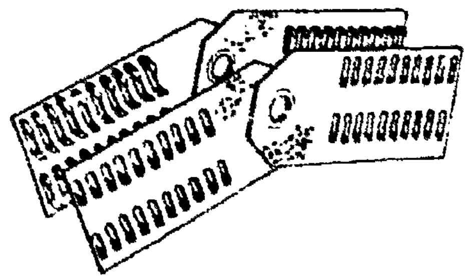




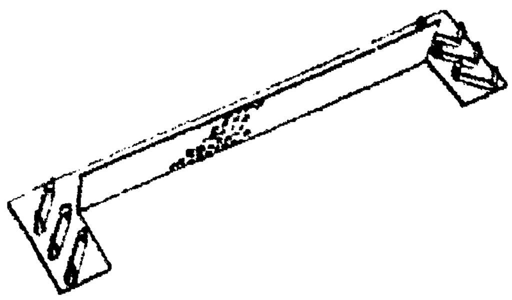
g. ______________________ h. ______________________

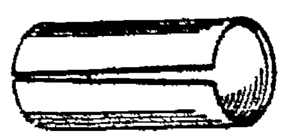
24. Identify the following types of framing connectors.





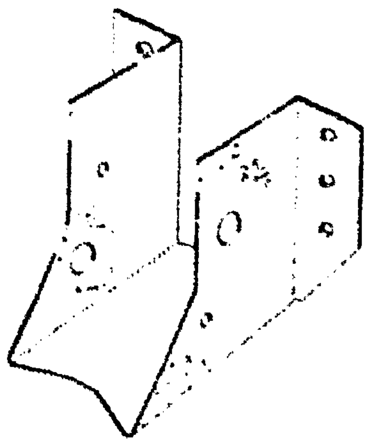
a. ______________________ b. ______________________

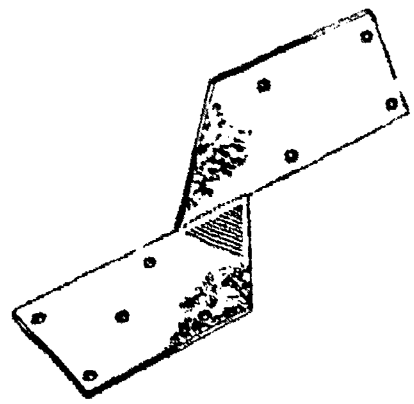




c. ______________________ d. ______________________

TEST





e. ______________________ f. ______________________

25. Select true statements concerning components of wood construction by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

_____a. Wood columns are square timbers rarely smaller than 12 × 12 inches and not larger than 3 × 3 feet.

_____b. Wood studs are used for dwellings to carry light loads and receive support from the material attached to them.

_____c In wood frame construction the common depths for rafters are 8-12 inches.

_____d. In wood frame construction the common depths for joists are 4-6 inches.

_____e. For heavy timber the minimum thickness permitted for joists, beams, girders, and other members is 6" and minimum depth is 10".

_____f. Wood trusses are used to support roofs or floors.

26. Complete the following statements concerning heavy timber construction by correctly filling in the blanks.

a. Exterior walls are masonry or other noncombustible materials with a fire resistance rating of at least __________ hours.

b. Floors and roofs are ______________________.

c. Member sizes are determined by the ______________________.

TEST

d. Interior girders are supported by ______________________________.

e. Transverse beams span the distance between lines of girders and are supported by ____________.

f. A tongue-and-groove or a laminated deck may span the space between ______________.

(NOTE: If the following activities have not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when they should be completed.)

27. Prepare detail drawings of structural steel members. (Assignment Sheet #1)

28. Draw to scale a concrete engineering drawing. (Assignment Sheet #2)

29. Detail a wood truss. (Assignment Sheet #3)

STRUCTURAL DRAFTING
UNIT XI

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	7	k.	8	u.	23
b.	6	l.	12	v.	17
c.	10	m.	5	w.	21
d.	4	n.	19	x.	20
e.	1	o.	24	y.	14
f.	13	p.	15	z.	29
g.	3	q.	16	aa.	25
h.	9	r.	22	bb.	18
i.	2	s.	26	cc.	27
j.	11	t.	28		

2. Structural drawing — All layout and detail drawings connected with the design and construction of buildings, bridges, vi ucts, and similar structures in which structural steel, timber, concrete, and other building materials are used

3. Any four of the following:
   a. Buildings
   b. Bridges
   c. Dams
   d. Reinforced concrete foundations
   e. Manholes
   f. Box culverts
   g. Retaining walls

4. a. Steel
   b. Concrete
   c. Timber

5.

a.	3	f.	5
b.	4	g.	1
c.	1	h.	4
d.	2	i.	5
e.	2		

6. a. Structural tees
   b. Angles
   c. Plate
   d. Flat bar
   e. Wide flange shape
   f. Channel
   g. Beam

7. b, d, e

ANSWERS TO TEST

8. a. Angles — Gage line is measured from the back of the angle.
   b. Flange of a channel — Gage line is measured from the back of the channel
   c. Flange of an I beam — Gage line is measured from the center.

9. a. AISC
   b. Less

10. a. Aligned
    b. On top
    c. Farthest away from
    d. "a"
    e. Centerline
    f. Or
    g. Rise and run

11. a. Shape
    b. Depth
    c. Weight

12. a, b, c

13. a. Anchoring equipment
    b. Any one of the following:
       1) J-bolt
       2) Machine bolt
       3) Cane head anchor bolt (CHAB)
    c. Length
    d. Equipment base thickness

14. b

15. a. Lengths
    b. #11
    c. #2
    d. Steel
    e. Concrete slabs
    f. Wire gage

16. a. Channel slab
    b. Girder (I)
    c. Mono-wing (F) section
    d. Piles
    e. Hollow core slabs

17. a. 4 e. 1
    b. 8 f. 2
    c. 5 g. 7
    d. 3 h. 6

ANSWERS TO TEST

18. a. 3
    b. 1
    c. 2

19.

SYMBOLS		ABBREVIATIONS	
#	To indicate size of deformed bar	Bt	Bent
⌀	Plain rounds, as spirals	T	Top
@	Spacing center to center	EF	Each face
⇆	Direction in which bars extend	Str	Straight
⟷	Limits of area covered by bars	NF	Near face

20. a, d

21. a. Highway structure
    b. Wall and floor joint
    c. Underground structure -- Clean-out
    d. Underground structure -- Manhole

22. a. Timber
    b. Lumber
    c. Frame
    d. Nominal

23. a. Toggle bolt
    b. Machine bolt
    c. Round head screw
    d. Casing nail
    e. Finishing nail
    f. Flat head screw
    g. Circular flat washer
    h. Plate washer

24. a. Connector
    b. Hinge plate
    c. Web
    d. Romex
    e. Hanger
    f. Framing anchor

25. b, e, f

ANSWERS TO TEST

26. a. 2
    b. Heavy plank or laminated wood
    c. Length of span
    d. Wood columns, pipe, or steel structural shapes
    e. Metal hangers
    f. Beams

27-29 Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
UNIT XII

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to list computer applications for mapping and select true statements about the advantages of using computer for mapping applications. Competencies will be demonstrated by correctly performing the procedures outlined in the assignment sheet and by scoring 85 percent on the unit test.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completion of this unit, the student should be able to:

1. Match CAD equipment terms with the correct definitions.
2. Match CAD terminology with the correct definitions.
3. List hardware used in a CAD system and classify as input, output, or neither.
4. Select true statements concerning data input
5. List types of data output.
6. Distinguish between digital and interactive computer graphics.
7. Identify types of computer drawings.
8. List methods of storing graphic information.
9. List advantages of using computers for mapping applications.
10. List computer applications for civil mapping.
11. Select true statements concerning the parts of an interactive data management system for mapping.
12. Research computer applications in the civil drafting field. (Assignment Sheet #1)

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
UNIT XII

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

A. Obtain additional materials and/or invite resource people to class to supplement/reinforce information provided in this unit of instruction.

(NOTE: This activity should be completed prior to the teaching of this unit.)

B. Make transparencies from the transparency masters included with this unit.

C. Provide students with objective sheet.

D. Discuss unit and specific objectives.

E. Provide students with information and assignment sheets.

F. Discuss information and assignment sheets.

(NOTE: Use the transparencies to enhance the information as needed.)

G. Integrate the following activities throughout the teaching of this unit:

1. Collect vendor brochures on CAD systems and compare applications and capabilities.
2. Invite a computer vendor to come in and demonstrate their CAD system.
3. Make a field trip to a civil engineering firm and observe the computer applications.
4. Make a display board of various computer drawings and their mapping application.
5. Meet individually with students to evaluate their progress through this unit of instruction, and indicate to them possible areas for improvement.

H. Give test.

I. Evaluate test.

J. Reteach if necessary.

CONTENTS OF THIS UNIT

A. Objective sheet

B. Information sheet

C. Transparency masters

1. TM 1 -- Computer-Aided Drafting System -- Microcomputer
2. TM 2 -- Computer-Aided Drafting System -- Large Computer

CONTENTS OF THIS UNIT

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

A. Wattles, Gurdon. *Survey Drafting*. Orange, CA: Gurdon H. Wattles Publications, 1977.

B. Bies, John and Robert Long. *Mapping and Topographic Drafting*. Cincinnati, OH: South-Western Publishing Co., 1983.

C. USGS Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1979. The Quiet Revolution in Mapping. U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

D. Houston Geographic Information Municipal Management System. Dr. Francis L. Hanigan. TCB Data Systems Abstract paper. 1983 ASCM -- ASP Fall Convention. Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. New Mexico Natural Resources Information System. pamphlet. Natural Resources Department. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503, 1983.

F. Northway-Gestalt Corporation, Ontario, Canada. Brochure for (GPM) Gestalt Photo Mapper.

G. Land Resource Management, brochure. Measuronics Corporation. Great Fall, MT 59401.

H. VLS Systems, Inc., brochure. Irvine, CA 92714.

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
UNIT XII

INFORMATION SHEET

I. **CAD equipment terms and definitions**

A. Automated digitizer — Utilizes a television camera on an automated drafting machine to follow the line being digitized for output digits according to stored information in CPU

B. Cathode ray tube (CRT) — A TV-like display that can be a storage tube, plasma display, or refresh tube display

C. Central processing unit (CPU) — The main controlling unit in a computer system containing the system's arithmetic, logic, primary storage, and controls of input and output peripheral devices

D. Computer — An electronic information-handling machine capable of performing arithmetic calculations and making logical decisions under the control of programs

E. Computer-aided drafting (CAD) — Process system used in designing industrial products and the production of graphic drawings with the aid of the computer and its related input and output devices

(NOTE: This system is often called the Interactive Graphics System — IGS. In this unit the computer-aided system will be referred to as CAD.)

F. Digitizer tablet — An input device using stored graphic symbols in the CPU where a designer uses a light pen, stylus, or free-moving cursor by positioning on tablet for each symbol to create a drawing on CRT

G. Floppy disk — A magnetic, flexible, plastic disk used for storage of data

H. Free-moving cursor — Contains a sensing coil connected to the digitizer control used for sighting a drawing coordinate X-Y points on the digitizer

I. Hard copier — An output device that forms graphic and character images by electronic signals on paper from CPU

J. Joy stick — Used as a graphic input and cursor positioning device to the CRT and CPU

K. Keyboard console — An input device, consisting of ASCII character keys, numeric keys, and math function keypad used by the computer operator before, during, and after running programs

INFORMATION SHEET

L. Light pen — An input device used with a refreshed-picture display to create various edges, contours, or other features in a photographic image

M. Line printer — An output device that prints one line of character information at a time from CPU

N. Magnetic tape — Medium on which data is recorded in the form of magnetized spots on the surface of magnetically sensitive coated tape

O. Manual digitizer — An input device where digit or X-Y points are located by positioning the free-moving cursor or stylus on an electromagnetic grid embedded in the digitized board

P. Microcomputer — Small, inexpensive computer that has a CPU and one or more input/output devices

Q. Peripheral devices — Various devices that are used in the CAD system in which data is input, stored, retrieved, and output from the CPU

(NOTE: These devices are external to the CPU.)

R. Plotter — An X-Y type output device, usually drum or bed form, that produces line drawings on paper with a pen controlled by instructions from CPU or tape controller

S. Stylus — Used to locate coded programs of X-Y points by pressing at the point of drawing line intersect on digitizer board and input to CRT

II. **CAD terminology and definitions**

A. Alphanumeric — The set of letters A-Z, the numerals 0-9, and various punctuation marks and special characters

B. American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) — Used as a standard code of alphanumeric characters, symbols, and special control characters

C. Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code (BASIC) — A symbolic English-like programming language

D. Binary code — Two digit numbering system composed of only 0 and 1

E. Bit — Binary digit (0 or 1); the smallest unit of information that can be recognized by a computer

F. Byte — A collection of eight bits

G. Chips — Miniaturized integrated circuits which compose ROM memory

INFORMATION SHEET

H. COmmon Business Oriented Language (COBOL) — A higher-level source programming language designed to process large files used by business

I. Compiler — A computer program used to translate high-level source language programs into machine language programs

J. Computer language — A set of mathematical commands such as add, divide, or multiply, or functional commands to "store in memory," "delete," or "draw"

K. Cursor — Flashing rectangular dot or cross hair that indicates the current position on the screen

L. Data — Information; facts of all kinds

M. Digit — Any number from 0 through 9

N. File — Collection of related data treated as a unit

O. FORmula TRANslation (FORTRAN) — A high-level algebraic and logical language used in engineering and graphic systems

P. Graphics — Computer output that is composed of lines rather than letters, numbers, or symbols

Q. Hardware — Any physical equipment that is part of the CAD system

R. Input — Signals or data transmitted **to** a microcomputer system

S. Interface — The interconnecting methods or devices used in the CAD hardware system

Example: RS-232-C interface

T. K — Symbol denoting 1024 units (bytes) of storage

U. Machine language — A programming language that can be interfaced directly by the internal circuitry of the computer

V. Menu — A display of selections that may be chosen, typically on a video display device

W. Output — Signals or data transmitted **from** a microcomputer system

X. Program — Step-by-step instructions which tell the computer what to do

INFORMATION SHEET

Y. Random access memory (RAM) — Memory that can both be written into and read

Z. Raster scan — A CRT scanning system where the electron beam moves horizontally across all X values first at each Y level, moving down each Y level until the screen is scanned

AA. Read only memory (ROM) — That portion of the system memory that cannot be changed and may be read but not written into

BB. Resolution — A measure of the number of separately addressable positions on the coordinate grid

Example: If a 10 inch display has 1023 addressable points along each X-Y axis, the resolution is 1023/10 or 102.3 points per inch

CC. Routine — A sequence of instructions to carry out a certain function

DD. Software — Prepared programs that simplify CPU operations that cause hardware to function

EE. Statement — A complete instruction in machine language such as BASIC or FORTRAN

FF. Variable — A quantity that can take on any of a given set of values

III. **Hardware used in a CAD system** (Transparencies 1 and 2)

A. Central processing unit (CPU)

B. Input devices

(NOTE: Some devices are both input and output.)

1. Keyboard
2. Digitizer
3. Plotter

   (NOTE: A joy stick and an X-Y beam are used on some plotters.)

4. Light pen
5. Card reader

C. Output devices

1. Video display monitor/screen

   (NOTE: A combined monitor and keyboard is often referred to as a terminal.)

INFORMATION SHEET

2. Plotter
3. Printer
4. Hard copier
5. Cursor/stylus/light pen
6. Storage devices
    a. Magnetic tape
    b. Floppy disks/diskettes

IV. Data input

A. Data input is the process of placing data into the computer.

B. Input consists of data itself with instructions on what to do with the data.

C. Programs are the directions for what is to be done with the data.

D. Programs make up the software for the computer system.

V. Data output

A. Hardware will determine the form the output will be displayed.

B. Output can be

1. Graphic image, not hardcopy (on monitor screen only)
2. Graphic image, hardcopy
3. Calculations
4. Compiled information

    Example: Base map with overlay of water lines, sewer and electric and gas lines

VI. Types of computer graphics

A. Digital computer graphics

1. Input is given in digital form.
2. Input is given by means of
    a. Punched cards
    b. Punched tape
    c. Magnetic tape

INFORMATION SHEET

3. Requires little or no human intervention during draw stage of the program.

4. Types of digital graphic drawing machines

   a. Flat bed plotter

   b. Drum plotter

5. Disadvantage: Does not allow for two way communication between computer and user.

B. Interactive computer graphics

1. Is the continual and instant communication between a person and the computer.

2. Visual display (CRT) is required.

3. Input is accomplished by

   a. Keyboarding

   b. Digitizing

   c. Using light pens and joy sticks

4. Has layer capabilities for storage of information.

5. Graphic image can be changed dynamically

   a. Rotate

   b. Reduce and enlarge

   c. Capture

   d. Scale

   e. Screen (scroll)

(NOTE: Often digital graphics and interactive graphics are used in conjunction with each other.)

INFORMATION SHEET

VII. **Types of computer drawings**

A. Line (Transparency 3)

1. Most common type of computer graphics.
2. Can be shown in multiple colors.
3. Lines can become symbols by varying the line widths and shapes (line fonts).

B. Pictorial (Transparency 4)

1. Presents life-like illustration of surface features.
2. Easier to interpret and visualize.

VIII. **Methods of storing graphic information**

A. Floppy disks/diskettes

B. Hard disks

C. Tape

IX. **Advantages of using computers for mapping applications**

A. Keeps data accurate and more consistent.

B. Makes tedious, error-prone calculations easier and faster.

C. Provides a broad base of data to build on.

D Produces final drawings faster.

E. Allows simultaneous multi-user access to a common data base.

F. Helps locate and find data about a particular area through a central resource.

G. Simplifies data editing.

H. Creates a library of symbols to be used, moved. and oriented as often as needed.

I. Allows use of layers. Elements of a project can be assigned to different layers.

INFORMATION SHEET

J. Allows storage of large projects.

K. Simplifies data management and billing. The time spent on a project can be recorded and used for billing purposes.

L. Improves security. Projects in a computer can be accessed only by a password or I.D. number.

M. Has remote office capability.

X. Computer applications for civil mapping

(NOTE: All information is stored in the computer and geographically referenced. Data output can be in map form or tabular form.)

A. Calculate volume for water reservoir storage, stock piles, and open pit mining.

B. Digital terrain elevation model

C. Build stereo models of aerial photographs.

D. Computerize search for cartographic information

1. Aerial photographs

(NOTE: The following address and phone number can be used to help locate aerial photographs:

Aerial Photography Field Office
User Services
2222 West 2300 South
P.O. Box 30010
Salt Lake City, UT 84130
301/524-5856

a. High altitude aerial photos

1) Skylab, Apollo, and Gemini satellite photos

2) Landsat RBV and MSS satellite images

3) NASA high altitude photos

b. Lower altitude aerial photos

1) USGS

2) BLM

3) Bureau of Reclamation

4) United States Forest Service

INFORMATION SHEET

2. Resource information
    a. Geology
    b. Soils
    c. Vegetation
    d. Land ownership

E. Surface measurement

F. Boundary information in digital form

G. Integration of many types of maps into a computer-based system for assessment of areas such as environment or land use planning

H. Map compilation through computer-driven plotters

I. Contour plotting

J. Plan views

K. Profile and cross sections plotting to specifications

L. Grade slopes and mass diagrams

M. Plotting isometric views of terrain from different perspectives

N. Develop data bases for terrain elevation information for forest management, municipal utilities, or aerial navigation

O. Balancing survey data, field note reductions

P. Master directory of standard notes

Q. Calculate bearing loads for structural members

R. Store often used standard details for future use.

XI. **Parts of an interactive data management system for mapping**

(NOTE: Information is based on the Metrocom Data Base System used for Houston, Texas. A mapping system that is integrated through a data base management system can provide many users different information about the same piece of land. All information is pulled together in one storage mechanism — the computer.)

A. Data base

1. All data stored in the system is indexed to digital planimetric maps of the city, based on photogrammetric techniques.

2. Coordinates of brass survey markers are the foundation of the data base.

INFORMATION SHEET

3. Entire land mass is stored as a continuous map.

4. Area is broken into blocks covering a specific acreage of land with each block tied to surrounding blocks.

5. Each block is subdivided into layers.

   Examples: Annotation, roadways, railroads, drainage, sidewalks, fences, parking lots, bridges, dams, power plants

B. Graphic files for real property provide information to draw

1. City, county, and school district lines

2. Subdivision boundaries

3. Historic land survey lines

4. City, county, state, and federal right-of-ways

5. Nongraphic attributes are stored and can be listed out such as

   a. Land use classifications

   b. Tax account numbers

   c. Names of property owners

   d. Legal descriptions

   e. Deeded and calculated acreage

   f. Date and price of last sale

   g. Assessed value of land and improvements, etc.

C. Graphics files for city-owned utilities

1. Set up on individual layers in the computer

   a. Network of roads and bridges

   b. Water and storm sewer layout

   c. Sanitary systems

   d. Gas distribution

   e. Telephone and cable lines

INFORMATION SHEET

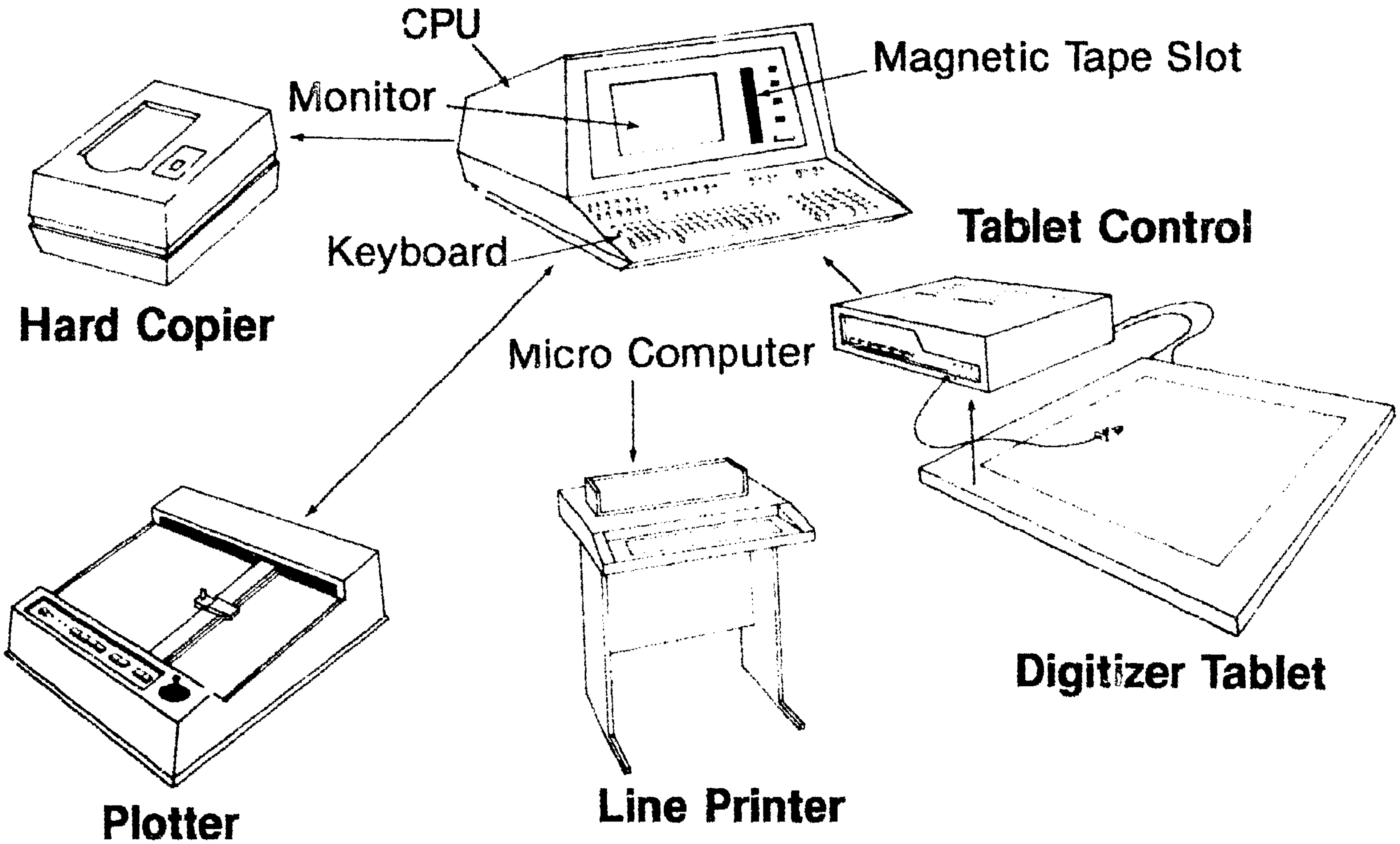
2 Nongraphic data

a. Roads — Classification, number of lanes, curb status, maintenance information

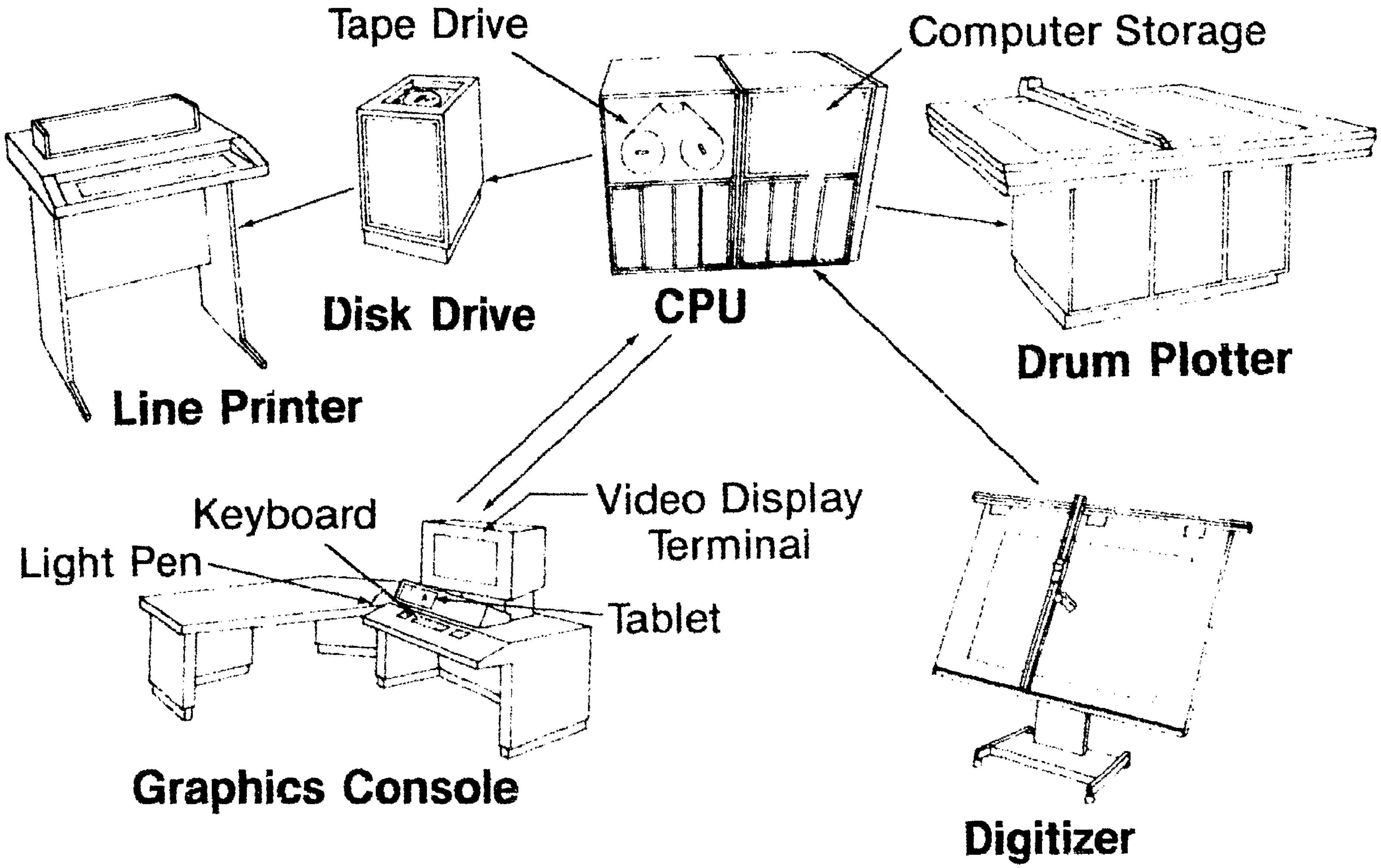
b. Manholes - - Various invert elevations type construction, utility served

c. Lines — Flow elevations at each end, type of material, status (proposed, existing, abandoned)

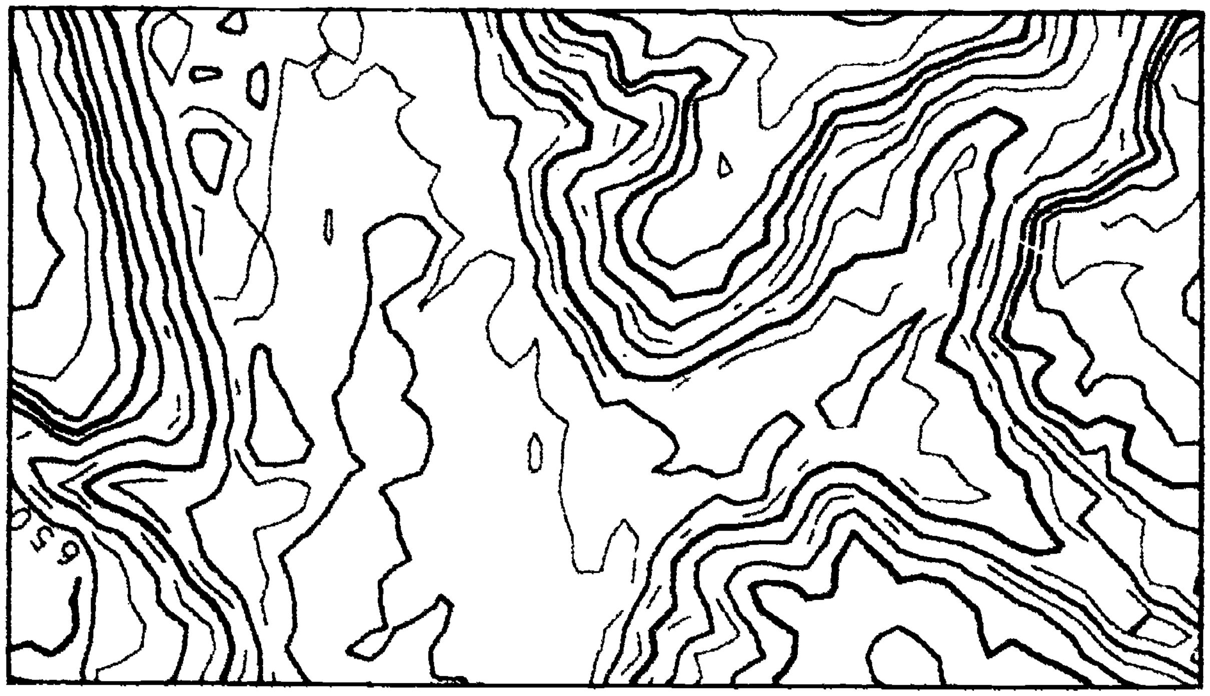
Computer-Aided Drafting System
Microcomputer



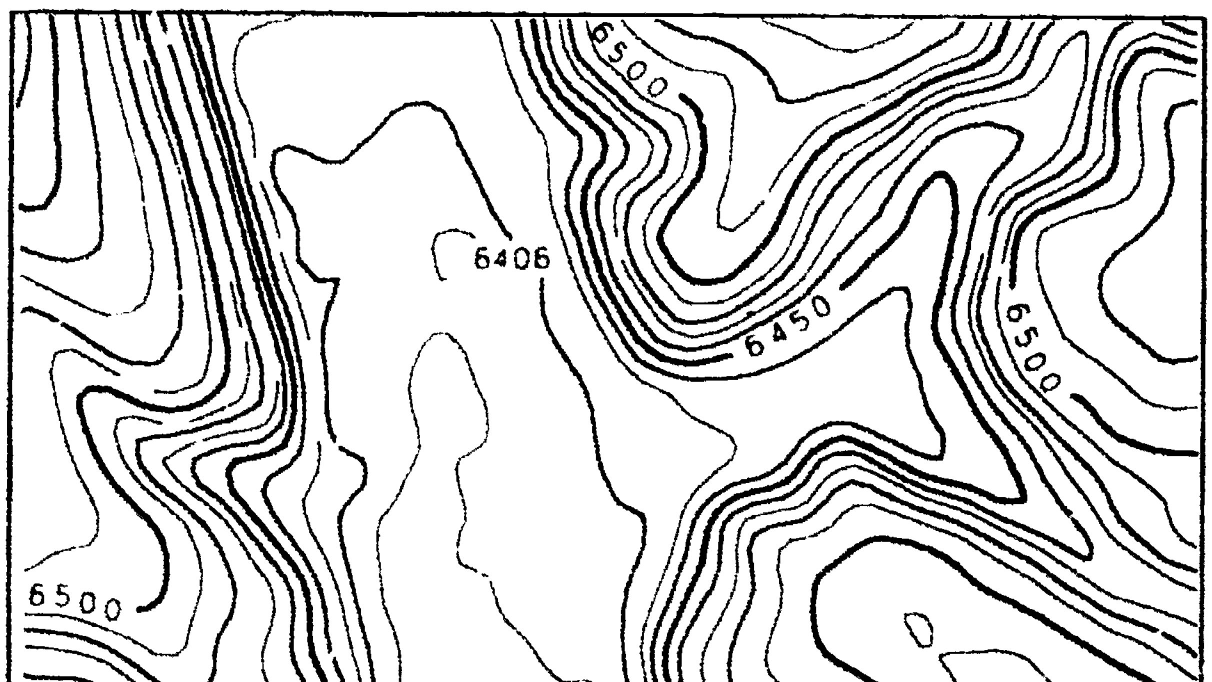
Computer-Aided Drafting System
Large Computer



Computer Line Drawing



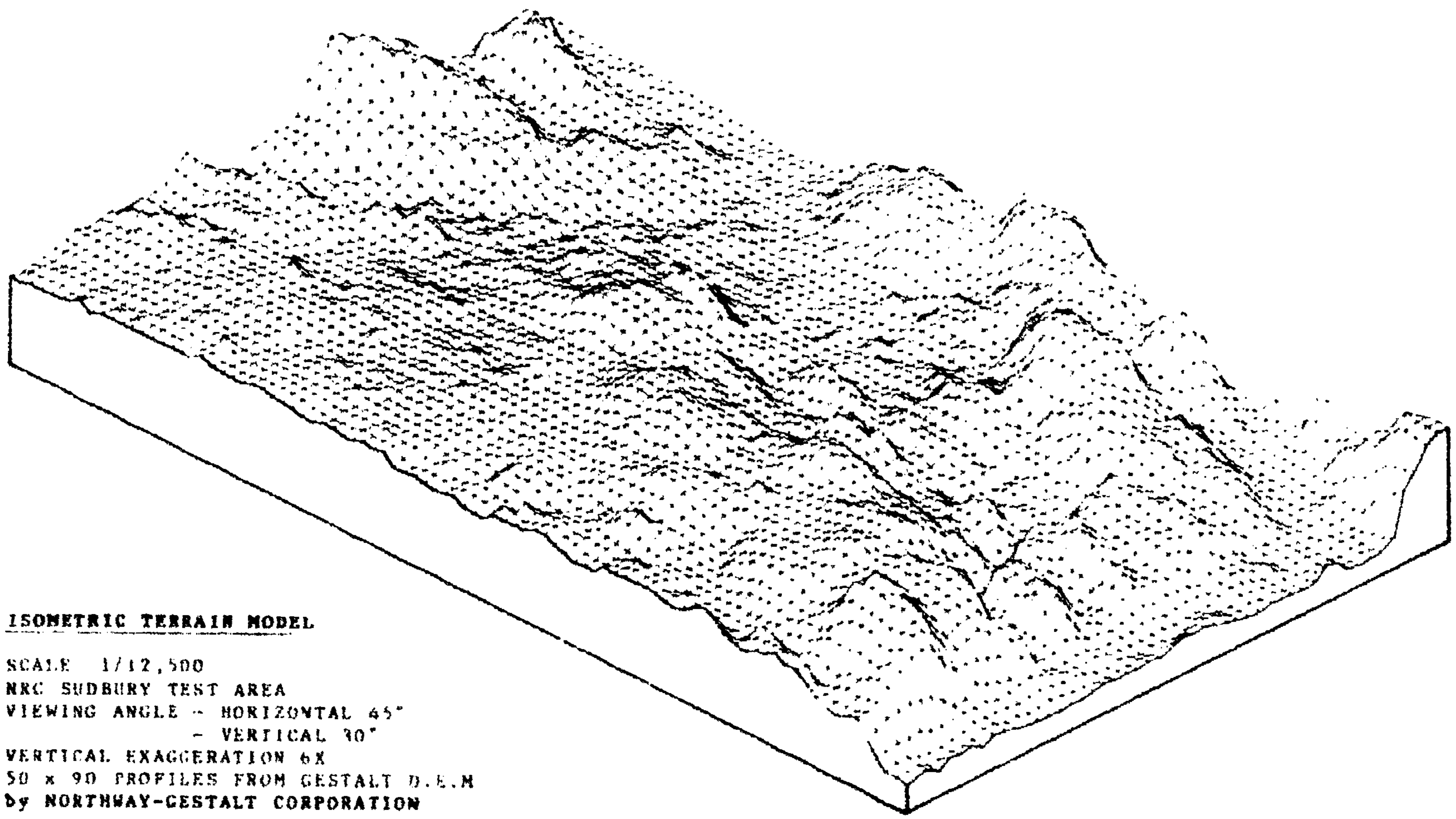
Original Contour Plot



Contour Plot after Filtering and Smoothing

Courtesy of Northway-Gestalt Corporation

Computer Pictorial Drawing



Courtesy of Northway-Gestalt Corporation

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
UNIT XII

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1 — RESEARCH COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN THE CIVIL DRAFTING FIELD

Directions:

1. Choose three different places in your area that may use computer applications.

   a. Municipal agency

   b. Private civil engineering firm

   c. Government mapping agency

2. Visit or write each place and ask the following questions:

   (NOTE: Your instructor may wish for you to accomplish this assignment as a group to lessen the inconvenience to businesses.)

   a. What type of computer graphics system are they using

   ____

   b. How many work stations do they have? ______________________________

   How many remote work stations? ______________________________

   c. What method are they using for data storage?

   ____

   d. What mapping applications are they using the system for?

   ____

   ____

   ____

   ____

   ____

   ____

   e. What kind of equipment are they using for data output? ______________________________

   ____

ASSIGNMENT SHEET #1

f. Who uses the computer graphics system?
   ____ Management
   ____ Engineers
   ____ Drafters
   ____ Secretarial/support staff

g. What method do they use for data input?

   ____

h. Do they use the layering capabilities? ______________________________

i. Describe how: ____

   ____

   ____

   ____

j. Write a brief description of how they have their data base set up. __________

   ____

   ____

   ____

   ____

k. Give an overall impression of the organization structure for the CAD application.

   ____

   ____

   ____

l. Do they hire entry level civil drafters with CAD training? ______________

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
UNIT XII

NAME ____________________

TEST

1. Match the CAD equipment terms on the right with the correct definitions.

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on this page.)

_____a. An input device using stored graphic symbols in the CPU where a designer uses a light pen, stylus, or free-moving cursor by positioning on tablet for each symbol to create a drawing on CRT

_____b. An X-Y type output device, usually drum or bed form, that produces line drawings on paper with a pen controlled by instructions from CPU or tape controller

_____c. Medium on which data is recorded in the form of magnetized spots on the surface of magnetically sensitive coated tape

_____d. Process system used in designing industrial products and the production of graphic drawings with the aid of the computer and its related input and output devices

_____e. Various devices that are used in the CAD system in which data is input, stored, retrieved, and output from the CPU

_____f. A TV-like display that can be a storage tube, plasma display, or refresh tube display

_____g. Contains a sensing coil connected to the digitizer control used for sighting a drawing coordinate X-Y points on the digitizer

_____h. An electronic information-handling machine capable of performing arithmetic calculations and making logical decisions under the control of programs

_____i. Used as a graphic input and cursor positioning device to the CRT and CPU

_____j. Used to locate coded programs of X-Y points by pressing at the point of drawing line intersect on digitizer board and input to CRT

_____k. A magnetic, flexible, plastic disk used for storage of data

1. Cathode ray tube (CRT)
2. Computer
3. Computer-aided drafting (CAD)
4. Digitizer tablet
5. Floppy disk
6. Free-moving cursor
7. Joy stick
8. Magnetic tape
9. Peripheral devices
10. Plotter
11. Stylus

TEST

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on the page.)

_____l.	The main controlling unit in a computer system containing the system's arithmetic, logic, primary storage, and controls of input and output peripheral devices	12. Automated digitizer
_____m.	An input device used with a refreshed picture display to create various edges, contours, or other features in a photographic image	13. Central processing unit (CPU)
_____n.	An input device, consisting of ASCII character keys, numeric keys, and match function keypad used by the computer operator before, during, and after running programs	14. Hard copier
_____o.	An input device where digit or X-Y points are located by positioning the free-moving cursor or stylus on an electromagnetic grid embedded in the digitized board	15. Keyboard console
_____p.	An output device that prints one line of character information at a time from CPU	16. Light pen
_____q.	Small, inexpensive computer that has a CPU and one or more input/output devices	17. Line printer
_____r.	Utilizes a television camera on an automated drafting machine to follow the line being digitized for output digits according to stored information in CPU	18. Manual digitizer
_____s.	An output device that forms graphic and character images by electronic signals on paper from CPU	19. Microcomputer

2. Match the CAD terminology on the right with the correct definitions.

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on this page.)

_____a.	Any physical equipment that is part of the CAD system	1. COBOL
_____b.	A higher-level source programming language designed to process large files used by business	2. Digit
_____c.	Memory that can both be written into and read	3. FORTRAN
_____d.	Any number from 0 through 9	4. Hardware
_____e.	A high-level algebraic and logical language used in engineering and graphic systems	5. Machine language
_____f.	A programming language that can be interfaced directly by the internal circuitry of the computer	6. Random access memory

TEST

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on this page.)

_____g.	Signals or data transmitted to a microcomputer system	7. American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
_____h.	A symbolic English-like programming language	8. BASIC
_____i.	A complete instruction in machine language such as BASIC or FORTRAN	9. Bit
		10. Cursor
_____j.	The interconnecting methods or devices used in the CAD hardware system	11. Data
_____k.	Step-by-step instructions which tell the computer what to do	12. File
		13. Input
_____l.	Used as a standard code of alphanumeric characters, symbols, and special control characters	14. Interface
		15. Program
_____m.	Information; facts of all kinds	16. Read only memory (ROM)
_____n.	Collection of related data treated as a unit	
_____o.	That portion of the system memory that cannot be changed and may be read but not written into	17. Routine
		18. Software
_____p.	A quantity that can take on any given set of values	19. Statement
		20. Variable
_____q.	Flashing rectangular dot or cross hair that indicates the current position on the screen	
_____r.	A sequence of instructions to carry out a certain function	
_____s.	Prepared programs that simplify CPU operations that cause hardware to function	
_____t.	Binary digit (0 or 1); the smallest unit of information that can be recognized by a computer	

TEST

(NOTE: The terms on this page match the definitions on this page.)

____u.	Computer output that is composed of lines rather than letters, numbers, or symbols	21. Alphanumeric
____v.	Symbol denoting 1024 units (bytes) of storage	22. Binary code
____w.	The set of letters A-Z, the numerals 0-9, and various punctuation marks and special characters	23. Byte
____x.	Signals or data transmitted **from** a microcomputer system	24. Chips
____y.	A set of mathematical commands such as add, divide, or multiply, or functional commands to "store in memory," "delete," or "draw"	25. Compiler
____z.	Two-digit numbering system composed of only 0 and 1	26. Computer language
____aa.	A measure of the number of separately addressable positions on the coordinate grid	27. Graphics
____bb.	A collection of eight bits	28. K
____cc.	A CRT scanning system where the electron beam moves horizontally across all X values first at each Y level, moving down each Y level until the screen is scanned	29. Menu
____dd.	Miniaturized integrated circuits which compose ROM memory	30. Output
____ee.	A display of selections that may be chosen, typically on a video display device	31. Raster scan
____ff.	A computer program used to translate high-level source language programs into machine language programs	32. Resolution

TEST

3. List six pieces of hardware used in a CAD system and classify as input, output, or neither.

   Example: Hard copier — Output device

   a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________

   c. ______________________________

   d. ______________________________

   e. ______________________________

   f. ______________________________

4. Select true statements concerning data input by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

   ______a. Data input is the process of placing data into the computer.

   ______b. Input consists of data itself with instructions on what to do with the data.

   ______c. Programs are the directions for what is to be done with the data.

   ______d. Programs make up the hardware for the computer system.

5. List two types of data output.

   a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________

6. Distinguish between digital and interactive computer graphics by placing a "D" next to the characteristics of digital computer graphics and an "I" next to those for interactive computer graphics.

   ______a. Is the continual and instant communication between a person and the computer.

   ______b. Requires little or not human intervention during draw stage of the program.

   ______c. Has layer capabilities for storage of information.

   ______d. Input is given by means of punched cards, punched tape, or magnetic tape.

   ______e. Input is given in digital form.

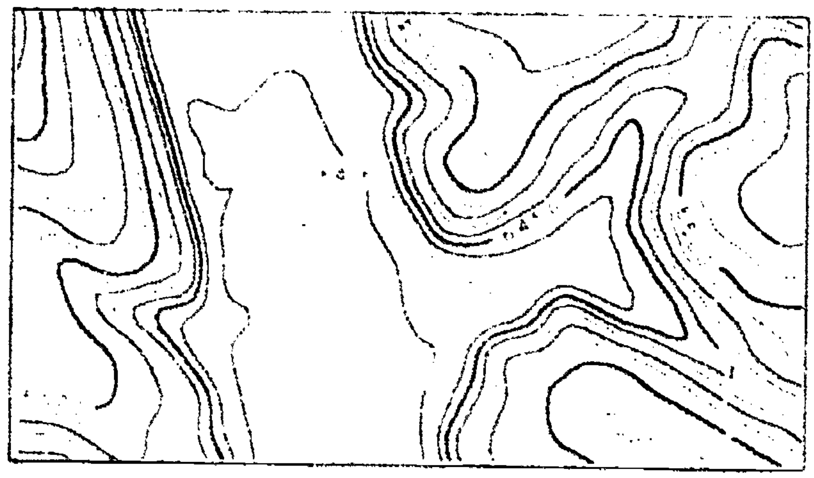
   ______f. Visual display (CRT) is required.

   ______g. One disadvantage is that it does not allow for two way communication between computer and user.

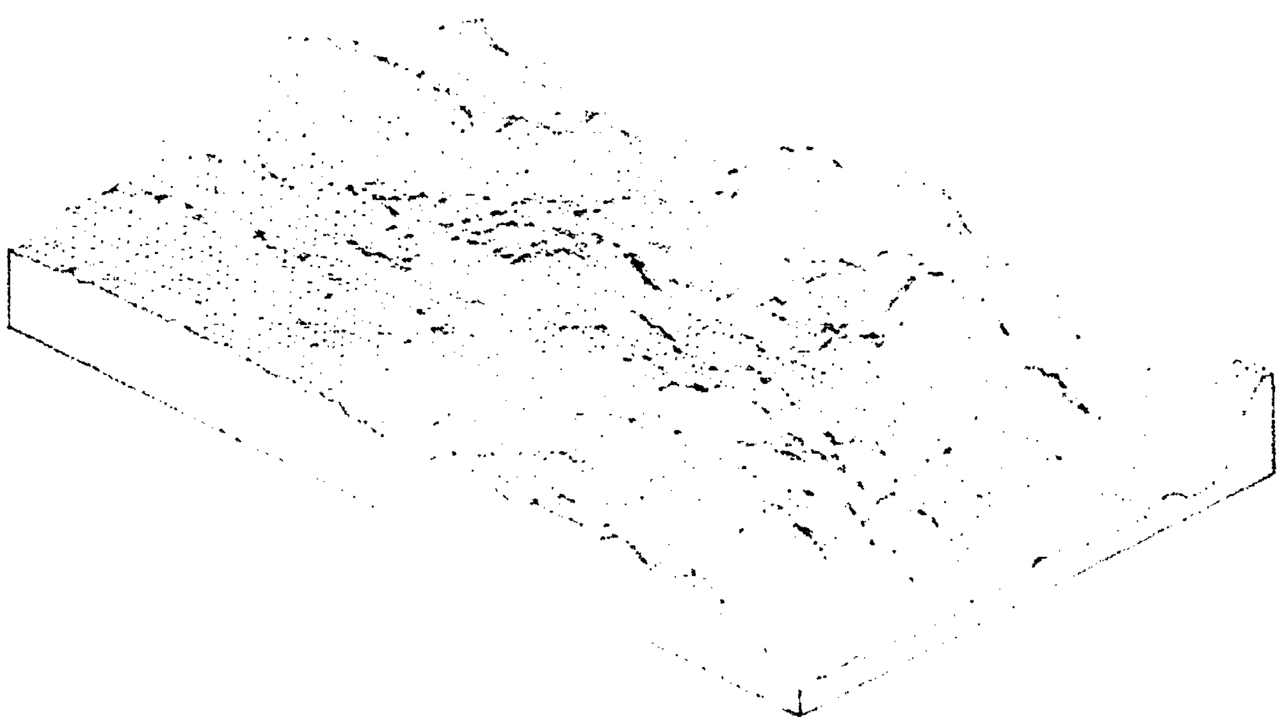
   ______h. Input is accomplished by keyboarding, digitizing, and using light pens and joy sticks.

TEST

7. Identify the following types of computer drawings.



a. ______________________________



b. ______________________________

TEST

8. List two methods of storing graphic information

   a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________

9. List seven advantages of using computers for mapping applications.

   a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________

   c. ______________________________

   d. ______________________________

   e. ______________________________

   f. ______________________________

   g. ______________________________

10. List eight computer applications for civil mapping.

    a. ______________________________

    b. ______________________________

    c. ______________________________

    d. ______________________________

    e. ______________________________

    f. ______________________________

    g. ______________________________

    h. ______________________________

11. Select true statements concerning the parts of an interactive data management system for mapping by placing an "X" next to the true statements.

    _____ a. All data stored in the system is indexed to digital planimetric maps of the city, based on photogrammetric techniques.

    _____ b. Coordinates of building corners are the foundation of the data base.

    _____ c. Entire land mass is stored as a single map.

TEST

_____d. Area is broken into blocks covering a specific acreage of land with each block tied to surrounding blocks.

_____e. Each block is subdivided into layers.

_____f. Graphic files for real property provide information to draw city, county, and school district lines and subdivision boundaries.

_____g. Graphics files for city-owned utilities are set up on individual layers in the computer such as for network of roads and bridges, water and storm sewer layout, and sanitary systems.

(NOTE: If the following activity has not been accomplished prior to the test, ask your instructor when it should be completed.)

12. Research computer applications in the civil drafting field. (Assignment Sheet #1)

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
UNIT XII

ANSWERS TO TEST

1.

a.	4	h.	2	o.	18
b.	10	i.	7	p.	17
c.	8	j.	11	q.	19
d.	3	k.	5	r.	12
e.	9	l.	13	s.	14
f.	1	m.	16		
g.	6	n.	15		

2.

a.	4	l.	7	w.	21
b.	1	m.	11	x.	30
c.	6	n.	12	y.	26
d.	2	o.	16	z.	22
e.	3	p.	20	aa.	32
f.	5	q.	10	bb.	23
g.	13	r.	17	cc.	31
h.	8	s.	18	dd.	24
i.	19	t.	9	ee.	29
j.	14	u.	27	ff.	25
k.	15	v.	28		

3. Any six of the following:
   a. Central processing unit
   b. Input devices
      1) Keyboard
      2) Digitizer
      3) Plotter
      4) Light pen
      5) Card reader
   c. Output devices
      1) Video display monitor/screen
      2) Plotter
      3) Printer
      4) Cursor/stylus/light pen
      5) Storage devices
         a) Magnetic tape
         b) Floppy disks/diskettes

4. a, b, c

5. Any two of the following:
   a. Graphic image, not hardcopy (on monitor screen only)
   b. Graphic image, hardcopy
   c. Calculations
   d. Compiled information

ANSWERS TO TEST

6.

a.	I	e.	D
b.	D	f.	I
c.	I	g.	D
d.	D	h.	I

7. a. Line drawing
   b. Pictorial drawing

8. Any two of the following:
   a. Floppy disks/diskettes
   b. Hard disks
   c. Tape

9. Any seven of the following:
   a. Keeps data accurate and more consistent.
   b. Makes tedious, error-prone calculations easier and faster.
   c. Provides a broad base of data to build on.
   d. Produces final drawings faster.
   e. Allows simultaneous multi-user access to a common database.
   f. Helps locate and find data about a particular area through a central resource.
   g. Simplifies data editing.
   h. Creates a library of symbols to be used, moved, and oriented as often as needed.
   i. Allows use of layers. Elements of a project can be assigned to different layers.
   j. Allows storage of large projects.
   k. Simplifies data management and billing. The time spent on a project can be recorded and used for billing purposes.
   l. Improves security. Projects in a computer can be accessed only by a password or I.D. number.
   m. Has remote office capability.

10. Any eight of the following:
   a. Calculate volume for water reservoir storage, stock piles, and open pit mining.
   b. Digital terrain elevation model
   c. Build stereo models of aerial photographs.
   d. Computerize search for cartographic information (such as aerial photographs and resource information)
   e. Surface measurement
   f. Boundary information in digital form
   g. Integration of many types of maps into a computer-based system for assessment of areas such as environment or land use planning
   h. Map compilation through computer-driven plotters
   i. Contour plotting
   j. Plan views
   k. Profile and cross sections plotting to specifications
   l. Grade slopes and mass diagrams
   m. Plotting isometric views of terrain from different perspectives
   n. Develop data bases for terrain elevation information for forest management, municipal utilities, or aerial navigation
   o. Balancing survey data, field note reductions
   p. Master directory of standard notes
   q. Calculate bearing loads for structural members
   r. Store often used standard details for future use.

11. a, d, e, f, g

12. Evaluated to the satisfaction of the instructor