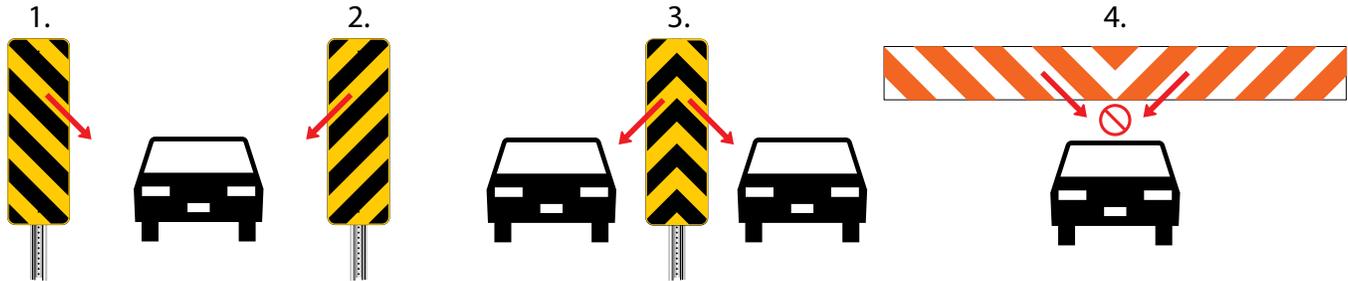


The World of Stripes

What do stripes indicate to drivers?

The Stripes on Object Markers, Guardrail Markers, Barricades, and Vertical panels slope downward at an angle of 45 degrees toward the side of the obstruction on which traffic is to pass.

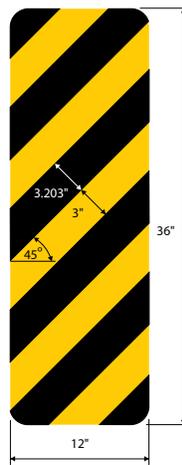
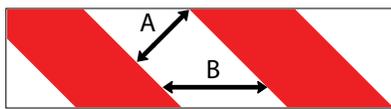


1. A product with stripes that begin at the upper left side and slopes downward to the lower right is designated "LEFT" and lets the driver know it's safe to pass the obstruction to the right of the sign.
2. A product with stripes that begin at the upper right side and slopes downward to the lower left is designated "RIGHT" and lets the driver know it's safe to pass the obstruction to the left of the sign.
3. If traffic can pass to either side of an obstruction, the alternating stripes shall form chevrons that point upwards.
4. Where no turns are intended, the stripes should be positioned to slope downward toward the center of the product.

How are stripes measured?

Measuring a stripe is simple right? Well, sometimes it proves to be a challenge. The proper placement for stripe measurements:

(A) CORRECT (B) INCORRECT



What do stripe color combos indicate?

The Federal MUTCD (section 1A.12) outlines the color code which establishes general meanings for colors identified as being appropriate for use in conveying traffic control information.



What happens when striped goods are rotated?

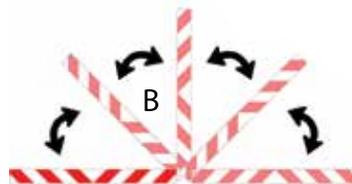
There is a common misconception that "ALL" striped goods can be used for both "right" and "left" options by simply rotating them 180°. (A) Rotate the "right" object marker or barricade board, it remains a "right". (B) Rotate the "Chevron" pattern; it begins as an "end of road" and ends as an "obstruction within roadway".



A



(C) Rotate a "square" guardrail marker 90° to its counterpart. Only "squares" are mirror images.



C

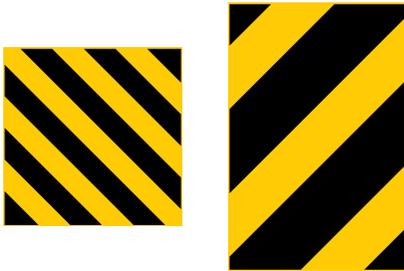


How are the different striped goods used?

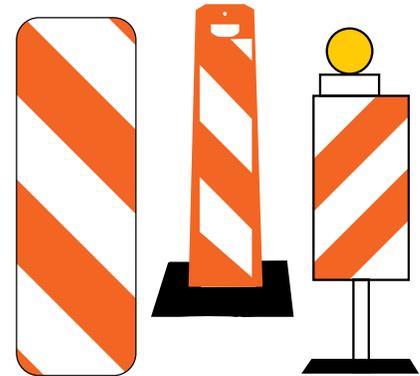


Type 3 Object Markers

Used to mark obstructions within or adjacent to the roadway including underpass piers, bridge abutments, handrails, ends of traffic barriers, utility poles, and culvert headwalls. Other roadside conditions, such as narrow shoulders, drop-offs, gores, small islands, and abrupt changes in the roadway alignment, that might make it undesirable for a road user to leave the roadways, also create a need for a marker.



MUTCD 2009 CHAPTER 6F Table 6F-7 p. 605	
Barricade Boards & Vertical Panels Size	Stripe Size
8-12" x 24"	4" Stripes
8-12" x 36" and larger	6" Stripes

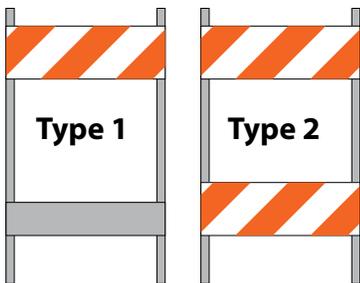


Guardrail Markers

Used in the same manner as Type 3 object markers with the exception that they are sheeting without a substrate, directly affixed to the approach end of a guardrail in a rectangle shape conforming to the size of the approach end of the guardrail.

Vertical Panels

Are channelizing devices which warn road users of conditions created by work activities in or near the roadway and to guide road users where space is limited, vertical panels may be used to channelize vehicular traffic, divide opposing lanes, or replace barricades.



Barricades

A barricade is a portable or fixed device having from one to three rails with appropriate marking and is used to control road users by closing, restricting, or delineating all or a portion of the right-of-way. Refer to MUTCD 2009 CHAPTER 6F for more information.



- ◆ **Type 1 Barricades** may be used on conventional roads or urban streets.
- ◆ **Type 2 Barricades** should be used on freeways and expressways or other high-speed roadways.
- ◆ **Type 3 Barricades** should be used to close or partially close a road.
- ◆ **Red/White Stripes:** When barricades are used to warn road users of the end of a roadway, the stripes shall be red and white.
- ◆ **Sign Placement:** Section 6F.03.10 Signs mounted on barricades and barricade/sign combinations shall be crashworthy.