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INTRODUCTION

Curb ramps are the transitions between the sidewalks and street crossings. ADA-compliant pedestrian curb ramps must be provided at all legal intersections where sidewalk connections exist to provide access for people using mobility devices.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

A. Detailed guidance	Designers should use MnDOT's current curb ramp guidelines, curb ramp standard plans, and other design guidance and standards for constructing curb ramps.
Desirability of ramp types	Figure 3.7D.2 describes several pedestrian curb ramp designs and indicates in general when each design might be used. This table does not encompass all of the options for pedestrian curb ramps, but instead outlines the pros and cons of the most common designs.
C. Additional Guidance	When there is an adjacent sidewalk-level protected bike lane, see also protected intersections guidance.

Figure 3.7D.2:

Ramp types and desirability

RAMP TYPE	RAMP IMAGE	DESIRABILITY	PROS	CONS
1. Combined Directional		Very Desirable	 Provides directionality Aids in snow clearing Can be placed next to vertical obstructions Wayfinding for visually impaired 	 Requires a lot of ROW (needs boulevard), ie. a small curb radius and/or large pedestrian zone
2. Parallel / Perpendicular Ramps		Acceptable	Fits in constrained conditions	 Typically not aligned with direction of travel Multiple grade changes required in through walk zone



RAMP TYPE	RAMP IMAGE	DESIRABILITY	PROS	CONS
3. Blended Transition / Depressed Corner/ Fan Ramp		Acceptable , less desirable than bi-directional ramps	 Fits in constrained conditions (little ROW) Ramp is in line with through walk zone 	 Not good in low elevations (drainage concerns) Plows leave snow at front of ramp Easier for vehicles
				to drive on
4. Single Diagonal Ramp		Undesirable but acceptable if no other ramp type will work	Fits in constrained conditions	Not aligned with direction of travel, requires wheeled users to redirect in road
				 Plows leave snow at front of ramp
				 No space for pedestrian signals