

## CHANNELIZATION DEVICES

Channelization is a method of gradually reducing the width of a road while maintaining the flow of vehicles. Typically channelization involves closing a travel lane and merging traffic into the adjacent lane. Channelization may also involve shifting traffic from an existing lane to a detour lane or from a road to a detour road without reducing the actual number of travel lanes.

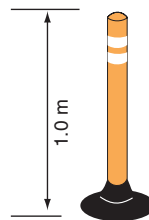
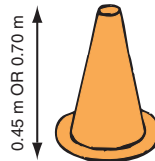
Channelization devices are placed in series along a taper or along the length of a worksite to guide motorists around the worksite. Different channelization devices are suited to specific situations. Any devices which are used at night must be reflectorized or illuminated to show the same shape and color by night as by day.

### Cones

Cones are used in the taper of a lane closure on short-term daytime jobs and can be used for night work if they have high intensity reflective material striping. The 1.0m cones or tubes may be used as temporary separation for opposing directions of traffic. Use of these cones or tubes shall meet the following speed guidelines:

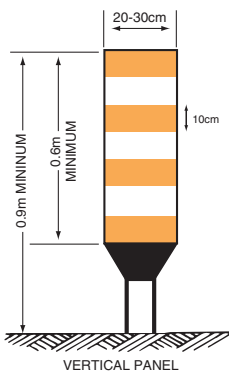
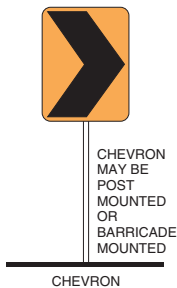
*Cone Height Minimum: Roadway Speed*

- 18 Inches (0.45 m): 60 Km/h or less
- 28 Inches (0.70 m): 0 to 110 Km/h



### Chevrons or Vertical Panels

Vertical panels can be used in the taper of a lane closure on a long term job or along the edge of a road to outline the travel path. They may also be used to separate opposing directions of traffic provided that they are placed back to back. The panels may be accompanied by flashers or steady burn lights. Vertical Panels and Chevrons must be made of high intensity reflective material.



### Flexible Drums

Flexible Drums are used on long term projects or in high speed locations within the taper areas or along the edge of the road to outline the travel path. Flexible Drums should be accompanied by steady burn lights to improve night time visibility. Flexible Drums shall have stripes of high intensity reflective material.



## Placement of Channelization Devices

Channelization devices (cones, chevrons, vertical panels, flexible drums) must be placed at a specific spacing along a determined length of taper. The spacing and length of taper is determined by the speed limit of the road. When a lane is closed and traffic is forced to merge into the adjacent lane the taper is called a merging taper. When a taper is used to guide traffic but not reduce the number of travel lanes, the taper is called a shifting taper. A shifting taper is equal to one half the length of a merging taper for an equal speed.

Speed Limit (km/h)	Spacing Between Signs (m)	Length of Taper (m)	Length of Longitudinal Buffer Space (m)	Spacing Between Delineation Devices (m)
50	50	30	35	8
60	50	40	45	12
70	75	60	50	15
80	100	80	60	15
90	100	105	65	18
100	125	125	70	18
110	125	145	75	20