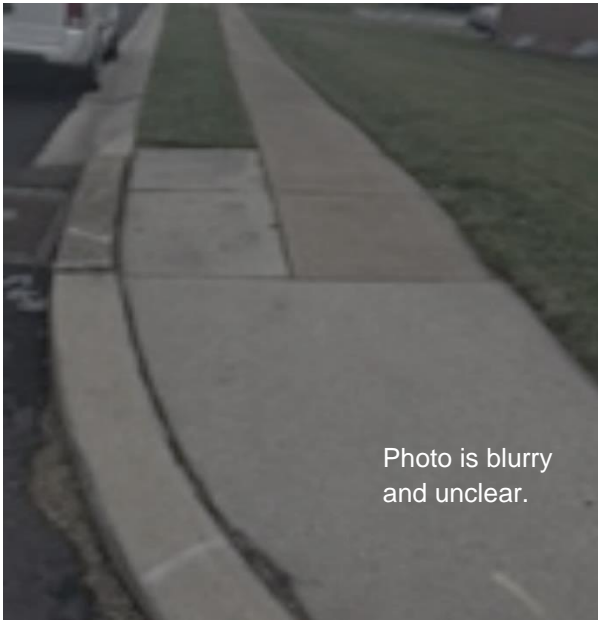


Pictures & Diagrams:

- Take pictures in line with the issue at hand
- Do not use unclear pictures or low-quality diagrams
- Take the picture aligned to the reading on the measuring tape or level so it is visible
- If possible, include monuments, signs, buildings, etc. in the background of the picture to help identify the location

Examples of Poor Quality Photos:



Measuring Lengths:

- Use a measuring tape to distinguish the length/width that you are measuring.
- Hook one end of the tape measure to one edge of the area that is being measured to ensure that an accurate measurement can be taken.
- Always take a picture from a distance to show where the measurement was taken.
 - Take a close-up of the tape measure so that the number can be read.

Good Pictures



Bad Pictures

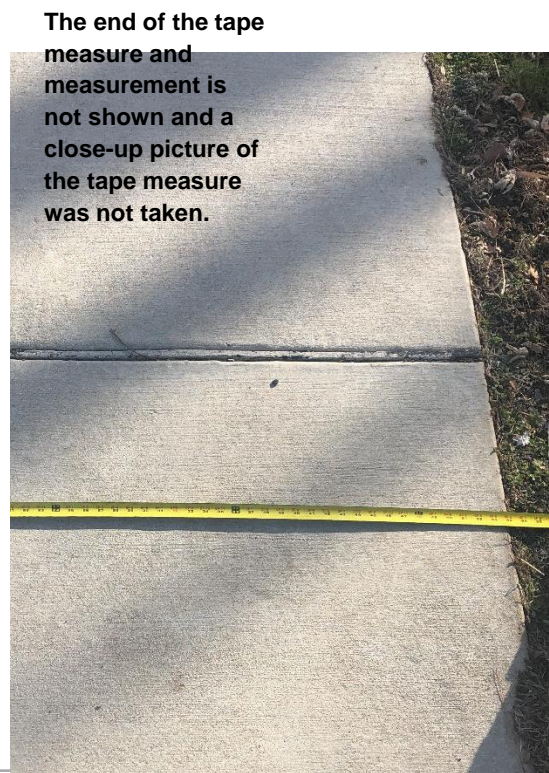


Measuring Widths:

Good Pictures



Bad Pictures



Vertical Discontinuity:

- Use a level to help distinguish the difference in height between two surfaces
- Use a measuring tape to record the difference in height between the two surfaces
 - Measure to the bottom of the level OR to the top of the level and subtract the height of the level
- Keep the measuring tape perpendicular to the surface so measurements are not altered
- If the numbers on the measuring tape are not visible, use a zoomed-out picture showing the entire section containing the discontinuity and a zoomed-in picture where the numbers are visible

Good Pictures



Bad Pictures



Horizontal Gaps:

- Use a measuring tape to help distinguish the width of the gap
- Keep the measuring tape parallel to the surface so measurements are not altered
- If the numbers on the measuring tape are not visible, use a zoomed-out picture showing the entire section containing the gap and a zoomed-in picture where the numbers are visible

Good Picture



Bad Picture



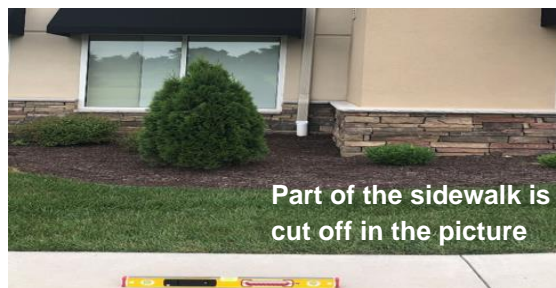
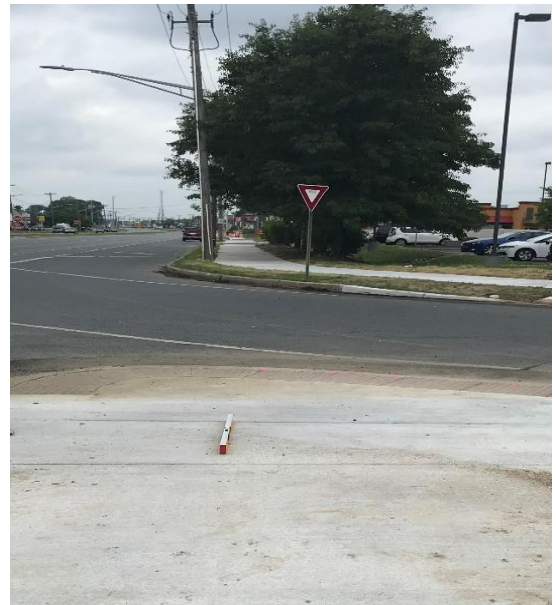
Slope:

- Take the picture aligned to the reading on the level
- Include the entire slab in the picture
- If the slope value on the level is not visible, use a zoomed-out picture showing the entire section with the level on it and a zoomed-in picture where the slope value is visible

Good Pictures



Bad Pictures



Counter Slope:

Parallel

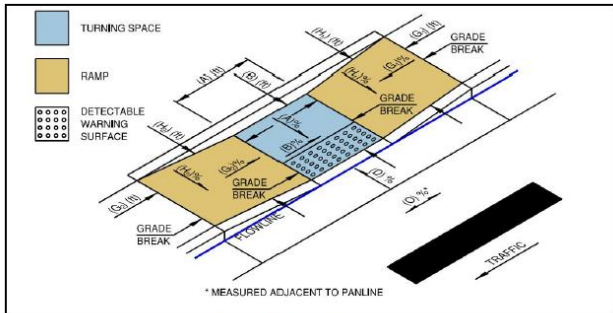


Figure 5.3.1 Parallel Curb Ramp

Measure counter slope at the middle of the turning space

Perpendicular

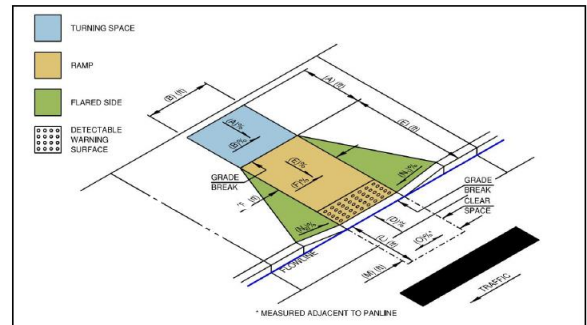


Figure 5.3.2 Perpendicular Curb Ramp

Measure counter slope at the middle of the curb ramp

Diagonal

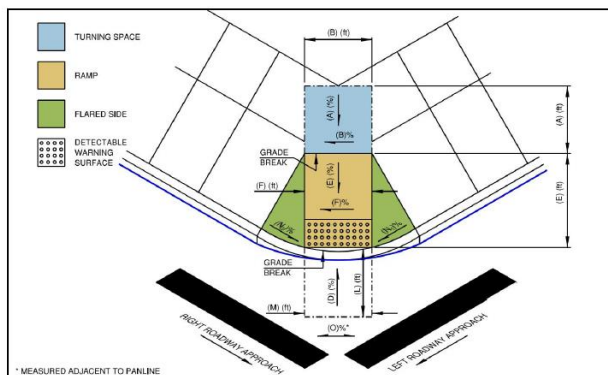


Figure 5.3.3 Diagonal Curb Ramp

Measure counter slope at the middle of the curb ramp

Depressed Corners Blended Transition

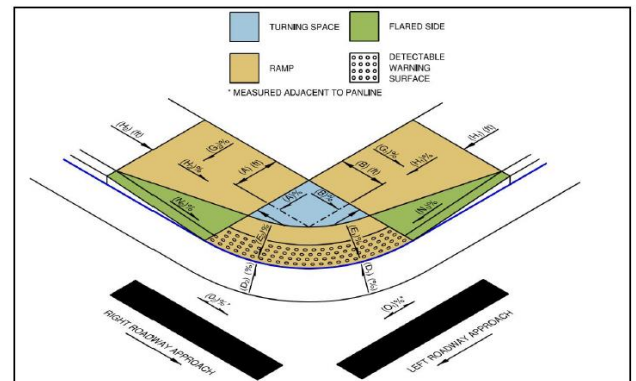


Figure 5.3.4 Depressed Corners

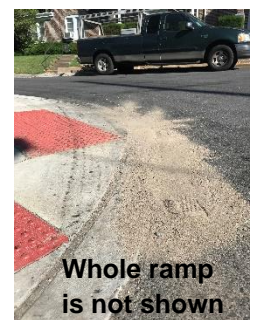
Measure the counter slope in the direction of travel

Good Pictures



- The curb ramp should be centered in frame so that the curb ramp type can be determined easily from the picture.
- An image should be taken when level/tape measure is being used to show where the measurement was taken.

Bad Pictures



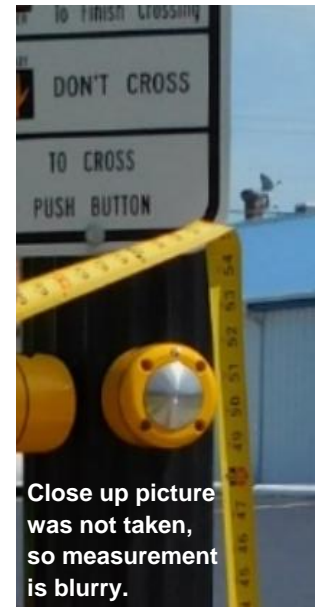
Push Buttons:

- Measure the height of the pushbutton from the ground.
- If there is an obstruction, measure from the face of the pushbutton to the obstruction as shown below in the Good Picture Column.
- Take a picture from a distance to show the pushbutton.
 - Take a picture close-up to show the measurement.

Good Pictures



Bad Pictures



Pinch Points:

- Take the picture aligned to the reading on the measuring tape
- Include the entire pinch point in the picture
- If the numbers on the measuring tape are not visible, use a zoomed-out picture showing the entire section effected by the pinch point and a zoomed-in picture where the numbers are visible

Good Picture



Bad Picture



Obstructions:

- Measure the width of the PAR, starting the measuring tape at the obstruction and ending at the inside of the curb.
 - Use a level as a straight edge if needed'
- For obstructions that only affect a portion of the PAR, measure the length of the obstruction.
- Take a picture from a distance to show the obstruction in relation to the PAR.
 - Take a picture close-up to show the measurement.
- If the object is not mounted in the PAR, take a picture to show the height that it overhangs the PAR, as shown in the bottom right photo of the bush.

Guardrails



Mailboxes



Obstructions (continued):

Bushes



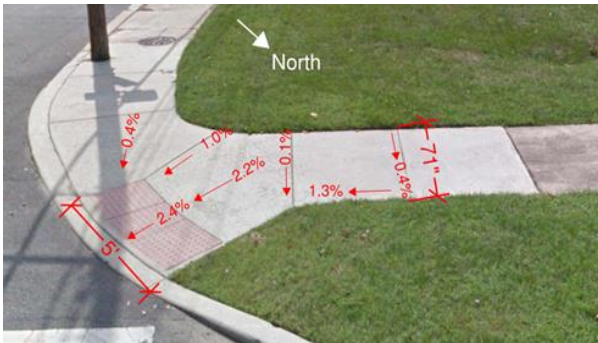
Overhanging Branches



Diagrams:

- Include a North arrow in the diagram with contrasting colors to increase visibility
- Label and dimension points of interest
- Label locations on close ups
- Use colors that contrast the background

Good Pictures



Bad Pictures

