Unit 10 Lesson 1: Introduction to the Push Button Inspection Forms

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Course Navigation Tips:

- To complete each lesson, you must interact with the audio narration at the top of each section.
- You may drag the toggle on the playback bar to the last 5 seconds and let it play. This will allow the system to note it as complete.
- You are encouraged to complete the entire unit before closing in case your progress is not saved.

(i)

You must click on all images before moving on to next Lesson.



02:25

Start Audio Narration

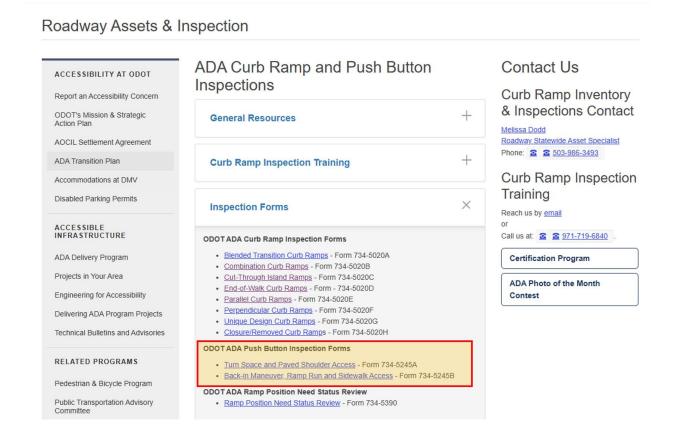
This Unit covers how to inspect and complete ODOT's ADA Push Button New Construction Inspection Forms for curb ramps and pedestrian facilities with push buttons. There is a separate inspector's course covering ODOT's traffic signal installation inspection and operations which include ADA accessibility requirements for hardware and timing.

Go to the Roadway Assets & Inspection Website to download the latest versions of the ODOT ADA Push button Forms for New Construction Form A (734-5245A) and Form B (734-5245B). Always download new forms prior to inspecting a project to ensure you have the latest versions. They are electronic forms and formulas within the form are updated periodically.

Roadway Assets & Inspection Website

ADA Inspection Forms

INSPECTION FORMS



Where to find ADA Push button Inspection Forms on the Roadway Assets &

Open the Inspection Forms dropdown menu where you can find the latest versions of the forms under the heading ODOT ADA Push Button Inspection Forms. There are two different Push Button Inspection forms.

- 1. Form A for Push buttons at curb ramp turning spaces (TS) and paved shoulders (PS)
- 2. Form B for Push buttons on ramp runs (RR), Back-In Maneuvers (BM) and on Sidewalks (SW)

For help in determining the surface type of a push button, see Exhibit C.

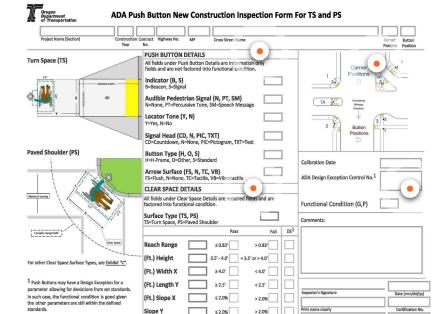




ALWAYS pull the most recent form prior to any pushbutton inspection from the Engineering for Accessibility Page to ensure you have the latest version. Some items are programmed into the form so changes may have been made that you cannot physically see when you print the form.

Pushbutton Form Activity

Click on each dot in the form to see the form details.

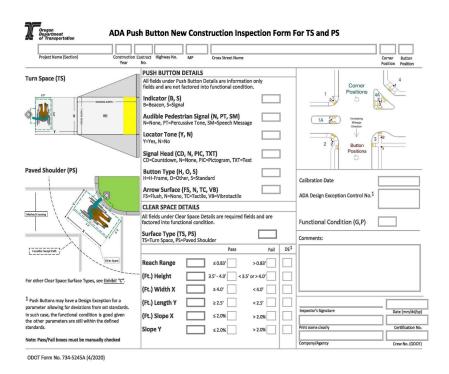


≤ 2.0%

> 2.0%

ODOT Form No. 734-5245A (4/2020)



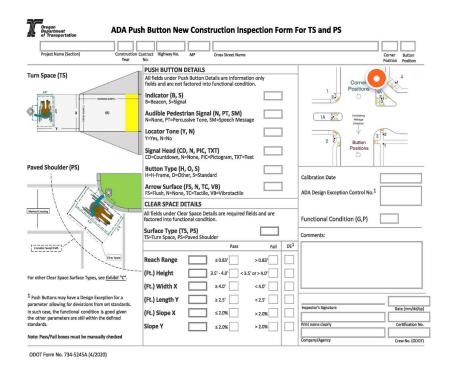


Surface Types



00:09

This version of the Push Button Inspection Form is for Turn Space (TS) and Paved Shoulder (PS) surface types.

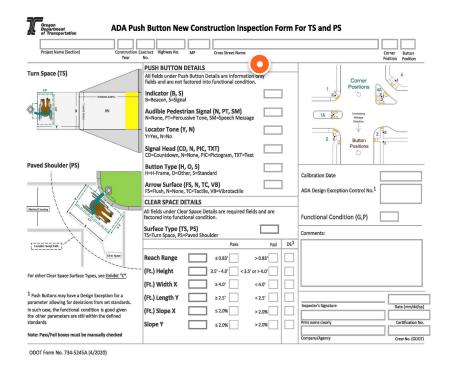


Corner & Pushbutton Positions



Identify push button corner and ramp positions.

00:05

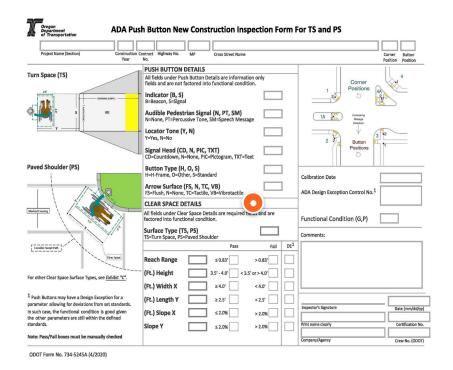


Pushbutton Details

> •

00:07

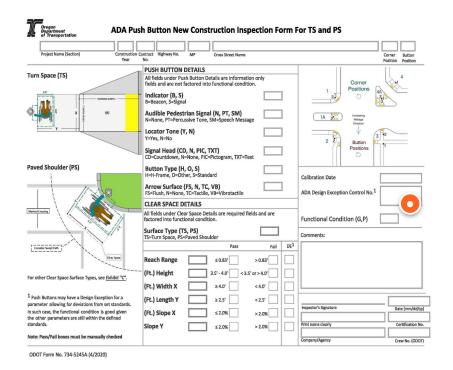
Information under this heading records the features of the push button and pedestrian signal head.



Clear Space Details



Clear Space Details is where surface type and clear space measurements are recorded.



Functional Condition

00:20

Functional condition is auto-populated by the form with either poor or good rating.

Poor (P): The Pushbutton does not meet requirements on the form and does not have design exceptions.

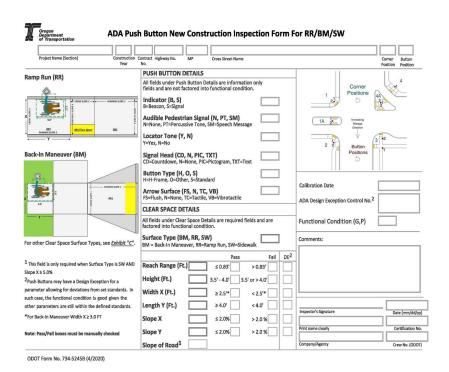
Good (G): The Pushbutton does meet the requirements on the form OR has an approved design exception for any failing element.

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M.	

Oregon ADA Pu	sh Button New Construction Inspection Form F	or RR/BM/SW
Project Name (Section) Construction Year	Cross Street Name No. MP Cross Street Name	Corner Button Position Position
Ramp Run (RR)	PUSH BUTTON DETAILS	
.O	All fields under Push Button Details are information only fields and are not factored into functional condition.	Corner Positions
THOSE SOPE 1 PRABBIG SOPE 2	Indicator (B, S) B=Beacon, S=Signal	1 21 4A
X 55 41/ 551 552 552 552 552 552 552 552 552 552	Audible Pedestrian Signal (N, PT, SM) N=None, PT=Percussive Tone, SM=Speech Message	1A 2 Increasing Mileage Direction
MUNIMUS SLOPE 3	Locator Tone (Y, N) Y=Yes, N=No	2 2 Button
Back-In Maneuver (BM)	Signal Head (CD, N, PIC, TXT) CD=Countdown, N=None, PIC=Pictogram, TXT=Text	Positions
RAMON SIPIT I	Button Type (H, O, S) H=H-Frame, O=Other, S=Standard	Calibration Date
	Arrow Surface (FS, N, TC, VB) FS=Flush, N=None, TC=Tactile, VB=Vibrotactile	ADA Design Exception Control No. ²
4.5	CLEAR SPACE DETAILS	•
	All fields under Clear Space Details are required fields and are factored into functional condition.	Functional Condition (G,P)
For other Clear Space Surface Types, see <u>Exhibit</u> "C	Surface Type (BM, RR, SW) BM = Back-In Maneuver, RR=Ramp Run, SW=Sidewalk	Comments:
	Pass Fail DE ²	
1 This field is only required when Surface Type is SW ANI	Reach Range (Ft.) ≤ 0.83' > 0.83'	
Slope X ≥ 5.0% ² Push Buttons may have a Design Exception for a	Height (Ft.) 3.5' - 4.0' 3.5' or > 4.0'	
parameter allowing for deviations from set standards. In	Width X (Ft.) ≥ 2.5'* < 2.5'*	
such case, the functional condition is good given the		
other parameters are still within the defined standards.	Length Y (Ft.) ≥ 4.0' <4.0'	Inspector's Signature Date (mm/dd/yy)
*For Back-In Maneuver Width X ≥ 3.0 FT	Slope X ≤ 2.0% > 2.0 %	Date (mn/do/yy)
Note that the second has been second to the	Slope Y ≤ 2.0% > 2.0 %	Print name clearly Certification No.
Note: Pass/Fall boxes must be manually checked		
	Slope of Pond1	Company/Agency Crew No. (ODOT)

ODOT Form No. 734-5245B (4/2020)

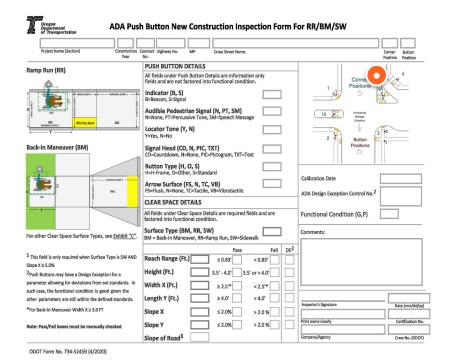




Surface Types



This version of the form is for Ramp Run (RR), Back-in Maneuver (BM), and Sidewalk (SW) surface types as shown in the left-hand column and in the form title.

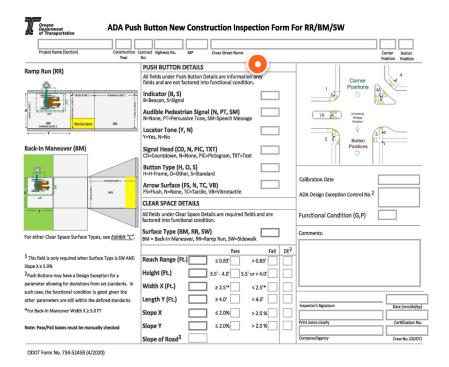


Corner & Pushbutton Positions



00:05

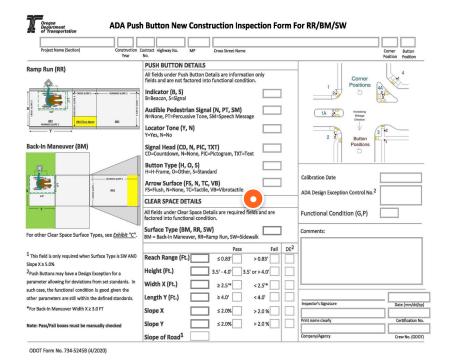
Identify push button corner and ramp positions.



Pushbutton Details



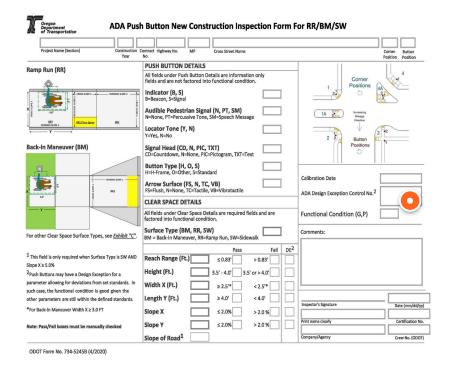
Information under this heading records the features of the push button and pedestrian signal head.



Clear Space Details



Clear Space Details is where surface type and clear space measurements are recorded.



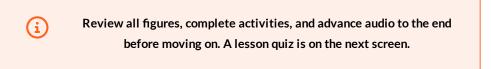
Functional Condition



Functional condition is auto-populated by the form with either poor or good rating.

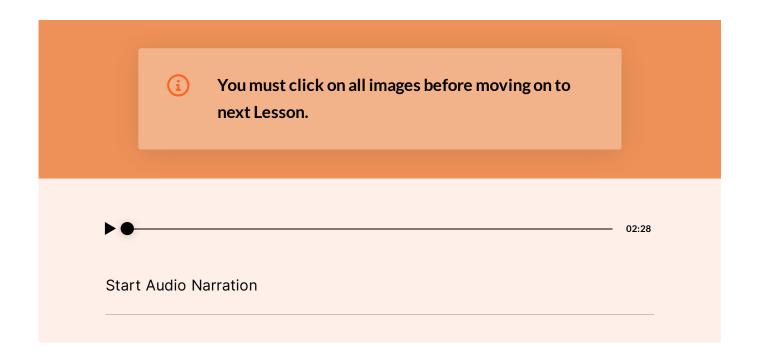
Poor (P), means The Pushbutton does not meet requirements on the form and does not have design exceptions.

Good (G), means The Pushbutton does meet the requirements on the form OR has an approved design exception for any failing element.



CONTINUE

Unit 10 Lesson 2: Pushbutton Components and Surface Types



Push Button Components

Pedestrian access to signal push buttons consists of three primary measured components;

- Reach Range
- Height
- Clear Space/Level Area (landing)

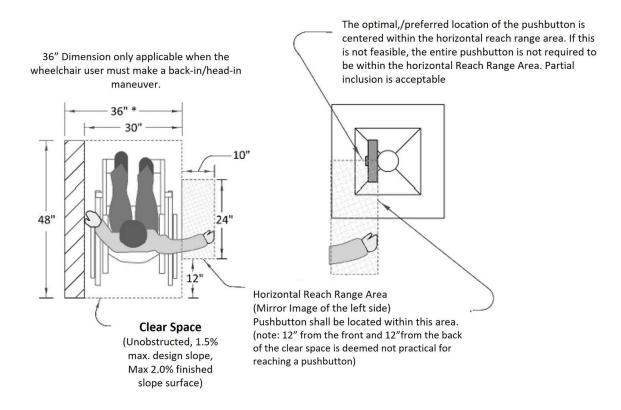
The push button inspection form entries are based on the surface type at the push button. The surface type definition is an ODOT specific criteria for curb ramp asset inventory purposes.

Reach Range

Refer to Image below. Reach range is the horizontal measurement from the closest edge of the clear space area to reach the push button. Horizontal reach range to the push button shall be a maximum of 0.83 foot (10 inches) from the edge of the clear space.

The push button and placard should be parallel with the crosswalk striping for the street crossing it serves. This can assist you in orientating and measuring the clear space for a parallel approach.

For new construction, pedestal foundations must be placed on a level surface (2.0% construction slope) to meet the requirements for the 10-inch horizontal reach.



Pushbutton Clear Space and Reach Range

Measuring Reach Range



Plumb Bob

Plumb Bob

A plumb bob is a pointed weight attached to the end of the string. To measure the reach range, a plumb bob is used to determine the distance of the edge of the level landing to the pushbutton. You will be required to use it for inspection of push buttons.

Measuring Tape

A steel engineer's measuring tape with measurements to the tenth and hundredth is needed to measure and record the distance to the edge of the clear space. Record the distance to the nearest hundredth of a foot.



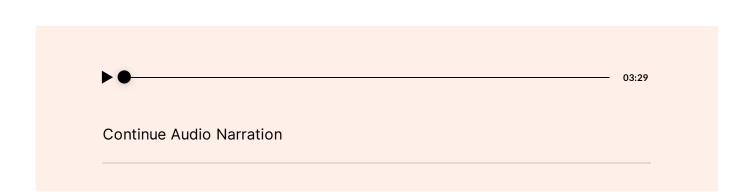
How to Measure Reach Range

In one hand, hold the plumb bob higher than the push button and dangle the weight over the edge of the level landing, getting as close as possible without touching the surface. Curbs may be obstructing the reach distance. Measure to the face of the curb or other vertical obstruction such as a foundation of the pedestal that would prevent a person in a wheelchair from getting any closer.

In your other hand, hold the tape measure from the middle of the push button to the plumb bob string horizontally. Record the distance in hundredths to the foot.



How the Reach Range Distance is Measured with Plumb Bob and Tape Measure



Push Button Height

The height for the center of the push button is required to be between 42-48 inches (3.5 feet - 4.0 feet) from the finished surface (level area/landing) per ODOT requirements. A Design Exception (DE) is required for push buttons with a lower height.

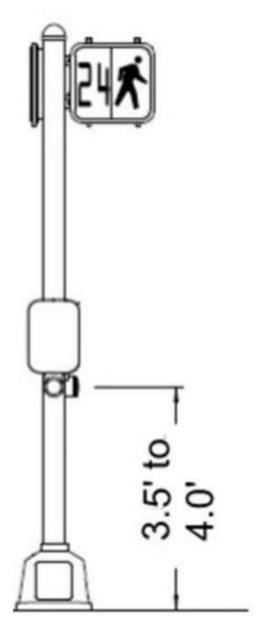
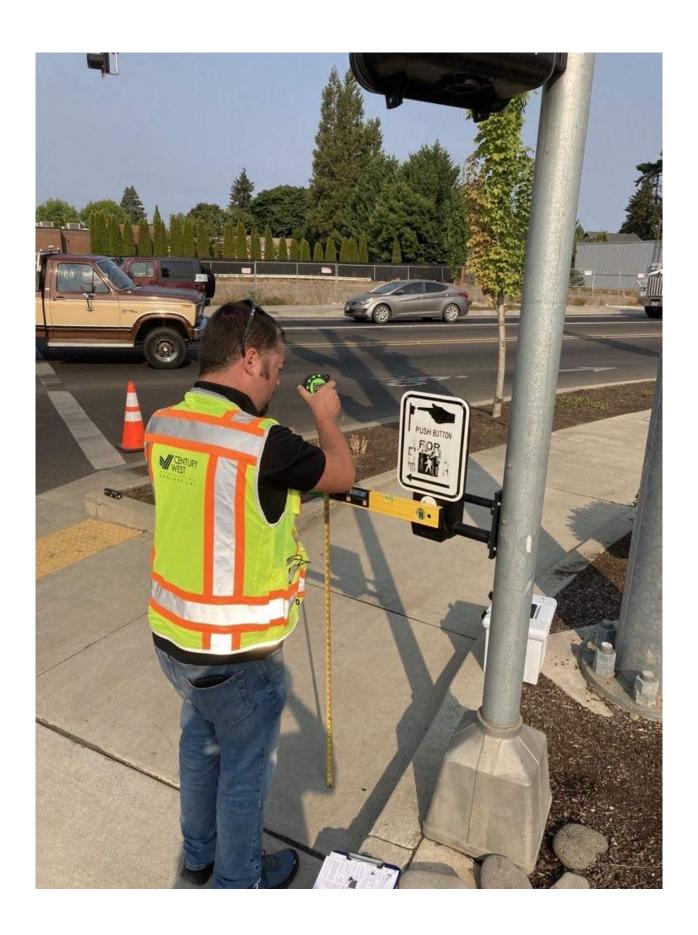


Illustration of Push button Height

Measuring Push Button Height

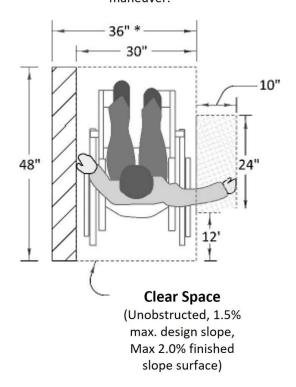
To measure the height of the push button, in one hand, hold a Smart Level from the center of the push button out towards the level landing with the slope reading zero. With the other hand, use the tape measure to measure from the landing to the Smart Level. Record the height of the pushbutton to the nearest tenth of a foot.



Clear Space

Clear space is the level area (landing) available to pedestrians to stand or place mobility device while activating the pedestrian signal push button. One full unobstructed side of the clear space shall adjoin/overlap the pedestrian access route. The slopes cannot exceed 2% constructed in both the X and Y directions of the area. Record values to tenth percent.

36" Dimension only applicable when the wheelchair user must make a back-in/head-in maneuver.

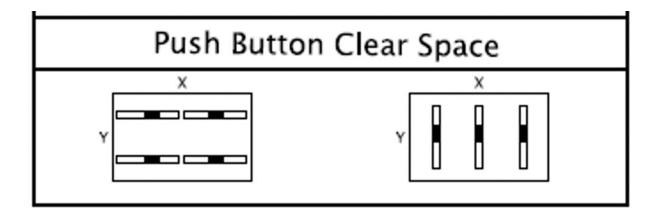


Pushbutton Clear Space

Clear Space Slope Measurements

Smart Level placement is 90 degrees to each X and Y line. Level placement location shown in the figure below are minimums. Specified slopes shall be compliant when measured anywhere on the clear space. If you see any irregularities on the surface, you should measure those locations. The

surface must be flush. Record the maximum slopes in the X and Y directions in the Curb Ramp Inspection form.



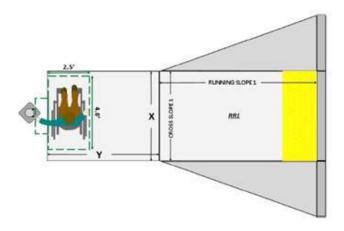
Push Button Clear Space Measurements. For Turn Space (TS) and Paved Shoulder (PS) surface types, the X and Y directions are opposite as shown in the figure when recorded.

Clear Space Width and Length Measurements

In the Curb Ramp Inspection form, record the smallest dimension to the tenth foot in the X and Y directions that are level from the nearest vertical obstruction to the push button. There are two different size requirements based on how a pedestrian using a mobility device approaches the push button. Marking the outline of the clear space area with your pavement markers can be useful for measuring the slopes for X and Y directions.

Parallel Approach

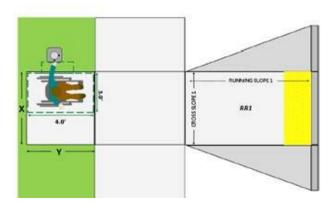
The minimum clear space is 2.5 feet wide (Y) by 4.0 feet long (X) for a parallel side approach to activate the push button.



Parallel Approach to Pushbutton

Head-in or Back-in Maneuver

When a head-in or back-in maneuver is required for a mobility device to activate the push button, a minimum clear space area of 3.0 feet wide (X) by 4.0 feet long (Y) is required.



Head-in or Back-in Maneuver to Pushbutton

Clear Space Surface Types

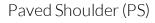
Exhibit C describes the surface type and which push button inspection form to use.

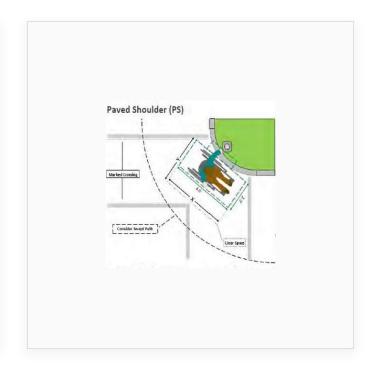
There are five surface types used for push buttons by ODOT.

- Turn space (TS)
- Paved Shoulder (PS)
- Ramp Run (RR)
- Back-In Maneuver (BM)
- Sidewalk (SW)

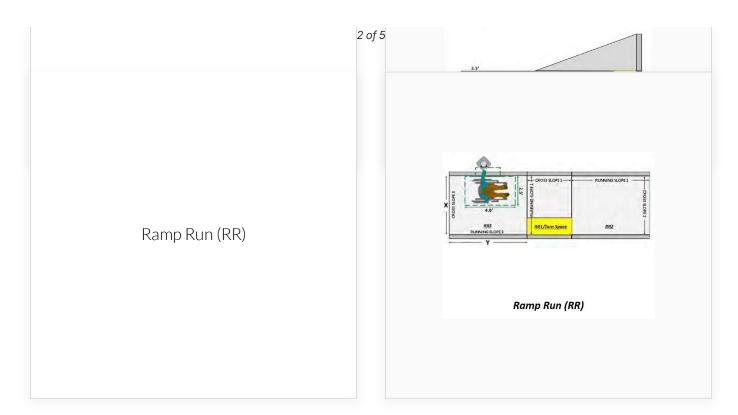
Carefully study the orientation of the X and Y directions for clear space surfaces. Slope measurements are measured perpendicular to each other's X and Y line.

Scroll and click on each box to see the image from the plans on the other side.

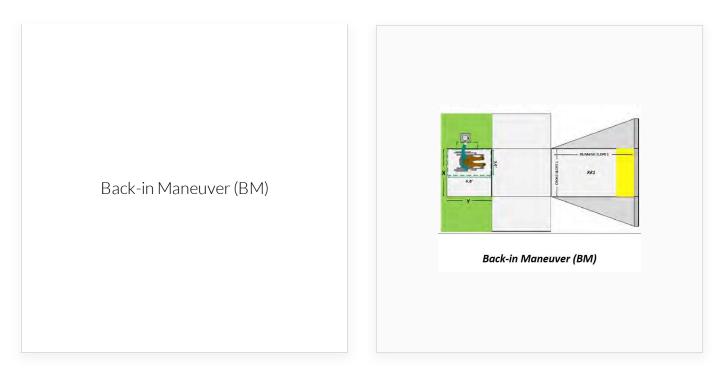




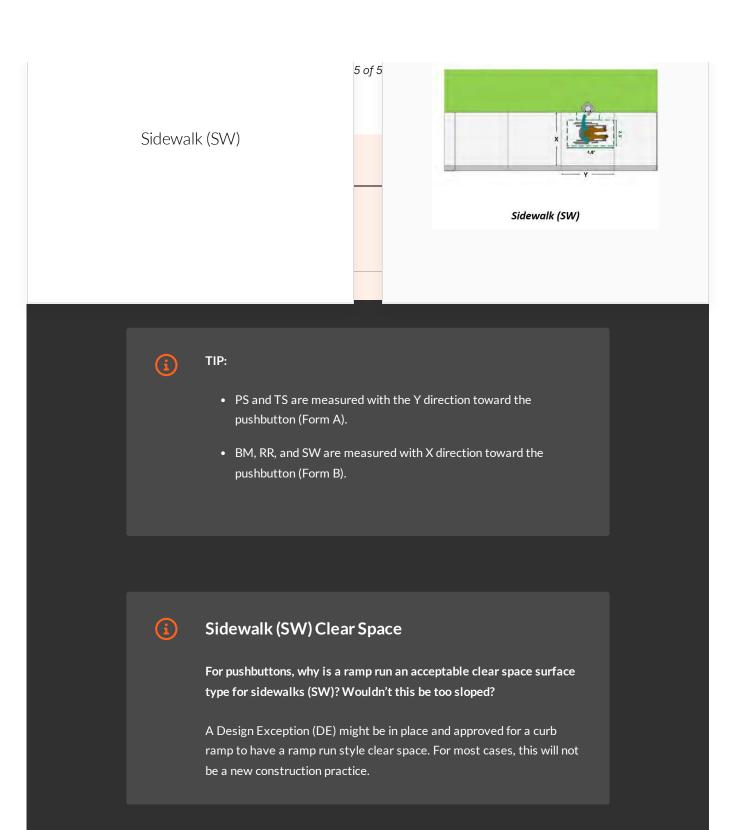
1 of 5



3 of 5

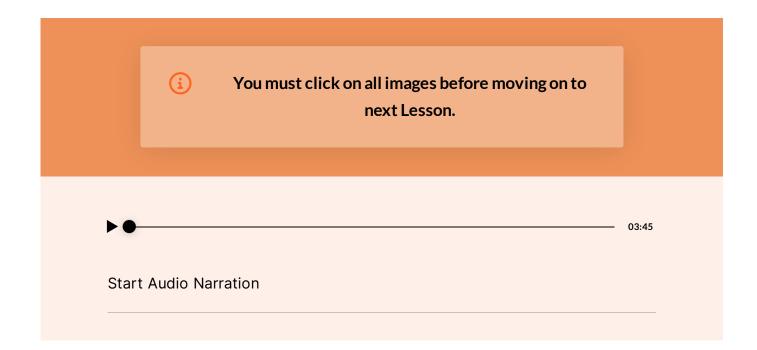


4 of 5



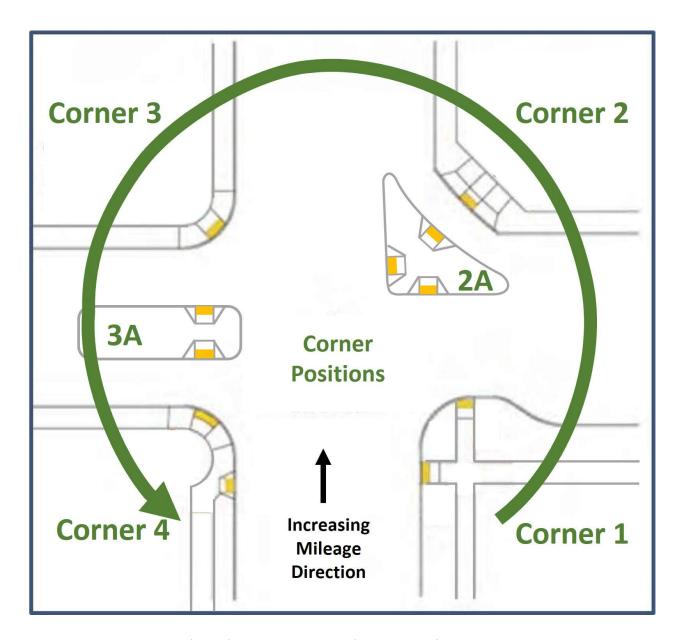
Review all figures, complete activities and advance audio to the end before moving on to next lesson. A lesson quiz is on the next screen.

Unit 10 Lesson 3: Numbering Pushbutton Positions



Pushbutton Corner Positions

Corner position numbering is the same for push buttons as it is for curb ramps. Review corner and ramp positioning, review Unit 3. For projects on or along the state highway system, you will find the corner and pushbutton position numbers for your project on FACS-STIP.



Corner Numbering with Counterclockwise Convention

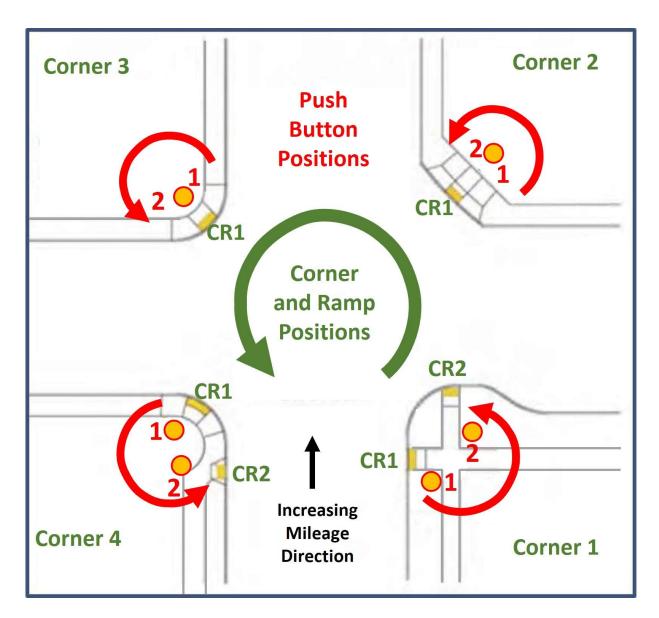
- Assign sequential whole numbers in a counterclockwise direction (1, 2, 3...).
- Islands are notated with an "A" (1A, 2A, 3A...).

Pushbutton Positions

Push button positions are numbered the same as curb ramps – counterclockwise. Push buttons can either be located on one pedestal or on separate pedestals. In the case of a single ramp or a ramp with a shared turn space, one pedestal with two push button positions is possible. This is also true for islands that share a push button pedestal. In either case, push buttons are recorded separately and numbered based on the direction of travel they are serving.

In Example A, to the right, Corners 1 and 4 have two ramps. There is a push button pedestal for each ramp. Push Button 1 serves Curb Ramp 1 and Push Button 2 serves Curb Ramp 2.

Corners 2 and 3 each have only one curb ramp with a single push button pedestal or signal pole with a push button for each direction. With either push button configuration, the corner and the push buttons are labeled counterclockwise.



Example A: Corner and Push Button Positions

Note

In some cases, the pushbutton location may not exactly correspond with the crossing it serves. Button position is not dependent on the physical location of the button counterclockwise, rather it depends on what crossing the button activates.

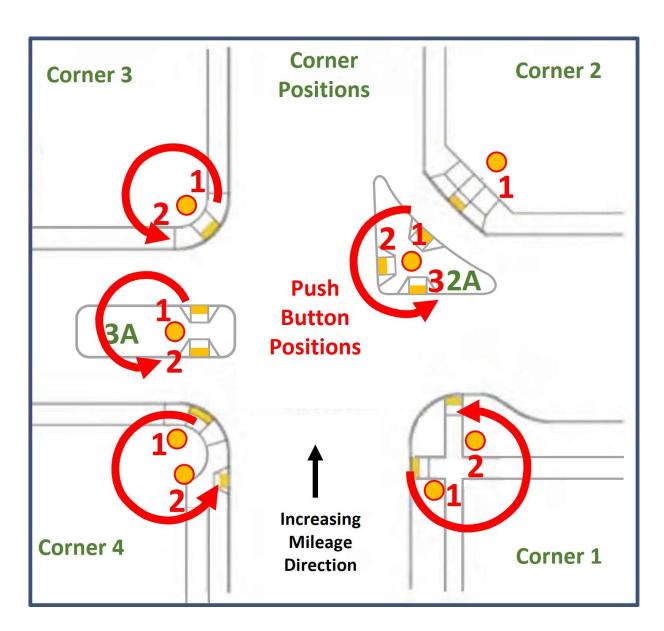


When pushbuttons do not correspond with counterclockwise convention.

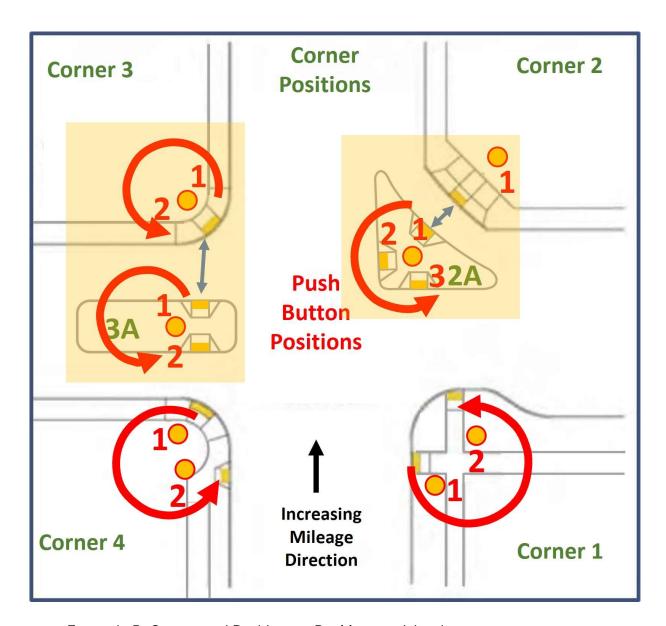
Number the pushbutton based on the curb ramp it serves.

Islands

Islands can have up to three pushbuttons. Island push button numbering begins with the push button that is closest to the parent corner and continues in counterclockwise manner.



Pushbutton Numbering with Islands



Example B: Corner and Pushbutton Positions on Islands

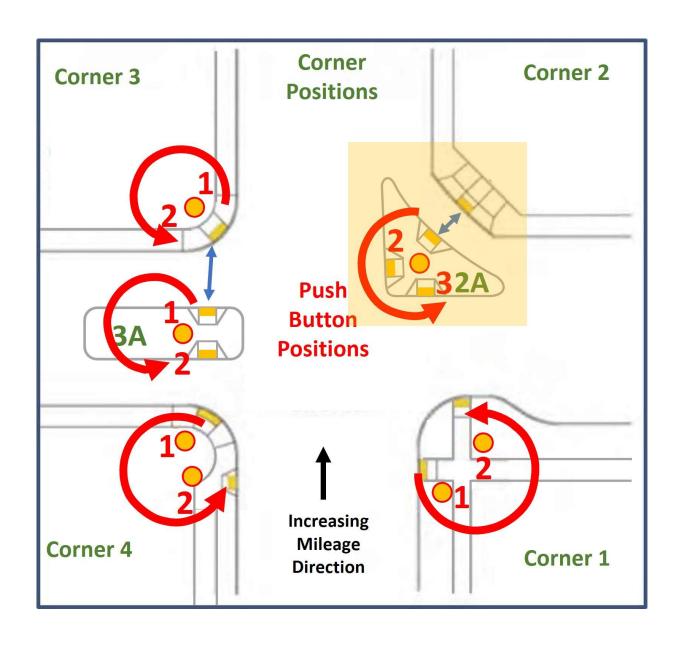
Refer to Example B, with highlighted island 2A for right turns and island 3A for a median crossing.

For right turn island 2A, the parent corner is Corner 2. They share a crossing over the right turn lane. Corner 2 has only one pushbutton, Pushbutton 1. The pushbutton on the island that serves the parent corner, Corner 2, is also numbered 1. The subsequent pushbuttons on the island are numbered in a counterclockwise manner.

For median crossing islands, assign the push button number as you enter from the parent corner. For Island 3A in Example B, Corner 3 is the parent corner so the ramp on Island 3A that serves the crossing to Corner 3 is numbered Push button 1. A median refuge island may have only one button, which activates

flashers for traffic on both sides of the refuge island. In that case, the same pushbutton is captured on two inspection forms: one for each crosswalk (3-1 to 3A-1 and 3A-2 to 4-1).

Pedestrian pushbuttons are not always provided for certain crossings at intersections. In Example C below, there is not a pedestrian push button for the right turn at Corner 2A. In this case, there would be no physical push button. The push button number position assignment does not change for inspections. The position number is retained and skipped to Push Button 2 that corresponds with ramp position 2. A push button might be added later at the intersection.



Example C: Pushbutton Position Numbers When Right Turn Lane is Unsignalized

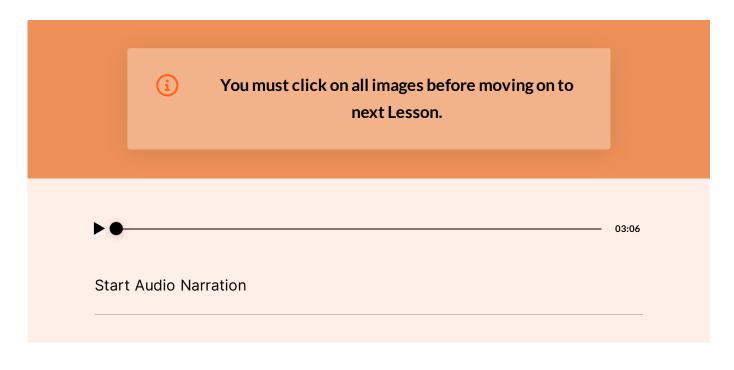
If there is no pushbutton at a crossing, reserve the number and continue numbering as shown at island 2A.



Review all figures and advance audio to the end before moving on. A lesson quiz is on the next screen.

CONTINUE

Unit 10 Lesson 4: Filling out Push Button Forms



This Lesson will cover how to fill out the ADA Push Button New Construction Inspection Forms, 734-5245A and 734-5245B.

Scroll through the two forms below.



	ruction Contract Highway No. MP Cross Street Name ear No.	Corner Button Position Position
S /TS\	PUSH BUTTON DETAILS	11 11
urn Space (TS)	All fields under Push Button Details are information only fields and are not factored into functional condition.	Corner 4
names con :	Indicator (B, S) B=Beacon, S=Signal	Positions 4A
* × 5 ***	Audible Pedestrian Signal (N, PT, SM) N=None, PT=Percussive Tone, SM=Speech Message	1A Processing Mesoge Greater
*	Locator Tone (Y, N) Y=Yes, N=No	2 2 Button
	Signal Head (CD, N, PIC, TXT) CD=Countdown, N=None, PIC=Pictogram, TXT=Text	Positions 5
eved Shoulder (PS)	Button Type (H, O, S) H=H-Frame, O=Other, S=Standard	Calibration Date
	Arrow Surface (FS, N, TC, VB) FS=Flush, N=None, TC=Tactile, VB=Vibrotactile	ADA Design Exception Control No. ¹
1 / // //	CLEAR SPACE DETAILS	
end Croons	All fields under Clear Space Details are required fields and are factored into functional condition.	Functional Condition (G,P)
	Surface Type (TS, PS) TS=Turn Space, PS=Paved Shoulder	Comments:
Consider Sweet Fado	Pass Fail D€ ¹	
Char span	Reach Range ≤ 0.83* > 0.83*	
r other Clear Space Surface Types, see <u>Exhibit</u> "i	(Ft.) Height 3.5' - 4.0' < 3.5' or > 4.0'	
	(Ft.) Width X ≥4.0' <4.0'	
Push Buttons may have a Design Exception for a grameter allowing for deviations from set standa	rds. (Ft.) Length Y 22.5' <2.5'	
such case, the functional condition is good give e other parameters are still within the defined		Inspector's Signature Date (mm/dd/yy
andards.	Slope Y ≤2.0% >2.0%	Print name clearly Certification No
te: Pass/Fail boxes must be manually checked		Company/Agency Crew No. (ODOT)

This is the Push Button Inspection Form for Turn Space (TS) and Paved Shoulder (PS) Clear Space Surface Types.

Project Name (Section) Construction Year	Contract Highway No. MP Cross Street Name No.	Corner Button Position Position
	PUSH BUTTON DETAILS	11 11
amp Run (RR)	All fields under Push Button Details are information only fields and are not factored into functional condition. Indicator (B, S) B=Beacon, S=Signal Audible Pedestrian Signal (N, PT, SM) N=None, PT=Percussive Tone, SM=Speech Message Locator Tone (Y, N) Y=Yes, N=No	Corner Positions 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ack-In Maneuver (BM) ROSSIGNATION ROSSIGNA	Signal Head (CD, N, PIC, TXT) CD=Countdown, N=None, PIC=Pictogram, TXT=Text Button Type (H, O, S) H=H-Frame, O=Other, S=Standard Arrow Surface (FS, N, TC, VB) FS=Flush, N=None, TC=Tactile, VB=Vibrotactile CLEAR SPACE DETAILS All fields under Clear Space Details are required fields and are factored into functional condition. Surface Type (BM, RR, SW) BM = Back-In Maneuver, RR=Ramp Run, SW=Sidewalk	Calibration Date ADA Design Exception Control No.2 Functional Condition (G,P)
This field is only required when Surface Type is SW AND lope X ≥ 5.0% Push Buttons may have a Design Exception for a arameter allowing for deviations from set standards. In such case, the functional condition is good given the ther parameters are still within the defined standards. For Back-in Maneuver Width X ≥ 3.0 FT	Pass Fail DE2 Reach Range (Ft.) ≤ 0.83° > 0.83° Height (Ft.) 3.5° - 4.0° 3.5° or > 4.0° Width X (Ft.) ≥ 2.5°* < 2.5°*	Inspector's Signature Date (mm/dd/y)
ote: Pass/Fail boxes must be manually checked	Slope Y	Print name clearly Certification No Company/Agency Crew No. (ODD)

This is the Push Button Inspection Form for Ramp Runs (RR), Back-in Maneuver (BM), and Sidewalk (SW) Clear Space Surface Types.

Project Information

Project Name (Section)	Construction Year	Contract No

Project Information Boxes on Push Button Inspection Forms

• Provide Project name and contract number as identified on the contract documents.

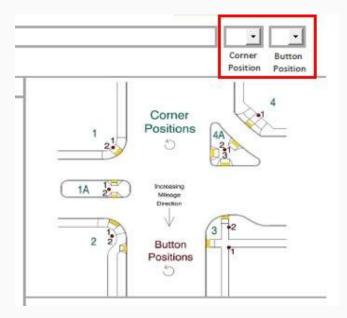
- Provide the construction year the ramp was constructed, not the year you are conducting the inspection.
- Provide the contract number. If the project is not a STIP project, still include the project number, the Permit number or B-number.

Location Information

			73
	- 11		
	- 11		
THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	The second second	MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Highway No.	MP	Cross Street Name	

Location Information Section in the Push Button Inspection Forms

Provide the LRM in the Highway No. box, Mile Point of the intersection and the Cross Street Name in the format found in FACS-STIP. Refer to Unit 4 on retrieving information in FACS-STIP.



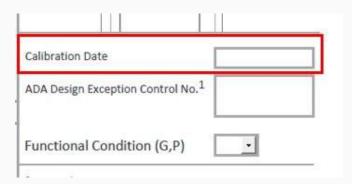
Push Button Position Section in the Push Button Inspection Forms

Push Button Position

Provide the Corner and Button Position numbers as described in previous Lesson. Pushbutton position numbers on the State highway system are available on FACS-STIP. Refer to Unit 4. If you are unsure of the Corner and Button Position Number, Contact the ODOT Statewide Asset Specialist.

Calibration Date

- Provide the smart level calibration date. Forms with a missing or incomplete level calibration date will NOT be accepted.
- Levels must be calibrated on the day of inspection, prior to the inspection.
- Recalibrate if the level experiences a significant shock, or if the device temperature changes by more than 20 degrees Fahrenheit.



Calibration Date in the Push Button Inspection Forms



ADA Design Exception Control Number in the Push Button Inspection Forms

ADA Design Exception Control Number

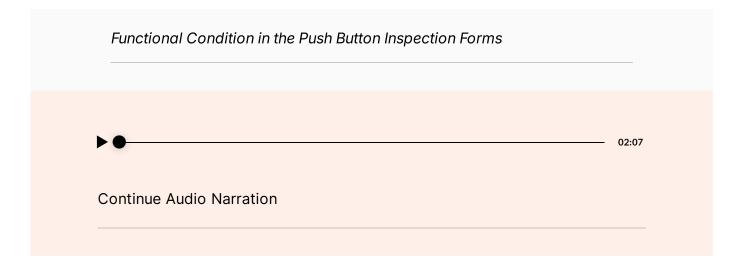
If there is an ADA Design exception at this location, enter the control number. Some parameters of the curb ramp design exception may contribute to the requirements for the pushbutton, such as turn space.

Deviations from ODOT standards of practice are documented for signals and its appurtenances differently than curb ramp Design Exceptions (DE). The signal pole and push button placement need to conform to the signal plans which have been approved by the State Traffic Signal Engineer. Acceptance for the construction of the push button is to be rejected if it is not built to the contract plans unless there is an approved change order from the Engineer of Record.

Functional Condition

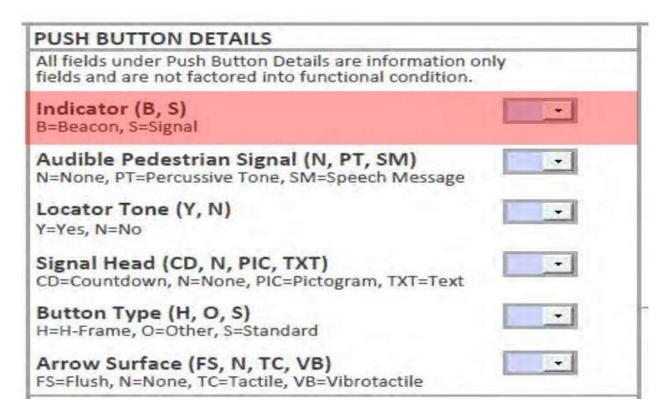
Push buttons may have a Design Exception (DE) for a parameter allowing for deviations from the standards. When this occurs, the functional condition is "GOOD" when the other measurements are still met. **The functional condition auto-populates.**

Calibration Date	
ADA Design Exception Control No. ¹	
Functional Condition (G,P)	
Comments:	



Push button Details Section

The Push Button Details section of the form must be filled out completely for final submission.



Indicator in the Push Button Detail Section of the Push Button Inspection Forms

Indicator

There are two types of signal indicators; a traffic signal or a beacon.

- Signal (S) refers to a pedestrian push button at any signalized intersection.
- Beacons (B) are commonly used for midblock crossings, such as an RRFB.

This item must be completed even if the pedestrian signal is controlled by a timer and there is no push button.

Use S for Signal and B for Beacon.

Click on the images below to see examples of each.





Indicator, S = Signal

Indicator, B = Beacon

Audible Pedestrian Signal and Locator Tone

Audible Pedestrian Signal

The audible pedestrian signal provides information to the pedestrian during the walk phase at a signal and when a beacon starts flashing at a beacon. There are three choices for broadcasting this information:

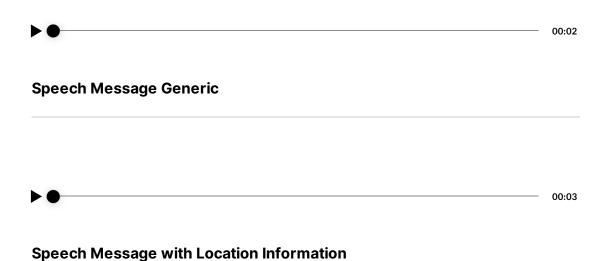
- None (N)
- Speech Message (SM)
- Percussive Tone (PT) Percussive tone no longer meets standards and is being phased out.

This item must be completed even if the pedestrian signal is controlled by a timer and there is no push button.

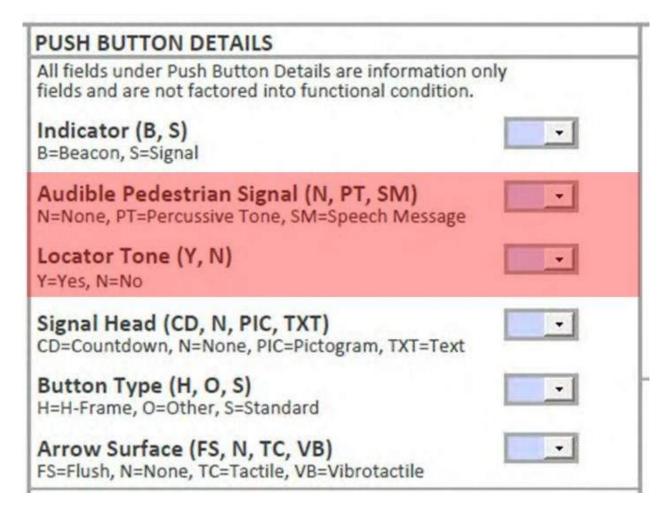
This field refers to the sound during the walk phase, not the message during the wait, which is often a speech message. Don't assume that the walk phase is a speech message when the wait message is a speech message.

For example, when the button is pushed – there may be speech message: "Wait to cross Main Street at 1st Avenue" during the don't walk phase. Then, when it changes to the walk phase – there is a percussive tone rather than "Walk sign is on across Main Street". In that case, the indication is PT, not SM. As stated above, the percussive tone is being phased out. What is most important is to verify whether there is a speech message <u>during</u> the walk phase and if so that the message provides the correct street crossing information.

Listen to two examples of the speech message:



> •	00:34
Continue Audio Narration	
Continue Audio Narration	

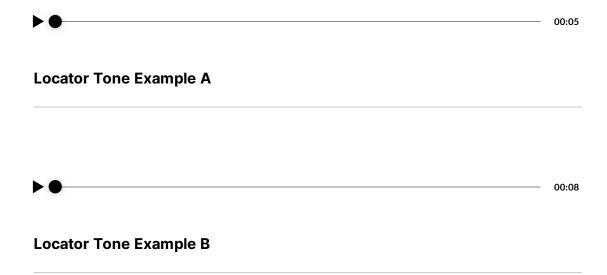


Audible Pedestrian Signal and Locator Tone in the Push Button Detail Section of the Push Button Inspection Forms

The locator tone provides a repeating audible sound at all times to inform a pedestrian that a pushbutton exists and to help them locate the pushbutton and crossing. The locator tone turns off when the audible pedestrian signal information is being broadcast.

Choose Yes (Y) if there is a locator tone or No (N) if there is not.

Click on the audio buttons to listen to what each sound like in the field.



03:21

Continue Audio Narration



Could the distance measurement between pedestrian poles fail a ramp if the button is a speech message condition and the distance is less

than 10 feet?

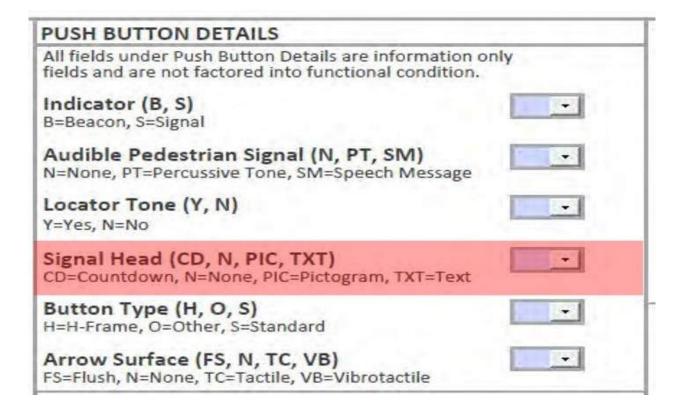
The distance between the push buttons Is not recorded on the push button inspection form.

Signal Heads

There are three types of signal heads.

- Countdown (CD) displays a flashing hand with a timer of remaining seconds before the signal will change.
- Pictogram (PIC) only displays a flashing hand.
- Text (TXT). displays the following words "WALK" and "DON'T WALK" (Older signals)

Signal head dropdown must be completed, even if the pedestrian signal is controlled by a timer and there is no push button. Use the dropdown list to fill in the type of signal head at the push button.



- CD Countdown. The hand and walk symbols will both illuminate on the left side.
- PIC Pictogram, lack of countdown numbers. Also, the hand symbol will illuminate on the left side and the walk symbol will illuminate on the right side.
- TXT Text
- Code N (for "none") if there is no signal head. An example of this would be for a beacon indicator type at a midblock crossing.

See examples in the images below.







Signal Head Countdown (CD)

Signal Head Pictogram (PIC)

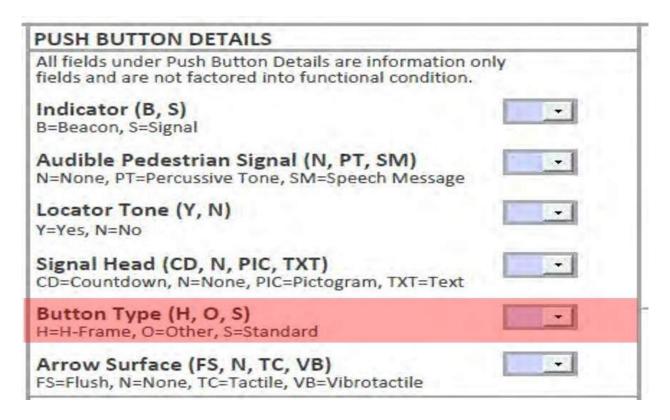
Signal Head Text (TXT)

Pushbutton Type

These are common pushbutton types:

• Type S is the current standard and is what you'll find on newer construction.

- Type H has an H Frame and the button is oriented perpendicular to the crossing.
- Anything else is an O for other take a photo.



Button Type in the Push Button Detail Section of the Push Button Inspection Forms

Select the type of pushbutton used:

- S Standard ODOT design
- H H-frame
- O Other (include a photograph)

See examples in the images below.







S - Standard ODOT design

H-H-frame

O-Other

(i)

Push buttons Alignment with Crossing

Does the pushbutton need to be exactly parallel with the paired crossing? Can the pushbutton clear space be skewed in relation to the pedestrian pole?

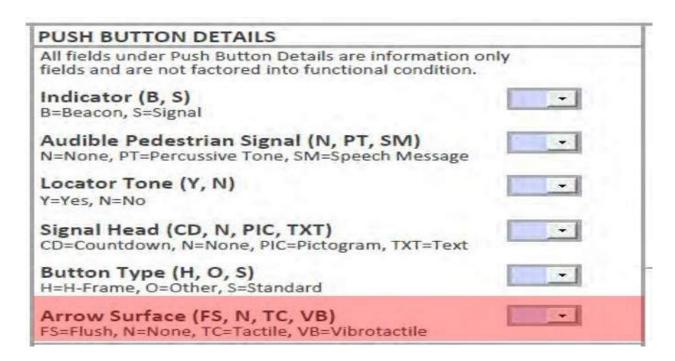
The push button placard, and tactile arrow must be parallel with the paired crossing. This provides direction cues to pedestrians with low vision or who are blind. There is no formal measurement.

Arrow Surface

Note the arrow surface type.

- Flush (FS) is a button with no arrow. It is round and smooth to the touch.
- Tactile (TC) is a flat button with a raised arrow in the middle or a raised arrow on the crossing placard.

• Vibrotactile (VB) is a tactile style button that vibrates to alert you when the walk signal is on.



Arrow Surface in the Push Button Detail Section of the Push Button Inspection Forms

Select the type of arrow surface used.

- TC Tactile
- FS Flush
- VB Vibrotactile

See examples in photographs below.







TC - Tactile FS - Flush VB - Vibrotactile

02:45

Continue Audio Narration

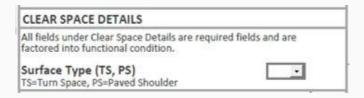
Clear Space Details

CLEAR SPACE DETAILS			
All fields under Clear Space Defactored into functional condit		elds and are	
Surface Type (BM, RR, SV BM = Back-In Maneuver, RR=R	•	walk	
	Pass	Fail	DE ²
Reach Range (Ft.)	≤ 0.83'	> 0.83'	
Height (Ft.)	3.5' - 4.0' 3.5	' or > 4.0'	
Width X (Ft.)	≥ 2.5'*	< 2.5'*	
Length Y (Ft.)	≥ 4.0'	< 4.0'	
Slope X	≤ 2.0%	> 2.0 %	
Slope Y	≤ 2.0%	> 2.0 %	
Slope of Road ¹			

Clear Space Details Section of the Push Button Inspection Forms

Surface Type

Choose the Clear Space Surface Type as described in Lesson 2 of this Unit.



Surface Type in the Clear Space Details Section of the Push Button Inspection Form A



Surface Type in the Clear Space Details Section of the Push Button Inspection Form B

Clear Space Measurements

	Pass	Fail	DE2
Reach Range (Ft.)	≤ 0.83'	> 0.83'	
Height (Ft.)	3.5' - 4.0'	3.5' or > 4.0'	
Width X (Ft.)	≥ 2.5'*	< 2.5'*	
Length Y (Ft.)	≥ 4.0'	< 4.0'	
Slope X	≤ 2,0%	> 2.0 %	
Slope Y	≤ 2.0%	> 2.0 %	
Slope of Road ¹			

Clear Space Details Section of the Push Button Inspection Forms

Reach Range: Record the distance in hundredths of a foot.

Height: Record the height of the pushbutton to the nearest tenth of a foot.

Width X: Record the smallest dimension to the tenth foot in the X direction that is level from the nearest vertical obstruction to the push button.

Length Y: Record the smallest dimension of the clear space to the tenth foot in the Y direction that is level from the nearest vertical obstruction to the push button.

Slope X: Record the largest slope to the tenth percent.

Slope Y: Record the largest slope to the tenth percent.

Slope of Road: The slope of the road is on provided on Push Button Inspection Form B. This field is only required to be filled in when the surface type is sidewalk (SW) AND the slope in the X direction is greater than 5%. Record the largest slope to the tenth percent.

Comments and Inspector's Sign Off

Comments:	
Inspector's Signature	Date (mm/dd/yy)
Inspector's Signature Print name clearly	Date (mm/dd/yy) Certification No.

Comments and Inspector's Sign off Section of the Push Button Inspection Forms

Comments

Push Button Comments is a field used for recording anything regarding the state of the push button that was not captured in any of the previous fields. Use the ADA Curb Ramp Inspection Standard Comments as provided on the Traffic Assets & Inspection Website under the General Resources drop-down menu.

Inspector's Sign Off

Inspector's Signature: A **signature is not necessary** for electronic submittals as long as the other boxes in the Inspector's Sign Off are completed. A digital signature is not recommended as it can flatten and/or corrupt the digital form.

Print name Clearly: The name of the Certified ADA Inspector. Must use exact name that you used in your certification.

Date: The date that the push button was inspected in the field.

Certification Number: The 5-digit ADA Inspection certification number issued to the inspector who has successfully completed the ADA Curb Ramp Inspector Training. NOTE: This certification expires every two years.



Expand all figures and advance audio to the end before moving on. The quiz is on the next screen.



After you have completed the quiz, close your window and the next Unit will become available in Workday Learning.

CONTINUE