

**Figure 8E-1. Illustration of the Difference between a
Pathway Grade Crossing and a Sidewalk Grade Crossing**

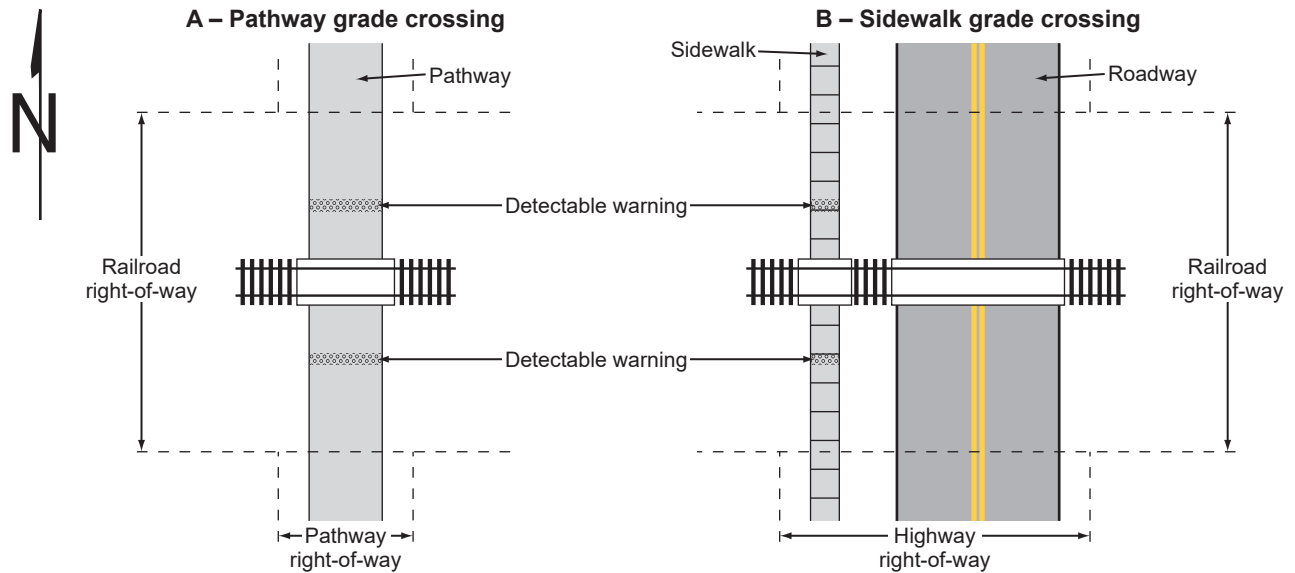
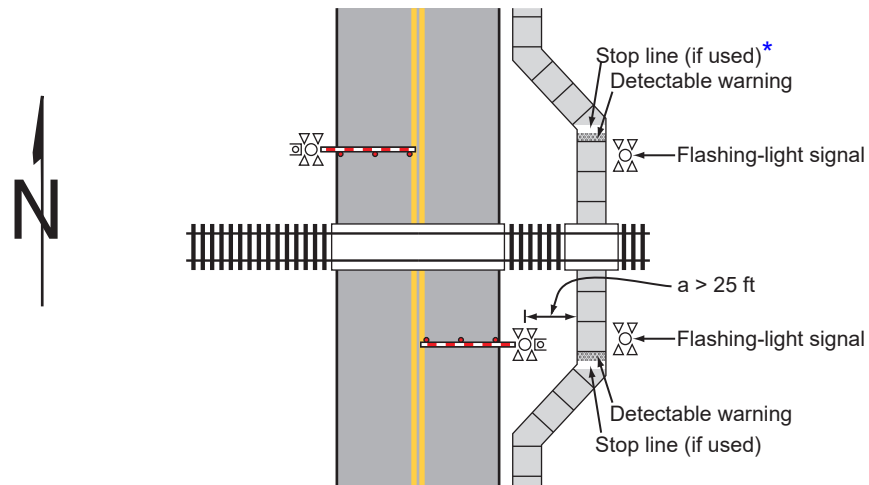


Figure 8E-2. Example of an Active Traffic Control System for a Sidewalk or Pathway Grade Crossing

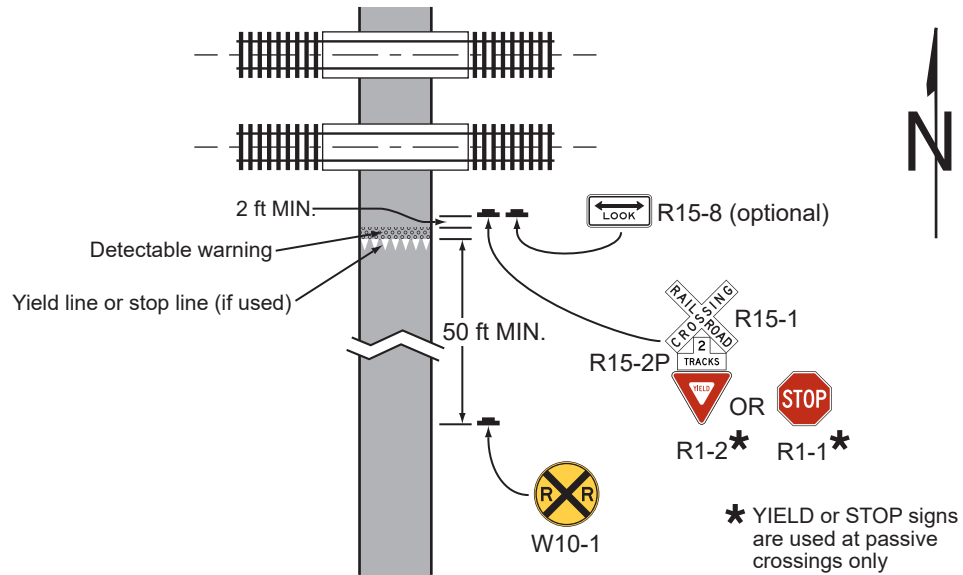


Notes: The dimension "a" is the distance from the edge of the sidewalk grade crossing to the center of the traffic control warning devices at the grade crossing.

If $a \leq 25$ feet, flashing-light signals may be omitted at a pathway or sidewalk grade crossing (see Section 8E.07).

* At a sidewalk grade crossing, detectable warning is typically used without a stop line (see Section 8E.04).

Figure 8E-3. Example of Signing and Markings at a Pathway Grade Crossing



Note: The Pedestrian Grade Crossing (R15-1D(CA)) sign shall be posted at grade crossings exclusively used by pedestrians and/or bicyclists (see Section 8B.103(CA)).

Figure 8E-4. Example of Detectable Warning and Stop Lines for a Refuge Area at a Sidewalk Grade Crossing

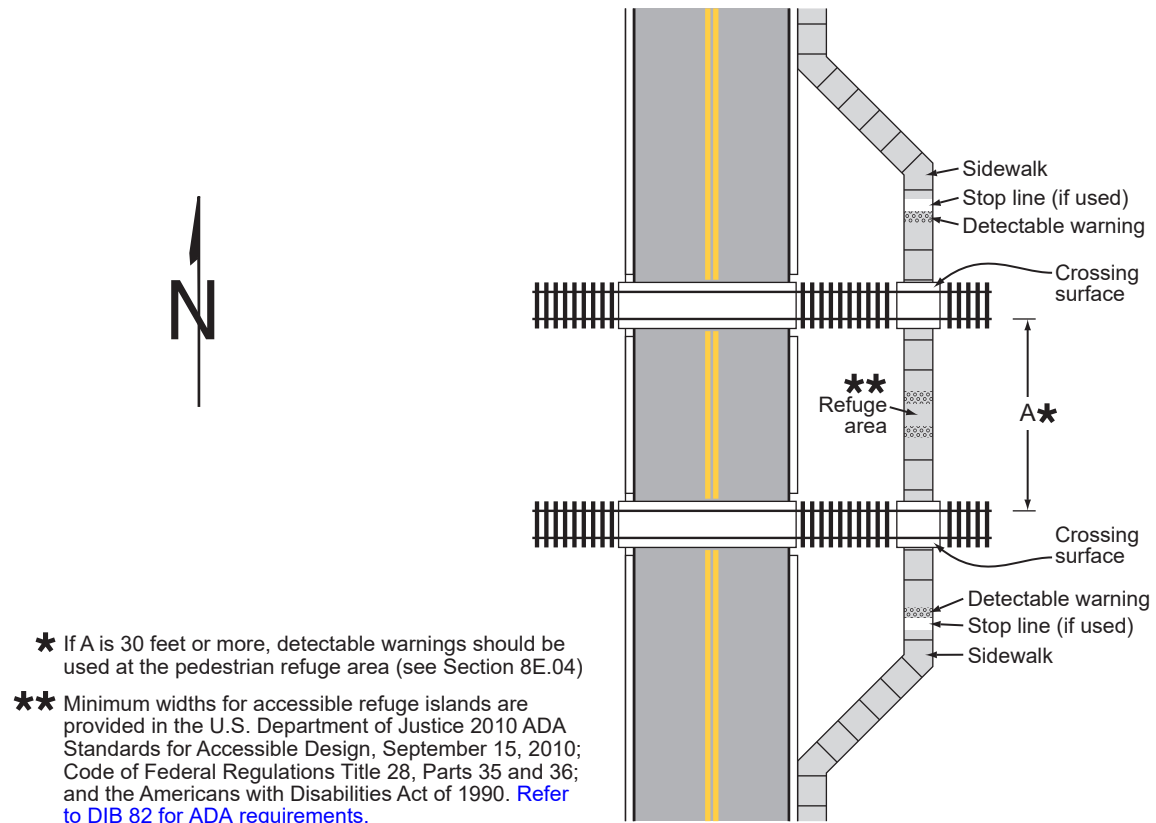
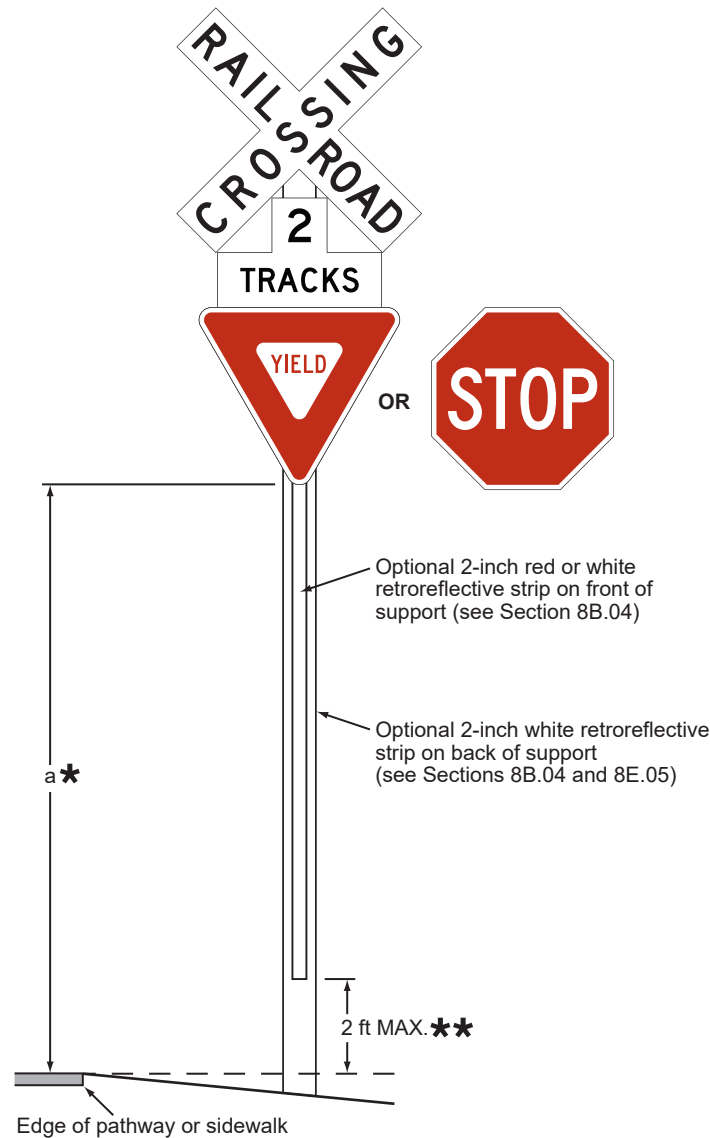


Figure 8E-5. Example of a Crossbuck Assembly at a Pathway or Sidewalk Grade Crossing



- * Mounting height shall be at least 7 feet for sidewalks where the lateral offset is less than 2 feet, at least 4 feet for sidewalks where the lateral offset is 2 feet or more, and at least 4 feet for pathways.

- ** Measured to the elevation at the near edge of the pathway or sidewalk.

Notes: YIELD or STOP signs are used only at passive crossings.

A STOP sign is used only if an engineering study determines that it is appropriate for that particular approach.

The R15-1D(CA) Pedestrian Grade Crossing sign is required for pathway grade crossings, but not for sidewalk grade crossings. Refer to Section 8B.103(CA)

Figure 8E-6. Example of an Automatic Pedestrian Gate and an Emergency Escape Route at a Pathway Grade Crossing

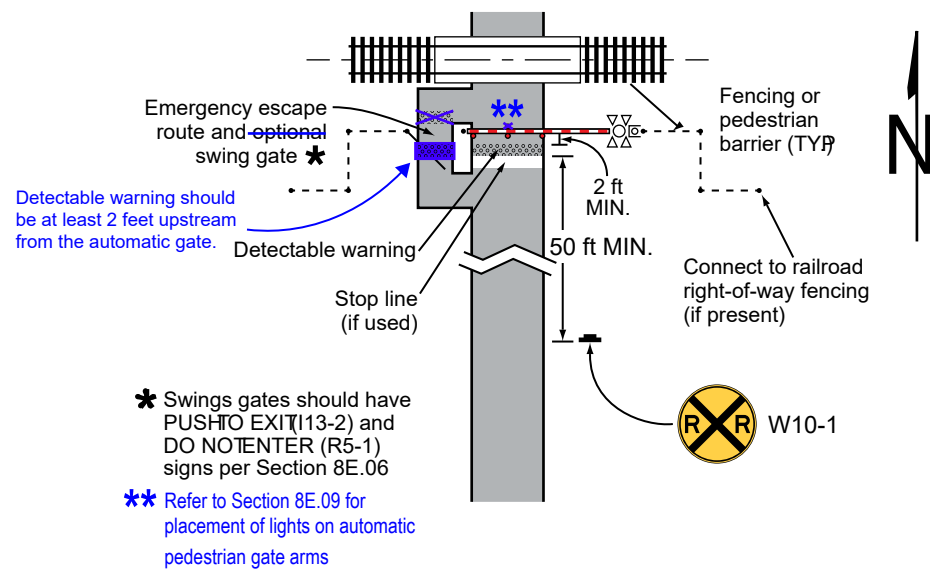
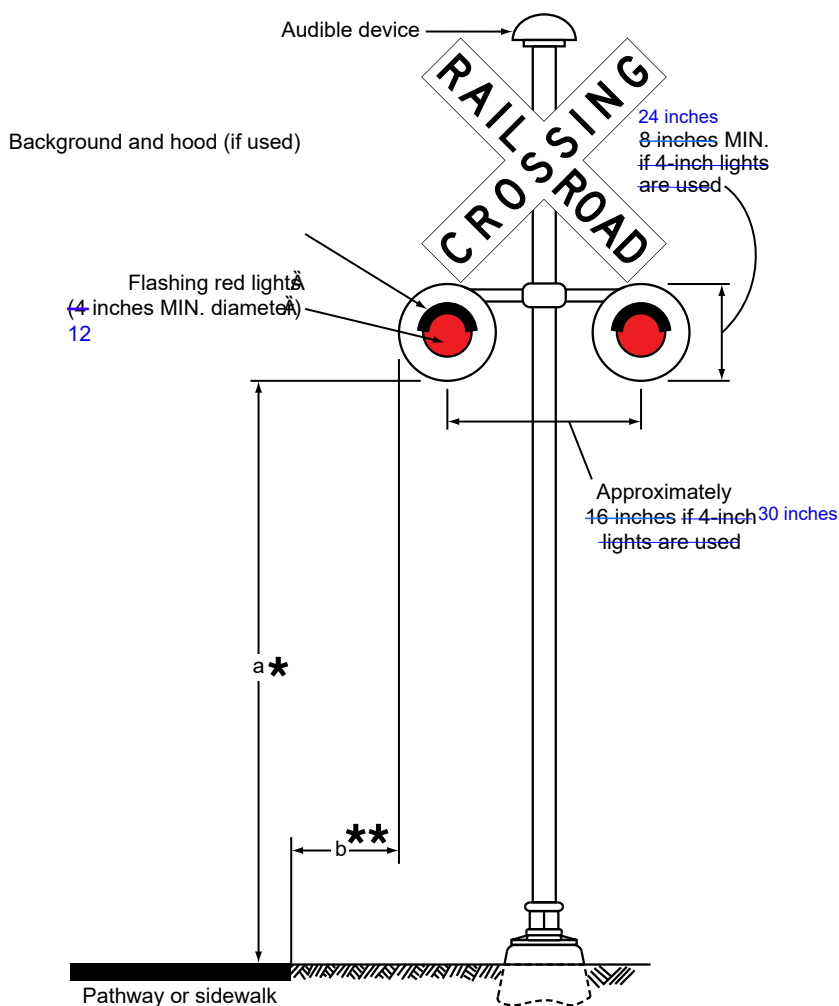


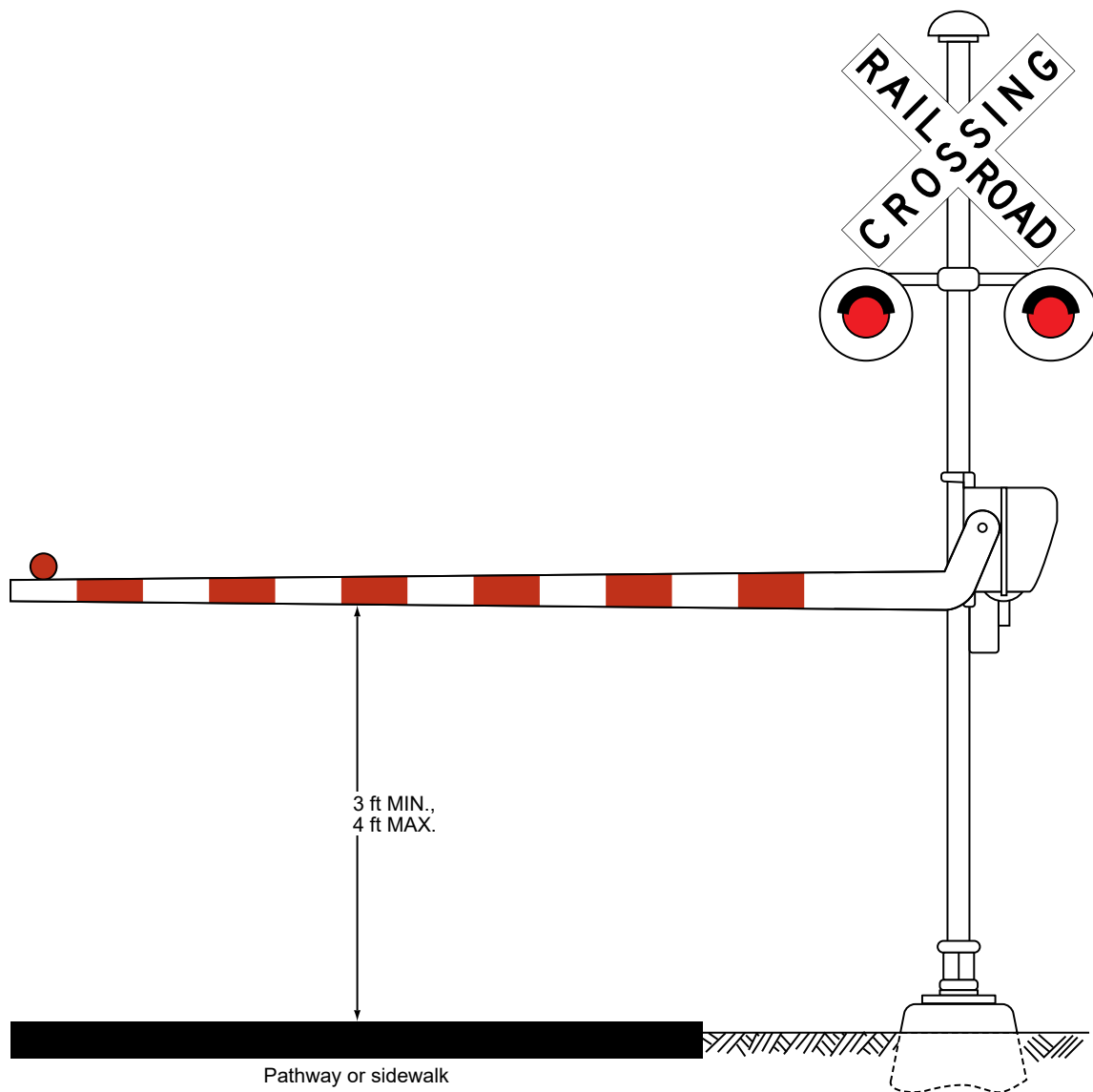
Figure 8E-7. Example of a Flashing-Light Signal Assembly at a Pathway or Sidewalk Grade Crossing



- * Minimum mounting height adjacent to sidewalks and pathways should be 4 feet. Minimum mounting height above a sidewalk shall be 7 feet. Minimum mounting height above a pathway should be 8 feet.
- ** Minimum lateral offset for pathways should be 2 feet. Sidewalks do not have a minimum lateral offset.

Note: The R15-1D(CA) Pedestrian Grade Crossing sign is required for pathway grade crossings, but not for sidewalk grade crossings (see Section 8B.103(CA)).

**Figure 8E-8. Example of an Automatic Pedestrian Gate
at a Pathway or Sidewalk Grade Crossing**



Note: The R15-1D(CA) Pedestrian Grade Crossing sign is required for pathway grade crossings, but not for sidewalk grade crossings (see Section 8B.103(CA)).

Figure 8E-9. Example of an Active Traffic Control Systems with Automatic Pedestrian Gates and Swing Gates at a Sidewalk Grade Crossing

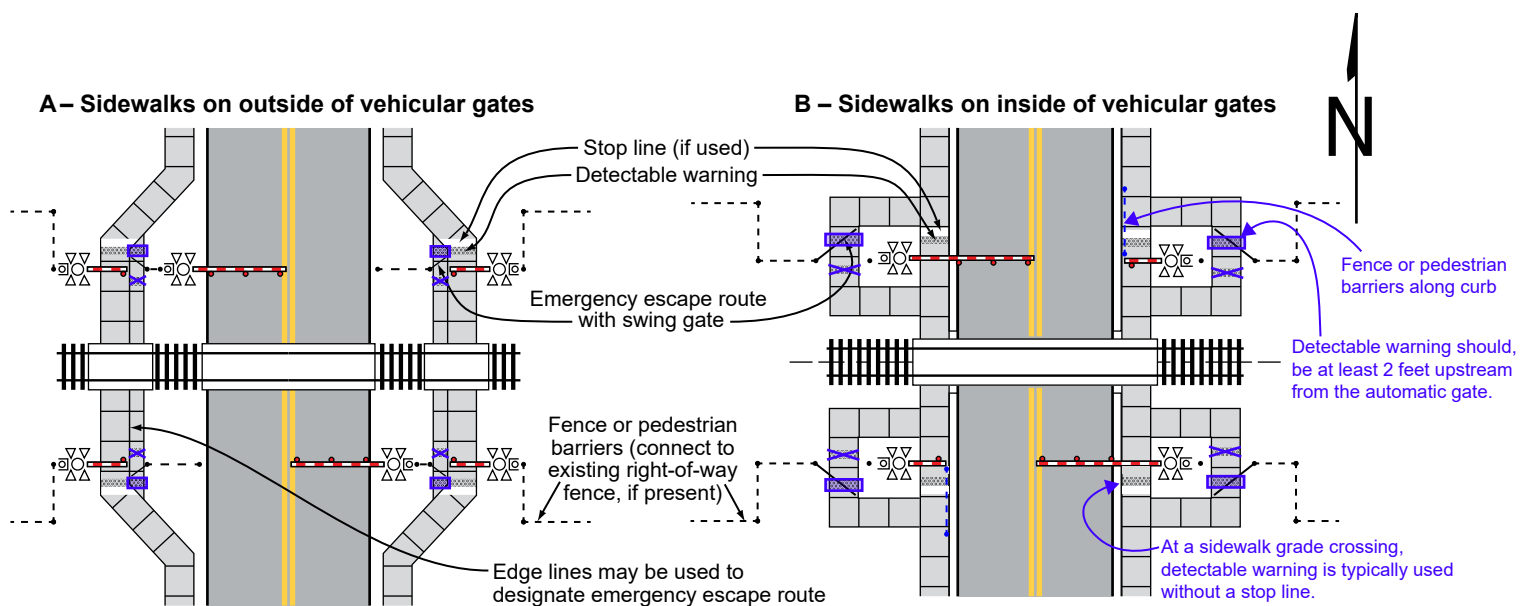
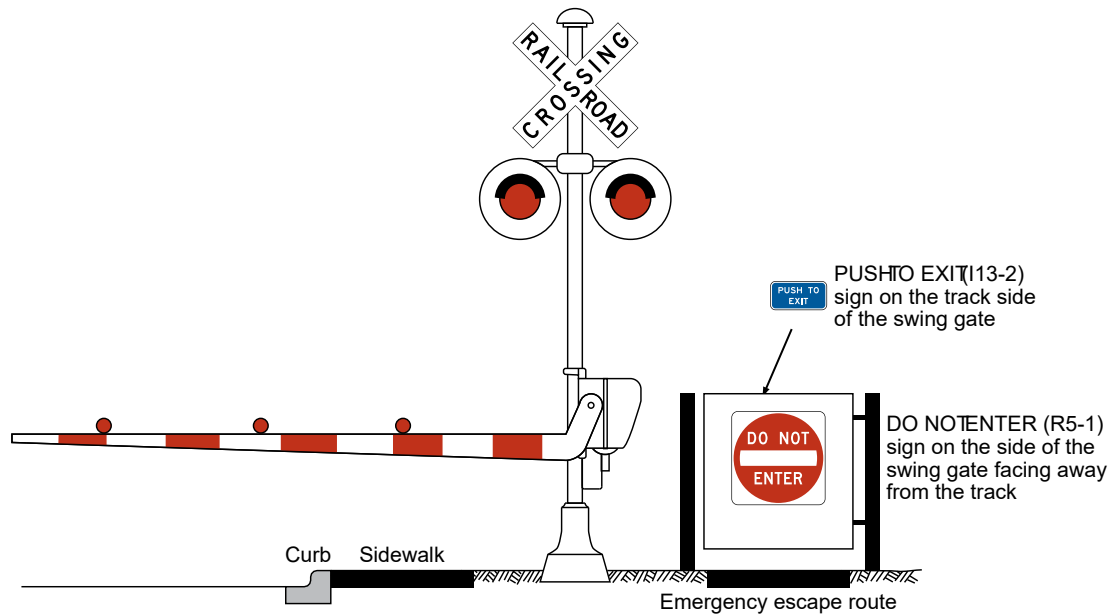
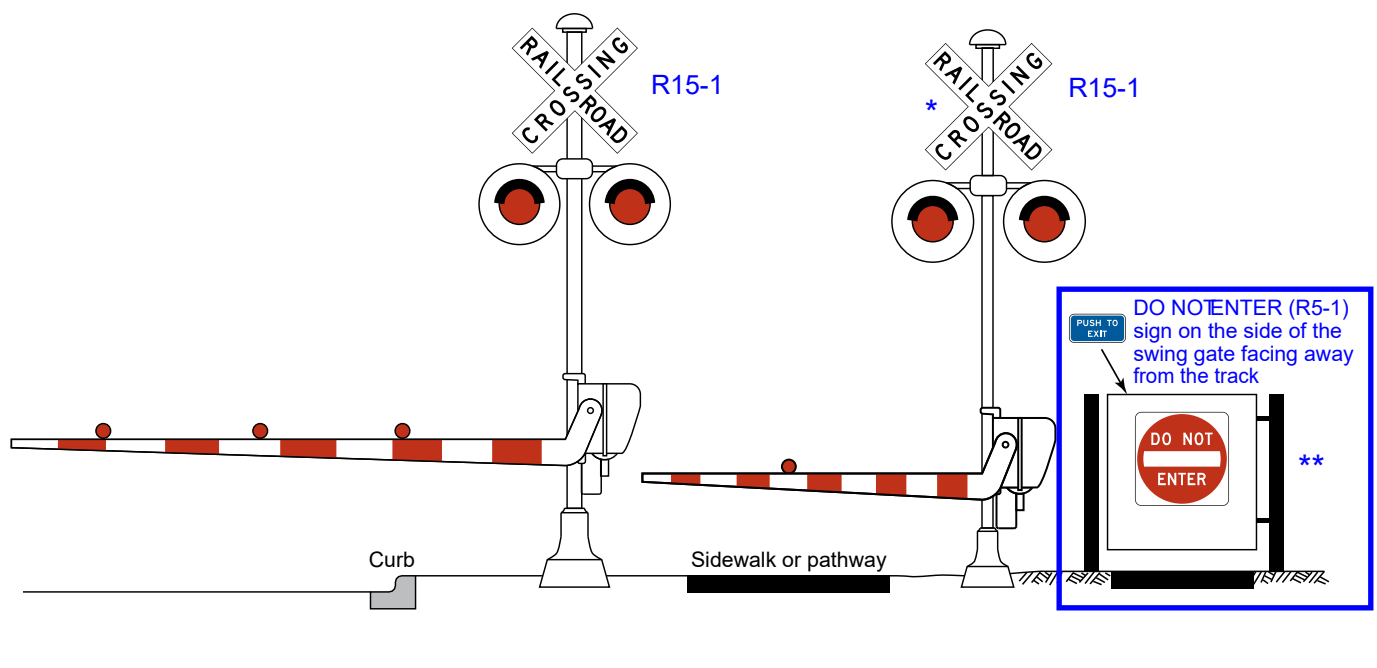


Figure 8E-10. Example Traffic Control Devices for an Optional Swing Gate



Note: Where swing gates are placed along an emergency escape route near a roadway, signs are typically oriented and sized to be visible to pedestrians rather than motorists (see Section 8E.06).

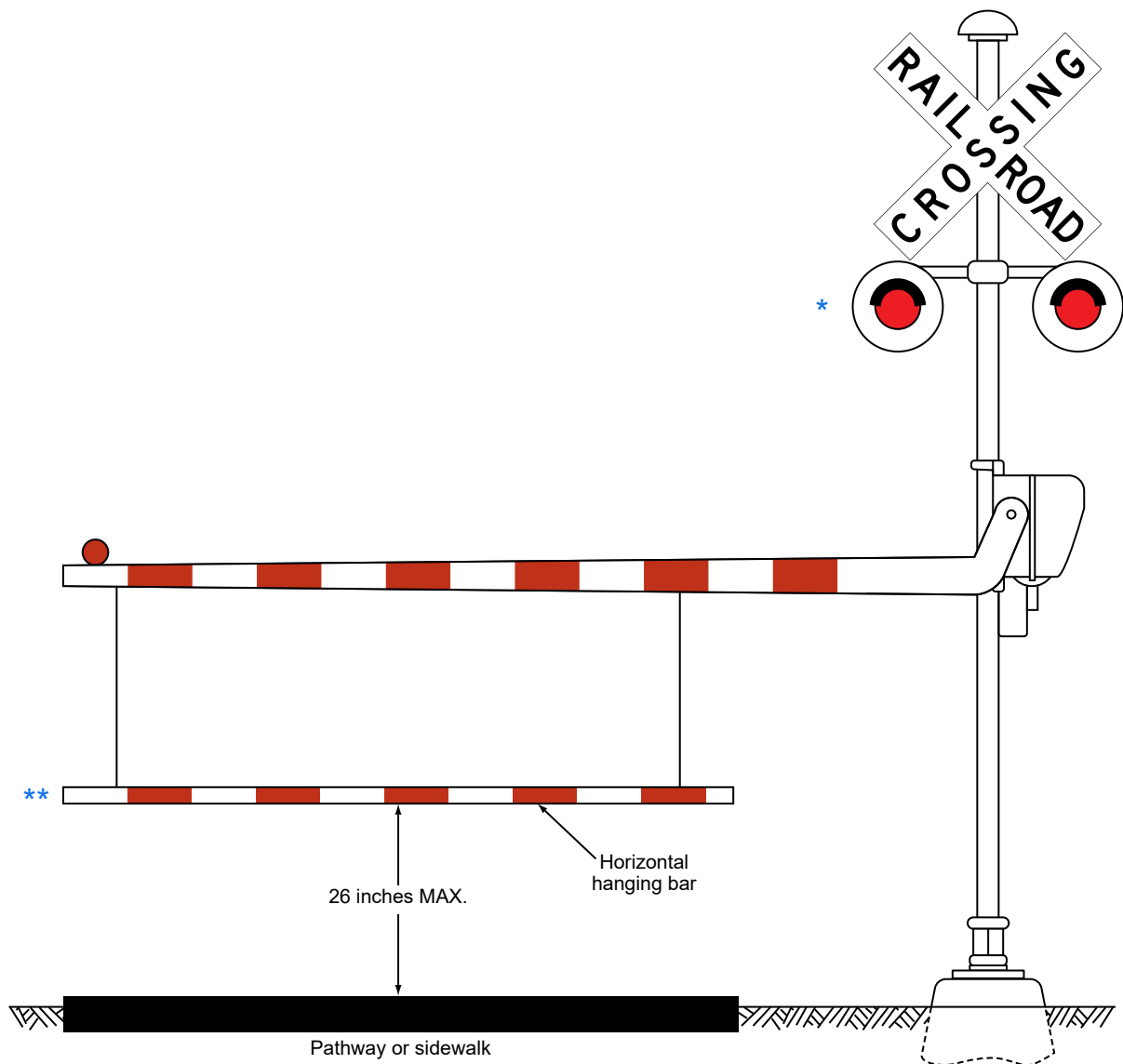
Figure 8E-11 Example of a Separate Automatic Pedestrian Gate



* If used at a pathway or sidewalk grade crossing, an automatic pedestrian gate typically includes an audible device such as a bell, a Crossbuck (R15-1) sign, flashing-light signals, and, if applicable, the Pedestrian Grade Crossing Sign (R15-1D(CA)).

** Refer to Section 8E.06.

Figure 8E-12. Example of Automatic Pedestrian Gate with a Horizontal Hanging Bar at a Pathway or Sidewalk Grade Crossing



* See Section 8E.08 regarding the diameter of flashing-light signals and backgrounds.

** Striping of the horizontal hanging bar typically matches the pattern of the gate arm.