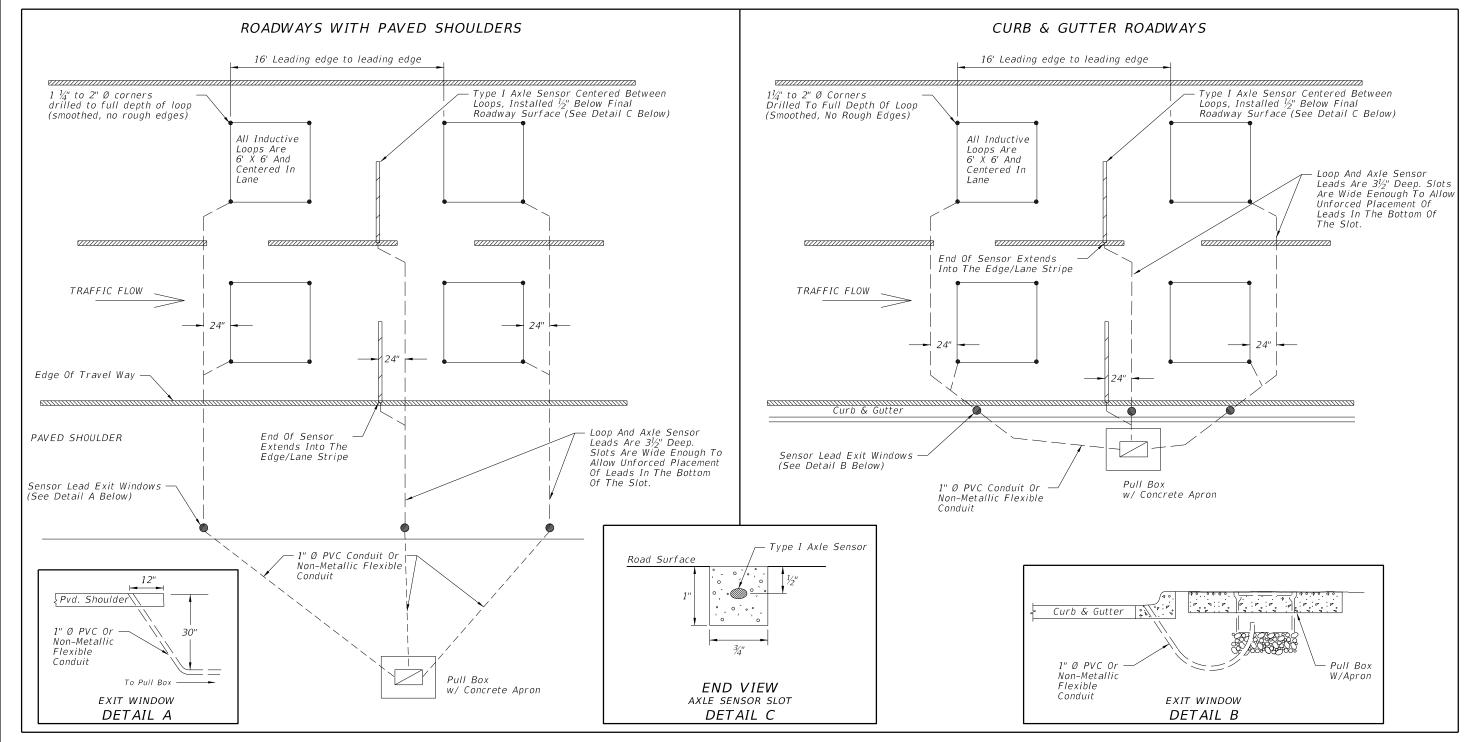


TYPICAL FOR UP TO 4 LANES OF SENSOR LEADS PULLED TO ONE SIDE OF THE ROADWAY



- 1. Type I axle sensors shall be installed after placement of the friction course. Loops associated with axle sensors shall also be installed after placement of the friction course.
- 2. Inductive loops slots shall be cut $3\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Loop slots will be cut wide enough to allow unforced placement of the wire into the bottom of the slot. Four turns of #12 AWG, type XHHW stranded copper wire, or #14 AWG, IMSA 51-7 copper wire shall be placed in the slot. Short pieces of backer rod (2" to 3" in length) shall be placed every 18" to 24" to hold the loop wire in the bottom of the slot.
- Loop leads shall be twisted at the rate of 6 to 8 twists per foot. For loops that are within 150' of the cabinet, the twisted pair loop wire shall be extended directly to the cabinet and no shielded lead-in cable is required. For distances over 150', #14 IMSA 50-2 shielded lead-in cable must be spliced to the loop wire twisted pair at the first pull box to which the loop wire is pulled.

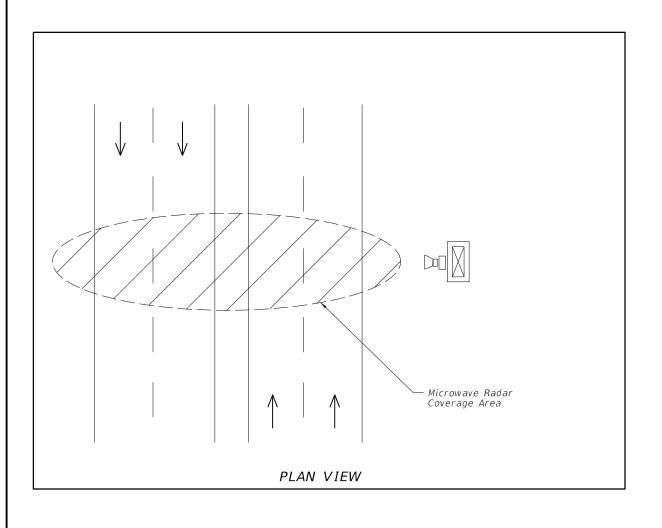
- 4. The Contractor shall be responsible for contacting the FDOT office that maintains the traffic monitoring site in order to obtain lane numbering identification. All leads shall be labeled with permanent markers to indicate their lane number and position. For example: The leading loop (the first loop a vehicle encounters) in the lane designated as number 1, shall be marked as "1A". The trailing loop, if present, shall be marked "1B". If an axle sensor is present, the sensor will be marked as "P1" for lane #1, P2 for lane #2, and so on for all lanes.
- 5. See Index 17700 for pull box and apron details.
- All splices will be performed using splice kits designed for direct burial. Splice kits will include screw on wire connectors and a housing with sufficient sealant to fully encapsulate the spliced connections. Taped splices are not

LANE LAYOUT FOR TMS INDUCTIVE LOOP AND TYPE I AXLE SENSOR

LAST REVISION 01/01/12 DESCRIPTION:

2015 FDOT DESIGN STANDARDS

SHEET NO. 5 of 7



Solar Power Pole Drill A ½" To ⅙" Inch Dia. Hole In The Pole For Sensor Lead Access. Pull Leads Through Pole Cavity And Into The Cabinet. Microwave Radar Vehicle Sensor — (Type II Vehicle Sensor – Typical Mounting) Mounting Height Must Be Adjusted To Optimize The Unit's Coverage Area. Varies * Varies * Roadway

The Unit Must Be Capable Of Detecting Up To Eight Lanes Of Traffic (In Either Or Both Directions) When Mounted Perpendicular To The Roadway.

Coverage Area Of The Unit Is Affected By The Roadway Geometry: Distance From The Travel Lanes, Median Type And Width, Barrier Walls, Etc.

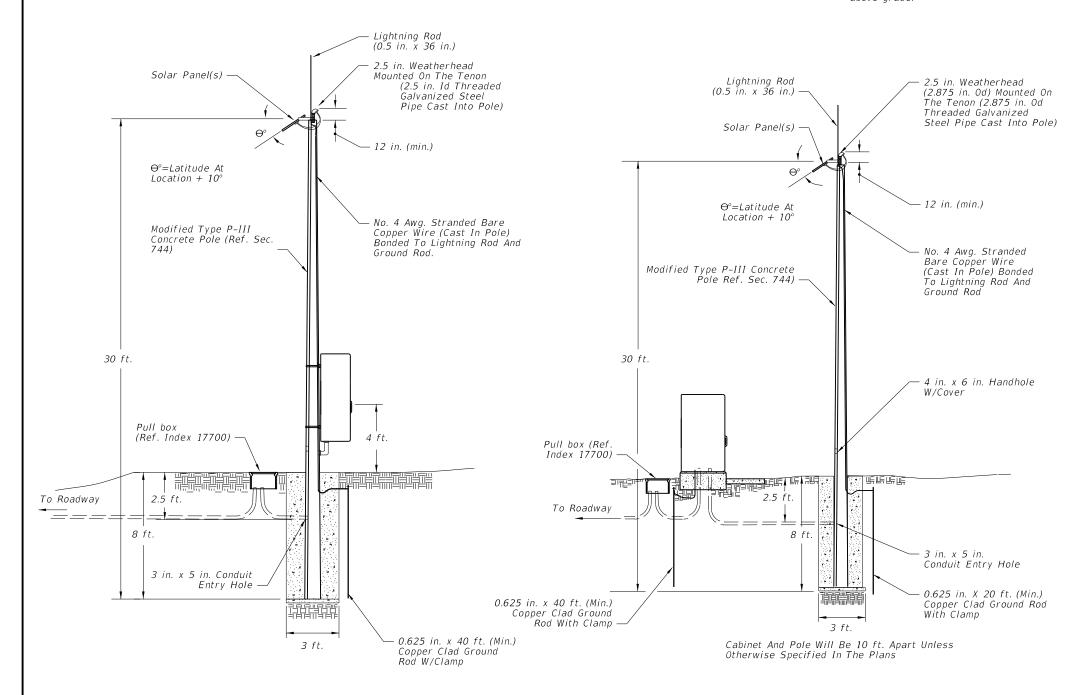
* Mounting height of the unit and offset from the roadway must be determined on a site-by-site basis, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended guidelines. Offset of pole must be greater than or equal to minimum clear zone requirements.

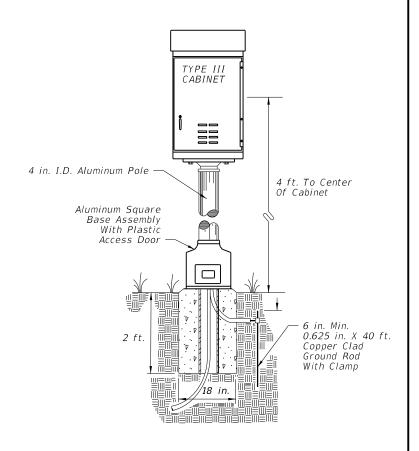
TYPE II WIRELESS VEHICLE SENSOR MICROWAVE RADAR

≥ DESCRIPTION: REVISION 01/01/12

2015 DESIGN STANDARDS

Note: Cabinet installed per Index 17841 except cabinet center will be 4 feet above grade.





SOLAR POWER POLE WITH POLE MTD. CABINET

SOLAR POWER POLE WITH BASE MTD. CABINET PEDESTAL MTD. CABINET

Wire for Solar Panel Array installations shall be #10 AWG stranded copper, Red insulation is THHN or THWN for positive 12 volts wiring, Black insulation is THHN or THWN for negative, 12 volts wiring, Green insulation is THHN or THWN for ground bonding of the solar panel frame to the pole and earth.

Pole placement shall be in accordance with section 125.4 and 125.8.2 of the Standard Specifications.

SOLAR POWER POLE DETAIL

LAST REVISION 01/01/12

≥ DESCRIPTION:

2015 DESIGN STANDARDS

TRAFFIC MONITORING SITE

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