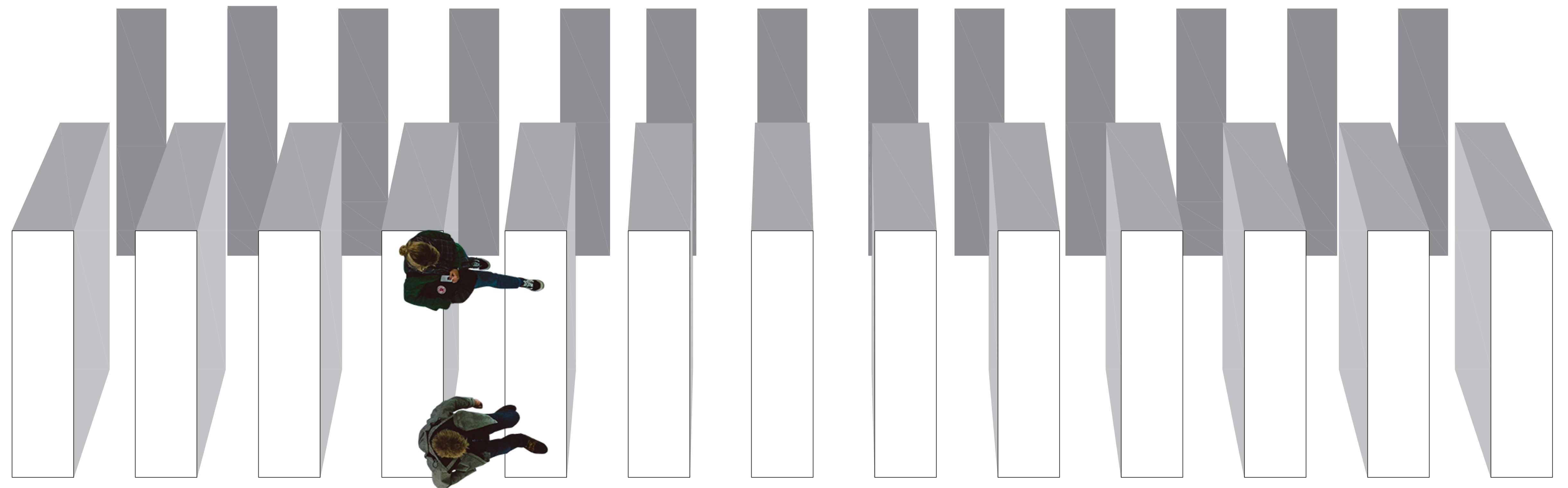


FLOATING CROSSWALK

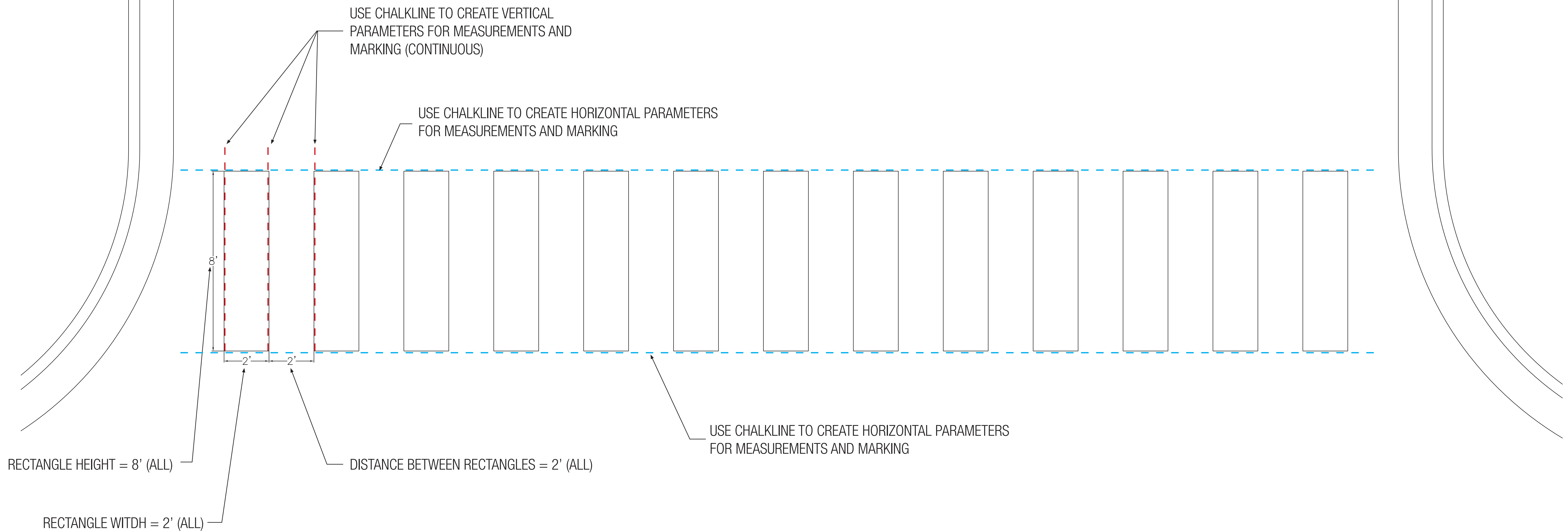
DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS + MEASUREMENTS



STEP 1

'THE BASE'

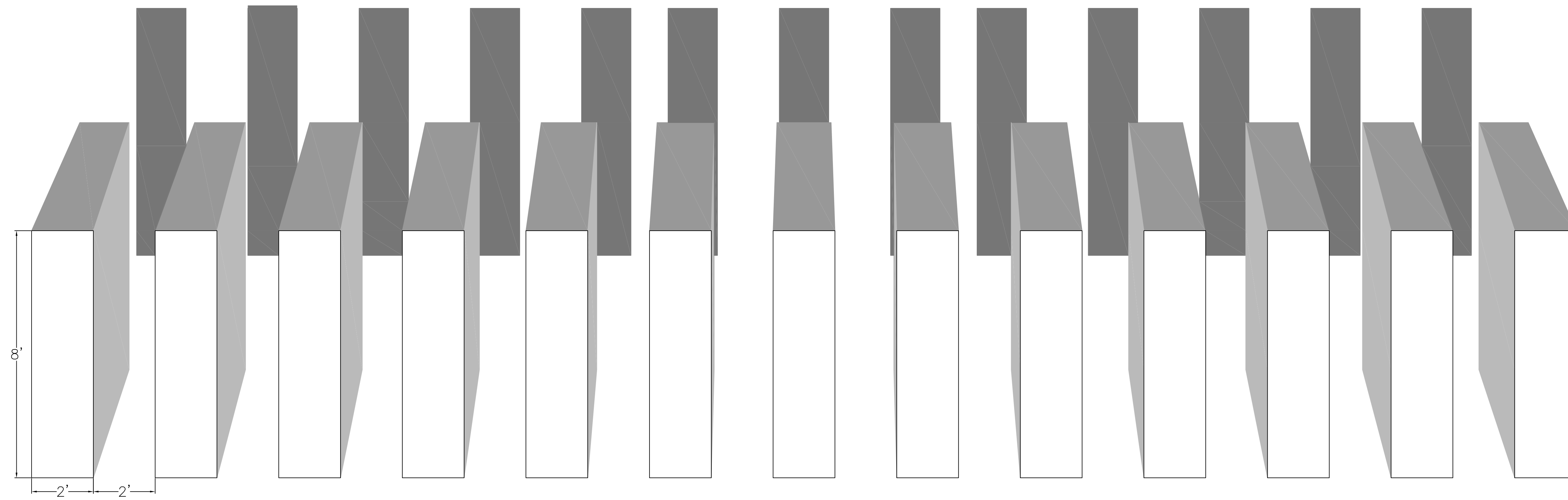
STEP 1 consists of painting the actual crosswalk. It is essentially a group of 2' x 8' rectangles, spaced 2' feet apart. The rectangles in this step create a base from which to proceed with the next steps.



STEP 1

'THE BASE'

This image shows the STEP 1 measurements in correlation with the other parts of the Floating Crosswalk.



STEP 2

'THE TOP'

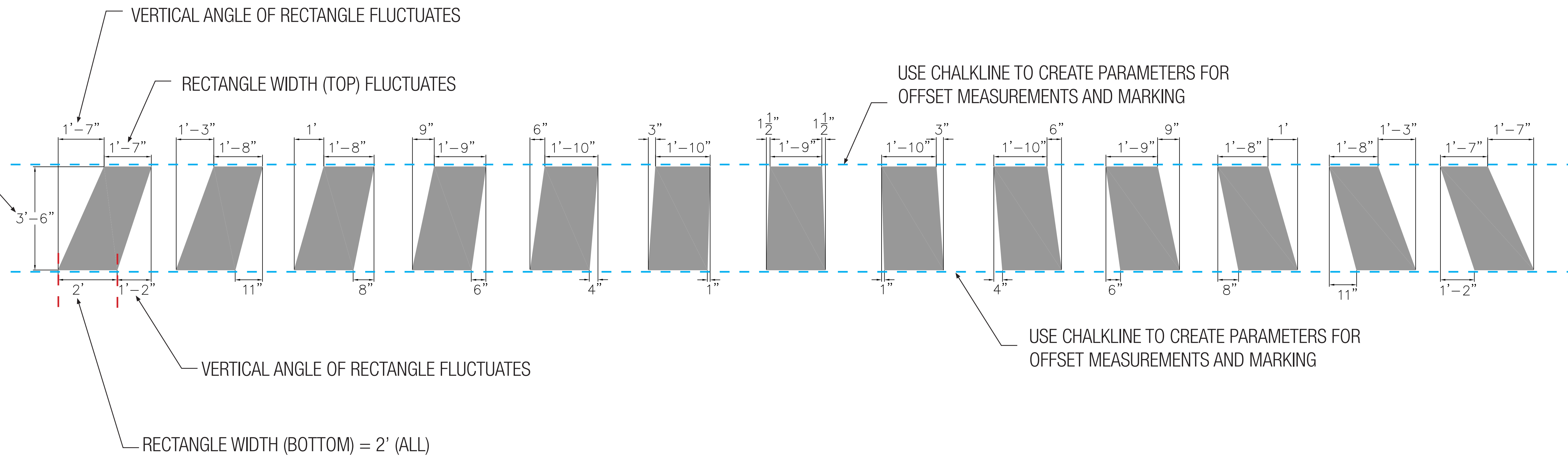
STEP 2 consists of creating rectangles which have fluctuating angles in the vertical linework. Each of the rectangles shown below will sit flush on top of the rectangles designed in STEP 1 (see next page).

The bottom horizontal measurement of the rectangles will all measure at 2', as shown by the red dashed line.

The top of the rectangle will measure between 1'-7" and 1'-10", as diagrammed in the image below.

Even though the rectangles in STEP 2 taper from bottom to top, they are all 3'-6" when measured perpendicularly, as shown by the blue dashed line.

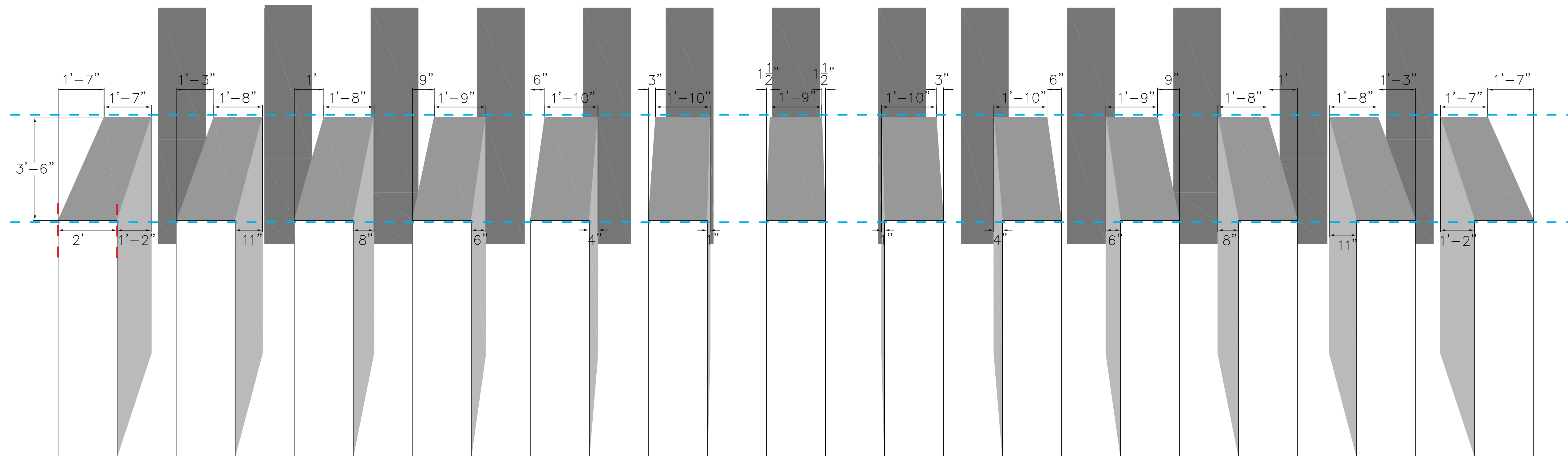
RECTANGLE HEIGHT = 3'-6" WHEN MEASURED PERPENDICULARLY (ALL)



STEP 2

'THE TOP'

This image shows the STEP 2 measurements in correlation with the other parts of the Floating Crosswalk.



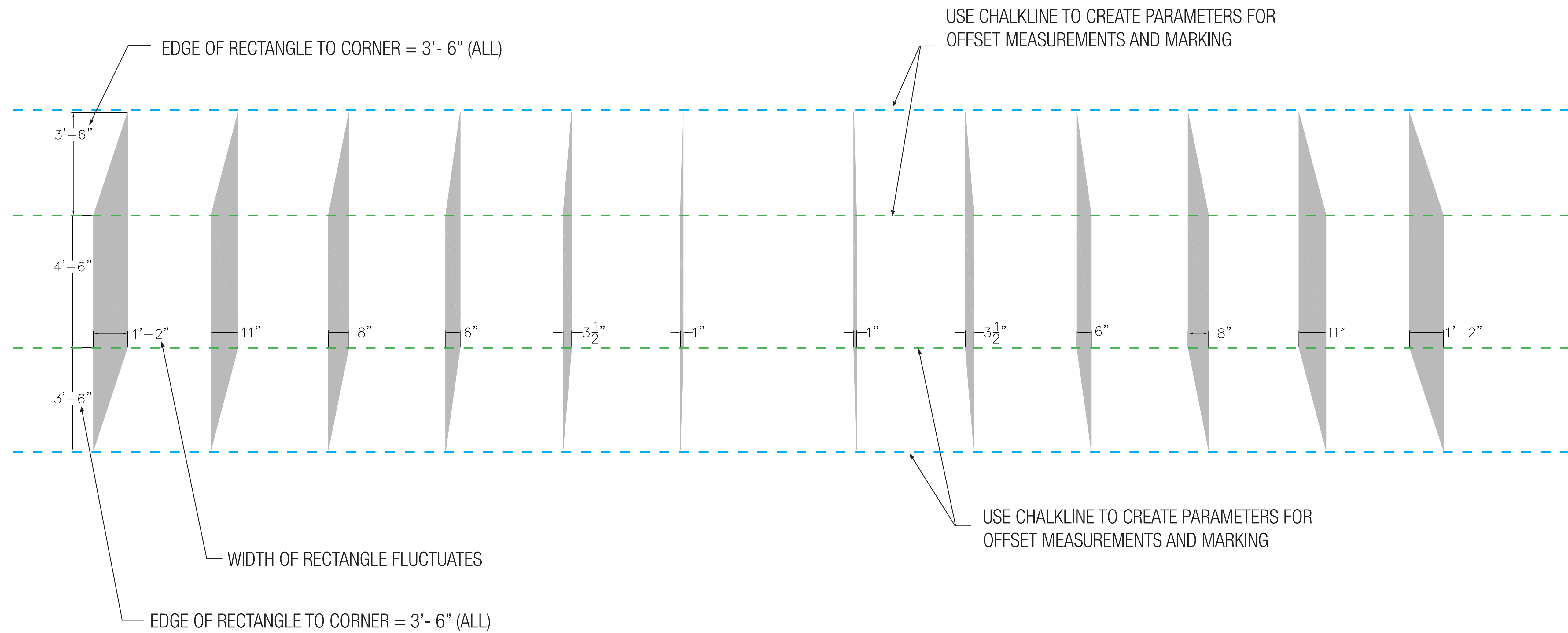
STEP 3

'THE SIDE'

STEP 3 consists of creating rectangles with pitched linework at the top and bottom of each rectangle.

The width of each rectangle will vary (see diagram below), but the distance from where the angled linework turns vertical (from the top going down or the bottom going up), the distance when measured perpendicular is 3'-6". The green lines below shows where the angles transition into vertical linework.

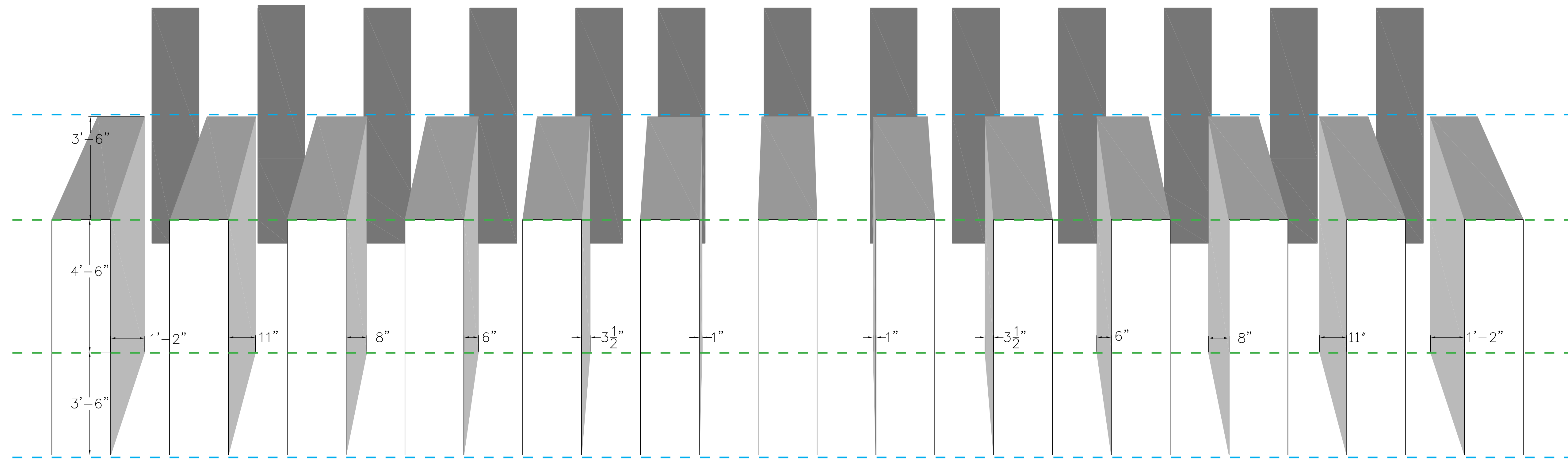
The vertical measurement between the green lines, in the center of the rectangles is 4'-6" (also shown below). The total height of each rectangle is 8' (from point to point), as show by the blue lines.



STEP 3

'THE SIDE'

This image shows the STEP 3 measurements in correlation with the other parts of the Floating Crosswalk.

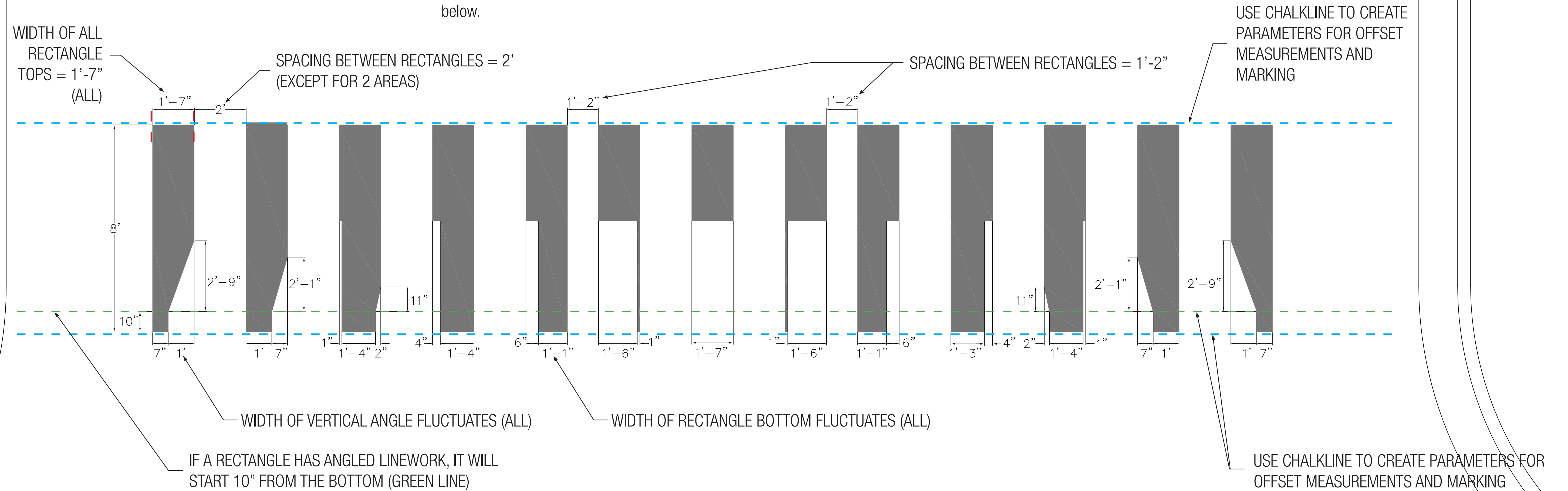


STEP 4

'THE BOTTOM'

STEP 4 consists of rectangles with areas 'cutout' (see image below) in order to make them appear as if they lay underneath the 3-D rectangles created in STEPS 1 -3.

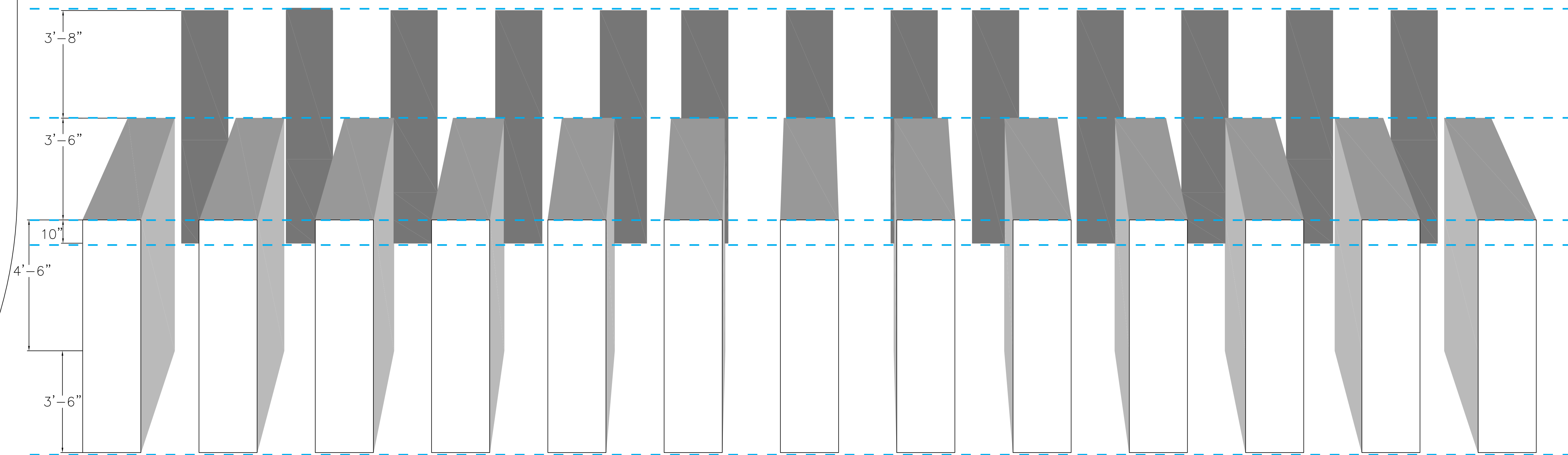
All of the rectangles in STEP 4 are 8' x 1'-7" (as shown by the blue and red lines), with a portion of the bottom of each rectangle cut out. A majority of the rectangles are spaced 2' apart, however there are 2 areas which the spacing is 1'-2". The 'cutout' and spacing dimensions are show in the image below.



HORIZONTAL CHALKLINES

SETTING PARAMETERS FOR MARKING AND MEASURING

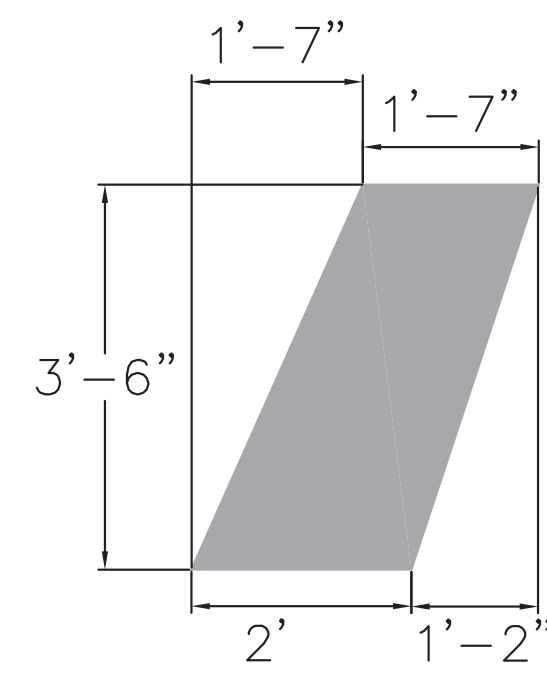
The below image shows where to use horizontal chalklines. These chalklines will help create parameters for measuring and marking. It is imperative that these lines are straight. Uneven marking lines will lead to alignment issues as the project progresses.



CREATING THE CORRECT ANGLES

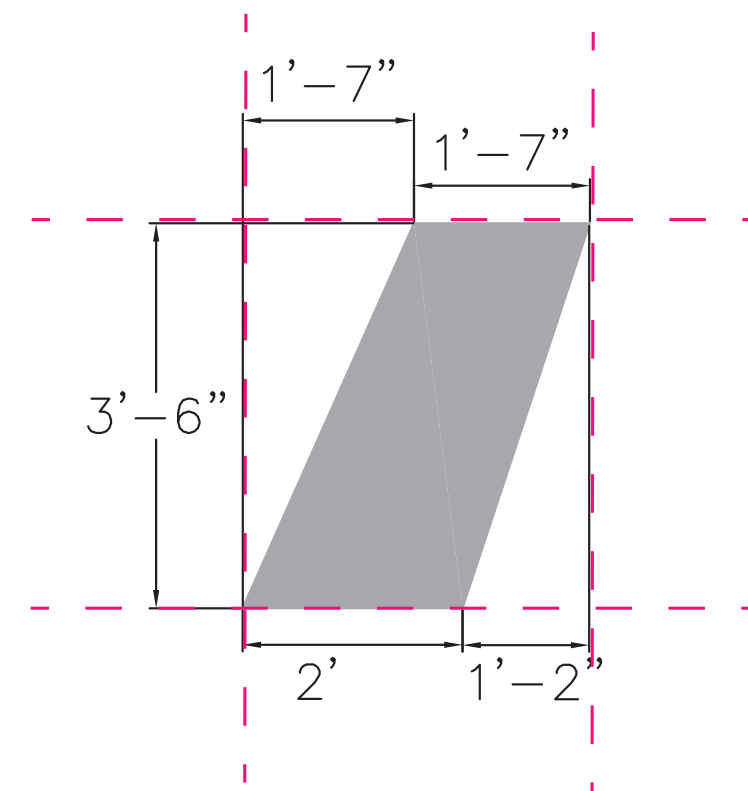
USING MEASUREMENTS AND STRAIGHT LINES

1



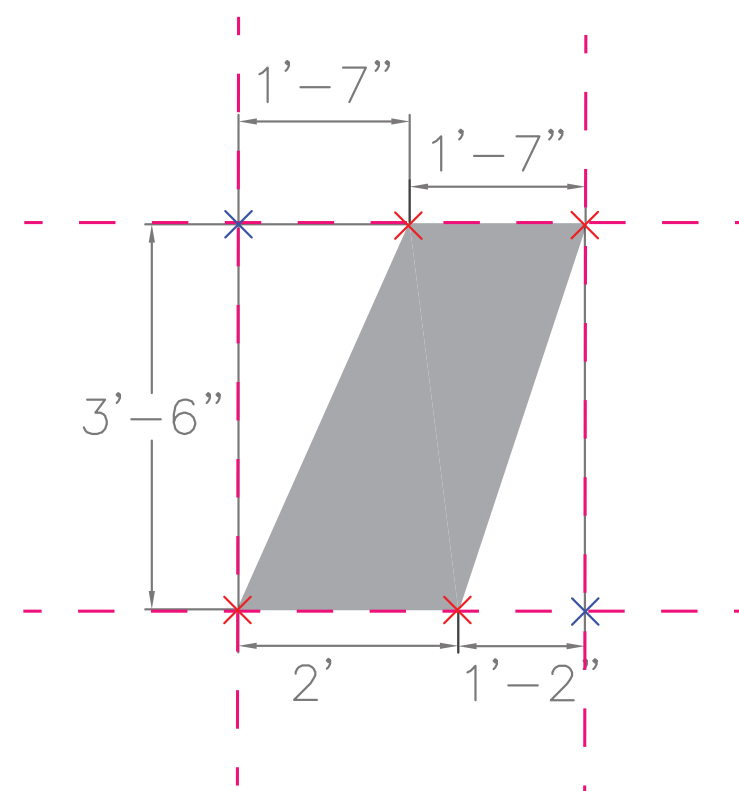
Example of measurements provided in Floating Crosswalk.

2



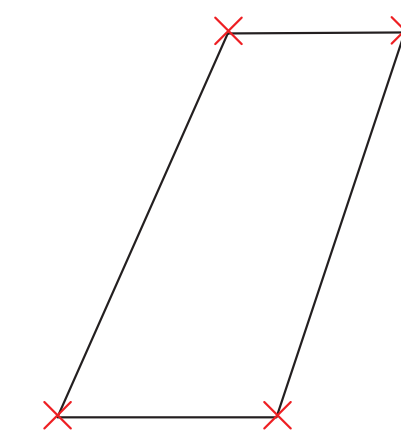
Use chalkline to create measurement parameters (pink line).

3



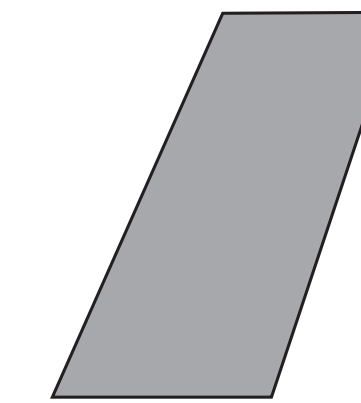
Mark the above points (shown with X) using the dimensions provided.

4



Use chalkline to connect the red Xs. Next, use painters tape to create a border for painting. Make sure the edge of the tape is set to the outside of chalklines. If the tape is inside the marking points, the finished product will be too small and not align properly with future measurements.

5



Paint inside the outline.

6



Remove tape.