

**APPENDIX B5 – TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS  
DIMENSION DESCRIPTIONS**

## **W1-4b: Reverse Curve (2 lanes)**

### ***W1-4bR***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of each arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the left arrowhead.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the right arrowhead.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the second curve in the left arrow shaft.
- H is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the second curve in each arrow shaft.
- J is the radius of each curve in the centerline of each arrow shaft.
- K is the width of each arrow shaft.
- L is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the first curve in each arrow shaft.
- M is the length of the first straight section in each arrow shaft.
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the first curve in the left arrow shaft.
- P is the width of each arrowhead.
- Q is the corner radius.

### ***W1-4bL***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of each arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the right arrowhead.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the left arrowhead.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the second curve in the right arrow shaft.
- H is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the second curve in each arrow shaft.
- J is the radius of each curve in the centerline of each arrow shaft.
- K is the width of each arrow shaft.
- L is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the first curve in each arrow shaft.
- M is the length of the first straight section in each arrow shaft.
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the first curve in the right arrow shaft.
- P is the width of each arrowhead.
- Q is the corner radius.

## **W1-4c: Reverse Curve (3 lanes)**

### ***W1-4cR***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of each arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the left arrow.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the middle arrow.
- G is the distance from the tip of the middle arrow to the tip of the right arrow.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the second curve in the left arrow shaft.
- J is the radius of each curve in the centerline of each arrow shaft.
- K is the width of each arrow shaft.
- L is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the second curve in each arrow shaft.
- M is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the first curve in each arrow shaft.
- N is the length of the first straight section in each arrow shaft.
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the first curve in the left arrow shaft.
- Q is the width of each arrowhead.
- R is the corner radius.

### ***W1-4cL***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of each arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the right arrow.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the middle arrow.
- G is the distance from the tip of the middle arrow to the tip of the left arrow.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the second curve in the right arrow shaft.
- J is the radius of each curve in the centerline of each arrow shaft.
- K is the width of each arrow shaft.
- L is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the second curve in each arrow shaft.
- M is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the first curve in each arrow shaft.
- N is the length of the first straight section in each arrow shaft.
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the vertex of the angle of the first curve in the right arrow shaft.
- Q is the width of each arrowhead.
- R is the corner radius.

**W6-4: Narrow Two-Way Traffic**

- A is the horizontal dimension of the sign.
- B is the vertical dimension of the sign.
- C is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- D is the border width.
- E is the distance from the top of each arrow to the top of the sign, from the bottom of each arrow to the bottom of the sign, and the vertical center of the sign to the centerline of each arrow.
- F is the length of each arrow.
- G is the width of each arrow shaft.
- H is the width of each arrowhead.
- J is the corner radius.

### **W20-1: Road Work (with distance)**

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.
- E is space between the lines.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top and bottom of the second line.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the first line.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the first line.
- J is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the second line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the second line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- X is the corner radius.

### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the second line are “XX FT”:

- Q is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- R is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the third line.
- S is the space between the words on the third line.
- T is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the third line.

If the words on the second line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- S is the space between the words on the third line.
- U is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- V is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the third line.
- W is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the third line.

## **W20-2: Detour (with distance)**

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.
- E is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the first line.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the second line.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the word on the first line.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the second line
- J is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the second line.
- S is the corner radius.

### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the second line are “XX FT”:

- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the second line.
- L is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the second line.
- M is the space between the words on the second line.
- N is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the second line.

If the words on the second line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- M is the space between the words on the second line.
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the second line.
- Q is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the second line.
- R is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the second line.

### **W20-3: Road Closed (with distance)**

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.
- E is the space between the lines.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the second line.
- G is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the second line.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the first line.
- J is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the first line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the second line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the second line.
- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- Y is the corner radius.

#### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the second line are “XX FT”:

- R is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- S is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the third line.
- T is the space between the words on the third line.
- U is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the third line.

If the words on the second line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- T is the space between the words on the third line.
- V is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- W is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the third line.
- X is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the third line.

### **W20-3: Street Closed Ahead (with distance)**

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.
- E is the space between the lines.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the second line.
- G is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the second line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the second line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the second line.
- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the first line.
- Q is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the first line.
- Y is the corner radius.

### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the second line are “XX FT”:

- R is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- S is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the third line.
- T is the space between the words on the third line.
- U is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the third line.

If the words on the second line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- T is the space between the words on the third line.
- V is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- W is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the third line.
- X is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the third line.

#### **W20-4: One Lane Road (with distance)**

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for the first line and optionally for the third line when space is limited due to alternative wording.
- E is the space between the lines.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the second line.
- G is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the second line.
- H is the letter height and FHWA standard font for the second and third lines.
- J is the width of the first word on the first line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the first word on the first line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the second word on the first line.
- M is the width of the second word on the first line.
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the second line.
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the second line.
- Q is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- R is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- AA is the corner radius.

#### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the second line are “XX FT”:

- S is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- T is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the third line.
- U is the space between the words on the third line.
- V is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the third line.

If the words on the second line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- W is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- X is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the third line.
- Y is the space between the words on the third line.
- Z is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the third line.

## **W20-5: Lane Closed (with distance)**

### ***W20-5R***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.
- E is space between the lines. The top of the second line is aligned with the horizontal center of the sign.
- F is the width of the first word on the first line.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the first word on the first line.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the second word on the first line.
- J is the width of the second word on the first line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the second line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the second line.
- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- AA is the corner radius.

### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the third line are “XX FT”:

- T is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- U is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the third line.
- V is the space between the words on the third line.
- W is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the third line.

If the words on the third line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- V is the space between the words on the third line.
- X is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- Y is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the third line.
- Z is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the third line.

### ***W20-5L***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.

- E is space between the lines. The top of the second line is aligned with the horizontal center of the sign.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the second line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the second line.
- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- P is the width of the first word on the first line.
- Q is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the first word on the first line.
- R is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the second word on the first line.
- S is the width of the second word on the first line.
- AA is the corner radius.

#### *Examples of Alternative Distance Legends*

If the words on the third line are “XX FT”:

- T is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- U is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the third line.
- V is the space between the words on the third line.
- W is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the third line.

If the words on the third line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- V is the space between the words on the third line.
- X is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- Y is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the third line.
- Z is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the third line.

## **W20-5a: 2 Lanes Closed (with distance)**

### ***W20-5aR***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for the first line.
- E is space between the first and second lines and between the third and fourth lines.
- F is the letter height and FHWA standard font for the second, third, and fourth lines.
- G is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the second line.
- H is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the third line.
- J is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and rights edges of the number on the first line.
- K is the width of the first word on the second line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the first word on the second line.
- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the second word on the second line.
- N is the width of the second word on the second line.
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- Q is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- R is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the fourth line
- S is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the fourth line.
- EE is the corner radius.

### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the third line are “XX FT”:

- W is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the fourth line.
- X is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the fourth line.
- Y is the space between the words on the fourth line.
- Z is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the fourth line.

If the words on the third line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- AA is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the fourth line.
- BB is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the fourth line.
- CC is the space between the words on the fourth line.
- DD is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the fourth line.

### ***W20-5aL***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.

- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for the first line.
- E is space between the first and second lines and between the third and fourth lines.
- F is the letter height and FHWA standard font for the second, third, and fourth lines.
- G is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the second line.
- H is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the third line.
- J is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the number on the first line.
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- Q is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- R is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the fourth line.
- S is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the fourth line.
- T is the width of the first word on the second line.
- U is the space between the words on the second line.
- V is the width of the second word on the second line. The left edge of the second word is aligned with the vertical center of the sign.
- EE is the corner radius.

#### *Examples of Alternative Distance Legends*

If the words on the fourth line are “XX FT”:

- W is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the fourth line.
- X is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the fourth line.
- Y is the space between the words on the fourth line.
- Z is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the fourth line.

If the words on the fourth line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- AA is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the fourth line.
- BB is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the fourth line.
- CC is the space between the words on the fourth line.
- DD is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the fourth line.

### **W20-7a: Flagger**

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.
- E is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the first line.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the second line.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the first line.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the first line.
- J is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the second line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the second line.
- U is the corner radius.

### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the second line are “XX FT”:

- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the second line.
- M is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the second line.
- N is the space between the words on the second line.
- P is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the second line.

If the words on the second line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- Q is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the second line.
- R is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the second line.
- S is the space between the words on the second line.
- T is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the second line.

## **W21-5b: Shoulder Closed (with distance)**

### ***W21-5bR***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.
- E is the space between the lines.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the third line.
- G is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the third line.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the first line.
- J is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the first line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the word on the second line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the fourth line.
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the fourth line.
- AA is the corner radius.

### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the third line are “XX FT”:

- S is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the fourth line.
- T is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the fourth line.
- U is the space between the words on the fourth line.
- V is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the fourth line.

If the words on the third line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- W is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the fourth line.
- X is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the fourth line.
- Y is the space between the words on the fourth line.
- Z is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the fourth line.

### ***W21-5bL***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.

- E is the space between the lines.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top of the third line.
- G is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the bottom of the third line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the word on the second line.
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line.
- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- N is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the fourth line
- P is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the fourth line.
- Q is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the first line.
- R is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the first line.
- AA is the corner radius.

#### *Examples of Alternative Distance Legends*

If the words on the third line are “XX FT”:

- S is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the fourth line.
- T is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the fourth line.
- U is the space between the words on the fourth line.
- V is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the fourth line.

If the words on the third line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- W is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the fourth line.
- X is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the fourth line.
- Y is the space between the words on the fourth line.
- Z is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the fourth line.

### **W21-7: Utility Work (with distance)**

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the letter height and FHWA standard font for each line.
- E is the space between the lines.
- F is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the top and bottom of the word on the second line.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the word on the first line.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the second line.
- J is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the second line.
- K is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left edge of the word on the third line
- L is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the right edge of the word on the third line.
- V is the corner radius

### ***Examples of Alternative Distance Legends***

If the words on the third line are “XX FT”:

- M is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- N is the width of the distance value (for example “1000”) on the third line.
- P is the space between the words on the third line.
- Q is the width of the unit of measure (for example “FT”) on the third line.

If the words on the third line are “XX MILE(S)”:

- R is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the left and right edges of the third line.
- S is the width of the distance value (for example “1”) on the third line.
- T is the space between the words on the third line.
- U is the width of the unit of measure (for example “MILE”) on the third line.
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## **W24-1: Double Reverse Curve (1 lane)**

### ***W24-1R***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of the arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the base of the arrow symbol.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the arrowhead.
- G is the distance from the tip of each arrowhead to the vertex of the fourth curve angle and to the end of the fourth curve in each arrow shaft.
- H is the horizontal distance between the centerlines of the left and right vertical straight sections of the arrow shaft.
- J is the radius of each curve in the arrow shaft.
- K is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the third curve angle and to the start of the third curve in the arrow shaft.
- L is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the second curve angle and to the end of the second curve in the arrow shaft.
- M is the distance from the bottom of the arrow symbol to the vertex of the first curve angle and to the end of the start of the first curve in the arrow shaft.
- N is the width of the arrow shaft.
- P is the width of the arrowhead.
- Q is the corner radius.

### ***W24-1L***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of the arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the base of the arrow symbol.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the arrowhead.
- G is the distance from the tip of each arrowhead to the vertex of the fourth curve angle and to the end of the fourth curve in each arrow shaft.
- H is the horizontal distance between the centerlines of the right and left vertical straight sections of the arrow shaft.
- J is the radius of each curve in the arrow shaft.
- K is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the third curve angle and to the start of the third curve in the arrow shaft.
- L is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the second curve angle and to the end of the second curve in the arrow shaft.
- M is the distance from the bottom of the arrow symbol to the vertex of the first curve angle and to the end of the start of the first curve in the arrow shaft.
- N is the width of the arrow shaft.
- P is the width of the arrowhead.
- Q is the corner radius.

## **W24-1a: Double Reverse Curve (2 lanes)**

### ***W24-1aR***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of each arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the base of each arrow shaft.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the left arrowhead.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the right arrowhead.
- H is the distance from the tip of each arrowhead to the vertex of the fourth curve angle and to the end of the fourth curve in its arrow shaft.
- J is the horizontal distance between the centerlines of the left and right vertical straight sections of each arrow shaft.
- K is the radius of each curve in each arrow shaft.
- L is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the third curve angle and to the start of the third curve in each arrow shaft.
- M is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the second curve angle and to the end of the second curve in each arrow shaft.
- N is the distance from the bottom of each arrow symbol to the vertex of the first curve angle and to the end of the start of the first curve in its arrow shaft.
- P is the width of each arrow shaft.
- Q is the width of each arrowhead.
- R is the corner radius.

### ***W24-1aL***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of each arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the base of each arrow shaft.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the right arrowhead.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the left arrowhead.
- H is the distance from the tip of each arrowhead to the vertex of the fourth curve angle and to the end of the fourth curve in its arrow shaft.
- J is the horizontal distance between the centerlines of the left and right vertical straight sections of each arrow shaft.
- K is the radius of each curve in each arrow shaft.
- L is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the third curve angle and to the start of the third curve in each arrow shaft.
- M is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the second curve angle and to the end of the second curve in each arrow shaft.
- N is the distance from the bottom of each arrow symbol to the vertex of the first curve angle and to the end of the start of the first curve in its arrow shaft.
- P is the width of each arrow shaft.

- $Q$  is the width of each arrowhead.
- $R$  is the corner radius.

## **W24-1b: Double Reverse Curve (3 lanes)**

### ***W24-1bR***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of each arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the base of each arrow shaft.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the left arrowhead.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the center arrowhead.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the right arrowhead.
- J is the distance from the tip of each arrowhead to the vertex of the fourth curve angle and to the end of the fourth curve in its arrow shaft.
- K is the horizontal distance between the centerlines of the left and right vertical straight sections of each arrow shaft.
- L is the radius of each curve in each arrow shaft.
- M is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the third curve angle and to the start of the third curve in each arrow shaft.
- N is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the second curve angle and to the end of the second curve in each arrow shaft.
- P is the distance from the bottom of each arrow symbol to the vertex of the first curve angle and to the start of the first curve in its arrow shaft.
- Q is the width of each arrow shaft.
- R is the width of each arrowhead.
- S is the corner radius.

### ***W24-1bL***

- A is the length of each edge of the sign.
- B is the inset from the edge of the sign to the border.
- C is the border width.
- D is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the tip of each arrowhead.
- E is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the base of each arrow shaft.
- F is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the right arrowhead.
- G is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the center arrowhead.
- H is the distance from the vertical center of the sign to the tip of the left arrowhead.
- J is the distance from the tip of each arrowhead to the vertex of the fourth curve angle and to the end of the fourth curve in its arrow shaft.
- K is the horizontal distance between the centerlines of the left and right vertical straight sections of each arrow shaft.
- L is the radius of each curve in each arrow shaft.
- M is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the third curve angle and to the start of the third curve in each arrow shaft.
- N is the distance from the horizontal center of the sign to the vertex of the second curve angle and to the end of the second curve in each arrow shaft.

- P is the distance from the bottom of each arrow symbol to the vertex of the first curve angle and to the start of the first curve in its arrow shaft.
- Q is the width of each arrow shaft.
- R is the width of each arrowhead.
- S is the corner radius.