

Notes for Figure 6P-22—Typical Application 22
Right-Hand Lane Closure on the Far Side of an Intersection

Guidance:

1. *If the work space extends across a crosswalk, the crosswalk should be closed using the information and devices shown in Figure 6P-29.*

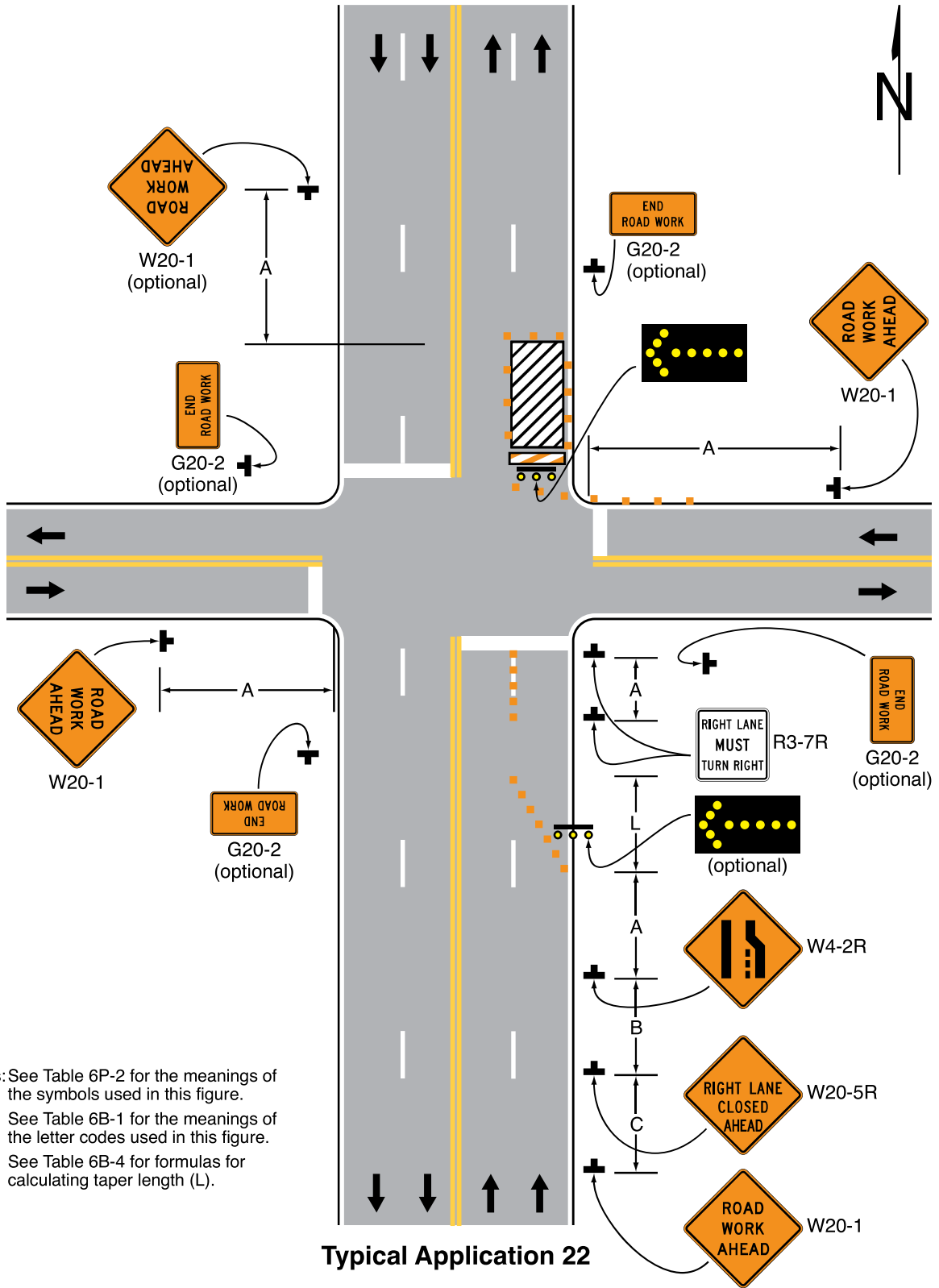
Option:

2. Positive protection devices may be used per Section 6M.02.
3. When the normal procedure of closing on the near side of the intersection any lane that is not carried through the intersection results in the closure of a right-hand lane having significant right-turn movements, then the right-hand lane may be restricted to right turns only, requiring through traffic to use the left lane.
4. For intersection approaches reduced to a single lane, left-turn movements may be prohibited to maintain capacity for through vehicular traffic.
5. Flashing warning lights and/or flags may be used to call attention to the advance warning signs.
6. Where the turning radius is large, it may be possible to create a right-turn island using channelizing devices or pavement markings.
7. If dimension “A” is not available to create a temporary right-turn lane, continuous channelizers may be installed from the end of the taper to the intersection and, as a result, the RIGHT LANE MUST TURN RIGHT signs would not be installed.

Support:

8. By first closing off the right-hand lane and then reopening it as a turn bay, the capacity of the through lane is preserved by separating the right-turning vehicles from the through vehicles.

Figure 6P-22. Right-Hand Lane Closure on the Far Side of an Intersection (TA-22)



Notes: See Table 6P-2 for the meanings of the symbols used in this figure.
 See Table 6B-1 for the meanings of the letter codes used in this figure.
 See Table 6B-4 for formulas for calculating taper length (L).

Typical Application 22