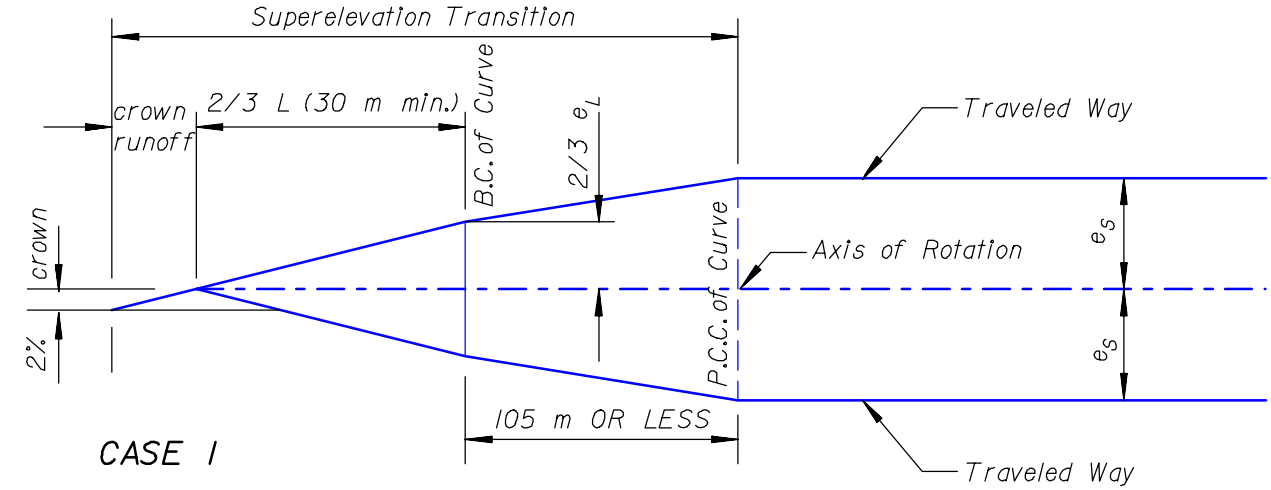
L = Length of superelevation runoff - m
e_S = Superelevation rate for smaller radius curves - m/m or percent
e_L = Superelevation rate for larger radius curves - m/m or percent



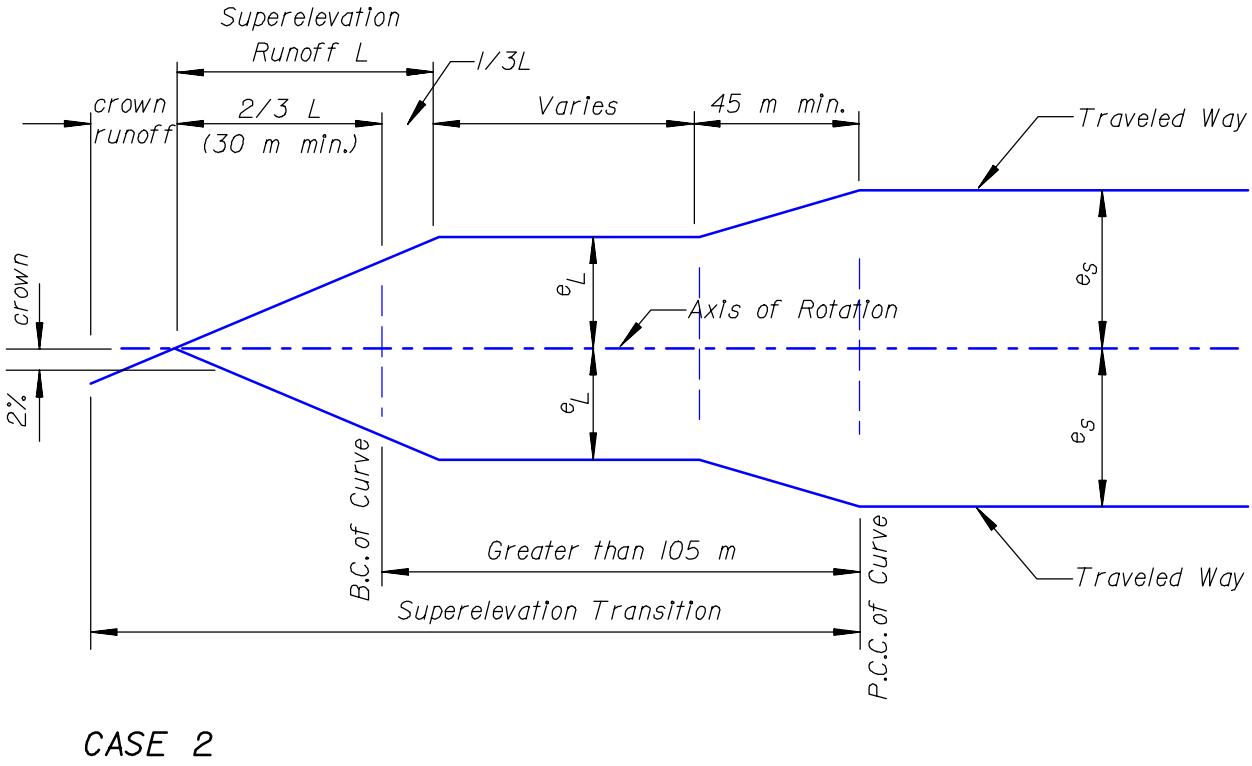


Figure 200.05
Superelevation Transitions for Compound Curves