Doc **2.1**

Signage and the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

A visual summary of signage-related accessibility codes adopted by the Department of Justice on September 15, 2010 for mandatory use as of March 15, 2012 with voluntary use prior to this date.

A Study prepared by **Luminant Design®**

Luminant Design®
Information design for clarity

Index

What is this document?

A visual summary of signage-related code excerpts contained in the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design adopted by the U.S. Department of Justice's on September 15, 2010 for mandatory use as of March 15, 2012 (voluntary use prior to this date). These standards are based on guidelines issued by the U.S. Access Board as the Americans with Disabilities Act and Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines (23 July 2004 release).

Additional materials (Luminant Design ADA supplemental pages) provided for helpful reference on matters of visual contrast and typography.

About this document

Navigating the world of code requirements can be a challenge. This document was created to better understand signage-related code requirements contained in the 2010 American Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design, hereafter referred to as the "2010 ADA Standards", published September 2010 as part of final rules for revised regulations for Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Codes come in all shapes and sizes in response to different needs, such as disability, fire, building communication requirements of ICC, or NFPA organizations. They also involve different levels of jurisdiction, including Federal, State, local, and specific government entities. Codes are subject to interpretation by the building code inspectors and fire marshals who enforce them. **Given the numerous, specific factors (context, location, geography, time of installation) that determine applicable code requirements, this document does not answer which codes apply to a specific project.** Instead, this document collects and visually summarizes a few often-applied portions of the 2010 ADA Standards that are relevant to signage design. It provides an overview of some major code elements that relate to signage.

LEGAL DISCLAIMER

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The content of this document is for reference only and is provided "as is" with no warranties express or implied, including without limitation, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for any particular purpose. This document is derived from the official publication of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design by the Department of Justice and US Access Board, based on guidelines proposed by the US Access Board's Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities, 36 CFR Part 1191. While care has been taken to accurately represent the original source materials, the author's visual reinterpretation of these materials, commentary and supplemental content should not be construed as legal advice concerning compliance with any laws or regulations.

Document size – 11 inches x 17 inches (US "Tabloid" size)

Some visual elements in this document are shown to scale. Please note that this document is designed for printing on 11" x 17" U.S. tabloid paper (279mm × 432mm), without "fit-to-paper" or equivalent printer page scaling. Keep this in mind when printing and reading scale measurements on print outs.

LICENSE AGREEMENT TERMS

Review support acknowledgement

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Review support on design issues provided by:
Joel Katz (Environmental graphic designer)
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Robin Dailey (Information designer)
...and over 20 additional reviewers.

U.S. Government review

In December 2008, Luminant Design contacted the U.S. Access Board to request a review this document for accuracy. The request was declined on the basis that no sighted reviewer was available to review this visual document. The Access Board representative requested a non-visual version of this document, however Luminant Design responded it would not be possible at the time, as it ran counter to the objective of a "visual summary".

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Who made this document?

Luminant Design®

Luminant Design LLC is a New York design firm with 14 years expertise in communication problem solving analysis and design in architecture/engineering, software, and graphic design environments.

Our design of clear, understandable visual communication reflects a deep commitment to careful analysis based upon aesthetic, human factors and psychology considerations.

As information designers and experts on wayfinding navigation, we've consulted on campus master plans, urban development initiatives, transportation projects, and strategic brand identity projects. Through our work, and that in partnership with other designers, we have designed pieces ranging from explanatory diagrams to large-scale signage programs for cities and mass transit.

Our visual graphics work includes maps, diagrams, signage systems, identity systems, software and web interfaces, and print design for magazines.

More information may be found online at www.LuminantDesign.com.

What is the ADA?

The Americans with Disabilities act is an anti-discrimination law signed in 1990 by Congress. The law makes it illegal to discriminate based on disability (physical or mental impairments that substantially limits a major life activity). The ADA includes five Titles (I through V) governing various aspects of discrimination including employment, structures/facilities, barriers, and telecommunications. The U.S. Department of Justice is responsible for enforcement of the ADA, although suits may also be brought by individuals and groups seeking equal access.

Revisions and amendments continue to be made to the ADA in response to case law and new development. Certain states, such as California, and localities have added further regulations to augment the minimum standards set by the ADA. As a result, following the ADA standards requires careful attention to codes at the federal, state, and local level.

What are 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design?

The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design consists of the following three elements:

Title II regulations at 28 CFR 35.151 for New Construction and Alterations for State and Local Government facilities (including public entities, public transportation)

Title III regulations at 28 CFR part 36 , subpart D for New Construction and Alterations for Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities (including retailers, restaurants, hotels, banks, medical facilities, civic institutions, private schools, offices. Nb. religious structures and private clubs are exempt from the ADA Standards)

2004 ADAAG (ADA Accessibility Guidelines) at 36 CFR part 1191
- Application, Administration, Scoping requirements (Chapters 1 and 2)
- The ADA code (Technical chapters 3 to 10)

Title II and III are each paired with the 2004 ADAAG to create the 2010 ADA Standards for their respective facility types. In the few places where requirements differ in these documents, the requirements of Title II & III regulations prevail over the 2004 ADAAG.

There is also a useful companion U.S. Department of Justice publication called "Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design." This document provides additional advice. Portions of this document that relate to signage are also included in this visual document.

The 2010 ADA Standards is available FREE online

The official 2010 ADA Standards can be found online at the following locations:

U.S. Access Board website: http://www.access-board.gov/ada/index.htm
U.S. Department of Justice's ADA website: http://www.ada.gov/

It is recommended that readers visit the Unites States Access Board and Department of Justice websites regularly to read the official Guidelines documentation and check for announcements of changes or corrections.

Adoption status of the 2010 ADA Standards

The Department of Justice's publication of its Final Rule in the Federal Register occurred on September 15, 2010 (Volume 75, Number 178) and the resulting 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design shall be effective as March 15, 2011.

However, according the DOJ's 2010 Guidance document, an 18-month grace period is established from the September 15, 2010 publication date (to March 15, 2012).

If your start date for construction is before March 15, 2012, you can use **either** the new 2010 ADA Standards **or** the previous 1991 Standards (without the elevator exemption for Title II facilities) **or** the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (Title II facilities only).

> *The Department has determined that for new construction and alterations, compliance with the 2010 Standards will not be required until 18 months from the date the final rule is published. Until the time compliance with the 2010 Standards is required, public entities will have the option of complying with the 2010 Standards, the UFAS, or the 1991 Standards. However, public entities that choose to comply with the 2010 Standards in lieu of the 1991 Standards or UFAS prior to the compliance date described in this rule must choose one of the three standards, and may not rely on some of the requirements contained in one standard and some of the requirements contained in the other standards.* [DOJ Publication: Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design]

If your start date for construction is on or after March 15, 2012, all newly constructed or altered facilities (state and local government, & public accommodations and commercial facilities) must fully comply with the 2010 ADA Standards.

U.S. Department of Transportation's 2006 adoption of the 2004 ADAAG for accessible transportation facilities.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) also published a Final Rule in the Federal Register on October 30th, 2006 (Volume 71, Number 209) to adopt the 2004 ADAAG with an effective date of November 29, 2006.

Resources for more information

U.S. Department of Justice

ADA website: http://www.ada.gov/

Toll-free ADA information line: 800.514.0301 (Voice) or 800.514.0383 (TTY)
Weekdays from 9:30 AM until 5:30 PM (eastern time) except on Thursday when the hours are 12:30 PM until 5:30 PM. Spanish language service is also available.

U.S. Access Board

Website: http://www.access-board.gov

Phone: 800.872.2253 (voice) or 800.993.2822 (TTY)
Weekdays 10:00 - 5:30 ET (except Wednesday)

E-mail: ta@access-board.gov

Fax: (202) 272-0081

How this document is organized

2010 ADA Standards publication text
Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design publication text
Paragraph text shown within a gray field at the top or left side of each page is taken word-for-word from the 2010 ADA Standards (see example below). Paragraph text shown within a blue field and blue box outline is take word-for-word from the DOJ's companion publication "Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design."
Where possible, the original formatting has also been preserved (italics, bold text, etc). Original government diagrams from these two publications are not shown, but references to them as part of the original text paragraphs are still included.

703.2.4 Character Proportions. *Characters* shall be selected from fonts where the width of the uppercase letter "O" is 55 percent minimum and 110 percent maximum of the height of the uppercase letter "I".

Example of text taken directly from the 2010 ADA Standards (gray field)

216 and 703 Signs. The following types of signs, though they are not specifically subject to the 1991 Standards requirement for signs, will now be explicitly exempted by sections 216 and 703 of the 2010 Standards. These types of signs include...

Example of text taken directly from the DOJ companion publication "Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design" (blue field with blue box outline)

Summary Diagrams

Along with the 2010 ADA Standards text, each page includes a "Summary Diagram" which is a visual interpretation of the code by the Luminant Design, using the Guidelines text shown. These diagrams provide a visual overview of what is described in the code, along with special comments and/or recommendations. Keep in mind these are summaries that capture the essential information of the code, but do not replace reading the language of the code itself (provided in the gray field for reference).

In some instances, certain portions of the 2010 ADA Standards code have been grouped out of sequence where it was found appropriate to show codes together in a summary diagram.

Illustrations show permitted configurations and elements except where noted.

Summary diagram symbols

Some summary diagrams include symbols. These are their meanings:

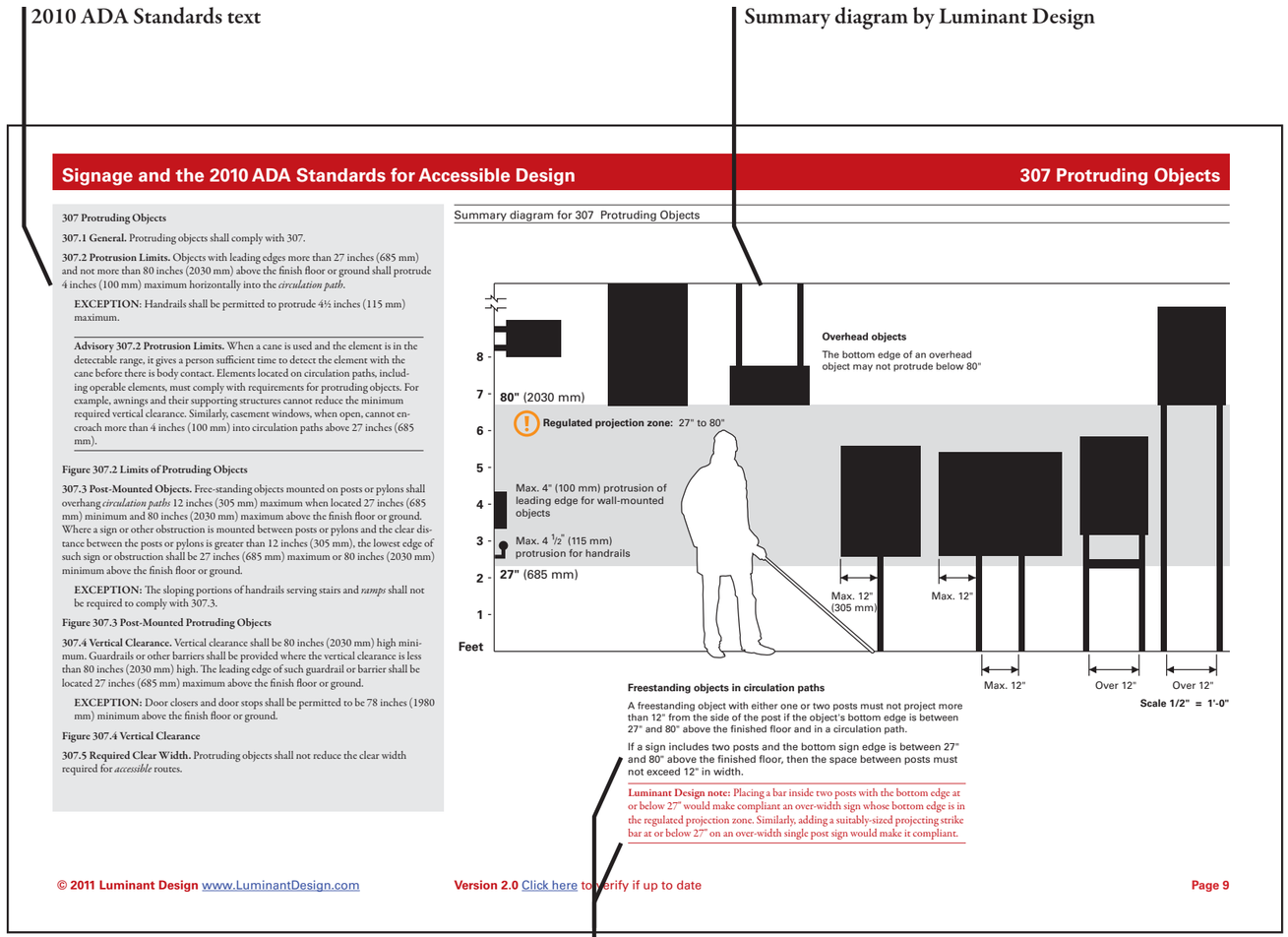
Red
Prohibited actions, features, or locations

Orange
Cautionary or regulated actions, features, or locations

Green
Acceptable actions, features, or locations

2010 ADA Standards text

Summary diagram by Luminant Design



Example page layout from this document

Additional commentary from Luminant Design

IMPORTANT SCALE NOTE

Summary diagrams are full-size when printed on 11" x 17" U.S. Tabloid size paper without page scaling (279mm × 432mm), except where a different scale is noted. Please keep in mind that your printer settings (e.g. "scale-to-fit paper") can distort the scale of these summary diagrams. If printer accuracy is in doubt, please refer to written measurements where shown.

216 Signs

216.1 General. Signs shall be provided in accordance with 216 and shall comply with 703.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. *Building* directories, menus, seat and row designations in *assembly areas*, occupant names, *building* addresses, and company names and logos shall not be required to comply with 216.

2. In parking *facilities*, signs shall not be required to comply with 216.2, 216.3, and 216.6 through 216.12.

3. Temporary, 7 days or less, signs shall not be required to comply with 216.

4. In detention and correctional *facilities*, signs not located in *public use* areas shall not be required to comply with 216.

216.2 Designations. Interior and exterior signs identifying permanent rooms and *spaces* shall comply with 703.1, 703.2, and 703.5. Where *pictograms* are provided as designations of permanent interior rooms and *spaces*, the *pictograms* shall comply with 703.6 and shall have text descriptors complying with 703.2 and 703.5.

EXCEPTION: Exterior signs that are not located at the door to the *space* they serve shall not be required to comply with 703.2.

Advisory 216.2 Designations. Section 216.2 applies to signs that provide designations, labels, or names for interior rooms or spaces where the sign is not likely to change over time. Examples include interior signs labeling restrooms, room and floor numbers or letters, and room names. Tactile text descriptors are required for pictograms that are provided to label or identify a permanent room or space. Pictograms that provide information about a room or space, such as "no smoking," occupant logos, and the International Symbol of Accessibility, are not required to have text descriptors.

216.3 Directional and Informational Signs. Signs that provide direction to or information about interior *spaces* and *facilities* of the site shall comply with 703.5.

Advisory 216.3 Directional and Informational Signs. Information about interior spaces and facilities includes rules of conduct, occupant load, and similar signs. Signs providing direction to rooms or spaces include those that identify egress routes.

216.4 Means of Egress. Signs for means of egress shall comply with 216.4.

216.4.1 Exit Doors. Doors at exit passageways, exit discharge, and exit stairways shall be identified by *tactile* signs complying with 703.1, 703.2, and 703.5.

Advisory 216.4.1 Exit Doors. An exit passageway is a horizontal exit component that is separated from the interior spaces of the building by fire-resistance-rated construction and that leads to the exit discharge or public way. The exit discharge is that portion of an egress system between the termination of an exit and a public way.

216.4.2 Areas of Refuge. Signs required by section 1003.2.13.5.4 of the International Building Code (2000 edition) or section 1007.6.4 of the International Building Code (2003 edition) (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1) to provide instructions in areas of refuge shall comply with 703.5.

216.4.3 Directional Signs. Signs required by section 1003.2.13.6 of the International Building Code (2000 edition) or section 1007.7 of the International Building Code (2003 edition) (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1) to provide directions to *accessible means of egress* shall comply with 703.5.

216.5 Parking. Parking *spaces* complying with 502 shall be identified by signs complying with 502.6.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where a total of four or fewer parking *spaces*, including *accessible* parking *spaces*, are provided on a *site*, identification of *accessible* parking *spaces* shall not be required.

2. In residential *facilities*, where parking spaces are assigned to specific *residential dwelling units*, identification of *accessible* parking *spaces* shall not be required.

216.6 Entrances. Where not all *entrances* comply with 404, *entrances* complying with 404 shall be identified by the International Symbol of *Accessibility* complying with 703.7.2.1. Directional signs complying with 703.5 that indicate the location of the nearest *entrance* complying with 404 shall be provided at *entrances* that do not comply with 404.

Advisory 216.6 Entrances. Where a directional sign is required, it should be located to minimize backtracking. In some cases, this could mean locating a sign at the beginning of a route, not just at the inaccessible entrances to a building.

216.7 Elevators. Where existing elevators do not comply with 407, elevators complying with 407 shall be clearly identified with the International Symbol of *Accessibility* complying with 703.7.2.1.

216.8 Toilet Rooms and Bathing Rooms. Where existing toilet rooms or bathing rooms do not comply with 603, directional signs indicating the location of the nearest toilet room or bathing room complying with 603 within the *facility* shall be provided. Signs shall comply with 703.5 and shall include the International Symbol of *Accessibility* complying with 703.7.2.1. Where existing toilet rooms or bathing rooms do not comply with 603, the toilet rooms or bathing rooms complying with 603 shall be identified by the International Symbol of *Accessibility* complying with 703.7.2.1. Where clustered single user toilet rooms or bathing *facilities* are permitted to use exceptions to 213.2, toilet rooms or bathing *facilities* complying with 603 shall be identified by the International Symbol of *Accessibility* complying with 703.7.2.1 unless all toilet rooms and bathing *facilities* comply with 603.

216.9 TTYs. Identification and directional signs for public *TTYs* shall be provided in accordance with 216.9.

216.9.1 Identification Signs. Public *TTYs* shall be identified by the International Symbol of *TTY* complying with 703.7.2.2.

216.9.2 Directional Signs. Directional signs indicating the location of the nearest public *TTY* shall be provided at all banks of public pay telephones not containing a public *TTY*. In addition, where signs provide direction to public pay telephones, they shall also provide direction to public *TTYs*. Directional signs shall comply with 703.5 and shall include the International Symbol of *TTY* complying with 703.7.2.2.

DOJ publication
"Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design":
Appendix B to part 36: Analysis and Commentary on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

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216 and 703 Signs
The following types of signs, though they are not specifically subject to the 1991 Standards requirement for signs, will now be explicitly exempted by sections 216 and 703 of the 2010 Standards. These types of signs include: seat and row designations in assembly areas; occupant names, building addresses; company names and logos; signs in parking facilities (except those identifying accessible parking spaces and means of egress); and exterior signs identifying permanent rooms and spaces that are not located at the door to the space they serve. This requirement also clarifies that the exception for temporary signs applies to signs used for seven days or less.

The 2010 Standards retain the option to provide one sign where both visual and tactile characters are provided on two signs, one with visual, and one with tactile characters.

207 Accessible Means of Egress
General....The 1991 and 2010 Standards require signs that provide direction to or information about functional spaces to meet certain technical requirements. The 2010 Standards, at section 216.4, address exit signs. This section is consistent with the requirements of the IBC. Signs used for means of egress are covered by this scoping requirement. The requirements in the 2010 Standards require tactile signs complying with sections 703.1, 703.2 and 703.5 at doors at exit passageways, exit discharge, and at exit stairways. Directional exit signs and signs at areas of refuge required by section 216.4.3 must have visual characters and features complying with section 703.5.

208 and 502 Parking Spaces. The 2010 Standards require accessible parking spaces to be identified by signs that display the International Symbol of Accessibility. Section 216.5, Exceptions 1 and 2, of the 2010 Standards exempt certain accessible parking spaces from this signage requirement. The first exception exempts sites that have four or fewer parking spaces from the signage requirement. Residential facilities where parking spaces are assigned to specific dwelling units are also exempted from the signage requirement.

216.10 Assistive Listening Systems. Each *assembly area* required by 219 to provide *assistive listening systems* shall provide signs informing patrons of the availability of the *assistive listening system*. Assistive listening signs shall comply with 703.5 and shall include the International Symbol of Access for Hearing Loss complying with 703.7.2.4.

EXCEPTION: Where ticket offices or windows are provided, signs shall not be required at each *assembly area* provided that signs are displayed at each ticket office or window informing patrons of the availability of *assistive listening systems*.

216.11 Check-Out Aisles. Where more than one check-out aisle is provided, check-out aisles complying with 904.3 shall be identified by the International Symbol of *Accessibility* complying with 703.7.2.1. Where check-out aisles are identified by numbers, letters, or functions, signs identifying check-out aisles complying with 904.3 shall be located in the same location as the check-out aisle identification.

EXCEPTION: Where all check-out aisles serving a single function comply with 904.3, signs complying with 703.7.2.1 shall not be required.

216.12 Amusement Rides. Signs identifying the type of access provided on *amusement rides* shall be provided at entries to queues and waiting lines. In addition, where *accessible* unload areas also serve as *accessible* load areas, signs indicating the location of the *accessible* load and unload areas shall be provided at entries to queues and waiting lines.

Advisory 216.12 Amusement Rides. Amusement rides designed primarily for children, amusement rides that are controlled or operated by the rider, and amusement rides without seats, are not required to provide wheelchair spaces, transfer seats, or transfer systems, and need not meet the sign requirements in 216.12. The load and unload areas of these rides must, however, be on an accessible route and must provide turning space.

DOJ publication
"Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design":
Appendix B to part 36: Analysis and Commentary on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

219 and 706 Assistive Listening Systems
Signs. Section 216.10 of the 2010 Standards requires each covered assembly area to provide signs at each auditorium to inform patrons that assistive listening systems are available. However, an exception to this requirement permits assembly areas that have ticket offices or ticket windows to display the required signs at the ticket window.

234 and 1002 Amusement Rides
....A commenter requested that the final rule specifically allow for wheelchair access through the exit or other routes, or alternate means of wheelchair access routes to amusement rides. The commenter stated that the concept of wheelchair access through the exit or alternate routes was a base assumption for the 2010 Standards. The commenter noted that the concept is apparent in the signage and load/unload area provisions in Section 216.12 ("* * * where accessible unload areas also serve as accessible load areas, signs indicating the location of the accessible load and unload areas shall be provided at entries to queues and waiting lines"). The Department agrees with the commenter that accessible load and unload areas may be the same where signs that comply with section 216.12 are provided.

....Signs Required at Waiting Lines to Amusement Rides. Section 216.12 of the 2010 Standards requires signs at entries to queues and waiting lines identifying type and location of access for the amusement ride.

303 Changes in Level

303.1 General. Where changes in level are permitted in floor or ground surfaces, they shall comply with 303.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Animal containment areas shall not be required to comply with 303.
2. *Areas of sport activity* shall not be required to comply with 303.

303.2 Vertical. Changes in level of ¼ inch (6.4 mm) high maximum shall be permitted to be vertical.

303.3 Beveled. Changes in level between ¼ inch (6.4 mm) high minimum and ½ inch (13 mm) high maximum shall be beveled with a slope not steeper than 1:2.

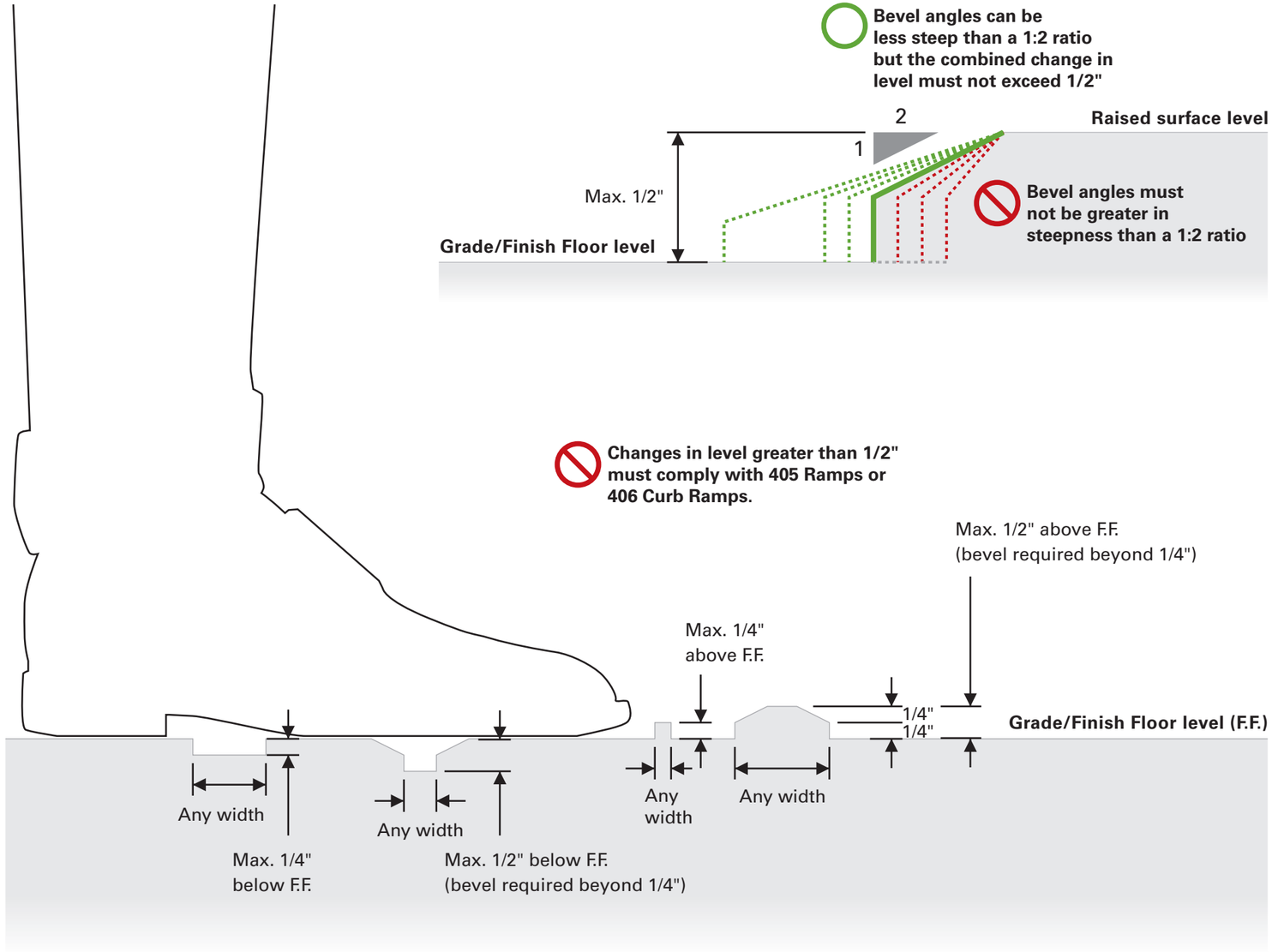
Advisory 303.3 Beveled. A change in level of ½ inch (13 mm) is permitted to be ¼ inch (6.4 mm) vertical plus ¼ inch (6.4 mm) beveled. However, in no case may the combined change in level exceed ½ inch (13 mm). Changes in level exceeding ½ inch (13 mm) must comply with 405 (Ramps) or 406 (Curb Ramps).

303.4 Ramps. Changes in level greater than ½ inch (13 mm) high shall be *ramped*, and shall comply with 405 or 406.

Luminant Design note: How does this page relate to signage?
It contains useful information relevant to design of embedded, relief or other dimensional floor graphics and lettering.

Summary diagram for 303 Changes in Level

Changes in level (1/2 Scale)



Bevel angle (200% scale)

307 Protruding Objects

307.1 General. Protruding objects shall comply with 307.

307.2 Protrusion Limits. Objects with leading edges more than 27 inches (685 mm) and not more than 80 inches (2030 mm) above the finish floor or ground shall protrude 4 inches (100 mm) maximum horizontally into the *circulation path*.

EXCEPTION: Handrails shall be permitted to protrude 4½ inches (115 mm) maximum.

Advisory 307.2 Protrusion Limits. When a cane is used and the element is in the detectable range, it gives a person sufficient time to detect the element with the cane before there is body contact. Elements located on circulation paths, including operable elements, must comply with requirements for protruding objects. For example, awnings and their supporting structures cannot reduce the minimum required vertical clearance. Similarly, casement windows, when open, cannot encroach more than 4 inches (100 mm) into circulation paths above 27 inches (685 mm).

Figure 307.2 Limits of Protruding Objects

307.3 Post-Mounted Objects. Free-standing objects mounted on posts or pylons shall overhang *circulation paths* 12 inches (305 mm) maximum when located 27 inches (685 mm) minimum and 80 inches (2030 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground. Where a sign or other obstruction is mounted between posts or pylons and the clear distance between the posts or pylons is greater than 12 inches (305 mm), the lowest edge of such sign or obstruction shall be 27 inches (685 mm) maximum or 80 inches (2030 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.

EXCEPTION: The sloping portions of handrails serving stairs and *ramps* shall not be required to comply with 307.3.

Figure 307.3 Post-Mounted Protruding Objects

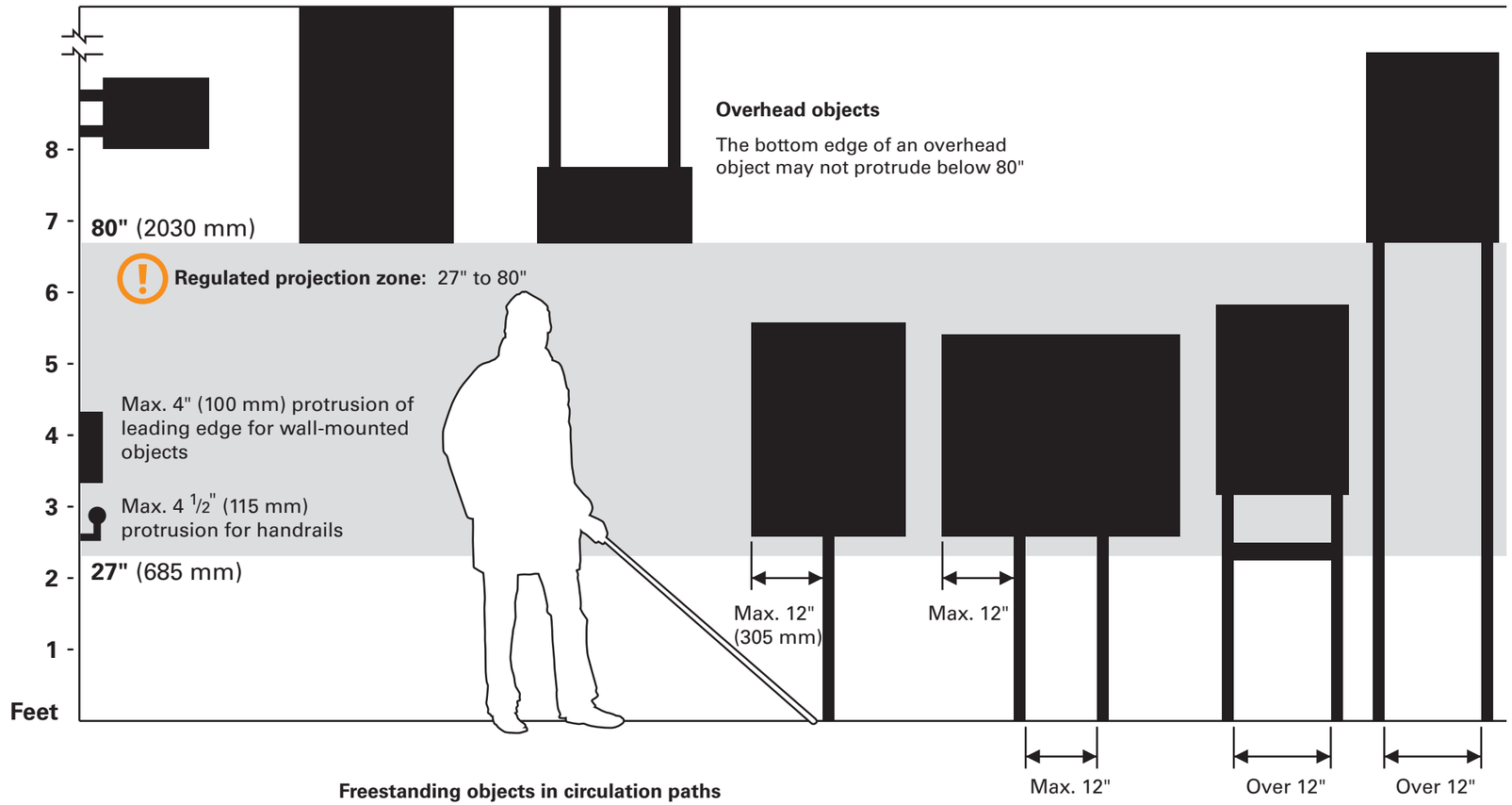
307.4 Vertical Clearance. Vertical clearance shall be 80 inches (2030 mm) high minimum. Guardrails or other barriers shall be provided where the vertical clearance is less than 80 inches (2030 mm) high. The leading edge of such guardrail or barrier shall be located 27 inches (685 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground.

EXCEPTION: Door closers and door stops shall be permitted to be 78 inches (1980 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.

Figure 307.4 Vertical Clearance

307.5 Required Clear Width. Protruding objects shall not reduce the clear width required for *accessible* routes.

Summary diagram for 307 Protruding Objects



Freestanding objects in circulation paths

A freestanding object with either one or two posts must not project more than 12" from the side of the post if the object's bottom edge is between 27" and 80" above the finished floor and in a circulation path.

If a sign includes two posts and the bottom sign edge is between 27" and 80" above the finished floor, then the space between posts must not exceed 12" in width.

Luminant Design note: Placing a bar inside two posts with the bottom edge at or below 27" would make compliant an over-width sign whose bottom edge is in the regulated projection zone. Similarly, adding a suitably-sized projecting strike bar at or below 27" on an over-width single post sign would make it compliant.

Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

402 Accessible Routes

402.1 General. *Accessible* routes shall comply with 402.

402.2 Components. *Accessible* routes shall consist of one or more of the following components: walking surfaces with a *running slope* not steeper than 1:20, doorways, *ramps*, *curb ramps* excluding the flared sides, elevators, and platform lifts. All components of an *accessible* route shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 4.

Advisory 402.2 Components. Walking surfaces must have running slopes not steeper than 1:20, see 403.3. Other components of accessible routes, such as ramps (405) and curb ramps (406), are permitted to be more steeply sloped.

403 Walking Surfaces

403.1 General. Walking surfaces that are a part of an *accessible* route shall comply with 403.

403.2 Floor or Ground Surface. Floor or ground surfaces shall comply with 302.

403.3 Slope. The *running slope* of walking surfaces shall not be steeper than 1:20. The *cross slope* of walking surfaces shall not be steeper than 1:48.

403.4 Changes in Level. Changes in level shall comply with 303.

403.5 Clearances. Walking surfaces shall provide clearances complying with 403.5.

EXCEPTION: Within *employee work areas*, clearances on *common use circulation paths* shall be permitted to be decreased by *work area equipment* provided that the decrease is essential to the function of the work being performed.

403.5.1 Clear Width. Except as provided in 403.5.2 and 403.5.3, the clear width of walking surfaces shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum.

EXCEPTION: The clear width shall be permitted to be reduced to 32 inches (815 mm) minimum for a length of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum provided that reduced width segments are separated by segments that are 48 inches (1220 mm) long minimum and 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum.

403.5.2 Clear Width at Turn. Where the *accessible* route makes a 180 degree turn around an *element* which is less than 48 inches (1220 mm) wide, clear width shall be 42 inches (1065 mm) minimum approaching the turn, 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum at the turn and 42 inches (1065 mm) minimum leaving the turn.

EXCEPTION: Where the clear width at the turn is 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum compliance with 403.5.2 shall not be required.

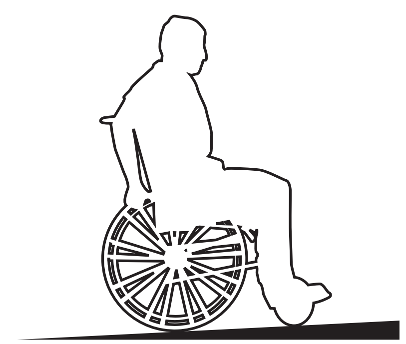
403.5.3 Passing Spaces. An *accessible* route with a clear width less than 60 inches (1525 mm) shall provide passing *spaces* at intervals of 200 feet (61 m) maximum. Passing *spaces* shall be either: a *space* 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum by 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum; or, an intersection of two walking surfaces providing a T-shaped space complying with 304.3.2 where the base and arms of the T-shaped *space* extend 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum beyond the intersection.

403.6 Handrails. Where handrails are provided along walking surfaces with *running slopes* not steeper than 1:20 they shall comply with 505.

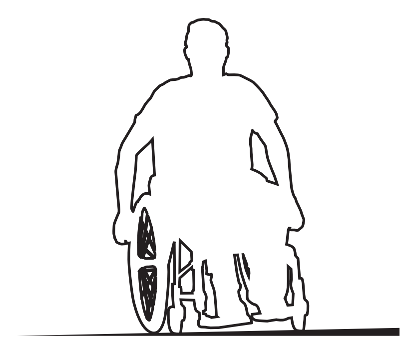
Advisory 403.6 Handrails. Handrails provided in elevator cabs and platform lifts are not required to comply with the requirements for handrails on walking surfaces.

Summary diagram for 402 Accessible Routes, 403 Walking Surfaces

Slope surfaces (Scale 1" = 1'-0")



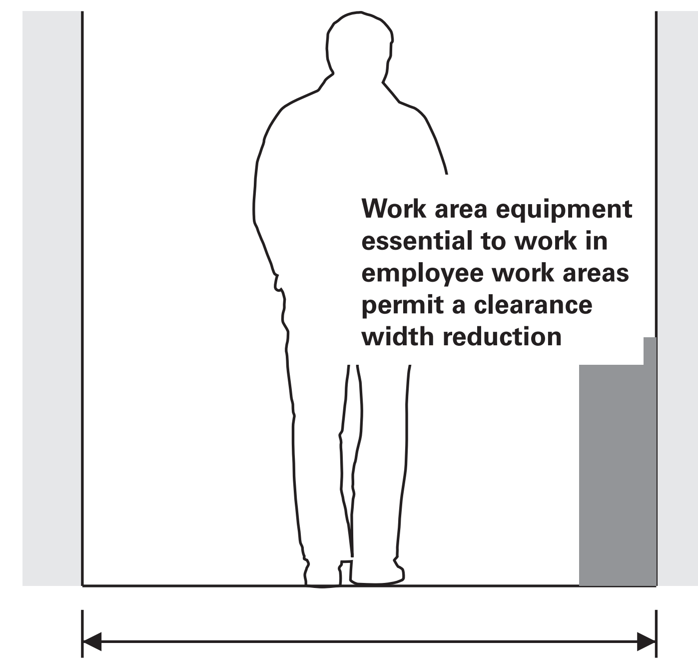
1:20 Maximum running slope*



1:48 Maximum cross slope

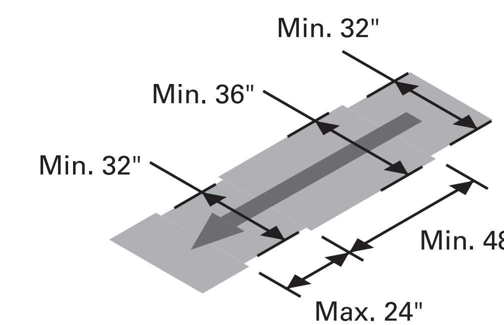
*See 405, 406 for ramp and curb ramp slope requirements

Clear Width (Scale 1" = 1'-0")



Minimum 36"**...

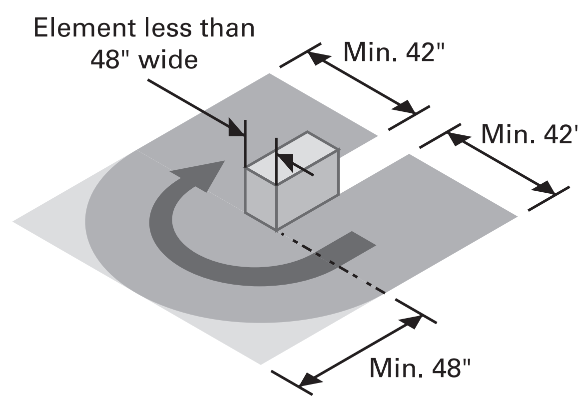
Clearance width exception (Scale 3/16" = 1'-0")



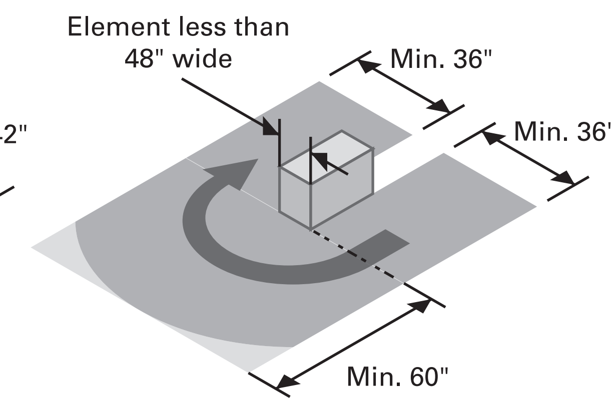
... or Minimum 32" for maximum distance of 24" when separated by a 48" distance with a minimum 36" width

**See 404.2.3 and 404.2.4 for information about accessible clearance requirements around door openings

Clear Width at Turns and Passing spaces (Scale 3/16" = 1'-0")

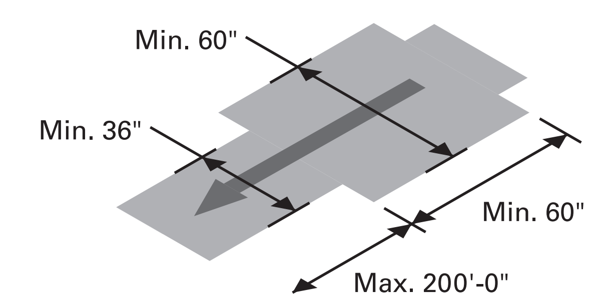


180° accessible turn



180° accessible turn (exception)

Min. 60" x 60" passing space every 200 ft (or T -intesection compling with 304.3.2***)



***See 304 for information about accessible turning space requirements

407 Elevators

407.2 Elevator Landing Requirements. Elevator landings shall comply with 407.2.

407.2.3 Hoistway Signs. Signs at elevator hoistways shall comply with 407.2.3.

407.2.3.1 Floor Designation. Floor designations complying with 703.2 and 703.4.1 shall be provided on both jambs of elevator hoistway entrances. Floor designations shall be provided in both *tactile characters* and braille. *Tactile characters* shall be 2 inches (51 mm) high minimum. A *tactile* star shall be provided on both jambs at the main entry level.

407.2.3.2 Car Designations. Destination-oriented elevators shall provide *tactile* car identification complying with 703.2 on both jambs of the hoistway immediately below the floor designation. Car designations shall be provided in both *tactile characters* and braille. *Tactile characters* shall be 2 inches (51 mm) high minimum.

Figure 407.2.3.1 Floor Designations on Jambs of Elevator Hoistway Entrances

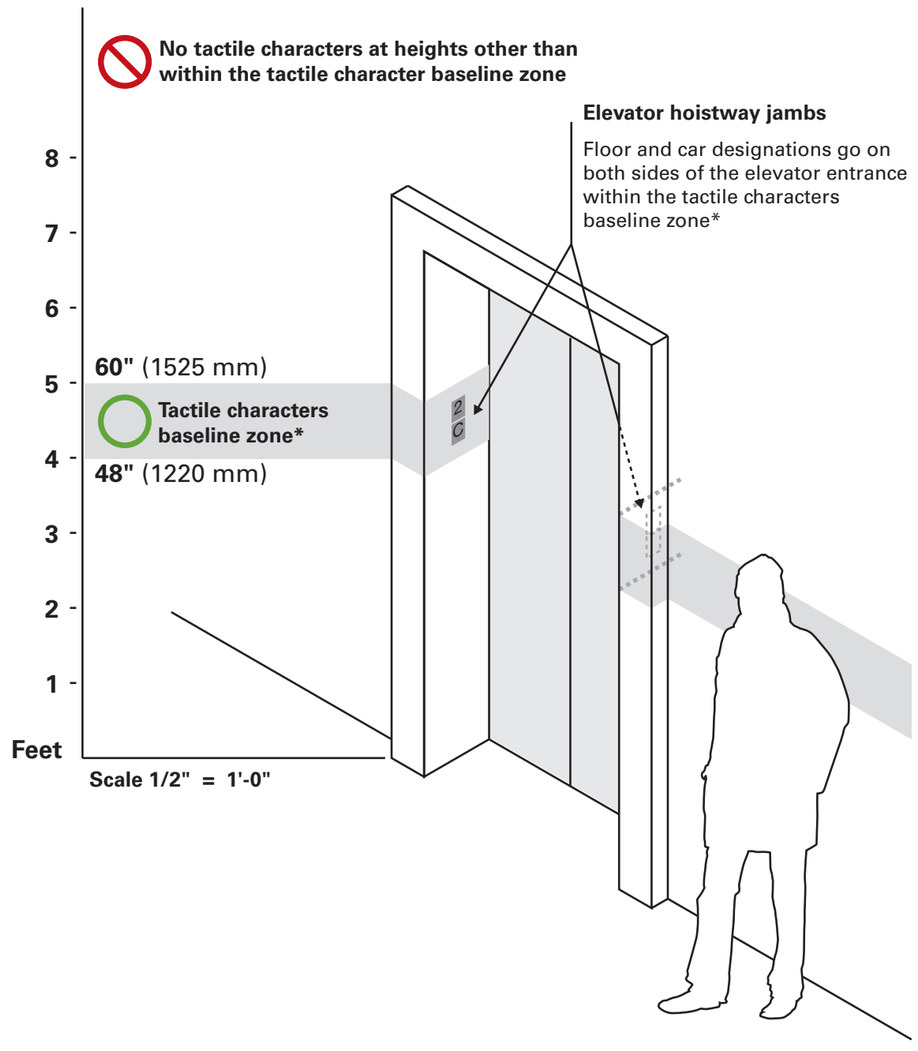
Figure 407.2.3.2 Car Designations on Jambs of Destination-Oriented Elevator Hoistway Entrances

408 Limited-Use/Limited-Application Elevators

408.2 Elevator Landings. Landings serving limited-use/limited-application elevators shall comply with 408.2.

408.2.3 Hoistway Signs. Signs at elevator hoistways shall comply with 407.2.3.1.

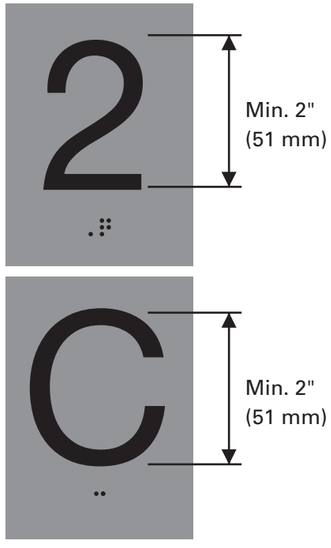
Summary diagram for 407.2 [Elevator floor and car designation signs], 408 [Limited use elevator floor and car designation signs]



*** See 703.4.1 for Tactile character installation height**

Floor Designation (1/2 scale)

Floor designation with car designation below (1/2 scale)



Font example shown: Helvetica Neue LT Roman

502 Parking Spaces

502.5 Vertical Clearance. Parking spaces for vans and access aisles and vehicular routes serving them shall provide a vertical clearance of 98 inches (2490 mm) minimum.

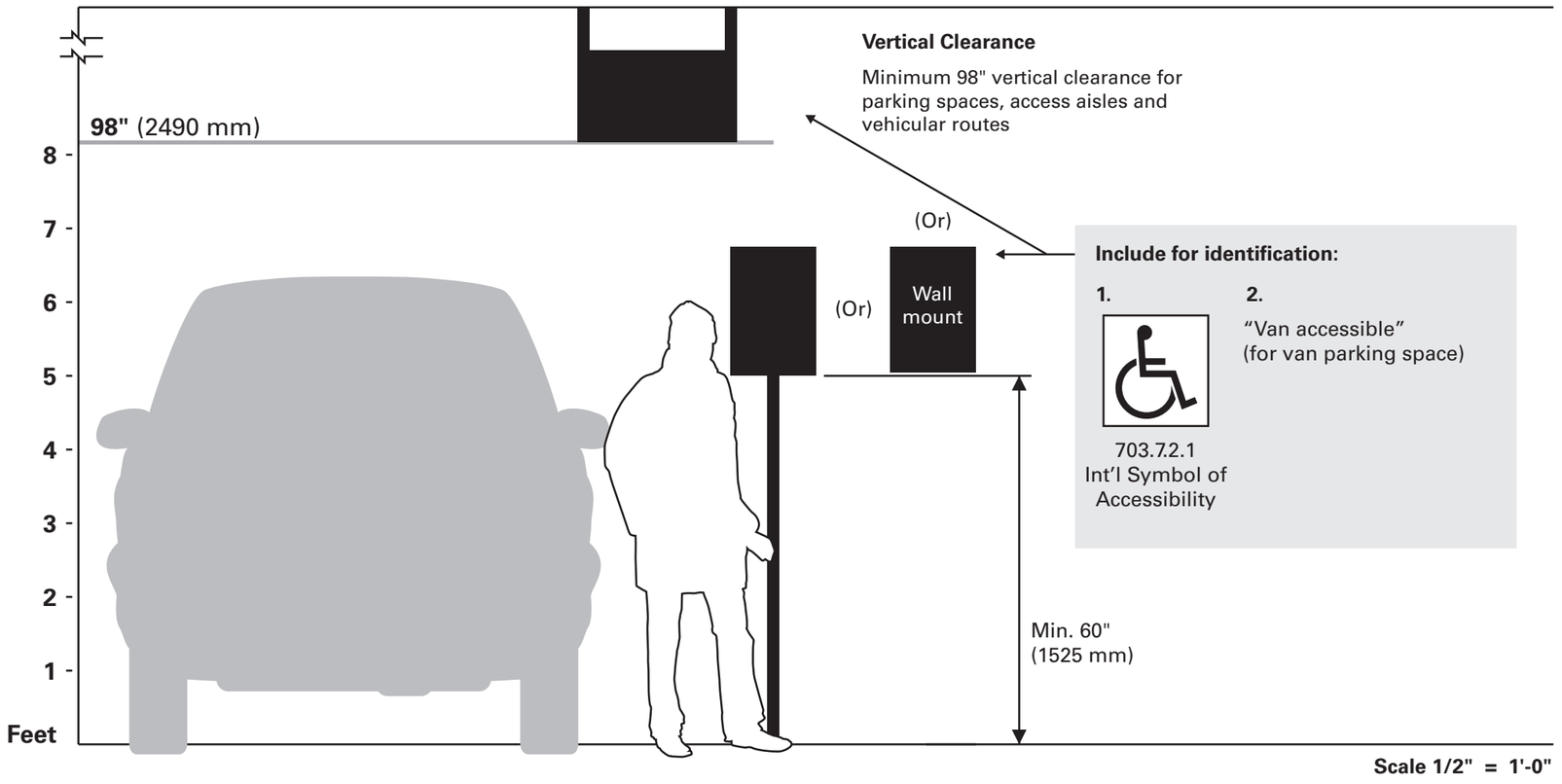
Advisory 502.5 Vertical Clearance. Signs provided at entrances to parking facilities informing drivers of clearances and the location of van accessible parking spaces can provide useful customer assistance.

502.6 Identification. Parking *space* identification signs shall include the International Symbol of *Accessibility* complying with 703.7.2.1. Signs identifying van parking *spaces* shall contain the designation "van accessible." Signs shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground surface measured to the bottom of the sign.

Advisory 502.6 Identification. The required "van accessible" designation is intended to be informative, not restrictive, in identifying those spaces that are better suited for van use. Enforcement of motor vehicle laws, including parking privileges, is a local matter.

208 and 502 Parking Spaces. The 2010 Standards require accessible parking spaces to be identified by signs that display the International Symbol of Accessibility. Section 216.5, Exceptions 1 and 2, of the 2010 Standards exempt certain accessible parking spaces from this signage requirement. The first exception exempts sites that have four or fewer parking spaces from the signage requirement. Residential facilities where parking spaces are assigned to specific dwelling units are also exempted from the signage requirement.

Summary diagram for 502 Parking Spaces



703 Signs

703.1 General. Signs shall comply with 703. Where both visual and tactile characters are required, either one sign with both visual and tactile characters, or two separate signs, one with visual, and one with tactile characters, shall be provided.

703.2 Raised Characters. Raised *characters* shall comply with 703.2 and shall be duplicated in braille complying with 703.3. Raised *characters* shall be installed in accordance with 703.4.

Advisory 703.2 Raised Characters. Signs that are designed to be read by touch should not have sharp or abrasive edges.

703.2.1 Depth. Raised *characters* shall be 1/32 inch (0.8 mm) minimum above their background.

703.2.2 Case. *Characters* shall be uppercase.

703.2.3 Style. *Characters* shall be sans serif. *Characters* shall not be italic, oblique, script, highly decorative, or of other unusual forms.

703.2.4 Character Proportions. *Characters* shall be selected from fonts where the width of the uppercase letter "O" is 55 percent minimum and 110 percent maximum of the height of the uppercase letter "I".

703.2.5 Character Height. *Character* height measured vertically from the baseline of the *character* shall be 5/8 inch (16 mm) minimum and 2 inches (51 mm) maximum based on the height of the uppercase letter "I".

EXCEPTION: Where separate raised and visual *characters* with the same information are provided, raised *character* height shall be permitted to be ½ inch (13 mm) minimum.

703.2.6 Stroke Thickness. Stroke thickness of the uppercase letter "I" shall be 15 percent maximum of the height of the *character*.

703.2.7 Character Spacing. *Character* spacing shall be measured between the two closest points of adjacent raised *characters* within a message, excluding word *spaces*. Where *characters* have rectangular cross sections, spacing between individual raised *characters* shall be 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) minimum and 4 times the raised *character* stroke width maximum. Where *characters* have other cross sections, spacing between individual raised *characters* shall be 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) minimum and 4 times the raised *character* stroke width maximum at the base of the cross sections, and 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) minimum and 4 times the raised *character* stroke width maximum at the top of the cross sections. *Characters* shall be separated from raised borders and decorative elements 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) minimum.

703.2.8 Line Spacing. Spacing between the baselines of separate lines of raised *characters* within a message shall be 135 percent minimum and 170 percent maximum of the raised *character* height.

216 and 703 Signs
See note on page 6 of this document about signs exempt from 703 standards according to DOJ's "Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design."

Summary diagram for 703.2 Raised Characters

Percent ratio dimensions of compliant fonts

Width "O" = 55% to 110% height of "I" Stroke width = Max. 15% of height

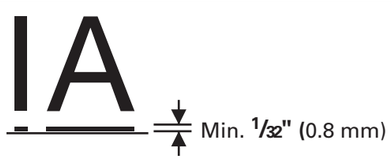
Minimum/maximum size (Actual size)

Minimum/maximum line spacing (Actual size)

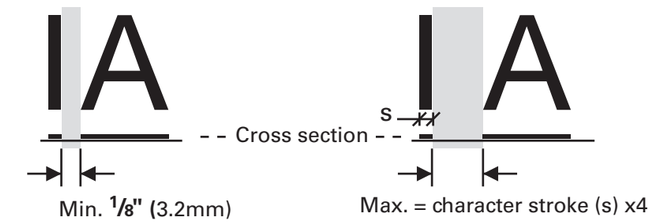
Minimum line spacing of 135% of character height

Maximum line spacing of 170% of character height

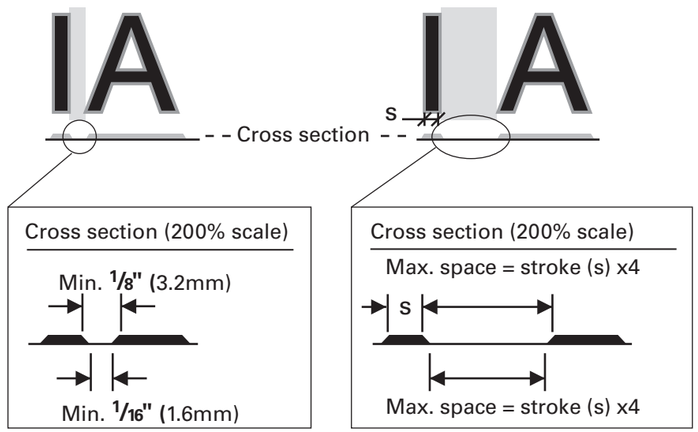
Minimum raised depth (Actual size showing cross section)



Minimum/maximum character spacing for rectangular cross sections (Actual size)



Minimum/maximum character spacing for NON-rectangular cross sections (Actual size)



Luminant Design note:
The 2010 ADA Standards do not require the size of spaces between characters to be of a constant value. Fonts are designed with specific, different-sized spaces between certain pairs of letters for optimal legibility and aesthetics. Uniform letter spacing (all spaces the same size) will make text harder to visually read.

See supplemental page for list of compliant fonts for 703.2 Raised Characters.

Raised characters shall be separated from any raised borders and decorative elements by 3/8" (9.6mm)

No italic, oblique, script, highly decorative/unusual font forms
No serif fonts

Font example shown: Helvetica Neue LT Roman

703.3 Braille. Braille shall be contracted (Grade 2) and shall comply with 703.3 and 703.4.

703.3.1 Dimensions and Capitalization. Braille dots shall have a domed or rounded shape and shall comply with Table 703.3.1. The indication of an uppercase letter or letters shall only be used before the first word of sentences, proper nouns and names, individual letters of the alphabet, initials, and acronyms.

Table 703.3.1 Braille Dimensions

Measurement Range	Minimum in Inches to Maximum in Inches
Dot base diameter	0.059 (1.5 mm) to 0.063 (1.6 mm)
Distance between two dots in the same cell[1]	0.090 (2.3 mm) to 0.100 (2.5 mm)
Distance between corresponding dots in adjacent cells[1]	0.241 (6.1 mm) to 0.300 (7.6 mm)
Dot height	0.025 (0.6 mm) to 0.037 (0.9 mm)
Distance between corresponding dots from one cell directly below[1]	0.395 (10 mm) to 0.400 (10.2 mm)

1. Measured center to center.

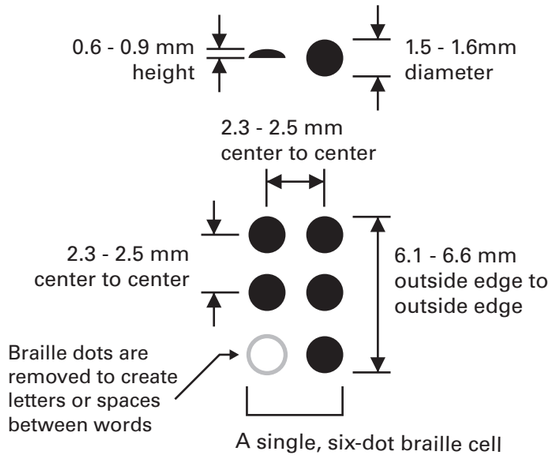
703.3.2 Position. Braille shall be positioned below the corresponding text. If text is multi-lined, braille shall be placed below the entire text. Braille shall be separated 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) minimum from any other tactile characters and 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) minimum from raised borders and decorative elements.

EXCEPTION: Braille provided on elevator car controls shall be separated 3/16 inch (4.8 mm) minimum and shall be located either directly below or adjacent to the corresponding raised characters or symbols.

Summary diagram for 703.3 Braille

Diagram measurements shown only in millimeters for greater clarity

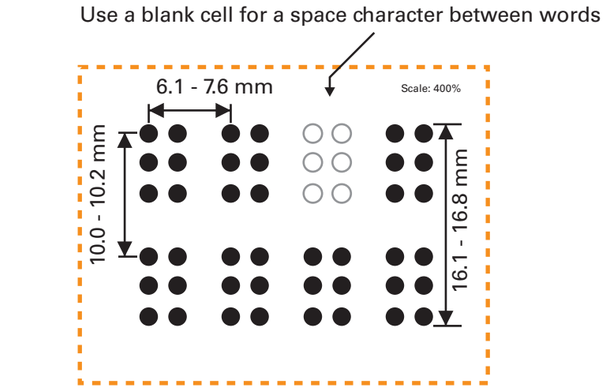
Braille dot and cell dimensions range (400% scale)



Braille dots must have a rounded or domed top 0.6 - 09mm in height

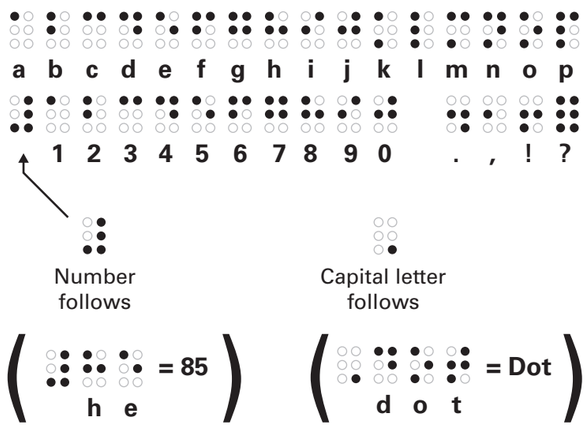
Pointed, angled or square Braille dots do not comply with required shape

Braille dot spacing range (200% scale)

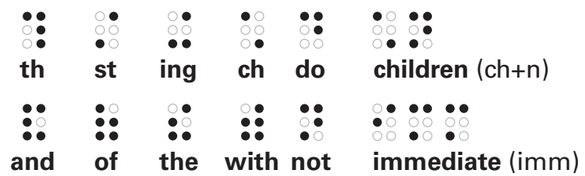


Separate braille a minimum of 9.5mm (3/8") from all other tactile characters, raised borders and decorative elements

Braille alphabet (Actual size)



Sample Grade 2 braille contractions (Actual size)

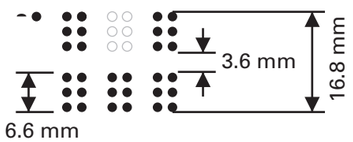


Luminant Design note: Grade 2 braille is standardized braille format that includes contractions of commonly used words or letter pairs. Since Grade 2 braille composition rules are quite complex, the typesetting of Grade 2 braille words should be done by a qualified expert.

Maximum/minimum braille sizes (Actual size)

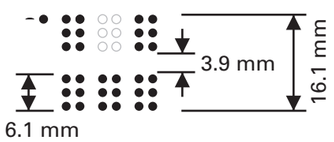
Maximum braille size

Two braille lines using all maximum dimensions



Minimum braille size

Two braille lines using all minimum dimensions



Braille examples shown are based on minimum acceptable dimensions except where noted

703.4 Installation Height and Location. Signs with *tactile characters* shall comply with 703.4.

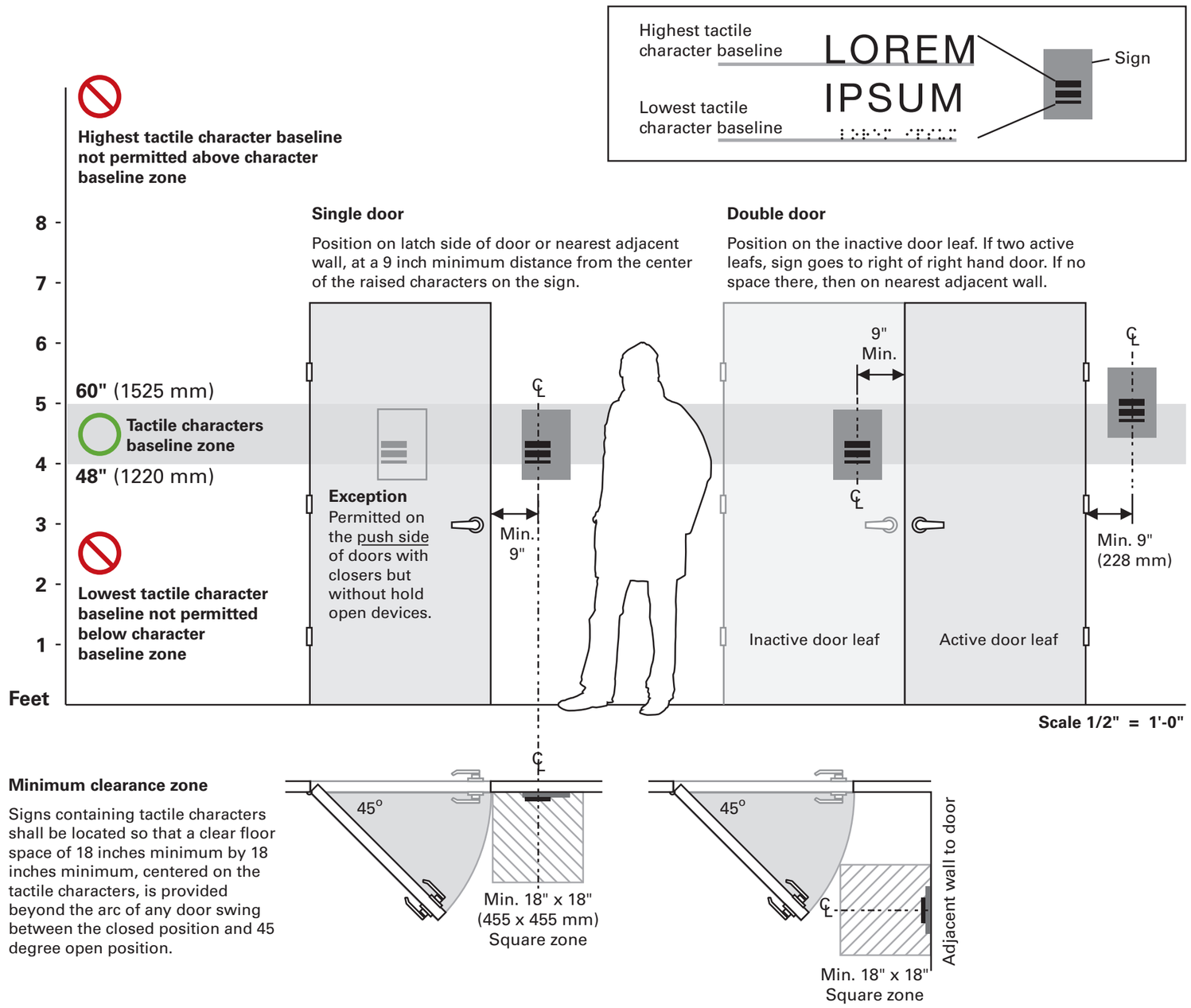
703.4.1 Height Above Finish Floor or Ground. *Tactile characters* on signs shall be located 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground surface, measured from the baseline of the lowest *tactile character* and 60 inches (1525 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground surface, measured from the baseline of the highest tactile character.

EXCEPTION: *Tactile characters* for elevator car controls shall not be required to comply with 703.4.1.

703.4.2 Location. Where a *tactile* sign is provided at a door, the sign shall be located alongside the door at the latch side. Where a *tactile* sign is provided at double doors with one active leaf, the sign shall be located on the inactive leaf. Where a *tactile* sign is provided at double doors with two active leafs, the sign shall be located to the right of the right hand door. Where there is no wall space at the latch side of a single door or at the right side of double doors, signs shall be located on the nearest adjacent wall. Signs containing *tactile characters* shall be located so that a clear floor space of 18 inches (455 mm) minimum by 18 inches (455 mm) minimum, centered on the *tactile characters*, is provided beyond the arc of any door swing between the closed position and 45 degree open position.

EXCEPTION: Signs with *tactile characters* shall be permitted on the push side of doors with closers and without hold-open devices.

Summary diagram for 703.4 [Tactile characters] Installation Height and Location



703.5 Visual Characters. Visual *characters* shall comply with 703.5.

EXCEPTION: Where visual *characters* comply with 703.2 and are accompanied by braille complying with 703.3, they shall not be required to comply with 703.5.2 through 703.5.9.

703.5.1 Finish and Contrast. *Characters* and their background shall have a non-glare finish. Characters shall contrast with their background with either light *characters* on a dark background or dark *characters* on a light background.

Advisory 703.5.1 Finish and Contrast. Signs are more legible for persons with low vision when characters contrast as much as possible with their background. Additional factors affecting the ease with which the text can be distinguished from its background include shadows cast by lighting sources, surface glare, and the uniformity of the text and its background colors and textures.

Luminant Design note: See supplemental page on detectable finish and contrast.

703.5.2 Case. *Characters* shall be uppercase or lowercase or a combination of both.

703.5.3 Style. *Characters* shall be conventional in form. *Characters* shall not be italic, oblique, script, highly decorative, or of other unusual forms.

703.5.4 Character Proportions. *Characters* shall be selected from fonts where the width of the uppercase letter "O" is 55 percent minimum and 110 percent maximum of the height of the uppercase letter "I".

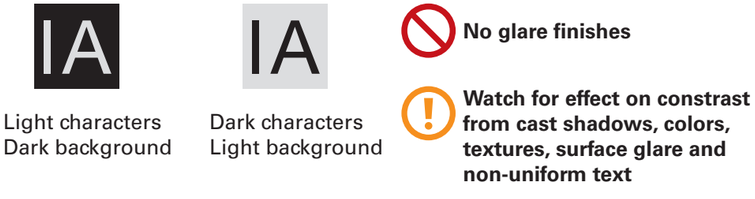
Luminant Design note:
See supplemental page for list of compliant fonts for 703.5 Visual Characters.

703.5.7 Stroke Thickness. Stroke thickness of the uppercase letter "I" shall be 10 percent minimum and 30 percent maximum of the height of the character.

703.5.8 Character Spacing. Character spacing shall be measured between the two closest points of adjacent characters, excluding word spaces. Spacing between individual characters shall be 10 percent minimum and 35 percent maximum of character height.

703.5.9 Line Spacing. Spacing between the baselines of separate lines of characters within a message shall be 135 percent minimum and 170 percent maximum of the character height.

Finish and contrast (Not to scale)



Light characters
Dark background

Dark characters
Light background

Summary diagram for 703.5 Visual Characters

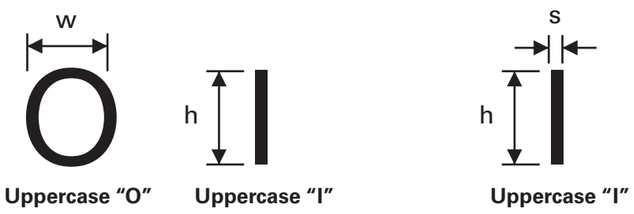
Case -upper and lower (100% scale –minimum size)

Uppercase Lowercase Combination

Style (Not to scale)

Character proportions and stroke thickness (100% scale –minimum size)

Width "O" = 55% to 110% height "I" Stroke = 10% to 30% of height

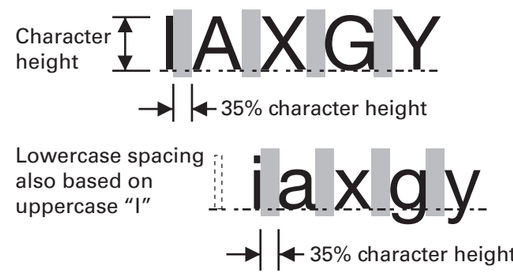


Uppercase "O" Uppercase "I" Uppercase "I"

Minimum/maximum character spacing (Not to scale)
(Character height based on height of uppercase "I" –See 703.5.5)

Minimum character spacing of 10% of character height

Maximum character spacing of 35% of character height

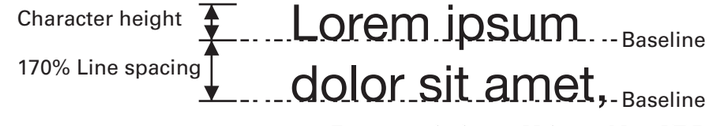


Luminant Design note: The 2010 ADA Standards do not require the size of spaces between characters to be of a constant value. Fonts are designed with specific, different-sized spaces between certain pairs of letters for optimal legibility and aesthetics. Uniform letter spacing (all spaces the same size) will make text harder to visually read.

Minimum/maximum line spacing for messages (Not to scale)

Minimum line spacing of 135% of character height based on uppercase "I"

Maximum line spacing of 170% of character height based on uppercase "I"



Font example shown: Helvetica Neue LT Roman

703.5.5 Character Height. Minimum *character* height shall comply with Table 703.5.5. Viewing distance shall be measured as the horizontal distance between the *character* and an obstruction preventing further approach towards the sign. *Character* height shall be based on the uppercase letter "I".

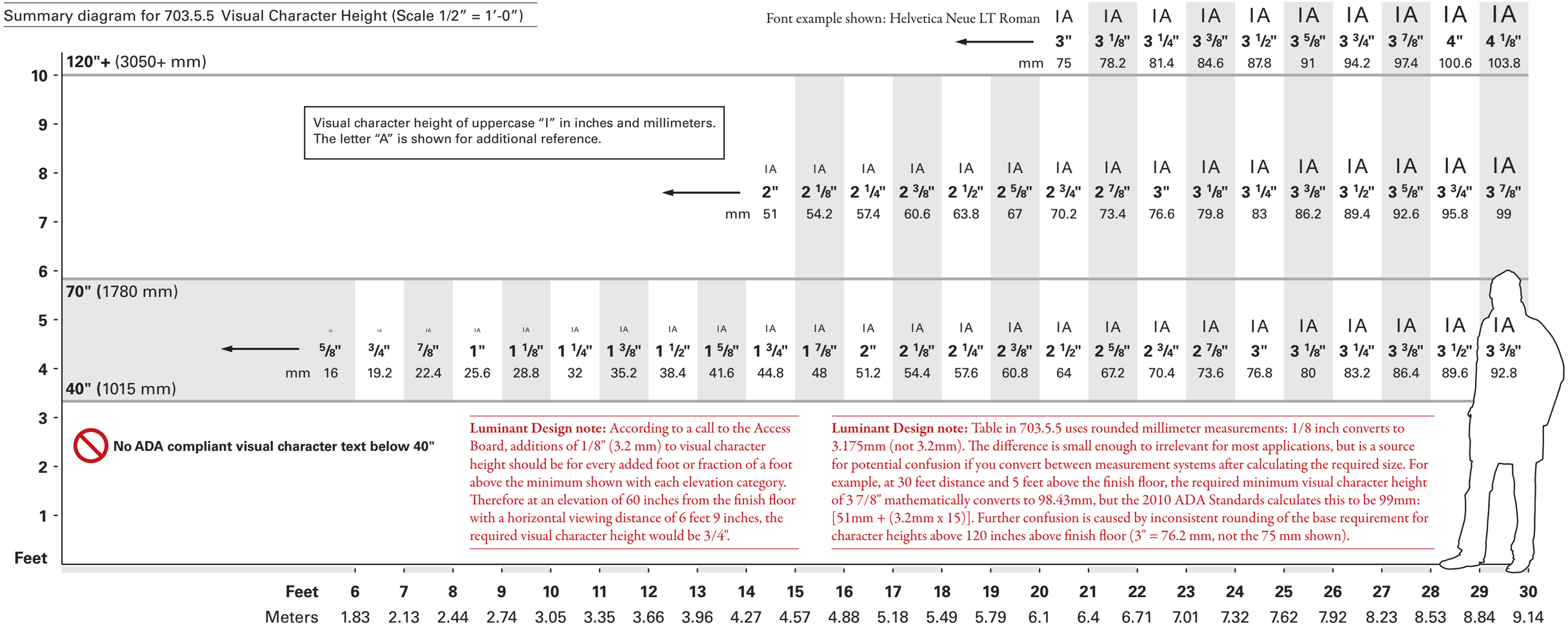
703.5.6 Height From Finish Floor or Ground. Visual characters shall be 40 inches (1015 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.

EXCEPTION: Visual characters indicating elevator car controls shall not be required to comply with 703.5.6.

Table 703.5.5 Visual Character Height

Height to Finish Floor or Ground From Baseline of Character	Horizontal Viewing Distance	Minimum Character Height
40 inches (1015 mm) to less than or equal to 70 inches (1780 mm)	less than 72 inches (1830 mm)	5/8 inch (16 mm)
	72 inches (1830 mm) and greater	5/8 inch (16 mm), plus 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) per foot (305 mm) of viewing distance above 72 inches (1830 mm)
Greater than 70 inches (1780 mm) to less than or equal to 120 inches (3050 mm)	less than 180 inches (4570 mm)	2 inches (51 mm)
	180 inches (4570 mm) and greater	2 inches (51 mm), plus 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) per foot (305 mm) of viewing distance above 180 inches (4570 mm)
Greater than 120 inches (3050 mm)	less than 21 feet (6400 mm)	3 inches (75 mm)
	21 feet (6400 mm) and greater	3 inches (75 mm), plus 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) per foot (305 mm) of viewing distance above 21 feet (6400 mm)

Summary diagram for 703.5.5 Visual Character Height (Scale 1/2" = 1'-0")



Luminant Design note: According to a call to the Access Board, additions of 1/8" (3.2 mm) to visual character height should be for every added foot or fraction of a foot above the minimum shown with each elevation category. Therefore at an elevation of 60 inches from the finish floor with a horizontal viewing distance of 6 feet 9 inches, the required visual character height would be 3/4".

Luminant Design note: Table in 703.5.5 uses rounded millimeter measurements: 1/8 inch converts to 3.175mm (not 3.2mm). The difference is small enough to irrelevant for most applications, but is a source for potential confusion if you convert between measurement systems after calculating the required size. For example, at 30 feet distance and 5 feet above the finish floor, the required minimum visual character height of 3 7/8" mathematically converts to 98.43mm, but the 2010 ADA Standards calculates this to be 99mm: [51mm + (3.2mm x 15)]. Further confusion is caused by inconsistent rounding of the base requirement for character heights above 120 inches above finish floor (3" = 76.2 mm, not the 75 mm shown).

703.6 Pictograms. *Pictograms* shall comply with 703.6.

703.6.1 Pictogram Field. *Pictograms* shall have a field height of 6 inches (150 mm) minimum. *Characters* and braille shall not be located in the *pictogram* field.

703.6.2 Finish and Contrast. *Pictograms* and their field shall have a non-glare finish. *Pictograms* shall contrast with their field with either a light *pictogram* on a dark field or a dark *pictogram* on a light field.

Advisory 703.6.2 Finish and Contrast. Signs are more legible for persons with low vision when characters contrast as much as possible with their background. Additional factors affecting the ease with which the text can be distinguished from its background include shadows cast by lighting sources, surface glare, and the uniformity of the text and background colors and textures.

Luminant Design note: See supplemental page on detectable finish and contrast.

703.6.3 Text Descriptors. *Pictograms* shall have text descriptors located directly below the *pictogram* field. Text descriptors shall comply with 703.2, 703.3 and 703.4.

703.7 Symbols of Accessibility. Symbols of *accessibility* shall comply with 703.7.

703.7.1 Finish and Contrast. Symbols of *accessibility* and their background shall have a non-glare finish. Symbols of *accessibility* shall contrast with their background with either a light symbol on a dark background or a dark symbol on a light background.

Advisory 703.7.1 Finish and Contrast. Signs are more legible for persons with low vision when characters contrast as much as possible with their background. Additional factors affecting the ease with which the text can be distinguished from its background include shadows cast by lighting sources, surface glare, and the uniformity of the text and background colors and textures.

703.7.2 Symbols.

703.7.2.1 International Symbol of Accessibility. The International Symbol of *Accessibility* shall comply with Figure 703.7.2.1.

703.7.2.2 International Symbol of TTY. The International Symbol of *TTY* shall comply with Figure 703.7.2.2.

703.7.2.3 Volume Control Telephones. Telephones with a volume control shall be identified by a *pictogram* of a telephone handset with radiating sound waves on a square field such **as shown in Figure 703.7.2.3.**

703.7.2.4 Assistive Listening Systems. *Assistive listening systems* shall be identified by the International Symbol of Access for Hearing Loss complying with Figure 703.7.2.4.

Summary diagram for 703.6 Pictograms and 703.7 Symbols of Accessibility

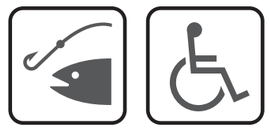
Pictogram field height

Minimum 6" (150mm) field height

There is no requirement for the size of the pictogram or symbol elements within this light or dark field.

Pictogram and Symbol finish and contrast

Light Pictogram or Symbol on a dark field

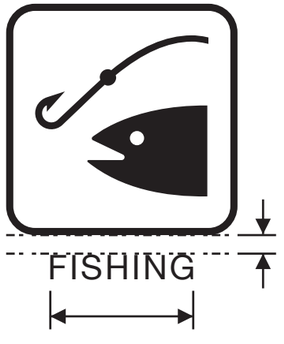


Dark Pictogram or Symbol on a light field

No glare finishes

Watch for effect on constrast from cast shadows, colors, textures, surface glare and non-uniform text

Pictogram text descriptors



Distance not specified, but see the last sentence of 703.2.7 Character spacing about minimum requirements for spacing between raised elements.

Text descriptor using tactile characters placed directly below pictogram and mounted between 48" (1220mm) to 60" (1525mm) above floor (see compliance with 703.2, 703.3, 703.4)

Symbols of accessibility

703.7.2.1 Accessibility

703.7.2.2 TTY

703.7.2.3 Volume Control Telephone

703.7.2.4 Access for Hearing Loss

Compliant accessibility pictograms as shown in the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

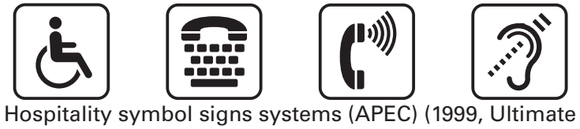
Luminant Design note: An Access Board web conference in 2010 included a statement that ONLY official symbols (shown above) are recognized as compliant. However a subsequent call to the Access Board confirmed that variations are possible under **103 Equivalent Facilitation:** Alternative designs are permitted only if they result in "substantially equivalent or greater accessibility and usability". In the event of a challenge, responsibility for proof of this requirement rests with the "covered entity." There is no process for certifying the equivalency of symbols. This is probably to avoid a flood of requests to approve variant symbols that would then need to be tracked and managed by the Access Board and Department of Justice.

Variant symbols of accessibility from other sources

AIGA/DOT (1974, AIGA, US DOT)

SEGD Recreational symbol signs system (1982, NEA/SEGD project, with updates)

Transit Facility Signing and Graphics (1994, Transit Research Board's TCRP)



Hospitality symbol signs systems (APEC) (1999, Ultimate Symbol)

Pictogram examples courtesy of: Ultimate Symbol www.ultimatesymbol.com

810.4 Bus Signs. Bus route identification signs shall comply with 703.5.1 through 703.5.4, and 703.5.7 and 703.5.8. In addition, to the maximum extent practicable, bus route identification signs shall comply with 703.5.5.

EXCEPTION: Bus schedules, timetables and maps that are posted at the bus stop or bus bay shall not be required to comply.

810.6 Rail Station Signs. Rail station signs shall comply with 810.6.

EXCEPTION. Signs shall not be required to comply with 810.6.1 and 810.6.2 where audible signs are remotely transmitted to hand-held receivers, or are user- or proximity-actuated.

Advisory 810.6 Rail Station Signs Exception. Emerging technologies such as an audible sign systems using infrared transmitters and receivers may provide greater accessibility in the transit environment than traditional Braille and raised letter signs. The transmitters are placed on or next to print signs and transmit their information to an infrared receiver that is held by a person. By scanning an area, the person will hear the sign. This means that signs can be placed well out of reach of Braille readers, even on parapet walls and on walls beyond barriers. Additionally, such signs can be used to provide wayfinding information that cannot be efficiently conveyed on Braille signs.

810.6.1 Entrances. Where signs identify a station or its *entrance*, at least one sign at each entrance shall comply with 703.2 and shall be placed in uniform locations to the maximum extent practicable. Where signs identify a station that has no defined *entrance*, at least one sign shall comply with 703.2 and shall be placed in a central location.

810.6.2 Routes and Destinations. Lists of stations, routes and destinations served by the station which are located on boarding areas, platforms, or *mezzanines* shall comply with 703.5. At least one *tactile* sign identifying the specific station and complying with 703.2 shall be provided on each platform or boarding area. Signs covered by this requirement shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be placed in uniform locations within the system.

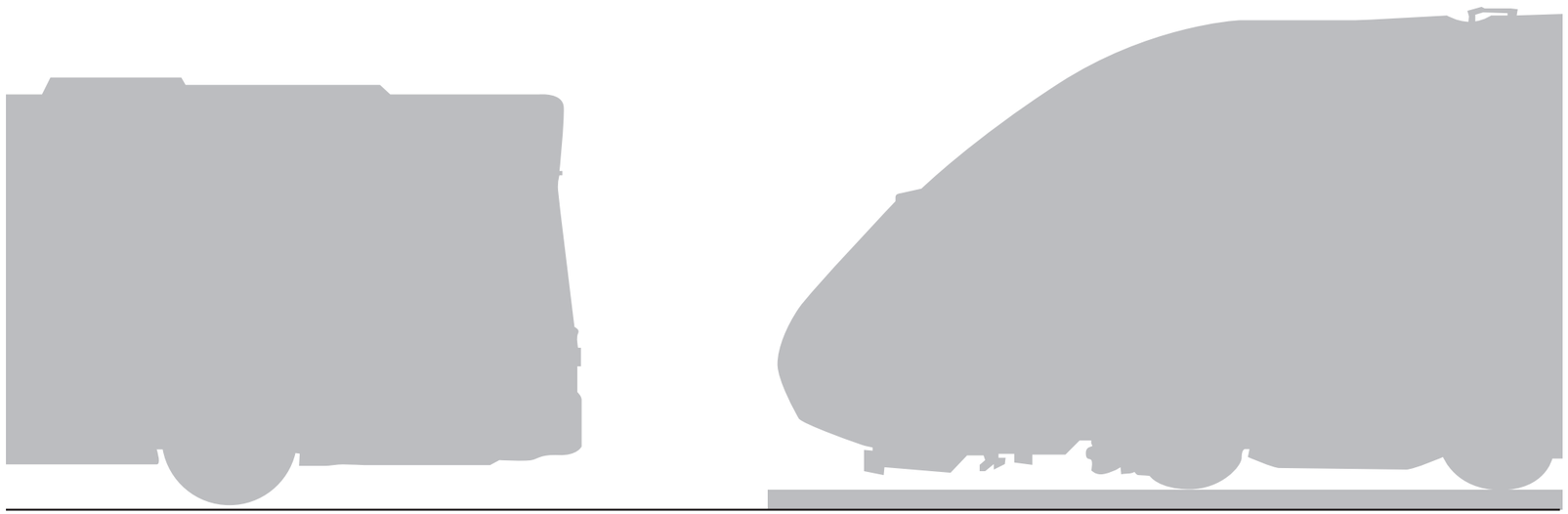
EXCEPTION: Where sign space is limited, *characters* shall not be required to exceed 3 inches (75 mm).

Advisory 810.6.2 Routes and Destinations. Route maps are not required to comply with the informational sign requirements in this document.

810.6.3 Station Names. Stations covered by this section shall have identification signs complying with 703.5. Signs shall be clearly visible and within the sight lines of standing and sitting passengers from within the vehicle on both sides when not obstructed by another vehicle.

Advisory 810.6.3 Station Names. It is also important to place signs at intervals in the station where passengers in the vehicle will be able to see a sign when the vehicle is either stopped at the station or about to come to a stop in the station. The number of signs necessary may be directly related to the size of the lettering displayed on the sign.

Summary diagram for 810.4 Bus [Route] Signs and 810.6 Rail Station Signs



Bus Signs

Route identification text on bus signs to be in compliance with visual character standards for stroke thickness, character spacing, and –when practicable– size based on height and distance (see 703.5.1-703.5.4, 703.5.7, 703.5.8, 703.5.5).

Posted schedules, timetables, and maps are exempt from requirements.

Rail Station Signs

At least one entrance sign to be in compliance with tactile sign standards for raised character and braille standards (703.2)

Lists of stations, routes and destinations to be in compliance with all visual character standards (703.5) when displayed in boarding areas, platforms, or mezzanines. Route maps are exempt from these requirements. Where space is limited, a visual character height greater than 3 inches is not required.

At least one tactile sign with station id must be consistently displayed on each platform or boarding area. Tactile elements to be in compliance with raised character and braille standards (703.2).

Station name identification signs to be in compliance with all visual character standards (703.5) and visible without obstruction to passengers within the vehicle, on both sides (unless obstructed by another vehicle).

Luminant Design note: References to finish and contrast only exist in the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design as advisories accompanying **703.5.1, 703.6.2, and 703.7.1.** It is considered good practice to understand issues of color contrast and pay attention in respect to sign message legibility for your sign readers.

Light Reflectance Value (LRV) is a measure of optical brightness that is relevant to evaluating a sign's visibility and content legibility through the visual contrast of letterforms and graphics to background field color). This supplemental chart shows an example of contrast ratings, based the LRV values of sample Matthews Paints (a greater rating value is better). General consensus recommends exceeding an LRV value of 70%. Subtle changes in color can dramatically change contrast rating. A formula for calculating contrast rating can be found in the July 1991 ADAAG and amended through September 2002 (see text excerpt below).

1991 ADAAG Excerpt

4.30 Signage

4.30.5* Finish and Contrast. The characters and background of signs shall be eggshell, matte, or other non-glare finish. Characters and symbols shall contrast with their background -- either light characters on a dark background or dark characters on a light background

[Appendix Note: **A4.30.5 Finish and Contrast.**] An eggshell finish (11 to 19 degree gloss on 60 degree glossimeter) is recommended. Research indicates that signs are more legible for persons with low vision when characters contrast with their background by at least 70 percent. Contrast in percent shall be determined by:

$$\text{Contrast} = [(B_1 - B_2)/B_1] \times 100$$

where B_1 = light reflectance value (LRV) of the lighter area and B_2 = light reflectance value (LRV) of the darker area.

Note that in any application both white and black are never absolute; thus, B_1 never equals 100 and B_2 is always greater than 0.

The greatest readability is usually achieved through the use of light-colored characters or symbols on a dark background.

Luminant Design note: Appearance of colors in this chart are subject to hue and value variations from computer hardware and software, including but limited to your operating system, program, monitor profile and printer. It is best to obtain an actual swatch book.

Colors shown in this chart are for example purposes only. Their LRV resulting and contrast level percent values should not be taken as definitive for all colors and conditions;. LRV values can vary dramatically between manufacturer and/or shades of a same color (e.g. two reds). When possible, always verify contrast reflectance value in real field conditions. Material and environmental conditions such as illumination type/level, placement, and architecture can all significantly impact visual contrast.

Contrast Chart 1: Contrast percent of color combinations based on Light Reflectance Value using Matthews Paint*, ranked highest to lowest

Contrast level meeting or exceeding 70%

%	Color combination
95	White/Black
93	Black/Yellow
92	Black/Beige, Black/Steel, Black Silver
90	Black/Pink
89	White/Blue
88	White/Brown
87	Black/Gray
85	Black/Gold, Yellow/Blue
84	Yellow/Brown, Black/Copper, Black/Orange, White/Purple
83	Blue/Beige
82	White/Red, Brown/Beige, Blue/Steel, Blue/Silver
81	Brown/Steel, Brown/Silver, White/Teal
79	Black/Green, Blue/Pink
78	Yellow/Purple, Brown/Pink
76	White/Green, Red/Yellow
75	Purple/Beige
74	Black/Teal, Purple/Steel, Yellow/Teal
73	Purple/Silver
72	Red/Beige, Black/Red
71	Gray/Blue, Red/Steel
70	Red/Silver, Teal/Beige

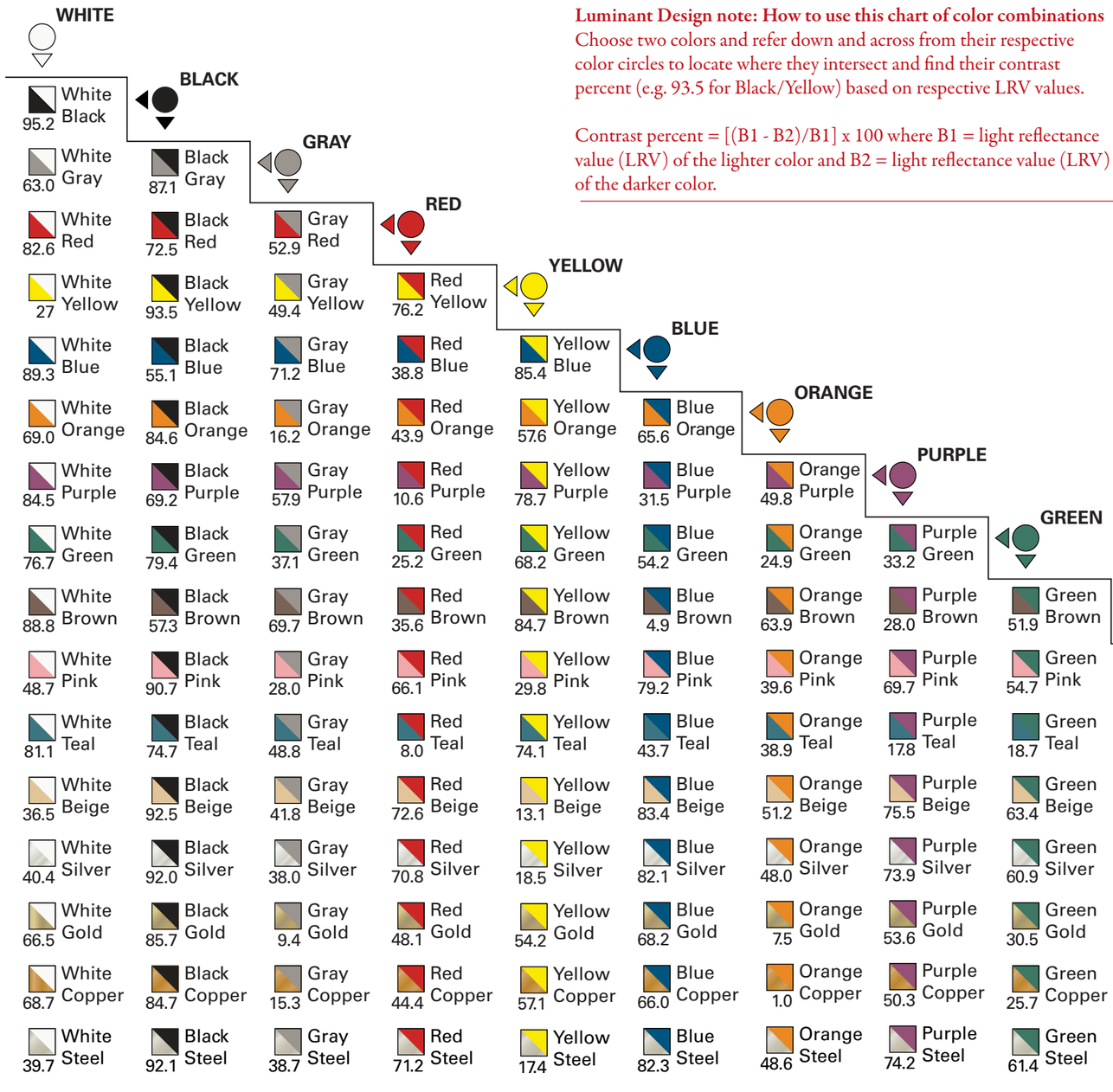
Contrast level below 70% May be difficult to read depending on conditions

%	Color combination
69	Purple/Pink, Gray/Brown, Black/Purple, White/Orange
68	White/Copper, Teal/Steel, Yellow Green, Blue/Gold, Teal/Silver
66	Brown/Gold, White/Gold, Red/Pink, Blue/Copper
65	Blue/Orange
64	Brown/Copper
63	Orange/Brown, Green/Beige, Pink/Teal, White/Gray
61	Green/Steel
60	Green/Silver
57	Gray/Purple, Yellow/Orange, Black/Brown, Yellow/Copper
55	Black/Blue
54	Green/Pink, Yellow/Gold, Blue/Green
53	Purple/Gold
52	Gray/Red
51	Green/Brown, Orange/Beige
50	Beige/Copper, Purple/Copper
49	Orange/Purple, Gray/Yellow
48	Gray/Teal, White/Pink, Orange/Steel, Copper/Steel, Red/Gold, Orange/Silver
47	Silver/Copper, Beige/Gold
44	Gold/Steel, Red/Copper
43	Red/Orange, Silver/Gold, Blue/Teal, Teal/Gold
41	Gray/Beige
40	Brown/Teal, White/Silver
39	White/Steel, Teal/Copper, Orange/Pink, Pink/Copper
38	Orange/Teal, Red/Blue, Gray/Steel, Gray/Silver
37	Gray/Green
36	White/Beige
35	Red/Brown

%	Color combination
34	Pink/Gold
33	Purple/Green
31	Blue/Purple
30	Green/Gold
29	Yellow/Pink
28	Purple/Brown, Gray/Pink
27	White/Yellow
25	Green/Copper, Red/Green
24	Orange/Green
19	Pink/Beige
18	Green/Teal, Yellow/Silver
17	Purple/Teal, Yellow/Steel
16	Gray/Orange
15	Gray/Copper, Pink/Steel
13	Pink/Silver, Yellow/Beige
10	Red/Purple
9	Gray/Gold
8	Red/Teal
7	Orange/Gold
6	Gold/Copper, Beige/Silver
5	Beige/Steel
4	Blue/Brown
1	Silver/Steel, Orange/Copper

*** LRV data for colors in this chart:** Matthews Paint Company
See the next page for an LRV table with names of colors, MP codes, and RGB/CMYK/PANTONE® equivalents.

Contrast Chart 2:
Matrix of Contrast percent values based on Light Reflectance Value of color combinations, using Matthews Paint



Luminant Design note: How to use this chart of color combinations
Choose two colors and refer down and across from their respective color circles to locate where they intersect and find their contrast percent (e.g. 93.5 for Black/Yellow) based on respective LRV values.

Contrast percent = [(B1 - B2)/B1] x 100 where B1 = light reflectance value (LRV) of the lighter color and B2 = light reflectance value (LRV) of the darker color.

Matthews Paint samples used in this contrast chart and their formula equivalents*

	Paint code	MP Name	LRV	C	M	Y	K	R	G	B	PANTONE
White	MP27386	Verizon White	92.0	1	0	2	1	249	250	247	–
Black	MP59647	Black is Black	4.4	100	50	0	100	11	16	19	Black C
Gray	MP05295	Neutral Grey	34.0	9	11	14	30	156	150	144	422C
Red	MP15026	Firebreathing Red	16.0	1	100	100	5	205	38	30	186C
Yellow	MP00119	Bright Sun Yellow	67.2	1	4	100	0	251	234	0	012C
Blue	MP02160	Sailboat Blue	9.8	98	25	0	29	0	84	126	2945C
Orange	MP00190	Matchbox Car Orange	28.5	0	50	100	0	235	137	27	021C
Purple	MP00292	Palermo Purple	14.3	25	74	14	16	149	80	118	258C
Green	MP13552	Green Vireo	21.4	62	6	50	34	62	119	102	348C
Brown	MP11559	Brogan Brown	10.3	14	38	44	45	122	99	86	161C
Pink	MP08900	April Love	47.2	0	32	17	0	242	170	172	1905C
Teal	MP14221	Quetzal Teal	17.4	64	6	16	36	58	116	131	322C
Beige	MP04474	Creme Beige	58.4	2	14	32	6	227	197	155	468C
Silver	MP18100	Silver Star Metallic	54.8	2	1	7	17	200	199	188	877C
Gold	MP38113	Gold Medal Metallic	30.8	12	22	46	21	166	149	115	871C
Copper	MP21958	Light Copper Metallic	28.8	5	41	92	14	191	134	48	8941C
Steel	MP19894	Stainless Steel Metallic	55.5	4	5	12	14	201	196	180	8380C

* CMYK and RGB equivalents are from Matthews' online Spectrum of Color guide. PANTONE Coated equivalents shown are approximate and based on a comparison of swatch book samples. PANTONE® is registered trademark of Pantone LLC.

Supplemental page: Fonts compliant with 2010 ADA SAD

While font compliance is subject to the inspector interpretation, the following is a list of ADA compliant fonts according to mathematical calculations based on requirements established in the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. Each font includes a range of font weights (e.g. "Regular, Bold"). Fonts are listed alphabetically by font name and then by font weight from lightest (thinnest) to heaviest (thickest).

The inclusion criteria for fonts in this list are: popularity/availability, signage relevance, and range of available weights. Omitted font weights are either entirely not compliant or not tested at the time of publication. For the purpose of these calculations, all the raised characters are assumed to be not beveled in form.

Additional fonts and weights will be added to this list in subsequent updates.

Users of this document are responsible for

- Verifying ADA compliance of any font through measurement prior to actual use (see important note below about type foundry differences).
- Verifying feasibility for fabrication based on material choice (especially in regards to lighter font weights).

Important notes

Letter spacing.
This list is of fonts does not address compliance with intra-letter and line spacing requirements (e.g. see 703.5.8, 703.5.9). Use of these fonts without further adjustment of their letter and line spacing may make a font's use non-compliant with the 2010 ADA Standards. This can be especially true with "condensed" and "extended" font weights.

Type foundry differences
Type foundries (the designers/publishers of fonts) often make subtle changes to the shape, size and proportions of characters in the fonts they publish. For example, "Frutiger" from type foundry A may be slightly different than "Frutiger" from type foundry B. Care is therefore required when comparing your fonts with the ones listed in this document, even if they have similar or even identical names. Differences can affect compliance. Most fonts in this list are sourced from the Adobe Type Library (Font Folio 11).

Prefix/Suffix abbreviations

Font names that include abbreviated prefix or suffix terms have the following meanings:

Adobe	Adobe Type (foundry)
ITC	International Typeface Corporation (foundry subsidiary of Monotype Imaging)
FF	Font Font (foundry division of FSI FontShop International)
LT	Linotype GmbH (foundry subsidiary of Monotype Imaging)
MS	Microsoft (foundry)
Std	Standard version of a font
Pro	Professional version of a font that includes extra characters such as small caps, foreign language symbols etc.

Requirement summary

Raised Characters requirements summary (see 703.2)

Sans serif fonts without italic, oblique, script, highly decorative or unusual letter forms.

The width of uppercase "O" is 55 to 110 percent of the uppercase letter "I" height and the stroke thickness of the uppercase "I" is up to 15 percent of the character's height.

Uppercase letters only with intra letter and line spacing as per 703.2.7 and 703.2.8 **Character** height between 5/8 and 2 inches based on the uppercase letter "I". See 703.2.5 for character height exception.

Visual Characters requirements summary (see 703.5)

Serif or Sans Serif fonts without italic, oblique, script, highly decorative or unusual letter forms.

The width of uppercase "O" is 55 to 110 percent of the uppercase letter "I" height and the stroke thickness of the uppercase "I" is between 10 and 30 percent of the character's height.

Upper and lower case letters permitted with intra letter and line spacing as per 703.5.8 and 703.5.9. Character height is based upon placement height above finished floor (see 703.5.5 and 703.5.6).

Luminant Design note: How to use this list
Refer to this font list as a quick check guide to find if a version of these fonts should be compliant to the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. Then be sure to make check the version of the font you have and intend to use is compliant (see "Important notes" on this page about type foundry differences).

Luminant Design note:
Fonts on this list were measured through a process that involved:
- Graphic typesetting of uppercase "I" and "O" letters in each font and its weight
- Conversion of the letters to outlines to allow for measurement
- Measurement of outlined letter shape components
- Input of measurements into a master spreadsheet with formula for calculation
- Verification of formula method and results by a hired mathematician.

Font name Font weight	Serif/ Sans Serif	Raised compliant	Visual compliant
Arial			
Regular	Sans serif	O	O
Bold	Sans serif		O
ITC Avant Garde Gothic Std			
Book	Sans serif	O	O
Book Condensed	Sans serif	O	O
Medium	Sans serif		O
Medium Condensed	Sans serif	O	O
Demi	Sans serif		O
Demi Condensed	Sans serif		O
Bold	Sans serif		O
Bold Condensed	Sans serif		O
Avenir LT Std			
Light	Sans serif	O	
Book	Sans serif	O	O
Roman	Sans serif	O	O
Medium	Sans serif	O	O
Bauer Bodoni Std			
Roman	Serif		O
Bold	Serif		O
Black	Serif		O
Bodoni Std			
Book	Serif		O
Roman	Serif		O
Bold	Serif		O
Adobe Caslon			
Regular	Serif		O
Semibold	Serif		O
Bold	Serif		O
Centennial LT Std			
Light	Serif		O
Roman	Serif		O
Bold	Serif		O
Black	Serif		O
Century Gothic			
Regular	Sans serif	O	
Bold	Sans serif		O

List continued on the next page

Font name Font weight	Serif/ Sans Serif	Raised compliant	Visual compliant
Century Schoolbook			
Regular	Serif		o
Bold	Serif		o
Clearface Gothic LT Std			
Light	Sans serif	o	o
Roman	Sans serif		o
Medium	Sans serif		o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Clearview Highway			
1–B	Sans serif	o	o
1–W	Sans serif	o	o
2–B	Sans serif		o
2–W	Sans serif		o
3–B	Sans serif		o
3–W	Sans serif		o
4–B	Sans serif		o
4–W	Sans serif		o
5–B	Sans serif		o
5–W	Sans serif		o
6–B	Sans serif		o
6–W	Sans serif		o
Cronos Pro			
Regular	Serif		o
Semibold	Serif		o
Bold	Serif		o
Eurostile LT Std			
Medium	Sans serif	o	o
Condensed	Sans serif	o	
Bold	Sans serif		o
Bold Condensed	Sans serif		o
Demi	Sans serif		o
ITC Franklin Gothic Std			
Book	Sans serif	o	o
Book Condensed	Sans serif	o	o
Medium	Sans serif		o
Medium Condensed	Sans serif		o
Demi	Sans serif		o
Demi Condensed	Sans serif		o

Font name Font weight	Serif/ Sans Serif	Raised compliant	Visual compliant
Frutiger LT Std			
Light	Sans serif	o	
Light Condensed	Sans serif	o	
Roman	Sans serif	o	o
Condensed	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Bold Condensed	Sans serif		o
Black	Sans serif		o
Black Condensed	Sans serif		o
Futura Std			
Light	Sans serif	o	
Book	Sans serif	o	o
Medium	Sans serif	o	o
Bold Condensed	Sans serif		o
Heavy	Sans serif		o
Garamond Premier Pro			
Regular	Serif		o
Medium	Serif		o
Semibold	Serif		o
Bold	Serif		o
Gill Sans Std			
Light	Sans serif	o	
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
ITC Goudy Sans Std			
Book	Sans serif	o	o
Medium	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Helvetica			
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Helvetica Neue LT Std			
Thin	Sans serif	o	
Thin Condensed	Sans serif	o	
Light	Sans serif	o	
Light Condensed	Sans serif	o	
Roman	Sans serif	o	o
Condensed	Sans serif	o	o
Medium	Sans serif		o

Font name Font weight	Serif/ Sans Serif	Raised compliant	Visual compliant
Medium Condensed	Sans serif		o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Bold Condensed	Sans serif		o
Heavy	Sans serif		o
Heavy Condensed	Sans serif		o
Black Condensed	Sans serif		o
Hypatia Sans Pro			
Light	Sans serif	o	
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
Semibold	Sans serif		o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Black	Sans serif		o
Interstate			
Light	Sans serif	o	o
Light Condensed	Sans serif	o	
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
Regular Condensed	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Bold Condensed	Sans serif		o
Black	Sans serif		o
Black Condensed	Sans serif		o
ITC Legacy Sans Std			
Book	Sans serif	o	o
Medium	Sans serif		o
ITC Legacy Serif Std			
Book	Serif		o
Lucida Std			
Roman	Serif		o
Bold	Serif		o
Lucida Sans Std			
Roman	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Memphis			
Medium	Serif		o
Bold	Serif		o
Extra Bold	Serif		o

List continued on the next page

Fonts compliant with the 2010 ADA Standards (3 of 3)

Font name Font weight	Serif/ Sans Serif	Raised compliant	Visual compliant
FF Meta			
Book	Sans serif	o	o
Normal	Sans serif	o	o
Medium	Sans serif		o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Black	Sans serif		o
Myriad Pro			
Light	Sans serif	o	
Light SemiCondensed	Sans serif	o	
Light SemiExtended	Sans serif	o	
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
SemiCondensed	Sans serif	o	o
SemiExtended	Sans serif	o	o
Semibold	Sans serif		o
Semibold SemiCondensed	Sans serif		o
Semibold SemiExtended	Sans serif		o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Bold SemiCondensed	Sans serif		o
Bold SemiExtended	Sans serif		o
Black	Sans serif		o
Black SemiCondensed	Sans serif		o
Black SemiExtended	Sans serif		o
Officina Sans ITC Std			
Book	Sans serif	o	o
Medium	Sans serif		o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Extra Bold	Sans serif		o
Officina Serif ITC Std			
Book	Serif		o
Medium	Serif		o
Bold	Serif		o
Extra Bold	Serif		o
Black	Serif		o
SAA Series			
C DOT	Sans serif	o	o
D DOT	Sans serif		o
E DOT	Sans serif		o
F DOT	Sans serif		o

Font name Font weight	Serif/ Sans Serif	Raised compliant	Visual compliant
Trade Gothic LT Std			
Light	Sans serif	o	
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Bold No. 2	Sans serif		o
Tahoma			
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Trebuchet MS			
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Univers LT Std			
45 Light	Sans serif	o	
47 Light condensed	Sans serif	o	
Regular	Sans serif	o	o
57 Condensed	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
67 Bold Condensed	Sans serif		o
75 Black	Sans serif		o
VAG Rounded Std			
Thin	Sans serif	o	
Light	Sans serif	o	o
Bold	Sans serif		o
Black	Sans serif		o
Verdana			
Regular	Sans serif		
Bold	Sans serif		o
Warnock Pro			
Light	Serif		o
Regular	Serif		o
Semibold	Serif		o
Bold	Serif		o

Can't find your favorite font?

Recommend a font addition to this list using the feedback form. If we have the font and it passes the requirements test for compliance, we will add it to this list.

Feedback

Go to www.LuminantDesign.com/ADA.html and click on the feedback link.

Additional fonts and weights will be added to this list in subsequent updates.

[From 106.5 Defined Terms]

Accessible
A *site*, *building*, *facility*, or portion thereof that complies with this part.

Accessible means of egress
A continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any point in a *building* or *facility* that provides an *accessible* route to an area of refuge, a horizontal exit, or a *public way*.

Amusement ride
A system that moves persons through a fixed course within a defined area for the purpose of amusement.

Areas of sport activities
That portion of a room or *space* where the play or practice of a sport occurs.

Assembly area
A *building* or *facility*, or portion thereof, used for the purpose of entertainment, educational or civic gatherings, or similar purposes. For the purposes of these requirements, *assembly areas* include, but are not limited to, classrooms, lecture halls, courtrooms, public meeting rooms, public hearing rooms, legislative chambers, motion picture houses, auditoria, theaters, playhouses, dinner theaters, concert halls, centers for the performing arts, amphitheaters, arenas, stadiums, grandstands, or convention centers.

Assistive listening systems (ALS)
An amplification system utilizing transmitters, receivers, and coupling devices to bypass the acoustical space between a sound source and a listener by means of induction loop, radio frequency, infrared, or direct-wired equipment.

Building
Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

Characters
Letters, numbers, punctuation marks and typographic symbols.

Circulation path
An exterior or interior way of passage provided for pedestrian travel, including but not limited to, *walks*, hallways, courtyards, elevators, platform lifts, *ramps*, stairways, and landings.

Common Use
Interior or exterior *circulation paths*, rooms, *spaces*, or *elements* that are not for *public use* and are made available for the shared use of two or more people.

Cross slope
The slope that is perpendicular to the direction of travel (see *running slope*).

Curb Ramp
A short *ramp* cutting through a curb or built up to it.

Element
An architectural or mechanical component of a *building*, *facility*, *space*, or *site*.

Employee Work Area
All or any portion of a space used only by employees and used only for work. Corridors, toilet rooms, kitchenettes and break rooms are not *employee work areas*.

Entrances
Any access point to a *building* or portion of a *building* or *facility* used for the purpose of entering. An *entrance* includes the approach walk, the vertical access leading to the *entrance* platform, the *entrance* platform itself, vestibule if provided, the entry door or gate, and the hardware of the entry door or gate.

Facility
All or any portion of *buildings*, structures, *site* improvements, *elements*, and pedestrian routes or *vehicular ways* located on a site.

Mezzanine
An intermediate level or levels between the floor and ceiling of any *story* with an aggregate floor area of not more than one-third of the area of the room or *space* in which the level or levels are located. *Mezzanines* have sufficient elevation that space for human occupancy can be provided on the floor below.

Pictograms
A pictorial symbol that represents activities, *facilities*, or concepts.

Private building or facility
A place of public accommodation or a commercial *building* or *facility* subject to title III of the ADA and 28 CFR part 36 or a transportation *building* or *facility* subject to title III of the ADA and 49 CFR 37.45.

Public use
Interior or exterior rooms, *spaces*, or *elements* that are made available to the public. *Public use* may be provided at a *building* or *facility* that is privately or publicly owned.

Public way
Any street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a public street, which has been deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for *public use* and which has a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (3050 mm).

Ramps
A walking surface that has a *running slope* steeper than 1:20.

Residential dwelling unit
A unit intended to be used as a residence, that is primarily long-term in nature. *Residential dwelling units* do not include *transient lodging*, inpatient medical care, licensed long-term care, and detention or correctional *facilities*.

Running slope
The slope that is parallel to the direction of travel (see *cross slope*).

Site
A parcel of land bounded by a property line or a designated portion of a public right-of-way.

Space
A definable area, such as a room, toilet room, hall, *assembly area, entrance*, storage room, alcove, courtyard, or lobby.

Story
That portion of a *building* or *facility* designed for human occupancy included between the upper surface of a floor and upper surface of the floor or roof next above. A *story* containing one or more *mezzanines* has more than one floor level.

Tactile
An object that can be perceived using the sense of touch.

TTY
An abbreviation for teletypewriter. Machinery that employs interactive text-based communication through the transmission of coded signals across the telephone network. *TTYs* may include, for example, devices known as TDDs (telecommunication display devices or telecommunication devices for deaf persons) or computers with special modems. *TTYs* are also called text telephones.

Transient lodging
A *building* or *facility* containing one or more guest room(s) for sleeping that provides accommodations that are primarily short-term in nature. *Transient lodging* does not include *residential dwelling units* intended to be used as a residence, inpatient medical care *facilities*, licensed long-term care *facilities*, detention or correctional *facilities*, or *private buildings* or *facilities* that contain not more than five rooms for rent or hire and that are actually occupied by the proprietor as the residence of such proprietor.

Vehicular way
A route provided for vehicular traffic, such as in a street, driveway, or parking facility.

Walks
An exterior prepared surface for pedestrian use, including pedestrian areas such as plazas and courts.

Work Area Equipment
Any machine, instrument, engine, motor, pump, conveyor, or other apparatus used to perform work. As used in this document, this term shall apply only to equipment that is permanently installed or built-in in *employee work areas*. *Work area equipment* does not include passenger elevators and other accessible means of vertical transportation.

Why was this document made?

This document was conceived out of the frustration of having to process too much text.

Designers, architects, engineers and other planners are mostly visually oriented people. From napkin sketches to architectural plans and shop drawings, we think and speak in a visual language as we imagine and build visual things – even for the use of those with vision impairment.

So why must the codes we follow be so text heavy and require so much time to figure out? Wouldn't it facilitate their use if they were presented in a way that is more aligned with how we visually think and work? Wouldn't facilitating the design process in turn facilitate answering the needs of those persons for whom the codes were created in the first place?

Codes should not be scary. They should be easy to follow, especially for those who must use them for design-related purposes.

Our document is a sandbox experiment to see if it can be done visually.

William Bardel

Principal

Luminant Design

Recycle !
Please be kind to the environment and recycle this document if you choose to print it out.

Errata: Corrections made between versions 2.0 and 2.1

Fonts Compliant with ADA Standards

p22 Arial Regular is raised compliant (reference revised)

p24 Trade Gothic LT STD Regular is visual compliant (reference revised)

p24 Univers LT Std 53 Extended is not visual compliant (reference removed)

p24 Univers LT Std 63 Bold Extended is not visual compliant (reference removed)

p24 Univers LT Std 73 Black Extended is not visual compliant (reference removed)

p24 Verdana regular (reference removed since not compliant in either type)