

CENTRAL PARK ADDITION
SURVEY -
GLOBE, ARIZ

Sept. 1-1951

STATION	Horz X	M.D.	E.C.	DIST	TO
12	55°-30 R		S 89°-55' W	178.94	①
11	110-43' R		S 34°-25' E	513.77	11
10	84-55-40 R		S 22-42 W	131.80	10
9	102-58-10 R		S 62°-13'-40 E	47.72	9
8	102-58-10 L		N 14-48-10' E	208.00	8
7	102-55-50 R		S 62-13'-40 E	120.60	7
6	16°-42 L		N 14-50'-30 E	57.20	6
5	8°-05' L		N 31-32-30 E	197.2	5
4	45°-20'-30 L		N 39-37-30 E	130.46	4
3	69°-19' R		S 85°-04 E	65.50	3
2	115°-38 R		N 25°-33' E	112.20	

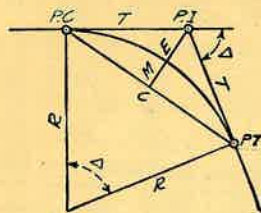
Corner to 75.35
 Nail 455 9696 10° 02' on Ridge

$\frac{1W}{15E}$

Corner 75.3
 Nail 455(5) 575° 30' W 70° 02' Ridge
 670 2° 55'

DIETZGEN'S RAILROAD CURVE AND REDUCTION TABLES

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CURVE FORMULAS

- Radius = $R = \frac{50}{\sin \frac{D}{2}}$ (1) Degree of Curve = D and $\sin \frac{D}{2} = \frac{50}{R}$ (2)
- Tangent = $T = R \tan \frac{\Delta}{2}$ (3) Length of Curve = $L = 100 \frac{\Delta}{D}$ (4)
- Middle ordinate = $M = R(1 - \cos \frac{\Delta}{2})$ (5) = $R \text{vers} \frac{\Delta}{2}$ (6)
- External = $E = T \tan \frac{\Delta}{4}$ (7) = $R \div \cos \frac{\Delta}{2} - R$ (8) = $R \text{exsec} \frac{\Delta}{2}$ (9)
- Long Chord = $C = 2 R \sin \frac{\Delta}{2}$ (10) Δ = Central Angle

EXPLANATION AND USE OF TABLES

Stations.—Given P. I.—Sta. 161 + 60.35 to find Sta. of P. C. and P. T. $\Delta = 62^\circ 10'$ $D = 8^\circ 20'$. From Table IV for 1° curve $T = 3454.1$ and $\div 8\frac{1}{3} = 414.49$ ft. From Table V correction = .36 or $T = 414.85$ ft. P. C.—Sta. P. I.— $T = 157 + 45.50$. Also from (4) $L = 746.00$ and P. T.—Sta. P. C. + $L = 164 + 91.50$.

Offsets.—Tangent offsets vary (approximately) directly with D and with square of the distance. Thus tangent offset for Sta. 158 on above curve is 2.16 ft. found as follows. From Table III tangent offset for 100 ft. = 7.27 ft. Distance = $158 - \text{Sta. P. C.} = 54.50$, hence offset = $7.27 \frac{54.50}{100} = 2.16$ ft. Also square of any distance divided by twice the radius equals (approximately) the distance from tangent to curve. Thus $(54.50)^2 \div (2 \times 688.26) = 2.16$ ft.

Deflections.—Deflection angle = $\frac{1}{2} D$ for 100 ft., $\frac{1}{4} D$ for 50 ft., etc. For c ft. = (in minutes) $.3 \times C \times D^\circ$ or = defl. for 1 ft. from Table III $\times C$. For Sta. 158 of above curve = $.3 \times 54.5 \times 8\frac{1}{3} = 136.2'$ or $2^\circ 16.2'$, or = $2.50 \times 54.5 = 136.2'$ from Table III. For Sta. 159 deflection angle = $2^\circ 16.2' + 8^\circ 20' \div 2 = 6^\circ 26.2'$, etc.

Externals.—May be found in similar manner to tangents. Thus E for curve above is 91.37. For from Table IV for 1° curve $E = 960.6$ for $8^\circ 20' = 960.6 \div 8\frac{1}{3} = 91.27$ and from Table V correction = .10 or $E = 91.37$ ft. Or suppose $\Delta = 32^\circ$ and E is measured and found to be 42 ft. What is D ? From Table IV $E = 230.9$ and $\div 42 = 5.5$ or $D = 5^\circ 30'$.