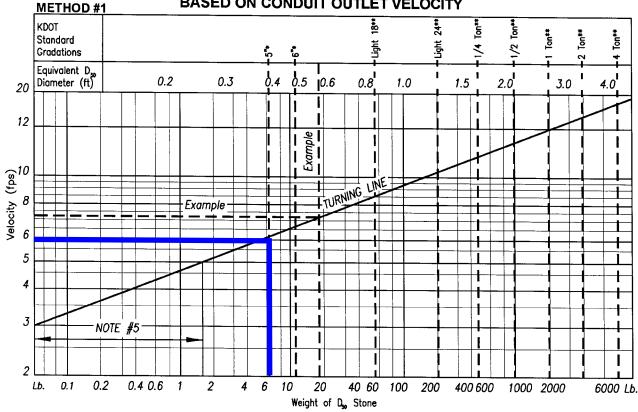
SWALE FROM FIRESTONE DISCHARGE POINT 100 YR VELOCITY = 6 FT/S DESIGN = 6" MIN RIPRAP

## APPROXIMATE SIZE OF RIPRAP REQUIRED TO RESIST MOVEMENT BASED ON CONDUIT OUTLET VELOCITY



Example: A 15" pipe has an exit velocity of 7.2 fps with a tail water depth of 30" and channel slope of 2%. Acceptable Riprap Size:  $D_{\infty} = 0.58$ ', W =19lbs., KDOT Gradation=Light 18", Max. Stress = (62.4)(2.5)(.02) = 3.2 psf < 5 psf 0.K.

How to use this nomograph:

## Method #1

- 1. Find the exit velocity at the outlet.
- 2. Intersect with Turning Line.
- 3. Read top and bottom scales to determine approximate weight and size of stone.
- 4. Read top scale to determine KDOT gradation of stone.
- 5. Compare to see if design sizes meet or exceed the sizes calculated by method 2 on this sheet.

## Method #2

- 1. Calculate Maximum Shear Stress (Using Table).
- 2. Compare Maximum Shear Stress to Allowable Shear Stress from Table. Maximum shear stress must be equal or less than allowable stress or larger stone is required.

## General Notes:

- 1. This nomograph allows the user to approximate the  $D_{50}$  stone size of riprap for conduit outlet protection based on the exit velocity of the conduit.
- 2. This nomograph is based on Figure 2.3.12—6a, "Guide for Estimating Stability of Channels and Large Rocks", KDOT Design Manual, Volume III, Bridge Section.
- 3. Conduit velocity as calculated by Manning's Equation.
- 4. Estimations based on this nomograph are only valid for velocities between 5 fps and 15 fps. Outlets with higher velocities should be investigated further.
- 5. Riprap is not normally required for velocity below 5 f.p.s. Consider grass lining materials.

METHOD #2 - MAX. SHEAR STRESS		
$ au_c = \gamma ds$		
$\gamma = 62.4 pcf$		
$d = depth\_of\_tailwater\_(ft)$		
$s = slope \_at \_exit \_(ft / ft)$		
Allowable Shear KDOT Standard		
Heavy Series 4 Ton 2 Ton 1 Ton 1/2 Ton 1/4 Ton	13	•
Light Series Light 24" Light 18"	6 5	
Stone for Ditch 6" 5"	Lining 3 2	psf psf

KDOT Gradations are based on the stone specifications from the KDOT Standard Specifications for State Road and Bridge Construction (1990) — \* Table 12b Stone for Aggregate Ditch Lining, and \*\* Table 11 Stone for Riprap.