

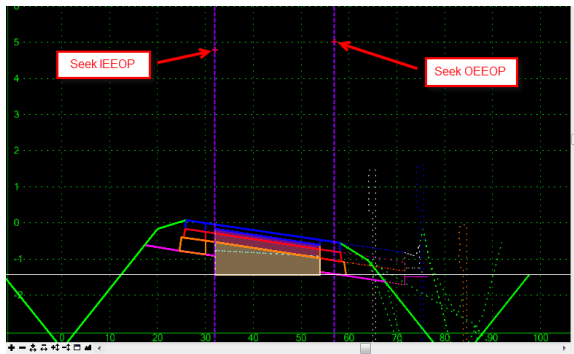
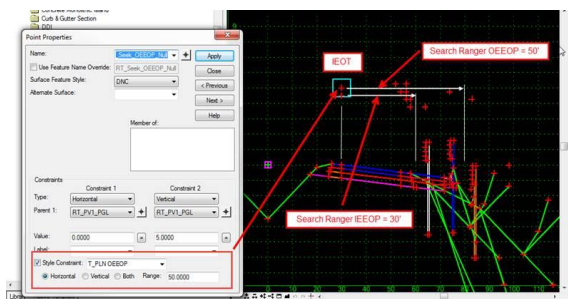
Answer:

There are three major aspects to take into consideration before one can gain a full knowledge and understanding of the mechanics of how wedging/widening templates work:

- Targeting Drafting Standards Used (Style Constraint)
- Default Location of Seek Existing EOP Null Points
- Seek Existing EOP Null Points Direction and Search Range

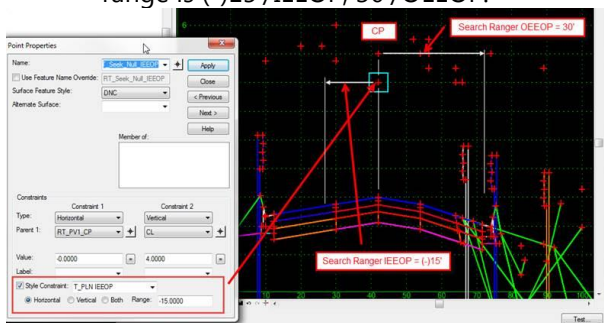
For a typical divided facility median ditch, the programming configuration is as follow:

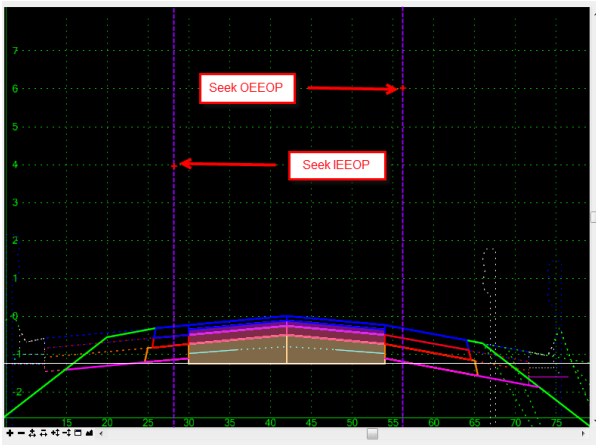
- Targeting Drafting Standards **T_PLN OEEOP** and **T_PLN IEEO**
- Default Location of Seek Existing EOP Null Points – Above Inside EOT
- Seek Existing EOP Null Points searches toward the outside shoulders and has a search range of 30'/IEEO and 50'/OEEOP.



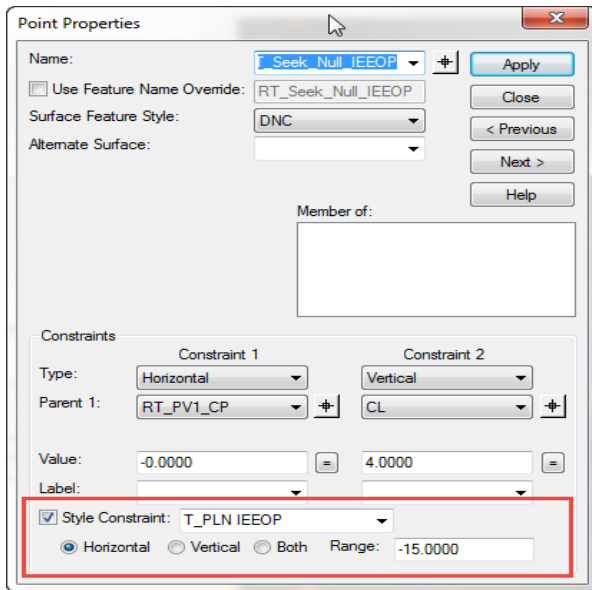
For a divided facility roof-top sections, the programming configuration is as follow:

- Targeting Drafting Standards **T_PLN OEEOP** and **T_PLN IEEO** (same)
- Default Location of Seek Existing EOP Null Points – Above Crown Point (CP)
- Seek Existing EOP Null Points searches **toward the inside shoulders for the inside existing EOP graphics** and **toward the outside shoulders for the outside existing EOP graphics**. The search range is (-)15'/IEEO, 30'/OEEOP.

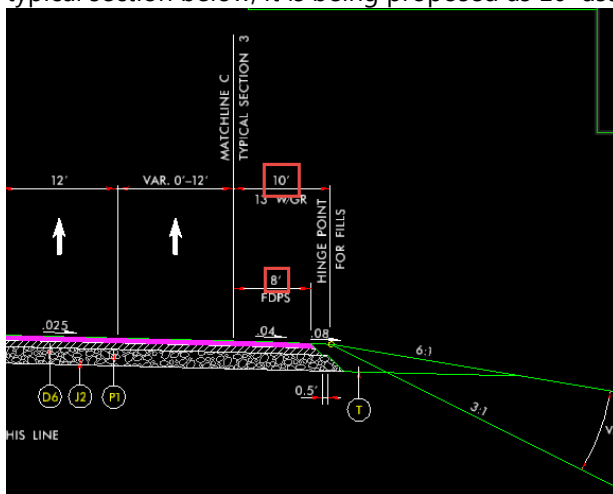




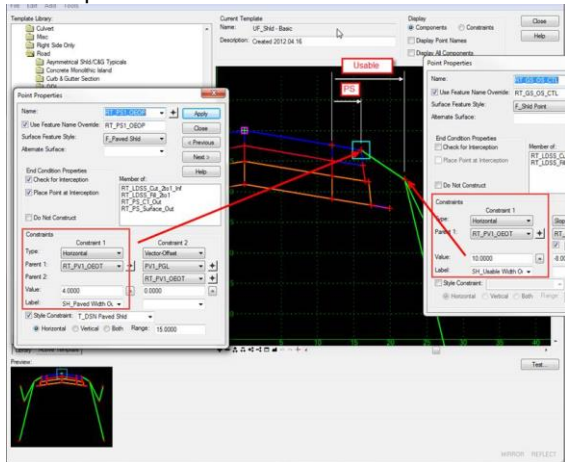
Looking at your pictures the search range for the Seek IEEOP Null points may have to be adjusted from 15' to 25' and also verify the drafting standards used (Style Constraint).



The shoulders miscue is simply understanding how they are defined/constrained. We normally define our shoulders (Criteria and Typical Sections) as the "usable" shoulder width and how much is paved. In the typical section below, it is being proposed as 10' usable and 8' paved.



Note the measurements for **both** points are taken from the outside EOT point. The same logic is applied to templates.



Looks like you have over 30' of paved shoulders, but your usable shoulder is 10'? Recommend making the usable shoulder width more than the paved shoulder width.



If you are using graphics for the paved shoulder widths, I would recommend also using graphics for the usable shoulder widths (as to oppose of parametric constraints). Note the shoulder for guardrail graphics behave differently. For example, if you have stored plan graphics for guardrail, the shoulder point is place 3' from the face of guardrail, 2' for temporary onsite detours per standards. Along with using graphics, this IS however also modifiable with parametric constraints (**SH_GR Widen Width**) because it is using the face of guardrail as the reference point.

