



Dear Applicant:

Thank you for your interest in applying for a Retailer Contract to sell Oregon Lottery games. As part of the application process, Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 177-040-0070 requires all applicants to make Lottery games and services accessible to people who use wheelchairs. This rule only addresses Lottery games and services at your location, from the point of arrival, to where Lottery games and services are available. It does not require you to make other areas of your business accessible.

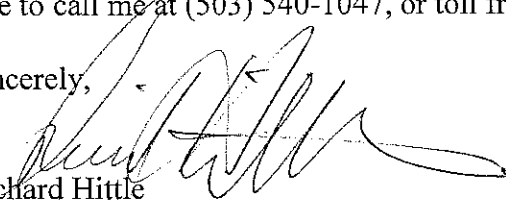
Enclosed are accessibility guidelines that may help you identify common wheelchair accessibility barriers, and help you in making a determination whether your business is wheelchair accessible. These guidelines are developed from The Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines, Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities and Oregon Statutes. They are intended as a general guide only. ***The Lottery cannot advise you on how to make your business wheelchair accessible.***

Please review the guidelines. If you need more specific information, contact your local building or planning department. There may be additional requirements imposed by your ***local jurisdiction or, they may require additional permits*** to make these changes to your building or parking areas.

Enclosed is a copy of the rule and a form for you to use in certifying that lottery games and services, when installed within your business, will be accessible to people who use wheelchairs. When you determine that your business is wheelchair accessible, complete the form and return it to the Lottery. ***Remember: the Oregon Lottery will not enter into a contract with you if lottery games and services are not accessible to people who use wheelchairs.***

Making Lottery games available to people who use wheelchairs is the right thing to do. It is a good business decision for you and for the Oregon Lottery. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (503) 540-1047, or toll free at 1-800-766-6789 extension 1047. Thank you.

Sincerely,


Richard Hittle

Accessibility and Compliance Officer



Retailer Wheelchair Accessibility Program

P.O. Box 12649, Salem, Oregon 97309

Tax Incentives for Improving Wheelchair Accessibility

The following tax information was compiled from a report by Environmental Access, Inc. of Portland. It is intended as a reference rather than a guide. Please consult a tax professional for information concerning your tax obligations or benefits.

Two tax incentives are available to businesses to help cover the cost of making access improvements. The first is a tax credit that can be used for removal of architectural barriers in existing structures. The second is a tax deduction for the removal of architectural barriers in existing structures. *Note that the tax benefits cannot be used for new construction. It can only be used for adaptations to existing facilities that are required to comply with the ADA.*

TAX CREDIT

The tax credit, established under Section 44 of the Internal Revenue Code, was created in 1990 specifically to help small businesses cover ADA related "eligible access expenditures." A business that for the previous tax year had either revenues of \$1,000,000 or less or 30 or fewer full-time workers may take advantage of this credit.

The amount of the tax credit is equal to 50% of the eligible access expenditures in a year, up to a maximum expenditure of \$10,250. There is no credit for the first \$250 of expenditures. The maximum tax credit, therefore, is \$5,000.

TAX DEDUCTION

The tax deduction, established under Section 190 of the Internal Revenue Code, is now a maximum of \$15,000 per year. A business of any size may use this deduction for the removal of architectural barriers. The renovations under Section 190 must comply with applicable accessibility standards.

Small businesses can use a combination of these incentives if the expenditures incurred qualify under both Section 44 and Section 190. For example, a small business that spends \$20,000 for access adaptations may take a tax credit of \$5,000 and a deduction of \$15,000. The deduction is equal to the difference between the total expenditures and the amount of the credit claimed.

Example: A small business' use of both tax credit and tax deduction.

\$20,000	cost of access improvements
<u>- \$5,000</u>	maximum credit
\$15,000	remaining for deduction

ANNUAL INCENTIVES

The tax credit and deduction can be used annually. You may not carry over expenses from one year to the next and claim a credit or deduction for the portion that exceeded the expenditure limit the previous year. However, if the amount of credit you are entitled to exceeds the amount of taxes you owe, you may carry forward the unused portion of the credit to the following year.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

Request IRS bulletin #907 or Form 8826 to claim your tax credit at:

Internal Revenue Service
Office of the Chief Counsel P&SI:6
1111 Constitution Ave., NW, Room 5112
Washington, D.C. 20224
(202) 622-3110 Voice
(800) 829-4059 TDD

PARKING

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines [ADAAG])

ITEM	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
1. Accessible Parking Spaces Required	Where parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors or both, you must provide designated accessible parking spaces. [ADAAG 4.1.2(5) & 4.6.1]
2. Location of Accessible Parking Spaces	Accessible parking spaces must be located on the shortest accessible route to the building's accessible entrance. [ADAAG 4.6.2]
3. Multiple Parking Areas/ One Accessible Entrance	Where you have more than one parking area, but only one accessible entrance, accessible parking spaces must be located in each area - OR - if the accessible parking spaces are not in each area, their location must give equivalent or greater accessibility in terms of convenience and distance from the accessible entrance. [ADAAG 4.6.2]
4. Multiple Parking Areas/ Multiple Accessible Entrances	If the building has more than one accessible entrance, and each entrance has adjacent parking, you must provide accessible parking spaces in each parking area, and they must be on the shortest accessible route to the adjacent accessible entrance. [ADAAG 4.6.2]
5. Separate Parking Facility	Where a parking facility is not adjacent to a building, the accessible parking spaces must be located on the shortest accessible route of travel to an accessible pedestrian entrance from the parking area. [ADAAG 4.6.2]
6. Van Accessible Spaces	One in every eight accessible parking spaces (but not less than one) must be designated "van accessible." [ADAAG 4.1.2(5) (b)]
7. Width of Parking Spaces and Surface Markings	Accessible parking spaces, including van spaces, must be at least 9 feet wide and must have surface markings which meet Oregon's Minimum Standards.
8. Width of Access Aisle and Surface Markings	Access aisles adjacent to van accessible parking spaces must be to the right of the parking space and at least 8 feet wide. Standard access aisles must be at least 6 feet wide. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. All access aisles must have surface markings which meet Oregon's Minimum Standards.
9. Parking and Access Aisle Grade	Accessible parking spaces and access aisles must be level with no slope greater than 1:50 or 2% in all directions. (This means a curb ramp cannot project into the access aisle.)
10. Surface	Accessible parking spaces and access aisles must be stable, firm, and slip resistant. [ADAAG 4.6.3, 4.3.6, 4.5.1]
11. Access Aisle and Accessible Route	Each access aisle adjoining accessible parking must connect directly to an accessible route that leads to an accessible entrance (or to a pedestrian entrance to the parking area as noted in 5. above). [ADAAG 4.6.3, 4.3.2]
12. Width of Accessible Route	Accessible routes must be 36 inches wide and not reduced in width by vehicles overhanging from a parking space. [ADAAG 4.3.3, 4.6.3]
13. Signs - Accessible Parking Spaces	Each accessible parking space must have a post mounted sign showing the International Symbol of Accessibility (OR20-6B) which must be installed 7 feet (+/- 3") from ground line to bottom of sign and can be mounted on the left or right side of the parking space. The sign should not be mounted over two feet inside the outside stripe of the disabled space. Signs mounted on structures will vary with location, but must be visible to the person entering the parking stall.
14. Signs - Van-Accessible Spaces	Van-accessible spaces must have a post mounted sign showing the International Symbol of Accessibility (OR20-6B) and a Van-Accessible sign (OR20-6D) which must be installed 7 feet (+/- 3") from ground line to the bottom of the sign. The sign can be mounted on the left or right side of the parking space. The sign should not be mounted over two feet inside the outside stripe of the disabled space. Signs mounted on structures will vary with location, but must be visible to the person entering the parking stall.
15. Van-Accessible Spaces - Vertical Clearance	Van accessible spaces and the driveway leading to them must have a vertical clearance of at least 98 inches. [ADAAG 4.6.5]

EXTERIOR ACCESSIBLE ROUTES

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines [ADAAG])

ITEM	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
1. Accessible Route - Entrance to Public Transportation Stops, etc.	You must provide at least one accessible route linking an accessible entrance with the following, if provided: public transportation stops; passenger loading zones; public streets and sidewalks. The route shall coincide with the route for the general public to the maximum extent feasible. [ADAAG 4.1.2(1), 4.3.2(1)]
2. Accessible Route Width	The accessible route must be at least 36 inches wide, except at doorways or gates. If a person in a wheelchair must make a turn around an obstruction, the minimum clear width of the accessible route shall be as shown in pages 7 and 8. [ADAAG 4.3.3]
3. Turns	Where the accessible route makes a turn around an obstruction, minimum widths must be as shown in the diagram on pages 7 and 8. [ADAAG 4.3.3]
4. Passing Space	If the accessible route is less than 60 inches wide, there must be passing spaces at least 60 inches wide by 60 inches long at least every 200 feet. (A "T" intersection of accessible routes is an acceptable passing space.) [ADAAG 4.3.4]
5. Slopes - Cross Slopes	If the accessible route slopes, the slope cannot be greater than 1:20. If it is greater than 1:20, it is considered a ramp and must comply with requirements for ramps (see page 9). If there is cross slope on the accessible route, it cannot be greater than 1:50. [ADAAG 4.3.7]
6. Changes in Level	When walkway levels change, the vertical difference between them must be less than 1/4 inch - OR - changes in level between 1/4 inch and 1/2 inch must be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2 - OR - changes in level greater than 1/2 inch must have a curb ramp, ramp, or other accommodation (see pages 8 and 9). [ADAAG 4.3.8, 4.5.2]
7. Surface	Accessible route surfaces must be stable, firm, and slip-resistant. [ADAAG 4.3.6, 4.5.1]
8. Grates	If there are grates located on the accessible route, the openings cannot be more than 1/2 inch wide in one direction, and the long opening must be placed perpendicular to the usual direction of travel (so that wheels cannot slip into the openings). [ADAAG 4.5.4]
9. Symbols	If provided, are the following elements identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility? (a) accessible parking spaces; (b) accessible passenger loading zones; (c) accessible entrances (when not all entrances are accessible) (d) accessible routes to the accessible entrance (when not all entrances are accessible) [ADAAG 4.1.2(7), 4.1.3(8), 4.30.7]
10. Marked Crossings at Hazardous Vehicular Areas in Parking Lots - Detectable Warnings	If an access route crosses or adjoins a traffic lane and the access route is not separated by curbs, railings, or other elements between the pedestrian areas and traffic lane, the access aisle must be outlined by a 18" to 24" continuous painted stripe. The access aisle must be at least 36" wide with detectable warnings at curb ramps. [Oregon Minimum Standard]

DOORS AND GATES

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)

ITEM	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
1. Doors at Accessible Entrances	There must be at least one accessible door at each accessible entrance to the building or facility. [ADAAG 4.1.3(7), 4.13.1]
2. Doors on Accessible Routes	If there are doors on the interior or exterior accessible access routes, the doors must be accessible. [ADAAG 4.1.3(7)]
3. Width of Door Opening	When a door is opened 90 degrees, there must be a clear opening width of at least 32 inches measured between the face of the door and the door stop on the latch side. [ADAAG 4.13.5]
4. Double Leaf Doors	If the doorway has two independently operated door leaves, at least one active leaf must provide at least a 32 inch clear opening width. [ADAAG 4.13.4]
5. Doors in Series	If there are two doors in a series, the clear space between the sets of doors must be at least 48 inches plus the width of the doors if they swing into the space. (Both sets of doors must either swing in the same direction, or both sets must swing away from the space in between - both sets of doors cannot swing into the space between them.) [ADAAG 4.13.7]
6. Maneuvering Clearances at Door Landings	There must be adequate maneuvering space at all door landings which are not automatic or power-assisted. (See diagrams on page 10.) [ADAAG 4.13.6]
7. Thresholds	The threshold at doorways can be no higher than 3/4 inch for exterior sliding doors, and no higher than 1/2 inch for other doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes at accessible doorways shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2." [ADAAG 4.13.8] Exception: If existing thresholds are 3/4 inch high or less and have a beveled edge on each side, they may remain. [ADAAG 4.1.6(3)d,ii]
8. Door Hardware	All handles, locks, latches and other operative devices must be operable with one hand, and cannot require tight grasping or pinching, or twisting of the wrist. (U-shaped handles, levers, and push type mechanisms are acceptable designs.) Hardware cannot be mounted any higher than 48 inches above the floor. [ADAAG 4.13.9]
9. Door Hardware - Sliding Doors	If there are sliding doors, the operating hardware must be exposed and usable from both sides when the doors are fully open. [ADAAG 4.13.9]
10. Automatic Door Closers	If the door has a closer, the closer must be adjusted so that from an open position of 70 degrees, the door will take at least 3 seconds to move to a point 3 inches from the latch measured to the leading edge of the door. [ADAAG 4.13.10]
11. Opening Force - Fire Doors	Fire doors must have the minimum opening force allowable by your local authority - check with your building or planning department and/or the Fire Marshall. [ADAAG 4.13.11]
12. Opening Force - Interior Doors	Interior hinged, sliding or folding doors, and interior power assisted doors, must have an opening force of 5 lbs or less. (Power assisted doors must comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.10-1985 - contact your local building or planning department for information.) [ADAAG 4.13.11, 4.13.12]
13. Automatic Doors	Automatic doors must comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.10-1985, and slow-opening, low-powered automatic doors must comply with ANSI A156.19-1984. Contact your local building or planning department for information. [ADAAG 4.13.12]

CURB RAMPS

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)

ITEM	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
1. Location	There must be a curb ramp wherever an accessible route crosses a curb. [ADAAG 4.7.1]
2. Slope	The slope of the curb ramp must be 1:12 or less in new construction. [ADAAG 4.7.2, 4.8.2]
3. Transition	The transition from the curb ramp to the walkway and to the road or gutter must be flush and free of abrupt change. [ADAAG 4.7.2]
4. Counter Slope	The running slopes of the road, gutter or accessible route adjoining the ramp can be no greater than 1:20. [ADAAG 4.7.2]
5. Width	The width of the curb ramp, not including the flared sides, must be at least 36 inches. [ADAAG 4.7.3]
6. Surface	The surface of the curb ramp must be stable, firm and slip-resistant. [ADAAG 4.7.4, 4.5.1]
7. Side Flares	The curb ramp must have flared sides if it is located where pedestrians must walk across it or where it is not protected by handrails or guard rails. [ADAAG 4.7.5]
8. Side Flare Slope	Flared sides must have a slope of 1:10 or less. If the space at the top of the ramp is less than 48 inches and wheelchair users must use the flared sides for access, the slope must be 1:12 or less. [ADAAG 4.7.2, 4.7.5]
9. Returned Curbs	Curb ramps with returned curbs may be used where pedestrians would not normally walk across the ramp. (See diagrams on page 9.) [ADAAG 4.7.5]
10. Built-up Curb Ramps	If you have built-up curb ramps, they must be located so that they do not project into traffic lanes or parking access aisles. [ADAAG 4.7.6, 4.6.3]
11. Detectable Warning	Curb ramps must have a detectable warning surfaces that extends the full width and depth of the curb ramp consisting of an approved texture, including but not limited to raised truncated domes having a diameter of 0.9 inch nominal, a height of 0.2 inch nominal, and a center-to-center spacing of 2.35 inches nominal, Sandpaper or boat deck strip 1 1/2 inch to 2 inches wide applied to the walking surface with adhesive 1/8 inch to 1/4 inch apart, or be 1/8 inch to 1/4 inch cut grooves 2 inches apart arranged so they will drain. Attached material shall contrast visually and adjoining surfaces. [Oregon Minimum Standard] UBC 1109.16
12. Visual Contrast	Detectable warnings must contrast with adjoining surfaces (light-on-dark or dark-on-light), and the material used to create the contrast must be an integral part of the surface. [ADAAG 4.29.2]
13. Parked Vehicles	Curb ramps must be located in such a way, or protected so that they will not be obstructed by parked vehicles. [ADAAG 4.7.8]
14. Curb Ramps at Crosswalks	Curb ramps at crosswalks must be wholly contained within the crosswalk lines, except for the flared sides. [ADAAG 4.7.9]
15. Diagonal Curb Ramps	If a diagonal (or corner-type) curb ramp has returned curbs or other well-defined edges, these edges must be parallel to the direction of the pedestrian traffic flow. There must be at least 48 inches clear space within the crosswalk lines at the bottom of the diagonal. If the diagonal curb ramp has flared sides, there must be at least a 24 inch segment of straight curb on each side of the curb ramp within the crosswalk lines. [ADAAG 4.7.10]
16. Islands	Where an accessible pathway crosses an island, the island must be cut through at street level - OR - there must be curb ramps on both sides and a level area at least 48 inches long between them. [ADAAG 4.7.11]

RAMPS AND SLOPES

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)

ITEM	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
1. Ramps	Each part of an accessible route with a slope greater than 1:20 must comply with the requirements for ramps. [ADAAG 4.8.1]
2. Running Slope	A ramp slope must be 1:12 or less. Exception: Curb ramps and interior or exterior ramps to be constructed on sites or in existing buildings or facilities where space limitations prohibit the use of a 1:12 slope or less may have slopes and rises as follows: A slope between 1:10 and 1:12 is allowed for a maximum rise of 6 inches. A slope between 1:8 and 1:10 is allowed for a maximum rise of 3 inches. A slope steeper than 1:8 is not allowed. [ADAAG 4.1.6(3)a, i, ii, 4.8.2]
3. Maximum Rise	The rise for any run must be a maximum of 30 inches. [ADAAG 4.8.2]
4. Cross Slope	The cross slope of a ramp surface must be no greater than 1:50. [ADAAG 4.8.6]
5. Surface	Ramp surfaces must be stable, firm and slip-resistant. [ADAAG 4.8.6, 4.5]
6. Grates	The smaller dimension of grate openings must be no more than 1/2 inch, and the long dimensions of the rectangular gaps must be perpendicular to the usual direction of travel (so that wheels cross, rather than slip into the gaps). [ADAAG 4.5.4]
7. Width	The clear width (between handrails) of the ramp must be at least 36 inches. [ADAAG 4.8.3]
8. Landings	There must be a level landing at the top and bottom of each ramp and each ramp run. The landing must be at least as wide as the ramp, and no less than 60 inches long. If the ramp changes direction, the landing must be at least 60 inches by 60 inches. If a doorway is located on the landing, the area in front of the door must comply with the maneuvering requirements for doors (See diagrams on page 10.) [ADAAG 4.8.4]
9. Edge Protection	If a ramp or landing has a drop off, it must have at least a 2 inch curb, wall, railings, or projecting surfaces to prevent people from falling off. [ADAAG 4.8.7]
10. Drainage	Outside ramps and approaches must be designed so that water will not accumulate on surfaces. [ADAAG 4.8.8]
11. Handrails	If the ramp rises more than 6 inches or is longer than 72 inches, it must have a handrail on each side. (Handrails are not required on curb ramps). On dogleg or switchback ramps, the inside handrail must be continuous. Gripping surfaces must be continuous. Handrails must be fixed so they do not rotate. The top of the handrail must be between 34 and 38 inches above the ramp surface. At ends or at breaks in the rail, there must be at least 12 inches of handrail parallel to the floor or ground surface, extending beyond the ramp segment. The ends of handrails must be rounded or returned smoothly to the floor, wall, or post. The diameter of the handrail must be between 1-1/4 and 1-1/2 inches - OR - the shape must provide an equivalent gripping surface. The clear space between handrails and walls must be 1-1/2 inches. If a handrail is located in a recess, the recess can be no more than 3 inches deep extending at least 18 inches above the top of the rail. Handrail edges must be free of sharp or abrasive elements and have beveled edges with a minimum radius of 1/8 inch. [ADAAG 4.8.5, 4.26.2]

INTERIOR PATH OF TRAVEL

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)

ITEM	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
12. Interior Surface	Interior access routes must be stable, firm, and slip resistant.
13. Interior Accessible Route	Interior accessible path of travel leading to Lottery service area or at least one Video Lottery terminal must be at least 36" wide, except at doorways or gates.
14. Interior Maneuvering	There must be at least 60" by 60" maneuvering space around Lottery service areas and/or one Video Lottery terminal. [ADAAG 4.2.3]

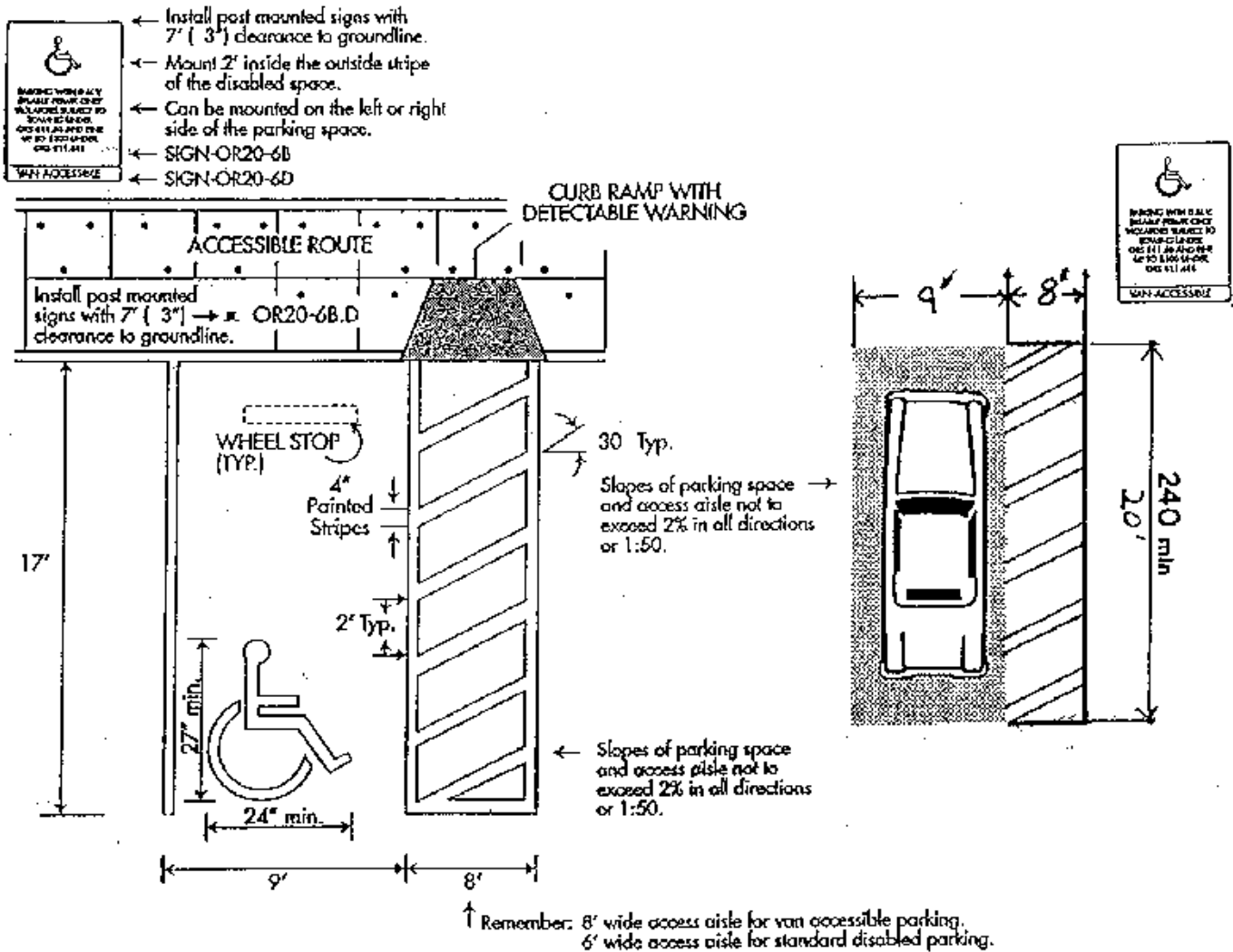
ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES: VAN ACCESSIBLE/PARALLEL PARK

(Oregon Requirements)

Oregon Minimum Standard Single-Disabled Person Parking Space

Oregon Minimum Standard Parallel-Disabled Person Parking Space

(parallel parking for disabled persons is not allowed for new construction - parallel parking is not recommended)



Striping and pavement stencil required (white preferred yellow optional)
Blue background and blue painted curb optional

(fig. 6)

Note: All disabled parking and accompanying access aisles must be positioned in such a way that all danger from vehicular traffic is eliminated. No ramp or obstacle may extend into a disabled parking space or access aisle. Ramps or curb cuts must not be situated in such a way that they could be blocked by a legally parked vehicle.

ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES: NUMBER

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)

Total Parking in Lot	Required Accessible Spaces	Total Parking in Lot	Required Accessible Spaces
1 to 25	1	151 to 200	6
26 to 50	2	201 to 300	7
51 to 75	3	301 to 400	8
76 to 100	4	401 to 500	9
101 to 150	5	501 to 1,000	2% of total
		1,001 and over	20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1,000

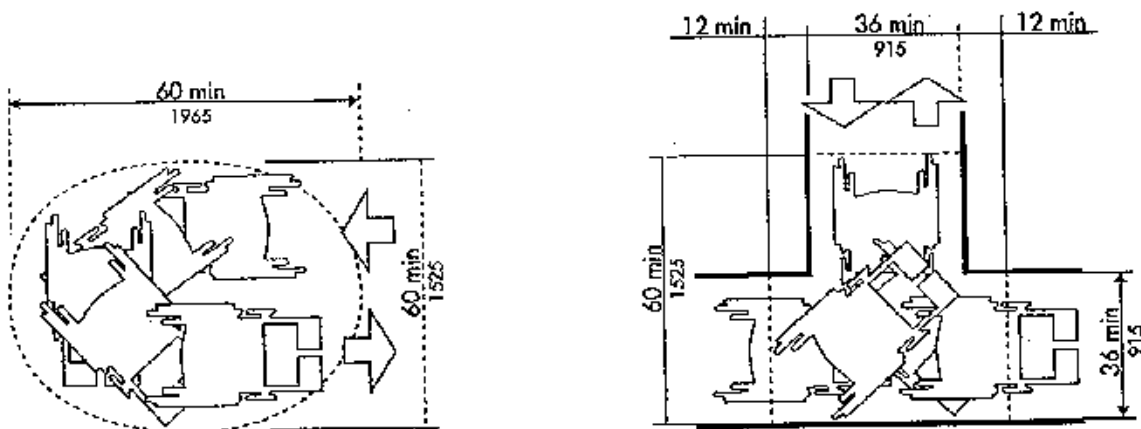
Remember:

- Two accessible parking spaces can share a common access aisle.
- Accessible parking spaces and access aisles must be level and marked.
- One in every eight accessible parking spaces must be designated "van accessible"

(fig. 7a)

WHEELCHAIR TURNING AND MANEUVERING SPACE

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)



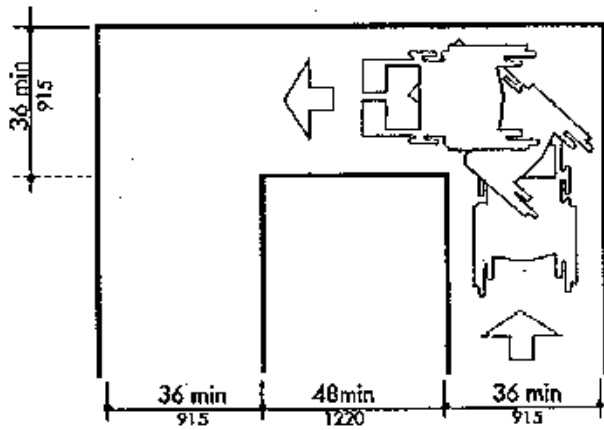
Space needed for a smooth U-turn in a wheelchair

T-shaped space for 180 degree turns

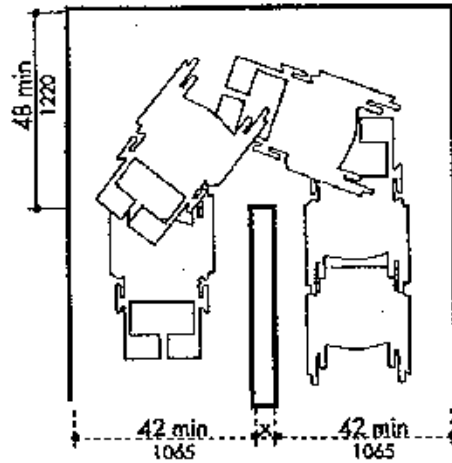
(fig. 7b)

ACCESSIBLE ROUTES

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)

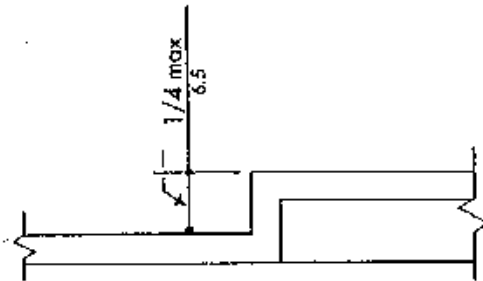


90 degree turns

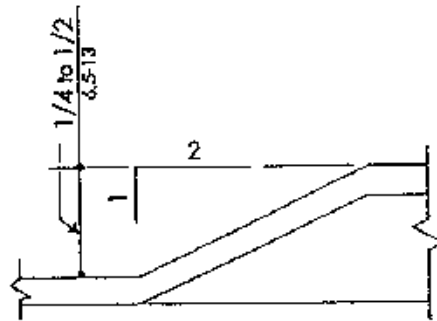


Turns around an obstruction
(note: dimensions shown apply when X < 48 inches)

(fig. 8a)



Changes in threshold level of 1/4 inch or less

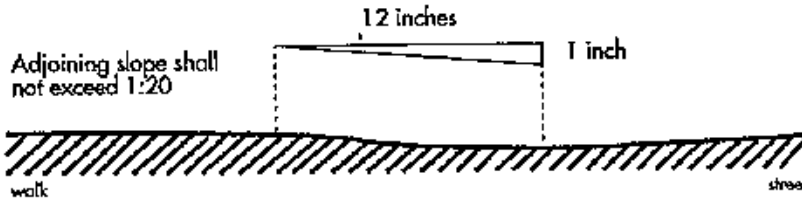


Changes in threshold level of 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch maximum

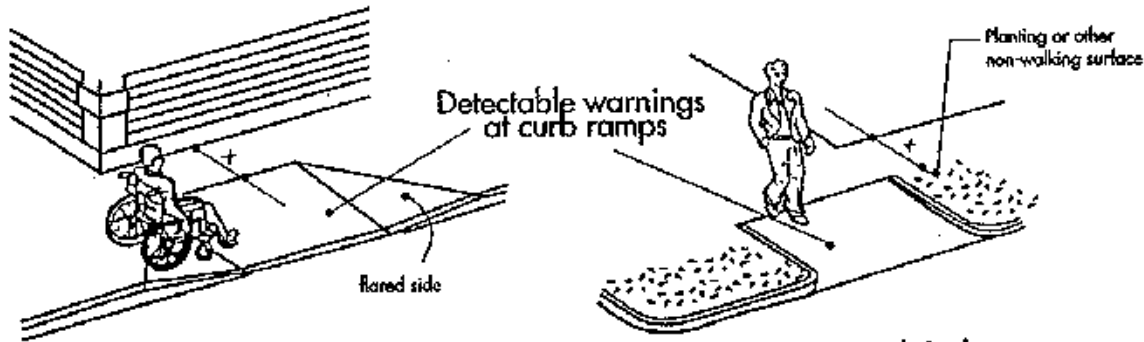
(fig. 8b)

SLOPES, RAMPS AND CURBS

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)



How to Measure a 1 to 12 Curb Ramp Slope



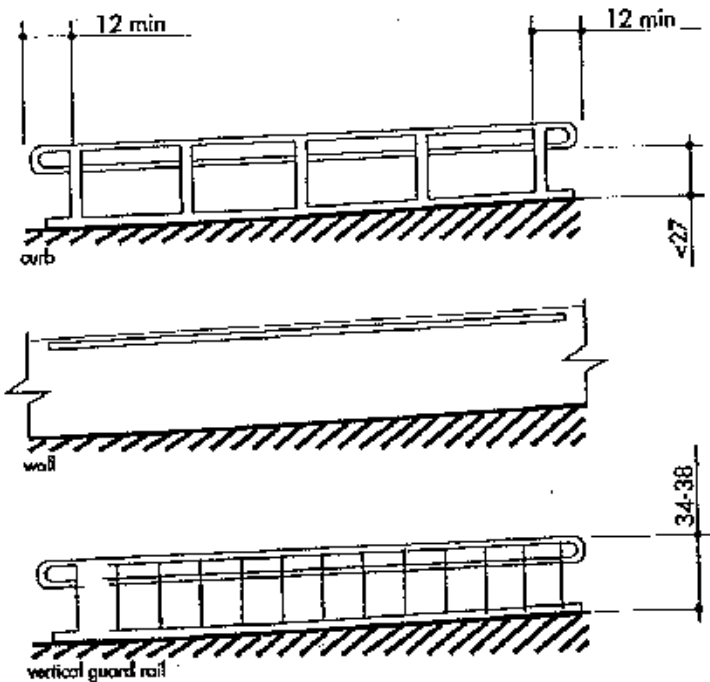
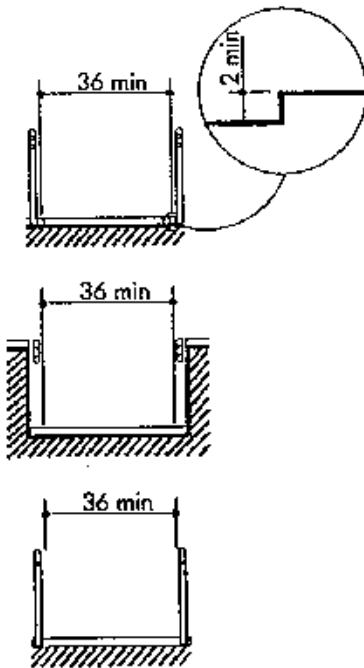
Flared Sides

Returned Curb

If X is less than 48 inches then the slope of the flared side shall not exceed 1:12

(fig. 9a)

Sides of Curb Ramps



Example of Edge Protection and Handrail Extensions

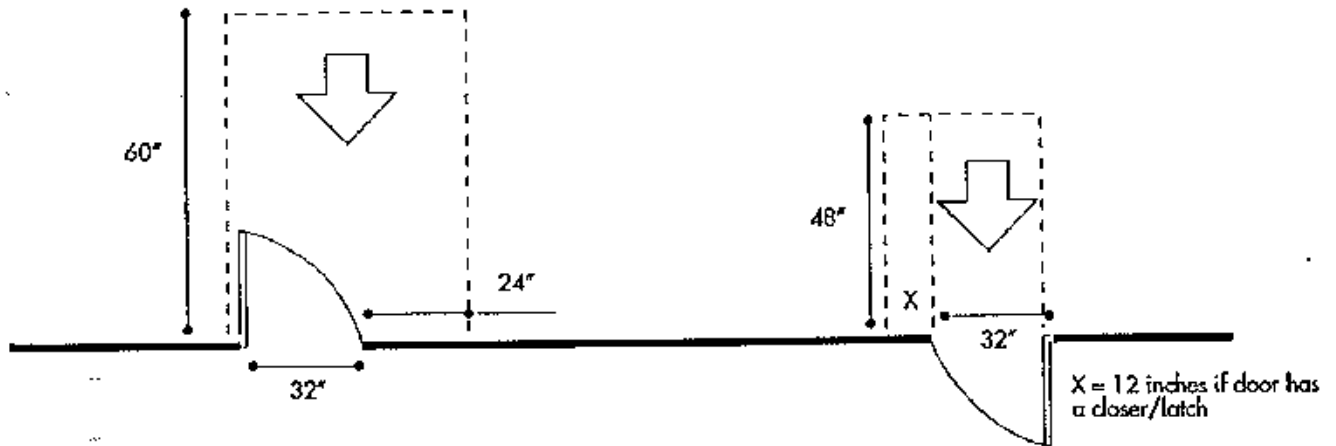
Remember:

- 1:12 (8.3%) slope or less
 - Handrails on both sides (if ramp is longer than 72 inches and rises more than 6 inches high)
 - Edge protection (adequate rails, 2 inch high "lip" etc.)
 - Level landing (60 inches x 60 inches)
 - Maximum run of 30 feet (between landings)
- Dimensions are indicated in minimum (min) inches. (fig. 9b)

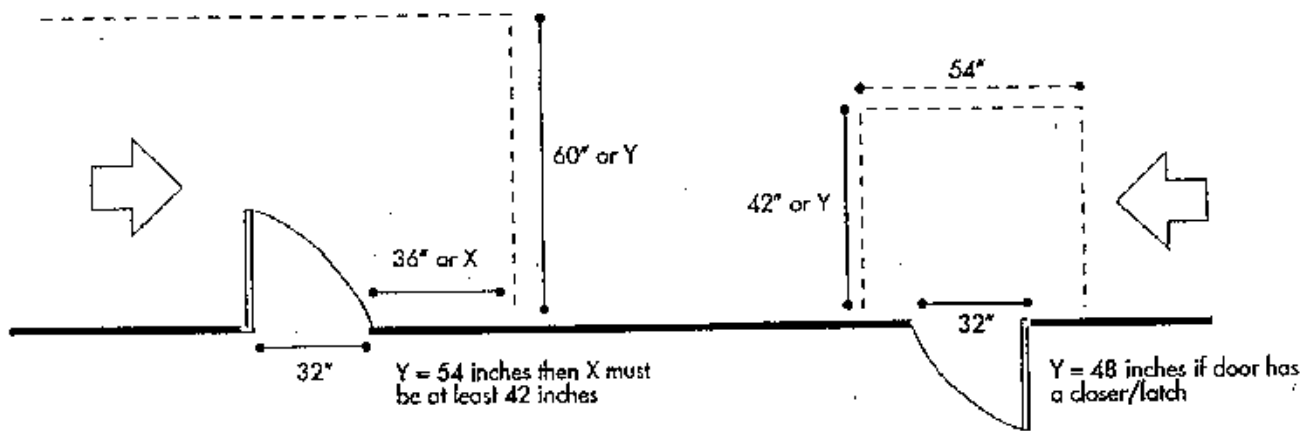
ENTRANCES

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)

Front Approach - Swinging Doors

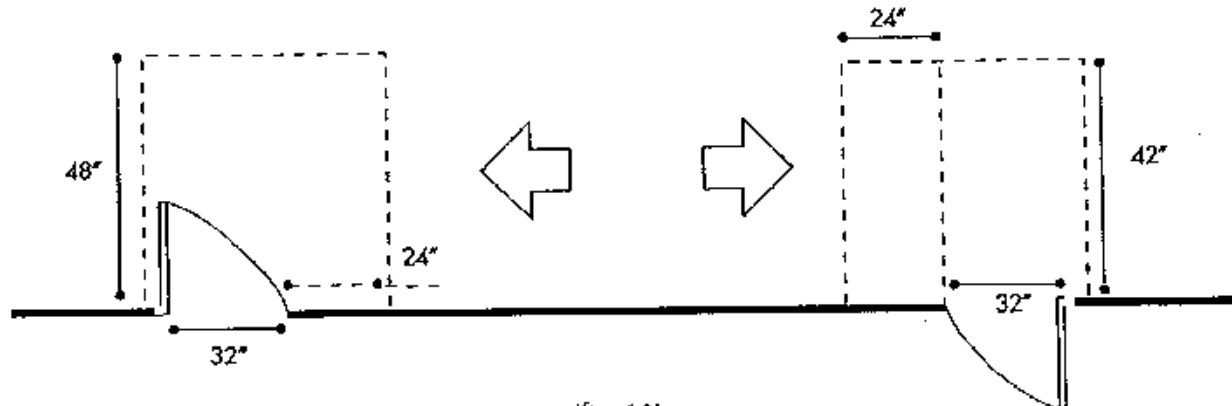


Hinge-side Approach - Swinging Doors



Latch-side Approach - Swinging Doors

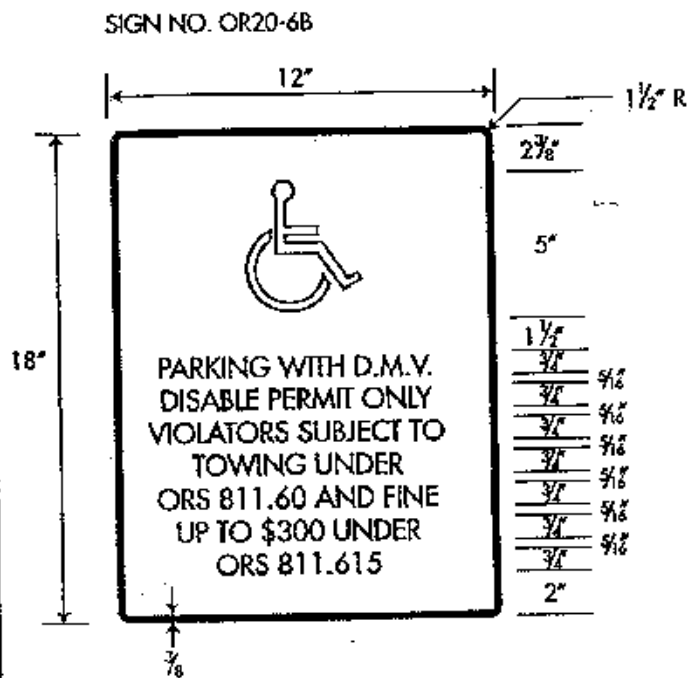
Dimensions are indicated in minimum (min) inches



(fig. 10)

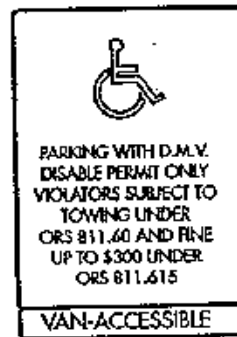
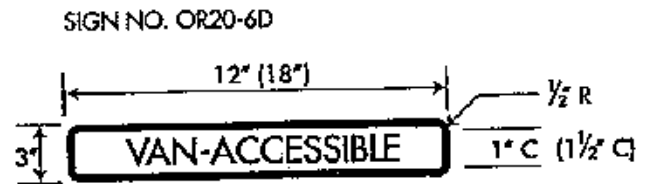
ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES: SIGNS

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)



Vertical Sign (Oregon Version)

Used to designate accessible parking spaces



Van-Accessible Signs

Used under the standard sign to designate van-accessible parking spaces

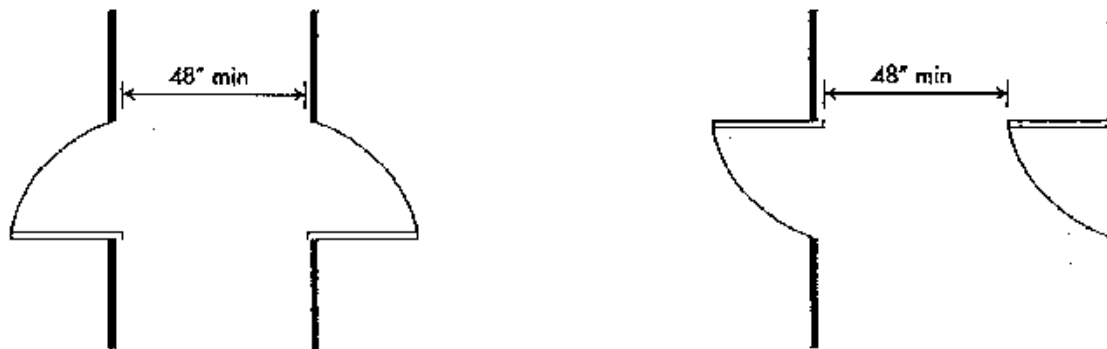
Remember:

- Install post-mounted signs with 7' ($\pm 3"$) clearance to groundline
- Signs mounted on structures will vary with location, but must be visible to the person entering the parking stall
- Sign should not be obstructed from view

(fig. 11)

ENTRANCES: DOORS IN A SERIES (VESTIBULES)

(An Excerpt from the ADA Accessibility Guidelines)



Two Hinged Doors in a Series
Dimensions are indicated in minimum (min) inches

(fig. 12)