

Figure 8-1 Layout equipment and tools.



Figure 8-2 Determining slope by holding a level board from the high point and measuring from the bottom of the board to the low point.



Figure 8-3 Using a clinometer to measure the angle of a slope.



Figure 8-4 Staking with offsets to reduce restaking time.



A. Measure the distance to unknown point from known Points A and B.B. Draw arcs for both distance A and B. Unknown point is where arcs intersect.

Figure 8-5 Locating objects using triangulation.



Figure 8-6 Using a 3,4,5 triangle to turn right angles.



Figure 8-7 Layout of a perpendicular line using the triangler method.



Figure 8-8 Checking for square using diagonal measurements.



Figure 8-9 Layout of curves using a large screwdriver anchored at the center point and swinging a tape measure to mark the correct radius. Mark the radius as the tape is moved.



Figure 8-10 Locating radius points and marking a radius for curves.



Figure 8-11 Using radii and chords to lay out circles.

- A. Proposed improvements
- 7

C. Locate baseline in field



- Beginning point
- B. Locate improvements on plan
- D. Locate improvements in the field



Figure 8-12 Using a baseline to locate improvements in the field.







Figure 8-14 Leveling a survey instrument. Always turn the leveling screws in opposite directions.



Figure 8-15 Focusing a survey instrument. Use caution not to bump the instrument out of level.



Figure 8-16 Performing elevation calculations. The surveyor's notes and calculations are shown above the figure.



Figure 8-17 Cut markings on a grade stake. This stake shows a cut of 1.6 feet below existing grade (existing grade is indicated by the markings at the bottom of the stake).



Figure 8-18 Flagging of proposed plantings to review placement.