

## Dock Type

### Flush Dock Design

Flush docks are in most common use today. Here the face of the dock (foundation) is flush with the outside wall of the building. To prevent wall damage and protect dock seals (if used) on a level approach it is recommended that the foundation/dock bumper extend 4" (101.6mm) beyond the outside wall.



Note: If building wall projects beyond dock face additional foundation/bumper projection is required.

### Enclosed Dock

Enclosed docks are generally used when climate control, product protection, security, and overhead lift capabilities are required.

They are not a common choice due to high construction costs and vehicle exhaust pollution considerations.



### Open Dock

Open docks, although they may be necessary alternative in some cases, are not generally recommended because of their weather exposure and susceptibility to pilferage. In all cases these docks should be provided with a canopy. And in situations where canopies are planned over docks on sloped grades, the height of the canopy must be calculated to accommodate the height of the sloped trailer.



### Depressed Dock

Depressed docks with slope driveways are used where building construction eliminates basements and dock level floors. Caution must be exercised in planning the grade of the driveway. It should not exceed 10% in order that the top of the truck will not hit the wall of the building, cargo topple, or that pull-away traction problems result in ice or snow conditions. Recommended Bumper Projection Chart



### Saw Tooth Dock

Saw tooth docks present a design solution to situations where apron space is limited, however they reduce useable dock space.

