

## Vehicle Descriptions

The following has been developed to provide an overview of van types and definitions. The images are for illustration purposes only.

### Citroën / Fiat / Peugeot

- L1, L2, L3 & L4 refer to the vehicle length i.e – SWB, MWB & LWB & Extra Long
- H1, H2 & H4 refer to the roof height i.e – Low, Medium & High



- The 30, 33 & 35 refer to the gross vehicle weight (GVW)
- These vehicles are the same, produced in the same factory using different badges.

### Ford Connect – 1.8 TDdi T200

- The 'T200' refers to 2000kg gross vehicle weight (GVW)
- L & LX refer to the level of spec



- 'T220' refers to 2200kg GVW & 'T230' to 2300kg GVW

### Ford Transit – 260 2.0 TD SWB LR

- The '260' again refers to the GVW ie 2600kg
- LR, MR & HR refer to the roof heights



- The '350' refers to 3500kg GVW

### Iveco – 35S12

- The first two numbers refer to the GVW ie take the 35 x 100 = 3500kg GVW
- The letters are L, S or C –
- L – lightweight vehicles, local deliveries, single rear wheels



- S – up to 3500kg GVW, heavier use, single rear wheels
- C – up to 6500kg GVW, heavy use, double/twin rear wheels

### Mercedes – Sprinter 311 CDI MWB

- The first number is the 'series' ie 1 for Vito, 2 for small Sprinter, 3 for large Sprinter



- The next two numbers are the horsepower (PS), put a nought on the end ie '11' becomes '110' horsepower.

## Vehicle Descriptions

### LDV Maxus 3500 LWB HR

- The number refers to the GVW, in this case 3500 = 3.5 ton



### Renault – Trafic SL28dci 100

- The first letter refers to the wheelbase ie S = short, M = medium etc
- The second letter refers to the roof height ie L = low, M = medium, H = high



- The next two numbers are the GVW ie 28 = 2800kgs, 35 = 3500kgs
- Next is the engine size and fuel type ie dci 100 is a 100 ps diesel common-rail engine

### Toyota - Hiace 280 S TRD 88

- The '280' refers to the GVW ie 280 = 2800kgs GVW
- The S or GS is a trim level ie LX, Ghi



- TRD indicates that it has 'Twin Rear Doors' as apposed to a single Tailgate.
- 88 is the engine size ie 88 ps

### Vauxhall

- The models are often referred to as Combo 1700 or Movano 3300, these figures represent the GVW in kgs i,e – 3.3 tons



Combo

- On the Movano "Maxi Roof" = high roof
- "High Roof" = Medium Roof

### Volkswagen – T30 or CR35

- The First letter denotes the model ie C20 = Caddy, T30 = Transporter & CR28 = Crafter series.



Transporter

- The numbers represent the GVW ie C20 = 2000kgs, T30 = 3000kgs etc

## Glossary of Terms

<b>Axle weights</b>	The total amount of weight each axle is permitted to carry. Split between front and rear axles. Note that the combined weight of the two axles may appear greater than the GVW. The GVW must never be exceeded.
<b>Box Van</b>	A chassis cab with an enclosed body in the shape of a 'box'
<b>Brake Horse Power</b>	The amount of power developed by an engine. (BHP or PS)
<b>Bulkhead</b>	The 'wall' between the driver and the load area inside the van, available in different sizes and materials.
<b>Car Derived Van</b>	(CDV) a van based on a passenger car with the rear seats removed and the rear side windows 'boarded up'. Minimal weight and payload, more suitable for transporting a person with few tools.
<b>Chassis Cab</b>	A vehicle with a chassis and cab only, to have a body conversion fitted. E.g tipper, dropside, Luton etc
<b>Chassis Cowl</b>	A vehicle with a chassis with the front end and windscreen only, used for bus, minibus and laundry van conversions.
<b>Common Rail</b>	A fuel injection system that feeds high pressure fuel from a pump fed cylinder (the rail) to individual, electronically controlled unit injectors.
<b>Crew Cab</b>	An extension to the rear of a cab to provide an additional row of seating, usually for construction or municipal services.
<b>Double rear wheels</b>	Refer to twin rear wheels.
<b>Drop-side Body</b>	A body conversion fitted to a chassis cab with hinged low sides and rear end panel to restrain the load – used for loading / unloading aggregates.
<b>Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP)</b>	A plastic material used for building bodies and lining vans – very washable and waterproof.
<b>Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)</b>	The maximum combined weight of the vehicle and its load allowed by legislation.
<b>Gross Train Weight (GTW)</b>	
<b>Kerb Weight</b>	The unladen weight of a vehicle – ie the weight of the vehicle without any load.
<b>Luton Body</b>	A large body (similar to a box van) with the load compartment extended over the vehicle's cab for extra space.
<b>Operator's Licence</b>	Frequently referred to as an O-licence, this is a licence needed to operate commercial vehicles with a <u>gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes</u> . The operator is subject to regular inspections regarding the vehicle's safety and roadworthiness. An O-licence can be revoked or not renewed!
<b>Payload</b>	The difference between the vehicle kerb weight and the permissible gross vehicle weight. GVW minus kerb weight. The weight of the driver, fuel etc must be deducted from the payload.
<b>Plated Weight</b>	The maximum weight that the vehicle can be operated at in the UK. It is shown either on a metal plate attached to the vehicle or as a paper certificate in the cab.

## Glossary of Terms.....Continued

<b>Sliding Door</b>	Usually nearside to the kerb only as standard. A door in the side of the van body that opens by sliding along the outside of the body, thereby not blocking pavements / allowing better access.
<b>Tachograph (Tacho)</b>	An in cab instrument that records the vehicle's operational data, such as speed, mileage and journey time on to a tacho disc or chart. This is a legal requirement on vehicles above 3.5 tonnes. This also records and monitors driver's hours.
<b>Tipper</b>	A body conversion used to carry gravel, sand etc that uses hydraulic rams to raise the body to discharge the load.
<b>Twin rear wheels</b>	Usually only found on 3.5 t GVW vehicles, this vehicle type has four tyres on the rear axle ie two each side. The two slightly smaller wheels help spread the weight, often allowing a heavy rear axle weight.
<b>Unladen weight</b>	The weight of the vehicle with full fuel tank, equipment, driver, crew, but NO payload.
<b>Wheelbase</b>	Defined as the distance from the centre of the front axle to the centre of the rear axle.

## Common Abbreviations

<b>ECF</b>	Extended chassis frame (extra long wheel base)
<b>H/R</b>	High roof
<b>LWB</b>	Long wheel base
<b>L/R</b>	Low roof
<b>MWB</b>	Medium wheel base
<b>M/R</b>	Medium roof
<b>SWB</b>	Short wheel base
<b>XLWB</b>	Extra long wheel base
<b>L1, L2, L3, L4</b>	SWB, MWB, LWB, XLWB
<b>H1, H2, H3</b>	Low Roof, Medium Roof & High Roof