

Glossary of Industry Terms

18-Wheeler

A tractor/trailer combination.

Abandon

To give up; for example, when consignee or shipper relinquishes or gives up damaged freight to carrier.

A.C. Generator

An electrical generator that generates voltage and current by rotating a magnetic field across stationary conductors. Also called an alternator, it produces alternation current and uses diodes to change the alternating current to direct current.

See D.C. Generator

Accelerate

To increase speed.

Accelerator Pedal

Depresses accelerator to increase engine speed.

Acceptance

Receipt by the consignee of a shipment. This terminates the common carrier contract for transportation.

Accessorial Charges

Additional charges applied for extra services over and above the freight charges.

Accessorial Service

A service rendered by a carrier in addition to a transportation service, i.e. stopping in transit to complete loading or to partially unload.

Accounts Payable

Listing of accounts and the monies outstanding as payments owing by the Company.

Accounts Receivable

Listing of accounts and the monies outstanding as debits owed to the Company.

Adapter, Electrical

A device that allows a connection to be made between two items of equipment having different types of connectors. Most often used to connect electrical lines, particularly a connection between the tractor and trailer, when one electrical line has four prongs and the other six prongs.

Adjustable Axles

See Sliding Tandem.

Adjustment

Term for pro bill items that have to be changed by cancelling, increasing, or reducing charges. Also, refers to the process of rebilling items to different accounts.

Aged Trial Balance

An alphabetical listing of all accounts showing dollar amounts outstanding in current, 32-60, 61-90, 91-121, 122+ days.

Agency

Used interchangeably with call station, but generally an agent picks up and delivers freight for an inter city carrier while a call station handles orders from shippers but performs no freight handling functions. See *Call Station*.

Agent

A road carrier that is under contract to serve a specified geographic area on behalf of the Siemens Transportation group. The carrier represents itself to the public as the Siemens Transportation Group and operates under the company's policies and procedures.

Aggregated Shipments

Several shipments from different shipper to one consignee that are consolidated and treated as a single consignment.

Aging Report

An alphabetical listing of all accounts showing dollar amounts outstanding in current, 32-60, 61-90, 91-121, 122+ days.

Agitator Body

Truck body designed and equipped to mix concrete in transit.

Agreed Valuation

A weight set and agreed upon by carrier and shipper as a basis for charges.

Air Brakes

Brakes that utilize compressed air instead of fluid.

Air Cleaner

A device for cleaning and purifying air entering the engine; also called an Air Filter. There may be two: a primary and a secondary.

Air Compressor

Builds up and maintains required air pressure in the brake system reservoir.

Air Filter

See *Air Cleaner*.

Air Filter Restriction Gauge

Registers the flow of air through the air filter element; indicates any obstruction to the filter (such as dirt or other materials) that would restrict the flow of air to the engine.

Air Hose

See *Air Lines*.

Air Intake Distributing Manifold

Distributes air to the various cylinders of the engine and attaches to the cylinder heads at the intake ports.

Air-Lift Axle

An axle that can be raised or lowered by an air-operated elevating device which enables the driver to regulate the amount of weight carried on it.

Air Lines

Used to carry compressed air from one part of the air brake system to another and from tractor to the trailer. One line is called the emergency or supply line and is always charged with compressed air. The other is called the service or control line. When the air brake treadle valve is depressed, air flows from the supply reservoir through the service line and causes the brakes to apply.

Air-Over-Hydraulic Brakes

Brakes on a vehicle that have a regular hydraulic system assisted by air pressure.

Air Pressure Gauge

Measures the air pressure in air tanks in kPa or psi. If the pressure drops below 60 psi, a low pressure warning device (buzzer or light) will operate, indicating that the vehicle is unsafe. When equipped with two, the second gauge indicates pressure used during braking.

Air Reservoir (Trailer)

Storage tank for compressed air for the trailer brakes.

Air Slider

Cab-controlled sliding fifth wheel that can be unlocked by air to be moved backward or forward. See *sliding fifth wheel*.

Air Tag

A tag axle that has two bellow-like air bags that, when filled, force the tractor's rear axle harder against the ground for a smoother ride and for weight distribution between the two axles of the tractor.

A.K.A

Abbreviation for also known as.

Allowance

- (1) A sum granted as a reimbursement or repayment.
- (2) A deduction from the gross weight or value of goods.

Alternating Current

Electrical current that changes direction of flow many times per second and is used in a building, as opposed to direct current (DC) which is used in a vehicle; abbreviated AC.

Ammeter

An instrument that measures the amount of current flowing in an electrical current.

Ampere

A unit of measurement for flow of electrical current.

Application Pressure Air Gauge

A gauge that indicates pressure being applied by brakes during brake operation. See *air pressure gauge*.

A.P.U.

Abbreviation for Authorized Pickup.

Arrival Notice

Notice, furnished to consignee, of the arrival of articulated Having parts connected by joints. A tractor-trailer is an articulated vehicle.

Assign

The transfer of property to another, frequently for the benefit of creditors.

Assignee

One to whom a right or property is transferred.

Assignor

One by whom a right or property is transferred to another.

Astray Freight

Freight bearing marks indication *origin* and destination, but separated from the waybill. See *Over Freight*.

A-Train

A vehicle combination connected together by an a-frame converter dolly.

Audit

Process used for checking and confirming billing and rating information on the pro bill.

Automobile Transporter Body

A truck or trailer body designed for transporting vehicles.

Auxiliary Transmission

A second transmission connected with the main transmission to provide a wider range of speeds and gear ratios.

Axle

A bar that connects opposite wheels. Live axles transmit power from the drive shaft to the wheels; dead axles do not transmit power and are used only to help carry the load or to steer.

Axle Ratio

The ratio of axle to drive line; the number of turns of the drive line in relation to one full turn of the drive wheels. The higher the numerical ratio, the slower the road speed. See *Gear Ratio*.

Axle Temperature Gauge

Indicates the temperature of lubricant in the drive axles.

Axle Weight

The amount of a rig's gross weight that rests on any one axle.

Back Haul

- (1) The return part of a trip;
- (2) Freight carried on the return portion of a trip
- (3) A shipment carried back over part of a route previously travelled.

Balloon Freight

Light, bulky cargo.

Band Ply

The first ply on the inside of a tire.

Base Jurisdiction

The primary jurisdiction in which a vehicle is registered.

B.B.C.

The length of the tractor, stated in inches, from the bumper to the back of the cab.

Bead

The inner edge of the outer wall of a rubber tire, fitting on the rim; the foundation of a tire. It is made of high-tensile steel wires and wrapped and reinforced by the piles.

Bead-To-Bead

The distance from the heel of one bead straight up at 90 degrees to the bead over the crown and down the other side to a position on the heel of the other bead directly opposite the starting point.

Belly Hoses

Hoses that extend from the centre of the trailer to the trailer's lead axle.

Belt Drive Axle

An axle driven by V-belts, which transmit power from the drive axle. See *V-Belt Drive*.

Berm

The shoulder of the road.

Beyond Charges

Charges for the portion of the freight movement from the destination point of interchange to consignee destination.

Billing

Term generally associated with the pro bill entry process.

Billing Cycle

A term generally associated with invoicing cycle or type. The Billing Cycle reference in the software refers to the invoice posting Queue. There are 5 Billing Cycle types:

- D – Daily
- C – Consolidation Accounts
- M – Manual Rate
- S – Special Terms & Conditions
- E – EDI Customers

Bill of Lading (BL)

A writing transportation contract between the shipper and carrier, or their agents, that identifies the freight, who is to receive it, place of delivery and terms of the agreement. All goods going to a receiver at one destination in a single shipment or on one truck must be on a single bill of lading.

- A **Straight Bill of Lading** provides that freight be delivered to the receiver shown on the bill; it is non-negotiable and always printed on white paper. Surrender of this type of bill of lading is only required when the receiver must provide evidence of identity. This might be necessary for certain bonded goods, such as liquor.
- The **Order Bill of Lading** enables a shipper to collect for a shipment before it reaches the destination; it is negotiable and always printed on yellow paper. The shipper sends an original bill of lading and a draft for the charges through a bank; the receiver pays the carrier's agent the amount of the draft and can then receive the goods. With this method, the shipper customarily consigns the shipment to him or herself and the person or company to be notified at the destination is specified. The shipment may be released to the receiver only upon the shipper's orders. The order bill of lading must be surrendered when the freight is delivered.
- Either straight or order bills of lading may be designated as "through". A "through" bill of lading covers shipment by more than one transportation company at a fixed rate for the entire service. More than one type of transportation company (such as truck and rail) may be utilized. Also see *Clean Bill of Lading*.

Bill of Sale

A contract for the sale of goods.

Billed Weight

The weight shown in a freight bill.

Bingo Card

See *Cab Card (Slang)*.

B/L

Abbreviation for base length, or Bill of Lading.

Blanket Waybill

A waybill covering two or more consignments of freight.

Bleed the Air Tanks

To drain accumulated water out of a tractor's air tanks to prevent condensed water from reducing air tank capacity and thus cutting braking efficiency.

Bleed the Fuel Lines

To remove trapped air from the fuel lines.

Blind Side

The right side of the truck and trailer; opposite of *Sight Side*.

Blocking

Supports used to prevent cargo from shifting during transportation.

Blower

(1) A device that forces additional air into the engine to increase its efficiency and horsepower; two types are the supercharger and the turbocharger.

(2) A fan that blows air over ice to maintain a low temperature in a trailer transporting perishable goods.

Blow-Off Valve

A regulatory valve on the air system that allows the escape of excess air pressure if the governor on the air compressor fails to operate.

Bobtail

A tractor without a trailer or a straight truck.

Bogie or Bogey

The sliding sub-frame of an axle unit; usually an axle added to a tractor to carry more weight as for weight distribution. See *Bogies*.

Bogies

An assembly of two or more axles; such as a tandem. See *Tandem Axle*.

BOL

Abbreviation for Bill of Lading.

Bonded Warehouse

A warehouse that is approved by the appropriate jurisdiction and under bond or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws. Also utilized for storing goods until duties are paid or otherwise released.

Bonnet

The protective covering over the air intake that keeps water or other substances from entering the air system; also, the hood on any conventional type tractor.

Boomers

(colloquial) See Chain Binders.

Boom It Down

Tighten chains around freight *(colloquial)*.

Bore

Diameter of a cylinder.

Bottlers' Body

A truck body designed for hauling cased, bottled beverages.

Bottom Dump

Trailer body designed to dump its cargo through gates in bottom or floor of the trailer.

Brake Drum

The rotating unit of the brake that is attached to the wheel.

Brake Horsepower

The actual horsepower of an engine, measured by a brake attached to the drive shaft and recorded on a dynamometer.

Brake Lining

A material designed to create friction that is attached to the brake shoe.

Brake Shoe

The non-rotating unit of the brake (to which the brake shoe is attached) that contacts the rotating unit to supply braking force.

Braking Distance

See *Total Stopping Distance*.

Branch

Name for the Company operational centers.

Break Bulk

To separate a composite load into individual shipments and route them to different destinations.

Break Bulk Point or Terminal

A place where a composite load is separated into individual shipments and routed to different destinations.

Break the Unit

To uncouple the tractor from the trailer (*colloquial*).

Bridge

The distance between one axle and another, or between two sets of axles; used in some jurisdictions to ascertain the permissible gross weight for the vehicle. Also called **spread**; see *Spread Tandem*.

Broker

A Company that arranges and manages shipments made by shippers that are their customer. Freight charges are usually billed to the broker and not the actual shipper.

Brokerage Carrier

An organization that is responsible for the pickup, line haul, and delivery of a shipment that was originally awarded to Siemens Transportation Group. The shipment is then "brokered" to the Brokerage Carrier for reasons such as capacity issues, revenue quality, or lane balance

B-Trains

A combination consisting of a tractor and two semi-trailers, the second trailer being coupled to the first trailer by use of a fifth wheel, which is mounted directly behind the cargo body on the lead semi-trailer.

Bulk Freight

Freight that is not in packages or containers.

Bulkhead

A metal or wooden device located on the back of the tractor or on the front of the trailer to keep loads from sliding forward and going through the cab of the tractor; sometimes called a header board.

Burdened Vehicle

The vehicle that by law must yield right-of-way to another, unprivileged vehicle; see *Privileged Vehicle*.

Bushing

A cylindrical metal sleeve inserted into a machine part for reducing the effect of friction on moving parts or for decreasing the diameter of a hole.

Buttress

The area on a tire between the edge of the tread and the sidewall.

Cab-Alongside-Engine

A tractor in which the cab is located alongside the engine; abbreviated as CAE. Same as Cab-Beside-Engine.

Cab-Behind-Engine

A tractor with the cab located behind the engine; a conventional cab.

Cab-Beside-Engine

Same as Cab-Alongside-Engine; abbreviated as CBE.

Cab Card

A Uniform Identification Card in which the various State operating authorities and permit stamps are affixed; called a Bingo Card by drivers.

Cab, Conventional

A tractor on which the cab is behind the engine; see *Snub-Nose*.

Cab-Over-Engine

A tractor on which the cab is located over the engine; abbreviated as COE.

Call Station

A person or company that agrees to transact business for a trucking company in a given location, generally a location where terminal facilities are not justified. Call stations handle calls from shippers but usually do not perform any freight handling function; see *Agency*.

Camber

Outward (or inward) tilt of wheels from true vertical.

Camel Back Body

Truck body with floor curving downward at the rear.

Canada Customs

Government Organization that manages and controls all rulings and clearance processes for freight and personnel crossing the border into Canada.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

A colourless, odourless, highly poisonous gas produced by an engine's incomplete combustion of fuel; usually expelled by the exhaust system.

Carburetor

In a gas engine fuel system, a part that controls the gas-air mix proportions.

Cargo

Freight carried by a vehicle.

Cargo Control Document

This is a Customs transportation document to move In Bond freight shipments from one location to a designated port or city for customs inspection and clearance. Known as a CCD.

Cargo Manifest

See *Manifest*.

Carrier

Name for the trucking or transportation company.

Carrier Code

The account code used to set up either an advanced or interline carrier.

Carrier Lien

The right of a motor carrier to retain property that it has transported as security for the collection of freight charges.

Cartage

Charges for hauling freight.

Cartage Allowance

See *Allowance*.

Cash Account

Customers who do not have a regular account due to the following reasons:

- Preferred to be on cash basis
- Low shipping volumes
- Poor credit history
- Business not well established

Cash Collect

Shipper, consignee or payor of the freight charges does not have credit privileges with the Company and will have to pay at the time the freight is shipped or received. Payment can be made by cash, cheque or credit card.

Cash on Delivery (COD)

Collection of the value of goods upon delivery by certified cheque or cash. Does not include freight or accessorial Charges.

Cash on Delivery (COD) Fee

A fee charged by the delivering carrier for the collection of the COD.

Casing

The tire structure, excepting tread and sidewall rubber.

Cast Wheel

A casting that includes the hub and spokes at the end of which are studs, clamps and nuts that are used to support the rim.

Caster

Forward (or rearward) inclination of kingpin or support arm of wheel; amount of tilt in axle beam.

CAVR

Abbreviation for Canadian Agreement on Vehicle Registration.

CBSA

Abbreviation for Canada Border Services Agency.

CCD

Abbreviation for Cargo Control Document.

CCRA

Abbreviation for Canada Customs Revenue Agency.

Centre of Gravity

The point within the length and width of a vehicle around which its weight is evenly distributed or balanced.

Centrifugal Force

The force tending to pull a thing outward rotating rapidly around a centre or rapidly rounding a curve.

Certificate of Weight

An authoritative statement of the weight of a shipment prepared by a weighmaster.

Cetane Number

A rating applied to ignition properties of diesel fuel; the higher the number, the better the ignition quality. See *Octane Number*.

Chain Binder

A device used to remove slack from chains used to tie down loads.

Chargeable Weight

The determined weight of the shipment that is used to apply the rate to the shipment. This weight can be any of the following (Whichever is the greatest on any particular shipment):

- Actual Weight
- Dimensional Weight (Cube Factor)
- Re-scaled weight
- Linear Foot weight (1000 pounds per foot)
- Skid weight (2000 pounds per skid)

Charge It

Allow compressed air to flow into semi-trailer lines (*Slang*).

Charges

Payment of transportation charges unless specific arrangements have been made, carriers are usually not permitted to deliver or relinquish possession at destination of any freight transported by it until all tariff rates and charges thereon have been paid. Carriers, upon taking precaution deemed to be sufficient to assure payment of tariff charges, may relinquish possession of freight in advance of payment of tariff charges and may extend credit in the amount of such charges for a period of seven days.

Chasing

Steering a tractor while backing so as to cause the tractor to follow along the path of the trailer. Combines with jacking to manoeuvre the trailer along a prescribed path. See *Jacking*.

Chassis

A piece of equipment used to transport rail or ocean containers.

Check Valve

A device that automatically isolates one part of air brake system from another. A one-way check valve provides free airflow in one direction only; a two-way check valve permits actuation of the brake system by either of two brake application valves.

CHEP Pallet

Name for a pallet type and pallet control system.

Circuit Breaker

A device that automatically interrupts the flow of an electrical current when the current becomes excessive.

Circuit

A path through which electrical current can flow. A closed circuit provides a continuous, unbroken path from a current source through various current consuming devices back to the source (or a common ground); an open circuit occurs when the current path is interrupted or broken either by an open switch or relay or by a broken wire or loose connection. A short circuit occurs when a damaged or loose wire touches another wire or other conductive material and the current takes a short cut to ground, bypassing part of its normal path. See *Grounded Circuit*.

Circuitous Route

An indirect route.

CL

Abbreviation for Class.

Claim

(1) A demand for payment to compensate for freight damage that is supposed to have occurred while the cargo was in the hands of the carrier.

(2) A demand for refund of an overcharge. See *Overcharge*.

Claim Agent

An employee who adjusts or settles claims made against his company.

Claim Tracer

A request for information concerning the status of a claim.

Claimant

A person or company filing a claim.

Class

Freight is assigned a class based on density, liability, value and packaging. Freight that is denser has a lower class assigned to it (CL50) and freight that is less dense has a higher class assigned to it (CL200).

Classification (Freight)

A publication containing a list of articles and the classes to which they are assigned for the purpose of applying rates together with governing rules and regulations.

Classification Rate

This rate is determined by the Class of the freight as identified in the NMFC. The quality of the rate is determined by the Class of the freight.

Clean Bill of Lading

A bill of lading signed by the carrier for receipt of merchandise in good condition (no damages, loss, etc., apparent), and which does not bear such notation as "shipper's load and count."

Clean Bore Tank

A single tank without compartments inside.

Clear Record

A record showing that a shipment was handled without loss or damage.

Clearance Light

The small lights that outline a vehicle's length and breadth. The lamps at the front and sides are amber, while those visible from the rear are red; required on vehicles that are 80" or more in width. Also called marker or running lights. Also see *Identification Lights*.

Clearing House

An organization set up to process and collect bills for participating trucking companies.

Cleat

A strip of wood or metal used for additional strength, to prevent warping, or to hold something in position.

Client

Name for Company customers - term used in rate application.

Clutch

Part of the power train that allows the driver to control the transfer of power from the engine to the drive wheels.

C.O.D.

Abbreviation for Cash On Delivery.

COLL

Abbreviation for Collect.

Collect Shipment

Consignee or destination interline carrier is responsible for paying the freight charges up to the point of delivery or interchange; commonly referred to as a C.O.D.

Combination Rate

A freight rate made through rates by combining two or more rates published in different tariffs.

Combination Through Rate

A through rate made by combining two or more rates published in different tariffs.

Combination Vehicle

A truck or truck-trailer coupled to one or more trailers; also called a *Rig*.

Combustible

Also to catch fire and burn easily.

Combustion

Burning.

Com Cheque

A type of cheque used by the trucking industry to purchase permits, etc.

Commodity

Any article of commerce or goods shipped.

Common Carrier

A transportation business that offers services to the general public. Interstate common carriers must hold a franchise issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This franchise limits service to a specific geographical area. Rates are also regulated. Routes and schedules of regular common carriers are regulated by government agencies, but irregular route common carriers may set their own without regulatory approval. Most states also regulate common carriers.

Compression Ratio

Volume of air above the piston at bottom dead centre compared with volume of air at top dead centre.

Compression Stroke

A phase of the four-stroke cycle when the air-fuel mix is compressed.

Compressor

See *Air Compressor*.

Concealed Damage

Damage to contents where the package appears to be in good condition.

Concealed Loss

Loss or damage that cannot be determined until the package is opened.

Condenser

An element, usually found in the distributor of gasoline engine ignition systems, that stores electricity for a short period of time.

Conditions

Parameters and agreement for chargeable items to a Customer account.

Connecting Carrier

Carriers that interchange trailers with another for completing shipment.

Connecting Rod

A rod that connects the piston to the crankshaft.

Consign

To send or address goods to another.

Consignee

One to whom something is shipped.

Consignor

Another name for shipper - the party that ships the freight.

Container

A type of unit or equipment, which moves on the Rail Service. The container requires an adapting chassis in order to move on the road.

Containerization

A shipping system of large cargo-carrying containers that are interchanged easily between trucks, trains and ships without re-handling the contents.

Continuous Seal

A term denoting that the seals on a truck remained intact during the movement of the truck from origin to destination; or, if broken in transit, that it was done by proper authority and without opportunity for loss to occur before new seals were applied.

Contraband

Illegal or prohibited traffic or freight.

Contract Carrier

A company that engages in for-hire transportation or property under individual contract or agreement with one or a limited number of shippers.

Control (Air Line)

See *Air Lines*.

Converter Gear/Dolly

The unit that is the connector for trailers joints, set of pups, rocky mountain double, turnpikes etc.

Convertible

A truck or trailer that can be used either as a flat-bed or open top by means of removable side panels.

Convex Mirror

A type of mirror having a convex shape in order to show a larger field of view that can be obtained from a flat mirror of the same size.

Cords, Tire

Strands forming the plies in a tire.

Core

A tubular fin structure on a radiator that acts as a heat exchanger for engine cooling fluids.

Cowl

A metal structure supporting the dash and windshield.

CPC Pallet

Name for a pallet type and pallet control system.

Crankshaft

A shaft within the engine having one or more cranks for transmitting motion; the connecting rods transmit motion between the pistons and the crankshaft.

Credit

Means and ability to charge items to an account.

Credit Account

Customers who have a charge account with the Company. Credit is given after a proper credit application is approved.

Creper Gear

Lowest gear or combination of gears used for extra power (*colloquial*).

Cross-Dock

Freight that is unloaded or handled from one unit and taken over the dock into another unit.

CSA

Abbreviation for Customs Self Assessment program.

C-TPAT

Abbreviation for Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism. A Security program for Importers and Shippers that is regulated by U.S. Customs.

C-Train

A vehicle combination connected together by a c-frame converter dolly.

Cube

Freight that does not exceed 10 pounds per cubic foot is subject to chargeable weight application of the Cube dimensions multiplied by 10 pounds per cubic foot.

Cube Factor

This is the determined cubic calculation (i.e. 4 ft x 4 ft x 4 ft = Cube Factor of 64 cubic feet).

Cubic Capacity

The carrying capacity of a truck, measured in cubic feet.

Cubic Foot

A common measure of the capacity of a truck, 1,728 cubic inches.

Curb Weight

The weight of an empty tractor-trailer minus driver and cargo but including fuel, oil, and all standard equipment.

Currency Exchange

The rate that balances the dollar amount for money from different countries.

Current Regulator

A device that controls the amperage output of a generator.

Cursor

Flashing block on the computer screen that is waiting for operator input.

Customer Code or ID

The code number assigned to customer accounts. All accounts are set up with a five digit number code.

Customs

Border Crossings where paperwork and sometimes freight is inspected and where duties, tolls and import/export taxes are paid. Also, a short name for Canada Customs Revenue Agency or Canada Border Services Agency.

Customs Broker

An individual or company that processes all necessary paper work and controls the clearance process with Customs officials for a company importing or exporting goods with another country.

Customs Self Assessment Program

Also known as CSA Program. This is a CBSA Custom clearance program for low risk cross border freight into Canada.

Cutout Relay

A magnetic switch used to open and close the electric circuit between the battery and the generator.

CWT

Abbreviation for Cost per Hundred Weight or Cents per Hundred Weight

CVIR

Abbreviation for Commercial Vehicle Inspection Report.

Cylinder

A chamber in the engine block that contains a piston.

D1/D2

Inter/intra-vehicle unit distance.

Dangerous Goods

Hazardous goods as defined and regulated by the Department of Transport (US) or Transport Canada (i.e. Explosives, poisons, flammables, and chemicals. Dangerous goods must be noted on the carrier pro bill and the shipper BOL).

D.B.A.

Abbreviation for doing business as.

D.C. Generator

An electrical generator that generates voltage by rotating a conductor across a stationary magnetic field. Producing alternating current like an AC Generator, the DC Generator uses a mechanical device called a commutator, to convert the alternating current to direct current. See *A.C. Generator*.

Dead Axle

An unpowered axle used to increase a vehicle's legal weight capacity.

Dead-Heading

Running empty, without cargo.

Declared Value

The value of the goods placed on the BOL by the shipper at the time of shipping.

Defensive Driving

Driving in a way that avoids conflicts that may be caused by the mistakes of others while making no mistakes yourself.

Delivering Carrier

The transportation company that delivers a shipment.

Delivery

The act of transferring possession of a shipment; this could be from consignor to carrier, one carrier to another or carrier to consignee.

Delivery Manifest

A document displaying a list of shipments on a delivery unit.

Delivery Receipt

Signed record from the consignee of the freight. This is a Company document used for proof of delivery when required.

Demerit Point System

Jurisdictions assign points for traffic violations that are recorded on a driver's licence abstract; accumulation of sufficient point levels may result in sanctions or loss of licencing privileges.

Demurrage

Detention of a freight vehicle or container beyond a stipulated time; also the payment made for such delay.

Density

The weight of an article per cubic foot; the ratio of mass to bulk or volume.

Department of Transportation (DOT)

The federal agency in the U.S. responsible for administration of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

Depth Perception

The ability to judge distances.

Destination

The place to which a shipment is to be delivered.

Destination Carrier

Carrier who handles freight at the point of delivery.

Detention

See *Demurrage*.

DG

Abbreviation for Dangerous Goods.

Diesel Engine

An internal combustion engine that uses compression (instead of a spark, as in a gasoline engine) to raise air temperature to the ignition point.

Differential

The part of the power train that permits one wheel to turn at a different rate of speed from the other, as occurs when going around a turn.

Differential Lock, Interaxle Type

Used on twin-screw trailers, this valve can be set to lock both rear axles together so that they pull as one for off-the-road operation; never used for over-the-road operation.

Direct Current (DC)

Electrical current that always flows in one direction and is the type used in automotive equipment.

Direct Drive

Refers to a condition in which the transmission is in a gear having 1:1 ratio when the crankshaft is turning at the same rate as the vehicle drive shaft; see *Overdrive* and *Underdrive*.

Disc Brakes

Brakes that function by causing friction pads to press on either side of a disc rotating along with the wheel.

Disc Wheel

A single unit that combines a rim and a wheel.

Discount

Used in establishing pricing and rates for customers. Discount from a tariff or table of rates.

Distribution

Sorting and preparing shipments for delivery at a location.

Distributor

A device for distributing electric current to the spark plugs of a gasoline engine so that they fire in the proper order.

Diversion

A change made in the route of a shipment in transit; see *Reconsignment*.

Divert

To change the route of a shipment in transit; see *Reconsignment*.

DL

Abbreviation for Driver's Licence.

DOB

Abbreviation for Date of Birth.

Dock

A platform where trucks load and unload.

Dock Receipt

A receipt given for a shipment received or delivered at a pier or dock; when delivery of a foreign shipment is completed, the dock receipt is surrendered to the transportation line and a bill of lading is issued.

Document

Anything printed, written, etc., relied upon to record or prove something.

Documentation

The supplying of documents.

Dolly

A small platform, mounted on wheels, that is used in a warehouse to move objects. Also used in reference to: (1) the coupling device composed of one or two axles and a fifth wheel used to convert a semi-trailer to a full trailer so it can be coupled to the rear of a tractor-trailer unit, making the combination into a double-bottom rig; (2) landing gear on a trailer.

DOT

Abbreviation for Department of Transport (US).

Double-Axle

See *tandem axle*.

Double-Clutching

Shifting the gears of an unsynchronized truck transmission without clashing them, by depressing and releasing the clutch pedal twice.

Double Drop Frame

A drop frame trailer with one drop behind the kingpin and one in front of the rear axles, see *Drop Frame*.

Double-Reduction Rear Axle

A rear end that reduces the RPM on the drive line in relation to that of the rear wheel by means of a double reduction of gears; two reductions are made in the differential. Used where very slow speed is needed; see *Gear Ratio*.

Double Bottoms

See *Doubles*.

Doubles

A combination vehicle consisting of a tractor, a semi-trailer and a full trailer, couple together; also called twins, twin trailers and most often double bottoms.

DR

Abbreviation for Delivery Receipt.

Drag Line

A method of moving freight carts around a terminal; refers to a moving cable that operates either from a suspended position overhead or in a slot in the floor. The line supplies motive power (drag) to the attached carts.

Drain Lines

In some fuel systems, unburned fuel is returned to the supply tank through the drain lines; not found on all tractors.

Drayage

The work or cost associated with the movement of containers.

Drive Axle

An axle that transmits power to the wheels; a powered axle that actively pulls the load.

Drive Shaft

A heavy duty tube connecting the transmission to the rear end assembly of the tractor.

Drive Train

A series of connected mechanical parts for transmitting motion.

Driver Collect

Cash, cheque or credit card payment at time of delivery.

Drivers

The drive wheels of a tractor.

Dromedary

A tractor with a cargo body placed between the fifth wheel and the cab.

Drop Frame

A trailer frame that drops downward to increase cargo capability without increasing the vertical clearance of the vehicle; consists of two types: single drop and double drop.

Drop It On The Nose

Uncoupling a tractor from a semi-trailer without lowering the landing gear to support the trailer's front engine.

Drop the Body

Unhook and drive a tractor away from a parked semi-trailer (*colloquial*).

Dry Freight

Freight that does not need to be shipped at a specific temperature to prevent spoilage.

Dry Tank

A reservoir in a brake system that stores air from the wet tank and supplies air for operating the brake system.

Dry Van

Term for a Trailer that is not equipped for controlled temperature freight and may not be insulated.

Dry/Wet Tanker

A tractor/trailer combination when the trailer is constructed to carry bulk dry or liquid loads.

Duals

A pair of wheels and tires mounted together on the same side of one axle.

Duct Board Floor

This is a ribbed floor in a trailer used for refrigerated or heated loads.

Dummy Coupler

A fitting used to seal the opening in an air brake hose connection (glad hands) when the connection is not in use; sometimes called a dust cap.

Dunnage

Material used to protect or support freight in trucks. Its weight is shown separately on the bill of lading, since it is material used around a cargo to prevent damage; it is often transported without charge.

Dust Cap

See *Dummy Coupler*.

Dust Shield

Sheet metal shield on brake assembly used to keep debris from brakes.

Duty

Taxes levied by a government on imports and exports.

Dynamite

Setting of the spring brakes due to low air pressure in the braking system.

Dynamometer

A device for measuring an engine's work output; see *Brake Horsepower*.

Electrical Line Adapter

See *Adapter*.

Electrolyte

A chemical solution, usually sulfuric acid and water, that covers the positive and negative plates in the cells of an automotive storage battery; it reacts with the plate materials to produce voltage and current flow.

Elevator

A hydraulic or electrically powered end gate on a truck or trailer (*slang*).

Embargo

To resist or prohibit the acceptance and handling of freight; a formal notice that certain freight will not be accepted.

Emergency (Air Line)

See *Air Lines*.

Emergency Brake Release

A device that overrides the spring brake control in the event of a significant loss of air pressure; the release must be held while pulling out on the spring brake control. For emergency use only.

Emissions

Gases and other materials vented to the atmosphere by an exhaust system.

Encroachment

The act of intruding or going beyond the proper limits, such as encroachment on another lane of traffic.

Engine Water Jackets

Hollow chambers that surround the cylinders and other parts exposed to high temperatures in the engine; they circulate coolant around engine parts to cool them.

Enroute

On the way to a destination.

Enroute Inspection

Statement of the kinds, quantities and values of goods imported, plus any duties due and declared to a customs officer or other designated officer.

Escape Ramp

A ramp on a steep downgrade that can be used by a driver to stop a truck when its brakes have failed; the ramp often has a soft gravel surface and a steep upgrade to stop the truck. Also called a runaway truck ramp.

Ether

A substance used as a starting aid for diesel engines in freezing or subfreezing weather.

Evasive

Tending or seeking to evade; for example, evasive action in a response taken in order to escape a problem, danger or hazard.

Excess Freight

Freight in excess of the quantity shown on freight bill.

Excessive Use of Truck

A request made by a shipper on the bill of lading for the sole use of a vehicle; (i.e., no other freight is to be carried).

Exchange Bill of Lading

A bill of lading issued in exchange for another bill of lading.

Exempt Carrier

Trucks hauling certain commodities are exempt from Interstate Commerce Commission economic regulation. By far, most exempt carries transport agricultural commodities or seafood.

Exhaust Manifold

The part of the exhaust system that carries exhaust gases from the cylinders to the exhaust pipes.

Exhaust Pipe

A pipe that is connected to muffler and through which exhaust gases are released; see *Tailpipe and Stack*.

Exhaust Stroke

In a four-stroke cycle, the phase when waste gases are pushed out the exhaust valve.

Exhaust Valves

Valves that open to discharge burned gases from combustion chambers.

Expandable (Trailer)

A flat bed trailer that can be expanded beyond its regular length to carry larger shipments.

Expedited

Term for movement of freight that will exceed normal service days transit. Usually associated with long haul or long distance type shipments requiring special delivery time and date.

Explosives

See *Dangerous Goods*.

Export

To send goods to a foreign country.

External Contracting Brake

A type of brake that actuates by the brake shoes contracting against the outside of the brake drum.

Eye Lead Time

The distance that a driver looks ahead on the road; a 12-second eye lead time means that the driver is looking ahead up to the point that he or she will reach in 12 seconds.

FA

Abbreviation for Facility Audit

FAK

Abbreviation for Freight All Kinds.

False Billing

Describing freight on shipping documents so as to misrepresent the actual contents or weight of shipment.

FAST

Abbreviation for Free and Secure Trade.

FAWR

Abbreviation for Front axle weight rating.

FCA Tariff

Abbreviation for Freight Carriers Association Tariff. This is a table of general rates between all points in Canada.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Part of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR)

A body of regulations that governs the operation of trucks and buses in the U.S. It specifies, among other things, insurance requirement, driver qualifications, driving a vehicle, hours of service for drivers, accident reporting, vehicle inspections and repair, as well as parts and accessories needed for safe operation.

FHWA

Abbreviation for Federal Highway Administration.

Fifth Wheel

A coupling device located on the tractor's rear frame and used to join the front end of the trailer to the tractor; it is a flat, rounded plate with a V-shaped notch in the rear.

Firm Code

The code number assigned to customer accounts. All accounts are set up with a five digit number code.

First Aid

The immediate and temporary care given to the victim of an accident or sudden illness until the services of medical personnel can be obtained.

Fishy-Back

The transport of truck trailers or highway freight containers on ships or barges.

Fixed Charges

An accounting classification describing carrier costs that do not vary with an increase or decrease in traffic.

Flap, Tire

Used in tube type tires, a piece of rubber that separates the tube from the bead seat.

Flat Bed

See *Low Bed*.

Flat Deck

Term for a trailer used for larger types of freight that cannot be transported in a Van trailer.

Float

A flat bed semi-trailer.

FMCSR

Abbreviation for Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

FOB

Abbreviation for Free On Board.

Fog Lamps

Auxiliary headlights used in conditions of fog and mist.

Foot Brake Valve

A valve, depressed by the driver's foot, that controls air pressure delivered to or released from the brake chambers; also called a treadle valve.

Fork Lift

Also known as a Tow Motor. This is a piece of equipment used in the warehouse to lift and move skids and other types of heavy freight.

Forklift Truck

A self-propelled vehicle for lifting; stacking or moving heavy objects, often loaded on pallets or skids; typically, it consists of projecting prongs that can slide under a load and be raised or lowered.

Frame

A metal support for the body, power unit, and running gear; the backbone structure around which the vehicle is assembled; contains the engine mounts, fuel tank supports, etc.

Free On Board (FOB)

Used by shippers to identify that a shipment is without charge for delivery to and placing on board a carrier at a specific point to a specific destination.

Free Time

The period of time that freight is held before storage charges are applied.

Free-Astray

A shipment that is miscarried or unloaded at the wrong terminal is billed and forwarded to the correct terminal free of charge because it is "astray"; see *Astray Freight*.

Freight

Any material good being transported.

Freight Bill

A document for a common carrier shipment that gives a description of the freight, its weight, charges, rate for charges, taxes and whether it is collect or prepaid. If the charges are paid in advance or are to be collected at the origin, it is called a prepaid freight bill. If charges are to be collected at destination, it is called a destination or collect freight bill.

Freight Charge

Payment due for freight transportation.

Freight Claim

A demand upon a carrier for payment of overcharge, or sustained loss or damage.

Freight Forwarder

A company that assembles small shipments from various shippers into larger shipments, usually full truck or car load. Forwarders send these consolidated shipments to a station where they are disassembled and routed to the proper destinations. The stations are called break bulk stations. Forwarders try to make up a full truck or car load shipment to take advantage of the better rate for a full load.

Frequency Code

This code is set up in the firm address maintenance for customer accounts and identifies the type of invoice cycle, (i.e. Daily, Weekly, Canadian, U.S.).

Front Brake Limiting Valve

Found only on tractors having brakes on the front axle; usually controlled by a dashboard mounted two-way switch. Limits the braking force applied to front axle brakes under conditions where lock up might adversely affect the driver's ability to safely steer the vehicle. When in the dry road position, the valve is not in operation. In the slippery road position, the valve is operating fully (found only on pre-1975 model tractors).

Front Haul

- (1) The front portion of a trip, from start to destination.
- (2) Freight carried on the front portion of the trip. See *Back Haul*.

FSC

Abbreviation for Fuel Surcharge.

FTL

Abbreviation for Full Truck Load.

Fuel Filter

Device for cleaning engine fuel.

Fuel Gauge

Registers amount of fuel in fuel tank, one for each tank.

Fuel Pump

A pump that moves a fuel from the fuel tank to the engine.

Full Capping

Application of new rubber to the tread area and some distance down the buttress of a used tire.

Full Trailer

A trailer with both front and rear axles; used as the second trailer in a double-bottom rig or hooked behind a straight truck to form a truck-trailer combination. A semi-trailer can be converted into a full trailer by the use of converter dollies. See *Semi-Trailer*.

Furniture Van Body

Truck body designed for the transportation of household goods; usually a van of drop-frame construction.

Fuse

A wire or strip of easily melted metal, usually set in a plug, placed in a circuit as a safeguard; if the current becomes too strong, the metal melts, thus breaking the circuit.

Fusee

A coloured burning flare used as a signal to warn other road users.

GBL

Abbreviation for Government Bill of Lading.

Gasket

A thin piece of material installed in a joint to prevent leakage.

Gateway

A point at which freight moving from one territory to another is interchanged between transportation lines.

Gear Box Temperature Gauge

Indicates temperature of lubricant in transmission.

Gear Pump

Located at the rear of the fuel pump and driven by its main shaft; consists of a single set of gears that distribute fuel throughout the fuel system. Fuel flows from the gear pump to the pressure regulator through a filter screen.

Gear Ratio

The relationship of the number of teeth on or revolutions of one gear to the number of teeth on or revolutions of the gear with which is it engaged.

Generator

An electrical generator that generates voltage and current by rotating a magnetic field across stationary conductors. Also called alternator, it produces alternating current and uses diodes to change the alternating current to direct current. Automotive generators use the mechanical force of engine rotation to produce voltage and electrical current. See *A.C. Generator* and *D.C. Generator*.

Gen Set

Term for a certain type of chassis used to move controlled temperature shipments. This is an electric reefer system designed to transport Ocean Containers.

Gen Tariff

General or Standard Tariff containing a table of rates which is the base of rates used for quoting and pricing.

General Ledger

List or chart of account codes to manage freight revenue, and payable and receivable data.

GL

Abbreviation for General Ledger.

Glad hands

Connectors mounted on the front of a trailer for connecting air lines from the tractor.

Goods

Merchandise.

Gooseneck

The curved section of a trailer frame that includes the kingpin and the fifth wheel apron.

Governor

(*air*) A device to automatically control the air pressure being maintained in the air reservoirs; keeps air pressure between 90 and 120 psi and prevents excessive air pressure from building up.

(*fuel*) A system of springs and weights with two functions: maintains sufficient fuel for idling with the throttle control in idling position, and cuts off fuel above maximum rated RPM.

Grain Body

A low side, open-top truck body for transporting dry, flowable commodities.

Groove

The space between adjacent tread ribs on a tire.

Grounded Circuit

A circuit in which a damaged wire or other current carrying device accidentally touches the vehicle frame or some metal object connected to the vehicle ground. See *Circuit*.

Gross Combination Weight (GCW)

The weight of the tractor, trailer and cargo.

Gross Ton

2,240 pounds; commonly called a **long ton**.

Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)

The weight of an empty tractor or trailer.

Gross Weight

(1) The weight of an article together with the weight of its container and the material used in packing.

(2) As applied to a truck, the weight of a truck together with weight of its entire contents; see *Gross Vehicle Weight* and *Gross Combination Weight*.

GST

Abbreviation for Goods and Services Tax.

GVWR

Abbreviation for Gross Vehicle Weight Rating.

GW

Abbreviation for Gross weight.

Half-Cab

A tractor having only a half of a cab along the left side of the engine.

Half Capping

Application of new rubber only to the tread area of a used tire. See *Hill Capping*.

Hand Throttle

A manually set throttle in a tractor that is used to maintain a certain engine speed. See *throttle*.

Hand Valve

The valve that controls only the trailer brakes. See *trailer brake*. Hazard A source of danger.

Hazardous

Involving risk or danger to persons or property.

Hazardous Materials

The American term for Dangerous Goods, abbreviated as *hazmat*.

Hazmat

American abbreviation for Hazardous Materials.

Headache Rack

A heavy bulkhead mounted behind the cab to protect it from a shifting load (*colloquial*).

Header Bar

A hinged, rear cross piece on open-top trailer, that can be swung out of the way to load high objects.

Header Board

See *Bulkhead* and *Headache Rack (colloquial)*.

Heated Service

A service requested by shippers to protect their freight from freezing or cold damage.

High-Cube

A truck body or semi-trailer with above average cubic content. Usually constructed with low floors and thin walls.

Hired Cartage

An organization that operates their own P&D equipment and is hired by STG to do local pickups/deliveries when company resources are not sufficient to meet demand.

Hopper Body

Truck or trailer body capable of discharging its load through a bottom opening without tilting.

HOS

Abbreviation for Hours of Service.

Hose Tenders

Devices that keep wires and electrical lines between the tractor and trailer suspended and out of the way; also known as pogo sticks.

Hot Load

Rush shipment of cargo (*slang*).

HSL

Abbreviation for Highway Safety Legislation.

HST

Abbreviation for Harmonized Sales Tax.

Hydraulic Brakes

Brakes that depend on the transmission of hydraulic pressure from a master cylinder to the wheel cylinders.

Hydrometer

An instrument used to determine the state of charge of a battery.

Hydroplaning

Action produced by water on the roadway, in which tires lose traction and skim along the water's surface, thus causing dangerous loss of directional control.

Identification Lights

Three lights mounted in a row on vertical centerline of the vehicle front and rear; front lights are amber, rear lights are red. See *Clearance Lights*.

IFTA

Abbreviation for International Fuel Tax Agreement.

Ignition Coil

A part of the electrical system that converts low voltage electricity to high voltage electricity.

IJH

Abbreviation for Interjurisdictional Carrier.

Import

To receive goods from a foreign country.

In Bond

Merchandise on which a duty or import tax is still due (unpaid); bonding guarantees that the duty will be paid to the government.

Inbound Charges

Charges for the portion of the freight movement from the point of origin to the origin

Inbound Interline

Name for an Origin Carrier.

Initial Carrier

The transportation firm that picks up a shipment from the shipper; the first carrier.

Initial Point

The point at which a shipment originates.

Injector

A device found in a diesel engine that changes liquid fuel oil into a mist or spray and meters it to each cylinder.

Injector Pump

A pump used to deliver fuel to the injectors under very high pressure.

Inspection

Checking a vehicle's parts and systems for problems and malfunctions; and to verify that everything is in order. A **Pre-Trip Inspection** is a thorough inspection done before the trip; **Enroute Inspections** are made periodically during the trip; **Post-Trip Inspections** are done after the trip so that problems and malfunctions can be reported to maintenance personnel.

Insulated Trailer

A type of trailer used for refrigerated and heated shipments.

Intake Manifold

Part of the fuel system that carries air or air/fuel mixture to the cylinders.

Intake Ports

Provide the connecting passages from the outside of the cylinder heads to the inside head openings (the valves).

Intake Stroke

Phase of the four-stroke cycle when fuel and air enter the cylinder.

Intake Valves

Valves used in an engine to admit air into the combustion chambers of the cylinders.

Interaxle Differential Lock

See *Differential Lock*.

Interchange

The action of turning freight over and receiving freight from another carrier.

Interchange Agreement

A written contract between carriers that explains how revenue will be divided and outline all exceptions to normal charges and rates.

Interchange Point

A station at which freight in the course of transportation is delivered by one transportation line to another.

Interjurisdictional

Between jurisdictions; see *Intrajurisdictional*.

Interline

Term to reflect the action of interchanging freight with another carrier or another name for a carrier.

Interline Accounts Payable

The payment of monies to other carriers participating in the movement of freight.

Interline Accounts Receivable

The payment of monies from other carriers participating in the movement of freight.

Interline Carrier

An air, road, or marine carrier used to pick up or deliver shipments at locations not serviced by Siemens Transportation Group (STG). IL are often referred to as service partners, and their service area is considered an extension of our service area. An IL operates independently, and does not represent the Siemens Transportation Group in any way.

Interline Freight

Freight moving from point of origin to destination over the lines of two or more transportation companies.

Interline Waybill

A waybill covering the movement of freight over two or more transportation lines.

Internal Combustion Engine

An engine that burns fuel within itself as a source of power.

Internal Expanding Brake

A type of brake designed with the brake shoes on the inside of the braking drum to expand against the inner surface of the drum.

Inter-Terminal Manifest

List of shipments on a trailer to move from origin to destination or next stop.

Intrajurisdictional

Within the borders of a single jurisdiction; see *Interjurisdictional*.

Invoice

A bill issued to customers showing the charges for services.

Invoicing Queue

The posting of all revenue takes place in this part of the Accord Software. All rating control methods are managed in this program.

Jacking

Turning a tractor while backing so as to cause the trailer to assume a jackknife position; combines with *Chasing* to allow the trailer to be steered along a prescribed path.

Jacking It Around

Jacking a semi-trailer around a very sharp curve.

Jackknife

(1) To place the trailer at a sharp angle to the tractor;

(2) A type of skid in which either the tractor or the trailer loses traction and slides sideways.

Jake Brake

A system that builds up back pressure in the engine by preventing the exhaust from escaping so that the engine slows (*slang*).

Jeep Dolly

Converter dolly.

Jeep Wheel

See *Joe Dog* (*colloquial*).

Joe Dog

A device with a dead axle that converts a single-axle tractor to a tandem-axle tractor; a converter dolly. It hooks over the tractor's fifth wheel, replacing it with another for the semi to be hooked onto (*colloquial*).

Johnson Bar

A type of prybar used to manoeuvre heavy cargo.

Joints

Term commonly used to describe a set of trailers that move with a converter system.

Jumped the Pin

Missing the fifth wheel pin of the trailer when coupling tractor or trailer.

KD

Abbreviation for knocked down.

Kingpin

The bolt-like device on the underside of the front of a semi-trailer that fits into the tractor's fifth wheel to couple the tractor and the trailer together.

Kingpin Weight

Weight of the trailer at the kingpin or the trailer weight applied to the fifth wheel.

Knocked Down (KD)

Description term for type of freight that is not set up for transportation.

Known Damage

Damage discovered before or at the time of delivery of a shipment.

Known Loss

Loss discovered before or at the time of delivery of a shipment.

Laden Weight

The weight of a vehicle and its cargo. See *gross weight*.

Lading

That which constitutes a load; the freight in a vehicle.

LAN

Abbreviation for Local Area Network.

Landing Gear

A colloquial term for the support legs that hold up the front end of a semi-trailer when it is disconnected from a tractor. See *Dolly*.

Layover

To take a rest period of eight or more hours before continuing trip, or any extended off-duty period away from the home terminal.

Layover Time

Non-working time that a road driver spends away from the home terminal before being dispatched to some other destination.

Lead-Acid Battery

A commonly used automotive battery in which the active materials are lead, lead peroxide, and a solution of sulfuric acid; see *Storage Battery*.

Leased Operator

A driver who owns his own tractor power unit and the Company leases his truck and services.

Less-Than-Truckload (LTL)

Refers to cargo shipments of less than truckload size and weight; usually handled at proportionately higher rates and freight charges.

Liable

Legally bound or obligated to make good any loss or damage that occurs.

Liability

Anything for which a person is liable.

Lien

A legal claim upon goods for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.

Lift Truck

Another name for Power Tailgate, which is a hydraulic piece of equipment located at the back of a van or trailer used to lift up or drop down freight. It's usually required at locations that do not have a Shipping/Receiving Dock.

Linear Feet

Description for amount of space used in a trailer or container (i.e. 29 linear feet of trailer used).

Linear Foot Rate

Rate that is charged per linear foot of trailer space occupied (i.e. \$50.00 per foot on 10 feet of trailer would be \$500.00 for freight charge).

Linehaul

Terms used to describe the movement or cost of the trailer on the road or container on the rail. Usually expressed in cents per mile or flat charge between points.

Live Axle

Same as drive axle or powered axle.

Load Bars

Used to support and secure freight inside the trailer.

Load Sheet

Used by dispatchers to book pickups, which contains all information required to move the load (i.e. Pickup information, delivery information, weight, and special information).

Local

Union local.

Lock Ring

In three-piece wheel rims, a ring securing the side ring onto the rim base.

Log

See *Log Book*.

Log Body

A truck or trailer body for transporting long items; see *Pole Trailer*.

Log, Driver's Daily

A legal record kept by commercial truck and bus drivers in which they enter their hours of service, vehicles driven, etc. The maintenance of such records is required by law.

Logistics

The handling of details for services such as procurement, maintenance, calculation and transportation.

Logistics Bars

Bars used in a logistics type trailer, which are placed in order to create a second floor that gives the ability to fully load the trailer increasing the load factor.

Logistics Trailer

This type of trailer gives the ability to create a second floor inside the trailer.

Long Box

Description for trailers (not pups) 48 or 53 feet in length.

Long Ton

2,240 pounds; also called a gross ton.

Louvre

An opening in a cab, hood, radiator, sheet, or compartment for ventilation purposes.

Low-Air-Warning Device

A mechanical means of warning a driver that the vehicle is not maintaining sufficient air pressure to operate the brakes, etc.; it may be a buzzer, a flashing red light on the instrument panel, or a small red metal flag that drops into the driver's line of vision.

Low Bed

An open trailer with drop frame construction used primarily to haul heavy equipment. Also see *Flat Bed* and *Low Boy*.

Low Boy

A trailer that sits close to ground level; see *Low Bed (colloquial)*.

Low Cab Forward

A tractor with the cab mounted forward of the engine to allow cab entry height to be reduced for ease of entry and exit.

LTL

Abbreviation for Less than Truckload - multiple shipments in one unit.

Lumber Body

A platform truck or trailer with rollers designed for transporting lumber.

Manifest

List of shipments on a particular trailer or container.

Market Lights

See *Clearance Lights*; also called running lights.

Marks

Letters, numbers or characters on a package for identification purposes.

Memorandum Bill of Lading

A duplicate copy of a bill of lading.

MGVWR

Abbreviation for Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating.

Mile

1.6 kilometres, or 5,280 feet.

Mileage

Distance in kilometres.

Minimum Rate

The lowest lawful rate that may be charged for transporting a shipment.

Miscellaneous Accounts

Accounts set up when there are no regular accounts. Temporary cash accounts in which money must be collected for freight charges before freight is released to the consignee. May be used as a pointer account, which bills to a regular charge account.

Mixed Truckload

A truckload of different freight articles combined into a single shipment.

Mode

Frequently used to refer to the basic divisions of the transportation industry; principal modes are: truck, rail, air and water.

Moisture Release Valve

A valve in the air line that emits some air each time the brakes of the tractor are applied; prevents water and moisture from collecting in the air system.

Motor Carrier

An individual, partnership or corporation engaged in the transportation of property or persons.

MSDS

Abbreviation for Material Safety Data Sheet.

Mouse

Computer device attachment to use during data entry - used as a pointer device on the monitor for selecting purposes.

MT

Abbreviation for Empty Trailer.

Muffler

A noise-absorbing chamber used to quiet the engine's noise.

Multi-Stop Body

Fully enclosed truck body with driver's compartment designed for quick, easy entrance and exit.

NC

Abbreviation for No Charge.

Net Ton

2,000 pounds. Also called a short ton.

Net Weight

- (1) The weight of an article clear of packing and container;
- (2) As applied to a truckload, the weight of the entire contents of the truck.

Net 30 Days

Payment of invoice due 30 days from the invoice date.

NMFC

Abbreviation for National Motor Freight Classification.

Node

See *Injector*.

OBL

Abbreviation for Original Bill of Lading.

Ocean Container

This is a piece of equipment that moves over the road on a chassis. This is a specific type of trailer used for export/import on ocean going vessels

OCS

Abbreviation for On Company Service - no charge.

Octane Number

A rating applied to gasoline that indicates its antiknock properties; a higher number implies greater antiknock properties. See *Cetane Number*.

Odometer

An instrument that measures the total distance travelled by a vehicle.

Offline

Usually refers to an origin or destination city or town that is in a rural area.

Offload Manifest

Name of the program in the Accord software that controls the pro bill entry and confirmation of shipping information.

Off-Tracking

The path taken by the rear end of a vehicle when turning, which is shorter than the path of the front. As off-track is much shorter on a tractor-trailer, drivers must compensate for it in turns and on curves.

Ohm

A unit of measurement of electrical resistance that allows an electromotive force of one volt to produce a current flow of one ampere.

Ohmmeter

An instrument that measures the amount of resistance (in ohms) in a circuit or in an electrical component outside the circuit.

OHSA

Abbreviation for Occupational Health and Safety Act.

Oil Filter

A device for cleaning and purifying the engine lubricating oil.

Oil Pressure Gauge

Measures of engine oil pressure, which varies with engine speed and oil viscosity; a sudden drop in pressure indicates a problem.

Oil Seal

A device used to retain lubricant in the bearing area of the wheel; the sealing component, usually made of a resilient material, such as synthetic rubber or leather, is assembled into a wheel or the hub bore.

OOS

Abbreviation for Out-of-Service.

Open Top (trailer)

Truck or trailer body with sides but without any permanent top, often used for heavy equipment that must be lowered into place by crane; also called a ragtop.

ORD

Abbreviation for Owner's Risk of Damage.

Order Bill of Lading

See *Bill of Lading*.

Original BOL

Legal document giving details of the name and address of the shipper and consignee, commodity, method of shipment (prepaid, collect or third party billing), services required. Reviewed and signed by the driver and shipper.

Origin Carrier

The carrier who interchanges freight with the Company at the point of origin. Usually, these shipments originate from an offline non-service point.

Outbound Interline

Another term for destination carrier.

Outbound Charges

Charges for the portion of the freight movement from the destination point of interchange to consignee destination.

Out-of-Service Driver

A driver declared out-of-service by a government representative because of hours of service violations. The out-of-service form indicates when such a driver may commence driving again.

Out-of-Service Vehicle

A vehicle that cannot pass the government safety inspection and is declared out-of-service; cannot be driven until any problems are corrected.

Outriggers

Devices used for increasing width of low boy trailer.

Over Freight

Freight separated from its waybill and bearing no identifying marks. See *Astray Freight*.

Over On Bill

Freight in excess of that specified by the freight bill or the bill of lading.

Over, Short & Damaged (OS & D)

Refers to discrepancies between freight on hand and freight shown on bill. Freight not covered by billing is over; if some is missing, it is short; in bad condition, it is damaged. Freight agents file an OS & D report showing these discrepancies.

Over Without Bill

When a terminal has freight without its bill of lading or freight bill.

Overage

Freight in excess of the quantity or amount shown on the bill of lading or other shipping document.

Overcharge

To charge more than the amount provided in the proper tariff.

Overdrive

A condition in which the vehicle's transmission is in a gear that has a ratio greater than 1:1, where the engine crankshaft turns at a slower rate than the vehicle drive shaft; opposite of *Underdrive*. Also see *Direct Drive*.

Overdriving Headlights

Driving at a speed that will not permit driver to stop the vehicle within the distance he or she can see ahead.

Overhang

(Front) Distance from centreline of front axle to front of vehicle.

(Rear) Distance from centreline of rear axle to rear of vehicle.

Overriding the Governor

Also overspeeding; when the weight of the vehicle drives the engine beyond governed speed. This happens on hills when vehicle is not in a low enough gear and is not supplemented as necessary by light, steady brake application. The governor does not control the engine speed when the vehicle is driving the engine.

Oversized Vehicle

Any vehicle whose weight and/or dimensions exceeds jurisdictional maximums.

Over-the-Road (OTR)

See *Line Haul Operation*.

Owner-Operator

A trucker who both owns and drives his tractor.

Owner's Risk of Damage

Carrier is not liable for goods damaged in normal transportation and handling. This term may be noted on an original BOL for shipments that are not packaged or protected properly.

P & D

Abbreviation for Pickup and Delivery.

Packing, Improper

Any packing that does not comply with the classification rules and regulations for proper packing.

Packing List

A detailed specification of packed goods.

Pallet

A portable platform for holding material for storage or transportation.

Palletized

Stacked on pallets.

Panel Body

Small, fully enclosed truck body often used for small package delivery.

Parallel Circuit

A circuit in which all control and current consuming devices are arranged in several independent branches; each branch provides a separate current path through the circuit. See *Series Circuit*.

PARS

Abbreviation for Pre-Arrival Release System.

Payload

The cargo or freight that a vehicle hauls.

Payment Difference

A term for short or over paid items on the Accounts Receivable customer accounts.

Payor Code

Another name for customer code.

PC

Abbreviation for Pallet Control.

PC Miler

Name for mileage lookup software utilized at the Company.

Peddle Run

A truck route with frequent delivery stops.

Peg Leg

A liftable axle with only one wheel at each end (*colloquial*).

Per Hundred Weight

Represents one of the factors for determining the freight charges for a shipment. This is normally a dollar amount (i.e. Chargeable weight times the rate per hundred weight equals the freight charge).

Perishable Freight

Freight subject to decay or deterioration.

Permit

A document granting permission.

Pig

Trailer transported on flat rail car.

Piggyback

Transportation of a highway trailer on a railway flat car.

Pigtail (Slang)

Electrical cable used to transmit power from the tractor to trailer.

PIN

Abbreviation for Product Identification Number. Dangerous Goods application.

Pintle Hook

A coupling device at rear of truck for the purpose of towing trailers.

PIP

Abbreviation for Partners In Protection.

Piston

A device that moves up and down in the engine cylinder and provides power to the crankshaft.

Platform Body

Truck or trailer body with a floor, but no sides or roof.

Ply

A layer of rubber coated parallel cords on a tire.

PMVI

Abbreviation for Periodic Mandatory Vehicle Inspection.

PO

Abbreviation for Purchase Order.

POD

Abbreviation for Proof of Delivery.

Point of Interchange

Usually refers to the place where interchange of freight shipments with other carriers occurs.

Point of Origin

The terminal where a shipment is received by a transportation line from the shipper.

Pole Trailer

A trailer composed of a single telescopic pole, a tandem rear-wheel unit, and a coupling device used to join the trailer to a tractor. Used to transport logs or similar items, they are chained together to become a rigid unit that serves as its own trailer body. Pole trailers are adjustable in length.

Policy Adjustment

This type of adjustment reflects situations where a decision is made by an authorized staff member to remove or reduce freight charges. Situations that may require a policy adjustment are Service Failure, Rate Adjustment, Weight Adjustment and Freight Claim issue.

Ports

Apertures in an engine block for the passage of gas or liquid.

Post-Trip Inspection

See *Inspection*.

Pot Torches

Highway safety equipment used to warn traffic of obstructions or hazards.

Power-Lift Tail Gate

A power-operated tail gate capable of lifting load from street level to the level of the truck or trailer floor.

Powerstroke

A phase of the four-stroke cycle when fuel ignites and combustion occurs.

Power Tail Gate

Another name for Lift Truck or Lift Gate. It is a hydraulic piece of equipment located at the back of a van or trailer used to lift up or drop down freight. It's usually required at locations that do not have a shipping and receiving dock.

Power Train

The series of parts that transfer the power of the engine to the wheels; same as Drive Train.

Power Unit

Another name for Tractor or Straight Truck. This is the unit pulling the trailer.

Powered Axle

See *Drive Axle*; commonly called a live axle.

PPD

Abbreviation for Prepaid.

Prepaid

Freight charges are paid by the shipper, originating carrier or third party.

Prepay

To pay before or in advance.

Pre Arrival Release System

This is a CCRA system for Customs Clearance of freight shipments entering Canada.

Pressure Regulator

(fuel) A bypass valve to regulate the pressure of the fuel supplied to the injectors; bypassed fuel flows back to the suction side of the gear pump.

Pretrip Inspection

See *Inspection*.

Preventive Maintenance

Systematic equipment checks and care that minimize the need for repairs.

Private Carrier

A company that is not primarily engaged in transportation business and that hauls its own property in its own vehicles.

Progressive Shifting

A process of shifting high torque rise engines that involves shifting lower RPMs at slower speeds, and at progressively higher RPMs as the speed of the vehicle increases.

Prohibited Articles

Articles of freight that will not be handled.

Pro Bill

Abbreviation for Progressive Bill. The carrier's documentation for the information transposed from the original BOL. Contains history for accounting, operations, tracing, invoicing, adjustments and changes.

Pro Number

Abbreviation of the word progressive, usually prefixed to an agent's record number on freight bills, etc.

Pro Sticker

This is a Bar Code label with an assigned number that is placed onto the original BOL at time of shipping.

Proof of Delivery

Signature copy proving delivery of the freight or delivery receipt.

Propane Heater

Type of heater that is installed or is portable inside a trailer.

Proposal

Usual reference refers to a rate quote made to a potential customer.

Protective Service

Additional service provided to protect the freight (i.e. temperature control or heated service).

PSI

Abbreviation for pounds per square inch.

PTG

Abbreviation for Power Tail Gate.

Pull the Pin

Release the fifth wheel lock.

PUP

Name for type of trailer. This trailer is shorter than normal - usually 27 to 30 feet in length.

Purchase Order

A pre-approval system for purchasing services or products by the Company. This number is provided to the vendor prior to purchase and should appear on the related invoice. Purchase Order numbers are used by shippers and consignees and appears on bill's of lading. The Company is required to display this number on our invoices as well.

Put on the Air

Apply the brakes (*colloquial*).

Put on the Iron

Put on the tire chains (*colloquial*).

Pyrometer

An instrument that registers the temperature of the exhaust gases.

Radiator

A device of tubes and fins through which circulating water passes to give off excess heat and thus cool the engine.

Radius Rods

Rods attached to frame and axles to prevent misalignment.

Rag Top

An open-top trailer with a tarpaulin (*colloquial*). See *Open Top*.

Rain Cap

Protective device on exhaust stacks to prevent rain entry when the engine is stopped. Opens automatically as exhaust gas pressure passes out of the stack, and closes automatically when exhaust stops (with engine shut off).

Rate

This is the dollar value that is used to apply the freight charges. This rate may be expressed in CWT, flat per shipment, unit rate, or rate per trailer.

Rate Audit

Process for verification of Pro Bill data entry and freight charges.

Reaction Time

The time that elapses between the point that a driver recognizes the need for action and the time that he takes the action.

Rear Bogies

Rear trailer axles (*colloquial*).

Recap

(Driver's daily log) A summary of the hours that a driver has worked. Used to figure out how many hours a driver can work under hours of service regulations. Short for recapitulation.

(Tires) (1) To recap a tire by bonding new tread rubber to the used tire;

(2) A tire that has been recapped.

See *Full Capping* and *Half Capping*.

Receiving Record

This is an extension of the original BOL. Freight shipments may originate on this type of document, but normally, it will be used on interchange of freight where the Company accepts a shipment from an origin carrier.

Recharge a Battery

Feeding a direct current into the cells of a storage battery.

Reciprocity

(1) Mutual action;

(2) Exchange of privileges

Reconsignment

A change (made in transit) in the route, destination, or consignee as indicated in the original bill of lading.

Reefer

See *Refrigerated Trailer (colloquial)*.

Refrigerated Trailer

An insulated van-type truck or trailer body equipped with a refrigeration unit; used for carrying perishable goods. Also called a Reefer.

Regroove

To cut new grooves into a tire; can be done only on tires specifically made to be regrooved and marked as such.

Regulator

See *Voltage Regulator*.

Relay Emergency Valve

A combination valve in an air brake system, which controls brake application and which also provides for automatic trailer brake application should the trailer become disconnected from the towing vehicle.

Relay Valve

Valve used to speed up an application and release of the rear wheel brakes.

Released Value

A dollar amount that is declared on the original BOL indicating the value of the shipment.

Reparation

Compensation for damage.

Reservoir Pressure Air Gauge

See *Air Pressure Gauge*.

Reshipment

Goods sent to another destination under conditions that do not make the act subject to reconsignment rules and charges. See *Reconsignment*.

Resistance

Opposition to the free flow of electrical current in a circuit.

Resistor

Any device that uses up voltage by opposing or resisting the flow of electrical current; resistors may be current consuming devices such as lamps or motors, or devices which are designed for the purpose of using a specific amount of voltage.

Restricted Articles

Types of freight that cannot be handled at all or may only be handled under certain specific conditions.

Revenue Waybill

A waybill showing the amount of charges due on shipment.

Revolutions Per Minute

The number of turns or rotations the engine makes in a minute; engine RPM is expressed in hundreds on the tachometer.

RGVW

Abbreviation for Registered gross vehicle weight.

Rig

A truck, tractor-semi-trailer, truck and full trailer, or other combination vehicle (*colloquial*).

Road, Primary

A main road or highway.

Road, Secondary

Not a main road or highway; usually narrower, less direct, and often more winding than a primary road.

Rock It

To free a stuck vehicle by alternately driving forward and reverse.

Rocky Mountain Double

This is a combination of a 53 or 48-foot trailer and a Pup trailer. This type of trailer movement is for the Western Canada Prairie Provinces only.

Rolling Radius

Distance from centre of the tire to ground.

Rolltop

A truck or trailer body with a sliding roof for loading freight by overhead crane.

Route

A designated delivery or pickup run.

Roller Bars

Used for loading or unloading loose freight from trailers to a dock. Freight pieces such as cartons slide down the length of the unit.

RR

Abbreviation for Receiving Record.

Runaway Truck Ramp

See *Escape Ramp*.

Running Lights

Same as clearance or marker lights. See *Clearance Lights*.

Said To Contain

Term usually associated with wrapped palletized freight (i.e. one skid said to contain 50 cartons).

S/B, W/B, N/B, E/B

Abbreviation for southbound, westbound, northbound, eastbound.

SCAC Code

Abbreviation for Standard Carrier Alpha Code. This is an identification code to differentiate the type of carrier in the United States (i.e. Inter-State or International).

Sales Code

This code is a specified number for each Sales Representative that is employed by the Company.

Screens

Term used for computer programs within the software.

Seal

A seal put on the door of a trailer that cannot be opened and re-closed until it reaches point of delivery.

Sealed Load

It is to ensure that freight is not tampered with, transferred or disrupted in any way during transit.

Secure

- (1) To guard or protect, such as to secure the scene of an accident;
- (2) To make firm or tight, such as the cargo tie-downs or to secure the truck after parking;
- (3) To obtain, such as to obtain help;
- (4) Safe and free from danger, such as secure place to stop.

Semi

A tractor-trailer combination, or for a semi-trailer (*colloquial*).

Semi-Trailer

A trailer that has only rear axles; the front either rests on the tractor or is supported by its landing gear when coupled. See *Full Trailer*.

Series Circuit

A circuit in which all controls and current consuming devices are connected in a single line, so that current must pass through each device in sequence. See *Parallel Circuit*.

Series-Parallel Circuit

A circuit that is made up of a combination of series and parallel circuits.

Service (Air Lines)

See *Air Lines*.

Service Days

Represents the number of days it takes to deliver a shipment to a destination. Service days do not include the day of pick up.

Service Failure

Term used for situations where delivery or pick up does not occur as promised or where an exception such as shortage/damage occurs.

Service Matrix

A chart outlining all service days between points serviced by the Company.

Service Standard

Represents the number of days it takes to deliver a shipment to a destination. Service days do not include the day of pick up.

Set Up

A freight classification term denoting that an article is put together in its complete state; not knocked down.

Shipper

Name for the party that sends the freight shipment.

Shipper Load & Count

Term used on a BOL when the Company Driver does not have an opportunity or is not available to count the number of pieces loaded at the time and place of shipping. Normally associated with full load freight pick-up where the trailer is spotted for loading at the shipper's premises.

Shipper's Order

The document authorizing release of a shipment travelling on an order bill of lading. See *Bill of Lading*.

Shipping Order

Instructions to carrier for transportation of shipment, usually a copy of the bill of lading; used also as record by the freight agent at origin.

Shipping Papers

Papers used in connection with movement of freight.

Shipping Permit

Authority issued by a transportation line that permits goods placed under embargo against movement to be accepted and forwarded.

Short Circuit

See *Circuit*.

Short Ton

2,000 pounds; also called a net ton.

Shortage

When a lesser quantity of freight is received than shown on the documents.

Shunting

Term used to describe the cost or movement of trailers within a yard and dock area of a branch location or a customer location.

Shut-Down Valve

(Electric solenoid) Permits the fuel to be shut off or turned on through the use of a switch key similar to that used in automobiles.

(Manual type) Located on top of the fuel pump used to shut off fuel supply to the engine. When the plunger is pushed in, the fuel passage to the injector opens; when it is pulled out, the fuel passage closes. The valve must be pulled out in the off position whenever the engine is not running.

Sight Gauge

A glass window for determining fluid levels, as in a radiator.

Sight Side

The side of a tractor visible to the driver: the driver's side; opposite of *Blind Side*.

Single Axle Trailer

A long box or Pup trailer with one axle.

Single Drop Frame

A drop frame trailer with one drop, immediately behind kingpin; see *Drop Frame*.

Single-Reduction Rear Axle

A rear end that reduces drive line RPMs in relation to rear wheel RPMs by means of a single combination of gears.

Skid

- (1) A wooden platform on which heavy articles or packaged goods are placed to permit handling.
- (2) Failure of tires to grip the roadway because of loss of traction.

Skid Rate

This is the freight charge per skid or pallet unit.

Skinny Axle

A trailer or tractor equipped with only one rear axle (*slang*).

Slack Adjuster

An adjustable device located on the brake chamber pushrod that is used to compensate for brake shoe wear.

SLC

Abbreviation for Shipper Load & Count.

Sleeper

Truck with a sleeping compartment in the cab.

Sleeper Berth

Area in a tractor where a driver can sleep; must meet regulated standards.

Sleeper Cab

A truck or tractor cab with a bed or bunk.

Sliders

The sliding axles of a trailer.

Sliding Fifth Wheel

A fifth wheel assembly capable of being moved forward or backward on the truck tractor to distribute a load between tractor and trailer axles.

Sliding Tandem

An adjusted bogie beneath the trailer that can be moved forward or backward to distribute the weight between tractor and trailer axles.

Slip-Seat

Relay operation where drivers are changed periodically, but the truck continues from a shipment's point of origin to its final destination.

Snorkel

The extension of pipe for the air intake side of the air cleaner that enables clean air to be taken in from the top of the cab.

Snub Nose

Conventional style tractor with the engine protruding into the cab in order to shorten the tractor's overall length.

Solenoid

An electromagnetic device that can be used to open and close a circuit, like opening or closing a valve, or engaging the gear of a motor.

Sortation

Shipments that have to be organized and sorted by piece.

Spark Plug

Located at the top of a cylinder in a gas engine, a device composed of two electrodes that provide an electrical spark to ignite the gas and air mixture.

Speedometer

Indicates road speed in miles per hour.

Spike

A hand brake located on the steering column of the tractor that activates the trailer brake only.

Spin Out

Lose traction on a slippery roadway.

Split Pickup/Delivery

An accessorial service that picks up or delivers portions of volume shipments at more than one place within origin or destination boundaries.

Splitter

Mechanism that divides a gear into two or more ratios such as direct, overdrive or underdrive.

Spot the Trailer

To park and uncouple a trailer at a designated location.

Spotter

Worker in terminal yard who parks vehicles brought in by regular drivers; also a supervisor who checks the activities of drivers on the road.

Spread

See *Bridge*.

Spread Tandem

A two-axle assembly in which the axles are separated by distances substantially greater than that in conventional assemblies.

Spring Brake

A device on air-brake-equipped vehicles that consists of a conventional brake chamber and an emergency or parking brake mechanism; the service brake chamber portion of the spring brake is identical in form and function to the brake chamber. The rear portion of the spring brake (sometimes called the piggyback) houses a large powerful spring and diaphragm that, under normal conditions, is held in the released (compressed) position by air pressure. If air exhausts from the spring cavity, the spring expands and forces the diaphragm, push plate and rod forward, applying the vehicle's

brakes. A mechanical release bolt at the rear of the chamber is provided to mechanically cage the spring and release the brakes if necessary.

Spring Brake Control

Controls spring-loaded parking brakes.

Stabilizer

Device used to stabilize vehicle during turns. Also called a sway bar.

Stack

Vertically mounted pipe (or pipes) that discharge the engine exhaust to the atmosphere. See *exhaust pipe*.

Stake Body

Truck or trailer platform body with readily removable stakes which may be joined by chains, slats, or panels.

Starter Motor

An electric or air powered motor used to set the crankshaft in motion in order to start the engine.

Statement

Form sent to customer at regular intervals outlining money owed to the Company.

Static Electricity

An electrical charge produced by the gathering of free electrons in one place; the electrons remain at rest until they find a conductor that provides a path to an opposing charge.

STC

Abbreviation for Said to Contain.

Steering Axle

An axle through which directional control of the vehicle is applied. A steering axle may be powered or non-powered; a tractor may have more than one steering axle.

Stone Slinger

A dump truck equipped with a conveyor belt used to off-load aggregates.

Stop/Emergency Stop

Some tractors are equipped with a starter button and an engine stop switch that shuts off the engine. Some tractors have an emergency engine stop switch for use only if the engine starts to "run away" (exceed the safe upper RPM limits). Once the emergency stop has been used, the engine will not start again until a mechanic has made repairs.

Stopping Distance

See *Total Stopping Distance*.

Stopping in Transit

An accessorial service of halting volume shipments to finish loading or do partial unloading at points between origin and final destination.

Storage Charges

Shipments that are held in storage at a Company facility that cannot be delivered when the client, who refuses to accept the goods for any reason (except damages), is liable for this charge.

Storage in Transit

Temporary warehousing of a shipment at a point between origin and destination.

Store Door Delivery

Movement of goods to a consignee's place of business.

Straight Bill of Lading

See *Bill of Lading*.

Straight Job

Truck with a body built onto its chassis; also called Straight Truck (*colloquial*).

Straight Truck

A truck with the body and engine mounted on the same chassis; contrasted to a Combination Unit, such as a tractor-trailer.

Strip the Trailer

Unload the trailer (*colloquial*).

Stroke

The maximum distance a piston moves in a cylinder.

Sufferance Warehouse

This is a designated warehouse approved by Canada Customs (CCRA) where in bond shipments are held for inspection and clearance.

Sufferance Warehouse Charge

Charged to the customer when freight does not clear customs. Freight is routed to an approved Customs Warehouse where it stays until it has been cleared.

Sufferance Warehouse Storage Charges

Charges for storage of freight that sits in a sufferance warehouse past the allotted free time (Usually 48 hours). This charge is normally charged to the consignee.

Supercharger

A type of blower, connected to the engine crankshaft, that forces air into the intake manifold at higher than atmospheric pressure to increase engine power and performance; see *Blower*.

Supply

See *Air Lines*.

Supply Lines

(Fuel) Lines that carry a supply of fuel to each injector; fuel enters the inlet connection and then the injectors.

Surcharge

This is a global type application of additional charges to offset a specific cost (i.e. Fuel Surcharge to offset increase in fuel prices).

Surtax

An additional or extra tax.

Suspension

The system of components supporting a vehicle on its undercarriage or axles.

Swamper

Name for a helper to unload or load trailers.

Sway Bar

See *Stabilizer*.

Swinging Meat

Sides of slaughtered beef, pork, lamb, etc. that are suspended from special racks in a refrigerated trailer.

Switch Point

A designated location where highway drivers from two different origins arrive and switch trailers.

Switch Tractor

Used to shunt or move trailer equipment at a branch location yard or customer location yard.

SW

Abbreviation for Sufferance Warehouse.

SWC

Abbreviation for Sufferance Warehouse Charges.

Synchronized Transmission

A transmission in which the gears are so constructed as to allow smooth shifting without the need to double-clutch.

T & C

Abbreviation for Terms & Conditions.

Tachograph

A recording device in tractor that automatically records the number of miles driven, the speed, the number of stops, and other pertinent statistics.

Tachometer

A device in the tractor, located on the instrument panel, that indicates the revolutions per minute of the engine's crankshaft.

Tag Axle

The rearmost axle of a tandem-axle tractor that serves only to support additional gross weight, and does not transmit power.

Tailgating

Following at an unsafe distance behind the vehicle ahead.

Tailpipe

Exhaust to the atmosphere; see *Stack*.

Tandem Axle

An assembly of two axles; either, none or both may be powered.

Tandem Drive Axles

Tandem axles on a tractor that both propel the vehicle; same as *Twin Screw*.

Tandem Trailer

Refers to a 48 or 53-foot trailer with two axles.

Tandem Pup Trailer

Refers to a Pup Trailer with two axles.

Tank Trailer

A semi-trailer consisting of a metal tank for carrying liquid or dry bulk; also called a Tanker.

Tanker

See *Tank Trailer*.

Tare Weight

(1) As applied to a loaded motor vehicle; tare weight is the weight of the vehicle exclusive of its contents;

(2) Also refers to the weight on a container and/or the material used in the container for packing the merchandise to be shipped.

Tariff

This is a table of Rates with corresponding Terms & Conditions

TDGA

Abbreviation for Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Temperature Gauge

A device that indicates the temperature of such things as coolant, lubricating oil and gear lube.

Tender

An offer for a bid for a contract between a potential customer and the Company.

Terminal

Another name for branch.

Terminal Carrier

The line haul motor carrier making delivery of a shipment at its destination; the last or final carrier.

Terminal Charge

A charge made for services performed at terminals.

Terms & Conditions

The agreement between a client and the Company on a rate quotation.

Terms

Terms of payment such as collect, prepaid or third party, which is associated with the original BOL.

Test Lamp

A device used to check an electrical circuit for problems.

Thermostat

A device used to maintain temperature in the engine's cooling system within a desired range by restricting the coolant flow.

Throttle

A valve that regulates the fuel vapour entering an internal combustion engine; controls the engine speed. See *Hand Throttle* and *Accelerator*.

Tie Rod

In a tractor's steering system, the connecting rod between steering arms.

TL

Abbreviation for Truckload or trailer.

Toed-In

On the front wheels, the distance that the front of the wheels are closer together than the rear of the same wheels; this improves steering and increases tire life.

Toed-Out

Opposite of *Toed-In*.

Tolerance

Permissible variation in dimension, weight, etc.

Toll

A charge made for the use of a facility such as a bridge or turnpike.

Ton-Mile

A unit of measure; moving a ton of freight one mile.

Tonnage

Number of tons.

Torque

Force having a twisting or turning effect.

Torque-Tube

Tube enclosing the drive shaft; transmits forward or aft motion from the rear axle.

Total Engine Displacement

Piston displacement multiplied by the number of cylinders; expressed in cubic centimetres or cubic inches.

Total Stopping Distance

The distance a vehicle travels between when the driver recognizes the need to stop and when the vehicle comes to a complete stop; includes perception, reaction, brake lag and braking distance.

Tow Motor

Also known as a forklift, which is a piece of equipment used in the warehouse to lift and move skids and other types of heavy freight.

Trace

To check the movement of a shipment.

Tracer

A request to locate a shipment, either to expedite or to establish its delivery; also, a request for response to a previously filed claim or communication.

Traction

Adhesive friction, such as with tires on pavement.

Tractor

Another name for Power Unit, which pulls trailers.

Tractor Protective Valve

Controls flow of compressed air from the tractor to a trailer and ensures that air is always available for tractor brakes. When closed, air stops flowing to the trailer and causes the trailer's brakes to apply; it must be in normal position when the tractor is hooked up to a trailer, and in emergency position when unhooking a trailer.

Traffic

Persons or property carried by transportation lines.

Trailer

See *Full Trailer* and *Semi-Trailer*.

Trailer Brake

A hand-operated remote control located on the steering column or dash that applies trailer brakes only; it must never be used for parking. Also called hand valve, trolley brake, trolley valve handle, trailer hand brake, and independent trailer brake.

Trailer Hand Brake

See *Trailer Brake*.

Transfer

Term used to describe the action of moving freight from one location to another (i.e. Transfer freight from one trailer to another).

Transfer Pump

A pump used to move fuel from the fuel tank to injectors or a carburetor.

Transmission

Selective gear box providing various combinations of gear ratios.

Transport

To move traffic from one place to another.

Transportation

The movement of traffic from one place to another.

Treadle Valve

See *Foot Brake Valve*.

Trial Balance

A detailed Aging Report for Accounts Receivable.

Tri-axle Trailer

This is a 53-foot trailer with three axles.

Tridem Trailer

This is a 53-foot trailer with 3 or 4 axles.

Triples

A combination consisting of a tractor, a semi-trailer and two full trailers, coupled together; also called triple headers or triple bottoms.

TRL

Abbreviation for trailer.

Trolley Brake

See *Trailer Brake*.

Trolley-Valve Handle

Operates the trailer's brakes; see *Trailer Brake*.

Trombone Trailer

An extendable trailer.

Trucking Industry

The business activity of carrying goods by truck; also used to include carriers, drivers, warehouse and terminal employees, and all others who are directly or indirectly involved in trucking.

Truckload (TL)

- (1) Quantity of freight that will fill a truck;
- (2) Quantity of freight weighing the maximum legal amount for a particular type of truck;
- (3) Used in connection with freight rates, the quantity of freight required to qualify a shipment for a truckload rate, which is cheaper than an LTL rate.

Turbocharger

A type of blower, powered by engine exhaust gases, that forces air into the intake manifold at higher than atmospheric pressure to increase engine power and performance; see *Blower*.

Turn Around

A type of trip or "run" in which the driver returns to the origin point immediately after his vehicle is unloaded and reloaded.

Turn Pike

A combination of long box trailers. These trailers may be a combination of a 48 or 53 foot and a 48 or 53-foot trailer. This linehaul movement may only take place in the prairie provinces of Canada on 4-lane highway only.

Twins

See *Doubles*.

Twin Screw

A truck or tractor with two rear axles, both driven by the engine; see *Tandem Drive Axles*.

Twin Trailers

See *Doubles*.

Two-Cycle Engine

A piston-type internal combustion engine that produces power on every downstroke of the piston.

Two-Speed Axle

A drive axle capable of being shifted through two gear ranges in order to double the number of gears available from the transmission.

Two Wheeler

Equipment used on the dock or for pick up and delivery to move freight.

Unclaimed Freight

Freight that has not been called for by the consignee or owner, or freight that cannot be delivered.

Underdrive

A condition in which the vehicle's transmission is in a gear having a ratio less than 1:1, that is, the engine crankshaft turns at a faster rate than the vehicle's drive shaft; opposite of overdrive. Also see *Direct Drive*.

Unit Rate

Per unit rating refers to skid rates, lineal foot rates, equipment type rates, piece rates, and carton rates.

Universal Joint

A joint or coupling that permits a swing of limited angle in any direction; used to transmit rotary motion from one shaft to another not in line with it.

Unstable Cargo/Freight

Cargo that cannot be completely secured against movement, such as cattle, swinging meat and liquids.

Vacuum Brake System

A brake system where the mechanism is activated by a vacuum.

Valuation

Usually associated with the released value of a shipment on the BOL.

Value Added Charge

Also known as accessorial charge, these represent fees for extra services that are rendered by the Company for a client. These services represent an extra charge to the client over and above the freight charges.

Valve

A device that opens and closes openings in a pipe, tube or cylinder.

Van

Another name for a trailer.

VCR

Abbreviation for Driver's daily vehicle condition report.

VIN

Abbreviation for Vehicle Identification Number.

Viscosity

Resistance of a fluid to flow, as in engine oils.

Volt

A unit of measurement of electrical potential.

Voltage

The electromotive force that causes electrons to flow; the difference between two opposing charges, such as the positive and negative plates of a storage battery. Voltage can be present without current flow, but current cannot flow unless voltage is present.

Voltage Drop

Using up voltage in a circuit; can be caused by resistance in the circuit wiring, current consuming devices (ex. lamps, motors, etc.) or resistors.

Voltage Regulator

A device that controls the voltage output of a generator.

Voltmeter

Indicates output of alternator in volts.

Warehouse

A place for the reception and storage of goods.

Warehouse Receipt

A receipt for goods placed in a warehouse; may be issued as a negotiable or non-negotiable document.

Warehousing

The storing of goods.

Water Level Warning Lights

Lights up when coolant level in radiator drops below required level; similar lights will indicate low oil pressure or high coolant temperature, depending on the type of engine.

Water Pump

A pump that circulates the coolant through the engine cooling system.

Water Temperature Gauge

Indicates temperature of engine coolant.

Waybill

A document prepared by a transport line at a shipment's point of origin showing the point of origin, destination, route, consignor, consignee, shipment description and amount charged for the transportation service. Forwarded with the shipment or directly by mail to the agent at the transfer point or waybill destination; includes a description of goods and shipping instructions.

WCB

Abbreviation for Worker's Compensation Board.

Weighmaster

A person who operates a scale for the weighing of freight or motor vehicles; a certified weighmaster is one who has been licenced by some governmental authority as skilled in the art of proper weighing.

Weight Sheets

Itemized list furnished by shippers to weighing bureaus, itemizing articles in each consignment.

Wet Clutch

A type of clutch that operates in an oil bath.

Wet Goods

Liquids.

Wet Tank

Part of the air brake system; compressed air produced by the compressor goes to the wet tank, which collects any water and engine oil that the air has in it. This tank must be drained at least once a day.

Wheelbase

Distance (in inches) from centre of a vehicle's front wheel hub to the centre of the back wheel hub, or the centre of space between the tandems.

WHMIS

Abbreviation for Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Winch Rig

Straight truck or tractor with a winch and/or a hoist.

WLL

Abbreviation for Working load limit.

WSIB

Abbreviation for Workplace Safety and Insurance Board.

Z Accounts

Accounts set up when there are no regular accounts. Temporary cash accounts in which money must be collected for freight charges before freight is released to the consignee. May be used as a Pointer account, which bills to a regular charge account.