



BSI Standards Publication

Refuse collection vehicles — Vocabulary, classification and requirements for commercial specifications

National foreword

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**International
Standard**

ISO 13155

**Refuse collection vehicles —
Vocabulary, classification and
requirements for commercial
specifications**

*Véhicules de collecte de déchets — Vocabulaire, classification et
exigences relatives aux spécifications commerciales*

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 297, *Waste collection and transportation management*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0.1 General

Refuse collection vehicles (RCV) make a significant contribution in the field of waste collection and transportation management and are widely used globally.

With the rise in global waste generation, the type and quantity of RCVs will continue to grow in the foreseeable future alongside the development of society.

Hence, it is important to agree on a set of harmonized terms and definitions to provide a common basis for communication and information exchange on RCVs. This will help minimize ambiguity, confusion and misunderstanding of terms used in the RCV industry.

This document defines basic terms for vehicles and classification, the main functional components, and for performance indicators of RCV and its related commercial specifications.

The terms and definitions can serve as the basis for a common language for regulations, standards, academia, research, training, etc. in the RCV industry.

0.2 Terminology structure

The organization of terms and definitions in this document is based upon terms corresponding to the categories of “Vehicle and classification”, “Main functional components”, and “Performance indicators” in the RCV field. The organization of terms is illustrated in [Figure 1](#).

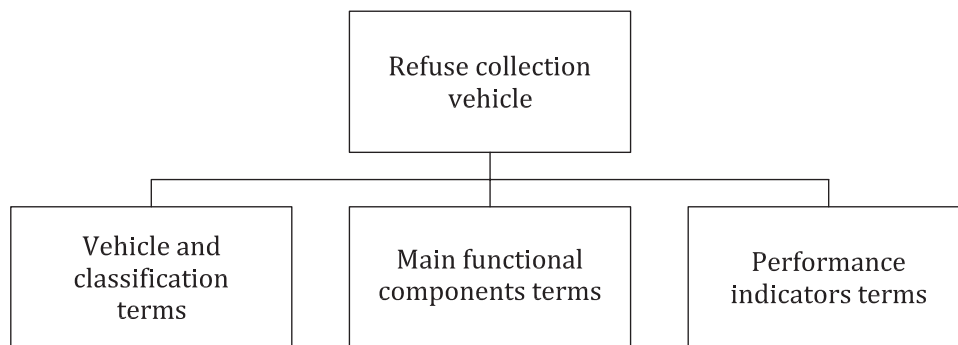


Figure 1 — Terminology structure

Refuse collection vehicles — Vocabulary, classification and requirements for commercial specifications

1 Scope

This document defines the basic terms of functional components and performance indicators commonly used in the area of refuse collection vehicles (RCV). This document also gives classification and requirements for commercial specifications for RCVs. It aims to align with terminology that are used internationally.

This standard provides further vocabulary to those defined in ISO 24161.

NOTE 'Refuse' and 'waste' are used interchangeably in this document.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Vehicle and classification terms

3.1.1

refuse collection vehicle

RCV

purpose-built vehicle for the collecting and transporting of waste or recyclables whereby the refuse or recyclables are transferred via differential air pressure, lifting device, mechanical means or by hand

Note 1 to entry: Most of the time it consists of a *chassis* (3.2.2) or rigid *chassis* (3.2.2) onto which a *bodywork* (3.2.4) is mounted. Sometimes it can also be a truck and trailer combination.

Note 2 to entry: Refuse collection vehicle could be fitted with *leachate tanks* (3.2.71), usually fitted below the RCV's *body* (3.2.5) to contain leachate, for spillage control during transportation. The refuse collection vehicle could also be fitted with Internet-of-Things (IoT)/Smart solutions as part of an integrated waste management system. Waste or recyclables that are collected via RCV would be sent for further processing to a recycling facility, material recovery facility, or to be disposed of at incineration plants or landfill.

[SOURCE: ISO 24161:2022, 3.2.2.6]

3.1.2

rear-loaded refuse collection vehicle

rear-loaded RCV

rear-end loader

waste collection truck designed with an opening at the rear for the collection of waste

Note 1 to entry: In rear-loaded RCVs refuse is transferred manually or mechanically from the rear *rave rail* (3.2.13) into a *hopper* (3.2.9) or *body* (3.2.5). A *compaction mechanism* (3.2.59), if fitted, then transfers and compacts the refuse from the *hopper* (3.2.9) into a fixed or interchangeable *body* (3.2.5) of the rear-loaded RCV.

Note 2 to entry: Optional, such a truck can be fitted with a fully enclosed *tailgate* (3.2.8) cover at the back of the rear-loaded RCV to mitigate odour and prevent accidental spillage during transportation.

Note 3 to entry: On rear-loaded RCV the container can be a fixed part of the *body* (3.2.5), which is lifted or rotated for emptying or which has an emptying device (e.g. an exchange plate). The *bodywork* (3.2.4) can include a *compaction mechanism* (3.2.59) to compress the material.

[SOURCE: ISO 24161:2022, 3.2.2.5, modified — rear end loader (REL) has been modified to rear-loaded RCV.]

3.1.3

side-loaded refuse collection vehicle

side-loaded RCV

side loader

waste collection truck which waste or recyclables are loaded from the sides

Note 1 to entry: In side-loaded RCVs refuse is transferred manually or mechanically from the side over the *rave rail* (3.2.13) into a *hopper* (3.2.9). A *compaction mechanism* (3.2.59), if fitted, then transfers and compacts the refuse from the *hopper* (3.2.9) into a fixed or interchangeable *body* (3.2.5) of the side-loaded RCV. To discharge, either the *body* (3.2.5) is tilted, rotated or an ejection device is used.

Note 2 to entry: On side-loaded RCV the container can be a fixed part of the *body* (3.2.5), which is lifted for emptying or which has an emptying device (e.g. an exchange plate). The *bodywork* (3.2.4) can include a *compaction mechanism* (3.2.59) to compress the material.

[SOURCE: ISO 24161:2022, 3.2.2.7, modified — side loader has been modified to side-loaded RCV.]

3.1.4

front-loaded refuse collection vehicle

front-loaded RCV

front loader

waste collection truck which waste or recyclables are loaded from the front

Note 1 to entry: In front-loaded RCVs refuse is transferred manually or mechanically from the front over the *rave rail* (3.2.13) into a *hopper* (3.2.9). A *compaction mechanism* (3.2.59), if fitted, then transfers and compacts the refuse from the *hopper* (3.2.9) into a fixed or interchangeable *body* (3.2.5) of the front-loaded RCV. To discharge, either the *body* (3.2.5) is tilted, rotated or an ejection device is used.

Note 2 to entry: On front-loaded RCV the container can be a fixed part of the *body* (3.2.5), which is lifted or rotated for emptying or which has an emptying device (e.g. an exchange plate). The *bodywork* (3.2.4) can include a *compaction mechanism* (3.2.59) to compress the material.

[SOURCE: ISO 24161:2022, 3.2.2.2, modified — front loader has been modified to front-loaded RCV.]

3.1.5

combined refuse collection vehicle

combined RCV

multi-loading mode refuse collection vehicle

multi-loading mode RCV

waste collection truck with a combination of rear-loading, side-loading or front-loading modes

3.1.6

consumer-facing refuse collection vehicle

consumer-facing RCV

refuse collection truck which is designed for the direct loading of refuse material by the waste producer to the vehicle without temporary storage in bins or compactors

Note 1 to entry: Usually requires the waste producer to adhere to a certain waste collection schedule.

3.1.7

kerbside recycling collection vehicle

refuse collection truck which is fitted with a multi-compartment *body* (3.2.5) and associated assemblies that is used for loading and transporting recyclable materials which may include mechanical devices to lift and unload containers, compact or densify materials and/or loading mechanisms with multiple compartment buckets or troughs for the separate material types

Note 1 to entry: The point of operation is the area(s) around where recyclables are loaded into the vehicle.

[SOURCE: ANSI Z245.1-2017, 3.60]

3.1.8

refuse transfer trailer

truck chassis or trailer chassis with a high volume *body* (3.2.5) mounted, used to move large amounts of wastes or recyclables from one central processing or disposal facility to another

Note 1 to entry: Combinations of refuse transfer truck and trailer(s) are possible.

3.1.9

tanker vehicle

suction vehicle

waste collection truck used for the collection of sewage, sludge and other suckable waste

Note 1 to entry: Combinations of tanker truck and trailer(s) are possible.

3.2 Main functional components terms

3.2.1

cab

enclosure mounted on the *chassis* (3.2.2) in front of the *bodywork* (3.2.4) where the operator drives and controls the *RCV* (3.1.1) and where other potential operator(s) can sit

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 24159:2022, 3.2]

3.2.2

chassis

incomplete vehicle with just a cabin (complete or partial), chassis rails, power train, axles, which is intended to be completed with *bodywork* (3.2.4), customised to the needs of the operation

3.2.3

subframe

frame structure connecting the *bodywork* (3.2.4) to the *chassis* (3.2.2)

3.2.4

bodywork

assembly of all components fitted on the *chassis* (3.2.2) of the *RCV* (3.1.1), which includes the *body* (3.2.5) itself

Note 1 to entry: The bodywork can be fixed or interchangeable. The bodywork also includes either loading system or (a) *footboard(s)* (3.2.73) or any combination of the two.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 24159:2022, 3.1]

3.2.5

body

part of the *bodywork* (3.2.4) of an *RCV* (3.1.1) that retains the loaded waste

Note 1 to entry: It may be fixed or interchangeable or rotate as part of the loading system.

Note 2 to entry: To discharge the collected waste, the body is either tilted or rotated or an *ejection plate* (3.2.67) system is used.

Note 3 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#).

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 24159:2022, 3.4, modified — definition revised.]

3.2.6

sewage tank

sludge tank

part of the *bodywork* ([3.2.4](#)) of a tanker truck that retains the loaded sewage, sludge and other suckable waste

3.2.7

discharge door

part of the *bodywork* ([3.2.4](#)), connected to the *body* ([3.2.5](#)) without *compaction mechanism* ([3.2.59](#))

Note 1 to entry: It is designed to be opened to discharge the collected waste.

[SOURCE: EN 1501-1:2021, 3.8, modified — Note 1 to entry, "refuse" has been modified to "waste".]

3.2.8

tailgate

structure connected to the rear of the *body* ([3.2.5](#)) that is equipped with a *load opening* ([3.2.10](#)) for loading waste and holds back waste retained inside the *body* ([3.2.5](#))

Note 1 to entry: It is designed to be opened to discharge the collected waste.

Note 2 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#).

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 24159:2022, 3.5, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.2.9

hopper

compartment where waste is loaded manually or mechanically into the *body* ([3.2.5](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#).

Note 2 to entry: The *hopper* ([3.2.9](#)) can be a separate compartment or part of the *bodywork* ([3.2.4](#)) or *tailgate* ([3.2.8](#)).

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 24159:2022, 3.7, modified — definition revised.]

3.2.10

load opening

opening for loading waste into the *hopper* ([3.2.9](#)) and/or *body* ([3.2.5](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.3](#).

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 24159:2022, 3.6, modified — definition revised.]

3.2.11

load opening edge

perimeter of the *load opening* ([3.2.10](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure A.3](#).

[SOURCE: EN 1501-1:2021, 3.11]

3.2.12

load opening cover

openable and closable cover provided at the *load opening* ([3.2.10](#))

3.2.13

rave rail

fixed bottom part of the *load opening edge* ([3.2.11](#)) where the *guide flap* ([3.2.14](#)), if installed, is hinged

Note 1 to entry: If the *guide flap* ([3.2.14](#)) is folded down, then the rave rail is the *load opening edge* ([3.2.11](#)).

Note 2 to entry: See [Figure A.1](#) and [Figure A.3](#).