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(Reaffirmed in 2006)

Glossary of terms relating to kinds of automobiles

ICS 01.040.43; 43.020

Reference number : JIS D 0101 : 1993 (E)

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of International Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law. Consequently **JIS D 0101** : 1982 is replaced with this Standard.

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Glossary of terms relating to kinds of automobiles

1 Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard establishes the terms and definitions relating to kinds of automobiles (hereafter referred to as “terms”).

Remarks 1 The normative references of this Standard are as follows:

JIS D 0102 *Glossary of terms relating to automobiles—Dimensions, masses, weights and performances of automobiles*

JIS D 0301 *Measuring method of automobile body interior dimensions*

2 The International Standards corresponding to this Standard are as follows:

ISO 3833:1977 *Road vehicles—Types—Terms and definitions*

ISO 6165:1978 *Earth-moving machinery—Basic types—Vocabulary*

2 Classifications Terms are classified into following five categories:

(1) **General**

(2) **Classification by place of use** This classification is divided into the following two types:

(2.1) On-road vehicles

(2.2) Vehicles other than on-road

(3) **Classification by construction** This classification is subdivided into the following five categories:

(3.1) Classification by running method

(3.2) Classification by number of axles and wheels

(3.3) Classification by driving wheels

(3.4) Classification by motor position

(3.5) Classification by presence of frame

(4) **Classification by motor type**

(5) **Other classifications**

3 Numbers, terms and definitions of terms Numbers, terms and definitions are as follows.

Customary terms, English equivalent and **ISO** terms⁽¹⁾ are shown for reference.

Note ⁽¹⁾ The following **ISO** Standard are meant. However, the number is shown for **ISO 3833** only.

ISO 3833:1977

ISO 6165:1978

Remarks 1 Terms in square brackets “[]” are normally omitted. Abbreviations are shown in parentheses ().

2 Those shown in bold face in the English equivalent column are terms defined by **ISO**⁽¹⁾. Further, items in regular face are commonly used in American English.

(1) **General**

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1000	自動車	ZIDÔSYA	a vehicle equipped with a motor and a steering device which is capable of being occupied and employed to run on the ground Remarks 1 Includes vehicles connected to overhead wires (e.g. trolley bus). 2 Does not include vehicles running on rails, even those on the ground.		automobile	

(2) **Classification by place of use**

(2.1) **On-road vehicles**

- Remarks 1 In the following definitions, a window is a glass opening which may comprise one or several panes (example: a vent window is an element of a window).
- 2 This category includes trailers (2.1.2) towed by a motor vehicle and combination vehicles (2.1.3) consisting of a motor vehicle and trailer combination.

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1010	路上走行[自動]車	ROZYÔ SÔKÔ [ZIDÔ] SYA	an automobile (1000) designed and equipped primarily for on-road use However, this type is rarely used other than on-road.		road vehicle	

(2.1.1) **Motor vehicle**

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1011	モータービークル	MÔTA BÎKURU	any power-driven road vehicle (1010) which has four or more wheels, which is not rail borne, and which is normally used for: (a) carrying persons and/or goods; (b) towing vehicles used for the carriage of persons and/or goods; (c) special service Remarks: Three-wheeled vehicles whose complete vehicle kerb weight⁽²⁾ are treated as motor vehicles and those not exceeding 400 kg are treated as motor cycles. Note ⁽²⁾ See JIS D 0102.		motor vehicle	3.1
1100	乗用[自動]車	ZYÔYÔ [ZIDÔ] SYA	a motor vehicle (1011) which, on account of its design and appointments, is intended mainly for carrying persons and their luggage and/or goods, and which has available a maximum of ten seating places⁽³⁾, including the driving seat Note ⁽³⁾ In ISO, the maximum number is set to be nine. Remarks: It may also tow a trailer.		passenger car	3.1.1

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1102	サルーン ⁽⁴⁾	SARŪN	a passenger car (1100) (figure 1102) meeting the following specifications: Body Closed, with or without central pillar to side windows. Hood/Roof Fixed, rigid roof. A portion of the roof may, however, be openable. Accommodation 4 or more seats in at least 2 rows. Doors 2 or 4 side doors. There may also be a rear opening. Windows 4 side windows⁽⁵⁾. Notes ⁽⁴⁾ If the two side windows are not divided by a central pillar, this car may be called "coach" (or "hardtop"). ⁽⁵⁾ There may be cases where it is less than 4.	SEDAN	saloon, (sedan)	3.1.1.1
					coach, hardtop	

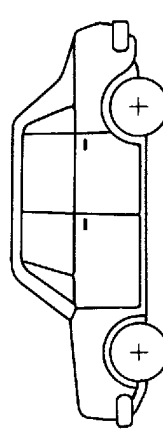


Figure 1102 Saloon

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1107	コンバーチブルサルーン	KONBÁTIBURU SARŪN	a passenger car (1100) (figure 1107) meeting the following specifications: Body Openable. Hood/Roof The side-wall frame (window frame) is stationary and the remainder is retractable. Accommodation 4 or more seats, in at least 2 rows. Doors 2 or 4 side doors. Windows 4 or more side windows.		convertible saloon	3.1.1.2
1103	プルマンサルーン	PURUMAN SARŪN	a passenger car (1100) (figure 1103) meeting the following specifications: Body Closed. There may be a partition between the front and rear seats. Hood/Roof Fixed, rigid roof. A portion of the roof may, however, be openable. Accommodation 4 or more seats in at least 2 rows. Folding seats, in front of the rear seats, are possible. Doors 4 or 6 side doors. There may also be a rear opening. Windows 6 or more side windows.	RIMUZIN	pullman saloon, (pullman sedan), (executive limousine), limousine	3.1.1.3

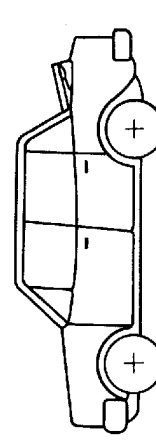


Figure 1107 Convertible saloon

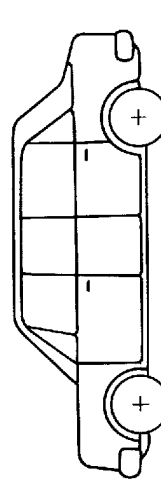


Figure 1103 Pullman saloon

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference	
				Customary term	English equivalent ISO No.
1105	ステーションワゴン	SUTÊSYON WAGON	a passenger car (1100) (figure 1105) meeting the following specifications: Body Closed. Rear shape is designed in order to give a larger interior volume. Hood/Roof Fixed, rigid roof. A portion of the roof may, however, be openable. Accommodation 4 or more seats in at least 2 rows. The row or rows of seats may have forward-foldable backs or be removable to provide a load platform. Doors 2 or 4 side doors and a rear opening. Windows 4 or more side windows.		station wagon , estate car (British) 3.1.1.4.1

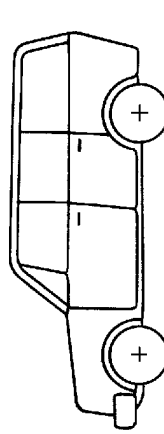


Figure 1105 Station wagon

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1106	トラックスター ションワゴン	TORAKKU SUTĒSYON WAGON	a passenger car (1100) derived from a commercial vehicle (1300) Body Closed. Hood/Roof Fixed, rigid roof. A portion of the roof may, however, be openable or capable of being elevated. Accommodation 4 or more seats, in at least 2 rows. The rear seats may be removable or may have foldable backs to provide a load platform. Doors 2, 3 or 4 side doors and a rear opening. Windows 4 or more side windows. Seat height The point R⁽⁶⁾ of the driver's seat shall be at least 750 mm above the surface supporting the vehicle, when measured at complete vehicle kerb weight⁽²⁾. Notes ⁽²⁾ See JIS D 0102. ⁽⁶⁾ See JIS D 0301.		truck station wagon	3.1.1.4.1

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1104	クーペ	KŪPE	a passenger car (1100) (figure 1104) meeting the following specifications: Body Closed. Usually, limited rear volume. Hood/Roof Fixed, rigid roof. A portion of the roof may, however, be openable. Accommodation 2 or more seats in at least 1 row. Doors 2 side doors. There may also be a rear opening. Windows 2 or more side windows.		coupé	3.1.1.5
1110	コンバーチブル	KONBĀTIBURU	a passenger car (1100) (figure 1110) meeting the following specifications: Body Openable. Hood/Roof The roof, soft or rigid, has at least 2 positions: in the first one it covers the body; in the second one it is retracted. Accommodation 2 or more seats in at least 1 row. Doors 2 or 4 side doors. Windows 2 or more side windows.		convertible, (open tourer), (roadster), (spider)	3.1.1.6

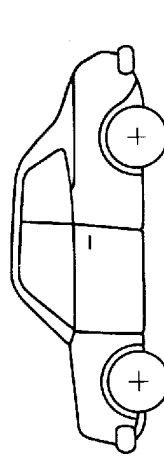


Figure 1104 Coupé

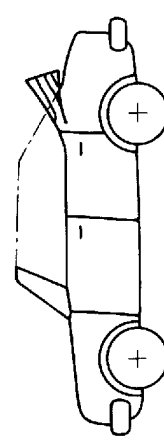


Figure 1110 Convertible

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1108	多目的乗用[自動]車	TAMOKUTEKI ZYÔYÔ [ZIDÔ] SYA	a passenger car (1100) meeting the following specifications: Body Closed, open or openable. This passenger car is designed to facilitate the occasional transportation of goods. Accommodation 1 or more seats.		multipurpose passenger car	3.1.1.7
1109	フォワードコントロール乗用[自動]車	FOWÂDO KONTORÔRU ZYÔYÔ [ZIDÔ] SYA	a passenger car (1100) in which the centre of the steering wheel is in the forward quarter of the vehicle's total length ⁽⁷⁾ Note ⁽⁷⁾ Including bumpers and over-riders, if any.		forward control passenger car	3.1.1.8
1120	スポーツカー	SUPÔTU KÂ	an agile passenger car (1100) designed for pleasure driving		sports car	
1130	ツーリングカー	TÛRINGU KÂ	a passenger car (1100) designed for practical use (As opposed to a "sports car").		touring car	
1190	特殊乗用[自動]車	TOKUSYU ZYÔYÔ [ZIDÔ] SYA	a passenger car (1100) whose characteristics are included in none of the above-mentioned categories [see (1499) "special vehicle".]		special passenger car	3.1.1.9
1200	バス	BASU	a motor vehicle (1011) which, on account of its design and appointments, is intended for carrying persons and luggage, and which has more than ten seating places ⁽⁸⁾ , including the driving seat Note ⁽⁸⁾ In ISO definition, it is "more than nine". Remarks 1 It may have one or two decks. 2 It may also tow a trailer.		bus	3.1.2

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Customary term	English equivalent	ISO No.
1201	ボンネットバス	BONNETTO BASU	a bus (1200) (figure 1201) with the motor housing protruding forward of the driver's cabin		cab-behind-engine bus	
1202	箱形バス	HAkogata BASU	a bus (1200) (figure 1202) with a nearly square body and where the motor housing does not protrude forward of the driver's cabin		coach bus	
1210	ライトバス	RAITO BASU	a bus (1200) with less than 30 seats including the driver's seat		light bus	
1211	マイクロバス	MAIKURO BASU	a single-deck bus (1200) (figure 1211) having not more than seventeen seating places, including the driving seat	SIGAI BASU	minibus , microbus	3.1.2.1
1220	市内バス	SINAI BASU	a bus (1200) (figure 1220) which is designed and equipped for urban and suburban use Remarks: This class of vehicle has seats and places intended for standing passengers, and allows for the movement of passengers corresponding to frequent stops.		urban bus , city bus	3.1.2.2

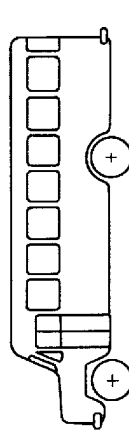


Figure 1201 Cab-behind-engine bus

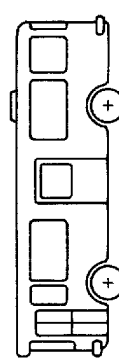


Figure 1202 Coach bus

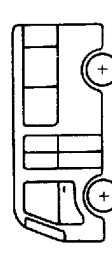


Figure 1211 Microbus

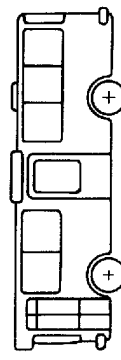


Figure 1220 Urban bus