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(Reaffirmed : 2002)

**Road vehicles—Dimensions, masses,
weights and performances—
Vocabulary**

ICS 01.040.43; 43.020

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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 0102 : 1979** is replaced with this Standard.

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Road vehicles—Dimensions, masses, weights and performances—Vocabulary

1 Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies terms relating to dimensions, mass, weights and performance of road vehicles (hereafter referred to as “terms”) and their definitions. However, those relating to two-wheeled vehicles are excluded.

Remarks 1 The normative reference to this Standard is as follows:

ISO 612 *Road vehicles—Dimensions of motor vehicles and towed vehicles—Terms and definitions*

2 International Standards corresponding to this Standard are as follows:

ISO 612 *Road vehicles—Dimensions of motor vehicles and towed vehicles—Terms and definitions*

ISO 1176 *Road vehicles—Masses—Vocabulary and codes*

2 Classifications Terms are classified into the following four groups:

- (1) Fundamental terms
- (2) Terms related to dimensions
- (3) Terms related to mass and weights
- (4) Terms related to performance

3 Terms and definitions Terms and definitions shall be as follows:

Symbols for units, customary terms and English equivalent are shown here for reference only.

Remarks 1 Specified terms related to dimensions, mass, and weights apply to a vehicle in an immobile state, oriented in the forward direction on a horizontal plane unless otherwise specified.

Dimensions apply to a vehicle in the unloaded state unless otherwise specified.

2 Where a part of a term appears in brackets “()”, two types of terms—those with and those without a set of characters in brackets “()”—may be used. In this case, priority is given to the term with a set of characters in “()”.

3 Although customary terms are included, they are expected to eventually be abolished.

4 Terms in bold face in the English equivalent column are defined by corresponding International Standards.

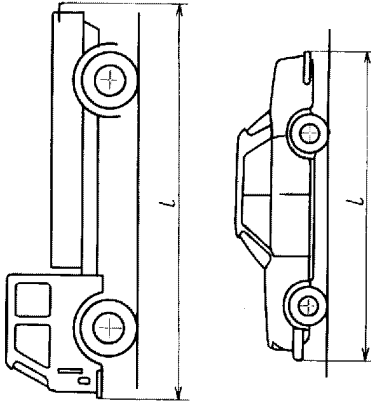
Those not in bold face are used commonly in English language or American language.

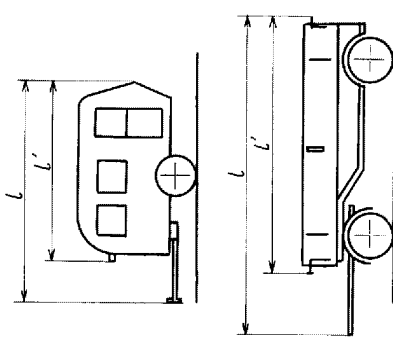
(1) Fundamental terms

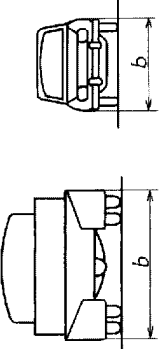
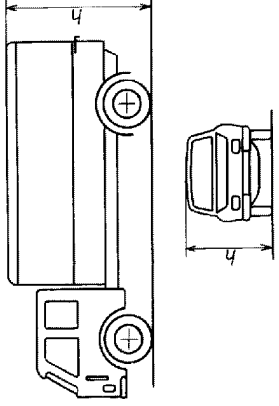
No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
101	(自動車)の縦中心面	(ZIDÔSYA NO) TATE TYÛSIN MEN	a vertical plane passing through median point between the right and left wheels of the vehicle oriented in the forward direction		(ZIDÔSYA NO) TYÛSIN MEN	longitudinal median plane (of the vehicle) , longitudinal plane of symmetry, zero Y plane
102	車輪中心	SYARIN TYÛSIN	the intersection of the wheel rotation shaft and the median plane of the wheel			wheel center
103	乾燥状態	KANSÔ ZYÔTAI	the state of a vehicle equipped with the minimum parts and products required to meet basic specification When brake fluid and other operating fluids are included, it shall be so noted. Pneumatic pressure of the tyre shall be in accordance with that specified for the vehicle concerned.			
104	空車状態	KÛSYA ZYÔTAI	the state of a vehicle where the following items are added to the dry state: Coolant, lubricating oil, fuel oil, spare tyre ⁽¹⁾ , fire extinguisher ⁽¹⁾ , standard spare parts ⁽¹⁾ , wheel stopper ⁽¹⁾ , carrying tools ⁽¹⁾ Note ⁽¹⁾ In some cases, these items may not be included.			
105	最大積載状態	SAIDAI SEKISAI ZYÔTAI	the state of a vehicle where passengers and cargo of the maximum laden mass are evenly loaded Remarks: Two variations of this state are used for light vanes—with available seats fully utilized and with some seats folded. The variation applied should be noted.			fully laden

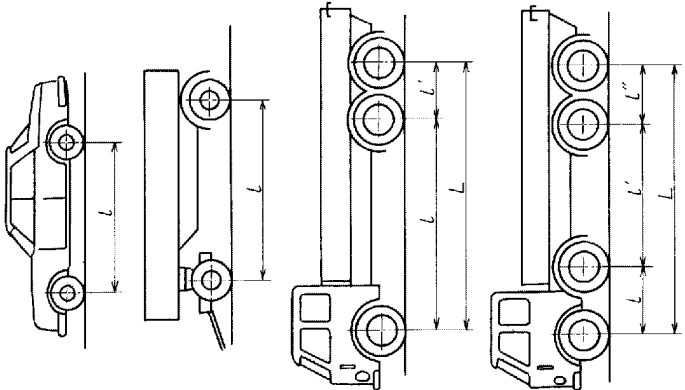
No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
106	連結状態	RENKETU ZYÔTAI	the state where a trailer is coupled to a tractor, a truck, etc.			

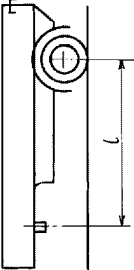
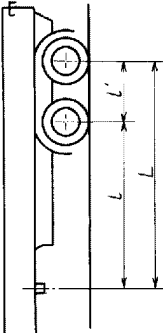
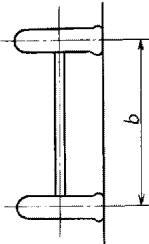
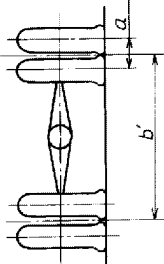
(2) Terms related to dimensions

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
201	全長	ZENTYÔ	the distance (l) between two planes that are vertical to the longitudinal centre plane of the vehicle and that contact the front and the rear of the vehicle This does not include the outside mirror, under-mirror, retractable antenna, etc. 	m		motor vehicle length, overall length

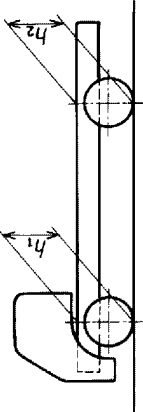
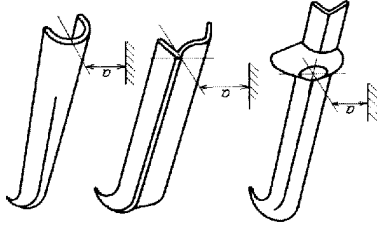
No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
202	トレーラの全長	TORÊRA NO ZENTYÔ	the distance between two planes that are vertical to the longitudinal centre plane of the trailer and that contact the front and the rear of the trailer Remarks 1 To be expressed by the distance (l) including the length of the traction apparatus and by the distance (l') excluding the length of the traction apparatus. Example: 5.500 (3.700) 2 Where a traction apparatus is provided, the distance should be determined while the centre axis of the draw bar eye is vertical. 	m		trailer length, overall length of trailer

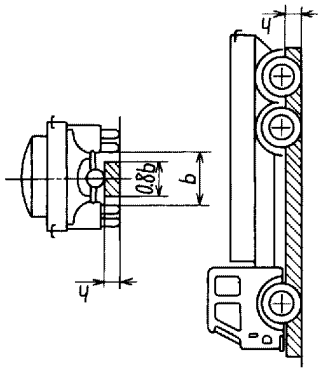
No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
205	全幅	ZENPUKU	the distance (<i>b</i>) between two plane surfaces contacting both sides of longitudinal centre plane which are parallel to the longitudinal centre plane of the vehicle The loading platform and ventilating device are closed, and the outside mirror, under-mirror, retractable antenna, etc. are not included. 	m		vehicle width, overall width
206	全高	ZENKÔ	the distance (<i>h</i>) between the ground plane and the horizontal plane contacting the highest part of the vehicle However, (1) Each part of the vehicle is in the ordinary running state. (2) The pole antenna and cover for the ventilating hole are in the lowest position, and items such as the ladder for hook-and-ladder trucks, which are retracted during running, are in the retracted state. (3) This does not include the outside mirror, under-mirror, retractable antenna, etc. Remarks: When the vehicle is fully loaded, it shall be so noted. 	m		vehicle height, overall height

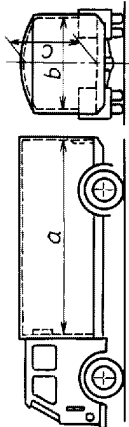
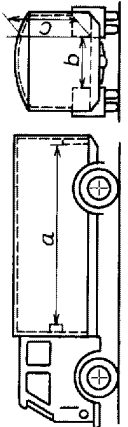
No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
207	軸距	ZIKUKYO	the horizontal distance between the centre of the front axle and the centre of the rear axle Remarks: For three-axle vehicles, the distance between the front axle and the intermediate axle is referred to as the first wheel base (l), the distance between the intermediate axle and the rear axle is referred to as the second wheel base (l'), and the sum of the first wheel base and the second wheel base is referred to as the most distant wheel base (L). For four-axle vehicles, the third wheel base (l'') is defined with the most distant wheel base (L) as the sum of the first wheel base, the second wheel base, and the third wheel base. 	m		motor vehicle or trailer wheel space, wheel base

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
208	セミトレーラの軸距	SEMITORËRA NO ZIKUKYO	the horizontal distance (l) from the fifth wheel centre to the first shaft centre where the centre line of the fifth wheel kingpin on the semi-trailer is positioned vertically Remarks: 207 wheel base applies when there are two axles or more.  	m		semi-trailer wheel space , semi-trailer wheel base
209	輪距	RINKYO	the distance (b) between the centre of the contact plane on the ground plane of the right and left tyres For dual wheels, this is the distance (b') between the centre spacing of the dual wheels at the right and left.  	m		track , tread (American)

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
210	複輪	HUKURIN	the state where two tires are provided at one side of one axle of the vehicle			dual tyres, dual tires (American), dual wheels
211	複輪間隔	HUKURIN KANKAKU	the distance (a) between the centre plane of the inner tyre and of the outer tyre (see “ a ” of the figure for 209)	m		distance between center lines of dual tyres, distance between center lines of dual tires (American), dual (wheel) spacing
212	重心高さ	ZYÛSIN TAKASA	the height from the ground plane to the centre of gravity of the vehicle Remarks: When in the loaded state, this is to be noted.	m	ZYÛSINKÔ	height of gravitational center
213	最大(安定)傾斜角	SAIDAI (ANTEI) KEISYAKAKU	the angle formed between the floor of the measuring bench and the horizontal plane when a vehicle on the measuring bench is inclined to the right or the left, and all wheels on the opposite side depart from the floor of the measuring bench Remarks: For vehicles with a pneumatic spring suspension, the angle formed when the vehicle is inclined as indicated with the air supply and exhaust devices of the pneumatic spring not activated.	°		
214	床面地上高	YUKAMEN TIZYÔKÔ	the height from the ground plane to a specific location on the vehicle platform surface (position of the bus platform, extreme rear of the truck, etc.) Remarks: When the vehicle is fully loaded, it shall be recorded.	m	YUKAMEN TAKASA	floor height, loading height (for truck)

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
215	フレーム地上高	HURĒMU TIZYÔKÔ	the height (h_1 and h_2) from the ground plane to the upper plane of the frame in a vertical plane including the front and rear axles Remarks 1 When the height at a point other than that specified above is expressed, this location is also shown. 2 For three axles or more, measurement is taken from the axle of the most distal wheel base. 3 When the vehicle is fully loaded, it shall be recorded. 	m	HURĒMU TAKASA	height of chassis above ground
216	前バンパ地上高	MAE BANPA TIZYÔKÔ	the height (α) from the ground plane to the extreme front of the bumper When there are variations in the height at the extreme front, the height (α) at the centre point is used. Remarks: When the vehicle is fully loaded, it shall be recorded. 	m		front bumper height

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
217	後バン ¹ 地上高	USIRO BANPA TIZYÔKÔ	the height (a) from the ground plane at the extreme rear point of the bumper When there are variations in height at the extreme rear point, the height (a) at the centre point is used (see figure of 216). Remarks: When the vehicle is fully loaded, it shall be recorded.	m		rear bumper height
218	最低地上高	SAITEI TIZYÔKÔ	the distance (h) between the ground plane and the lowest part at centre⁽²⁾ of the vehicle Note ⁽²⁾ The area corresponding to 80 % of the distance (b) between the inner edges of the wheels which are at any equal distance from the longitudinal centre plane of the vehicle and are included in the two parallel planes. 	m		ground clearance
219	室内寸法	SITUNAI SUNPÔ	various dimensions of each part of the interior of the vehicle	m		interior dimensions of body

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Reference		
				Unit symbol	Customary term	English equivalent
220	荷物室の最大寸法	NIMOTUSITU NO SAIDAI SUNPÔ	the length (<i>a</i>), width (<i>b</i>), and height (<i>c</i>) of the body interior measured without factoring internally protruding portions Remarks 1 Any internal protrusions (wheel house, fittings, etc.) are to be recorded. 2 This does not apply to the rear trunk of passenger cars. 	m		maximum internal dimensions of body
221	荷物室の有効寸法	NIMOTUSITU NO YŪKÔ SUNPÔ	length (<i>a</i>), width (<i>b</i>), and height (<i>c</i>) of the body interior for determination of internal volume considering internally protruding portions Remarks 1 Any internal protrusions (wheel house, fittings, etc.) are to be recorded. 2 This does not apply to the rear trunk of passenger cars. 	m		usable dimensions of body
222	荷台の最大寸法	NIDAI NO SAIDAI SUNPÔ	the length, width, and height of the rear body interior measured without factoring internally protruding portions However, the inside height of any windage is included. Remarks: Any internal protrusions (wheel house, fittings, etc.) are to be recorded.	m		maximum internal dimensions of rear body