



CELEBRATING **15** YEARS OF  
SERVICE DELIVERED WITH HEART

**3PL** – A 3PL is a third-party, or contract, logistics company to whom a firm outsources part or all logistics services. A 3PL will typically handle many of the following tasks: purchasing, inventory & warehouse management, transportation management and order management.

**ABS (Anti-lock Braking System)** – Computer, sensors and solenoid valves which together monitor wheel speed and modulate braking force if wheel lockup is sensed during braking. Helps the driver retain control of the vehicle during heavy braking on slippery roads.

**Air Ride Suspension** – Suspension which supports the load on air-filled rubber bags rather than steel springs. Compressed air is supplied by the same engine-driven air compressor and reservoir tanks which provide air to the air brake system.

**Anchor It** – Apply brakes for an emergency stop.

**Backhaul** – Freight movement in a direction (or lane) of secondary importance or light demand.

**Bill of Lading** – Itemized list of goods contained in a shipment.

**Blind Spot** – Areas around a commercial vehicle that are not visible to the driver either through the windshield, side windows or mirrors.

**Bobtail** – Tractor operating without a trailer. Also refers to straight truck.

**Bulk Cargo** – Cargo which is stowed loose on transportation vehicles, in a tank or without specific packaging. Handled by a pump, scoop, conveyor, or shovel. Examples: grain, coal, petroleum, chemicals

**Cargo Weight** – Combined weight of all loads, gear and supplies on a vehicle.

**Carrier** – Provides transportation services — typically owning and operating transportation equipment. Examples: trucking company, railroad, airline, etc...

**Cartage Company** – Company that provides local (within a town, city or municipality) pick-up and delivery.

**CDL (Commercial Driver's License)** – License which authorizes an individual to operate commercial motor vehicles and buses over 26,000 pounds gross vehicle weight.



## Glossary of Transportation Terms

**Commodity** – Article of commerce (goods, merchandise) that is shipped. Proper description of freight commodity is extremely important

**Consignee** – An individual or firm to whom freight is shipped. The receiver of the shipment.

**Container** – Standard-sized rectangular box used to transport freight by ship, rail and highway.

**Converter Dolly** – Auxiliary axle assembly equipped with a fifth wheel (coupling device), towed by a semitrailer and supporting the front of, and towing, another semitrailer.

**Cross-Dock** – Transportation terminal in which received items are transferred directly from inbound to the outbound shipping dock. Temporary storage only and used mostly for vehicle transfers. Often owned and operated by large shippers.

**Dead-Head** – A portion of a transportation trip in which no freight is conveyed; an empty move.

**Dock** – A platform where trucks are unloaded and loaded.

**Door-to-Door** – A transportation service arrangement in which freight is moved from origin (shipper), through to the ultimate destination (consignee), for a given rate. Approved provides door-to-door service from/to any point in US and Canada.

**Doubles (Twins, Twin Trailers)** – Combination of a tractor and two semitrailers connected in tandem by a converter dolly.

**Drayage** – Local trucking, to and from rail or to and from port facilities.

**EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)** – A business-to-business interconnection of computers for the rapid exchange of a wide variety of documents.

**ELD (Electronic Logging Device)** – DOT-certified electronic hardware that connects to the vehicle's engine to record driving hours. It includes a screen for the driver so they can monitor their current status as well as the ability to print hour logs when required by DOT inspectors.

**ETA** – Estimated time of arrival.

**Expediting** – Accelerating transportation times.

**EOBR (Electric On-Board Recorder)** – Cab-mounted device which electronically records data such as truck speed, engine rpm, idle time and other information useful to trucking management.

**Exempt Carrier** – Company which transports commodities exempted from Interstate Commerce Commission economic regulation.

**FEU** – Forty-foot equivalent unit; A method of measuring vessel load or capacity of units of forty-foot long containers.

**Flatbed** – A level bed platform with no sides or top. Most often used for oversized shipments. But in Hawaii and Guam – where space is limited – flatbeds are used to deliver freight where no docks are available for off-load.

**For-Hire Carrier** – Company in the business of transporting freight belonging to others.

**Freight Bill-of-Lading** – A document providing a binding contract between a shipper and a carrier for the transportation of freight. Specifies obligations of both parties. Serves as a receipt of freight by the carrier for the shipper. Usually designates the consignee, and FOB point

**Freight Forwarder** – An agency that receives freight from a shipper and arranges for transportation with one or more carriers to the consignee. Often used for international shipping. Will usually consolidate freight from many shippers to obtain low, large volume transportation rates from carriers (through contract). Often owns pick-up and delivery equipment; uses to transport freight to/from consolidation facilities. Frequently provide packaging, temporary freight storage, and customs clearing services. Approved as a licensed freight forwarder.

**Freight Size** – Most commonly measured by weight. But is often measured by cube – or cubic feet — of the shipment.

**Hazmat** – Hazardous materials, as classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Transport of hazardous materials is strictly regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

**High Cube** – A trailer or container which allows above average cubic capacity

**Hours-of-Service** – U.S. Department of Transportation safety regulations which govern the hours of service of commercial vehicle drivers engaged in interstate trucking operations.

**Intermodal Transportation** –The transportation movement involving more than one mode (e.g., rail/motor, motor/air, rail/water).

**JIT (Just-In-Time)** – Manufacturing system which depends on frequent, small deliveries of parts and supplies to keep on-site inventory to a minimum.

**Landing Gear** – Retractable legs which support the front of a semitrailer when its not coupled to a trailer.

**LCV (Long Combination Vehicle)** – In general, vehicles longer than a standard doubles rig. Examples of LCVs which are permitted in some U.S. western states and eastern toll roads: Twin 48-foot trailers; triple 28-foot trailers.

**Logbook** – Book carried by truck drivers in which they record their hours of service and duty status for each 24-hour period. Required for interstate commercial trucking by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

**Line-haul Driver** –Truck driver who travels a set route from city to city and typically returns home after each shift. Also known as a regional driver.

**Local Driver** –Truck driver who picks up and delivers packages along a city route. Drivers typically run the same route everyday, returning home after each shift. Also known as a city or P&D driver.

**LTL (Less-Than-Truckload)** – A quantity of freight less than that required for the application of truckload (TL) rate; usually less than 10,000 pounds.

**LTL Carrier** –Trucking company which consolidates less-than-truckload cargo for multiple destinations on one vehicle.

**Owner-Operator** – Truck driver who owns and operates his own truck.

**Over-the-Road Driver** – Truck driver who travels cross-country to deliver freight and usually sleeps within a berth in the truck cab. Typically averages over 100,000 miles per year.

**P&D** – Pickup and delivery. May also be referred to as a city driver.

**Payload** – Weight of the cargo being hauled.

**Packing List** – A detailed inventory of items contained in a shipment.

**Peddle Run** – Truck route with frequent delivery stops.

**Private Carrier** – Business which operates trucks primarily for the purpose of transporting its own products and raw materials. The principle business activity of a private carrier is not transportation.

**Professional Truck Driver** – Different categories of drivers include over-the-road, line-haul and local.

**Proof of Delivery** – The “POD” is a delivery receipt copy of a signed freight bill at the time of delivery.

**Reefer** – Refrigerated trailer with insulate walls and a self-powered refrigeration unit. Most commonly used for transporting food.

**Semitrailer** – Truck trailer supported at the rear by its own wheels and at the front by a fifth wheel mounted to a tractor or a dolly.

**Shipper** – Individual or firm who sends freight. The freight originator.

**Sleeper** – Sleeping compartment mounted behind a truck cab, sometimes attached to the cab or even designed to be an integral part of it.

**Sliding Fifth Wheel** – Fifth wheel mounted to a mechanism that allows it to be moved back and forth for the purpose of adjusting the distribution of weight on the tractor’s axles.

**Straight Truck** – Vehicle which carries cargo in a body mounted to its chassis, rather than on a trailer towed by a vehicle.

**Terminal** – Transportation facility with one of the following roles:

**TL (Truckload)** – The quantity of freight required to fill a trailer; usually more than 10,000 pounds.

**TL Carrier** – Trucking company which dedicates trailers to a single shipper’s cargo, as opposed to an LTL (Less Than Truckload) carrier which transports the consolidated cargo of several shippers and makes multiple deliveries.

**Tractor** – Truck designed primarily to pull a semitrailer by means of a fifth wheel mounted over the rear axle.

**Tractor Trailer** – Tractor and semitrailer combination.

**Tri-Axle** – Truck, tractor or trailer with three axles grouped together at the rear.

**Trip Leasing** – Leasing a company’s vehicle to another transportation provider for a single trip.

