Body Builder Manual

2022 Silverado 4500HD,5500HD,6500HD

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PREFACE

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Disclaimer

The Body Builder Books provide product information to assist those who wish to modify these products for individual applications. General Motors does not recommend or approve any firm or party nor make any judgments on the quality of the work performed by a firm or party. Individuals who use the services of a Body Builder must satisfy themselves as to the quality of the work.

The party installing any equipment or making any modifications to complete the vehicle for delivery and make it road-ready is responsible to see that the completed vehicle complies with all applicable certification procedures and safety standards, as may be set forth in federal, state, and local statues, rules and regulations. Specifications, descriptions and illustrative material in this literature are as accurate as known at time of publication but are subject to change without notice. General Motors cannot accept responsibility for typographical errors which may have occurred. Illustrations are not always to scale and may include optional equipment and accessories but may not include all standard equipment.

Any changes to the fuel delivery and return system may negatively affect the performance of the engine. Should changes be made the installer should verify that those changes still meet the requirements of the engine for proper system performance. General Motors cannot accept responsibility for engine performance issues, error messages, or any other issues caused by changes to the fuel delivery and return system.

Engineering Contact:

https://gmupfilter.com

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS

Your Obligations Under the Law

The important information in this section will acquaint you with U.S. safety and emission standards that apply to General Motors vehicles sold there of those laws that established these standards, and the identity of the parties responsible for certification of compliance for **INCOMPLETE VEHICLES**. To the best of General Motors' knowledge, it is correct as of the date of this printing. General Motors, however cannot accept responsibility for its completeness and currency. User must ascertain this on their own. This section is written specifically for trucks with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) greater than 10,000 lbs. (4,536 kg).

The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, in the U.S., gave rise to the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS). In addition, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through the Environmental Policy Act of 1969, set forth environmental protection standards.

The Engine Manufacturer is responsible to certify the engine to the U.S. EPA standards.

It is the responsibility of every Chevrolet dealer to assure that the service work or modifications that can affect compliance, performed on a new vehicle prior to delivery to the customer, meets the requirements specified by all mandated standards. It is the responsibility of the Final-Stage Manufacturer who typically installs a body, or any other equipment, or makes any modifications to an **INCOMPLETE VEHICLE** supplied by General Motors, to certify compliance with the applicable standards for the vehicle when completed. Further, it is the responsibility of the Final-Stage Manufacturer to determine, and fully comply with, any additional requirements of all the States. In addition, the Final-Stage Manufacturer must certify compliance with all standards set forth in the U.S.

Penalties For Violations

Penalties for violation of the provisions contained within the U.S. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards can be severe and are specified in the Federal Code of Regulations Title 40, Part 1068 and Title 49, Part 578 Civil and Criminal Penalties. The following violations are subject to these penalties:

1. Any manufacturer who knowingly or unknowingly produces for sale a motor vehicle subject to the law, but which does not meet all the applicable provisions of the law.
2. Any party who sells or offers for sale a motor vehicle built after the effective date of a standard, which in the knowledge of the selling party does not comply with the standard.
3. Any party (manufacturer, dealer, body builder or other) who completes a vehicle for sale in compliance with the law but fails to certify the completed vehicle in the prescribed manner.
4. Any party who knowingly certifies a vehicle as complying, which does not in fact meet the requirements of the law. This is an occurrence where the government was intentionally misled in regard to safety related defects. This is considered a criminal violation and is punishable by imprisonment.

5. Any party who tampers with or removes any components of the aftertreatment or engine emission system violates the current manufacturer's engine certificate and must re-certify the engine.

The U.S. Department of Transportation has declared its intent to institute procedures periodically to inspect vehicles subject to the law, and to implement enforcement procedures that will permit detection of violations.

The requirements of the law are stringent and the penalties for violation are severe. It is therefore mandatory for all personnel involved in any of the following motor vehicles aspects to become familiar with the provisions of the law as they relate to their responsibilities.

- Installation of equipment sub-assemblies and/or bodies (Intermediate and Final-Stage Manufacturer)
- Sales
- Preparation for delivery
- Modification or conversion (Alterer)
- Maintenance and repair

U.S. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS)

The following standards apply to Trucks having a GVWR greater than 10,000 pounds (4,536 kg.).

For any Silverado 4500 HD, 5500 HD, or 6500 HD manufactured by Navistar and purchased from Chevrolet and defined by section 567.3 of Title 49 of the CFR as an Incomplete Vehicle, consult the Incomplete Vehicle Document (IVD) provided with each Incomplete Vehicle to determine those particular safety standards with which the vehicle complies. Any standards, with which General Motors cannot certify compliance because of the level of completion of that vehicle, become the responsibility of the Intermediate Manufacturer or Final-Stage Manufacture or both.

TABLE-GOVT REQ-1

SAFETY STANDARD IDENTIFICATION (Applicable to vehicles with GVWR greater than 10,000 LBS.)	
FMVSS 101	Controls and Displays
FMVSS 102	Transmission Shift Position Sequence, Starter Interlock and Transmission Braking Effect
FMVSS 103	Windshield Defrosting and Defogging Systems
FMVSS 104	Windshield Wiping and Washing Systems
FMVSS 105	Hydraulic and Electric Brake Systems
FMVSS 106	Brake Hoses
FMVSS 108	Lamps, Reflective Devices and Associated Equipment
FMVSS 111	Rear Visibility
FMVSS 113	Hood Latch System
U.S. 49 CFR part 565	Vehicle Identification Number Requirements
FMVSS 116	Motor Vehicle Brake Fluids
FMVSS 119	New Pneumatic Tires for Motor Vehicles with a GVWR of more than 4,536 Kilograms (10,000 pounds)
FMVSS 120	Tire selection and Rims for vehicles with a GVWR of more than 4,536 Kilograms (10,000 pounds)
FMVSS 121	Air Brake Systems
FMVSS 124	Accelerator Control Systems
FMVSS 125	Warning Devices
FMVSS 136	Electronic Stability Control Systems for Heavy Vehicles
FMVSS 205	Glazing Materials
FMVSS 206	Door Locks and Door Retention Components
FMVSS 207	Seating Systems
FMVSS 208	Occupant Crash Protection
FMVSS 209	Seat Belt Assemblies
FMVSS 210	Seat Belt Assembly Anchorages
FMVSS 213	Child Restraint Systems

SAFETY STANDARD IDENTIFICATION (Applicable to vehicles with GVWR greater than 10,000 LBS.)	
FMVSS 302	Flammability of Interior Materials
FMVSS 303	Fuel System Integrity of Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles
FMVSS 403	Platform Lift Systems for Motor Vehicles
FMVSS 404	Platform Lift Installations in Motor Vehicles
CMVSS 301.1	LPG Fuel System Integrity
CMVSS 301.2	CNG Fuel System Integrity
FMVSS 304	CNG Fuel Container Integrity
CMVSS 1106	Noise Emissions

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS

Additional Lighting Information

Lighting Devices and Reflectors Required by FMVSS 108

TABLE-GOVT REQ-2

Required Vehicle Lighting and Reflective Equipment for Trucks with an Overall Width of 80 Inches or More

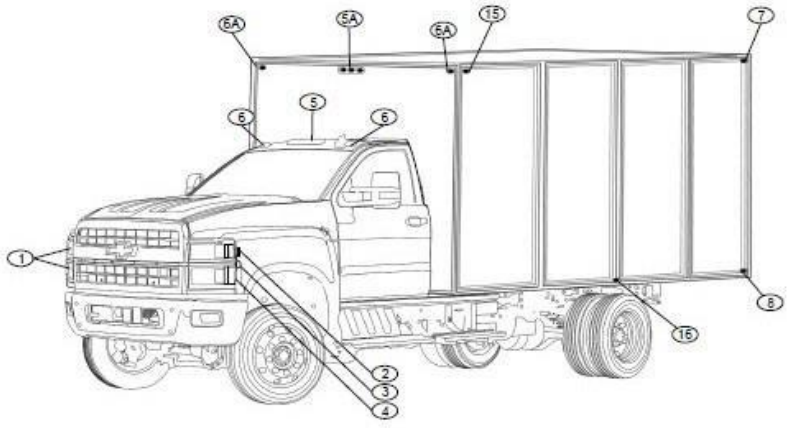
Required Lighting Equipment	Qty	Color	Position	Height above road surface (In inches measured from the center of the lamp/ reflector with vehicle at curb weight.)
Headlamps (Lower Beam)	2 minimum	White	On the front, symmetrical, as far apart as practicable (if 4 lamp system, outboard or above upper beams)	Not less than 22 or more than 54.
Headlamps (Upper Beam)	2 minimum	White	On the front, symmetrical (if 4 lamp system, inboard or below lower beams)	Not less than 22 or more than 54.
Daytime Running Lamps - Attention: for US optional	2 minimum	White or Yellow	Front, symmetrical, as far apart as practicable	380 mm (15) minimum. Maximum depends on type of DRL.
Turn signal (Front)	2	Amber	On the front, one on each side of the vertical centerline at the same height and as far apart as practicable.	Not less than 15 or more than 83.
Identification Lamp (Front)	3	Amber	On the front, as close as practicable to the vertical centerline of the vehicle or the vertical centerline of the cab where different from the centerline of the vehicle with lamp center spaced not less than 6 inches or more than 12 inches apart.	At the same height, as close as practicable to the top of the vehicle.
Tail Lamp	2	Red	On the rear, one lamp each side of the vertical centerline at the same height and as far apart as practicable.	Not less than 15 or more than 72.
Stop Lamp	2	Red	Front, one lamp each side of the vertical centerline at the same height and as far apart as practicable.	Not less than 15 or more than 72.
Front Clearance Lamps	2	Amber	One on each side of the vertical centerline width.	As high as practicable.
Rear Clearance Lamps	2	Red	One on each side of the vertical centerline to indicate overall width.	As high as practicable.
Side Marker Lamp, Intermediate	2	Amber	One on each side, at or near midpoint between front and rear side marker lamps, if vehicle over 30 feet in length.	Not less than 15.

Required Lighting Equipment	Qty	Color	Position	Height above road surface (In inches measured from the center of the lamp/ reflector with vehicle at curb weight.)
Reflex Reflector Intermediate (Side)	2	Amber	At or near midpoint between front and rear side reflectors if vehicle over 30 feet in length.	Not less than 15 or more than 60.
Reflex Reflector (Rear)	2	Red	On the rear, one on each side of vertical centerline, at the same height as far apart as practicable.	Not less than 15 or more than 60.
Reflex Reflector (Rear Side)	2	Red	One on each side as far to the rear as practicable.	Not less than 15 or more than 60.
Reflex Reflector (Front Side)	2	Amber	One on each side as far to the front as practicable.	Not less than 15 or more than 60.
License Plate Lamp Rear	1	White	On the rear to illuminate the license plate from the top or sides.	No requirements.
Side Marker Lamp (Front)	2	Amber	One on each side, as far to the front as practicable.	Not less than 15.
Side Marker Lamp (Rear)	2	Red	One on each side, as far to the rear as practicable.	Not less than 15.
Turn Signal (Rear)	2	Amber or Red	On the rear, one lamp on each side of the vertical centerline, at the same height as far apart as practicable.	Not less than 15 or more than 83.
Identification Lamp (Rear)	3	Red	On the rear, as close as practicable to vertical centerline. At the same height spaced not less than 6 inches or more than 12 inches apart.	As close as practicable to the top of the vehicle.
Backup Lamp	1	White	On the rear	No requirement.

TABLE-GOVT REQ-3
Visibility Requirements of Installed Lighting Devices

LIGHTING DEVICE	CORNER POINTS		REQUIRED VISIBILITY
Stop Lamp	15° Up-45° IB	15° Up-45° OB	Unobstructed MIN effective projected luminous lens area of 1,250 mm in any direction throughout the pattern defined by the specified corner points.
	15° Down-45° IB	15° Down-45° OB	
Tail Lamp	15° Up-45° IB	15° Up-45° OB	
	15° Down-45° IB	**15° Down-45° OB**	

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS



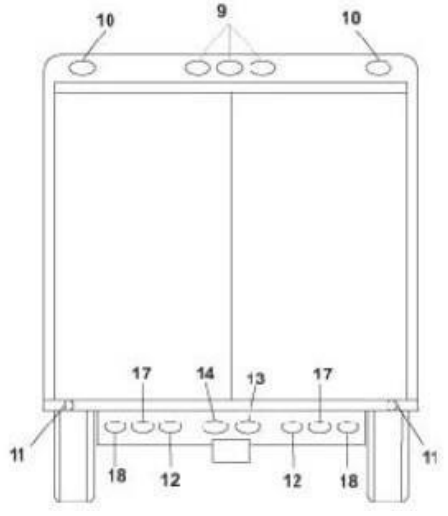


image O_0254

Legend

1. Headlamps (2) – White (4 optional)
2. Side marker lamps. Front (2) – Amber
3. Side reflectors. Front (2) – Amber
4. Turn signal lamps. Front (2) – Amber
5. Identification lamps. Front (3) – Amber

5a. Identification lamps. Front (3) – Amber (Optional location)

6. Clearance lamps. Front (2) – Amber

6a. Clearance lamps. Front (2) – Amber (Optional location)

7. Side marker lamps. Rear (2) – Red
8. Side reflectors. Rear (2) – Red
9. Identification lamps. Rear (3) – Red
10. Clearance lamps. Rear (2) – Red
11. Reflectors Rear (2) – Red
12. Stop lamps. Rear (2) – Red
13. License plate lamp. Rear (1) – White
14. Backup lamp. Rear (1) – White (location optional provided optional requirements are met)
15. Side marker lamps. Intermediate (2) – Amber (if vehicle is 30' or more overall length)
16. Side reflectors. Intermediate (2) – Amber (if vehicle is 30' or more overall length)
17. Turn signal lamps. Rear (2) – Amber or Red
18. Tail lamps. Rear (2) – Red

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS

Additional Requirements: EPA

EPA Part 205 Subpart B – Noise Emission For Medium And Heavy Trucks

INCOMPLETE VEHICLES identified as a Silverado 4500 HD, 5500 HD, or 6500 HD sold by General Motors, will comply with the requirements specified by EPA PART 205 SUBPART B provided that no changes are made to the noise generating and/or suppression equipment installed by Navistar.

EPA Part 86 – Emission Control

Engines provided with Chevrolet Medium Duty Silverado 4500/5500/6500 vehicles will comply with all applicable exhaust emission standards. Modifications to the vehicle and/or engine, which will cause noncompliance, are prohibited by the regulations. For further information see the vehicle operator's manual and the engine manual.

EPA Part 86 – Vehicle Emission Controls

Vehicles manufactured for General Motors have been built to comply with all applicable vehicle emissions standards. Modifications to the vehicle which will cause noncompliance are prohibited by regulations. Refer to the Vehicle Emissions Control Information label on the vehicle for a list of Emissions reduction components. For further information, please review the vehicle operator's manual.

Replacement or Service Parts

The Motor Vehicle Safety Standards primarily specify the requirements and/or performance standards that a Complete Vehicle must comply with. However, certain specific components of the vehicle, when sold by a Chevrolet dealer or distributor as replacement or service parts, are required to comply with the requirements and/or performance standards specified by the standards. Certification of compliance must also be provided for these components. Those items that are subject to these standards are as follows:

- Windshield and window glass – FMVSS 205
- Seat belts – FMVSS 209
- Hydraulic brake hose – FMVSS 106
- Hydraulic brake fluids – FMVSS 116
- Lamps and reflective devices – FMVSS 108
- Warning devices – FMVSS 125 (Reflective Triangle)
- Tires and Wheels – FMVSS 119/120
- Platform Lift System – FMVSS 403

The standards require that all of the above items manufactured for sale, whether for use in the manufacture of a vehicle or for sale as parts, must comply with applicable provisions of the safety standards. Such items when sold by Chevrolet dealers or distributors must be labeled to certify compliance. Such labeling may be placed on the part itself or on the container in which the part is shipped.

The items listed above that are manufactured by or for General Motors as service parts will comply with all applicable standards as required.

Certification of Incomplete Vehicles Manufactured by General Motors

In accordance with the laws of the United States all vehicles manufactured for sale and sold must comply with the applicable federal safety standards and certification of compliance must be provided with the vehicle.

Section 567.3 of Title 49 of the CFR defines an **INCOMPLETE VEHICLE** as an assemblage consisting, at a minimum, of chassis (including the frame) structure, power train, steering system, suspension system, and braking system, in the state that those systems are to be part of the completed vehicle, but requires further manufacturing operations, to become a completed vehicle. For an **INCOMPLETE VEHICLE** manufactured by General Motors to be classified as a **COMPLETE VEHICLE**, subsequent manufactures must mount a body or other load carrying equipment on the chassis prior to delivery to the end user so that it can perform its intended function.

Incomplete Vehicle Manufacturer

Definition

Section 567.3 of Title 49 of the CFR defines an Incomplete Vehicle Manufacturer as a person who manufactures an incomplete vehicle by assembling components none of which, taken separately, constitute an incomplete vehicle.

Compliance Responsibility

As manufactured by General Motors, an Incomplete Vehicle is built with all appropriate safety items that comply with the applicable regulatory requirements to the extent that the vehicle's state of completion will permit. To obtain a Complete Vehicle status under section 567.3 of Title 49 of the CFR, an Intermediate or Final-Stage Manufacturer must mount a body or other similar load carrying equipment on the chassis prior to delivery to the end user.

General Motors identifies an **INCOMPLETE VEHICLE** with one of the following designations depending on the vehicle's state of completion:

Chassis Cab

Regular Cab

Crew Cab

In accordance with section 568.4 of Title 49 of the CFR, General Motors furnishes an **INCOMPLETE VEHICLE** Document (IVD) with each **INCOMPLETE VEHICLE**. This document provides the following information:

- Name and mailing address of the **INCOMPLETE VEHICLE** manufacturer
- Date of manufacture
- Vehicle Identification Number
- GAWR (Gross Axle Weight Rating) for each axle of the intended **COMPLETE VEHICLE**
- GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating) of the intended **COMPLETE VEHICLE**
- Vehicle Type into which the **INCOMPLETE VEHICLE** may appropriately be manufactured
- Suitable tire and rim choice with inflation pressure

LIST OF ALL FEDERAL U.S. OR CANADA SAFETY STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO THE TYPE OF VEHICLE.
(THOSE STANDARDS TO WHICH THE VEHICLE COMPLIES AS PRODUCED BY GENERAL MOTORS WILL BE IDENTIFIED.)

For all Incomplete Vehicles, the IVD is placed in the left hand door dispatch compartment.

In accordance with section 567.5 of Title 49 of the CFR, General Motors will also affix an Incomplete Vehicle Information Label to the hinge pillar, door latch post, or door edge that meets the door latch post, next to the driver's seating position (Figure-).

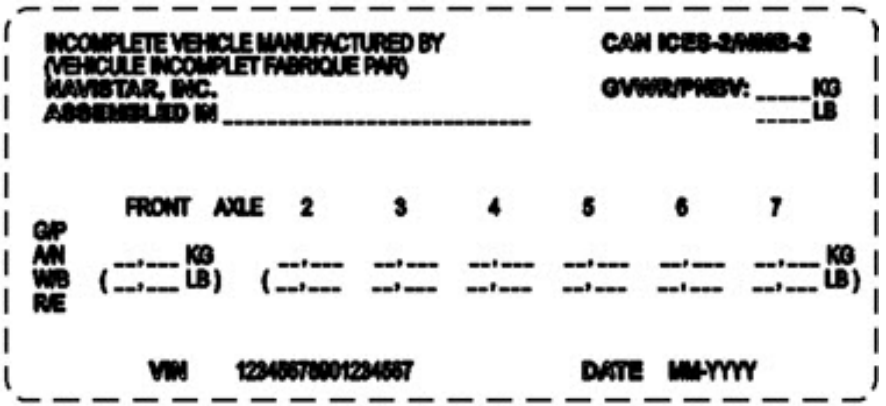


Figure-Govt Req-1 Incomplete Vehicle Information

Intermediate Manufacturer

Definition

Section 567.3 of Title 49 of the CFR defines an INTERMEDIATE MANUFACTURER as a person, other than the Incomplete Vehicle Manufacturer or Final-Stage Manufacturer, who performs manufacturing operations on a vehicle manufactured in two or more stages.

Compliance Responsibility

In accordance with section 568.4 of Title 49 of the CFR, General Motors furnishes an Incomplete Vehicle Document (IVD) with each incomplete vehicle. General Motors will also affix an Incomplete Vehicle Information Label to the hinge pillar, door latch post, or door edge that meets the door latch post, next to the drivers seating position as specified in section 567.5 of Title 49 of the CFR.

In accordance with section 568.5 of Title 49 of the CFR each intermediate manufacturer is required to provide an addendum to the IVD for any modification made by them to the incomplete vehicle that affects the validity of the compliance statements that appear in the IVD. The addendum must provide the name and mailing address of the intermediate manufacturer and specify the changes that must be made to the IVD to reflect the modifications that they made to the vehicle.

The addendum shall contain a certification by the intermediate manufacturer that the statements contained in the addendum are accurate as of the date of manufacture by the intermediate manufacturer and can be used and relied on by any subsequent intermediate manufacturer(s) and the final-stage manufacturer as a basis for certification.

Final Stage Manufacturer

Definition

As defined by section 567.3 of Title 49 of the CFR, a FINAL – STAGE MANUFACTURER is a person who performs such manufacturing operations on an incomplete vehicle that it becomes a complete vehicle.

Compliance Responsibility

Section 568.6 of Title 49 of the CFR requires that the final – stage manufacturer shall complete the vehicle in such manner that it meets all applicable safety standards in effect on the date of manufacture of the incomplete vehicle, the date of final completion, or a date between these dates. Section 567.5 of Title 49 of the CFR stipulates that the Final-Stage Manufacturer is responsible for installing an appropriate certification label that must be securely and permanently affixed to the completed vehicle.

Alterations to Completed Vehicles

Definition

Section 567.3 of Title 49 of the CFR defines an Altered Vehicle as a completed vehicle previously certified in accordance with section 567.4 or 567.5 that has been altered other than by the addition, substitution, or removal of readily attachable components or by minor finishing operations, before the first purchase of the vehicle other than for resale, in such a manner as may affect the conformity of the vehicle with one or more FMVSS or the validity of the vehicle's stated weight ratings or vehicle type classification.

Compliance Responsibility

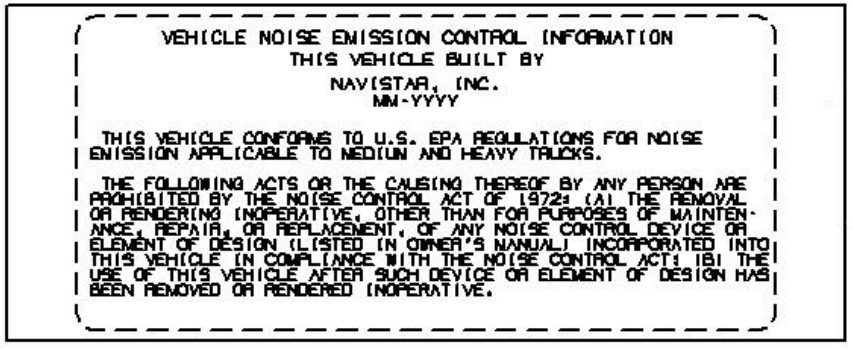
In accordance with section 567.7 of Title 49 of the CFR, if a person alters a certified vehicle before the first purchase of the vehicle other than for resale**,** the responsibility for compliance of the modified vehicle rests with the Alterer. The vehicle manufacturer's Certification Label and any Information Labels shall remain affixed to the vehicle and the alterer shall affix an additional certification label that will supplement the certification label originally furnished with the vehicle by General Motors or the Final – Stage Manufacturer. This certification label must state the following:

“This vehicle was altered by (name of Alterer) in (month and year in which alterations were completed) and as altered it conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety, Bumper and Theft Prevention Standards affected by the alteration and in effect on the date of (no earlier than the date of manufacture of the certified vehicle as specified on the certification label and no later than the date alterations were completed).”

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS

Exterior Noise Certification Label

Incomplete vehicles identified as Silverado 4500 HD, 5500 HD, or 6500 HD, by Navistar, have the Vehicle Exterior Noise Label (Figure-Govt Req-2) permanently attached in a readily visible position in the operator's compartment. For incomplete vehicles other than a chassis cab, the final-stage manufacturer must assume responsibility and comply with EPA PART 205 SUBPART B – NOISE EMISSION FOR MEDIUM AND HEAVY TRUCKS.



For Vehicles Built in the U.S.

Figure-Govt Req-2 Vehicle Exterior

Additional Certification Label Information and Instructions

1. All labels must be fully filled out.
2. All labels must be affixed to the vehicle in accordance with Sections 567 of Title 49 of the CFR.
3. No label shall be installed over another label.
4. It is unlawful to affix an incorrect certification label to a vehicle.

VIN Card 2020 Silverado Medium Duty Trucks

General Motors, LLC | 2020

Chevrolet Silverado Medium Duty

TYPICAL VIN	1	H	T	K	H	P	V	F	X	L	H	1	2	3	4	5	6
VIN POS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

WMI
MAKE/MODEL/SERIES/TYPE
ENGINE TYPE
GVWR/BRAKE SYSTEM
CHECK DIGIT
MODEL YEAR
PLANT LOCATION
SEQUENCE NUMBER

1~3: WORLD MAKE/MANUFACTURER IDENTIFIER (WMI)

1: Region of Build
- 1: United States

2: Manufacturer
- H: Navistar, Inc.

3: Vehicle Brand/Type
- T: Chevrolet Incomplete

4~5: MAKE / MODEL / SERIES / TYPE

Book 29	Make	Model	Series	Chassis, Cab Type, Body Style
K H:	GM	GM515	GM	Conventional SFA 4x2
K J:	GM	GM515	GM	Conventional SFA 4x4
K K:	GM	GM51P	GM	Bus - Commercial (Incomplete) 4x2
K L:	GM	GM51P	GM	Bus - Commercial (Incomplete) 4x4

6~7: ENGINE TYPE

P V: LSD - ENGINE DIESEL, 8 CYL, 6.6L, DI, V8, TURBO, DURAMAX, GEN 5, VAR. 3

8: GVWR/BRAKE SYSTEM

GVW (Lbs)/ Brake System		
Class 4: 14,001-16,000	Hyd.	H
Class 5: 16, 001-19,500	Hyd.	K
Class 6: 19,501-26,000	Hyd.	M

9: CHECK DIGIT

0~9, X - Calculated by POMS

10: MODEL YEAR

L: 2020

11: PLANT LOCATION

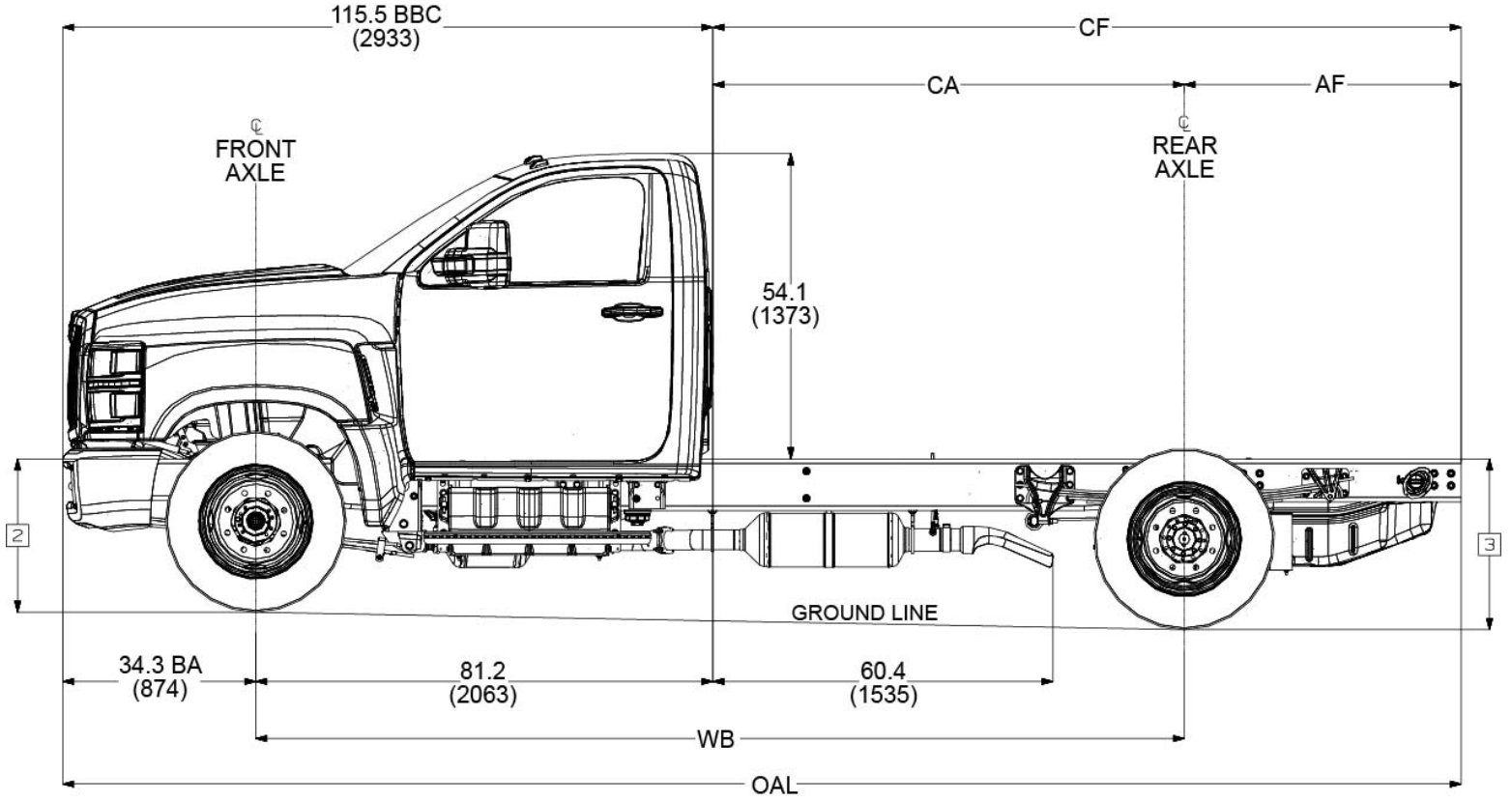
H: Springfield, OH

12~17: SEQUENCE NUMBER

Positions 12 through 17 represent the number sequentially assigned by the manufacturer in the production process.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

4x2 Side View - Regular Cab



cv_4x2_reg_cab.lsv

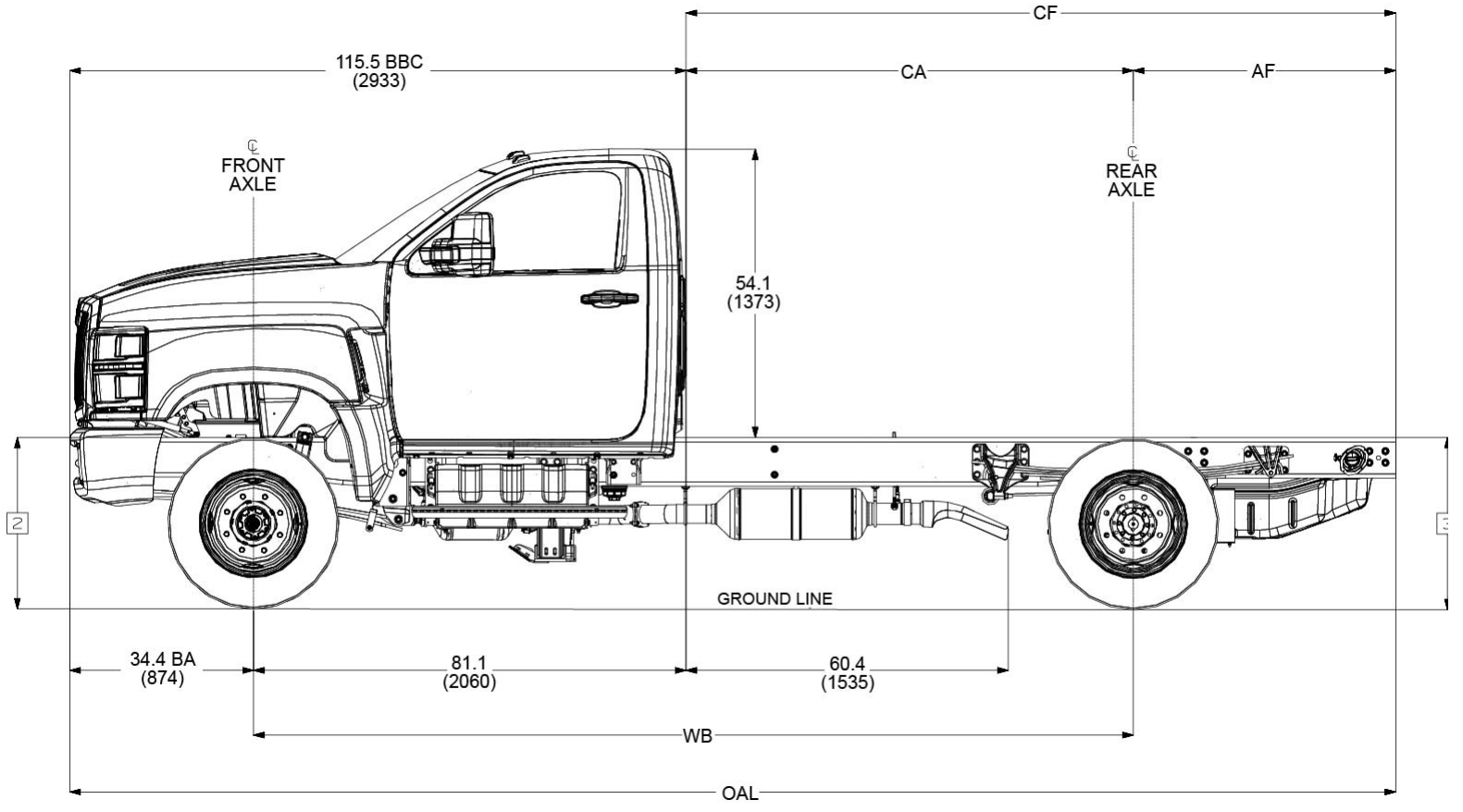
[2] Frame Height at centerline of front axle: unloaded – 29.7", loaded – 27.5"

[3] Frame Height at centerline of rear axle: unloaded – 32.2", loaded – 29.1"

NOTE: Due to internal spring friction and manufacturing tolerances, these values may vary up to 0.5 inches. To achieve these nominal values directly after loading or unloading a vehicle, it may be necessary to drive the vehicle for a short period. Frame height calculated from the ground to the top of the rail at the axle centerline.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

4x4 Side View - Regular Cab



cv_4x4_reg_cab_lsv

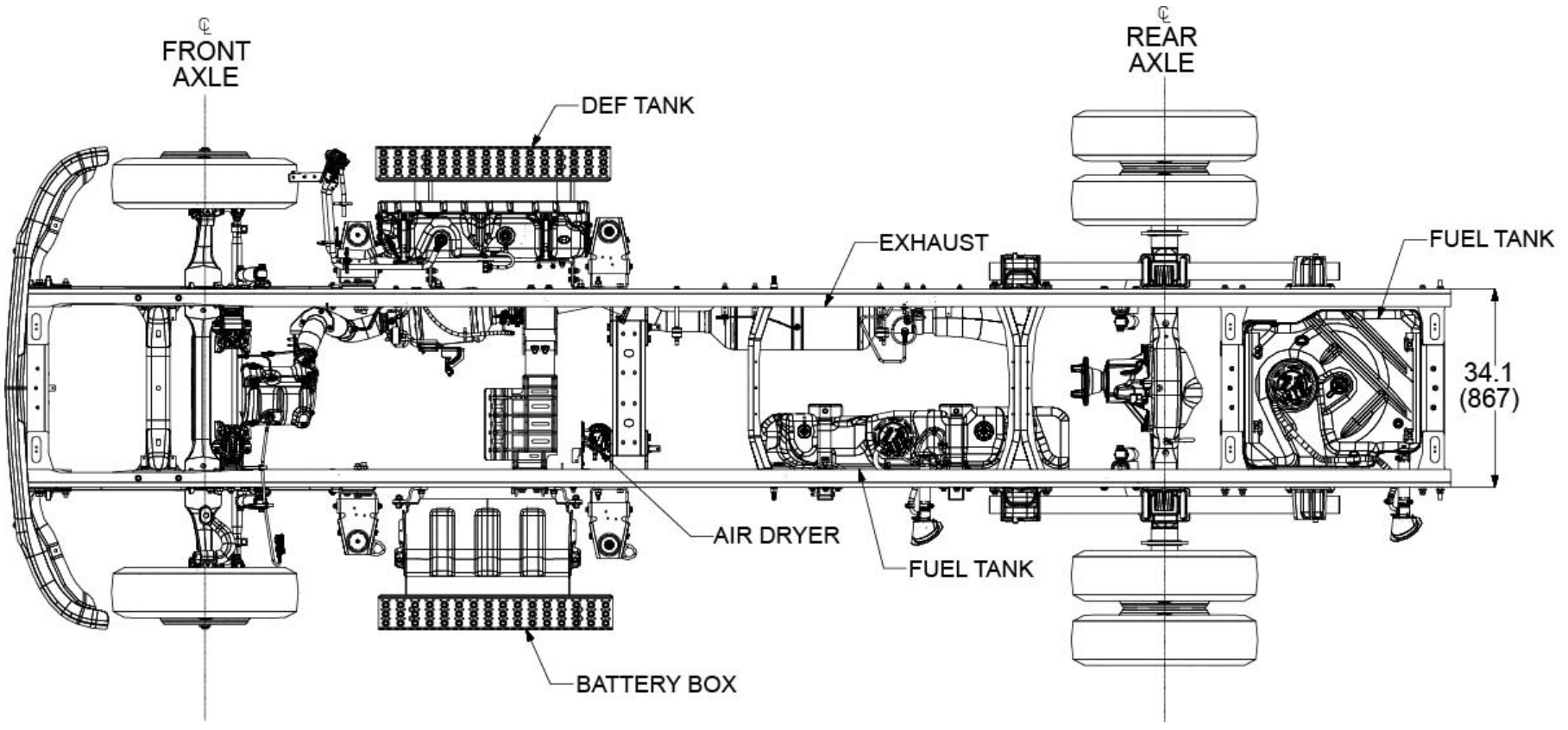
[2] Frame Height at centerline of front axle: unloaded – 32.2”, loaded – 31.0"

[3] Frame Height at centerline of rear axle: unloaded – 34.7", loaded – 31.5"

NOTE: Due to internal spring friction and manufacturing tolerances, these values may vary up to 0.5 inches. To achieve these nominal values directly after loading or unloading a vehicle, it may be necessary to drive the vehicle for a short period. Frame height calculated from the ground to the top of the rail at the axle centerline.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

4x2 Plan View - Regular Cab

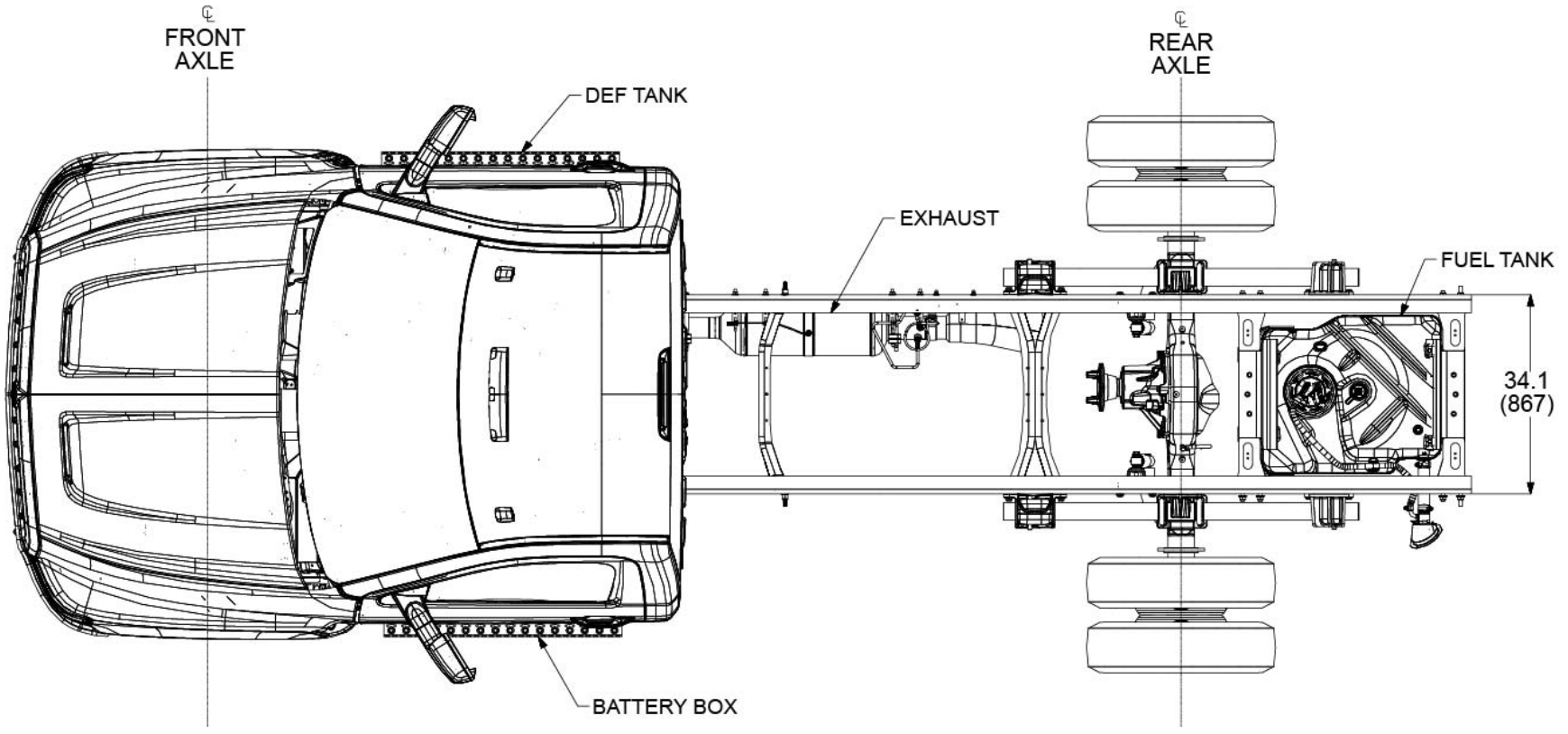


cv_4x2_reg_cab_plan_top

NOTE: This drawing ***should not*** be used to determine crossmember locations — that information can be found later in this book.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

4x2 Top View - Regular Cab

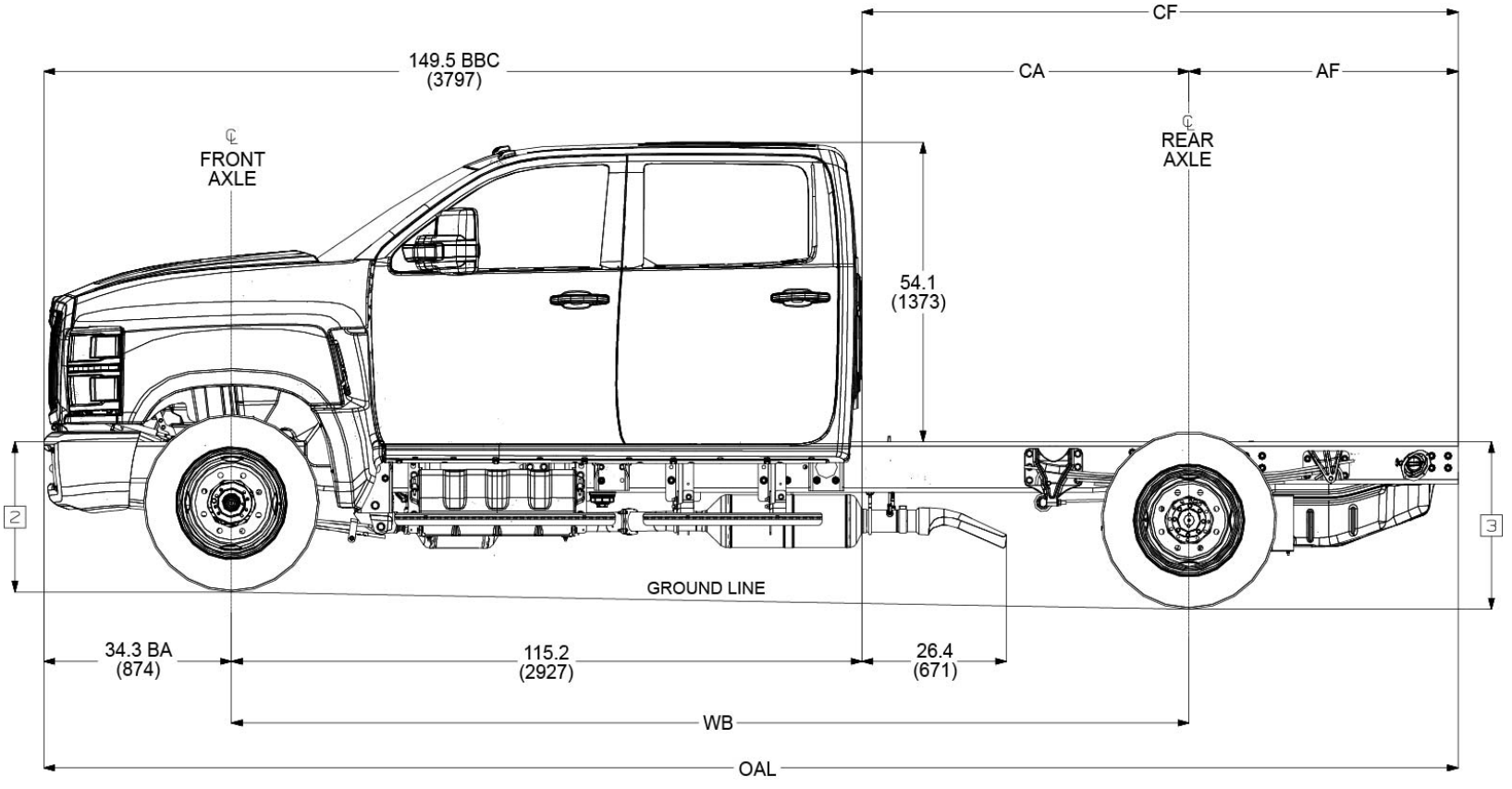


cv_4x2_reg_cab_top

NOTE: This drawing ***should not*** be used to determine crossmember locations — that information can be found later in thisbook.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

4x2 Side View - Crew Cab



cv_4x2_crew_cab_lsv

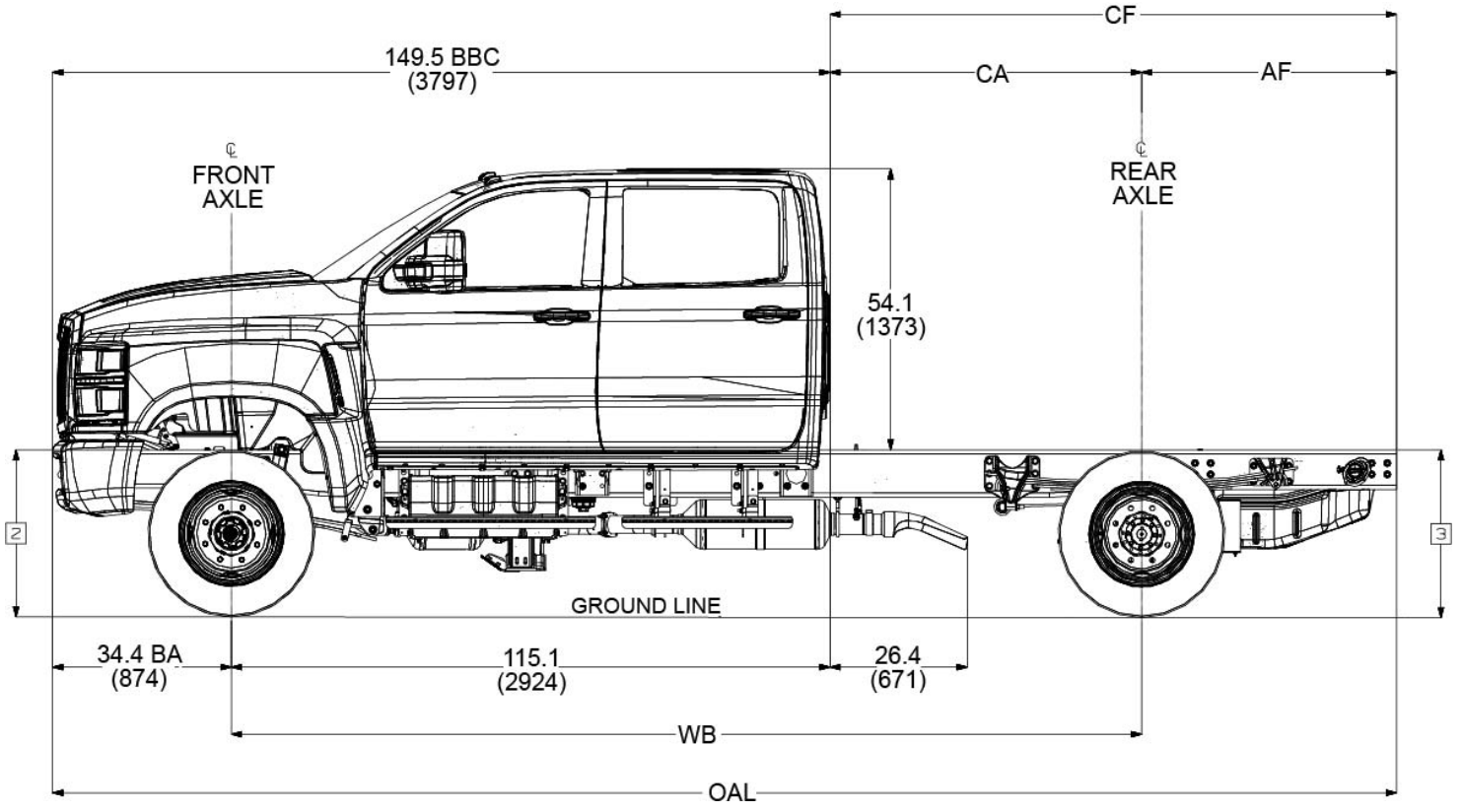
[2] Frame Height at centerline of front axle: unloaded – 29.4", loaded – 27.5"

[3] Frame Height at centerline of rear axle: unloaded – 32.1", loaded – 29.0"

NOTE: Due to internal spring friction and manufacturing tolerances, these values may vary up to 0.5 inches. To achieve these nominal values directly after loading or unloading a vehicle, it may be necessary to drive the vehicle for a short period. Frame height calculated from the ground to the top of the rail at the axle centerline.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

4x4 Side View - Crew Cab



cv_4x4_crew_cab_lsv

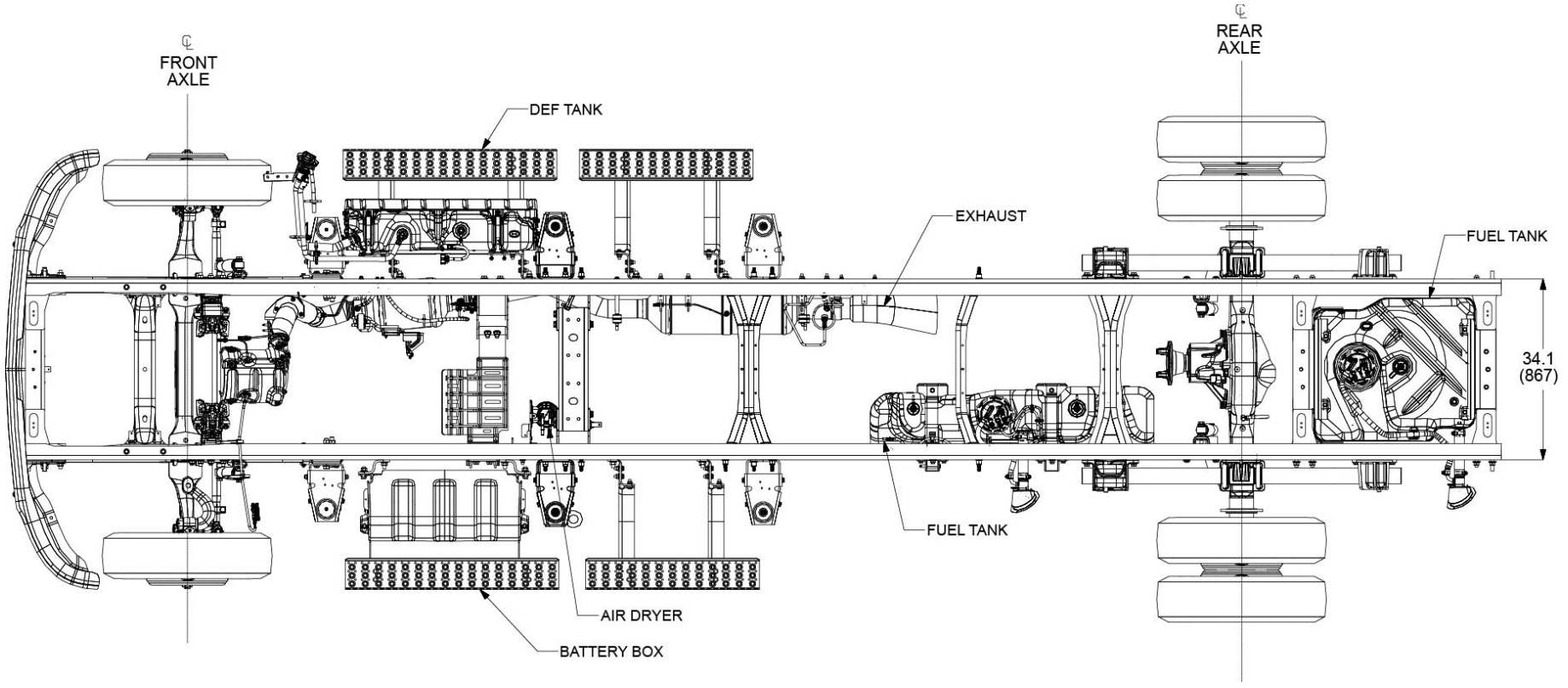
[2] Frame Height at centerline of front axle: unloaded – 32.0”, loaded – 31.0"

[3] Frame Height at centerline of rear axle: unloaded – 34.6", loaded – 31.5"

NOTE: Due to internal spring friction and manufacturing tolerances, these values may vary up to 0.5 inches. To achieve these nominal values directly after loading or unloading a vehicle, it may be necessary to drive the vehicle for a short period. Frame height calculated from the ground to the top of the rail at the axle centerline.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

4x2 Plan View - Crew Cab

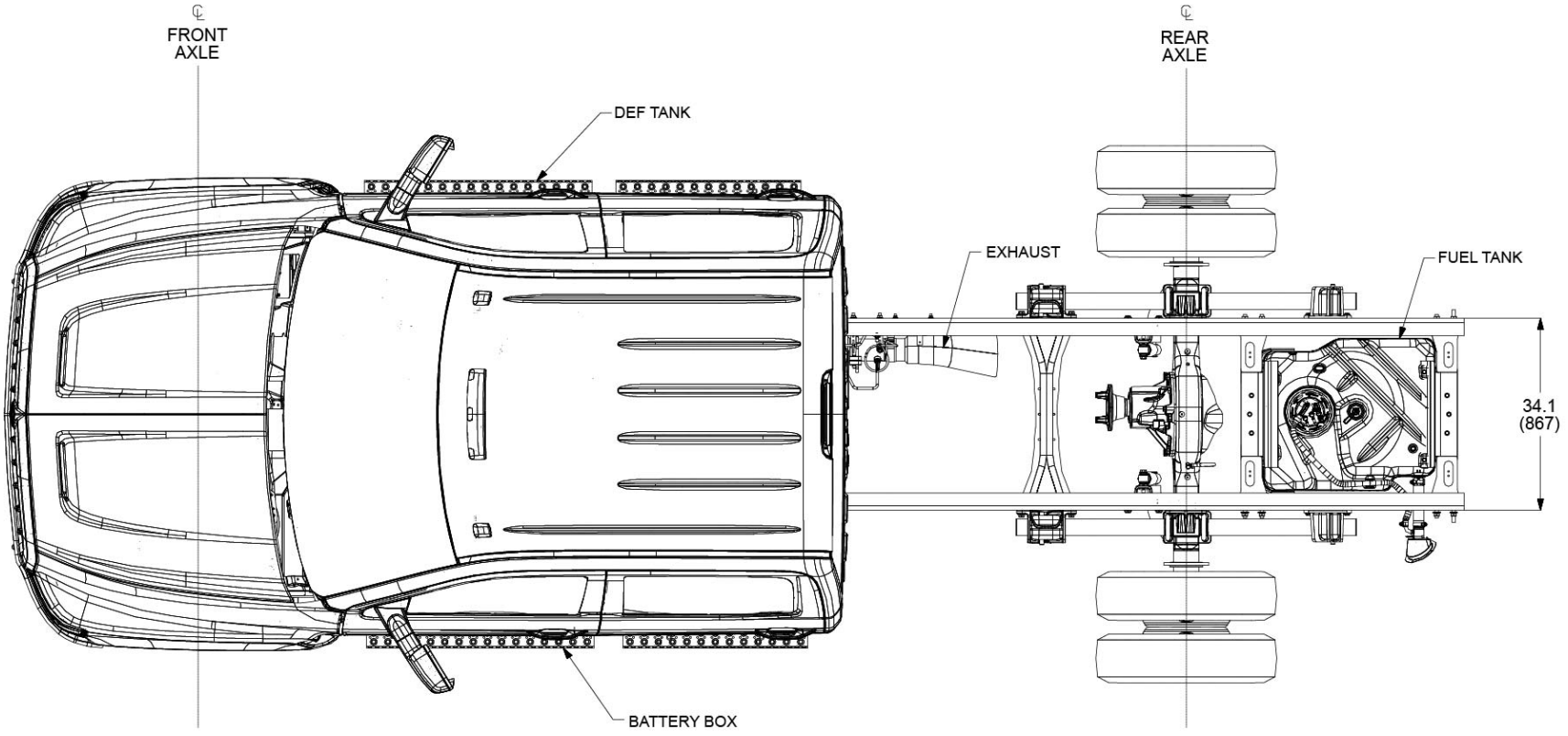


cv_4x2_crew_cab_plan_top

NOTE: This drawing ***should not*** be used to determine crossmember locations — that information can be found later in this book.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

4x2 Top View - Crew Cab

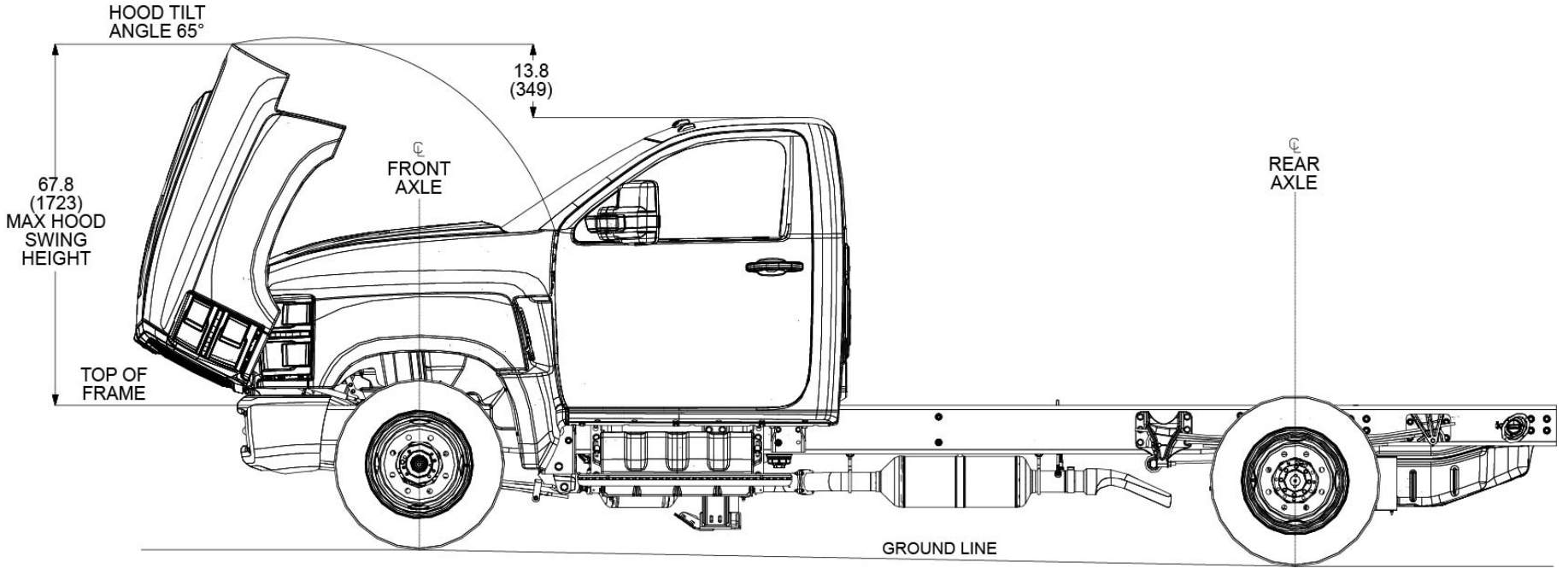


cv_4x2_crew_cab_top

NOTE: This drawing ***should not*** be used to determine crossmember locations — that information can be found later in this book.

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

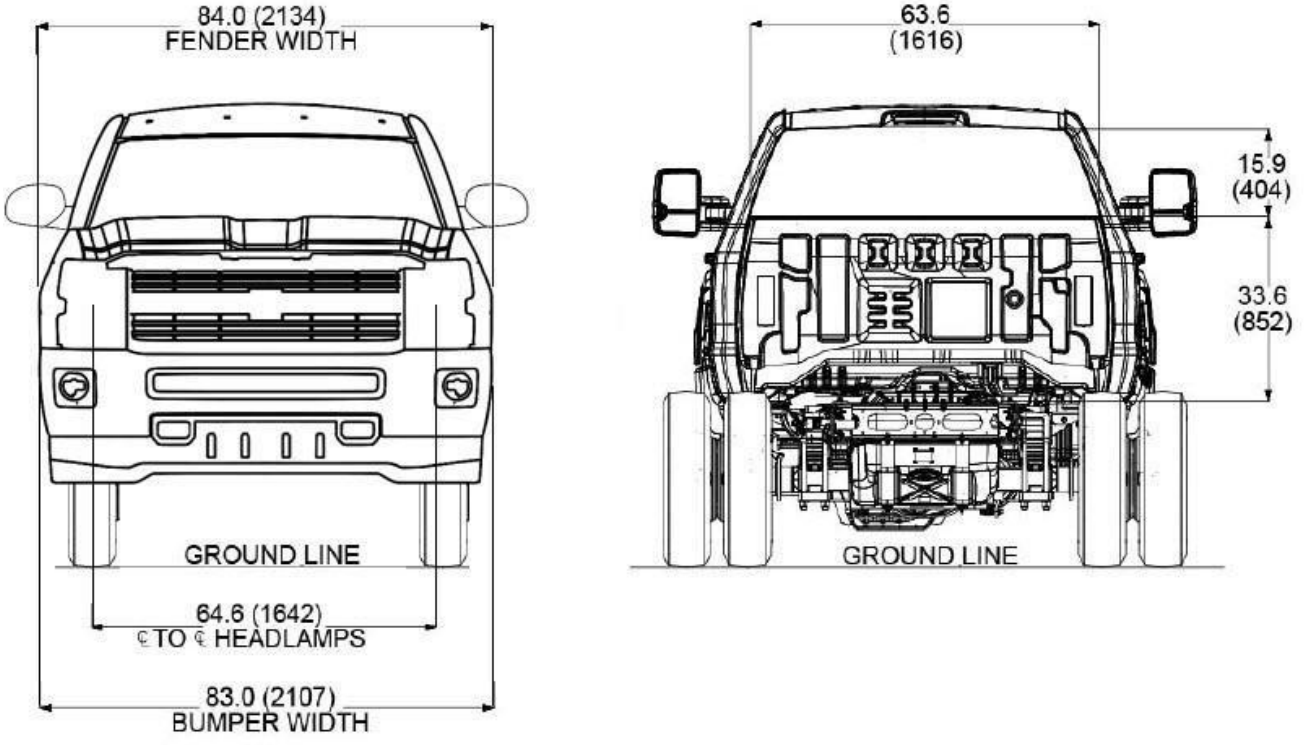
Hood Tilt Dimensions - Side View, All Models



cv_hood_tilt

CHASSIS DIAGRAMS

Front and Rear View, All Models



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cv_front_rear

FRAMES

General Frame Information

All Models

Introduction

The frame is the structure that carries and supports the rated load under anticipated driving conditions and secures the major components of a vehicle in their relative positions. The frame assembly consists of two side members and depending upon the length of the frame, five or more crossmembers.

General Frame Recommendations

- It is very important that the frame be inspected periodically for cracks, buckling, crossmember loosening or other damage that may cause eventual failure of the frame. Additional inspections should be made whenever the chassis has been overloaded or involved in an accident. An alignment check IS NOT SUFFICIENT since local cracks, crossmember loosening or side member buckling will not necessarily cause misalignment.

On reinforced side member sections, when cracks exist in either of the side member sections, the members must be separated for repair. After separation follow the procedures for non-reinforced sections. The two side member sections MUST NOT be welded together. After the weld repairs, the sections should be reinforced with the appropriate section and re-assembled with mounting bolts tightened to SAE Grade 8 torque levels.

Drilling or Notching

Side members should not be drilled or notched. Do not exceed the maximum allowable side member hole size in the unrestricted zones. See illustrations later in this book.

Welding or Flame Cutting

Welding or flame cutting of the frame components is unacceptable because of the associated loss of fatigue strength. This restriction applies not only to the heat-treated components, but also the high strength low alloy (HSLA) and low carbon steel components.

Exceptions to this are cases for repair operations are described in this service manual section.

TO AVOID SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH OR POSSIBLE ENGINE DAMAGE, WHEN WELDING OR USING AN ACETYLENE TORCH ALWAYS WEAR WELDING GOGGLES AND GLOVES. INSURE THAT ACETYLENE AND OXYGEN TANKS ARE SEPARATED BY A METAL SHIELD AND ARE CHAINED TO A CART. DO NOT WELD OR HEAT AREAS NEAR FUEL TANKS OR FUEL LINES. UTILIZE PROPER SHIELDING AROUND HYDRAULIC LINES.

Reinforcement to Increase Capacity

Reinforcement of the chassis frame to support either additional loading or concentrated loading does not increase vehicle load carrying capacity unless it has been fully verified that all other vehicle components, such as the brake system, steering system, suspension system, etc. can properly and safely support the increased loading.

Increase in Local Stress

In any modification of the chassis frame, the addition of holes, reinforcements, welds, clamps, splices, etc., may cause an increase in the local stress in the frame at the point of the modification, **THEREFORE CAUSING A STRESS CONCENTRATION IN THE FRAME SIDE MEMBER(S).**

These local stress concentrations can significantly affect the life of the chassis frame. The specific effect which the stress concentrator will have on the life of the chassis frame is influenced by the location of the stress concentration, the frequency and severity of the loading, and the magnitude of stress concentration.

Special Service Tools

Huck Hydraulic Unit – Model No. 940

Used for removal and installation of the Huck Bolt.

Deviation from the repair procedures in this section may void manufacturer's warranty.

Identification of Frame Rail Material

Chevrolet chassis are manufactured with frame rails of different alloy steels and some are heat-treated. Each material must be handled in a specific manner to assure maximum service life; therefore, the frame material must be determined before attempting repair or modification.

Silverado 4500 HD, 5500 HD, or 6500 HD chassis are presently manufactured with frame rails of:

- High strength low alloy (HSLA) steel (50,000 PSI yield strength)

Frame Damage

The major sources of frame damage are accidents, overloading the vehicle, and local overstressing due to a variety of causes. In accident cases, the reasons for the damage are readily apparent. Such damage may often be repaired by:

- Straightening and reinforcing the frame.
- Repairing the damaged area and reinforcing the frame side member.
- Replacing the frame side members and crossmembers.

Damage to the chassis frame, such as a crack in the frame side member or crossmember, which is not associated with impact damage, may be an indication of overloading the vehicle. Damage to the chassis frame may also be an indication of the creation of locally high stresses due to operating conditions or equipment mounting practices. Examples of overloading are:

1. Exceeding either the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or the gross axle weight rating (GAWR) (loading the frame beyond its design capacity).
2. Uneven load distribution.
3. Improper fifth wheel settings.
4. Using the vehicle in operating conditions or with equipment it was not designed for.

Examples of creation of locally high stresses are:

1. Mounting bodies or equipment in a manner that causes stress concentrations and/or abrasive wear in either the flange or web portion of the side member.
2. Improper modification or repair of frame components.
3. Equipment which is susceptible to resonant vibration due to excess flexibility of its mounting.

Frame damage may also be caused by corrosion resulting from the contact between dissimilar metals.

Damage to the chassis frame, which is not associated with impact damage, should not be repaired until the cause of the damage has been determined and corrective actions taken to prevent re-occurrence of the non-impact damage.

Welding and Reinforcement

The guidelines below deal with the general procedures for weld repair and reinforcement. Because of the many variables associated with these repairs, it is recommended that your field service representative be consulted prior to undertaking the repair. This will also help to determine whether a specific set of recommendations has already been developed for the case in question.

The essential elements of repairing the side members are the restoring of BOTH the shape and local strength so that the load capacity is at least as good as before the damage occurred. The side members may *look* like new, but may have local strength reduction due to small cracks or material strength reduction. Even if the frame has acceptable alignment and there is no gross deformation, local deformations may reduce the strength in the area to be weld repaired. Examples of this are local bulges in the web (vertical portion) of the section and buckling of the flanges. These local deformations must be repaired by straightening before proceeding with the weld repair.

Welding Precautions

When welding on any vehicle, care must be taken to prevent damage to the electronic components. Vehicles with ELECTRONIC ENGINE CONTROL SYSTEMS require additional precautions.

> CAUTION: On any vehicle, disconnect both the positive and negative battery cables from the battery before welding on the vehicle. Attach the welder ground cable as close as possible to the part being welded.

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With an electronic engine controller (such as Celect), do not connect the ground cable to the control module(s) or the cooling plate. To protect the control module(s), it is mandatory to remove all connectors going to the control modules.

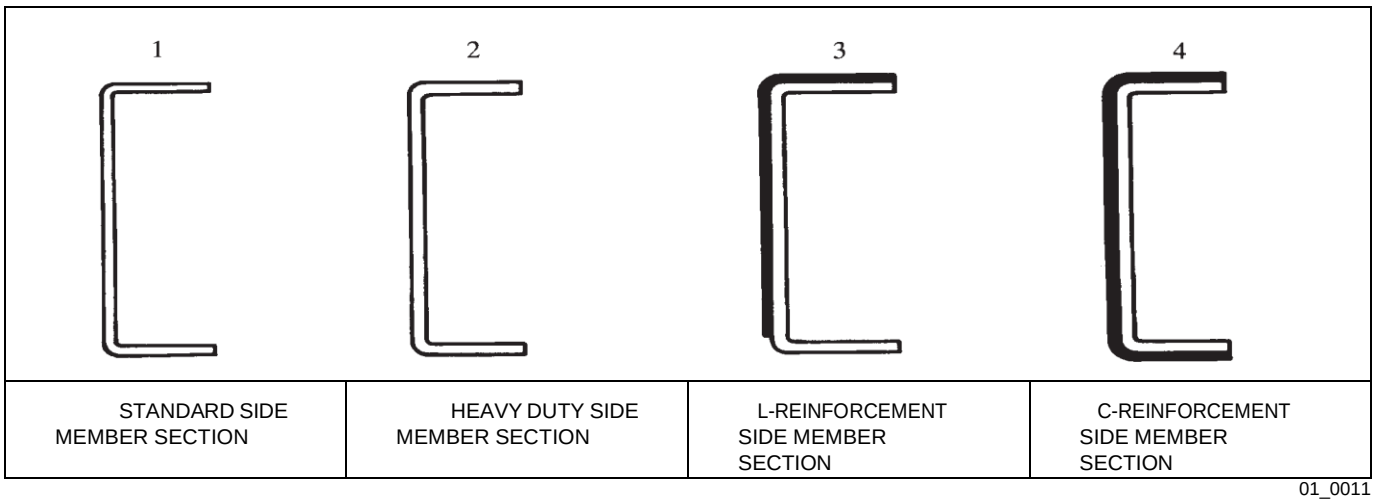
The following is a general guideline for the steel frames:

- Welding of the HSLA (50,000 PSI yield strength) steel side member involves a significant reduction in the strength of the frame in the heat affected zones of the weldment. This means that the frame in the welded region is no longer capable of carrying the same load or stress as the original section.
- To restore the strength of the frame rails after welding, the welded area must be reinforced using reinforcements as indicated in “Repair and Reinforcement Recommended Procedures”.
- Welding must be done properly to make an effective repair. Therefore, only those who are properly trained and qualified should perform the welding repairs in this section.

Reinforcement

Reinforcements (Figure 01-1) to increase load capacity are generally “full length”.

Figure-01-1 Frame Rails and Reinforcements (Typical)



NOTE: When an inside reinforcement is added, the lengths of the crossmembers will be affected.

Reinforcement Attachment

THE REINFORCEMENTS MUST NEVER BE WELDED TO THE ORIGINAL CHASSIS SIDE MEMBERS. High strength SAE Grade 8 bolts are to be used to fasten the reinforcement to the side member. Existing bolt holes in the side members should be used whenever possible.

NOTE: The reinforcements should be bolted to the chassis frame using high strength SAE Grade 8 bolts not less than 0.5 inch (13 mm) in diameter (refer to “**BOLT AND TORQUE INFORMATION**”).

Corrosion

If aluminum and steel are allowed to come into direct contact with each other, a galvanic cell can be formed. In order for the cell to form, the dissimilar metals must be in direct contact and an electrolyte, such as moisture, must be present. Aluminum is anodic with respect to steel and will corrode when in the presence of steel. Corrosion of aluminum frame crossmembers will reduce the load carrying capacity of the frame member and may eventually lead to the failure of the frame.

To prevent the formation of a galvanic cell, isolation techniques such as non-conductive or barrier type spacers or sealers must be used so that the steel and aluminum are not in direct contact.

It is recommended that a sealer, such as Tectyl 400C or equivalent, be painted onto the surface of both the aluminum and steel, as well as on the washers under the head of the bolts and nuts.

Frame Alignment

The frame must be properly aligned as this affects body, axle and suspension mounting. If the vehicle has been involved in an accident or has been overloaded, it is recommended that the frame be checked for proper alignment.

Pre-Alignment Inspection

Before checking alignment, park vehicle on level ground and set parking brake. Inspect frame assembly for loose parts, welds, cracks and bends. Be sure to make all necessary repairs before attempting to check frame alignment.

Method of Checking Frame Alignment

A satisfactory method of checking the frame and axle alignment, particularly when a body and cab is on a chassis, is to:

1. Place a plumb bob against the point of measurement. All measurements must be taken with the plumb bob positioned against bare metal.
2. Tack or tape pieces of paper to the floor directly under each point of measurement on the chassis as indicated by the letter “K” in Figure 2.1.

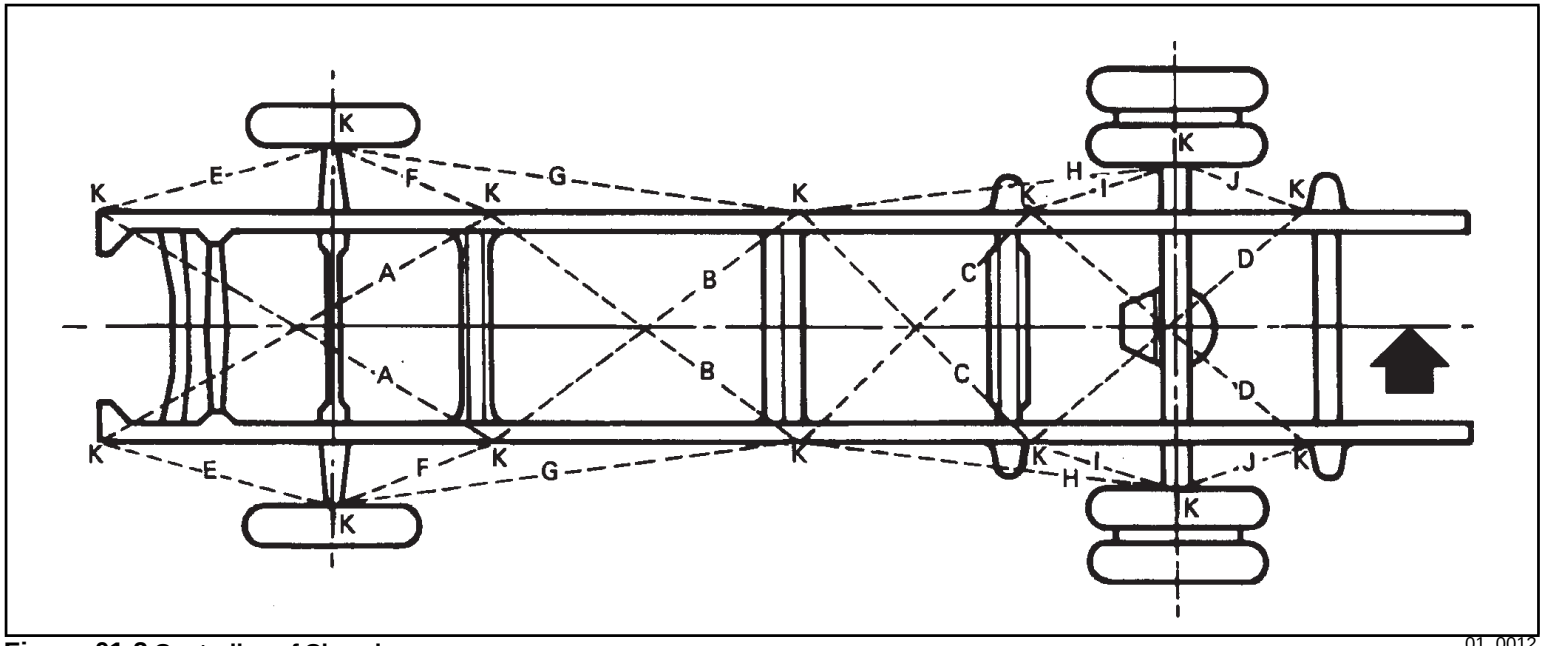


Figure-01-2 Centerline of Chassis

Method of Checking

After each measurement point has been carefully marked on the floor, proceed as follows:

1. Locate centerline of chassis by measuring front and rear end widths, using marks on floor.

If frame widths are within specification, draw centerline on floor, the full length of the chassis and continue with step 2.

If frame widths are out of specification, lay out centerline as follows:

Centerline can be drawn through the intersection of any one pair of equal diagonals (A-A, B-B, C-C, D-D) and center point of one end of frame or through points of intersection of any two pairs of equal diagonals.

2. Measure distance from centerline to opposite points marked over entire length of frame. Measurements should not vary more than 0.12 inch (3.0 mm) at any point.

3. Measuring diagonals (A-A, B-B, C-C, D-D) will indicate point where misalignment occurs. If diagonals in each pair are within 0.12 inch (3.0 mm), that part of the frame included between points of measurement may be considered in satisfactory alignment. These diagonals should intersect within 0.12 inch (3.0 mm) of the centerline.

If the diagonals are not within specification, try loosening and re-tightening all cross-members. Then re-check alignment. Refer to the "Bolt Torque Chart (Phosphate and Oil Coated)". If frame is still out of alignment, the vehicle must be taken to a suitable frame alignment establishment to confirm frame misalignment. If misalignment is confirmed, suitable measures must be taken to repair the damage.

SIDE ELEVATION DIMENSIONS

Dimensions for side elevation of the frame should be checked at the points indicated and should not vary more than 0.12 inch (3.0 mm) from side to side. (They will differ fore and aft due to typical frame rake.)

Axle Alignment With Frame

After determining that the frame is properly aligned, the axle alignment with the frame should be checked by comparing diagonals.

If necessary, adjust axle-to-frame alignment.

Frame Straightening

NOTE: Frame straightening should only be performed by a qualified frame alignment facility. Under no circumstance should frame alignment be performed by inexperienced or unqualified service personnel.

DO NOT USE HEAT TO STRAIGHTEN.

Use of heat is not recommended when straightening heat-treated frame side members. Heat will weaken these frame members, consequently, all straightening should be done at room temperature. Add reinforcement per section if heat straightening is done.

Frame members which are bent or buckled sufficiently to show cracks or weakness after straightening should be replaced or reinforced. **HEAT-TREATED FRAME MEMBERS MUST NOT BE INTERMIXED WITH NON-HEAT-TREATED MEMBERS.**

If one side member is to be replaced, the new member must match the former frame member in both cross-section and material strength.

Repair and Reinforcement Recommended Procedures

In some cases of frame damage, the side members must be replaced rather than repaired. Examples of this are:

1. When side member cracks caused complete separation or a visible deformation of the section.
2. When the side members are extensively deformed. Consult with your field service representative and frame repair specialists if in doubt.

Preparation of Frame for Repair

Bevel Crack to Weld

To assure complete weld penetration, bevel the crack from one side when welding from one side. Bevel the crack from both sides when welding from both sides. The existing crack in the side member must be entirely removed (Figure 2.2). Widen the crack its full length to 1/8 inch (3 mm). If required, a rubber backed disc grinder or high-speed steel burr may be used.

Clean Surface to Weld

Surfaces to be welded and surfaces adjacent to the weld must be free of loose scale, slag, rust, grease, moisture, paint or other material that could contribute to poor quality welds.

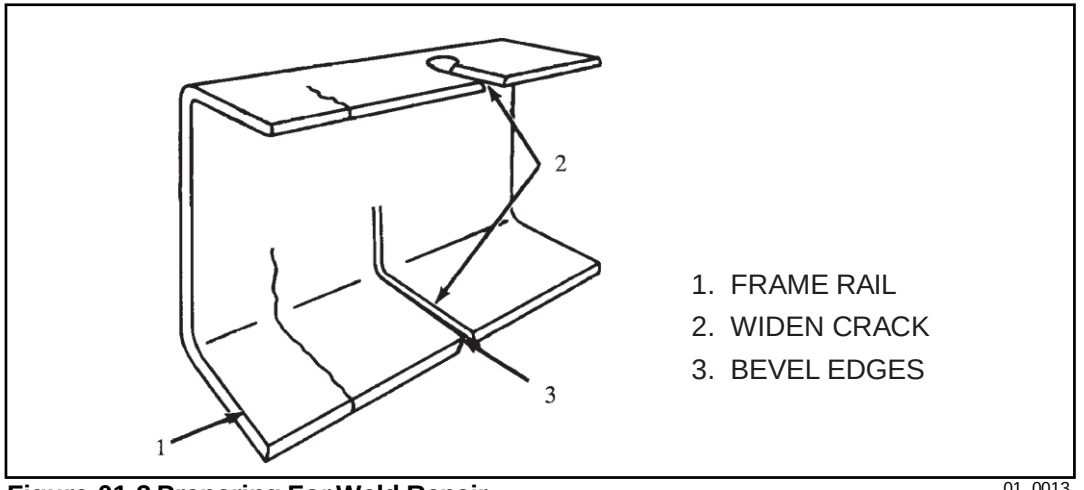


Figure-01-3 Preparing For Weld Repair

Welding

Electric arc-welding is recommended for repair of steel frames. The shielded arc method should be used because the heat generated during welding is localized and burning of material is minimized using this method. Additional advantages are that the finished weld can be ground flush and drilled as necessary.

Shielded metal arc welding (SMAW); gas metal arc welding (GMAW), also known as metal inert gas (MIG) welding; gas tungsten arc welding (GTAW), also known as tungsten inert gas (TIG) welding; or flux cored arc welding (FCAW) are recommended methods for repair of steel frame

members.

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General Recommendations

IMPORTANT: To properly perform the repair procedure, the following rules must be observed:

All Steel Side members

1. Welding should not be performed when surfaces are wet or exposed to rain, snow, high wind or when repair personnel are exposed to inclement conditions. Frames exposed to inclement weather must be thoroughly cleaned and dried before the repair is made.
2. Surface areas and edges to be joined must be clean and free of oil, grease, loose scale, rust, moisture, paint or other material that could contribute to poor quality welds.
3. Always avoid craters, notching and undercutting.
4. Peen new welds prior to grinding to relieve stresses caused by shrinkage.
5. Grind all welds flush with the surrounding surfaces. Use a coarse grinder followed by smooth grind at 90° to the crack direction to remove all of the coarse grind marks.
6. Inspect the weld repaired area carefully after grinding. Grind out any remaining cracks, notches or undercuts and repeat the finishing and inspections.
7. For welding cracks to the edge of the side member flange, locate a run-off block at the edge as in to obtain a continuous weld without undercuts. After welding, the run-off block should be cut off and the weld should be ground and inspected as in steps 5 and 6 above.
8. Weld to the edges of the holes: The weld should continue into the hole to form a plug weld with a copper chill block on the opposite side to help form the plug. The weld should then be finished as in steps 5 and 6 above and redrilled. Chamfer the hole edges. If the hole was open and unused, install a Grade 8 bolt to help attach the weld repair reinforcement.

INVISIBLE ULTRAVIOLET AND INFRARED RAYS EMITTED IN WELDING CAN INJURE UNPROTECTED EYES AND SKIN. PROTECTION SUCH AS WELDER'S HELMET WITH DARK COLORED FILTER LENSES OF THE PROPER DENSITY MUST BE USED. GTAW OR TIG WELDING WILL PRODUCE INTENSE RADIATION, THEREFORE, FILTER PLATE LENSES OF THE DEEPEST SHADE PROVIDING ADEQUATE VISIBILITY ARE RECOMMENDED. IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT PERSONS WORKING IN THE WELD AREA WEAR FLASH SAFETY GOGGLES. ALSO WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

9. Electrodes: Only low hydrogen electrodes should be used. These should be purchased in hermetically sealed containers or dried for two hours at a temperature between 450° F (232° C) and 500° F (260° C).

After drying, the electrodes should be stored in an oven at a temperature of at least 250° F (121° C). If exposed to the atmosphere for more than four (4) hours, the electrodes should be dried before use. **ANY MOISTURE INTRODUCED INTO THE WELD COULD DEVELOP POROSITY OR EMBRITTLEMENT, LEADING TO FURTHER CRACKING.** Welding procedures will vary among different frame materials. Outlined below are recommendations for welding of the various types of frames.

10. Preheat the frame member along the prepared weld joint to 500 to 600° F (260 to 316° C). Insure the area is clean and anymoisture present is eliminated.
11. Permit heated area to cool to 200° F (93° C) or below before welding is started. The weld repair area must be clean before welding.
12. Either alternating current or direct current reversed polarity, combined with a short arc and beading or narrow weave technique, may be used. Direct current reversed polarity is recommended.
13. Slag should be removed after each pass and an inter-pass temperature of 200° F (93° C) should be maintained.
14. Grind smooth and flush with surrounding side member material. Grind the weld in a direction that is 90° to crack direction (Figure 2.3 D).
15. Add reinforcement.

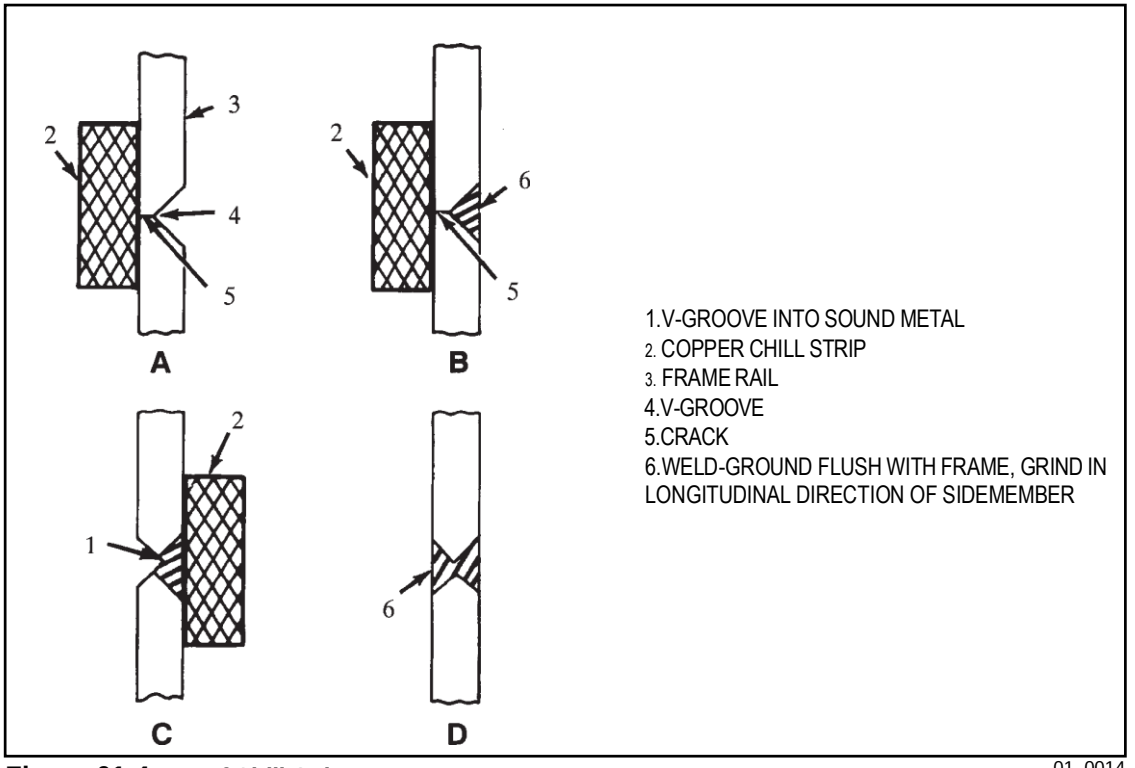


Figure-01-4 Use of Chill Strip

High Strength Low Alloy Steel Frames (50,000 PSI Yield Strength)

Any of the electric arc methods previously described may be used. The choice of a suitable electrode or wire depends somewhat upon the equipment available for welding and the method selected.

The SMAW and the GMAW methods are preferred for welding the HSLA frames. The use of low hydrogen electrodes is recommended. Refer to Table 01-1 for selection of recommended electrodes and wires, or refer to A.W.S. A.5 standard available from www.aws.org for equivalent strength electrodes, wires or rods and power leads to be used in the welding methods. The double V-notch weld preparation using the weld procedure shown in Figure 01-4 is the preferred welding method.

TABLE-01-1 RECOMMENDED ELECTRODES AND WIRES

Material Strength PSI	Recommended Electrode and Wire	
	SMAW	GMAW
50,000	E7018	E70S-3

TABLE-01-2 SMAW METHOD (HSLAFRAMES)

Position	Electrode Sizes Inch	Welding Current		Speed (inch/min.)
		Amperes	Volts	
Flat	.125	–	–	–
Horizontal and Vertical	.125	110 /140	20 /14	24

TABLE-01-3 GMAW METHOD (HSLA FRAMES)

Position	Electrode Sizes Inch	Welding Current		Speed (Inch/Min.)
		Amperes	Volts	
Flat	.035	–	–	350 /400
Horizontal and Vertical	.035	190 /220	20 /30	350 /400

Reinforcements

The strength of the side member in the weld joint repair region has been reduced by welding and this region must be reinforced sufficiently to insure that the service life of the frame is not shortened. Reinforcement of the frame after welding is intended to reduce the stresses in the weld repair region to a lower level than was previously permitted. Improper drilling will also reduce the strength of the side members. Refer to "**DRILLING OR NOTCHING**".

THE TYPE, LENGTH, MATERIAL AND ATTACHMENT TECHNIQUES FOR REINFORCEMENTS VARY WITH THE TYPE AND LOCATION OF THE CRACK AND WITH THE LOADING CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CRACK. It is not practical to give specific recommendations for all cases of frame cracking, therefore, the various types of reinforcements are identified with general descriptions of their applications and installation procedures. To aid in making the distinctions between the more critical flange area and the less critical web area, critical zones are defined as shown (Figure 01-4).

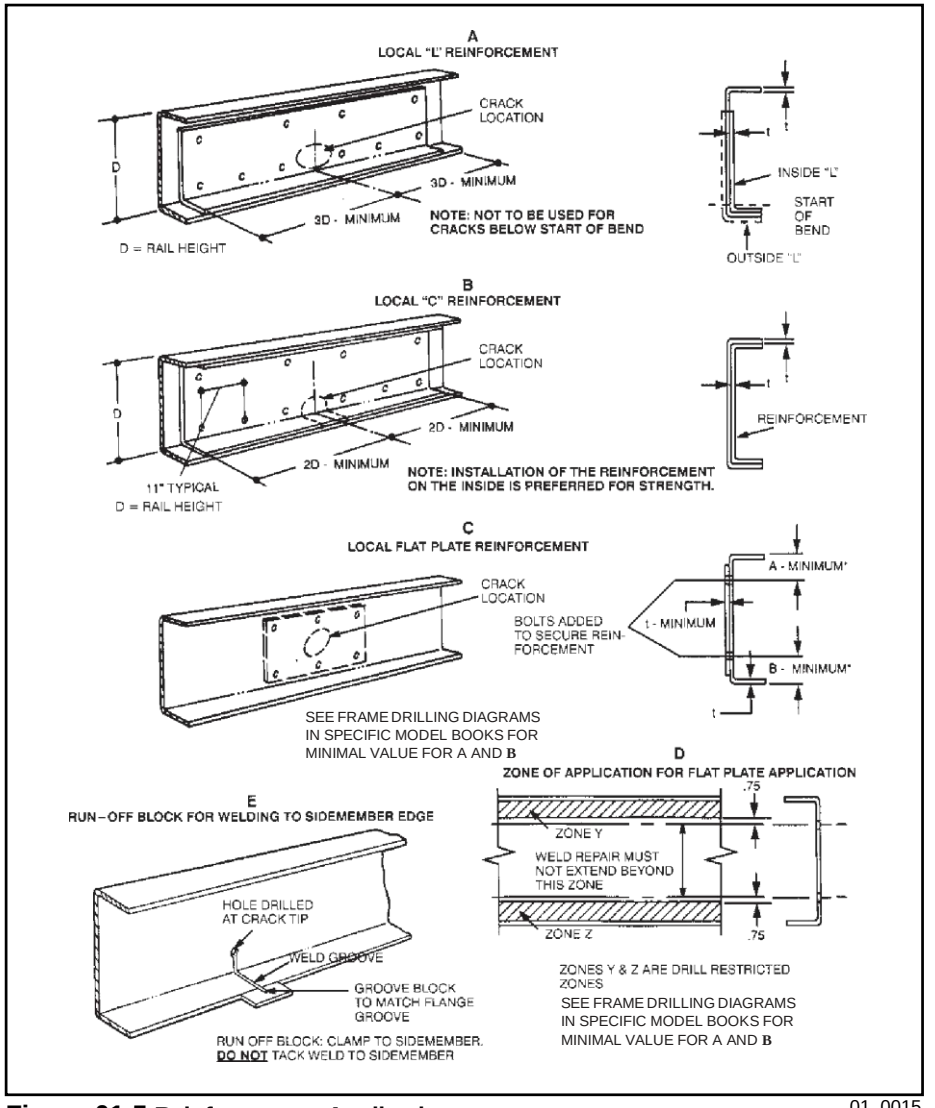


Figure-01-5 Reinforcement Application

01_0015

Cracks which occur in the critical zones have a greater probability of growing vertically through the section, and the reduced strength after weld repair necessitates a more substantial reinforcement.

These guidelines potentially affect the structural integrity of the frame assembly and are intended for those who have the equipment and experience required to qualify as frame repair specialists.

General Weld Repair Reinforcement Procedures

1. The thickness and material strength of the local plate, “L” and channel reinforcements should match the section being reinforced.
2. The corners of the reinforcements which will be in contact with the side member along the reinforcement edges must be chamfered to prevent damage to the side member.
3. All side member reinforcements must be bolted to the web section within the zone shown in the frame drilling guidelines in the specific model body builder book. The bolts must be of SAE Grade 8 or better, with integral flanges or with hardened flat washers and must be tightened to Grade 8 levels.
4. Crossmember modification or replacement may be required if the reinforcement is on the same side as the crossmember.
5. Consider the potential effects of the reinforcements on the various components mounted to the frame. Check clearances for suspension, wiring, plumbing and other controls.
6. For attachment of reinforcements, use existing bolts wherever this is practical.
7. The weld repaired area of the side member and all of the reinforcement should be primed and painted before reinforcement installation. For corrosive environments, additional treatment of the interface may be needed.

Full Length Channel Weld Repair Reinforcements

“Full length” channel reinforcements when applied as a repair reinforcement, these reinforcements DO NOT increase the load capacity of the vehicle. Advantages are their availability. A disadvantage of this type is that it will affect more of the components which mount to the frame. In some cases, this disadvantage may be offset by cutting a full length reinforcement to fit a local reinforcement.

Recommended Applications

1. Cases of repair of vertical cracks in either the top or bottom flanges at very low mileage.
2. Cases in which the weld repair is accompanied by extensive straightening of heat treated side members.

Full Length "L" Weld Repair Reinforcements

Full length "L" reinforcements are the inverted "L" type and are designed for installation on the outside of the side member section.

Recommended Applications

This type of reinforcement is recommended for cases of cracking at very low mileage where a web crack has extended beyond the range for a flat plate reinforcement but ends short of the bend radius. It is also applicable to cases in which the cracking is accompanied by flange buckling.

Application Procedures

1. For custom-fabricated full length "L" reinforcements, the section should be oriented up or down so that the flange is on the same side as the damaged area.
2. For maximum strength the flange should be on the outside of the section.
3. Follow the general recommendations above for attachment of the reinforcement.

Local Channel Weld Repair Reinforcements

This type of reinforcement must be custom-fabricated either by cutting lengths from "full length" reinforcements or by forming from flat stock (Figure 01-5).

Recommended Applications

1. Cases in which the weld repair extends into the side member flange after substantial service life.
2. Cases accompanied by extensive abrasive wear of the side member section. In these cases, the length of the wear area should be added to the length recommendations below.

Application Procedures

1. The channel should be installed on the outside of the section for greater strength.
2. Figure 01-5 gives recommended dimensional data and attachment specifications for a typical installation. Holes drilled for the attachment must be within the frame drilling guidelines.

Local "L" or Inverted "L" Weld Repair Reinforcements

This type of reinforcement is also generally custom-fabricated. It has a greater tendency to loosen than a channel reinforcement because, for vertical deflections of the frame assembly, it tends to bend about an axis different from that of the main side member section. Because of this its length and/or attachment specifications are typically greater than for the channel type.

Recommended Applications

This type of reinforcement is recommended for cases in which the weld repair is confined to the web of the section but extends beyond the application zone of the flat plate reinforcements shown in Figure 01-5.

Application Procedures

1. Figure 01-5 shows a typical installation for an "L" reinforcement on the inside of a side member section along with minimum recommended dimensions.
2. The flange of the reinforcement should be oriented up or down so that flange is on the same side as the damaged area.
3. For maximum strength the reinforcement should be installed on the outside of the side member section.

Flat Plate Weld Repair Reinforcements

This reinforcement is intended for the less critical, web portion of the side member section where typical cracking is due to local stresses which tend to "diaphragm" or "dish" the web without creating appreciable stresses for overall bending of the section. Typical crack patterns radiate out from the edge of a mounting bracket or crossmember or from a hole in the web. Cracks which radiate from a web hole occupied by a fastener are frequently an indication of a defective joint, whether by the loosening of the fastener or poor joint design (Figure 01-5).

Recommended Applications

The flat plate reinforcements are recommended for weld repairs in which the weld does not extend beyond the zone defined in Figure 01-5.

Application Procedures

1. A typical installation is shown in Figure 01-5. The length and height of the plate will vary with the size of the weld repair area. In general it should be such that it will accommodate an array of reinforcement attachment bolts at a typical 3 to 5 inch (76 to 127 mm) spacing all around the weld repair area.
2. The plate should generally be installed on the side opposite the component which transferred the local bending load into the web.

3. The edges of the plate should be staggered with respect to the edges of other relatively stiff web mounted components to avoid the creation of stress concentrations.

Bolt and Torque Information

Most frames are assembled with bolts and nuts. Others are riveted. **BOLTS MUST ALWAYS BE USED WHEN ATTACHING A REINFORCEMENT.** Rivets should be replaced by bolts as required when the frame is repaired and reinforced.

In bolted joints, the majority of the load is transferred by frictional force or clamping force between the members of the joint. The bolts must be properly tightened to develop and maintain the desired clamping force. Operation of the joint with loose or improperly tightened bolts can lead to failure of the joint. The bolts and nuts should be inspected periodically to insure that proper torque is maintained.

Bolts of high strength material conforming to SAE Grade 8 bolts should be used on all frames. For installation of reinforcements, 0.5 inch (13 mm) diameter flange head bolts are recommended. The SAE Grade 8 bolt is identified by six radial line markings on the head of the bolt (Figure 01-6). Nuts must be Grade 8 flange type.

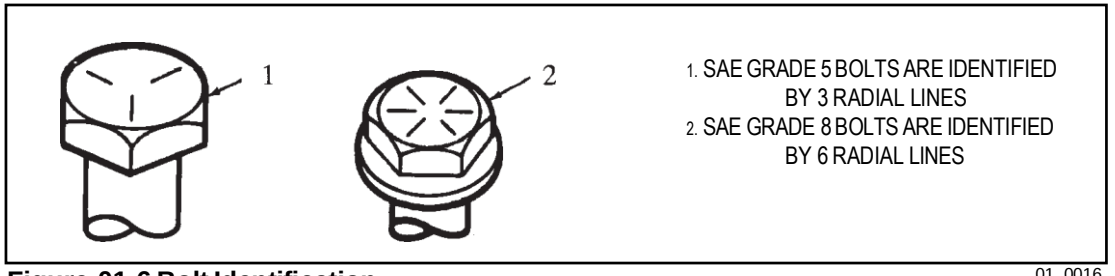


Figure-01-6 Bolt Identification

These bolts, 0.5 inch (13 mm) diameter flange head type, should be tightened to 110 to 120 ft-lbs. (149 to 163 Nm) based on new bolts and nuts lubricated with engine oil. Whenever possible, hold the bolt and tighten the nut.

If frame components are aluminum, flange head bolts and nuts, or bolts with hardened flat washers must be used. If modification or repair requires replacement of existing bolts with new bolts or bolts of a greater length, the old flange head nuts should not be used with new standard bolts.

Careful consideration is given to the number, location and sizes of frame bolt holes in the design of a vehicle. The number, location and sizes of additional bolt holes put in the frame subsequent to manufacture of the vehicle can adversely affect frame strength. The adverse effect of additional bolt holes can be minimized by following the guidelines.

Huckbolt Fasteners (HP 8)

Huckbolt HP 8 fasteners are used in various positions in frame rail construction. Advantages to this style fastener are consistent clamp load and a high resistance to loosening due to vibration. The need to recheck fastener torque is eliminated.

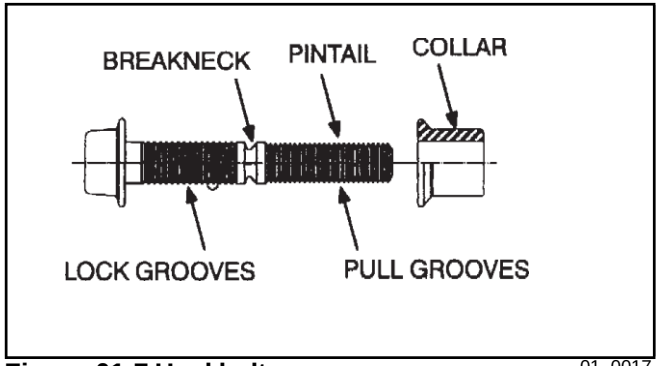


Figure-01-7 Huckbolt Fasteners

Removal

The swaged collar cannot be unscrewed due to the locking grooves on the HP 8 fastener. Removal requires a Huck Collar Cutter or the collar can be split with an air chisel while supporting the opposite side of the collar. When the collar is split, the fastener can be driven out with a punch.

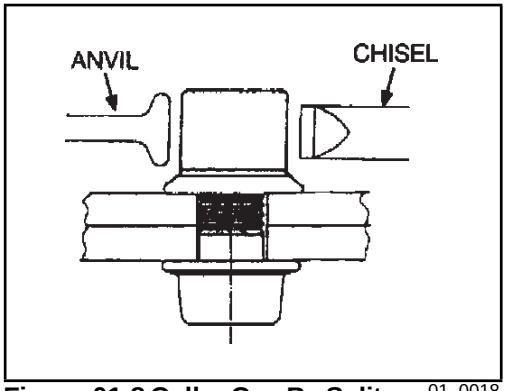


Figure-01-8 Collar Can Be Split With an Air Chisel

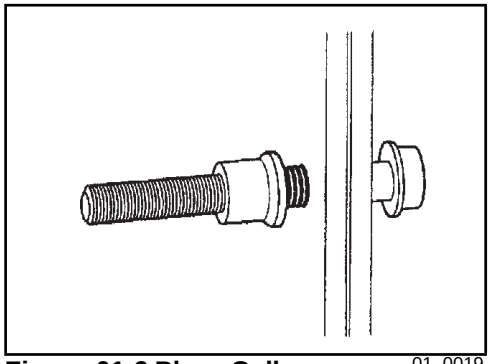
CAUTION: The HP 8 fastener is not intended for re-use. To do so can result in damage to the vehicle frame or components attached to the frame.

CAUTION: In the event that Huck fasteners are removed, in order to retain the same joint integrity, it is strongly recommended that new Huck fasteners be used for attachment/reattachment of components.

Installation

NOTE: Huckbolt HP 8 fasteners cannot be installed without Huck installation equipment.

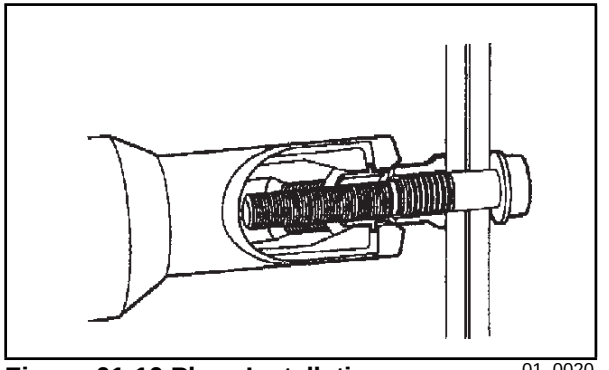
1. Install the HP 8 fastener into the component and frame hole.
2. Place the collar over the fastener pintail (Figure 01-9).



01_0019

Figure-01-9 Place Collar Over Fastener Pintail

3. Place the Huck installation tool over the HP 8 fastener pintail (See Figure 01-10).



01_0020

Figure-01-10 Place Installation Tool Over Fastener Pintail

4. Activate the Huck installation tool.

NOTE: The Huck installation tool creates a pulling force on the fastener, seating the bolt head and closing the gap between the mating surfaces. The collar is swaged into the pintail locking grooves developing clamping force (See Figure 01-11). As pulling forces further increase, the body of the fastener separates at the breakneck (See Figure 01-12), completing installation.

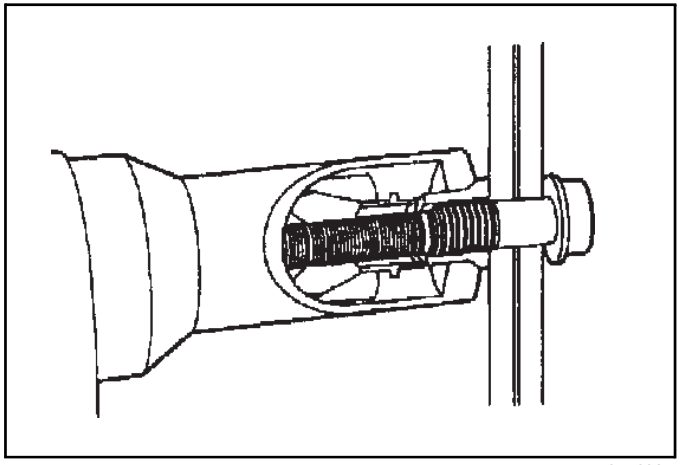


Figure-01-11 Clamping Force is Developed 01_0021

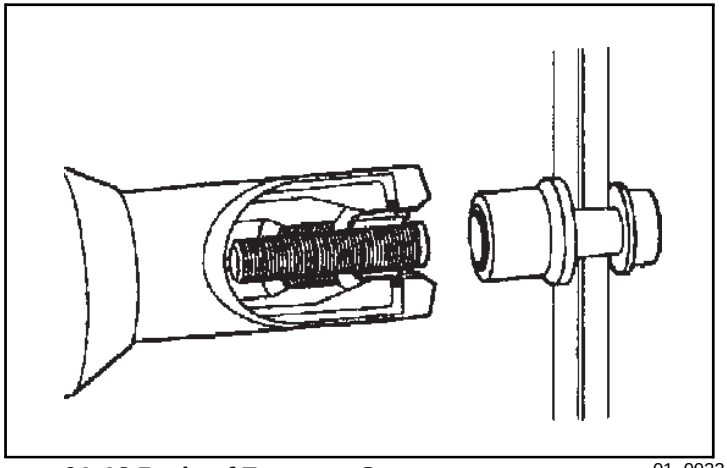


Figure-01-12 Body of Fastener Separates at Breakneck 01_0022

Huck-Spin Fasteners

Description

Huck-Spin fasteners are used in various positions in frame rail construction. The installed fastener has a collar that is cold-worked or swaged over the grooved pin (Figure 01-13). Advantages to this style fastener are consistent clamp load and a high resistance to loosening due to vibration. The need to recheck fastener torque is eliminated.)

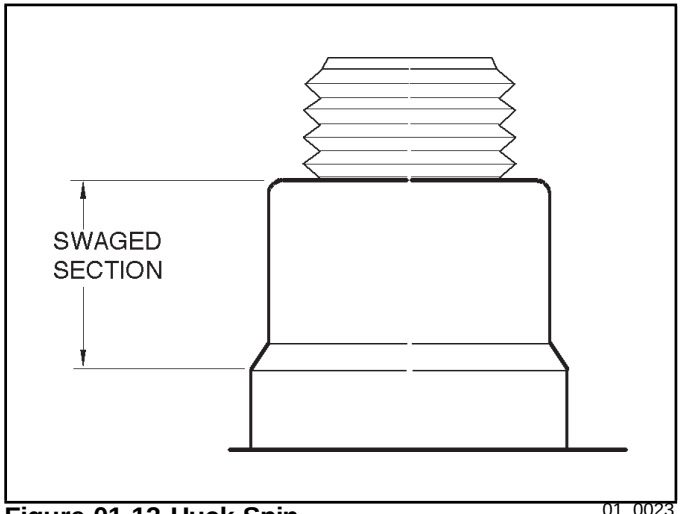
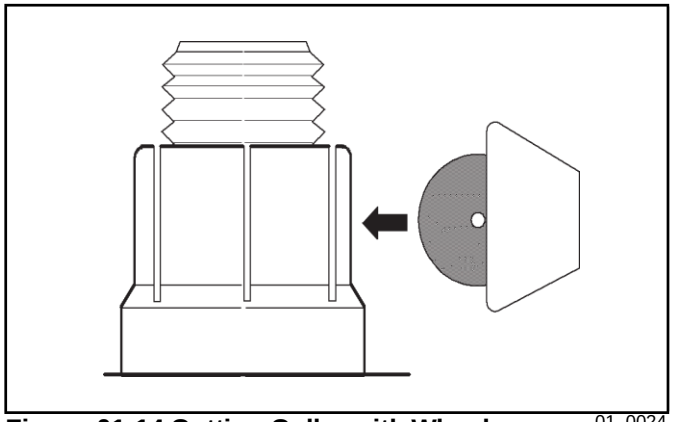


Figure-01-13 Huck-Spin Collar

Remove

The collar cannot be removed by twisting or hammering. The collar must be cut longitudinally to the extent of the swaged section. This can be accomplished with a small wheel grinder (Figure 01-14).



01_0024

Figure-01-14 Cutting Collar with Wheel Grinder

Drilling on opposite sides of the collar may also be used (Figure 01-15).

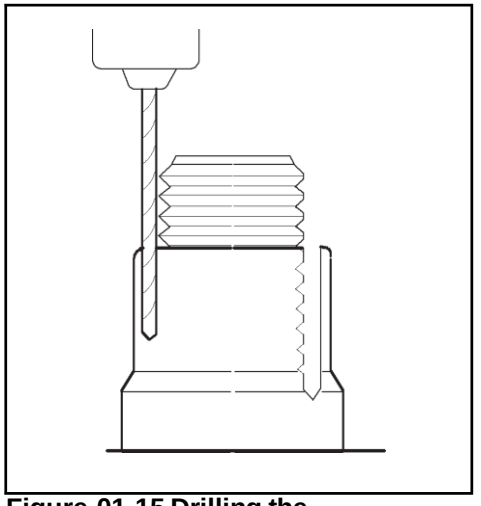
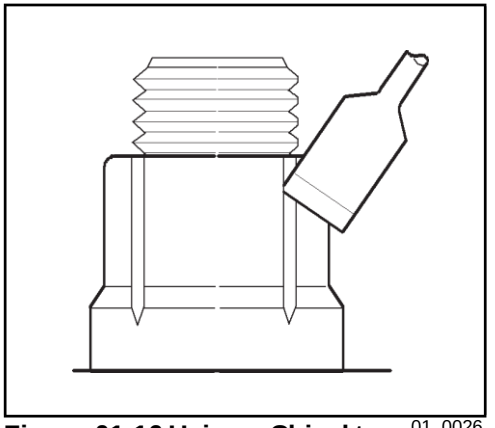


Figure-01-15 Drilling the Collar

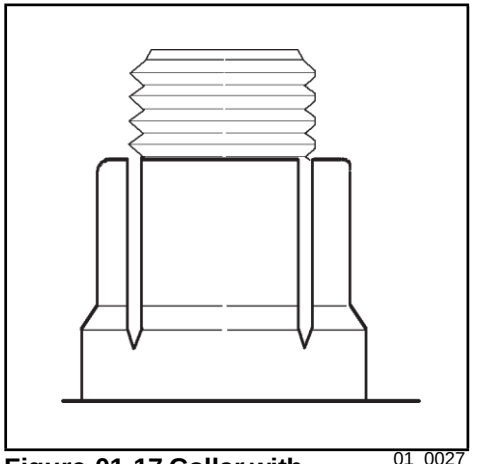
Another method of splitting the collar is to chisel the walls of the collar (Figure 01-16).



01_0026

Figure-01-16 Using a Chisel to Split the Collar

When the collar has been opened over the length of the swaged portion on two opposite sides (Figure 01-17), the fastener can be removed. The fastener may need to be hammered to remove the collar.

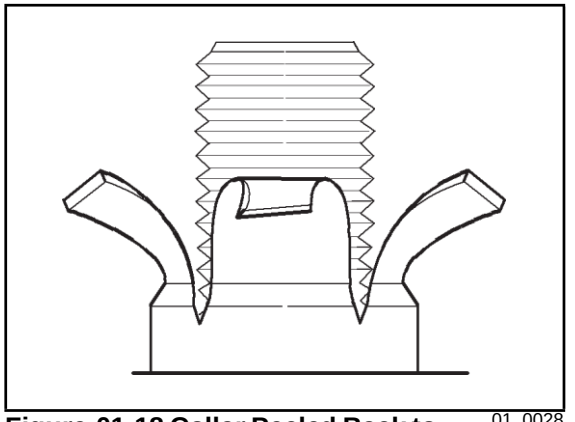


01_0027

Figure-01-17 Collar with Reliefs for Removal

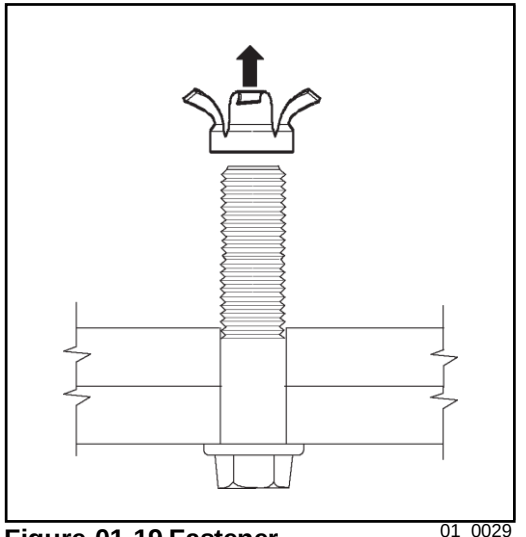
In the event the collar doesn't come loose, use a chisel or suitable tool to peel the collar sections back (Figure 01-18).

The fastener will come free when sufficient collar material has been pulled away (Figure 01-19).



01_0028

Figure-01-18 Collar Peeled Back to Assist Removal



01_0029

Figure-01-19 Fastener Removed

Install

The Huck-Spin is installed by spinning the collar onto the fastener. The pulling action of the Huck-Spin installation tool swages the collar into the grooves of the fastener and then automatically disengages from the fastener (Figure 01-20).

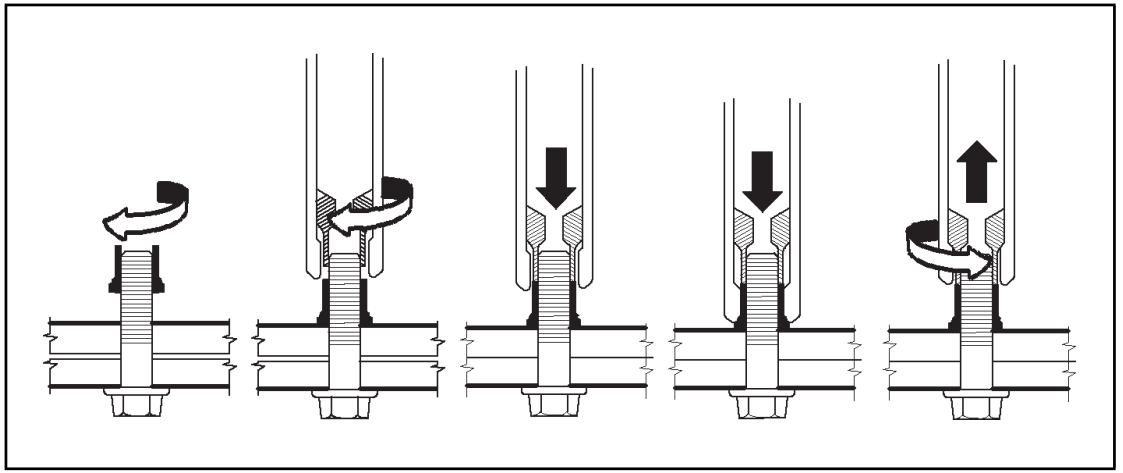


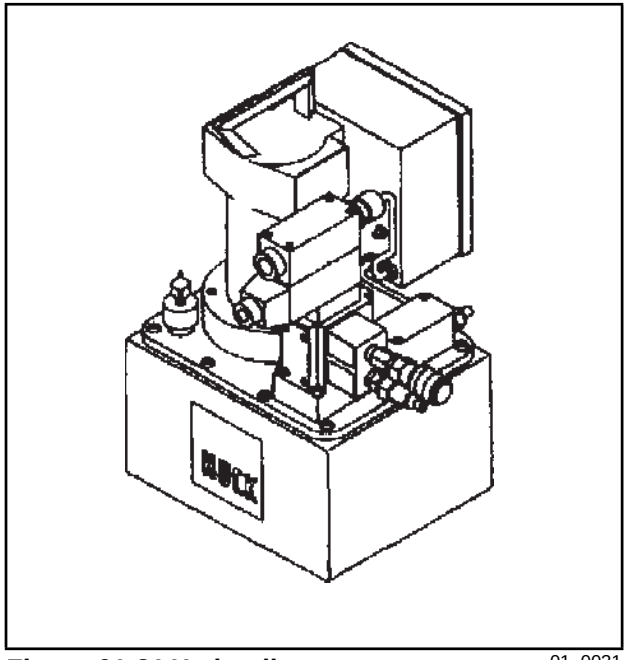
Figure-01-20 Huck-Spin Installation

01_0030

Special Service Tools

Huck Hydraulic Unit – Model No. 940

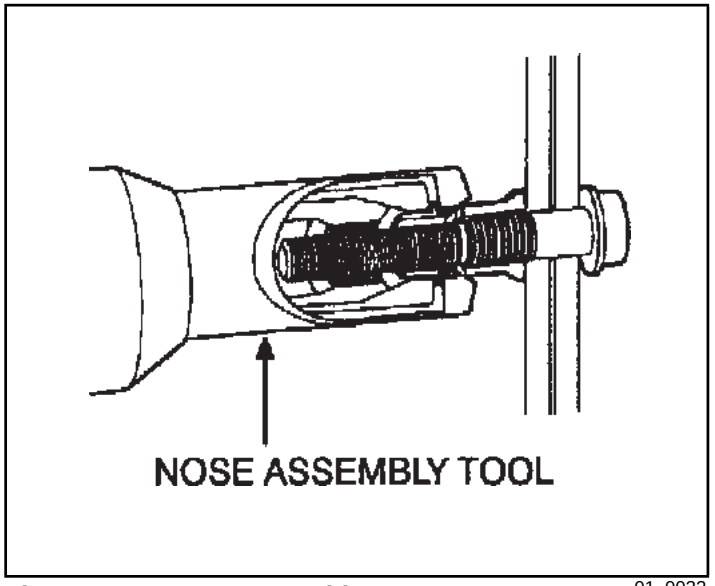
Used for removal and installation of the Huck Bolt.



01_0031

Figure-01-21 Hydraulic Unit

Huck Nose Assembly Tool



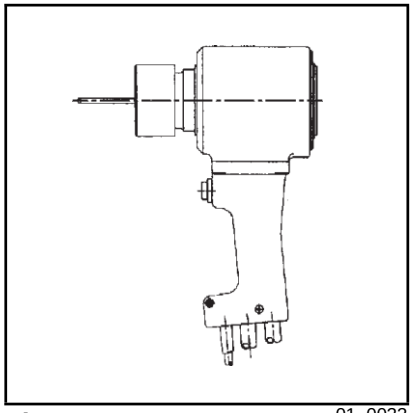
01_0032

Figure-01-22 Nose Assembly Tool

TABLE-01-4 NOSE ASSEMBLY TOOL

Description	Huck Tool Number
For 1/2 Dia. Fastener	99-1484
For 5/8 Dia. Fastener	99-1481

Huck Hydraulic Installation Tool



01_0033

Figure-01-23 Hydraulic Installation Tool

TABLE-01-5 HYDRAULIC INSTALLATION TOOL

Description	Tool Number
For 1/2 Dia. Fasteners	557
For 5/8 Dia. Fasteners	585

TABLE-01-6 COLLAR REMOVAL TOOL

Description	Tool Number
For 1/2 Dia. Fasteners	516
For 5/8 Dia. Fasteners	520

ORDER TOOLS FROM:

Huck International, Inc.	**Phone: (914) 331-7300**
P.O. Box 2270, One Corporate Drive Kingston, NY 12401	**Fax: (914) 334-7333**

After-Market Modifications

Cutting the frame behind the rear axle to shorten the frame is acceptable. Mechanical cutting or sawing is preferred to torch cutting. Whenever it is necessary to cut the frame, the side member should be cut at an angle of 90° to the longitudinal axis.

For information on cutting of the frames to lengthen the frames or modify the wheelbase, refer to "**WHEELBASE ALTERATIONS**".

Where mounting angles are to be welded to fifth wheel assemblies, refer to fifth wheel manufacturer's recommendations.

In some cases, specialized equipment such as hoists, winches, lifts, snowplows, are added to the vehicle by distributors, installers or dealers. The vehicle is generally equipped with a standard chassis frame and the manufacturer has not made special allowances for the special equipment which is being added.

The addition or installation of this special equipment on the vehicle can significantly affect the loading of the chassis frame. In some cases, it may be necessary to reinforce the frame. Care must be exercised to insure that the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) and/or the gross axle weight ratings (GAWR) are not exceeded.

Installation of this special equipment may involve State and Federal requirements which affect vehicle certification for noise emissions, exhaust emissions, brake requirements, lighting system requirements, etc. The specialized equipment installer is responsible for the safety and durability of their product and, in addition, is responsible to insure that the equipment and its installation comply with all applicable State and Federal Department of Transportation requirements and OSHA regulations.

Addition of specialized equipment may have a significant effect on other vehicle components, such as the brake system, steering system, suspension system, etc. Simple reinforcement of the chassis frame may not be adequate to provide safe operation of the vehicle.

In any modification of the chassis frame, the addition of holes, reinforcements, welds, clamps, splices, etc. may cause an increase in the local stress in the frame at the point of the modification. These local stress concentrations can significantly affect the life of the chassis frame. The specific effect which the stress concentrator will have on the life of the chassis frame is influenced by the location of the stress concentration, the frequency and severity of the loading, and the type of stress concentration. Any modification of the frame may void the manufacturer's warranty.

Refer to "**WELDING AND REINFORCEMENT**" for additional information.

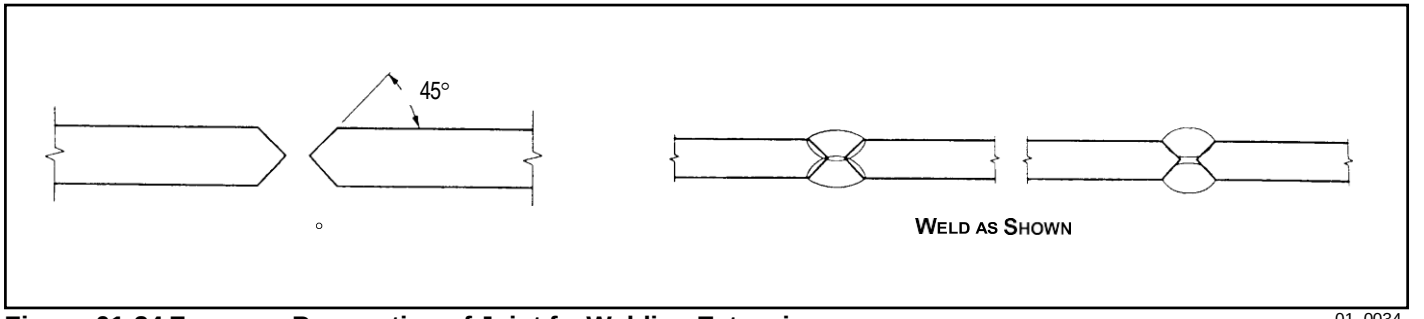


Figure-01-24 Frames – Preparation of Joint for Welding Extension

01_0034

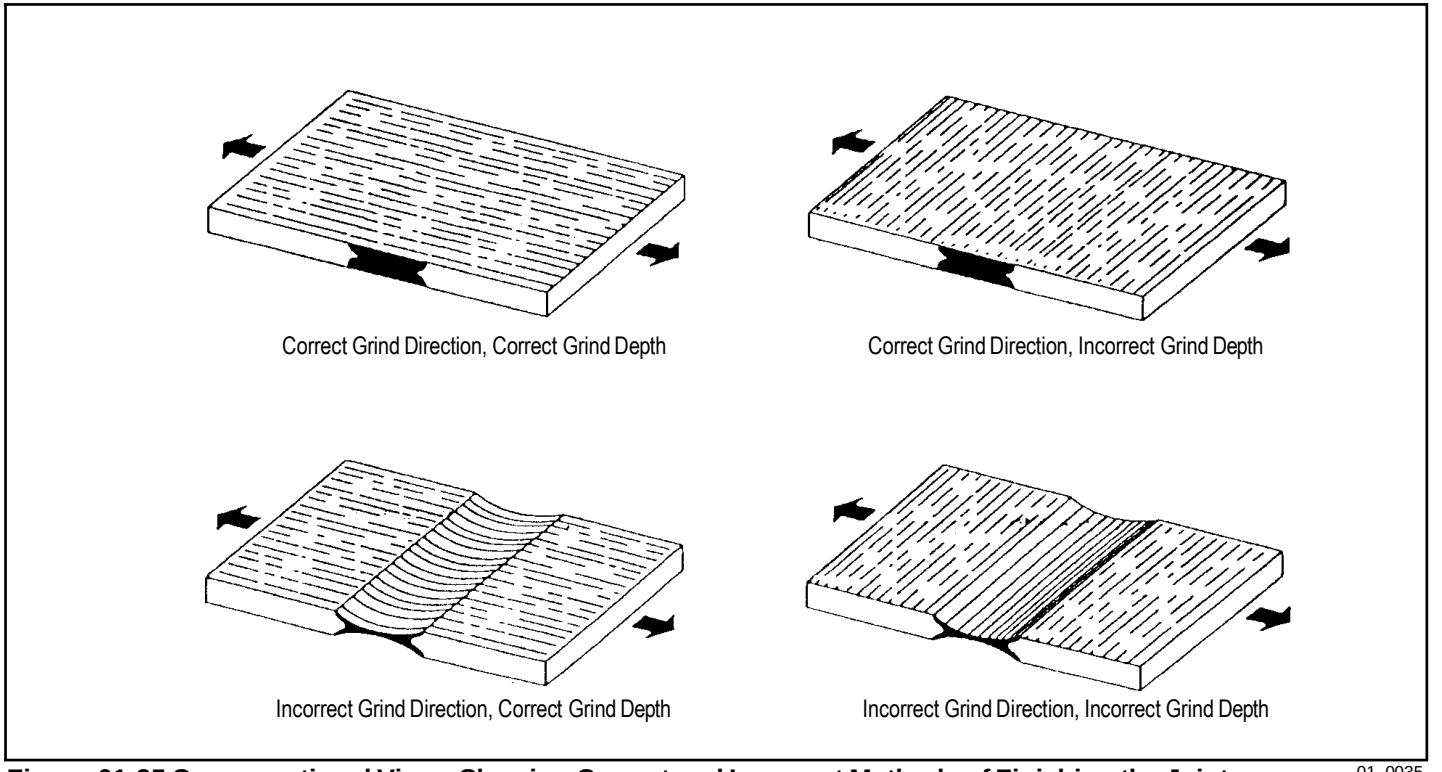


Figure-01-25 Cross-sectional Views Showing Correct and Incorrect Methods of Finishing the Joint

01_0035

Wheelbase Alterations

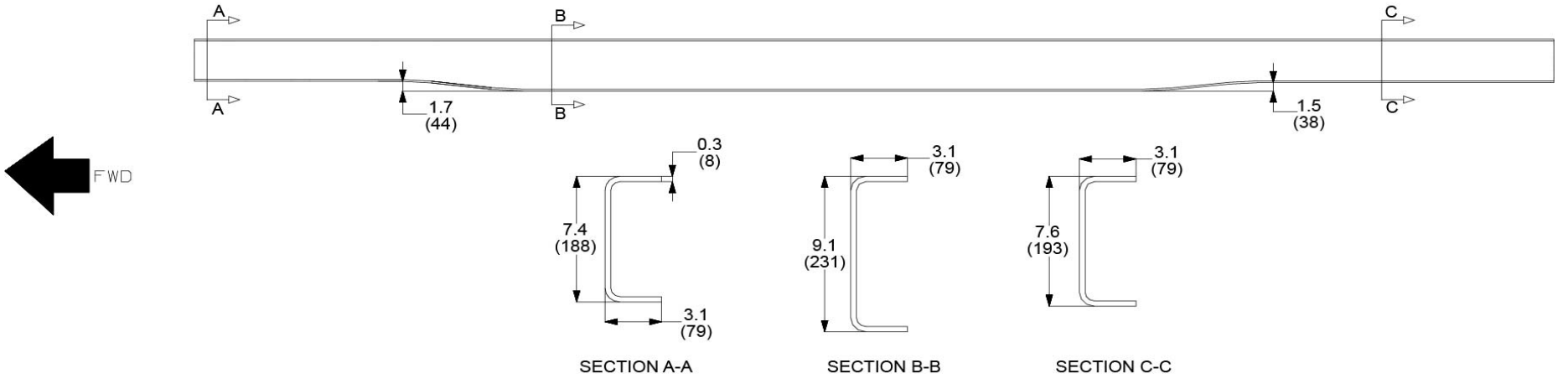
Shortening or lengthening a wheelbase is an added expense for the customer. Therefore, it is often to the customer's benefit to order a chassis from the factory with the desired wheelbase rather than to alter the wheelbase of the chassis on-site.

The preferred method for altering the wheelbase is to slide the rear axle forward or rearward as required. Invariably, this requires the lengthening or shortening of air lines, brake lines, electrical lines, and driveline. Extreme care should be taken in the modification of the air lines, brake lines, electrical lines and driveline to insure that they operate as reliably as those with which the vehicle was manufactured.

If the wheelbase is lengthened, a reinforcement may be required.

In those instances when it is necessary to cut and weld the frame to alter the wheelbase, the frame must be reinforced with a channel-type reinforcement of the same strength as the original frame material in the area where the frame has been cut, extending at least two feet on either side of the cut and bolted as specified in Figure 01-5 shown earlier in this section.

Frame Rail Cross-Section Specifications



cv_frame_side member

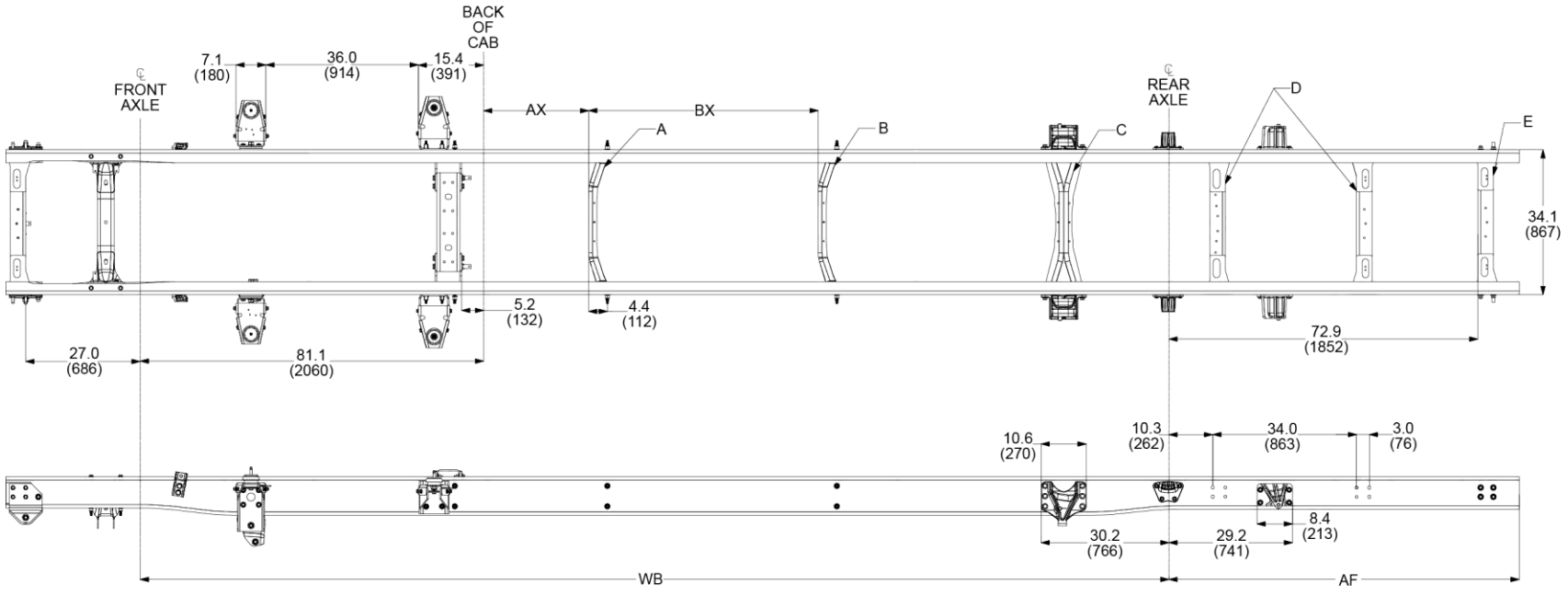
Section	Side Rail & *Reinforcement* Description[2]						
	Dimensions (inches)			Yield Strength Nominal (psi)	Material #	Section Modulus [1] (inches³)	Resisting Bending Moment (In.-Lbs.)
	Depth	Width	Thickness			Nominal	Design
Drop Center Side Rail — Kick-Up at Rear Suspension Rearward							
A-A	7.375	3.079	0.3125	50,000	B	8.08	404,000
B-B	9.125	3.079	0.3125	50,000	B	10.93	546,500
C-C	7.625	3.079	0.3125	50,000	B	8.47	423,500

B = High Strength Low Alloy Steel

[1] = Section Modulus: Nominal calculated using design dimensions; indicates the design load capacity of the frame.

Intermediate Crossmember Location

Regular Cab



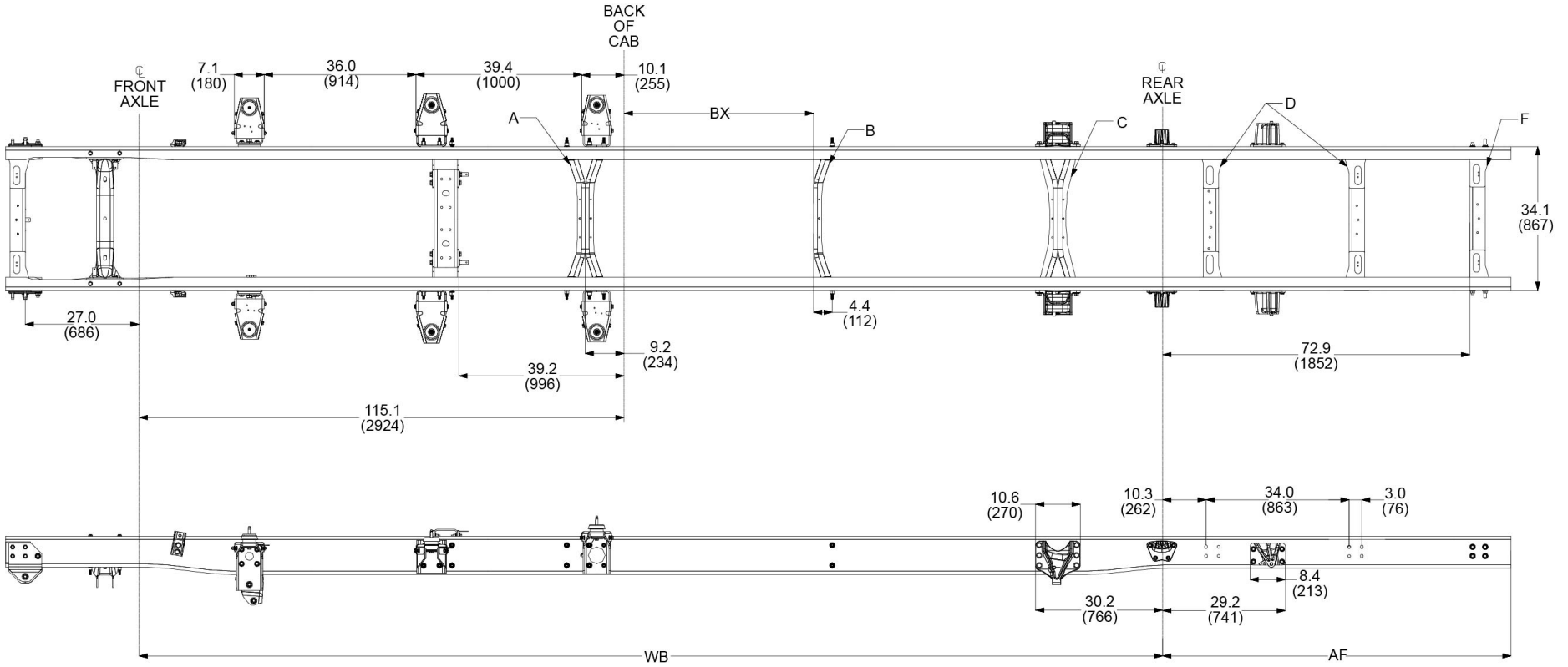
Wheelbase	AX	BX [3]
Inches (Millimeters)		
141 (3580)	–	–
165 (4190)	12 (310)	–
189 (4800)	27 (693)	–
201 (5110)	25 (630)	39 (992)
219 (5570)	25 (630)	39 (992)
231 (5870)	25 (630)	54 (1376)
243 (6170)	25 (630)	54 (1376)

A = 1st Intermediate Crossmember
B = 2nd Intermediate Crossmember
C = Suspension Crossmember (Vari-Rate)
D = Crossmember (AF Mounted Fuel Tank)
E = AF Crossmember (only with 2,300 AF)

cv_regular_frame

Intermediate Crossmember Location

Crew Cab



Wheelbase	AX	BX [3]
Inches (Millimeters)		
175 (4450)	–	–
199 (5060)	29.8 (757)	–
235 (5970)	45.0 (1143)	–

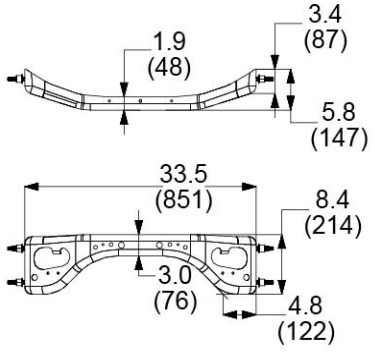
A = 1st Intermediate Crossmember
B = 2nd Intermediate Crossmember
C = Suspension Crossmember (Vari-Rate)
D = Crossmember (AF Mounted Fuel Tank)
E = AF Crossmember (only with 2,300AF)

cv_crew_cab_frame

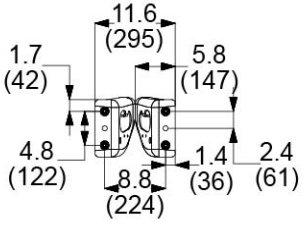
FRAMES

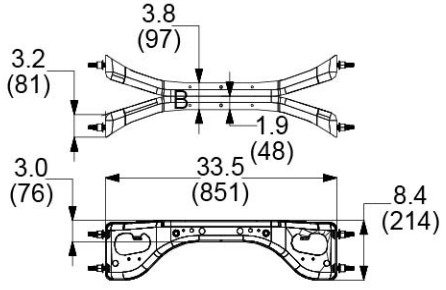
Crossmembers

All Models

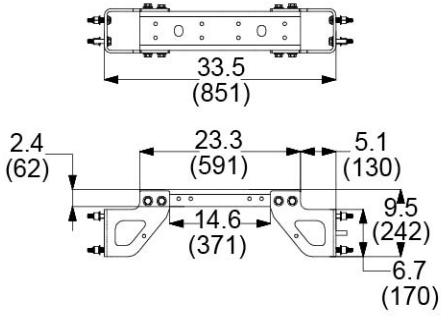


SINGLE DOGBONE CROSSMEMBER

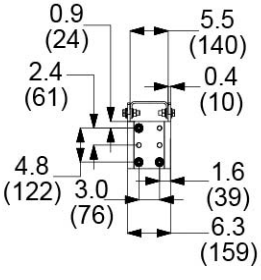


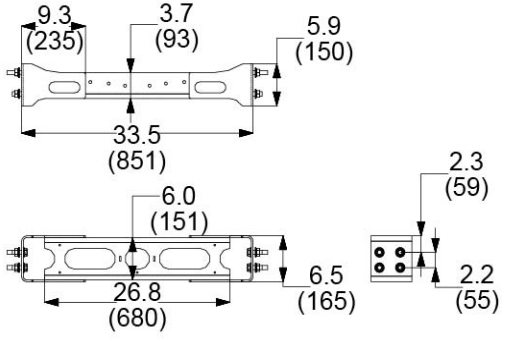


DOUBLE DOGBONE CROSSMEMBER



REAR CAB MOUNTING CROSSMEMBER





3 PIECE CROSSMEMBER

Frame Drilling Guidelines

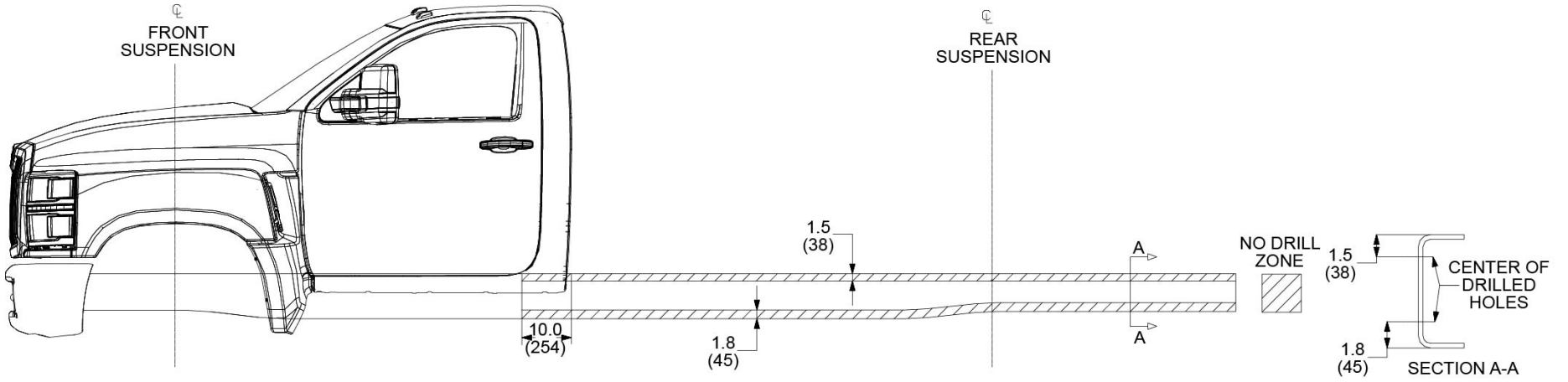
The drilling of the frame side member presents no unusual difficulty. Standard high speed steel drills of good quality will serve provided they are sharpened properly and not overheated during sharpening or use.

Hole Location Guidelines

1. Never drill holes into the restricted areas of the frame rails. Refer to diagrams on the following pages.
2. Use existing holes whenever possible.
3. Maintain a minimum of 0.75 inch (19 mm) of material between holes.
4. There should not be more than three holes located on a vertical line.
5. Bolt holes should be no larger than is required for the size of bolts being used, in no instance larger than 11/16 (.688 inch).
6. If reinforcements are used, avoid drilling holes closer than 2.0 inches (51 mm) from the ends of the reinforcement.
7. Bolts must be periodically checked to ensure that the proper torque and clamping force is maintained.
8. Never drill any holes in the flanges of the frame rail.

Frame Drilling Restrictions

Tapered Rails



cv_frame_drilling_restrictions

DO NOT leave less than .75" (19mm) of material between holes

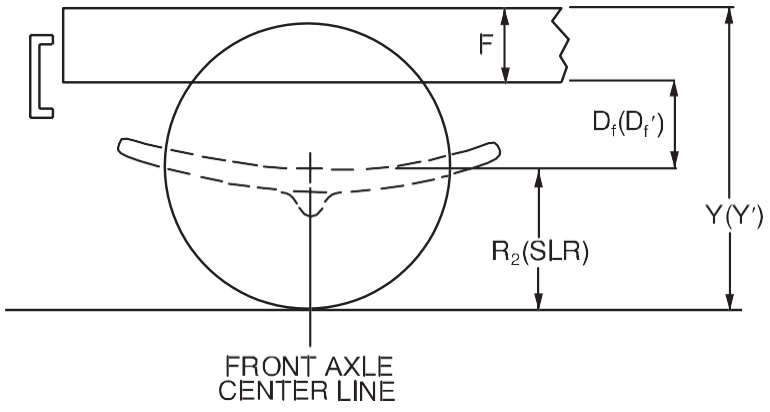
DO NOT drill holes in the following areas:

- Distance from top of top flange to centerline of hole
- Distance from bottom of bottom flange to centerline of hole

Frame Height Calculations

All Models - at Centerline of Front Axle

The front frame height (@ the centerline of the front axle) may be calculated using the following equations. Refer to the illustration for a visual explanation of the symbols used in these calculations.



01_0045

f — Wheel axis to bottom of frame in unladen position. Refer to tabulated data.

f′ — Wheel axis to bottom of frame in loaded position. Refer to tabulated data.

F = Frame rail height. Refer to tabulated data.

SLR = Static Loaded Radius. The distance from the wheel axis to the ground for a properly inflated, fully loaded (loaded to its maximum capacity) tire. To obtain tire dimensions, contact the tire manufacturer.

R_1 = Tire Radius (one half of tire outside diameter) **NOT** mounted on the vehicle. To obtain tire dimensions, contact the tire manufacturer.

2 — Calculated Tire Radius on an unloaded chassis. The value of $_2$ is calculated using the following method.

$$R_2 = R_1 - .2(R_1 - SLR)$$

Y = Front Frame Height at the front axle centerline in unloaded condition.

′ — Front Frame Height at the front axle centerline in loaded condition.

(for unloaded condition)

$$Y = D_f + R_2 + F$$

(for loaded condition)

$$Y' = D_f' + SLR + F$$

NOTE: Values calculated for **Y** and **Y′** are strictly for the frame height at the front axle centerline. For frame heights at the front of the frame rail, refer to **"FRAME HEIGHT CALCULATION"**.

Frame Height Data - Front

4x2 Models

Front Suspension			Spindle to Bottom of Frame	
Type	Capacity	Code	Unloaded – D_f	Loaded – D_f'
Parabolic	6,000-lb	03AGP	5.42"	3.92"
	7,500-lb	03AJN		3.42”

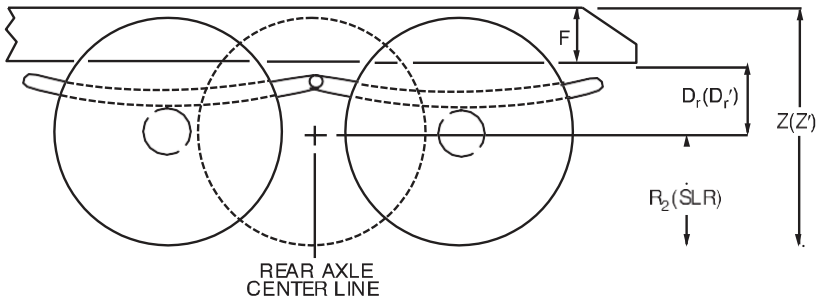
Configuration	Capacity	Feature RPO	Ride Height			
			Unloaded (in)	Unloaded (mm)	Loaded (in)	Loaded (mm)
4x2	6,000-lb	FTD	5.34	135.53	3.38	85.76
	7,000-lb	FTA			3.00	76.20
	8,000-lb	FTL			2.37	60.13
4x4	7,500-lb	FTB	9.83	249.66	6.97	177.068

Front Suspension			Spindle to Bottom of Frame	
Type	Capacity	Code	Unloaded – D_f	Loaded – D_f'
Parabolic	8,000-lb	03ADA	10.75”	9.6”

Frame Height Calculation

All Models - at Centerline of Rear Axle

The rear frame height (at the centerline of the rear axle) may be calculated using the following equations. Refer to the illustration for a visual explanation of the symbols used in these calculations.



01_0046

D_r = Wheel axis to bottom of frame in unladen position. Refer to tabulated data.

D_r' = Wheel axis to bottom of frame in loaded position. Refer to tabulated data.

F = Frame rail height. Refer to tabulated data.

SLR = Static Loaded Radius. The distance from the wheel axis to the ground for a properly inflated, fully loaded (loaded to its maximum capacity) tire. To obtain tire dimensions, contact the tire manufacturer.

R_1 = Tire Radius (one half of tire outside diameter) **NOT** mounted on the vehicle. To obtain tire dimensions, contact the tire manufacturer.

R_2 = Calculated Tire Radius on an unloaded chassis. The value of **$_2$** is calculated using the following method.

$$R_2 = R_1 - .2(R_1 - SLR)$$

Z = Rear Frame Height at the rear axle centerline in unloaded condition.

Z′= Rear Frame Height at the rear axle centerline in loaded condition.

(for unloaded condition)

$$Z = D_r + R_2 + F$$

(for loaded condition)

$$Z' = D_r' + SLR + F$$

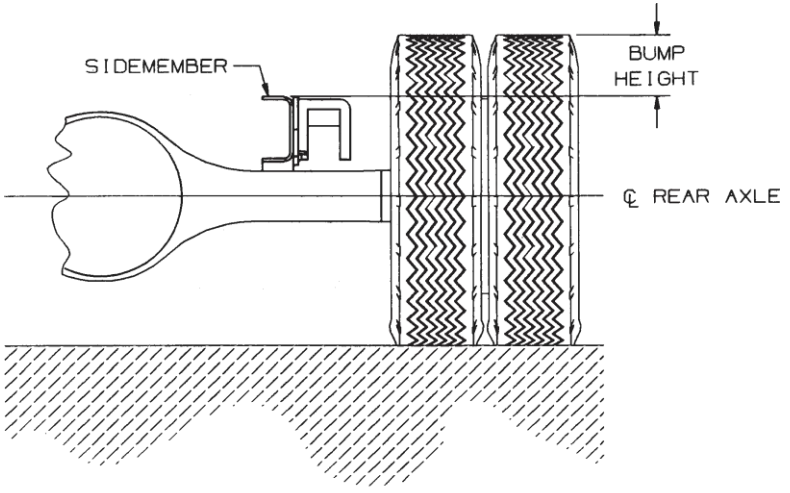
NOTE: Values calculated for **Z** and **Z′** are strictly for the frame height at the rear axle centerline. For frame heights at the rear of the frame rail, refer to **"FRAME HEIGHT CALCULATION"**.

Bump Heights – Rear

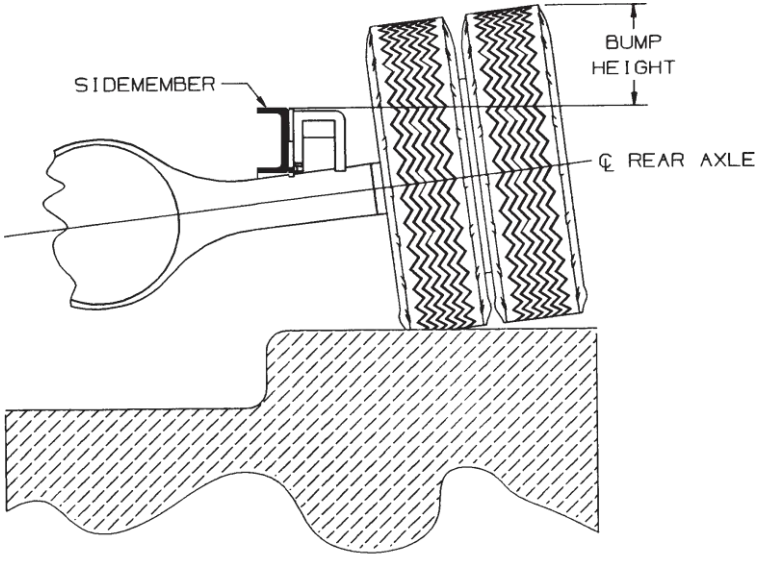
"Bump Height" refers to the maximum distance of the tires above the side rails as the rear axle of the truck travels over an object. Bump Heights are important in the selection of truck bodies since it may be necessary to incorporate wheel-wells into the body floor to allow adequate clearance for tire travel.

STRAIGHT BUMP HEIGHT is used when both sets of wheels travel over an object at the same time, such as a parking lot speed bump.

COCKED BUMP HEIGHT refers to the condition that exists when only one set of rear wheels travels over an object — an example of this would be climbing over a curb when turning a corner. The Cocked Bump Height Charts presented here assume a 7° deflection from horizontal.



STRAIGHT BUMP HEIGHT



COCKED BUMP HEIGHT (@ 7° DEFLECTION)

01_0047 01_0048

″ Wheel Axis to bottom of frame in straight bump position. Refer to tabulated data.

R_1 = Tire radius (one-half of tire outside diameter) **NOT** mounted on the vehicle. To obtain tire dimensions, contact the tire manufacturer.

F = Frame Rail Height. Refer to tabulated data.

Straight Bump Height = R_1 - D_r'' - F
Cocked Bump Height = Straight Bump Height + 3.5 In.

Frame and Bump Height Data – Rear

4x2 Models

Frame Code	Frame Rail Height (F)	Rear Suspension		Spindle to Bottom of Sidemember	
		Type	Capacity	Unloaded – D_r	Loaded – D_r'
01CGH	9.125"	Vari-Rate	11,000-lb	8.1”	5.0”
		Vari-Rate	13,500-lb	7.6”	4.6”
		Vari-Rate	15,500-lb	8.0”	4.5”
		IROS	12,000-lb	6.0”	6.0”
		IROS	13,500-lb	6.0”	6.0”
		IROS	15,500-lb	6.0”	6.0”

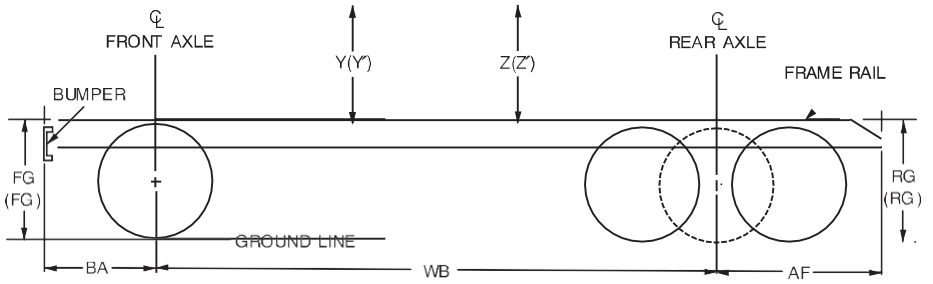
4x4 Models

Frame Code	Frame Rail Height (F)	Rear Suspension		Spindle to Bottom of Side member	
		Type	Capacity	Unloaded – D_r	Loaded – D_r'
01CGH	9.125"	Vari-Rate	11,000-lb	10.6”	7.5”
		Vari-Rate	13,500-lb	10.1”	7.1”
		Vari-Rate	15,500-lb	10.5”	7.0”

Frame Height Calculation

All Models - at Front and Rear Rail Ends

Now that we have learned to calculate the frame height at both the front and rear axle centerlines, we can determine the frame height values at both rail ends.



01_0049

First we must determine the rake of the frame (i.e., the slope of the frame from front end to rear end). If the front end of the frame is higher than the rear end (i.e., > or Y′> ′) then the truck is said to have a negative rake. In this situation, the equations for determining the frame height at the rail ends are:

Frame Height @ Front End of Rail:

(for unloaded condition)

$$FG = Y + \left(\frac{Y - Z}{WB} \times BA\right)$$

(for loaded condition)

$$FG' = Y' + \left(\frac{Y' - Z'}{WB} \times BA\right)$$

Frame Height @ Rear End of Rail:

$$RG = Z - \left(\frac{Y - Z}{WB} \times AF\right)$$ (for unloaded condition)

$$RG' = Z' - \left(\frac{Y' - Z'}{WB} \times AF\right)$$ (for loaded condition)

For situations where the rake is positive (i.e., Y<Z or Y′<Z′) the equations for determining frame height at the rail ends are:

Frame Height @ Front End of Rail:

(for unloaded condition)

$$FG = Y - \left(\frac{Z - Y}{WB} \times BA\right)$$

(for loaded condition)

$$FG' = Y' - \left(\frac{Z' - Y'}{WB} \times BA\right)$$

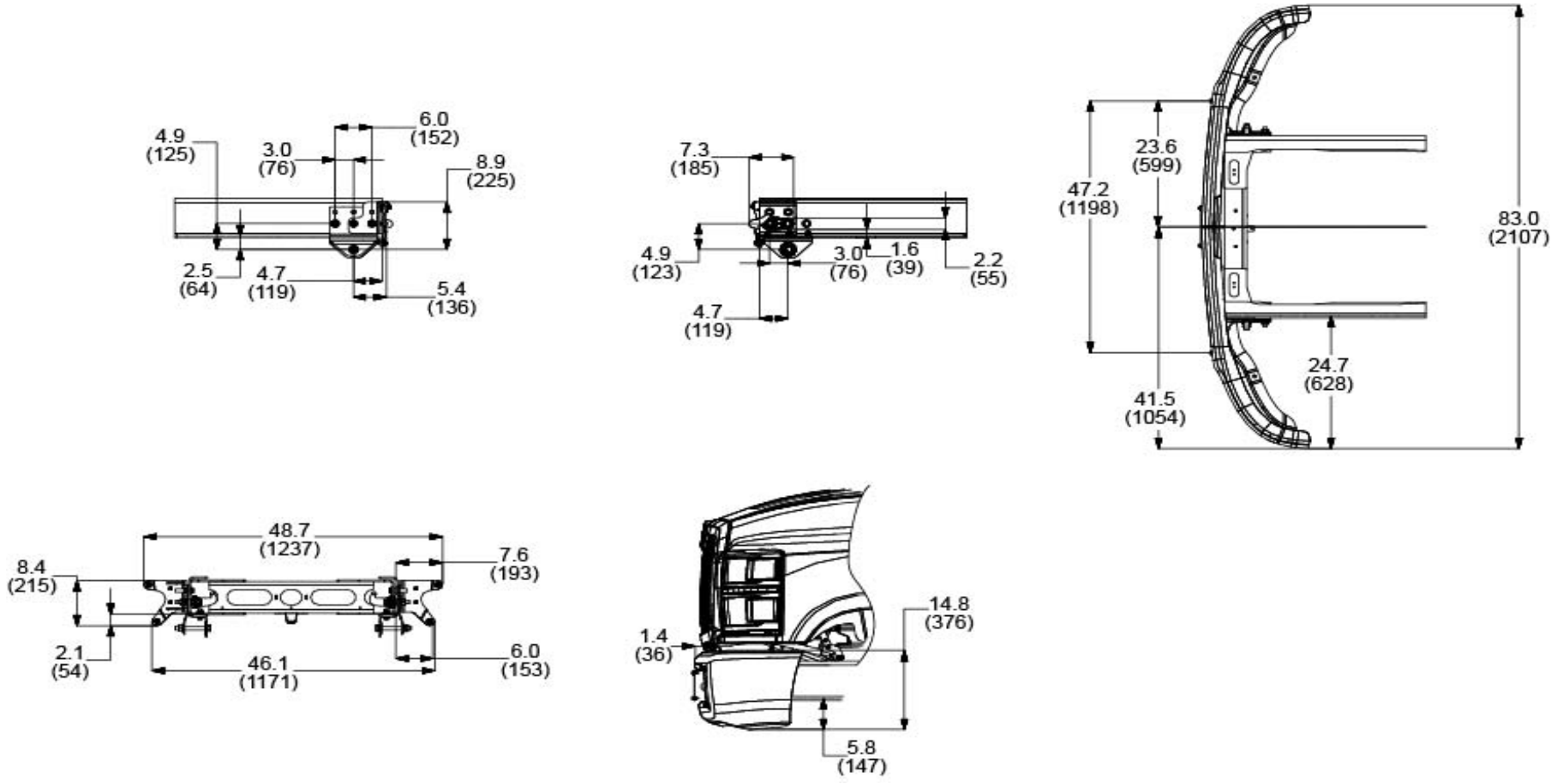
Frame Height @ Rear End of Rail:

$$RG = Z + \left(\frac{Z - Y}{WB} \times AF\right)$$ (for unloaded condition)

$$RG' = Z' + \left(\frac{Z' - Y'}{WB} \times AF\right)$$ (for loaded condition)

Bumpers

All Models - Standard Frame Rails and Standard Swept Steel Bumper (01LRZ)

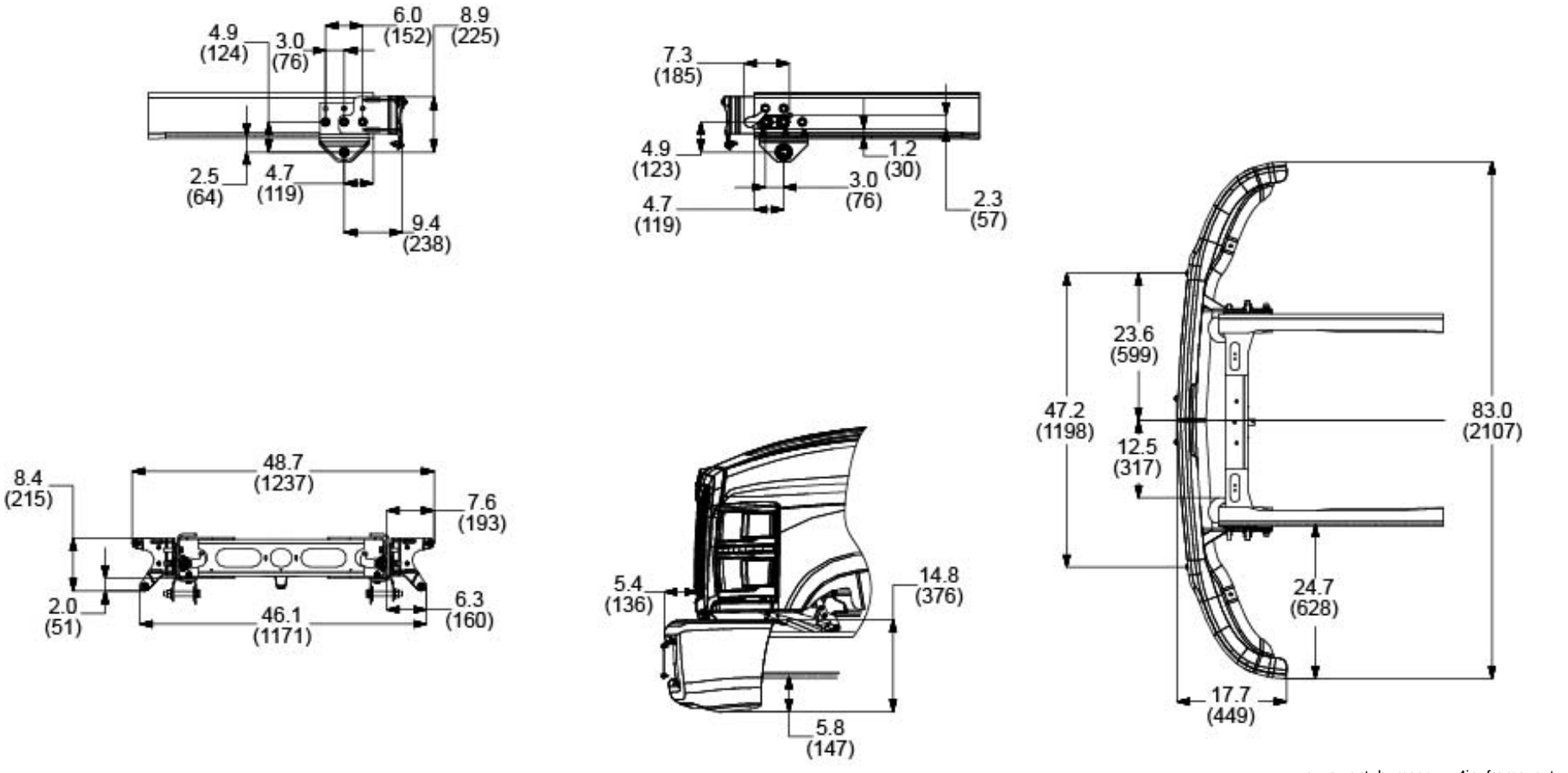


cv_swept_bumper

NOTE: For license plate mounting, use a tapping self-drilling hex head 1/4-14 x 5/8 screw.

Bumpers

All Models - Standard Frame Rails and Standard Swept Steel Bumper with 4” Frame Extension (RPO T3A)



cv_swept_bumper_w_4in_frame_ext

NOTE: For license plate mounting, use a tapping self-drilling hex head 1/4-14 x 5/8 screw.

Overhang Limits for Refuse/Recycler Bodies

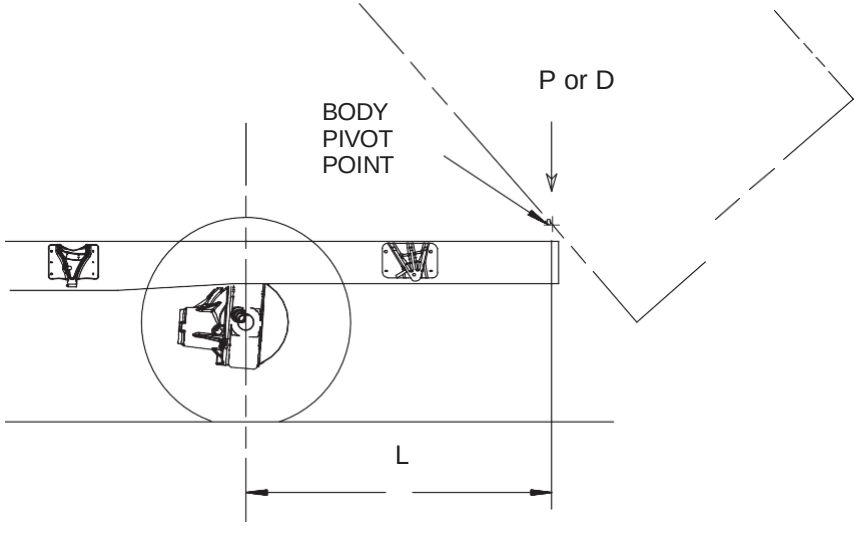
Dump, car carriers, and other pivoting bodies impose a great deal of stress on the frame rails around and aft of the rear suspension area of the frame. In addition, concentrated loads can be applied by the installation and use of equipment such as lift gates, or the placement of heavy objects on a small section of the body. The body installer has the responsibility for determining the magnitude of the pivot pin load and for establishing operating guidelines to avoid exceeding the load limits published in this chart. The limits shown in this chart are for equal loading on both side members, i.e. the center of gravity of the raised body is ideally centered and the chassis is on solid, level ground. If the center of gravity is laterally offset due either to uneven loading, uneven ground, or both, the bending moment on one of the rails could increase substantially. For this reason the body installer should derate the overhang limits to account for the lateral shift if either of these factors apply.

These limits apply specifically to concentrated or pivoting loads supported only by the bare chassis and do not factor in the load support provided by any part of the installed body structure. Any load exceeding these limits must be wholly supported by the installed body structure. Static loading refers to the application of loads without shocks to the chassis or significant dynamic accelerations applied to the chassis. Dynamic loading refers to all loading conditions during which the chassis must absorb a shock, stop a load in motion, or support a load during movement of the vehicle. Examples of dynamic loading would be dumping materials from a dump body, driving the vehicle over uneven surfaces with AF loads, or even operating a loaded lift-gate. Because most operations involve dynamic loadings of some kind, the load limits in column “P” should never be exceeded. The load limits in column “D” should be exceeded only when the excess load is supported by rail reinforcement or by the body structure.

“P” (pounds)	“D” (pounds)	Overhang Limit “L” (inches)
Max. Static Vertical Load (1)	Max. Dynamic Vertical Load (2)	Nominal Yield Strength –
Both Rails Combined	Both Rails Combined	50,000 PSI
12480	2775	91
14950	3325	75
17325	3850	63
22050	4900	49

(1) Maximum static vertical load defined as maximum load which can be applied in steady state condition without exceeding yield strength of rails.

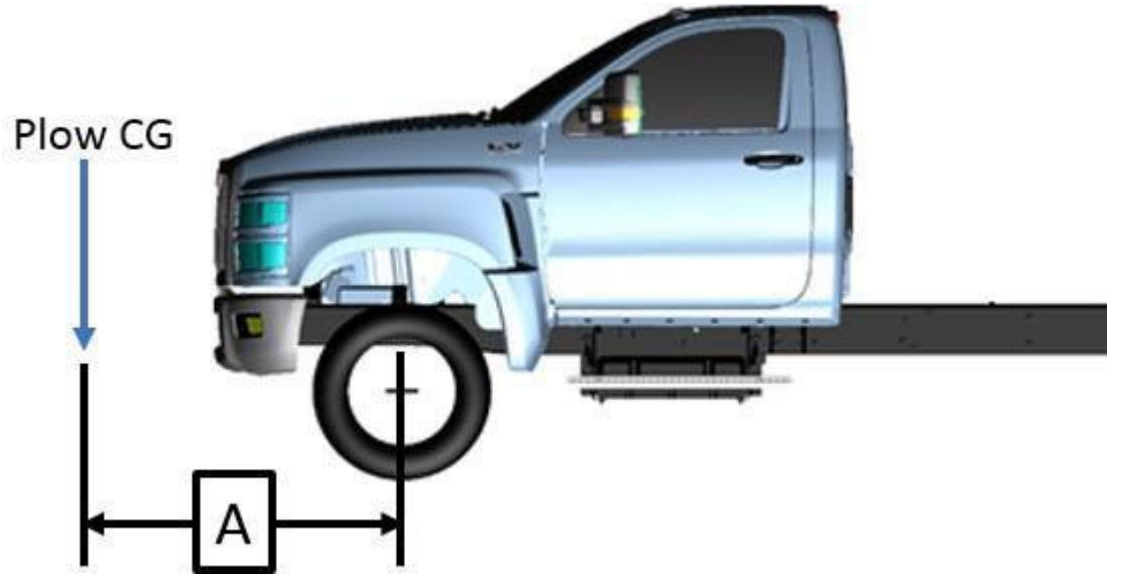
(2) Maximum dynamic vertical load defined as maximum load which can be applied during equipment operation to provide adequate margin for shocks and accelerations.



01_0052

Plow

Item	Definition	Maximum
Plow Width	Cross-truck span of plow blade	10’
Plow Weight	Weight of plow blade and hardware	1,350 lbs.[1]
A	Distance from front axle centerline to the center of gravity of the temporary plow hardware	62”[2]



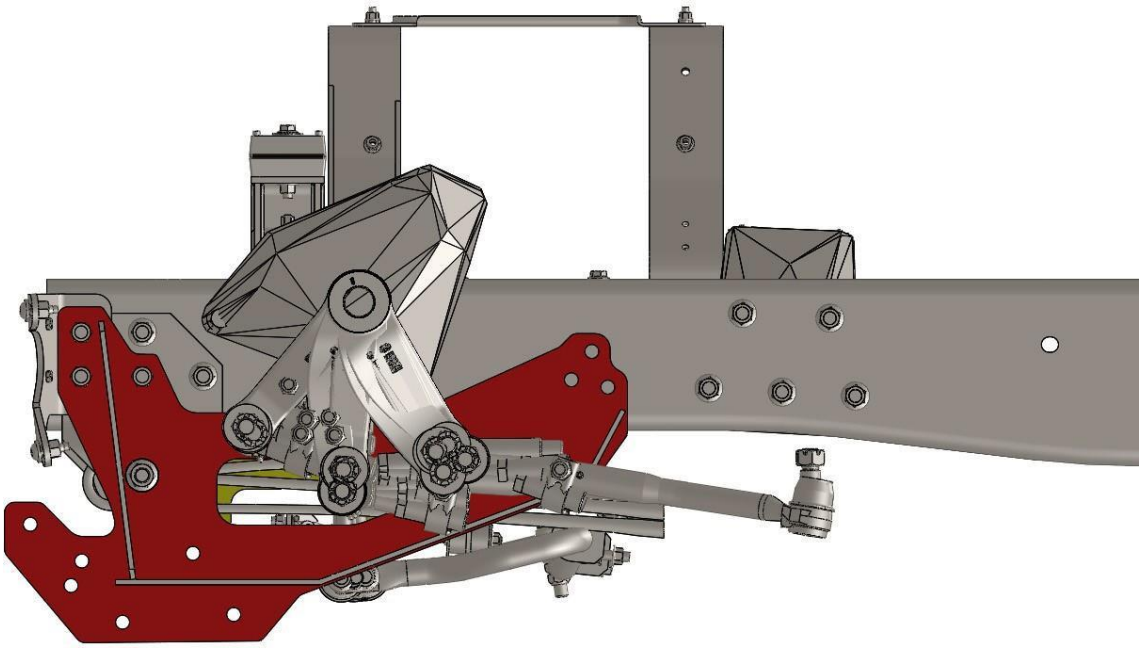
cv_plow

1. Plow weight does not include plow mounting structure permanently attached to chassis.
2. Maximum distance based on 1,350-lb, 10’ plow. A smaller plow could have a largerdistance.

3. The loaded vehicle including all passengers, cargo and snowplow systems must not exceed the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), front axle weight rating (FAWR) or rear axle weight rating (RAWR).

RPO VYU Suggested Snow Plow Attachments-Driver's Side

Item	Definition	Maximum
Plow Width	Cross-truck span of plow blade	10'
Plow Weight	Weight of plow blade and hardware	1,350 lbs.[1]
A	Distance from front axle centerline to the center of gravity of the temporary plow hardware	62"[2]

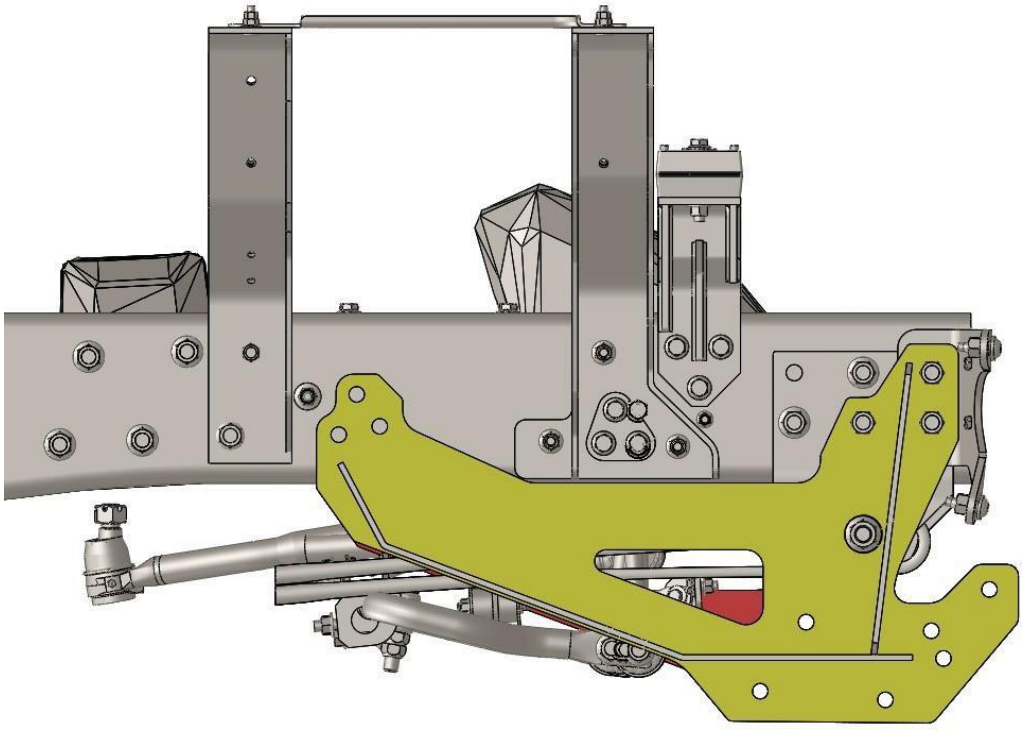


vista left view

Suggested Snow Plow Attachment

RPO VYU Suggested Snow Plow Attachments-Passenger's Side

Item	Definition	Maximum
Plow Width	Cross-truck span of plow blade	10'
Plow Weight	Weight of plow blade and hardware	1,350 lbs.[1]
A	Distance from front axle centerline to the center of gravity of the temporary plow hardware	62"[2]



Suggested Snow Plow Attachment

2022 Silverado 4500HD, 5500HD, 6500HD Service Body Application Guide

Service Body Length Suggested

CAB	CA	RPO WB	WB	RPO AF	AF	8’	10’	12’	14’	16’	18’	20’	22’	24’
REGULAR	60”	FQT	141”	FOC	49”	X								
REGULAR	60”	FQT	141”	FOD	63”	X								
REGULAR	60”	FQT	141”	FOK	91”	X								
REGULAR	84”	ED9	165”	FOC	49”	X	X	X						
REGULAR	84”	ED9	165”	FOK	91”	X	X	X						
REGULAR	108”	ER2	189”	FOC	49”		X	X	X	X				
REGULAR	108”	ER2	189”	FOC	49”		X	X	X	X				
REGULAR	108”	ER2	189”	FOD	63”		X	X	X	X				
REGULAR	108”	ER2	189”	FOI	75”		X	X	X	X				
REGULAR	120”	ED5	201”	FOC	49”			X	X	X				
REGULAR	120”	ED5	201”	FOD	63”			X	X	X				
REGULAR	120”	ED5	201”	FOI	75”			X	X	X	X			
REGULAR	138”	EQB	219”	FOI	75”				X	X	X	X		
REGULAR	150”	FPN	231”	FOK	91”					X	X	X	X	
REGULAR	162”	FBC	243”	FOG	83”						X	X	X	X

CAB	CA	RPO WB	WB	RPO AF	AF	8’	10’	12’	14’	16’	18’	20’	22’	24’
CREW	60”	FNV	175”	FOC	49”	X								
CREW	84”	EMI	199”	FOC	49”	X	X	X						
CREW	84”	EM1	199”	FOD	63”	X	X	X						
Crew	104”	EQB	219”	FOI	75”		X	X	X					
CREW	120”	FRP	235”	FOI	75”		X	X	X	X				

2022 SILVERADO 4500HD, 5500HD, 6500HD SERVICE BODY AFTER AXLE LOADS

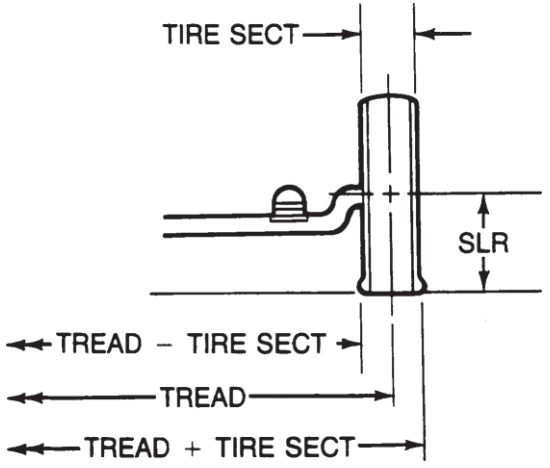
SERVICE BODY LENGTH AND ALLOWABLE % LOAD ON FRONT AXLE (WATER LOAD)

CHASSIS DIMENSIONS					BODY LENGTH(FEET) AND % LOAD ON FRONT AXLE (WATER LOAD)								
CAB	CA (IN)	WB (IN)	AF	OAL (FT)	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	18'	20'	22'	24'
REGULAR	60"	141"	49"	18.71	6%								
REGULAR	60"	141"	63"	19.87	6%								
REGULAR	60"	141"	91"	22.10	6%								
REGULAR	84"	165"	49"	20.71	20%	13%	5%						
REGULAR	84"	165"	63"	21.86	20%	13%	5%						
REGULAR	84"	165"	91"	24.20	20%	13%	5%						
REGULAR	108"	189"	49"	22.71		24%	17%	11%	5%				
REGULAR	108"	189"	63"	23.86		24%	17%	11%	5%				
REGULAR	108"	189"	75"	24.85		24%	17%	11%	5%				
REGULAR	120"	201"	49"	23.73			22%	16%	10%				
REGULAR	120"	201"	63"	24.88			22%	16%	10%				
REGULAR	120"	201"	75"	25.86			22%	16%	10%	4%			
REGULAR	138"	219"	75"	27.37				23%	18%	12%	7%		
REGULAR	150"	231"	91"	29.67					22%	17%	12%	6%	
REGULAR	162"	243"	83"	30.00						21%	16%	11%	6%

CAB	CA (IN)	WB (IN)	AF	OAL (FT)	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	18'	20'	22'	24'
CREW	60"	175"	49"	21.56	5%								
CREW	84"	199"	49"	23.57	17%	11%	5%						
CREW	84"	199"	63"	24.71	17%	11%	5%						
CREW	104"	219"	75"	27.37"		20%	14%	9%					
CREW	120"	235"	75"	28.68		24%	19%	14%	9%				

FRONT AXLES

Front Axle Tread - 4x2



02_0003

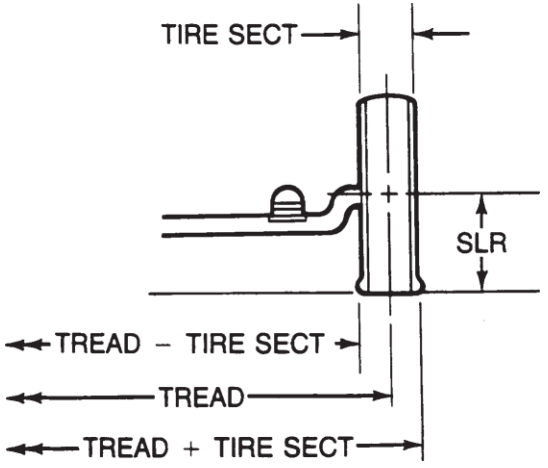
TREAD	= Distance (width) between vertical centerlines of single tires at opposite ends of axle, or between vertical centerlines of dual spacing (D.S.) at opposite ends of axle.
TIRE SECT (Tire Section)	= Overall width of new tire at top of tire under maximum load, including 24-hour inflation growth, and including protective side ribs, bars and decorations recommended by tire manufacturer.
TREAD + TIRE SECT (Tread plus Tire Section)	= Overall Width of axle, rim, and tire assembly at top of tires under maximum load recommended by tire manufacturer.
TREAD - TIRE SECT (Tread minus Tire Section)	= Distance (width) between near sides of tires at opposite ends of axle at top of tire under maximum load recommended by the tire manufacturer.
SLR (Static Loaded Radius)	= Distance from ground to centerline of hub when tires are correctly inflated and under maximum load recommended by tire manufacturer.

The chart shown here lists tread information for various wheel/axle combinations. Tread dimensions are not dependent on tire size. Other dimensions explained here are related to tread and require tire dimensions. Please contact your tire supplier.

Wheel/Rim			Front Axle RPO Code (Hydraulic Brake)		
Configuration	Size	Material	FTD	FTA	FTL
			Hydraulic Brake		
4x2	19.5 x 6.75	Aluminum	75.95”	75.95”	75.95”
4x2		Steel	75.24”	75.24”	75.24”

FRONT AXLES

Front Axle Tread - 4x4



02_0003

TREAD	= Distance (width) between vertical centerlines of single tires at opposite ends of axle, or between vertical centerlines of dual spacing (D.S.) at opposite ends of axle.
TIRE SECT (Tire Section)	= Overall width of new tire at top of tire under maximum load, including 24-hour inflation growth, and including protective side ribs, bars and decorations recommended by tire manufacturer.
TREAD + TIRE SECT (Tread plus Tire Section)	= Overall Width of axle, rim, and tire assembly at top of tires under maximum load recommended by tire manufacturer.
TREAD - TIRE SECT (Tread minus Tire Section)	= Distance (width) between near sides of tires at opposite ends of axle at top of tire under maximum load recommended by the tire manufacturer.
SLR (Static Loaded Radius)	= Distance from ground to centerline of hub when tires are correctly inflated and under maximum load recommended by tire manufacturer.

The chart shown here lists tread information for various wheel/axle combinations. Tread dimensions are not dependent on tire size. Other dimensions explained here are related to tread and require tire dimensions. Please contact your tire supplier (or consult the Component Sales Data Book PDB-70000) for tire dimensions.

Wheel/Rim			Front Axle RPO Code
			FTB
Configuration	Size	Material	Hydraulic Brake
4x4	19.5 x 6.75	Steel	76.20”

FRONT AXLES

Front Suspensions

Ride Height

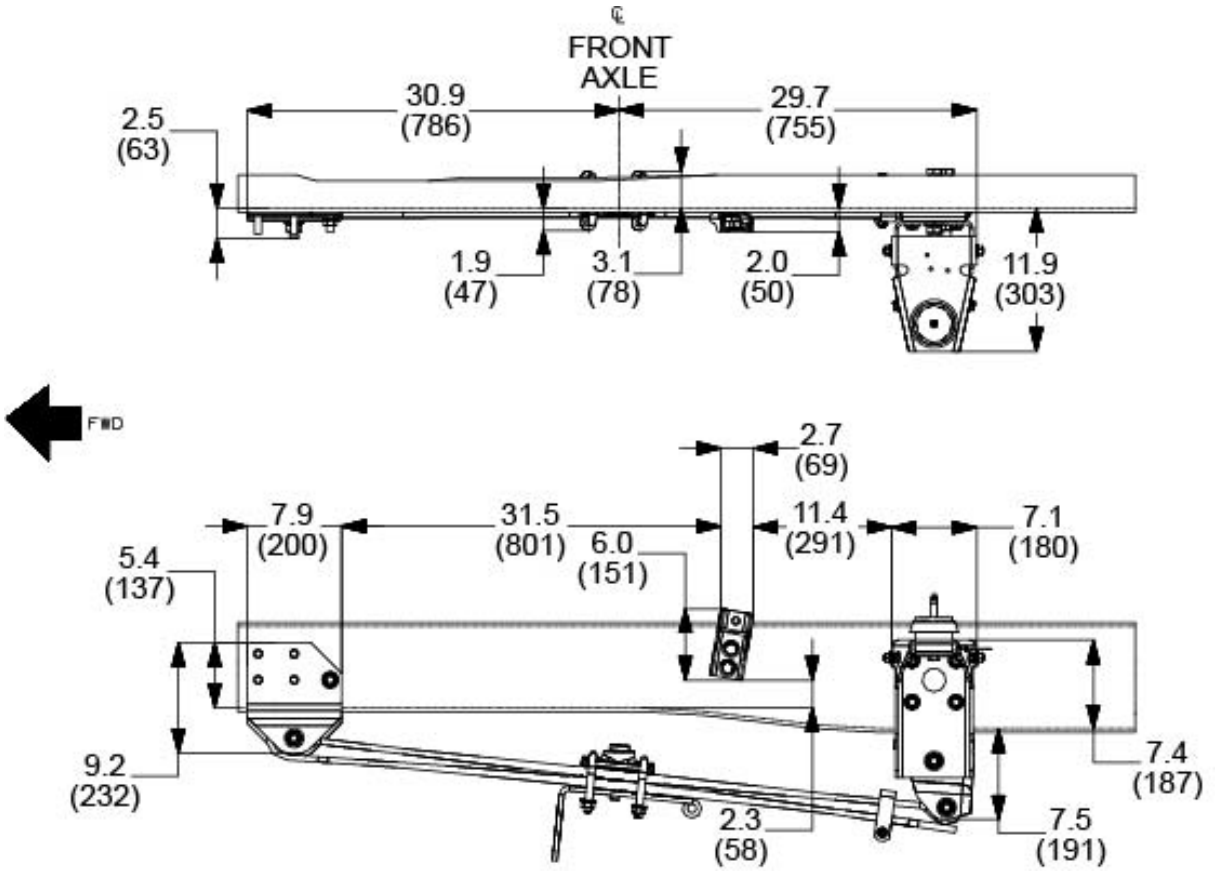
Configuration	Capacity	Feature	Unloaded (in)	Unloaded (mm)	Loaded (in)	Loaded (mm)
4x2	6,000-lb	FTD	5.34	135.53	3.38	85.76
	7,000-lb	FTA			3.00	76.20
	8,000-lb	FTL			2.37	60.13
4x4	7,500-lb	FTB	9.83	249.66	6.97	177.068

FRONT AXLES

Brackets

4x2 - With 6,000-lb to 8,000-lb Front Suspension

4x4 - With 7,500-lb Front Suspension



cv_front_susps

BRAKES

Safety Measures

Should it be necessary to modify the braking system, for example in connection with a wheelbase alteration, the following must always be observed:

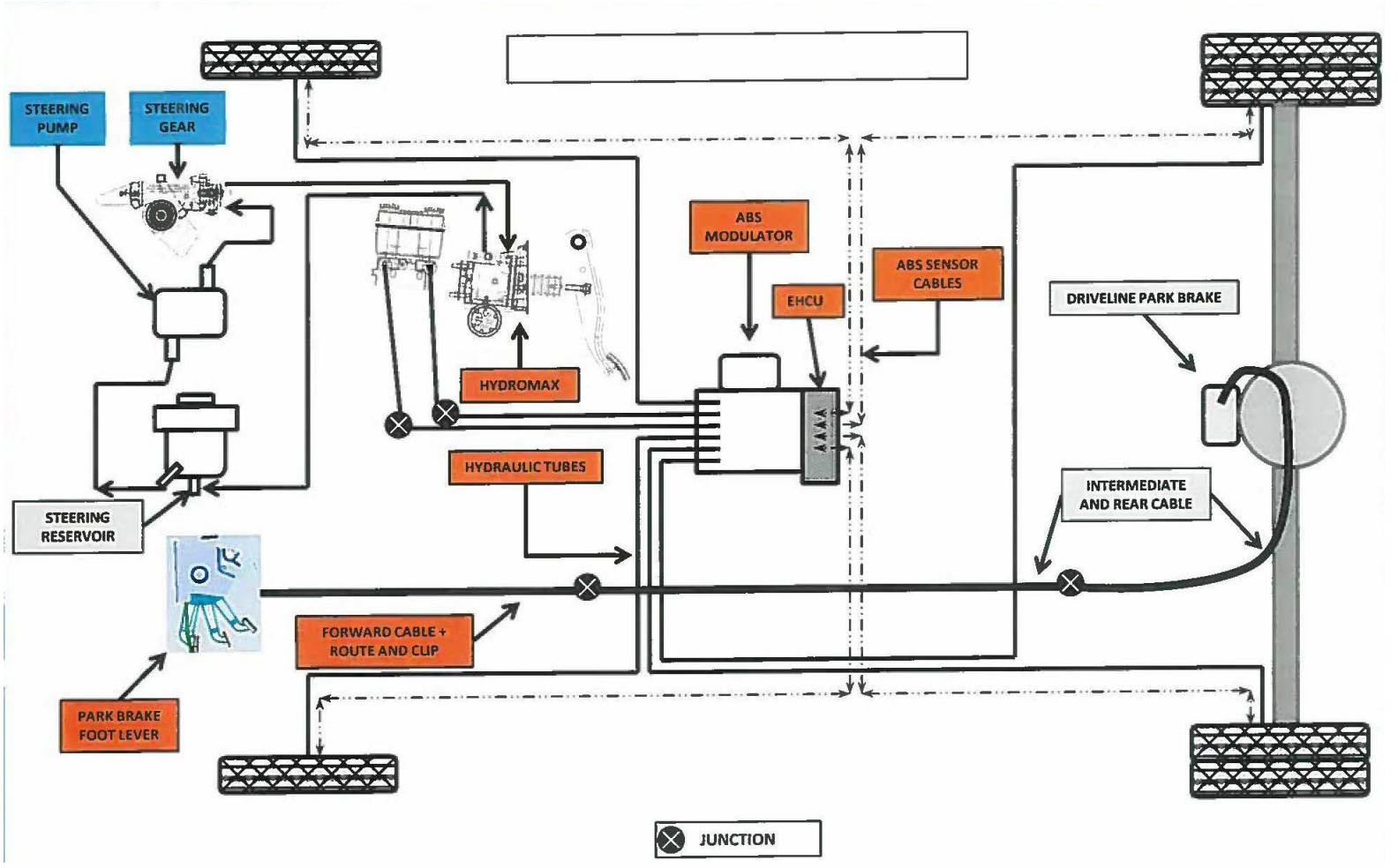
- Make sure that the brake circuits are not altered. Before any part of the braking system is dismantled, mark the brake pipes and connections concerned, or make a sketch showing the original routing.
- Avoid joints, preferably change the entire brake pipe.
- Preferably, use bent brake pipes instead of elbow unions so as not to affect the brake application/release times.
- Install the brake pipes in positions where they are protected against damage and heat.

CAUTION: When a brake pipe is replaced or jointed, use only genuine Chevrolet Service parts of the correct type.

NOTE: On trucks with ABS brakes, the sensor cable must not be jointed. If necessary, it must be completely replaced.

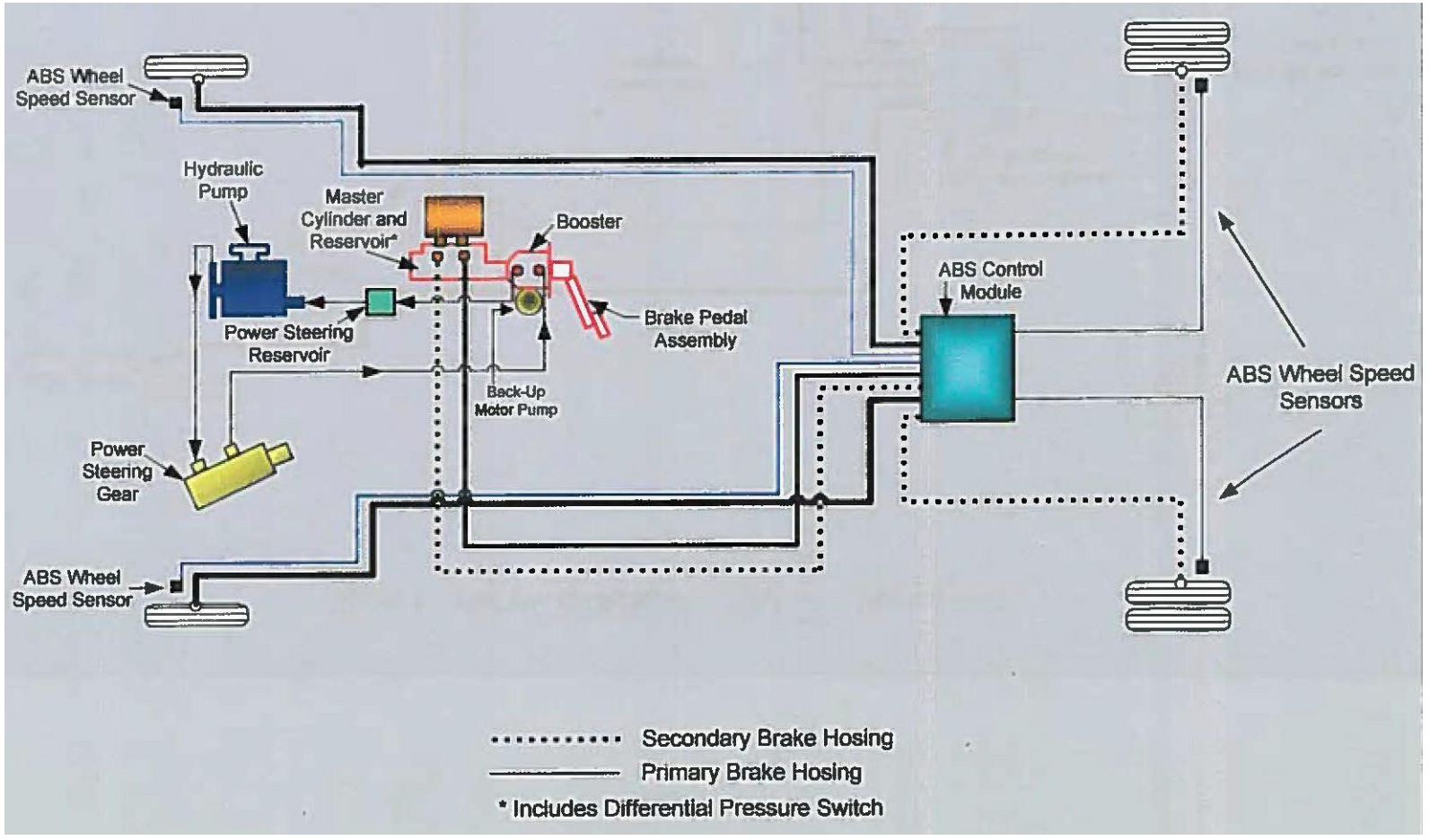
Hydraulic Brake Schematic

Brake System 04198



Hydraulic Brake Schematic

4- Channel ABS and Hydro-Max Booster



Routing Guidelines

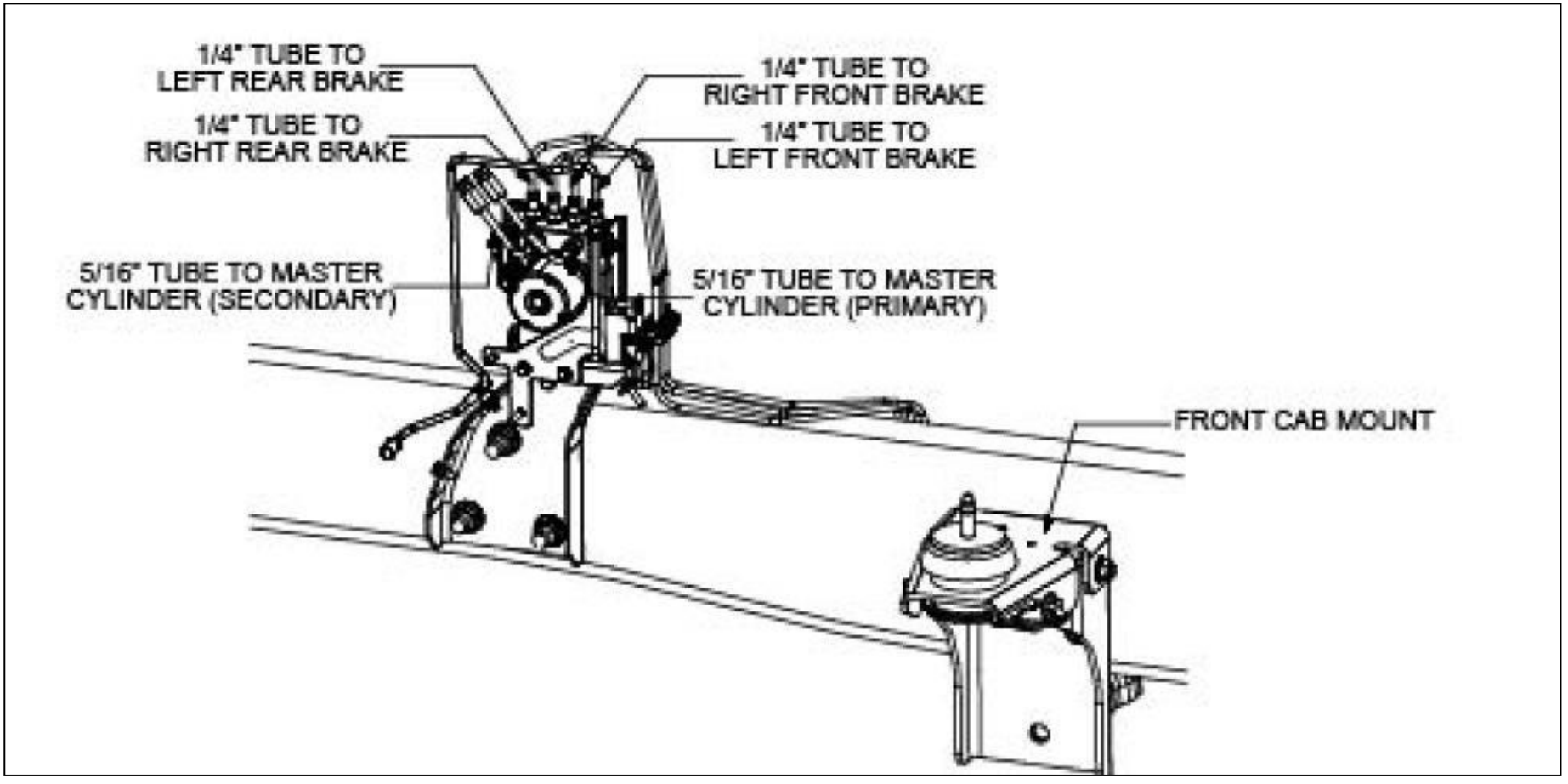
All Models

If modifications are made to Silverado 4500 HD, 5500 HD, or 6500 HD vehicles with the addition or re-routing of tubing the following guidelines found in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations Pocketbook, section 393.45, should be followed:

- Be designed and constructed in a manner that insures proper, adequate, and continued functioning of the tubing or hose.
- Be installed in a manner that insures proper continued functioning of the tubing or hose.
- Be long and flexible enough to accommodate without damage all normal motions of the part to which it is attached.
- Be suitably secured against chafing, kinking, or other mechanical damage.
- Be installed in a manner that prevents it from contacting the vehicle's exhaust system or any other source of high temperatures.

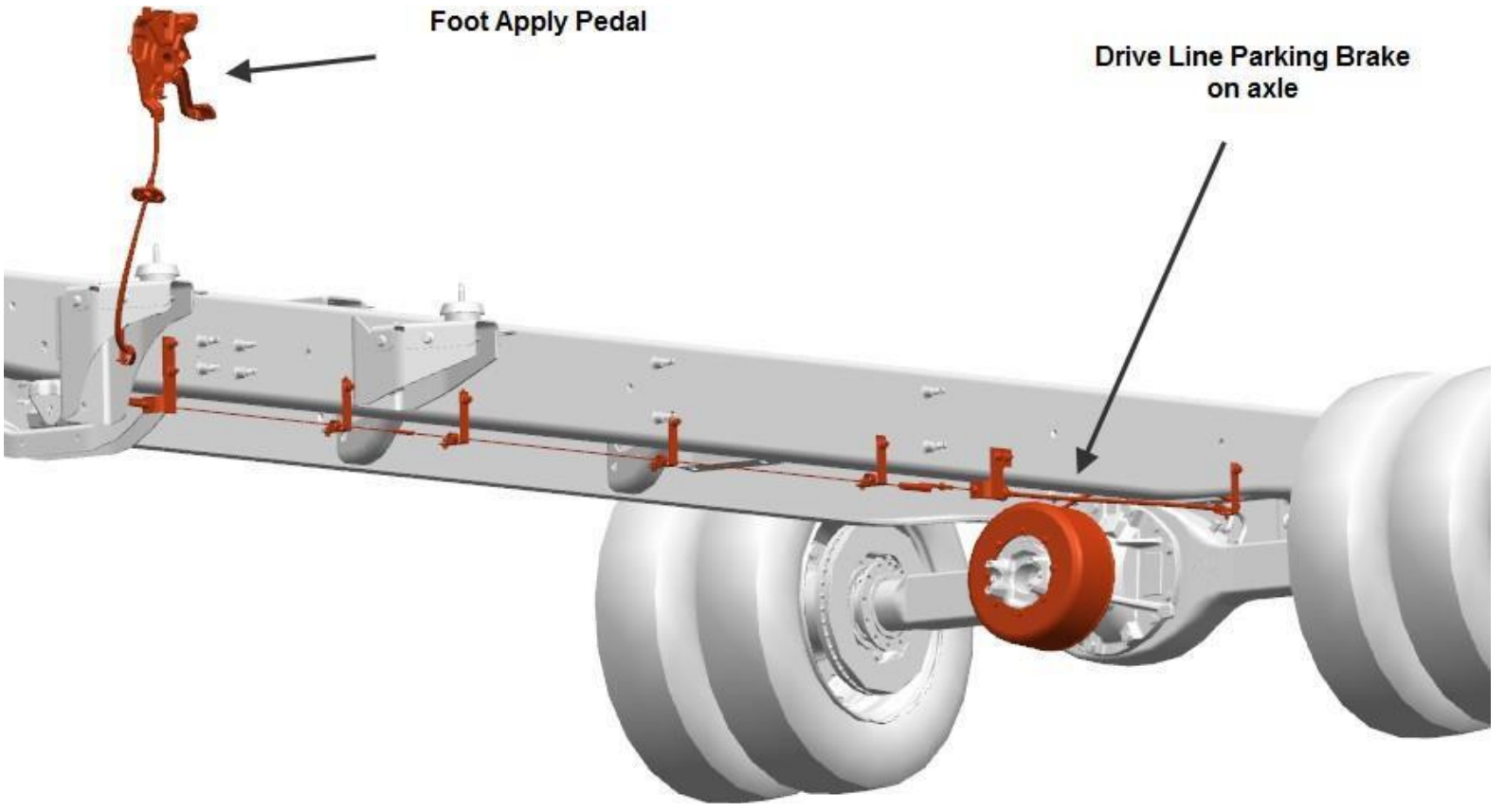
Hydraulic Control Unit Plumbing

All Models



Foot Operated Driveline System

All Models



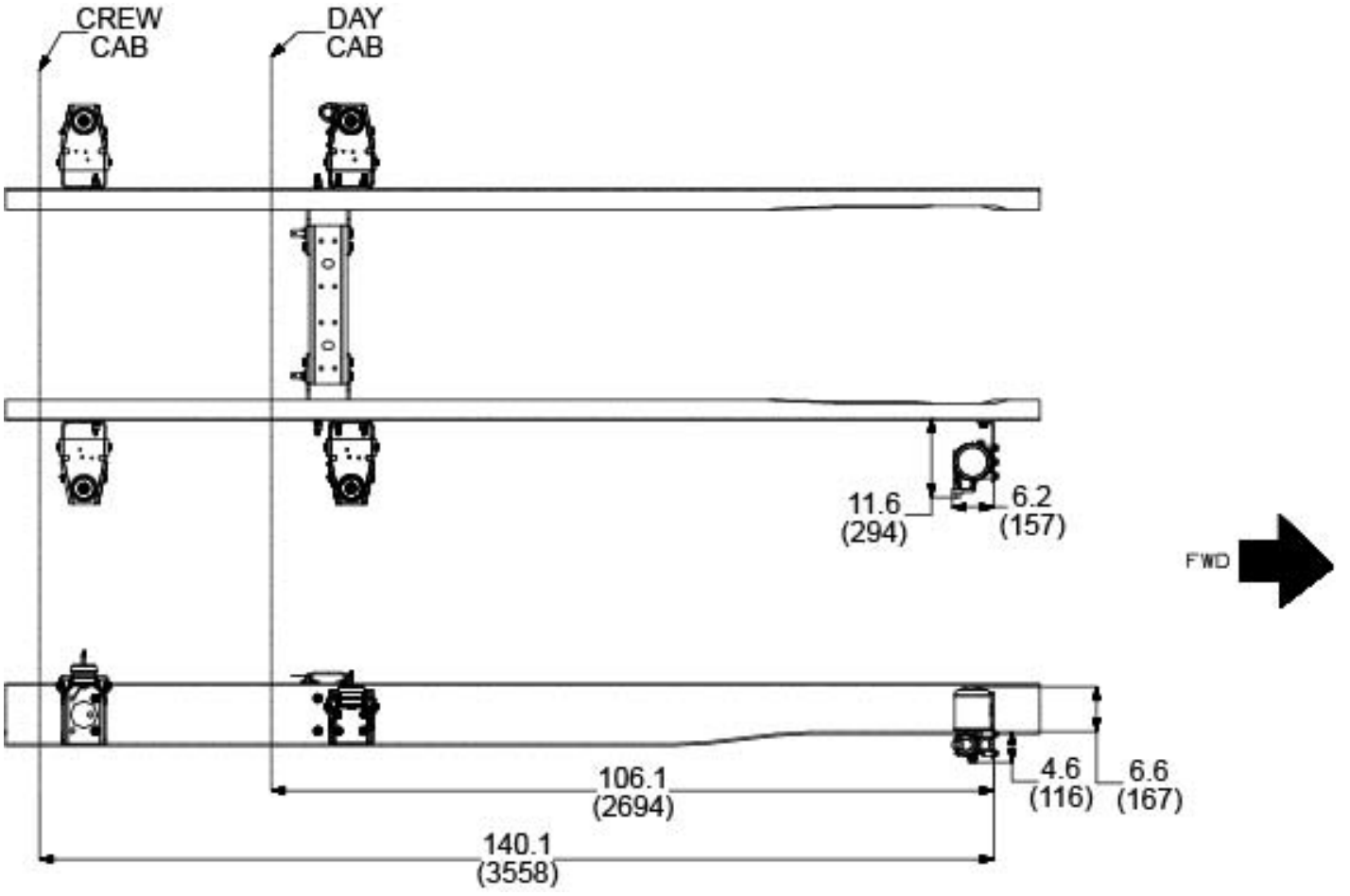
With hydraulic brakes, the park brake assembly is attached to the rear axle. It is mechanically actuated through the use of a three-section cable. Due to the construction of the cables, it is not possible to alter the length.

CAUTION: Both rear wheels must be firmly in contact with the roadbed in order to function as parking brake system.

BRAKES

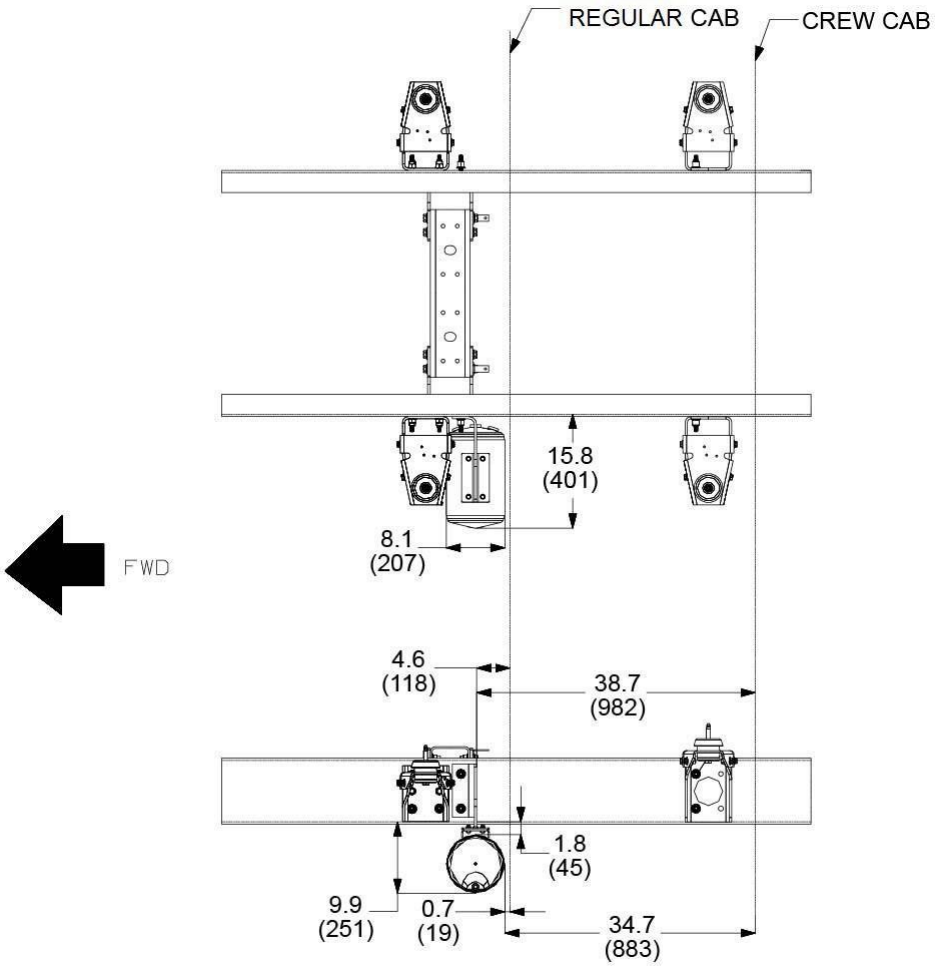
Air Dryer Location, Air Compressor RPO KUT

Mounted Outside Right Rail, Forward of Front Wheel



Air Tank Location

Mounted Outside Left Rail, Perpendicular to Rail, Behind Driver's Side Battery Box



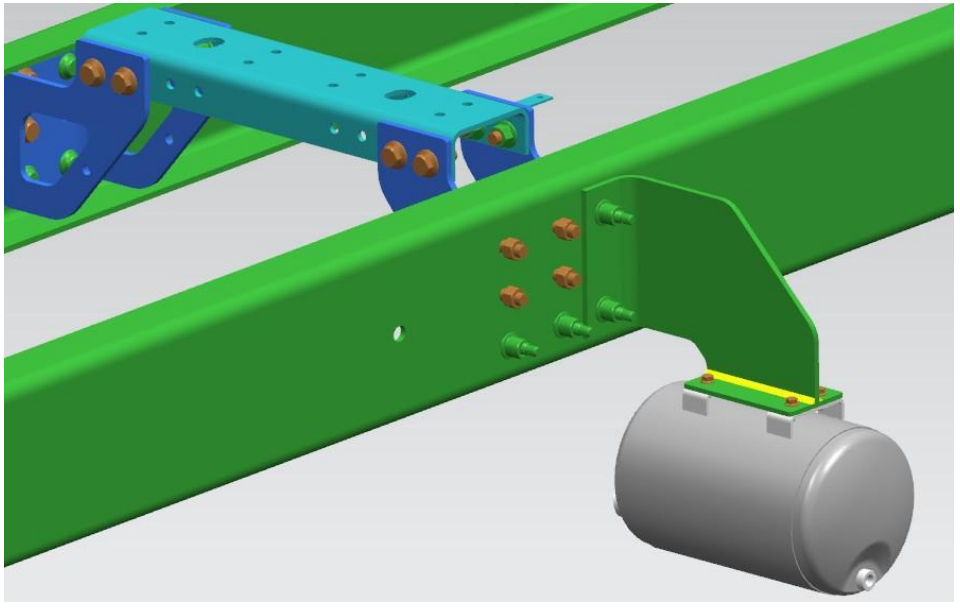
cv_04vkm

AIR-OPERATED AUXILIARY ATTACHMENTS

Air-Operated Auxiliary Attachments

ALL MODELS

- The primary air reservoir has a dedicated port for a two-port pressure protection valve (PPV). If no air-operated features are ordered on the vehicle, then this port is plugged from the factory. A PPV can be ordered from a Chevrolet dealer if a PPV is needed.
- The PPV will come installed from the factory if an air suspension or other air-operated device is ordered (i.e., fifth wheel slide, air suspension dump, etc.). Depending on vehicle ordered features; one port may be open. If this is the case, then unplug that port and use the port.
- If all of the ports on the PPV are utilized, then a Quality Connect tee should be installed into the one of the used ports. Therecommended tee - 3/8-inch x 3/8-inch x 3/8-inch stem can be ordered from a Chevrolet dealer.



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EXHAUST SYSTEM

Guidelines For Aftertreatment

General Motors has a responsibility to supply, install and ensure that the engines and aftertreatment emission control devices comply with the certification requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (ARB). The aftertreatment devices may include a combination of particulate filters, catalysts, catalytic converter, and temperature and pressure sensors, along with other components.

Proper long-term operation of these components requires controlling exhaust stream temperatures and the exhaust flow pattern throughout the system. This controls the required location of the components as well as the insulation of the various parts of the system.

For this reason, application guidelines for aftertreatment and tailpipe installations are much more complex and restrictive than in the past. General Motors will ensure correct factory installation of aftertreatment devices to assure compliance with the certification requirements.

Modified systems could damage the engine, aftertreatment system and other truck systems and void the warranty coverage. In that regard, General Motors will make it a policy to procure and correctly install the appropriate aftertreatment devices pursuant to applicable specifications and application guidelines. That brings with it the benefit of certified systems that will be fully covered under warranty provided the vehicle is properly maintained and not modified beyond the extent allowed by the Body Builder Book.

The following guidelines are meant to clarify the allowable modifications for aftertreatment systems installed on US 2010 EPA compliant vehicles. Please consult applicable federal, state and local laws and requirements in conjunction with this document to ensure compliance to those requirements. Also, refer to applicable vehicle warranty information before performing any modifications to the vehicle. Non-compliance to the requirements of the warranty may nullify it in its entirety.

- Where possible, trucks first and foremost should be ordered directly from the factory that meets the body installation requirements so that the minimum, or no modification of the exhaust system will be required.
- Where this is not possible, if another exhaust configuration is available from the factory that closer meets the need of the body installation, it is permissible to completely replace one exhaust configuration with the better choice exhaust system provided that would have been available with the same engine, and the clearance guidelines in this reference are followed.
- Exhaust Gas Temperatures may be as high as 650° C during vehicle operation. Precautions should be taken to ensure that materials used in the vicinity of the exhaust system and exhaust gas stream can withstand these temperatures or are safely shielded.

Meeting Legal Requirements

It is the responsibility of the person performing modifications to the vehicle to ensure that the vehicle, in its final configuration, conforms to any applicable law regarding emission control, noise level and applicable safety standards.

Turbo Pipe

The function of the Turbo Pipe is to deliver exhaust gases from the engine to the Aftertreatment Module so that temperature losses are minimized and so that the flow pattern of the exhaust gases maximizes the efficiency of the Aftertreatment Module. Relocation or modification of the turbo outlet piping is NOT permitted without approval from General Motors and the engine manufacturer. Requests for relocation or modification will be reviewed on a case by case basis. Any modification to this piping without written approval of General Motors will significantly reduce the performance of the Aftertreatment Module and VOID any applicable warranty.

If so equipped, heat shields and protective wraps must be maintained on the vehicle to ensure the proper performance of the Aftertreatment Module and for the protection of the installed truck systems.

Aftertreatment Module

The function of the Aftertreatment Module is to catch soot exhausted from the engine and convert it to ash. In conjunction, it reduces oxides of nitrogen (NOx) through SCR. It is critical that the all sensors and pressure monitoring wiring remain intact for the Aftertreatment Module to perform as designed. It is critical to maintain the location of the Aftertreatment Module and all sensors as installed from the factory to ensure proper operation. Relocation or modification of the Aftertreatment Module is NOT permitted without approval from General Motors and the engine manufacturer. Requests for relocation or modification will be reviewed on a case by case basis. Any modification to this Aftertreatment Module without written approval of General motors will significantly reduce the performance of the Aftertreatment module and VOID any applicable waranty.

If so equipped, heat shields and protective wraps must be maintained on the vehicle to ensure the proper performance of the Aftertreatment Module and for the protection of the installed truck systems. In addition, heat shields and protective coverings may not be added to the Aftertreatment module which would restrict airflow to the system.

Never mount any additional harnesses or other equipment to the Aftertreatment Module.

Mounting of Body Equipment

In comparison to vehicles produced prior to 2007, exhaust components surface temperatures and exhaust gas temperatures will typically be higher.

As a result of the increased temperatures, clearances to exhaust components will need to be increased compared to pre-2007 model year clearances. Typical installation clearances used for pre-2007 model year engines and exhaust systems should be increased by 40% to ensure that body equipment is not damaged by the increased heat of these systems.

Do not mount any Body Equipment within 8 inches (200mm) of the exhaust pipe outlet to avoid damage from hot exhaust gases. When modifying other chassis systems, maintain clearances shown in Table 07-1.

TABLE-07-1

Tailpipe Extension, Material and Pipe Sizing

Dura Max Diesel 6.6	Pipe Material	409 Stainless Steel
	Pipe Diameter	3”
	Wall Thickness	1.65”

TABLE-07-2

Minimum Clearances Between Exhaust System Components and Other Chassis Components

Component	Minimum Clearance, mm (in)
Electric Harness	150 (6.0)
Electric Harness (w. heat guard)	100 (4.0)
Mechanical Cable	50 (2.0)
Fuel Tube, metal	150 (6.0)
Fuel Tube, rubber or plastic	150 (6.0)
Brake Tube, metal	100 (4.0)
Brake Tube, rubber or plastic	150 (6.0)
Tire	100 (4.0)
Fuel Tank	100 (4.0)

Backpressure Test Procedure

Test Method for Measuring Exhaust Backpressure

NOTE: The exhaust backpressure is required for a fully assembled system including DPF, SCR device and any diffuser device installed.

- Perform a non-mission regeneration on the DPF system to ensure it is clean prior to checking exhaust backpressure
- Connect a manometer or pressure gauge which reads up to 441.6 in-h20, 32.48 inHg, 15.95 psi, 825 mmHg or 110 kP in a straight section of 3 inch diameter exhaust pipe, 3 pipe diameters downstream of the exhaust engine outlet flange. Turbulence in the exiting gas flow from VGT turbochargers results in the need to measure exhaust backpressure at this distance from the outlet flange. The port in the exhaust pipe should be smooth and free of burrs to give an accurate pressure reading.
- Determine the engine speed which delivers the maximum exhaust flow. This is the engine speed which should be used for this test. Testing should be conducted at ambient temperatures between 21 to 38 deg C (70 - 100 deg F).
- Run the engine at full power output on a vehicle chassis dynamometer or a long uphill climb at the correct engine speed for at least 10 minutes or until stabilized power output is achieved, and record the exhaust backpressure reading.
- If this testing is done on a long hill climb, it may be necessary to repeat the test in different gears or use the vehicle brakes to achieve the desired engine speed. If testing on road, the hill used must be steep enough that with the engine at full throttle, the vehicle speed is steady or dropping when the exhaust backpressure is recorded to ensure the engine is at full power output.
- If engine turbocharger boost pressure is also recorded during this test, the pressure at the turbo compressor outlet can be compared to the Turbo Compressor Outlet Pressure on the Engine Data Sheet to ensure the engine is at full power output. The measured turbocharger boost pressure should be within 75mm Hg (3 in Hg) of the value on the Engine Data Sheet with the engine at full power.

Backpressure Test Procedure (cont'd)

Exhaust Backpressure Test Results

Engine Model and Power Rating	
Engine Sped for Maximum Exhaust Flow	
Measured Exhaust Back Pressure at Full Power Output:	
• -in H2O	
• -in Hg	
• -psi	
• -mm Hg	
• -kPa	
Test Location:	
• -On Dynamometer?	
• -On Road?	

NOTE: When the exhaust back pressure measurement is taken in a pipe diameter other than 4 inches, then the measured values must be adjusted to account for the change.

Backpressure Data Sheets

Maximum Backpressure Values

Dura Max Diesel 6.6 Liter

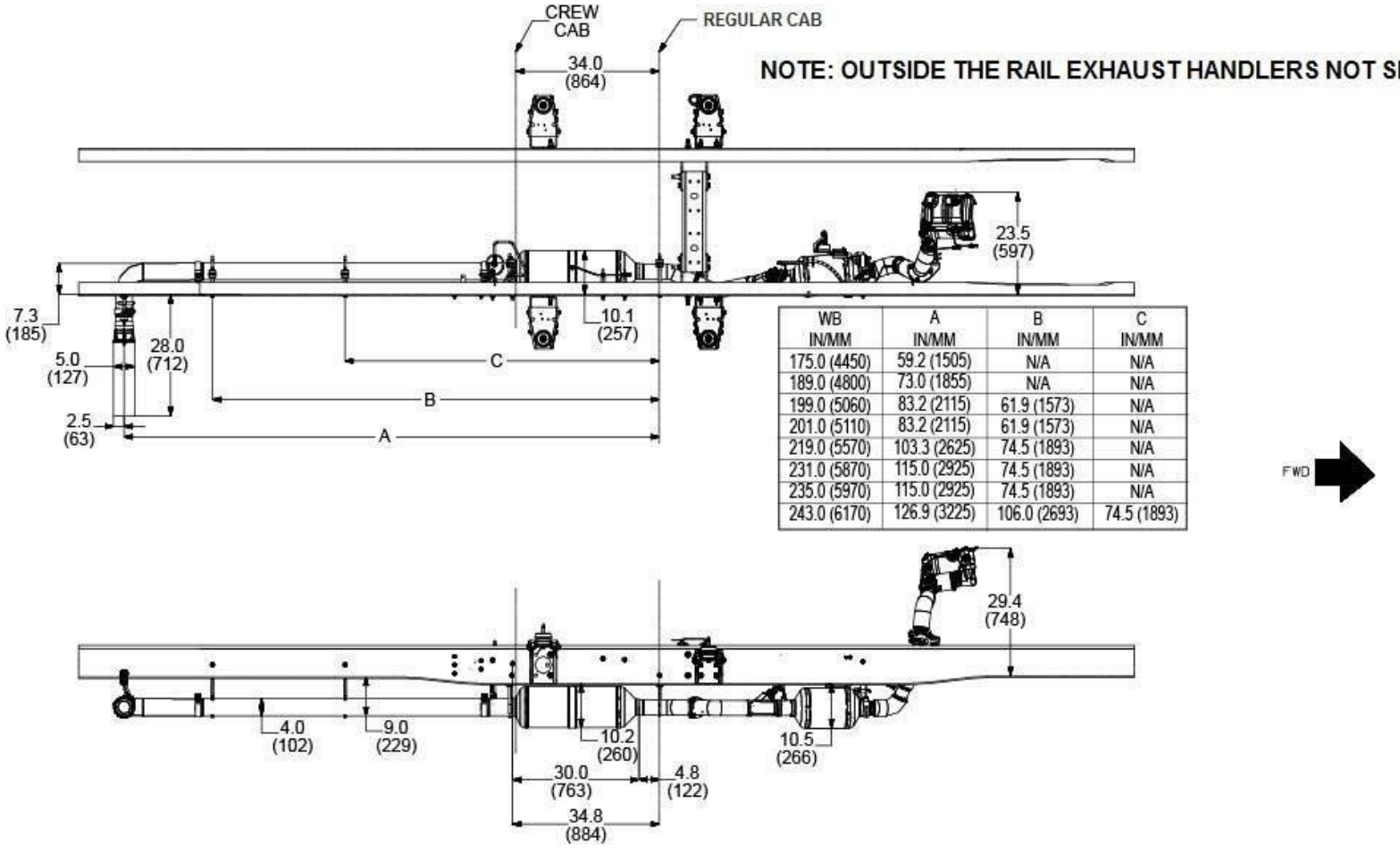
Engine Rating	Maximum Backpressure	
HP	Clean DPF - Worst Case Configuration	Clean DPF - Worst Case Configuration
350	22.73 in-Hg	77 kPA @ 368 g/s

Refer to the **BACKPRESSURE TEST PROCEDURE**.

Aftertreatment Diagrams (Single)

Horizontal Aftertreatment (RPO NPK) with Horizontal Tailpipe

Frame Mounted Right Side Under Rail

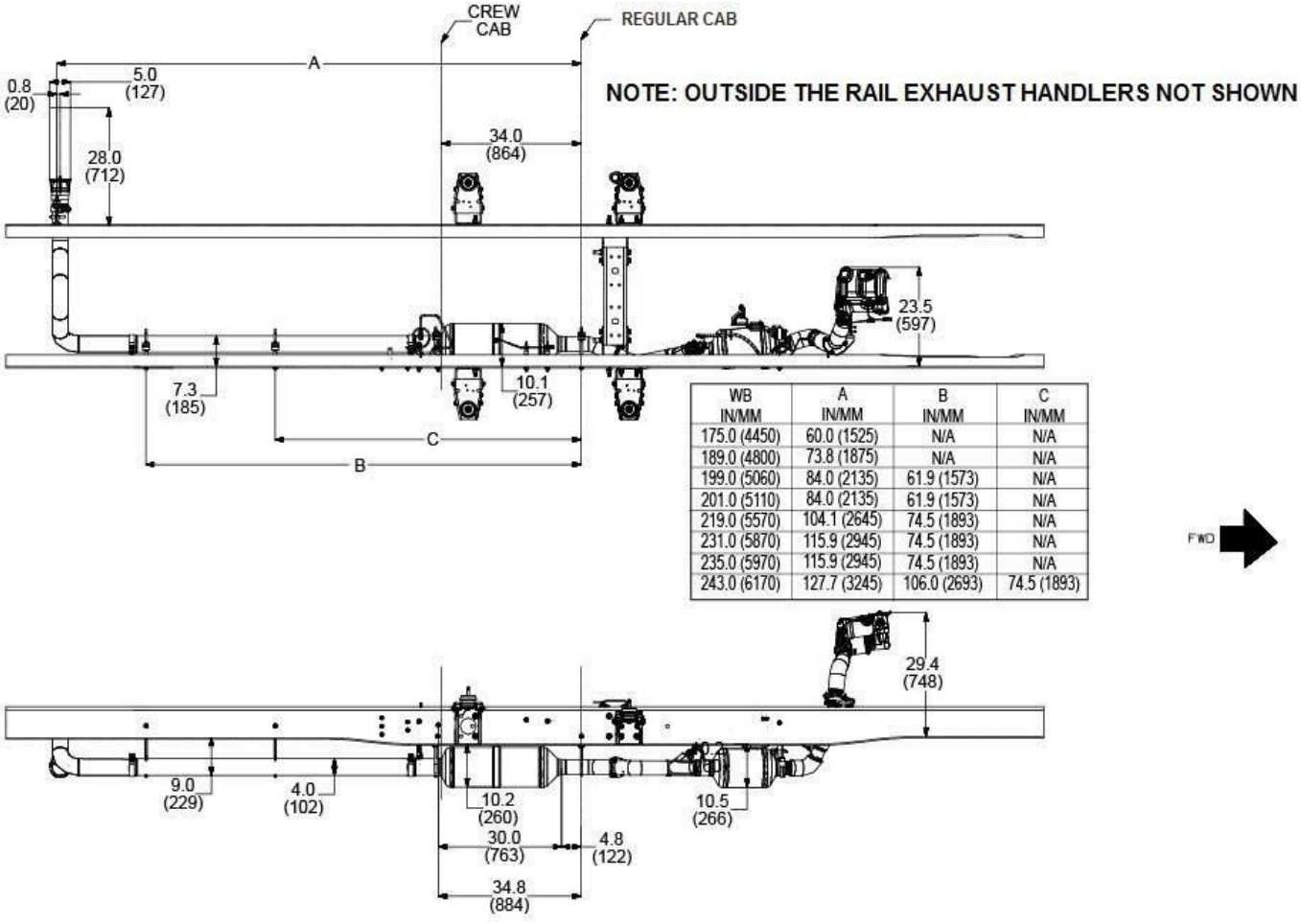


WB IN/MM	A IN/MM	B IN/MM	C IN/MM
175.0 (4450)	59.2 (1505)	N/A	N/A
189.0 (4800)	73.0 (1855)	N/A	N/A
199.0 (5060)	83.2 (2115)	61.9 (1573)	N/A
201.0 (5110)	83.2 (2115)	61.9 (1573)	N/A
219.0 (5570)	103.3 (2625)	74.5 (1893)	N/A
231.0 (5870)	115.0 (2925)	74.5 (1893)	N/A
235.0 (5970)	115.0 (2925)	74.5 (1893)	N/A
243.0 (6170)	126.9 (3225)	106.0 (2693)	74.5 (1893)

Aftertreatment Diagrams (Single)

Horizontal Aftertreatment (RPO NPJ) with Horizontal Tailpipe

Frame Mounted Right Side Under Rail with Horizontal Tailpipe

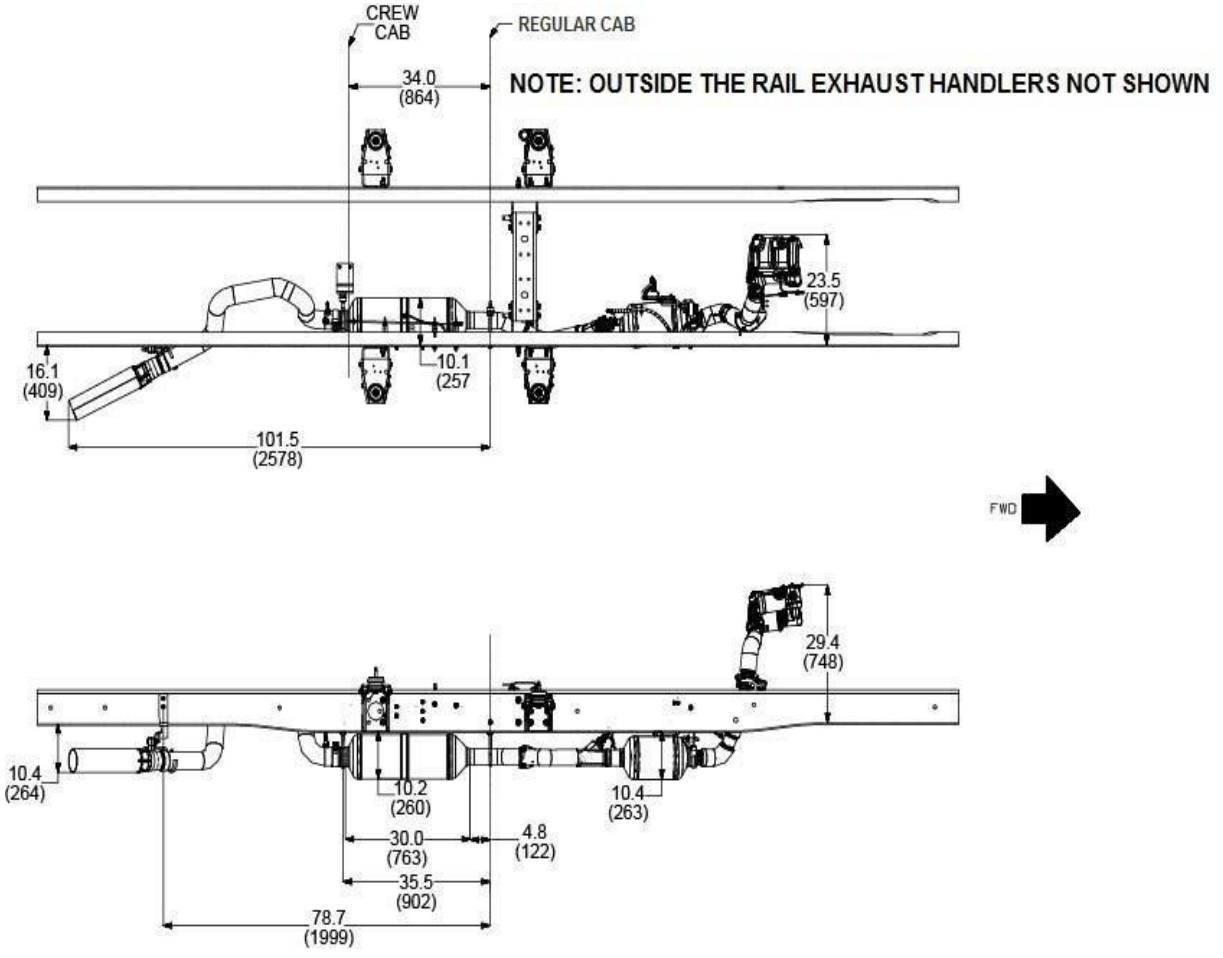


WB IN/MM	A IN/MM	B IN/MM	C IN/MM
175.0 (4450)	60.0 (1525)	N/A	N/A
189.0 (4800)	73.8 (1875)	N/A	N/A
199.0 (5060)	84.0 (2135)	61.9 (1573)	N/A
201.0 (5110)	84.0 (2135)	61.9 (1573)	N/A
219.0 (5570)	104.1 (2645)	74.5 (1893)	N/A
231.0 (5870)	115.9 (2945)	74.5 (1893)	N/A
235.0 (5970)	115.9 (2945)	74.5 (1893)	N/A
243.0 (6170)	127.7 (3245)	106.0 (2693)	74.5 (1893)

Aftertreatment Diagrams (Single)

Horizontal Aftertreatment (RPO NPR) with Horizontal Tailpipe - 141” Wheelbase

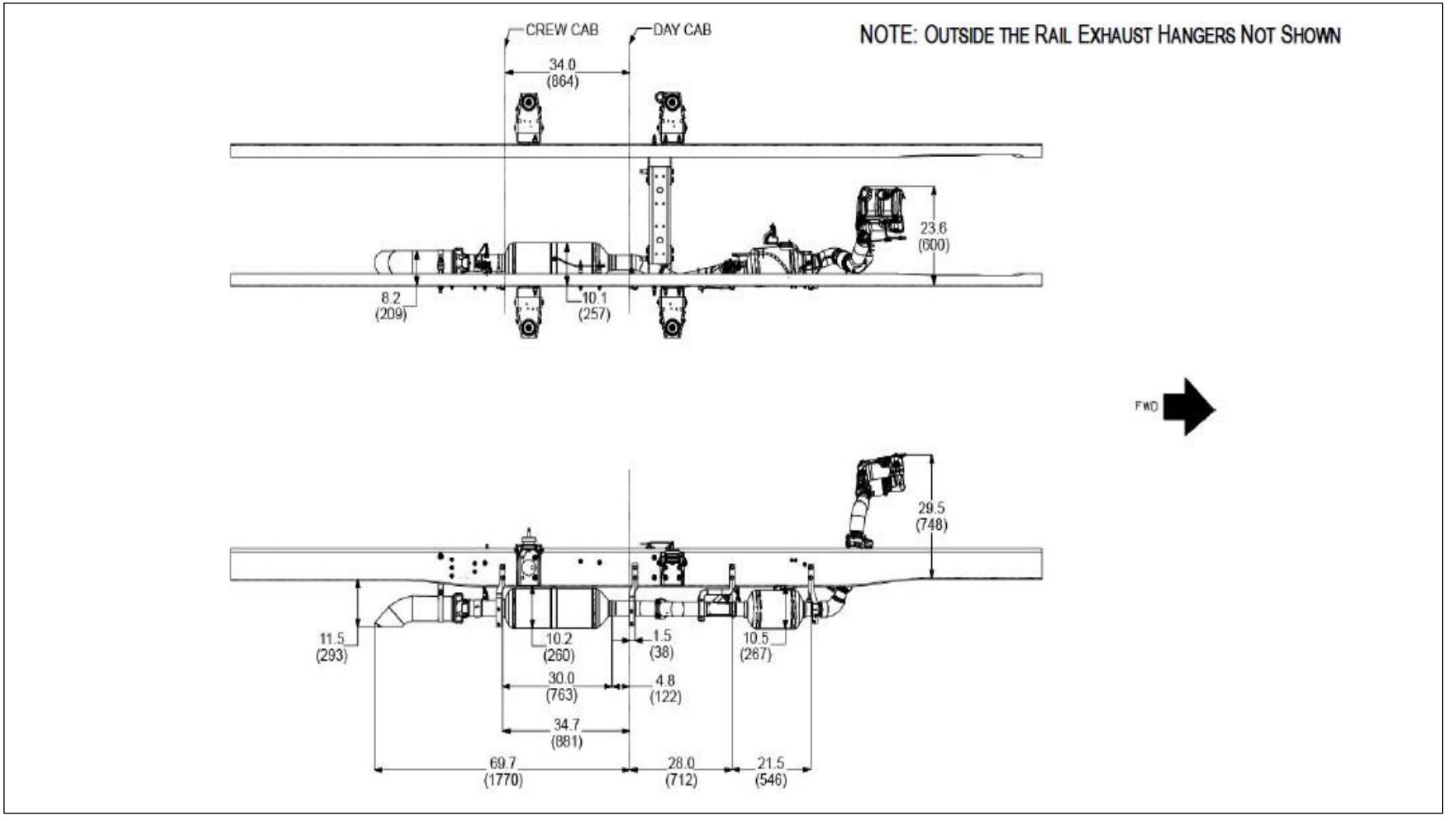
Frame Mounted Right Side Under Rail



Aftertreatment Diagrams (Single)

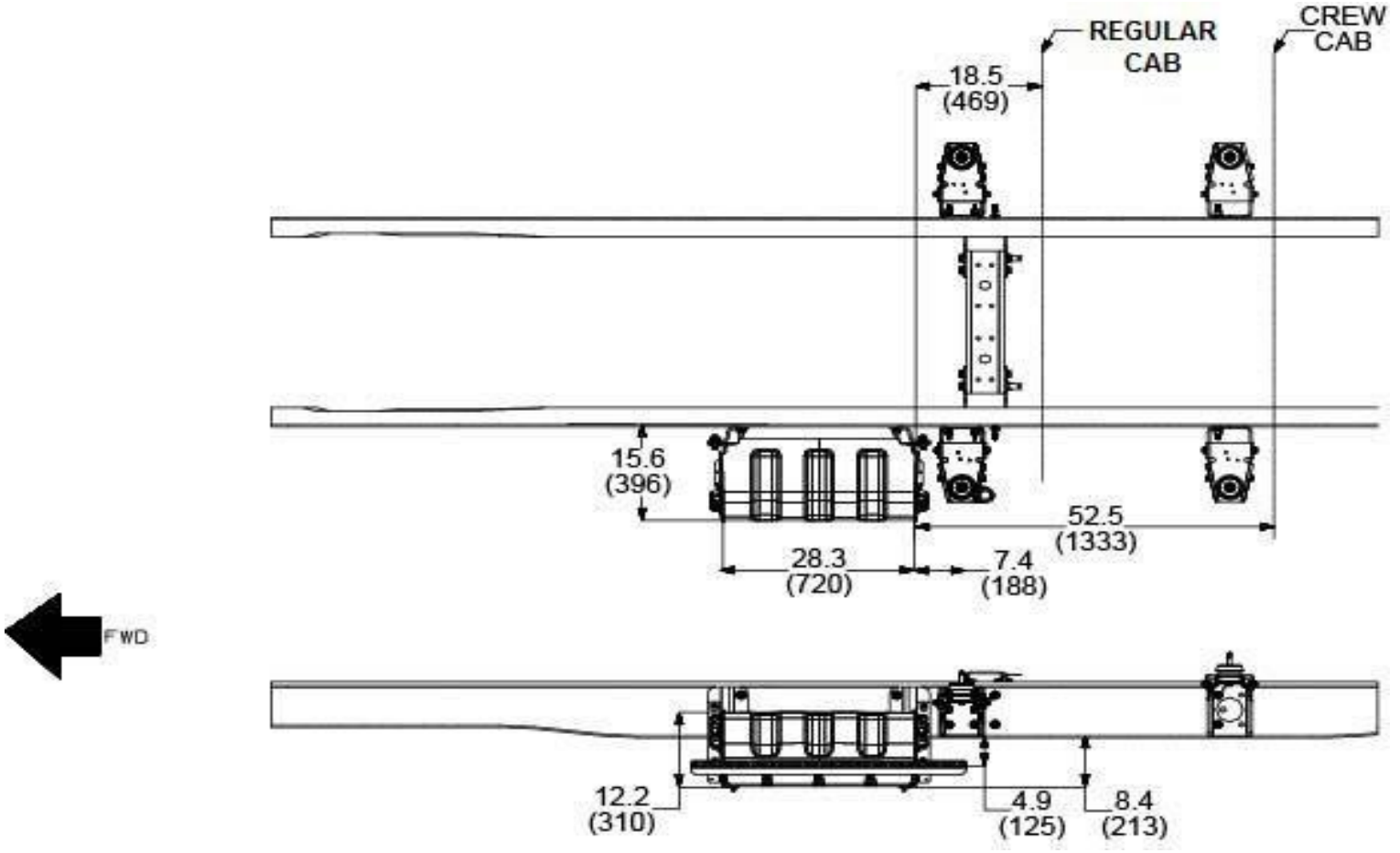
Horizontal Aftertreatment (RPO N12) with Horizontal Tailpipe - 165” Wheelbase

Frame Mounted Right Side Under Rail



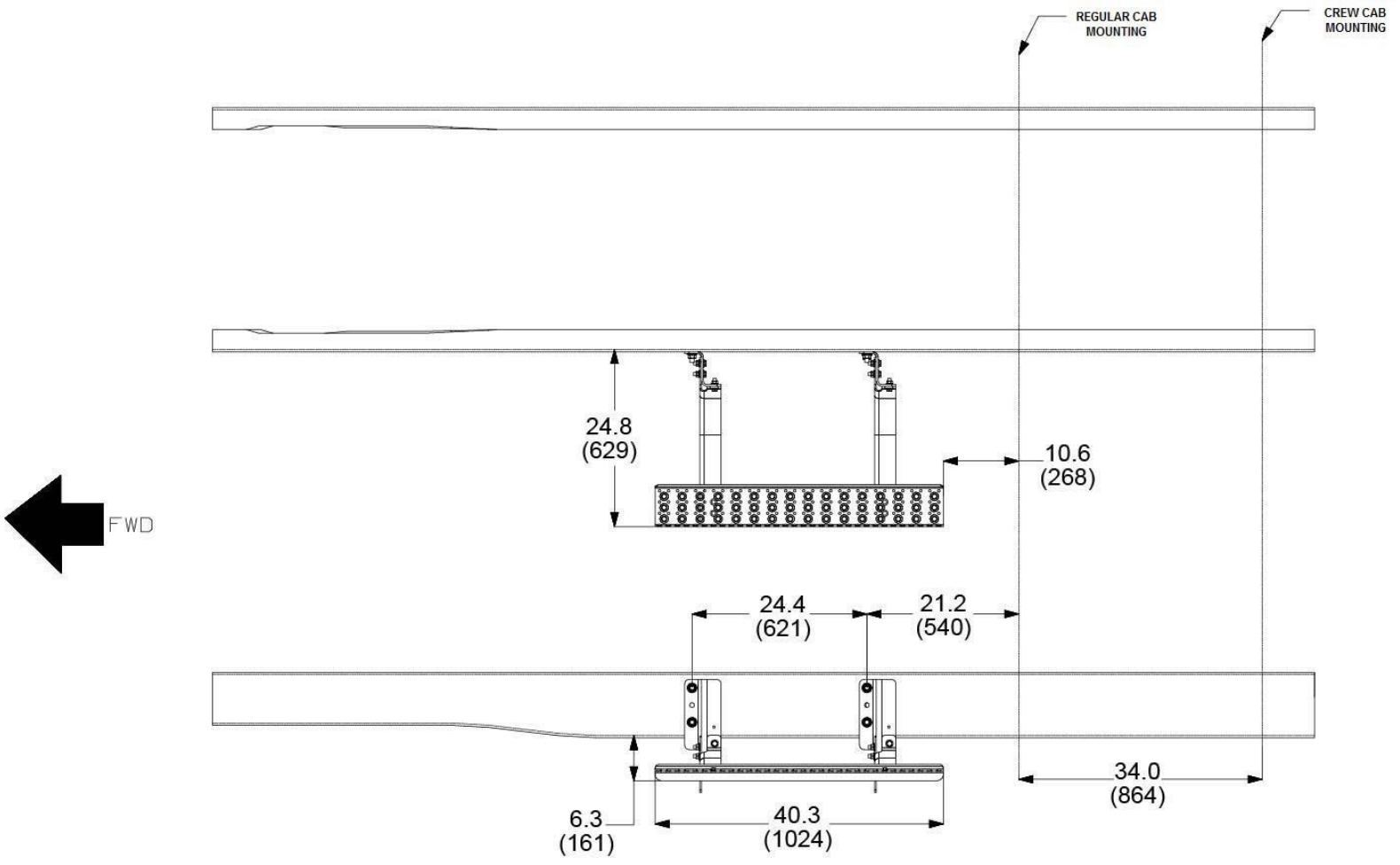
Battery Box Location FOR RPO'S 7Y7, 7Y8

2 Batteries Mounted Left Side Under Cab Parallel to Rail



Temporary Battery Box Location

Omit, Batteries to be Mounted Temporarily - Body Builder to Supply Battery Box (RPO 7Y9) Rear of Cab



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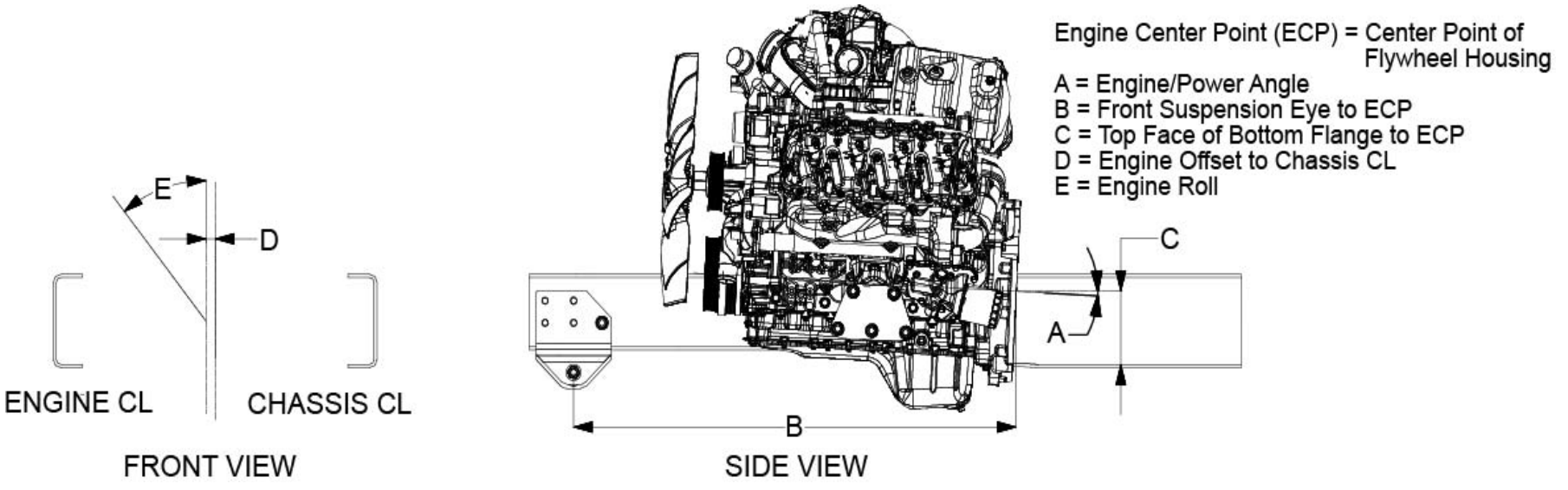
ENGINE

Engine Location - Side

Duramax Diesel 6.6 Liter

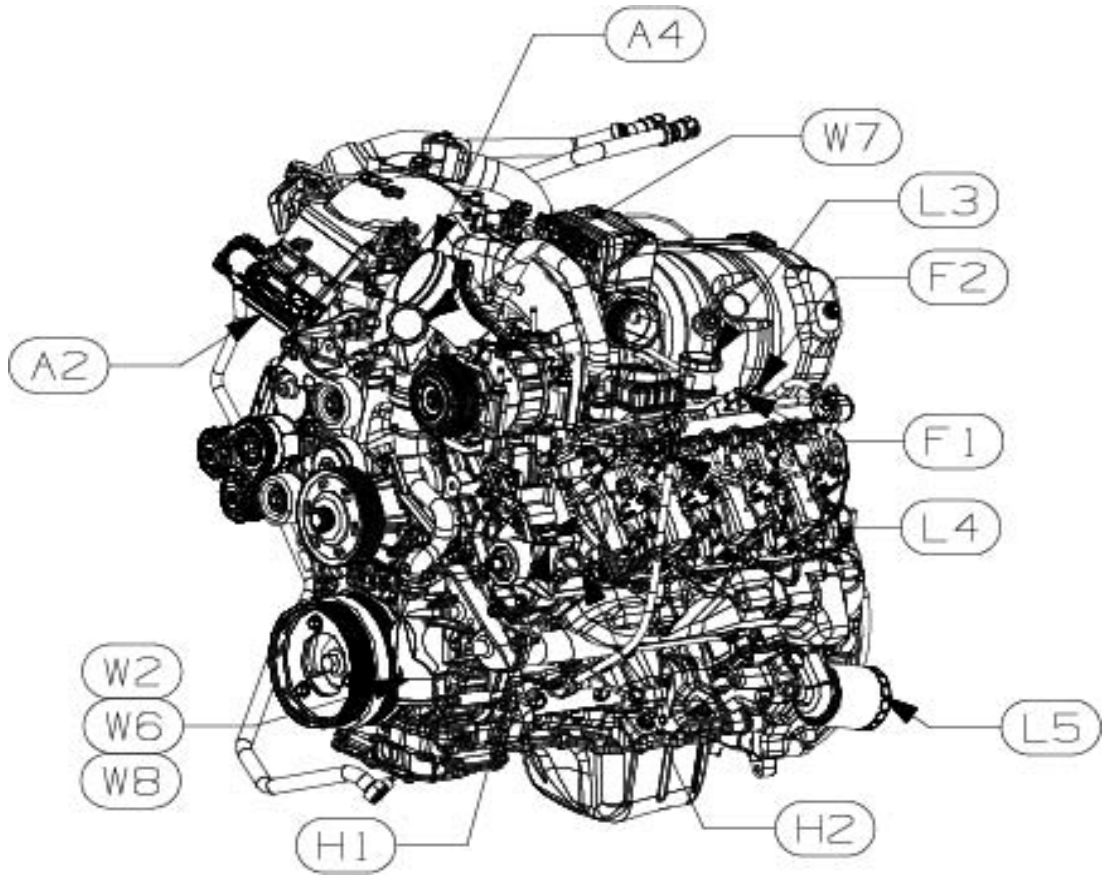


cv_engine_location

Engine	A	B	C	D	E
Duramax Diesel 6.6 Liter	3.0°	46.6” (1185 mm)	7.1" (181 mm)	0.2” (5 mm)	0°

Engine Port Location - Front

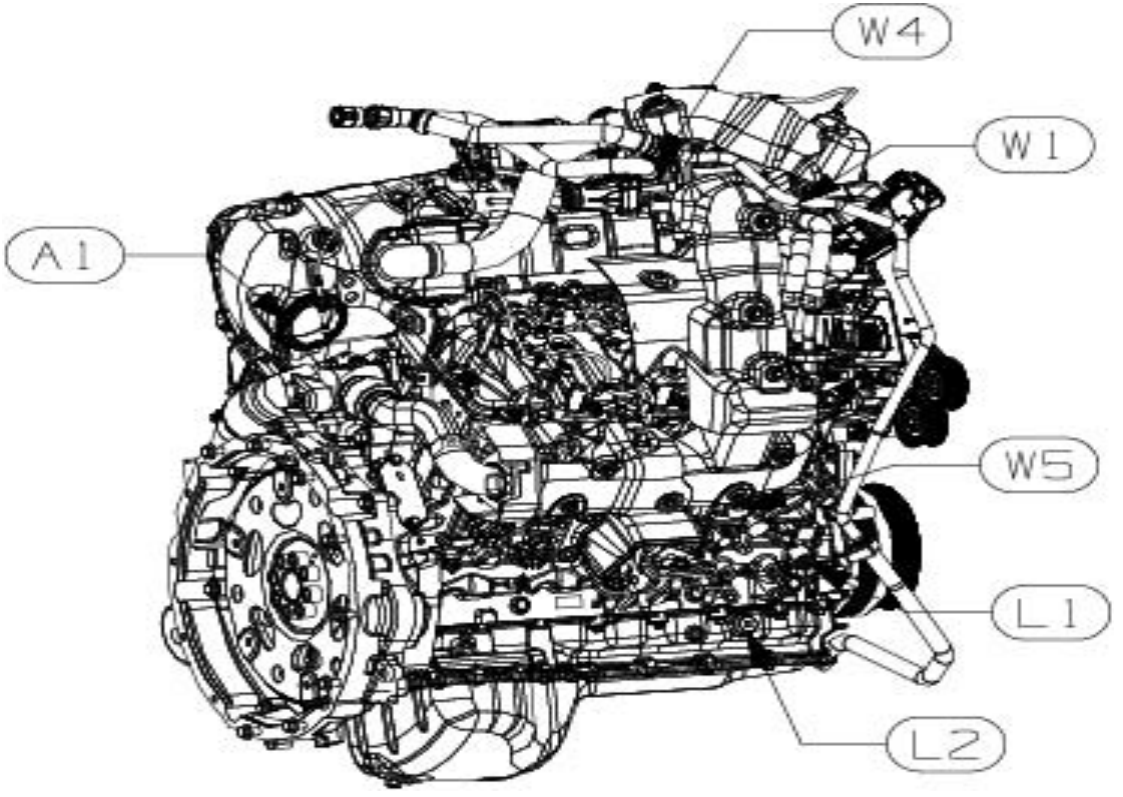
Duramax Diesel 6.6 Liter



Type	NPTF	Usage
Air		
A2	–	Turbo Air Outlet to Inter-Cooler
A4	–	Engine Air Inlet from Air Cleaner
Fuel		
F1	–	Fuel Supply
F2	–	Fuel Return
Hydraulic		
H1	3/4” - 16	Power Steering Pump High Pressure Line
H2	1-1/16” - 12	Power Steering Pump Supply Line
Oil		
L3	–	Engine Oil Fill
L4	–	Oil Level Gauge
L5	–	Oil Filter
Water		
W2	–	Air Compressor Water Return
W6	–	Engine Water Inlet
W7	–	Engine Water Outlet
W8	–	Heater Return

Engine Port Location - Rear

Duramax Diesel 6.6 Liter

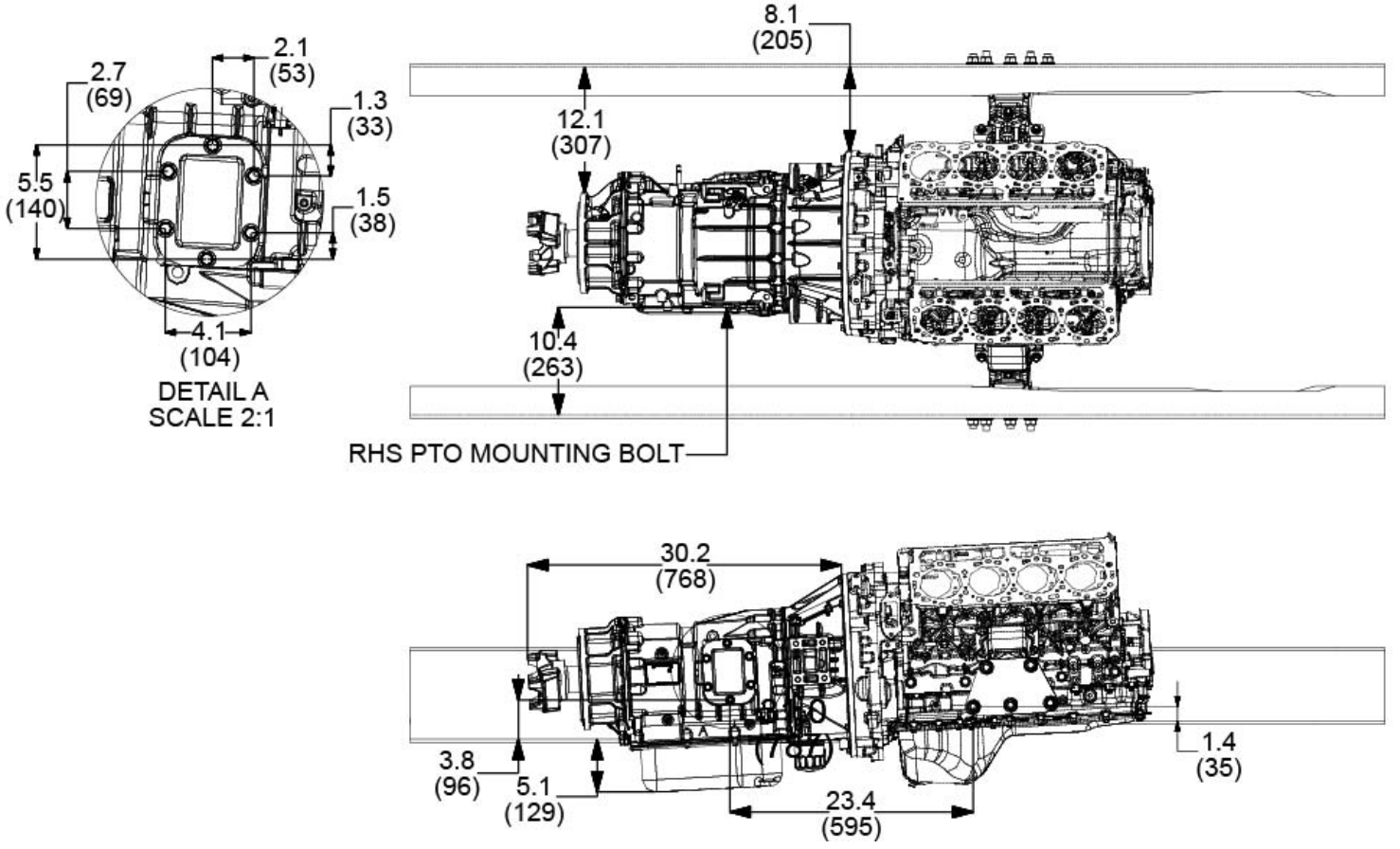


Type	NPTF	Usage
Air		
A1	–	Turbo Outlet Exhaust
Oil		
L1	M14	Supply Air Compressor
L2	M18	Return Air Compressor
Water		
W1	–	Air Compressor Water Supply
W4	–	Heater Supply
W5	–	Block Heater

TRANSMISSION

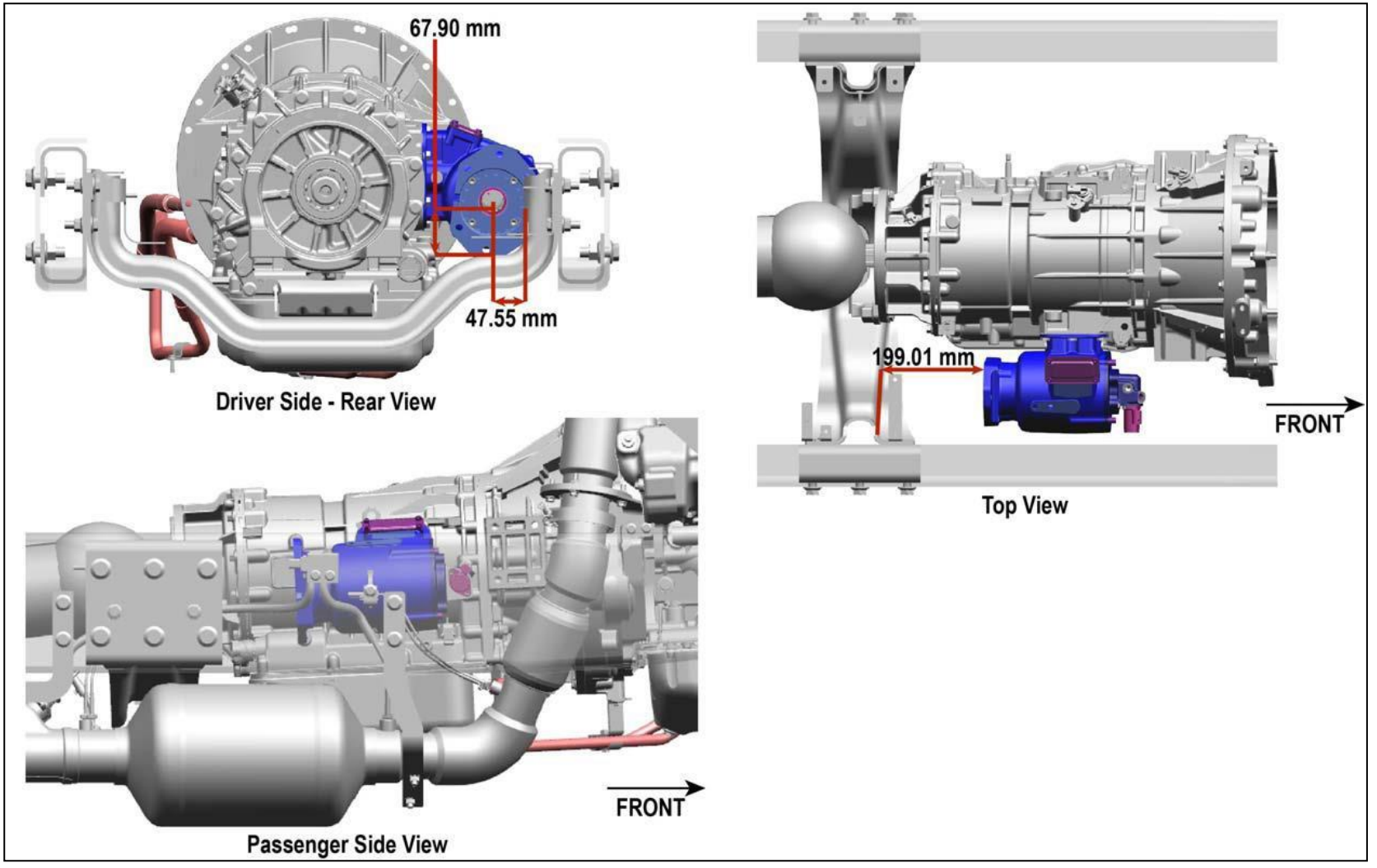
Transmission PTO Data (RPO PTO)

NOTE: Do not reuse PTO cover plate gaskets.



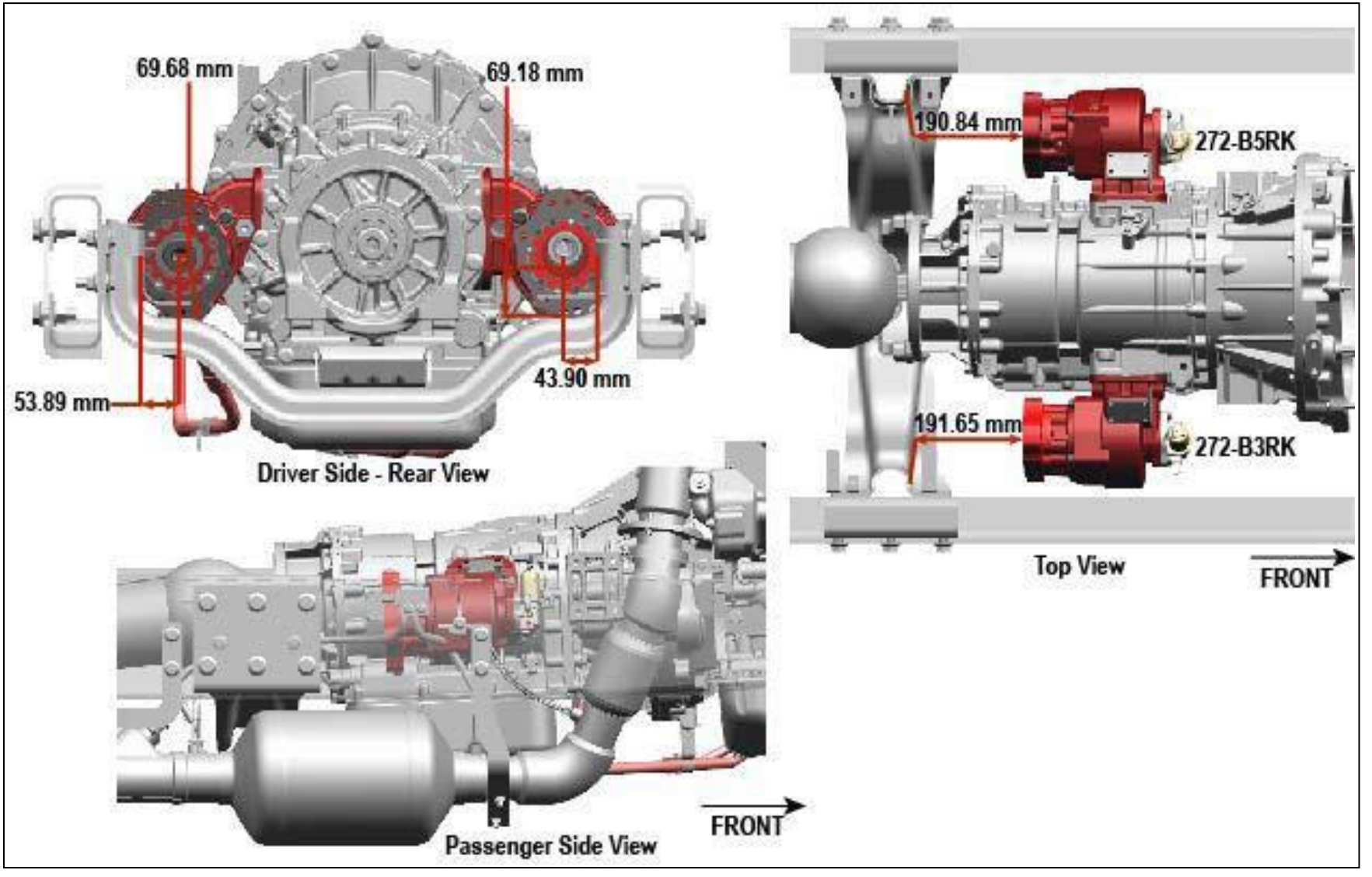
4X2 PTO MOUNTING ENVELOPE

Muncie CS6 PTO (Allison 1700/1750/2700/2750)



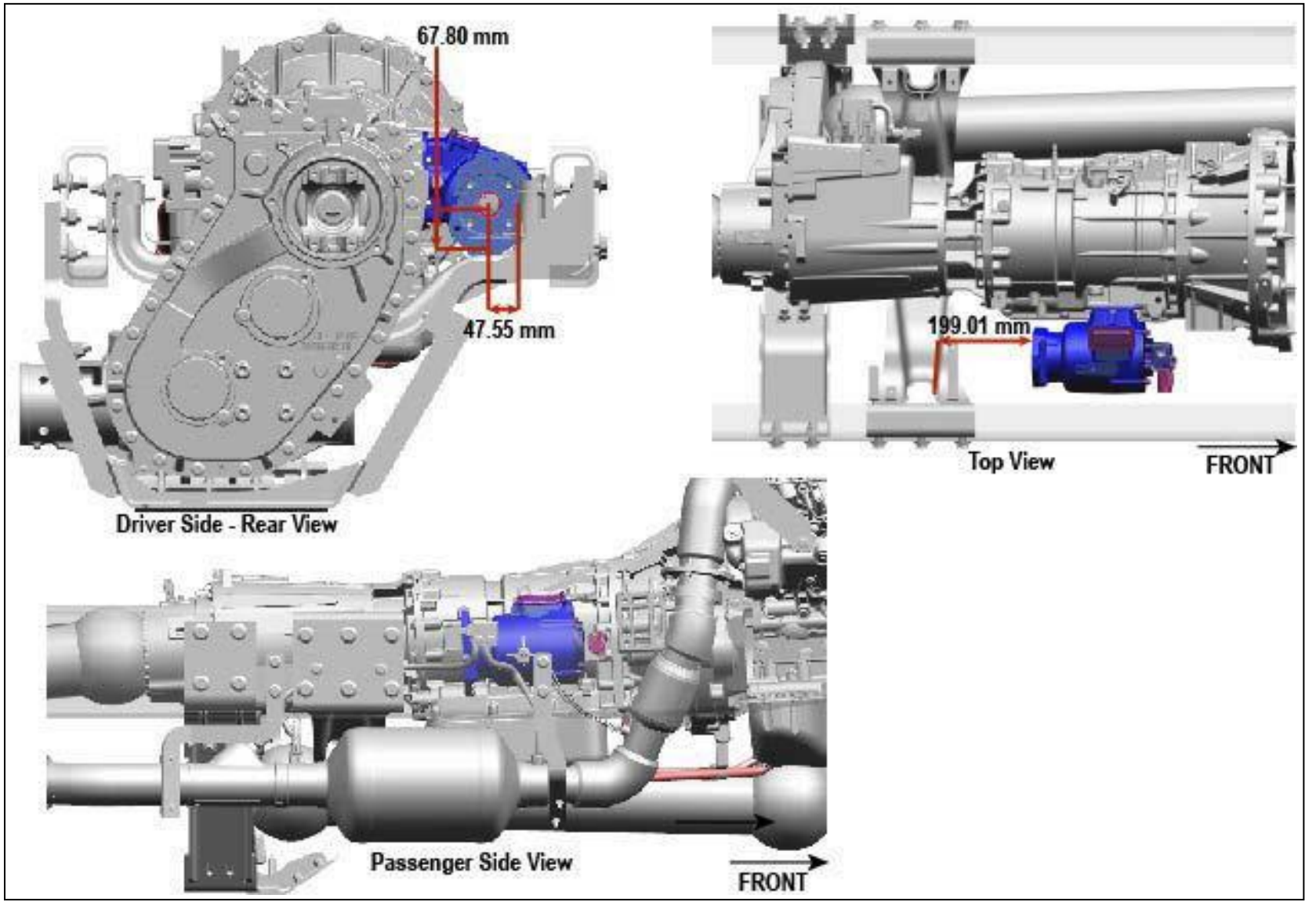
4X2 PTO MOUNTING ENVELOPE

Chelsea PTO - 272 (Allison 1700/1750/2700/2750)



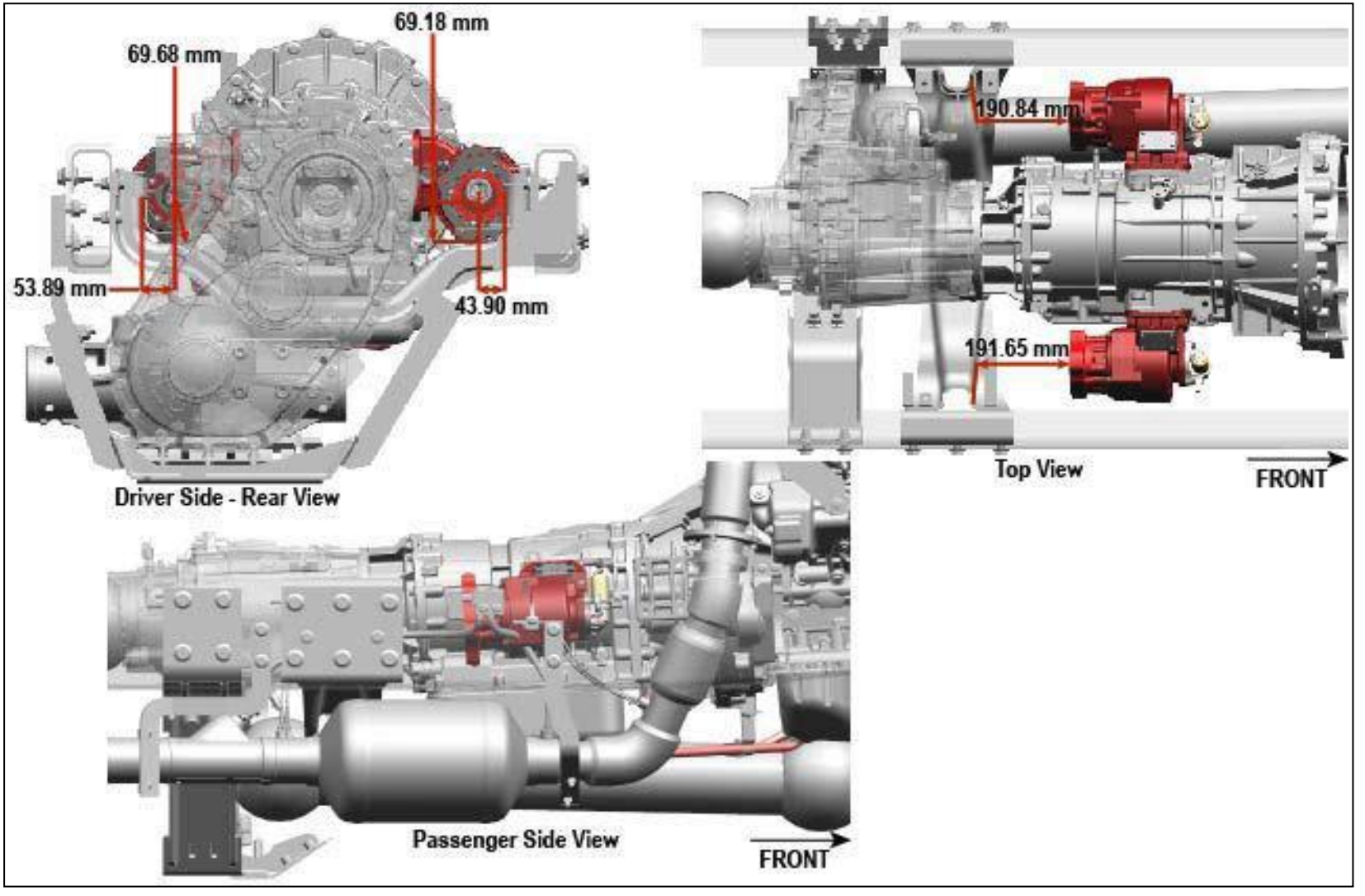
4X4 PTO MOUNTING ENVELOPE

Muncie CS6 PTO (Allison 1700/1750/2700/2750)

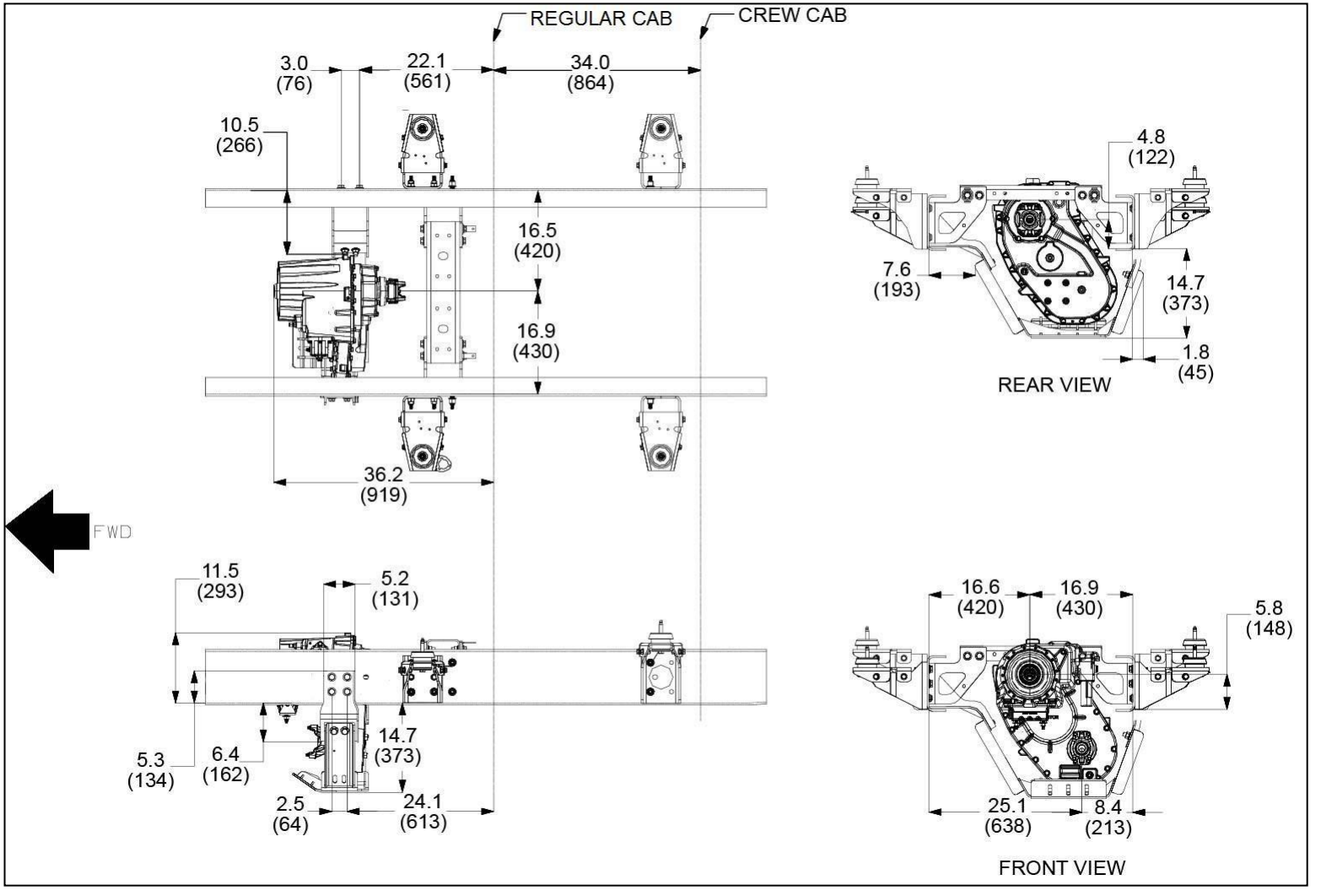


4X4 PTO MOUNTING ENVELOPE

Chelsea PTO - 272 (Allison 1700/1750/2700/2750)



Transfer Case (RPO NQF) Plan View



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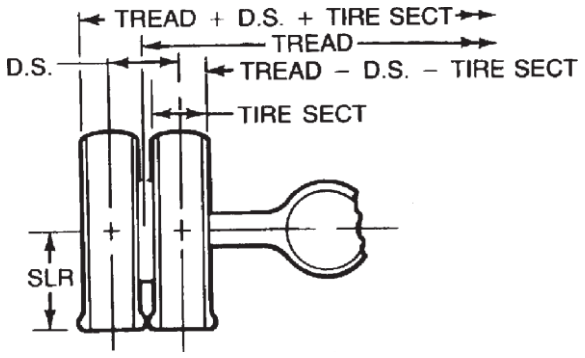
REAR AXLES & SUSPENSIONS

Rear Axle Tread



TREAD	= Distance (width) between vertical centerlines of single tires at opposite ends of axle, or between vertical centerlines of dual spacing (D.S.) at opposite ends of axle.
TIRE SECT (Tire Section)	= Overall width of new tire at top of tire under maximum load, including 24-hour inflation growth, and including protective side ribs, bars and decorations recommended by tire manufacturer.
D.S. (Dual Spacing)	= Dimension (width) between vertical centerlines of two tires (duals) assembled at one end of an axle.
TREAD + D.S. + TIRE SECT (Tread plus Dual Spacing plus Tire Section)	= Overall width of axle, dual rims, and tire assembly at top of tires under load.
TREAD - D.S. - TIRE SECT (Tread minus Dual Spacing minus Tire Section)	= Distance (width) between near sides of inner tires of dual assembly at top of tires under load.
SLR (Static Loaded Radius)	= Distance from ground to centerline of hub when tires are correctly inflated and under maximum load recommended by tire manufacturer.

Figure-14-1 Dual Tires 14_0005

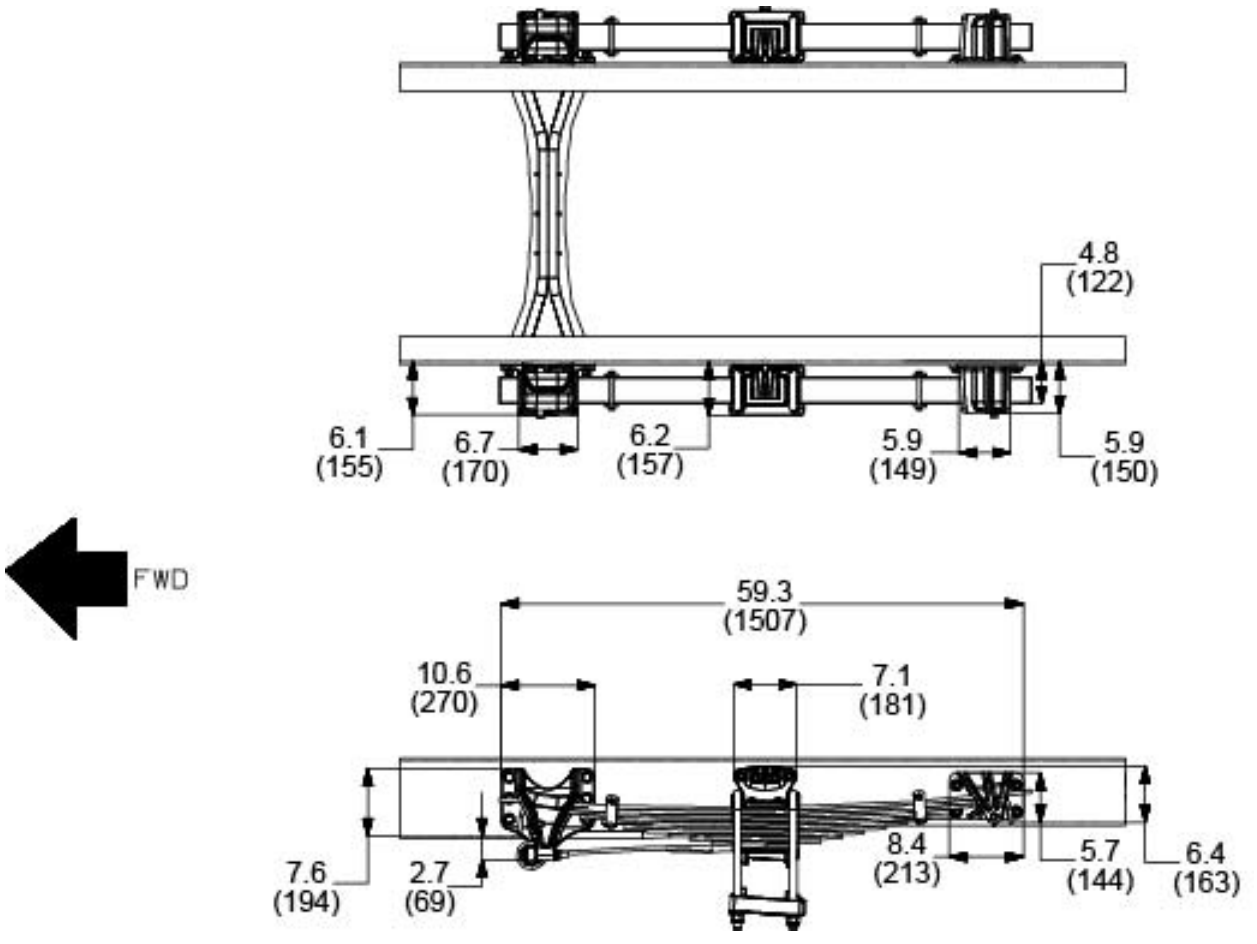
The charts shown here list tread information for various wheel/axle combinations. Tread dimensions are not dependent on tire size. Other dimensions explained here are related to tread and require tire dimensions. Please contact your tire supplier for tire dimensions. (All Models).

REAR AXLE TREAD DATA Wheel/Rim				Axle Code RPO'S, FN1, GL4, HD2, HD1, J27	
Type	**Size**	**Material**	**Dual Spacing**	**Track Width (Tread)**	**Overall Width**
Disc	19.5" x 6.75"	Steel	10.70"	72.36"	92.70"
		Aluminum		73.27"	

* - All values shown in inches.

Rear Suspension Bracket Location

Vari-Rate Steel Suspension (RPO GR3)



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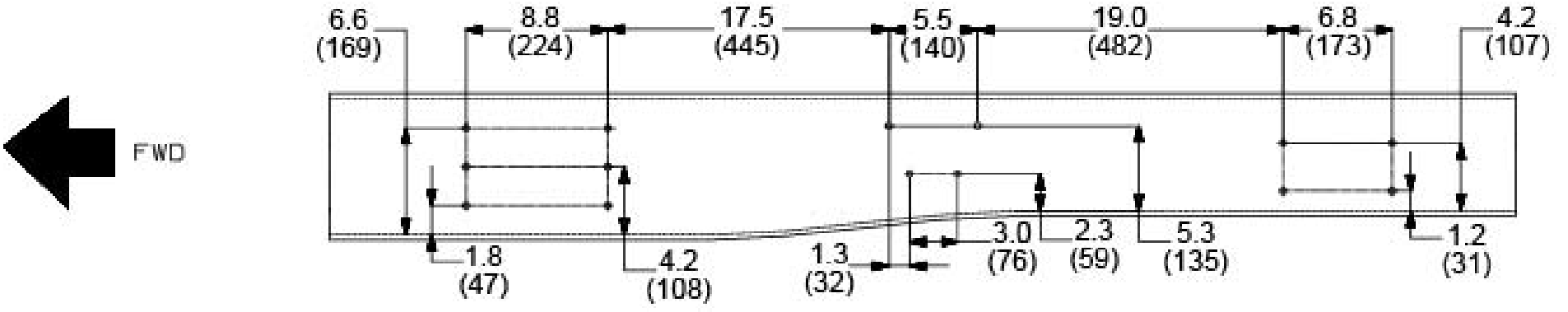
Rear Suspension Bracket Hole Pattern

Vari-Rate Steel Suspension (RPO GR3)



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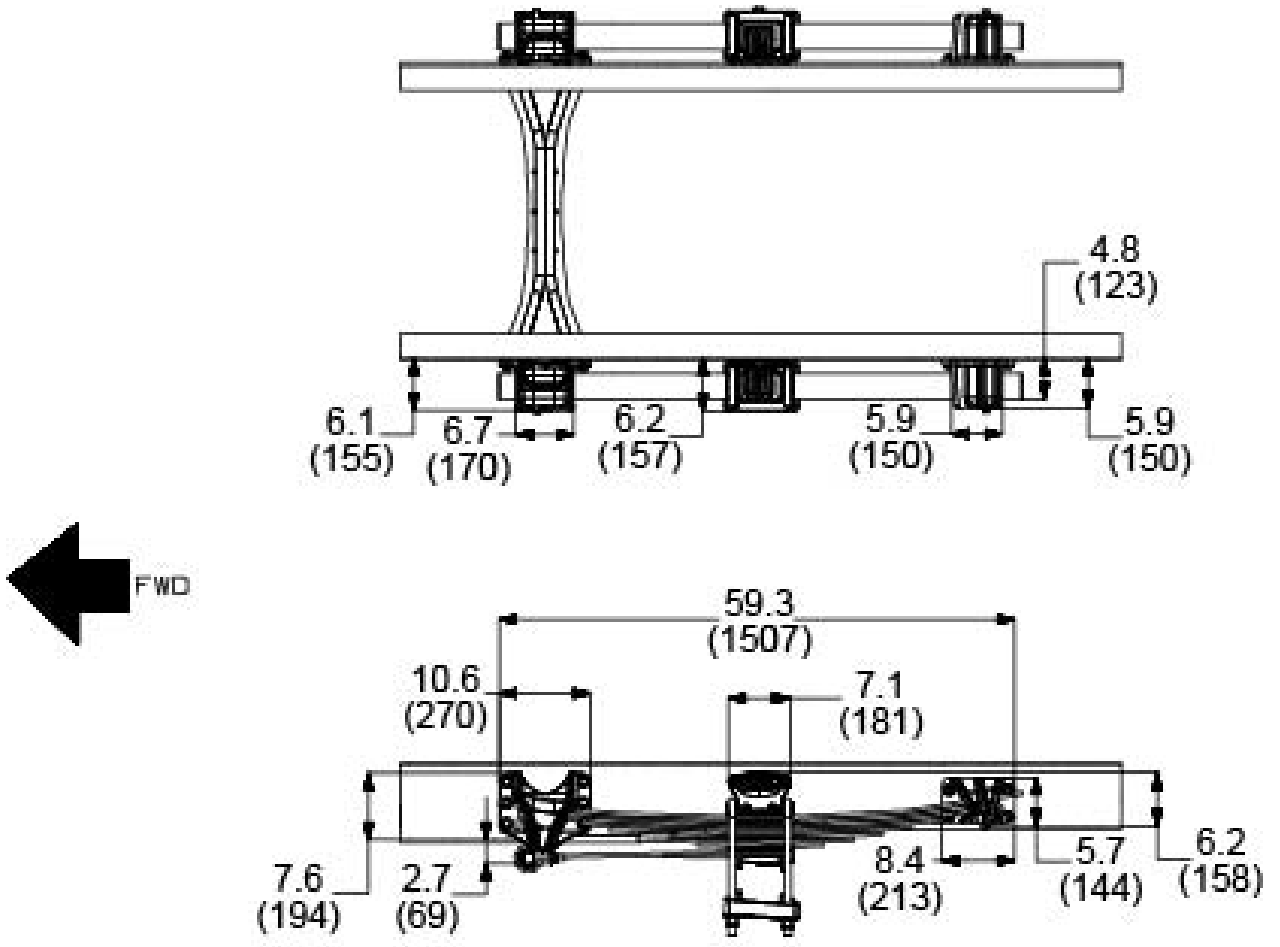
Rear Suspension Bracket Location

Vari-Rate Steel Suspension (RPO GR4)



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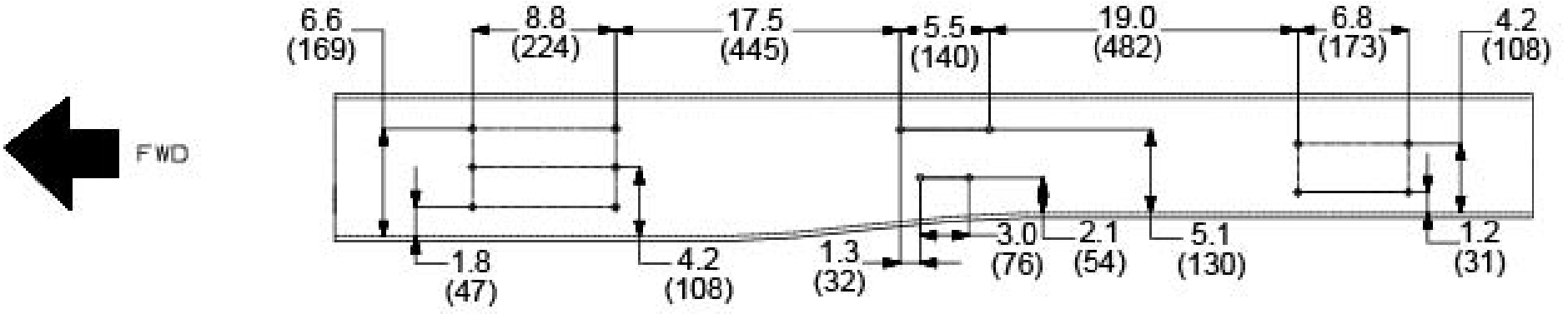
Rear Suspension Bracket Hole Pattern

Vari-Rate Steel Suspension (RPO GR4)



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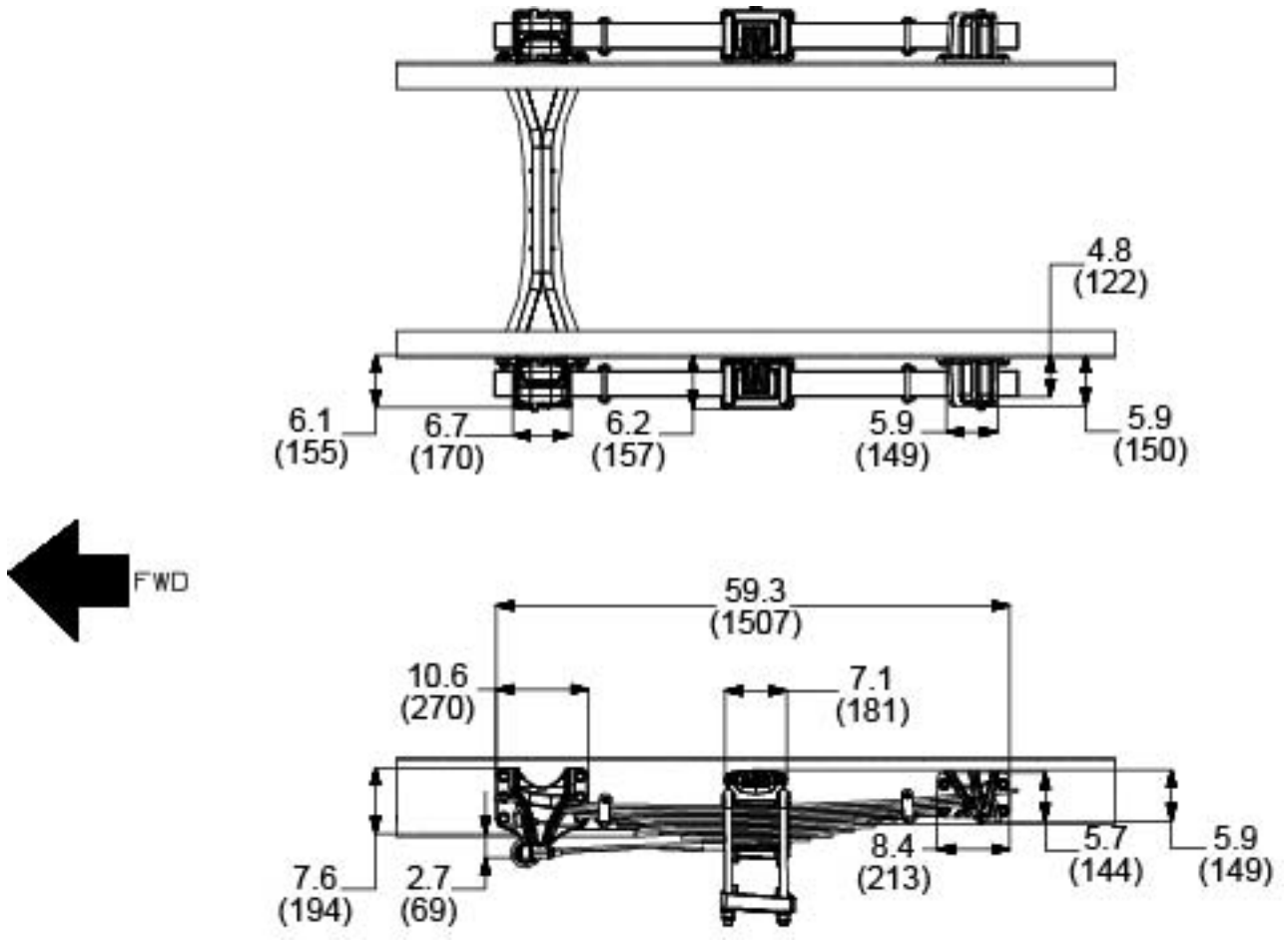
Rear Suspension Bracket Location

Vari-Rate Steel Suspension (RPO FU7)



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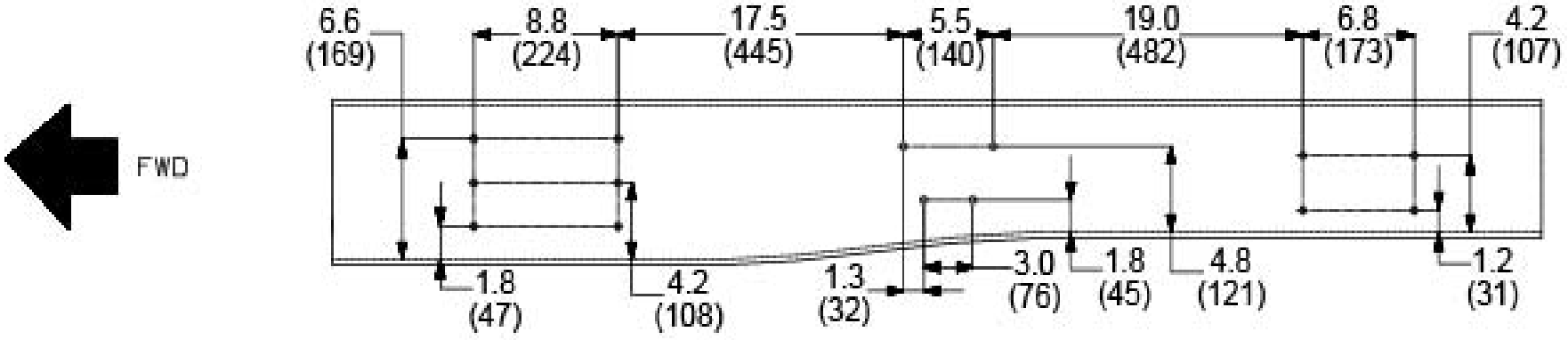
Rear Suspension Bracket Hole Pattern

Vari-Rate Steel Suspension (RPO FU7)



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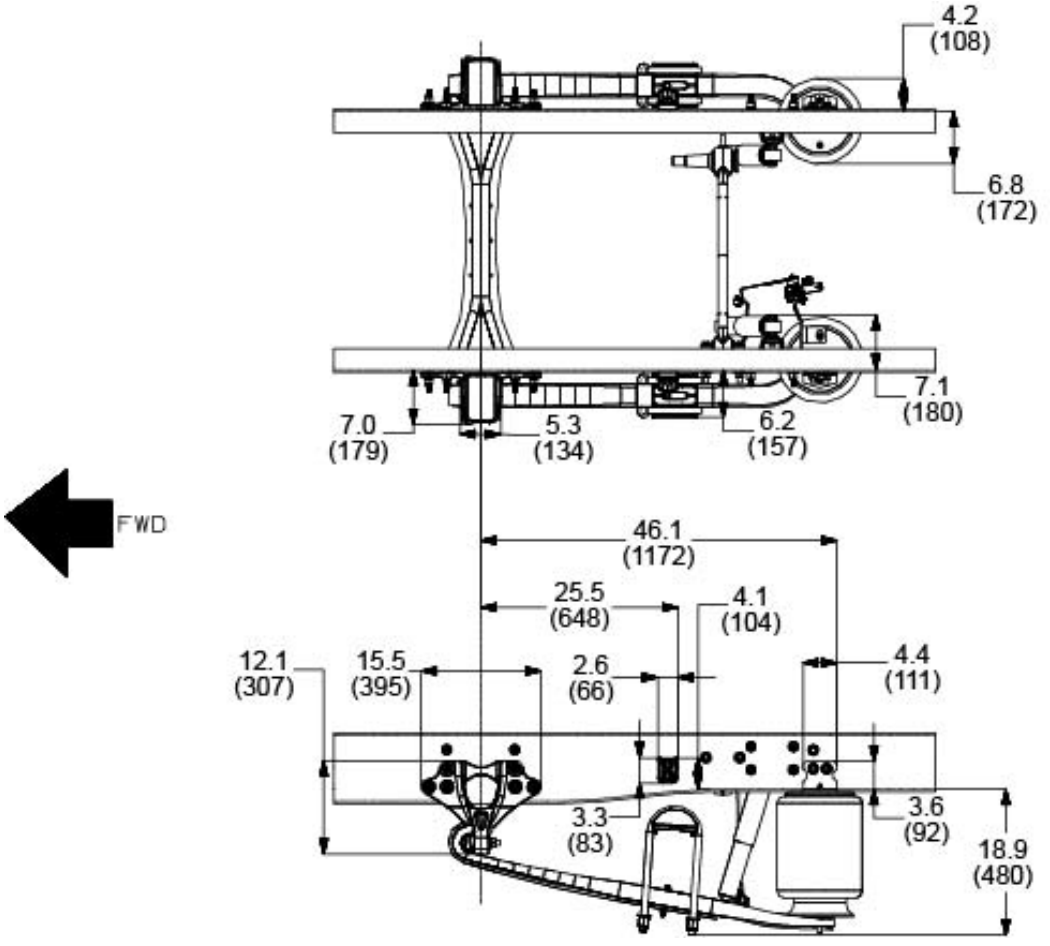
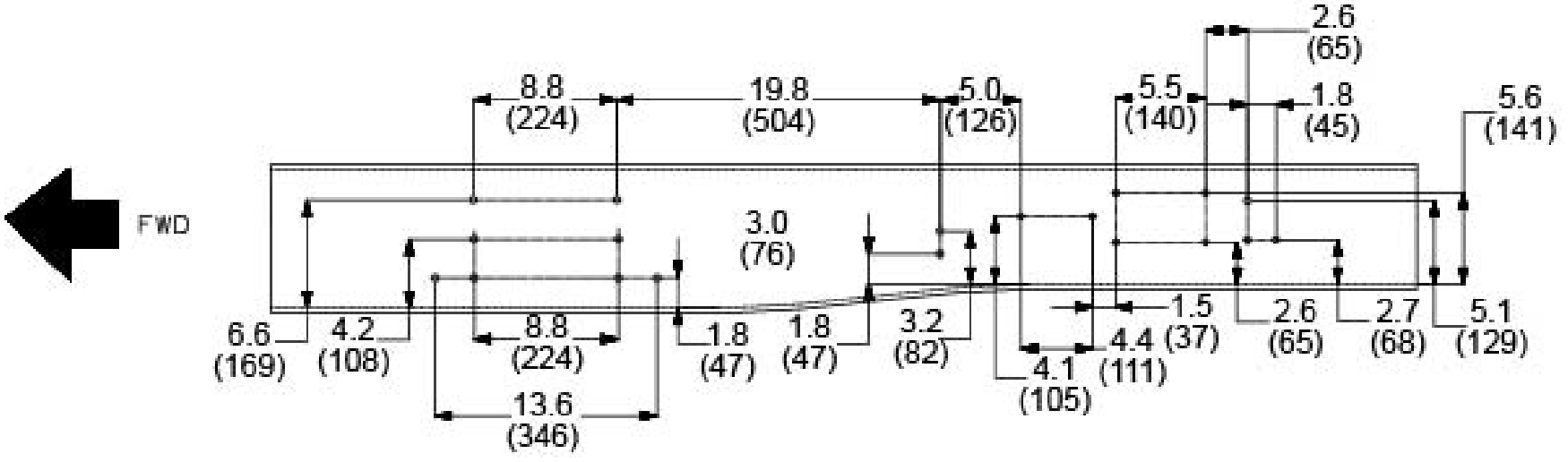
Rear Suspension Bracket Location

IROS Suspension (RPO'S G40, GP1, GP8)Rear Suspension Bracket Hole Pattern



cv_iros

Vari-Rate Steel Suspension (RPO'S G40, G41, GP8)



cv_iros_hole_pattern

FUEL TANKS

Fuel Lines

Alterations of fuel line routings could affect the performance of the completed vehicle and are not desirable. The complete fuel system must comply with FMCSA Sections 393.65 and 393.67.

- When adding components near the fuel-line area, be sure to provide a minimum clearance of 150 mm (6 in.) to the exhaust system or install a protective metal shield.
- Do not allow fuel lines to pass within 100 mm (4 in.) of exhaust, even with heat shielding. Avoid routing fuel lines above exhaust or electrical components.
- Be careful not to bend fuel lines and avoid routing them near sharp edges and protruding objects. Clip fuel lines to chassis, spacing the clips every 610 mm (24 in.) or less. Metal clips should have plastic or rubber liners.
- The fuel return system returns excess fuel from the injection pump and injector nozzles back to fuel tanks. A heat exchanger in the return line is required to stabilize fuel temperatures, especially in hot weather, highly variable loads and vehicle speeds, and stationary applications. Removal or obstruction of the fuel cooler may result in overheated fuel, leading to engine power reduction and/or reduction in fuel injection component life. An automatic electric heater in the fuel/water separator unit and a thermostatic valve in the fuel pump module also regulate fuel temperature.
- An auxiliary draw port is included on vehicles with fuel tanks NSQ and N2L. It is a 5/16” SAE J2044 type connector, which is protected by a blue and black protective cap and located on top of the fuel pump module next to the fuel supply line connection. Do not splice or tee directly into supply, return, or transfer fuel lines to power auxiliary equipment. Do not drill or pierce into the fuel tank to add additional ports, drains, balance tubes, or fill points.

Fuel Tanks & Filler

Make sure to point bolts, screws, and other potentially damaging objects away from the fuel tank. Shield all such projections to help maintain fuel system integrity in the event of a vehicle crash.

Tank may be pressurized to 1.25 PSI maximum to check for final line leakage or for forcing fuel through the system. Pressures greater than this may be detrimental and affect tank durability.

General Motors recommends the following fuel-fill guidelines:

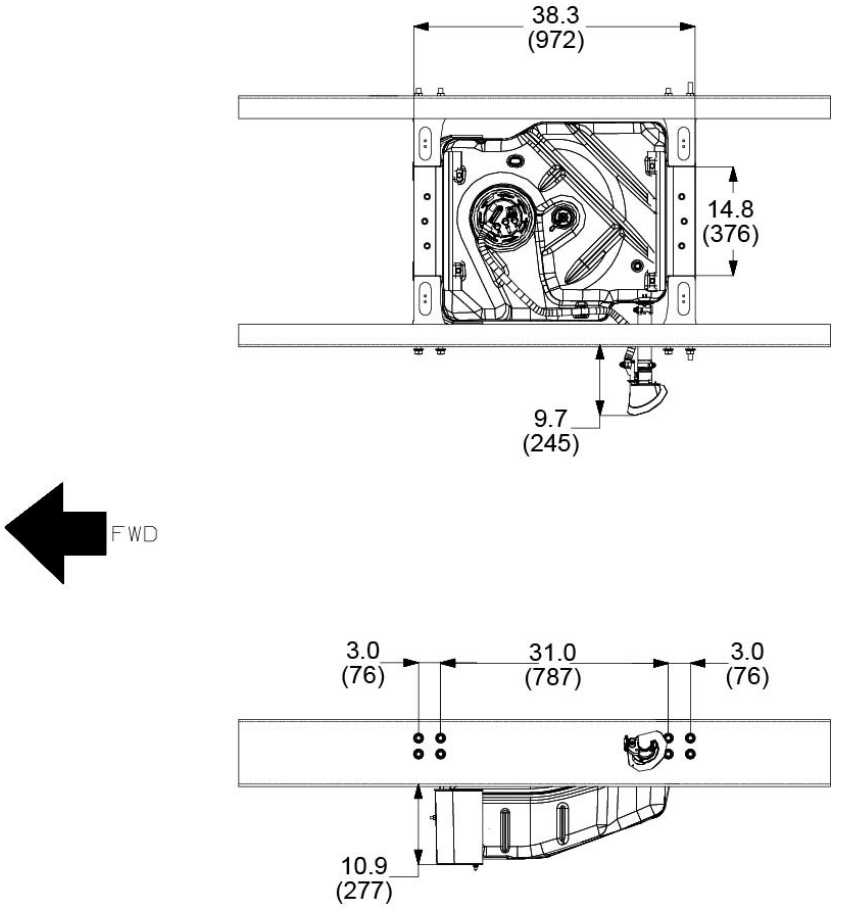
- Minimum clearance between fuel filler neck of 20mm to body components. Minimum clearance between fuel fill/vent system of 10mm to chassis components.
- Properly route and secure the fuel fill/vent system to prevent failure due to wear and fatigue. Fuel filler clamps are to be tightened to OEM spec torque.
- The fuel fill/vent system must be routed so there are no sags or kinks. Excess hose may be removed. There should be a minimum of 6°of downward slope in the fuel fill system at any location.
- There shall be a minimum 7 inches (for 40-gallon) or 10 inches (for 25-gallon) in elevation as measured from the fuel cap end of the fill pipe to the fuel tank inlet.
- Make certain that any added hose is suitable for diesel fuel and meets OEM and federal standards.
- Fuel fill/vent pipe hoses should be trimmed to hose retaining beads (when present); hoses should be secured with approved hose clamps at proper OEM torque specs. Fill pipe ends must be free of burrs.

Upon installation, the nozzle receiver shall be electrically grounded to the vehicle body with the included ground strap to avoid buildup of static electricity.

FUEL TANKS

Fuel Tank Location

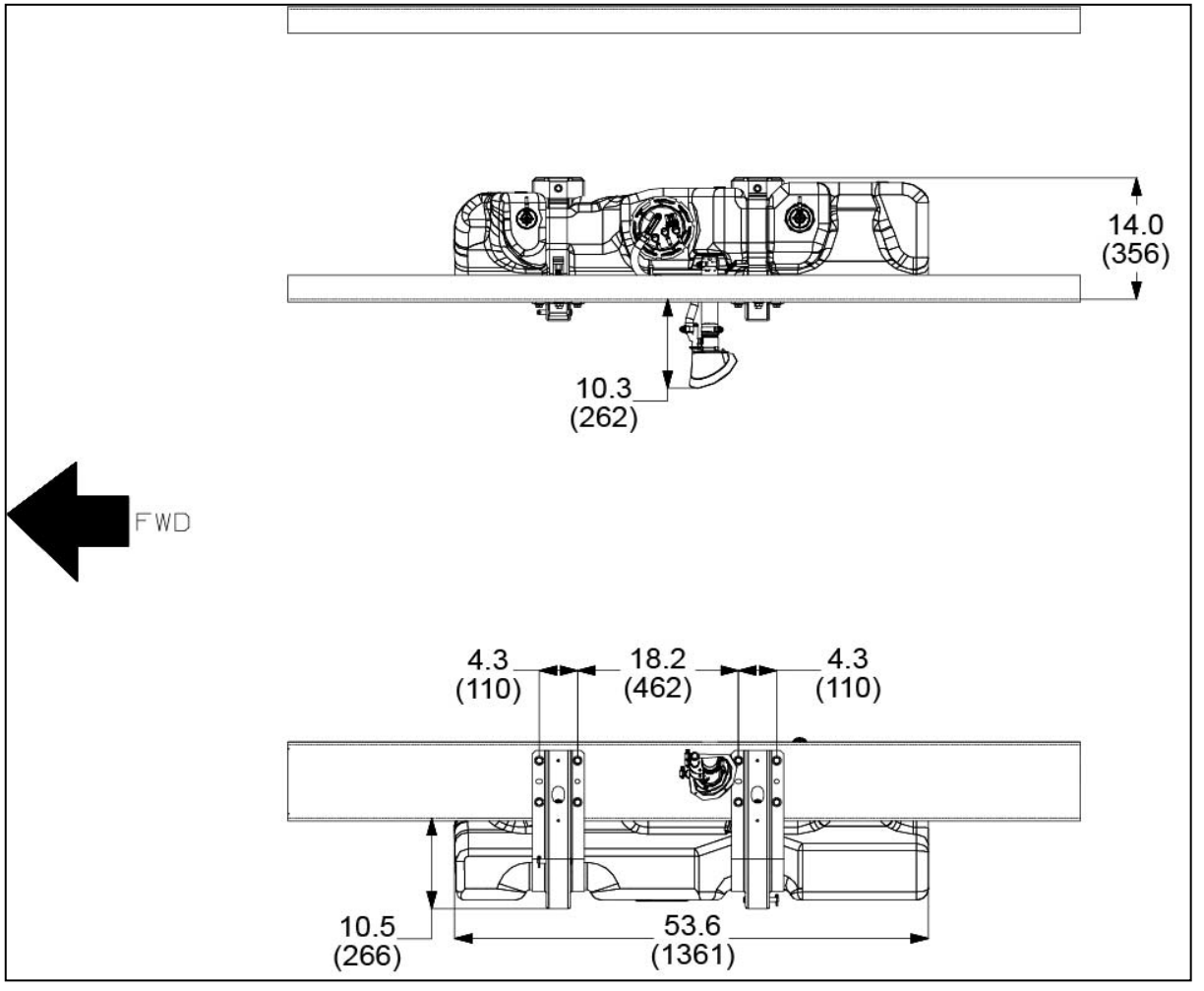
Single 40 Gallon Total Capacity, 17”, Mounted Between Frame Rails and Behind Rear Axle (RPO N2L)



FUEL TANKS

Fuel Tank Location

Single 25 Gallon Total Capacity, 17”, Mounted Between Frame Rails and Forward of Rear Axle (RPO NVK)



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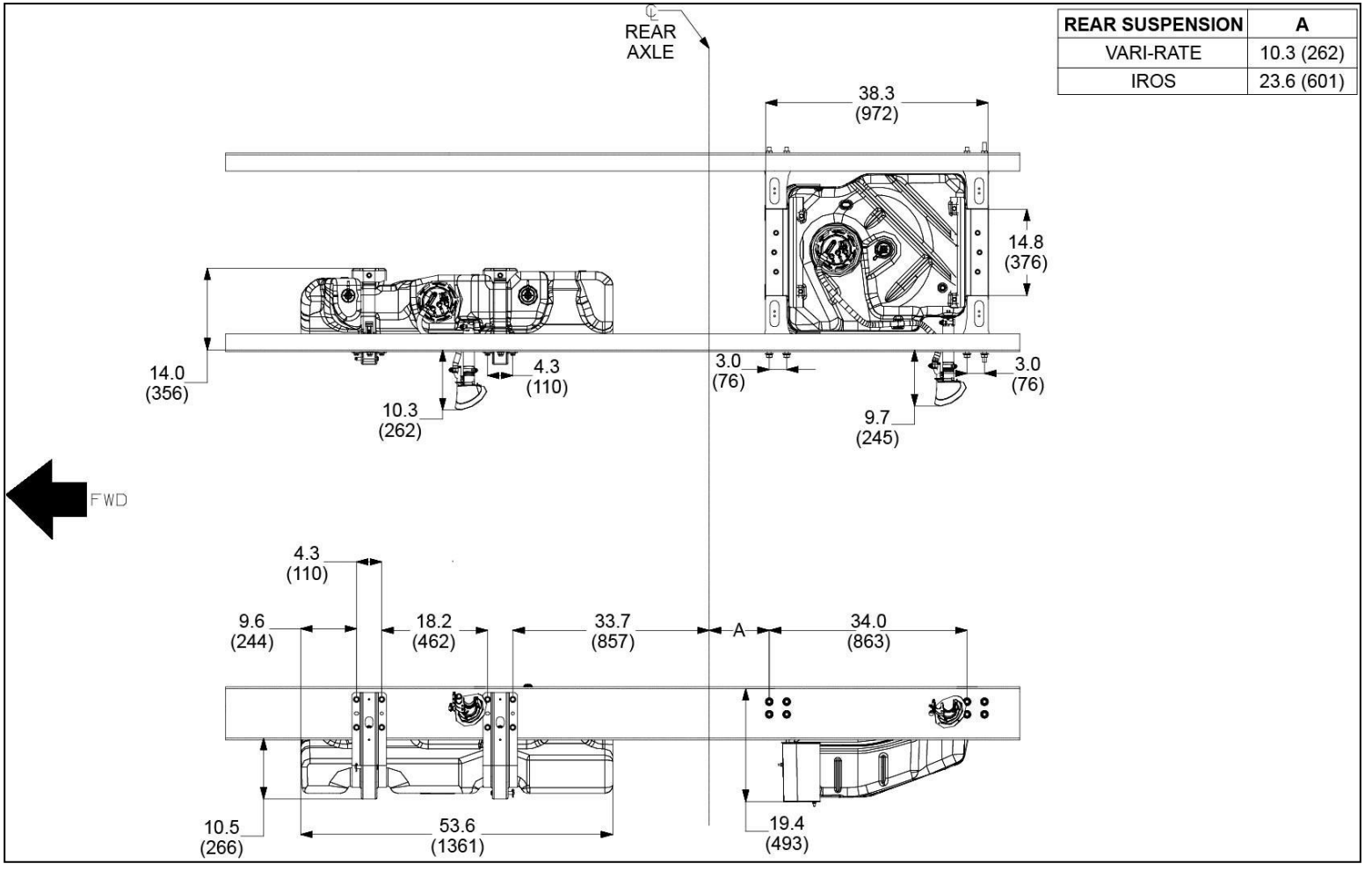
FUEL TANKS

Fuel Tank Location

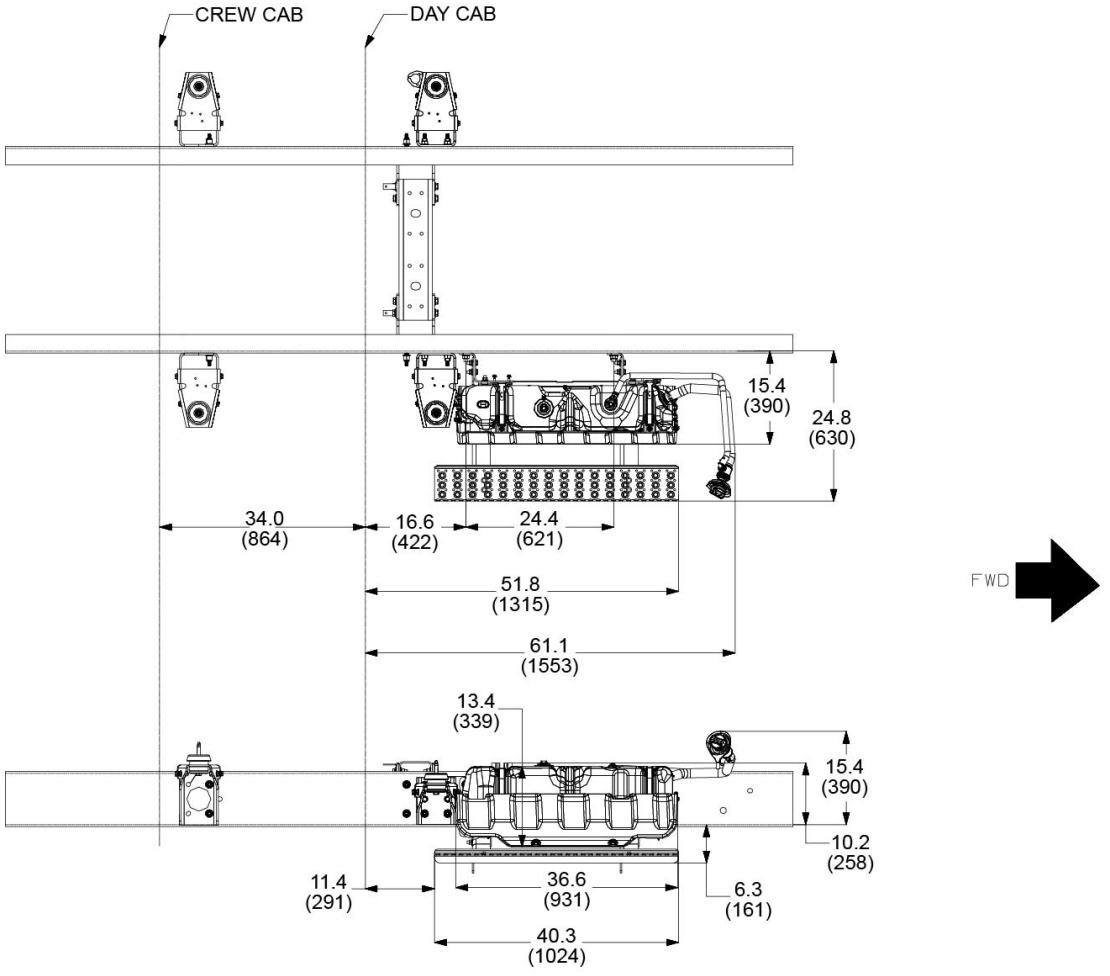
Dual Tanks - 65 Gallon Total Capacity; 40 Gallon Mounted Between Frame Rails and Behind Rear Axle; 25 Gallon Mounted Left Side Between Frame Rails and Forward of Rear Axle (RPO NSQ)



REAR SUSPENSION	A
VARI-RATE	10.3 (262)
IROS	23.6 (601)

DEF Tank Location

6.75 Gallon, Frame Mounted Outside Right Rail, Under Cab (Passenger Side)



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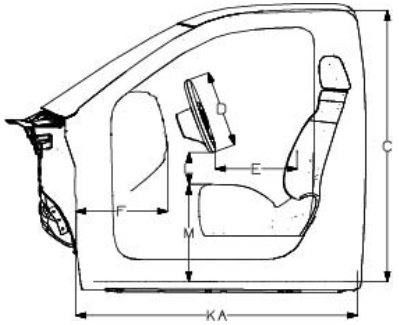
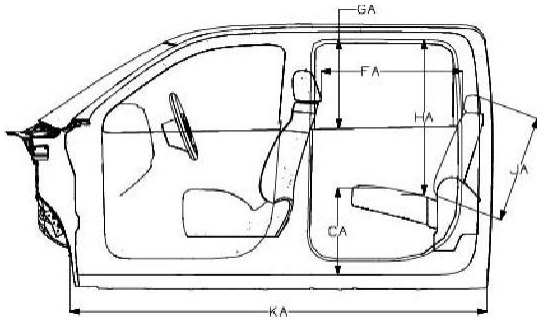
CAB

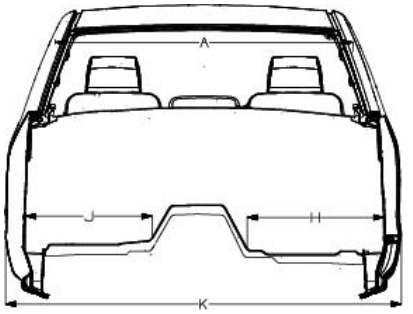
Cab Dimensions



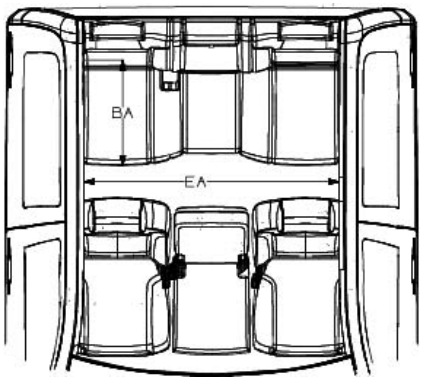
SIDE VIEW



CREW CAB



FRONT VIEW

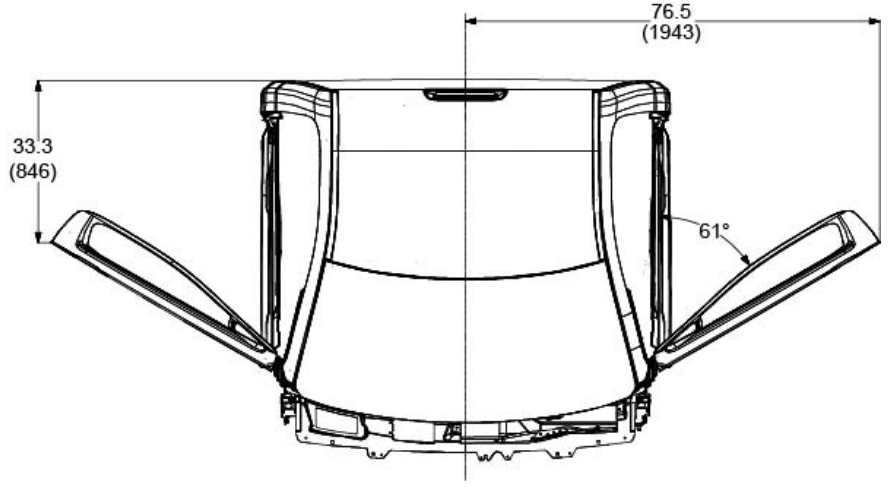


TOP VIEW

Key	Description	Dimension (inches) Day Cab	Crew Cab
A	Shoulder Room	58.7	
C	Inside Height	51.2	
D	Steering Wheel Diameter	15.3	
E	Steering Wheel to Seat Back (Maximum)	16.0	
F	Bottom of Instrument Panel to Dash	27.4	
H	Lateral Foot Room – Driver	23.0	
J	Lateral Foot Room – Passenger	21.4	
K	Outside Cab Width	78.5	
L	Steering Wheel to Top of Seat Cushion	7.0	
M	Top of Front Seat Cushion to Floor	14.5	
BA	Rear Seat Cushion Depth	–	20.0
CA	Top of Rear Seat Cushion to Floor	–	16.0
EA	Rear Seat Width	–	56.6
FA	Rear Seat Spacing	–	31.0
GA	Rear Side Window Height	–	18.3
HA	Rear Seat Cushion to Top of Window	–	31.7
JA	Rear Seat Back Height	–	23.7
KA	Inside Length	65.3	99.3

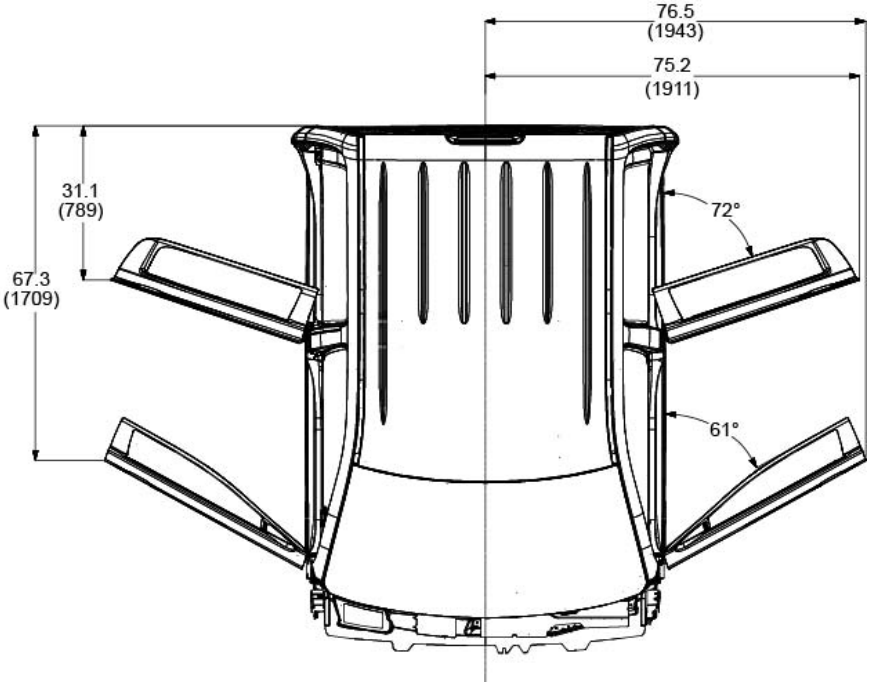
Door Swing Clearance

REGULAR CAB



cv_day_cab_door_sweep

CREW CAB



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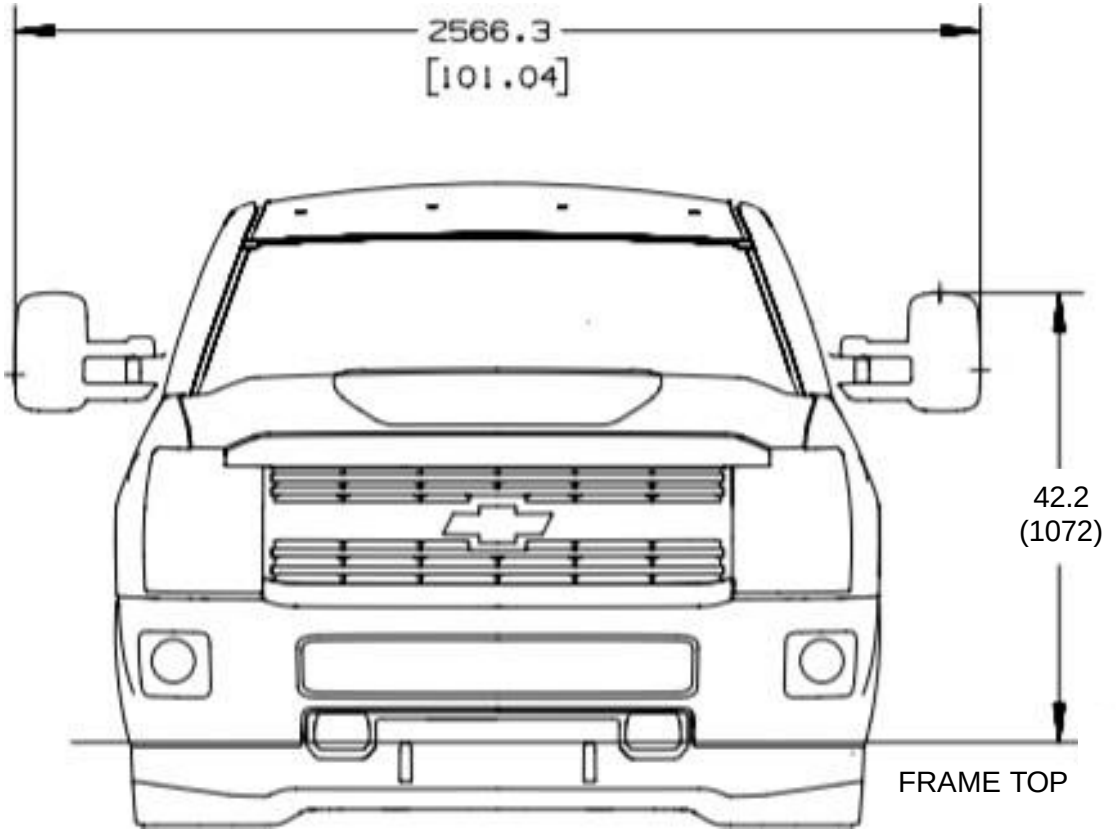
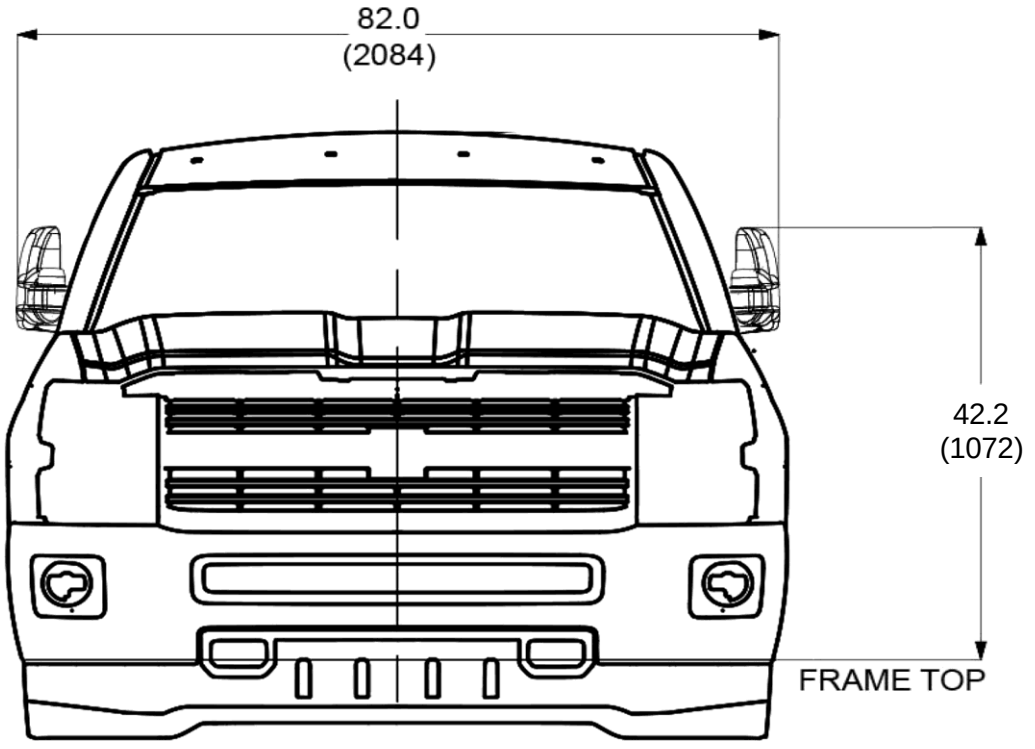
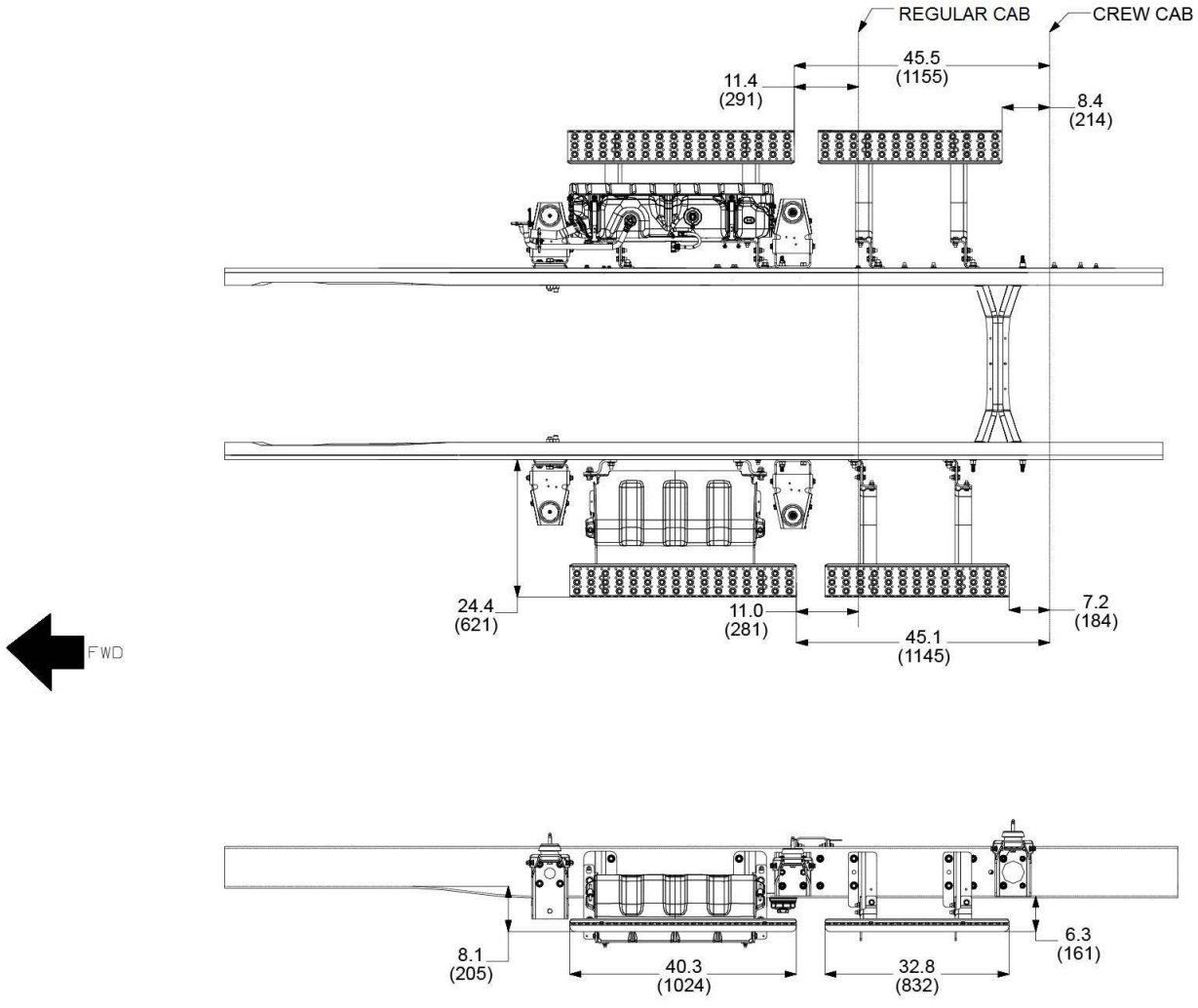
Mirror Spacing - Standard (Manual)



Mirror Spacing (Folded)



Cab Access Step Location



cv_cab_access_step.jpg

END OF BBM MANUAL