






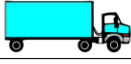

















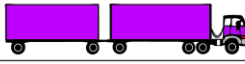


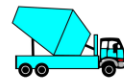







**FIGURE C-1 FHWA 13 VEHICLE CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION**

<b>Class 1</b> Motorcycles		<b>Class 7</b> Four or more axle, single unit	
<b>Class 2</b> Passenger cars		<b>Class 8</b> Four or less axle, single trailer	
			
			
			
<b>Class 3</b> Four tire, single unit		<b>Class 9</b> 5-Axle tractor semitrailer	
			
			
<b>Class 4</b> Buses		<b>Class 10</b> Six or more axle, single trailer	
			
		<b>Class 11</b> Five or less axle, multi trailer	
<b>Class 5</b> Two axle, six tire, single unit		<b>Class 12</b> Six axle, multi-trailer	
			
		<b>Class 13</b> Seven or more axle, multi-trailer	
			
			
			

Source: Federal Highway Administration

Certain truck configurations utilize axles that can be lifted when the vehicle is empty or lightly loaded. The position of these axles — sometimes called lift axles, drop axles, or tag axles — affects the classification category into which the vehicle falls. To maintain consistency between visual and axle-based counts, the *TMG* recommends that only axles that are in the dropped position be considered when classifying the vehicle. While this promotes consistency, it may induce difficulty when interpreting summary classification statistics at certain locations. For example, a site may exhibit directional differences in vehicle classification even though the same trucks may be travelling one direction loaded (with axles down) and the other direction empty (with axles lifted).