





GENERAL

The information lettered on the sides and ends of a freight car, is a concise complete history of the car. It tells who owns it, how old it is, how much work it can do, what clearance limits it will fit, what special equipment it has,

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		LETTERING
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and the state of its routine maintenance. For the benefit of shippers, railroad operating personnel, and others who must refer regularly to freight car lettering, the Association of American Railroads has established standards as to the style, size and placing of all essential lettering. For example, the standards call for the reporting marks -- the car number and the abbreviation or name of the owning road -- to be as nearly as possible centered over the truck at the observer's left.

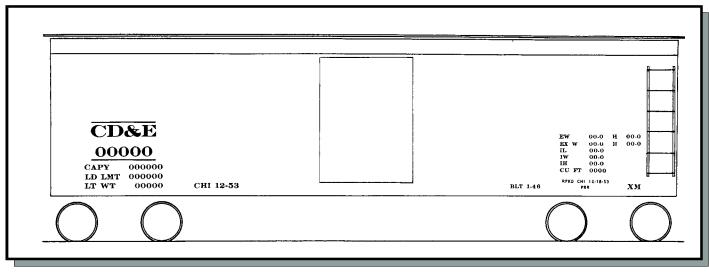


Figure 1: BOX CAR - SIDE VIEW

On most types of cars, as shown in the drawings, the reporting marks are enclosed above and below with inchwide horizontal lines. Some roads omit them, of course, as a matter of preference. On Southern Railway gondolas and hoppers you'll find the word SOUTHERN in large capital letters centered on the car side, about a guarter of the way down from the top, with the number in large figures below it. Other departures from standard are a matter of need, such as on some New York Central. Pennsylvania and Seaboard automobile box cars. These have double doors with large door openings offset to the observer's left in the side of the car. Opened, the lefthand door would obscure the reporting marks if they were placed according to standard. The loads, therefore, have placed the reporting marks at the extreme *right* end of the car side. All information normally shown on the left side is placed at the right, and vice versa.

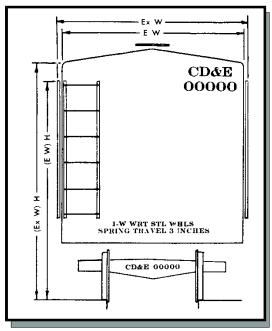


Figure 2: BOX CAR - END VIEW



Standard lettering for most of the information is a squarish Roman, similar to the lettering used for the "CD&E" reporting marks in the drawings. There are many departures from this standard, of course; some roads favor plain block lettering, adopted this as their standard. The Great Northern, Union Pacific, C&EI, New York and major Canadian loads have adopted this as their standard. The Great Northern, Union Pacific, C&EI, New York Central, Southern and MK&T are among roads using other styles of lettering.

Nine-inch letters are preferred for car-side initials on box cars, hoppers and gondolas with numbers seven inches high in all cases. Seven-inch initials are preferred on flat cars and tank cars. Reporting marks appear on the ends of box cars, hoppers and gondolas in four-inch letters. The end views of the gondola and hopper are omitted, but the box car end view may be followed for position of lettering. Three-inch lettering is used on the truck bolsters of all car types, positioned as indicated.

On the three high cars, the lower edge of the letters in the road abbreviation should be placed 41½ inches above the lower edge of the car side. 8½ inches should separate this line from the car number below. Three inches should separate the lower defining line from the top of the "CAPY" line.

Capacity, load limit and light weight figures are shown in three-inch lettering, spaced three inches apart, centered below the reporting marks. The lowermost line is placed five inches above the lower edge of the car side. Following the light weight is shown the station and date of last weighing -- in the accompanying drawings, the notation "CHI 12-53" indicates that the cars were light weighted at Chicago in December, 1953. If the notation, "NEW 12-53" or its equivalent were used, it would indicate that the light weight of the car was last checked when it was built, in December, 1953. Any change in the light weight of the car brings about a change in its load limit because the sum of the load limit and light weight ar-e related to the size of the journals on the car.

Refrigerator equipment -- floor racks, overhead bunkers, fans, meat rails etc. -- may be noted in one-inch lettering to the left of the weight information. Some owners use the car ends for this purpose, while others show this data to one side of the door or the other. The AAR recommends that other special information, as to wheel type,

spring travel, draft gear or underframe specialties, be shown on the end of the car in the indicated position.

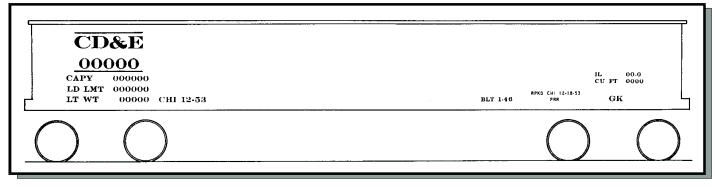
Two-inch Roman lettering, spaced two inches apart with the lowest line 16 inches from the lower edge of high car sides, is used to show the important interior and exterior dimensions of the car. The eaves width and height are shown on all roofed cars, and on those over twelve feet high, the extreme width and the maximum height of that width are shown. As indicated in the drawings, this information is omitted on other types of cars.

The date of construction or rebuilding is given in two-inch letters, five inches from the lower edge of most car sides. On the same line is shown the AAR classification, if used, in three-inch Roman letters. Maintenance data is given in 1½ inch Gothic or block lettering. On the car side the legend, "RPKD CHI 12-18-53" PRR (Fig. 3) indicates that the journals were last repacked by the Pennsylvania in Chicago on the date shown. Similar information is stenciled on each air reservoir to show where, when and by whom the air brakes received their last important overhaul and



CD&E 00000	CAPY 000000	LD LMT 000000	LT WT 00000	СНІ 12-53	Í, 00-0 RPKD CHI 12-18-53 PRR	FM BLT 1.46
$\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$					$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
	CAPY LD L LT W	MT 000000		CHI 12-53	L 00-0 RPKD CHI 12-15-53 PRR	BLT 1.46







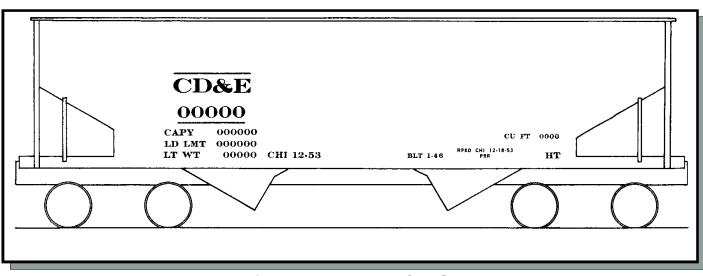


Figure 4: GONDOLA CARS

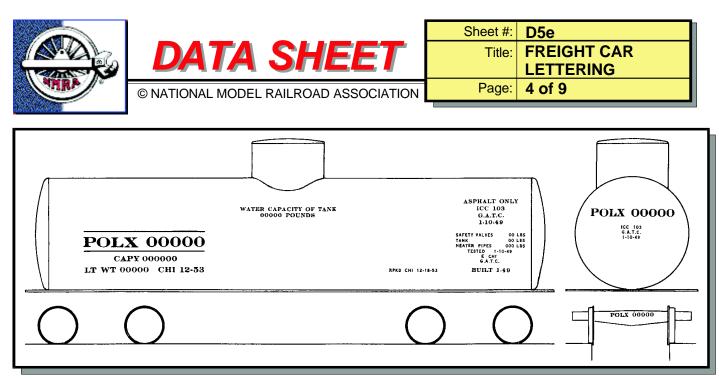


Figure 5: TANK CARS

checkup.

On the tank car, note the use of this same lettering to give safety test data as regards the tank and its appurtenances, as well as the car class, builder and date on the car end. Other information is shown in two-inch and three-inch Roman as on other types of cars.

#### **CONSOLIDATED STENCILS**

What is that black rectangle painted on the side of freight rolling stock? Consolidated stencils, or decals in some cases, contain the maintenance information for the car. First conceived by the American Association of Railroads (AAR) in 1974, the rules are clearly defined in their "Field Manual of the AAR Interchange Rules", specially Rule 80.

Consolidated stencils must be applied to all cars built new, rebuilt or repainted and must be applied at the BL (brakewheel end left side) and AR (A end right side) corners. The information required within the consolidated stencil must be maintained on existing stencils and updated whenever periodic lubrication (LUB) is performed. When applying a new consolidated stencil, all previously required information must be scraped and painted out after it has been transferred. However stenciled markings on air brake valves indicating reconditioning must not be painted over. Previous stencil markings must not be changed until all the work has been completed.

Stencils must be a minimum 11.5" X 16" to a maximum 14" X 24" in size. The information must be 1" high white figures, letters and border with 1/2" wide insert lines dividing the information. The background colour must be black and provide a sharp contrast that will remain legible for a minimum period of ninety-six (96) months. On cars where the location of the consolidated stencil is such that it would be obliterated due to spillage, a drip guard should be provided to protect the stencil.





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# CONSOLIDATED STENCILS - continued

The following information is mandatory according to the 1994 AAR Field Manual;

- a) air brake control valve(s) standard to the car with service portion above and emergency portion below.
- b) brake pipe length (BPL) rounded to the nearest foot, for cars with a brake pipe length equal to or greater than 75 feet.
- c) built date (BLT) followed by the month and year. If the car has been rebuilt (REBLT) that month and year is also included.
- d) lubrication (LUB) followed by month and year last lubricated, the reporting mark of the railway/company performing the work and the location where the work was performed.

Other information which has been applied to stencils in the past and could still be seen until the next servicing are;

- a) clean, oil, test & stencil date (COTS) followed by the month and year, indicating when the control valve, either ABD or ABDW style was last serviced.
- b) repacked date (RPKD) followed by the month and year, indicating the date the friction bearings in the trucks were last serviced.

ABDW ABDX	LUB 07-94		
<b>BPL 89</b>	BCOL SQU		
BLT 12-76	<b>REBLT 07-94</b>		

Knowing the built date and style of air brake equipment can be valuable information when detailing a prized piece of rolling stock.

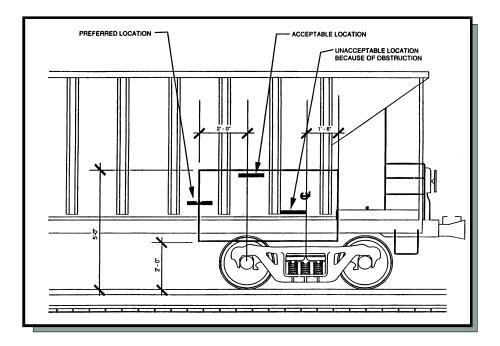
## AUTOMATIC CAR IDENTIFICATION "ACI'

In the 70's the automatic car identification or ACI label came into widespread usage on the railroads. This label was in fact a piece of tape measuring 10" wide by 22" high. It consisted of colored bands across the label that were read by a trackside detector. There were 13 strips in all and they varied in color (red, blue, black and black/white checkerboard). These labels were read by a scanner as the train passed the detector. A high intensity light was placed with the detector to illuminate the labels at night or during bad weather. The information encoded on the label allowed the detector to determine the car owner and car number. Decals are offered so you can detail cars that would be appropriately signed.



### AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION TAGS

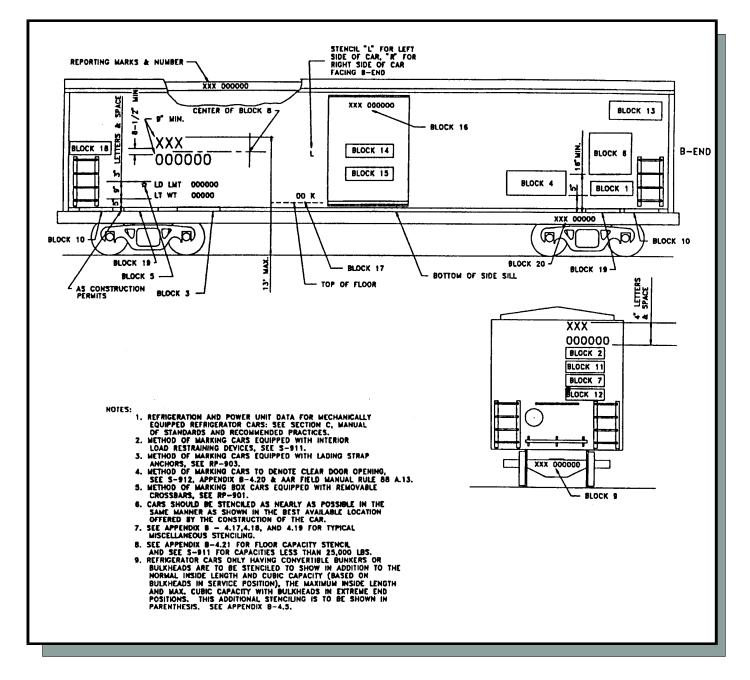
The automatic equipment identification tag superceded the ACU label. It is a smaller and can be read magnetically. It can also be changed by railroad or vendor personnel. It is read by a magnetic trackside detector. The following diagram shows correct placement of the Tag.





### MODERN LETTERING PRACTICE

The following information was taken for the Association of American Railroads Manual of Standards and Recommended Practices and is an example of one type of car lettering. Modelers are encouraged to contact the Kalmbach Memorial Library for information from this manual for other types of cars.







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BLOCK	STENCIL REFERENCE	LETTER/ NUMBER HEIGHT	GENERAL SPECIFICATION NUMBER	APPENDIX B	INFORMATION	
1	OWNER'S CLASSIFICATION	r.	3.3.8	-	OPTIONAL: UNDER DIMENSION MARKING ON RIGHT SIDE OF CAR	
2	SPRING STENCIL	1-1/2	3.2.2 & 3.2.3	4.3	ON ENDS OF CAR IF CAR PERMITS; OTHERWISE, STENCIL ON OPPOSITE DIAGONAL CORNERS ON SIDE OF CAR	
3	RESTRICTED LOADING STENCIL	1-1/2	3.3.8	4.4	STENCIL ON SIDE SILLS	
4	CONSOLIDATED STENCIL	1*	3.1.3	REF. AAR FIELD MANUAL RULE BO	QN BL & AR CORNERS, REF. AAR FIELD MANUAL RULE BO	
5	LOAD LIMIT STAR	5	3.3.4	-	STENCIL TO LEFT OF LD LMT; REF. AAR FIELD MANUAL RULE 70	
8 <sup>*</sup>	EAVES WIDTH, EXTREME WIDTH EXTREME HEIGHT, FLOOR HEIGHT, & EMPTY CENTER OF GRAVITY STENCIL	1-1/2-2	3.3.14-3.3.18	4.5	STENCIL ON LOCATION SHOWN	
7	CUSHIONING DEVICE STENCIL	1-1/2	3.2.6	4.8	STENCIL ON LOCATION SHOWN	
8	PLATES "C, E & F" & Exceeds plate F Stencil	REF. GEN. SPEC. 3.3.3	3.3.3	REF. 5-913	STENCIL ON CENTERLINE & TO THE Right of Car Number & Reporting Marks	
9	STENCIL OF REPORTING MARKS & CAR NUMBER ON TRUCK	1-1/2-2	2.5.1	-	STENCIL ON SIDE OF EACH BOLSTER FACING END OF CAR. For alternate location, stencil on bl and ar tension member of side frames visible from roadside	
10	HIGH FRICTION COMPOSITION BRAKE SHOE STENCIL	1-1/2	3.2.5	4.7	STENCIL ON AL, BL, AR & BR CORNERS OF CAR	
11	SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT STENCILS SUCH AS BRAKE BEAM OTHER THAN NO. 18, STEEL WHEELS OTHER THAN 35°, ETC.	1-1/2-2	3.2.1	REF. AAR FIELD MANUAL RULES 6 & 41	STENCIL ON ENDS OF CAR AND PREFERABLY DIRECTLY Above coupler if car construction permits	
12	SUPPLEMENTAL SNUBBING DEVICE STENCIL	1-1/2	3.2.4	4.6	STENCIL ON LOCATION SHOWN	
13	OWNERSHIP STENCIL	1*	3.1.5	-	WHEN REQ'D.; STENCIL LOCATION AT OWNER'S OPTION	
14	PLUG DOOR STENCIL	3" LETTERS	-	4.1	STENCIL ON OUTSIDE OF PLUG Door type side doors	
15	BULKHEAD STENCIL	۲	-	4.2	IF EQUIPPED WITH INTERIOR ADJUSTABLE BULKHEADS FOR LADING SECUREMENT, STENCIL ON OUTSIDE OF DOORS ON EACH SIDE OF DOOR	
16	REPORTING MARKS AND CAR NUMBER ON PLUG DOORS	1-1/2	5 	-	STENCIL ON INTERIOR OF DOOR AT CENTERLINE WITHIN 1' AREA FROM TOP OF DOOR; OR IF DOUBLE PLUG DOOR, STENCIL AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE TO LEADING EDGE OF DOOR WITHIN 1' AREA FROM TOP EDGE OF DOOR	
17	FLOOR CAPACITY STENCIL	5	-	REF. AAR FIELD MANUAL RULE 88 A.13	STENCIL AAR DESIGN FLOOR CAPACITY ON SIDE OF CAR AT FLOOR LEVEL. REFRIGERATOR CARS BUILT WITH FLOOR RACK CAPACITY LESS THAN 25,000 LB5. ARE TO BE STENCILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH S-\$15.	
18	SPECIAL STENCIL FOR REFRIGERATOR CARS	T	-	4.10	FOR REFRIGERATOR CARS WITH STAGE ICING AND OTHER SPECIAL EQUIPMENT: STENCIL DIRECTLY TO LEFT OF CAR NUMBER	
19	LIFT HERE AND/OR JACK HERE STENCIL	1-1/2	-	4.8	OPTIONAL; STENCIL ON SIDE SILL WHEN CAR IS EQUIPPED WITH A LIFTING OR JACKING PROVISION	
20	DIE STAMP STENCIL	1/2		-	STENCIL REPORTING MARKS & CAR NUMBER IN 1/2" STEEL (DIE STAMP) STENCILING ON BL SIDE OF CENTER SILL INBOARD OF NO. 2 AXLE. FOR ALTERNATE LOCATION, STENCIL ON BL CORNER OUTBOARD OF BOLSTER.	

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#### **TYPICAL STENCILING**

