



Vehicle Shape Codes Guide

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This is a quick reference guide to assist licensed certifiers and authorised examiners to ensure that they enter the correct vehicle shape description into the Vehicle Safety Compliance Certification Scheme (VSCCS) IT System or Authorised Inspection Station (AIS) Online when issuing a compliance certificate or inspection report.

Issue

Some of the risks associated with having an incorrect shape code entered are as follows:

- an incorrectly registered vehicle could cost the customer more money in registration;
- the vehicle could be defected or breached if it is unsafe and not correctly registered; and
- there may be insurance and claim issues for a customer if the vehicle was incorrectly registered.

It is vital that licensed certifiers and authorised examiners refer to the correct Road Vehicle Descriptor (RVD) sheet prior to using this Guide as the RVD contains certified vehicle data and information and the correct NSW shape codes. Please refer to the Road Vehicle Descriptor Online webpage located at <http://myrta.com/rvd/>.

Please contact Roads & Maritime Services (RMS) Technical Enquiries on 1300 137 302 for further information.

Comparison 1 – UTE and TTF



UTE – Utility.

This vehicle can have a one piece utility body or a detachable well back body. Typical examples are Holden Commodore UTE (one piece body), Ford Falcon UTE (well back detachable body).

TTF – Table Top and Fittings.

This vehicle has fittings that are drop sides. A table top type vehicle is generally a cab chassis with an aftermarket tray fitted.

Comparison 2 – VAN and RV and PAN



VAN – A Van type body.
This vehicle has a separate box body on the back not connected to the cabin.



RV – Refrigerated Vehicle.
This vehicle has a separate or combined body that is insulated and has a refrigerated unit.



PAN – Pantechicon.
This vehicle has a body separate from the cabin however has loading space above the cabin roof.

Comparison 3 – PVF or PVS



These three vehicles may look similar in design, but there can be a difference, it depends on the driveline capability, i.e 2WD or 4WD.

PVF – Panel Van Four Wheel Drive (must have 4 wheel drive capability).
This vehicle is an off-road passenger vehicle and cannot park in a loading zone. It is not a station wagon.

PVS – Panel Van Seats & Windows.
This vehicle has no 4WD capability and is also a passenger vehicle. It cannot park in a loading zone. Examples of a PVS vehicle include Nissan X-Trail and Toyota RAV4 2 wheel drives.

Comparison 4 – CYC



CYC – Motorcycle.
These three images are classified as motorcycles.

Comparison 5 – SED



SED – Sedan.

These three vehicles are passenger type vehicles.

Comparison 6 – VAN and PVW and PVN



VAN – A standard van type vehicle.

This vehicle is a box body fitted to cab chassis, goods carrying vehicle and can park in loading zone.

PVW – Panel Van & Windows.

This vehicle is a goods carrying vehicle with side window and can park in loading zone.

PVN - Panel Van.

This vehicle is a goods carrying vehicle and can park in a loading zone.

Comparison 7 – BUS and FCV



This vehicle could be classified as a BUS or SBS depending on the seating capacity.

BUS – Any vehicle that has 10 seats or more including the driver.

SBS – Small Bus is any vehicle that has 9 seats exactly including the driver.



FCV – Forward Control Vehicle.

This vehicle is an on-road passenger vehicle where the centre of the steering wheel is in the forward quarter of the vehicles length.

Please refer to RVD sheet for the specific vehicle as similar types may have been listed as a wagon.

Comparison 8 – COU and CON



COU – Coupe.
This vehicle has to have 2 doors and 2 seats and a roof.



CON – Convertible.
This vehicle is any vehicle without a roof regardless of the number of doors and seats.

Comparison 9 – WAG



WAG – Station Wagon.
In most cases this type of vehicle will have a sedan equivalent and can park in a loading zone for up to 15 minutes. Examples include a Ford Falcon Wagon and a Commodore Wagon (refer to RVD data sheets for the NSW shape code to confirm the correct code).



Comparison 10 – PMV and TPR



PMV – Prime Mover.
This vehicle is designed to primarily move semi trailers.



TPR – Tipper.
This vehicle has a separate tipping body.

Comparison 11 – TOW



TOW – Tow Truck.
These vehicles are designed to tow a vehicle and have a rear lifting device.

Comparison 12 – CVT and VNT



CVT – Caravan.
This unit may have cooking and sleeping facilities.



VNT – Van Trailer.
This trailer has a fully enclosed body.

Comparison 13 – ACT and BXT



ACT – Animal Carrying Trailer.
This unit is designed to carry animals.



BXT – Box Trailer.
This is a trailer with sides.

Comparison 14 – MH and TT



MH – Mobile Home.
This vehicle is designed specifically for human habitation. It may have a walkthrough entry from the cabin.



TT– Table Top.
This vehicle has a separate body and no fittings.

Comparison 15 – TTT and BTT



TTT – Table Top Trailer.
This trailer has a flat bed trailer with no sides fitted.



BTT – Boat Trailer.
This trailer is used to transport watercraft vehicles including jet skis.

Comparison 16 – VCT



VCT– Vehicle Carrying Trailer.
This trailer is designed to carry motor vehicles or motorised plant implements, eg Bobcat or Dozer. This is not a plant trailer such as a Mobile Air Compressor.



VCT – Vehicle Carrying Trailer.
This trailer is designed to carry motor vehicles.