# TRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY 

## INSTRUCTIONS and SCHEDULES



## IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



# TRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY 

INSTRUCTIONS<br>and<br>\section*{SCHEDULES}

Prepared By
Iowa Department of Transportation Division of Planning and Research Office of Transportation Inventory
in Cooperation With
United States Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

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The Truck Weight Survey is conducted by the Office of Transportation Inventory, Division of Planning and Research of the Iowa Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration.

This survey is conducted biennially during June, July, and August, and provides information with regard to trends of gross weight, axle loading, axle spacing, dimensions, and commodities carried by commercial vehicles using the highways in Iowa.

The schedule is prepared so that each station is operated during comparable periods for the preceding years. Manual counts are made every year with the weighing operations conducted during odd numbered years.

Field operations will be conducted at the twenty (20) locations shown on the map in Illustration 1 . Seven (7) of these stations are located on rural interstate highways; seven (7) on rural primary highways; two (2) on urban primary highways; two (2) on rural secondary roads; and two (2) on city streets. The weigh and count classification operations will be conducted three (3) times during the survey period at each of the seven (7) interstate locations according to the following time table:
Weight Data
6:00 a.m. to $1: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
$2: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $9: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
$10: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $5: 00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.

## Count Data

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. } \\
& \text { 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. } \\
& 9: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \text { to } 5: 00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .
\end{aligned}
$$

One (1) rural primary location, Station 55 E , will be operated in the same manner as the interstate locations. The remaining six rural primary locations, two (2) urban locations and both city street locations will be operated two (2) times during the survey period. Weight data and vehicle classification count data will be collected according to the following time table:

## Weight Data

6:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

## Count Data

5:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.

Weighing operations will not be conducted at these stations during the 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. shift due to low volumes of traffic, however, vehicle classification counts will be conducted during the 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. shift. For years when weighing operations are not conducted, manual counts will be made for the hours 12:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.

The procedures outlined in this manual represent time tested weighing procedures. These procedures have been developed for your safety and that of the motoring public.

The following is a list of the Truck Weight Station Locations, by highway systems, then by numerical order:

## 1. Interstate Rural-Seven Locations

 Station| Number | Route | Locations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 91S } \\ & \text { (Tipton) } \end{aligned}$ | I-80 | On $1-80$, at the permanent pit scale location 2 miles east of the west Jct. of I-80 and Ia. 38, 9 miles south of Tipton |
| 92N <br> (Des Moines) | I-80 | On $I-80$, at the permanent pit scale location just west of the Jct. of I-80 and U.S. 65, northeast of Des Moines |
| $93 \mathrm{P}$ <br> (Avoca) | I-80 | On $\mathrm{I}-80$, at the permanent pit scale location 3 miles east of the Jct. of I-80 and U.S. 59, 4 miles northeast of Avoca. |
| 94Q <br> (Ames) | I-35 | On I-35, at the permanent pit scale location 3 miles north of the Jct, of I-35 and Ia. 2l0, 6 miles southeast of Ames |
| $\begin{aligned} & 95 \mathrm{R} \\ & \text { (Salix) } \end{aligned}$ | I-29 | On I 29, at the permanent pit scale location 5 miles north of the Jct. of I-29 and Ia. 141,1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Salix |
| 96T <br> (Missouri Valley) | I-29 | On I-29 and U.S. 75, at the permanent pit scale location 2 miles south of the Jct. of I-29, U.S. 30 and 753 miles southwest of Missouri Valley |
| $\begin{aligned} & 97 \mathrm{U} \\ & \text { (Osceola) } \end{aligned}$ | I-35 | On I-35, at the permanent pit scale location 5 miles south of the Jct. of I-35 and U.S. $34,5 \frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Osceola |

2. Primary Rural-Seven Locations
Number Route Locations
09A U.S. 20 On U.S. 20, just west of the Jct. of (Ft. Dodge) U.S. 20 and Co. Rd. P-59 near east limits of Fort Dodge

24B U.S. 218 On U.S. 218, just south of the Int. of (Waterloo) U.S. 218 and Co. Rd. D-35, 4 miles southeast of Waterloo

55E U.S. 30 On U.S. 30 and $218 \frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the
(Cedar \& 218 Rapids)

59F Ia. 5
(Pleasantville)

| $\begin{aligned} & 74 \mathrm{H} \\ & \text { (Ogden) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. }{ }^{30} \\ & \& 159 \end{aligned}$ | On U.S. 30 and 169, 1 mile west of the east Jct. U.S. 30 and 169 at the permanent pit scale location, southwest of Ogden |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 76 \mathrm{M} \\ & \text { (Carroll) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } 71 \\ & \& \text { Ia. } 141 \end{aligned}$ | On U.S. 71 and Ia. 141, just west of the east Jct. of U.S. 71 and Ia. 141, 10 miles south of Carroll |
| $\begin{aligned} & 85 \mathrm{~J} \\ & \text { (Afton) } \end{aligned}$ | U.S. 34 | On U.S. 34 and 169, 1 mile east of the west Jct. of U.S. 34 and 169, 1 mile east of Afton |

3. Primary Urban-Two Locations

| 32C U.S. 65 |
| :--- |
| (Mason City) |
| On U.S. 65, just south of the Int. of <br> U.S. 65 and 25 th St. NW, in the northern <br> part of Mason City |
| 35D |
| (Davenport) |$\quad$| On U.S. 61, just west of the Int. of U.S. |
| :--- |

4. Secondary Rural-Two Locations

Station
Number Route
4lk Co. Rd. On Co. Rd. S-56, at the Jct. of Co. Rd. (Plymouth) S-56 B-20 and Co. Rd. S-56, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Plymouth

42L Co. Rd. On Co. Rd. P-7l, at the Jct. of Co. Rd. (Vincent) P-71 P-7l and Co. Rd. D-18, 5 miles south of Vincent
5. City Street,Federal Aid Urban-One Location

47I S.l2th On South l2th Avenue south of the Int. (Marshall- Ave. town) of Olive St. and S. 12th Ave., in the southwest part of Marshalltown
6. Local Street, Urban-One Location

46G Linn St. On Linn Street, south of the Int. of (Boone) Linn St. and 22nd St., in the northeast part of Boone


PART I

PERSONNEL

## TRUCK WEIGHT ORGANIZATION CHART



## I. PERSONNEL

## A. Duties of Equipmentman

1. Distributes safety equipment
a. Safety vests for all personnel
b. Hard hats
(1) Supervisor
(2) Party Chief
(3) Interviewers
(4) Scalemen
(5) Equipmentman
c. Safety cones
2. Checks equipment and keeps it in running order
a. After all equipment is unloaded Equipmentman drives through station and checks for proper location and operation of equipment
(1) Checks signs and safety cones for proper positioning
(2) Checks warning lights
(3) Fills generators with gasoline and oil
(4) Checks flares and flood lights before dark
3. Assists at times of peak traffic where deemed necessary by party chief
B. Duties of Flagmen (See Flagging Illustration)
4. Controls and directs traffic
5. Aids in setting up and taking down equipment
6. Is alert to any possible danger or trouble and is ready to warn remainder of crew


To stop traffic


Traffic proceed


To alert traffic

## C. Traffic Directors

1. Portable Scales
a. Directs non-commercial vehicles around the station, and for safety precautions, always positions himself behind the last truck in line
b. At times a second traffic director will be positioned in front of portable scales to direct trucks on and off scales
c. Aids in setting up and taking down stations
2. Pit Scales
a. Helps measure trucks
b. Codes incomplete field sheets during slack periods of operation
c. Serves as microphone operator, taking weights and moving trucks through station
d. Aids in setting up and taking down station
D. Interviewer
3. Interviews driver of vehicle to be weighed
a. Is polite, courteous, neat and clean
b. Works in a safe and alert manner
4. Codes incomplete field sheets during slack periods of operation
5. Aids in setting up and taking down station

## E. Duties of Scalemen/Tapemen

## 1. Portable Scales

a. Weighs all trucks that move through portable station
(1) Inserts portable scales under each axle
(2) Gives weights to Recorderman
I-4
b. Measures distance from center hub of steering axle to center hub of each succeeding axle
c. Aids in setting up and taking down station
2. Pit Scales
a. Measures distance between axles
b. Gives measurements to Recorderman
c. Aids in setting up and taking down station
F. Recorderman

1. Portable Scales \& Pit Scales
a. Records weights and measurements in appropriate columns on Recorder Form. (It is important that recording is done in a complete, accurate and legible manner)
b. Codes incomplete field sheets during slack periods of operation
c. Aids in setting up and taking down station
G. Microphone Operator
2. Using microphone in scale house, controls movement and weighing of trucks
3. Reads and records weights on Pit Scale Form
4. Give weights to Recorderman
5. Aids in setting up and taking down station

## H. Manual Traffic Counter

Takes a position that is safely away from traveled portion of road, but where he can clearly see and record all traffic data

PART II

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

The purpose of this section is to explain in detail all safety devices and procedures required while setting up, operating, and taking down a truck weight survey station. It must be recognized that any time people are on the traveled portion of the road, there is some hazard involved. Every safety precaution possible must be taken, not only to protect the employees of the Highway Commission, but also to protect the motoring public. At all times during the operation every person working at the station must be alert and attentive to the job they are assigned. No horseplay or pranks will be tolerated! This type of conduct is obnoxious when observed by the public and diverts attention away from safety and your assigned job. Each individual at the truck weighing station will wear or use the following safety equipment:

## A. Party Chief

1. Safety vest
2. Hard hat
B. Interviewer
3. Safety vest
4. Hard hat
C. Flagman or Traffic Director
5. Safety vest
6. Illuminous flag (15" x $15^{\prime \prime}$ on $24^{\prime \prime}$ dowel)
7. Flashlight with illuminated red wand
D. Scaleman
8. Safety vest
9. Hard hat
E. Equipmentman
10. Safety vest
11. Hard hat
F. Manual Traffic Counter
12. Safety vest

PART III

The purpose of this section is to explain in detail the procedures used while setting up and taking down equipment of a truck weight station.

## A. Portable Scale Locations

1. Survey Crew Vehicles
a. Park cars in convenient location off traveled portion of road before setting up station
b. Survey crew cars will not be allowed to drive through station during setting up or taking down operations
2. Setting up barricades for station
a. Shoulder barricades and flashing lights are the first signing to be set up at both ends of station
(1) Barricades and flashing lights will be transported in a pickup
b. Additional equipment and signing will be set out after barricades and lights are up and operating
(1) All other signs and equipment are transported in equipment van
3. Setting out equipment for station
a. Barricade pickup follows equipment van
(1) Flagman will be located at rear of barricade pickup
(2) Barricade pickup and equipment van flashing warning lights will be turned on
b. Equipment will be placed on right hand shoulder of road starting with shoulder barricade and working toward barricade at opposite end
c. Never carry equipment across traffic lanes to opposite shoulder
d. Turn barricade pickup and equipment van around and return through station laying out equipment on right hand side of opposite shoulder
e. Park barricade pickup and equipment van in a corivenient location off traveled portion of road
4. Setting up station
a. Work from shoulder barricades toward center of station, setting signs and placing cones on center line
b. Work as teams while placing signs and safety cones per direction of travel
(1) First team erects signs between shoulder barricades and grader blades
(2) Second team positions grader blades and remaining signs to center of station
c. Last signs to be erected will be "Trucks and Buses - Stop Here"
5. Taking down station
a. Using teams, start with "Truck and Buses - Stop Here" signs and work towards shoulder barricades
b. Shoulder barricades are to remain up until all other equipment has been picked up
6. Picking up equipment
a. Barricade pickup follows equipment van
(1) Flagman will be located at rear of barricade pickup
(2) Barricade pickup and equipment van flashing warning lights will be turned on
b. Begin with first sign behind shoulder barricade at one end of station and progress toward barricade at opposite end
c. Never carry equipment across traffic lanes to opposite shoulder
d. Turn barricade pickup and equipment van around and return through station picking up all equipment on opposite shoulder
e. After equipment is loaded on van a check must be made to insure that all equipment is properly secured
f. These procedures will be used at all two (2) and four (4) lane portable scale weigh locations
B. Pit Scale Locations (Primary Highway or Interstate)
7. Permanent advance warning signs indicating that scale is open will be utilized
8. Supplement with one (1) "Survey Crew" sign (Erected 300 feet ahead of permanent warning signs)
a. Mount two (2) flags on each side of "Survey Crew" sign
b. Position "Survey Crew" sign on right hand shoulder of oncoming traffic
c. Remove " 30 M.P.H." portion of sign
d. Place safety cones and equipment at scale house as shown on pages IV-11 and IV-12.

PART IV

STATION TYPES
IV. STATION TYPES

The weighing schedule includes four (4) different types of station locations at which all trucks will be stopped, weighed, measured, and the driver interviewed. Passenger buses will be interviewed \& weighed. Extreme caution must be taken to control and direct traffic into and through the weighing area with the traffic directions and flagmen assisting in this endeavor.
A. Two Lane Highway

The first type of station, located on a two (2) lane highway, will be set up and signed as shown in the diagram on page IV-9.

1. Flagmen
a. Will be positioned between "Flagmen Signs" and "Stop Ahead Signs" to control and direct oncoming traffic
b. Will be located on shoulder facing oncoming traffic. Must be alert at all times.
2. Traffic Director (Located in front of scales)
a. Directs trucks on and off portable weigh scales
b. Detains trucks when non-commercial vehicles are being routed around vehicles to be weighed
3. Traffic Director (Behind last truck)
a. Will be located at rear of last truck to be weighed
b. When traffic director located at portable weigh scales has first truck stopped and there are no oncoming vehicles traffic director behind last truck directs non-commercial vehicles into left lane routing them past weighing operation
4. Interviewer
a. Interviews driver of trucks waiting to be weighed
5. Scalemen/Tapemen
a. Head Scaleman/Tapeman
(1) Trucks with three (3) or more axles
(a) Place portable scale under right side steering axle. Reads vehicle weight, from scale, gives weight to Recorderman. Always weigh tandem axles simultaneously.
(b) Places end of tape measure on center hub of steering axle while Rear Scaleman measures all axles
(2) Trucks with two (2) axles
(a) Places portable scales under front and rear axle and weigh axles simultaneously
b. Rear Scaleman/Tapeman
(1) Measures axle spacings from steering axle back to center hub of each succeeding axle (In feet and tenths of feet)
(2) After all measurements have been obtained scales are placed under remaining axles by both scalemen

## 6. Recorderman

a. Records weights and measurements, obtained by scalemen, in appropriate columns on Recorder Form
7. Manual Traffic Counter
a. One (1) traffic counter will be used to count traffic for both directions of travel through station
B. Four Lane Highway

The second type of station, located on a four (4) lane
undivided highway, would be set up and signed as shown in the diagram on page IV-10.

1. Traffic Director (Located in front of scales)
a. Directs trucks on and off portable weigh scales
2. Traffic Director (Rear)
a. Directs non-commercial traffic into left hand lane of travel
3. Interviewer
a. Interviews drivers of trucks waiting to be weighed
4. Scalemen/Tapemen
a. Head Scaleman/Tapeman
(1) Trucks with three (3) or more axles
(a) Place portable scale under right side steering axle. Reads vehicle weight from scale, gives weight to Recorderman. Always weigh tandem axles simultaneously.
(b) Places end of tape measure on center hub of steering axle while Rear Scaleman measures all axles
(2) Trucks with two (2) axles
(a) Places portable scales under front and rear axle and weigh axle simultaneously
b. Rear Scaleman/Tapeman
(1) Measures axle spacings from steering axle back to center hub of each succeeding axle (In feet and tenths of feet)
(2) After measurements have been obtained scales are placed under remaining axles by both scalemen
IV-3
5. Recorderman
a. Records weights and measurements, obtained by scalemen, in appropriate columns on Recorder Form

## 6. Manual Traffic Counter

a. One (l) traffic counter will be used to count traffic for both directions of travel through station

## C. Two Lane Pit Scale

The third type of station, located at a permanently installed pit scale on a two (2) lane paved primary highway, will be set up and signed as shown in the diagram on page IV-1I.

1. Flagmen
a. Located at pit scale entrance for each direction of traffic
b. Flag vehicles past station when vehicle waiting area is filled. Never allow vehicles to park on road shoulder while waiting to be weighed
c. Never flag vehicles into scale from highway
d. Never assist vehicles back onto highway after they are weighed

## 2. Interviewer

a. Interviews driver of trucks waiting to be weighed
b. Detains truck at this point until time for it to be weighed
3. Head Tapeman

On two (2) lane pit scale operations, only one truck representing one direction of traffic can be weighed
at a time. It therefore is necessary to alternate the weighing operations. For example, if weighing east-west traffic, and both directions of traffic have trucks waiting to be weighed, alternate first an eastbound truck through the weighing operations, then a westbound truck. To expedite operations, the Head Tapeman from the direction of traffic not being weighed will act as traffic director for the direction of traffic being weighed.
a. Head Tapeman (Acting as traffic director)
(1) Directs truck driver to stop power unit with only steering axle on scale
(2) Directs driver over the scale so each remaining axle of power unit is weighed separately
(3) Directs driver to place trailer axles on scale
(4) Directs driver so each trailer axle is weighed separately as unit is driven off scale
b. Head Tapeman (For direction of traffic being weighed)
(1) Places end of tape on center hub of steering axle while Rear Tapeman measures succeeding axles

## 4. Rear Tapeman

a. Measures axle spacings from steering axle back to center hub of each succeeding axle (In feet and tenths of feet)
b. Gives measurements, per direction of travel, to Recorderman
5. Microphone Operator
a. Reads and records individual axle weights of vehicle being directed across scales (Pit Scale Form)
b. Using microphone gives weights, per direction of travel, to Recorderman
6. Recorderman
a. Records weights and measurements, per direction of travel, in appropriate columns on Recorder Form
b. During peak traffic periods preference is given to recording axle measurements. Weight data can be recorded later from Pit Scale Form
7. Manual Traffic Counter
a. One (l) traffic counter will be used to count traffic for both directions of travel through station
D. Four Lane Divided - Pit Scales

The fourth and final type of station, located on a four
(4) lane divided interstate highway system with permanently installed pit scales for each direction of travel, will be set up and signed as shown in the diagram on page IV-12.

1. Flagmen
a. Located at pit scale entrance for each direction of traffic
b. Flag vehicles past station when vehicle waiting area is filled. Never allow vehicles to park on road shoulder while waiting to be weighed

## 2. Interviewer

a. Interviews drivers of trucks waiting to be weighed IV-6
3. Head Trapeman
a. Places end of tape measure on center hub of steering axle while Rear Tapeman measures all axles
4. Rear Tapeman
a. Measures axle spacings from steering axle back to center hub of each succeeding axle (In feet and tenths of feet)
b. Gives measurements to Recorderman

## 5. Microphone Operator

a. Directs vehicles onto scales and through weighing operation
(1) Directs truck driver to stop power unit with only steering axle on the scale
(2) Directs driver over the scale so each remaining axle of power unit is weighed
(3) Directs driver to place trailer axles on scale
(4) Directs driver so each trailer axle is weighed separately as unit is driven off scale

## 6. Recorderman

a. Records weights and measurements in appropriate columns on Recorder Form
b. During peak traffic periods preference is given to recording axle measurements. Weight data can be recorded later from Pit Scale Form
7. Manual Traffic Counter
a. One traffic counter will be used at each scale house to record traffic in one direction of travel only

The following general rules should be applied to all types of station loçations:
A. At times when there are no vehicles in the station to be weighed the Interviewer, Scaleman or Tapeman, Traffic Directors, and Recorderman will be seated on chairs which are located on the shoulder edge of oncoming traffic or beside the permanent pit scale house. Please remain seated until a truck approaches the weighing area.
B. All personnel will work within the weighing area while the station is being operated.
C. During slack weighing periods all personnel will work on completing the coding of the field sheets.
D. If, at any time, the vehicles waiting to be weighed should become lined up out to the entrance of the weighing area, and by direction of Party Chief or Supervisor, the scale operation will be closed to allow other trucks to move on until the operation can be continued safely.

# TRUCK WEIGH STATION <br> PIT SCALE 

TWO LANE ROADWAY
ONE SIDE


SIGN- PULL ON SCALE
ONE AXLE AT A TIME
A TRAFFIC CONESMICROPONE OPERATOR
TAPEMEN
A interviewer
$\bigcirc$ RECORDERMEN
(-) FLAGMEN

```
TRUCK WEIGH STATION PIT SCALE
```

DIVIDED HIGHWAY

MEDIAN


- traffic cones
microphone operator
$\bigcirc$ tapemen
- RECORDERMAN
A INTERVIEWER
- counter
(c) FLAGMAN

RECORDER FORM
V. RECORDER FORM

The recorder form is shown below and will be completed
as indicated in this section.


Column l: Card code (1) is precoded.".

Column 2-3: State Code

This code will be pre-coded on the forms. Iowa's code is 19.

Column 4-5: Highway System
CODE ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING DATA
Column 6-8: Station Number

| Highway System Column (4-5) | Station Number (6-8) | Route | Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 03 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 09A } \\ \text { (Ft. Dodge) } \end{gathered}$ | U.S. 20 | On U.S. 20 just west of the Jct. of U.S. 20 and Co. Rd. P59 east of the east city limits of Ft . Dodge |
| 03 | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~B} \\ \text { (Waterloo) } \end{gathered}$ | U.S. 218 | On U.S. 218 just south of the Int. of U.S. 218 and Co. Rd. D35, 4 miles southeast of Waterloo |
| 04 | $\begin{gathered} 32 C \\ \text { (Mason City) } \end{gathered}$ | U.S. 65 | On U.S. 65 just south of the Int. of U.S. 65 and 25 th St . NW in the north part of Mason City |
| 04 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 35D } \\ \text { (Davenport) } \end{gathered}$ | U.S. 61 | On U.S. 61 just west of the Int. of U.S. 61 and Credit Island Lane, southwest part of Davenport |
| 03 | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \mathrm{E} \\ & \text { (Cedar Rapids) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } 30 \\ & \& 218 \end{aligned}$ | On U.S. 30 and $218, \frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the Jct. of U.S. 30, 218 and Ia. 270 at the permanent pit scale location, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cedar Rapids |
| 03 | ```59F``` | Ia. 5 | On Ia. 5, 1 mile north of the west Jct. of Ia. 5, 92 and 181 south of Pleasantville |


| ColumnHighway <br> System <br> $(4-5)$ | Station Number (6-8) | Route | Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 03 | $74 \mathrm{H}$ <br> (Ogden) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } 30 \\ & \& 169 \end{aligned}$ | On U.S. 30 and 169, 1 mile west of the east Jct. of U.S. 30 and 169 at the permanent pit scale location west of Ogden |
| 03 | $\begin{gathered} 76 \mathrm{M} \\ \text { (Carroll) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } 71 \\ & \text { \& Ia. } 141 \end{aligned}$ | On U.S. 71 and Ia. 141 just west of the east Jct. of U.S. 71 and Ia. 141, 10 miles south of Carroll |
| 03 | $\begin{gathered} 85 \mathrm{~J} \\ \text { (Afton) } \end{gathered}$ | U.S. 34 | On U.S. 34 and 169, 1 mile east of the west Jct. of U.S. 34 and 169 east of Afton |
| 01 | $\begin{gathered} 915 \\ \text { (Tipton) } \end{gathered}$ | I-80 | On I-80, at the permanent pit scale location 2 miles east of the west Jct. of $I-80$ and Ia. 38, 9 miles south of Tipton |
| 01 | $\begin{gathered} 92 \mathrm{~N} \\ \text { (Des Moines) } \end{gathered}$ | I-80 | On I-80, at the permanent pit scale location just west of the Jct. of I-80 and U.S. 65, northeast of Des Moines |
| 01 | $\begin{gathered} 93 \mathrm{P} \\ \text { (Avoca) } \end{gathered}$ | I-80 | On I-80, at the permanent pit scale location 3 miles east of the Jct. of I-80 and U.S. 59 |
| 01 | 940 <br> (Ames) | I-35 | On I-35, at the permanent pit scale location 3 miles north of the Jct. of I-35 and Ia. 210 |
| 01 | $\begin{gathered} 95 \mathrm{R} \\ \text { (Salix) } \end{gathered}$ | I-29 | On I-29, at the permanent pit scale location 4 miles south of Salix Interchange |

Highway Station
System ..... Number
Column (4-5) ..... (6-8)
Route
I-29
(Mo. Valley)
01 97 U (Osceola)

I-29

I-35


On I-35, 5 miles south of U.S. 34 and I-35 Interchange

Location
On I-29 and U.S. 275, at the permanent pit scale location 2 miles south of the Jct. of I-29, U.S. 30 and 75
Column 9: Direction of Travel
Direction of Travel
Code
Northbound ..... 1
Eastbound ..... 3
Southbound ..... 5
Westbound ..... 7

Column 10-11: Year of Survey
Code 75 for 1975
Column 12-13: Month

| Month | Code | Month | Code |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| January | 01 | July | 07 |
| February | 02 | August | 08 |
| March | 03 | September | 09 |
| April | 04 | October | 10 |
| May | 05 | November | 11 |
| June | 06 | December | 12 |

Columns 14-15: Day of the Month
Code the day of the month using a 2 digit code (01-31)

Columns 16-17: Hour


Columns 18-41
a. These columns will be left blank by the recorder during station operations. They will then be coded from the Interviewer's Form.
b. Columns 18-23: Vehicle Type

Code the vehicle type as shown on the Interviewer's Form for that control number. Check to insure that the number of axle weights and measurements agree with that vehicle type; correct as necessary.
c. Columns 24-25: Body Type

Code as shown on the Interviewer's Form unless Body Type conflicts with Vehicle Type or Commodities; correct as necessary.
d. Column 26: Fuel Type

Code as shown on Interviewer's Form. If blank, code 9.
e. Columns 27-28: Gross Registered Weight Group

Leave blank; will be coded by computer.
f. Columns 29-31: Registered Weight

Enter from Interviewer's Form prefix with zeros when necessary. Check against Vehicle Type to insure that the registered weight is reasonable.
g. Column 32: Basis of Registration

The interviewer will have placed a check mark ( ) in this column for Iowa vehicles. For all other states, he will have entered the abbreviation of the state name. For states listed in the following table code as shown, for all others, including Iowa, code l. If left blank or has Canada or Mexico, code 9.

State
Alaska 3
Arizona 3
California 3
Colorado 3
District of Columbia 3
Florida 3
Hawaii 3
Louisiana 6
Maryland 5
Michigan 3

Code

333

State
Montana2
Neveda ..... 3
New Mexico ..... 5
Ohio ..... 3
Oregon ..... 2
Pennsylvania ..... 2
South Dakota ..... 5
Texas ..... 2
Wyoming ..... 3
h. Columns 33-34: Model Year

Code as shown by the interviewer; if no entry, leave blank.
i. Column 35: Class of Operation

Code as shown on the Interview form if 1,2 , or 3 ; for all other entries or blank, code 9.
j. Columns 36-40: Comnodity

The interviewer will have entered the name of the commodity carried by the truck. The left side of the recorder form has codes for some of the most common commodities; if not listed here, see Appendix $B$ for the Comnodity Codes. Do not guess.
k. Column 41: Empty or Loaded

Code 0 if truck is empty. Code 1 if truck is loaded. If a commodity is listed the truck must be coded as loaded. Code 2 if truck is carrying a non-commodity load such as mounted equipment or if the truck is a utility truck.

Two systems of weighing trucks are used by Truck Weigh Survey crews. One System uses manually placed portable scales which will give individual readings for each axle weighed. The other system of weighing is by pit scales in which each axle of a unit is pulled on one at a time, the weight is recorded, then the complete trailer unit is pulled on and weighed and as each axle is removed from the scale that weight is recorded. Note differences in weights of the two systems as shown on page $\mathrm{V}-10$.

Columns 42-76 will be coded by the Recorderman as follows:
A. Columns 42-60: Weights

1. The weights are always taken to the nearest 100 lbs. and coded that way. Example - Scale Weight Code

| 12,500 lbs. | 125 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9,700 lbs. | 097 |

2. Columns without axle weight will be left blank.
3. Columns 42-45: Total Weight
a. These columns will be left blank by field personnel when recording vehicles with 5 axles or less.
b. The weight of the sixth axle on six axle vehicles is recorded in columns 42-45. This weight will be circled.
4. Columns 46-48: Axle A
a. These three columns must be coded with the steering axle weight

$$
\mathrm{V}-7
$$

5. Columns 49-51: Axle B
a. The second axle weight of the vehicle
6. Columns 52-54: Axle C
a. The third axle weight of the vehicle
7. Columns 55-57: Axle D
a. The fourth axle weight of the vehicle
8. Columns 58-60: Axle E
a. The fifth axle weight of the vehicle
B. Columns 61-76: Measurements
9. Measurements are taken to the nearest tneth of a foot from the center hub of the steering axle to center hub of each succeeding axle.
10. Columns 61-63: Axle A-B
a. The actual distance between the steering axle and the first succeeding axle
11. Columns 64-66: Axle B-C
a. The distance between the steering axle and second succeeding axle
12. Columns 67-69: Axle C-D
a. The distance between the steering axle and third succeeding axle
13. Columns 70-72: Axle D-F
a. The distance betwaen the steering axle and the fourth succeeding axle
14. Columns 73-76: Total Wheel Base
a. These columns will be left blank by field personnel when recording vehicles with 5 axles or less
b. The distance between the steering axle and the sixth succeeding axle is recorded in columns 73-76 for six axle vehicles. This measurement will be circled.

A general rule to follow is that you will always have one less measurement than weight coded on the Recorder Form. Columns 77-79: Serial Number

These columns will be left blank by the recorder and coder. The person doing the final check and coding of continuation cards will code the serial numbers. The serial numbers will begin at 001 for each direction for each shift. Start with the first hour of the shift and number all trucks coded consecutively. Record these numbers by direction and hour on Control Card 10 for Pl31010.

Column 80: Card Number
This column will be left blank by the recorder. The coder will code a zero for trucks with five axles or less (no continuation card used) and a one if the truck has six or more axles (a continuation card will be used).

Continuation Cards
These will be coded in the office for all trucks that have six or more axles. They will be coded in the following manner:
a. Columns 1 through 28 and columns $77-79$ will be coded the same as the first card.
b. Column 80 will be coded 9
c. The sixth axle weight will be coded in columns 29-31 (axle F). Additional axle weights will be coded in the following fields
d. The distance to the sixth axle will be coded in columns 53-55 (Axle E-F). Additional axle measurements will be coded in the following fields.


Ueights in 1001 lb . units
057 port. scales
124 pit scales
080 port. scales
274 pit scales
078 port. scales
430 pit scales
:
050 port. scales
294 pit scales
047 port. scales
094 pit scales
0

| MEASUREMENTS |  |  |  | total WHEEL BASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} A X L E \\ A-B \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \triangle \times L E \\ & B-C \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AXLE } \\ & C-D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \times L E \\ & D-E \end{aligned}$ |  |
| - 0 | ¢ 9 |  | ORN |  |
| 140 | 180 | 460 | 500 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| total WEIGHT | PORTABLE SCALES |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A \times L E \\ A \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A \times L \\ A \times L E \\ B \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { A } \\ \text { CLE } \\ C\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AXLE } \\ \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | AXLE |
|  |  | न 7 ¢ |  |  | mor ${ }^{0}$ |
|  | 057 | 080 | 078 | 050 | 047 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PIT SCALES |  |  |  |  |  |
| total WEIGHT | AXLE$A$ | AXLE | WEIGH | HTS |  |
|  |  | AXLE B | $\begin{gathered} A X L E \\ C \end{gathered}$ | AXLE D | AXLE |
|  | - 0 | न0 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 12 | $$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline n & 0 \\ n & & \hat{n} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ¢0]00 |
|  | 114 | 274 | 430 | 194 | 094 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

INTERVIEW FORM
VI. SURVEY INTERVIEW FORM

All traffic passing the designated station will be counted and classified. All trucks and truck combinations, and buses, will be interviewed, weighed and measured.

The Interview Form contains data for columns 18 through 41 for the Recorder Form. This data is gathered by the Interviewer and later transferred to the Recorder Form.

## IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY AMES, IOWA 50010 tRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY INTERVIEW FORM


A. Complete the heading with the appropriate entries as indicated on the form.
B. Vehicle Type (Columns 18-23)
A.six digit code is used to describe and classify the truck. Each digit has a specific meaning within its place.

1. First Digit (Column 18) Denotes the Vehicle Type

Code
2

3

4
5 Truck-Tractor, Semi-Trailer, and a full trailer

Single unit truck and two (2) full trailers

Truck-Tractor, Semi-Trailer, and two (2) full trailers

8
Description
Buses
All single unit trucks without full trailers - including pickup or panel

Truck-Tractor, Semi-Trailer

Single unit truck and one full trailer

6

7

Single unit truck and three (3) full trailers
2. Second Digit (Column 19) Denotes number of axles on the power unit (except the " 20,21 series").

20 - Pickups or panels - less than 1 ton rated capacity

21 - Pickups or Panels - equivalent to 1 ton or more rated capacity. Includes all four wheel drive vehicles and multi-stop or standup delivery trucks.
3. Third Digit (Column 20)
a. Denotes number of axles on first trailer following power unit
b. For single unit trucks, pickups, and panels, the third digit denotes the registration modifier as follows:

Code Description
0 State of registration not recorded
3 In-state non-government owned
4 In-state government owned
5
Out-of-state non-government owned
6
Out-of-state government owned
7
Federal Government owned
c. For vehicles with spread tandems the third digit will be coded 7,8 , or 9 as shown below. Identification of spread tandems on a trailer is based on the normal spacing of four (4) feet between axles of a tandem. Spread tandems are vehicles with axle spacings observed to be about double the normal spacing (a distance of 8 feet or more)

7 - Two-axle trailer with one spread tandemj
8 - Three-axle trailer with one spread tandem
9 - Four-axle trailer with one spread tandem
4. Fourth Digit (Column 21) Light Trailer Modifier
a. All light trailers having passenger car type or smaller wheels are classified with the tow vehicle
b. Heavy trailers with dual tires or heavy truck-type single tires should be classified in the appropriate truck combination category
c. Trailer modifiers are classified with the 20,21 , 22, 23 series Single Unit Trucks

Code

0

1
2

3

4

5
*6
*7
*8

No Trailer

Camp Trailer (Canvas or Collapsible)
Travel or Mobile Home Trailer

Cargo or Livestock Trailer
Boat Trailer

Towed Equipment
Towed Auto

Towed Truck
"Slantback" (Tractor(s) or single unit truck(s) with front axles on unit ahead - any or all types trailed vehicles)

* Always coded as light trailer modifiers
d. The fourth digit indicates the number of axles on the second trailer in "5" or "6" series of vehicles
e. The fourth digit in the "3" or "4" series will always be coded "O".

5. Fifth Digit (Column 22) State Axle
a. The fifth digit will always be coded "O".
6. Sixth Digit (Column 23) State Axle
a. The sixth digit will always be coded "0".

VEHICLE TYPE


> Pickup or Panel 4 -Wheel Truck $200000=$ Less than 1 ton rated capacity $210000=1$ ton or more rated capacity


220000



230000


230000


## SINGLE UNIT TRUCK WITH TRAILER



TRUCKTRACTOR - SEMITRAILER WITH TRAILER \{DOUBLE BOTTOM\}


521,200


531200

## C. Body Types (Columns 24 \& 25)

The number system will be used by the field personnel at
all times in coding body types.

1. Light Truck Body Types

Code Type
11 Panel
12 Pickup

13 Light Utility
14 Personnel and Cargo
15 Carry-all or Minibus
It is possible to encounter other body types on light trucks and the correct code should be used:

Example: 61 Multi-stop or standup delivery
2. General Trucks and Semi-Trailer Body Types

There are 39 body types in this area ranging from the "20" through the "90" series of numbers to indicate a specific body type
a. Use of the "76" (Equipment) code requires special coding

Example: 76 Equipment - Truck mounted or self-propelled designed for highway travel carrying permanently mounted equipment, such as truck-mounted cranes, compressors, welding units, and drilling rigs

Following is the complete list, by body types, to be used in classifying the vehicles.

## Light Truck

## Code <br> Description

$11 \quad$ Panel - A fully enclosed body of limited capacity which includes driver's compartment

Pickup - A small open box or express body
13 Light Utility - A body designed to carry readily accessible tools, equipment, and supplies in integrally constructed compartments, with or without other cargo spaces

14 Personnel and Cargo - A body with large integral enclosed passenger compartment and a separate open box or express body

15
Carryall or Minibus - An enclosed utility body with side windows and one or more removable seats designed for transporting either passengers, light cargo or both. (Station wagons are considered to be passenger cars and are not included in this category.)

General Truck and Semi-Trailer Bodies
21 Platform, Flat, or Stake - A body having a floor without sides or roof, with or without readily removable stakes which may be tied together with chains, slats, or panels.

22 Low-Boy Trailer - A truck trailer with a platform body constructed to provide a low loading height and designed for the transportation of extremely heavy or bulky property.

23
Rack - A body with fixed slatted sides and headboard.

Livestock Rack - A rack body with or without roof designed primarily for transportation of livestock.

Riggers or Oil Field - A platform body of heavy construction equipped with a rear end roller or bullnose adapted for laoding by winch or crane mounted on the vehicle and designed primarily for rigging, construction or work in oil fields.

Lumber - A platform body usually with transverse rollers designed primarily for the transportation of sawed lumber.

Log or Pipe - A body comprised of sill, bolsters, with or without headboard, with provision for uprights, and designed primarily for the transportation of logs, pipes, poles, or other loads which may be boomed. (Use body type codes 21 or 23 for trucks hauling pulpwood).

Canopy - An express body with fixed or removable uprights and roof which may be integral or separate from cab.

Express - An open box body with or without flareboards.

Open Top Box or Van - A body with high closed sides and ends and a movable top which usually is a tarpaulin cover.

Grain - A low-side open box primarily designed to transport dry fluid commodities in bulk

Dump - A low-side open box body designed primarily to transport dry fluid commodities in bulk which can be tilted or otherwise manipulated to discharge its load by gravity.

Hopper - A body which is capable of discharging its load by gravity or mechanical power through means other than tilting and usually loaded from the top.

Code

41

Van - A fully enclosed body designed primarily for the transportation of packaged commodities.

Refrigerated Van - A van body designed primarily for the transportation of commodities or the vending of food, beverages, or confections at controlled temperatures. It may be provided with equipment for refrigeration or heating.

Furniture or Moving Van - A van body designed primarily for transportation of furniture or household goods. Customarily, when truckmounted, it includes an integral driver's compartment.

Tank - A body designed for bulk liquid commodities other than petroleum.

Petroleum Tank - A body designed for transportation of petroleum products.

Bituminous Material Distributor - A tank body provided with means for distributing hot bituminous material under pressure, usually equipped with means for heating the material.

Bottler - A body designed primarily for the transportation of cased bottled beverages on open or closed shelves, A-frames or pallets.

Multi-stop or Standup Delivery - A fully enclosed body with driver's compartment integral and designed for easy access.

Automobile Transporter - A body designed primarily for the transportation of other vehicles.

Armored Car (Not Military) - An enclosed cargo body with integral driver's compartment so constructed as to protect cargo and crew from overt attack.

Boat Carrier - A body designed to transport two (2) or more boats.

71

Concrete Mixer or Agitator - A body designed and equipped to mix or agitate concrete

Wrecker - A body designed primarily for transportation of equipment for salvaging disabled vehicles and equipped with means for hoisting and towing such vehicles.

Utilities - A body designed primarily for the transportation of tools, equipment, and supplies for construction, maintenance, and repair purposes.

Garbage and Refuse - A dump body designed primarily for the collection of garbage and refuse. It is frequently equipped within the body.

Container - A body designed to transport bundled, stacked, or palletized commodities or special containers, with special lifting, locking, or loading devices.

Equipment - Any truck mounted or other selfpropelled wheeled equipment designed for highway travel, such as truck-mounted cranes, well drills, compressors, etc.

Bare Chassis - A cargo type vehicle with no provision for carrying load. This code should be used also for the body type when one truck, without a body, is transporting a second without a body, where the front wheels of the second rest on the first.

Shop - A body constructed for use as a shop, laboratory, office, or for a similar purpose with tools, equipment, or supplied to be used, operated, or dispensed from inside the body. Insulated bodies designed for vending hot or cold foods, beverages, or confections should be coded 42, insulated van body.

Dwelling Body - A body, other than shop body, designed for use as an abode with bunk (s), including house body and camper body.

Code

88

89

91

92

93

94

Truck-Tractor without Semi-Trailer or Trailer Any vehicle constructed primarily to pull a semi-trailer, full trailer, pole trailer, house trailer, or equipment.

Empty log truck - carrying pole trailer.
Intercity Bus - A body constructed with reclining seats and large separate cargo compartment for transporting persons on journeys of long duration.

Suburban Bus - A body constructed with fixed or reclining seats, overhead passenger luggage space, provision for standing passengers, with or without quick opening separate entrance and exit doors.

City Transit Bus - A body constructed with fixed seats, provision for a high proportion of standing passengers, with quick opening entrance and exit doors.

School Bus - A light bus body constructed for the transportation of students.

The Fuel Type (Column 26), Registered Weight (Columns 29-31) and State of Registration (Column 32) is information the Interviewer should be able to code by visually reading the truck license or truck door and interviewing the driver.
D. Fuel Type (Column 26)

1. Classify fuel type by interviewing driver

| Code | Descripti |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Gasoline |
| 2 | Diesel |
| 3 | Propane |

VI-11
Code Description
4 Turbine
8 Other
E. Registered Weight (Columns 29-31) Coded in thousands of pounds
Code Pounds
$072 \quad 72,000$
006
6,000

1. Information can be obtained from:
a. Truck License Plate - Double the tonnage sticker value to get thousand pound code as shown in the following example
Code Sticker
072
$36 T$
$006 \quad 3 T$
b. Door of Truck or Side of Trailer
Code Marked
072 GRW 72,000
F. State of Registration (Column 32, Interviewer)
Basis of Registration (Column 32, Recorder)
This information must be gathered according to the vehicle's home base state. Abbreviations of the state may be used, except for Iowa home based trucks which will be designated by $(\boldsymbol{V})$ in the space provided on the sheet.

When transferring the information from the Interviewer's Form to the Recorderman's Form the titles differ but the Column 32 information is the same. Written information will be changed to the following number code system:

| Code all but the following states with a "l": |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | State |
| 3 |  |
| 3 | Alaska |
| 3 | Arizona |
| 3 | California |
| 3 | Colorado |
| 3 | Florida |
| 6 | Hawaii |
| 5 | Louisiana |
| 3 | Maryland |
| 2 | Michigan |
| 3 | Montana |
| 5 | Nevada |
| 3 | New Mexico |
| 2 | Ohio |
| 2 | Oregon |
| 5 | Pennsylvania |
| 2 | South Dakota |
| 3 | Texas |
| 3 | Wyoming |
| 9 | District of Columbia |
|  | Canada and Mexico |

The Model Year (Columns 33-34), Class of Operation (Column 35), Commodity (Columns 36-40), and Loaded or Empty (Column 41) is information the interviewer will have to obtain from the driver of the vehicle to complete filling out the above columns.
G. Model Year (Columns 33-34)

1. The actual model year of the vehicle

Code Model Year
$74 \quad 1974$
H. Class of Operation (Column 35)

Code
Description
1 Privately operated vehicles in general service. The load carried is the property of the owner of the vehicle

2

3

9
For hire operation under certification of the Interstate Commerce Commission; such vehicles bear a plate displaying the "MC" number of permit or certificate.

Other for hire operation, all vehicles not bearing ICC identification carrying cargo not property of the owner of the vehicle.

Class of operation not determined or does not apply. This code may be used for vehicles from Canada or Mexico
I. Commodity (Columns 36-40)

1. The Interviewer gathers commodity information in the written form of one or two words on his form.
a. Gather precise information on the commodity, not general

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Example: Wrong - Meat } \\
& \text { Correct - } \text { Swinging meat or boxed } \\
& \text { meat }
\end{aligned}
$$

b. Commodity code for equipment body type comes from the 35000 or 36000 series of the commodities listing:

Coded Example:
Body Type (Columns

$24-25)$$\quad$ Commodity (Columns | $36-40$ ) |
| :---: |

$$
76 \text { - Equipment } 35310 \text { - Welding Unit }
$$

c. When the commodity is transferred to the Recorderman's form from the Interviewer's form the written commodity will be changed to a numerical code by using the commodity code manual
d. Trucks that are empty will be coded with all "O's" in the code boxes

## J. Loaded or Empty (Column 41)

The loaded or empty must match the commodity columns exact-
ly. A vehicle with a commodity code in the commodity col-
umn therefore must be coded as a loaded vehicle.

1. Code

Description

0

1

2

Empty
Loaded

Non-commodity movement (utility or mounted equipment)
2. Code "2" is used for vehicles which are empty but could not be considered as transporting a commodity.

Examples: Utility trucks such as gas, telephone and power companies, and plumbing, heating and electrical contractors.

During slack weighing periods the information from the
Interviewer's form will be transferred completely and
accurately onto the Recorderman's form.
Double check to insure that the vehicle type matches the weights and measurements for the vehicle types.

## PART VII

SCALEMAN 'S FORM
A. Introduction - This form will be used only at the pit scale stations. The form has room for forty trucks in groups of ten. Each group corresponds with one recorder form. See Illustration VII-l for a sample of the form.
B. Headings - In the upper left hand corner enter the station number and the direction of travel the weights will be for. In the upper right hand corner enter the date the hour the sheet numbers for the hour and your name.
C. Axle Weights - Enter the axle weights for each vehicle. The first axle or steering axle will be under Axle A the second axle under Axle B and so on. There are sufficient columns for seven axles; if a vehicle has more than seven axles start over again under Axle $A$ and circle. See Appendix $A$ for the order that axles are to be weighed for various vehicle types.

Use the top group of ten on the left side first then the bottom group of ten, then the two right hand groups of ten, the top one first. The first sheet of the Scaleman's Form will then correspond to the first four sheets of the Recorder Form.

DATE
SHEET 아 SCALEMAN

|  | Axte Weights in Hundreds of Pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Axle Weights in Hundreds of Pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 乍塄 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Axle } \\ A^{-} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{B}{A \times 1 e}$ | $\underset{C}{A x>e}$ | $\underset{D}{\text { Axie }}$ | $\underset{E}{A x i e}$ | Axle F | $\underset{G}{A x 1 e}$ |  | $\underset{A}{A x l e}$ | $\underset{B}{\text { Axie }}$ | $\underset{C}{A x 1 e}$ | $\underset{D}{\text { Axpe }}$ | $\underset{E}{A x i e}$ | $\underset{F}{A \times 1 e}$ | $\underset{G}{A \times 1 e}$ |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PART VIII

METHODS OF WEIGHING

Order of Weighing Vehicles by Axles on Pit or Portable Scales
Pit Scales
Vehicle Type
Weigh 1
Weigh $1 \& 2$
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 182
Pit Scales
Vehicle Type
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 3 \& 4
Weigh 4
Weigh 1
Weigh $1 \& 2$

Vehicle Type
3320
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh $1 \& 2$ \& 3
Weigh 4 \& 5
Weigh 5
3370
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 1 \& 2 \& 3
Weigh 4 \& 5
Weigh 5
3330
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 1 \& 2 \& 3
Weigh 4 \& 5 \& 6
Weigh 5 \& 6
Weigh 6
3340
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 1 \& 2 \& 3
Weigh 4 \& 5 \& 6 \& 7


3340
Weigh 1
Weigh $2 \& 3$
Weigh 4 \& 5 Weigh 6 \& 7

Weigh $5 \& 6 \& 7$
Weigh 6 \& 7
Weigh 7

## Vehicle Type

3430
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh $1 \& 2 \& 3$
Weigh 1 \& $2 \& 3$ \& 4
Weigh 5 \& 6 \& 7
Weigh 6 \& 7
Weigh 7
4210
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 3
4220
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 3 \& 4
Weigh 4
4230
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh $3 \& 4$ \& 5


Portable Scales Vehicle Type 3430

Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 3 \& 4
Weigh 5 \& 6
Weigh 6 \& 7

4210
Weigh 1 \& 2 Weigh 3

4220
Weigh 1 \& 2 Weigh 3 \& 4

4230
Weigh 1 \& 2 Weigh 3 \& 4 Weigh 4 \& 5

Weigh 4 \& 5
Weigh 5
Pit Scales
Vehicle Type
Wentable Scales
Weigh 1 \& 2

| Pit Scales | Portable Scales |
| :---: | :---: |
| Vehicle Type | Vehicle Type |
| 4340 | 4340 |
| Weigh 1 | Weigh 1 |
| Weigh 1 \& 2 | Weigh 2 \& 3 |
| Weigh 1 \& 2 \& 3 | Weigh 4 \& 5 |
| Weigh 4 \& 5 \& 6 \& 7 | Weigh 6 \& 7 |
| Weigh 5 \& 6 \& 7 |  |
| Weigh 6 \& 7 |  |
| Weigh 7 |  |
| 5211 | 5211 |
| Weigh 1 | Weigh 1 \& 2 |
| Weigh 1 \& 2 <br> Weigh 3 \& 4 | Weigh 3 \& 4 |
| Weigh 4 |  |
| 5212 | 5212 |
| Weigh 1 | Weigh 1 \& 2 |
| Weigh 1 \& 2 <br> Weigh 3 \& 4 \& 5 <br> Weigh 4 \& 5 | Weigh 3 \& 4 Weigh 5 |
| Weigh 5 |  |
| 5311 | 5311 |
| Weigh 1 | Weigh 1 |
| Weigh 1 \& 2 | Weigh 2 \& 3 |
| Weigh 1 \& 2 \& 3 <br> Weigh 4 \& 5 | Weigh 4 \& 5 |
| Weigh 5 |  |

Pit Scales
Vehicle Type
5312
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 1 \& 2 \& 3


Weigh 4 \& 5
Weigh 5 \& 6
Weigh 6
6222
Weigh 1
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 3 \& 4
Weigh 4
Weigh 5 \& 6
Weigh 6

Portable Scales
Vehicle Type
5312
Weigh 1
Weigh 2 \& 3
Weigh 4 \& 5
Weigh 6

6222
Weigh 1 \& 2
Weigh 3 \& 4
Weigh 5 \& 6

PART IX

COUNT FORM

These instructions are designed to acquaint personnel assigned to conduct vehicle classification counts with the various types of vehicles on Iowa highways. These instructions pertain to commercial घehicles and to passenger vehicles.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY


AMES. IOWA 50010
TRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY COUNT FORM


IX-I

Complete the heading in the same manner as the Recorder Form.
The actual count portion of the form is divided into three sections. The far left hand side is set up by vehicle classification for the most common vehicle types.

The second and third sections of the form are arranged by vehicle type, and then by number of axles on the vehicle in order to make it easier for the counter to keep track of the different vehicle types.

The counter is to circle the direction of travel they are counting in each section of the count form that he uses.

## Left hand side of count form

A. The passenger vehicles will be categorized into four different classes:

1. Standard and compact cars (in-state and out-of-state)
2. Small cars (in-state and out-of-state)
3. Motorcycles or motor scooters
4. Buses

Below is a list to help determine the correct classification of passenger cars.

1. Standard and compact cars - In-State (Columns 18-22) Out-of-State (Columns 28-32)

Pontiac Grandville Cougar

Ventura
Firebird
Buick Riviera
Grandsport
Skylark
Chevrolet Caprice Monte Carlo

Cobra
Lincoln Continental Caliente
Imperial
Dodge Monaco
Challenger
Coronet
Camaro Plymouth FuryOlds Toronado
Road Runner
CutlassFord LTDCountry SquireDuster
Mercedes Benz
Ambassador
TorinoMatador
Thunderbird
Javelin
MustangMercury Marquis
MarlinAMX2. Small Cars: In-State (Columns 23-27)Out-of-State (Columns 33-37)

| BMW | Suburu | Renault |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Toyota | Fiat | Datsun |
| VW | Opel | Austin |
| Vega | Pinto | Omega |

3. Motorcycles and Motor Scooters (Columns 38-40)
Motorcycle and motor scooter travel has considerable seasonal variation. This type of classification data is of particular value and should be noted carefully.
4. Commercial Buses (Columns 41-44)
5. School Buses (Columns 45-57)
Some buses are reconstructed to carry a commodity such as tools, office equipment, or camping gear. These are to be classified as a truck, depending on the wheel arrangement. (See B-2 or B-3 below)
B. The single unit truck will be categorized into four different classes:
6. Pickup and Panel - 200000 (Columns 48-51)
2 axle light truck, single rear wheels and tires, light bodies of less than 1 ton rated capacity (does not include multi-stop or standup delivery trucks).
7. 4 Tire Truck - 210000 (Columns 52-55)
2 axle truck or bus without dual rear tires, having a rated capacity of 1 ton or greater, including multistop or standup delivery trucks and all four wheel drive vehicles. Separate the pickups from the other trucks as indicated on the form.
8. 6 Tire Truck - 220000 (Columns 56-59)

2 axle truck or bus with dual rear tires, separate the pickups from the other trucks as indicated on the form 4. 3 Axle Truck - 23000 (Columns 60-62)
C. The truck-tractor semitrailer (with a 5th wheel hookup) constitutes the largest percentage of truck categories. The following three types are recorded on the left hand side of the form and the less common on the right hand side.

1. 3 axle truck-tractor semitrailer - 321000
(Columns 63-65)
2 axle tractor, 1 axle semitrailer
2. 4 axle truck-tractor semitrailer - 322000 (Columris 70-73)

2 axle tractor, 2 axle semitrailer
3. 5 axle truck-tractor semitrailer - 332000 (Columns 70-73)

3 axle tractor, 2 axle semitrailer
Center section of count form
This is located on the count form in which the vehicle and then the number of axles are listed in numerical order by vehicle type.
A. Truck-tractor semitrailer (with a 5 th wheel hookup)

1. 4 axle truck-tractor semitrailer with spread tandem trailer axles

2 axle tractor, 2 axle semitrailer - 327000 with spread tandem axles
2. 5 axle truck-tractor semitrailer - 323000

2 axle tractor, 3 axle semitrailer
3. 4 axle truck-trailer semitrailer - 331000

3 axle tractor, 1 axle semitrailer
4. 5 axle truck-tractor semitrailer - 337000

3 axle tractor, 2 axle semitrailer with spread tandem axles
5. 6 axle truck-tractor semitrailer - 333000

3 axle tractor, 3 axle semitrailer
6. 7 axle truck-tractor semitrailer - 334000

3 axle tractor, 4 axle semitrailer
7. 7 axle truck-tractor semitrailer - 343000

4 axle tractor, 3 axle semitrailer
B. Single unit truck pulling a trailer (5th wheel, ball or hook coupling), separate the pickups from the other trucks as indicated on the form

1. 3 axle single unit truck-trailer - 421000

2 axle single unit truck, 1 axle trailer
2. 4 axle single unit truck-trailer - 422000

2 axle single unit truck 2 axle trailer
3. 5 axle single unit truck-trailer - 423000

2 axle single unit truck, 3 axle trailer
4. 6 axle single unit truck-trailer - 424000

2 axle single unit truck, 4 axle trailer
5. 4 axle single unit truck-trailer - 431000

3 axle single unit truck, 1 axle trailer

## Right hand side of count form

This is a continuation of the classification of vehicles and number of axles per vehicle, listed in numerical order by vehicle type.
A. Single Unit truck pulling a trailer (5th wheel, ball or hook coupling)

1. 5 axle single unit truck-trailer - 432000

3 axle single unit truck, 2 axle trailer
2. 6 axle single unit truck-trailer - 433000

3 axle single unit truck, 3 axle trailer
3. 7 axle single unit truck-trailer - 434000

3 axle single unit truck - 4 axle trailer
B. Truck-tractor semitrailer with trailer (Double Bottom)

1. 4 axle truck-trailer semitrailer with trailer - 521100

2 axle tractor, 1 axle semitrailer, 1 axle dolly
2. 5 axle truck-tractor semitrailer with trailer - 521200

2 axle truck-tractor, 1 axle semitrailer, 2 axle full trailer
3. 5 axle truck-tractor semitrailer with trailer - 531100

3 axle truck-tractor, 1 axle semitrailer, 1 axle dolly
4. 6 axle truck-tractor semitrailer with trailer

3 axle truck-tractor, 1 axle semitrailer, 2 axle full trailer
C. Recreational vehicles are defined as permanently mounted motorized campers with four or six tires.

This category is counted out separately from the single unit truck category. These vehicles are never weighed by us.

1. 4 or 6 tired recreational vehicles - 201179

Example: Winnebago Campers
There are four blank code boxes reserved for any vehicle classifications that weren't previously discussed or covered.

APPENDIX A
SUMMER SCHEDULE

TRUCK WEIGHT SCHEDULE 1977

| Date | Location | Station | Shift |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 31 Tues. |  | Training |  |
| June 1 Wed. | Carrol1 | 76M | 6-1 |
| June 2 Thur. | Ogden | 74 H | 6-1 |
| June 3 Fri. | Boone | 46G | 6-1 |
| June 6 Mon. | Salix | 95R | 6-1 |
| June 7 Tues. | Missouri Valley | 96 T | 6-1 |
| June 8 Wed. | Avoca | 93P | 6-1 |
| June 9 Thur. | Afton | 85J | 6-1 |
| June 10 Fri . | Osceola | 97 U | 6-1 |
| June 13 Mon. | Vincent | 42L | 6-1 |
| June 14 Tues. | Ft. Dodge | 09A | 6-1 |
| June 15 Wed. | Plymouth | 41K | 6-1 |
| June 16 Thur. | Mason City | 32 C | 6-1 |
| June 20 Mon. | Marshall town | 47 I | 6-1 |
| June 21 Tues. | Waterloo | 24B | 6-1 |
| June 22 Wed. | Cedar Rapids | 55E | 6-1 |
| June 23 Thur. | Tipton | 915 | 6-1 |
| June 24 Fri. | Davenport | 35D | 6-1 |
| June 26-27 Sun-Mon. | Salix | 95R | 10-5 |
| June 27-28 Mon-Tues. | Missouri Valley | 96 T | 10-5 |
| June 28-29 Tues-Wed. | Avoca | 93P | 10-5 |
| June 29-30 Wed-Thur. | Osceola | 97 U | 10-5 |
| June 30-July 1 | Ames | 94Q | 10-5 |
| Thur-Fri. |  |  |  |
| July 4 |  | Holiday |  |
| July 5-6 Tues-Wed. | Tipton | 91S | 10-5 |
| July 6-7 Wed-Thur. | Cedar Rapids | 55E | 10-5 |
| July 7-8 Thur-Fri. | Des Moines | 92N | 10-5 |
| July 11 Mon. | Vincent | 42L | 2-9 |
| July 12 Tues. | Ft. Dodge | 09A | 2-9 |
| July 13 Wed. | Piymouth | 41K | 2-9 |
| July 14 Thur. | Mason City | 32 C | 2-9 |
| July 19 Tues. | Davenport | 35D | 2-9 |
| July 20 Wed. | Tipton | 91S | 2-9 |
| July 21 Thur. | Cedar Rapids | 55E | 2-9 |
| July 22 Fri. | water 100 | 24B | 2-9 |


| Date | Location | Station | Shift |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 25 Mon. | Salix | 95R | 2-9 |
| July 26 Tues. | Missouri Valley | $96 T$ | 2-9 |
| July 27 Wed. | Avoca | 93P | 2-9 |
| July 28 Thur. | Carrol1 | 76M | 2-9 |
| Aug. 1 Mon. | Afton | 85J | 2-9 |
| Aug. 2 Tues. | Osceola | 97 U | 2-9 |
| Aug. 3 Wed. | Pleasantville | 59 F | 2-9 |
| Aug. 4 Thur. | Des Moines | 92 N | 2-9 |
| Aug. 5 Fri. | Ames | 94Q | 2-9 |
| Aug. 8 Mon. | Pleasantville | 59 F | 6-1 |
| Aug. 9 Tues. | Des Moines | 92 N | 6-1 |
| Aug. 10 Wed. | Ames | 94 Q | 6-1 |
| Aug. 11 Thur. | Marshall town | 47 I | 2-9 |
| Aug. 12 Fri. | Ogden | 74 H | 2-9 |
| Aug. 15 Mon. | Boone | 46G | 2-9 |

## Vehicle Classification Counts



APPENDIX B

COMMODITY CODES

## IOWA TRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY

## COMMODITY

## COMMON CODE LISTING

Auto ..... 37111
Bakery Goods ..... 20500
Acid
Unspecified ..... 28190
Sulphuric ..... 28193
Acetylene ..... 28130
Air Compressors ..... 35600
Air Conditioners
Household36300
Commercial ..... 35800
Alcohol (Non-Drinking) ..... 28184
Aluminum Doors \& Windows ..... 34400
Aluminum Pipe, Sheets, etc.. 33520
Ammonia ..... 28190
Ammunition
Except Small Arms ..... 19200
Small Arms ..... 19600
Anti-Freeze ..... 28180
Appliances (Small) ..... 36300
Aquarium Supplies ..... 9900
Asphalt ..... 29116
Asphalt Shingles ..... 29520
Augers ..... 35200
Auto Engines \& Accessories ..... 7140
Baby Food, Canned
Except Meat ..... 20320
Meat ..... 20130
Bananas ..... 01232
Barber
Furniture ..... 39900
Supplies ..... 28400
Barrel (Metal) ..... 34910
Bathroom Fixtures ..... 32600
Batteries (Wet or Dry) ..... 36900
Beans (Soy) ..... 01144
Bedding
Cotton ..... 22100
Wool ..... 22300
Man Made \& Silk ..... 22200
Beer ..... 20821
Bentonite ..... 14511
Bicycles ..... 37500
Bleach ..... 28120
Bleachers ..... 25300
Boats ..... 37300
Boat Trailers ..... 37900
Books ..... 27300
Bottles (empty) ..... 32210
Bottle Gas ..... 29120
Boxes (Cardboard) ..... 26500


| Clay . . . . . . . . . . . 14500 Crackers . . . . . . . . 20500 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Clothes (Unspecified). . . . 23800 | Cranberries . . . . . . . 01290 |
| Men's or boys' . . . . . 23100 |  |
| Women's or girls' . . . . 23300 | Cranes or Hoists . . . . . 35300 |
| Millinery goods . . . . . 23500 |  |
| Fur goods . . . . . . . . 23700 | Culverts |
| Misc. fabricated textile. 23900 | Concrete . . . . . . . 32710 |
|  | Steel . . . . . . . . . . 34400 |
| Coal |  |
| Anthracite - Hard . . . . 11100 | Curtains (Finished Textile). 23900 |
| Soft, Iowa, Bituminous, |  |
| Lignite . . . . . . . . 11200 | Cushions . . . . . . . . 23900 |
| Cobs . . . . . . . . . . . . 01910 | Dairy Products . . . . . . 20200 |
| Coffee . . . . . . . . . 20950 | Diesel Fuel . . . . . . . 29117 |
| Combines . . . . . . . . . . 35200 | Dirt . . . . . . . . . . . 14919 |
| Compressors . . . . . . 35600 | Dishwashers . . . . . . 36300 |
| Compressed Gas . . . . . . 28130 | Display Racks . . . . . . 73100 |
| Computers (Office Machines). 35700 | Distilled Water . . . . . 20860 |
| Concrete (Wet) . . . . . . . 32710 | Dog Food |
|  | Packaged . . . . . . . . 20421 Canned |
| Cookies | Doors (Wood) . . . . . . 24310 |
| Cooling Equipment | Drain Tile (Clay) . . . . . 32590 |
| Cool Whip | Drugs . . . . . . . . . . 28300 |
| Cord \& Twine . . . . . . . . 22980 | Eggs . . . . . . . . . 01520 |
| Corn . . . . . . . . . . 01132 | Electric Appliances (Small). 36300 |
| Corn Meal . . . . . . . . 20410 | Electric Poles (Wood). . . . 24116 |
| Corn Oil . . . . . . . . . 20460 | Electric Service Truck . . . 49100 |
| Corn Syrup . . . . . . . . 20461 | Electric Supplies . . . . 36400 |
| Cosmetics . . . . . . . 28400 | Electric Transmission Equip. 36100 |


Junk (Cars \& Iron)40211
Kitchen Equipment
34400
wood20130
Lath32750
Laundry36330
Lawn Mowers33500
Leather Products (General)01335
Light Bulbs36400
Lime14211
Limestone23900
Liquors ..... 20851

Paper ..... 26200
Bags ..... 26430
Boxes ..... 26500
Plates ..... 26400
Parcel
Small Packaged Shipments. 47100
Parts (Auto) ..... 37140
Peanut Butter. ..... 20930
Peanuts (Raw). ..... 01143
Peas
01342
Dry01390
Peat Moss ..... 01910
People
Transit Bus - scheduled ..... 43310
Transit -. Not Scheduled ..... 43320
Transit - Charter ..... 43420
City Bus - Local Route ..... 43110
City Bus - Local Charter. ..... 43190
City Bus - Not Scheduled ..... 43410
School Bus ..... 43510
School Activities
Private Bus ..... 43620
Truck-field crews and recreational groups not with school ..... 43630
Phosphate ..... 14714
Pickles (Pickled Products) ..... 20350
Picture Tubes ..... 36700
Pipe \& FittingsCast33211
Steel ..... 33126
Pizza
Box Mix ..... 20900
Frozen
Plants (Nursery Stock) ..... 01910
Plaster ..... 32750
Plaster Board ..... 32700
Plastic ..... 28200
Plastic Tubing ..... 30700
Plumbing Fixtures ..... 34300
Plumbing Tools ..... 34200
Plywood ..... 24300
Pop ..... 20860
Pop Corn ..... 01150
Pop Machine ..... 39900
Popped Corn ..... 20900
Potato Chips ..... 20900
Potatoes ..... 01195
Poultry ..... 01510
Power Tubes ..... 36700
Pre-Fab Homes
Homes ..... 24320
Steel Buildings ..... 34410
Prepared Foods ..... 20900
Printed Matter (Misc.) ..... 27400
Printing
Machines ..... 35500
Supplies ..... 27900
Produce ..... 01390
Propane ..... 29120
Radio \& T.V. ..... 36500
Rags ..... 40220
Railroad Tools (Large) ..... 35300
(Hand). ..... 34200
36320
Refrigerators
28200
Resin
14219
Rock (crushed)
Rock Salt ..... 14715
Roofing
Wood ..... 24290
Asphalt ..... 29520
Rubber
Crude ..... 08423
Sewer Pipe
Cast ..... 33211
Clay ..... 32590
Concrete ..... 32710
Sheep ..... 01414
Sheet Metal ..... 33500 ..... 3
Sheet Rock ..... 32750
Sheet Rock
Sheet Steel ..... 33123 ..... 33123
Shoes (Not Rubber Footwear). ..... 31400
Shortening (Cooking Oils) ..... 20960
Siding ..... 24310
Signs ..... 39900 ..... 39900
Synthetic ..... 28212
Rubber Products (Misc.). ..... 30700
Rugs or Carpets ..... 22700
Salad Dressing - Spreads ..... 20350
Salt ..... 28991
Sand ..... 14411
Sawdust ..... 24290
Scaffolding ..... 34400
Screens \& Screening ..... 34400
Sea Food ..... 20360
Seed ..... 01150
Semi-Tractors ..... 37116
Semitrailer
Carried as a load ..... 42200
Sewing Machine Parts ..... 36300
Snowmobiles ..... 37119
Soaps \& Detergents ..... 28400
Sod ..... 14919
Soil ..... 14919
Soil Pipe ..... 32590
Solvent ..... 28500
Sound Equipment ..... 36600
Soup ..... 20320
Soybeans ..... 01144
Meal (Flour) ..... 20923
Oil ..... 20921
Sporting Goods ..... 39490
Spices ..... 20900
Springs ..... 34900
Starch (Corn). ..... 20462

Watermelon . . . . . . . . . 01392
Wax . . . . . . . . . . . 28400
Weed Killer . . . . . . . . 28700
Weights . . . . . . . . . . 38200
Welder (Equipment) . . . . . 36200
Wheat . . . . . . . . . . . 01137
Whey . . . . . . . . . . . 20250
Whiskey . . . . . . . . . . 20851
Windows (Wood) . . . . . . . 24310
Wine . . . . . . . . . . . 20840
Wire . . . . . . . . . . . 33150
Wood
Crates . . . . . . . . . 24400
Logs . . . . . . . . 24111

## APPENDIX C

STATION LOCATION MAPS








$$
\frac{1}{1-1 B E N T O N C O U T Y \mid}
$$

## $+1$

 ${ }_{15} \mathrm{G}$年





## onctioy <br> 

 On I-80, at the permanent pit scale location 3 miles east of the Jct. of $I-80$ and U.S. 59, 4 miles northeast of AvocaA $S^{5}$

## c) POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY



MADISON CO
MADISON CO. I WARREN CO.
(35) oes Tionnes

R-25 W
PMMS. BROS.



APPENDIX D
CODING FORMS
Pa

# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICE OF TRANSPORYATION INVENTORY AMES, IOWA 50010 

TRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY INTERVIEW FORM

STATION NO.
DIR. OF TRAVEL

DATE $\qquad$ HOUR $\qquad$
SHEET $\qquad$ OF $\qquad$
INTERVIEWER $\qquad$


# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION <br> OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY <br> AMES, IOWA 50010 <br> TRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY INTERVIEW FORM 

DATE $\qquad$ HOUR
SHEET__ OF
INTERVIEWER
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


# .)W EPhan, MEI. JF imaNSI TAT $v$ OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY <br> AMES, IOWA 50010 

DATE
HOUR
SHEET $\qquad$ OF
SCALEMAN $\qquad$ DIR. TRAVEL TRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY SCALEMAN'S FORM

Axle Weights in Hundreds of Pounds

|  | Axle Weights in Hundreds of Pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Axpe Weights in Hundreds of Pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A \times 7 e \\ A \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Axpe } \\ B \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{C}{A \times 1 e}$ | $\underset{D}{A \times 1 e}$ | Axle E | Axle F | Ax7e G |  | Ax 1 e A | $\underset{B}{A \times 1 e}$ | $A \times 7 e$ C | $\underset{D}{A x 1 e}$ | Axle E | Ax7e F | $\underset{G}{A \times 1 e}$ |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



TRUCK WEIGH STATION


| $\begin{gathered} w \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ \end{gathered}$ |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4}$ |  | 延 |  | $\stackrel{-}{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \stackrel{\alpha}{4} \\ \underset{\sim}{\omega} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { W }}{\text { L }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 3 | 45 | 6 | 78 | 9 | 10 |  | 13 | 14 |  |  |

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY
$\qquad$ CODED BY

6 |  |
| :--- | ---: | PreFabHomes 24320 Steel Bldg34410 34200

RR Trigerator 36320 Roofing 29520 Soybean
SoybeanMeal 20923 Steel（Axles Steel（Pipes

\＆Tubing） 33126 | Stec $\begin{array}{l}\text { \＆Bars）} \\ \text { Steel }\end{array} 33124$ |
| :--- | Steel Sheets 33123

Tools
34200

|  | VEH TYPE |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \lambda & w \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \\ m & \vdash \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} v \\ \underset{\sim}{u} \\ \underset{\sim}{n} \\ \frac{v}{n} \\ \mathbb{q} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | COMMODITY | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & \underset{O}{\alpha} \\ & w \end{aligned}\right.$ | TOTAL WEIGHT | AXLE WEIGHTS |  |  |  |  | AXLE MEASUREMENTS |  |  |  | TOTAL WHEEL BASE | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { SERIAL } \\ \text { NO. } \end{array}$ | 0 <br> $\substack{8 \\ 4 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| z | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} z \\ u \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \underset{\alpha}{\propto} \\ \underset{y}{u} \\ \underset{\sim}{x} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{\times}{\times}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AXLE } \\ A \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AXLE } \\ \mathrm{B} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{AXLE} \\ \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AXLE } \\ D \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AXLE } \\ E \end{gathered}$ | AXLE $A-B$ | AXLE $B-C$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AXLE } \\ & C-D \end{aligned}$ | AXLE $D-E$ |  |  |  |



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| $\begin{aligned} & \omega \\ & \frac{a}{2} \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\underset{\rightharpoonup}{b}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}}$ | $\frac{\sum}{3}$ | $\stackrel{i}{i} \frac{0}{2}$ | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{\underset{~}{~}}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{Z} \\ & \dot{Q} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{L}{L} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{k} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { O}}{\text { I }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

AMES, IOWA 50010
TRUCK WEIGHT SURVEY COUNT FORM
COUNTER CODER $\qquad$


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