### Dispatching and Beyond



For Kyrgyz community entering the US Trucking Industry

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### 3. Trailer Types

### **TYPES OF CARGO**

# Introduction to Trailer Types

## Enclosed Trailers: Dry Van, Refrigerated (Reefer), Box Truck





### **Specialized Trailers:**

Tanker, Lowboy, Curtain Side, Car Carrier



### **TYPES OF CARGO**

### **Loading Methods**



### **Palletized Cargo**

Commonly loaded with forklifts, provides ease of handling and stability.



### Floor-Loaded Cargo

Items loaded directly onto the floor without pallets, maximizes space.



### **Bulk Cargo**

Loose materials such as grains or liquids, requires specialized trailers.

**Standard Trailer Length:** 

48 to 53 feet (14.6 to 16.2 meters).

Width: 8.5 feet (2.6 meters). Height: 13.5 feet (4.1 meters)

for most trailers.

**Payload Capacity:** 

Up to 45,000 pounds (20,400 kg), depending on the trailer type.

On average, a truck travels between **5 to 8 miles per gallon** of fuel. One truck holds up to 80 gallons.

1 gallon = 3.78541 liters.



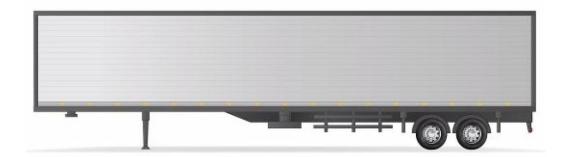


**Flatbed** 

**Dry Van** 

Reefer

## **Dry Van**Trailers



Maximum weight: 42,000 - 45,000 lbs.

Maximum length: 48 ft. - 53 ft.

Maximum pallets: 26.

Volume: 3,500 ft. Width: 96\* - 102".

Height: 12.5\* - 13,5\*.

Tare weight: 14,780 lbs.

**Pros** 

maximizes trailer volume

low cost

minimal maintenance

easy to use

fast loading/unloading

versatile cargo options

Cons

high competition

popular among beginners

fast wear and tear

lower freight rates compared to Reefer

## **Dry Van**Trailers

### **Vented Vans**

Equipped with air flow systems for better circulation.



### **Lift Gate**

Facilitates loading/unloading without a dock.



### With and Without E-Tracks

E-Tracks aid in securing loads.



### **Roll Doors vs. Swing Doors**

Roll doors save space, swing doors offer better sealing.





## **Reefer**Trailers

**Refrigerated trailers:** Maintain specific temperature ranges, essential for perishables.



**Pros** 

less competition

strict load/unload schedules

higher freight rates

wide range of cargo options, including food, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals

Cons

complex to operate

longer loading/unloading times

strict appointments additional costs

constant temperature monitoring

### **Comparative Analysis**

### Dry Van:

**Pros:** Low cost, versatile, quick operations.

**Cons:** High competition, faster wear, lower freight rates.

**Dispatcher:** Easy to plan, high availability.

**Driver:** Simple operation, secure cargo.

#### Reefer:

**Pros:** Higher rates, less competition, specialized.

**Cons:** Complex, requires constant monitoring.

**Dispatcher:** High earnings potential, requires precise timing.

**Driver:** More responsibility, consistent work but higher

maintenance.

#### Flatbed:

**Pros:** High earning potential, flexible, high demand.

**Cons:** Requires special skills, weather exposure.

**Dispatcher:** High demand, fewer scheduling conflicts.

**Driver:** Challenging conditions, requires experience.