An unnoticed giant

60+ years of Trailer Train

We see the cars everywhere!

Do we notice that TTX is today the largest single railroad fleet, and 1/6 of total U.S. freight car inventory?

A clinic by Paul Hobbs
TOPICS TO DISCUSS

• Beginnings

• Growth and change

• Railbox and Railgon

• Emerging opportunities

• Fleet analyses

• A gallery of reporting marks
CONDITIONS LEADING TO TRAILER TRAIN

• In the 1950s railroads were gaining increasing volumes of Trailer on Flat Car (TOFC) business.

• Much of the traffic was dedicated in certain markets, and frequently aboard railroad owned trucks and trailers, like Bangor & Aroostook trailers for grocery distribution.
Conditions Leading to Trailer Train

- Loading and securing trailers was laborious and expensive.
- Eventually it was proven that trailers were reliably transported on their own wheels and riding the trailer hitch – as on the highway.
Railroads had been carrying carts, wagons, motor trucks, buses on flat cars from earliest times.

Circus trains were regular traffic for the railroads.
Railroads have always carried materiel for the military.

Carefully developed procedures provide for loading equipment for transportation.

The half-track demonstrates the blocking procedures for both tracked and wheeled vehicles.

1941 White M2A1
A unique “Super Twin” trolley-bus from Twin Coach of Kent, Ohio being delivered new, aboard C&NW flat car, for Chicago Transit Authority in 1948. This, and another for Cleveland, were demonstrators of articulated bus design. No production orders eventuated, this unit now at Illinois Railway Museum.
Railroads also carried away retired buses, as these at San Francisco in 1977.
Early loading of highway trailers on standard flat cars involved multiple anchor points, a time-consuming process.
Many early TOFC cars were converted from existing fleets of 50-foot flat cars.

Loads were often railroad trailers on home-road cars, with online market.
Growth of Trailer on Flat car loads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Railroads</th>
<th>Carloads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>168,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>207,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>249,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>276,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>415,156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOFC car loadings compiled from AAR data.

Extracted from article in Trains Magazine May 1960.

The A.A.R. began compiling TOFC carloadings in mid-1954, the year that the number of railroads offering some form of piggyback service jumped from 6 to 18. In 1955 32 roads reported 168,150 piggyback carloadings; in 1956 38 roads loaded 207,783 cars; in 1957 40 roads loaded 249,065 cars; in 1958 42 roads loaded 276,767 cars. The explosion took place last year when TOFC carloadings jumped 50 per cent as 50 railroads (including all major class 1 lines except Southern) finished 1959 with 415,156 loads, perhaps a third of them cars carrying two trailers. The fire became even hotter this year. In January 1960 trailer-on-flat-car traffic ran 46.8 per cent ahead of that for the same month last year.

We will use a number of items from the Trains 70-years DVD
New York Central initiated Flexi-Van service from 1958, with containers that were moved from trailer chassis onto the flat-car from the side and rotated onto the car. Several railroads participated in the operation.

The hydraulic equipment proved to be complex and high maintenance, turntables froze in Winter. Popular on U.S. Mail services. Eventually became outmoded by standard ISO Containers.

Recently available models in HO and N Scales, with representative catalog number shown where known.

HO Walthers 932-3925
Diagrams from the Clejan patent.
Popular with Southern Pacific and Erie, the system made circus loading easier, and secured the trailer to central rails.
Prototype car.
Light tare weight due to skeletal construction.

View of terminal tractor backing trailer along the Clejan equipped flat cars.

View of Overland Brass Model of Clejan flat car.

Disadvantage was trailers must have roller equipment to ride the central rails.
System was discontinued in early 1970s in favor of standard trailers on trailer hitch.
Each piggyback car was equipped with a bridge plate on the right-hand side, so that when coupled to another car, tractor-trailers could load their trailers “circus-style”.

End and side loading ramps were available at almost every yard on any railroad.

Santa Fe circus loading at Kansas City.
Support Infrastructure

• With Circus loading a car could be loaded at any end-ramp in any yard.

• Circus loading of trailers onto flat cars was inefficient at large and busy terminals.

• Specialized loading areas were built, lifting the trailer.

• Two major loader styles evolved.
  • 1) the Piggypacker
  • 2) the vertical lift straddle crane.
Piggy Packer at Tucson

Mi-Jack straddle carrier

Both are capable of lifting Trailers and Containers
PRR 420815 75-ft flat car for 2x 35-ft trailers (on dolly wheels, secured with chains) Pennsylvania Railroad introduced “Truc Train” service in July 1954.

This was the concept that grew and became standard, but with ACF designed trailer-hitches.

Many of these cars were sold to Trailer Train, initiating the fleet.
The founding of TRAILER TRAIN

• On November 9, 1955, Trailer Train Company is founded with three owners: Pennsylvania Railroad, Norfolk & Western (partially owned by the PRR) and Rail-Trailer Corporation.

• The name “Trailer Train” was chosen from 6,000 entries in a Pennsylvania RR employee contest.
The founding of TRAILER TRAIN

- Trailer Train’s first rail cars, 500 x 75-foot flat cars capable of hauling two standard 35’ trailers were purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

- Operations began March 17, 1956.

- First mention in Trains Magazine is in March 1956 issue, stating “a new company formed to build up a pool of interline piggyback equipment” reporting an order on ACF for 1000 Adapto cars - later cancelled.
Early growth of TRAILER TRAIN

• 3/56 TT begins operations using 500 existing PRR class F39 75ft flats and orders 330 more; tests ACF’s 2-axle Adapto flat and orders 1,000 cars (later canceled); B&M, CB&Q, MKT, MP, SLSF, and WAB join; CB&Q and WAB sell their 75-foot cars to TT

• 1957 Begins fitting 200 existing 75ft flats with ACF hitches; begins converting 286 PRR 50ft flats with ACF hitches to carry single 40-foot trailers (class F30G); issues design specifications for 85-foot flats capable of handling two 40-footers or one 40 and one 45-footer; C&NW joins

• 1958 Orders 800 85-foot flats from ACF and Pullman-Standard; B&O, RI and U.S. Freight (a freight consolidator and forwarder) join

• 1959 Takes delivery of its first 85-foot class F85 TOFC flats from ACF and Pullman; ACL, GM&O, IC, L&N, NKP, SAL and SSW join
TTX 550011  ACF built this F89 Class car in September 1961, among the early new purchases by Trailer Train.
TTX 601600 on Boston & Maine train at Fitchburg, Massachusetts in July 1975 Among 1200 F89J class in this series.
Responding to change

- Highway trailers were usually 35-feet long, or shorter, at the time Trailer Train started in 1956. 75-foot cars accommodate two trailers.
- Within a few years (before 1960) trailer length increased to 40-foot.
- Then 45-foot (early 1980s)
- Then 48-foot (1982)
- Then 53-foot (1991)
- Each change required a reconfiguration of flat car capacity.
- Average life of a highway trailer is 10-years.
- Expected service life of a railroad freight car is 40-years.
- Railroad equipment needed to be adapted to the changing trailer fleet.

- Note that container lengths in the domestic market paralleled trailer lengths.
- International containers continue at maximum 40-foot length.
The boom in U.S. rail-truck intermodalism can largely be attributed to two factors:

1) growth in international trade and
2) issues with highway transportation that have affected cost and availability of service such as
   - increasing fuel costs,
   - driver shortages,
   - a decrease in productivity due to new rules in hours of service,
   - tight capacity in the truckload sector,
   - and consolidation and attrition in the carrier base.

Expedited and dedicated TOFC trains provided fast service.

First premium service was Santa Fe’s Super C between 1968 and 1976.
Enter the AUTORACK

• Railroads had been carrying automobiles from the beginning, usually in box cars with wide door openings, and loaders to raise one auto above another to utilize air space.

• By the 1950s, highway trucks with special trailers had gained market share – most of it!

• Volkswagen developed an autorack in Germany in 1957.

• Autoracks appear in the United States from 1960 in 2 and 3 deck versions. Trailer Train usually provided the flat car; railroad the rack. In time Autoracks are enclosed, as seen today.
Evans Automobile loaders provided for carrying 4 automobiles in each 40-foot or 50-foot box car. The process was labor intensive – 4-5 people.

This M&StL example from C&NW Historical Society magazine.

At November 1938, 34,475 box cars were equipped with Evans Loaders.

Railroad Prototype Cyclopedia #22
Carrying multi-deck highway trailers likely led to the elimination of the trailer in favor of the multi-deck frame directly on a car – the Autorack.

TWO FLATS with identical numbers form 90-foot underbody on Milwaukee Road for Chicago-Spokane load of 8 Chrysler Valiants and Plymouths.
A German train with autoracks carrying new Volkswagen cars.

Ein Autozug mit fabrikneuen Volkswagen
TTX 904697 in Detroit in October 1975

Triple deck autorack with a load of 18 Ford Pinto cars.

TTRX 962700 in Detroit in October 1976

Triple deck autorack with a load of 15 Chevrolet Camaro automobiles.
TTKX 801270

Partially enclosed load.

TTGX 982500 at Transportation Technology Center Test Track
Pueblo, Colorado
April 19, 2008

Without usual side panels demonstrates loading of 2-deck autorack.
Winning back the Auto Business

• Railroads delivered 8 per cent of the average 7,000,000 automobiles built in 1958.
• Carrying that 560,000 would require 140,000 box car loads, at 4 autos per car.
• Average car cycle of 22 days would require 8438 cars.
• By 1963 the railroads had won back 28% of the traffic.
• That was near 2,000,000 autos.
• At 12 per car, 163,333 carloads are needed.
• If a car turns twice a month, the fleet needed is 6805 cars!

• November 2013 *Trains* magazine features the Automotive transportation business in several fine articles.
Ford plant at Dearborn, Michigan autorack loading facility.

Autoracks in groups of 5 on 8 tracks. One loading ramp per group of cars.

Each line of automobiles is 8-vehicles.

Mobile automobile loading and unloading ramp
Trailer Train subsidiary

RAILBOX

After a shortage of good box cars, and a period of “Per-Diem” cars owned by investors, Trailer Train introduced a fleet of free-running Railbox cars in 1974.

• They were standardized 50-foot XM cars in a distinctive paint scheme.

Some cars were later sold to railroads.

• Current fleet is about 14,000 cars in several styles.
RBOX 36205 in Baltimore, Maryland in July 1981.

RBOX cars feature wide single sliding door on basic 50-foot XM box car.
ABOX 51256 at Barstow, California in March 1982.

ABOX cars feature sliding plus plug door for wider opening when needed.
ABOX 51920 on Soo Line train in Minneapolis, Minnesota July 1999.

Different lettering scheme.

HO ExactRail EE-1804
FBOX 505608 on CSX train in Manchester, Georgia July 3, 2011.

Single plug door.

http://seaboardcoast.com/yahoo_site_admin/assets/images/FBOX_505608_on_CSX_in_Manchester_GA_07-03-11.185174108_std.jpg
TBOX 665826 at TTX Calpro facility in July 2008.

TBOX cars are hi-cube with double-plug doors.

HO Walthers 910-2916
Trailer Train subsidiary

RAILGON

• On the success of Railbox a similar fleet of 50-foot gondolas was instituted in 1979.

• Railgon was never the fleet size of Railbox.

• Current fleet is under 1200 cars in two styles.
GONX 310640 at Baltimore, Maryland in July 1981.
GNTX 295040 on Union Pacific at Boone, Iowa in August 2011.
The Container Business

- Containerization was a gradual process, with several designs popular on New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads for certain products – Bricks, Crockery, Cement, Sand.

- Standardization was achieved in International shipping, with ISO in 1968, bringing about Intermodal boxes carried equally well by ship, highway truck or railroad car.

- Domestic container traffic was slow to compete with the TOFC trailer, but eventually proved its efficiency.
N&W 70551 14 containers in a G-4 Class 50-foot gondola dated November 1950.

Designed to be lifted by a small crane.
APL (American President Lines) specifications for standard shipping containers.

ISO specifications for sea containers were published between 1968 and 1970.

Note that while the Tare weight of a 40’ container is logically twice that of a 20’ container, the payloads are almost identical at about 30-tons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cubic Capacity</td>
<td>33,200 cubic meters</td>
<td>1,170 cubic feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload (Weight)</td>
<td>21,850 kg - 28,160 kg</td>
<td>48,171 lb - 62,082 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tare Weight</td>
<td>2,150 kg - 2,220 kg</td>
<td>4,740 lb - 4,894 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Gross Weight</td>
<td>24,000 kg - 30,480 kg</td>
<td>52,911 lb - 67,197 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Length</td>
<td>5.898 m</td>
<td>19'4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Width</td>
<td>2.352 m</td>
<td>7'9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Height</td>
<td>2.392 m</td>
<td>7'10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Length</td>
<td>6.058 m</td>
<td>19'10 1/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Width</td>
<td>2.438 m</td>
<td>8'0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Height</td>
<td>2.591 m</td>
<td>8'6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Opening Width</td>
<td>2.340 m</td>
<td>7'8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Opening Height</td>
<td>2.280 m</td>
<td>7'6&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lashing Rings: Five on each top and bottom rails, capacity 2,000 kg; three on each corner post, capacity 1,500 kg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cubic Capacity</td>
<td>67,700 cubic meters</td>
<td>2,391 cubic feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload (Weight)</td>
<td>26,760 kg - 28,760 kg</td>
<td>58,956 lb - 63,405 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tare Weight</td>
<td>3,720 kg - 3,740 kg</td>
<td>8,021 lb - 8,245 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Gross Weight</td>
<td>30,480 kg - 32,500 kg</td>
<td>67,197 lb - 71,650 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Length</td>
<td>12.032 m</td>
<td>39'6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Width</td>
<td>2.352 m</td>
<td>7'9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Height</td>
<td>2.392 m</td>
<td>7'10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Length</td>
<td>12.192 m</td>
<td>40'0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Width</td>
<td>2.438 m</td>
<td>8'0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Height</td>
<td>2.591 m</td>
<td>8'5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Opening Width</td>
<td>2.340 m</td>
<td>7'8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Opening Height</td>
<td>2.280 m</td>
<td>7'6&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lashing Rings: Ten on each top and bottom rails, capacity 2,000 kg; three on each corner post, capacity 1,500 kg.
Southern Railway was using containers on flat cars and highway trailers in 1961.

Single level container at a maximum of 30-tons each was not an efficient use of carrying capacity of railroad cars.
The Double Stack

- Containers have a maximum loaded weight of 35-tons.
- On single flat car or articulated cars like Fuel Foiler the load is inefficient use of available capacity.
- Two containers on the same car would improve the efficiency.
- There were considerations like the loading gauge.
Experimental double stack as reported in February 1978 *Trains* magazine.
NAME: Santa Fe will build 43 more lightweight piggyback cars for captive service. "Ten Packs" now are termed "Fuel Foilers." Conrail may participate in service.

OVERLAND CONTAINERS: Chicago & North Western, in conjunction with traditional Overland Route partners SP and UP, plus Conrail, has contracted to move 12,000 Seatrain containers annually from Oakland, Calif., to the east coast in unit trains, on five-day schedules.

INTERMODAL INFINITY?: RoadRaider, flat-car-less TOFC concept, is in revenue service on Family Lines. Santa Fe runs Fuel Foiler, or 10-pack, articulated, lightweight, non-interchange cars between Chicago and West Coast. Now enter 4-Runner, articulated set of four 45-foot, four-wheel decks for interchange designed by Trailer Train for Union Pacific, which will get 100 of ACF-built cars.
NEW from Budd, as competition for Santa Fe’s Fuel Foiler and BiModal’s RoadRaider, is the Lo-Pac 2000 car (above right), a deep-well flat designed to carry piggyback trailers or container boxes as high as 13 feet, 6 inches through "the most restrictive overhead clearances [in North America]."

The Lo-Pac 2000 by Budd in March 1981 *Trains* magazine.
TOFC TIDBITS: Itel Corp. has bought patent rights for Santa Fe's lightweight, articulated Ten-Pack TOFC cars, is marketing concept as Impact (Intermodal Package). Ten-unit car sells for $300,000. ACF is building 42 double-deck container cars for SP.

AROUND: Trailer Train will test prototype intermodal cars from Pullman Standard (four decks) and Whitehead & Kales (Arc 3, three decks) to compare with TT's four-deck 4-Runner design abuilding by Amcar Division of ACF.

BN TRIES: BN is first customer for Itel's Impack lightweight TOFC car (Santa Fe Ten Pack design), testing two FMC-built 10-car sets.
Containers designed for double stack loading on Fuel-Foiler cars on Santa Fe.
**IMPACK ITEMS**: Itel has sued Thrall Car for patent infringement by Thrall's Arc-5 intermodal flat car on the lightweight Impack TOFC car, a design Itel bought from Santa Fe (Fuel Foiler). Southern Pacific has ordered 200 Impacks to be built by FMC.

**DOUBLE STACK**: High-wide clearance of former Erie Railroad (originally 6-foot gauge) helps Conrail on Buffalo-Kearny (N.J.) portion of its Chicago-Jersey haul of new double-deck American President Lines Seattle-New York (UP-C&NW-CR) landbridge container train.

**BEYOND THE BOX CAR**: Burlington Northern will buy 100 double-stack COFC cars for daily Seattle-Chicago trains aimed at increasing Port of Seattle international trade. Sea-Land and American President Lines are major shippers. Separately, BN is considering leasing from Bi-Modal 250 RoadRailers, trailers used in defunct Buffalo-New York RoadRailer.
Union Pacific introduced skeleton container cars in 5-car sets in 1983.
AMONGST Utah's Wasatch Mountains between Strawberry and Peterson in Weber Canyon November 5, 1984, is an extraordinary cabooses-less Union Pacific consist: run-through power propelling 200 40- and 45-foot boxes double-stacked on 20 articulated flats at 60 mph. The train is APLE (locally, the Big Apple) — American President Lines containers in a transcontinental service via UP-Chicago & North Western-Conrail. Pacing the train on parallel I-84, the photographer spotted the driver and co-driver of a parallel 18-wheeler tractor-trailer rig looking at the APLE with grim "What's the competition coming to!" expressions.

This is the first news photograph in *Trains* featuring a dedicated double-stack train.
Gunderson began building the “Twin-Stack” five-well 40-foot double-stack car in 1985. This design provided support for the upper container – the IBC proved sufficient!
Note: Correct order of platforms in 5-platform car is B-C-D-E-A.
APL's Liner Trains: some more progress

The first feature in *Trains* chronicling the emerging Double-Stack business.

This site was once Clyde Yard, the CB&Q hump classification facility for Chicago.
Google Maps

Essential Elements.
Partnerships with Truckers

- Intermodal trailers and containers always involved some relationship with truck companies. However, they always remained competitors.

- From 1989 J.B. Hunt partnered with the Santa Fe Railway for the movement of trailers and later containers on the Los Angeles – Chicago Transcon.

- Many railroads and truck companies have joined in other lanes to become important business for all.
Containers, particularly International Shipping traffic, operates in very specific, high-volume lanes.

12 terminals had 500,000 plus lifts, most in Chicago and Los Angeles.

On the West Coast Seattle/Tacoma and Portland are primarily export ports, Los Angeles is primarily import traffic.

Numerous “bare-table” trains shuttle empty double-stack cars from Washington and Oregon to California to balance the traffic.

### Intermodal Terminals in Metropolitan Areas, 2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number of Intermodal Terminals Container</th>
<th>Terminals with 500,000+ Container Lifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas/Ft. Worth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle/Tacoma</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TTX Fleet mileposts

- 1965 – 25,000 cars
- 1969 – 50,000 cars
- 1971 – Car color changes from PRR Red to Yellow
- 1974 – Railbox formed
- 1975 – 75,000 cars
- 1979 – 100,000 cars Railgon formed
- 1991 – 125,000 cars – Name changed to TTX Company
- 2012 – 200,000 cars
Fleet analysis 1968 ORER

• From the July 1968 Official Railway Equipment Register

• Fleet 42,674 cars

• Trailer service 55%

• Autoracks 33%

• Pole/Military/Other 11%

• Owning railroads 38
### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bi-level Autorack</td>
<td>7,099</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri-level Autorack</td>
<td>16,390</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOFC</td>
<td>34,335</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOFC/COFC</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COFC</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Products bulkhead</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural equipment</td>
<td>3,099</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other flat cars</td>
<td>7,558</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railbox</td>
<td>9,965</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>86,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>-</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fleet utilization and maintenance

• From a 1991 review

• Cars are serviced every 400,000 miles (about 4-years)

• Average mileage Double Stack, per day 300
• Average mileage TOFC car, per day 240
• Average mileage Intermodal, per day 264
• Average mileage of other freight cars, per day 100
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTTX - five-unit articulated double stack</td>
<td>3201</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTTX - stand-alone, heavy-lift double stack</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTTX - three- and four-unit heavy-lift double stack</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTAX - five-unit, articulated all-purpose spine car</td>
<td>2336</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTXW - 89 ft 4 in all-purpose &quot;Twin 45&quot; car</td>
<td>14,030</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTCX (VTrx) - modified 60 ft COFC car</td>
<td>1298</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETTX - 89 ft 4in, flatcar with rr-owned tri-level auto rack</td>
<td>18,139</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGX and bi-level</td>
<td>13,862</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTZX - 60 ft &amp; 73 ft, center-partitioned bulkhead flat car</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTTX - 60 ft flatcar for military and agriculture equipment</td>
<td>2317</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTXX - 50 ft and 55 ft heavy duty flat cars and 25 ft and 47 ft depressed center flatcars with a load capacity from 223,000 to 485,000 lbs.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (not including box, gon, special)</td>
<td>58102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-stack cars</td>
<td>4098 (17790 platforms approx.)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoracks</td>
<td>32001 (56% tri-level)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer flats</td>
<td>16366</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## National Double Stack Fleet 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fleet</th>
<th>54184</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTTX</td>
<td>30945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTTX Per Cent</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of Double Stack cars</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/modelintermodal/files/

Trailer Train operated 57% of the fleet in operation.
# Fleet analysis 6 decades

Trailer Train fleet at Official Railway Equipment Register issue dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORER Date</th>
<th>Number of Railroad Owners</th>
<th>total</th>
<th>Reporting Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jul-59</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-68</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42674</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-78</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>79230</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-88</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>84736</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-98</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>105390</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-08</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>145592</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for 1959 and 1968 from ORER in Paul Hobbs Collection
Data from 1978 onwards provided by Kalmbach Memorial Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Industry Comparisons
Freight Car Ownership

• At June 2011
  • TTX 199,000 cars
  • GE Capital Rail Services 150,000 cars
  • GATX Corp (North America) 121,000 cars

Major Railroad fleets:
• Norfolk Southern 84,428 cars
• BNSF Railway Co. 81,669 cars
• Union Pacific Railroad 76,628 cars
• CSX Transportation 65,021 cars
A gallery of reporting marks

• Earliest reporting marks were TTX for the initial fleet of flat cars. Soon STTX mark is added for free-running cars.

• Unlike railroads, who group their cars type by number within their single (or few) reporting mark(s), TTX adopts a mark for each type of car in service.

• ATTX through ZTTTX, then TTAX through TTZX with gaps.

• Some marks, retired as one class, are reused later as another car type.

Recently available models in HO and N are noted. A number of images are from rrarchives.net. This gallery is by no means definitive, just representative.
ATTX 470860 at Campo, California, September 16, 1995

Original style of 75’ Trailer Train TOFC car (the rack on the car is a load).

HO Walthers 910-5219
ATTX 95157 in Elk Mills, Maryland August 21, 2010

60-foot container car.
BTTX 10499 in 1965

Two deck auto rack.

HO Athearn ATHG29589
BTTX 880304 in Minneapolis, Minnesota May 19, 2002

Articulated auto rack.
| 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 00 | 10 |


Tri-level partially enclosed auto rack.
CTTX 690161 photographed September 13, 2013.

Greenbrier Multi-Max car which can be adjusted for Tri-level or Bi-level.
DTTX 75030 in Burlington Northern train on bridge over Lake Pend Orielle, Idaho in July 1996

Five well 48-foot double-stack car.
DTTX 750367 at TTX Calpro facility in July 2008

Three well 48-foot double-stack car, in shop for conversion to 40-foot well cars. (Prototype tour during NMRA National at Anaheim)
DTTX 758020 on Norfolk Southern train at Cresson, Pennsylvania in July 2011

Single well 40-foot double-stack car. N Athearn (53’) 23146 HO
DTTX 765705 on Norfolk Southern train at Cresson, Pennsylvania in July 2011

Three well 53-foot double-stack car.
Model opportunities DTTX

HO Intermountain 47201

HO Intermountain 47301

HO Intermountain 47355

HO Intermountain 47615

HO Atlas 20001276

HO Atlas 20000826

HO Con-Cor 199201

N Kato 106-6140

N Kato 106-6161

HO Kato 30-9032

N Walthers 932-8109

N Con-Cor 14721
ETTX 702114 on Norfolk Southern train at Cresson, Pennsylvania in July 2011

Tri-level Autorack.

N Con-Cor 14699
HO Walthers 920-101403
FTTX 603640 on Baltimore & Ohio in Baltimore, Maryland in July 1981

Automobile frame carrier.
GT TX 300577 on Louisville & Nashville at Dossett, Tennessee April 1977

Trailer Flat.
HTTX 93160 on Burlington Northern’s Northtown hump, Minneapolis, Minnesota in July 1993

General Service.
HTTX 93776 with BB-BB 42” Gauge trucks for Mozambique bound locomotives
Behind at General Electric, Erie, Pennsylvania, July 2014

General Service.
ITTX 981584 at West Colton, California on October 6, 2011

General Service.
JTTX 90787 at Marysville, Pennsylvania on April 7, 2012

General Purpose flat cars

JTTX 160198 at Neenah, Wisconsin December 29, 2007
KTTX 153840 on Santa Fe train on Cajon Pass, California in July 1991
Two hitch TOFC flat car.
Back-to-back 45’ Trailers

HO Walthers 932-40321
LT TX 136343 October 27, 2010

Pole car.
MTTX 912905 in Union Pacific Dupo yard, Illinois, in July 2012

General Service with stake pockets.
NTTX 67029 on Burlington Northern train at Northtown, Minnesota in July 1993

Multiple platform container car.
OTTX 93356 on Norfolk Southern train at Cresson, Pennsylvania in July 2011

General Service.  N Intermountain 66401

HO Intermountain 46401
OTTX 131332 with GE BB40-9WM load for Mozambique
at Erie, Pennsylvania, July 2014
General Service. Heavy Duty Flat Car

HO Wathers 932-5641
PTTX 911789 at Kitchener, Ontario on May 27, 2006

Pipe Service.
QTTX 130732 in train 421 passing Bayview, Ontario on September 23, 2010

General Service well car.
Several sizes.

HO Walthers 932-40901
RTTX 975450 on Norfolk Southern train at Horseshoe Curve, Pennsylvania in July 1997
Three hitch for 3 28-foot trailers, or 2 45-foot trailers back-to-back.
STTX 981160 at Hanford, California on February 26, 2012

General Purpose with military load.
UTTX 61001 at Binghampton, New York on July 1, 1980

Spine car.
VTTX 97613 at Elk Mills, Maryland on August 21, 2010
Container Flat Car. Some used in trash train service.

HO Walthers 910-5309
WTTX 941222 at Folkston, Georgia on May 25, 2005

Twin 45 Trailer Flat Car. Trailers mounted elephant style.
XTTX 137653 at New Westminster, British Columbia on July 18, 2009

General Purpose.
ZTTX 650821 at Albany, Oregon on October 24, 2006

Flat car equipped with 30 stake pockets for transporting long poles.
END xTTx

BEGIN TTxx
TTAX 753160 on Norfolk Southern train at Cresson, Pennsylvania in July 2011
Multiple platform spine car for up to 53-foot trailer or container.
TTBX 941111 at Aurora, Illinois in October 1979
Bi-level auto rack with 10 pickup trucks and vans.

HO Accurail 9210
TTCX 977058 at Galesburg, Illinois on June 1, 1981

Container flat car.
TTDX 930385 at Fort Knox, Kentucky 2001

Chain tie-down flat car.
TTEX 353690 on Norfolk Southern train at Horseshoe Curve, Pennsylvania in July 1997. Two 89-foot cars draw-barred together and equipped for 3 45-foot trailers.
TTFX 60099 at Dolton, Illinois on September 8, 1984.

Single axle TOFC car.
TTFX 611119 at Palmer, Massachusetts on May 29, 2007.

Bulkhead Flat car.
TTGX 982065 on Norfolk Southern train at Cresson, Pennsylvania in July 2011.

Two-deck enclosed autorack. Rack is railroad owned.
A selection of modern lettering schemes on ETTX and TTGX autoracks.
TTHX 92432 at Austell, Georgia on March 7, 2012.

General Purpose Flat Car.
TTIX 32628 at Folkston, Georgia on September 20, 2010.

General Purpose Flat Car.
TTJX 80437 at Salem, Virginia on 23 April 2001.

Finger Rack Flat Car with rebar load.
| 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 00 | 10 |

TTKX 800287 on Santa Fe train at Cajon, California on October 18, 1980.

Tri-level autorack.
TTLX 60598 on Santa Fe train at Caliente, California in July 1991.

Multiple platform spine car for trailers.
TTMX 80488 on Burlington Northern Santa Fe at Edmonds, Washington in 1990s.

Boeing 737 fuselage transport.
TTNX 81173 on CSX at Ridgefield, New Jersey on April 26, 2009.

General Purpose flat car.
TTOX 145628 on CSX near Baltimore, Maryland in July 1995.
Four-wheeled “Front Runner” car capable of 1 x 40 to 48-foot trailer.

Bulkhead flat car.

N ExactRail EN-51603
HO ExactRail EP-81153
TTQX 802854 at Ford’s River Rouge plant in Dearborn, Michigan, August 2005.

Excessive height tri-level enclosed autorack.
TTRX 901501 at Houston, Texas 1976.

Tri-level autorack with side panels added.

HO Accurail 9317
TTRX 371109 on Norfolk Southern train at Cresson, Pennsylvania in July 2011.

Spine car with long platform for variable trailer length, or containers.
TTSX 803092 at Marshalltown, Iowa in 1962.
Flat Car.
_Load is removable STAC-PAC automobile containers
Each container holds three automobiles._
TTUX 130362 new at Union Pacific yard, Albina, Portland, Oregon in 1987.

Front Runner for single trailer.

HO Walthers 910-5005
TTUX 110100 at Christiansburg, Virginia in October 2003.

“Unilevel” enclosed autorack for transporting trucks, school buses and similar.
TTVX 810xxx at unknown location/date. Vert-a-Pac was designed for the Chevy Vega, carried nose down on the door panels.

N ExactRail EN-50501-1
HO ExactRail EE-1202-1
TTVX 852208 at Devore, California on September 1, 1984.

Tri-level autorack without end doors.

Trailer hitches set-up for twin 45-foot trailers. Load is a single 53-foot trailer.
TTWX 971435 on Burlington Northern train near Minot, North Dakota in July 1991.

Trailer hitches set-up for twin 45-foot trailers.

HO Walthers 932-40804

Flat car with collapsible hitches for the transportation of trailers.
TTYX 77086 on BNSF at Minneapolis, Minnesota on May 4, 2011.

Flat car used for windmill components.

Centerbeam car

N Red Caboose 16501
HO Atlas 20000947
TTZX 86332 on Burlington Northern train near Minot, North Dakota in July 1991.

Centerbeam car

HO Walthers 932-61254
ACHIEVEMENTS OF TRAILER TRAIN / TTX

• In 60+ years Trailer Train (now TTX Company) has managed ever growing fleets of cars in several markets as they emerged and grew.

• Trailers
• Automobiles
• Containers {Double Stacks}
• Poles
• Pipes
• Trash
• Anything on flat cars……..
• TTX is now a Billion dollar per year business
Planning for fleet requirements never ends.

TTX Total Fleet (April 1, 2005)

- Double Stack: 24%
- Conventional Intermodal: 35%
- Automotive: 26%
- General Service: 15%

www.acacso.org/meetings/may05/presentation/19-Car_Supply.ppt
Planning for fleet requirements never ends

TTX presentation discussing container traffic and mix over a decade.
New 2-volume book set

The TTX Story

A Two-Volume Set
by James D. Panza
Richard W. Dawson
Ronald P. Sellberg

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Rail-Trader Co. formed Trailer Train Co. in 1955 to expand piggyback service amongst the nation’s railroads. PRR initially managed TTX, which expanded its ownership to 41 railroads. The 62-year journey started with 500 flatcars in 1956 and grew to over 161,000 cars (TOFC, auto rack, Railbox, Railgon, and special equipped) today.

The authors, combined, have over 90 years of service with Trailer Train TTX. They present much "insider" information on company decisions, car design, and the shift to container intermodal service. The books are hardbound, all-color, horizontal format, and total 624 pages.

Member Price of 2-volume set: $79.95
Non-member price of 2-volume set: $99.95
U.S. Postage per book set: $11
Overseas Postage, per book set: $66

Published November 2018 by PRRT&HS.
Authors had long careers with TTX.
60+ years of Trailer Train.

The End

Thank you for visiting
STAY CALM

AND

SAVE THE DATES

14 - 21 AUGUST 2022

BIRMINGHAM, UK

www.nmra2022uk.org