MAKE	CHEVROLET		
VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		MISSOU	RI
MANUFACTI Federal Excis	RER'S SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE: (Includes reimbursement for e Tax & Suggested Dealer Delivery & Handling Charge) MODEL;	4252	
Manufacturer Accessories i 2898GJ	's Suggested Retail Delivered Prices on Options and installed on this Vehicle by the Manufacturer LEATHER SADDLE TRIM	80	70
2936AA 2M20BA 2L84AA 2G81AA	4 SPD TRANSMISSION 375 HP V8 ENGINE POSITRACT AXLE 308R	188 538 43	00 30 00 85
2P92AA 2F40AA 2J65AD 2N03DA	METALLIC BRAKES 36.5 GAL GAS TANK	31 37 53 202 176	70 80 30 50
2401AA 2A31AA 2T86BE	PB AM/FM RADIO TINTED GLASS POWER WINDOWS BACK UP LAMPS	16 59 10	15 20

Alphabet Soup

MAKING SENSE OF MIDYEAR ECL CODES

JOHN HINCKLEY

One of the questions I get regularly, deals with ECL's (Exception Control Letters) — those two alpha characters suffixed to the option codes you see on the window sticker, tank sticker, Corvette Order, Car Shipper, and other pieces of original documentation, like CGOAG; what do they mean, and why are they there? This isn't something I can explain in a couple of paragraphs, so I thought I'd write an article that covers it — not just the "what," but the "why" as well.

The ECL suffix that follows the trim code number on paperwork (and on St. Louis-bodied midyear trim tags) relates to which interior-affecting options were (or were not) on that particular car (color, headrests, shoulder belts,

manual or automatic transmission, power windows, hardtop, 36-gallon fuel tank, air conditioning, radio, etc.) when it was built. Noland Adams' 1963-1967 book breaks down these codes in the appendix following each

year's chapter, and the NCRS "Trim Tag Book" decodes them for midyears in great detail for determination of any St. Louis-bodied car's original as-built configuration, unless it had a black interior. I won't deal with Trim ECL's here – we'll look at the ECL's as they apply to individual options (RPO's).

why option ECLS? The answer is two words – "parts list." Let's imagine for the moment that you're the Material & Production Control Manager at St. Louis – the dealer orders come in to you, you order the parts required to build the cars, you determine

ALPHABET SOUP TECHNICAL

when and in what order the cars are produced, and you're responsible for managing the parts inventory so you don't run out of parts and don't have millions of dollars' worth of obsolete parts left at the end of the model year.

Do you just order huge quantities of each of the thousands of parts required to build all the possible configurations of Corvettes, watch trends, and order more of each part when they start to run low? Of course not - that would result in daily chaos, downtime, lost units, disaster at suppliers, premium transportation, chartered

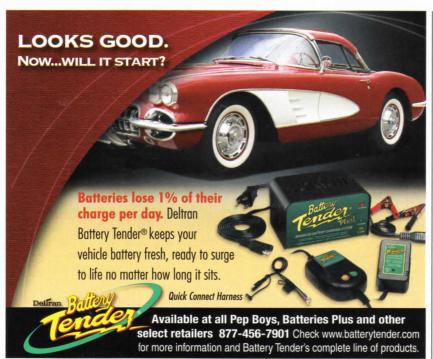
You need to be able to forecast vour parts requirements to suppliers far enough in advance so you have exactly the parts you need in the plant when the time comes to build each car, so you need a parts list for each car.

carrying expedited material, and an obsolete material nightmare at endof-model-year inventory time. You need to be able to forecast your parts requirements to suppliers far enough in advance so you have exactly the parts you need in the plant when the time comes to build each car, so you need a parts list for each car. You can't issue 125 forecasts every day (one for each car), so you consolidate incoming orders into more convenient groups of 500. Then you analyze those 500 orders and break them down to part number level, call each group a "schedule," and issue the forecast for the parts required to build those 500

- 1 A typical '66 Corvette Dealer Order form; an "X" in the box next to each option showed what the customer wanted, but you couldn't generate a parts list for the car without applying the ECL coding for this particular combination of options.
- 2 A "Corvette Order Copy" generated by the computer after analyzing a Dealer Order, showing all the options and their ECL codes; with this data format, the computer can generate a parts list to build this car. Note the sixweek span from "Date Received" to "Expected Date of Production."

	ZONE	BIANT COOL	646	Hist		TO. CHEVROLET MOTOR SITUAL PLANE ENVIRE OUR OWN	NE FOR ONE	PERMITS.	t set	460	
PAI	LER NAME	046	-	/_	100	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF				-18-	1
	Queens	ete me	lor.	6	-	- man	SOLD	DATE	//	//	•
TRE	ET ADDRESS	STATE AND A STATE OF				CUSTOMER NAME	ek				
HY	& STATE	-1-1	Note:		No.	DEALER SIGNATURE	ani	and le			
	choses	CKIE	DR 50104	-		. INTERIO	ok tasas		- 0	ecystmaci	-
×	MODEL	. DESCRIPTI	ON	Oprion No	T	DESCRIPTION	C004	TYPE		TOP	_
<	19437-COUPE	MIL AND A	MARON	788	1	BLACK	E	VINYL 💆		BLACK	4
	19467-CONVERTIBLE	- The	10 10				L.C	LEATHER		BEIGE	ă
				PTION	AL	EQUIPMENT				FRE.	
	, ortion	N DESCRIPTION		OF FIGN	×		tion descri			SPEIGN HO.	×
r	POWERGLIDE	(Market)		A135		SPECIAL PURPOSE (AVAILABLE WITH 190	FRONT &	REAR SUSPENSIO	H	F41	
A	3 SPEED FULLY-SYNCHRONIZED		110	100	PUEL TANK [1982] ORLY, 36 GAL: & WHIEL HOUSE SILLER FAMILS HIGHWAY EMERGENCY KET						
5			M20								
Ī	4 SPEED Wide Range			M21		G.M. ARR INJECTION		08		K19	-
	4 SPEED — Close Ratio (AVARIAGE WITH 308, 700 CP 4/5 H.P. ENGINES) H.D. 4 SPEED — Close Ratio oyet secondances for contrast USB (AVARIAGE WITH 401 H.P. SACON)		M22 STD	V	CAUCORNA VEDICAL REGISTATION DIANY ANAMARIA WITH ROS SED O 199 M. SHOWAT MAZARD WARNING SWITCH COFF ROAD EXPAUST LYVARAME WITH ALL DIGINIS WITH 3 OR 4 595809 SIDE MOUNTED BUAL EXHAUST (OH Road Service)						
2										×	
	300 H.P. 4 BBL. CARE. — Hydraulic Lillers [AVAILABLE WITH FOREPOLIDE. 3 SPEED OR MID A SPEED] 350 H.P. LARGE 4 BEL. CARB. — Hydraulic Lillers									Г	
										L79	
	SAVAJABLE WHE AND OF ANY CAPEDS 390 H.P. LANGE 4 SB. CARS - Hydrautic Lifters SAVANABLE WITH MOD OF MIT 4 SPEED & POSITRACTIONS			136	A	BRAKES, HEAVY DUTY DISC.					1
N	PAYAMAME WITH NOO OR	MANE WITH MOD OR MOT 4 SPEED & POSITRACTIONS			1					K66	H
	SAVAILABLE WITH MIT OF	VANLAGE WITH MIT OF MITS & SPEED, POSITRACTION ID EAS ICALIFOON STEERS				IGNITION SYSTEM (FULL TRANSISTOR) (AVAILABLE WITH 350, 300 OR 435 K.F. ENGINES)					L
	DAMANAER WITH MAD ON 1031 4 DEED & POBLITACTIONS 275 NF _ EACH_ & Bec_handing Ultima ANAMAER WITH MIT OR MYS 4 DEED, POSTRACTION ANAMAER WITH MIT OR MYS 4 DEED, POSTRACTION ANAMAER WITH 350 CM MAD 3 200 MF, MAD OR MIT A 590 MANAMAER WITH 350 CM MAD 3 200 MF, MAD OR MIT A 590 MANAMAER WITH 350 CM MAD 3 200 MF, MAD OR MIT A 590 MANAMAER WITH 350 CM MAD 3 200 MF, MAD OR MIT A 590 MANAMAER WITH 350 CM MAD 3 200 MF, MAD OR MIT A 405 MF, MIT OR MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MIT A 405 MF, MIT OR MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH 355 TO THE MIT OR MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT OR MANAMAER WITH MAD A 300 MF, MIT A 590 MF, MIT			GBI	L	RADIO, AM-SIA UNCLUDES FOWER BEAS ANTORRAS					Ľ
E	POSITRACTION 3.36	G OF MID & NO HP., A	130 & 350 M.P.	G81	+	SOFT RAY WINDS	HUELD ON	Y		A02	L
A	POSITRACTION 3.55	PRACTION 3.55 TO 1		GAI		SOFT RAY ALL WINDOWS				AOI	×
	POSITRACTION 3.70	25 HF3 TEACTION 3.70 TO 1 LASE WITH 602 6 300 HP4 602 6 390 HP4 6031 OR 4.405, HP3			X	SPECIAL CAST ALUMINUM WHEELS					Г
X	POSITEACTION 4.11 TO 1		(181)	GENUINE WOOD STEERING WHEEL				N32	N		
E	POSITRACTION 4.56	PRINCIPLE TO THE PRINCI	QS HA)	CiBI	-	TELESCOPIC STEES	ING SHAF	,	U.	NJA	Г
Ц	CHANTWELE AUGH WAS F	43 H.F.S		1140	1	AIR CONDITIONS	100000		7.76	C60	
	POWER STEERING	W 100 20	and the	0		HEATER & DEFRO	-	CAR	×		
	POWER BRAKES			. 50		SHOT AVAILABLE WIT	H VIS COMBI	HONING)		La	1
Ţ	WHITE SIDEWALL 7.7	15 x 15-4 PR	0.1000	192		T REMOVABLE HAR	D TOP	otti		C07	1
Ř	NYLON BLACKWALL	7.75 x 15-4 PR.	WE'G	101		PENOVABLE HAR	D TOP	MODEL)		C07	
5	(SOLD STRIPT)			0		HEADRESTS (DRIV	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.	A STATE OF THE PARTY.	A TO	A82	Т
	The Part of the Pa			-	+	POWER WINDOW	5		-	EA IEA	T
	11100					ISPECIAL CONTROL	1		-		1
	TO BE C		PLACES WITH		101	зона смака на ЗД		SATE MAILED	3=	4	11

	19.3	VETTE SP	06-30 T. CPE	Paint .	67561	703	663	
19437 Equip. Code C	1.00		T CPE		AA TU	vena	24	
Equip. Code	1.00		1 CPE	45300	MARKET A SE	A - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	BLACK	
	Option No.			The second second	and the same	ALUG	Les	
0		Туре	*			Description		D. A.
1000	STO TM	Trim		LACK IR				
0:	2L71AA	Engine	4	35 HP V	8 TURB	DJET	上、唐	
		Air Con.						
0.	2K66DA	Transistor Ign.		RANSIST		10000		
	2681PA			DSITRAC		1000000		
0;	2M2IAA	Transmission	*	SPD CL	KALIL	TRA	-	-
Mary State of the		Tires				-	/	3
		Conv. Top		1	-0"	1	1 4	1
4 70 10	200 - 112	Aux. Top		B AMZEN	RADIE	100		1
0.	2U69HA	Radio		a America	PWDIC			-
The state of the s		Comfort & Con.	TO CLASS				-	
	2A01AA		DUAL EX				1	+







cars to your suppliers about a month ahead of time. Analyzing those 500 orders and breaking them down to the part number level for procurement is the key to the system, and the ECLs for the options on those cars (and the computer) take care of that job.

The computer already knows exactly, down to the last part number, what's required to build a "base car" - a coupe or convertible with a base engine, three-speed transmission, standard non-posi rearend, black vinyl

The computer already knows exactly, down to the last part number, what's required to build a "base car" — a coupe or convertible with a base engine, three-speed transmission, standard non-posi rearend, black vinyl interior, black soft top, with a heater, blackwall tires, and no radio. That's all the parts shown in UPC O through UPC 14 in the Assembly Manual, and it's the base from which the computer works.

interior, black soft top, with a heater, blackwall tires, and no radio. That's all the parts shown in UPC 0 through UPC 14 in the Assembly Manual, and it's the base from which the computer works. Every option ordered on the car adds parts unique to that option, and in most cases, deletes "base car" parts they replace. Further, different combinations of other options on the same car can result in different part numbers being required for any one option; this is where developing a parts list for each car gets complicated, and it's where the ECLs come into play. When the dealer order was accepted for production by the plant, their computer analyzed each order for each option specified (like air conditioning, for example), checked for other options that would change the parts required for air conditioning on that particular

car (like optional engines, transmission type, coupe or convertible, etc.), and assigned an ECL to each option based on each individual car's ultimate configuration.

WHERE DID THOSE ECLS COME FROM? Engineering had already developed a detailed parts list for a base air conditioning system and parts lists for air conditioning with every conceivable combination of other options that could affect it; each possible combination was assigned an ECL code, and the parts required for that combination were released against those ECL codes.

There were twelve possible combinations of air conditioning, with a unique parts list for each, depending on body style, engine type, and transmission type, so there were twelve possible ECL codes to be suffixed on the "C60" option code (and every other option on that car also had pre-determined ECL combinations assigned depending on how they were affected by other options on that same car).

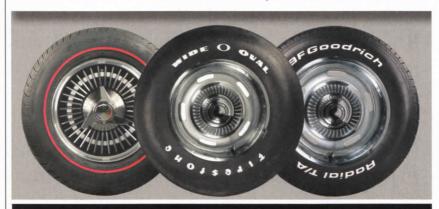
There were twelve possible combinations for air conditioning in 1967, based on engine, transmission, and body style, each of which had its own ECL and generated a different detail parts listing for the car. Just "C60" wouldn't generate a correct

There were twelve possible combinations for air conditioning in 1967, based on engine, transmission, and body style, each of which had its own ECL and generated a different detail parts listing for the car.

parts list. Why? Coupes got a tinted back window, and convertibles didn't. Small-blocks and big-blocks got different compressor brackets, pulleys, belts, refrigerant hoses, fasteners, wire harnesses, fans, and radiator seals. Powerglide cars got different vacuum hoses and fittings than four-speed cars. Big-block cars got motor mount shims and different front springs. Big-block Powerglide cars got a unique offset front license plate bracket.



CLASSIC TIRES. RADIAL OR BIAS PLY, THE CHOICE IS YOURS.

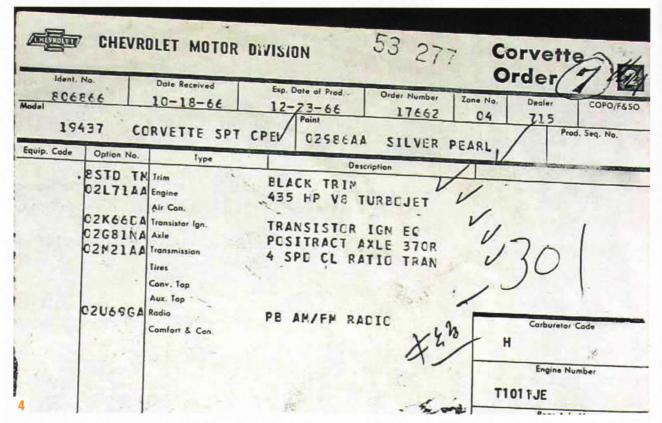


WE ARE THE WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIER OF CLASSIC AND COLLECTOR CAR TIRES, WITH BRANDS SUCH AS MICHELIN®, BFGOODRICH®, FIRESTONE®, COKER CLASSIC®, EXCELSIOR® AND MANY MORE.



TECHNICAL ALPHABET SOUP

AB	Conv. with base engine and manual trans.	247			
AC	Conv. with base engine and M35	335			
AG	Coupe with base engine and manual trans.	343			
AH	Coupe with base engine and M35	486			
AL	Conv. with L79	336			
AM	Coupe with L79	444			
BA	Conv. with L36 and manual trans.	298			
BB	Coupe with L36 and manual trans.	408			
BC17	Conv. with L36 and M35	138			
BD17	Coupe with L36 and M35	229			
BG	Conv. with L68 and manual trans.	199			
BH	Coupe with L68 and manual trans.	325			
Total 1967 C60 production					
This option not available with L71 or L88.					



3 The twelve different ECL's for C60 air conditioning, driven by body style, engines, and transmissions; each one generated a different parts list for air conditioning for that particular car. (Courtesy Noland Adams)

⁴ Another "Corvette Order", showing a five-week span from the order receipt to the expected production date. Note the rubber-stamped "53 277" at the top - 53 is the "schedule" number, and 277 is the position of this order in that 500-unit schedule.

THE "CORVETTE ORDER": When the computer finished analyzing each dealer order, it generated a "Corvette order" for each car, listing all the options, each with its own ECL suffix. When that car's listing was entered into the procurement computer (via IBM punchcards in that era), it generated a complete, down-to-the-last-detail parts list for that individual car, with every single part number and quantity required to build it, including paint, sealers, adhesives, lubricants, and protective coatings.

In order to forecast a 500-unit "schedule" to suppliers, the procurement computer consolidated those 500 Corvette Orders, generated the parts list required to build all 500 of them, broke the list down by supplier of each part, and issued the requirements to the suppliers. That's why there's a time span between the "Order Received" date on the Corvette order and the "Expected Date of Production." The orders had to be analyzed, broken down to part number level, consolidated into a "schedule," forecasted to the suppliers, and the parts produced and shipped to St. Louis, so they were available when the car came down the line.

When the sequence in which those 500 units would be built was decided, the Production Control computer generated a listing of those units numbered from 1 to 500; those numbers became the "Body Shop Job Numbers," which are found scrawled in grease pencil in various places

The ECLs, developed and pre-assigned by Engineering for every possible combination and cross-combination of options, enabled this task to be computerized and brought a semblance of order out of what otherwise would have been chaos. Assembly is a VERY complex business.

on the raw fiberglass underbody, cowl & dash, doors, coupe roofs, and front and rear clip.

Converting the dealer orders (which only specified "air conditioning," not which one of the twelve possible varieties of air conditioning was required) into detail parts lists (with all the other options broken down the same way to the part number level as well) and consolidating 500 orders into "schedules" for forecasting would be an impossible task to do manually. The ECLs, developed and pre-assigned by Engineering for every possible combination and crosscombination of options, enabled this task to be computerized and brought a semblance of order out of what otherwise would have been chaos. Assembly is a VERY complex business.

WHERE TO FIND OPTION ECL CODES: The twocharacter ECL codes started in 1963. For midyears, you'll find them in Noland Adams' Complete Corvette Restoration & Technical Guide, Volume II, 1963-1967. In the "Option" section in each year's chapter, each individual option listing has a header at the beginning that lists and describes all the ECL's that were assigned by Engineering to that option, along with the quantity of each that were actually built.

I'm not aware of any published listing or decoding of the ECL's that were assigned to the options on 1968-up Corvettes; developing that would be a massive research project.

