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,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,185 active editors 7,002,000 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion… that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?… that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?… that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?… that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?… that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?… that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?… that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?… that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?… that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 An extremely large, powerful, and erratic tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Albertino Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)3152 or 2945to (WoodGoat)3153 or 2946Coptic calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat511512- Shaka Samvat376377- Kali Yuga35553556Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Minguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar(male Wood-Horse)581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baoming, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje[1]Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumaragupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimelines3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyState leaders3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 376[1][2] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population[4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 8), Tikal (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008.^ a b Roberts, J: "History of the World". Penguin, 1994.^ The Long Fourth Century 284450: Continuity and Change in the Later Roman Empire ed. S. McGill, C. Sogno and E. Watts (Cambridge 2008).^ "The Maya: Glory and Ruin". National Geographic Magazine. Archived from the original on April 9, 2008.^ "The Austronesians: Historical and Comparative Perspectives". ANU Press. Archived from the original on 2013-12-25. Retrieved 2013-04-29.^ Lee, Adela C.Y. "The stirrup and its effect on chinese military history". Silkroad Foundation.^ Sengupta, J. (2006). Refractions of Desire, Feminist Perspectives in the Novels of Toni Morrison, Michle Roberts, and Anita Desai. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors. p.21. ISBN978-81-269-0629-1. Archived from the original on 4 May 2016. Retrieved 7 December 2014.^ Kakar, Sudhir; Doniger, Wendy (2003). Kamasutra. Oxford; Toronto: Oxford University Press. pp.xi. ISBN978-0-19-283982-4.^ Bag, A.K. (1979). 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Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Religion in pre-Islamic Arabia (links | edit)Rosetta Stone (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)397 (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)405 (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)432 (links | edit)200s (decade) (links | edit)300s (decade) (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)310s (links | edit)320s (links | edit)321 (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)286 (links | edit)476 (links | edit)385 (links | edit)7th century BC (links | edit)410 (links | edit)325 (links | edit)380s (links | edit)381 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit)430 (links | edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4th_century" No OBD No OBD No OBD No OBD No OBD No OBD No OBD EOBD No OBD No OBD No OBD No OBD OBD No OBD No OBD No OBD Vinnumber 2025 | Privacy Policy | Powered by BBY Soft Random Caddy chat.Not the place for sale or wanted topics. doberville Caddy2k Groupie Posts: 5 Joined: Mon Aug 28, 2017 6:00 pm Engine size/power: 1.4 16V Petrol (79bhp) Post by doberville Mon Aug 28, 2017 7:00 pm Hi, I have a 2008 VW Caddy 1.9 TDI (75 Ps), I have been looking for the engraved engine number, but can't find it, I know the number it is BSU 036163, but I need to confirm it in the engine block Thanks,Artur Doc Not God, just a bellend Posts: 18787 Joined: Thu Jan 01, 1970 1:00 am Engine size/power: 2.0TSI EA888 Gen3 Location: Monaghan, Ireland & Derbyshire, UK Post by Doc Mon Aug 28, 2017 7:37 pm If BSU is what you have on registration documents, build sticker, cambelt cover, etc. then it's safe to assume your block is of the same code unless it looks like it has been changed. The stamped engine code is possibly behind some pipes or filters etc so will be very difficult to find. 2013 Caddy with EA888 Gen3 2.0TSI DSG, Superplus MSP19 , Caddy4 rear lights, Polo GTI (mk7 style) steering wheel, Relentless Tuning front coilovers, Audi A6 S-Line front seats, Boxster fronts & GTI rear Brakes, 3D Colour Premium dash cluster, Caddy life arm rest, Motexion bulkhead, MIB head unit All posts written by me are the intellectual property of the caddy2K forum and I do not consent to copying or redistribution of any sort doberville Caddy2k Groupie Posts: 5 Joined: Mon Aug 28, 2017 6:00 pm Engine size/power: 1.4 16V Petrol (79bhp) Post by doberville Mon Aug 28, 2017 8:52 pm Thanks, From some net photos, I guess it is just to the right of the oil filter tower, but there are some pipes, and it will be very hard to clean, I will try tomorrow. I need to show it to inspection service, beaurocratic BS Thanks,Artur On the block. Near the edge against the cylinder head. Why are you asking? The engine code is ALH if it is a diesel, AEG if it is a gas 2.0L engine. which timing belt do I need? I gotta ask, cause I was looking in the block/head area yesterday and I couldn't find any numbers (but I tend to miss obvious things like that) while checking my head gasket leak. Where on that edge is that engine code stamp? Still lookin'We see several numbers. How many numbers are in an engine number. Maybe that'll help. I need to order a new timing belt for my diesel. BB already answered your question, the rest of your number will just be the serial number and quite useless for your quest. Incidentally, the number on the EA113 family of engines, of which the ALH is a member of, the number is actually more towards the flywheel end of the engine, on a flat against the bellhousing NOT under the head gasket flange as the earlier EA827 engines had, sorry for the bad info. But in any case, you can also usually find all the info on the ALH on the tag on the upper timing belt cover. Engine type But in any case, you can also usually find all the info on the ALH on the tag on the upper timing belt cover. As oilhammer stated on timing belt cover. If the number is worn off of the sticker, the number can be found on the block. Look at the area where the block mates with the transmission. It is etched on the block, just below where the vertical part of the block meets the lower part coming towards the front of the car. Author Topic: 1.9 Engine code location??? (Read 27849 times) 1st August 1964 to 31st July 1969 Chassis (VIN) Numbers were nine digits built up of three identification digits plus six serial number digits. Example:- 215 123 456 - See below for format details.1st August 1969 to 31st July 1979 Chassis (VIN) Numbers were ten digits built up of three identification digits plus seven serial number digits. See below for details of the fourth digit from the left.Example:- 214 2123 456 - See below for format details.The make up of the chassis number is as follows, counting from the left...First digit defines the vehicle type, i.e. 2 Type 2 (Van based products).Second digit defines the model, i.e. 1 delivery van, 2 Micro Bus, 3 Kombi, 4 Micro Bus Deluxe, 5 Micro Bus Deluxe 7 seater LHD, 8 Pickup, 7 Ambulance, 8 also Micro Bus. Third digit defines the production year, i.e. 5 (1965) between 1st August 1964 and 31st July 1965.Fourth digit only for production after 1st August 1969 is 2.The remaining digits are a sequential production serial number.The Location of the chassis (VIN) number remains on the identification plate on the right side of the air duct above the cab until the end of July 1967.From August 1967 to July 1971 the Chassis (VIN) number is situated on the engine cover plate below the air cleaner. After July 1971 when the engine bay was enlarged to cater for the optional larger engine the Chassis (VIN) number was moved to the rear right side of the engine bay.Engine number is located on the rear crankcase flange below the generator support for 1.6 litre engines and on top of the engine on the right half of the crank case near the breather tower on 1.7 - 2.0 litre engines. 2011 - Still in production. --- After social login --- Position of Engine Number: --- After social login --- More accurate definition: On the left B pillar. (door jamb) Uploaded: foka Author Topic: Many Questions.....1.9TD (AAZ) Engine code (Read 9952 times) Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Author Topic: 1.9 KKK turbo vs. 1.8t K03s (Read 5569 times) 1st August 1964 to 31st July 1969 Chassis (VIN) Numbers were nine digits built up of three identification digits plus six serial number digits. Example:- 215 123 456 - See below for format details.1st August 1969 to 31st July 1979 Chassis (VIN) Numbers were ten digits built up of three identification digits plus seven serial number digits. See below for details of the fourth digit from the left.Example:- 214 2123 456 - See below for format details.The make up of the chassis number is as follows, counting from the left...First digit defines the vehicle type, i.e. 2 Type 2 (Van based products).Second digit defines the model, i.e. 1 delivery van, 2 Micro Bus, 3 Kombi, 4 Micro Bus Deluxe, 5 Micro Bus Deluxe 7 seater LHD, 8 Pickup, 7 Ambulance, 8 also Micro Bus. Third digit defines the production year, i.e. 5 (1965) between 1st August 1964 and 31st July 1965.Fourth digit only for production after 1st August 1969 is 2.The remaining digits are a sequential production serial number.The Location of the chassis (VIN) number remains on the identification plate on the right side of the air duct above the cab until the end of July 1967.From August 1967 to July 1971 the Chassis (VIN) number is situated on the engine cover plate below the air cleaner. After July 1971 when the engine bay was enlarged to cater for the optional larger engine the Chassis (VIN) number was moved to the rear right side of the engine bay.Engine number is located on the rear crankcase flange below the generator support for 1.6 litre engines and on top of the engine on the right half of the crank case near the breather tower on 1.7 - 2.0 litre engines. Not to be confused with Minibus or Midibus. Type of van designed for private use"Mini van" redirects here. For the van version of the Mini car, see Mini Van.The Chrysler Pacifica, the best-selling minivan in the United States as of 2020[1]Minivan (sometimes called simply a van) is a car classification for vehicles designed to transport passengers in the rear seating row(s), with reconfigurable seats in two or three rows [citation needed]. The equivalent classification in Europe is MPV (multi-purpose vehicle), people carrier,[2] or M-segment.[3][4][5][6]Compared with a full-size van, most minivans are based on a passenger car platform and have a lower body. Early models such as the Ford Aerostar and Chevrolet Astro utilized a compact pickup truck platform.[7][8] Minivans often have a 'one-box' or 'two-box' body configuration, a higher roof, a flat floor, sliding doors for rear passengers, and high H-point seating. The largest size of minivans is also referred to as 'Large MPV' and became popular following the introduction of the 1984 Dodge Caravan and Renault Espace. Typically, these have platforms derived from D-segment passenger cars or compact pickups. Since the 1990s, the smaller compact MPV and mini MPV sizes of minivans have also become popular.[9]Though predecessors to the minivan date back to the 1930s, the contemporary minivan body style was developed concurrently by several companies in the early 1980s, most notably by Chrysler (producer of the Chrysler minivans) and Renault (the Renault Espace), both first sold for model year 1984. Minivans cut into and eventually overshadowed the traditional market of the station wagon and grew in global popularity and diversity throughout the 1990s. Since the 2000s, their reception has varied in different parts of the world: in North America, for example, they have been largely eclipsed by crossovers and SUVs, while in Asia they are commonly marketed as luxury vehicles.The term minivan originated in North America and the United Kingdom in 1959. In the UK, the Mini Van was a small van manufactured by Austin Motor Company based on the newly introduced Mini car. In the US, the term was used to differentiate the smaller passenger vehicles from full-size vans (such as the Ford E-Series, Dodge Ram Van, and Chevrolet Van), which were then called 'vans'.[10]The first known use of the term was in 1959,[11] but not until the 1980s was it commonly used.In contrast to larger vans, most modern minivans/MPVs use a front-engine, front-wheel drive layout, while some model lines offer all-wheel drive as an option (ie. Toyota Sienna,[12] Toyota Previa,[13] Chrysler Pacifica [14]). Alongside adopting the form factor introduced by Chrysler minivans, the configuration allows for less engine intrusion and a lower floor in the passenger compartment. In line with larger full-size vans, unibody construction has been commonly used (the spaceframe design of the Renault Espace and the General Motors APV minivans being exceptions).Minivans/MPVs are produced on distinct chassis architecture or share platforms with other vehicles such as sedans and crossover SUVs. Minivans do not have as much ground clearance, towing capacity, or off-road capability compared to SUVs.[15] Minivans provide more space for passengers and cargo than sedans and SUVs.[15]Side profile of a Honda OdysseyMinivans/MPVs use either a two-box or a one-box body design with A, B, C, and D pillars. The cabin may be fitted with two, three, or four rows of seats, with the most common configurations being 2+3+2 or 2+3+3. Compared to other types of passenger vehicles, the body shape of minivans is designed to maximize interior space for both passengers and cargo. It is achieved by lengthening the wheelbase, creating a flatter floor, taller roof, and more upright side profile, but not as prominent as commercial-oriented vans that are boxier in profile. Practicality and comfort for passengers are also enhanced with a larger rear cargo space opening and larger windows.[16]Some minivans/MPVs may use sliding doors, while others offer conventional forward-hinged doors. Initially, a feature of the 1982 Nissan Prairie, the 1996 Chrysler minivans introduced a driver-side sliding door; by 2002, all minivans were sold with doors on both sides of the body. Most minivans are configured with a rear liftgate; few minivans have used panel-style rear doors, for example, cargo versions of the Chevrolet Astro, Ford Aerostar, and the Mercedes-Benz V-Class.A cutaway Renault Espace V, showcasing its relatively flat floor and third-row seat spaceMost minivans have a reconfigurable interior to carry passengers and their effects. The first examples were designed with removable rear seats unlatched from the floor for removal and storage (in line with larger vans); however, users gave poor reception to the design as many seats were heavy and hard to remove. In 1995, the Honda Odyssey was introduced with a third-row seat that folded flat into the floor, which was then adopted by many competitors, including Chrysler that introduced third-row and fold-flat second-row seats in 2005.High-end minivans may include distinguished features such as captain seats or Ottoman seats, as opposed to bench seats for the second row.[17]Before the adoption of the minivan term, there is a long history of one-box passenger vehicles roughly approximating the body style,[18] with the 1936 Stout Scarab often cited as the first minivan.[19][20][21][22] The passenger seats in the Scarab were moveable and could be configured for the passengers to sit around a table in the rear of the cabin. Passengers entered and exited the Scarab via a centrally-mounted door.The DKW Schnellastermanufactured from 1949 until 1962featured front-wheel drive, a transverse engine, a flat floor, and multi-configurable seating, all of which would later become characteristics of minivans.[23]In 1950, the Volkswagen Type 2 adapted a bus-shaped body to the chassis of a small passenger car (the Volkswagen Beetle). When Volkswagen introduced a sliding side door to the Type 2 in 1968, it then had the prominent features that would later come to define a minivan: compact length, three rows of forward-facing seats, station wagon-style top-hinged tailgate/liftgate, sliding side door, passenger car base.[24]The 19561969 Fiat Multipla also had many features in common with modern minivans. The Multipla was based on the chassis of the Fiat 600 and had a rear engine and cab forward layout.[25]The early 1960s saw Ford and Chevrolet introduce "compact" vans for the North American market, the Econoline Club Wagon and Greenbrier respectively. The Ford version was marketed in the Falcon series, the Chevrolet in the Corvair 95 series. The Econoline grew larger in the 1970s, while the Greenbrier was joined by (and later replaced by) the Chevy Van.Stout Scarab (19361942)DKW Schnellaster (19491962)Volkswagen Type 2 (19501967)Fiat 600 Multipla (19561969)Due to their larger footprint and engines, minivans developed for the North American market are distinct from most minivans/MPVs marketed in other regions, such as Europe and Asia. As of 2020[update], average exterior length for minivans in North America ranged around 200 inches (5.08m), while many models use V6 engines with more than 270 horsepower (201kW; 274PS) mainly to fulfill towing capacity requirements which North American customers demand.[26][27]In 2021, sales of the segment totalled 310,630 units in the U.S. (2.1% of the overall car market), and 33,544 in Canada (2.0% of the overall car market).[28][29] As of 2022[update], the passenger-oriented minivan segment consists of the Toyota Sienna, Chrysler Pacifica, Chrysler Voyager, Honda Odyssey, and Kia Carnival.[30]Top 3 best-sellers in the U.S., 2021Toyota Sienna (2020present)Honda Odyssey (2018present)Chrysler Pacifica/Voyager (2019present)1985 Dodge CaravanIn the late 1970s, Chrysler began a development program to design "a small affordable van that looked and handled more like a car."[31] The result of this program was the first American minivans based on the S platform, the 1984 Plymouth Voyager and Dodge Caravan.[32] The S minivans debuted the minivan design features of front-wheel drive, a flat floor and a sliding door for rear passengers.[31][33][34]The term minivan came into use largely compared to size to full-size vans; at six feet tall or lower, 1980s minivans were intended to fit inside a typical garage door opening.[35] In 1984, The New York Times described minivans "the hot cars coming out of Detroit,"[36] noting that "analysts say the mini-van has created an entirely new market, one that may well overshadow the... station wagon."[36]In response to the popularity of the Voyager/Caravan, General Motors released the 1985 Chevrolet Astro and GMC Safari badge-engineered twins, and Ford released the 1986 Ford Aerostar. These vehicles used a traditional rear-wheel drive layout, unlike the Voyager/Caravan.[35][37]To match the launch of minivans by American manufacturers, Japanese manufacturers introduced the Toyota Van, Nissan Vanette, and Mitsubishi Delica to North America in 1984, 1986, and 1987, respectively. These vehicles were marketed with the generic "Van" and "Wagon" names (for cargo and passenger vans, respectively).[38][39]In 1989, the Mazda MPV was released as the first Japanese-brand minivan developed from the ground up specifically for the North American market. Its larger chassis allowed an optional V6 engine and four-wheel drive to fit. In contrast to the sliding doors of American minivans, a hinged passenger-side door was used. A driver-side entry was added for 1996, as Mazda gradually remarketed the model line as an early crossover SUV.By the end of the 1980s, demand for minivans as family vehicles had largely superseded full-size station wagons in the United States.[40]19982000 Toyota SiennaDuring the 1990s, the minivan segment underwent several significant changes. Many models switched to the front-wheel drive layout used by the Voyager/Caravan minivans. For example, Ford replaced the Aerostar with the front-wheel drive Mercury Villager for 1993 and the Ford Windstar for 1995. The models also increased in size due to the extended-wheelbase ("Grand") versions of the Voyager and Caravan, launched in 1987. An increase in luxury features and interior equipment was seen in the Eddie Bauer version of the 1988 Ford Aerostar, the 1990 Chrysler Town & Country, and the 1990 Oldsmobile Silhouette. The third-generation Plymouth Voyager, Dodge Caravan, and Chrysler Town & Country released for the 1996 model year had an additional sliding door on the driver's side.Following the 1990 discontinuation of the Nissan Vanette in the United States, Nissan also ended the sale of the second-generation Nissan Axxess. Nissan reentered the segment by forming a joint venture with Ford to develop and assemble a minivan that became the Nissan Quest and its Mercury Villager counterpart.Toyota also introduced the Toyota Previa in 1990 to replace the Van/Wagon in North America. It was designed solely as a passenger vehicle sized to compete with American-market minivans. For 1998, the Toyota Sienna became the first Japanese-brand minivan assembled in North America, replacing the Toyota Previa in that market. For 1999, Honda introduced a separate version of the Odyssey for North America, with North America receiving a larger vehicle with sliding doors. These Japanese minivans targeted a higher price bracket as they were considerably larger and had better handling/horsepower over their domestic counterparts (i.e. Dodge Caravan).[41][42][43]The highest selling year for minivans was in 2000, when 1.4 million units were sold. At that time, domestic minivans were produced in large volumes and often sold for cheaper than midsize cars, however Japanese minivans were more expensive than either.[44]2017 Dodge Grand CaravanIn the 2000s, sales of minivans began to decrease. In 2013, the segment's sales reached approximately 500,000, one-third of its 2000 peak.[45] Market share of minivans in 2019 reached around 2% after a steady decline from 2004, when the segment recorded above 6% of share.[46] It has been suggested that the falling popularity of minivans is due to the increasing popularity of SUVs and crossovers, as well as the minivan's increasingly undesirable image as a vehicle for older drivers or the soccer mom demographics.[45][47][48] Manufacturers have responded by marketing minivans as premium vehicles as well as lowering production volumes, resulting in a long waiting list for minivans such as the Toyota Sienna.[49][50] Despite the increasing popularity of three-row crossover SUVs, they have not been completely replaced minivans in form or function. The Chrysler Pacifica crossover SUV (the nameplate which was later reused for a minivan in 2017) which was

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