


☐

I'm not robot

  
reCAPTCHA

Continue

2003 chevy astro dimensions

2003 Chevrolet Astro - Review 2003 Chevrolet Astro - Photo 2003 Chevrolet Review 2003 Chevrolet Astro - Price quote Chevrolet Astronaut for more information on Chevrolet Visit Chevrolet Visit. Chevrolet Astro-Engine Specifications Chevrolet Astro - Transmission Specifications Chevrolet Astro-Chassis / Suspension Chevrolet Astro - External Dimension Chevrolet Astro - Interior Dimension Chevrolet Astro - Capacity Production and Van sold by Chevrolet not to confuse with The Opel Astra, Vauxhall Astra, Holden Stra, or GMC Astro. Improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Unsplied materials can be challenged and removed. Source: Chevrolet Astro - News - Newspaper - Books - Scholar - JSTOR (January 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Chevrolet Astro/GMC SafariOverview Manufacturer General Motors is also called The GMC SafariProduction1985-2005 Baltimore Assembly. Baltimore, Maryland body and chassis class van body style 3-door cargo van 3 door passenger van layout front engine, rear wheel drive/four-wheel drive powertrain transfer 4-4-speed automatic four-speed manual interlock Chevrolet (Astro, Passenger Van) Chevrolet Traverse (Astro, Astro) Chevrolet Traverse (Astro, Astro) Passenger Van) GMC Arcadia (Safari, Passenger Van) Chevrolet City Express (Astro and Safari, Cargo Van) Chevrolet Express (Astro and Safari, Cargo Van) Chevrolet Astro is a van manufactured and sold by the Division of U.S. car manufacturer General Motors in 1985. Sold with GMC Safari, the Astro was sold in a variety of configurations, including passenger minivans and cargo vans. Astro and Safari are GM M-body vehicles with rear-wheel drive chassis. Four-wheel drive became an option in 1990. For full production, astroand safaris were produced in The Baltimore Congress, Maryland; The van will be the final model line produced at the facility. A total of 3.2 million Astro and Safaris were produced between 1985 and 2005. Background Astro and Safari was introduced in 1985 as General Motors' first minivan. GM was sold in response to the first-generation Chrysler minivan, but the rear-wheel drive layout made the Astro and Safari closely mounted in a short-haul Chevrolet G10 van. Like the Ford Aerostar, GM has adjusted light truck powertrain components to reduce production costs. The engine and transmission were supplied by the Chevrolet S-10, allowing towing capacity of up to 5,500 lb (2,500 kg). Before use in minivans, astro nameplates were used twice by General Motors; 1967 (Chevrolet Astro 1 Concept Car) [1][2] and 1969-1987 (GMC Astro COE Tractor Semitractor). The GMC supplied safari plaques in Pontiac (the latter used to represent wooden lograin station wagons). From 1985 to 1989, GMC was half of the Pontiac/GMC division (later including Buick), while GMC and Pontiac Safari were simultaneously served through the same reseller network. 1세대 (1985-1994) 1세대OverviewProduction1985-1994Body 및 채시관련 시보레 블레이저 SMC 지미 GMC 태풍 GMC 소노마 올드모바일 브라바다 GMC Scione Grumman LLVPowerEngine2.5 L 테크 IV 98마력 (73kW) L94 34 34 Hp (73 kW) 165마력 (123kW) V64.3 L 4300 200마력(150kW) V6DimensionsWheelbase11.0(2,819mm) 길이 STD: 176.8in(4,491mm)EXT: 186.8인(4,745mm)19999999999999999 아스트로 카고 반 STD: 177.9 에서 (4,519 mm)1992-94 천체화물 밴 EXT: 187.9 예 (4,773 mm) 폭77.0 (1,956 mm)1992-94 사파리 및 천체화물 밴 : 77.5 예 (1,968mm)-89 99: 73.7 에서 (1,872 mm)1985-89 화물 반 STD: 74.5 에서 (1,892 mm)1990-91 STD: 74.9 에서 (1,902 mm)1990-91 STD: 74.1 예 (1,882 mm)199-A99 : 76.2 in (1,935 mm)1992-94 사파리 카고 밴: 76.1 (1,933 mm)1992-94 사파리 SLX: 76.4 (1,941 mm)1992-94 사파리 2WD EXT : 76.6 in (1,946 mm).99 99 Half AWD STD: 75.7 inches (1,923 mm) 1992-94 Safari Cargo Van AWD EXT: 76.0 (1930 mm) First generation GMC Safari first-generation GMC Safari rear early ad is a vehicle to realize that life is too big for a mini van. The van can accommodate 2-8 passengers. Engine selection ranged from 98 hp (73 kW; 99 PS) to 200 hp (149 kW, 203 PS) to 4.3 L V6, depending on the option and/or model. The four-cylinder engine was only available in the Cargo version of the Astro. It has fallen since 1990. In 1985, the 4.3L-V6 (RPO LB1) used a four-barrel carburetor. In 1986, throttle body fuel injection (TBI) was used. Since 1992, central port injection has been used. The GM M-Van (Astro/Safari) had a bolt-on subframe, just like the second-generation GM-F body 1970-1981 and X-Body vehicles. For M-vans, the front suspension shares most of the parts with the GM B-body station wagon (Chevrolet Caprice, Old Mobile Custom Cruiser, Pontiac Safari and Buick Estate Wagon) and leaf spring rear suspension. The low ball joint was larger than the B-body counterpart (1977-96 Cadillac D platform vehicle (e.g. fleetwood limousine), which was later used in the final Chevrolet Caprice 9C1 (police package) car manufactured in 1995 and 1996. We also shared many mechanical similarities to the GMT 325/330 medium S/T pickup and utility vehicles. Until 1993, the transmission. In 1990, a new four-wheel drive (AWD) system [3] was designed and developed by FF Development (FFD) as an option. The AWD model reduced fuel economy by 17 miles per gallon highway and 20 to 21 miles per gallon for rear-wheel drive vans. The AWD Astros used the Vogue Warner 4472 transfer case. The 1990 model also introduced a new analog dashboard, hydroboost braking system, and the same accessory belt-driven pump to supply power steering and brakes. In the mid-1990s, an extended body option was also released that shared the wheelbase with a shorter version. [5] In 1992, a new form of choice, colloquially known as the Dutch Gate, was introduced. This form was two parting doors with a flip window above. Previously, only parting doors were fitted in astro and safari vans. The optional 4.3 L (RPO L35) engine with central port injection and balance shaft has been phased out. In 1993, the overdrive-equipped electronically controlled 4L60E four-speed automatic transmission became the standard as the only transmission product. Like other 1993 GM vehicles, the Scotch Guard fabric protection has become the standard feature of the Astro Van with cloth seats. Three new exterior paint colors were added in 1994. This color was indigo blue metallic (#39), light quasar blue metallic (#20), and medium Quasar blue metallic (#80). During the 1994 model year, GM began manufacturing most vehicles, including Astro and Safari, using a CFC-free air conditioning system that uses R134a refrigerant instead of r-12 refrigerant. Second generation (1995–2005) Second generationOverviewProduction1995 –2005Body and chassisRelatedGMC Safari Chevrolet Blazer GMC Envoy GMC Jimmy Chevrolet Blazer S-10 GMC Sonoma Oldsmobile BravAdauzu HombrePowertrainEngine4.3 L 190 hp (142 kW) V6DimensionsWheelbase1995-96: 111.0 in (2,819 mm) 1997-2005: 111.2 in (2,824 mm) Length189.8 in (4,821) mm Width77.5 in (1,968 mm) Height1995–96 Astro: 75.9 in (1,928 mm) 1997-98 Astro: 76.0 in (1,930 mm) 1995-96 Safari: 76. 2 in (1,935 mm) 1997-98/2002-03 Safari Cargo Van &amp; 1999–2001 Astro Cargo Van 2WD: 75.3 in (1,913 mm) 1997-2005 Safari &amp; 2002-05 Astro: 75.0 in (1,905 mm) 1999–2001 Astro 2WD: 74.9 in (1,902 mm) 1999-2001 Astro Cargo Van AWD: 75.2 in (1,910 mm)1999-2001 Astro AWD : 74.8 in (1,900 mm) 1996-2005 GMC Safari 1998 Chevrolet Astro Astro Van 1996-2005 Rear View In 1995, model raised face with an extended nose resembling the new full-size Express van at the time. While the original rectangular sealed beam headlights are maintained for use in cargo vans, passenger carrying variants are now using horizontally equipped rectangular headlights, which debuted on full-size trucks in 1990. Eventually it appears in a small truck in 1998. Also in 1995, the body of a short length fell. In 1996, a redesigned dash received a passenger airbag. The van remained virtually unchanged until the end of production in 2005. In 2003, GM upgraded the chassis of the Astro and Safari to a 16-inch wheel of a specific suspension part, larger brakes, 6-lug, full-size Chevrolet and GMC Halftone pickup truck. The Chevrolet Astro and GMC Safari twins were originally scheduled to be discontinued after 2002, but they sold good because of the soldiers; The last celestial and safari was off the assembly line on May 13, 2005. The Highway Safety Institute (IHS), which tested safety and collision, gave the astros a poor rating in 1996 as a sign of structural failure in the 40 mph (64km/h) crash test of the institute due to fixed, offset barriers. The underbody of the test van threw the front seat forward, pushed the crash pile into the dashboard and steering wheel, and broke the left leg, the lab said, leaving the driver with little room for survival as the occupant compartment collapsed. [6] In tests done by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), however, Astro and Safari improved to a better, 3-star (driver) and four-star (passenger) rating in a single-star rating in 1991 in 2000. In terms of side effects, both Astro and Safari received the highest, five-star rating each year when the test was administered. In 2007, IIHS reported that the 2001-2004 model year Chevrolet Astro, recorded the smallest number of fatalities among all passenger cars in the United States, calculated per million units of roads, recorded during the 2001-2005 model year. The driver's habits and vehicle use may have affected this outcome. [7] See ^ Chevrolet Astro | Concept Car. ultimotecarpage.com. Originally from March 3, 2016. It was retrieved on February 28, 2016. ^ Keefe, Don (December 2005). 1967 Chevrolet Astro I. Hemmings. Originally archived on January 5, 2017. It was retrieved on February 28, 2016. ^ Gunnell, John (1993). Standard catalog of 4x4 1945-1993. Krause Publications. ^ There are no giants here - FF Development Company - Company Profile. Auto World in the ward. December 1999. [Dead Link] ^ Siegel, Stewart (July 1990). New model of 1991: light truck. Fleet owner. 85 times 7 times. FM Business Publications. p. 59. ^ Vehicle Rating - Chevrolet Astro 1996-2005 model. Highway Safety Insurance Institute, Highway Loss Data Institute. It was archived from the original on June 2, 2006. It was retrieved on February 28, 2016. ^ Driver death due to manufacturer and model: Risk of death of one vehicle and other vehicles (PDF). The status report. Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. 42 (4). April 19, 2007. Archive from january 17 original (PDF). It was retrieved on February 28, 2016. External Link 1985 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1986 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1987 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1988 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1989 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1990 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1990 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1991 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1992 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1993 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1994 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1995 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1996 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1996 Chevrolet Rollrest Astro Handbook 1999 7 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1998 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 1999 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 2000 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 2001 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 2001 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 2002 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 2002 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 2003 Chevrolet Astro Ass Search for The Astro Handbook 2004 Chevrolet Astro Handbook 2005 From Wikimedia Commons at Chevrolet Astro Related Chevrolet Astro Handbook Media