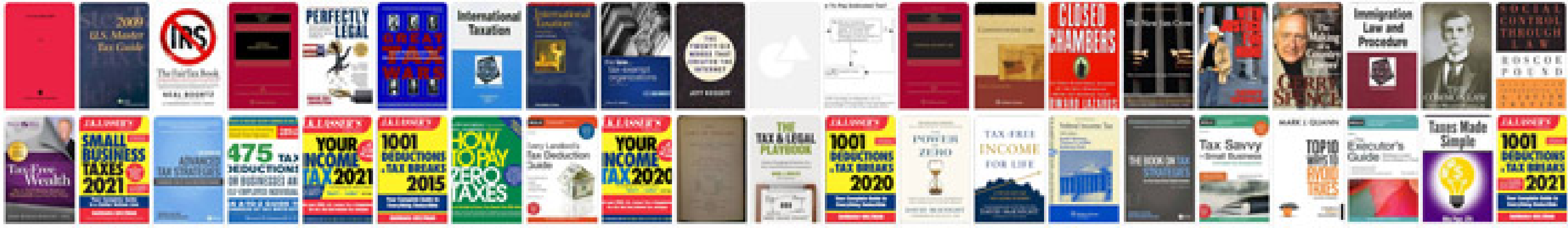

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The following is a list of vehicles manufactured by the Ford Motor Company under the Ford marque. This was done by using the transmission and rear end and mating it to the Ford six-cylinder industrial engine with a special cast iron subframe for added strength. The following year, Versatile was purchased, giving Ford a complete agricultural lineup. By , Fiat had discontinued the use of both its own and the Ford name, and united them both under the New Holland brand. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. List of vehicles manufactured by the Ford Motor Company under the Ford marque. See also: Fordson tractor. Ford C Ford Ford concept vehicles. F Super Chief Atlas. Category Commons. Archived from the original on July 14, Retrieved July 27, Archived from the original on September 18, September 15, Keesings Auto Magazine in Dutch. Antwerp, Belgium. Ford vehicles. Ford Motor Company. E-Series Cutaway F F Ford Lincoln Troller. Big Three Dodge v. Ford Motor Co. Grimshaw v. Categories : Ford vehicles Lists of cars. Hidden categories: CS1 maint: archived copy as title CS1 Dutch-language sources nl Use mdy dates from February Articles with short description Short description is different from Wikidata Commons category link is on Wikidata. Namespaces Article Talk. Views Read Edit View history. Help Learn to edit Community portal Recent changes Upload file. Download as PDF Printable version. Wikimedia Commons. Ford's long running light full sized pickup truck; also the best selling vehicle in North America. Medium Duty Truck. Escape Kuga. Pickup truck. Bronco Sport. Mustang Mach-E. Bronco II. Expedition Max. Explorer Sport Trac. F-Series all. SVT Lightning. SVT Raptor. Super Duty. Compact MPV. Transit Connect. E-Series cutaway chassis only. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Ford vehicles. Current Ford Lincoln Troller. Introduced for the model year as the replacement for the Ford F-series panel van , the model line is currently in its fourth generation. Produced in multiple design variations for both retail and commercial sale, the E-Series was developed as a van for either cargo or passenger use, and as a cutaway van chassis and stripped chassis a chassis without bodywork. Since the model year, only the latter two designs are offered, as Ford replaced E-Series vans with the Ford Transit. From to , the E-Series van was the best-selling full-size van in the United States. The model line entered its 60th year of production for , second only to the Ford F-Series in production since within Ford Motor Company in terms of longevity. Prior to its closure, Lorain Assembly Lorain, Ohio assembled the model line from to Ford released the first-generation Ford Econoline on September 21, for the model year. Three models were available, a cargo van, a passenger van also sold under the Station Bus and Club Wagon names , and a forward-control pickup truck. Competing directly against the rear-engine Chevrolet Corvair van and Volkswagen Transporter , the Ford Econoline established multiple design precedents adopted by successive American vans, including the Chevrolet Van and Dodge A While also a forward-control vehicle, Ford introduced a mid-engine configuration. The first-generation Ford Econoline was based on the Ford Falcon compact car range. For , the six became standard, with a cubic-inch six introduced as an option. A three-speed manual was standard, with a Dagenham four-speed manual introduced for and discontinued in ; the cubic-inch engine was offered with a 3-speed automatic in , and the larger two engines were both offered with a 3-speed automatic as an option thereafter. In contrast to the Falcon, the Econoline was fitted with a solid front axle and a solid rear axle suspension with leaf springs for all four wheels. In its body design, the Ford Econoline adapted several elements of the Volkswagen Type 2 while making major departures with other design features to accommodate its mid-engine layout. In line with Volkswagen, the Econoline positioned the front seats above the front axle, making it a cabover -style configuration similar to the Jeep Forward Control. The grille placed below the headlights was a design feature borrowed loosely from the Ford Thames E a predecessor of the Ford Transit. The mid-engine placement enlarged the cargo area, as the engine compartment was located forward of the flat load floor. Through its production, the first-generation Ford Econoline was offered in several variants. Alongside the standard 6-door cargo van, an 8-door version adding 2 doors on the driver side was added for For , a panel van was introduced, deleting side loading doors altogether. For , a "Super Van" extended-length body was introduced, extending the body 18 inches behind the rear axle. Econoline cargo vans except panel vans were offered with or without side windows in several configurations. Alongside the Ford Falcon, the Ford Econoline was expanded into a product line including several vehicles. In Canada, the Econoline was marketed through both the sales networks of both Ford and Lincoln-Mercury as a Mercury , to increase its presence outside of urban areas. Introduced alongside the cargo van in , Ford introduced two passenger variants of the Econoline branded as part of the Falcon range. Introduced as a bodystyle for , the Ford Econoline pickup truck derived its body from the cargo van. Similar in configuration to the Chevrolet Corvair pickup , the Econoline pickup bed saw no engine intrusion related to the engine compartment. While far shorter than the similar-GVWR F, the Econoline pickup was designed with a 7-foot long pickup bed sized between the two F-Series offerings. Two versions of the cab were offered, a standard "3-window" cab and an optional "5-window", which added wraparound windows to the cab corners. The introduction of the cubic-inch engine for necessitated a larger engine compartment, intruding slightly into the cargo bed to provide clearance for the transmission bellhousing. The same year, a "Spring Special" package was offered as a trim option. At the time of its launch, Ford projected the Econoline pickup truck to outsell the van, but buyers reversed the trend, with the van outselling the pickup truck nine-to-one. When branding its truck offerings under the Mercury brand, Ford of Canada maximized its presence in rural area serviced by either Ford or Lincoln-Mercury but not both. As with the Mercury M-series trucks, the Mercury Econoline was largely identical to its Ford namesake differing primarily in badging ; the model was marketed in Canada as a cargo and passenger van and a pickup truck. After , production of the model line was sourced from the United States. Production numbers of Mercury Econolines were low; for example, a total of 1, Mercury Econoline pickup trucks were built in As the result of a lengthy United Auto Workers strike in , the launch of the second-generation Econoline van was delayed almost four months until January Instead of calling it a or Shedding its Falcon roots, the second-generation Econoline became a heavier-duty vehicle, sharing many of its underpinnings with the F-series full-size pickups. While the unibody construction of the previous-generation van was carried over, a major change was made in the overall layout in the body and chassis of the Econoline. To build a heavier-duty chassis, the mid-engine forward-control layout was abandoned in favor of a front-engine layout with the axle placed forward; this also allowed the use of the " Twin I-Beam " front suspension used in the F-series trucks. With the change of chassis and axle configurations, the Econoline gained a conventional hood for engine access though most engine access remained from the interior. To aid in engine compartment ventilation, the model was given a conventional grille, styled similar to the F series. For , the grille was redesigned to match the updated F series. For , a sliding rear door became an option; introduced on a cutaway van chassis was the Hi-Cube van, a cab-chassis version of the Econoline with a box-van body. The introduction of the cab-chassis variant would become popular in the recreational-vehicle industry a Class C RV , a segment still dominated by the E series in the s. Inside of the Econoline, the shift of the engine location moved the engine housing from between the seats to in front of the driver and front passenger, under the windshield. While the Econoline cargo van remained, it was joined by an Econoline passenger van replacing the Falcon van. Based on an all-new chassis , Ford became the first American manufacturer to adapt body-on-frame construction to a full-size van. The new-generation Econoline would become common not only in its own right, but as the basis for other vehicles. With a full frame, the Econoline became popular as a cutaway van chassis ; the design served as a basis for many ambulances, and various types of trucks and buses. The shared drivetrain with the F-Series marked the beginning of aftermarket four-wheel drive conversions. During the s, the Econoline became popular as a basis for van conversions. Using the sparsely-equipped Econoline cargo van as a basis, a luxurious interior was fitted, along with extensive customization of the exterior. To increase the versatility of the full-size van line, the Econoline was developed using body-on-frame construction for the first time. In addition to increasing the strength of the chassis, the configuration allowed more commonality with the F-series trucks. As before, the Twin I-Beam front suspension was used. In its new configuration, the engine was moved further forward and lowered relative to the body. After the model year, the inch wheelbase Club Wagon passenger van was discontinued, and the inch wheelbase Econoline Cargo Van was discontinued after the model year, leaving the inch wheelbase as the sole option. In , to increase the fuel economy of the Econoline without a major loss in engine output, Ford introduced the option of a 6. The diesel V8 engines were available only in Econoline s or Club Wagons sold on the same chassis. The cutaway version was available with the larger 5. Due to the popularity of automatic transmissions in full-size vans, Ford discontinued all manual transmissions after the model year. The column-shifted 3-speed departed after , leaving the floor-shifted 4-speed overdrive manual as standard. The four-speed was replaced by a Mazda-sourced 5-speed M5OD for Unlike its predecessors, Ford designed the Econoline with a "two-box" layout. Similar to the Ford Transit of the time, the configuration moved the engine as far forward as possible and lower in the chassis than in its predecessor; although the hood was nearly twice as long, the hoodline was much lower. A higher degree of parts commonality with the F series made itself known in the bodystyling: the vent windows, taillights, bumpers, and wheels were common items between the two vehicles. In , a minor facelift updated the grille design; round headlights were replaced by rectangular units. Although the Ford Aerostar minivan would introduce styling far different from the Econoline, the basic styling of the full-size van would heavily influence the Ford Ranger and its SUV offspring, the Ford Bronco II. Inside, the redesign of the chassis expanded interior room, though the rear of the engine still remained between the front seats; an engine cover still provided access for servicing. Sharing many controls with the F series, the new design also improved interior ergonomics. In three body sizes, the Econoline was produced in a cargo van and passenger van, with the latter produced in three trim levels; base, Custom and Chateau. In addition, the Club Wagon was produced solely as a passenger van. While the third-generation chassis was largely carried over, the body and interior underwent a complete redesign. As with the smaller Ford Aerostar , the fourth-generation model line was offered two body lengths on a common wheelbase. For , to adopt a nomenclature closer in line to that of Ford full-size trucks, the Econoline was renamed the E-Series. From onward, the E-Series has remained in production solely for commercial markets in cutaway-cab and stripped chassis configurations. Sharing many components with F-Series trucks, the E-Series retained the "Twin I-Beam" front suspension used by rear-wheel drive Ford trucks in North America from the s to the early s. The rear suspension was a live rear axle with rear leaf springs. For the model year, the chassis underwent its largest revisions of the fourth generation. In an effort to improve handling and safety, larger brakes were added, improved steering, rollover stability control , and a higher GVWR. On or series vans, a 7. During , the IDI diesel was replaced by a 7. For , the E-Series underwent a revision of its engine lineup, retaining only the 7. Sharing its gasoline engines with the tenth-generation F-Series , a 4. The 5. For , the 7. While gaining an intercooler over its predecessor, due to the lack of airflow in the engine compartment compared to Super Duty trucks , Ford had to detune the E-Series version of the 6. For , the 4. The 6. Diesels were no longer offered after the model year. For , the E-Series gained flexible-fuel capability with 4. In May , the final 4. For , the 6. During its production, the fourth-generation E-series underwent minor revisions in and , with a major revision in ; for , the model line underwent an additional update. The cargo van was sold as a two-passenger vehicle, with the passenger van sold in various configurations, including 5, 8, 9, 12, and 15 passengers. During its production, the fourth-generation model line underwent several name changes. As with the previous generation, the Econoline was sold as both a cargo van and as a passenger van Econoline Wagon with the Ford Club Wagon sold only as a passenger van. Toward the end of the s, Ford began to phase out the use of the Econoline and Club Wagon nameplates. For , the Club Wagon nameplate was discontinued in favor of Econoline Wagon. For , the Chateau was dropped, replaced by the E Traveler; due to low sales, it was dropped after a single model year. For , to commemorate the 50th year of production, Ford offered a 50th Anniversary Edition of the E-Series. Offered on XLT Wagons, the option package was distinguished by blue metallic paint, embroidered seatbacks, and exterior badging. For the model year, the body of the Econoline underwent a complete redesign. In contrast to its GM and Dodge competitors, the two-box body configuration made a return. To optimize the aerodynamics of the van body, the hood was angled slightly downward and the windshield was raked back though far less than the Aerostar. If specified, all side and rear window glass was flush-mounted to the body, along with wraparound taillamp lenses; flush-mounted composite headlamps were an option standard on all Club Wagons. When redesigning the interior of the E-series, the driver compartment underwent extensive modernization. While space between the front seats was again dominated by the front-mounted engine, a redesign of the engine cover freed up additional passenger room. Sharing controls and components with the F-Series and Aerostar, the model line became the first full-size van equipped with a standard driver-side airbag except for series models, exempted by their GVWR. The instrument panel received more legible instruments but no tachometer ; a 6-digit LCD odometer replaced the previous 5-digit analog unit. For , CFC-free Ra air-conditioning refrigerant was adopted beginning with September production. For , the E-series underwent a revision of both its exterior and interior, largely to bring its appearance in line with other Ford trucks. The previous egg-crate grille was replaced by an eight-hole oval-shaped cutout matching the Explorer and F The interior underwent a complete redesign, adopting an all-new dashboard. Following the adoption of dual airbags for all versions , the "brick"-style steering wheel was replaced by one with a center-mounted horn. To improve the convenience of interior controls, rotary switches for climate controls were introduced, along with a double-DIN radio. The instrument panel was redesigned, reintroducing an analog odometer. The front seats underwent a redesign, relocating the seatbelt mounting to the B-pillars. For , the E-series underwent an exterior update, adopting the grille introduced by the E Super Duty see below. The new grille shifted the Ford Blue Oval emblem from the hood to the center of the grille for the first time since ; based on trim, the grille was either dark gray or chrome. The front turn signal lenses were changed from clear to amber their first change since Coinciding with the exterior revision, the interior saw several updates. While the dashboard remained essentially unchanged, the engine cover was redesigned including redesigned cup holders ; the design now included a center-mounted glovebox absent from the E-Series since For , the instrument cluster was updated with a digital odometer; heavy-duty vans now offered a tachometer as an option. Sharing a number of chassis components with the F Super Duty, the E was distinguished by a grille styled in line with Super Duty pickup trucks with a three horizontal slots between two vertical openings. To accommodate the wider, heavier-duty front axle, the van body was fitted with a larger front bumper and plastic fender flares shared with the F truck. Several wheelbases were offered, ranging between Following the model year, Ford ended production of the E Super Duty the E currently remains in production. For the model year, the fourth-generation E-series underwent its most extensive revision since its introduction. While the chassis itself saw few fundamental changes, the bodyshell saw a major update to the exterior and interior. Largely concentrated forward of the windshield, the redesign included new fenders, a new hood, and a much larger grille. To increase parts commonality, the grille and headlights were shared with the revision of the Super Duty trucks. For , the dashboard underwent its own redesign sharing only the steering column with the previous version. Further increasing parts commonality with the Super Duty, the instrument panel was redesigned standardizing a tachometer ; the glovebox was shifted from the engine cover to ahead of the passenger seat. Sharing additional components with the Super Duty, the model line gained the Ford Sync system and in-dash navigation as options. For the first time in a full-size van, the E-series was offered with a rear-view backup camera as an option. For the model year, Ford discontinued sales of the E-Series passenger and cargo vans, replacing them with the fourth-generation Ford Transit. While the E-Series had remained the best-selling vehicle in the full-size van segment since , [24] [25] the model line had seen little change since on a chassis introduced for the model year. From onward, the E-Series has remained in production entirely for commercial sale, with all examples produced as incomplete vehicles. The model line is currently offered in two configurations: cutaway-cab open-cab, to be fitted with second-party rear body and stripped-chassis no body, to be fitted with complete second-party body. Sold outside of North America since , the Transit was introduced to the United States and Canada, offering increased fuel economy and additional body configurations over the E-Series. Following the discontinuation of E-Series passenger vans, the powertrain underwent a revision, with the 6. Initially planned to continue production until the end of the s, [16] Ford extended the life of the E-Series into its sixth decade, unveiling a revised model line. Replacing both the 6. The largest overhead-valve V8 since the 7. For the first time since , the E-Series is fitted with a new tilt-telescope steering column [29] [30] and the first redesign of the instrument cluster since ; both components are derived from the F and Super Duty trucks. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Motor vehicle. Ford Econoline TravelWagon camper interior. This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. December Gasoline : 4. Archived from the original on June 14, Retrieved May 31, Ford Transit: Fifty Years. Retrieved 29 February Retrieved November 23, Retrieved February 6, Ford Pickup Trucks. American cars of the s. Retrieved Archived from the original on 22 January Vintage truck magazine. Archived from the original on 12 November American Dream Cars. Fleet Owner. 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Hidden categories: All articles lacking reliable references Articles lacking reliable references from July Articles with short description Short description is different from Wikidata Articles to be expanded from December All articles to be expanded Articles using small message boxes Commons category link from Wikidata. Namespaces Article Talk. Views Read Edit View history. Help Learn to edit Community portal Recent changes Upload file. Download as PDF Printable version. Wikimedia Commons. Ford F-series panel truck. FR layout. Ford Windsor V8. Navistar 7. Ford Essex V6. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Ford E-Series. Pickup truck. Bronco Sport. Mustang Mach-E. Bronco II. Expedition Max. Explorer Sport Trac. F-Series all. SVT Lightning. SVT Raptor. Super Duty. Compact MPV. Transit Connect. E-Series cutaway chassis only. First produced on October 20, , but not introduced until December 2, [4] it replaced the venerable Model T, which had been produced for 18 years. This new Model A a previous model had used the name in â€"04 was designated a model and was available in four standard colors. The vehicle was also sold in Europe, but was replaced by local built cars such as the Ford Model Y. By February 4, , one million Model As had been sold, and by July 24, two million. Model A production ended in

March , after 4,, had been made in all body styles. The Model A had a The transmission was a conventional unsynchronized three-speed sliding-gear manual [9] with a single speed reverse. The Model A had four-wheel mechanical drum brakes. The Model A came in a wide variety of styles including a coupe standard and deluxe , business coupe, sport coupe, roadster coupe standard and deluxe , convertible cabriolet , convertible sedan , phaeton standard and deluxe , Tudor sedan standard and deluxe , town car, Fordor five-window standard, three-window deluxe , Victoria, town sedan, station wagon, taxicab, truck, and commercial. The Model A was the first Ford to use the standard set of driver controls with conventional clutch and brake pedals, throttle, and gearshift. Previous Fords used controls that had become uncommon to drivers of other makes. The Model A's fuel tank was situated in the cowl, between the engine compartment's fire wall and the dash panel. It had a visual fuel gauge, and the fuel flowed to the carburetor by gravity. A rear-view mirror was optional. A small door provided adjustment of the amount of hot air entering the cab. The Model A was the first car to have safety glass in the windshield. It therefore was expensive to own and too heavy and uneconomical to achieve volume sales, and so unable to compete in the newly developing mass market, while also too crude to compete as a luxury product. European manufactured Model As failed to achieve the sales success in Europe that would greet their smaller successor in Britain and Germany. From the mid s through the early s, Ford dominated the automotive market with its Model T. However, during the mids, this dominance eroded as competitors, especially the various General Motors divisions, caught up with Ford's mass production system and began to better Ford in some areas, especially by offering more powerful engines, new convenience features, or cosmetic customization. Ford's sales force recognized the threat and advised Henry to respond to it. Initially he resisted, but the T's sagging market share finally forced him to admit a replacement was needed. When he finally agreed to begin development of this new model, he focused on the mechanical aspects and on what today is called design for manufacturability DFM , which he had always strongly embraced and for which the Model T production system was famous. Although ultimately successful, the development of the Model A included many problems that had to be resolved. He was determined that the Model A would rely more on drop forgings than the Model T, but his ideas to improve the DFM of forging did not prove practical. Eventually, Ford's engineers persuaded him to relent, lest the Model A's production cost force up its retail price too much. Henry's disdain for cosmetic vanity as applied to automobiles led him to leave the Model A's styling to a team led by his son Edsel , even though he would take credit for it despite his son doing more of the work. It was during the period from the mids to early s that the limits of the first generation of mass production , epitomized by the Model T production system's rigidity, became apparent. The era of " flexible mass production " had begun. The Model A was well represented in media of the era since it was one of the most common cars. Model kits remain available from hobby shops as stock cars or hot rods. Several Model As have obtained particular fame. The Mean Green Machine , a green and black Tudor sedan, has been a staple of University of North Texas football games and special events since , maintained by the spirit organization Talons since the s. The Ramblin' Wreck , a sport coupe, is the official mascot of the student body at the Georgia Institute of Technology and appears at sporting events and student body functions. Ala Kart , a customized roadster pickup built by George Barris , won two straight " America's Most Beautiful Roadster " awards at the Oakland Roadster Show before making numerous film and television appearances. The car required minimal service, including a flat tire and transmission work in Nicaragua, and is now housed in the Henry Ford Museum. The song has been covered several times since its original release. Another hot rod with roadster body and chassis, [citation needed] Deuce grille shell, chrome-hatted carburetors , drilled I-beam dropped front axle, finned drum brakes, and zoomie pipes. This car was modified in to use an alternative fuel in the form of wood or charcoal. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Redirected from Ford Model A â€" Compact car. See also: Ford Model A â€" Motor vehicle. Krause publications. MotorBooks International. Retrieved January 1, Model A Ford Club of America. Retrieved April 12, Rochester, United Kingdom: Grange Books. Retrieved November 20, Deutsche Autos p. We celebrate a century of Ford in style Auto Express. Issue 56â€" October 2â€"8, Buffalo News. Buffalo, N. Ford vehicles. Ford Motor Company. E-Series Cutaway F F Category Commons. Hidden categories: All articles with unsourced statements Articles with unsourced statements from October Articles with unsourced statements from April Harv and Sfn no-target errors CS1: long volume value Articles with short description Short description is different from Wikidata Use mdy dates from July Articles with unsourced statements from July Commons category link is on Wikidata Articles with Curlie links All articles with dead external links Articles with dead external links from December Articles with permanently dead external links. Namespaces Article Talk. Views Read Edit View history. Help Learn to edit Community portal Recent changes Upload file. Download as PDF Printable version. Wikimedia Commons. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Ford Model A Model A. Model AC. Model C. Model B. Model F. Model K. Model T. Model N. Model R. Model S. Model De Luxe. Pickup Truck. Model TT. Model AA. Model BB. Transit Bus. The Ford F-Series is a series of trucks marketed and manufactured by Ford. In production since , the F-Series is a range of light-duty trucks marketed as full-size pickup trucks , [1] slotted above the compact Ford Ranger in the Ford truck model range. Since , the F-Series also includes the heavier-duty Super Duty series, which includes pickup trucks, chassis cab trucks , and medium-duty trucks. The most popular version of the F-Series is the F, now in its fourteenth generation. The best-selling pickup truck in the United States since the highest-selling vehicle overall since ; [2] [3] the F-Series is also the best-selling vehicle in Canada. The F-series platform has underpinned several sport utility vehicles, including the Ford Bronco , Ford Expedition and Lincoln Navigator. The first-generation F-Series pickup known as the Ford Bonus-Built was introduced in as a replacement for the previous car-based pickup line introduced in The F-Series was sold in eight different weight ratings, with pickup, panel truck, cab-over engine COE , conventional truck, and school bus chassis body styles.. For the model year, Ford introduced a second generation of the F-Series trucks. Increased dimensions, improved engines, and an updated chassis were features of the second generation. In another change, the model nomenclature of the F-Series was expanded to three numbers; this remains in use in the present day. Centered around a wraparound windshield, the cab was given new doors, a redesigned dashboard, and an optional panoramic rear window. In line with Ford cars, the F-Series offered seat belts as an option. Introduced in , the third generation F-series was a significant modernization and redesign. Front fenders became integrated into the body, and the new Styleside bed continued the smooth lines to the rear of the pickup. The cab-over F-Series was discontinued, having been replaced by the tilt-cab C-Series. Ford introduced a dramatically new style of pickup in with the fourth generation F-Series. Longer and lower than its predecessors, these trucks had increased dimensions and new engine and gearbox choices. Additionally, the â€" models offered an optional unibody design with the cab and bed integrated. The unibody proved unpopular, and Ford discontinued the option after the model year. In , the F-Series was given a significant mid-cycle redesign. Additionally, the Ranger name made its first appearance in on a Ford pickup; previously the Ranger denoted a base model of the Edsel but starting in , it would be used to denote a high-level styling package for F-Series pickups. Introduced in , the fifth generation F-series pickup was built on the same platform as the revision of the fourth generation. Dimensions and greenhouse glass were increased, engine options expanded, and plusher trim levels became available during the fifth generation's production run. The sixth generation F-series was introduced in This version of the F-series continued to be built on the fourth generation's revised platform, but with significant modernization and refinements, including front disc brakes, increased cabin dimensions, full double wall bed construction and increased use of galvanized steel. In , the F was introduced in between the F and the F in order to avoid certain emission control restrictions. For , square headlights replaced the previous models' round ones on higher trim package models, such as Lariat and Ranger, and in became standard equipment. Also for , the Ford Bronco was redesigned into a variant of the F-series pickup. The seventh-generation F-Series was introduced for , marking the first ground-up redesign of the model line since Alongside an all-new chassis, the pickup trucks received a completely new body. While distinguished by straighter body lines, the aerodynamics of the exterior were optimized to improve fuel economy. Sharing their cab structure with F-Series pickup trucks, medium-duty trucks F through F underwent their first redesign since The powertrain line of this generation underwent multiple revisions through its production. At its launch, the engine line was largely carried over from While the 7. For , a 3. For , to improve the fuel efficiency of the model line, the M-Series engines the 5. In response to low demand and poor performance, the 4. For the F and F, a 6. For , a "H. The 5. The 4. In line with the previous generation, the SuperCab and 4-door crew cab made their return in and , respectively. For the first time, a dual rear-wheel version of the F was offered as a pickup truck. For , Ford revised the badging of the model line, replacing the "FORD" hood lettering with the Ford Blue Oval grille emblem, a design that remains in use on all F-Series trucks today except the Raptor. The same year, the Ranger trims was dropped; the name shifted to the Ford Ranger compact pickup replacing the Ford Courier. After 30 years as the smallest F-Series truck, the F was dropped after , eliminating model overlap with the F and payload overlap with the Ranger. This generation would be the final version of the F-Series to offer a 3-speed column-shifted manual transmission; it is also the second-to-last vehicle sold in the United States with this configuration. The eighth-generation F-Series was introduced for as a major revision of the â€" generation. While the cab was carried over, many body panels were revised, including a completely new front fascia; the interior also underwent a redesign. The long-running Flareside bed design was retired, with all examples produced with Styleside beds. Following the transition of the 5. The same year, the 6. Following the discontinuation of the 3-speed manual, a 5-speed manual became standard equipment a 4-speed remained a special-order option until For , an E4OD 4-speed automatic overdrive version of the C6 heavy-duty 3-speed was introduced. The ninth-generation F-Series was introduced for as the second redesign of the F-Series architecture. Adapting design elements from the newly introduced Explorer and redesigned E-Series and Ranger, the F-Series received a slightly lower hoodline, rounding the front fenders, bumper, and grille. Coinciding with a redesign of the interior, the F-Series received a driver-side airbag. After a six-year hiatus, the FlareSide bed made its return, becoming a sub-model of the F To appeal to younger buyers, the bodywork of the FlareSide bed was modernized, adapting the fenders of a dual rear-wheel F to a single rear-wheel chassis. To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the first Ford factory-produced truck the Ford Model TT , Ford offered a 75th anniversary package on its F-series, consisting of a stripe package, an argent colored step bumper, and special 75th anniversary logos. For a turbocharger became available on the 7. In the middle of the model year referred to as " While sharing its predecessor's displacement, the engine was an entirely new design. For the model year, the ninth generation was gradually phased out of production; the F was replaced by the tenth-generation F-Series see below , with the F rebranded as the F Heavy Duty and F remaining in production. For the model year, Ford made a substantial change to the F-Series range of trucks, splitting its pickup line into two vehicle families. From the s to the s, pickup trucks had transitioned in usage. Alongside vehicles designed exclusively for work use, the market segment saw a major increase in demand for dual-purpose vehicles for both work and personal use, effectively serving as a second car. To further expand its growing market share, Ford sought to develop vehicles for both types of buyers, repackaging the F in a more contemporary design as a larger version of the Ranger while retaining the heavier-duty F and F for customers interested in a work-use vehicle. The tenth-generation F-Series was introduced in January as a model. The model line was marketed alongside its predecessor, pared down to the FHD and F; for , these were replaced by the Super Duty trucks. In the most extensive redesign of the F-Series in 17 years, [according to whom? Sharing only the transmissions with its predecessor, the F received a range of engines new to the F-Series, including a 4. Distinguished by its rounded exterior, the tenth generation was again offered in standard-cab and extended-cab SuperCab configurations. To improve rear-seat access, a rear-hinged third door curbside was introduced for the SuperCab; following its popularity, the SuperCab received a fourth door for The SVT Lightning made its return for , powered by a supercharged version of the 5. Sharing the front bodywork of the Lincoln Navigator SUV and the same cab and chassis as the F SuperCrew, the Blackwood was designed with a model-exclusive bed and was sold only in black. Due to very poor sales, the model line was discontinued after While remaining part of the F-Series, the Super Duty trucks were designed with a different chassis, powertrain, and body design, as they are developed for heavier-duty work use. For the model year, the F was redesigned on an all-new platform. The new platform starts off with a fully boxed in frame and introduced rear shocks to mount outside of the frame for decreased wheel hop and improved ride quality. This new body style kept the fully independent front suspension introduced in the last generation but added vacuum driven front wheel hubs for the 4 wheel drive versions. The previous generation had full time connected front axles. The improvement saves fuel and by default goes into a wheel locked position. Should a failure occur in the vacuum solenoid, system, or hoses the wheel hub defaults to a 4wd position to keep from leaving a driver stranded. Internally, a 3-valve version of the 5. Externally, the eleventh-generation model was different from its predecessor, with sharper-edged styling; a major change was the adoption of the stepped driver's window from the Super Duty trucks. Regardless of cab type, all Fs were given four doors, with the rear doors on the regular cab providing access to behind-the-seat storage. Ford also introduced additional variants of the F The FX4 Off-Road package available since the model year became its own trim level. In late for the model year, the Super Duty trucks were given an all-new platform. While using the same bed and cabin as before, these are distinguished from their predecessors by an all-new interior and a much larger grille and head lamps. Previously available only as a chassis-cab model, the F now was available as a pickup directly from Ford. The twelfth generation F was introduced for the model year as an update of the Ford full-size truck platform. Similar to its predecessor, these trucks are distinguished by their Super Duty-style grilles and head lamps; standard cab models again have two-doors instead of four. A new model for included the SVT Raptor, a dedicated off-road pickup. In Ford shifted its electronics from a GEM General electric module based to the computerized and programmable BCM Body Control Module , allowing for fewer parts differences and programmable upgrade options from the dealer or factory. In Ford reintroduced the 5. As part of a major focus on fuel economy, the entire engine lineup for the F was updated for the model year. Along with the new V8 engine, the F gained a new 3. An automatic transmission is the only option. A recent study conducted by iSeeCars. The thirteenth-generation Ford F-Series was introduced for the model year. Largely previewed by the Ford Atlas concept vehicle at the Detroit Auto Show, the new design marked several extensive changes to the F-Series design. In the interest of fuel economy, Ford designers reduced curb weight of the F by nearly pounds, without physically altering its exterior footprint. To allow for such a massive weight reduction, nearly every body panel was switched from steel to aluminum with the exception of the firewall ; the frame itself remains high-strength steel. The F was the first pickup truck with adaptive cruise control , which uses radar sensors on the front of the vehicle to maintain a set following distance between it and the vehicle ahead of it, decreasing speed if necessary. The 3. While the 6. For , the F shifted from the long-running 3-bar design used on Ford trucks to the 2-bar design that debuted on the Super Duty model line. The powertrain underwent several revisions, as the 3. The fourteenth-generation Ford F-Series was introduced for the model year through a live presentation streamed over the Internet on June 25, The powertrain line is largely carried over from the previous generation, with a 3. Along with exterior design changes to enhance aerodynamics, many changes were made to the interior, adding fold-flat front seats and larger touchscreens including a digital instrument panel ; [23] as an option, Active Drive Assist will be offered as a driver-assistance system. A new F Raptor was announced in January , and features a 3. Throughout its production, variants of the Ford F-Series has been produced to attract buyers. While these variants primarily consist of trim packages, others are high-performance versions while other variants were designed with various means of improving functionality. For into part of the model year, the Ford F-Series was offered with a third body configuration, integrating the Styleside bed with the cab. With the pickup bed stampings welded directly to the cab before both assemblies were mounted to the frame, the design simplified the assembly and paint process the configuration was similar to that of the Ford Ranchero. Following a poor market reception, the unibody pickup bed design was withdrawn during the model year. From to , Ford offered several Special option packages for the F-Series, typically designed for owners with specific uses for their vehicles. For , the Camper Special option package was introduced; designed for owners of slide-in truck campers , the option package featured pre-wiring for the camper, heavy-duty transmission and engine cooling, and a larger alternator. For , Ford introduced the Contractor's Special , and Farm and Ranch Special , which featured toolboxes and heavier-duty suspension. The Explorer Special was introduced as a lower-priced variant of the Ranger trim. The "Trailer Special" was offered as well with trailer brake, heavy-duty radiator, transmission cooler, and tow hitch. In , the Special option packages were withdrawn as part of the F-Series redesign, while a number of features continued as stand-alone options; the Explorer continued as a variant of the Ranger trim through the model year. Sold from to on the Ford F XLT Lariat, the Nite special edition was an monochromatic option package, featuring black paint and trim with a multicolor accent stripe. For , it was exclusive to the regular-cab F; for , it was available on all bodystyles of the F and introduced on the Ford Bronco. The Nite edition was available with two-wheel drive or four-wheel drive with either the 5. For , Ford introduced the Eddie Bauer trim level for the F Intended as a competitor for the Chevrolet SS , the SVT Lightning was derived from the F; to improve its handling, extensive modifications were made to the front and rear suspension and frame. While slower in acceleration than the GMC Syclone , the Lightning retained nearly all of the towing and payload capacity of a standard Ford F After a three-year hiatus, Ford released a second generation of the SVT Lightning for the model year. In line with its â€" predecessor, the second-generation Lightning was based on the F with a number of suspension modifications; in a design change, all examples were produced with a FlareSide bed. In place of a model-specific engine, the second-generation was powered by a supercharged version of the 5. For the redesign of the Ford F, the SVT Lightning was not included, leaving as the final year for the model line. From to , the Harley-Davidson Edition was an option package available on the F Primarily an appearance package featuring monochromatic black trim, from to , the edition included a slightly detuned version of the supercharged 5. After , the option package adopted many of the options featured from the Platinum trim level, featuring leather seating produced from materials reserved for Harley-Davidson biker jackets. For , the Harley-Davidson Edition was replaced by the Limited trim level, retaining a monochromatic exterior appearance shifting past motorcycle-themed trim. While a road-legal vehicle, many design modifications of the Raptor were made to improve its off-road capability, with the vehicle featuring a model-exclusive suspension with long-travel springs and shocks. The Raptor shares only its cab with a standard F; to accommodate its larger tires, the Raptor is fitted with wider front fenders, hood, and pickup bed. A six-speed automatic is the sole transmission paired with both engines. After a two-year hiatus, the second-generation Ford Raptor the SVT prefix was removed was introduced for the model year. Derived from the thirteenth-generation F-Series , the Ford Raptor shifted to an aluminum body. Again produced as a high-performance off-road vehicle, the Raptor is produced in SuperCab and SuperCrew configurations, with long-travel suspension specific to the vehicle. As a design theme, the second-generation Raptor does not carry a Ford Blue Oval grille badge, instead spelling out "Ford" across the grille. To improve fuel economy and reduce weight, the 6. For , Ford made upgrades to enhance the off-road capability of the Raptor series truck line. The new shocks auto adjust the suspension's compression dampening based on the terrain via a live sensor electrically controlled solenoid valves. This new Terrain Management System works with sensors in the body to adjust as the truck is driving. The new Trail control for also adds adaptive cruise control for off-road use. Ford also added an optional Blue Accent Package with Recaro front racing seats for the model year. In , Ford's marketing department leveraged a partnership with the ,acre King Ranch in south Texas, which is the largest ranch in both Texas and the United States and which operates a large fleet of Ford trucks. The truck was emblazoned with the King Ranch's Running W brand and upholstered in saddle leather. It was the industry's first full-size lightweight pickup truck with a full rear passenger compartment and 4 full-size doors, becoming the SuperCrew cab. Along with the Limited and Platinum, the King Ranch continues to comprise the luxury end of the F spectrum. Introduced for , Platinum is a luxury-oriented trim of the Ford F Effectively replacing the Lincoln Mark LT in the United States and Canada [32] though its production continued through in Mexico , the Platinum adopted many of the luxury features and content from the Mark LT with more subdued exterior styling the Platinum was fitted with an eggcrate grille similar to early models of the Ford Expedition. Until , the Platinum trim was an add-on package to a Super Duty that was ordered as a Lariat. For the model year, Ford introduced the Tremor model of the F The Tremor was released as a high-performance sport truck for street truck enthusiasts. The interior uses a console-mounted shifter, custom bucket seats and a flow-through center console not found in any other F The Tremor is available in both 4x2 and 4x4. Both options feature an electronic locking rear differential and customized suspension. There were 2, Tremors built. In June , Ford announced the unnamed fully-electric F was to begin production within two years of the introduction of the F; i. For most of its production, the F-Series was sold in a medium-duty conventional truck configuration alongside the traditional pickup trucks. Prior to the introduction of the Ford C-Series tilt-cab, the medium-duty range was offered as both a conventional and in a COE cabover configuration. Following the introduction of the fifth-generation F-Series in , the medium-duty trucks were designed separately from the pickup truck range. Although remaining part of the F-Series range, the medium-duty trucks shared only the cab and interior with the F-Series pickup trucks. Since , the cab design has changed only in and in The medium-duty F-Series served as the donor platform for the B-Series cowled bus chassis produced from to Produced primarily for school bus bodies, the B-Series was discontinued as part of the sale of the Ford heavy-truck line to Freightliner in Above its medium-duty truck ranges, the Ford F-Series was used as a heavy-truck chassis during its early production. In , Ford debuted its "Big Job" line, denoting the F-8 conventional. Although based on an all-new chassis and separate bodywork, the cab was sourced from the F-Series. In , Ford introduced the L-Series "Louisville" line of conventional trucks, moving all heavy truck development away from the F-Series. For , the panel van was discontinued, largely replaced by the Econoline compact van. While no longer produced for retail sale, the E-Series still shares its engines and transmission with the Ford Super Duty trucks. Both are available in LHD only. There is a strong grey market presence of Ford F-Series trucks around the world, most notably in Europe, China, South Korea, and Australia, and usually driven by wealthy car enthusiasts, as the higher end trim models are the most sought-after versions. F single, super cab and crew cab are available with short and long bed. The F Raptor is available, too. In Australia, Ford F-series trucks are imported and converted to right-hand drive by several Australian importers, mostly by the Harrison Motoring Group, which as become the largest importer of F-Series vehicles in the Southern Hemisphere. The addition of the 3. The truck won the San Felipe eight times between and Ford also won the Manufacturers' Championship in and In , Ford announced its entrance into the Baja class-eight race for moderately modified, full-size pickups. However, the pickup was unable to finish due to a catch-up crash with another car in the middle of the road during stage seven. Mead crossed the finish line in Buenos Aires and won the "super production" class, the first North American class win in Dakar history. Campillay was unable to finish the 12th stage after losing time due to mechanical failure during the 11th stage, which led to his disqualification for failing to reach the race camp by the designated deadline. The Ford F is commonly used as a police truck. Other common police uses include equipping the truck with cages for animal control or using them to transport mounted units or police boats. The Ford F has won numerous awards; in alone, it received: [43]. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Series of full size pick-up trucks manufactured by Ford. This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. September Learn how and when to remove this template message. For the â€"present F and higher models, see Ford Super Duty. For other uses, see F disambiguation. Motor vehicle. Main article: Ford F-Series first generation. Main article: Ford F-Series second generation. Main article: Ford F-Series third generation. Main article: Ford F-Series fourth generation. Main article: Ford F-Series fifth generation. Main article: Ford F-Series sixth generation. Main article: Ford F-Series seventh generation. Main article: Ford F-Series eighth generation. Main article: Ford F-Series ninth generation. Main article: Ford F-Series eleventh generation. Main article: Ford F-Series twelfth generation. Main article: Ford F-Series thirteenth generation. 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First generation â€" Second generation â€" Third generation â€" Fourth generation â€" Fifth generation â€" Sixth generation â€" Seventh generation â€" Eighth generation â€" Ninth generation â€" Tenth generation â€" Eleventh generation â€" Twelfth generation â€" Thirteenth generation â€" Fourteenth generation â€". First generation â€" Second generation â€" Third generation â€" Fourth generation â€". Ford vehicles. E-Series Cutaway F F Category Commons. Authority control LCCN : sh Hidden categories: Articles with short description Short description matches Wikidata Articles that may contain original research from September All articles that may contain original research Use mdy dates from March Short description is different from Wikidata All articles with unsourced statements Articles with unsourced statements from November Articles with unsourced statements from September All articles with specifically marked weasel-worded phrases Articles with specifically marked weasel-worded phrases from September Articles with unsourced statements from November Articles with unsourced statements from February Articles with unsourced statements from December Commons category link is on Wikidata Official website not in Wikidata Wikipedia articles with LCCN identifiers. Namespaces Article Talk. Views Read Edit View history. Help Learn to edit Community portal Recent changes Upload file. Download as PDF Printable version. Wikimedia Commons. Ford F thirteenth generation. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Ford F-Series. Pickup truck. Bronco Sport. Mustang Mach-E. Bronco II. Expedition Max. Explorer Sport Trac. F-Series all. SVT Lightning. SVT Raptor. Super Duty. Compact MPV. Transit Connect. E-Series cutaway chassis only. LCCN : sh Henry Ford July 30, â€" April 7, was an American industrialist and business magnate , founder of the Ford Motor Company , and chief developer of the assembly line technique of mass production. By creating the first automobile that middle-class Americans could afford, he converted the automobile from an expensive curiosity into an accessible conveyance that profoundly impacted the landscape of the 20th century. His introduction of the Model T automobile revolutionized transportation and American industry. As the Ford Motor Company owner, he became one of the richest and best-known people in the world. He is credited with " Fordism ": mass production of inexpensive goods coupled with high wages for workers. Ford had a global vision, with consumerism as the key to peace. His intense commitment to systematically lowering costs resulted in many technical and business innovations, including a franchise system that put dealerships throughout North America and major cities on six continents. Ford left most of his vast wealth to the Ford Foundation and arranged for his family to permanently control it. Ford was also widely known for his pacifism during the first years of World War I , and for promoting antisemitic content, including The Protocols of the Elders of Zion , through his newspaper The Dearborn Independent , and the book The International Jew. Ford was influential in the development of Nazism. His father gave him a pocket watch in his early teens. At 15, Ford dismantled and reassembled the timepieces of friends and neighbors dozens of times, gaining the reputation of a watch repairman. Ford was devastated when his mother died in His father expected him to take over the family farm eventually, but he despised farm work. He later wrote, "I never had any particular love for the farmâ€"it was the mother on the farm I loved. In , Ford left home to work as an apprentice machinist in Detroit, first with James F. In , he returned to Dearborn to work on the family farm, where he became adept at operating the Westinghouse portable steam engine. He was later hired by Westinghouse to service their steam engines. Ford stated two significant events occurred in when he was He received a watch, and he witnessed the operation of a Nichols and Shepard road engine. " In , Ford started work on a two-cylinder engine. Ford stated, "In , I completed my first motor car, powered by a two-cylinder four horsepower motor, with a two-and-half-inch bore and a six-inch stroke, which was connected to a countershaft by a belt and then to the rear wheel by a chain. The belt was shifted by a clutch lever to control speeds at 10 or 20 miles per hour , augmented by a throttle. Other features included inch wire bicycle wheels with rubber tires, a foot brake, a 3-gallon gasoline tank, and later, a water jacket around the cylinders for cooling. Ford stated that "in the spring of the machine was running to my partial satisfaction and giving an opportunity further to test out the design and material on the road. Ford then started a second car in , eventually building three cars in his home workshop. Ford married Clara Jane Bryant â€" on April 11, , and supported himself by farming and running a sawmill. After his promotion to Chief Engineer in , he had enough time and money to devote attention to his experiments on gasoline engines. These experiments culminated in with the completion of a self-propelled vehicle, which he named the Ford Quadricycle. He test-drove it on June 4. After various test drives, Ford brainstormed ways to improve the Quadricycle. Also in , Ford attended a meeting of Edison executives, where he was introduced to Thomas Edison. Edison approved of Ford's automobile experimentation. Encouraged by Edison, Ford designed and built a second vehicle, completing it in Ultimately, the company was not successful and was dissolved in January With the help of C. Harold Wills , Ford designed, built, and successfully raced a horsepower automobile in October Leland as a consultant; Ford, in response, left the company bearing his name. Ford received the backing of an old acquaintance, Alexander Y. Malcomson , a Detroit-area coal dealer. Ford went to work designing an inexpensive automobile, and the duo leased a factory and contracted with a machine shop owned by John and Horace E. In response, Malcomson brought in another group of investors and convinced the Dodge Brothers to accept a portion of the new company. Anderson and Horace Rackham. Ford then demonstrated a newly designed car on the ice of Lake St. Clair , driving 1 mile 1. Convinced by this success, the race driver Barney Oldfield , who named this new Ford model " " in honor of the fastest locomotive of the day, took the car around the country, making the Ford brand known throughout the United States. Ford also was one of the early backers of the Indianapolis The Model T debuted on October 1, It had the steering wheel on the left, which every other company soon copied. The entire engine and transmission were enclosed; the four cylinders were cast in a solid block; the suspension used two semi-elliptic springs. The car was very simple to drive, and easy and cheap to repair. Ford created a huge publicity machine in Detroit to ensure every newspaper carried stories and ads about the new product. Ford's network of local dealers made the car ubiquitous in almost every city in North America. As independent dealers, the franchises grew rich and publicized not just the Ford but also the concept of automobiling; local motor clubs sprang up to help new drivers and encourage them to explore the countryside. Ford was always eager to sell to farmers, who looked on the vehicle as a commercial device to help their business. In , Ford introduced moving assembly belts into his plants, which enabled an enormous increase in production. Although Ford is often credited with the idea, contemporary sources indicate that the concept and development came from employees Clarence Avery , Peter E. Martin , Charles E. Sorensen , and C. Harold Wills. Sales passed , in By , half of all cars in the United States were Model Ts. All new cars were black; as Ford wrote in his autobiography, "Any customer can have a car painted any color that he wants so long as it is black. The design was fervently promoted and defended by Ford, and production continued as late as ; the final total production was 15,. This record stood for the next 45 years. This record was achieved in 19 years from the introduction of the first Model T Henry retained final decision authority and sometimes reversed the decisions of his son. Ford started another company, Henry Ford and Son, and made a show of taking himself and his best employees to the new company; the goal was to scare the remaining holdout stockholders of the Ford Motor Company to sell their stakes to him before they lost most of their value. He was determined to have full control over strategic decisions. The ruse worked, and Ford and Edsel purchased all remaining stock from the other investors, thus giving the family sole ownership of the company. In , Ford also purchased Lincoln Motor Co. The company went into receivership, and the Lelands agreed to a Ford buyout. However, they were soon expelled from it. Despite this acquisition of a premium car maker, Henry displayed relatively little enthusiasm for luxury automobiles in contrast to Edsel, who actively sought to expand Ford into the upscale market. The original Lincoln Model L the Lelands had introduced in was also kept in production, untouched for a decade until it became too outdated. It was replaced by the modernized Model K in By the mids, General Motors was rapidly rising as the leading American automobile manufacturer. GM president Alfred Sloan established the company's "price ladder" whereby GM would offer an automobile for "every purse and purpose" in contrast to Ford's lack of interest in anything outside the low-end market. Although Henry Ford was against replacing the Model T, now 16 years old, Chevrolet was mounting a bold new challenge as the make had been established under Sloan's price ladder as GM's entry-level division. Ford also resisted the increasingly popular idea of payment plans for cars. With Model T sales starting to slide, Ford was forced to relent and approve work on a successor model, shutting down production for 18 months. During this time, Ford constructed a massive new assembly plant at River Rouge for the new Model A, which launched in By , flagging sales of the Model T finally convinced Ford to make a new model. He pursued the project with a great deal of interest in the design of the engine, chassis, and other mechanical necessities, while leaving the body design to his son. Although Ford fancied himself an engineering genius, he had little formal training in mechanical engineering and could not even read a blueprint. A talented team of engineers performed most of the actual work of designing the Model A and later the flathead V8 with Ford supervising them closely and giving them overall direction. Edsel also managed to prevail over his father's initial objections in the inclusion of a sliding-shift transmission. Subsequently, the Ford company adopted an annual model change system similar to that recently pioneered by its competitor General Motors and still in use by automakers today. Not until the s did Ford overcome his objection to finance companies, and the Ford-owned Universal Credit Corporation became a major car-financing operation. Henry Ford still resisted many technological innovations such as hydraulic brakes and all-metal roofs, which Ford vehicles did not adopt until â€" For however, Ford dropped a bombshell with the flathead Ford V8, the first low-price eight-cylinder engine. The flathead V8, variants of which were used in Ford vehicles for 20 years, was the result of a secret project launched in and Henry had initially considered a radical X-8 engine before agreeing to a conventional design. It gave Ford a reputation as a performance make well-suited for hot-rodding. Ford did not believe in accountants; he amassed one of the world's largest fortunes without ever having his company audited under his administration. Without an accounting department, Ford had no way of knowing exactly how much money was being taken in and spent each month, and the company's bills and invoices were reportedly guessed at by weighing them on a scale. Also at Edsel's insistence, Ford launched Mercury in as a mid-range make to challenge Dodge and Buick, although Henry also displayed relatively little enthusiasm for it. Ford was a pioneer of " welfare capitalism ", designed to improve the lot of his workers and especially to reduce the heavy turnover that had many departments hiring men per year to fill slots. Efficiency meant hiring and keeping the best workers. Detroit was already a high-wage city, but competitors were forced to raise wages or lose their best workers. He viewed the increased wages as profit-sharing linked with rewarding those who were most productive and of good character. Real profit-sharing was offered to employees who had worked at the company for six months or more, and, importantly, conducted their lives in a manner of which Ford's "Social Department" approved. They frowned on heavy drinking, gambling, and what today are called deadbeat dads. The Social Department used 50 investigators and support staff to maintain employee standards; a large percentage of workers were able to qualify for this "profit-sharing. Ford's incursion into his employees' private lives was highly controversial, and he soon backed off from the most intrusive aspects. By the time he wrote his memoir, he had spoken of the Social Department and the private conditions for profit-sharing in the past tense. He admitted that:. Welfare work that consists in prying into employees' private concerns is out of date. Men need counsel and men need help, often special help; and all this ought to be rendered for decency's sake. But the broad workable plan of investment and participation will do more to solidify industry and strengthen organization than will any social work on the outside. Without changing the principle we have changed the method of payment. In addition to raising his workers' wages, Ford also introduced a new, reduced workweek in The decision was made in , when Ford and Crowther described it as six

8-hour days, giving a hour week, [31] but in it was announced as five 8-hour days, giving a hour week. On May 1, , the Ford Motor Company's factory workers switched to a five-day hour workweek, with the company's office workers making the transition the following August. Ford had decided to boost productivity, as workers were expected to put more effort into their work in exchange for more leisure time, and because he believed decent leisure time was good for business since workers would have more time to purchase and consume more goods. However, charitable concerns also played a role. Ford explained, "It is high time to rid ourselves of the notion that leisure for workmen is either 'lost time' or a class privilege. Ford was adamantly against labor unions. He explained his views on unions in Chapter 18 of My Life and Work. Most wanted to restrict productivity as a means to foster employment, but Ford saw this as self-defeating because, in his view, productivity was necessary for economic prosperity to exist. He believed that productivity gains that obviated certain jobs would nevertheless stimulate the broader economy and grow new jobs elsewhere, whether within the same corporation or in others. Ford also believed that union leaders had a perverse incentive to foment perpetual socio-economic crises to maintain their power. Meanwhile, he believed that smart managers had an incentive to do right by their workers, because doing so would maximize their profits. However, Ford did acknowledge that many managers were basically too bad at managing to understand this fact. But Ford believed that eventually, if good managers such as he could fend off the attacks of misguided people from both left and right i. Bennett employed various intimidation tactics to quash union organizing. The Dearborn police department and Ford security guards opened fire on workers leading to over sixty injuries and five deaths. In the late s and early s, Edselâ€"who was president of the companyâ€"thought Ford had to come to a collective bargaining agreement with the unions because the violence, work disruptions, and bitter stalemates could not go on forever. But Ford, who still had the final veto in the company on a de facto basis even if not an official one, refused to cooperate. For several years, he kept Bennett in charge of talking to the unions trying to organize the Ford Motor Company. Sorensen's memoir [38] makes clear that Ford's purpose in putting Bennett in charge was to make sure no agreements were ever reached. Sorensen recounted [39] that a distraught Henry Ford was very close to following through with a threat to break up the company rather than cooperate. Still, his wife Clara told him she would leave him if he destroyed the family business. In her view, it would not be worth the chaos it would create. Ford complied with his wife's ultimatum and even agreed with her in retrospect. Overnight, the Ford Motor Company went from the most stubborn holdout among automakers to the one with the most favorable UAW contract terms. The contract was signed in June Now you're in here and we've given you a union shop and more than you got out of them. That puts you on our side, doesn't it? We can fight General Motors and Wall Street together, eh? Like other automobile companies, Ford entered the aviation business during World War I , building Liberty engines. After the war, it returned to auto manufacturing until , when Ford acquired the Stout Metal Airplane Company. Ford's most successful aircraft was the Ford 4AT Trimotor , often called the "Tin Goose" because of its corrugated metal construction. It used a new alloy called Alclad that combined the corrosion resistance of aluminum with the strength of duralumin. The plane was similar to Fokker 's V. VII-3m, and some say that Ford's engineers surreptitiously measured the Fokker plane and then copied it. The Trimotor first flew on June 11, , and was the first successful U. Several variants were also used by the U. The Smithsonian Institution has honored Ford for changing the aviation industry. Ford opposed war, which he viewed as a terrible waste, [41] [42] and supported causes that opposed military intervention. He and about other prominent peace leaders traveled there. Ford's Episcopalian pastor, Reverend Samuel S. Marquis, accompanied him on the mission. Marquis headed Ford's Sociology Department from to Ford talked to President Wilson about the mission but had no government support. His group went to neutral Sweden and the Netherlands to meet with peace activists. A target of much ridicule, Ford left the ship as soon as it reached Sweden. Ford plants in the United Kingdom produced Fordson tractors to increase the British food supply, as well as trucks and aircraft engines. When the U. In , with the war on and the League of Nations a growing issue in global politics, President Woodrow Wilson , a Democrat, encouraged Ford to run for a Michigan seat in the U. Wilson believed that Ford could tip the scales in Congress in favor of Wilson's proposed League. Ford wrote back: "If they want to elect me let them do so, but I won't make a penny's investment. Ford remained a staunch Wilsonian and supporter of the League. When Wilson made a major speaking tour in the summer of to promote the League, Ford helped fund the attendant publicity. Ford had opposed the United States entry into World War II [36] [50] and continued to believe that international business could generate the prosperity that would head off wars. Ford "insisted that war was the product of greedy financiers who sought profit in human destruction"; in , he went so far as to claim that the torpedoing of U. Like many other businessmen of the Great Depression era, he never liked or entirely trusted the Franklin Roosevelt Administration, and thought Roosevelt was inching the U. Ford continued to do business with Nazi Germany , including the manufacture of war materiel. Beginning in , with the requisitioning of between and French POWs to work as slave laborers, Ford-Werke contravened Article 31 of the Geneva Convention. The number of slave laborers grew as the war expanded even though Nazi authorities did not require German companies to use slave laborers. When Rolls-Royce sought a U. He "lined up behind the war effort" when the U. Before the U. Ford broke ground on Willow Run in the spring of , B component production began in May , and the first complete B came off the line in October At its peak in , the Willow Run plant produced Bs per month, and by Ford was completing each B in eighteen hours, with one rolling off the assembly line every 58 minutes. When Edsel Ford died of cancer in , aged only 49, Henry Ford nominally resumed control of the company, but a series of strokes in the late s had left him increasingly debilitated, and his mental ability was fading. Ford was increasingly sidelined, and others made decisions in his name. Ford grew jealous of the publicity Sorensen received and forced Sorensen out in They threatened to sell off their stock, which amounted to three quarters of the company's total shares, if he refused. Ford was reportedly infuriated, but had no choice but to give in. In the early s, Ford sponsored a weekly newspaper that published strongly antisemitic views. At the same time, Ford had a reputation as one of the few major corporations actively hiring Black workers. In , Ford's closest aide and private secretary, Ernest G. Liebold , purchased an obscure weekly newspaper for Ford, The Dearborn Independent. The Independent ran for eight years, from until , with Liebold as editor. Every Ford franchise nationwide had to carry the paper and distribute it to its customers. During this period, Ford emerged as "a respected spokesman for right-wing extremism and religious prejudice", reaching around , readers through his newspaper. In Germany, Ford's antisemitic articles from The Dearborn Independent were issued in four volumes, cumulatively titled The International Jew, the World's Foremost Problem published by Theodor Fritsch , founder of several antisemitic parties and a member of the Reichstag. In a letter written in , Heinrich Himmler described Ford as "one of our most valuable, important, and witty fighters". Ludecke was introduced to Ford by Siegfried Wagner son of the composer Richard Wagner and his wife Winifred , both Nazi sympathizers and antisemites. Ludecke asked Ford for a contribution to the Nazi cause, but was apparently refused. While these articles explicitly condemned pogroms and violence against Jews, they blamed the Jews themselves for provoking them. Friends and business associates have said they warned Ford about the contents of the Independent and that he probably never read the articles he claimed he only read the headlines. A libel lawsuit was brought by San Francisco lawyer and Jewish farm cooperative organizer Aaron Sapiro in response to the antisemitic remarks, and led Ford to close the Independent in December News reports at the time quoted him as saying he was shocked by the content and unaware of its nature. During the trial, the editor of Ford's "Own Page", William Cameron, testified that Ford had nothing to do with the editorials even though they were under his byline. Cameron testified at the libel trial that he never discussed the content of the pages or sent them to Ford for his approval. Miller, a former Dearborn Independent employee, swore under oath that Ford had told him he intended to expose Sapiro. That Cameron would have continued to publish such anti-Semitic material without Ford's explicit instructions seemed unthinkable to those who knew both men. Stanley Ruddiman, a Ford family intimate, remarked that "I don't think Mr. Cameron ever wrote anything for publication without Mr. Ford's approval. They formed a coalition of Jewish groups for the same purpose and raised constant objections in the Detroit press. Before leaving his presidency early in , Woodrow Wilson joined other leading Americans in a statement that rebuked Ford and others for their antisemitic campaign. A boycott against Ford products by Jews and liberal Christians also had an impact, and Ford shut down the paper in , recanting his views in a public letter to Sigmund Livingston , president of the ADL. Wallace also found that Ford's apology was likely, or at least partly, motivated by a business that was slumping as a result of his antisemitism, repelling potential buyers of Ford cars. Ford's apology was well received. According to Pool and Pool , [80] Ford's retraction and apology which were written by others were not even truly signed by him rather, his signature was forged by Harry Bennett , and Ford never privately recanted his antisemitic views, stating in "I hope to republish The International Jew again some time. In July , before the outbreak of war, the German consul at Cleveland gave Ford, on his 75th birthday, the award of the Grand Cross of the German Eagle , the highest medal Nazi Germany could bestow on a foreigner. The purpose of the letter was to clarify some general misconceptions that he subscribed or supported directly or indirectly, "any agitation which would promote antagonism toward my Jewish fellow citizens. Distribution of The International Jew was halted in through legal action by Ford, despite complications from a lack of copyright. Extremist groups often recycle the material; it still appears on antisemitic and neo-Nazi websites. The decisive anti-Semitic book I was reading and the book that influenced my comrades was I read it and became anti-Semitic. The book made a great influence on myself and my friends because we saw in Henry Ford the representative of success and also the representative of a progressive social policy. Robert Lacey wrote in Ford: The Men and the Machines that a close Willow Run associate of Ford reported that when he was shown newsreel footage of the Nazi concentration camps , he "was confronted with the atrocities which finally and unanswerably laid bare the bestiality of the prejudice to which he contributed, he collapsed with a stroke â€" his last and most serious. Ford's philosophy was one of economic independence for the United States. His River Rouge Plant became the world's largest industrial complex, pursuing vertical integration to such an extent that it could produce its own steel. Ford's goal was to produce a vehicle from scratch without reliance on foreign trade. He believed in the global expansion of his company. He believed that international trade and cooperation led to international peace, and he used the assembly line process and production of the Model T to demonstrate it. He opened Ford assembly plants in Britain and Canada in , and soon became the biggest automotive producer in those countries. In , Ford cooperated with Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat to launch the first Italian automotive assembly plants. The first plants in Germany were built in the s with the encouragement of Herbert Hoover and the Commerce Department, which agreed with Ford's theory that international trade was essential to world peace. In , Ford made an agreement with the Soviets to provide technical aid over nine years in building the first Soviet automobile plant GAZ near Nizhny Novgorod Gorky [88] an additional contract for construction of the plant was signed with The Austin Company on August 23, Ford sent his engineers and technicians to the Soviet Union to help install the equipment and train the working force, while over a hundred Soviet engineers and technicians were stationed at Ford's plants in Detroit and Dearborn "for the purpose of learning the methods and practice of manufacture and assembly in the Company's plants. All the world is bound to catch some good from it. By , Ford was manufacturing one third of all the world's automobiles. It set up numerous subsidiaries that sold or assembled the Ford cars and trucks:. Ford's image transfixed Europeans, especially the Germans, arousing the "fear of some, the infatuation of others, and the fascination among all". They saw the size, tempo, standardization, and philosophy of production demonstrated at the Ford Works as a national serviceâ€"an "American thing" that represented the culture of the United States. Both supporters and critics insisted that Fordism epitomized American capitalist development, and that the auto industry was the key to understanding economic and social relations in the United States. As one German explained, "Automobiles have so completely changed the American's mode of life that today one can hardly imagine being without a car. It is difficult to remember what life was like before Mr. Ford began preaching his doctrine of salvation". In My Life and Work , Ford predicted that if greed, racism, and short-sightedness could be overcome, then economic and technological development throughout the world would progress to the point that international trade would no longer be based on what today would be called colonial or neocolonial models and would truly benefit all peoples. Ford maintained an interest in auto racing from to and began his involvement in the sport as both a builder and a driver, later turning the wheel over to hired drivers. He entered stripped-down Model Ts in races, finishing first although later disqualified in an "ocean-to-ocean" across the United States race in , and setting a one-mile 1. Ford dropped out of the race and soon thereafter dropped out of racing permanently, citing dissatisfaction with the sport's rules, demands on his time by the booming production of the Model Ts, and his low opinion of racing as a worthwhile activity. In My Life and Work Ford speaks briefly of racing in a rather dismissive tone, as something that is not at all a good measure of automobiles in general. He describes himself as someone who raced only because in the s through s, one had to race because prevailing ignorance held that racing was the way to prove the worth of an automobile. Ford did not agree. But he was determined that as long as this was the definition of success flawed though the definition was , then his cars would be the best that there were at racing. Nevertheless, Ford did make quite an impact on auto racing during his racing years, and he was inducted into the Motorsports Hall of Fame of America in By this point, Ford, nearing 80 years old, had had several cardiovascular events variously cited as heart attacks or strokes and was mentally inconsistent, suspicious, and generally no longer fit for such immense responsibilities. Most of the directors did not want to see him as president. But for the previous 20 years, though he had long been without any official executive title, he had always had de facto control over the company; the board and the management had never seriously defied him, and this moment was not different. The directors elected him, [98] and he served until the end of the war. The administration of President Franklin Roosevelt had been considering a government takeover of the company in order to ensure continued war production, [59] but the idea never progressed. He died on April 7, , of a cerebral hemorrhage at Fair Lane , his estate in Dearborn, at the age of A public viewing was held at Greenfield Village where up to 5, people per hour filed past the casket. Funeral services were held in Detroit's Cathedral Church of St. Paul and he was buried in the Ford Cemetery in Detroit. A compendium of short biographies of famous Freemasons , published by a Freemason lodge, lists Ford as a member. When he received the 33rd degree of the Scottish Rite in , he said, "Masonry is the best balance wheel the United States has. In , Ford's pastor, and head of his sociology department, Episcopal minister Samuel S. Marquis, claimed that Ford believed, or "once believed," in reincarnation. Ford published an anti-smoking book, circulated to youth in , called The Case Against the Little White Slaver , which documented many dangers of cigarette smoking attested to by many researchers and luminaries. Henry Ford long had an interest in materials science and engineering. Ford long had an interest in plastics developed from agricultural products, especially soybeans. He cultivated a relationship with George Washington Carver for this purpose. This project culminated in , when Ford patented an automobile made almost entirely of plastic , attached to a tubular welded frame. It ran on grain alcohol ethanol instead of gasoline. The design never caught on. Ford was interested in engineered woods "Better wood can be made than is grown" [] at this time plywood and particle board were little more than experimental ideas ; corn as a fuel source , via both corn oil and ethanol; [] and the potential uses of cotton. His brother in law, E. Kingsford , used wood scraps from the Ford factory to make the briquets. Ford was a prolific inventor and was awarded U. Ford had a vacation residence in Fort Myers, Florida next to that of Thomas Edison , which he bought in and used until approximately It is still in existence today and is open as a museum. He also had a vacation home known today as the "Ford Plantation" in Richmond Hill , Georgia which is still in existence today as a private community. Ford started buying land in this area and eventually owned 70, acres square miles there. The grand house, made of Savannah-gray brick, had marble steps, air conditioning, and an elevator. It sat on 55 acres of manicured lawns and flowering gardens. The house became the center of social gatherings with visitations by the Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, and the DuPonts. It remains the centerpiece of The Ford Plantation today. He contributed substantially to the community, building a chapel and schoolhouse and employing numerous local residents. Ford had an interest in " Americana ". In the s, Ford began work to turn Sudbury , Massachusetts, into a themed historical village. He moved the schoolhouse supposedly referred to in the nursery rhyme, " Mary Had a Little Lamb ", from Sterling , Massachusetts, and purchased the historic Wayside Inn. This plan never saw fruition. Ford repeated the concept of collecting historic structures with the creation of Greenfield Village in Dearborn , Michigan. It may have inspired the creation of Old Sturbridge Village as well. About the same time, he began collecting materials for his museum , which had a theme of practical technology. It was opened in as the Edison Institute. Although greatly modernized, the museum continues today. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. This article is about the American industrialist. 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Download as PDF Printable version. Wikimedia Commons Wikiquote Wikisource. Ford, c. Engineer , industrialist , philanthropist. Founding and leading the Ford Motor Company Pioneering a system that launched the mass production and sale of affordable automotives to the public. President of Ford Motor Company â€" and â€" Part of a series on. History Timeline Reference. Democratic nominee for U. Senator from Michigan Class 2 Current Ford Lincoln Troller. The Ford Motor Company , commonly known as Ford , is an American multinational automaker that has its main headquarters in Dearborn, Michigan , a suburb of Detroit. It was founded by Henry Ford and incorporated on June 16, The company sells automobiles and commercial vehicles under the Ford brand, and most luxury cars under the Lincoln brand. The company is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and is controlled by the Ford family ; they have minority ownership but the majority of the voting power. Ford introduced methods for large-scale manufacturing of cars and large-scale management of an industrial workforce using elaborately engineered manufacturing sequences typified by moving assembly lines ; by , these methods were known around the world as Fordism. Ford owned the Swedish automaker Volvo from to Ford is the second-largest U. At the end of , Ford was the fifth largest automaker in Europe. The Henry Ford Company was Henry Ford's first attempt at a car manufacturing company and was established on November 3, This became the Cadillac Motor Company on August 22, , after Ford left with the rights to his name. The first president was not Ford, but local banker John S. Gray , who was chosen to assuage investors' fears that Ford would leave the new company the way he had left its predecessor. During its early years, the company produced just a few cars a day at its factory on Mack Avenue and later at its factory on Piquette Avenue in Detroit , Michigan. Groups of two or three men worked on each car, assembling it from parts made mostly by supplier companies contracting for Ford. Within a decade, the company would lead the world in the expansion and refinement of the assembly line concept, and Ford soon brought much of the part production in-house vertical integration. Henry Ford was 39 years old when he founded the Ford Motor Company, which would go on to become one of the world's largest and most profitable companies. It has been in continuous family control for over years and is one of the largest family-controlled companies in the world. The first gasoline-powered automobile had been created in by the German inventor Carl Benz Benz Patent-Motorwagen. More efficient production methods were needed to make automobiles affordable for the middle class, to which Ford contributed by, for instance, introducing the first moving assembly line in at the Ford factory in Highland Park. Hundreds or a few thousand of most of these were sold per year. In , Ford introduced the mass-produced Model T , which totaled millions sold over nearly 20 years. In , Ford replaced the T with the Model A , the first car with safety glass in the windshield. In an attempt to compete with General Motors' mid-priced Pontiac, Oldsmobile, and Buick, Ford created the Mercury in as a higher-priced companion car to Ford. Henry Ford purchased the Lincoln Motor Company in , in order to compete with such brands as Cadillac and Packard for the luxury segment of the automobile market. In , Ford was contracted by the government of the Soviet Union to set up the Gorky Automobile Plant in Russia initially producing Ford Model A and AAs thereby playing an important role in the industrialization of that country. Ford Germany , Ford's subsidiary in Germany, produced military vehicles and other equipment for Nazi Germany 's war effort. Some of Ford's operations in Germany at the time were run using forced labor. The creation of a scientific laboratory in Dearborn, Michigan in , doing unfettered basic research, led to Ford's unlikely involvement in superconductivity research. Ford offered the Lifeguard safety package from , which included such innovations as a standard deep-dish steering wheel, optional front, and, for the first time in a car, rear seatbelts, and an optional padded dash. In late , Ford established the Continental division as a separate luxury car division. This division was responsible for the manufacture and sale of the famous Continental Mark II. At the same time, the Edsel division was created to design and market that car starting with the model year. With the s, Ford introduced several highly successful vehicles around the world. During the s, Ford began using the advertising slogan, "Have you driven a Ford, lately? With the dawn of the new century, legacy health care costs , higher fuel prices, and a faltering economy led to falling market shares, declining sales, and diminished profit margins. Most of the corporate profits came from financing consumer automobile loans through Ford Motor Credit Company. By , both Ford and GM 's corporate bonds had been downgraded to junk status [25] as a result of high U. Profit margins decreased on large vehicles due to increased "incentives" in the form of rebates or low-interest financing to offset declining demand. Fields previewed the Plan, named The Way Forward , at the December 7, , board meeting of the company and it was unveiled to the public on January 23, Ford moved to introduce a range of new vehicles, including " Crossover SUVs " built on unibody car platforms, rather than more body-on-frame chassis. In developing the hybrid electric powertrain technologies for the Ford Escape Hybrid SUV, Ford licensed similar Toyota hybrid technologies [28] to avoid patent infringements. Under the multimillion-dollar, multi-year project, Ford will convert a demonstration fleet of Ford Escape Hybrids into plug-in hybrids, and SCE will evaluate how the vehicles might interact with the home and the utility's electrical grid. Some of the vehicles will be evaluated "in typical customer settings", according to Ford. William Clay Ford Jr. Ford sold motorsport engineering company Cosworth to Gerald Forsythe and Kevin Kalkhoven in , the start of a decrease in Ford's motorsport involvement. Upon the retirement of president and chief operations officer Jim Padilla in April , Bill Ford assumed his roles as well. The agreement included the establishment of a company-funded, independently run Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Association VEBA trust to shift the burden of retiree health care from the company's books, thereby improving its balance sheet. This arrangement took effect on January 1, The agreement also gives hourly workers the job security they were seeking by having the company commit to substantial investments in most of its factories. During congressional hearings held in November at Washington D. But we also must prepare ourselves for the prospect of further deteriorating economic conditions". Mulally went on to state that "The collapse of one of our competitors would have a severe impact on Ford" and that Ford Motor Company supports both Chrysler and General Motors in their search for government bridge loans in the face of conditions caused by the financial crisis. Mulally stated that "In addition to our plan, we are also here today to request support for the industry. In the near-term, Ford does not require access to a government bridge loan. On December 19, the cost of credit default swaps to insure the debt of Ford was 68 percent the sum insured for five years in addition to annual payments of 5 percent. The company retained sufficient liquidity to fund its operations. On October 29, , Ford announced the sale of its climate control components business, its last remaining automotive components operation, to Detroit Thermal Systems LLC for an undisclosed price. The generous amount has been a sore point for some workers of the company. In April , Ford announced a plan to modernize its Dearborn engineering and headquarters campuses through a ten-year building project. The end result would see the number of Ford employees working in these areas doubling, to 24. During construction, some of the employees were relocated out of the campus to a temporary location in a disused section of the local shopping mall. The Ford Focus will now be manufactured in the existing plant in Mexico. The new site was expected to have a major focus on the development of autonomous vehicle and electric vehicle technology. In February , Ford Motor Co. In May , Ford announced cuts to its global workforce amid efforts to address the company's declining share price and to improve profits. Hackett most recently oversaw the formation of Ford Smart Mobility, a unit responsible for experimenting with car-sharing programs, self-driving ventures and other programs aimed at helping Ford better compete with Uber , Alphabet Inc. On April 25, , Ford announced that it will discontinue passenger cars in the North American market in the next four years, except for the Mustang, due to declining demand and profitability. Due to the vehicle being manufactured in China, Ford later announced that it would not release the Focus Active in the United States, due to tariffs imposed by the Trump administration on Chinese exports. With the change in the demand on the sport vehicles, on 6 January , Ford reported a sales fall of 9. In fact, Ford sold , vehicles comparing to , in Earley, Jr. Helman IV, William E. Kennard , John C. Lechleiter , Ellen Marram, John L. In August , it was revealed that Jim Farley is to become the new chief executive officer of the company; he previously served as Ford's chief operating officer. The company's former CEO, Hackett, will stay in the company as an advisor until the second quarter of The Ford Driving Skills for Life program is a driver safety program aimed at teens that were developed together with the Governors Highway Safety Association and safety experts. Ford also has a cooperative agreement with Russian automaker GAZ. At first, Ford in Germany and Ford in Britain built different models from one another until , when the Ford Transit and later the Ford Escort and the Ford Capri became common to both companies. In , the Ford Taunus and the Ford Cortina came into production with a common base construction, both models being produced in left hand drive and right hand drive. Later on, the models became identical and the respective models right and left hand drive exclusively. Rationalisation of model ranges meant that production of many models in the UK switched to elsewhere in Europe, including Belgium and Spain as well as Germany. The Ford Sierra replaced the Taunus and Cortina in , drawing criticism for its radical aerodynamic styling, which was soon given nicknames, the "Jellymould" and "The Salesman's Spaceship. In February , Ford ended car production in the UK. It was the first time in 90 years that Ford cars had not been made in Britain, although production of the Transit van continued at the company's Southampton facility until mid, engines at Bridgend and Dagenham , and transmissions at Halewood. Ford also produced the Thames range of commercial vehicles, although the use of this brand name was discontinued circa Ford also owns a joint-venture production plant in Turkey. Ford Otosan , established in the s, manufactures the Transit Connect compact panel van as well as the "Jumbo" and long-wheelbase versions of the full-size Transit. This new production facility was set up near Kocaeli in , and its opening marked the end of Transit assembly in Genk. In , Ford acquired a majority stake in Automobile Craiova , Romania. Starting , the Ford Transit Connect was Ford's first model produced in Craiova , followed, in , by low-capacity car engines and a new small class car, the B-Max. Its Anglia two-door saloon was one of the most quirky-looking small family cars in Europe at the time of its launch, but buyers soon became accustomed to its looks and it was hugely popular with British buyers in particular. It was still selling well when replaced by the more practical Escort in The third incarnation of the Ford Escort was launched in and marked the company's move from rear-wheel drive saloons to front-wheel drive hatchbacks in the small family car sector. The fourth generation Escort was produced from until , although its successor â€" the Focus â€" had been on sale since On its launch, the Focus was arguably the most dramatic-looking and fine-handling small family cars on sale and sold in huge volumes right up to the launch of the next generation Focus at the end of The Ford Sierra â€" replacement for the long-running and massively popular Cortina and Taunus models â€" was a style-setter at the time of its launch. Its ultramodern aerodynamic design was a world away from a boxy, sharp-edged Cortina, and it was massively popular just about everywhere it was sold. A series of updates kept it looking relatively fresh until it was replaced by the front-wheel drive Mondeo at the start of The rise in popularity of small cars during the s saw Ford enter the mini-car market in with its Fiesta hatchback. Most of its production was concentrated at Valencia in Spain, and the Fiesta sold in huge figures from the very start. An update in and the launch of an all-new model in strengthened its position in the small car market. On October 24, , Ford announced that it would be closing its Genk assembly plant in eastern Belgium by the end of Ford formed its first passenger-vehicle joint venture in China in , six years behind GM and more than a decade after VW. This includes Ford's largest-ever factory complex in the southwestern city of Chongqing. Ford had 2. GM outsells Ford in China by more than six-to-one. Ford began assembly of cars in Thailand in , but withdrew from the country in , and did not return until when it formed a joint venture with Mazda called Auto Alliance. The factory built in in Singapore was shortly taken over by the Japanese during the war and was the site of a surrender of the British to the Japanese, at the factory site which is now a national monument in Singapore. On April 30, , Ford

Motor Co. Previously, heavy importation taxes had stifled imported car purchases in Myanmar, but due to currency reform, lifting of previous import restrictions, and the abolishment of shadow currency , Myanmar's car market had grown in demand. Ford then developed a relationship with Korea's oldest car manufacturer Kia which built vehicles co-engineered with Mazda , later selling the Ford Festiva from to , and the Ford Aspire from to for export to the United States. With the acquisition of a stake in Japanese manufacturer Mazda in , Ford began selling Mazda's Familia and Capella as the Ford Laser and Telstar throughout the region, replacing the European-sourced Escort and Cortina. Though the Sable was branded and marketed as a Kia, it retained the Mercury badges and emblem. Ford lost their Kia interest to Hyundai in during the Asian financial crisis. Ford India began production in at Chennai , Tamil Nadu , with its Ford Escort model, which was later replaced by the locally produced Ford Ikon in It has since added the Fusion, Fiesta, Mondeo and Endeavour models to its product line. On March 9, , Ford launched its first made-for-India compact car. Ford's market presence in the Middle East has traditionally been small, partly due to previous Arab boycotts of companies dealing with Israel. Ford and Lincoln vehicles are currently marketed in ten countries in the region. Ford also established itself in Egypt in but faced an uphill battle during the s due to the hostile nationalist business environment. Ford employs over 18, people and operates seven assembly or other plants in the region. In early , Ford's Brazil branch announced it would end completely cease production in the country over the course of a few months. In Africa, Ford's market presence has traditionally been strongest in South Africa and neighbouring countries, with only trucks being sold elsewhere on the continent. Ford in South Africa began by importing kits from Canada to be assembled at its Port Elizabeth facility. Following international condemnation of apartheid , Ford divested from South Africa in , and sold its stake in Samcor, although it licensed the use of its brand name to the company. Ford now sells a local sedan version of the Fiesta also built in India and Mexico , and the Focus. The Falcon model from Australia was also sold in South Africa but was dropped in while the Mondeo, after briefly being assembled locally, was dropped in The Mondeo was later reintroduced in , badged as the Fusion but was dropped in The Ford Research and Innovation Center in Palo Alto was first opened in , and in January , announced plans to significantly expand its operations. Ford decided to shut down their entire operations in Indonesia , including their dealer network by second half of Ford established a manufacturing facility in the port city of Yokohama in February , where Model T vehicles were assembled using imported knock-down kits. Production ceased in as a result of political tensions between Japan and the United States. After World War II, Ford did not have a presence in Japan, as the Ford facility was appropriated by the Japanese Government until when property was returned as a possession of the Ford Motor Company and became a research and development location for Ford partner Mazda. In , Ford acquired a The Autorama sales channel was renamed Ford Sales of Japan in Mazda manufactured Ford vehicles in Japan and sold them as Fords at the Autorama locations. Ford increased its shareholding in Mazda to In Australia and New Zealand, the popular Ford Falcon â€” had long been considered the average family car and is considerably larger than the Mondeo, Ford's largest car sold in Europe. Between and , the Falcon was based on a U. A ute short for "utility", known in the US as pickup truck version is also available with the same range of drivetrains. In addition, Ford Australia sells highly tuned limited-production Falcon sedans and utes through its performance car division, Ford Performance Vehicles until it closed in In New Zealand, Ford was second in market share in the first eight months of with Ford discontinued the Fairlane in and LTD in Ford had announced that their Geelong engine manufacturing plant would be shut down between and They had earlier announced local manufacturing of the Focus small car starting from , but instead decided to import the model from Ford's plant in Thailand. In Australia, the Laser was one of Ford Australia 's most successful models and was manufactured in Ford's Homebush plant from until the plant's closure in September It outsold the Mazda , despite being almost identical to it because the Laser was manufactured in Australia and Ford was perceived as a local brand. The scheduled closure of Ford's Australian manufacturing base in was confirmed on May 23, It was noted that the corporate fleet and government sales that account for two-thirds of large, local car sales in Australia are insufficient to keep Ford's products profitable and viable in Australia. The decision will affect Ford workersâ€”over employees in Geelong and more than in Broadmeadowsâ€”who will lose their jobs by October Ford Motor Company sells a broad range of automobiles under the Ford marque worldwide, and an additional range of luxury automobiles under the Lincoln marque in the United States. The company has sold vehicles under a number of other marques during its history. The Mercury brand was introduced by Ford in , continuing in production until when poor sales led to its discontinuation. In , the Merkur brand was introduced in the United States to market products produced by Ford of Europe; it was discontinued in In November , it reduced its Ford and Mazda remain strategic partners through exchanges of technological information and joint ventures, including an American joint venture plant in Flat Rock, Michigan called Auto Alliance. On April 25, , Ford announced that it planned to phase out all but one of its North American automobile models the Mustang will be the sole surviving model to focus primarily on trucks and SUVs. Ford had also planned to introduce an "Active" crossover version of the next-generation Focus , but canceled those plans due to tariff issues between the United States and China. From the s to late s, Ford's Ford F-Series were used as the base for light trucks for the North American market. Most of these ventures are now extinct. The European one that lasted longest was the lorries arm of Ford of Britain , which became part of the Iveco group in Ford had a minority share in the new company and Iveco took over sales and production of the Ford Cargo range. At the end of , Ford sold the rights to its heavy trucks division to the Freightliner Trucks division of Daimler AG, with Ford producing the Cargo, Louisville, and Aeromax, through the model year. During the model year, Freightliner began production of its own versions of Ford-developed trucks in St. Thomas, Ontario, launching the Sterling truck brand. For , Ford briefly withdrew from production of medium-duty trucks. Ford manufactured complete buses in the company's early history, but today the role of the company has changed to that of a second stage manufacturer. In North America, the E-Series is still used as a chassis for small school buses and the F is used in commercial bus markets. In the s and s, the medium-duty B was a popular chassis used by school bus body manufacturers including Thomas Built , Ward , and Blue Bird , but Ford lost its market share due to industry contraction and agreements between body manufacturers. Older bus models included:. In , Ford introduced the Ford Transit Bus , a series of small transit buses with bodies built by a second party. Originally a front-engine design, it was modified to a rear-engine design in About 1, to 1, of the original design were built, and around 12, of the rear-engine design, which was in production until [] rebranded as the Universal Bus in Rear-engine Transit Bus chassis model numbers: []. The "Henry Ford and Son Company" began making Fordson tractors in Henry's hometown of Springwells later part of Dearborn , Michigan from to , from to , at Cork , Ireland, and â€" at Dagenham , England, later transferred to Basildon. They were also produced in Leningrad beginning in Ford reentered the tractor market in with the Ford N-series tractors. The Ford N8, introduced in , became the most popular tractor of all time in North America. Production of the N line of models ended in The Ford NAA tractor was introduced as an entirely new model in It was a replacement for the Ford N-Series tractors. Larger than the 8N, with a four-cylinder engine, and streamlined styling. In , Ford expanded its tractor business when it purchased the Sperry-New Holland skid-steer loader and hay baler, hay tools and implement company from Sperry Corporation and formed Ford-New Holland which bought out Versatile tractors in Ford offers automotive finance through Ford Motor Credit Company. Ford's FoMoCo parts division sells aftermarket parts under the Motorcraft brand name. It has spun off its parts division under the name Visteon. As a constructor, Ford won the World Sportscar Championship three times in , , and , and the World Rally Championship three times in , and Formula Ford , conceived in the UK in , is an entry-level type of formula racing with wingless single-seater cars. Many of today's formula racing drivers started their car racing careers in this category. Ford was heavily involved in Formula One for many years and supplied engines to a large number of teams from until These engines were designed and manufactured by Cosworth , the racing division that was owned by Ford from to Ford entered Formula One as a constructor in under the Jaguar Racing name, after buying the Stewart Grand Prix team which had been its primary 'works' team in the series since Jaguar achieved little success in Formula One, and after a turbulent five seasons, Ford withdrew from the category after the season , selling both Jaguar Racing which became Red Bull Racing and Cosworth to Gerald Forsythe and Kevin Kalkhoven. The Ford nameplate has won eight manufacturer's championships in Sprint Cup while Mercury has won one. Ford had last won a drivers' championship in the Cup Series with Joey Logano in Ford has a long history in rallying and has been active in the World Rally Championship since the beginning of the world championship, the season. Ford is the only manufacturer to score in the points for 92 consecutive races; since the season opener Monte Carlo Rally. Ford has competed in rallycross with its Ford Fiesta and Ford Focus. Ford sports cars have been visible in the world of sports car racing since Most notably the GT40 won the 24 Hours of Le Mans four times in the s and is the only American car to ever win overall at this prestigious event. The Ford Mustang has arguably been Ford's most successful sports car. Ford dominated Trans-Am in the s with Tommy Kendall winning championships in , , , and with Paul Gentilozzi adding yet another title in Ford and Michelin teamed up to provide custom-engineered tires for the Ford Performance vehicle lineup. Ford has branched out into drifting with the introduction of the new model Mustang. The alternative fossil fuel vehicles, such as some versions of the Crown Victoria especially in fleet and taxi service, operate on compressed natural gas â€"or CNG. Some CNG vehicles have dual fuel tanks â€" one for gasoline, the other for CNG â€" the same engine can operate on either fuel via a selector switch. Part of the challenge of successful marketing alternative and flexible fuel vehicles in the U. Significant efforts to ramp up production and distribution of E85 fuels are underway and expanding. In , Ford and Toyota agreed a patent sharing accord which granted Ford access to certain hybrid technology patented by Toyota; in exchange, Ford licensed Toyota some of its own patents. With this vehicle, Ford was third to the automotive market with a hybrid electric vehicle and the first hybrid electric SUV to market. This was also the first hybrid electric vehicle with a flexible fuel capability to run on E The similar Mazda Tribute will also receive a hybrid-electric powertrain option, along with many other vehicles in the Ford vehicle line. In , Ford announced a goal to make , hybrids a year by , but by mid announced that it would not meet that goal, due to excessively high costs and the lack of sufficient supplies of the hybrid-electric batteries and drivetrain system components. This engineering study is expected to yield more than new hybrid-electric vehicle models and derivatives. Bill Ford was one of the first top industry executives to make regular use of a battery electric vehicle , a Ford Ranger EV , while the company contracted with the United States Postal Service to deliver electric postal vans based on the Ranger EV platform. Ford discontinued a line of electric Ranger pickup trucks and ordered them destroyed, though it reversed in January , after environmentalist protest. From to , Ford offered the Ford THI NK car. Ford ended production and ordered all the cars repossessed and destroyed, even as many of the people leasing them begged to be able to buy the cars from Ford. After outcry from the lessees and activists in the US and Norway, Ford returned the cars to Norway for sale. The Azure Transit Connect Electric was an all-electric van developed as a collaboration between Azure Dynamics and Ford Motor Company, but Azure was the official manufacturer of record. Ford continues to provide servicing. The Ford Focus Electric is based on the next generation Focus internal combustion vehicle, converted to an all-electric propulsion system as a production electric car by Magna International, and retail sales began in the U. Ford has a pending trademark application on the "Model E" name, [] preventing the Tesla Model 3 in using the name. In October , Ford announced its Team Edison battery-electric vehicle group to lead the company's renewed efforts into the EV market, in which it currently offers only the Focus subcompact and has plans for a small mile SUV by Ford also continues to study fuel cell -powered electric powertrains and has demonstrated hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engine technologies, as well as developing the next-generation hybrid-electric systems. Ford has launched the production of hydrogen-powered shuttle buses, using hydrogen instead of gasoline in a standard internal combustion engine , for use at airports and convention centers. It has a large hydrogen storage tank which is situated in the center of the car taking the original place of the conventional model's automatic transmission. The fuel cell Explorer the first in a series of prototypes partly funded by the United States Department of Energy to expand efforts to determine the feasibility of hydrogen- powered vehicles. The fuel cell Explorer is one of several vehicles with green technology being featured at the L. Ford Motor Company announced it will accelerate its plans to produce more fuel-efficient cars, changing both its North American manufacturing plans and its lineup of vehicles available in the United States. In terms of North American manufacturing, the company will convert three existing truck and sport utility vehicle SUV plants for small car production, with the first conversion at its Michigan Truck Plant. Ford will also introduce to North America six of its European small vehicles, including two versions of the Ford Fiesta, by the end of Ford of Europe developed the ECOnetic programme to address the market and legislative need for higher fuel efficiency and lower CO2 emissions. As opposed to the hybrid engine technology used in competitor products such as the Toyota Prius , ECOnetic improves existing technology. Using lower consuming Duratorq TDCi diesel engines, and based on a combination of improved aerodynamics, lower resistance, and improved efficiency, the Ford Fiesta is currently the lowest emitting mass-produced car in Europe [] while the Ford Focus ECOnetic will have better fuel consumption than the Prius or the Volkswagen Golf BlueMotion. In , under the leadership of the current Ford chairman, William Clay Ford, the company announced [] a planned 25 percent improvement in the average mileage of its SUVs â€" to be completed by the calendar year. In , Ford announced that competitive market conditions and technological and cost challenges would prevent the company from achieving this goal. For the model year, Ford had thirteen U. Ford claimed to have eliminated nearly three million pounds of smog-forming emissions from their U. According to company, reduction in carbon footprint and power cost will be achieved by developing 'Power Profiles' for every PC in the company. Ford has also been a major sponsor of the UEFA Champions League for over two decades and is also a longtime sponsor of the Sky media channel's coverage of Premier League football. Senior Ford marketer Mark Jones explained in May the process behind the two sponsorship deals:. We start with a blank piece of paper and work out if the sponsorship still works for us and ask does it meet our objectives? We want to find a moment in time when people come together and have a collective experience and we achieve this through the sponsorships. Only models sold in Continental Europe and the British Isles are shown, overseas territories often have different offerings. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. American multinational automobile manufacturer. For other uses, see Ford disambiguation. Traded as. Dearborn, Michigan. Automotive finance Vehicle leasing Vehicle service. Operating income. Net income. Ford Lincoln Motorcraft. Main article: History of Ford Motor Company. 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Jensen Cars. Bristol Cars. General Motors Europe. Potenza Sports Cars. Vauxhall Motors. General Motors. Peugeot PSA. Chrysler Europe Chrysler. It wis foondit bi Henry Ford an incorporatit on 16 Juin The company sells caurs an commercial vehicles unner the Ford busit an maist luxury caurs unner the Lincoln buist. In the past it haes producit tractors an automotive components an aw. Ford ains a 2. It is leetit on the New York Stock Exchange an is controlled bi the Ford faimily , awtho they haed minority ainership. Durin its early years, the company produced juist a few caurs a day at its factory on Mack Avenue in Detroit , Michigan. Groups o twa or three men wirkt on each caur frae components made tae order bi ither companies. Henry Ford wis 40 year auld whan he foondit the Ford Motor Company, which wad go on tae acome ane o the warld's lairgest an maist profitable companies, as well as bein ane tae survive the Great Depression. As one of the lairgest faimily-controlled companies in the world, the Ford Motor Company haes been in continuous faimily control for ower year. Frae Wikipedia, the free beuk o knawledge. For ither uises, see Ford disambiguation. Operatin income. Net income. Table o contents. UK: The Daily Telegraph. Retrieved 6 Julie Archived frae the original PDF on 15 Februar Retrieved 10 Mairch Retrieved 30 October Skauk't categeries: Pages wi non-numeric formatnum arguments Pages uisin deprecatit eemage syntax Pages uisin infobox company wi unsupportit parameters Portal templates with all redlinked portals Commons category wi page teetle different than on Wikidata Webarchive template wayback airtins. Namespaces Airticle Collogue. Views Read Eedit Eedit soorce See histerie. Wikimedia Commons. Public company. William C. Ford, Jr. Automotive finance Vehicle leasing Vehicle service. Ford Lincoln Motorcraft. Wikimedia Commons haes media relatit tae Ford. 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mercury grand prix
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cles needing clarification Ford vehicles Lists of automobiles. Navigation menu Personal tools Log in. Namespaces Main page Discussion. Views Read View source View history. Navigation Main page Recent changes Random page Help. This page was last edited on 15 April , at Mustang II. Five Hundred. LTD Crown Victoria. Crown Victoria. Luxury car. Sport compact. Escort ZX2. Fiesta I. Fiesta II. Small family car. Escort I. Escort II. Escort III. Large family car. Consul II. Cortina I. Cortina II. Taunus G Taunus P4. Taunus P6. Executive car. Taunus P3. Taunus P5. Taunus P7. Granada I. Granada II. Zephyr II. Zodiac II. Zodiac III. Zodiac IV. Consul Capri. Capri Mk1. Capri Mk2. Capri Mk3. City car. Escort Mk5b. Escort Mk6. Focus I. Focus II. Crossover SUV. Mini MPV. Compact MPV. Large MPV. Falcon Ute. Compact SUV. Mid-size SUV. Compact pickup. Mid-size Pickup. Explorer Sport Trac. Full-size pickup. Super Duty. Bronco II. Full-size SUV. Transit Connect. Current and future models. Historic models.