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GENERAL MOTORS BODY DESIGNATIONS

The following is a list of General Motors body/frame letter designations. The early GM cars were not actually designated as body types, so some of the cars are matched up with the body designation of the years following the adoption of the body designation. For instance, the early Corvettes were not originally considered Y-bodies, but since the Y-body designation was given to them in 1972, the 1953 through 1971 Corvettes are listed in the Y-body group.



This 1962 Impala, built by Jesse Greening of Greening Auto Company, might not be Pro-Touring with its air-bag suspension, but it's beautiful and it's a B-body.

Most cars models of each body are not represented in the body listing due to space constraints. For instance, Buick Regals are listed, but I didn't list all of the models: Grand National, T-type, GNX, LeSabre Grand National, and Sport Coupe, Turbo-T, and WH1. Some of the



This 1969 Camaro is considered a first generation F-body. It was built by Metal Works Performance Engineering for J. R. Osborne. (Photo courtesy Kip Valdez)

cars change body designation when they change from a 2-door to a 4-door. For instance, a 1973 Olds Cutlass 2-door was an A-body, but it used a G-body frame for its 4-door versions. There is not enough space for every body/frame type or car model, and some are not currently popular for Pro-Touring build-ups. For instance, the following bodies are not listed: C, D, E, J, K, N, T, P, and W. There are quite a few GM cars not listed because they were released before body designations were adopted.



Stan Davis's 1987 heavily modified Buick T-Type is a good example of a G-body. (Photo courtesy Joe Pettitt)

In addition, the cars below are not all designed the same from the first year to the last year. For Instance, the F-body Camaro was completely redesigned four times between 1967 and 2002, and it had a redesigned frame (without a complete redesign of the body) between 1970-1/2 to 1981. Due to references in the book the F-body and X-body are broken down into generations.

A-bodies

- 1964-1987 Chevy Chevelle
- 1964-1987 Chevy El Camino
- 1964-1981 Buick Skylark
- 1964-1981 Olds Cutlass
- 1964-1973 Pontiac GTO
- 1973-1981 Chevy Monte Carlo

B-bodies

- 1958-1985 & 1991-1996 Chevy Impala
- 1959-1960 Chevy El Camino
- 1962-1968 Pontiac Grand Prix
- 1972-1992 Cadillac Fleetwood

F-bodies

- First Generation 1967 through 1969*
- Second Generation 1970-1/2 through 1981*
- Third Generation 1982 through 1992*
- Fourth Generation 1993 through 2002*
- 1967 through 2002 Chevy Camaro
- 1967 through 2002 Pontiac Firebird



Britt Guerlain's 1976 Vega is one of the many H-body cars GM produced. These cars are light and make great Pro-Touring candidates. (Photo courtesy Britt Guerlain)

G-bodies

- 1969-1987 Pontiac Grand Prix
- 1978-1988 Chevy El Camino
- 1978-1987 Buick Regal
- 1978-1988 Olds Cutlass
- 1982-1988 Chevy Monte Carlo

H-bodies

- 1971-1977 Vega
- 1971-1977 Pontiac Astre
- 1975-1980 Chevy Monza
- 1975-1980 Buick Skyhawk
- 1975-1980 Olds Starfire
- 1976-1980 Pontiac Sunbird

Y-bodies

- 1953-1982 Corvette
- 1984-2004 Corvette

X-bodies

- First Generation 1962 through 1967*
- Second Generation 1968 through 1974*
- Third Generation 1975 through 1979*
- 1962-1979 Chevy Nova and Chevy II
- 1971-1977 Pontiac Ventura
- 1973-1975 Buick Apollo
- 1973-1979 Olds Omega
- 1974 Pontiac GTO
- 1976-1979 Buick Skylark



This 1967 Nova is considered a first generation X-body. (Photo Courtesy Geoff Chandler)



Dave Morin's mid-60s Corvette isn't technically a Y-body because GM didn't assign the designation until 1972, but most enthusiasts now refer to these cars as early Y-bodies.