Deciphering Supersedence Rulings

Click on a question to reveal its answer.

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- What is NS7 ruling?
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**Question:** Why does supersession occur?

**Answer:** Supersession’s result from:
- Engineering changes
- Part simplification
- Part interchangeability
- Parts supplier changes

A part is superseded when the way that the part is manufactured and ordered is changed and Mopar creates a ruling that describes how the part should be ordered in the future. For example, if a part is no longer being manufactured as a single component but is being manufactured as part of a package instead, that part is said to have been superseded into a package. The superseded part is given a new part number, and Mopar creates a service ruling that provides dealers with the new part information.

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**Question:** What is a supersedence ruling?

**Answer:** A supersedence ruling is a three-position code assigned to a part that either has been, or will be, taken out of service. The ruling indicates whether the part is superseded to another part, superseded to multiple parts, or cancelled. It also indicates when the supersession takes effect.
- 1st position – Indicates when the ruling takes effect
- 2nd position – Indicates the type of ruling
• 3rd position – Actual ruling

For Example: Ruling WSR5013904AA

1st position – The “W” indicates that the ruling is effective when there is no longer any stock available of the part to which the ruling applies.

2nd position – The “S” indicates that the ruling supersedes to another part.

3rd position – The 3rd position, “R5013904AA,” is the number of the new part to which the old part number supersedes.

Other first position letters include:
W = When
C = Cancelled
D = Dying
T = Temporary

Other second position letters include:
R = Refer to ruling
S = Supersede to a part number
C = Cancelled
B = By

Question: What are some common supersedence rulings?

Answer: There are five common supersedence rulings that you will encounter. They include:

• Straight Ruling
• New Model Block = NMREF
• Cancelled Part Ruling = NS1-NS9
• Multiple Supersedence = SP176
• Narrative Ruling = SP776

**COMMON RULINGS** The following is a list of the most common rulings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual Ruling (3rd position)</th>
<th>Type of Ruling</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XX (part number)</td>
<td>Straight Ruling</td>
<td>Part supersedes to another part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMREF</td>
<td>New Model Block</td>
<td>Part is for a new model being used in production, but is not yet available for sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS1-NS9</td>
<td>Cancelled Part Ruling</td>
<td>Part is no longer in service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP176</td>
<td>Multiple Supersedence</td>
<td>Indicates that the part requires additional ordering instructions, such as multiple parts or different parts, depending on the vehicle. Follow the instructions provided in this Guido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP776</td>
<td>Narrative Available</td>
<td>Indicates that the part requires additional ordering instructions, such as multiple parts or different parts, depending on the vehicle. Follow the instructions provided in this Guido</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Question:** What is straight ruling?

**Answer:** The Straight Ruling is the most frequent ruling you will encounter. This ruling indicates that the part number entered is superseded to another part number. Dealers should be able to easily order the part listed in the catalog. Mopar Order Processing will accommodate the supersedence and provide the appropriate part to the dealer as soon as possible.

For example, let’s review the part number R05013904AA with a ruling of WSR5013904AB.

- **1st position – “W”** means the part supply is exhausted.
- **2nd position – “S”** indicates the part is superseded to another part.
- **3rd position – The new part number is R5013904AB.**

Therefore, part number R5013904AA supersedes to part number R5013904AB, only when stock is no longer available for part number R5013904AA.

**Question:** What is new model block?

**Answer:** The New Model Block, or NMREF, ruling is not being used in production at this time and has not been made available for sale. Dealers may still be able order a part with this ruling. However, the dealer’s order will remain pending until the new model block is released, at which time the dealer’s order will be processed.

**Question:** What is cancelled part ruling?

**Answer:** NS1 to NS9 rulings indicate that the part has been or will be cancelled. For example, the DCNS3 Ruling reads “D” (dying), “C” (cancelled), “NS3” (cancelled – no demand).

**Note:** NS is the Cancelled Part Ruling; however, there may still be some parts available. Review the first position to see when the ruling is effective. For example, if the first position of the ruling is “W” then the part will not be cancelled until the inventory for the part has been exhausted.

**Question:** What are multiple supersedences?

**Answer:** The SP176 Ruling indicates that the part number has superseded and could require multiple part numbers. For example, the WRSP176 ruling reads “W” (when exhausted), “R” (refer to specification SP176, which stipulates that the part could be superseded by two or more parts).

You should review the narrative of the part you originally entered. If a narrative for your original part is not available, review the narrative of other part(s) listed on the screen that contain the SP776 Ruling. If none of the parts listed on the Supersedence Forward Inquiry contain an SP776 Ruling, the dealer should order all the parts listed that do not contain a ruling.

**Question:** What is narrative ruling?

**Answer:** The SP776 Ruling indicates that the part may supersede to multiple parts. Review the narrative to determine which parts the dealer needs to order.
**Question:** Where can I find the supersession information for a part?
**Answer:** The *Part Detail* section of the screen.

**Question:** What is NS ruling?
**Answer:** NS is the cancelled part ruling. In fact, NS1 to NS9 rulings indicate that the part is or will be cancelled. Even when a part has an NS ruling, there may still be some parts available.

**Question:** What is NS1 ruling?
**Answer:** NS1 – Cancelled Part
The NS1 ruling indicates that the part is cancelled and will no longer be purchased. However, the part will continue to be sold until the stock is exhausted. This ruling will only apply to parts that are out of retention.

**Question:** What is NS2 ruling?
**Answer:** NS2 – Do Not Service
An NS2 part will not or cannot be serviced in the field by a dealer.

**Question:** What is NS3 ruling?
**Answer:** NS3 – Discontinued for Service
When a part is ruled NS3, it will not longer be purchased from the supplier, but the stock will continue to be sold until it is exhausted. Like an NS1 ruling, this ruling applies only to parts that are still within retention.

**Question:** What is NS4 ruling?
**Answer:** NS4 – Service in Assembly
The NS4 ruling indicates that the part can no longer be serviced independently. The part is now only found within or as part of a complete assembly.

**Question:** What is NS5 ruling?
**Answer:** NS5 – Service Component Parts
An NS5 ruling gives direction to a dealer about how this type of part should be repaired. This ruling indicates that the part is an assembly and the dealer can remove the defective part and repair the assembly.

**Question:** What is NS6 ruling?
**Answer:** NS6 – Service in Package
Parts that are only serviced in a package have an NS6 ruling.

**Question:** What is NS7 ruling?
**Answer:** NS7 – Cancelled Never Used in Production
On some occasions a part may have been released for production, but never used in production. In those instances, the part has an NS7 ruling.
**Question:** What is NS8 ruling?

**Answer:** NS8 – Make Trim

The NS8 ruling indicates that the part is a soft trim part that is only serviced while in production. When a new vehicle model is manufactured, the part for the older model will be made by the trim shop as orders are received.

**Question:** What is NS9 ruling?

**Answer:** NS9 – Service Dealer Paint to Color

The final NS ruling, NS9, indicates that the part is serviced in a neutral color. When the dealer receives the part, the dealer will need to paint the part the desired color.