

# Glossary

## **Allowed Vertical**

Dimension of the SKU (length, width or depth) that is allowed to be loaded vertical. See also Preferred Vertical.

## **Amalgamation Distance**

See Maximum Vertical Gap.

## **Arrow Keys**

See Movement Keys.

## **Button Bar**

A bar at the top of the screen, comprised of icons that control certain functions (such as print, open, save, etc.) and give you immediate access to those functions.

## **Button Window**

One of the four buttons – Truck, Pallet, Tote, Single-SKU – that allows you to launch into various parts of MaxLoad Pro. These buttons are found in the MaxLoad Pro Control Panel.

## **Case**

An SKU defined as a square or rectangle.

## **Check Box**

A check box turns an option on or off. If the check box contains an X or check mark, the option is turned on.

## **Clampable**

Ability of a palletload to be handled by squeezing both sides of the load. A pallet pattern is suitable for being clamped if any void between SKU's does not exceed 0.5" inches.

## **Click**

To press and release the mouse button.

## **Clipboard**

Areas of memory where text and commands can be stored to wait further action, such as importing into a report. The contents of the Clipboard are erased when you exit Windows.

## **Close**

To shut down or exit an analysis, dialog box or application.

## **Column Loading**

Loading a mixed pallet by building full columns of each SKU.

## **Column Stack Loading**

Loading a straight pallet by building full columns of an SKU. Also called row/column loading.

## **Command**

An instruction, issued to MaxLoad Pro, to execute a particular action.

## **Control Label**

The name of a specific field. For example, in the Define SKU screen, *SKU Name* and *Description* represent the Control Label for those particular fields.

## **Constraint Message**

A warning message that appears when you've violated a stacking or placement rule while editing a manifest. This message always displays in the Status Bar at the bottom of the Edit screen.

## **Corner Posts**

Edge protectors found on the corner of unitloads, used to force corner support. MaxLoad Pro allows you to define the length and thickness of corner posts for a unitload.

## **Creating a Unitload**

The process of loading an SKU onto a pallet or slipsheet. This procedure takes into account various parameters, including the maximum height, weight and overhang of the unitload you're creating. MaxLoad Pro also allows you to analyze various pallet patterns when creating a unitload.

## **Cubic Efficiency %**

The cubic efficiency of a transit vehicle load is calculated by multiplying the (individual SKU cube) by (the number of shipping cases per transit vehicle load), then dividing this product by the available cube of the transit vehicle. The available cube of the transit vehicle is (the transit vehicle length) times (the transit vehicle width) times (the transit vehicle height). When calculating the cubic efficiency % of a unitload or mixed-pallet load, MaxLoad Pro will use the absolute outside dimensions (including the pallet) of the loaded unitload.

## **Cursor**

See Insertion Point and Mouse Pointer.

## **Deck Boards**

Wooden planks that make up the surface of a pallet. When you define a pallet in MaxLoad Pro, you're required to define the number of deck boards, as well as the deck board width and height.

## **Dead Stacking**

Loading an SKU loosely in a vehicle without the use of pallets or slipsheets. Sometimes referred to as floorloading.

## **Dead Stacking Rules**

Stacking rules for SKU's that are loaded loosely into a vehicle rather than as part of a unitload or mixed pallet.

## **Default**

A setting or value automatically provided by MaxLoad Pro unless an alternative is specified. Many MaxLoad Pro defaults can be changed for all future analysis by going into the Configuration section and changing them. Other options may change a default for the active analysis only, and will reset when you exit MaxLoad Pro.

## **Double-Click**

To click the mouse button twice in rapid succession.

## **Double-Face Pallet Construction**

A pallet style that has both a top and bottom deck.

## **Double-Wing Alignment**

A type of pallet alignment that has overhangs on both decks.

## **Drag**

To press and hold down the left mouse button while moving the mouse.

## **Drop Off**

See Stop-Off.

## **Drop Deck**

A goose-neck trailer that has a drop-off for both the front and rear of the trailer.

## **Drum**

An SKU that is defined as a cylinder.

## **Euro-Pallet**

Commonly used style of pallet in Western European countries. The Euro-Pallet is usually 1200 mm in size and utilizes a block construction to allow for four-way entry.

## **File Name**

The name given to a file of information. The name may be up to eight characters long.

## **Floorloading**

See Dead Stacking.

## **Flush Alignment**

A pallet style that has no wings.

## **Footprint-Shipcase**

The area of the horizontal surface (base) touching an item below it (another SKU or the floor). This value can be referred to either in square inches/ centimeters or by the length and width of an SKU's base.

## **Footprint-Pallet Load**

The area of the physical pallet plus any defined overhang.

## **Function Keys**

A set of keys – usually labeled F1, F2, F3, etc. – used by themselves or with other keys to furnish quick access to certain features in an application.

## **Global Configuration**

A configuration that applies to all aspects of the program. For instance, Maximum Overhang is defined in the Vehicle Loading Options screen, and applies to all SKU's loaded in a manifest, as opposed to a separate value for each individual SKU.

## **Icon**

A miniature graphic that refers to a program in the MaxLoad Pro system.

## **Insertion Point**

The blinking vertical bar in an active analysis window or dialog box. This shows you where text will appear when you type.

## **King Pin**

Vertical rod sticking out of the bottom-forward portion of a vehicle that connects the trailer to a tractor.

## **Layer Loading**

Loading a mixed pallet by building full layers of an SKU.

## **Leading Edge**

Loading method whereby each new placement (see definition later in this chapter) that touches the far wall of the vehicle is considered to be a new leading edge.

## **Loading Priority**

A number assigned to an SKU as it is loaded into a transit vehicle that denotes its importance of loading order in relation to other items in the load.

## **Manifest**

All the relevant information regarding the building of a load. A manifest is comprised of vehicle information, as well as the type and quantity of SKU's to be loaded into a vehicle.

## **Maximize Button**

A small box at the right of a window title bar that contains an upward-pointing triangle. When clicked, a window that has been at a medium size will expand to fill the screen. See also Minimize Button.

## **Maximum Overhang**

Maximum amount of space an SKU is allowed to hang over the edge of a pallet. This figure is defined individually for both the length and width of the pallet.

## **Maximum Priority Overlap**

Maximum amount of space SKU's of two separate load priorities are allowed to "mix" together when being loaded into a transit vehicle. For example, if the maximum priority overlap is defined as 48 inches, items given a priority of "2" would be loaded on top of items with a priority of "1" by no more than the 48 inches defined. This figure is based on the front (leading edge) of the SKU.

## **Maximum Vertical Gap**

The maximum difference in height between two surfaces that can still be considered level or flat. Older versions of MaxLoad Pro refer to this as amalgamation distance.

## **MaxLoad Pro Control Panel**

A screen that provides the initial interface with MaxLoad Pro. This screen contains various “hotkeys” that allow you to launch into various parts of the program.

## **Menu**

A list of commands that can be applied to the active window or application.

## **Menu Bar**

The area at the top of a window containing the main headings for all menu items available for that window.

## **Minimize Button**

A small box containing a downward-pointing arrow, which is located next to the maximize button at the right of a window’s title bar. Clicking on this button shrinks the window to an icon. See also Maximize Button.

## **Minimum Ceiling Clearance**

Minimum amount of required space between the top of the cargo and the ceiling of the transit vehicle.

## **Mixed Pallet**

A palletload consisting of multiple kinds of SKU’s and isn’t made up of full SKU layers.

## **Mixed Pallet for Display**

Mixed pallet or unitload used for end-of-aisle display purposes at warehouse clubs and other wholesale and retail outlets. Usually multiple products are arranged in eye-pleasing layers that allow consumers to pick items off the pallet for purchase.

## **Mouse Button**

A computer mouse may have one or more buttons, each of which controls certain functions that can be customized to suit your preferences. MaxLoad Pro documentation uses mouse button to mean the left button.

## **Mouse Pointer**

The mouse pointer indicates a position on the screen as you move the mouse on your desk. It will generally appear as a single arrow; however, at times an hourglass or I-beam may also appear.

## **Movement Keys**

Movement keys control insertion point movement within an analysis. They may be used alone or in combination with other keys, such as with the Shift key to control the orientation of a graphic. In dialog boxes, movement keys also include the Tab, Shift, Alt and Control keys.

## **Offset**

The figure that represents how far a wing extends beyond a stringer on a pallet.

## **Open**

To start an application or to create a new analysis.

## **Option**

A choice within a dialog box, screen or tab.

## **Pallet**

A low platform used to stack smaller units of product for transportation or storage.

## **Pallet Size (Height)**

The height of the pallet itself. For example, a common pallet in the USA marketplace is the standard GMA (Grocery Manufacturers Association) pallet at five to six inches in height.

## **Pallet Size (Length)**

The length of the pallet itself. For example, the standard GMA pallet described above measures four inches in length.

## **Pallet Size (Weight)**

The weight of the pallet itself. For example, the standard GMA pallet weighs 65 lbs.

## **Pallet Size (Width)**

The width of the pallet size itself. For example, the standard GMA pallet measures 40 inches wide.

## **Pattern Styles**

MaxLoad Pro assigns a name to a pallet pattern type to assist in visualizing the basic pattern. For more information on pallet patterns, including graphic images, please refer to Appendix C, Pallet Patterns.

## **Placement**

A block of SKU's loaded with the same dimension vertical and oriented in the same direction in the vehicle.

## **Plan View**

Overhead view of a diagram, looking from the perspective of looking down from the top of the vehicle. Also referred to as Top View.

## **Pointer**

See Mouse Pointer.

## **Preferred Vertical**

Because of stacking strength considerations, every SKU will have both an “allowed” and “preferred” vertical orientation. The preferred vertical dimension is assumed to be the dimension with the greatest stacking strength. Unless it is physically not possible, the preferred vertical dimension will always be used when floor-loading an item within a vehicle.

## **Properties**

Properties are similar to defaults (defined earlier) in the fact that they represent a specific setting for a particular field. However, they differ from defaults in that a Property applies only to one record (i.e., one specific SKU) rather than all records. For example, when you change the properties from inches to feet for the length field of SKU # 12345, only SKU # 12345 will be affected. If you want that change to affect all future SKU’s that you define, you will need to make the change in the Defaults field.

## **Radio Button**

A button that appears next to mutually exclusive items, which means that only one of a group can be selected.

## **Record**

MaxLoad Pro stores much of its information in an Access database within the system. The database consists of various records, which represent various pieces of stored information. For example, when you define a vehicle, all the information you input to define that vehicle makes up the record for that vehicle. The same goes for an SKU or pallet. Information for each individual SKU or pallet is considered the record for that SKU or pallet.

## **Reversible Pallet Construction**

A pallet style that has a similar top and bottom deck, both capable of carrying a load.

## **Sea Van**

Any end-loading container capable of being transported via containership.

## **Scroll**

To move through a list of output choices or throughout the analysis by using the scroll bar.

## **Scroll Bar**

The vertical or horizontal bar in a document that allows you to move rapidly through an analysis or list by clicking the scroll arrows or dragging the scroll box.

## **Single Face Pallet Construction**

A pallet style that only has a top deck.

## **Single-Wing Alignment**

A type of pallet alignment in which the overhang is only on the top deck.

## **Sizing Handle**

The small solid squares that appear on the borders of certain list boxes. You can drag these handles to size the box and its contents.

## **SKU**

Stock Keeping Unit. Any individual shipcase, unitload or drum that is loaded onto a pallet or into a vehicle.

## **Soldiered**

Type of pallet loading where an SKU can be slipped down on its edge between the pallet pattern seams in order to create a more efficient palletload.

## **Stack Code**

User-defined label that determines how items are stacked within a load. Items with similar stacking characteristics should be defined with the same stack code.

## **Stack Matrix**

The row/column matrix that allows you to define stacking relationships among groups of SKU's. The stack matrix can be accessed either through the Define SKU screen or through the Tools/Stackability menu option.

## **Staggered Patterns**

One of two ways of loading cylindrical SKU's (a row/column pattern is the other). Can only be used when loading cylindrical SKU's.

## **Stop-Off**

Same as Drop-Off. This is a load that will have items delivered to multiple destinations.

## **Straight Pallet**

A palletload consisting of a single type of SKU.

## **Tare Weight**

Empty weight of a vehicle.

## **Title Bar**

The part of a window or dialog box that contains its title.

## **Tote**

A master pack carton into which SKU's of various sizes and shapes are loaded for transit.

## **Vehicle Height**

The inside clearance dimensions of the transit vehicle's height. The units are in inches or meters.

## **Vehicle Length**

The inside clearance dimensions of the transit vehicle's length. The units are in inches or meters.

## **Vehicle Width**

The inside clearance dimensions of the transit vehicle's width. The units are in inches or meters.

## **Unitized**

The placing of an SKU onto a pallet.

## **Unitload**

The product created when MaxLoad Pro develops a palletload of SKU's. A unitload differs from a mixed pallet in the sense that a unitload is comprised of identical SKU's, while a mixed pallet is comprised of multiple kinds of SKU's.

## **Unitload Height**

The overall height that a unitload can attain. For example, most transit vehicles allow for approximately 108-110 inches of vertical clearance height. Therefore, a good Unitload Height will not exceed 54 inches (to allow for double stacking in the transit vehicle).

## **Unitload Length**

The length of the pallet plus any allowable overhang. For example, if the pallet length is 48 inches and there's one inch of overhang allowed on each side of the pallet, the Unitload Length is 50 inches.

## **Unitload Width**

The width of the pallet plus any allowable overhang. For example, if the pallet width is 40 inches and there's one inch of overhang allowed on each side of the pallet, the Unitload Width is 42 inches.

## **Viewer**

A utility program that allows users to view completed manifests. The viewer doesn't actually perform any work, and therefore is not limited to the number of concurrent users. Used primarily for integrating MaxLoad Pro with document management systems, the Viewer also allows loaders to view, on screen, the results of a completed manifest.

## **Weight Efficiency %**

The weight efficiency of a transit vehicle load is calculated by multiplying (the individual SKU weights) by (the number of shipcases per transit vehicle load), and then dividing this product by the maximum allowable weight of the transit vehicle.

