

Glossary

Algorithm: Mathematical rule or rules that specify how to solve a given problem

Allow Loose fills on sides: This feature will first fill the container with as many unitloads as possible, and then it looks at any SKUs in the Cut List to see if they will fit in any of the open spaces remaining.

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

Axles: A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a trailer or railcar.

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 instant access to those functions.

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.

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

COG: Center of Gravity

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 or column loading.

Command Line Parameter: An instruction or a switch, issued to MaxLoad Pro, to execute a particular action when the executable is launched. Example `-user` will automatically login a specified user.

Control Center: This the first screen when the user logs into to software. This screen has four buttons – Truck, Pallet, Tote, Single SKU – that allow the user to launch various parts of MaxLoad Pro.

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 manually 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 a SKU onto a pallet or a 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.

Cut List: After calculating a manifest the SKUs which cannot fit in the specified container or a pallet are listed in the Cut List

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 / Floor Loading: Loading an SKU loosely in to a vehicle without the use of pallets or slipsheets. Also known as hand stacking.

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-Face Pallet Construction: A pallet style that has both a top and bottom deck.

Double Trailer: A single tractor may pull more than one trailer at one time. MaxLoad Pro can calculate the contents of both trailers at the same time.

Double-Wing Alignment: A type of pallet alignment that has overhangs on both decks.

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.

End Gap: The distance between the last loaded SKU the end of the container.

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

Floor to Ceiling: A specific algorithm used by MaxLoad which loads a layer of SKUs across the entire floor before it allows to create a second layer.

Floor loading: 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.

Front to Back: A specific algorithm used by MaxLoad Pro which will stack a vertical layer at the front of the truck before proceeding with further vertical layers moving towards the back of the truck

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.

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: Loading method whereby each new placement that touches the far wall of the vehicle is considered to be a new leading edge.

Load By SKU Ratio: This algorithm gives the user an option to a container with a specified ratio of SKUs in the Manifest List.

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

Load List: Displays the list of SKUs which are loaded on the truck. This shows the SKU quantity, the priority, the cubic usage and relative weight.

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 the screen.

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.

MultiZone: Specific type of container that can have clearly defined segments so that up to three distinct zones can be defined.

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

Optimize Height for Top Layer: This algorithm lets the software load partial unitloads in a container. This is only true for Truck Manifest.

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

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.

Pinwheel Optimization: This algorithm will load unitloads onto the truck in a pinwheel layout as opposed to loading by length or width.

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

Plan View / Top View: Overhead view of a diagram.

Picklist: List of all loaded SKU's from the Manifest List

Piece Count: Number of items which might be contained within a given SKU

Preferred Vert: Due to stacking strength requirements, 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.

Priority: Sets the relative importance of a SKU. SKUs with the lowest number gets greater importance than higher numbered SKUs and will be loaded on the container or pallet in sequential order.

Properties: Properties are similar to defaults (defined earlier). 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.

Rail Car: Standard container behind a train engine

Rail Wagon: Container pulled behind a train engine which has a curved roof.

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 an ocean carrier.

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 container.

Smart Pallet Placement: Regular pallet placement sees the unitload as a single block and does not consider how level the top layer is. Smart Pallet Placement ensures the top layer will be suitable for other items to stack upon looks at the stability of the unitload to determine which should be on top and which should be loaded on the floor.

Space Evenly: This algorithm spreads the load over the entire surface area of the container in order to make a more secure load.

Sol List: Based on the algorithms selected, Maxload Pro will typically display several solutions and these are listed in the solution list or sol list.

Soldiered: Type of pallet loading where a SKU can be slipped down turned 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: Allows the user to nest/stagger cylindrical objects.

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 container.

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.

Unitized: The placing of a 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 unitload including pallet height. 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).

UL: UL stands for unitload. It represents a loaded pallet or slipsheet with one size of SKU's.

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 as well as sending the manifest to a printer or an e-mail program.

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.

Weight Limit: Represents the maximum amount of weight which may be loaded in a given container or UL.