Module 4
Section D: CRP and Scheduling

Term
Capacity requirements planning (CRP)

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Term
Final assembly schedule (FAS)

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Term
Finite loading

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Section D: CRP and Scheduling

Term
Gateway work center

Module 4
Section D: CRP and Scheduling

Term
Infinite loading

Module 4
Section D: CRP and Scheduling

Term
Remedial maintenance

Module 4
Section D: CRP and Scheduling

Term
Time standard

A schedule of end items to finish the product for specific customers' orders in a make-to-order or assemble-to-order environment. It is also referred to as the finishing schedule because it may involve operations other than the final assembly; also, it may not involve assembly (e.g., final mixing, cutting, packaging). [This] is prepared after receipt of a customer order as constrained by the availability of material and capacity, and it schedules the operations required to complete the product from the level where it is stocked (or master scheduled) to the end-item level.

The function of establishing, measuring, and adjusting limits or levels of capacity. In this context, the term refers to the process of determining in detail the amount of labor and machine resources required to accomplish the tasks of production. Open shop orders and planned orders in the MRP system are input to CRP, which through the use of parts routings and time standards translates these orders into hours of work by work center by time period. Even though rough-cut capacity planning may indicate that sufficient capacity exists to execute the MPS, [this concept] may show that capacity is insufficient during specific time periods. See: capacity planning.

A work center that performs the first operation of a particular routing sequence.

Assigning no more work to a work center than the work center can be expected to execute in a given time period. The specific term usually refers to a computer technique that involves calculating shop priority revisions in order to level load operation by operation. Syn.: finite scheduling. See: drum-buffer-rope.

Unscheduled maintenance performed to return a product or process to a specified performance level after a failure or malfunction.

Calculation of the capacity required at work centers in the time periods required regardless of the capacity available to perform this work. Syn.: infinite scheduling.

The predetermined times allowed for the performance of a specific job. Often consist of two parts, one for machine setup and one for actual running. Can be developed through observation of the actual work (time study), summation of standard micromotion times (predetermined or synthetic [types of these]), or approximation (historical job times).