

**JD GRAY ASSOCIATES  
MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIVITY CONSULTANTS**

**DIRECT LABOR PERFORMANCE CONTROLS  
FOR THE  
SMALL MANUFACTURER**

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**THE DEVELOPED HOURLY ACCOUNTABILITY .....**

**SHORT-INTERVAL-SCHEDULING**



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**SELECT DESIRED SERVICE AND CALCULATE YOUR COST  
FOR A  
5% GAIN POTENTIAL**

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**SHORT-INTERVAL-SCHEDULING  
FEE SCHEDULE AND SERVICE CONTRACT**

Service Activity	Fee Per Operation x	Average Number Of Operations x	Number Of Families (different build sequences) x	Service & Fee Selection =
<b>Worksheet Format</b>				
Operator listing by work center	\$100			\$
IE standard conversion to hourly expectancy	\$100			\$
Pieces conversion to hours	\$100			\$
Deviation to standard summary	\$300			\$
	-----			-----
SUB TOTAL	\$600			\$
<b>S-I-S System Implementation</b>				
Group Leader collection of hourly output training	\$200			\$
Follow-up	\$100			\$
	-----			-----
SUB TOTAL	\$300			\$
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$900</b>			<b>\$</b>

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Company Official: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Purchase Order Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Service Fee Terms:** 1) 20% upon approval and PO assignment 2) 20% end of 1<sup>st</sup> month  
3) 20% end of 2<sup>nd</sup> month 4) 20% end of 3<sup>rd</sup> month 5) 20% upon implementation

**Expenses:** Actual Expenses to be billed monthly

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**FAMILY  
DESCRIPTION  
(Different Build Sequences)**

**OPERATION  
NUMBER**

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>FAMILY DESCRIPTION (Different Build Sequences)</b>	<b>OPERATION NUMBER</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>

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## **The Secret to Short-Interval-Scheduling**

Find out why this [project management](#) strategy boosts productivity and reduces job-site delays in the field for electrical contractors

Feb. 1, 2009 [Dr. Perry Daneshgari](#), [Heather Moore](#), [Heather Moore](#) and [Heather Moore](#) | Electrical Construction and Maintenance

SIS is a *scheduling* tool, not a *planning* tool. It relies on a three-week look ahead and the overall plan created for the electrical installation of the job. It is a feedback mechanism that will enable the project manager to have an early warning signal for the overall project progress, keeping up and tabulating the impact of the scenario mentioned at the beginning of this article.

SIS's power comes not from projection but from tracking the intangible obstacles that block the labor to be used as scheduled, according to the job's short-term need (daily), mid-term need (next three weeks' plan), or long-term need (overall plan). Each of these events can be used to schedule the daily activities of the field labor. By doing so, the reasons for reduced scheduled installation hours become visible. Because the job's needs change every day, the foreman should have the flexibility to respond to the daily unforeseen changes.

First and foremost, the daily schedule is what needs to be done today, tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow. Some of these tasks may be future tasks that the project plan does not have scheduled until later in the job; however, if the foreman has an opportunity to flatten the manpower loading curve by pulling some tasks ahead, he definitely should have the freedom to do so.

The project manager should make sure to review the task completion shown in SIS against the project schedule, and invoice ahead of schedule for work completed early. If future tasks have been scheduled early by the foreman, the project manager can reference the three-week look ahead and schedule more tasks accordingly. He can also add any other project planned-schedule tasks to his three-day schedule.

To create the SIS from scratch, the project managers, department managers, and the owners should start in the field. Start with asking your foremen what tasks they are going to complete each day for the next three days, who is going to work on them, and the scheduled time for the activity. Once the data is collected, it needs to be ranked and plotted to identify the obstacles foremen are facing.

- FROM JD GRAY ASSOCIATES -

Click on the red link for our cover story [article](#) entitled "You can't manage what you can't measure" as published in the May 2012 issue of ASSEMBLY Magazine.

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