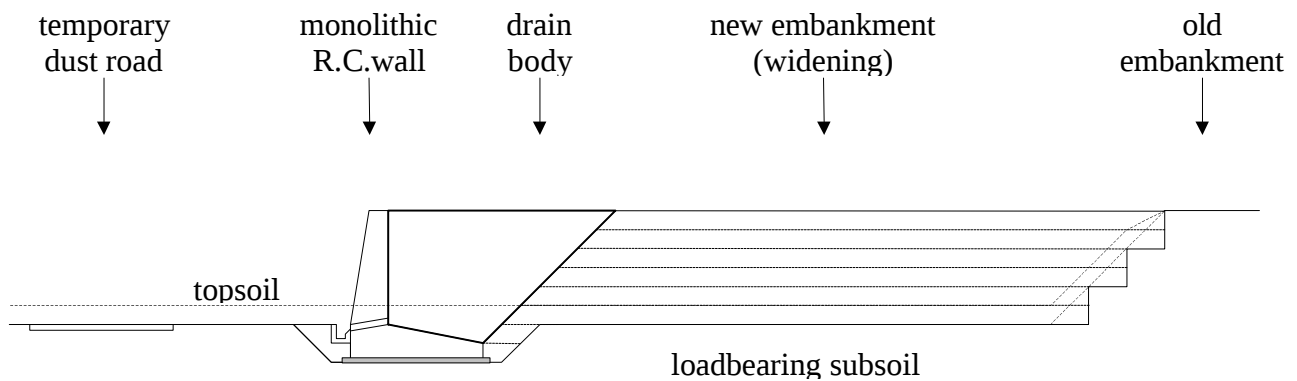


BASICS OF SCHEDULING

(planning – accomplishment – management)



Activity				Work day																					
ID	Name	Time	Resource	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Topsoil removal	2 d	1 bulldr																						
2	Step embankment	4 d	10 labr																						
3	Levelling	1 d	1 grader																						
4	Ditch excavation	2 d	1 excr																						
5	Blinding	3 d	5 labr																						
6	Formwork	3 d	2 carpr																						
7	Reinforcement	5 d	4 rod m																						

$$T = f (\S, \$, l, m, p, \dots)$$

§ : law & regulation

\$: financing

***l* : location**

***m* : technology**

***p* : time period**

PRE-TENDER REPORT

(Site Survey)

Systematic audit of all facts and factors at the site that may have great influence on accomplishment

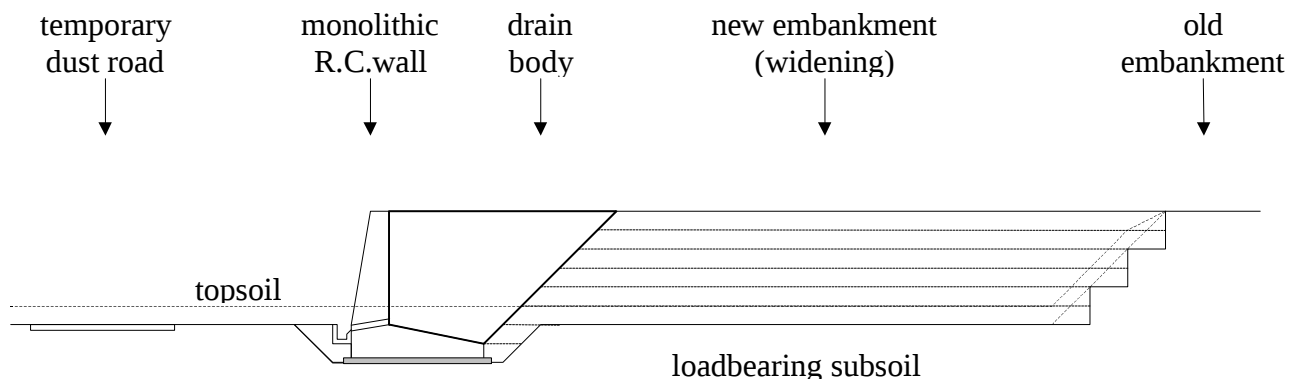
Nature:	Geology and Topography Flora and Fauna (Environm.Prot.) Watershed (Permanent, Seasonal) Weather Conditions (Extremities) :
Human:	Nearby Municipalities, Agriculture Local Laws and Regulations Local Authorities (Permits, ...) Local Customs (Holidays, ...) Education (Communication, ...) Location, Accessing the Site :
Resource:	Local Manufacturers and Suppliers Local Labour Capacities Local Mines, Pits, Deposits Concurrents Local Projects Transport Capacities Accommodation Capacities :

WORK BREAK-DOWN STRUCTURE (WBS)

- Decision Actuality / Circumstances
- Decision Level / Responsibility
- Time-span / Term
- Function / Delivery
- Structure / Unit
- Technology / Contracting
- Measurability / Controlling
- Division / Management
- :
- Experience / Database

**typical/frequent, quantified, qualified, ...,
accurately identified items with reference
codes, structured**

WORK BREAK-DOWN STRUCTURE (WBS)



01 Preparing the site

- 01-01 Cutting bushes and trees
- 01-03 Pre-liminary earthworks
 - 01-03-02 Demolishing and depositing top soil
 - 01-03-06 Stepping old embankment
 - 01-03-09 Levelling the ground
- 01-08 Constructing temporary access road
- 01-18 Constructing temporary supply lines

03 Mass earthworks

- 03-03 Excavating foundation ditch
- 03-05 Refilling ditch by wall
- 03-06 Constructing embankment
- 03-07 Constructing filter body
- 03-09 Levelling the ground

07 Concrete works

- 07-01 Blinding
- 07-04 Concreting foundation slab
- 07-06 Concreting wall
- 07-32 Constructing dewatering channels

11 Wood works

- 11-04 Formworking foundation slab
 - 11-04-02 Preparing formwork sheets
 - 11-04-05 Assembling and supporting
 - 11-04-11 Removing formwork
 - 11-04-12 Repairing formwork sheets
- 11-06 Formworking wall
 - 11-06-02 Preparing formwork sheets
 - 11-06-04 Assembling and supporting internal formwork
 - 11-06-06 Assembling external formwork
 - 11-06-09 Scaffolding and supporting external formwork
 - 11-06-11 Removing formwork
 - 11-06-12 Repairing formwork sheets

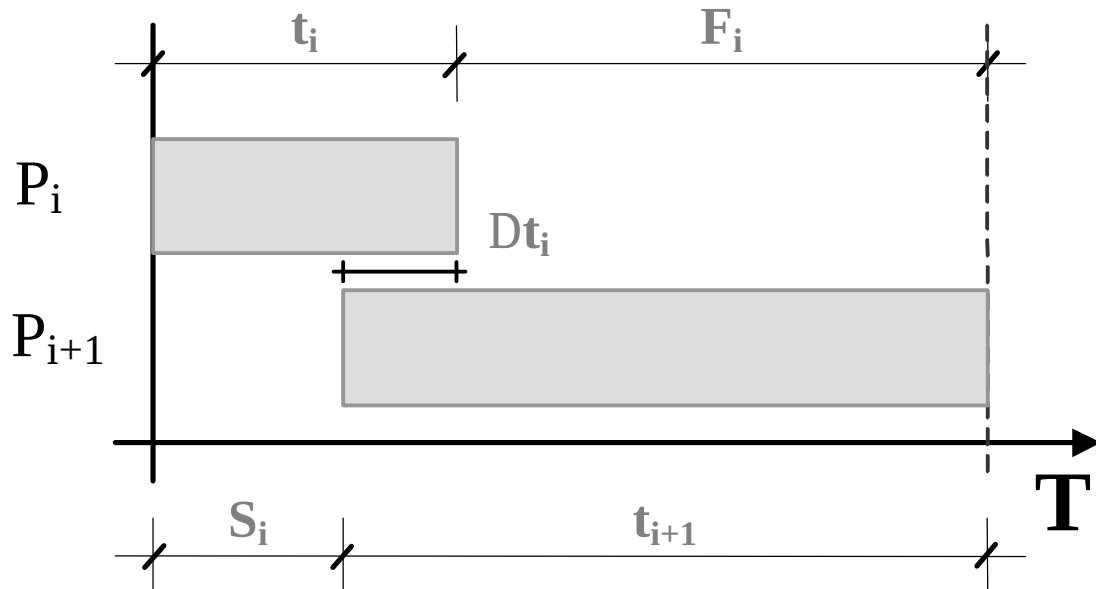
17 Steel works

- 17-02 Pre-fabricating reinforcement
 - 17-02-01 Cutting and bending
 - 17-02-03 Transporting
 - 17-02-05 Pre-assembling
- 17-04 Assembling foundation slab reinforcement
- 17-06 Assembling wall reinforcement

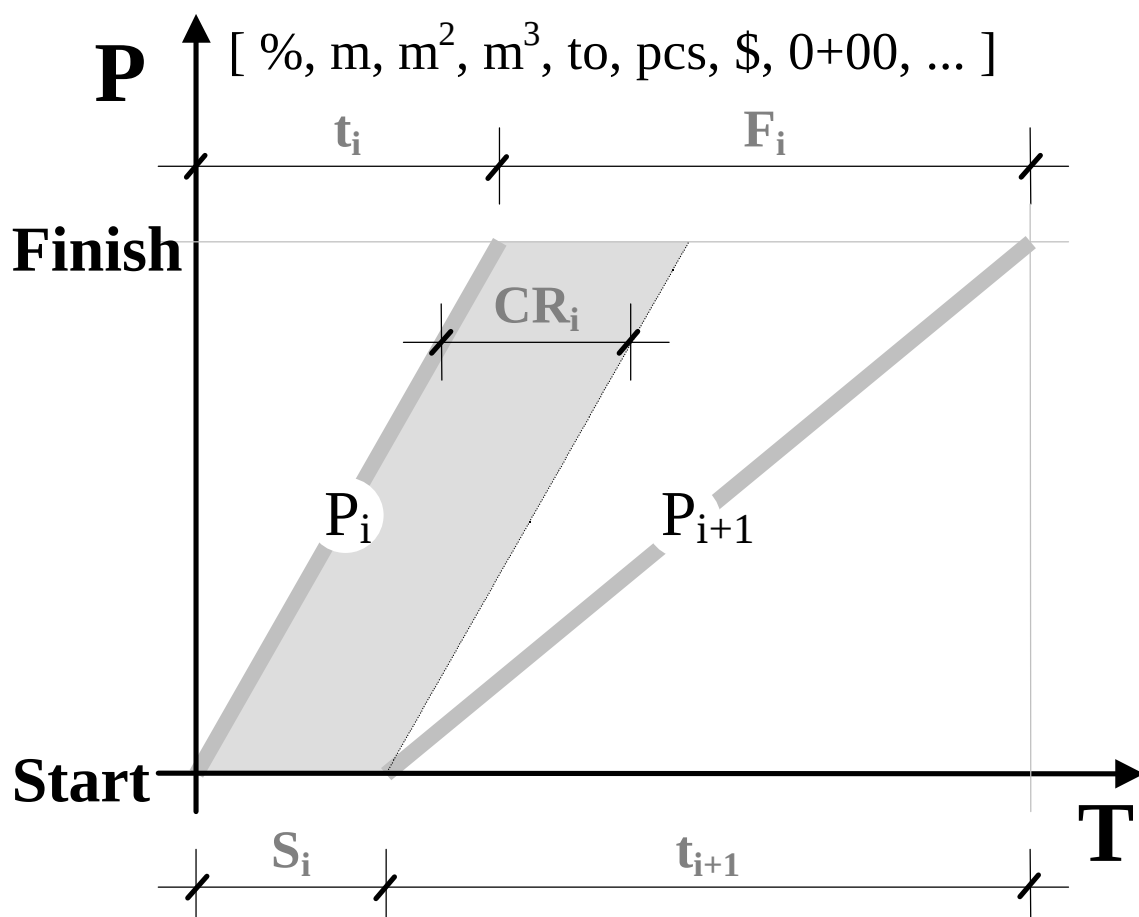
By Complexity: Production process (head of div.)
 (responsible) Building process (site engineer)
 Technology process (engineer)
Activity (foremen, groupleaders)
Motion (engineer + foremen)

Graphical Representations

1D – Bar Chart – Gantt Chart



2D – Linear Schedule – Cyclogram



SCHEDULE REPRESENTATIONS

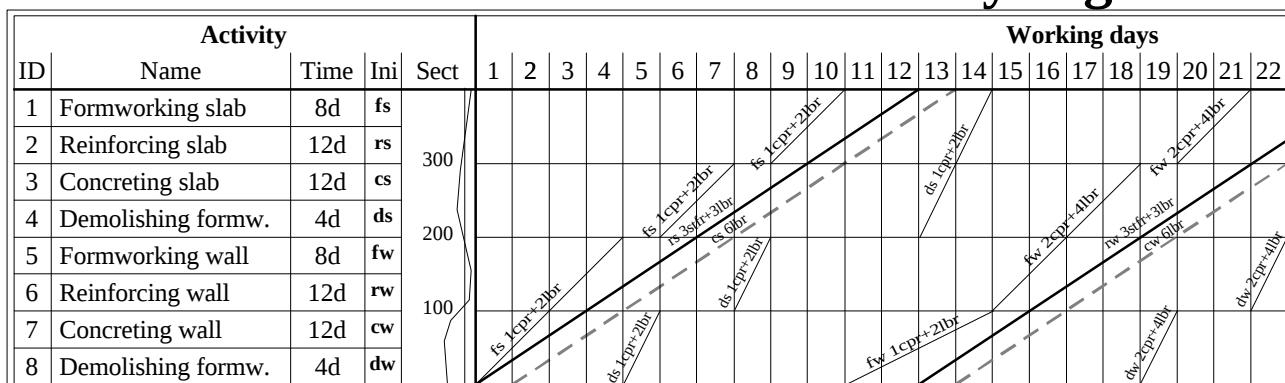
a-numeric – Tabular - Timetable

ID	Activity Name	Time	Schedule		Resource			Remark
			Start	Finish	Crew	Machine	Cost	
1	Demolish top soil	2d	02.03.1998	04.03.1998		1 bullr	£250	Depo. on site
2	Stepping old slope	4d	03.03.1998	06.03.1998	10 labr		£900	h = 1m
3	Levelling ground	1d	05.03.1998	05.03.1998		1 gradr	£200	
4	Excavating ditch	2d	06.03.1998	09.03.1998	3 labr	1 excr	£430	15% by labr
5	Blinding	3d	09.03.1998	11.03.1998	5 labr		£530	
6	Formworking	3d	11.03.1998	13.03.1998	2 carpr		£850	
7	Reinforcement	5d	11.03.1998	17.03.1998	4 steelfr		£1410	prefabr. 35%

1Dimensional – Bar Chart – Gantt Chart

Activity				Working days																					
ID	Name	Time	Crew	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Demolish top soil	2d	1 bullr																						
2	Stepping old slope	4d	10 labr																						
3	Levelling ground	1d	1 gradr																						
4	Excavating ditch	2d	1 excr																						
5	Blinding	3d	5 labr																						
6	Formworking	3d	2 carpr																						
7	Reinforcement	5d	4 steelfr																						

2Dimensional – Linear Schedule - Cyclogram



RESOURCES

anything and everything
that is needed ... and ... bounded

M a t e r i a l

- Construction material (earth, wood, metal, concrete, ...)
- Auxiliary structures (formwork, timber, scaffold, ...)
- Fuel (gas, petrol, electricity, ...)

H u m a n

- Management (leadership, know-how, authority, ...)
- Skilled workers (mason, steel-fitter, carpenter, plumber, ...)
- Labourers (unskilled, universal, trained workers, ...)

E q u i p m e n t

- Heavy equipment (excavator, bulldozer, crane, truck, ...)
- Auxiliary machinery (mixer, floater, finisher, pump, ...)
- Power tools (cutter, drill, welding set, pin vibrator, ...)

T i m e

A r e a

M o n e y

STANDARDS

Ways of establishing Standards

- Statistical analysis (bulk processing)
- Technical analysis (estimates)
- Hystorical analogies (comparision)
- Measuring performance (timing)

Basic types of Standards

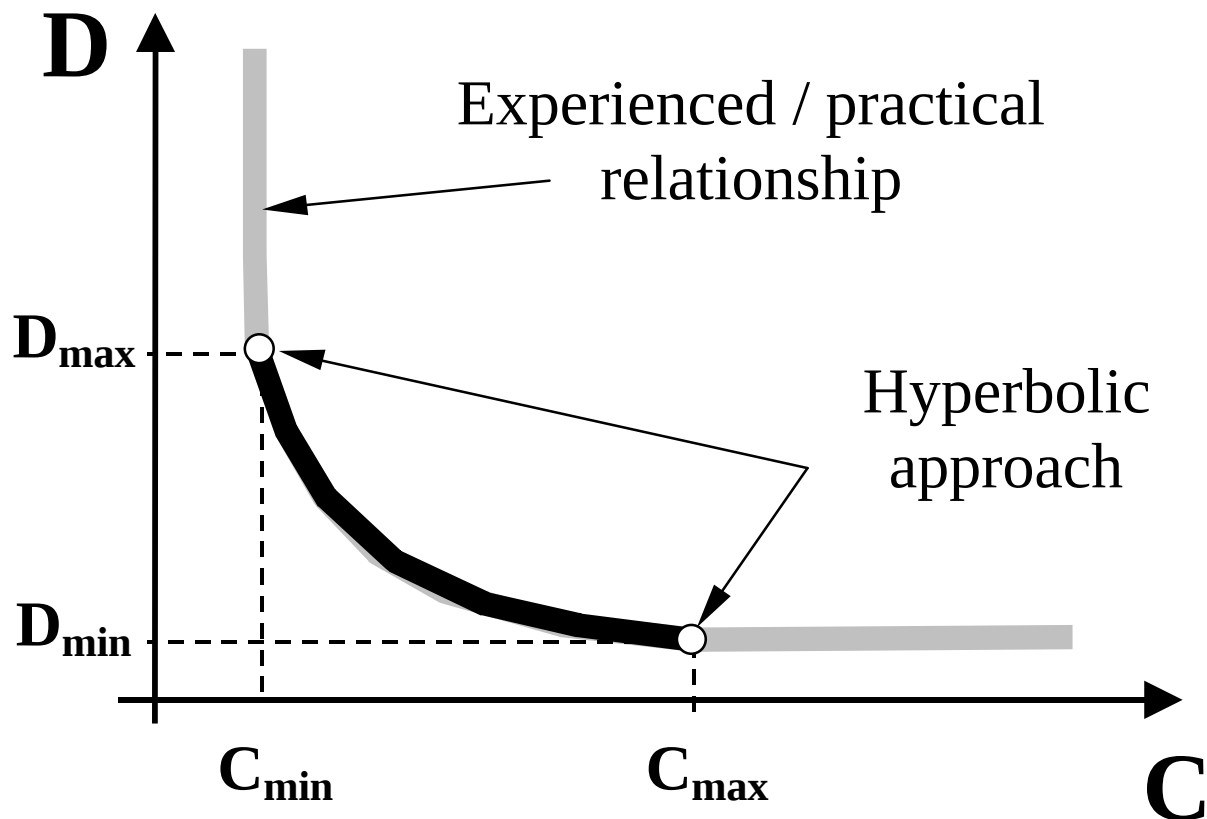
- Performance standard [time/unit] (h/m³,h/to,...)
- Standard output [unit/time] (m³/h,to/h,pcs/h,...)
- Material standard [volume/unit] (m³/pc,...)
- Storage standard [volume/area] (pcs/m²,...)
- Cost standard [cash/unit] (\$/pcs,\$/to,\$/m²,...)

Adjusting Standards

- $l < 1$: Location factor (disadvantageous access)
 (*position of equipment can not be optimal*)
- $t < 1$: Time efficiency factor (too much time loss)
 (*much time to spend for technical breaks*)
- ... : ... (...)
- $r < 1$: Resource factor (unfavorable material)
 (*gluey or hard soil, sensitive structure*)

$$N_{\text{eff}} = N_{\text{std}} \cdot l \cdot t \cdot \dots \cdot r$$

CAPACITY / DURATION



V : volume [unit] (of product)

n : performance [time/unit] (for a unit resource – labour)

N : output [unit/time] (for a unit resource – equipment)

W : work [time] (for a unit resource)

C : capacity [unit] (allocated resource units)

D : duration [time] (for resource units allocated)

$$W = \frac{V}{N}$$

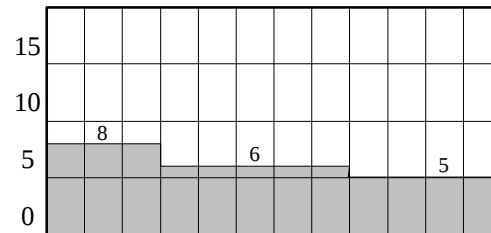
$$W = V \times n$$

$$D = \frac{W}{C}$$

TIMING RELATIVE

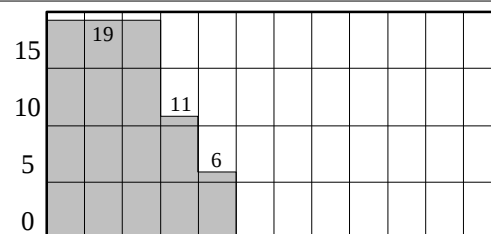
Consecutive Link

Activity				Schedule											
ID	Name	Time	Crew	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Excavate ditch	3d	8 labr	8											
2	Formworking	5d	6 carpr				6								
3	Reinforcement	4d	5 steelfr									5			



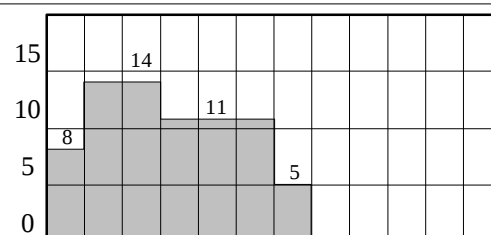
Parallel Link

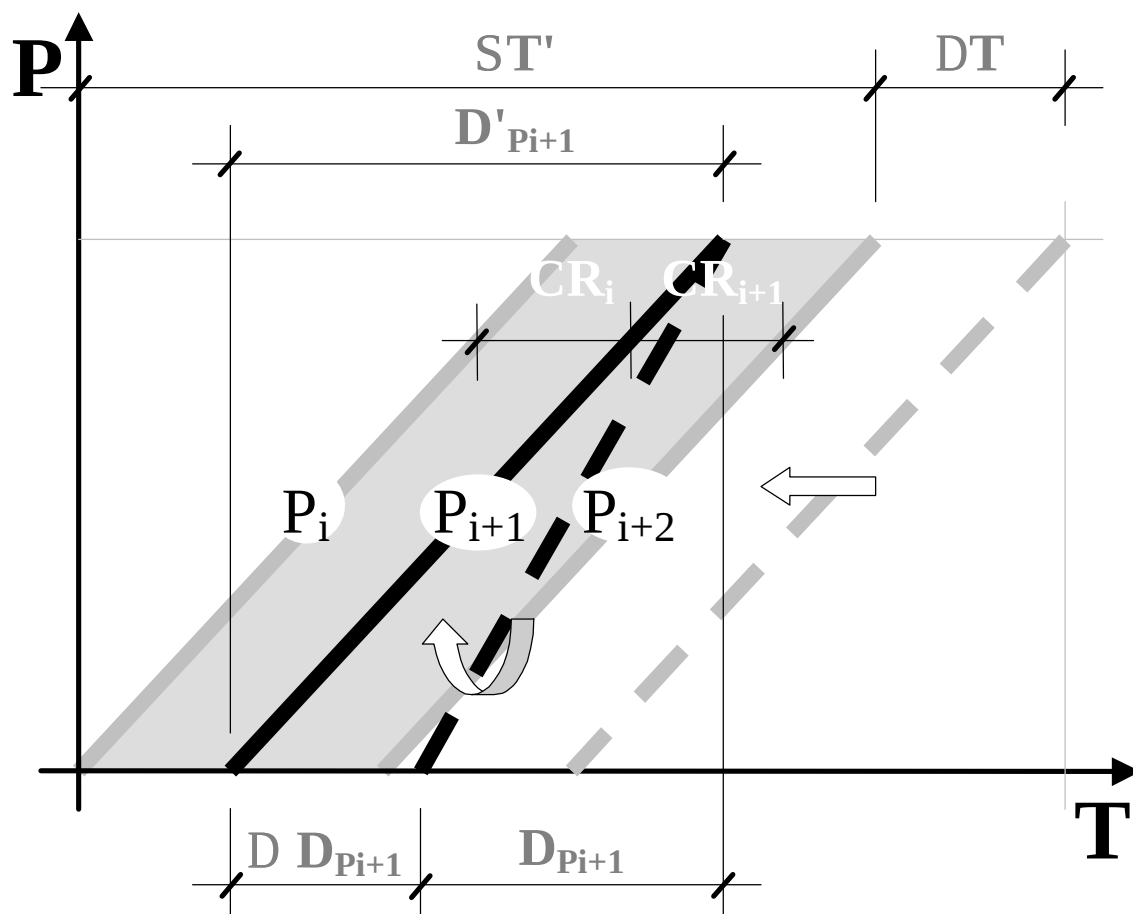
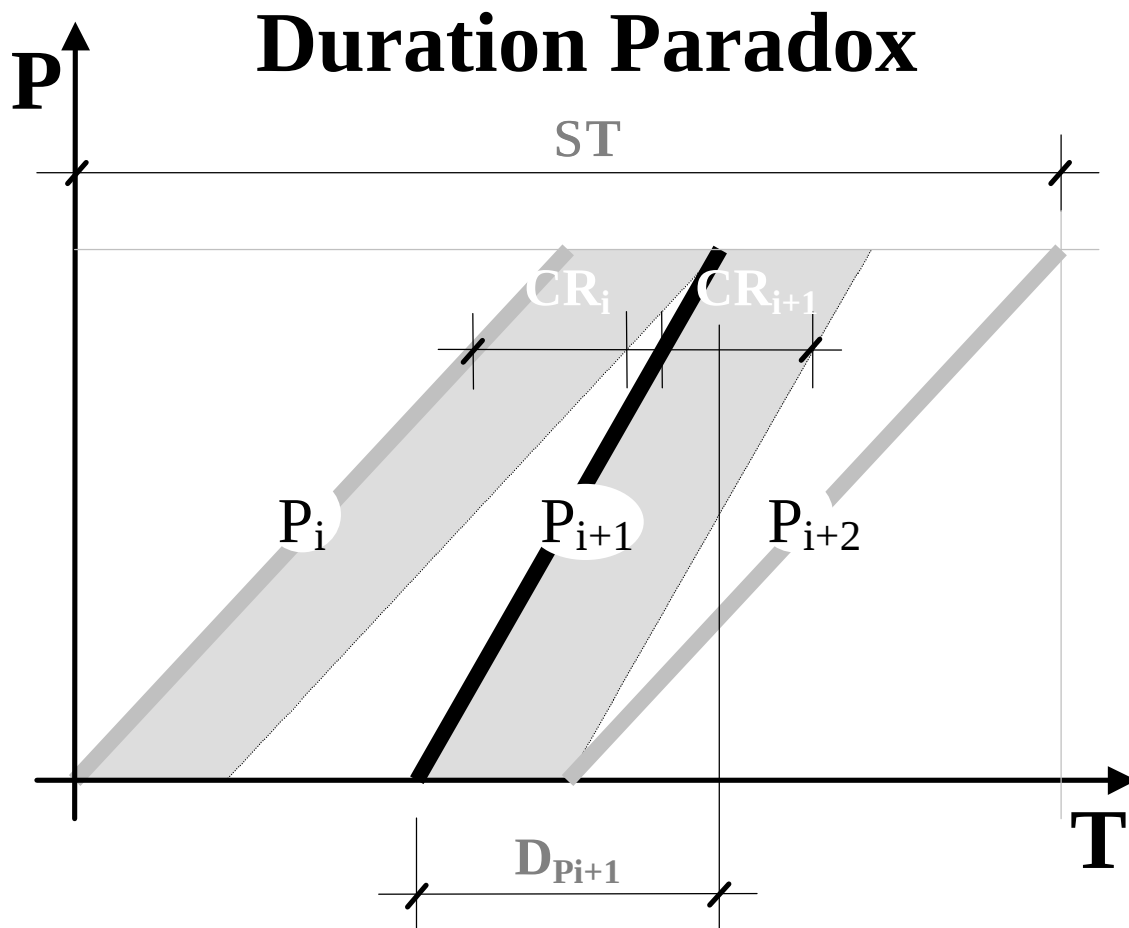
Activity				Schedule											
ID	Name	Time	Crew	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Excavate ditch	3d	8 labr	8											
2	Formworking	5d	6 carpr			6									
3	Reinforcement	4d	5 steelfr			5									



Overlapped Link

Activity				Schedule											
ID	Name	Time	Crew	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Excavate ditch	3d	8 labr	8											
2	Formworking	5d	6 carpr			6									
3	Reinforcement	4d	5 steelfr				5								

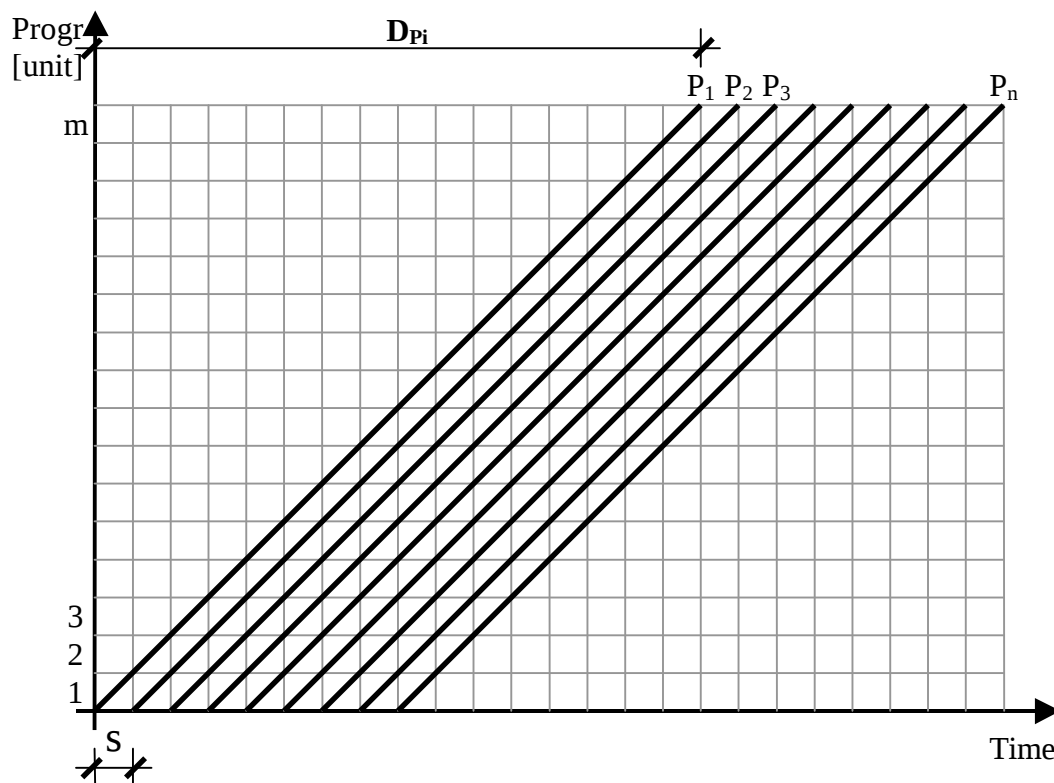




Synchronization

(the ultimate parallels)

U.S.: Ford, model-T, serial production
“Production-Belt System”



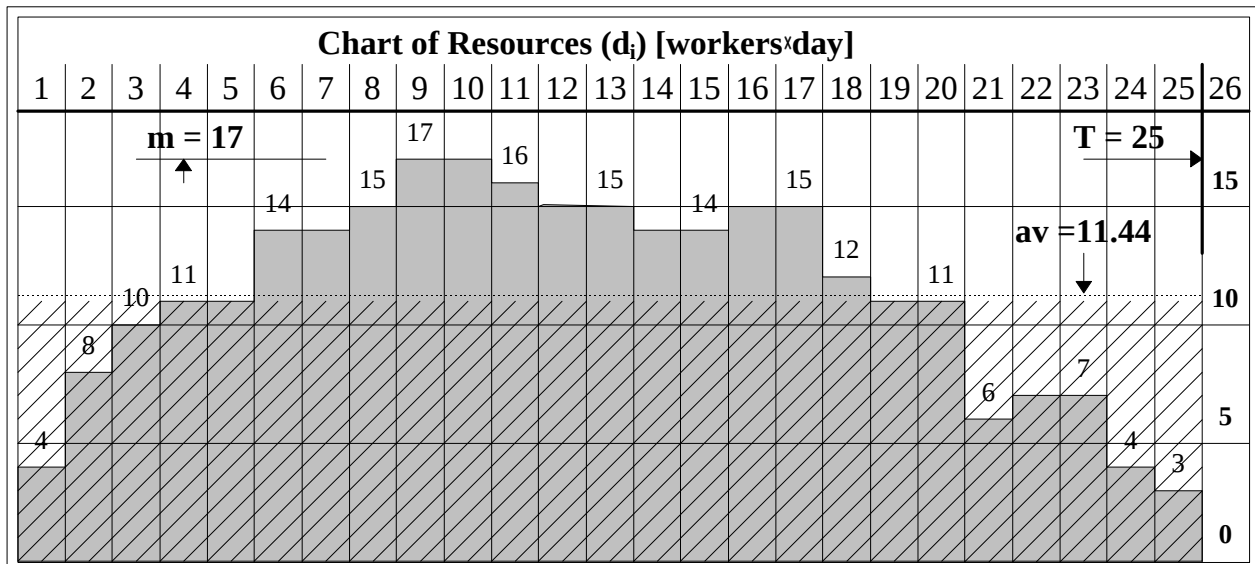
Historical Relations

Belt-System Construction / Industrialization
 After-War (II) Reconstruction
 (*Lack of Resources / Bulk of Needs*)

Typical: Infrastructure development
 (*highway, railway, public services, etc.*)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Capacity-typed (not storable) resources



$$W = \sum_{i=1}^T d_i = \sum_{i=1}^{25} d_i = 286$$

$$av = \frac{W}{T} = \frac{286}{25} = 11.44$$

$$k = \frac{m}{av} = \frac{17}{11.44} \approx 1.486$$

W = total work performed [workers×day]

av = average of workers employed a day [workers]

T = total execution time [day]

m = maximum of workers employed a day [workers]

d_i = daily work performed [workers×day]

k = resource variability indicatrix

i = day index

e.g.:

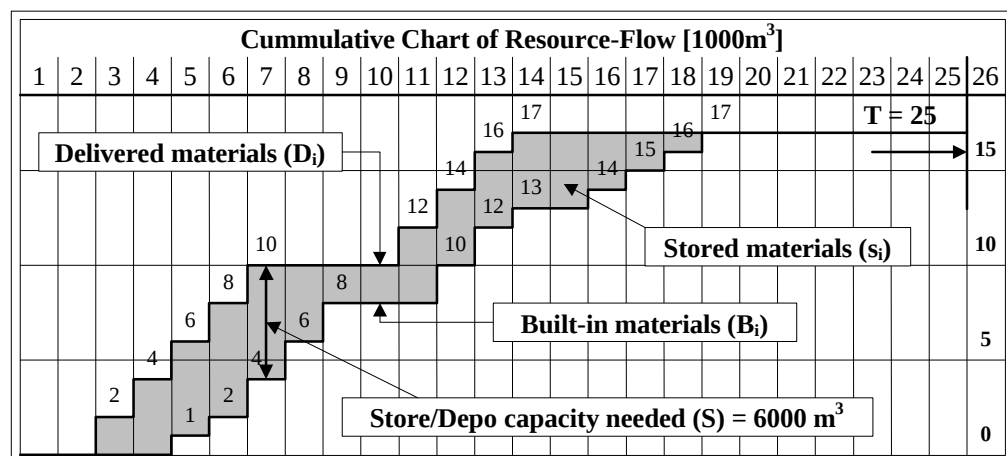
- Labour
- Equipment
- Electricity

Loss in utilization can not be recovered
(Efficiency has great importance)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Stock-typed (storable) resources

	Schedule of Resource [1000m ³ /day]																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Delivered (d _i)			2	2	2	2	2				2	2	2	1												
Built-in (b _i)					1	1	2	2	2			2	2	1		1	1	1	1							



$$D_i = \sum_{j=1}^i d_j$$

$$B_i = \sum_{j=1}^i b_j$$

$$s_i = D_i - B_i$$

$$S = \max_i \{ s_i \}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

D_i = cummulated amount of resource delivered by the day „i” [m³]

i, j = day indices

B_i = cummulated amount of resource built-in by the day „i” [m³]

s_i = amount of resource to be stored on the day „i” [m³]

S = store/depot capacity needed

d_i = amount of resource delivered on the day „i” [m³]

b_i = amount of resource built-in on the day „i” [m³]

e.g.:

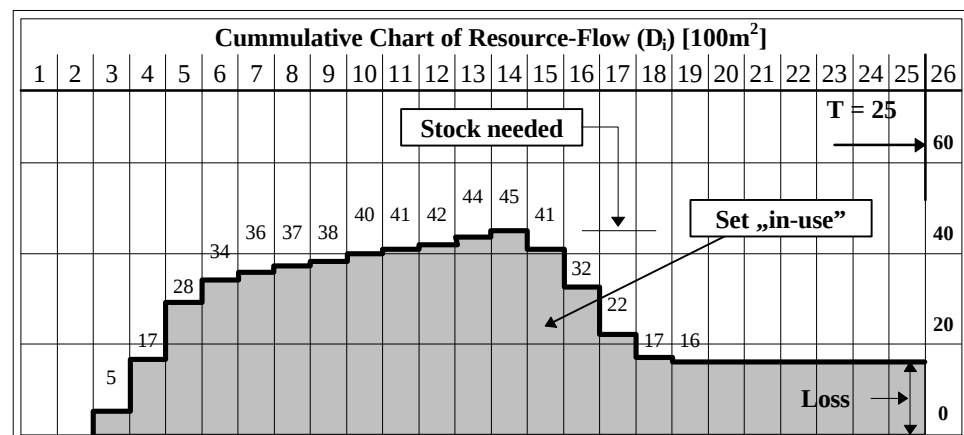
- Material
- Structure
- Fuel

Transport and storage has great importance
(Top-time delivery can save money)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Renewable (recycled) resources

Activity		Schedule of Resource Use (a_{ki}) [100m ² /day]																									
ID	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Internal formwork			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5													
2	External formwork				6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6												
3	Partitioning formwork			1			1			1			1			1			1								
4	Remove internal formw.						-5	-4	-5	-5	-4	-5	-5	-4	-5	-5	-4	-5									
5	Remove external formw.							-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5								
6	Remove partit. formw.							-1			-1			-1			-1			-1				-1			



$$d_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki}$$

$$D_i = \sum_{j=1}^i d_j$$

$$S = \max_i \{D_i\}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

a_{ki} = set of resource assigned to (used at or produced by) activity „k” on day „i” [m²]

i, j = day indices

d_i = increment of set „in-use” on the day „i” [m²]

k = activity index

D_i = set „in-use” on the day „i” [m²]

n = number of activities

S = necessiated set (stock) of resource [m²]

T = total execution time [day]

e.g.:

- Top-Soil / Plantage
- Earth / Rubbish
- Auxiliary / Temporary Structures

Minimal loss (savings) has great importance
(Environment protection has preference)