



# The Loader's Guide to Truck Loading



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# Making loads that please everyone is hard



Keep it Legal



What I ordered, easy to count and unload and is undamaged



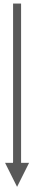
Balance the load and don't let it move around



Load it fast and damage free



# Making loads that please everyone is hard



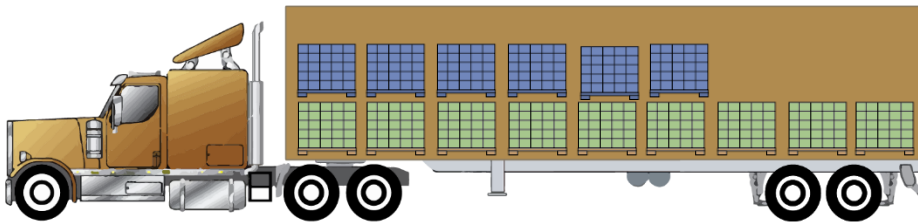
Must be  
satisfied



But it is also important to satisfy these guys



# The Highway Patrol wants the trucks to be legal



Axle Weight



12,000 lbs

Axle Weight



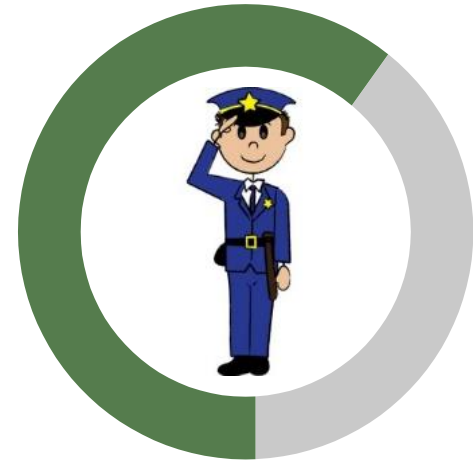
34,000 lbs

Axle Weight



34,000 lbs

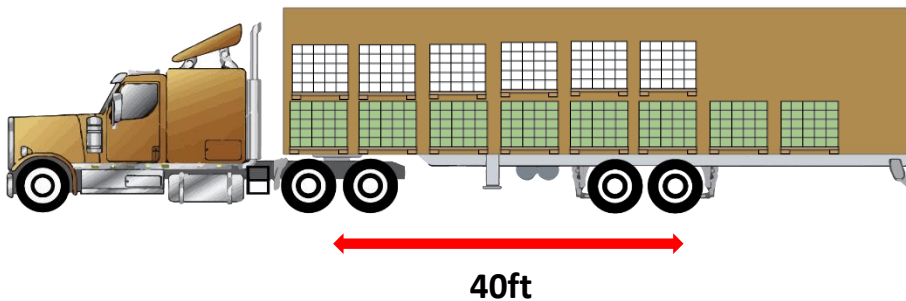
80,000 lbs



- ✓ Keep axles below 34,000 pounds
- ✓ Keep axles spaced far apart
- ✓ ..and the load must be stable



# Loads to certain states need to be have unique trailer set-ups



Axle Weight



12,000 lbs

Axle Weight



34,000 lbs

Axle Weight



34,000 lbs

80,000 lbs

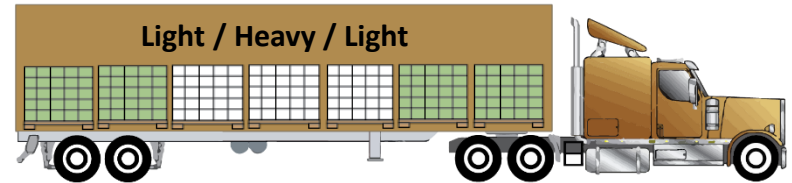
In some states the laws are different

E.g. California limits how far the axle groups can be apart, so you need to load differently

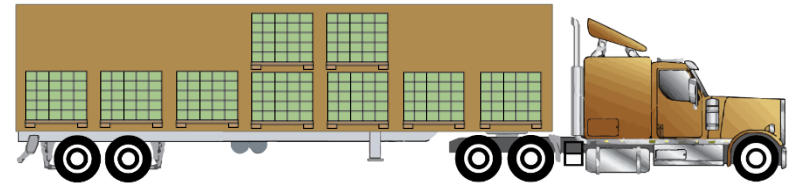


# Getting the axle weights right is hard

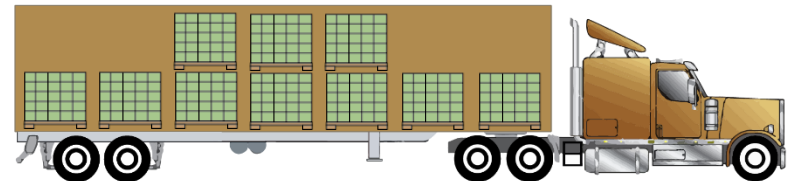
Here are some rules I use.  
They work most of the time



No more than 2000 pounds per  
floor spot



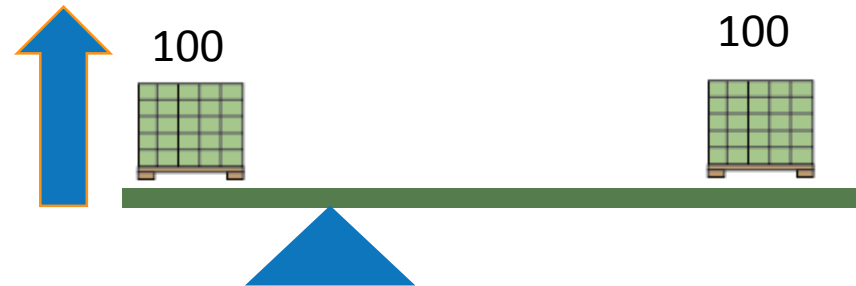
Single/Double/Single





# Loading a trailer is like working a seesaw

We all understand a seesaw



And a trailer is like that



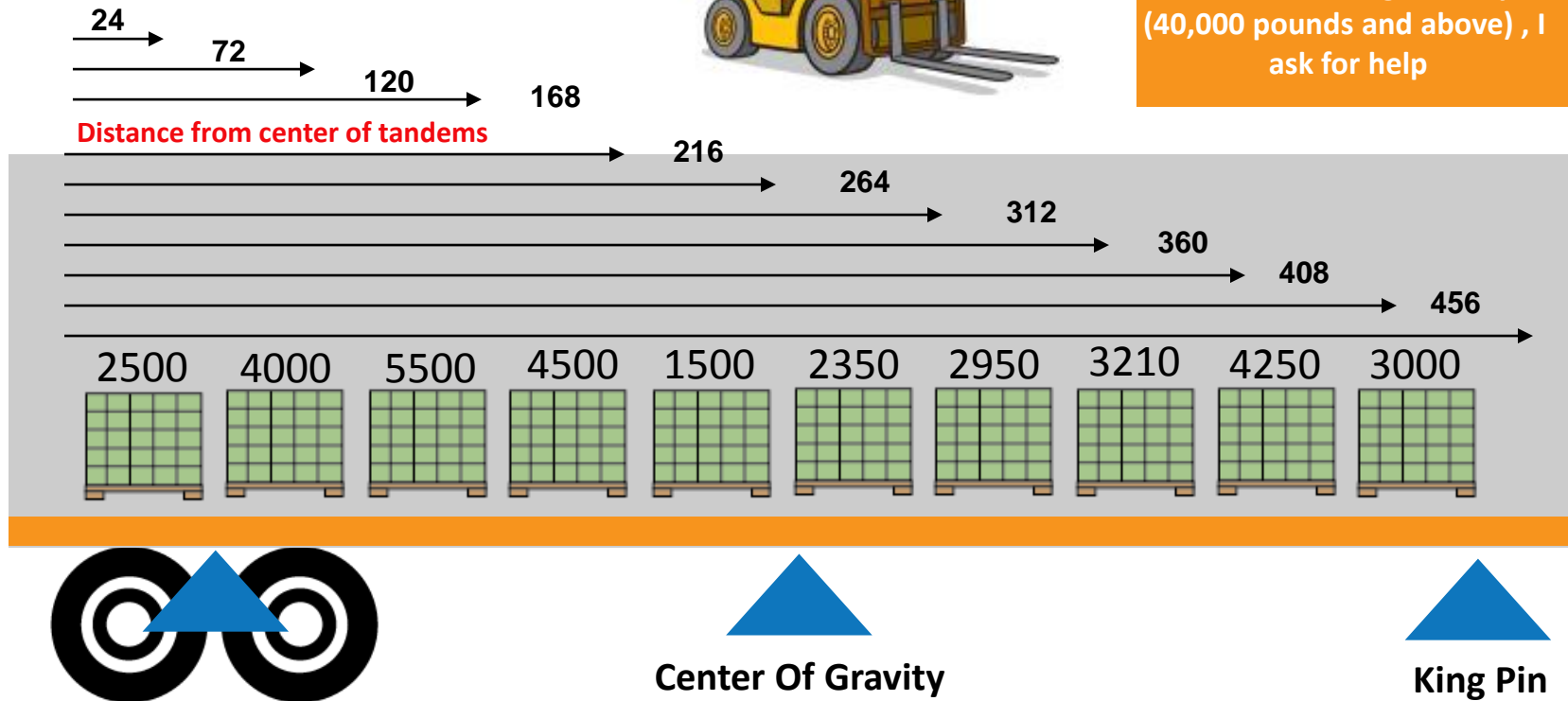




## ..but it gets tough--and I need help



To calculate the weight on the axles and king pin requires a lot of calculations. I can't do them in my head! So when loads get heavy (40,000 pounds and above), I ask for help



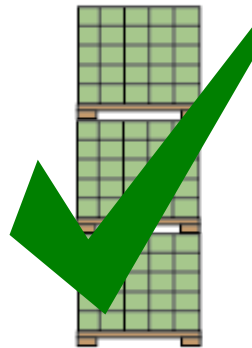
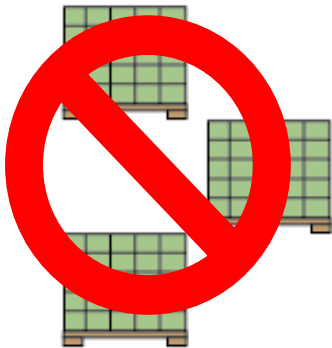
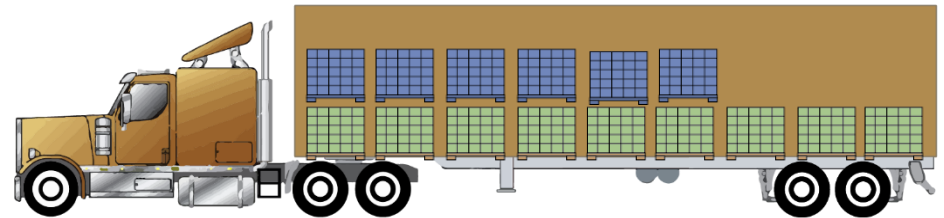




# Customers want what they want, when they want it



Where do I  
put this?

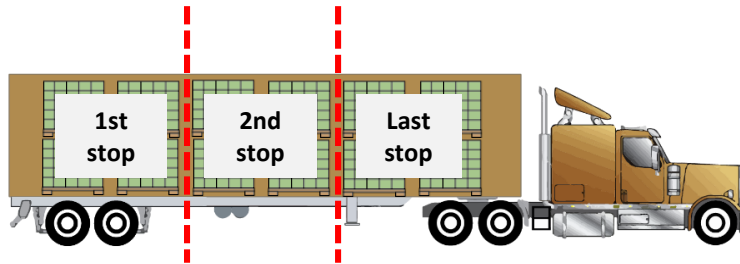


Get all the order  
on the truck, And  
Make it easy to  
count

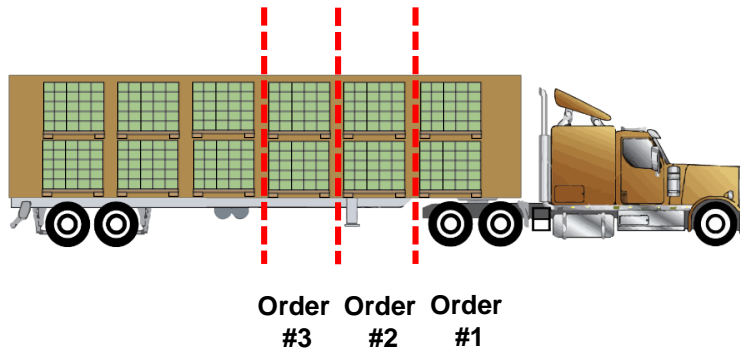




# Customers want what they want, when they want it



In the right stop  
sequence  
And try to keep  
the orders together

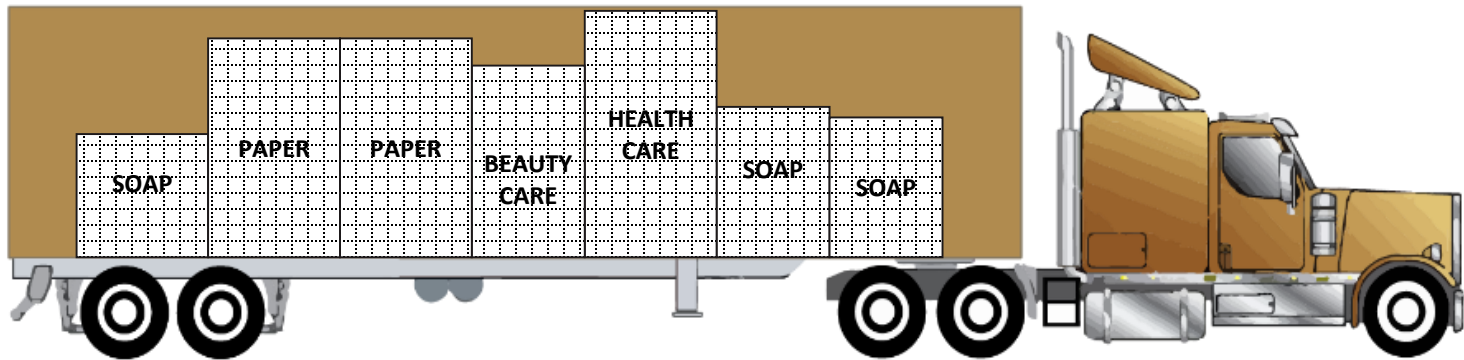


If keeping orders  
together makes a load  
infeasible or creates  
other problems, then  
allow the orders to be  
mixed in the stop.





# Customers want what they want, when they want it



Try to keep product families together  
And some of my sites have small dock doors--  
so make sure we can unload it



If the customer has small doors, make sure that  
last pallets go  
On in the narrow  
direction.



# The Boss wants high productivity and no damage



Bring multiple pallets at  
the same  
Time and don't waste  
time thinking

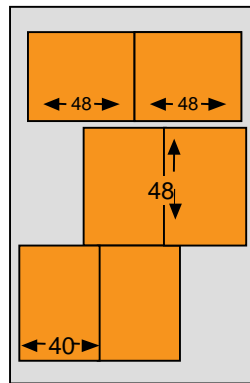


# Easy to load: based on how the product is stored in the warehouse

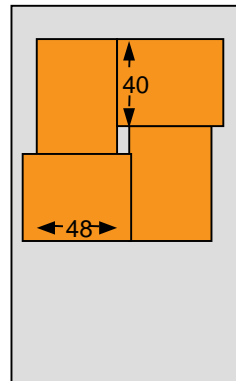
Wide in the nose



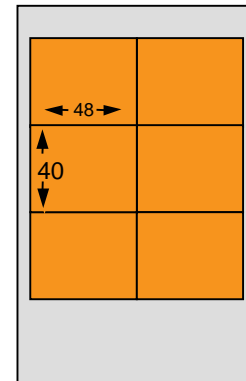
Narrow/Narrow



Chimney Block



Wide/Wide



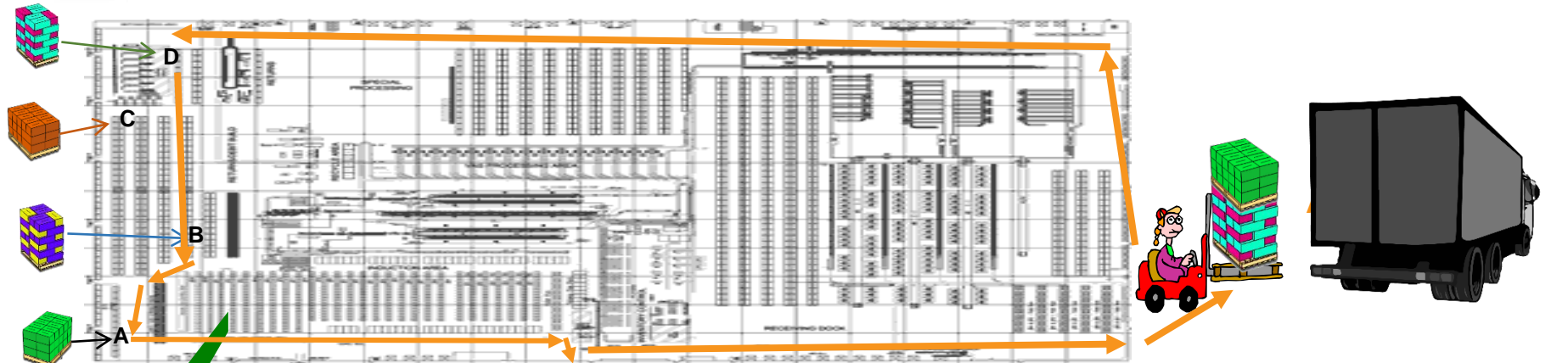
Which is the preferred trailer layout?

To make things fit, this will work ok (if the trailer is wide enough and the product does not overhang the pallet)

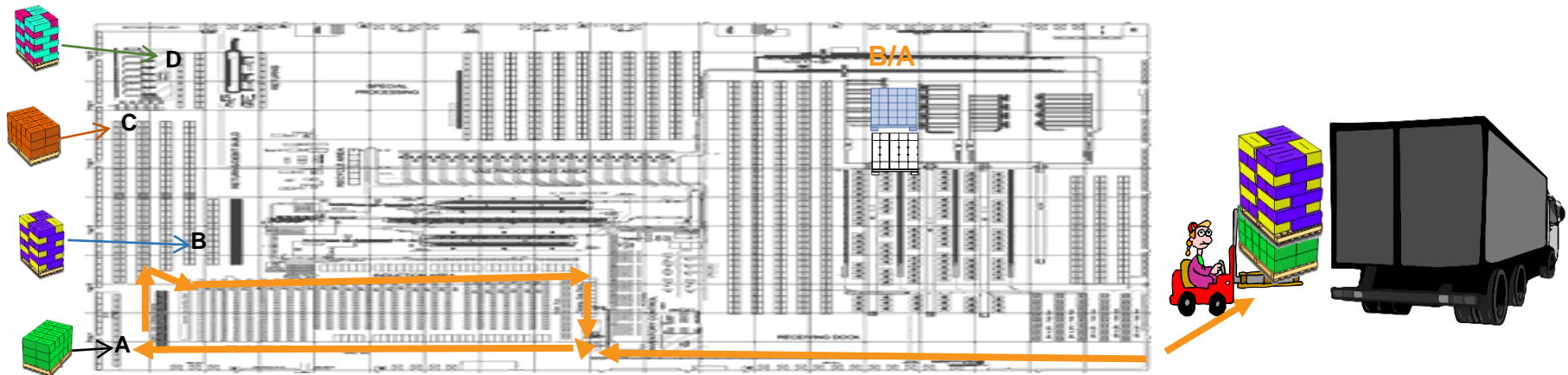




# Minimize warehouse travel



**Better**





# Make products easy to retrieve and touch in the trailer

(Same items on top of one another and same families in each grab)

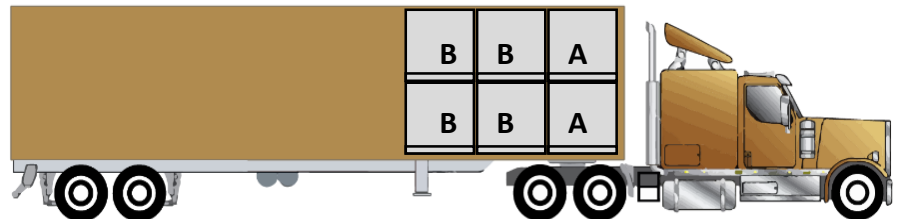
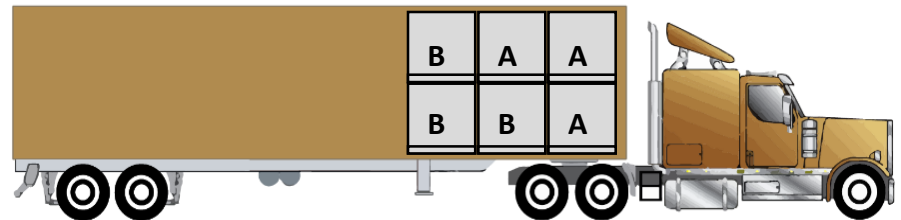
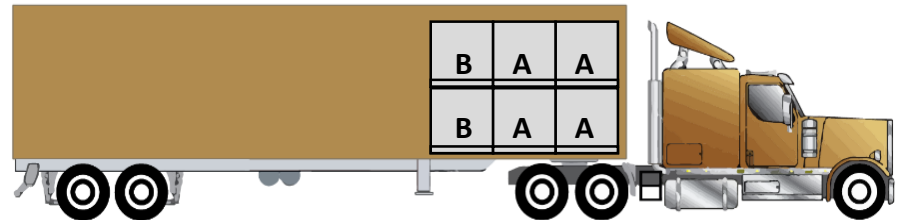
Top View

	B/B	A/A	A/A
	B/B	A/A	A/A

	B/B	B/B	A/A
	B/B	A/B	A/A

	B/B	A/A	A/A
	B/B	B/B	A/A

Side View



**Goal: Support picking up product in double-wide fork trucks.**





# Make products easy to retrieve

Prefer "C" s" together

	E/C	C/D	A/A
	F/C	D/D	B/B

Vs.

	E/C	C/C	A/A
	F/D	D/D	B/B



If possible, on the bottom is preferred

	C/E	C/C	A/A
	F/D	D/D	B/B



When you do this, you need to  
Make sure you obey the other  
rules, like don't double stack



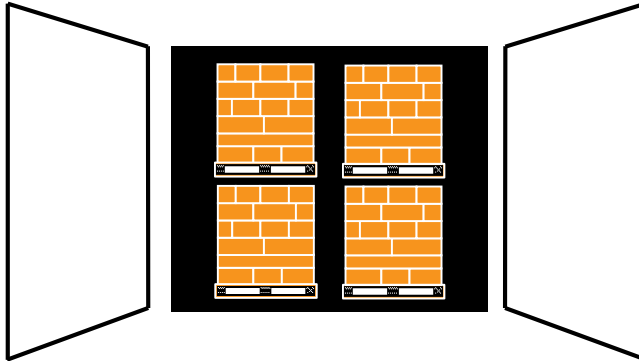
...and don't damage anything, because we have to pay for it



But what causes damage?

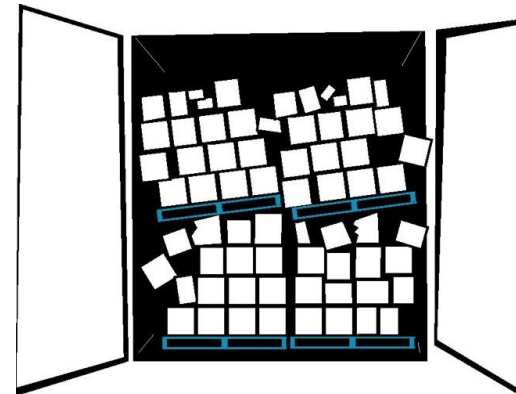


# Things that might stack nicely in the warehouse get damaged bumping along the road



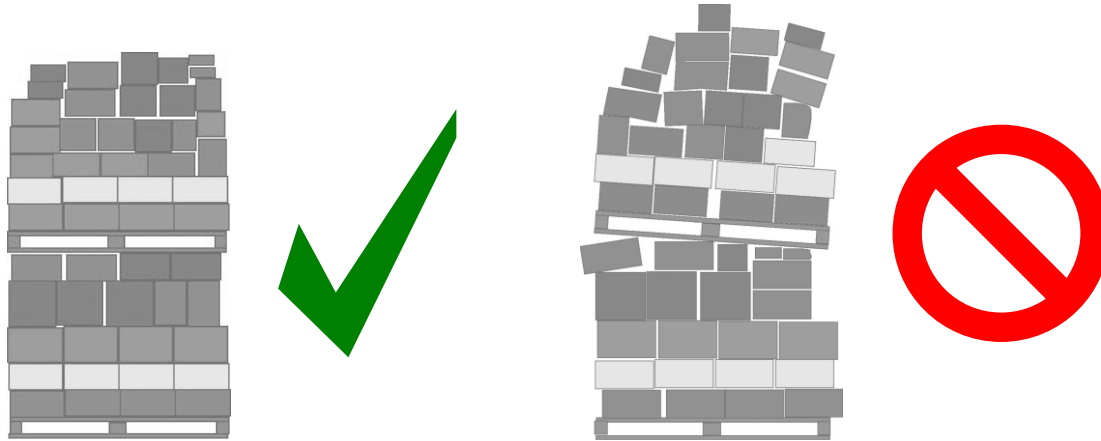
It may look fine when it leaves the dock

But, if it is not built right, the customer sees a very different load when it arrives



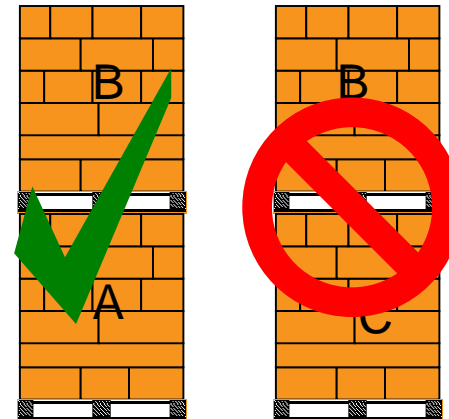


# Put strong items on the bottom of stacks



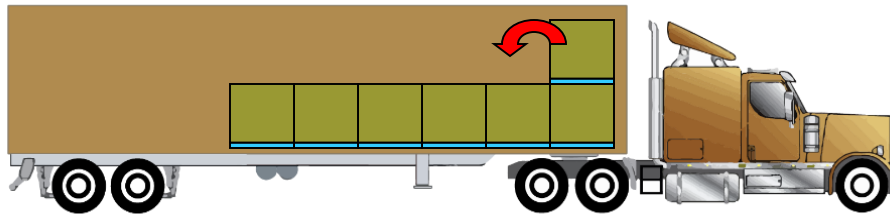
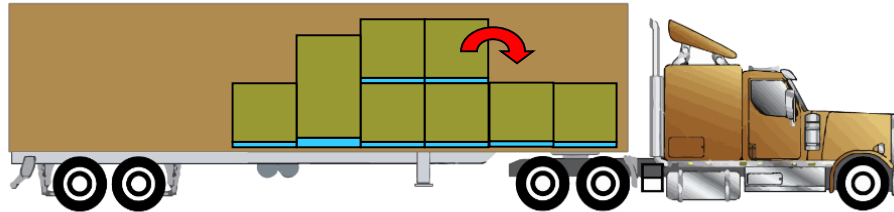
Check to see if product is:

- Kept apart from others
- Always on the bottom or top
- Strong enough to carry other pallets

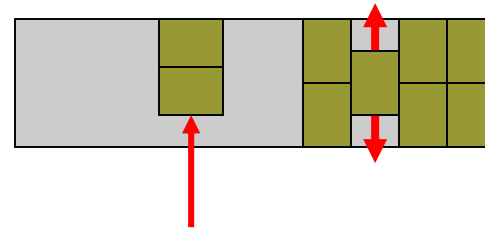




# Damage is also caused by pallet movement or falling

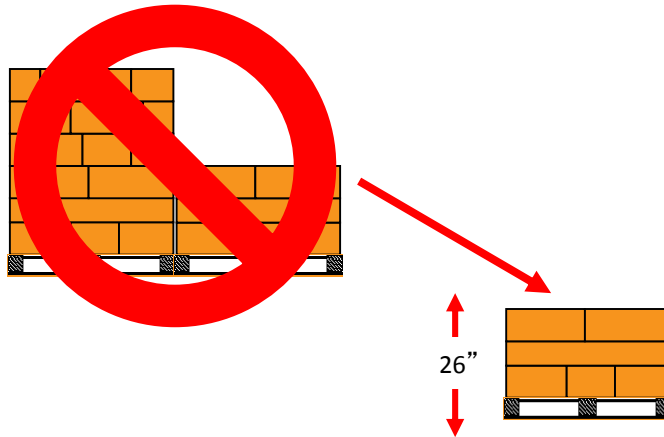


Try to brace forward, backwards and to the side so pallets cant move

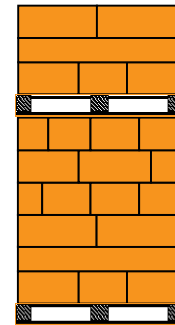




Small pallets should not be alone on the floor -  
make all stacks exceed some minimum height



Don't put short  
pallets on the floor

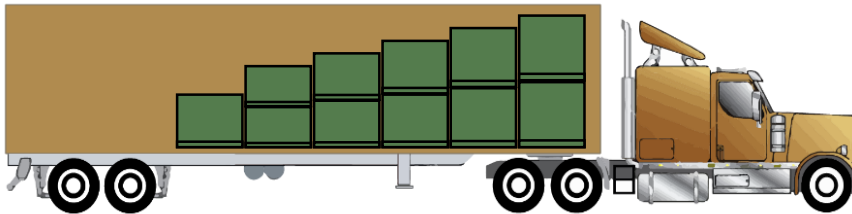




# Special loading for intermodal / containers



Be more careful  
with intermodal

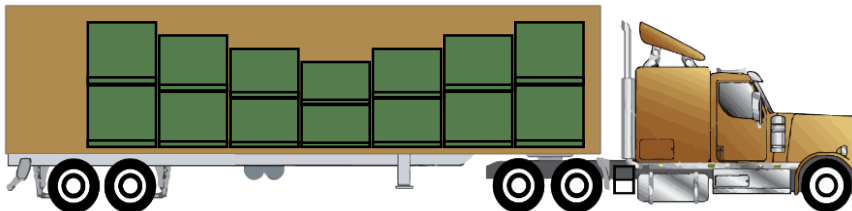


Over-the-Road

Good

Intermodal

Requires 2-3  
airbags



Good

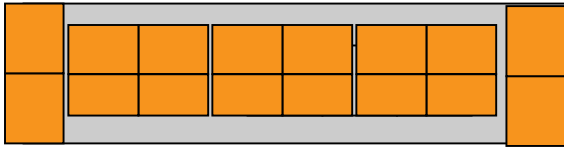
Better, but still  
needs airbags



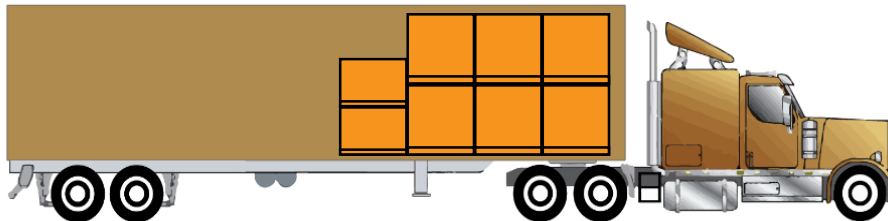


# When bracing, keep singles or unit loads with product severely under-hanging the pallet in non-critical position

## Critical points



Turn pallets at critical points wide /  
Wide so the airbag fits tighter --  
But you can't do that when the  
Customer has small docks



Try not to have singles in a load  
and definitely not consecutive  
singles

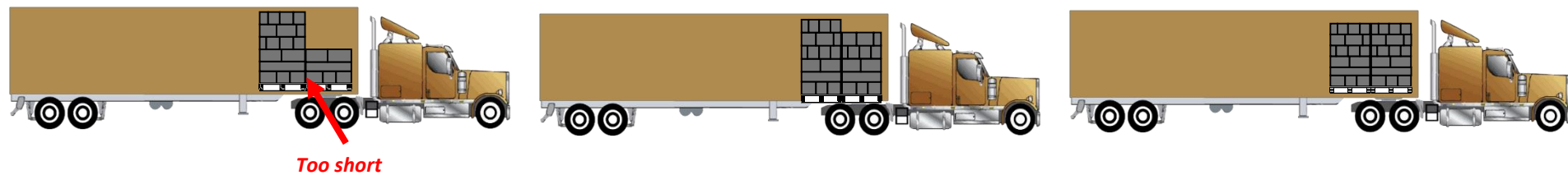


# To minimize damage, minimize the height differential between adjacent pallets and number of consecutive singles

Undesirable

Better

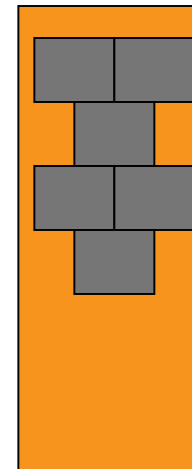
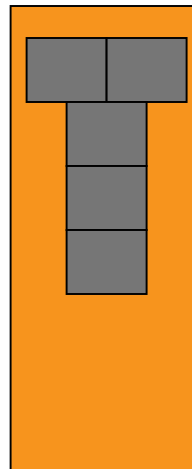
Best



Undesirable

Better

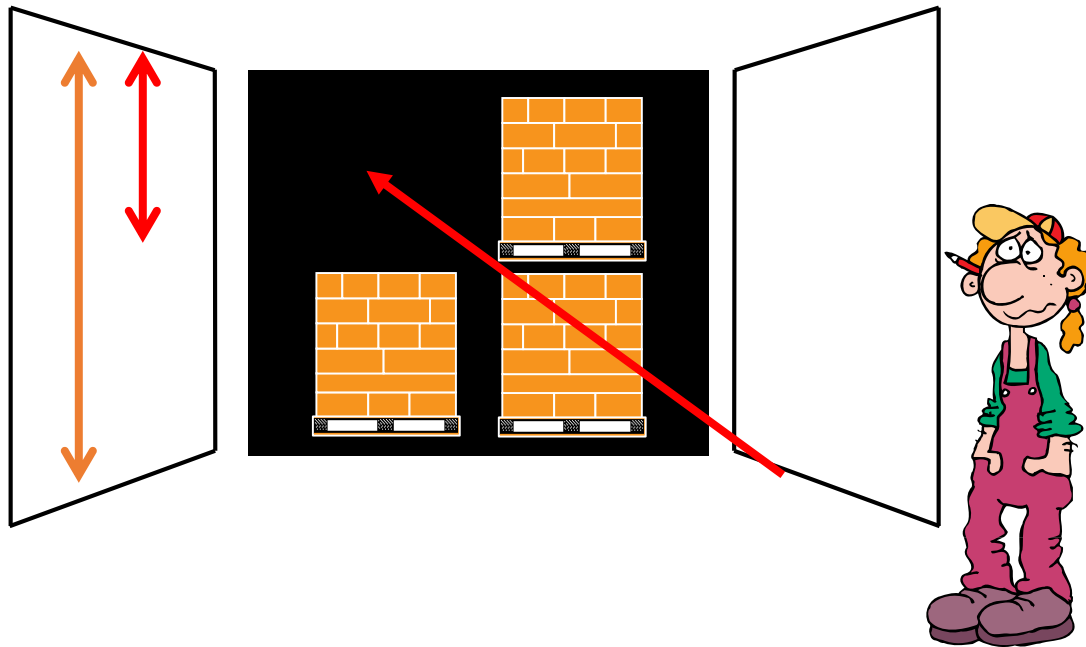
No singles in the nose or tail





# Minimize Side Movement

Minimize  
stack height  
differential

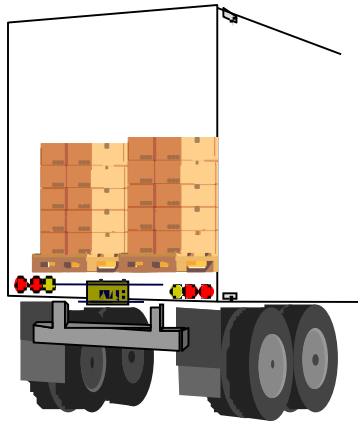


Minimize how often this occurs.  
Try to never have this in the last spot in the trailer.  
Double stretch wrap and turn pallets near such a stack

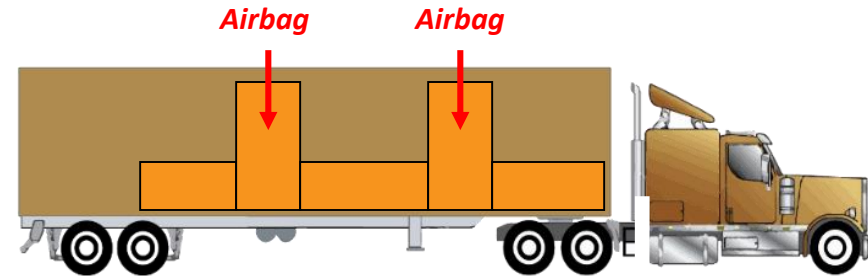


# Use dunnage where there are significant areas of un-braced pallets

Turn pallets wide at the middle and back of the trailer where you airbag



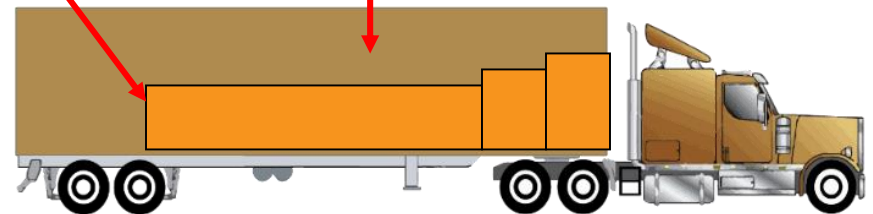
..and make the stacks in the back tall



Airbag where there are significant changes in height

*Airbag -- for long trips or Intermodal*

*Airbag back - always*

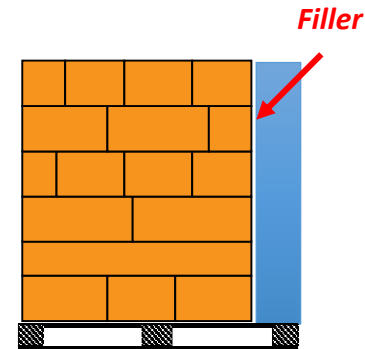
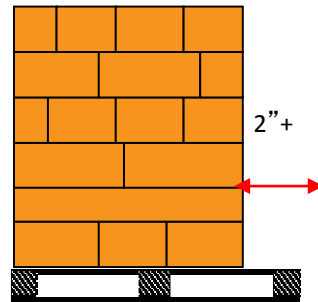




# Use fillers when the product significantly under-hangs the pallet



Use cardboard fillers  
Where there is more than 2" of pallet showing...and don't use airbags when the gap is more than 10 inches



Filler goes against the wall



# Certain product needs special rules

**You have to learn which products must:**

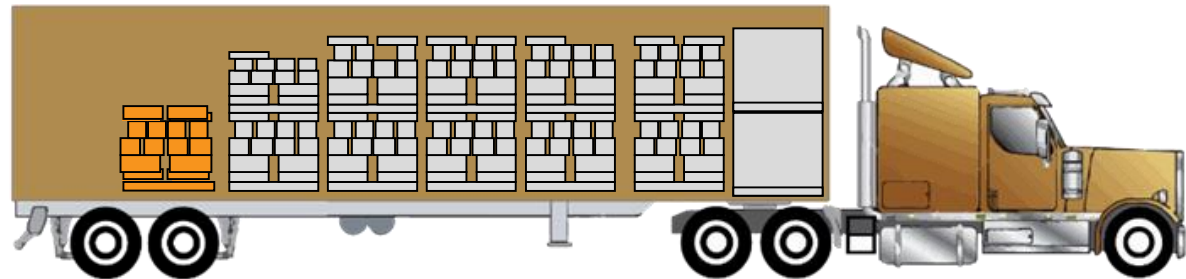
- Ride on top
- Always be on the bottom
- Not be turned wide-wide  
(they overhang the pallet too much)
- Must be kept separate





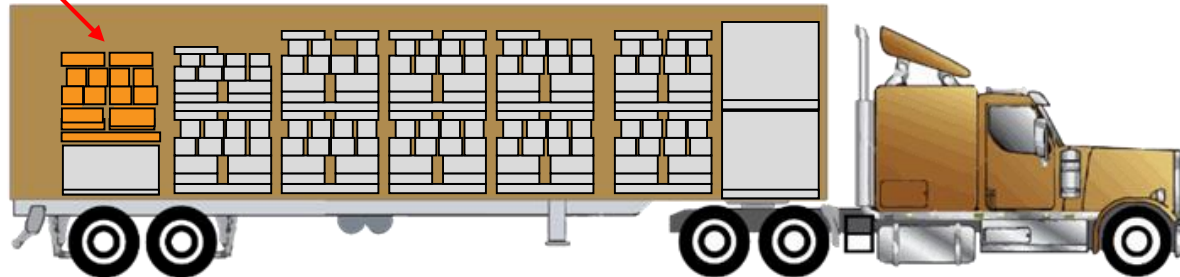
You may need to save space for out-of-stock items (that may become available) at back of trailer

OK



“Phantom pallet”

**Best  
Stack product**







# What is more important?



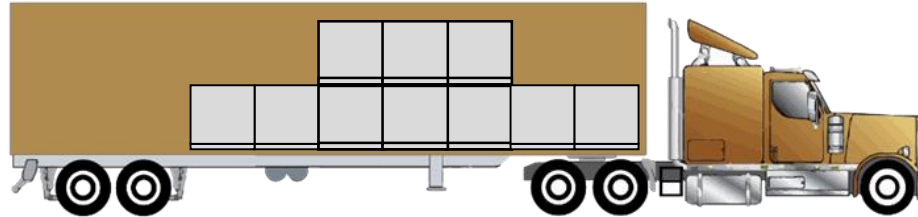
I know you can't keep all the rules all the time.  
Here is what I think is most important:

1. Make the axles legal
2. Keep stops separate
3. Brace forward
4. Brace sideways, particularly on second level
5. Keep orders separate (if you can)
6. Turn last 2 pallets (if you can)
7. Meet desired customer loading pattern
8. Keep same items together
9. Brace backwards
10. Keep families together



# What they tell you...but it's not true

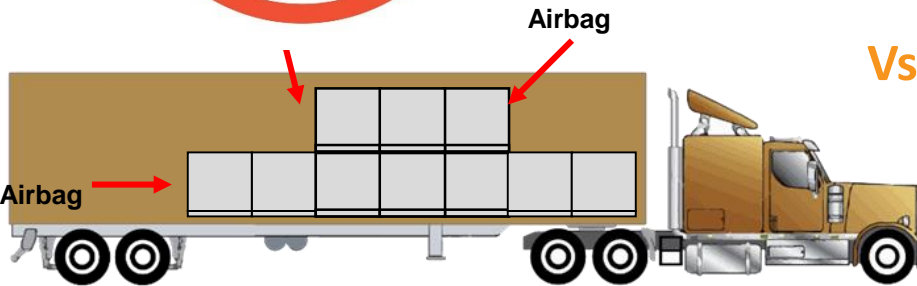
Load short & then tall  
to get the maximum  
weight in a trailer



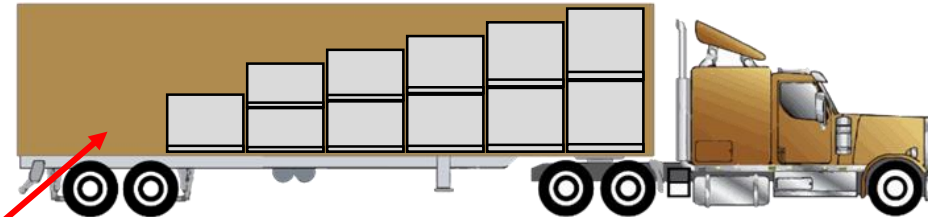
While this works, it requires  
more airbags



Vs.



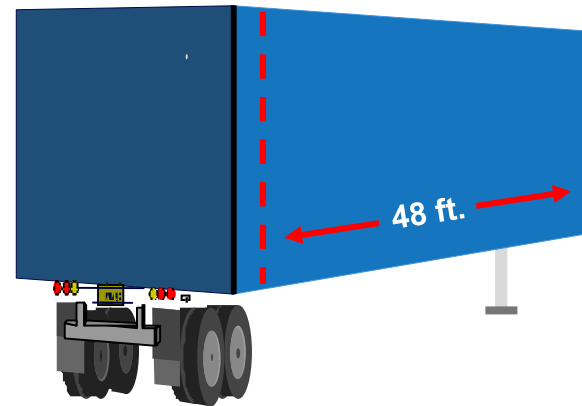
Airbag





# What they tell you...but it's not true

Only load to 48 ft.  
in a 53 ft. trailer.



As long as you can keep the axles  
Legal, don't worry about the  
stupid line





# Remember, it is hard to load a truck well

When loading a truck, there is a lot to remember  
-- and a lot of decisions to make.  
Some companies even have sophisticated software  
from Transportation | Warehouse Optimization to  
help make loading faster  
and allow getting more product on the trailer



# We Wish You Success



Transportation | Warehouse Optimization  
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*This document was developed from interviews with loaders in the United States  
by Transportation | Warehouse Optimization*

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