completed, and the employee's status becomes Available, how many more minutes would the transporter logically be in Location B before being out of that location, but still in ? Then how many minutes would the transporter be in before being out of that , and in ? The system administrator enters a number of minutes for location, zone,unit, section, floor, building, and base location. This figure is used to determine the transporter's current location.

If a job enters Pending status and its origin location is within the same zone or section as an employee's current location, the proximity of employee location to job origin location would weigh positively in the assignment of the job. For example, suppose an employee completed a job in Location B and then went into Available status. After five minutes, the employee's current location would be updated to be the zone in which Location B resides. If another job enters Pending status, the job's origin is in that zone, and the employee is eligible to take the job, then the employee will be notified about the job (as it is assumed that the employee is currently within the same zone as the job's origin).

Weighted Job Priority (WJP)

A priority is assigned to each location as a destination (**Destination Priority**) and to each location as an origin (**Origin Priority**). (See Configuring the Transport Settings for a Location under How to Add a Location to a Room or Edit an Existing Location.) For each transport job, the destination priority and the origin priority are used to determine the overall job priority. The job receives the highest of the two priorities. (Usually the lower the priority number is, the higher the priority is. In general, a priority 2 is higher than a priority 5.) For example, if the destination location of the job has a destination priority of 5 and the origin location has an origin priority of 2, then the job is given a priority of 2. The administrator can set a weight value for each priority in a **dispatch** set. Priorities with higher weight values are weighted higher than those with lower weight values. The administrator might give priority number 5 a weight of 7, but give priority number 1 a weight of 10. The weights are used in calculations of a job's **dispatch** value (DV) to determine which transport jobs should be assigned next. A job's priority is weighted against the priorities of other jobs. For example, a transport job with a priority of 1 (with a weight of 10) is given greater precedence than a job with a priority of 5 (with a weight of 7).

Automatic Job Priority Upgrade

Administrators can configure a setting so that a job that has been in Pending status longer than a certain period of time can be upgraded automatically to a more important priority. This option to upgrade priorities automatically can prevent less important jobs from waiting too long when there are multiple more-important jobs coming in to the queue. The administrator can select the amount of time and the priority to which a job