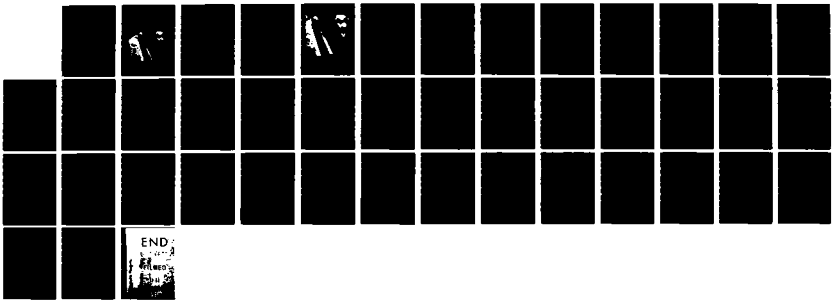
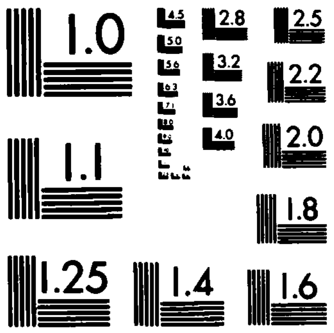
AD-A134 223   CROMAX: A CROSSCUT-FIRST COMPUTER SIMULATION PROGRAM TO   1/1
DETERMINE CUTTING YIELD(U) FOREST PRODUCTS LAB MADISON
WI P J GIESE ET AL. AUG 83 FSGTR-FPL-38

UNCLASSIFIED   F/G 9/2   NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

AD-A134 223

(1)

United States Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Forest Products Laboratory

General Technical Report FPL-38

CROMAX
A Crosscut-First Computer Simulation Program to Determine Cutting Yield

Pamela J. Giese
and
Jeanne D. Danielson

Abstract

CROMAX simulates crosscut-first, then rip operations as commonly practiced in furniture manufacture. This program calculates cutting yields from individual boards based on board size and defect location. Such information can be useful in predicting yield from various grades and grade mixes thereby allowing for better management decisions in the rough mill.

The computer program CROMAX was written in ASCII FORTRAN on the University of Wisconsin's UNIVAC 1100/80 computer. The complete program listing is included as an appendix.

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Forest
Products
Laboratory[1]

General
Technical
Report
FPL-38

August 1983

CROMAX A Crosscut-First Computer Simulation Program to Determine Cutting Yield

Pamela J. Giese, Computer Programmer
and
Jeanne D. Danielson, Forest Products Technologist

Introduction

Knowledge of the cutting yields attainable from a given lumber grade is vital to such basic rough mill decisions as ordering raw material and measuring mill performance. However, traditional methods of acquiring this information may be inadequate in light of present high production costs and low product demand. Mill studies are expensive, and valid only for the study day's conditions. Historical records may be biased by changes in within-grade lumber quality among suppliers, or over time, or by changes in cutting bills.

General cut-up models, such as CROMAX, can predict attainable cutting yields without upsetting mill production and can be run for a variety of cutting bills. Use of information from computer simulation models which determine cutting yields offers great benefits to mill operators. An example is the Rough Mill Improvement Program, developed by Huber and Harsh *(3,4,5)*,[2] which offers dimension plants a tool to determine the lowest cost mix of rough lumber grades for a given cutting bill.

Computer-derived cutting yields can also be used as a measure of mill performance, comparing actual mill yield to the highest theoretical yield. This gives the manager a standard which is not influenced by normal variations in production or raw material. To derive this highest theoretical yield, some sort of computer simulation is necessary. The computer program CROMAX was designed to simulate the crosscut-first operation in order to calculate, within the model's constraints, an optimal cutting yield from a given board. CROMAX calculates yield based upon the submitted cutting bill, the value of each size cutting, and the size and location of defects (e.g. knots, splits, checks, etc.) within the board.

[1] Maintained at Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

[2] Italicized numbers in parentheses refer to literature cited at end of report.

Determining Cutting Yield

Determining the cutting yield from a given board requires (1) accurate description of the unique characteristics of the board—board width, board length, and defect location (e.g. knots, splits), (2) awareness of mill requirements as presented by the cutting bill and, the most difficult to attain, (3) ability to make the best crosscut decision followed by an equally good rip decision.

At first glance, obtaining an accurate description of a board would seem a simple task; the board itself is available to the crosscut operator. What better description would one need? However, lighting, viewing position, and speed of the line may hinder the operator's ability to see the whole board and its defects. Technological improvements to automatically measure the board and locate defects and types of defects would be a great asset in making an accurate picture of the board available to an operator or a computer. In lieu of such technology, board descriptions as used in this study have been hand tallied. Without automatic defect detection equipment, current decision models have no immediate real time on-line possibilities. The hand recording of board data (dimension and defect information) has been used as a method of acquiring this information since the early 1960's *(1,7,8)*. The method used for recording this board information was described by Lucas *(6)* in 1973. Each board is depicted as a rectangle with an X-Y grid superimposed over it. (The grid origin is at the lower left corner of the board.) Defect locations are read from the grid and tallied (fig. 1).

Figure 1.—Boards being tallied for defects. (122 719)

To obtain the best cutting yield from a given board, the operator or computer must be supplied information on the quantity of each dimension cutting required to meet mill demand. Thus each cutting takes on a relative value—cuttings which are easy to come by, such as narrow, short cuttings, take on a lesser value, while those which are more difficult to recover, such as wide, long cuttings, have a higher value. It is very important that the computer model be able to incorporate information on the relative value of each cutting dimension to determine the best available cutting yield of a given grade. Therefore, models which only look at the surface area of cuttings as a measure of yield neglect the real possibility that higher valued cuttings are being sacrificed to attain greater surface area.

Once the board data and value of the cuttings have been supplied, the board must be crosscut, then ripped, in such a way as to get the highest total value of cuttings from the board. The decision of where to crosscut is the most difficult decision since the crosscuts could be placed anywhere within the board, limited only by the cutting lengths. In contrast, the location of rip lines is dictated by the crosscut boundaries, the cutting widths required, the location of defects, and the width of the board. Once the crosscut decision for cutting one piece has been made, the yield of the rest of the board is affected. A bad decision may sacrifice overall yield from the board to recover one or two good cuttings.

Program Background

The CROMAX program is a further development in the Forest Products Laboratory's ongoing research program for developing computer models to improve yield in secondary wood processing.

The first of these models was the YIELD program developed in 1966 by Wodzinski and Hahm *(9)*, which has been used in several cutting yield studies *(1,7,8)*. While a great improvement over manual efforts to calculate optimal cutting yields, the program suffered several limitations which prevented it from realistically modeling existing cut-up operations and made it obsolete by today's standards.

The high cost of computer usage at the time necessitated the use of shortcuts which minimized computer time, but which at the same time led to finding less than optimal yields. YIELD searches for the largest clear area between defects and places the longest, widest cutting possible in it. This area is blocked out, and the next largest clear area found and filled, and so on. Given a choice of two cuttings with equal surface areas, the program is biased to the longer cutting. This frequently leads to a situation where the program chooses a long cutting and a very short one over two of medium-length, which in total may be more valuable to the plant.

A mixture of crosscut-first and rip-first operations on different boards results by placing the cuttings in the clear area, then fitting the kerfs around the cuttings. Since most plants are set up for one or the other, either rip-first or crosscut-first, the YIELD program did not accurately model either operation, although it was biased toward the crosscut first.

Efforts to more realistically model the industry led to the development of the OPTYLD program *(2)*, which modeled rip-first operations. The CROMAX program was developed from OPTYLD as the need for a crosscut-first model was recognized.

The Model CROMAX

The CROMAX computer program is the first step in the development of computer models of crosscut-first operations which will be suitable for planning and decisionmaking. CROMAX processes an unlimited number of boards, one board at a time. It retains no memory of previous boards or their solutions. The program represents a board as a rectangle superimposed on a Cartesian coordinate system with the lower left corner at the origin. The description of the board is stored in a binary matrix with each cell of the matrix set to either 1 to represent a defect or 0 (zero) no defect. A sample board is shown in figure 2. Before starting the crosscutting process, the ends of the board are trimmed off. The amount trimmed off each board is specified at run-time and is constant for all boards in the run. CROMAX requires specification of all allowable lengths and widths of cuttings. Cutting yields are generated by repeatedly going through all possible combinations of cutting lengths that will fit within the board.

After the ends of the board are trimmed off, the process of generating cutting-yield solutions is begun. The first solution begins at the left end of the board. Crosscuts are placed such that the distance between two crosscuts is equal to the shortest allowable cutting length. Such an area, where the distance between two crosscuts meets or exceeds the shortest allowable cutting length, will be referred to as a section. Each section is ripped to yield the highest value of cuttings. Figure 3 shows this first combination. The value of the cuttings is summed and stored as total cutting value. No defects are allowed within a cutting.

The next series of cutting yields is obtained by maintaining the same section lengths but varying the location of the beginning of the sections. Defects may lie within some of the sections. Defect coordinates of the board are shown in table 1. If a defect ends within the section, an alternative solution is generated by moving the beginning of the section to the end of the defect. Figures 4 through 8 show the first five alternative solutions to the first crosscutting solution. Positions of crosscut lines are moved first at the right end of the board and gradually to the left. Figure 4 shows the first alternative to figure 3. The beginning crosscut of the 11th cutting length section in figure 3 is relocated to the end of the defect which ends at the X coordinate 428 in figure 4. The next alternative (fig. 5) moves the crosscut to the end of the defect ending at the X coordinate 438. For each of these alternatives no other cutting length section to the left is affected. Since crosscuts had been made at X coordinate 416 in the original crosscutting solution, the alternative involving this defect has already been calculated. The next defect ends at X coordinate 353, so a crosscut is placed at this location for alternative 3 (fig. 6). The two sections to the right of 394 must then be moved; this results in the loss of three cuttings from the two previous solutions. Alternative 4 moves the crosscut to 339 (fig. 7). While this alternative picks up another cutting over the previous solution, the cuttings are narrower, plus no cuttings can be made from the area of 380-420. Alternative 5 places a crosscut at 318 (fig. 8). This results in the same number of cuttings as in the previous alternative, but some of the cuttings made here are wider.

Once the location of a section is moved, all section locations to the right must also be moved to accommodate this change. The sections in the new location are then ripped again and the value of cuttings obtained is summed. Their total is compared with the previous high total cutting value. If the new total is higher than the previous high total, the new total replaces the old. All alternative locations of cutting sections are tried and their values compared with the old high value. After the alternatives to the cutting length solution combination have been tried, the next cutting length solution is tried, then its alternates. In this way, all cutting length combinations and alternates are tried.

After all solutions have been tried, the best solution is printed and the next board is read. The best solution for the sample board is shown in figure 9 and table 2.

Program Description

Computer program CROMAX is divided into 11 modules—the main program, 9 subroutines, and 1 function. A flowchart illustrating the basic structure of the program is shown in figure 10. Table 3 lists these modules and their respective entry points. The complete CROMAX program is presented in appendix A.

Main Program

The main program (MAIN) serves as the input/output center of the program as well as coordinating the processing of the board. Figure 11 describes MAIN. When the program is begun, the run-time options are read. These options control the decisionmaking capabilities of CROMAX throughout the run. The trimming options specify the amount to be trimmed off each end of the board. All allowable cutting lengths and cutting widths must be specified. Table 4 lists these decisionmaking run-time options.

Supplying a table of weighted values for cuttings of different dimensions is optional. If a table is not supplied, the total yield of a crosscutting decision is obtained by summing the surface area of the cuttings available. If a table is used, the total yield of a crosscutting decision is obtained by summing the value (surface area times weight factor) of the cuttings available. The use and derivation of the weighted value table (table 5) is discussed in appendix B.

CROMAX builds a table of the best rip width combinations for a given clear area. This table is built upon and used by all boards within the sample. After the run-time, decisionmaking options are read, WINTL (an entry of WFIND) is called to initialize the possible best rip width combinations for a given clear area.

CROMAX then reads the board information and translates the board into a packed binary matrix where each bit corresponds to the 1/4-inch coordinate grid on the board. A value of 1 is assigned to each grid within a defect while a 0 is assigned to each grid within a clear area. The board is rejected if its length or width exceed the allowable board dimensions. The maximum number of cutting length sections within the board is then found. Yield and cutting length section combinations are then initialized and the first cutting length section combination is generated.

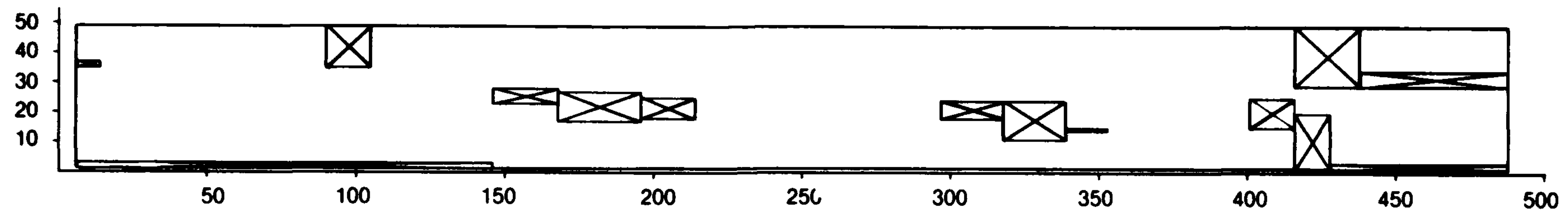


Figure 2.—Sample board. Crossed out boxes represent defects (areas filled with 1's in binary matrix) and remaining areas are clear (filled with O's in matrix). All values are in 1/4-inch units. (ML83 5126)

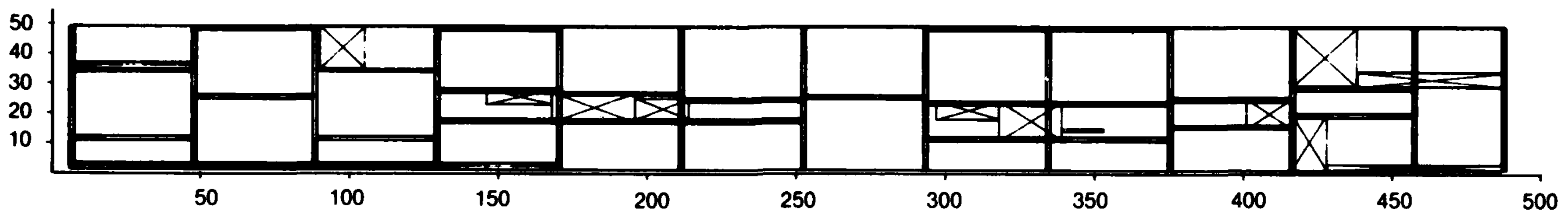


Figure 3.—Board shown in figure 2 after first crosscuts and rips are placed. (ML83 5127)

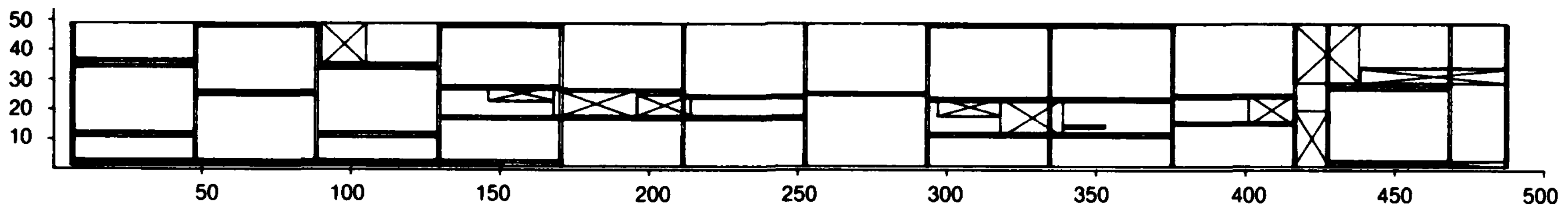


Figure 4.—First alternative to cutting length combination 1 (fig. 3). Note changes in last cutting length section. (ML83 5128)

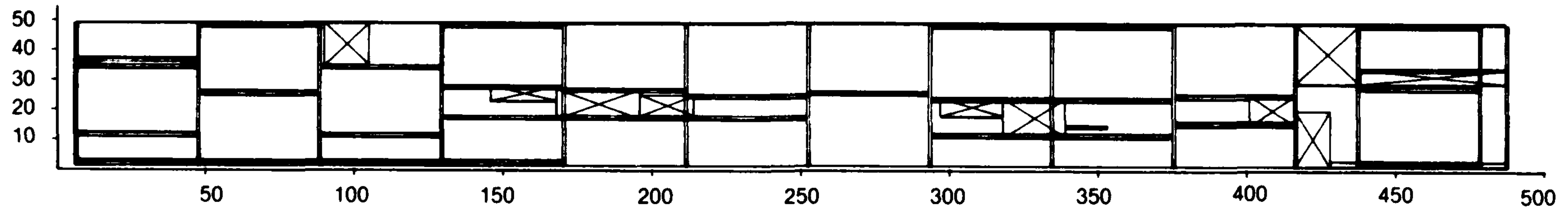


Figure 5.—Second alternative to cutting length combination 1 (fig. 3). (ML83 5129)

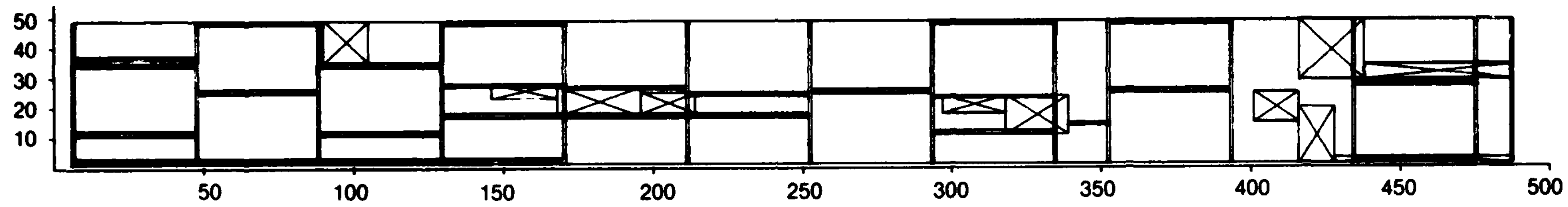


Figure 6.—Third alternative to cutting length combination 1 (fig. 3). Note changes involving last three sections. (ML83 5130)

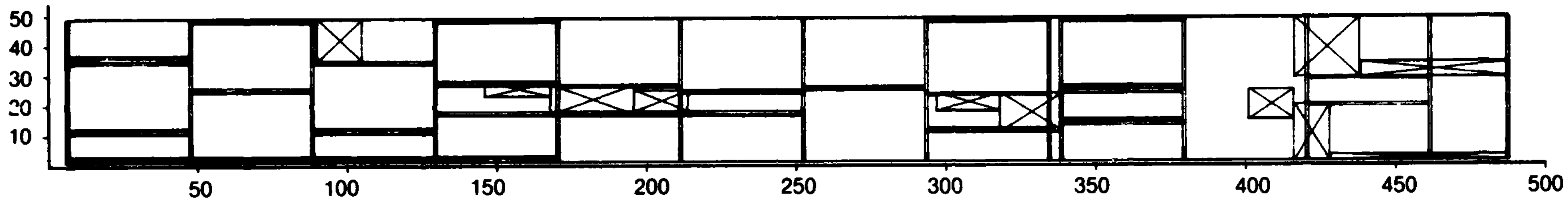


Figure 7.—Fourth alternative to cutting length combination 1. Note changes involving last three sections. (ML83 5131)

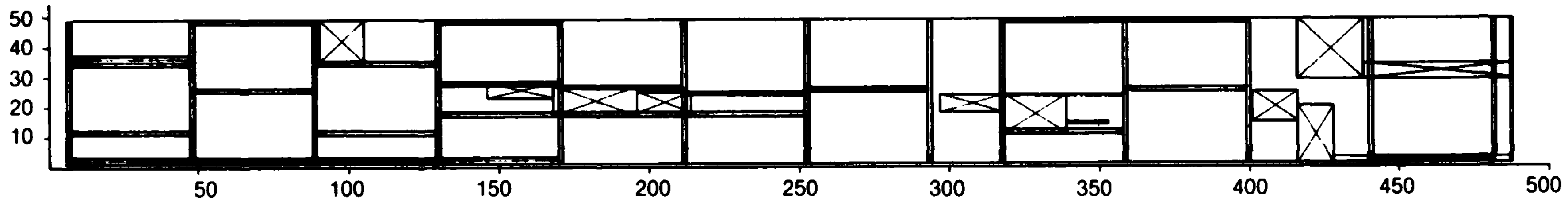


Figure 8.—Fifth alternative to cutting length section combination 1 (fig. 3). Note changes involving last four sections. (ML83 5132)

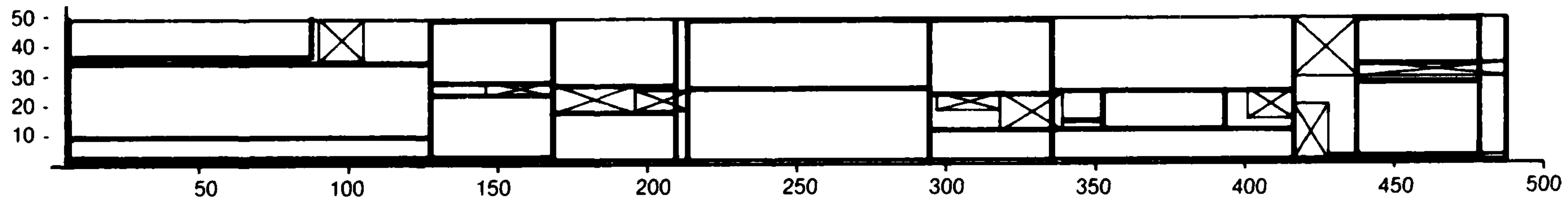


Figure 9.—Best cutting solution for sample board shown in figure 2. (ML83 5133)

Each cutting length section is checked to see if its yield has been calculated before. This is done by calling HOLD. If it has been calculated, its yield is retrieved. The section is also checked by ALTER to see how many defects end within its bounds. These defect coordinates form the alternatives to the cutting length combination which will be attempted; for each defect ending within the section, the beginning of the section is moved to the end of the defect. Subsequent sections are positioned accordingly. CROMAX then calls SAW to cut up all sections that have not yet been calculated. The yields attained from the sections are tallied and totaled, and compared with the previous maximum yield. If the current solution is higher, it and the present combination of cutting lengths are reassigned to be the maximum yield combination. The next alternative position for the cutting length combination is then generated and processed as above. This is repeated for all alternative positions for the cutting length combination. After all alternative positions have been tried, the next cutting length combination is generated and the above cycle is repeated. The coordinates of the cuttings and sawkerfs are not stored, so after all combinations have been calculated, the combination giving the highest yield is rerun and its result printed. The next board is then read. The program stops after all boards have been read and processed.

Subroutine SAW

Subroutine SAW is described by the flowchart in figure 12. Subroutine SAW scans for clear areas within a given cutting length section. When first entered, SAW initializes the yield of the section to zero. If the length of the section exceeds the smallest possible cutting length (this could only occur after the first combination), RANGE is called to set the boundaries of any salvage cuttings. SAW scans the section first by length and then by width in search of defect areas. If a defect is found, the scanning process is stopped and any clear area tested to see if it meets the minimal width. If it does, RIP is called to rip the section. If the whole cutting length section is found to be free of defects, RIP is called to rip the section into cuttings. The whole section is processed in this way; then, if areas remain which have not been utilized, TRIMIT (an entry of RANGE) is called to locate and salvage cuttings. SAW then returns to MAIN.

Subroutine RANGE

Subroutine RANGE contains three routines involved in the salvage cutting process—RANGE, TRIMIT, and STORE. RANGE itself simply initializes to zero the number of actual cuttings found. Entry STORE stores the number of actual cuttings found by RIP and CUTUP. The major routine in RANGE (fig. 13) is TRIMIT, which finds the combination of salvage cuttings giving the highest yield.

Table 1.—Board data for sample board No. 130 (fig. 2)

Grade 2C		Number of defects = 14	
Coordinates			
Lower Y	Lower X	Upper Y	Upper X
	BOARD		
1	6	49	488
	DEFECTS		
1	6	3	146
35	6	37	14
35	90	49	105
23	146	28	168
17	168	27	196
18	196	25	214
11	318	24	339
14	339	15	353
15	401	25	416
1	416	20	428
29	416	49	438
1	428	3	488
29	438	34	488

Note: All values are in 1/4-inch units.

Table 2.—Best cutting solution for sample board (fig. 2)

2C BOARD NUMBER 130

Cuttings
30.00 × 1.50
30.00 × 6.00
20.00 × 3.00
10.00 × 5.00
10.00 × 5.00
10.00 × 4.00
10.00 × 5.50
20.00 × 6.00
20.00 × 5.50
10.00 × 2.50
10.00 × 6.00
20.00 × 2.50
20.00 × 6.00
10.00 × 3.00
10.00 × 6.00
10.00 × 3.50

Total surface area of board	1,446.00 In.^{2}
Total percentage yield	75.38
Total area of cuttings	1,090.00 In.^{2}

Run options used:

Trim	0.25 In.
Cutting widths	1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0 In.
Cutting lengths	10.00, 20.00, 30.00, 40.00 In.

Weighting based on surface area only

Table 3.—Subprograms and entries of CROMAX

Subprogram name	Subprogram type	Additional entries
MAIN	Main program	—
SAW	Subroutine	—
RANGE	Subroutine	TRIMIT, STORE
RIP	Subroutine	—
AMEND	Subroutine	—
ALTER	Subroutine	REVISE
CUTUP	Subroutine	—
HOLD	Subroutine	INTL, REMEM
WFIND	Subroutine	WINTL
TSTORE	Subroutine	TINTL, RETREV
VALUE	Function	—

Table 4.—Run-time options

Option name	Option action	Card format
Trimming*	Any nonnegative integer	5X, I2
Maximization	Any nonnegative integer where if equal to: 0 means maximize on surface area not 0 means maximize on value	6X, I1
VALUE TABLE (present only if value maximized)		
Number of lengths and widths	Length—positive integer ≤ 8 Width—positive integer ≤ 4	2(5X, I2)
Widths**	Nonnegative integers in increasing order	4I5
Lengths**	Nonnegative integers in increasing order	8I5
Weighted values (4 cards)	Real numbers	8F5.2
Number of cutting lengths and cutting widths	Nonnegative integers ≤ 10	2(5X, I2)
Cutting lengths*	Integers in increasing order	10I5
Cutting widths*	Integers in increasing order	10I5

* Values are in 1/4-inch units.
** Values are in inches.

On entry to TRIMIT, the areas defining potential salvageable areas are found. A potential salvageable area is defined as the area between cuttings already obtained or between a cutting and the edge of the board. These areas are tested to see if they meet minimum width criteria for a cutting. If the area fails this test, it is ignored. All the potential salvageable pieces are checked to eliminate duplicates. TRIMIT then attempts to cut up the salvageable area. For each salvage area, TRIMIT attempts to cut it up first by cutting the length back and then by ripping the piece narrower. The solution of each of these processes is saved by calling TSTORE. After all possible salvage cuttings have been found, RETREV (an entry of TSTORE) is called to retrieve the yield of each cutting. The best (highest yielding) combination of cuttings is chosen.

Subroutine RIP
Subroutine RIP (fig. 14) rips the clear area found in SAW. Upon entry, RIP calls WFIND to find the best combination of cutting widths in that area. For each width RIP calls CUTUP to saw the cuttings. If the area is salvageable (that is, its length exceeds the minimum cutting length), RIP calls STORE (an entry of RANGE) to store the coordinates of the cutting.

Subroutine AMEND
Because only yield per section, not the coordinates of the cuttings within the section, is stored, it is necessary to rerun the maximum combination to determine cutting and sawkerf coordinates. This is the purpose of AMEND (fig. 15). AMEND is called from MAIN after all combinations have been tried and the maximum yield has been found. AMEND takes each cutting length section, defines its bounds, and calls SAW to cut up the section. The coordinates and dimensions of the cuttings and saw of the cut lines are then available to be included in the program output.

Subroutine ALTER
Subroutine ALTER (fig. 16) has two entry points—ALTER and REVISE. The purpose of ALTER is to find any possible alternatives within the cutting length combination. Alternatives consist of changing the beginning of the cutting length section so that the section begins at the end of a defect lying within the original section.

ALTER looks at the given bounds of the cutting length section and tests each defect to see if its end lies within the section's bounds. If such a defect is found, ALTER checks to see if that alternative has already been found. If it has not, the upper X coordinate of the defect is stored. The next defect is then tried. After all defects have been checked, ALTER next returns to MAIN.

Entry REVISE retrieves the X coordinate for a given alternate combination.

Subroutine CUTUP
Using the coordinates sent to it, subroutine CUTUP (fig. 17) defines the cutting and adds the value of the cutting to the section yield total.

Table 5.—Value weighting table. Both lengths and widths are upper bounds of the ranges

Width	Length							
	18.0	23.0	35.0	42.0	59.0	71.0	83.0	95.0
In.	In.							
1.75	0.790	0.851	0.876	0.897	0.936	1.005	1.085	1.105
2.75	.790	.851	.887	.909	.964	1.038	1.083	1.189
3.75	.790	.851	.887	.921	.988	1.055	1.123	1.235
4.75	.817	.875	.897	.933	1.010	1.079	1.235	1.400

Subroutine HOLD

Subroutine HOLD (fig. 18) has three entry points—HOLD, INTL, and REMEM. The purpose of the subroutine is to store the list of coordinates of the cutting length sections tried, and their corresponding yields. The purpose of entry HOLD is to check whether or not a given section has been calculated before. If it has, the yield for that section is retrieved.

Entry INTL simply initializes the number of sections calculated to zero. Entry REMEM stores the yield of a given cutting length section.

Subroutine WFIND

Subroutine WFIND (fig. 19) has two entry points—WFIND and WINTL. WFIND builds the table of best rip width combinations per clear area. This table is used by all boards within the run. When first entered, WFIND checks to see if the best rip width combination for the given clear area has been calculated yet. If it has, the width combination is retrieved and WFIND returns. If the width combination has not been calculated before, it must be solved. WFIND generates the first width combination by ripping the entire clear area with the smallest width of cutting, taking as many rips as will fit in the area. The value of these cuttings is summed and stored. The next combination of cutting widths is then generated. The total value of the cuttings produced by this combination is then compared with the previous high value. If the current value is higher than the previous high, it becomes the new high value. This process of generating width combinations and testing the sum of the values of these cutting(s) is repeated until all width combinations have been generated. The final high yield and high combination are then stored with the clear area in the table of best width combinations. The rip width combination is then returned as a parameter of WFIND.

Entry WINTL initializes the number of clear areas tested to zero.

Subroutine TSTORE and Function VALUE

Subroutine TSTORE (fig. 20) has three entry points—TSTORE, TINTL, and RETREV. TSTORE is a storage location for possible salvage cuttings produced by TRIMIT. Entry TINTL initializes the number of salvage cuttings to zero. Entry TSTORE checks if the salvage cutting is already stored; if it is, TSTORE returns. If not, TSTORE stores the coordinates of the cutting. The value of the cutting is then added to the total value for the cutting process (additional crosscut or rip) from which the cutting was derived. TSTORE then returns. Entry RETREV decides which salvage process (additional crosscut or rip) produces the highest value of cuttings. RETREV then calls CUTUP to saw each of these cuttings and returns. The value of a cutting is determined by referencing the function VALUE (length, width). VALUE (fig. 21) computes the value of a cutting based upon the surface area of the cutting and the weighting factor derived from the value index table.

Program Input

Input to run CROMAX consists of two types: (1) option cards, and (2) board data cards. The option cards list the decisionmaking options to be used while the board data cards describe the individual boards. Table 6 shows the input used to run CROMAX for the board in figures 2 to 9.

Options

Options available in CROMAX allow the user to alter the decisionmaking capabilities of the program. Table 4 lists the options and their respective formats. Briefly:

1. Trimming—The amount of wood trimmed off each end of the board is defined as trimming. CROMAX reads this value in quarter-inch units and trims each board back this amount; no decisions are made as to whether or not a particular board should be trimmed or if more or less wood should be taken off. The amount off is the same for all boards.

2. Maximization—Value of cutting vs. surface area of cutting. CROMAX has the capability of maximizing the yield decision based upon either the sum of the value of the cuttings, or the sum of the surface area of the cuttings. The latter simply maximizes surface area of cuttings alone. The value maximization determines the best cutting solution based upon the surface area of the cuttings and the weighted value. If the total value of cuttings is to be maximized, a value index table must be supplied. Cards are required for (a) the number of lengths and widths to define the table size, (b) the cutting widths to define the row dimension of the table, (c) the cutting lengths to define the columns of the table, and (d) four value cards, one for each width. Entries on this card represent the value index of the corresponding length position for that width. The value index table allows the user great freedom in selecting key cutting dimensions.

Table 6.—Input used to run sample board (fig. 2). All coordinates are listed: Lower Y-Lower X; Upper Y-Upper X. All values are in 1/4-inch units.

Option Cards	TRIM = 1		
	VALUE = 0		
	NLEN = 4NWID = 10		
	40 80 120 160		
	6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24		
Board Data Cards	Grade 2C	Board Number 130	Total Number of Defects 14
	Board Coordinates	1- 6	49-488
	Defect Coordinates	1- 6	3-146
		35- 6	37- 14
		35- 90	49-105
		23-146	28-168
		17-168	27-196
		18-196	25-214
		18-297	24-318
		11-318	24-339
		14-339	15-353
		15-401	25-416
		1-416	20-428
		29-416	49-438
		1-428	3-488
		29-438	34-488

3. Number of cutting lengths and widths—The number of cutting lengths and the number of cutting widths must be specified.

4. Cutting lengths—The cutting lengths allowed (up to 10) are specified on this card.

5. Cutting widths—The cutting widths allowed (up to 10) are specified on this card.

Board Data

Boards are described as rectangles superimposed on an X-Y grid, with the X direction along the length of the board and Y across its width. Defects are represented as rectangles within the board. Since a rectangle can be defined by two points, only the lower left coordinate and the upper right coordinate of the board or defect are specified. The order of the coordinates is lower Y — lower X, then upper Y — upper X. The input for the board in figure 2 is given in table 1.

The input for each board consists of three record types: (1) a header card defining the lumber grade, the board number, and the number of defects within the board, (2) a board coordinate card defining the coordinates of the board dimensions (lower left and upper right coordinates), and (3) a defect coordinate card for each defect within the board (up to the number specified on the header card) defining the coordinates of the defect (lower left and upper right coordinates). Data are arranged board after board; the sequence for input goes option cards, board 1, board 2, . . ., board n . . . until the end of file.

Discussion

As automatic defect detection and use of computer controls within furniture and other rough mills increase, computer decisionmaking and modeling of these processes will become more and more important. It is hoped this paper will encourage others to investigate models for crosscut-first lumber processing.

The model and program CROMAX are the first generation of a computer program to simulate crosscut-first operations. The major objective was to develop the basic algorithms to maximize cutting yield; however, to do this CROMAX processes a very large number of different combinations of section lengths. The computing time involved in the process is prohibitive (frequently 5 minutes or more per 8-foot board when run on a UNIVAC 1100/80); consequently yield studies such as performed by Schumann *(7,8)* are not economically feasible. The authors are currently investigating algorithms which will decrease the number of combinations without sacrificing accuracy. Heuristics, which will allow CROMAX "to know" if a cutting decision is "good" or "bad" show the most promise.

Literature Cited

1. **Englerth, George H.; Schumann, David R.** Charts for calculating dimension yields from hard maple lumber. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. FPL 118. For. Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.; 1969.

2. **Giese, Pamela J.; McDonald, Kent A.** OPTYLD—A multiple rip-first computer program to maximize cutting yields. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. FPL 412. For. Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.; 1982.

3. **Huber, Henry A.; Harsh, Stephen B.; Pepke, Edward K.** Improving lumber yields in the rough mill. Wood and Wood Products; April 1978.

4. **Huber, Henry A.; Harsh, Stephen B.** Rough-mill improvement program. Woodworking and Furniture Digest; February 1977.

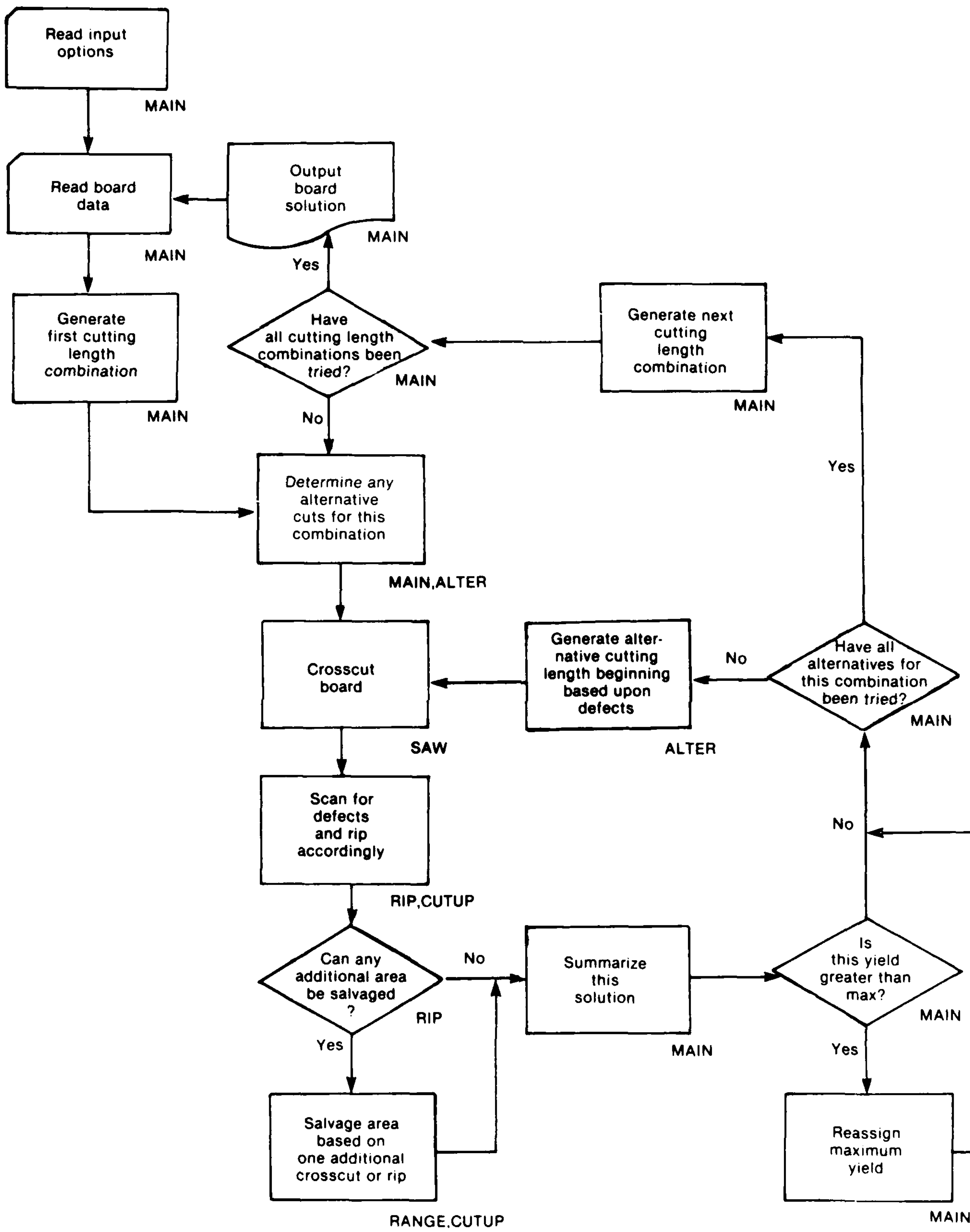
5. **Huber, Henry A.; Harsh, Stephen B.** In the rough mill, should you rip or crosscut first? Woodworking and Furniture Digest; June 1974.

6. **Lucas, Edwin L.; Catron, Leathern R. R.** A comprehensive defect data bank for No. 2 Common oak lumber. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. NE-262. Northeastern For. Exp. Stn., Upper Darby, Pa.; 1973.

7. **Schumann, David R.** Dimension yields from alder lumber. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. FPL 170. For. Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.; 1972.

8. **Schumann, David R.; Englerth, George H.** Yields of random-width dimension from 4/4 hard maple lumber. USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. FPL 81. For. Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.; 1967.

9. **Wodzinski, Claudia; Hahm, Eldona.** A computer program to determine yields of lumber. USDA For. Serv. FPL unnumbered publ. For. Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.; 1966.



Read input options
MAIN
Read board data
MAIN
Output board solution
MAIN
Yes
Generate first cutting length combination
MAIN
Have all cutting length combinations been tried?
MAIN
No
Generate next cutting length combination
MAIN
Yes
Determine any alternative cuts for this combination
MAIN,ALTER
Crosscut board
SAW
Generate alter-native cutting length beginning based upon defects
ALTER
No
Have all alternatives for this combination been tried?
MAIN
Scan for defects and rip accordingly
RIP,CUTUP
No
Can any additional area be salvaged ?
RIP
No
Summarize this solution
MAIN
Is this yield greater than max?
MAIN
Yes
Yes
Salvage area based on one additional crosscut or rip
RANGE,CUTUP
Reassign maximum yield
MAIN

Figure 10.—General flowchart of computer program CROMAX. (ML83 5049)

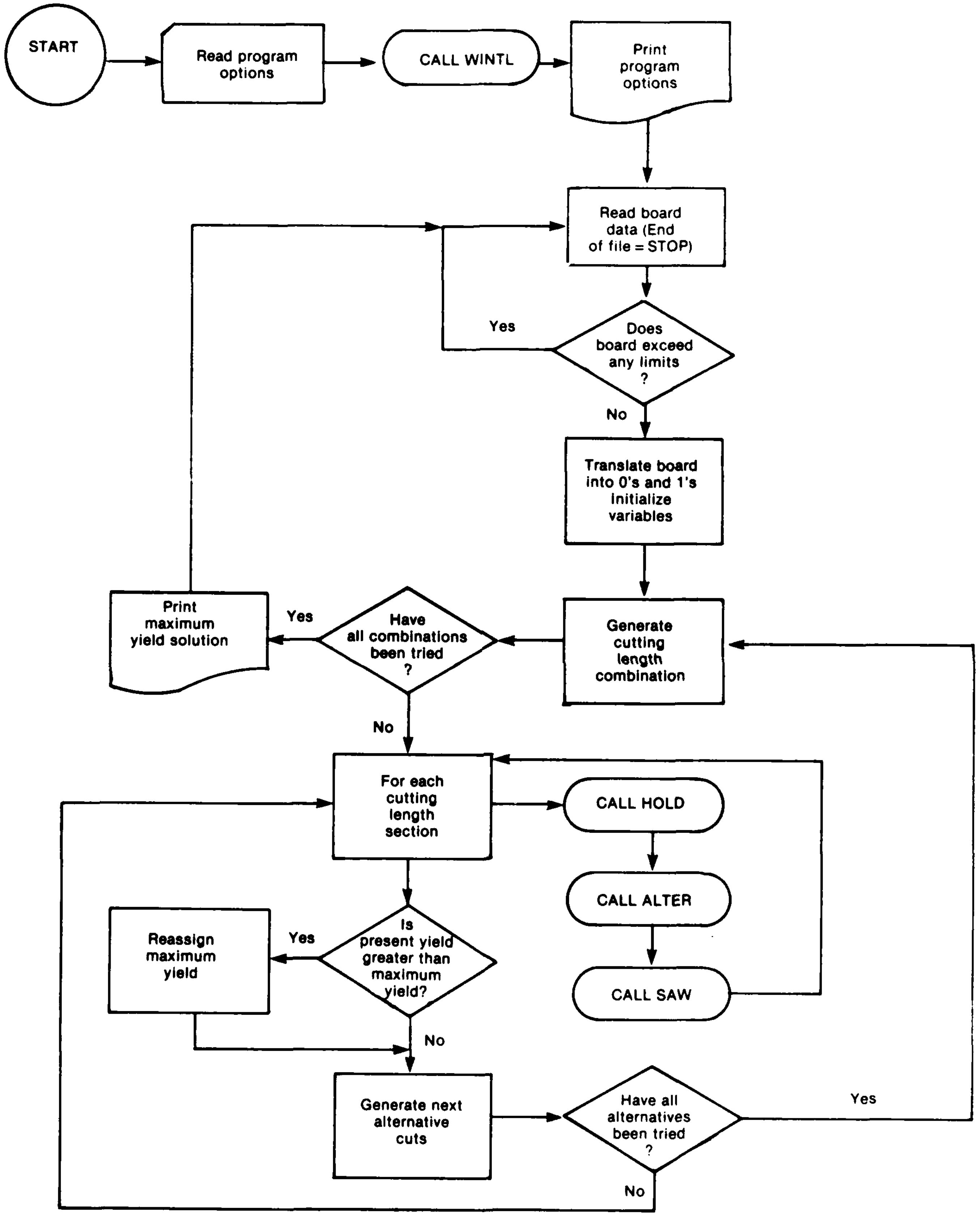

START
Read program options
CALL WINTL
Print program options
Read board data (End of file = STOP)
Does board exceed any limits ?
Yes
No
Translate board into 0's and 1's initialize variables
Generate cutting length combination
Have all combinations been tried ?
Yes
Print maximum yield solution
No
For each cutting length section
CALL HOLD
CALL ALTER
CALL SAW
Is present yield greater than maximum yield?
Yes
Reassign maximum yield
No
Generate next alternative cuts
Have all alternatives been tried ?
Yes
No

Figure 11.—Flowchart of main program of computer program CROMAX. (ML83 5043)

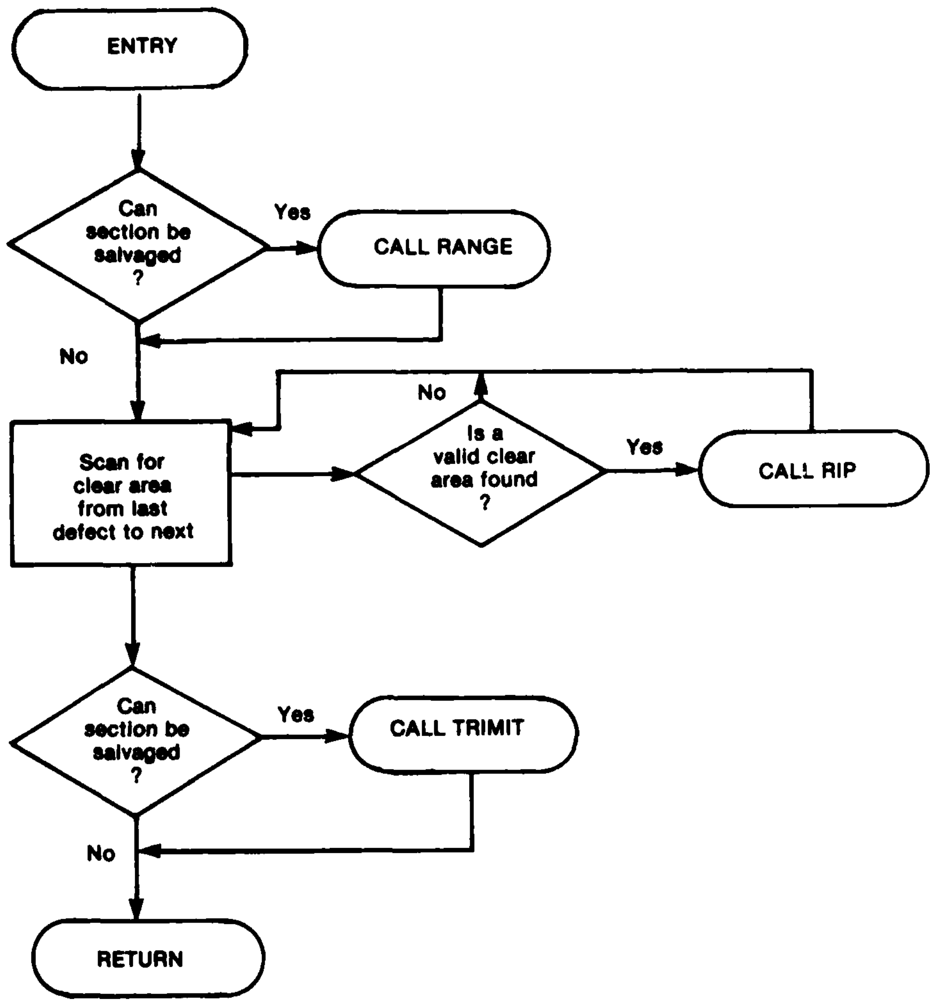

ENTRY
Can section be salvaged ?
Yes
CALL RANGE
No
No
Scan for clear area from last defect to next
Is a valid clear area found ?
Yes
CALL RIP
Can section be salvaged ?
Yes
CALL TRIMIT
No
RETURN

Figure 12.—Flowchart of subroutine SAW. (ML83 5042)

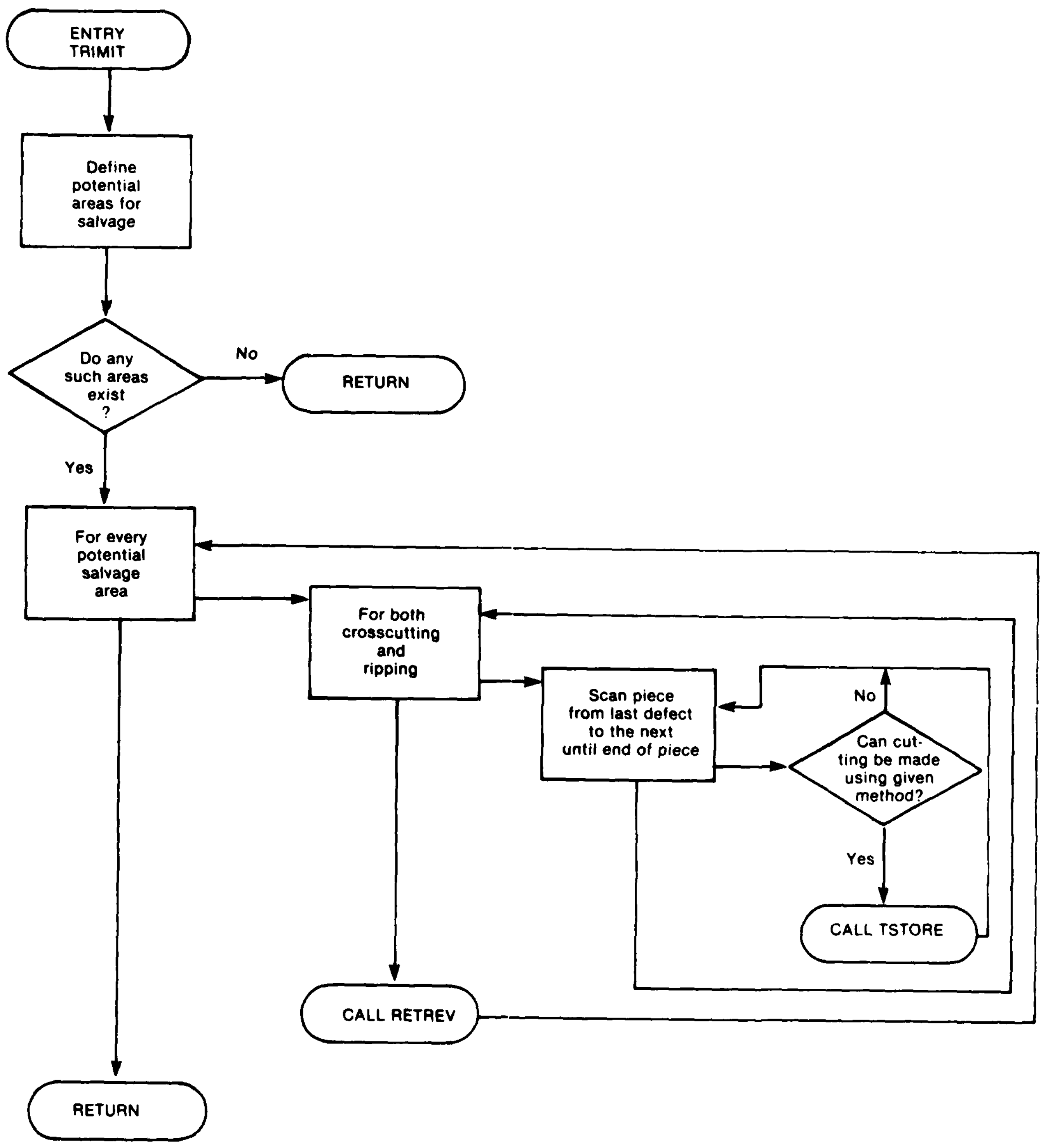

ENTRY TRIMIT
Define potential areas for salvage
Do any such areas exist ?
No
RETURN
Yes
For every potential salvage area
For both crosscutting and ripping
Scan piece from last defect to the next until end of piece
No
Can cutting be made using given method?
Yes
CALL TSTORE
CALL RETREV
RETURN

Figure 13.—Flowchart of subroutine RANGE. Entry points are RANGE, TRIMIT, and STORE. (ML83 5044)

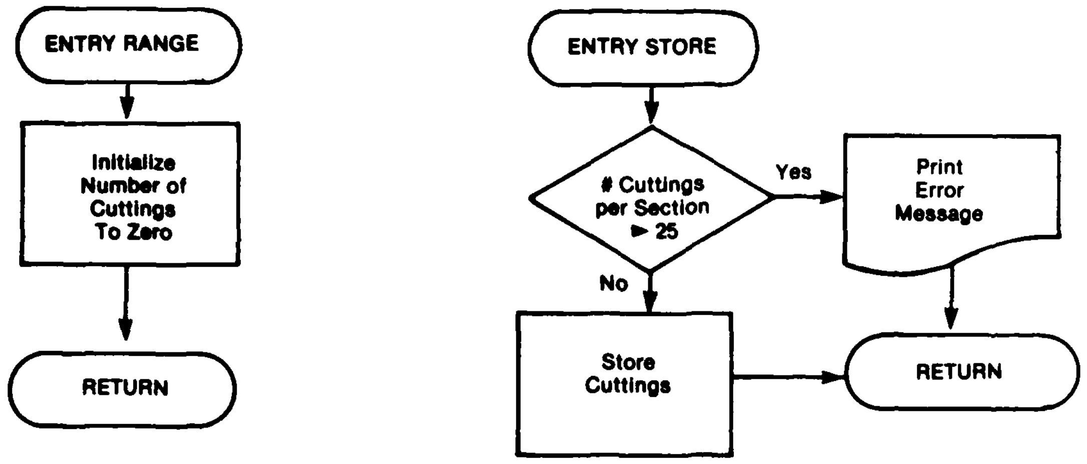


Figure 13.—Flowchart of subroutine RANGE. Entry points are RANGE, TRIMIT and STORE. (Continued) (ML83 5044)

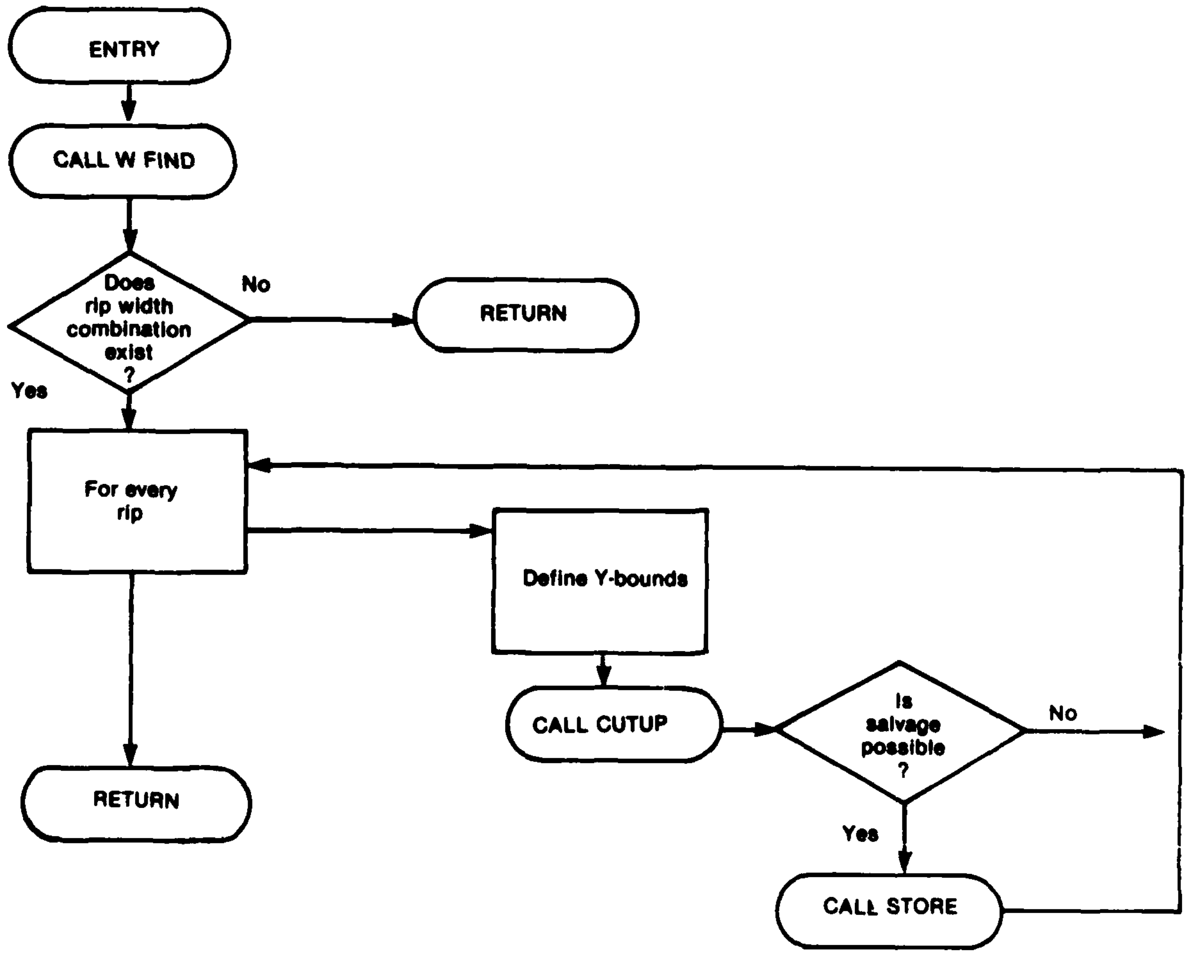


Figure 14.—Flowchart of subroutine RIP. (ML83 5041)

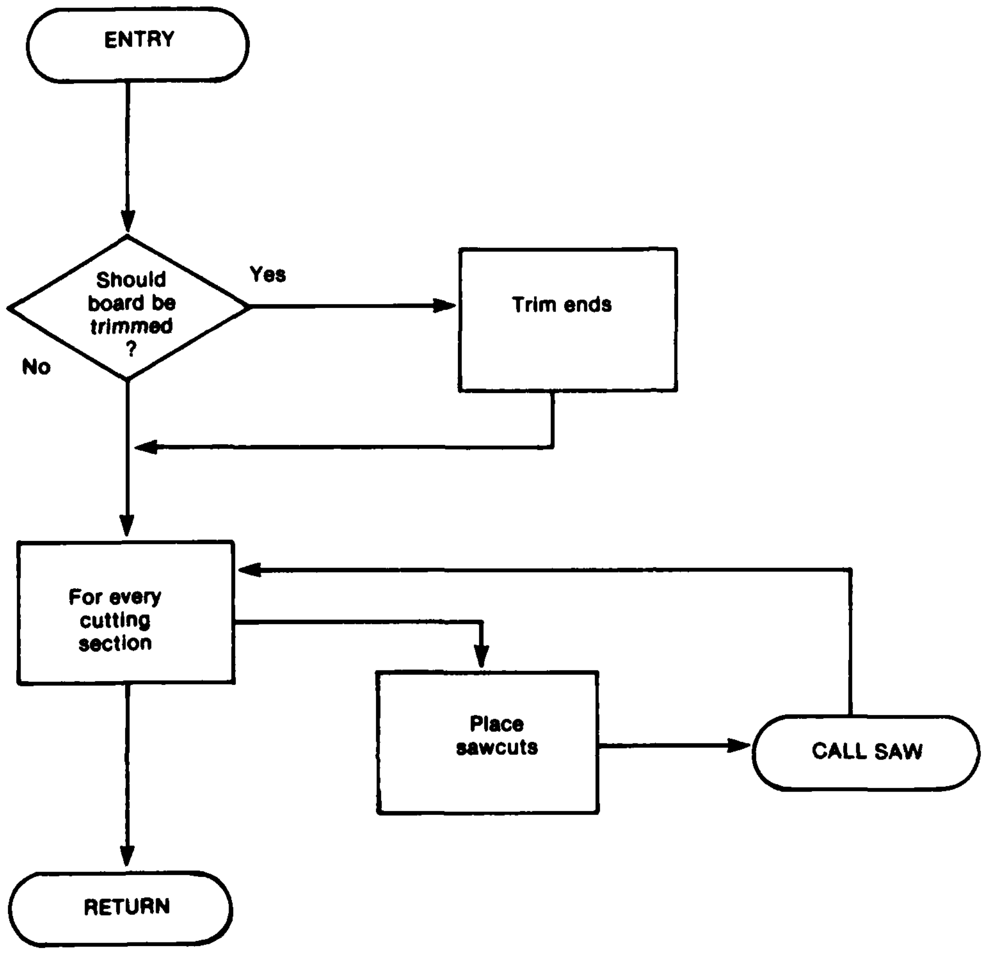


Figure 15.—Flowchart of subroutine AMEND. (ML83 5050)

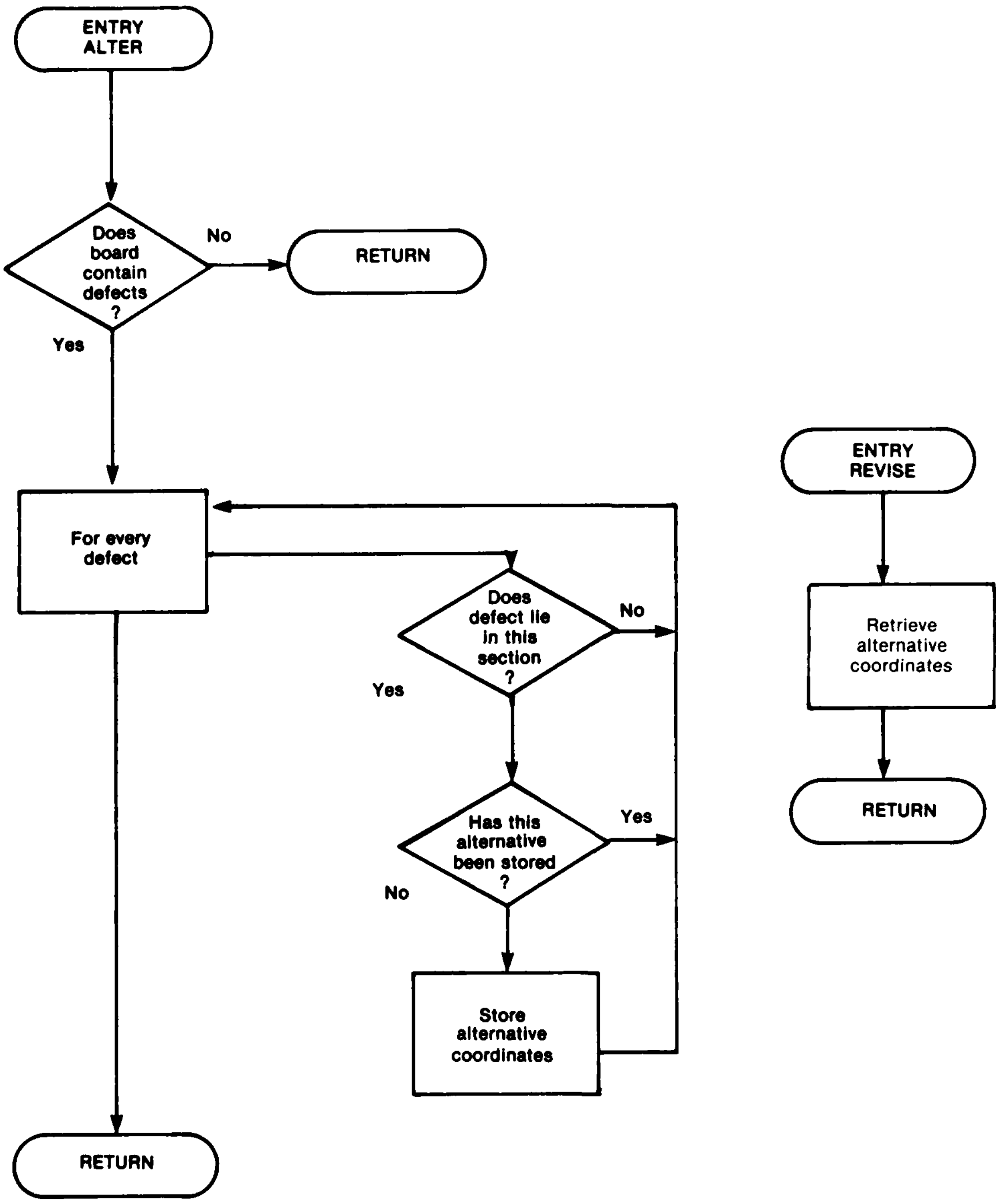

ENTRY ALTER
Does board contain defects ?
No
RETURN
Yes
For every defect
Does defect lie in this section ?
No
Yes
Has this alternative been stored ?
Yes
No
Store alternative coordinates
RETURN
ENTRY REVISE
Retrieve alternative coordinates
RETURN

Figure 16.—Flowchart of subroutine ALTER. Entry points are ALTER and REVISE. (ML83 5045)

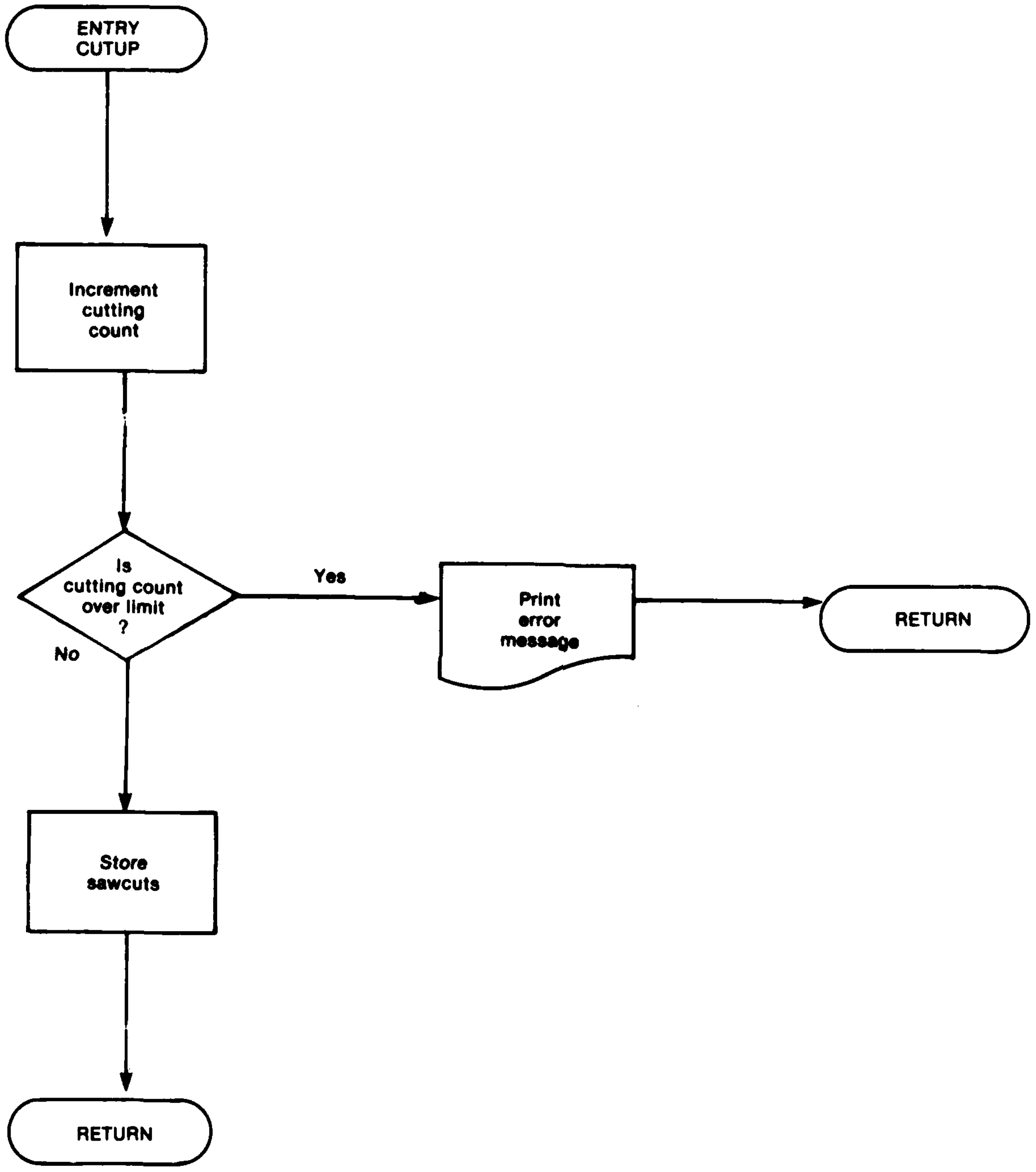


Figure 17.—Flowchart of subroutine CUTUP. (ML83 5046)

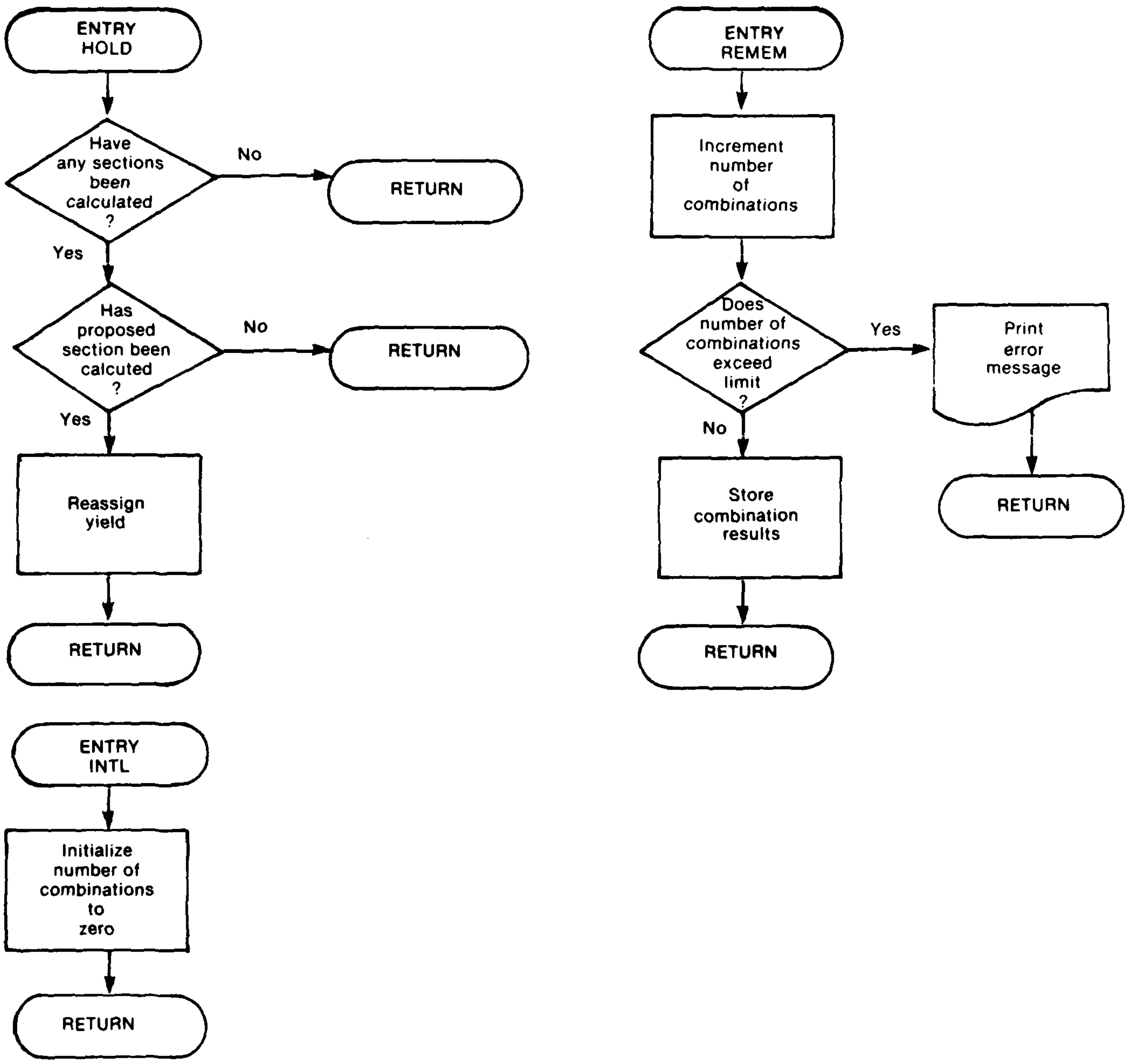

ENTRY HOLD
Have any sections been calculated ?
No
RETURN
Yes
Has proposed section been calcuted ?
No
RETURN
Yes
Reassign yield
RETURN
ENTRY INTL
Initialize number of combinations to zero
RETURN
ENTRY REMEM
Increment number of combinations
Does number of combinations exceed limit ?
Yes
Print error message
RETURN
No
Store combination results
RETURN

Figure 18.—Flowchart of subroutine HOLD. Entry points are HOLD, INTL, and REMEM. (ML83 5047)

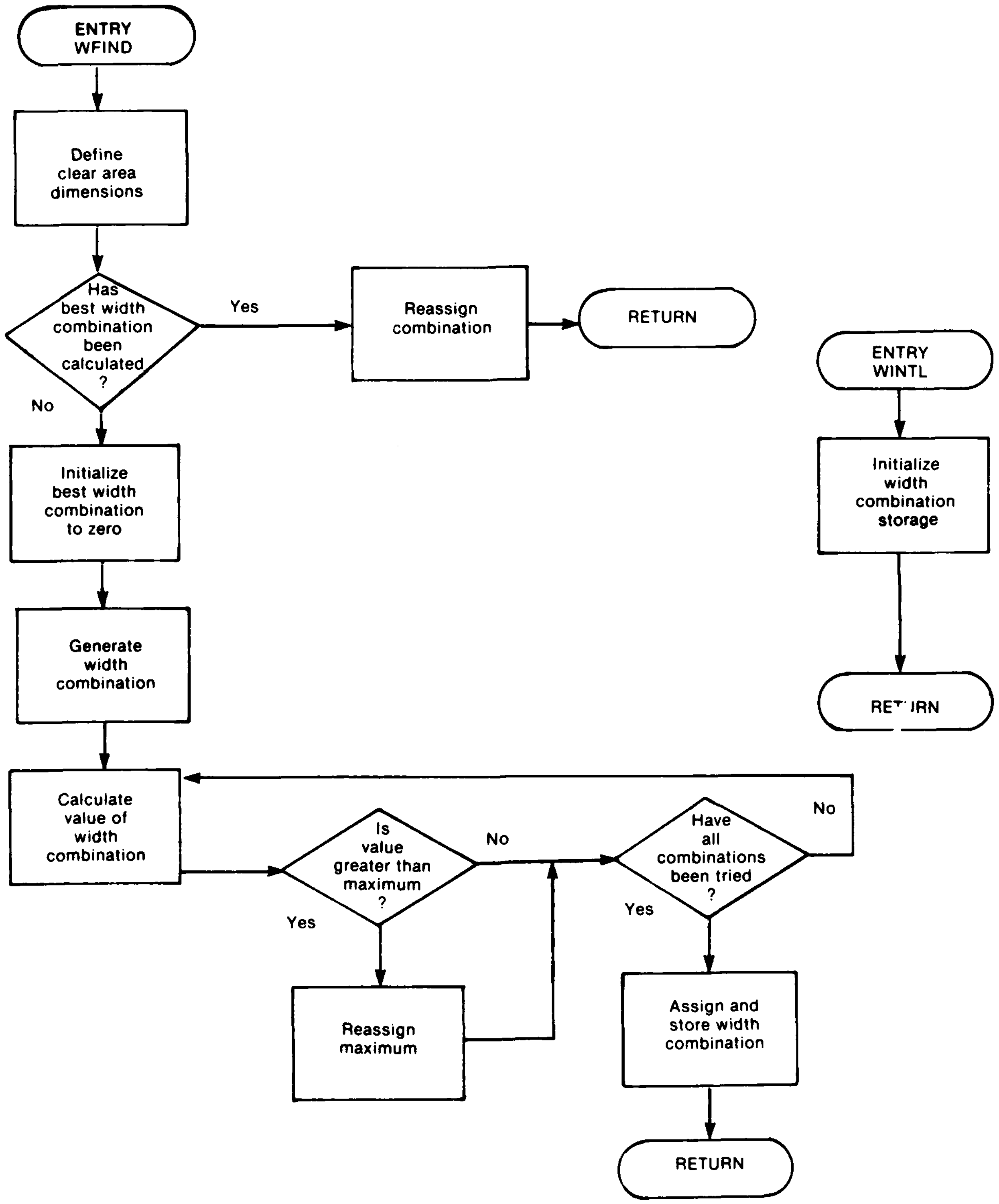

ENTRY WFIND
Define clear area dimensions
Has best width combination been calculated ?
Yes
No
Reassign combination
RETURN
ENTRY WINTL
Initialize width combination storage
RET'JRN
Initialize best width combination to zero
Generate width combination
Calculate value of width combination
Is value greater than maximum ?
No
Yes
Reassign maximum
Have all combinations been tried ?
No
Yes
Assign and store width combination
RETURN

Figure 19.—Flowchart of subroutine WFIND. Entry points are WFIND and WINTL. (ML83 5048)

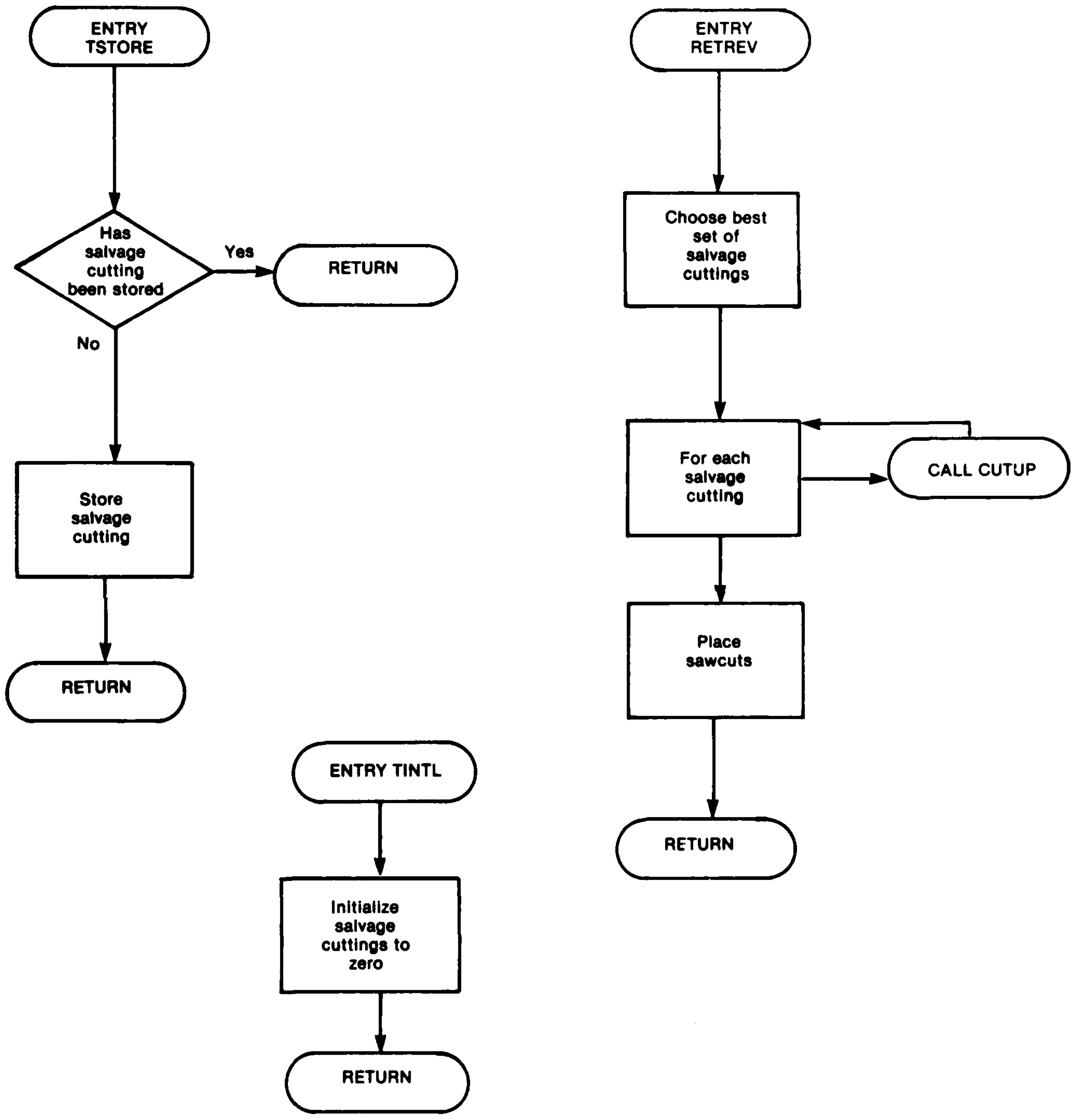


Figure 20.—Flowchart of subroutine TSTORE. Entry points are TSTORE, TINTL, and RETREV (ML83 5051)

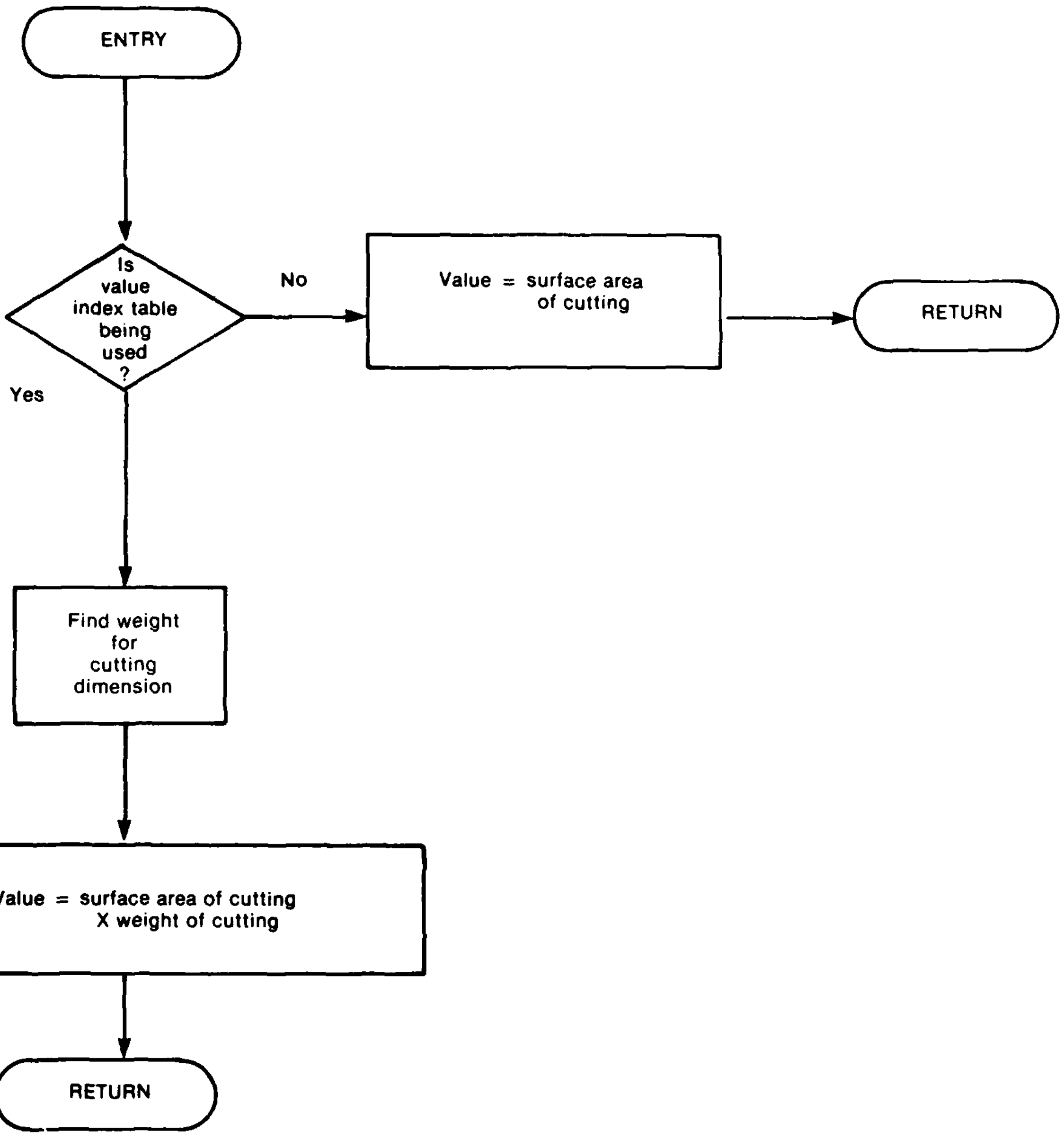

ENTRY
Is value index table being used ?
No
Value = surface area of cutting
RETURN
Yes
Find weight for cutting dimension
Value = surface area of cutting X weight of cutting
RETURN

Figure 21.—Flowchart of function VALUE. (ML83 5040)

Appendix A: CROMAX Program Listing

```
C *** CROMAX ***                                                        CROMAX
C *** PROGRAM TO MAXIMIZE CROSSCUTTING                                   CROMAX
C *** U S FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY                                    CROMAX
      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                             CROMAX
      REAL LTEMP,GRID,AREA,AREAC,WTEMP,INDEX,VTEMP,VALUE                CROMAX
      LOGICAL BAD,DONE,LAST,PURE,TRIM,KNOW(25),OK,REJECT                CROMAX
      CHARACTER*3 GRADE                                                 CROMAX
      CHARACTER*5 NBOARD                                                CROMAX
      DIMENSION [illegible](2),ALTCOM(25)                               CROMAX
      COMMON /ALL/ NBOARD,BAD,BDLX,BDLY,BDUX,BDUY                       CROMAX
      COMMON /MS/ BOARD(100,24)                                         CROMAX
      COMMON /MP/ LENGTH(10),NLEN,WIDTH(10),NWID                        CROMAX
      COMMON /MPA/ NCUTS,SAWCUT(200,4),LAST,PIECE(100,2),NPIECE         CROMAX
      COMMON /MPF/ YIELD(25)                                            CROMAX
      COMMON /MFG/ PIPCOM(2,25),LOW(25,2),HI(25,2)                      CROMAX
      COMMON /MATFG/ NSEC                                               CROMAX
      COMMON /MC/ NI,TC(100),DU(100),NDEF(25),DU[illegible](100)        CROMAX
      COMMON /MV/ INDE (4,8),VLEN,VWID,LINDE(8),WINDE (4),NV            CROMAX
      DATA INDEX/32*1./                                                 CROMAX
      DATA ACTIVE/1/,MAX/2/,UNIT/11/,UNIT2/10/                          CROMAX
      GRID=.25                                                          CROMAX
C *** READ IN OPTIONS                                                   CROMAX
      READ(5,5)EDGE                                                     CROMAX
    5 FORMAT(5X,I2)                                                     CROMAX
      READ(5,6)NV                                                       CROMAX
    6 FORMAT(5X,I1)                                                     CROMAX
      IF(NV.EQ.0)GO TO 9                                                CROMAX
      READ(5,10)VLEN,VWID                                               CROMAX
      READ(5,15)(WINDE (I),I=1,VWID)                                    CROMAX
      READ(5,15)(LINDE (I),I=1,VLEN)                                    CROMAX
      DO 8 I=1,4                                                        CROMAX
        READ(5,7)(INDE (I,J),J=1,8)                                     CROMAX
    7   FORMAT(8F5.2)                                                   CROMAX
    8 CONTINUE                                                          CROMAX
    9 READ(5,10)NLEN,NWID                                               CROMAX
   10 FORMAT(2(5X,I2))                                                  CROMAX
      [illegible](LENGTH(I),I=1,10)                                     CROMAX
   15 FORMAT(10I5)                                                      CROMAX
      [illegible](WIDTH(I),I=1,10)                                      CROMAX
      [illegible]=1,NLEN                                                CROMAX
   20 [illegible]LENGTH(I)                                              CROMAX
      [illegible]LENGTH(I),I=1,NLEN),(WIDTH(I),I=1,NWID)                CROMAX
      [illegible]INITIAL[illegible]/5X,80(1H*)/                         CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                       CROMAX
[illegible]

      IF(BAD)GO TO 75                                                   CROMAX
      DLY=DLY+1                                                         CROMAX
      DO 65 K1=DLX(I),DUX(I)                                            CROMAX
        K2=K1/36                                                        CROMAX
        IBIT=IABS(K1-K2*36)+1                                           CROMAX
        K2=K2+1                                                         CROMAX
        DO 60 L1=DLY,DUY(I)                                             CROMAX
          BITS(BOARD(L1,K2),IBIT,1)=1                                   CROMAX
   60   CONTINUE                                                        CROMAX
   65 CONTINUE                                                          CROMAX
   75 CONTINUE                                                          CROMAX
      IF(.NOT.BAD)GO TO 78                                              CROMAX
      WRITE(6,77)NBOARD                                                 CROMAX
   77 FORMAT(5X,'BOARD NUMBER',A5,'EXCEEDS BOUNDS')                     CROMAX
      GO TO 30                                                          CROMAX
C *** ORGANIZE PROCESSING OF BOARD + ASSIGN INITIAL VALUES              CROMAX
   78 NSEC=(BDUX-BDLX)/LENGTH(1)+1)                                     CROMAX
      IF(NSEC.GT.25)NSEC=25                                             CROMAX
C *** INITIALIZE FIRST COMBINATION                                      CROMAX
      TRYSEC=1                                                          CROMAX
      YMAX=0.                                                           CROMAX
      DONE=.FALSE.                                                      CROMAX
      DO 80 I=1,2                                                       CROMAX
        DO 80 J=1,NSEC                                                  CROMAX
          YIELD(J)=0                                                    CROMAX
          ALTCOM(J)=0.                                                  CROMAX
          KNOW(J)=.FALSE.                                               CROMAX
   80     PIPCOM(I,J)=1                                                 CROMAX
      COMB=1                                                            CROMAX
      CALL INTL                                                         CROMAX
      STARTX=BDLX                                                       CROMAX
      PURE=.TRUE.                                                       CROMAX
      OLDSEC=NSEC                                                       CROMAX
      MAXSEC=NSEC                                                       CROMAX
C *** DEFINE BOUNDS                                                     CROMAX
   85 MAXSEC=NSEC                                                       CROMAX
      NCUTS=0                                                           CROMAX
      DO 90 I=TRYSEC,NSEC                                               CROMAX
          IF(MAXSEC.LT.I)GO TO 90                                       CROMAX
        KNOW(I)=.FALSE.                                                 CROMAX
        YIELD(I)=0.                                                     CROMAX
        LOW(I,ACTIVE)=STARTX                                            CROMAX
        HI(I,ACTIVE)=LOW(I,ACTIVE)+LENGTH(PIPCOM(1,I))                  CROMAX
        IF(HI(I,ACTIVE).GT.BDUX)THEN                                    CROMAX
          MAXSEC=I-1                                                    CROMAX
        ELSE                                                            CROMAX
          STARTX=HI(I,ACTIVE)+1                                         CROMAX
          IF(COMB.LT.[illegible])GO TO 87                               CROMAX
          CALL [illegible](LOW(I,ACTIVE),HI(I,ACTIVE),YIELD(I),KNOW(I)  CROMAX
   87     CALL [illegible](LOW(I,ACTIVE),HI(I,ACTIVE),I,[illegible])    CROMAX
        ENDIF                                                           CROMAX
   90 CONTINUE                                                          CROMAX
[illegible]
C *** CALCULATE YIELD                                                   CROMAX
  [illegible] IF([illegible].LE.[illegible])GO TO 124                   CROMAX
      IF([illegible].LT.[illegible])GO TO 124                           CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                       CROMAX
        IF([illegible])GO TO 100                                        CROMAX
        IF([illegible])GO TO 100                                        CROMAX
        [illegible]                                                     CROMAX
        CALL [illegible](LOW(I,ACTIVE),HI(I,ACTIVE),I,TRIM)             CROMAX
        CALL [illegible](LOW(I,ACTIVE),HI(I,ACTIVE),[illegible])        CROMAX
  100 CONTINUE                                                          CROMAX
      IF([illegible])GO TO 205                                          CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                       CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                       CROMAX
      DO 110 I=1,MAXSEC                                                 CROMAX
  110 [illegible]ACTIVE)+YIELD(I)                                       CROMAX
      IF([illegible].LE.[illegible].PURE)GO TO 112                      CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                       CROMAX
      DO 403 P=1,MAXSEC                                          CROMAX
        TY=TY+(FIRCOM(1,P)**2)                                   CROMAX
  403 CONTINUE                                                   CROMAX
      IF(TIMES.LE.1)GO TO 404                                    CROMAX
      IF([illegible]ACTIVE[illegible].GE..01)GO TO 404           CROMAX
      IF(T.LT.M) GO TO 120                                       CROMAX
  404 [illegible]ACTIVE)                                         CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]SEC                                             CROMAX
      DO 115 I=1,MAXSEC                                          CROMAX
        LO[illegible](I,N)=LOW(I,ACTIVE)                         CROMAX
        HI(I,N)=HI(I,ACTIVE)                                     CROMAX
  115 FIR[illegible](I,I)=FIRCOM(I,I)                            CROMAX
C *** ARE OTHER ALTERNATES AVAILIBLE FOR PROCESSING?              CROMAX
  12[illegible] IF [illegible]E [illegible]TRIED                 CROMAX
      [illegible]FALSE.                                          CROMAX
      IF [illegible] TO 124                                      CROMAX
  11[illegible] [illegible]FALSE.                                CROMAX
      DO 117 [illegible]SEC,1,-1                                 CROMAX
        IF [illegible] TO 117                                    CROMAX
        IF [illegible].AND.(NIEF(I).EQ.0))DONE=.TRUE.            CROMAX
        IF [illegible] TO 117                                    CROMAX
        [illegible]I)+1                                          CROMAX
        IF [illegible].LE.NIEF(I)) THEN                          CROMAX
          [illegible]                                            CROMAX
          [illegible]                                            CROMAX
        [illegible]                                              CROMAX
          [illegible]=0                                          CROMAX
          [illegible]=.TRUE.                                     CROMAX
        ENDIF                                                    CROMAX
  [illegible]                                                    CROMAX
      IF [illegible] 124                                         CROMAX
      [illegible]START=BIL)                                      CROMAX
      [illegible]TRYSEC-1,ACTIVE)+1                              CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible](ISTART,ALTCOM [illegible]                      CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]REJECT=.TRUE.                                   CROMAX
  117 [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]ACTIVE)+LENGTH(FIRCOM(I,I)                      CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible] THEN                                           CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]=.TRUE.                                         CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX

      DO 126 I=1,NSEC                                            CROMAX
  126 ALTCOM(I)=0                                                CROMAX
      START =BIL                                                 CROMAX
      IF(TRYSEC.EQ.1 GO TO 126                                   CROMAX
      DO 130 I=1,TRYSEC-1                                        CROMAX
        LOW(I,ACTIVE)=START                                      CROMAX
        HI(I,ACTIVE) = LOW(I,ACTIVE)+LENGTH(FIRCOM(I,I))         CROMAX
        CALL ALTER (LOW(I,ACTIVE),HI(I,ACTIVE),I,BIG)            CROMAX
        CALL MAX(LOW(I,ACTIVE),HI(I,ACTIVE),[illegible],KNOW(I))  CROMAX
        START = HI(I,ACTIVE)+1                                   CROMAX
  130 CONTINUE                                                   CROMAX
  126 TIMES=TIMES+1                                              CROMAX
      GO TO [illegible]                                          CROMAX
  125 FIR[illegible](I,TRYSEC)+1                                 CROMAX
      TRYSEC=TRYSEC-1                                            CROMAX
      IF(TRYSEC.GT.0 GO TO 127                                   CROMAX
C *** ALL COMBINATIONS HAVE BEEN TRIED                           CROMAX
C *** PRINT OUTPUT                                               CROMAX
  200 NPIECE=0                                                   CROMAX
      CALL [illegible] PCLETGE                                   CROMAX
  205 IF(EAT)WRITE [illegible] ARE                               CROMAX
      IF(EAT)NPIECE=[illegible]                                  CROMAX
      IF(EAT)WRITE [illegible]NPIECE                             CROMAX
      IF(EAT) [illegible]                                        CROMAX
      WRITE(6,210)                                               CROMAX
  210 FORMAT(1H [illegible]CUTTINGS')                            CROMAX
      IF [illegible] TO 250                                      CROMAX
      [illegible]TEMP=0.                                         CROMAX
      DO 220 I=1,NPIECE                                          CROMAX
        [illegible]TEMP=PIECE(I,1)*[illegible]                   CROMAX
        [illegible]TEMP=PIECE(I,[illegible])*[illegible]         CROMAX
        [illegible]TEMP=[illegible]PIECE(I,1),PIECE(I,2)         CROMAX
        WRITE(6,[illegible]TEMP,[illegible]TEMP,[illegible]TEMP  CROMAX
  215   FORMAT(1H [illegible]                                    CROMAX
        [illegible]TEMP=[illegible]TEMP+[illegible]TEMP          CROMAX
  220 CONTINUE                                                   CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      WRITE(6,240) AREA,AREA[illegible]                          CROMAX
  240 FORMAT(1H [illegible]TOTAL [illegible]AREA[illegible]      CROMAX
     *        [illegible]TOTAL [illegible]                       CROMAX
     *        [illegible]TOTAL [illegible]AREA[illegible]        CROMAX
      IF [illegible]WRITE(6,[illegible]                          CROMAX
  245 FORMAT(1H [illegible]TOTAL [illegible]                     CROMAX
  250 WRITE [illegible]AREA,AREA[illegible]                      CROMAX
      WRITE [illegible]                                          CROMAX
      IF [illegible]                                             CROMAX
      WRITE [illegible]                                          CROMAX
  255 FORMAT [illegible]                                         CROMAX
      WRITE [illegible]                                          CROMAX
  257 FORMAT [illegible]                                         CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
        WRITE [illegible]                                        CROMAX
  260   FORMAT [illegible]                                       CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
  [illegible]                                                    CROMAX
  270 [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      [illegible]                                                CROMAX
  300 [illegible]                                                CROMAX
      END                                                        CROMAX
```

```
                  ***  STATEMENT NUMBERS  ***

     5        23    *24
     6        25    *26
     7        32    *33
     8        31    *34
     9        27    *35
    10        28     35    *36
    15        29     30     37    *38     39
    20        40    *41
    25        42    *43
    30       *47     85    238    260    271
    35        48    *49
    40        50    *51     69     70
    43        55    *57
    45        54    *58
    50        64    *65
    55        53    *67
    60        77    *79
    65       *80
    75        68     71    *81
    77        83    *84    235
    78        67     82    *87
    80        93     94    *98
    85      *106    227
    87       119   *120
    90       108    109   *122
    93      *125
    95      *127    207
   100       127    128    129   *133
   110       137   *138
   113       159    160    162   *171
   115       150   *157
   116       [illegible]    180    181    183   *197
   117       [illegible]   *[illegible]
   118      *15[illegible]    [illegible]    179    199    205
   120       139    146   *155
   124       125    126    157    172   *209
   125       214   *228
   126       219   *[illegible]
   127      *211    240
   128       215   *216
   130       219   *[illegible]
   131       201   *[illegible]
   132       203   *[illegible]
   200      *233
   205       174   *235
   210       273   *240
   225       247   *248
   230       243   *250
   [illegible]       [illegible]   *253
   [illegible]       256   *257
   [illegible]       241   *[illegible]
   [illegible]       261   *[illegible]
   [illegible]       263   *[illegible]
   [illegible]       [illegible]   *[illegible]
   270       [illegible]   *[illegible]
   [illegible]       267   *[illegible]
   300        47   *[illegible]
   403       141   *143
   404       144    145   *147
   500       [illegible]    *60
```

```
                            ***  VARIABLES  ***

ACTIVE     *20   112   113   114   117   119   120   131   132   135   138   139
           145   147   151   152   174   186   187   188   190   194   195   220
           221   222   223   224
ALTCOM       9   *96  *163   164  *168   184   202  *216
ALTER      120   222
ALTSUM    *200  *202   203
AMEND      234
APEX         5   *63   251   252   258
APEXC        5  *251   252   258
BAD          6    10   *47   *52    53    71    82   128   134   235   236   237
           238
BDLX        10   *50    59    61    63    87   101   177   217
BDLY        10   *50    59    62    63   *66   120   222
BDUX        10   *50    52    59    61    63    87   114   190
BDUY        10   *50    52    59    62    63
BITS       *78
BOARD       11   *56    78
BREC      *149   234
COMB       *99   118   144  *226
DLX         17   *69    70    73
DLY        *69    70   *72    77
DOCSKX     *73
DONE         6   *92  *161  *169   172  *213
DUX         17   *69    70    73
DUY         17   *69    70    77
EDGE       *23    66   234
GRADE      *48    64
GRID         5   *21    61    62    63   244   245
HOLD       119   195   223
I          *29   *30   *31   *32   *37   *39   *40    41    42   *54    56   *68
           *65    70    73    77   *93    96    97  *102   109   110   111   112
           113   114   115   117   119   120  *127   129   131   132  *137   138
          *150   151   152   153  *159   161   162   163   164   166   168   169
          *179   180   182   183   184   185   186   187   188   190   191   194
           195  *215   216  *219   220   221   222   223   224  *243   244   245
           246   259  *265   266   268
IABS        75
IBIT       *75    78
INDEX        5    18   *19   *32
INTL       100
J          *32   *55    56   *94    95    98   259   266   268
K         *201   202
K1         *77    78
K2         *74    75   *76    78
KNOW         6   *97  *110   119   129  *182   195   227
KX          74    75
LAST         6    13
LENGTH      12   *37   *41    42    87   113   188   221
LINDEX      18   *30
LTEMP        5   *61    64  *244   247   249
MAX        *20    91   139   145   147   151   152   256
MAXSEC    *104  *106   109  *115   125   126   127   174   177   141   149   150
           159   176   177   178   180  *191   192  *1[illegible]   201  *204  *212
MY         146  *148
NBOARD      10   *46    64    83   235
NCUTS       13  *107  *206   260   263   265
ND          17   *48    67    69   157
NDEF        17   161   162   164
NLEN        12   *35    40    42   214
NPIECE      13  *130  *233  *236   237   241   247   255   259
NSEC        16   *87   *88    94   103   104   105   1[illegible]   21[illegible]   215
NV          18   *25    27   256
NWID        12   *35    42
OD           6  *158   160  *165
OLDSEC    *103  *155   209
PIECE       13   244   245   246   259
PURF         6  *102   155  *156  *210
P         *141   142
REJECT       6  *175   181  *186   189  *192   198   199
REMEM      132
REMOF      184
```

```
RIPCOM      15   *98   113   142  *153   188  *211   214   221  *228
SAW        131
SAWCUT      13   266   268
STARTX    *101   112  *117  *173  *174   184   186   187  *194  *217   220  *224
TRIM         6   131
TRISEC     *90   108   126   127  *136   155  *166   173   174   178   179  *209
           211   214   218   219   228  *229   230
TSEC      *176   179   198   204
TX        *140  *142   146   148
UNIT       *20   237   258   259
UNIT2      *20   263   268
VALUE        5   246
VLEN        16   *28   *30
VTEMP        5  *246   247
VWID        18   *28   *29
WIDTH       1.   *30    42
WINDEX      18   *29
WINT        45
WTEMP        5   *62    64  *245   247   249
XHI         15  *113   114   117   119   120   131   132  *152   174   186  *188
           190   194   195  *221   222   223   224
XLOW        15  *112   113   119   120   131   132  *151  *187   188   195  *220
           221   222   223
Y            9   *91  *135  *138   139   145  *147   256
YIELD       14   *95  *111   119   132   138  *183   195   223
YTEMP     *242  *249   251   252
```

Subroutine SAW

```
 1        SUBROUTINE SAW(YLOW,YHI,SECT)                                 SAW
 2 C ***  SCAN FOR CUTTINGS                                             SAW
 3        IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                         SAW
 4        LOGICAL BAD,TRIM                                              SAW
 5        REAL YIELD                                                    SAW
 6        CHARACTER*5 NBOARD                                            SAW
 7        COMMON /ALL/ NBOARD,BAD,BDLX,BDLY,BDUX,BDUY                   SAW
 8        COMMON /MS/ BOARD(100,24)                                     SAW
 9        COMMON /MR/ LENGTH(10),NLEN,WIDTH(10),NWID                    SAW
10        COMMON /RF/ YIELD(25)                                         SAW
11        YIELD(SECT)=0                                                 SAW
12        CLRKNT=0                                                      SAW
13        YLOW=BDLY                                                     SAW
14        YHI=BDUY                                                      SAW
15        TRIM=.FALSE.                                                  SAW
16        IF((BDUX-BDLX).GT.LENGTH(1))TRIM=.TRUE.                       SAW
17        IF(TRIM)CALL RANGE(XLOW,YLOW,XHI,YHI,SECT)                    SAW
18        DO 100 J=(BDLY+1),BDUY                                        SAW
19          DO 50 I=(XLOW+1),(XHI-1)                                    SAW
20            K=(I-1)/30                                                SAW
21            IBIT=IMOD(I-1,30)+1                                       SAW
22            K=K+1                                                     SAW
23            IF(BITS(BOARD(J,K+2),IBIT,1).EQ.0)GO TO 50                SAW
24            GO TO 75                                                  SAW
25    50    CONTINUE                                                    SAW
26          CLRKNT=CLRKNT+1                                             SAW
27          GO TO 100                                                   SAW
28    75    IF(CLRKNT.LT.WIDTH(1))GO TO 80                              SAW
29        YHI=J-1                                                       SAW
30          CALL RIP(XLOW,YLOW,XHI,YHI,CLRKNT,SECT,TRIM)                SAW
31          IF(BAD)RETURN                                               SAW
32    80    YLOW=J                                                      SAW
33          YHI=J                                                       SAW
34          CLRKNT=0                                                    SAW
35   100  CONTINUE                                                      SAW
36        IF(CLRKNT.GE.WIDTH(1))THEN                                    SAW
37          YHI=BDUY                                                    SAW
38          CALL RIP(XLOW,YLOW,XHI,YHI,CLRKNT,SECT,TRIM)                SAW
39        ENDIF                                                         SAW
40        IF(TRIM)CALL TRIMIT                                           SAW
41        RETURN                                                        SAW
42        END                                                           SAW
```

```
                    *** STATEMENT NUMBERS ***

  50        23   *25
  75        24   *28
  80        28   *32
 100        27   *35

                    *** VARIABLES ***

BAD          4     7    31
BDLX         7
BDLY         7    13    18
BDUX         7
BDUY         7    14    18    37
BITS        23
BOARD        8    23
```

```
CLRKNT      *12    *26     28     30    *34     36     38
DO100I      *18
DO50IX      *19
IABS         21
IBIT        *21     23
IX           20     21
IY           23     29     32     33
K2          *20     21    *22     23
LENGTH        9     16
NBOARD        7
NLEN          9
NWID          9
RANGE        17
RIP          30     38
SAW           1
SECT          1     11     17     30     38
TRIM          4    *15    *16     17     30     38     40
TRIMIT       40
WIDTH         9     28     36
XHI           1     16     17     19     30     38
XLOW          1     16     17     19     30     39
YHI         *14     17    *29     30    *33    *37     38
YIELD         5     10    *11
YLOW        *13     17     30    *32     38
```

Subroutine RIP

```
      SUBROUTINE RIP(LX,LY,UX,UY,CLRKNT,SECT,TRIM)                      RIP
C *** SAW CUTTINGS                                                       RIP
      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                             RIP
      REAL VALUE                                                        RIP
      LOGICAL OK,LAST,DONE,TRIM                                         RIP
      DIMENSION WCOM(25)                                                RIP
      COMMON /MSR/LENGTH(10),NLEN,WIDTH(10),NWID                        RIP
      COMMON /MRA/NCUTS,SAWCUT(200,4),LAST,PIECE(100,2),NPIECE          RIP
      DATA ACTIVE/1/,MAX/2/                                             RIP
C *** CALCULATE BEST WIDTH COMBINATION TO USE                            RIP
      NW=0                                                              RIP
      CALL WFIND(CLRKNT,WCOM,NW,(UX-LX))                                RIP
      IF(NW.EQ.0)RETURN                                                 RIP
      DO 50 I=1,NW                                                      RIP
        YHI=LY+WIDTH(WCOM(I))                                           RIP
        CALL CUTUP(LX,LY,UX,YHI,SECT)                                   RIP
        IF(TRIM)CALL STORE(LX,LY,UX,YHI)                                RIP
        LY=YHI+1                                                        RIP
   50 CONTINUE                                                          RIP
      RETURN                                                            RIP
      END                                                               RIP
```

```
                    ***  STATEMENT NUMBERS  ***

  50        14   *19

                           ***  VARIABLES  ***

ACTIVE      *9
CLRKNT       1     12
CUTUP       16
DONE         5
I          *14     15
LAST         5      8
LENGTH       7
LX           1     12     16     17
LY           1     15     16     17    *18
MAX         *9
NCUTS        8
NLEN         7
NPIECE       8
NW         *11     12     13     14
NWID         7
OK           5
PIECE        8
RIP          1
SAWCUT       8
SECT         1     16
STORE       17
TRIM         1      5     17
UX           1     12     16     17
UY           1
VALUE        4
WCOM         6     12     15
WFIND       12
WIDTH              15
YHI        *15     16     17     18
```

Subroutine RANGE

```
      SUBROUTINE RANGE(PLX,PLY,PUX,PUY,SECT)                           RANGE
      IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                            RANGE
      LOGICAL BAD,TRIM,LAST,NOGOOD,WHOLE,TWICE,RIP                     RANGE
      DIMENSION COORD(25,4),TPIECE(25,4),WLOW(25)                      RANGE
      CHARACTER*5 NBOARD                                               RANGE
      COMMON ALL NBOARD,BAD,BDLX,BDLY,BDUX,BDUY                        RANGE
      COMMON MS BOARD(100,24)                                          RANGE
      COMMON  MPA NCUTS,SAWCUT(200,4),LAST,PIECE(100,2),NPIECE         RANGE
      COMMON MAFG RIPCOM(2,25),IDUM(25,2),JDUM(25,2)                   RANGE
      COMMON USR LENGTH(10),NLEN,WIDTH(10),NWID                        RANGE
      DATA LX/1/,LY/2/,UX/3/,UY/4/                                     RANGE
      NP=0                                                             RANGE
      LMAX=RIPCOM(1,SECT)                                              RANGE
      IF(LAST)LMAX=RIPCOM(2,SECT)                                      RANGE
      RETURN                                                           RANGE
                                                                       RANGE
                                                                       RANGE
      ENTRY TRIMIT                                                     RANGE
C *** CHECK IF POSSIBLE TRIM PIECES EXIST                               RANGE
C     WRITE(6,200)                                                     RANGE
  200 FORMAT(25X,'TRIMIT ENTERED')                                     RANGE
      WHOLE=.TRUE.                                                     RANGE
      IF(NP.GT.0)WHOLE=.FALSE.                                         RANGE
      LIMIT=NP                                                         RANGE
      IF(WHOLE)LIMIT=1                                                 RANGE
      TP=1                                                             RANGE
      DO 20 I=1,LIMIT                                                  RANGE
        IF(BAD)GO TO 20                                                RANGE
        TWICE=.FALSE.                                                  RANGE
        TPIECE(TP,LX)=PLX                                              RANGE
        TPIECE(TP,UX)=PUX                                              RANGE
        IF(.NOT.WHOLE)GO TO 10                                         RANGE
        TPIECE(TP,LY)=BDLY                                             RANGE
        TPIECE(TP,UY)=BDUY                                             RANGE
        TP=TP+1                                                        RANGE
        GO TO 20                                                       RANGE
   10   TPIECE(TP,LY)=COORD(I,UY)+1                                    RANGE
        IF(TPIECE(TP,LY).GT.BDUY)GO TO 19                              RANGE
   15   IF(I.LT.LIMIT)THEN                                             RANGE
        TPIECE(TP,UY)=COORD(I+1,LY)-1                                  RANGE
        ELSE                                                           RANGE
        TPIECE(TP,UY)=BDUY                                             RANGE
        ENDIF                                                          RANGE
   17   [illegible]TPIECE(TP,LY)).GE.WIDTH(1))TP=TP+1                  RANGE
        [illegible] 19                                                 RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
   1[illegible] [illegible] OVERFLOW IN TRIMIT',45,20(1H*))            RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
   1[illegible] [illegible]                                            RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]RD(I,LY)-1                                          RANGE
        [illegible] GO TO 20                                           RANGE
        [illegible]THEN                                                RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible](I-1,UY)+1                                          RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
C ***   [illegible] ARE DUPLICATED                                      RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
      DO 180 I=1,TP                                                    RANGE
        IF(ICOPY.GT.0)GO TO 180                                        RANGE
        IF(I.EQ.TEST)GO TO 180                                         RANGE
        IF(TPIECE(TEST,LX).NE.TPIECE(I,LX))GO TO 180                   RANGE
        IF(TPIECE(TEST,LY).NE.TPIECE(I,LY))GO TO 180                   RANGE
        IF(TPIECE(TEST,UX).NE.TPIECE(I,UX))GO TO 180                   RANGE
        IF(TPIECE(TEST,UY).EQ.TPIECE(I,UY))ICOPY=1                     RANGE
  180 CONTINUE                                                         RANGE
      IF(ICOPY.GT.0)GO TO 185                                          RANGE
  183 TEST=TEST+1                                                      RANGE
      IF(TEST.GT.TP)GO TO 24                                           RANGE
C *** REMOVE TEST                                                       RANGE
  185 IF(TEST.GE.TP)GO TO 24                                           RANGE
      DO 190 K=TEST,TP                                                 RANGE
        TPIECE(K,LX)=TPIECE(K+1,LX)                                    RANGE
        TPIECE(K,LY)=TPIECE(K+1,LY)                                    RANGE
        TPIECE(K,UX)=TPIECE(K+1,UX)                                    RANGE
        TPIECE(K,UY)=TPIECE(K+1,UY)                                    RANGE
  190 CONTINUE                                                         RANGE
      GO TO 183                                                        RANGE
C *** CHECK EACH POTENTIAL PIECE FOR GOOD TRIMMEND PIECE                RANGE
C *** INFINITE ADDITIONAL CC ALLOWED                                    RANGE
   24 DO 150 I=1,TP                                                    RANGE
        CALL TINTL                                                     RANGE
        RIP=.FALSE.                                                    RANGE
        DO 140 TRIAL=1,2                                               RANGE
        NOGOOD=.FALSE.                                                 RANGE
        IF(TRIAL.EQ.2)RIP=.TRUE.                                       RANGE
        IF(RIP.AND.(TPIECE(I,UY)-TPIECE(I,LY)).LE.WIDTH(1))GO TO 140   RANGE
        CLRKNT=0                                                       RANGE
        XLOW=TPIECE(I,LX)                                              RANGE
        XHI=TPIECE(I,UX)                                               RANGE
        YLOW=TPIECE(I,LY)                                              RANGE
        YHI=TPIECE(I,UY)                                               RANGE
        DO 80 IX=(TPIECE(I,LX)+1),TPIECE(I,UX)                         RANGE
          IF(NOGOOD)GO TO 80                                           RANGE
          K2=IX/36                                                     RANGE
          IBIT=IABS(IX-K2*36)+1                                        RANGE
          K2=K2+1                                                      RANGE
   25     DO 30 IY=(YLOW+1),YHI                                        RANGE
            IF(BITS(BOARD(IY,K2),IBIT,1).EQ.0)GO TO 30                 RANGE
            GO TO 35                                                   RANGE
   30     CONTINUE                                                     RANGE
          CLRKNT=CLRKNT+1                                              RANGE
        IF(IX.EQ.TPIECE(I,UX))GO TO 35                                 RANGE
          GO TO 80                                                     RANGE
C *** DEFECT DETECTED                                                   RANGE
   35     IF(RIP)GO TO 45                                              RANGE
          IF(CLRKNT.GE.LENGTH(1))GO TO 40                              RANGE
          XLOW=IX                                                      RANGE
          CLRKNT=0                                                     RANGE
          YLOW=TPIECE(I,LY)                                            RANGE
          YHI=TPIECE(I,UY)                                             RANGE
          IF((TPIECE(I,UX)-XLOW).LT.LENGTH(1))NOGOOD=.TRUE.            RANGE
          GO TO 80                                                     RANGE
   40     XHI=IX                                                       RANGE
          ALEN=XHI-XLOW                                                RANGE
          IL=0                                                         RANGE
          DO 55 K=1,LMAX                                               RANGE
            IF(LENGTH(K).LE.ALEN)IL=K                                  RANGE
   55     CONTINUE                                                     RANGE
          IF(IL.EQ.0)GO TO 75                                          RANGE
        XHI=XLOW+LENGTH(IL)                                            RANGE
          CALL [illegible]                                             RANGE
          IF(WCNT.EQ.0)GO TO 75                                        RANGE
          [illegible]                                                  RANGE
          DO 60 K=1,WCNT                                               RANGE
            [illegible]                                                RANGE
            [illegible]XHI,YHI,TRIAL,SECT)                             RANGE
            [illegible]                                                RANGE
   60     CONTINUE                                                     RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
        CLRKNT=0                                                       RANGE
        [illegible]                                                    RANGE
```

```
145         YLOW=TYLOW                                                 RANGE
146       IF((XHI-XLOW).LT.LENGTH(I))NOGOOD=.TRUE.                     RANGE
147          GO TO 80                                                  RANGE
148    75    XLOW=IX                                                   RANGE
149          YLOW=TPIECE(I.LY)                                         RANGE
150          YHI=TPIECE(I.UY)                                          RANGE
151          CLRKNT=0                                                  RANGE
152          IF((XHI-XLOW).LT.LENGTH(I))NOGOOD=.TRUE.                  RANGE
153          GO TO 80                                                  RANGE
154 C ***   CHECK IF RIPPING IS POSSIBLE                               RANGE
155    45    CLRWID=0                                                  RANGE
156          DO 47 M=(YLOW+1).YHI                                      RANGE
157            CLRWID=CLRWID+BITS(BOARD(M.K2).IBIT.1)                  RANGE
158    47    CONTINUE                                                  RANGE
159          IF(((YHI-YLOW)-CLRWID).LT.WIDTH(I))GO TO 78               RANGE
160          IF(IY-YLOW.LE.WIDTH(I))GO TO 77                           RANGE
161          YHI=IY-1                                                  RANGE
162          CLRKNT=CLRKNT+1                                           RANGE
163          GO TO 80                                                  RANGE
164    77    IF((YHI-IY).LT.WIDTH(I))GO TO 78                          RANGE
165          YLOW=IY                                                   RANGE
166          CLRKNT=CLRKNT+1                                           RANGE
167          GO TO 80                                                  RANGE
168    78    IF(CLRKNT.GE.LENGTH(I))GO TO 40                           RANGE
169          XLOW=IX                                                   RANGE
170          CLRKNT=0                                                  RANGE
171          YLOW=TPIECE(I.LY)                                         RANGE
172          YHI=TPIECE(I.UY)                                          RANGE
173          IF((XHI-XLOW).LT.LENGTH(I))NOGOOD=.TRUE.                  RANGE
174    80   CONTINUE                                                   RANGE
175   140   CONTINUE                                                   RANGE
176         CALL RETREV                                                RANGE
177   150 CONTINUE                                                     RANGE
178       RETURN                                                       RANGE
179       ENTRY STORE(TLX.TLY.TUX.TUY)                                 RANGE
180       NP=NP+1                                                      RANGE
181       IF(NP.LE.25)GO TO 160                                        RANGE
182       BAD=.TRUE.                                                   RANGE
183       WRITE(6.155)NBOARD                                           RANGE
184   155 FORMAT(25X.15(1H*).' OVERFLOW IN STORE'.A5.15(1H*))          RANGE
185       RETURN                                                       RANGE
186   160 COORD(NP.LX)=TLX                                             RANGE
187       COORD(NP.LY)=TLY                                             RANGE
188       COORD(NP.UX)=TUX                                             RANGE
189       COORD(NP.UY)=TUY                                             RANGE
190       RETURN                                                       RANGE
191       END                                                          RANGE
```

```
                         ***  STATEMENT NUMBEPS  ***

    10       32   *37
    15      *33
    17      *14    62
    18       47   *48
    19       33    45   *51
    20       27    28    36    50    51    54   *63
    24       67    81    83   *93
    25     *110
    30      111  *113
    35      112   115  *118
    40      117  *126   168
    45      118  *155
    47     *158
    55      124  *131
    60      137  *141
    75      132   135  *148
    77      160  *164
    78      159   164  *168
    80      106   116   125   147   153   163   167  *174
   140       96    99  *175
   150       93  *177
   155      183  *184
   160      181  *186
   170      *70
   180       71    72    73    74    75    76   *78
   183      *80    90
   185       79   *83
   190       84   *89
   200      *21
```

```
                         ***  VARIABLES  ***

ALEN      *127   130
BAD          3     6    28   *46    64  *182
BDLX         6
BDLY         6    33    54    56
BDUX         6
BDUY         6    34    38    42
BITS       111   157
BOARD        7   111   157
CLRKNT    *100  *114   119  *121  *143  *151  *162  *166   168  *170
CLRWID    *155  *157   159
COORD        4    37    40    53    58  *186  *187  *188  *189
DO301Y    *110
DO47M     *156
DO80IX    *105
I          *27    37    39    40    53    55    58   *71    73    74    75    76
            77   *93    99   101   102   103   104   105   115   122   123   124
           144   149   150   171   172
IABS       108
IBIT      *108   111   157
ICOPY      *70    72   *77    79
IL        *128  *130   132   133   134
IX         107   108   115   120   126   142   148   169
IY         111   160   161   164   165
K          *84    85    86    87    88  *129   130  *137   138
K2        *107   108  *109   111   157
LAST         3     8    14
LENGTH      10   119   124   130   133   134   146   152   168   173
LIMIT      *24   *25    27    39
LMAX       *13   *14   129
LX         *11    30    60    74    85   101   105   186
LY         *11    33    37    38    40    44    53    56    58    75    85    93
           103   122   149   171   187
M          157
NBOARD       6    47   183
NCUTS        8
NLEN        10
NOGOOD       3   *97   106  *124  *146  *152  *173
NP         *12    23    24  *180   181   186   187   188   189
NPIECE       8
NWID        10
PIECE        8
PLX          1    30    60
PLY          1
PUX          1    31    61
PUY          1
RANGE        1
RETREV     176
RIP          3   *95   *98    99   118
RIPCOM       9    13    14
SAWCUT       8
SECT         1    13    14   139
STORE      179
TEST       *69    73    74    75    76    77   *80    81    83    84
TINTL       94
TLX        179   186
```

```
TLY          179   187
TP           *26    30    31    33    34   *35    37    38    40    42   *44    45
             *49    53    54    56    58    60    61   *65    66    67    71    81
              83    84    93
TPIECE         4   *30   *31   *33   *34   *37    38   *40   *42    44   *53    54
             *56   *58   *60   *61    74    75    76    77   *85   *86   *87   *88
              99   101   102   103   104   105   115   122   123   124   144   149
             150   171   172
TRIAL        *96    98   139
TRIM           3
TRIMIT        18
TSTORE       139
TUX          179   188
TUY          179   189
TWICE          3   *29    51   *52
TYLOW       *136   145
UX           *11    31    61    76    87   102   105   115   124   144   188
UY           *11    34    37    40    42    44    53    54    58    77    88    99
             104   123   150   172   189
WCNT         134   135   137
WCOM           4   134   138
WFIND        134
WHOLE          3   *22   *23    25    32
WIDTH         10    44    99   138   159   160   164
XDUM1          9
XDUM2          9
XHI         *102  *126   127  *133   139  *144   146   152   173
XLOW        *101  *120   124   127   133   139  *142   146  *148   152  *169   173
YHI         *104   110  *123   134  *138   139   140  *150   156   159  *161   164
            *172
YLOW        *103   110  *122   134   136   138   139  *140  *145  *149   156   159
             160  *165  *171
```

Subroutine AMEND

```
 1          SUBROUTINE AMEND(BSEC.EDGE)                                        AMEND
 2 C ***    SMOOTH OUT ANSWERS                                                 AMEND
 3          IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                              AMEND
 4          LOGICAL BAD.LAST.TRIM                                              AMEND
 5          CHARACTER*5 NBOARD                                                 AMEND
 6          COMMON /ALL/NBOARD.BAD.BDLX.BDLY.BDUX.BDUY                         AMEND
 7          COMMON /MSR/LENGTH(10).NLEN.WIDTH(10).NWID                         AMEND
 8          COMMON /MRA/NCUTS.SAWCUT(200.4).LAST.PIECE(100.2).NPIECE           AMEND
 9          COMMON /MAFG/RIPCOM(2.25).XLOW(25.2).XHI(25.2)                     AMEND
10          COMMON /MATFG/NSEC                                                 AMEND
11          DATA ACTIVE/1/.MAX/2/                                              AMEND
12          NCUTS=0                                                            AMEND
13          IF(EDGE.LE.0)GO TO 30                                              AMEND
14          NCUTS=NCUTS+1                                                      AMEND
15          SAWCUT(NCUTS.1)=BDLX                                               AMEND
16          SAWCUT(NCUTS.2)=BDLY-EDGE                                          AMEND
17          SAWCUT(NCUTS.3)=BDUX                                               AMEND
18          SAWCUT(NCUTS.4)=BDLY                                               AMEND
19       30 LAST=.TRUE.                                                        AMEND
20          DO 100 I=1.BSEC                                                    AMEND
21             IF(BAD)GO TO 100                                                AMEND
22            IF((XLOW(I.MAX)-1).LT.BDLX)GO TO 65                              AMEND
23            NCUTS=NCUTS+1                                                    AMEND
24       45   IF(NCUTS.LE.200)GO TO 60                                         AMEND
25              WRITE(6.50)NBOARD                                              AMEND
26       50     FORMAT(10X.'TOO MANY SAWCUTS'.A5)                              AMEND
27              BAD=.TRUE.                                                     AMEND
28            GO TO 100                                                        AMEND
29       60   SAWCUT(NCUTS.1)=XLOW(I.MAX)-1                                    AMEND
30            SAWCUT(NCUTS.2)=BDLY                                             AMEND
31            SAWCUT(NCUTS.3)=XLOW(I.MAX)                                      AMEND
32            SAWCUT(NCUTS.4)=BDUY                                             AMEND
33       65  IF((XHI(I.MAX)+1).GT.BDUX)GO TO 75                                AMEND
34           NCUTS=NCUTS+1                                                     AMEND
35            IF(NCUTS.GT.200)GO TO 45                                         AMEND
36            SAWCUT(NCUTS.1)=XHI(I.MAX)                                       AMEND
37            SAWCUT(NCUTS.2)=BDLY                                             AMEND
38            SAWCUT(NCUTS.3)=XHI(I.MAX)+1                                     AMEND
39            SAWCUT(NCUTS.4)=BDUY                                             AMEND
40       75   CALL SAW(XLOW(I.MAX).XHI(I.MAX).I.TRIM)                          AMEND
41      100 CONTINUE                                                           AMEND
42          RETURN                                                             AMEND
43          END                                                                AMEND
```

```
                        ***  STATEMENT NUMBERS  ***

   30        13   *19
   45       *24    35
   50        25   *26
   60        24   *29
   65        22   *33
   75        33   *40
  100        20    21    28   *41


                           ***  VARIABLES  ***

ACTIVE      *11
AMEND         1
BAD           4     6    21   *27
```

```
BDLX          6    15    22
BDLY          6    16    18    30    37
BDUX          6    17    33
BDUY          6    32    39
BSEC          1    20
EDGE          1    13    16
I           *20    22    29    31    33    36    38    40
LAST          4     8   *19
LENGTH        7
MAX         *11    22    29    31    33    36    38    40
NBOARD        6    25
NCUTS         8   *12   *14    15    16    17    18   *23    24    29    30    31
             32   *34    35    36    37    38    39
NLEN          7
NPIECE        8
NSEC         10
NWID          7
PIECE         8
PIPCOM        9
SAW          40
SAWCUT        8   *15   *16   *17   *18   *29   *30   *31   *32   *36   *37   *38
            *39
TRIM          4    40
WIDTH         7
XHI           9    33    36    38    40
XLOW          9    22    29    31    40
```

Subroutine ALTER

```
 1          SUBROUTINE ALTER(XLOW,XHI,SECT,BDLY)                                ALTER
 2          IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                               ALTER
 3          DIMENSION CHG(25,50)                                                ALTER
 4          LOGICAL HAVEIT                                                      ALTER
 5          COMMON /MC/ND,DLX(100),DUX(100),NDEF(25),DUY(100)                   ALTER
 6          IF(ND.EQ.0)RETURN                                                   ALTER
 7          NDEF(SECT)=0                                                        ALTER
 8          DO 25 I=1,ND                                                        ALTER
 9            IF(DUY(I).LE.BDLY)GO TO 25                                        ALTER
10            IF(DLX(I).GE.XHI)GO TO 25                                         ALTER
11            IF(DUX(I).LE.XLOW)GO TO 25                                        ALTER
12            IF(DUX(I).GE.XHI)GO TO 25                                         ALTER
13            IF(NDEF(SECT).EQ.0)GO TO 15                                       ALTER
14            HAVEIT=.FALSE.                                                    ALTER
15            DO 10 K=1,NDEF(SECT)                                              ALTER
16              IF(HAVEIT)GO TO 10                                              ALTER
17              IF(DUX(I).EQ.CHG(SECT,K))HAVEIT=.TRUE.                          ALTER
18     10     CONTINUE                                                          ALTER
19            IF(HAVEIT)GO TO 25                                                ALTER
20     15     NDEF(SECT)=NDEF(SECT)+1                                           ALTER
21            CHG(SECT,NDEF(SECT))=DUX(I)                                       ALTER
22     25   CONTINUE                                                            ALTER
23          RETURN                                                              ALTER
24          ENTRY REVISE(SECT,NEWLX,ALTCOM)                                     ALTER
25          NEWLX=CHG(SECT,ALTCOM)                                              ALTER
26          RETURN                                                              ALTER
27          END                                                                 ALTER
```

```
                      ***  STATEMENT NUMBERS  ***

   10          15    16   *18
   15          13   *20
   25           8     9    10    11    12    19   *22


                        ***  VARIABLES  ***

ALTCOM        24    25
ALTER          1
BDLY           1     9
CHG            3    17   *21    25
DLX            5    10
DUX            5    11    12    17    21
DUY            5     9
HAVEIT         4   *14    16   *17    19
I             *8     9    10    11    12    17    21
K            *15    17
ND             5     6     8
NDEF           5    *7    13    15   *20    21
NEWLX         24   *25
REVISE        24
SECT           1     7    13    15    17    20    21    24    25
XHI            1    10    12
XLOW           1    11
```

Subroutine CUTUP

```
 1       SUBROUTINE CUTUP(LX.LY.UX.UY.SECT)                                 CUTUP
 2       IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                               CUTUP
 3       LOGICAL BAD.LAST                                                    CUTUP
 4       PEAL YIELD.VALUE                                                    CUTUP
 5       CHARACTER*5 NBOARD                                                  CUTUP
 6       COMMON /ALL/NBOARD.BAD.BDLX.BDLY.BDUX.BDUY                          CUTUP
 7       COMMON /MRA/NCUTS.SAWCUT(200.4).LAST.PIECE(100.2).NPIECE            CUTUP
 8       COMMON MRF/YIELD(25)                                                CUTUP
 9       NPIECE=NPIECE+1                                                     CUTUP
10       IF(NPIECE.LE.100)GO TO 50                                           CUTUP
11         WRITE(6.75)SECT                                                   CUTUP
12   75    FORMAT(10X.'SECTION'.I3.'EXCEEDS CUTTING LIMIT')                  CUTUP
13         BAD=.TRUE.                                                        CUTUP
14       RETURN                                                              CUTUP
15   50    PIECE(NPIECE.1)=UX-LX                                             CUTUP
16         PIECE(NPIECE.2)=UY-LY                                             CUTUP
17         YIELD(SECT)=YIELD(SECT)+VALUE(PIECE(NPIECE.1).PIECE(NPIECE.2))    CUTUP
18       IF(.NOT.LAST)GO TO 90                                               CUTUP
19         IF((LY.EQ.BDLY))GO TO 85                                          CUTUP
20         NCUTS=NCUTS+1                                                     CUTUP
21   77    IF(NCUTS.GT.200)THEN                                              CUTUP
22         WRITE(6.80)NBOARD                                                 CUTUP
23         BAD=.TRUE.                                                        CUTUP
24       ELSE                                                                CUTUP
25   80    FORMAT(10X.'TOO MANY SAWCUTS'.A5)                                 CUTUP
26         IF(NCUTS.GT.100)BAD=.TRUE.                                        CUTUP
27         SAWCUT(NCUTS.1)=LX                                                CUTUP
28         SAWCUT(NCUTS.2)=LY-1                                              CUTUP
29         SAWCUT(NCUTS.3)=UX                                                CUTUP
30         SAWCUT(NCUTS.4)=LY                                                CUTUP
31         ENDIF                                                             CUTUP
32   85    IF(BDUY.EQ.UY)GO TO 90                                            CUTUP
33         NCUTS=NCUTS+1                                                     CUTUP
34         IF(NCUTS.GT.200)THEN                                              CUTUP
35         WRITE(6.80)NBOARD                                                 CUTUP
36         BAD=.TRUE.                                                        CUTUP
37         ELSE                                                              CUTUP
38         SAWCUT(NCUTS.1)=LX                                                CUTUP
39         SAWCUT(NCUTS.2)=UY                                                CUTUP
40         SAWCUT(NCUTS.3)=UX                                                CUTUP
41         SAWCUT(NCUTS.4)=UY+1                                              CUTUP
42         ENDIF                                                             CUTUP
43   90  RETURN                                                              CUTUP
44       END                                                                 CUTUP
```

```
                    ***  STATEMENT NUMBERS  ***

  50         10    *15
  75         11    *12
  77        *21
  80         22    *25     35
  85         19    *32
  90         18     32    *43


                    ***  VARIABLES  ***

BAD           3      6    *13    *23    *26    *36
BDLX          6
BDLY          6     19
BDUX          6
BDUY          6     32
CUTUP         1
LAST          3      7     18
LX            1     15     27     38
LY            1     16     19     28     30
NBOARD        6     22     35
NCUTS         7    *20     21     26     27     28     29     30    *33     34     38     39
             40     41
NPIECE        7     *9     10     15     16     17
PIECE         7    *15    *16     17
SAWCUT        7    *27    *28    *29    *30    *38    *39    *40    *41
SECT          1     11     17
UX            1     15     29     40
UY            1     16     32     39     41
VALUE         4     17
YIELD         4      8    *17
```

Subroutine HOLD

```
  1         SUBROUTINE HOLD(NEWLX.NEWUX.YIELD.HERE)                    HOLD
  2 C *** STORE RESULTS OF SECTIONS                                    HOLD
  3         IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-X)                                      HOLD
  4         CHAPACTER*5 NBOARD                                         HOLD
  5         LOGICAL HEPE.BAD                                           HOLD
  6         DIMENSION INDEX(900.2).YSTORE(900)                         HOLD
  7         COMMON ALL NBOAPD.BAD.BDLX.BDLY.BDUX.BDUY                  HOLD
  8         DATA LX 1 .UX 2                                            HOLD
  9         HEPE=.FALSE.                                               HOLD
 10         IF(NCOMB.LE.0)PETURN                                       HOLD
 11         DO 25 I=1.NCOMB                                            HOLD
 12           IF(HEPE)GO TO 25                                         HOLD
 13           IF(INDEX(I.LX).NE.NEWLX)GO TO 25                         HOLD
 14           IF(INDEX(I.UX).NE.NEWUX)GO TO 25                         HOLD
 15           HEPE=.TRUE.                                              HOLD
 16           YIELD=YSTORE(I)                                          HOLD
 17      25 CONTINUE                                                   HOLD
 18         PETURN                                                     HOLD
 19                                                                    HOLD
 20         ENTRY INTL                                                 HOLD
 21         NCOMB=0                                                    HOLD
 22         PETURN                                                     HOLD
 23                                                                    HOLD
 24         ENTRY PEMEM(YLOW.YHI.YLD)                                  HOLD
 25         NCOMB=NCOMB+1                                              HOLD
 26         IF(NCOMB.GT.900)THEN                                       HOLD
 27           WPITE(6.50)NBOARD                                        HOLD
 28      50   FORMAT(1X.25(1H*).'TOO MANY COMBINATION IN'.A5.25(1H*))  HOLD
 29           BAD=.TRUE.                                               HOLD
 30         ELSE                                                       HOLD
 31           INDEX(NCOMB.LX)=YLOW                                     HOLD
 32           INDEX(NCOMB.UX)=YHI                                      HOLD
 33           YSTORE(NCOMB)=YLD                                        HOLD
 34         ENDIF                                                      HOLD
 35         PETURN                                                     HOLD
 36         END                                                        HOLD


                         ***  STATEMENT NUMBEPS  ***

    25         11    12    13    14   *17
    50         27   *28


                         ***  VAPIABLES  ***

BAD             5     7   *29
BDLX            7
BDLY            7
BDUX            7
BDUY            7
HEPE            1     5    *9    12   *15
HOLD            1
I             *11    13    14    16
INDEX           6    13    14   *31   *32
INTL           20
LX             *8    13    31
NBOAPD          7    27
NCOMB          10    11   *21   *25    26    31    32    33
NEWLX           1    13
NEWUX           1    14
PEMEM          24
UX             *8    14    32
YHI            24    32
YLOW           24    31
YIELD           1   *16
YLD            24    33
YSTOPE          6    16
```

Subroutine WFIND

```
  1          SUBROUTINE WFIND(CLRKNT.DCOM.DN.ILEN)                              WFIND
  2          IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                              WFIND
  3            LOGICAL DONE.OK.BAD                                              WFIND
  4          REAL [illegible]VALUE                                              WFIND
  5           CHARACTER*5 NBOARD                                                WFIND
  6          [illegible]UCOM(10.5).NDONE(10).CLRWID(10.100).                    WFIND
  7         *            [illegible](10.100.2[illegible]                         WFIND
  8            COMMON/BOARD/NBOARD.BAD.BDLX.BDLY.BDUX.BDUY                      WFIND
  9            COMMON/PARTS/LENGTH(10).NLEN.WIDTH(10).NWID                      WFIND
 10          DATA ACTIVE.MAX/[illegible]/                                       WFIND
 11          DONE=.FALSE.                                                       WFIND
 12   C ***  CHECK IF WCOM HAS BEEN CALCULATED ALREADY                          WFIND
 13          ILEN=0                                                             WFIND
 14          DO 100 I=1.NLEN                                                    WFIND
 15            IF(ILEN.NE.0)GO TO 100                                           WFIND
 16            IF([illegible].EQ.LENGTH(I))ILEN=I                               WFIND
 17     100 CONTINUE                                                            WFIND
 18          IF(ILEN.LE.0)THEN                                                  WFIND
 19            BAD=.TRUE.                                                       WFIND
 20            WRITE(6.110)NBOARD                                               WFIND
 21     110    FORMAT([illegible]FED UP IN WFIND. BOARD NUMBER '.A5)            WFIND
 22          ENDIF                                                              WFIND
 23          IF(BAD)RETURN                                                      WFIND
 24          IF(NDONE(ILEN).EQ.0)GO TO 5                                        WFIND
 25          N=0                                                                WFIND
 26          DO 130 I=1.NDONE(ILEN)                                             WFIND
 27            IF(N.GT.0)GO TO 130                                              WFIND
 28            IF(CLRKNT.EQ.CLRWID(ILEN.I))N=I                                  WFIND
 29     130 CONTINUE                                                            WFIND
 30          IF(N.EQ.0)GO TO 5                                                  WFIND
 31          DN=CLRCOM(ILEN.N.1)                                                WFIND
 32          IF(DN.EQ.0)RETURN                                                  WFIND
 33          DO 150 I=1.DN                                                      WFIND
 34            DCOM(I)=CLRCOM(ILEN.N.I+1)                                       WFIND
 35     150 CONTINUE                                                            WFIND
 36          RETURN                                                             WFIND
 37       5 MAXW=0                                                              WFIND
 38          MAXW=(CLRKNT+1)/(WIDTH(1)+1)                                       WFIND
 39          DO 10 I=1.MAXW                                                     WFIND
 40      10   WCOM(I.ACTIVE)=1                                                  WFIND
 41          NW(ACTIVE)=MAXW                                                    WFIND
 42      20 V=0                                                                 WFIND
 43          IF(NW(ACTIVE).LE.0)GO TO 35                                        WFIND
 44          DO 25 I=1.NW(ACTIVE)                                               WFIND
 45            V=V+VALUE(LENGTH(ILEN).WIDTH(WCOM(I.ACTIVE)))                    WFIND
 46      25 CONTINUE                                                            WFIND
 47          IF(V.LT.0)GO TO 35                                                 WFIND
 48          IF(V.LE.[illegible])GO TO 35                                       WFIND
 49          NW(MAX)=NW(ACTIVE)                                                 WFIND
 50          DO 30 I=1.NW(MAX)                                                  WFIND
 51      30   WCOM(I.MAX)=WCOM(I.ACTIVE)                                        WFIND
 52          [illegible]                                                        WFIND
 53      35 OK=.FALSE.                                                          WFIND
 54          DO 40 I=MAXW.1.-1                                                  WFIND
 55            IF(OK)GO TO 40                                                   WFIND
 56            WCOM(I.ACTIVE)=WCOM(I.ACTIVE)+1                                  WFIND
 57            IF(WCOM(I.ACTIVE).GT.NWID)THEN                                   WFIND
 58              WCOM(I.ACTIVE)=1                                               WFIND
 59              IF(I.EQ.1)DONE=.TRUE.                                          WFIND
 60            ELSE                                                             WFIND
 61              SUM=0                                                          WFIND
 62              OK=.TRUE.                                                      WFIND
 63              NW(ACTIVE)=0                                                   WFIND
 64              DO 38 K=1.MAXW                                                 WFIND
 65            SUM=SUM+WIDTH(WCOM(K.ACTIVE))                                    WFIND
 66            IF(K.GT.1)SUM=SUM+1                                              WFIND
 67                IF(SUM.LE.CLRKNT)NW(ACTIVE)=NW(ACTIVE)+1                     WFIND
 68      38    CONTINUE                                                         WFIND
 69            ENDIF                                                            WFIND
 70      40 CONTINUE                                                            WFIND
 71          MAXW=NW(ACTIVE)                                                    WFIND
 72          IF(MAXW.EQ.0)DONE=.TRUE.                                           WFIND
 73          IF(.NOT.DONE)GO TO 20                                              WFIND
 74          DN=NW(MAX)                                                         WFIND
 75          NDONE(ILEN)=NDONE(ILEN)+1                                          WFIND
 76          IF(NDONE(ILEN).GT.100)THEN                                         WFIND
 77            WRITE(6.45)NBOARD                                                WFIND
 78      45    FORMAT(25X.'ATTEMPT TO STORE TOO MANY WCOMS IN '.A5)             WFIND
 79            BAD=.TRUE.                                                       WFIND
 80          ENDIF                                                              WFIND
 81          IF(BAD)RETURN                                                      WFIND
 82          CLRWID(ILEN.NDONE(ILEN))=CLRKNT                                    WFIND
 83          CLRCOM(ILEN.NDONE(ILEN).1)=NW(MAX)                                 WFIND
 84          IF(DN.EQ.0)RETURN                                                  WFIND
 85          DO 50 I=1.DN                                                       WFIND
 86            DCOM(I)=WCOM(I.MAX)                                              WFIND
 87            CLRCOM(ILEN.NDONE(ILEN).I+1)=WCOM(I.MAX)                         WFIND
 88      50 CONTINUE                                                            WFIND
 89          RETURN                                                             WFIND
 90          ENTRY WINTL                                                        WFIND
 91          DO 200 I=1.10                                                      WFIND
 92     200 NDONE(I)=0                                                          WFIND
 93          RETURN                                                             WFIND
 94          END                                                                WFIND
```

```
                         ***  STATEMENT NUMBERS  ***

     5      24    30   *37
    10      39   *40
    20     *42    73
    25      44   *46
    30      50   *51
    35      43    47    48   *53
    38      64   *68
    40      54    55   *70
    45      77   *78
    50      85   *88
   100      14    15   *17
   110      20   *21
   130      26    27   *29
   150      33   *35
   200      91   *92


                         ***  VARIABLES  ***

ACTIVE     *10    40    41    43    44    45    49    51    56    57    58    63
            65    67    71
BAD          3     8   *19    23   *79    81
BDLX         8
BDLY         8
BDUX         8
BDUY         8
CLRCOM       6    31    34   *83   *87
CLRKNT       1    28    38    67    82
CLRWID       6    28   *82
DCOM         1     6   *34   *86
DN           1   *31    32    33   *74    84    85
DONE         3   *11   *59   *72    73
I          *14    16   *26    28   *33    34   *39    40   *44    45   *50    51
           *54    56    57    58    59   *85    86    87   *91    92
ILEN       *13    15   *16    18    24    26    28    31    34    45    75    76
            82    83    87
K          *64    65    66
```

```
LEN          1     16
LENGTH       9     16     45
NW [illegible] *10  49     50     51     74     83     86     87
NW V         4    *37     48    *52
NW W       *38     39     41     54     64    *71     72
N          *25     27    *28     30     31     34
NEGHRD       [illegible] 20  27
NDONE        [illegible] 24  26  *25  [illegible]  82     83     87    *92
NLEN         3     14
NU           6    *41     43     44    *45     50    *63    *67     71     74     83
NUNIT        4     57
[illegible]  3    *53     55    *62
SUM        *61    *65    *66     67
[illegible]  4    *42    *45     47     48     52
VALUE        4     45
WERM         6    *40     45    *51    *56     57    *58     65     86     87
WFINI        1
WIDTH        3     38     45     65
WINTL       90
```

Subroutine TSTORE

```
 1          SUBROUTINE TSTORE(LX,LY,UX,UY,TRIAL,SECT)                          TSTORE
 2          IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-U)                                              TSTORE
 3          LOGICAL BAD,LAST,HAVEIT                                            TSTORE
 4          CHARACTER*5 NBOARD                                                 TSTORE
 5          DIMENSION NP(2),V(2),COORD(50,4,2)                                 TSTORE
 6          COMMON ALL NBOARD,BAD,BDL,BTL,EDGX,EDGY                            TSTORE
 7          COMMON NEW NCUTS,SAVCUT(200,4),LAST,PIECE(100,2),NPIECE            TSTORE
 8 C ***    CHECK IF COORDINATES ARE ALREADY STORED                            TSTORE
 9          HAVEIT=.FALSE.                                                     TSTORE
10          IF(NP(TRIAL).EQ.0)GO TO 8                                          TSTORE
11          DO 5 I=1,NP(TRIAL)                                                 TSTORE
12            IF(HAVEIT)GO TO 5                                                TSTORE
13            IF(COORD(I,1,TRIAL).NE.LX)GO TO 5                                TSTORE
14            IF(COORD(I,2,TRIAL).NE.LY)GO TO 5                                TSTORE
15            IF(COORD(I,3,TRIAL).NE.UX)GO TO 5                                TSTORE
16            IF(COORD(I,4,TRIAL).EQ.UY)HAVEIT=.TRUE.                          TSTORE
17        5 CONTINUE                                                           TSTORE
18          IF(HAVEIT)RETURN                                                   TSTORE
19        8 NP(TRIAL)=NP(TRIAL)+1                                              TSTORE
20          IF(NP(TRIAL).LE.50)GO TO 20                                        TSTORE
21          BAD=.TRUE.                                                         TSTORE
22          WRITE(6,10)NBOARD                                                  TSTORE
23       10 FORMAT(1H0,15(1H*),' OVERFLOW IN TSTORE ',A5,15(1H*                TSTORE
24          RETURN                                                             TSTORE
25       20 V(TRIAL)=V(TRIAL)+VALUE(LX,LY,UX,UY,SECT)                          TSTORE
26          COORD(NP(TRIAL),1,TRIAL)=LX                                        TSTORE
27          COORD(NP(TRIAL),2,TRIAL)=LY                                        TSTORE
28          COORD(NP(TRIAL),3,TRIAL)=UX                                        TSTORE
29          COORD(NP(TRIAL),4,TRIAL)=UY                                        TSTORE
30          RETURN                                                             TSTORE
31          ENTRY TINTL                                                        TSTORE
32          DO 30 I=1,2                                                        TSTORE
33            NP(I)=0                                                          TSTORE
34            V(I)=0.                                                          TSTORE
35       30 CONTINUE                                                           TSTORE
36          RETURN                                                             TSTORE
37          ENTRY RETREV                                                       TSTORE
38          BEST=0                                                             TSTORE
39          IF((NP(1)+NP(2)).EQ.0)RETURN                                       TSTORE
40          IF((V(1)-V(2)).GT..0001)BEST=1                                     TSTORE
41          IF((V(2)-V(1)).GT..0001)BEST=2                                     TSTORE
42          IF((BEST.EQ.0).AND.(V(1).LT..0001))RETURN                          TSTORE
43          IF(BEST.EQ.0)BEST=1                                                TSTORE
44          DO 50 I=1,NP(BEST)                                                 TSTORE
45            IF(BAD)GO TO 50                                                  TSTORE
46            CALL CUTUP(COORD(I,1,BEST),COORD(I,2,BEST),COORD(I,3,BEST),      TSTORE
47     *                 COORD(I,4,BEST),SECT)                                 TSTORE
48             TIME=1                                                          TSTORE
49             IF(COORD(I,1,BEST).EQ.EI[illegible])GO TO 43                    TSTORE
50       35   NCUTS=NCUTS+1                                                    TSTORE
51            IF(NCUTS.LE.200)GO TO 42                                         TSTORE
52              WRITE(6,40)NBOARD                                              TSTORE
53       40     FORMAT(1H [illegible] TOO MANY CUTS IN[illegible],A5)          TSTORE
54              BAD=.TRUE.                                                     TSTORE
55            GO TO 50                                                         TSTORE
56       42         [illegible]                                                TSTORE
57                  [illegible]                                                TSTORE
58                [illegible]                                                  TSTORE
59                  [illegible]                                                TSTORE
60                  [illegible]                                                TSTORE
61                [illegible]                                                  TSTORE
62               [illegible]                                                   TSTORE
63       47         [illegible]                                                TSTORE
64                  [illegible]                                                TSTORE
65       43         [illegible]                                                TSTORE
66                  [illegible]                                                TSTORE
67       50 CONTINUE                                                           TSTORE
68          RETURN                                                             TSTORE
69          END                                                                TSTORE
```

```
              ***  STATEMENT NUMBERS  ***

     5      11    12    13    14    15   *17
     8      10   *19
    10      22   *23
    20      20   *25
    30      32   *35
    35     *50    64
    40      52   *53
    42      51   *56
    43      49   *63
    44      58   *65
    50      44    45    55    62    63   *67


                 ***  VARIABLES  ***

BAD          3     6   *21    45   *54
BDLX         6    49
BDLY         6
BDUX         6    63
BDUY         6
BEST       *38   *40   *41    42   *43    44    46    49    56    57    59    60
            63    65    66
COORD        5    13    14    15    16   *26   *27   *28   *29    46    49    56
            57    59    60    63    65    66
CUTUP       46
HAVEIT       3    *9    12   *16    18
I          *11    13    14    15    16   *32    33    34   *44    46    49    56
            57    59    60    63    65    66
LAST         3     7
LX           1    13    25    26
LY           1    14    25    27
NRCORD       6    22    52
[illegible] 7   *50    51    56    57    59    60    65    66
[illegible] 5    10    11   *13    20    26    27    28    29   *33    39    44
[illegible] 7
[illegible] 7
[illegible] 57
[illegible] 7   *56   *57   *59   *60   *65   *66
[illegible] 1    36
[illegible] *4   [illegible]   *61    62
[illegible] 71
[illegible] 7    10    11    13    14    15    16    19    20    25    26    27
             28
[illegible]  1
             1    17    25    28
             1    18    26    29
                  *[illegible]   *34    40    41    42
[illegible]
```

Function VALUE

```
  1       FUNCTION VALUE(X,Y)                                             VALUE
  2       IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)                                           VALUE
  3       REAL INDEX,VALUE                                                VALUE
  4       COMMON /MV/ INDEX(4,8),VLEN,VWID,LINDEX(8),WINDEX(4),NV         VALUE
  5       COMMON /MSR/ LENGTH(10),NLEN,WIDTH(10),NWID                     VALUE
  6       IF(NV.NE.0)GO TO 5                                              VALUE
  7       VALUE=FLOAT(X*Y)/(16.*144.)                                     VALUE
  8       RETURN                                                          VALUE
  9     5 IW=0                                                            VALUE
 10       DO 10 I=1,VWID                                                  VALUE
 11         IF(IW.GT.0)GO TO 10                                           VALUE
 12         IF(Y.LE.WINDEX(I))IW=I                                        VALUE
 13    10 CONTINUE                                                        VALUE
 14       IF(IW.EQ.0)IW=VWID                                              VALUE
 15       IL=0                                                            VALUE
 16       DO 15 I=1,VLEN                                                  VALUE
 17         IF(IL.GT.0)GO TO 15                                           VALUE
 18         IF(X.LE.LINDEX(I))IL=I                                        VALUE
 19    15 CONTINUE                                                        VALUE
 20       IF(IL.EQ.0)IL=VLEN                                              VALUE
 21       VALUE=INDEX(IW,IL)*(X*Y)/(16*144)                               VALUE
 22       RETURN                                                          VALUE
 23       END                                                             VALUE
```

```
                   ***  STATEMENT NUMBERS  ***

     5       6    *9
    10      10    11   *13
    15      16    17   *19


                       ***  VARIABLES  ***

FLOAT        7
I          *10    12   *16    18
IL         *15    17   *18   *20    21
INDEX        3    *4    21
IW          *9    11   *12   *14    21
LENGTH       5
LINDEX       4    18
NLEN         5
NV           4     6
NWID         5
VALUE        1     3    *7   *21
VLEN         4    16    20
VWID         4    10    14
WIDTH        5
WINDEX       4    12
X            1     7    18    21
Y            1     7    12    21
```

Appendix B: Use and Derivation of Value Weighting Table

The best decision on crosscutting a board is dependent not only upon what clear areas exist within the board but what types of cuttings are required for the end products. The highest yield of total surface area of cuttings may be attained by sawing the boards into short, narrow cuttings; however, if each of these cuttings require additional processing such as edge gluing or fingerjointing, the value of the decision is diminished by the additional steps required between initial crosscutting and a finished end product. The desirability as well as availability of types of cuttings must be considered in the decision. Cuttings which are easy to get, such as short and narrow cuttings, take on a relatively low value when weighting the value of cutting dimensions. Cuttings which are more difficult to recover such as long, wide cuttings take on a high value. Also, cuttings which have high demand may take on relatively high values. In summary, cuttings of different dimensions are available in different proportions and are required in different proportions. Since these proportions may not be the same, some weighting as to desirability of cuttings should be considered.

The value weighting table used by CROMAX is a matrix dimensioned four rows by eight columns. The rows correspond to upper limits of rip widths while the columns correspond to upper limits of cutting lengths. Each cell specifies the weighting value for a cutting of given dimensions. So if the data in table 5 were used, the weighting value of 0.921 would be assigned to any cutting with a length greater than 35.0 but less than 42.0 inches and a width greater than 2.75 but less than 3.75 inches. Thus, for a cutting of dimension 3.75 × 40 inches, and given value weighting from table 5, CROMAX would calculate the value:

$$\text{Value} = \frac{(\text{weighting factor}) \times (\text{length of cutting}) \times (\text{width of cutting})}{144}$$

so substituting a cutting of dimension 3.75 × 40.0 inches and table 5 factor

$$\text{Value} = \frac{0.921 \times 40.0 \times 3.75}{144}$$

$$\text{Value} = 0.959$$

This value does not represent the dollar value of the cutting but rather the weighting factor to be used in comparisons with the weighting factor of other cuttings. The quantity is divided by 144 in order to make a conversion to square feet for convenience.

Use of Value Weighting Table

The primary use of the value weighting table is to place a weighting factor on the desirability of a cutting. Without such a factor the program would be unable to discriminate between alternative decisions when surface areas were equal. For example, if surface area only of cuttings is considered, four 1.75- by 9.00-inch cuttings would have the same desirability as one 1.75- by 36.00 inches. A greater weighting factor on the 1.75- by 36.00-inch cutting would ensure that it would be chosen over the smaller cuttings. Using table 5, the sum of the values of the four 1.75- by 9.00-inch cuttings is 0.346, while the value of a 1.75- by 36.00-inch cutting is 0.392.

The value weighting table can also be used to insure recovery of certain size cuttings. This could be done by placing a very high value on the highly desirable dimensions while placing a very low or zero value on the other sizes. A weighting value of zero would still yield allowable cuttings since CROMAX never discards allowable cuttings, but these would be salvage cuttings saved intead of wasting clear wood.

Derivation of a Value Weighting Table

Developing a value weighting table can be a major analysis in itself. The weighting factors are a function of the type of processes used in the mill operation (i.e., edge gluing or no edge gluing), the demand for cuttings of various dimensions, and the availability of the cuttings within the grade mix. Since a purpose of running CROMAX is to determine the yield of cuttings within a lumber grade, it may seem recursive to use the same component in developing the weighting table. However, some experimental idea of how hard cuttings are to get should be conveyed within the table; if all cuttings occur at similar frequency, this factor may not be needed.

In developing the value weighting table, let W be the 4 × 8 matrix of weighting factors where W_{ij} is the weighting factor for a cutting whose width is between width_{i-1} to width_i and whose length is between length_{j-1} to length_j ($i \leq 4$ and $j \leq 8$). If i or j is 1, the lower bound is zero.

D_{ij} is the demand for cutting $_{ij}$. This may just be the number of pieces of that dimension needed (minus discards) for production. However, if edge gluing or fingerjointing is used, the value of the potential demand for the cutting being used in this process should be included.

H_{ij} is the "difficulty" rating for the cutting—how "hard to get" the piece actually is in comparison to its demand. This could be a proportion rating where 1.0 would equal the most difficult piece or could be a general 1 to 10 scaling of difficulty. About any consistent schema would do.

Putting this information together, a reasonable equation for weighting factor would be:

$$W_{ij} = H_{ij} \times \frac{D_{ij}}{\sum_{k=1}^{4} \sum_{m=1}^{6} D_{km}}$$

Other alternative ways of developing a value weighting table exist. It would be possible also to develop a table based upon the actual dollar value of a finished end product and the cost of the components within the product. Such a method would give at least as good a result as the above method. Another method would be to translate the present cutting bill into a value weighting table and then use CROMAX to give feedback as to where surplus or deficiency exist between CROMAX projections and the cutting bill.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1983 654 025 4013

2.5-39-8/83

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

CROMAX—A Crosscut-First Computer Simulation Program
to Determine Cutting Yields, by Pamela J. Giese and
Jeanne D. Danielson, Madison, Wis., FPL 1983.
39 p. (USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL-38)

The program CROMAX was designed to simulate crosscut-first, then rip
operations as commonly practiced in furniture manufacture. It also calculates
cutting yields from individual boards based on board size and defect location.

Keywords: Crosscut, rip, cutting yields, defect location, lumber grades