# REPAIR SHOPS WORK REPORTING PROCEDURE

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• ON July 1, 1971, Kansas began an activity-oriented repair shops work accomplishment reporting procedure. The term activity-oriented means that the work in the repair shop is classified by general types. No effort is made to sharply define the work. It can be compared to the old country barber shop. The barber measured his day's work by the number of haircuts and shaves performed. He was not concerned with the type or difficulty of haircuts.

Commercial repair shops tend to specialize by brand and type of equipment. These shops have developed complex work procedures and flat-rate books that facilitate repetitive procedures. Current flat-rate books are so detailed that rates are broken down to tenths of an hour for specific operations. A typical example is a flat rate of 0.8 hour to

replace a steering knuckle on a passenger car.

In contrast, the highway equipment repair shop is like the old-time barber shop. It works on anything that comes in the door: passenger cars, station wagons, trucks, motor graders, wheel tractors, front loaders, crawler tractors, mowers, air compressors, and augers.

State highway commission repair shops measure their work in simple basic units that are common to all vehicles. The activities involved in the repair of tires, ignitions, and engines are essentially the same for all vehicles.

#### LABOR CLASS CODES

The labor class codes for vehicle repairs consist of six major classifications: (a) service, (b) power plant, (c) power train, (d) suspension, (e) cab, and (f) body and chassis.

Each of the six major classifications is subdivided (Appendix). Subsidiary charges, which are charged directly to a specific vehicle, make up a seventh classification.

## WORK GENERATOR CODE

For good management control, a thorough knowledge of how work originates is required. This can be done by using a work generator code (Appendix). Each repair is classified as one of the following: (a) scheduled repair; (b) unscheduled repair; (c) road call; (d) accident repair; (e) equipment preparation and alteration; or (f) miscellaneous equipment repair.

#### REPORTING AND FEEDBACK

The record-keeping system is simple. The mechanic maintains a weekly pencil copy of a report that is computer tabulated. There is no clerk or bookkeeper between the mechanic and the computer. The mechanic's report consists of four items: (a) vehicle number, (b) reason for repair, (c) nature of repair, and (d) hours required.

The computer tabulations consist of the following five general reports:

- 1. Shop tabulation consists of all work performed within a specific shop and is compared to the average work performed in all shops;
  - 2. Vehicle tabulation lists all work performed on a vehicle for the life of the vehicle;

- 3. Vehicle type or class is coded in the vehicle number, which makes it possible to compare makes of vehicles;
- 4. Mechanic tabulation shows all the work performed by each mechanic and how he rates with a state average; and
  - 5. Work source printout shows the percentages of work created by various conditions.

#### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The repair shops work accomplishment program is designed to meet many objectives. The following are a few of these objectives:

- 1. Development and implementation of time-rate standards;
- 2. Capability of quantitatively measuring the work performed by a mechanic;
- 3. Revision of the mechanic staffing pattern;
- 4. Quantitative comparison of preventive maintenance and emergency repairs;
- 5. Development of a logical parts inventory; and
- 6. Logical determination of specification writing, i.e., how much special equipment should be installed after purchase and how much should be required as original equipment.

#### SUMMARY

This is a preliminary report of a computerized work accomplishment method of shop repairs and vehicle management for maintenance operation in Kansas. It is intended to give a preview of the program in its initial stage. The comprehensive program covers all of the functions of about 160 mechanics and service personnel who work in 34 shops that are located throughout the state.

## **APPENDIX**

#### WORK GENERATOR AND LABOR CLASS CODES

#### WORK GENERATOR CODES

(How Work Originated)

1.	Sched	luled	re	pair
	2000	Line of the		****

Unscheduled repair
 Road call

4. Accident repairs

5. Equipment preparation and alteration

6. Equipment repairs without KSHC number

7. Subsidiary Charges

9. Other

# LABOR CLASS CODES

# (Type work performed)

010.	SERVICE		024.	Fuel System
	011. Lubrication and oil change		025.	Cooling System
	012. Change tires, tire service, tire balancing		026.	Exhaust System
	013. Change battery or battery service		027.	•
	014. 600 hour or 12,000 mile service check		028.	
	015. Pump Island service		029.	Other
	016. Washing and Cleaning			
	017. Pool Car Delivery	030.	POW	VER TRAIN
	018.		031.	Clutch
	019. Other		032.	Transmission (Including PTO)
				Propellor Shaft
020.	POWER PLANT		034.	Differential, Tandem, or Fina
	001 E		005	16 1 1 10 .

021. Engine

022. Ignition system, coil, distributor, plugs &

023. Electric system (less lights & instruments but including starting and generator system)

or Final Drive 035. Mechanical System

036. Hydraulic System 037. Pneumatic System

038. Auxiliary Pumps (Asphalt, water, etc.)

039. Other

040.	SUSPENSION 041. Steering System 042. Brake System 043. Wheels 044. Springs and Shocks 045. 046. 047. 048. 049. Other	060.	BODY & CHASSIS 061. Body 062. Frame 063. Blades & Paddles 064. Liners 065. Brooms 066. Valves & Piping 067. 068. 069. Other
050.	CAB 051. Painting, All Types 052. Lighting System 053. Instruments 054. Heating and Air Conditioning System 055. Accessories 056. Glass 057. 058. 059. Other	070.	SUBSIDIARY CHARGES 071. Shop Cleanup 072. Repair to Shop Equipment 073. Rework 074. Waiting for Parts 075. Leave (All types) 076. Training 077. Yard Maintenance 078. Road, Bridge and Bldg. Maintenance 079. Other