

PERFORMANCE THIS GOOD REALLY SETS AN EXAMPLE. AS A BONUS, HERE ARE TWO.

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In a recent production job there was a batch run of headers to assemble for a 572 linear feet exterior wall run. The cut material was brought to the Terminailer, and the operator set the nail pattern to 12" on-center; after that the operator did not enter any data into the machine and proceeded to feed material. This is possible because Terminailer reads what lumber is in the machine and, right before each cycle, it instantly adjusts the nail gun positions accordingly. If it is a 3-ply piece the guns on each side of the machine fire. If there is a 2-ply assembly the operator can feed 4 pieces at a time, and Terminailer produces a pair of 2-ply assemblies. Regardless of the material used or the geometry of the part, ("U", "L", Jack, Header, 2x4 through 2x12, etc.) the operator does not enter any information into the machine except the specified nail pattern for that run. This makes the machine exceptional for running either a batch run or just-in-time production.

HERE ARE HOW THE NUMBERS ADDED UP:

- > 44 total headers produced
- > All produced with 3 rows of nails at 12" on center
- > 214 linear feet of assembled header
- > 2,155 total linear feet of "loose" header material
- > Elapsed time: 9 minutes
- > 23.77 linear feet of assembled header per minute, or 1,426 linear feet per hour

SO, HOW GOOD IS IT? LISTED BELOW ARE ACTUAL DAILY NUMBERS GENERATED BY THE TERMINAILER OVER A TWO-WEEK

LF of Wall	1912	1796	1908	1928	1970	1576	2152	2241	1820	1813
Term Cycles	387	477	601	529	544	479	471	489	578	496
Term Ln Ft	3093	4365	5664	4977	4989	4291	3874	4425	5123	4202
Term Nail Count	8978	11692	16039	13235	14384	11605	10909	10426	16791	13700

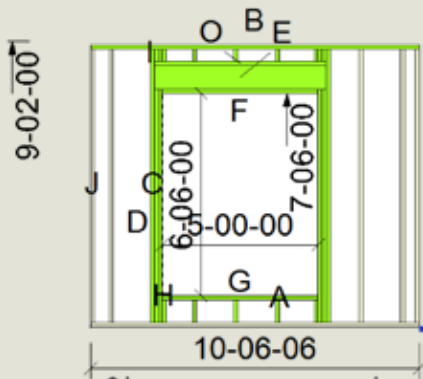
"Term" = Terminailer, Cycle = assembly run, Ln Ft = linear feet (length) of a completed part(s)*, Nail count = actual nails driven.

* Keep in mind the actual linear footage would be greater if nailing 2-plys together, as these parts are assembled two at a time. Example: a right and left king-jack used to frame an opening would be counted as a single linear foot count and one cycle count even though two parts were produced.

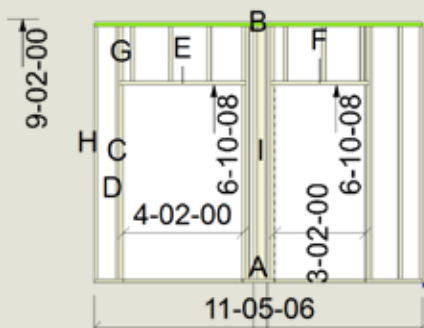
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Let's consider another example: An operator is feeding four pieces of material at once for just-in-time production where the sub-components are built, and staged, as needed in exact production order, for instance:

- > For a 4-ply column: The first two pieces are placed in the machine which nails the first two plies and then automatically pulls it back so the operator can add the two outside pieces. In the second pass the column is completed and conveyed in sequence to a wall assembly line. (For a 6-ply assembly the operator simply adds the next two outer plies and cycles again.) The nailing is so accurate, the machine offsets the nails on additional plies to prevent nails from driving into the previous ply's nails.
- > When 4-ply's are run through in a single pass, the machine is actually producing two different assemblies that are nailed together at once. For example, you could nail both sides of a window king-single jack combo together in a single cycle (pass).
- > Pass-through mode allows the operator to insert common studs into the production stream so all vertical material is staged in the exact sequence it is to be built.
- > The operator does not tell the machine what it is supposed to be nailing, but is simply putting the lumber into the machine in the configuration to be nailed.



Here is a fairly typical 2x6 exterior wall. Following the specified nailing schedule this wall would have **237 nails for the framing portion** of the wall. **96 of these (40%)** would be installed by one operator using the Terminailer.



The 2x4 interior wall panel, the nailing schedule specifies **153 total framing nails** with **81 driven automatically by the Terminailer for a total of 52%**.