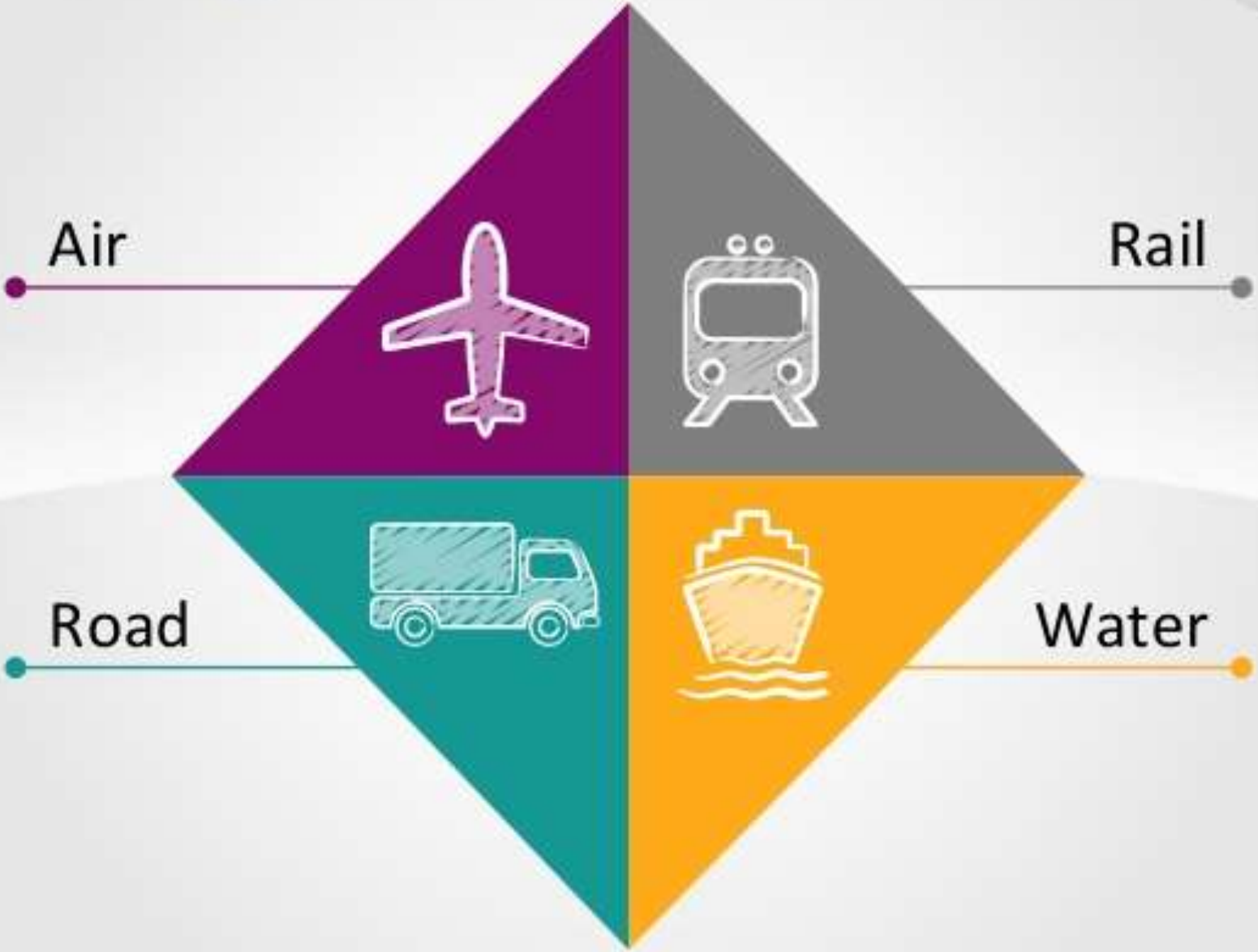
Transport Logistics

- **Transport logistics and its tasks**
- **The choice of transport**
- **The choice of transportation routes**

1.

Transport Types

Usage example
fully editable



Visuals by InfoDiagram.com

Major Transport Means

Usage example
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Global Transport Routes

Usage example
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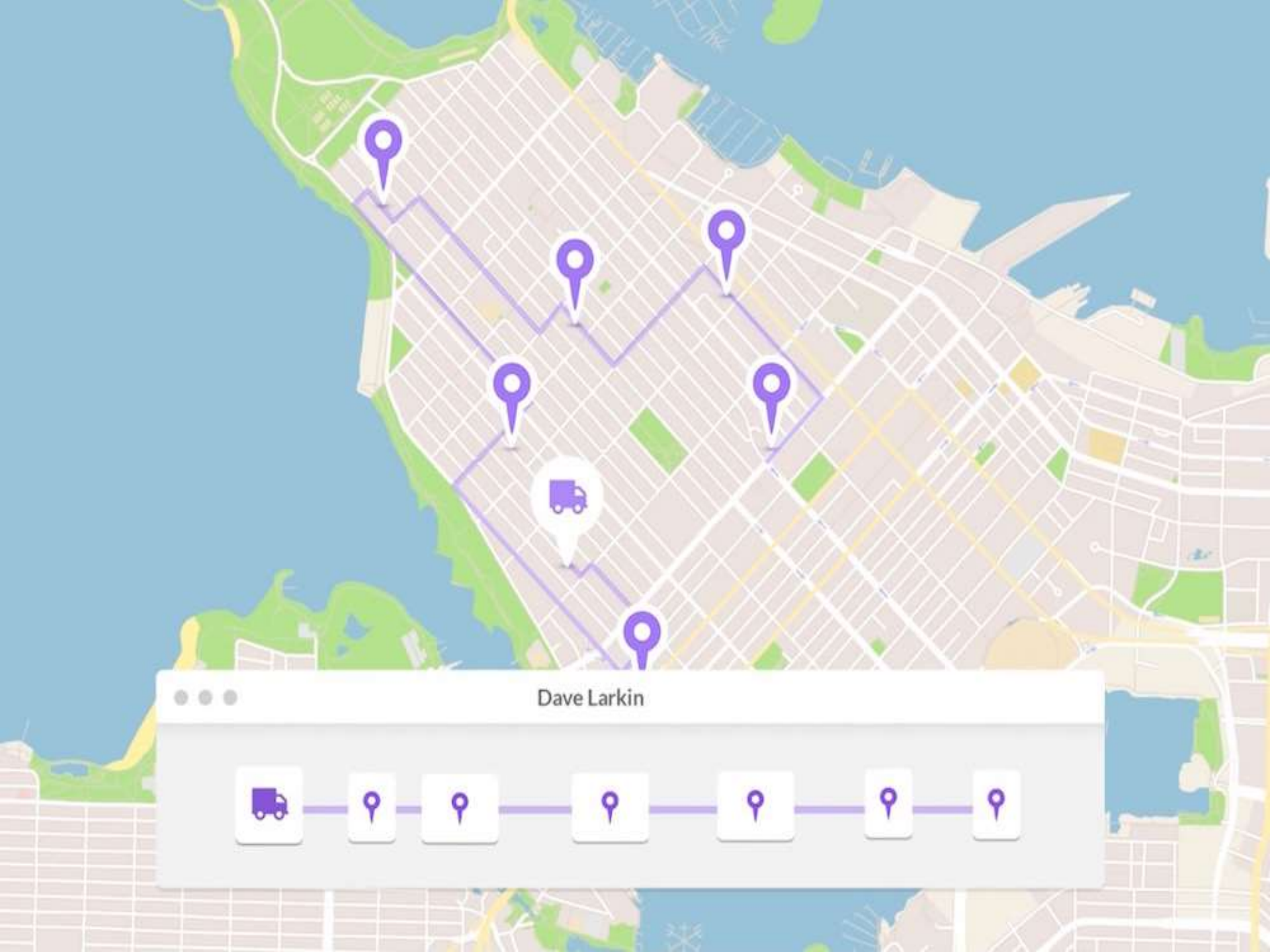
- Modern **transport logistics mission** can be summarized as follows: "to deliver the **right product** on the **required quality** and **quantity** at a specified **time** and cost-effectively.
- **Transport logistics -** is a system of organizing delivery, and displacement of any material objects from one point to another on the **optimal route**.
- **The optimal route** – is route which may deliver a logistics facility/product in the shortest possible time with minimal cost and with minimal harm or risk.


Dave Larkin

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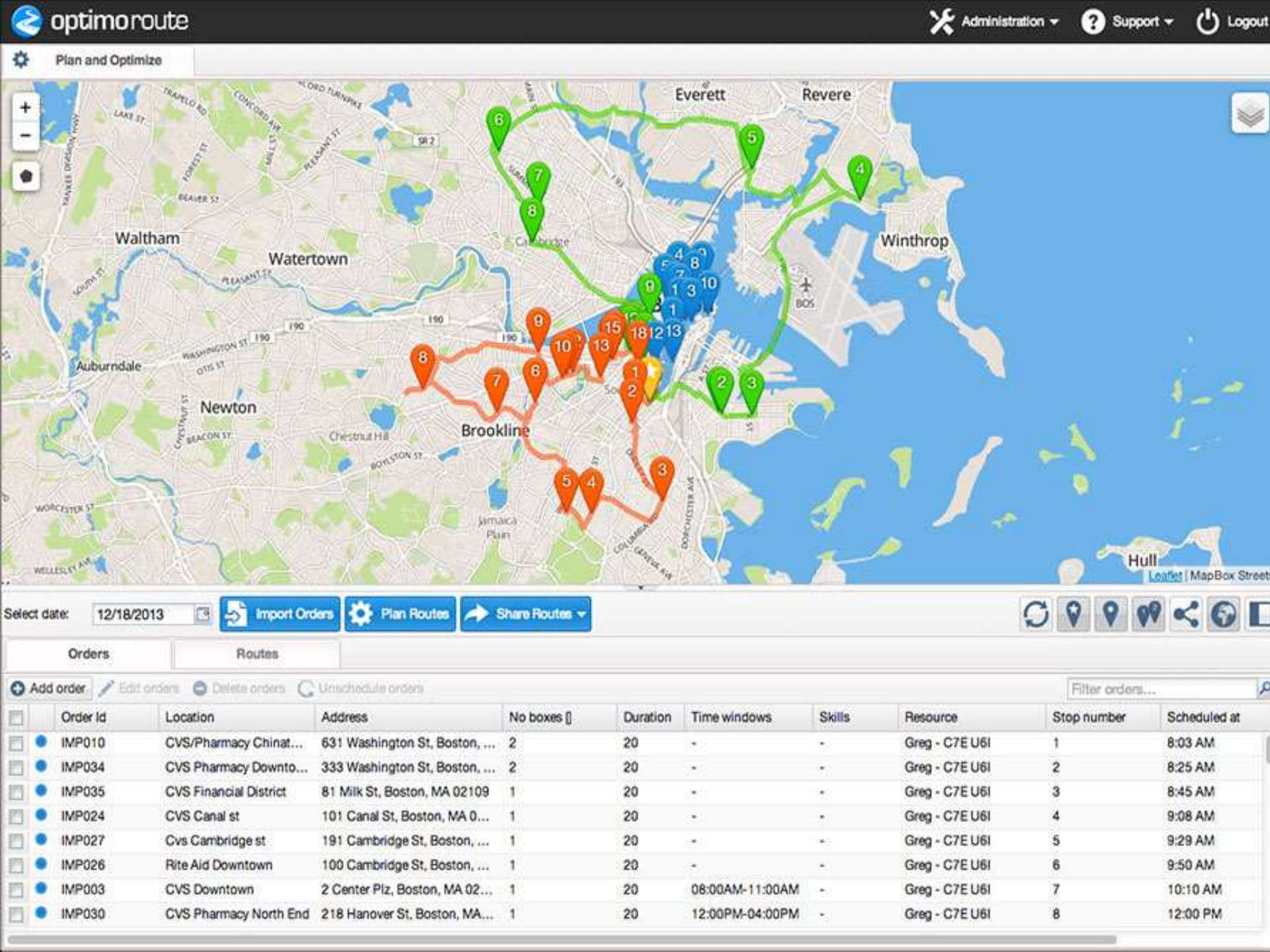
optimoroute
Administration
Support
Logout
Plan and Optimize
Everett
Revere
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Import Orders
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Add order
Edit orders
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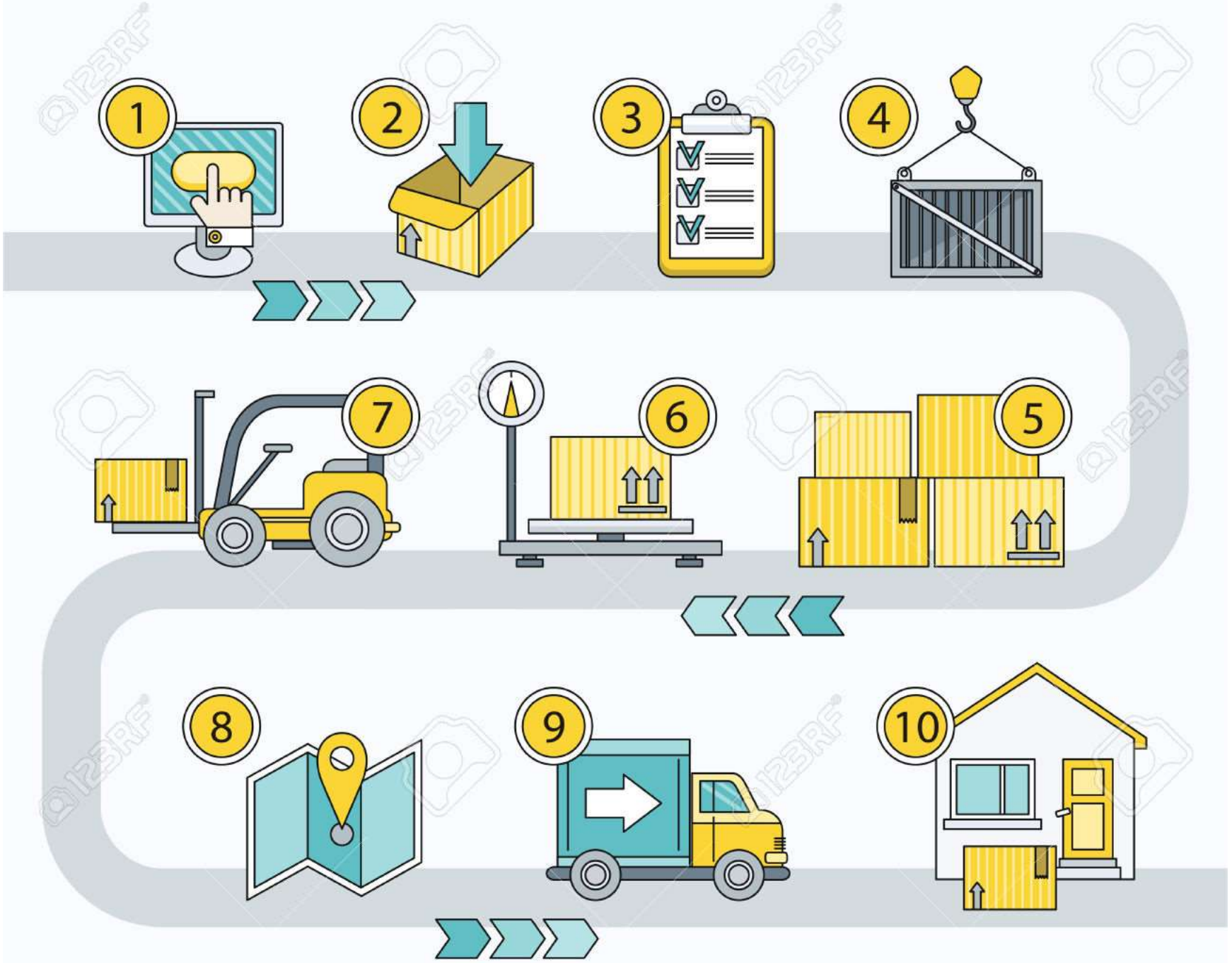
Scheduled at
IMP010 CVS/Pharmacy Chinat... 631 Washington St, Boston, ... 2 20 - - Greg - C7E U6I 1 8:03 AM
IMP034 CVS Pharmacy Downto... 333 Washington St, Boston, ... 2 20 - - Greg - C7E U6I 2 8:25 AM
IMP035 CVS Financial District 81 Milk St, Boston, MA 02109 1 20 - - Greg - C7E U6I 3 8:45 AM
IMP024 CVS Canal st 101 Canal St, Boston, MA 0... 1 20 - - Greg - C7E U6I 4 9:08 AM
IMP027 Cvs Cambridge st 191 Cambridge St, Boston, ... 1 20 - - Greg - C7E U6I 5 9:29 AM
IMP026 Rite Aid Downtown 100 Cambridge St, Boston, ... 1 20 - - Greg - C7E U6I 6 9:50 AM
IMP003 CVS Downtown 2 Center Plz, Boston, MA 02... 1 20 08:00AM-11:00AM - Greg - C7E U6I 7 10:10 AM
IMP030 CVS Pharmacy North End 218 Hanover St, Boston, MA... 1 20 12:00PM-04:00PM - Greg - C7E U6I 8 12:00 PM

Tasks of transport logistics

1) selecting a mode of transportation;
2) choice of transport;
3) choice of carrier and logistics transportation partners;
4) The optimization of the parameters of the transport process (route, number of vehicles, the number of cargo).
5) joint planning of transport and storage processes.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- Thus, the logistics manager must solve three tasks: transportation, packaging, warehousing of cargo.

- **Example:**
- There is a load of 2 boxes, each measuring 1 m × 1 m × 1 m, which is expected to be transported by road. Markings on the packaging indicates that the goods can be transported only when lie in the 1 row. This increases the cost of transportation twice.
- **Possible action by the logistics manager**:
- - To instruct the carrier to put the box on the box, and to take on the *risk of damage to the goods*;
- - To create a more solid packaging, which *leads to increased costs;*
- - Wait for other transport, packaging which will allow them to place on these two boxes, which leads *to an increase of transportation time*, *the cost of storage* of goods at the terminal carrier, *decrease the efficiency* of transportation schedule.

2.

Expert assessment of the significance of various factors showed that when choosing a transport primarily takes into account:

- the reliability of delivery schedule compliance;
- the delivery time;
- the cost of delivery.

FORKLIFT
HELICOPTER
TRANSPORT
TRAIN
TRUCK
SUBMARINE
SHIP

Road transport

Traditionally uses for short-distance:

1) advantages:

- high maneuverability;

-delivery "from door to door" with the necessary degree of urgency;

-supply regularity,

-the ability to supply small batches;

-less rigid requirements to product packaging;

2) disadvantages:

-high cost of transport;

- urgency discharge;

- the possibility of theft of cargo and theft of vehicles;

- relatively small carrying capacity.

Rail transport:

1) advantages:

-transport large quantities of goods in all weather conditions;
-relatively fast delivery of cargo over long distances;
-regularity of traffic;
-convenient organization of loading - unloading;
- relatively low cost of transportation of goods
-availability of discounts,

2) disadvantages:

-low speed of movement;
-limited number of carriers;
-theft and losses;
-small possibility of delivery to the point of consumption (in some cases must be supplemented by road).

Sea transport:

1)Advantages:

-Low cargo rates;

-high capacity.

2) disadvantages:

-Low speed;

-limited possibility of delivery to points of consumption;

-rigid requirements to packaging of goods;

-low frequency of shipments;

-dependence on weather and navigation conditions.

Air transport:

1)advantages:

-The highest speed of delivery,

-possibility of delivery in remote areas;

-high safety of goods

2) disadvantages:

-High cargo tariffs;

-limited batch size;

-dependence on weather conditions.

Pipeline transport: ***1) advantages:*** low cost, high bandwidth;
2) disadvantages: A narrow range of goods to be transported (liquids, gases, emulsions).?.