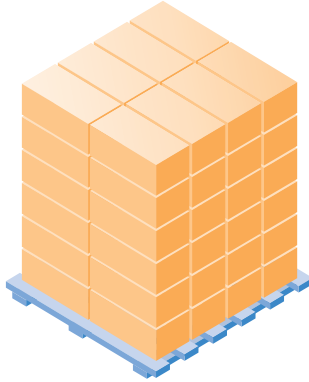


# Checking in loads (3)

Focus

## Ti and hi



**tihi = 8 × 6**  
**pallet quantity = 48**

**Tihi** describes the arrangement of cases on a pallet. It stands for **ti**marandum **hi**ght or 'layers of' × height. 'ti' means the number of boxes or cases in a pallet layer. 'hi' means the number of layers high on a pallet.

**Example:**  
 A **tihi** of 8 × 6 means 8 cases per layer; 6 layers high.

You can use the **tihi** to find the total number of cases on a pallet.

**ti × hi = pallet quantity**

**Example:**  
 A **tihi** of 8 × 6 gives a total **pallet quantity** of **48 cases** (8 × 6 = 48).

When pallets arrive, the **tihi** must be the same as on the delivery note. Imagine this:  
**Pallet A** = 120 cases with a **tihi** of 20 × 6  
**Pallet B** = 120 cases identical to those on pallet A, but with a **tihi** of 6 × 20  
 Which **tihi** gives the taller pallet?  
 Which **tihi** gives the larger 'footprint'?  
 How many cases make this larger 'footprint'?

Distribution centre D5		Warehouse 15	
P.O. 384493202		DELIVERY NO. 77033	
QUANTITIES OUTSTANDING: Nothing to report			
CODE	PROD	QTY	TIHI
029550003040	NC Marinades - BBQ	120	Ti × hi = 20 × 6
029550003884	NC Marinades - Frch	120	Ti × hi = 20 × 6
029550003728	NC Marinades - Ital	120	Ti × hi = 20 × 6

What problems might occur if a **tihi** of 6 × 20 is accepted when a **tihi** of 20 × 6 is on the delivery sheet?

# Checking in loads (3)

**Task**

## Task 1

Work out the **tihi** and **quantity** for each of these pallets.

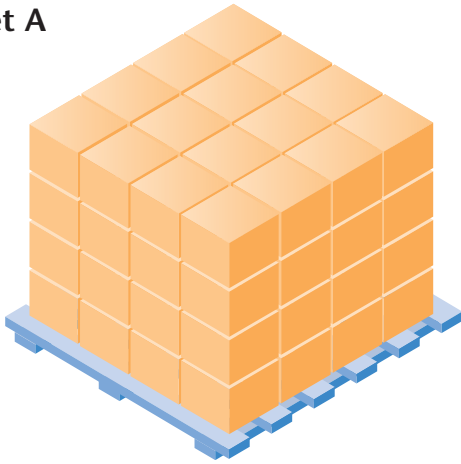
**Remember!**

ti = the number of boxes or cases in a layer

hi = the number of layers high on a pallet

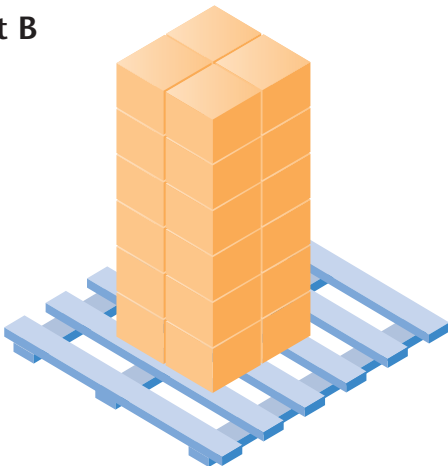
quantity = ti × hi

**Pallet A**



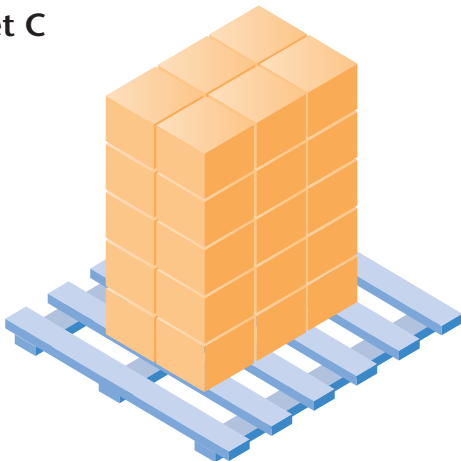
Tihi = \_\_\_\_\_ × \_\_\_\_\_  
 Quantity = \_\_\_\_\_ cases/boxes

**Pallet B**



Tihi = \_\_\_\_\_ × \_\_\_\_\_  
 Quantity = \_\_\_\_\_ cases/boxes

**Pallet C**



Tihi = \_\_\_\_\_ × \_\_\_\_\_  
 Quantity = \_\_\_\_\_ cases/boxes