Cross-docking is used to improve the speed and production of inventories inside industries which have the need of fast movements and quick deliveries (food, medicine). Cross-docking has some advantages: Avoids unneeded warehouse costs, Increases product availability, consolidate freights, increases client satisfaction. Although, cross-docking offers a high range of flexibility between every load, in consequence the load will be an efficient delivery.

Milk run is the kind of deliver that involves stopping in many places before the load is delivered to the final destination. The main objective of milk run is: to use the same truck for picking up and delivering, these activities will carry a cost-efficiency and a diminished transit times; also a reduced of stocks in traffic roads.

The volume delivery is the one in which many trucks have their own load and deliver place, the trip is single and they're designate to a specific client. This type of deliver reduces costs and gives effectiveness to trip times.

Normal delivery involves making a single trip from warehouse, passing through the load point, then across the traffic line until the delivery place and completing the journey in the principal warehouse. This is the most common delivery and is most easy to trucking and warehouse companies.

Several trucking and fleet companies, optimize processes by using logistic systems for the execution of their trips. The systems diverge in modules, data mining, connectivity and functionality. Inside of the logistic network: cimatruck the one that is in charge of the company's fleet management

http://www.gafor.com.br/site/gafor/es/gafor_logistica/milk_run/milk_run.aspx

http://latinamerica.infor.com/soluciones/scm/wms/crossdocking/



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