

New Features in TIM

2018-0



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Welcome

Dear Sir or Madam,

Welcome to the future! TIM - the visual information tool for the precast concrete industry - provides you with everything you need to get the job done - be it virtual planning of production, delivery or assembly. TIM 2018-0 comes with a lot of new features, making your work even more efficient and effective.

For example, you can print directly and define rights for processes. More new features in TIM 2018-0 include stack management and quality manager.

We wish you every success!

PRECAST Software Engineering GmbH
Salzburg, October 2017

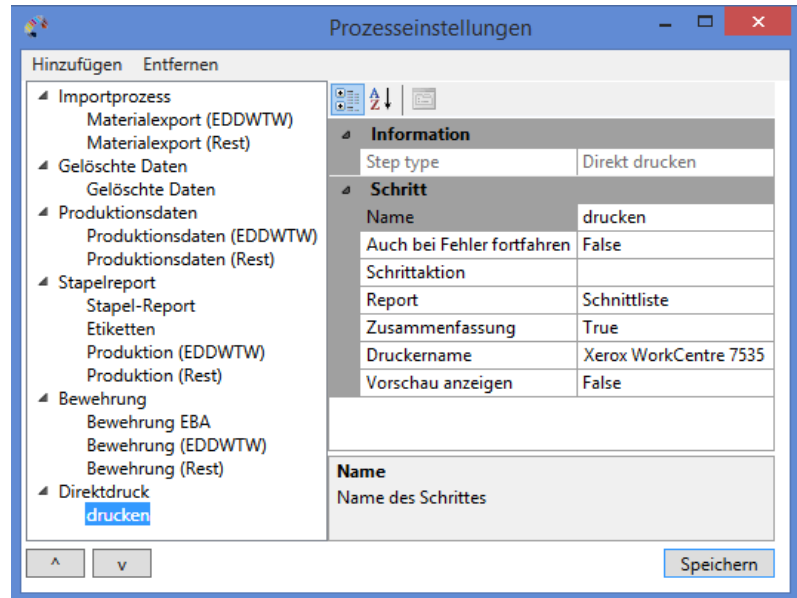
Direct Printing

Process configuration comes with a new feature, allowing you to directly integrate printing processes into more complex processes. This way, you can automate printer output.

Configuring direct printing

When configuring the process step of direct printing, you choose the report (in this example, it is the cutting list) and the printer you want to use. In addition, you define whether you want to output the

reports for all selected elements separately or jointly.



Using direct printing

You can combine the process step of direct printing with any other process steps in a process. This way, you can send documents to a printer while other actions are running.

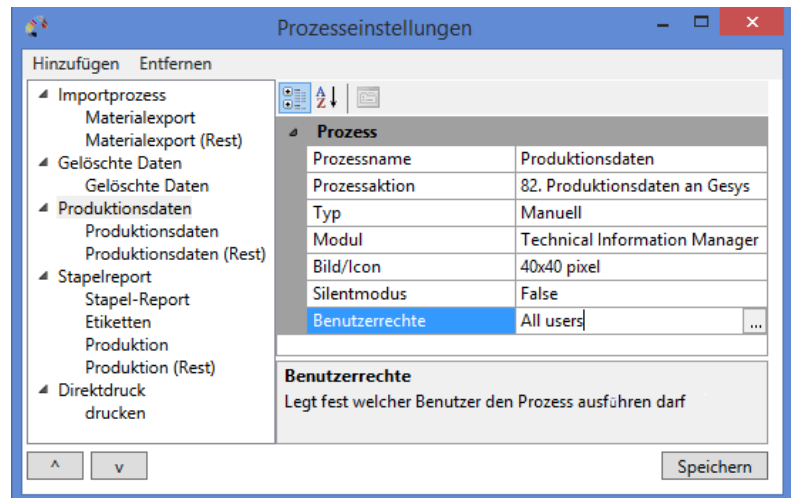
For example, you can create production data and print element labels with just one click.

Process Rights

You can activate processes for specific users only. This way, you can control who can run which process.

Configuration

Process settings come with a new feature, allowing you to define user-specific settings.



You can define whether

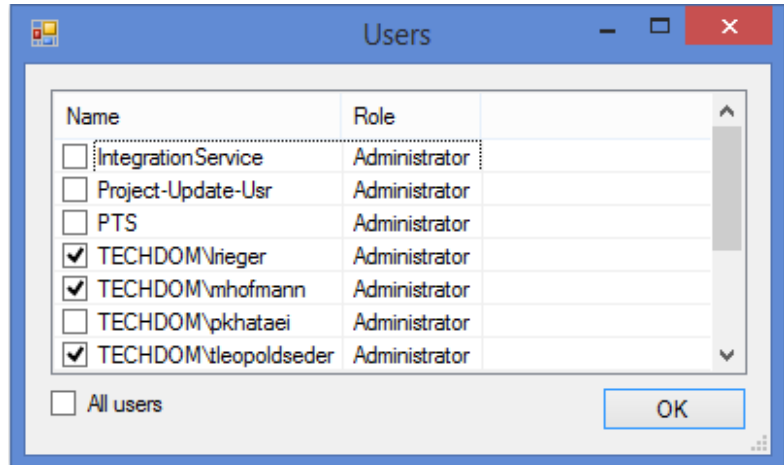
- all users can run the process.

When you choose this setting, all future users will be able to run this process too.

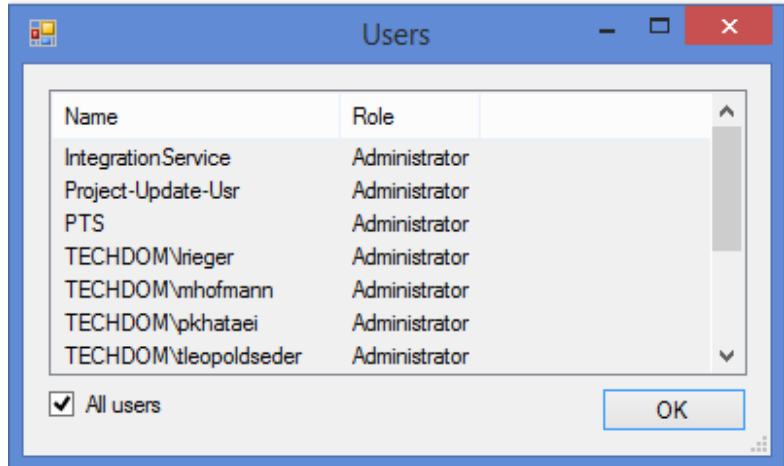
- specific users can run the process.

When you choose this setting, future users will only be able to run this process if they are authorized to do so.

Another dialog box opens, where you can select the users individually.



As an alternative, select the "All users" option.



Use in TIM

TIM only provides the buttons of the processes the user is authorized to run.

Consequently, the user interface is not overloaded with controls the user cannot use.

These user-specific settings do not play a role if you do not start a process manually by clicking a button

but the process starts automatically as defined in the configurations (for example, data import).

So you do not have to explicitly authorize a user to export data within NTF import so that this user can import NTF files manually.

Structuring Stacks

To clearly structure transport stacks, you can link these stacks with a structural level in the building structure. In addition, you can group stacks. This way, you can number stacks freely.

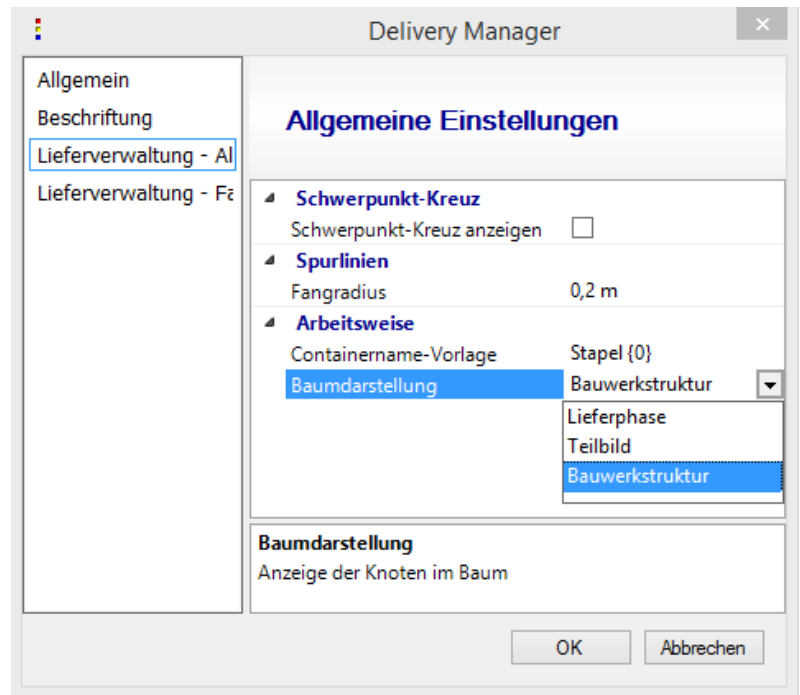
Assigning stacks

Earlier versions structured stacks either by project structure or by delivery phase.

Now it is also possible structure stacks in accordance with the building structure.

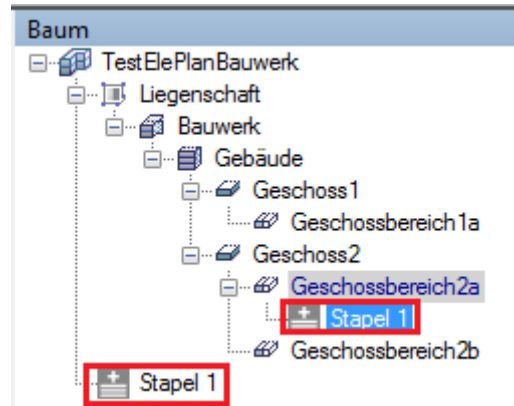
In defining the basic configuration, you have to decide how you want to structure stacks.

You can now select the new option, which structures stacks by building structure.



By selecting the “Building structure” option in Delivery Manager, you can assign stacks to a structural level in the building structure or to the project itself.

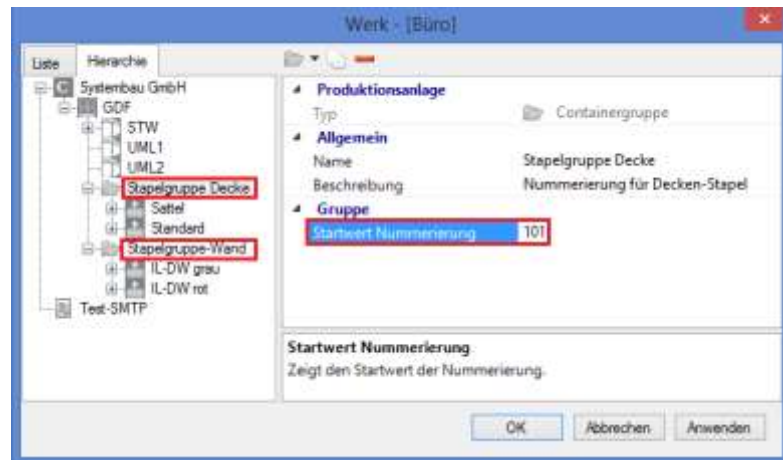
You can only assign stacks to the lowest structural level in the building structure, that is to say, the level above the drawing file. You cannot assign stacks to other structural levels in the building structure.



Grouping stacks

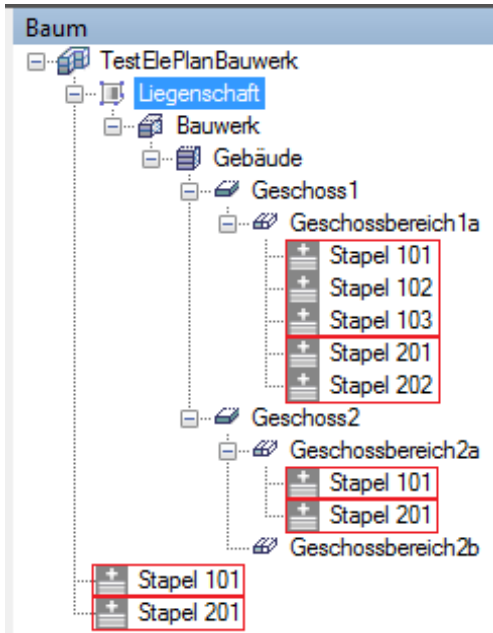
By grouping stacks, you can obtain different ranges of numbers for stack numbering.

First, you have to create corresponding stack groups in the factory configuration and assign stacks to these groups.



This example shows two groups: Numbering of the first group starts at 101 and numbering of the second group starts at 201. Consequently, the stacks of the first group get the numbers 101, 102, 103 and so on

and the stacks of the second group get the numbers 201, 201, 203 and so on.



The program numbers the stacks assigned to each structural level separately.

Quality Manager

Using Quality Manager, you can check data to find out whether the elements drawn are correct. By detecting errors at an early stage, you ensure a high level of quality in the elements produced.

Basic principle

Using the new Quality Manager module, you can define rules that identify problems or errors.

You can specify what you want to check and how.

In addition, you can specify whether identified problems lead to warnings or whether these problems are marked as errors.

You can check the data manually at any time or integrate these checks into a process that runs automatically.


Defining rules

You define rules in the main window of Quality Manager.

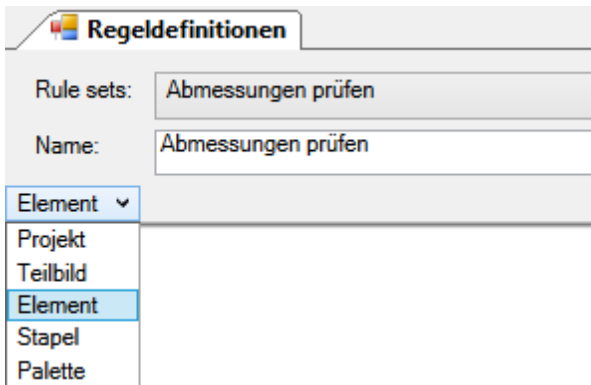
A rule definition always consists of a rule set with one or more rules. The rule set defines which data will be checked (projects, elements, ...). You can also add criteria for selecting data so that a rule set only checks specific element types, such as half floors. The rules assigned to a rule set define the individual checks.



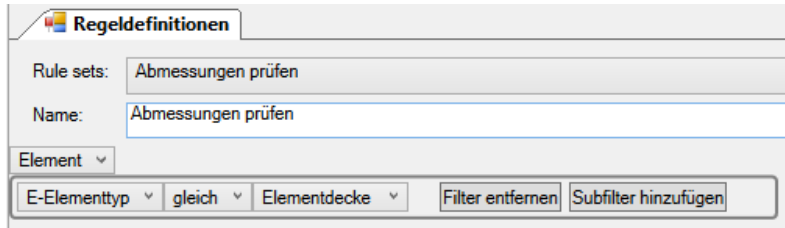
Rule set

To create a new rule set, click the  symbol at top right.

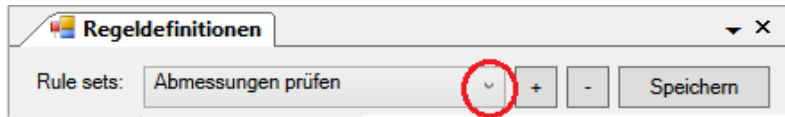
You can then enter a name for the rule set and specify the data you want to check (project, element and so on).



In addition, you can apply various filters to limit data selection. For example, you can limit selection to specific element types.




You can also change rule sets you have already defined. To do this, select the required rule set in the combo box.



Rule

You can create and change rules of a rule set in the middle part of the module window.

To create a new rule, click the  symbol.



You can also change existing rules. To do this, select the required rule in the combo box.



Creating a rule involves the following steps: Enter a name for the rule, define the rule itself, specify the error type and enter the error message.

Name: Use a meaningful name for the rule so that you can identify this rule quickly and easily.

Rule definition: It is the rule definition that actually checks the data. You enter a formula that is true if the element to be checked is not correct. Rules are entered in PowerShell syntax. A context menu helps you enter rules. Right-click in the field for rule input to open this context menu, which lists a lot of commands and some standard rules.

Rule type: The rule type indicates whether the error found is a real error or just a warning.

Rule message: Define the text you want to display when an error has been found.

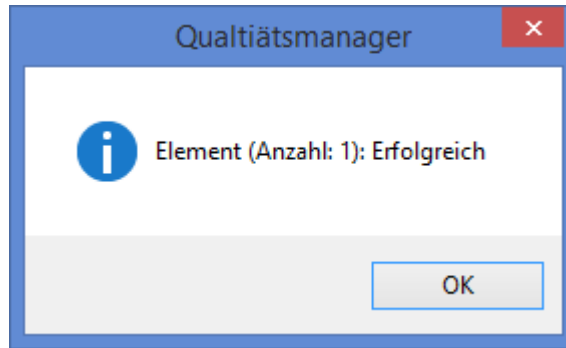
This way, you can define as many rule sets as you need and assign one or more rules to each rule set.

Test

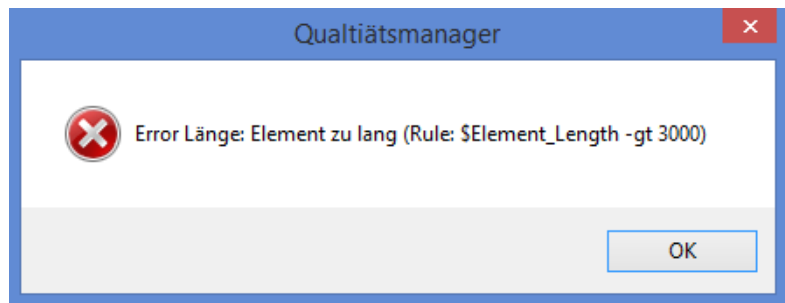
You can test new rule sets by selecting appropriate elements in the UltraList and clicking the 'Test' button.



The test result shows you whether the test has been successful



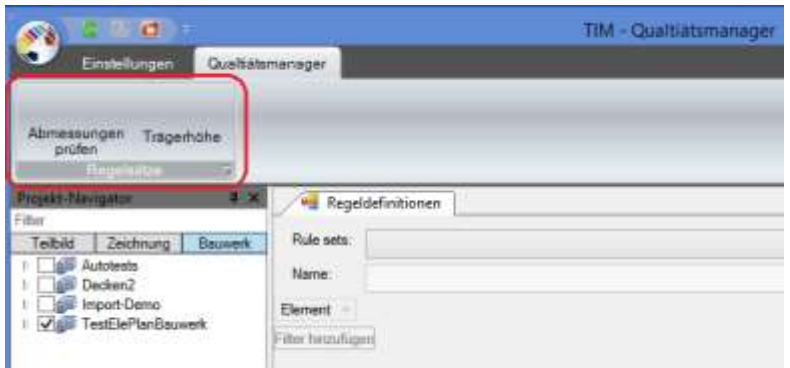
or not.



You can save the rule set with its rules at any time by clicking the 'Save' button at top right.

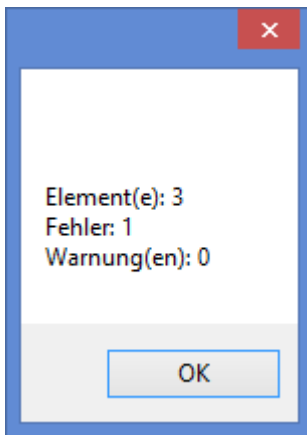
Checking data

You can find buttons for all defined rule sets in Quality Manager. A new rule set is not visible until you have switched modules or logged off and in.



To check the data, you have to select elements in the UltraList and click one of the corresponding buttons.

The program checks the data and presents the results:



Analyzing checks

Using the UltraList, you can list and analyze the results of various checks.

