Order Frequency and Rush-Order Policy

> The cheapest freight rate is not always the lowest total cost when stockouts and rush orders are part of the picture.

Order cadence, transportation mode, and rush acceptance are one service-cost policy, not separate purchasing habits.

Define the decision before comparing options

Start with the operating constraint and the outcome that matters. Put volume, time, cost, and service assumptions in one place so the comparison answers a real decision rather than a vague preference.

Worked example from the live calculator

With 12,000 annual units, $50/unit, 25% annual holding cost, and 200 safety-stock units, a 7-day ordering cycle costs $7,849.07 annually versus $15,285.02 for 60-day ordering. The live comparator selects the weekly cycle despite its higher ordering cost.

Use the linked engines as a decision chain

These engines address different parts of the same choice: order-frequency-comparator, mode-cost-comparator, rush-order-acceptance. Run them in sequence, carrying the measured constraint and stated assumptions forward instead of re-entering convenient defaults.

Turn the result into an operating action

Use the recommended option as a trigger for a manager review. Confirm the input data, identify the condition that would flip the result, assign an owner, and revisit the choice when demand, cost, or capacity changes.

Key takeaway. A trustworthy operating decision is a chain of measured constraints and explicit tradeoffs, not a single isolated calculation.

Assumptions

- Use current local costs, capacities, and operating constraints before acting on a planning result.

Sources

- Platform calculation models and stated operating assumptions

Frequently asked questions

Does this replace local operating judgment?

No. It organizes the tradeoffs and shows which input can change the recommendation.

What inputs deserve the closest review?

The inputs with the largest cost, service, or capacity effect in your actual operation.

How often should this be revisited?

Whenever demand, labor cost, lead time, utilization, or the operating constraint changes materially.

Operations Decisions is a set of transparent decision engines for physical operations, not a guarantee of any outcome. This guide is educational.