

3. Computing the F.R.T.

When several jobs are performed at the same time, make the calculation in the following manner.

a. Jobs of non duplicated nature

The F.R.T. for the job is obtained by totalling the F.R.T. for each part replaced.

(Example) Replacement of cylinder head and clutch spring.

Service item	F.R.T.
Cylinder head	3.8
Clutch spring	0.5

The F.R.T. for the job is: $3.8+0.5=4.3$

b. Jobs of duplicated nature

Take the F.R.T. for the last part to be replaced.

(Example) Replacement of piston and cylinder head gasket.

Service item	F.R.T.
Cylinder head gasket	2.7
Piston	*6.6

The F.R.T. for the job is: 6.6

c. Jobs of partially related nature

Total up the F.R.T. for all of the parts replaced and then subtract the F.R.T. for the duplicated operation.

(Example) Replacement of countershaft and crankshaft assembly.

Service item	F.R.T.
Countershaft	*6.1
Crankshaft assembly	*7.6
Crankcase disassembly	*5.8

The F.R.T. for the job is: $(6.1+7.6) - 5.8=7.9$
Crankcase disassembly is the duplicated operations.

- The F.R.T. shown with (*) includes engine removal and installation.
- The parts, having the same number of man-hour, are identified by a mark "•", and classified under the title of their representative work.