DATA ITEM DESCRIPTION

Title: SPECIAL TOOLING (ST) REPORT FOR ELECTRONIC TOOLING INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ETIMS)

Number: DI-MISC-81538A **Approval Date**: 20040517
AMSC Number: N7526 **Limitation**: N/A
DTIC Applicable: N/A **GIDEP Applicable**: N/A
Office of Primary Responsibility: NAVICP 071.09
Applicable Forms:

Use/Relationship:
1. This Data Item Description (DID) contains the format and content preparation instruction for the data product generated by specific and discrete task requirements as delineated in the contract.
2. This DID may be applied when special tooling is manufactured, procured, newly reported, lost, or scrapped.
3. Contract should specify means of data transfer, e.g., electronic transfer or compact disk.
4. This DID may be tailored to eliminate fields not required.
5. This DID supersedes DI-MISC-81538.

Requirements:
1. Reference Documents. The applicable issue of the documents cited herein, including their approval dates and dates of any applicable amendments, notices, and revisions shall be as specified in the contract.
2. Format. Four individual ST files will be provided. Refer to Figures 1 through 4 as layout. Further explanation is detailed in 3 below.
3. Content. Characters in fields may be of variable length, blank fill at the end of field to maximize size. Fields not required must be blank filled. The ST report shall include the following information, as needed.

   3.1. Part to Next Assembly File – use the ST record layout format in accordance with Figure 1 (Identify to File Name: Part NHA.dat).
   a. Part Number (a maximum of 20 alphanumeric characters).
   b. Part Name (a maximum of 15 alphanumeric characters).
   c. Aircraft Model (a maximum of 7 alphanumeric characters – enter model designation with the hyphen).
   d. Type Designation (associated with model – a maximum of 2 alphanumeric characters – when there is only one character, blank fill the second character. A = production, KA = retrofit tech directive kit, KM = modification aircraft kit, RL = spares, RS = deliverable support equipment).
   e. From Ship (a maximum of 4 numeric characters).
   f. Thru Ship (a maximum of 4 numeric characters).

g. Next Higher Assembly Part Number (a maximum of 20 alphanumeric characters – enter the actual next higher assembly part number in which the part is assembled).
h. Quantity per Next Higher Assembly (a maximum of 5 numeric characters).
i. Filler (two blank fill characters).

3.2 Tool Information File – Required for all special tooling including reference and alignment tools. Use the ST record layout format IAW figure 2 (Identify to file name: toolinfo.dat).

A. Tool Number – maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.
B. Duplication Number – three alphanumeric characters. Unique identifier for each copy of the tool.
C. Filler - place two blank characters as position holders in the file.
D. Ownership Code – one character field – R=right to title, C=contractor owned, G=government owned, P=perishable, F=FMS owned.
E. Disposition Code – two positions with the second position blank. (D=disposed [scrapped], L=Lost, T=tool transferred, R=re-identified, C=Customer has title or S=tool shipped to government storage).
F. Tool Bar Code – eight alphanumeric characters associated with the individual tool.
G. Fabrication Hours – maximum of four numeric characters, plus 1 decimal place, if no tenths enter zero.
H. Dollar Cost – maximum of eight numeric characters – cumulative amount paid to vendor for the tool on a voucher, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
I. Cage – five alphanumeric characters. Contractor and Government Entity Code for the location of the tool.
J. Location – maximum of thirteen characters. The physical location of tool. Optional field. (Building/Aisle/Row/Bin).
K. Filler – place seventeen blank characters as position holders in the file.
L. Accountable Contract – maximum of twenty-five alphanumeric characters
M. Filler – place twenty-eight blank characters as position holders in the file.
N. Re-identified From Tool Number – maximum thirty-five alphanumeric characters, including duplication number.
O. Re-identified To Tool Number – maximum thirty-five alphanumeric characters, including duplication number.
P. Filler – place one blank character as position holders in the file.
Q. Tool Disposition Date – eight characters. The date tool was marked Scrapped, Lost, Transferred, Re-identified or Shipped). CCYYMMDD
R. Tool Disposition Document – six characters. The Shipping Voucher Document number.
S. Tool Name – maximum fifteen alphanumeric characters

3.3 Part to Tool – Use the ST record layout format IAW figure 3 (Identify to file name: parttool.dat)

A. Part Number – maximum of twenty characters
B. Tool Number – maximum of thirty-two characters

C. Filler - place three blank characters as position holders in the file

3.4 Tool to Reference Tool Linkage – to be used only when a requirement for reference or alignment tooling exists. Use the ST record layout format IAW figure 4 (Identify to file name: tooltool.dat)

A. Tool Number – maximum of thirty-two characters. Does not include duplication number.
B. Filler - place three blank characters as position holders in the file.
C. Reference Tool Number – maximum of thirty-two characters. Does not include duplication number.
D. Filler - place three blank characters as position holders in the file.

4. End of DI-MISC-81538A

IMPORT FILES

Figure 1. Part-to-Next-Higher-Assembly File

lrecl=79

Part-to-Next-Higher-Assembly record			
FIELD NAME	**START**	**LENGTH**	**REQ'D FIELD**
A. Part Number	01	20	Y
B. Part Name	21	15	Y
C. Model Designation	36	07	N
D. Filler	43	02	blank
E. Ship From	45	04	N
F. Ship Thru	49	04	N
G. NHA Part Number	53	20	N
H. Qty per NHA	73	05	N
I. Filler	78	02	blank

Note 1: A Part-to-NHA record creates a Part Master for the Part Number.

Note 2: A Part Number may have 0-many NHA Part Numbers.

Note 3: If a Part Number has no next higher assembly (end item part number), then next higher assembly field should have the literal “ENDITEM”.
If a Part Number has next higher assembly, then fields C-G are required.

Note 4: A Part Number may not have itself as a NHA.

Note 5: Each NHA Part Number referenced must have its own Part Number record.

Figure 2. Tooling Information File

lrecl=251

Tooling Information record			
FIELD NAME	**START**	**LENGTH**	**REQ'D FIELD**
A. Tool ID	01	32	Y
B. Dup Number	33	03	Y
C. Filler	36	03	blank
D. Ownership code R = Right to title C = Contractor owned G = Government owned P = Perishable F = FMS owned	39	01	Y
E. Current Disposition code blank = tool not dispositioned D = disposed (scrapped) L = lost C = customer has title R = re-identified S = shipped to government storage T = tool transferred	40	02	N
F. Tool Bar code	42	08	N
G. Fab Hours (numeric)	50	05.1	N
H. Dollar cost (numeric)	55	08	N
I. Cage Code	63	05	Y
J. Storage Location	68	13	N
K. Filler	81	17	blank
L. Accountable Contract	98	21	N
M. Filler	119	32	blank
N. Re-identified From Tool/Dup	151	35	N
O. Re-identified To Tool/Dup	186	35	N

Tooling Information record			
FIELD NAME	**START**	**LENGTH**	**REQ'D FIELD**
P. Filler	221	1	blank
Q. Tool Disposition Date CCYYMMDD (Scrap date, Transfer date, Re-id date, Ship date)	222	8	N
R. Tool Disposition Document	230	6	N
S. Tool Name	217	15	Y

Note 1: A Tooling Information record creates a Tool Master for the Tool ID.

Note 2: A Dup Number represents a duplicate copy of the Tool ID.

Note 3: A Tool ID may have 1-999 Dup Numbers.

Figure 3. Part-to-Tool Linkage file

lrecl=55

Part-to-Tool record			
FIELD NAME	**START**	**LENGTH**	**REQ'D FIELD**
A. Part Number	01	20	Y
B. Tool ID	21	32	Y
C. Filler	53	03	blank

Note-1: If a part has no tooling attached this record may be omitted.

Note-2: Part Number must have been defined by an entry in the Part-to-NHA file.

Note-3: Tool ID must have been defined by an entry in the Tooling Information file.

Figure 4. Reference Tooling Linkage File

lrecl=70

Master Tooling record			
FIELD NAME	**START**	**LENGTH**	**REQ'D FIELD**
A. Tool ID	01	32	Y
B. filler	33	3	blank
C. Master Tool ID	36	32	Y
D. filler	68	3	blank

Note-1: If a Tool ID has no reference tooling, this record may be omitted.

Note-2: The Master Tool may be used in the manufacture or alignment of the cited Tool ID.

Note-3: The Tool ID and Master Tool ID must have been defined in the Tooling Information file.

Note-4: A Master Tool cannot be used to make itself (i.e. Master tool-id cannot = Tool id).