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# BlueCell Professional Features

## Over/Under Production

Specify an acceptable range for an additional quantity of each part to be produced on top of a fixed quantity. The optimizer can overproduce and/or underproduce the parts to improve the yield of the job based on this range.

## True Headcuts

A true head cut pattern allows increased pattern complexity by splitting a sheet into two with the fist cut. This can increase yield, but can also take longer to produce. BlueCell's Dynamic algorithm allows true headcuts to be turned on and off.

## Material Cost Optimization

Assign a cost value to each raw material type and size. The optimizer will take this cost into account during optimization to minimize the overall cost of material for the job.

## Part Families

Group parts of the same "family" together to prevent them from being scattered over multiple different patterns across the entire optimization.

## Edgebanding

Maintain an edgebanding library that will apply any size correction to assigned parts.

## Low priority (filler) parts

Designate different priority levels to parts. The lowest priority level parts are "fillers" that can be added to a result to improve yield. E.g.: stretchers - needed in large quantities and not specific to a single product.

## Remnants 2

Remnant sizes from optimized solutions can be added automatically to the BlueCell material library to allow for use in future optimizations. These remnants are prioritized so they are consumed as quickly as possible.

## Inventory Management

Material quantities, including those of remnant pieces, are automatically updated to reflect quantities consumed by optimizations.

## Pattern Editor

Allows manual editing of patterns, either created by BlueCell or imported from supported 3rd party files. Click and drag parts to add them to a pattern, or move existing parts to another location on the layout.

## Grain Formations

Create arrangements of parts that must stay together to preserve a continuous flow of the grain pattern across the included parts. Typical applications are high-end kitchen cabinets, wall paneling and architectural millwork.

## Split Patterns on 1st-Level Cuts

Only 1st-level cuts (cross cut or rip cut) are made on each pattern with the intention of producing long strips. This is often used in conjunction with a 2nd machine making the 2nd-level cuts, in order to increase efficiency. Typical applications include cabinet drawers and doors.