

CASE STUDY

When Multi-Use Makes More Sense

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PIMMS SHIPMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

PIMMS devices are custom-branded versions of LogTag® multi-use data loggers used in an established shipment monitoring program. The program provides a real-world example of how reusable loggers can remain practical even when shipments move to external receiving partners rather than within a closed internal loop.

OBJECTIVES

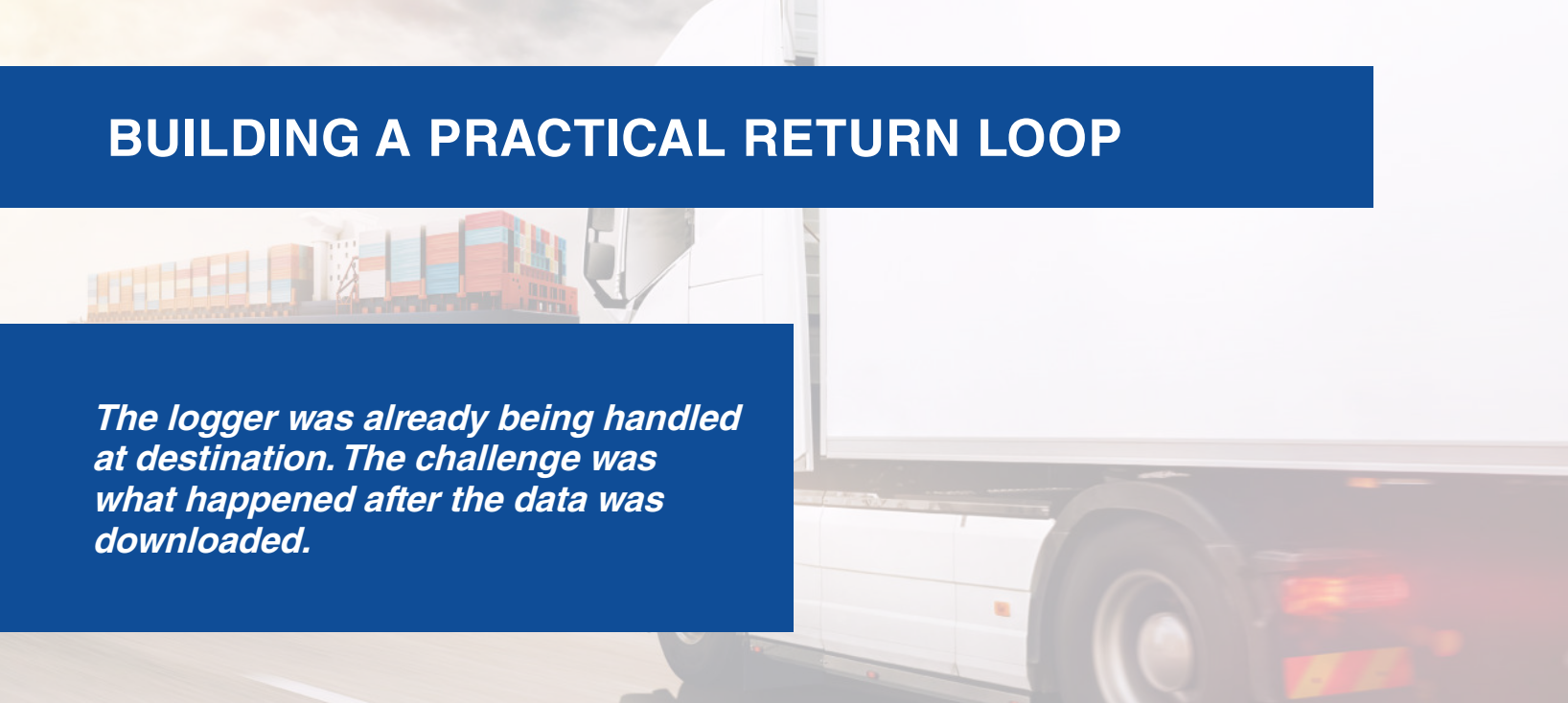
Reduce the recurring cost and waste of shipment monitoring by recovering and reusing temperature loggers across repeat shipment lanes.

OVERVIEW

The PIMMS program helps reduce recurring monitoring costs and unnecessary device waste by keeping multi-use loggers in circulation across repeat shipment lanes. Receiving partners retrieve the logger for shipment data, retain it for return, and consolidate multiple devices before sending them back for reuse.



BUILDING A PRACTICAL RETURN LOOP



The logger was already being handled at destination. The challenge was what happened after the data was downloaded.

Shipment monitoring involving external receivers often defaults to single-use because the logger does not automatically return to the sender. The PIMMS program operates across real shipment environments involving receiving partners and third-party hand-offs, so it cannot rely on a simple internal closed loop.

For reuse to work, the return step has to stay simple for the receiver and the recovery cost has to remain sensible. The opportunity is strongest where shipments repeat, the destination is known, and several returned loggers can be consolidated rather than sent back one at a time.

MAKING REUSE PRACTICAL

The program already had an important part of the return process in place: receivers handle the logger to access the shipment data. That means reuse does not require a new retrieval step at destination. It only changes what happens after the data has been downloaded.

Instead of leaving the device out of circulation, the receiver retains it in a marked return pack, return box, or designated collection point. Because the program knows where devices have been sent, receiving partners that accumulate multiple loggers can return them together.

The return loop is deliberately simple. The receiver retrieves the PIMMS logger, downloads the shipment data and puts the device into hibernation before placing



A multi-use logger only creates value if it comes back. The strongest opportunities are the shipment lanes where return is already practical.

it in the designated collection point. Several loggers are then returned together, with the program owner covering the return shipment.

Batching returns is important because it spreads the recovery cost across multiple devices. Once returned, the loggers can be prepared for another shipment and placed back into circulation.

What made the model practical:

- ***Repeat shipments***
- ***Known receiving partners***
- ***Logger already handled at destination***
- ***Consolidated returns***

Each successful return keeps a working electronic device in service for another shipment. Repeated reuse spreads the logger purchase cost across more monitored shipments and reduces the number of disposable loggers consumed by the program, helping reduce unnecessary electronic waste.

THE LOGTAG® SOLUTION

The model works because the return process is built around activity that already happens at destination. The receiver already retrieves the logger for data, so the added instruction is simple: retain it after download and place it in the designated return location.

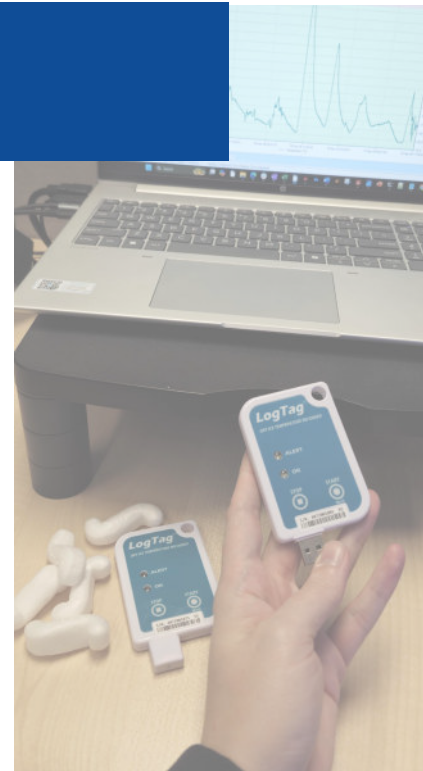
Consolidating several devices before return also helps keep the recovery cost per logger practical. The return process does not need to recreate a fully closed supply chain; it only needs to create a reliable route back for the logger.

A reusable program also needs enough loggers in circulation to cover devices in use, in transit, awaiting return, and ready for redeployment. If similar products are shipped across repeat lanes, returned loggers can often be started again with the existing settings; where requirements change, they can be reconfigured before the next shipment.

Reuse does not require every shipment movement to be closed loop. It requires a reliable loop for the logger.

The same approach can begin with one repeat lane and expand to other suitable lanes once the return loop is proven to work.

The PIMMS program demonstrates that multi-use shipment monitoring does not have to be limited to a simple closed internal loop. By creating a return loop for the logger itself, reusable devices can continue circulating between sending and receiving locations while supporting lower lifetime monitoring cost and reduced device waste.



CHOOSE LOGTAG® MULTI-USE

The lesson is simple: do not assume multi-use requires a fully closed supply chain. Start by asking whether the logger itself has a practical way back.

The PIMMS program shows where multi-use can make practical sense: repeat shipments, known receiving partners, a logger that is already handled at destination, and enough volume to consolidate returns. In these conditions, the return step can be added with limited disruption and each successful reuse spreads the device cost across another shipment.

Single-use remains the practical choice for genuinely one-way shipments, changing or unknown receivers, and lanes where recovery would add disproportionate cost or complexity.

RECOMMENDED LOGGERS



HAXO-16BT



TRIL-16U

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