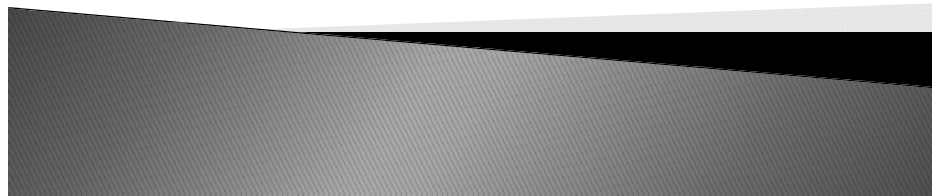
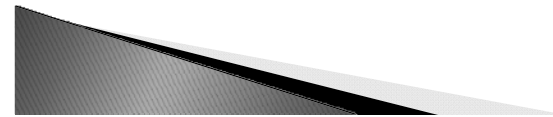


What is manufacturing system?

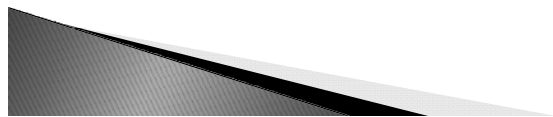


What is manufacturing system?



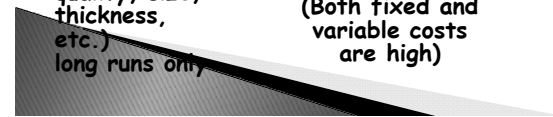
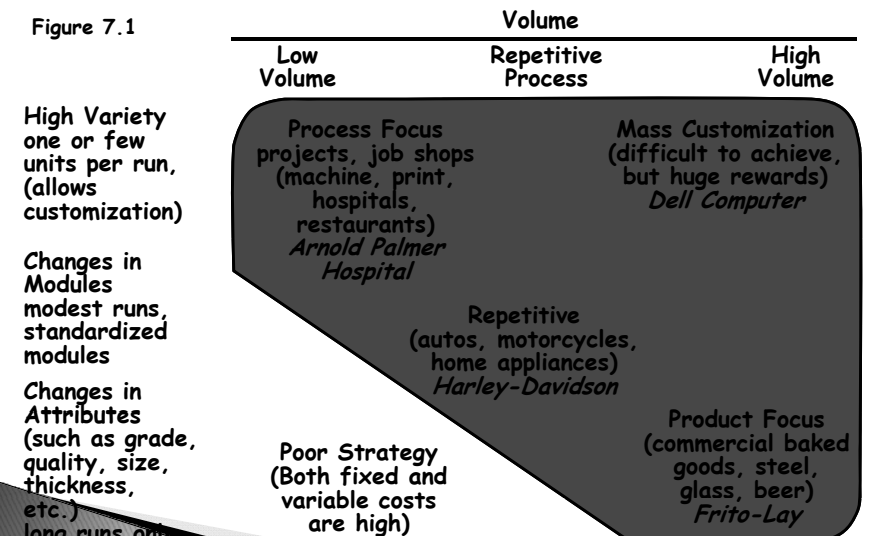
Process Strategies

The objective of a process strategy is to build a production process that meets customer requirements and product specifications within cost and other managerial constraints



Process, Volume, and Variety

Figure 7.1



Process Strategies

- ◆ How to produce a product or provide a service that
 - ◆ Meets or exceeds customer requirements
 - ◆ Meets cost and managerial goals
- ◆ Has long term effects on
 - ◆ Efficiency and production flexibility
 - ◆ Costs and quality

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Process Strategies

Four basic strategies

1. Process focus
2. Repetitive focus
3. Product focus
4. Mass customization

Within these basic strategies there are many ways they may be implemented

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Process Focus

- ◆ Facilities are organized around specific activities or processes
- ◆ General purpose equipment and skilled personnel
- ◆ High degree of product flexibility
- ◆ Typically high costs and low equipment utilization
- ◆ Product flows may vary considerably making planning and scheduling a challenge

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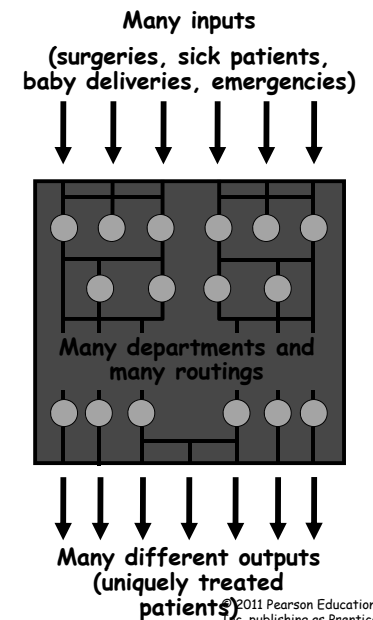
Process Focus



(low volume, high variety, intermittent processes)
Arnold Palmer Hospital

Machine Shop
Hospital
Bank

Figure 7.2(a)



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Repetitive Focus

- ◆ Facilities often organized as assembly lines
- ◆ Characterized by modules with parts and assemblies made previously
- ◆ Modules may be combined for many output options
- ◆ Less flexibility than process-focused facilities but more efficient

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Repetitive Focus



(modular)
Harley Davidson

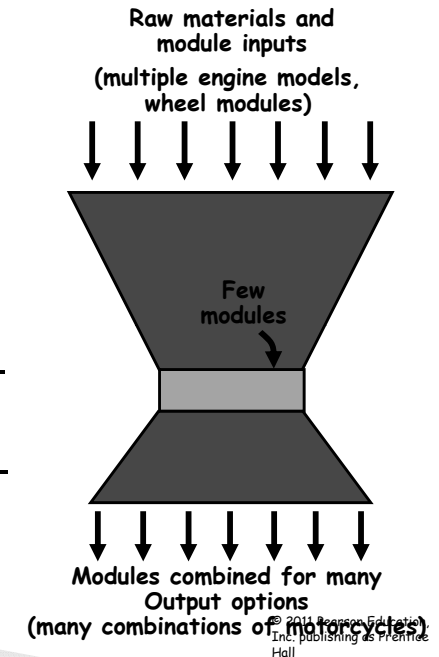
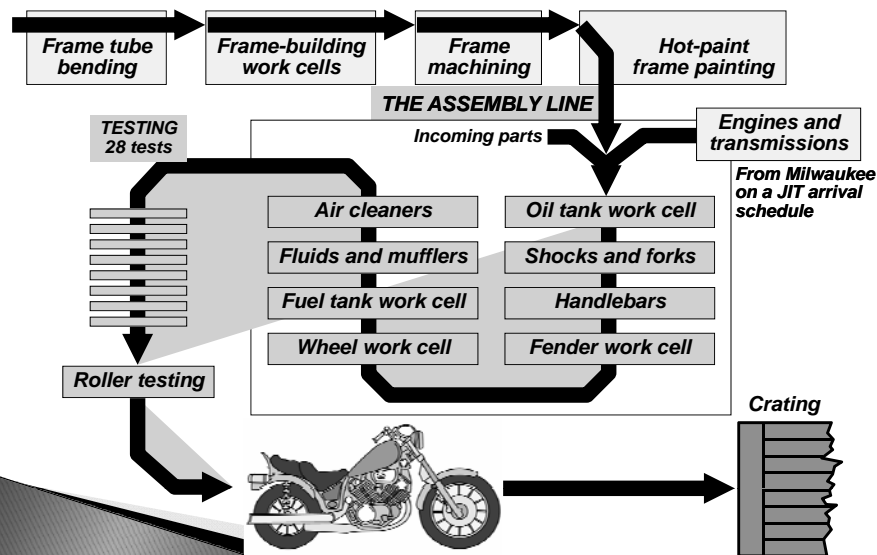


Figure 7.2(b)

Repetitive Process



Product Focus

- ◆ Facilities are organized by product
- ◆ High volume but low variety of products
- ◆ Long, continuous production runs enable efficient processes
- ◆ Typically high fixed cost but low variable cost
- ◆ Generally less skilled labor

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Product Focus



(low-volume, high variety, continuous process)
Frito-Lay

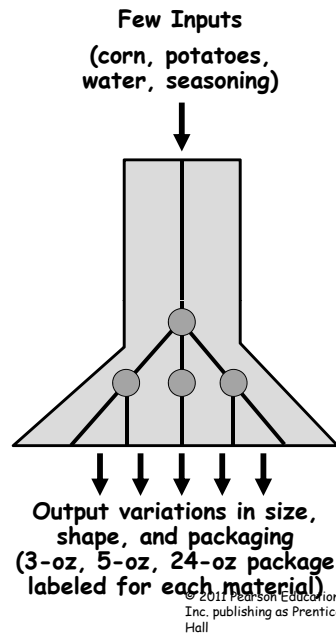
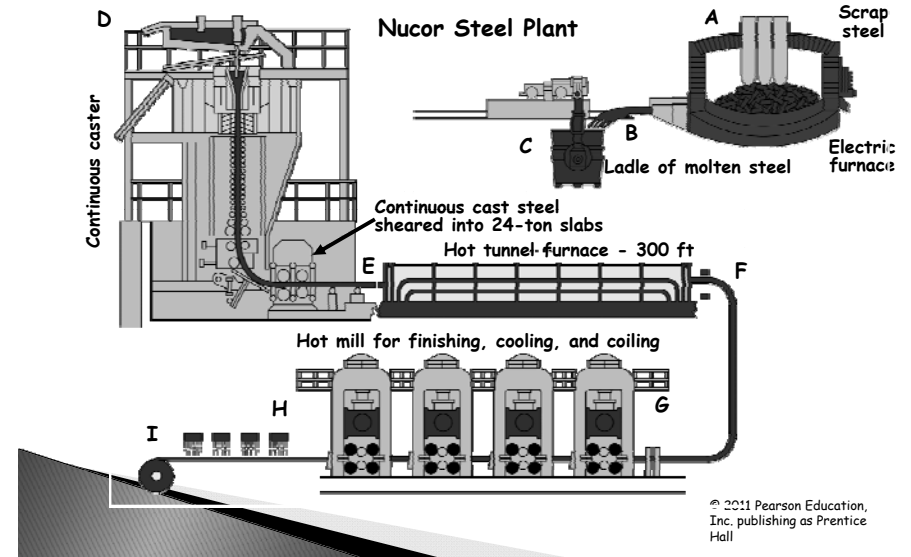


Figure 7.2(c)

Product Focus



Mass Customization

- ◆ The rapid, low-cost production of goods and service to satisfy increasingly unique customer desires
- ◆ Combines the flexibility of a process focus with the efficiency of a product focus



Mass Customization

Item	Number of Choices	
	1970s	21 st Century
Vehicle models	140	286
Vehicle types	18	1,212
Bicycle types	8	211,000
Software titles	0	400,000
Web sites	0	162,000,000
Movie releases per year	267	765
New book titles	40,530	300,000
Houston TV channels	5	185
Breakfast cereals	160	340
Items (SKUs) in supermarkets	14,000	150,000
LCD TVs	0	102

Mass Customization



(high-volume, high-variety)
Dell Computer

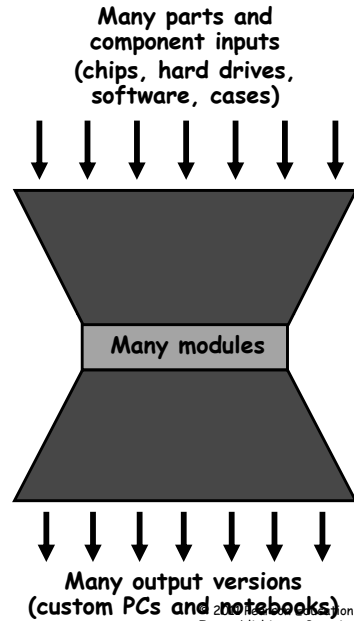


Figure 7.2(d)

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Comparison of Processes

Process Focus (low-volume, high-variety)	Repetitive Focus (modular)	Product Focus (high-volume, low-variety)	Mass Customization (high-volume, high-variety)
1. Small quantity and large variety of products are produced	1. Long runs, usually a standardized product with options, produced from modules	1. Large quantity and small variety of products are produced	1. Large quantity and large variety of products are produced
2. Equipment used is general purpose	2. Special equipment aids in use of an assembly line	2. Equipment used is special purpose	2. Rapid changeover on flexible equipment

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Table 7-2

Comparison of Processes

Process Focus (low-volume, high-variety)	Repetitive Focus (modular)	Product Focus (high-volume, low-variety)	Mass Customization (high-volume, high-variety)
3. Operators are broadly skilled	3. Employees are modestly trained	3. Operators are less broadly skilled	3. Flexible operators are trained for the necessary customization
4. There are many job instructions because each job changes	4. Repetitive operations reduce training and changes in job instructions	4. Work orders and job instructions are few because they are standardized	4. Custom orders require many job instructions

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Table 7-2

Comparison of Processes

Process Focus (low-volume, high-variety)	Repetitive Focus (modular)	Product Focus (high-volume, low-variety)	Mass Customization (high-volume, high-variety)
5. Raw-material inventories high relative to the value of the product	5. JIT procurement techniques are used	5. Raw material inventories are low relative to the value of the product	5. Raw material inventories are low relative to the value of the product
6. Work-in-process is high compared to output	6. JIT inventory techniques are used	6. Work-in-process inventory is low compared to output	6. Work-in-process inventory driven down by JIT, kanban, lean production

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Table 7-2

Comparison of Processes

Process Focus (low-volume, high-variety)	Repetitive Focus (modular)	Product Focus (high-volume, low-variety)	Mass Customization (high-volume, high-variety)
7. Units move slowly through the facility	7. Assembly is measured in hours and days	7. Swift movement of units through the facility is typical	7. Goods move swiftly through the facility
8. Finished goods are usually made to order and not stored	8. Finished goods made to frequent forecast	8. Finished goods are usually made to forecast and stored	8. Finished goods are often build-to-order (BTO)

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Table 7-2

Comparison of Processes

Process Focus (low-volume, high-variety)	Repetitive Focus (modular)	Product Focus (high-volume, low-variety)	Mass Customization (high-volume, high-variety)
9. Scheduling is complex, concerned with trade-offs between inventory, capacity, and customer service	9. Scheduling is based on building various models from a variety of modules to forecasts	9. Scheduling is relatively simple, concerned with establishing output rate sufficient to meet forecasts	9. Sophisticated scheduling is required to accommodate custom orders
10. Fixed costs tend to be low and variable costs high	10. Fixed costs dependent on flexibility of the facility	10. Fixed costs tend to be high and variable costs low	10. Fixed costs tend to be high, variable costs must be low

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Table 7-2

PPC Responsibilities

- ▶ Production Planning & Scheduling
- ▶ Production Controlling
- ▶ Inventory Management

Production Planning

- กำหนดและจัดหางบประมาณในการผลิตที่จำเป็นต้องใช้
 - กำหนดวิธีของกระบวนการผลิต
 - ประมาณต้นทุนค่าใช้จ่ายในการผลิต
 - กำหนดปริมาณความต้องการของลูกค้า โดยนำข้อมูลจากใบสั่งซื้อและการใช้เทคนิคการพยากรณ์ความต้องการสินค้าในอนาคต
 - เลือกใช้เครื่องจักรที่มีอยู่อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ
 - วางแผนการผลิตโดยรวมซึ่งเป็นการวางแผนระยะปานกลาง ในช่วงเวลา 3 -18 เดือน
 - จัดตารางการผลิตหลัก
 - จัดตารางการดำเนินงาน กำหนดงาน และจัดลำดับงาน ซึ่งเป็นการวางแผนระยะสั้น
- ▶ Identify and provide resources needed for mfg
 - ▶ Identify mfg methods
 - ▶ Calculate mfg cost
 - ▶ Demand forecast
 - ▶ choose to use machine available efficiently
 - ▶ aggregate planning
 - ▶ (Master Plan Schedule)
 - ▶ Scheduling, job assignment, job sequencing

Production Controlling

- ▶ สั่งผลิตตามแผนการผลิตและตารางการผลิต
- ▶ ประสานงานต่างๆในกระบวนการผลิต เพื่อให้ได้ผลผลิตตามลักษณะที่กำหนดไว้
- ▶ ติดตามความก้าวหน้าในการดำเนินการผลิต
- ▶ ดูแลให้มีการใช้ปัจจัยการผลิตอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพสูงสุด
- ▶ ปรับปรุงวิธีการทำงานให้เป็นมาตรฐาน โดยใช้เทคนิคการศีกษาวิธีและการวัดผลงาน
- ▶ Release production order as MPS
- ▶ Collaborate with all involved sections
- ▶ Follow-up with the mfg progress
- ▶ Monitor the efficient resource usage
- ▶ Method improvement, productivity improvement



Inventory Management

- ▶ สั่งผลิตหรือซื้อวัตถุดิบและชิ้นส่วน
- ▶ กำหนดปริมาณการสั่งซื้อหรือสั่งผลิตที่ทำให้ต้นทุนต่ำที่สุด
- ▶ กำหนดจุดสั่งซื้อหรือสั่งผลิต หรือที่เรียกว่า Re-order Point ทำให้ทราบว่าสั่งซื้อวัตถุดิบ หรือสั่งผลิตชิ้นส่วนเมื่อใด
- ▶ ควบคุมดูแลคลังสินค้า บันทึกรายการรับ-จ่ายวัสดุคงคลัง
- ▶ เลือกผู้ขายวัตถุดิบและผู้ส่งมอบชิ้นส่วนที่มีความน่าเชื่อถือจากการประเมินผู้ขายวัตถุดิบและผู้ส่งมอบชิ้นส่วน (Supplier Assessment)
- ▶ รับวัสดุเข้าคลัง ตรวจสอบว่าได้รับครบตามปริมาณและคุณภาพที่ต้องการ
- ▶ เบิกจ่ายวัตถุดิบและชิ้นส่วน ไปใช้ในการผลิต
- ▶ ส่งสินค้าไปยังตัวแทนจำหน่ายและลูกค้าทันตามกำหนดที่ได้สัญญาไว้
- ▶ Release purchasing order
- ▶ Calculate order quantity
- ▶ Calculate ROP
- ▶ Inventory control
- ▶ Supplier assessment
- ▶ Incoming raw materials quality inspection
- ▶ Deliver products to customers

The End

