Outline

Case study 1 "Mechoff" Design of manufacturing systems – Job Shop

- Introduction
- Input data
- Top management's questions

- MECHOFF is a small company operating in the field of mechanical components for industrial air conditioning systems
- Founded **30 years** ago
- > It has **30 operators** working on the shop floor
- The main customers of MECHOFF are producers of industrial air conditioning systems.
- Quality is the main strength of MECHOFF, as perceived by its Customers.



- Concern: the company is not achieving the same efficiency rate improvement as it was during the first years from its foundation.
- The profitability of the company is not at risk, though the slow decline in internal performance is considered an alarm signal that could result in more relevant problems in the future.



- Problems may be due to the more and more frequent **outsourcing** (cheapest solution some years ago when demand increased).
- At the beginning, outsourcing was used in extreme situations, three times in a quarter.
- Nowadays milling and grinding of SP product family are outsourced without even making a short check on internal capacity.





- The production of a component cannot be assigned only to one sub-supplier.
- Therefore reliability of sourcing, guaranteeing a high and stable quality level has become more and more difficult.
- Moreover, when high volumes are required, some subsuppliers cannot deliver on time
- MECHOFF must revise its plans accordingly, in order to satisfy its customer needs.



- Demand of SP family products is growing
- The company is interested in accepting the order of a new customer to produce a new product that can be added to the same family.
- If this order were accepted, the yearly volume required would be 2000 units for the first two years.
- MECHOFF top management would be interested in knowing in which way the company could satisfy the demand internally.



- Is it possible to meet demand without buying any new machines (just varying the number of shifts)?
- > Or is it necessary to buy **new machines** (how many)?

Space is not a constraint because an eventual new expansion of the manufacturing plant was taken into account in the design of layout.

	Type of machine	Number of machines (WS) currently available
M1	Universal miller	2
M2	Drilling machine	5
M3	Machining center	8
M4	Lathe	2
M5	Face grinder	12





Working stations









Working stations



Drilling department is not well saturated since, usually, only 4 out of 5 machines regularly work. Therefore it is common opinion that the available capacity is enough also for the new products.

- Information about working time and set up time of different components on different machines are respectively in Table 2 and Table 3.
- Working times and set up times for the new products have been estimated by the production manager based on similar pieces which are currently manufactured.

> Set up times include:

- upload of working programme
- picking of the correct tool from the tool warehouse
- fitting
- machine cleaning

Set up times are included all the activities that are needed to prepare the machine to work a batch of products. The set up is always done when the machine is not working, therefore production is stopped.

Working time (hrs/unit)

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
PZ1	0.55	1.25			
PZ2	0.25		0.5	0.2	
PZ3	0.4	0.5		0.65	
PZ4	0.4		1.25	0.35	
DI1	0.2	0.2		0.15	0.5
DI2	0.2	0.4		0.14	1
DI3	0.3			0.17	0.7
DI4		1		0.25	0.2
DI5	0.2			0.2	
RO1			0.4		0.5
RO2			0.3		0.95
RO3			1		0.98
RO4			0.2		1.05
RO5			0.5		0.65
SP1	0.5	0.3			1.2
SP2	0.45	0.5			0.8
SP3	0.3	0.2			0.9
SP4	0.6	0.8			1.5

MECHOFF - *input data Setup time (hrs/batch)*

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
PZ1	3	3			
PZ2	1.5		3	2	
PZ3	2	3		2.5	
PZ4	2		5.5	3	
DI1	2	1.5		2	1
DI2	1.5	1		3	0.5
DI3	1.5			2	1
DI4		2		2	0.5
DI5	1			3	
RO1			1		2.5
RO2			2		3
RO3			1		2.5
RO4			2.2		3
RO5			2		4
SP1	1.5	0.5			2
SP2	1	1			1.5
SP3	1.2	1.5			1
SP4	2	2			2

- According to a rough analysis it has been evaluated that the availability of machines is 0.95.
- > The human coefficient has been fixed to 0.94.
- The reference mix is given by the 3 product families that are manufactured internally (PZ, DI and RO) and by the new family SP.

Working hours and shifts

- > 5 working days a week (i.e. 220 days/year)
- > All departments work for **2 shifts/day**
- Each shift is 7.5h long
- Overtime: no more than 2 hours a day and no more than 8 hours on Saturday (as agreed with Trade Unions).

PS

The top management wants all departments to work the same number of shifts in order to make management easier and to avoid the presence of WIP that would cumulate among departments.

- All the data that can be useful to find the best solution to increase production capacity have been collected.
- Yearly demand for all components and the number of batches that are dispatched every year are shown on next table.
- The average scrap rate is 4%, this value can be used also for the SP family.
- Labour cost is 13.50 €/h for an Operator working on first shift, 14.50 €/h on the second shift, 15.50 €/h on the third shift (OT is 21 €/h).

Code	Yearly demand (units/year)	Number of batches per year (batches/year)
PZ1	500	10
PZ2	500	12
PZ3	500	18
PZ4	500	9
DI1	2500	40
DI2	3400	40
DI3	6250	30
DI4	5000	25
DI5	500	15
RO1	8000	30
RO2	500	5
RO3	6500	20
RO4	500	10
RO5	10000	50
SP1	5000	25
SP2	7000	35
SP3	2600	13
SP4	2000	20

	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
Machine cost (€/machine)	150000	300000	200000	250000	250000

- > Machine lifetime indicator $(m_i)=0.05$
- Scheduling efficiency: 0.8 (i.e. to take into account the hours that could be lost because of difficulties in management)

PS

Please make the reasonable assumptions in case of missing data

MECHOFF - Top Management's questions

- Is it possible to meet demand without buying any new machines (just varying the number of shifts)?
- > Or is it necessary to buy **new machines** (how many)?
- Space is not a constraint because an eventual new expansion of the manufacturing plant was taken into account in the design of layout.

