



#### (A pull alternative to kanban principle)

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# Methodologies used for effective production control

- Based on PULL principle
  - JIT
  - kanban
  - zero inventory

greatly reduced inventory levels and production lead times

- kanban (mostly used for repetitive manufacturing)
- Based on **PUSH** principle
  - MRP (MRP-II)
- Based on both principles (push and pull)

- CONWIP (Constant Work In Progress)

#### **PUSH** and **PULL**

- **PUSH**: production jobs (production orders) are scheduled (MRP nad MRP-II)
  - often not feasible plans are generated and problems are often detected too late
  - used fixed lead times=LT (see next slide) do not depend on capacity utilization
  - Having in mind , that production is random process, LT is very pessimistic



t=start of the job

t+LT=end time of the job (where LT=constant)

• **PULL :** production jobs (production orders) starts are triggered by completion of another job

#### Flow time and Lead time

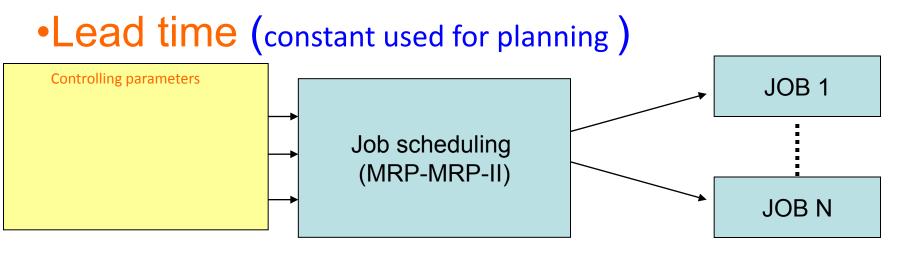
• Flow time (known also as a "cycle time")

*Typically random time (highly variable)* 

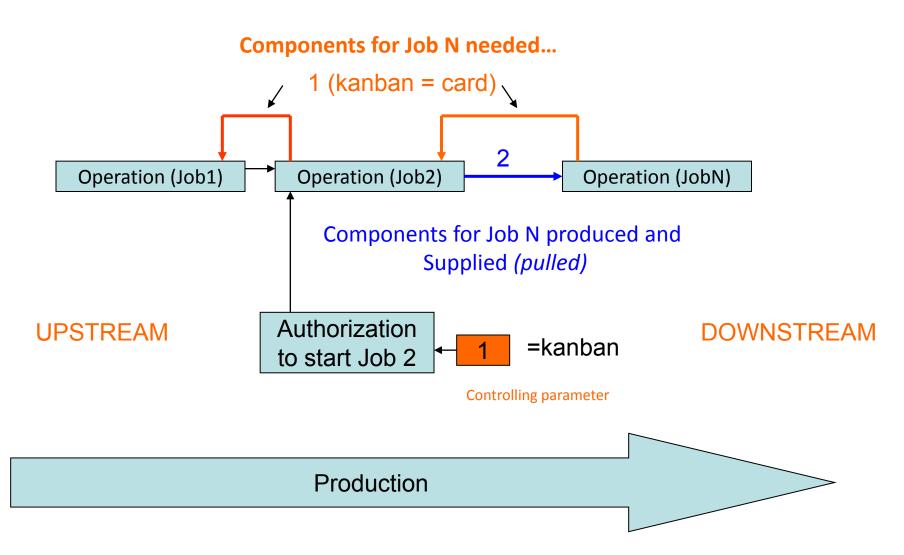
Job is released

Job is completed

time



FGI – finished good inventory



The number of cards in the system determines the WIP levels in the plant

## JIT

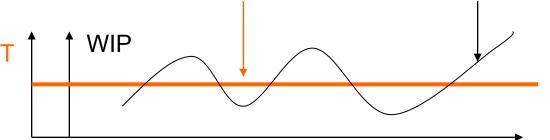
- Kanban is not JIT (manufacturing philosophy)
- JIT encompasses :
  - kanban
  - total quality control (TQM) e.g. scrap loss not tolerated....
  - setup time reduction
  - worker participation
- Advantages of JIT philosophy :
  - reduced WIP
  - shorter flow times
  - lower production costs
  - greater customer responsiveness

**PUSH** and **PULL** are not mutually exclusive (vzájemně se nevylučují) approaches and other statements...

- Push and Pull can be combined !
- MRP is considered to be more applicable than kanban
- MRP is in almost any discrete part production
- Kanban(JIT, pull) superior results if applicable
- Kanban(JIT,pull) is difficult to use if :
  - Jobs with short production runs
  - Significant setup times
  - Remarkable Scrap losses
  - Unpredictable fluctuation in demand

## **PUSH** and **PULL** and the types of the queuing networks

- **Push** : open queuing network
- **Pull** : closed queuing network
- Push : schedule Throughput and measure WIP



• **PULL :** setup WIP and measure Throughput

#### Advantage of **PULL** over **PUSH**

- **PUSH** : WIP and **Throughput** fluctuations result in violation of the assumption, that Flow Times (**FT**) and therefore Lead Times (**LT**) are constant ! Push is more difficult to manage than Pull
- WIP is easier to optimize than Throughput (T)
- Little's low :

Average FT=Average WIP/Average T – meaning that FT cannot be constant but vary with WIP and T

 Pull is easy to manage : why ? -> WIP is easier to control than an estimation of the capacities needed to appropriately release work in Push system

#### **CON**stant Work In Process = **CONWIP**

• System having benefits of a PULL and can be used in variety of manufacturing environment

• CONWIP : generalized form of Kanban

• CONWIP relies on signals (electronic, paper cards, semaphores,...)

#### **CON**stant Work In Process = CONWIP

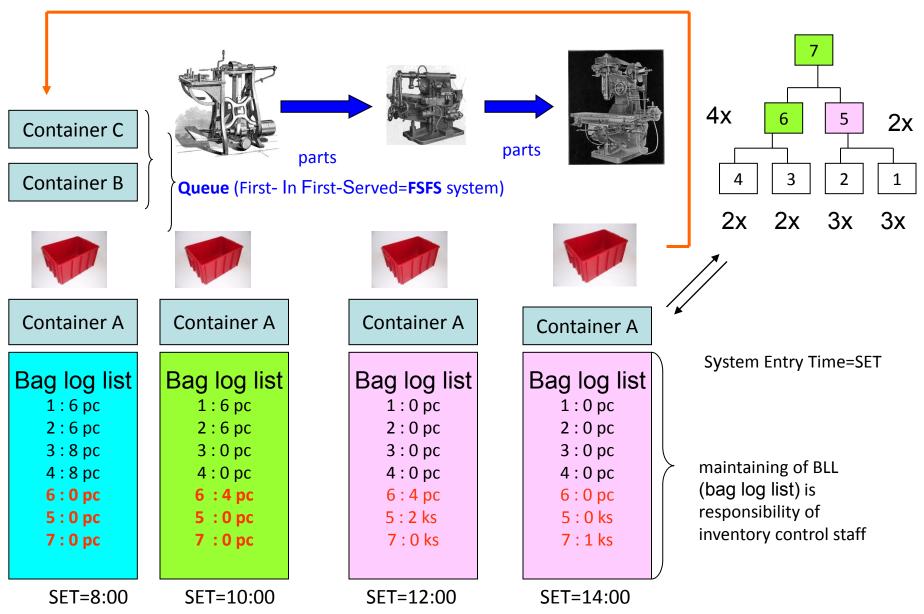
• Kanban: card is used to signal production of a specific part

• **CONWIP** : card is assigned to production line and are not part number specific

## CONWIP

cards

#### BOM of the final product (7)



### **CONWIP** parameters

- The card count (it determines the max WIP level for the line) =m
- Production quota (target production quantity/period) =q
- Maximum work ahead amount =n (if q+n is produced during a period, the line is stopped until the start of the next period)

## **CONWIP-air traffic control**



Originating airport

Destination airport (air above airport)

If heavy air traffic, departing planes should be held on the ground at the originating airport rather than control flying aircrafts in the air above destination airport as a holding pattern **The results : greater safety and lower fuel consumption** 

### **CONWIP-Theory of Constraints**

- Balance the flow and not the capacity
- Operation of the CONWIP line is regulated by the bottleneck resource
- If we have sufficient demand, the correct number of the cards will maintain just enough WIP to keep bottleneck busy

#### Thanks a lot for Your Attention

Skorkovský