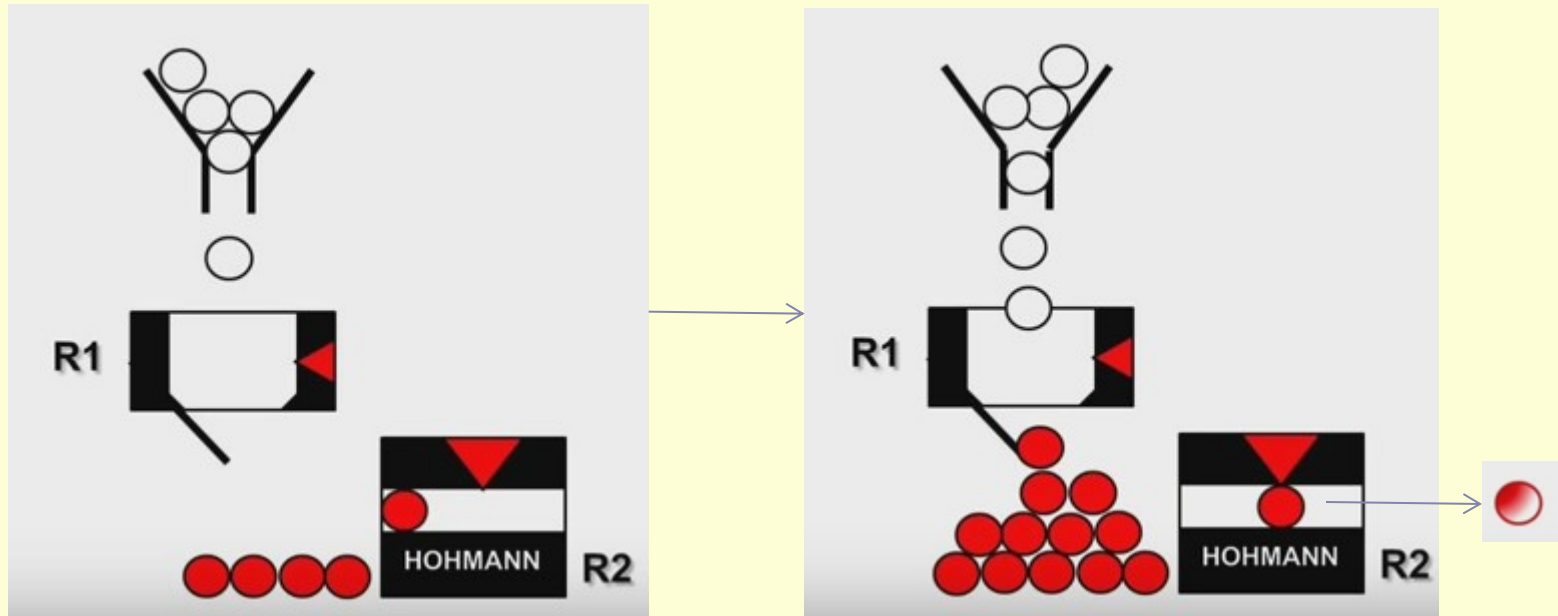


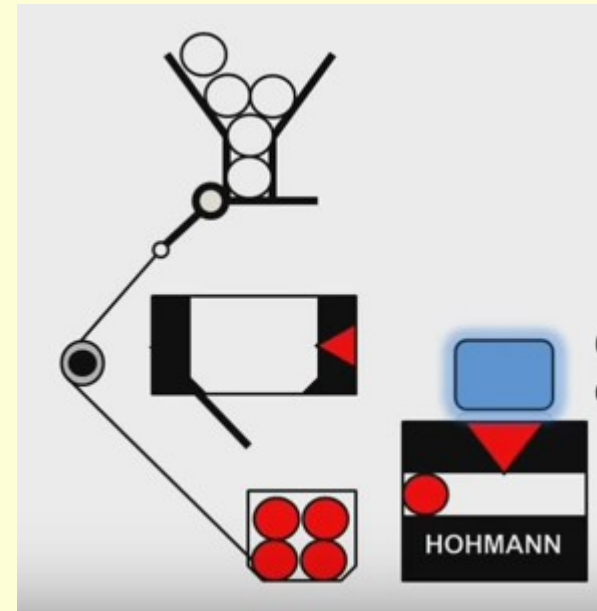
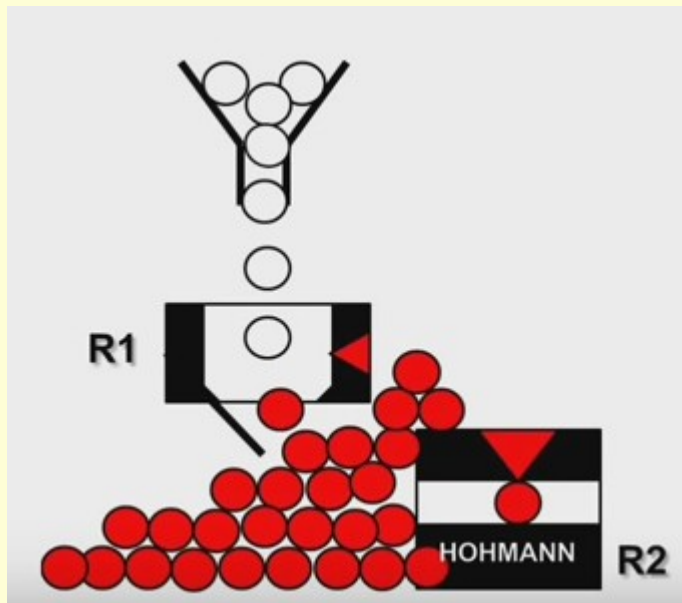
Drum –Buffer-Rope

Based on : R. Holt, Ph.D., PE

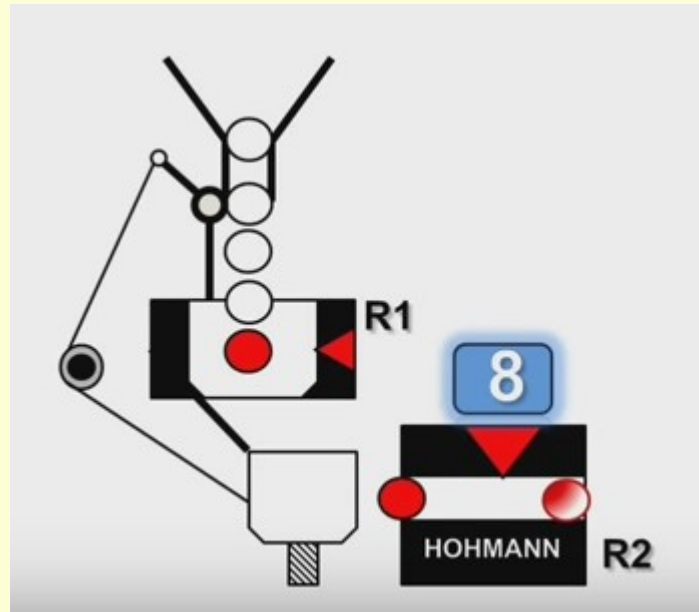
System not controlled (neregulovaný systém)



System not controlled and modification DBR

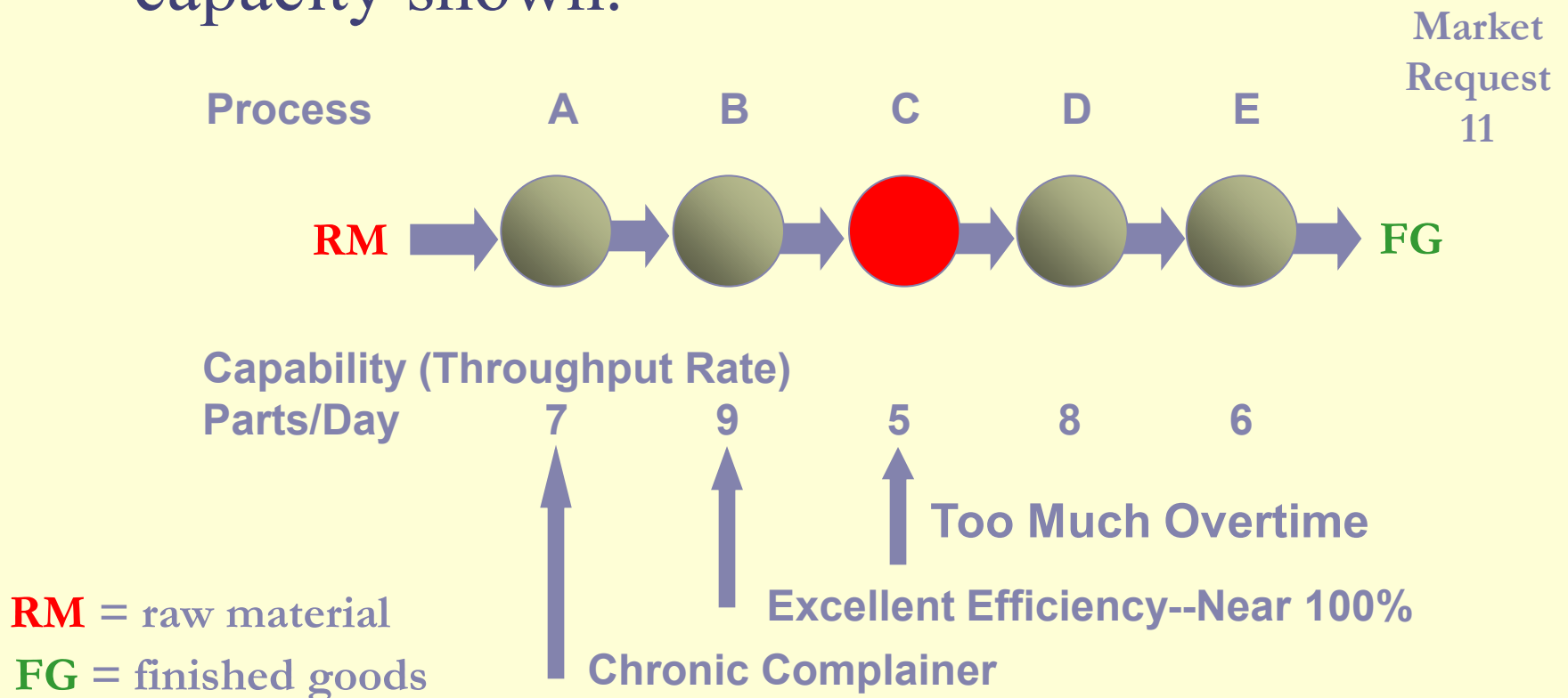


Rope opened raw material valve



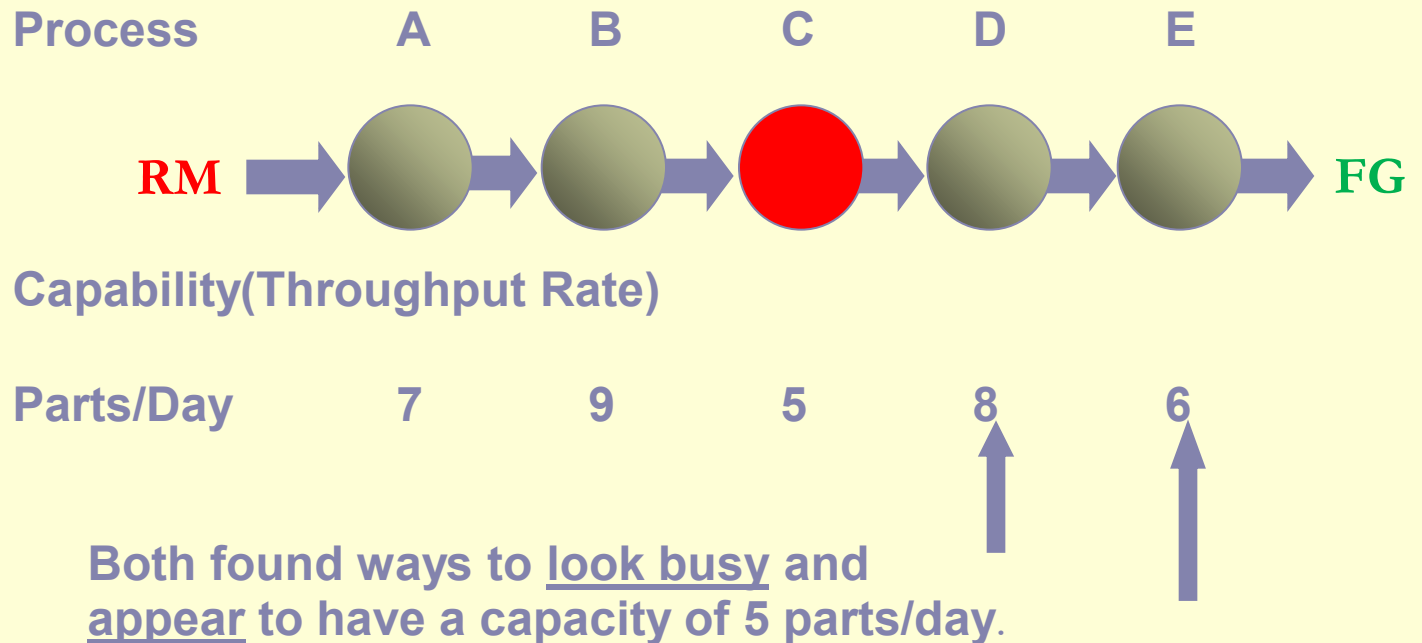
We Measure Operational Efficiency

- Work flows from left to right through processes with capacity shown.



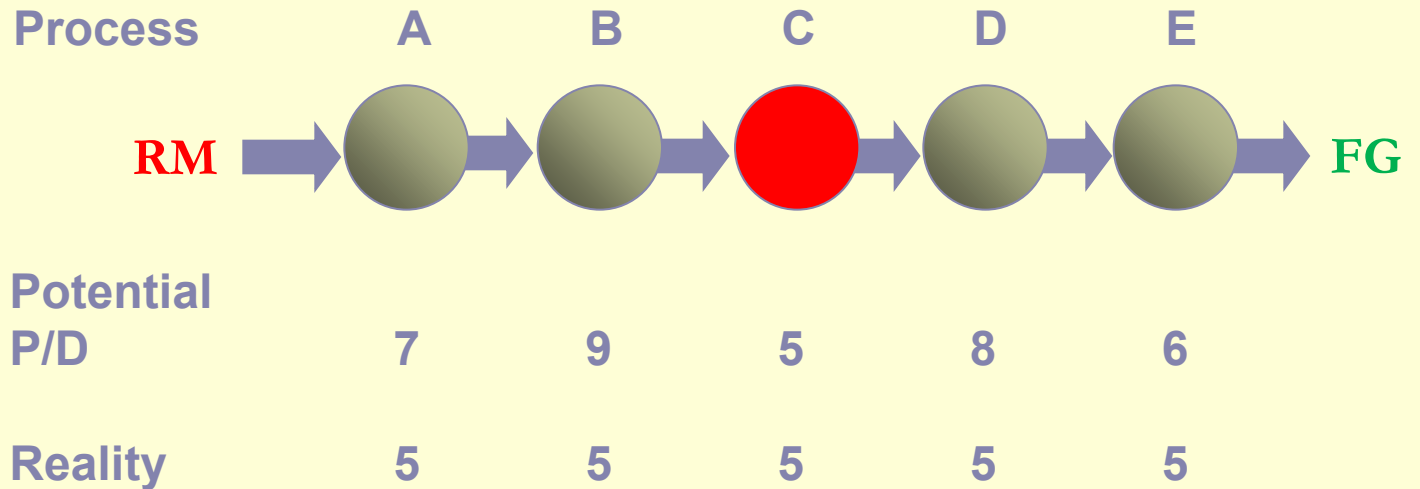
Reward Based on Efficiency

- Work flows from left to right.



In reality...

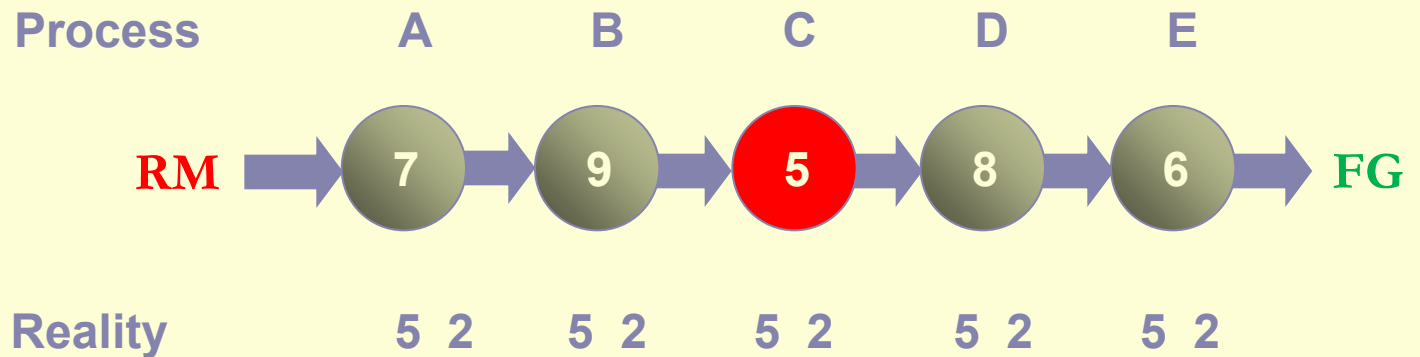
- Processes A and B won't produce more than Process C for long.



P/D=parts/day

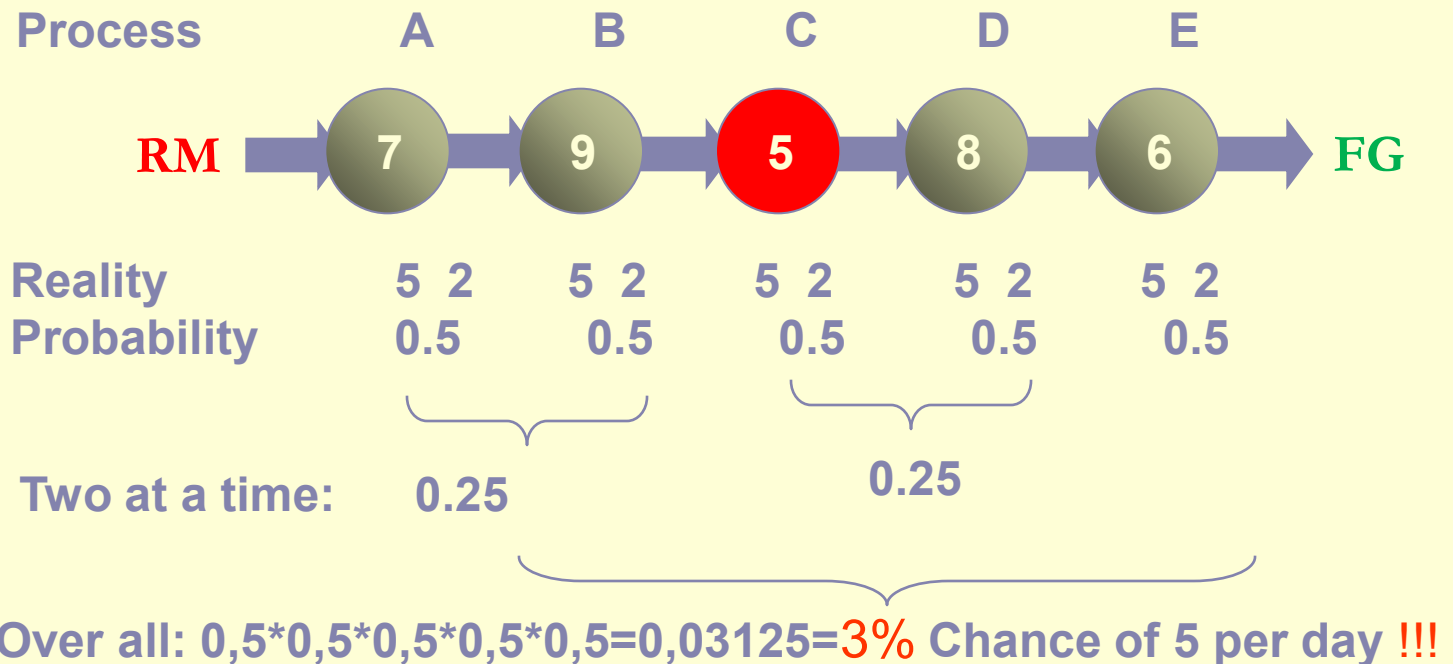
Then Variability Sets In

- Processing times are just **AVERAGE** Estimates



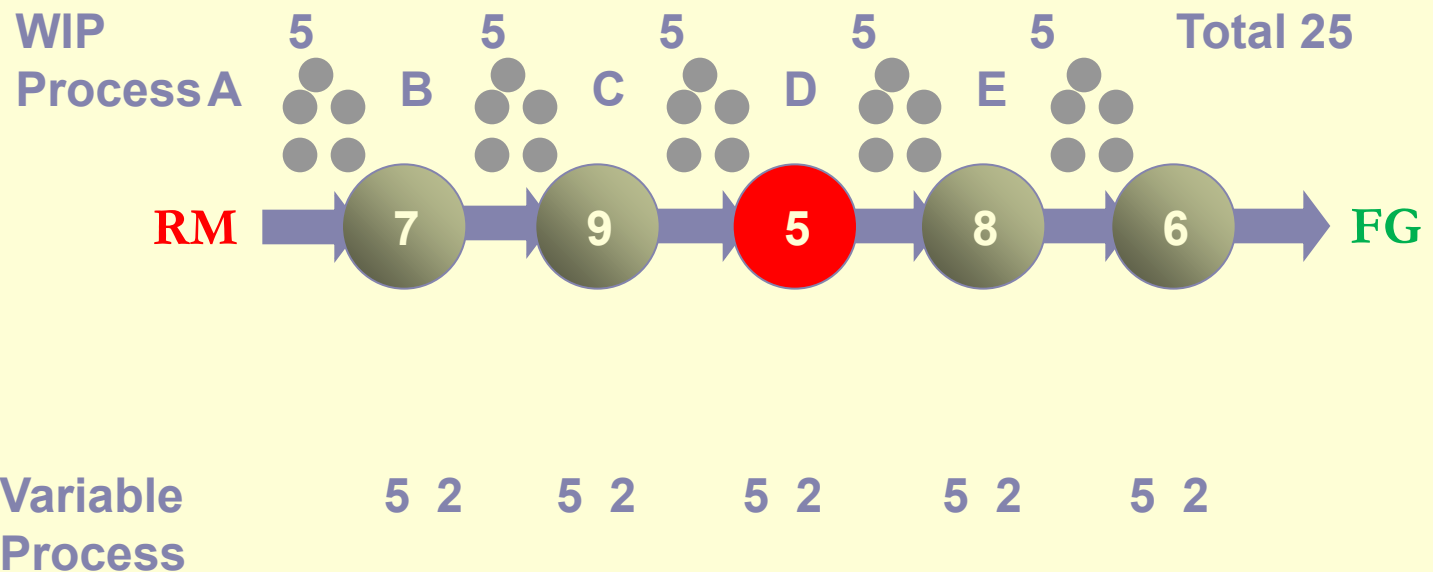
What's an Average? 50%

- Half the time there are 5 or more per day at each process--Half the time less



Previous Solution (not good one!): Inventory

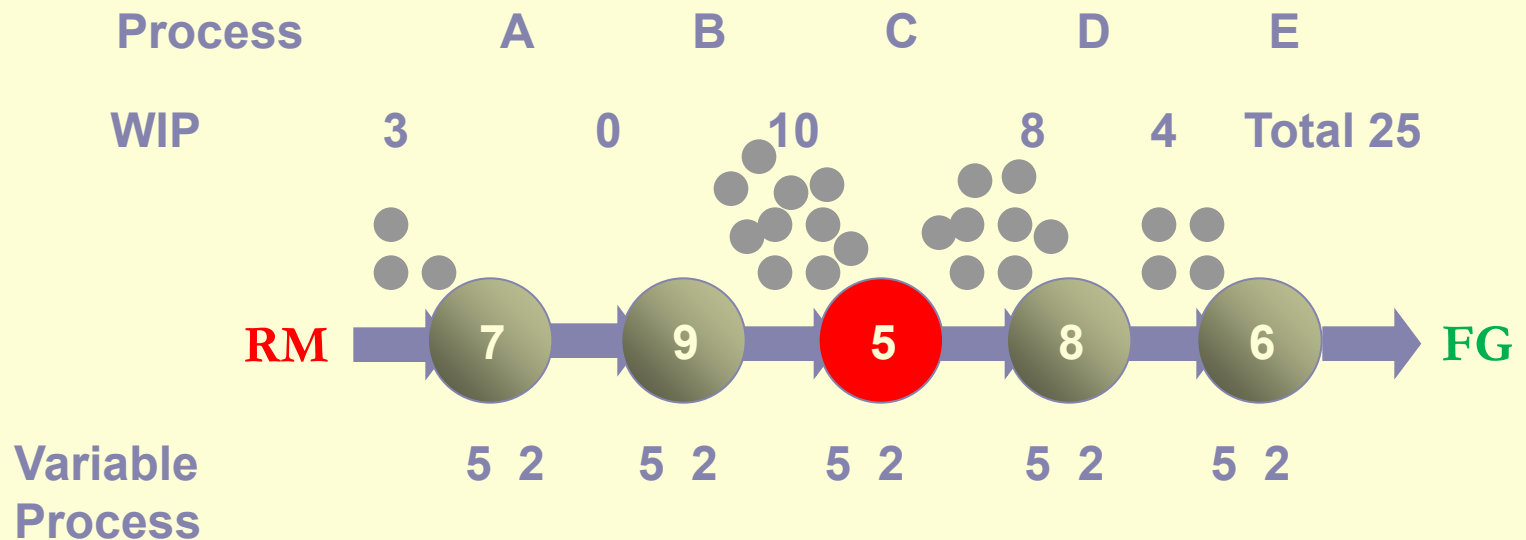
- Put a day of inventory (WIP) at each process!



WIP= Work in Progress = NV=Nedokončená výroba

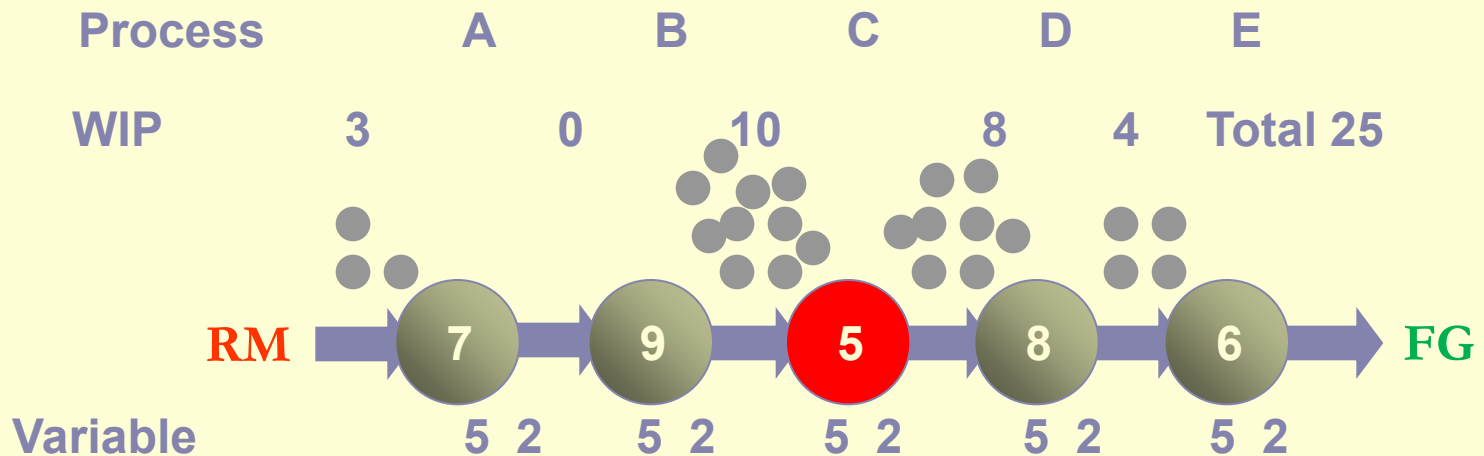
System Variability Takes Over → Chaos

Inventory (WIP) quickly shifts position.
Inventory manager tries to smooth it out.
Distribution problems result. Costs go up !!!



System Variability Takes Over--Chaos

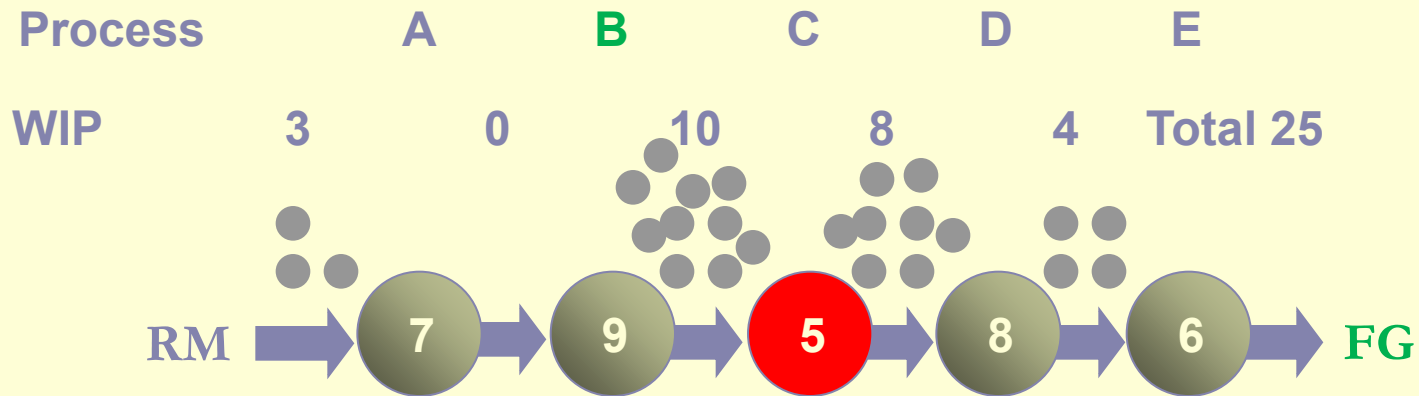
An Average of 5 means sometimes 3 and some times 7



Process

Shifting work-in-process creates **large queues** at some locations. This makes work wait longer to be processed. (based on Little's law)

System Variability Takes Over--Chaos

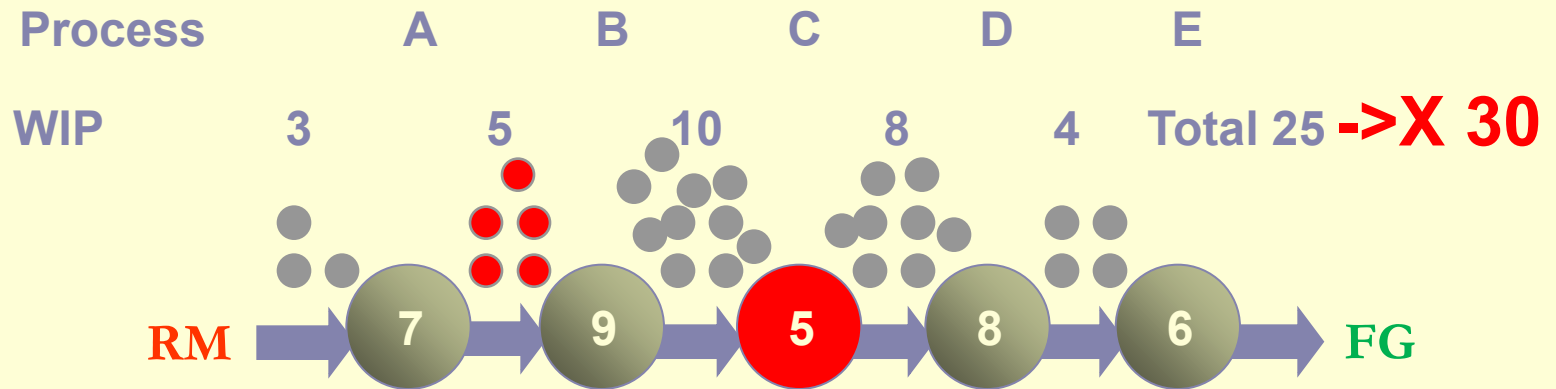


Variable
Process

Shifting work-in-process creates **large queues** at some locations. This makes work wait longer to be processed.

Other workstations are starving for work (**B**) The work they could do is delayed because they have no input material. They can't take advantage of their extra capability. So..... ?

System Variability Takes Over--Chaos




Variable Process
 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2

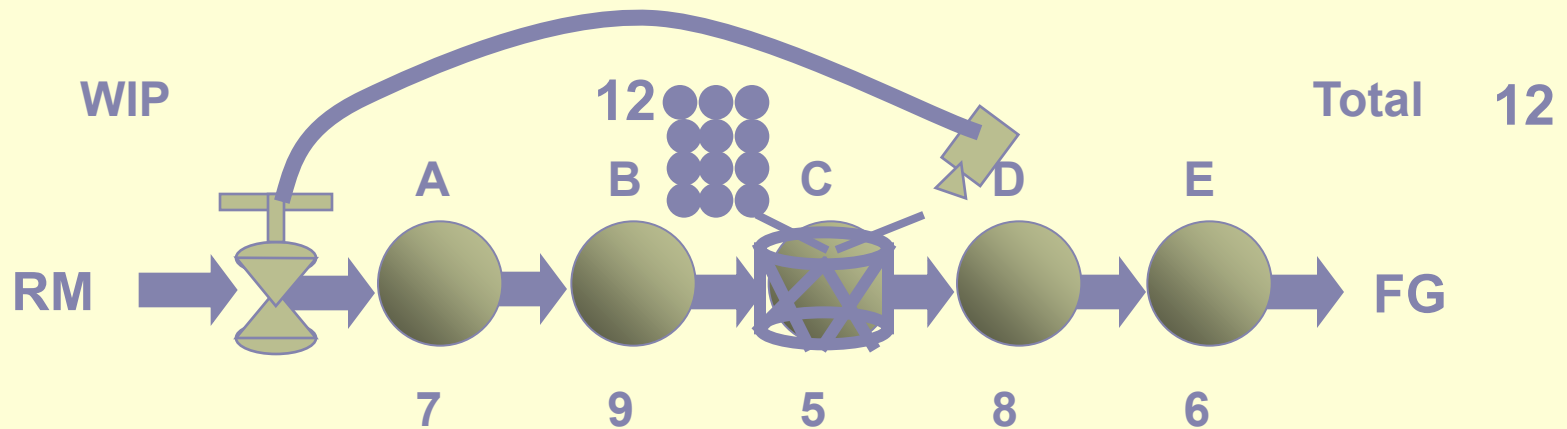
So... **Management Helps!** Management puts in more work (Inventory) (rate of input RM) to give everyone something to do (Cost world)!
 Result: It takes longer and longer from time of release until final shipping. **More and more delay!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**



TOC Steps to Continuous Improvement

- Step 1. *Identify* the system's constraint.
 - Step 2. *Exploit* the system's constraint.
 - Step 3. *Subordinate* everything else to the above decision.
 - Step 4. *Elevate* the system's constraint.
 - Step 5. If a constraint is broken (that is, relieved or improved), go back to Step 1. But don't allow *inertia* to become a constraint.
- 

Five Steps Applied to Flow Operations



Five Focusing Steps

Step 1. Identify the Constraint (The Drum) - **CRT**

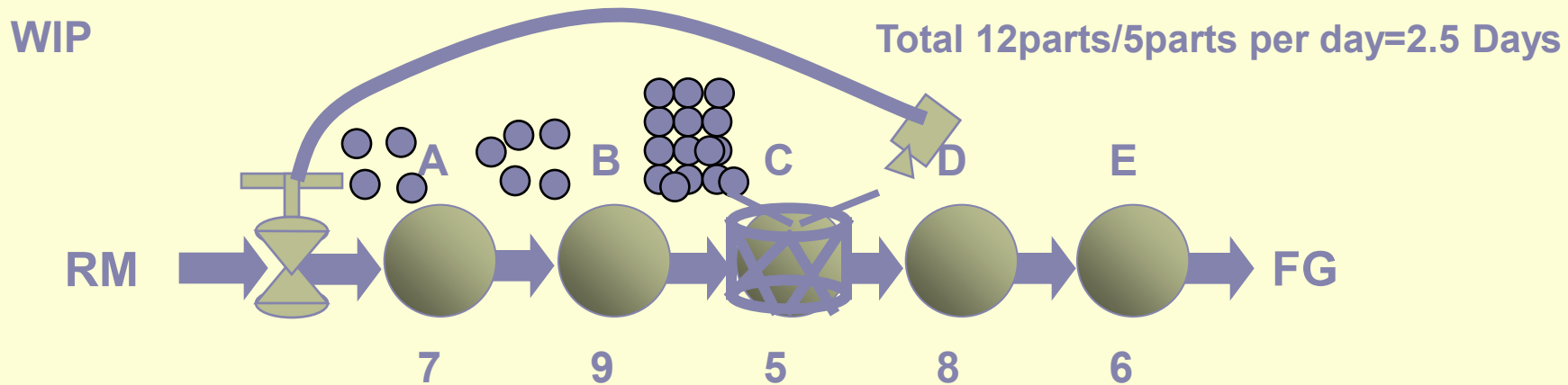
Step 2. Exploit the Constraint (Buffer the Drum) – **time reserve**

Step 3. Subordinate Everything Else (Rope) - **feedback**

Step 4. Elevate the Constraint (\$?->extra costs)

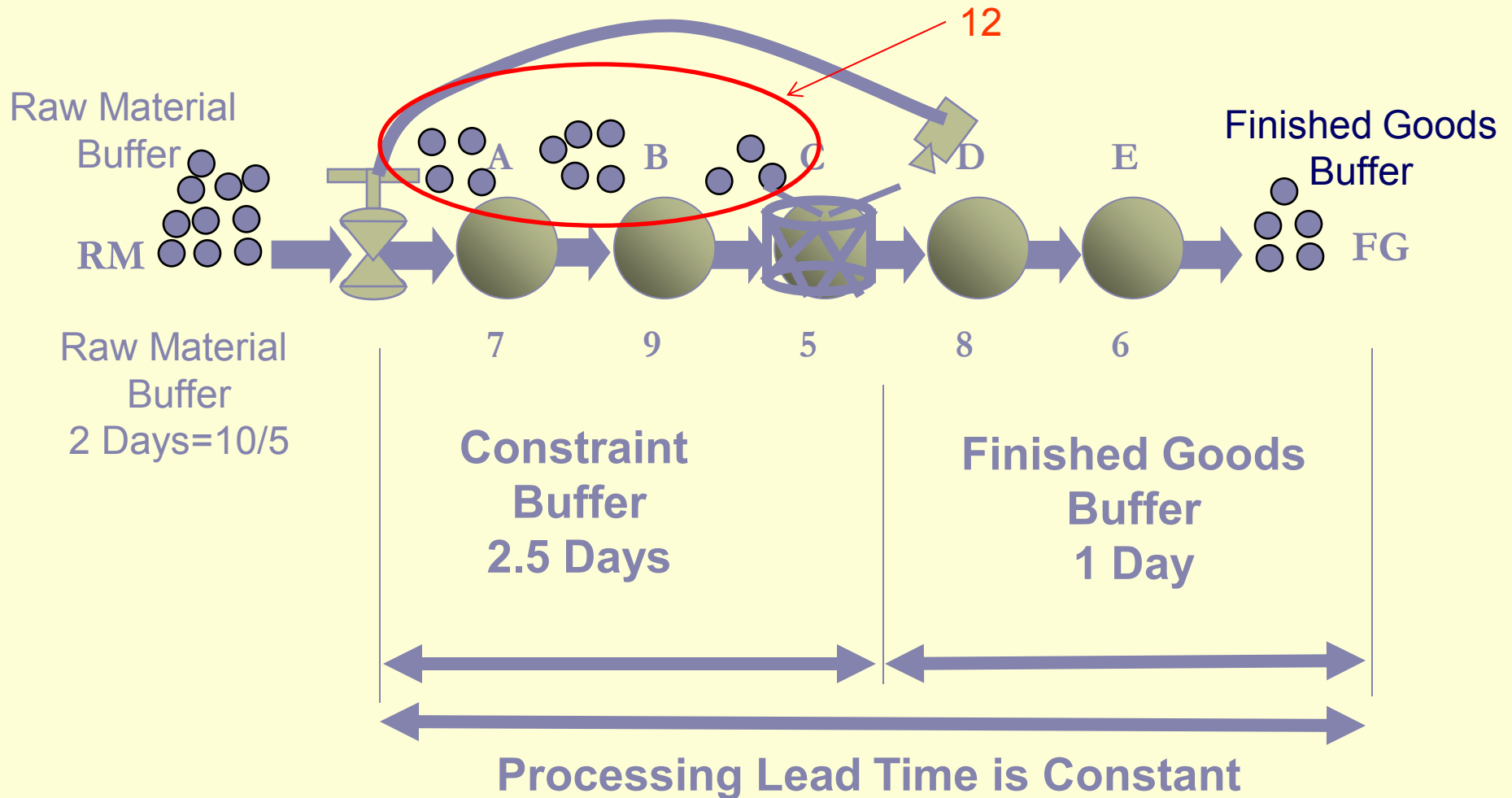
Step 5. If the Constraint Moves, Start Over

Understanding Buffers

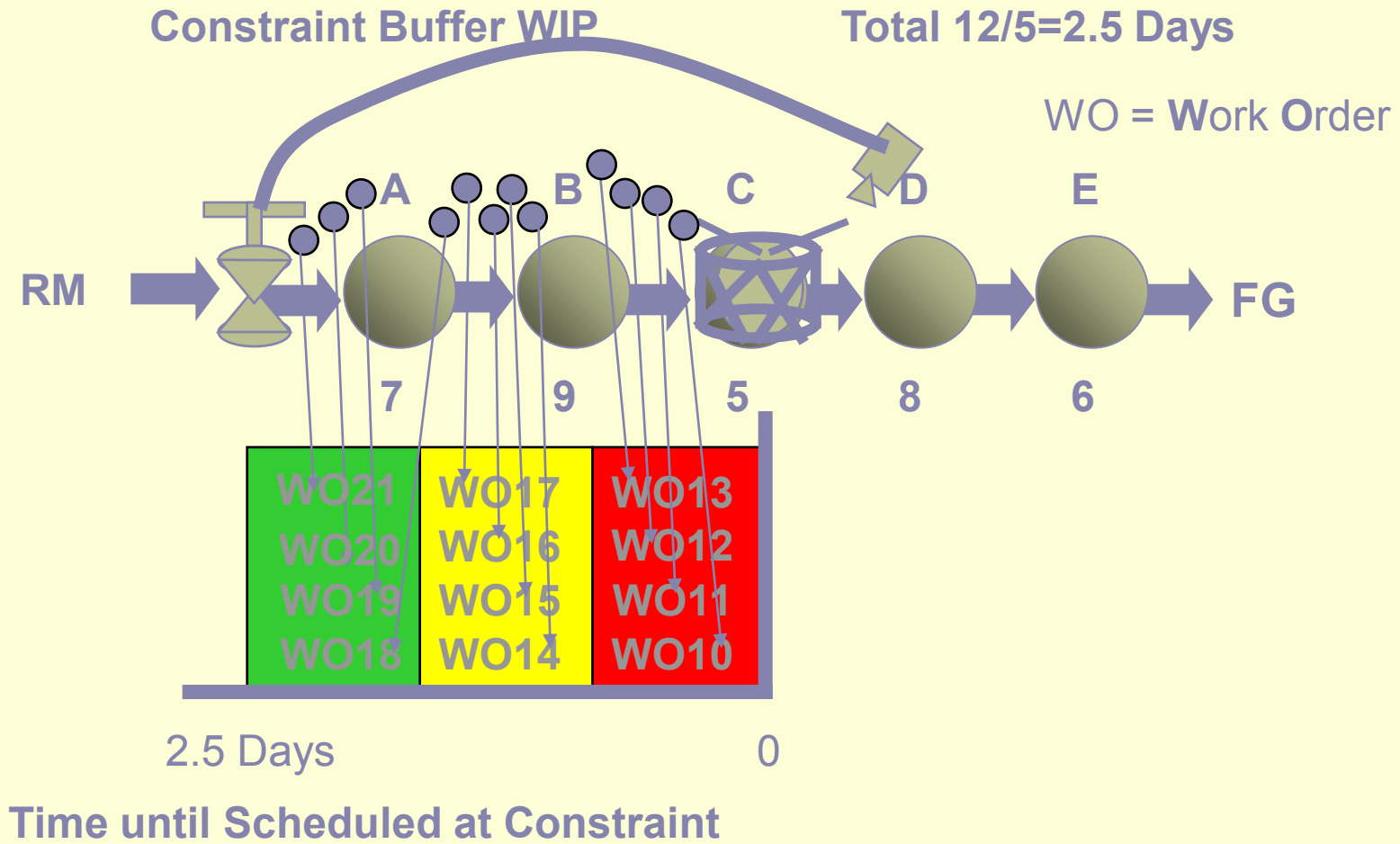


- The “Buffer” is Time!
- In general, the buffer is the total time from work release until the work arrives at the constraint.
- Contents of the buffer alters (see below)
- If different items spend different time at the constraint, then number of items in the buffer changes
- but **Time in the buffer remains constant.**

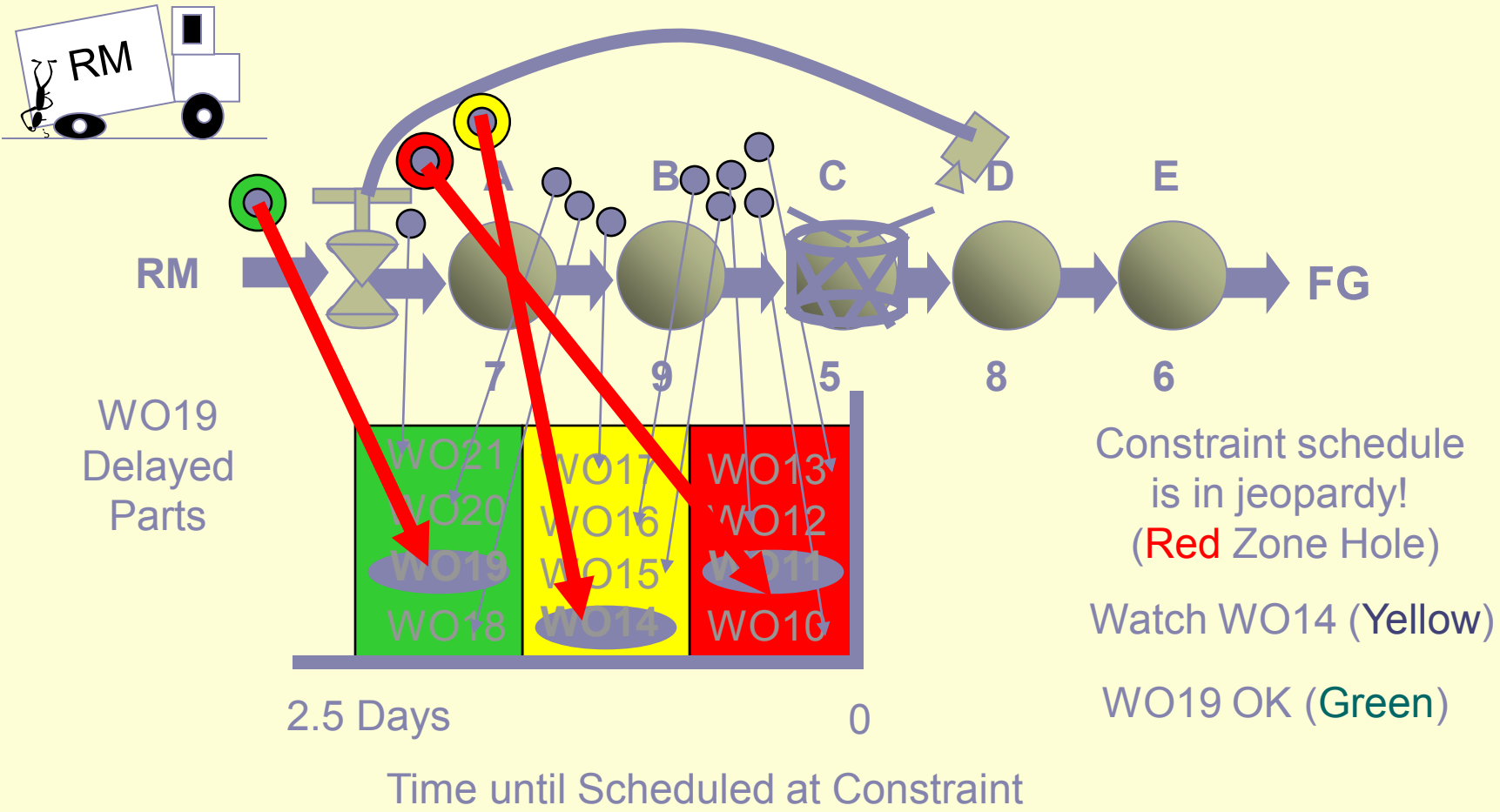
Buffer Time is Constant-Predictable



Buffer Management



Problem Identification



Additional Buffers

- Constraint Buffer (as we discussed)
 - Protects the Constraint from running out of work
- Finished Goods Buffer
 - Protects customer delivery from Constraint variation
- Raw Material Buffer
 - Protects the Release of material from suppliers
- Assembly Buffer
 - Facilitates speedy flow of products

See interesting video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8yehd2ZsKH0>

