MODULE-01 INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

PREPAIRED BY

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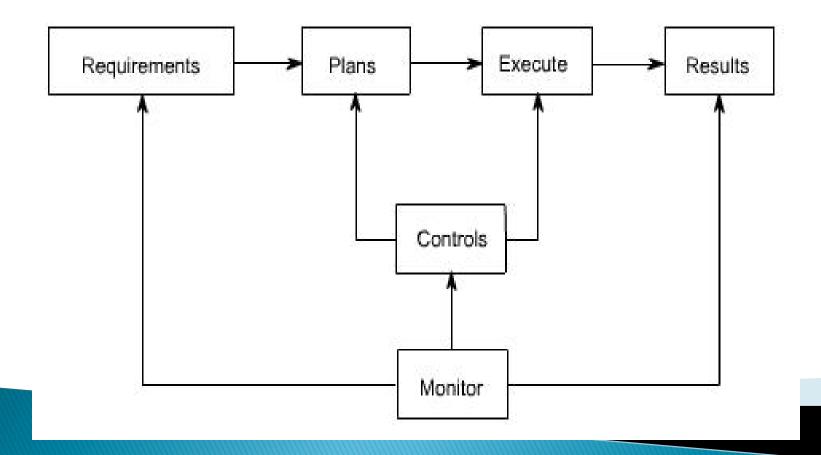
Introduction:

Production Planning is a managerial function which is mainly concerned with the following important issues:

| ☐ What production facilities are required? |
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| ☐ How these production facilities should be laid down in the space available for |
| production? and |
| ☐ How they should be used to produce the desired products at the desired rate of |
| production? |

Broadly speaking, production planning is concerned with two main aspects: (i) routing or planning work tasks (ii) layout or spatial relationship between the resources. Production planning is dynamic in nature and always remains in fluid state as plans may have to be changed according to the changes in circumstances.

| Production control is a mechanism to monitor the execution of the plans. It has several |
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| important functions: |
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| ☐ Making sure that production operations are started at planned places and planned |
| times. |
| ☐ Observing progress of the operations and recording it properly. |
| ☐ Analyzing the recorded data with the plans and measuring the deviations. |
| ☐ Taking immediate corrective actions to minimize the negative impact of deviations |
| from the plans. |
| ☐ Feeding back the recorded information to the planning section in order to improve |
| future plans. |
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Types of Production Systems

| A production system can be defined as a transformation system in which a saleable |
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| product or service is created by working upon a set of inputs. Inputs are usually in the |
| form of men, machine, money, materials etc. Production systems are usually classified |
| on the basis of the following: |
| ☐ Type of product, |
| ☐ Type of production line, |
| ☐ Rate of production, |
| ☐ Equipments used etc. |
| They are broadly classified into three categories: |
| ☐ Job shop production |
| ■ Batch production |
| ■ Mass production |
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| Job Production |
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| In this system products are made to satisfy a specific order. However that order |
| may be produced- |
| □ only once |
| \Box or at irregular time intervals as and when new order arrives |
| □ or at regular time intervals to satisfy a continuous demand |
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| The following are the important characteristics: |
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| ☐ Machines and methods employed should be general purpose as product |
| changes are quite frequent. |
| ☐ Planning and control system should be flexible enough to deal with the |
| frequent changes in product requirements. |
| ☐ Man power should be skilled enough to deal with changing work conditions. |
| ☐ Schedules are actually non existent in this system as no definite data is |
| available on the product. |
| ☐ In process inventory will usually be high |
| not exist. |
| ☐ Product cost is normally high because of high material and labor costs. |
| ☐ Grouping of machines is done on functional basis (i.e. as lathe section, milling |

section etc.)

Batch Production

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| Batch production is the manufacture of a number of identical articles either to meet a specific order or to meet a continuous demand. Batch can be manufactured either- |
| □ only once |
| ☐ or repeatedly at irregular time intervals as and when demand arise |
| \square or repeatedly at regular time intervals to satisfy a continuous demand |
| The following are the important characteristics of batch type production system: As final product is somewhat standard and manufactured in batches, economy of scale can be availed to some extent. Machines are grouped on functional basis similar to the job shop manufacturing. |
| Semi automatic, special purpose automatic machines are generally |
| used to take advantage of the similarity among the pro- |
| Labor should be skilled enough to work upon different product batches. |

Mass Production

| In mass production, same type of product is manufactured to meet the continuous |
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| demand of the product. Usually demand of the product is very high and market is |
| going to sustain same demand for sufficiently long time. |

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| The following are the important characteristics: |
| ☐ As same product is manufactured for sufficiently long time, machines can be |
| laid down in order of processing sequence. Product type layout is most |
| appropriate for mass production system. |
| ☐ Standard methods and machines are used during part manufacture. |
| ☐ Most of the equipments are semi automatic or automatic in nature. |
| ☐ Material handling is also automatic (such as conveyors). |
| ☐ Semi skilled workers are normally employ. |
| automatic. |

THANK YOU