

Value analysis for the machine- building industry

Client Case

Stuttgart, December 2005

A comprehensive value analysis program enabled significant savings in production of a recently introduced machine series

Case Summary

1 Initial Situation



- Increasing competition and changes in customers' requirements lead to rising pressure on prices
- To respond to these trends, a new machine series was introduced
- The first machines produced could only be sold below cost

2 Approach



- A top-down objective was defined to reduce costs by at least 10%
- The savings potential was validated by bottom-up measurements – these were defined and evaluated in mixed client teams
- A measurement system was installed to assign responsibilities and define timeframes

3 Results



- Manufacturing costs were reduced between 10% and 15% for each machine
- A Controlling tool was installed to track implementation and evaluate monthly impact on Income Statement

Declining demands and different requirements forced a leading machine builder to develop a new product series

Initial situation

PRICES

Increasing pressure on prices due to

- Stagnating demand on a worldwide level
- Overcapacity on supply side in established European markets
- Increasing competition from suppliers from Far East

REQUIREMENTS

Change in customers' requirements

- Above average growth of medium market segment
- Increasing demand on flexibility of machines due to shorter product cycles

CONCEPT

Existing product line in urgent need for replacement

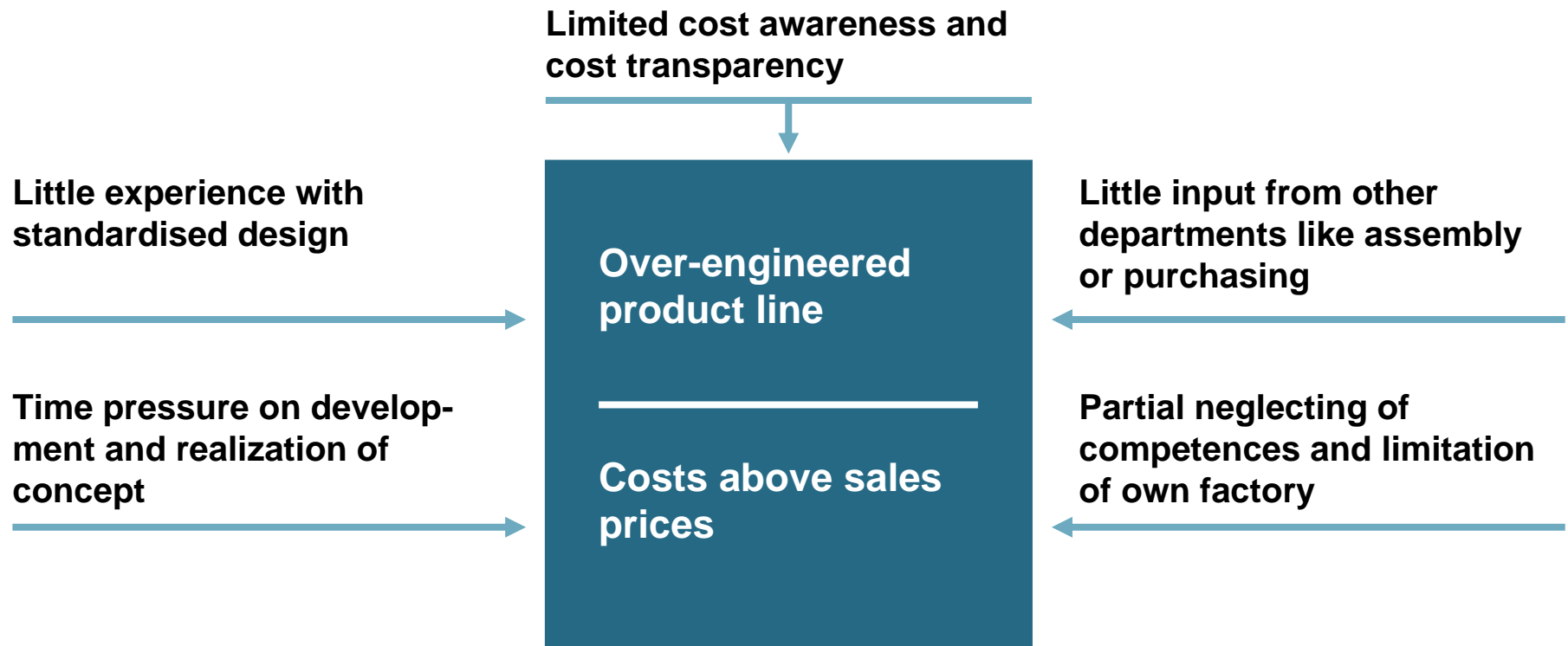
- Development more than 20 years ago
- Limited flexibility of design concept
- Low degree of modularity and standardisation

NEW CONCEPT

- Modular design
- High process flexibility
- Low investment cost for customers
- Economic operations through short cycle time

Limited cost awareness and neglect of inputs from other departments led to a design concept that was heavily over-engineered

Reasons for failure of first design concept



A comprehensive value analysis program was initiated to reduce manufacturing cost by at least 10%

Value analysis approach

GOALS

- **Understand the cost structure and cost drivers**
- **Design a machine that suits the requirements of the customer – but not more**
- **Reduce manufacturing cost by at least 10%**

APPROACH

Transparency and Controllability

- Analyse impact on Income Statement for every measure and focus on measures that reduce costs
- Set up a controlling system that tracks implementation and effect on Income Statements

Further standardization and modularization

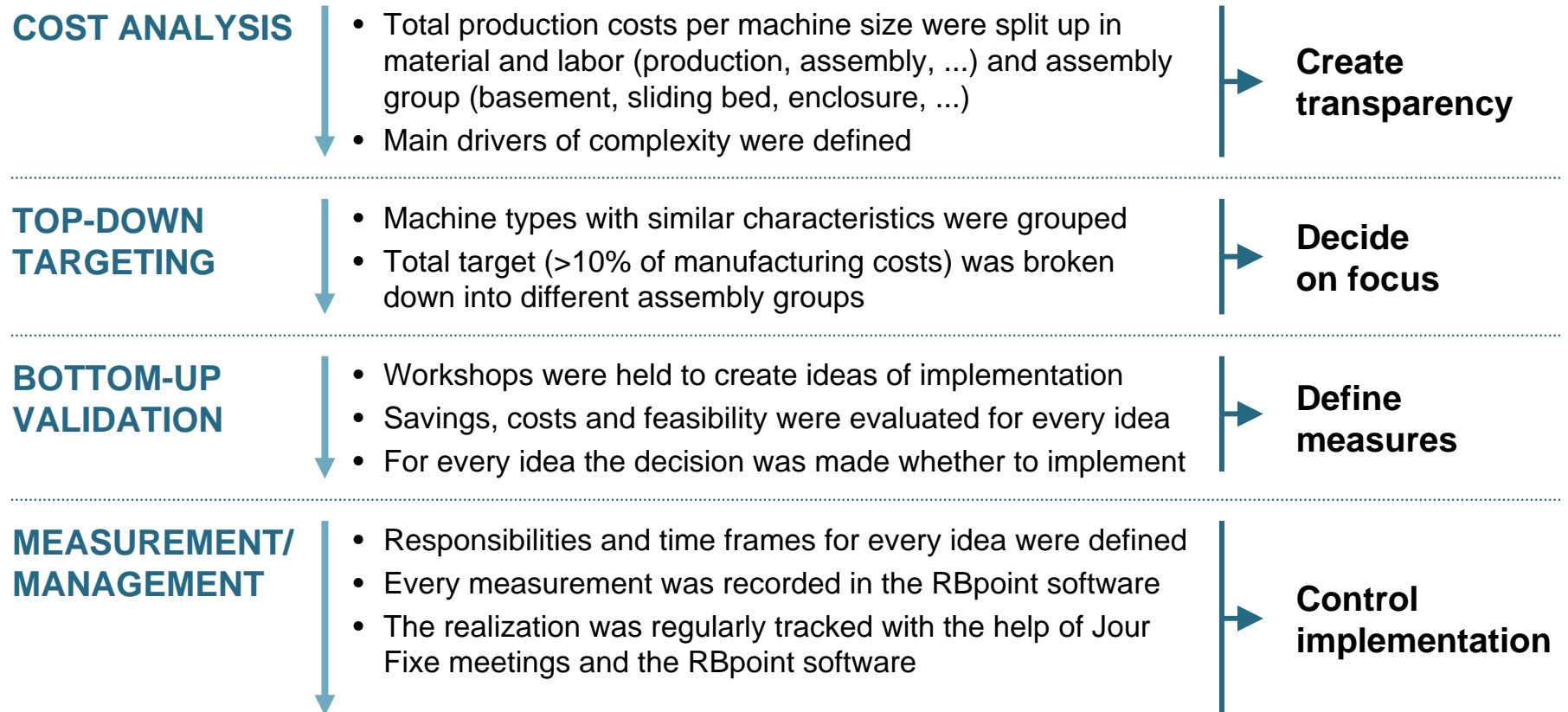
- Increase number of similar components in different machine types
- Further limit the range of options for the customers

Broad involvement

- Include input from internal departments (production, assembly)
- Bring in ideas from external parties (customers, suppliers)

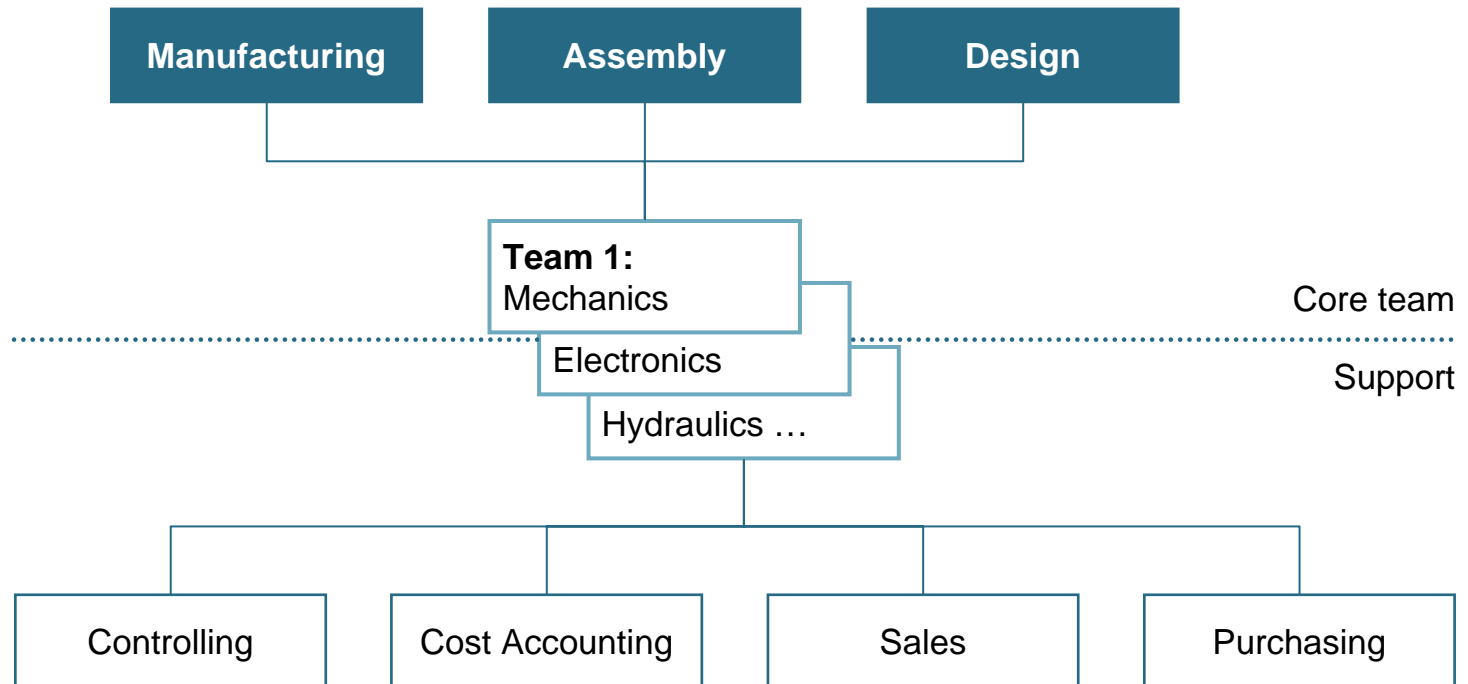
Bottom-up validation of the targeted savings was done after transparency of costs was enabled and cost drivers identified

Value analysis process



Ideas to realize the savings target were defined, analysed and evaluated in regular workshops by mixed teams

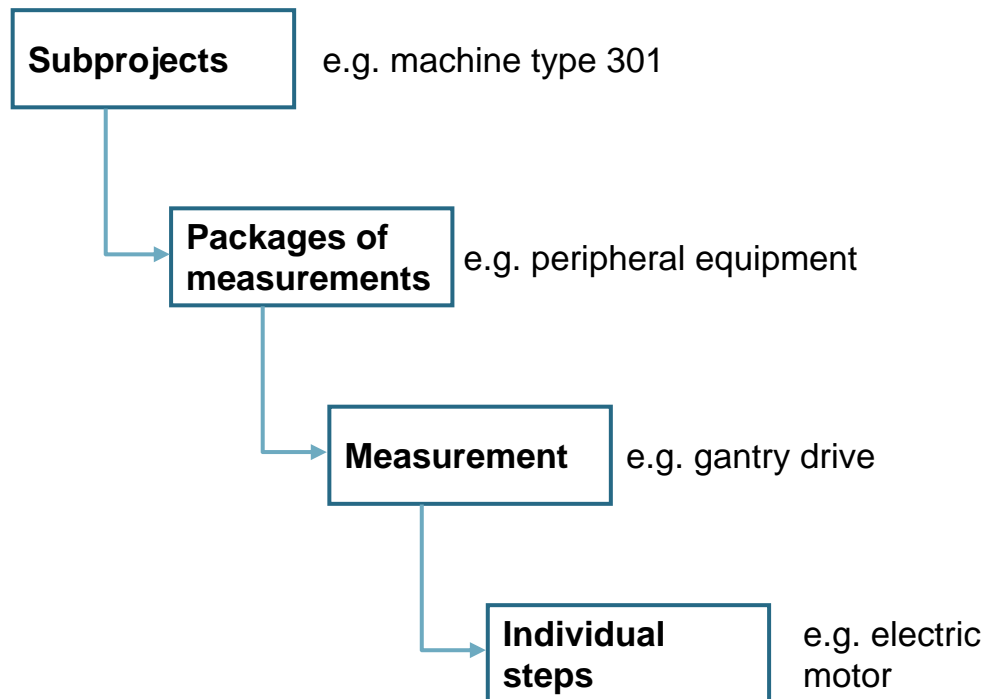
Organization of workshops



Every measure was recorded in the RBpoint software – aggregation enabled concise reporting

Structure of measurement management software

Structure



Description of individual step

Name: Electric motor

Description: Use NCU with reduced power for Siemens NC-control: check suitability, negotiate new equipment, change documentation

Responsible: Anton Steger

Time frame: July 7th – Oct 1st

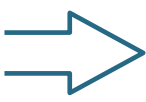
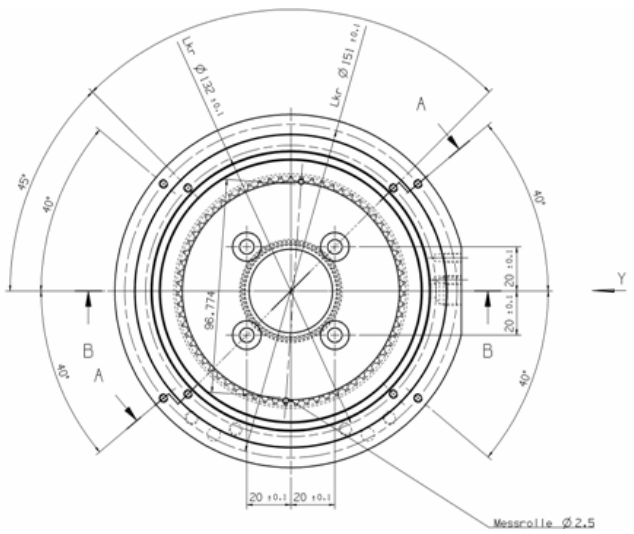
Savings/machine: EUR 530,-

Additional cost: 0

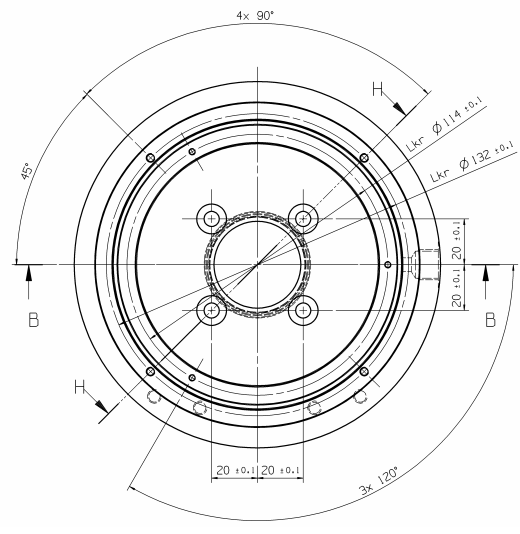
The connection between a housing and a shaft was changed from internal gearing to shrink fit

Example 1

ORIGINAL



REDESIGNED

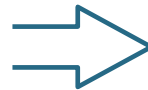


Savings in manufacturing: 3h/unit

The covers of the hydraulic unit were eliminated for machines sold to South America

Example 2

ORIGINAL



REDESIGNED

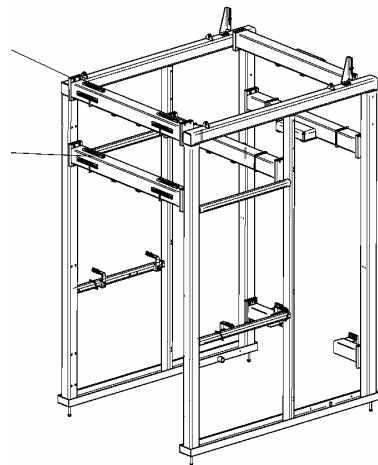


Savings in material: EUR 650/unit
Savings in assembly: 5h/unit

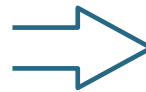
The frame of the loading device was completely redesigned and is now sourced as one single piece

Example 3

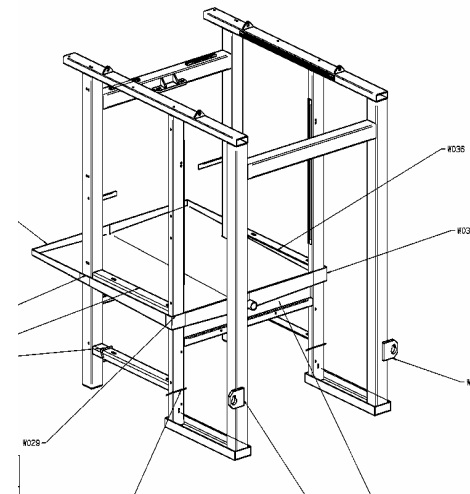
ORIGINAL



2 frames welded together and then mechanically treated



REDESIGNED



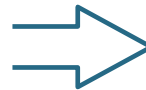
device only welded, no mechanical treatment necessary, tray included

Savings in material: EUR 4.800/unit
Savings in manufacturing: 36 h/unit

The guidings for piping above the machine were drastically simplified

Example 4

ORIGINAL



REDESIGNED

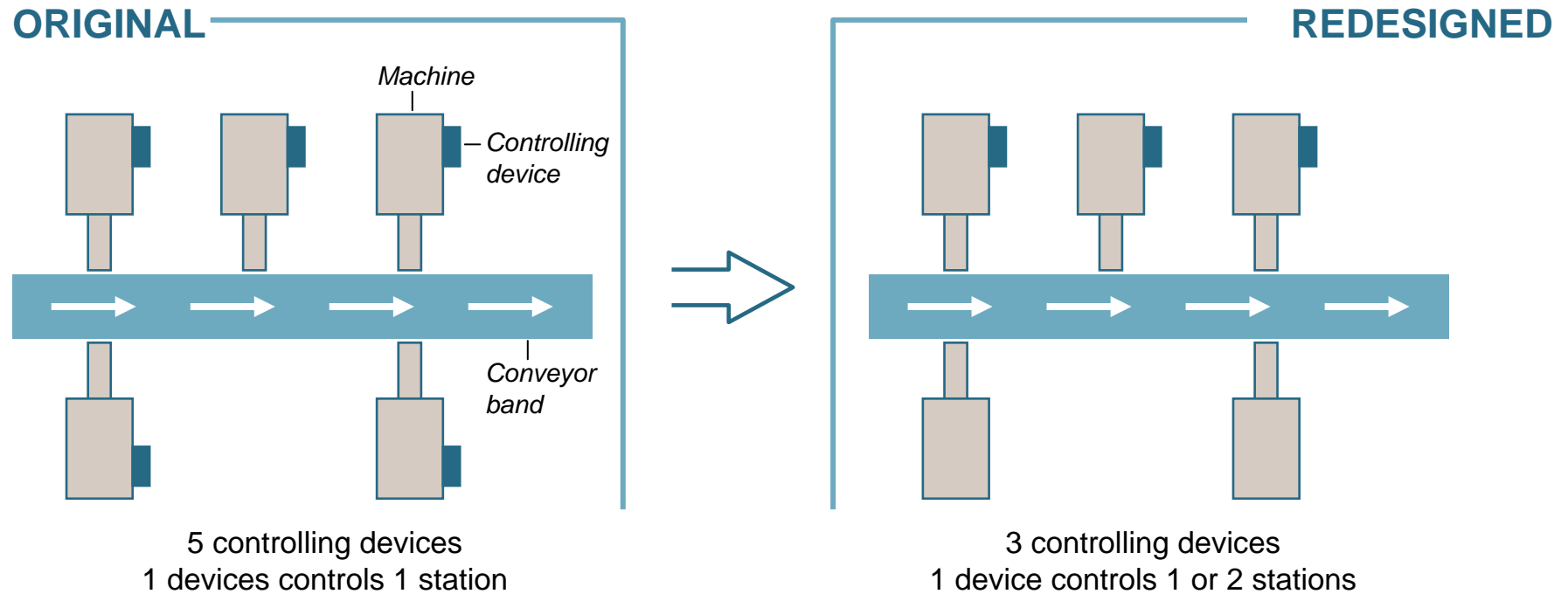


**Savings in material:
Savings in assembly:**

**EUR 4,500 for 1 line (=24 stations)
72 h for 1 line (=24 stations)**

The number of controlling devices was reduced by installing only one device for opposite stations of a line

Example 5



Savings in material:
Savings in assembly:

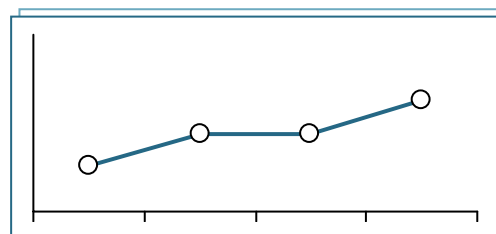
EUR 79,200 for 1 line (=24 stations)
80 h for 1 line (=24 stations)

The implementation of the measures was tracked as well as the actual monthly impact on the Income Statement

Controlling of impact on Income Statement

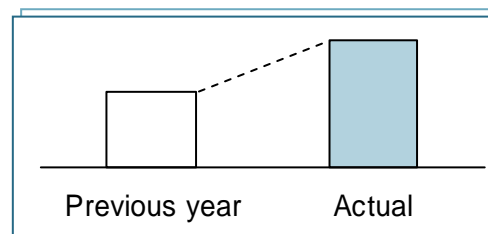
DIMENSIONS

Measure 1.3.5. Electric Motor



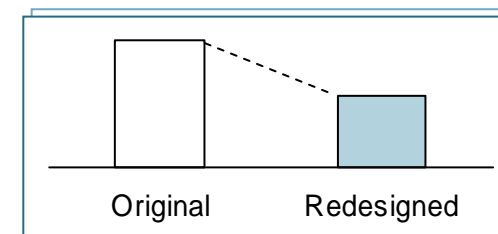
Time/Implementation

August 2005



Units sold per month

Machine type 301



Cost per unit

I/S for month x

TASKS

- Permanent update of implementations by people in charge
- Additional controlling by management
- Regular coordinating meetings
- Tracking of actual numbers of units sold per machine type
- Comparison of previous volume and mix with actual data
- Repeated calculation of manufacturing cost per machine type

TOOLS

RBpoint

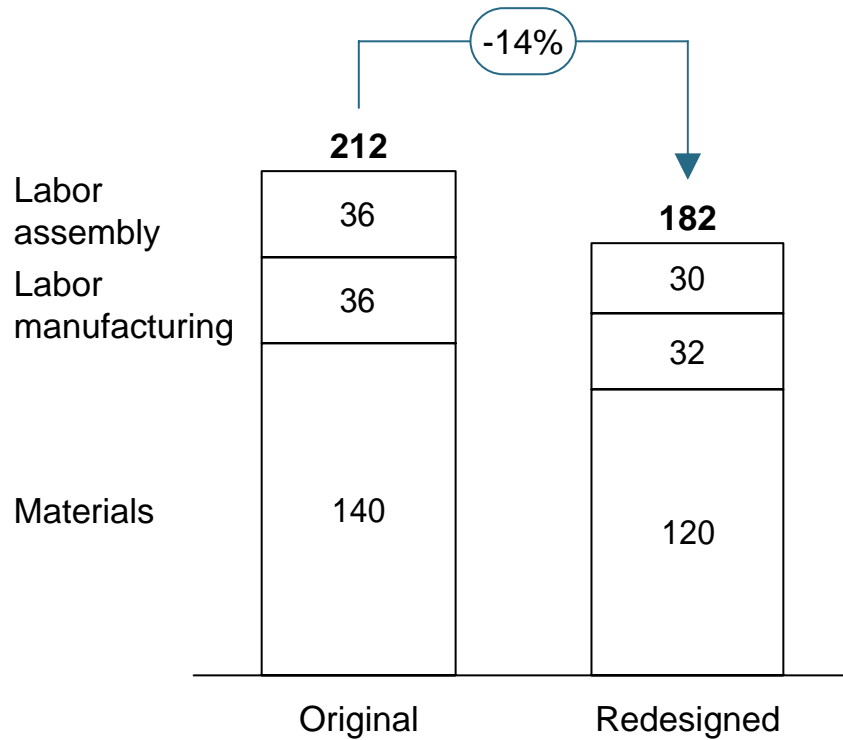
Controlling Sheet

Controlling Sheet

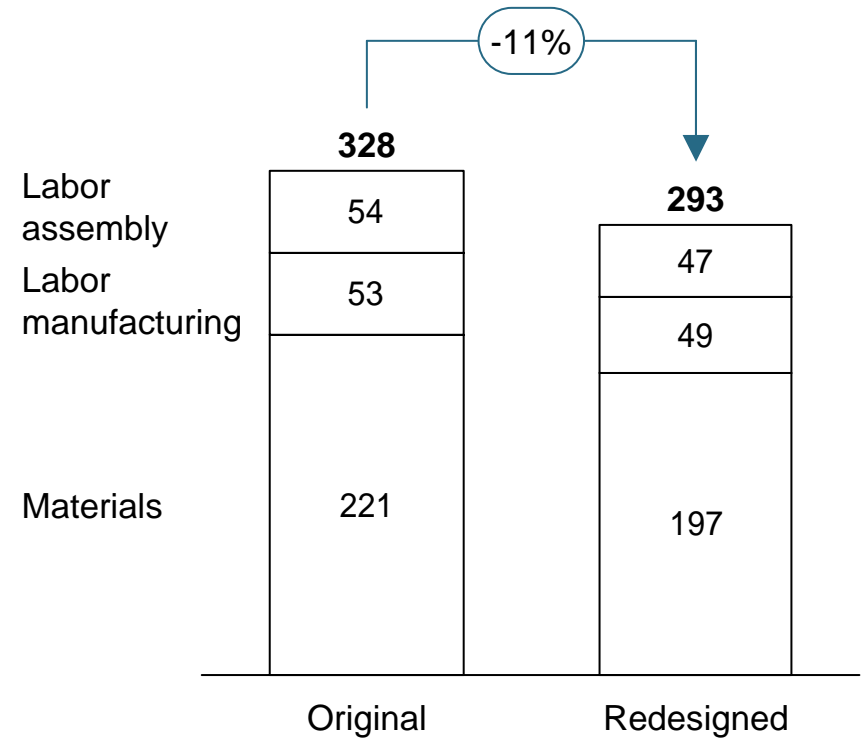
The different types and sizes of the redesigned machine series were between 10% and 15% cheaper than the original ones

Results of Design-to-Cost

Production cost machine type A [TEUR]



Production cost machine type B [TEUR]



To guarantee savings in labor, additional measures have to be defined

Lessons learned

Key lessons

DESIGN-TO-COST BY ITSELF WILL NOT REDUCE LABOR COSTS

Elaboration

In order to benefit from the potential savings in labor hours, you have to define additional measures:

- reduce and track overtime and/or
- reduce number of temporary and/or fixed employees

People tend to forget about these additional measures

LIMIT THE TIMEFRAM FOR CONCEPTUAL PHASE

Engineers will keep coming up with new ideas, still at one point you have to make a cut and start the implementation – define the timing of this cut in advance

STICK TO THE STANDARD

Moving from individual solutions to standard requires rethinking. Once you have defined a standard, do not immediately come up with the next specification. Better produce a significant number of machines, learn and collect ideas.