

6) KAN-BAN: produce	on e movimentazione	2/2
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Lean Production and Lean Thinking

Originally Lean Production (LP) was developed as a production philosophy and quality system. Various practices and tools, together known as LP, were firstly developed and applied at Toyota Motor Company, for a deep understanding of LP roots see Ohno [Ohno, 1978]. LP principals focus on different practical aspects such as: standardization, inventory reduction, quality and process control, lead time minimization and waste elimination. In a first phase LP diffused to other automotive manufactures and later to other manufacturing industries. In this phase, thanks to the fact the manufactures were relatively similar; LP needs few changes at the original concepts and tools. The introduction of Lean Thinking (LT) with its five principals (see table I), thanks to Womack & Jones, gives an important contribute to LP evolution. The core concept of LT is "value", According with Womack & Jones values is defined as "the capability to deliver exactly the product or service a customer wants with minimal time between the moment the customer asks for the product or service and the actual delivery at an appropriate price" [Womack, 1991].

Five principles of lean thinking
Principle 1: Provide the value customers actually desire Principle 2: Identify the value stream and eliminate waste
Principle 3: Line up the remaining steps to create continuous flow
Principle 4: Pull production based on customers
consumption Principle 5: Start over in a pursuit of perfection 'the happy situation of perfect value provided with zero waste'

Table I [Womack, 1991],

Consequently the entire process can be divided in value adding and non-value adding steps. Value adding steps contributes directly to product or service customers want; non-value adding steps don't contribute directly and they could be split in supporting activities or, simply, waste. Focusing on the value for customers, LT principles represent a sort of generalization of practices developed at Toyota Motor Company and drive LP/LT towards other industry sectors and, later, into service sector. The evolution of LT is summarized in table II.

	Periods in the development of lean thinking			
	1980-1990	1990-mid-1990	Mid-1990—1999	2000+
Focus on	Production cell and line	Shop-floor	Value stream	Value system
Approach	Highly prescriptive, using lean tools	Highly prescriptive, imitating lean organizations	Prescriptive, applying lean principles	Integrative, using different management instruments
Industry sector	Automotive—vehicle assembly	Automotive—vehicle and component assembly	Manufacturing in general—often focused on repetitive manufacturing	High and low volume manufacturing, extension into service sectors
Typical activity in this phase	Application of JIT-techniques, 5s, kanban	Emulation of successful lean organizations training and promotion, TQM	Improving flow; process-based improvements, collaboration in the supply chain	Improving customer value to improve organizational alignment. Decrease variability

Table II

Bibliografia:

- Taiichi Ohno (1978), Toyota Production System: Beyond Large-scale Production, Productivity Press Inc;
- Womack, James P., Jones, Daniel T., and Roos, Daniel (1991), *The Machine That Changed the World: The Story of Lean Production*, HarperBusiness;

Just-in-time

- Sistema kanban (adatto alle regolazioni di piccole variazioni di produzione)
- Livellamento della produzione
- Riattrezzaggio (esterno, interno)
- polivalenti Layout del macchinario (gruppi multifunzionali, operai
- Standardizzazione del ciclo di lavoro
- Controllo autonomo dei difetti
- Miglioramento del lavoro (circoli di qualità)

SISTEMA KANBAN

È un sisteme di informatione per controllère le quantité de produne in ciosenne fase di levoro.

TIPI PRINCIPALI

- KANBAN PRELIEVO
- KANBAN ORDINE DI PRODUZIONE

Kanban-prelievo.

l. posizione el magazzino 5E 21	Codice del pezzo	Δ2-15	Operazione a monte
I. disegno 3	5 <i>670</i>		FORGIATURA B-2
el pezzo	ONE COUD	UTTORE	Operazione a valle
		Numero di emissione	Operazione a valle LAVORACIONE HECCANICA

Figura 2-2 Kanhan-ordine di produzione.

N. posizione nel magazzino	F 26 - 18 Codice del pezzo A5 - 34	Operazione
N. disegno del pezzo	56790 - 321	LAVORAZIONI
Denominazione del pezzo	ALBERO A GOMITI	MECCANICA
Veicolo tipo	5×50BC - 150	SB-8

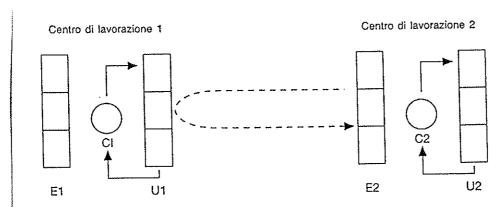


Fig. 10.3 - I percorsi delle schede di movimentazione (tratteggio) e di produzione (linea continua) tra due centri successivi di lavorazione.

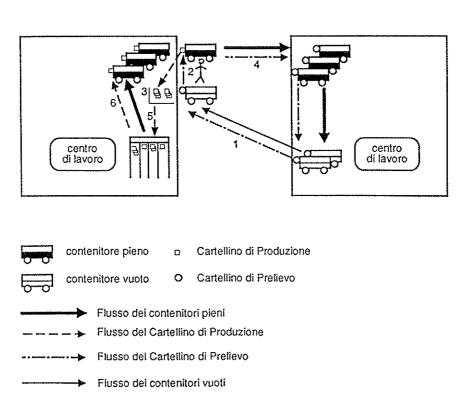
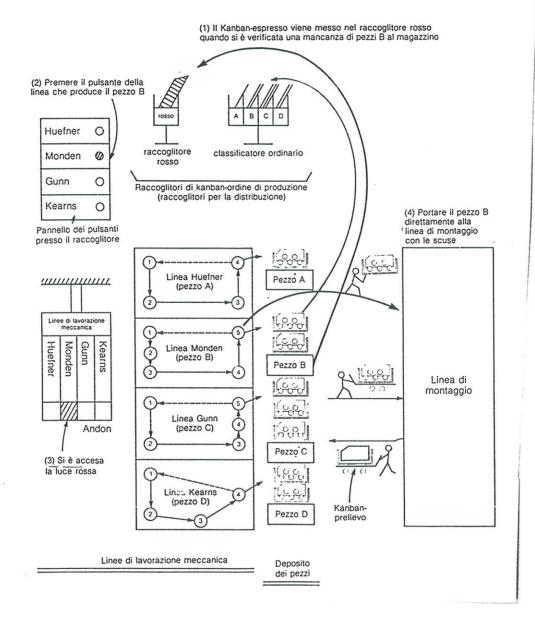


Fig. 5.27 Sistema kanban a due cartellini.

L'uso del kanban-espresso.



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KANBAN FORNITORE

Particolari del kanban-fornitore.

Orario di consegna	Inviare alla seguente posizione di magazzino			
8:00 24:00 11:00 4:00 15:00	3\$	8-3-	(213)	Nome stabilimente ricevente Stabilimento
21:00	038	982154140110000000016	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Tsutsumi della Toyota 10000360360000
Nome det fornitore Sumitomo Denko	N. disegno del po	4-14011-0 0	<u>5</u> 20	Luogo riceviment
Magazzino del fornitore 4		zzo Denominazione pezzo Cavo porta posteriore	Contenitore tipo S	Assemblaggio 36
Ciclo di consegna 1-6-2	389	Modello veicolo di impiego BJ+t	Capienza contenitore 10	

KANBAN SEGNALE

