



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5

Issue: VII

Month of publication: July 2017

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

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Analysis of Machining Layout using Standard Work Combination Table

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Abstract: Plant layout planning involves disposition of various facilities and services of plant layout within the area of site. Plant layout beings with the design of factory building and goes up to the location and movement of work table. All the facilities like equipments, raw materials, machinery, tools, workers etc. are at proper place. Also process optimisation is a major decision problem when drawing a balance between work distribution of workers during processing and maintaining requirement. The layout design generally depends on the products variety and the production volumes. There are various types of machine layouts, namely fixed product layout, process layout, product layout and cellular layout. Product layout is used for systems with high production volumes and a low variety of products.

Keywords: Time Study, Data Collection, Process Flow, Idle Time

I. INTRODUCTION

The paper presents solving an industrial problem using Standard work combination table (SWCT) for analysis purpose. A analysis study was under taken to find out the efficiencies of the machines in the industry. The main aim is to find out most efficient arrangement of machines in the machine shop. By this table we can see the individual movements from one machine to other. It also helps to think how the efficiency can be improved.

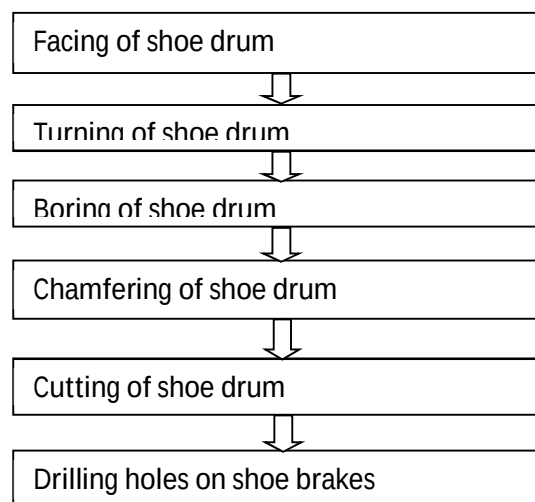
The standardized work combination table shows the combination of manual work time, walk time, and machine processing time for each operation in a production sequence. This form is a more precise process design tool than the Operator Balance Chart. It can be very helpful to identify the waste of waiting and overburden, and to confirm standard work-in-process.

II. CASE STUDY ON SHOE BRAKE MACHINING LINE

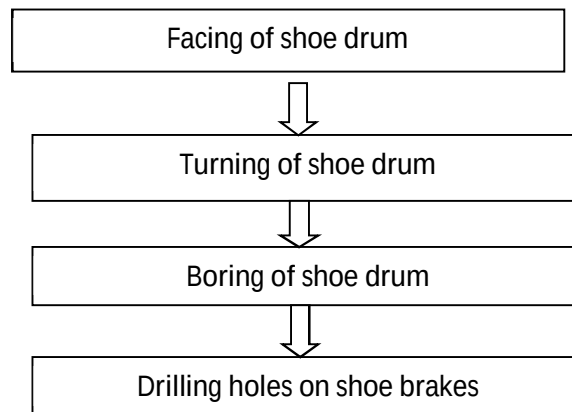
A) Layout of Machining Line

This study is based on the analysis of existing and modified layout. The existing layout is analysed by SWCT table and efficiency of each machine is analyzed. For this manual, machining, idle, waiting time of existing and modified machining line is calculated. Machining line is represented by using different symbols for different machining processes. These processes are connected by lines which show the flow of the product.

1) Flow Diagram of Existing Machining Line:



2) Flow Diagram of Modified Machining Line:



- 3) *Modification in Shoe Brake Machining Fixture:* In existing machining line, a whole drum of shoe brake is cast. Then number of operations on shoe drum like facing, turning, boring, chamfering. Then separate four shoe brakes by cutting shoe drum in equal size. Then drilling of holes on each shoe brake. In existing process lots of loading, unloading time and wastage of material in cutting operation. To perform all the operation on four separately cast shoe the fixture is design. This fixture is mounted on lathe machine and on this fixture four shoe are clamped and to form proper curvature a metal guide is provided which helps to form a proper curvature and after that all operation are done on the four shoe at same time.

4) *Data Collection:*

Sr.No	Activity Description	Existing Time(min)	Modified Time(min)
1	Loading on Lathe	14	16
2	Clamping on lathe	20	18
3	Facing	46	36
4	Turning	22	15
5	Boring	85	80
6	Inspection	26	25
7	Chamfering	16	15
8	Unloading	16	11
9	Cutting shoe drum	30	0
10	Drilling	37	50
	Total	312	266

- 5) *Standard Work Combination Table:* The Standard work combination sheet combines human movement and machine movement based on takt time. This sheet distributes total cycle time by manual, automatic and walk time. Separate color lines are use for different time scale. It also shoes total available time, type of process and product information. It determine idle time, waiting time in machining process. For analysis of machining process, two separate standard work combination sheets are prepared. One for existing and another for modified machining line.

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III. PRODUCTIVITY CALCULATION

A. For Existing Shoe Brake Machining Line

Total available time per shift = 440 min

Total time required to finish four brake shoes = 312 min

Total time required to finish one brake shoe = 78 min

Number of brake shoe finished per shift = $(440/78)$

$$= 5.64 = 6$$

Man hours per shift = $(\text{total available time} \times \text{number of workers}) / 60$

$$= (440 \times 4) / 60$$

$$= 29.33$$

$$= 30$$

Productivity = $(\text{number of brake shoe per shift} / \text{man hours per shift}) \times 100$

$$= (6/30) \times 100$$

$$= 20 \%$$

B. For Proposed Shoe Brake Machining Line

Total available time per shift = 440 min

Total time required to finish four brake shoes = 266 min

Total time required to finish one brake shoe = 67 min

Number of brake shoe finished per shift = $(440/67)$

$$= 6.56 = 7$$

Man hours per shift = $(\text{total available time} \times \text{number of workers}) / 60$

$$= (440 \times 3) / 60$$

$$= 22$$

Productivity = $(\text{number of brake shoe per shift} / \text{man hours per shift}) \times 100$

$$= (7/22) \times 100$$

$$= 31.81 = 32 \%$$

IV. CONCLUSIONS

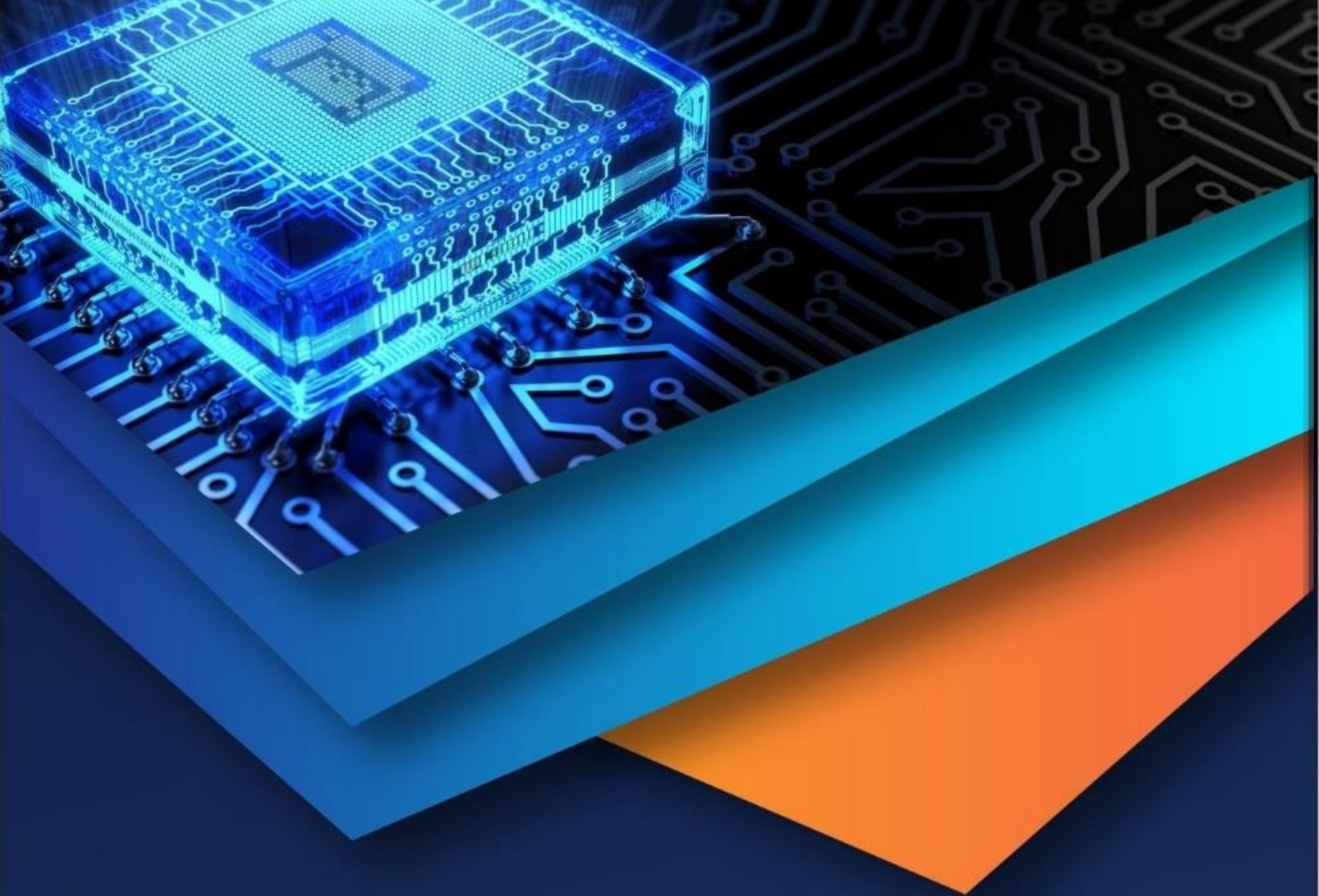
- A. Number of workers reduced by 1 i.e. from 4 to 3.
- B. Number of shoe brake produced per shift is increased by one.
- C. Total productivity of shoe brake machining line is increase by 12 %.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I thank my post graduate project guide Prof. V. Jadhav. Also I thank my friends who helps in collection of project data. My students helps for data collection from Pethe organization.

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