

PROGRAM	: BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
<u>SUBJECT</u>	ENGINEERING WORK STUDY IB
<u>CODE</u>	: EWSMIB1
<u>DATE</u>	: SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS 2020 10 JANUARY 2020
DURATION	: 8:00AM – 11:00AM
<u>WEIGHT</u>	: 40:60
TOTAL MARKS	: 100
<b>EXAMINER</b>	: MRS R STEENKAMP
<b>MODERATOR</b>	: MR A BALOYI
NUMBER OF PAGES	: 6 PAGES ANNEXURES 5 PAGES

# **<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>** : STUDENTS MAY USE CALCULATORS

# **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. IF REQUIRED MAKE REALISTIC ASSUMPTIONS - 2 -

#### **QUESTION 1**

#### 1.1.

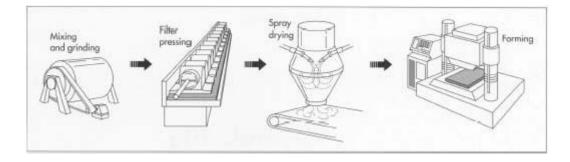
raw a single column process chart use Appendix 1:

Mrs Chauke is going to the bank to change her bank account. She leaves her vehicle and walks to the bank's front door. She enters the bank and goes to the information desk to find out who she should see to have her account changed. The desk refers her to a consultant and she takes a number and sits down until she is called. Once called she walks to the consultant's desk sits down and discussed business with the consultant, she signs several forms and checks all the detail on the form. Once everything is signed the consultant finalizes the change and provides her with a new card and instructions of how to activate the card. Mrs Chauke returns to her vehicle and leaves.

[18]

#### **QUESTION 2**

**Tileafrica** is a company that manufactures ceramic tiles. One of their lines produces two types of tiles. As the industrial engineer you have been tasked to create a value stream map for the current process. The information that has been gathered is as follows. They operate 20 days per month and they send a shipment per week to Ital-tile distribution centre.



#### The external customer is Italtile

Italtile is an outlet that sells various types of tiles. They order two different types of ceramic tiles from Tileafrica. They sell 250 000 tiles per month, 125 000 of each type.

#### The supplier: AIMR

The supplier of raw kaolin as well as other minerals and raw materials for the manufacturing of ceramic tiles. AIMR delivers a week's inventory on Monday mornings based on an order placed Friday afternoon. The materials are delivered by truck.

#### Tileafrica's planning and control department

The planning and control department receives weekly firm orders from Italtile. Italtile provides a three and six month forecast. They interpret these orders using a MRP system they issue raw material orders and forecasts to AIMR (the supplier). Firm orders are placed once a week and 2 and 6 month forecasts are also sent to the supplier. The

- 3 -

MRP system is also used to schedule each workstation in the factory. They issue weekly work orders to each department early on Monday mornings. They work 8 hours per day, they have two 10 minute breaks and a 30 min lunch.

# Value stream information

The manufacturing of tiles consists of five major processes. Mixing and grinding of raw materials. Ingredients are weighed, they are added together into an intensive mixer. This grinds the ingredients further, resulting in a finer particle size that improves the subsequent forming process. Most tile is formed by dry pressing. In this method, the free flowing powder—containing organic binder or a low percentage of moisture—flows from a hopper into the forming die. The material is compressed in a steel cavity.

1. Mixing and grinding. The cycle time is 7 minutes. There is no change over time. The machine reliability is 80%. There are three operators overseeing this process Observed inventory is 1 week's raw materials before workstation 1. There is enough ground material to make 60 000 tiles.

2. Dry Pressing. The material is compressed in a steel cavity by steel plungers and is then ejected by the bottom plunger. Two operators are responsible for this machine. The cycle time is 40seconds. The change over time is 15 min. Machine reliability is 95%. Observed Inventory 50 000 compressed tiles of each type is available after the dry pressing.

3. Drying. Ceramic tile usually must be dried (at high relative humidity) after forming. Drying removes the water at a slow enough rate to prevent shrinkage cracks. Continuous or tunnel driers are used that are heated using gas or oil, infrared lamps, or microwave energy. One operator oversees this process. The cycle time is 48 hours. There is no change over time. The reliability is 85%

Observed inventory is 66 000 type one tile and 55 000 type two tiles.

4. Glazing. Similar methods are used as for the tile body. Raw materials are weighed, mixed and dry or wet milled. The milled glazes are then applied. The cycle time is 2 minutes and the changeover time is 15 minutes. Reliability is 90%. There are four operators responsible for this process.

Observed inventory is 88 000 tile 1 and 80 000 tile 2.

5. Firing. After glazing, the tile must be heated intensely to strengthen it and give it the desired porosity. Kilns, are used for firing tile. The firing temperatures are around 1,300 degrees Celsius. There are four operators responsible for firing. Cycle time is 5 hours and the changeover time is 20 minutes. Reliability is 80%.

#### 6. Shipping department

The shipping department removes parts from the finished goods warehouse according to orders tiles are shipped by truck.

2.1.	Draw the Value Stream map	(18)
2.2.	Solve the Takt time.	(2)
2.3.	Make a suggestion as to how to improve the process?	(2)
		[22]

# **QUESTION 3**

Apply the PTS system to the following sub-assembly of a chair. Chair legs are in container 2m from the work area. The chair rails are in a container next to the chair legs. The diameter of the chair legs and rails are larger than 20mm. The operator collects a leg and two rails from the containers. The operators grasps each with one hand and then transfers them to the other hand. When the operator stands in front of the containers he has to reach 20 cm but he does not have to bend. The operator then moves back to the working area and lays the rails and leg on the work surface assuming he stand 30cm from the work surface.

[<u>12</u>]

### **QUESTION 4**

	Ratin	Time	Rest	Elem	Ratin	Time
	g		allow	ent	g	
			ance			
Element 1	110	4	5%	Element 1	100	5
Element 2	90	17	7%	Element 2	95	16.2
Element 3	120	3	4%	Element 3	105	5
Element 4	95	11	5%	Element 4	90	12
Element 5	95	9.9	10%	Element 5	90	10
Element 1	95	5.5		Element 1	105	4.5
Element 2	95	16		Element 2	90	16.8
Element 3	110	3.7		Element 3	105	4.2
Element 4	85	12.3		Element 4	95	11.5
Element 5	105	8.7		Element 5	110	8
Element 1	90	6				
Element 2	85	17.7				
Element 3	105	4.1				
Element 4	80	12.9				
Element 5	100	9				

The contingency allowance is 5% and process allowance is 10%

5.1.	Solve representative basic time.	(10)
5.2.	Determine allowed time.	(2)
		[21]

# **QUESTION 5**

SAB decided to use the 20 Keys as a replacement to their previous Quality Audit performed at all their packaging suppliers. The 20 Keys benchmarking system was perceived as more objective and would change a supplier's paradigm on World Class Manufacturing standards.

The supplier found that housekeeping improved and this reduced risk to the company. It was found that by encouraging employees to increase suggestions for improvements unexpected improvements were realised. This led to reduced customer complaints as well as reduced customer claims

Suggestion boxes were made available for obtaining ideas for improvement. It was found that suggestion boxes might be useful if you use it for comments about a new product name, or proposals for a new menu in the canteen, but it is not effective at all for generating ideas for operations improvement.

Improvements in general and sustainable improvements in particular were problematic areas, improvements could come from only one (or any combination) of the following three aspects:

1. Technical improvements – such as new technology or automation. 2. Process improvements – covering aspects such as quick change-overs, modapts/work study, waste elimination and many more techniques. 3. Attitude improvements – such as motivational leadership and teamwork.

5.1. What are the first 7 keys you would implement, or improve and briefly discuss each?

[<u>14</u>]

# **QUESTION 6**



#### Ergonomic Risk Factors

Excessive force was needed to move heavy material on the rolling pallet from under the rack. The rolling pallet was not easily pulled and manipulated, causing awkward

- 6 -

postures to compensate for it. Workers needed to apply excessive force to pull pallets and sometimes pulled in an awkward position.6.1 Make three suggestions to improve this process

[<u>6</u>]

# **QUESTION 7**

You are analysing the working time of an injection moulding operator, you need to determine how many observations you need to make. A preliminary study found that the operator is idle 15% of the time. If you are required to provide data with an error of 7% and a Confidence interval of 95% find the number of observations required.

7.1.Use the statistical method.(5)7.2Use a nomogram to determine the number of observations given that you now<br/>require a 99.9% confidence interval.(2)

[7]

<u>TOTAL: 100</u> FULL MARKS: 100 - 7 -

# <u>Appendix 1</u>

Process	$\bigcirc$	$\Rightarrow$	D	$\bigtriangledown$

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# Appendix 2

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PREDETERMINED TIME STANDARDS
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. REAC	:H R			(4)		3	
Distance (cm)	Time.(vmu	0	1	2	Hand In m	otion	Case and description
11.	A	8	CorD	t	A	В	11
2 or less	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	A. Reach to object in
4	3.4	3.4	5.1	3.2	3.0	2.4	fixed location, or to
6	4.5	4.5	6.5	4.4	3.9	3.1	object in other hand or
8	5.5	5.5	7.5	5.5	4.6	3.7	on which other hand
10	6.1	6.3	8.4	6.8	4.9	. 4,3	rests
12	6.4	7.4	9.1	7.3	5.2	4.8	B. Reach to single object
14	6.8	-8.2	9.7	7.8	5.5	5.4	in location which may
16	7.1	8.8	10.3	8.2	5.8	5.9	vary slightly from
18	7.5	9.4	10.8	8.7	6.1	6.5	cycle to cycle
20	7.8	10.0	11.4	9.2	6.5	7.1	
22	8.1	10.5	. 11.9	9.7	6.8	7.7	C. Reach to object jumbled
22	8.5	11.1	12.5	10.2	7.1	8.2	with other objects in a
26	8.8	11.7	13.0	10.7	7.4	8.8	group so that search
28	9.2	12.2	13.6	11.2	7.7	9.4	and select occur
30	9.5	12.8	14.1	11.7	8.0	9.9	
35	10.4	14.2	15.5	12.9	8.8	11.4	D. Reach to a very small
40	11.3	15.6	16.8	14.1	9.6	12.8	object or where '.
45	12.1	17.0	18.2	15.3	10:4	14.2	accurate grasp is
50	13.0	18.4	19.6	16.5	11.2	15.7	required
55	13.9	19.8	20.9	17.8	12.0	17.1	1030000
60	14.7	21.2	22.3	19.0	12.8	18.5	E. Reach to indefinite
65	15.6	22.6	23.6	20.2	13.5	19.9	location to get hand
70	16.5	24.1	25.0	21.4	14.3	21,4	in position for body
75	17.3	.25.5	26.4	22.6	15.1	22.8	balance or next motion
80	18.2	26.9	27.7	23.9	15.9	24.2	or out of way

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			16.4	1														
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			182				C. Move object to											
			19.5				-cost levation											
	22.0	285	2	8	649	1.46												
			1		-													
				22	10.4	1.54												

PLA up grasp — smael, modium or large object by itself, cerily grasped Object jumpled with other objects so search and relact orms. Larger than 25 x 25 mm Object jumbind with other objects so search and select occur. Gx 6x 3 mm to 25x25 x28 mm Object jumbled with other objects so search and when exput Swatter than 6 with 3 mm a stand Very small object or object lying date apainst a flat surface Interference with group on bottom and one side of monty cylindrich object. Elsevener langer then 12 mm Interference with graphen bottom and one side of nearly cylindrical object. Dismotor less than 6 non Interference with graup on bottom and one side of nextly Official object. Of smears 6 to 12 min 199259888888 Carp to Jacob Contact, Siding or book graup Spreadly. \*\*\*\*\*\* Transfer group Omologue Segramp. 1. Léase — No presure required INDOUCTOR TO ROOM STUDY The Deed 5 V. POSITOW---P 2 2 10.8 2 3 3 27 5 223 • Clearly 2 8 5 ų, 臣 .<u>O</u> ģ -\$ ę ¥ m.

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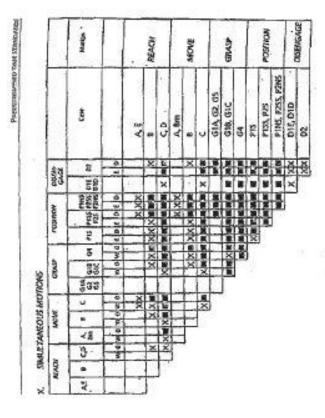
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Bend, stoop, or kneet en one levee	BLSKOK		28.0
Artico	A& AS, AKOK	CON	31.9
Kneel on floor both knees	KaK		69.4
Arise	AKBK		787
5	51		796
Stand from sitting position. Then have AF on the down and	ß		413
Carp 1 Complete when leading leg contracts floor	190		18.2
Crose 2 — Lagging lag must contact floor before next motion can be made	TIBCZ		211
Walk	Moved and	Per metre	17.4
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While obstructed	MUDO	Parmero	17.0



EASY to perform simultaneously.
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APPLY PRESSURG, CRAMK ----May be IASY, require PRACTICE, or DIFFICULT, facth tone must be analysed.

POSITION --- Obs 3 -- Akreys DIFFHOULT, DISTINGADE -- Class 3 -- Normally DIFFDUIT, BRUANS --Always EASY, 0300943405E --- Ray dass may be DIFFICULT If care must be exercised to enoid injury or damage to object.

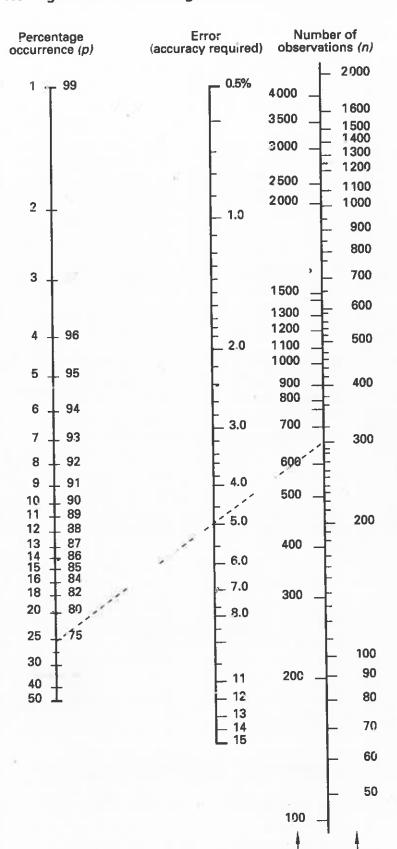
Within the area of normal vision, i.e. r= 10 cm, d = 40 cm, or wOutside the area of normal vision, j.e. r= 50 cm, d = 40 cm.
EASY to handle.

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#### Nomogram for determining number of observations Figure 91.



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