

KOKKUVÕTE

Töö eesmärk oli optimeerida integreerimise koosteliini Scanfil OÜ tehases. Ülesandeks sai välja selgitada Scanfil OÜ tehases asuva integreerimise liini raiskamised ning pakkuda välja lahendused nende likvideerimiseks. Raiskamiste väljaselgitamiseks analüüsiti toodete tootmisaegasid. Selgitati välja materjalide tarneteekonnad ja pooltoodangu tarneteekonnad ning nendele kuluv liikumise aeg.

Esimeses peatükis tutvustati liini toodetavaid tooteid, milleks on kapid, *side cover, turbo charger, IGN, Rear side, LCP, Power Module*. Toodete tootmine on koosteliinil jaotatud alamliinide vahel, mistõttu tutvustati töös köikide toodete tootmisprotsesse eraldi.

Liini optimeerimise võimalusi käsitleti teises peatükis, võttes aluseks juba praktikas tundud läbitöötatud tehnikad. Alustati takti aja leidmissega perioodil 20.07.20-25.12.2020 vastavalt kliendi ennustuste põhjal. Tulemuseks saadi, et iga päev on vaja toota valmis 2 projekti. Teiseks analüüsiti projektide tsükliaega, kus tuvastati, et projektide takti aeg on lühem kui tsükliaeg. Tulemus peab olema, aga vastupidine, et tagada sujuvat tootmisprotsessi.

Selleks, et tsükliaeg vähendada koondati tööoperatsioone ning leiti optimaalne operaatorite arv liinil tööoperatsioonide lõikes. Tulemuseks saadi vajaminevaks operaatorite arvuks 35, mis on 10,26% vähem operaatoreid kui hetkel liinil. Leiti ka teoreetiline operaatorite arv liinil, kui tööoperatsioonid oleksid maksimaalselt kaetud töötgemisega. Selleks arvuks saadi 32 operaatorit. Kui arvestada puhkustega, siis 35 operaatorist on tööl realselt keskmiselt 33 operaatorit, mis teeb pea sama tulemuse, mis teoreetiline operaatorite arv.

Tasakaalustatud tööoperatsioonid ning optimeeritud operaatorite arv andis tulemuseks takti aja 3,9 ja tsükliajaks 3,7, mis tähendab, et tootmine suudab toota vastavalt taktajale ja 7 tunnise tööajaga kaks projekti päevas.

Autor analüüsits läbi *Gemba* koosteliinil komponentide ja pooltoodangu tarneteekondi, et välja selgitada võimalikud raiskamised. Tulemuseks saadi, et komponentide kättesaamiseks kulutavad liini operaatorid 23,5 h köndimise aega kuus. Pooltoodangu liigutamisel ja käsitlemisel kulub operaatoritel 3,4 h kuus köndimise peale.

Materjali tarne teekondade lühendamiseks tehti ettepanek minna üle *kanban* süsteemile, tuua lähemale ja koondada etappide materjalid, teisest osakonnast tuua liinile relsside ja rennide lõikamine. Samuti kappide pappkastide jaoks tuua liinile prügikonteiner. Kokkuvõttes optimeeriti materjali ladustamiseks kasutatavat pinda.

Tulemuseks saadi $21,03\text{ m}^2$ ala, mis on 32,80% väiksem ala eelnevalt kasutatavast pinnast.

Vastavalt saadud tulemustele, kus saadi optimaalne operaatorite arv, tasakaalustatud tööoperatsioonid, materjali ladustamise ala suurus ja arvestades ka pooltoodangu tarneteekonna lühendamisega, koostati uues asendiplaan.

Uue asendipaani järgi vähenes materjalide tarneteekonnale kulunud köndimise aeg 94,04% ja pooltoodangu tarneteekondadel kulunud köndimise aeg vähenes 85,30%. Uuel asendiplaanil koondati kapi liin I ja II üheks liiniks ning samuti koondati *side cover I* ja *side cover II* liinid üheks liiniks. Sellega vähendati kappide liinide ala 21,67% ja *side cover* liinide ala 39,60%.

Kogu liini pindala jäi samaks. Vabanes tootmispind, mida saab tõrgete korral kasutada toodete liigutamisel paindlikumalt.

Koosteliini asendiplaani ümberkorraldamiseks on vaja ajastada nii, et see ei segaks täitmast kliendi nöndlust. Antud uue asendiplaani realiseerimiseks on vaja välja töötada ajakava koos inventari liigutamisega ning leida sobiv ajastus, kus tootmismahd on tavapärasest madalam. Arvestada tuleb asendiplaani ümberkorraldamisele liinil oleva ressursiga.

SUMMARY

The aim of the thesis was optimize an integration assembly line in Scanfil OÜ factory. The task of the work was to find out the wastes of the integration line and offer solutions to eliminate the wast. To identify the wast, author analyzed products production assembly times. Material supply routes and WIP (work in process) routes were determinated and movement times were calculated.

The first chapter started with product introtuction, which are cabinets, side covers, turbo chargers, IGN, Rear side, LCP, Power Module. The production of products are divided to sub-assembly lines, therefore the process of each product was introduced separately.

The line optimization possibilities were discussed in the second chapter, based on the techniques already known in practice. First of all, based on customer's demand, takt time for assembly line was find in the periood 20.07.20-25.12.2020. As a result, it is necessary to produce two projects per day. Secondly, the cycle time for projects was analyzed, where the result was that takt time is longer than cycle time. The result should be opposite to ensure smooth production process.

In order to reduce the cycle time, work operations were connected and optimal number of operators were found according to work operations. Result was 35 operatores, which is 10,26% fewer than currently working operatores. The theoretical number of operatores on the line was found also. This number is 32 operatores. When holidays are taken into account, real working operator number is 33, which almost meets the theoretical number of operatores.

Balanced work operations and optimized number of operators gave as a result takt time of 3,9 and cycle time of 3,7. It means that production can produce two projects per day with 7 hour of direct work.

During *Gemba*, the author analyzed assembly line delivery routes for components and WIP products to detect any possibilites for waste. As a result, line operatores spent 23,5 hours per month for walking to receive components. When moving and handling WIP products, operatores spent 3,4 h per month time on walking.

In order to shorten the delivery routes for materials, it was proposed to switch to the *kanban* system, bring materials closer to operations and conolidate, bring cutting rails and din rails work operation to the integration assembly line. Also for cabinet cardboard boxes a garbage container. Overall, the area of material storage was optimazed to 21,03 m², which is 32,80% smalles than today used area.

Based on the obtained results, which were optimal number of operators, balanced work operations, the size of the material storage area, and also taking into account to shorten delivery routes for components and WIP products, a new assembly layout was created.

According to new layout, the walking time spent on material delivery routes decreased 94,04% and walking time spent on WIP products were decreased 85,30%. In the new layout plan, cabinet lines I and II were merged into one line, as well as side cover I and side cover II lines merged into one line. The result was reduced cabinet line area by 21,67% and side cover line area by 39,60%.

The entire area of the line remained the same. The production space can be used for flexible production when facing errors.

In order to restructure the assembly line, it is necessary to schedule the implementation to time where rearrangement does not interfere the fulfillment of customer demand. For implementation is necessary to develop a movement schedule and suitable timing where production volume is lower than usual. For restructuring the layout, the same operators can be taken into account for moving inventory.