

Editorial Note on Process Design

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Editorial

Processes can be classified as either make-to-order or make-to-stock. The customer's order is not manufactured until it is received in a make-to-order business. This enables for customization to the customer's exact specifications. It's also known as "build-to-order" construction. This method of production is known as a pull system. When there is a demand for the work, it is "pulled" through the process. The disadvantage of this technique is that it takes time for the company to obtain the necessary materials and components, as well as arrange and produce the customer's order. Because the goods are created in tiny quantities, they may be more expensive. The advantage of this method is that inventory is kept to a minimum, as opposed to a traditional make-to-stock technique. There is no doubt about what the consumer wants, and there is no stock that needs to be disposed of. Dell Computer has had a lot of success with this type of system when it comes to producing personal computers.

A make-to-stock method involves producing goods in advance of client demand, usually based on a sales prediction. These items are typically produced in bigger quantities and stored in anticipation of consumer orders. Although large production quantities may result in cheaper unit costs, there may be losses owing to forecast mistake, excess inventory, obsolescence, and theft. However, because goods are available when the buyer puts the order, lead times are low. A project is a one-time occurrence, such as the construction of an apartment building, the deployment of a new ERP system, or the writing of a book. Each of these initiatives is highly customised, makes extensive use of resources, and involves a complicated set of tasks. At the end of the project, there is only one output. A job shop procedure is used by many businesses. When the product being made is unique for each buyer, this is the most typical method. It's a make-to-order company that produces on a sporadic basis (i.e. rather than one entire product being completed at a time, work will continue on multiple products as time permits). Frequently, the product has distinct qualities for each customer [1,2].

The employees in this type of firm are well knowledgeable about their specialty or profession. They are frequently referred to as "craftsmen" or "makers." In a job shop, the amount of output is low. The equipment that was utilised was rather general in nature. A tiny bakery that makes exquisite custom wedding cakes, or a company that builds custom guitars or bicycles depending on the clients' measurements and preferences for materials and components, are two examples. Some businesses are in the habit of producing large batches of identical products on a regular basis. A batch is the term for these groups. From beginning to completion, the batch will go through a series of steps that must be performed. An organisation may have various batches that are processed at different times [3].

This type of processing is also sporadic. A. T. (start, stop, start) this type of business has less variation than a job shop, and the equipment employed will

be more general-purpose and tailored to the industry. Employees must have the necessary skills and experience to operate the equipment and produce the items. Baked goods, aeroplane parts, apparel, and vaccines are all examples of batch manufacturing products. The size of the batch is a crucial consideration for these businesses. When a large volume of standardised product is produced, it is referred to as a continuous process. The product being manufactured is classified as non-discrete. This indicates that these companies don't make distinct products, but rather a product that can be customised. The product does not flow from one step to the next within the system; hence there are no separate individual workstations. In this type of procedure, the equipment is extremely complicated and was created specifically for that product at that location. Except for those in charge of process monitoring, maintenance, and cleaning, there are relatively few employees [4].

Many businesses use a combination of process types. The Mass Customization model of production is one such common exception. When a corporation uses mass customisation, it combines low-cost, high-volume manufacturing, but each customer order is personalised to the customer's needs. This personalization is usually made possible by the use of computer-aided manufacturing techniques. Furniture designers, for example, may wait to construct the exact model of sofa based on the customer's measurements and fabric preference, or a vehicle manufacturer may provide dozens of modification packages and paint options, making each vehicle unique to the buyer. A modular design is a must for effective mass customisation since it allows for quick and seamless transitions from one product to the next [5].

Conflict of Interest

None.

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