PRODUCTION OPERATE BOOKSTORE STRUCTURE Concepts and Situations



Roger W. Schmenner

PRODUCTION/OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Concepts and Situations

Fourth Edition

ROGER W. SCHMENNER

School of Business Indiana University

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To my father, a helluva operations manager

Editor: Charles E. Stewart, Jr.

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PREFACE

The reception that this book has received in all three of its previous editions has been very gratifying. With this fourth edition, I have once again had the opportunity to approach anew the original vision that I had for the book. I saw it as unifying the best elements of two schools of thought about production/operations management (POM): one anchored in the application of various techniques to POM problems; the other anchored in the dilemmas and decision making of the operating manager. With this fourth edition, I am closer to that original vision.

The fourth edition has undergone several significant alterations. A recounting of them is instructive:

- 1. Reorganization. Several of the chapters in the previous editions were rather long. This edition has divided the material—especially that of the traditional core aspects of POM: production planning, scheduling, inventory management, production control, queuing, forecasting, project management, and so on—into more easily digestible bites. This is particularly evident in the chapter titles and section headings of Segment II, Improving Existing Operations.
- 2. More Focus on Some Traditional Topics. With this reorganization there has been addi-

- tional space and care taken in the handling of a variety of traditional topics: more text, more diagrams, and more end-of-chapter problems.
- Separate Chapter on JIT. The material on Just-in-Time manufacturing has been augmented substantially and has been grouped together in a single chapter to highlight its distinctive and increasingly important features.
- 4. Revamped Chapters on Quality and Technology. Although every chapter has undergone at least some alteration, the most significant revisions to existing chapters have occurred in Chapter 8, Making Quality Happen, and in Chapter 11, Dealing with Technological Change. Both of these areas of study have been subject to much more intensive investigation in recent years, and the revamped chapters on them reflect this heightened interest and importance.
- 5. Updated Plant and Service Tours. All of the plant and service tours have been brought up-to-date as of the summer and fall of 1988. There are new tours of the Burger King in Noblesville, Indiana, and of Ogle-Tucker Buick in Indianapolis.
- 6. More End-of-Chapter Questions and Problems. This edition sports a substantial set

of new questions and problems at the end of most of the chapters. They can serve to solidify student understanding.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This edition, as with the previous ones, has benefited greatly from the cooperation I have received from a number of companies. Although I cannot acknowledge the contributions of everyone in those companies. I would like to mention some who have been especially helpful with this edition: Robert S. Hogan of International Paper, Joseph and Lillian Gehret of Norcen Industries, Edward Jecelin of Jos. A. Bank Clothiers, James Kovacs of General Motors (C-P-C Group - Tarrytown), Colleen Meyer and Alicia Hayes of Burger King, Al Sanfilippo of Stroh Brewery, Gregg Hutchinson of Ogle-Tucker Buick, W. Kimball Price of Thalhimers, Frank Jonas of Arthur Andersen & Co., Kenneth Good of Black & Decker, and Frank Coyne and Victor Baldridge. My sincere thanks to them and to their colleagues.

Some of the problems and situations for study from the earlier editions of this book are due to Joseph R. Biggs and Thomas F. Callarman. They reduced the burden for me at an important time in this book's development.

I would also like to thank the following reviewers of my manuscript for the 4th edition: C. W. Dane, Oregon State University; Douglas A. Elvers, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; James A. Fitzsimmons, University of Texas at Austin; Ernst Koenigsberg, University of California, Berkeley; and Daniel Shimshak, University of Massachusetts.

Sue Denny helped me prepare aspects of the manuscript for this edition and Morgan Swink tracked down numerous bibliographic references for me.

My wife, Barbie, and my children, Will and Andrew, were again most forgiving of my attachment to this book. I apologize for all the time I spent with it that I could have spent with them. I owe them much and hope that someday they may even read what all the fuss was about.

Roger W. Schmenner

BRIEF CONTENTS

SEGMEN	T I. PLANT AND SERVICE TOURS	5
Tour A.	A Continuous Flow Process (International	
	Paper – Androscoggin)	7
Tour B.	A Job Shop (Norcen Industries)	31
Tour C.	A Batch Flow Process (Jos. A. Bank Clothiers)	57
Tour D.	A Machine-Paced Line Flow Process	
	(General Motors – Tarrytown)	89
	Appendix: Line Balance	110
Tour E.	A Hybrid (Batch/Continuous Flow) Process	
	(Stroh – Winston-Salem)	127
Tour F.	A Worker-Paced Line Flow Process and a Service	
	Factory – (Burger King – Noblesville)	151
Tour G.	A Service Shop (Ogle–Tucker Buick)	175
Tour H.	Mass Service (Thalhimers – Cloverleaf Mall)	193
Tour I.	A Professional Service (Arthur Andersen –	
	Charlotte)	219
Chapter 1.	A Comparison of Production and	
	Service Processes	237
SEGMEN	T II. IMPROVING EXISTING	
SEGMEN	OPERATIONS	267
	OPERATIONS	267
Chapter 2.	Breaking Bottlenecks	269
-	Appendix: Waiting Lines and Bottlenecks	296
Chapter 3.	Managing the Workforce	320
Chapter 4.	Planning Production	359
	Appendix A: Forecasting Demand	393
	Appendix B: Basic Concepts of Linear	
	Programming	406
Chapter 5.	Controlling the Process	421
	Appendix: Project Management	434
Chapter 6.	Managing Inventories	450
Chapter 7.	Procurement and Logistics	529
Chapter 8.	Making Quality Happen	551
Chapter 9.	Just-in-Time Manufacturing	593

viii Brief Contents

	DECIDING FUTURE DPERATIONS	623
	with Capacity Change with Technological Change	625 674
1	x: An Example of Managing Innovation	699
	PERATIONS STRATEGY AND ORGANIZATION	721
Chapter 12. Dealing	with Opportunities for Vertical	
Integration	on	723
Chapter 13. Operation	ns Strategy	740

CONTENTS

Preface Introduction	v 1	PART ONE PROCESS DESCRIPTION	31
		Products, Sales, and Order Handling	31
		Plant and Personnel	35
SEGMENT I PLANT AND		The Workings of the Shop	37
SERVICE TOURS	5	Recordkeeping	42
Tour A A CONTINUOUS FLOW PROCESS	7	Part Two Discussion	45
International Paper Company		The Dreeses Flory	45
Androscoggin Mill		The Process Flow The Information Flow	45
Jay, Maine			46
octy, manie		Capacity in the Job Shop The Role of Standards and Incentives	46
PART ONE PROCESS DESCRIPTION	7	The Role of Standards and Incentives	49
FART ONE PROCESS DESCRIPTION		Questions • Situations for Study	49
A Brief and Simplified Description of	-	Tour C A BATCH FLOW PROCESS	57
Papermaking	7	Jos. A. Bank Clothiers	07
Maintaining the Environment	11	Hampstead Manufacturing Operations	
The Design of the Androscoggin Mill	11	Hampstead, Maryland	
Loading the Factory	14	Tampstead, Maryland	
The Workforce	16	n o n	<i>-</i> 0
Controlling the Operation	18	Part One Process Description	58
Evaluating Mill Performance	19		
		The Process Flow	58
Part Two Discussion	19	The Workforce and the Piece-Rate	
		System	64
The Process Flow	19	Production and Quality Control	69
Information in the Process	20	Loading the Factory	71
Capacity	21	Technological Innovation	74
Demands of the Process on the			
Workers	22	Part Two Discussion	78
Demands of the Process on			
Management	23	The Process and Information Flows	78
	2.5	Capacity in the Batch Flow Process	80
Questions • Situations for Study	25	The Role of Standards and Incentives	80
Tour D A IOD SHOD	31	Demands of the Process on Workforce	
Tour B A JOB SHOP Norcen Industries	31	and Management	81
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania		Questions • Situations for Study	81

Tour D A MACHINE-PACED LINE FLOW PROCESS	89	The Workforce Control and Evaluation of the	138
General Motors Corporation Chevrolet–Pontiac–Canada Group	07	Operation	139
Tarrytown, New York		Part Two Discussion	141
PART ONE PROCESS DESCRIPTION	89	The Process Flow	142
		The Information Flow	142
How a Car Was Assembled:		Capacity Measures	143
A Simplified Description	89	Standards and Incentives	144
Loading the Plant	93	Demands of the Process on the	
Changes in Materials Management	95	Workers	144
Controlling the Operation	96	Demands of the Process on	
The Workforce and the Personnel		Management	144
Department	101	Hybrid Processes	145
Supervision	103	Questions • Situations for Study	145
PART TWO DISCUSSION	104	Tour F A WORKER-PACED LINE	
		FLOW PROCESS AND A	
The Flow of the Process and of		SERVICE FACTORY	151
Information Capacity	104	Burger King Restaurant	
Capacity	105	Route 37	
Demands of the Process on the		Noblesville, Indiana	
Workforce	106		
Demands of the Process on		PART ONE PROCESS DESCRIPTION	152
Management	108		
1: T: D. I	110	Restaurant Operations	152
Appendix: Line Balance	110	Purchasing and Materials Management	160
Line Balance in Practice	114	The Workforce	161
Questions • Problems • Situations		Quality	162
for Study • Reference Notes	119	Management	162
701 Study - Reference Tvotes	117	Facilities and Technology	163
Tour E A HYBRID (BATCH/		D. T. D.	1.60
CONTINUOUS FLOW)		Part Two Discussion	163
PROCESS	127	TI II (.1 D	
Stroh Brewery Company		The Flow of the Process and of	1.00
Winston-Salem, North Carolina		Information	163
		Demands of the Process on the	1/5
PART ONE PROCESS DESCRIPTION	127	Workforce	165
		Demands of the Process on	
The Brewing and Packaging of Beer	127	Management	165
Loading the Plant	133	Ouestions • Situation for Study	167

Tour G A SERVICE SHOP	175	Part Two Discussion	213
Ogle—Tucker Buick Auto Service and Repair		The Flow of the Process and of Information	213
Indianapolis, Indiana		Demands of the Process on the	213
Part One Process Description	175	Workforce Demands of the Process on	214
Writing the Service Order	175	Management	214
Dispatching	176	Questions • Situation for Study	215
Shop Operations and the Workforce	179	T I A PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	219
Quality Control	180	Tour I A PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	219
How Workers Were Paid	185	Arthur Andersen & Company	
The Duties of the Service	105	Accounting and Auditing Services Charlotte, North Carolina	
Manager	185	Chanotte, North Carolina	
Promotions and Specials	185	PART ONE PROCESS DESCRIPTION	219
Part Two Discussion	186	Lines of Business	219
		Auditing Attest Services	221
The Flow of the Process and of		Managing the Practice	223
Information	186	Personnel Policy	228
Demands of the Process on the Workforce	187	Part Two Discussion	231
Demands of the Process on			
Management	188	The Flow of the Process and of	
Questions • Situation for Study	189	Information	231
Questions • Situation for Study	107	Demands of the Process on the	
Tour H MASS SERVICE	193	Workforce	232
Thalhimers-Cloverleaf Mall Store	190	The Pyramid	233
Richmond, Virginia		Demands of the Process on	235
Richmond, Virginia		Management	233
PART ONE SERVICE PROCESS DESCRIPTION	193	Questions • Situation for Study • Reference Note	235
		Reference Note	200
Layout	193	Chapter 1 A COMPARISON OF	
Management and the Workforce	199	PRODUCTION	
The Transaction – and Supporting It	203	AND SERVICE	
Managing and Controlling the	4.2.2	PROCESSES	237
Inventory	205		
Variations on the Standard Receipt of	200	Part One Manufacturing	237
Material	208 208	Tranda	237
Shipping Items Out of the Store Evaluating the Store's Performance	210	Trends Analyzing the Trends	238
EVALUATION THE STOLE'S PERIORIHATICE	210	I MIGHY ZHIE CHIC HICHUS	200

241241	Job Design and Quality of Work Life Other Aspects of Workforce	343
254	Relations	348
254	Some Comments on Labor Relations	348
254	Questions • Problems • Situations for Study • Reference Notes	351
230	Chapter 4 PLANNING	250
262	PRODUCTION	359
202	Factors in the Design of Production Plans Capacity Planning and the	361
267	Production Schedule Scheduling Techniques	364 376
269	Appendix A: Forecasting Demand Quantitative Techniques Using Time	393
269	Series Data	393
271	Appendix B: Basic Concepts of Linear	
		406
		408
293		
296	Programming	410
296	Questions • Problems • Situations for Study • Reference Notes	411
	Ol COMMINGLENIC MILE	
		421
310	PROCESS	421
311	The Functions of Production Control	421
		422
320	More on Dispatching Monitoring a Production Schedule	428 430
320 330	The Japanese Contribution to Production Control	432
336	Appendix: Project Management The Critical Path Concept	434 434
	241 254 254 254 256 262 267 269 271 275 287 293 296 297 301 310 311 320 320 330	241 Other Aspects of Workforce 254 Relations Some Comments on Labor Relations Questions • Problems • Situations for 254 Study • Reference Notes 256 Chapter 4 PLANNING PRODUCTION 262 Factors in the Design of Production Plans Capacity Planning and the Development of the Master Production Schedule Scheduling Techniques 269 Appendix A: Forecasting Demand Quantitative Techniques Using Time Series Data 271 Appendix B: Basic Concepts of Linear Programming 287 Linear Programming in Practice 293 Duality and the Economic Interpretation of Linear Programming Questions • Problems • Situations for 296 Study • Reference Notes 297 301 Chapter 5 CONTROLLING THE PROCESS 311 The Functions of Production Control Dispatching More on Dispatching More on Dispatching Monitoring a Production Schedule 320 The Japanese Contribution to Production Control Appendix: Project Management

and Revi	ntive Program: Evaluation lew Technique (PERT) ciples for Project Managers	444 446	Chapter 7	PROCUREMENT AND LOGISTICS	529
Questions	• Problems	447	Part One	Procurement	529
Chapter 6	MANAGING INVENTORIES	450		Inspection, and Storage Buy Decision	530 533 535
	and Philosophies of y Management	451	Part Two	Issues in Logistics	539
Part One	The Workings of Non-Time- Phased Inventory Systems	454	Operatio Distributio	n Center Location	540 545
The Period The Reord	Costs and Concepts lic Reorder System er Point System	454 456 457	Part Three	tion Mode Choice Organizing the Materials Function	546 546
	Between Periodic Reorder rder Point Inventory	465	Questions		548
Part Two	SAFETY STOCKS	468	Chapter 8	MAKING QUALITY HAPPEN	551
	Customer Service al Fractile Approach	469 470	Part One What Qual	Appreciating Quality	551 551
PART THREE	MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING	476	Improving		553 555
"Wrinkles" Logic	tion of Its Operation " to Add to the Basic MRP	476 482	Part Two	Techniques for Making Quality Happen	558
Manager The Succe The Cost	of MRP	487 489 489	Is the Proc Is the Insp	uct Design Adequate? ess Adequate? ection Adequate?	558 560 581
Phased I Managing	MRP or the Two Non-Time- inventory Systems the Work in Process	502 505	Learned	Chaos – A Recap of Lessons and Don'ts in the Deming	586 586
	• Problems • Situation for use for Study • Reference	507	Questions	• Problems • Situation for ference Notes	587

Chapter 9	JUST-IN-TIME MANUFACTURING	593	Recent Deve Manufactu Concluding	iring Technology	693 698
	ncturing Philosophy ing Just-in-Time turing	593 613	Appendix: A Innovation	an Example of Managing n	699
Questions	• Problems • Situation for ference Notes	619		Problems • Situations for e for Study • Reference	705
SEGMENT	III DECIDING FUTURE OPERATIONS	623	SEGMENT I	OPERATIONS STRATEGY AND ORGANIZATION	721
Chapter 10	DEALING WITH CAPACITY CHANGE	625	Chapter 12	DEALING WITH	721
	ew of Capacity Planning How Much Capacity to Add	626		OPPORTUNITIES FOR VERTICAL INTEGRATION	723
and Whe Common I Capacity Capacity in On-Site Ex	n Pitfalls in Dealing with	628 641 642 647	Decision The Advanta	ne Vertical Integration ages of Vertical Integration f Vertical Integration	723 727 730 734
	• Problems • Situation for se for Study • Reference		Vertical Inte	egration in the Life Cycles ets and Processes	735
Notes	DEALING WITH	661		Problems • Situation for crence Notes	737
Chapter 11	TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE	674	Chapter 13	OPERATIONS STRATEGY	740
Part One	Sources of Technological Change	675	Part One I	Manufacturing Strategy	740
Product In	novation	675	Operations (Consistency	Choices in These Operations	740
New Product Introduction Process Innovation		677 680	Choices	of Competitive Priorities	744
PART TWO	Evaluating and		on Operat		750 759
	Implementing New Technology	692	Some Issues Strategy	Affecting Manufacturing	763

Manufacturing Performance Measurement The Paradox of Flexibility Organizing Manufacturing		Revisiting the Service Process Matrix Questions • Problems • Situations for Study • Reference Notes	776 782
PART TWO SERVICE OPERATIONS STRATEGY	776	INDEX	789

CONTENTS XV

INTRODUCTION

Operations—For many people, mentioning the word brings on a rush of disagreeable feelings and sensations. Details. Pressure. Long hours. Inhospitable working conditions. Dull colleagues. For these people, a company's operating managers—usually typed as engineers who could not hack it in the "more creative" design aspects of the business—lead very unromantic careers. Moreover, operations is viewed as a dead-end job with no future in the upper layers of management.

This description is an exaggeration, of course, but it conveys some of the impressions that people hold about operations. This book is a crusade against that kind of stereotype of the operations manager. In fact, operations offers an exciting and dynamic management challenge that is as absorbing and rewarding as any marketing or finance can offer. After all, for the typical company, most of its assets and people are devoted to the production function. Moreover, a badly run operation can be a staggering drain on corporate profits and morale, as a number of even large corporations can attest; conversely, a well-run operation can be a competitive weapon every bit as potent as any in the corporate arsenal.

For many senior managers, the path to the top snaked through operations – even for those

whose climb has been in so-called "marketing companies." Many others would admit that a tour of duty in operations was an important part of their general management education and background. The point is that operations is and rightly should be a key concern for most companies and one that all students of business who aspire to general management responsibilities ought to know about.

The importance of operations has been highlighted in recent years. Numerous articles have appeared in business periodicals stressing the need for young managers, especially those fresh from business schools, to seek out careers in operations jobs. The success of the Japanese has reinforced this view in many people's eyes, since the prowess of the Japanese is widely recognized to be in manufacturing.

What makes for an outstanding operating manager is an elusive concept that no doubt will be debated for years to come. One recent thoughtful analysis, however, was made by Wickham Skinner and Earl Sasser.* Citing a study of a number of managers thrust into some very different situations, they suggest

^{*} Wickham Skinner and W. Earl Sasser, "Managers with Impact: Versatile and Inconsistent," *Harvard Business Review* 55, no. 6 (November–December 1977): 140–48.

that the managers who are real achievers demonstrate four distinct characteristics:

- They employ analytical tools with discipline and consistency and are careful to keep information and data flowing.
- They truly motivate their subordinates and know what satisfies their own superiors.
- They manage themselves—their time, their temper, their clout, their thinking.
- They focus on one task of prime importance at a time.

In this book, we cannot hope to teach you, the reader, how to manage yourself or all the subtleties in the interpersonal interactions that abound in business organizations. We can, however, open the doors to some useful ways of looking at operations, of identifying and analyzing their problems, and of judging what merits chief concern and attention as well as to possible means of solving problems. Instilling this awareness is the goal of this book.

THE PHILOSOPHY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BOOK

In this book, operations management is approached from the bottom up. I am convinced that a sound grounding in the nitty-gritty of existing operations is a prerequisite to a fuller understanding of what it means to alter a production system or to design a new one. Therefore, in Segment I we describe in detail nine manufacturing and service processes that differ from one another in important ways and represent the entire spectrum of process choice. Each process is analyzed in turn, and then all of them are compared and contrasted against one another, so as to highlight the particular features that define a production process. In the remainder of the book

we build on the foundation provided by these processes.

In Segment II we consider some of the typical problems of ongoing operations and how these operations can be improved over the short run. The areas of management concern addressed in Segment II include breaking production bottlenecks; managing the workforce; planning, scheduling, and controlling production over the near term (say 6 to 18 months); managing materials (purchasing, inventories, and logistics); making quality happen, and implementing just-in-time manufacturing principles.

In Segment III we take operations one step further, by considering more drastic changes to the production process—capacity change, technological change—all of which require advance planning and, usually, a year or more to implement.

In Segment IV we then tie together Segments I, II, and III by focusing on the broad issue of operations strategy and organization. It is only here that the design of a production system—its facilities, technology, policies, and organization—is discussed in full. It is here too that the use of operations as a competitive weapon can be appreciated most keenly.

It has been my experience that nothing serves better to stimulate interest in a problem or topic than seeing it come to life in a real-world situation. With this in mind, Segments II through IV are liberally sprinkled with production and operations situations demanding management decisions and derived from the travails of managers in a host of industries; these situations supplement and reinforce the process descriptions in Segment I. In fact, several of them revisit the companies described in Segment I to provide a more detailed picture of selected aspects of their operations. All of these situations are like small case studies that make very specialized points about operations. They serve as a touchstone for both the reader's understanding of the nature and importance of a particular concept and the ensuing discussion of possible resolutions of the problems and opportunities exposed by each situation. Thus much of the format of this book consists of a particular situation followed by discussion of that situation and its more general implications.

For the situations that initiate the discussion of operations concepts, we draw on both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing company experience. At regular intervals throughout the book the similarities and differences between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industry operations are highlighted.

With this as a prologue, let us begin our exploration of various production processes.