

Manufacturing Markets

Lloyd Payton
INPUT Consultant

the 1990s, the number of people aged 65 and over in the United States is projected to increase from 20 million in 1990 to 35 million in 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over from 10 million to 18 million (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people aged 75 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 75 and over is projected to increase from 10 million in 1990 to 18 million in 2010, an increase of 80% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase from 2 million in 1990 to 5 million in 2010, an increase of 150% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 75 and over increases, the number of people aged 85 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase from 2 million in 1990 to 5 million in 2010, an increase of 150% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 85 and over increases, the number of people aged 95 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 95 and over is projected to increase from 0.5 million in 1990 to 1.5 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 95 and over increases, the number of people aged 100 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 100 and over is projected to increase from 0.1 million in 1990 to 0.3 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 100 and over increases, the number of people aged 105 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 105 and over is projected to increase from 0.05 million in 1990 to 0.15 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 105 and over increases, the number of people aged 110 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 110 and over is projected to increase from 0.01 million in 1990 to 0.03 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 110 and over increases, the number of people aged 115 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 115 and over is projected to increase from 0.005 million in 1990 to 0.015 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

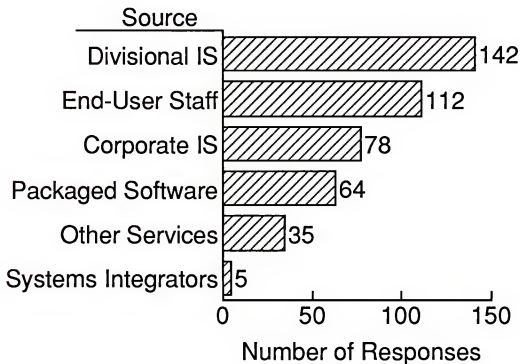
As the number of people aged 115 and over increases, the number of people aged 120 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 120 and over is projected to increase from 0.001 million in 1990 to 0.003 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 120 and over increases, the number of people aged 125 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 125 and over is projected to increase from 0.0005 million in 1990 to 0.0015 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 125 and over increases, the number of people aged 130 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 130 and over is projected to increase from 0.0001 million in 1990 to 0.0003 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

Process Manufacturing

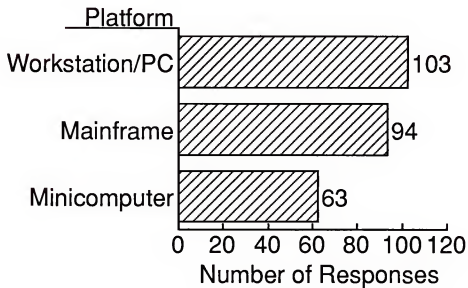
Source of Development Resources

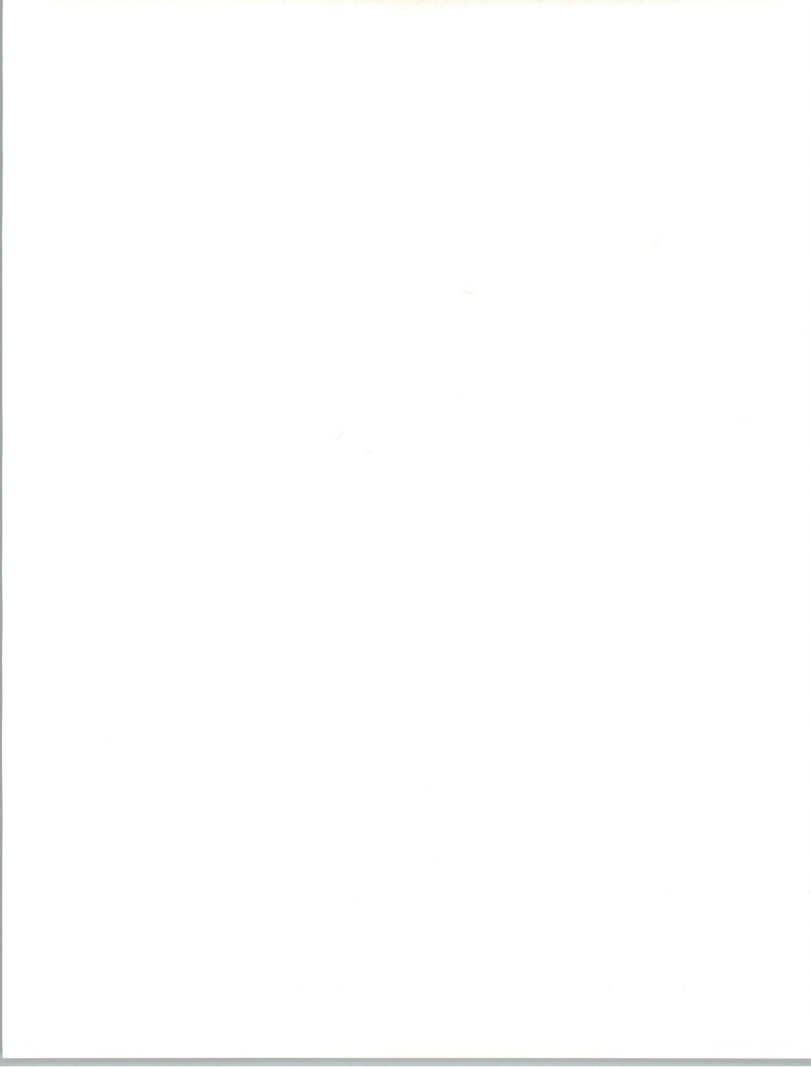




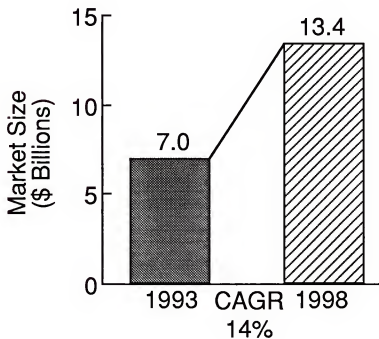
Process Manufacturing

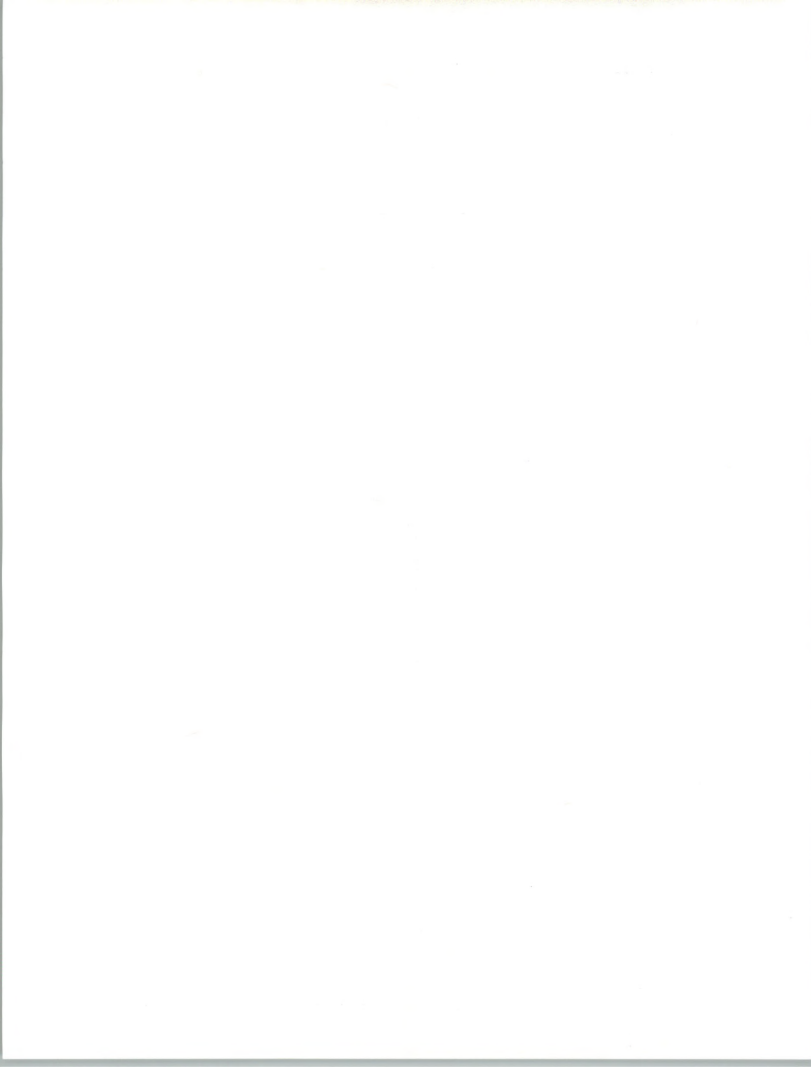
Planned Platforms for New Applications



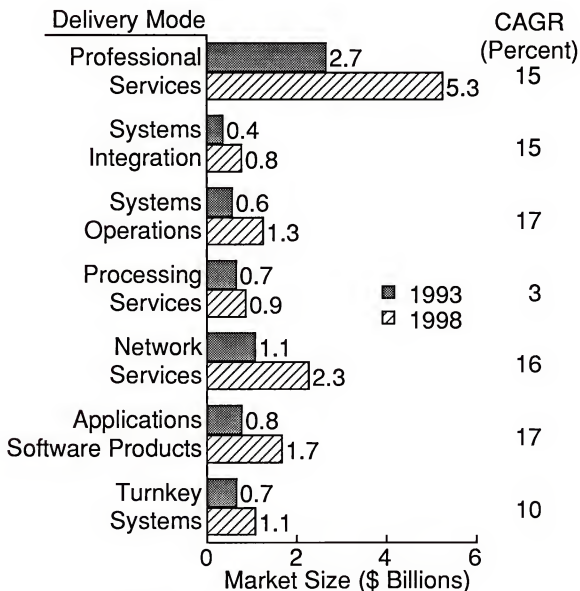


Process Manufacturing Sector Information Services Market, 1993-1998

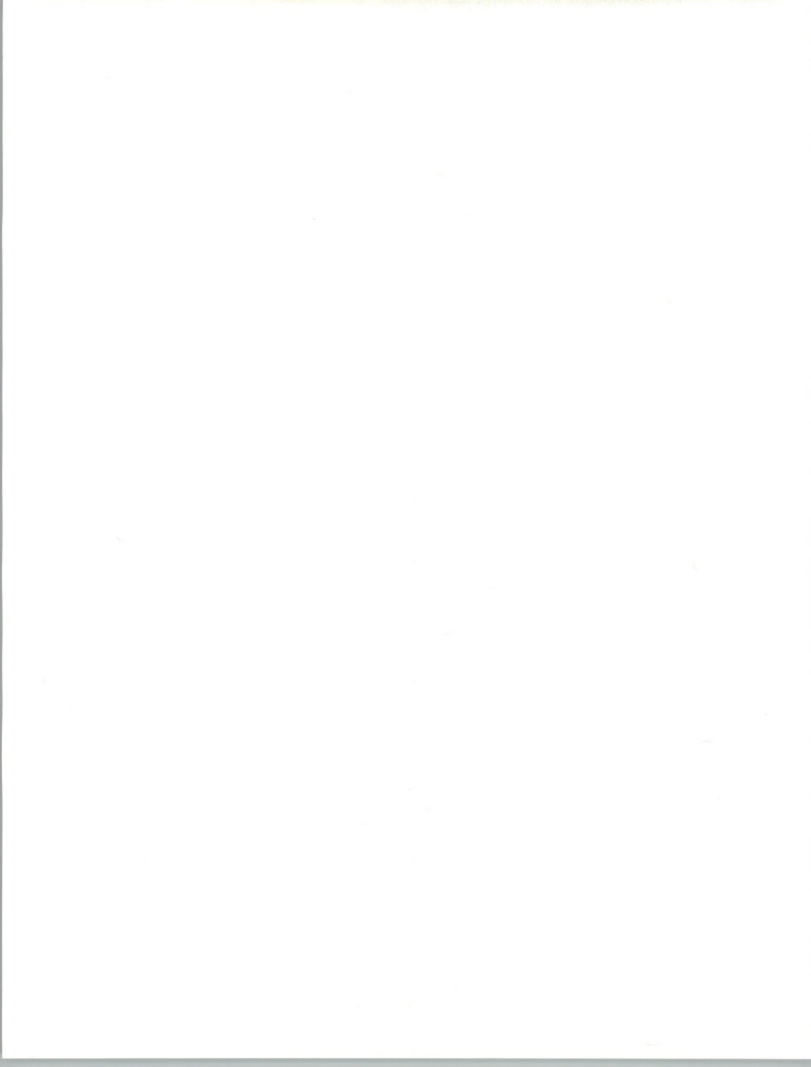




Process Manufacturing Market by Delivery Mode, 1993-1998



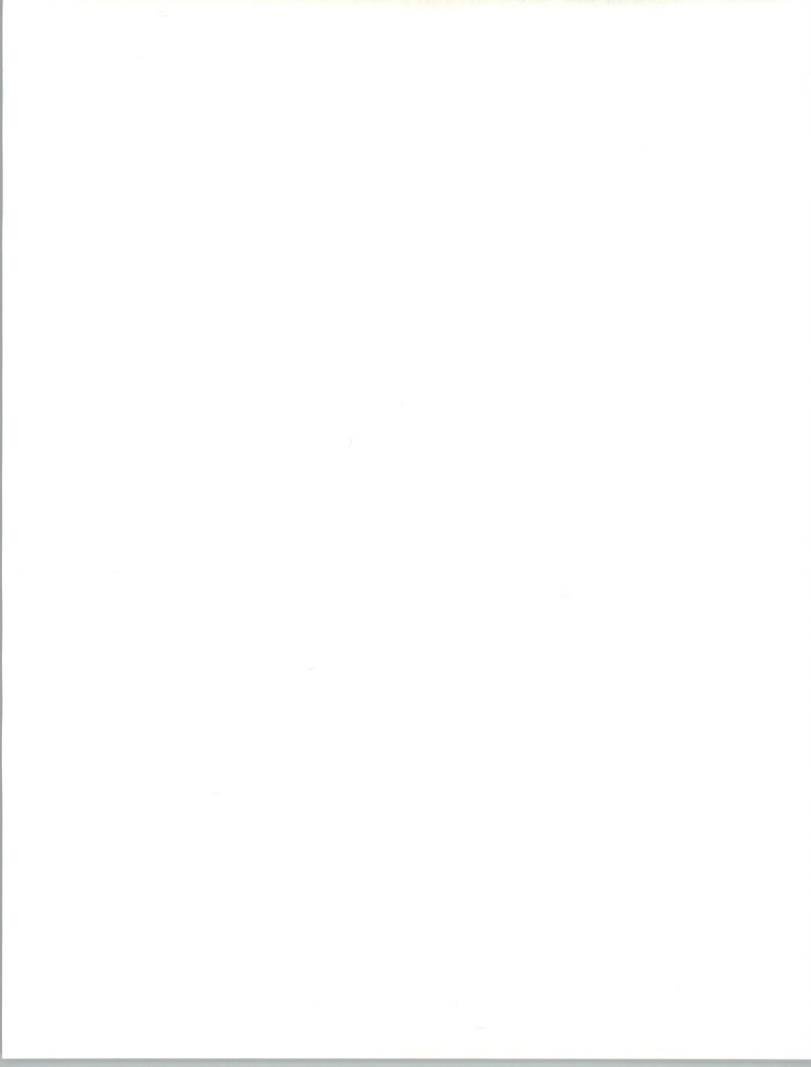
Note: Values are rounded



Discrete Manufacturing

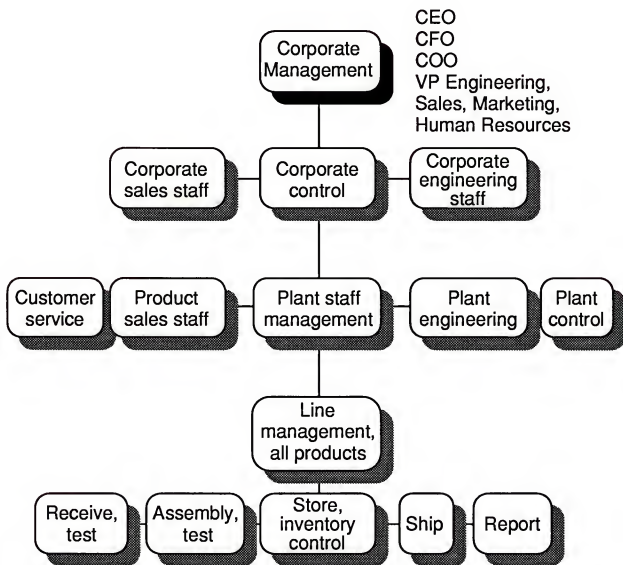
Facets of Re-Engineering

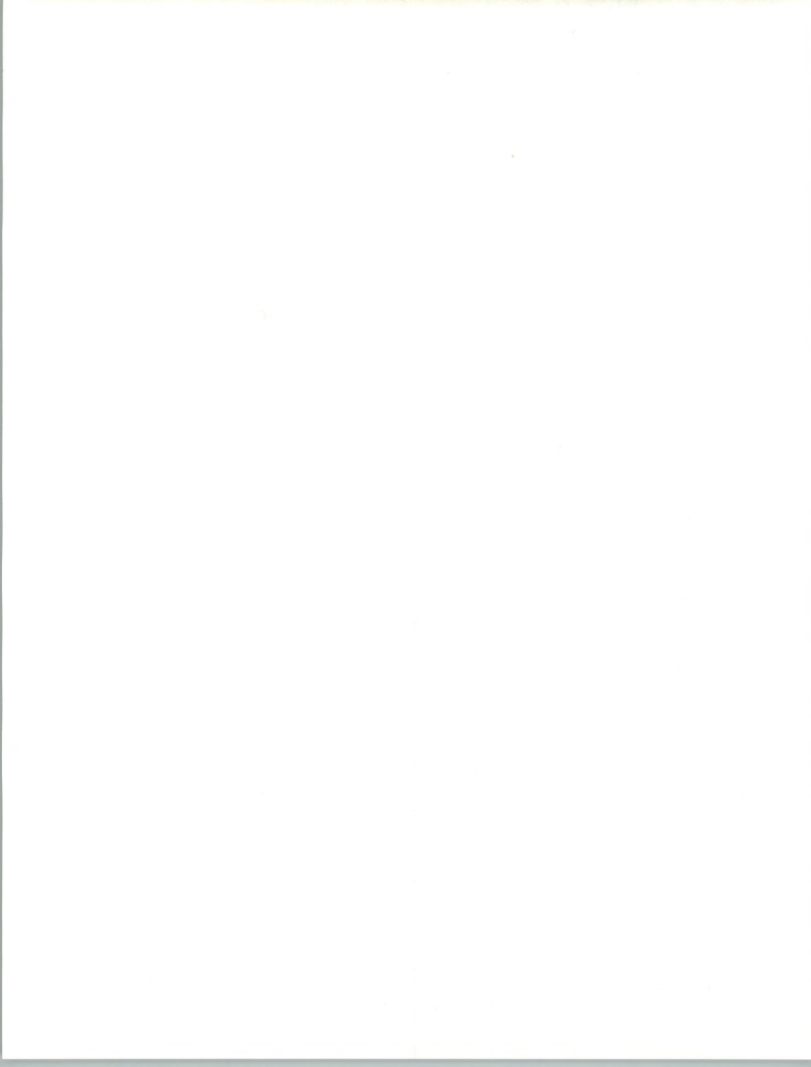
- Team assignments to perform complete operations, typically called “focused cells”.
- Worker empowerment, moving decisions to the lowest possible level
- Continuous improvement in terms of:
 - Shortening all cycles in the business operations
 - Work towards achieving 100% acceptable quality in all processes and products
 - 100% customer satisfaction
- Responsiveness to total market and individual customer needs.
- Streamlining to perform only in a company's area of expertise.



Discrete Manufacturing

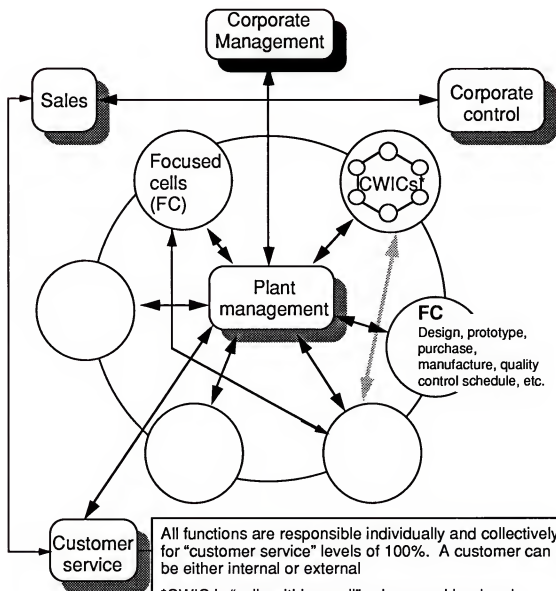
Old Hierarchical Structure





Discrete Manufacturing

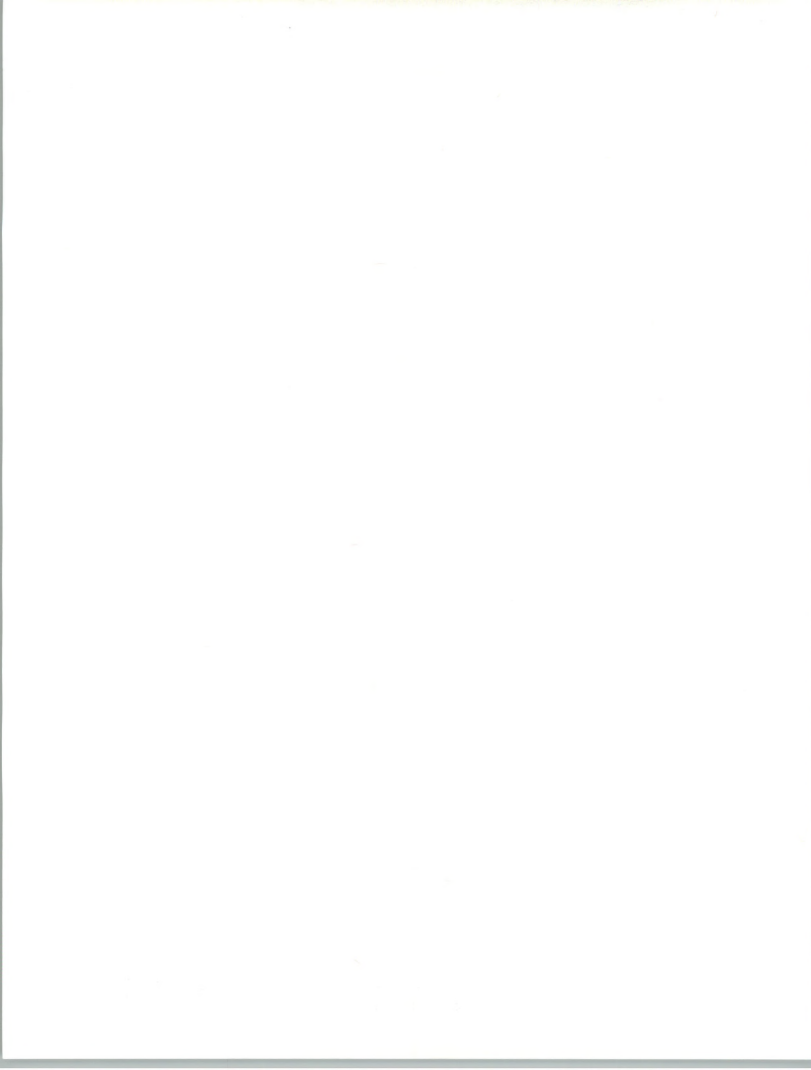
Re-Engineered Structure



All functions are responsible individually and collectively for "customer service" levels of 100%. A customer can be either internal or external

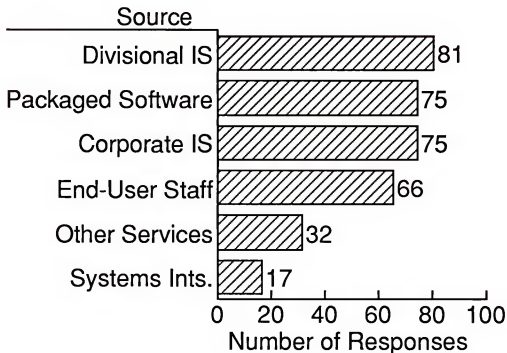
*CWIC is "cells within a cell", where workload and diversity of assignments may call for further quality control and responsibility

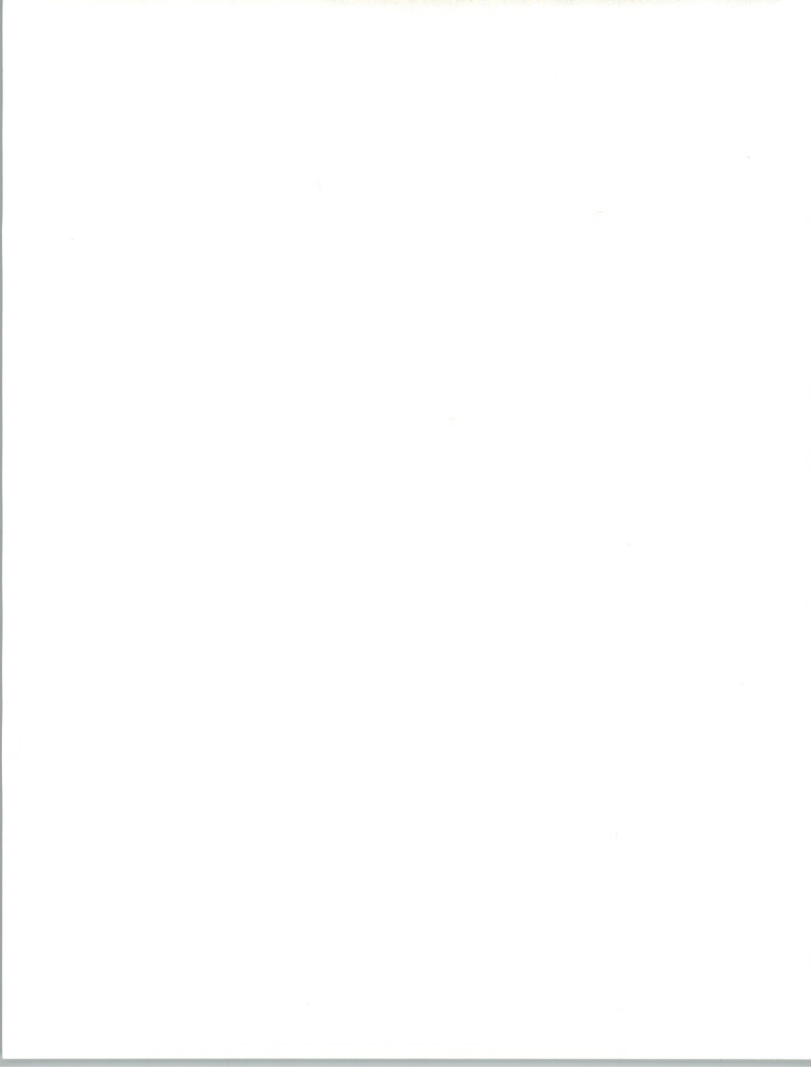
Each focused cell has total responsibility for the completion of its operation, from design to movement out of the cell!



Discrete Manufacturing

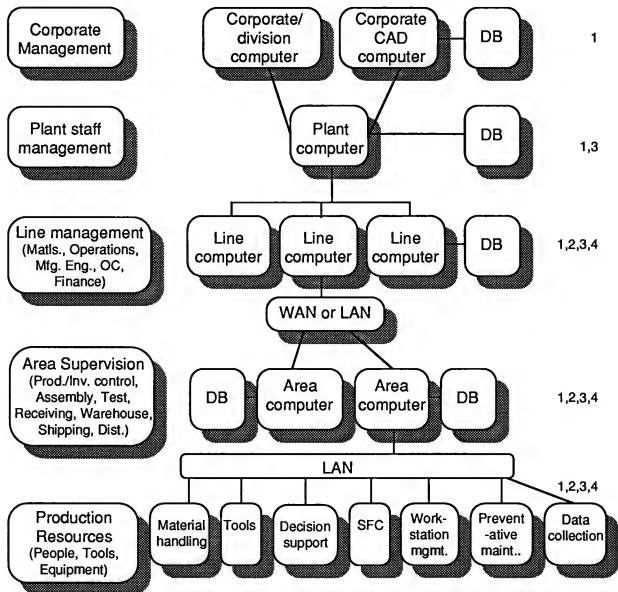
Source of Development Resources





Discrete Manufacturing

Old Manufacturing Control Hierarchy



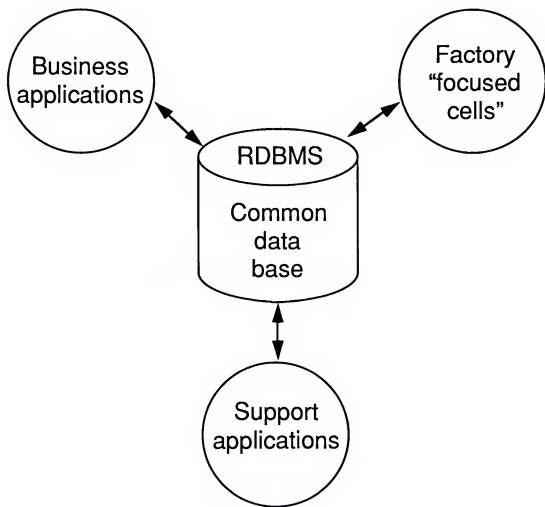
- 1 = Software integration
- 2 = Hardware integration
- 3 = Plant scheduler
- 4 = Quality monitor

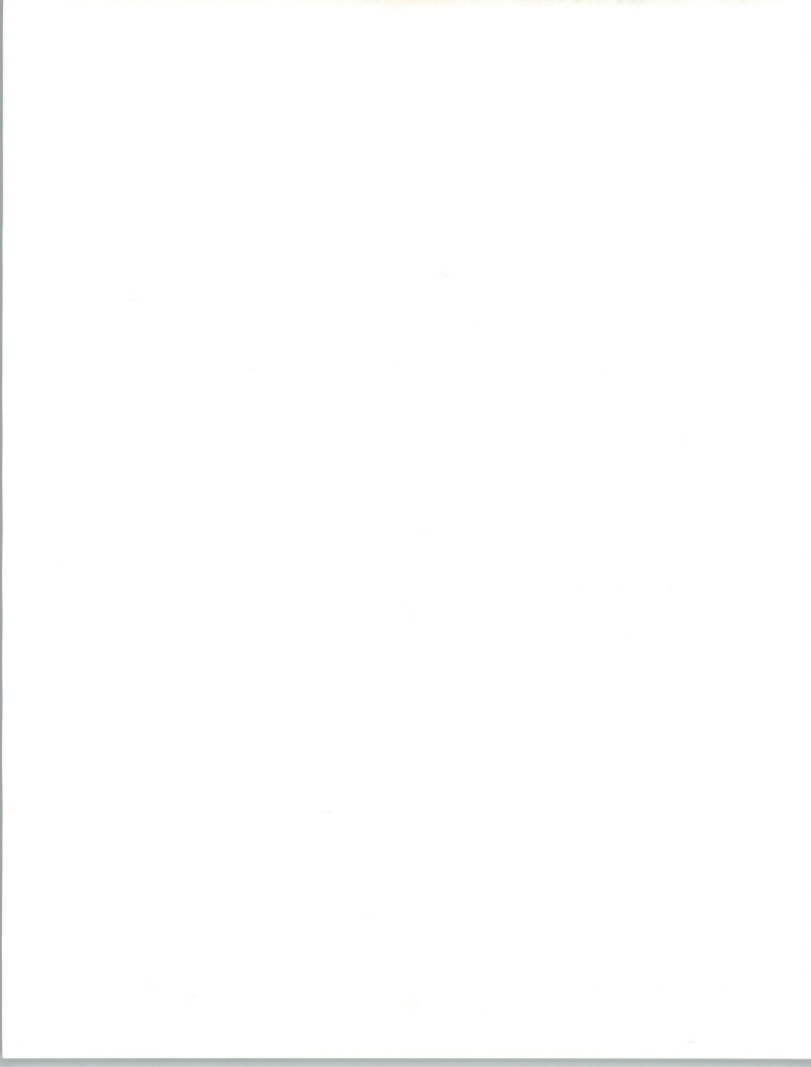
- DB = Data base
- WAN = Wide-Area Network
- LAN = Local-Area Network
- SFC = Shop Floor Control



Discrete Manufacturing

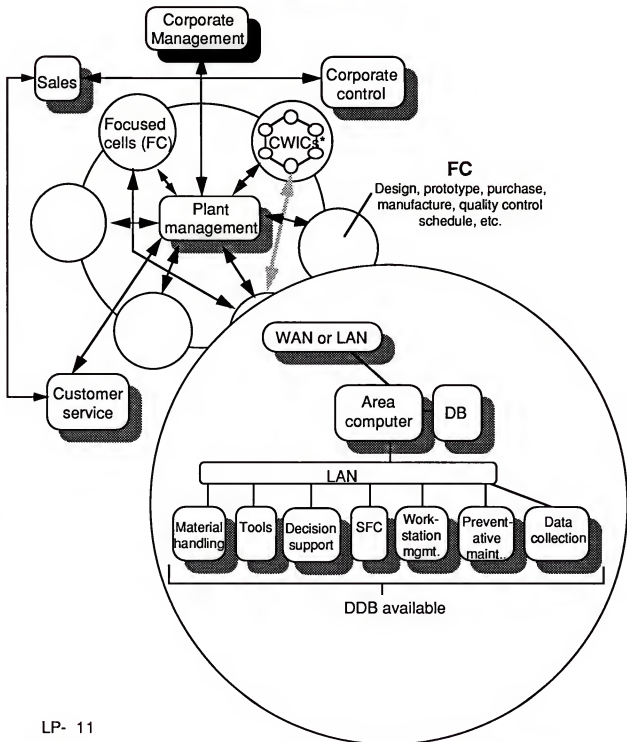
CIM in the Re-Engineered Business



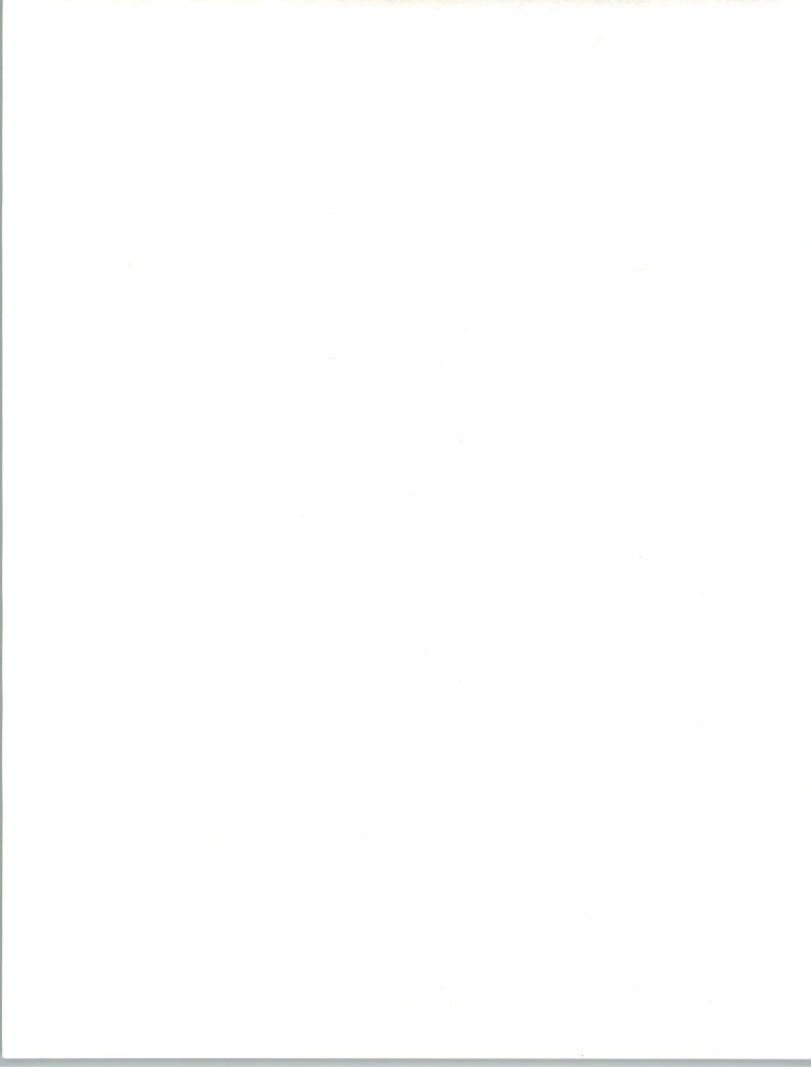


Discrete Manufacturing

Focused Cell

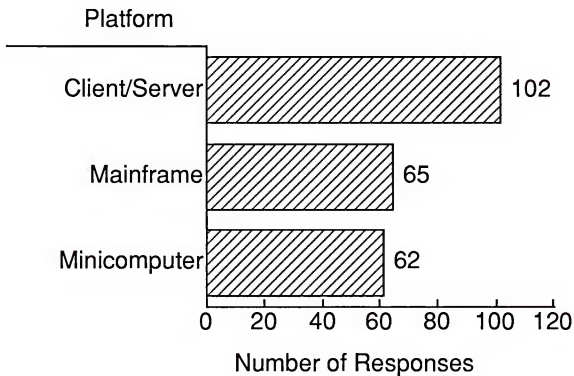


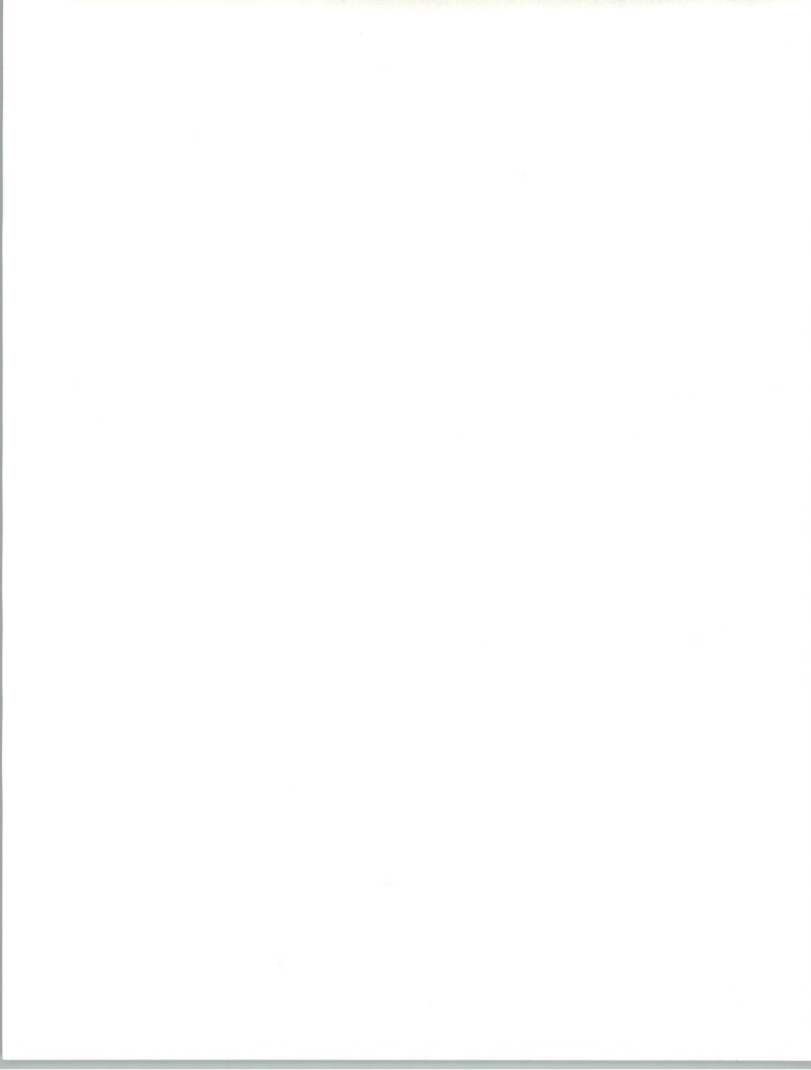
LP- 11



Discrete Manufacturing

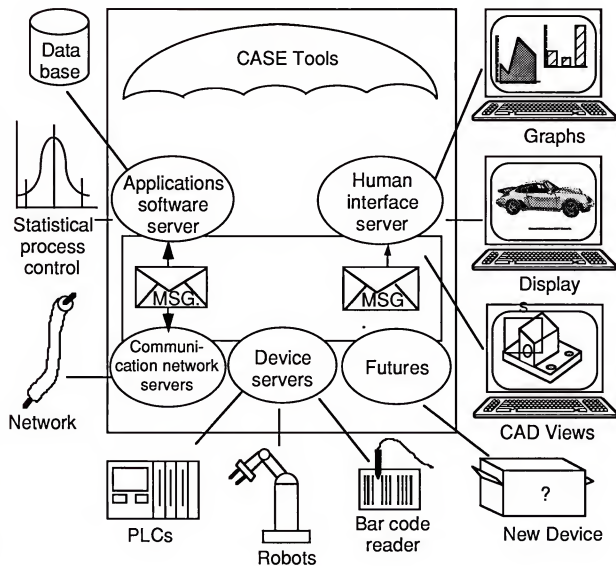
Target Platforms—Discrete Manufacturing



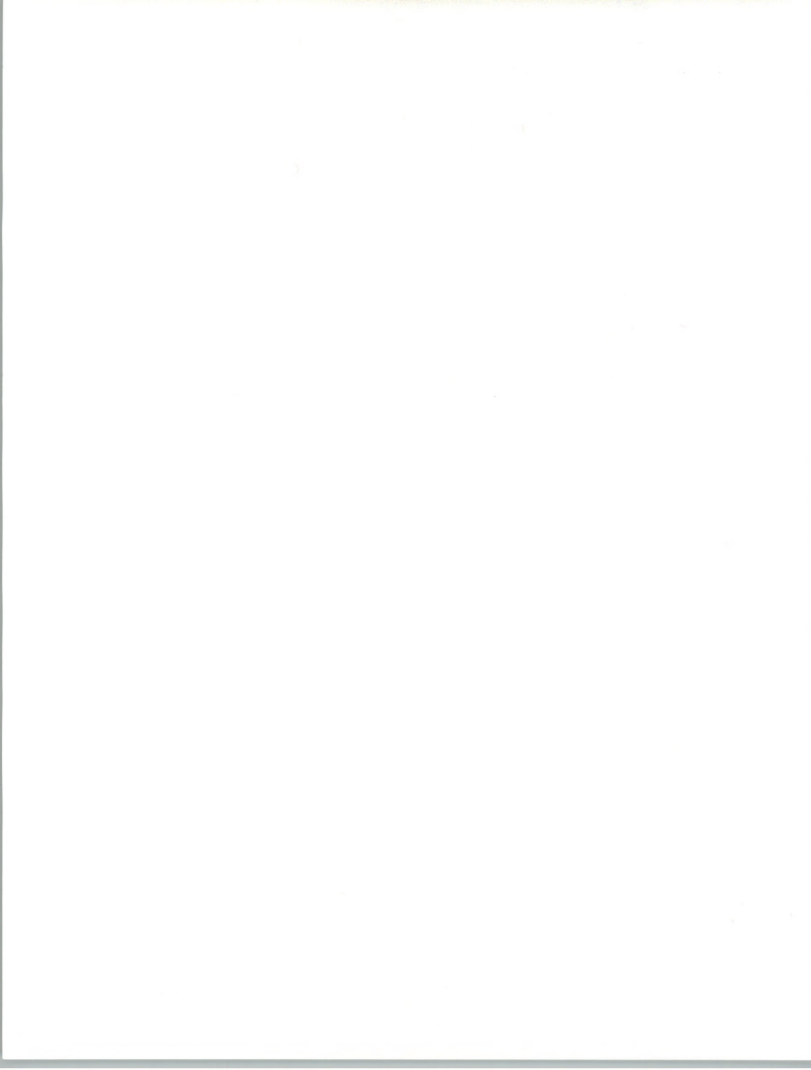


Discrete Manufacturing

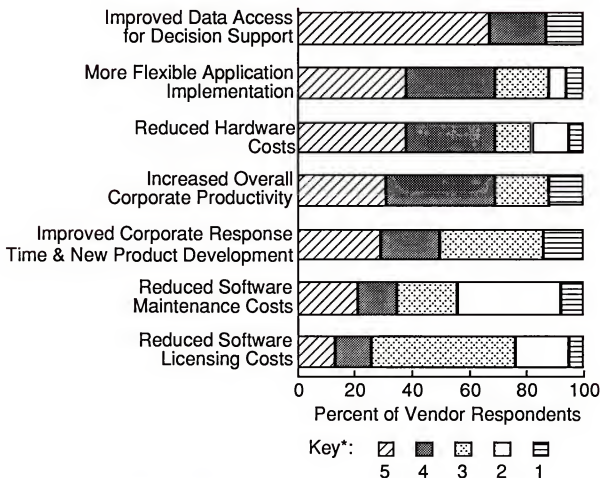
Cell Controllers



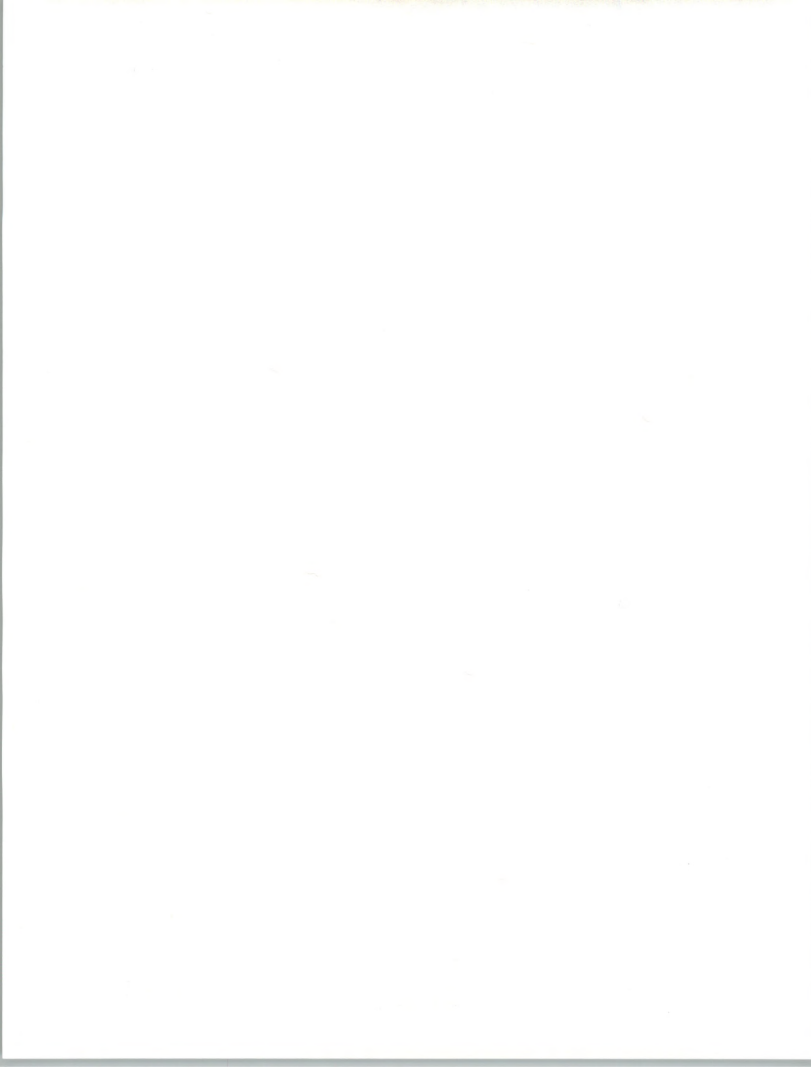
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Reasons for Change



*Shading indicates the rating assigned by respondents. The size of the shaded area shows the percentage of respondents who rated each benefit.



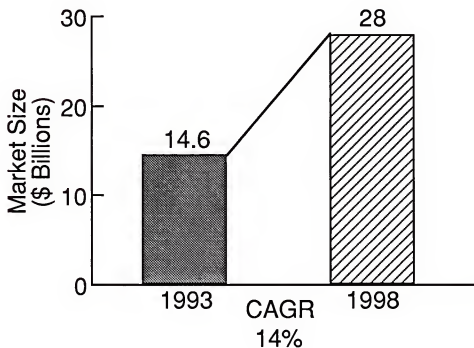
Discrete Manufacturing

Characteristic IS Plans Large and Medium-Sized Companies

Large	Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect legacy systems<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Need "open" systems– Buy fewer services from software vendor• Maintain IS staff• Is closer to final TQM• Take longer to buy• Has stringent requirements• Is less likely to be able to quantify benefits quickly• Does committee buying• Heavy use of third-party consulting• Not as concerned about vendor stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Top executives involved in purchases. Can apply benefits quickly• Decide more on intuition than on total productivity concerns• Look for industry expertise/experience• Install quickly• Look for total solution from one source• Buy more technical contract services• Will want a lot more as time passes

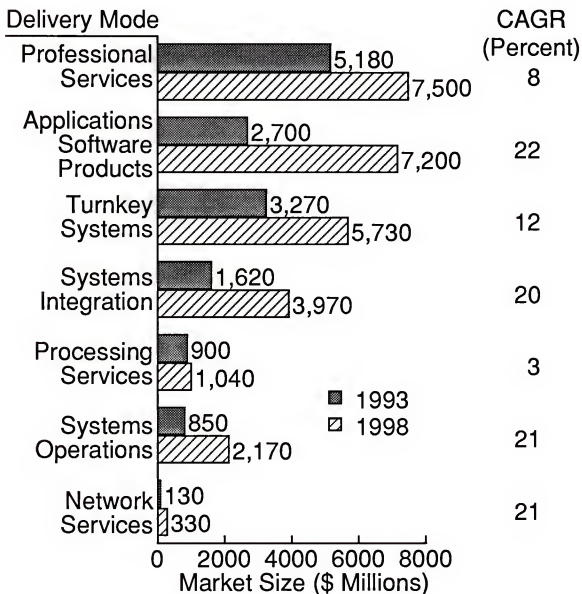


Discrete Manufacturing Sector Information Services Market, 1992-1998



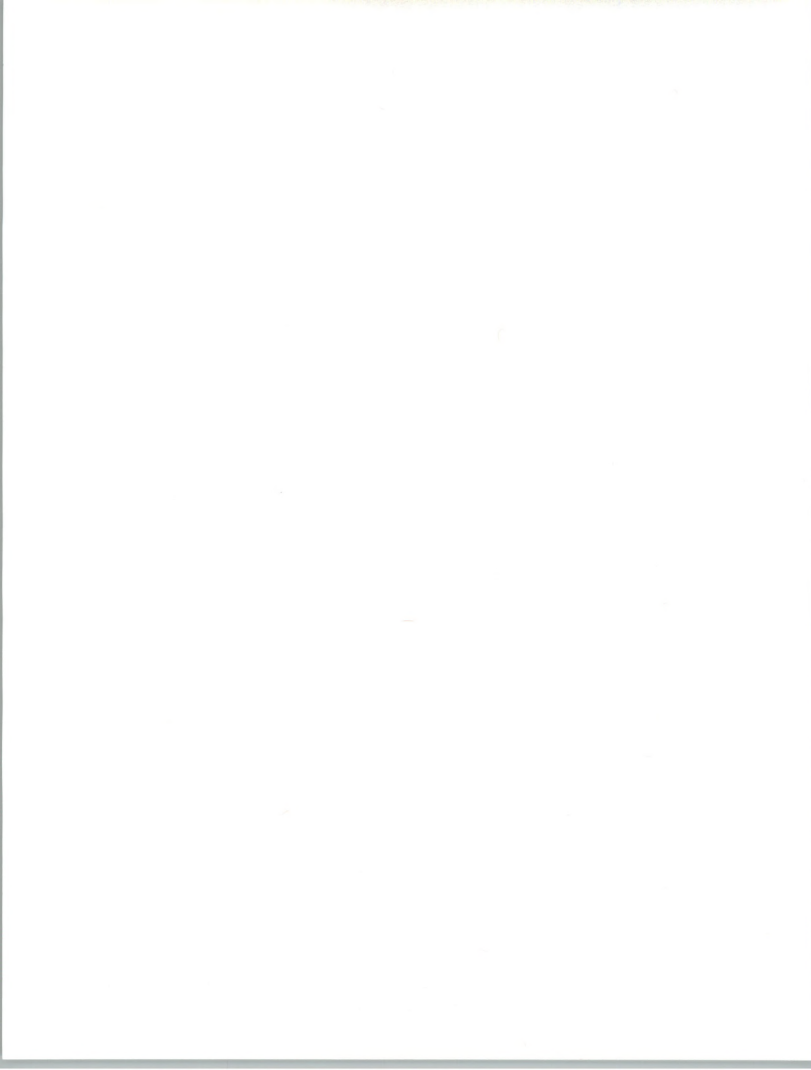


Discrete Manufacturing Market Size by Delivery Mode, 1993-1998



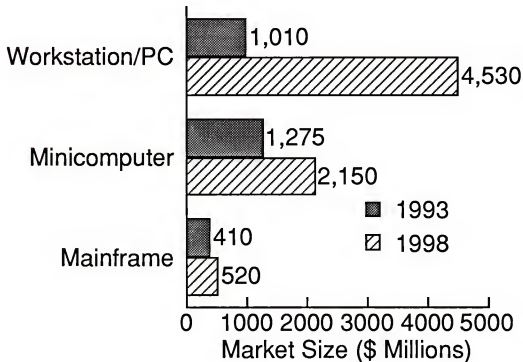
Note: Values are rounded

LP- 17

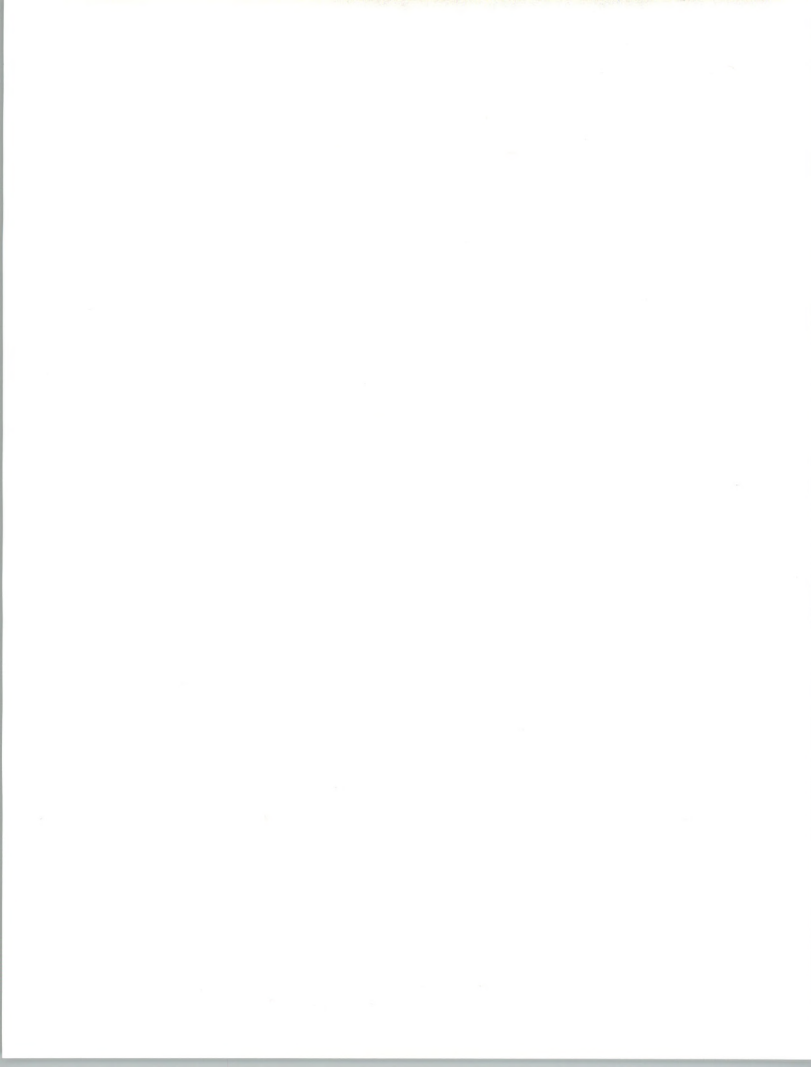


Discrete Manufacturing

Applications Software Products Expenditures by Platform Size, 1993-1998



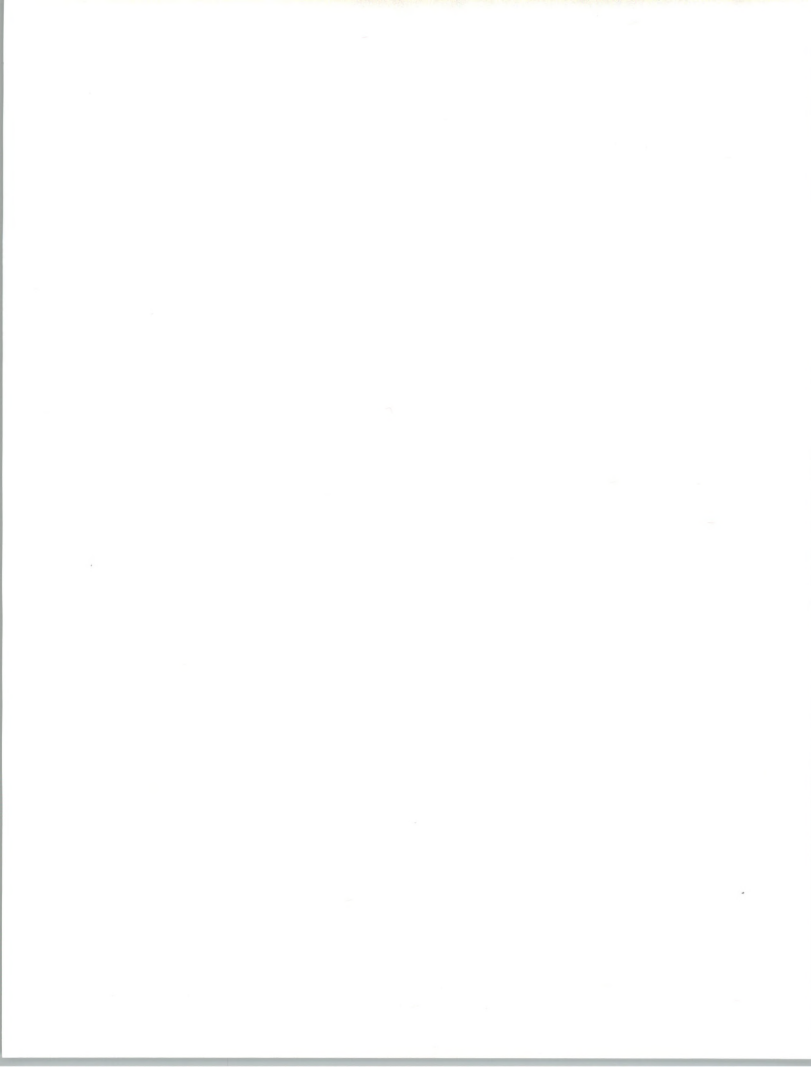
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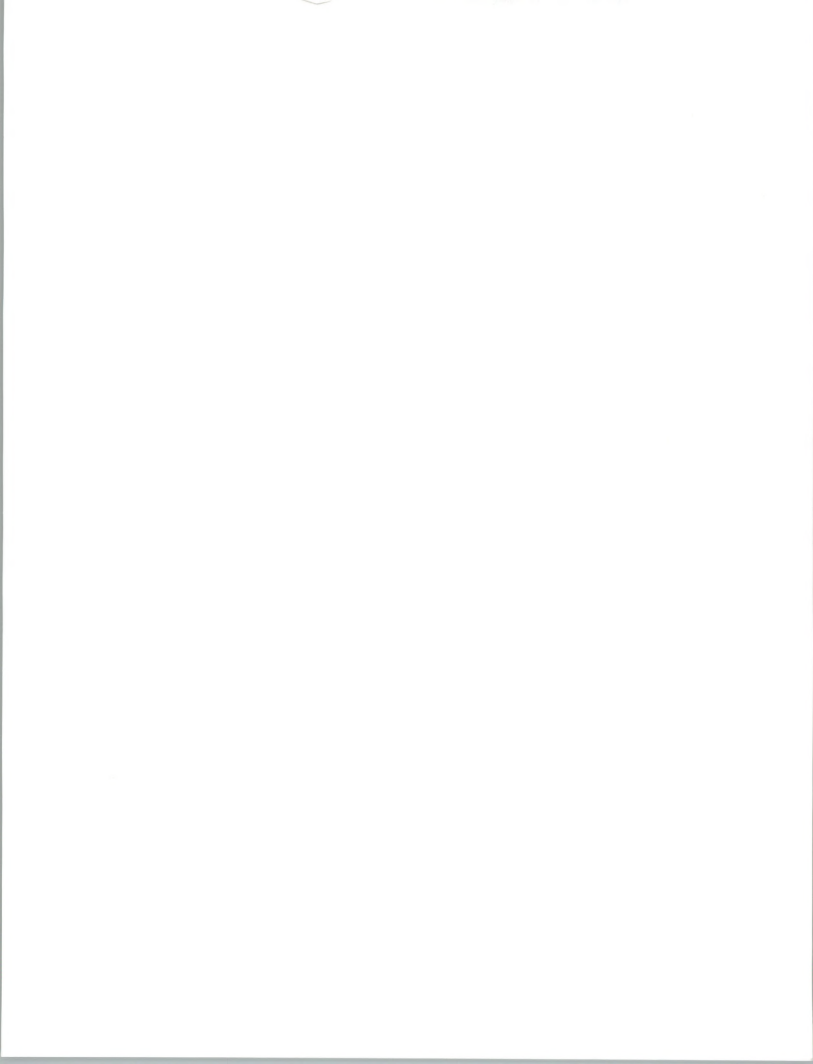


Discrete Manufacturing

Recommended Vendor Actions

- Target narrow market segments
- Invest in internal training
- Invest in open systems
- Understand the concept and implications of re-engineering
- Beware price erosion





R. LLOYD PAYTON
WESTERN REGION MANAGER
CONSILIUM, INC.

PROFILE

CAPABILITIES

Mr. Payton is Western Region Manager for Consilium, Inc., a developer/implementor of factory floor solution software. In this role, Mr. Payton is responsible for the sale and satisfactory implementation of software that improves the responsiveness, visibility, and profitability for Consilium's clients.

The typical client requires industry-specific knowledge from the vendor, and consulting, systems integration, and project management assistance are included in the services. The software offering includes client/server technology and an object-orientation in the latest version.

BACKGROUND

Mr. Payton has performed in various sales and senior management roles, notably with Burroughs and Xerox Corporations, as well as running his own manufacturing company for eight years. He has been active as an independent consultant, offering services to such companies as Pirelli and Sara Lee Corporations.

During his career, Mr. Payton has worked extensively on total quality management program implementations. He has had the responsibility for designing the solutions required to meet the needs of manufacturing companies as they re-engineer in the 1990s. He has also performed consulting services for vendors that sell into the manufacturing marketplace, validating sales plans, training, and performance objectives.

