

AN APPLICATION OF LEAN CONCEPT TO STRUCTURAL STEEL  
FABRICATION PROCESS: A CASE STUDY OF  
STEEL BOX GIRDER FABRICATION FOR A BRIDGE PROJECT

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กรณีศึกษาการประกอบคานเหล็กกล่องสำหรับโครงการก่อสร้างสะพาน

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วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิศวกรรมศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต  
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รววิวัฒน์ ศรีอุดม : การประยุกต์แนวคิดลีนกับกระบวนการประกอบเหล็กรูปพรรณ : กรณีศึกษาการประกอบคานเหล็กกล่องสำหรับโครงการก่อสร้างสะพาน. (AN APPLICATION OF LEAN CONCEPT TO STRUCTURAL STEEL FABRICATION PROCESS: A CASE STUDY OF STEEL BOX GIRDER FABRICATION FOR A BRIDGE PROJECT) อ. ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก : รศ.ดร.วีระศักดิ์ ลิขิตเรืองศิลป์, 189 หน้า.

งานวิจัยนี้เสนอการประยุกต์แนวคิดลีนกับกระบวนการประกอบเหล็กรูปพรรณโดยวิธีกรณีศึกษาของคานรูปกล่องโครงการก่อสร้างสะพาน ข้อมูลสำคัญได้เก็บจากโรงงานประกอบในประเทศไทยบนพื้นฐานที่จำเป็นของเครื่องมือ Value Stream Mapping แบบจำลองของกระบวนการที่มีอยู่ได้วิเคราะห์โดยการเน้นที่เวลาทำงานทั้งหมด ซึ่งประกอบด้วยเวลาทำงานที่เกิดผลลัพธ์ (Process Time) และเวลารอคอยการทำงาน (Waiting Time) แนวคิดลีนได้ประยุกต์ใช้หลังจากนั้นเพื่อปรับปรุงกระบวนการ การปรับปรุงกระบวนการได้รวมการรักษาสมรรถภาพในการทำงาน การลดเวลารอคอยการทำงาน และการกำจัดกิจกรรมคอขวด (Bottleneck) เข้าไว้ด้วยกัน

เนื่องจากข้อจำกัดที่ว่า การปรับปรุงกระบวนการไม่สามารถทำให้เกิดในโรงงานจริงแบบจำลองเลียนแบบ (Simulation Model) จึงถูกเลือกใช้เพื่อตรวจสอบแนวทางปฏิบัติที่วางแผนไว้ ในแบบจำลองเลียนแบบ แนวทางปฏิบัติการปรับปรุงกระบวนการที่แตกต่างถูกทำหน้าที่แทนโดยกรณีการทดลองที่ต่างกัน พบว่า การรักษาสมรรถภาพในการทำงานช่วยลดเวลาทำงานที่เกิดผลลัพธ์ การรวมกิจกรรมการทำงานเข้าด้วยกันสามารถลดเวลารอคอยการทำงาน และการเพิ่มสถานีทำงานสามารถกำจัดคอขวดได้ ทำยที่สุด งานวิจัยนี้จัดหาแนวทางปฏิบัติของการปรับปรุงกระบวนการเหล็กรูปพรรณเพื่อลดการทำงานที่เปล่าประโยชน์ (Waste) โดยการใช้สมรรถภาพคนงานและเครื่องจักรสูงสุด และการลดเวลาการทำงาน

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WORAWAT SRIUDOM : AN APPLICATION OF LEAN CONCEPT TO  
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This thesis presents an application of lean concept to a structural steel fabrication process through a case study of a box girder bridge project. Relevant data were collected from a fabrication factory in Thailand based on the requirements of a value stream mapping tool. The model of the existing process was analyzed by focusing on the total working time, which consists of process time and waiting time. Lean concept was then applied to improve the process. The process improvement encompassed conserving working performance, reducing waiting time, and eliminating bottleneck activity.

Owing to the limitation that the process improvement cannot be implemented in the actual factory, a simulation model was adopted to verify the proposed guidelines. In the simulation model, various process improvement guidelines were represented by different trial cases. It was found that conserving working performance helps reduce process time, merging working activity can reduce waiting time, and increasing working station can eliminate bottleneck. Finally, this thesis provides a guideline of structural steel process improvement to reduce waste by maximizing workers performance and machine usage and reducing working time.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
AB	Assembly Block Activity
AS	Assembly Stiffener Activity
AT	Assembly T-Shape Activity
ATB	Assembly T-Shape for Box Girder Activity
ATD	Assembly T-Shape for Diaphragm Activity
BJ	Butt Joint Activity
BL	Blast Activity
BP	Blast and Paint Activities
BR	Bracing Part
BT	Bottom Part
BJA	Butt Joint Station A
BJB	Butt Joint Station B
BJC	Butt Joint Station C
CT	Cut Activity
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CCT	Cycle Time
CNC	Computer Numerical Control
CPM	Critical Path Method
CTP	Cut for Steel Plate Activity
CTS	Cut for Steel Shape Activity
DI	Diaphragm Part
DM	Dimension Activity
DR	Drill Activity
FN	Finish Activity
FIFO	First-In-First-Out
I	Inventory
JIT	Just in Time
LF	Lift out Activity



<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
LOB	Line of Balance
MRP	Material Requirements Planning
PA	Paint Activity
PC	Pack Activity
PCT	Process Time
PERT	Program Evaluation and Review Technique
RM	Raw Material
RMP	Raw Material Plate
RMS	Raw Material Shape
SD	Standard Deviation
SL	Left-Stiffener Part
SR	Right-Stiffener Part
SIM	Simulation
SBGF	Steel Box Girder Fabrication
SMED	Single-Minute Exchange of Dies
TA	Trial Assembly Activity
TL	Left-Top Flange Part
TP	Taper Activity
TR	Right-Top Flange Part
TS	Transport Activity
TPS	Toyota Production System
VSM	Value Stream Mapping
WB	Weld Block Activity
WH	Whole Box Girder
WL	Left-Web Flange Part
WR	Right-Web Flange Part
WS	Weld Stiffener Activity
WT	Weld T-Shape Activity
WIP	Work in Progress
WTB	Weld T-Shape for Box Girder Activity

**Abbreviations**

WTD

WTT

**Full Name**

Weld T-Shape for Diaphragm Activity

Waiting Time

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Construction work consists of numerous complicated tasks involving various components and work processes. Structural steel bridge construction exemplifies this complexity and can refer to a variety of different types such as beam girder and box girder bridges. Structural steel and concrete box girder bridges have been widely used because of their advantages, including long span and design flexibility (Bishop, 2008). Most of these bridges are fabricated in the factory and then transported to construction sites for assembly, which is known as semi-conventional construction.

The fabrication work is a continual process that includes feeding raw materials through the fabrication line and passing these elements along the work stations to produce sections of the bridge, called box girders, which are then transported to the construction site. This can be considered a materials management process, which is part of the whole construction operation. Throughout this thesis, the term “structural steel fabrication process of a box girder bridge project” is referred to as “steel box girder fabrication” or “SBGF.”

As found in previous studies, many concepts and theories have been applied to construction project management, including “lean” concept. This concept was created for process improvement in the Toyota Motor Corporation, where it is referred to as Toyota Production System (TPS) lean production (Liker and Meier, 2006). Since its creation this concept has been applied to many disciplines such as manufacturing, construction, and hospitals (Melles, 1997).

One of the managerial project goals is project performance improvement, especially appropriate resource usage. According to lean concept, value stream mapping can be used to display the sequence of fabrication processes and

calculate the project overall performance percentage. This concept can also be applied to the fabrication process to eliminate time wastage (Rother and Shook, 1999). Most of structural steel fabrication project was subject to time wastage for working process therefore, lean concept can utilize to solve this problem.

## **1.2 Research Objectives**

The objective of this research is to propose the improvement of SBGF by applying lean concept. The current process was analyzed and redesigned by using value stream mapping and discrete-event simulation through the case study of an actual steel bridge project.

## **1.3 Scope of Research**

This research focuses on a case study of SBGF, which encompasses the assemblage of 20 girders, each of which embraces nine assemblies. The process is associated with 18 activities, namely, cut, taper, drill, butt joint, assemble t-shape, weld t-shape, assemble stiffener, weld stiffener, assemble block, weld block, dimension, finish, lift, trial assembly, blast, paint, pack, and transport.

## **1.4 Research Steps**

This research consists of 11 steps.

1) Conduct a literature review of textbooks, journals, and research reports regarding

- Steel fabrication process
- Waste of time

- Lean concept and lean production
- Value stream mapping
- Process improvement
- Simulation model

2) Survey preliminary SBGF data by:

- Recording actual working time and taking photos of every important process involving raw materials, manpower, and machine management
- Interviewing personnel in charge of the production planning, machinery performance, manpower, and assembly dimensions regarding process problems

3) Analyze actual SBGF working time by grouping the working time of each station versus the assemblage of box girders in terms of average with uniform or PERT formulas distribution.

4) Build a value stream mapping model of the current or existing process by using value stream mapping and analyzing the model by applying lean concept.

5) Calculate percentage of utilization and coefficient of variation of the current process.

6) Identify problems associated with the SBGF and wastes by applying lean concept for each SBGF activity.

7) Map an improved process and recalculate the working time.

8) Verify results by using a simulation model of the STROBOSCOPE computer program to compare the results from the improved process.

9) Create different scenarios or trial cases for the improvement process directions.

10) Propose process improvements, which include adjustments to the scenario cases and the recommendations for the personnel in charge.

11) Conclude the thesis.

## **1.5 Research Outcomes**

The main outcome of this thesis is a comprehensive methodology for data collection and analysis by using lean concept and value stream mapping. In addition, percentage of utilization for working activity and improvement process guideline are other outcomes.

## **1.6 Contributions**

This research presents a methodology to analyze and improve the SBGF process by using lean concept and value stream mapping. The steps consist of data collections along with data analysis using value stream mapping, including lean concept application. This methodology can also be applied to similar fabrication processes in construction such as precast concrete production.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Steel Bridge**

There are various types of bridges such as the steel box girder, concrete box girder, concrete arch and cable-stayed bridges (Bishop, 2008). The steel box girder bridge consists of many components and working activities which are fabricated in the factory, referred to as a semi-conventional construction.

Most steel box girder construction is separated into two main phases, including the fabrication process at the factory and the installation at the construction site. Since steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) comprises many activities, they are usually performed with a variety of workers and machines, making them both complex and risky. To improve SBGF, it is necessary to reduce wasted working time and appropriately manage the fabrication process.

#### **2.2 Lean Construction**

Howell (1999) described the origin of lean construction as being created from lean production concept of the Toyota Motor Corporation by Taiichi Ohno who was dedicated to eliminating waste at the company. He also realized that machine operation with maximum production led to extensive inventories or “waste of over production.” The features of lean production concept can be summarized as follows.

- Eliminate steps that do not add value for customers
- Arrange the production process as a continual flow
- Create proper and stable flow by instituting the non-stop line, reducing inventory with the pull system, and disseminating information

- Meet product requirements of customers with no inventory

Cudney (2009) explained the benefits of lean concept such as focusing on waste elimination and prevention, and flow improvement. Also, he described implementation of the concept to improve quality, productivity, profitability, and market competitiveness.

Lean construction can be defined as a continual process to eliminate waste by emphasizing value stream, and instructions or procedures of construction project (Salem and Zimmer, 2005). Howell (1999) suggested that different construction management and lean concept application consist of four elements, including clear intent of the delivery process, maximum performance at the project level, concurrent product and process, and production management.

Forbes et al. (2002) presented lean construction implementation as being able to control processes and improve productivity performance in terms of cost control. Moreover, the advantage of lean construction is waste and non-value added activity reduction. It was explained that lean construction, can improve project performance in every project phase. Even though it might more time for designing and planning, lean construction can minimize time and budget required. Moreover, Lehman and Reiser (2002) supported this advantage stating that lean construction is an efficient tool for creating and providing the continuous flow of the process; also it emphasizes main schedules and reliable tasks.

### **2.3 Lean Tools**

Cudney (2009) summarized lean tools such as Value Stream Mapping (VSM), Six Sigma ( $6\sigma$ ), 5S, Single-Minute Exchange of Dies (SMED), Standard Work, and Mistake-Proofing (Poka-Yoke), which are explained below.

#### **1) Six Sigma ( $6\sigma$ )**

Six Sigma can reduce variation and improve quality and is a methodology based on standard deviation (SD). The benefits of Six Sigma include



reduction of defects, increasing customer satisfaction and improving communication amongst a team. This tool consists of five strategic phases as follows: define, measure, analyze, improve, and control.

## 2) 5S

5S is a tool which creates a work environment that focuses on quality and leads to a clean and manageable workplace. The benefits of 5S are reducing waste by eliminating unnecessary steps to search for tools or equipment, and also workplace cleanliness and organization. 5S is short for five Japanese words including:

- Seiri (Simplify the workplace) means separating the necessary tools or equipment from unneeded materials. All items in the work area are sorted
- Seiton (Straighten up the workplace) means arranging and identifying parts, materials, and tools to facilitate usage and return. Items should be placed in the best location for use and visually organized
- Seiso (Scrub the workplace) means performing a cleanup in which all parts of the work areas are cleaned such as floors, furniture, and equipment
- Seiketsu (Stabilize the workplace standards) means performing Seiri, Seiton, and Seiso by implementing necessary changes. A daily checklist of cleaning and organizing activities can be created
- Shisuke (Sustain) is the habit of following the first four 5S

## 3) Single-Minute Exchange of Dies (SMED)

Single-Minute Exchange of Dies (SMED) was created to develop and improve machine tool setups and is a methodology to reduce setup time, the goal being zero setup time. Setup time is calculated from the time the last good product A item is completed until the first good product B item is completed. The main benefits are reducing inventory, improving flexibility, and increasing capacity. SMED increases capacity by reducing the amount of changeover and variation between setups including defects from setup errors.

#### 4) Standard Work

Standard Work is tool to determine maximum performance with minimum waste through a combination of operator and machine. It helps eliminate variability from the process, and also identifies waste and drives the process to use kaizen.

#### 5) Mistake-Proofing (Poka-Yoke)

Poka-Yoke is a methodology that focuses on preventing defects from human error and improving quality by using inspection techniques. Poka-Yoke identifies an item by its characteristics such as weight, shape, or dimension, and determines defect deviation from the process.

Figure 2.1 displays all lean tools mentioned.

## 2.4 Definition of Terms

### 2.4.1 Waste

Toyota has identified seven major types of waste (Muda in Japanese) or non-value-added activities in businesses and manufacturing processes (Liker and Meier, 2006) including:

1) Overproduction: Production of significant quantity over that which the customers require due to excessive work and stocking, which are also reasons for excess inventory.

2) Waiting: Workers wait for work at the next process and automatically work when materials arrive.

3) Unnecessary transportation or conveyance: Materials, parts, and finished products are moved unnecessarily during work processes.

4) Overprocessing or incorrect processing: Poor processing design causes over processing as does inefficient use of tools and machines.

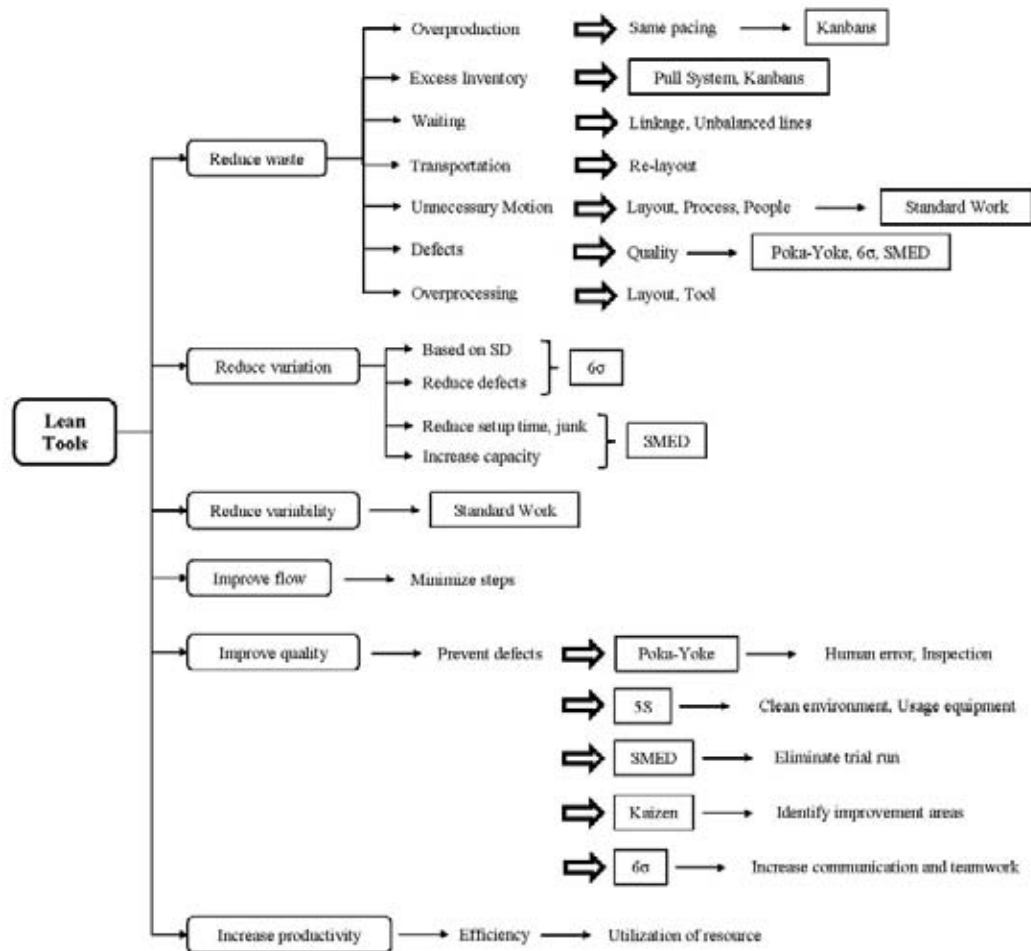


Figure 2.1 Lean tools chart

5) Excess inventory: Excess quantity of raw material inventory effects lead time, as does the lateness of material supply, improper production or equipment break down.

6) Unnecessary movement: Employee activities during their work that do not contribute to productivity of the assembly, for example, walking and looking around.

7) Defects: Inspection, changing production or redoing work which results in wasted of time.

Furthermore, a value-added activity is defined as an activity that adapts materials and information to meet customer requirements.

### 2.4.2 Lean concept

Lean concept is well-known and used to improve the working process by reducing time wastage and improving process performance (Locher, 2008). Koskela (1997) put forth a new production philosophy that combines three existing concepts (Koskela, 1992) in terms of 1) tools like “Kanban”, 2) manufacturing like “JIT” (Just-In-Time) and 3) general management like lean production. These include:

- 1) Reducing non-value-adding activities.
- 2) Increasing the system output value by adding customer requirements.
- 3) Reducing variability.
- 4) Reducing cycle time.
- 5) Simplifying by minimizing the number of work stations, parts or assemblies, and links.
- 6) Increasing output flexibility.
- 7) Increasing processing.
- 8) Focusing on complete process control.
- 9) Creating continuous improvement of processes.
- 10) Balancing flow improvement with conversion improvement.
- 11) Benchmarking.

Lean production is a philosophy for reducing the amount of waste in a company’s production and can also be applied in the construction field. This philosophy focuses on implementing a method like just-in-time delivery at the construction site and without simultaneous or multifunctional task groups (Melles, 1997). Moreover, the application of lean production theory in a construction project incorporating the design and construction process can be beneficial because increasingly complex projects are the cause of great uncertainty. Importantly, a

construction project is similar to the product development phase in manufacturing, although the flow management in construction is more difficult because there are more uncertainties to be overcome and parts required (Howell and Ballard, 1997).

Abdelhamid (2004) explained that lean production is a production philosophy which reduces the working time of an existing process and can eliminate waste while increasing customer demand. In addition, MacInnes (2002) supported using this system which he described as saving time lost from over working and improper worker or material usage by including techniques and methods to reduce production costs and lead time.

#### 2.4.3 Value stream mapping

Value Stream Mapping (VSM) encompasses three main meanings namely 1) Value, which is demonstrated in budgetary terms (Pryke, 2009), 2) Value Stream, which is the aim of lean construction in that it supports systematic waste elimination and the development of value creation (Arbulu and Tommelein, 2002); moreover, it implies overall global improvement as explained in the book “Learning to See”, and outlines a process that considers the flow from a requisition point to all processes after the product or service is done and provided (Rother and Shook, 1999), and 3) Value Stream Mapping, which is widely used, but in manufacturing, has been changed to focus on the lean practitioners, as well as improvement for better techniques concerning the system and output. Therefore, VSM is described as a process mapping tool which monitors both process flow and communication within that process or value stream (Nash and Poling, 2008). Furthermore, VSM includes improvements for both material flow of production and information flow from the customer through to the production process (Arbulu and Tommelein, 2002). Finally, VSM is a tool that can be used to illustrate the process flow by separating the process into steps and calculating their working times.

Furthermore, Cudney (2009) explained the benefits of VSM which are:

- 1) It increases understanding of an entire process more rather than a single process.

2) It utilizes a common display of a manufacturing process which can combine lean concepts and VSM techniques as well as being a tool to provide linkage between information flow and material flow.

In addition, VSM provides a platform which is applied with various lean principles and tools and creates a plan to follow for implementation.

Locher (2008) created the value stream mapping process below, and suggested steps to assess both current and improved processes.

- Preparation - identify product or project to study, and how it will be mapped
- Current process - agree on a well understood map of the current process
- Improved process - agree on a shared vision for the lean improvement process
- Implementation - develop a plan to achieve an improved process

Steps of the current process:

- 1) Identify current factors such as lead time, current production rate of process, and variability.
- 2) Identify the main processes such as the level of detail and process the data boxes.
- 3) Select process metrics for the data attributes of process time, number of worker, lead time, waiting time, and inventory.
- 4) Perform the value stream and fill in the data boxes.
- 5) Calculate the value stream using the lead time, waiting time, and cycle time of the current process.

Steps to an improved process:

- 1) Calculate the Takt time to determine the requirements.

- 2) Check performance.
- 3) Identify processes which create values or wastes.
- 4) Find interruptions in the work flow and control them by using the pull production system.
- 5) Define the necessary improvement processes.

Rother and Shook (1999) and Hopp (2003) provided several definitions of process capacity rate and other parameters as follows:

- 1) Takt time is calculated by dividing working time available and customer demand.
- 2) Capacity: A maximum rate of work which flows through the process.
- 3) Utilization: A rational input rate for a process with capacity.
- 4) Bottleneck: The highest utilization of the process.
- 5) Process flow: Sequence of processes and inventory stock that pass through processing.

Process time is categorized into various types and consists of components which Locher (2008) defined as the following

- 1) Lead time: Time starts from entry until completed and out of the process.
- 2) Process time: Actual working time from the beginning until the end of production, which gets measured by process monitoring or staff estimation.
- 3) Process inventory: Excess lead time.

Cycle time is the starting time from when raw materials are inputted into the process until the final product is shipped to the customer, including defect time or time wasted in production (Hopp, 2003).

Cycle Time = Process Time + Waiting Time (Koskela, 1992)

MacInnes (2002) explained that under the push system, materials are automatically moved from one station to the next, but materials for the pull system are only shifted when the next station requests them. The pull system is a controlling method of post activities which depend on previous activities; however, this system has the capacity to eliminate overproduction (Locher, 2008). MacInnes (2002) explained the difference between push and pull systems stating that the push system produces and hands the product downstream which will be stored there and causes excess inventory; on the other hand, the products in the pull system will only be produced when the processes downstream request them. The advantages of a pull system are as follows:

- It reduces the working time in non-value-added activities such as waiting time and transporting time

- It reduces downtime from equipment adjustments

- It eliminates inspection requirements or material rework

Nash and Poling (2008) described the pull system as using many tools and provided other definitions as well, such as:

1) Kanban: A signal of work-in-progress (WIP) and the inventory requirements are provided to the employees who use them in value stream mapping. Moreover, MacInnes (2002) said the Kanban system can prevent overproduction which is the largest source of waste in manufacturing and also outlined a general guidelines for using the Kanban system as:

- Upstream processing never sends flawed parts to the downstream processing

- Downstream processing takes only what it needs from the upstream processing

- Upstream processing produces the exact amount of products that will be taken by the downstream processing



- Synchronization of production is achieved by maintaining machines

- The Kanban system is a way of fine-tuning the amount of production

- Work is designed for stability and the improvement of the production processes

2) Supermarkets: An inventory controller which incorporates a maximum level of Kanban usage. MacInnes (2002) defined steps of the supermarket system as follows:

- The process of manufacturing parts which are stored at a marketplace and for which production will stop when the marketplace is full

- Downstream processing requests materials from the upstream processing when it needs them

- Material transportation responds to one process which flows downstream

3) First-In-First-Out (FIFO): A lane ensures that products are completed before moving them to the next step, thus there is no need to wait.

4) Waiting time: Amount of processing time that has no flow.

5) Process: A series of activities that create results, products, and services.

Moreover, Cudney (2009) explained that material requirements planning (MRP) is a system of material supply to determine quantities and times such as production schedules, bills of materials, or inventories.

Production is material and information flow which starts at the raw material stage and continues to the end product. It involves feeding into the processing line by moving or waiting at the first station. When material comes to be

processed, it is subject to several activities including inspection, movement, and waiting for the next process (Koskela, 1992).

Furthermore, Taghizadegan (2006) provided more definitions including:

- Variation - the high level of reason to affect rejected or reworked activity. Wilson (2010) defined this as the differential output of the process

- Velocity - the speed of product order to input into the process

Finally, Alarcon (1997) defined performance elements such as effectiveness, efficiency, productivity, and variability as follows:

- Effectiveness is a measurement of the correct quality, quantity, objective, and activity in terms of time

- Efficiency is a measurement of utilization of resources by calculating the difference between expected consumed resources and actually consumed resources

- Productivity is the ratio between output and input, mainly in terms of cost

- Variability is deviation from the target such as schedule and performance

## **2.5 Supply Chain Model**

Beamon (1998) defined a supply chain as a process of the manufacturing field composing of raw material transformed into the finished product. The supply chain model was created and categorized by O'Brien, et al. (2009) and is detailed as follows:

- 1) Reduce product lead time (Eliminating or combining activities):

- Identify the number of processes

- Identify the time usage of each process (Conversion and flow)
  - Classify each process performance (Value-added or non-value-added)
  - Simplify processes (Eliminating non-value-added activities, relocating inventories, consolidating points for distribution)
- 2) Evaluate the effect of capacity:
- Inventory behavior
  - Lead time
  - Throughput (Amount of work done in a particular period of time)
- 3) Model goal and metrics:
- Lead time reduction
 

Metrics: Processing time, engineering time, assembly time, delivery time
  - Reducing inventory buffers in a production factory
 

Metrics: Number of items in stock, average waiting time, average inventory turnover, installation demand rate

## **2.6 Application of Lean Concept**

According to previous studies, there are many applications of lean production principle that can be used to reduce waste in the construction field. For instance, studying the construction process flows is composed of examination, determination, and identification of waste in construction using lean principle (Leng, 2004).

For the manufacturing field, lean concept is used to identify an opportunity in the cycle time, and decreased order processing or planning before the work begins. Also, supply chain metrics can be used as a case study, including analyses of order data in the pre-engineered metal market. Not only can it be used with supply chain of management practices but it also applies to lean production. As a result, a manufacturer realizes additional improvements in areas such as batching, transparency, synchronization, production balancing, alliance, horizontal integration, process maps, and the array of products produced (Akel et al., 2004).

## **2.7 Application of Value Stream Mapping**

There have been numerous research studies conducted to solve or evaluate problems of wastage in construction by value stream mapping. For instance, identifying the amount of waste in the supply chain of pipe support starts from total lead time reduction along with design, procurement, fabrication, and engineering. Then, it would follow the supply chain configuration analysis. It is also used for performance improvement which is based on the flow attitude rather than the activity attitude. Therefore, the results of the pipe support study provide two conclusions. The first is that there is non-value-added work or time wastage of more than 96% in the supply chain of the pipe support, and the second is that there is a need for supply chain improvement. It is implied that early supplier identification is needed to provide raw materials for the engineering design, clear communication is needed to standardize processes, and merged supply chains to the site are needed for performance improvement (Arbulu and Tommelein, 2002).

Abdelhamid (2004) identified VSM as consisting of value-added and non-value-added processing time and working duration which is recorded, as well as time delays with all stations requiring transformation of inputs to outputs. The steps of VSM are as follows:

- 1) Create value mapping.
- 2) Identify improvement opportunities.

- 3) Adjust process location.
- 4) Develop a working process to implement.
- 5) Define performance metrics.

Areas of value stream mapping creation should focus on production activities, material flow, customer value, push system, pull system, takt time, and lead time (MacInnes, 2002).

## **2.8 Process Improvement**

Process improvement involves some parameters, concepts and methods explained by MacInnes (2002) including:

1) Improving quality starts with understanding customer requirements, then designing a process which conforms to the requirements. Steps of quality improvement are as follows:

- Understand customer requirements
- Review characteristics of product design
- Review process metrics
- Identify error areas that cause defects in products
- Conduct activity problem-solving
- Apply techniques to prevent defects re-occurring
- Establish performance metrics to evaluate solutions

2) Eliminating waste includes the following steps:

- Identify the product or process that is inefficient
- Identify existing processes which have poor performance or require improvement

- Create a process map from the value stream mapping for review
- Review the value stream mapping and establish lean metrics to identify the working station and frequency of the waste of each station. “Lean metrics” are measurements of progressive monitoring which relate to data collection
- Solve problems by using lean principle to reduce or eliminate waste and review the waste association of each station
- Repeat this process with other inefficient working activities

3) Reducing lead time is the most effective way for waste and cost reduction. Lead time is divided into three basic components such as the cycle time, batch delay (the time a service operation or product unit must wait while other activities are completed), and process delay (waiting time for one station to finish before the next station can begin). The steps of lead time reduction are similar to waste elimination which has been explained in a previous study.

In a prior study of process improvement measurement, Yu, et al. (2009) developed the lean model for house construction by using value stream mapping and presented methods of data collection, current process mapping, existing analysis and lean metrics development, as well as formulation of a lean production model. Measurement results were calculated resulting in a total working construction day reduction of 27 days, percentage of waiting time decreasing from 76% to 65%, and value-added ratio increasing from 17% to 26%. As a result, it can be seen that VSM can offer process improvement and restructuring of the production system as well as support a practical approach to construction.

## **2.9 Simulation Model**

Alves and Tommelein (2004) examined the interface detailing-fabrication-installation of HVAC ductwork and ran a simulation model using the STROBOSCOPE program to improve understanding, as well as to investigate different scenarios including behavior and output of working processes, and the lead

time of the pull system. Results of this simulation showed improvement in lead time and an increase in the working process, but a decrease in throughput, thus implementation failed regarding the pull system.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the details of research methodology and modeling process. This research consists of five steps: conduct a literature review, collect data to create models, analyze the model to improve the process, verify the process improvement by simulation, and conclude the research. Last four steps of research methodology are formed into modeling process which consist of five sections: explore process waste, create data collection format, establish method of data collection, collect and transform data, and create model mapping and improvement.

#### **3.1 Research Steps**

##### 1) Conduct a literature review

- Review definitions, concepts, theories, and previous research results related to waste, lean concept, value stream mapping, and process improvement which support each work activity
- Investigate model creation and data collection methods
- Study general information of steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) such as resources, assemblies, activities, and working time

##### 2) Collect data to create models

- Interview personnel in charge of data collection and waste in working activity
- Create product metrics of box girder assembly for working activity



- List all data to be collected and create data collection format in the terms of table

- Explore and record working data from an actual process

- Classify all data for each assembly and working activity

### 3) Analyze the model to improve the process

- Summarize working time data by averaging terms of deterministic data with uniform distribution or PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) formulas for subjective data

- Input all data into current process maps by value stream mapping and calculate process times, waiting time for each activity and cycle time of the whole process

- Calculate percentage of utilization and other variables such as coefficient of variation (CV) and capacity rate, and identify bottleneck activity

- Select critical path of the process

- Identify the time waste in working activities and then group it into seven types according to waste definitions

- Apply lean concept to transform existing processes into an improved process by identification of process changes with kaizen burst. Calculate new process time and waiting time, and eliminate bottleneck

- Map an improved process by value stream mapping and recalculate new overall cycle time

- Calculate different percentages of process time, waiting time, and cycle time between the current process and the improved process and analyze results

#### 4) Verify the process improvement by simulation

- Define current and improved process case scenarios of various adjusted processes
- Create a simulation model using STROBOSCOPE, discrete event program and trial different case scenarios
- Summarize results of each case scenario and analyze
- Select a suitable case from trial case scenarios
- Create improvement process guidelines from selected simulation cases

#### 5) Conclude the research

- Suggest an improved process to personnel in charge of the factory and offer some opinions and responses
- Conclude all analysis results from calculations and simulations

For last four steps of research methodology, they are established into process model for analysis which will be explained in the next section.

## **3.2 Modeling Process**

### 3.2.1 Explore process waste

Regarding general SBGF considerations, the origin of problems and modified points are considered parameters for adjustments and improvements to increase efficiency. Hence, process details should be explored to comprehend mistakes. This should include the following variables.

1) Work processes consist of various steps which these steps are called activities, and work areas are called stations, depending on the process designation. For example, to start, raw materials are fed into the fabrication line for

preparation and after that are shifted or moved to the next station. For this reason, every activity should be examined by inquiry or interview with the personnel in charge to gain more experience in the same field as it involves judgment about optimal or adjusted activity. Implied working activities are similar to waste identification and include unnecessary movement or incorrect processing according to the initial process design. The waste concept was theorized about by Liker and Meier (2006), the results of which are related to capacity of resource usage.

2) Material flow is raw materials input into the system and transformed by the working activities to create part of the finished product assembly. Many kinds of raw materials are supplied to various stations. Therefore, over-feeding of raw material or excess inventory (Liker and Meier, 2006) of raw material and the assembly are factors to improve.

The two major factors outlined above are effective influences which are recorded in terms of primary data, which will be explained in the next section.

### 3.2.2 Create the format of data collection

Data formulation consists four major information groups and the data collection format is summarized as follows:

1) Product data relate to the type and quantity of commodities produced, including the number of parts and assemblies involved in SBGF.

2) Working activity comprises many patterns and various product components of each activity, hence all data should be separated for convenient gathering.

Furthermore, the relationship between product data and working activity displayed in terms of product metrics.

3) Working duration is working time per activity, which is divided into two categories, namely actual working time and waiting time.

- Actual working time comprises fabrication time of SBGF, called process time (Locher, 2008) or value-added time

- Waiting time is nonproductive time, for example, workers and machines available wait for raw materials or assemblies to be fed to stations, which is described in terms of time waste or being non-value-added (Nash and Poling, 2008)

4) Workers and machinery performing to production rate depends on the quantity of workers and machines as earlier stated. Data collection involves recording process times and is separated into activity for part of the assembly to determine production rate of workers and machines.

### 3.2.3 Establish method of data collection

1) All documents should be prepared for actual data collection as earlier mentioned.

2) Interviews with personnel in charge can be used to summarize preliminary production rate since they have more experience with the working process and are able to estimate working time in terms of maximum, minimum, and mode value. All data will then be accommodated in the next analysis and all outputs will be simplified as a deterministic function.

### 3.2.4 Collect and transform data

Data collection of working processes is used to analyze and improve the process, which begins with feeding raw materials into the production line and ending the finished output. The significant characteristics of this procedure are explained below.

#### 1) Collect data

- Data collection components consist of working steps involving product assemblies which pass through all activities. Initial time counting starts with raw materials being fed into the first station until they pass through the final station. Records are made in terms of dates and times

- Volume and detail of the data collected do not correlate with productive quantity, but provide representative information of the group. As a result, it is only necessary to obtain data with sufficient detail to be considered appropriate

for analysis and relied upon for analysis of procedures. Furthermore, the level of detail depends upon the duration of various activities, which can be either long or short, and also using the appropriate scale. Data recording of ordinary SBGF comprises working time per activity, amount of product, manpower, and machinery. However, this research selected the fabrication process which fits steel plates together for SBGF production in a factory and collected a working time of box girder assemblies for the case study

Actual data collected of the process, called primary data, is not possible for this study, therefore, secondary data is used for the analysis in the next section.

## 2) Transform data

Data collection of various identical outputs is necessary for precision analysis, therefore, primary data should be converted into averaged values and mean and standard deviation determined by calculation. Some data can be summarized or grouped as a single dataset for easy analysis.

### 3.2.5 Create model mapping and improvement

This section concludes with data summation of model analysis and improvement which consist of four subsections.

#### 1) Create model mapping

After data transformation, the entire process is mapped and data is inputted into the model for monitoring or compiling, as mapping tools would provide reliable information. However, these tools, for example, Value Stream Mapping (VSM), Critical Path Method (CPM), Line of Balance (LOB), etc. have both advantages and disadvantages along with different constraints. Therefore, tool selection should suit the data collection and improvement methods. In addition, clear display and convenient calculations are considered. This research selects value stream mapping to illustrate the fabrication process and quantify process time and waiting time.

## 2) Analyze data

Using model mapping, the counted cycle time of each activity is displayed as working performance. Afterwards, important parameters such as capacity and bottle neck are initially calculated. This research determines data into two processes - the first is the current process (existing process) and the second is the improved process.

## 3) Improve system

The process improvement method consists of determining percentage of utilization for working activities and adjusting process with lean concept by lean tools, for example Six Sigma, Standard Work, or Poka-Yoke. Concern parameters comprise of process time and waiting time which they will be reduced and also applied to create guidelines for process improvement.

## 4) Verify results

After improvement, the results such as process time and waiting time reduction are implemented in an actual process which followed process improvement guidelines for implementation in the factory. Nevertheless, this method requires more investment cost and time to verify the results, therefore, another method should be used instead. This research selects a simulated model using the STOBOSCOPE program to represent improvement in the factory.

In this case study, for model mapping creation and process improvement, the above methods are applied to ordinary processes.

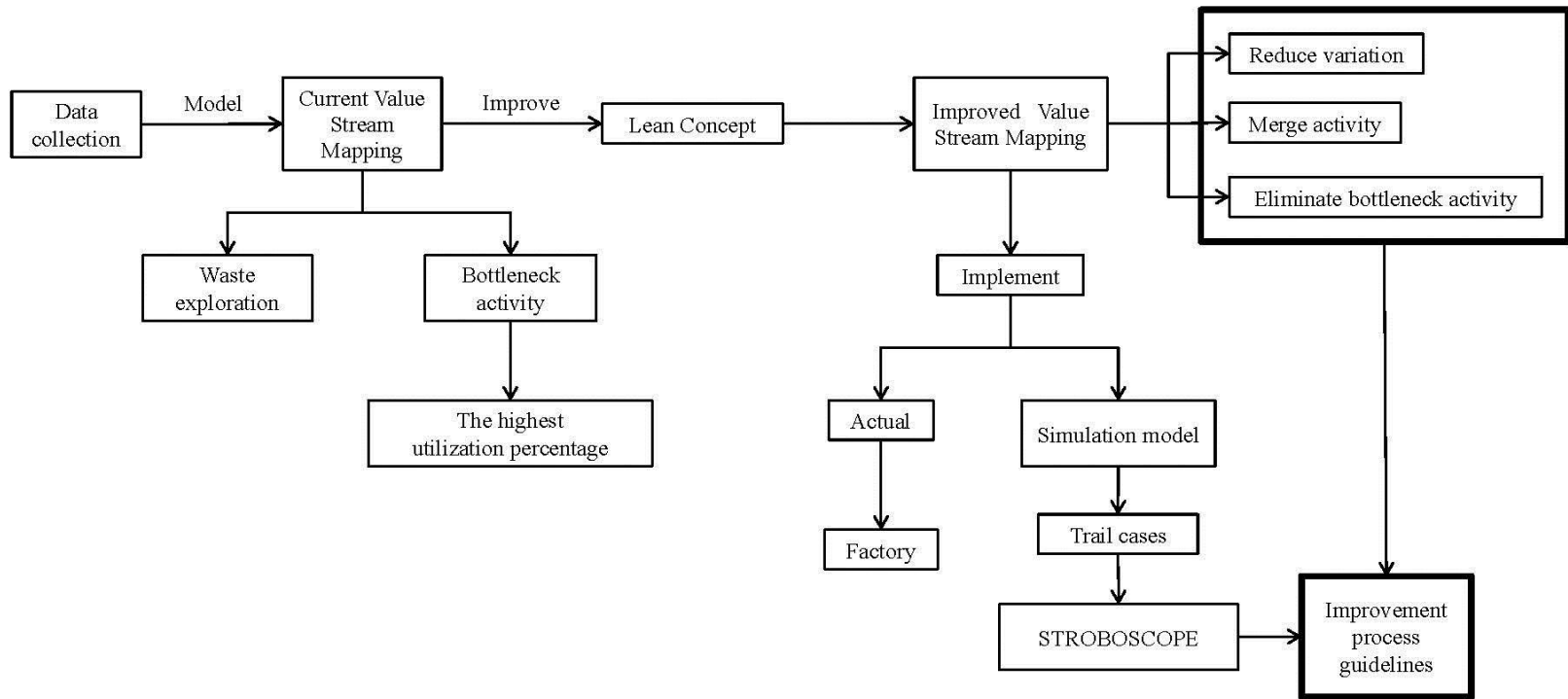


Figure 3.1 Research steps

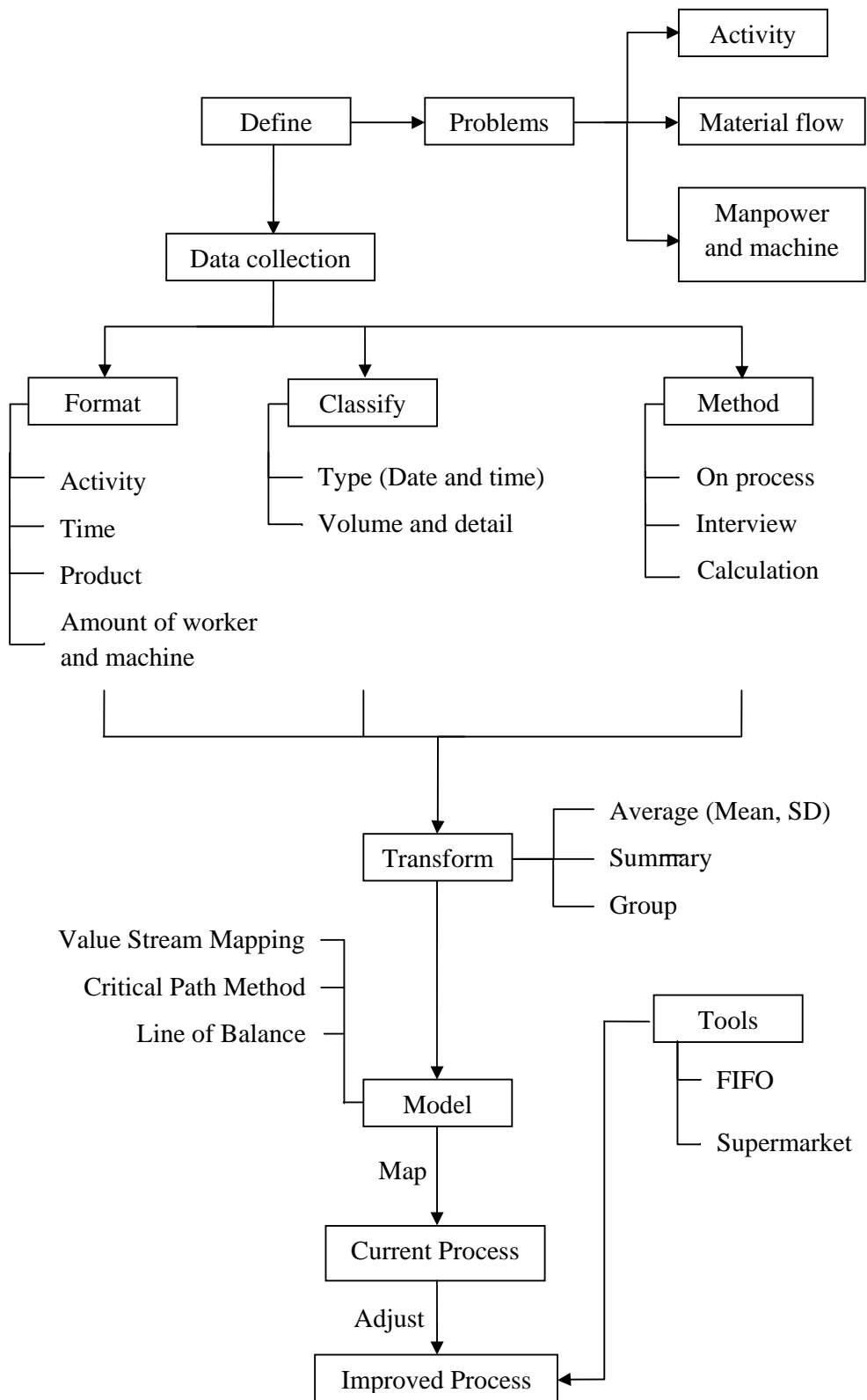


Figure 3.2 Methods and modeling of process improvement



### 3.3 Summary

This chapter describes research steps regarding how to collect, summarize, analyze, and verify data and draw conclusions as seen in the flow chart in Figure 3.1. Most steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) or general processes have compounded problems including raw material usage, manpower and machines, production performance and also time waste. Moreover, the conclusions include many process improvement steps such as problem indications, data collection for analysis, adjustment methods and developments as shown in Figure 3.2. The research procedures applied in the case study will be explained in the next chapter.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURAL STEEL FABRICATION PROCESS FOR BRIDGE PROJECT**

This chapter explains the details of steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) including raw materials and components, activities, manpower and machines, work stations, as well as working time duration. Working activities and areas are divided into three zones: internal factory, external factory with roof covering, and outdoor space. It then examines a project in Thailand as the case study. The project comprises 18 total work stations: 13 stations located inside the factory, two stations outside the factory with a roof covering, and the remaining in an open-air area. Figure 4.1 depicts these working locations.

#### **4.1 Dimension and Components of Steel Box Girder**

Steel box girders have various characteristics depending on the design function which conforms to stated methods of erection. This project was designed for 10 box girders per side and jointed together for a total of 20 box girders. Each box girder is trapezoid-shaped and approximately similar in size with an average width of 3.30 meters, maximum of length 30.00 meters, and height of 2.16 meters (see Figures 4.2 and 4.3). Table 4.1 provides the name and all physical characteristics of all 20 box girders.

Each steel box girder comprises nine parts (i.e., bottom, left-top flange, right-top flange, left-web flange, right-web flange, diaphragm, left stiffener, right stiffener, and bracing part). They are constructed from raw materials and with various thicknesses of steel plate. Only the bracing part is steel shape. The details of all components are as follows:

- 1) The bottom is steel plate with thicknesses of 32, 40, and 50 millimeters consisting of 3-7 pieces welded together, and the part under the box girder

is connected with web flanges at both side edges and a diaphragm at the middle or end of the bottom plate.

2) The left and right top flanges are steel plate with thicknesses of 25 and 32 millimeters consisting of 3-5 pieces welded together and connected to the web flange to form a t-shape at each side edge of the box girder.

3) The left and right web flanges are steel plate with a thickness of 16 millimeters consisting of 3-4 pieces welded together at both the left and right edge of a box girder and connected to the bottom and top flange at the bottom and top of the box girder positions, respectively. These are also perpendicularly jointed with a stiffener through the length.

4) The diaphragm is a single trapezoid-shaped steel plate with thicknesses of 20 and 32 millimeters at center or end of the box girder, and is connected to the bottom and the web flange at the bottom and both sides of the box girder positions, respectively.

5) The left and right stiffeners are small steel plates with a thickness of 16 millimeters consisting of 7-17 pieces perpendicularly welded to each web flange.

6) The bracing is a square steel tube consisting of 16-26 pieces, located in a diagonal direction between the top and web flanges, and tightened by welding with the gusset plate.

The assemblage of the box girder is depicted in Figure 4.3, and each component is defined by the following terms.

- “Part” is a small component which is built from raw materials by the cutting and consists of nine types as earlier mentioned. The number of parts is shown in Table 4.2

- “Assembly” is a combination of a few parts joined together by butt joint welding up to a total of five parts such as bottom, left-top, right-top, left-web, and right-web

- “Box girder” is combination of all assemblies together by butt joint welding.

## 4.2 Structural Steel Fabrication Area

The work area of SBGF can be divided into two main zones.

1) The interior factory consists of particular and fixed location machines distributed throughout the factory which raw materials being fed to the processing line instead of machines moving. The interior spaces can further be split into two sub-factories:

- The part-preparation factory organizes raw materials like steel plate into parts including bottom, top-flange, web-flange, diaphragm, and stiffener. In addition, steel shape is the bracing part. All raw materials are transferred into the manufacturing process such as cut, taper, and drill activities, which are illustrated in Figure 4.4. Furthermore, piece marks are both integer and alphabet sign indicating the direction of installation and part number which shows that it is a unique part of a small assembly SBGF, labeled at this location for transit to a nearby fabrication factory.

- The fabrication factory fits all parts together at a preparation zone and separates each by their dimensions before feeding them into the process. Because the previous activities are not produced parts for individual box girders, although they are only made of optimum raw material usage for steel plate cutting. The fabrication factory’s activities include fixed work stations such as butt joint, assembly and weld t-shape, assembly and weld stiffener, assembly and weld block along with the finishing activity, as shown in Figure 4.5. All assemblies are input chronologically into fabrication lines, which conform to fabrication plans and allowing the box girder to be set up. After completion of the box girder block, it is taken to an outside factory for other activities.

2) The exterior factory is an outside area which comprises both a roof covered area and an outdoor space. They are explained below.

- The roof covered area is an open space with a roof covering for blast and paint activities because these activities require rain protection and good air flow

- The outdoor area is for two activities: trial assembly after finishing and packing of the finished product. Because of the considerable span length of the three box girders for the full scale trial assembly, a large space is required without height limitation (see Figure 4.6).

### 4.3 Structural Steel Fabrication Process

SBGF is executed both inside and outside fabrication factory and associated with product metrics, as shown in Table 4.3. Fabrication process comprises a number of activities such as cut, taper, drill, butt joint, assembly, weld, finish, trial assembly, blast, paint, pack, and transport as shown in Figure 4.7.

1) The cut activity is an initial step of feeding in steel plates which will be shaped through a CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machine. It is specifically used for steel plate and conforms to early arrangement of material cutting orders. In addition, the cutting plan is set according to the steel plate thickness and joined with subordinate assemblies of raw materials sized 4x8 square feet. They are set to produce the least scrap and not grouped production as the same box girders, but also lined up with many identical parts of steel plate (see Figure 4.8a). In addition, the raw material of bracing assembly is cut using a band saw because the shape includes angles and square tubes. The cutting steps consist of:

- Lifting the steel plate from the stock area to the CNC machine by internal gantry crane

- Inputting the cutting plan data into the machine and operating it. After, the finished parts are taken to a storage space

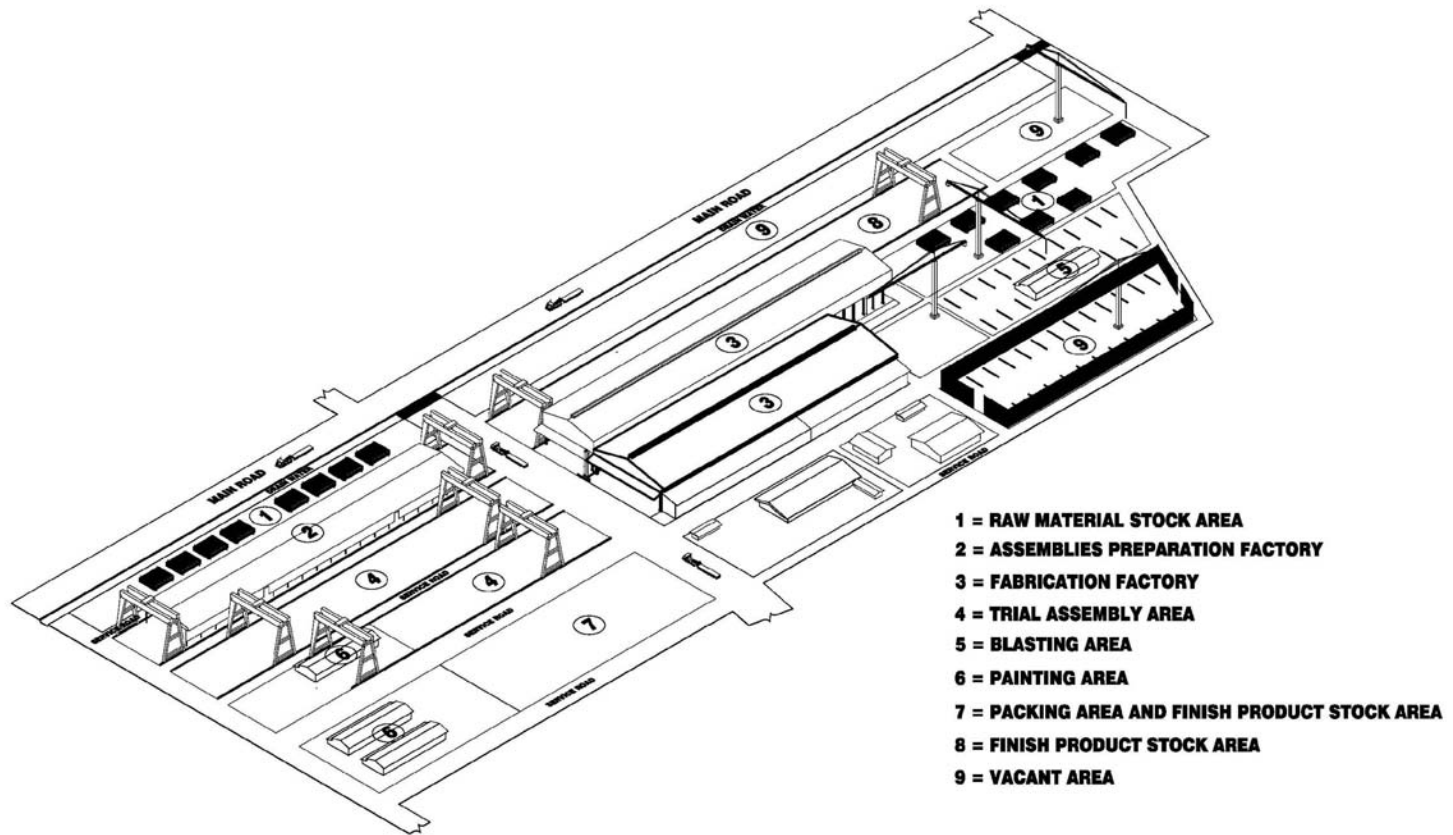


Figure 4.1 Fabrication area layout

2) The tapering activity is the secondary step, which trims the steel plate edge to increase the welding area. Then the butt joint is welded. The tapering steps consist of:

- Setting the taper alignment throughout the trimming plate width (see Figure 4.8b)
- Smooth rubbing the steel plate edge by hand buffering (see Figure 4.9)

3) The drill activity encompasses a variety of parameters based on the hole diameter and plate thickness, and includes time spent on other activities as well. The station comprises both large and hand machines. The working steps include:

- Using a drawing template with hole patterns to cover the assembly and mark the drilling positions (see Figure 4.10a)
- Laying parts on the drilling machine or pallet to prepare for work and drilling with lubrication at all times (see Figure 4.10b)

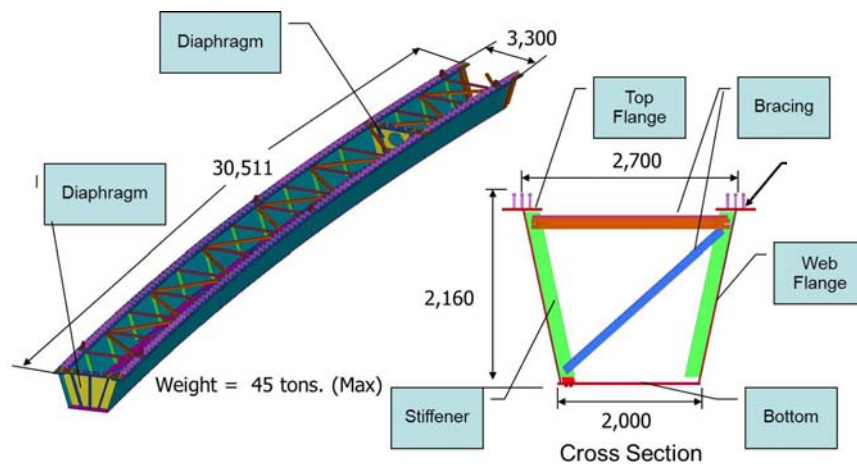


Figure 4.2 Box girder cross section and longitudinal dimension



Figure 4.3 Steel box girder

Table 4.1 Dimension, weight, volume, and name of all box girders

No.	Box Girder Name	Width (m)	Length (m)	Height (m)	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Weight (Ton)
1	S5A1	3.100	26.022	2.160	204	32.589
2	S5A2	3.100	26.111	2.160	205	32.654
3	P4A1	3.100	21.278	2.160	172	27.055
4	P4A2	3.100	21.180	2.160	172	26.963
5	S4A1	3.100	27.789	2.160	225	35.334
6	S4A2	3.100	27.603	2.160	223	35.139
7	P3A1	3.100	24.160	2.160	195	31.579
8	P3A2	3.100	24.022	2.160	194	31.419
9	S3A1	3.100	30.511	2.160	254	39.881
10	S3A2	3.100	30.371	2.160	253	39.723
11	S3B1	3.500	28.540	2.160	265	44.403
12	S3B2	3.500	27.464	2.160	255	42.907
13	P3B1	3.500	27.616	2.160	256	42.966
14	P3B2	3.500	26.649	2.160	247	41.634
15	S4B1	3.500	24.027	2.160	212	37.066
16	S4B2	3.500	22.800	2.160	201	35.394
17	P4B1	3.500	27.677	2.160	257	42.697
18	P4B2	3.500	26.496	2.160	246	41.131
19	S5B1	3.500	28.381	2.160	263	40.721
20	S5B2	3.500	27.156	2.160	252	39.105



Table 4.2 Number of parts

No.	Box Girder Name	Number of Parts									Total
		BT	TL	TR	WL	WR	DI	SL	SR	BR	
1	S5A1	3	3	3	3	3	6	11	11	21	64
2	S5A2	3	3	3	3	3	6	11	11	21	64
3	P4A1	4	3	3	3	3	5	12	12	16	61
4	P4A2	4	3	3	3	3	5	12	12	16	61
5	S4A1	4	3	3	3	3	-	10	10	26	62
6	S4A2	4	3	3	3	3	-	10	10	26	62
7	P3A1	4	3	3	3	3	5	13	13	21	68
8	P3A2	4	3	3	3	3	5	13	13	21	68
9	S3A1	4	3	3	3	3	8	12	12	24	72
10	S3A2	4	3	3	3	3	8	12	12	23	71
11	S3B1	5	3	3	3	3	7	8	8	22	62
12	S3B2	5	3	3	3	3	7	8	8	22	62
13	P3B1	7	5	5	4	4	5	17	17	25	89
14	P3B2	7	5	5	4	4	5	17	17	26	90
15	S4B1	4	3	3	3	3	-	7	7	20	50
16	S4B2	4	3	3	3	3	-	7	7	20	50
17	P4B1	7	5	5	4	4	5	16	16	23	85
18	P4B2	6	5	5	4	4	5	16	16	23	84
19	S5B1	5	4	4	3	3	7	9	9	23	67
20	S5B2	5	4	4	3	3	7	9	9	22	66
Total		93	70	70	64	64	96	230	230	441	1358
Max		7	5	5	4	4	8	17	17	26	
Min		3	3	3	3	3	5	7	7	16	
Mean		4.65	3.50	3.50	3.20	3.20	6.00	11.50	11.50	22.05	
SD		0.67	0.33	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.50	1.67	1.67	1.67	

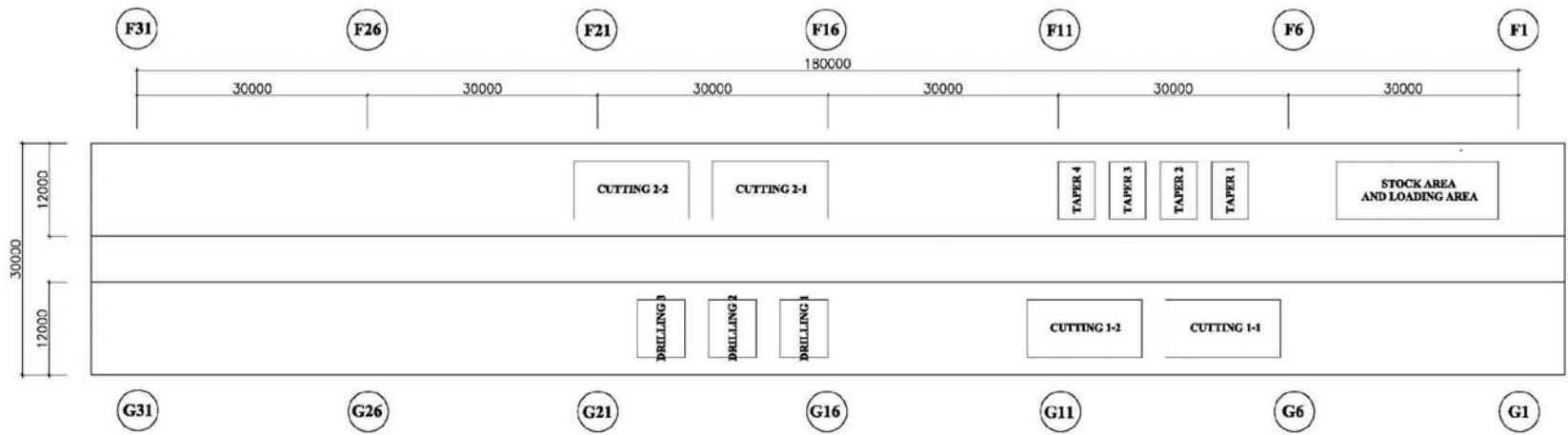


Figure 4.4 Assembly preparation factory plan

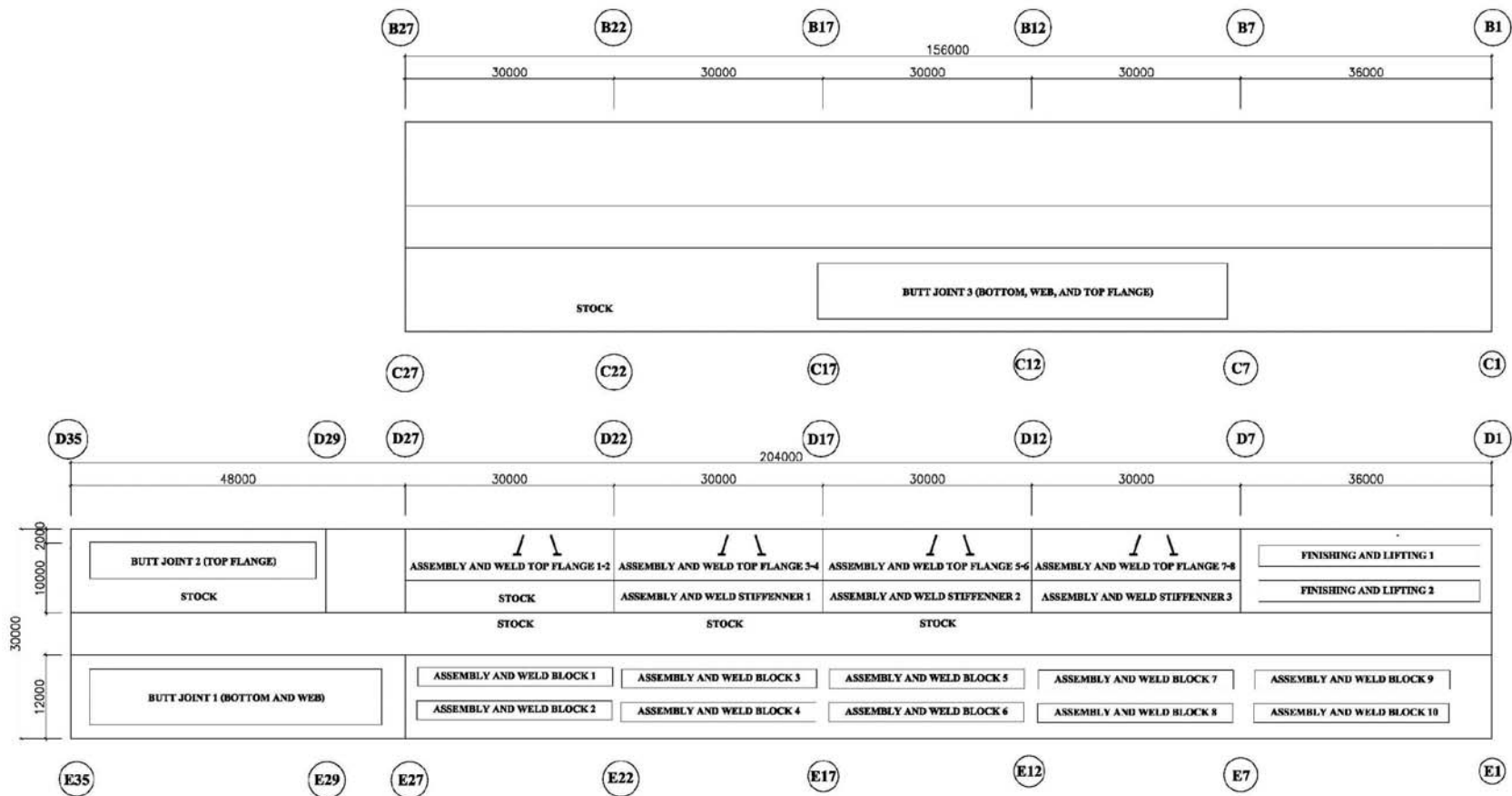


Figure 4.5 Fabrication factory plan



Figure 4.6 Trial assembly of three span length box girders

Table 4.3 Production metrics

Item	Part	Activity																Total Activities		
		CT	TP	DR	BJ	AT	WT	AS	WS	AB	WB	DM	FN	LF	TA	BL	PA		PC	TS
1	BT	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
2	TL	x	x	x	X	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
3	TR	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
4	WL	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
5	WR	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
6	DI	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
7	SL	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
8	SR	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
9	BR	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10	WH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8
Total Parts		9	7	5	5	5	3	2	2	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Remark                    x Have activity                    - Not have activity

4) The butt joint activity is merging small parts such as the bottom, top and web flange into a larger assembly. Because the maximum length of steel plate is approximately 10 meters and the average box girder length is 30 meters, it is essential to weld the raw materials into a longer steel plate. The welding time depends on the steel plate thickness and width. The steps of butt joint welding are:

- Carrying parts from the same assembly line to the welding platform and welding following the manual as shown in Figure 4.11

- Polishing the welding line

5) The assembly activity is the combination of parts for box girder manufacture which consists of four shapes for fitting. Each shape consists of:

- T-shape (i.e., top and web flange) assembly (see Figure 4.12a)
- Stiffener with web flange assembly (see Figure 4.12b)
- Diaphragm assembly (see Figure 4.12c)
- Trapezoid-shaped assembly (see Figure 4.12d)

The steps of assembly are as follows:

- Lay down assemblies on temporary support by an interior gantry crane. Then the alignment and levels of dimensions are set with a level-measuring instrument. After that, the parts are locked with a steel splice.

- Weld a temporary pattern of assemblies.

6) The weld activity will be performed after the entire assembly of the box girder has already been set up and all the connection joints are united. Regarding the welding procedure, the web and top flanges (see Figure 4.13a), stiffener and web flange (see Figure 4.13b) are combined to make a box girder (see Figure 4.13c) using an electrode device, then ground to be a smooth steel surface.

7) The dimension and finish activities consider width, length, and height of the box girder including alignment and level of the completed box girder using a measuring camera. However, this activity can be completed by a representative owner checking before it is transferred to the next activity. Both activities are illustrated in Figures 4.14a and 4.14b.

8) The lift out activity is the last activity in the factory. The box girder will be moved to this area by an overhead crane, and then transported to the outdoor area by a trailer truck (see Figure 4.15a).

9) The trial assembly activity is a full scale mock-up of an actual erection in the outdoor space, and is also checked against the level and direction of the

bridge following the sequence and specifications. The trial assembly area is separated into two zones, including the stock area zone for finished box girders and the erection area zone. Because of the area limitation, the working steps cannot be trialed at the same time with all 20 box girders. Therefore, some box girders have to be lifted out to the erection area and released afterwards. The area is then available to set up the other box girders (see Figure 4.15b). All box girders will be erected at a maximum span length of three pairs (see Figure 4.15c). The erection method includes:

- Setting temporary support complying with the mock-up direction
- Lifting the box girder above the temporary support by an exterior overhead crane

10) The blast activity is the steel surface of the box girder being burnished by fine aggregate such as sand as shown in Figure 4.16a. Because the space of the area is limited, this activity consists of one work point and can support one box girder per trailer truck transit trip.

11) The paint activity consists of three layers of spray covering on the box girder surface. The painting area comprises the same four stations which can offer a maximum space of four box girders after blasting has finished. Because this activity requires a lot of drying time, it covers a large stock area. Figure 4.16b is an illustration of the activity.

12) The pack activity is carried out after the last coat of paint on the box girder surface has dried, thus allowing all the box girders to be shifted to the packing zone, which is situated not far away from the painting area. Normally the pack activity consists of packing components into boxes, but for this product, this cannot be done. Therefore, all box girders are stored using a particular method which involves putting the box girders in a vertical direction and tying them with wood and steel rods for safe transportation (see Figure 4.16c).

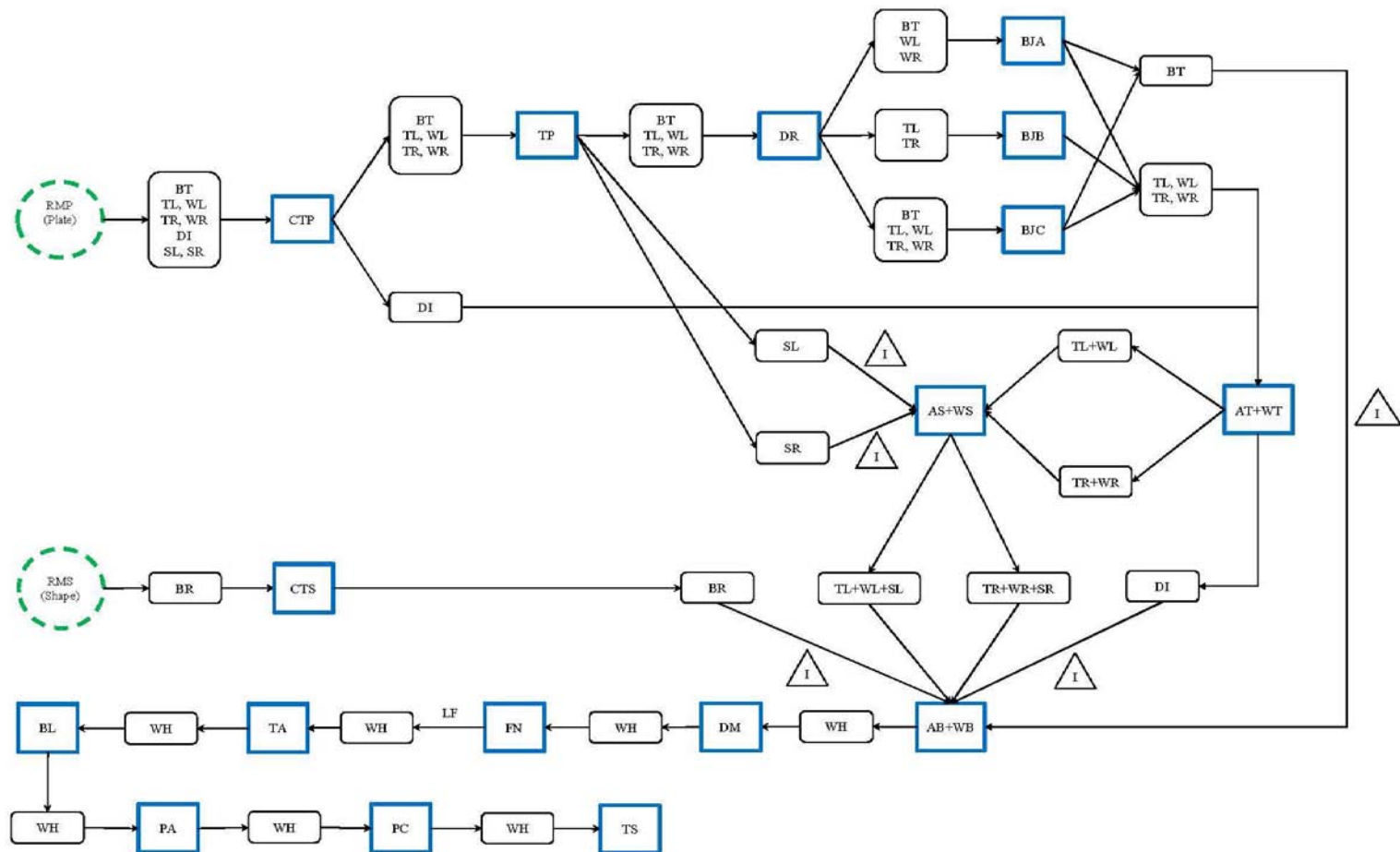


Figure 4.7 Fabrication process flow



Figure 4.8a Cut activity

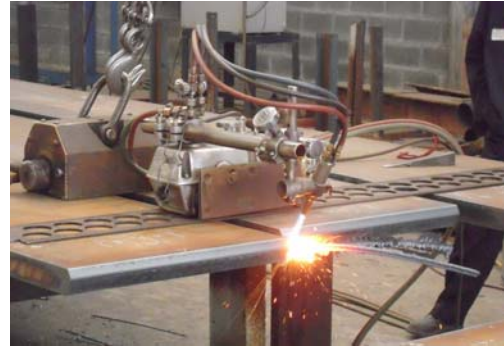


Figure 4.8b Taper activity



Figure 4.9 Smooth grinding



Figure 4.10a Drilling template preparations



Figure 4.10b Drilling with grease





Figure 4.11 Butt joint activity



Figure 4.12a T-shape assembling



Figure 4.12b Stiffener assembling



Figure 4.12c Diaphragm assembling



Figure 4.12d Box girder assembling



Figure 4.13a Web and top flange welding



Figure 4.13b Stiffener and web flange welding



Figure 4.13c Box girder welding

13) The transport activity comprises of all 20 box girders being separated for two trips (10 box girders per trip) and each trip having only one transit which is done at night. Figure 4.16d is an illustration of transportation.

#### 4.4 Working Documents

This fabrication process consists of additional work documents including cut plans, shop drawings, weld procedures, check lists, erection sequences, blast procedures, paint procedures, pack lists, and delivery orders which are defined below.

- 1) Cut plan is the schedule of cutting both plate and shape materials and depicts the shape of the plate steel on the cutting machine.
- 2) Shop drawing is the details of the box girder components and installation method.
- 3) Weld procedure is the work steps of welding.
- 4) Check list is the table form for checking each part of the box girder for assembling activity or quality control.
- 5) Erection sequence is the steps of full trial assembly of the box girder.
- 6) Blast procedure is the working steps of blast activity.
- 7) Paint procedure is the working steps of paint activity including surface preparation, and material or tool usage.
- 8) Pack list is a set of packages to prepare before transportation.
- 9) Delivery order is a request for transportation to the installation site.

#### **4.5 Working Stations**

Each work station involves a number of steps. The process starts with raw materials being input into the production line. Every station comprises additional and different activities and working times as shown in Table 4.4. In the case of SBGF, raw materials and assemblies are important variables, and manpower and machines are essential factors of concern. Worker quantity is related to machinery because every machine needs to be operated by a worker. As a result, the number of workers must be in proportion to the machinery. Furthermore, both workers and machines are located at the same work station at which raw material is fed into the production line. The number of workers and machines are summarized in Tables 4.5 and 4.6 respectively.



Figure 4.14a Dimension activity



Figure 4.14b Finish activity

#### **4.6 Working Duration**

Regarding the working time of SBGF, there is both regular time and overtime for every activity of the day shift except for the transportation activity, which is conducted only at night. The total time period for this project is around four months, with working times classified into two types as follows:

1) Ordinary working time: Monday-Saturday from 8AM-5PM with a lunch break from 12AM-1PM for 1 hour.

2) Overtime: Monday-Saturday from 6-11PM and Sunday from 8AM-5PM including a break of 1 hour and also a break at 5-6PM. Overtime for each activity consists of different periods as shown in Table 4.7.



Figure 4.15a Lift out activity



Figure 4.15b Trial assembly activity



Figure 4.15c Three pairs of box girders



Figure 4.16a Blast activity



Figure 4.16b Paint activity



Figure 4.16c Pack activity



Figure 4.16d Transport activity



Table 4.4 Station workload

Item	Part	Total	Quantity of parts per station															
			CT (4)		TP (4)	DR (3)	BJ (3)			AT+WT (8)	AS+WS (3)	AB+WB (10)	FN (2)	TA (6)	BL (1)	PA (4)	PC (5)	TS (1)
			CTP (2)	CTS (2)			BJA (1)	BJB (1)	BJC (1)									
1	BT	93	47	-	23	31	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	TL	70	35	-	18	23	-	35	35	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	TR	70	35	-	18	23	-	35	35	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	WL	64	32	-	16	21	32	-	32	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	WR	64	32	-	16	21	32	-	32	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	DI	96	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	SL	230	115	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	SR	230	115	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	BR	441	-	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	WH	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	3	20	5	4	20
Total			459	221	207	119	111	70	181	26	154	2	10	3	20	5	4	20

Remark (-) Number of station

Table 4.5 Number of workers

Activity	Quantity	Period				Average Per Month	Average per Activity
		Oct' 10	Nov' 10	Dec' 10	Jan' 11		
Cut	4	18	23	65	89	49	12
Drill	3	-	7	18	14	13	4
Finish (Part)	4	-	8	17	21	15	4
Butt Joint	3	-	-	28	-	28	9
Assembly	8	-	63	171	-	117	15
Welding	8	-	36	74	-	55	7
Finish (Assembly)	2	-	-	1	-	1	1
Lift out	1	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Trial Assembly	6	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Blast	1	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Paint	4	-	-	-	13	13	3
Pack	5	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Transport	1	2	30	-	-	16	16
Summary		20	167	374	137	307	56

Remark Lift out, Trial Assembly, Blast, and Pack activities data are not available.



Table 4.6 Number of machines

No.	Activity	Machine	
		Type	Quantity
1	Cut Plate	Pro Arc (CNC)	2
2	Cut Shape	Band Saw	2
3	Taper	Press Trimming	2
4	Drill	Electric Drilling	5
5	Butt Joint	Welding Set	6
6	Assembly Block	Welding Set	16
		Theodolite Camera	2
		Overhead Crane	9
		Gantry Crane	11
7	Weld Block	Welding Set	28
8	Dimension	Theodolite Camera	2
9	Lift out	Overhead Crane	2
		Trailer Truck	1
10	Trial Assembly	Overhead Crane	4
11	Blast	Blast Hose	1
12	Paint	Painting Set	5
13	Transport	Trailer Truck	10

Table 4.7 Total working time

Activity	Overtime hour	Total working time per day (minutes)
Cut	6 - 11 PM	780
Taper	6 - 9 PM	660
Drill	6 - 9 PM	660
Butt Joint	6 - 10 PM	720
Assembly	6 - 10 PM	720
Weld	6 - 10 PM	720
Dimension	6 - 8 PM	600
Finish	6 - 8 PM	600
Trial Assembly	6 - 8 PM	600
Blast	6 - 8 PM	600
Paint	6 - 8 PM	600
Pack	-	480
Transport	6 - 12 PM	840

#### 4.7 Summary

This chapter explains the elements of steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) which comprises assemblies, working activities, manpower, and machines. It can be summarized as:

1) Box girder components being composed of steel plate and divided into eight parts including bottom, left-right top flanges, left-right web flanges, diaphragm, and left-right stiffeners. Furthermore, there is an additional part, bracing, which is a steel box shape. All assemblies consist of various characteristics.

2) Work stations for box girders mainly consisting of thirteen steps. Work areas differ in each step, and the inside and outside factory have their own workers and machines. Moreover, the duration of the ordinary working time of all stations is the same; however, overtime differs for some activities.

## CHAPTER V

### DATA COLLECTION AND TRANSFORMATION

This chapter explains data collection and transformation regarding steel box girder fabrication (SBGF), limitations of data recording and data transformation. It also discusses the process of data collection and the parameters involved.

#### 5.1 Data Collection

##### 1) Data volume

The application of lean concept to SBGF is illustrated through an actual box girder fabrication. Relevant data were collected from the fabrication process of 20 similar steel box girders performed in Thailand, as discussed in Section 4.1. The data included process time and waiting time. Raw materials were input into fabrication processes and were passed through all working stations in being transformed into parts and assemblies (see Figure 5.1). The assemblage of each box girder comprised nine parts of steel plate and steel shape, including bottom, left and right top-flanges, left and right web-flanges, left and right stiffeners, diaphragm, and bracing parts. The total process time was quite long, so it was recorded in a five-minute period.

##### 2) Data recording

Table 5.1 shows the data collection of box girder No.S5B2. It shows the fabrication date and time of each part for every activity from the beginning until the end. Next, process time was calculated from actual starting and ending work times, and waiting time which is non-working time covering the period of time among work being finished at one station and before the next station starts working. Moreover, this table presents work times of the dimension activity (DM) from part preparation process until all parts and assemblies were transformed into a box girder. The fabrication time recorded for box girder construction is at the top of the table or

bottom part (BT) row. The hyphen symbol (-) means no assembly carried out for an activity, and a blank box means data were not available. All the key data are presented in Table 5.2 (The complete box girder information is illustrated in Appendix A). Table 5.3 displays the complete data collection of this project. A percentage of data available for both date and time was simplified as being equal to 5% per data box but if there only the date or time is 2.5% per data box and zero representing no data.

Some data regarding production rate and calculated process time of taper (TP), drill (DR), and cut for steel shape (CTS) activities were not available. The work time information is presented in Appendix A. Additionally, the process times of pack (PC) and transport (TS) activities were obtained from interviews with personnel in charge on the form of maximum, minimum, and most likely (mode) value.

### 3) Working duration

Recording the total duration of this project was estimated to take 3 months or 90 days (see schedule plan in Table 5.4). Actually, it took 127 days for 20 box girders to be finished as shown in Table 5.5 (The highlighted cells are initial working dates of each box girder). The actual time which was the base data used to calculate percentage of utilization is presented in section 6.2.

It is essential to state that all the information collected as the primary data was not practical to be used for analysis. Consequently, the primary data were transferred, and became the secondary data, as will be explained in the next section.

## 5.2 Data Transformation

Since some data were incomplete, primary data regarding the fabrication process of 20 similar steel box girders were collected and averaged for increasing accuracy. Many patterns of transformation are available. In this research, data was transformed using the following steps:

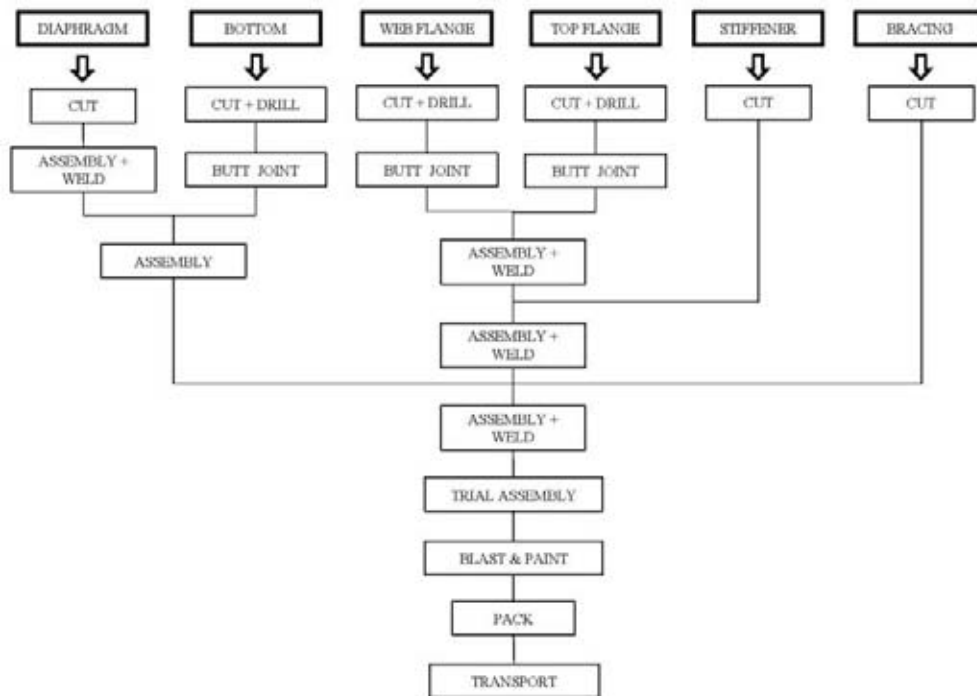


Figure 5.1 Fabrication and assembly flowchart

1) Arrange the independent assembly of 20 box girders for each activity as shown in Table 5.6 for the bottom part.

2) Calculate the average data by using simplified uniform distribution. Some subjective data from interviews was averaged in terms of PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) formulas.

3) Table 5.7 illustrates the total average data of every part.

In Table 5.7, the mean and standard deviation of cut (CT), assembly t-shape (AT), and weld t-shape (WT) activities were divided into two groups depending on the work station. The cut activity consisted of two material types such as plate and shape, assembly and weld t-shape activities response for t-shape (top and web flanges), and diaphragm of box girder. The last one was the butt joint activity which was separated into three values - the first point for the bottom, left-right web flanges, the second point for left-right top flanges, and the final point supports all parts which include mean and standard deviation of implied activities located at the top and the bottom of the table.

All the data are input into a mapping procedure by using the value stream mapping tool which will be explained later. In addition, the complete of data transformation is presented in Appendix B.

### **5.3 Constraints of Data Collection**

Because SBGF comprises many activities and components, it also located on a large area. Therefore, there are many data collection constraints and classified and explained separately, for example:

#### **1) Working area**

For a maximum steel box girder size of 45 meters in length, Table 4.1 indicates the box girder dimensions and the activities performed in large areas both inside and outside the factory for the fabrication process. The working area was approximately 7,500 square meters, and it consisted of several workstations (see Figure 4.1). Unfortunately, data collection was not complete since there was only one researcher and some stations started and finished their operations at the same time.

#### **2) Patterns of data collection**

Most data were gathered from the actual fabrication process. Because of incomplete data recording, the researcher assigned operators, which were posted at their stations, to record work times instead. For this reason, some information contains errors. Moreover, some data such as working capacity, and pack and transport activities were subjectively assessed by the personnel in charge for maximum, minimum, and mode value. Thus, all values were calculated to determine the work times of these activities. In addition, some collective data such as taper and drill activities were counted using production rate to determine work times.

Table 5.1 Data collection of girder No.S5B2

Girder	Part	Part Preparation Time											Fabrication Time															
		CT		PCT	WTT	TP		PCT	WTT	DR		PCT	WTT	BJ		PCT	WTT	AT		PCT	WTT	WT		PCT	WTT			
		Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)			
S5B2	BT	20.35	19.25	220										8.00	14.30	2490	4910	-	-			-	-					
		21/1/11	22/1/11												1/2/11			4/2/11			-	-			-	-		
	TL	9.05	11.40	155										8.00	16.20	3080							-	-				
		21/1/11	21/1/11												29/1/11		2/2/11							-	-			
	TR	17.50	20.25	155										10.30	16.15	1005							-	-				
		21/1/11	21/1/11												29/1/11		30/1/11							-	-			
	WL	13.00	19.30	160										14.45	18.30	885	1650							14.05	16.00	835	2475	
		18/1/11	18/1/11												31/1/11			1/2/11			4/2/11							8/2/11
	WR	18.05	11.30	465										15.00	9.00	1140	1380							13.00	14.05	785		
		17/1/11	18/1/11												31/1/11			2/2/11			4/2/11						7/2/11	8/2/11
	DI	16.35	8.45	1260										-	-												2550	
		18/1/11	21/1/11												-	-										9/2/11		
	SL	15.35	14.35	745										-	-													
		24/1/11	25/1/11												-	-												
	SR	-	-											-	-													
		-	-											-	-													
BR													-	-														
													-	-														

Table 5.1 (Cont.) Data collection of girder No.S5B2

Girder	Part	Fabrication Time																							
		AS		PCT	WTT	WS		PCT	WTT	AB		PCT	WTT	WB		PCT	WTT	DM		PCT	WTT	FN		PCT	WTT
		Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)
S5B2	BT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.20	16.30	10	5310	-	11.10	670	2990	14.00	15.50	110	2000	10.10	14.20	190	1230
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/2/11	11/2/11	-	-	20/2/11	21/2/11	-	-	25/2/11	25/2/11	-	-	1/3/11	1/5/11	-	-
	TL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	9.00	360	2820	-	-	1440	2460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/2/11	16/2/11	-	-	20/2/11	21/2/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.10	14.10	300	-	-	-	2460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13/2/11	13/2/11	-	-	-	21/2/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.30	9.15	165	4725	-	-	1440	1740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13/2/11	14/2/11	-	-	21/2/11	22/2/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SL	8.15	14.20	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13/2/11	14/2/11		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	11/2/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1440	-	-	1440	3180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16/2/11	-	-	19/2/11	20/2/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



Table 5.1 (Cont.) Data collection of girder No.S5B2

Girder	Part	Fabrication Time												Transportation Time								
		LF	PCT	TA		PCT	WTT	BL		PCT	WTT	PA		PCT	WTT	PC		PCT	WTT	TS		
		Start	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	(mins)	(mins)	Start	Finish	
S5B2	BT	13.50	3550	10/3/11	14/3/11	2880	7560	8.00	14.50	350	130	17.55	16.55	1800								
		3/3/11						28/3/11	28/3/11			28/3/11	31/3/11									
	TL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

### 3) Work time recording

Work times were divided into two periods: ordinary time and overtime. Because of technical constraints, however, only the data of regular time were collected, whereas other times were recorded by workers.

### 4) Manpower and machine

Workers and machines of SBGF were located at fixed individual stations whereas raw material or assemblies are fed along the fabrication line. In case of excess workload, extra manpower requested at a station could not be recorded. Thus, the number of workers and machines was limited and simplified on ordinary work times as shown in Tables 4.5 and 4.6, respectively. It was also assumed that all work stations, workers, and machines were allocated to one working process only.

### 5) Raw material supply

Raw material supply was not concerned and analyzed for the time of material supply because work times start with material being fed into the production line. Moreover, the researcher assumed that there were always sufficient raw materials available for the process.

Table 5.2 Summary data collection of girder No.S5B2

Girder	Part	Part Preparation Time (min)						Fabrication Time (min)												
		CT		TP		DR		BI		AT		WT		A5		WS		AB		
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	
S5B2	BT	220						2490	4910	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	5310
	TL	155						3080				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	TR	155						1005				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	WL	160						895	1650			835	2475	*	*	*	*	360	2820	
	WR	465						1140	1380			785		*	*	*	*	300		
	DI	1260		*	*	*	*	*	*				2550	*	*	*	*	165	4725	
	SL	745						*	*	*	*	*	785					*		
	SR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*		
	BR			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1440	
	Summary	3160						8600	7940			1620	5025	785				835	14295	

Table 5.2 (Cont.) Summary data collection of girder No.S5B2

Girder	Part	Fabrication Time (mins)												Transportation Time (mins)			
		WB		DM		FN		LF	TA		BL		PA		PC		TS
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT
S5B2	BT	670	2990	110	2000	190	1230	3550	2880	7560	350	130	1800				
	TL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WL	1440	2460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WR		2460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DL	1440	1740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SL			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SR			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BR	1440	3180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Summary	4990	12830	110	2000	190	1230	3550	2880	7560	350	130	1800				

Table 5.3 Data repletion

Part	% Complete																																			
	CT		TP		DR		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WE		DM		FN		TA		BL		PA		PC		TS			
	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish
BT	85	85	0	0	0	0	50	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	38	43	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TL	85	85	0	0	0	0	30	20	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	85	85	0	0	0	0	35	20	35	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WL	90	90	0	0	5	5	43	40	40	33	50	58	-	-	-	-	35	35	40	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WR	95	95	0	0	0	0	40	33	33	25	45	55	-	-	-	-	40	45	38	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DI	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	18	33	-	-	-	-	15	10	8	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SL	100	100	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	25	10	48	-	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	15	3	45	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BR	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	18	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	60	70	38	40	33	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	50	50	
Summary	80	80	0	0	1	1	40	28	33	25	38	49	40	20	7	47	31	28	22	38	40	60	70	38	40	33	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	50	50	







Table 5.5 Actual working day summary

Girder	Date									Working Days (Days)						Working Days Summary (Days)	
	Start CTP								End PC	Nov'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Feb'11	Mar'11	Apr'11		
	BT	TL	TR	WL	WR	DI	SL and SR	BR									
S5A1					27 Nov 10	26 Nov 10	25 Nov 10			8 Mar 11	6	28	29	28	8	-	99
S5A2						26 Nov 10	25 Nov 10			8 Mar 11	6	28	29	28	8	-	99
P4A1				11 Dec 10	12 Dec 10	26 Nov 10	21 Jan 11			8 Mar 11	5	28	29	28	8	-	98
P4A2	1 Dec 10	2 Dec 10	2 Dec 10	12 Dec 10	13 Dec 10	26 Nov 10	21 Jan 11			9 Mar 11	5	28	29	28	9	-	99
S4A1	7 Dec 10	6 Dec 10	6 Dec 10	15 Dec 10	15 Dec 10	19 Dec 10	9 Dec 10			11 Mar 11	-	22	29	28	11	-	90
S4A2	7 Dec 10	6 Dec 10	6 Dec 10	15 Dec 10	15 Dec 10	19 Dec 10	9 Dec 10			11 Mar 11	-	22	29	28	11	-	90
P3A1	16 Dec 10	16 Dec 10	16 Dec 10	17 Dec 10	17 Dec 10	27 Nov 10	20 Dec 10			17 Mar 11	4	28	29	28	17	-	106
P3A2	16 Dec 10	16 Dec 10	17 Dec 10	18 Dec 10	18 Dec 10	27 Nov 10	20 Dec 10			16 Mar 11	4	28	29	28	16	-	105
S3A1	21 Dec 10	23 Dec 10	23 Dec 10	19 Dec 10	20 Dec 10	26 Nov 10	22 Dec 10			19 Mar 11	5	28	29	28	19	-	109
S3A2	21 Dec 10	23 Dec 10	24 Dec 10	19 Dec 10	21 Dec 10	26 Nov 10	22 Dec 10			19 Mar 11	5	28	29	28	19	-	109
S3B1	27 Dec 10	27 Dec 10	27 Dec 10	23 Dec 10	25 Dec 10	18 Jan 11	18 Jan 11			23 Mar 11	-	5	29	28	23	-	85
S3B2	27 Dec 10	25 Dec 10	28 Dec 10	24 Dec 10	24 Dec 10	18 Jan 11	18 Jan 11			22 Mar 11	-	4	29	28	22	-	83
P3B1	7 Jan 11	7 Jan 11	7 Jan 11	8 Jan 11	7 Jan 11	18 Jan 11	20 Jan 11			30 Mar 11	-	-	25	28	30	-	83
P3B2	7 Jan 11	7 Jan 11	7 Jan 11	8 Jan 11	7 Jan 11	18 Jan 11	20 Jan 11			29 Mar 11	-	-	25	28	29	-	82
S4B1	10 Jan 11	9 Jan 11	9 Jan 11	11 Jan 11	10 Jan 11	19 Jan 11	21 Jan 11			30 Mar 11	-	-	23	28	30	-	81
S4B2	10 Jan 11	9 Jan 11	9 Jan 11	11 Jan 11	10 Jan 11	19 Jan 11	21 Jan 11			31 Mar 11	-	-	23	28	31	-	82
P4B1	14 Jan 11	11 Jan 11	11 Jan 11	11 Jan 11	12 Jan 11	18 Jan 11	22 Jan 11			2 Apr 11	-	-	21	28	31	2	82
P4B2	11 Jan 11	11 Jan 11	11 Jan 11	11 Jan 11	12 Jan 11	18 Jan 11	22 Jan 11			4 Apr 11	-	-	21	28	31	4	84
S5B1	22 Jan 11	20 Jan 11	21 Jan 11	18 Jan 11	17 Jan 11	18 Jan 11	24 Jan 11			5 Apr 11	-	-	15	28	31	5	79
S5B2	21 Jan 11	21 Jan 11	21 Jan 11	18 Jan 11	17 Jan 11	18 Jan 11	24 Jan 11			5 Apr 11	-	-	15	28	31	5	79

Table 5.6 Data of bottom part

Girder	Part	Part Preparation Time (mins)						Fabrication Time (mins)														
		CT		TP		DR		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WB		
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	
S5A1	BT			75	0-120, 45	145	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S5A2	BT			75	0-120, 45	145	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
P4A1	BT			125	0-120, 45	408	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				675	
P4A2	BT	195	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	408	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				2160	
S4A1	BT	210	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	285	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5895	1010	600	
S4A2	BT	195	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	285	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4455	2160		
P3A1	BT	180	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	408	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1920	1515
P3A2	BT	200	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	408	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				3120	430
S3A1	BT	190	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	145	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3470	2570	250	
S3A2	BT	180	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	145	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4080	1760	90	
S3B1	BT	270	0-60, 25	275	0-120, 45	390	30-3300, 70	1645		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		12750	990	1530	
S3B2	BT	235	0-60, 25	275	0-120, 45	390	30-3300, 70	435		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1905	1125
P3B1	BT	390	0-60, 25	430	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	2800	2470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4320				990
P3B2	BT	390	0-60, 25	430	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	1320	6000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2970	7440	2160		
S4B1	BT	185	0-60, 25	210	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	1950	1350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1440	2880
S4B2	BT	290	0-60, 25	210	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	2400	4140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1200	
P4B1	BT	360	0-60, 25	430	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	5830	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				7440	
P4B2	BT	350	0-60, 25	430	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	1590	2250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2880	10320	1890	3150	
S5B1	BT	250	0-60, 25	280	0-120, 45	390	30-3300, 70	1430	4320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1810	
S5B2	BT	220	0-60, 25	280	0-120, 45	390	30-3300, 70	2490	4910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5310	670	2990	
Mean		285	27	253	50	460	602	3133	3043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2165	8110	4055	1620	
SD		61	10	102	20	182	545	1557	1708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1244	2679	1954	883	

Remark Waiting time (WTT) of Cut (CT), Taper (TP), and Drill (DR) activities are displayed in terms of maximum, minimum, and mode values.



Table 5.7 Data of all girders

Part	Value	Part Preparation Time (mins)						Fabrication Time (mins)												
		CT		TP		DR		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	
BT	Mean	285	27	253	50	460	602	3133	3043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2165	8110
	SD	61	10	102	20	182	545	1557	1708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1244	2679
TL	Mean	205	27	78	50	73	602	1683	4075	785	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SD	49	10	19	20	22	545	807	1602	338	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	Mean	420	27	78	50	73	602	1215	4690	1388	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SD	196	10	19	20	22	545	540	2171	758	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WL	Mean	185	27	78	50	73	1804	1155	4210	785	335	2668	1803	-	-	-	-	-	3440	3675
	SD	23	10	19	20	22	1748	583	1726	338	193	1433	1041	-	-	-	-	-	1848	2122
WR	Mean	280	27	125	50	110	602	1120	5490	235	893	2573	1583	-	-	-	-	-	788	4598
	SD	107	10	14	20	32	545	600	2373	92	515	1355	856	-	-	-	-	-	377	2654
DI	Mean	1128	7430	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	1440	6403	-	-	-	-	-	138	5483
	SD	345	1648	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	3116	-	-	-	-	-	16	437
SL	Mean	294	27	108	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1013	150	1253	650	-	-	7335
	SD	122	10	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	52	524	326	-	-	0
SR	Mean	294	27	108	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1243	150	960	545	-	-	3620
	SD	122	10	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	30	120	315	-	-	0
BR	Mean	287	1740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2863	1335
	SD	41	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1534	771
WH	Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VSM	Mean	1546	95	207	63	263	1404	2704	4850	399	319	655	423	752	100	738	398	939	3416	
	SD	513	35	53	25	93	1309	1370	2050	191	184	349	237	265	27	215	214	502	866	
		144	870					1449	4383	6	0	180	800							
		21	260					674	1887	0	0	0	390							
								4153	7711											
								2044	3082											

Table 5.7 (Cont.) Data of all girders

Part	Value	Fabrication Time (mins)														Transportation Time (mins)		
		WB		DM		FN		LF	TA		BL		PA		PC		TS	
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	
BT	Mean	4055	1620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	1954	883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TL	Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TR	Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WL	Mean	3960	2190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	2009	1259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WR	Mean	2565	2430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	1065	1120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DI	Mean	3120	2785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	970	1608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SL	Mean	1200	1530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	0	878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SR	Mean	1560	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	208	1016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BR	Mean	3120	3460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SD	970	1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WH	Mean	-	-	600	1000	1608	3370	5153	10208	4665	690	108	2020	2878	25	830	397	
	SD	-	-	283	577	818	1946	2975	4577	2018	225	42	713	550	2	290	10	
VSM	Mean	1958	1579	60	100	804	1685	5153	1701	778	690	108	505	720	5	166	397	
	SD	718	876	28	58	409	973	2975	763	336	225	42	178	138	0	58	10	

## 5.4 Summary

This chapter explained steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) components including work processes, box girder assemblies, and number of workers and machines. Moreover, it summarized data collection steps which consisted of creating a data collection format, recording work times of the actual process, and transforming all data by averaging with uniform distribution or PERT formulas. Also, it defined limitations of the data collection. Lastly, all collected and transformed data will be put through process mapping with value stream mapping and be presented in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER VI

### VALUE STREAM MAPPING MODELING AND ANALYSIS

This research illustrates overall process by using a value stream mapping tool. The analysis phase considers two processes: current and improved processes. The existing process was improved by incorporating lean concept, to reduce time wastage.

#### 6.1 Mapping Current Process

The original steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) components consist of numerous combinations of assemblies and involve basic activities carried out along a single line. For this reason, value stream mapping was selected to map the entire process. Typical of value stream mapping components comprises of data box, number of operator, arrow, and summary of work times for both process time and waiting time at bottom lines. Table 6.1 displays an illustration of value stream mapping components of current and improved processes. Every data box contains the activity name, process time and waiting time which they are recorded from actual work. Work times of individual data box are calculated and inserted into bottom lines and will be summarized as total process time and waiting time.

The mapping of current process consists of three steps.


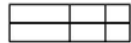













- 1) Conduct value stream mapping of the current process in accordance with the fabrication flow including process time, waiting time, and the number of workers needed and input into the data box

- 2) Input transformed data into each data box

- 3) Summarize process time and waiting time for each activity, the total of process time and waiting time combination is the cycle time

Afterwards, process time, waiting time, and cycle time (the total of process time and waiting time) were summarized. Figure 6.1 shows the entire work process included total process time of 15,772 minutes, total waiting time of 34,792 minutes, and total cycle time of 50,564 minutes. These results were used as reference points for process improvement by consideration for percentage of utilization which will be explained in the next section.

Table 6.1 Value stream mapping icons (Rother and Shook, 1999 and Nash and Poling, 2008)

Icon	Name	Description
	Process or activity name	Box represents process flow and is used for production control
	Data box	Process information is recorded
	Operator	Number of workers to operate process
	Push arrow	Material moving forward before next process needs it
	Outsources	Outside manufacturer or supplier
	Inventory	Record amount of material storage
	Truck shipment	Frequency of truck shipment
	Kaizen burst	Identify process that will be improved
	Pull arrow	Material flow by requesting from next station
	First-In-First-Out	Limit production quantity and define maximum production per station
	Supermarket	Inventory control of parts for upstream process
	Withdrawal	Pull material from supermarket
	Production kanban	Sign or device to indicate number of items which can be produced
	Withdrawal kanban	Sign or device to instruct material handling or transfer
	Kanban path	Direction of material flow

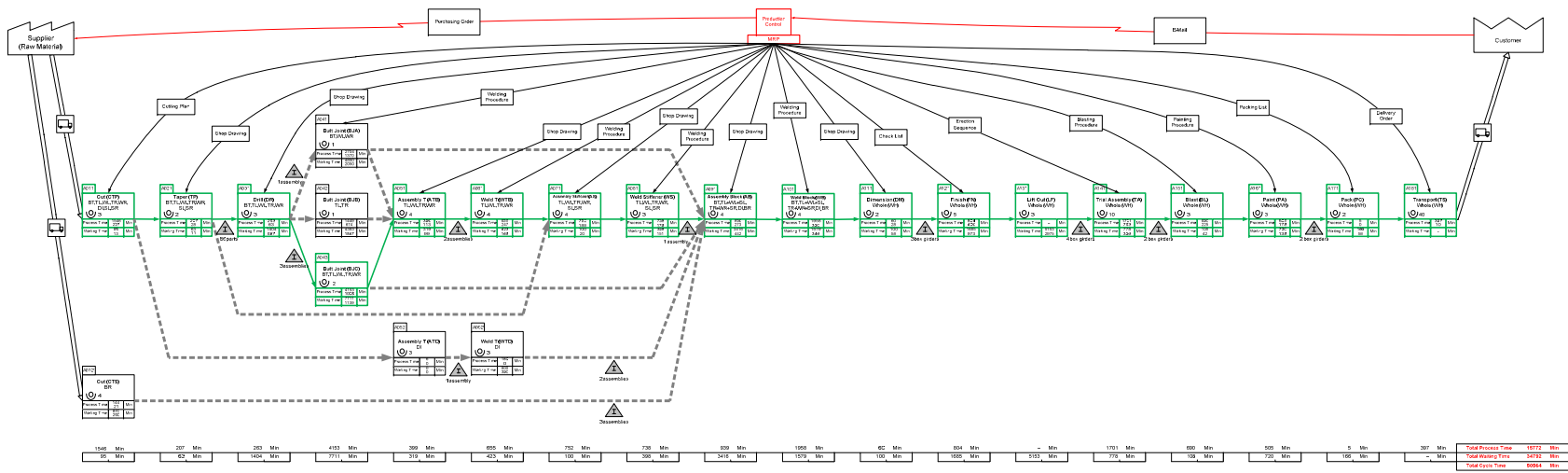


Figure 6.1 Current process mapping

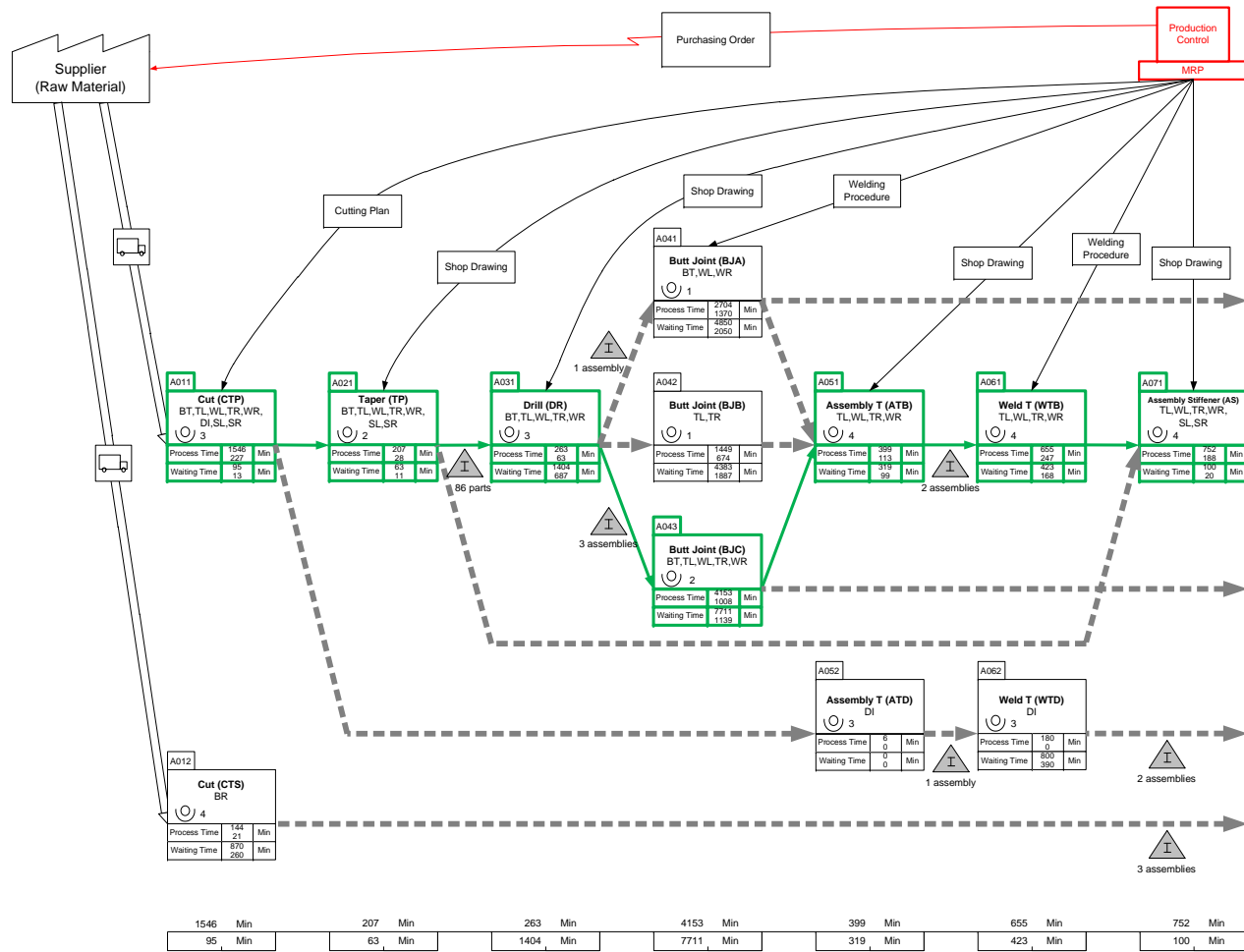


Figure 6.1 (Cont.) Current process mapping

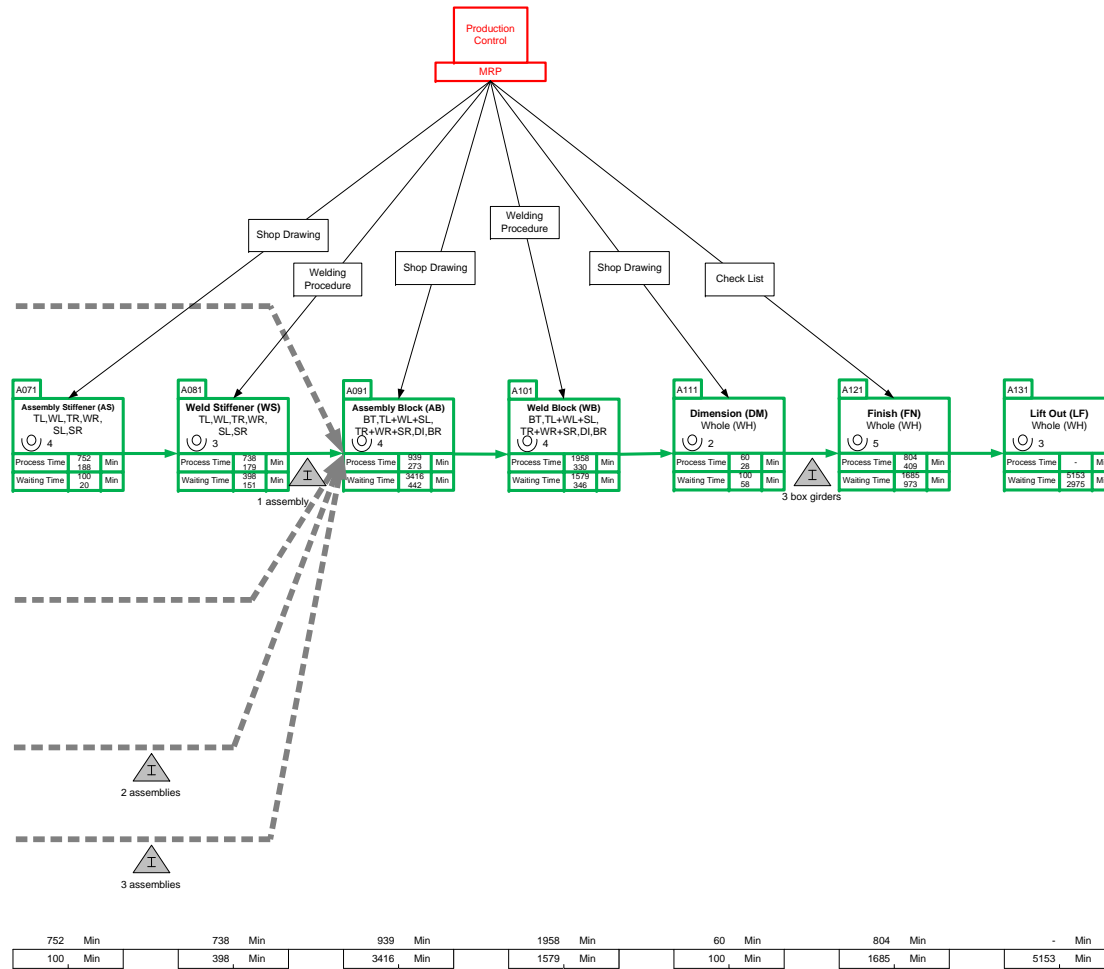
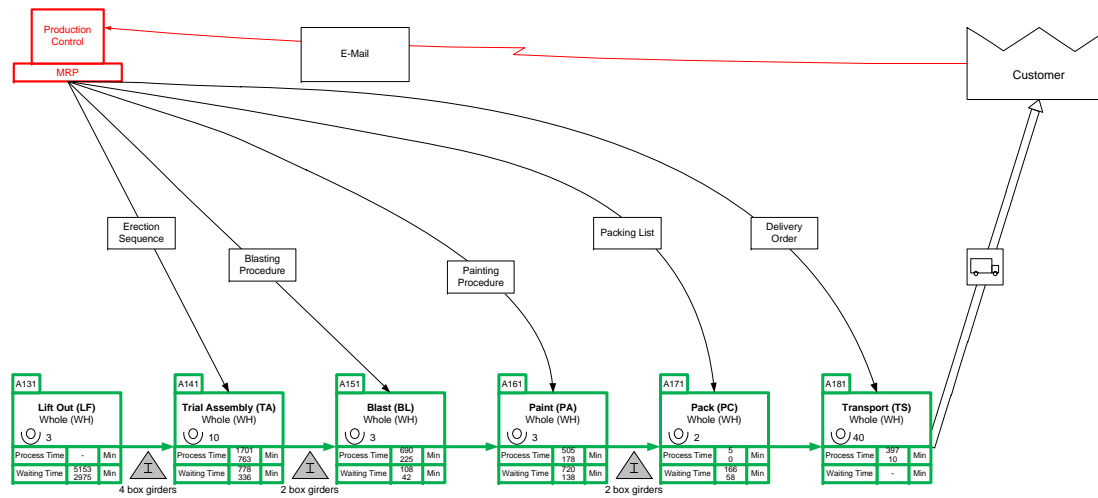


Figure 6.1 (Cont.) Current process mapping





-	Min	1701	Min	690	Min	505	Min	5	Min	397	Min	<b>Total Process Time</b>	<b>15772</b>	<b>Min</b>
5153	Min	778	Min	108	Min	720	Min	166	Min	-	Min	<b>Total Waiting Time</b>	<b>34792</b>	<b>Min</b>
												<b>Total Cycle Time</b>	<b>50564</b>	<b>Min</b>

Figure 6.1 (Cont.) Current process mapping

## 6.2 Calculate Percentage of Utilization

SBGF can be improved using lean concept by focusing on production performance and resource usage, which can be measured through utilization ratio, rational number of input rate of process, and capacity (Hopp, 2003). Table 6.2 displays the results, the details of which are as follows.

### 1) Coefficient of variation calculation

The coefficient of variation is the ratio of the standard deviation to mean value of each activity (in Table 6.2, column 6 divided by column 5 or column 9 divided by column 8). It represents production time deviation. If its value is low, the work time of each box girder production is steady.

### 2) Input and capacity rate calculation

The input rate of the current process is equal to the output rate of the previous activity except for the cut for steel plate and cut for steel shape activities because these activities are initial activities of the process. The capacity rate of every activity is the working capability regarding the workload which is equal to the maximum production rate of each activity.

### 3) Percentage of utilization calculation and bottleneck exploration

Utilization ratio is calculated by dividing the input and capacity rate of the same activity (in Table 6.2, column 13 divided by column 14) and it was converted to percentage. Obviously, utilization ratio cannot be more than 100% because work load is always less than the capacity.

After percentages of utilization were calculated, it was found that the trial assembly activity (TA) (highlighted cells in Table 6.2) had the highest percentage of utilization or “bottleneck.” Furthermore, there were errors results from data collection of the assembly t-shape for diaphragm (ATD) and pack (PC) activities. The ATD activity had insufficient process time and waiting time, and the PC activity had insufficient process time. Both activities affected percentage of utilization.

Table 6.2 Summary of utilization percentage

Station	Q'ty of Station	Qty of Assembly/Girder (pieces)		Max. Production Rate (pieces/ day)	Working time per day (mins)	Process Time (mins)			Waiting Time (mins)			Cycle Time		Input Rate (pieces/ day)	Capacity Rate (pieces/ day)	Utilization	
		Total	Per girder			Mean	SD	Coefficient of Variation	Mean	SD	Coefficient of Variation	(mins)	(days)			Ratio	%
CTP	2	917	46	60.0	780	1546	227	0.1466	95	13	0.1400	1640	2.10	44.0	60.0	0.7333	73
CTS	2	441	22	100.0	780	144	21	0.1429	870	260	0.2989	1014	1.30	36.0	100.0	0.3600	36
TP	4	821	41	140.0	660	207	28	0.1345	63	11	0.1789	270	0.41	33.0	140.0	0.2357	24
DR	3	361	18	60.0	660	263	63	0.2391	1404	687	0.4891	1667	2.53	51.2	60.0	0.8533	85
BJA	1	30	2	2.5	720	2704	1370	0.5067	4850	2050	0.4226	7554	10.49	1.8	2.5	0.7000	70
BJB	1	20	1	2.0	720	1449	674	0.4648	4383	1887	0.4305	5832	8.10	1.8	2.0	0.8750	88
BJC	1	50	3	4.5	720	4153	1008	0.2428	7711	1139	0.1477	11864	16.48	3.5	4.5	0.7778	78
ATB	8	40	2	8.0	720	399	113	0.2821	319	99	0.3108	718	1.00	0.9	8.0	0.1125	11
WTB	8	40	2	6.0	720	655	247	0.3763	423	168	0.3980	1078	1.50	4.8	6.0	0.8000	80
ATD	3	16	1	2.0	720	6	0	0.0000	0	0	-	6	0.01	0.2	2.0	0.1196	12
WTD	3	16	1	4.5	720	180	0	0.0000	800	390	0.4866	980	1.36	1.5	4.5	0.3333	33
AS	3	40	2	2.5	720	752	188	0.2497	100	20	0.2001	852	1.18	0.3	2.5	0.1249	12
WS	3	40	2	3.0	720	738	179	0.2429	398	151	0.3793	1136	1.58	1.8	3.0	0.6000	60
AB	10	20	1	7.0	720	939	273	0.2907	3416	442	0.1293	4355	6.05	5.0	7.0	0.7071	71
WB	10	20	1	4.5	720	1958	330	0.1687	1579	346	0.2192	3537	4.91	4.0	4.5	0.8889	89
DM	10	20	1	15.0	600	60	28	0.4717	100	58	0.5770	160	0.27	3.0	15.0	0.2000	20
FN	2	20	1	3.0	600	804	409	0.5087	1685	973	0.5774	2489	4.15	1.5	3.0	0.5000	50
LF	1	20	1	-	600	-	-	-	5153	2975	0.5773	5153	8.59	-	-	-	-
TA	6	20	1	2.0	600	1701	763	0.4484	778	336	0.4326	2479	4.13	2.0	2.0	1.0000	100
BL	1	20	1	1.5	600	690	225	0.3261	108	42	0.3889	798	1.33	1.0	1.5	0.6667	67
PA	4	20	1	2.0	600	505	178	0.3530	720	138	0.1911	1225	2.04	1.0	2.0	0.5000	50
PC	5	20	1	4.0	480	5	0	0.0800	166	58	0.3494	171	0.36	0.8	4.0	0.2000	20
TS	1	20	1	20.0	840	397	10	0.0252	-	-	-	397	0.47	3.0	20.0	0.1500	15
Column No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

#### 4) Critical path of current process exploration

The value stream mapping of the current process depicts several paths of process flow which go in parallel directions such as cut activity and butt joint activity along with assembly and weld t-shape activity. The highest working time is selected as the critical path, which is the path of the cut for steel plate activity (CTP) through butt joint station C (BJC) connecting to assembly t-shape for box girder activity (ATB) until the end at transport activity (TS). This is shown by the value stream mapping in bold data boxes and arrows in Figure 6.1. This critical path identifies the important activities, which have the top priority for eliminating or reducing time waste.

### **6.3 Explore Waste of Current Process**

Value stream mapping of the current process was concluded to explore wastes or problems at each activity. These wastes conform to the seven types of waste, which is summarized in Table 6.3. Waste categorization is described below:

#### 1) Waiting

The drill activity had significant waiting time. That is, material flow was inefficient. Or workers and machines had to wait for parts to arrive. Waiting time at the drill activity occurred from the next activity, namely the butt joint activity. As a result, the butt joint activity should be improved to reduce the waiting time of the drill activity. The first three activities were operated as part of the fabrication process such as cut plate, taper, and drill and were a continual process; therefore, improvements should be made at all these activities.

The cut steel shape and weld t-shape for diaphragm activities were parallel production lines of the main line and result in too much waiting time at the assembly block activity. This explained why these activities had to wait for the main box girder production to put bracing and diaphragm assemblies together. Furthermore, the finishing activity had greater waiting time because it had to wait for the overhead crane to be available to lift the box girder out of the factory. Also, the paint activity

experienced excessive waiting time because the next activity (the pack activity) did not have enough workers.

## 2) Overproduction

There were many activities that must be process inventory in terms of number of parts, assemblies, or box girders before that activity began, including drill, butt joint station C, weld t-shape, assembly block, finish, trial assembly, blast, and pack. All inventories were shown in Figure 6.1. These activities produced more output than next activity's capacity, therefore some outputs needed to be stored before being fed into that activity.

## 3) Unnecessary transportation

The first three activities located in part of the preparation area and the continual workplace located in a different area from the fabrication zone that was the butt joint activity, therefore it took more time to move parts from the drill activity to the butt joint activity which affected waiting time. In addition, transportation for the trial assembly activity, because trailer trucks were not always available, box girders had to wait at the trial assembly activity before being moved to the blast activity.

## 4) Overprocessing

The finish activity is separated from the previous activity (the dimension activity); therefore, it resulted in more waiting time. Moreover, due to trial assembly and pack areas being adjacent areas although the blast activity being farther away, transportation time was required to transfer the box girder from the trial assembly area to the blast activity and return to the existing place. For these reasons, these work areas should be improved to eliminate inappropriate steps.

## 5) Unnecessary movement

These movements may also involve workers walking, taking a rest during work periods, or going to the toilet, which may be unnecessary. Unfortunately, data collection of this project did not cover these actions.

Table 6.3 Exploration for waste of current process

Item	Station	Problem	Waste
1.	Part Preparation		
1.1	Cut	- Machinery cut errors in parts.	Defects
1.2	Taper	- Workers wait for assemblies from the cut station for tapering at the taper station.	Overproduction
			Waiting
1.3	Drill	- Workers wait for assemblies from the taper station for drilling at the drill station.	Overproduction
			Waiting
1.4	Transit	- Assembly transportation from part preparation area to fabrication area takes excess time because of the distance and improper transit direction.	Transportation
			Overprocessing
2.	Fabrication Process		
2.1	Butt Joint	- Workers wait for assemblies from the part preparation area for welding at the butt joint station.	Overproduction
			Overprocessing
			Waiting
		- Sub-assemblies have excess waiting for fit-up at storage area.	Overproduction
			Excess inventory
2.2	Assembly	- Waiting for temporary support such as jig at assembly block station.	Overprocessing
		- Waiting for overhead crane to be available to lift the sub-assembly at assembly block station.	
		- Assembly fit-up mistakes.	Overprocessing
			Defects
		- Drawing and actual assembly of fabrication process do not conform due to complexity.	Defects
		- If engineering department revises drawings, fabrication process will have to wait for the revised drawing.	Overprocessing
	Defects		
2.3	Weld	- After the welding block process, some components have distortions which need to be straightened.	Defects
2.4	Dimension	- Inaccurate box girder dimensions need to be corrected by bending at the welding station.	Defects
2.5	Finish	- Waiting for quality checking by owner representative.	Defects
		- No storage area for completed box girders, therefore they must be stored at	Overprocessing
		welding station and also have to wait for the overhead crane to be available for lift out.	Transportation

Table 6.3 (Cont.) Exploration for waste of current process

Item	Station	Problem	Waste
2.6	Trial Assembly	- Erection area is not large enough to trial all assemblies at the same time which it can handle only 2-3 box girders at a time.	Overprocessing
			Excess inventory
		- Temporary erection supports are insufficient to trial assembly.	Overprocessing
			Excess inventory
		- Because the box girder is too large, it is difficult to lift and adjust leveling and displacement by overhead crane.	Overprocessing
2.7	Blast	- Blast station can handle only one box girder at a time while other box girders must wait	Overproduction
			Overprocessing
			Excess inventory
2.8	Paint	- Box girders take a long time to inventory after finishing paint activity because they must be repainted.	Excess inventory
			Defects
3.	Transportation Process		
3.1	Pack	- Waiting for packaging.	Excess inventory

#### 6) Defects

Defects regarding the output quality of each work activity such as size, straightness, or smoothness are factors affecting product quality. As this research, it focused on analyzing quantity of work time, these defects were not a parameter of concern.

#### 7) Excess inventory

This type of waste related to excess raw material and process inventory. This research did not monitor raw material storage and process inventory, which was similar to overproduction, because it depended on the work performance of each activity.

### 6.4 Improve The Process

Before improving the current process, it was necessary to identify the specific parameters to improve of each activity through kaizen burst. This outlined the

improvements to the current process and explained the details of the changes (Nash and Poling, 2008). Table 6.1 illustrates as changes through value stream mapping in Figure 6.2. Furthermore, the improvement points of the current process using lean concept can be described as follows:

#### 1) Reduce variation

The data collection involved production of 20 box girders in terms of work time for each activity. The data were the averaged. For this reason, for the same activity, some data had a high or low value which meant this activity had a work performance deviation which was calculated as a coefficient of variation (CV) as shown in Table 6.2. The coefficients are rational numbers between standard deviation (SD) and the mean of both process time and waiting time which were less than 1. To demonstrate improvement, researcher defined CV as not being over 0.3 to represent steady work performance for each activity. Based on this, the activities to be improved were butt joint station A and B, weld t-shape for box girder, dimension, finish, trial assembly, blast, and pack (see changes in process time in the highlighted cells in Table 6.4).

Regarding implementation, reduced CV can conform to actual work performance by training workers to maintain stable performance. Nevertheless, in terms of analysis, CV can be adjusted but not be over 0.3 by recalculating only the mean and SD of process time. Afterward, all adjusted process times were input into the improved process of value stream mapping and recalculated to determine total process time and cycle time.

#### 2) Reduce waiting time

For value stream analysis, one method of waste reduction would be activity combination by the merging of some activities together to become a single activity. These activities would be located in the same areas and consist of:

- Assembly t-shape for diaphragm (ATD) combined with weld t-shape for diaphragm (WTD)



- Assembly t-shape for box girder (ATB) combined with weld t-shape for box girder (WTB)
- Assembly stiffener (AS) combined with weld stiffener (WS)
- Assembly block (AB), weld block (WB), dimension (DM), finish (FN) and lift out (LF) combined
- Paint (PA) combined with pack (PC)

For mean and SD combination, SD was calculated in terms of variance ( $SD^2$ ) but mean was normally included. Next, all data was input into value stream mapping and recalculated.

### 3) Eliminate bottleneck

The bottleneck forms at the busiest activity in the process. As previously mentioned, a bottleneck formed at the trial assembly activity, affecting the prior activities (the finishing and lift out activities) which resulted in more waiting time. For this reason, the trial assembly activity should double capacity to eliminate the bottleneck, and should be made to conform to the erection or trial assembly sequence to reduce the inventory of box girders.

### 4) Reduce variability

In SBGF production, parts or assemblies had unique characteristics and can be separated into nine types (as explained in Section 4.1). For this reason, all outputs were not replaceable, which implied that parts or assemblies of box girders had less variability regardless of parameters.

### 5) Increase productivity

Productivity is the ratio between output and input of activity, which can be considered resource utilization. The utilization of each activity can be calculated as explained earlier (see Table 6.2). As a result, some activities had a high or low percentage of utilization; therefore, process improvement could be adjusted by increasing capacity. However, increasing productivity in this regard was not part of the research objective.

## 6) Improve quality

Production quality can be represented by qualitative function by including such factors as defects or production errors which were caused by workers, machines, or other factors. This research emphasized quantitative function in regards to work times, therefore this parameter was not in the scope of study.

### **6.5 Analyze Improved Process**

The parameters of process improvement were calculated and remapped through value stream mapping which were process time and waiting time, and combine to be cycle time. Process time can be reduced through coefficients of variation by adjusting process time and waiting time, combining some work activities, and applying the pull technique. Furthermore, the process bottleneck can be eliminated although this must be illustrated in terms of simulation because there was not enough improvement data to input into value stream mapping. This improvement will be explained in the next chapter. Afterwards, the current process mapping will be adapted to incorporate lean concept and the entirety of improvements categorized into three types which can be summarized as follows:

#### 1) Process time reduction

After recalculating process times using the reduced coefficient of variation, data were input into value stream mapping of the current process to determine total process time, total waiting time, and total cycle time.

#### 2) Waiting time reduction

Value stream mapping of the current process was modified for process improvement using lean concept and pull technique adjustment, including merging activities, FIFO (First-In-First-Out), and supermarkets. The detailed changes for each activity are as follows.

### Merge activity

The process times of the activities to be merged were added together, for example, process time of assembly t-shape for box girder and weld t-shape for box girder are 399 and 655 minutes, respectively. The summation is 1,054 minutes. As a result, waiting time between the combined activities would be reduced. Furthermore, merging activities can eliminate the inventory of parts, assemblies, or box girders which were stored at the activities including the drill activity which had 86 parts, the butt joint station C which had three assemblies, or the trial assembly activity had four box girders.

### Use FIFO and supermarket

FIFO is an immediate work step. As a result, the waiting time between two connected activities was zero. For example, raw material was fed into the cut activity and quickly sent to the taper activity piece by piece. Supermarkets similarly allow for a small inventory but the work process must still flow. Considering the cut for steel shape activity, this activity produced a bracing part which will be combined with a box girder at the assembly block activity, thus this activity would incur waiting time. The supermarket time of the cut steel shape activity was calculated by totality the process time of all post activities from the cut steel shape to assembly block activities, which equals to 7,167 minutes. Moreover, the trial assembly activity was located in a limited work area which can handle three box girders per an erection set, therefore the supermarket time of this activity is approximately two times the process time. It means that a box girder must wait for other two box girders to trial.

### 3) Process time and waiting time reduction

This improvement is a combination of process time and waiting time reduction. It indicated that the process will reduce process time by reducing variation and waiting time due to the merging of some activities and applying the FIFO and supermarket concepts.

Worker quantity calculations displayed in the data box of value stream mapping for the improved processes are not adjusted. They will be fixed as the current process, but will be modified to eliminate the bottleneck in the simulation

model in the next chapter as they have already been demonstrated through value stream mapping.

Table 6.4 Coefficient of variation adjustment

Station	Current Process Time (mins)			Improved Process Time (mins)		
	Mean	SD	Coefficient of Variation	Mean	SD	Coefficient of Variation
CTP	1546	227	0.1466	1546	227	0.1466
CTS	144	21	0.1429	144	21	0.1429
TP	207	28	0.1345	207	28	0.1345
DR	263	63	0.2391	263	63	0.2391
BJA	2704	1370	0.5067	2250	549	0.2440
BJB	1449	674	0.4648	1223	334	0.2731
BJC	4153	1008	0.2428	4153	1008	0.2428
ATB	399	113	0.2821	399	113	0.2821
WTB	655	247	0.3763	337	66	0.1958
ATD	6	0	0.0000	6	0	0.0000
WTD	180	0	0.0000	180	0	0.0000
AS	752	188	0.2497	752	188	0.2497
WS	738	179	0.2429	738	179	0.2429
AB	939	273	0.2907	939	273	0.2907
WB	1958	330	0.1687	1958	330	0.1687
DM	60	28	0.4717	26	7	0.2692
FN	804	409	0.5087	598	179	0.2993
LF	-	-	-	-	-	-
TA	1701	763	0.4484	1686	363	0.2153
BL	690	225	0.3261	480	104	0.2167
PA	505	178	0.3530	475	121	0.2547
PC	5	0	0.0800	5	0	0.0800
TS	397	10	0.0252	397	10	0.0252

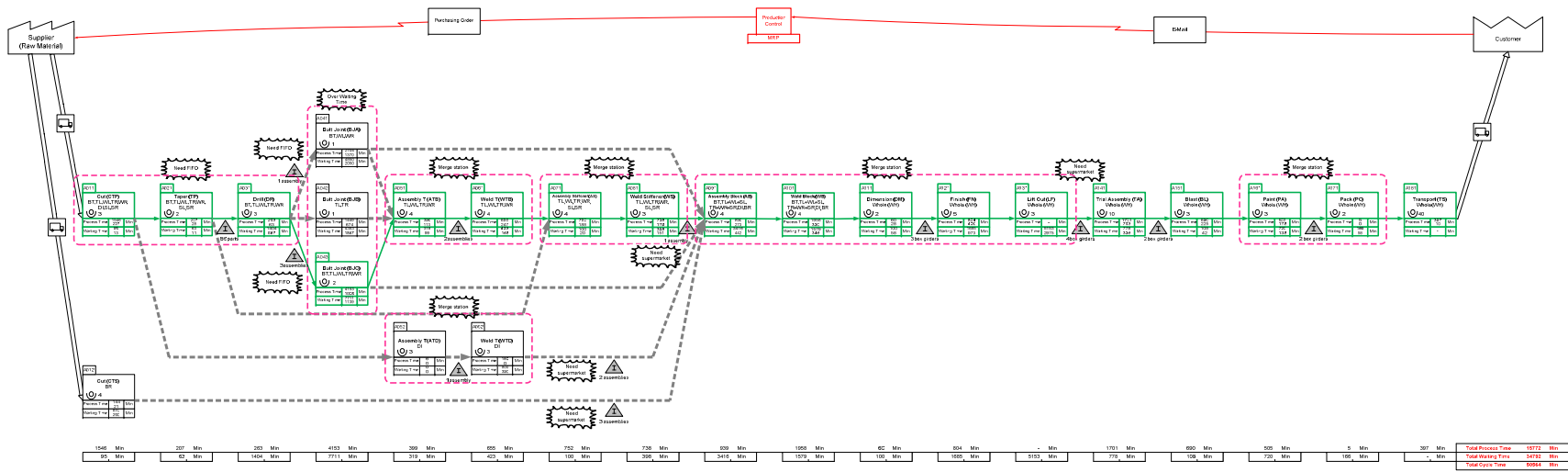


Figure 6.2 Kaizen identification of current process

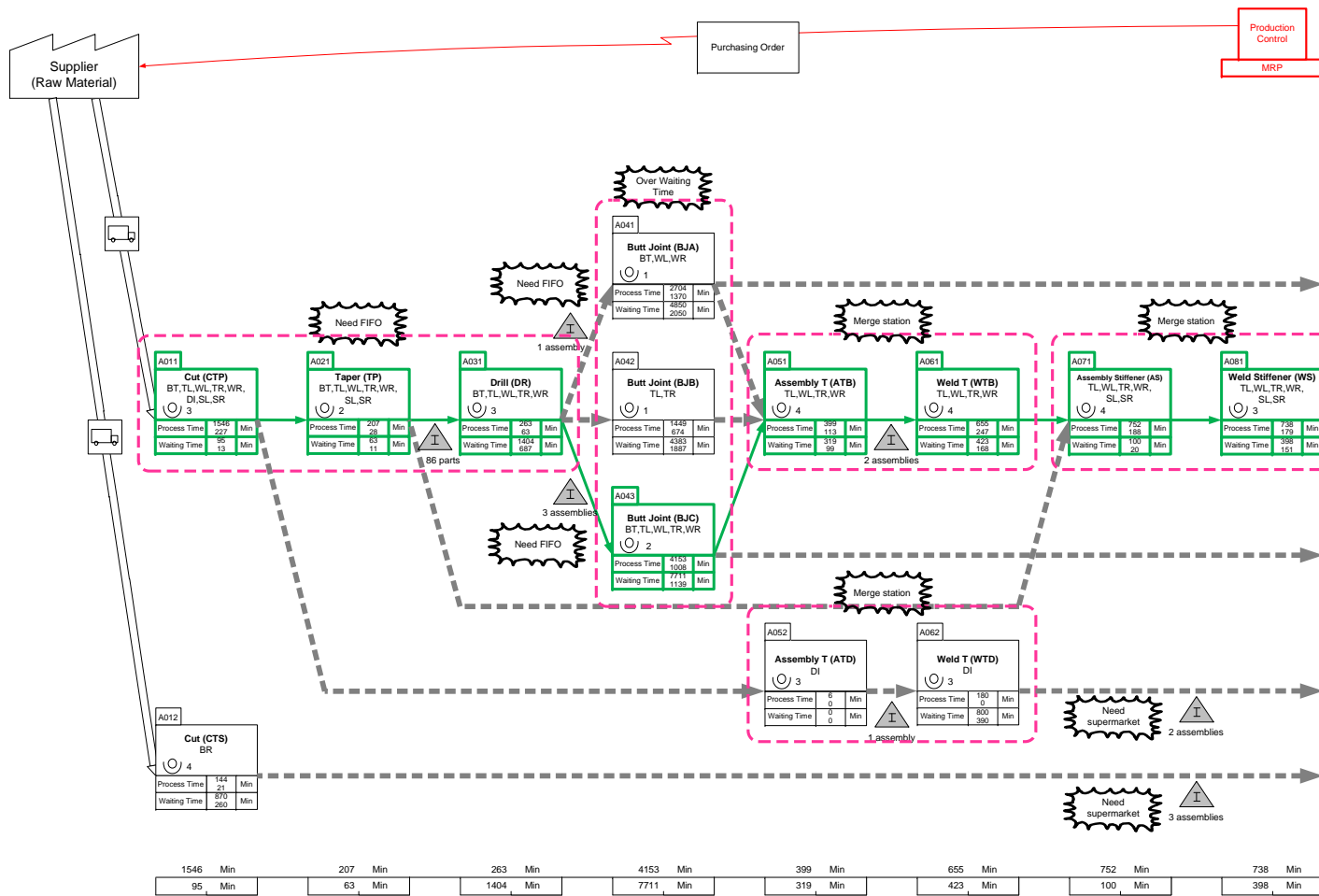


Figure 6.2 (Cont.) Kaizen identification of current process

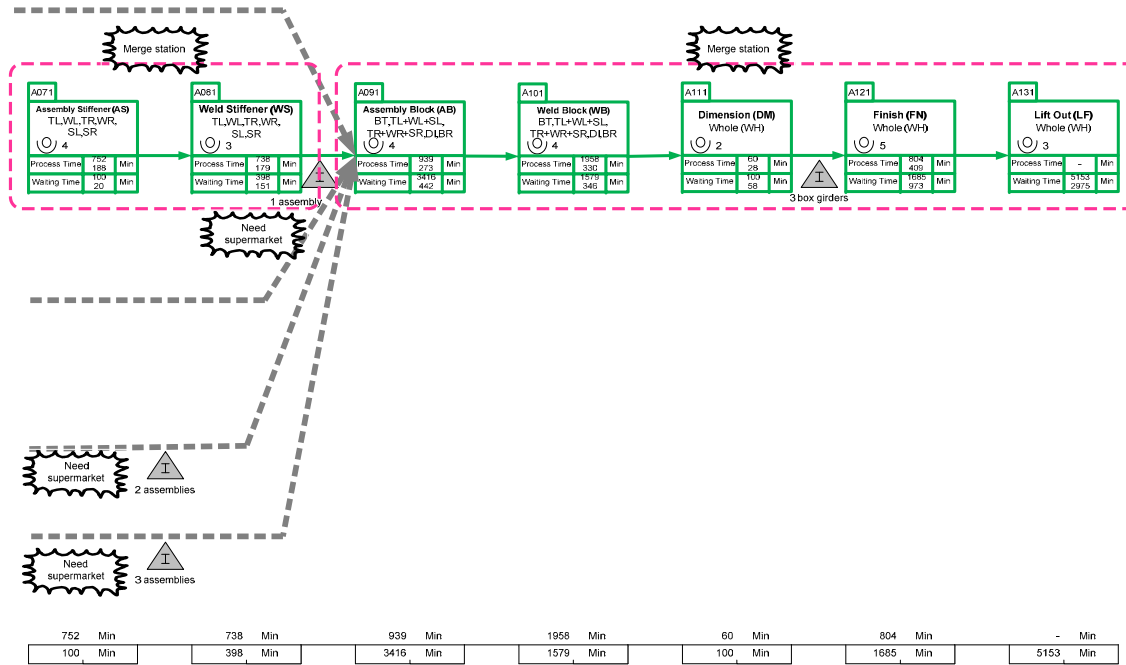
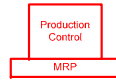


Figure 6.2 (Cont.) Kaizen identification of current process

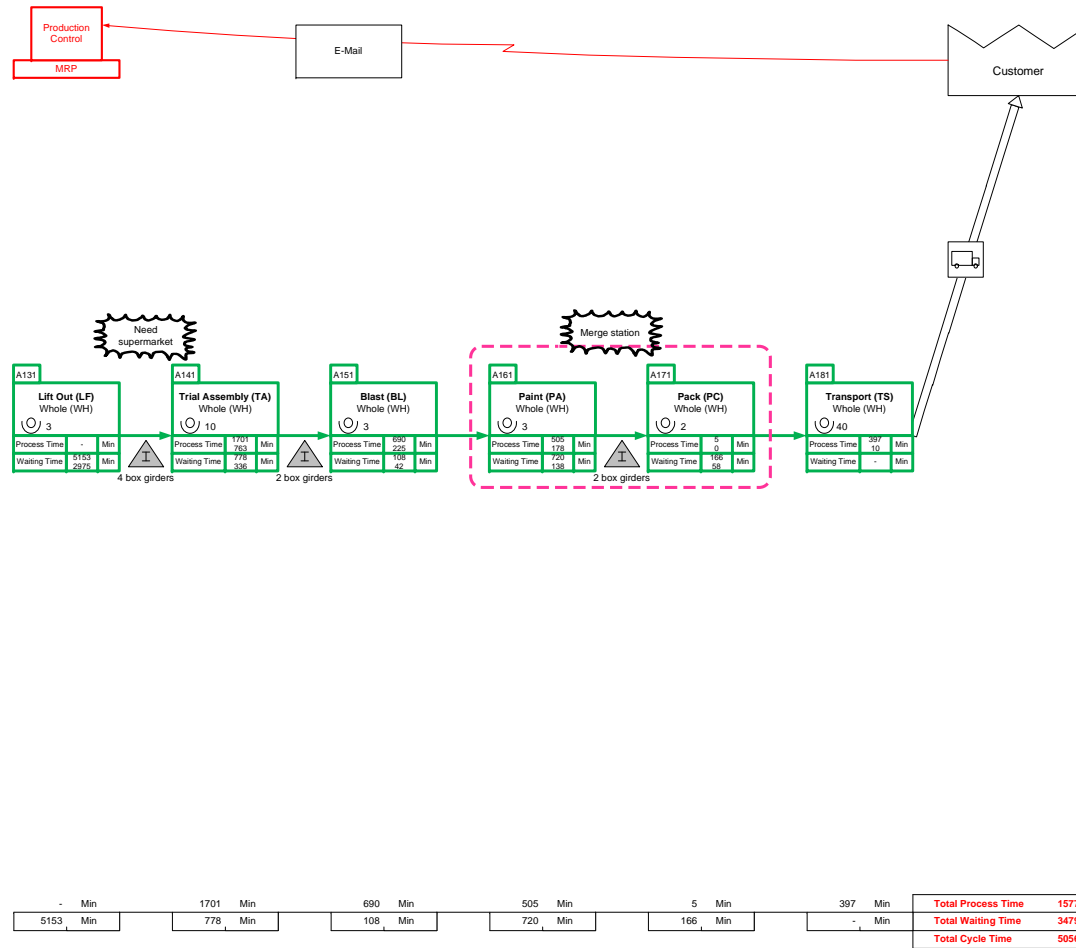


Figure 6.2 (Cont.) Kaizen identification of current process



## 6.6 Results from Process Improvement

After process improvement, total process time, waiting time, and cycle time can be computed as shown in value stream mapping (see Figure 6.1 and 6.3) and it separated into three improvement directions including variation reduction, waiting time reduction, and a combination of both.

Firstly, reduced variation by revising total process time, waiting time, and cycle time, which were reduced to 14,959 minutes, 34,792 minutes, and 49,157 minutes, respectively (i.e. 5.15%, 0.00%, and 1.61% reduction). Secondly, waiting time reduction could reduce total waiting time and cycle time to 20,073 minutes and 35,845 minutes, respectively (i.e. 42.31%, and 29.11% reduction). Lastly, a combination of reduced variation and waiting time reduction reduced total process time, waiting time, and cycle times, which were reduced to 14,959 minutes, 19,089 minutes, and 34,048 minutes, respectively (i.e. 5.15%, 45.13%, and 32.66% reduction). A comparison of all results is shown in Table 6.5. For actual production rates, production of one box girder took 91.20 days (see work day summary in Table 5.5), although value stream mapping revealed a work day total equal to 80.34 days (see column 12 in Table 6.2). These two values differ around 19%, which implied that this value stream model was correct.

Improvement of variation showed a slight decrease in process time due to an adjusted coefficient of variation which represents steady worker performance. Otherwise, waiting time reduction was only due to merging activities as the same value of the current process. Finally, work processes were reduced from 18 steps to 11 steps under the improved process as shown in Figure 6.3.

The value stream mapping model had a limitation regarding work time which was that it was simplified and did not calculate idle time of workers such as taking a rest or going to the toilet because data was not available. Unfortunately, due to limitations regarding work areas and investment costs, it was hard to implement this in an actual process. As a result, a computer-programmed simulated model was used as explained in the next chapter.

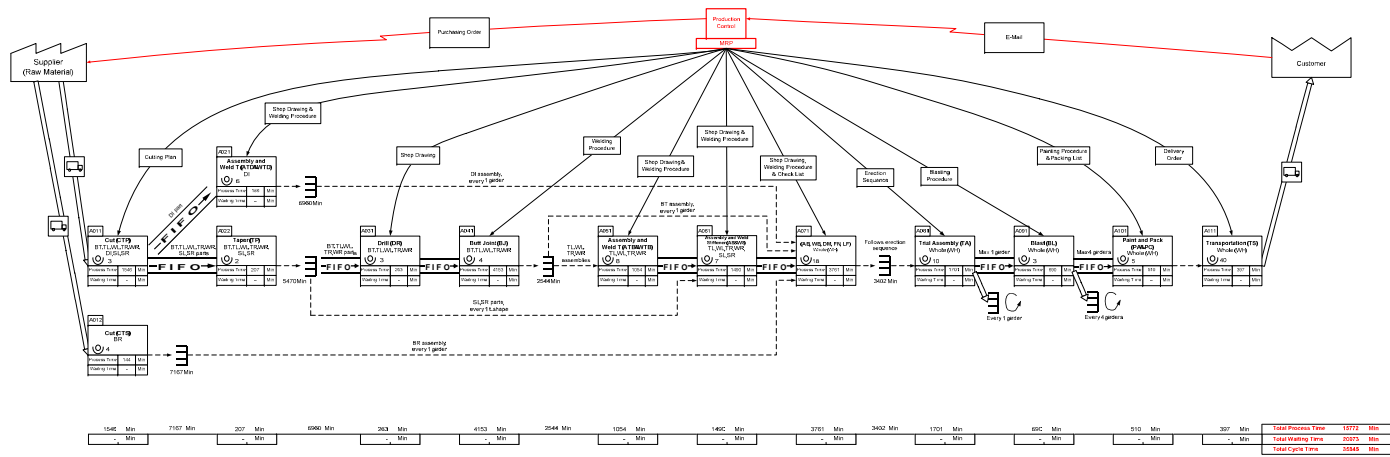


Figure 6.3 Improved process mapping

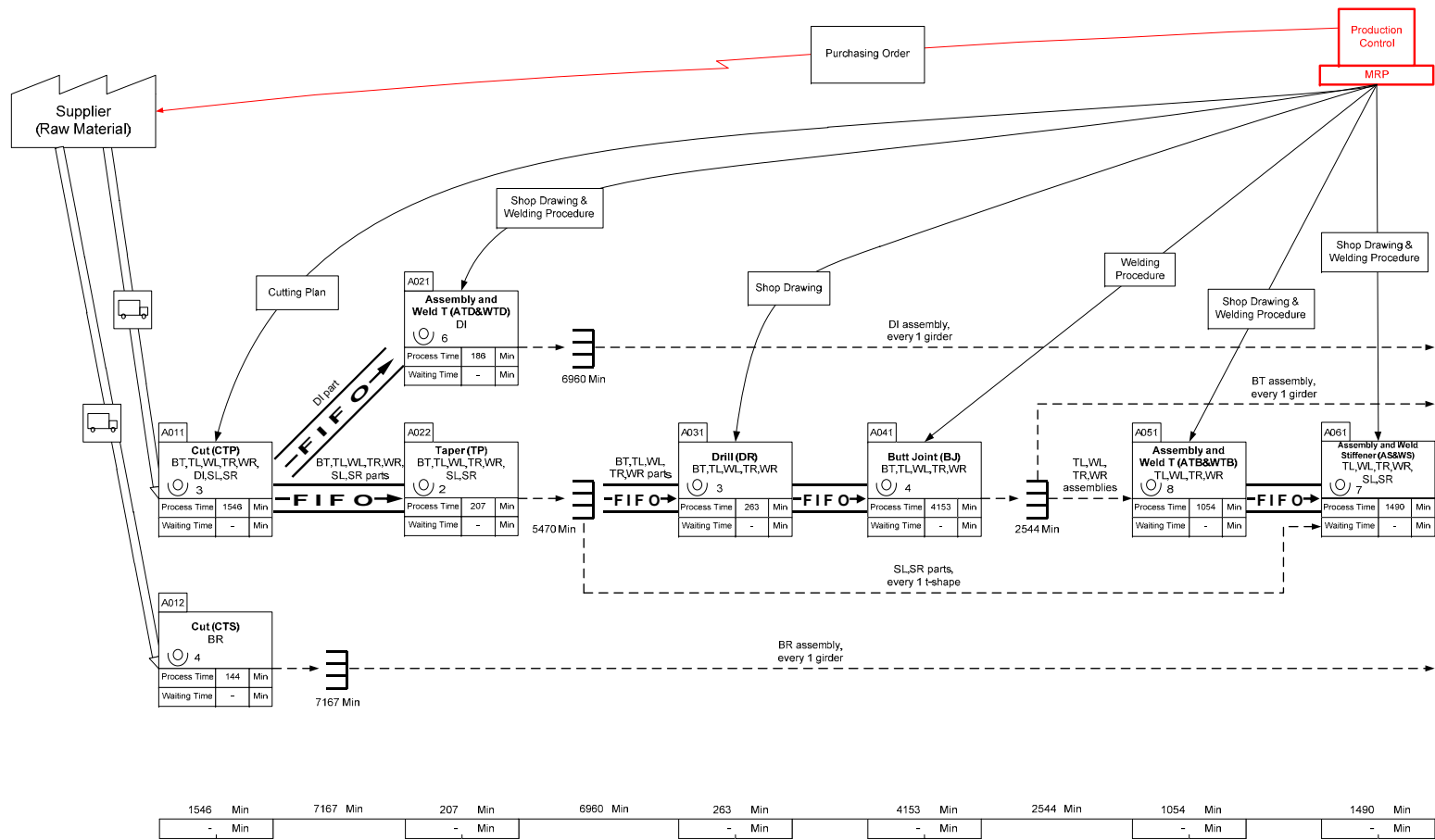


Figure 6.3 (Cont.) Improved process mapping

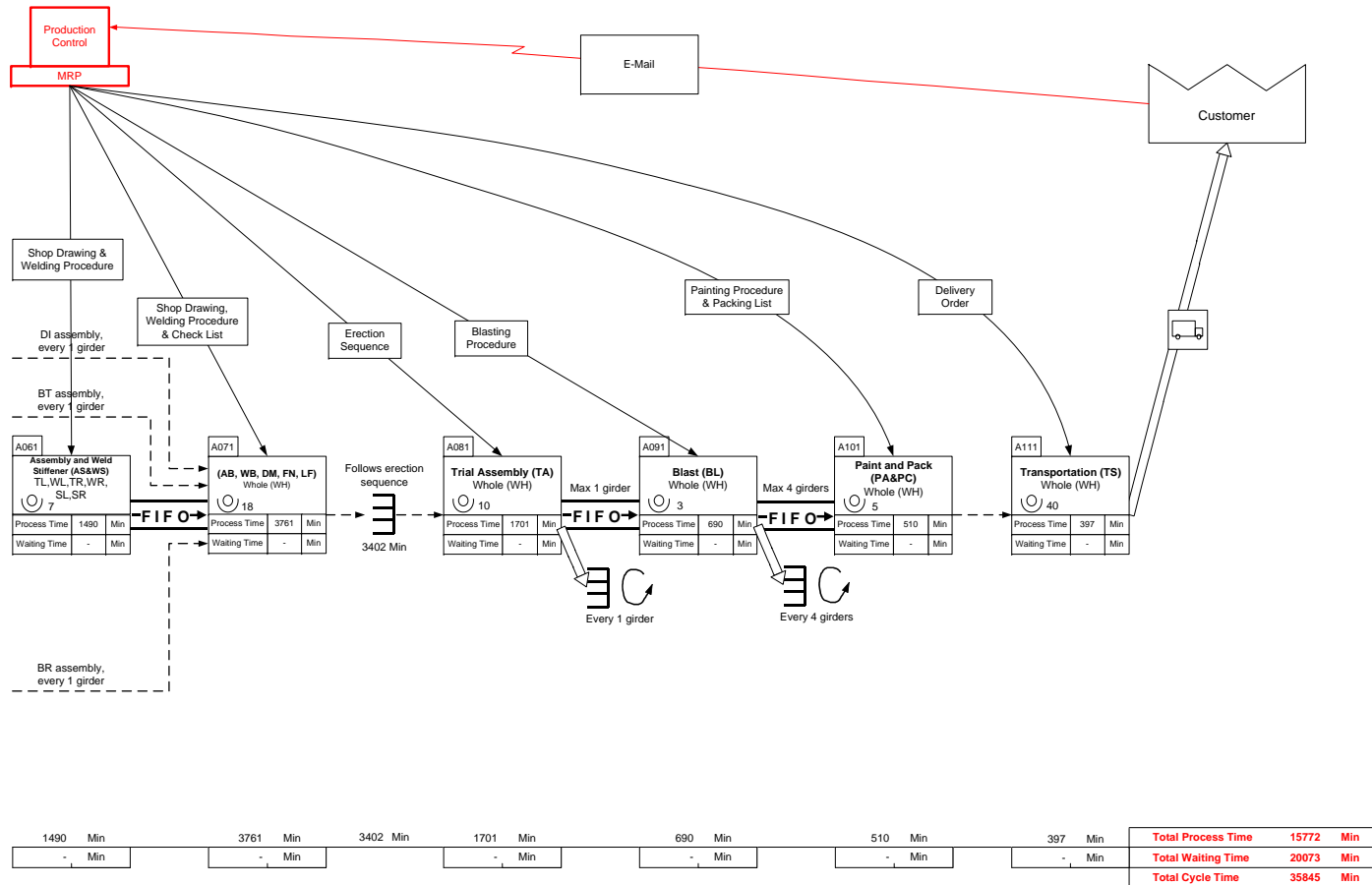


Figure 6.3 (Cont.) Improved process mapping

Table 6.5 Comparing results of value stream mapping improvement

Improvement	Total Process Time (mins)		%	Total Waiting Time (mins)		%	Total Cycle Time (mins)		%
	Current Process	Improved Process		Current Process	Improved Process		Current Process	Improved Process	
Reduce variation	15772	14959	5.15	34792	34792	0.00	50564	49751	1.61
Reduce waiting time	15772	15772	0.00	34792	20073	42.31	50564	35845	29.11
Reduce variation and waiting time	15772	14959	5.15	34792	19089	45.13	50564	34048	32.66

## 6.7 Summary

This chapter described the method of creating an analytical model and calculating the work performances of current and improved processes by value stream mapping applied with lean concept. The process improvement was divided into three areas including variation reduction, waiting time reduction, and bottleneck elimination, and the results consisted of improvement in percentage of process time, waiting time, and cycle time reduction (5%, 45%, and 33%, respectively). Due to the work area and cost limitations, this verification cannot be done in the factory and had been done using a simulated model.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **SIMULATION MODELING AND ANALYSIS**

The previous chapter discussed the process improvement of steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) to determine work times reduction by applying lean concept. The improvements consisted of reducing variation of process time, merging activities, and eliminating the bottleneck activity which all results were calculated in term of maps by value stream mapping. For implementation, this research selected complete fabrication project as case study, including investment cost and work area constraints, therefore, process improvement was not carried out with actual work. For this reason, simulation model was utilized to represent the actual implementation on factory.

This chapter describes about the simulation model such as model creation, model components, and scenario execution as well as trial case results and suitable case selection. Also, the suitable case was established process improvement guideline which was in term of work policy and conformed to research objective.

#### **7.1 Simulation Model**

After analyzing the process by value stream mapping, which it issued the results as total process time and waiting time reduction. Thus, actual work should be implemented by adjusting followed the improvements such as reducing variation, merging activities, and eliminating bottleneck activity. Unfortunately, due to investment cost and work area constraints, fabrication processes cannot be impossible to adjust overall processes, therefore, simulation model was selected as the representation method to adjust instead of actual work process.

Because the improvements consist of several directions, simulation model was utilized in many trial cases of improvement directions. It can trial and error number of worker and machine along with working stations. This SBGF was single-line processes that combine various assemblies and the data was collected in

term of uniform and PERT distributions which they were a deterministic format. The STROBOSCOPE program, discrete event program was selected to imitate this system (Martinez, 1996).

#### 7.1.1 Model creation

The creation of the model consisted of the following steps:

1) Model components consist of the Queue, Combi, Normal, and Link which are described in Table 7.1.

2) The parameters of SBGF inputting into the model consist of process time of current process, number of workers, machines, and work stations, and raw material throughout the work time per day of each activity which all parameters are shown in Table 7.2. Obviously, process time of simulation model was in term of maximum, minimum, and most likely values which differed to value stream mapping as average values because simulation program can calculate values of distribution functions.

3) Assign program command and run.

#### 7.1.2 Scenarios execution

After specifying the simulation model components, next trial runs of the model scenarios covering various situations of the SBGF were conducted. The model created of existing conditions or the current process by using value stream mapping was explained in Chapter 6 which they were single model. Simulation model was separated into three parts including 1) the preparation process (from CTP to WT activity), 2) part combination to be assembled (from CTS to WB activity), and 3) combination of all assemblies to form a box girder (from DM to TS activity). All models are depicted in Figure 7.1. The simulated model calculated overall work time for producing 20 box girders which differs under the value stream mapping model which calculated work time per box girder. The input and output of simulation source codes of the current process are shown in Appendix C.

Some trial and error was needed to help improve the process and create better efficiency. The main trial case categorizations conformed to the three

improvement directions including variation reduction, waiting time reduction, and bottleneck elimination. The trial cases was described as follows:

- 1) Base case of current or existing process (case no.1 in Table 7.3).
- 2) Trial case of improved process to reduce variation. The process times of stations with a coefficient of variation over 0.3 were adjusted and the description is shown in Table 7.3 (case no.2).
- 3) For waiting time reduction, trial cases specifically adjusted by merging activities and maximum and minimum of process times were recalculated (see case no.3 in Table 7.3).
- 4) The bottleneck can be eliminated by doubling the work station or number of workers and was separated into two cases: case no.4A (for increasing working station) and case no.4B (for increasing number of workers). See Table 7.3.
- 5) The last trial case group was a combination of cases no.2 and 3, cases no.2 and 4A/4B, cases no.3 and 4A/4B, and cases no.2, 3 and 4A/4B together (see case no.5-8B in Table 7.3).

Finally, all simulated cases were run three times and their results were averaged.

Table 7.1 Simulation symbols (Martinez, 1996)





Symbol	Name	Description
	Queue	Resource storage to input into simulation flow or collect resources for other activities
	Combi	Simulation activity has work time duration
	Normal	Continual activity that starts immediately
	Link	Connection between resource node and activity in simulation flow which consists of direction and type of resource



Table 7.2 Input data for simulation model

Item	Station	Type	Total Quantity		Raw Material Quantity		Parts Quantity per Assembly		Station Capacity			Working Time (Mins/Dry)	Current Process Time for Uniform or PERT Distribution (Mins/Girder)			Current Process Time for Uniform or PERT Distribution (Mins/Part/Machine)		
			Part	Assembly	Raw Material	Parts per Raw Material	Mean	SD	Station Quantity	Machine per Station	Worker per Machine		Max	Mode	Min	Max	Mode	Min
1	CTP	BT	95	-	91	3	-	-	2	1	3	780	390	-	180	42.86	-	19.78
		TL	70	-	27	6	-	-					290	-	120	107.41	-	44.44
		TR	70	-	24	6	-	-					760	-	80	316.67	-	33.33
		WL	64	-	65	3	-	-					225	-	145	34.62	-	22.31
		WR	64	-	65	3	-	-					465	-	95	71.54	-	14.62
		DI	96	-	30	4	-	-					1725	-	530	575.00	-	176.67
		SL	230	-	30	15	-	-					505	-	83	168.33	-	27.67
		SR	230	-	30	15	-	-					505	-	83	168.33	-	27.67
2	CTS	BR	441	-	140	2	-	-	2	2	2	780	357	-	216	12.75	-	7.71
3	TP	BT	95	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	660	430	-	75	11.56	-	2.02
		TL	70	-	-	-	-	-					110	-	45	3.93	-	1.61
		TR	70	-	-	-	-	-					110	-	45	3.93	-	1.61
		WL	64	-	-	-	-	-					110	-	45	4.30	-	1.76
		WR	64	-	-	-	-	-					150	-	100	5.86	-	3.91
		SL	230	-	-	-	-	-					140	-	75	1.52	-	0.82
		SR	230	-	-	-	-	-					140	-	75	1.52	-	0.82
4	DR	BT	95	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	660	775	-	145	55.56	-	10.39
		TL	70	-	-	-	-	-					110	-	35	10.48	-	3.33
		TR	70	-	-	-	-	-					110	-	35	10.48	-	3.33
		WL	64	-	-	-	-	-					110	-	35	11.46	-	3.65
		WR	64	-	-	-	-	-					165	-	55	17.19	-	5.73

Table 7.2 (Cont.) Input data for simulation model

Item	Station	Type	Total Quantity		Raw Material Quantity		Parts Quantity per Assembly		Station Capacity			Working Time (Mins/Day)	Current Process Time for Uniform or PERT Distribution (Mins/Girder)			Current Process Time for Uniform or PERT Distribution (Mins/Part/Machine)		
			Part	Assembly	Raw Material	Parts per Raw Material	Mean	SD	Station Quantity	Machine per Station	Worker per Machine		Max	Mode	Min	Max	Mode	Min
5	BJ	BT	-	20	-	-	4.65	0.67	3	2	2	720	5830	-	435	971.67	-	72.50
		TL	-	20	-	-	3.50	0.33					3080	-	285	513.33	-	47.50
		TR	-	20	-	-	3.50	0.33					2150	-	280	358.33	-	46.67
		WL	-	20	-	-	3.20	0.17					2165	-	145	360.83	-	24.17
		WR	-	20	-	-	3.20	0.17					2160	-	80	360.00	-	13.33
6	ATB	TL	-	20	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	720	1370	-	200	171.25	-	25.00
		TR	-	20	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	9.38
		WL	-	20	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	25.00
		WR	-	20	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	9.38
7	WTB	TL-WL	-	20	-	-	-	-	8	4	1	720	5150	-	185	160.94	-	5.78
		TR-WR	-	20	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	7.03
8	ATD	DI	-	16	-	-	6.00	0.50	3	1	3	720	50	-	50	16.67	-	16.67
9	WTD	DI	-	16	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	720	1440	-	1440	480.00	-	480.00
10	AS	SL	-	20	-	-	11.50	1.67	3	1	4	720	1755	-	270	585.00	-	90.00
		SR	-	20	-	-	11.50	1.67					1875	-	610	625.00	-	203.33
11	WS	IL-WL-SL	-	20	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	720	2160	-	345	240.00	-	38.33
		TR-WR-SR	-	20	-	-	-	-					1440	900	720	160.00	100.00	80.00
12	AB	BT	-	20	-	-	-	-	10	1	4	720	4320	-	10	432.00	-	1.00
		IL-WL-SL	-	20	-	-	-	-					6640	-	240	664.00	-	24.00
		TR-WR-SR	-	20	-	-	-	-					1440	-	135	144.00	-	13.50
		DI	-	16	-	-	-	-					165	-	110	16.50	-	11.00
		BR	-	20	-	-	22.05	1.67					5520	-	205	552.00	-	20.50

Table 7.2 (Cont.) Input data for simulation model

Item	Station	Type	Total Quantity		Raw Material Quantity		Parts Quantity per Assembly		Station Capacity			Working Time (Mins/Day)	Current Process Time for Uniform or PERT Distribution (Mins/Girder)			Current Process Time for Uniform or PERT Distribution (Mins/Part/Machine)		
			Part	Assembly	Raw Material	Parts per Raw Material	Mean	SD	Station Quantity	Machine per Station	Worker per Machine		Max	Mode	Min	Max	Mode	Min
13	WB	BT	-	20	-	-	-	-	10	4	1	720	7440	-	670	186.00	-	16.75
		TL-WL	-	20	-	-	-	7440					-	480	186.00	-	12.00	
		TR-WR	-	20	-	-	-	4410					-	720	110.25	-	18.00	
		DI	-	16	-	-	-	4800					-	1440	120.00	-	36.00	
		TL-WL-SL	-	20	-	-	-	1200					-	1200	30.00	-	30.00	
		TR-WR-SR	-	20	-	-	-	1920					-	1200	48.00	-	30.00	
		BR	-	20	-	-	-	4800					-	1440	120.00	-	36.00	
14	DM	WH	-	20	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	600	1090	-	110	54.50	-	5.50
15	FN	WH	-	20	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	600	3025	-	190	1512.50	-	95.00
16	TA	WH	-	20	-	-	-	-	6	2	5	600	18135	-	2280	1511.25	-	190.00
17	BL	WH	-	20	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	600	1080	-	300	360.00	-	100.00
18	PA	WH	-	20	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	600	3255	-	785	271.25	-	65.42
19	PC	WH	-	20	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	480	30	25	20	6.00	5.00	4.00
20	TS	WH	-	20	-	-	-	-	1	10	4	840	1920	720	180	192.00	72.00	18.00

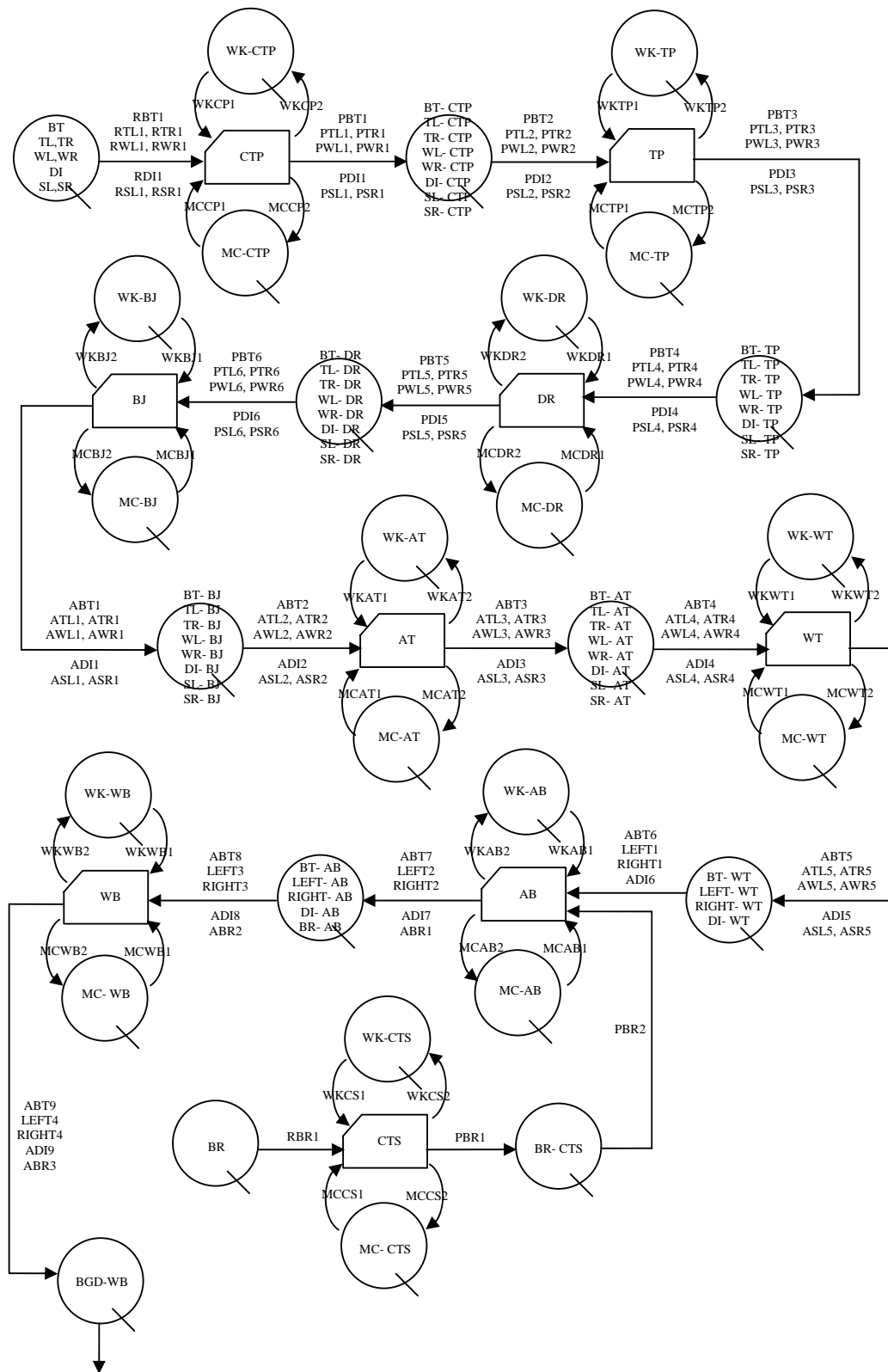
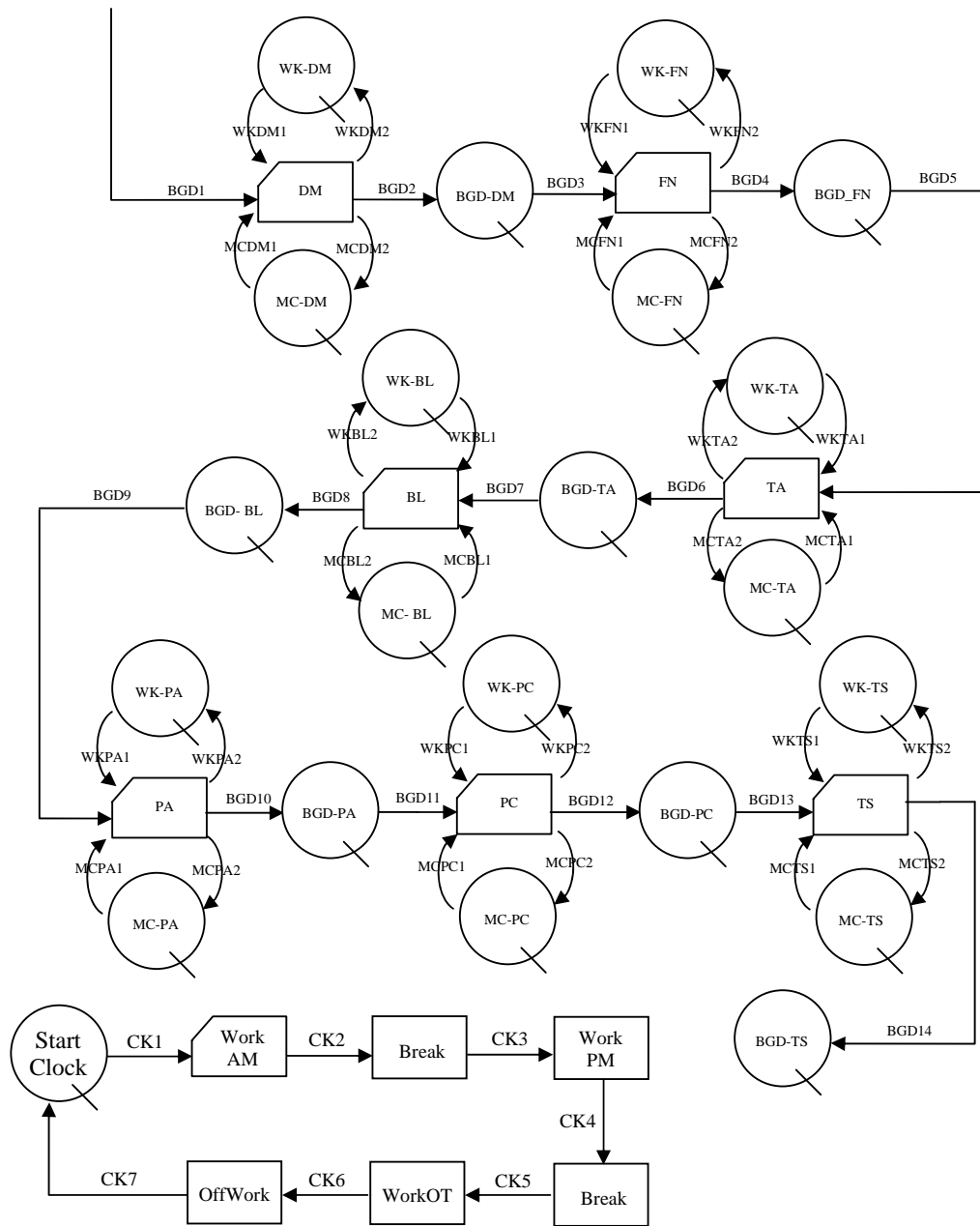


Figure 7.1 Simulation model flow



- |                                     |                                 |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| RBT = Raw Material Bottom           | PTR = Part Right Top-Flange     | AWR = Assembly Right Web-Flange |
| RTL = Raw Material Left Top-Flange  | PWL = Part Left Web-Flange      | ADI = Assembly Diaphragm        |
| RTR = Raw Material Right Top-Flange | PWR = Part Right Web-Flange     | ASL = Assembly Left Stiffener   |
| RWL = Raw Material Left Web-Flange  | PDI = Part Diaphragm            | ASR = Assembly Right Stiffener  |
| RWR = Raw Material Right Web-Flange | PSL = Part Left Stiffener       | BGD = Box Girder                |
| RDI = Raw Material Diaphragm        | PSR = Part Right Stiffener      | LEFT = Left Side Flange         |
| RSL = Raw Material Left Stiffener   | PBR = Part Bracing              | RIGHT = Right Side Flange       |
| RSR = Raw Material Right Stiffener  | ABT = Assembly Bottom           | WK = Worker                     |
| RBR = Raw Material Bracing          | ATL = Assembly Left Top-Flange  | MC = Machine                    |
| PBT = Part Bottom                   | ATR = Assembly Right Top-Flange | CK = Clock                      |
| PTL = Part Left Top-Flange          | AWL = Assembly Left Web-Flange  |                                 |

Figure 7.1 (Cont.) Simulation model flow

## 7.2 Simulation Results, Verification, and Comparison

The simulated model was designed to verify process improvements that comprised process time and waiting time variables (especially waiting time divided in terms of materials, machines, and workers). The simulation (SIM) results, verifications, and comparison with value stream mapping (VSM) can be categorized as follows:

### 1) Current process base case (case no.1)

This case calculates work time of the current process for complete box girder production by inputting the same data of VSM into the model. The results of SIM cannot directly compare with VSM because SIM computed entire work time and VSM computed work time for production of one box girder. For this reason, SIM work time should be compared with actual work time equal to 127 days and SIM work time equal 132 days with a different percentage of work time comparison around 4%, which is insufficient. Therefore, this SIM model was considered reliable and can be the base model for comparison with other trial cases for improvement.

### 2) Improved process of variation reduction (case no.2)

The results of this case consisted of increasing process time around 2% and reducing waiting time around 5%. The increased process time was because the maximum or minimum input data was changed which effected the process time calculation. Nevertheless, this increase in process time was insufficient and can be simplified as being “no change”. Compared to VSM (process time reduction of 5%), it is not different in value. VSM cannot reduce waiting time but SIM reduces it around 5%. Actual process time of variation reduction could not be reduced, therefore this SIM result is acceptable.

### 3) Improved process of waiting time reduction (case no.3)

Waiting time of the simulated model was divided into three parts including materials, machines, and workers which were reduced by 26%, 69%, and 64%, respectively. VSM results decreased around 42%, which is not very different from the SIM results which averaged equal to 52%. Obviously, the greater reduction

of process time of SIM was influenced by merging stations and the changing process time which affected the simulation program. On the other hand, VSM process time was calculated by ordinary summation which did not affect the total process time.

#### 4) Improved process of bottleneck elimination (case no.4A/4B)

The bottleneck of the VSM model is the busiest activity or highest utilization percentage (see Table 6.2). The SIM model used an activity under which the bottleneck of the previous activity has the most waiting time – the weld t-shape for box girder activity. The SIM model combined the weld stiffener and weld t-shape for diaphragm activities. As a result, the next activity is assembly block which formed a bottleneck. On the other side, the bottleneck of VSM was at the trial assembly because this activity had the highest utilization percentage which is rather different from SIM. Therefore, SIM analysis follows the bottleneck of the VSM model because the SIM model was created to verify the VSM results.

Due to the elimination of the bottleneck under the VSM model, process time and waiting time reduction cannot be determined. Thus SIM was used instead for this action. Obviously, both total process time and waiting time of SIM results increased because the trial assembly activity was adjusted by increasing the work area or number of workers. Doubling the work area reduced process time by half. Therefore, it increased total process time output around 48% because this process required more work time to complete the entire project. Moreover, increasing the number of workers decreases total process time by around 25%, which is less than increasing the work area.

Total waiting time increased by around 20% meaning that doubling the size of the work station or number of workers was not an advantage for eliminating the bottleneck. It did however increase waiting time as both machines and workers have to wait for approaching materials.

#### 5) Combination of improved process (case no.5-8B)

In case no.5, the process time and waiting time were reduced more than in case no.3. This implies that variation reduction is an effective improvement when combined with waiting time reduction. Also, VSM waiting time was greatly

reduced when improvements combine both variation and waiting time reduction. Furthermore, combination of bottleneck elimination and waiting time reduction (case no.7A or 7B) is more effective than variation reduction (case no.6A or 6B) because materials have more flow ability which can reduce machine and worker waiting time. Comparison between doubling the station size and number of workers at the trial assembly activity reveals little difference as shown in cases 7A and 7B. This indicated that increasing the work area or number of workers of the trial assembly activity was equally effective depending on suitable application and concerned parameters of operation cost, work area, and number of workers.

Cases no.8A and 8B are an all improvement combination. If compared to cases no. 7A and 7B, the difference is insignificant. Obviously, material waiting time of case no.8A or 8B is reduced two times more than 7A and 7B because material has a good flow as a result of the merging activity.

#### 6) Suitable case selection

Based on the simulation results comparison above, the most suitable case for improvement is case no.8A because it can reduce process time by around 80% and waiting time of materials, machines, and workers by around 70% (on average). This case involves adjustment of variation, waiting time, and also work area of the trial assembly activity. As this activity had a limited work area, increasing the work area can increase workflow and reduce waiting time which is easily implemented.

All results were estimated working times to develop improvement guidelines in each case scenario which will be explained in the next section.

### **7.3 Improvement Process Guideline**

The results of both the value stream mapping model and simulation model presented guidelines for implementation in terms of actual work application which should be summarized as proper working policy of improvement. The policy was described as having both quantitative and qualitative functions which result in



work time reduction, material, machine and worker management, and quality control as follows:

### 7.3.1 Working time reduction

The SBGF project consists of three types of work time including process time, waiting time, and cycle time (a combination of process time and waiting time) which will be reduced by applying lean concept. Actual work time can be adjusted by following these methods:

#### 1) Process time

Reducing the variation of each activity by maintaining was steady work time. The control is implemented in the actual work process by training workers to improve performance and always fulfill their potential.

#### 2) Waiting time

- Merging activities which were located in the same area such as assembly and weld t-shape for diaphragm (ATD-WTD), assembly and weld t-shape for box girder (ATB-WTB), assembly and weld stiffener (AS-WS), assembly and weld block, dimension, finish, and lift out (AB-WB-DM-FN-LF), and paint and pack (PA-PC). This merging can reduce material transportation time during the process.

- Using a FIFO (First-In-First-Out) lane of fabrication process to reduce waiting time of flowing material. This application arranges some activities to continually start after the previous activity has finished. These activities are taper, drill, butt joint, assembly and weld stiffener, assembly and weld t-shape for diaphragm, assembly block, blast, and pack (see Figure 6.3).

- Allowing process inventory of some activities such as cut shape, taper, assembly and weld t-shape for diaphragm, and butt joint by using the supermarket tool because these activities must wait for other box girder assemblies although the main process is still going on (see Figure 6.3).

Table 7.3 Simulation results and comparisons

Case	Process	Description	Process Time (mins)	Waiting Time (Mins)			Cycle Time (mins)	Working Day (Days)
				Material	Machine	Worker		
1	Current	Current Process (Base)	135682	252477	153112	242502	783773	131.93
2	Improved	Reduce variation	137936	237578	145905	231319	752738	124.52
3	Improved	Reduce waiting time	42722	185843	47907	87678	364150	86.36
4A	Improved	Eliminate bottleneck (Double TA Station)	200893	268624	201091	305336	975945	164.84
4B	Improved	Eliminate bottleneck (Double TA worker quantity)	169465	268093	186352	303517	927426	148.17
5	Improved	Reduce variation and waiting time	36383	128134	16595	61243	242354	71.18
6A	Improved	Reduce variation and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA Station)	154519	242730	167969	255671	820889	141.96
6B	Improved	Reduce variation and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA worker quantity)	134599	235068	140458	228678	738803	125.3
7A	Improved	Reduce waiting time and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA Station)	30425	182366	35596	76049	324436	76.78
7B	Improved	Reduce waiting time and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA worker quantity)	32962	179973	17781	68831	299545	70.86
8A	Improved	Reduce variation and waiting time and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA Station)	27126	127605	20186	60420	235336	64.86
8B	Improved	Reduce variation and waiting time and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA worker quantity)	36417	124057	13130	53392	226995	54.2

Remark (-) is % reduced value, (+) is % increased value

Table 7.3 (Cont.) Simulation results and comparisons

Case	Process	Description	% Different from Current Process (Base)					
			Total Process Time	Material Waiting Time	Machine Waiting Time	Worker Waiting Time	Total Cycle Time	Working Day
1	Current	Current Process (Base)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Improved	Reduce variation	1.66	-5.90	-4.71	-4.61	-3.96	-5.62
3	Improved	Reduce waiting time	-68.51	-26.39	-68.71	-63.84	-53.54	-34.54
4A	Improved	Eliminate bottleneck (Double TA Station)	48.06	6.40	31.34	25.91	24.52	24.95
4B	Improved	Eliminate bottleneck (Double TA worker quantity)	24.90	6.18	21.71	25.16	18.33	12.31
5	Improved	Reduce variation and waiting time	-73.19	-49.25	-89.16	-74.75	-69.08	-46.05
6A	Improved	Reduce variation and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA Station)	13.88	-3.86	9.70	5.43	4.74	7.60
6B	Improved	Reduce variation and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA worker quantity)	-0.80	-6.90	-8.26	-5.70	-5.74	-5.03
7A	Improved	Reduce waiting time and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA Station)	-77.58	-27.77	-76.75	-68.64	-58.61	-41.80
7B	Improved	Reduce waiting time and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA worker quantity)	-75.71	-28.72	-88.39	-71.62	-61.78	-46.29
8A	Improved	Reduce variation and waiting time and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA Station)	-80.01	-49.46	-86.82	-75.08	-69.97	-50.84
8B	Improved	Reduce variation and waiting time and eliminate bottleneck (Double TA worker quantity)	-73.16	-50.86	-91.42	-77.98	-71.04	-58.92

Remark (-) is % reduced value, (+) is % increased value

### 3) Working process

- Eliminating the bottleneck in the trial assembly activity by dividing the erection area into two areas. Importantly, this bottleneck elimination cannot independently adjust to the process because it results in excessive machine and worker waiting time. Therefore, process adjustment should be combined with the merging activity.

- Re-laying out the blast activity which was located too far away from trial assembly (previous activity) and paint activity (post activity) to reduce transportation time and prevent excessive transportation.

#### 7.3.2 Material, machine and worker management

This section explains material, machine, and worker usage which should increase efficiency by monitoring utilization percentage and includes the following components:

##### 1) Material control

- Production control should comply with the erection sequence of the trial assembly activity because this activity had a bottleneck. For this reason, the first activity begins with the first box girder of the erection sequence because whole process can flow without waiting for the box girder to arrive.

- The blast and pack activities were limited due to the work area. This means that the blast activity can produce one box girder and pack activity can produce four box girders per work period. For this reason, if the previous activity feeds more box girders than its capacity, these box girders would have to wait which is overproduction waste.

##### 2) Machine performance

Machine efficiency should be measured by percentage of utilization calculation to meet optimum performance and prevent overprocessing waste. However, if percentage of utilization was increased, station capacity would

increase; therefore, it would increase machine quantity and not conform to lean concept.

### 3) Worker performance

Human error is simple problem of production which can be eliminated by inspection of output characteristics such as dimension, shape, and thickness.

#### 7.3.3 Quality control

The last section provides a qualitative description which cannot be verified in terms of calculation. However, it does provide an explanation of quality improvement of output which consists of the following parameters:

##### 1) Prevent defects

As mentioned earlier, training workers can reduce work variation and prevent defects or errors which occur during work resulting in wasted time and money.

##### 2) Workplace environment

- Cleaning or organizing the workplace will make it easier to work in and provide a better environment in which workers can produce a quality product.

- Reducing or eliminating unnecessary tools or equipment in the process.

##### 3) Documentation

Each work step should be detailed in a document to instruct or support work methods to reduce work errors.

Suitable implementation of process improvement combines training workers to reduce variation, merging activities to reduce waiting time, and increasing trial assembly areas to eliminate bottleneck.

#### 7.4 Recommendations for Process Improvement

This section contains the results of interviews with personnel in charge of this project which were conducted proposing improvements and requesting opinions regarding implementation in the factory. Four summarized interviewee opinions are as follows:

1) In terms of increasing performance, increasing the number of workers was more important than the number of machines because the adding of machines was a direct cost, therefore increasing the number of workers was more suitable. Also excess manpower can be allocated to other work stations, which was one advantage of this arrangement (Somsak Nualyai, interview, April 10, 2012). See Figure 7.2.

2) Witit Sinthong (interview, March 28, 2012) and Sansuk Phengphaeng (interview, March 29, 2012) mentioned that the quality control of parts during the preparation process, including the cut and taper activities, should be fine to control the output quality before the parts were transferred to the next activity. They added that the checkers should put more emphasis on the quality assurance of parts. Moreover, they suggested that the process should have more flow ability and a well-prepared machine to support material serving. Also, when the factory requested more productivity, the work load should be shared with a sub-contractor. In addition, Witit Sinthong advised that training workers can improve their work performance. See Figure 7.2.

3) Montri Sarai (interview, April 17, 2012) suggested adding workers to parts preparation such as the cut activity would be more effective as this activity was a bottleneck in the process because it consisted of multiple work steps. Due to cutting plan orders and for economic reasons, some parts that were already cut cannot be used for fabrication since they were not comprised of other assemblies like box girders. Furthermore, manpower relocation affects some work processes because of a lack of workers, leaving machines unused and the station temporary halted. The controlling of materials being inputted can be adjusted, but should be well coordinated between the departments.

4) Jarin Phinyoying (interview, April 17, 2012) stated that shop drawing performance did not have problems. Moreover, he advised that welding improvements should comply with procedures to protect distortion of materials by setting the welding points from the middle to the end of the assembly. In addition, the calibration of machines should be standard to reduce material output errors. See Figure 7.2.



Figure 7.2 Interview with personnel in charge (a)



Figure 7.2 Interview with personnel in charge (b)



Figure 7.2 Interview with personnel in charge (c)

### 7.5 Simulation Model Limitation

1) The butt joint activity under value stream mapping consists of three activities, but for simulation these were grouped into a single and simplified average process time for the three activities to be equal.

2) The welding time of two or three jointed assemblies are equal and share the process time for each assembly. For example, welding time of the left-top flange and left-web flange was calculated by dividing the two to have equal time for each assembly.

3) Work time per day was calculated by averaging all work times for each activity as shown in Table 4.7.

4) The equipment of each activity was grouped and counted as a set unit.

5) Raw material was independent of each part and cannot be combined with other parts as they are just one raw material.



## **7.6 Summary**

This chapter explained the creation of a simulation model including model components and input data along with scenarios or trial cases which cover many improvement directions. Also, it included a proper selected case which illustrated a process improved by reducing both process time and waiting time, and eliminating the bottleneck activity. For this, the selected case was explained in regards to improved process guidelines as well as simulation limitations and recommendations of personnel in charge.

## **CHAPTER VIII**

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The last chapter provides overall research conclusions, research limitations, and suggestions for future research. In addition, it explains the research details which consist of improvement results for both value stream mapping and simulation model and improvement process guidelines along with interviews with personnel in charge to regarding recommendations for process improvement.

#### **8.1 Conclusions**

This research examines the steel fabrication process in the factory. As it involves numerous parts and activities, the work times of each activity are the parameters of concern. The research began by studying steel box girder fabrication (SBGF) including setting the data collection format, and recording the data of the actual processes at the factory. Afterwards, all data was transformed in terms of uniform and PERT distribution into “current process data”.

Next, the current process data was input into value stream mapping to explore process waste and determine work times such as process time, waiting time, and cycle time, including percentage of utilization calculation and bottleneck activity identification. Subsequently, lean concept was used to reduce work times and improve work processes. All work times and processes were adjusted in various analysis directions such as reducing variation, merging activities, and eliminating bottleneck activity. As the results, all values were remapped through value stream mapping of the improved process and process time, waiting time, and cycle time were recalculated.

After analysis the improved process by value stream mapping, it summarized that process time can be reduced by reducing variation, waiting time was reduced by merging work activities, and bottleneck activity can be eliminated by

increasing work area. The improvement results of value stream mapping displayed total process time, total waiting time, and total cycle time reduction as equal 5%, 45%, and 33%, respectively.

It was determined that the improved process can be implemented with actual processes at the factory by creating improvement process guidelines and applying them for process improvement. Unfortunately, this implementation could not be done on an actual process because it involves the limitation of investment cost constraints. Therefore, a simulated model was created to solve this problem by STROBOSCOPE, a discrete event program. Also, trial cases of simulation models were executed and conformed to improvement directions such as variation and waiting time reduction, bottleneck elimination, including trial case combinations. Simulation results were used to verify and compare the differential improvement results of the value stream mapping model and served as the basis for improvement guidelines for actual process application.

Improvement process guidelines were separated into working time reduction, materials, machines, worker management, and quality control. Process time reduction involved reducing variation within each activity by training workers to conserve work performance as steady. Furthermore, waiting time reduction is achieved by merging work activities together and using lean tools such as the FIFO (First-In-First-Out) lane and supermarket. In addition, bottleneck activity can be eliminated by doubling the stations where the bottleneck occurs or doubling the number of workers.

Another improvement guideline relates to quality; for example, defect prevention or workplace environment adjustment which can be improved by using lean tools. However, this research focused exclusively on quantitative analysis of work time, thus only a brief explanation of qualitative function is provided. The study used interviewing to obtain recommendations of experts regarding the suggestions for process improvement

## **8.2 Research Limitations**

SBGF located in large area and divided into several work zones which all areas are operated at the same time. Also, there was only one researcher collecting data, therefore, data collection was not complete and contained errors. Moreover, some data were subjectively assessed by the personnel in charge for maximum, minimum, and mode value, and were counted using production rate to determine work times which were affected some information errors. In addition, number of workers and machines were simplified only for ordinary work times. Regarding work times was simplified and did not calculate idle time of workers such as taking a rest or going to the toilet because data was not available. For process analysis, some input data of both value stream mapping model and simulation model were simplified to accommodate calculation.

## **8.3 Suggestions for Future Research**

This research applied lean concept to SBGF to improve the fabrication process by reducing time wastage. SBGF comprises numerous work steps and components which are similar to construction projects, consisting of work activities and raw materials. For this reason, lean concept can be applied to SBGF projects utilizing the same methodology such as data collection, analysis and implementation. For example, precast concrete work is complex because it consists of both production in the factory and installation at the construction site. The precast concrete production process similarly involves raw materials, assembly, machines, workers and activities. For this reason, lean concept can be applied to explore ways to reduce waste in the process.

Furthermore, a construction project can be categorized as work activity that involves using raw materials like the fabrication process. In terms of operation cost, research can monitor the increase or decrease of work time under each case scenario because various cases require different work times which affect daily machine and worker costs.

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## **APPENDICES**



## **APPENDIX A**

### Data collection



Table A.1 (Cont.) Taper and drill working time

Item	Piece Mark	Part	Plate	Taper			Drilling Hole		Working Time (mins.)	
			Thickness (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Q'ty	Diameter (mm)	Q'ty	Taper	Drilling
6	S4A2	Bottom	32	-	1500	12	36	96	110.12	283.12
		Top-L	25	-	500	8	36	32	43.44	61.52
		Top-R	25	-	500	8	36	32	43.44	61.52
		Web-L	16	-	2000	8	36	64	98.56	108.48
		Web-R	16	-	2000	8	36	64	98.56	108.48
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	20	-	-	104.00	-
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	20	-	-	104.00	-
		Dia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	P3A1	Bottom	50	-	1500	8	-	-	84.08	-
		Bottom	40	-	1500	4	36	96	39.52	408.00
		Top-L	25	-	500	8	36	48	43.44	92.48
		Top-R	25	-	500	8	36	48	43.44	92.48
		Web-L	16	-	2000	8	36	64	98.56	108.48
		Web-R	16	-	2000	8	36	64	98.56	108.48
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	26	-	-	135.12	-
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	26	-	-	135.12	-
		Dia	32	-	2000	4	-	-	69.48	-
		Dia	20	-	2000	8	-	-	130.24	-
8	P3A2	Bottom	50	-	1500	8	-	-	84.08	-
		Bottom	40	-	1500	4	36	96	39.52	408.00
		Top-L	25	-	500	8	36	48	43.44	92.48
		Top-R	25	-	500	8	36	48	43.44	92.48
		Web-L	16	-	2000	8	36	64	98.56	108.48
		Web-R	16	-	2000	8	36	64	98.56	108.48
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	26	-	-	135.12	-
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	26	-	-	135.12	-
		Dia	32	-	2000	4	-	-	69.48	-
		Dia	20	-	2000	8	-	-	130.24	-
9	S3A1	Bottom	32	-	1500	12	36	48	110.12	141.36
		Top-L	25	-	500	8	36	16	43.44	30.56
		Top-R	25	-	500	8	36	16	43.44	30.56
		Web-L	16	-	2000	8	36	32	98.56	52.24
		Web-R	16	-	2000	8	36	32	98.56	52.24
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	24	-	-	124.48	-
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	24	-	-	124.48	-
		Dia	32	-	2000	4	-	-	69.48	-
		Dia	20	-	2000	12	-	-	195.36	-
10	S3A2	Bottom	32	-	1500	12	36	48	110.12	141.36
		Top-L	25	-	500	8	36	16	43.44	30.56
		Top-R	25	-	500	8	36	16	43.44	30.56
		Web-L	16	-	2000	8	36	32	98.56	52.24
		Web-R	16	-	2000	8	36	32	98.56	52.24
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	24	-	-	124.48	-
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	24	-	-	124.48	-
		Dia	32	-	2000	4	-	-	69.48	-
		Dia	20	-	2000	12	-	-	195.36	-



Table A.1 (Cont.) Taper and drill working time

Item	Piece Mark	Part	Plate		Taper			Drilling Hole		Working Time (min.)	
			Thickness (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Q'ty	Diameter (mm)	Q'ty	Taper	Drilling	
16	S4B2	Bottom	40	-	2000	12	42	160	207.48	770.40	
		Top-L	25	-	500	8	36	32	43.44	61.52	
		Top-R	25	-	500	8	36	32	43.44	61.52	
		Web-L	16	-	2000	8	36	96	98.56	163.12	
		Web-R	16	-	2000	8	36	96	98.56	163.12	
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	14	-	-	72.48	-	
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	14	-	-	72.48	-	
		Dia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	P4B1	Bottom	50	-	2000	16	-	-	288.48	-	
		Bottom	40	-	2000	8	42	160	138.32	770.40	
		Top-L	32	-	700	12	36	16	87.48	47.12	
		Top-L	25	-	500	4	36	32	21.52	61.52	
		Top-R	32	-	700	12	36	16	87.48	47.12	
		Top-R	25	-	500	4	36	32	21.52	61.52	
		Web-L	16	-	2000	12	36	96	148.24	163.12	
		Web-R	16	-	2000	12	36	96	148.24	163.12	
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	16	-	-	83.12	-	
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	16	-	-	83.12	-	
		Dia	32	-	2000	4	-	-	69.48	-	
		Dia	20	-	2000	8	-	-	130.24	-	
18	P4B2	Bottom	50	-	2000	16	-	-	288.48	-	
		Bottom	40	-	2000	4	42	160	138.32	770.40	
		Top-L	32	-	700	12	36	16	87.48	47.12	
		Top-L	25	-	500	4	36	32	21.52	61.52	
		Top-R	32	-	700	12	36	16	87.48	47.12	
		Top-R	25	-	500	4	36	32	21.52	61.52	
		Web-L	16	-	2000	12	36	96	148.24	163.12	
		Web-R	16	-	2000	12	36	96	148.24	163.12	
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	16	-	-	83.12	-	
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	16	-	-	83.12	-	
		Dia	32	-	2000	4	-	-	69.48	-	
		Dia	20	-	2000	8	-	-	130.24	-	
19	S5B1	Bottom	40	-	2000	10	42	80	173.10	385.20	
		Bottom	32	-	2000	6	-	-	104.42	-	
		Top-L	25	-	500	12	36	16	65.36	30.56	
		Top-R	25	-	500	12	36	16	65.36	30.56	
		Web-L	16	-	2000	8	36	48	98.56	81.36	
		Web-R	16	-	2000	8	36	48	98.56	81.36	
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	18	-	-	93.36	-	
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	18	-	-	93.36	-	
		Dia	32	-	2000	4	-	-	69.48	-	
		Dia	20	-	2000	12	-	-	195.36	-	
20	S5B2	Bottom	40	-	2000	10	42	80	173.10	385.20	
		Bottom	32	-	2000	6	-	-	104.42	-	
		Top-L	25	-	500	12	36	16	65.36	30.56	
		Top-R	25	-	500	12	36	16	65.36	30.56	
		Web-L	16	-	2000	8	36	48	98.56	81.36	
		Web-R	16	-	2000	8	36	48	98.56	81.36	
		Stiff-L	16	220	-	18	-	-	93.36	-	
		Stiff-R	16	220	-	18	-	-	93.36	-	
		Dia	32	-	2000	4	-	-	69.48	-	
		Dia	20	-	2000	12	-	-	195.36	-	

Table A.2 Cut working time for bracing part

Grider	Part	Length (mm)	Q'ty	Cutting Time (mins)	
				per each part	Total
S5A1	Bracing (L-75)	2299	8	96	285
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	5	67	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3532	8	122	
S5A2	Bracing (L-75)	2299	8	96	285
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	5	67	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3524	8	122	
P4A1	Bracing (L-75)	2299	6	72	216
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	4	53	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3533	6	91	
P4A2	Bracing (L-75)	2299	6	72	216
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	4	53	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3444	6	91	
S4A1	Bracing (L-75)	2299	10	120	350
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	7	93	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3531	9	137	
S4A2	Bracing (L-75)	2299	10	120	350
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	7	93	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3530	9	137	
P3A1	Bracing (L-75)	2299	8	96	285
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	5	67	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3613	8	122	
P3A2	Bracing (L-75)	2299	8	96	285
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	5	67	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3597	8	122	
S3A1	Bracing (L-75)	2299	9	108	325
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	6	80	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3598	9	137	
S3A2	Bracing (L-75)	2299	9	108	312
	Bracing (L-90)	2299	5	67	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3587	9	137	

Table A.2 (Cont.) Cut working time for bracing part

Grider	Part	Length (mm)	Q'ty	Cutting Time (mins)	
				per each part	Total
S3B1	Bracing (L-75)	2705	8	96	302
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	6	84	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3868	8	122	
S3B2	Bracing (L-75)	2705	8	96	302
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	6	84	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3782	8	122	
P3B1	Bracing (L-75)	2705	10	120	342
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	5	70	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3865	10	152	
P3B2	Bracing (L-75)	2705	10	120	357
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	5	70	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3604	11	167	
S4B1	Bracing (L-75)	2705	7	84	276
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	5	70	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3896	8	122	
S4B2	Bracing (L-75)	2705	7	84	276
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	5	70	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3801	8	122	
P4B1	Bracing (L-75)	2705	9	108	315
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	5	70	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3883	9	137	
P4B2	Bracing (L-75)	2705	9	108	315
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	5	70	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3799	9	137	
S5B1	Bracing (L-75)	2705	9	108	315
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	5	70	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3851	9	137	
S5B2	Bracing (L-75)	2705	9	108	301
	Bracing (L-125)	2705	4	56	
	Bracing (SHS-100)	3753	9	137	













































Table A.22 Data collection of box girder no.S5B2

Girder	Part	Part Preparation Time				Fabrication Time				Transportation Time				
		LT	WT	ET	TF	LT	WT	ET	TF	LT	WT	ET	TF	
S5B2	ET	Start	2023	09:25		Start	14:35		Start	10:00		Start	11:25	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	15:21	15:21	Finish	10:52		Finish	11:29	
TL	TL	Start	3:0	17:49		Start	10:41	10:41	Start	3:0		Start	11:29	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	16:26	16:26	Finish	10:52		Finish	11:29	
TW	TW	Start	17:56	20:25		Start	20:31	22:11	Start	20:31		Start	11:29	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	22:01	23:01	Finish	21:01		Finish	11:29	
W*	W*	Start	13:06	19:29		Start	14:40	17:36	Start	14:40		Start	11:29	
		Finish	20:23	21:28		Finish	17:51	17:51	Finish	16:26		Finish	11:29	
WR	WR	Start	19:01	19:01		Start	13:06	14:06	Start	13:06		Start	11:29	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	15:11	17:11	Finish	14:40		Finish	11:29	
D1	D1	Start	16:33	1:46		Start	17:36	1:46	Start	17:36		Start	11:29	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	18:21	2:41	Finish	18:21		Finish	11:29	
D1	D1	Start	16:33	1:46		Start	17:36	1:46	Start	17:36		Start	11:29	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	18:21	2:41	Finish	18:21		Finish	11:29	
D1	D1	Start	14:01	21:01		Start	14:01	21:01	Start	14:01		Start	11:29	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	21:01	21:01	Finish	21:01		Finish	11:29	
DR	DR	Start				Start			Start			Start		
		Finish				Finish			Finish			Finish		
ER	ER	Start				Start			Start			Start		
		Finish				Finish			Finish			Finish		

Table A.22 (Cont.) Data collection of box girder no.S5B2

Girder	Part	Fabrication Time				Transportation Time					
		WE	LT	WT	ET	WE	LT	WT	ET		
S5B2	ET	Start	2023	11:51		Start	10:41	10:41	Start	10:41	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	11:29	11:29	Finish	11:29	
TL	TL	Start	3:0	17:49		Start	10:41	10:41	Start	3:0	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	16:26	16:26	Finish	10:52	
TW	TW	Start	17:56	20:25		Start	20:31	22:11	Start	20:31	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	22:01	23:01	Finish	21:01	
W*	W*	Start	13:06	19:29		Start	14:40	17:36	Start	14:40	
		Finish	20:23	21:28		Finish	17:51	17:51	Finish	16:26	
WR	WR	Start	19:01	19:01		Start	13:06	14:06	Start	13:06	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	15:11	17:11	Finish	14:40	
D1	D1	Start	16:33	1:46		Start	17:36	1:46	Start	17:36	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	18:21	2:41	Finish	18:21	
D1	D1	Start	16:33	1:46		Start	17:36	1:46	Start	17:36	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	18:21	2:41	Finish	18:21	
D1	D1	Start	14:01	21:01		Start	14:01	21:01	Start	14:01	
		Finish	21:01	21:01		Finish	21:01	21:01	Finish	21:01	
DR	DR	Start				Start			Start		
		Finish				Finish			Finish		
ER	ER	Start				Start			Start		
		Finish				Finish			Finish		

## **APPENDIX B**

### Data transformation























Table B.21 Summary data of bottom part

Order	Part	Part Preparation Time (mins)						Fabrication Time (mins)															
		CT		TP		DR		BU		AT		WT		AS		WS		AH		WH			
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT		
S5A1	BT			75	0-120, 45	145	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
S5A2	BT			75	0-120, 45	145	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
P6A1	BT			125	0-120, 45	408	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				675		
P6A2	BT	195	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	408	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				2160		
S4A1	BT	210	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	285	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			5895	1010	600	
S4A2	BT	195	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	285	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			4455	2160		
P3A1	BT	180	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	408	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1920	1515	
P3A2	BT	200	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	408	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				3120	430	
S3A1	BT	190	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	145	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			3470	2570	250	
S3A2	BT	180	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	145	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			4080	1790	90	
S3B1	BT	270	0-60, 25	275	0-120, 45	390	30-3300, 70	1645		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			12750	990	1530	
S3B2	BT	235	0-60, 25	275	0-120, 45	390	30-3300, 70	435		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1995	1125	
P9B1	BT	390	0-60, 25	430	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	2800	2470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			4320		990	
P9B2	BT	390	0-60, 25	430	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	1320	6000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			2970	7440	2160	
S4B1	BT	185	0-60, 25	210	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	1950	1350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1440	2880	
S4B2	BT	290	0-60, 25	210	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	2400	4140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					1500	
P8B1	BT	360	0-60, 25	430	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	5850	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					7440	
P8B2	BT	350	0-60, 25	430	0-120, 45	775	30-3300, 70	1590	2250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			2880	10320	1890	3150
S5B1	BT	250	0-60, 25	280	0-120, 45	390	30-3300, 70	1430	4320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1810		
S5B2	BT	220	0-60, 25	280	0-120, 45	390	30-3300, 70	2490	4910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			10	5310	670	2990
Max	BT	390	60	430	120	775	3300	5830	6000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			4320	12750	7440	3150
Mode	BT	195	25	125	45	775	70	8N/A	8N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			8N/A	8N/A	2160	8N/A
Min	BT	180	0	75	0	145	30	435	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			10	3470	670	90
Mean		285	27	253	50	460	602	3333	3043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			2165	8110	4055	1620
SD		61	10	102	20	182	545	1557	1708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			1214	2679	1954	883

Remark (xx-xxxx, xxxx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.

Table B.22 Summary data of left top-flange part

Order	Part	Part Preparation Time (mins)						Fabrication Time (mins)														
		CT		TP		DR		BU		AT		WT		AS		WS		AH		WH		
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	
S5A1	TL			45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S5A2	TL			45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
P6A1	TL			45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
P6A2	TL	120	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70	720		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S4A1	TL	215	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	85	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S4A2	TL	170	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	85	30-3300, 70			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
P3A1	TL	150	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70	720		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
P3A2	TL	130	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70			20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S3A1	TL	240	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	33	30-3300, 70	2180		9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S3A2	TL	175	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	33	30-3300, 70			240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S3B1	TL	180	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	33	30-3300, 70	1680			-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S3B2	TL	155	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	33	30-3300, 70				-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
P9B1	TL	245	0-60, 25	90	0-120, 45	50	30-3300, 70	440	6750	750	865	-	-	-	-	-	-					
P9B2	TL	285	0-60, 25	90	0-120, 45	50	30-3300, 70	1440	6850	320	270	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S4B1	TL	290	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70			600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
S4B2	TL	270	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70	285	4980	1370	540	-	-	-	-	-	-					
P8B1	TL	315	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	1605	1300	200		-	-	-	-	-	-					
P8B2	TL	215	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	870	5080			-	-	-	-	-	-					
S5B1	TL	160	0-60, 25	70	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	1885	3670			-	-	-	-	-	-					
S5B2	TL	155	0-60, 25	70	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	3080				-	-	-	-	-	-					
Max	TL	290	60	110	120	110	3300	3080	6850	1370	865	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Mode	TL	215	25	45	45	35	70	720	8N/A	8N/A	8N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Min	TL	120	0	45	0	35	30	285	1300	200	0	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Mean		205	27	78	50	73	602	1883	4075	785	433	-	-	-	-	-	-					
SD		49	10	19	20	22	545	807	1692	338	250	-	-	-	-	-	-					

Remark (xx-xxxx, xxxx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.

Table B.23 Summary data of right top-flange part

Order	Part	Part Preparation Time (min)						Fabrication Time (min)													
		CT		TP		DR		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WB	
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT
S5A1	TR			45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S5A2	TR			45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
P4A1	TR			45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
P4A2	TR	340	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S4A1	TR	170	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S4A2	TR	250	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
P3A1	TR	80	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70	720				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
P3A2	TR	160	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S3A1	TR	110	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	1440	7140	2700	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S3A2	TR	250	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	720			0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S3B1	TR	155	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	1440	7680			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S3B2	TR	760	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
P9B1	TR	305	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
P9B2	TR	280	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	380	8450	385	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S4B1	TR	620	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70			130		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S4B2	TR	130	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70	280	4750	135	1485	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
P4B1	TR	215	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	570	1350	75	1785	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
P4B2	TR	325	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	790	930	2160	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S5B1	TR	160	0-60, 25	70	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	2150	1215	255	760	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
S5B2	TR	155	0-60, 25	70	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	1060				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Max	TR	760	60	110	120	110	3360	2150	8450	2700	1785	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mode	TR	250	25	45	45	35	70	720	#N/A	#N/A	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Min	TR	80	0	45	0	35	30	280	930	75	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mean		420	27	78	50	73	602	1215	4690	1388	890	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SD		198	10	19	20	22	545	540	2171	758	515	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Remark (xx-xxxx, xxxx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.

Table B.24 Summary data of left web-flange part

Order	Part	Part Preparation Time (min)						Fabrication Time (min)														
		CT		TP		DR		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WB		
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	
S5A1	WL			45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	1920														
S5A2	WL			45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	2160														
P4A1	WL	150	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70														4370	
P4A2	WL	185	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70			0												
S4A1	WL	190	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70													6615	2640	1610
S4A2	WL	210	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70			0	1440									0	2140	
P3A1	WL	225	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70	1440		0	1440	2240							6640	0	1920	1515
P3A2	WL	145	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	95	30-3300, 70	1440		20	1125	3045									3020	530
S3A1	WL	190	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	1440		0	720	3605										10
S3A2	WL	190	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70			240	185	2935								3975	480	1370
S3B1	WL	175	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	1070	7290												990	1530
S3B2	WL	220	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70					3410	0								1680	1125
P9B1	WL	180	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	2165	2585	320	670	695	1350						1260	3670	1440	720
P9B2	WL	185	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70			220	0	1820	1200								2160	
S4B1	WL	155	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70	145		690	210	1110										3600
S4B2	WL	150	0-60, 25	45	0-120, 45	65	30-3300, 70	740	4435	1370	540	700										1200
P4B1	WL	200	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	10515	1625	1220	200												7440
P4B2	WL	210	0-60, 25	110	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70					3130	1480						330	7350	1440	6320
S5B1	WL	165	0-60, 25	70	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	1425	2230			1110	780						240	5250		
S5B2	WL	160	0-60, 25	70	0-120, 45	35	30-3300, 70	885	1650			835	2475						360	2820	1440	2460
Max	WL	225	60	110	120	110	10515	2365	7290	1370	670	5150	3605	*	*	*	*		6640	7350	7440	4370
Mode	WL	190	25	45	45	35	70	1440	#N/A	#N/A	0	1440	#N/A	*	*	*	*		#N/A	0	1440	#N/A
Min	WL	145	0	45	0	35	30	145	1220	200	0	185	0	*	*	*	*		240	0	480	10
Mean		185	27	78	50	73	1804	1155	4210	785	335	2668	1863	*	*	*	*		3440	3675	3960	2180
SD		25	10	19	20	22	1748	585	1726	338	193	1435	1641	*	*	*	*		1848	2122	2009	1250

Remark (xx-xxxx, xxxx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.



Table B.25 Summary data of right web-flange part

Cluster	Part	Part Preparation Time (min)						Fabrication Time (min)													
		CT		TP		DB		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WB	
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT
S5A1	WR	95	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	55	30-3300, 70	540													
S5A2	WR			100	0-120, 45	55	30-3300, 70	1440													
P4A1	WR	150	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70					1440									4370
P4A2	WR	155	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	2160		1440											
S4A1	WR	185	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70													6410	560
S4A2	WR	185	0-60, 25	100*	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70												0		2160
P3A1	WR	180	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	720		0	2160							0	1920		1515
P3A2	WR	180	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	110	30-3300, 70	1440		0	1200									1440	2110
S3A1	WR	250	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	55	30-3300, 70	2160	9600			720	720								1850 490
S3A2	WR	235	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	55	30-3300, 70	720		0	1920								3140	720	1130
S3B1	WR	175	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	85	30-3300, 70	80	4360			225	3065					1380	60	6320	1200
S3B2	WR	110	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	85	30-3300, 70	105				4920									1005 1125
P3B1	WR	185	0-60, 25	150	0-120, 45	165	30-3300, 70	720	4840			3560							630		720
P3B2	WR	200	0-60, 25	150	0-120, 45	165	30-3300, 70	720	4970	395	0							1440	6750	2160	
S4B1	WR	160	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	165	30-3300, 70	860	1560	130				180					135		2880
S4B2	WR	155	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	165	30-3300, 70			135	1485	1020	200								1700
P4B1	WR	225	0-60, 25	150	0-120, 45	165	30-3300, 70			75	1785								255		
P4B2	WR	190	0-60, 25	150	0-120, 45	165	30-3300, 70					985	1485						495	495	1440 4370
S5B1	WR	175	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	85	30-3300, 70	1440	1935	255	760	1130						135	5850		
S5B2	WR	405	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	85	30-3300, 70	1140	1380			785									2660
Max	WR	405	60	150	120	165	3300	2160	9600	395	1785	4920	3065					1440	9195	6410	4370
Mode	WR	185	25	100	45	110	70	720	#N/A	#N/A	0	#N/A	#N/A					135	0	2160	#N/A
Min	WR	95	0	100	0	55	30	80	1380	75	0	225	100					135	0	720	490
Mean		280	27	125	50	110	602	1120	5490	235	893	2873	1583					788	4596	2565	2450
SD		107	10	14	20	32	545	600	2373	92	515	1355	856					377	2654	1065	1120

Remark (xx-xxxx, xxxx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.

Table B.26 Summary data of diaphragm part

Cluster	Part	Part Preparation Time (min)						Fabrication Time (min)													
		CT		TP		DR		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WB	
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT
S5A1	DI	530																			
S5A2	DI	530																			
P4A1	DI	1140																			5570
P4A2	DI	1140								0											
S4A1	DI																				
S4A2	DI																				
P3A1	DI	790										1440									
P3A2	DI	1185																		4085	1390
S3A1	DI	1560										1440									
S3A2	DI	1435																		4800	410
S3B1	DI	985										1440	1005								1200
S3B2	DI	1375																			1605
P3B1	DI	1270	10285							50											0
P3B2	DI	1270	8235																6240	1440	
S4B1	DI																				
S4B2	DI																				
P4B1	DI	1725	4575										6570								
P4B2	DI	1725										1440	4080							1440	4320
S5B1	DI	1260											11800					110			
S5B2	DI	1260											2550					165	4725	1440	1740
Max	DI	1725	10285							50	0	1440	11800					165	6240	4800	5570
Mode	DI	530	#N/A							#N/A	#N/A	1440	#N/A					#N/A	#N/A	1440	#N/A
Min	DI	530	4575							50	0	1440	1005					110	4725	1440	0
Mean		1128	7430							50	0	1440	6403					138	5483	3120	2785
SD		345	1648							0	0	0	3116					16	437	970	1608

Table B.27 Summary data of left stiffener part

Order	Part	Part Preparation Time (min)								Fabrication Time (min)															
		CT		TP		DR		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WB					
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT				
S5A1	SL	243	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S5A2	SL	243	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P4A1	SL	155	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2160	-	-	-	-	-				
P4A2	SL	155	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S4A1	SL	268	0-60, 25	105	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7335	1200	3050				
S4A2	SL	255	0-60, 25	105	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P3A1	SL	353	0-60, 25	140	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P3A2	SL	353	0-60, 25	140	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	1300				
S3A1	SL	505	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1215	-	-	1200	10				
S3A2	SL	505	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410				
S3B1	SL	383	0-60, 25	85	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345	485	-	-	-	1200				
S3B2	SL	383	0-60, 25	95	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1440	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	-				
P3B1	SL	268	0-60, 25	75	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1410	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	720				
P3B2	SL	268	0-60, 25	90	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	-				
S4B1	SL	83	0-60, 25	75	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	-				
S4B2	SL	83	0-60, 25	75	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P4B1	SL	205	0-60, 25	85	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1755	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	-				
P4B2	SL	205	0-60, 25	85	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S5B1	SL	373	0-60, 25	95	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S5B2	SL	373	0-60, 25	95	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	785	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	-				
Max	SL	505	60	140	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1755	240	2160	1215	-	7335	1200	3050			
Mode	SL	268	25	125	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#N/A	150	#N/A	#N/A	-	#N/A	1200	#N/A			
Avg	SL	83	0	75	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	60	345	85	-	7335	1200	10			
Mean	SL	294	27	108	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1013	150	1253	650	-	7335	1200	1530			
SD	SL	122	19	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	52	524	326	-	0	0	878			

Remark (xx-xxx, xx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.

Table B.28 Summary data of right stiffener part

Order	Part	Part Preparation Time (min)								Fabrication Time (min)															
		CT		TP		DR		BJ		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WB					
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT				
S5A1	SR	243	0-60, 25	115	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S5A2	SR	243	0-60, 25	100	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P4A1	SR	155	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P4A2	SR	155	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S4A1	SR	268	0-60, 25	105	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1920	3550				
S4A2	SR	255	0-60, 25	105	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P3A1	SR	353	0-60, 25	140	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P3A2	SR	353	0-60, 25	140	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300				
S3A1	SR	505	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200	10				
S3A2	SR	505	0-60, 25	125	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3620	1440	410			
S3B1	SR	383	0-60, 25	85	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720-1440, 900	0	-	-	-	-				
S3B2	SR	383	0-60, 25	95	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P3B1	SR	268	0-60, 25	75	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720-1440, 900	1090	-	-	-	-				
P3B2	SR	268	0-60, 25	90	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720-1440, 900	240	-	-	-	-				
S4B1	SR	83	0-60, 25	75	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	-				
S4B2	SR	83	0-60, 25	75	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P4B1	SR	205	0-60, 25	85	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1850	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	-				
P4B2	SR	205	0-60, 25	85	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875	60-240, 150	-	-	-	-	-				
S5B1	SR	373	0-60, 25	95	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S5B2	SR	373	0-60, 25	95	0-120, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Max	SR	505	60	140	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875	240	1440	1090	-	3620	1440	3550			
Mode	SR	268	25	125	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#N/A	150	900	#N/A	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A			
Max	SR	83	0	75	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688	40	720	0	-	3620	1200	10			
Mean	SR	294	27	108	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1245	150	960	545	-	3620	1560	1770			
SD	SR	122	19	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	30	120	315	-	0	208	1016			

Remark (xxx-xxxx, xxxx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.

Table B.29 Summary data of bracing part

Girders	Part	Part Preparation Time (min)								Fabrication Time (min)																
		CT		TP		DR		BF		AT		WT		AS		WS		AB		WB						
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT					
S5A1	BR	285	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S5A2	BR	285	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
P4A1	BR	216	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000				
P4A2	BR	216	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
S4A1	BR	350	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4080	720	2120	2830		
S4A2	BR	350	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1440			
P3A1	BR	285	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2005			
P3A2	BR	285	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	4800	6910		
S3A1	BR	325	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4605	10		
S3A2	BR	312	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	3305		
S3B1	BR	302	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200	0	2160	2640	
S3B2	BR	302	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1400	0	2160	3045	
P3B1	BR	342	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1640	2670	1440	1920	
P3B2	BR	357	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2640	-	
S4B1	BR	276	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2320	0	2330	3190
S4B2	BR	276	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P4B1	BR	315	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3520	0	2380	-
P4B2	BR	315	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4080	720	1440	3760
S3B1	BR	315	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2880	480	3360	-
S3B2	BR	301	780-3000, 1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1440	1440	3180	-
Max	BR	357	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3520	2670	4800	6910
Mode	BR	285	1440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4080	0	1440	#N/A
Min	BR	216	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	0	1440	10
Mean		287	1740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2860	1335	3120	3460
SD		41	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1534	771	970	1992

Remark (xxx-xxxx, xxxx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.

Table B.30 Summary data of whole part

Girders	Part	Fabrication Time (min)										Transportation Time (min)				
		DM		FN		LF		TA		BL		PA		PC		TS
		PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT	PCT	WTT
S5A1	WH					0	11160	2000	660	80	2080	3830	20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S5A2	WH			1005	6740	100	11160	2940	300	50	3255	2005	20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
P4A1	WH					0	18135	1725	570	130	1065	1925	20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
P4A2	WH					0	17960	2280	630	100	785		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S4A1	WH	130	15	1815	916	6665	6345	2400	450	75	1725		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S4A2	WH					9345	6900	2900	410	70	1160		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
P3A1	WH	225	45			4575	13875	1380	600	90	2240		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
P3A2	WH	280	285	575	850	2200	13880	2070	600	75	1170		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S3A1	WH	380	1440	1370	1310	10305	4185	1660	510	35	2255		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S3A2	WH	1090	1380	1200	0	9460	4300	1890	420	65	1645		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S3B1	WH	1030	0			1455	15165	1740	480	50	1615		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S3B2	WH	795	1150	620			4980	1170	420	90	1425		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
P3B1	WH			1380			6360	3000	420	90	2755		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
P3B2	WH		1430	190			6360	3480	420	140	1770		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S4B1	WH						9940	3480	480	130	1700		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S4B2	WH			1200			9940	4440	1080	100	1110		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
P4B1	WH		1065	3025			2280	6000	300	180	1065		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
P4B2	WH	130	230	1680			2280	6360	480	60	1780		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S5B1	WH		905			3090	2980	8160	360	120	1100		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
S5B2	WH	110	2000	190	1230	3550	2880	7560	350	130	1800		20-30, 25	180-1920, 720	360-420, 400	
Max	WH	1090	2000	3025	6740	10305	18135	8160	1080	180	3255	3830	30	1920	420	
Mode	WH	130	#N/A	1200	#N/A	0	11160	3480	420	130	1065	#N/A	25	720	400	
Min	WH	110	0	190	0	0	2280	1170	300	35	785	1925	20	180	360	
Mean		600	1000	1608	3370	5153	10208	4665	690	108	2020	2878	25	830	397	
SD		243	577	818	1946	2975	4377	2018	225	42	713	350	2	290	10	

Remark (xxx-xxxx, xxx) represent minimum, maximum, and average values from interview.

**APPENDIX C**  
Simulation source code

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Strobescope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.B7R)
*****
/STROBESCOPE simulation Program By Dr. WERONIA GRIKORIAN
*****
/Steel Box Girder Bridge Fabrication Process - CTP-WT (Current) Base R2_Combine_Case1
*****

/Problem Definition Variables
VARIABLE NumbersOfBaseD 31 /Bottom part Base Material 31
VARIABLE NumbersOfBaseTL 27 /Left Top Flange part Base Material 27
VARIABLE NumbersOfBaseTR 24 /Right Top Flange part Base Material 24
VARIABLE NumbersOfBaseL 65 /Left Web Flange part Base Material 65
VARIABLE NumbersOfBaseR 65 /Right Web Flange part Base Material 65
VARIABLE NumbersOfBaseDI 19 /Diaphragm part Base Material 19
VARIABLE NumbersOfBaseDL 13 /Left Stiffener part Base Material 13
VARIABLE NumbersOfBaseDR 13 /Right Stiffener part Base Material 13

VARIABLE NumbersOfTTFStation 2 / / 2
VARIABLE NumbersOfTTFMachine 1 /Machines per Cut Plate Station 1
VARIABLE NumbersOfTTFWorker 1 /person per Cut Plate Machine

VARIABLE NumbersOfTTSStation 4 / / 4
VARIABLE NumbersOfTTSMachine 1 /Machines per Taper Station 1
VARIABLE NumbersOfTTSWorker 1 /person per Taper Machine

VARIABLE NumbersOfTDSStation 3 / / 3
VARIABLE NumbersOfTDSMachine 1 /Machines per Drill Station 1
VARIABLE NumbersOfTDSWorker 1 /person per Drill Machine

VARIABLE NumbersOfBJSStation 3 / / 3
VARIABLE NumbersOfBJSMachine 2 /Machines per Butt Joint Station 2
VARIABLE NumbersOfBJSWorker 2 /person per Butt Joint Machine

VARIABLE NumbersOfATStation 8 / / 8
VARIABLE NumbersOfATSMachine 1 /Machines per Assembly T-Shape Station 1
VARIABLE NumbersOfATSWorker 1 /person per Assembly T-Shape Machine

VARIABLE NumbersOfATVStation 8 / / 8
VARIABLE NumbersOfATVMachine 4 /Machines per Assembly T-Shape Station 4
VARIABLE NumbersOfATVWorker 4 /person per Assembly T-Shape Machine

/Assembly Variables
VARIABLE BT_perRMP 3 /Amount of Bottom Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanBTperGirder 4.65 /Mean Bottom Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDBTperGirder 0.67 /SD Bottom Part per Girder

VARIABLE LT_perRMP 42 /Amount of Left-Top Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanLTperGirder 3.50 /Mean Left-Top Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDLTperGirder 0.33 /SD Left-Top Part per Girder

VARIABLE TR_perRMP 42 /Amount of Right-Top Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanTRperGirder 3.50 /Mean Right-Top Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDTRperGirder 0.33 /SD Right-Top Part per Girder

VARIABLE WL_perRMP 32 /Amount of Left-Web Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanWLperGirder 3.20 /Mean Left-Web Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDWLperGirder 0.17 /SD Left-Web Part per Girder

VARIABLE WR_perRMP 32 /Amount of Right-Web Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanWRperGirder 3.20 /Mean Right-Web Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDWRperGirder 0.17 /SD Right-Web Part per Girder

VARIABLE DI_perRMP 42 /Amount of Diaphragm Part per Raw Material

```

Figure C.1 Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Strobescope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.B7R)
*****
/STROBESCOPE simulation Program By Dr. WERONIA GRIKORIAN
*****
/Steel Box Girder Bridge Fabrication Process - CTP-WT (Current) Base R2_Combine_Case1
*****

/Process Time Variables
VARIABLE MaxDIperGirder 0.99 /Max Diaphragm Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDIperGirder 0.59 /SD Diaphragm Part per Girder

VARIABLE MaxLTperRMP 152 /Amount of Left-Top Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanLTperGirder 11.50 /Mean Left-Top Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDLTperGirder 1.67 /SD Left-Top Part per Girder

VARIABLE MaxTRperRMP 152 /Amount of Right-Top Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanTRperGirder 11.50 /Mean Right-Top Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDTRperGirder 1.67 /SD Right-Top Part per Girder

VARIABLE MaxWLperRMP 115 /Amount of Left-Web Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanWLperGirder 9.75 /Mean Left-Web Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDWLperGirder 1.76 /SD Left-Web Part per Girder

VARIABLE MaxWRperRMP 115 /Amount of Right-Web Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanWRperGirder 9.75 /Mean Right-Web Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDWRperGirder 1.76 /SD Right-Web Part per Girder

/Process Time Variables
VARIABLE MaxCTP_FT_BT 42.86 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MinCTP_FT_BT 19.78 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxCTP_FT_LT 107.41 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MinCTP_FT_LT 44.48 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxCTP_FT_TR 114.57 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MinCTP_FT_TR 32.22 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxCTP_FT_WL 24.62 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Left-Web
VARIABLE MinCTP_FT_WL 22.31 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Left-Web
VARIABLE MaxCTP_FT_WR 21.54 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Right-Web
VARIABLE MinCTP_FT_WR 14.62 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Right-Web
VARIABLE MaxCTP_FT_DI 176.67 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MinCTP_FT_DI 140.33 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxCTP_FT_DL 27.67 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MinCTP_FT_DL 140.33 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxCTP_FT_DR 27.67 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Right-Stiffener
VARIABLE MinCTP_FT_DR 140.33 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Right-Stiffener

VARIABLE MaxTF_FT_BT 11.34 /Max Process Time of Taper Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MinTF_FT_BT 5.82 /Min Process Time of Taper Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxTF_FT_LT 3.93 /Max Process Time of Taper Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MinTF_FT_LT 1.61 /Min Process Time of Taper Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxTF_FT_TR 3.93 /Max Process Time of Taper Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MinTF_FT_TR 1.61 /Min Process Time of Taper Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxTF_FT_WL 4.20 /Max Process Time of Taper Activity for Left-Web
VARIABLE MinTF_FT_WL 1.70 /Min Process Time of Taper Activity for Left-Web
VARIABLE MaxTF_FT_WR 4.20 /Max Process Time of Taper Activity for Right-Web
VARIABLE MinTF_FT_WR 1.70 /Min Process Time of Taper Activity for Right-Web
VARIABLE MaxTF_FT_DI 0.82 /Max Process Time of Taper Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MinTF_FT_DI 0.82 /Min Process Time of Taper Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxTF_FT_DL 0.82 /Max Process Time of Taper Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MinTF_FT_DL 0.82 /Min Process Time of Taper Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxTF_FT_DR 0.82 /Max Process Time of Taper Activity for Right-Stiffener
VARIABLE MinTF_FT_DR 0.82 /Min Process Time of Taper Activity for Right-Stiffener

VARIABLE MaxDR_FT_BT 55.54 /Max Process Time of Drill Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MinDR_FT_BT 10.39 /Min Process Time of Drill Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxDR_FT_LT 10.48 /Max Process Time of Drill Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MinDR_FT_LT 3.21 /Min Process Time of Drill Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxDR_FT_TR 10.48 /Max Process Time of Drill Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MinDR_FT_TR 3.21 /Min Process Time of Drill Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxDR_FT_WL 11.44 /Max Process Time of Drill Activity for Left-Web
VARIABLE MinDR_FT_WL 3.45 /Min Process Time of Drill Activity for Left-Web
VARIABLE MaxDR_FT_WR 17.19 /Max Process Time of Drill Activity for Right-Web
VARIABLE MinDR_FT_WR 5.72 /Min Process Time of Drill Activity for Right-Web
VARIABLE MaxDR_FT_DI 0.80 /Max Process Time of Drill Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MinDR_FT_DI 0.80 /Min Process Time of Drill Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxDR_FT_DL 0.80 /Max Process Time of Drill Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MinDR_FT_DL 0.80 /Min Process Time of Drill Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxDR_FT_DR 0.80 /Max Process Time of Drill Activity for Right-Stiffener
VARIABLE MinDR_FT_DR 0.80 /Min Process Time of Drill Activity for Right-Stiffener

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF)

VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_BT 971.672 /Max Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_BT 72.588 /Min Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_TL 513.202 /Max Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_TL 81.502 /Min Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_TR 358.333 /Max Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_TR 46.672 /Min Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_WL 360.000 /Max Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Left-Mid
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_WL 24.177 /Min Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Left-Mid
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_WL 340.000 /Max Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Right-Mid
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_WL 13.333 /Min Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Right-Mid
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_DI 0.000 /Max Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_DI 0.000 /Min Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_EL 0.000 /Max Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_EL 0.000 /Min Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_ER 0.000 /Max Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Right-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxJt_FT_ER 0.000 /Min Process Time of Butt Joint Activity for Right-Stiffener

VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_BT 0.000 /Max Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_BT 0.000 /Min Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_TL 171.250 /Max Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_TL 25.000 /Min Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_TR 117.500 /Max Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_TR 9.380 /Min Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_WL 171.250 /Max Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Left-Mid
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_WL 25.000 /Min Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Left-Mid
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_WL 48.280 /Max Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Right-Mid
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_WL 9.380 /Min Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Right-Mid
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_DI 16.672 /Max Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_DI 16.672 /Min Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_EL 389.000 /Max Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_EL 90.000 /Min Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_ER 626.000 /Max Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Right-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxAT_FT_ER 202.000 /Min Process Time of Assembly T-Shape Activity for Right-Stiffener

VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_BT 0.000 /Max Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_BT 0.000 /Min Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_TL 80.472 /Max Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_TL 2.000 /Min Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Left-Top
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_TR 76.588 /Max Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_TR 3.572 /Min Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Right-Top
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_WL 80.472 /Max Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Left-Mid
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_WL 2.000 /Min Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Left-Mid
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_WL 76.588 /Max Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Right-Mid
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_WL 3.572 /Min Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Right-Mid
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_DI 480.000 /Max Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_DI 480.000 /Min Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_EL 240.000 /Max Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_EL 16.111 /Min Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Left-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_ER 380.000 /Max Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Right-Stiffener
VARIABLE MaxWT_FT_ER 120.000 /Min Process Time of Weld T-Shape Activity for Right-Stiffener

/Working Time Variables
VARIABLE MeanWorkingTime 684.000 /Mean Working Time per Day in Minutes
VARIABLE SDWorkingTime 84.000 /SD Working Time per Day in Minutes

/Amount of Orders
VARIABLE NumOrders 200 /Total Order Production

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF)

/Define Clock Variables
GENTYPE Clocks

VARIABLE DayLength 1440 /minutes per Day
VARIABLE AMworkLength 240 /minutes per AM Shift
VARIABLE PMworkLength 240 /minutes per PM Shift
VARIABLE OTworkLength 240 /minutes per OT Shift
VARIABLE LunchLength 60 /minutes per Lunch
VARIABLE BreakLength 45 /minutes per Break

/Define Clock Circle
CLOCK StartClock Clock /CLOCK

COMP WorkMn

NORMAL Lunch
NORMAL WorkPM
NORMAL Break
NORMAL WorkOT
NORMAL OffWork

LINE C01 StartClock WorkMn Clock
LINE C01 Lunch WorkPM Clock
LINE C01 WorkPM Break Clock
LINE C01 Break WorkOT Clock
LINE C01 WorkOT OffWork Clock
LINE C01 OffWork StartClock

INIT StartClock 1

/Define Working Time Variables

/Working Time Constants
VARIABLE WorkTime *WorkMn,OutInet*WorkPM,OutInet*WorkOT,OutInet*
VARIABLE TotalWorkTime *(WorkMn,OutInet*AMworkLength*WorkPM,OutInet*PMworkLength*WorkOT,OutInet*OTworkLength)*

VARIABLE CurrentHour *Mod(8+StartTime/60,24)*
VARIABLE WorkingHours *CurrentHour*6 + CurrentHour*60*
VARIABLE DaysWeek *Mod(Inet(8+StartTime/60)/24,7)*
VARIABLE Weekend *DaysWeek=6*

/Startup of Clock Activities
PERIOD WorkMn *1000*
PERIOD WorkPM *AMworkLength*
PERIOD Lunch *LunchLength*
PERIOD WorkPM *PMworkLength*
PERIOD Break *BreakLength*
PERIOD WorkOT *OTworkLength*
PERIOD OffWork *DayLength-AMworkLength-LunchLength-PMworkLength-BreakLength-OTworkLength*

/Define Production Circle
GENTYPE Bottom /Raw Material Bottom Plate
GENTYPE Left_Top /Raw Material Left-Top Plate
GENTYPE Right_Top /Raw Material Right-Top Plate
GENTYPE Left_Mid /Raw Material Left-Mid Plate
GENTYPE Right_Mid /Raw Material Right-Mid Plate
GENTYPE Diaphragm /Raw Material Diaphragm Plate
GENTYPE Left_Stiffener /Raw Material Left-Stiffener Plate
GENTYPE Right_Stiffener /Raw Material Right-Stiffener Plate

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.STR)

GENTYPE CTPWorkercz /NO-CTP
GENTYPE CTPMachinez /NO-CTP
GENTYPE TPWorkercz /NO-TP
GENTYPE TPMachinez /NO-TP
GENTYPE DMWorkercz /NO-DB
GENTYPE DTMachinez /NO-DB
GENTYPE BWorkercz /NO-B3
GENTYPE BMachinez /NO-B3
GENTYPE AWorkercz /NO-AT
GENTYPE ATMachinez /NO-AT
GENTYPE WWorkercz /NO-WT
GENTYPE WMachinez /NO-WT

QNODE BT Bottomz
QNODE TL Left_Topz
QNODE TR Right_Topz
QNODE WL Left_Webz
QNODE WR Right_Webz
QNODE DI Diaphragmz
QNODE SL Left_Stiffnessz
QNODE SR Right_Stiffnessz

QNODE MC_CTP CTPWorkercz
QNODE MC_CTP CTPMachinez

QNODE BT_CTP Bottomz
QNODE TL_CTP Left_Topz
QNODE TR_CTP Right_Topz
QNODE WL_CTP Left_Webz
QNODE WR_CTP Right_Webz
QNODE DI_CTP Diaphragmz
QNODE SL_CTP Left_Stiffnessz
QNODE SR_CTP Right_Stiffnessz

QNODE MC_TP TPWorkercz
QNODE MC_TP TPMachinez

QNODE BT_TP Bottomz
QNODE TL_TP Left_Topz
QNODE TR_TP Right_Topz
QNODE WL_TP Left_Webz
QNODE WR_TP Right_Webz
QNODE DI_TP Diaphragmz
QNODE SL_TP Left_Stiffnessz
QNODE SR_TP Right_Stiffnessz

QNODE MC_DB DBWorkercz
QNODE MC_DB DBMachinez

QNODE BT_DB Bottomz
QNODE TL_DB Left_Topz
QNODE TR_DB Right_Topz
QNODE WL_DB Left_Webz
QNODE WR_DB Right_Webz
QNODE DI_DB Diaphragmz
QNODE SL_DB Left_Stiffnessz
QNODE SR_DB Right_Stiffnessz

QNODE MC_B3 BWorkercz
QNODE MC_B3 BMachinez
    
```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.STR)

QNODE BT_B3 Bottomz
QNODE TL_B3 Left_Topz
QNODE TR_B3 Right_Topz
QNODE WL_B3 Left_Webz
QNODE WR_B3 Right_Webz
QNODE DI_B3 Diaphragmz
QNODE SL_B3 Left_Stiffnessz
QNODE SR_B3 Right_Stiffnessz

QNODE MC_AT ATWorkercz
QNODE MC_AT ATMachinez

QNODE BT_AT Bottomz
QNODE TL_AT Left_Topz
QNODE TR_AT Right_Topz
QNODE WL_AT Left_Webz
QNODE WR_AT Right_Webz
QNODE DI_AT Diaphragmz
QNODE SL_AT Left_Stiffnessz
QNODE SR_AT Right_Stiffnessz

QNODE MC_WT WWorkercz
QNODE MC_WT WMachinez

QNODE BT_WT Bottomz
QNODE TL_WT Left_Topz
QNODE TR_WT Right_Topz
QNODE WL_WT Left_Webz
QNODE WR_WT Right_Webz
QNODE DI_WT Diaphragmz
QNODE SL_WT Left_Stiffnessz
QNODE SR_WT Right_Stiffnessz

QNODEI OutPlatez
QNODEI Tapoffz
QNODEI Infillz
QNODEI BoltJoininz
QNODEI Assembly_TIEApptz
QNODEI Weld_TIEApptz

/Out_Plate_Cycle
LINE OUT1 BT OutPlatez
LINE OUT1 TL OutPlatez
LINE OUT1 TR OutPlatez
LINE OUT1 WL OutPlatez
LINE OUT1 WR OutPlatez
LINE OUT1 DI OutPlatez
LINE OUT1 SL OutPlatez
LINE OUT1 SR OutPlatez

LINE WOCF1 MC_CTP OutPlatez
LINE WOCF2 MC_CTP OutPlatez
LINE WOCF3 MC_CTP OutPlatez

LINE FOT1 OutPlatez BT_CTPz
LINE FOT1 OutPlatez TL_CTPz
LINE FOT1 OutPlatez TR_CTPz
LINE FOT1 OutPlatez WL_CTPz
LINE FOT1 OutPlatez WR_CTPz
LINE FOT1 OutPlatez DI_CTPz
LINE FOT1 OutPlatez SL_CTPz
    
```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.STR)
LINE: P001 CutPlate SR_CTP1
/Taper Cycle
LINE: P0T2 BT_CTP Taper1
LINE: P0L2 TL_CTP Taper1
LINE: P0R2 TR_CTP Taper1
LINE: P0U2 UB_CTP Taper1
LINE: P0D2 DB_CTP Taper1
LINE: P0S2 SL_CTP Taper1
LINE: P0K2 SR_CTP Taper1
LINE: W0T1 WC_TF Taper1
LINE: W0T2 Taper WC_TF
LINE: M0T1 MC_TF Taper1
LINE: M0T2 Taper MC_TF
LINE: P0T3 Taper BT_TF
LINE: P0L3 Taper TL_TF
LINE: P0R3 Taper TR_TF
LINE: P0U3 Taper UB_TF
LINE: P0D3 Taper DB_TF
LINE: P0S3 Taper SL_TF
LINE: P0K3 Taper SR_TF
/Drill Cycle
LINE: P0T4 BT_TF Drill1
LINE: P0L4 TL_TF Drill1
LINE: P0R4 TR_TF Drill1
LINE: P0U4 UB_TF Drill1
LINE: P0D4 DB_TF Drill1
LINE: P0S4 SL_TF Drill1
LINE: P0K4 SR_TF Drill1
LINE: W0D1 WC_DR Drill1
LINE: W0D2 Drill WC_DR
LINE: M0D1 MC_DR Drill1
LINE: M0D2 Drill MC_DR
LINE: P0T5 Drill BT_DR
LINE: P0L5 Drill TL_DR
LINE: P0R5 Drill TR_DR
LINE: P0U5 Drill UB_DR
LINE: P0D5 Drill DB_DR
LINE: P0S5 Drill SL_DR
LINE: P0K5 Drill SR_DR
/Butt Joint Cycle
LINE: P0T6 BT_DR ButtJoint
LINE: P0L6 TL_DR ButtJoint
LINE: P0R6 TR_DR ButtJoint
LINE: P0U6 UB_DR ButtJoint
LINE: P0D6 DB_DR ButtJoint
LINE: P0S6 SL_DR ButtJoint
LINE: P0K6 SR_DR ButtJoint
LINE: W0J1 WC_BJ ButtJoint
LINE: W0J2 ButtJoint WC_BJ

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.STR)
LINE: P0J1 MC_BJ ButtJoint
LINE: P0J2 ButtJoint MC_BJ
LINE: A0T1 ButtJoint BT_BJ
LINE: A0L1 ButtJoint TL_BJ
LINE: A0R1 ButtJoint TR_BJ
LINE: A0U1 ButtJoint UB_BJ
LINE: A0D1 ButtJoint DB_BJ
LINE: A0S1 ButtJoint SL_BJ
LINE: A0K1 ButtJoint SR_BJ
/Assembly T-Shape Cycle
LINE: A0T2 BT_BJ Assembly_TShape
LINE: A0L2 TL_BJ Assembly_TShape
LINE: A0R2 TR_BJ Assembly_TShape
LINE: A0U2 UB_BJ Assembly_TShape
LINE: A0D2 DB_BJ Assembly_TShape
LINE: A0S2 SL_BJ Assembly_TShape
LINE: A0K2 SR_BJ Assembly_TShape
LINE: W0AT1 WC_AT Assembly_TShape
LINE: W0AT2 Assembly_TShape WC_AT
LINE: M0AT1 MC_AT Assembly_TShape
LINE: M0AT2 Assembly_TShape MC_AT
LINE: A0T3 Assembly_TShape BT_AT
LINE: A0L3 Assembly_TShape TL_AT
LINE: A0R3 Assembly_TShape TR_AT
LINE: A0U3 Assembly_TShape UB_AT
LINE: A0D3 Assembly_TShape DB_AT
LINE: A0S3 Assembly_TShape SL_AT
LINE: A0K3 Assembly_TShape SR_AT
/Weld T-Shape Cycle
LINE: A0T4 BT_AT Weld_TShape
LINE: A0L4 TL_AT Weld_TShape
LINE: A0R4 TR_AT Weld_TShape
LINE: A0U4 UB_AT Weld_TShape
LINE: A0D4 DB_AT Weld_TShape
LINE: A0S4 SL_AT Weld_TShape
LINE: A0K4 SR_AT Weld_TShape
LINE: W0WT1 WC_WT Weld_TShape
LINE: W0WT2 Weld_TShape WC_WT
LINE: M0WT1 MC_WT Weld_TShape
LINE: M0WT2 Weld_TShape MC_WT
LINE: A0T5 Weld_TShape BT_WT
LINE: A0L5 Weld_TShape TL_WT
LINE: A0R5 Weld_TShape TR_WT
LINE: A0U5 Weld_TShape UB_WT
LINE: A0D5 Weld_TShape DB_WT
LINE: A0S5 Weld_TShape SL_WT
LINE: A0K5 Weld_TShape SR_WT
$ENDP0000 CutPlate *WorkTime*
$ENDP0000 Taper *WorkTime*

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)



```

Sprobotrace Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.STR)

$PARAMETER Drill *WorkTime*/
$PARAMETER BoltJoint *WorkTime*/
$PARAMETER Assembly_TShape *WorkTime*/
$PARAMETER Weld_TShape *WorkTime*/

/*****
Define Variables of Station
VARIABLE TotCTPMachine *NumberofCTPStation*NumberofCTPMachine*/
VARIABLE TotCTPWorker *TotCTPMachine*NumberofCTPWorker*/
VARIABLE TotTPMachine *NumberofTPStation*NumberofTPMachine*/
VARIABLE TotTPWorker *TotTPMachine*NumberofTPWorker*/
VARIABLE TotDMMachine *NumberofDRStation*NumberofDMMachine*/
VARIABLE TotDMWorker *TotDMMachine*NumberofDMWorker*/
VARIABLE TotBMMachine *NumberofBStation*NumberofBMachine*/
VARIABLE TotBMWorker *TotBMMachine*NumberofBWorker*/
VARIABLE TotAMMachine *NumberofAStation*NumberofAMMachine*/
VARIABLE TotAMWorker *TotAMMachine*NumberofAMWorker*/
VARIABLE TotRWMachine *NumberofRStation*NumberofRWMachine*/
VARIABLE TotRWWorker *TotRWMachine*NumberofRWWorker*/
VARIABLE TotMachine *TotTPMachine+TotDMMachine+TotBMMachine+TotAMMachine+TotRWMachine*/
VARIABLE TotWorker *TotTPWorker+TotDMWorker+TotBMWorker+TotAMWorker+TotRWWorker*/

/Initialization of Queue
INIT BT *NumberofBolt*/
INIT TL *NumberofFlat*/
INIT TR *NumberofRivet*/
INIT WL *NumberofWML*/
INIT WR *NumberofWRM*/
INIT DL *NumberofDLM*/
INIT SL *NumberofSLM*/
INIT SR *NumberofSRM*/

INIT WC_CTP *TotCTPWorker*/
INIT MC_CTP *TotCTPMachine*/
INIT WC_TP *TotTPWorker*/
INIT MC_TP *TotTPMachine*/
INIT WC_DM *TotDMWorker*/
INIT MC_DM *TotDMMachine*/
INIT WC_BM *TotBMWorker*/
INIT MC_BM *TotBMMachine*/
INIT WC_AM *TotAMWorker*/
INIT MC_AM *TotAMMachine*/
INIT WC_RW *TotRWWorker*/
INIT MC_RW *TotRWMachine*/

/Startup to Cut Flats
$PARAMETER F011 *CutFlats.Bottom.Count*UniformInRect*PT_BT,MaxCTP_PT_BT*/
$PARAMETER F011 *CutFlats.Left_Top.Count*UniformInRect*PT_FL,MaxCTP_PT_FL*/
$PARAMETER F011 *CutFlats.Right_Top.Count*UniformInRect*PT_TR,MaxCTP_PT_TR*/
$PARAMETER F011 *CutFlats.Left_Wob.Count*UniformInRect*PT_WL,MaxCTP_PT_WL*/
$PARAMETER F011 *CutFlats.Right_Wob.Count*UniformInRect*PT_WR,MaxCTP_PT_WR*/
$PARAMETER F011 *CutFlats.Diagonal.Count*UniformInRect*PT_DL,MaxCTP_PT_DL*/
$PARAMETER F011 *CutFlats.Left_Diagonal.Count*UniformInRect*PT_SL,MaxCTP_PT_SL*/
$PARAMETER F011 *CutFlats.Right_Diagonal.Count*UniformInRect*PT_SR,MaxCTP_PT_SR*/
$PARAMETER OutFlats *BTL1.SumDrawDur+F011.SumDrawDur+F011.SumDrawDur+F011.SumDrawDur+F011.SumDrawDur+F011.SumDrawDur+F011.SumDrawDur+F011.SumDrawDur*/

/Startup to Taper
$PARAMETER F012 *BT_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_BT,MaxCTP_PT_BT*BT_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER F012 *TR_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_TR,MaxCTP_PT_TR*TR_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER F012 *WL_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WL,MaxCTP_PT_WL*WL_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER F012 *WR_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WR,MaxCTP_PT_WR*WR_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER Taper *F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur*/

*****/
06/28/12 09:08:10

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sprobotrace Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.STR)

$PARAMETER F012 *WL_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WL,MaxCTP_PT_WL*WL_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER F012 *WR_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WR,MaxCTP_PT_WR*WR_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER F012 *DL_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_DL,MaxCTP_PT_DL*DL_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER F012 *SL_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_SL,MaxCTP_PT_SL*SL_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER F012 *SR_CT*CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_SR,MaxCTP_PT_SR*SR_perDPM*/
$PARAMETER Taper *F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur+F012.SumDrawDur*/

/Startup to Drill
$PARAMETER F013 *BT_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_BT,MaxDR_PT_BT*/
$PARAMETER F013 *TR_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_TR,MaxDR_PT_TR*/
$PARAMETER F013 *WL_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WL,MaxDR_PT_WL*/
$PARAMETER F013 *WR_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WR,MaxDR_PT_WR*/
$PARAMETER F013 *DL_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_DL,MaxDR_PT_DL*/
$PARAMETER F013 *SL_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_SL,MaxDR_PT_SL*/
$PARAMETER F013 *SR_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_SR,MaxDR_PT_SR*/
$PARAMETER Drill *F013.SumDrawDur+F013.SumDrawDur+F013.SumDrawDur+F013.SumDrawDur+F013.SumDrawDur+F013.SumDrawDur+F013.SumDrawDur*/

/Startup to Bolt Joint
$PARAMETER F014 *BT_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_BT,MaxB*PT_BT*/NormalMeanSpecOrder,SITperOrder*/
$PARAMETER F014 *TR_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_TR,MaxB*PT_TR*/NormalMeanSpecOrder,SITperOrder*/
$PARAMETER F014 *WL_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WL,MaxB*PT_WL*/NormalMeanSpecOrder,SITperOrder*/
$PARAMETER F014 *WR_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WR,MaxB*PT_WR*/NormalMeanSpecOrder,SITperOrder*/
$PARAMETER F014 *DL_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_DL,MaxB*PT_DL*/NormalMeanSpecOrder,SITperOrder*/
$PARAMETER F014 *SL_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_SL,MaxB*PT_SL*/NormalMeanSpecOrder,SITperOrder*/
$PARAMETER F014 *SR_TR_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_SR,MaxB*PT_SR*/NormalMeanSpecOrder,SITperOrder*/
$PARAMETER BoltJoint *F014.SumDrawDur+F014.SumDrawDur+F014.SumDrawDur+F014.SumDrawDur+F014.SumDrawDur+F014.SumDrawDur+F014.SumDrawDur*/

/Startup to Assembly T-shape
$PARAMETER A012 *BT_BJ_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_BT,MaxAT_PT_BT*/
$PARAMETER A012 *TR_BJ_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_TR,MaxAT_PT_TR*/
$PARAMETER A012 *WL_BJ_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WL,MaxAT_PT_WL*/
$PARAMETER A012 *WR_BJ_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_WR,MaxAT_PT_WR*/
$PARAMETER A012 *DL_BJ_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_DL,MaxAT_PT_DL*/
$PARAMETER A012 *SL_BJ_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_SL,MaxAT_PT_SL*/
$PARAMETER A012 *SR_BJ_CurCount*UniformInRect*PT_SR,MaxAT_PT_SR*/
$PARAMETER Assembly_TShape *A012.SumDrawDur+A012.SumDrawDur+A012.SumDrawDur+A012.SumDrawDur+A012.SumDrawDur+A012.SumDrawDur+A012.SumDrawDur*/

/Startup to Weld T-Shape
$PARAMETER A013 *BT_AT_TotCount*UniformInRect*PT_BT,MaxWT_PT_BT*/
$PARAMETER A013 *TR_AT_TotCount*UniformInRect*PT_TR,MaxWT_PT_TR*/
$PARAMETER A013 *WL_AT_TotCount*UniformInRect*PT_WL,MaxWT_PT_WL*/
$PARAMETER A013 *WR_AT_TotCount*UniformInRect*PT_WR,MaxWT_PT_WR*/
$PARAMETER A013 *DL_AT_TotCount*UniformInRect*PT_DL,MaxWT_PT_DL*/
$PARAMETER A013 *SL_AT_TotCount*UniformInRect*PT_SL,MaxWT_PT_SL*/
$PARAMETER A013 *SR_AT_TotCount*UniformInRect*PT_SR,MaxWT_PT_SR*/
$PARAMETER Weld_TShape *A013.SumDrawDur+A013.SumDrawDur+A013.SumDrawDur+A013.SumDrawDur+A013.SumDrawDur+A013.SumDrawDur+A013.SumDrawDur*/

/Define Variables of Production
VARIABLE ActBT_WT *BT_WT_TotCount*/
VARIABLE ActTR_WT *TR_WT_TotCount*/
VARIABLE ActWL_WT *WL_WT_TotCount*/
VARIABLE ActWR_WT *WR_WT_TotCount*/

*****/
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```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sprobotoscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.SI)

VARIABLE AME1_WT 'C1_WT_TotCount*'
VARIABLE AME1_WT 'E1_WT_TotCount*'
VARIABLE AME1_WT 'S1_WT_TotCount*'
VARIABLE AME1_WT 'Min(Ame1_WT,Min(Ame1_WT,Ame2_WT),Min(Ame1_WT,Min(Ame1_WT,Ame2_WT),Min(Ame1_WT,Ame3_WT))|)'

/*****
File Collector
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime BT;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime BT;
ORRELEASE BT1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime TL;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime TL;
ORRELEASE TL1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime TR;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime TR;
ORRELEASE TR1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime WL;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime WL;
ORRELEASE WL1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime WR;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime WR;
ORRELEASE WR1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime DI;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime DI;
ORRELEASE DI1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime SL;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime SL;
ORRELEASE SL1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime SR;
COLLECTOR CTFProcessTime SR;
ORRELEASE SR1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;

COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime BT;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime BT;
ORRELEASE BT2 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime TL;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime TL;
ORRELEASE TL2 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime TR;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime TR;
ORRELEASE TR2 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime WL;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime WL;
ORRELEASE WL2 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime WR;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime WR;
ORRELEASE WR2 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime DI;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime DI;
ORRELEASE DI2 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime SL;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime SL;
ORRELEASE SL2 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime SR;
COLLECTOR TFFProcessTime SR;
ORRELEASE SR2 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;

COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime BT;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime BT;
ORRELEASE BT3 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime TL;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime TL;
ORRELEASE TL3 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
*****/

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sprobotoscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.SI)

COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime TL;
ORRELEASE TL4 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime TR;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime TR;
ORRELEASE TR4 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime WL;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime WL;
ORRELEASE WL4 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime WR;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime WR;
ORRELEASE WR4 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime DI;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime DI;
ORRELEASE DI4 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime SL;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime SL;
ORRELEASE SL4 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime SR;
COLLECTOR DFFProcessTime SR;
ORRELEASE SR4 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;

COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime BT;
ORRELEASE BT5 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime TL;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime TL;
ORRELEASE TL5 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime TR;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime TR;
ORRELEASE TR5 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime WL;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime WL;
ORRELEASE WL5 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime WR;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime WR;
ORRELEASE WR5 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime DI;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime DI;
ORRELEASE DI5 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime SL;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime SL;
ORRELEASE SL5 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime SR;
COLLECTOR BFFProcessTime SR;
ORRELEASE SR5 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;

COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime BT;
ORRELEASE BT6 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime TL;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime TL;
ORRELEASE TL6 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime TR;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime TR;
ORRELEASE TR6 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime WL;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime WL;
ORRELEASE WL6 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime WR;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime WR;
ORRELEASE WR6 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime DI;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime DI;
ORRELEASE DI6 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime SL;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime SL;
ORRELEASE SL6 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime SR;
COLLECTOR AFFProcessTime SR;
ORRELEASE SR6 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;

COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime BT;
ORRELEASE BT7 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime TL;
ORRELEASE TL7 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime TR;
ORRELEASE TR7 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime WL;
ORRELEASE WL7 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime WR;
ORRELEASE WR7 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime DI;
ORRELEASE DI7 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime SL;
ORRELEASE SL7 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;
COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime SR;
ORRELEASE SR7 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;

COLLECTOR ATFFProcessTime DI;
ORRELEASE DI8 COLLECT *TotalWorkMin*;

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Roboscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.STR)

COLLECT ATProcessTime_D1 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR3 COLLECT ATProcessTime_G1 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR ATProcessTime_E1d 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT AGR4 COLLECT ATProcessTime_GL 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR5 COLLECT ATProcessTime_GL 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR ATProcessTime_E1r 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT ATProcessTime_E1 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR3 COLLECT ATProcessTime_E1 'TotalWorkMins'

COLLECTOR WProcessTime_BT2 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT WProcessTime_BT 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR5 COLLECT WProcessTime_BT 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR WProcessTime_TL2 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT WProcessTime_TL 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR5 COLLECT WProcessTime_TL 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR WProcessTime_TR 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT WProcessTime_TR 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR5 COLLECT WProcessTime_TR 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR WProcessTime_MLd 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT WProcessTime_ML 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR5 COLLECT WProcessTime_ML 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR WProcessTime_MB 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT WProcessTime_MB 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR5 COLLECT WProcessTime_MB 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR WProcessTime_D12 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT AGR5 COLLECT WProcessTime_D1 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR WProcessTime_E1d 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT WProcessTime_E1 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR5 COLLECT WProcessTime_E1 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECTOR WProcessTime_E1r 'TotalWorkMins'
COLLECT WProcessTime_E1 'TotalWorkMins'
UNRELEASE AGR5 COLLECT WProcessTime_E1 'TotalWorkMins'

/Total Working Day
VARNAME TotWorkingDay 'simtime/NormalDaysWorkingTime,SWorkingTime'
/*****

/Display Commands

DISPLAY
DISPLAY "Number of Cut Plate Worker 1"
TotCWWorkers
DISPLAY "Number of Cut Plate Machine 1"
TotCMachines
DISPLAY "Number of Taper Worker 1"
TotTWWorkers
DISPLAY "Number of Taper Machine 1"
TotTMachines
DISPLAY "Number of Drill Worker 1"
TotDWWorkers
DISPLAY "Number of Drill Machine 1"
TotDMachines
DISPLAY "Number of Butt Joint Worker 1"
TotBJWorkers
DISPLAY "Number of Butt Joint Machine 1"
TotBJMachines
DISPLAY "Number of Assembly T-Shape Worker 1"
TotATWorkers
DISPLAY "Number of Assembly T-Shape Machine 1"
TotATMachines

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Roboscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine_Case1.STR)

DISPLAY "Number of Weld T-Shape Worker 1"
TotTWWorkers
DISPLAY "Number of Weld T-Shape Machine 1"
TotTMachines
DISPLAY
/*****

/Run the simulation until 20 gliders completed
SIMULANTHIL "AntGlider=NumberofGlider"
/*****

/Display the results
REPORT
DISPLAY "
Simulation Results
"
DISPLAY "Amount of Glider 1"
AntGlider
DISPLAY "Total Working Day 1"
TotWorkingDay
" Days"

```

Figure C.1 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sprobotoscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
Current_Base (CTP-WT)_R2_Combine_Cases_RunIt_S1D
s1dcombine Model As-Fabrication (Current_Base_CTP-WT_R2_Combine.CTB 110100012)

Number of Cut Flank Worker      : 4
Number of Cut Flank Machine    : 2
Number of Taper Worker         : 8
Number of Taper Machine        : 8
Number of Drill Worker         : 8
Number of Drill Machine        : 3
Number of Bolt Joint Worker     : 12
Number of Bolt Joint Machine   : 4
Number of Assembly T-Shape Worker : 12
Number of Assembly T-Shape Machine : 8
Number of Weld T-Shape Worker   : 22
Number of Weld T-Shape Machine : 22

Statistics report at simulation time 22884.742

Case#  Bas  Dis  Tot  ANWkH  AvCmt  EDCHG  MinCmt  MaxCmt
BT  AT  Bottom  67.00  91.0017215.14  67.00  0.00  67.00  91.00
BT_BJ  Bottom  8.00  24.00  8.00  0.00  0.00  8.00  24.00
BT_CTF  Bottom  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00
BT_DR  Bottom  0.00  24.00  47.00  0.05  0.27  0.00  24.00
BT_DP  Bottom  0.00  24.00  542.03  0.56  1.72  0.00  24.00
BT_MT  Bottom  20.00  20.0010452.91  8.94  5.84  0.00  20.00
DI  Disphragm  4.00  30.00  4676.35  6.00  0.00  4.00  30.00
DI_AT  Disphragm  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
DI_BJ  Disphragm  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
DI_CTF  Disphragm  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00
DI_DR  Disphragm  0.00  24.00  47.00  0.05  0.27  0.00  24.00
DI_DP  Disphragm  0.00  24.00  542.03  0.56  1.72  0.00  24.00
DI_MT  Disphragm  20.00  20.0010452.91  8.94  5.84  0.00  20.00
MC_AT  ATMMachine  8.00  22.00  5845.44  8.00  0.00  8.00  22.00
MC_BJ  ATMMachine  8.00  20.00  4834.27  8.00  0.00  8.00  20.00
MC_CTF  TFMachine  2.00  26.00  1795.60  2.00  0.00  2.00  26.00
MC_DR  TFMachine  8.00  27.00  2859.06  8.00  0.00  8.00  27.00
MC_MT  TFMachine  8.00  32.00  4886.41  8.00  2.87  8.00  32.00
MC_NT  WMachine  28.00  52.00  9526.98  21.17  5.18  13.00  52.00
SL_AT  Left Stiffener  8.00  24.00  4676.35  6.00  0.00  8.00  24.00
SL_BJ  Left Stiffener  8.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
SL_CTF  Left Stiffener  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00
SL_DR  Left Stiffener  0.00  24.00  47.00  0.05  0.27  0.00  24.00
SL_DP  Left Stiffener  0.00  24.00  542.03  0.56  1.72  0.00  24.00
SL_MT  Left Stiffener  20.00  20.0010452.91  8.94  5.84  0.00  20.00
SR_AT  Right Stiffener  8.00  24.00  4676.35  6.00  0.00  8.00  24.00
SR_BJ  Right Stiffener  8.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
SR_CTF  Right Stiffener  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00
SR_DR  Right Stiffener  0.00  24.00  47.00  0.05  0.27  0.00  24.00
SR_DP  Right Stiffener  0.00  24.00  542.03  0.56  1.72  0.00  24.00
SR_MT  Right Stiffener  20.00  20.0010452.91  8.94  5.84  0.00  20.00
StartClock  Clock  0.00  17.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  17.00
TL_AT  Left Top  0.00  24.00  2937.97  2.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
TL_BJ  Left Top  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
TL_CTF  Left Top  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00
TL_DR  Left Top  0.00  24.00  47.00  0.05  0.27  0.00  24.00
TL_DP  Left Top  0.00  24.00  542.03  0.56  1.72  0.00  24.00
TL_MT  Left Top  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00

```

Figure C.2 Simulation output source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sprobotoscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
Current_Base (CTP-WT)_R2_Combine_Cases_RunIt_S1D

TL_MT  Left Top  20.00  20.0010452.91  8.94  5.84  0.00  20.00
TR_AT  Right Top  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
TR_BJ  Right Top  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
TR_CTF  Right Top  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00
TR_DR  Right Top  0.00  24.00  47.00  0.05  0.27  0.00  24.00
TR_DP  Right Top  0.00  24.00  542.03  0.56  1.72  0.00  24.00
TR_MT  Right Top  20.00  20.0010452.91  8.94  5.84  0.00  20.00
WC_AT  ATMWorker  32.00  56.0013161.03  32.00  0.00  32.00  56.00
WC_BJ  ATMWorker  12.00  36.00  9782.85  12.00  0.00  12.00  36.00
WC_CTF  TFWorker  4.00  30.00  4676.35  4.00  0.00  4.00  30.00
WC_DR  DFWorker  3.00  33.00  4259.99  3.00  0.00  3.00  33.00
WC_DP  TFWorker  0.00  32.00  4886.41  0.00  2.87  0.00  32.00
WC_MT  WMWorker  28.00  52.00  9526.98  21.17  5.18  13.00  52.00
WL  Left Web  41.00  60.004749.50  41.00  0.00  41.00  60.00
WL_AT  Left Web  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
WL_BJ  Left Web  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
WL_CTF  Left Web  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00
WL_DR  Left Web  0.00  24.00  47.00  0.05  0.27  0.00  24.00
WL_DP  Left Web  0.00  24.00  542.03  0.56  1.72  0.00  24.00
WL_MT  Left Web  20.00  20.0010452.91  8.94  5.84  0.00  20.00
WR  Right Web  41.00  60.004749.50  41.00  0.00  41.00  60.00
WR_AT  Right Web  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
WR_BJ  Right Web  0.00  24.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  24.00
WR_CTF  Right Web  0.00  24.00  2037.11  2.09  4.88  0.00  24.00
WR_DR  Right Web  0.00  24.00  47.00  0.05  0.27  0.00  24.00
WR_DP  Right Web  0.00  24.00  542.03  0.56  1.72  0.00  24.00
WR_MT  Right Web  20.00  20.0010452.91  8.94  5.84  0.00  20.00

Activity  Cas  Tot  LatSt  LatFt  AvDur  EDDur  MinD  MaxD  AvEnt  EDInt  MinI  MaxI
Assembly_TShape  0  24  1829.82  4381.84  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  197.91  263.07  15.14  1097.20
Bolt  0  16  549.00  22140.00  60.00  0.00  60.00  60.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
BoltJoin  0  24  1829.82  5985.24  52.41  148.20  0.00  512.86  179.88  270.82  0.00  1097.20
CutFlate  0  24  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00
Drill  0  24  1829.82  5920.12  166.18  229.43  0.00  702.92  174.84  227.87  0.00  127.08
Lunch  0  17  248.00  23209.00  60.00  0.00  60.00  60.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
OffFabr  0  18  849.00  22489.00  600.00  0.00  600.00  600.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
Taper  0  24  0.00  4326.00  1278.70  749.60  0.00  3426.74  187.82  448.28  0.00  1829.82
Weld_TShape  4  24  1829.82  4381.841103.246109.53  839.502117.27  197.91  263.07  15.14  1097.20
WorkM  0  17  0.00  21048.00  240.00  0.00  240.00  240.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
WorkCT  0  16  400.00  22700.00  240.00  0.00  240.00  240.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
WorkWH  1  17  300.00  23340.00  240.00  0.00  240.00  240.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00

Collector  Sampler  Mean  SD  Sum  Min  Max
ATProcessTime_BT  25  2226.80  809.24  55670.00  0.00  3600.00
ATProcessTime_DI  25  2226.80  809.24  55670.00  0.00  3600.00
ATProcessTime_IL  25  2226.80  809.24  55670.00  0.00  3600.00
ATProcessTime_LL  25  2226.80  809.24  55670.00  0.00  3600.00
ATProcessTime_TL  25  2226.80  809.24  55670.00  0.00  3600.00
ATProcessTime_TR  25  2226.80  809.24  55670.00  0.00  3600.00
ATProcessTime_WL  25  2226.80  809.24  55670.00  0.00  3600.00
ATProcessTime_WR  25  2226.80  809.24  55670.00  0.00  3600.00
BSPProcessTime_BT  25  2227.20  894.03  55680.00  0.00  3600.00
BSPProcessTime_DI  25  2227.20  894.03  55680.00  0.00  3600.00
BSPProcessTime_IL  25  2227.20  894.03  55680.00  0.00  3600.00
BSPProcessTime_LL  25  2227.20  894.03  55680.00  0.00  3600.00
BSPProcessTime_TL  25  2227.20  894.03  55680.00  0.00  3600.00
BSPProcessTime_TR  25  2227.20  894.03  55680.00  0.00  3600.00

```

Figure C.2 (Cont.) Simulation output source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sprobescope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
Current_Base (CTP-WT)_R2_Combine_Cases_RunIt.S1D

CTFProcessTime_ML 25 227.20 894.03 53680.00 0.00 2600.00
CTFProcessTime_ML 25 227.20 894.03 53680.00 0.00 2600.00
CTFProcessTime_RT 25 228.40 89.00 5760.00 0.00 240.00
CTFProcessTime_DI 25 228.40 88.00 5760.00 0.00 240.00
CTFProcessTime_IL 25 228.40 88.00 5760.00 0.00 240.00
CTFProcessTime_UR 25 228.40 88.00 5760.00 0.00 240.00
CTFProcessTime_TL 25 228.40 88.00 5760.00 0.00 240.00
CTFProcessTime_TR 25 228.40 88.00 5760.00 0.00 240.00
CTFProcessTime_ML 25 228.40 88.00 5760.00 0.00 240.00
CTFProcessTime_ME 25 228.40 88.00 5760.00 0.00 240.00
DFFProcessTime_FT 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
DFFProcessTime_TL 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
DFFProcessTime_IL 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
DFFProcessTime_UR 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
DFFProcessTime_TL 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
DFFProcessTime_IL 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
DFFProcessTime_UR 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
DFFProcessTime_ML 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
DFFProcessTime_ME 25 2149.60 824.98 54240.00 0.00 3120.00
TFFProcessTime_DI 25 1824.00 558.57 45600.00 0.00 2400.00
TFFProcessTime_IL 25 1824.00 558.57 45600.00 0.00 2400.00
TFFProcessTime_UR 25 1824.00 558.57 45600.00 0.00 2400.00
TFFProcessTime_TL 25 1824.00 558.57 45600.00 0.00 2400.00
TFFProcessTime_IL 25 1824.00 558.57 45600.00 0.00 2400.00
TFFProcessTime_UR 25 1824.00 558.57 45600.00 0.00 2400.00
TFFProcessTime_ML 25 1824.00 558.57 45600.00 0.00 2400.00
TFFProcessTime_ME 25 1824.00 558.57 45600.00 0.00 2400.00
WFFProcessTime_FT 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00
WFFProcessTime_DI 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00
WFFProcessTime_IL 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00
WFFProcessTime_UR 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00
WFFProcessTime_TL 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00
WFFProcessTime_IL 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00
WFFProcessTime_UR 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00
WFFProcessTime_ML 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00
WFFProcessTime_ME 21 4320.00 3593.06 132720.00 0.00 12000.00

Contents of the Future Events List at simulation time 2281.76
-----
Instance      Start      End
-----
WorkPM16)    23340.00  23500.00
Weld_TShape(21)  5345.04  24827.77
Weld_TShape(20)  5345.04  24855.23
Weld_TShape(23)  4385.04  24444.91
Weld_TShape(22)  4372.04  24444.13

Total Number of Named Objects : 242
Total Number of Variables : 548
Total Number of Statements : 848

-----
Simulation Results
-----

Amount of Binder      : 20
Total Working Day     : 79.839742 Days

-----

```

Figure C.2 (Cont.) Simulation output source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sprobescope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
Current_Base (CTP-WT)_R2_Combine_Cases_RunIt.S1D

Execution Time = 0.125 seconds

-----

```

Figure C.2 (Cont.) Simulation output source code (CTP-WT case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_AB-WB_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF)
*****
/ETROSCOPE simulation Program By Dr. Norman Erlanson
/Steel Box Girder Bridge Fabrication Process AB-WB (Current_Base_R2) Combine Case1
/*****

/Problem Definition Variables
VARIABLE NumberBaseM 31 /Bottom part Raw Material
VARIABLE NumberBaseT 27 /Left Top Flange part Raw Material
VARIABLE NumberBaseTL 24 /Right Top Flange part Raw Material
VARIABLE NumberBaseM1 65 /Left Web Flange part Raw Material
VARIABLE NumberBaseM2 65 /Right Web Flange part Raw Material
VARIABLE NumberBaseDI 10 /Diaphragm part Raw Material
VARIABLE NumberBaseDL 13 /Left Stiffener part Raw Material
VARIABLE NumberBaseDR 13 /Right Stiffener part Raw Material
VARIABLE NumberBaseB 10 /Bracing part Raw Material

VARIABLE NumberCUTStation 2 /
VARIABLE NumberCUTMachine 2 /machines per Cut Shape Station
VARIABLE NumberCUTWorker 2 /persons per Cut Shape Machine

VARIABLE NumberASBStation 10 /
VARIABLE NumberASBMachine 2 /machines per Assembly Block Station
VARIABLE NumberASBWorker 2 /persons per Assembly Block Machine

VARIABLE NumberPWBStation 10 /
VARIABLE NumberPWBMachine 2 /machines per Assembly Block Station
VARIABLE NumberPWBWorker 2 /persons per Assembly Block Machine

/Assembly Variables
VARIABLE BT_perRW 3 /Amount of Bottom Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanBTperGirder 1.65 /Mean Bottom Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDBTperGirder 0.67 /SD Bottom Part per Girder

VARIABLE TL_perRW 6 /Amount of Left-Top Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanTLperGirder 3.00 /Mean Left-Top Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDTLperGirder 0.33 /SD Left-Top Part per Girder

VARIABLE TR_perRW 6 /Amount of Right-Top Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanTRperGirder 3.00 /Mean Right-Top Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDTRperGirder 0.33 /SD Right-Top Part per Girder

VARIABLE WL_perRW 3 /Amount of Left-Web Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanWlperGirder 1.50 /Mean Left-Web Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDWlperGirder 0.17 /SD Left-Web Part per Girder

VARIABLE WR_perRW 3 /Amount of Right-Web Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanWrperGirder 1.50 /Mean Right-Web Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDWrperGirder 0.17 /SD Right-Web Part per Girder

VARIABLE DI_perRW 6 /Amount of Diaphragm Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanDiaperGirder 3.00 /Mean Diaphragm Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDDiaperGirder 0.50 /SD Diaphragm Part per Girder

VARIABLE DL_perRW 13 /Amount of Left-Stiffener Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanDLperGirder 6.50 /Mean Left-Stiffener Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDDLperGirder 1.67 /SD Left-Stiffener Part per Girder

VARIABLE DR_perRW 13 /Amount of Right-Stiffener Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanDRperGirder 6.50 /Mean Right-Stiffener Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDDRperGirder 1.67 /SD Right-Stiffener Part per Girder

```

Figure C.3 Simulation input source code (AB-WB case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_AB-WB_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF)
*****
VARIABLE BR_perRW 2 /Amount of Bracing Part per Raw Material
VARIABLE MeanBRperGirder 1.00 /Mean Bracing Part per Girder
VARIABLE SDBRperGirder 0.50 /SD Bracing Part per Girder

/Process Time Variables
VARIABLE MaxTILT_BR 12.75 /Max Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Bracing
VARIABLE MinTILT_BR 10.10 /Min Process Time of Cut Plate Activity for Bracing
VARIABLE MaxTILT_B 7.75 /Min Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MinTILT_B 5.00 /Min Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxTILT_LF 64.00 /Max Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Left Flange
VARIABLE MinTILT_LF 24.00 /Min Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Left Flange
VARIABLE MaxTILT_RF 14.00 /Max Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Right Flange
VARIABLE MinTILT_RF 13.00 /Min Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Right Flange
VARIABLE MaxTILT_DI 16.00 /Max Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MinTILT_DI 11.00 /Min Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxTILT_Bracing 20.00 /Max Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Bracing
VARIABLE MinTILT_Bracing 20.00 /Min Process Time of Assembly Block Activity for Bracing

VARIABLE MaxWELD_Bottom 106.00 /Max Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MinWELD_Bottom 10.70 /Min Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Bottom
VARIABLE MaxWELD_LF 216.00 /Max Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Left Flange
VARIABLE MinWELD_LF 47.00 /Min Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Left Flange
VARIABLE MaxWELD_RF 158.00 /Max Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Right Flange
VARIABLE MinWELD_RF 40.00 /Min Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Right Flange
VARIABLE MaxWELD_DI 120.00 /Max Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MinWELD_DI 36.00 /Min Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Diaphragm
VARIABLE MaxWELD_Bracing 36.00 /Max Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Bracing
VARIABLE MinWELD_Bracing 36.00 /Min Process Time of Weld Block Activity for Bracing

/Working Time Variables
VARIABLE MeanWorkingTime 684.00 /Mean Working Time per Day in Minutes
VARIABLE SDWorkingTime 84.00 /SD Working Time per Day in Minutes

/Amount of Girders
VARIABLE NumberGirder 20 /Total girder Production

/*****

/Define Clock Variables
@MNTYR Clock
VARIABLE DayLength 1440 /minutes per Day
VARIABLE AMWorkLength 240 /minutes per AM Shift
VARIABLE PMWorkLength 240 /minutes per PM Shift
VARIABLE OTWorkLength 240 /minutes per OT Shift
VARIABLE LunchLength 60 /minutes per Lunch
VARIABLE BreakLength 60 /minutes per Dinner

/Define Clock Circle
@WEEK StartClock Clock /CE
@MNTM WorkMNT
NORMAL Lunch
NORMAL WorkPM
NORMAL Break
NORMAL WorkOT
NORMAL OffWork

LINE @C StartClock WorkMNT

```

Figure C.3 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (AB-WB case no.1)

```

Sprobotoscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_AB-WB_R2_Combine_Case1.SI7)

LINE   CCL   WorkPM   Lunch   Clock1
LINE   CCL   Lunch   WorkPM   Clock1
LINE   CCL   WorkPM   Break   Clock1
LINE   CCL   Break   WorkOT   Clock1
LINE   CCL   WorkOT   OffWork   Clock1
LINE   CCL   OffWork   StartClock1

INIT   StartClock  1

/Define Working Time Variables

/Working Time Constants
VARIABLE   WorkTime      *WorkPM, CurInst*(WorkPM, CurInst*(WorkOT, CurInst*))
VARIABLE   TotalWorkTime *WorkPM, TotInst*AMWorkLength+WorkPM, TotInst*PMWorkLength+WorkOT, TotInst*OTWorkLength)*

VARIABLE   CurrentHour   *Mod18*EndTime/60, 24)*
VARIABLE   WorkingHour   *CurrentHour*8 + CurrentHour*14)*
VARIABLE   DaysOfWeek    *Mod1818*EndTime/60/24, 7)*
VARIABLE   Weekend       *DaysOfWeek*6)*

/Startup of Clock Activities
PRIORITY   WorkPM      *1000)*
DEURATION   WorkPM      *AMWorkLength)*
DEURATION   Lunch      *LunchLength)*
DEURATION   WorkPM      *PMWorkLength)*
DEURATION   Break      *BreakLength)*
DEURATION   WorkOT      *OTWorkLength)*
DEURATION   OffWork     *DayLength-AMWorkLength-LunchLength-PMWorkLength-BreakLength-OTWorkLength)*

/*****

/Define Production Cycle
GENTYPE   Button      /Raw Material Button Plate
GENTYPE   Diaphragm    /Raw Material Diaphragm Plate
GENTYPE   Bracing     /Raw Material Bracing Shape
GENTYPE   LeftSide    /Left Assembly
GENTYPE   RightSide   /Right Assembly
GENTYPE   CTSMaker    /MC-CTS
GENTYPE   CTSMachine  /MC-CTS
GENTYPE   AMMaker     /MC-AB
GENTYPE   AMMachine   /MC-AB
GENTYPE   WMaker      /MC-WB
GENTYPE   WMachine    /MC-WB

QTYPE     BA          Bracing
QTYPE     WC_CTS     CTSMaker
QTYPE     MC_CTS     CTSMachine
QTYPE     BA_CTS     Bracing
QTYPE     BT_WT     Button
QTYPE     LEFT_WT   LeftSide
QTYPE     RIGHT_WT  RightSide
QTYPE     DI_WT     Diaphragm
QTYPE     WU_AB     AMMaker
QTYPE     MC_AB     AMMachine
QTYPE     WU_WB     WMaker
QTYPE     MC_WB     WMachine

*****/

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```

Figure C.3 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (AB-WB case no.1)

```

Sprobotoscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_AB-WB_R2_Combine_Case1.SI7)

QTYPE     BT_AB     Button
QTYPE     LEFT_AB   LeftSide
QTYPE     RIGHT_AB  RightSide
QTYPE     DI_AB     Diaphragm
QTYPE     BA_AB     Bracing
QTYPE     WU_WB     WMaker
QTYPE     MC_WB     WMachine
QTYPE     BT_WB     Button
QTYPE     LEFT_WB   LeftSide
QTYPE     RIGHT_WB  RightSide
QTYPE     DI_WB     Diaphragm
QTYPE     BA_WB     Bracing

COPR1     OutShape
COPR1     Assembly_Block
COPR1     Weld_Block

/Out Shape Cycle
LINE      FBR1   BA          OutShape
LINE      WOC1   WC_CTS     OutShape
LINE      WOC2   MC_CTS     OutShape
LINE      WOC3   MC_CTS     OutShape
LINE      FBR1   OutShape   BA_CTS

/Assembly Block Cycle
LINE      ABT1   BT_WT     Assembly_Block
LINE      LEFT1  LEFT_WT   Assembly_Block
LINE      RIGHT1 RIGHT_WT  Assembly_Block
LINE      ADI1   DI_WT     Assembly_Block
LINE      FBA1   BA_CTS     Assembly_Block

LINE      WAB1   WU_AB     Assembly_Block
LINE      WAB2   Assembly_Block WU_AB
LINE      FCB1   MC_AB     Assembly_Block
LINE      FCB2   Assembly_Block MC_AB

LINE      ABT7   Assembly_Block BT_AB
LINE      LEFT7  Assembly_Block LEFT_AB
LINE      RIGHT7 Assembly_Block RIGHT_AB
LINE      ADI7   Assembly_Block DI_AB
LINE      FBA7   Assembly_Block BA_AB

/Weld Block Cycle
LINE      ABT3   BT_AB     Weld_Block
LINE      LEFT3  LEFT_AB   Weld_Block
LINE      RIGHT3 RIGHT_AB  Weld_Block
LINE      ADI3   DI_AB     Weld_Block
LINE      FBA3   BA_AB     Weld_Block

LINE      WWB1   WU_WB     Weld_Block
LINE      WWB2   Weld_Block WU_WB
LINE      WWB3   MC_WB     Weld_Block
LINE      WWB4   Weld_Block MC_WB

LINE      ABT9   Weld_Block BT_WB
LINE      LEFT9  Weld_Block LEFT_WB
LINE      RIGHT9 Weld_Block RIGHT_WB

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```

Figure C.3 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (AB-WB case no.1)

```

Sprobotec Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_AB-WB_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF)
LINE 5013 Weld_Block 01_WB1
LINE 5014 WB1 Weld_Block 00_WB1

SIMAPHASE OutShape *WorkTime*
SIMAPHASE Assembly_Block *WorkTime*
SIMAPHASE Weld_Block *WorkTime*

/*****
/Define Variables of Station
VARIABLE TotCTSMachine *NumberofCTStation*NumberofCTSMachine*
VARIABLE TotCTMWorker *TotCTSMachine*NumberofCTMWorker*
VARIABLE TotAMMachine *NumberofABStation*NumberofAMMachine*
VARIABLE TotAMWorker *TotAMMachine*NumberofAMWorker*
VARIABLE TotWMMachine *NumberofWBStation*NumberofWMMachine*
VARIABLE TotWMWorker *TotWMMachine*NumberofWMWorker*
VARIABLE TotMachine *TotCTSMachine+TotAMMachine+TotWMMachine*
VARIABLE TotWorker *TotCTMWorker+TotAMWorker+TotWMWorker*

/Define Amount of Material
VARIABLE Bottom_AIM *NumberofAWT*BT_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder]*
VARIABLE Left_AIM *Min[Min[NumberofAWT*TL_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder],
NumberofAWT*ML_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder],
NumberofAWT*SL_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder]]*
VARIABLE Right_AIM *Min[Min[NumberofAWT*TR_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder],
NumberofAWT*MR_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder],
NumberofAWT*SR_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder]]*
VARIABLE Diaphragm_AIM *NumberofAWC*DI_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder]*

/Initialization of Queue
INIT BT_WT Bottom_AIM
INIT LEFT_WT Left_AIM
INIT RIGHT_WT Right_AIM
INIT DI_WT Diaphragm_AIM
INIT BR *NumberofAWB*

INIT WC_CT1 ToCTMWorker
INIT WC_CT2 ToAMMachine
INIT WC_AB ToAMWorker
INIT WC_WB ToWMMachine
INIT WC_WB ToWMWorker
INIT WC_WB ToWMMachine

/Startup to Cut Shape
BR11 *OutShape_Bracing_Count*Per[Min[CTILT_BR,ModeCTILT_BR,MaxCTILT_BR]]
DURATION OutShape *AB1.SumDrawDur*

/Startup to Assembly Block
BRANCH ABT *Assembly_Block.Bottom_Count*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Bottom,Max[ABLT_Bottom]]*
BRANCH LEFT1 *Assembly_Block.LeftSide_Count*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Left_Flange,Max[ABLT_Left_Flange]]*
BRANCH RIGHT1 *Assembly_Block.RightSide_Count*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Right_Flange,Max[ABLT_Right_Flange]]*
BRANCH AWB *Assembly_Block.Diaphragm_Count*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Diaphragm,Max[ABLT_Diaphragm]]*
BRANCH AWB *Min[CT1_CutCount*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Bracing,Max[ABLT_Bracing]]*BT_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder]]*
DURATION Assembly_Block *AB1.SumDrawDur*LEFT1.SumDrawDur*RIGHT1.SumDrawDur*AB1.SumDrawDur*WB2.SumDrawDur*

/Startup to Weld Block
BRANCH ABT1 *BT_AB_CutCount*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Bottom,Max[ABLT_Bottom]]*
BRANCH LEFT1 *LEFT_AB_CutCount*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Left_Flange,Max[ABLT_Left_Flange]]*
BRANCH RIGHT1 *RIGHT_AB_CutCount*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Right_Flange,Max[ABLT_Right_Flange]]*
BRANCH ACT1 *AB_CutCount*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Bracing,Max[ABLT_Bracing]]*BT_perHP/Normal[HeadTypeGilder,SSTperGilder]]*
BRANCH ABW1 *BR_AB_CutCount*Uniform[Min[ABLT_Bracing,Max[ABLT_Bracing]]*
*****
-6-
06/28/12 03:21:18

```

Figure C.3 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (AB-WB case no.1)

```

Sprobotec Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_AB-WB_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF)
DURATION Weld_Block *ABT1.SumDrawDur*LEFT1.SumDrawDur*RIGHT1.SumDrawDur*AB1.SumDrawDur*WB2.SumDrawDur*

/Define Variables of Production
VARIABLE ActBT_WB *BT_WB.TotalCount*
VARIABLE ActLEFT_WB *LEFT_WB.TotalCount*
VARIABLE ActRIGHT_WB *RIGHT_WB.TotalCount*
VARIABLE ActDI_WB *DI_WB.TotalCount*
VARIABLE ActBR_WB *BR_WB.TotalCount*
VARIABLE ActGilder *Min[ActBT_WB,Min[Min[ActLEFT_WB,ActRIGHT_WB],Min[ActDI_WB,ActBR_WB]]]*

/*****
/Define Collector
COLLECTOR CIPProcessTime_BR
COLLECT CIPProcessTime_BR *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE BR11 COLLECT *TotalWorkTime*

COLLECTOR ABProcessTime_Bottom
COLLECT ABProcessTime_Bottom *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE ABT7 COLLECT *TotalWorkTime*

COLLECTOR ABProcessTime_LeftSide
COLLECT ABProcessTime_LeftSide *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE LEFT1 COLLECT *TotalWorkTime*

COLLECTOR ABProcessTime_RightSide
COLLECT ABProcessTime_RightSide *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE RIGHT1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMins*

COLLECTOR ABProcessTime_Diaphragm
COLLECT ABProcessTime_Diaphragm *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE ACT3 COLLECT *TotalWorkMins*

COLLECTOR ABProcessTime_Bracing
COLLECT ABProcessTime_Bracing *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE ABW1 COLLECT *TotalWorkMins*

COLLECTOR WBProcessTime_Bottom
COLLECT WBProcessTime_Bottom *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE AWB7 COLLECT *TotalWorkTime*

COLLECTOR WBProcessTime_LeftSide
COLLECT WBProcessTime_LeftSide *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE LEFT4 COLLECT *TotalWorkTime*

COLLECTOR WBProcessTime_RightSide
COLLECT WBProcessTime_RightSide *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE RIGHT4 COLLECT *TotalWorkTime*

COLLECTOR WBProcessTime_Diaphragm
COLLECT WBProcessTime_Diaphragm *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE AWB3 COLLECT *TotalWorkMins*

COLLECTOR WBProcessTime_Bracing
COLLECT WBProcessTime_Bracing *TotalWorkMins*
ONRELEASE ABW3 COLLECT *TotalWorkMins*

/Total Working Day
VARIABLE TotWorkingDay *SixTime/Normal[HeadWorkingTime,SIMWorkingTime]*

/*****
/Display Commands
DISPLAY *Number of Cut Shape Worker : *
TotCTMWorker
DISPLAY *Number of Cut Shape Machine : *
TotCTSMachine
DISPLAY *Number of Assembly Block Worker : *
*****
-6-
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```

Figure C.3 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (AB-WB case no.1)



```

Srobescope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current_Base_AB-WB_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF)

TotalMachines:
DISPLAY "Number of Assembly Block Machine" 1 *
TotalMachines:
DISPLAY "Number of Weld Block Worker" 1 *
TotalMachines:
DISPLAY "Number of Weld Block Machine" 1 *
TotalMachines:
DISPLAY:

/*****

/Run the simulation until 10 gliders completed
$DELTATIME=1 "ActGlider=NumberofGlider"

/*****

/Display the results
REPORT:
DISPLAY *
*****
Simulation Results
*****
*)
DISPLAY:
DISPLAY "Amount of Glider" 1 *
ActGlider:

DISPLAY:
DISPLAY "Total Working Day" 1 *
TotWorkingDay
= "Days":

*****

```

Figure C.3 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (AB-WB case no.1)

```

Srobescope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
Current_Base (AB-WB)_R2_Combine_Case1_Runt.SIF
Srobescope Model AL Fabrication (Current_Base_AB-WB_R2_Combine_C1) (1121147776)

Number of Cut Shape Worker      : 8
Number of Cut Shape Machine     : 4
Number of Assembly Block Worker : 40
Number of Assembly Block Machine: 10
Number of Weld Block Worker     : 40
Number of Weld Block Machine    : 40

Statistics report at simulation time 7317.4438

Course      Sec      Cur      Tot      AvWait      AvCont      SDCont      MinCont      MaxCont
BR          Bracing      0.00      140.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      140.00
BR_AB      Bracing      0.00      23.00      148.79      0.53      1.07      0.00      4.00
RC_CTS     Bracing      117.00      140.00      4291.95      122.29      9.00      0.00      140.00
RH_WB      Bracing      21.00      23.00      2060.13      8.21      6.25      0.00      21.00
RT_AB      Bottom      0.00      23.00      148.79      0.53      1.07      0.00      4.00
RT_WB      Bottom      21.00      23.00      2060.13      8.21      6.25      0.00      21.00
RT_CTS     Bottom      11.54      44.54      4009.98      48.83      5.00      0.00      44.54
DI_AB      Diaphragm   0.00      22.22      174.72      0.53      1.07      0.00      4.00
DI_WB      Diaphragm   23.22      29.22      2842.26      8.13      4.17      0.00      29.22
DI_WT     Diaphragm   0.00      22.22      164.13      4.75      4.76      0.00      22.22
LEFT_AB    LeftSlide   0.00      21.00      148.79      0.53      1.07      0.00      4.00
LEFT_WB    LeftSlide   21.00      21.00      2060.13      8.21      6.25      0.00      21.00
LEFT_WT    LeftSlide   17.75      40.75      4137.46      23.04      5.80      0.00      40.75
MC_AB     CTMachin   10.00      23.00      429.48      1.82      3.08      0.00      10.00
MC_CTS    CTMachin   4.00      144.00      203.20      4.00      4.00      0.00      4.00
MC_WB     WMachin    28.00      41.00      4690.83      39.19      1.17      0.00      40.00
R2DET_AB   RightSide   0.00      23.00      148.79      0.53      1.07      0.00      4.00
R2DET_WB   RightSide   21.00      21.00      2060.13      8.21      6.25      0.00      21.00
R2DET_WT   RightSide   9.10      32.10      3298.44      14.49      8.00      0.10      32.10
STARTLOCK  Clock       0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00
WH_AB     AMWorker   40.00      40.00      3708.41      21.92      3.08      0.00      40.00
WH_CTS    CTMachin   0.00      144.00      203.20      4.00      4.00      0.00      4.00
WH_WB     WMachin    38.00      41.00      4690.83      39.19      1.17      0.00      40.00

Activity    Cur      Tot      latSt      LatSt      AvDur      SDDur      Min      Max      ActTot      IDTtot      MinI      MaxI
Assembly_Block  0      23      0.00      5097.94      2562.1401650.41      328.70      6840.59      711.77      322.45      0.00      382.65
Break         0      5      540.00      4300.00      60.00      0.00      60.00      60.00      1440.00      0.00      1440.00      1440.00
CutShape      0      140      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00
Lunch         0      5      240.00      4000.00      60.00      0.00      60.00      60.00      1440.00      0.00      1440.00      1440.00
OffWork       0      5      840.00      4600.00      400.00      0.00      400.00      400.00      1440.00      0.00      1440.00      1440.00
Weld Block    1      23      440.00      7200.00      241.32      321.33      0.00      1420.88      284.16      228.18      0.00      992.48
WorKBW        4      8      0.00      7200.00      240.00      0.00      240.00      240.00      1440.00      0.00      1440.00      1440.00
WorWGT        0      5      400.00      4340.00      240.00      0.00      240.00      240.00      1440.00      0.00      1440.00      1440.00
WorWKBW       0      5      300.00      4040.00      240.00      0.00      240.00      240.00      1440.00      0.00      1440.00      1440.00

Collector    Samples      Mean      SD      Sum      Min      Max
AMPProcessTime Bottom      24      2240.00      1051.69      53760.00      0.00      3400.00
AMPProcessTime Bracing      24      2240.00      1051.69      53760.00      0.00      3400.00
AMPProcessTime Diaphragm    24      2240.00      1051.69      53760.00      0.00      3400.00
AMPProcessTime LeftSlide    24      2240.00      1051.69      53760.00      0.00      3400.00
AMPProcessTime RightSide    24      2240.00      1051.69      53760.00      0.00      3400.00
CTProcessTime BR           141      238.58      29.21      33640.00      0.00      280.00
WEPProcessTime Bottom      22      2178.18      1070.51      47900.00      0.00      3440.00

```

Figure C.4 Simulation output source code (AB-WB case no.1)

```

Stereoscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5 f.0
Current_Base (AB-WB)_R2_Combine_Case1_Run1.SFD

WIPProcessTime_starting 22 2378.18 1079.52 52329.90 0.00 3840.00
WIPProcessTime_Dispatch 22 2378.18 1079.52 52329.90 0.00 3840.00
WIPProcessTime_leftSide 22 2378.18 1079.52 52329.90 0.00 3840.00
WIPProcessTime_rightSide 22 2378.18 1079.52 52329.90 0.00 3840.00

Contents of the Future Events List at simulation time 7317.44

Instance Start End
-----
WorkAW(1) 7300.00 7440.00
Weld_Block(21) 7300.00 7439.00
Weld_Block(20) 7300.00 6157.20

Total Number of Named Objects : 194
Total Number of Variables : 218
Total Number of Statements : 271

*****
Simulation Results
*****

Amount of Girders : 20.219933
Total Working Day : 11.363377 Days

*****
Execution Time = 0.942 seconds

```

Figure C.4 (Cont.) Simulation output source code (AB-WB case no.1)

```

Stereoscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5 f.0
AL_Fabrication (Current)_Base_DM-TS_R2_Combine_Case1.SFD

*****
/STEREOSCOPE simulation Program By Dr. HOSSEIN GHADIMI
/Execel Box Gilder Bridge Fabrication Process - DM-TS (Current)_Base (R2)_Combine_Case1
*****

/Problem Decision Variables
VARIABLE NumberOfDimension 10 /machines per Dimension Station 10
VARIABLE NumberOfDMachine 2 /machines per Dimension Machine 1
VARIABLE NumberOfDMWorker 1 /persons per Dimension Machine

VARIABLE NumberOfFDStation 2 /machines per Finishing Station (Overhead Crane) 2
VARIABLE NumberOfFDMachine 1 /machines per Finishing Machine 1
VARIABLE NumberOfFDWorker 3 /persons per Finishing Machine

VARIABLE NumberOfTAStation 4 /machines per Trial Assembly Station (Gantry Crane) 4
VARIABLE NumberOfTAMachine 2 /machines per Trial Assembly Machine 2
VARIABLE NumberOfTAWorker 3 /persons per Trial Assembly Machine

VARIABLE NumberOfBStation 1 /machines per Blasting Station 1
VARIABLE NumberOfBMachine 3 /machines per Blasting Machine 3
VARIABLE NumberOfBWorker 1 /persons per Blasting Machine

VARIABLE NumberOfPStation 4 /machines per Painting Station 4
VARIABLE NumberOfPMachine 3 /machines per Painting Machine 3
VARIABLE NumberOfPWorker 1 /person per Painting Machine

VARIABLE NumberOfCStation 5 /machines per Packing Station 5
VARIABLE NumberOfCMachine 2 /machines per Packing Machine 2
VARIABLE NumberOfCWorker 2 /persons per Packing Machine

VARIABLE NumberOfTStation 1 /machines per Packing Station 1
VARIABLE NumberOfTMachine 10 /machines per Packing Station 10
VARIABLE NumberOfTWorker 1 /persons per Packing Machine

/Amount of Girders
VARIABLE NumberOfGilder 20 /Total Gilder production

/Process Time Variables
VARIABLE MaxDM Gilder 54.00 /Max Process Time of Dimension Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MinDM Gilder 5.50 /Min Process Time of Dimension Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MaxFN Gilder 1512.50 /Max Process Time of Finishing Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MinFN Gilder 95.00 /Min Process Time of Finishing Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MaxTA Gilder 1511.25 /Max Process Time of TrialAssembly Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MinTA Gilder 140.00 /Min Process Time of TrialAssembly Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MaxBL Gilder 160.00 /Max Process Time of Blasting Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MinBL Gilder 100.00 /Min Process Time of Blasting Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MaxPA Gilder 271.25 /Max Process Time of Painting Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MinPA Gilder 60.42 /Min Process Time of Painting Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MaxPC Gilder 6.00 /Max Process Time of Packing Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MinPC Gilder 5.00 /Min Process Time of Packing Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MaxTC Gilder 4.00 /Max Process Time of Transportation Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MinTC Gilder 100.00 /Min Process Time of Transportation Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MaxTS Gilder 72.00 /Max Process Time of Transportation Activity for Whole Gilder
VARIABLE MinTS Gilder 10.00 /Min Process Time of Transportation Activity for Whole Gilder

/Working Time Variables
VARIABLE MeanWorkingTime 634.00 /Mean Working Time per Day in Minutes
VARIABLE StdWorkingTime 84.00 /Std Working Time per Day in Minutes

*****

```

Figure C.5 Simulation input source code (DM-TS case no.1)

```

RoboScope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current)_Base_DM-TS_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF

/Define Clock Variables
IDENTIFY Clocks

VARIABLE DayLength 1440 /minutes per Day
VARIABLE AMWorkLength 240 /minutes per AM Shift
VARIABLE PMWorkLength 240 /minutes per PM Shift
VARIABLE OWorkLength 240 /minutes per OT Shift
VARIABLE LunchLength 60 /minutes per Lunch
VARIABLE BreakLength 60 /minutes per Break

/Define Clock Circles
QUEUE StartClock Clocks /CC
COMP1 WorkMn

NORMAL Lunch
NORMAL WorkMn
NORMAL Break
NORMAL WorkOT
NORMAL OWork

LINE C01 StartClock WorkMn
LINE C01 Lunch WorkMn Clocks
LINE C01 WorkMn Break Clocks
LINE C01 Break WorkOT Clocks
LINE C01 WorkOT OWork Clocks
LINE C01 OWork StartClock

EXIT StartClock 1

/Define Working Time Variables

/Working Time Constraints
VARIABLE WorkingTime *WorkMn.CurInst*WorkPM.CurInst*WorkOT.CurInst*
VARIABLE TotalWorkTime *(WorkMn.TotInst*AMWorkLength*WorkPM.TotInst*PMWorkLength*WorkOT.TotInst*OWorkLength)*

VARIABLE CurInstHour *Mod((StartTime/60,24)*
VARIABLE WorkingHours *CurInstHour*6 + CurInstHour*6*
VARIABLE DaysOfWeek *Mod(Inst*(8+StartTime/60)/24,7)*
VARIABLE Weekend *DaysOfWeek=6*

/Startup of Clock Activities
FREQUENCY WorkMn *1000*
DURATION WorkMn *AMWorkLength*
DURATION Lunch *LunchLength*
DURATION WorkPM *PMWorkLength*
DURATION Break *BreakLength*
DURATION WorkOT *OWorkLength*
DURATION OWork *DayLength-AMWorkLength-LunchLength-PMWorkLength-BreakLength-OWorkLength*

/*****

/Define Production Circles
IDENTIFY Girderz /Box Girder
IDENTIFY IMGirderz /MC-DM
IDENTIFY IMMachinez /MC-DM
IDENTIFY FMGirderz /MC-FM
IDENTIFY FMMachinez /MC-FM
IDENTIFY TMGirderz /MC-TA
IDENTIFY TMMachinez /MC-TA


```

Figure C.5 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (DM-TS case no.1)

```

RoboScope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current)_Base_DM-TS_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF

IDENTIFY BOPWBz /MC-BL
IDENTIFY BOPMbz /MC-BL
IDENTIFY BOPFbz /MC-BL
IDENTIFY BOPFBz /MC-FA
IDENTIFY BOPFCz /MC-FC
IDENTIFY BOPFBz /MC-FC
IDENTIFY BOPFBz /MC-FC
IDENTIFY BOPFBz /MC-FC
IDENTIFY BOPFBz /MC-FC

QUEUE MC_WB Girderz
QUEUE MC_DM DMGirderz
QUEUE MC_DM DMMachinez
QUEUE BOP_DM Girderz
QUEUE MC_FB FBGirderz
QUEUE MC_FB FBMachinez
QUEUE BOP_FB Girderz
QUEUE MC_TA TMGirderz
QUEUE MC_TA TMMachinez
QUEUE BOP_TA Girderz
QUEUE MC_IL IMGirderz
QUEUE MC_IL IMMachinez
QUEUE MC_IL IMGirderz
QUEUE MC_FA FMGirderz
QUEUE MC_FA FMMachinez
QUEUE BOP_FA Girderz
QUEUE MC_FC FCGirderz
QUEUE MC_FC FCMachinez
QUEUE BOP_FC Girderz
QUEUE MC_TT TTMGirderz
QUEUE MC_TT TTMachinez
QUEUE BOP_TT Girderz

COMP1 Dimensionz
COMP1 Finishingz
COMP1 TrialAssemblyz
COMP1 Bastingz
COMP1 Packingz
COMP1 Transportingz

/Dimension Cycle
LINE B001 BOP WB Dimensionz
LINE M001 MC WB Dimensionz
LINE M002 MC DM Dimensionz
LINE M003 MC FB Dimensionz
LINE M004 BOP DM Dimensionz

/Finishing Cycle
LINE B001 BOP DM Finishingz
LINE M001 MC FB Finishingz
LINE M002 MC FB Finishingz
LINE M003 MC FB Finishingz
LINE M004 BOP FB Finishingz

/Trial Assembly Cycle
LINE B001 BOP FB TrialAssemblyz
LINE M001 MC TA TrialAssemblyz
LINE M002 MC TA TrialAssemblyz
LINE M003 MC TA TrialAssemblyz
LINE M004 MC TA TrialAssemblyz


```

Figure C.5 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (DM-TS case no.1)

```

Sprobescope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current)_Base_DM-TS_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF

LINE      MOD#  TrialAssembly  MOD_Thr
/Blasting Cycle
LINE      MOD7  MOD_TA  Blasting
LINE      MOD11  WC_BL  Blasting
LINE      MOD12  WC_BL  Blasting
LINE      MOD14  MC_BL  Blasting
LINE      MOD15  WC_BL  Blasting
LINE      MOD8  Blasting  MOD_BL
/Painting Cycle
LINE      MOD9  MOD_PL  Painting
LINE      MODA1  WC_PA  Painting
LINE      MODA2  WC_PA  Painting
LINE      MODA1  MC_PA  Painting
LINE      MOD10  WC_PA  Painting
LINE      MOD10  Painting  MOD_PA
/Facking Cycle
LINE      MOD11  MOD_FA  Facking
LINE      MODC1  WC_FC  Facking
LINE      MODC2  WC_FC  Facking
LINE      MODC2  Facking  WC_FC
LINE      MODC2  Facking  MC_FC
LINE      MOD12  Facking  MOD_FC
/Transportation Cycle
LINE      MOD13  MOD_TC  Transportation
LINE      MODT1  WC_TS  Transportation
LINE      MODT2  Transportation  WC_TS
LINE      MODT1  MC_TS  Transportation
LINE      MODT2  Transportation  MC_TS
LINE      MOD14  Transportation  MOD_TS

$MAPROBE  Dimension  *WorkTime*
$MAPROBE  Finishing  *WorkTime*
$MAPROBE  TrialAssembly *WorkTime*
$MAPROBE  Blasting  *WorkTime*
$MAPROBE  Painting  *WorkTime*
$MAPROBE  Facking  *WorkTime*
$MAPROBE  Transportation *WorkTime*

/*****
/Define Variables of Station
VARIABLE TotDMachine *NumberofDMStation*NumberofDMMachine*
VARIABLE TotDMWorker *TotDMMachine*NumberofDMWorker*
VARIABLE TotFMachine *NumberofFStation*NumberofFMMachine*
VARIABLE TotFWorker *TotFMachine*NumberofFWorker*
VARIABLE TotTAMachine *NumberofTAMachine*NumberofTAMachine*
VARIABLE TotTAWorker *TotTAMachine*NumberofTAWorker*
VARIABLE TotBIMachine *NumberofBIMachine*NumberofBIMachine*
VARIABLE TotBIWorker *TotBIMachine*NumberofBIWorker*
VARIABLE TotPMachine *NumberofPStation*NumberofPMachine*
VARIABLE TotPWorker *TotPMachine*NumberofPWorker*
VARIABLE TotTMachine *NumberofTStation*NumberofTMachine*
VARIABLE TotTWWorker *TotTMachine*NumberofTWWorker*
VARIABLE TotHMachine *NumberofHMachine*NumberofHMachine*
VARIABLE TotHWorker *TotHMachine*NumberofHWorker*
VARIABLE TotDMWorker+TotFWorker+TotTAWorker+TotBIWorker+TotPWorker+TotTWWorker+TotHWorker*
VARIABLE TotWorker
*****/

06/28/12 09:29:02

```

Figure C.5 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (DM-TS case no.1)

```

Sprobescope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current)_Base_DM-TS_R2_Combine_Case1.SIF

/Initialization of Counts
INIT      MOD_MB  NumberofGirders
INIT      WC_DM  TotDMWorker*
INIT      MC_DM  TotDMMachine*
INIT      WC_FB  TotFWorker*
INIT      MC_FB  TotFMachine*
INIT      WC_TA  TotTAWorker*
INIT      MC_TA  TotTAMachine*
INIT      WC_BL  TotBIWorker*
INIT      MC_BL  TotBIMachine*
INIT      WC_PA  TotPWorker*
INIT      MC_PA  TotPMachine*
INIT      WC_FC  TotFCWorker*
INIT      MC_FC  TotFCMachine*
INIT      WC_TS  TotTWWorker*
INIT      MC_TS  TotTMachine*

/Startup to Dimension
$RANGEID  MOD1  *Dimension.Girders.Count*Uniform(MinM_Glides,MaxM_Glides)*
$DURATION Dimension  *MOD1.RunTimeOut*

/Startup to Finishing
$RANGEID  MOD3  *MOD_DM.OutCount*Uniform(MinTS_Glides,MaxTS_Glides)*
$DURATION Finishing  *MOD3.RunTimeOut*

/Startup to TrialAssembly
$RANGEID  MOD5  *MOD_FB.OutCount*Uniform(MinTA_Glides,MaxTA_Glides)*
$DURATION TrialAssembly *MOD5.RunTimeOut*

/Startup to Blasting
$RANGEID  MOD7  *MOD_TA.OutCount*Uniform(MinBL_Glides,MaxBL_Glides)*
$DURATION Blasting  *MOD7.RunTimeOut*

/Startup to Painting
$RANGEID  MOD9  *MOD_BL.OutCount*Uniform(MinPA_Glides,MaxPA_Glides)*
$DURATION Painting  *MOD9.RunTimeOut*

/Startup to Facking
$RANGEID  MOD11  *MOD_PA.OutCount*Fact(MinFC_Glides,MaxFC_Glides)*
$DURATION Facking  *MOD11.RunTimeOut*

/Startup to Transportation
$RANGEID  MOD13  *MOD_TC.OutCount*Fact(MinTE_Glides,MaxTE_Glides)*
$DURATION Transportation *MOD13.RunTimeOut*

/Define Variables of Production
VARIABLE AccGirders *MOD_TS.TotCount*

/*****
/Define Collector
COLLECTOR  IFProcessTime MOD1  *TotalMachines*
COLLECT  IFProcessTime MOD1  *TotalMachines*
RELEASE  MOD1  COLLECT  IFProcessTime MOD1  *TotalMachines*

COLLECTOR  FProcessTime MOD3  *TotalMachines*
COLLECT  FProcessTime MOD3  *TotalMachines*
RELEASE  MOD3  COLLECT  FProcessTime MOD3  *TotalMachines*

COLLECTOR  TProcessTime MOD5  *TotalMachines*
COLLECT  TProcessTime MOD5  *TotalMachines*
*****/

06/28/12 09:29:02

```

Figure C.5 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (DM-TS case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current)_Base_DM-TS_R2_Combine_Case1.STR
UNRELEASE 8000 COLLECT :PProcessTime_B00 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECTOR :PProcessTime_B00P 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECT :PProcessTime_B00 'TotalWorkMin';
UNRELEASE 8001 COLLECT :PProcessTime_B01 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECTOR :PProcessTime_B01P 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECT :PProcessTime_B01 'TotalWorkMin';
UNRELEASE 8010 COLLECT :PProcessTime_B00 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECTOR :PProcessTime_B00P 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECT :PProcessTime_B00 'TotalWorkMin';
UNRELEASE 8011 COLLECT :PProcessTime_B01 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECTOR :PProcessTime_B01P 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECT :PProcessTime_B01 'TotalWorkMin';
UNRELEASE 8011 COLLECT :PProcessTime_B00 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECTOR :PProcessTime_B00P 'TotalWorkMin';
COLLECT :PProcessTime_B00 'TotalWorkMin';
TOTAL Working Day TotWorkingDay 'StartTime/NormalMeanWorkingTime,UMWorkingTime';
VARIABLE TotWorkingDay 'StartTime/NormalMeanWorkingTime,UMWorkingTime';
/*****
/Display Commands
DISPLAY
DISPLAY "Number of Dimension Worker" 1 "
TotDWorkers;
DISPLAY "Number of Dimension Machine" 1 "
TotDMachines;
DISPLAY "Number of Finishing Worker" 1 "
TotFWorkers;
DISPLAY "Number of Finishing Machine" 1 "
TotFMachines;
DISPLAY "Number of TrialAssembly Worker" 1 "
TotTWorkers;
DISPLAY "Number of TrialAssembly Machine" 1 "
TotTMachines;
DISPLAY "Number of Blasting Worker" 1 "
TotBWorkers;
DISPLAY "Number of Blasting Machine" 1 "
TotBMachines;
DISPLAY "Number of Painting Worker" 1 "
TotPWorkers;
DISPLAY "Number of Painting Machine" 1 "
TotPMachines;
DISPLAY "Number of Facking Worker" 1 "
TotFWorkers;
DISPLAY "Number of Facking Machine" 1 "
TotFMachines;
DISPLAY "Number of Transportation Worker" 1 "
TotTWorkers;
DISPLAY "Number of Transportation Machine" 1 "
TotTMachines;
DISPLAY;
/*****
/Run the simulation until 20 gliders completed
SIMULATEDUNTIL "AccGlider=NumberofGlider";
*****
6 06/28/12 07:29:02

```

Figure C.5 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (DM-TS case no.1)

```

Sproscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5.1.0
AL Fabrication (Current)_Base_DM-TS_R2_Combine_Case1.STR
/*****
/Display the results
REPORT;
DISPLAY "
*****
Simulation Results
*****
";
DISPLAY "Total Working Day" 1 "
DISPLAY "TotWorkingDay" 1 "
DISPLAY "Days";
/*****
7 06/28/12 07:29:02

```

Figure C.5 (Cont.) Simulation input source code (DM-TS case no.1)

```

Roboscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5 f.0
Current Base (DM-TS) R2_Combine_Caser_Runt.SFD
strboscope Model As-Fabrication (Current_Base_RH_TG_Combine_ITH 109640496)

Number of Dimension Worker      : 20
Number of Dimension Machine     : 20
Number of Finishing Worker      : 10
Number of Finishing Machine     : 2
Number of TrialAssembly Worker   : 40
Number of TrialAssembly Machine  : 12
Number of Blasting Worker       : 3
Number of Blasting Machine     : 3
Number of Painting Worker       : 12
Number of Painting Machine     : 12
Number of Packing Worker        : 10
Number of Packing Machine       : 3
Number of Transportation Worker  : 40
Number of Transportation Machine : 10

Statistics report at simulation time 61920

=====
CaseNo  Bas  Car  Tot  ArWait  ArCost  SDCost  MinCost  MaxCost
-----
B0D_B1  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B2  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B3  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B4  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B5  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B6  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B7  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B8  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B9  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_B0  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
B0D_T1  Grinder  20.00  20.00  2371.96  7.19  4.70  0.00  20.00
B0D_W1  Grinder  0.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  3.00
NC_B1  BLMachine  3.00  22.00  8076.32  3.00  0.00  3.00  3.00
NC_B2  BLMachine  20.00  40.00  30900.00  20.00  0.00  20.00  20.00
NC_B3  BLMachine  4.00  22.00  172.88  0.00  0.20  0.00  4.00
NC_B4  BLMachine  32.00  32.00  2239.00  12.00  0.00  12.00  12.00
NC_B5  BLMachine  5.00  25.00  2281.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  5.00
NC_B6  BLMachine  12.00  32.00  2201.40  11.00  0.10  0.00  12.00
NC_T1  TSMachine  10.00  30.00  2043.00  10.00  0.00  0.00  10.00
StartClock  Clock  0.00  44.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00
MW_B1  BLMocker  3.00  23.00  8076.32  3.00  0.00  3.00  3.00
MW_B2  BLMocker  20.00  40.00  30900.00  20.00  0.00  0.00  20.00
MW_B3  BLMocker  4.00  22.00  172.88  0.00  0.20  0.00  4.00
MW_B4  BLMocker  32.00  32.00  2239.00  12.00  0.00  0.00  12.00
MW_B5  BLMocker  5.00  25.00  2281.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  5.00
MW_B6  BLMocker  12.00  30.00  2043.00  10.00  0.10  0.00  12.00
MW_T1  TSMocker  0.00  40.00  44432.40  0.00  0.10  0.00  40.00
MW_T2  TSMocker  0.00  40.00  44432.40  0.00  0.00  0.00  40.00

=====
Activity  Car  Tot  LetSt  LetEt  ArDur  SDDur  MinD  MaxD  ArInt  SDDnt  MinI  MaxI
-----
Blasting  0  20  6000.00  61920.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  290.00  0.00  26.1210256.73
Break  0  43  349.00  61020.00  60.00  0.00  60.00  60.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
Dimension  0  20  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00
Finishing  0  20  0.00  60022.40  60021.14880.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00
Lunch  0  43  249.00  60720.00  60.00  0.00  60.00  60.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
OffWork  0  43  249.00  61220.00  600.00  0.00  600.00  600.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
Packing  0  20  6560.00  61920.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  2940.00  0.00  26.1210256.73
Painting  0  20  6560.00  61920.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  2940.00  0.00  26.1210256.73
Transportation  0  20  6560.00  61920.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  2940.00  0.00  26.1210256.73
TrialAssembly  1  20  6000.00  61920.00  79.62  94.14  0.00  300.40  2940.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00
WorkTime  1  44  0.00  61920.00  240.00  0.00  240.00  240.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00
WorkOT  0  43  400.00  61080.00  240.00  0.00  240.00  240.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00

-----

```

Figure C.6 Simulation output source code (DM-TS case no.1)

```

Roboscope Simulation System Educational Version 3.5 f.0
Current Base (DM-TS) R2_Combine_Caser_Runt.SFD
RunRM  0  43  300.00  60780.00  240.00  0.00  240.00  240.00  1440.00  0.00  1440.00  1440.00

Collector  Sample  Mean  SE  Sum  Min  Max
-----
BSProcessTime_B0D  21  18291.43  10543.48  405120.00  0.00  31200.00
BMPProcessTime_B0D  21  279.57  52.37  40800.00  0.00  240.00
FMPProcessTime_B0D  21  19142.86  10553.92  402000.00  0.00  30960.00
PAPProcessTime_B0D  21  18791.43  10543.48  405120.00  0.00  31200.00
PFPProcessTime_B0D  21  18291.43  10543.48  405120.00  0.00  31200.00
TAPProcessTime_B0D  21  18280.00  10530.32  404880.00  0.00  31200.00
TFPProcessTime_B0D  21  18291.43  10543.48  405120.00  0.00  31200.00

Contents of the Future Events List at simulation time 61920.00
Instance  Start  End
-----
RunRM(42)  61920.00  62160.00

Total Number of Named Objects : 113
Total Number of Variables : 170
Total Number of Statements : 257

Simulation Results

Total Working Day  : 90.709235 Days

Execution Time = 0.090 seconds

-----

```

Figure C.6 (Cont.) Simulation output source code (DM-TS case no.1)

## VITAE

Worawat Sriudom was born on October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1982 in Nonthaburi, Thailand. He received his Bachelor's Degree of Engineering in Civil Engineering from Faculty of Engineering, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang in 2003. After graduation, he has been employed under position of Design Engineer by ITALIAN-THAI DEVELOPMENT Public Co., Ltd. In 2008 he continued with Master Degree studies of Infrastructure in Civil Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, Chulalongkorn University.

About proceeding of this research was published on 24<sup>th</sup> KKCNN Symposium at Hyogo, Japan on December 2011 and he got excellent presentation prize from this event. Currently, he is Freelancer Civil Engineer to work for structural design and shop drawing along with construction project.