



What We'll Do ...

- Types of Entity Transfers
- Model 8-1: Resource-Constrained Transfers
- Models 8-2, 8-3: Transporters
- Conveyors
 - Model 8-4: Non-accumulating
 - Model 8-5: Accumulating

Types of Entity Transfers So Far

Connect

Zero-delay

Route

- Non-zero-delay —
- Stations, animated Routes
- Fixed routes vs. entity-dependent Sequences

• Connect and Route both assume:

- No limit on number in transit at a time
- Entities have their own feet

New Types of Entity Transfers

• Resource-constrained transfers

- Limit total number of entities in transit at a time
- Entities still have their own feet
- Telecommunications (number of packets), logistics (number of vehicles)

Material-handling devices

- *Transporters* fork lifts, trucks, carts, wheelchairs
 - Usually place limits on numbers, capabilities of transporters
 - Like a Resource, except moveable
- Conveyors
 - Belts, hook lines, escalators
 - Usually limit space on conveyor, speed
 - Non-accumulating vs. accumulating

Model 8-1: Small Manufacturing System with Resource-Constrained Transfers

• Original system (Model 7-1)

- Assumed all transfer times = 2 minutes ... keep (for now)
- Parts have their own feet ... keep (for now)
- No limit on number of parts in transit at a time ... dump
 - Now no more than 2 parts can be in motion at a given time
 - If other parts are ready to go, they must wait until there's room to go

Model via existing constructs — think creatively

- Model "space" on the "road" as a Resource
- Limit the number of Units of this Resource
- Entity must Seize unit of "space" resource before beginning trip, Release it at end of trip

Two Ways to Model Resource-Constrained Transfers

- Both use a new Transfer Resource representing space on the transitways
 - Capacity set to 2 in Resource data module
- Maybe the most obvious way (but won't do) ...
 - Before each Route module insert a Seize module to Seize one unit of Transfer
 - After each Station module insert a Release module to free up one unit of Transfer

Two Ways to Model Resource-Constrained Transfers (cont'd.)

- Different way (will do, to illustrate new modules, set up for transporters and conveyors) ...
 - Replace Route modules with Leave modules (Advanced Transfer panel)
 - Transfer Out: Seize unit of Transfer resource before leaving station
 - Resource, Resource Set
 - Also contains the Route operation
 - Get individual queues, with animation, for parts waiting to go
 - Replace Station modules with *Enter* modules (Advanced Transfer panel)
 - Defines the Station
 - Option of an unload Delay time (0 for this model)
 - Transfer In: Release Transfer resource

Effect – slight increase in cycle times in system

Transporter Concepts

- Carts, fork lifts, trucks, wheelchairs, people, ...
- When entity is ready to go somewhere, it needs to be "picked up" and moved
- Use *Transporters* "moveable" resources
- Activities: *Request*, *Transport*, *Free*
 - Transporter Selection Rule: If > 1 transporter is available when Requesting
 - When freed and > 1 entity is waiting: Priorities, closest one

Two types of Transporters

- Free-Path (we'll do)
 - Travel time depends only on velocity, distance
 - Ignore "traffic jams" and their resulting delays
- Guided (won't do)
 - AGVs, intersections, etc.

The Small Manufacturing System with Transporters

Have two carts to transport parts

- A cart can carry one part at a time
- Carts move at 50 feet/minute
 - Will need to specify accurate distances between Stations
- It takes 0.25 minute to load part on a cart, 0.25 minute to unload it from a cart

• Modify Model 8-1 to Model 8-2

The Small Manufacturing System with Transporters (cont'd.)

- Create Transporter in Transporter data module (Advanced transfer panel)
 - Name = Cart, Capacity = 2, Velocity = 50
 - Default the Distance Set (later), Units = Per Minute, Initial Positions
 - *Mind the units* consistency here, in Distance Set (later)
- Animation picture for Cart Transporter
 - Transporter button I, Animate Transfer toolbar
 - Identifier = Cart, pictures for Idle, Busy, Inactive states
 - Ride point (details in book)
 - Drop it anywhere in flowchart view (hidden during run)

The Small Manufacturing System with Transporters (cont'd.)

Request a Cart – modify existing Leave modules

- Delay = 0.25 Minute for load time
- Transfer Out = Request Transporter
- Transporter Name = Cart
- Selection Rule = Smallest Distance
 - Applies when > 1 transporter is available
 - Others: Cyclic, Random, Preferred Order, Largest Distance (???)
- Save Attribute = Cart # (remember which cart ... for later)

Instead of Leave: Request-Delay-Transport

• More complex, more flexible – book has details, examples

The Small Manufacturing System with Transporters (cont'd.)

Free the Cart – modify existing Enter modules

- Delay = 0.25 Minute for unload time
- Transfer In = Free Transporter
- Transporter Name = Cart
- Unit Number = Cart # attribute of part entity

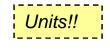
Instead of Enter: Station-Delay-Free

More complex, more flexible – book has details, examples

Distances for Transporters

- Define contents of Distance Set Cart.Distance
- Distances (in feet) moved by parts:

	То						
	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Exit System		
Order Release	37	74					
Cell 1		45	92				
Cell 2	139		55	147			
Cell 3				45	155		
Cell 4		92			118		



- Blank cells: part movements that don't occur
- Enter these data in Distance data module (Advanced Transfer panel)
 - Name = Cart.Distance
 - Stations button, Distance for above data
 - Direction is implied



Animating Transporter Movement

- Add distances to animation
- Delete all the old Route Path animation objects
 - But leave the Station animations
- Add animated transporter distances with Distance button <a>[infig], Animate Transfer toolbar
 - Dialog, placement similar to Route Paths
 - Identifier = Cart.Distance
 - Click in Beginning Station marker, intermediate clicks, Ending Station marker
 - Options for Rotate, Flip
 - Grid, Snap to help place animated transporter distances

Parking Areas for Transporters

- Animate transporters when they're free
- Parking button
 Animate Transfer toolbar
 - Like a Queue animation –
 - Cursor becomes cross hairs, click near lower left of Station marker to start, click for first Point or head of Line
 - More clicks for more Points (double-click to end), or second click to end Line
 - Want enough points/space for all transporters (2 here)
 - Repeat for all Stations where Transporters could be freed

More Distances — Empty Transporters

- Above Distances incomplete only for part movements along their sequences
- Transporters must also move when empty (*deadheading*)
 - In general, n(n 1) distances need definition for network with n nodes
 - Some not possible Order Release to Exit System
- 14 more distances to define in Distances data module (not grayed):

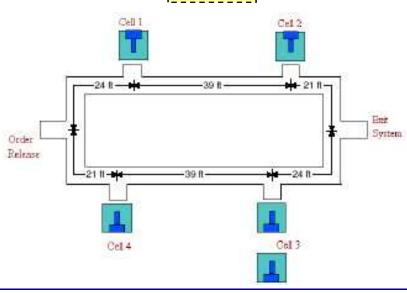
		То							
		Order Release	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Exit System		
From	Order Release		37	74					
	Cell 1	155		45	92	129			
	Cell 2	118	139		55	147			
	Cell 3	71	92	129		45	155		
	Cell 4	34	55	92	139		118		
	Exit System	100	121	158	37	74			

Model 8-3: Refining the Animation for Transporters

- As it stands, Part Entities disappear from animation when waiting to be picked up by a Cart Transporter
 - Model logic OK ... get right answers ... animation is flawed
- Solution Storage for entity to reside in, be animated, while it waits for something (here, a Cart Transporter)
 - Can get statistics on numbers in Storages

Conveyors

- Replace Transporters with a conveyor
- Loop conveyor to follow main path, clockwise
- Six entrance/exit points
 - Load, Unload takes 0.25 minute
 - Each part is 4 feet per side, but want 6 feet of conveyor space for clearance on corners
- Speed = 20 feet/minute Units!!



Conveyor Concepts

- Entity to be conveyed must wait for space
- Conveyor consists of cells
 - Equal size, constantly moving think of a narrow escalator
- Entities might require multiple contiguous cells
- Must define cell size; tradeoff involved:
 - Small cells: accurate model but slow execution
 - Large cells: just the opposite!
- Entities Access space, Convey, and Exit
- Conveyor = series of linear Segments
 - Link to form loops, diverge points, converge points

Types of Conveyors

Both travel in a single, irreversible direction

• *Nonaccumulating*: belt, bucket line, escalator

- Spacing between entities on it doesn't change
- Entire conveyor stops for entity Access/Exit if Load/Unload time is > 0

• Accumulating: rollers

- Conveyor never stops moving
- If entity on it stops to Exit, other entities behind it are blocked and bunch up (entities ahead of it keep moving)
- When blockage ends, blocked entities go on but maybe not all at once (spacing requirements)

Model 8-4: Small Manufacturing System with Nonaccumulating Conveyors

- Modify Model 8-1 (resource-constrained transfer)
- Define new Variables Load Time and Unload Time, each with initial value 0.25
- Delete all the Route Paths
- Define Conveyor via Conveyor data module, Advanced Transfer panel
 - Conveyer = Loop Conveyor
 - Segment Name = Loop Conveyor.Segment
 - Type = Non-Accumulating
 - Velocity = 20 (feet), Units = Per Minute Units!!
 - Cell Size = 3 (feet) Units!!
 - Max Cells Occupied = 2 (cells per entity)

Leave, Enter Modules for Conveyor

Change each Leave module

- Delay = Load Time, Units = Minutes
- Transfer Out = Access Conveyor
- Conveyor Name = Loop Conveyor
- # of Cells = 2
- Connect Type = Convey

• Change each Enter module

- Delay = Unload Time, Units = Minutes
- Transfer In = Exit Conveyor
- Conveyor Name = Loop Conveyor

Conveyor Segments

- Define one-way lengths (in feet) of segments
- Segment data module, Advanced Transfer panel
 - Name = Loop Conveyor.Segment
 - Beginning Station = Order Release
 - Next Stations button
 - Name Next Station in correct sequence
 - Give distance (in feet) to this next station

Segment animation

- Put Station markers in front of each Resource picture
- Segment button <a>[iii], Animate Transfer toolbar
- Dialog, crosshairs, clicking just like Distances for Transporters

Conveyor Statistics

- Run > Setup > Project Parameters to check Conveyor Statistics
- Get percent of time blocked (stopped)
- Utilization statistic is average percent of space occupied on conveyor (not percent of time that a part was on the conveyor)
- To see conveyor stop (it's nonaccumulating) more clearly, change Load Time and Unload Time to much greater values than 0.25

Model 8-5: Change Conveyors to Accumulating

• Conveyor module

- Change Conveyor Type to Accumulating
- Accumulation Length = 4 (in feet), amount of space the accumulated parts need on the conveyor
- Running, see very little accumulation in animation
 - To see more, increase Load Time and Unload Time