

Redesign The Facility Layout with Systematic Layout Planning Method on Battery Workshop at PT GMF Aeroasia

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Abstract

PT GMF Aero Asia Tbk is one of the biggest aircraft maintenance companies in the region, engaged in maintenance or servicing aircraft and parts related. One of PT. GMF Aero Asia Tbk workshop still has the most significant problem and has not optimized on its production floor and does not yet have effectiveness for production. Researchers conducted observations in the field and processed the data using systematic layout planning (SLP) methods to redesign the facility layout approach to optimizing on the production floor. The data selected to be processed through OPC with the number of operations. Data processing using ARC, ARD, and flow process materials for alternative layouts and adjustment factor determination, looseness determination, area calculation. After processing the data, one alternate layout is generated with concern in distances and times. The results showed that decreased workload and decreased movement distance from every operation that already existed from the battery arrived until the end of the process, from 75% up to 95% optimized. By SLP method it can reduce material handling distance, alternative layout has 123.97 m² to 98.6 m² or area optimization as 20.46%.

Keywords

Facility Layout, Systematic Layout Planning, Battery Workshop, Plane Industry and Optimization.

1. Introduction

Facilities planning is a multifaceted process, influenced by numerous factors and variables which are not always necessarily in concert and at times may even have contradictory impact on the decision-making process (Matthew P. Stephens, 2013). Facility planning has a function as a means of supporting all activities that occur within the company in order to improve performance so that the company can develop more. Hence, every organization needs to adapt a good plant layout design that can help the organization reduce the overall process time consumed and the transferring of the materials. It helps the organization to eliminate unwanted work and process the most efficient operations (Kumar and Naga Malleswari 2022).

In designing the layout of the facility, things that need to be considered include the interrelationships between activities or departments in the ongoing production process, the ongoing production flow, and ergonomics aspects (Dema Apsari and Mahachandra, n.d.). Facilities planning analyze, optimize, and improve systems for the production of goods or services (Suhardi et al. 2019). Over the years, maintenance has become one of the most important factors a company or industry must meet. Maintenance includes functional testing, maintenance, repair or replacement of necessary appliances, equipment, machinery, building infrastructure and ancillary utilities in industrial, commercial and residential complexes. It includes several phrases that describe various low-cost practices

for keeping equipment operational. These activities occur before and after an outage. Many parts of an aircraft require maintenance to support the airworthiness of the aircraft (Mustakerov and Borissova 2013). One of the most important parts is the aircraft battery. It is needed to start the aircraft, standby power, and backup electricity in case of emergency. A battery is a device containing one or more cells that convert chemical energy directly into electrical energy. Nickel-cadmium batteries require relatively low maintenance, are reliable, have a wide operating temperature range and suitable for many aircraft types (Vutetakis 2009).

Indonesia is one of the regions with the highest fleet growth (7.4%) among other countries. To ensure the operation and safety of aircraft, regular maintenance and periodic repairs are needed by aircraft maintenance organizations. Aircraft Maintenance Repair and Overhaul (MRO) companies are in a business environment characterized by intense global competition. It requires effective management of maintenance costs, TAT (turnaround time), and accurate job standards (Ayeni et al., 2016). At present, PT GMF Aero Asia Tbk is the most outstanding and largest MRO company in Indonesia, as well as number 4 in Asia and number 9 in the world. GMF provides integrated solutions to 180 customers spread across 5 continents in more than 60 countries in the world (Adi et al., 2021). One of the services is battery maintenance which is carried out by the component maintenance unit (TC) at the battery shop. In general, the implementation of battery maintenance is cleaning, charging, and repairing. This facility has 4 employees that work office hours 08.00 until 17.00 from Monday to Friday. Based on preliminary observations and interviews with the employees, there are some activities that are not needed, crossing, and non-sequential, resulting in a large number of service queues. After being observed several times, the main cause is that there are many non-value-added activities in the service process. The non-value-added activities are back and forth employees for checking and unifying activities that should be separate.

1.1 Objectives

Based on the problems that found, this study aims to redesign the existing layout cause cross traffic in production floor using the Systematic Layout Planning (SLP) method, transportation equipment that helps to move material from the source to the destination such as conveyors and cranes, positioning equipment is used for handling material in one location or work machine so that it becomes easy for handling, machining, and subsequent storage of battery also optimized the layout for smooth production flow. This paper would not only do a critical review of existing facility planning techniques but also would provide future directions for helping both researchers and practitioners.

2. Literature Review

Systematic Layout Planning is a procedure used to set the layout of the workplace in a plant notice to the logical relationship between workplaces with high frequency are placed close to each other. SLP is a set of methodical, step-by-step techniques for the layout of design projects, which are suitable for almost all kinds of layout issues. SLP technique applied to optimize the existing layout. Phase in the Systematic Layout Planning are (Muther and Hales 1913):

Phase I: Determine the location of the area to be laid out.

Phase II: Establish the general arrangement of the area to be laid out.

Phase III: Locate each specific piece of machinery and equipment.

Phase IV: Plan the installation, seek the approval of the plan, and make the necessary physical moves.

Stages in the Systematic Layout Planning are:

1. Depiction Activity Relationship Chart
2. Depiction Activity Relationship Diagram
3. Depiction Space Relationship Diagram
4. Create a proposed layout
5. Evaluation of Improvements
6. Calculate the total moment of movement and time of the proposed process with the future stream mapping

The input data required by Systematic Layout Planning are the research problem's basis and entry point can be summarized into five essential elements of product P, production Q, production line R, auxiliary service department S, and production plan T. Among them, P and Q are the basis of all other conditions (Li et al., 2021). The framework of SLP is shown in Figure 1:

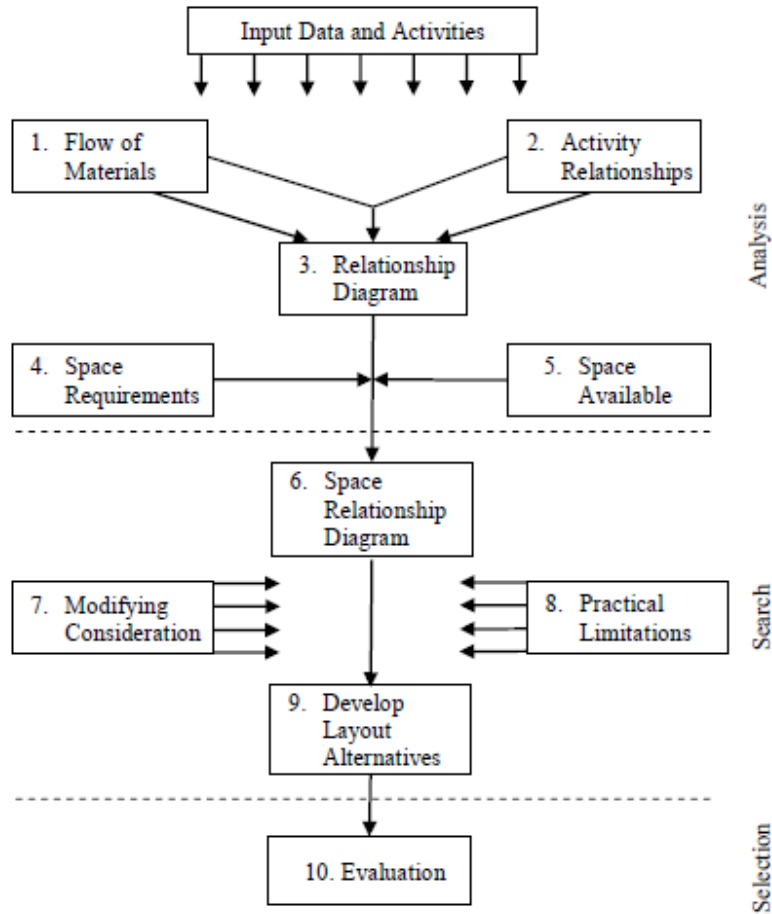


Figure 1. Muther's SLP Methodology (Tompkins, 2003)

Activity Relationship Chart (ARC)

Facility layout design requires consideration of the interrelationships between facilities of every department, office, or service area with every other department and area. Closeness codes are used to reflect the importance of each relationship. There is a degree of closeness to ARC which is expressed in letters and numbers, which can be seen in the following Table 1. (Muther and Hales 1913)

Table 1. Degree of Relationship

Code	Definition
A	Absolutely necessary
E	Especially important
I	Important
O	Ordinary importance
U	Unimportant
X	Closeness undesirable

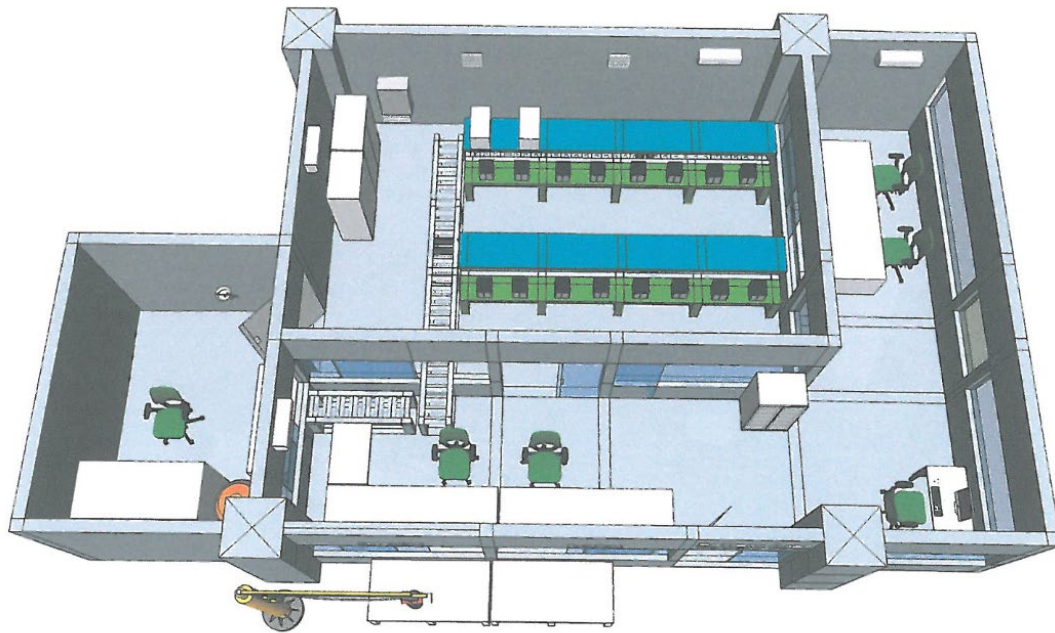


Figure 3. Existing 3D layout of PT GMF AeroAsia Battery Shop

4.2 Floor Area

Based on data collected on the production floor of PT GMF AeroAsiaTbk, researchers obtained data on the area of the production floor is 123.97 m². The following is the floor area data of each process based on the initial layout of PT GMF AeroAsiaTbk as follows (Table 2).

Table 2. Dimension of Battery Workshop

Work Area	Total	Dimensions		Area
		Length (m)	Width (m)	
Unserviceable Area	1	3 m	1 m	3 m ²
Disassembly	1	9 m	3 m	27 m ²
Discharge/Charge	1	9 m	5.75 m	51.75 m ²
Cleaning Area	1	4.2 m	3.6 m	15.12 m ²
Inspection Area	1	5.75 m	2.75 m	15.81 m ²
Assembly Area	1	3 m	2.75 m	8.25 m ²
Serviceable Area	1	3 m	1 m	3 m ²
Total Area				123.97 m ²

4.3 Production Flow

The flow of the battery maintenance process in PT GMF AeroAsia Tbk can be seen in Figure 4.

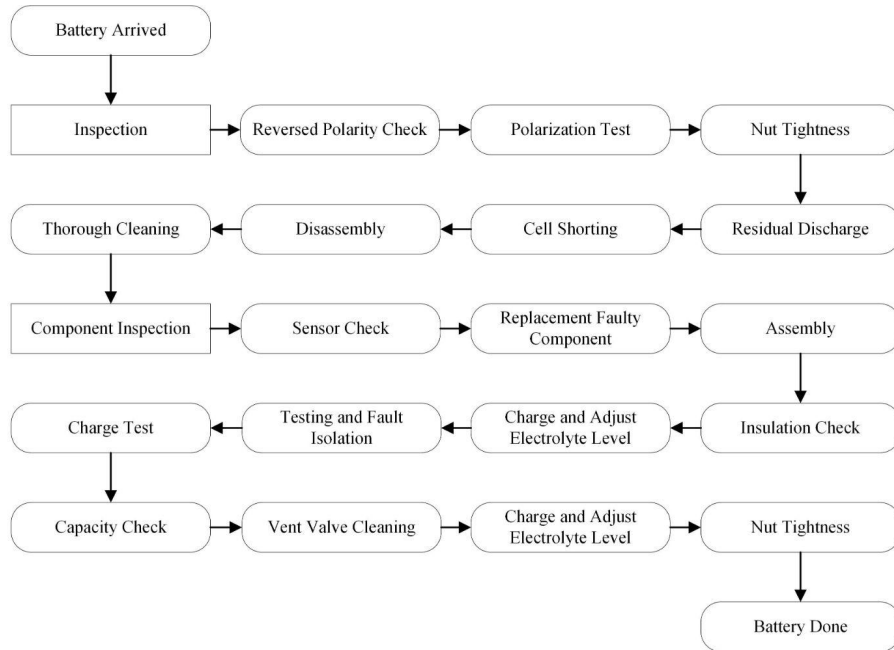


Figure 4. Flow Process of Battery Maintenance

5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Activity Relationship Chart (ARC)

Activity Relationship Chart (ARC) on the workshop floor illustrates the close relationship between existing facilities which is characterized by the degree of relationship along with the reasons (Figure 5 and Table 3).

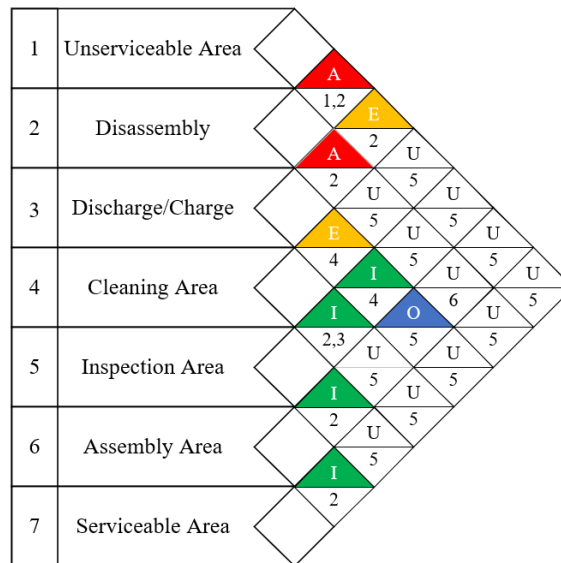


Figure 5. Activity Relationship Chart (ARC)

Table 3. Additional reasons

1.	Using the same notes
2.	Using the same personnel
3.	Using the same room
4.	Personnel relationship level
5.	Workflow sequence
6.	Noisy, dirty, noisy, vibration etc.

5.2 Activity Relationship Diagram (ARD)

Activity Relationship Diagram (ARD) the activity relationship diagram, also called an *affinity analysis diagram*, shows the relationship of every department, office, or service area with every other department and area (Figure 6). It answers the question, how important is it for this department, office, or service facility to be close to another department, office, or service facility. Closeness codes are used to reflect the importance of each relationship (Matthew P. Stephens 2013) (Table 4).

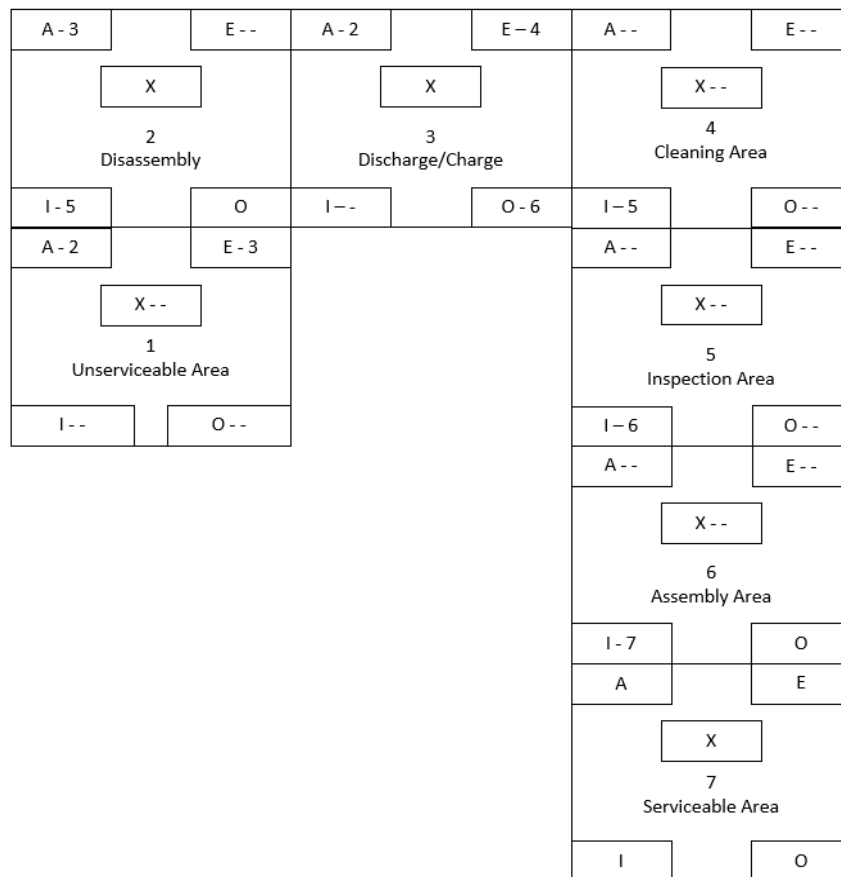


Figure 6. Activity Relationship Diagram (ARD)

Table 4. Degree of Relationship

No	Area	Degree of Relationship					
		A	E	I	O	U	X
1	Unserviceable Area	2	3	-	-	4,5,6,7	-
2	Disassembly	3	-	5	-	4,6,7	-
3	Discharge/Charge	2	1,4	5	6	7	-
4	Cleaning Area	-	-	5	-	6,7	-
5	Inspection Area	-	-	6	-		-
6	Assembly Area	-	-	7			-
7	Serviceable Area	-	-	-	-	-	-

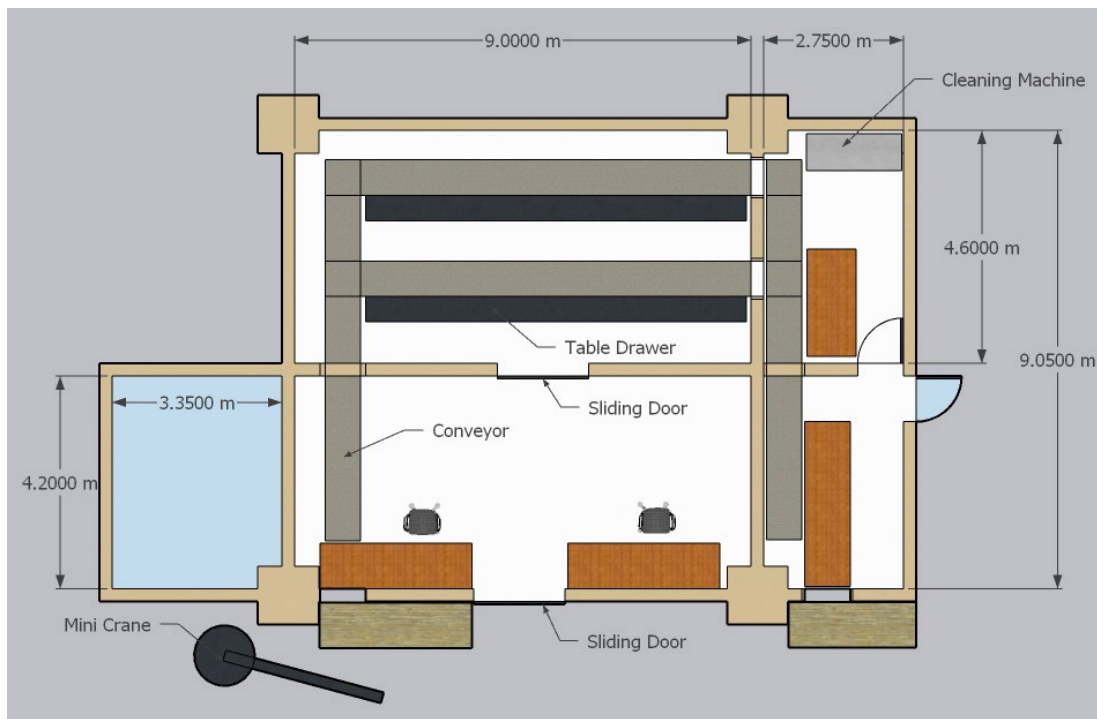


Figure 7. Layout after improvement

Considering the ARD results that have been made, we propose a U-shaped layout to optimize the work process in terms of workload and motion-movement efficiency. A U-shaped line also called U-line is a type of manufacturing layout that is commonly used to replace straight-shaped lines in the JIT cellular manufacturing system (Figure 7). The purpose of utilizing the U-line is to attain compromised benefits between flexibility and productivity resulting from the hybrid operation of job shop and flow shop (Miltenberg 2001). The advantages and issues to be aware of when adopting U-lines in the JIT system were discussed in Aase et al. (2004), Kara et al. (2009) and Erel et al. (2001).

Table 5. Area information for layout after improvement

Work Area	Total	Dimensions		Area
		Length (m)	Width (m)	

Unserviceable Area	1	3 m	1 m	3 m ²
Disassembly	1	9 m	3 m	27 m ²
Discharge/Charge	1	9 m	4.6 m	41.4 m ²
Cleaning Area	1	4.6 m	2.75 m	12.65 m ²
Assembly & Inspection Area	1	4.2 m	2.75 m	11.55 m ²
Serviceable Area	1	3 m	1 m	3 m ²
Total Area				98.6 m ²

After applying improvements, the area that was previously used as a cleaning area was no longer used after optimizing the layout utilization of the entire workshop area. The utilization area after improvement is 98.6 m² or an area optimization of 20.46 % (Table 5).

Table 6. Processes flow and description

Process	Description
A	Battery arrival
B	Inspection
C	Nut Tightness
D	Discharge
E	Disassembly
F	Cleaning
G	Inspection
H	Assembly
I	Charging
J	Serviceable

Table 7. Comparison between existing activity - distance relationship and after improvement

Existing		After Improvement		Optimization (Movement reduction)
Process	Distance	Process	Distance	
A - B	12 m	A - B	3 m	75.00%
B - C	12 m	B - C	3 m	75.00%

C - D	2 m	C - D	0.5 m	75.00%
D - E	4 m	D - E	0.5 m	87.50%
E - F	8 m	E - F	0.5 m	93.75%
F - G	20 m	F - G	4 m	80.00%
G - H	10 m	G - H	0.5 m	95.00%
H - I	2 m	H - I	0.5 m	75.00%
I - J	4 m	I - J	0.5 m	87.50%

5.3 Proposed Improvements

Based on the new layout that has been made in order to achieve optimal design that supports the activity processes and moving material, or the objects must be supported by using an automatic conveyor that can be adjusted for movement back and forth.

6. Conclusion

After analyzing and calculation, research results on applying systematic layout planning methods obtained alternative proposed layouts that can be applied to optimize increase production effectiveness the area utilization existing layout from 123.97 m² to 98.6 m² or area optimization as a 20.46% and decrease movement distance from every operation that already exist from battery arrived and the end of the process from 75% up to 95%.

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Biographies

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