

# **Commonality Analysis for Ball Manufacturing**

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## **1. Introduction**

Sporting equipment in the form of balls have been used even since ancient times, and they have evolved over time right from the material to the purpose, going from leather to plastic among other wide ranges. Here we analyze those common and variable parts of the product.

## **2. Overview**

We can split the manufacture and category of balls into a few subcategories, such as

1. The Material
2. Stitching & Shaping
3. Polishing

Thus, we also examine the other related questions such as:

- What are the different types of balls?
- What materials will be used for different types of balls like football, basketball, tennis ball, cricket ball and so on?
- What will be the shape of the ball?
- What will be the weight of the ball?
- What kind of testing will it undergo as part of quality control before being dispatched for sale?

## **3. Definitions**

The table below lists the technical definitions related to a ball.

Ball	<p>A ball is a round object with various uses. It is used in ball games, where the play of the game follows the state of the ball as it is hit, kicked or thrown by players. Some of the games where balls are predominantly used are football, basketball, tennis, cricket and so on.</p> <p>Generally in most sports, the balls are spherical in shape but in some cases like the american football and rugby the ball is actually oval or prolate spheroid in shape. Also, in hockey,</p>
Material	<p>The material used to make different types of balls. A ball can be made from many different materials like leather, rubber, plastics and synthetics being</p>

	most common in modern times. Like the table tennis ball is made of plastic whereas football is generally made of leather.
Stitching	For games like rugby, football, tennis, the ball needs to be assembled together by the process of stitching which is one complete movement of a threaded needle through a fabric or material such as to leave behind it a single loop or portion of thread. The stitching can be done manually or by machines.

#### 4. Commonalities

The following statements are basic assumptions about the domain of ball manufacturing.

##### Shape

Generally most of the balls have a spherical shape. For example, in games like football, tennis, cricket and basketball the balls are spherical in shape.

##### Material

Generally most of the balls are made from leather or rubber. Like football and basketball are made up of leather.

#### 5. Variabilities

##### Shape

Most balls have spherical shape but rugby balls have a prolate spheroid shape and hockey balls have a disc shape.

##### Material

Made of different materials like synthetic leather, stainless steel, rubber etc.

#### 6. Parameters of Variation

#	Name	Meaning	Domain	Decision Time	Default
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P1	Shape	Shape of the ball	{Round, prolate spheroid}	Specification	Round
P2	Stitching	Stitching of the ball	{Hand stitched, machine stitched, thermal bonding (glue)}	Specification	Machine stitched

## 7. Issues

### I1. What can and can't be considered a ball?

A1: Only those which are used professionally are considered as balls, so not every spherical object is a ball.

A2: All spherical objects used in sports or games are balls.

A3: All spherical objects regardless of whether it is used in sports or games can be considered as a ball.

## 8. TODO

More Definitions and Commonalities need to be added and more issues will be added later.

## 9. History

Date	Duration	Def.s	Comm.s	Var.s	Par.s	Issues	Res.
18 April 2022	40 minutes	3	2	2	2	1	0

## 10. Effort

Arpit Agarwal - 40 minutes

Ronit Ray - 40 minutes

Sudipta Halder- 40 minutes

Anshul Kakraniya- 40 minutes

Akshay Choudhary- 40 minutes