# MENGM0056 - Product and Production Systems Scenario 3: FMCG - Bottled Beverage (500 ml)

Hand-out for Group Coursework (2025/26)

**UUID seed:** 370fd59e-05f5-4157-8da1-0a6ca2ed1bad **Checksum:** e76211e26f5c

### Purpose

This scenario considers a high-throughput beverage line with volatile demand and despatch congestion. Your task is to propose operational policies that stabilise service level and improve utilisation while controlling changeover losses and inventory.

#### Narrative

A 500 ml carbonated soft drink is produced in PET bottles. The line comprises blow-moulding, filling, labelling, case-packing and palletising, with despatch to outbound trucks via limited loading bays. Demand varies with weather and promotions. CIP and changeovers consume valuable capacity. Capital spend is constrained; improvements should focus on scheduling, policies, and parameter changes.

# Entities and flow (fixed structure)

 $Preforms \rightarrow Blow-mould \rightarrow Fill \rightarrow Cap \rightarrow Label \rightarrow Case-pack \rightarrow Palletise \rightarrow Despatch.$ 

# Baseline parameters (seeded)

#### Global

Shifts per day	2
Shift length	7.5 h
Base daily demand	2024 cases/day (12 bottles/case)
Daily demand CV	0.267
Number of SKUs	6
On-time despatch target	95%

#### Line capacities and availability

Resource	Count	Nominal rate	Availability
Blow-moulder	1	24161 bph	0.863
Filler	1	22101 bph	0.833
Labeller	1	25783  bph	0.878
Case-packer	1	1558  cph	0.852

	Palletiser	1	1981  cph	0.965
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#### Changeovers and CIP

CIP duration (flavour)	$56 \min$
Additional flavour change operations	$19 \min$
Label-only change duration	$12 \min$
Minimum batch size	314  cases

#### Despatch and yard logistics

Loading bays	3
Despatch window	7:00-18:00
Mean truck inter-arrival	$60 \min$
Truck service time	$53 \min$
Cases per pallet	108
Pallets per truck	26

#### Reliability (downtime parameters)

MTBF (min)	MTTR (min)
607.8	29.6
409.8	34.1
713.4	17.0
505.3	22.8
694.1	16.4
	607.8 409.8 713.4 505.3

#### Costs

Holding cost	£ $1.54$ /pallet/day
Changeover cost (all-in)	£175.69 /event
Lateness penalty	£ $305.54$ /late truck
Scrap cost (changeover/CIP)	£ $1.83$ /case

# Required KPIs

- Line utilisation by unit (blow-moulder, filler, labeller, packer, palletiser).
- Changeover time and product loss per week; percentage of capacity lost to changeovers/CIP.
- Order lead time distribution and on-time despatch rate (service level).
- Loading-bay utilisation and maximum truck queue length; truck lateness count.
- Finished-goods days-of-cover and average pallets in buffer.

# Techniques to apply

- Modelling & KPIs: capacity model, bottleneck identification, changeover loss accounting.
- Mathematical programming: shift patterns, SKU sequencing and batch sizing subject to CIP and bay constraints.
- Uncertainty modelling: daily demand and truck arrivals; downtime distributions.

- **Simulation**: discrete-event model of the line and despatch yard; evaluate congestion and schedules.
- Metaheuristic optimisation: lot-sizing and sequence optimisation with changeover penalties and service-level targets.

# Improvement levers (examples)

- SKU sequencing to group labels and reduce full CIP events; threshold policies for label-only changes.
- Time-of-day despatch smoothing: reserve windows for large orders; dynamic bay assignment.
- Buffer targets before palletiser and before despatch to prevent starvation/blocking.
- Preventive maintenance windows aligned with expected demand troughs.

#### **Deliverables**

- 1. A report (max 20 sides of A4 including figures and references; appendices unmarked but admissible as evidence).
- 2. A production and despatch plan for one representative week, showing SKU sequence, batch sizes, and expected service level.
- 3. Model files (e.g., simulation, optimisation) as appendices/evidence.

# Assessment emphasis

Clarity and correctness of the capacity and KPI model; appropriate choice and justification of techniques; quality of experimental design; robustness to demand variability; and persuasiveness of recommendations under operational constraints.

# Data ethics and reproducibility

Report your UUID seed and any random seeds used within tools. Provide enough detail for independent regeneration of your parameter tables.