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

Hand-out for Group Coursework (2025/26)

### 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       | 2734 cases/day (12 bottles/case) |
| Daily demand CV         | 0.31                             |
| Number of SKUs          | 6                                |
| On-time despatch target | 95%                              |

#### Line capacities and availability

| Resource     | Count | Nominal rate | Availability |
|--------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Blow-moulder | 1     | 23343 bph    | 0.868        |
| Filler       | 1     | 22667  bph   | 0.91         |
| Labeller     | 1     | 22928 bph    | 0.908        |
| Case-packer  | 1     | 1986  cph    | 0.949        |

| Palletiser | 1 | 1620  cph | 0.961 |
|------------|---|-----------|-------|
|------------|---|-----------|-------|

#### Changeovers and CIP

| CIP duration (flavour)               | 49 min    |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Additional flavour change operations | $15 \min$ |
| Label-only change duration           | $9 \min$  |
| Minimum batch size                   | 436 cases |

#### Despatch and yard logistics

| Loading bays             | 2          |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Despatch window          | 7:00-20:00 |
| Mean truck inter-arrival | $40 \min$  |
| Truck service time       | $36 \min$  |
| Cases per pallet         | 72         |
| Pallets per truck        | 29         |

#### Reliability (downtime parameters)

| Resource    | MTBF (min) | MTTR (min) |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| BlowMoulder | 398.0      | 28.7       |
| Filler      | 352.6      | 24.7       |
| Labeller    | 801.2      | 13.5       |
| Packer      | 597.6      | 18.6       |
| Palletiser  | 848.5      | 16.9       |

#### Costs

| Holding cost                | £ $2.1$ /pallet/day |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Changeover cost (all-in)    | £122.35 /event      |
| Lateness penalty            | £262.62 /late truck |
| Scrap cost (changeover/CIP) | £ $1.05$ /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. The report should contain 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.