Availability_w
93,57%

Performance_w
89,62%

Quality_w
98,08%

Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE)shows how long a machine or production line actually produced good-quality products, compared to the total time it could have been producing.
OEE is calculated as the product of three main factors:
1. Availability: This measures how long the machine was in operation during the planned production time. It accounts for events like downtime, failures, or changeovers.
2. Performance: This measures speed. It compares the actual production rate to the machine's ideal, theoretical speed. In essence, it shows what percentage of its maximum speed the machine was running at.
3. Quality: This measures quality. It compares the number of good-quality, non-scrap products to the total number of products manufactured.

OEE is expressed as a percentage, and a higher value indicates more effective production. An OEE of 100% means the machine produced 100% good-quality products at maximum speed for 100% of the available time.

Daily OEE trend by shift
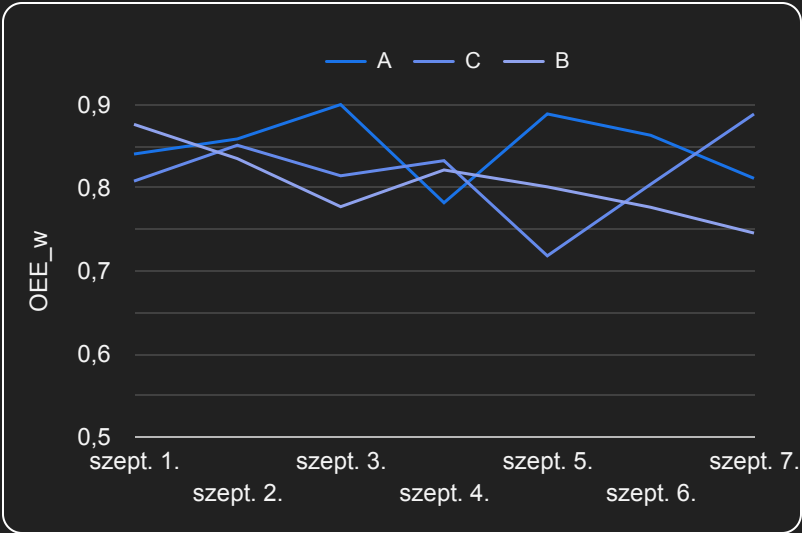
OEE performance heatmap by shift and date

date	A	B	C
2025. szept. 1.	84,0%	87,5%	80,7%
2025. szept. 2.	85,8%	83,4%	85,0%
2025. szept. 3.	89,9%	77,6%	81,4%
2025. szept. 4.	78,1%	82,1%	83,2%
2025. szept. 5.	88,8%	80,0%	71,7%
2025. szept. 6.	86,2%	77,6%	80,3%
2025. szept. 7.	81,0%	74,4%	88,8%

shift / OEE_w

This line chart visualizes the OEE trend over time, allowing for a clear comparison of performance across different shifts. It helps identify daily performance fluctuations and highlight which shifts consistently meet or fall short of the OEE target.

This heatmap provides a quick, color-coded overview of OEE performance. The darker shades indicate periods of low OEE, while lighter shades show higher performance. It's a great tool for quickly spotting underperforming shifts or dates that may require further investigation.
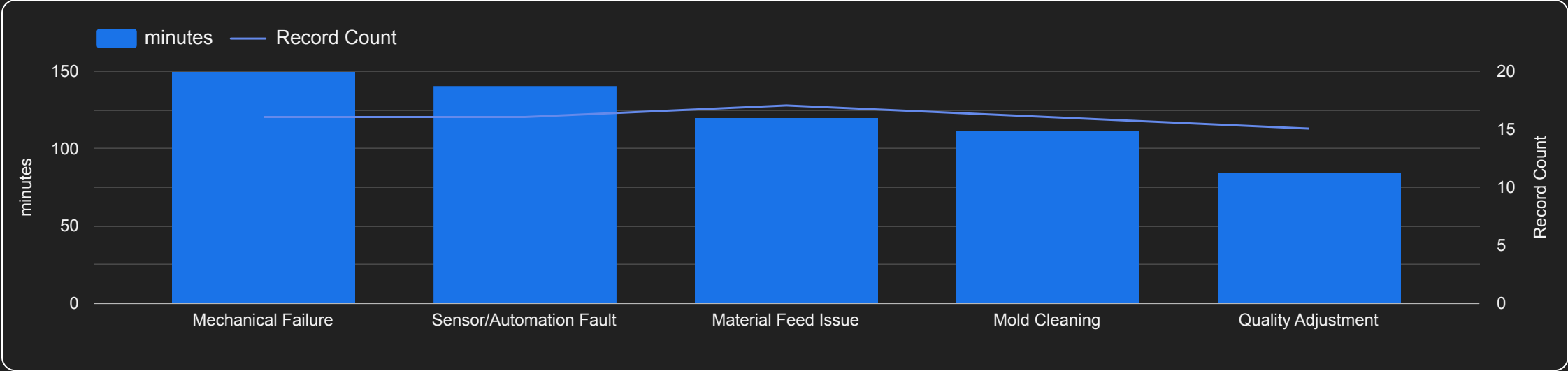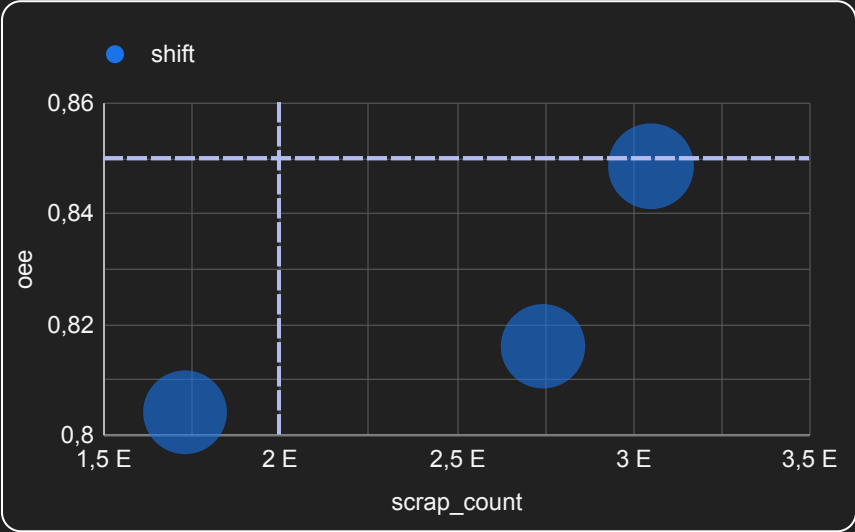
scrap_count
7 536

minutes
603

shift ▾

Cumulative time and occurrences of downtime reasons

Legend: ■ minutes — Record Count

X-axis categories: Mechanical Failure, Sensor/Automation Fault, Material Feed Issue, Mold Cleaning, Quality Adjustment

Left Y-axis: minutes (0, 50, 100, 150)
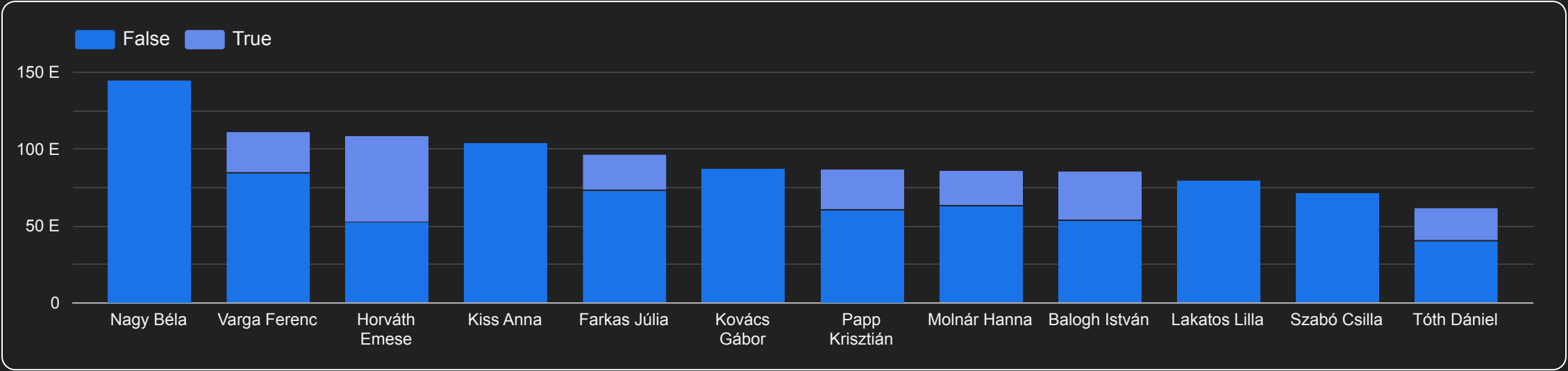Right Y-axis: Record Count (0, 5, 10, 15, 20)

Bars show the total downtime minutes per reason for the selected filters, while the line (Record Count) shows how many distinct downtime events occurred for each reason. Prioritize issues with both high minutes and high record count—they are frequent and costly. High minutes with low count suggests rare but long outages; high count with low minutes points to frequent micro-stops.

Scrap vs. OEE — Shift Comparison

Legend: ● shift

Y-axis: oee (0,8 0,82 0,84 0,86)
X-axis: scrap_count (1,5 E 2 E 2,5 E 3 E 3,5 E)

Each bubble represents a shift (A/B/C): the X-axis shows the total scrap count, the Y-axis shows the average OEE (%), and the bubble size represents the quantity produced. Date and shift filters focus on the selected time period. The top-left corner indicates good performance, while the bottom-right corner signals a shift requiring intervention.

Válasszon dátumtartományt ▾

Workforce Costs for Active Staff

■ False ■ True

| | Nagy Béla | Varga Ferenc | Horváth Emese | Kiss Anna | Farkas Júlia | Kovács Gábor | Papp Krisztián | Molnár Hanna | Balogh István | Lakatos Lilla | Szabó Csilla | Tóth Dániel |

The columns show the total workforce costs per employee (in HUF) for the selected period. You can use the Home Office filter to see how remote work contributes to overall costs.

Distribution of Absences (Regular vs. Sick)

■ regular ■ sick

2025. szept. 2.   2025. szept. 3.   2025. szept. 4.
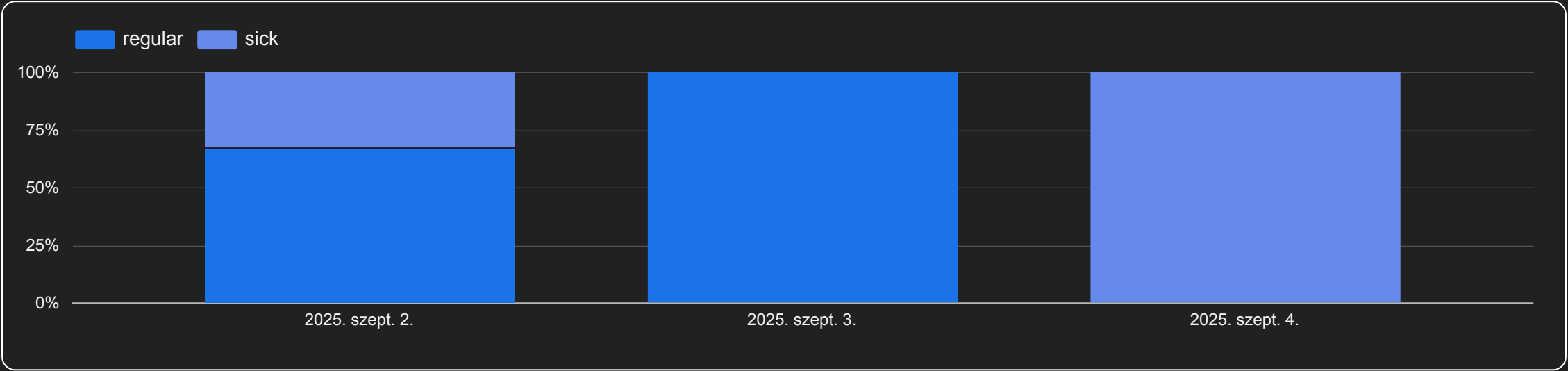
This 100% stacked column chart shows the daily number of absences and their distribution by type. A dominance of "regular" absences can indicate vacation seasonality, while "sick" peaks might signal an influenza outbreak.

quantity_kg
27,4 E

90+_kg
4,5 E

Válasszon dátumtartományt ▾

Inventory breakdown by age and category (drill down)

Mind : 100%

31-60 : 34,54%

0-30 : 27,43%

61-90 : 21,54%

90+ : 16,48%
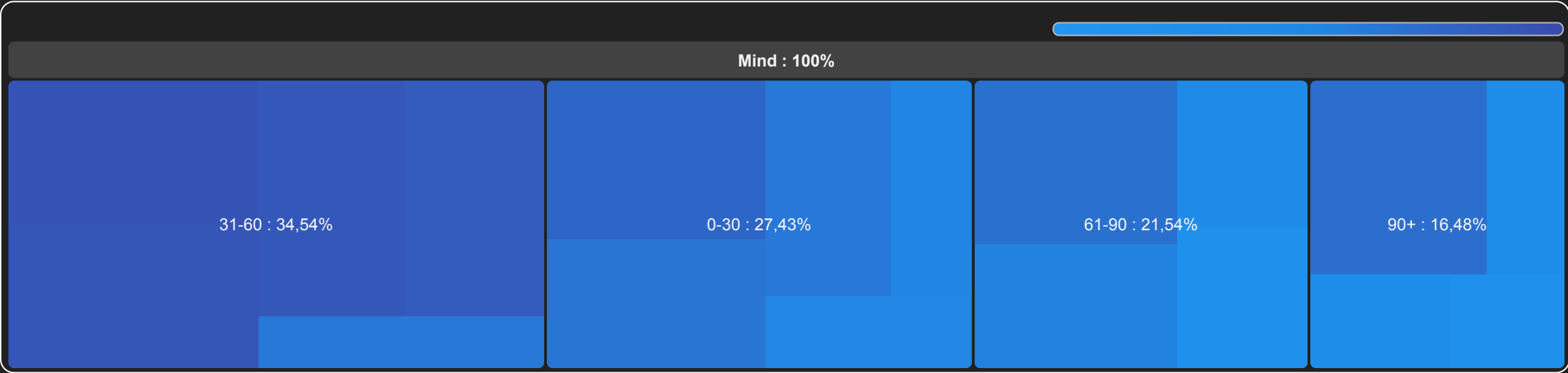
By default, the treemap shows inventory per age. To drill down, click on an age bucket's tile and on the drill down arrow. The treemap will then show the proportion of category for that specific age bucket. You can use the drill up button at the top to return to the age level. The page-level date filter remains active.

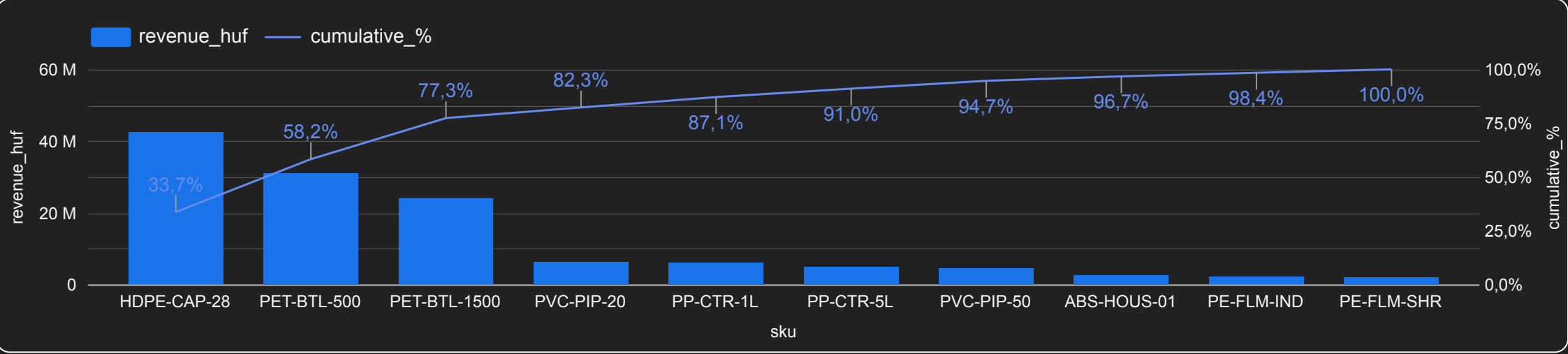| revenue_huf	quantity_kg	product_family	Válasszon dátumtartományt
126,1 M	146,8 E		

Geographic Allocation of Revenue and Sales

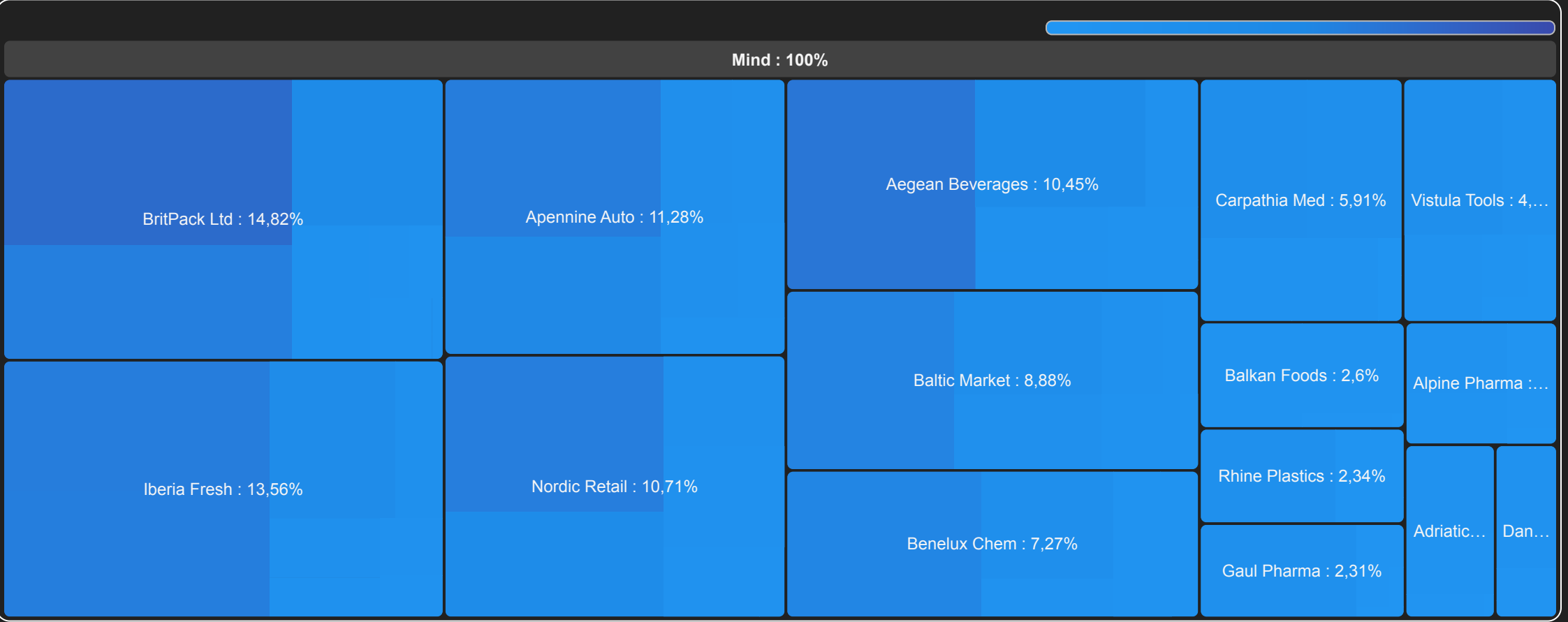revenue_huf
1,6 M ● ◯ 18,7 M

quantity_kg
1,5 E ▢▢▢ 21,8 E

An interactive map that provides a comprehensive overview of global sales. Bubble size illustrates revenue in Hungarian Forints (HUF), and bubble color reflects the total quantity sold in kilograms (kg) per country. Hover over any bubble to see the exact figures and compare performance by market.

Pareto Analysis: Revenue by SKU

Legend: ▮ revenue_huf — cumulative_%

Cumulative percentages: 33,7%, 58,2%, 77,3%, 82,3%, 87,1%, 91,0%, 94,7%, 96,7%, 98,4%, 100,0%

SKUs: HDPE-CAP-28, PET-BTL-500, PET-BTL-1500, PVC-PIP-20, PP-CTR-1L, PP-CTR-5L, PVC-PIP-50, ABS-HOUS-01, PE-FLM-IND, PE-FLM-SHR

This chart shows which products (SKUs) are responsible for the largest share of revenue. It ranks products in descending order of revenue, with a cumulative line showing the percentage contribution of the top-selling items to the total sales.

Revenue Breakdown by Customer and SKU (drill down)

Mind : 100%

BritPack Ltd : 14,82%
Apennine Auto : 11,28%
Aegean Beverages : 10,45%
Carpathia Med : 5,91%
Vistula Tools : 4,...
Iberia Fresh : 13,56%
Nordic Retail : 10,71%
Baltic Market : 8,88%
Balkan Foods : 2,6%
Alpine Pharma : ...
Benelux Chem : 7,27%
Rhine Plastics : 2,34%
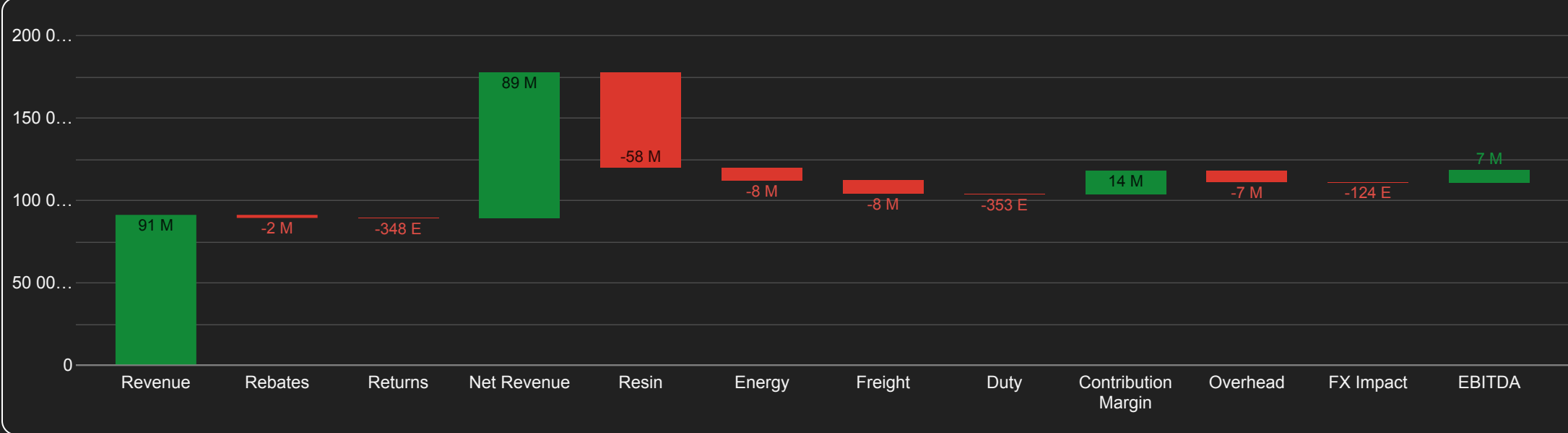Adriatic...
Dan...
Gaul Pharma : 2,31%

By default, the treemap shows revenue per customer. To drill down, click on a customer's tile and on the drill down arrow. The treemap will then show the proportion/revenue of SKUs for that specific customer. You can use the drill up button at the top to return to the customer level. The page-level date and product family filters remain active.

Revenue to EBITDA Waterfall Analysis

|	
Revenue	91 M
Rebates	-2 M
Returns	-348 E
Net Revenue	89 M
Resin	-58 M
Energy	-8 M
Freight	-8 M
Duty	-353 E
Contribution Margin	14 M
Overhead	-7 M
FX Impact	-124 E
EBITDA	7 M

This waterfall chart illustrates the flow of revenue down to EBITDA, highlighting the financial impacts of different cost categories. By applying a daily filter, you can analyze how specific daily expenses like rebates, resin, and energy affect your overall profitability.

Margin vs. Volume — SKU Profitability Bubble Chart
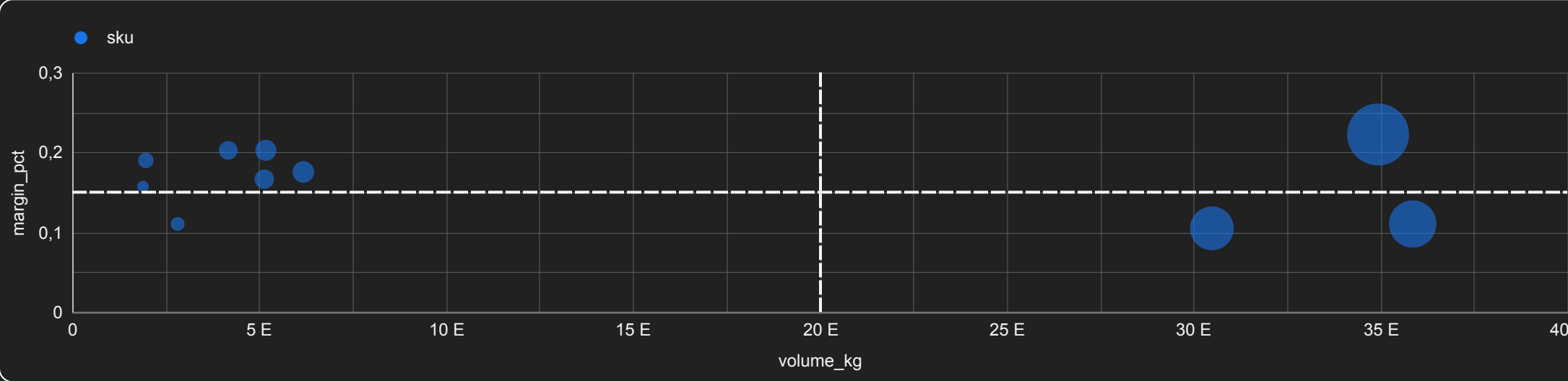
This visualization helps you analyze product profitability by comparing margin percentage and sales volume for each SKU. The size of each bubble represents the total revenue generated, while the reference lines at 20,000 kg and 15% margin help you quickly identify high-volume, high-margin "champion" products from low-performing ones.

Margin vs. Volume — Customer Profitability Bubble Chart
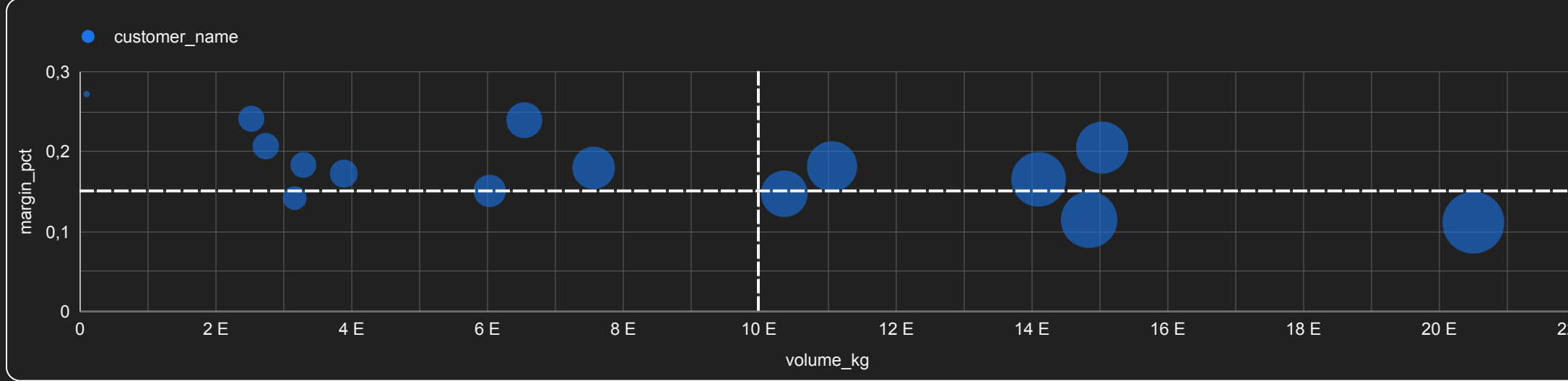
This visualization helps you analyze product profitability by comparing margin percentage and sales volume for each customer. The size of each bubble represents the total revenue generated, while the reference lines at 10,000 kg and 15% margin help you quickly identify high-volume, high-margin key customers from low-performing ones.