



Why KANBAN makes sense?

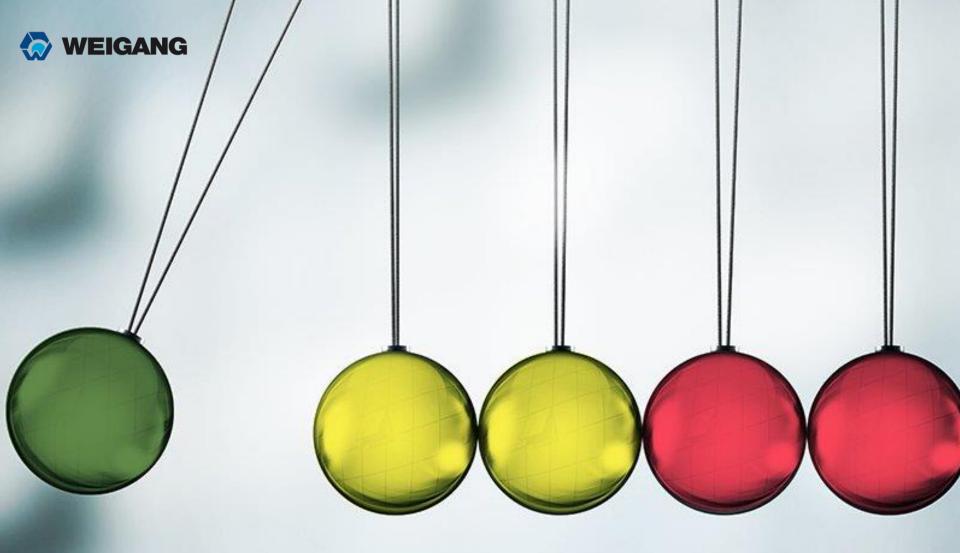
WEIGANG

- Reduction and limitation of the stock (exceeding of the set stock is not possible)
- Decrease in inventories in progress and finished goods
 - → Reduction of capital tie-up and wasteful activities causing inventories
- Reduction of throughput times
- Simplification of production control
- quality improvement
- Increased flexibility in the face of fluctuating customer requirements
- Reduction of production costs









→ KANBAN ensures that exactly what is needed is produced, exactly when it is needed.

Push & Pull principle



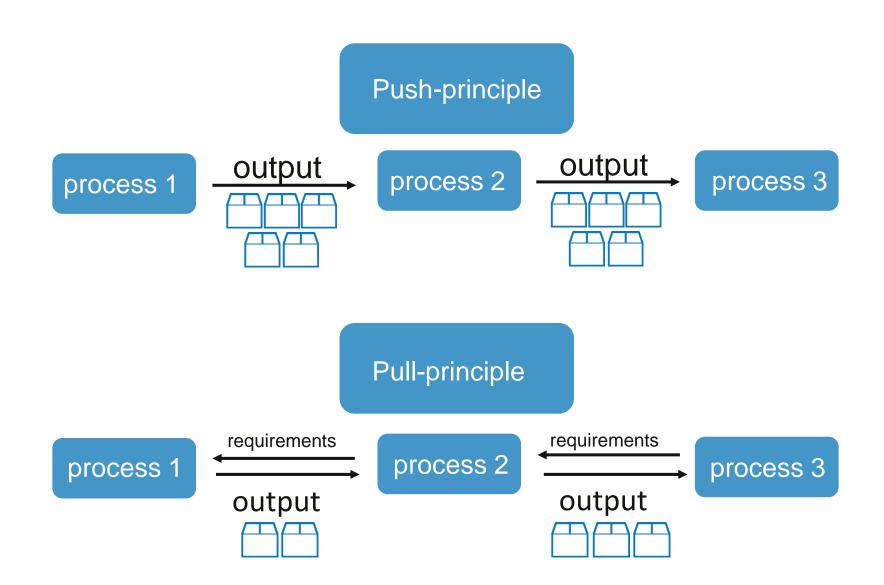
push: Stocks are built up in production

pull: Processes are smoothed out

- Orientation on the actual consumption of material
- Increased flexibility in the face of fluctuating customer requirements
- Reduction of working capital (reduction of capital commitment)
- Avoidance of overproduction

Push & Pull principle





Process sequence



Pieces producing process:

- In the required quantity
- Only at the required time
- In the desired quality (defective products are removed from the cycle)

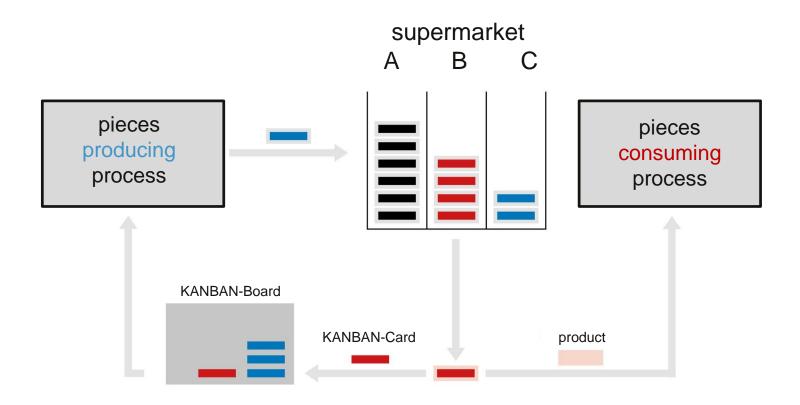
Pieces consuming process:

- In the required quantity
- At the required time
- At the place you need it

→ Withdrawal leads to filling of the buffer store

Process sequence



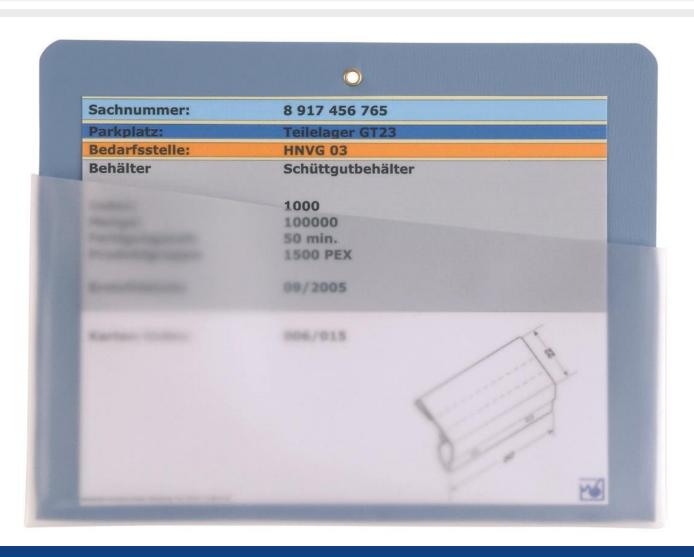






KANBAN-Card

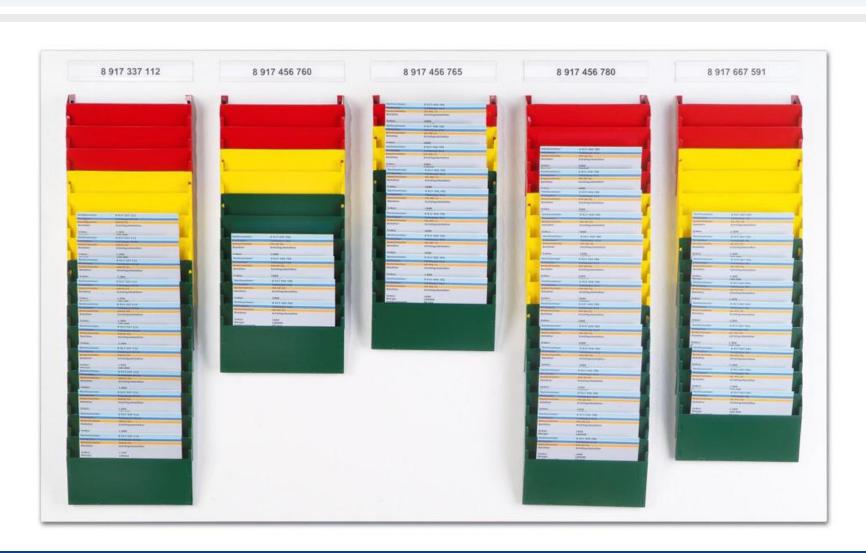




Document Pocket

KANBAN-Board

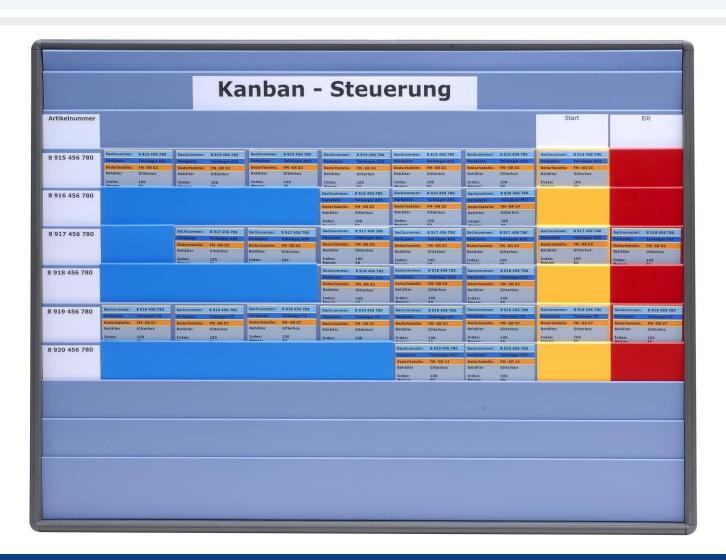




Cascading Display KANBAN Board

KANBAN-Board

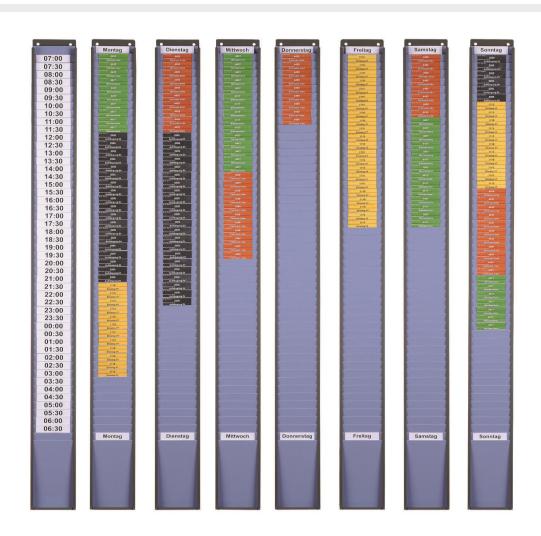




Channel Planner V

KANBAN-Board





Heijunka-Board

KANBAN-Accessories







Board Nail



Document Pocket Fixing Tie

Practical example





Practical example







