## Answer the following questions, assume any missing data :-

## Q1:

(a) Explain why work study is considered a valuable tool for raising productivity? Then discuss the basic procedure of work study.
(b) Define and summarize the advantages and limitations of 3 basic forms of productivity.
(c) The data concerning the output produced and input consumed by a manufacturing plant in a period of 150 hours are as follows:

- 750 units of output type A, \$20 / unit.
- 1200 units of output type B, \$ 15 / unit.
- 5 operators, $\$ 8 /$ man-hour.
- 2 supervisors, $\$ 10 /$ man-hour.
- 1 engineer, \$ 20 / hour.
- 4500 KWH electricity, $\$ 0.6$ / KWH.
- 2000 Kg raw material, \$ 2.5 / Kg.
- \$2000 capital input cost.
- \$ 1000 over-head expense.

Your task is to calculate the values of the 3 forms of productivity.

## Q2:

(a) Give examples of how to economize in the different elements of work; that is: operation, transportation, delay, inspection, and storage.
(b) In planning of a face milling operation on a vertical milling machine, the present method was found to consist of the following elements and their observed time values :

1- Pickup a casting, locate casting 0.40 min .
2- Machine preparation
0.20 "

3- Machining surface (aùtomatic feed ) 5.00
4- Stop machine unlock clamp 0.25
5- Clean casting 0.30
6- Place casting in box 0.15
7- Clean fixture
0.40

Assume: average rating of worker $125 \%$, allowance $10 \%$, and the worker need 0.1 min . to move from $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{c}$ to $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{c}$.
Required:
i- Plot man machine chart.
ii- Plot man two $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{c}$ chart.
iii- Calculate utilization factors in both cases.
iv- Work out the standard time in both cases.

Q3:
(a) Explain what is meant by flow diagram then, draw with a suitable scale a hospital inpatient word with 9 m width, 15 m length, and 17 beds to show, diagrammatically, 2 different methods of serving dinners.
(b)

| (1 Min.) | Man | M/c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fix work piece \& operate to M/c | Idle |
| (6Min.) | Idle | Automatic cutting |
| ( 2 Min.) | Remove work piece. | Idle |

The figure given above shows a Man-M/C chart.
i- Theoretically, how many M/Cs can one operator operates?
ii- If the average operator cost is $\$ 10 / \mathrm{hr}$ and the average machine cost is $\$ 50 / \mathrm{hr}$, in both cases, what will be the output in an 8 -hour shift and the cost per unit?

## Q4:

(a) To achieve economy of motion, there are number of principles to be followed. List 3 principles in each of the following sectors:
i- Use of the human body:
ii- Arrangement of the work place.
iii- Design of tools and equipment.
(b) The electrical plug shown in the figure is to be assembled manually in large quantities. Develop a method of assembling the nine components of the plug and sketch the most productive work place layout. Use a two handed chart to indicate your method.

You may approximate the element times.


Q5:
(a)Discuss how management techniques can be used to reduce:
i- The work content due to product and process.
ii- Ineffective time due to management and worker.
(b) The assembly drawing given below shows the rotor for a slow make- and- break switch. It consists of a spindle (1), a plastic moulding (2), and a stop pin (3).
Use the information given and your production engineering experience to show through an example how a work study engineer can construct an outline process chart.


Switch rotor assembly

