

Countering the Reappearance of Old-School Views on Product Design

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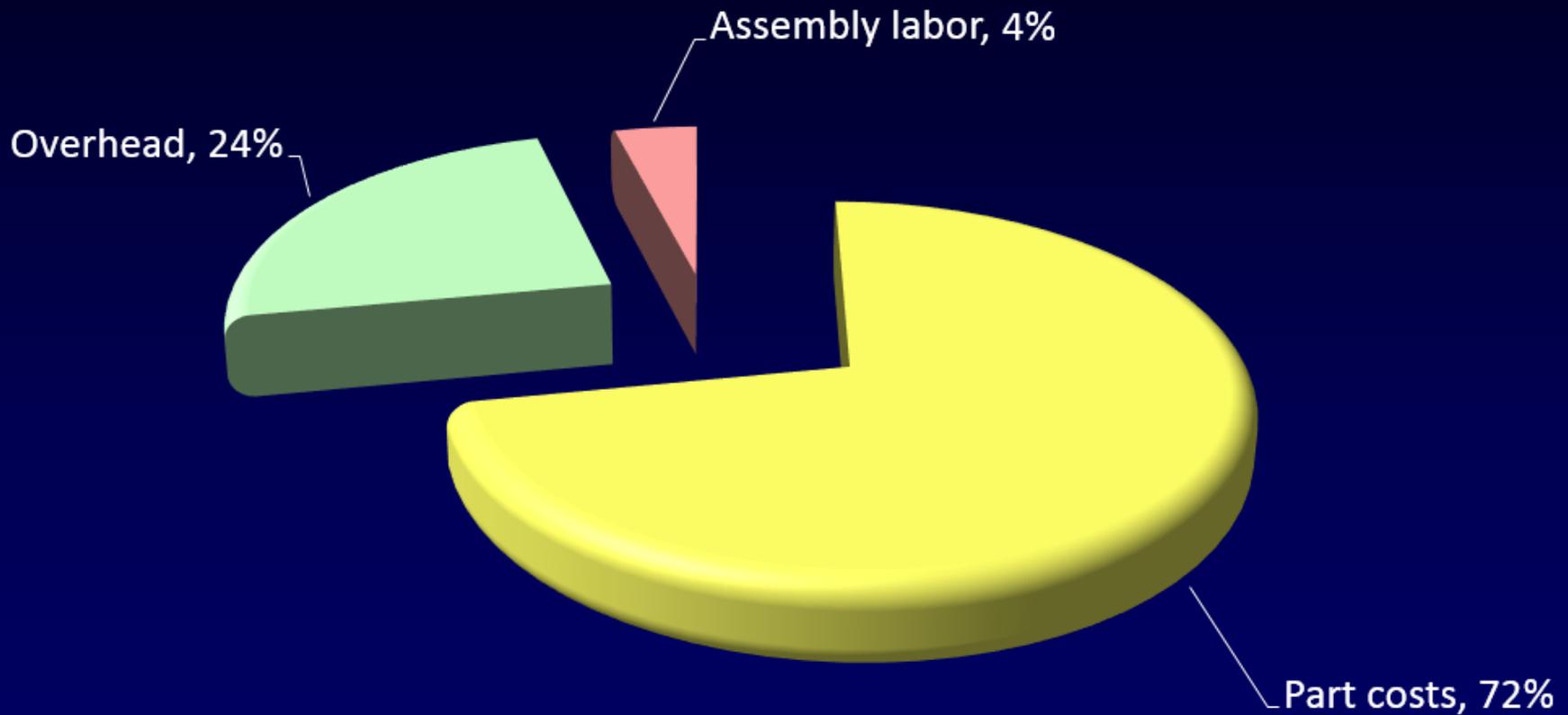
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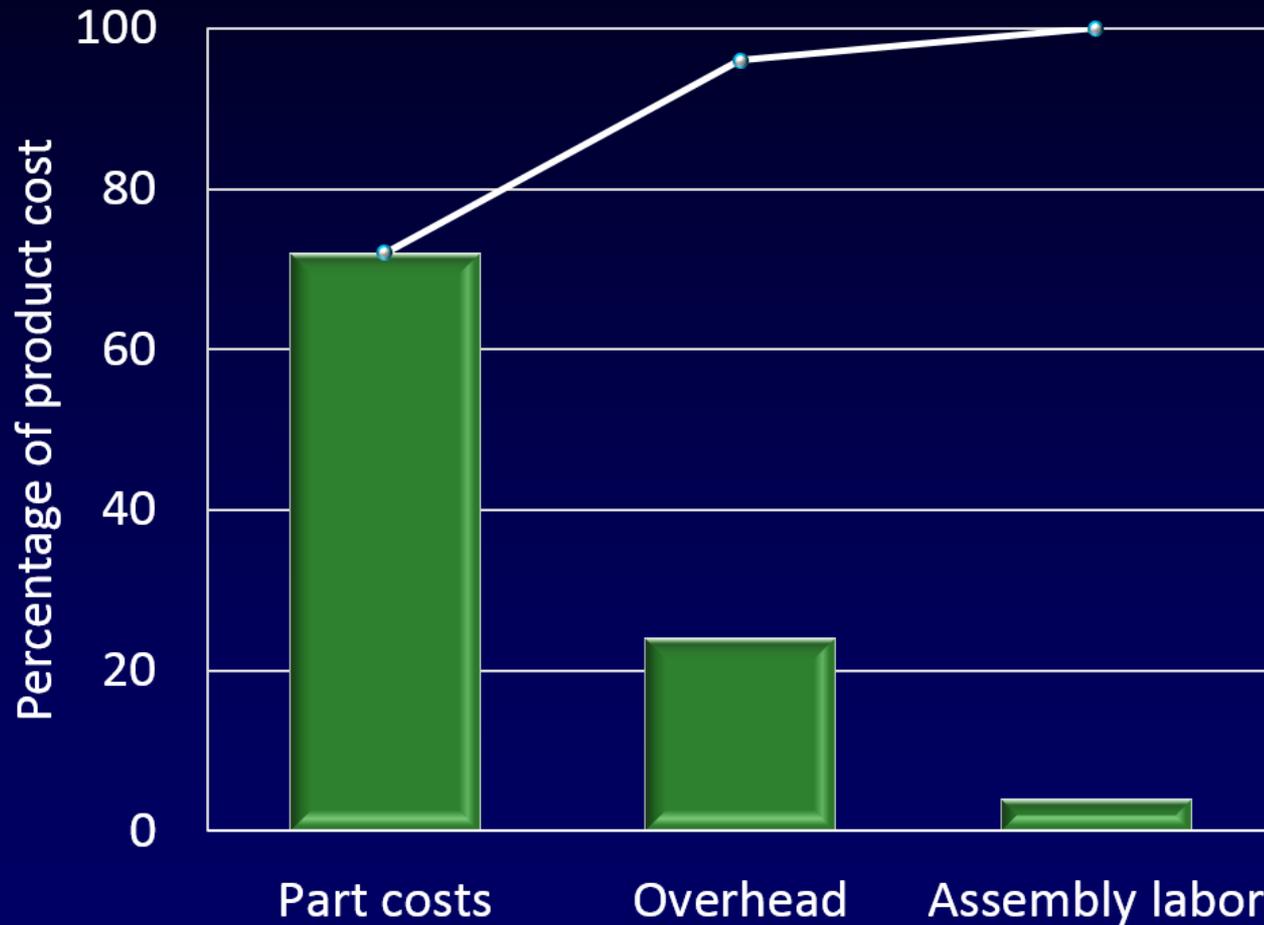
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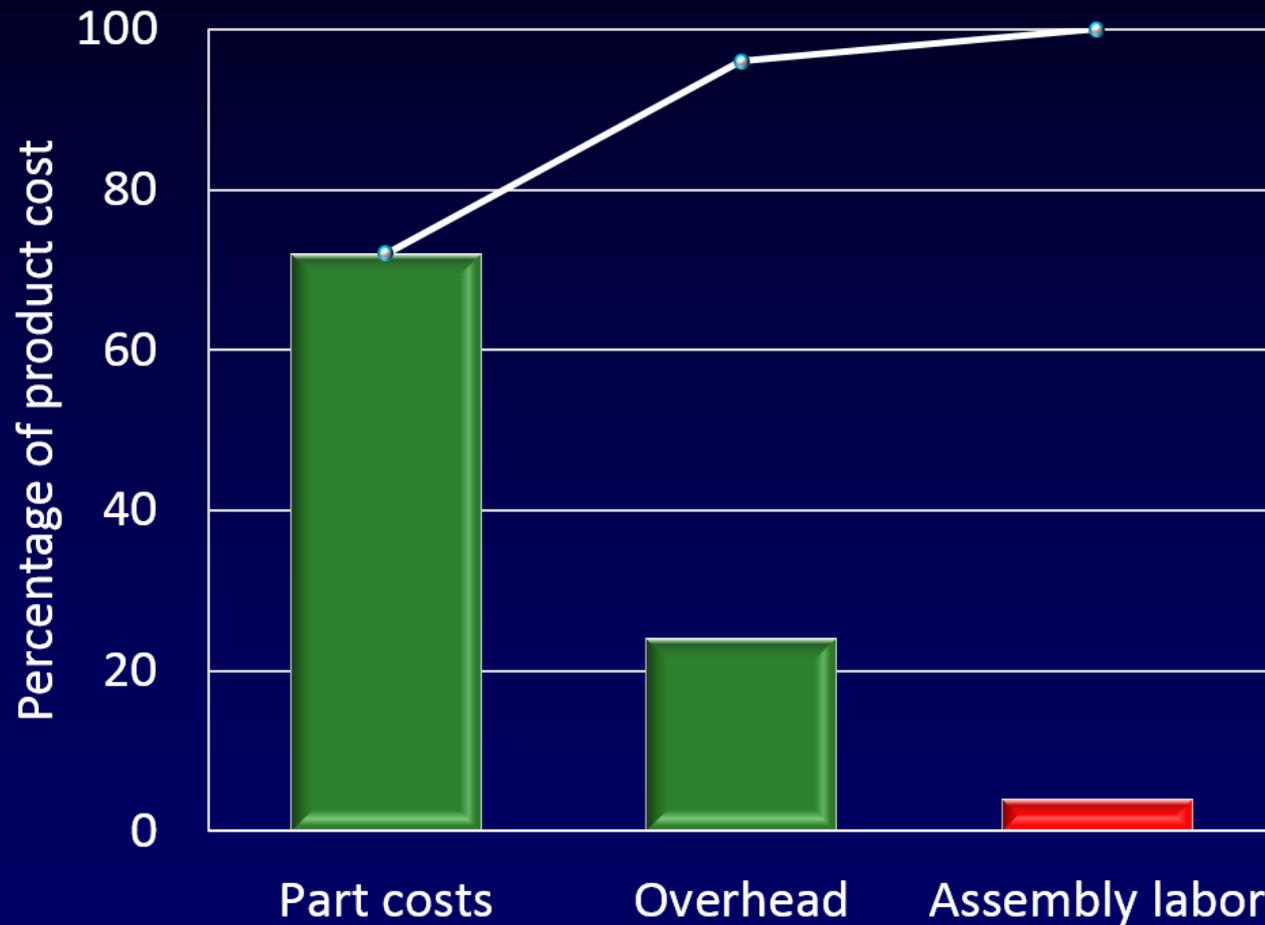
Typical product cost breakdown



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Timeline

- **1950s - 1970s – Design methods focus on cost of parts**
- **1980s - Present – Design for Assembly method focuses on assembly labor**
- **Present – Reappearance of design methods that focus on cost of parts**

Evidence of a reappearance

1950s thinking

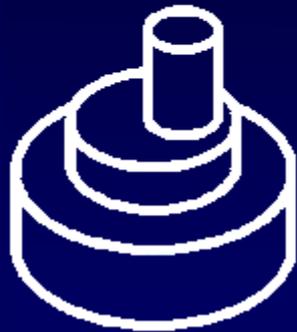
- Idea promoted by consulting and S/W companies
- University level DFM coursework
- Potential DFMA users - want to reduce cost of parts
- Current users - projects focus on parts cost

Design for Assembly is not to reduce the cost of assembly labor

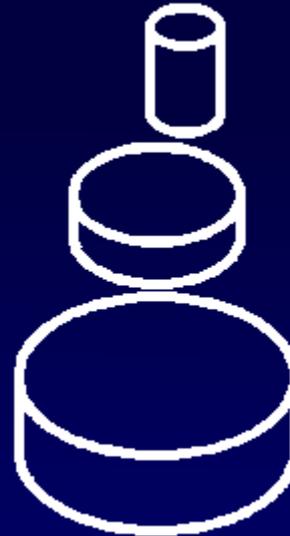
- **Assembly labor is guide to more cost effective product**
- **Reduce assembly labor by combining together single function parts**
- **Fewer parts means lower cost**
- **Each part works hard by serving multiple functions**
- **No lazy parts in a cost effective product**

2 for 1 Part Design

The substitution of a small number of simple shapes to provide a function rather than a single complex shape.



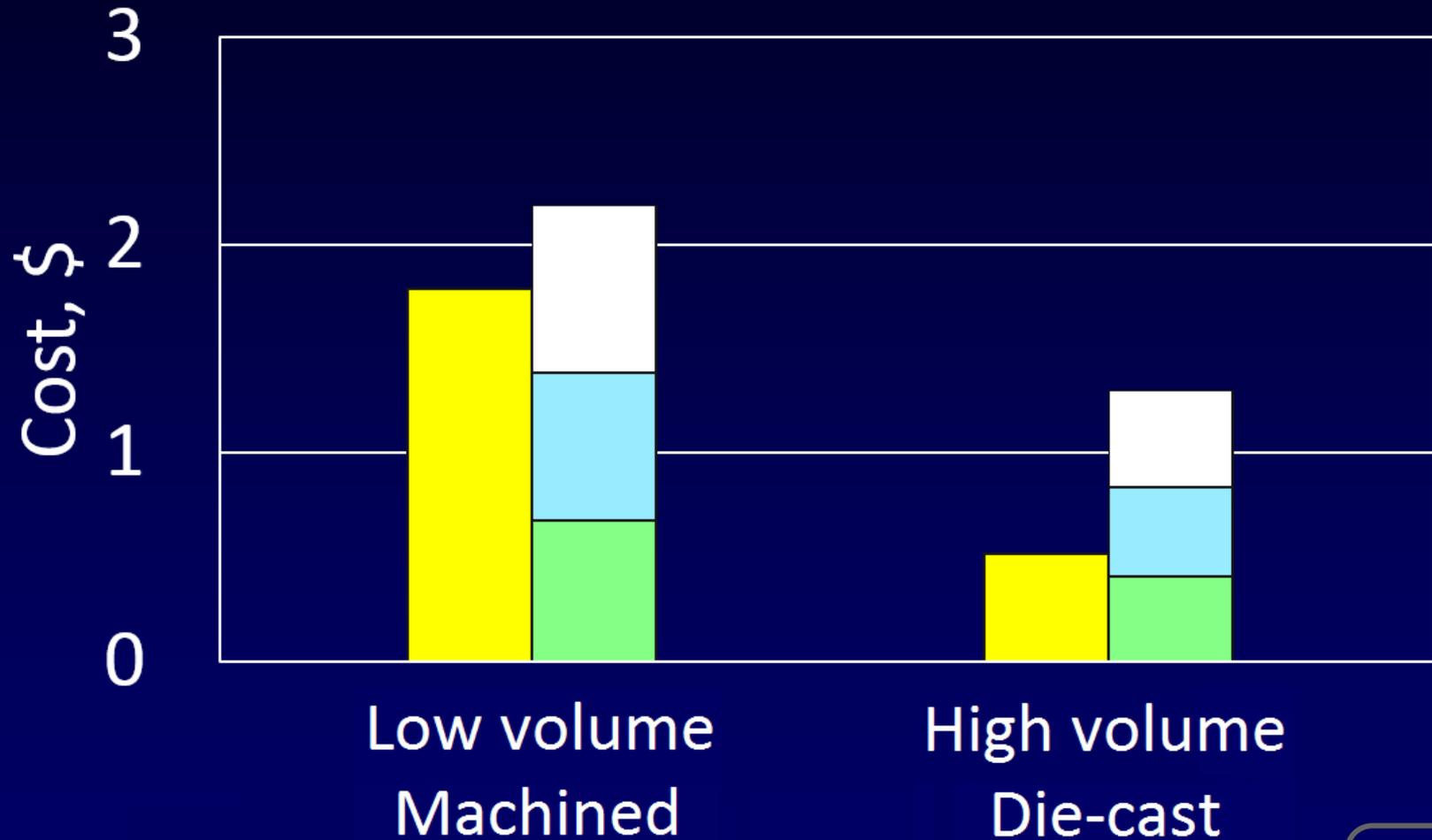
Single Piece



Multiple Pieces

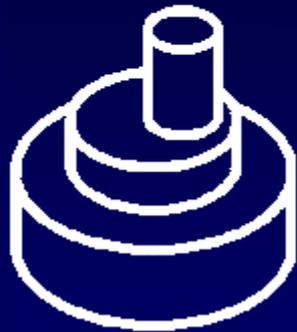
Source: GE Manufacturing Producibility Handbook - 1960

Part manufacturing cost

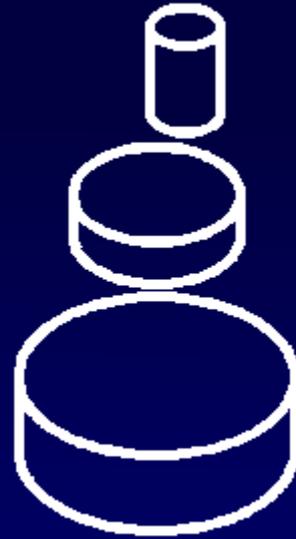


2 for 1 Part Design

The substitution of a small number of simple shapes to provide a function rather than a single complex shape.



Single Piece

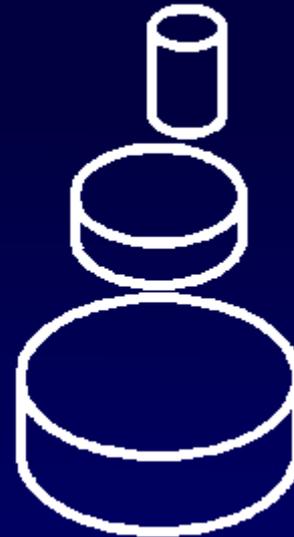


Multiple Pieces

Source: GE Manufacturing Producibility Handbook - 1960

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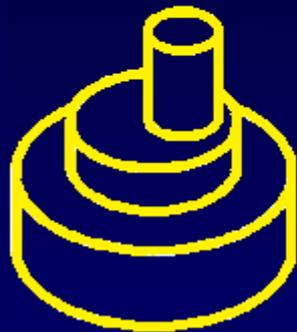


Multiple Pieces

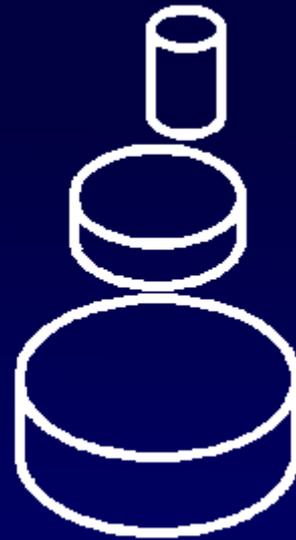
Source: GE Manufacturing Producibility Handbook - 1960

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Single Piece

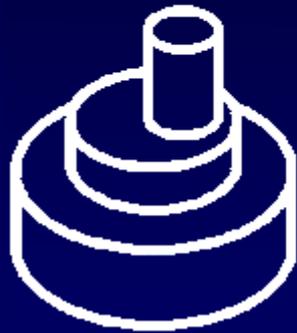


Multiple Pieces

Source: GE Manufacturing Producibility Handbook - 1960

2 for 1 Part Design

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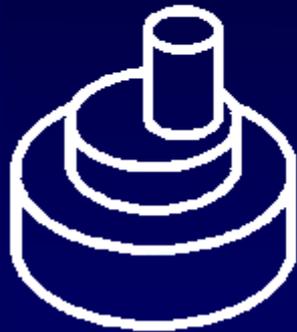


Single Piece

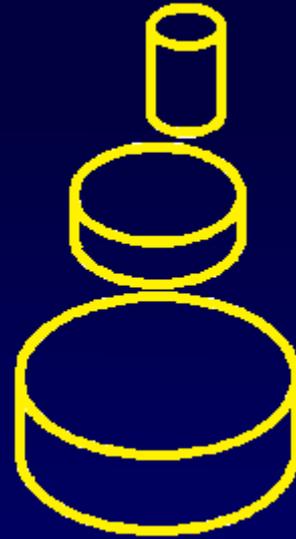
Source: **GE Manufacturing Producibility Handbook - 1960**

2 for 1 Part Design

The substitution of a small number of simple shapes to provide a function rather than a single complex shape.



Single Piece



Multiple Pieces

Source: GE Manufacturing Producibility Handbook - 1960

Rear lamp for heavy equipment

Original design



Total cost approximately 88 dollars

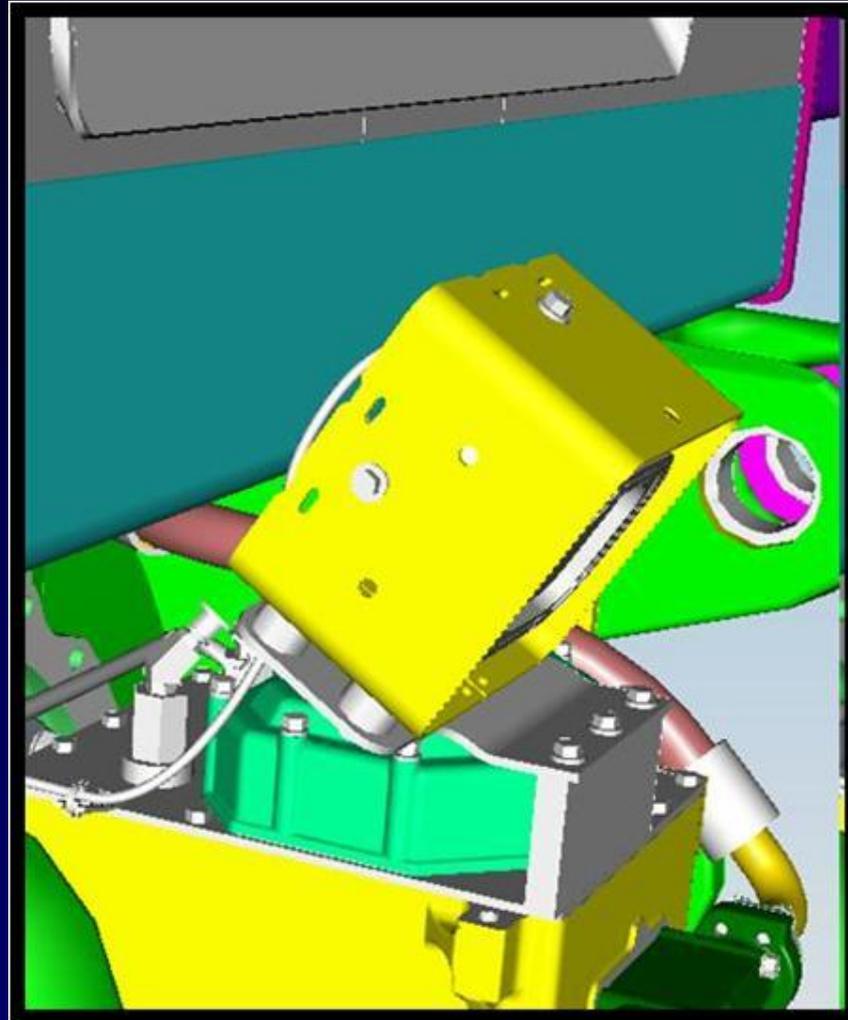
Rear lamp for heavy equipment

Cost reduced redesign



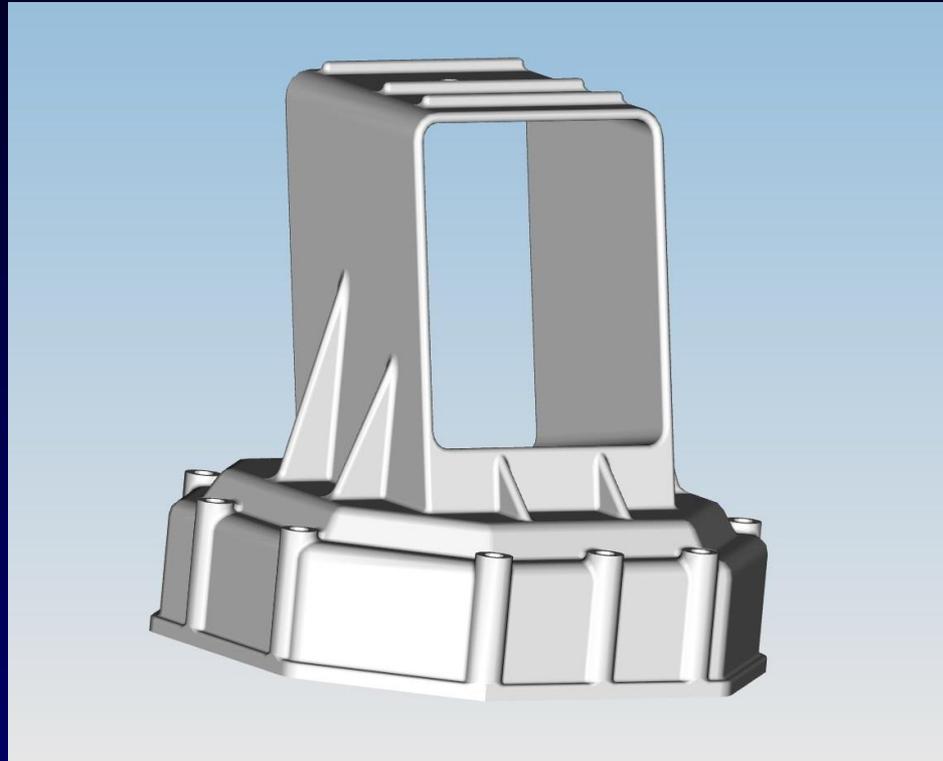
Total cost approximately 42 dollars

Location of lamp on equipment



Rear lamp for heavy equipment

DFA redesign

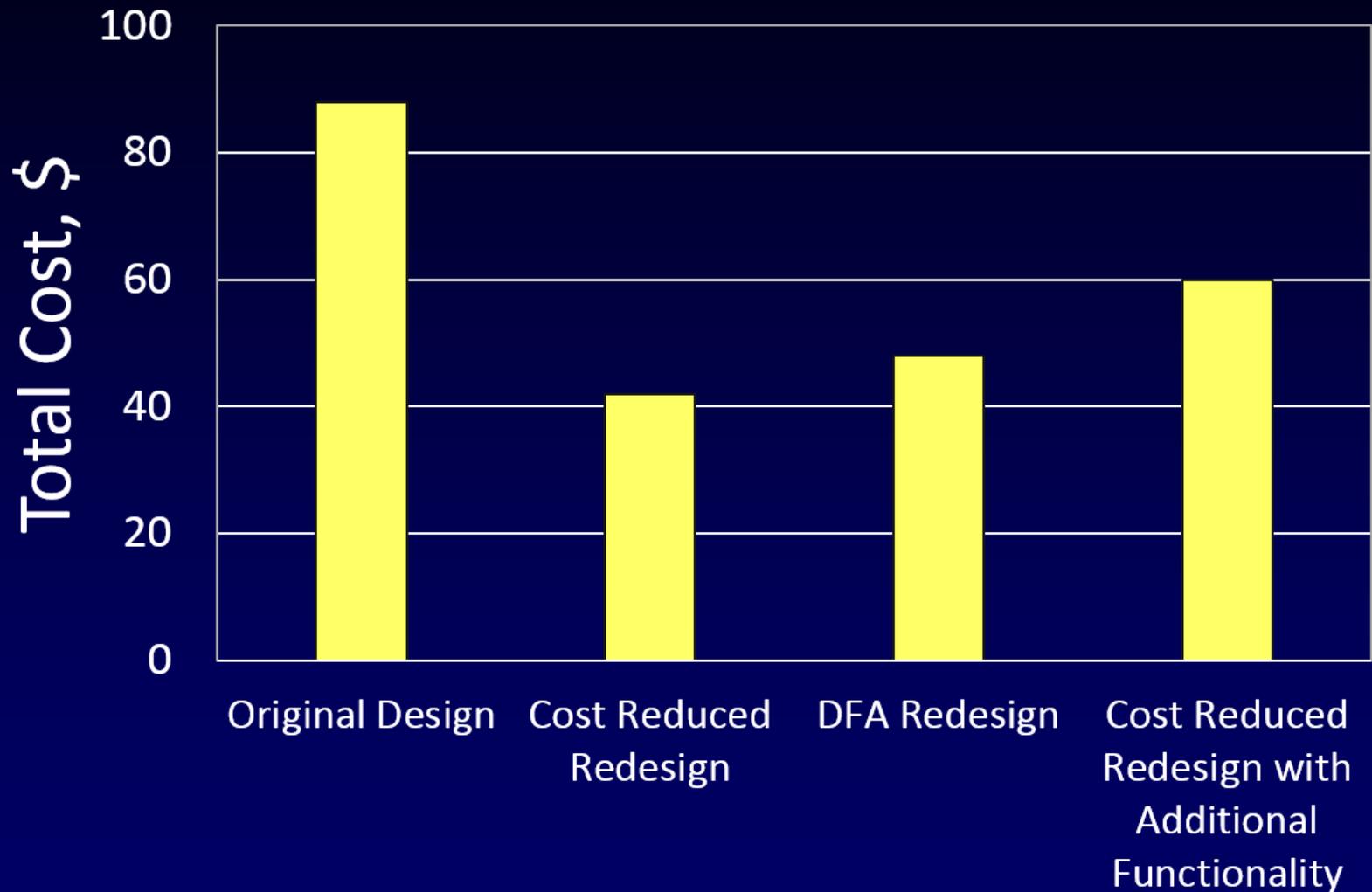


Total cost approximately 48 dollars

DFMA redesign presented to company

- Lighting designer reluctant to change because cost of casting
- Lighting designer thought it was less expensive to add additional functionality to cost reduced redesign
- After disclosure of cost estimates, manager interested in DFMA redesign

Total cost for each design



Where you focus affects what you get

Individual part costs



Assembly labor

