JIT & Lean Operations

Faisal Alyahya
Defining Just – in-time (JIT)

Getting the right quantity of goods at the right place at the right time.

Philosophy

History – The philosophy of JIT originated in Japan after World War II.
Successful examples - Toyota, Honda, General Motors and Ford.
Three Main Elements of JIT

JIT Manufacturing
the element of JIT that focuses on the production system to achieve value-added manufacturing.

Total Quality Management (TQM)
An integrated effort designed to improve quality performance at every level of the organization.

Respect for people
An element of JIT that considers human resources as an essential part of the JIT philosophy.
Benefits of JIT

Reduction in inventory, improved quality, reduced space requirements, shorter lead times, lower production costs, increases productivity, increased machine utilization, crater flexibility.

Defining beliefs of JIT

Broad view of operations, simplicity, continuous improvement, visibility, and flexibility.
JIT

An approach of continuous and forced problem solving via a focus on throughput reduced inventory.

Emphasizes on forced problem solving.

Lean Operations

Supplies the customers with exactly what the customer wants when they want it, without waste, through continuous improvements.

Emphasizes on understanding the customers.
Building a lean organization

Use JIT techniques
Build systems
Reduce space requirements
Develop partnership with suppliers
Educate supplier to accept responsibility
Develop employees
Make jobs challenging
Build worker flexibility
Summary

JIT and lean operations are philosophies of continuous improvement. JIT focuses on driving out waste by reducing inventory. On the other hand, lean operation focuses on customer desires. However, they both approach reduce waste in the production process.