

Steps for Warehouse KANBAN/EKANBAN Implementation

KANBAN is a LEAN supply and organizing system for materials.

KANBAN system represents a way of ordering based on an order signal, considered start of the order, based on which a pre-established quantity is delivered. There is physical KANBAN where the order signal is a physical object (card, box) and there is EKANBAN where the signal is an information sent through an ERP system between customer and supplier (label/scanning).

KANBAN/EKANBAN implementation helps easing the informational and operational flows of materials by standardizing the materials ordering and movement, based on pre-defined calculations for quantities moved and operations time allocated.



KANBAN/EKANBAN implementation follows the next steps:

- ❖ Complete mapping of the materials flux (capacities, demands, storage locations, usage locations, areas and quantities, optimization opportunities) and of order variations
- ❖ Definition of the order signal and of the quantity which needs to be moved for each material
- ❖ Definition of supply and control method (2BIN, 3BIN, Min/Max)
- ❖ Definition of intermediary storage locations (supermarket, if the case)
- ❖ Measurement, calculation and standardization of the material movements (milkrunner, picking, packaging)
- ❖ Definition and implementation of KANBAN procedure
- ❖ Performance measurement and adjustment (if the case)

KANBAN/EKANBAN leads to important cost reduction by optimizing the material movements (stocks reduction, leadtime reduction, storage area reduction, order-based supply).

KANBAN/EKANBAN implementation brings multiple control and improvement possibilities by the ability to collect information from informational and operational flows of materials and turning this information into reports (safety stocks, minimal stocks, lead times, OTIF, warehouse operators performance measurement).

