

Justify Yourself

How do you explain all the waste, lost time, and inconsistent runs?

How many decades before the Repeater™ Valve earns its keep, hmmm?

Well, your precise results will depend on your exact conditions, of course—here's a worksheet to try it out for yourself, with an example to help you along...

ITEM	VARIABLE	SAMPLE DATA	YOUR DATA
A	Material Cost	\$1.35 / lb (Polycarbonate)	_____
B	Cycle time per part	8 min.	_____
C	Part Size	7.25 lbs (116oz)	_____
D	Parts scrapped per shift	5	_____
E	Machine value (\$/hr)	\$35	_____
F	Labor value (\$/hr)	\$12	_____
G	Repeater™ Valve	\$2500	_____

Here's where you start calculating...

H	Material lost per shift	36.25 lbs	C×D: _____
I	Cost of scrap per shift	\$48.93	A×H: _____
J	Time lost per shift	40 min	B×D: _____
K	Machine cost per shift	\$23.33	E×J÷60: _____
L	Employee cost (*×2, because it took 40 minutes to produce the bad parts, then another 40 to produce the good parts)	\$16.00	F×J÷60×2*: _____
M	Total cost per shift	\$88.26	I+K+L: _____
N	Shifts required for the Repeater™ Valve to pay for itself	29 shifts	G÷M: _____
O	Days required	10 days	P÷(shifts/day) _____

In our example, with three shifts a day, the valve pays for itself in ten days. Looking into the future, in the course of a year, we'd save \$88.26 per shift for 660 shifts (220 working days) coming to a savings of \$58,251.60 per year.

Note: The above worksheet ignores the savings to be found in the following areas:

- 1) The cost of regrinding material.
 - 2) The lost machine production time that could never be recovered.
 - 3) The cost of electricity that would be used to produce the bad parts.
- So the \$58,251.60 savings is a conservative estimate for our example.

Less than ten days, in this example...



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