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## Over-processing

The waste of over-processing mainly consists of two meanings: first, redundant processing and excessively precise processing. for example, excessive processing of raw materials leads to waste of resources; secondly, unnecessary work time and extra auxiliary equipments are required. It increases the waste of energy such as electricity, gas and lubricants in production, and it also increases the working hours of managing.



2

## Waste of inventory

The inventory will occupy the capitals of the enterprise. At the same time, the inventory will cover up some problems in the production process. For example, in the case of production lines fail, resulting in shutdown and stoppage, it will unlikely be broken due to the inventory, so that the problem caused by the failure of the line shutting down is covered up, delaying the elimination of the faults. If you reduce the inventory, you can completely expose the above production problems.



3

## Excessive production

Due to the surplus of production capacity, some factories would over-produce in order not to waste production capacity, which would increase the work-in-process, resulting in longer production cycle, and larger space for stacking products, in the end, the waste of handling and stacking would increase. In addition, too much or too early to manufacture will inevitably bring huge inventories.



4

## Waste of waiting

Due to the interruption of raw materials supply, unbalanced job assignment, improper scheduling of production, etc., the production line workers have nothing to do but waiting, which is called waiting waste.



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## Waste of handling

The waste of transportation is manifested by waste of movements such as placing, stacking, moving, and sorting, thereby causing waste of space required for moving objects, waste of time, and occupation of manpower and tools.



## 6

## Waste of action

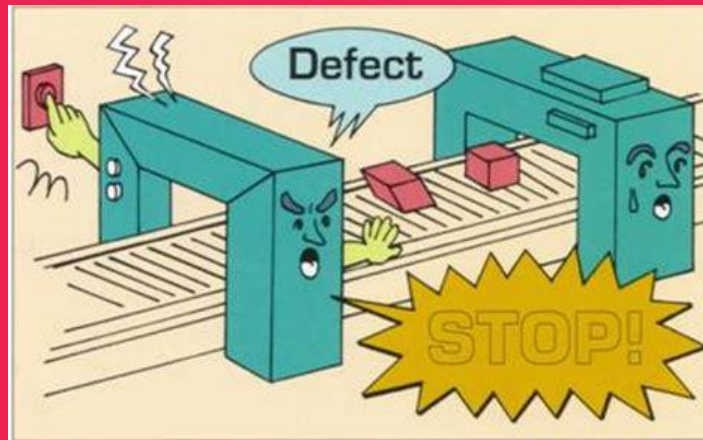
Common action wastes: two hands idle, one hand idle, a sudden working stop, working movement is too large, left and right hands exchange, too much walking, turning too much, changing status while moving, unclear techniques, stretch back, bending body, and repetitive and unnecessary movements, the waste of these actions creates unnecessary consumption of time and physical strength.



## 7

## Fault and Repair

Once a defective product appears in the production line, then the time, manpower, materials and related losses caused by the disposal are inevitable. Such wastes include: loss of materials, defective products become waste; working hour loss of equipments and personnel; loss in repairing, identification, additional inspections; sometimes price cut, or factory reputation declines due to shipment delay.



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## Waste of managing

Managing waste is caused by the failure of prior preventive and predictive planning. When the production line has problems, the management will have to take corresponding counter-measures to remedy, but at this time, loss and waste such as defective products and equipment failures have already occurred.

