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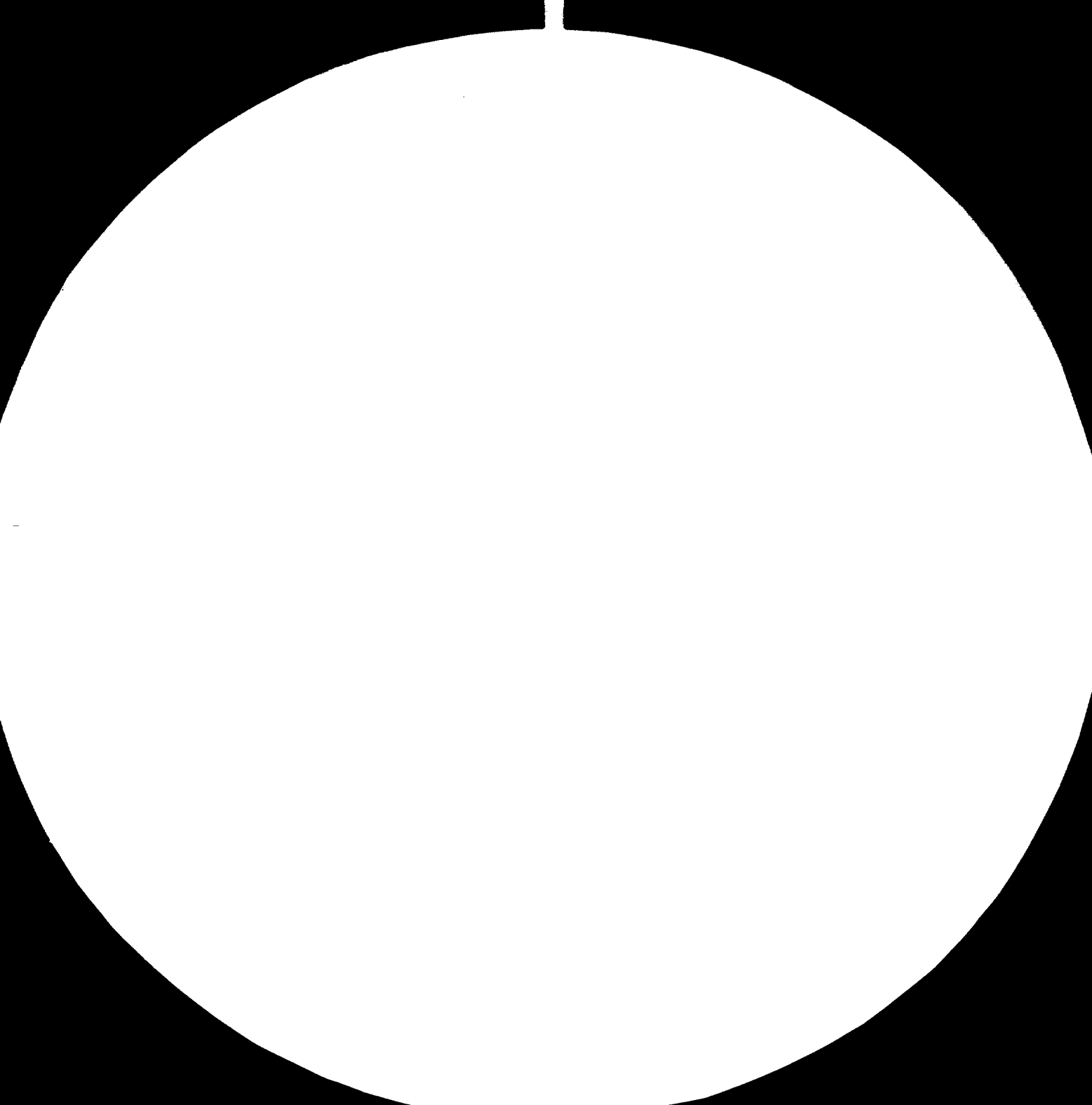
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
HUNGARIAN LINEN INDUSTRY

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41

Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

WERNER INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HUNGARIAN LINEN INDUSTRY

Submitted to:

THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
ORGANIZATION
UNIDO Contract No. 76/41
Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

Prepared by:

Werner International
New York - Brussels

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

UNIDO contracted WERNER INTERNATIONAL to evaluate the Hungarian Linen Industry.

The WERNER INTERNATIONAL team and their LENFONO counterparts started this project on November 1, 1976.

The report consists of two parts :

- Part 1 - Executive Summary

- Part 2 - Evaluation of the Individual Plants
 - . Volume 1 - Budakalasz
 - . Volume 2 - Győr
 - . Volume 3 - Csillaghegy
 - . Volume 4 - Komaron
 - . Volume 5 - Budapest
 - . Volume 6 - Planning and Marketing

1.1. Objectives

The agreed objectives of this evaluation are as follows :

1.1.1. Production and Productivity

- Analysis of actual conditions.
- Evaluation of productivity.

1.1.2. Planning and Marketing

- Evaluation of the present systems.
- Providing specific recommendations for changes and improvements in the marketing organisation and sales methods.
- Evaluating the possibilities to expand export to the E.E.C. based on our knowledge of those markets.
- Identify the material required to fulfil the marketing recommendations.

1.2. Scope

Our studies include a review of the following items :

- PRODUCTION : program, diversifications.
- FACILITIES : site, condition of buildings, installations and machines.
- MANUFACTURING : process engineering, work standards, process layout, material handling, transport.
- PLANT ENGINEERING: plant layout, maintenance of buildings, installations and machines, spare parts.
- MILL BALANCE : balance of capacities, machinery utilisation, mill efficiency.
- LABOUR : labour complement, experience, training.
- PRODUCTIVITY : productivity per man-hour in spinning, weaving and finishing (Győr) WERNER performance data compared with LENFONO figures for equipment efficiency, equipment utilisation, productivity.

- QUALITY CONTROL : laboratory testing, including raw material, yarn and fabric
production control of yarn, grey cloth and finished fabrics.
- PLANNING + SCHEDULING: scheduling of orders, allocation of capacities, flexibility, plant utilisation, interplant relation.
- WASTE-CONTROL : waste evaluation and rentability
- PLANNING + MARKETING : . overview of present production scheduling and planning
. analysis of planning and results achieved
. products and construction
. design and product development
. pricing and profitability
. export to Western countries
. major obstacles to increasing export.

1.2.1. Specific objectives

To recommend appropriate measures to improve the performance of the existing facilities as well as to create favourable conditions for future investment.

1.2.2. Recommendations

- General conclusions from the analysis of the present situation.
- Future concept of LENFONO.
- Short and long term alternative strategies.

1.3. Methodology Used

Basically the contract called only for an evaluation of "Production Scheduling and Marketing".

After our first visit, we felt the need to probe deeper into the manufacturing areas because we saw that not only the production scheduling was a problem but more so the machine and labour utilization.

On our visits we saw too many idle machines. The given reason was "no labour available". In our opinion this was not and cannot be the sole reason. Therefore, we carried through a classical analysis based on data from the year 1975.

In order to obtain the necessary data we submitted prepared forms to each departmental head. Based on these data, a complete mill balance was calculated for each individual plant and the necessary labour force was specified.

The projected production and productivities WERNER 1 and 2 are based on standards which are common in the Western flax and linen industry. No provisions have been made for any special situation in Hungary. Of course, all calculations are based on the existing machine equipment.

Because of basic changes in loom equipment from 1975 to 1977 we calculated an additional mill balance based on the 1977 machine park
(see WERNER proposal 2).

In the report this has been differentiated in :

- WERNER proposal 1 (actual 1975 to proposed 1975)
- WERNER proposal 2 (actual 1975 to proposed 1977)

All individual plants are dealt with in the same manner.

The evaluation points are :

- Location
- Buildings and layouts
- Process flow and material handling
- Machine obsolescence
- Machine improvement
- Machine park 1975-1977 (for weaving only)
- Summary of mill balance
- Summary of labour complement
- Summary of yarn consumption in weaving

The executive part contains the summary of the above data for :

- 2 spinning mills
- 3 weaving mills
- 3 finishing and dye plants.

Seeing the vast improvement possibilities, we felt the need to incorporate a short and mid-term

Action Plan

in order to give LENFONO a professional view on what should be done first and in what sequence.

Basis for all calculations is 268 production days per year at 24 hours a day.

All prime departments are laid out on a three shift basis and 44 hour week.

2.0 THE FACTS TO DO WITH LENFONO

2.1. Production 1975

2.1.1. LENFONO Grand-total

1975 LENFONO's actual achieved finished production was :

28.120.000 square metres.

2.2. Plants, Machines and Production

2.2.1. Weaving

The production of greige cloth 1975 in the main weave mills
(excl. cooperatives) was as follows :

	Budakalasz*	Györ*	Csillaghegy*	Komarón	Total
No. of looms	335 + 28	453	176 + 58	100	1.150
Looms in operation	236 + 28	408	162 + 50	85	969
Run. metres/year	5.149.000	11.859.000	5.075.000	2.035.000	24.118.000
Running metres/day	19.213	44.250	18.936	7.593	89.992
Square metres/year	5.755.000	11.559.000	5.833.000	2.571.000	25.718.000
Square metres/day	21.474	43.130	21.765	9.593	95.962
Ø picks/cm	13.98	17.05	17.03	14.05	-

* without cooperatives

2.2.2. Spinning

The 1975 yarn production was as follows :

	Komaron	Budapest	Total
No. of spindles	7.704	6.350	14.054
Spindles in operation	7.604	4.160	11.764
Production kg/year	2.247.652	1.865.524	4.113.176
Kg/day	8.387	6.961	15.348
Ø Nm	10,6	9,7	-

2.2.3. Finishing

The 1975 finished cloth production was as follows :

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Total
Square metres/year	9.280.000	11.303.900	7.536.106	28.120.000
Square metres/day	34.627	42.179	28.120	104.926

2.3. Labour Complement

The following summary shows the total labour complement which was given to us during our visits and through additional telexes. Due to translation problems, there could be some mistakes in some single indirect departments. But the totals for each plant should be correct.

	Buda- kalasz	Győr	Csilla- ghegy	Komaron	Buda- pest	Total
Packing, shipping	53	5	-	-	-	58
Sampling department	22	-	-	-	-	22
General maintenance	112	62	158	114	57	503
Technical services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Various helpers	64	47	-	14	17	142
Non-industrial	27	36	-	18	13	94
MEO	-	16	48	-	12	76
Juveniles/army	-	-	-	74	-	74
Technical Management	37	18	135	36	54	280
General administration	91	61	-	-	50	202
Sub-Total	406	245	341	256	203	1.451
Spinning department	-	-	-	602	259	861
Weaving department	374	320	708	174	-	1.576
Finishing department	80	38	109	-	-	227
Printing department	35	-	-	-	-	35
Sewing department	32	-	-	-	-	32
Sub-Total	521	358	817	776	259	2.731
Grand-Total	927	603	1.158	1.032	462	4.182

2.4. Operation Locations

LENFONO operates in various geographical areas. The main production units are not strategically located.

In addition to the present locations and due to the labour shortage, various operations have been transferred to different geographical locations called "Cooperations".

The following table illustrates that :

- Spinning = Budapest -Cooperatives: Videk
= Komaron

- Weaving = Budakalasz -Cooperatives: Pocsaj
= Győr -Cooperatives: Tét
= Csillaghegy -Cooperatives: Bekes
= Komaron -Cooperatives: Kefe-Seprii

- Finishing = Budakalasz
= Győr
= Csillaghegy

Of course, production done in so many different geographical locations adds considerable difficulties to :

- Production planning
- Product control
- Delivery schedules
- Transport.

Besides the above negative points, this set-up increases not only the fixed but also the variable costs. Of course, all these negative points are known to LENFONO, and due to the presumed labour shortage the tendency for additional cooperations exists.

We do not feel that the production can be increased or stabilized by splitting all the present production units into new cooperatives.

It is our feeling that the existing production units first should be optimized.

2.5. Major Products of LENFONO

- Cotton type : - Apparel
 - Furnishing
 - Tarpaulins
 - Technical

- Linen type : - Apparel
 - Furnishing
 - bed sheetings
 - Table linen
 - Furnishing-household
 - Ticking
 - Tarpaulins
 - Technical

- Technical : - Hoses

2.6. Type of Raw Material Input

- Cotton and cotton blends = 62%
- Linen and linen blends = 18%
- Tow and tow blends = 14%
- Synthetics = 6%

2.7. Product Mix and Quantities 1975

As the analysis shows, the product mix consists of a large variety of articles, and the different widths increase even more the number of items processed through the weaving plants. Not only does this create detailed planning difficulties, it also prohibits efficient production.

Although the number of articles (1975 = 283) has been decreased during 1976 in the course of price/cost decisions, we feel the reduction is not sufficient. Therefore, based on marketing policies, the following decision should be made :

- Reduction of articles by approximately 30% through :
 - . Cost/price decision
 - . Collection streamlining
 - . Elimination of low volume quantities.

The 30% reduction is based on a short marketing survey and could only be substantiated through an in-depth study.

Our recommendation is :

- Carry through an in-depth study in order to streamline article programme per plant.

In addition to the broad variety of articles, the various widths per article should be reduced through :

- Determining market demands
- Fixed greige width and various finished widths
- Determining optimum width per article.

2.8. Summary of Quantities by Grading and Plants

The following quantities were given to us for the three main weaving plants, including the cooperations.

The production of Komaron was split-up for Budakalasz, Győr and Csillaghegy. Therefore, the totals do not agree with 2.2.1. and 2.2.3., but the main interest of this table is the percentage of :

- Export and first quality.
- All other qualities.

TABLE I : QUANTITIES GREIGE CLOTH/FINISHED CLOTH

Plant	Greige Cloth			Finished Cloth								
	m 10 ³	sqm	%	Total			Split-up in					
				m 10 ³	sqm	%	Exp. & I. qual.			All oth. qual.		
							m 10 ³	sqm	%	m 10 ³	sqm	%
Csillaghegy*	6.222	7.263	100	6.447	7.128	98	5.349	5.903	83	1.098	1.225	17
Budakalasz*	8.112	9.421	100	8.304	9.280	99	6.723	7.317	29	1.581	1.963	21
Győr*	11.859	11.559	100	12.280	11.304	98	10.800	9.965	88	1.480	1.339	12
Total	26.193	28.243	100	27.031	27.712	98	22.872	23.185	84	4.159	4.527	16

* without cooperatives

14% to 20% of all fabrics are not of first class quality.

33% of cotton type apparel fabrics are rejected.

These percentages are so high that efficient marketing is very difficult.

2.8.1. Export promotion measures to be taken by LENFONO

Quality Control Safeguards

Internationally recognized quality standards must be accepted voluntarily by the Hungarian Linen Industry and made compulsory for textiles produced in Hungary and destined for export.

The control itself of textiles will have to be done by agents of the purchasers before the merchandise leaves Hungary. This would be the safest way to establish and retain high prestige and avoid justified claims. No control can be too painstaking. A good reputation is worth the utmost effort. Once the prestige would be lost, it would be extremely difficult to regain it.

3.0 PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

From the analysis, it has been determined that the present planning and production coordination system at the integrated textile company of LENFONO is cumbersome and inefficient.

The manufacturing facilities embrace 5 factories including a number of cooperatives containing the processes of

- Spinning
- Weaving
- Fabric dyeing/finishing
- Printing.

The product mix is extremely diversified for a company producing 28 million square metres of fabric. The products include :

- Cotton type : . Apparel
 - . Furnishing
 - . Tarpaulins
 - . Technical.

- Linen type : . Apparel
 - . Linings
 - . Bed sheetings
 - . Table linen
 - . Furnishing-household.
 - . Ticking
 - . Tarpaulins
 - . Technical.

- Technical : . Hoses.

The production volume is grouped as follows :

- 60% linen type
- 40% cotton type.

The scheduling of orders and allocation of capacities involve three different groups in the organisation :

- Export department
- Control planning office
- Planning offices in each manufacturing unit.

The main factors contributing to the state of affairs are :

- Lack of flexibility
- Manual handling of information and calculations
- Present organisation structure
- Lack of market feedback
- Missing controls on late deliveries
- Missing links in the system
- Interest conflict weaving-finishing.

3.1. Sales and production planning

In many mills unnecessary machine down-time has been observed, caused by inadequate planning.

Managerial and supervisory personnel ought to be trained in the important planning activity.

Setting up management performance standards including the means of comparing actual performance to the standards.

This way effective controls will be possible and lead to improved business results.

4.0 PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

In order to obtain a judgement on the present situation at LENFONO and to specify the steps to be taken to achieve optimal processing conditions, we evaluated each individual plant and calculated a complete MILL-BALANCE.

To overcome the problem of wrong interpretation of the requested information, we designed and submitted prepared forms to LENFONO, specified the terminology and the procedure.

Based on these data, we evaluated the information, calculated the MILL-BALANCE and at the same time proposed in WERNER PROPOSAL 1 (and 2 only for weaving) production and productivity based on standards which are common in the Western flax and linen industry.

No provisions have been made at that time for any special situation in Hungary and we worked under the assumption that the given data were correct.

In calculating the MILL-BALANCE all production figures are based upon geometrical averages rather than the normal arithmetical average.

Therefore, the possibility of having taken some wrong figures from the submitted forms has been greatly reduced.

4.1. Weaving

4.1.1. Weave Room Efficiencies

Standard procedure for WERNER requires in weaving a split up in three different types of efficiencies:

1. Machine efficiency

A loom is available 24 hours a day on a three shift basis which equals a 100% machine efficiency.

Whenever the loom is stopped for any other than weaver interferences, the stopped hours are called "downtime hours" and reduce the machine efficiency accordingly.

2. Operator efficiency

100% hours minus downtime hours are the machine hours available to the weaver which is 100% for the weaver.

Actual picks compared to the possible picks in that time gives operator efficiency.

3. Plant efficiency

This gives the net efficiency of a weave-room and is calculated either by multiplying

- machine efficiency x operator efficiency, or
- the relation of actual picks to theoretical picks in 24 hours.

WERNER practice does not distinguish a difference between downtime hours of less or more than 8 hours a day.

All efficiencies mentioned in "Summary Mill Balance" are based on 24 hours per day, 288 working days per year as an absolute 100%.

Based on the above definitions and through historical calculation with average picks per loom, number of looms in operation and actual picks inserted, we established our efficiencies for the plants.

4.1.2. Machine efficiency

In determining the machinery requirements for WERNER Proposal 1 and 2, the following considerations were made :

- All of the calculations have been based on the premise that the existing equipment should be brought up to efficiencies of international standards, and that the mills operate approximately 268 days per year, with 24 hours a day, and all prime departments are laid out on a three shift basis and 44 hour week.

4.1.3. Machine efficiency comparison

TABLE 2 : MACHINE EFFICIENCY IN %

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron
Plan 75	-	-	93	-
Actual 75	60,8	85	93	94
WERNER 1	94	95	94	94
WERNER 2	94	95	94	94

The low machine efficiency in Budakalasz is mainly caused by labour shortage because individual downtime losses were given to us as :

TABLE 3 : MACHINE DOWNTIME IN %

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron
	%	%	%	%
Warp changing	1.45	2.1	3.8	3.2
Repair	1.22	1.6	1.1	1.8
Missing Material	.45	.2	1.5	.3
Various	3.25	1.4	.5	.5
Total	6.37	5.3	6.9	5.8

This indicates a potential of machine efficiency from :

	93.6	94.7	93.1	94.2
--	------	------	------	------

which in our opinion is a good result.

The difference in Budakalasz between 93.6% and 60.8% (= 32.8%) accounts for labour shortages.

Of course by taking into consideration the total number of looms "installed", the downtime for labour shortages would have been

51%

compared to 60.8%.

But in all our calculations and in WERNER Proposal 1, we recognized only the number of looms in "operation" stated in Form W-103 (Weaving production calculation).

The number of looms in WERNER Proposal 2 is based on the 1977 loom complement.

4.1.4. Recommendations

- Labour shortage (see manpower utilisation)

- A basic concept regarding the purchase of new equipment is that money spent in the initial phases should be mainly for additional equipment which will therefore yield the highest production return for the money spent.

This concept serves two purposes :

- . It satisfies the demand for additional production to the maximum degree for the money spent.
- . It requires the mills to improve the efficiency of the existing equipment to the maximum degree before receiving replacement equipment.

If the new equipment were installed for replacement purposes at the outset, maximum productivity from the new equipment might not be achieved since the adjacent equipment might still be operating at lower than optimum efficiency.

4.1.5. Machinery maintenance

Machinery ranges in most departments from antiquated to very modern (GS 162 - Mayer - winding).

In general, the condition of the machinery is fair. Virtually every mill has a preventive maintenance system, but the results are not satisfactory.

The recommendation is made to give those important factors more attention and a higher priority of importance.

4.1.6. Operator efficiency

Operator efficiency varies in the four plants between

61% and 81%.

The following table shows the variance in comparison to the WERNER expected operator efficiency :

TABLE 4 : OPERATOR EFFICIENCY IN %

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillagregy	Komaron
Plan 75	-	-	81	-
Actual 75	76	81	81	61
WERNER 1	86	90	86	86
WERNER 2	86	90	86	-

There is no reason why the operator efficiency cannot be improved to an average between

86% and 90%.

Particularly in the Komaron plant, the operator efficiency should be improved, if LENFONO management decides to keep this plant alive.

Our opinion is that by introducing the following programmes, the goal set at WERNER 1 and WERNER 2 can be accomplished.

- Establishing correct methods and based upon that, job load criteria involving quantitative and qualitative factors.

In conjunction with it, an incentive system for operators and supervision.

- Training of operators and establishing a system whereby in future the correct methods will be practiced at each operation step.
- Improving running conditions of the raw material.
- Rigid maintenance program for the looms.

4.1.7. Plant efficiency

TABLE 5 : PLANT EFFICIENCY IN %

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron
Plan 75	68.9	74	75.4	63
Actual 75	46.2	69	75.4	57
WERNER 1	80.8	85.5	80.8	80.8
WERNER 2	80.8	85.5	80.8	80.8

A comparison of plant efficiency shows that the plan made by LENFONO management is a realistic plan.

The variance to WERNER 1 and 2 is approximately :

5 - 13%

with the exception of Komaron.

But if we compare ACTUAL 75 to WERNER 1 or 2, the improvement possibilities are :

- Budakalasz + 34.6%
- Győr + 16.5%
- Csillaghegy + 5.4%
- Komaron + 23.8%

As mentioned under Machine Efficiency, part of this improvement is the availability of labour.

4.1.8. Weave room production

A comparison based on LENFONO's PLAN 1975 (=100%), the ACTUAL production 75 and WERNER projection.

TABLE 6 : WEAVING PRODUCTION IN RUNNING METRES/YEAR

	Budakalasz		Győr		Csillaghegy		Komaron		Total	
	mx10 ³	%	mx10 ³	%	mx10 ³	%	mx10 ³	%	mx10 ³	%
Plan 75	7.681	100	12.587	100	5.075	100	2.185	100	27.528	100
Actual 75	5.149	67	11.859	94	5.075	100	2.035	93	24.118	88
WERNER 1	9.009	117	14.565	116	5.437	107	2.811	129	31.822	116
WERNER 2	7.180	94	17.371	138	3.958	78	3.625	166	32.134	117

TABLE 7 : WEAVING PRODUCTION IN SQUARE METRES/YEAR

	Budakalasz		Győr		Csillaghegy		Komaron		Total	
	mx10 ³	%	mx10 ³	%	mx10 ³	%	mx10 ³	%	mx10 ³	%
Plan 75	8.585	100	12.220	100	5.833	100	2.752	100	29.390	100
Actual 75	5.755	67	11.559	94	5.833	100	2.571	93	25.718	88
WERNER 1	10.069	117	14.187	116	6.252	107	3.542	129	34.050	116
WERNER 2	8.042	94	16.919	138	4.552	78	4.568	166	34.081	117

By comparing only PLAN 75 to WERNER 1, one can see that with the exception of Komaron, LENFONO's projection is realistic.

The variance between PLAN and WERNER 1 is :

TABLE 8 : PLAN/WERNER VARIANCE IN %

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron	Total
Plan 75	100	100	100	100	100
WERNER	117	116	107	129	116
VARIANCE	+17	+16	+ 7	+29	+16

But comparing ACTUAL 75 to WERNER 1, a lot of work is left to be done, in order to accomplish the projection of WERNER.

TABLE 9 : ACTUAL/WERNER VARIANCE IN %

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron	Total
Actual 75	67	94	100	93	88
WERNER	117	116	107	129	116
VARIANCE	+50	+22	+ 7	+36	+28

4.1.8.1. Recommendation

The main effort has to be put into the Budakalasz weaving plant.

In the case of Komaron the decision has to be made, if this weaving mill should stay in operation.

Csillaghegy can be increased by approximately 7%, whereby Győr without major investment can be streamlined.

In order to achieve the WERNER projection, we recommend
a 2 step action plan :

- Step No. 1 - meet PLAN OF LENFONO
- Step No. 2 - meet WERNER PROJECTION.

Meeting the LENFONO PLAN to ACTUAL 75 would mean an additional
production of
approximately 3.672.000 square metres.

Meeting WERNER PROJECTION 1 to LENFONO's PLAN a production increase
of
approximately 4.660.000 square metres.

If we compare the Actual 75 production to WERNER 1, the produc-
tion increase would be

5.322.000 square metres

OR + 28%

4.1.9. Labour Complement

In order to specify the productivity, it was necessary to analyse the Labour Complement.

In doing so, we were unable to get any information in regards to PLAN-LABOUR complement, and therefore we can only compare Actual 75 to WERNER 1 and 2.

By working out the Labour Complement for Proposal 1 and 2, we included a reserve of 15% to off-set absenteeism for all direct personnel and all key functions.

Since WERNER's opinion on what is direct or indirect, which indirect personnel belongs to which department, might differ from the actual Labour Complement, not too much weight should be placed on a departmental comparison, but rather on the total complement.

In order to have a fair comparison to Actual 75 we specified in WERNER 1 only the number of people necessary to operate the machines in "operation".

Labour Complement of WERNER 2 is based on the number of looms in 1977, which was given to us by telex.

TABLE 10 - Labour Complement

	Budakalasz	Györ	Csillaghegy	Komaron	Total
Plan	-	-	-	-	-
Actual	374	708	320	174	1.576
WERNER 1	349	536	244	126	1.255
WERNER 2	294	643	198	151	1.286

As one can see, the number of people necessary to produce the production in WERNER 1 is available in all factories.

Therefore Lenfono's main problem is not labour shortage but more so correct labour utilization as well as correct job distribution.

Of course we realize the fluctuation problems; however with the available manpower, we have enough reserves in order to select, train and distribute correctly.

4.1.10. Productivity

After analysing the production figures and labour complement, we are now in a position to show the productivity of each plant.

Here again, plan figures in productivity were not available; therefore we can only compare

Actual 75 to WERNER 1 and 2,

whereby we see the Actual productivity 75 as 100%.

TABLE 11 - Productivity in m/working hour

	Budakalasz		Győr		Csillaghegy		Komaron	
	m/w.h.	%	m/w.h.	%	m/w.h.	%	m/w.h.	%
Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual	6.42	100	7.81	100	7.40	100	5.45	100
WERNER 1	12.03	188	12.67	162	10.39	140	10.41	191
WERNER 2	11.24	175	12.60	162	9.3	126	11.20	205

By rating the individual weaving plants, Budakalasz shows productivity improvements of

approx. 88% ,

Győr can be improved by approx. 62% and Csillaghegy by approx. 40%.

The weaving outlet of Komaron shows improvements in productivity of approx. 91%.

The figures listed above show immense improvements. However we have not considered any adjustments for eventual special circumstances which may influence the production possibilities in Hungary.

As a first step, we would aim at obtaining

50%

of the shown improvements.

4.1.11. Running Performance

By analysing the running performance of the yarn, we feel confident in making the statement, that this is one of the main reasons for the low productivity.

Although the number of looms per weaver is very low, under the present conditions he will not be able to accept a much larger loom assignment.

Not only by analysing the actual loom stops and comparing those with our projections in WERNER 1, but by walking through the weave-rooms, one can see that the weaver is preparing one loom after another and that patrolling time is not available. Some of the looms are always standing.

TABLE 12 - Number of warp stops per M ends & 10⁴ picks

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron
Actual	3	1.05	.86	3.9
WERNER	1	.4	.4	1.0

TABLE 13 - Number of weft stops per 10⁴ picks

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron
Actual	3.9	4.12	2.08	3.9
WERNER	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3

TABLE 14 - Number of mechanical stops per 10⁴ picks

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron
Actual	4.3	4.38	1.51	4.3
WERNER	.5	.6	1.2	.5

The exact reasons for LENFONO's high breakage rate were not pointed out since time did not allow for an analysis of the machine/material combination.

Part of the high breakage rate is to be found in the yarn quality as it was shown in the spinning process data. But it is also partly due to the running conditions of the looms, such as:

- shuttle control
- cleanliness
- preventive maintenance.

A clear breakdown of mechanical stops was not available. By applying WERNER standard procedure as far as correct job distribution and maintenance schedules are concerned, there is no justification for this value being higher than

.5 to 1.2 per 10⁴ picks

4.1.12. Loom Assignments

As stated before the aim should be to increase the number of looms per weaver, however this cannot be done before major "leg-work" has been done.

But we feel confident, if LENFONO follows the following suggestions, that loom assignments can be changed without giving the weaver higher workload.

It is very important to note, that we, as a consultant company, recommend a change of loom assignment only after the weaver interventions are reduced and the weaver is able to cope with a larger loom assignment without increasing the workload.

In addition we feel that the weaver should be given ample patrolling time in order to solve "the problem", before the loom comes to a stop.

This implies the execution of several improvement programs:

- Machine condition (preventive maintenance program)
- Running condition of yarn
- Correct bonus system
- Operator training program
- New machine lay-out
- Handling procedure
- Inspection procedures.

The following table shows, by plant, the number of looms per weaver as actual distribution 1975 and how many looms WERNER proposes if conditions are changed:

TABLE 15 - Number of looms/Weaver - Actual 75/WERNER

	Budakalasz	Győr	Csillaghegy	Komaron
Actual 75	5.3	7.6	7.2	4.9
WERNER 1	13	12	12	12
Increase	+ 6.7	+ 4.4	+ 4.8	+ 7.1

Assessment of fair workloads for every job.

This, in connection with job evaluation, will lead to a correct incentive system and will stimulate performance for all evaluated and properly assigned jobs to acceptable levels of labour productivity.

The result will be greatly improved efficiency and fair rewards for skill and effort.

4.2 SPINNING

4.2.1. Spindle RPM

By analysing the two spinning plants, we noticed that the maximum spindle speed in both plants is not fully utilized.

Based on our experience in the flax and linen industry, we are proposing to increase the average spindle speed as follows:

TABLE 16 - Spindle RPM

	KOMARON		BUDAPEST	
	DRY	WET	DRY	WET
Actual 75	2450	3890	4800	4500
WERNER	2600	4300	5500	4900
Increase	+ 150	+ 410	+ 700	+ 400

4.2.2. Spinning Room Efficiency

We took the liberty to calculate the MILL-BALANCE with the increased spindle speed.

TABLE 17 - Spinning Room Efficiency in %

	KOMARON		BUDAPEST	
	DRY	WET	DRY	WET
Plan 75	74	81	76.6	83.2
Actual 75	64	73.2	72.6	43
WERNER	78	84	80.0	86

The low efficiency is mostly due to labour shortage and in the BUDAPEST plant in addition to a high fluctuation.

In order to improve the efficiency, we suggest the following action plan:

- New up-to-date bonus system
- Standard working procedures
- Operator training program
- Improving running condition of material
- Rigid maintenance program for the spinning frames
- Correct job distribution.

4.2.3. Machine Improvement

On two different visits, we noticed a definite lack of correctly carried out machine maintenance programs for instance:

- In preparation:
 - Poor combs,
 - Nicked teeth,
 - Teeth missing,
 - Nicked flyer arms.

- In spinning:
 - Beards around guide bars,
 - Deep roller cuts,
 - Worn out rollers,
 - Blocked travellers,
 - Suction devices out of place (dry spinning).

One reason for the high end-breakage rate which not only incurs higher labour force than necessary but also produces bad yarn quality (high breakage rate throughout all the following process stages, which incurs an even higher labour force) lies surely in the bad condition of the rollers.

It is our opinion that for replacement material of rollers, only first class and suitable material should be used and accordingly maintained while in use.

The present condition of rollers is not up to the standards required.

4.2.4. Spinning Room Production

If the plant efficiency is changed, the production outcome will change and the following table shows a comparison based on LENFONO's PLAN 75, the Actual achieved Production and WERNER's projection.

TABLE 18 - Quantities in tons/year

	KOMARON		BUDAPEST	
	DRY	WET	DRY	WET
	∅ Nm 2.75	∅ Nm 12.26	∅ Nm 7.0	∅ Nm 14.39
PLAN 75	440	2.064	1.229	1.327
ACTUAL 75	382	1.866	1.165	685
WERNER	490	2.366	1.467	1.453

As one can see LENFONO's PLAN in comparison to WERNER target is realistic.

Nevertheless, we should try to improve the production output by:

608 to. / year

in total.

The production comparison shows percentage wise:

TABLE 19 - Production comparison in %

	KOMARON		BUDAPEST	
	DRY	WET	DRY	WET
	φ Nm 2.75	φ Nm 12.26	φ Nm 7.0	φ Nm 14.39
PLAN 75	100	100	100	100
ACTUAL 75	87	90	95	52
WERNER	111	115	119	109

The above table shows that the LENFONO plan as well as the WERNER projected production are higher than the actual 1975 production.

4.2.5. Endbreaks

Running performance of the material, expressed in end-breaks per M spindle hour, is extremely bad.

We identified an end-break rate of:

TABLE 20 - Number of end-breaks per M spindle hour

	KOMARON	BUDAPEST
Dry Spinning	1142	1465
Wet Spinning	682	992

This exceeds any conditions which would be regarded as "normal". Obviously, running a spinning room with this high rate of end-breaks requires a high labour input.

It also decreases the running conditions in all subsequent stages.

4.2.6. Levels of End-Breaks

The following figures show the allowable end-break levels in the flax and linen industry.

The end-breaks per 100 spindle-hours in the ring frames are (for a good mill):

1) Wet spinning (Counts Ne 18 to 30) (Nm 10 to 18)

1.1 Grey flax (unbleached)

1.1.1 Carded tow

- the highest rate equals the Ne (English flax count) and the normal rate is half of the Ne.

- remark: these figures come from the best spinner in Belgium. An average mill has the following rules:

normal	:	number of end-breaks = Ne	= 1.7 Nm
very good	:	number of end-breaks = $3/4$ Ne	= 1.3 Nm
bad	:	number of end-breaks = $2 \times$ Ne	= 3.4 Nm

1.1.2 Long fiber

The normal rate = $0,30$ Ne = 0.5 Nm

1.2 Pre-bleached flax

1.2.1 For carded tow : max. rate of breaks = $1/2$ Ne = 0.8 Nm
normal rate = $1/4$ Ne = 0.4 Nm

1.2.2 For long fiber : max. rate of breaks = $1/4$ Ne = 0.4 Nm
normal rate = $0,15$ Ne = 114 Nm

2) Dry spinning (counts Ne 6 to 20) (Nm 3 - 12)

For dry spinning the above standards can be increased by 25%.

As said, these figures apply to a very good mill.

For an average mill, the end-breaks figures for grey flax are:

normal	:	2 x Ne	:	3.4 Nm
very good	:	1 x Ne	:	1.7 Nm
bad	:	3 x Ne	:	5.1 Nm

It must be added that these figures apply to 100% flax.

From the moment the flax is blended, since the R.P.M. has to be maintained low (6000 RPM), the number of end-breaks decreases very sharply.

For a blend 70% flax

30% polyester

the rate is only 2 or 3 breaks per 100 spindle hours.

4.2.7. Obtainable End-Breaks Level for the Hungarian Linen Industry

WERNER proposes an intermediate step to achieve the following results in end-breaks/1000 sph:

- Wet spinning 20 x Nm
- Dry spinning 40 x Nm

4.2.8. Yield Recommendation

These results are conservatively estimated and can be achieved by the following course of action through the program outlined:

- Setting an optimum overall fibre yield in respect to raw flax. LENFONO achieves a yield of:

- ca. 10% long fibre
 - ca. 17% short fibre
-
- ca. 27% Total

which, in our opinion, is too high for quality yarn and optimal running conditions. The percentage of long fibre to short fibre should be reversed.

- Setting an optimum rejection rate at the threshing process in respect to high yield and good running conditions/good quality yarn.
- Setting, controlling and maintaining standard quality procedures in all preparatory stages.

- Rigid maintenance control on all equipment (standard routines, sequences, responsibilities, follow-up procedures).

4.2.9. Data on the West European Flax Industry

I. The growing of flax

The yield of raw flax varies greatly from year to year: 7,500 kg/hectare is a fair production, 5,000 kg/ha are obtained in a bad year (like 1976) and 10,000 kg/ha and more are reached in the best years.

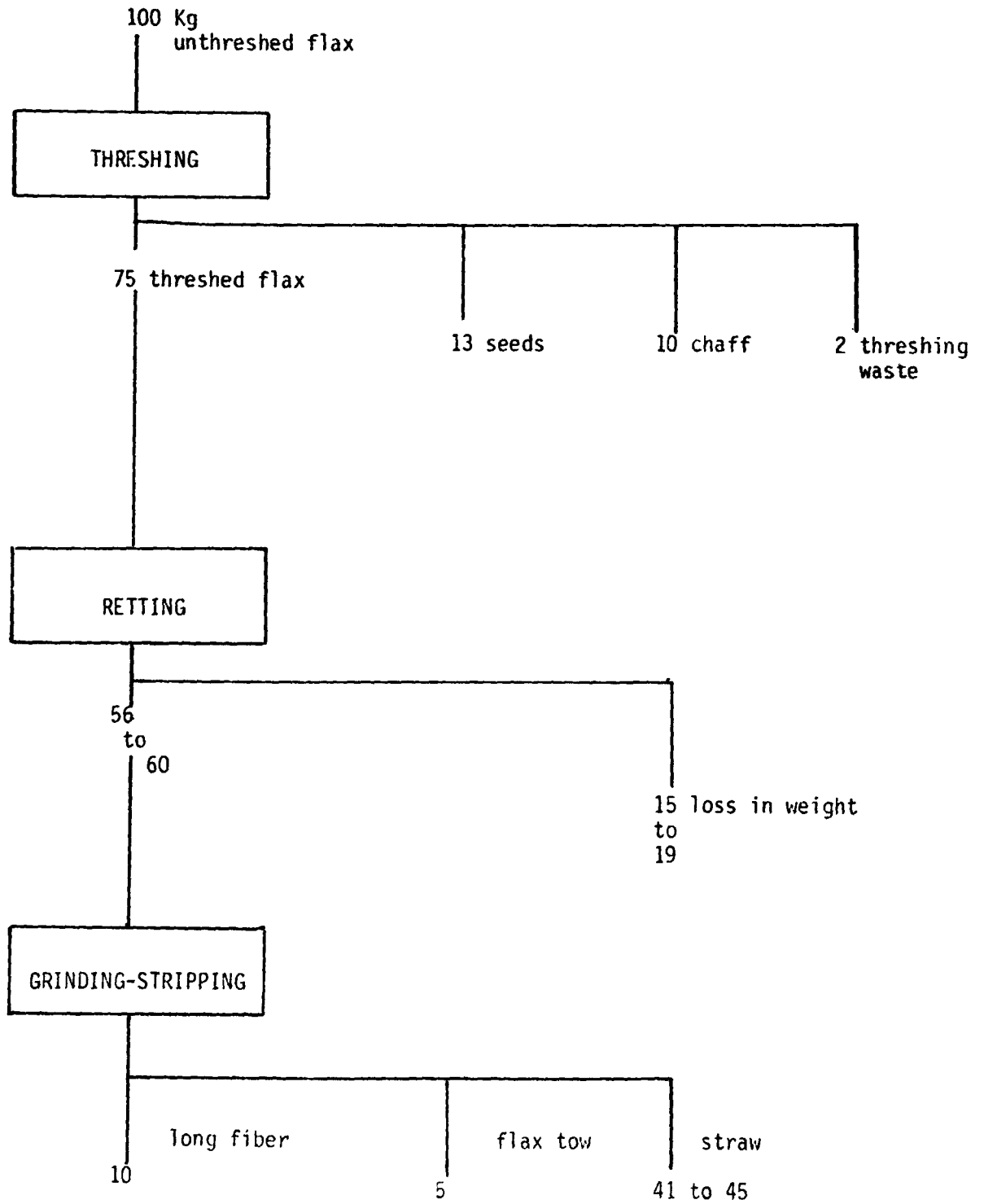
II. The overall fiber yield

The overall fiber yield varies from one year to the other as well. Following are three different yields, which each corresponds to a different rate of rejection at the threshing process:

- a) for 25% rejection, the yield for 100 kg of raw unthreshed flax is:

10 kg of long fiber (60 to 90 cm)
5 kg of tow (10 to 15 cm)
<hr/>
15 kg of total fiber

FLAX PROCESSING

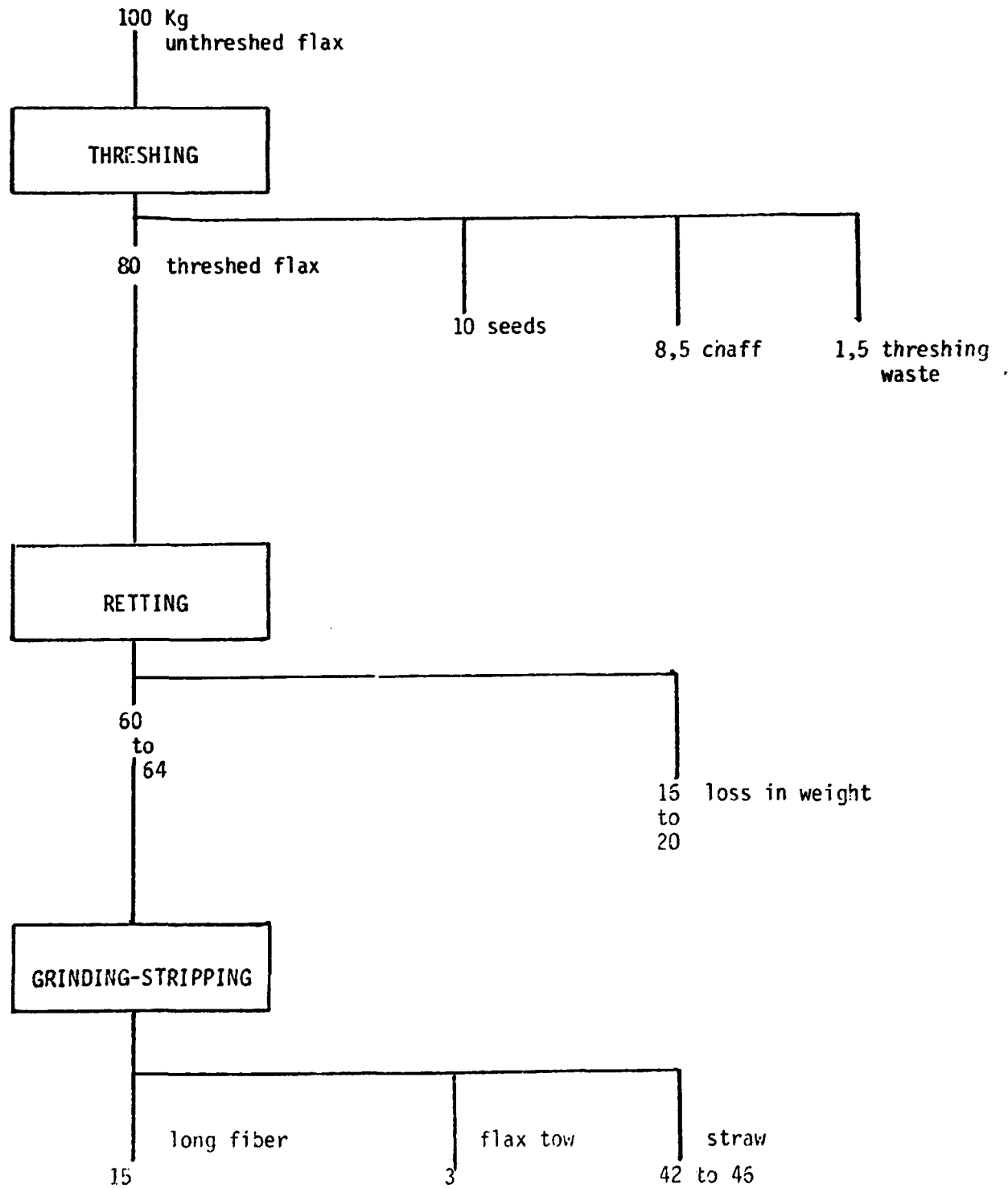


- for a 20% rejection, the yield is:

15 Kg of long fiber
3 Kg of two
<hr/>
18 Kg of total fiber

This yield which is obtained in the best years is illustrated
as:
(see following table)

FLAX PROCESSING

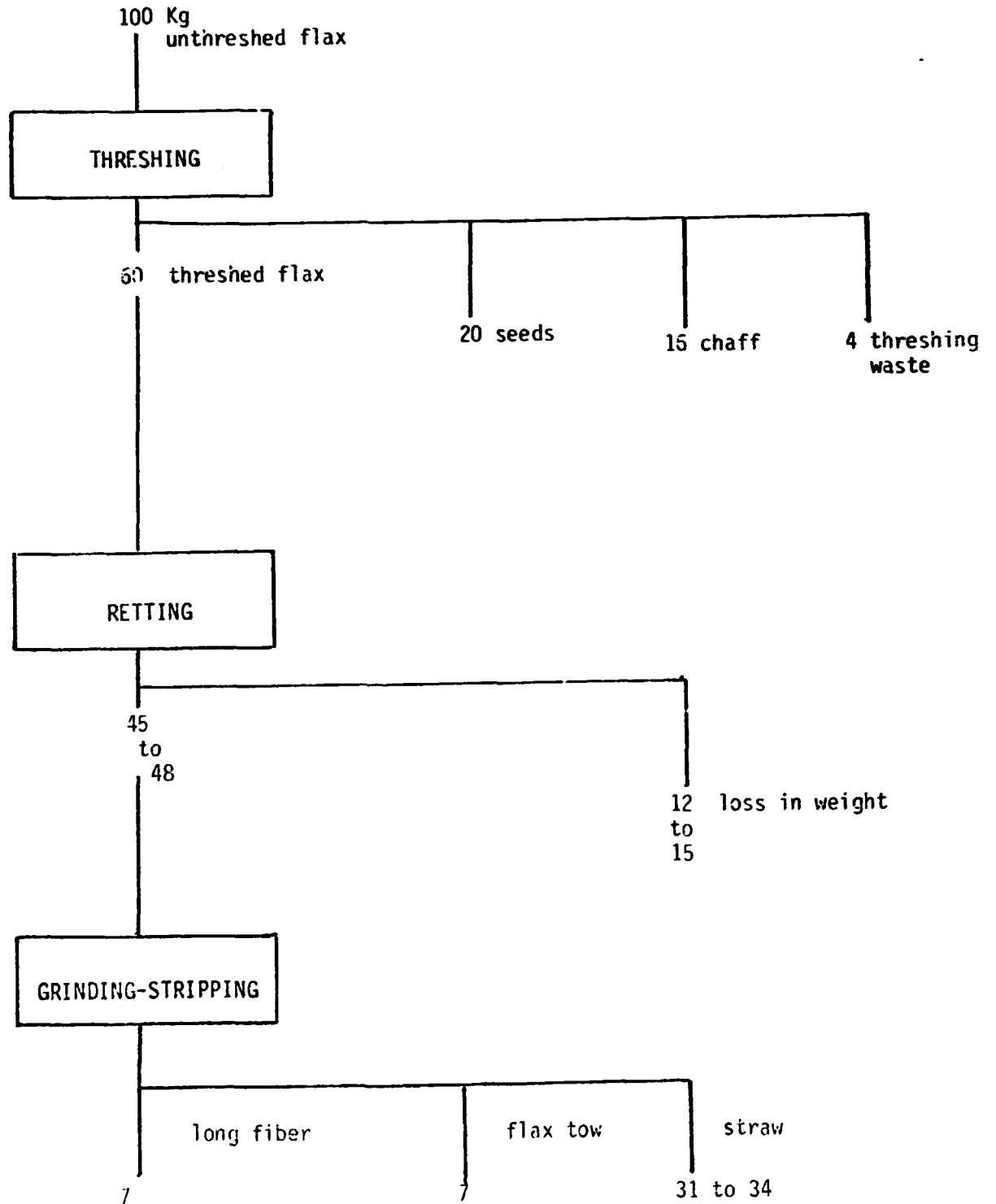


- with a 4% rejection, the yield of long fiber reaches its minimum:

7 Kg of long fiber
7 Kg of tow
<hr/>
14 Kg of total fiber per 100 Kg of unthreshed flax

(see following table)

FLAX PROCESSING



The total fiber yield of, for instance, the Belgian flax crop thus varies from 14 to 18 Kg per 100 Kg of raw material. The higher the percentage of threshed flax obtained of the stage of the threshing, the higher the yield of long fiber and of the total fiber, and the lower the yield of tow.

TABLE 21 - Yield of long fiber + tow

THRESHING - % OF SCUTCHED FLAX	YIELD OF		TOTAL FIBER
	LONG FIBER	TOW	
60	7	7	14
75	10	5	15
80	15	3	18

4.2.10. Labour Complement

The basis for productivity besides production output, is the Labour Complement which should rather be seen in total than as a departmental comparison.

The reason is that our opinion differs from LENFONO's concerning the definition of direct and indirect as well as their departmental allocation.

All personnel figures incorporate a 15% reserve to off-set absenteeism.

The information and the calculation show, that in the Budapest plant labour shortage is critical, especially if LENFONO accepts our plan for improvement at this plant.

In KOMARON, the situation is reverse, too many people are available for the proposed production.

The following table shows the number of people by plant.

Table: 22 Labour Complement - Number of People

	Komaron	Budapest	Total
Plan	602	259	861
Actual	602	259	861
WERNER	444	255	699

4.2.11. Spinning Room Productivity

The productivity is calculated in

kg per man hour

and % comparison shows the improvement possibilities, if LENFONÓ decides to follow our recommendations:

Table: 23 Productivity in kg/man hour (Plan 75 = 100%)

	Komaron		Budapest	
	kg	%	kg	%
Plan 75	1,94	100	4,85	100
Actual 75	1,74	90	3,36	69
WERNER	3,00	155	5,53	114

Table: 24 Productivity in kg/man hour (Actual 75 = 100%)

Actual 75	1,74	100	3,36	100
WERNER	3,00	172	5,53	165

When we compare the productivity from KOMARON and BUDAPEST we notice that both spinning rooms have the potential of a major improvement without substantial investments.

Implementing the following recommendations will achieve the WERNER target with the LENFONO plan as an intermediate step:

- Correct job distribution
- Applied job responsibilities
- Correct working methods
- Training program (also to lessen the impact of high labour fluctuation)
- Retraining of all skilled operators
- Correct bonus systems, based on individual performance (part of the large savings could be passed on to the labour force to off-set the higher wage rates in neighbouring industry)
- All machines in good working conditions (application of a tight controlled preventive maintenance system)
- Correct auxiliary equipment to make the most use of handling procedures
- Bringing all processing stages and raw material input to the optimum, in order to achieve an average end-break level of:
 - wet spinning : 20 x Nm
 - dry spinning : 40 x Nm

expressed in EDPMSPH.

If this programme is carried out, our estimate in spindle allocation ranges from 200 to 600 spindles per spinner (wet/dry).

4.3 FINISHING

4.3.1. General Comments on the three Finishing Plants as a Group Operation

The fact that all finishing plants are preparing cloth for dyeing on jigs indicates that they are operating with processes established many years past.

Moreover, cloth preparation in modern plants for dyeing is carried out on highly productive and efficient preparation machines, and the cloth arrives at the dyehouse ready for dyeing.

Dyeing machines are not used for preparation.

In order to maximize the capacity of the plants, based upon the data submitted, one must conclude that they should be combined into one finishing unit (long term plan). A modern preparation machine could be purchased to supplement the bleaching machines already existing at BUDAKALASZ.

The combined three plants would then have to dye lots of sufficient size to allow the economical dyeing of cloth by the pad-steam continuous Dyeing Process.

All three plants, preparing and dyeing cloth on jiggers with dyeing times of 8 - 14 hrs. must have tremendous problems with shade va-

riations within a dye lot from end to end and side to center. It is unimaginable that a dye lot can stay on a jigger 10 hrs. without telescoping and causing severe side to center shading.

The only cloth being mercerised or treated with caustic soda is the print cloth. Cloth dyed with Indanthrene, Reactive, and Indigosol dyes should also be mercerised before dyeing in order to cut down the quantity and cost of dyestuffs by

30 - 40%

and at the same time to cover the dead cotton.

The pad-steam continuous dyeing machine is equivalent to 30 dye jiggers. Lot sizes of 4.000 meters or more can be economically dyed without shade variation.

4.3.2. Type of Cloth Comparison processed by the three plants

The breakdown of the type of production and amounts processed by each plant is shown in table 25.

The types of goods produced by GYOR and CSILLAGHEGY are similar, while BUDAKALASZ is a printing plant.

Table 25: Meters Produced

PLANT	WHITE	DYED	PRINTED	COATED	OTHER	TOTAL
GYOR	1,017,400	7,751,000	-	-	1,951,600	11,720,000
CSILLAGHEGY	271,465	4,958,600	-	-	1,064,589	6,294,654
BUDAKALASZ	1,496,100	1,242,520	3,332,650	689,000	1,449,790 *	8,210,060 *
TOTAL	2,784,965	13,952,120	3,332,650	689,000	5,465,979	26,224,714

Table 25 does not include 797.460 meters of greige cloth that is measured only at BUDAKALASZ .

4.3.3. Comparison of Productivity

A Comparison of Productivity in meters/man hour is shown in table 26.

The CSILLAGHEGY plant is the most productive of the three plants. However, to get a more exact comparison, a detailed labour complement is required for each plant to make sure all indirect personnel are included.

Table 26: Productivity - meters/man hour

a)

PLANT	1975 PRODUCTION (Linear Meters)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	PRODUCTIVITY METERS/MAN-HOUR
GYOR	11,720,000 m.	109	50.15
CSILLAGHEGY	6,294,650 m.	38	77.26
BUDAKALASZ	8,210,060 m.	147	26.05

4.3.4. Comparison of Actual Productivity with European Standards

A Comparison of Actual Productivity with European standards is shown in table 26.

Table 26: Comparison of Productivity - Meters/man hour

b)

PLANT	ACTUAL	SHOULD BE
GYOR	50.15	65.00
CSILLAGHEGY	77.26	80.00
BUDAKALASZ	26.05	40.00

4.4. CLERICAL AND NON-PRODUCTION PERSONNEL

4.4.1. Clerical Staff

There are virtually multitudes of persons involved in the processing of information and the creation of records.

Much of the recording which is related to complex payroll and quality demerit systems could easily be reduced in volume.

Many of the clerical assignments appear to be a "make work" project.

This preponderance of clerical staff personnel is a major deterrent to the companies in the achievement of competitive costs. Since these people are working at a very low efficiency, it is psychologically difficult to convince the productive personnel to achieve a high productivity.

4.4.2. Non-Production Personnel

The employee group other than the production personnel and the "in-plant" machinery personnel are excessive. Among these employees are:

- Social service
- Guards
- Fire fighting department
- Machine shop
- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Garage
- Warehouse etc.

Particular circumstances and Government policies dictate the necessity of some of these employees, which brings higher costs than competitive companies in many other countries have to carry.

However, the jobs which are being over-loaded by a tremendous number of employees have not been analysed.

It is quite clear that the isolated mills are at a disadvantage as far as services, such as machining, automotive service etc. are concerned. Additional personnel must be employed for such services. However, even in these mills the manpower is excessive.

We strongly recommend that the work to be accomplished and the personnel required to fulfil these functions be thoroughly studied with a view to diminishing this excessive burden on the cost of the operations of each plant.

4.5. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The production programs are generally less complex than in comparative international companies. However, since the companies are all part of one large group, there could be an improvement in productivity through rationalisation of the production programs.

Clearly, it would be advantageous from a country-wide point of view to have some mills specialised on specific fabrics.

The basic problem which each company faces is, in order to meet particular targets of profit performance, the necessity to insert a degree of simplification.

It is recommended first that the criteria for measurement of performance of the mills be altered so that both the specialised and the streamlined mills have an equal opportunity to show attractive results.

Secondly it is recommended that a planning committee of two or three industrial engineers be assigned the task of allocating the products so that the mills can gradually, season by season, be more and more rational in their production program.

Our recommendation would be to divide the existing three weaving mills into

- two standard mills, producing standard goods with long production runs and subsequently on a very high productivity level
- one flexible mill, producing short cycled goods with short runs, servicing the cyclical fashion market with an appropriate productivity level.

The same thinking would apply to the spinning plants:

- one standard plant
- one flexible plant.

The two above mentioned recommendations can be accomplished on a short time basis (approx. 18 months) without having to make any major investments. Needless to say that part of the investment would go to relocating machinery.

Although we know from General Director Mr. Beck there is no money available at this time one should definitely consider to combine the three finishing plants into one unit. When short or long term investments have to be made in one of the finishing departments, the above should be considered.

Thirdly it is recommended to analyse the production program in each company in order to rationalise and produce the goods which are most advantageous to the company's productivity.

There are instances where five different yarns of virtually the same count and twist are being produced in the same spinning mill. No Western mill would entertain such a costly procedure.

In another instance, a mill is producing numerous fabrics which are not suitable for their machine park, when by producing heavier yarns and fabrics the mill would be in much better balance.

4.5.1. Efficiency and Productivity

With the wages in Hungary, (see Labour Cost Comparisons), the industry should be able to compete successfully, cost-wise, with any other developed or developing country. However, in order to do so, a high labour productivity must be achieved.

Furthermore, the axiom is repeated that only a high productivity, highly efficient industry can produce high quality goods. Excessive labour contributes to lower quality goods and generally lower efficiency of equipment.

The industry must be efficient from spinning through to making-up in order to compete in the markets which have been recommended.

There is no question that the Hungarian Linen Industry can become efficient and highly productive, but in order to do so, all employee management down to production works must be trained and attuned to the international competitive situation and the markets.

TABLE 27 - International Labour Cost Comparisons

LABOR COST COMPARISONS

ITEM	U. S. A.	CANADA	BELGIUM	HOLLAND	FRANCE - N.	FRANCE - S.	GERMANY - N.	GERMANY - S.	UNITED KINGDOM	IRELAND	ITALY	DENMARK	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND
1. AVG. COST PER OPERATOR HOUR (3 shift basis)															
without charges - local currency	3.65	4.22	173.5	10.61	11.98	11.56	11.06	9.92	1.49	1.33	1945	30.15	4.4	20.25	11.65
charges - local currency	.75	1.01	130	7.43	6.98	6.70	6.52	5.65	.33	.34	2380	9.01	8.5	10.37	5.59
total cost - local currency	4.40	5.23	303.5	18.04	18.96	18.26	17.58	15.57	1.82	1.67	4325	39.16	12.9	30.62	17.24
rate of exchange - US \$ 1 =	-	1.06	36.7	2.50	4.95	4.95	2.40	2.40	.58	.58	840	5.86	5.3	4.25	3.77
total cost - \$ US	4.40	4.92	8.27	7.28	3.83	3.69	7.32	6.48	3.14	2.88	5.15	6.68	6.21	7.20	4.57
2. OPERATOR HOURS															
normal operator hours per day	8	8	8 & 7.3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7.5	8	7.6	8	8
normal operator hours per week	40	40	40/36.5	40	40	40	40	40	37.5/40	40	37.5	40	38	40	40
planned operator days per year	247	234	230	241	234	234	227	227	236	237	225	230	234	233	236
planned operator hours per year	1976	1872	1840	1928	1872	1872	1816	1816	1888	1896	1687.5	1840	178	1864	1838
3. OVERTIME %															
over 8 hours	-	50	25/50	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	-	40	40	33	50
Saturday	50	50		100	50	50	-	-	100	100	-	80	100	-	100
Sunday and holidays	50	100	100	100	50	50	50/100	50/100	100	100	-	80	100	-	250
4. SHIFT PREMIUM %															
1st shift %	-	2	6	12.5	-	-	15/20	15/20	11	-	-	9	-	-	-
2nd shift %	-	4	20.2	18.3	30	30	25/30	25/30	20	40	15	-	-	-	-

SECTION 1

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IRELAND	ITALY	DENMARK	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	PORTUGAL	GREECE - N.	GREECE - S.	TURKEY	TUNISIA	EGYPT	BRAZIL - S. P.	BRAZIL - N.	BRAZIL - S.	VENEZUELA	MEXICO	KOREA	PAKISTAN
1.33	1945	30.15	24.4	20.25	11.65	29.77	41.7	59.81	16.10	.282	.1250	10.50	4.30	4.76	6.48	26.1	-	1.46
.34	2380	9.01	9.5	10.37	5.59	15.26	22.8	38.69	7.31	.100	.275	7.19	2.94	3.29	4.39	18.1	-	1.31
1.67	4325	39.16	32.9	30.62	17.24	45.03	64.5	98.50	23.41	.382	.1525	17.69	7.24	8.07	10.87	44.2	-	2.77
.58	840	5.84	5.3	4.25	3.77	31.10	36.5	36.5	16.00	.43	.42	12	12	12	4.28	20	-	9.90
2.88	5.15	6.61	6.21	7.20	4.57	1.45	1.76	2.69	1.46	.89	.36	1.47	.61	.67	2.54	2.21	.45	.29
8	7.5	8	7.6	8	8	7.5	7.5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7.6	8	8/12	8
40	37.5	40	38	40	40	40.8	48	48	45	48	48	48	48	48	46	48	-	48
237	225	230	234	233	236	275	291	300	300	306	340	303	303	303	279	264	300	264
1896	1687.5	1840	188	1864	1898	2062.5	2182.5	2400	2400	2448	2720	2424	2424	2424	2120.4	2304	-	2112
25	-	40	39	33	50	25	59	50	50	75	25	25	25	25	60	100	0	100
100	-	80	80	100	100	-	-	-	50	-	NA	100	100	100	60	-	-	100
100	-	80	80	250	100	100	75	75	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
	4.1	9	15	1	1	5.24	25	25	50	50	25	38	38	38	10	14.3	-	-
										night								

SECTION 2

win

5.0 TRAINING

In order to progress rapidly, which the Hungarian linen industry should and can, the personnel requires additional training.

There are qualified persons scattered throughout the industry at all levels, but in an insufficient number to raise the level of efficiency, productivity, quality, marketing serviceability and management talent by their own efforts within a relatively short and vital period of time.

It must be recognised that the personnel in the industry have the capability and talent to achieve quality comparable to the industry in Western Europe.

The ability is latent, however, and must be developed. The development can only come from exposure to the methods and procedures of the competitive industry.

The manner in which to obtain these methods and procedures is to receive this exposure via training at home on the job.

The most urgent requirement of the Hungarian linen industry is training of personnel from top management down to the production workers. This requirement supersedes all others including equipment.

Proper employee training is a high priority recommendation. Such training should take place on the mill premises and be conducted by instructors who are themselves properly trained.

5.1. LABOUR TRAINING

In spite of the low labour productivity LENFONO has the capacity to learn and become as productive as the international competition.

The textile workers in Hungary are capable of achieving productivity ratings equivalent to other developed countries. In extenuating circumstances where employees are affected medically, the ratings would be rather lower. However, taking into account the various factors which affect the efficiency of the worker, the Hungarian textile worker can achieve a productivity level which would be comparable to the other Western countries.

5.2. SUPERVISORY STAFF TRAINING

Supervisory personnel who are an extremely important group in the operations of a mill have been almost completely neglected as far as training is concerned.

Supervisors are the vital link between management and production personnel.

The number of persons assigned to middle management supervision work is extremely high. If the addition of extra supervision resulted in high efficiency, high productivity of machines, high productivity of workers, high quality of product, then the extra supervision might be justified.

The reverse is actually the result. The productivity, efficiency and quality are low.

This unfortunate result is mainly due to lack of proper training of supervisors and also due to:

- the overlapping of authority and responsibilities
- too many supervisors
- lack of responsibility commensurate with the authority and vice versa.

Supervisor training should be given a high priority.

5.3. RECOMMENDED TRAINING PROGRAMS

These two groups, labour associated with production, and supervisors should receive special training. It is strongly recommended that qualified textile training professionals should be employed to set up:

- Modern scientific labour training systems in the mills, staff training officers should be trained to continue these systems
- Modern scientific training programmes for supervisors and to train selected staff engineers in the proper application for the continuance of these programs.

WERNER has developed an A.M.P.S. (Analytical Method Productivity System) training program for the training of textile operators and supervisors. This system has been tested and proven for many years in textile mills across the world, it is this exposure that supports our confidence in this service.

6.0. PRODUCTION PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

We recommend the implementation of a modern practical production planning and coordination technique which will give significant improvement toward:

- Maintaining optimum plant utilization by means of coordinating balanced levels of production in all departments and a smooth flow of work within the individual factories and from factory to factory
- Keeping inventories at economic optimum levels
- Allowing internal flexibility for corrections and re-uses at minimum disturbance
- Processing economical lot quantities.

6.1. REORGANISATION OF THE VARIOUS PRODUCTION PLANNING FUNCTIONS
WITHIN THE GROUP

The various planning and coordinating functions, the general planning department and the local factory planning departments should be reorganized. Specific attention must be given to a proper "top-down and bottom-up" distribution of responsibilities, feedback communications and coordination procedures.

A division of all tasks in terms of "capacity planning" as opposed to "machine scheduling" should be installed.

In order to allow the central planning department to pay full attention to coordination, capacity guidance and central controls, and to enable the local factory planning departments to process incoming orders in the best possible manner.

IMPLEMENTATION OF A DIRECT HORIZONTAL PRODUCTION PLANNING AND
MATERIAL FLOW CONCEPT BETWEEN THE MAIN MANUFACTURING UNITS

It is absolutely essential for the personnel involved in production planning and coordination to have a clear understanding of the position, importance and function of the planning department, which has to become a "service department".

The information must flow horizontally between the departments and manufacturing units.

Due to the complex product mix and the various manufacturing units being far apart geographically, the direct communication system must contribute day-to-day adaptations of schedules, unexpected interferences and avoidance of bottlenecks.

6.2. INSTALLATION OF A PROPER PRODUCTION PLANNING SYSTEM FOR THE FINISHING PLANTS

Production planning in a finishing plant differs from spinning and weaving plants in many respects. Processing time periods are short and daily follow-up is more important.

We therefore strongly recommend to revise the local production planning system.

This should be preceded by the introduction of machine standards for the various processes involved. The application and control of machine standards will make it possible for LENFONO to decide on capacity potential per process and to derive the data needed for production planning.

The system itself should take advantage of simple but effective visual aids such as planning boards and graphs, particularly for those finishing processes which determine the bottleneck process steps.

Those visual aids will also serve the purpose of controlling late deliveries and will signal major deviations from expected output and efficiency.

7.0. WASTE CONTROL

With ever increasing raw material prices and since

ca. 50 - 60%

of the total product cost is taken up by raw material, we strongly recommend the installation of a

WASTE CONTROL PROGRAM.

Control over waste as is practised in the Western European and North American mills is unknown to LENFONO. The company is losing thousands of valuable fibre annually.

In other words, the excessive waste could supply the raw material for one entire product line.

The control over waste could be developed in a relatively short period of time.

There is no other item by which LENFONO could save so much in an equal period of time.

According to our experience in the textile business, this program is relatively easy to install and very essential towards improving the overall cost situation of LENFONO.

8.0. QUALITY CONTROL

Elaborate quality control laboratories are installed and numerous quality checks are being made on yarn, fabric and finished goods in all the companies. However, their use to safeguard the quality is virtually non-existent in most companies. The concept of quality control is not fully appreciated or applied.

Export quality is checked at a point immediately prior to shipping, by the company's control department. This at least ensures that goods shipped meet the contracted standards, but the whole issue of quality control means to safeguard a much greater output of first class material in order to increase the export portion of LENFONO.

Efficiency and quality are inexorably bound together and it is a fact that currently both factors are too low to meet the standards of export markets.

Re-processing an order to meet a prescribed standard is bound to be time-wasting and in the event of a tight delivery schedule could well cause the order to be cancelled. The control which is exercised now is necessary but real control should be carried out during production, making final inspection virtually a formality.

Only when the Hungarian textiles are of high quality they will be sold in substantial volume in the E.E.C., with the exception of some selected production for the home market.

The present quality level throughout the mills is very low.

Suggested Program

- Installation of a strict yarn acceptance control. This control is to safeguard the characteristics of the yarn going to weaving as well as an information feedback to spinning.
- Cleaning up the plant and training towards good house-keeping.
- Installation of a Process Control System to ensure proper conditions during processing.
- Review of cloth-inspection procedures, physically as well as statistically.

9.0. MILL MANAGEMENT CONTROL - INCENTIVE SYSTEMS

To establish in LENFONO an improved system of

MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

which will form the basis for revised methods of performance measurement and incentive payment.

These controls should be used by LENFONO Management to achieve the improvements in productivity calculated in our mill balances.

The essential philosophy of this system is the generation of a minimum of effective information in the shortest possible time.

This information is intended to identify standard situations and initiate immediate corrective managerial action on the principle of management by exception.

The systematic recording of activity is also fundamental to this approach and this encourages a permanent effort for improvement based on a continuous monitoring of standards and trends.

This approach to the measurement and monitoring of performance provide a realistic basis for effective incentive applications.

In our opinion the object of an incentive scheme is to reward employees in proportion to their skill and effort. The scheme must be designed to accomodate variations in standards and conditions. These have to be identified and measured with compensating adjustments being implemented on a continuous basis.

We hope this meets the requirements of Mr. Beck and we feel that a well-designed and regulated incentive scheme will act as a stimulus to supervision in the maintenance of standard conditions and the control of off standards.

We recommend as a first stage, the development and implementation of the following controls:

- Daily production reports and variances for each operation
- Daily waste reporting by source
- Preventive maintenance scheduling and equipment standard rating procedures
- Quality controls on both incoming raw materials and products in progress.

Each of these controls would be set up to ensure that off standard situations are identified and corrective action initiated.

Comparative data for variances must be developed as necessary.

9.1. INCENTIVES

The initial stage of all incentive schemes is an evaluation of job loads - these are developed from frequency and time checks collected in the plant.

Measurement of performance is derived from the Management Controls.

10.0. ACTION PLANS

10.1 CORPORATE ACTION CATALOGUE

- Decisions on the future concept
- Team to develop detailed plans for implementation of a critical path method for reorganisation and reconstruction
- Budgeting the detailed reconstruction cash needs of a critical path method
- Decision on phases of reconstruction, its timing and timetable. New future planning of total concept. Assign task force to a corporate basis.

10.2. TECHNICAL ACTION CATALOGUE

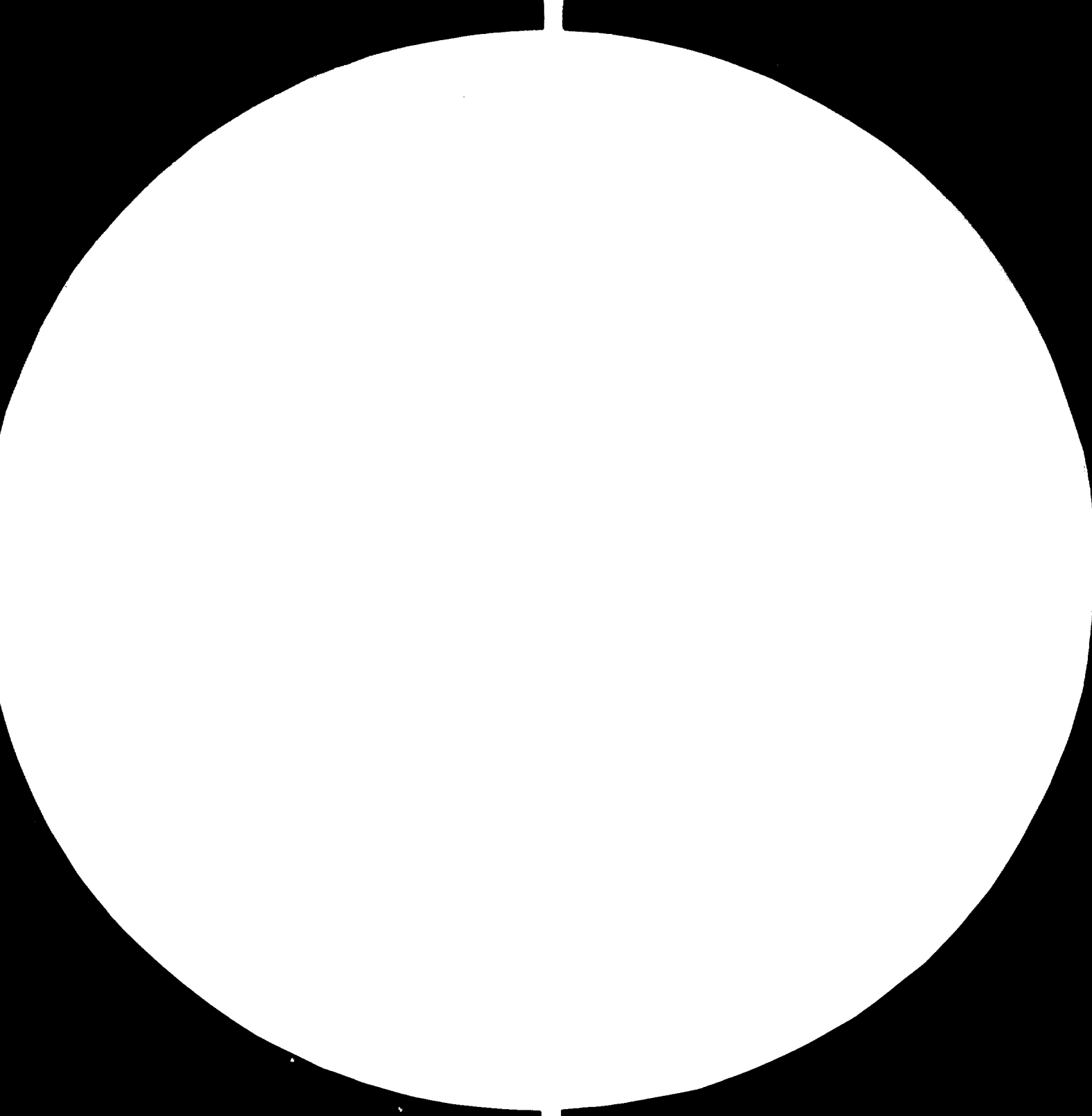
- Defining the new functional context of the organisation
- Specify product groups and lot sizes, machine park and location
- Developing the detailed plan for reorganising the plants, "stable" and "flexible" production units
- Preparation for the reorganisation of facilities
- Preparation for the optimization of product costs
- Preparation for the optimum staff utilization
- Preparation of all physical changes, timing and time schedules

10.3 ACTION PLAN TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE EXISTING FACILITIES

- Instigate modern scientific training programs for the labour force
- Instigate modern scientific training programs for the supervisory personnel
- Install technical control, quality control, waste control and maintenance control programs and train selected engineering staff in the function and technique of these disciplines.
- Application of strict Mill Control Systems and standards to arrive at the proposed productivity increases
- Install systems for production planning and machine scheduling and machine loading
- Initiate compatible cloth-inspection procedures.

Most important, however, is intensive on the job training of personnel in key functions to ensure an adequate continuation of all programs and systems which will have to be built up.

APPENDICES





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

WEAVING

TABLE 28 - Machine Park 1975 - 1977 / Budakalasz

1975 Looms in Operation as stated in Mill Balance W-103				1977			
Name	No.	Width	ppm	Make	No.	Width	ppm
AT - 120	50.15	110	183		32	116	190
AT - 175	61.84	165	154		32	172	160
SzTB	49.56	206	200		34	154	205
Picanol S	8.04	172	176		19	172	170
Picanol S-2	1.78	172	164		1	172	180
4/4 rev.	14.94	95	132				
4/4 rev. jacq.	1.54	95	141				
AT - 175 jacq.	29.22	165	129		36	172	130
6/4 jacq.	6.30	160	127				
				SzTB Jacquard	16	154	205
Circ. weave	11.99	-	116		11	-	74
	1.08	-	288		4	-	90
TOTAL	236		171		185		174
Pocsay Cooper.	28		140		52	-106 109	140

TABLE 29 - Machine Park 1975 - 1977 / Győr

1975 Looms in Operation as stated in Mill Balance W-103				1977			
Make	No.	Width	ppm	Make	No.	Width	ppm
AT - 100	207	95	203		240	95	200
AT - 175	39	165	148		40	172	160
Picano1	29	175	161		20	172	170
Raep	22	93	169				
Rascher	69	106	169.7		84	96	170
Rascher	42	96	175		48	96	170
				Sz TB-216	48	210	205
TOTAL	408	109	18447	TOTAL	480	116	187

TABLE 30 - Machine Park 1975 - 1977 / Csillaghegy

1975 Looms in Operation as Stated in Mill Balance W-103				1977			
Make	No.	Width	ppm	Make	No.	Width	ppm
AT - 100	40	95	195	AT - 100	24	96	200
AT - 120	14	115	168				
AT - 175	18	165	147	AT - 175	12	172	160
Pic - 132	36	127	191				
Pic - 176	54	165	182	Pic - 176	82	172	180
	162	135	182		118	156	182

TABLE 31 - Machine Park 1975 - 1977 / Komaron

1975 Looms in Operation as Stated in Mill Balance W-103				1977			
Make	No.	Width	ppm	Make	No.	Width	ppm
AT - 120	7.9	116	183		23	116	190
AT - 175	35.4	165	155		68	172	160
Mech.	22.4	-	120				
Mech.	18.9	130	160				
				Mech.	8	170	140
TOTAL	85		149	TOTAL	99	159	165

TABLE 32 - Summary of Mill Balance / Sudakalasz - Weaving

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24	24
Machine Hours/year	6432	6432	6432	6432
Total no. of looms	335	335	335	185
Looms in operation	236	236	236	185
Average ppm/loom	171.15	171.15	171.15	174
Picks/24 hrs. 100% (10 ⁶)	58.164	58.164	58.164	46.354
Picks/24 hrs. actualx(10 ⁶)	40.067	26.887	46.996	37.454
Plant efficiency %	68.9	46.2	80.8	80.8
Machine efficiency %	-	60.8	94	94
Operator efficiency %	-	76.0	86	86
Product mix Ø ppcm	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98
Ø width cm	112	112	112	112
Production m x 10 ³ /year	7681	5149	9009	7180
sqm x 10 ³ /year	8585	5755	10.069	8042
Production comparison %	100	67	117	94
Loom stops: warp/M ends/10 ⁴ p	1.2	1.2	.4	
weft/10 ⁴ picks	2.6	2.6	1.3	
mech/10 ⁴ picks	12.9	12.9	2.0	
Ca. loom stops/loom hour	-	9	3.7	
Avg. no. of looms/weaver	-	5.3	12	12
Loom beam length m Ø	-	656	656	-
Ends/beam Ø	-	2986	2986	
Warp changes/24 hrs. Ø	-	29	51	41
Piece length m Ø	-	86	86	
Pieces/24 hrs. Ø	-	223	391	312
Yarn consumption: warp to	-	1080	1866	1487
weft to	-	916	1575	1255
total to	-	1996	3441	2742
Labour complement tot. pers.	-	374	349	294
Productivity m/work. Hr.	-	6.42	12.3	11.24
comparison %	-	100	188	175

TABLE 33 - Summary of Mill Balance / Győr - Weaving

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24	24
Machine Hours/year	6432	6432	6432	6432
Total no. of looms	453	453	453	480
Looms in operation	408	408	408	480
Average ppm/loom	184.47	184.47	184.47	187
Picks/24 hrs. 100% (10 ⁶)	108.3798	108.3798	108.3798	129.2544
Picks/24 hrs. actual (10 ⁶)	80.0777	74.7840	92.6647	110.5125
Plant efficiency %	74	69	85.5	85.5
Machine efficiency %	-	85	95	95
Operator efficiency %	-	81	90	90
Product mix Ø ppcm	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.05
Ø width cm	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
Production m x 10 ³ /year	12.587	11.859	14.565	17.371
sqm x 10 ³ /year	12.220	11.559	14.187	16.919
Production comparison %	100	94	116	138
Loom stops: warp/M ends/10 ⁴ p	-	1.05	.4	-
weft/10 ⁴ picks	-	4.12	1.2	-
mech/10 ⁴ picks	-	4.38	.6	-
Ca. loom stops/loom hour	-	.8	2.7	-
Avg. no. of looms/weaver	-	7.6	12	12
Loom beam length m Ø	-	920	920	920
Ends/beam Ø	-	2528	2528	2528
Warp changes/24 hrs. Ø	-	48	59	71
Piece length m Ø	-	108	108	108
Pieces/24 hrs. Ø	-	410	503	600
Yarn consumption: warp to	-	1623	1993	2377
weft to	-	1423	1748	2085
total to	-	3046	3741	4462
Labour complement tot. pers.	-	708	536	643
Productivity m/work. Hr.	-	7.81	12.67	12.60
comparison %	-	100	162	162
				Short of 1000 ring spindles

TABLE 34 - Summary of Mill Balance / Cooperation Pocsaj - Weaving

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 13/5	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
Looms in operation	28	28	28	52
Average ppm/loom	140	140	140	140
Picks/24 hrs. 100% (10 ⁶)	5.6448	5.6448	5.6448	10.4832
Picks/24 hrs. actual (10 ⁶)	-	1.4609	4.5610	8.4704
Plant efficiency %	-	26	80.8	80.8
Machine efficiency %	-	34	94	
Operator efficiency %	-	76	86	-
Product mix Ø ppcm	-	12.63	12.63	12.63
Ø width cm	-	134.5	134.5	134.5
Production m x 10 ³ /year		310	967	1797
sqm x 10 ³ /year		417	1302	2417
Production comparison %		100	312	580
Loom stops: warp/M ends/10 ⁴ p		.9		
weft/10 ⁴ picks		3.3		
mech/10 ⁴ picks		14.6		
Ca. loom stops/loom hour		4.3		
Avg. no. of looms/weaver		-		
Loom beam length m Ø		630	630	
Ends/beam Ø		1816	1816	
Warp changes/24 hrs. Ø		2	6	11
Piece length m Ø		86	86	
Pieces/24 hrs. Ø		13	42	78
Yarn consumption: warp to		68	213	396
weft to		73	228	424
total to		141	441	820

TABLE 35 - Summary of Mill Balance / Csillaghegy - Weaving

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24	24
Machine Hours/year	6432	6432	6432	6432
Total no. of looms	176	176	176	118
Looms in operation	162	162	162	118
Average ppm/loom	182	182	182	182
Picks/24 hrs. 100% (10 ⁶)	42.482	42.482	42.482	30.925
Picks/24 hrs. actual (10 ⁶)	32.047	32.047	34.325	24.988
Plant efficiency %	75.4	75.4	80.8	80.8
Machine efficiency %	93	93	94	94
Operator efficiency %	81	81	86	86
Product mix Ø ppcm	16.92	16.92	16.92	16.92
Ø width cm	115	115	115	115
Production m x 10 ³ /year	5075	5075	5437	3958
sqm x 10 ³ /year	5833	5833	6252	4552
Production comparison %	100	100	107	78
Loom stops: warp/M ends/10 ⁴ p	-	.86	.4	-
weft/10 ⁴ picks	-	2.08	1.0	-
mech/10 ⁴ picks	-	1.51	1.2	-
Ca. loom stops/loom hour	-	5.0	3.0	-
Avg. no. of looms/weaver	-	7.2	13	13
Loom beam length m Ø	-	1057	1057	-
Ends/beam Ø	-	2960	2960	-
Warp changes/24 hrs. Ø	-	18	19	14
Piece length m Ø	-	72	72	-
Pieces/24 hrs. Ø	-	263	282	205
Yarn consumption: warp to	-	1073	1148	837
weft to	-	792	847	618
total to	-	1865	1995	1455
Labour complement tot. pers.	-	320	244	198
Productivity m/work. Hr.	-	7.40	10.39	9.3
comparison %	-	100	140	126

TABLE 36 - Summary of Mill Balance / Cooperation Szebszard, Bebest - Weaving

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Total no. of looms	58	58	58	-
Looms in operation	50	50	50	-
Available loom hrs./day	944	944	944	-
Average ppm/loom	136	136	136	-
Picks/24 hours 100% x 10 ⁶	7.803	7.803	7.803	-
Picks/24 hours actual c 10 ⁶	2.340	2.340	4.994	-
Plant efficiency %	-	30	64	-
Machine efficiency %	-	-	85	-
Operator efficiency %	-	-	75	-
Product mix: ø ppcm	-	13.32	13.32	-
ø width cm	-	138	138	-
Production: m x 10 ³ /year	-	472	1.005	-
sqm x 10 ³ /year	-	654	1.386	-
Production comparison %	-	100	213	-

TABLE 37 - Summary of Mill Balance / Komaron - Weaving

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24	24
Machine Hours/year	6432	6432	6432	6432
Total no. of looms	100	100	100	99
Looms in operation	85	85	85	99
Average ppm/loom	149	149	149	165
Picks/24 hrs. 100% (10 ⁶)	18.2376	18.2376	18.2376	25.5224
Picks/24 hrs. actual (10 ⁶)	11.4528	10.3250	14.7360	19.0061
Plant efficiency %	63	57	80.8	80.8
Machine efficiency %	-	94	94	-
Operator efficiency %	-	61	86	-
Product mix Ø ppcm	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
Ø width cm	126	126	126	126
Production m x 10 ³ /year	2185	2035	2811	3625
sqm x 10 ³ /year	2752	2571	3542	4568
Production comparison %	100	93	129	166
Loom stops: warp/M ends/10 ⁴ p	-	3.0	1.0	-
weft/10 ⁴ picks	-	3.9	1.3	-
mech/10 ⁴ picks	-	4.3	.5	-
Ca. loom stops/loom hour	-	7	3	-
Avg. no. of looms/weaver	-	4.9	12	12
Warp beam length m Ø		736	736	-
Ends/beam Ø		2121	2121	-
Warp changes/24 hrs. Ø		10	14	18
Piece length m Ø		81	81	-
Piece doffs/24 hrs. Ø		94	129	167
Yarn consumption: warp to		360	496	641
weft to		394	544	702
total to		754	1040	1343
Prod. split: GYOR mx10 ³		124	172	-
BJDAKAL. mx10 ³		1831	2539	-
CSILLAG. mx10 ³		80	111	-
Labour complement tot. pers.		174	126	151
Productivity: m/work. hours		5.45	10.41	11.20
comparison %		100	191	105

TABLE 38 - Summary of Yarn Consumption / Budakalasz - Weaving

	According to Mill Balance W-100 - 103	WERNER * Proposal 1	WERNER * Proposal 2
<u>Warp</u>			
- Cotton and Blends	859	1502	1198
- Linen	73	127	102
- Flax	27	47	38
- Synthetics	<u>117</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>163</u>
	1076	1858	1501
<u>Weft</u>			
- Cotton and Blends	91	160	127
- Linen and Blends	196	344	273
- Flax and Blends	263	459	367
- Synthetics	<u>366</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>510</u>
	917	1599	1277

* Without Pocsaj

TABLE 39 - Summary of Yarn Consumption / Györ - Weaving

	According to Mill Balance W-100 - W-103	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
<u>Warp</u>			
- Cotton and Blends	1554	1909	2276
- Linen	48	59	70
- Flax	21	25	31
- Synthetics	-	-	-
	<u>1623</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>2377</u>
<u>Weft</u>			
- Cotton and Blends	367	451	538
- Linen	710	872	1040
- Flax	346	425	507
- Synthetics	-	-	-
	<u>1423</u>	<u>1748</u>	<u>2085</u>

TABLE 40 - Summary of Yarn Consumption / Csillaghegy - Weaving

	According to Mill Balance W-100 - W-103	WERNER * Proposal 1	WERNER * Proposal 2
<u>Warp</u> - Synthetics	49.875	53.366	38.849
- Cotton	1.022.706	1.094.296	796.620
Total	1.072.581	1.147.662	835.469
<u>Weft</u> - Synthetics	29.453	31.515	22.942
- Cotton	511.080	547.818	398.799
- Linen	135.739	145.241	105.732
- Tow	114.481	122.495	89.173
Total	791.653	847.069	616.646

* Without cooperation

TABLE 41 - Summary of Yarn Consumption / Komaron - Weaving

	According to Mill Balance W-100 - W-103	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
<u>Warp</u> : Linen and Blends	80.524	110.847	-
Cotton and Blends	279.771	385.606	-
Total	360.095	496.453	640.214
<u>Weft</u> : Linen and Blends	83.096	114.671	-
Tow	281.000	387.780	-
Cotton	24.838	34.277	-
Synthetics	5.350	7.383	-
Total	394.284	544.111	701.674
Weft: Own spun	364.096	502.452	647.950
Warp: Own spun	80.324	110.847	142.946
Total	444.420	613.299	790.896
Weft: Bought	30.188	41.660	53.724
Warp: Bought	279.771	385.606	497.268
Total	309.959	427.266	550.992
TOTAL	754.379	1.040.565	1.341.888

SPINNING

TABLE 42 - Summary of Mill Balance / Komaron - Dry Spinning

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of spinning frames	3	3	3
No. of spindles	300	300	300
Spindle hours/year available	1.929.600	1.929.600	1.929.600
Machine: Spindle RPM max.	3000	3000	3000
Ø Speed	2450	2450	2600
Plant efficiency	74	64	78
Product mix: Tow %	100	100	100
Nm Ø	2.75	2.75	2.75
hi-lo Nm	6-1.75	6-1.75	6 1.75
T/M	174	174	174
∠ m	105	105	105
Production: tons/year	440	382	490
comparison %	100	87	111
Ø cops weight in gr	-	203	203
Ø input weight in gr	-	2981	2981
Cops to doff/8 hours	-	2.340	3000
Input changes 8/hours	-	159	204
End-breaks/M spindles/hour	-	1142	400
Ø spindles/spinner	-	100	200

TABLE 43 - Summary of Mill Balance / Komaron - Wet Spinning

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of working days/year	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24
No. of spinning frames	32	32	32
No. of spindles	7304	7304	7304
Spindle hours/year available	46.979.328	46.979.328	46.979.328
Machine: Spindle RPM max.	6585	6585	6585
Ø Speed		3890	4300
Plant Eff. %	81	73.2	84
Product mix: Linen %	49	48	48
Linen/Synth. %	27	27	27
Tow	25	25	25
Nm Ø	12.26	12.26	12.26
Hi-lo	21-6	21-6	21-6
T/M	351	351	351
α _m	100	100	100
Production: tons/year	2064	1866	2366
comparison %	100	90	115
Ø cops weight in gr	159	159	159
Ø bobbin weight in gr	1320	1320	1320
Cops to doff/8 hours	-	14.600	18.508
Bobbin to creel/8 hours	-	1.760	2.229
End break/M spindles/hour	-	682	300
Ø spindles/operator	-	166	600

TABLE 44 - Summary of Mill Balance / Komaron - Wet + Dry Spinning

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of spinning frames	35	35	35
No. of spindles	7604	7604	7604
Spindle hours/year available	48.910	48.910	48.910
Expected gr/spindle hour	-	-	-
Average Nm	10.7	10.6	10.6
Production: tons/year	2504	2248	2856
comparison %	100	90	114
Labour complement persons	602	602	444
Productivity: Kg/work. hour	1.94	1.74	3.00
comparison %	100	90	155
" %	-	100	172

TABLE 45 - Summary of Mill Balance / Budapest - Dry Spinning

	Prod. Acc. To Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of spinning frames	8	8	8
No. of spindles	1554	1554	1554
Spindle hours/year available	9.995.328	9.995.328	9.995.328
Machine: Spl - RPM max.	8000	8000	8000
Ø/run.	4800	4800	5500
Plant efficiency %	76.6	72.6	80.0
Product Mix: Linen/Synth. %	1	1	1
Tow %	43	43	43
Tow/Synth. %	8	8	8
Synthetics %	48	48	48
Nm average	7.0	7.0	7.0
High-low	15-5	15-5	15-5
T/M	257	257	257
λm	97	97	97
Production: Tons/year	1229	1165	1467
Comparison in %	100	95	119
Ø cops weight in gr	350	-	350
Ø bobbin weight in gr	12.000	-	12.000
Cops to doff/8 hours	-	-	5.213
(Bobbin) to creel/8 hours	-	-	152
EDP M SPH	-	992	300
Ø spindles/spinner	-	205	650

TABLE 46 - Summary of Mill Balance / Budapest - Wet Spinning

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of working days/year	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24
No. of spinning frames	22	22	22
No. of spindles	4.796	4.796	4.796
Spindle hours/year available	30.847.872	30.847.872	30.847.872
Machine: Spl - RPM max.	-	5.472	5.472
Ø run.	-	4.500	4.900
Plant efficiency in %	83.2	43	86
Product Mix: Linen %	19	19	19
Linen/Synth. %	62	62	62
Tow	17	17	17
Tow/Synth. %	2	2	2
Nm average	14.39	14.39	14.39
High-low	30-8	30-8	30-8
T/H Ø	373	373	373
α m	98	98	98
Production: tons/year	1327	685	1453
compared in %	100	52	109
Ø cops weight in gr	-	139	139
Ø bobbin weight in gr	-	1303	1303
Cops to doff/8 hours	-	6130	13.000
Bobbins to creel/ 8 hours	-	654	1.7
EDP M SPH	-	1465	300
Ø spindle/spinner	-	135	600

TABLE 47 - Summary of Mill Balance / Budapest - Gill Spinning

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of frames	1	1	1
No. of spindles	80	80	80
Spindle hours available	514.600	514.600	514.600
Expected gr/spindle	265	-	-
Average Nm	1.3	1.3	1.3
Production: tons/year	136.5	15.6	104
comparison in %	100	11	76

TABLE 48 - Summary of Mill Balance / Budapest - Wet + Dry Spinning

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of spindles	6.430	6.430	6.430
No. of frames	31	31	31
Spindle hours avail. x (10 ³)	41.358	41.358	41.358
Expected gr/spindle hour	65.1	45.1	73.6
Average Nm	10.4	9.7	10.3
Production: tons/year	2.692	1865,6	3.024
comparison in %	100	69	112
Labour complement of person	259	259	255
Productivity: kg/work. hour	4.85	3.36	5.53
comparison %	100	69	114
		100	165

TABLE 49 - Spinning Production / Komaron

Wet Spinning	Plan	=	100%	=	2.064 tons
	Actual 1975	=	90%	=	1.866 tons, Nm 12.26
	WERNER 1	=	115%	=	2.366 tons, Nm 12.26
Dry Spinning	Plan	=	100%	=	440 tons
	Actual 1975	=	87%	=	382 tons, Nm 2.75
	WERNER 1	=	111%	=	490 tons, Nm 2.75
Summary	Plan	=	100%	=	2.504 tons, Nm 10.7
	Actual 1975	=	90%	=	2.248 tons, Nm 10.6
	WERNER 1	=	114%	=	2.856 tons, Nm 10.6

TABLE 50 - Spinning Production / Budapest

Wet Spinning	Plan	=	100%	=	1327 tons
	Actual 1975	=	52%	=	685 tons, Nm 14.39
	WERNER 1	=	109%	=	1453 tons, Nm 14.39
Dry Spinning	Plan	=	100%	=	1229 tons
	Actual 1975	=	95%	=	1165 tons, Nm 7.0
	WERNER 1	=	119%	=	1467 tons, Nm 7.0
Gill Spinning	Plan	=	100%	=	136,5 tons
	Actual 1975	=	11%	=	15,6 tons, Nm 1.3
	WERNER 1	=	76%	=	104.0 tons, Nm 1.3
Summary	Plan	=	100%	=	2692 tons, Nm 10.4
	Actual 1975	=	69%	=	1866 tons, Nm 9.7
	WERNER 1	=	112%	=	3024 tons, Nm 10.3

WERNER INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

VOLUME I OF VI

B U D A K A L A S Z

- 1.1 Weaving
- 1.2 Finishing

Submitted to:

THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41

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Prepared by:

WERNER INTERNATIONAL

Brussels - New York

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APPENDIX - WEAVING

Form A-100	Production Data Weaving
Form W-100	Weaving - Machine Specifications
Form W-101	Cloth Specifications, Quantities
Form W-102	Running Data, Productivity
Form W-103	Production Calculations, Comparisons
Form W-104	Sizing, Machine Specifications
Form W-105	Sizing, Production Data Comparison
Form W-106	Warp Preparation, Machine Specifications
Form W-107	Warp Preparation, Production Data, Comparison
Form W-108	Winding, Quilling, Production Data, Comparison
Form S-103	Twisting, Production Data Comparison

1.1 WEAVING

1.0 BUDAKALASZ

1.1 Weaving

1.1.1 Location

The weaving mill BUDAKALASZ consists of the main works in Budakalasz and the Cooperative POCSAY.

1.1.2 Buildings and Lay-out

Considering the age of the buildings, we feel that they are suitable. As far as lay-out is concerned, we would strongly recommend a weave room lay-out which does not contain portioned sections of looms. Sectional lay-out curtails efficient weaver and loom fixer assignments.

Room climate: temperature and humidity should be controlled more precisely and continuously recorded.

1.2.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

The process flow is not at its optimum. In conjunction with a more adequate lay-out of the looms, the preparatory processes should be streamlined too.

In our opinion it is necessary to improve and invest in material handling equipment, not only to make it easier for the transport personnel but also to do it more efficiently.

1.1.4 Machine Obsolescence

The modernisation of the loom park is already under way. Old looms are going out and already 50 SzTB have been ordered or installed.

Although, as is well known, more modern equipment is available for the preparatory departments, we feel that with a rigid preventive maintenance program the existing machines can fulfil the present need.

This, of course, does not prevent a gradual modernisation of machinery.

1.1.5 Machine Improvements

As we noticed during our visits to the production departments, there is a definite lack of low cost machine attachments which would greatly improve the running condition of the material.

Short-term investment should not only be made for prime equipment but more immediately and effectively for:

- Machine attachments
- Auxiliary equipment.

1.1.6 Machine Park 1975-1977

Table I

1975 Looms in Operation as Stated in Mill Balance W-103				1977			
Name	No.	Width	ppm	Make	No.	Width	ppm
AT - 120	50.15	110	183		32	116	190
AT - 175	61.84	165	154		32	172	160
SzTB	49.56	206	200		34	154	205
Picanol S	8.04	172	176		19	172	170
Picanol S-2	1.78	172	164		1	172	180
4/4 rev.	14.94	95	132				
4/4 rev. jacq.	1.54	95	141				
AT - 175 jacq.	29.22	165	129		36	172	130
6/4 jacq.	6.30	160	127				
				SzTB jacquard	16	154	205
Circ. weave	11.99	-	116		11	-	74
	1.08	-	288		4	-	90
TOTAL	236		171		185		174
Pocsay Cooper.	28		140		52	106 -109	140

As one can see in the table, the same loom type is sometimes quoted with different widths and speeds. Due to translation problems, the exact reason could not be identified. Therefore, we listed the machine specifications as it was given to us in both cases.

1.1.7 Summary Mill Balance

Table II - BUDAKALASZ

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24	24
Machine hours/year	6432	6432	6432	6432
Total no. of looms	335	335	335	185
Looms in operation	236	236	236	185
Average ppm/loom	171.15	171.15	171.15	174
Picks/24 hrs. 100% (10^6)	58.164	58.164	58.164	46.354
Picks/24 hrs. actual x (10^6)	40.067	26.887	46.996	37.454
Plant efficiency %	68.9	46.2	80.8	80.8
Machine efficiency %	-	60.8	94	94
Operator efficiency %	-	76.0	86	86
Product mix \emptyset pp cm	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98
\emptyset width cm	112	112	112	112
Production m x 10^3 /year	7681	5149	9009	7180
sqm x 10^3 /year	8585	5755	10.069	8042
Production comparison %	100	67	117	94
Loom stops: warp/M ends/ 10^4 p	1.2	1.2	.4	
weft/ 10^4 picks	2.6	2.6	1.3	
mech/ 10^4 picks	12.9	12.9	2.0	
Loom stops/loom hr.	-	9	3.7	
Looms/weaver \emptyset	-	5.3	12	12

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
Ø loom beam length m	-	656	656	-
Ø ends/beam	-	2986	2986	
Ø warp changes/24 hrs.	-	29	51	41
Ø piece length m	-	86	86	
Ø pieces/24 hrs.	-	223	391	312
Yarn consumption warp to	-	1080	1866	1487
weft to	-	916	1575	1255
total to	-	1996	3441	2742
Labour complem. tot. persons	-	374	349	294
Productivity m/work. hr.	-	6.42	12.3	11.24
comparison %	-	100	188	175

Table III - COOPERATIVE POCSAJ

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of looms	28	28	28	52
Average ppm/loom	140	140	140	140
Picks/24 hrs. 100% x 10 ⁶	5.6448	5.6448	5.6448	10.4832
Picks/24 hrs. actual x 10 ⁶	-	1.4609	4.5610	8.4704
Plant efficiency %	-	26	80.8	80.8
Machine efficiency %	-	34	94	-
Operator efficiency %	-	76	86	-
Product mix: Ø pp cm	-	12.63	12.63	12.63
Ø width cm	-	134.5	134.5	134.5
Production m x 10 ³ /year		310	967	1797
sqm x 10 ³ /year		417	1302	2417
comparison %		100	312	580
Ø loom stops: warp/M ends/10 ⁴ p		.9		
weft/10 ⁴ p		3.3		
mech/10 ⁴ p		14.6		
Ø looms/weaver		-		
ca. loom stops/loom hour		4.3		
Ø loom beam length m		630	630	
Ø ends/beam		1816	1816	
Ø warp changes/24 hr.		2	6	11
Ø piece length m		86	86	
Ø pieces/24 hrs.		13	42	78
Yarn consumption warp to		68	213	396
weft to		73	228	424
total		141	441	820

1.1.8 Summary of Labour Complement

Table IV

Note: All direct personnel and all key functions contain a reserve of 15% to off-set absenteeism.

	Actual 1975				WERNER Proposal 1				WERNER Proposal 2			
	Admn.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Admn.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Admn.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.
Winding	3	13	5	21	3	15	12	30	3	12	10	25
Quilling	3	17	12	32	2	16	16	34	2	13	13	28
Warp preparation	3	17	7	27	3	5	7	15	3	5	5	13
Sizing	2	6	3	11	-	1	4	5	-	1	4	5
Warp store	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	2	3
Sub-total	11	53	27	91	9	37	41	87	9	31	34	74
Drawing-in	-	18	2	20	1	16	3	20	1	14	2	17
Weaving	31	101	54	186	4	60	111	175	4	48	89	141
Shearing inspection	1	18	20	39	2	20	7	29	2	17	5	24
Hose weaving	4	28	6	38	4	28	6	38	4	28	6	38
Sub-total	36	165	82	283	11	124	127	262	11	107	102	220
Grand-total	47	218	109	374	20	161	168	349	20	138	136	294

Since WERNER's opinion on what is direct or indirect, which indirect personnel belongs to which department, might differ from the actual labour complement, not too much weight should be placed on a departmental comparison, but rather on the total complement.

1.1.9 Notes and explanations to substantiate the summary of Mill Balance and Labour Complement.

1.1.9.1 General

Basis for all calculated data was the submitted WERNER form A-100, W-100 - W-109, which can be found in the appendix.

We had to work under the assumption that the given data were correct. In calculating the mill balance, all production figures are based upon geometrical averages rather than the normal arithmetical average.

Therefore, the possibility of having taken some wrong figures from the submitted forms has been greatly reduced.

1.1.9.2 Number of Looms

Form W-100 gave a total of 335 looms. Form W-103 (Weaving Production Calculation) stated 236 running looms.

Despite being told that the difference of 90 looms were idle due to labour shortages, we did not take them into account in our production calculation.

WERNER proposal 1 is based on 236 looms in operation.

WERNER proposal 2 is based on 185 looms which was given to us as the 1977 loom complement.

1.1.9.3 Efficiencies

Standard procedure for WERNER requires a split up in three different types of efficiencies:

1. Machine Efficiency

A loom is available 24 hours a day on a three shift basis which equals a 100% machine efficiency.

Whenever the loom is stopped for any other than weaver interferences, the stopped hours are called "downtime hours" and reduce the machine efficiency accordingly.

2. Operator Efficiency

100% hours minus downtime hours are the machine hours available to the weaver which is 100% for the weaver.

Actual picks compared to the possible picks in that time gives operator efficiency.

3. Plant Efficiency

This gives the net efficiency of a weave-room and is calculated either by multiplying

- machine efficiency x operator efficiency, or
- the relation of actual picks to positive picks in 24 hours.

WERNER practice does not distinguish a difference between downtime hours of less or more than 8 hours a day.

All efficiencies mentioned in "Summary Mill Balance" are based on 24 hours per day, 288 working days per year as an absolute 100%.

1.1.9.4 BUDAKALASZ Weave-Room Efficiency

Based on above definitions (in section 1.1.9.3), and through historical calculation with average picks per loom, 236 looms in operation, and actual picks inserted, we derived the following efficiencies for the plant:

- Plant efficiency - 46.2% (actual 1975)
- Machine efficiency - 60.8% (actual 1975)
- Operator efficiency - 76 % (actual 1975)

The low machine efficiency is mainly caused by labour shortage because individual downtime losses were given to us as:

- Warp changing - 1.45%
- Repair - 1.22%
- Missing material - 0.45%
- Various - 3.25%
- Total 6.37%

This indicates a potential of 93.63% machine efficiency.

This is, in our opinion, a good result and we based the calculations on a:

94%

machine efficiency.

The difference between 93.63% and 60.8% (= 32.83) is accounted for by labour shortages on the 236 looms.

By taking into consideration 335 looms, the downtime for labour shortages would have been:

51%

compared with 60.8%.

1.1.9.5 Operator Efficiency

Actual 1975 was: 76%.

There is no reason why this 76% cannot be improved to 86% through:

- New up-to-date bonus system.
- Standard working procedure.
- Operator training program.
- Improving running condition of raw material.
- Rigid maintenance program for the looms.
- Correct job distribution.

1.1.9.6 Plant Efficiency

LENFONO's 1975 plan called for:

7.681.000 running meters; 8.585.000 sqm

with a product mix giving an average of:

13.98 picks per cm,

and an average picks per loom of:

171.15 per min.,

which, with 236 looms, would have given a plant efficiency of:

68.9%.

In comparison :	Actual	-	46.2%
	WERNER proposal 1	-	80.8%

1.1.9.7 Production

A comparison based on LENFONO's plan 1975, the actual achievement, and WERNER proposal 1 shows:

- Plan = 100% - 8.585×10^3 sqm
- Actual 75 = 67% - 5.755×10^3 sqm
- WERNER 1 = 117% - 10.069×10^3 sqm

Comparing these figures one notes a realistic plan made by LENFONO management which we can, nevertheless, improve by

17%

and by 50% compared with "Actual 1975".

1.1.9.8 WERNER Proposal 2

In order to also get an up-to-date evaluation of the weaving mill, we asked for the 1977 loom complement and calculated a mill balance on this basis.

As far as production goes, WERNER would expect an output from the 185 looms which would amount to:

8.042.000 sqm

1.1.9.9 Loom Assignments

The running conditions of the raw material expressed in loom stops (the data given does not necessarily show the actual stops since the figures have been taken from their time study evaluation) show:

- Warp: Actual - 1.2 / M ends/ 10^4 picks
- WERNER - .4 / M ends/ 10^4 picks.

We cannot point out the exact reasons for LENFONO's high breakage rate since we did not analyse the machine/material combination. But by comparing the warp material with our experience in this field, we feel that a value of .4 is obtainable.

- Weft: Actual - 2.6 per 10^4 picks
- WERNER - 1.3 per 10^4 picks.

Part of the high breakage rate lies in the yarn quality as we can see in the spinning process data. But it is also in part due to the running condition of the loom:

Shuttle control, cleanliness;

- Mechanical Stops per 10^4 picks.

The figure was given at:

12.9

We were not able to receive a clear breakdown of this value. By applying WERNER standard procedures as far as correct job distribution and maintenance schedules are concerned, there is no justification for this value being higher than:

2.0

as far as weaver interferences are concerned.

1.1.9.10 Estimation of Number of Looms per Weaver

- Actual : 5.3 looms per weaver
- WERNER : 12 looms per weaver.

This implies the execution of several improvement programs:

- Machine condition (preventive maintenance program)
- Running condition of yarn
- Correct premium system
- Operator training program
- New machine lay-out
- Handling procedure.

1.1.9.11 Preparation Department

The relation of sectional beaming to warping (for sizing) has been taken from the actual conditions, and the proposed personnel loading is based on the weaving demands of WERNER proposal 1 respectively WERNER proposal 2.

The same is valid for the relation of warp changing to tying-in. The same distribution as in 1975 was applied also for the 1977 proposal.

In the course of our analysis, we found several problem areas on which we would like to comment:

1. Sectional Beaming

1975 breakage rate expressed in breaks per 1 million end metres:

- Cotton = 27
- Flax = 100
- Linen = 50
- Viscose = 15

Under normal circumstances, these values should be at:

- Cotton = 4
- Flax = 30 - 40
- Linen = 10 - 20
- Viscose = 2

Action to obtain these figures:

- Better yarn quality,
- Correct tension control on creels,
- Creel cleanliness (extraction fan),
- Beamer in proper condition.

2. Warping

End-breaks per 1 million end metres:

- cotton, cotton/blends : Actual = 15
- WERNER = 4

Same improvement points as above.

1.1.9.12 Greige Cloth Inspection

Basis for proposed labour complement:

- Normal quality and grading standards.
- Vertical inspection tables with positive drive and back-lighting.
- Large input size (sewing ends together).
- Standardisation of fault analysis.
- Setting up a grading system according to market demands.

1.1.9.13 Summary of Yarn Consumption

Table V - Units = to

	According to Mill Balance W-100 - 103	WERNER * Proposal 1	WERNER * Proposal 2
<u>Warp</u>			
- Cotton and blends	859	1502	1198
- Linen	73	127	102
- Flax	27	47	38
- Synthetics	<u>117</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>163</u>
	1076	1858	1501
<u>Weft</u>			
- Cotton and blends	91	160	127
- Linen and blends	196	344	273
- Flax and blends	263	459	367
- Synthetics	<u>366</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>510</u>
	917	1599	1277

* without POCSAY

APPENDIX

PLANT: WENKA BUDAKALASZ

PRODUCTION DATA WEAVING

WERNER FORM-100 A-100

STYLE - GROUP	produced at Budakalasz m x 10 ³	1975 GREIGE METERS x10 ³			FINISHED FABRICS 1975												REMARKS
		Meters	Sq.Meters	%	TOTAL m x 10 ³			SPLIT-UP IN						LOSS greige to finish			
					Meters	Sq.Meters	%	EXPORT & 1.QUALITY			ALL OTHER QUALITIES			Sq.Meters	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
70 - 21	1,265	1,345	1,895	100	1,378	1,870	92	761	1,024	55	617	846	45				
70 - 25	533	554	845	100	552	810	96	542	680	84	110	130	16				
70 - 27	191	203	285	100	203	257	90	229	201	78	54	56	22				
70 - 28	93	99	93	100	97	89	96	97	89	100							
70 - 31	105	254	338	100	237	319	94	211	288	90	24	31	10				
70 - 32	121	121	99	100	115	92	93	115	92	100							
70 - 33	25	81	121	100	78	114	94	72	106	93	6	8	7				
70 - 34	./.	6	5	100	6	5	100	6	5	100							
70 - 35	439	1,523	2,031	100	1,700	2,142	105	1,427	1,756	84	273	345	16				
70 - 36	20	387	501	100	392	488	97	366	452	93	26	36	7				
70 - 39	435	577	827	100	487	732	89	447	674	92	40	58	8				
70 - 92	9	58	76	100	53	70	92	49	66	94	4	4	6				
70 - 44	622	662	128	100	579	109	85	573	108	89	6	1	1				
70 - 11	52	165	222	100	163	206	93	123	154	75	40	52	25				
70 - 12	41	41	59	100	38	50	85	32	42	84	6	8	16				
70 - 14	21	71	83	100	74	81	97	54	44	72	20	17	28				
70 - 21	169	302	302	100	322	297	98	281	257	87	41	40	13				
70 - 22	556	801	629	100	523	663	105	795	571	86	127	92	14				
70 - 23	340	654	872	100	608	854	98	506	621	73	182	233	27				
Various	15	17	30	100	39	52		36	47		3	5					
TOTAL	5,149	8,112	9,421	100	8,394	9,280	99	6,723	7,317	79	1,581	1,963	21				

PLANT
WERK BUDA KALASZ

WEAVING MACHINE SPECIFICATION

WERNER

FORM-NO
W-100

1	2	MACHINE PARK								PRODUCTION DATA ; EFFICIENCIES										PICKS PRODUCED 1975				REMARKS							
		MACHINE TYPE	WARP MOTION	WEFT INFO	WIDTH	WARP STOP MOTION	WEFT INSERT	AVAIL LOOMS	LOOMS In OPERAT.	% AVAIL TO RUN	PPN	LOGG-HRS per 24 hrs 100%	DOWNTIME In %						LOGG-HRS per 24 hrs net	H/C eff %	Picks per 24 hrs In Millions		PLANT EFF %								
													Warp chang	Rep	Miss. Mat.	Pers.	Var.	Total			100 %	ACTUAL									
																									14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		AT - 100	exc	plrn	90	mech	conv.	16	16	100	200	384										37.50	240	62.50	4,608	2,144	46.53				
		AT - 120	exc	plrn	110	mech	conv.	22	22	100	183	768											36.59	487	63.41	8,433	4,250	50.40			
		AT - 120	dob	plrn	110	mech	conv.	10	10	100	183																				
		AT - 175	exc	plrn	165	mech	conv.	89	89	100	154	2136												43.48	1207	56.51	19,737	8,120	41.14		
		Sz78	exc	cone	206	elec	proj.	4	4	100	200	96												42.71	55	57.29	1,152	456	39.58		
		Picano1 S	dob	plrn	172	mech	conv.	19	19	100	176	456												43.86	256	56.14	4,815	1,582	41.16		
		Picano1 S2	dob	plrn	172	mech	conv.	20	20	100	164	480													44.38	267	55.62	4,723	1,650	34.94	
		4/4 rev	exc	plrn	95	mech	conv.	28	28	100	132	672													60.42	266	39.58	5,322	1,385	26.02	
		8/4 rev	exc	plrn	95	mech	conv.	3	3	100	138	72													44.44	40	55.50	595	162	27.18	
		4/4 rev	jacqu	plrn	95	mech	conv.	21	21	100	141	504													84.72	77	15.28	4,204	392	9.19	
		AT - 175	jacqu	plrn	165	mech	conv.	20	20	100	129	480													42.29	277	57.71	3,715	1,865	50.20	
		7/3, 8/4	jacqu	plrn	180	mech	conv.	35	35	100	117	840													67.26	275	32.74	5,897	1,461	23.76	
		8/4	jacqu	plrn	160	mech	conv.	28	28	100	127	672														80.51	151	19.45	5,121	643	12.56
		Subtotal						315	315	100		7560	1.49	1.10	.45	46.42	3.21	52.67						2676	47.13	60,763	74,410	39.75			
		Tubular weaving						15	15	100	116	360													40.83	213	59.17	2,506	1,065	42.50	
								5	5	100	208	120													11.67	166	88.33	2,074	1,372	66.15	
		Subtotal						20	20	100		480	.83	3.12	.42	75.42	4.75	33.54							319	68.46	4,580	2,437	51.21		
	BUDA KALASZ	GRAND TOTAL						335	335	100	154	8040	1.45	1.22	.45	45.16	3.25	51.53							3697	48.47	72,903	76,887	36.85		
	POCSAJ		exc			mech		28	28	100	140	672													63.64	243	36.16	5,645	1,429	25.31	

WEAVING
DUDAKALASZ

WEAVING CLOTH SPECIFICATIONS ; QUANTITIES

WERNER

FORM-Ne
W-101

PART NO	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	CONSTRUCTION	*100% CO	MATERIAL				CLOTH SPEC		WEIGHT gr/seq.			% CONTRACT		ENDS PER DEAM	DEAM LENGTH #	# PARTIE LENGTH #	PIECE LENGTH #	PRODUCTION 1975 in str # 10 ³				
				WARP		WEFT		Warp p/cm	Weft p/cm	Warp	Weft	Total	Warp	Weft					I. QUART	II. QUART	III. QUART	IV. QUART	TOTAL
				W	M/W	W	M/W																
	220 - 12	3:1 twill	145	34/2	Cotton	50/2	Cotton/Line	27	15			340	22	2.2	3416	400	100					6	
	223 - 03	"	84	34/2	Cotton	10	PAN	26	14			323	16	2.3	2224	500	100					87	
		"	103	34/2	Cotton	10	PAN	27	14			330	16	2.8	2780	500	100					106	
		"	145	34/2	Cotton	10	PAN	27	14			333	16	2.0	3916	480	80					679	
		"	153	34/2	Cotton	10	PAN	27	14			326	16	3.2	4614	720	80					231	
		"	155	34/2	Cotton	10	PAN	27	14			326	16	1.9	4.170	500	80					174	
		"	162	34/2	Cotton	10	PAN	27	14			326	16	1.9	4170	500	80					51	
	229 - 09	"	145	34/2	Cotton	10	PAN	27	14			325	16	2.0	3516	720	80					8	
	223 - 12	plain weave	84	27/1	Cotton	18	Line 67 PE	24	17			198	18	2.2	2664	1000	100					27	
		"	150	27/1	Cotton	18	Line 67 PE	24	17			190	18	2.6	3620	800	100					1	
	223 - 14	3:1 twill	145	34/2	Cotton	15	PAN	27	10.5			308	14	2.0	3916	400	60					19	
	223 - 16	plain weave	84	27/1	Cotton	18	Line 67 PE	25	16.5			106	18	2.3	2664	700	100					4	
	320 - 50	"	82	27/1	Cotton	9	Tow	15	10			175	14	2.4	1200	1500	100					121	
	322 - 11	"	146	20/1	Cotton	15	Line	17	17			266	22	1.4	2520	800	100					8	
		"	159	20/1	Cotton	15	Line	17	17			216	16	1.9	2600	800	100					4	
	326 - 05	"	128	40/2	Cotton	15	Line 16 PE	21	19			249	18	2.3	2750	800	100					6	
	326 - 11	"	150	27/1	Cotton	15	Line 16 PE	23	15.5			230	16	1.3	3430	800	100					35	
	326 - 55	"	148	40/2	Cotton	15	Line 16 PE	21	19			251	18	1.3	3190	490	70					9	
	326 - 56	"	147	50/2	Cotton	24	Line 16 PE	31	27.5			260	18	2.0	4490	700	100					7	
	326 - 51	patterned	147	27/1	Cotton	21	Line 16 PE	26	21			204	16	5.3	3792	1100	100					1	
	326 - 56	plain weave	107	50/2	Cotton	24	Line 16 PE	31	27.5			248	18	1.0	5124	750	75					7	
	326 - 56	Atlas	126	50/2	Cotton	24	Line 16 PE	29	27.5			245	18	3.1	3708	1000	100					6	
	326 - 82	Jacquard	59	34/1	Cotton	30	Line 33 PE	30	28			180	20	3.3	1770	500	100					5	
		"	140	34/1	Cotton	30	Line 33 PE	29	25			153	12	2.7	4282	600	100					33	
	326 - 83	"	98	34/1	Cotton	30	Line 33 PE	28	28			185	18	2.0	2880	500	100					10	
	326 - 84	"	112	50/2	Cotton	24	Line 16 PE	28	26			216	7	2.6	3444	700	100					7	
		"	159	50/2	Cotton	24	Line 16 PE	28	27			215	10	1.9	4528	700	100					12	
		"	169	50/2	Cotton	24	Line 16 PE	28	27.5			229	10	2.0	4824	700	100					20	
	328 - 87	"	148	34/1	Cotton	18	Line 16 PE	39	20			224	8	1.4	5700	700	100					32	
	328 - 89	"	139	27/1	Cotton	21	Line 16 PE	24	22			190	9	2.8	3318	700	100					37	
		"	145	27/1	Cotton	21	Line 16 PE	25	21.5			105	9	3.0	3610	700	100					3	
	328 - 90	"	59	27/1	Cotton	21	Line 16 PE	28	20			204	7	4.9	1608	700	100					7	
		"	164	27/1	Cotton	21	Line 16 PE	26	20			197	7	1.8	4650	700	100					7	
	332 - 51	3:1 twill	162	17/1	Cotton	8.5	Tow	14	12.5			230	8	1.8	2116								
		"		34/1	Cotton										88	720	103					14	
	332 - 63	"	162	20/1	Cotton	8.5	Tow	14	12			217	8	1.8	2116								
		"		34/1	Cotton										88	720	103					7	
	335 - 86	Jacquard	139	27/1	Cotton	21	Line 16 PE	24	22			191	9	2.8	2458								
		"		50/2	Cotton	50/2	Cotton	25	22						800	600	100					19	
		"	162	50/2	Cotton	50/2	Cotton	25	22			193	9	1.8	3042	600	100					2	
	342 - 05	plain weave	55	17/1	Cotton	15	Line								1030								
		"		27/2	Cotton	27/2	Cotton	14	15			209	15	5.2	768	480	60					25	
		"	169	27/2	Cotton	27/2	Cotton	14	15			209	15	5.2	2358	624	103					61	
	342 - 34	"	70	27/2	Cotton	10	Tow	14	14			197	12	2.8	254	460	60					7	
		"		50/2	Cotton	27/2	Cotton								83								

PLANT
WERNER
S U D A K A L A S Z

WEAVING CLOTH SPECIFICATIONS

WERNER FORM-No
W-101

PLANT SHOP	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	CONSTRUCTION	WIDTH cm	MATERIAL				CLOTH SPEC		WEIGHT gr/sq.m.			% CONTRACT		ENDS PER BEAM	D'AN LENGTH m	P PARTIE LENGTH	PIECE LENGTH m	PRODUCTION 1975 In str x 10 ³				
				WARP		WEFT		Warp e/cm	Weft p/cm	Warp	Weft	Total	Warp	Weft					I. QUART	II. QUART	III. QUART	IV. QUART	TOTAL
				Kn	Mix	Kn	Mix																
	343 - 01	plain weave	57	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	13	12.5			270	14	5.2	588	480		60					0
	343 - 10	"	56	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow								412	480							
				50/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	24	12.6			287	16	5.5	852	480		60					0
	343 - 55	"	51	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow								524	480		60					20
				27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	19	12.5			283	15	5.5	150	480							
				10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow								600	400		60					58
				27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	19	13			282	16	3.4	150	400		60					
	352 - 04	"	169	17/1 Cotton	15 Line	15 Line	15 Line								1066								13
				27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	14	15			214	15	2.3	1276	720		102					
	366 - 81	Jacquard	59	40/2 Cotton	18 Line 16PE	18 Line 16PE	18 Line 16PE	25	21			240	9	4.9	1452	520		65					7
		Jacquard	164	40/2 Cotton	18 Line 16PE	18 Line 16PE	18 Line 16PE	28	29			250	7	1.8	4650	520		65					4
	372 - 18	plain weave	107	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow								856	800		100					72
				50/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	13.4	12.5			280	16	2.7	1332	800		100					
				169.5 17/1 Cotton	15 Line	15 Line	15 Line	14	15			206	15	2.1	1564	800		100					12
	373 - 59	"	60	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow								560			100					57
				27/2 Cotton	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	15	13			292	18	3.2	282	600		100					
	401 - 01	Jacquard	143	34/1 Cotton	34/1 Cotton	34/1 Cotton	34/1 Cotton	40	16			175	7	3.4	5700	800		100					153
	401 - 54	plain weave	143	27/1 Cotton	27/1 Cotton	27/1 Cotton	27/1 Cotton	26	18			174	7	5.9	3792	800		100					49
	405 - 01	"	111	27/2 Cotton	9 Tow 16V	9 Tow 16V	9 Tow 16V	18	11			270	15	1.8	2000	500		100					60
				27/2 Cotton	9 Tow 16V	9 Tow 16V	9 Tow 16V	18	11			276	15	1.5	2343	500		100					29
	421 - 06	"	2x66.5	34/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	25	14.5			320	20	2.2	3320	560		80					133
				2x93 34/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	25	14.5			325	20	2.4	4160	560		50					11
	471 - 02	Jacquard	140	40/2 C 15V	40/2 C 16V	40/2 C 16V	40/2 C 16V	31	27.5			305	8	4.1	4392	640		80					11
	476 - 08	Jacquard	126	50/2 Viscose	10 PAN	10 PAN	10 PAN	39	12.5			300	10	3.1	4920	500		60					03
		Jacquard	146	50/2 Viscose	10 PAN	10 PAN	10 PAN	39	12.5			300	10	2.7	5700	800		60					42
	506 - 02	plain weave	85	27/1 C 16V	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	35	17			232	10	5.5	2974	600		100					64
		"	101	27/1 C 16V	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	35	17			230	10	3.8	3500	600		100					26
		"	117	27/1 C 16V	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	34	17			229	10	3.3	5074	600		100					7
	501 - 02	"	75	34/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	21	17			165	20	8.5	1610	1500		100					43
		"	105	34/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	21	17			163	20	7.9	1400	1400		100					32
	502 - 03	"	95	50/2 Cotton	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	19	15			238	15	2.1	2250	540		90					16
		"	138	50/2 Cotton	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	19	15			239	15	2.1	2550	450		45					22
	502 - 07	"	81	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	6 Tow	6 Tow	13	12			350	16	2.4	1612	670		84					26
		"	133	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	6 Tow	6 Tow	13	12			346	16	1.5	1674	660		66					74
		"	140	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	6 Tow	6 Tow	13	12			350	16	1.4	1754	700		70					16
		"	150	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	6 Tow	6 Tow	13	12			350	16	1.9	1890	600		50					47
		"	160	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	6 Tow	6 Tow	13	13			350	16	2.4	2024	490		70					155
	502 - 13	"	86	27/1 Cotton	15 Line	15 Line	15 Line	28	14.5			220	12	2.3	2400	840		84					54
	502 - 14	"	142	20/2 Cotton	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	14	12.2			291	16	1.4	2030	480		60					53
	502 - 28	"	131	20/2 Cotton	6 Line spectr	6 Line spectr	6 Line spectr	12	13			370	22	2.5	1600	640		80					59
	502 - 38	"	80	34/2 Cotton	10 Tow	10 Tow	10 Tow	19	12.5			242	18	1.2	1538	700		100					21
	502 - 54	"	145	20/1 Cotton	5 Line	5 Line	5 Line	37	8.5			362	14	2.0	5470	504		84					02
		"	150	20/1 Cotton	6 Line	6 Line	6 Line	38	8.5			360	14	2.0	5740	480		70					33
	502 - 56	2:2 twill	144	20/1 Cotton	3 Tow	3 Tow	3 Tow	39	8			480	14	1.4	5600	600		100					1

PLANT WERK		WEAVING RUNNING DATA ; PRODUCTIVITY															WERNER		FORM-No W-102	
BUCAKALASZ																				
PLANT LOOP	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	LOOM TYPE	LOOM STOPS			% WASTE			LOOMS per WEAVER	PRODUCTION 1975 n x 10 ³	LABOR HOURS 1975			PRODUCTIVITY in MTR/WORK HOUR			REMARKS			
			Warp No on 10,000p	Weft 10,000 picks	Mech 10,000 picks	Warp	Weft	Total			DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	TOTAL				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	228 - 12	145	1.1	3.0	10.73				3.9	6										
	229 - 03	84	1.1	2.6	9.72				8	82										
		103	1.1	3.0	10.73				6.8	106										
		145	1.1	3.0	10.73				3.9	679										
		153	.7	1.6	3.61				7	231										
		155	1.1	3.7	9.03				3.8	124										
		161.5	1.1	3.7	9.03				6.9	51										
	229 - 09	145	1.5	1.8	10.14				4.6	8										
	229 - 12	84	1.2	1.4	6.03				9.7	27										
		150	1.5	2.0	10.19				6.3	3										
	229 - 14	145	1.1	2.3	6.66				4.6	19										
	229 - 15	54	1.2	1.4	6.02				8.8	5										
	266 - 58	82	1.5	2.7	9.62				8.3	121										
	302 - 11	146	1.2	2.4	13.52				5.5	8										
		159	1.2	3.0	13.43				5	4										
	306 - 06	128	1.2	2.5	10.02				7.8	6										
	306 - 11	150	1.5	2.4	13.10				4.6	35										
	306 - 55	148	1.2	2.5	12.70				4.9	9										
	306 - 56	147	1.0	1.0	6.09				5.9	7										
	310 - 51	150	1.2	1.0	6.94				6.1	4										
	306 - 56	167	1.0	1.0	7.46				5.4	7										
	310 - 56	125	1.0	1.0	5.41				6	6										
	310 - 82	59	2.0	1.5	16.81				5.2	5										
	306 - 82	146	1.2	2.0	9.92				4.4	38										
	310 - 83	90	2.0	1.5	27.49				4.6	10										
	326 - 84	112	1.0	1.5	32.17				4.4	7										
		159	.8	2.0	10.41				5.0	12										
		169	.8	2.0	10.68				5.0	20										
	326 - 87	146	.8	2.0	11.09				5.1	32										
	328 - 87	139	1.0	2.0	10.33				5.1	63										
		145	1.0	2.0	10.63				5.0	3										
	328 - 88	59	1.2	1.0	11.85				7.3	2										
		164	1.0	1.9	11.34				4.9	7										
	332 - 51	162	1.5	2.3	10.55				5.7	14										
	332 - 63	162	1.5	2.3	11.75				4.6	1										
	336 - 06	139	1.5	1.5	35.48				3.8	19										
		162	1.5	1.5	37.89				3.5	2										
	342 - 06	55	3.0	1.5	25.04				5.7	25										
		169	2.0	2.0	10.04				5.6	61										
	342 - 34	70	2.0	1.5	32.33				4.7	7										
	343 - 01	57	6.0	2.0	30.53				4.1	78										
	343 - 10	56	6.0	1.5	31.08				3.6	61										
	343 - 55	51	6.0	1.5	28.74				4.2	20										
		56	6.0	1.5	28.74				4.2	68										
	352 - 04	169	2.5	2.0	10.05				5.8	13										
	366 - 81	154	1.0	2.2	12.09				4.8	4										

PLANT WORK		WEAVING RUNNING DATA ; PRODUCTIVITY										WERNER			FORM-No W-102		
PLANT NO.	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	LOOM TYPE	LOOK STOPS			Z WASTE			LOOMS per WEAVER	PRODUCTION 1975, m x 10 ³	LABOR HOURS 1975			PRODUCTIVITY In MTR/Work.Hour			REMARKS
			Warp N ends 10,000	Wefl 10,000 picks	Rech 10,000 picks	Warp	Wefl	Total			DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	368 - 31	59	1.5	1.5	0.57				5.5	7							
	372 - 19	107	2.0	1.5	9.05				5.4	72							
	372 - 24	103.5	2.0	1.4	8.57				5.2	12							
	373 - 58	89	6.0	1.0	28.93				4.1	57							
	401 - 01	143	1.1	1.0	9.52				5.1	153							
	401 - 54	143	1.3	1.5	8.93				5.2	40							
	406 - 61	111	1.2	3.0	11.37				7.6	60							
		171	AT	1.5	1.4	16.31			4.5	20							
	421 - 08	2 x 69.5	1.5	3.1	15.58				4.2	133							
		2 x 83	1.5	3.9	20.16				3.4	11							
	171 - 02	140	1.2	3.0	13.62				4.6	11							
	475 - 00	126	0.6	3.0	13.55				1.7	01							
		148	0.6	3.5	16.52				4.2	42							
	508 - 02	88	1.0	1.3	6.03				8.8	01							
		101	1.0	1.5	7.02				7.7	28							
		147	1.0	2.0	9.00				5.8	7							
	501 - 02	75	1.2	1.5	5.75				9.8	40							
		105	1.2	1.5	6.57				8.4	32							
	502 - 03	98	1.0	3.4	11.76				7.8	18							
		138	AT	1.0	3.3	11.00			7.6	22							
	502 - 07	81	1.1	3.9	12.79				8.1	10							
		133	AT	0.8	3.5	13.35			4.1	74							
		140	AT	0.8	3.5	13.35			4.1	18							
		150	AT	0.8	3.5	19.18			3.8	17							
		160		0.8	3.5	21.10			3.6	135							
	502 - 13	85	1.0	1.7	5.69				9.3	53							
	502 - 14	142	1.5	3.4	15.72				4.7	53							
	502 - 28	131	AT	1.0	3.4	18.10			4.1	53							
	502 - 32	83	1.2	2.4	9.05				6.3	21							
	502 - 54	145	AT	0.6	5.0	25.52			3.4	62							
		150	AT	0.6	5.8	25.35			3.4	33							
	502 - 56	144	PICANOL	1.0	5.0	22.70				1							
	502 - 57	131	AT	0.8	3.0	18.89			3.7	56							
		137	AT	0.8	3.0	17.99			3.7	43							
	502 - 60	138		1.0	5.4	23.50			3.7	33							
	502 - 61	135		1.0	3.2	18.0			4.8	7							
	503 - 40	76		3.5	2.3	9.89			7.3	133							
		79	AT	3.5	2.3	9.89			7.3	61							
		188	AT	3.5	2.6	11.58			6.6	42							
		190		3.0	2.8	12.0			6.3	26							
		113		3.5	3.4	14.14			5.5	18							
		139	AT	3.0	3.4	17.52			4.1	67							
		160	AT	3.0	3.8	10.91			3.7	93							
	506 - 42	152	PICANOL	1.2	2.0	9.37			5.0	34							
	506 - 17	135	PICANOL	1.0	2.5	10.67			5.0	1							
	506 - 21	150	PICANOL	1.5	1.5	9.50			5.6	15							

PLANT
WEAVER
DUGAKALASZ

WEAVING RUNNING DATA ; PRODUCTIVITY

WERNER

FORM-NO
W-102

1	2	3	4 LOOM STOPS			5 WASTE			10	11	12 LABOR HOURS 1975			13 PRODUCTIVITY In MTR/WORK HOUR			18
			4	5	6	7	8	9			12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	592 - 22	135	PICANOL	1.2	1.5	8.0				5.5	1						
2	599 - 05	135	PICANOL	1.5	2.0	9.84				5.2	2						
3	801 - 01	135		1.6	1.2	6.95				6.3	103						
4	801 - 07	86		1.6	1.0	5.7				7.4	40						
5		138		1.6	1.2	6.95				6.3	38						
6	873 - C4	95		20.0	./.	57.47				13	24						
7	873 - C9	87			.1	3.15				3	405						
8	873 - 13	124			.1					2.8	193						
9	Various										30						
10	TOTAL									5.149	350,394	66,464	426,858	14.29	77.47	12.06	
11	592 - 07	133		.8	3.5	13.35					85						
12		140		.8	3.5	13.35					70						
13	592 - 28	131		1.0	3.4	16.10					30						
14	592 - 52	135		1.0	3.2	14.86					165						
15	TOTAL										310						

PLANT
WERK BUDAKALASZ

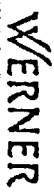
S I Z I N G
M A C H I N E S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

WERNER

FORM-No
W-104

1	PLANT	KOOP.	Budakalasz					
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	SIZE COOKING	Type Size-cooker	autoclav					
		Viscosity-meter	yes					
		Storage tanks	No					
			Content					
		Water flow meter		1800 l/ 8 hours				
10	SIZE SIZING	Machine maker	Kaev-Sucker					
1		Creel	Max No of beans	20				
2			Bean brake	yes				
3			spare creel					
4			Yarn accumulator					
5		No of size pans						
6		No of squeez.rollers		4				
7		Type squeezing rollers						
8		Max pressure sq.rolls		800 kp				
9		Size level control		yes				
20		wet to dry section	gen					
1			not					
2		Drying Cylinders	No.	9				
3			Width cm	220				
4			Surface	1/2 teflon, 5 steel				
5		Dry-capacity/Cyl		600-800kg/hr				
6		Steam	Type					
7			Pressure	3 atm				
8		Aut-press-regulation		yes				
9		Point of temp.taking						
30		Exhaust fan/system		yes				
1		Moisture control		Mahlo				
2		Point of m-control						
3		Length delivery sect.		3800 mm				
4		Beam	∅ Disc cm	55-60				
5			∅ Base cm	8,8-18				
6			Width cm	76-162				
7		MAX.SPEED n/min		90				
8		Creeping speed n/min		40				
9								
40								
1								
2								

PLANT SUDAKALASZ SIZING PRODUCTION DATA COMPARISON



FORM NO. W-108

PLANT	MACHINE	STYLE	MATERIAL		No. of ends	Beam length (m)	No. of warp bears	Partic-length	Rest-hun	Reflekto	Waxing	grease colored plotting	KCM MIN. PER	DRA/Threads	DELIVERY			CAPACITY			PRODUCTION			WERNER-PROD.			CONF. PLANT		
			Quality	Width (cm)											eff %	eff %	h/c	M-hrs Year	Espect.	Actual	Plan	h/c	M-hrs per year	off %	PROD.	ACT.		PLANT	
1	592-57	20/1 Cotton	131	4200	696	0	0	0	0	0.4	no	Placing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	592-51	20/1 Cotton	137	4282	508	7	0	0	0	0.4	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	592-03	20/1 Cotton	138	3240	512	7	0	0	0	5.0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	592-04	20/1 Cotton	135	3916	498	0	0	0	0	6.8	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	592-11	27/2 Cotton	135	4910	880	10	0	0	0	7.5	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	592-22	27/2 Cotton	135	4100	1035	9	0	0	0	7.5	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	591-01	50/2 Cotton	105	3000	912	7	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	591-02	50/2 Cotton	85	2400	912	5	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	591-07	50/2 Cotton	108	3000	912	6	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	595-04	27/2 Cotton	111	1300	575	0	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	595-03	27/2 Cotton	131	1516	700	0	0	0	0	2.5	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	272-03	27/2 Cotton	153	4104	835	10	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	229-03	34/2 Cotton	145	3916	557	10	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	471-02	40/2 C. 15 Y	140	4392	691	9	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	592-28	20/2 Cotton	131	1902	380	3	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	592-29	34/2 Cotton	80	1536	826	3	0	0	0	0	no		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	Grand Total												3.00	20.00	23.00	50	19.4	9.7	1	6432	3.743	2.519	2.770						

PLANT WERK BUDAKALASZ		WARP PREPARATION MACHINE SPECIFICATION			WERNER		FORM-No W-106
1	PLANT KOOP.	Budakalasz	Budakalasz	Budakalasz	Budakalasz	Budakalasz	
2	PROCESS	Sect.beaming	Sect.beaming	Warping	Warping	Warping	
3	MACHINE MAKE	Textima	Textima4126	Totex	Schlafhorst	Textima	
4	No of MACHINES	3	2	1	1	1	
5	No of CREELS						
6	STOP MOTION	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
7	BEAM BRAKE						
8	MAX METER / MINUTE	450	720	240	300	300	
9	SPEED REGULATION	yes	no	no	yes	yes	
10	DISTANCE BEAM-CREEL	370	320	360	480	590	
1	MAX SECTION WIDTH cm	38 - 50	40				
2	CONUS DEPTH	100 - 140	188 - 200				
3	BEAM	Ø DISC cm	50 - 62	50 - 65	50 - 65	50 - 65	50
4		Ø BASE cm	10.8-15-18	10.8-15-18	21.5-23-25	21.5-23-25	21.5
5		WIDTH cm			140 - 163	140 - 163	140
6							
7							
8							
9	POWER NEED kW	6.1	6.5	1.4-5	1.4-5	3	
20	NOISE LEVEL dB	83	83	83	83	83	
1	MAX CONES / CREEL	400 - 480	400 - 480	504	576	504	
2	GAUGE cm	22	22	32	24	30	
3	MAX CONE WEIGHT gr	1500	1500	1400	1400	1400	
4	TENSION CONTROL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
5	CHANGEABLE CONE CREELS			fixed			
6	STOP MOTION ENDBREAK	electr	electr	electr	electr	electr	
7							
8							
9							
30							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

PLANT SHOP	PROCESS	MACHINE MAKE	MACHINES		SPINDLES			MATERIAL		DELIVERY				PRODUCTION In to/year			CO: P: Expect. 1975 = 100							
			Total	In Op	Total	In Op	%	Nm	Nlx	m/min 100%	gr/Sphr 100%	off %	gr/Sphr exp	EXPECTED 1975	ACTUAL 1975	PLAN 1975	WERNER 1975							
			18	19	20	ACTUAL	PLAN	WERNER																
	Winding	M-150																						
								17/1	Cotton							2								
								20/1	"							10								
								20/2	"							50								
								27/1	"							3								
								27/2	"							9								
								34/2	"							60								
								40/2	"							1								
								50/1	"							25								
								50/2	"							36								
								10	PAN							2								
								10	Line							10								
								15	Line							1								
								6	Tow sz							6								
								10	Tow ny							1								
			1	1	80	80	100	19.9			400	1210	65.19	789	406	216	330					59.3		
		Nottler																						
								17/1	Cotton							2								
								20/1	"							19								
								20/2	"							42								
								27/1	"							3								
								27/2	"							5								
								34/1	"							6								
								34/2	"							40								
								40/2	"							3								
								50/1	"							4								
								50/2	"							16								
								50/2	Viscose							1								
								10	PAN							49								
								10	Line							1								
								15	Line							1								
								6	Tow sz							9								
			1	1	60	60	100	14.6			950	2200	31.75	718	277	201	250					38.1		
TOTAL	WINDING		2	2	140	140	200	17.4					45.22		683	417	580					61.6	74.4	
	Quilling	Schurer																						
								70/1	Cotton							1								
								20/2	"							6								
								27/1	"							5								
								27/2	"							6								
								27/3	Viscose							1								
								10	PAN							238								
								15	PAN							4								
								6	Line							20								
								10	Line							3								
								15	Line / LineElerds							25								
								21	Line							2								

DAKALASZ

WINDING; QUILLING

PRODUCTION DATA, COMPARISON

WERNER

FORM-NO
W-100

PLANT SHOP	PROCESS	MACHINE MAKE	MACHINES		SPINDLES			MATERIAL			DELIVERY				PRODUCTION In to/year			CONP: Expected 1975 = 100					
			Total	In Op	Total	In Op	%	Nm	M L v	n/in 100 %	gr/Sph 100 %	eff %	gr/Sph exp	EXPECTED 1975	ACTUAL 1975	PLAN 1975	WERNER 1975			ACTUAL	PLAN	WERNER	
			18	19	20	Spindles	% eff	Production															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
								24	Line							3							
								3.5	Tow							1							
								6	Tow							72							
								8.5	Tow							6							
								10	Tow							17							
			5	5	50	50	100	9.5		600	3640	50.11	1824	586	412						70.3		
		UA-300						20/1	Cotton							17							
								23/2	"							26							
								27/1	"							22							
								34/1	"							17							
								40/2	" /16% dye							3							
								10	PAK							60							
								6	Line							23							
								10	Line							10							
								15	Line							11							
								18	Line							9							
								21	Line							13							
								24	Line							7							
								30	Line							9							
								6	Tow							32							
								8.5	Tow							20							
								9	Tow							15							
								10	Tow							71							
								50/21	Pan/len							1							
			10	10	120	120	100	13.4		400	1760	45.03	817	611	374						59.3		
		Schwetter						27/2	Cotton							2							
		subquill						13/2	Cotton							1							
								6	Line							15							
								10	Line							2							
								21	Line							4							
								6	Tow							3							
								9	Tow							2							
								10	Tow							30							
			4	4	48	48	100	10.1		390	1070	47.11	504	155	50						38.1		
	TOTAL	QUILLING	19	19			100	11.45				47.07		1372	645	1071					61.6	74.4	

1.2 FINISHING

1.0 BUDAKALASZ

1.2 Finishing

1.2.1 Location

The BUDAKALASZ plant is located in a good labour market. Also, its close proximity to Csillaghegy makes the transport of cloth between the two plants economical.

1.2.2 Buildings and Lay-outs

The building containing the preparation and finishing departments is old with many supporting columns. The machines just fit in the various sections, and there appears to be a lack of working space at the entrance and exit ends of machines, and insufficient space for storage of cloth in process.

The building containing the printing department is new. There appears to be ample space for working and cloth storage.

The lay-out of the buildings containing the preparation and finishing departments are very poor. Too much transport is required to move the cloth through the departments to the following process.

The lay-out of the printing department is good. The cloth flows in a good U-shape, and no extra transport is required.

1.2.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

The process flow is not too good in the preparation department. The singeing machine is badly located, and the cloth flow direction of the Goller bleaching or the mercerising machine is not correct.

The material handling equipment should be modernised.

1.2.4 Machine Obsolescence

The machines at BUDAKALASZ are getting old, but are not obsolete. Old machinery, if properly maintained, can perform almost as well as new machinery. The only machines truly obsolescent are the two Donath jiggers. The two print steamers could be replaced by one modern loom steamer. The remaining equipment should be adequate to process the cloth economically.

1.2.5 Machine Improvements

The existing equipment can be improved by installing modern electronic process control instruments to increase the productivity and improve the quality.

Some of the existing equipment can be made productive by modifications which can be made by the plant maintenance department.

1.2.6 Mill-Balance

An accurate mill balance could not be calculated for the BUDAKALASZ plant. The data supplied was much too general. However, certain comments can be made about dyeing times and machine speeds.

The speed of 0.7 m/min. for the jig dyeing department is much too low. A jig roll of 600 metres would require 857 minutes or 14,5 hours.

Processing speeds on several machines are too low. Utilisation of machinery is very poor.

A breakdown of the BUDAKALASZ production is as follows:

- Bleaching for white	=	1.196.160 metres
- Calender and/or measure	=	1.734.220 metres
- Finish only	=	392.650 metres
- Dyed	=	1.242.520 metres
- Printed	=	3.397.460 metres
- Coated	=	629.000 metres
		<hr/>
Total yearly production	=	8.592.000 metres

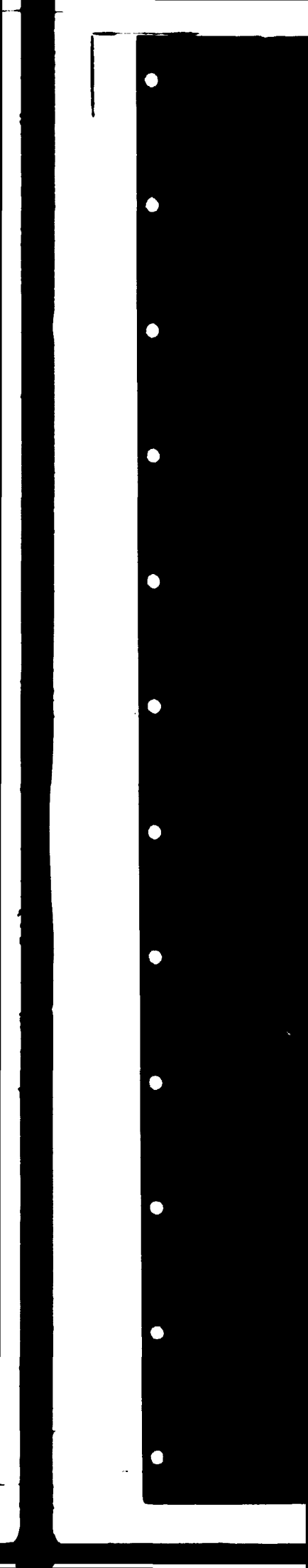
The processing of the cloth is not complicated, cloth for printing or for white is prepared on the Goller bleaching machine. Cloth for dyeing is prepared and dyed on the jiggers.

The printing consists of flat bed screen printing which is done at a very slow speed. Since both the steamer and the curing oven follow the printing stage, it is assumed that both pigment and reactive colours are used.

1.2.7 General Comments

Although an accurate mill balance could not be calculated due to the lack of proper data, the labour complement of 147 people to produce the 8.592 metres is much too high. The labour complement can be drastically reduced.

The planning system, preventive maintenance system, process control systems, quality control systems, and bleaching, dyeing, and finishing recipes should be reviewed and improved.



10116

VOLUME II OF VI

GYÖR

U.N.I.D.O.

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41
Project No. IS/HUN/95/013



WERNER INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

VOLUME II OF VI

GYOR

- 2.1 Weaving
- 2.2 Finishing

Submitted to:

THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41

Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

Prepared by:

WERNER INTERNATIONAL
Brussels - New York

1977

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APPENDIX - WEAVING

Form A-100	Production Data Weaving
Form W-100	Weaving - Machine Specifications
Form W-101	Cloth Specifications, Quantities
Form W-102	Running Data, Productivity
Form W-103	Production Calculations, Comparisons
Form W-104	Sizing, Machine Specifications
Form W-105	Sizing, Production Data Comparison
Form W-106	Warp Preparation, Machine Specifications
Form W-107	Warp Preparation, Production Data, Comparison
Form W-108	Winding, Quilling, Production Data, Comparison
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Form V-100	Dyeing and Finishing Comparisons: Summary
Form V-100	Dyeing and Finishing Comparisons: Linen/Synthetics Range
Form V-100	Dyeing and Finishing Comparisons: Cotton/Synthetic Range
Form V-100	Dyeing and Finishing Comparisons: Cotton/Linen Range
Form V-100	Dyeing and Finishing Comparisons: 100% Linen Range
Form V-100	Dyeing and Finishing Comparisons: 100% Cotton Range
Form V-100	Dyeing and Finishing Comparisons: Cotton/Linen/Synthetics Range

1.2 WEAVING

2.0 GYOR

2.1 Weaving

2.1.1 Location

The weaving mill GYOR consists of the main works in GYOR and the cooperative Tét.

2.1.2 Buildings and Lay-out

Buildings and lay-outs are suitable. The weave-room of GYOR, as far as lay-out is concerned, meets our requirements in regard to an economical unit.

Details, like:

- Space of working alleys,
- Transport routes,
- Lighting,
- Working environment,

have to be further analysed in order to quantify the optimal working conditions to reach our proposed targets as outlined later on the mill balance.

2.1.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

Although the process flow is acceptable, it can, nevertheless, be improved. Our recommendations would be to improve and invest in material handling equipment, the more so in this particular unit to make the best use of the modern looms (SzTB).

Thought for improvement should be given to:

- Storing of loom beams,
- Storing of warps,
- Weft material transport,
- Weft reserves on the loom,
- Piece collecting and handling,
- Spare parts availability.

2.1.4 Machine Obsolescence

The modernisation of the loom park is already on the way, having added 48 Sz TB looms, and in the winding department with the installation of 1 CS 162 - Meyer winding equipment.

2.1.5 Machine Improvements

As we noticed during our visits to the production departments, there is a definite lack of machine attachments which could be added at low cost and would greatly improve the running conditions of the material.

In the short term, investment should not be made only for prime equipment but also in:

- Machine attachments,
- Auxiliary equipment.

2.1.6 Machine Park 1975-1977

Table I

1975 Looms in Operation as Stated in Mill Balance W-103				1977			
Make	No.	Width	ppm	Make	No.	Width	ppm
AT-100	207	95	203		240	95	200
AT-175	39	165	148		40	172	160
Picano1	29	175	161		20	172	170
Raep	22	93	169		84	96	170
Rascher	69	106	169.7		48	96	170
Rascher	42	96	175	Sz TB-216	48	210	205
Total	408	109	164.7	Total	480	116	187

As one can see in the table, the same loom type is sometimes quoted with different widths and speeds. Due to transmission problems, the exact reasons could not be identified. Therefore, we listed the machine specifications as it was given to us in both cases.

2.1.7 Summary Mill Balance

Table II

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24	24
Machine hours/year	6432	6432	6432	6432
Total no. of looms	453	453	453	480
Looms in operation	408	408	408	480
Average ppm/loom	184.47	184.47	184.47	187
Picks/24 hrs. 100% (10^6)	108.3798	108.3798	108.3798	129.2544
Picks/24 hrs. actual (10^6)	80.0777	74.7840	92.6647	110.5125
Plant efficiency %	74	69	85.5	85.5
Machine efficiency %	-	85	95	95
Operator efficiency %	-	81	90	90
Product mix \varnothing ppcm	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.05
\varnothing width cm	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
Production m x 10^3 /year	12.587	11.859	14.565	17.371
sqm x 10^3 /year	12.220	11.559	14.187	16.919
Production comparison %	100	94	116	138
Loom stops: warp/M ends/ 10^4 p	-	1.05	.4	-
weft/ 10^4 picks	-	4.12	1.2	-
mech/ 10^4 picks	-	4.38	.6	-
Ca. Loom stops/Loom hr.	-	8.0	2.7	-
Avg. no. of looms/weaver	-	7.6	12	12

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
Loom beam length m Ø	-	920	920	920
Ends/beam Ø	-	2528	2528	2528
Warp changes/24 hrs. Ø	-	48	59	71
Piece length m Ø	-	108	108	108
Pieces/24 hrs. Ø	-	410	503	600
Yarn consumption: warp to	-	1623	1993	2377
weft to	-	1423	1748	2085
total to	-	3046	3741	4462
Labour complement tot. pers.	-	708	536	643
Productivity m/work. Hr.	-	7.81	12.67	12.60
comparison %	-	100	162	162
				Short of 1000 twist spindles

2.1.8 Summary of Labour Complement

Table III

Note: All direct personnel and all key functions contain a reserve of 15% to off-set absenteeism.

	Actual 1975				WERNER Proposal 1				WERNER Proposal 2			
	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.
Winding	4	-	59	63	4	50	22	76	4	60	30	94
Twisting	4	-	60	64	3	24	13	40	3	30	15	48
Quilling	6	-	72	78	2	28	20	50	3	37	25	65
Warp preparation	4	-	32	36	3	6	15	24	3	8	19	30
Sizing	-	-	6	6	-	3	8	11	-	3	9	12
Warp store	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	4	5
Sub-total prep.	18	-	229	247	13	111	81	205	14	138	102	253
Drawing-in	-	-	41	41	1	11	3	15	2	13	4	19
Weaving	44	-	328	372	4	102	164	270	4	120	192	316
Shear., inspect.	2	-	46	48	2	33	11	46	2	39	13	54
Sub-total weave	46	-	415	461	7	146	178	331	8	172	209	389
Grand total	64	-	644	708	20	257	259	536	22	310	311	643

Since WERNER's opinion of what is direct or indirect, which indirect personnel belong to which department, might differ from the actual labour complement, not too much weight should be laid on a departmental comparison, but rather on the total complement.

2.1.9 Notes and explanations to substantiate the summary of the mill balance and labour complement.

2.1.9.1 General

Basis for all calculated data was the submitted WERNER form A-100, W-100 to W-109, which can be found in the appendix.

We had to work on the assumption that the given data were correct. In calculating a mill balance, all production figures are based upon geometrical averages rather than the normal arithmetical average. Therefore, the probability of having used some incorrect figures from the completed forms has been greatly reduced.

2.1.9.2 Number of Looms

Form W-100 gave a total of 453 looms. Form W-103 (weaving production calculation) stated 408 running looms.

Despite being told that the difference of 45 looms were idle due to labour shortages, we did not take them into account in our production calculation.

WERNER proposal 1 is based on 408 looms in operation.

WERNER proposal 2 is based on 480 looms which was given to us as the 1977 loom complement.

2.1.9.3 Efficiencies

Standard procedure for WERNER requires mill efficiency to be split up in three different types of efficiency.

1. Machine Efficiency

A loom is available 24 hours a day on a three shift basis which equals a 100% machine efficiency.

Whenever the loom is stopped for any reason other than weaver interference, the stopped hours are called "downtime hours" and reduce the machine efficiency accordingly.

2. Operator Efficiency

100% hours minus downtime hours are the machine hours available to the weaver which is 100% for the weaver. Actual picks compared to the possible picks in that time gives the operator efficiency.

3. Plant Efficiency

This indicates the net-efficiency of a weave-room and is calculated either by multiplying:

- machine efficiency x operator efficiency, or
- the relation of actual picks to possible picks in 24 hours.

WERNER practice does not distinguish a difference between downtime hours of less or more than 8 hours a day.

All efficiencies mentioned in "Summary Mill Balance" are compared to a 24 hour day, 268 working days per year as an absolute 100% efficiency.

2.1.9.4 GYOR Weave-Room Efficiency

Based on above definitions in section 2.1.9.3 and by calculating against historical records, with average picks per loom, 408 looms in operation, actual picks achieved, we derived at the following efficiencies for the plant:

- Plant efficiency - 69%
- Machine efficiency - 85%
- Operator efficiency - 81%

Individual downtime losses per item were given to us as:

- Warp changing - 2.1%
- Repair - 1.6%
- Missing material - .2%
- Various - 1.4%

which represents:

94.7%.

machine efficiency.

This, in our opinion, is a good result and we based our calculation on 95%. The difference between 94.7% and 85% (-9.3%) accounts for labour shortages on the 408 looms.

By taking into consideration 453 looms, the downtime for labour shortage would have been:

17.9%.

As we understood from the LENFONO management, above downtime percentages have been taken from the norm-sheets for job allocations. Therefore, these figures do not necessarily represent the actual conditions, but they do indicate efficiencies lower than they ought to be in a modern plant.

2.1.9.5 Operator Efficiency

Actual 1975 was:

81%.

There is no reason why this 81% cannot be improved to 90% through:

- New up-to-date bonus sytem
- Standard working procedure
- Operator training program
- Improving running conditions of material
- Rigid maintenance program for the looms
- Correct job distribution.

2.1.9.6 Plant Efficiency

LENFONO's 1975 plan called for:

12,587,000 running metres,

12,220,000 square metres,

with a product mix giving an average of:

17.05 picks/cm,

and an average picks per loom of:

184.47 per min.,

and with 408 looms this would have given a plant efficiency of:

74%.

In comparison: Actual : 69%
WERNER proposal 1 : 85.5%.

2.1.9.7 Production

Comparison based on LENFONO plan 1975, actual achieved, and WERNER proposal 1.

The comparison shows:

- Plan = 100% - 12.220 sqm (10^3)
- Actual 75 = 94% - 11.559 sqm (10^3)
- WERNER 1 = 116% - 14.187 sqm (10^3)

Comparing these figures, one sees a realistic plan made by the LENFONO management which we can, nevertheless, improve by:

16%

and by 22% compared with actual 75.

2.1.9.8 WERNER Proposal 2

In order to get an up-to-date evaluation of the weaving mill, we asked for the 1977 loom complement and calculated a mill balance on this basis.

As far as production goes, WERNER expects an output from the 480 looms which would amount to:

16.919 sqm (10^3).

This would represent an improvement of:

38%

over the LENFONO plan.

2.1.9.9 Loom Assignments

Running condition of the material expressed in loom stops (the data given does not necessarily show the actual picture since the figures have been taken from their time evaluation):

- Warp = Actual : 1.05/M ends/ 10^4 picks
 WERNER : .4 /M ends/ 10^4 picks

We cannot point out the exact reasons for LENFONO's high breakage rate since we did not analyse the machine-material combination. But by comparing the warp material and our experience in this field, we feel that a value of:

.4

is obtainable.

- Weft = Actual : 4.12 per 10^4 picks
 WERNER : 1.2 per 10^4 picks.

Part of the high breakage rate lies in the yarn quality as we can see in the spinning process data. But also part is due to the running condition of the loom (shuttle control, cleanliness, etc.).

Mechanical stops per 10⁴ picks

The figure was given at:

4.38.

We were not able to receive a clear breakdown of this value.

By applying WERNER standard procedures in regard to correct job distribution and maintenance schedules, this value should not be higher than:

.6

as far as weaver interferences are concerned.

2.1.9.10 Estimated Number of Looms per Weaver

- Actual : 7.6 looms per weaver
- WERNER 1 : 12 looms per weaver.

This implies the execution of several improvement programs:

- Machine condition (preventive maintenance program)
- Running condition of yarn
- Correct bonus system
- Operator training program
- New machine lay-out
- Improved handling procedure.

2.1.9.11 Preparation Departments

The relationship of sectional beaming to warping (for sizing) has been taken from the actual conditions and the proposed personnel loading is based on the weaving demands of WERNER proposal 1 and WERNER proposal 2 respectively.

The same is valid for the relationship of warp hanging to tying-in. The same distribution as in 1975 was applied also for the 1977 proposal.

In the course of our analysis, we found several problem areas on which we offer the following comments:

1. Sectional Beaming

1975 breakage rate expressed in breaks per million end metres:

- 2-ply cotton = 30
- Linen/flax = 50

Under normal circumstances these values should be:

- 2-ply cotton = 4
- Linen/flax = 10 - 20

Action required to obtain these figures:

- Better yarn quality
- Correct tension control on creels
- Creel cleanliness (fan, etc.)
- Beamer in proper condition.

2. Warping

End-breaks per million end metres:

- Cotton and cotton blends = Actual : 10
- WERNER 1 : 4

Action required to obtain these figures:

- Better yarn quality
- Correct tension control on creels
- Creel cleanliness (fan, etc.)
- Beamer in proper condition.

2.1.9.12 Ring Twisting

The ring twisting capacity seems to be short of approximately 1000 spindles in order to accomplish WERNER proposal 2.

Our suggestion:

- To install the required capacity, or
- To purchase 2-ply cotton.

Only an exact cost evaluation can show which alternative is preferable.

2.1.9.13 Greige Cloth Inspection

Basis for proposed labour complement:

- Normal quality and grading standards
- Vertical inspection tables with positive drive and back-lighting
- Large input size (sewing ends together)
- Standardisation of fault analysis
- Setting up a grading system according to market demand.

2.1.9.14 Summary of Yarn Consumption

Table IV

	According to Mill Balance W-100 - W-103	WERNER * Proposal 1	WERNER * Proposal 2
<u>Warp</u>			
- Cotton and blends	1554	1909	2276
- Linen	48	59	70
- Flax	21	25	31
- Synthetics	-	-	-
	1623	1993	2377
<u>Weft</u>			
- Cotton and blends	367	451	538
- Linen	710	872	1040
- Flax	346	425	507
- Synthetics	-	-	-
	1423	1748	2085

* without Têt

* têt

APPENDIX

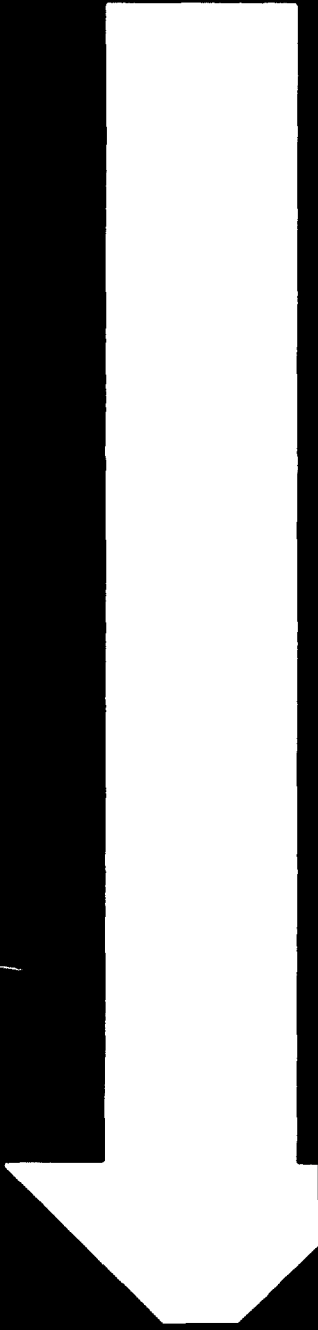
WEAVING

PLANT NO. 1000
CYCR

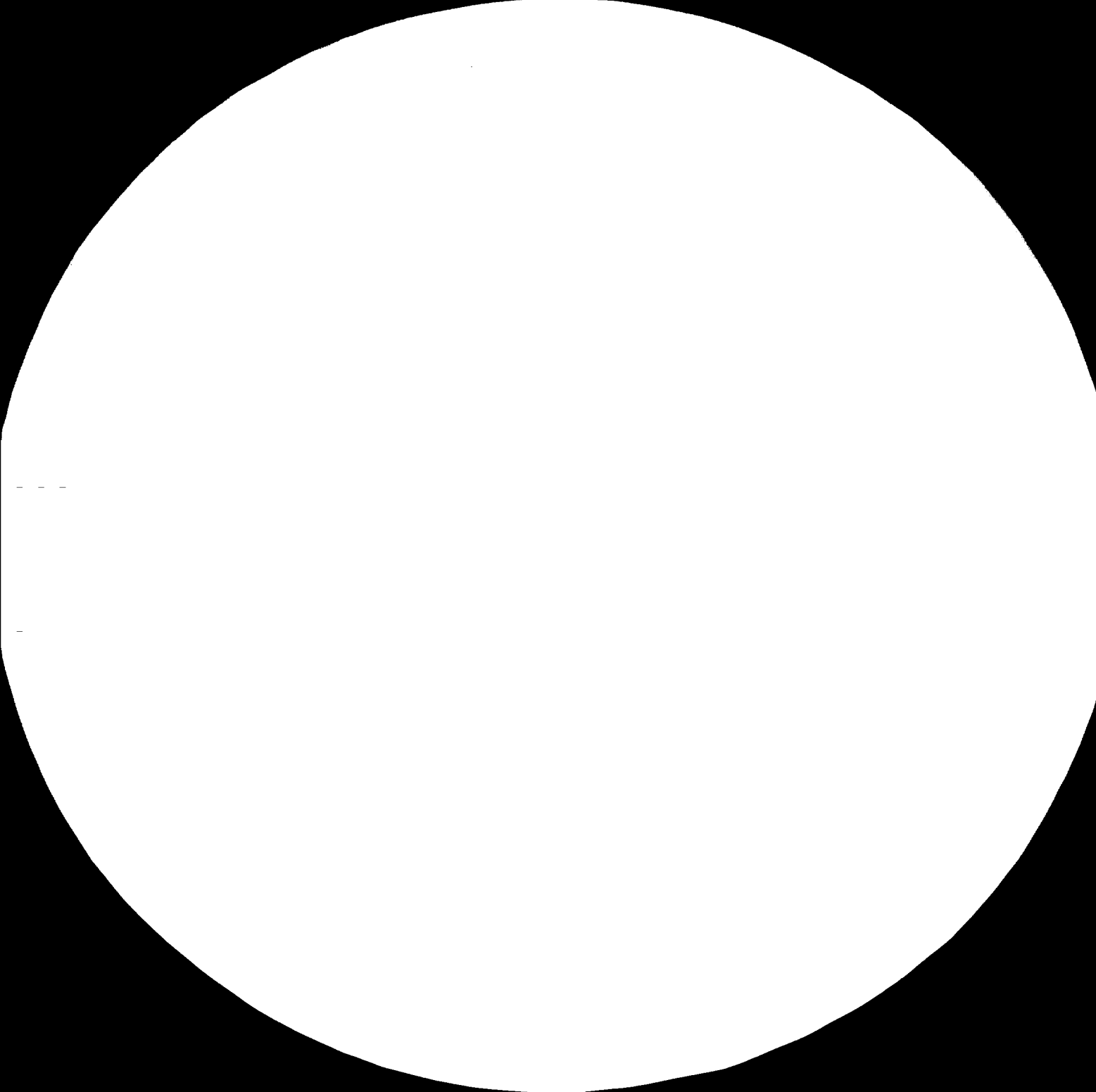
PRODUCTION DATA WEAVING

WERNER
FORM-N_o
A-100

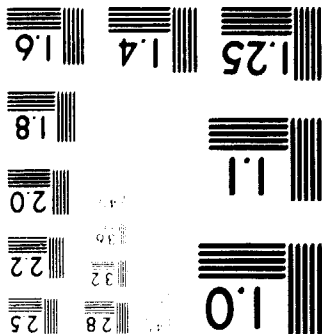
1	2	1975 GREIGE METERS 10 ³			FINISHED FABRICS 1975											
					TOTAL 10 ³			SPLIT-UP IN								
								EXPORT & 1. QUALITY 10 ³			ALL OTHER QUALITIES 10 ³			LOSS greige to finish		
		Meters	Sq. Meters	%	Meters	Sq. Meters	%	Meters	Sq. Meters	%	Meters	Sq. Meters	%	Sq. Meters	%	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
	231-02/R	1,270	1,174		1,216	1,094		.992	.893		.224	.201				
	231-02/7	.205	.188		.197	.177		.161	.145		.036	.032				
	231-15	54	50		53	57		52	48		10	9				
	231-09	251	223		240	204		148	126		92	78				
		14	13		71	27		27	21		4	3				
		1,870	1,658	100	1,747	1,559	94	1,291	1,226	79	366	323	71			
	421-01	271	125		239	105		232	102		7	3				
	421-01	161	164		157	157		145	145		12	12				
		180	99		239	111		209	96		30	15				
		522	349	100	615	373	96	566	343	92	49	30	8			
	521-19	952	1,476		1,019	1,579		944	1,525		35	54				
	521-13	65	61		69	63		60	55		8	8				
		8	7		14	12		12	10		2	2				
		1,076	1,544	100	1,101	1,654	107	1,056	1,510	93	45	64	4			
	210-79	55	48		45	36		35	28		10	8				
	200-39	50	75		45	64		34	46		12	16				
	232-13	269	242		297	232		255	199		42	33				
	232-15	454	479		476	423		370	333		100	90				
	232-05	722	664		674	607		527	474		147	133				
	232-23	372	344		396	329		280	252		86	77				
	236-10	153	144		154	139		131	118		23	21				
	236-10	64	54		59	55		59	47		10	8				
	236-11	121	113		121	109		116	104		5	5				
	236-17	928	877		981	883		850	765		131	118				
	236-18	511	453		510	459		443	399		67	60				
	236-18	147	244													
	236-13	216	192		521	417		460	368		61	49				
	236-22	330	312		332	299		297	258		45	41				
		329	237		275	250		224	202		51	48				
		4,879	4,435	100	4,681	4,332	92	4,071	3,595	84	730	707	16			
	250-01	578	471		556	434		532	415		24	19				
	250-01	414	350		387	348		369	332		18	16				
	250-01	6	9													
	262-01	152	234		160	224		145	203		15	21				
	262-01	82	59		66	59		64	56		2	1				
	276-01	74	62		81	65		65	52		16	13				
	266-09	95	89		101	51		99	88		3	3				
	266-10	65	118		61	109		56	101		5	8				
	263-06	164	133		152	116		131	118		21	18				
		1,620	1,555	100	1,554	1,466	94	1,460	1,367	93	104	99	7			



RI-17 20



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
National Bureau of Standards 1963-A



MACHINE PARK		PRODUCTION DATA, EFFICIENCIES														PICKS PRODUCED				REMARKS				
MACHINE NO.	STYLE GROUP	MACHINE TYPE	WARP MOTIO	WEFT INPUT	WIDTH	WARP STOP NOTION	WEFT INSERT	AVAIL LOCKS	LOCKS IN OPERAT.	% AVAIL. TO RUN.	PPM	LOOM-HRS per 24 hrs 100 %	DOWNTIME IN %						LOOM-HRS 24 hrs net		H/C EFF. %	Picks per 24 hrs in Millions		PLANT EFFIC. %
													Warp chang	Rep	Miss. Mat.	Miss. Pers.	Var.	Total				100 %	Actual	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		AT 100 aut	dob/pl	plrn	95	mech	conv.	216	207	95,8	203,0	4,968						5,6	4,690	90,4	60,510	43,688	72,2	
		AT 175 aut	plain	plrn	165	mech	conv.	40	39	97,5	148,3	936						3,8	900	93,8	8,329	6,466	77,6	
		Piconel	dobby	plrn	175	elect	conv.	34	29	85,3	161,1	696						6,5	651	79,8	6,728	3,682	54,7	
		Rasp. aut.	plain	plrn	93	mech	conv.	24	22	91,7	169,4	528						5,4	489	86,7	5,367	4,414	82,2	
		Roscher	dob/pl	plrn	106	mech	conv.	91	89	75,8	169,7	1,656						4,9	1,575	72,1	16,851	10,564	62,6	
		Roscher	dob/pl	plrn	96	mech	conv.	48	42	87,5	175,0	1,008						5,9	948	87,3	10,584	5,970	56,4	
		TOTAL						453	408	90,1	184,5	9,792	2,1	1,6	0,2	0,1	1,4	5,4	9,264	85,2	106,378	74,784	69,0	

WEAVING CLOTH SPECIFICATION, QUANTITIES

WERNER FORM-Ne W-101

LINE NO.	STYLE/STYLE GROUP	CONSTRUCTION	WIDTH IN	MATERIAL				CLOTH SPEC		WEIGHT gr/sq.m.			% CONTRACT.		ENDS PER BEAM	BEAM LENGTH #	# PARTIE LENGTH	PIECE LENGTH #	PRODUCTION: 1975 in mtr x 10 ³					
				WARP		WEFT		Warp e/cm	Weft p/cm	Warp	Weft	Total	Warp	Weft					I. QUART.	II. QUART.	III. QUART.	IV. QUART.	TOTAL	
				Kn	YARN	Kn	YARN																	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					12	13	14	15	16	17
1	231-02/R	3:2 twill	92	50/2	Cotton	17/1	Cotton	39.1	22.3	190	145	335	20	3.2	3600	680	106	85	364	338	224	350	1,276	
2	231-02/t	3:2 twill	92	50/2	Cotton	17/1	Cotton	39.1	23.0	190	145	335	20	3.2	3602	680	17	85	94	87	74	-	205	
3	231-08	plain weave	89	50/2	Cotton	27/1	Cotton	28.7	23.5	125	95	220	20	4.7	2570	920	21	115	81	41	29	100	251	
4	231-15	2:2 twill	94	50/2	Cotton	27/1	Cotton	28.3	23.0	175	80	255	20	2.8	3600	595	5	85	64					64
5	231-16	2:2 twill	91	40/2	C 16V	20/1	Cotton	27.7	19.3	150	100	260	18	4.6	2520	595	1	85					14	14
6																			603	456	277	464	1,810	
7	421-01	plain weave	46	27/2	Cotton	27/2	Cotton	25.8	12.5	230	105	335	20	2.5	1186	580	23	145	93	49	18	111	271	
8	421-02		101.5	27/2	Cotton	27/2	Cotton	26.8	12.5	230	105	335	20	1.0	2700	440	13	110	4	52	56	49	161	
9	421-09		47	27/2	Cotton	27/2	Cotton	25.3	13.0	270	105	335	18	5.1	1182	480	16	120	45	4	27	114	190	
10																			142	105	101	274	622	
11	521-19	plain weave	155	34/1	Cotton	34/1	Cotton	22.5	18.0	70	55	125	14	4.9	3486	1190	75	170	238	248	248	218	952	
12	521-13	3:2 twill	92	50/2	Cotton	20/1	Cotton	39.1	22.3	195	115	300	20	3.2	3602	680	6	85	4	60			2	66
13	521-17	3:2 twill	92	50/2	Cotton	17/1	Cotton	39.1	22.3	190	145	335	20	3.2	3600	680	1	85					8	8
14																			242	308	248	228	1,026	
15	215-78		85	50/2	C 67PE	15	Line 67PE	18.9	17.5	85	125	210	16	3.4	1620	1320	5	115	33	22				55
16	215-30	plain weave	151	30/2	Line 67PE	15	Line 67PE	14.8	15.5	110	105	215	10	2.9	2260	990	4	110			11	18	21	50
17	222-03		84	40/2	Cotton	18	Line 6V	19.5	16.0	115	95	210	18	2.3	1652	1120	24	140	67	67	97	57	226	
18	222-15	3:2 twill	92	50/2	Cotton	18	Line 6V	20.1	18.5	185	125	310	18	1.8	3004	665	38	95	146	125	95	88	454	
19	222-05	3:2 twill	92	50/2	Cotton	18	Line 6V	39.1	20.8	185	125	310	18	1.8	3602	665	60	95	216	185	143	178	722	
20	222-06	2:2 twill	92.5	50/2	Cotton	15	Line	38.9	19.0	180	140	320	18	4	3602	665	31	95	119	85	137	31	372	
21	231-10	2:2 twill	94	20/1	Cotton	12	Line 16V	26.7	14.5	155	130	285	14	1.5	2522	665	13	95			59	56	38	193
22	231-10	2:2 twill	84	20/1	Cotton	12	Line 16V	26.7	14.5	155	130	285	14	2.3	2242	700	5	100	64					64
23	231-11	2:2 twill	93	40/2	C 16V	12	Line 16V	27.1	14.5	155	130	285	17	1.1	2524	760	10	95	50	34	35	2	121	
24	231-17	2:2 twill	94.5	20/1	Cotton	15	Line 16V	26.5	19.3	145	135	270	14	9	2520	665	77	95	255	317	216	140	928	
25	236-18	2:2 twill	94.5	40/2	C 16V	15	Line 12PAK	26.7	18.8	155	130	285	17	9	2510	760	43	95	104	122	114	171	511	
26	236-19	2:2 twill	165	40/2	C 16V	15	Line 12PAK	27.0	18.8	155	130	285	17	1.2	4480	960	12	80	91	40	6	10	147	
27	236-10	2:2 twill	84	40/2	C 16V	15	Line 12PAK	26.7	16.9	155	130	286	17	9	2242	810	18	90	19	85	59	53	210	
28	239-22	2:2 twill	94.5	20/1	Cotton	15	Line 12PAK	27.5	19.3	155	130	285	14	1.2	2624	630	29	90			2	176	232	230
29	232-10	3:2 twill	92	50/2	Cotton	15	Line	36.1	18.3	180	130	310	8	1.6	3600	665	22	95	30	76	40	116	202	
30																			1,154	1,224	1,112	1,189	4,679	
31	236-01	plain weave	91.5	27/2	C 16V	10	Teu	14.6	13.0	125	145	270	18	1.2	1202	560	48	120	176	180	150	122	576	
32	256-01		92	27/2	C 16V	10	Teu	14.7	13.0	125	145	270	20	1.8	1366	820	35	115	110	115	105	80	414	
33	254-01		144	27/2	C 16V	10	Teu	14.6	13.0	125	145	270	18	1.4	2120	900	1	90				6	6	
34	258-01		144	27/2	C 16V	10	Teu	14.6	13.0	125	145	270	18	1.4	2120	900	14	90	41	48	52	20	162	
35																			327	344	317	222	1,210	
36	262-01	3:1 twill	94	27/1	C 16V	18	Line 6V	28.7	17.5	120	110	230	14	2.8	2414	825	5	115			12	36	14	62
37	276-01	plain weave	83	27/1	C 16V	18	Line 6V	15.5	13.5	85	80	145	12	2.2	1292	1650	6	165	45	26				74
38	265-09	plain weave	93	20/1	Cotton	15	Line 16V	17.4	14.7	100	105	205	16	3.0	1628	900	8	100	20	25	43	10	95	
39	266-10		2x90	20/1	Cotton	15	Line 16PE	2x14	2x115	135	165	300	14	2.2	2520	630	5	90				65	65	
40	263-06	plain weave	80.5	18	Line	18	Line	17.8	15.5	110	95	205	12	3.0	1430	630	12	90			80	26	40	146
41	261-06		80.5	18	Line	18	Line	17.8	15.5	110	95	205	12	3.0	1430	630	1	90	11			7	16	
42																			76	146	167	71	460	

NO.	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	CONSTRUCTION	WIDTH cm	MATERIAL				CLOTH SPEC		WEIGHT gr/sq.m.			CONTRACT		ENDS PER BEAM	BEAM LENGTH m	Ø PARTICLE LENGTH	PIECE LENGTH m	PRODUCTION 1975 in $\times 10^3$					
				WARP		WEFT		Warp e/cm	Weft p/cm	Warp	Weft	Total	Warp	Weft					I. QUART	II. QUART	III. QUART	IV. QUART	TOTAL	
				N _w	YARN	N _w	YARN																	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					12	13	14	15	16	17
	330 - 11	plain weave	150	27/1	Cotton	15	Line 16PE	22.9	15.0	95	105	200	10	1.0	3450	990	13	90	11	38	60	47	156	
	330 - 11	"	158	27/1	Cotton	15	Line 16PE	23.1	15.0	95	105	200	16	1.2	3625	900	4	90				49	49	
	333 - 07	"	140	10	Line	10	Tow	13.1	12.5	150	130	280	14	1.4	1840	855	1	95	11					11
	335 - 07	"	140	10	Line	10	Tow	13.1	12.5	150	130	280	14	1.4	1840	855	3	95		19	15			34
	342 - 08	"	164	27/1	Cotton	15	Line			60	65								22	57	75	66	250	
		"		27/2	Cotton	27/2	Cotton	14.3	14.5	45	45	215	18	4.1	2358	855	3	95		19	15			34
	372 - 19	"	52.5	17/1	Cotton			14.3																
	382 - 65	patterned	81	50/2	Cotton	10	Line	28.1	14.5	125	145	270	20	4.5	1146	1080	12	120	42	32	31	41	146	
		"		20/1	Cotton	10	Tow	24.2	12.5	130	135	265	10	2.8	1476	855	7	95		27	27	31	85	
																			42	78	73	72	265	
	422 - 01	plain weave	93	27/2	Cotton	10	Line	16.1	13.0	140	135	275	20	.8	1501	920	5	115		4	25	28	57	
		"																		4	25	26	57	
	422 - 03	"	78	27/2	Cotton	15	Line	26.3	12.5	235	90	325	18	1.3	1026	525	9	105	36	47	22	7	112	
	422 - 03	"	38.5	27/2	Cotton	15	Line	26.7	12.5	235	90	325	18	2.0	2048	525		105			5		5	
	410 - 13	3:1 twill	93	50/2	Cotton	12	Line 16V	26.1	14.5	120	130	250	16	1.2	2430	665	8	95	7	20	35	47	134	
	410 - 13	3:1 twill	93	50/2	Cotton	12	Line 16V	26.1	14.5	120	130	250	16	1.2	2430	665	1	95		12				17
																			38	67	67	54	271	
	500 - 01	plain weave	93	27/1	Cotton	9	Tow	7.4	8.0	35	90	125	8	2.1	2970	695	44	165	32	64	222	194	532	
		"																	32	64	222	194	532	
	500 - 40	"	159	10	Line	10	Tow	13.3	12.5	150	135	285	14	2.3	2120	850	3	85			23	11	31	
	500 - 40	"	159	10	Line	10	Tow	13.3	12.5	150	135	285	14	2.2	2120	850	3	85				31	31	
																					20	12	62	
	593 - 01	"	81	10	Tow	10	Tow	13.1	12.5	150	135	285	14	1.4	1072	525	11	105				196	136	
	593 - 01	"	61	10	Tow	10	Tow	13.1	12.5	150	135	285	14	1.4	1072	525	2	105				31	31	
																						167	167	
	600 - 52	"	80.5	27/1	C 16V	6	Tow 16V	16.0	11.5	70	200	270	20	.6	1298	1500	45	100	113	153	107	157	530	
																			113	159	107	157	536	
	GRAND TOTAL																		2,831	3,024	2,646	3,176	11,859	

WERNER

FORM-No
W-102

WEAVING		RUNNING DATA								PRODUCTIVITY			LABOR HOURS 1975			PRODUCTIVITY in MTR/WORK HOUR			REMARKS
NO	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	LOOK TYPE	LOOK STOPS			WASTE			LOOKS # WEAVER	PRODUCTION 1975 m x 10 ³	DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	TOTAL			
			Warp # ends 10,000	Weft 10,000 picks	Mech. 10,000 picks	Warp	Weft	Total											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	231 - 04 / R	AT - 100	.61	3.96	3.12				9.00	1,276									
	231 - 02 / T	AT - 100	.61	3.96	3.12				9.00	205									
	231 - 05	AT - 100	.92	3.96	3.16				8.72	751									
	231 - 15	AT - 100	.54	2.14	2.97				11.30	64									
	231 - 10	AT - 100	.61	3.96	3.12				9.00	14									
	401 - 01	Sima	.61	4.41	12.25				4.04	271									
	401 - 01	Sima	1.27	4.41	36.60				2.60	161									
	421 - 03	Sima	.61	4.41	12.25				4.04	122									
	521 - 19	AT - 175	.89	3.69	3.48				8.29	952									
	521 - 12	AT - 100	.61	3.96	3.12				9.00	66									
	541 - 11	AT - 100	0.61	3.96	3.12				9.00	1,076									
	210 - 13	AT - 100	.69	3.41	2.85				9.25	55									
	220 - 09	Picanol	1.50	1.87	5.83				4.04	50									
	227 - 03	AT - 100	.98	4.58	2.97				10.53	288									
	232 - 15	AT - 100	.72	4.10	3.26				8.78	454									
	232 - 05	AT - 100	.72	4.10	3.26				9.28	722									
	232 - 06	AT - 100	.78	4.20	3.37				7.93	372									
	235 - 19	AT - 100	1.10	4.80	2.85				7.74	153									
	238 - 10	AT - 100	1.10	4.20	2.71				8.50	64									
	239 - 11	AT - 100	.96	4.60	2.74				8.46	121									
	239 - 17	AT - 100	1.10	4.80	3.35				7.67	828									
	239 - 18	AT - 100	.98	4.80	3.22				8.10	511									
	239 - 19	Picanol	.95	5.30	11.36				5.02	147									
	239 - 19	Sima	.98	4.30	3.09				5.30	215									
	239 - 22	Sima	1.10	4.80	3.35				5.04	370									
	232 - 19	Sima	.72	4.80	3.35				5.33	288									
	240 - 01	Recpitott	1.11	5.50	2.22				8.30	476									
	250 - 01	Recpitott	1.11	5.70	2.31				7.56	414									
	256 - 01	Picanol	1.11	2.34	2.70				5.20	6									
	256 - 01	Picanol	1.11	2.34	2.70				5.20	162									
	259 - 01	AT - 100	.78	5.05	3.10				8.00	62									
	274 - 01	AT - 100	1.53	4.25	2.54				9.42	74									
	280 - 09	Recpitott	1.25	2.04	2.56				8.33	95									
	286 - 10	AT - 100	1.10	4.20	3.39				8.23	65									
	293 - 06	AT - 100	1.53	4.25	2.54				9.42	146									
	293 - 06		1.53	4.25	2.54				9.42	18									
										460									

PLANT WERK		GYÖR		SIZING MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS			WERNER		FORM-Ne W-104	
1	PLANT KOOP			Györ						
2	SIZE COOKING	Type size cooker								
3		Viscosity-meter			no					
4		Storage Tanks	No							
5			Content		300 ltr					
6		Water Flow meter								
7										
8										
9										
10		SIZING	Machine Maker		SK-85/2 Szovjet					
1	Creel		Max No of beans		9					
2			Beam brake		yes					
3			spare creel							
4			yarn accumulator							
5	No. of size pans		1							
6	No. of squeeze rollers		4							
7	Type squeezing rolls		1 rub, 1 tefl, 2 gal							
8	Max pressure sq. rolls		8 - 10 kg/qcm							
9	Size level control		no							
20	wet to dry section		genuine							
1			not							
2	Drying Cylinders		No							
3			Width	cm	196 / 216					
4			Surface							
5	Dry Capacity / Cyl									
6	Steam		Type							
7			Pressure		0 - 3 atm					
8	Aut. press. regulation		no							
9	Point of temp. taking									
30	Exhaust fan/system									
1	Moisture control		no							
2	Point of m. control									
3	Length delivery sect.									
4	Beam	Ø Disc	cm	65 Pic, 52 normal		58 AT				
5		Ø Base	cm	12 12		12				
6		Width		cm	170					
7	MAX. SPEED		m/min	50						
8	Creeping speed		m/min	10						
9										
10										
1										
2										

PLANT WERK G Y O R		WARP PREPARATION MACHINE SPECIFICATION			WERNER	FORM-No W-106	
1	PLANT KOOP.	GYCR	GYCR	GYCR	TET		
2	PROCESS	Sect.beaming	Sect.beaming	Sect.beaming	Sect.beaming		
3	MACHINE TYPE	Textina	Textina	Schnöck	Schlaflhorst		
4	No of MACHINES	1	1	1	1		
5	No of CREELS	2	2	4	4		
6	B E A M E R	STOP MOTION					
7		BEAM BRAKE					
8		MAX METER/MINUTE	345	380	125	180	
9		SPEED REGULATION	yes	yes	yes	no	
10		DISTANCE BEAM-CREEL	395	350	350	320	
1		MAX. SECTION WIDTH cm	40	70	55	22	
2		CONUS DEPTH	14	12	10	20	
3		B E A M	∅ DISC	52,58,65	52,58,55	52,58,65	54
4			∅ BASE	12,20	12,20	12,20	12,5
5			WIDTH	96,110,165,170	96,110,165,170	95,110,165,170	170
6							
7							
8							
9	POWER NEED kW	5,5	3,0	5	3,5		
20	NOISE LEVEL	25-30 dB	25-30 dB	25-30 dB	25-30 dB		
1	C R E E L	MAX CONES/CREEL.	480	400	336	336	
2		GAUGE cm	23	22,5	22	21	
3		MAX CONE WEIGHT gr	1600	1600	1600	1500	
4		TENSION CONTROL	no	no	no	no	
5		CHANGEABLE CONE CREEL	no	no	no	no	
6		STOP MOTION ENDBREAK	electr	electr	electr	electr	
7							
8							
9							
30							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

PLANT
WERK G Y O R

WARP PREPARATION
MACHINE SPECIFICATION



FORM-No
W-106

1	PLANT KOOP	GYOR	GYOR	GYOR			
2	PROCESS	Warping	Warping	Warping			
3	MACHINE TYPE	Schlafhorst	Totex-Kovo	Totex			
4	No of MACHINES	1	1	1			
5	No of CREELS	4	4	4			
6	W A R P E R	STOP MOTION					
7		BEAM BRAKE					
8		MAX METER/MINUTE	385	380	215		
9		SPEED REGULATION					
10		DISTANCE BEAM-CREEL	360	360	360		
11		MAX SECTION WIDTH cm	./.	./.	./.		
12		CONUS DEPTH	./.	./.	./.		
13		B E A M	∅ DISC	52,58,65	52,58,65	52,58,65	
14			∅ BASE	12,20	12,20	12,20	
15			WIDTH	96,110,165,170	96,110,165,170	96,110,165,170	
16							
17							
18							
19		POWER NEED kW	3,6	5,5	4,0		
20		NOISE LEVEL	25-30 dB	25-30 dB	25-30 dB		
21	C R E E L	MAX CONES / CREE	480	480	400		
22		GAUGE cm	25	24	24		
23		MAX CONE WEIGHT gr	1600	1600	1660		
24		TENSION CONTROL	no	no	no		
25		CHANGEABLE CONECREEL	no	no	no		
26		STOP MOTION ENDBREAK	electr	electr	electr		
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							

PLANT
NO. 1
BY OR

WINDING; QUILLING SPECIFICATIONS, PRODUCTIVITY

WERNER

FORM-NO
W-108

PLANT NO.	PROCESS	MACHINE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Spindles/ Machine	MATERIAL		EMPSR	% Waste	INPUT		OUTPUT		Spindles/ Operator	PRODUCTION 1975	WORKING HOURS 1975			PRODUCTIVITY In kg/spindle				
					kg	Mix			Form	gr	Form	gr			DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL	DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL		
					5	6			7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Winding	Klimovskij Afonck Najed	manual	100	22.2	Cotton	1.331		Cops	100	Cone	1200	28	1,295								
autoata			32	25.0	Cotton	1.330		Cops	130	Cone	1200	27	72									
			48	16.9	Cotton	472		Cops	95	Cone	900	36	174									
			44	13.7	Cotton	770		Cops	45	Cone	1200	17	25									
		Klimovskij		100	30.4	Cotton	707		Cops	95	Cone	1200	25	716								
				84	24.4		1.085	.31					27	2,287	133,089	9,164	142,253	17.2	249.0	16.0		
	Quilling	Kovo Szwajet Schwitzer Seitron	Aut	12	10.8	Line	8.220		Cone	1200	plrn	65	24	364								
			Aut	12	16.0	Line	5.530		Cone	1200	plrn	43	24	517								
			Aut	24	20.8	Cotton/Line	2510		Cone	1200	plrn	43	24	398								
			Aut	10	13.5	Line	4.920		Cone	1200	plrn	50	20	141								
			Aut	12	11.6	Line/Cotton	8.220		Cone	1200	plrn	75	24	135								
				13	15.4		5.567						24	1,553	143,073	11,455	154,528	10.9	135.6	10.1		

FORM NO. 1
WERNER
W-155

WINDING ; QUILLING PRODUCTION DATA , COMPARISON

WERNER
FORM NO. 1
W-155

LINE NO.	PROCESS	MACHINE TYPE	MACHINES		SPINDLES			MATERIAL		DELIVERY				PRODUCTION: In to/year			CCMP: expect.1975 = 100 %					
			Total	In Op.	Total	In Op.	%	No	Mix	m/min 100%	gr/Sph 100%	eff %	gr/Sph exp.	EXPECTED 1975	ACTUAL 1975	PLAN 1975	WERNER 1975					
			18	19	20	ACTUAL	PLAN	WERNER														
	Winding	Klimovskij	2	2	200	162	81	22.2	Cotton	628.3	1,690	69.8	1,184	1,523	1,295	1,153						
		Autonek	1	1	32	9	28	28.1	Cotton	800.0	2,081	66.1	1,269	261	72	65						
		Najed	1	1	48	26	54	16.9	Cotton	355.0	1,264	60.1	1,013	312	174	154						
			1	1	44	12	27	13.7	Cotton	110.0	495	90.0	444	126	25	22						
		Klimovskij	2	2	200	143	72	30.4	Cotton	656.1	1,295	58.8	762	980	716	635						
			7	7	524	352	67	24.4		611.2	1,505	65.4	884	3,207	2,282	2,029					71.3	63.4
	Quilling	Kovo	8	8	96	76	79	10.8	96%Line,4%cot	185.3	1,033	69.3	716	442	364	331						
		Szovjet	10	10	120	101	84	16.0	94%Line,6%cot	358.3	1,342	55.7	761	587	517	471						
		Schweizer	2	2	48	46	96	20.8	21%Line,79%cot	619.7	1,760	71.5	1,280	345	396	360						
		Scherrer	2	2	20	17	85	13.5	96%Line,4%cot	631.6	2,812	44.2	1,243	160	141	129						
		Kovo	4	4	48	37	77	11.8	73%Line,27cot	220.0	1,120	49.4	553	171	135	122						
			26	26	332	276	83	15.4		353.1	1,375	60.9	837	1,755	1,553	1,413					83.4	80.5

TWISTING PRODUCTION DATA ; COMPARISON

WERNER FORM NO 5-103

1	2	3	4	QUALITIES				SPEED		DELIVERY				IND. ENGINEERING DATA				PRODUCTION acc. to act. eff. in to				23	24	PRODUCTION acc. to WERNER			COMP. Prod. act. eff. in to								
				Name	Nlx	Na	Dr/a	RPM Spl	Del. m/min	gr/Sph 100%	eff %	Contr %	gr/Sph exp	Input gr	Output gr	ECONSP	Spl/Operat.	No H/C	No Spl	Sp-hr year	PROD			ACT PRCD 1975	PLAN PRCD 1975	No of Spdls	Sp-hrs year	tons	ACT	PLAN	WERNER				
																																5	6	7	8
	Ring	Taxtina	1953	Cotton	100%	20.4	574	8,579	14.95	44	88.4		38.9	800	120	60.3	635	9	360	20,840	813	774	760												
		Magyar	63-71	Cotton	100%	21.6	532	7,905	14.87	41.3	86.3		35.6	800	120	60.3	699	4	360	9,262	333	118	117												
		Lengyel	1962	Cotton	100%	5.4	454	3,500	7.72	85.7	19.0		16.3	800	85	855	200	1	200	1,286	21														
		Szovjet	1962	Cotton	100%	23.3	588	8,175	13.83	35.8	88.2		31.6	800	120	72	574	2	324	4,168	133	40	40												
		Taxtina	69/53	Cotton	100%	19.2	543	7,595	13.98	43.7	82.0		35.9	800	110	62.7	454	3	296	5,712	206	188	185												
						20.4	565	8,313	14.71	43.3	87.1		37.7				596	19	338	41,268	1,506	1,117	1,107									76.7	77.2		

2.2 FINISHING

2.0 GYOR

2.2 Finishing

2.2.1 Locations

The finishing plant at GYOR is located in the proximity of the weaving plant. The location is ideal for that portion of cloth woven at GYOR Weaving and finished at GYOR Finishing.

2.2.2 Building and Lay-out

The building is not suitable for economic operation. Flexibility of labour utilisation and strict floor supervision of operating conditions are pre-requisites for a modern economic finishing unit. The various walls dividing the building do not allow those conditions.

The lay-out of the machinery is reasonably good, but from the lay-out blue-prints, there appears to be a lack of sufficient space. The machines are cramped inside the various small sections, and there does not appear to be sufficient space for storage of cloth in process.

2.2.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

The cloth process flow is acceptable since most cloth is prepared and dyed on the jigs. After preparation and dyeing, the cloth goes to the drying machines. The flow is very simple, most processes proceeding from greige cloth room → jigger → drying → finishing → calender and/or sanforising.

The material handling equipment should be modernised.

2.2.4 Machine Obsolescence

The jiggers, the newest being 1964 models, are becoming obsolete. The four Donath jiggers, built in 1934 and 1939, are particularly old and it must be assumed are not automatic or covered.

The singeing machine does not have a construction year listed, so it must be assumed to be very old and not suitable for singeing cloth containing polyester.

The finishing equipment is relatively new.

Modern equipment for the bleaching and dyeing departments is definitely required in the near future to reduce the amount of labour required per unit of production.

2.2.5 Machine Improvement

The existing equipment can be improved with modern electronic control instruments which permits the obtaining of maximum quality and productivity.

Some of the existing machines can be made more productive by modification. These modifications could be done by the plant maintenance departments.

2.2.6 Summary of Mill Balance

A mill balance was made based on the technical information supplied by GYOR. A comparison has been made of the processing times and machine speeds actually used by GYOR with standards existing in Europe.

A comparison sheet was made for each article or group of articles as supplied by GYOR. The obvious conclusion is that processing times on the jiggers are too long. It was not always clear whether the jig processing times included caustic boil-off, hypochlorite bleaching and/or peroxide bleaching before dyeing, but processing times were given by telex as 10 hours for jig rolls of 500-700 metres. We took 600 metres as the basis for our calculations.

The mill balance indicates that an overall reduction in machine processing time of:

21%

can be obtained.

GYOR did not supply a labour complement for the finishing plant. WERNER used the labour complement and machine processing efficiencies used in Europe as a basis for calculating the number of workers and employees required.

The machine hours required by GYOR were taken as 100% efficiencies. WERNER multiplied these hours by European standards for machine efficiencies and machine manning.

For example: 1 man for 3 jigs. Jig times were taken as 100% efficiency - 600 metres per jig every 10 hours.

The result of the comparison shows that GYOR required 75 people including 10% allowance for absenteeism. This indicates a theoretical saving of 34 people, compared with the existing labour force of 109 people.

The number of indirect labour (administration and laboratory, supervision, maintenance, etc.) was taken as a ratio of:

1 : 1

direct to indirect labour.

In America, the ratio is 1 indirect labourer for every 2 direct labourers.

APPENDIX

FINISHING

PLANT GYOR	DYEING & FINISHING	Comparisons	WERNER	Form No V-100
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TEXTILE GROUP SUMMARY

PROCESS	MACHINE	ACTUAL 1975					PROPOSAL 1					PROPOSAL 2				
		M/C	m/min	Meter x 10 ³	M/C-hrs	Labor-hrs	M/C	m/min	Meter x 10 ³	M/C-hrs	Labor-hrs	M/C	m/min	Meter x 10 ³	M/C-hrs	Labor-hrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WASH	Singer	1	1	1.372,5	464				1.372,5	464	772					
MERCERIZING	Mercerizer	2														
Color Pull-off	Goller	3														
Color Pull-off		4														
WASH BLEACHING	Jigger	5	15	976,9	12.274				976,9	10.088	3.397					
WASH BLEACHING	Clasht	6														
WASH BLEACHING	Padder	7	1	3.418,5	2.078				3.418,5	1.883	2.675					
WASH BLEACHING	Pad Hatflue	8	1	39,9	28				39,9	28	37					
WASH BLEACHING	Jigger	9	15	6.931,9	73.767				6.931,9	58.790	19.599					
WASH BLEACHING	Trensol	10														
Color drying	Krants, Vils, f	1	3	10.186,1	9.006				10.186,1	8.466	13.288					
Color drying	Drum dryer	2	1	439,6	3.983				439,6	3.417	3.797					
Color DYEING	Clasht	3														
Color STEAMING	Buchner	4														
Print washing	Washer	5	1	3.354,3	1.818				3.354,3	1.457	1.825					
Polymersizing	Curing even	6	1	1.551,4	2.044				1.551,4	1.436	1.596					
FINISHING	Fin. foulard	7	1	4.206,1	3.377				4.206,1	1.893	2.347					
HALANDFINING	Kalander	8	1	2.153,9	1.500				2.153,9	1.500	1.876					
Color finishing	Evaset	9	1	6.180,6	5.141				6.180,6	3.433	5.691					
Yarn dyeing	Dyeing Mach.	20														
Yarn DYEING	Drying Mach.	1														
VARIOUS		2		2.396,9	2.044				2.396,9	1.815	2.687					
MEASURING		3		5.295,4	2.061				5.295,4	2.023	2.888					
WASHING		4		5.944,9	9.993				5.944,9	6.178	8.825					
		TOTAL		11.319,4	129.578		TOTAL		11.319,4	102.871	71.300	TOTAL				

Direct operators (1 op = 2144 hrs/year)											33.25					
Indirect ops (1 op = 2144 hrs/year)											33					
TOTAL PERSONEL											67					
Compare machinehours				100						79						
Compare laborhours					100						61					

YEL 7 STYLE GROUP 100% COTTON RANGE

PROCESS	MACHINE	ACTUAL 1975					PROPOSAL 1					PROPOSAL 2					
		M/C	m/min	Meter x 10 ³	M/C-hrs	Labor-hrs	M/C	m/min	Meter x 10 ³	M/C-hrs	Labor-hrs	M/C	m/min	Meter x 10 ³	M/C-hrs	Labor-hrs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
WASH	Singer	1	1	1.194	249				1.194	249	414						
MERCERIZING	Mercerizer	2															
WASH OFF	Geller	3															
WASH BLEACHING		4															
WASH BLEACHING	Jigger	5															
WASH BLEACH	Gigant	6															
Red dyeing	Padder	7	1	1.633,6	1.165				1.633,5	970	1.387						
Red dye & dry	Pad Hofflue	8															
RED DYEING	Jigger	9	15	2.086,7	24.132				2.086,7	18.027	6.009						
REDMOSOLING	Thermosal	10															
Yarn drying	Krantz, Vits, I	1	3	1.647,1	1.964				1.647,1	1.766	2.493						
Yarn drying	Drum dryer	2	1	439,6	3.983				439,6	3.417	3.797						
HEAT SET PRINT	Zimmer	3															
PRINT STEAMING	Büchner	4															
Print washing	Washer	5	1	213,1	263				213,1	121	152						
Polymerizing	Curing oven	6	1	453,1	688				453,1	420	466						
FINISHING	Fin. foulard	7	1	1.244,8	825				1.244,8	508	636						
FINISHING	Kalander	8															
Sanforizing	Evaset	9	1	1.426,1	1.188				1.426,1	792	1.300						
Yarn dyeing	Dyeing Mach.	20															
YARN DYEING	Drying Mach.	1															
VARIOUS		2		757,7	1.282				757,7	1.053	1.736						
MEASURING		3		325,5	121				325,5	121	173						
ROLLING		4		2.457,8	3.953				2.132,3	1.817	2.595						
		TOTAL		2.457,8	39.813		TOTAL		2.457,8	29.261	21.158	TOTAL					
100 direct operators (1 op = 2144 hrs/year)										9.87							
50 indirect ops (1 op = 2144 hrs/year)																	
TOTAL PERSONEL																	
Comparison machinehours				100						73							
Comparison laborhours						100											

WERNER INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

VOLUME III OF VI

C S I L L A G H E G Y

- 3.1 Weaving
- 3.2 Finishing

Submitted to:

THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41

Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

Prepared by:

WERNER INTERNATIONAL

Brussels - New York

1977

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Form W-100	Weaving, Machine Specifications
Form W-101	Weaving, Cloth Specification: Quantities
Form W-102	Weaving, Running Data, Productivity
Form W-103	Weaving, Production Calculations, Comparison
Form W-106	Warp Preparation, Machine Specifications
Form W-107	Warp Preparation, Production Data, Comparison
Form W-108	Winding, Specifications, Productivity
Form W-109	Quilling, Production Data, Comparison
Form S-103	Twisting, Production Data, Comparison

3.1 WEAVING

3.0 CSILLAGHEGY

3.1 Weaving

3.1.1 Location

The weaving mill CSILLAGHEGY consists of the main works in CSILLAGHEGY and the Cooperatives SZESZARD and BEBEST.

3.1.2 Buildings and Lay-out

Buildings are adequate. The weave-room of CSILLAGHEGY, as far as lay-out is concerned, meets our requirements in regard to an economical unit.

Details, like:

- Space of working alleys,
- Transport routes,
- Lighting,
- Working environment,

have to be further analysed in order to quantify the optimal working conditions to reach our proposed targets as outlined in the mill balance.

3.1.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

Although the process flow is acceptable, it can, nevertheless, be improved. Our recommendations would be to improve and invest in material handling equipment.

Thought for improvement should be given to:

- Storing of loom beams,
- Storing of warps,
- Weft material transport,
- Weft reserves on the loom,
- Piece collecting and handling,
- Spare parts availability.

3.1.4 Machine Obsolescence

Machines are old-fashioned, and a gradual modernisation program to replace aged machinery will be needed.

3.1.5 Machine Improvements

As we noticed during our visits to the production departments, there is a definite lack of machinery attachments which could be added at low cost and would greatly improve the running conditions of the material.

Short-term investment should not be made only for prime equipment but also in:

- Machine attachments,
- Auxiliary equipment.

3.1.6 Machine Park 1975-1977

Table I

1975 Looms in Operation as Stated in Mill Balance W-103				1977			
Make	No.	Width	ppm	Make	No.	Width	ppm
AT-100	40	95	195	AT-100	24	96	200
AT-120	14	115	168				
AT-175	18	165	147	AT-175	12	172	160
Pic-132	36	127	191				
Pic-176	54	165	182	Pic-176	82	172	180
	162	135	182		118	156	182

As one can see in this table, the same loom type is sometimes quoted with different widths and speeds. Due to transmission problems, the exact reasons could not be identified. Therefore, we listed the machine specifications as it was given to us in both cases.

3.1.7 Summary Mill Balance3.1.7.1 CSILLAGHEGY

Table II

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24	24
Machine hours/year	6432	6432	6432	6432
Total no. of looms	176	176	176	118
Looms in operation	162	162	162	118
Average ppm/loom	182	182	182	182
Picks/24 hours 100% x 10 ⁶	42.482	42.482	42.482	30.925
Picks/24 hours actual x 10 ⁵	32.047	32.047	34.325	24.988
Plant efficiency %	75.4	75.4	80.8	80.8
Machine efficiency %	93	93	94	94
Operator efficiency %	81	81	86	86
Product mix: Ø ppcm	16.92	16.92	16.92	16.92
Ø width cm	115	115	115	115
Production: m x 10 ³ /year	5075	5075	5437	3958
sqm x 10 ³ /year	5833	5833	6252	4552
Production comparison %	100	100	107	78
Loom stops: warp/l ends/10 ⁴ p	-	.86	.4	-
weft/10 ⁴ picks	-	2.08	1.0	-
mech./10 ⁴ picks	-	1.51	1.2	-
Ca. looms stops/loom hour	-	5.0	3.0	-
Ø no. of looms/weaver	-	7.2	13	13

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
Ø loom beam length	-	1057	1057	-
Ø ends/beam	-	2960	2960	-
Ø warp changes/24 hours	-	18	19	14
Ø piece length	-	72	72	-
Ø pieces/24 hours	-	263	282	205
Yarn consumption: Warp to	-	1073	1148	837
Weft to	-	792	847	618
Total to	-	1865	1995	1455
Labour complement tot. pers.	-	320	244	198
Productivity: m/work. hour	-	7.40	10.39	9.3
comparison %	-	100	140	126

3.1.7.2 Weaving Mill CSILLAGHEGY, Cooperatives SZEBSZARD, BEBEST

Table III

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Total no. of looms	58	58	58	-
Looms in operation	50	50	50	-
Available loom hrs./day	944	944	944	-
Average ppm/loom	136	136	136	-
Picks/24 hours 100% x 10 ⁶	7.803	7.803	7.803	-
Picks/24 hours actual x 10 ⁶	2.340	2.340	4.994	-
Plant efficiency %	-	30	64	-
Machine efficiency %	-	-	85	-
Operator efficiency %	-	-	75	-
Product mix: Ø ppcm	-	13.32	13.32	-
Ø width cm	-	138	138	-
Production: m x 10 ³ /year	-	472	1.005	-
sqm x 10 ³ /year	-	654	1.386	-
Production comparison %	-	100	213	-

3.1.8 Summary of Labour Complement

Note: All direct personnel and all key functions contain a reserve of 15% to off-set absenteeism.

Table IV

	Actual 1975				WERNER Proposal 1				WERNER Proposal 2			
	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.
<u>Weaving Preparation</u>												
<u>Winding</u>												
- Overseer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
- Foremen	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
- Mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
- Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Cleaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
- Winder	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	6	-	6
- Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Rest winder	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	1	10	5	16	2	8	9	19	2	6	9	17
<u>Twisting</u>												
- Foremen	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
- Mat. admin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
- Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	3	3
- Twister	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	5	-	5
- Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	2
	3	12	6	21	2	6	8	16	2	5	6	13
<u>Quilling</u>												
- Foremen/mechanic	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	2
- Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
- Weft admin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
- Prin strip.+ sort.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
- Pirm Collector	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Winder	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	10	-	10
- Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Steam relax	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	2	15	8	25	3	15	10	28	2	10	10	22
<u>Harp Preparation</u>												
- Overseer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
- Sect. beamer	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	3	-	3
- Helper	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	3	3
- Foremen	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
- Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
- Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	1	9	4	14	2	5	6	13	2	3	5	10
<u>Doubling</u>	1	4	2	7	1	4	2	7	1	4	2	7
<u>Fonamental</u>	-	6	3	9	-	6	3	9	-	6	3	9
	8	56	28	92	10	44	38	92	9	34	35	78

	Actual 1975				WERNER Proposal 1				WERNER Proposal 2			
	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.
<u>Weaving</u>												
<u>Drawing-in</u>												
- Hands	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	4	-	4
- Harness cleaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Foremen	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	2	15	7	24	1	6	2	9	1	4	2	7
<u>Weaving</u>												
- Overseer	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
- Loom fixer	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	13	13
- Loom mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Weaver	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	39	-	27	-	27
- Helper	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	3	3
- Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	5
- Warp changer	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	3	3
- Knotter	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Battery filler	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	13	13
- Piece doffer	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
- Weft transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
- Warp transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	2
- Loom cleaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	2
- Oiler	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Cloth control	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
- Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	4	4
	22	62	92	176	4	39	74	117	4	27	58	89
<u>Shearing Inspection</u>												
- Foremen	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
- Shearing	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
- Inspecting	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	8	-	8
- Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
- Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
	1	12	5	18	1	11	4	16	1	9	4	14
<u>Malimo</u>												
	1	6	3	10	1	6	3	10	1	6	3	10
	26	95	107	228	7	62	83	152	7	46	67	120
	34	151	135	320	17	105	121	244	16	80	102	198

Since WERNER's opinion of what is direct or indirect, which indirect personnel belongs to which department, might differ from the actual labour complement, not too much weight should be laid on a departmental comparison, but rather on the total complement.

3.1.9 Notes and explanations to substantiate the summary of mill balance and labour complement.

3.1.9.1 General

Basis for all calculated data were the submitted WERNER form A-100, W-100 to W-109, which can be found in the appendix.

We had to work on the assumption that the given data were correct. In calculating a mill balance, all production figures are based upon geometrical averages rather than the normal arithmetical average. Therefore, the probability of having used incorrect figures from the completed forms has been greatly reduced.

3.1.9.2 Number of Looms

WERNER proposal 1 is based on 162 looms in operation.

WERNER proposal 2 is based on 118 looms, which was given to us as the 1977 loom complement.

3.1.9.3 Efficiencies

Standard procedure for WERNER requires mill efficiency to be split up in three different types of efficiency.

1. Machine Efficiency

A loom is available 24 hours a day on a three shift basis which equals a 100% machine efficiency.

Whenever the loom is stopped for any reason other than weaver interference, the stopped hours are called "downtime hours" and reduce the machine efficiency accordingly.

2. Operator Efficiency

100% hours minus downtime hours are the machine hours available to the weaver which is 100% for the weaver. Actual picks compared to the possible picks in that time gives the operator efficiency.

3. Plant Efficiency

This indicates the net efficiency of a weave-room and is calculated either by multiplying:

- machine efficiency x operator efficiency, or
- the relation of actual picks to possible picks in 24 hours.

WERNER practice does not distinguish a difference between downtime hours of less or more than eight hours a day.

All efficiencies mentioned in "Summary Mill Balance" are compared to a 24 hour day, 268 working days per year as an absolute 100% efficiency.

3.1.9.4 CSILLAGHEGY Weave-Room Efficiency

Based on above definitions in section 3.1.9.3 and by calculating against historical records, achieved with average picks per loom, 162 looms in operation, actual picks, we derived at the following efficiencies for the plant:

- Plant efficiency - 75.4%
- Machine efficiency - 93 %
- Operator efficiency - 81 %

Individual downtime losses were given us at:

- Warp changing - 3.8%
- Repair - 1.1%
- Missing material - 1.5%
- Various - .5%

which represents:

93.1%

machine efficiency.

This, in our opinion, is a fair result and we based our calculations on 94%. The difference between 93.1% and 93% (= .1%) accounts for labour shortage on the 162 looms.

By taking into consideration 176 looms, the downtime for labour shortage would have been:

.96%

As we understood from LENFONO management, above downtime percentages have been taken from the Norm sheets for job allocations. Therefore, these figures do not necessarily represent the actual conditions, but they do indicate efficiencies lower than they ought to be in a modern plant.

3.1.9.5 Operator Efficiency

Actual 1975 was:

81%

There is no reason why this 81% cannot be improved to 86% through:

- Installing the proper incentive system.
- Maintaining more stable running conditions.
- Reducing production interference.
- Operator training program.
- Intensifying floor supervision.
- Standardising job loads.
- Preventive maintenance program.
- Performance control in detail.

3.1.9.6 Plant Efficiency

LENFONO's 1975 plan called for:

5.075.000 running metres, or
5.833.000 square metres,

with a product mix giving an average of:

16.92 picks/cm

and an average picks per loom of:

182 per min.

and with 162 looms this would have given a plant efficiency of:

75.4%

In comparison: Actual	:	75.4%
WERNER proposal 1	:	80.8%

3.1.9.7 Production

Comparison based on LENFONO plan 1975, actual achieved, and WERNER proposal 1.

The comparison shows:

- Plan = 100% - 5.833.000 sqm
- Actual 1975 = 100% - 5.833.000 sqm
- WERNER 1 = 107% - 6.252.000 sqm

Comparing these figures, one sees a realistic plan made by the LENFONO management which we can, nevertheless improve by:

7%

3.1.9.8 WERNER Proposal 2

In order to also get an up-to-date evaluation of the weaving mill, we asked for the 1977 loom complement and calculated a mill balance on this basis.

As far as production goes, WERNER expects an output from the 118 looms which amounts to:

4.552.000 sqm

3.1.9.9 Loom Assignments

Running condition of the material expressed in loom stops (the data given do not necessarily show the actual picture since the figures have been taken from their time evaluation):

- Warp : Actual - .86 M/ends/10⁴ picks
- WERNER - .4 M/ends/10⁴ picks

We cannot point out the exact reasons for LENFONO's high breakage rate since we did not analyse the machine material combination.

But by comparing the warp material and our experience in this field, we feel that a value of:

.4

is obtainable.

- Weft : Actual - 2.08 per 10^4 picks
WERNER - 1.0 per 10^4 picks.

Part of the high breakage rate lies in the yarn quality as we can see in the spinning process data. But also part is due to the running condition of the loom (shuttle control, cleanliness, etc.).

Mechanical stops per 10^4 picks

This figure was given at:

1.51.

We were not able to receive a clear breakdown of this value.

By applying WERNER standard procedures in relation to correct job distribution and maintenance schedules, this value should not be higher than:

1.2

as far as weaver interferences are concerned.

3.1.9.10 Estimated Number of Looms per Weaver

- Actual : 7.2 looms per weaver
- WERNER 1 : 13 looms per weaver.

This implies the execution of several improvement programs:

- Machine condition (preventive maintenance program)
- Running condition of yarn
- Correct bonus system
- Operator training program
- New machine lay-out
- Improved handling procedures.

3.1.9.11 Preparation Departments

The relationship of sectional beaming to warping (for sizing) has been taken from the actual conditions and the proposed personnel loading is based on the weaving demands of WERNER proposal 1 and WERNER proposal 2 respectively.

The same is valid for the relationship of warp-hanging to tying-in. The same distribution as in 1975 was applied also for the 1977 proposal.

In the course of our analysis, we found several problem areas on which we offer the following comments:

- Warping - many dropped ends in weaving.
- Weft Winding - wrong bobbin formation,
- reserve bunches insufficiently controlled.

3.1.9.12 Greige Cloth Inspection

Basis for proposed labour complement:

- New lay-out
- Normal quality and grading standard
- Vertical inspection tables with positive drive and back-lighting
- Large input size (sewing ends together)
- Standardisation of fault analysis
- Setting up a grading system according to market demand.

3.1.9.13 Summary of Yarn Consumption

Table V

	According to Mill Balance W-100 - W-103	WERNER * Proposal 1	WERNER * Proposal 2
<u>Warp</u> - Synthetics	49.875	53.366	38.849
- Cotton	1.022.706	1.094.296	796.620
Total	1.072.581	1.147.662	835.469
<u>Weft</u> - Synthetics	29.453	31.515	22.942
- Cotton	511.980	547.838	398.799
- Linen	135.739	145.241	105.732
- Tow	114.481	122.495	89.173
Total	791.653	847.069	616.646

* without cooperatives

APPENDIX

WEAVING

PLANT
WERNER
MILLS LAGNEY

PRODUCTION DATA WEAVING

WERNER FORM No
A-100

1.01 - Utilization 1.02 - Greige 1.03 - Weigh 1.04 - Kato S 1.05 - Dokusa	STYLE/STYLEGROUP	1975 GREIGE METERS			FINISHED FABRICS 1975											REMARKS
					TOTAL METERS			SPLIT-UP IN						LOSS greige to finish		
		Meters	Sq.Meters	%	Meters	Sq.Meters	%	EXPORT & 1. QUALITY			ALL OTHER QUALITIES			Sq.Meters	%	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.01	73-31	232 - 05	189,631	177,312	100	202,624	182,363	103	162,708	146,438	80	39,916	35,925	20		
2.01	"	232 - 08	33,389	30,511	100	35,556	32,000	105	32,320	29,098	91	3,236	2,912	9		
3.01	"	235 - 04	99,333	91,395	100	107,263	95,537	106	91,924	82,732	89	15,339	13,805	14		
4.01	"	236 - 07		2,360												
5.01	"			244,838												
6.01		Sum	267,241	247,199	100	283,173	254,856	103	244,944	220,450	87	38,229	34,406	13		
9.01	"	236 - 17	384,920	363,740	100	399,498	358,648	99	315,610	284,048	79	82,888	74,589	21		
10.01	"	236 - 19	185,163	176,836	100	190,849	171,764	97	125,006	118,505	66	65,843	59,259	34		
11.01	"	236 - 20		9,528												
12.01		Sum	177,163	158,668	100	187,494	168,691	101	138,327	124,494	74	49,107	44,197	26		
13.01	73-21	239 - 01	155,847	146,496	100	150,111	132,089	90	118,438	104,225	79	31,673	27,873	21		
14.01	73-33	205 - 11		14,948												
15.01				45,123												
16.01		Sum	40,471	60,471	100	39,339	55,074	91	24,902	34,862	63	14,437	20,212	37		
17.01	"	405 - 51	70,221	78,648	100	71,498	78,648	100	70,784	77,862	99	714	786	1		
18.01	"	406 - 61	2,411	2,675	100	2,432	2,675	100	2,407	2,648	99	25	27	1		
19.01	73-26	405 - 62		6,091												
20.01		Sum	37,155	35,521	100	115,845	127,430		114,803	126,283	99	1,042	1,147	1		
21.01	"	405 - 63	7,955	11,296	100	8,146	11,404	101								
22.01	"	415 - 13	72,609	77,704	100	75,663	76,436	98	62,010	62,340	62	13,653	14,096	38		
23.01	73-25	421 - 01	96,847	139,818	100	91,690	131,644	94	87,296	126,423	96	4,394	5,221	4		
24.01	"	421 - 06	143,826	115,016	100	155,781	115,644	100	134,797	100,500	87	20,984	15,144	13		
25.01	"	421 - 23	6,155	4,647	100	7,296	5,253	113	6,078	4,376	83	1,218	877	17		
26.01	73-35	452 - 03	182,451	185,829	100	186,408	186,488	100	167,839	167,839	90	18,649	18,649	10		
27.01	73-25	471 - 01	20,044	22,450	100	20,409	22,450	100	17,552	19,307	86	2,857	3,143	14		
28.01	73-23	501 - 04	82,634	71,851	100	84,214	67,371	94	81,098	64,878	96	3,116	2,493	4		
29.01	"	501 - 53	977	967	100	967	967	98	967	967	100					
30.01	"	508 - 02	22,600	33,376	100	23,405	33,937	100	23,405	33,937	100					
31.01	"	511 - 02	44,378	37,276	100	41,795	30,503	82	40,615	29,649	97	1,170	854	3		
32.01	"	519 - 01	1,253	1,253	100	920	874	70	828	727	90	92	87	10		
33.01	"	519 - 08	13,023	16,157	100	12,209	14,544	90	11,385	13,531	93	823	1,013	7		
34.01	"	519 - 15	19,938	18,697	100	34,191	29,390	157	33,459	28,741	99	732	658	2		
35.01	73-28	519 - 20	2,571	3,559	100	2,529	3,541	100	1,181	1,654	47	1,348	1,997	53		
36.01	73-28	519 - 21	2,330	2,213	100	1,254	1,191	54	836	794	67	418	397	33		
37.01	73-28	519 - 25	3,670	5,204	100	3,776	5,204	100	3,527	4,604	97	249	343	7		
38.01	73-28	519 - 27	15,544	20,557	100	15,723	19,020	93	14,700	18,382	97	547	647	3		

PLANT
WERNER
OSILLACREGY

PRODUCTION DATA WEAVING

WERNER
FORM-NO
A-100

1.01 - Orlinglogy 1.02 - Stebszard 1.03 - Goryhad 1.04 - Zefe S 1.05 - Sokesca	STYLE/STYLE GROUP	1975 GREIGE METERS			FINISHED FABRICS 1975												REMARKS
					TOTAL METERS			SPLIT-UP IN									
								Export & 1.QUALITY			ALL OTHER QUALITIES			LOSS greige to finish			
		Meters	Sq.Meters	%	Meters	Sq.Meters	%	Meters	Sq.Meters	%	Meters	Sq.Meters	%	Sq.Meters	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1.03	73-26	521 - 03	16,386	23,760	100	15,666	22,716	96	15,666	22,716	100						
	"	521 - 06	9,695	15,027	100	12,198	17,077	114	12,198	17,077	100						
1.03	"	521 - 07		70,771													
1.02		Sum	70,385	34,806	100	69,159	103,739	98	68,952	103,428	99	207	311	1			
1.03	"	521 - 10	9,325	13,054	100	9,324	13,054	100	9,324	13,054	100						
1.03	"	521 - 12		1,128													
1.01		Sum	8,636	11,876	100	8,833	13,249		8,833	13,249	100						
1.03		521 - 22	3,766	3,427	100	3,654	3,289	96	3,654	3,289	100						
	"	521 - 24	17,522	17,333	100	17,562	16,543	95	16,861	15,855	96	701	688	4			
	"	525 - 05	5,955	6,416	100	5,635	5,837	91	2,930	3,471	59	2,905	2,366	41			
1.03	73-23	529 - 06	6,654	6,122	100	7,212	6,401	106	7,104	6,394	93	100	97	2			
	"	529 - 16	6,781	6,103	100	5,790	5,211	85	5,651	5,086	90	139	125	2			
	"	529 - 18	4,694	4,879	100	4,615	4,694	96	4,153	4,224	90	462	470	10			
	"	73-25	54,783	50,024	100	56,665	49,229	98	53,037	46,010	93	3,628	3,219	7			
1.03	73-39	592 - 07	14,396	18,658	100	14,480	18,658	100	13,684	17,641	95	796	1,017	5			
1.03	"	592 - 07		125,460													
1.04		Sum	114,730	168,653	100	117,447	164,426	97	97,011	135,816	83	20,435	28,810	17			
1.03	"	592 - 07		170,356													
1.01		Sum	153,752	248,337	100	166,677	243,349	98	137,342	200,519	82	29,335	42,830	18			
1.03	"	592 - 07		85,353													
1.04		Sum	81,950	124,564	100	82,345	125,165	100	56,983	86,614	69	25,362	38,551	31			
1.03	"	592 - 07		48,276													
1.01		Sum	32,717	51,694	100	29,117	43,675	84	27,196	40,793	93	1,921	2,882	7			
1.03	"	592 - 14		121,414													
1.04		Sum	175,055	243,593	100	143,278	200,520	81	82,242	115,139	57	81,036	85,451	43			

PLANT
WERNER C S I L L A G H E G Y

PRODUCTION DATA WEAVING

WERNER

FORM-No
A-100

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	STYLE/STYLE GROUP	1975 GREIGE METERS			FINISHED FABRICS 1975												REMARKS
		Meters	Sq.Meters	%	TOTAL METERS			SPLIT-UP IN						LOSS			
					Meters	Sq.Meters	%	EXPORT & I. QUALITY			ALL OTHER QUALITIES			graige to finish			
								Meters	Sq.Meters	%	Meters	Sq.Meters	%	Sq.Meters	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1.0	73-33	592 - 53	51,560														
1.04			3,817														
1.07			64,545														
		Sum	84,452	119,922	100	82,758	115,862	97	48,166	67,432	58	34,592	48,430	42			
1.31	"	592 - 53	1,777	2,843	100	1,895	2,843	100	1,459	2,189	77	436	654	23			
1.31	"	592 - 56	4,879	7,024	100	5,017	7,024	100	4,816	6,743	96	201	281	4			
1.3	73-35	553 - 32	581	1,022	100	631	1,022	100	415	623	61	266	399	39			
1.32	73-47	532 - 51	39,220	40,003	100	39,520	40,310	100	36,239	36,964	92	3,281	3,346	8			
1.3	73-27	501 - 01	396,589	399,571	100	395,909	378,703	95	312,063	303,047	80	83,846	75,656	20			
1.3	"	801 - 01		256,000													
		Sum	218,365	335,534	100	204,965	307,447	92	168,071	252,106	82	38,894	55,341	18			
1.2	"	801 - 06	25,207	26,456	100	24,934	24,934	94	19,723	19,723	79	5,211	5,211	21			
1.2	"	801 - 07	27,705	23,826	100	29,782	23,826	100	26,804	20,443	90	2,978	2,383	10			
1.3	"	801 - 51	12,470	13,031	100	14,814	15,110	116	13,821	14,097	93	993	1,013	7			
1.3	"	801 - 52	169,744	219,149	100	177,723	225,056	103	163,686	206,661	92	14,044	16,209	8			
1.3	"	801 - 53		350,876													
1.32		Sum	516,636	581,030	100	510,041	561,045	97	467,198	513,910	92	42,844	47,128	8			
1.3	"	801 - 54	573,580	613,934	100	581,170	597,836	97	455,078	468,784	78	126,092	129,053	22			
1.3	"	801 - 55	257,590	382,899	100	260,809	349,562	95	174,610	223,845	64	86,199	125,717	36			
1.3	"	801 - 63	441,787	579,521	100	441,093	561,403	97	414,510	526,215	94	26,583	35,288	6			
1.2	"	301 - 00		4,547													
1.32		Sum	54,726	62,045	100	64,774	66,071	99	33,876	34,555	52	30,890	31,516	48			
1.3	73-37	802 - 51	124,412	159,886	100	128,605	159,718	100	118,115	146,462	93	10,690	13,256	7			
1.3	"	802 - 53		209,040													
1.32		Sum	158,689	232,058	100	161,960	216,792	93	136,702	183,027	84	24,658	33,765	16			
		GRAND TOTAL	6,222,273	7,293,679	100	6,447,040	7,128,311	98	5,348,927	5,903,010	83	1,098,153	1,225,301	17	128,000	1.7	

PLANT
WERNER SCILLACHEGY

WEAVING MACHINE SPECIFICATION

WERNER

FORM-No

W-100

PLANT GROUP	STYLE GROUP	MACHINE PARK								PRODUCTION DATA & EFFICIENCIES										PICKS PRODUCED				REMARKS		
		MACHINE MAKE	WARP MOTION	WEFT INPUT	WARP STOP MOTION	WEFT INSERT.	AVAIL LOOMS	LOOMS IN OPERAT.	WIDTH	% AVAIL. TO RUN	PPH	LOOM-HRS per 24 hrs 100%	DOWNTIME IN %							LOOM-HRS p-24 hrs net	M/C EFF %	Picks per 24 hrs In Millions			PLANT EFF %	
													Warp chang	Rep	Kilos Mat.	Miss Pers.	Var.	Total	100 %			ACTUAL				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
		AT - 100	exc dob	plrn plrn	mech mech	conv conv	34 6	34 6	95 95	100 100	195 195															
		Sum AT-100					40	40		100	195	960	4.9	1.8	1.4	.1	.9	9.1	873	90.9	11.232	9.147	81.4			
		AT - 120	exc dob	plrn plrn	mech mech	conv conv	10 4	10 4	115 115	100 100	168 168															
		Sum AT-120					14	14	115	100	168	336	4.9	1.6	1.2	.3	.7	8.7	307	91.3	3.387	2.636	77.8			
		AT - 175	exc dob	plrn plrn	mech mech	conv conv	15 3	15 3	165 165	100 100	147 147															
		Sum AT-175					18	18	165	100	147	432	1.8	.8	2.4	./.	.8	5.6	408	96.4	3.810	2.637	69.2			
		Picanol 132	exc	plrn	mech	conv	36	36	127	100	191	864	4.1	.7	1.9	.2	.4	7.3	801	92.7	9.901	7.564	76.4			
		Picanol 176	exc	plrn	mech	conv	68	54	165	79	182	1.296	3.0	.8	1.3	.1	.2	5.4	1.226	94.6	14.152	10.063	71.1			
		TOTAL					176	162		92	182	3.888	3.8	1.1	1.5	.1	.5	7.0	3.615	93.0	42.482	32.047	75.4			
		WOP SZEDSZARD				./.	40	32	155	80	130	512						20.1	409	79.9	3.993	1.348	33.8			
		WOP BEBESZ					18	18	165	100	147	432						10.9	385	89.1	3.810	.992	26.0			

PLANT WORK COLLEAGUE

WEAVING CLOTH SPECIFICATION ; QUANTITIES

WERNER FORM-No W-101

LINE	JOB NO.	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	CONSTRUCTION	WIDTH cm	MATERIAL				CLOTH SPEC		WEIGHT gr/sq.m.			% CONTRACT		ENDS PER BEAM	BEAM LENGTH	Ø PARTIE LENGTH	PIECE LENGTH	PRODUCTION 1975 In Meter				
					WARP		WEFT		Warp e/cm	Weft p/cm	Warp	Weft	Total	Warp	Weft					I. QUART	II. QUART	III. QUART	IV. QUART	TOTAL
					№	PLX	№	PLX																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	72-31	232 - 05	2:2 twill	92.5	50/2	Cotton	15	Line	37.7	19.5	175	120	295	20	.2	3560	900	75					119.175	
2	"	232 - 06	2:2 twill	94.5	50/2	"	15	"	37.7	19.5	175	120	295	20	.2	3560	900	75					70.456	
3	"	232 - 08	3:1 twill	93	40/2	"	15	"	27.1	19.5	155	110	265	16	2.7	2520	990	85					33.369	
4	"	236 - 04	3:1 twill	92	50/2	C 16 V	18	" 16 V	35.5	17	150	85	235	16	1.6	3272	928	50					92.333	
5	"	236 - 07	Plain	92.5	40/2	Cotton	15	"	26.6	15	140	100	240	16	.9	2464	744	80					2.551	
6	72-33	236 - 07	"	92.5	40/2	"	15	"	26.6	15	140	100	240	16	.9	2464	744	80					254.666	
7	"	236 - 17	2:2 twill	94.5	20	"	15	" 16 V	25.7	19.3	120	95	215	14	-	2520	1140	100					384.920	
8	"	236 - 19	3:1 twill	95	50/2	"	15	" 12 PAK	29.7	17	110	90	200	16	1.7	2836	990	85					185.163	
9	"	236 - 20	Plain	95	50/2	"	15	" 12 PAK	29.7	15	110	90	200	18	2.1	2836	990	84					16.135	
10	"	236 - 20	"	95	50/2	"	15	" 12 PAK	29.7	15	110	90	200	18	2.1	2836	990	84					167.018	
11	73-21	239 - 01	2:2 twill	94	34/2	PE	34/2	PE	23.8	16	100	260	20	4.2	2240	1020	50						155.847	
12	72-33	306 - 11	Plain	150	27/1	Cotton	15	Line 16 PE	22.9	15.5	75	80	155	16	1.6	3430	1160	100					9.965	
13	73-24	403 - 11	"	150	27/1	"	15	" 16 PE	22.9	15.5	75	80	155	16	1.6	3430	1160	100					32.343	
14	72-36	406 - 51	3:1 twill	112	27/2	C 16 V	10	low	19.5	16	135	150	285	14	3.3	2152	819	80					70.221	
15	"	408 - 61	Plain	111	27/2	Cotton	9	" 6 V	18	11	120	100	220	15	1.8	2000	644	80					2.411	
16	"	408 - 67	3:1 twill	112	15	Line 6 V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"					"	
17	"	408 - 67	"	112	27/2	Cotton	9	" 6 V	12.5	14.5	140	155	295	14	1.8	2152	1001	80					5.436	
18	73-21	408 - 67	3:1 twill	112	15	Line 6 V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"					"	
19	"	408 - 67	"	112	27/2	Cotton	9	" 6 V	19.5	14.5	140	155	295	14	1.8	2152	1001	80					31.715	
20	"	408 - 67	Plain	142	15	Line 6 V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"					"	
21	"	"	"	142	27/2	Cotton	6	"	19.4	8.5	140	130	270	14	2.5	2752	546	80					7.555	
22	73-22	416 - 13	3:1 twill	95	50/2	C 16 V	12	Line 6 V	25.6	14.5	90	100	190	12	3.2	2430	1058	56					20.715	
23	"	416 - 13	3:1 twill	106	50/2	C 16 V	12	Line 6 V	25.6	14.5	90	100	190	12	1.9	2700	1008	56					30.973	
24	"	416 - 17	3:1 twill	116	50/2	C 16 V	12	Line 6 V	25.6	14.5	90	100	190	12	3.2	2970	1008	56					12.141	
25	"	416 - 17	3:1 twill	148	50/2	C 16 V	12	Line 6 V	25.6	14.5	90	100	190	12	3.0	3780	1008	56					2.658	
26	73-25	421 - 01	Plain	95	27/2	Cotton	27/2	Cotton	25.5	14	220	95	315	20	1.6	2430	840	70					5.518	
27	"	421 - 01	"	143	27/2	"	27/2	"	25.5	14	220	95	315	20	1.1	3644	840	70					7.571	
28	"	421 - 01	"	148	27/2	"	27/2	"	25.5	14	220	95	315	20	1.1	3996	1008	70					51.316	
29	"	421 - 06	"	68.5	34/2	"	20/2	"	24.3	14.5	150	140	290	16	4.3	1664	812	100					101.025	
30	"	421 - 06	"	77	34/2	"	20/2	"	24.6	14.5	150	140	290	16	3.8	1872	812	100					6.977	
31	"	421 - 06	"	86	34/2	"	20/2	"	24.6	14.5	150	140	290	16	3.5	2080	812	100					6.565	
32	"	421 - 06	"	96	34/2	"	20/2	"	24.8	14.5	150	140	290	16	4.2	2340	812	100					6.142	
33	"	421 - 06	"	107	34/2	"	20/2	"	24.3	14.5	150	140	290	16	3.8	2600	812	100					3.268	
34	"	421 - 06	"	128	34/2	"	20/2	"	24.3	14.5	150	140	290	16	4.1	3120	812	100					15.917	
35	"	421 - 23	"	75.5	27/2	"	20/4	"	32	9	270	175	445	23	1.3	2410	640	52					6.555	
36	73-35	452 - 03	"	102	27/2	"	15	Line	11.6	13	85	85	170	10	6.9	1180	1320	100					182.451	
37	73-25	471 - 01	plain	112	40/2	"	34/2	Cotton	30.4	20	210	115	325	19	4.5	4480	1110	62					20.044	
38	73-28	501 - 04	"	87	27/1	"	27/2	"	33	16	80	80	160	10	7.7	2882	1100	100					82.634	
39	"	501 - 58	"	101	50/3	"	60/3	"	39.6	22	235	110	345	20	2.0	4000	1200	100					.977	
40	"	501 - 02	2:2 twill	145	27/1	"	20/1	"	34.8	17	140	80	220	10	3.4	5080	990	100					22.865	
41	"	511 - 02	"	84	40/2	"	14/1	"	16.5	42	75	330	405	8	8.3	1391	810	50					44.378	
42	"	512 - 01	2:2 twill	100	34/4	PE	34/8	PE	23	10	325	235	560	2	5.0	2300	671	50					1.253	
43	"	513 - 03	2:2 twill	86	34/4	PE	34/4	PE	25	15	350	180	530	20	3.5	2240	600	50					3.503	
44	"	513 - 06	2:2 twill	115	34/4	PE	34/4	PE	25.9	15	350	180	530	20	2.9	2970	600	50					1.246	
45	"	519 - 06	2:2 twill	146	34/4	PE	34/4	PE	26	15	350	180	530	20	2.7	3780	600	50					7.426	
46	"	525 - 45	2:2 twill	91	840/143 PA	"	840/140 PA	"	26.2	13	240	160	400	20	4.9	2380	700	83					13.601	

PLANT
 1.01 - Szabolcs
 1.02 - Bonyhád
 1.03 - Kécskés
 1.04 - Debrecen

WEAVING CLOTH SPECIFICATION ; QUANTITIES

WERNER

FORM-No
 W-101

1	2	3	4	MATERIAL				CLOTH SPEC		WEIGHT gr/sq.m.			CONTRACT		16	17	18	19	PRODUCTION 1975 In Meter				
				WARP		WEFT		9	10	11	12	13	14	15					20	21	22	23	24
				5	6	7	8																
1.01	73-24	519 - 15	2:2 twill	93	840/140 PA	840/140 PA	25.8	18	240	160	400	20	5.4	2380	700		83					4.056	
1.01	73-28	519 - 15	2:2 twill	114	840/140 PA	840/140 PA	26.1	18	240	160	400	20	4.9	2928	700		83					1.823	
1.01	73-30	519 - 20	plain	140	500/100 PE	500/100 PE	19	19	105	95	200	20	6.8	2660	700		83					2.571	
1.01	73-28	519 - 21	2:2 twill	95	1000/200 PE	1000/200 PE	27	19	332	210	545	20	4.7	2566	700		83					2.213	
1.01	73-39	519 - 25	2:2 twill	139	1500/200 PE	1000/200 PE	14.5	10	240	100	340	10	3.9	2026	660		50					1.555	
1.01	"	519 - 25	2:2 twill	144	1500/200 PE	1000/200 PE	14.5	10	240	100	340	10	4.2	2100	660		50					2.074	
1.01	73-28	519 - 27	2:2 twill	130	34/4 PE	34/4 PE	16.3	15.5	180	145	325	20	6.2	2124	780		50					20.557	
1.01	"	521 - 03	plain	145	20/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	19	15	215	145	360	20	5.5	2760	720		60					16.366	
1.01	"	521 - 06	double	155	34/2 Cotton	14/1 Cotton	19	42	120	280	400	16	8.1	2800	750		50					9.695	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	150	20/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	15	15.5	170	150	320	18	7.1	2250	710		60					47.161	
1.01	"	521 - 07	"	150	20/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	15	15.5	170	150	320	18	7.1	2250	710		60					23.204	
1.01	"	521 - 10	"	140	20/2 Cotton	20/2 Cotton	15	14	170	140	310	18	7.1	2100	710		60					9.325	
1.01	"	521 - 12	"	150	34/4 Cotton	34/4 Cotton	12	12	155	145	300	15	9.0	1800	1380		60					7.752	
1.01	"	521 - 12	"	150	34/4 Cotton	34/4 Cotton	12	12	155	145	300	15	9.0	1800	1380		60					7.824	
1.01	"	521 - 22	3:1 twill	91	40/2 Cotton	34/2 Cotton	26.4	19.5	120	80	200	16	3.0	2478	1044		100					3.766	
1.01	"	521 - 24	2:2 twill	93.5	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	19	19.5	115	115	230	12	4.6	1800	1120		100					8.462	
1.01	"	521 - 24	2:2 twill	104	27/2 Cotton	27/2 Cotton	19.2	19.5	115	115	230	12	4.5	2000	1120		100					9.040	
1.01	"	521 - 05	plain	141	34/2 Cotton/PE	34/2 Cotton/PE	14.9	12.9	160	140	320	18	4.5	2104	1300		50					2.165	
1.01	"	521 - 05	plain	89	34/2 PE	34/1 PE	10.4	24.5	105	60	185	10	10.5	1452	950		50					3.820	
1.01	73-36	521 - 01	plain	92	1000/200 PE	1000/200 PE	28.8	9.5	375	175	500	20	4.8	2700	720		50					6.054	
1.01	"	521 - 16	plain	90	1500/200 PE	1000/200 PE	36	13	470	120	590	20	5.8	3200	700		50					6.781	
1.01	73-37	521 - 19	plain	100	34/2 PAN	34/2 PAN	30.4	16	150	90	260	20	2.6	3056	720		100					3.536	
1.01	"	521 - 18	plain	116	34/2 PAN	34/2 PAN	30.5	16	150	90	260	20	1.7	3560	720		100					1.155	
1.01	73-25	541 - 51	plain	75	34/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	21.5	17	60	60	120	20	9.6	1612	860		100					25.010	
1.01	"	541 - 51	plain	105	34/1 Cotton	20/1 Cotton	21.3	17	60	60	120	20	8.9	2240	1320		100					29.778	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	125	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	6	1690	1320		55					5.653	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	133	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	6	1798	1320		55					8.715	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	147	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	12.7	12	140	180	320	20	2.4	1868	1320		55					65.427	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	147	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	12.7	12	140	180	320	20	2.4	1808	1320		55					29.369	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	147	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	7	1996	1320		55					8.287	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	147	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	7	1906	1320		55					44.761	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	147	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	7	1906	1320		55					115.690	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	153	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	8	2006	1320		55					55.766	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	153	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	8	2006	1320		55					1.215	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	153	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	190	320	20	8	2008	1320		55					24.512	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	159	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	3.3	2040	1320		55					2.142	
1.01	"	521 - 07	plain	158	20/2 Cotton	6 Tow	13.4	11.5	140	180	320	20	3.3	2040	1320		55					30.554	
1.01	"	521 - 14	plain	142	20/2 Cotton	10 Tow	14.3	12.5	170	100	230	16	2.1	2030	1392		50					65.609	
1.01	"	521 - 14	plain	142	20/2 Cotton	10 Tow	14.3	12.5	130	100	230	16	2.1	2030	1392		55					41.255	
1.01	"	521 - 14	plain	142	20/2 Cotton	10 Tow	14.3	12.5	130	100	230	16	2.1	2030	1392		55					42.277	
1.01	"	521 - 53	plain	142	20/2 Cotton	10 Tow	14.3	12.5	165	110	275	16	2.1	2030	1382		50					45.454	
1.01	"	521 - 53	plain	142	20/2 Cotton	10 Tow	14.3	12.5	165	110	275	16	2.1	2030	1392		50					2.055	
1.01	"	521 - 53	plain	142	20/2 Cotton	10 Tow	14.3	12.5	165	110	275	16	2.1	2030	1392		50					36.391	
1.01	"	521 - 51	plain	152	20/2 Cotton	10 Tow	14.4	12.5	165	110	275	16	2.5	2150	1392		50					1.175	
1.01	"	521 - 55	2:2 twill	144	20/1 Cotton	3 Tow	13.8	8	190	230	420	14	1.3	5600	1160		50					4.677	
1.01	"	521 - 52	plain	160	10 Line	3 Tow	13.4	12	145	120	265	15	1.9	2100	1150		50					1.539	

PLANT CODE	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	LOOM-MAKE	LOOM STOPS			% WASTE			LOOMS per WEAVER	PRODUCTION 1975 m x 10 ³	LABOR HOURS 1975			PRODUCTIVITY in MTR/WORK HOUR			REMARKS
			Warp 10000p ends	Weft 10,000 picks	Mesh 10,000 picks	Warp	Weft	Total			DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	73-31 232-06	AT-100	.56	2.68	1.19				6.6	119.2							
2	" 232-06	AT-120	.56	2.68	1.61				6.2	70.5							
3	" 232-08	AT-100	.77	2.5	1.23				6.7	31.4							
4	" 236-04	AT-100	.55	2.8	1.34				5.7	89.4							
5	" 236-07	AT-100	.82	2.6	1.32				6.5	2.5							
6	" 236-17	AT-100	.63	3.1	1.22				6.8	384.0							
7	" 236-19	AT-100	.63	3.1	1.31				6.4	186.2							
8	" 236-20	AT-100	.63	3.1	1.31				6.6	10.1							
9	73-21 239-01	AT-100	1.2	2.2	1.46				6.9	155.8							
10	" 330-11	AT-175	.67	5.36	1.78				6.1	9.5							
11	73-35 405-61	AT-120	.85	5.68	3.11				4.0	2.4							
12	" 405-62	AT-120	.85	5.68	3.11				5.0	5.5							
13	" 416-13	AT-100	1.02	2.8	1.54				5.4	20.7							
14	" 416-13	AT-120	.52	2.8	1.32				5.9	30.9							
15	" 416-13	AT-120	.52	3.1	1.37				5.5	111.1							
16	" 416-13	AT-175	.49	2.85	1.78				6.0	2.8							
17	73-25 421-01	AT-100	1.27	2.0	1.16				6.7	5.9							
18	" 421-01	AT-175	1.09	2.06	2.67				5.1	7.6							
19	" 421-01	AT-175	.8	1.8	2.07				5.1	87.5							
20	" 421-05	AT-100	.9	1.5	1.02				7.1	101.0							
21	" 421-05	AT-100	.9	1.67	1.04				6.4	6.9							
22	" 421-05	AT-100	.9	1.87	1.01				6.0	6.5							
23	" 421-05	AT-100	.9	2.1	.96				6.2	6.2							
24	" 421-05	AT-100	.9	2.3	1.24				5.4	3.2							
25	" 421-06	AT-175	.63	2.2	1.29				5.4	13.9							
26	" 421-25	AT-100	1.07	3.92	1.85				4.3	6.2							
27	73-35 452-03	AT-120	1.32	2.3	1.32				6.6	162.5							
28	73-25 471-01	P-132	.77	1.5	1.51				8.1	25.0							
29	73-28 501-04	AT-100	.9	2.3	1.09				4.6	92.6							
30	73-28 501-09	P-176	.43	.43	2.07				5.1	1.0							
31	73-28 506-02	AT-175	.62	1.34	2.12				5.8	22.8							
32	" 511-02	AT-100	1.25	1.7	1.26				6.5	44.4							
33	" 519-01	P-132	.77	1.5	1.49				8.5	1.2							
34	" 519-09	P-132	1.32	1.48	1.48				6.6	4.0							
35	" 519-09	P-132	1.32	1.48	1.48				8.6	1.6							
36	" 519-09	P-176	1.32	2.09	2.77				5.4	7.6							
37	" 519-15	P-132	.74	2.5	1.62				8.9	10.1							
38	" 519-15	P-132	.74	2.56	1.82				8.9	1.8							
39	73-38 519-20	P-176	.74	2.96	1.35				9.4	2.5							
40	73-28 519-21	P-132	.71	2.96	1.82				8.9	2.7							
41	73-38 519-25	P-176	.74	2.96	1.35				9.4	3.7							
42	73-23 519-27	P-176	.74	2.96	1.35				9.4	16.0							
43	73-28 521-03	P-176	1.01	1.5	1.29				6.6	16.5							
44	73-28 521-05	AT-175	1.14	2.3	1.29				6.6	10.6							
45	73-23 521-07	AT-175	1.15	1.6	1.80				5.4	47.2							
46	73-25 521-10	P-176	1.15	1.2	1.58				6.2	10.0							

PLANT
MILK SILLAGHEGY

WEAVING RUNNING DATA : PRODUCTIVITY

WERNER FORM-NO
W-102

PLANT NO.	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	LOOM-HAKE	LOOM STOPS			% WASTE			LOOMS per WEAVER	PRODUCTIVITY 1975 m x 10 ³	LABOR HOURS 1975			PRODUCTIVITY in MTR/WORK HOUR			REMARKS	
			Warp N ends 10000p	Weft 10,000 picks	Mech 10,000 picks	Warp	Weft	Total			DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	Total		
																		4
1	73-29 521-12	P-176	1.15	1.2	1.28				11.6	1.0								
2	" 521-22	P-132	1.15	1.2	2.09				7.4	3.8								
3	" 521-24	AT-100	.82	4.3	1.28				6.1	8.2								
4	" 521-24	AT-120	.82	4.5	1.02				7.1	9.								
5	" 525-05	P-176	.76	1.72	2.05				7.4	2.1								
6	" 529-05	AT-100	.74	2.5	1.32				6.7	3.5								
7	73-38 529-05	P-132	.74	2.5	2.35				6.2	6.6								
8	" 529-16	P-132	.74	2.5	2.35				6.2	6.8								
9	73-37 529-10	P-132	.74	2.5	1.40				9.9	3.5								
10	" 529-18	P-132	.74	2.5	1.40				9.9	1.1								
11	73-45 541-51	AT-100	1.3	1.5	1.03				8.1	25.0								
12	" 541-51	AT-175	1.85	1.5	2.06				5.1	29.5								
13	73-39 502-07	P-132	.79	2.1	1.12				12.4	5.6								
14	" 502-07	P-176	.79	2.2	2.09				3.7	8.7								
15	" 502-07	AT-175	.79	2.48	1.86				4.6	85.3								
16	" 502-07	AT-175	.79	2.98	1.86				4.6	115.6								
17	" 502-07	P-176	.79	2.5	2.07				3.7	55.4								
18	" 502-07	P-176	.79	2.6	2.09				3.7	30.4								
19	" 502-14	AT-175	.86	3.65	1.50				5.7	85.5								
20	" 502-14	P-176	.86	3.65	1.64				9.2	10.7								
21	" 502-53	AT-175	.86	3.65	1.59				5.7	17.0								
22	" 503-32	P-176	5.85	4.2	4.97				3.4	0.6								
23	73-27 601-01	P-132	.57	1.4	1.01				13.7	112.0								
24	" 601-01	AT-120	.5	1.3	.94				8.5	80.5								
25	" 601-01	P-132	.57	1.4	1.01				13.7	203.1								
26	" 601-01	P-176	.43	1.5	1.03				12.4	122.3								
27	" 601-01	P-176	.43	1.5	1.03				12.4	44.3								
28	" 601-06	AT-120	.5	1.3	.94				8.5	86.2								
29	" 601-07	AT-100	.5	1.3	.95				8.8	27.7								
30	" 601-51	P-132	.69	1.1	1.70				9.1	12.5								
31	" 601-52	P-132	.77	1.5	1.35				1.7	98.4								
32	" 601-52	P-176	.77	1.9	1.51				8.1	1.0								
33	" 601-52	P-176	.8	2.2	1.51				8.1	69.5								
34	" 601-53	P-176	.85	2.4	1.09				7.4	312.0								
35	" 601-54	P-132	1.05	1.5	1.62				8.2	558.0								
36	" 601-54	P-176	1.66	2.05	2.35				6.2	15.0								
37	" 601-55	P-132	.49	1.0	.95				12.9	52.5								
38	" 601-55	P-176	.45	1.0	.95				12.9	204.5								
39	" 601-63	P-176	.85	1.2	1.58				8.1	252.0								
40	" 601-63	P-175	.71	1.1	1.65				8.1	190.0								
41	" 601-66	P-132	.98	.8	2.03				7.4	4.7								
42	" 602-51	P-176	.43	2.6	1.36				9.9	124.4								
43	73-37 602-53	P-132	1.03	2.0	2.36				5.6	19.2								
44	" 602-53	P-176	1.03	2.5	2.76				3.4	132.1								
45																		
46									2.84			228.299	221.001	449.300				

PLANT
WERK CSILLAGHEGY

WARP PREPARATION
MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS



FORM-No
W-106

1	PLANT	KOOP					
2	PROCESS	Sect.beaming					
3	MACHINE MAKE	Textina					
4	No of MACHINES	5					
5	No of Creels	5					
6	B E A M E R	STOP MOTION					
7		BEAM BRAKE	yes				
8		MAX.METER / MINUTE	600				
9		SPEED REGULATION	yes				
10		DISTANCE BEAM-CREEL	350 cm				
11		MAX.SECTION WIDTH cm	30				
12		CONUS DEPTH cm	24				
13		B E A M	Ø DISC mm	650			
14			Ø BASE mm	125			
15			WIDTH mm	1720			
16							
17							
18							
19	Power Need kW	5					
20	Noise level dB	76					
21	C R E E L	MAX.CONES / CREEL	460				
22		GAUGE cm	22				
23		MAX.CONE WEIGHT gr	1800				
24		TENSION CONTROL	yes				
25		CHANGEABLE CONECREEL	yes				
26		STOP MOTION ENDBREAK	electr				
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							

PLANT		WINDING, QUILLING SPECIFICATIONS, PRODUCTIVITY												WERNER		FORM-No W-108				
PLANT NO.	PROCESS	MACHINE MAKE	DESCRIPTION	Spindles/ Machine	MATERIAL		LBS/SPIN	% Waste	INPUT		OUTPUT		Spindles/ Operator	PRODUCTION 1975 to	WORKING HOURS 1975			PRODUCTIVITY in kg/work, hour		
					No	Mix			Form	gr	Form	gr			DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL	DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Quilling	UA - 300		12	17.8	Cotton + Line	4,200		Cone	1000	plrn		24	357						
2		Schrier		10	11.5	Cotton + Line	3,000		Cone	1000	plrn		20	298.5						
3		Schweiter		30	10.9	Cotton	2,500		Cone	1000	plrn		30	426.3						
		Total												1,081.8	32,589	17,376	49,965	37	12	27
7	Winding	N - 150		100	13.0	Cotton	1,500				cone	1500	50	773.8	21,720	10,860	32,580	3.6	7.1	2.4
3	Doubling	Guhl		90	11.3	Cotton	2,000		Cone	1000	bobbin	1200	45	305.3						
4		Schlaferst		90	11.3	Cotton	2,000		Cone	1000	bobbin	1200	45	305.3						
		Total													610.6	8,688	4,344	13,032	70	140

WERNER
FORM NO
5-103

T W I S T I N G P R O D U C T I O N D A T A : C O M P A R I S O N

WERNER
FORM NO
5-103

PLANT	Proc. Type	Machine Type	Year	QUALITIES				SPEED		DELIVERY				IND. ENGINEERING DATA				PRODUCTION acc. to act. eff. in 1975				ACT. PRGD 1975	PLAN. PRGD 1975	PRODUCTION acc. to WERNER			OGRP: Prod. acc. to WERNER		
				Name	Mix	Kn	Cr/a	RPM Spl	Del. m/min	gr/Sph 100%	eff %	Contr %	gr/Sph exp	Input gr	Output gr	CDPNSPH	Spl/Operat.	No M/C	No Spl	Sp-hr year	PRGD			No of Spds	Sp-hrs year	tons	ACT	PLAN	WERNER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Ring	F 411	1953	Cotton	100 %	17.	470	7000	14.69	52.6	65	2.4	44.7	1.5	120	88	1080	1	360	6,432	103.5	68.8	76.7				66.5	74.1	
	"	F 411	1955	Cotton	PE	20	600	7000	11.66	33.8	85	2.6	28.7	1.5	120	56	1080	1	360	6,432	66.4	44.5	49.6				67	74.7	
	"	F 411	1955	Cotton	PE	20	600	7000	11.66	33.8	85	2.6	28.7	1.5	120	56	1080	1	360	6,432	66.4	44.5	49.6				67	74.7	
	"	Textile	1955	Cotton	100 %	5	300	4800	13.33	160.0	50	2.3	80	1.5	180	160	624	1	312	6,432	160.5	107	121.5				66.7	75.7	
	"	Textile	1970	Cotton	PE	8.5	360	5000	13.69	98.0	60	2.7	56.8	1.5	180	135	624	1	312	6,432	110.0	78.7	87.7				66.7	74.3	
	"	Textile	1970	Cotton	100 %	8	480	5000	10.42	78.1	73	2.4	57	1.5	180	114	624	1	312	6,432	114.4	75.4	85.1				66.8	74.4	
	"	Textile	1970	Cotton	100 %	10	400	7000	15.22	91.3	65	1.9	59.3	1.5	200	88	624	1	312	6,432	119.0	73.3	89.3				66.6	74.2	
	"	Textile	1970	Cotton	100 %	10	400	7000	15.22	91.3	65	1.9	59.3	1.5	200	88	624	1	312	6,432	119.0	73.3	89.3				66.6	74.2	
						11.3	162.1	6146	13.3	70.5	72.2	2.3	60.9	1.5	160	100	-	8	2,640	6,432	605.6	574.5	644.5				66.4	74.5	

3.2 FINISHING

3.0 CSILLAGHEGY

3.2 Finishing

3.2.1 Location

The finishing plant is located a few kilometres from the BUDAKALASZ finishing plant in a good labour market. Cloth woven at BUDAKALASZ but finished at CSILLAGHEGY can be transported economically.

3.2.2 Buildings and Lay-out

The building at CSILLAGHEGY is one long room, 140 metres long and 19 metres wide for 50 metres, but only 10 metres wide for 90 metres, giving a total of 1850 m².

Lay-out of machinery is good, the cloth flows in a straight line through the building. However, the location of the support columns and the narrowness of the building results in very poor working conditions. Lighting is poor.

Space for cloth storage in process is non-existent. This must cause considerable processing and planning problems.

3.2.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

The process flow is good in the sense that it is a straight line flow.

The material handling is made difficult due to the narrowness of the building, the transport of small, water saturated cloth rolls, and the support column in the middle of the building.

3.2.4 Machine Obsolescence

The machines that could be considered obsolescent at CSILLAGHEGY are the two Donath jiggers, and possibly the Haubold calander (1924) and the Weissbach calander (1920).

Modern calanders operate at a very high speed and modern jiggers are covered, automatic, tensionless and with a variable speed drive. The Zittau foulard (1920) is definitely antiquated (12m/min.) and should be replaced if money is available.

3.2.5 Machine Improvements

There are several simple modifications and improvements to the existing machinery that would improve the efficiency and productivity. Certain modifications could be made by the plant maintenance department at low cost that would result in a distinct improvement in productivity.

3.2.6 Mill Balance

A proper, correct mill balance could not be calculated for CSILLAGHEGY because it is not clear from the data submitted what processes are being given to the cloth.

According to the data submitted, the cloth is not being dried before finishing, or else the cloth, saturated with water from the jigger, is being wet-on-wet finished which is not likely. Cloth dyed with Sulfur (Kenes) Olive is given three passes through the impregnales foulard and the drum dryer, which would allow no width control. We cannot believe that these data are correct. Cloth after jig dyeing is usually given an extra-heavy squeeze (Roberto or Kuster foulard) to remove the greatest amount of water and thus leaving the minimum amount of moisture in the cloth before drying.

3.2.7 General Comments

The production of cloth at CSILLAGHEGY, including including and dyeing, is carried out on jiggers.

This is a most uneconomical method of preparing cotton and linen fabrics. The cloth should be prepared for dyeing on a modern open-width boil-off and bleaching machine so that the cloth arrives at the dye foulard or jiggers ready for dyeing.

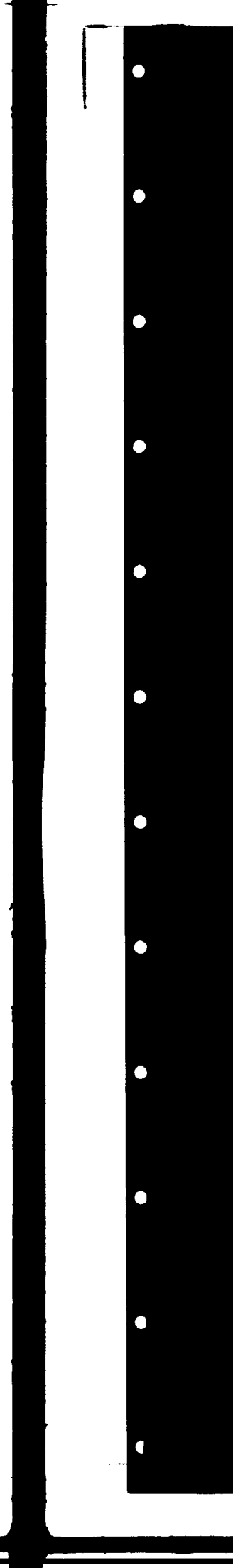
A modern preparation machine could prepare the 5.000.000 metres/year in one shift.

Production/year: $6.432 \text{ hrs./year} \times 60 \text{ min./hr.} \times 60 \text{ m/min.} =$
 $23.155.200 \text{ m/year.}$

This would reduce the jig hours required per year by at least:

50%.

The fact that CSILLAGHEGY is producing 5.000.000 metres per year on partly obsolescent machinery, utilising 15 jiggers with 38 people indicates that CSILLAGHEGY is, in spite of the poor working conditions, a comparatively efficient plant.



VOLUME IV OF VI

KOMAROM

U.N.I.D.O.

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41
Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

110116



WERNER INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

VOLUME IV OF VI

K O M A R O M

4.1 Spinning

4.2 Weaving

Submitted to:

THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41

Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

Prepared by:

WERNER INTERNATIONAL

Brussels - New York

1977

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Spinning

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Weaving

Form W-100	Weaving, Machine Specification
Form W-101	Weaving, Cloth Specification, Quantities
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Form W-108	Winding, Quilling, Specifications, Productivity
Form W-109	Winding, Quilling, Production Data, Comparison

4.1 SPINNING

4.0 KOMAROM

4.1 Spinning

4.1.1 Location

The spinning mill KOMAROM is located in an exceptionally good area in regard to labour availability.

4.1.2 Buildings and Lay-out

Buildings are suitable for their task and sufficiently spacious for the operation involved. Machine positioning is good and material flow logical.

Room climate: for the dry spinning operation we would recommend air-conditioning on a mid-term basis.

4.1.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

Although the general material flow is logical, the material handling can be improved greatly through:

- Modernising the material transport system. This can be done in a relatively simple and inexpensive way by designing proper:
 - . trucks,
 - . doffing trucks,
 - . yarn carriers.
- Mobilising (in conjunction with the transport system) intermediate stocks. There is no necessity for double handling and precision stacking of bobbins as is done currently.
- Avoiding, where possible, all lifting of heavy objects by female labour (example: doff trays in wet spinning).

4.1.4 Machine Obsolescence

The equipment in spinning preparation is partly outdated and should gradually be replaced by modern machinery. In wet and dry spinning the machine park is acceptable and with a properly installed preventive maintenance system can fulfil the present needs.

4.1.5 Machine Improvements

On two different visits we noticed that the machine maintenance program was not being carried out correctly.

- In preparation
 - poor combs,
 - nicked teeth,
 - teeth missing,
 - nicked flyer arms.

- In spinning
 - boards around guide bars,
 - deep roller cuts,
 - worn out rollers,
 - blocked travellers,
 - suction devices out of place (dry spinning).

One of the reasons for the high end-break rate lies in the bad condition of the rollers. This condition not only incurs a higher labour force than necessary but also produces bad yarn quality which causes a high breakage rate throughout all the following process stages, which in turn incurs an even higher labour force.

3.

It is our opinion that for replacement material of rollers, only first class and suitable material should be used and then properly maintained while in use.

The present condition of the rollers is not up to the standards required.

4.1.6 Summary of Mill Balances4.1.6.1 Wet Spinning - Mill Balance

Table I

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of working days/year	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24
No. of spinning frames	32	32	32
No. of spindles	7304	7304	7304
Spindle hours/year available	46.979.328	46.979.328	46.979.328
Machine: Spindle RPM max. ∅ speed	6585	6585 3890	6585 4300
Plant Eff. %	81	73.2	84
Product mix: Linen %	48	48	48
Linen/synth. %	27	27	27
Tow %	25	25	25
Nm ∅	12.26	12.26	12.26
Hi-10	21-6	21-6	21-6
T/M	351	351	351
∞m	100	100	100
Production: tons/year	2064	1866	2366
comparison %	100	90	115
∅ cops weight in gr	159	159	159
∅ bobbin weight in gr	1320	1320	1320
Cops to doff/8 hours	-	14.600	18.508
Bobbin to creel/8 hours	-	1.760	2.229
End breaks/ M spindles/hour	-	682	300
∅ spindles/operator	-	166	600

4.1.6.2 Dry Spinning - Mill Balance

Table II

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of spinning frames	3	3	3
No. of spindles	300	300	300
Spindle hours/year available	1.929.600	1.929.600	1.929.600
Machine: Spindle RPM max.	3000	3000	3000
Ø speed	2450	2450	2600
Plant efficiency	74	64	78
Product mix: Tow %	100	100	100
Nm Ø	2.75	2.75	2.75
hi-lo Nm	6-1.75	6-1.75	6 1.75
T/M	174	174	174
L m	105	105	105
Production: tons/year	440	382	490
comparison %	100	87	111
Ø cops weight in gr	-	203	203
Ø input weight in gr	-	2981	2981
Cops to doff/8 hours	-	2.340	3000
Input changes/8 hours	-	159	204
End-breaks/M spindles/hour	-	1142	400
Ø spindles/spinner	-	100	200

4.1.6.3 Wet and Dry Spinning KOMAROM - Mill Balance

Table III

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of spinning frames	35	35	35
No. of spindles	7604	7604	7604
Spindle hours/year available	48.910	48.910	48.910
Expected gr/spindle hour	-	-	-
Average Nm	10.7	10.6	10.6
Production: tons/year	2504	2248	2856
comparison %	100	90	114
Labour complement persons	602	602	444
Productivity: kg/work. hour	1.94	1.74	3.00
comparison %	100	90	155
" %	-	100	172

4.1.7 Summary of Labour Complement

Table IV

Note: All direct personnel and all key functions contain a reserve of 15% to off-set absenteeism.

		Actual 1975				WERNER Proposal 1			
		Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.
Preparation	Hackline	3	29	13	45	3	29	13	45
	Carding	-	10	9	19	-	10	9	19
Prep. Linen	Foremen	5	-	-	5	4	-	-	4
	- Helper	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
	Mechanic	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Mat. preparation	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Transport	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7
	Cleaning	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4
	Yarn Rov. Transp.	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	6
	Drawing	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15
	Doubling	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	6
	Roving	-	19	-	19	-	21	-	21
Dir. spinner/var.	-	8	-	8	-	8	-	8	
		5	48	27	80	4	50	23	77
Prep. Tow	Foremen	5	-	-	5	3	-	-	3
	- Helper	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Transport	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	6
	Mechanic	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Combing	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	3
	Drawing	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	17
	Dir. spinner	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
		5	24	12	41	3	20	9	32
<u>Spinning</u>									
Wet	Foremen	6	-	-	6	4	-	-	4
	- Helper	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
	Mechanic	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	5
	End-break check	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3
	Oiler	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	2
	Waste collection	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Mach. cleaning	-	-	6	6	-	-	8	8
	Rove transport	-	-	6	6	-	-	7	7
	Cops transport	-	-	8	8	-	-	9	9
	Creeler	-	-	8	8	-	-	10	10
	Doffer	-	-	36	36	-	-	12	12
	Team leader	-	-	12	12	-	-	6	6
	Spinner	-	126	-	126	-	42	-	42
	- Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
		6	126	96	228	4	70	45	119
Dry	Spinner + Reserve	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	9

		Actual 1975				WERNER Proposal 1			
		Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.
<u>Winding</u>	Mechanic	5	-	-	5	3	-	-	3
	Winder	-	57	-	57	-	40	-	40
	- Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
	Quality control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Packing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	57	23	85	3	46	18	67
<u>Bleaching</u>	Foremen	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Operators	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5
		1	5	-	6	1	5	-	6
<u>Various</u>		-	-	44	44	-	-	30	30
	Spinning	25	308	224	557	18	239	147	404
<u>Twisting</u>	Foremen	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
	Cotton-Twister		15		15				
	- Indirect			1	1				
	Line - Twister		10		10				
	- Indirect			15	15				
		4	25	16	45	4	22	14	40
		29	333	240	602	22	261	161	444

Since Werner's opinion, on what is direct or indirect, which indirect personnel belongs to which department, might differ from the actual labour complement, not too much weight should be placed on a departmental comparison, but rather on the total complement.

4.1.8 Notes and explanations relating to the summary of the mill balance and labour complement.

4.1.8.1 General

Basis for all calculations was the given data which was assumed to be correct. In calculating a mill balance, all production figures are based upon geometrical averages rather than the normal arithmetical average. Therefore, the possibility of having taken some incorrect figures from the submitted data has been greatly reduced.

4.1.8.2 Spindle RPM

As shown in the summary, the maximum spindle speed is not utilised.

Based on our experience in flax and linen spinning, the average spindle speeds were increased from 2450 to 2600 RPM in dry spinning, and from 3890 to 4300 RPM in wet spinning.

4.1.8.3 Spinning Room Efficiency

Following are efficiency comparisons:

- LENFONO plan 1975 : 81 %
- Actual 1975 : 73.2%
- WERNER proposal : 84 %

The low actual 1975 efficiency is mostly due to labour shortage.

Our action plan to improve the efficiency is as follows:

- New up-to-date bonus system
- Standard working procedures
- Operator training program
- Improving running condition of material
- Rigid maintenance program for the spinning frames
- Correct job distribution.

4.1.8.4 Production

Comparison based on LENFONO plan 1975, actually achieved 1975 and WERNER proposal 1.

Table V

Wet Spinning	Plan	=	100%	=	2.064 tons
	Actual 1975	=	90%	=	1.866 tons, Nm 12.26
	WERNER 1	=	115%	=	2.366 tons, Nm 12.26
Dry Spinning	Plan	=	100%	=	440 tons
	Actual 1975	=	87%	=	382 tons, Nm 2.75
	WERNER	=	111%	=	490 tons, Nm 2.75
Summary	Plan	=	100%	=	2.504 tons, Nm 10.7
	Actual 1975	=	90%	=	2.248 tons, Nm 10.6
	WERNER	=	114%	=	2.856 tons, Nm 10.6

Comparing these figures, one sees a realistic plan made by the LENFONO management, on which we can, nevertheless, improve by:

14%

and by average 24% compared with the actual 1975 level.

The comparisons show that both the LENFONO plan and WERNER standards are 14% and 24% respectively higher than the actual 1975 level.

4.1.8.5 Spindle Allocation and End-Breaks

Running conditions of the material, expressed in end-breaks per M spindle hours, is extremely bad.

An end-break rate of:

- 682 per M spindle hour for wet spinning
- 1142 per M spindle hour for dry spinning

exceeds any conditions which could be regarded as "normal".

Obviously, running a spinning room under these conditions, requires a high labour input, and it also decreases the running conditions in all subsequent process stages.

The following table shows the standards as they are maintained in the Western countries:

- Wet Spinning

Expected end-breaks/M spindle hours.

	<u>Normal Mill</u>	<u>Very Good Mill</u>	<u>Bad Mill</u>
Unbleached Flax:			
- carded tow	20 x Nm	10 x Nm	40 x Nm
- long fibres	5 x Nm		
Prebleached Flax:			
- carded tow	4 x Nm		10 x Nm
- long fibres	3 x Nm		5 x Nm

- Dry Spinning

	<u>Normal Mill</u>	<u>Very Good Mill</u>	<u>Bad Mill</u>
- Grey flax	35 x Nm	15 x Nm	50 x Nm

- WERNER proposes an an intermediate step to achieve the following results:

- Wet spinning 25 x Nm
- Dry spinning 50 x Nm

These results are conservatively estimated and can be achieved by the following course of action through the program outlined:

- Setting an optimum overall fibre yield in respect to raw flax. LENFONO achieves a yield of:
 - ca. 10% long fibre
 - ca. 17% short fibre

 ca. 27% Total

which, in our opinion, is too high for quality yarn and optimal running conditions.

- Setting an optimum rejection rate at the threshing process in respect to high yield and good running conditions/good quality yarn.

- Setting, controlling and maintaining standard quality procedures in all preparatory stages.
- Rigid maintenance control on all equipment (standard routines, sequences, responsibilities, follow-up procedures).

Spindle Allocation

WERNER estimated an average of 600 spindles/spinner. (Wet spinning) and an average of 200 spindles/spinner for dry spinning.

This implies:

- Correct job diversification.
- Applied job responsibilities.
- Correct and standard working methods.
- Training program (also to lessen the impact of high labour fluctuation).
- Retraining of all skilled operators.
- Correct bonus systems, based on effective individual performance (part of the large savings potential could be passed on to the labour force to off-set the higher wage rates in neighbouring industry).
- All machines in good working conditions (application of a tight controlled preventive maintenance system).
- Correct auxiliary equipment to make the most use of handling procedures.
- Bringing all processing stages and raw material input to the optimum, in order to achieve the above mentioned end-break rate to an average of:
 - wet spinning : 20 x Nm
 - dry spinning : 40 x Nm

expressed in EDP/SPH.

APPENDIX

SPINNING

Wet spun Line

PROCESS	2	Waste per process input of 100 kg			Price /kg	Yield of 100 kg yarn			
		Total	reuse	Sale		%	reuse %	Input kg	Output kg
		3	4	5		6	7	8	9
1 Spreading		1.8	0.6			98.20	0.60	122.06	119.84
2									
3 Doubling		1.5	0.5			96.71	0.49	119.84	118.05
4									
5 A-Drawing		1.0	0.3			95.74	0.29	118.05	116.87
6									
7 B-Drawing		1.0	0.3			94.78	0.29	116.87	115.70
8									
9 C-Drawing		1.0	0.2			93.80	0.19	115.70	114.50
10									
1 D-Drawing		1.0	0.2			92.90	0.18	114.50	113.40
2									
3 Roving		2.2				90.86		113.40	110.91
4									
5 Spinning		8.0		6.0	3.20	83.69		110.91	102.40
6									
7 Winding		2.0		1.7	3.20	81.93		102.40	100.00
8									
9									
20									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
30									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									

NET MATERIAL INPUT (Input minus reusable waste) = 119.60 kg YIELD = 83.6 %

wet spun tow

PROCESS		Waste per process input of 100 kg			Price /kg	Yield of 100 kg			
		Total	reusabl	Salv		%	reusable %	Input kg	Output kg
		3	4	5		7	8	9	10
1	Carding	9.5	2.0	3.0	4.72	90.5	2.02	136.56	123.61
2									
3	Combing	3.5	1.0			87.35	0.91	123.61	119.29
4									
5	Doubling	1.0	0.2			86.47	0.17	119.29	118.09
6									
7	A-Drawing	1.0	0.2			85.61	0.17	118.09	116.91
8									
9	B-Drawing	1.0	0.2			84.75	0.17	116.91	115.74
10									
1	C-Drawing	1.0	0.2			83.89	0.17	115.74	114.57
2									
3	Roving	2.2	1.1			82.06	0.92	114.57	112.06
4									
5	Spinning	8.0		6.0	3.20	75.49		112.06	103.10
6									
7	Winding	3.0		1.7	3.20	73.23		103.10	100.00
8									
9									
20									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
30									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									

RAW MATERIAL INPUT (Input minus reusable waste) = 130.38 kg Yield 76.7 %

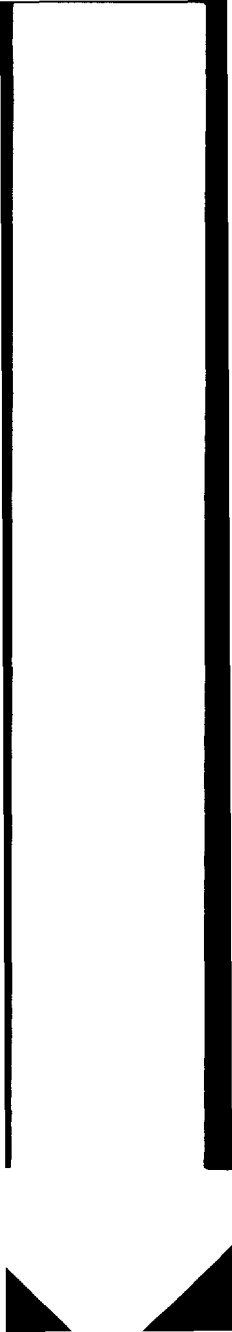
dry spun tow

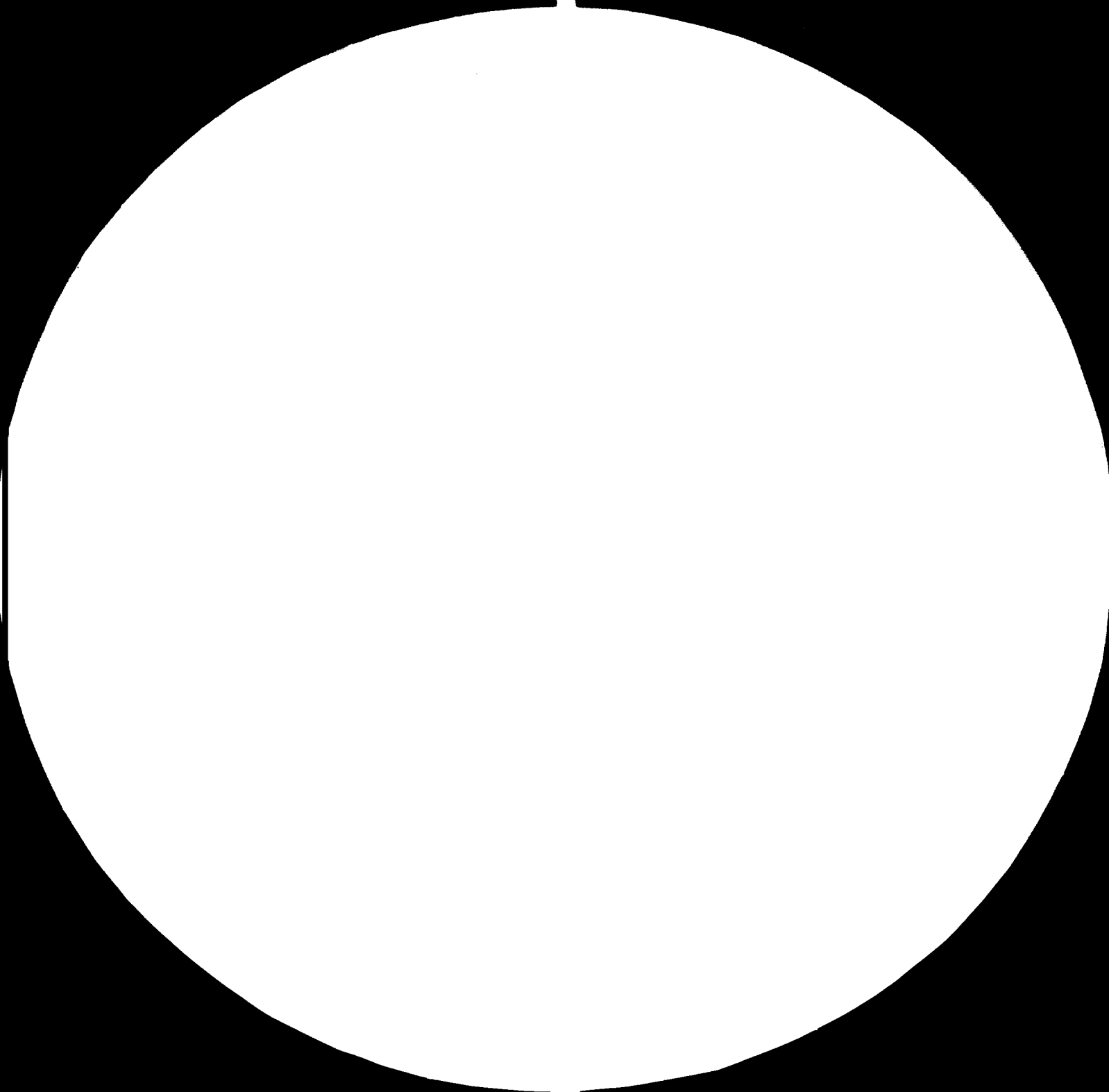
PROCESS	Waste per process input of 100 kg	Waste per process input of 100 kg			Price /kg	Yield of 100 kg yarn			
		Total	reuse	Salv		%	reusable %	Input kg	Output kg
		3	4	5		7	8	9	10
1 Breaker Card	10.6	3.45				89.40	3.45	152.93	136.73
2									
3 Carding	16.5	5.0				74.66	4.47	136.73	114.17
4									
5 Doubling	1.0	0.3				73.91	0.22	114.17	113.03
6									
7 A-Drawing	1.0	0.2				73.17	0.15	113.03	111.90
8									
9 B-Drawing	1.0	0.2				72.44	0.15	111.90	110.78
10									
1 C-Drawing	1.0	0.2				71.71	0.14	110.78	109.67
2									
3 Spinning	6.0					67.41		109.67	103.09
4									
5 Twisting	3.0		1.6	3.20	65.39			103.09	100.00
6									
7									
8									
9									
20									
1									
2									
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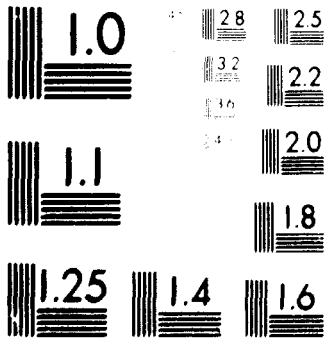
NET MATERIAL INPUT (Input minus reusable waste) = 139.78 kg YIELD = 71.5 %

PLANT WERK K O M A R O N		S P I N N I N G M A C H I N E S P E C I F I C A T I O N			WERNER		FORM-No S-101
1	PLANT KOOP						
2	MACHINE MAKE	PH - 88 - L3	PH - 88 - L1	PH - 114 - L1	0.800	0.1 : 1	
3	YEAR	1963 - 71	1958	1971	1960/61	1962	
4	PROCESS	wet	wet	wet	wet	wet	
5	No of MACHINES	13	4	3	4	8	
6	SPINDLES / MACHINE	240	236	184	192	240	
7	TOTAL No of SPINDLES	3120	944	552	768	1920	
8							
9							
10	DOFFING SYSTEM	manual	manual	manual	manual	manual	
11	TRAVELLING BLOWER	no	no	no	no	no	
12	SPEED REGULATION	no	no	no	no	no	
13	AUT.ENDSTOP cops filled	no	no	no	no	no	
14	INPUT TYPE	bobbin	bobbin	bobbin	bobbin	bobbin	
15	CREEL SYSTEM						
16	SPINDLE DRIVE	spi tape	spi tape	spi tape	spi tape	spi tape	
17	SUCTION end breaks	no	no	no	no	no	
18							
19							
20							
21	Max. SPINDLE RPM	6550	6500	6300	6000	7000	
22	GAUGE mm	88	88	114	118	94.4	
23	RING - DIAMETER mm	62	62	76	75	65	
24	TUBE LENGTH mm	237	205	264	230	237	
25	LIFT mm	210	180	230	210	210	
26	CHASE mm	55	50	65	55	55	
27	Ø FRONT ROLLER mm	38	38	44.5	50	50	
28							
29	DRAFT ELEMENT Make				Zvorykin	Zvorykin	
30	DRAFT ELEMENT Type	3-roller	3-roller	2-roller	2-roller	2-roller	
31							
32							
33							
34							
35	POWER NEED kW	14	10	14	12	12	
36	NOISE LEVEL						

PLANT WERK K O H A R O H		S P I N N I N G M A C H I N E S P E C I F I C A T I O N		WERNER		FORM-No S-101	
1	PLANT KOOP						
2	MACHINE MAKE	Mackie	Mackie				
3	YEAR	1938	1930				
4	PROCESS	dry	dry				
5	No of MACHINES	1	2				
6	SPINDLES / MACHINE	100	100				
7	TOTAL No of SPINDLES	100	200				
8							
9							
10	DOFFING SYSTEM	manual	manual				
1	TRAVELLING BLOWER	no	no				
2	SPEED REGULATION	no	no				
3	AUT.ENDSTOP cops full	no	no				
4	INPUT TYPE	can	bobbin				
5	CREEL SYSTEM						
6	SPINDLE DRIVE	spi tape	spi tape				
7	SUCTION end breaks	no	no				
8							
9							
20							
1	MAX. SPINDLE RPM	3000	3000				
2	GAUGE mm	108	108				
3	RING DIAMETER mm	./.	./.				
4	TUBE LENGTH mm	140	140				
5	LIFT mm	140	140				
6	CHASE mm	./.	./.				
7	∅ FRONT ROLLER mm	60	60				
8							
9	DRAFT ELEMENT Make						
30	DRAFT ELEMENT Type	3-roller	3-roller				
1							
2							
3							
4							
5	POWER NEED kW	13	13				
6	NOISE LEVEL dB						







MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

PLANT WORK K O H A R O N

SPINNING PRODUCTION DATA : COMPARISON

WERNER FORM-A S-102

PLANT K O O P	MACHINE NAME	Type of Spinning-process	QUALITY			No row	Draft	alpha centric	Turns/meter	SPEED			DELIVERY			INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING DATA				PRCD. acc. to act. eff. 1975				ACT. PRCD 1975 tons	PLAN PRCD 1975 tons	WERNER-PRODUCTION			CCMP: Prod. acc. to act. efficiency = 10		
			None	M I X	Na					RPM fr. r.	RPM Spl	DEL. m/min	gr/Sph 100 %	eff %	gr/Sph exp	Input gr	Cops gr	EQP MSPII	Spl/ SpIn	No. of M/C	No of Spl	Sp-hrs yr x 10 ³	tons year			No of Spl	Spl-hrs yr x 10 ⁴	tons year	ACT	PLAN	WERNER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Cover	dry	Tow		1.75 3.5 5 3	- 0.85 0.85 0.85	4.7 4.1 5.9 3.5	100 110 105 110	133 205 246 151		2210 2570 2580 2600	16.6 12.5 10.5 13.6	569.1 214.2 126 272	53 91 91 91	300.5 194.1 114.2 216.4	- 1400 1400 1400	270 190 190 190	1654 588 494 560	100 100 100 100	1 2	100 180.8 9.8 8.8	643.2 1162.9 63 55.3	193.3 225.7 7.2 13.6								
			Flax		6 5.5	1.4 1.4	4.3 3.9	102 105	250 250		2600 2600	10.4 10.4	105 113.5	91 91	94.2 102.8	1600 1600	190 190	489 489	100 100		.8 .2	3.9 1.3	.4 .1								
TOTAL					2.75				173.8		2414							1142		3	300	1929.6	440	382	385				62.8	87.5	
TOTAL																					35	7604		2504	2748	2203				69.7	91.1

PLANT
EDMUND

TWISTING PRODUCTION DATA, COMPARISON

WERNER
FORM-Ne
5-103

PLANT NO.	Prod. Type	Machine No.	Year	QUALITIES				SPEED		DELIVERY				ING. ENGINEERING DATA				PRODUCTION acc. to act. eff.				ACT. PROD 1975	PLAN PROD 1975	WERNER - PRODUCTION			COMP: Prod. act. eff. 100		
				Knots	N l x	No	T/e	RPM Spl	Do. l. n/ein	g./Sph 100 %	eff %	Contn %	gr/Sph exp	Input gr	Output gr	EDP NSPH	Spl/ Operat.	No of H/C	No of Spl	Splhr/ year	tens year			No of Spl	Spl-hrs/ year	tens year	ACT	PLAN	WERNER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Ring	Textile	1965		Cotton	20/2 27/2	400 450	6500 6500	16.25 14.14	97.5 64.2	99 90		87.8 57.8	1200 1200	200 200	48.7 128.3						168.9 28.0							
		Textile	1963		Cotton	40/2 50/2 34/2	550 610 500	7100 7100 7100	12.90 11.63 14.20	38.7 27.9 50.1	90 90 80		34.8 25.1 45.1	1200 1200 1200	200 200 200	31.0 17.0 30.6						24.7 91.4 50.1							
																	360	2	720			166.2							
		TOTAL				15.7			13.88	53.0	90		67.7	1200	200	48.1		4	1344	8644.6	412.3	363.1	446				88	108	

PLANT WERK KOHARON		ROVING MACHINE SPECIFICATION			WERNER.		FORM-No S-104
1	PROCESS	Line	Line	Line	Tow	Tow	
2	MACHINE MAKE	Bolelli	Teknas	Hackie	Teknas	Hackie	
3	YEAR	1975	1963	1910	1963	1930	
4	No of MACHINES	1	2	1	2	1	
5	SPINDLES / MACH.	80	80	80	80	80	
6	TOTAL SPINDLES	80	160	80	160	80	
7							
8							
9							
10	BOSSBIN SIZE						
1	FLYER TYPE						
2	FLYER SIZE mm	360/170	390/182	295/127	390/182	295/127	
3	MAX. FLYER RPM	770	1000	680	1000	680	
4	GAUGE mm	220	304.8	150	304.8	150	
5	LIFT mm	254	304.8	203.2	304.8	203.2	
6							
7							
8							
9	DRAFT Make						
20	DRAFT Type						
1	Ø FR. ROLLER mm	44.5	50	48	50	40	
2	SUCTION endbreak	no	no	no	no	no	
3							
4							
5	STOP MOTION back	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
6	STOP MOTION front	no	no	no	no	no	
7							
8							
9							
30	POWER NEED kW						
1	NOISE LEVEL dB						
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

PLANT
WERNER
COMPARISON

ROVING PRODUCTION DATA, COMPARISON

WERNER FORM-Nr.
5-104

PLANT NO.	M/C KAZ	QUALITY			No Input	Draft	alpha setr.	Turns/Meter	SPEED			DELIVERY			IND. ENGINEERING DATA				PROD. acc. to act. eff.				ACT. PROD 1975 tons	PLAN PROD 1975 tons	WERNER - PRODUCTION			COMP. Product. eff. 100		
		Name	N I a	No					RPM fr.r.	RPM Flyer	Del. m/min	gr/Sph 100 Z	eff Z	gr/Sph exp	Input Weight kg	Bobbin Weight kg	EDP CSPH	Spl/ Operator	No of N/C	No of Spl	Spl-hrs year	tons year			No of Spl	Spl-hrs year	tons year	ACT	PLAN	WERNER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Belletti		Line	1.6	.167	9.5	.20	20		750	28.0	1000	77	832	8	1.100		80	1	80										
	Tekmas		Line	1.1	.110	10	.24	25		740	29.6	1614	75	1211	8	1.000	18	80	1	80	514.6	623.1	654	654						
	Tekmas		"	1.4	.128	11	.24	28		790	28.1	1204	77	927	8	1.200	7	80	1	80	343.7	318.7	257	257						
	"		"	1.1	.118	9.3	.24	25		790	31.7	1129	75	1297	8	1.800	18	80	1	80	170.9	221.6	207.5	208						
	Mackle		"	1.4	.167	8.3	.24	28		570	20.4	874	75	656	8	.600	6	80	1	80	514.6	337.4	328.2	433						
																			3	240		1500.8	1.446.7	1.552						
	Mackle		Tow	1.4	.204	6.9	.36	43		660	15.3	656	75	492	5	.533	6	80	1	80	514.6	252.1	453	503						
	Tekmas		"	1.4	.204	6.9	.36	43		900	21.0	900	75	675	5	1.600	8	80	1	80	514.6	347.4	206.4	181						
	Tekmas		"	.86	.143	6.0	.43	40		930	23.2	1619	75	1214	5	1.400	30	80	1	80	514.6	624.7	206.4	181						
																			3	240		1225.2	659.4	684						

1	PLANT KOOP	Line				
2	DRAWING PASSAGE				1	
3	MACHINE MAKE	Walker	Mackie	Teknas	Teknas	
4	YEAR	1908	1910	1959	1963	
5	No of MACHINES	1	1	1	4	
6	HEADS / MACHINE	1	1	1	2	
7	TOTAL HEADS	1	1	1	8	
8						
9						
10						
1	DRAFT ELEMENT : Make					
2	DRAFT ELEMENT : Type					
3	Max. DOUBLINGS	4	4	4	6	
4	Ø DELIVERY ROLL top	127	101	80	76	
5	Ø DELIVERY ROLL bottom					
6	Max RPM DEL.ROLL	4.5	6.3	6.4	13	
7	Max.DEL.SPEED m/min	36	40	41.5	55	
8						
9						
20						
1						
2	CAN SIZE INPUT				500/900	
3	CAN SIZE OUTPUT	500/900	500/900	500/900	500/900	
4	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no	no	no	no	
5	STOP MOTION	no	no	no		
6						
7						
8						
9	POWER NEED kW	2	2	1.7	4.5	
30	NOISE LEVEL dB					
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

1	PLANT KOOP	II. Line				
2	DRAWING PASSAGE	2	3	4	5	
3	MACHINE MAKE	Technotex	Technotex	Technotex	Technotex	
4	YEAR	1967	1967	1967	1967	
5	No of MACHINES	1	1	1	1	
6	HEADS / MACHINE	4	4	4	4	
7	TOTAL HEADS	4	4	4	8	
8						
9						
10						
1	DRAFT ELEMENT : Make					
2	DRAFT ELEMENT : Type					
3	Max. DOUBLINGS	6	8	8	4	
4	∅ DELIVERY ROLL top	56	56	56	56	
5	∅ DELIVERY ROLL bottom					
6	Max RPM DEL.ROLL	26.6	26.6	25.7	25.7	
7	Max.DEL.SPEED n/min	32.8	36.4	38.9	38.7	
8						
9						
20						
1						
2	CAN SIZE INPUT	500/900	350/900	300/900	300/900	
3	CAN SIZE OUTPUT	350/900	300/900	300/900	300/900	
4	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no	no	no	no	
5	STOP MOTION					
6						
7						
8						
9	POWER NEED kW	4	4	4	4	
30	NOISE LEVEL dB					
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

PLANT WERK K O H A R O N		D R A W I N G M A C H I N E S P E C I F I C A T I O N S			WERNER		FORM-No S-106
1	PLANT KOOP	III. Line					
2	DRAWING PASSAGE	2	3	4	5		
3	MACHINE MAKE	Bolelli	Bolelli	Bolelli	Lawson		
4	YEAR	1967	1967	1975	1914		
5	No of MACHINES	1	1	1	1		
6	HEADS / MACHINE	5	5	5	5		
7	TOTAL HEADS	5	5	5	10		
8							
9							
10							
1	DRAFT ELEMENT : Make						
2	DRAFT ELEMENT : Type						
3	Max. DOUBLINGS	6	8	8	4		
4	∅ DELIVERY ROLL top	50	50	50	48		
5	∅ DELIVERY ROLL bottom						
6	Max RPM DEL.ROLL	22.6	20	21.5	19		
7	Max.DEL.SPEED n/min	35	35	35	30		
8							
9							
20							
1							
2	CAN SIZE INPUT	500/900	500/900	350/900	350/900		
3	CAN SIZE OUTPUT	500/900	350/900	350/900	300/900		
4	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no	no	no	no		
5	STOP MOTION				no		
6							
7							
8							
9	POWER NEED kW	5.5	5.5	5.5	5		
30	NOISE LEVEL dB						
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

PLANT
WERK K C H A R O N
10

D R A W I N G
M A C H I N E S P E C I F I C A T I O N S



FORM-No
S-106

1	PLANT KOOP	XII. Tow	Dauer			
2	DRAWING PASSAGE	1	2	3	4	
3	MACHINE MAKE	Teknas	Teknas	Hachie	Hachie	
4	YEAR	1963	1963	1938	1961	
5	No of MACHINES	1	1	1	1	
6	HEADS / MACHINE	1	1	12	12	
7	TOTAL HEADS					
8						
9						
10						
11	DRAFT ELEMENT : Make					
12	DRAFT ELEMENT : Type					
13	Max. DOUBLINGS	6	6	2	1	
14	Ø DELIVERY ROLL top	38	38	50	50	
15	Ø DELIVERY ROLL bottom					
16	Max RPM DEL.ROLL	246.5	246.5	47.8	87.8	
17	Max.DEL.SPEED m/min					
18						
19						
20						
21						
22	CAN SIZE INPUT	450/900	400/900	400/900	400/900	
23	CAN SIZE OUTPUT	400/900	1100/900	400/900	400/900	
24	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no	no	no	no	
25	STOP MOTION					
26						
27						
28						
29	POWER NEED kW	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.5	
30	NOISE LEVEL dB					
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						
36						

PLANT
WERK K O M A R O H
17

D R A W I N G
M A C H I N E S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

WERNER

FORM-No
S-106

1	PLANT KOOP	T o v				
2	DRAWING PASSAGE	1	2	3		
3	MACHINE MAKE	Mackie	Mackie	Mackie		
4	YEAR	1930	1930	1930		
5	No of MACHINES	1	1	1		
6	HEADS / MACHINE	3	3	4		
7	TOTAL HEADS	6	6	16		
8						
9						
10						
1	DRAFT ELEMENT : Make					
2	DRAFT ELEMENT : Type					
3	Max. DOUBLINGS	6	6	8		
4	Ø DELIVERY ROLL top	42	42	34		
5	Ø DELIVERY ROLL bottom					
6	Max RPM DEL.ROLL	47	47	58		
7	Max.DEL.SPEED m/min	25	25	25		
8						
9						
20						
1						
2	CAN SIZE INPUT	./.	./.	./.		
3	CAN SIZE OUTPUT	./.	./.	./.		
4	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no	no	no		
5	STOP MOTION	no	no	no		
6						
7						
8						
9	POWER NEED kW	2.2	2.2	2.2		
30	NOISE LEVEL dB					
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

PLANT NAME			CONDING PRODUCTION DATA, COMPARISON																	WERNER			FORM-NO S-109				
PLANT SHOP	MACHINE NAME	QUALITY	PRODUCTION DATA					DELIVERY					INDUSTRIAL ENGIN. DATA			PROD. acc. to act. off.			ACT. PROD 1975 tons	PLAN PROD 1975 tons	WERNER - PRODUCTION			COMP: Prod, act, eff-100			REMARKS
			Doubl.	Input gr/a	Output gr/a	Draft	% Waste	m/sin 100 %	kg/M-hr 100 %	eff %	kg/M-hr exp	Lap Weight kg	Net Con Weight kg	Mach./ Operator	No of M/C	M-hrs/ year	tons year	No of M/C			M-hrs/ year	tons/ year	ACT.	PLAN	WERNER		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Textina Schlenberger	6-10 Tow	12	15	15		17.3	6.7	6.03	90	5.43	5.5	7.5		4												
			12	15	15		17.3	6.7	6.03	90	5.43	5.5	7.5		4												
			12	15	15		17.3	8.2	7.38	90	6.64	5.5	7.5		2												
											5.80			6	10	64,320	373	130.14	141.80				34.90	38.00			

4.2 WEAVING

4.0 KOMAROM

4.2 Weaving

4.2.1 Location

The weaving mill KOMAROM was built up based on the availability of labour in KOMAROM. Originally, KOMAROM was a spinning mill, but due to labour shortage in BUDAKALASZ and GYOR this new weave mill was established.

4.2.2 Buildings and Lay-out

Considering the build-up of KOMAROM as a spinning mill, the weave-room was improvised but the buildings are suitable.

The lay-out precludes efficient weaver and loom fixer assignments. Only 100 looms in one location is not recommended and cannot be an economical unit. However, circumstances dictated the location and size of the unit.

4.2.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

The process flow is not at its optimum. The lay-out of the looms and the preparatory processes should be improved.

It is necessary to improve and invest in material handling equipment, not only to make it easier for transport personnel but also to do it more efficiently.

4.2.4 Machine Obsolescence

A modernisation program should be established for KOMARON, but for the present time, there is no need for a drastic change in machines.

The question of modernisation of KOMARON weaving can be answered after the decision has been made as to whether this weave-room will stay or be moved.

4.2.5 Machine Improvements

There is a definite lack of low cost machine attachments which would greatly improve the running condition of the material. Short-term investment should not only be made for prime equipment but more immediately and effectively for:

- Machine attachments,
- Auxiliary equipment.

4.2.6 Machine Park 1975-1977

The following data was submitted by the mill personnel.

Table I

1975 Looms in Operation as Stated in Mill Balance W-103				1977			
Make	No.	Width	ppm	Make	No.	Width	ppm
AT-120	7.9	116	183		23	116	190
AT-175	35.4	165	155		68	172	160
Mech.	22.4	-	120				
Mech.	18.9	130	160	Mech.	8	170	140
Total	85		149	Total	99	159	165

4.2.7 Summary of Mill Balance

Table II

	Prod. Acc. to theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
No. of working days/year	268	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24	24
Machine hours/year	6432	6432	6432	6432
Total no. of looms	100	100	100	99
Looms in operation	85	85	85	99
Average ppm/loom	149	149	149	165
Picks/24 hours 100% 10^6	18.2376	18.2376	18.2376	23.5224
Picks/24 hours actual 10^6	11.4528	10.3250	14.7360	19.0061
Plant efficiency %	63	57	80.8	80.8
Machine efficiency %	-	94	94	-
Operator efficiency %	-	61	86	-
Product mix: \varnothing ppcm	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
\varnothing width cm	126	126	126	126
Production: m x 10^3 /year	2185	2035	2811	3625
sqm x 10^3 /year	2752	2571	3542	4568
Production comparison %	100	93	129	166
Loom stops: warp/ 10^4 ends	-	3.0	1.0	-
weft/ 10^4 picks	-	3.9	1.3	-
mech/ 10^4 picks	-	4.3	.5	-
ca. looms stops/loom hour	-	7	3	-
\varnothing no. of looms/weaver	-	4.9	12	12

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
∅ warp beam length m		736	736	-
∅ ends/beam		2121	2121	-
∅ warp changes/24 hours		10	14	18
∅ piece length m		81	81	-
∅ piece doffs/24 hours		94	129	167
Yarn consumption: warp to		360	496	641
weft to		394	544	702
total to		754	1040	1343
Prod. split: GYOR m x 10 ³		124	172	-
BUDAKAL. m x 10 ³		1831	2539	-
CSILLAG. m x 10 ³		80	111	-
Labour complement tot. pers.		174	126	151
Productivity: m/work. hours		5.45	10.41	11.20
comparison %		100	191	205

4.2.8 Summary of Labour Complement

Note: All direct personnel and all key functions contain a reserve of 15% to off-set absenteeism.

Table III

		Actual 1975				WERNER Proposal 1				WERNER Proposal 2			
		Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.
Quilling	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3
	Weft adm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Pirm strip + sort	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Pirm collect	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
	Winder	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	14	-	14
	Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
	Steam relax	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
		-	12	5	17	-	10	8	18	-	14	11	25
Warp Prep.	Foremen	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
	Beamer	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	6
	- Helper	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	6	6
	Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
		1	12	-	13	1	6	6	13	2	6	10	18
Draw-in	Hands	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	5	-	5
	Harness cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
		-	9	4	13	-	4	1	5	-	5	1	6
Weaving	Overseer	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
	Loom fixer	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	10	10
	Mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Weaver	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27	-	30	-	30
	- Helper	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	4
	Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	5
	Warp change + transp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	4
	Knotter	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3
	Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Battery filler	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	9	9
	Piece doffer	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Weft transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Loom cleaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
	Oiler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	4	
		14	53	48	115	4	27	47	78	4	30	52	86
Shearing, Inspection	Shearing	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Inspecting	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	9	-	9
	Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3
	Foremen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		-	16	-	16	-	8	4	12	1	10	5	16
		15	102	57	174	8	55	66	126	7	65	79	150

Since WERNER's opinion on what is direct or indirect and which indirect personnel belongs to which department, there might be a difference in comparison by department. The total complement is the most important comparison.

4.2.9 Notes and explanations related to the summary of Mill Balance and Labour Complement.

4.2.9.1 General

Basis for all calculations was the data submitted to WERNER which was assumed to be correct.

In calculating the mill balance, all production figures are based upon geometrical averages rather than the normal arithmetical average. Therefore, the possibility of having taken some wrong figures from the submitted forms has been greatly reduced.

4.2.9.2 Number of Looms

Form W-100 shows a total of 100 looms. Form W-103 (Weaving Production Calculation) stated 84.6 running looms. Despite being told that the difference of 15 looms were idle due to labour shortage, these were not taken into account in the production calculation.

WERNER proposal 1 is based on 85 looms in operation.

WERNER proposal 2 is based on 99 looms which was given as the 1977 loom complement.

4.2.9.3 Efficiencies

Standard procedure for WERNER requires a split up in three different types of efficiencies:

1. Machine Efficiency

A loom is available 24 hours a day on a three shift basis which equals a 100% machine efficiency.

Whenever a loom is stopped for any other than weaver interferences, the stopped hours are called "downtime hours" and reduce the machine efficiency accordingly.

2. Operator Efficiency

100% hours minus downtime hours are the machine hours available to the weaver which is 100% for the weaver.

Actual picks compared to the possible picks in that time gives operator efficiency.

3. Plant Efficiency

This gives the net efficiency of a weave-room and is calculated either by multiplying:

- machine efficiency x operator efficiency, or
- the relation of actual picks to possible picks in 24 hours.

WERNER practice does not distinguish a difference between downtime hours of less or more than eight hours a day.

All efficiencies mentioned in "Summary Mill Balance" are based on 24 hours per day, 268 working days per year as an absolute 100%.

4.2.9.4 KOMAROM Weave-Room Efficiency

Based on above definitions (section 4.2.9.3) and through historical calculation, with average picks per loom, 85 looms in operation, and actual picks inserted, we derived the following efficiencies for the plant:

- Plant efficiency - 57 % (actual 1975)
- Machine efficiency - 94% (actual 1975)
- Operator efficiency - 61% (actual 1975).

Individual downtime losses were given as:

- Warp changing - 3.2%
- Repair - 1.8%
- Missing material - .3%
- Various - .5%
- Total 5.8%

This indicates a potential of 94.2% machine efficiency. This is, in our opinion, a good result and we based the calculations on a:

94%

machine efficiency.

By taking into consideration 100 looms, the downtime for labour shortages would have been:

15%

4.2.9.5 Operator Efficiency

Actual 1975 was 61%. There is no reason why this 61% cannot be improved to 86% through:

- New up-to-date bonus system
- Standard working procedure
- Operator training program
- Improving running conditions of raw material
- Rigid maintenance program for the looms
- Correct job distribution.

4.2.9.6 Plant Efficiency

LENFONO's 1975 plan called for:

2,185,000 running metres;
2,752,000 Sqm

with a product mix giving an average of:

14.05 picks per cm

and an average picks per loom of:

149 per minute

which, with 85 looms, would have given a plant efficiency of:

63%

In comparison: Actual : 57%
WERNER proposal 1 : 80.8%

4.2.9.7 Production

A comparison based on LENFONO's plan 1975, the actual achievement, and WERNER proposal 1 shows:

- Plan = 100% - 2.752 square metres (10^3)
- Actual 1975 = 93% - 2.571 square metres (10^3)
- WERNER 1 = 129% - 3.542 square metres (10^3)

The comparison shows a realistic plan made by LENFONO management which can still be improved by:

29%

and by 36% compared with actual 1975.

4.2.9.8 WERNER Proposal 2

In order to also get an up-to-date evaluation of the weaving mill, the 1977 loom complement was employed and a mill balance was calculated on this basis.

As far as production is concerned, WERNER would expect an output from the 99 looms which would amount to:

4.568 square metres (10^3).

4.2.9.9 Loom Assignments

The running conditions of the raw material expressed in loom stops (the data given does not necessarily illustrate the actual picture since the figures have been taken from their time study evaluation) show:

- Warp stops : Actual = 3/M ends/ 10^4 picks
- WERNER = 1/M ends/ 10^4 picks.

The exact reasons for LENFONO's high breakage rate are not pointed out since time did not allow for an analysis of the machine/material combination. By comparing the warp material with similar products, a value of 1.0 is obtainable.

- Weft stops : Actual = 3.9 per 10^4 picks
- WERNER = 1.3 per 10^4 picks.

Part of the high breakage rate lies in the yarn quality as has been shown in the spinning process data. But it is also in part due to the running condition of the loom:

- Shuttle control, cleanliness;
- Mech. stops per 10^4 picks.

The figure was given at 4.3

A clear breakdown of this value was not available. By applying WERNER standard procedures as far as correct job distribution and maintenance schedules are concerned, there is no justification for this value being higher than 5, as far as weaver interferences are concerned.

4.2.9.10 Estimation of Number of Looms per Weaver

- Actual : 4.9 looms per weaver
- WERNER : 12 looms per weaver.

This implies the execution of several improvement programs:

- Machine condition (preventive maintenance program)
- Running condition of yarn
- Correct bonus system
- Operator training program
- New machine lay-out
- Handling procedure.

4.2.9.11 Summary of Yarn Consumption

Table IV

	According to Mill Balance W-100 - W-103	WERNER Proposal 1	WERNER Proposal 2
<u>Warp</u> : Linen and blends	80.324	110.847	-
Cotton and blends	279.771	385.606	-
Total	360.095	496.453	640.214
<u>Weft</u> : Linen and blends	83.096	114.671	-
Tow	281.000	387.780	-
Cotton	24.838	34.277	-
Synthetics	5.350	7.383	-
Total	394.284	544.111	701.674
Weft: Own spun	364.096	502.452	647.950
Warp: Own spun	80.324	110.847	142.946
Total	444.420	613.299	790.896
Weft: Bought	30.188	41.660	53.724
Warp: Bought	279.771	385.606	497.268
Total	309.959	427.266	550.992
Total	754.379	1.040.565	1.341.888

APPENDIX

WEAVING

PLANT ROOM	STYLE GROUP	MACHINE PARK									PRODUCTION DATA, EFFICIENCIES										PICKS PRODUCED				REMARKS
		MACHINE TYPE	WARP MOTION	WEFT INPUT	WIDTH	WARP STOP MOTION	WEFT INSERT	AVAIL. LOOMS	LOOMS IN OPERAT.	% AVAIL TO RUN	PPH	LOOM-HRS per 24 hrs 100%	DOWNTIME IN %							LOOM-HRS 24 hrs net	M/C eff %	Picks per 24 hrs In Millions		PLANT EFF %	
													Warp chang	Rep	Miss. Mat.	Miss Pers	Var.	Total	100 %			ACTUAL			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	300-06 416-13 592-07 593-40	AT - 175	plain	plrn	165	nech	conv.	40	40	100	155.8	907.5	3.4	1.7	.4	.1	.5	6.1	853	94	8.974	5.322	59.3		
	433-52	MECH	plain	plrn	200	nech	conv.	4	4	100	110										634				
	229-03 256-01 263-06 309-13 308-06 400-62																								
	592-03 592-07 592-14 592-26 592-52 593-32 593-40 596-05	MECH	plain	plrn	150	nech	conv.	20	20	100	135										3.888				
	200-06 316-33 403-62 416-13 421-06 421-08 592-03 592-07 592-28 593-05 593-40	MECH	plain	plrn	130	nech	conv	36	36	100	155											8.035			
												1036.1	3.1	1.9	.2	.3	.5	6.0	974	94	12567	5.003	79.8		
								100	102	100	159	1947.6	3.2	1.8	.1	.2	.5	6.0	1827	94	21,531	10,325	48.0		

ADMARON			WEAVING CLOTH SPECIFICATION ; QUANTITIES																WERNER		FORM-NO W-101				
PLANT	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	CONSTRUCTION	WIDTH cm	MATERIAL				CLOTH SPEC		WEIGHT gr/seq.m.			% CONTRACT		ENDS PER BEAM	DEAM LENGTH "	# PART 'E LENGTH	PIECE LENGTH "	PRODUCTION 1975 in. str x 10 ³						
				WARP		WEFT		Warp e/cm	Weft p/cm	Warp	Weft	Total	Warp	Weft					I. QUART	II. QUART	III. QUART	IV. QUART	TOTAL		
				No	Mix	No	Mix																	20	21
produced for Gyor	336 - 13	plain weave	152	18	Line 16PE	18	Line 16PE	14.7	17.5			14	5.2	2260	798	.61	100	7.28					7.28		
	593 - 40	"	140	10	Line	10	Tow	13.1	13.5			280	15	1820	800	2.01	100		24.06				24.06		
	593 - 40	"	150	10	Line	10	Tow	13.3	13.5			280	14	2080	690	2.23	75			26.70			26.70		
	593 - 40	"	145	10	Line	10	Tow	12.7	13.0			282	14	1848	679	2.33	85				28.01		28.01		
	253 - 08	"	144	18	Line	18	Line	17.4	16.5			-	12	2536	784	0.50	100		6.02				6.02		
	253 - 08	"	111	18	Line	18	Line	17.7	16.0			-	12	1996	784	0.60	100		8.16				8.16		
	415 - 13	twill	93	50/2	Cotton	12	Line 16 V	26.2	15.0			-	16	2430	930	0.99	80		10.72				10.72		
	Various	"										-	1.3			1.12			5.44		5.42		2.85	13.42	
produced for	229 - 03	twill	145	34/2	Cotton	10	PAR 100 %	27.0	14.0			-	19	3918	595	2.09	100		11.73		13.37			25.10	
	309 - 06	plain	128	40/2	Cotton	15	Line 16 PE	21.3	19.0			249	18	2750	830	9.11	70	51.29	35.22	22.80				109.31	
	316 - 03	"	845	50/2	Cotton	18	Line 16 PE	21.8	21.5			150	12	1840	864	3.83	120	25.85	15.04	5.06				45.96	
	415 - 02	"	112	27/2	Cotton	9	Tow 6 V	19.5	15.5			320	15	2192	720	6.21	80	24.74	12.42	22.85		15.45		74.46	
	415 - 13	twill	106	50/2	Cotton 16 V	12	Line 16 V	25.5	14.5			238	12	2750	720	2.66	80	14.94	17.03					31.97	
	415 - 13	"	126	50/2	Cotton 16 V	12	Line 16 V	25.4	14.5			237	12	3220	720	4.21	80	15.29	9.54	17.87		7.70		50.50	
	415 - 13	"	136	50/2	Cotton 16 V	12	Line 16 V	25.6	14.5			238	12	3500	720	2.45	70	11.88	5.08	12.47				29.43	
	415 - 13	"	147	50/2	Cotton 16 V	12	Line 16 V	25.4	14.5			237	12	3750	720	3.46	70	8.15	6.79	9.42		17.17		41.53	
	416 - 13	"	157	50/2	Cotton 16 V	12	Line 16 V	25.2	14.5			237	12	3940	720	2.15	70	18.20			7.56			25.76	
	416 - 13	"	157	50/2	Cotton 16 V	12	Line 16 V	25.3	14.5			237	12	4280	720	3.08	70	20.70			7.38		6.91	35.99	
	512 - 03	plain	96	70/2	Cotton	10	Tow	18.6	15.0			230	15	1780	1035	4.42	100	13.57		21.39			18.12	53.08	
	512 - 03	"	128	70/2	Cotton	10	Tow	19.6	15.0			240	15	2550	920	3.49	100	13.01		22.85				41.86	
	512 - 07	"	133	70/2	Cotton	6	Tow	12.4	12.0			310	11	1664	624	36.61	70	103.54	296.13	37.23		102.45		439.35	
	512 - 07	feh	133	70/2	Cotton	6	Tow	12.7	12.0			320	11	1664	624	5.0	70			59.97				59.97	
	512 - 07	"	140	70/2	Cotton	6	Tow	12.8	12.0			290	16	1600	888	1.05	70			12.55				12.55	
	512 - 07	"	150	70/2	Cotton	6	Tow	12.5	12.0			320	16	1890	650	1.30	70				15.68			15.68	
	512 - 07	"	140	70/2	Cotton	6	Tow	12.0	12.0			364	16	1800	888	4.97	70	59.67						59.67	
	512 - 14	"	142	70/2	Cotton	10	Tow	14.3	12.5			291	16	2062	928	6.82	100	71.57	10.25					81.82	
	512 - 26	"	131	70/2	Cotton	6	Line	12.4	13.0			370	22	1600	590	4.27	80				91.27			91.27	
	512 - 52	"	135	70/2	Cotton	10	Line	14.3	13.0			301	10	1810	590	2.71	100					22.54		22.54	
	593 - 05	"	79	10	Line	10	Tow	13.0	13.5			288	15	814	540	3.09	80					37.13		37.13	
	593 - 32	"	139	10	Line	10	Tow	13.1	13.5			288	15	1708	650	1.40	100	17.70						17.70	
	593 - 40	"	139	10	Line	10	Tow	13.1	13.5			288	15	1620	800	12.68	70		63.44	39.03		52.03		154.50	
	593 - 40	"	86	13	Line	10	Tow	12.9	13.5			208	15	1120	690	5.39	100			56.48		9.16		65.64	
	593 - 60	"	76	10	Line	10	Tow	12.8	13.5			288	15	1120	690	3.97	100						47.60	47.60	
	593 - 40	"	79	10	Line	10	Tow	12.8	13.5			289	15	1030	820	1.55	100						16.62	16.62	
	282 - 05	"	137	40/2	Cotton	18	Line 16 PE	19.8	16.5			208		2750	826	1.81	100	22.95						22.95	
	421 - 05	"	83	27/2	Cotton	20/2	Cotton	25.0	14.0			364	18	2020	590	5.4	100	6.42						6.42	
	421 - 06	"	126	34/2	Cotton	20/2	Cotton	24.4	14.5			326	12	3160	672	6.72	70				42.91		37.76	80.67	
	421 - 06	"	105	34/2	Cotton	20/2	Cotton	24.7	14.5				12	2600	672	1.66	80	5.62		14.09		9.81	10.06	19.87	
	Various	"														3.47				7.73		14.20		41.94	
produced for	801 - 07	"	86	50/2	Cotton	27/1	Cotton	27.7	19.0			199		2400	912	5.08	100	5.62		14.09		22.45		38.46	60.91
Castlagrey	821 - 07	"	108	50/2	Cotton	27/1	Cotton	27.7	19.0			189		3000	912	1.60	100	19.70							19.70
	GRAND TOTAL																	531.58	511.65	492.55		459.23		2,025.22	

PLANT WORK	STYLE / STYLE GROUP	LOOM TYPE	WEAVING PRODUCTION CALCULATIONS ; COMPARISON																					
			LOOM PERFORMANCE				PRODUCTION acc.to act. eff.				ACTUAL PRODUCTION 1975 m ³			PLAN-PRODUCTION x10 ³				WERNER-PROD in m ³				CO/P: prod. acc. to actual efficiency = 100		
			PPH	Picks/hour	off %	Picks/hour exp	Meter/hour exp	No of Looms	Meter/year exp	Sq. Meter year exp	No of Looms	Meter/year	Sq. Meter/year	Meter/year	Sq. Meter/year	Meter/year	Sq. Meter/year	off %	No of Looms	Meters/year	Sq. Meters year	PROD. 1975	PLAN 1975	WERNER 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
306 - 13	152	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.9	6,712	3,55	.3	6,85	10,41	.3	7,28	11,07	6,58	10,00									
503 - 40	140	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	3,10	1.2	23,91	3,50	1.2	24,06	33,68	24,64	34,50									
503 - 40	150	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	3,10	1.3	25,92	40,95	1.3	26,70	42,19	26,59	42,00									
591 - 40	115	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	3,22	1.4	26,99	52,05	1.4	28,01	46,01	34,40	50,00									
268 - 06	144	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	3,76	.3	7,25	10,45	.3	6,02	8,67	6,75	9,00									
268 - 06	111	AT - 170	183	10,980	63.9	7,016	4,09	.3	6,47	9,40	.3	8,16	9,06	72,52	25,00									
426 - 13	93	AT - 120	183	10,980	63.9	7,016	4,68	.4	12,04	11,20	.4	10,72	9,97	11,72	10,90									
426 - 13	144	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	3,76	1.0	24,18	34,82	1.0	13,42	19,32	17,36	25,00									
229 - 03	145	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	4,44	1.0	28,56	41,41	1.0	25,10	38,40	13,79	20,00									
325 - 06	126	AT - 175	155	9,300	65.8	6,212	3,27	5.2	109,37	139,99	5.2	109,31	139,92	102,81	131,6									
316 - 03	84	N	160	9,600	58.1	5,578	2,59	3.0	49,98	42,23	3.0	45,96	38,84	44,73	37,80									
406 - 62	112	N	160	9,600	58.1	5,578	3,85	3.0	74,79	83,29	3.0	74,46	83,40	140,18	157,00									
416 - 13	106	AT - 120	183	10,980	63.9	7,016	4,94	1.0	31,13	33,00	1.0	31,97	33,89	32,08	34,00									
416 - 13	126	N	160	9,600	58.1	5,578	3,95	2.0	49,53	52,41	2.0	50,50	63,63	56,75	71,50									
416 - 13	136	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	4,28	1.1	30,26	41,18	1.1	29,43	40,02	25,00	34,00									
416 - 13	147	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	4,28	2.0	55,06	60,94	2.0	41,53	61,05	51,02	75,00									
416 - 13	157	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	4,28	1.0	27,53	43,22	1.0	25,76	40,44	38,22	60,00									
416 - 13	167	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	4,28	1.3	35,79	59,77	1.3	36,99	61,77	32,83	55,00									
502 - 03	86	N	160	9,600	58.1	5,578	3,72	2.7	52,64	50,63	2.2	53,08	50,96	59,00	57,50									
502 - 03	138	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	2,79	2.3	51,27	16,99	2.1	41,06	52,77	39,13	54,0									
502 - 07	133	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	5,18	13.2	439,70	584,92	13.2	439,35	584,34	469,32	624,2									
502 - 07	133	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	5,18	2.0	66,64	88,63	2.0	59,97	79,76	26,32	35,0									
502 - 07	140	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	3,49	1.0	22,45	31,43	1.0	12,55	17,57	11,43	16,0									
502 - 07	150	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	3,49	1.0	22,45	33,68	1.0	15,68	23,52	11,20	18,0									
502 - 07	140	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	3,49	3.0	67,34	94,28	3.0	59,67	83,54	56,43	79,0									
502 - 14	142	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	4,97	3.0	95,90	136,18	3.0	81,82	116,18	88,73	126,0									
502 - 23	131	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	4,78	2.0	61,49	60,55	2.0	51,27	61,16	54,73	71,7									
502 - 52	135	AT - 175	155	9,300	66.8	6,212	4,78	1.2	30,74	41,50	1.0	32,54	43,93	26,67	36,0									
503 - 05	79	AT - 120	183	10,980	63.9	7,016	7,80	1.0	50,17	35,63	1.0	37,13	29,33	37,97	20,0									
503 - 32	139	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	3,49	1.0	22,45	31,21	1.0	17,70	24,60	14,39	20,0									
503 - 40	139	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	3,10	8.0	159,51	21,72	8.0	154,50	214,76	174,10	247,0									
503 - 40	160	N	160	9,600	58.1	5,578	4,13	2.4	65,75	54,03	2.4	64,64	55,59	59,37	59,7									
503 - 40	76	N	160	9,600	58.1	5,578	4,13	2.0	51,13	40,38	2.0	47,60	36,18	36,84	28,0									
503 - 40	79	N	160	9,600	58.1	5,578	4,13	1.0	26,56	20,98	1.0	18,52	14,71	20,25	16,0									
506 - 05	137	AT - 175	155	9,300	65.8	6,212	3,76	1.0	24,70	33,13	1.0	22,95	31,44	25,55	35,0									
621 - 08	83	AT - 120	183	10,980	63.9	7,016	5,91	2	6,44	5,35	2	8,42	5,33	7,27	6,0									
621 - 08	126	N	160	9,600	58.1	5,578	3,85	3.3	81,72	102,97	3.3	80,67	101,64	80,46	101,4									
621 - 08	105	AT - 120	183	10,980	63.9	7,016	4,84	1.0	31,13	32,69	1.0	19,87	20,86	27,43	28,8									
621 - 08	157	N	120	7,200	58.1	4,103	2,88	2.2	40,75	63,98	2.2	41,64	65,37	46,88	73,6									
601 - 07	86	AT - 120	183	10,980	63.9	7,016	3,69	3.0	71,20	61,23	3.0	60,91	52,38	69,77	80,0									
801 - 08	108	AT - 120	183	10,980	63.9	7,016	3,69	1.0	23,73	25,63	1.0	19,20	20,74	18,70	20,20									
									84.6	2,184,59	2,758,50	84.6	2,035,02	2,571,59	2,149,52	2,703,70								

KONAROM

WINDING ; QUILTING SPECIFICATIONS , PRODUCTIVITY

WERNER

FORM - No
W-108

PLANT SHOP	PROCESS	MACHINE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Spindles/ Machine	MATERIAL		EDMESH	% Waste	INPUT		OUTPUT		Spindles/ Operator	PRODUCTION 1975	WORKING HOURS 1975			PRODUCTIVITY In kg/work.hr																
					No	MIX			Forn	gr	Forn	gr			DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL	DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL														
					6	7			10	11	12	13			16	17	18	19	20	21														
	Quilting	Nevo		12	6	Tow	14,176		cone	1300	cop	72																						
			6		Tow	10,480		1300	72	.8																								
			6		Line	12,772		1300	72	16.2																								
			9		Tow	7,099		1300	60	6.6																								
			10		Line	6,240		1300	70	2.1																								
			10		Tow	4,416		1300	60	70.7																								
			12		Line	14,000		1300	60	1.0																								
			12		Line 16% Synth.	6,928		1300	60	5.9																								
			15		Line	15,616		1300	60	.9																								
			15		Line 16% Synth	4,603		1300	70	1.3																								
			18		Line	15,679		1300	70	4.6																								
			20/2		Cotton	3,360		1300	75	1.5																								
			27/1		Cotton	1,766		1300	65	.9																								
			Nevo Total																			24	158.2											
			Quilting		HA-300		12	6	Tow	3,863		cone										1300	pirn	25										
						6		Tow	24,890		1300	30										.8												
	9	Tow		16,872				1300	25	6.5																								
	10	Line		11,902				1300	30	4.2																								
	10	Tow		4,540				1300	45	36.1																								
	10	Synthetics		5,677				1300	30	4.2																								
	12	Line		17,955				1300	30	3.4																								
	12	Line 16V		12,654				1300	30	36.1																								
	15	Line		16,416				1300	31	.5																								
	15	Line 16Synth		13,634				1300	35	21.4																								
	18	Line		11,670				1300	30	7.6																								
	20/2	Cotton		10,678				1300	30	24.3																								
	27/1	Cotton		4,134				1300	30	6.3																								
	HA-300 Total										30	254.8																						
	Quilting	SUPER		24	6	Tow	10,739		cone	1300	cop	53																						
			9		Tow	12,680		1300	60	.1																								
			10		Tow	5,830		1300	62	1.1																								
			12		Line 16V	5,085		1300	60	.4																								
			18		Line	3,628		1300	60	.3																								
	SUPER Total											17	3.2																					
	QUILTING TOTAL												446.2	25,895	3,916	29,811	17,23	113,90	16,00															
	WINDING	M = 450		100	15.7	Cotton			con	200	con	1200	75	356.5	11,502		11,502	30,92			33,93													

PLANT
WORK K O N A R O R

WINDING ; QUILTING PRODUCTION DATA , COMPARISON

WERNER

FORM-No
W-100

PLANT NO	PROCESS	MACHINE TYPE	MACHINES		SPINDLES			MATERIAL		DELIVERY				PRODUCTION In to/year			CGIP: expect 1975 = 100						
			Total	In op.	Total	In op.	%	No	Mix	m/min 100 %	gr/Sph 100 %	eff %	gr/Sph exp	EXPECTED 1975	ACTUAL 1975	PLAN 1975	WERNER 1975						
															Spindles	% eff	Production	ACTUAL	PLAN	WERNER			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	Quilting	Kovo	4	4	48	43	100	6	Tow						68.7								
								6	Tow						.8								
								6	Line						16.2								
								9	Tow						6.6								
								10	Line						2.1								
								10	Line						76.7								
								12	Line						1.0								
								12	Line 16V						5.9								
								15	Line						.9								
								15	Line/Synth						1.3								
								18	Line						4.6								
								20/2	Cotton						1.5								
								27/1	Cotton						.9								
			Kovo Total		4	4	48	43	100						160	1125.4	84	720.2	222.3	188.2			
	Quilting	UA-300	3	3	36	36	100	6	Tow						103.3								
								6	Tow						.8								
								9	Tow						6.5								
								10	Line						4.2								
								10	Line						36.1								
								10	Synthetics						4.2								
								12	Line						3.4								
								12	Line 16V						36.1								
								15	Line						.5								
								15	Line/Synth						21.4								
								16	Line						7.6								
								20/2	Cotton						24.3								
								27/1	Cotton						6.3								
								26/2	Cotton						.7								
			UA-300 Total		3	3	36	36	100						380	2340.9	75	1755.6	406.5	254.8			
	Quilting	SUPER	1	1	24	24	100	6	Tow						1.3								
								9	Tow						.1								
								10	Tow						1.1								
								12	Line 16V						.4								
								18	Line						.3								
			SUPER Total		1	1	24	24	100						140	903.2	85	767.7	118.5	3.2			
	QUILTING	TOTAL	8	8	108	108	100								747.3	446.2	477.3				59.7	57.6	
	WINDING	N - 150	1	1	100	100	100	15.7	Cotton	570	1513.8	65	1242	788.9	356.5	446.0					44.6	55.8	

WERNER INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

VOLUME V OF VI

B U D A P E S T

5.1 Spinning

Submitted to:

THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41

Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

Prepared by:

WERNER INTERNATIONAL

Brussels - New York

1977

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- Form S-104 = Roving : Machine Specification
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5.1 SPINNING

5.0 BUDAPEST

5.1 Spinning

5.1.1 Location

The total operation is hampered by shortage of labour, which even necessitated transferring intermediate operations, such as winding, to outside processors.

Reasons for the labour shortage are:

- Labour market in Budapest is tight in general.
- The mill is paying approximately 15% less hourly wages than neighbouring non-textile industrial plants.
- It offers unpleasant working conditions, compared to neighbours.
- It is running a three shift operation where the competition is running one shift only.
- Training of newcomers is inadequate, causing a higher turnover than necessary.

5.1.2 Buildings and Lay-out

Buildings are suitable for their task and sufficiently spacious for the operation involved. Machine positioning is good and material flow logical.

Room climate: for the dry spinning operation, we would recommend air conditioning on a mid-term basis.

5.1.3 Process Flow and Material Handling

Although the general material flow is logical, the material handling can be improved greatly through:

- Modernising the material transport system.
- This can be done in a relatively simple and inexpensive way by designing proper:
 - . trucks,
 - . doffing trucks,
 - . yarn carriers.
- Mobilising (in conjunction with the transport system) intermediate stocks. No need exists for double handling and precision stacking of bobbins as is done currently.
- Avoiding, where possible, all hand-lifting of heavy objects for female labour (doff-trays in wet spinning mainly)

5.1.4 Machine Obsolescence

The equipment in spinning preparation is partly outdated and should gradually be replaced by modern machinery.

In wet and dry spinning, the machine park is acceptable and with a properly installed preventive maintenance system they can fulfil the present needs.

5.1.5 Machine Improvements

On two different visits, we noticed a definite lack of correctly carried out machine maintenance program, for instance:

- In preparation :
 - Poor combs,
 - Nicked teeth,
 - Teeth missing,
 - Nicked flyer arms.

- In spinning :
 - Beards around guide bars,
 - Deep roller cuts,
 - Worn out rollers,
 - Blocked travellers,
 - Suction devices out of place (dry spinning).

One reason for the high end-breakage rate which not only incurs higher labour force than necessary but also produces bad yarn quality (high breakage rate throughout all the following process stages, which incurs an even higher labour force) lies surely in the bad condition of the rollers.

It is our opinion that for replacement material of rollers, only first class and suitable material should be used and accordingly maintained while in use.

The present condition of the rollers is not up to the standards required.

5.1.6 Summary of Mill Balance5.1.6.1 Wet - Mill Balance

Table I

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of working days/year	268	268	268
Working hours/day	24	24	24
No. of spinning frames	22	22	22
No. of spindles	4.796	4.796	4.796
Spindle hours/year available	30.847.872	30.847.872	30.847.872
Machine: Spi - RPM max.	-	5.472	5.472
Ø run.	-	4.500	4.900
Plant efficiency in %	83.2	43	86
Product Mix: Linen %	19	19	19
Linen/Synth. %	62	62	62
Tow	17	17	17
Tow/Synth. %	2	2	2
Nm average	14.39	14.39	14.39
High-low	30-8	30-8	30-8
T/m Ø	373	373	373
< m	98	98	98
Production: tons/year	1327	685	1453
compared in %	100	52	109
Ø cops weight in gr	-	139	139
Ø bobbin weight in gr	-	1303	1303
Cops to doff/8 hours	-	6130	13.000
Bobbins to creel/8 hours	-	654	1387
EDP M SPH	-	1465	300
Ø spindle/spinner	-	135	600

5.1.6.2 Dry - Mill Balance

Table I

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of spinning frames	8	8	8
No. of spindles	1554	1554	1554
Spindle hours/year available	9.995.328	9.995.328	9.995.328
Machine: Spi - RPM max.	8000	8000	8000
\emptyset /run.	4800	4800	5500
Plant efficiency %	76.6	72.6	80.0
Product Mix: Linen/Synth. %	1	1	1
Tow %	43	43	43
Tow/Synth. %	8	8	8
Synthetics %	48	48	48
Nm average	7.0	7.0	7.0
High-low	15-5	15-5	15-5
T/m	257	257	257
\angle	97	97	97
Production: Tons/year	1229	1165	1467
Comparison in %	100	95	119
\emptyset cops weight in gr	350	-	350
\emptyset bobbin weight in gr	12.000	-	12.000
Cops to doff/8 hours	-	-	5.213
(Bobbin) to creel/8 hours	-	-	152
EDP M SPH	-	992	300
\emptyset spindles/spinner	-	205	650

5.1.6.3 Gill - Mill Balance

Table I

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of frames	1	1	1
No. of spindles	80	80	80
Spindle hours available	514.600	514.600	514.600
Expected gr/spindle	265	-	-
Average Nm	1.3	1.3	1.3
Production: tons/year	136.5	15.6	104
comparison in %	100	11	76

5.1.6.4 Wet and Dry - Summary Mill Balance

Table I

	Prod. Acc. to Theor. Efficiency of Hung. Lin. Ind.	Actual 1975	WERNER Proposal 1
No. of spindles	6.430	6.430	6.430
No. of frames	31	31	31
Spindle hours avail. x (10 ³)	41.358	41.358	41.358
Expected gr/spindle hour	65.1	45.1	73.6
Average Nm	10.4	9.7	10.3
Production: tons/year	2.692	1865,6	3.024
comparison in %	100	69	112
Labour complement of person	259	259	255
Productivity: kg/work. hour	4.85	3.36	5.53
comparison in %	100	69 100	114 165

5.1.7 Summary of Labour Complement

Note: All direct personnel and all key functions contain a reserve of 15% to off-set absenteeism.

Table II

	Actual 1975				WERNER Proposal 1			
	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.	Adm.	Dir.	Ind.	Sum.
Preparation	7	48	32	87	7	63	38	108
Spinning	6	96	27	129	7	51	38	96
Winding	3	26	10	39	3	32	12	47
Adm. and various	1	-	3	4	1	-	3	4
Total	17	170	72	259	18	146	91	255

Since WERNER's opinion, on what is direct or indirect, which indirect personnel belongs to which department, might differ from the actual labour complement, not too much weight should be placed on a departmental comparison but rather on the total complement.

5.1.8 Notes and explanations to substantiate the summary of the mill balance and labour complement.

5.1.8.1 General

Basis for all calculation data was the submitted WERNER forms S-100 to S-109.

We had to work under the assumption that the given data were correct. In calculating a mill balance, all production figures are based upon geometrical averages rather than the normal arithmetical average. Therefore, the possibility of having taken some incorrect figures from the submitted forms has been greatly reduced.

5.1.8.2 Spindle RPM

As one can see in the summary, the maximum spindle speed is not utilised. Based on our knowledge of flax and linen spinning, in both cases, wet and dry, we increased the average spindle speed from 4500 to 4900 RPM in wet spinning, from 4800 to 5500 RPM in dry spinning.

5.1.8.3 Spinning Room Efficiency

BUDAPEST operates at the following efficiencies:

- LENFONO plan 1975 : 83.2%
- Actual 1975 : 43 %
- WERNER proposal : 86 %

The low actual 1975 efficiency is mostly due to labour shortage.

Our action plan to improve the efficiency is as follows:

- New up-to-date bonus system
- Standard working procedures
- Operator training program
- Improving running condition of material
- Rigid maintenance program for the spinning frames
- Correct job distribution.

5.1.8.4 Production

Comparison based on LENFONO plan 1975, the actual achieved, and WERNER proposal 1.

Table III

<u>Wet Spinning</u>	Plan = 100% = 1327 tons
	Actual 1975 = 52% = 685 tons, Nm 14.39
	WERNER 1 = 109% = 1453 tons, Nm 14.39
<u>Dry Spinning</u>	Plan = 100% = 1229 tons
	Actual 1975 = 95% = 1165 tons, Nm 7.0
	WERNER = 119% = 1467 tons, Nm 7.0
<u>Gill Spinning</u>	Plan = 100% = 136,5 tons
	Actual 1975 = 11% = 15,6 tons, Nm 1.3
	WERNER = 76% = 104.0 tons, Nm 1.3
<u>Summary</u>	Plan = 100% = 2692 tons, Nm 10.4
	Actual 1975 = 69% = 1866 tons, Nm 9.7
	WERNER = 112% = 3024 tons, Nm 10.3

Comparing these figures, one sees a realistic plan made by the LENFONO management, on which we can, nevertheless, improve by

12%

and by average 43% compared with the actual 1975 level.

5.1.8.5 Spindle Allocation and End-breaks

Running conditions of the material, expressed in end-breaks per M spindle hours, is extremely bad.

An end-break rate of:

- 1465 per M spindle hours for wet spinning,
- 992 per M spindle hours for dry spinning,

exceeds any condition which could be regarded as "normal".

Obviously, running a spinning room under these conditions requires a high labour input, and it also decreases the running conditions in all subsequent process stages.

The following table will show the standards as they are maintained in the Western countries:

- Wet Spinning

Expected end-breaks/M spindle hours:

	<u>Normal Mill</u>	<u>Very Good Mill</u>	<u>Bad Mill</u>
<u>Unbleached flax:</u>			
- carded tow	20 x Nm	10 x Nm	40 x Nm
- long fibres	5 x Nm		
<u>Prebleached flax:</u>			
- carded tow	4 x Nm	-	10 x Nm
- long fibres	3 x Nm	-	5 x Nm

- Dry Spinning

	<u>Normal Mill</u>	<u>Very Good Mill</u>	<u>Bad Mill</u>
- Grey flax:	35 x Nm	15 x Nm	50 x Nm

- LENFONO Result

- Wet spinning:	100 x Nm
- Dry spinning:	166 x Nm

- WERNER proposes as an intermediate step to achieve the following results:

- Wet spinning:	20 x Nm
- Dry spinning:	40 x Nm

These results are conservatively estimated and can be achieved by the following course of action through the program outlined:

- Setting an optimum overall fibre yield in respect to raw flax. LENFONO achieves a yield of:
 - ca. 10% long fibre
 - ca. 17% short fibre
 - ca. 27% in total

which, in our opinion, is too high for quality yarn and optimal running conditions.

- Setting an optimum rejection rate at the threshing process in respect to high yield and good running conditions/good quality yarn.

- Setting, controlling and maintaining standard quality procedures in all preparatory stages.
- Rigid maintenance control on all equipment (standard routines, sequences, responsibilities, follow-up procedures).

Spindle Allocation

WERNER estimated an average of 600 spindles/spinner. This implies:

- Correct job diversification.
- Applied job responsibilities.
- Correct and standard working methods.
- Training program (also to lessen the impact of high labour fluctuation).
- Retraining of all skilled operators.
- Correct bonus system, based on effective individual performance (part of the large savings potential could be passed on to the labour force to off-set the higher wage rates in the neighbouring industry).
- All machines in good working condition (application of a tight controlled preventive maintenance system).

- Correct auxiliary equipment to make the most use of handling procedures.
- Bringing all processing stages and raw material input to the optimum in order to achieve the above mentioned end-break rate to an average of:
 - wet spinning : 20 x Nm
 - dry spinning : 40 x Nm

expressed in EDPMSPH

APPENDIX

PLANT WERK 2 BUDAPEST		SPINNING MACHINE SPECIFICATION			WERNER		FORM-No S-101
1	PLANT KOOP						
2	MACHINE MAKE	PM - 88 - L1	PM - 88 - L3	PM - 114 - L1	SPINNBAU	SPINNBAU	
3	YEAR	1958	1964-1970	1953-1970	1966	1964	
4	PROCESS	wet	wet	wet	dry	dry	
5	No of MACHINES	9	5	8	7	1	
6	SPINDLES / MACHINE	236	240	184	196	182	
7	TOTAL No of SPINDLES	2124	1200	1472	1372	182	
8							
9							
10	DOFFING SYSTEM	manual	manual	manual	manual	manual	
1	TRAVELLING BLOWER	no	no	no	yes	yes	
2	SPEED REGULATION	no	no	no	yes	yes	
3	AUT. ENDSTOP cops full	no	no	no	yes	yes	
4	INPUT TYPE	bobbin	bobbin	bobbin	can	can	
5	CREEL SYSTEM						
6	SPINDLE DRIVE	spi tape	spi tape	spi tape			
7	SUCTION end breaks	no	no	no	yes	yes	
8							
9							
20							
1	Max. SPINDLE RPM	5500	6000	5000	8000	800	
2	GAUGE mm	88	88	114	102,4	102,4	
3	RING - DIAMETER mm	C 62	KSC 62	HZ III 75	grain 80	grain 80	
4	TUBE LENGTH mm	205	235	265	320	320	
5	LIFT mm						
6	CHASE mm						
7	∅ FRONT ROLLER mm	38	38	44	38	38	
8							
9	DRAFT ELEMENT Make						
30	DRAFT ELEMENT Type						
1							
2							
3							
4							
5	POWER NEED kW	14	14	14	20	20	
6	NOISE LEVEL dB						

1	PROCESS LINE	Line	Line	Tow
2	MACHINE MAKE	Mackie 9"	RN-216-L1 12"	Mackie 9"
3	YEAR	1925	1961	1925
4	No of MACHINES	2	2	2
5	SPINDLES / MACHINE	80	80	80
6	TOTAL No of SPI	160	160	160
7				
8				
9				
10	BOBBIN SIZE			
1	FLYER TYPE			
2	FLYER SIZE	228/114	305/152,5	228/114
3	Max FLYER RPM	700	840	680
4	GAUGE mm	228	305	228
5	LIFT mm	228	305	228
6				
7				
8				
9	DRAFT MAKE			
20	DRAFT TYPE			
1	Ø FR. ROLLER mm	38/54	50/70	38/54
2	SUCTION endbreak	no	no	no
3				
4				
5	STOP MOTION back	yes	yes	yes
6	STOP MOTION front	no	no	no
7				
8				
9				
30				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

PLANT WERK BUDAPEST		DRAWING MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS				WERNER		FORM-No S-106
1	PLANT KOOP	Line		Line	Line		Line	
2	DRAWING PASSAGE	1-2	3-4	5	1-2	3-4	5	
3	MACHINE MAKE	Technotex/Pushbar		Technotex	Mackie	Pushbar	Mackie	
4	YEAR	1970	1962	1970 - 1962	1925	1953	1925 - 1928	
5	No of MACHINES	XV 1-2	XV 3-4	XV 5	XII 1-2	XII 3-4	XIII 1-2-3-4	
6	HEADS / MACHINE	4/1		4	2/1		4	
7	TOTAL HEADS	2x2		8	1	2	16	
8								
9								
10								
11	DRAFT ELEMENT : Make							
12	DRAFT ELEMENT : Type							
13	Max. DOUBLINGS	8		4	6	8	8 4 8 2	
14	∅ DELIVERY ROLL top	65		65	80	70	70	
15	∅ DELIVERY ROLL bottom	56		56	60	50	50	
16	Max RPM DEL.ROLL	26,3		26,3	14,6	17,5	17,5	
17	Max.DEL.SPEED m/min	32/77		32	22/77		22	
18								
19								
20								
21								
22	CAN SIZE INPUT	500/900		400/900	550/900	400/900	400/900	
23	CAN SIZE OUTPUT	400/900		300/900	400/900		300/900	
24	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no		no	no		no	
25	STOP MOTION	yes		yes	yes		yes	
26								
27								
28								
29	POWER NEED kW	4,5		3,6	2,2		1,4	
30	NOISE LEVEL dB							
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								

PLANT
WERK BUDAPEST
∞

D R A W I N G
M A C H I N E S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

WERNER

FORM-No
S-105

1	PLANT KOOP	Line		Tov	Tov	Tov
2	DRAWING PASSAGE	Doubling		1-2	3-4	2-3
3	MACHINE MAKE	LP-500-L		Mackie Berh.T 10	Mackie Berh.T 20	Mackie Pushbar
4	YEAR	1962		1925 - 1966	1925 - 1966	1925 - 1966
5	No of MACHINES	XIII XIV XV		III 1-2 XXII 1-2 XXIII 1-2	XXII 3-4 XXIII 3-4	III 3-4
6	HEADS / MACHINE	2		4/1 4/1 3/1	4/1	3/1
7	TOTAL HEADS	3x2		3x1	2x4	2
8						
9						
10						
1	DRAFT ELEMENT : Make					
2	DRAFT ELEMENT : Type					
3	Max. DOUBLINGS	12		12/4	8/1	4/3
4	∅ DELIVERY ROLL top	90		60	60	60
5	∅ DELIVERY ROLL bottom	75		40	40	40
6	Max RPM DEL.ROLL	12,3		17,5	17,5	26,7
7	Max.DEL.SPEED m/min	40		90	100	52
8						
9						
20						
1						
2	CAN SIZE INPUT	600/900		500/900	400/500	400/900
3	CAN SIZE OUTPUT	500/900		400/900	400/900	400/900
4	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no		no	no	no
5	STOP MOTION	yes		yes	yes	yes
6						
7						
8						
9	POWER NEED kW	3,6		4,5	4,5	2,2
30	NOISE LEVEL dB					
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

PLANT
WERK BUDAPEST

D R A W I N G
M A C H I N E S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

WERNER

FORM-NO
S-106

1	PLANT KOOP	tov	tov	tov		
2	DRAWING PASSAGE	5	1	2		
3	MACHINE MAKE	Mackie	Berhardt T 10	Berhardt T 20		
4	YEAR	1925	1966	1966		
5	No of MACHINES	111/5	XXI	3 4 5		
6	HEADS / MACHINE	4	1	1		
7	TOTAL HEADS	16	1	3x4		
8						
9						
10						
1	DRAFT ELEMENT : Make					
2	DRAFT ELEMENT : Type					
3	Max. DOUBLINGS	2	10	2		
4	Ø DELIVERY ROLL top	60	./.	50		
5	Ø DELIVERY ROLL bottom	40	./.	40		
6	Max RPM DEL.ROLL	26,5	./.	88,5		
7	Max.DEL.SPEED m/min	16	90	100		
8						
9						
20						
1						
2	CAN SIZE INPUT	400/900	400/900	400/900		
3	CAN SIZE OUTPUT	270/900	400/900	400/900		
4	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no	no	no		
5	STOP MOTION	yes	yes	yes		
6						
7						
8						
9	POWER NEED kW	1,4	3,6	3,6		
30	NOISE LEVEL dB					
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

PLANT MACHINE NAME, PASS. QUALITY HEADS/ M/C DUBL. Input Output Draft m/min kg/m-in off kg/m-hr Can Ml. Input Output Oper. Leads/ H/C year No of H-hrs/ year tons PRODUCTION acc. act. eff

MACHINE NAME, PASS.		QUALITY		HEADS/ M/C DUBL.		Input Output		Draft		m/min kg/m-in off		kg/m-hr Can Ml. Input Output		Oper. Leads/ H/C year		No of H-hrs/ year		tons PRODUCTION acc. act. eff		
1	Machine 1	1	1	4	4	12-15	37	37	33	33	12	22	22	57	39.9	11.0	10.0	28	1	1
2	Machine 2	2	2	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	744	58.8	18.7	17.0	72	1	1
3	Machine 3	3	3	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	1	1	1
4	Machine 4	4	4	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	1	1	1
5	Machine 5	5	5	4	4	24	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	551.2	39.9	11.0	10.0	28	1	1
6	Machine 6	6	6	4	4	15	37	37	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
7	Machine 7	7	7	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
8	Machine 8	8	8	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
9	Machine 9	9	9	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
10	Machine 10	10	10	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
11	Machine 11	11	11	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
12	Machine 12	12	12	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
13	Machine 13	13	13	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
14	Machine 14	14	14	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
15	Machine 15	15	15	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
16	Machine 16	16	16	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
17	Machine 17	17	17	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
18	Machine 18	18	18	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
19	Machine 19	19	19	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
20	Machine 20	20	20	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
21	Machine 21	21	21	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
22	Machine 22	22	22	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
23	Machine 23	23	23	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
24	Machine 24	24	24	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
25	Machine 25	25	25	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
26	Machine 26	26	26	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1
27	Machine 27	27	27	4	4	18	20	20	33	33	12	22	22	180.4	29.6	10.7	8	55	1	1

MACHINE NAME, PASS.		QUALITY		HEADS/ M/C DUBL.		Input Output		Draft		m/min kg/m-in off		kg/m-hr Can Ml. Input Output		Oper. Leads/ H/C year		No of H-hrs/ year		tons PRODUCTION acc. act. eff		
1	Machine 1	1	1	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
2	Machine 2	2	2	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
3	Machine 3	3	3	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
4	Machine 4	4	4	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
5	Machine 5	5	5	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
6	Machine 6	6	6	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
7	Machine 7	7	7	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
8	Machine 8	8	8	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
9	Machine 9	9	9	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
10	Machine 10	10	10	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
11	Machine 11	11	11	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
12	Machine 12	12	12	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
13	Machine 13	13	13	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
14	Machine 14	14	14	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
15	Machine 15	15	15	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
16	Machine 16	16	16	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
17	Machine 17	17	17	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
18	Machine 18	18	18	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
19	Machine 19	19	19	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
20	Machine 20	20	20	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
21	Machine 21	21	21	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
22	Machine 22	22	22	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
23	Machine 23	23	23	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
24	Machine 24	24	24	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
25	Machine 25	25	25	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
26	Machine 26	26	26	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864
27	Machine 27	27	27	4	4	12	18	18	33	33	12	22	22	105.5	76	10	10	2	2	12.864

PLANT WERK BUDAPEST		COMBING MACHINE SPECIFICATION		WERNER		FORM-No S-108	
1	PLANT KOOP						
2	MACHINE MAKE	Textina + Pushbarny					
3	YEAR	1959	1962				
4	No of MACHINES	2x10	2x1				
5	Max MIPS / MINUTE	94					
6	No of HEADS / MACHINE	10					
7	DRAFT ELEMENT Make	Pushbar					
8	DRAFT ELEMENT Type						
9	Ø DELIVERY ROLLER mm	81					
10	Max RPM DELIVERY ROLLER	31,4					
1	Max DELIVERY SPEED m/min	8,1					
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8	QUALITY		No 9 tow dryspun				
9	CIRC.COMB - Position						
20	- No of n.bars						
1	- Density						
2	- Needle type						
3	FIX.COMB - Thickness						
4	- Length mm	7					
5	- needle/cm	18					
6	- needle type						
7							
8							
9	CAN SIZE	500/900					
30	AUTOMATIC CAN CHANGER	no					
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

PLANT
WERNER
DUGAPEST

WINDING PRODUCTION DATA, COMPARISON

WERNER FORM-No
W-109

PLANT NO	PROCESS	MACHINE MAKE	MACHINES		SPINDLES			MATERIAL		DELIVERY				PRODUCTION In km x 10 ³ 1975			CORP: exp. 1975 = 100					
			Total	In Op.	Total	In Op.	%	Kn	M 1 x	n/min 100 %	km/Sph 100 %	eff %	kg/Sph exp	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	PLAN	WERNER, PRODUCTION 1975		ACTUAL	PLAN	WERNER	
			18	19	20	21	22	23														
1	Winding	Schlaferst	3	2	180	120	67	10	100 L	100	10.6	55	5.94									
								12	100 L													
								15	100 L													
								15	12 PAN/PA I													
		Total												4504,473								
2																						
3																						
4		Elltex	3	3	144	144	100	10	100 L	400	24.0	62	14.88									
5								12	100 L													
6								12	16 V/84 L													
7								15	100 L													
8								15	16 V/84 L													
9								15	16 PE/84 L													
10								15	12 PAN/89 L													
11								18	100 L													
12								18	16 PE/84 L F2													
13								21	16 PE/84 L F2													
14								24	16 PE/84 L F2													
15								24	100 L													
16								30	33 PE/67 L F2													
17								30	67 PE/33 L F2													
18								10	PAN 100													
		Total												13781,975								
		GRAND TOTAL												18360,443	11200,930							

110116

VOLUME VI OF VI
HUNGARIAN LINEN INDUSTRY

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41
Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

WERNER INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

VOLUME VI OF VI

HUNGARIAN LINEN INDUSTRY

Submitted to:

THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO Contract No. 76/41

Project No. IS/HUN/95/013

Prepared by:

WERNER INTERNATIONAL

Brussels - New York

1977

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6.0 HUNGARIAN LINEN INDUSTRY

6.1 Marketing and Planning

6.1.1 An Overview

In 1975 the company produced approximately 25 million metres excluding non-wovens, hoses and made-up articles. Distribution by fibre was:

- 60% linen type,
- 40% cotton type.

Sales amounted to 24 million metres with an export element of 22%.

The difference of one million metres between production and sales can most likely be found in a reserve production for export (see sheet 352).

The number of items in the range is estimated to be over 500. The domestic price list contains 389 items of which fabric groups 73-2-3-4 absorb 305 items. The export price list is also very extensive, but many fabrics are of a special construction, others are also sold in Hungary.

The production of individual fabrics does not appear to be confined to one mill per fabric construction. Most fabrics are produced in three different mills.

6.1.2 Planning

The single, most important feature of the organisation is the planning system, not only because of the effect on production but also because the lack of fast reaction to market demands limits the sales potential considerably, particularly so for exports to Western countries.

6.1.2.1 Planning Methods

6.1.2.2 Annual Plan

The commercial department produces an "Annual Plan" in detail per fabric. The advantage of this plan is mainly for the purpose of planning fibre consumption.

6.1.2.3 Quarterly Plan

The "Quarterly Plan" is produced by the commercial department some 45-60 days before the commencement of each quarter. It summarises the customers' requests and orders; it incorporates the department's judgement of the current market demands; it includes sales by contract estimated at 50-60% (including export contracts). Exports, in general, are not part of this plan. Exports are determined per product group only (not per fabric). Export quantities are given in form of a quota to the mill. Specifications are given by Hungarotex.

The mill (total mill planning) notifies the commercial department of its acceptance or rejection of the details of the plan. Variances from the plan must then be negotiated by the salesmen.

6.1.2.4 Basis of Decision

The personal judgement of the sales department is the basis, there is no formalised information system covering market movements and statistics.

6.1.2.5 Deliveries

Customers are required to give orders six weeks before the start of the quarter, and deliveries are then quoted during the quarter. This could mean four months delivery from the date of order. We understand that 8-10% of all orders are late delivered. For exports, late deliveries can rise to 30%. This is presumably due to the short term deliveries expected by importers in Western countries. The sales department does not seem to have adequate means to control deliveries. This applies to domestic sales as well as exports.

6.1.2.6 Controls for Corrective Action

Information of changes, late deliveries, second quality, non-production etc. are in the hands of the mill planning department. The commercial department does not seem to receive variance information quickly enough to take corrective action. As an example: the production of first quality goods in the linen and cotton sectors 73-3, 73-2 amounted to 86% and 81% respectively. The mill gives a scale of rejects which the salesmen have to sell accordingly. Variances from the quarterly plan are considerable. Customer service and control would be virtually impossible without the use of an extremely fast reacting control system by the commercial department.

6.1.2.7 Flexibility - Meeting Market Demand

The quarterly planning system does not allow for the means of meeting varying market demands. The commercial department has the opportunity to use its market judgement once every three months when composing the quarterly plan, but after that the goods available depend largely on the reaction of the mill planners. Mill planners have no direct contact with the market. Their decisions can, therefore, not be expected to aim at the efficient disposal (sales) of goods. Efficient sales give the opportunity of optimizing production efficiency.

6.1.2.8 Analysis of Planning and Results Achieved

The enclosed statistics, Table I, show the following results in 1000 square metres.

Major items 72-2, 73-3 only are included:

Annual plan	18.491	
Quarterly plan	16.934	(4 quarters)
Export production (presumably planned)	7.683	(incl. reserve 1053,6)
	<u>24.617</u>	
Total production	25.110	
Total sales	24.164	(domestic 18.839, export 5.325)
Discrepancy production- sales	964	

The discrepancy can be traced to the reserve production for export, probably second quality.

Table 1

ANALYSIS OF PLANNING AND RESULTS ACHIEVED, 73-2 AND 73-3 FABRICS ONLY

1975 LENFONO - BUDAKALASZI SZÖVŐGYÁR - GYŐRI SZÖVŐGYÁR - CSILLÁGHEGYI SZÖVŐGYÁR

End-Use Fibres	Code No.	Annual Plan	Plan 1st Qtr.	Plan 2nd Qtr.	Plan 3rd Qtr.	Plan 4th Qtr.	Total 4 Qtrs.	Quarterly Plan as % of Annual Plan	Product 1000 t
<u>73-2 Cotton type/not containing linen</u>								m ²	
Apparel fabrics	21	1400	370,0	351,9	707,2	595,0	2024,1	+ 44,6	3267
Furnishing fabrics	25	700	175,1	147,9	243,9	120,5	687,5	- 1,8	1613
Tarpaulins/awnings	27	920	413,8	397,2	324,5	436,6	1572,1	+ 70,9	3258
Technical fabrics	28	3252	506,5	501,9	664,4	368,4	2041,2	- 37,2	2130
		6278					6324,9	- 0,7	10269
							37,3		= 40,9 tot. ex others
<u>73-3 Linen Type</u>									
Apparel (linen)	31	7250	1900,3	1864,6	1454,3	1089,3	6308,5	- 13,0	6202
Linings	32	990	241,2	407,8	360,3	26,0	1035,3	+ 4,6	1491
Bed sheetings	33	468	84,5	156,4	77,0	16,2	334,1	- 28,6	401
Tea towels - table linen	34	411	85,4	104,4	-	4,8	194,6	- 52,7	99
Furnishing/household	35	900	255,0	207,8	205,2	194,0	862,0	- 4,2	2408
Mattress/Upholstery/Covers	36	736	231,5	205,2	172,0	332,1	940,8	+ 27,8	904
Tarpaulins	37	900	115,7	132,8	86,1	93,9	428,5	- 52,4	401
Technical fabrics	38	118	25,5	2,9	-	2,2	30,6	- 74,1	513
Apparel(hemp fabrics)	42	400	108,5	140,0	61,5	122,0	432,0	+ 8,0	443
Various	39	40	-	23,0	10,0	10,0	43,0	+ 7,5	1977
		12213					10609,4	NA	14840
							= 62,7	- 13,1	= 59,1 total
Total		18491					16934,2	- 8,4	2510
								less prod.f.exp.	768
								Prod. domestic	1742
SECTION 1									
Excluding Hoses									73 - Other
" Haradek (320/an)	320	110,0	95,0	110,0	35,0				73 - 29
									Total P
									Export excl.

ALY

NYI SZÖVEGYAR

Plan 4th Qtr.	Total 4 Qtrs.	Quarterly Plan as % of Annual Plan	Production 1000 m ²	Variance from Qtrly. Plan - %	Sales Domestic	Export Sales	Total Sales	% - Variance Sales/Prod.	Export Production
595,0	2024,1	+ 44,6	3267,4	+ 61					
120,5	687,4	- 1,8	1613,2	+134,7					
436,6	1572,1	+ 70,9	3258,0	+107,2					
368,4	2041,2	- 37,2	2130,6	+ 4,4					
	6324,8	- 0,7	10269,2	+ 62,4	7702,8	2248,2	9951,0	- 3,1	
	37,3%		= 40,9% of tot. excl. others 1,5	= 3944,4 in 1000 m ²	= 40,9%	=42,2%	= 41,2%		
1089,3	6308,5	- 13,0	6202,2	- 1,7					
26,0	1035,3	+ 4,6	1491,5	+ 44,1					
16,2	334,1	- 28,6	401,1	+ 20,1					
4,8	194,6	- 52,7	99,9	- 48,7					
194,0	862,0	- 4,2	2405,3	+179,0					
332,1	940,8	+ 27,8	904,8	- 3,8					
93,9	428,5	- 52,4	401,7	- 6,3					
2,2	30,6	- 74,1	513,3	+1577,5					
122,0	432,0	+ 8,0	443,1	+ 2,6					
10,0	43,0	+ 7,5	1977,6	+4499,1					
	10609,4	NA							
	= 62,7%	- 13,1	14840,5	+ 39,9	11135,9	3076,9	14212,8	- 4,2	
	16934,2	- 8,4	= 59,1% of total	= 4231,1 in 1000 m ²	= 59,1%	=57,8%	= 58,8%		
		less prod.f.exp.	25109,7	+ 48,3	18838,7	5325,1	24163,8	- 3,8	7682,7
		Prod. domestic	7682,7	=81755,5 m ² 000	= 77,96%	=2204%			
			17427,0		of tot. sales	of tot. sales			
			73 - 47	25109,7	non woven/Hoses/Confection				
			Others	40,3					
			73 - 29 "	2952,4					
				1,5					
				28103,9	excluding non woven				
				2952,4	Hoses				
			Total Prod.	<u>25151,5</u>	Confection				
			Export production excl. reserve	6629					

SECTION 2

6.1.2.9 Summary

- Variance annual plan/quarterly plan = 8.4%
- Variance production and quarterly plan
 - . per product group (column 9, excl. technical fabrics) = 49% to 179%
- Variance sales/production total = -3.8%
- Variance sales/production
 - . domestic = +11.24%
 - . export = -19.7%

It can this be seen that the quarterly plan has little resemblance to the quantity per product group produced by the mills.

Exports are not included in the quarterly plan, hence it serves little purpose for production planning, note the great variances. It serves only as a guide for domestic deliveries and as part of total productive planning.

The planning system incorporates marketing plans once every three months. It is based on three-monthly periods. Market demands, however, change more frequently.

For export purposes, the long period presents a severe handicap in as much as it is out of gear with the planning and budget period commonly used in Western countries where all budgeting is done by the month. As a result, it is unlikely that exports to Western countries can be increased to an extent unless means are found to use monthly planning periods for sales, production and deliveries. Such a changed planning scheme could be introduced for part of the mill capacity. Success could be expected in export markets provided that marketing techniques are introduced to enable service to be given to customers with regard to offers, deliveries, sampling, product development, design and distribution. Wholesalers and makers-up (confection) could then be expected to be amongst the company's customer categories as they could then be serviced in the manner they expect.

6.1.3 Products

14% to 20% of all fabrics are not of first class quality. 33% of cotton type apparel fabrics are rejects. These percentages are so high that efficient marketing is practically impossible.

6.1.3.1 Constructions

There appear to be many very similar constructions. Construction should be examined with a view to:

- Reducing the number of items.
- Reducing costs.

Standard Items

Some twelve million metres are expected to sell throughout the year. This is an excellent opportunity to achieve efficient production. An effort could be made to increase the sale of these items, maybe for exports. In view of the long runs, efficient planning could be instituted with the resultant good service to customers. This, of course, is subject to a profitability test. A list of the items is enclosed.

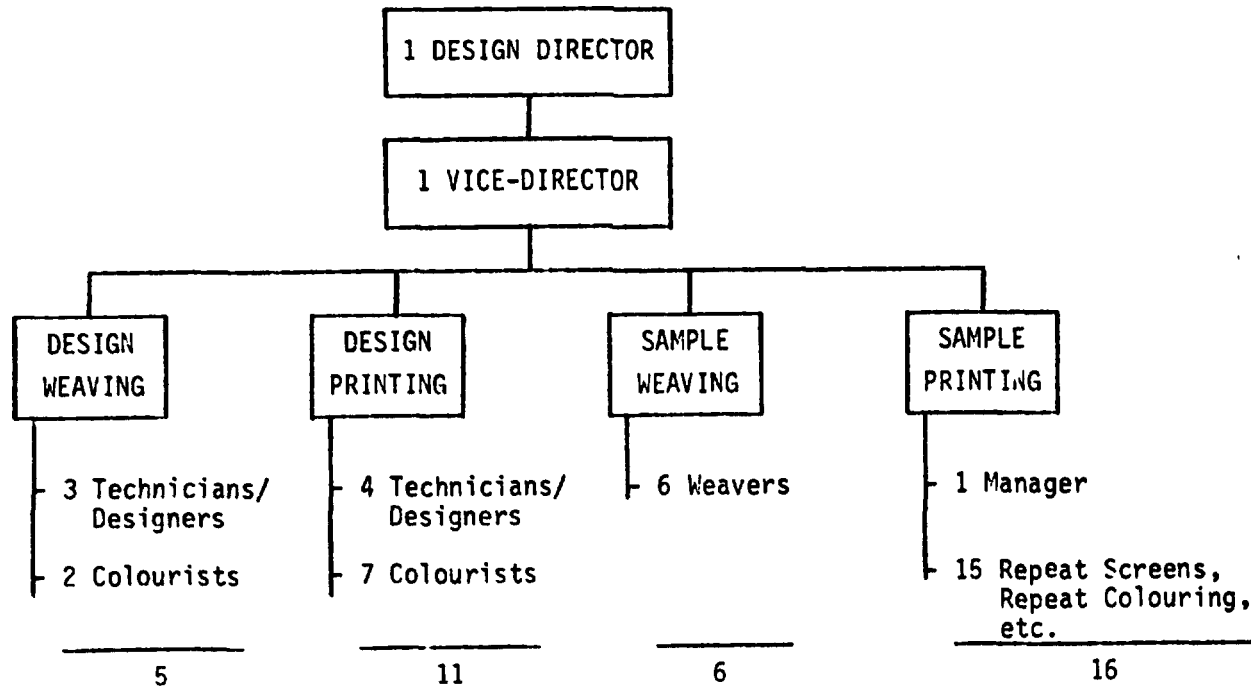
Table II

STANDARD QUALITIES	1977	≈ 1976
231-02 Militär	1.800 cm ²	1.300
229-03 "Aarmer" (name) Jeans Ladies Printed	1.800 cm ² 100 " <u>1.900 cm²</u>	1.500
521-19 100% cotton Base cloth Coated Fabric	2.000 cm ²	1.800
801-01 Rubbercoated 100% cotton Regenmantelstoffe 100% Cotton	800 cm ²	∅
Berufsbekl. Munkaruha	5.000 cm ²	6.000
	<u>11.500</u>	<u>10.600</u>

6.1.3.3 Design and Product Development

1. First selection of fabric and colour ideas are made by the commercial department both for the domestic and export markets.
2. The selection is sent to the design section who interpret and add their own ideas.
3. The collection is then submitted to a jury consisting of:
 - The managing director,
 - The commercial section,
 - Production,
 - Costing.
4. The approved items are produced on a trial basis to the extent of 500 metres approximately.
5. Trial sales follow.

DESIGN AND FABRIC DEVELOPMENT



TOTAL STAFF : 40

6.1.4 Pricing and Profitability

Pricing is based on a standard cost system. Some percentages are included by direction. The direct cost system (contribution to fixed cost) is not used. The following profit analysis is based on information supplied by the company. As costs are not built up on a basis of contribution to fixed costs, judgement on individual fabrics may be distorted. It would be difficult to evaluate the value of each fabric to the productive process in each mill. Neither customer categories nor individual contracts can be evaluated as to their contribution to the total profitability. Further, quantity planning in view of achievable prices is not reliable. Nevertheless, the following summary and tables III and IV form the basis of taking steps with a view to streamlining the range and improving its profitability.

6.1.4.1 Summary

244 items show a profit,
of which 31 items produce 73% of the profit.
8 of the 31 items produce 36% of the profit.
32 items produce a loss of 40.5 million FT.

If costing is to be used as a managerial tool, the introduction and use of the direct costing system would serve more efficiently.

Exports - Loss Analysis

(Part of production only appears to include most major items).

852.8 metres - 15% of total - were sold at a loss of 22.14 FT/ metre. 15 fabrics were involved and were sold at a total loss of 18878.2 FT = 49.6% loss on sales.

Table III

Domestic - in 1000's by Loss Factor						
Sales Value	m ² Produced	Ø Price	Loss/m ² FT	Total Loss - FT	No. of Fabrics	% Loss on Sales
81.715	1.938	42.16	15.65	30.328	11	37%
31.656	691	45.81	7.75	5.361	7	16.9%
53.107	1.141	46.54	4.22	4.821	14	9.1%
50.889	956	53.26	4.52	4.325	NA	8.5%
Σ 217.367	4.726	45.99	9.49	44.835	NA Est. 150	20.6%

NA = not available

Marginal Results

24 fabrics produced a profit of 2.8% average, and could therefore be regarded as borderline cases. These fabrics might easily become loss fabrics.

Profit and Loss Analysis

(Part of production only - appears to include most major items)

Table IV

Domestic - m 1000 by Profit in Sales							
	Sales Value	m ² Produced	Ø Price	Profit m ² - FT	Total Profit	No. of Fabrics	Ø % Profit on Sales
	164.284	3.281	50.07	1.90	6.226	24+	3.8% (0-5%)
	381.290	6.531	58.38	7.88	51.481	44	13.5% (10-15%)
	176.319	3.962	44.50	8.24	32.655	29	18.5% (15-20%)
	329.740	4.854	67.93	22.69	110.131	74	33.4% (20%+)
Profit Items	Σ 1051.633	18.628	56.45	10.76	200.493	NA	19.1% Profit Items
Loss Items	Σ 217.367	4.726	45.99	(9.49)	(44.835)	NA	(20.6) Loss Items
Total	1269.000	23.354	54.34	6.67	155.658	NA	+12.3 Total

6.1.5 Commercial Section - Marketing

This section covers all marketing activities with the exception of direct export sales which are in the hands of Hungarotex. Coordination with Hungarotex is, however, the responsibility of the commercial section.

The function of the section can be seen on the diagram on the following page.

The section proposes items for the collection but is not responsible for sampling.

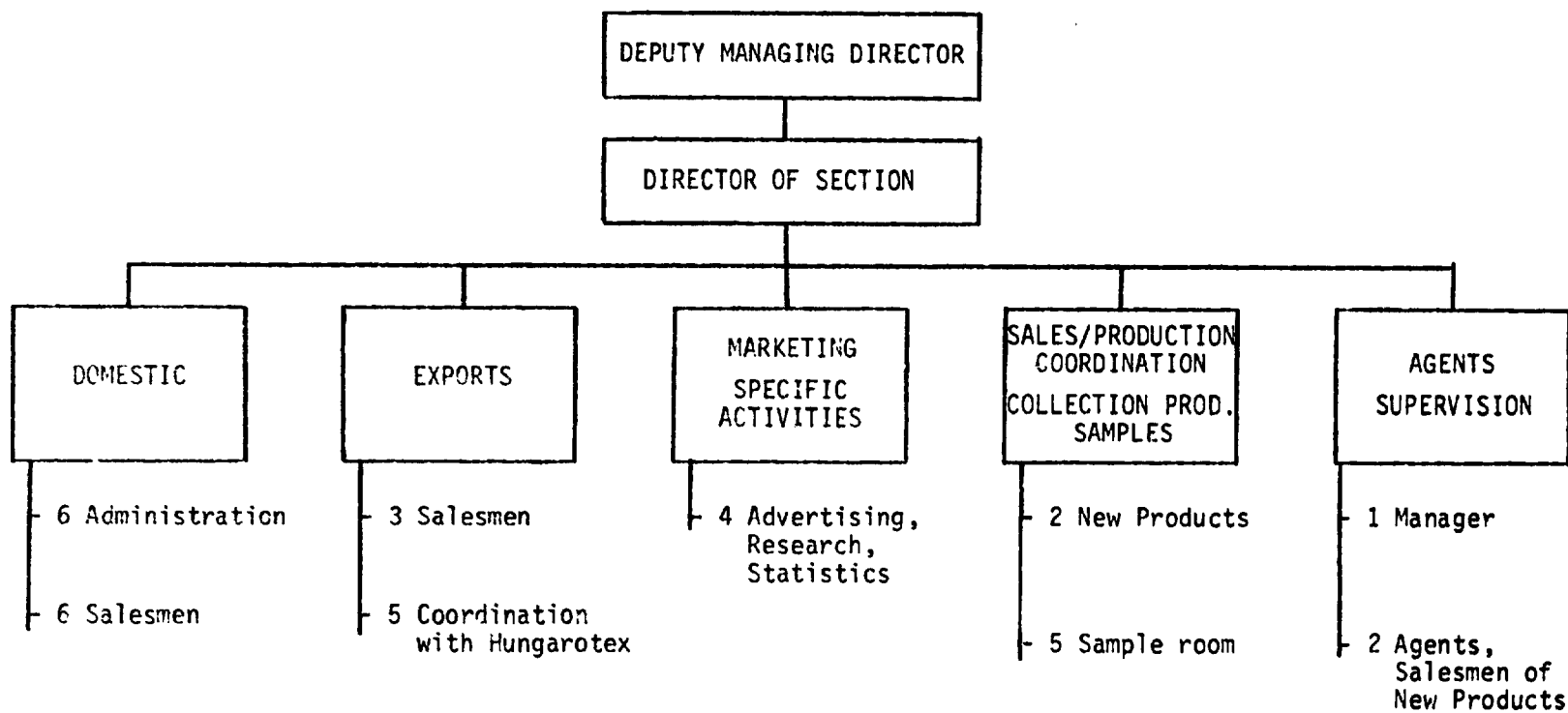
Targets for individual salesmen are not set on a long term basis.

Feed-back reporting in a methodical and systemized manner is not practised.

The section is responsible for producing annual and quarterly plans, details of which are described in the chapter "Planning".

Forecasting is based on personal experience and is not combined with expected financial results.

COMMERCIAL SECTION - MARKETING



TOTAL NO. OF SALESMEN : 9

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONNEL INCL. SALESMEN : 35 (excl. Dep. M.D.)

6.1.6 Export Sales to Western Countries

Hungarotex Trading Company is responsible for all export sales.

The company makes available a volume quota per product group but not by individual fabric. Constructions are also given by the company but Hungarotex modifies the constructions in many cases and plans the volume per fabric. Designs are exclusive to Hungarotex.

In many cases, the customers supply their own designs. Acceptance is subject to minimum quantities being ordered which they state are as follows:

- Own design : 8000 m² per design
- Yarn dyed : 1000 m² per warp
- Collection design : 2000 m² - 1000 m²/colour.

Prices are limit prices, that is, minimum prices acceptable. Subsidies are deducted prior to setting the limit price. Where prices achieved are higher, the excess price is shared 70% company, 30% Hungarotex. A 2% allowance is made for administration by Hungarotex.

Communications between the company and Hungarotex seem to work well.

The following companies were interviewed in order to test the export potential for Lenfono products:

- Goldsoie S.A., Paris
- Tago Textil Aussenhandel Ges.
- Gallion, Echterdingen
- Emil Meyer, Stuttgart
- Südbund, Sechselberg
- Sutex, Sindelfingen
- Konforma, Hanover
- Kupferrot, Munich
- T.A. Ernst, Cologne
- Lutz Knapf, Deizisau
- Otto Purer, Vaihingen

6.1.6.1 Deliveries and Distribution Channels

Most potential customers not only required quick delivery but stock replacement for lines adopted. This applies to furnishing fabrics where we considered the best chances lie. As stated previously, all transactions take place on a monthly basis with relatively short delivery terms. Exact deliveries are taken for granted. Lenfono cannot meet these conditions if the present planning methods are applied. It follows, therefore, that trading companies geared up for long term trading and mills or department stores - for opening orders only - are the only suitable outlets. Wholesalers who have a considerable share of the market, estimated over 50% for furnishing fabrics, would, however, not be interested. Makers-up (confection) require a sampling service of 2-3 weeks as compared with the 3-6 months now being given by Lenfono.

The present quarterly planning system makes deliveries on a monthly basis practically impossible unless stocks are accumulated. In the circumstances it is not surprising that customers in Western countries complain of inaccurate deliveries.

6.1.6.2 Designs

Designs in Western countries differ from those used in Hungary and from each other. France is particularly sensitive in that respect. This problem, however, could be overcome by employing local designers provided adequate sampling could be made available within three weeks.

6.1.6.3 Coupon Service

Coupons are used by customers for selling prior to deliveries of bulk goods. In most cases, delivery within 2-3 months from receipt of order is requested. Lenfano deliveries are made between 3-6 months.

6.1.6.4 Contingencies (Limits in Value)

Limitations of importation exist in some countries, i.e. France. The definitions should be studied, changes in fibre distribution of fabrics supplied or destination by end-use can alleviate this problem to some extent.

6.1.6.5 Prices

Prices do not seem to present an obstacle to increasing exports.

6.1.6.6 Products - Market Comments/Demands

The demand for linen has declined to some extent. Ease of washability and lack of adequate crease resistance are the major reasons. The company's crease resistance finish is said to be inadequate. More mixtures with man-made fibres would probably reduce this problem.

Analyses of some items by end-use:

1. Apparel

Inadequate crease resistance process, inadequate service (see deliveries).

2. Printed Furnishing Fabrics

Good chance subject to service, sampling, delivery, design (previously mentioned).

3. Table Cloths

Quality is not regular. There are too many flaws. Quality is particularly important for table cloths as flaws are easily seen.

4. Tea Towel, Cocktail Towels

There is a strong demand for half-linens. Sales could be increased particularly in Germany.

5. Grey Goods

There is a demand for grey goods, but supplying this item may not be in the interest of the company.

6. Technical Fabrics

These must be according to standard specifications applicable to each country. As an example: fabrics which do not meet the DIN standard are not saleable in Germany.

6.1.6.7 Summary

Major Obstacles to Increasing Exports

The company's planning system is out of gear with the buying cycles of Western importing countries. As a result, the company finds it difficult to meet expected service standard.

The volume of goods that does not meet first quality standards is so high that deliveries must suffer to a non-acceptable degree.

