

CAD/CAM (21-342)

*Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory
Department of Industrial Engineering
Sharif University of Technology*

Session # 16



Course Description

▪ *Instructor*

- *Omid Fatahi Valilai, Ph.D. Industrial Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology*
- *Email: FValilai@sharif.edu, Tel: 6616-5706*
- *Website: Sharif.edu/~fvalilai*

▪ *Class time*

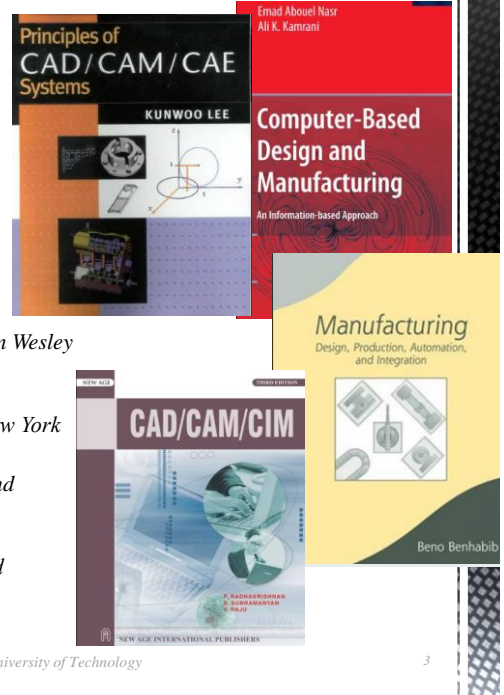
- *Saturday- Monday 10:30-12:00*

▪ *Course evaluation*

- *Mid-term (25%)*
- *Final exam (40%)*
- *Quiz (5%)*
- *Exercise (30%)*

Course Description (Continued ...)

- **Mid-term session:**
 - Monday: 8th Ordibehesht 1393, 10:30 ~ 12:30
- **Final Exam:**
 - Saturday: 24th Khordad 1393, 15:00 ~ 17:30
- **Reference:**
 - Lee, Kunwoo; "Principles of CAD/CAM/CAE systems", 1999, Addison Wesley
 - Abouel Nasr, Emad; Kamrani, Ali K.; "Computer-Based Design and Manufacturing: An Information-Based Approach", 2007, Springer, New York
 - Benhabib, Beno; "Manufacturing: Design, Production, CAD/CAM, and Integration", 2003, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York
 - Radhakrishnan, P.; Subramanian, S.; Raju, V.; "CAD/CAM/CIM", 3rd edition, 2005, New age international (P) limited publishers, New York



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Course Description (Continued..)

- **Contents:**
 - Introduction to CAD/CAM/CAE systems (5 sessions)
 - Components of CAD/CAM/CAE systems (2 sessions)
 - Geometric modeling systems (3 sessions)
 - Optimization in CAD (5 sessions)
 - Rapid prototyping and manufacturing (3 sessions)
 - Virtual engineering (2 sessions)
 - Product Life Cycle Cost Model (2 sessions)
 - Computer-Based Design and Features/Methodologies of Feature Representations (5 sessions)
 - Feature-Based Process Planning and Techniques (3 sessions)
 - Collaborative Engineering (2 sessions)

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Course Description (Continued..)

▪ Contents:

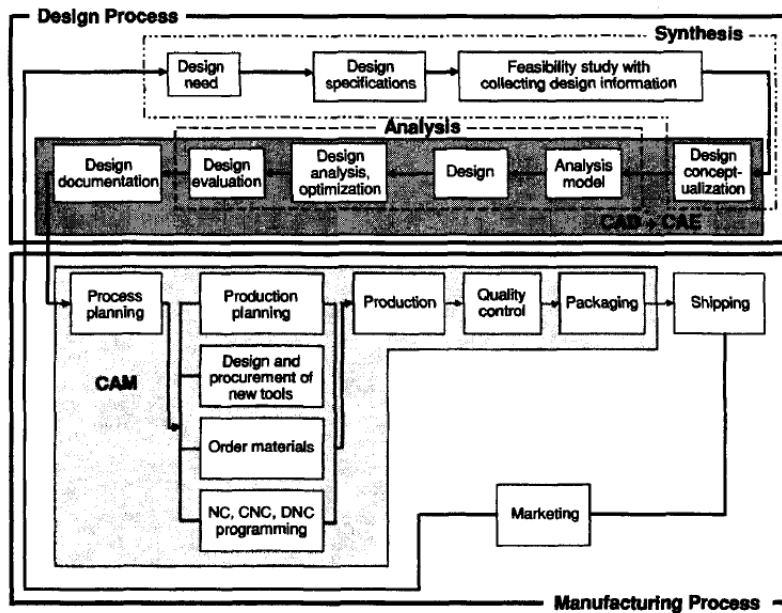
- *Product Life Cycle Cost Model*
- *Cost Breakdown in Manufacturing Systems*
- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*

(2 sessions)

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Introduction to CAD/CAM/CAE systems



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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Cost estimating is the mission of determining and evaluating the costs involved in an engineering product or a system using scientific and engineering laws and methods.*
 - *The area of engineering practice where engineering judgment and experience are utilized in the application of scientific principles and techniques to the problems of cost estimating, cost control and profitability*
 - *Classifications for cost estimating:*
 - *Screening estimate*
 - *Budget estimate*
 - *Definitive estimate*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Objective of Cost Estimating:*
 - *Assist in Submitting Bids*
 - *Revise Quotations*
 - *Assist in Evaluating Alternatives*
 - *Control of Manufacturing Expenses*
 - *Assist in Make or Buy Decisions*
 - *Establish Ground for a Selling Price*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *The Opinion Estimates Method*
 - *The Conference Estimating Method*
 - *The Comparison Method*
 - *The Unit Estimate Methods*
 - *The Cost and Time Relationship Method*
 - *The Power Law and Sizing Model Method*
 - *Probabilistic Approaches*
 - *Statistical Methods*
 - *Simulation*
 - *The Factor Method*
 - *The Detailed Computerized Method*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *The Comparison Method*

$$C_2 (D_2) \leq C_1 (D_1)$$

$$C_3 (D_3) \leq C_1 (D_1) \leq C_2 (D_2)$$

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *The Unit Estimate Methods*

$$C_u = \sum C_i / U_i$$

where

C_u = average cost per unit of design i

C_i = dollar value of design i

U_i = unit of design i

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *The Cost and Time Relationship Method*
 - *The Power Law and Sizing Model Method*

$$C = C_j (Q_i / Q_j)^m$$

where

C = cost value for design of size Q_i

C_j = known cost of design with size Q_j

Q_i, Q_j = design sizes

m = correlating exponent, m within $[0, 1]$.

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *Probabilistic Approaches*

$$C(i) = \{p \cdot x_{ij}\}$$

where

$C(i)$ = expected value of the cost of design i

P = probability that x takes on a value x

x_{ij} = design event

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *Statistical Methods*
 - *Estimating by confidence intervals*
 - *Estimating by tolerance intervals*
 - *Estimating by prediction intervals*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *Simulation*
 - *The Factor Method*

$$C = (C + \sum f_i * C_e)(f_1 + 1)$$

where

C = estimated value of project

C_e = cost of major equipment

F_i = factor for estimating capital (buildings, equipment, etc.)

f_i = factor for estimating of indirect cost

i = factor index

The factors f_i and f₁ are determined by historical data, experience, or policy.

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *The Detailed Computerized Method*
 - *Computerized cost estimating takes advantage of the digital computer to automate the detailed manual cost estimating method.*
 - *It is required that these estimates fall within an acceptable range; the need for accuracy is evident.*
 - *Estimating errors can be categorized as controllable and uncontrollable errors.*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *The Detailed Computerized Method*
 - *Estimating errors can be categorized as controllable and uncontrollable errors.*
 - *Controllable errors may be caused by:*
 - *Failure to develop detailed data necessary for the cost estimate*
 - *Errors in interpreting information*
 - *Making wrong assumptions*
 - *Use of poorly documented data*
 - *Failure to spend the time necessary for accurate estimations*
 - *Poor analysis of the problem in hand*
 - *Lack of experience*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *The Detailed Computerized Method*
 - *Estimating errors can be categorized as controllable and uncontrollable errors.*
 - *Uncontrollable errors are usually due to:*
 - *Unpredictable change in equipment*
 - *Unexpected conditions such as fires, storms, and industrial accidents Labor strike*
 - *Decline in productivity levels due to employee attitudes and low morale*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Methods of Cost Estimating*
 - *Cost estimate is the summation of various costs involved in the estimation of cost for a product, project, or a system.*
 - *These costs are classified into two groups:*
 - *Direct costs*
 - *Direct material: Materials that are an integral part of the finished product*
 - *Direct labor: Costs that can be traceable directly to the making of the product*
 - *Indirect costs*
 - *Manufacturing overhead: All manufacturing costs except direct material and labor costs*
 - *Indirect materials*
 - *Administrative overhead*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Computer-aided cost estimating (CACE) is the use of computers to estimate costs of products, projects, or systems.*
 - *CACE is an important tool to:*
 - *Develop cost estimates in shorter time.*
 - *Improve estimate accuracy by minimizing the human interface.*
 - *Improve cost data availability and security.*
 - *Evaluate more alternatives.*
 - *Improve management morale.*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- **Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing**
 - *Structure of a Computer-Assisted Cost Estimating System*
 - *Costs beyond the manufacturing stage include the costs of engineering, marketing, and administrative-related activities:*
 - *Material cost:*
 - *Material is defined as substance being transformed or used in a manufacturing transformation. Materials are classified as:*
 - *1. Raw materials*
 - *2. Commercial products*
 - *3. Subcontract products*
 - *4. Inter-department transfer products*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- **Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing**
 - *Structure of a Computer-Assisted Cost Estimating System*
 - *Costs beyond the manufacturing stage include the costs of engineering, marketing, and administrative-related activities:*
 - *Labor Cost:*
 - *Labor cost estimating constitutes the second part of the direct cost. This cost is important because of the extensive attention it gets from management, government and researchers*
 - *1. Identify the operation.*
 - *2. Determine the labor time.*
 - *3. Identify hourly rates.*
 - *4. Determine the labor overhead rate.*
 - *5. Determine the cost of fringe benefits.*
 - *6. Tabulate the total cost of labors.*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Structure of a Computer-Assisted Cost Estimating System*
 - *Costs beyond the manufacturing stage include the costs of engineering, marketing, and administrative-related activities:*
 - *Machinery and Tools Cost:*
 - *Tools can be classified as hard or soft tools. Hard tools are those that are designed and manufactured specifically for a certain manufacturing operation. On the other hand, soft tools are conventionally used in common manufacturing operations.*
 - *1. To determine the investment necessary for tools within a time frame during the planning phase.*
 - *2. To evaluate alternative tooling combinations and select the combination incurring the least cost.*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Structure of a Computer-Assisted Cost Estimating System*
 - *Costs beyond the manufacturing stage include the costs of engineering, marketing, and administrative-related activities:*
 - *Operation Cost:*
 - *An operation involves material, labor, and equipment.*
 - *The estimator must have the necessary cost estimating data in the form of trade books, handbooks, and various data sources about the operations involved in the design.*
 - *1. Part design*
 - *2. Production plans*
 - *3. Material specifications*
 - *4. Tooling specification*
 - *5. Standard time sheets*

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Product Life Cycle Cost Model

- *Computer-Aided Cost Estimating in Manufacturing*
 - *Structure of a Computer-Assisted Cost Estimating System*
 - *Costs beyond the manufacturing stage include the costs of engineering, marketing, and administrative-related activities:*
 - *Overhead Cost:*
 - *Overhead cost in present cost accounting practice is the portion of total cost that cannot be directly traced to particular operations, products, or projects.*
 - *The problem with allocating overhead charges is that these costs often exist even if the product is not produced.*
 - *Overhead charges may be determined in different ways including:*
 - *1. Overhead as a ratio of direct labor dollars*
 - *2. Overhead as a ratio of direct labor hours*
 - *3. Overhead as a ratio of prime cost*