Warehouse Productivity

Organization Name: Hindustan Unilever

Overview:

Develop next generation capabilities in warehouse management system which will enable to extract more efficiencies out of the warehouse

Reduction in distance travelled by goods and people in the warehouse. Cost and time in a warehouse is directly proportional to the distance travelled by goods and people in the warehouse in the process of pick away or put away.

Current Challenges

The current warehouse management system (SAP) is a non-intelligent warehousing system. It does not optimize the flow of people in the warehouse and neither does it optimize on the efficiency of pick and put away process.

A lot of this also comes from the fact that we don't track resources (man and machine) in warehouse so that we can get a view on the productivity levels within the warehouse

Traditional warehousing systems have been largely static systems and does not optimize on the go. For e.g. If a picker has got a list of tasks to perform, this task is given to him in the form of a list (physical printed) and unless this list is not completed he does not get another task list. This means that list was static with picker and any new instruction has to wait till his first list is complete. it also means that allocation of task between 2 picker is static.

Business Requirements:

1. Track man movement in the warehouse – Productive movement and non-productive movement
2. Track machine movement in the warehouse – Productive movement and non-productive movement
3. Optimize the on-man movement by reducing the distance travelled.
4. Move process to dynamic task management with objective of productive time improvement

5. Decide on storage logic so that the distance travelled by goods within the warehouse is reduced