Materials and suppliers

Inputs

Dyson makes vacuum cleaners. It takes raw materials like steel and plastic, and makes some of the components – or parts – used in its products. (Other components are made by other companies.) Here are some typical combinations:

aerospace automotive car components computer electronic





Materials and parts are just some of the **inputs**. The others are **labour** – workers and managers – and capital – money. Knowledge is also important because Dyson is a leader in vacuum technology.

Vacuum cleaners that are in the course of being made are work-in-progress. At any one time, Dyson has goods (see Unit 16) worth millions of dollars in its factories and warehouses; these are both the materials and components used to make its products, and its **finished goods** – the products that have been made.

Quantities of raw materials, components, work-in-progress and finished goods in a particular place are stocks.

Note

BrE: work-in-progress; AmE: work-in-process

BrE: stocks; AmE: inventories

Goods is rarely used in the singular, except in specialized economics contexts.

Suppliers and outsourcing

Dyson has its own manufacturing operation, but it works with its suppliers - companies that provide materials and components. Some companies refer to their suppliers as partners.

The company uses **subcontracting** – which means using outside suppliers to provide components and services. In other words, it uses outsourcing rather than doing these activities in-house – within the company. Outside is the most frequently occurring adjective in front of suppliers.



C Just-in-time

It costs money to keep components and goods available for customers to buy in stock. Stocks have to be financed - paid for. They also have to be stored - kept in special buildings called warehouses – and handled – moved from one place to another. So Dyson is asking its suppliers to provide components just-in**time** – when they are needed.

This is part of **lean production** or **lean manufacturing**, in which products are made in the most **efficient** way – doing things as quickly and cheaply as possible, without waste.



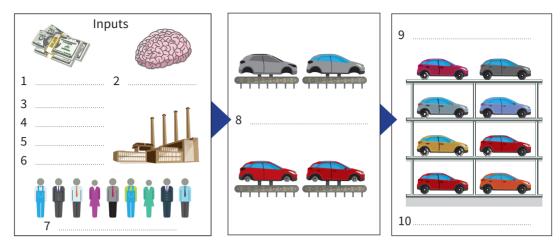
A warehouse

Lean production is about as frequent as lean manufacturing.



Exercises

17.1 Use words from A opposite to label the diagram.



- **17.2** Match the sentence beginnings (1–6) with the correct endings (a–f) containing expressions from B opposite.
 - 1 The computer manufacturer is cutting back on in-
 - 2 The poor standard of some subcontractors'
 - 3 Retail giants Sharks Ltd have decided to
 - 4 Late deliveries from outside
 - 5 Gruma has manufacturing
 - 6 Lilly and its partners

- a maintenance is worrying train operating companies.
- b spent \$157 million on the Cymbalta advertising campaign.
- c house production work in a bid to reduce costs and increase efficiency.
- d outsource canteen and cleaning services, to focus better on its buying and selling activities.
- e suppliers are causing delays in production, the Azco group claims.
- f operations on five continents, and its products are sold in more than 50 countries.
- **17.3** Replace the words in italics with the correct forms of words from C opposite.
 - 1 Let's get the materials *only when we need them* to keep costs down.
 - 2 It's difficult to find the right *special buildings* to put our finished goods in.
 - 3 You have to decide well in advance how to pay for all this.
 - 4 It's very important that we *keep* these components at the right temperature.
 - The company found that using couriers on bicycles was a very *quick and effective* way to deliver documents in big cities.
 - 6 They want to introduce a system of *making things efficiently without waste*.

Over to you

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the following?

- outsourcing
- · asking for components 'just-in-time'