

EPG[®] CONSULTING

LOGISTICS OPTIMISATION

Analysis and optimisation of the in-house material flow



EPG CONSULTING Logistics optimisation

- ✓ Identify and successfully implement improvement potentials
- ✓ Reduce turnaround times and increase warehouse productivity
- ✓ Increase order picking capacity and increase effectiveness
- ✓ Avoid waste
- ✓ Optimum, future-proof structure for your intralogistics
- ✓ Knowledge transfer and know-how from numerous logistics projects

Material flow is a key factor in logistics and especially in the in-house handling of transport tasks and processes. It is important to realise that the material flow is a substantial cost driver due to its expensive and time-consuming factors.

The objective of material flow and process analysis is to identify weaknesses and improvement potentials in in-house logistics. It is of particular importance to determine the root cause in order to structure demand-based, sustainable, future-proof material flow solutions and to successfully implement these.

With EPG CONSULTING, you can optimise your intralogistics comprehensively and independently, from goods receipt to goods outgoing. As a neutral partner at your side, vendor independence and individual project implementation are matter of course for us.

We can support you with the planning and implementation of the material flow and process analysis and are also available as a competent partner at your side for the subsequent implementation and support – neutral and manufacturer-independent.



Uncovering potentials – increasing profitability.

4 steps to improvement.



1

Defining the requirements

At the start, the requirements and targets for the material flow and process analysis are defined, so target attainment can be verified after implementation. In addition, an analysis plan is prepared and a functional area of the warehouse is selected for detailed analysis and improvement. This area can be chosen based on a weak point analysis, for example.



2

Analysing the material flow and the processes

The analysis is based on a walkthrough of the area to be analysed (viewing and seeing) and on a questionnaire for recording and then analysing all required data and information in detail. In particular, the analysis also involves the affected employees in the project, turning them into stakeholders. This creates acceptance, as specific weak points and improvement potentials can often be identified and determined by the employees themselves.



3

Evaluating and preparing proposals for optimisation

The recorded data and information are subsequently analysed and evaluated. Depending on the requirements of the analysis, the material flow can be represented e.g. as a value stream containing all required information. One essential factor in this is the quantity-based and time-based supply of materials and information. Based on this evaluation, it is then possible to prepare specific proposals for improving the material and process flow.



4

Selecting and implementing, verifying target attainment

The last step comprises the selection and implementation. If several solutions have been proposed, these can be compared, e.g. with a cost-benefit analysis, to determine the optimum solution. After the selection has been made, the implementation of the proposed solution can start. One of the success factors here is the preparation of an implementation schedule that includes all required work steps until successful completion. The previously defined requirements and targets can then be used to verify target attainment. This allows deviations to be identified directly and eliminated with targeted measures.