

# Classification of Key Figures in DIN 8743 (2014)

Key figures to characterise operation behaviour of packaging machines and requirements for data collection in acceptance tests

# Preliminary Remark



This presentation summarizes the classification of key figures stated in DIN 8743: 2014-01 as well as statements in this standard with respect to acceptance tests to calculate key figures related to machine systems (technical key figures). It neither claims to be complete nor to be sufficient to serve as a reference for technical key figures in contractual agreements. Therefore this presentation is not a substitute to scrutinize DIN 8743 when it is referred to this standard's classification of key figures or to technical key figures used for the acceptance of machine systems.

# Standard

## DIN 8743:2014-01



**Titel (German):** Verpackungsmaschinen und Verpackungsanlagen - Kennzahlen zur Charakterisierung des Betriebsverhaltens und Bedingungen für deren Ermittlung im Rahmen eines Abnahmelaufs

**Titel (English):** Packaging machines and packaging lines - Key figures to characterise operation behaviour and requirements for data collection in an acceptance test

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# Time model of DIN 8743: 2014-01



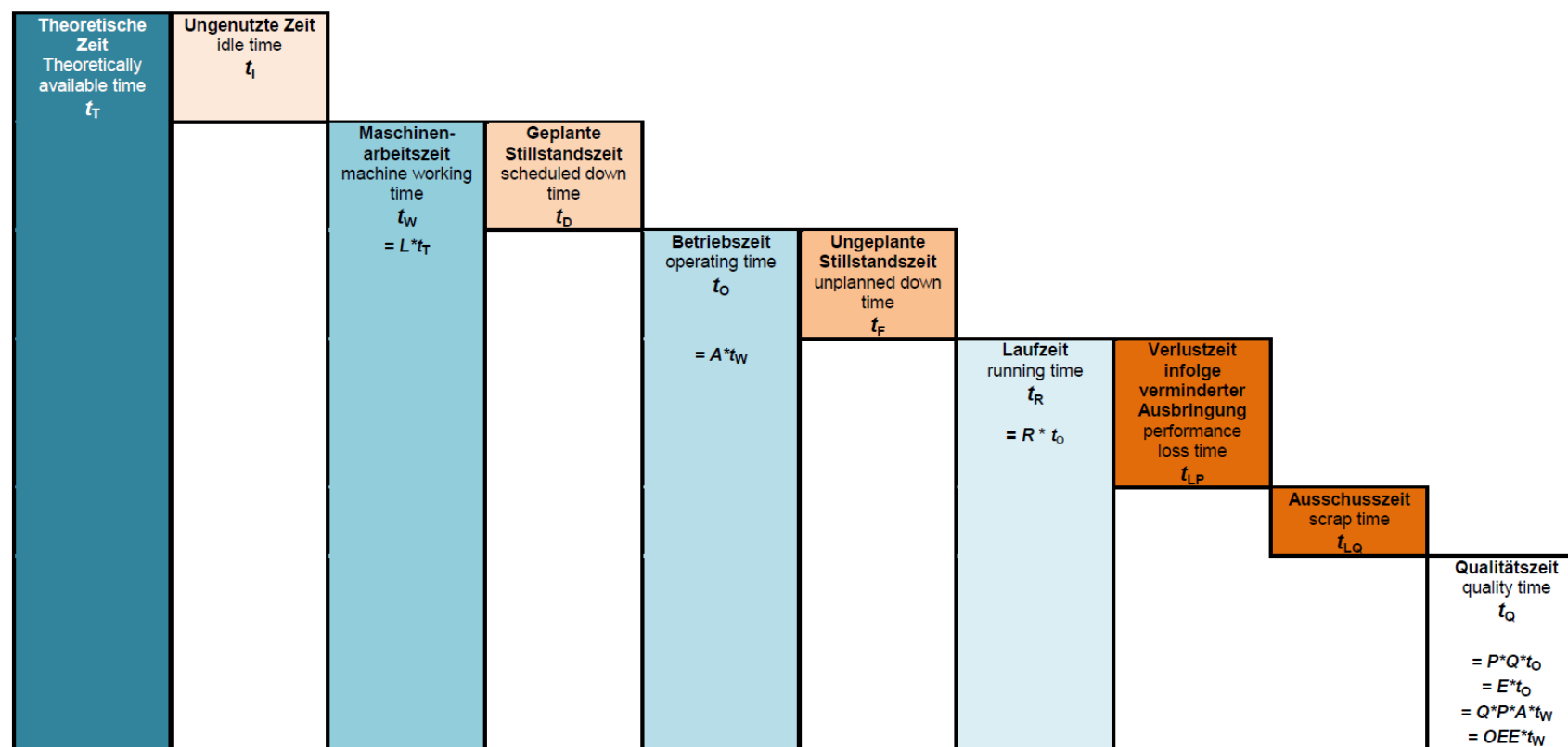
Theoretisch nutzbare Zeit (24 Std, 7 Tage die Woche) $t_T$ (theoretically available time)					
Maschinenarbeitszeit $t_W$ (machine working time)					Ungenutzte Zeit $t_I$ (idle time)
Betriebszeit $t_O$ (operating time)				Geplante Stillstandszeit $t_D$ (scheduled down time)  Geplante Zeiten ohne Ausbringung, z.B. für - Reinigung - Wartung - Reparatur - Rüsten oder Umstellung (an der Maschine) - Produktwechsel	
Laufzeit $t_R$ (running time)			Ungeplante Stillstandszeit $t_F$ (unplanned down time)  Ungeplante Zeiten ohne Ausbringung auf Grund von Störungen		
Qualitätszeit $t_Q$ (quality time)	Ausschusszeit $t_{LQ}$ (scrap time)	Verlustzeit infolge verminderter Ausbringung $t_{LP}$ (performance loss time)  Alle nicht den Zeitkategorien $t_{LQ}$ und $t_F$ zurechenbaren Verlustzeiten werden $t_{LP}$ zugerechnet. Geplante oder ungeplante Zeiten z.B. auf Grund von Anlauf- oder Auslaufzeiten oder Versorgung mit Verarbeitungsgütern			
	Verlustzeit $t_L$ (loss time) - systembedingte Verlustzeiten (dem Maschinensystem zurechenbar) $t_{LS}$ (loss time caused by the machine system) - nicht systembedingte Verlustzeiten (dem Maschinensystem nicht zurechenbar) $t_{LE}$ (loss time not caused by the machine system)				

Note: quality time and scrap time are calculated using quality output and scheduled output

Source: VDMA Food processing machinery and packaging machinery

# DIN 8743

## Relation between time model and general key figures



L: Nutzungsgrad (loading factor) A: Verfügbarkeit (availability) P: Leistungsgrad (performance factor) Q: Qualitätsgrad (quality factor) E: Wirkungsgrad (efficiency)  
 OEE: Overall Equipment Effectiveness R: Laufzeitgrad

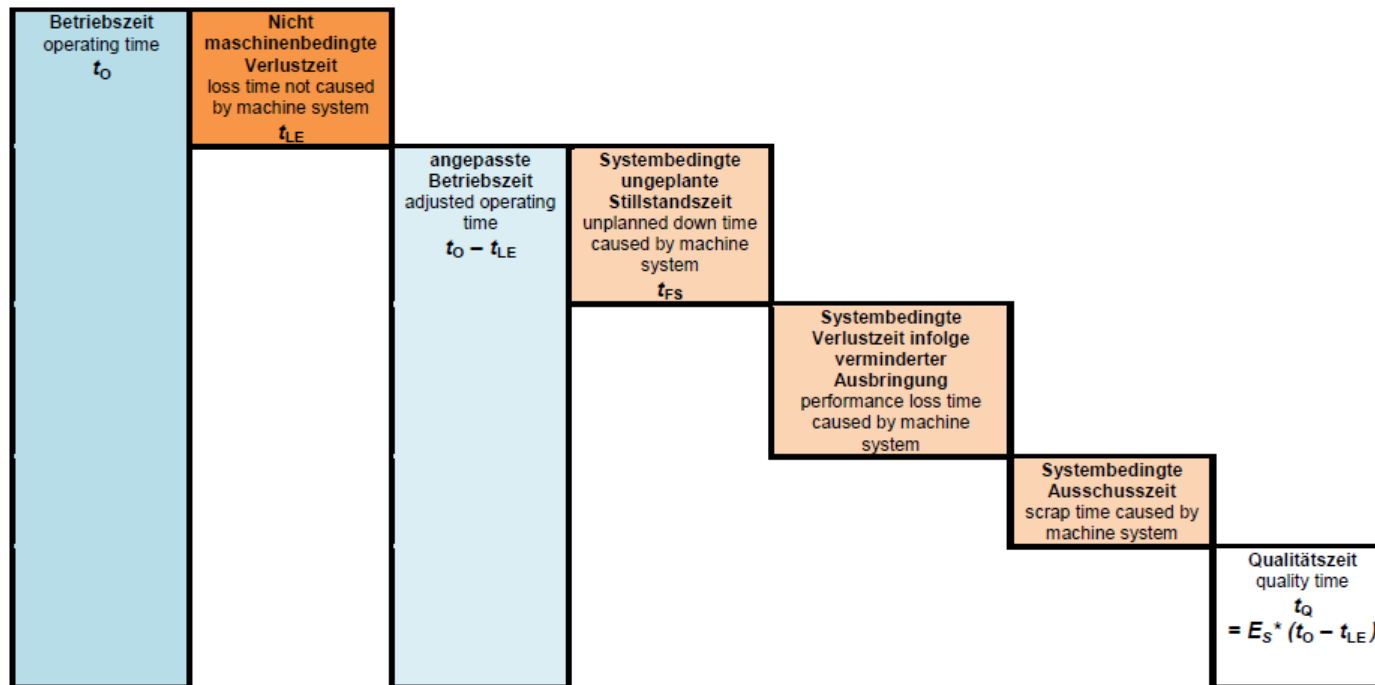
Anmerkung 1:  
 P, Q und E werden mengenbasiert bestimmt.

Anmerkung 2:  
 $t_{LP}$ ,  $t_{LQ}$  und  $t_Q$  sind rechnerische Größen.

Source: VDMA Food Processing Machinery and Packaging Machinery

# Relation between time model and technical efficiency $E_s$

## Zusammenhang Zeitmodell und maschinentechnischer Wirkungsgrad $E_s$



Anmerkung 1:

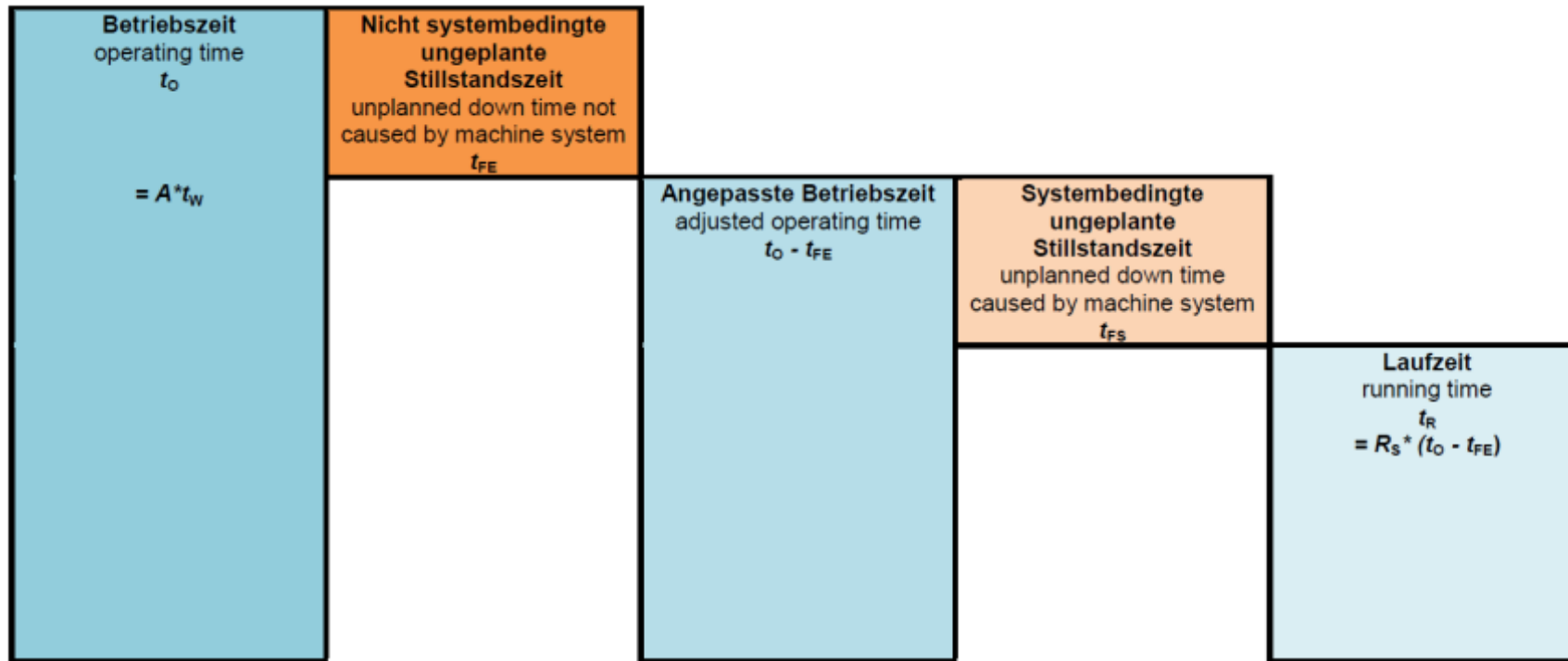
$E_s$  wird mengenbasiert bestimmt.

Anmerkung 2:

Alle Zeiten mit Ausnahme von  $t_0$  sind berechnete Größen.

Source: VDMA Food Processing Machinery and Packaging Machinery

# Relation between time model and technical availability $R_s$



A: Verfügbarkeit (availability)

$R_s$ : maschinentechnische Verfügbarkeit/maschinentechnischer Laufzeitgrad (technical availability/technical running time factor)

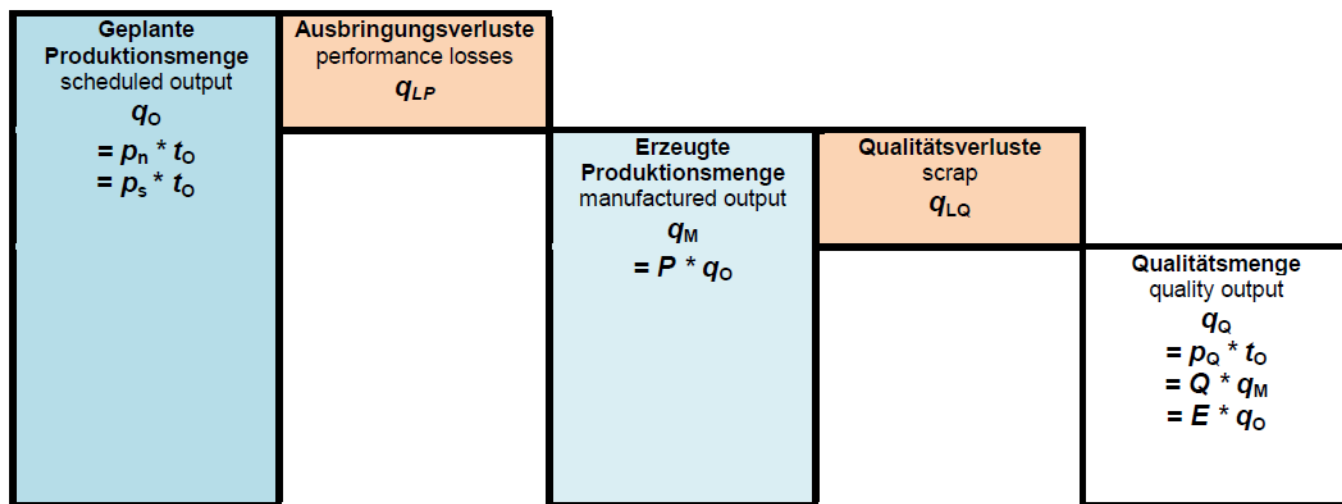
## Anmerkung:

Im Vergleich zum Maschinentechnischen Wirkungsgrad  $E_s$  berücksichtigt die Maschinentechnische Verfügbarkeit  $R_s$  weder Ausbringungsverluste noch Qualitätsverluste.

Source: VDMA Food Processing Machinery and Packaging Machinery

# DIN 8743

## Relation between quantity model and Efficiency $E$



$P$ : Leistungsgrad (performance factor)     $Q$ : Qualitätsgrad (quality factor)     $E$ : Wirkungsgrad (efficiency)  
 $p_n$ : Nominalausbringung     $p_s$ : Einstellausbringung     $p_Q$ : Qualitätsausbringung     $t_o$ : Betriebszeit

### Anmerkung 1:

Die Bestimmung des Wirkungsgrads erfolgt unter der Vorgabe, dass die Einstellausbringung konstant gehalten wird und der Nominalausbringung des Maschinensystems entspricht. Damit ist der Wirkungsgrad definitionsgemäß immer kleiner oder gleich Eins.

### Anmerkung 2

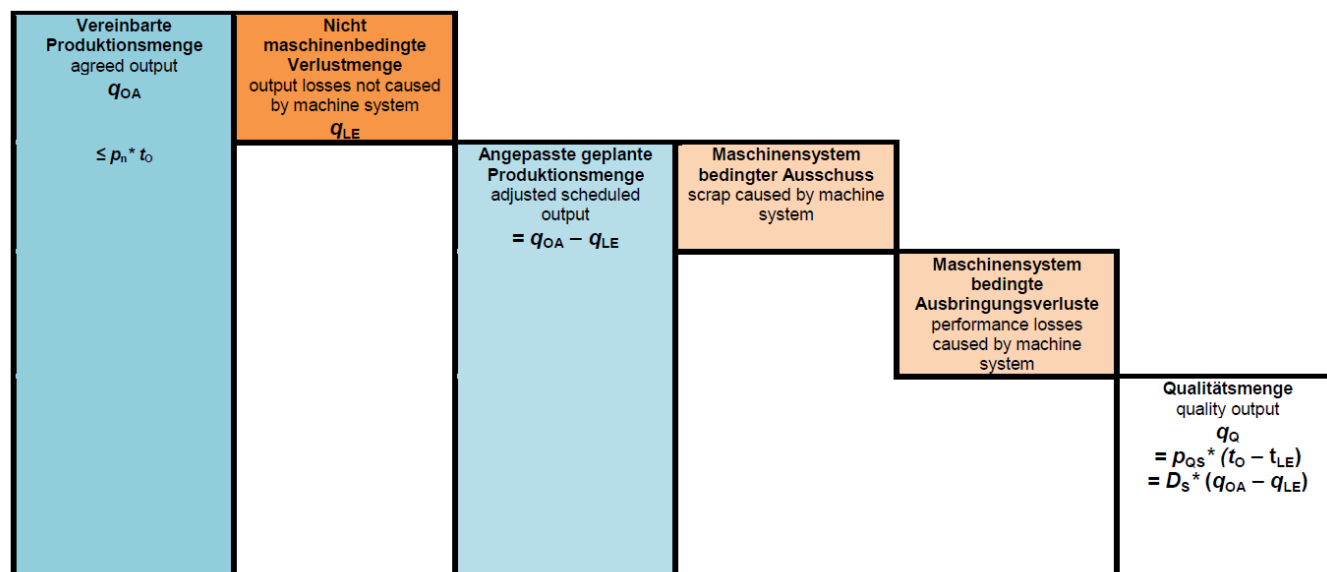
$q_M$ ,  $q_{LQ}$  und  $q_Q$  sind empirisch oder in Simulationen ermittelte Werte.

Source: VDMA Food Processing Machinery and Packaging Machinery



# DIN 8743

## Relation between time model and technical delivery efficiency $D_s$



$E_s$ : maschinentechnischer Wirkungsgrad (technical efficiency)  $D_s$ : maschinentechnischer Liefergrad (Delivery efficiency/technical delivery efficiency)  
 $p_n$ : Nominalausbringung  $p_s$ : Einstellausbringung  $p_{QS}$ : maschinentechnische Qualitätsausbringung  $t_o$ : Betriebszeit

### Anmerkung 1:

$E_s$  wird bei konstanter Einstellausbringung in Höhe der Nominalausbringung ermittelt. ( $p_s = p_n$ ). Die vereinbarte Produktionsmenge ist in diesem Fall gleich dem Produkt aus Einstellausbringung und (vereinbarter) Betriebszeit. Die erzeugte Produktionsmenge ist daher kleiner oder gleich der geplanten Produktionsmenge.

### Anmerkung 2:

Für die Ermittlung von  $D_s$  gilt keine Vorgabe für die Einstellausbringung.  $q_{OA}$  kann frei vereinbart werden. Bei der Anlagenplanung kann die Nominalausbringung  $p_n$  so gewählt werden, dass gilt  $p_n \cdot t_o \geq q_{OA}$ . Bei zulässiger Einstellausbringung  $p_s > q_{OA} / t_o$  kann daher die erzeugte Produktionsmenge größer als die vereinbarte Produktionsmenge sein.

### Anmerkung 3:

Sowohl für die Ermittlung des maschinentechnischen Wirkungsgrads  $E_s$  als auch für die Ermittlung des (maschinentechnischen) Liefergrads  $D_s$  gilt, dass die nicht maschinenbedingte Verlustmenge bestimmt und von der vereinbarten Produktionsmenge abgezogen wird. Bezugsgröße beider Kennzahlen ist damit die um die nicht dem Maschinensystem zurechenbare Verlustmenge bereinigte geplante bzw. vereinbarte Produktionsmenge.

Source: VDMA Food Processing Machinery and Packaging Machinery

# (Machine-) System acceptance according to DIN 8743: 2014-01

**„To describe the operating behaviour of machine systems at least the following technical key figures shall be determined:**

- » Technical quality performance  $p_{QS}$
- » Technical efficiency  $E_S$
- » Technical availability  $R_S$

**.... „ (DIN 8743 Section 4.4)**

**„Note:**

These key figures refer to the operating time. They take into consideration disruptions to the machine system as well as performance and quality losses provided their causes do not lie outside of the considered machine system. Disruptions that result in the machine system no longer being able to go into production during operating time are not taken into consideration..“ (DIN 8743 Section 4.4)

**“For the system acceptance the key figures given in 4.4 shall be determined in an acceptance test in accordance with Annex C. ... ” (DIN 8743 Section 4.5)**

## System acceptance according to DIN 8743: 2014-01

### Exception: Systems without constant set performance

**„As a deviation from the above, acceptance of systems without constant set performance that are product output controlled, or otherwise externally controlled, may be performed as follows, with all points requiring to be fulfilled:**

- 1) Determination of technical quality performance at specified nominal performance (short-term test run under specified conditions), and
- 2) Acceptance test subject to the requirements described in Annex C only for determining the technical availability, also taking into account scrap time caused by the machine system.

#### **Note**

Individual machines are frequently integrated in entire complexes. For this purpose, the set performance of the machine is often governed by the upstream or downstream machine systems. In an acceptance test under practice-related conditions, the system does not allow the set performance to be maintained constant for these types of integrated machine systems. For this reason it is not generally possible to determine the efficiency of such machine systems in accordance with this standard..“

(DIN 8743 Section 5)

# DIN 8743: 2014-01 Annex C

## Minimum points to be agreed upon for the acceptance test

### 1.Specification of processing materials

- » The specified processing materials determine the associated nominal performance of the machine systems

### 2.Interfaces of the machine system

### 3.Acceptance period

- » Reference value: Depending on the machine system it should not fall short of 2 h and not exceed 8 h.
- » The acceptance period may be modified during the acceptance test when agreed upon (e.g. in order to compensate for potential disruptions occurring external to the system during the acceptance test).

### 4.Number and tasks of service personnel

### 5.Treatment of scheduled theoretical

### performance loss time

- » If scheduled performance loss times occur during the acceptance period, the attributed losses shall, unless otherwise agreed, be treated as loss time not related to the machine system  $t_{LE}$ .

### 6.Prerequisites for readiness for acceptance

### 7.Procedure in the case of the termination of the acceptance test

### 8.Documentation of the acceptance test and its evaluation - Example in appendix D (informative)

## DIN 8743: 2014-01 Annex C

### Interfaces of the machine system to be clarified, e.g. for

- a. upstream machine systems;
- b. downstream machine systems;
- c. supply of contents of packaging;
- d. supply of packaging and auxiliary packaging;
- e. energy supply;
- f. supply of operating materials;
- g. supply of auxiliary and operating equipment;
- h. release of quality output units;
- i. disposal of production and packaging wastes;
- j. disposal of scrap;

k. lost samples and

l. upstream, downstream and superordinate information processing systems

**Note:**

Clarification of interfaces has a direct impact on  $t_{LS}$  and  $q_{LS}$

# DIN 8743: 2014-01 Annex C

## Prerequisites for readiness for acceptance:

### At least the following acceptance conditions shall be ensured:

- a) supply of energy and supply media in the amount and quality to be specified;
- b) operating personnel available;
- c) clarification of type, scope and implementation of information collection;
- d) clarification of type, scope and implementation of evaluation;
- e) specification of the output unit to be determined, including the quality criteria to be fulfilled;
- f) processing materials available in specified quality and in a sufficient amount;
- g) machine system cleaned (if necessary) and set up for the processing materials to be

specified for the acceptance test;

h) considered machine system ready for operation;

i) upstream and downstream machine systems ready for operation;

j) machine system completely loaded and in stable operating condition.

**In advance of the start of the acceptance test, the readiness for acceptance shall be declared by the participants**