# LECTURE 03 EQUIPMENTS IN WAREHOUSE:

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#### OUTLINE

- 1 Unitizing equipment
- 2 STORAGE & RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENTS
- 3 Material Handling equipments
- 4 Positioning equipments
- 5 IDENTIFICATION & COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

source: General references [BH09, Mul94, Fra02, ?]

# BENEFITS OF EQUIPMENT

- Reduce cost (labor + space)
  - $\bullet$  enhance space utilization (rack  $\rightarrow$  vertical dimension, denser safer storage)
  - ullet allow for more efficient order-picking (WMS ightarrow zone/wave picking )
- Enhance responsiveness (speed + cycle time)
  - Increase throughput (sorter → automated sorting & transfer)
- Maintain qualities of products & operations
  - provide efficient ways for identification (e.g., bar code, RF terminal)
  - provide safe & secure material handling (e.g., man-on reach truck)
  - establish & maintain a controlled environment (e.g., access control)

#### CONCEPT OF UNITIZING EQUIPMENT



- Idea: standardizing SKUs  $\rightarrow$  easy to move & collect
- Where: supplier site, receiving & shipping area
- Issues: installation cost, volume, size & shape (7Eleven tote, Lotus cool box)
- Example: pallet, wrapping machine

# Pallet & co





- Idea: creating unit load by std platform
- Issues: circulation, size, form

#### Comparison of Pallet Materials



source: https://www.palltechpallets.co.uk

Material	Durability	Repairable	Env. Impact	Application
Wood	med	yes	recyclable	common
Pressed Wood	med	yes	recyclable	printing, tiber
Fiberboard	low	no	recyclable	paper, garment
Plastic	high	no	closed loop	cement, automotive
Metal	high	depends	closed loop	grocery, food, military

#### SHAPE OF PALLET



#### Standard Pallets

ISO PALLETS 1000 mm  $\times$  1200 mm US PALLET 40 in  $\times$  48 in (1016 mm  $\times$  1219 mm) or 42 in  $\times$  48 in EURO PALLET 800 mm  $\times$  600 mm & 800 mm  $\times$  1200 mm

#### OTHER PALLETS



## OTHER INDUSTRIAL PACKAGE











## OTHER TYPE OF UNIT LOAD











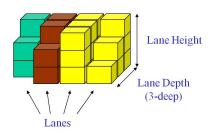


#### STORAGE & RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENT



- Idea: cubic space saving & efficient retrieving
- Where: storage & picking area
- Issue: standardization, FIFO, safety, ergonomic
- Example: floor stack, selective rack (single deep & double deep), carrousel

# FLOOR STACK: NO EQUIPMENT

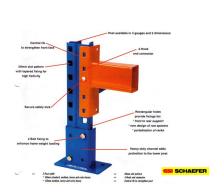


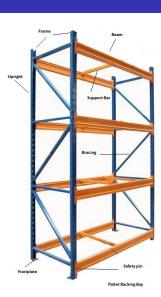


- Idea: stack pallets up-height
- Pro: zero investment, multiple pallets per SKU, high inventory over
- Con: honeycombing problem, stability
- Issue: stack-ability, stack height, aisle width

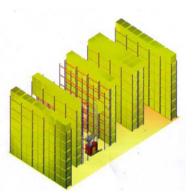
Unit load

#### Industrial rack





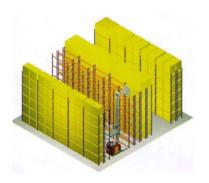
#### SINGLE-DEEP RACK





- Idea: a pallet rack that has a single storage space
- Pro: each pallet is independently accessible
- Con: too many aisles  $\rightarrow$  inefficient space utilization

#### Double-Deep Rack





- Idea: a pallet rack that has a double storage space
- Important: Each lane dedicated to one SKU (one pallet or two pallets)
- Pro: Less aisle space required (upto 50% savings in aisle space)
- Con: More work and/or specialized equipment for retrieving

#### Drive-in & Drive-through rack



Unit load



- Idea: forklift can drive in the structure
- Important:  $\exists$  two aisles  $\rightarrow$  drive-through,  $\exists$  inclined rollers  $\rightarrow$  push-back
- Pro: maximize space utilization
- Con: accidents, inefficient of vertical dimension

# Comparison of unit-load equipments

	Block storage	Selective	Double deep	
Installed (USD/unit load)		150	150	
Footprint	_	large	medium	
Storage density	high	low	medium	
Throughput	high	high	medium	
Space use	very good	fair	good	
Load accessibility	poor	excellent	fair	
Rotation of loads	LIFO	FIFO	LIFO	
Number of aisles	few	many	medium	
Unit loads deep/opening	8-10	1	2	
Utilization factor	60%	85%	80%	
Probability of damage	high	low	low	
Security	poor	good	good	

source: Malmborg, C. et al. 1998 [PMP+98]

Unit load

#### PALLET FLOW RACK





- Idea: a pallet rack that always brings next pallet
- Important: separate picking & put-away
- Pro: high pick density, FIFO
- Con: space utilization, high cost

#### GRAVITY FLOW RACK





- **Idea:** a rack that **always** brings next case/carton (200+ picks/hr)
- Pro: high pick density, FIFO
- Con: space utilization, high cost

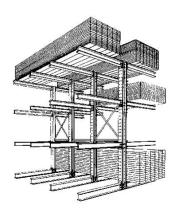
#### BIN SHELVE





- Idea: storing cabinet for case/carton
- Pro: cheap,
- Con: single access, ID, low pick density, LIFO

#### CANTILEVER RACK





- Idea: structure with protruding beams to support items
- Pro: suitable for irregular/long shaped product
- Con: strength, balancing, pallet >> carton/piece

# CAROUSELS



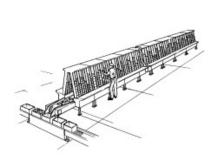


• Idea: automatic storage/retriving equipment (100-200 pick/hr)

• Pro: no searching, security

Con: single access

#### A-FRAME





- Idea: combine picking, storing & packing with automation (300+ pick/hr)
- Pro: high pick density for small & similar SKUs ready pack
- Con: double handling, filling machine

# OTHER AUTOMATIC STORAGE EQUIPMENT



• Idea: combine put-away, picking, storing

• Pro: high hight, little labor

• Con: investment, may double handling

# SMALL STORAGE ITEM EQUIPMENTS





Unit load

#### MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT



- Idea: moving items/SKUs
- Where: everywhere
- Issue: reach, automation, space footprint, congestion
- Type: Manual, Conveyor, Sorter, Crane, AGV, Industrial trucks
- Example: hand truck, forklift, conveyor

#### Counter Balance forklift truck





• Idea: unit-load mover equipped with motor & hydriodic

• Pro: very useful

• Con: wide turn  $\rightarrow$  wide aisle

# MANUAL EQUIPMENT



- Idea: manual equipment for moving pallet or tote (no driving cab)
- Pro: small, cheap
- Con: more manual, fixed height (may not apply for block pallet)

#### Industrial Trucks







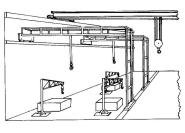
Reach Truck



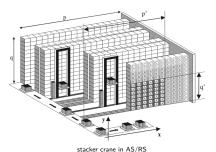
VNA truck

- **Idea:** moving pallet from  $A \rightarrow B$  with power
- Type: turret, footprint, drivable, # pallets
- Pro: save time & labor
- Con: price, storage equipment

#### Crane



bridge crane



Idea: moving items overhead

- Pro: flexible shape/size
- Con: restricted area, congestion with others

# OTHERS MHE: RAIL





AGV



• Idea: moving items on fixed paths usually as loop

• Pro: eliminate worker

• Con: restricted area, investment

## Conveyor





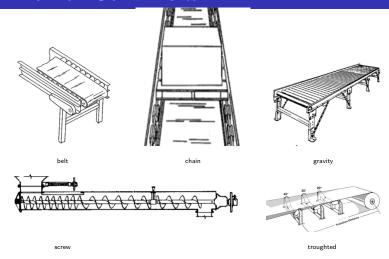
• What: automatic moving 'regular' shape pallet

• Pro: free labor

• Con: large moving huge std. size, fixed paths

## Variation of Conveyors

Unit load



• Selection: materials, slope, price, weight

#### SORTER







cross belt

tilt tray

sliding shoe

- Idea: automatically distribute product without picking
- Type: weight, dimension, speed & throughput, chute
- Pro: accuracy, slave
- Con: price, installation, handling

## SPACE REQUIREMENT FOR POPULAR EQUIPMENTS

	Design					Specification		
No.	Storage	Handling	Pallet	Pallet	Slot	Aisle	Avg.	
	(\$/pallet)	(\$/unit)	Depth	Height	Width	Width	Utiliz.	
1	Floor (\$0)	Forklift (\$22k)	6	3	1.35	3.6	0.30	
2	Drive-In (\$150)	Reach (\$28k)	6	5	1.35	3.6	0.90	
3	Double Deep (\$55)	Deep Reach (\$35k)	2	5	1.25	3.0	0.75	
4	Push-Back (\$155)	Reach (\$28k)	4	5	1.25	2.7	0.85	
5	Selective (\$50)	Reach (\$28k)	1	5	1.25	2.7	0.80	

#### QUESTIONS

Unit load

- Calculate area requirements for each option if a particular warehouse, on average, needs 3000 pallet positions
- Propose a layout if the width and height of a storage area of this warehouse are 36m. and 20m.

source: Napolitano, M. et al. 2003 [NG94].

## Positioning equipment





- Idea: making loading & unloading easier
- Where: receiving & shipping
- Issue: weight, layout (blind spot)
- Example: dock door, dock leveler, staging area

Positioning ID & Comm

# DOCK DOORS















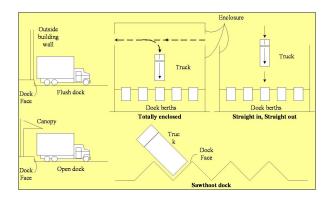
manipulator



stair

#### DOCK AREA

Unit load



#### IDENTIFICATION EQUIPMENT

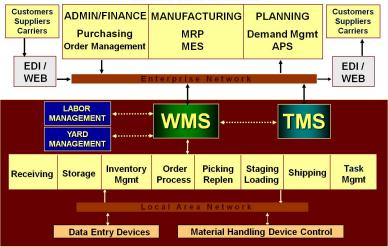


- Idea: speeding receiving & shipping
- Where: receiving & shipping
- Issue: integration with system
- Example: RFID, bar code reader, magnet

# ERP/WMS/TMS

Unit load

#### **ENTERPRISE SYSTEM**



source: Brett Peters. "Collect-Industry Council on Material Handling Education"

## BAR CODE SCANNER & RF TERMINAL



















# EQUIPMENTS SELECTION

• Finance: IRR, payback period, b/c ratio, terms (rent/loan/lease & lead time)

- Product. itself:
  - Physical: material stage, std. dimension, weight
  - condition: temperature, shaded, traceability, moisture, sterilizing
  - possible defect: fragile, bend/compress/stack/roll-able
  - hazard: flammable, oxidizable, smell, corrosive,
- System: requirement (TH, CT, policy, scale-ability, priority), applicable to workers and system
- Material: physical appearance & property, quantity
- Restriction: area, power availability, door size, compliment to other MHE
- Maintenance: spare part, training program, SLA
- Other: prone to accident, customer, industry standard, technology

#### USEFUL INFORMATION

#### **Material Handling**

- Material Handling Taxonomy: http://www.mhia.org/industrygroups/ cicmhe/resources/mhe tax.htm
- Material Handling Pictures: https://www.cirrelt.ca/mhmultimediabank/

#### Warehouse Tours

- Interactive Tour: http://www.roodbergen.com/warehouse/
- Warehouse Science: http://www2.isye.gatech.edu/jjb/wh/sites/sites.html

#### COVID-19 AND MHE

#### Opportunity

- Investment: labor shortage/ less crowded / higher wage / lack of  $2^{nd}$  line mgt  $\rightarrow$  better ROI
- Business: online+omni+onlive channels/ idea sandbox + catalyst /less market for fresh → development





#### Threats & Risks

- **Fluctuation:** bullwhip effect/ future trend (ever-fast changing industry)/ (peak VS off-peak)
- Maintenance: cost of PPE/ overseas MRO & part/

#### **PROBLEMS**

- 1. Why does a **single-deep rack** accommodate FIFO & FEFO policy, but not **double deep rack**?
- 2. Why floor stack is more suitable for a unit load fast-moving item than double-deep rack?
- 3. Compare similarities & differences of the following equipments
  - selective rack & cantilever rack
  - drive-in rack & drive-through rack

#### SUMMARY:

- Equipment helps to reduce storage required, to improve efficiency, to protect condition of products
- Main types of equipment are:
  - Unitload: forming larger unit for easy handling or storage, e.g., pallet, tote
  - Storage: providing storage and address, e.g., rack, bin shelf
  - Handling: providing speed or scale to travel, e.g., forklift,
  - Positioning: assisting with activity, e.g., dock, arm,
  - Communication: providing info how to work, e.g. WMS, barcode,

#### REFERENCE

Unit load

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