

The Emergence of Digital Manufacturing

What Digital Means for the Future of Manufacturing

The factory of the future relies on a digital thread that links the manufacturer, machines, suppliers, shippers, distributors and end users.

Manufacturers get customer feedback in the form of data that can be acted upon, diverting supplier streams or material purchases.



Modeling, simulation and analysis tools allow for troubleshooting in advance and automated in process adjustments.

On the factory floor, equipment linked by sensors can measure operating conditions and make adjustments when parameters are suboptimal; supply information on maintenance needed and timing; adjust and adapt production to coded materials coming through the system.

Humans working alongside collaborative robots are freed from repetitive or labor-intensive tasks.

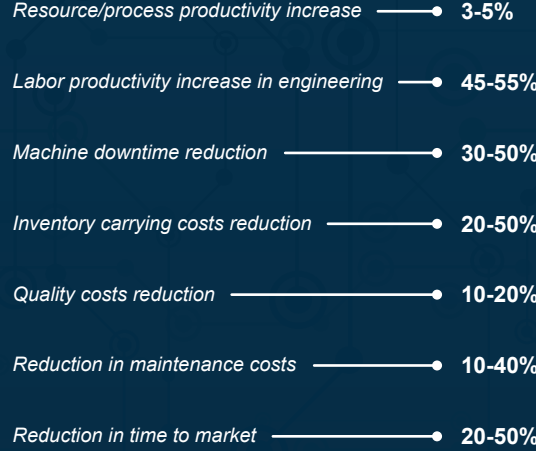
Production can be done close to the customer, and in smaller, customized batches, via additive manufacturing.



Customers receive goods that can accept and send information about usage and maintenance requirements.

Shippers send alerts regarding capacity and scheduling and work is automatically readjusted or rerouted.

The Potential of Digital Manufacturing Implementation ¹



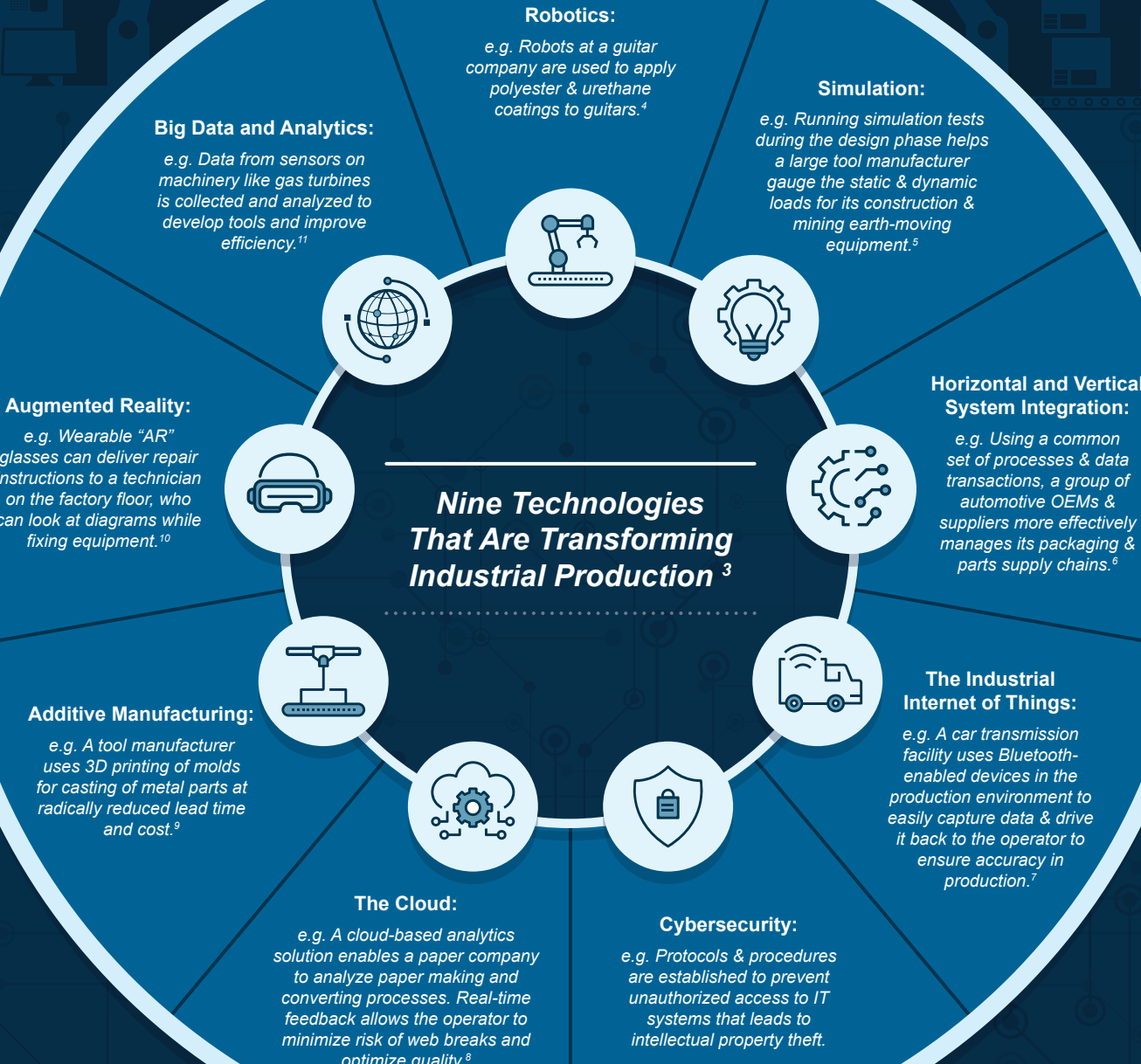
Approach the opportunity bottom-line value backwards rather than technology forward.

— McKinsey Digital, 2018

Challenges for Manufacturers ²

- What platform to choose
- Lack of digital training/culture
- Initial investment
- Cybersecurity to protect proprietary information and processes
- Intellectual property; defining ownership in a collaborative product development environment
- Data analytics integration — being able to complete and fully utilize the feedback loop
- Lack of coordination among departments and divisions

Nine Technologies That Are Transforming Industrial Production ³

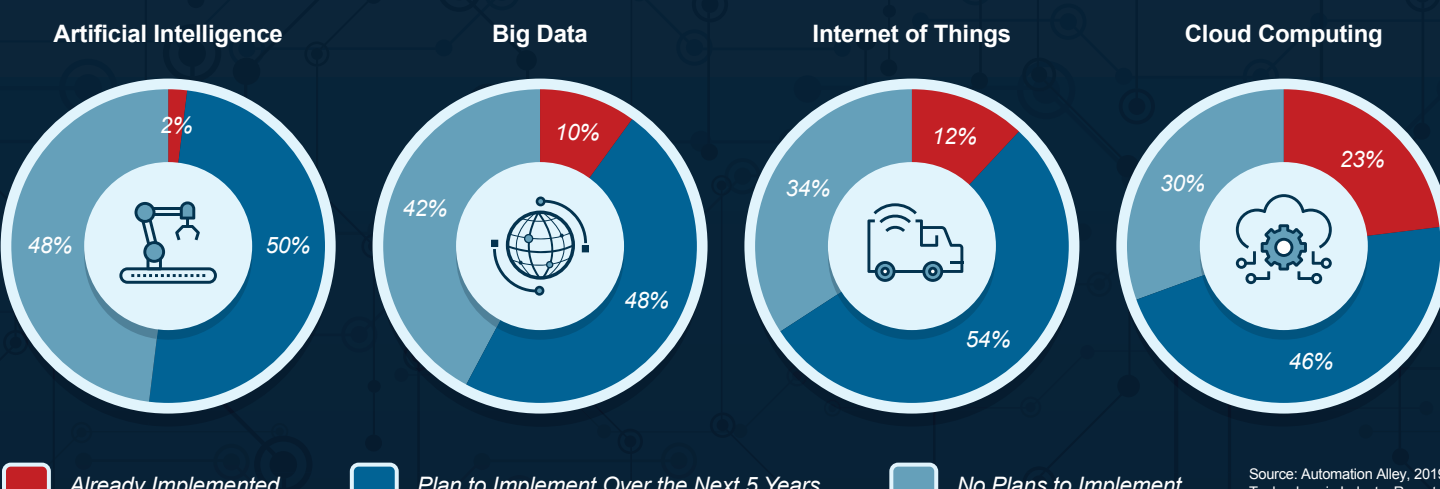


The MEP National Network™ Brings Digital Manufacturing to Its Clients

	Additive Manufacturing	Cybersecurity	Robotics
Manufacturer	Kreg, producing tools for the woodworking industry	Caliente, providing innovative heating solutions	Applied Engineering, machine shop
MEP Center	Center for Industrial Research and Service (CIRAS, IA MEP Center)	Purdue MEP (IN MEP Center)	South Dakota Manufacturing & Technology Solutions (SD MEP Center)
Challenges	Speed up the injection molding process	Automate information systems to save costs/improve quality; protect these systems to achieve DFARS compliance	Increase production without adding labor (critical labor shortage)
Solutions	CIRAS engineers and company team designed a mold insert solution using 3D metal printing. This improved water cooling which enabled a faster molding cycle and eliminated unnecessary handling of the jigs as they cooled.	Purdue MEP and company team enabled automation of data logging on factory floor and improved part-tracking. Purdue MEP did a cybersecurity gap analysis and developed a gap response plan.	South Dakota Manufacturing & Technology Solutions and company team identified the need and the right technology, and calculated the ROI. Designed, integrated and tested a cobot that loaded and unloaded parts into fixtures.
Results	\$20K annual production cost savings and increased throughput.	Streamlined operations, improved quality control, and increased sales by \$150K. The DFARS gap analysis protected the 25% of company revenue derived from DoD work and averted data breach risks.	Increased machine utilization by approximately 23%, created a process that is 100% consistent and repeatable and supported business growth without adding labor.

When Does Your Company Plan to Implement?

(Survey of small and medium-sized manufacturing leaders in Michigan)



Source: Automation Alley, 2019 Technology in Industry Report

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