

Effect of information orientation on International collaboration production systems

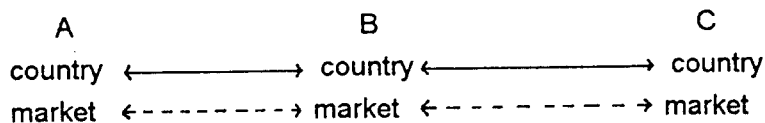
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1. In order to get an information about textile products such as apparels, composites etc. Japanese companies are building information network system from fibre to garment/apparel using various kinds of knowledge. Recently, this type of information network system is gaining potential in a large scale globally. Because the Japanese companies are extending their branches all over the world. In particular, South Korea and Japan are moving towards a comprehensive technology transfer in Asia. Informations such as materials and products having industrial importance has to flow between the companies as well as countries as a sort of Quick Response(QR) system. International collaboration production systems are based on the information flow using network technology for a speedy exchange of informations mutually. Several kind of tools to control the informations can be used in order to avoid redundant informations.

2. The production system model for the apparels/industrial fibres can be analysed as a kind of system approach. In which the information flow between the countries as represented below;



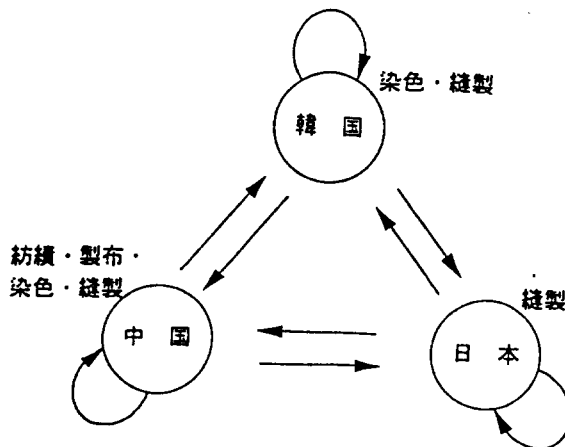
The informations belongs to production as well as materials are very crucial. In the above representation A, B and C are the countries distinguished as high, middle and low level economically. Here, the

informations can be classified as high level and low level interactions. The major information will be transferred to A, and B acts as a mediator between A and C. This type of model helps to increase the high reliability and safety. Also it helps for design planning and R&D activities. meanwhile, one has to consider the border problems such as difference of language, culture, custom, money etc. Distance and time difference between the countries is also another problem. Therefore, standardization, automatization and systemization activities are necessary based on the borderless concept on full time basis. This kind of common usage orientation makes the technological advancement better. Ususally Japanese companies works out these aspects using CIM for an accurate high level management.

3. Apart from all these, several systems have also been introduced. They are,

- EDI (electronic data interchange)
- CALS (computer aided logic support)
- UPC (universal product code)
- POS (QR)

With this the information flow for production systems can be drawn for both routine plans as well as global network.



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