# Materials and suppliers

### Inputs

Dyson makes vacuum cleaners. It takes raw materials like steel and plastic, and makes some of the components - or parts - used in its products. (Other components are made by other companies.)

Here are some typical combinations:

aerospace automotive car components computer electronic

replacement parts spare



Materials and parts are just some of the inputs. The others are labour - workers and managers - and capital - money. Knowledge is also important because Dyson is a leader in vacuum technology.

Vacuum cleaners that are in the course of being made are work-in-progress. At any one time, Dyson has goods worth millions of dollars in its factories and warehouses; these are both the materials and components used to make its products, and its finished goods - the products that have been made.

Quantities of raw materials, components, work-in-progress and finished goods in a particular place are stocks.

#### Note

BrE: work-in-progress; AmE: work-in-process

BrE: stocks; AmE: inventories

Goods is rarely used in the singular, except in specialized economics contexts.

## Suppliers and outsourcing

Dyson has its own manufacturing operation, but it works with its suppliers - companies that provide materials and components. Some companies refer to their suppliers as partners.

The company uses **subcontracting** – which means using outside suppliers to provide components and services. In other words, it uses outsourcing rather than doing these activities in-house - within the company.

Outside is the most frequently occurring adjective in front of suppliers.



### Just-in-time

It costs money to keep components and goods available for customers to buy in stock. Stocks have to be financed - paid for. They also have to be stored - kept in special buildings called warehouses - and handled - moved from one place to another. So Dyson is asking its suppliers to provide components just-intime – when they are needed.

This is part of lean production or lean manufacturing, in which products are made in the most efficient way - doing things as quickly and cheaply as possible, without waste.



A warehouse



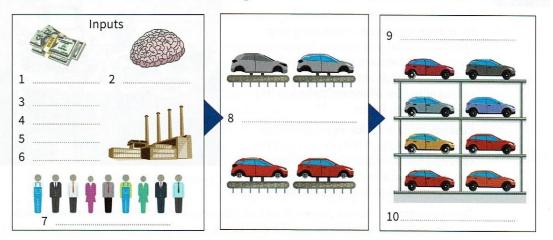
Lean production is about as frequent as lean manufacturing.



# **Exercises**

.1 Use words from A

to label the diagram.



- Match the sentence beginnings (1–6) with the correct endings (a–f) containing expressions from B
  - 1 The computer manufacturer is cutting back on in-
  - 2 The poor standard of some subcontractors'
  - 3 Retail giants Sharks Ltd have decided to
  - 4 Late deliveries from outside
  - 5 Gruma has manufacturing
  - 6 Lilly and its partners

- a maintenance is worrying train operating companies.
- b spent \$157 million on the Cymbalta advertising campaign.
- c house production work in a bid to reduce costs and increase efficiency.
- d outsource canteen and cleaning services, to focus better on its buying and selling activities.
- e suppliers are causing delays in production, the Azco group claims.
- f operations on five continents, and its products are sold in more than 50 countries.
- .3 Replace the words in italics with the correct forms of words from C
  - 1 Let's get the materials only when we need them to keep costs down.
  - 2 It's difficult to find the right special buildings to put our finished goods in.
  - 3 You have to decide well in advance how to pay for all this.
  - 4 It's very important that we keep these components at the right temperature.
  - The company found that using couriers on bicycles was a very *quick and effective* way to deliver documents in big cities.
  - 6 They want to introduce a system of making things efficiently without waste.

#### Over to you

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the following?

- outsourcing
- · asking for components 'just-in-time'