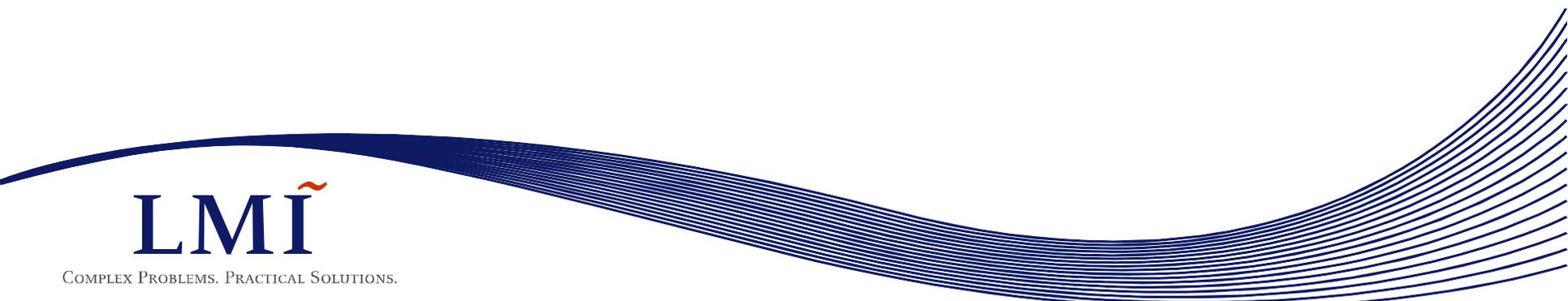


# PSMC Plenary

## Standards as Importable Data



**LMI**

COMPLEX PROBLEMS. PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS.

# Agenda

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- What does it mean to deliver Parts Standards as Importable Data?
- Why are we interested in this ?
- Potential gains, both qualitative and quantitative
- Development of the business case
  - For manufacturers (OEMs, suppliers)
  - For SDOs and Info Brokers
- Agreeing on a standard to deliver Parts Standards as Importable Data

# Problem Statement and Solution

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- Standards are document-based for the most part
  - Not in machine readable format
- Users of standard parts must ‘manually’ create the part in their local parts library (CAD/PLM)
  - Redundant parts creation (i.e. no enterprise-wide, or poor use of, parts library)
  - Creation process = opportunity for error
- Solution: provide parts standards in a format that is easily imported into a CAD system

# Potential Benefits

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- Qualitative Benefits of Automated Part Creation
  - Benefits of model-based environment from the start
  - Better BoM with less effort
  - Time savings accumulating from design, modeling, and quality processes
  - Elimination of duplicate efforts and near-duplicate parts
  - Increased consistency of standard parts in the parts library
- Quantitative Benefits of Automated Part Creation
  - Benefits to SDOs
  - Benefits to users

# Determining Quantitative Benefit

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- It is no small effort to adopt Standards as Importable Data :
  - SDOs will have to change how they publish parts standards
  - Users will have to change processes (import and inspect part data vs create the part)
- We need more than the qualitative arguments to convince them
- We need two business cases addressing SDOs and users

# The Business Case--SDOs

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- Costs:
  - Switch in publishing process and systems, from documents to tagged data
  - Skills required to support tagging
- Benefits:
  - Growth in market user base due to value-added standards
  - Possibly--different pricing for the value-added standards

# The Business Case--Users

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- Costs:
  - Software development costs to import standard parts
  - Direct cost of document-based vs. tagged-data standards from brokers and SDOs
- Benefits:
  - Direct savings, such as avoiding the cost of manually building parts into the library
  - Indirect savings (less error, easier purchasing, fewer parts in inventory...)

# Consensus on Standards as Importable Data

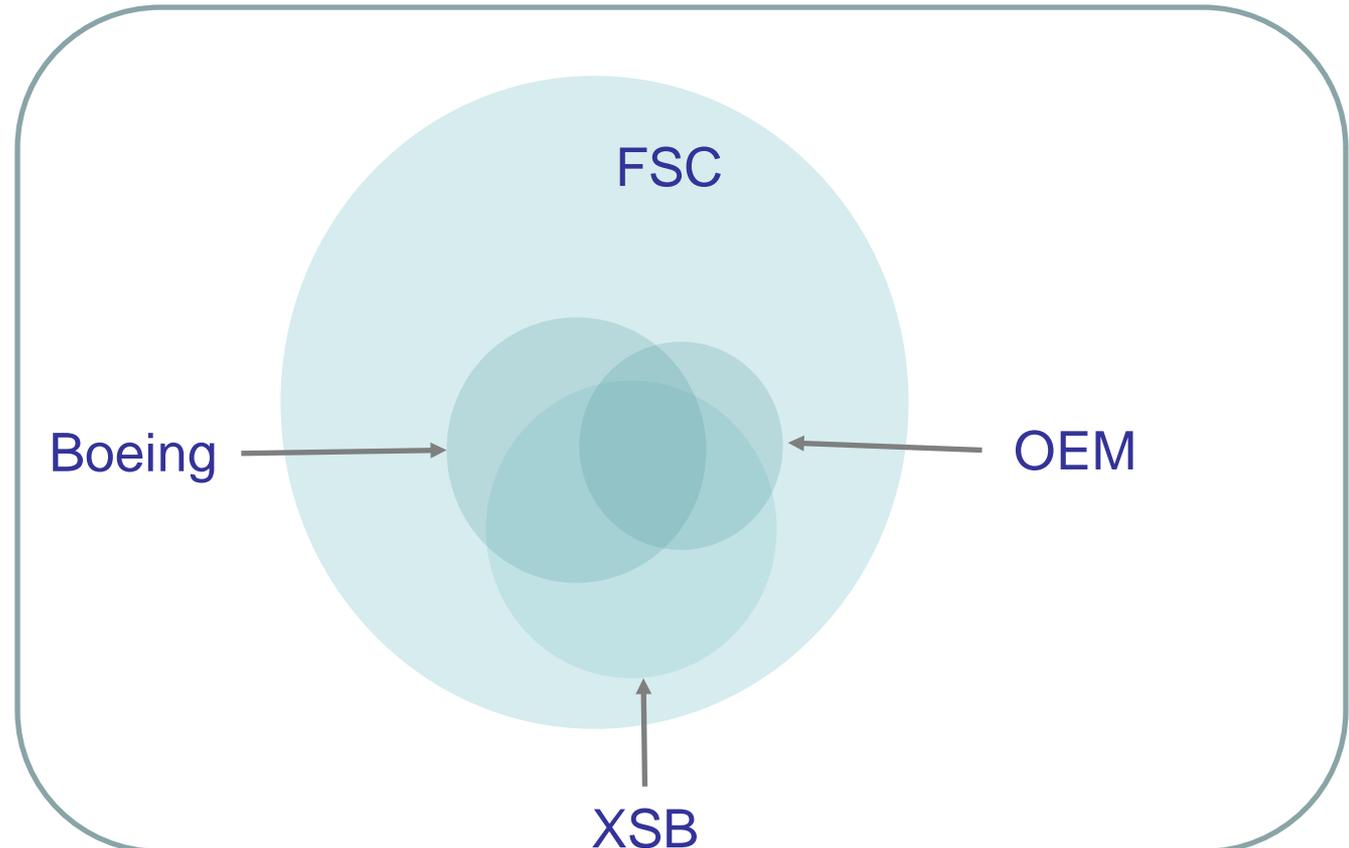
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- To get agreement on a standard to deliver Parts Standards as Importable Data
- All players (SDOs, OEMs, suppliers of parts) must be able to adopt the standard
  - Open: no proprietary software
  - Barrier to entry/adoption must be low
    - Technology within reach
    - Cost of skills required
  - Flexible
    - For example, tags to describe lubricants are different for those for electronic components.

# Progress to Date

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- Comparing existing parts taxonomies
  - Degrees of commonality in coverage across taxonomies
  - Identify parts shared across taxonomies



# Progress to Date and Next Steps

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- Comparison of Taxonomies
  - Understand How and Why taxonomies are different
  - Understand the coverage of existing taxonomies
- So far, have compared select parts of two taxonomies:
  - XSB PartLink
  - Federal Supply Code
- Create a schema that merges coverage and provides ‘best of breed’ solution
- Determine the best way to deliver the schema so both SDOs and users and suppliers of standard parts can use the schema

# Next Steps

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- Get more schemas
  - From Users
  - From Parts suppliers
  - Others?
- Create a schema that merges coverage and provides ‘best of breed’ solution
- Determine the best way to deliver the schema so both SDOs, and users and suppliers of standard parts can use the schema