Smart Step Codification Phase III

Codification @ Source

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ECCMA 10th Anniversary Conference

27th to 29th October 2009

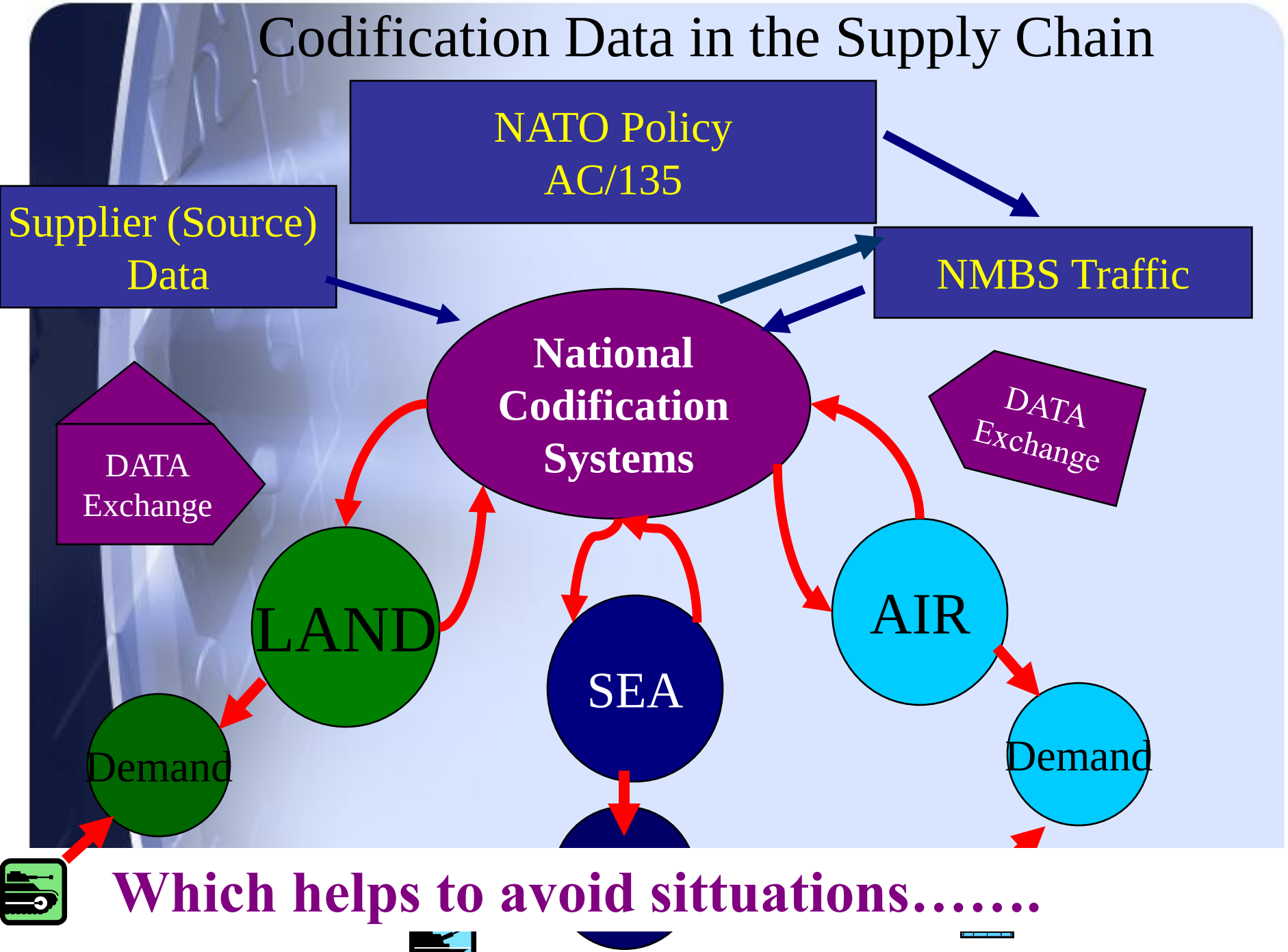
Cataloging at Source - the last piece of the puzzle

A brief History of NATO Codification System (NCS) work in improving quality of data through codification @ source.

A look at the current project, its benefits and flaws

A look into the future and what the NCS hopes to achieve.

Codification Data in the Supply Chain



Which helps to avoid sittuations…….

Which helps to avoid things like this!

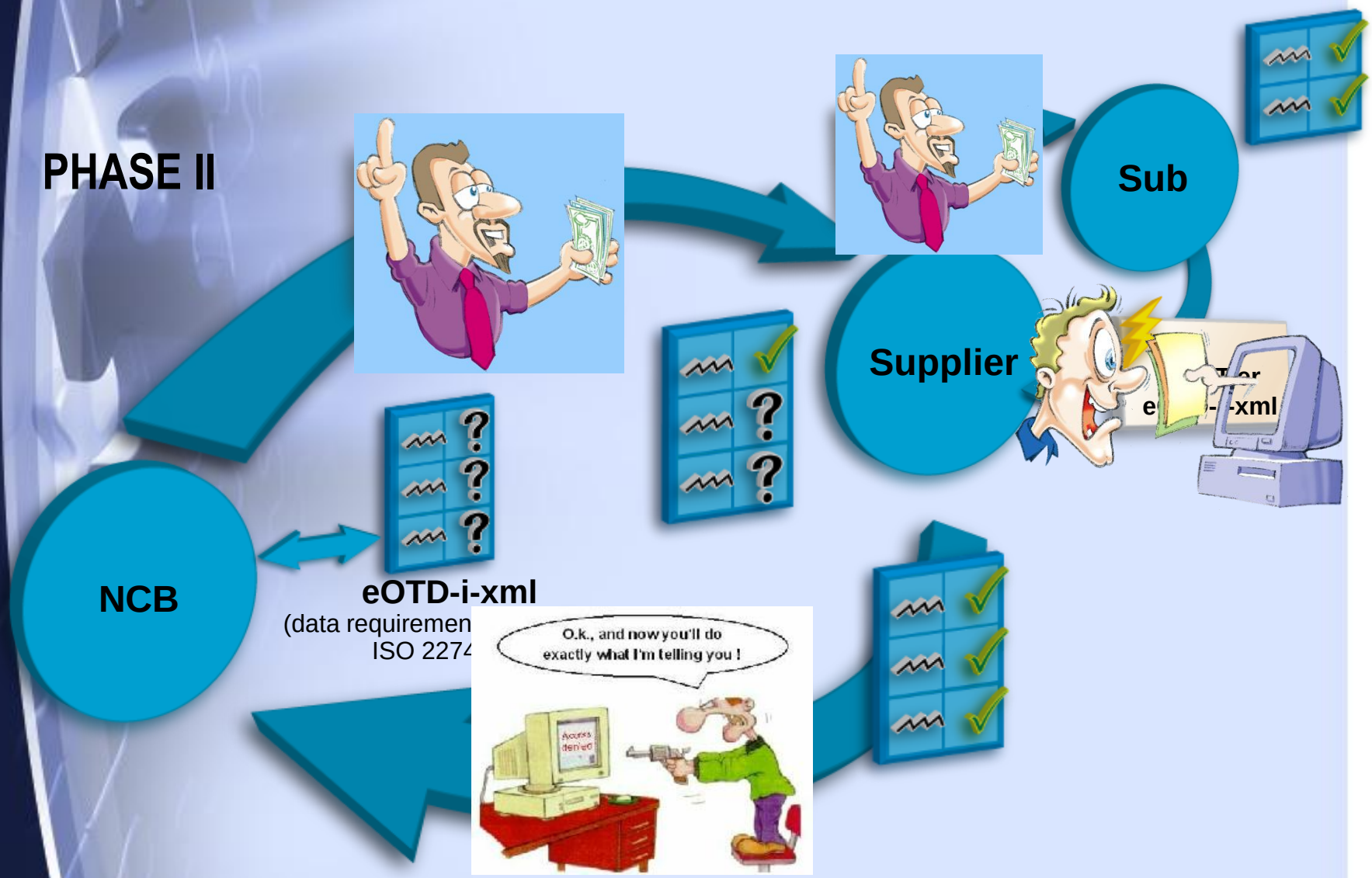
Smart Step Codification PIII

Phase I – Proved that STEP files could be used to generate codification records.

Phase II – Used SSC and ISO's 22745 & 8000 to create 100 Item of Supply Concepts for ROSOMAK. (The UK Completed a 10 item test of its own at this phase of development)

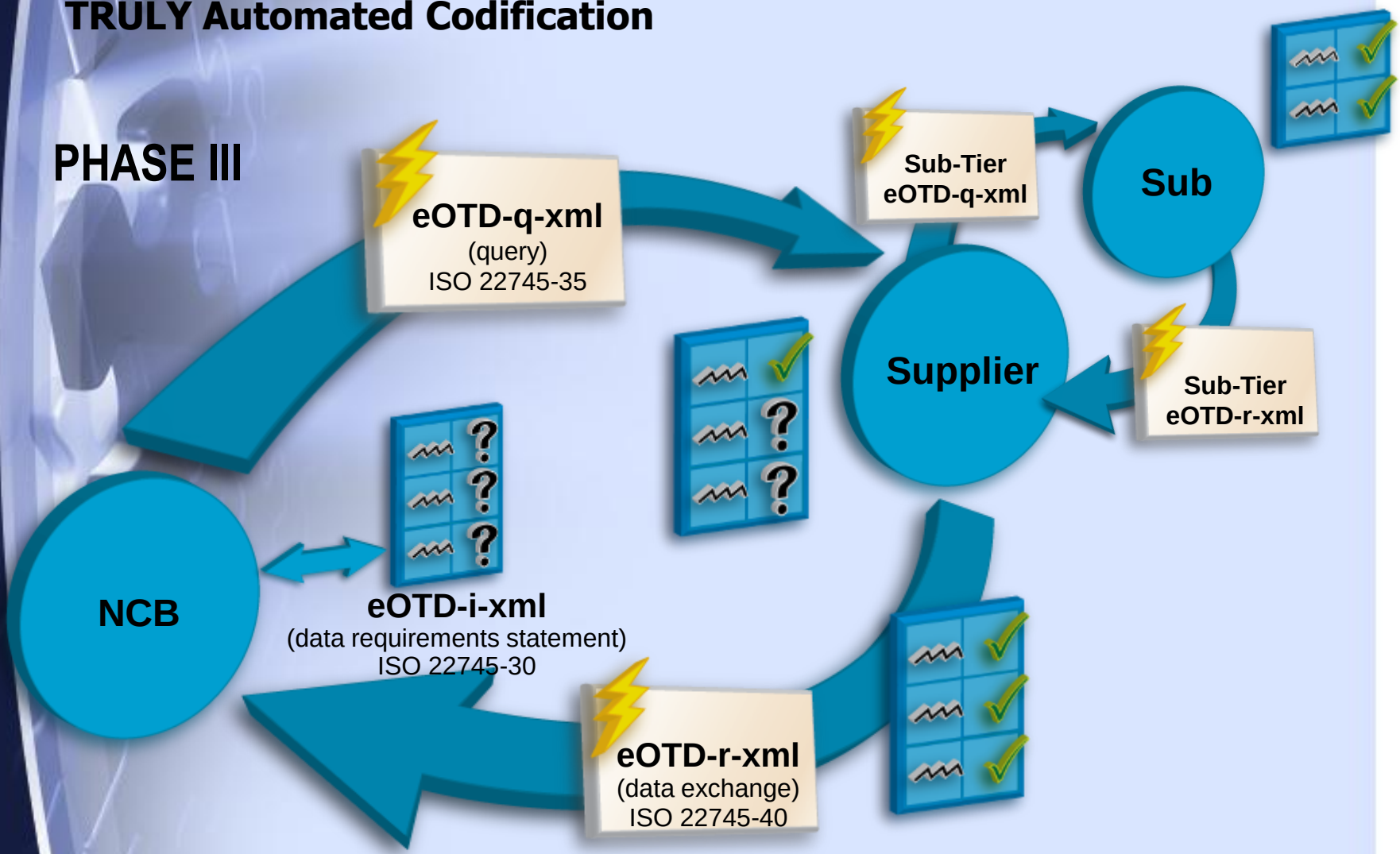
Phase III – Will look continue this work and develop true IT based automated data exchanges between Defence and Industry. A detailed Cost Benefits Analysis will also be produced.

Automating the data supply chain - Codification at Source

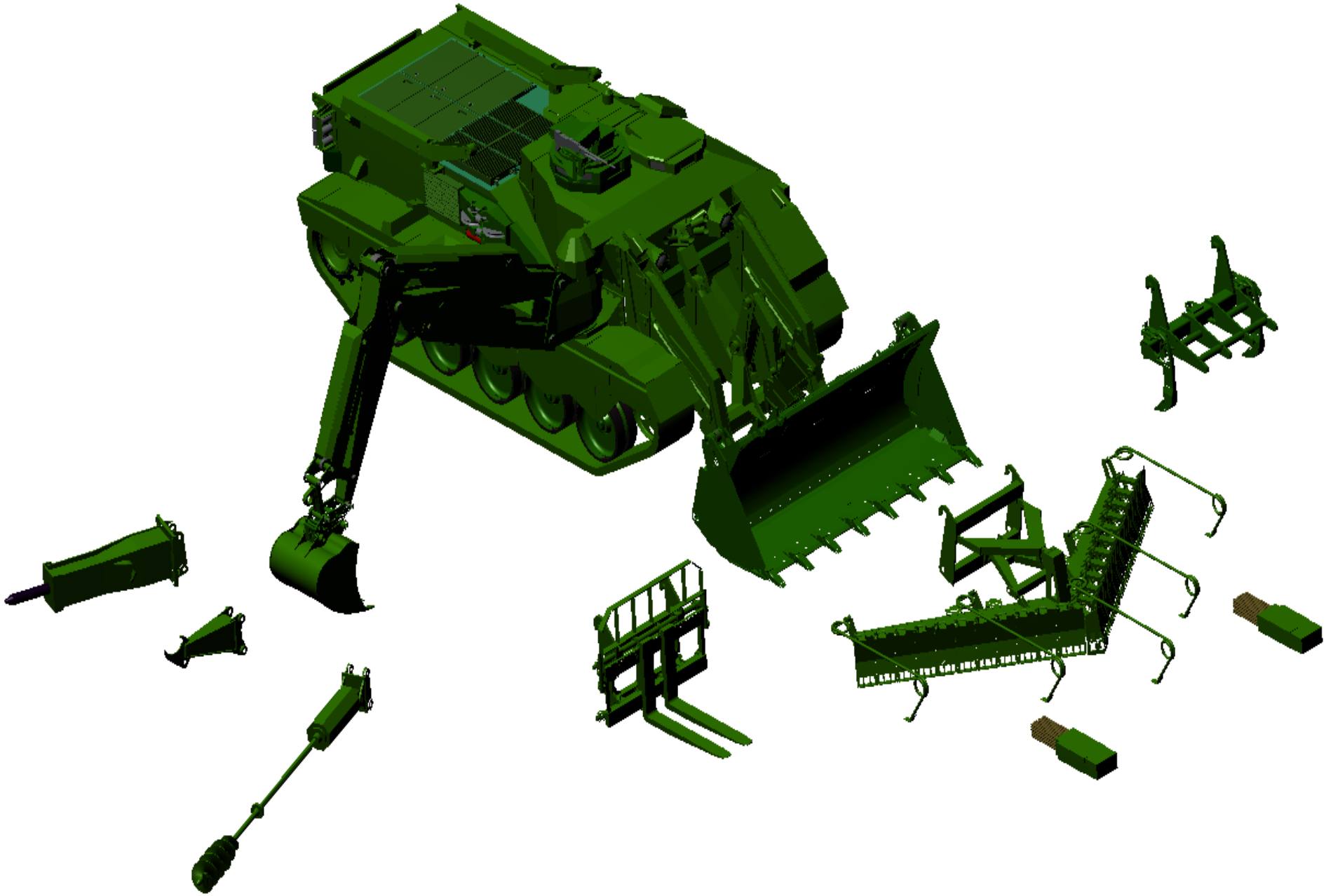


SSC Phase III Objective

TRULY Automated Codification

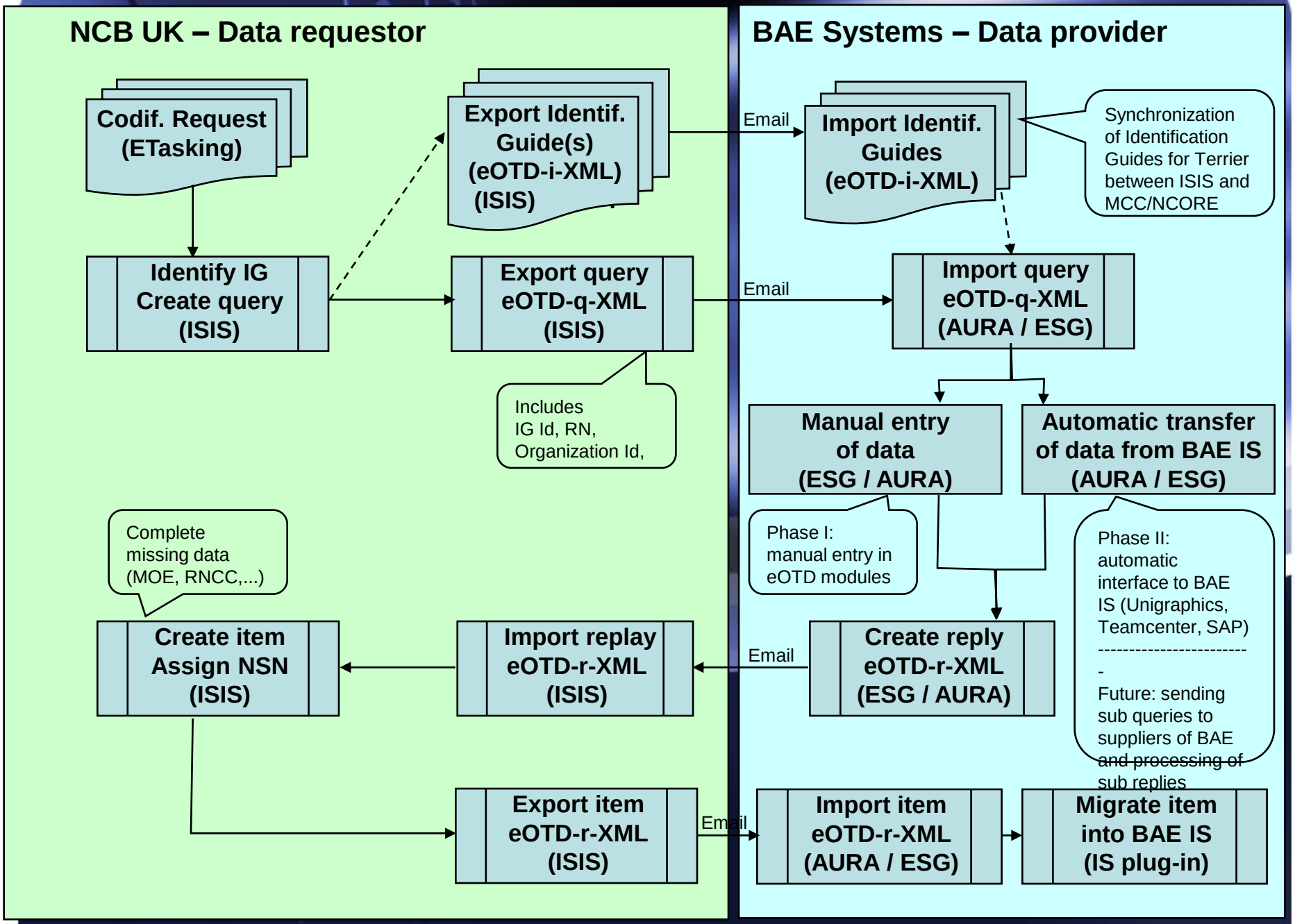


BAES Global Combat Systems – Terrier combat support vehicle



Smart Step Codification Phase III – Process scheme

revision 1.2



Testing the process

At the time of writing:

142 Items have been presented for codification by BAES GCS.

70 Items screened out to existing NSNs either within ISIS or from NMCRL.

72 Required a new item of supply to be created.

The items were of a varied type ranging from the loader assembly to mount the front bucket to a variety of cables and parts of the track assembly.

Results

Of the 72 new items created, 60% were returned as Type 1 Codification. This is a massive increase on the average of Type 1 Codification currently within The NCS. This includes several items codified using IIG A238.

Timescales of all the tasks have been met without failure.

Average time to create an NSN on receipt of the Source DATA is approximately 10 minutes.

All 172 Items have been returned to the supplier in R-XML Format. This resulted in completed DATA records automatically populating in the suppliers PDM system for the 70 screen outs they previously had no data other than NCAGE and Part Number.

Problems

NSNs

The NSN was not part of the output from the codification system R-XML. A change will be made to include it as a property value pair. This benefits the supplier.

INCs

No Q 0r R-XML can be produced for an item codified using ‘77777’ as an NSN. A special instruction has been introduced to the tasking advising codifiers to avoid this INC. The US project to automate the FIIGs may well solve this problem or a solution can be brokered within the eOTD.

FIIGs

Although all 3 providers are using the same version of the schema to generate IIGs. It is essentially 3 uncontrolled versions of the FIIGs. A central control for the FIIGs will be required for implementation.

What's the goal?

For enough industry to accredit to ISO 22745 enabling ISO 8000 transactions.

BAES GCS will be able to automatically create a classification system for 19,000 items.

Currently, they have an average of 10 duplicates for each items at an estimated cost of £3000 per item.

To raise the quality of a record from its current average of 18% type 1.

SSC III has yielded an average of 60% Type 1.

"when asked for a source data to support codification, I didn't send what what right (complete) I sent what was easy to hand"

To automate the process of codification as much as possible to reduce errors and timescales.

The last time I attended an ECCMA event this was a theoretical work stream yet to be proven. Now we have SSC III!

Questions?