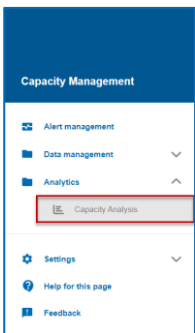# Quick guide – Capacity management for suppliers

Capacity management is the alignment of a customer's reported demands and a supplier's available production capacities.

This quicks guide shows how to

- ✓ analyze demands and capacity data
- ✓ observe simple and critical alerts
- ✓ enter and upload capacity data

1 Analyzing demands and capacity data

Demand and capacity data are analyzed in the **Capacity Analysis** dashboard.

The **Capacity Analysis** dashboard displays the data by default on a weekly basis:

- ❶ an overview and summary of the customer's demands
- ❷ the supplier's production capacities
- ❸ the utilization
- ❹ shows only the demand data
- ❺ shows only the capacity data
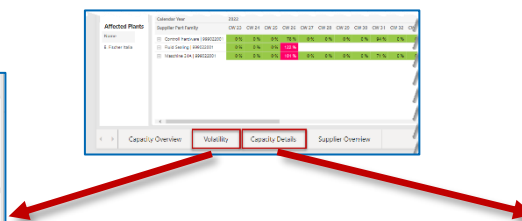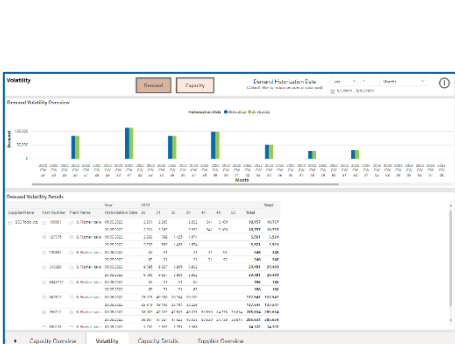- ❻ shows data on a monthly basis
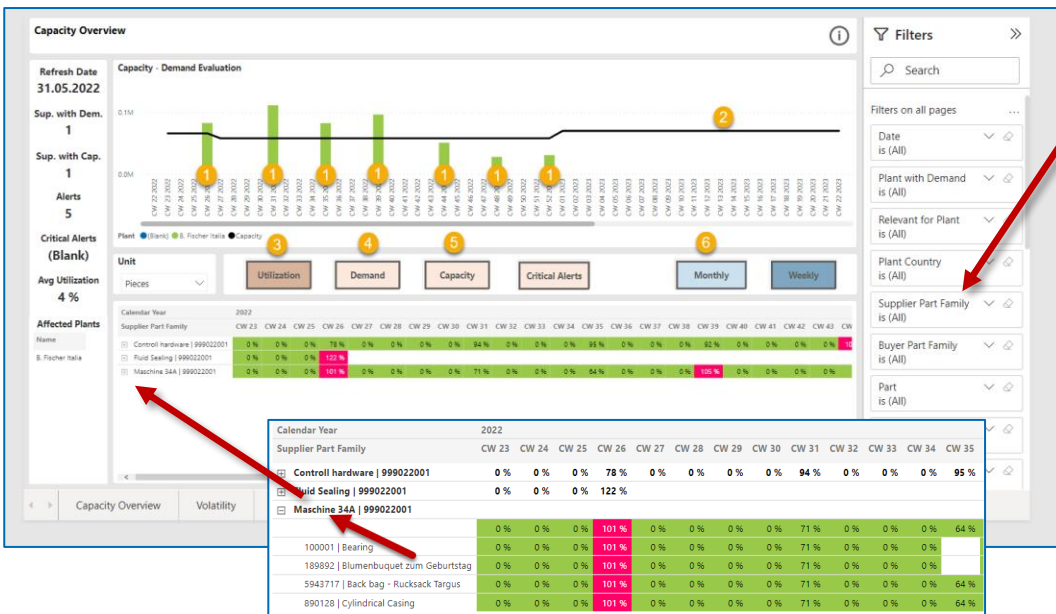
Filters can be used to restrict the data to be displayed.

Demands and production capacities for individual machines, part families and parts can be displayed.
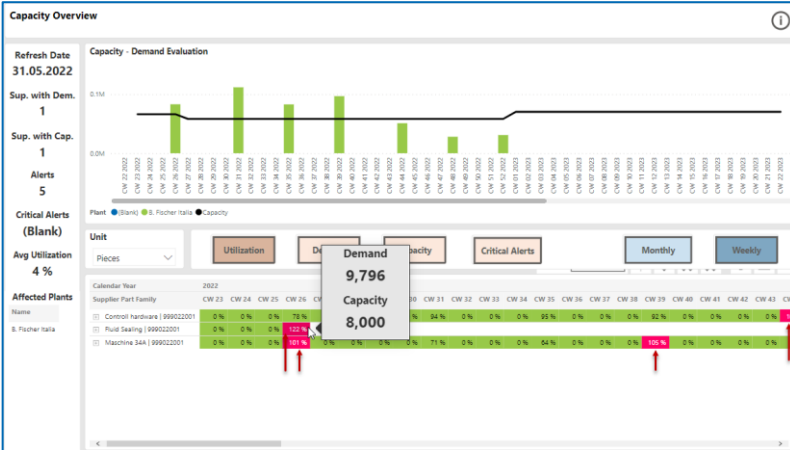

A more detailed analysis is possible …
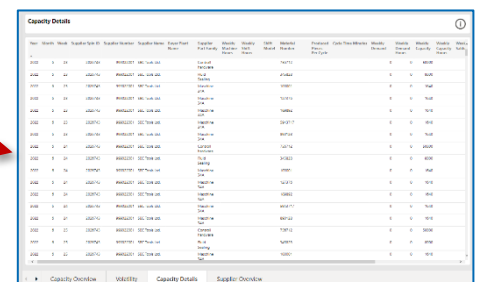
… by the determination of the volatility …

… and the display of detailed capacity data and production parameters.

2 Simple and critical alerts

If the demand is higher than the capacity, respectively, if the capacity is lower than the demand, alerts are triggered.

Simple alerts

Simple alerts assume that the customer and supplier will find an arrangement to balance the deficit (for example, through a pre-production during demand peaks).
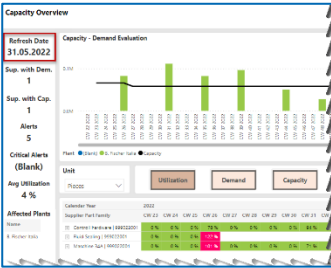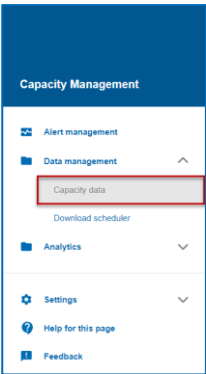
Critical alerts

Only when the cumulative demand exceeds the cumulative capacity for twelve consecutive weeks, a critical alert is triggered.

In this case, the customer and supplier must analyze the situation and agree on appropriate measures.

3 Uploading capacity data

The customer demand data is uploaded and updated overnight.

It is recommended for suppliers to update the data for production capacities on a quarterly basis or in the case of special incidents or deviations.

Planned capacity
A weekly capacity that is normally available for a longer period of time.

Actual capacity
A deviating capacity for a limited period of time that is defined in case of special events (for example maintenance work, vacation periods, major disruptions or even special shifts).

Capacity data to be provided for the customer

The level of detail at which the capacity data is to be provided is agreed with the customer.
The following three levels of detail are possible for the capacity data:

✓ Machine capacities
✓ Part family capacities
✓ Part capacities

3.1 Entering capacity data via a dialog window

Entering a planned capacity

Capacity data for a customer

Note that the capacity to be entered below is the total capacity for the corresponding customer and not the capacity for individual plants or machines.

❶ Make sure that the pre-selected customer name is correct.

❷ Select a part family to which you want to define production capacities.

❸ Enter the available capacity per week for the respective customer.

❹ Select the appropriate unit of measurement.

❺ Specify the period during which the planned capacity is available.

If no dates are specified, the planned capacity applies forever.

❻ Save the planned capacity.

Adding an actual capacity

You can define multiple actual capacities.

If a **planned capacity** has already been defined for a certain period, an **actual capacity** overwrites the data for the period in question.

❶ Enter a weekly actual capacity.

❷ Determine in which period the actual capacity is valid.

❸ Add and save the actual capacity.

3.2 Uploading capacity data via an Excel template
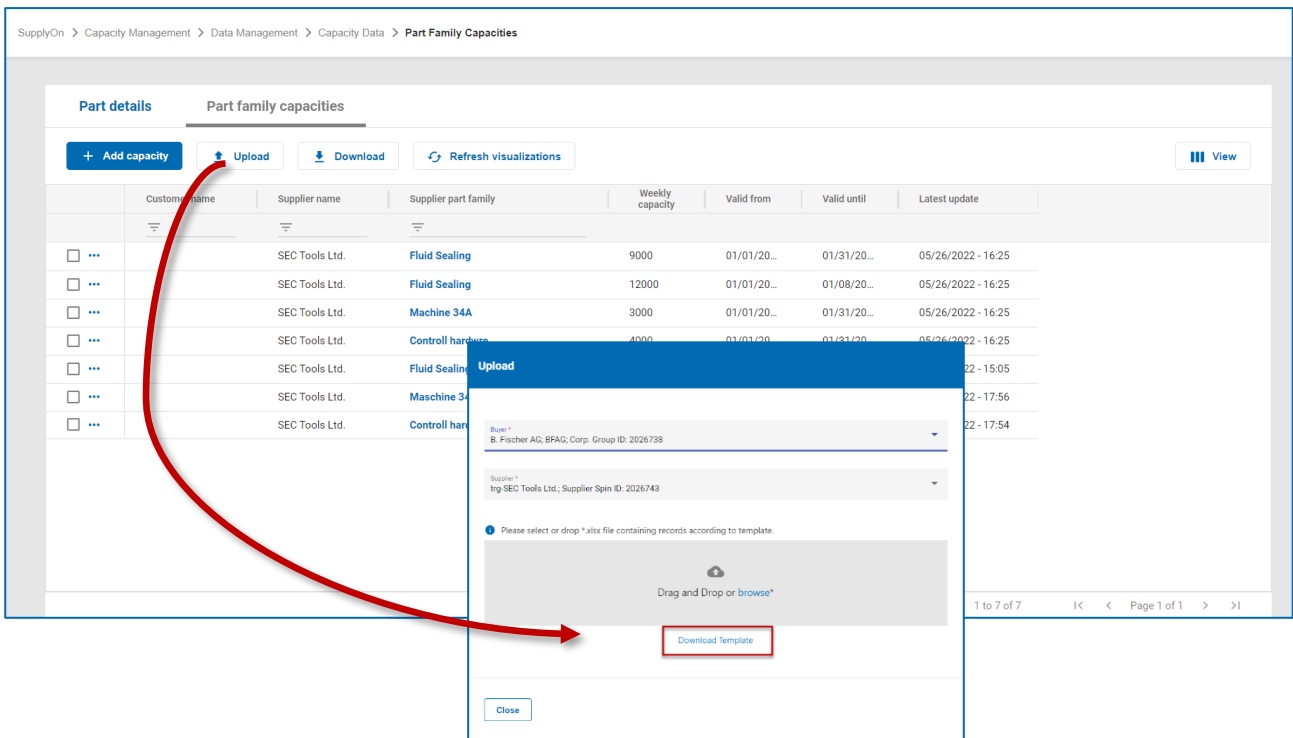
Download the Excel template and save it on your local computer.

❶ Enter the capacity data and save the Excel file.

The fields marked in blue are mandatory.

Upload the Excel spreadsheet again.