



APPLICATION OF VALUE ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY ON DIVAN BED

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ABSTRACT - Value Engineering is an organized, creative problem-solving approach to identify the unnecessary costs in Functional Areas and to increase the Return -on-Investment. A critical study is done on a Divan Bed in which the product is modified according to Value Engineering techniques. This paper introduces the application of theories and phases of Value Engineering in the design of Divan Bed. This paper focuses on Functional Enhancement of Divan Bed. We thereby use techniques like Functional Analysis, Functional Evaluation and Decision Matrix to arrive at a feasible alternative. With the aim of increasing functionality, the conventional material of wood used for the manufacturing of Divan Bed is replaced with polypropylene material. This study results in the Divan Bed being convertible to a table and a chair.

KEYWORDS: Value Engineering, Functional Areas, Return-On-Investment, Decision Matrix, Design of Divan Bed.

I. INTRODUCTION

Value Analysis is defined as an organised effort directed at analysing the functions of systems, equipment, facilities, service and supplies for the purpose of achieving the essential functions at the lowest life-cycle cost, consistent with required performance, quality, reliability and safety.

II. CONCEPT OF VALUE

Value is the lowest possible cost of a product or a service performing a useful and essential function with required quality and reliability.

$$\bullet \text{ Value} = \frac{\text{Function}}{\text{Cost}}$$

To Increase Value

$$\frac{F \uparrow}{C \downarrow} \quad \frac{F \uparrow}{C \rightarrow} \quad \frac{F \rightarrow}{C \downarrow} \quad \frac{F \uparrow \uparrow}{C \uparrow}$$

↓ REDUCE ↑ INCREASE → MAINTAIN

III. OBJECTIVES OF VALUE ENGINEERING

- To deliver the product or service in a cost-effective way.
- To reduce Lead Time.
- To minimize Risks.
- To assure Quality.
- To enhance Profitability.
- To improve serviceability

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

Divan Bed is the one of the commonly used furniture in a household. With this project, we intend to bring about multiple functions in the same Divan Bed. The proposed product enables us to use the Divan Bed as a table and a chair. We see a huge dip in pricing of the product thus making it cost effective. The objectives can be summarised as:

- Improve functionality of the existing product.
- Ensure better consumer satisfaction
- Uplift profitability of the organization.

V. INFORMATION PHASE

This is the first phase in Value Methodology in which all the relevant information regarding the project is gathered.

The available information of Divan Bed was collected from various sources and the summary is reproduced below:

Product: Divan Bed
Material: Wood, Plastic, Iron, Aluminium, Steel.
Standard dimensions: 3`00`` X 6`3``.
Purpose: Sit, Rest
Present Cost: Rs. 2026/-
Weight: 25-30 Kg
Assembly and Design: No extra assembly and set-up require



or it is only required to support the achievement of the basic function.

Function Analysis Table: Detailed
Function Analysis of different parts of Divan as shown in the table below

PART NAME/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	FUNCTION		PART	
		VERB	NOUN	BASIC	SECONDARY
Wooden FRAME(COMPLETE)	1	Hold	Assembly	X	
		Hold	Parts		X
		Provide	Strength		X
		Provide	Grip		X
Bed Top(Divan Top)	1	Hold	Material		X
		Provide	Surface	X	
		Improve	Appearance		X
Side Strip (Long)	2	Support	Frame		X
		Improve	Appearance		X
Side Strip(Short)	2	Support	Frame		X
		Improve	Appearance		X
Leg Strip	4	Support	Frame		X
		Improve	Appearance		X

Table 1: Function Analysis worksheet

Functional Evaluation- Detailed Functional Evaluation Of different parts of divan bed with weight and percentage cost in the product as shown in the table

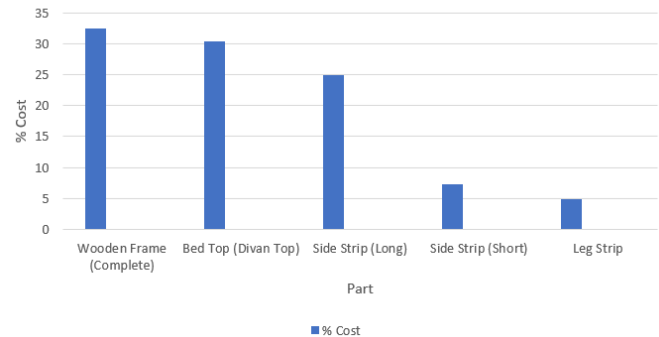
Key Letter	Part	Function	% Cost
A	Wooden Frame (Complete)	Hold Assembly	32.43
B	Bed Top (Divan Top)	Provide surface	30.47
C	Side Strip (Long)	Support Frame	24.90
D	Side Strip (Short)	Support Frame	7.28
E	Leg Strip	Improve Appearance	4.92

- VI. MANUFACTURING OF A DIVAN BED:
- 1) The pipes required for the manufacturing of the Bed is stored in pipe store.
 - 2) The pipes are taken to the pipe cutting machine and cut to dimensions for leg strips.
 - 3) The boards used for the parts of the Bed are stacked in the board stacking area.
 - 4) These boards are taken to the board cutting machine and cut according to dimensions.
 - 5) The parts are then taken to the edge banding machine to cut the edges.
 - 6) Inspection of the parts.
 - 7) Assembly of the parts.

VII. FUNCTIONAL PHASE

According to Lawrence. D. Miles, “The basic purpose of each expenditure is to fulfil a function.” The success of Value Analysis depends on careful analysis of the functions of the assembly/components. The objective is to clearly identify the tasks to be carried out by the assembly components. The functions are classified as Basic or Secondary. A function is Basic if it is the prime or specific purpose for which the assembly or components were designed. A function is Secondary if it does not directly contribute to the basic function

Part vs % Cost





Costing of different parts of divan as shown in the table below:

Sr. No	Part	Quantity	Weight	Rs
A	Wooden Frame (Complete)	1		
B	Bed Top (Divan Top)	1		565.00
C	Side Strip (Long)	2		480.00
D	Side Strip (Short)	2		211.00
E	Leg Strip	4		175
Total				2026.00

Table 2: Total Costing of divan bed parts

Numerical Evaluation Sheet:

	B	C	D	E	
A	A3	A3	A3	A3	12
	B	B2	B2	B2	6
		C	C1	C1	2
			D	D1	1
				E	1

Major Performance-3

Medium Performance- 2

Minor Performance- 1

VIII. CREATIVE PHASE

The main agenda of the creative phase is to remodel the Divan Bed to provide increased functions which also prove to be cost effective. “Challenge Everything” is the cardinal principle of value Engineering. Accordingly, a brainstorming session was held to generate alternative ideas by thinking creatively and positively. The below listed are some of the optimum alternatives: 1) Designing the Divan Bed using particle board. 2) Foldable Bed, 3) Moulded plastic Bed. 4) Multi -purpose polypropylene frame – Bed, chair & table.

IX. EVALUATION PHASE

The evaluation phase enables us to select the most feasible ideas which also meet the required criteria. We have listed the advantages and the disadvantages of the preferred alternatives. Rank each idea from 1 to 10 for the below shown factors. We use judicial ability for ranking and discard non- feasible ideas.

Sl. No	Ideas	State of Art 10: Off Shelf 1: New Technology	Cost of Development 10: No Cost 1: High Cost	Probability of Implementation 10: Excellent Chance 1: No chance	Time 10:Extremelyshort 1: Extremely long	Rating
1	Bed of Particle Board	9	5	9	3	26(III)
2	Foldable Bed	7	6	7	8	28(II)
3	Moulded Plastic Bed	5	6	6	7	24(IV)
4	Multi-Purpose Frame	3	8	10	8	29(I)

The evaluation of the above four ideas against five parameters to check feasibility

Ideas →				
Parameters ↓	1	2	3	4
Durability	1	1	1	1
Maintenance Requirement	1	0	0	0
Appearance	0	0	0	1
Ease of Use	1	1	1	1
Compactness	0	1	0	1
Total	3	3	2	4
%	60	60	40	80

Table 4: Evaluation of Ideas

1- YES 0- NO

X. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

This phase allows the manufacturers to determine the most preferred alternatives amongst the various proposed alternatives. Advantages and Disadvantages are listed and ranked to determine which alternative should be implemented.



Sl. No	Ideas	Ranking	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Foldable bed	2	Efficient use of space Easy Handling	Careful Maintenance
2	Multi-purpose frame	1	Multi-purpose Light Weight Mobile	Low on strength

Table 7: Ranking of preferred ideas

Situation Before- Existing Product	Situation After- Multi Purpose Polypropylene Frame
Heavier	Lighter
Single Use	Can be used as a chair, table as well as the bed- Multi Use
Less Economical	More Economical
More manufacturing cost and raw material cost	Less manufacturing cost and raw material cost.

Table 10: Comparison Table

Key Criteria: Evaluation of two alternatives is done by considering the below stated factors:

Weightage →	Parameters				Total
	Performance	Customer Satisfaction	Cost- benefit Rating	Aesthetics	
	6	3	1	1	
Existing- Divan Bed	3 18	2 6	2 2	2 2	28
Multi- Purpose frame	4 24	5 15	3 3	4 4	46
Foldable bed	3 18	3 9	2 2	2 2	31

5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Fair
1	Poor

XI. RECOMMENDATION PHASE

The Evaluation Matrix indicated that alternative of **Multi-Purpose Polypropylene frame** is preferred to the existing product and to the folding Bed. The function benefit analysis is done for the preferred alternative and the existing one as shown below:

XII. PRESENTATION PHASE

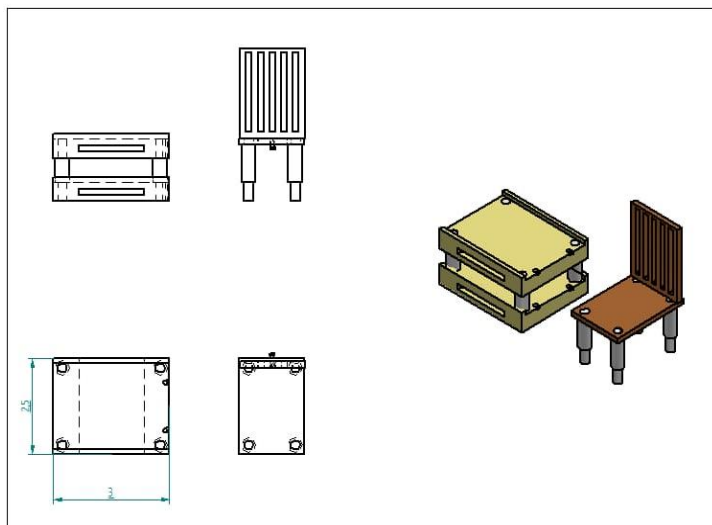
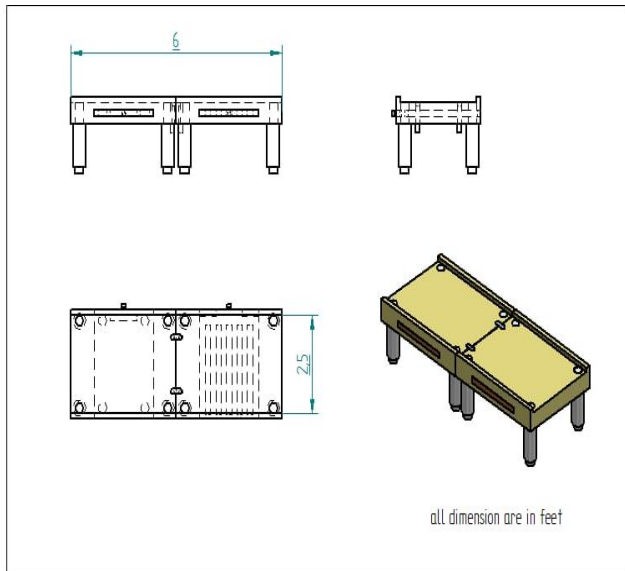
This phase presents the function-based creativity in the chosen product along with the monetary aspects.

Direct Expenses	Prime Cost=450	Factory Cost = 500	Manufacturing Cost= 600	Selling Cost=650	Marked Price=730
Labour cost= 50					
Material Cost= 350					
	Factory Expenses	Administrative Cost	Selling Expenses	Profit	

Table 11: Prime cost split-up for the proposed alternative

Present Cost (Rs)	2026
Proposed Cost (Rs)	730
Saving (Rs)	1296
% Saving	64

XIII. ILLUSTRATIONS OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE



XIV. KEY POINTS ON IMPLEMENTATION

- Improved Space Usage
- Higher Return-on-Investment
- Increased functionality
- Better Ergonomics
- Higher Consumer Satisfaction
- Lesser Lead time
- Reduced Manufacturing cost
- Use of alternative materials

XV. CONCLUSIONS

The Value Engineering process and procedures are generally well-defined and well understood at all levels in the industry. Value Engineering has well formulated techniques of evaluation of cost and functions of the product considering key criteria like consumer satisfaction, durability, time lead and so on. From the study, we have tried to implement these potential ways to improve the function of the product with significant reduction in the cost. The results of our study show that the traditional wooden Divan Bed serving the purpose of sitting and relaxing is evidently improved by adding functions of chair and table. We also observe the initial cost of the Divan Bed being Rs. 2026 has been enormously scaled down to Rs. 730 which is approximately 64% reduction in cost with further increase in functions. The introduction of polypropylene material has also eased the production process which leads to reduction in labour costs. With the proposed modifications in the design stages, the value of the product is thus enhanced leading to greater benefit. The further scope of the product is using Composite Materials.

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