

UTVRĐIVANJE OSNOVNIH KARAKTERISTIKA MALOGA PLOVNOG OBJEKTA PRIMJENOM TEHNIKE QFD

SMALL CRAFT BASIC CHARACTERISTICS DETERMINATION APPLYING QFD TECHNIQUE

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Sažetak: Idejnom projektu plovog objekta trebala bi prethoditi analiza tržišta kojom se utvrđuju potrebe i zahtjevi potencijalnoga kupca. Profil kupca konvencionalno se utvrđuje statističkom analizom. S obzirom na različite profile kupaca, postoje i različne niše s odgovarajućim karakteristikama plovila. U tu je svrhu izvršena analiza tržišta malih plovnih objekata namijenjenih sportu i razonodi. S ciljem određivanja konfiguracije tipa plovila primijenjena je tehnika evolucije funkcije kvalitete (QFD). Time su omogućeni sustavna identifikacija i vrednovanje potreba i zahtjeva kupaca, na temelju kojih će se, točno određenom procedurom, doći do osnovnih odrednica za definiranje konfiguracije želenoga tipa plovila. Primjenom te tehnike utvrđene su osnovne karakteristike maloga plovog objekta, temeljem kojih je izrađen njegov idejni projekt. Naknadno se preporučuje optimiranje značajki plovila prema tehnološkim ograničenjima određenoga brodograđevnog procesa.

Ključne riječi:

- mali plovni objekt
- analiza tržišta
- evolucija funkcije kvalitete (QFD)
- idejni projekt

Abstract: Market analysis for defining potential buyer needs and requirements should precede concept design. Conventionally, needs and requirements are defined through statistical analysis. Due to various buyer profiles, there are also various market niches with relevant craft characteristics. Therefore, a sport and recreational small craft market analysis was performed. With the objective of determining craft type configuration, the Quality function deployment technique (QFD) is used. In such a mode, systematic identification and validation of potential buyer needs and requirements are enabled, leading through an exactly determined procedure to obtain the basic parameters for defining the preferred craft type configuration. Using this method, the basic small craft characteristics are determined, upon which its concept design is performed. Consequently, craft characteristics optimization within technological boundaries of the particular shipbuilding process is suggested.

Keywords:

- small craft characteristics
- market analysis
- quality function deployment (QFD)
- concept design

1. UVOD

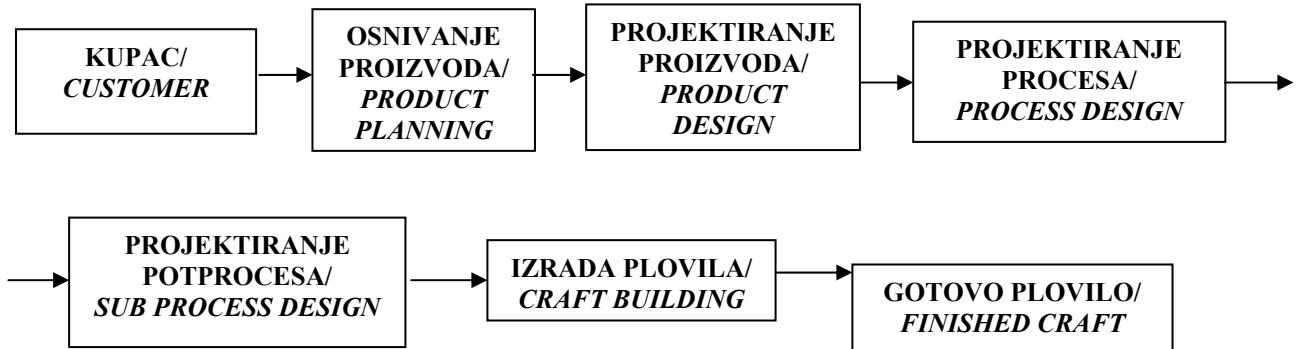
Evolucija funkcije kvalitete (QFD), [1], predstavlja sustavnu tehniku utvrđivanja potreba i zahtjeva kupca na temelju koje će se osnovati i izraditi proizvod. Prikupljanje podataka o potrebama/zahtjevima kupca može se izvršiti na razne načine, izravno ili neizravno, [2]. Takvo se razumijevanje potreba kupca zatim organizira u matricu osnivanja proizvoda ili *house of quality*. Pomoću tih se matrica identificiraju i obrađuju potrebe kupca, kao viša razina, da bi se prevele u nižu razinu zahtjeva ili tehničkih karakteristika proizvoda.

1. INTRODUCTION

Quality Function Deployment (QFD), [1], is a structured approach for defining customer needs or requirements and translating them into specific plans to produce products to meet those needs. The customer needs/requirements are captured in a variety of ways, directly or indirectly, [2]. This understanding of the customer needs is then summarized in a product planning matrix or *house of quality*. These matrices are used to translate a higher level of needs into a lower level of product requirements, or technical characteristics. In such

Primjenom te tehniku utvrđuju se osnovne karakteristike maloga plovog objekta, kao pretpostavka za generiranje idejnoga projekta proizvoda, [3].

a manner, using this technique, the general characteristics of the small craft are determined, as a premises towards generating the product concept design, [3].



Slika 1. Opći dijagram toka procesa gradnje plovila
Figure 1. General craft building process flow chart

2. ANALIZA TRŽIŠTA

Zahtjevi kupaca se razlikuju. Tehnika QFD koristi se za identifikaciju osnovnih potreba i zahtjeva kupaca. Nakon što su potrebe i zahtjevi kupaca prikupljeni treba ih sistematizirati prema zahtjevima tehnike. Velik broj zabilješki proizašlih iz intervjuja, raznih dokumenata, te istraživanja tržišta, mora se sažeti tako da se istaknu ključne potrebe i zahtjevi kupaca. Dijagramima afiniteta analiziraju se prethodno prikupljeni podaci. Kratke postavke koje odražavaju ključne zahtjeve kupca prenose se u grafičke prikaze koji su organizirani u logičke skupine ili povezane potrebe, [4], [5].

Prikupljanje zahtjeva kupca za ovdje prikazani primjer, izvršeno je izravno intervjuima, te analizom podataka o istraživanju tržišta objavljenima u relevantnim časopisima, [6], fokusirajući se pritom na podatke vezane uz manja plovila tradicijskih mediteranskih oblika trupa. Rezultati istraživanja zahtjeva kupca vezanih uz prodajnu cijenu bili su očekivani. Načelno, kupac želi dobiti tip plovila određenih karakteristika po što povoljnijoj cijeni. Nadalje, kupac želi plovilo s nižom potrošnjom goriva u odnosu na zahtjevanu brzinu.

Kupcima koji kupuju plovilo prvi put u drugom su planu kvaliteta izrade, izbor opreme, jednostavnost održavanja, te otpornost na osmozu, jer je toj skupini kupaca cijena najvažniji parametar. Međutim, kupci koji već posjeduju plovilo, pri ponovnoj bi kupnji plovila prvenstveno vrednovali upravo navedene značajke.

2. MARKET ANALYSIS

Customer requirements are diverse. In consumer markets, there is a variety of different needs. Once customer needs are gathered, they then have to be organized. The mass of interview notes, requirements, and market research needs to be distilled into a handful of statements that express key customer needs. Affinity diagramming is a useful tool to assist in this effort. Brief statements which capture key customer requirements are transcribed onto cards. These cards are organized into logical groupings or related needs, [4], [5].

Gathering of customer requirements was made directly by interviews and by an analysis of market research data published in relevant magazines, [6]. The market analysis was focused on small crafts of traditional Mediterranean hull shapes. Research results, regarding customer's requirements upon price, were expected. In brief the customer wants to acquire a specific craft type with determined characteristics for a favorable price. Furthermore, the customer wants to have a craft with the smallest fuel consumption for the required speed.

For customers buying their first craft, characteristics such as building quality, equipment type, easy maintenance, resistance to osmosis, are not of primary importance, because these increase the price, already determined to be of primary importance. On the other hand, customers who are already craft owners would primarily be concerned with the mentioned characteristics.

3. ČETIRI FAZE PRISTUPA QFD

Tehnika *evolucije funkcije kvalitete* sastoji se od četiriju osnovnih faz koje se provode tijekom procesa razvoja proizvoda. Tijekom svake faze pripremaju se jedna ili više matrica koje pomažu u planiranju i ukazivanju na kritične točke osnivanja projekta proizvoda i procesa. Faze pristupa QFD prikazane su u tablici 1.

The basic *Quality Function Deployment* technique involves four phases that occur over the course of the product development process. During each phase, one or more matrices are prepared to help plan and communicate critical product and process planning and design information. This QFD approach is represented in table 1.

Tablica 1. Faze pristupa QFD

I. FAZA	II. FAZA
OSNIVANJE PROIZVODA	RASPORED SKLOPOVA/ DIJELOVA PROIZVODA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definirati «Zahtjeve kupca» te njihove prioritete - analizirati potražnju na tržištu - planirati proizvod koji odgovara zahtjevima kupca i potražnji na tržištu - utvrditi kritične karakteristike ciljanoga proizvoda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locirati kritične dijelove ili sklopove proizvoda - zabilježiti kritične karakteristike proizvoda - uspostaviti vezu između kritičnih dijelova/sklopova i zahtijevanih karakteristika

Table 1. Phases of QFD approach

1 st PHASE	2 nd PHASE
PRODUCT PLANNING	ASSEMBLY/PART PRODUCT DEPLOYMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - define and prioritize customers needs - analyze competitive opportunities - plan a product to respond to needs and opportunities - establish critical characteristic target values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify critical parts and assemblies - make a note of critical product characteristics - translate into critical part/assembly characteristics and target values

III. FAZA	IV. FAZA
PLANIRANJE PROCESA	KONTROLA KVALITETE PROCESA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - utvrditi kritične procese i tokove procesa - unaprijediti proizvodnu opremu u skladu s potrebama - utvrditi parametre kritičnoga procesa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ocijeniti karakteristike kritičnih dijelova proizvoda i procesa - uspostaviti metode kontrole proizvoda i procesa - uspostaviti nadzor, metode testiranja i praćenje parametara proizvoda i procesa.

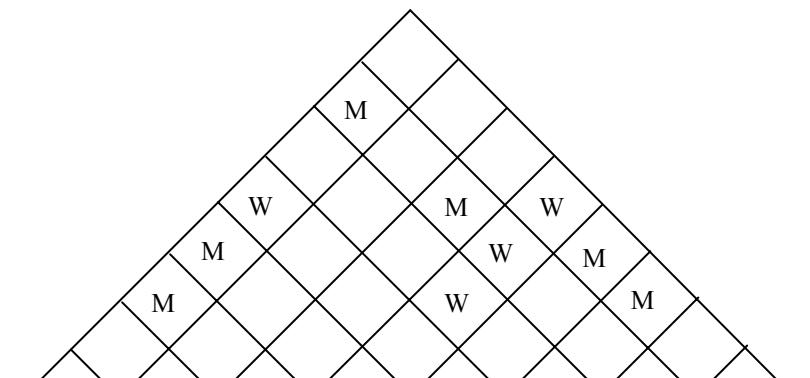
3 rd PHASE	4 th PHASE
PROCESS PLANNING	PROCESS QUALITY CONTROL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determine critical processes and process flow - develop production equipment requirements - establish critical process parameters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determine critical part and process characteristics - establish process control methods and parameters - establish inspection and test methods and parameters

3.1. Osnivanje proizvoda

Temeljem utvrđenih zahtjeva kupca, generira se matrica osnivanja proizvoda ili *house of quality*, [3].

3.1. Product planning

Once customer needs are identified, the product planning matrix, or *house of quality*, is generated, [3].



FUNKCIONALNE ZNAČAJKE PROIZVODA / FUNCTIONAL PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS		ČVRSTOĆA / STRENGTH	DIMENZIJE / DIMENSIONS	NEPOTOPIVOST / UNSINKABILITY	NOSIVOST / DEADWEIGHT	BRZINA / SPEED	AUTONOMNOST / AUTONOMY	CIJENA PROIZV. / PRODUCT COST	CIJENA EKSPL. / EXPLOAT. COST	VAŽNOST / IMPACT
ZAHTEVI KUPCA / CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS		S	W	S	M	M	S	S	4	
DIMENZIJE / DIMENSIONS	M	M		W	S	M	M	S	3	
BRZINA / SPEED		M			S	S		S	5	
POTROŠNJA GORIVA / FUEL CONSUMPTION		M	W					M	4	
LAKOĆA ODRŽAVANJA / EASY MAINTENANCE			M					S	3	
DUGOTRAJNOST / DURABILITY				M					5	
PRODAJNA CIJENA / MARKET COST	S	S	W	W	S	W	S			
DIZAJN / DESIGN				W	M		M		5	
CILJANA VRIJEDNOST / TARGET VALUE	100%	6,5 m	100%	8 osoba / persons	10 čv / knots	50 morska milja / nautical mile	min.	min.		
TEHNIČKA SLOŽENOST / TECHNICAL COMPLEXITY	2	4	2	2	5	4	5	3		
RELATIVNA VAŽNOST / RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	5	3	2	3	4	3	5	4		

Slika 2. Matrica osnivanja proizvoda

Figure 2. Product planning matrix

Legenda/Legend:

Ocjena utjecaja / validation impact: W – slaba interakcija / weak interaction,
M – srednja interakcija / medium interaction,
S – jaka interakcija / strong interaction

3.2. Odabir koncepta i projekta proizvoda

Kada je planiranje proizvoda završeno, započinje se s pripremom detaljnijega tehničkog opisa. Projektni zahtjevi ili tehničke karakteristike te tehnički opis proizvoda služe kao osnova za razvoj koncepta proizvoda. Uspoređivanje proizvoda (*benchmarking*), rasprave (*brainstorming*) te istraživanje i razvoj, izvorišta su novoga koncepta proizvoda. Kada su koncepti razvijeni, analiziraju se i vrednuju, te se izrađuju troškovnici. Prethodno dobiveni podaci vrednuju se pomoću *matrice odabira koncepta proizvoda*, prikazane na slici 3. U lijevom stupcu matrice navedeni su projektni zahtjevi ili tehničke karakteristike, [3].

3.2. Concept selection and product design

Once product planning is completed, a more detailed technical specification can be prepared. The product requirements or technical characteristics and the product specification serve as the basis for developing product concepts. Product benchmarking, brainstorming, and research and development are sources for new product concepts. Once concepts are developed, they are analyzed and evaluated, and cost studies are performed. Then, *product concept selection matrix* is used to help the evaluation process. The concept selection matrix, presented in Figure 3, lists the product requirements or technical characteristics down the left column of the matrix, [3].

Kriterij/ Criteria	Stupanj važnosti/ Importance	A Unutarnji motor/ Inboard engine	B Izvanbrodski motor/ Outboard engine
Brzina/ Speed	4	● 12	● 12
Potrošnja/ Consumption	5	● 25	● 15
Dodatna oprema/ Additional Equipment	3	○ 3	● 15
Cijena/ Price	5	○ 5	● 15
Održavanje/ Maintenance	3	● 9	● 9
	SUMA/SUM:	54	66

Legenda/Legend:

●	jaka interakcija/strong interaction, 5
●	srednja interakcija/medium interaction, 3
○	slaba interakcija/weak interaction, 1

Slika 3. Matrica odabira koncepta proizvoda
Figure 3. The product concept selection matrix

Varijante koncepta proizvoda nabrojene su u gornjem redu matrice. Različiti koncepti vrednuju se prema načinu na koji zadovoljavaju zahtjeve navedene s lijeve strane uz korištenje simbola QFD (jako, srednje i slabo). Ako koncept ne zadovoljava neki od zahtjeva, to se polje ostavlja prazno. Faktori važnosti (5-3-1) množe se sa stupnjem važnosti za svaki kriterij. Umnožak se pridodaje svakome polju. Najpogodniji koncept imat će najveću sumu. Na osnovi tehnike vrednovanja bira se koncept proizvoda. Taj se koncept nadalje može predstaviti blok-dijagramom ili projektnim *layoutom*. Kritičnost se određuje u smislu utjecaja na performanse, pouzdanost i kvalitetu.

Product concepts are listed across the top. The various product concepts are evaluated by how well they satisfy each criterion in the left column using the QFD symbols for strong, moderate or weak. If the product concept does not satisfy the criteria, the column is left blank. The symbol weights (5-3-1) are multiplied by the importance rating for each criterion. These weighted factors are then added for each column. The preferred concept will have the highest total. Based on this and other evaluation steps, a product concept is selected. The product concept is represented with block diagrams or a design layout. Criticality is determined in terms of effect on performance, reliability, and quality.

Pomoću te matrice zaključeno je da koncept s izvanbrodskim motorom više pogoduje tržištu, a i proizvodnji. Na isti se način, prema potrebi, vrši odabir raznih drugih karakteristika plovila.

Pri projektiranju proizvoda koristimo se *matricom projektiranja proizvoda*, slika 4. U prvom stupcu nabrajaju se funkcionalne značajke proizvoda, dok se u prvoj redu u toj matrici nabrajaju projektne značajke proizvoda. Međusobne se interakcije vrednuju simbolima za jake, srednje i slabe interakcije, pomoću kojih se uz dodijeljeni stupanj važnosti dolazi do spoznaja o projektnim karakteristikama proizvoda.

According to this matrix the outboard engine concept is selected as being more convenient for the market and in production. Using same method, any other craft characteristics could be defined.

Within product design, a *product design matrix* is used, shown in Figure 4. In first column, the functional characteristics of the product are stated, while in first row, product design characteristics are stated. Their interactions are valorized by symbols for strong, medium and weak interactions, which lead, along with the defined level of significance, to certain conclusions about product design characteristics.

The diagram shows a triangular matrix of interactions between functional product characteristics (left column) and design characteristics (top row). The matrix is filled with symbols representing interaction levels: M (strong), W (medium), and S (weak). The columns are labeled: OBLIK TRUPA/HULL SHAPE, OBLIK PALUBE/DECK FORM, UZGONSKI TANKOVI/BUOYANCY TANKS, ISTISNINA/DISPLACEMENT, SNAGA MOTORA/ENGINE POWER, ZAPR. TANKOVA/FUEL CAPACITY, NAČIN GRADNJE/BUILDING METHOD, MATERIJAL/MATERIAL, and VAŽNOST/IMPACT. The rows are labeled: PROJEKTNE ZNAČAJKE PROIZVODA/DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS OF PRODUCT, FUNKCIONALNE ZNAČAJKE PROIZVODA/FUNCTIONAL PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS, ČVRSTOĆA/ STRENGTH, DIMENZIJE/ DIMENSIONS, NEPOTOP. / UNSINKABILITY, NOSIVOST/DEADWEIGHT, BRZINA/SPEED, AUTONOMN./AUTONOMY, CIJENA PROIZV./PROD. COST, CIJENA EKSPL./ EXPL. COST, CILJANA VRIJEDNOST/ TARGET VALUE, TEHNIČKA SLOŽENOST/ TECHNICAL COMPLEXITY, and RELATIVNA VAŽNOST/ RELATIVE IMPORTANCE.

PROJEKTNE ZNAČAJKE PROIZVODA/DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS OF PRODUCT		OBLIK TRUPA/ HULL SHAPE	OBLIK PALUBE/ DECK FORM	UZGONSKI TANKOVI/ BUOYANCY TANKS	ISTISNINA/ DISPLACEMENT	SNAGA MOTORA/ ENGINE POWER	ZAPR. TANKOVA/ FUEL CAPACITY	NAČIN GRADNJE/ BUILDING METHOD	MATERIJAL/ MATERIAL	VAŽNOST/ IMPACT
FUNKCIONALNE ZNAČAJKE PROIZVODA/ FUNCTIONAL PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS										
ČVRSTOĆA/ STRENGTH	M	W	M	M	W		S	S	5	
DIMENZIJE/ DIMENSIONS	M	M	M	S	M	M	M	M	4	
NEPOTOP. / UNSINKABILITY			S	M		M			2	
NOSIVOST/DEADWEIGHT	M		M	S	M	M		M	4	
BRZINA/SPEED	S	M		S	S	W		M	4	
AUTONOMN./AUTONOMY					S	S			3	
CIJENA PROIZV./PROD. COST	W	W	W	W	M	W	S	S	5	
CIJENA EKSPL./ EXPL. COST					S				3	
CILJANA VRIJEDNOST/ TARGET VALUE	Semi-displ.	Semi-kabin	3 Kom/Pic.	1200 kg	20 kW	50 l	Kontakt/Contact	GRP		
TEHNIČKA SLOŽENOST/ TECHNICAL COMPLEXITY	4	5	4	2	4	3	4	4		
RELATIVNA VAŽNOST/ RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	5	5	2	4	4	3	5	5		

Slika 4. Matrica projektiranja proizvoda

Figure 4. Product design matrix

3.3. Osnivanje procesa

Evolucija funkcije kvalitete nastavlja zatim s fazom osnivanja procesa. Matrica odabira koncepta proizvoda koristi se za vrednovanje različitih pristupa proizvodnom procesu, nakon kojega se vrši izbor optimalnoga pristupa. Na osnovi navedenoga izrađuje se matrica osnivanja procesa, slika 5.

3.3. Process design

Quality Function Deployment continues this translation and planning into the process design phase. A *product concept selection matrix* can be used to evaluate different manufacturing process approaches and to select the preferred approach. Based on this, the *process planning matrix* shown below is prepared.

ZNAČAJKE PROCESA/ PROCESS CHARACTERISTICS		IZR. MODELA/ PROTOTYPING	BROJ KALUPA/ NO. OF MOULDS	LAMINACIJA/ LAMINATION	MONTAŽA / ASSEMBLY	OPREMANJE/ OUTFITTING	UGR. MOTORA/ ENGINE INSTALL.	ISPITIVANJA/ TESTING	VAŽNOST/ IMPACT
PROJEKTNE ZNAČAJKE PROIZVODA/ DESIGN PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS									
FORMA TRUPA/HULL SHAPE	S	S	S	M			W	S	5
OBLIK PALUBE/DECK FORM	S	S	S	M					4
UZGON. TANKOVI/BUOYANCY T.	W	M	M	M	M			S	3
ISTISNINA/DISPLACEMENT	W	W						S	3
SNAGA MOTORA/ENGINE POWER						M	S	M	4
ZAPREMINA TANKOVA/FUEL CAP.					W	M		M	4
NAČIN GRADNJE /BUILDING M.			S					S	5
MATERIJAL/MATERIAL		S	S					S	5
CILJANA VRIJEDNOST/ TARGET VALUE	30 dana/ days	min.	5 dana/ days	1 dan/ day	4 dana/ days	1 dan/ day	1 dan/ day		
TEHNIČKA SLOŽENOST/ TECHNICAL COMPLEXITY	4	5	3	4	4	3	3		
RELATIVNA VAŽNOST/ RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		

Slika 5. Matrica osnivanja procesa

Figure 5. Process planning matrix

Zahtjevi vezani za procese i opremu mogu biti uočeni prilikom kontrole, primjene i unapređenja nove opreme i tehnologije. U toj se fazi ističe komunikacija između projektiranja i proizvodnje, pri čemu se suradnjom mogu ostvariti zajednički ciljevi temeljeni na potrebama kupca.

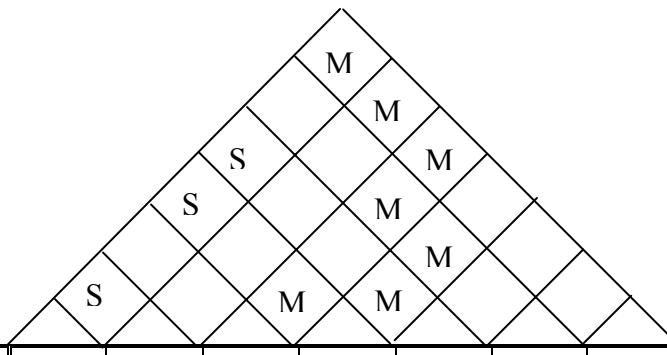
Important processes and tooling requirements can be identified to focus efforts to control, improve and upgrade processes and equipment. At this stage, communication between engineering and manufacturing is emphasized and tradeoffs can be made as appropriate to achieve mutual goals based on the customer needs.

3.4. Osnivanje potprocesa

Prema potrebi izrađuje se *matrica projektiranja potprocesa* koja sadrži u prvom stupcu značajke procesa, a u prvom retku značajke potprocesa. Međusobne interakcije vrednuju se na opisani način.

3.4. Sub process design

A *Subprocess planning matrix* is developed occasionally. In the first column, process characteristics are included, while in the first row, subprocess characteristics are included, also. Mutual interactions are validated as previously described.



ZNAČAJKE POTPROCESA/ SUB PROCESS CHARACTERIST.	TRUP/ HULL	PALUBA/ DECK	STRUKTURA/ STRUCTURE	MANJI DIJELOVI/ SMALL PARTS	INTERIJER/ INTERIOR	TEMP. ZRAKA/ AIR TEMPERAT.	VLAŽ. ZRAKA/ AIR HUMIDITY	VAŽNOST/ IMPACT
ZNAČAJKE PROCESA/PROCESS CHARACTERISTICS	S	S	S	M	M	S	S	5
IZR. MODEL A/PROTOTYPING								4
BROJ KALUPA /MOULDS N.	S	S	S	M				3
LAMINACIJA/LAMINATION	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	4
MONTAŽA/ERECTION								3
OPREMANJE/OUTFITTING					M	S	M	4
UGR. MOTORA/ENGINE INST.								4
ISPITIVANJA / TESTING	S	S	S			S	S	5
CILJANA VRIJEDNOST/ TARGET VALUE	5 dana/ days	5 dana/ days	5 dana/ days	3 dana/ days	3 dana/ days	17-23 °C		
TEHNIČKA SLOŽENOST/ TECHNICAL COMPLEXITY	4	5	5	3	4	3	3	
RELATIVNA VAŽNOST/ RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	

Slika 6. Matrica osnivanja potprocesa

Figure 6. Sub process planning matrix

Kao dodatak toj matrici mogu se izraditi i matrice vezane za kontrolu procesa, kontrolu kvalitete, održavanje opreme, opće stanje.

Na slici 7. prikazan je primjer *matrice kontrole procesa/kvalitete*.

In addition to planning manufacturing processes, more detailed planning related to process control, quality control, set-up, equipment maintenance and testing can be supported by additional matrices. The following provides an example of a *process/quality control matrix*.

KORACI U PROCESU/ PROCESS STEPS	KONTROLIRANI PARAMETRI/ CONTROL PARAMETERS	KONTROLNA MJESTA/ CONTROL POINTS	METODA KONTROLE/ CONTROL METHODS	UČESTALOST KONTROLE/ CONTROL FREQUENCY
PRIPREMA DOKUMENTACIJE/ DOCUMENTS PREPARATION	Točnost/ Precision	Proračuni, načrti/ Calculations, drawings	Prema registru/ According to the register of shipping	Prema registru/ According to the register of shipping
IZRADA MODELJA/ PROTOTYPE BUILDING	Temp./Temp. °C Vlažnost/Humid. % Točnost/Precision	Radionica/Workshop Radionica/Workshop Model/Mould	Thermometer Higrometer Mjerenja/Measuring	Stalna/Permanently Stalna/Permanently Po fazama/In Phases
IZRADA KALUPA/ MOULD BUILDING	Temp./Temp. °C Vlažnost/Humid. %	Radionica/Workshop Radionica/Workshop	Thermometer Hygrometer	Stalna/Permanently Stalna/Permanently
PRIPREMA KALUPA/ MOULD PREPARATION	Pokrivenost odjeljivačem/ Delimiter coverage	Kalupi/ Moulds	Vizualna/Visual	Nakon svakog odljevka/ After each casting
IZRADA U KALUPU/LAMINATIO N	Temp./Temp. °C Vlažnost/Humid. %	Radionica/Workshop Radionica/Workshop	Thermometer Higrometer	Stalna/Permanently Stalna/Permanently
ODLJEVAK/CASTING	Kvaliteta Z/D sloja/ Gelcoat quality	Paluba i bokovi/ Deck and sides	Vizualna/Visual	Svaki odljevak/ Each casting
INSTALACIJA OPREME/ EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION	Ispravnost/Accurac y Pozicijoniranje/ Positioning	Oprema/Equipment Odljevak/Casting	Testiranje/Testing Mjerenja/Measuring	Sva oprema/All equipment Svaki odljevak/ Each casting

Slika 7. Matrica kontrole procesa/kvalitet

Figure 7. Process/quality control matrix

Koraci unutar matrice planiranja procesa koriste se kao baza u definiranju kontrole procesa i kvalitete.

Rezultat je toga planiranja i odlučivanja usredotočivanje pri proizvodnji na kritične procese, dimenzije i ostale karakteristike koje mogu imati značajan utjecaj na proizvod koji mora zadovoljiti kupčeve potrebe.

Prethodno su definirane faze od utvrđivanja zahtjeva kupca do projekta i proizvodnje proizvoda koji udovoljava tim zahtjevima. Dvojbe o važnosti pojedinih parametara u pojedinim fazama trebaju biti minimizirane, a fokus mora biti usmjeren na one parametre koji najviše utječu na uspješnost finalnoga proizvoda.

4. ODABRANO PLOVILO

Primjenom tehnike QFD utvrđene su osnovne karakteristike kao pretpostavka za idejni projekt maloga plovнog objekta:

Dužina preko svega, L _{OA}	=6,50	m
Dužina na vodnoj liniji, L _{WL}	=6,00	m
Maksimalna širina, B _{MAX}	= 2,60	m
Maksimalni gaz, T	=0,50	m
Masa istisnine, D	=1500	kg

The process steps developed in the process-planning matrix are used as the basis for planning and defining specific process and quality control steps in this matrix. The result of this planning and decision-making is that manufacturing focuses on the critical processes, dimensions and characteristics that will have a significant effect on producing a product that meets customer needs. There is a clear trail from customer needs to the design and manufacturing decisions to satisfy those customer needs. Disagreements over what is important at each stage of the development process should be minimized, and there will be greater focus on "the critical few" items that affect the success of the product.

4. SELECTED CRAFT

Using QFD technique the main characteristics were defined as premises for small craft concept design:

Length over all,	L _{OA}	=6,50	m
Length of water line,	L _{WL}	=6,00	m
Max. Breadth,	B _{MAX}	= 2,60	m
Max. Draft,	T	=0,50	m
Displacement,	D	=1500	kg

Trup i paluba

Trup i paluba bit će izvedeni u sendvič-konstrukciji s biaksijalnim staklenim platom i vinilesterskom smolom. Laminiranje će se vršiti kontaktnim postupkom. Jezgru sendvič-konstrukcije činit će ekspandirani PVC gustoće 55 kg/m^3 . Trup će u području kobilice, postolja motora i ostalih opterećenih područja imati jednostruki laminat. Paluba će imati lokalno ojačanje na svakom mjestu palubne opreme.

Pogonski motor

Pogonski motor bit će četverotaktni izvanbrodske motor s dugom osovinom, snage do 20 kW. Motor će biti integriran ispod palube krmice.

Kabina

U kabini se nalazi V-krevet za dvije osobe. Ispod kreveta smješten je brodski WC. V-krevet može se transformirati u salon za tri osobe sa stolom.

Kuhinjski blok

Kuhinjski blok može, prema potrebi, biti izведен izvan kabine nasuprot kormilarskome pultu. U tom se slučaju preporučuje zatvaranje kokpita sustavom tendi.

3D-model

3D-model plovila izrađen je za daljnju razradu projekta i za marketinške svrhe, slika 8.



Slika 8. 3D-model plovila
Figure 8. Craft 3D model

Hull and deck

Hull and deck will be built in a sandwich construction with biaxial fiber and vinilester resin. Lamination will be done by contact technique. The core of the sandwich construction will be expanded PVC, with a density of 55 kg/m^3 . The hulls keel area, engine bases and other loaded areas will be made in solid laminate. The deck will have local reinforcement at places with deck equipment

Main engine

The main engine will be an outboard four-stroke 20 kW engine with long leg. The engine will be integrated into the stern storage.

Cabin

Within the cabin, a V-bed for two persons is predicted. Under the bed there is toilet. The V-bed can be transformed into a dining space with a table for three persons.

Kitchen area

The kitchen area is predicted outside the cabin opposite the helming position. In that case, it is suggested that the cockpit be enclosed with a cockpit tent.

3D model

The 3D model for detailed development and marketing purposes as is shown in Figure 8.



5. ZAKLJUČAK

Funkcija evolucije kvalitete (QFD) primijenjena je za utvrđivanje osnovnih karakteristika maloga plovнog objekta. Izvršena je analiza tržista radi vrednovanja potreba i zahtjeva kupca. Odabran je koncept proizvoda primjenom matrice odabira koncepta proizvoda kojom su vrednovani različiti projektni zahtjevi i utvrđene tehničke karakteristike maloga plovнog objekta. Nadalje, matricom projektiranja proizvoda vrednovane su projektnе značajke proizvoda. Njihovim uvrštenjem u matricu osnivanja procesa utvrđene su zatim prikladne značajke procesa i, konačno, parametri za kontrolu procesa/kvalitete. Tako primjenjenom sustavnom procedurom utvrđene su pretpostavke na temelju kojih je izrađen idejni projekt maloga plovнog objekta, kao proizvoda koji optimalno zadovoljava zahtjeve kupca, a istodobno je prilagođen proizvodnome procesu.

5. CONCLUSION

Quality Function Deployment (QFD) is used for determination of basic small craft characteristics. Market analysis was performed for evaluation of customer needs and requirements. The product concept was selected by using the *product concept selection matrix*, through which different design requirements were evaluated and small craft technical characteristics were determined. Furthermore, by use of the *product design matrix*, product design characteristics were evaluated. Through their employment within the *process design matrix*, suitable process characteristics were determined, and finally parameters for process/quality control were established. Using such a systematic procedure, premises were defined for the basis of the small craft concept design, as a product that will optimally satisfy customer requirements, and simultaneously conform to the production process.

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