# VALUE ANALYSIS/ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES

## A one-page Summary

72-55

Value Analysis Techniques gained their initial success because they were able to solve more difficult cost problems than other good and essential techniques and disciplines which preceeded them. These good disciplines, of course, handled a variety of essential needs, and unless the cost problem was too severe, also handled it suitably. If it was too severe, business was lost, profits were lost, and often the business failed.

SOME GOOD TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES WHICH PRECEEDED VALUE ANALYSIS/ VALUE ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES

Setting target costs. Setting goals for cost improvement. Planning and supervision to achieve the set goals. Charting progress. Pert. Ghant charts. Multi-discipline group work. Suggestion Systems. Good cost-reduction practices. Good motivational work. Good creative thinking. Good Quality control practices. Good design practices. Good buying. Good manufacturing practices.

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To handle these difficult, usually competititive situations, the Value Analysis Techniques were developed.

SOME OF THE VALUE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES WHICH WERE DEVELOPED TO SUPPLEMENT THE ABOVE TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES, IN ORDER TO DEAL SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE MOST DIFFICULT COST PROBLEMS

I. To allow and to cause new mental insights

Deepened study of function: Basic, Secondary, Use, Aesthetic, Separate, Inter-acting, Grouped, Naming with verb-noun, Naming in measurable parameters, Evaluating in $ by comparisons or by published data, Relating to their costs, Complete product or system studies by function/cost not part or assembly/cost.

II. A Different framework for using the minds to solve a cost problem

Better information searching. Specific assumptions improvement. Deepened analysis utilizing knowledge and insights from function study. Functions associated directly with costs. Precise key problem determined. Specific formulation of this problem in terms which promote creativity. Know cost required. Develop search, thinking and doing program to accomplish it. The use of good creativity to the right extent at the right time. The use of good judgement thinking, to the right extent at the right time, with emphasis upon maximizing the good.

III. Understanding normal reasons why costs are not lower, and a series of techniques and approaches from which to select in dealing with each

End lack of confidence blocks. End generality blocks. End wrong source information blocks. End success channeling blocks. End failure channeling blocks. End inadaquacy of cost information blocks. End inability to be creative blocks. End un-contributing specification blocks. End "we will do it ourselves blocks". End lack of vendor help and information blocks. End a combination of blocks by Blast, Create, Refine.

IV. Miscellaneous - Mostly Administrative

How to organize. How to relate to others. How to measure. How to administer VECP's. How to use in construction. How to use in hospitals, government entities, schools, and similar.