TIMWOOD - Abbreviation for Loss and Waste Categories

- **Waste from overproduction** – This waste is caused by producing goods over and above the amount required by the market. Waste from overproduction is generally caused by getting ahead of the work. This could also apply to orchards producing excessive yield and potentially damaging trees.
- **Waste of waiting** – Waste from waiting time is usually easy to find and must be identified so that the corrective action can be taken. One may notice operators watching machines just in case a malfunction occurs.
- **Waste of material handling** – Material handling waste, including double or triple handling, occurs frequently. To eliminate this waste, improvement in layout, co-ordination of processes, methods of transportation, housekeeping, and workplace organisation need to be considered.
- **Waste of processing** – The processing method may produce waste, e.g., a picker damaging a product when picking. This could be the result of blunt cutting tools or incorrect technique. Certain processes in the value adding chain may in fact be unnecessary with respect to meeting the product requirement, e.g., excessive sanitising and cleaning?
- **Waste of inventory** – Excess inventory increases product cost. Extra handling, extra space, extra interest charges, extra people, and extra paperwork are required. Companies should actively try to reduce working capital as well as other costs associated by holding stock, e.g., obsolescence, damage, etc.
- **Waste of motion** – Time spent on the product but not adding value should be reduced as much as possible. For example, facilities and machines should be positioned to minimise the walking required. Operators fetching, replacing and looking for parts and tools are other examples of waste of motion. Parts or tools should be kept where they are used. Moving product long distances should be minimised.
- **Waste of correction** – Products not meeting the specification should immediately be removed and there should be no need for double sorting. Sorting out good product from bad ones does not add value and is a waste. The later in the production cycle that a defect is found, the greater the waste will be. When the defect is found by the customer, it could result in the cancellation of orders.

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