

CHAPTER 6

BAY AND JOB SHOP OPERATIONS

GENERAL

There are two other types of production methods that can be used by a GS Maintenance Company in addition to the production-line method described in Chapter 5. As described in Chapter 5, production-line methods are primarily used for processing a large volume of like components. The job shop operation method is primarily used for small amounts of reparable components, whenever the quantities of such items do not justify the establishment of a production line.

The bay shop is used for the repair of large end items such as self-propelled guns and tanks, but the low quantities do not justify the setting up of a production line. All three methods of production can be employed by the same GS maintenance unit at the same time (e.g., tanks, trucks, and various self-propelled guns being repaired in a bay shop, while tank engines are being produced in a production line method by another portion of the company and truck fuel injectors are being repaired using a job shop method by a component repair section of the same company).

The type of production method to be used by a general support maintenance company, regardless of commodities it supports, is determined by the type and quantity of materiel to be repaired, direction from higher headquarters, security requirements such as dispersion, cover, and concealment as well as the enemy's deep strike capabilities. Equally important factors affecting production are personnel, facilities, and time available.

Requirements as stated in Chapter 5, pages 5-2 through 5-6 apply to bay and shop operations.



Requirements as stated in Chapter 5, page 5-2, Repair Standards, apply to bay and job shop operations. The requirements, as stated in Chapter 5, page 5-2, Quality Control, apply to bay and job shop operations as well.

BAY SHOP

The bay shop method is used when a variety of jobs is performed in the same shop or bay. It is also used when the item being repaired is difficult to move. The equipment remains in one shop location until the work has been completed.

In a modified bay operation, personnel or equipment performing the same or similar jobs are grouped together in sections. Then the equipment to be repaired moves from one section to another at irregular intervals until the work is completed. Portions of the end items, such as radios, fire control equipment, fuel injectors, etc., can be sent to other shops for repair using the job shop or production-line method.

In most cases, bays are nothing more than physically separated sections of the maintenance area, where

work is performed in the open or under a shelter of some type (fixed, semifixed, or temporary). If adequate space is available, the maintenance facility may be divided into bays (or stalls).

JOB SHOP

Job shops are used for the repair of items small enough to be conveniently moved by hand. These reparable items often require a high degree of technical skill, or where maintenance must be performed in a clean, environmentally controlled area. Often the only place such an environment can be found in a GS maintenance unit is inside a van or shop truck.

Work performed at stands or benches under maintenance shelters or within shop vehicles is considered job shop repair. This method is used to repair small arms, fire control instruments, fuel and electrical system components, PCBs communications equipment, or like items that must be repaired under controlled conditions and similar items that can be moved without difficulty.