

From Prototyping to Production:

How to Balance Speed, Scale, and Quality

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Production is still very, very hard

Prototyping has never been easier



Prototyping is Easy

Prototyping has reached new levels of speed and

capability

- DIY electronics
- Open source software
- 3D printing
- CNC machining



Tip: You don't have to own a 3D printer—there are lots of print shops

And the costs of prototyping have also plunged



Prototyping is Fast

- Downloading open source software—minutes
- Delivery of a Sparkfun module—overnight
- 3D printing—a half day
- Machining—hours

Tip: Prototyping techniques are useful throughout the product development project



Prototyping is Useful

Prototypes...

- ...get you to a trade show
- ...get you to meetings with VCs
- ...get traffic to your web site
- ...build confidence
- ...enable testing

Tip: Prototypes are also an essential first step toward a production worthy design

Sand Hill Road



Prototyping is Iterative

The best part about all these fast, easy, cheap modern prototyping tools is the ease of iteration

- Test out new looks
- Test out new user interfaces
- Test out technical aspects
- Test out durability

Tip: Prototypes can be used for structural testing, but care must be taken to work around prototype limitations



Find the 3000 ways how not to build a light bulb

Prototyping is Only the First Step

"I have a working prototype.

I'm done, right?"

Tip: Plan accordingly

No

"Am I close?"

Again, sorry, but no.

Prototypes may look 80% done, but at the end of the prototyping phase, the project is maybe 20% done.



Concept Prototyping Design Industrialization Production

Now Come the Hard Parts

- Designing the final product
- Optimizing the product for manufacturability
- Testing the product
- Iterating the design
- Working the costs down
- Tooling
- Validation testing
- Setting up production
- Setting up supply chain
- Setting up logistics
- Setting up reverse logistics
- Blah, blah, blah



Tip: Most of these tasks scale with volume. It takes a lot more work to design and industrialize a product for 1M/yr production than 100/yr

Product Design

There's a world of difference between a working prototype design and an optimized production-ready design

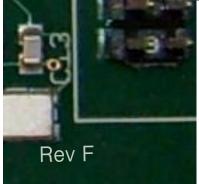
- Design for cost
- Design for supply chain
- Design for manufacturing / tooling / assembly / test
- Design to work under all conditions and tolerances

Tip: Make sure you generate a list of requirements first.



Design, Build, Test, Repeat

As in the prototyping stage, design is iterative



Ever see Rev A on a production PCBA?

Test early, test often, test till it breaks

Tip: Test under various conditions and tolerances early on.

Plan for iteration; try to avoid it



Design Verification and Validation

- Design verification is an iterative process,
 comparing design output to design requirements
- Design validation is the formal, statistically meaningful testing that the product meets all

specifications

Tip: Verification can be done on prototypes; validation is done on production worthy units

While some products are simple enough that they can be thought of as just a sum of the parts, more complex products need system level thinking

- And system level engineering
- And system level testing...

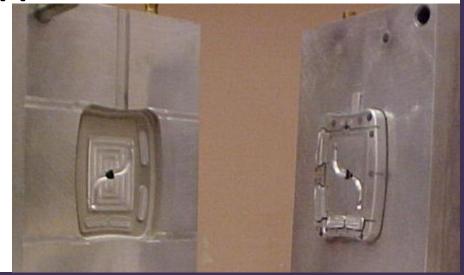
Tip: Break systems into subsystems. Break subsystems into subassemblies. That's how we eat an elephant.



Tooling

- Tooling is often necessary for custom components, housings, and the like
- Plastics tooling can be expensive and long leadtime
- Minor tooling is also needed for jigs, holders, etc
- Unfortunately, 3D printing and CNC machining are too expensive for most volume applications

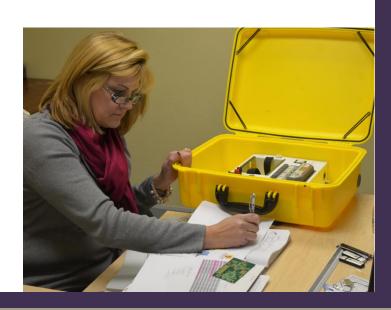
Tip: Iterating a design posttooling is really expensive. Slow down a little before releasing and get it right.



Supply Chain

- Setting up an efficient supply chain is one of the most important yet most often ignored industrialization tasks
- Things to consider:
 - Where components come from / where end product ships to
 - Who owns inventory at each stage
 - Flexibility for up sides /down sides
 - Quality, price and delivery time
 - Payment terms
 - Duties, taxes and regulations
- Supply chain effort scales

Tip: It's called a "chain" for a reason—everything is linked



Build vs Buy?

- Early on, thought needs to be put into Build vs Buy, manufacturing in-house or outsourcing
- Applies not just to final assembly but also to subassemblies and even key custom components
- Factor total cost of ownership into the ROI calculation
- While price, delivery and quality are important, don't forget scalability
- And outsourcing is NOT a panacea—there are many pitfalls and gotchas in outsourcing!

Tip: A solution that works for 100 a month may not work best for 100K a month

Local or Off-Shore, China or Not China?

- It's all too easy to say "I want to build local" or "I want to build in China" without weighing the options
- There is no one-size-fits-all answer
- Some issues to consider:
 - Cost of carrying inventory
 - Flexibility
 - Inbound supply chain
 - Outbound logistics / reverse logistics
 - Start-up costs
 - Dealing with iterations
 - **Risks**
 - IP protection
 - Price, delivery and quality



Tip: China ODM options are particularly insidious

PCB Assembly

- For products with electronics content, the PCB assembly (PCBA) is an important part of the manufacturing
- This is typically outsourced to Contract Manufacturers (CMs) by almost all small to midsize companies
- But there are 1000s of CMs
- Things to look for:
 - Technology fit
 - Volume / mix fit
 - Extra steps like box build
 - Location
 - Buying clout
 - o Full but not too full
 - Price, delivery and quality



Tip: CMs need to be managed closely. Trust but verify.

Plastic Molding

- Injection molded plastics are used in many products
- Very low unit costs but high tooling costs
- Much of the plastics supply chain is now in China
- Most US molders want medical / aerospace business
- Need dimensioned 2D drawings, not just 3D CAD



Tip: Protomold will do low volume plastic molding, for a price



Systems Integration

- Systems integration is the most difficult manufacturing step, by far
- It is also the most difficult to outsource successfully
- Demands excellent documentation, well thought out processes, and detailed test strategies



Tip: Subsystem level assembly and test is often the key

Production Test

- It's better to find defective units on the manufacturing floor than to let the customers find those defective units in the field
- It's also important to identify defective units early to allow for timely feedback to the process

If you wait 2 months to spot an uptick in defects, you

have two months of suspect inventory



Tip: Test too
much at the
start, then back
off as yields
prove that test
isn't needed

Top Schedule Killers

Top things that delay launch schedules:

- Long leadtime components
- Design iterations
- Tooling iterations
- Firmware
- Production test systems
- Shipping / customs delays
- Regulatory testing / retesting
- Chinese New Year

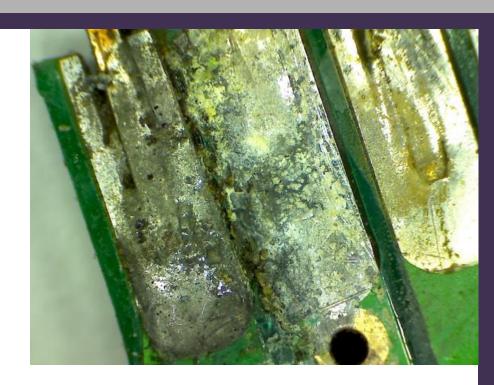


Tip: Planning, planning, planning.



Other Things to Worry About

- Logistics
- Reverse logistics
- Installation
- Regulatory compliance
- Reliability
- Inventory
- Contingency planning
- Yield
- End of Life
- Project management



Tip: Don't worry toooo much

Zebulon Solutions Quick Facts

- Founded 2009, always profitable, grew 70% last year
- Diverse customers: cleantech, industrial, consumer, medical
 - 2/3 from outside Colorado
 - 1/4 from outside the US
- 2100 sq ft lab in Longmont
- Services for startups include:
 - Independent design analysis
 - Design validation testing
 - BOM building and costing
 - Fractional / interim executives
 - Design optimization /cost reductions
 - Supply chain development and contract manufacturer searches

Tip: We're looking for an EE intern (paid) for the summer





Zebulon Solutions

We optimize products for manufacturing and optimize manufacturing for products.

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