

Production Logistics and Material Flow Training Course

29 August – 2 September 2027
Geneva

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1797_235024 **Date:** 29 August – 2 September 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6200 Euro

Overview

Production Logistics and Material Flow Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for production planning, materials, manufacturing logistics, warehouse, supply-chain, and operations teams who leave with a Production Logistics Control Plan. The course connects inbound material flow, line-side supply, production replenishment, work-in-process movement, shortage control, finished-goods handoff, and factory logistics performance. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on production logistics and material flow.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for production material availability, staging, and line-side supply
- Functions responsible for inbound receiving, internal storage, and material movement
- Teams responsible for production scheduling, work orders, and shortage resolution
- Functions responsible for work-in-process control and finished-goods handoff
- Teams responsible for manufacturing logistics, safety, service, and performance data

The course assumes participants work with production schedules, material records, work orders, or factory flows, and leaves out product design, production-process engineering, and software configuration.

Departments and Industries

The course supports production logistics decisions across discrete, process, and assembly operations.

- Production planning, materials management, and manufacturing logistics
- Warehousing, inventory, procurement, and supply planning
- Automotive, electronics, machinery, and consumer products
- Food, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and packaging
- Maintenance, energy equipment, construction products, and industrial services

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build inbound-to-line material-flow and responsibility maps.
- Apply staging, kitting, supermarket, route, and replenishment rules.
- Analyze schedule, material-availability, and shortage interfaces.
- Use kanban and work-in-process movement controls.
- Evaluate safety, service, capacity, and logistics performance.
- Build a Production Logistics Control Plan.

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Course Agenda

Day 1: Map Production Material Flow

- Inbound-to-Line Value-Stream and Material-Flow Map
- Production Schedule, Work Order, and Material-Requirement Interface
- Receiving, Inspection, Storage, and Release Control Map
- Production Supply Area and Line-Side Location Register
- Material Responsibility, Handoff, Evidence, and Escalation Matrix

Day 2: Design Staging and Internal Routes

- Component Staging, Kitting, and Sequence-Supply Decision Matrix
- Factory Supermarket Location, Capacity, and Refill Sheet
- Milk-Run Route, Frequency, Container, and Stop Plan
- Material-Handling Equipment and Movement-Safety Checklist
- Route Workload, Travel, Congestion, and Capacity Balance

Day 3: Control Replenishment and Shortages

- Kanban Signal, Container Quantity, Trigger, and Ownership Card
- Minimum-Maximum and Consumption-Based Replenishment Rule
- Material Availability, Allocation, and Shortage Priority Board
- Schedule Change and Expedite Impact Assessment
- Shortage Cause, Countermeasure, Owner, and Recovery Log

Day 4: Manage Work-in-Process and Handoffs

- Work-in-Process Location, Status, Quantity, and Age Register
- Interoperation Transfer and Transaction Confirmation Checklist
- Nonconforming, Return, Rework, and Scrap Material Flow
- Finished-Goods Receipt, Identification, and Warehouse Handoff
- Production Logistics Service, Accuracy, Flow, and Cost Dashboard

Day 5: Production Logistics Practice

- Exercise: Map Inbound, Storage, Staging, and Line-Side Flow
- Exercise: Design a Supermarket, Milk Run, and Kitting Method
- Exercise: Set Kanban Replenishment and Shortage Controls
- Exercise: Evaluate Work-in-Process and Handoff Performance
- Capstone Exercise: Build the Production Logistics Control Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect production demand, material movement, replenishment signals, and operating evidence.

- Suggested activity: trace a component from inbound receipt through storage, staging, line-side delivery, consumption, and transaction confirmation.
- Suggested activity: compare kitting, supermarket, sequence supply, and milk-run choices for different production conditions.
- Suggested activity: respond to a shortage by prioritizing demand, selecting countermeasures, and recording recovery ownership.
- Suggested activity: review work-in-process age, handoff accuracy, route capacity, service, and logistics cost measures.

FAQs

Who is production logistics and material flow training designed for?

Production logistics and material flow training suits teams responsible for material availability, staging, internal movement, replenishment, work-in-process, shortages, finished-goods handoff, or factory logistics performance, and assumes access to practical production records.

How does production logistics differ from production planning training?

Production logistics controls the physical movement, staging, replenishment, and handoff of materials inside the factory, while production planning training focuses on demand, capacity, schedules, quantities, and production orders.

What belongs in a Production Logistics Control Plan?

A Production Logistics Control Plan combines flow maps, supply areas, staging methods, routes, replenishment rules, shortage controls, work-in-process records, handoff checks, measures, owners, and escalation paths.

How does kanban support production material flow?

Kanban supports production material flow by linking consumption to visible replenishment signals, defined container quantities, triggers, routes, responsibilities, and exception actions.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Production Logistics Control Plan. The plan connects inbound flow, staging, line-side supply, routes, replenishment, shortages, work-in-process, finished-goods handoff, and measures. It changes disconnected material movements into a controlled factory flow with defined triggers, responsibilities, evidence, exceptions, and review points.