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“Productivity in production is to produce and dispatch quality goods at once with as much material and labour as required, without wastage, within the defined cycle time in a shift.”

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Concessionaire
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Preparation :
Erkurt Holding Communication Leadership



Âli Kerem Alptemoçin
Erkurt Holding President & CEO

Dear Members of the Erkurt Family,

We are slowly approaching September, which is my new year. After the August stoppage, we are looking forward to a last quarter with intense production and abundant sales. Because this year has not been as productive as we wanted due to low production numbers and interrupted production schedule. I hope that we will recover this situation to some extent in the last quarter.

As I mentioned in the previous issues, we are going through a difficult period on a global, regional and national basis. The only thing we can do in this period of low sales and high costs is to increase our productivity and save money. We need to programme our lives without forgetting that this situation will dominate the next year in general.

What we mean by productivity in production is actually to produce and dispatch quality goods at once with the required amount of materials and labour without wastage in the defined cycle time in a shift. If we experience an incidental stoppage or poor quality stoppage during the working hours, we consume extra raw materials and work overtime to cover this, as this situation directly affects the production quantities. For this reason, it is very important to produce in standards. If the situation comes to the standard it should be as a result of an improvement made in an enterprise where the standard is forgotten or broken, it is not actually an improvement. A production must show an improvement beyond the set standards in order to be truly productive. We see that some of our lines work close to the set standards and even achieve efficiency beyond the given targets, but it is obvious that at some points we have places that show production performance much further away from the required standard. Inefficiency, which occurs mainly in places with high turnover, poses a threat to the overall health of the company. For this reason, our OSB, DOSAB and Gölcük factories, where the final sales are made, should prioritise their work urgently and sensitively in order to improve their production performance. In particular, the position of our Formfleks Gölcük branch, which is the largest supplier of Ford, our most important customer, is vitally important for the overall well-being of our group. Gölcük is both the apple of our eye and the sensitive point where all eyes are on us in Turkey, and we have great expectations from them.

This month in our magazine, we especially introduced our Romania factory to you. Our Romania factory is a production facility where we buy raw materials from Turkey and perform forming and joining processes. Of course, it has emerged as a result of Formfleks' many years of experience, but I must say that it has been producing for only six months and commissioning new projects,

with a very new staff, a team of teams that are new to each other and living in an environment where two different cultures adapt to each other, with high OEE, very little downtime and an enviable lost time. I think the sensitivity of our Romanian employees to work in accordance with procedures and standards is especially important at this point. As I mentioned before, of course, all kinds of maintenance, assembly and system support was provided from Turkey during the establishment of the factory and the start of production. In case I forget any of them, I would like to sincerely thank all my skilled laborers, leaders and team members who travelled here during this process. However, I would also like to thank and congratulate all the employees of Formfleks Romania for implementing what is explained well.

In my previous article, I talked about the importance of ERP and I talked about increasing the use of ERP, making sure that the transactions and actions that need to be done with our ERP programme are done on time, at once, in a way that does not allow for later correction.

Forexample, let's consider a floor carpet with polyurethane insulation on the back. Would a base carpet cut without polyurethane injection be a finished product? Of course not. Or can a front chest without edge cuts be shipped directly to the customer? Of course not. Therefore, a carpet or a production order physically produced before the production order is opened, a work order that has not been closed even though it has been produced as much as it needs to be produced in the shift, or labels that have been removed and glued left and right before they are produced should actually be considered as a carpet that has not been sprayed with polyurethane on the back or a front chest whose edges have not been cut. This is an indispensable part of the real life of all units from Production to Supply Chain, from Supply Chain to Price Analysis, from Purchasing to Financial Affairs in order to use ERP correctly, and it is one of the main jobs and goals of all my leaders to follow it strictly. This is one of our non-negotiable duties. All my leaders, it is a success KPI for you to follow the calendar and actions related to your unit on digital transformation and to bring them to a certain level on the basis of operators and team members.

I wish a good holiday to those who will take annual leave next term. See you in September.

Together and forever

FORMFLEKS PARTICIPATED IN FORD SUPPLIER DAY ORGANISED IN TANGIER, MOROCCO

Our President Âli Kerem Alptemoçin and our Sales and Market Development Leader Cumhur Ulurak attended the Ford Supplier Day event held by Ford in Tangier, Morocco on 4 July 2024.

In his message to our magazine on the occasion of the event, our President Âli Kerem Alptemoçin said, "Formfleks' participation in such an international project is very important and special for us. However, seeing Turkish companies such as Yeşilova-Canel, Farplas, Metaplast, Martur, Standard Profil, NSK, Nobel Otomotiv and Orau in the event shows once again how important the automotive industry in Turkey is. I was proud on behalf of my company and my country."



FORMFLEKS AND BEKALP KALIPÇILIK INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATION AUDIT

An Integrated Management System Certification Audit was carried out by TUV NORD certification company between 10-14 June 2024 at all Formfleks branches and Bekalp Kalıpçılık.

The audit, which was attended by Chief Auditor Mehmet Akbay, Auditors Imran Solak, Meryem Tambaş, Hürriyet Ülkü, Ergün Akalan and Fuat Tahir from TUV NORD, was successfully completed.



BEKALP KALIPÇILIK PARTICIPATED IN 55TH FOIRE INTERNATIONALE D'ALGER FAIR

Bekalp Kalıpçılık Board Member A. Kuntberk Alptemoçin, Non-OEM Market Development Leader Atilla Yılmaz and Bekalp Kalıpçılık Machinery Production and Project Leader Erkan İyikurt attended the Foire Internationale D'Alger fair held in Algeria between 24-29 June 2024.

This year, Turkey was the guest of honour and many institutions and organisations from our country such as Aselsan, Tusaş, Taiş and the Presidency of Defence Industries participated in the fair, which was very productive.



FORMFLEKS PARTICIPATED IN "TRANSFORMATION ON STAGE CONFERENCE"

On 4 June 2024, we attended the "Transformation on Stage Conference" organised in cooperation with Erka Group. The event, which was organised as a return to voice and value in sustainability and attended by Management Systems Coordinator Çağla Altun and Environmental Coordinator Emine Tefon on behalf of our Formfleks company, was successfully completed.



FORMFLEKS ROMANIA

Click For Video



Founded in 2021 in the Craiova region of Romania, our company completed the machine installations in January 2024 with the equipment purchased from Turkey after the completion of the construction activities and started mass production in March 2024 after receiving approval as a result of the audits carried out by its customer Ford Otosan.

As of the end of June, we have 51 employees in our company where Front Floor, Rear Floor Carpets and Heavy Layer coatings

of current Ford Transit Courier and Tourneo vehicles are produced with a factory area of 6250 square metres.

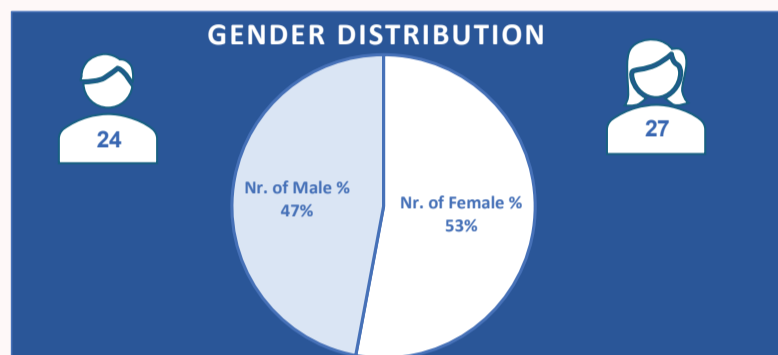
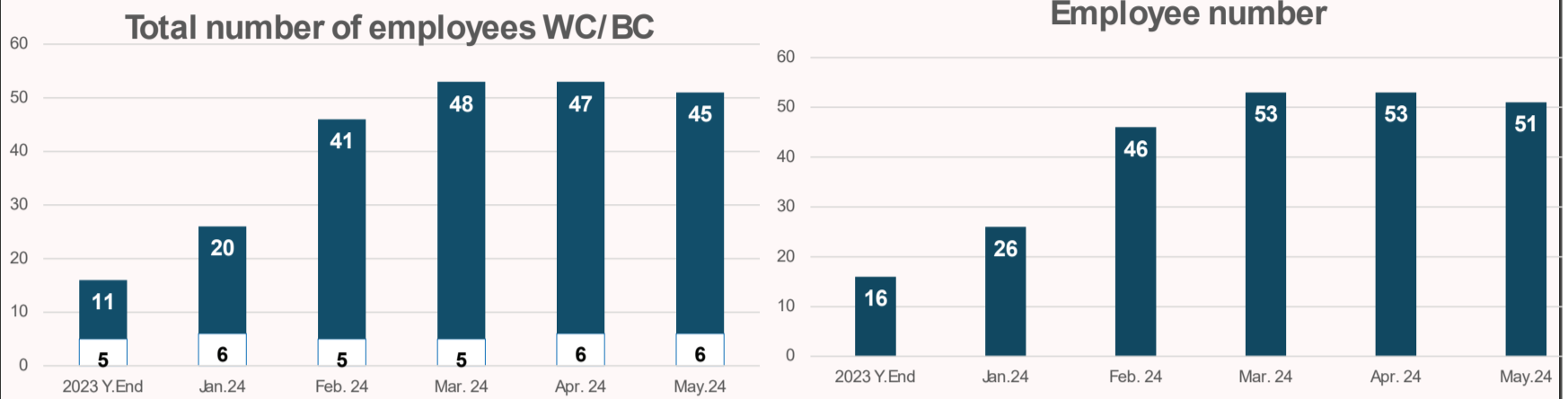
In our company, where the number of female employees is higher than the number of male employees, their working efficiency has been carried to the highest levels over time, and the necessary infrastructure and field studies for IATF 16949 and ISO 14001 QMS have been started in the next 1-year period.







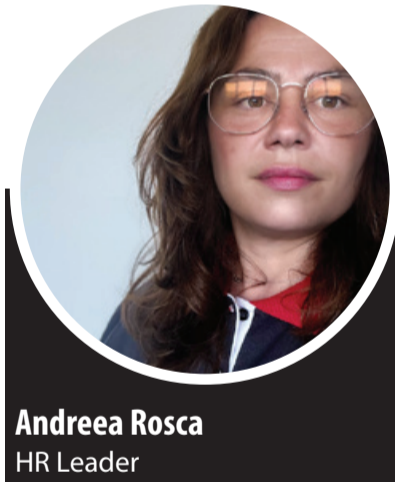
CURRENT EMPLOYEES – WC/BC



Experience: 25+ years experience in multinational organisations which gives service in Automotive & Machinery Industries

Specialization: Company management including Production realization, Quality, Purchasing and Supplier Development Management

Responsibilities: Leading company regarding company policies and overall strategy. Ensure all teams develop and productive



Experience: 15+ years in automotive industry (Pirelli, Flextronics, GTK)

Specialization: Quality, Management, Operational leadership & decision making, work monitoring

Responsibilities: Human resource management which involves coordinating, managing and allocating human capital, or employees, in ways that move an organization's goals forward.



Experience: 25+ years in automotive industry (Daewoo, Ford)

Specialization: Project, Maintenance, Process, Continuous improvement, Leadership

Actual Responsibilities: Maintenance and Logistics management. Maintenance: monitoring, evaluation, new projects implement. Logistics: tracking customer demand, their delivery, tracking raw material stocks



Experience: 12 years in Electrical Installations

Specialization: Electrical Engineer

Responsibilities: Coordinates the repair and maintenance activity of the production equipment in optimal working condition. Plan, organize and monitor maintenance operations by establishing short-term (intervention plan) and long-term activities (preventive maintenance)



Liliana Ciocioiu
Accounting Team Member

Experience: 15+ years in production industry (Cummins, Cars&Trucks)

Specialization: Economist

Responsibilities: The relationship with the customers, suppliers and the accounting company, back-up documentation for the invoices according with the Romanian legislation, expenses details, audit, relation with the external audit company



Liviu Vasiluta
Quality Leader

Experience: 28+ years in automotive industry (Daewoo, FORD, Kautex)

Specialization: Supplier Quality, Quality Assurance, Audits, Engineering, Logistics, Management

Responsibilities: Quality Control and Quality Assurance management for achieving the company goals and customer quality demand, according to industry standards

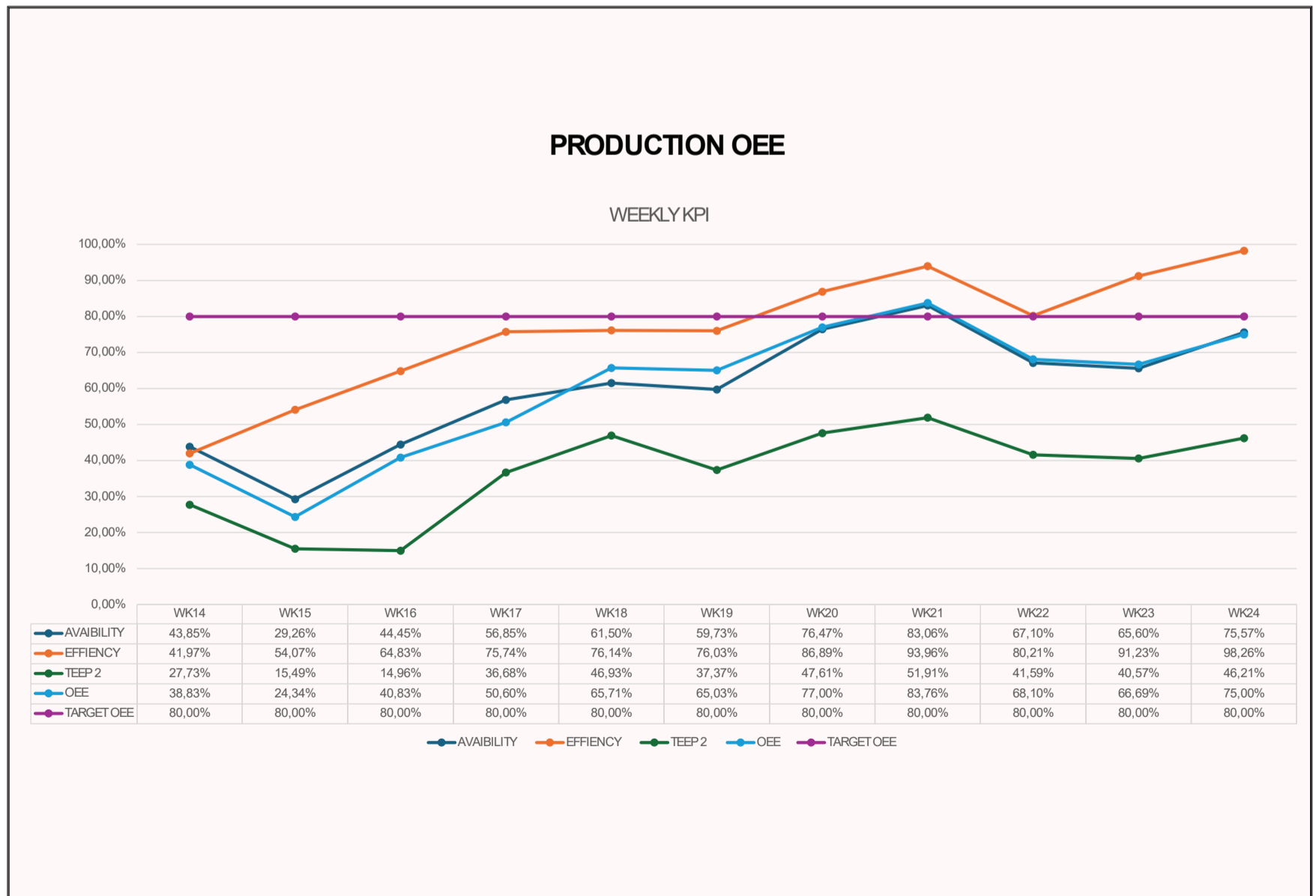


Arif Eryilmaz
Production Leader

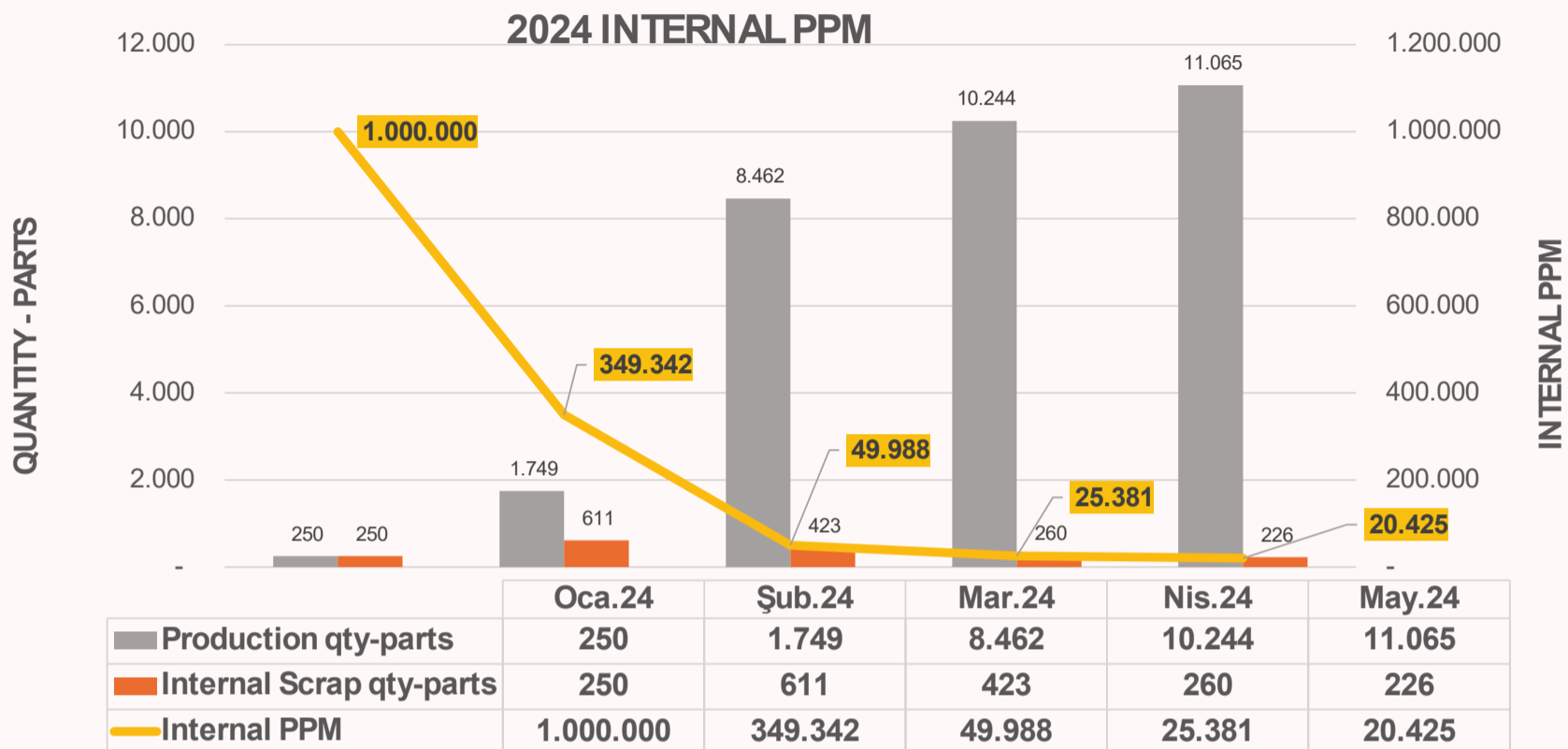
Experience: 8+ years in automotive industry (HBA Robotics Systems, Adler Pelzer Group, Farplas, Formfleks)

Specialization: Robotics systems, process engineering, production management

Responsibilities: Production process management. Follow the progress of the production program on the basis of work orders, to ensure the



2024 – FORMFLEKS ROMANIA PPM

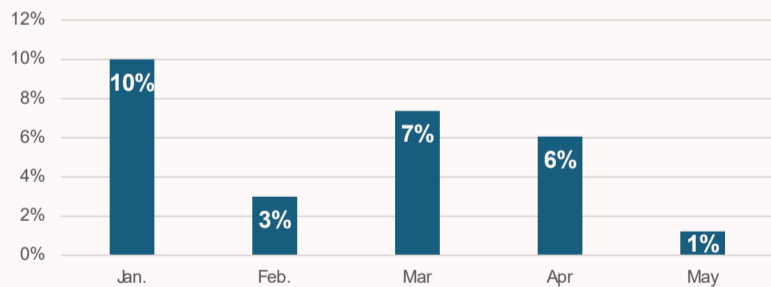


OVER TIME

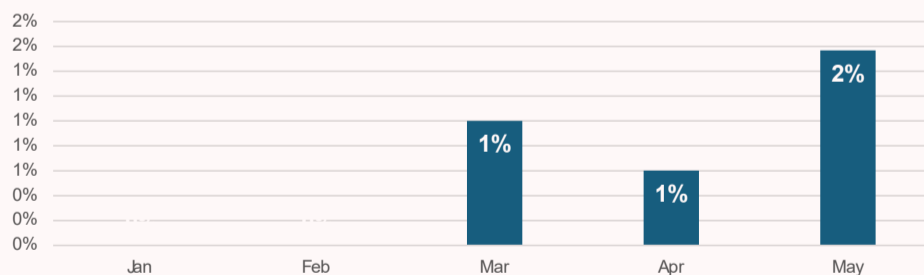
ABSENTEEISM

KPIs

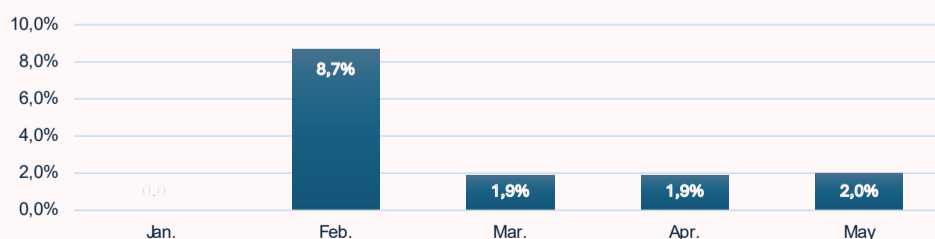
Over Time



Absenteeism Ratio

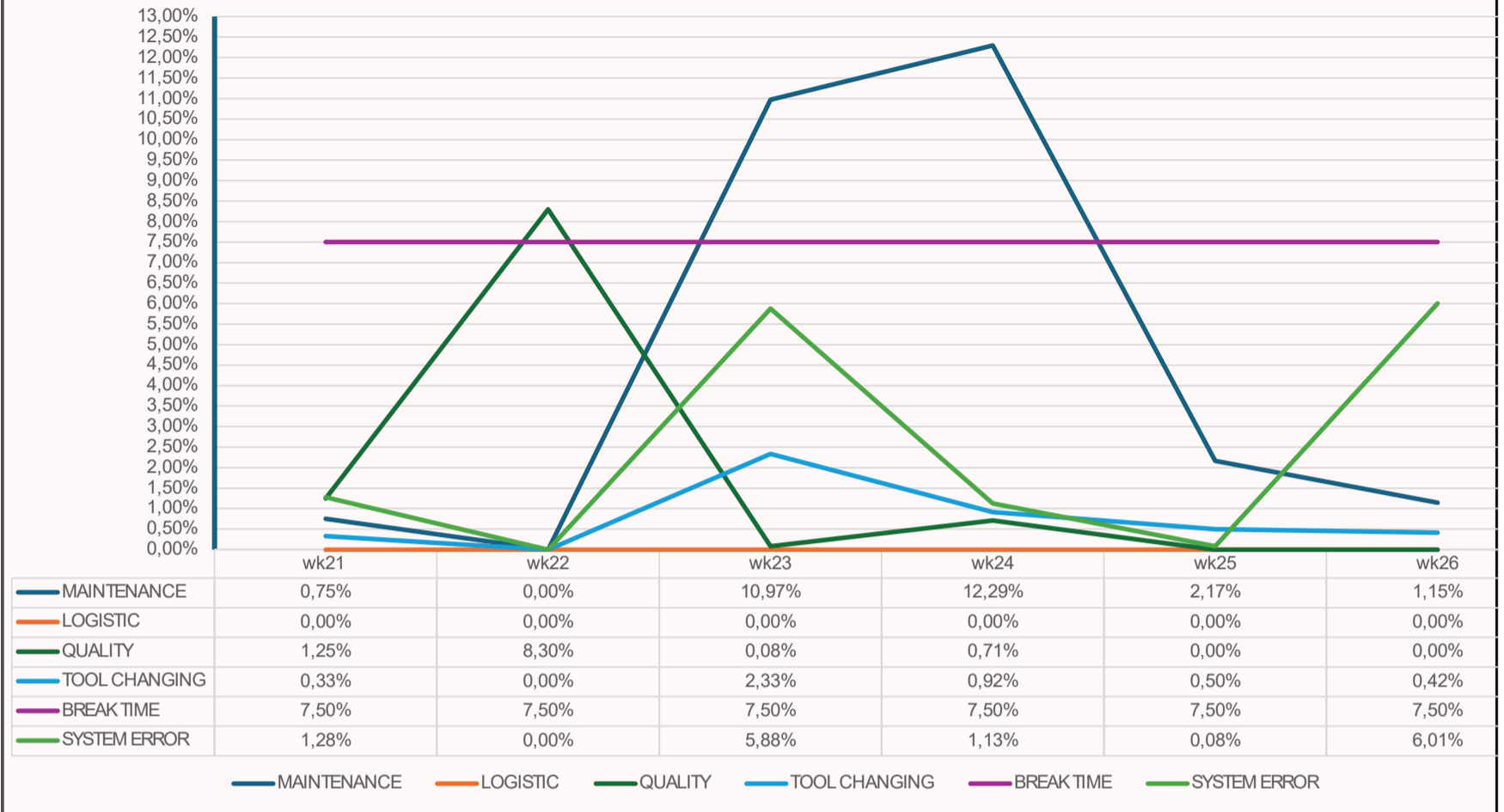


TURNOVER



STOPPAGE

STOPPAGE REASONS CHART





Çağla Altun
Erkurt Holding Management
Systems Coordinator

PARETO ANALYSIS

Hello Friends

In last month's article, I talked about Root Cause Analysis, one of the problem solving techniques. In this month's article, I will talk about Pareto Analysis, which is also an important statistical technique.

Businesses carry out process control studies in order to obtain quality products by eliminating the errors that occur during production. Statistical techniques have a wide range of uses in the quality improvement and development process. In revealing the causes of the problems encountered in the production process, Pareto Analysis from Statistical Process Control Techniques is frequently used. Pareto analysis is used so that the teams that will apply the method can quickly focus on the main causes of the problems and identify the problem.

The Pareto Principle was introduced as a result of Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto's (1848-1923) studies on the distribution of wealth in society, and it is a principle that explains that a very small part of the population owns a very large part of the wealth in society. This principle, which was later adapted to management and quality within the quality studies conducted by Joseph M. Juran, started to be expressed as 80% of the problematic results are caused by 20% of the causes that cause them and summarised as "separating the less important from the more important". Accordingly, identifying and focusing on a small number of causes that will eliminate the majority of the results will both lead to a great

improvement and ensure efficient use of resources.

In the field of business and management, the Pareto principle is a widely accepted practice in many areas such as Marketing and Sales, Customer Complaints, Quality Control, Production Losses and Machine Maintenance.

One of the most important activities in which Pareto analysis is used is continuous improvement activities, which are considered as mandatory in terms of quality management. Continuous improvement can also be defined as "a sustainable improvement culture that aims to eliminate waste in all processes and all systems of an organisation".

Sample Application

For the Pareto approach, it was considered to include more than one criterion in the prioritisation problem. For this purpose, in addition to the criteria of number of breakdowns, breakdown times, production quantities per unit time and number of autonomous breakdowns that were previously included in the evaluation, a selection model was defined by taking into account an overall evaluation score that the enterprise has created for each machine on the basis of three main dimensions and is used in equipment classification, i.e. representing the degree of importance of the relevant machine for the enterprise.

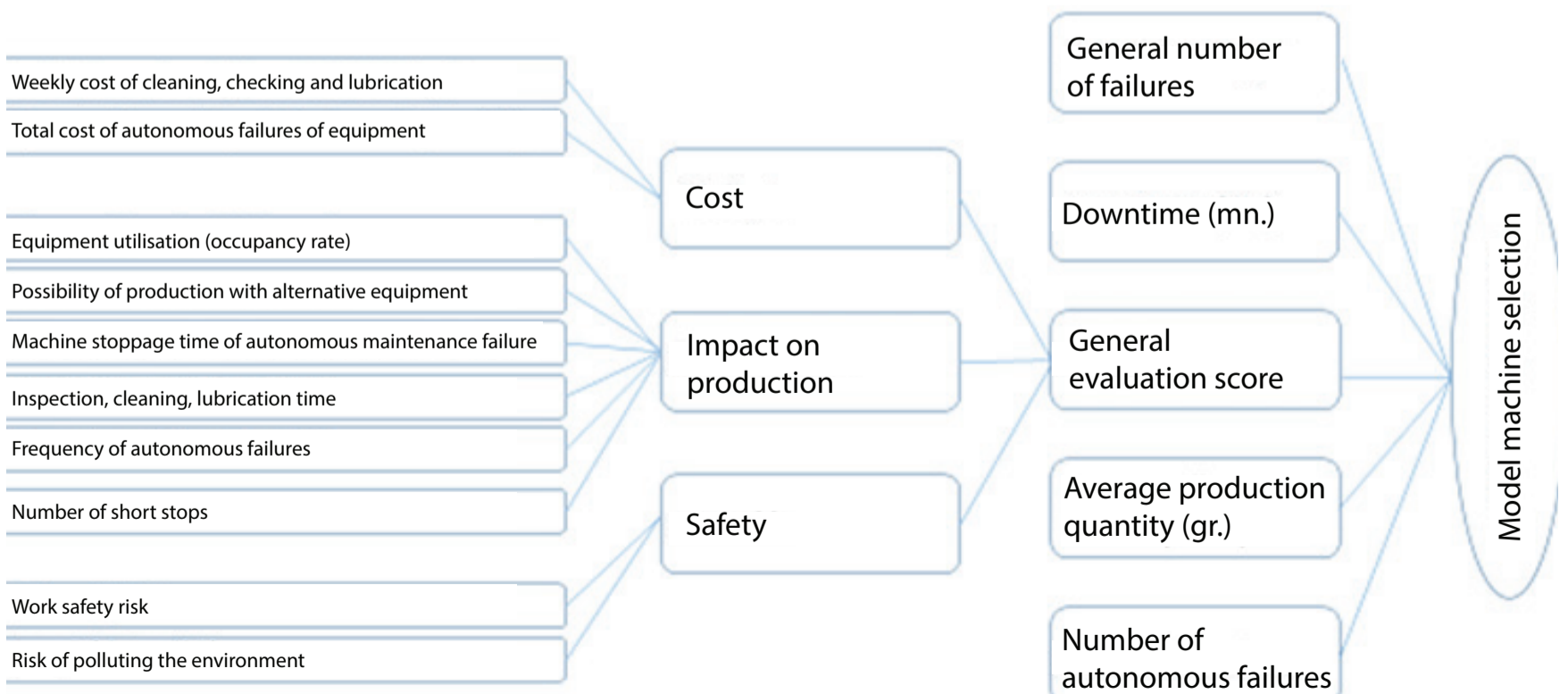


Figure-1: Model for Pareto Approach

Within the framework of this model, normalisation was applied in order to reduce the variables represented by different measurement units to a single dimension. The normalisation rules applied for each variable are as follows:

General number of breakdowns: Since the machine with the highest number of breakdowns should be prioritised, the ratio of the number of breakdowns of each machine to the total number of breakdowns was taken into consideration.

Downtime: Since the machine with the longest total downtime should be prioritised, the ratio of the downtime of each machine to the total downtime is taken into consideration.

Overall evaluation score: The machine with the highest overall evaluation score is the most important machine for the enterprise. The upper limit of the general evaluation score is 100 points. For this reason, the ratio of the general evaluation

score of each machine to the upper limit was taken into consideration.

Production amount per unit time: The machine with the highest production amount per unit time is the machine that will cause the most loss in the enterprise in case of any disruption. For this reason, the coefficient for the production amount per unit time is calculated by dividing the production amount per unit time of the relevant machine by the production amount of the machine with the highest production amount per unit time.

Autonomous failure: It is desired to have a low autonomous failure rate among the total failures in the enterprise. Because a high autonomous failure rate is an indication that autonomous maintenance is not performed correctly. Accordingly, a machine with a high autonomous failure rate will gain priority in improvement. For this reason, the ratio of the number of autonomous failures of the relevant machine to the total

Machine	Number of failures	Downtime (mn.)	General evaluation score	Production quantity per unit time	Number of autonomous failures
M92	136	7095	54	310	16
M80	135	5225	61	168	21
M09	111	3994	62	175	15
M82	111	3042	52	157	27
M91	108	4667	47	29	23
M19	96	4790	43	85	19
M32	90	2854	35	17	16
M109	84	2741	49	24	6
M99	83	19280	66	100	5
M108	82	2113	67	20	8
M02	77	4155	62	158	15
Total	1113	59956			

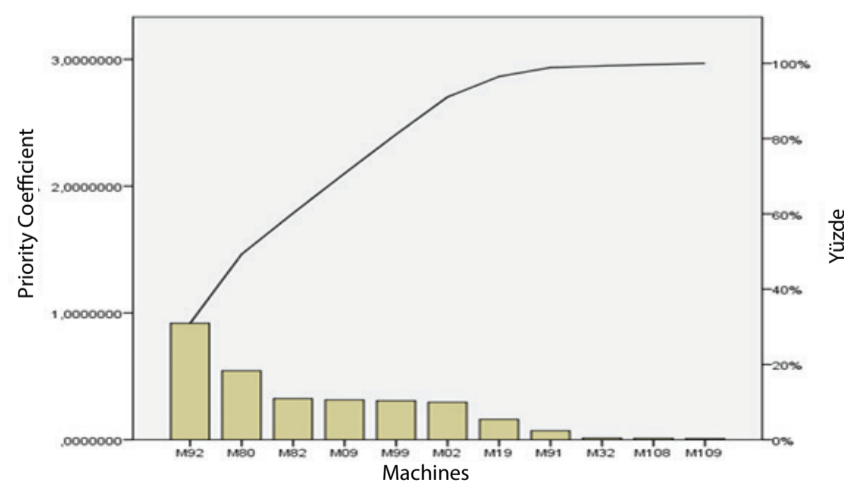
Table-1: Data for Pareto Analysis

Machine	Coefficient of number of failures	Downtime coefficient	General evaluation coefficient	Coefficient of production per unit time	Number of autonomous failures	Prioritise coefficient	Ratio
M92	0,122192273	0,118336780	0,54	1,000000000	0,117647	0,918625	0,30949
M80	0,121293801	0,087147241	0,61	0,541935484	0,155556	0,543570	0,18313
M82	0,099730458	0,050737207	0,52	0,506451613	0,243243	0,324143	0,10920
M09	0,099730458	0,066615518	0,62	0,564516129	0,135135	0,314224	0,10586
M99	0,074573226	0,321569151	0,66	0,322580645	0,060241	0,307561	0,10362
M02	0,069182390	0,069300821	0,62	0,509677419	0,194805	0,295136	0,09943
M19	0,086253369	0,079891921	0,43	0,274193548	0,197917	0,160800	0,05417
M91	0,097035040	0,077840416	0,47	0,093548387	0,212963	0,070725	0,02383
M32	0,080862534	0,047601574	0,35	0,054838710	0,177778	0,013134	0,00442
M108	0,073674753	0,035242511	0,67	0,064516129	0,097561	0,010950	0,00369
M109	0,075471698	0,045716859	0,49	0,077419355	0,071429	0,009349	0,00315

Table-2: Pareto Dimension Coefficients, Priority Coefficient and Ratio

number of failures of the relevant machine is used to calculate the autonomous failure coefficient.

The coefficients calculated for each dimension in the model by means of the data presented in Table 1 and the specified normalisation rules and the priority coefficient values obtained by multiplying the coefficient of each dimension by each other are presented in Table 2. In addition, the ratio obtained by dividing the priority coefficients of each machine by the sum of the priority coefficients was used to create the Pareto graph in Figure 2.



In the final Pareto graph created by using the priority coefficients, it is seen that the machine coded M92 is the machine that needs to be improved as a priority.

Although Pareto analysis is easy to understand, easy to apply and therefore widely used, it also has some limitations arising from its structure. One of the most important of these limitations is that the analysis is performed by considering a single criterion, which creates difficulties for decision makers who have to evaluate more than one criterion in prioritisation problems in most cases. The method proposed in this study aims to overcome this difficulty without overcomplicating the analysis by incorporating multiple criteria into the traditional Pareto analysis within a priority coefficient. In addition, although the criteria considered here are considered to be of equal importance, it may be possible to improve the method by attributing different degrees of importance/weight to the criteria considered with this approach.



Mustafa Numan Ural
Workplace Doctor

What is Adenoviral Conjunctivitis?



What is adenoviral conjunctivitis?

Conjunctivitis is an infection of the membrane covering the surface of the eye called conjunctiva. Adenoviral conjunctivitis is the most contagious, longest lasting and most severe type of conjunctivitis.

Adenoviral conjunctivitis is usually seen as epidemics in winter and spring months and often in places where people are in close contact. The most common areas are schools, kindergartens, military barracks, crowded workplaces, hospitals and swimming pools.

What are the symptoms of adenoviral conjunctivitis?

It occurs with symptoms such as sudden onset, swelling of the eyelids, marked redness, redness and oedema of the conjunctival layer of the eye, burning, stinging, burring, watering, pain, light sensitivity and blurred vision.

Swelling of the lymph nodes in front of the ear may be observed. Symptoms first appear in one eye, followed by the other eye within 1-2 days. Depending on the type of virus and the body resistance of the person, more severe cases may also occur.

The duration of symptoms of adenoviral conjunctivitis infections depends on the immune status of the person, the severity of the infection and the effectiveness of the treatment. Most patients recover within 1 week-10 days. In case of severe infections or complications, symptoms may last longer and you may need to consult a doctor.

In such cases, antiviral and antibiotic drops can help to cure the disease and relieve the symptoms. If you have symptoms of adenoviral conjunctivitis, especially blurred vision, you should consult an ophthalmologist immediately. Because early treatment prevents more serious problems.

Is there blurred vision in conjunctivitis?

7-10 days after the onset of symptoms, 30-80% of people with adenoviral conjunctivitis may develop white spots on the

transparent (cornea) layer of the eye, sometimes deep keratitis (inflammation of the cornea). These spots cause blurred vision and light sensitivity. The spots may disappear within a few weeks, but if they are more intense, they cause significant loss of vision and may take months or even years to decrease and disappear.

If you have low vision and corneal problems due to adenoviral conjunctivitis, you should consult an ophthalmologist immediately. Appropriate treatment prescribed by your doctor can prevent more serious problems and vision loss.

How is adenoviral conjunctivitis diagnosed?

The diagnosis of adenoviral conjunctivitis is usually made by the ophthalmologist on the basis of the symptoms on examination, without the need for any tests. Various test methods are available for diagnosis. Rapid eye swab test and PCR test are the main diagnostic methods. If there is doubt about the diagnosis, eye swab, tear PCR test and rapid test methods can be used.

How is adenoviral conjunctivitis spread?

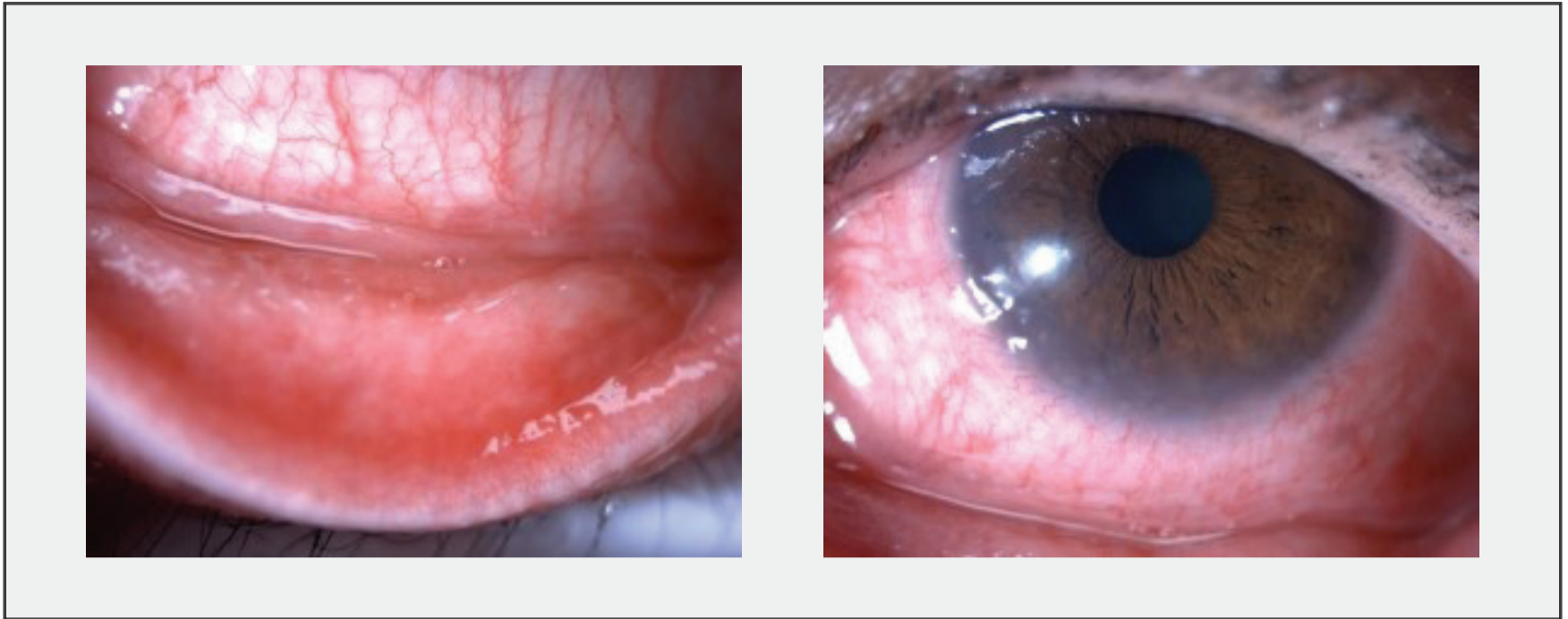
The reason why adenoviral conjunctivitis spreads so easily is that the virus can remain on infected surfaces for weeks, increasing the possibility of transmission to humans, it can be airborne, and the infected person can start spreading the virus before symptoms appear.

Transmission is through contact with respiratory and eye secretions. The virus can be transmitted through the shared use of items such as cutlery and towels. Symptoms of infection begin approximately 1 week and 10 days after contact with the virus. For the following 2 weeks, the person continues to be infectious.

How to prevent transmission of adenoviral conjunctivitis?

Adenoviral conjunctivitis is a very contagious disease. To prevent transmission of the disease;

1. It is important to follow hygiene rules and wash infected hands frequently.



Adenoviral Conjunctivitis

2. If you are ill, you should avoid touching your eyes and close contact until the illness has passed to avoid infecting others.
3. It is very important not to share towels, forks, spoons and eye cosmetics with others, as these can also carry the virus.
4. Disinfection of frequently and commonly used surfaces can prevent the spread of the virus.
5. If you have adenoviral conjunctivitis, we recommend that you do not wear contact lenses until the disease has completely resolved, but instead wear glasses.
6. If you have symptoms of adenoviral conjunctivitis in your eye, contacting your doctor immediately reduces the spread of the virus and the risk of permanent complications due to adenoviral conjunctivitis.

Children can often become infected in schools, playgrounds or in groups. It is recommended that children observe hygiene rules and do not put their hands in their eyes. It is also important that sick children stay at home to prevent other children from becoming infected. If parents see signs of adenoviral conjunctivitis in their children, they are advised to consult an ophthalmologist immediately.

How is adenoviral conjunctivitis treated?

In most patients, conjunctivitis resolves spontaneously within 1-2 weeks. However, various treatments for conjunctivitis are recommended because they can help to relieve the symptoms of the disease more quickly and enable the person to return to work or study more quickly and to transmit the disease to other people less frequently.

If you have symptoms of adenoviral conjunctivitis, you should consult your ophthalmologist. Depending on the severity of the symptoms and the degree of infection, your doctor will determine the appropriate treatment option. Early treatment will provide more effective and faster treatment of the infection in your eye, reduce the contagiousness of the virus and prevent complications.

Adenoviral Conjunctivitis Complications

Adenoviral conjunctivitis resolves within 1-2 weeks in most patients. However, various complications may occur in a group

of patients.

- Spot formation on the cornea
- Dry Eye
- Keratouveitis

It is recommended that you consult your ophthalmologist for the treatment of corneal spots caused by adenoviral conjunctivitis. In order for the treatment to be correct and effective, the appropriate treatment option will be determined by your doctor according to the severity of the symptoms.

Sources: www.yoncaakova.com/tr/adenoviral-konjonktivit

together & forever

BEINGLOBAL



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