Pengukuran Produktifitas Produksi Benang TC 35 D NE.34 Dengan Metode Objective Matrix (OMAX) di Pabrik Pemintalan PT. Kumatex

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Abstrak

In this paper, productivity measurements by using Objective Matrix (Omax) method is applied to TC 35 D Ne.34 string production, at Weaving Factory 1 PT. Kumatexfor 1 year (year 2000). This technique attempts to track all the important performance indicators in producing TC 35 D Ne.34 string and then convert them into a single number. By trailing just a single number managers can avoid looking over the many indicators that usually yield only a vague perception of the performance. Objective matrix will tell management if the string TC 35 D Ne.34 production's productivity qualifies as unsatisfactory (0.00-0.200), less satisfactory (0.201-0.400), mediocre (0.401-0.600), satisfactory (0.601-0.800), or excellent (0.801-1.000). Results of the productivity measurements show unstability in utilization resources in TC 35 D Ne.34 string production. The average of productivity measurements by Omax method is 0.4823 with a standard deviation 0.1306. It indicates that string TC 35 D Ne.34 production's productivity qualifies as mediocre (0.401-0.600). Some factors, which affect the result of productivity measurement, were explained. Those factors are: utilizing of cotton, polyester, spinning machines, winding machines; spinning and winding operators cost; output from the entire process; and defective output from the string production. Multiple regression model has shown the relationship between dependent variable (productivity index from Objective Matrix table) and independent variables (some factors that affect the result of productivity measurement), with confidence interval 99%. Suggestions for increasing productivity index in TC 35 D Ne.34 string production can be achieved by conducting specific training and exercises for operators, performing machines maintenance regularly, and maintaining good communication between management and operators.