



MANUFACTURING OF HIGH TENSILE PRECISION FASTNER.

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A Product Data Information (PDI) policy, also commonly known as Product Data Management (PDM) policy, is a set of guidelines and procedures that dictate how product data should be managed throughout its lifecycle, from design and development to manufacturing, distribution, and maintenance. It ensures that product data is accurately captured, controlled, shared, and maintained to support efficient and effective product development and management processes.

For each part or component within a product, the PDI policy typically includes the following key aspects:

1. **Data Capture and Creation:** Guidelines for capturing and creating product data for each part, including its attributes, specifications, drawings, and related documentation. This ensures that the data is accurate, consistent, and complete.
2. **Version Control:** Policies for versioning each part's data to track changes and revisions throughout its lifecycle. This helps prevent confusion and ensures that the latest approved version is always used in product development and manufacturing.
3. **Data Storage and Organization:** Procedures for organizing and storing part data in a centralized and secure manner. This includes naming conventions, folder structures, and access control to manage data effectively and avoid data duplication.
4. **Data Access and Sharing:** Guidelines on who has access to view, modify, or approve part data. Access controls are essential to maintain data integrity and prevent unauthorized changes.
5. **Change Management:** Policies for managing changes to part data, including the process for initiating, reviewing, approving, and implementing changes. Effective change management ensures that modifications are carefully evaluated and controlled.
6. **Interoperability and Integration:** Considerations for ensuring that part data can be easily integrated with other systems and tools used in product development, such as computer-aided design (CAD) software, enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, and supply chain management systems.
7. **Data Retention and Obsolescence:** Guidelines for retaining part data for the required period and managing data obsolescence when a part is discontinued or replaced. This helps maintain a historical record and facilitates knowledge transfer.
8. **Data Quality and Validation:** Procedures for verifying the accuracy and completeness of part data. Data validation ensures that only high-quality data is used in the product development process.
9. **Security and Confidentiality:** Measures to protect sensitive and confidential part data from unauthorized access or disclosure. This is crucial to safeguard intellectual property and prevent data breaches.

10. **Training and Compliance:** Requirements for educating employees and stakeholders about the PDI policy and ensuring compliance with its guidelines. Regular training helps maintain consistency and awareness of data management practices.

Implementing a comprehensive PDI policy for every part helps organizations improve product development efficiency, reduce errors and rework, enhance collaboration among teams, and ensure compliance with industry standards and regulations. The policy should be regularly reviewed and updated to adapt to changing business needs and technological advancements.

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