Process Improvement

BPF 2123 – Quality Management System

Chapter Outline

- Introduction
- Process
- Types of Problems
- Improvement Strategies
- Process Improvement Approaches
  - PDSA
  - Kaizen
  - Reengineering
  - Six-Sigma

Lesson Outcomes

- Able to identify several different approaches towards continuous process improvement
- Understand method applied to continuous improvement in quality aspect

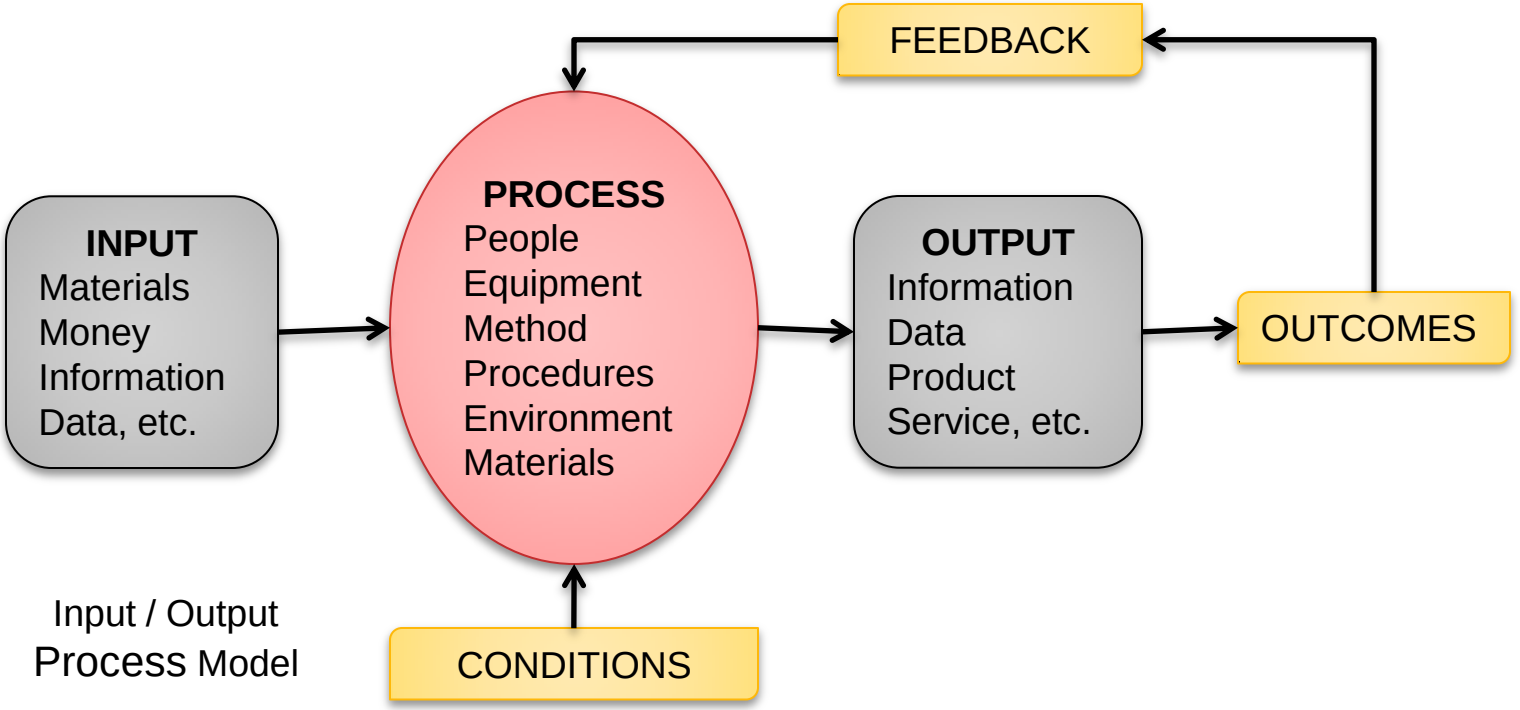
Introduction

Improvement is made by:

- Viewing all work as a process
- Making all processes effective, efficient and adaptable
- Anticipating changing customer needs
- Eliminating non value added process
- Using benchmarking to improve competitive advantage
- Innovating to achieve breakthroughs
- Incorporating lessons learned into future activities
- Using technical tools

Process

Is the interaction of some combination of people, materials, equipment, method, measurement and the environment to produce an outcome such as a product, service or an input to another process



Input / Output Process Model

Process

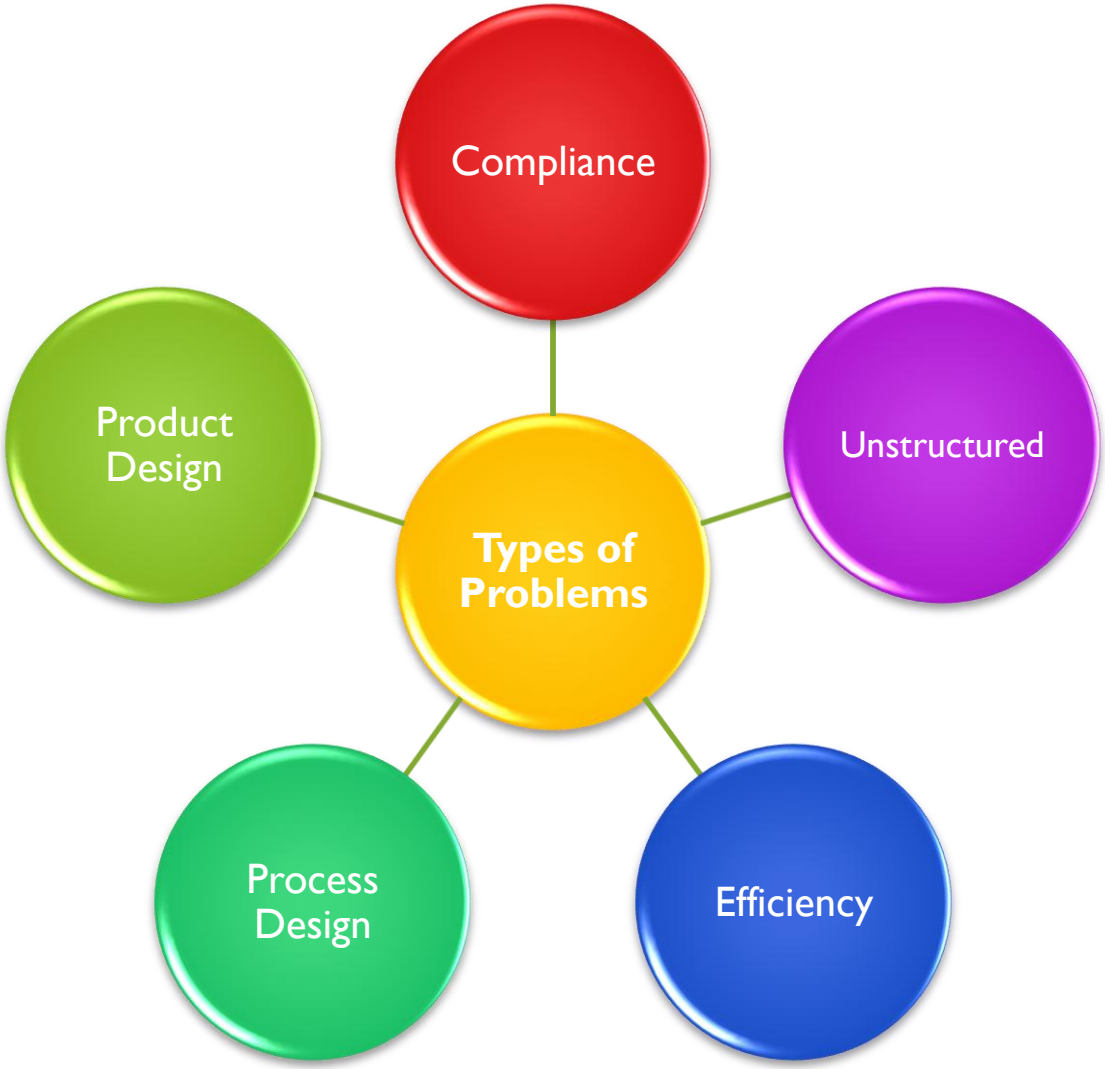
- Output usually requires performance measures – design to achieve certain desirable outcomes such as customer satisfaction
- Feedback is provided in order to improve the process
- In order to having measureable input and output, a process must have value-added activities and repeatability
- It must be effective, efficient, under control and adaptable
- It must adhere to certain conditions imposed by policies and constraints or regulations

Process

5 basic ways to improve process:

1. Reduce resources – uses more resources then necessary is wasteful
2. Reduce errors – errors are a sign of poor workmanship and require rework
3. Meet or exceed expectations of downstream customers
4. Make the process safer
5. Make the process more satisfying to the person doing it

Types of Problems



Improvement Strategies

Repair

- Anything broken must be fixed so that it functions as designed
- 2 levels : quick fix and permanent solution

Refinement

- Activities that continually improve a process that is not broken
- Incremental basis – improve efficiency and effectiveness

Renovation

- Results in major or breakthrough improvements
- Key factor : innovation and technological advancements

Reinvention

- Begins by imagining that the previous condition does not exist
- Feel current approach will never satisfy customer requirements

Process Improvement

There are several different approaches towards continuous process improvement:

- Juran's Trilogy – approaches quality improvement from a cost-oriented perspective
- Shewhart's PDSA Cycle – engineering scientific method applied to continuous improvement and quality
- Kaizen – approach focuses on making small incremental improvements
- Reengineering & Six-Sigma Concepts

PDSA Cycle

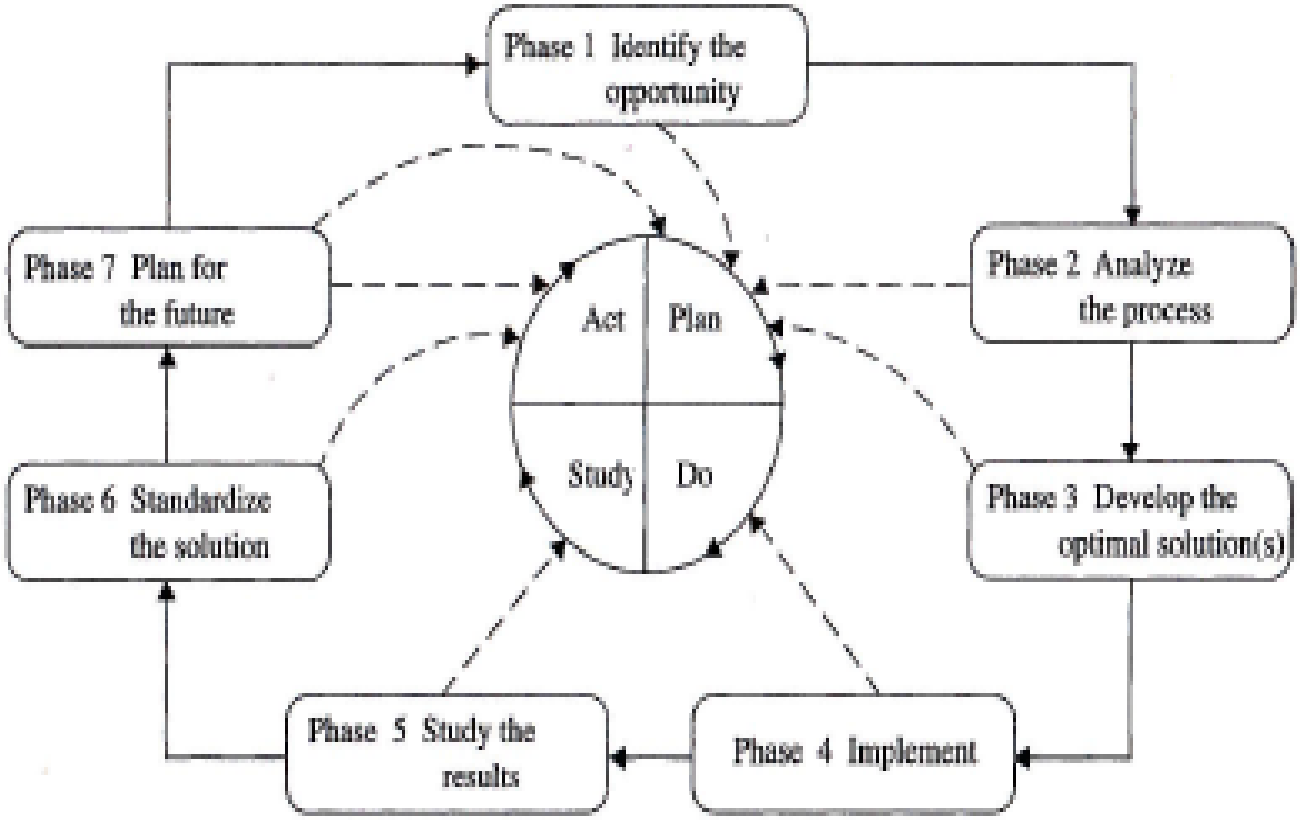


Figure 5-4 Continuous Process Improvement Cycle

Kaizen

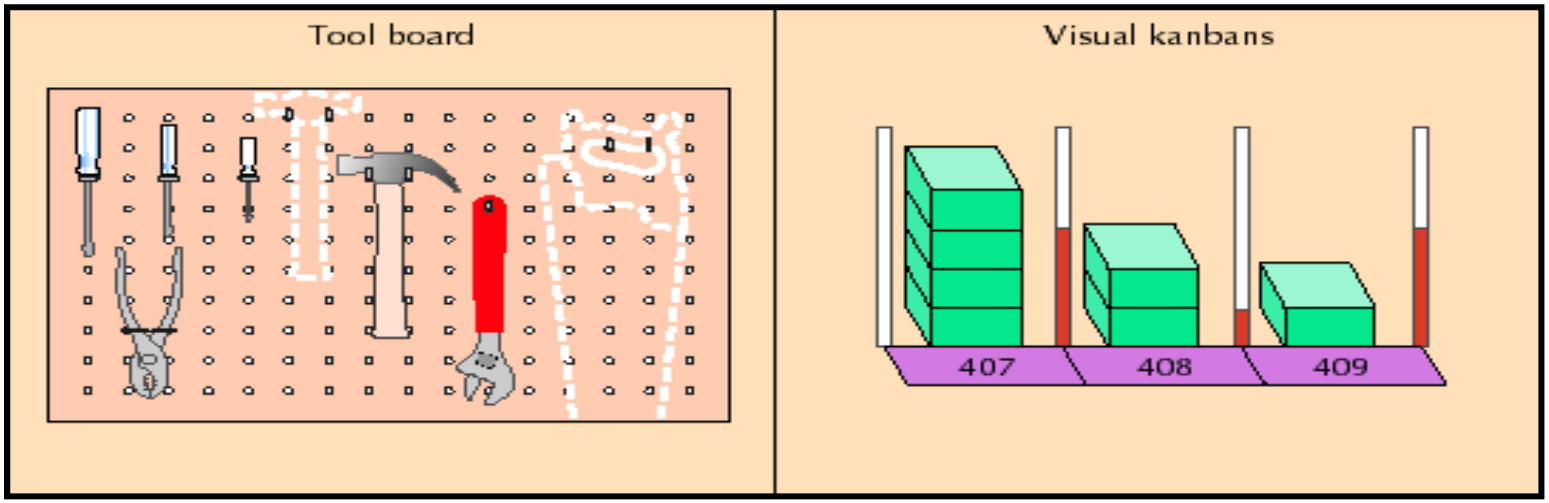
- Is a Japanese word for the philosophy that defines management's role in continuously encouraging and implementing small improvements involving everyone
- Process of continuous improvement is in small increments that make the process more efficient, effective, under control and adaptable
- Improvements are usually accomplished at little or no expense, without sophisticated techniques or expensive equipment
- Focuses on simplification by breaking down complex processes into their sub-processes and then improving it

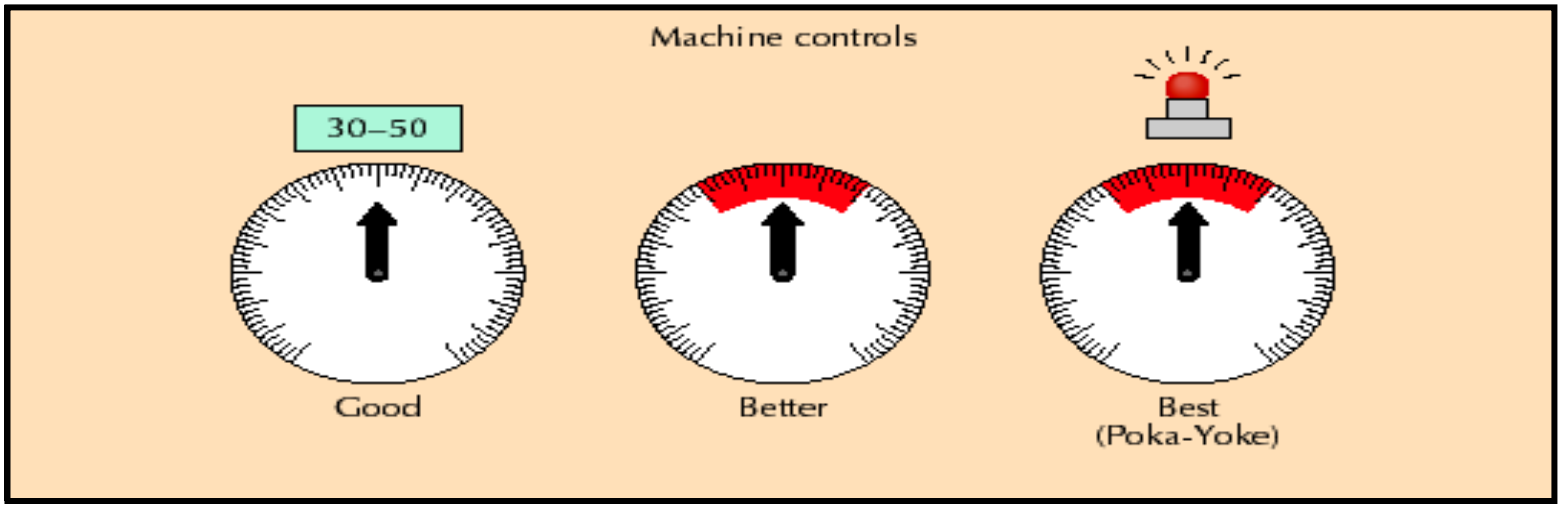
Kaizen

Kaizen improvement focuses on the use of:

- Value-added and non-value-added activities
- **Muda *:*** which refers to the seven classes of waste – over production, delay, transportation, processing, inventory, wasted motion and defective parts
- Principles of motion study and the use of **cell technology**
- Principles of materials handling and use of one-piece flow
- Documentation of standard operating procedures
- **Visual management** by means of visual displays that everyone in the plant can use for better communications

Visual Management





Kaizen

- **5S's** for workplace organization
- **Just-in-time (JIT)** principles to produce only the units in the right quantities at the right time and with the right resources.
- Team dynamics which include problem solving, communication skills and conflict resolution
- **Poka-yoke** (techniques for avoiding simple human error at work) to prevent or detect errors

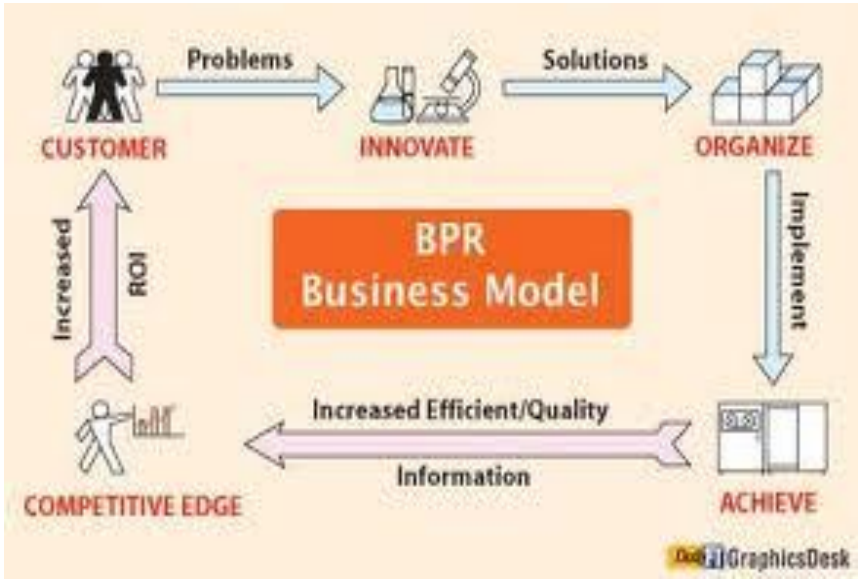
Poka-yoke example

5S

- Seiri (Sort out & discard)
- Seiton (Arrange)
- Seiso (Clean)
- Seiketsu (Standardize)
- Shitsuke (Make it culture)

Reengineering

- The fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes in order to achieve dramatic improvements in critical measures of performance
- Focus : identify and eliminate non-value added work and reduce corresponding costs while maintaining quality



Six-Sigma

- Use process capability analysis as a way of measuring progress
- The statistical aspects tell us that we should reduce the process variability and try to keep the process centered on the target.
- The smaller the deviation value, the less variability in the process

Nonconformance Rate and Process Capability When the Process is Centered

Specification Limit	*Percent Conformance*	*Nonconformance Rate (ppm)*	*Process Capability (C_p)*
$\pm 1\sigma$	68.7	317300	0.33
$\pm 2\sigma$	95.45	485500	0.67
$\pm 3\sigma$	99.73	2700	1.00
$\pm 4\sigma$	99.9937	63	1.33
$\pm 5\sigma$	99.999943	0.57	1.67
$\pm 6\sigma$	99.9999998	0.002	2.00