

Las Vegas, NV. March 17-18

4 Types of Problem

What problems to solve now and what can wait





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Learning Session Outline

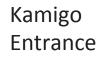
- Background
- 4 Types of Problem Situations
- Type 1 Troubleshooting
- Type 2 Gap from Standard
- Type 3 Target State
- Type 4 Innovation
- Summary

Background - Lean / Toyota



Toyota Kamigo Overhead







Taiichi Ohno



Precision & Machine Intensive

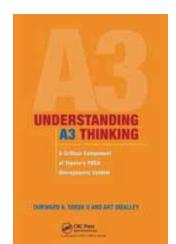


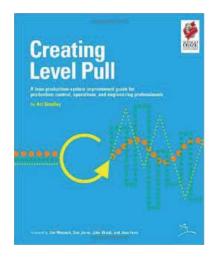
Lower Volume & Higher Mix

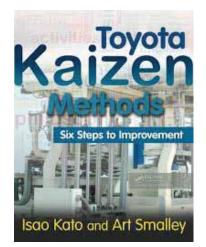


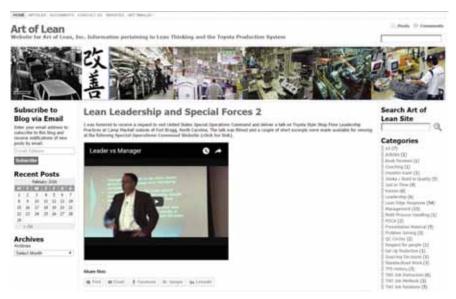
High Volume & Lower Mix

Other Background - Work

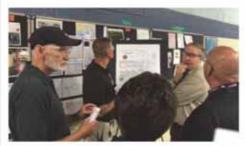








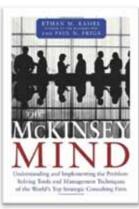
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Other Background - Stuff

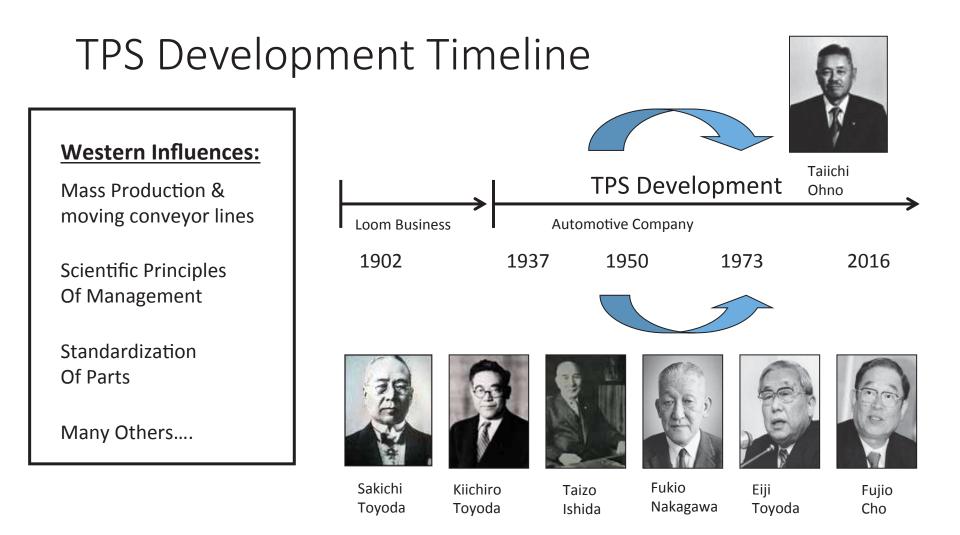






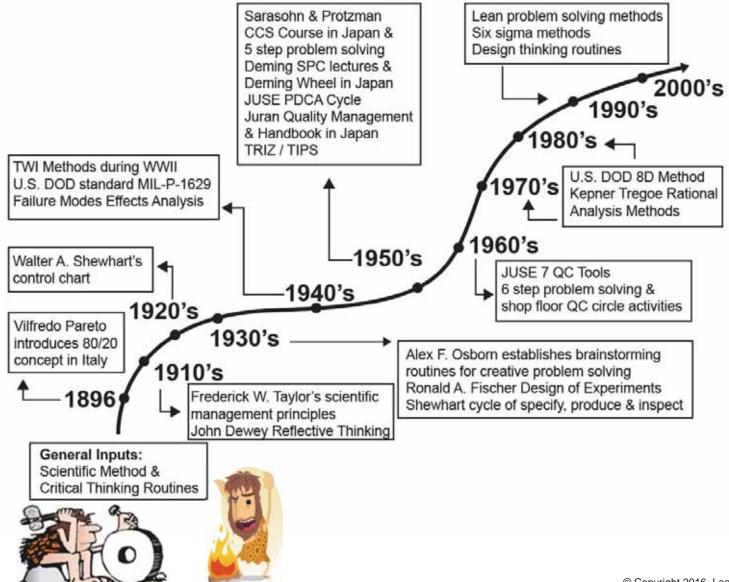




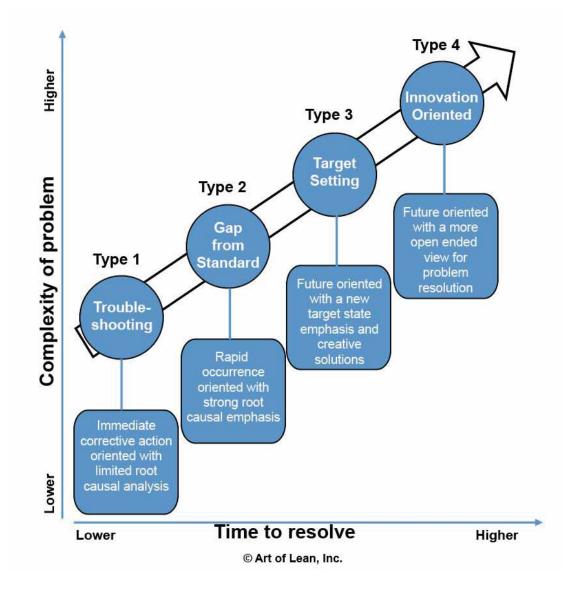


Various parties and key individuals involved over a long period of time

20th Century & Problem Solving



4 Types of Problem Situations



4 Types & Benkei Analogy

Benkei



7 QC Tools

1. Data Collection / Check sheets

- 2. Cause-and-effect diagram
- 3. Flow charts
- 4. Histogram
- 5. Pareto chart
- 6. Control chart
- 7. Scatter diagram

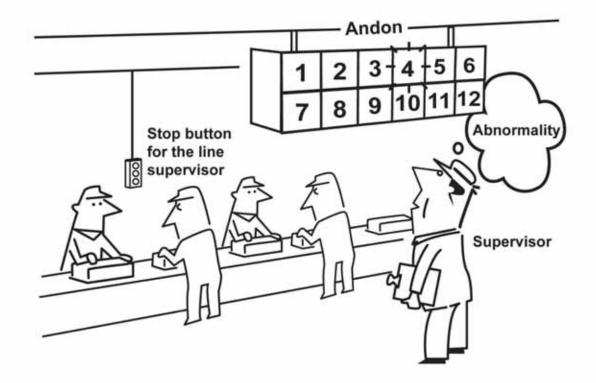
Kaoru Ishikawa



The term "7 QC tools" is named after the seven tools of Musashibo Benkei the famous warrior monk. Benkei owned seven weapons which he used to win all his battles. Similarly from my own experience you will find that you will be able to solve 95% of the problems you face if you properly use the 7 QC tools.

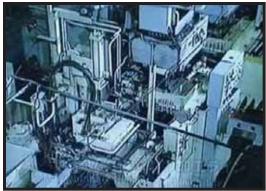
Professor Emeritus University of Tokyo

Type 1 – Troubleshooting



Condition Based Triggers Either Human or Machine

Andon Response Example



1. Automated process cycling normally



2. Mechanical probe detects broken cutting tool and stops the machine



3. Probe signals an "andon" board for visual display



4. The operator **immediately takes corrective action** and releases only good products to the following process

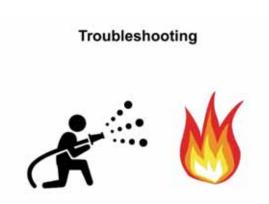
Type 1 – Troubleshooting

Production Analysis Board

Line/Cell Name:			Te	Team Leader: Takt Time:		Dat	Date: Shift:	
Quantity Required:						Та		
	Time	•	Hourly Plan / Actual	Cumula Plan / A		Problem/Ca	1.111.111	of Operator: Sign-off
:	~	:	1	7	\searrow			
;	~	:	/	1				
:	~	:	/	1				
:	~	:	1	1				
:	~	:	1	1				
:	~	:	/	1				
:	~	:	1	1				
:	~	:	1	1				
:	~	•	7	7				
:	~	:	/	1				
:	~	:	1	1				
ł	~	:	/	1				
:	~	:	1	1				
:	~	:	1	1				
:	~	:	/	1				

Rapid Problem Solving

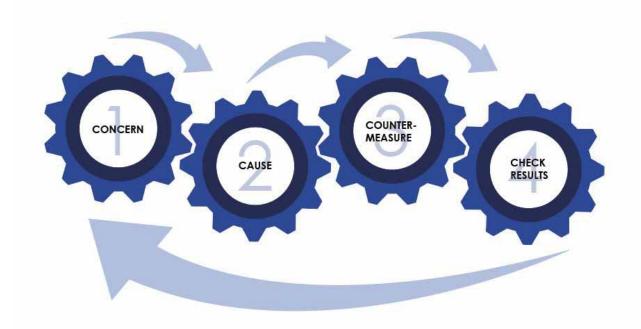
- Concern
- Cause
- Countermeasure
- Check



Time & Quantity Based Triggers Reviewed Hourly By Supervisor

Lean Enterprise Institute

4 C's Thinking



Minimal Documentation Involved Mainly Discussion, Thinking, Rapid Action & Follow Up

5 Why is the Ideal

Situation: A machine tool has stopped working halting production.

1) "Why did the machine stop working?"

Because the machine overloaded blowing the fuse in the control panel."

2) "Why did the overload condition result?"

"Because there was insufficient lubrication to the spindle bearing."

3) "Why was there insufficient spindle bearing lubrication?"

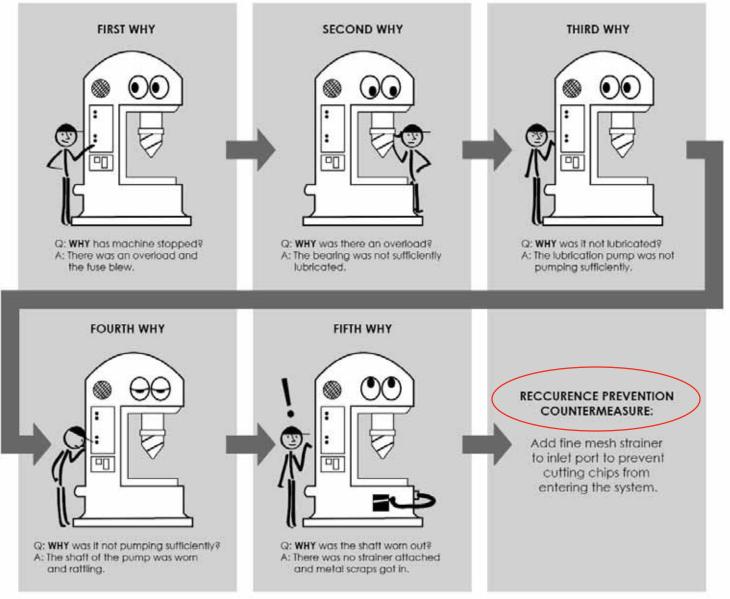
"Because there was insufficient lubrication drawn up by the pump."

4) "Why was there insufficient lubrication draw from the pump?"

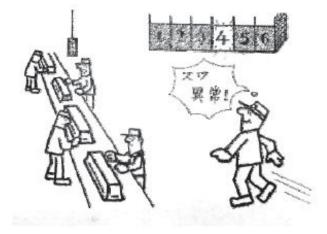
"Because the pump shaft was worn and rattling."

- 5) "Why was the pump shaft worn?"
 - Because there was no strainer on the lubrication device inlet port, and small metal cutting chips entered the system causing damage."

Key Point is the Countermeasure!



Toyota Supervisor Image



監督者はオールマイティである



Rapid response to problems and abnormal conditions by production

- -Team Member
- -Team Leader

-Group Leader

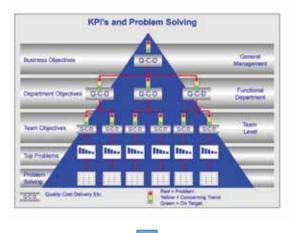
-Manager

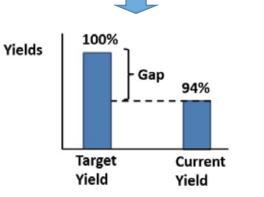
-Plant Manager

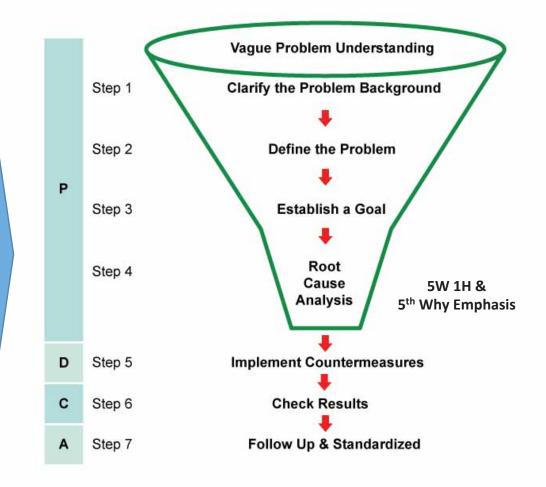
"Almighty" Supervisor Image

- 1. Safety
- 2. Job Ability
- 3. Leadership
- 4. Kaizen Skills
- 5. Technical Knowledge
- 6. Human Relations

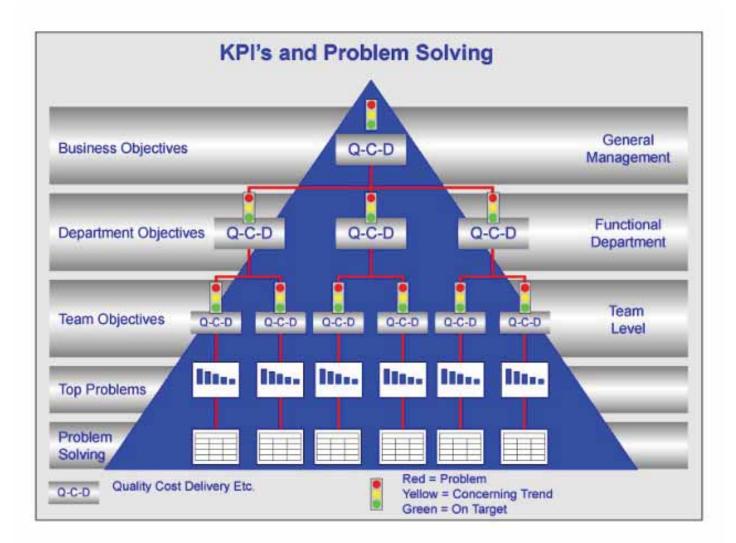
Type 2 – Gap from Standard



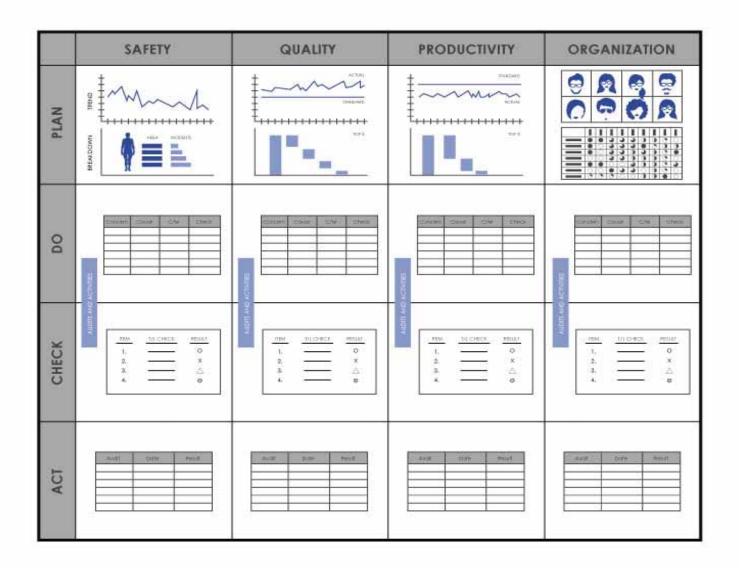




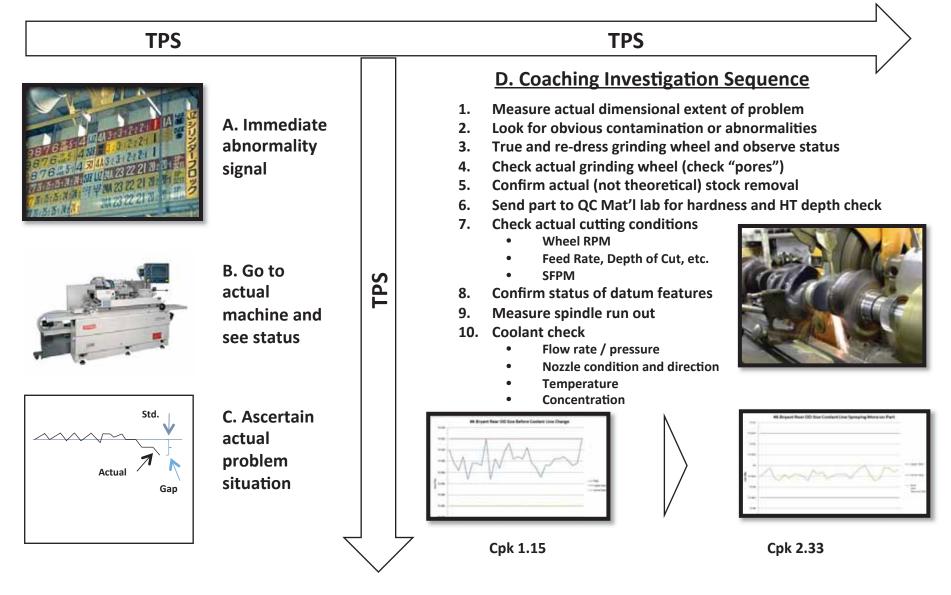
KPI's & Problem Solving



Shop Floor Management Board

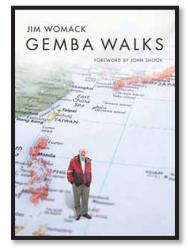


Problem Investigation



Dig Deeper! 8G's

٠	Genba	現場	Actual Place
•	Genjyou	現状	Actual Condition
•	Genchi	現地	Actual Location
•	Genbutsu	現物	Actual Object
•	Genjitsu	現実	Actual Facts
•	Genji	現時	Actual Time
٠	Genpo	現法	Actual Method
•	Genin	現因	Actual Cause

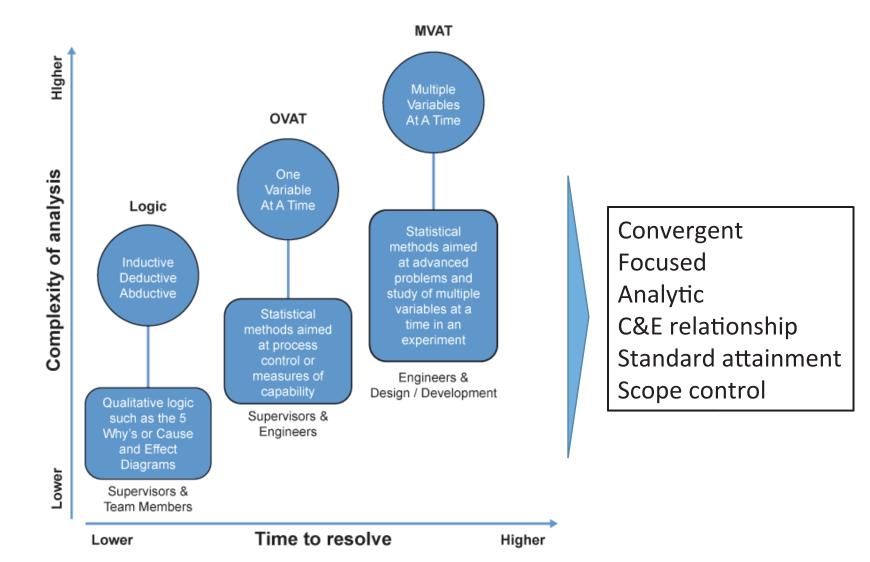


現地現物 Genchi Genbutsu - "Go and See"

Dig Deeper! Plain English

5W 1H	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Who?	Site	Department	Group	Team	Individual
When?	Day	Shift	Hour	Minute	Actual instant of occurrence
Where?	General area	Specific production line level	Specific process	Actual location in the process	Actual point of occurrence
What?	Occurrence	Symptom	Broad problem	Categorical problem	Specific problem
Why?	1 st cause	2 nd cause	3 rd cause	4 th cause	5 th cause
How / How much	Non-conformance issue	Dimensional variation	Above standard allowed	Comparison to actual standard	Gap from actual standard: e.g., .001 mm

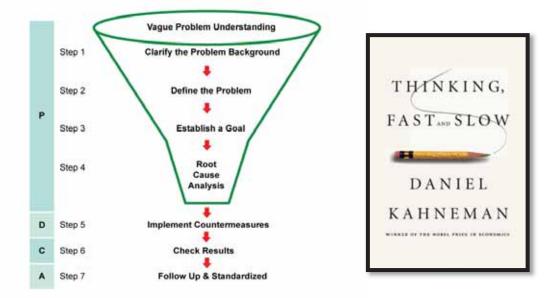
Type 2 – Analysis Types



Type 2 – Countermeasure Types

ADMINISTRATION • Examples include increasing inspection duties, adding training or altering work instructions for the operator,	• Examples include any instances of sensors or alarms used to signal that an abnormality has occurred in the product or process and	PREVENTION Examples include creative usage of techniques to prevent the detect or abnormality from occuring in the product or process. Or	
These controls are generally weak and mainly acceptable as temporary short term countermeasures.	stops the defect from moving downstream. Mistake or error proofing in the process. • These controls are stronger in nature and contain defects internally better than administrative ones.	elimination of the underlying condition or potential. • These controls either alone or in conjunction with detection for the strongest type of defect control.	
4	STRENGTH		
'eaker		Strong	

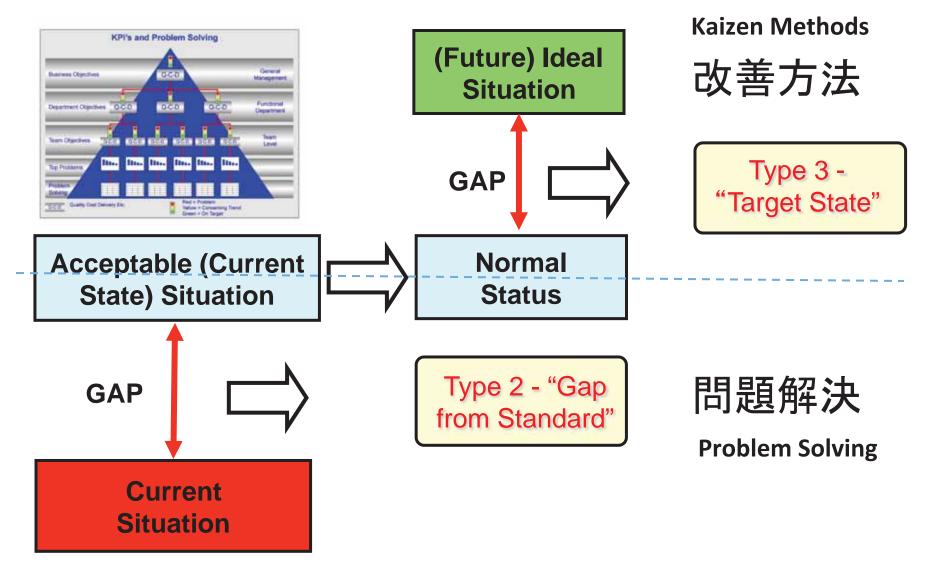
Type 2 Summary



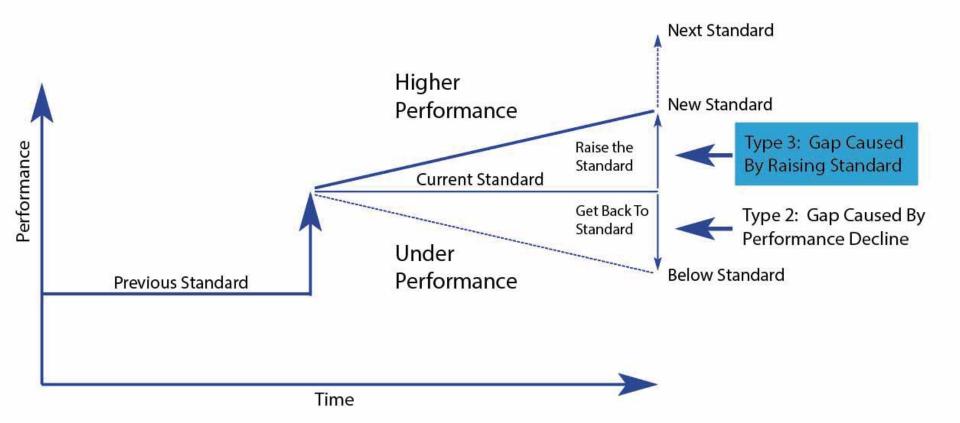
Type 1 Troubleshooting is about rapid action and response to the abnormal condition...an analogy is thinking fast.

Type 2 Gap from standard problem solving is about being more deliberate and slowing down to consider what is the real problem or real cause...an analogy is thinking slow.

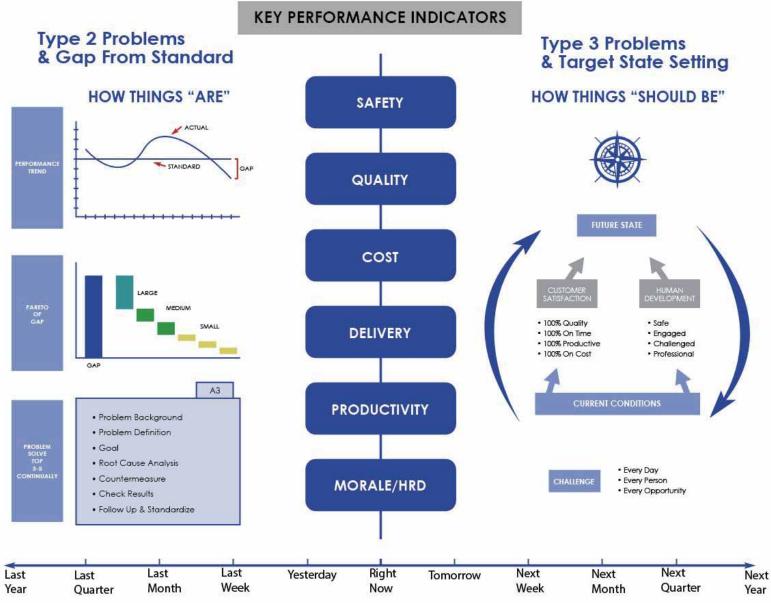
Type 3 – Target State



Type 3 – Raise the Bar



Target State Concept



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You Can Target State Anything!

- Products
- Processes
- Services
- Sports
- Metrics



But you have to think and not just copy...

Two Types of Thinking

THE KINDS OF THINKING

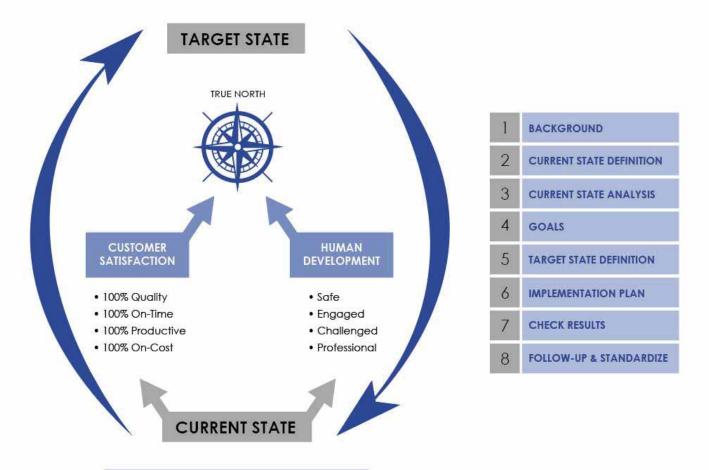
Critical Thinking

- analytic
- convergent
- vertical
- probability
- judgment
- focused
- objective
- answer
- left brain
- verbal
- linear
- reasoning
- 308 606

creative Thinkins

- generative
- diversent
- lateral
- possibility
- suspended judgment
- diffuse
- subjective
- an answer
- right brain
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Target State Improvement Steps



- Depict the "as-is" current state
- Measure and analyze the process and key
 performance indicators
- Show the specific key details for improvement

Process Example SMED Example

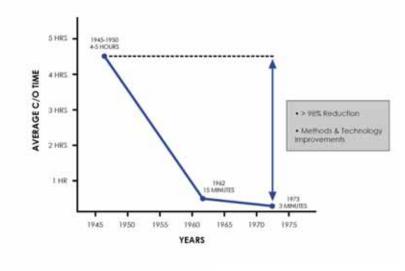


STRANSPORT MACHINE

PRAMING MACHINE

Dedicated Press Part A **Dedicated Press** Part B **Dedicated Press** Part C

3 Dedicated Machines No Flexibility Each 30% Utilization Make lots of inventory! TOYOTA'S SET UP REDUCTION TIMELINE





Flexible Press Parts A, B, & C

1 Flexible Machine Change Over Flexibility 90% Utilization Run more JIT style

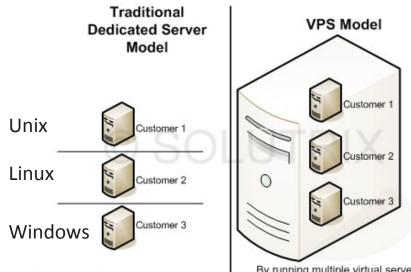
Set Up Reduction

METHODS: CHANGEOVER REDUCTION STEPS

PRE-WORK DURING MACHINE SHUTDOWN Measure total time required for ก **75 MINUTES** changeover. Video tape is best. 10 3 10 8 10 7 10 3 10 Identify internal versus external 2 elements and calculate individual times 25 MIN 50 MIN Take the external elements and make 3 sure they are done before the machine stops 25 MIN 20 MIN Reduce and eliminate the internal 4 elements (i.e. adjustments & fastener items in particular) 20 MIN 10 MIN 5 Reduce the time required for external elements 10 MIN 6 Standardize and improve the new procedure over time © Copyright 2016, Lean Enterprise Institute, Inc.

E = External • I = Internal

Software Example



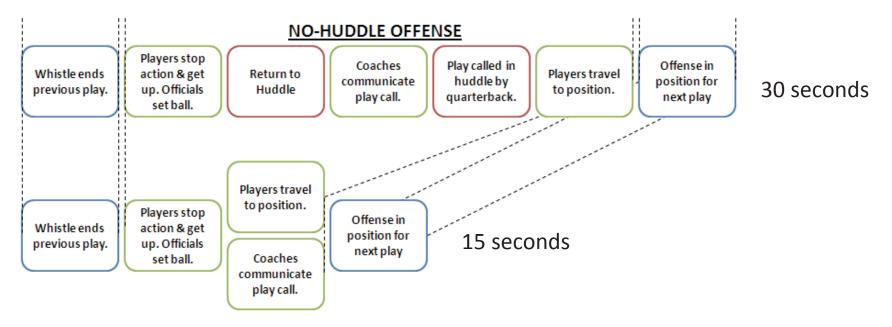
With the traditional dedicated server, the customer often ends up paying for CPU, Disk and Memory that will never be used. By running multiple virtual servers on a single piece of hardware, CPU, Disk and Memory resources are utilized more effectively, driving down costs – this can benefit some customers. Same basic principle as SMED in die exchange...

Key here is not the time change over but the software ability to act as multiple server types...

3 Dedicated Servers Each 30% utilized No flexibility Wasted resources

1 Virtual Server Now 90% utilized Flexibility Less waste

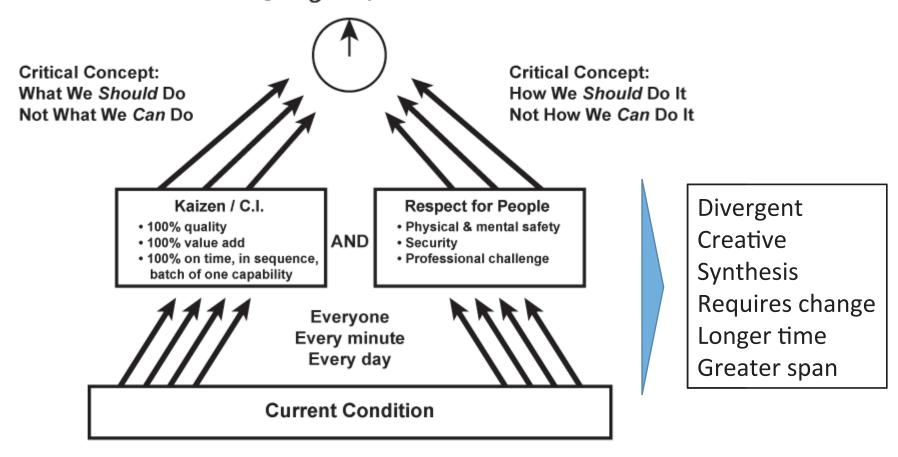
Sports Example





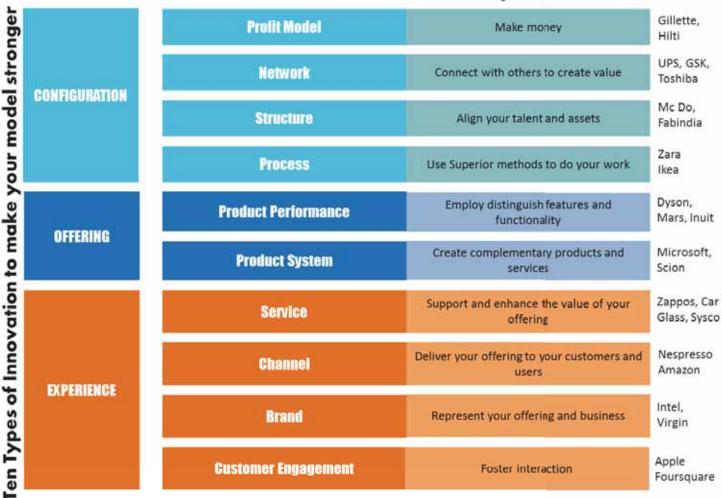
Type 3 – Target State Summary

Arubeki Sugata / Ideal State



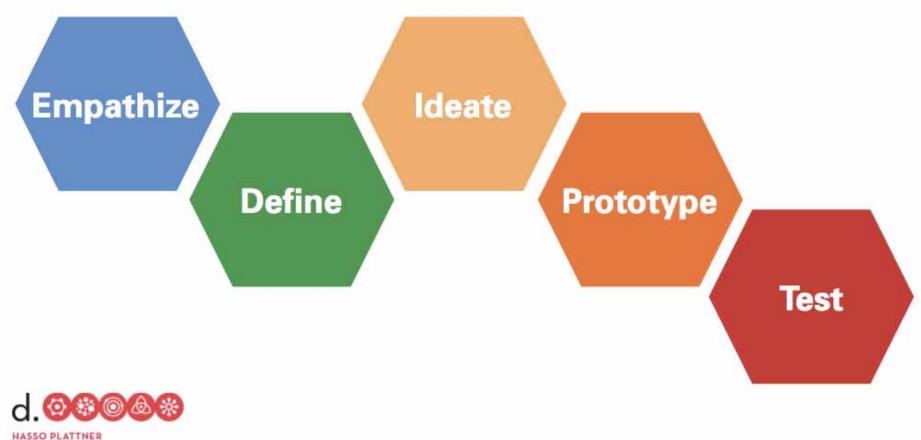
Type 4 – Vision / Innovation

How you?



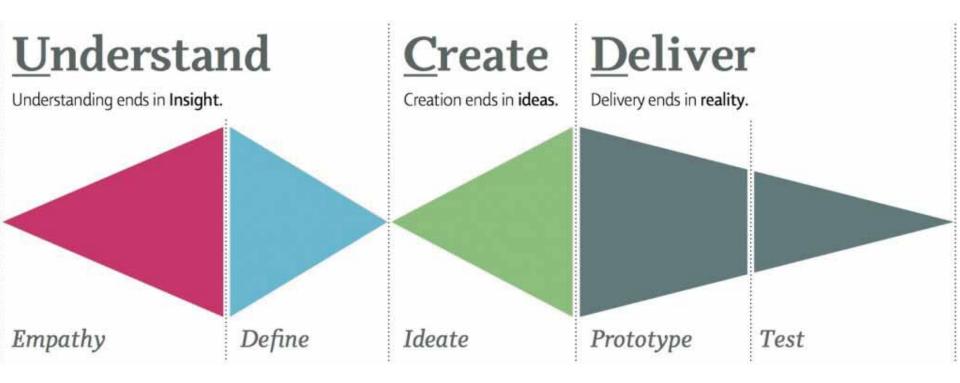
Doblin: 10 Types of Innovation: The Discipline of Building Breakthroughs

Design Thinking



Institute of Design at Stanford

Three Phases



Extreme Empathy

Extreme Experimentation

Toyota Motto & Precepts



The **"Spirit of Being Studious and Creative"** has been deeply embedded in the Toyota Way in all areas of operations ever since the concept was very first introduced by Sakichi Toyoda, the founder of Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, Ltd. It is the fundamental concept behind "Good Thinking, Good Products," the slogan adorning Toyota factories around the globe. It was born from the Toyota Creative Ideas and Suggestions System (TCISS), which encourages employees to suggest improvements at work.

Good Thinking, Good Products

Toyota Suggestion System 1951



The system was introduced by Managing Director Eiji Toyoda in 1951 when it became clear during the post Second World War economic recovery that Toyota's production facilities needed to be modernized. Toyoda took the idea from a Ford Motor Company plant which he had visited in July 1950.



Although the TCISS offered incentives to employees, the real value of the system was that it provided motivation to employees by focusing on their skills and creativity. The TCISS systemized the practices that had been customary since the time of Toyota Motor Corporation founder Kiichiro Toyoda: respecting opinions from production and sales and conducting spontaneous on-site inspections while simultaneously inviting suggestions for improvements.

Washer Process Innovation









Entry View



Front View

Employee Improvement Idea

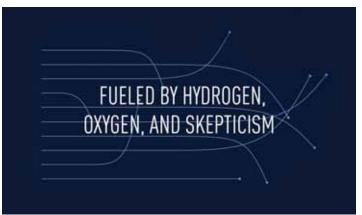
- "The thought of putting the cylinder head through the box shaped industrial washer was inherently a bad idea...blasting it from the outside with dozens high pressure nozzles only pushed some cutting chips and contaminants father into the holes and ports, etc."
- "It occurred to me that just dunking the product into a series of tanks via a robotic arm would work better. An agitator style of motion would drop the chips and contaminants out with less time, energy, cost, maintenance, and higher end quality..."

Prius, Lexus, & Mirai









5 Why Example Revisited

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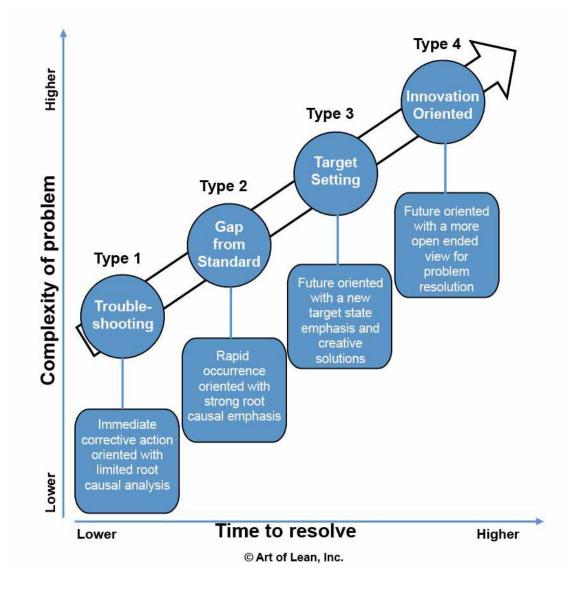
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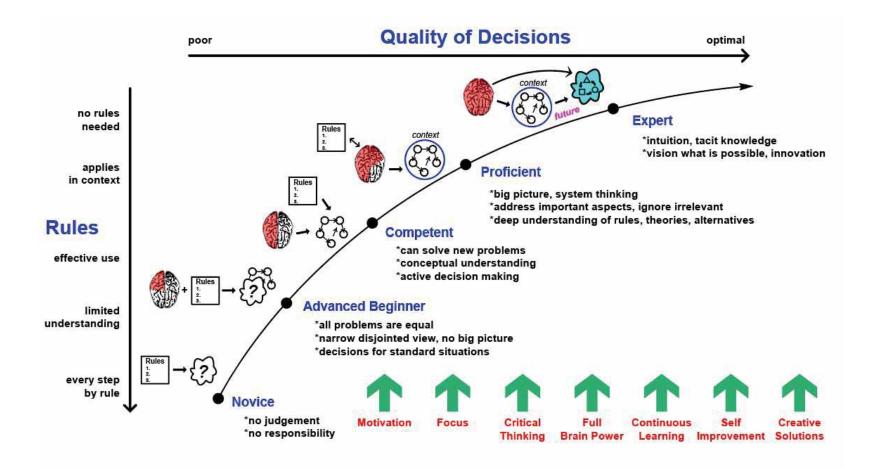
5 Why Revisited

- Type 1 Troubleshoot cutting chips by daily cleaning and maintenance of the machine.
- Type 2 Put the strainer on the inlet port in the previous example for recurrence prevention.
- Type 3 Evacuate the cutting chip(s) better by breaking the cutting chips via tool breaker, with better coolant systems, chip breakers, and better tooling conditions. Also improve machine guards and tank covers.
- Type 4 Tooling innovation, chip formation optimization, cutting condition innovation, washer process innovation, and upstream die casting optimization.

4 Types of Problem Situations



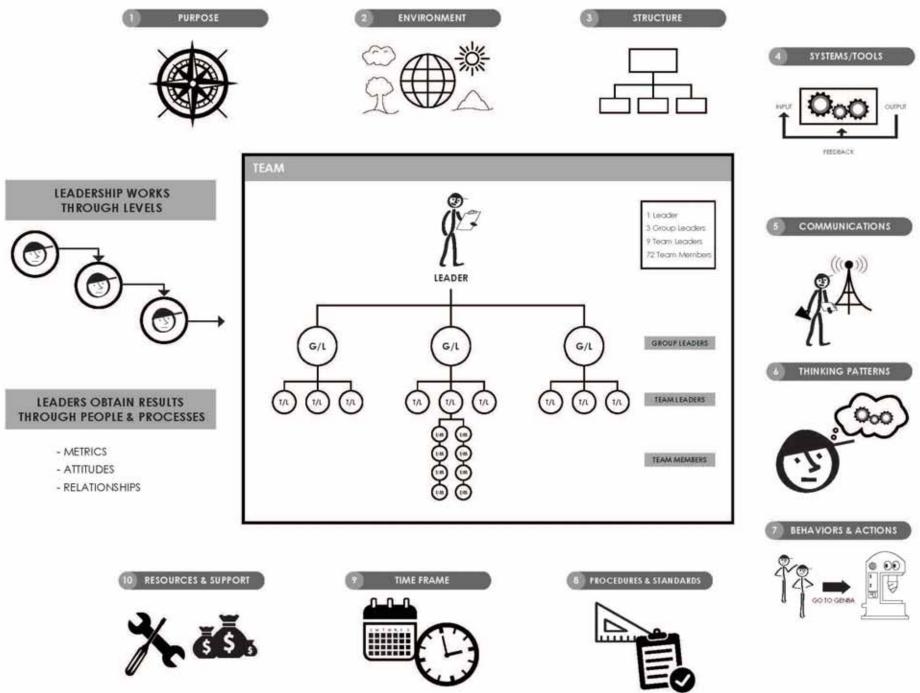
Genesis of An Expert



Summary

- Benkei & 7 QC Tools expert analogy
- Be careful of experts who only know one way
- Learning by doing is key for all four types
- Reflection after doing is key as well
- You can't just "think" your way to improvement
- Problem solving, innovation and improvement require perspiration
- Necessity is the mother of every invention...
- ...Not some kooky consulting problem solving framework - including mine!

Appendix



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