

Managing To Create Problem-Solvers



Carlsbad, CA | March 7-8, 2017

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4 Types of Problems

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4 Types of Problems



Type 1 Problems: Effective Troubleshooting

- Concept of fixing problems now
- First responder mentality
- Protect the customer
- Protect the workforce
- > Make a better day
- Displaying courage, creativity, and the spirit of challenge

Toyota Supervisor Image



監督者はオールマイティである



| Rapid response to problems and | "All Mighty" Supervisor Image | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| abnormal conditions by production | 1. Safety | | |
| -Team Member | 2. Job Ability | | |
| -Team Leader | 3. Team Leadership | | |
| -Group Leader | 4. Kaizen Skills / Problem Solving | | |
| -Manager | 5. Technical Knowledge | | |
| -Plant Manager | 6. Human Relations | | |

Andon Response Example



1. Automated process cycling normally



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

In a large Toyota Facility:

- > 10,000 Andon cord pulls / shift
- ➢ No way to hold 10,000 meetings
- ➢ No way to do 10,000 Six-Sigma projects
- > No way to have 10,000 Kata sessions
- > No way to write 10,000 A3 reports
- Hence we troubleshoot!
- ▶ 異常処置 / Ijō Shochi



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



4. The operator **<u>immediately takes</u> <u>corrective action</u>** and confirms good products to the following process

4 C's Thinking



Minimal (if any) documentation involved. No A3's. Mainly discussion, critical thinking, rapid action & follow up.

Type 1 – Troubleshooting

Production Analysis Board

| Line/Cell Name: | | | ie: | Tean | Team Leader: | | Date: | |
|--------------------|------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|----------------------------|--|
| Quantity Required: | | | iired: | Takt | Takt Time: | | Shift: Num of Operator: | |
| | Time | , | Hourly Plan / Actual | Cumulativ Plan / Actu | e Problem/ | Causes | Sign-off | |
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Rapid Problem Solving

- Concern
- Cause
- Countermeasure
- Check

Time & quantity based triggers Updated hourly by Team Leader Check hourly by Supervisor

Kaizen Express



"3 Why" Stage of TPS (1950's)

Concern: Line did not achieve hourly production target (e.g. Plan 50 / Actual 42)

Causes

- 1. Op. 30 Milling Machine causing delays
- 2. Machine clamping faults
- 3. Cutting chip build up on fixture

Corrective Action: Clean the surface quickly!

Check: Next hour Plan = 50 / Actual = 50)



4 Types of Problem



Some problems are severe, or recurring, or just a huge pain...troubleshooting won't solve these.

Convergent Focused Analytic C&E Relationship Standard attainment Scope control

Type 2 – Gap from Standard







Problem Investigation



Birth of the 5 Why's – 1960's



Type 2 – Analysis Types



Convergent Focused Analytic C&E Relationship Standard attainment Scope control

4 Types of Problems



Divergent / Lateral Thinking Focus is less clear initially Analysis / Synthesis Creativity emphasis Improvement over existing standard Scope is usually larger

Type 3 – Target State



Target State Concept (Time Frame)



Value Stream Level Example

Current-State Value-Stream Map





- Long lead-time
- Excess inventory
- Poor quality
- Low flexibility
- Poor responsiveness
- Customer complaints
- No single root cause to fix!

- Many problems / opportunities
- 7 Wastes everywhere
- No single root cause
- Systemic issues
- Creativity focus

Process Level SMED Example



STAMPING MACHINE

TAMPING MACHIN

Make lots of inventory!

Dedicated Press 5 HRS 1945-1950 4-5 HOURS Part A AVERAGE C/O TIME 4 HRS 3 HRS 2 HRS **Dedicated Press** 1 HR 1962 15 MINUTES Part B 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 YEARS STAMPING MACHIN Flexible Press **Dedicated Press** Parts A, B, & C Part C **3** Dedicated Machines 1 Machine / 3+ Tools No Flexibility Change Over Flexibility Each 30% Utilization 90% Utilization

TOYOTA'S SET UP REDUCTION TIMELINE

Run more JIT style

 > 98% Reduction Methods & Technology Improvements

1973 **3 MINUTES**

1975

Target State Improvement Steps



- The "steps" are not the key point
 - Value Stream Mapping
 - Standardized Work
 - SMED Work
 - Kaizen Activity
- Fundamental waste elimination methods to improve the process or value stream and get to a higher standard of performance

Revisiting the 5 Why's – Target State Lens



Target State / Improvement Thinking:

- Make a smaller cutting chip
- Contain the chip inside the machine
- Create proper coolant flow
- Proper machine guarding and covers
- Flush the chip out properly
- > Avoid the problem in the first place

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Toyota Creative Idea 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 improvement. Toyoda took the idea of TCISS (the creative ideas suggestion system) 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.

Revisiting the 5 Why's – Innovation Lens



Better product design

New process for cutting metal

Better tooling conditions

Alternate materials

Alternate lubrication method

Better coolant flow

Problematic chip elimination

Type 4 – Open Ended / Innovation



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

4 Types of Problems





The Toyota 5 Why Cutting Chip Problem

| Туре | Era | Solution Focus | Countermeasure |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|---|
| Troubleshooting | 1950's onward | Operator deals with the cutting chip mess | Cleaning better during the shift and after |
| Gap from Standard | 1960's onward | 5 Why level root cause insight | Strainer on inlet port in a tank outside the machine |
| Target State | 1970's onward | Smaller cutting chip contained inside the machine | Control at the point of chip origin with better physics and tooling |
| Open Ended / Innovation | 1980's onward | New processes and machine tool design – Ideal chip formation | Elimination of problematic chips and processes |
| | | | |

4 Types Summary & Benkei Analogy

Benkei



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

Baka / バカ / 馬鹿

馬鹿の一つ覚え [ばかのひとつおぼえ Baka no hitotsu-oboe

A fool remembers only one thing

A fool always uses the one thing he knows

An expert should know many ways

Let's be more like Benkei!

Appendix

Background - Lean / Toyota



Toyota Kamigo Plant



Taiichi Ohno













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