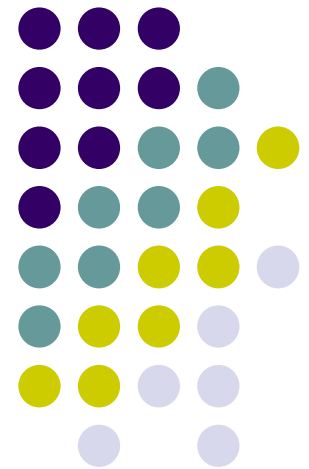


Using Six Sigma “Lean” for Process Improvements

Daniel Charles





What is Six Sigma?

- Six Sigma seeks to improve the quality of process outputs by identifying and removing the causes of defects and minimizing variability in processes.
- Data Driven Problem Solving
 - Simple and generic, but rigorous approach.
 - Problem focused.
 - Data driven at every phase.
 - Graphical techniques



What Makes A Six Sigma Project?

- Clearly connected to business priorities.
- Major importance to the organization.
- Reasonable scope. Completion in 4-6 months.
- Measureable quantity for success.
- Supported and approved by management.

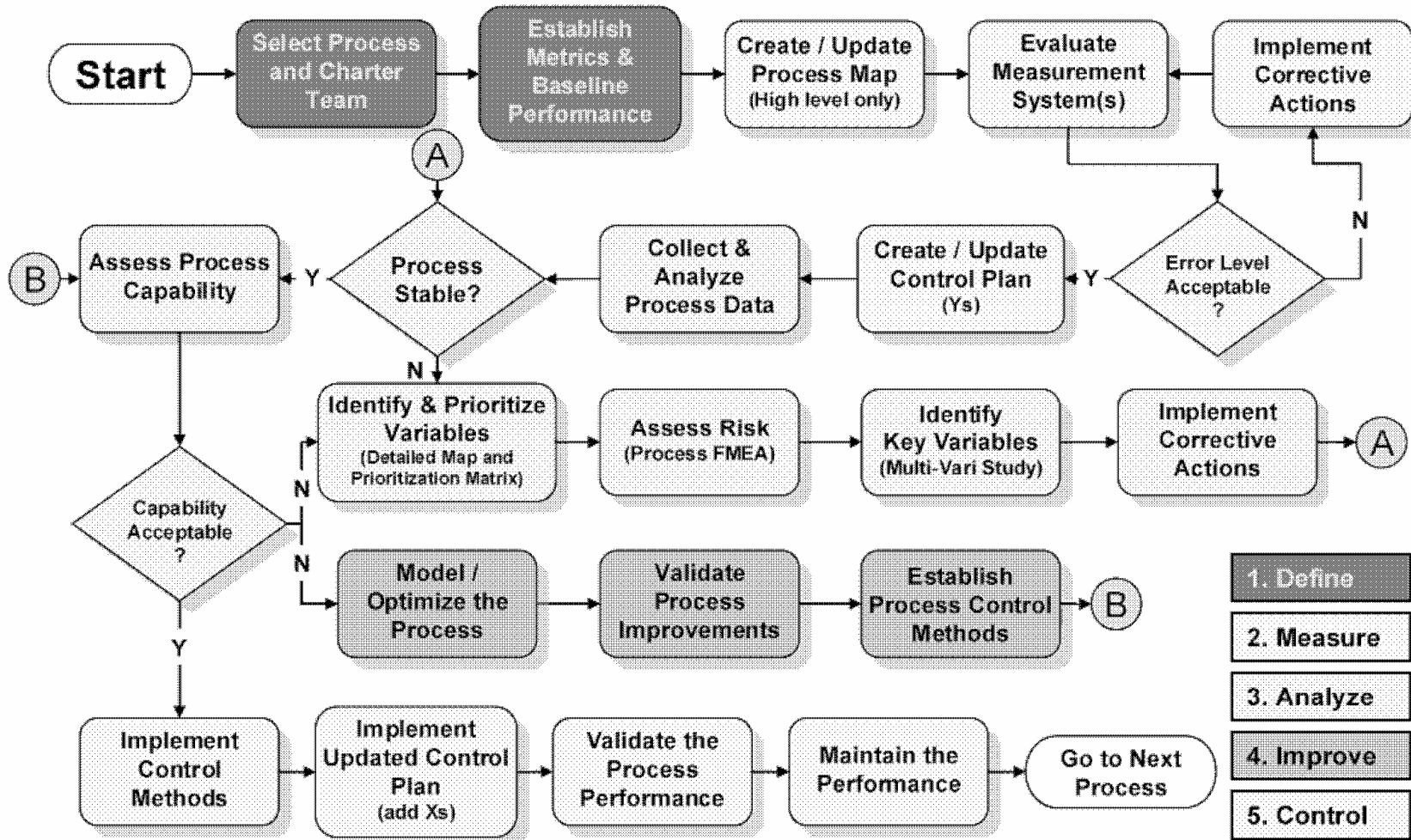


DMAIC Process

- Define the problem and the project goals.
- Measure key aspects of the current process and collect relevant data.
- Analyze the data to investigate and verify cause-and-effect relationships.
- Improve the current process based upon data analysis to create a revised process.
- Control the revised process to prevent defects.



The Six Sigma Process



- 1. Define
- 2. Measure
- 3. Analyze
- 4. Improve
- 5. Control

Leaning the Six Sigma Process



- Shorten the timeframe for small project completion
- In consideration of one's knowledge of the project, evaluate the six sigma project as a whole and delete non-essential steps.



The Project

- Boiler chemicals are used to reduce corrosion and reduce scale build up.
- Reduce boiler chemical cost by \$50,000 or by 40% annually.
- Current chemical usage: 22 liters per day.

Define



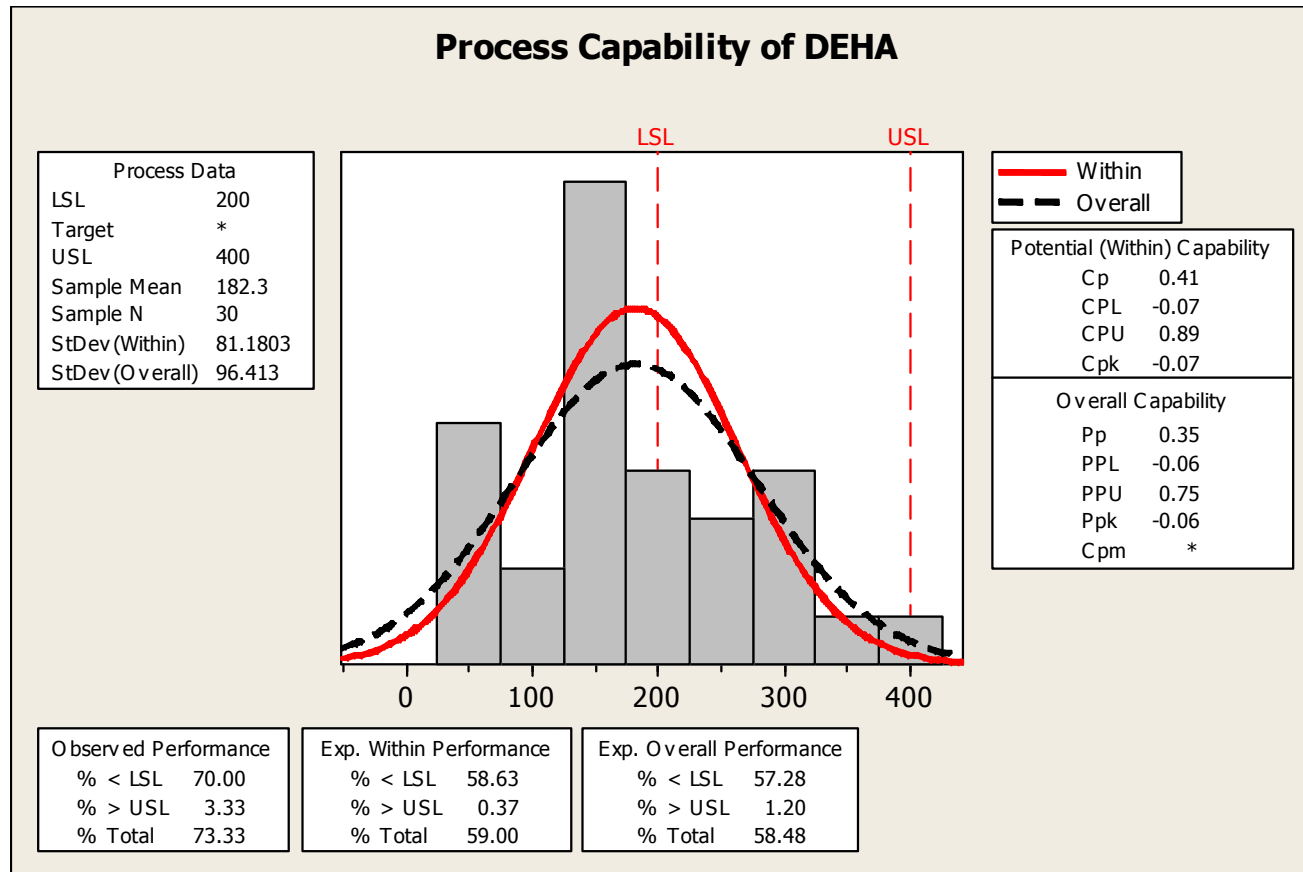
Used Tools

- Define the problem
- Baseline Performance
- Gain management approval

“Leaned” Tools

- **Select Team**
- **Draft project charter**

Process Capability



Goal is to fit the bell curve in between the LSL and USL limits.

Measure



Used Tools

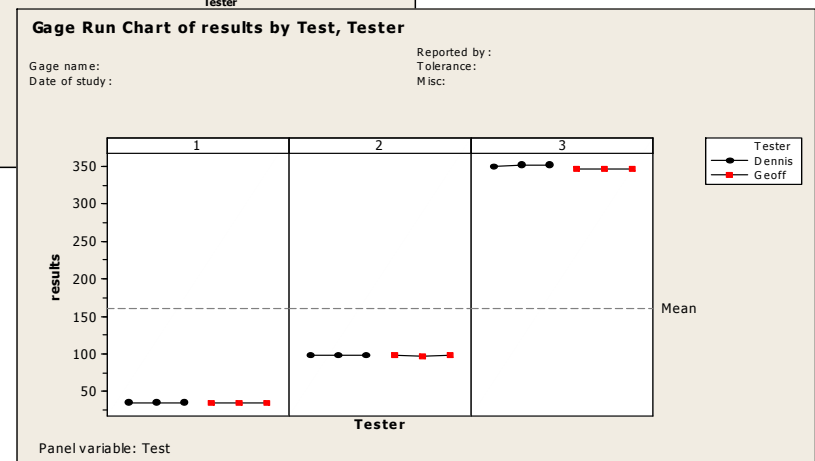
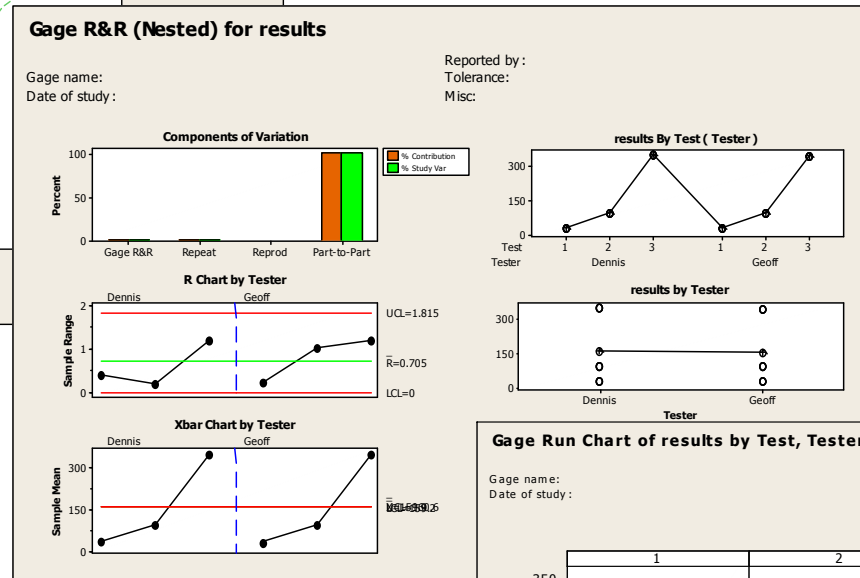
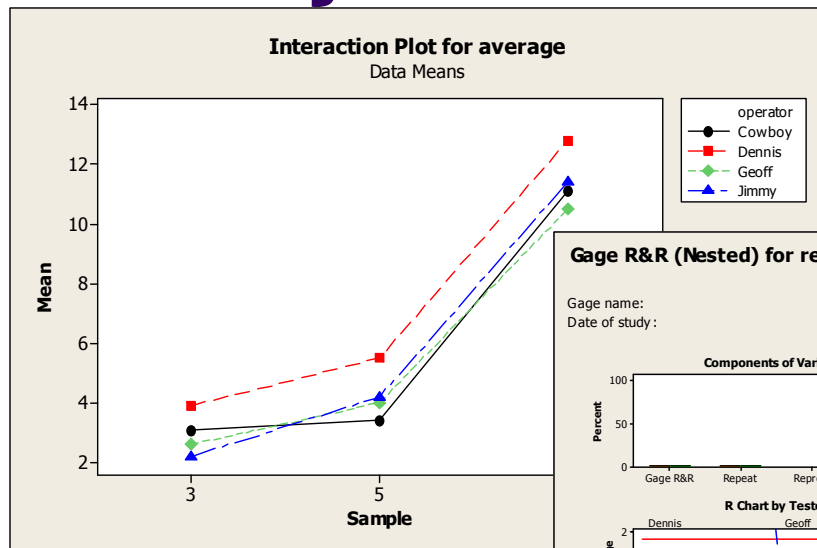
- Evaluate measurement system
- Collect process data
- Baseline capability
- Repeatability & reproducibility

“Leaned” Tools

- Create process map
- Measure process spread
- Short and long term variation
- Cause and effects matrix



Analyze



Typical analyses by Minitab software.

Analyze

Used Tools

- Analyze process data
- Multi-variable study
- 5 why's
- Negative brainstorming
- Create control plan

"Leaned" Tools

- FMEA
- Regression
- Normality testing
- DOE



Failure Mode Effect Analysis



Process Step	Key Process Input	Potential Failure Mode	Potential Failure Effects	SEV	Potential Causes	OC C	Current Controls	DE T	RPN
Sampling	Operator	Doesn't wait long enough	Bad sample	9	Boiler valve	7	None	9	567
Sampling	operator	Waits too long to run sample	Bad analysis	7	Gets busy	8	Operator check	9	504
Testing	Operator	Wrong reagent	Wrong/zero value	9	Procedure	8	none	7	504
Chemical prep	Operator	Too much added	Chemical waste	7	Procedure	7	None	7	343
Testing	operator	Buret used improperly	High hardness	9	In hurry	7	None	6	378

Example of a step eliminated due to overcomplexity.

Improve

Used Tools

- Generate potential solutions
- Management of Change
- Validate process improvements

“Leaned” Tools

- Model the process
- Use comparisons
- Prioritizations



Control



Used Tools

- Validate performance
- “Embed” the solutions
- Quantify the improvement
- Close the project

“Leaned” Tools

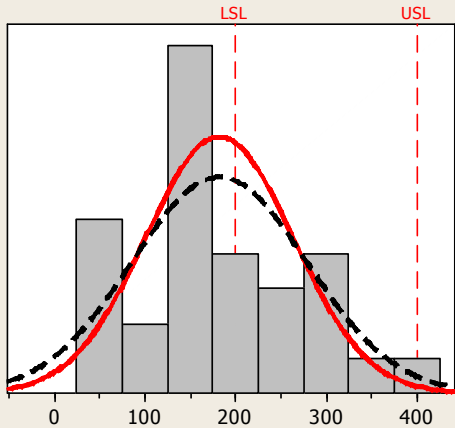
- I-MR chart
- X bar chart

Control Plan



Process Capability of DEHA

Process Data	
LSL	200
Target	*
USL	400
Sample Mean	182.3
Sample N	30
StDev (Within)	81.1803
StDev (Overall)	96.413



— Within
- - Overall

Potential (Within) Capability	
Cp	0.41
CPL	-0.07
CPU	0.89
Cpk	-0.07

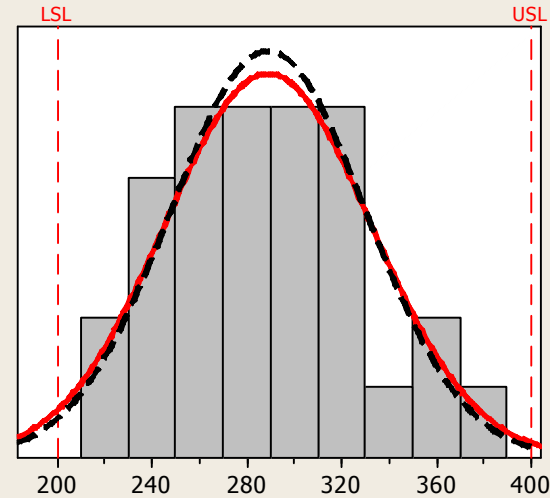
Overall Capability	
Pp	0.35
PPL	-0.06
PPU	0.75
Ppk	-0.06
Cpm	*

Observed Performance	
% < LSL	70.00
% > USL	3.33
% Total	73.33

Exp. Within Performance	
% < LSL	58.63
% > USL	0.37
% Total	59.00

Exp. Overall Performance	
% < LSL	57.28
% > USL	1.20
% Total	58.48

Process Capability of DEHA



— Within
- - Overall

Potential (Within) Capability	
Cp	0.76
CPL	0.68
CPU	0.85
Cpk	0.68

Overall Capability	
Pp	0.81
PPL	0.72
PPU	0.90
Ppk	0.72
Cpm	*

Observed Performance	
% < LSL	0.00
% > USL	0.00
% Total	0.00

Exp. Within Performance	
% < LSL	2.06
% > USL	0.55
% Total	2.60

Exp. Overall Performance	
% < LSL	1.53
% > USL	0.35
% Total	1.88



Results

- Maintained AMSE standards while reducing chemical consumption from 22 to 10.4 liters daily.
- Savings of \$43,000.
- Reduced project time from 6 months full time to 2.5 months part time.



The Leaning Process

- Clearly identify the scope and magnitude of the project.
- Based on your level of knowledge of the project, determine which six sigma steps are unnecessary.
- Eliminate unnecessary six sigma steps on a project to project basis.
- If in doubt, complete the step.
- Target the reduction from 4-6 to 2-3 months.

Questions?



- References:

- Six Sigma and Minitab. Quentin Brook. QSB Consulting, 2006.
- Six Sigma Green Belt 1. Peter Peterka. Six Sigma.us, 2008.