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INDUSTRIAL PLANTS II

Chapter one ó part 7
Lean manufacturing
IMPLEMENTATION

DOUBLE DEGREE MASTER IN **ÖPRODUCTION ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENTÖ**

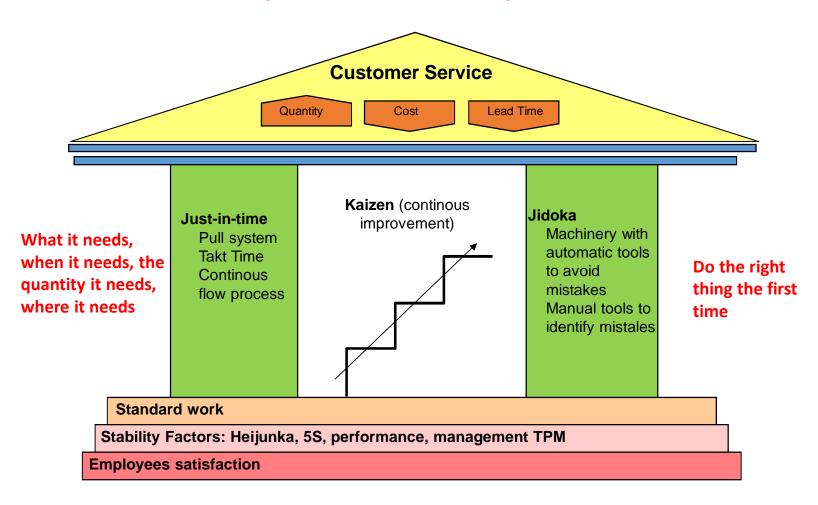
CAMPUS OF PORDENONE UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE



'ERSITA							
I STUDI IESTE						DATA COLLECTION SHEETS	
TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS						STRATIFICATION	
					7 TOOLS	CORRELATION	
						PARETO'S DIAGRAM	
						ISTOGRAMS	
						CONTROL CHARTS	
						ISHIKAWA DIAGRAM	
					ONE POINT LESSON		
					A3	5 WHYS	
					KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		
					5 S		
				YAMAZUMI	ANDON		FLASH MEETINGS
				TAKT TIME	VISUAL MANAGEMENT		GROUP WORK
			ERGONOMY	KANBAN		STANDARDIZATION	EMPOWERMENT
			TPM	KAIKAKU		PDCA	INVOLVEMENT
			SMED	JIT	POKAYOKE		AGREEMENT
		SPAGHETTI CHART	OEE	HEIJUNKA		KAIZEN	INFORMATION
	WASTES	LABOUR TIMES STUDY	ONE PIECE FLOW	FROM PUSH TO PULL		SIX SIGMA	COMMUNICATION
	HOSHIN KANRI	CURRENT VMS	FUTURE VSM	PULL		JIDOKA	MOTIVATION RESEARCH
PRINCIPLES	DEFINE THE VALUE	IDENTIFY THE VALUE	SET UP FLOW ACTIVITIES	MANUFACTURE PULLING THE PRODUCTION		RESEARCH PERFECTION	ATTENTION TO PEOPLE
FOCUS			CUSTOMER			QUALITY	EMPLOYEES



Í Toyota Production SystemÎ



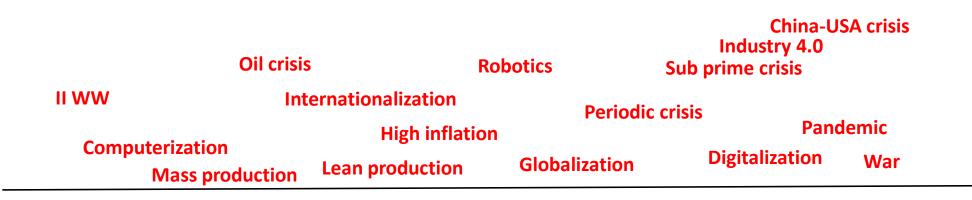


Why is it so important the change for the companies Esuccess?



Because the business environment change!

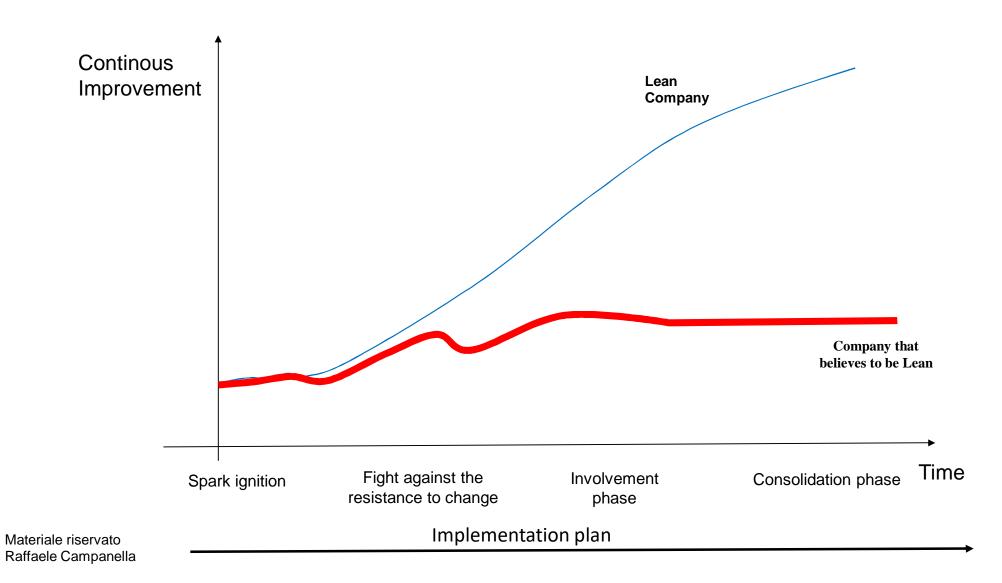




1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

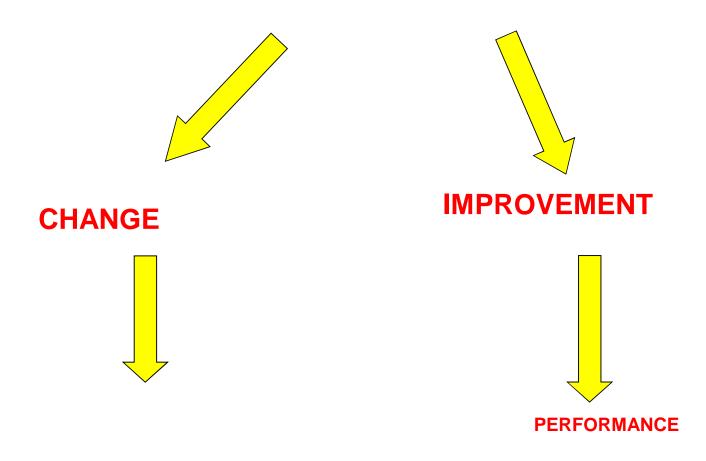


Lean Transformation



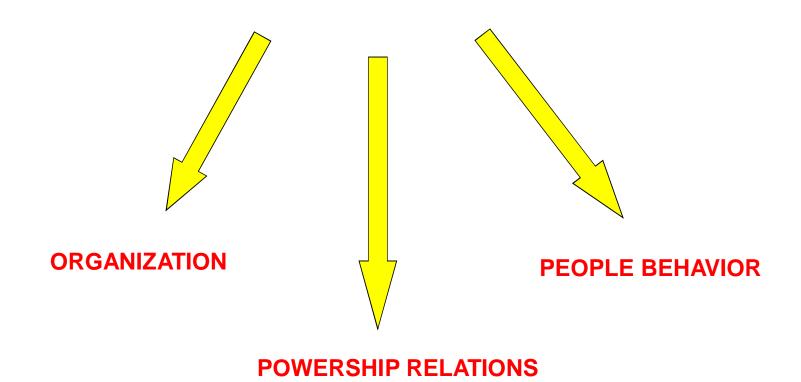


KAIZEN





CHANGE WHAT?



THE CHANGE IN THE ORGANIZATIONS

PLAIN HIERARCHIC ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHIC ORGANIZATION

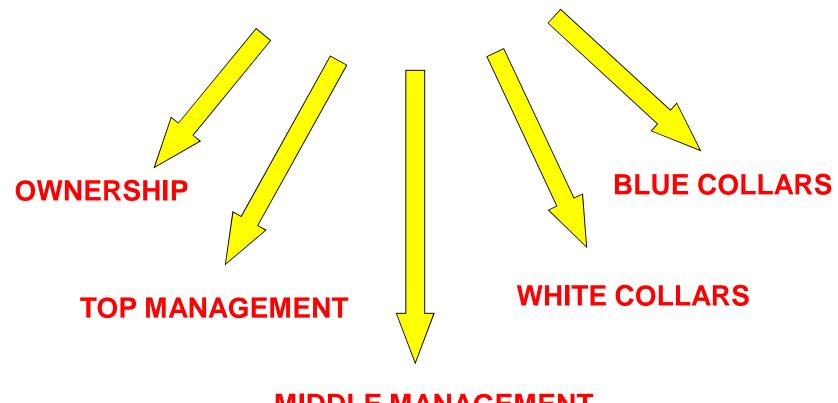
2 DIMENSIONS
MATRIX ORGANIZATION

3 DIMENSIONS
MATRIX ORGANIZATION

PROJECT-BASED ORGANIZATION

DIVISION ORGANIZATION

CHANGE IN THE POWER RELATION



MIDDLE MANAGEMENT

THE PERSONAL CHANGE



The paradigm is a model, a rule, a way of thinking that influences the way we see or interpret a situation.

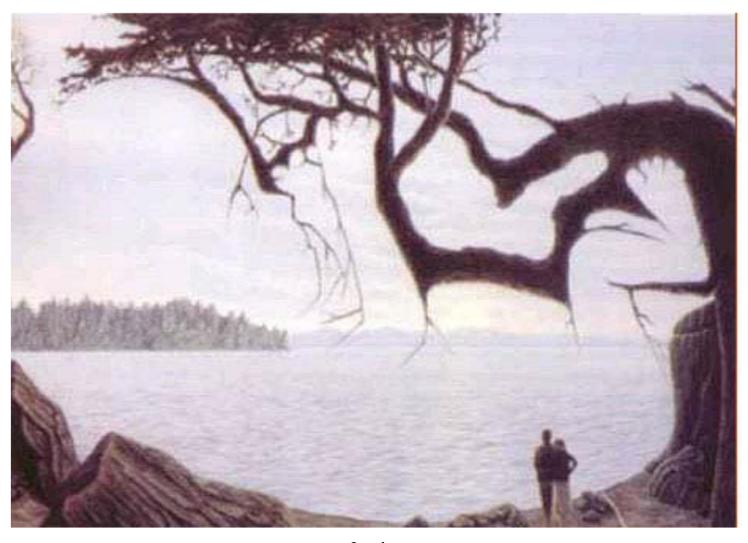
This leads to a usual, almost stereotyped, reaction to the situation that arises.





W. E. Hill, 1915

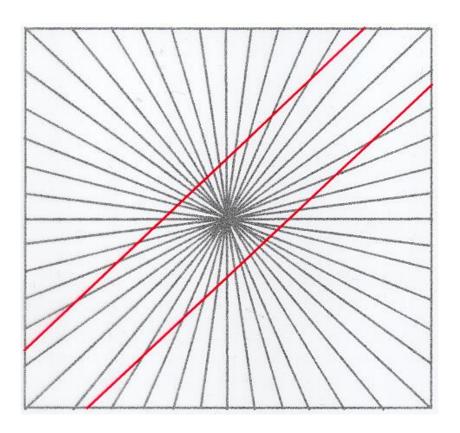


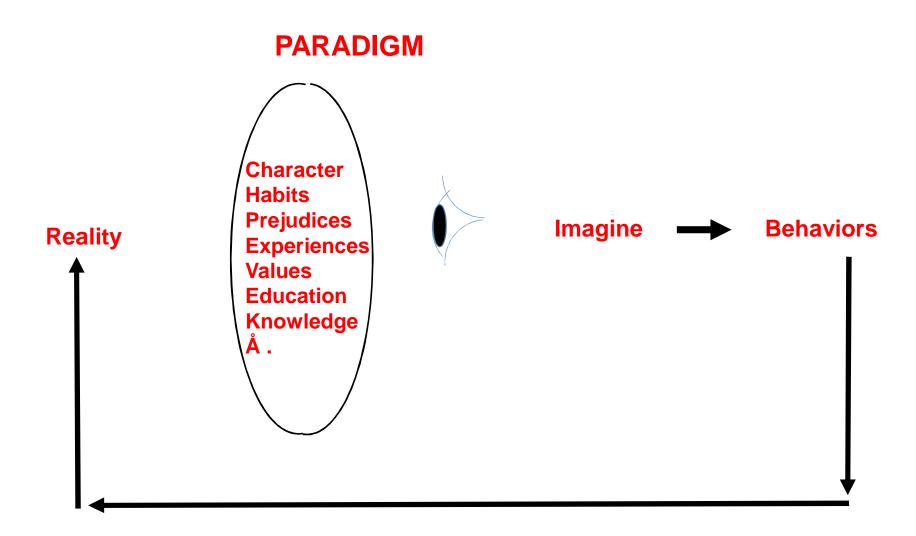


Materiale riservato Raffaele Campanella

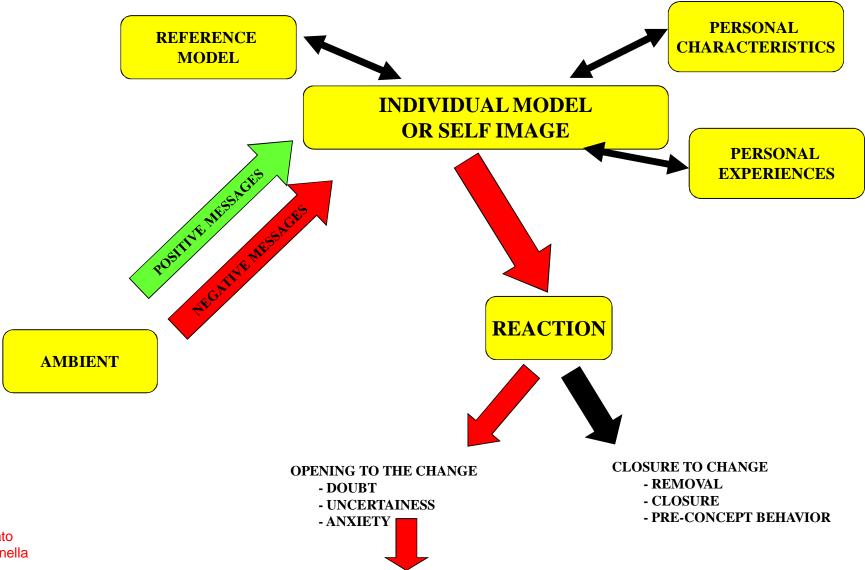
Landscape



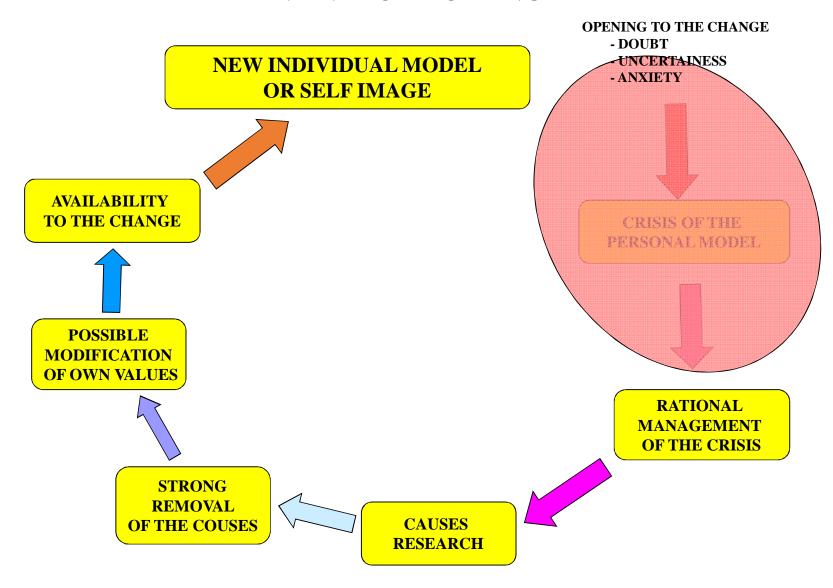




THE INDIVIDUAL CHANGE



THE INDIVIDUAL CHANGE



ACTIVITIES/FUNCTIONS CLASSIC APPROACH LEAN APPROACH **VISUAL MANAGEMENT** STOCK MANAGEMENT **MRP ONE PIECE FLOW BATCHES FIFO-KANBAN** PRODUCTION BASED ON FORECAST **WATER-SPIDER FORKLIFTS SMALL CONTAINERS BIG CONTAINERS CONSTANT DISPLAY** AT THE END OF THE DAY/BATCH PRODUCTION CONTROL **DONE BY ASS. LINE WORKERS DONE BY SUPERVISORS DONE BY WORKERS (TEAM)** PRODUCT/PROCESS **DONE BY SPECIALISTS** SHORT PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL LONG PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL **IMPROVENTS ACTIVITIES** WHEN NEEDED **ONLY PLANNED CHANGES QUALITY FIRST-ANDON ACTION LIKE A FIREMAN** PROBLEM SOLVING **IMMEDIATE TEMPORARY SOLUTION SPECIALIST** +PDCA (TEAM)

ACTIVITIES/FUNCTIONS CLASSIC APPROACH LEAN APPROACH **RELATIONS** HIERARCHIC APPROACH ORIZONTAL ORGANIZATION **AMONG PERSONS/ INDIVIDUAL (EGO)** TEAM (US) **FUNCTIONAL APPROACH INTERFUNCTIONAL TEAMS FUNCTIONS SMALL PRIVATE GARDEN PROCESS LEADERSHIP OFFER-ORDER-DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP SUPPLIERS CALL-OFF** LONGTERM AGREEMENTS **MANAGEMENT OPEN ORDER** HIERARCHIC-FUNCTIONAL **GROUP TARGET ORGANIZATION DEFINITE ROLES DIFFUSION OF COLTURE THROUGH** COMPETENCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES COMPANY **CLEARLY DEFINED** TRAINING-INFORMATION Ë **SPECIALIZATION COMMUNICATION /INVOLVEMENT MULTIDISCIPLINARITY**

SENTENCES COLLECTION

- We have always done like this and it was right
- It is not my responsibility
- I wait for the boss to ask him
- This is not my job
- I didn't think it was important
- I don't have time to do it, because I'm already charged
- We've already tried this and it didn't work
- Why do we have to change?
- " Impossible
- All machines, sooner or later, give problems
- The set-up times are already stretched to the maximum
- The warehouse is necessary: it is a value
- Better double check so we are sure of the quality
- ″ÅÅÅÅÅ..

THE RESISTENCE TO THE CHANGE

THE WORKPLACE KEEPING TO WORKPLACE KEEPING

FRUSTRATION IN FRONT TO **DIFFICOLTIES AND THE FAILURES**

MANAGEMENT UNCOHERENT BEHAVIOR

LACK OF EVIDENT PERSONAL ADVANTAGES UNCERTAINESS ABOUT CAPACITY ON SIBILITY FEAR NOT TO SUCCESS LEARNING NEW METHODS

THE FEAR TO LOOSE POWER AND INFLUENCE

THE FEAR OF THE CHANGE SEEN LIKE A SATISFACTORY PRESENT SITUATION, LINED LACK OF RECOGNITION ABUT THE GOOD JOB DONE

LACK OF SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT

COMPREHENSION OF

THE CHANGE OF COMPANY CULTURE



THE CHANGE OF COMPANY CULTURE

«UNFREEZING»



ACQUISITION OF THE NEW CONCEPTS AND NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE OLD ONES

CONVINCED SHARING OF THE NEW CONCEPTS

THE CHANGE OF COMPANY CULTURE

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE GENERAL MANAGER



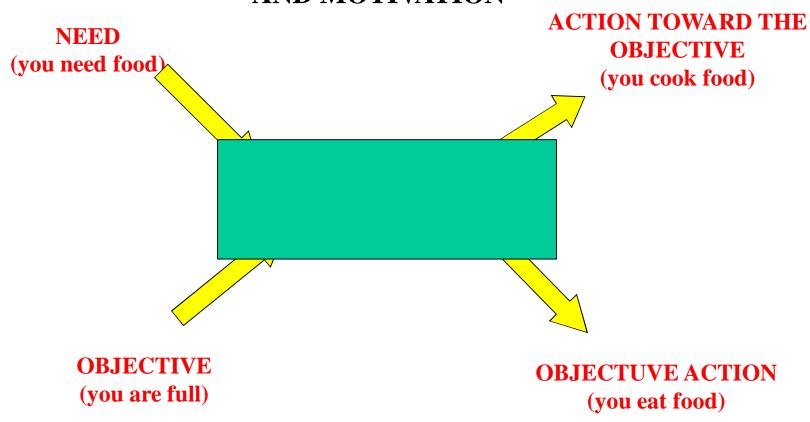
STRONG INVOLVEMENT OF MIDDLE MANAGEMENT



OPERATIVE BASE
GEMBA
MIDDLE-MANAGEMENT
TOP MANAGEMENT

RESEARCH AND SUSTAINABILITY
OF PEOLPE MOTIVATION

THE INDIVIDUAL CHANGE, BEHAVIOR AND MOTIVATION

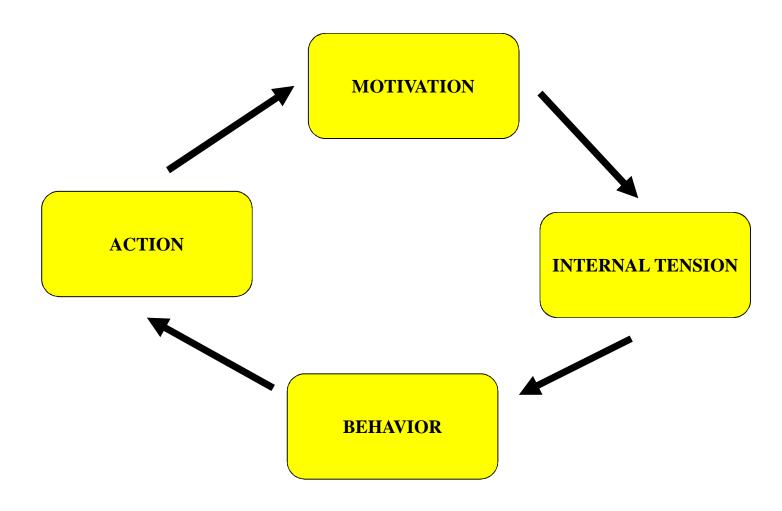


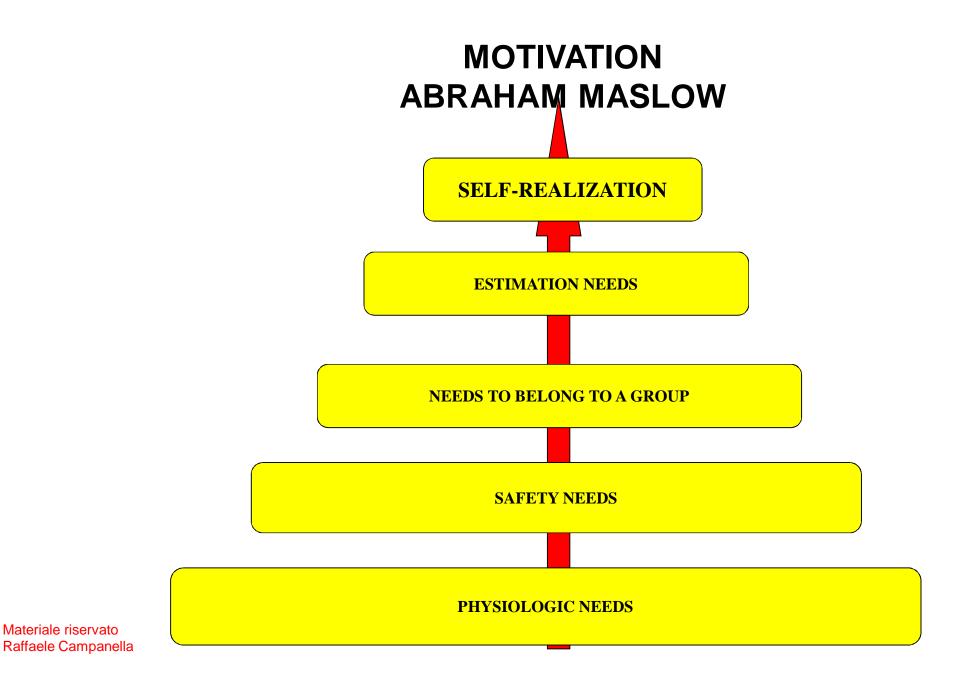
MOTIVATION

MOTIVATION CAN BE SEEN AS AN INTERNAL TENSION THAT COMES FRON A NEED AND BRINGS TO ITS SATISFACTION



MOTIVATION







LA MOTIVAZIONE FREDERICK HERZBERG





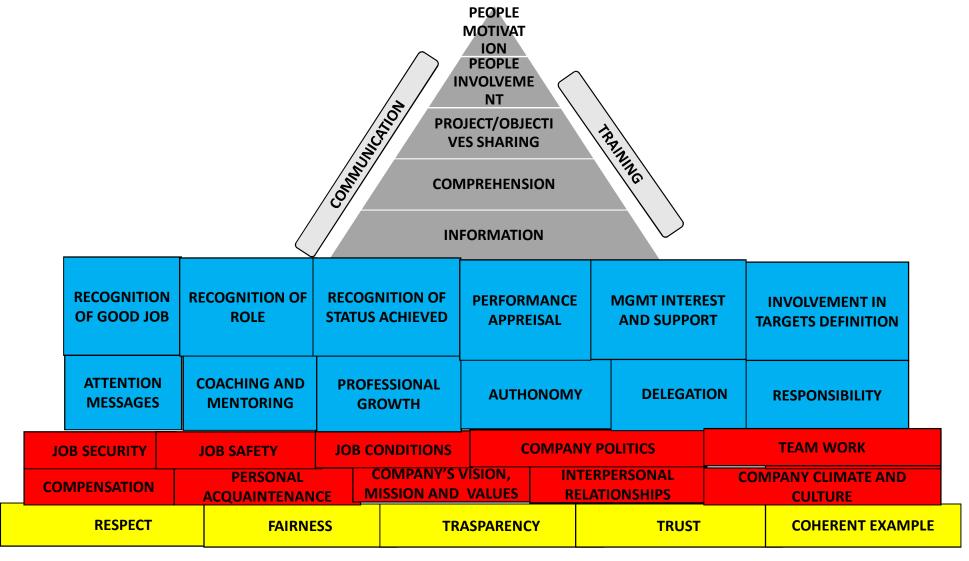
HYGIENIC FACTORS

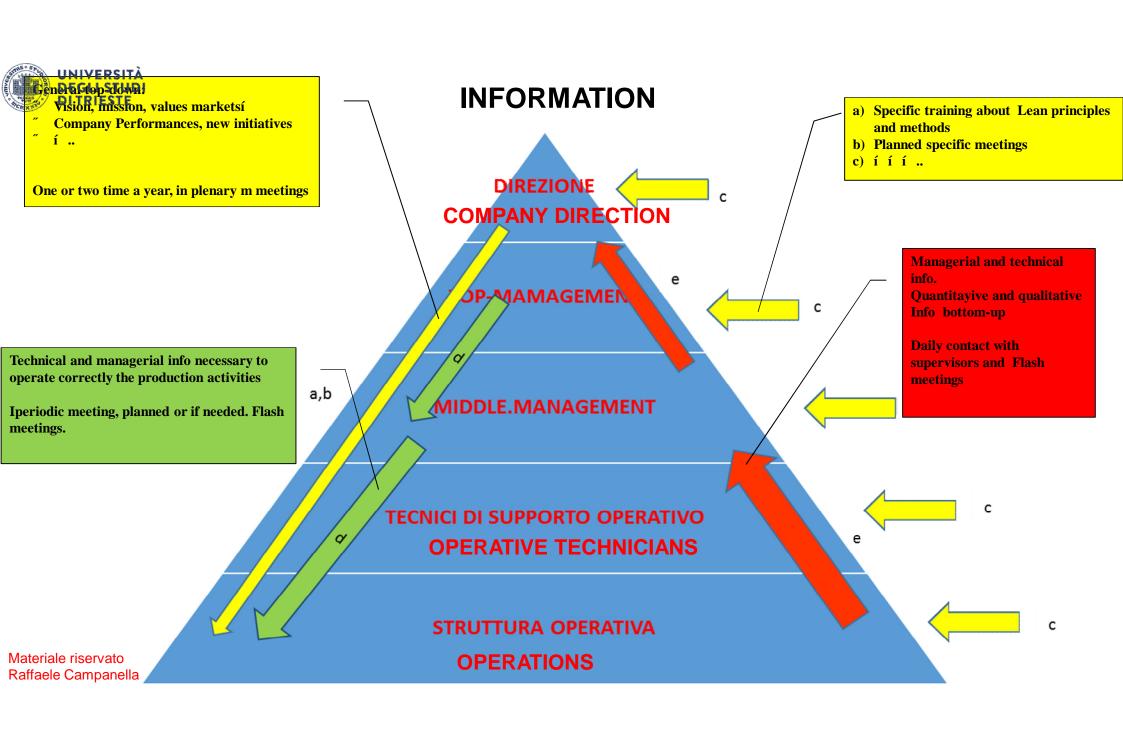
MOTIVATION FACTORS

Factors that, if present, do not give any particular satisfaction but, if absent, provoke high level of unsatisfaction

Factors that, if present, do give a particular satisfaction and motivation at work but, if absent, provoke a certain level of unsatisfaction

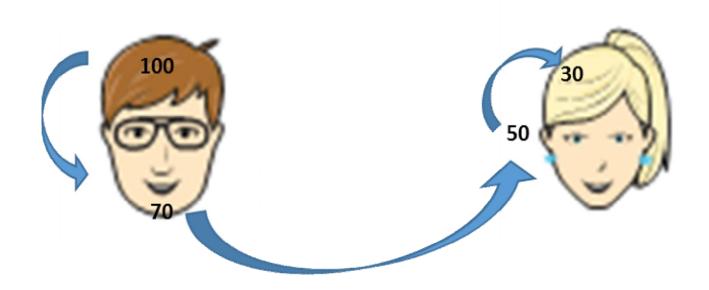








COMMUNICATION



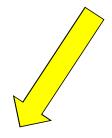


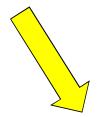
COMMUNICATION





COMMUNICATION ABILITY

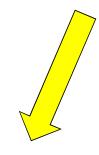


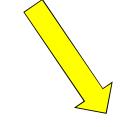


EXPLAIN CLEARLY

SYNTHESIS CAPACITY

ABILITY OF EXPLANATION AND POSITIVE DISCUSSION



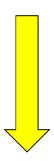


CONVINCTION

SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE



LISTENING CAPACITY

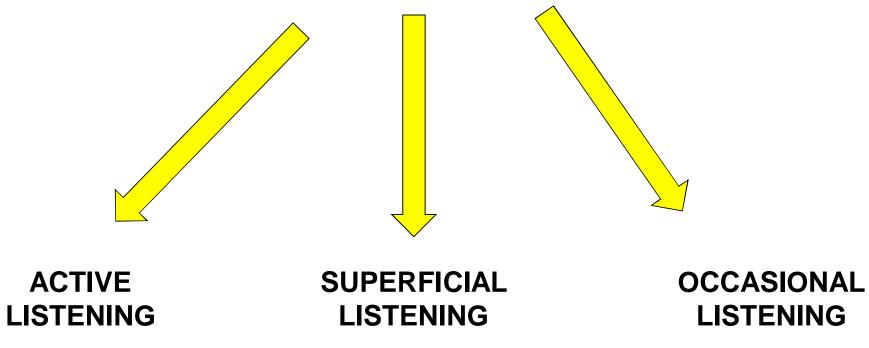


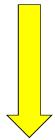
Each person has two ears, two eyes and one mouth, to hear and see twice as much as they speak.

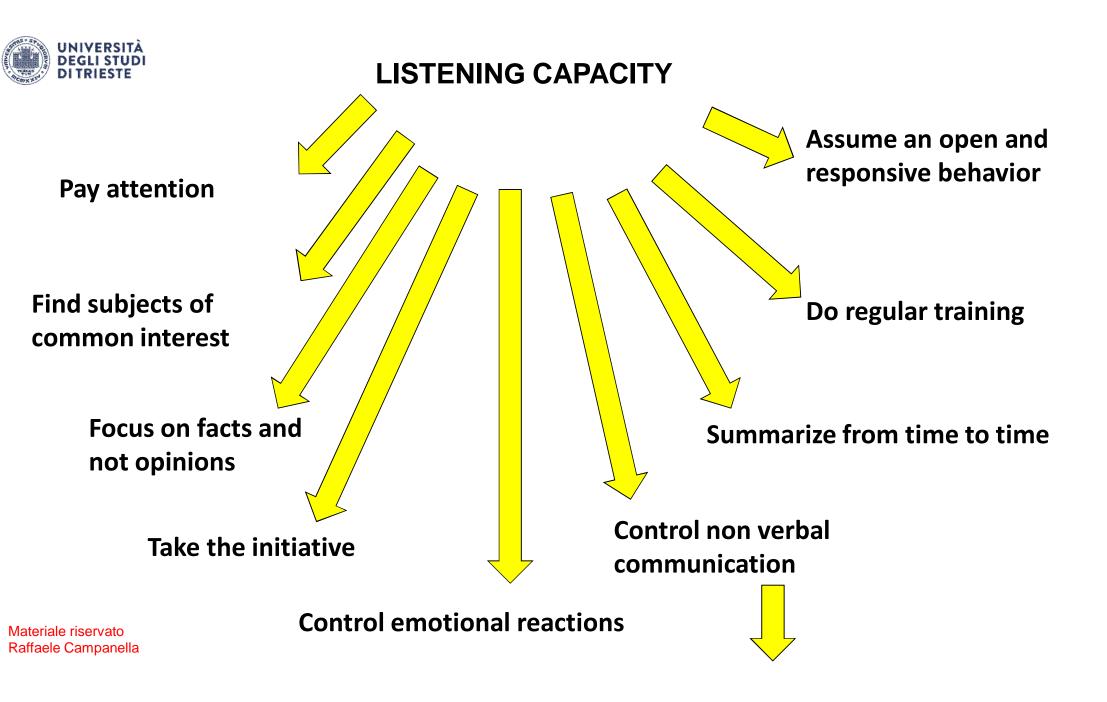
Arabic proverb



LISTENING CAPACITY

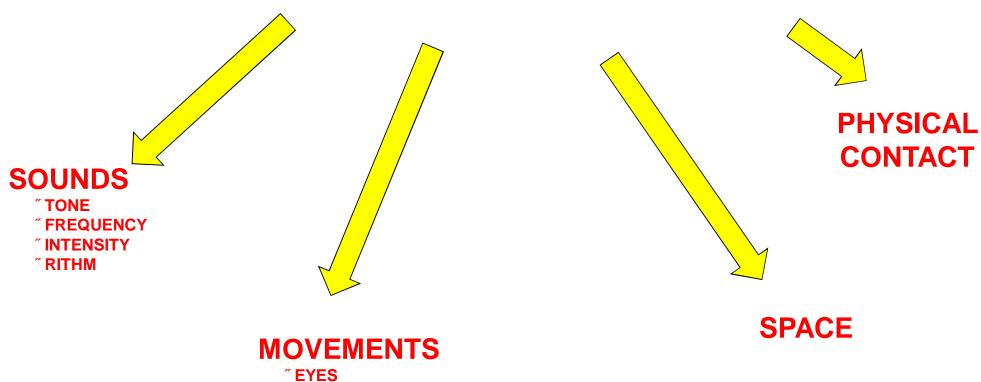








NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION

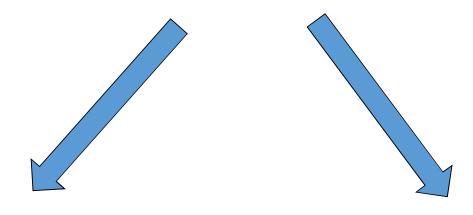


"FACE BODY



COMMUNICATION





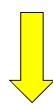
FORMAL UNFORMAL





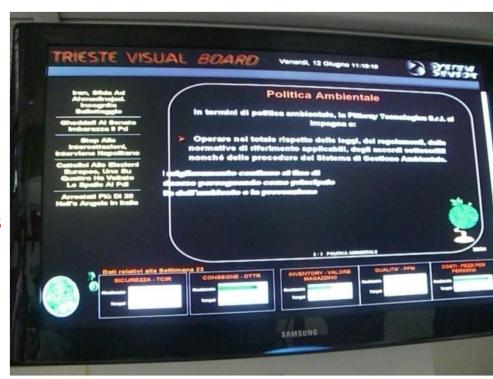
Tabellone a quattro facce con obbiettivi e risultati di minifabbrica

COMMUNICATION



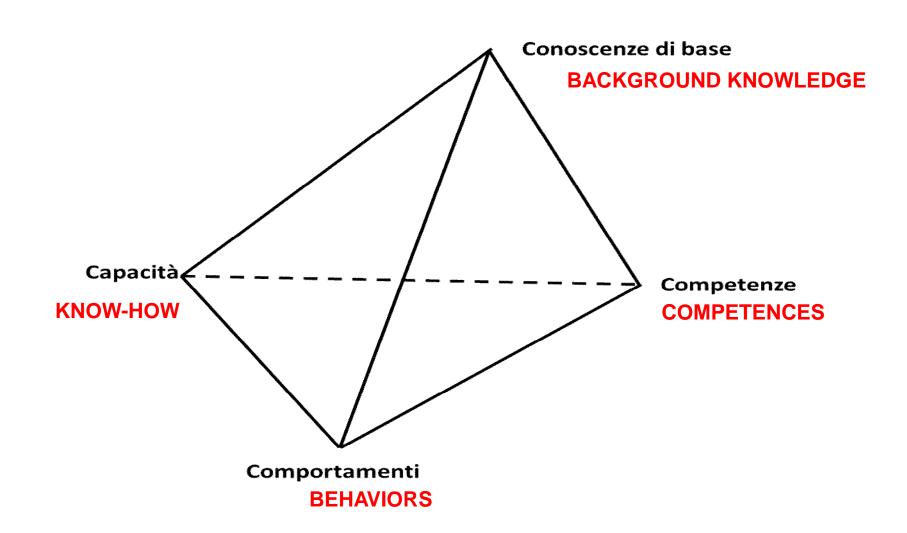
VISUAL MANAGEMENT

- Red/yellow floor lines
- Use of coolors
- Comparison situation
- Pictures
- Schemes / Graphs
- Signals
- Manual/Digital Displays
- Containers/cards
- Boards

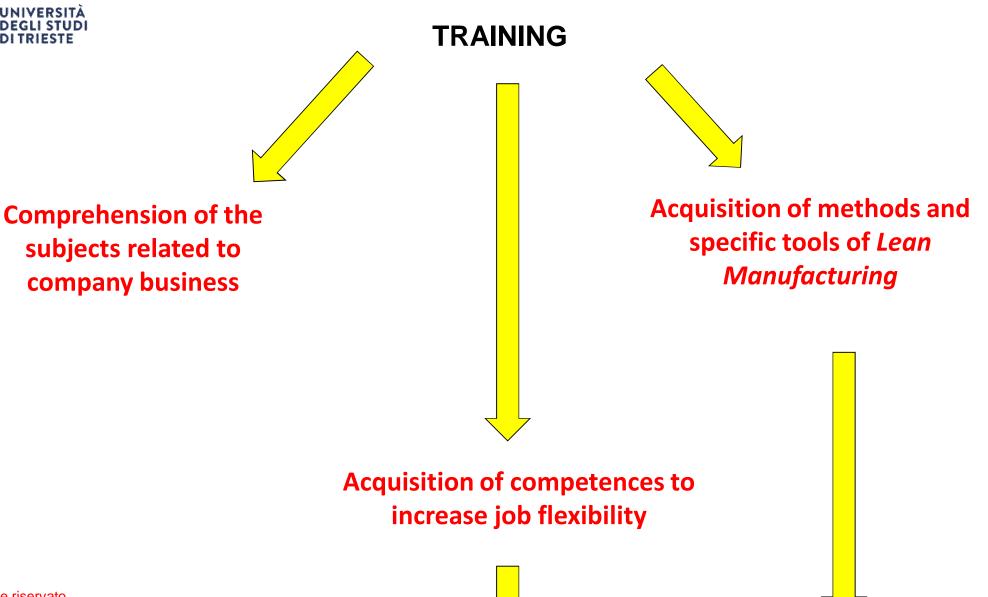




TRAINING









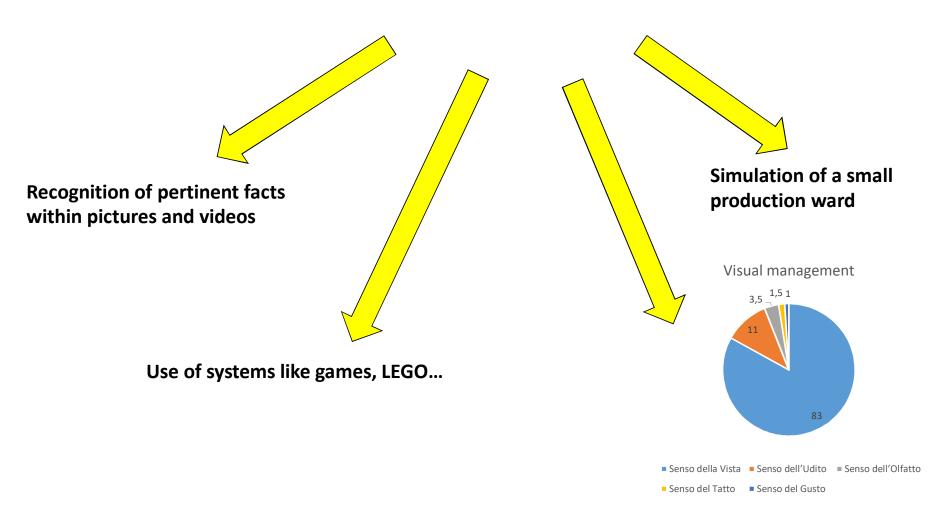
TRAINING

	TURNO	Cognome	Nome	Postazione di lavoro	TABELLA DELLE COMPETENZE PER REPARTO CILINDRI "										
ID					Tornitura	Fresatura	Fresatura	Aggiustag	Rettifica	Lucidatura Iavaggio	Controll tecnologic o	Piantaggic boccoa	Tornitura boccola	Equilibrat	Equilibra ra automatica
1	2	A	X	Equilibratura						2		2		3	3
3	1	В	Υ	Controllo Tecn.	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4		
6	2	С	W	Fresatura		4	2							2	
7	2	D	Z	Aggiustaggio		3		4	2	3	4	3		4	3
8	1	Е	X	Tornitura	4	4		4	3		4	3	4	3	
9	1	F	Υ	Lucidatura						3					
10	1	G	W	Equilibratura						3				4	4
11	1	H	Z	Aggiustaggio		4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3		
12	2	_	X	Controllo Tecn.				4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
13	2	الـ	Y	Tornitura		2			3	3		4	4		3
14	1	M	W	Tornitura		2			2				2	2	
15	1	N	Z	Controllo Tecn.		3		4	3	3	4	4	3	3	2
16	1	0	X	Aggiustaggio		3		4	2	3	4	4		4	2
17	1	Р	Υ	Fresatura		4	4								
18	1	Q	W	Rettifica	3	3	3		4	3		3	4	4	4
19	2	R	Z	Controllo Tecn.		4	4	4		3	4	4		2	2
20	2	S	X	Rettifica		2			3	3			2		
21	2	Т	Υ	Equilibratura	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3
22	G	U	W	Piant.boccola		2				3		4			
23	2	V	Z	Tornitura	4	4	4		2	2		2	2		
	•	•	·												
	Totale operatori autonomi per postazione					12	7	9	8	14	9	12	8	9	6



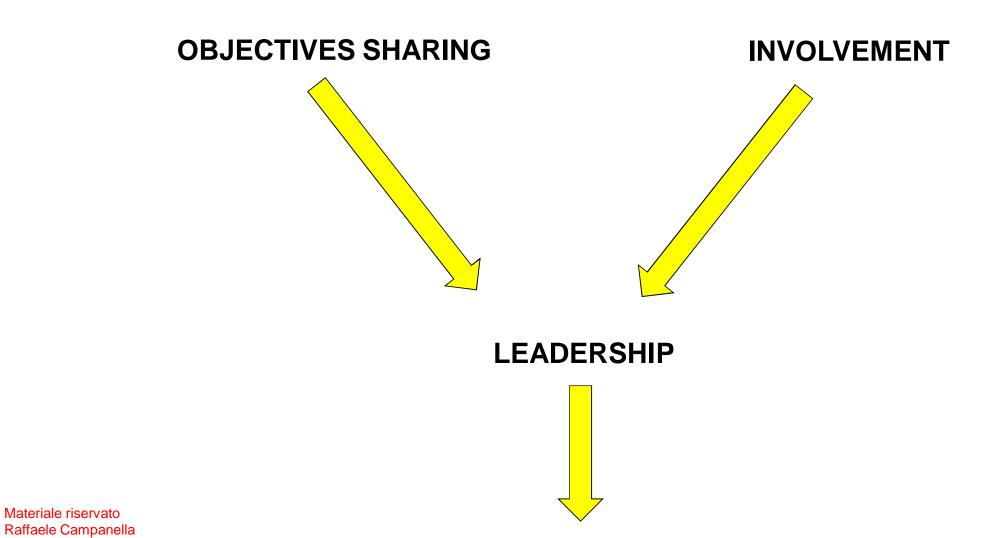


TRAINING ON LEAN TECHNIQUES





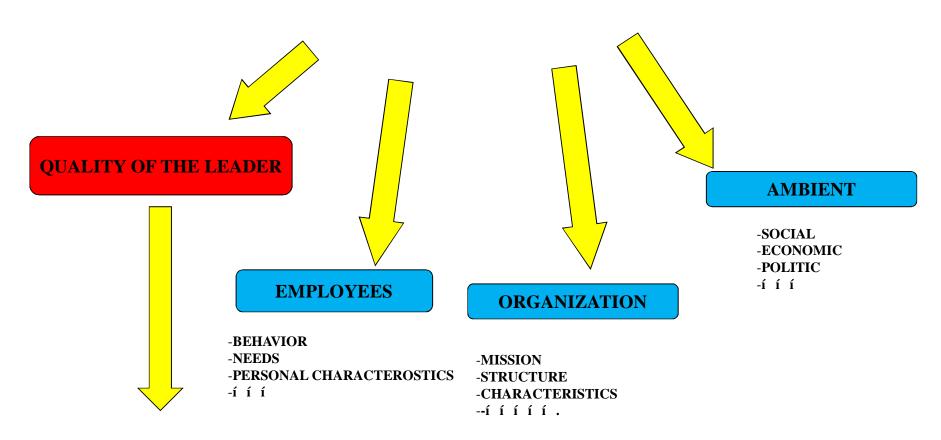
Materiale riservato





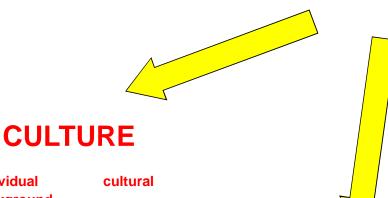
LEADERSHIP

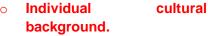
LEADERSHIP IS NOT AN INBORN, NATURAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE INDIVIDUAL, BUT IS THE RESULT OF A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP AMONG SEVERAL VARIABLES





THE LEADER



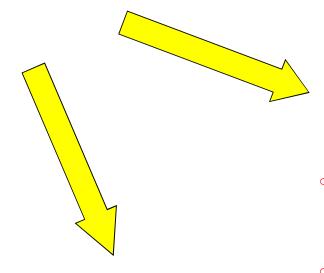


- Knowledge the company
- Skills.
- organization Work in general
- **Management and control**
- **Basic techniques**
- TechnologY in the sector where the company operates
- Market and business of the company
- **Administrative** Labor legislation
- **Specifications** the function held in the company

Materiale riservato Raffaele Campanella

BRAIN

- **Emotional solidity**
- **Positivity** 0
- Creativity
- **Mental agility**
- **Learning ability and willingness**
- Self-knowledge



KNOW-HOW

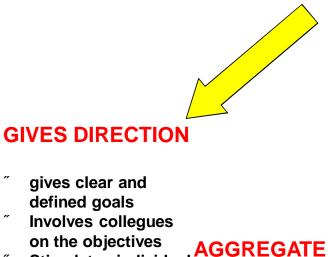
- Sensitivity to events.
- Decision-making skills.
- Ability to make decisions in front of complex situations, independently.
- Ability to interpersonal relationships and to motivate and influence people to achieve the Company's objectives
- **Knowing how to do things together with others**
- Communicating, delegating, negotiating, resolving conflicts, persuading
- Knowing how to manage your network of relationships both within the company and

FEELING

- Empathy. It is the particular sensitivity to put oneself in the shoes of others and to realize the reason for their behavior.
- Feeling. It is the ability to establish constructive positive relationships icollegues aimed at improving the climate and solving problems



LEADERES QUALITIES



- Stimulates individual creativity
- " supports
- " Delegates
- " Motivates

- Gives ambitious and achievable goals
- Acts as a coach
- Train the colleagues
- Create positive situations
- Stimulates collaboration and team spirit
- Seek concreteness from all

IS ORGANISED

- Defines the weak points "
- " Knows the processes
- Defines the changes to be implemented
- Pursues results
- Supports improvement

IS OBJECTIVE

- Defines individual performanceEvaluates
- performance
- Manages conflicts
 Celebrates the
- positive results
- Tracks the results

- IS CULTURALLY INNOVATIVE
- Love to learn
- **Is curious**
- " Love to teach
- " is a mentor
- " is an enthusiast

Communicates effectively

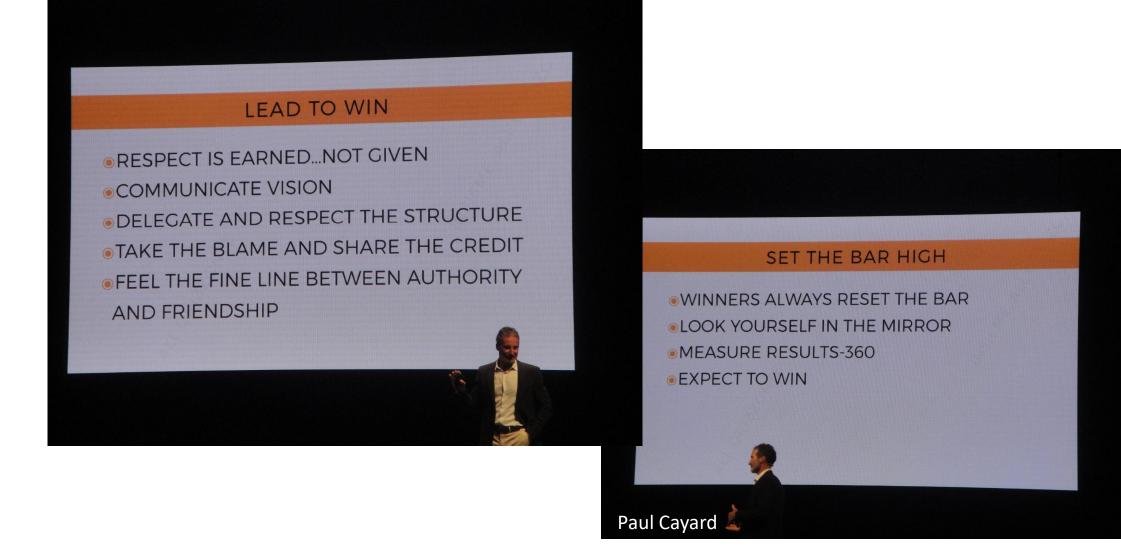
IS BALANCED

- Has a great listening capacity
- Does not seek the gulty but stimulates to find the causes
- Create moments of aggregation





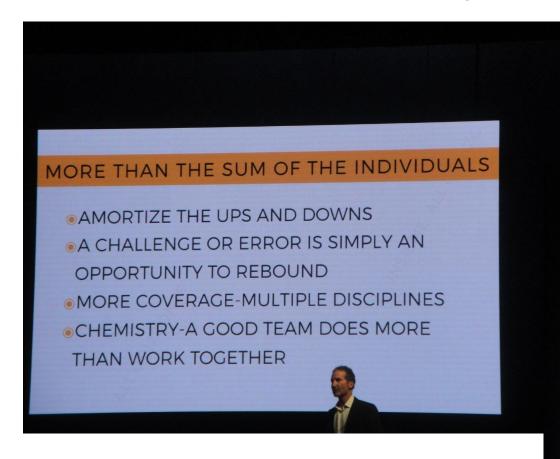
LEADERSHIP AND TEAM







LEADERSHIP AND TEAM



UNITE MEMBERS

• ALL IN THIS TOGETHER
• TRUST
• EVERYONE HAS THIER ROLES
• INVOLVE TEAM IN DECISIONS
• LOOK YOURSELF IN THE MIRROR
• LOYALTY IS TO TEAM

Paul Cayard



LEADERSHIP AND TEAM







SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP

As a function of the employeesqcharacteristics

Immaturity

Passive

Dependent

Limited types of behaviors

Limited interests

Short perspective

Subordinate position

Lack of self-confidence

Maturity

Active

Independent

Behaviors suitable to situations

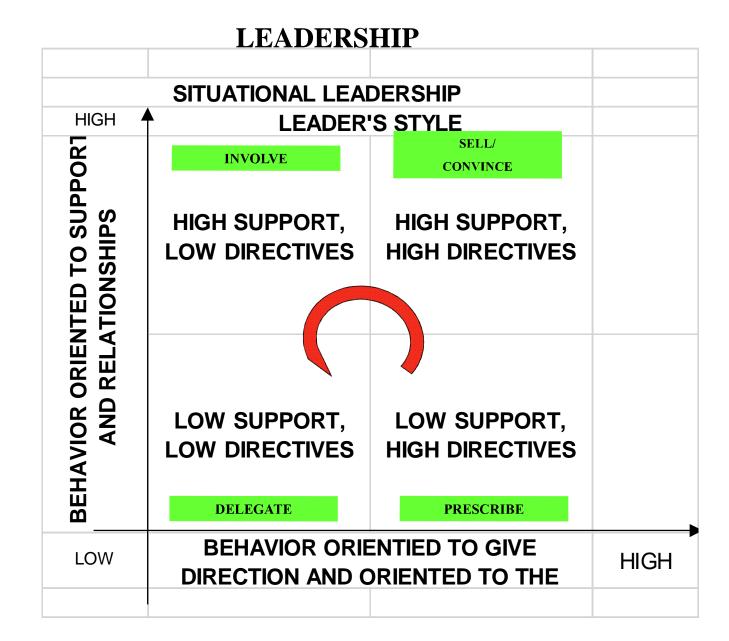
Wide range ofinterests

Long perspective

Equal position - interdependent

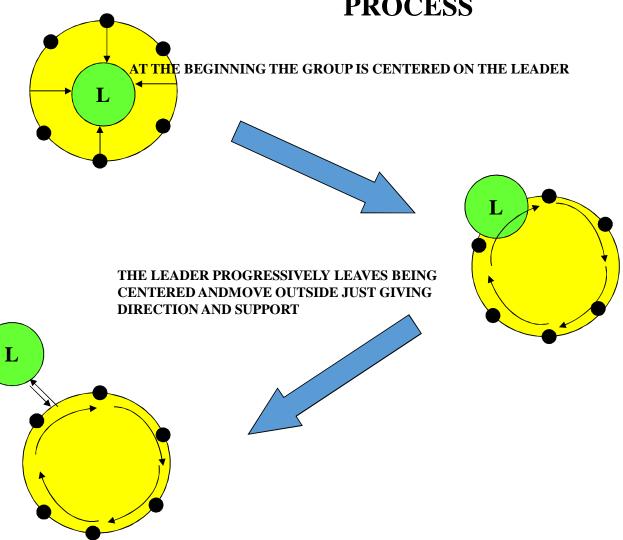
Self-confidence and self-control







THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEADERSHIP PROCESS





DA CAPO A LEADER

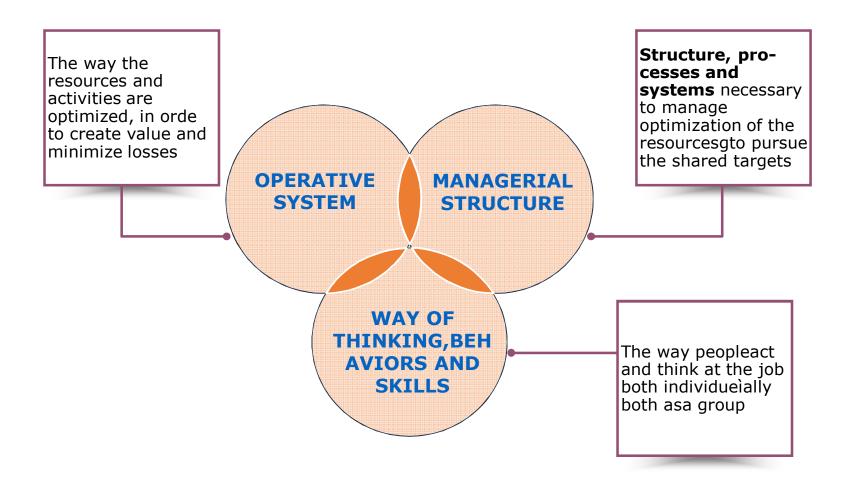
The Boss draw his employees;
The Boss rely on authority
The Boss evokes fear;
The Boss says "I";
The Boss demands respect;
The Boss knows how to do it;
The Boss indicates the problem;
responsible

The leader inspires them
The Leader rely on authority
The Leader radiates enthusiasm.
The Leader says "we".
The leader gets it.
The leader how to get it done;
The leader takes responsibility and indicates the problem

LEAN TRANSFORMATION: HOW COULD IT BE SUSTAINABLE?



3 KEY DIMENSIONS



Materiale risetvato Raffaele Campanella

Fonte: McKinsey



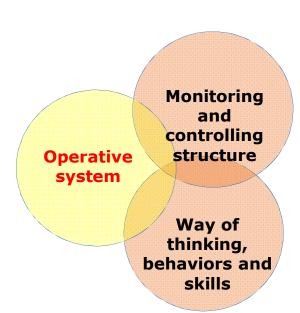
OPERATIVE SYSTEM

Principles:

- 1. Continuous elimination of waste present in the various activities
- 2. Development of "from start to finish" value flow chains to get the overall performance of the system
- 3. Priority on people focus on ergonomics and safety needs in every decision-making process
- 4. Reduction of the variability elements
- 5. Continuous improvement Ë
- 6. use of process and product improvement techniques

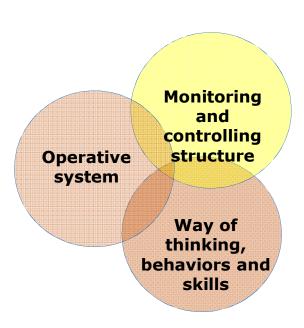
Elements

- 1. Flows of materials and information designed to minimize waste
- 2. Quality system to ensure compliance of the product and processes with the specifications, at each production stage
- 3. Maintenance systems to maximize reliability and machine operating times at the lowest possible cost





MONITORING AND CONTROLLING

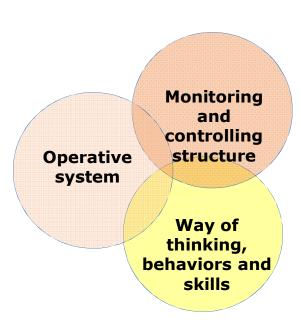


Elements

- **1. KPIs e incentivi** che guidano la trasparenza della performance con dialoghi "costruttivi"
- 2. Visual Management che permette una comunicazione coerente e trasparenza dello status
- 3. Misura delle prestazioni del sistema produttivo che guidano azioni correttive e assicurano l'assunzione di responsabilità
- 4. Organizzazione



THE CULTURAL SYSTEM



Elementi

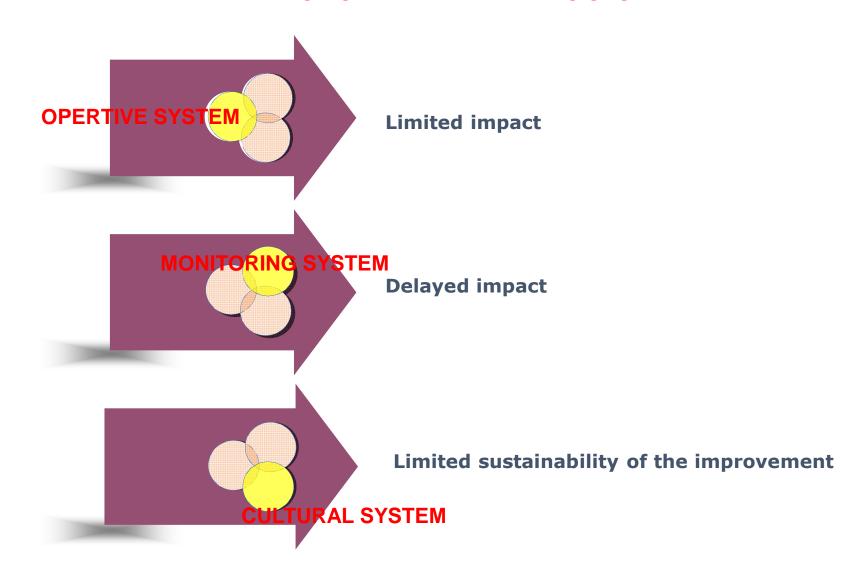
- 1. Culture of "example" in which leaders consistently adopt new behaviors towards the change
- 2. Communications that ensure understanding and commitment to improvement and that reach all levels of the organization
- 3. Development of specific skills and competences at all levels of the organization, both from a technical and managerial point of view / "soft skills"
- 4. Formal systems and structures that ensure that processes and goals reinforce desired changes and behaviors



Critical area but ofter negectedõ

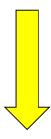


IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THREE DIMENSIONS

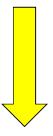




THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

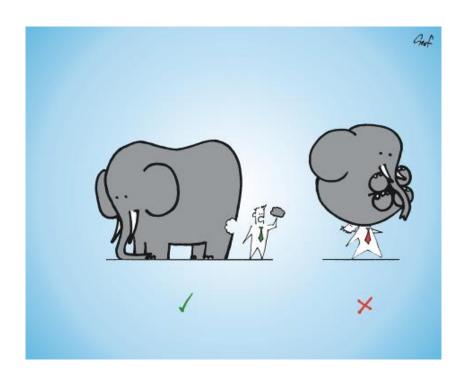


IS IT DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT?





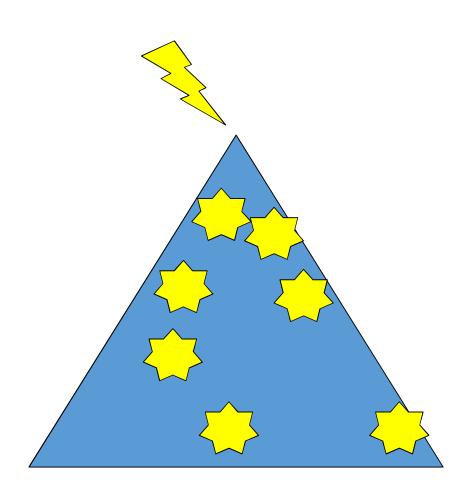
IT IS LIKE TO EAT AN ELEPHANT



ONE BITE AT THE TIME!!



THE SPARK IGNITES AT THE TOP ON THE COMMPANY





IT RAISES THE NEED TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT

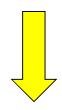
EXTENSION TO THE REST OF THE COMPANY (Training, information Å)



INVOLVEMENT OF THE FIRST LEVEL



INFORMATIVE PHASE (books, visists, internet, colleguesÅ)



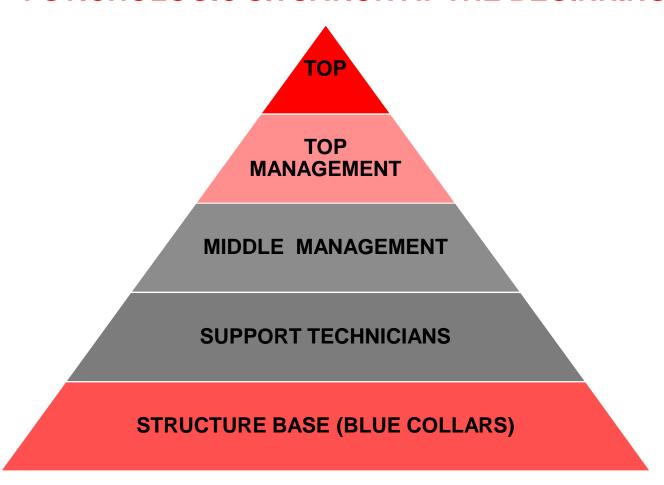
SEARCH FOR AN EXPERT



BIRTH OF THE Í PASSION"



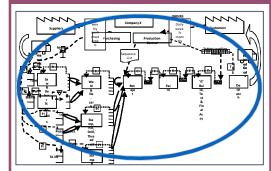
PSYICHOLOGIC SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING





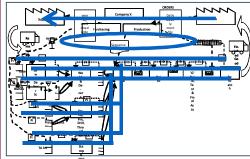
LEAN TRANSFORMATION

Carry out all at one



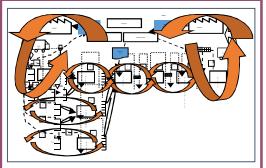
- All the employees are aligned to the commeno targets
- High discontinuity level in the system
- High risk of poor implementation in some areas
- Necessity of a huge amount of resources for training and implementation support

Involve progressively technological areas



- There is a good chance to couple correctly techn. Areas and specialistic trainers
- Difficulty to align correctly all the areas
- Long time to see the impact of the changes
- Necessity of a certain amount of resources for training and implementation support
- Difficuty to maintain at high level the motivation

Perform the change step by step following the Value Stream Mapping



- Less time to realise the changes
- **1** Low risk to fail
- Focalised work team
- Less resources for the imlementation
- Difficulty to maintain a «systematic» perspective



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Choose lean experts and insist a lot with top management

extensive training Start with small examples with a high probability of success (5S, small Kaizens, simple PDCAs, Standards, wastes ...)

Never launch messages of elimination of human resources but of reuse for lean activities and growth

Simultaneously review the organization by designing a structure that tends to be of PROCESS (= FLOW)

Push the figures of Coach and Mentor

Always celebrate successes

Carefully choose and prepare team leaders

Prepare the most suitable indicators for individual areas and share them with operators, but initially focus on projects and activities: the numbers will follow

Appoint a "strong" leader to implement and manage the value stream Don't be discouraged by momentary small failures Å Å Å Å Å Å

ASSESSMENT and continuous benchmarking



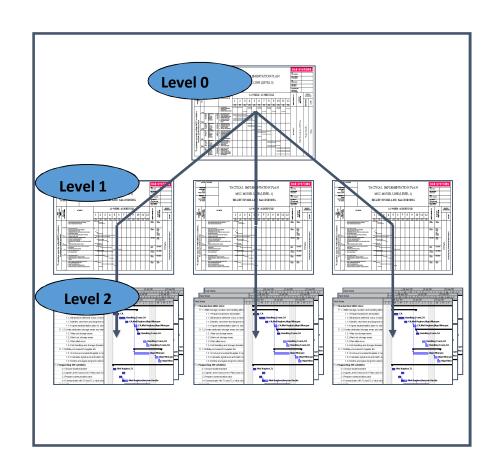
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan is a set of structured documents that guide the implementation of the Lean production as designed for the future, specifying necessary activities, their sequence and responsibilities

The implementation sequence is defined to maintain the integrity of the "value chain", driving the changes in order to minimize the discontinuity

The implementation plan is used as reference for the checks to be done during the transformation

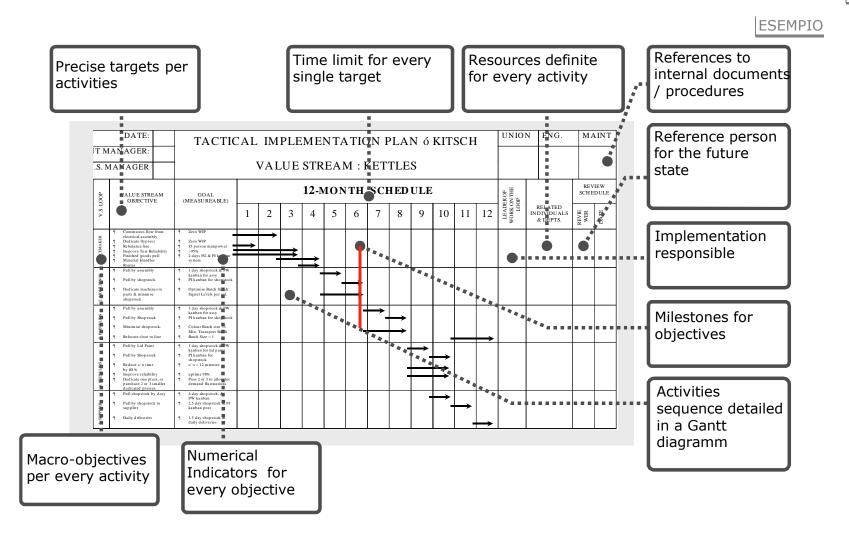
The implementation plan is developed at the beginning of the transformation and each subsequent change is approved by the steering committee





IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SCHEME

ESEMPIO





IL PIANO DI IMPLEMENTAZIONE SI ARTICOLA A DIVERSI LIVELLI

Vari livelli di dettaglio per diversi utenti

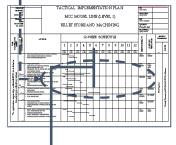
Level 0



Plan of the entire initiative at top-level (e.g. over a 6-12 month time horizon), which includes all work areas / projects

Approved by the General or Production Manager Also approved by unit / functional managers Clear link between projects and expected impact

Level 1



Plan of activities by process along the value chain Detailed activity week tby week

Identification of the unit / functional manager Activities and responsibilities of the selected people of the working group

Also approved by the support functions

Level 2



Detailed plan for production line / area (only for some complex activities)

Developed by change agents (at the start of activities or during execution)

Clear definition of implementation responsibilities

Verifica di avanzamento

Discussions in the steering committe (eg. Monthly frequence)

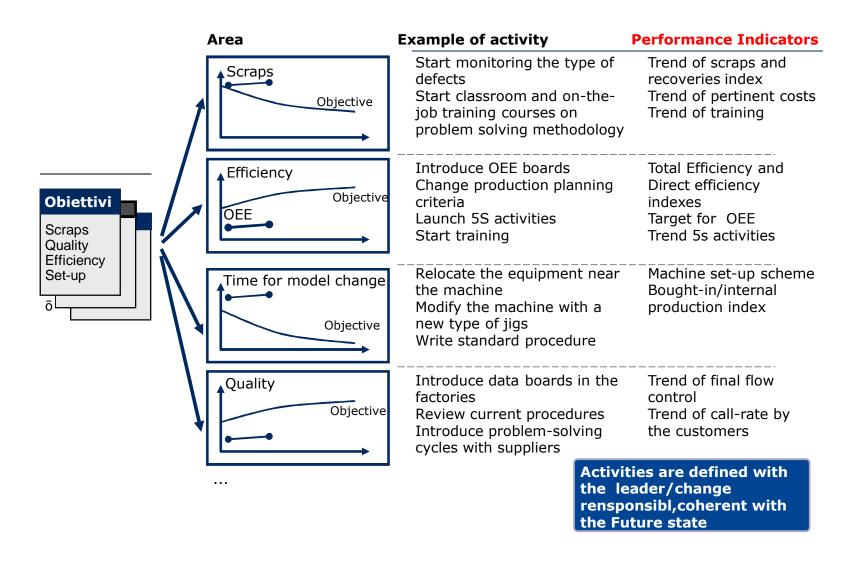


Discussions with the Unit/Function responsible (eg. Cweekly frequence



Discussions with i /change leaders (eg. Daily frequence)







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LI STUDI RIESTE						DATA COLLECTION SHEETS	
(IESTE						STRATIFICATION	
						CORRELATION	
					7 TOOLS	PARETO'S DIAGRAM	
						ISTOGRAMS	
						CONTROL CHARTS	
						ISHIKAWA DIAGRAM	
						ONE POINT LESSON	
					A3	5 WHYS	
TECHNIQUES AND							
TOOLS					KEY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
						5 S	
				YAMAZUMI		ANDON	FLASH MEETINGS
				TAKT TIME		VISUAL MANAGEMENT	GROUP WORK
			ERGONOMY	KANBAN		STANDARDIZATION	EMPOWERMENT
			TPM	KAIKAKU		PDCA	INVOLVEMENT
			SMED	JIT		POKAYOKE	AGREEMENT
		SPAGHETTI CHART	OEE	HEIJUNKA		KAIZEN	INFORMATION
	WASTES	LABOUR TIMES STUDY	ONE PIECE FLOW	FROM PUSH TO PULL		SIX SIGMA	COMMUNICATION
	HOSHIN KANRI	CURRENT VMS	FUTURE VSM	PULL		JIDOKA	MOTIVATION RESEARCH
PRINCIPLES	DEFINE THE VALUE	IDENTIFY THE VALUE	SET UP FLOW ACTIVITIES	MANUFACTURE PULLING THE PRODUCTION		RESEARCH PERFECTION	ATTENTION TO PEOPLE
FOCUS			OMER		QUALITY	EMPLOYEES	
FUCUS	<u> </u>	CUST	OMER		QUALITY	EMPLOYEES	