

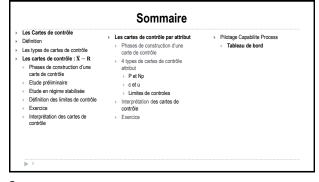
Sommaire Flow de mise en place SPC Rappel – Histogramme Exercice Introduction SPC ou MSP ? Choix de la méthode pour calculer le Cm et Cmk Exercice Pourquoi le SPC ou MSP ? Objectif de la MSP Capabilite machine Capabilité process Contrôle qualité : Approche traditionnelle et approche basée sur SPC Définition Indicateurs capabilité machine Dispersion Globale / Interne Cm et Cmk Flow de mise en place : AMDEC DOE SPC Un peu d'histoire Règles générales pour le calcul Cm et Cmk Méthodes de calcul Cm et Cmk

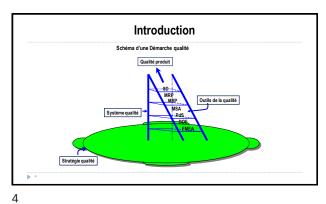
Méthodes de calcul

Méthode 1: Utilisation de l'écart
type pour estimer σ

Méthode 2: Utilisation de l'ecart
type moyen / variance et Range
moyen pour estimer σ Pp et Ppk Variabilité ▶ Cp et Cpk Les 2 Types de causes de la Approche Six Sigma (quelques messages) Process stable Exercice

1 2



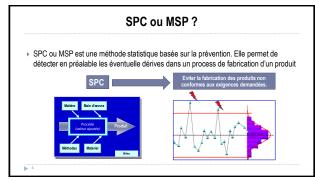


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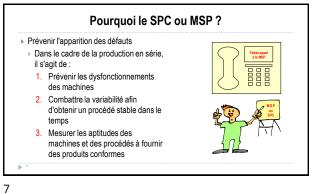
SPC ou MSP?

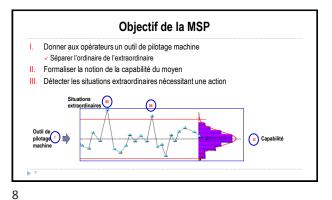
Statistical
- Analyse statistique
- Procèdè
- Étape de fabrication
- Control
- Comprendre
- Maîtriser
- Améliorer

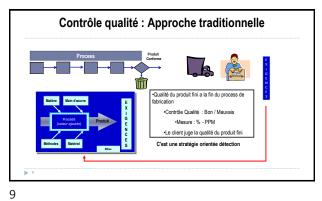
SPC
- MSP: Maîtrise Statistique des Procédés

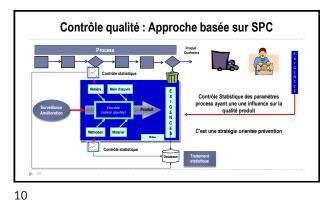


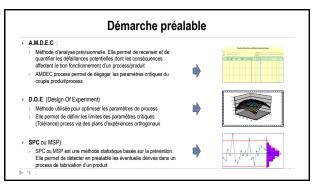
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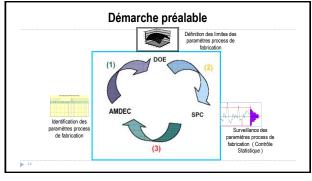


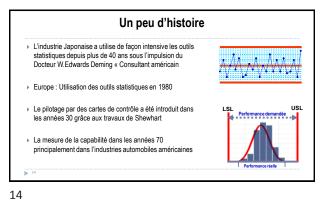


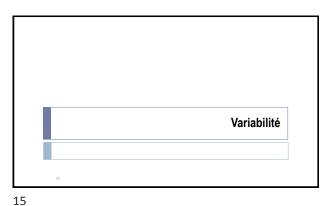


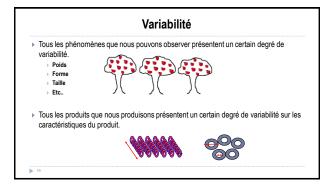


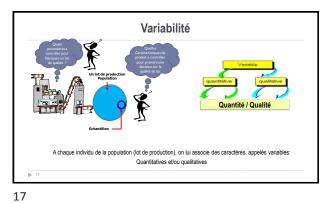




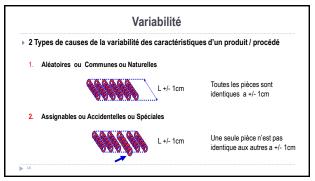


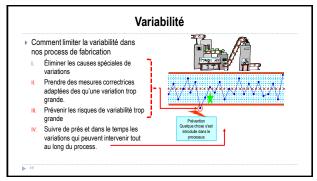




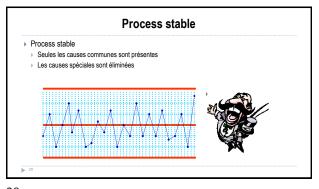


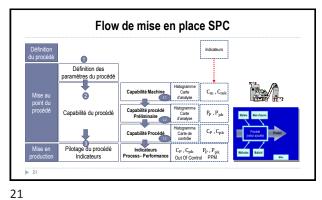
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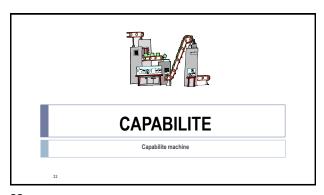


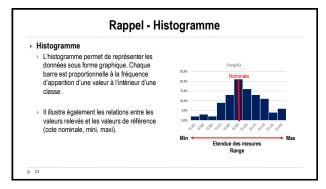


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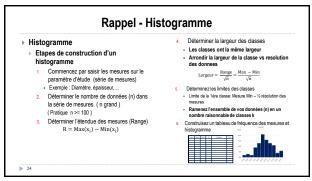


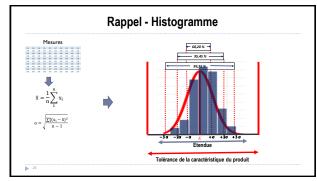




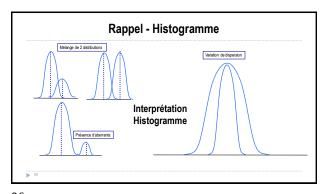


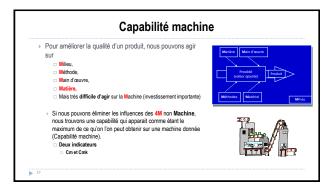
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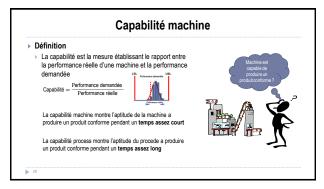


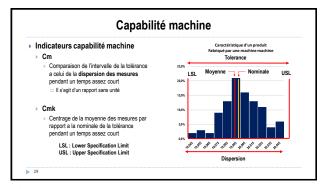


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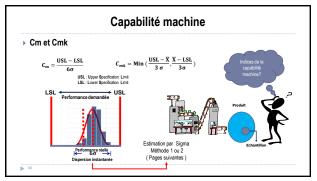


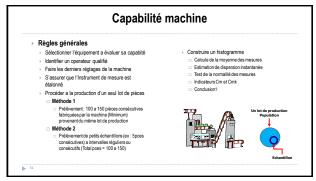




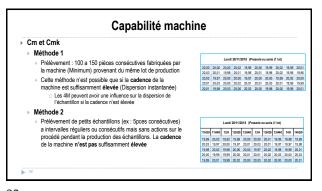


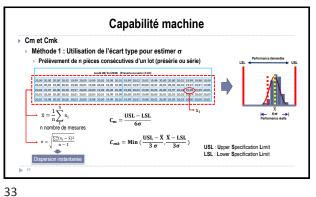
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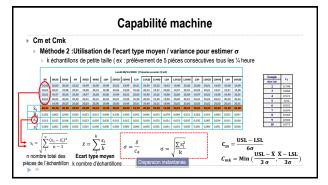


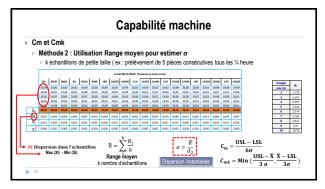
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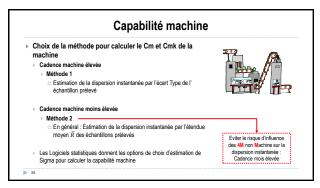


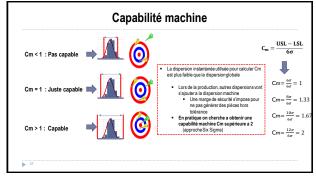
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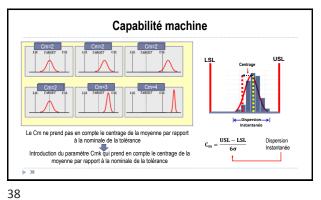


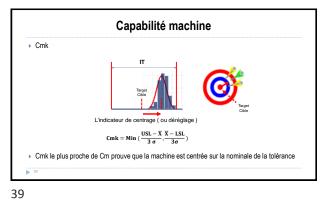
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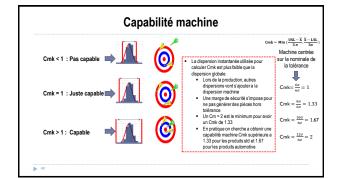


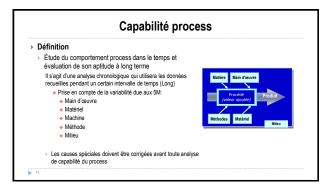


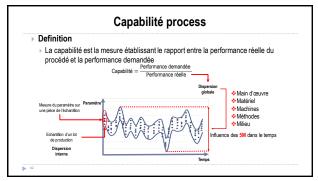
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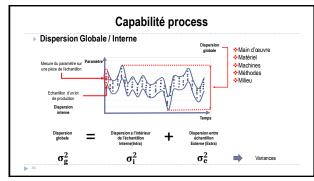


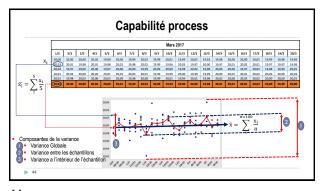


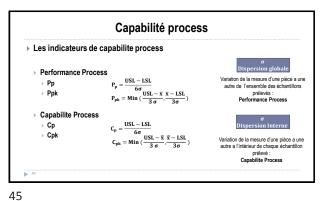


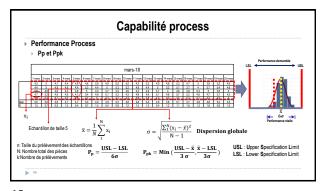


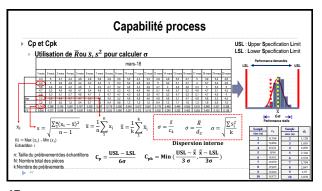




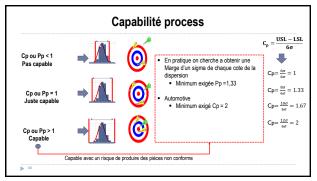


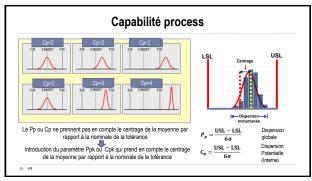




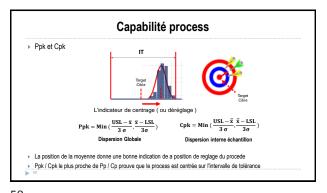


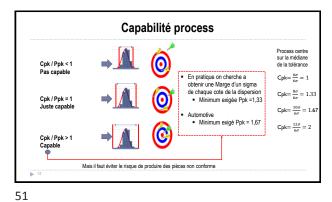
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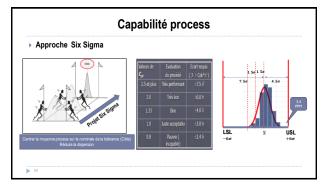


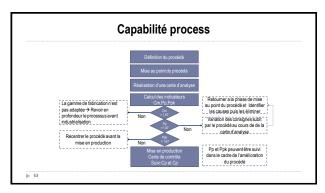


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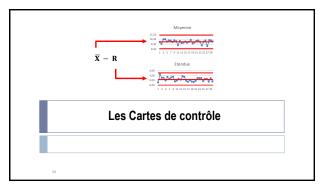


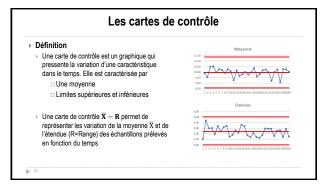




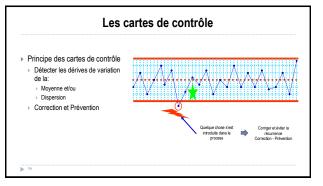


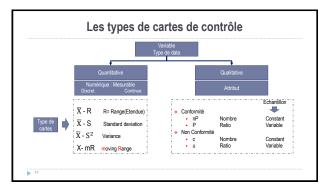
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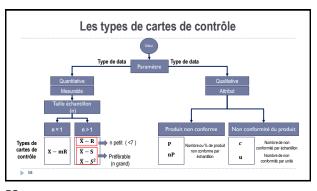


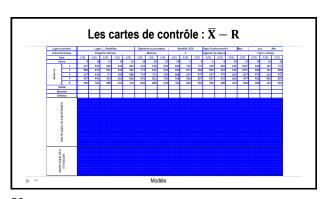


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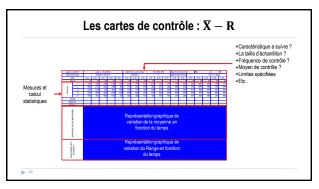


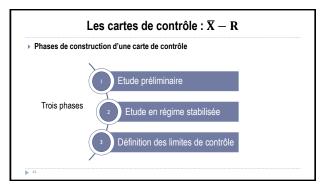






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60 61

Les cartes de contrôle : X — R

Phase 1: Etude préliminaire

Sélectionner un équipement

Sassurer de la capabilité de l'équipement avant la mise en place de la carte de contrôle

Identifier des operateurs qualifiés

Faire les demiters féglages de la machine

Verifier l'instrument de mesure

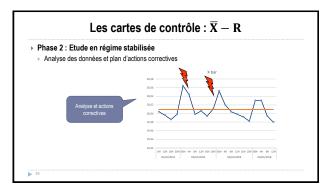
Préfier l'instrument de mesure

Préfier l'instrument de réchantillon a contrôler

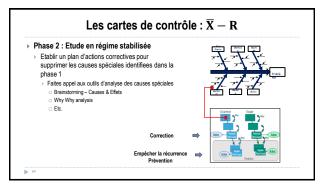
Préfier le glace contrôle

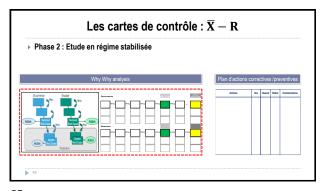
Saisir les mesures de scontrôles aur la carte de contrôle

Demander a l'operateur de saisr les évènements durant et entre les contrôles effectués

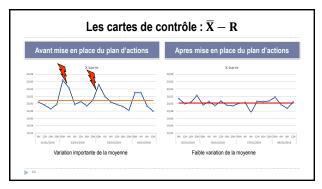


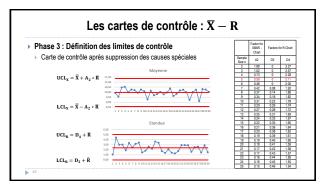
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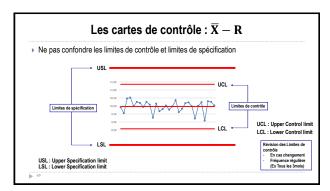


64 65

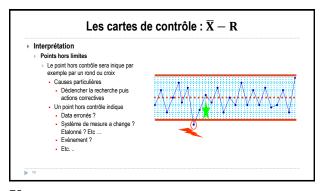


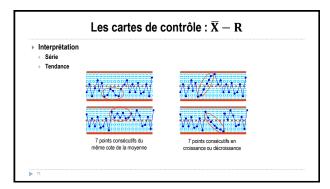


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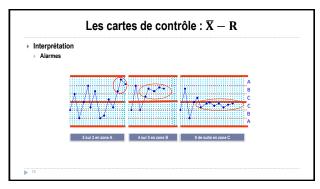
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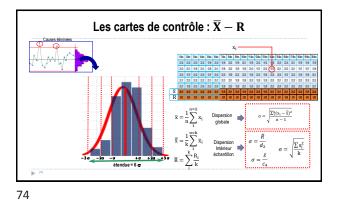


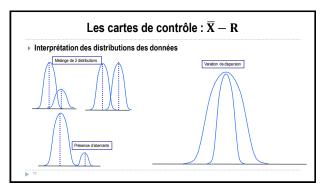
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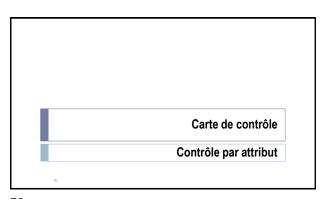


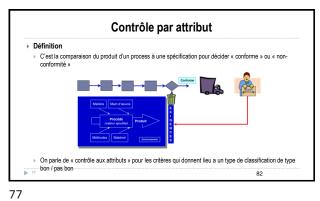


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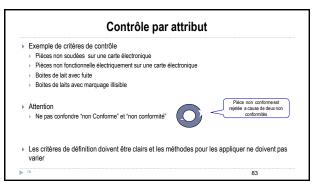


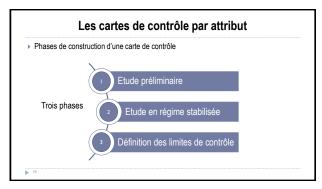




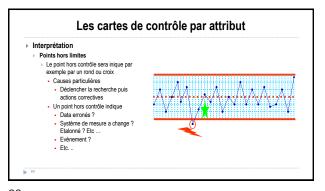


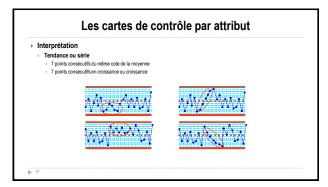
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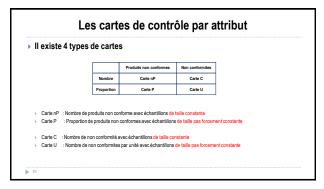




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Les cartes de contrôle par attribut

Carte nP: Contrôle du nombre d'articles non conformes

Calcul nombre moyen de défectueux

Inp = Inp + Inp + ...np k

Nombre total des defauts

Nombre d'echantillon

Proportion moyenne de défectueux:

Inp = Inp + Inp + ...np k

Nombre d'echantillon

Inp + Inp + ...np + ...

82 83

Les cartes de contrôle par attribut

> Carte nP : Contrôle du nombre d'article non conformes
> Limites de contrôle
> Le calcul des limites de contrôle repose sur la loi binomiale $\overline{np} = \frac{np_1 + np_2 + \cdots . np_k}{k}$ $\overline{p} = \frac{\overline{np}}{\overline{n}}$ Limites de contrôle $LCL = \overline{np} - 3\sqrt{\overline{np}(1-p)}$ $UCL = \overline{np} + 3\sqrt{\overline{np}(1-\overline{p})}$ $\downarrow np_i : Nombre de produits défectueux dans l'échantillon i
<math display="block">\downarrow k : Nombre de défectueux$ $\downarrow n : Nombre de pièces par échantillon$

Les cartes de contrôle par attribut

Carte P: Contrôle de la proportion d'articles non conformes

Calcul de la proportion de défectueux

Pour chaque échanillon

(np): nombre de défectueux

n nombre de pièces contrôlées

La proportion de défectueux est: (np)

La proportion de défectueux est: exprimée en pourcentage, PPM ou fraction décimale

Echantillons de taille pas forcement constante

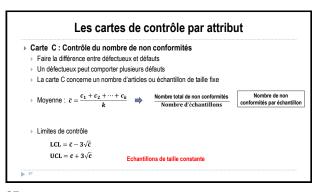
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Les cartes de contrôle par attribut

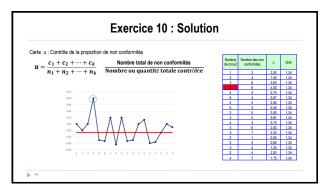
• Carte P : Contrôle de la proportion d'articles non conformes

• Limites de contrôle

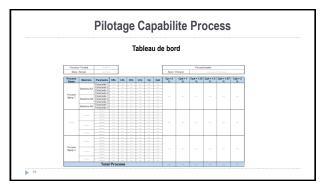
• Proportion Moyenne de défectueux $\overline{p} = \frac{np_1 + np_2 + \dots + np_k}{n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_k} \qquad \frac{\text{Nombre de défauts}}{\text{Nombre de pièces contrôlées}}$ **Italie moyenne des chandillors $\overline{n} = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k}{k}$ **Limites de contrôle uCL = $\overline{p} + 3\sqrt{\frac{\overline{p}(1 - \overline{p})}{\overline{n}}}$ **LCL = $\overline{p} - 3\sqrt{\frac{\overline{p}(1 - \overline{p})}{\overline{n}}}$



86 87



88 89



90 91

