# **LEAN** CHEAT SHEET – **Key Concepts**

# **Purpose of Lean** Deliver Value Removing all to Customer wastes workforce

# **Keywords**

Customer	The recipient of the product or service you produce.
Value Added	Any activity that transforms the product or service that the customer is willing to pay for.
Waste	Activity that consumes resources without adding value ( <b>Muda</b> ).
Flow	Sequence of phases creating value. Every interruption is a waste.

# The goal is to improve

reliance and skill building.

**Engaged** 

Lean is about development, self-

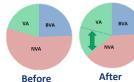


# **Understanding Value**

VA Value added Non Value added (Waste) NVA BVA **NVA** but necessary

Current Ideal Future State State

Value Stream Mapping



End-to-end business process

which delivers a product or

service to a customer.

Name and the second second second second



Goals that reinforce improvement not

hard targets

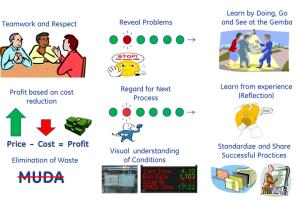
standardized

**Long-Term Vision** 

Steady, sustained approach using processes



# Lean culture



# Muda - 7 wastes - TIM WOOD

**Mapping the Value Stream** 

**Value Stream** 

Transportation	Non-value added transport of materials or work.
Inventory	Extra finished goods, work-in- process or supplies.
Motion	Any unnecessary movement within a work process.
Waiting	Time spent waiting rather than working.
Over Production	Producing anything earlier or in greater quantities than needed.
Over Processing	Processing beyond what the customer truly needs.
Defects	Time, effort and materials used to repair defects.

# Muri & Mura

Overburden on people and equipment. Muri

Unevenness in production.

Mura

■ Surplus ■ Deficit

# **Visual Management**

- Makes problems visible and immediate
- Communicates current conditions.
- Triggers correct response or action.
- Seeing is knowing.



Want to communicate a standard on a chart? Draw a horizontal target line. Are you above or below?

# **LEAN CHEAT SHEET - Tools**

## **Just in Time**



- ✓ Reduces Muda.
- ✓ Simplifies processes and promotes up-time.
- Makes the most of limited space and resources.



#### **Continuous Flow**

- · Make one, Move one.
- · Single piece flow.



# Takt Time vs. Cycle Time

- Takt time is setting the pace of production to customer demand
- Cycle time is the time required to complete 1 operation.



#### Pull System

 Controlling the flow by replacing only what has been consumed.



#### **Supermarkets and Kanban**

 Supermarkets reduce inventory by storing and replenishing at the pace of production. The replenishment signal is a Kanban.

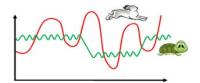


 JIT is an evolution that takes a lot of commitment from everyone. As you progress challenges will arise. See these problems as opportunities and work through them.

# Leveling & Sequencing (Heijunka)



- Reduces Mura, Muri and Muda.
- ✓ Enabler to create a stable FLOW.
- ✓ Reduces changeover; increases flexibility.





- Reducing variation in Product and Process will lead to higher quality.
- · Higher quality leads to higher efficiency.
- Higher efficiency leads to lower costs.

# **House of Lean**

#### **Best Quality Lowest Cost - Shortest Lead Time** Just-In-Time Right Part, right (Built-In-Quality) amount, right time Takt Time Andon Continuous Flow Person machine Pull Systems Error proofing Quick Changeover Integrated Logistics In-station Quality Control 5 Why Operational Stability Leveled Production Standard Work Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) Visual Management

# **GE Operating System**

# **Standardizing Processes**



- Stabilizes and removes uncertainty.
- ✓ It's the baseline for continuous improvement.
- Reduces Muda.



# 5S (Sort, Set order, Shine, Standardize, Sustain)

- Workplace Organization
- A clean, organized workplace is a respected and efficient workplace.



#### Standardized work

 Eliminates waste by consistently applying best practices. Forms a baseline for future improvement activities.



#### 3 Key steps for Std Work

- Takt Time: Available time / number of unit sold.
- Work Sequence: Operator work sequence from beginning to end.
- Std WIP (SWIP): Refers to the minimum work-inprocess needed to perform repetitive operations.



- Most powerful but least used Lean tool.
- Should not be restrictive or limiting.
- Should be done by the people who do the work.

#### Jidoka



- Detects problems and abnormal conditions and stop the process if any.
- Reduces Muda preventing defects.
- Increases quality of final product.



### Andon (Visual control in production line)

- Line stopped in order to rectify something.
- Worker calls for help.
- Everything is fine.



#### Error Proofing (Poka-Yoke)

 Mechanism that helps avoiding mistakes and preventing defects.



#### Autonomation

- Automation with a human touch.
- Building intelligent controls into machinery or processes that can detect defects, stop and alert people.



#### **Total Productive Maintenance**

- Machine operator trained to do day-to-day maintenance.
- Understand the machinery and identify problems before they impact production.



 Jidoka is an enabler for problem solving. It stops the process before the "trail goes cold" to allow effective root cause analysis.

# Kaizen



- Engages organizational participation
- Reduces Muda.
- ✓ Creates quick, sustained results



#### PDCA- Plan Do Check Act

 Iterative four-step management method for the control of processes and products.



- Kaizen is continuous improvement through small Steps.
- · Do it better, make it better.