Continuous Improvement Toolkit

Standard Work

Managing **Deciding & Selecting Planning & Project Management* Pros and Cons PDPC** Risk Importance-Urgency Mapping RACI Matrix Stakeholders Analysis Break-even Analysis **RAID Logs FMEA** Cost -Benefit Analysis **PEST** PERT/CPM **Activity Diagram** Force Field Analysis Fault Tree Analysis **SWOT** Voting Project Charter Roadmaps **Pugh Matrix Gantt Chart** Risk Assessment* Decision Tree **TPN Analysis PDCA Control Planning** Matrix Diagram Gap Analysis **OFD** Traffic Light Assessment Kaizen **Prioritization Matrix** Hoshin Kanri Kano Analysis How-How Diagram **KPIs** Lean Measures Paired Comparison Tree Diagram** Standard work Critical-to Tree raentifying & Capability Indices **OEE** Pareto Analysis Cause & Effect Matrix Simulation **TPM Implementing** RTY Descriptive Statistics **MSA** Confidence Intervals Understanding Mistake Proofing Solutions*** Cost of Quality **Cause & Effect** Probability Distributions ANOVA Pull Systems JIT **Ergonomics Design of Experiments** Reliability Analysis Graphical Analysis Hypothesis Testing Work Balancing Automation Regression Bottleneck Analysis Visual Management Scatter Plot Correlation **Understanding Run Charts** Multi-Vari Charts Flow Performance 5 Whys Chi-Square Test 5S **Control Charts** Value Analysis Relations Mapping* Benchmarking Fishbone Diagram **SMED** Wastes Analysis Sampling TRIZ*** Brainstorming Process Redesign Focus groups Time Value Map **Interviews** Analogy SCAMPER*** IDEF0 Value Stream Mapping Photography Nominal Group Technique SIPOC Mind Mapping* **Check Sheets** Affinity Diagram Attribute Analysis Flow Process Chart Process Mapping Measles Charts Surveys Visioning Flowcharting Service Blueprints Lateral Thinking Data Critical Incident Technique Collection Creating Ideas** **Designing & Analyzing Processes Observations**

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- □ Successful solutions must be **standardized** in order to remain effective over the long term.
- Standardized processes is ensuring that solutions have been embedded into the organization methods and procedures.
- □ Standardizing **components** and **work methods** help achieving higher productivity.
- A standardized process provides more consistent results since the variation is reduced (by ensuring the work is always done the same way).

Standard Work:

- □ A sequence of operations that must be followed to perform the most efficient and highest quality process.
- □ The purpose is to carry out the operations correctly and always in the same manner.
- □ It ensures that the process is performed:
 - · Consistently.
 - In the best possible way.
- □ It should be available at the place.

Standard work is standard routines, procedures and practices



SOP:

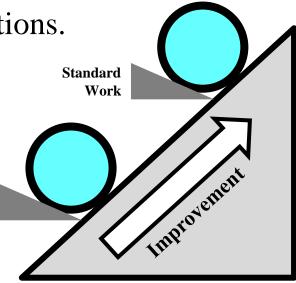
- □ A document which ensures that everything we do is done by everyone in the same way.
- ☐ It describes the procedure to be followed in a process.
- ☐ It must be distributed to the people involved in the particular process.
- □ A good practice is to display SOPs in the work areas.
- **□** The purpose of an SOP is to ensure:
 - That operations are performed correctly.
 - That operations are always performed in the same way.
 - That operations are performed in the best possible way.



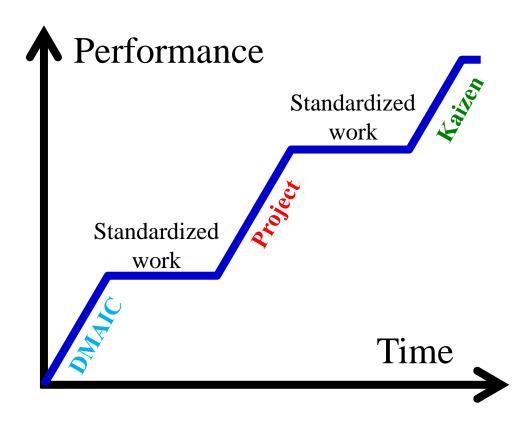
Benefits of Standard Work:

- Provide basic knowledge for operators and managers on the job.
- □ Reduce the chances for unintended variation.
- Provide a basis for training new people.
- Provide a trail for tracing problems.
- □ Give direction in the case of unusual conditions.
- A method based on quality requirements ensures high quality.
- □ Safety ensured through repetitive and consistent steps.

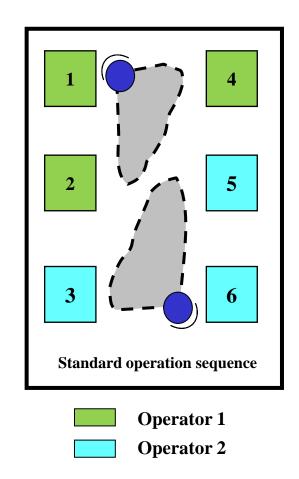
 Standard
- Productivity improved by smooth operations sequence.



Work



- □ All the improvements detected during your project have to be standardized (included in an SOP).
- Existing SOP documentation and training plans should be revised to reflect the process improvements.



Tips:

- Document your project and ensure the new process and procedures are clearly explained.
- □ There is no point standardizing a process into systems and procedures that do not currently work.
- Be innovative and develop new systems if necessary.
- □ Ensure clear ownership.
- Ensure any legal or auditing obligations are met.
- □ Use visual systems wherever possible.



Further Information:

- □ In manufacturing, standardizing of components is called **modularity** which is the use of exchangeable parts or options.
- A plant producing 10 different products from 1000 different components could redesign its production lines so they consist of only 100 different components.
- □ Visual controls (such as information displays and color coding) are used to reinforce standardized procedures.