LEAN THINKING & LEAN Production



The 'Lean' Approach

- Overproduction the making of too much, too early or just in case
- <u>Waiting</u> where materials or information are waiting to proceed to the next process; they are not moving or having value-added
- •<u>Transporting</u> where materials or information, are being transported into, out of, or around the factory; transport cannot be full eliminated, but the aim is to minimise it.
- **Inappropriate Processing** using machinery and equipment which is inappropriate in terms of 'capacity' or 'capability' to perform an operation
- •<u>Unnecessary Inventory</u> which ties up capital and space and prevents identification of problems
- •**Defects** defined in terms of product defects, rework defects, scrap defects or service defects
- **Unnecessary Motion** the ergonomics of the work place



The Five Principles of 'Lean Thinking'

SPECIFY what does and does not create **VALUE** from the customer's perspective and not from the perspective of individual firms, functions and departments.

IDENTIFY all the steps necessary to design, order and produce the product across the whole **VALUE STREAM** to highlight non-value-adding waste

MAKE those actions that create **<u>VALUE FLOW</u>** without interruption, detours, back- flows flows, waiting or scrap

Only **MAKE** what is **PULLED** by the customer just-in-time

STRIVE for **PERFECTION** by continually removing successive layers of waste as they are uncovered.



Evolution of manufacturing

- 1900 1970
 - mass manufacturing
 - focus on cost reduction, efficiency and scale
- 1970 1980
 - TQM
 - quality and continuous improvement through product design and process control
- 1980 -
 - streamlined production
 - focus on lean manufacturing



Goals of lean manufacturing

- The basic goal is to get more done with less by:
 - minimizing inventory at all stages of production
 - shortening product cycle times from raw materials to finished goods
 - eliminating waste



Lean Manufacturing Concepts

- Value
- Value stream
- Waste
- Equipment reliability
- Continuous flow
- Pull production
- Continuous improvement
- People involvement



Key Steps for Lean Thinking

- 1. Identify the Value Stream
- 2. Understand Value
- 3. Flow
- 4. Pull
- 5. Perfection



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