

TPM WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

Date: Production line name:
 Equipment name:
 Equipment number: Department:
 Category of work order request: Safety: Cleaning: Lubrication: Bolting: Liquid Leakage:
 Gas Leakage: Mechanical/Electrical Defects: Process Improvements: Inspection: Other:
 Description of problem/work order:

 Work order request originated by:
 Label Tag Number: Requested completion date:
 Work order assigned to:
 Work order corrective action taken:

 Attached Picture:
 Work order completed by:
 Completion Date:

This is a TPM work order form that I devised. During TPM Step 8 Sub-step 1 'Initial Cleaning' a machine or process line is picked for this project - worst first, usually a high runner or one having a lot of downtime problems - then I invite as many volunteers that will be willing to get dirty, I train them for about 2 hours on what we are going to do and then we descend upon the machine and clean it from top to bottom.

The idea of this event is that we are going to be working together as a team and finding problems as we clean the machine from safety points to installed metrology points such as flow meters and gauges that has no standards called out for them, to cleaning points to process improvement points. There are 10 categories in all in which the appropriate point is identified, a tag attached to it and an instant photograph is taken it and then glued to the work order and filled out for later evaluation.

Below are the 10 TPM label which I designed and had made. It not unusual to have over 200 hundred work orders come out of an 'Initial Cleaning' event. That's when the real challenge starts - fixing every abnormality that was found...



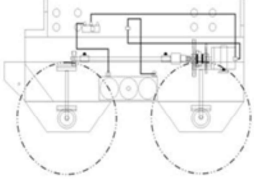
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">000 MINS</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 10px;">↓</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">000 MINS</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 10px;">↓</div>				
LINE ?	LINE ?				
TASK COMPLETED BY SHIFT	TASK COMPLETED BY SHIFT				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">4</td> </tr> </table>	3	4
1	2				
3	4				
TASK COMPLETED BY: _____	TASK COMPLETED BY: _____				
DATE: ____ / ____ / ____	DATE: ____ / ____ / ____				
TIME: _____ AM PM	TIME: _____ AM PM				
TASK DESCRIPTION	TASK DESCRIPTION				
GR-OP-FT1-JB 000.00 STANDARD WORK NAME & IDENTIFIER ROUTING NUMBER HERE	GR-OP-FT1-JB 000.00 STANDARD WORK NAME & IDENTIFIER ROUTING NUMBER HERE				

An improvement over the 5S job cycle forms are these 5S kanban cards. They are printed back to back on color paper which signifies the frequency at which to task is to be done e.g. blue kankan cards means the tasks is to be done once each shift. They are printed back to back so they can be flipped over for multiple shifts, laminated and cut to 11" inches in height by 4" inches in width.

The person who carries out the task looks at the task description - which whatever it is should be to a documentary standard - goes to the information center to find the standard task, carries it out, then signs and dates the card circling the shift it was completed on 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th shift and places the card back into a time card rack of the same color.

The person carrying out the task for the next shift wipes out the last shift person's name, date, shift, time and writes his/her own after they have completed the task.



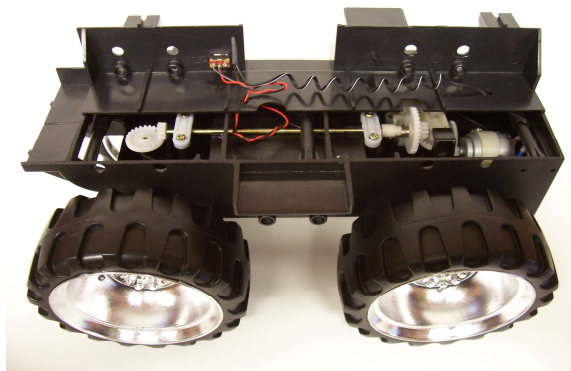
P-M ANALYSIS WORK SHEET						
SNCR NAME & NUMBER: <i>N/A</i>			TOPS LEADER NAME & FUNCTION: <i>Fred Webberking (Engineering)</i>			
PROCESS NAME & NUMBER:			TOPS MEMBERS NAMES & FUNCTIONS: <i>John Doe (Engineering) Tom Jones (Maintenance) Jane Doe (Machine op)</i>			
EQUIPMENT NAME & NUMBER: <i>Toy Truck Production Process 101</i>			<i>Maggie May (Quality)</i>			
PRODUCT/PART NAME & NUMBER: <i>Acme ATV/SUV 4 X 4 Wheel Drive Toy Truck</i>						
QUALITY CHANGE CHARACTERISTICS: <i>No change in condition from previous efforts to eliminate problem</i>						
DATE: <i>02/14/06</i>						
PHENOMENON: <i>After power is switched on the truck moves forward a little, then stops</i>			SPECIAL NOTES: <i>Would like to resolve problem before series volume production starts on 05.01.06</i>			
CURRENT STATUS: <i>Awaiting resolution to problem</i>						
RESULTS OF PHYSICAL ANALYSIS	CONSTITUENT CONDITIONS		PRIMARY 5Ms CORRELATIONS		SECONDARY 5Ms CORRELATIONS	
	WBS # ITEMS (MUST BE ILLUSTRATED)	STANDARD VALUES	WBS # ITEMS (MUST BE ILLUSTRATED)	STANDARD VALUES	WBS # ITEMS (MUST BE ILLUSTRATED)	STANDARD VALUES
<i>There is unsustainable motor torque to overcome resistance from the drive chain, vehicle weight and tire tread resistance to the ground to maintain motion</i> <i>(Drive system load is too much for the motor torque)</i>	1 Motor torque output is less than the standard value 		1-1 Not enough voltage applied to motor		1-1-1 Not enough voltage applied to motor 1-1-2 Defective contact between batteries and metal contact points in battery box 1-1-3 Defective contact between metal contact points in the battery box and reverse switch 1-1-4 Defective contact point within reverse switch 1-1-5 Defective contact point between reverse switch terminal and cord	
			1-2 Underpowered motor		1-2-1 Worn motor brush 1-2-2 Defective coil insulation/short/open circuit 1-2-3 Galled or worn motor bearings 1-2-4 Bent or loose motor bearings	
	2 Drive system load is too great		2-1 Motor output shaft and center gear in		2-1-1 Loose motor mounts 2-1-2 Loose motor bracket mount 2-1-3 Adjustment error when tightening motor bracket mount 2-1-4 Loose center gearbox mount	

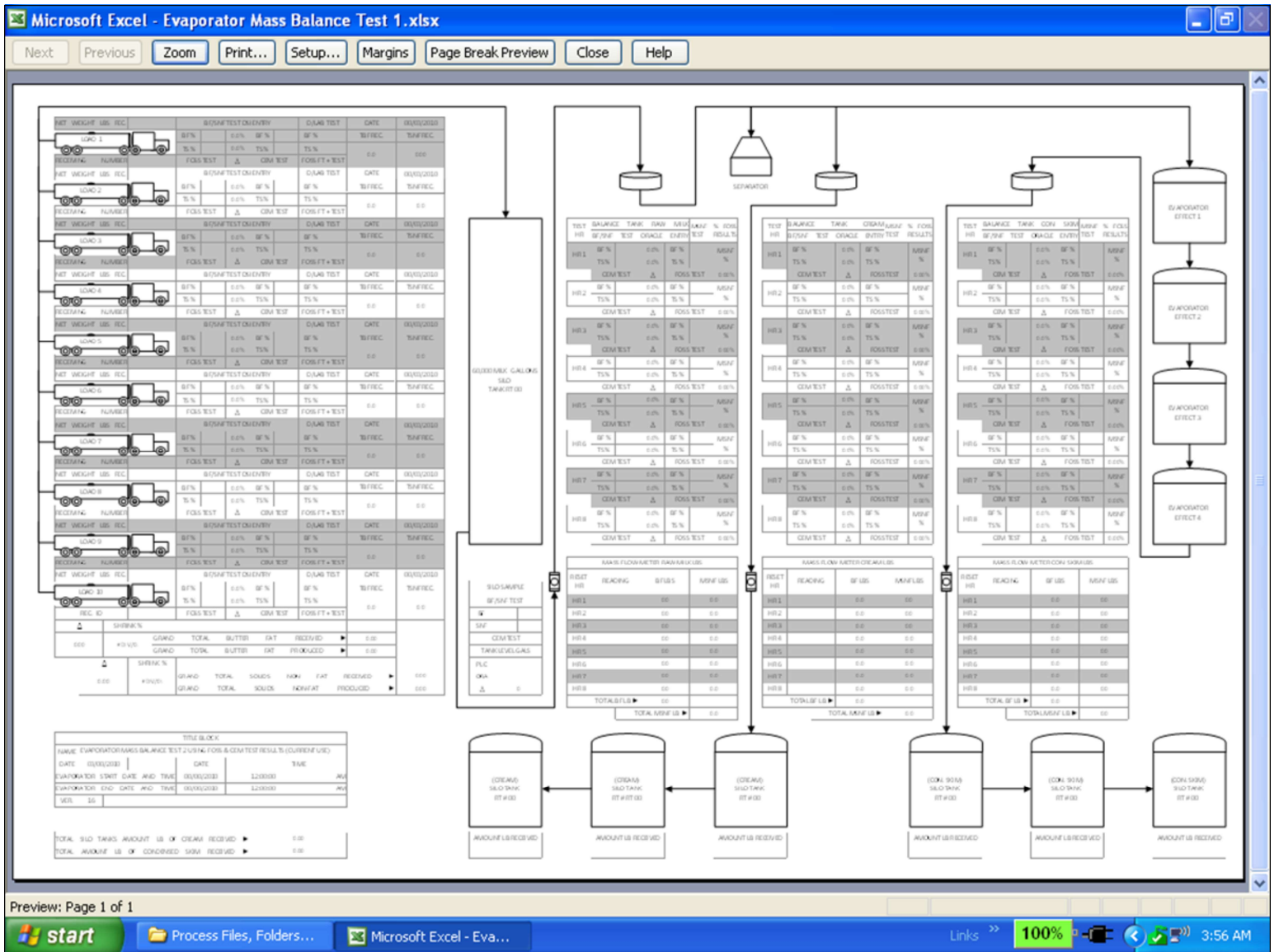
Root cause analysis... I have enough experience in this field of study that I have developed my own training materials and teach it to others. The two that I use the most are 8D and P-M Analysis. 8D is a well structured disciplined approach that is very good I have found for CARs Corrective Action Request from customer complaints, also known as SNCR Supplier Non-Conformance Report.

Back in 2003 I was working for a company that was launching multiple new products and unfortunately we had many CARs and SNCRs. I've done more 8Ds than I care to remember...P-M Analysis is a chronic failure and defects root cause analysis tool that is a little more, how shall I say, getting into the muck of things. It is better suited and learned to use by maintenance technicians and operations personnel as it was specifically developed for teams working on TPM implementation.

The diagram above shows the P-M Analysis work sheet and my own filled in training example of a problem under study, which is a toy truck. I've deliberately installed a problem in the toy for participants to examine for causal factors.

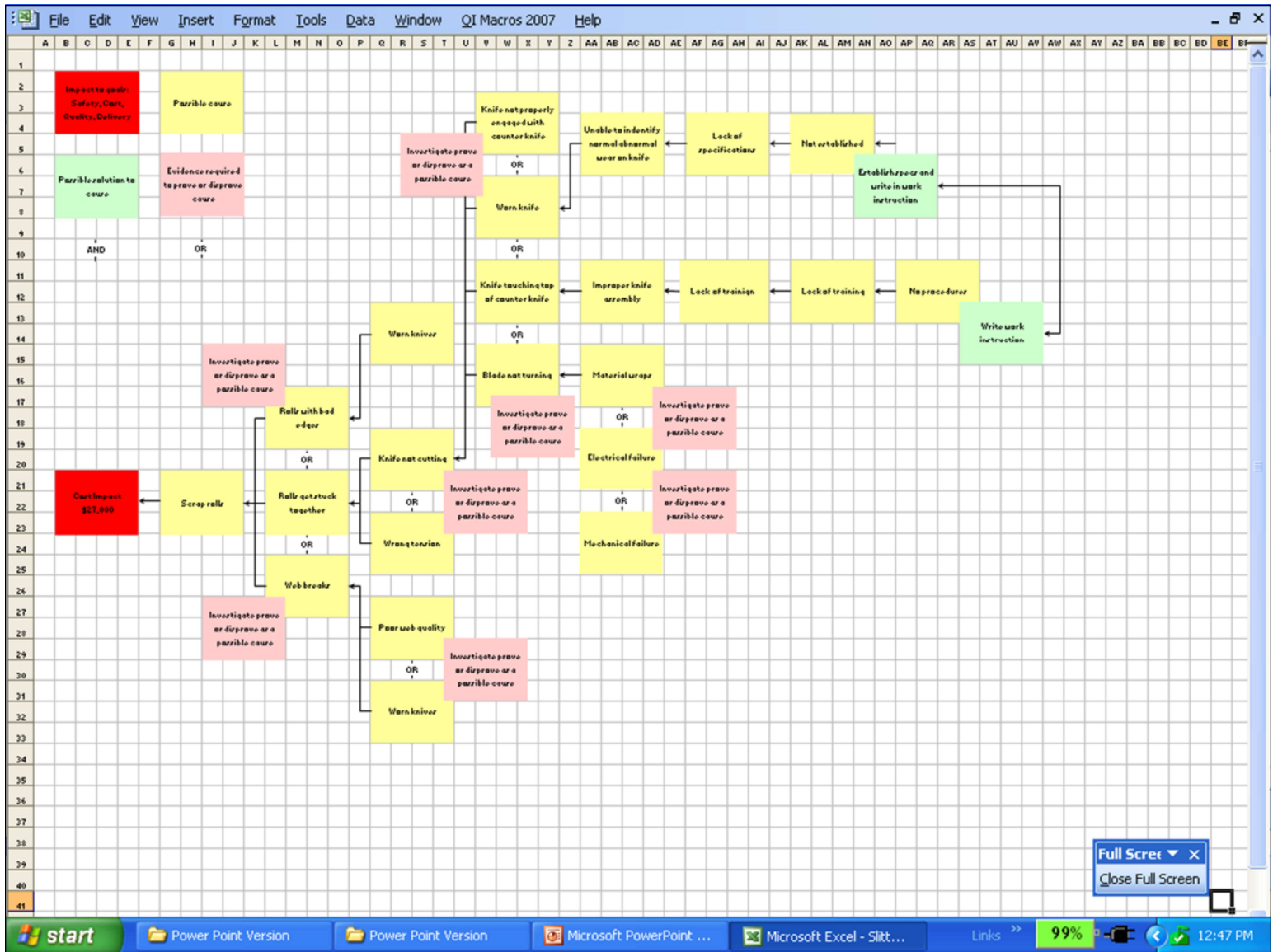
I had to buy five of these toy Monster trucks from Toys R Us as I destroyed four of them in the process of making my cut-a-way model - see inset...





During my employment with Wells Enterprises (Blue Bunny Ice Cream) one of my many contributions was that I performed a DOE (Design of Experiments) to analyze shrink losses in total butter fat and total solids originating from testing equipment used in this very unique processing industry for that purpose. This was my DOE a 4 factor 12 level experiment which revealed where the 'paper losses' were stemming from. This uncovered a 'paper loss' savings of over \$300,000.00.

My A3 thinking kept this all on one 11X17 size paper times the factor and levels.



The previous slide shows how you build from left to right the causing mapping system using prescribed color coded posit notes. Using posit notes in this manner allows for visual communication and ease of understand the problem and the cause and effect relationships. Like most problem solving workshops it's a team oriented process. What you can't see in the previous slide are the 10 people directly involved in the problem and others as needed from diverse functions to actively participate in building this particular cause map.

I act as facilitator in building the cause map. You take a picture of the cause map on the whiteboard and print it out on 11 X 17 size paper then convert it to an electronic format - this case using the drawing functions of MS Excel or Visio - as shown on this side for progress reviews, record keeping and reporting. Depending on the size of the problem you may have to have several review meetings with the problem solving team to check on assigned tasks and progress. You stop building the cause map when you have enough information on your cause map to solve the problem.

This will be my problem solving tool of choice from now on.

I would like to thank my good friend and former work colleague Chad Sim for his expertise in Cause Mapping and training me in its use.