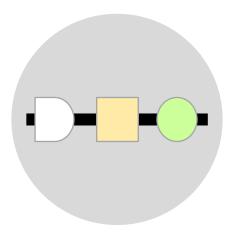
Continuous Improvement Toolkit

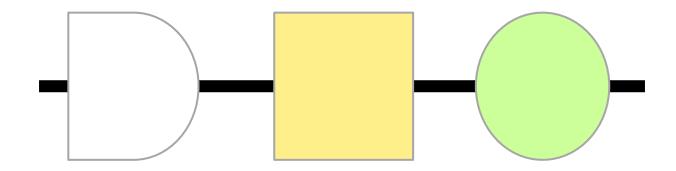
PROCESS SEQUENCE CHART



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A symbolic representation that illustrates the sequence of activities within a process.

Used to record the activities that make up a process to determine which steps add value and which do not.



Preferred over other process mapping techniques when the process is **sequential** in nature and contains no or few decision points.



Often includes the activities of an individual, a team, a machine, a system, or combinations of all

A useful feature of the process sequence chart is that it can be drawn up as the process is **happening**. So, it provides an accurate description of the process.

By observing and recording, you can for example follow a part, noting how and when it is operated, moved, inspected and stored.

This ensures that what is actually happening gets recorded.



Later when analyzing the process, some steps become obvious candidates for improvement, such:

- Non-value-adding activities.
- Long delays.
- Excessive transportation.



Can be used to **analyze** value-added and non-value added activities.



Helps identifying all types of waste within a product's value stream.



Used to show all the operation, inspection, storage, and transportation activities that exist in a process.

From the receiving through the plant to the shipping

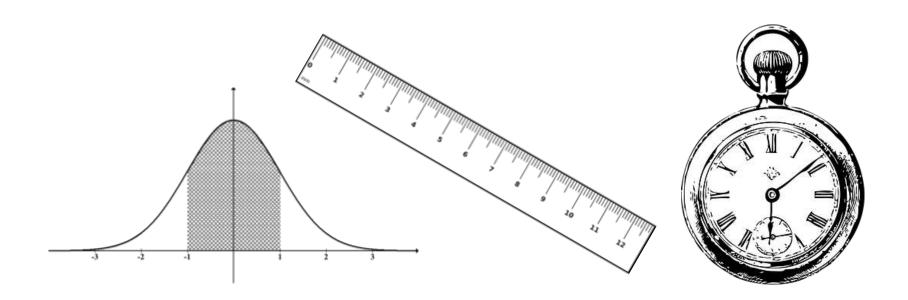
From order-taking through scheduling to delivery

From raw material through production to the hands of the customer

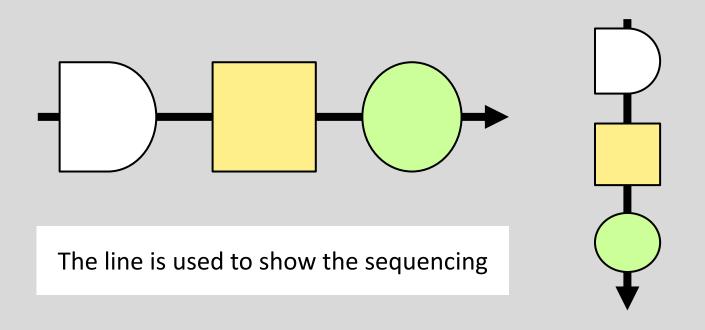
From concept through detailed design to product launch

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Tracks **performance measures** such as cycle times, error rates, and distance travelled.

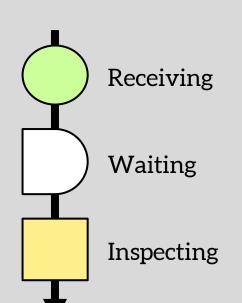


The record of the process steps is made along a vertical or horizontal line.



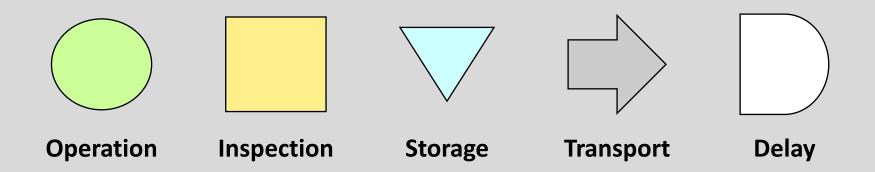
The process activities are displayed using common symbols along with text.

The **symbols** indicate the type of activities being undertaken



The **text** briefly describe the activities

Common categories and symbols are . . .



These symbols have been **accepted** by many Lean practitioners and organizations

Other categories and symbols can be used depending on the situation

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Common categories and symbols are . . .

Operation Produce, change, add or process something.

Inspection Checking of items for quality and/or quantity.



Storage The storing of items until later time.



Transport The movement of items or people between areas.



Delay The temporary waiting of something or somebody.

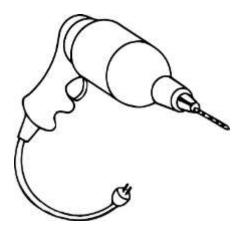


Common categories and symbols are . . .

Operation Produce, change, add or process something.



Examples: Drilling a hole in metal and serving a customer at a call center.





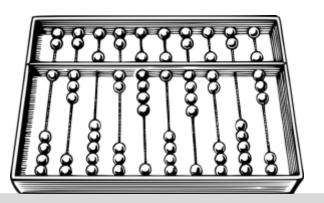
Common categories and symbols are . . .

Inspection Checking of items to ensure correct quality and/or quantity. Does not add or change anything.



Examples: Checking for defects, measuring the dimensions of a product, counting a received products, and getting feedback from a customer.



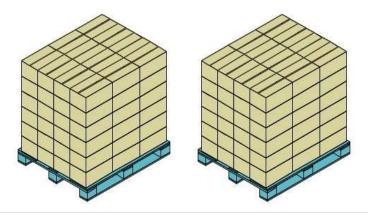


Common categories and symbols are . . .

Storage The storing of something until later time.



Examples: Storing of finished goods in a warehouse and storing of the received supplies in a storeroom as inventory.



Common categories and symbols are . . .

Transport The movement of people, materials, documents, tools, or other items from one location to another.



Examples: A forklift moving pallets from a warehouse into a loading bay, a conveyer carrying a partially completed product from one machine to the next, and a customer walking from sales floor to cashier.



Methods can be:

- Truck
- Forklift
- Crane
- Trolley
- Conveyer
- Hand

Common categories and symbols are . . .

Delay The temporary waiting of something or somebody.



Examples: The time spent waiting for maintenance and repair activities, and the time the customer spent waiting in a queue.



Value-Added Activities and Waste



Only operations will add value (BUT not all operations!)

Inspection, storage, delay, and transportation activities will add no value from the **customer's viewpoint**

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Other symbols may be used . . .



Rework or scrap point



Inspection while operating



Decision



Operating while transporting

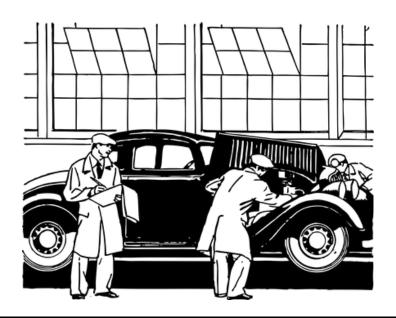


Longer-term storage (or when storage is larger than a container)



Operating while being in storage

Care should be taken when **choosing the right category**, as a delay of a machine could be an inspection made by an operator or a transportation activity.



There are three **common types** of process sequence charts, based on what is being charted . . .



Man-type charts



Material-type charts

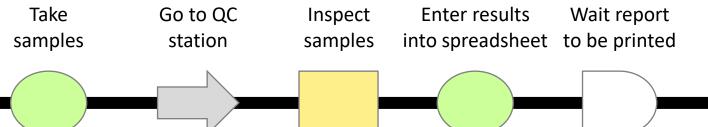


Equipment-type charts

Man-Type Chart

Shows the actions of a person or group of people

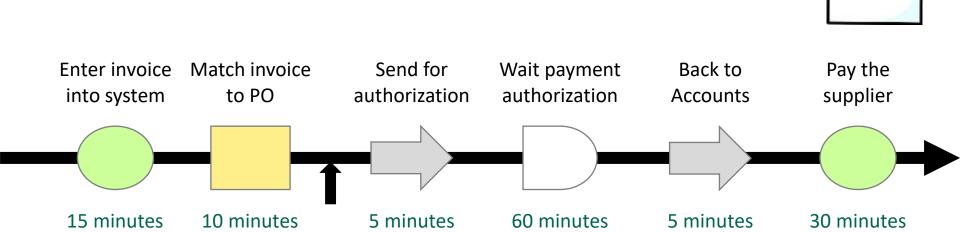




Samples Inspection

Material-Type Chart

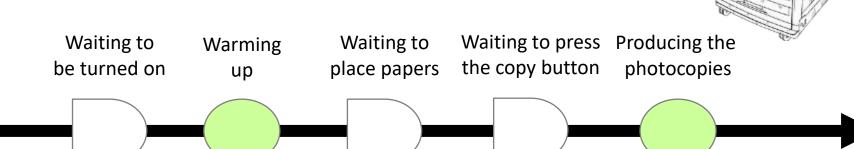
Shows what happens to a product or item as it moves



Supplier Invoice Processing

Equipment-Type Chart

Shows how a tool or an equipment is used



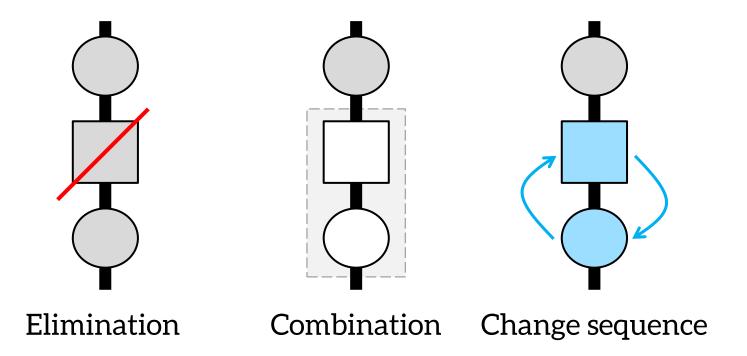
Use of an office copy machine

A good practice is to chart the **present process** as well as the **future process** in order to drive change and continuous improvement.

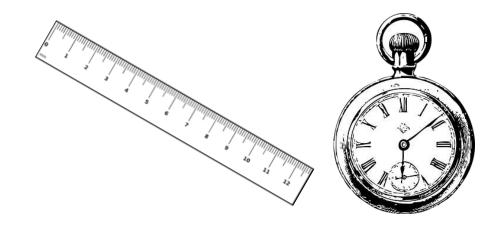
A typical approach is to chart the present process first and then propose the improvement on a second chart.



When charting for the future, each step is subject to . . .



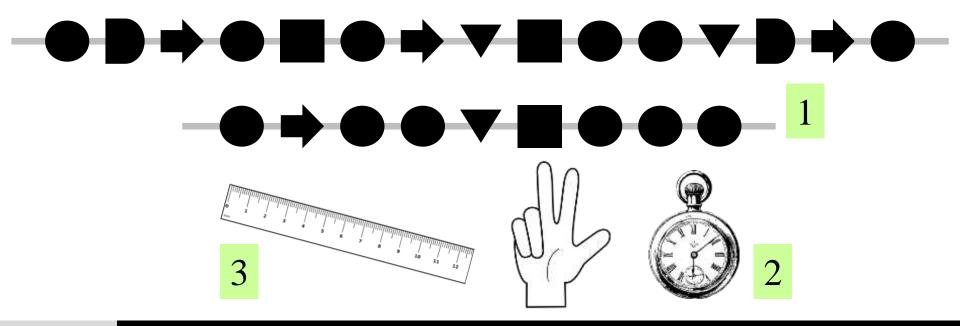
The time for each process step and the distance travelled should be **calculated**.



The reduction of both will help in cost reduction and will **justify** any improvement proposal

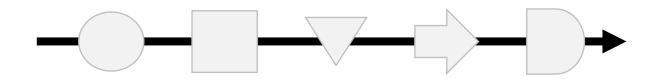
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Improvements can be achieved as a result of the reduction of the number of steps, the reduction of the time for any of the steps, and the reduction of the distance travelled.



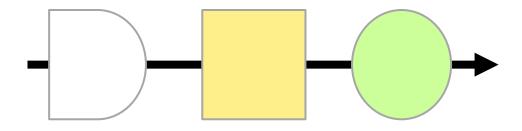
How to Construct a Process Sequence Chart?

- 1. With your team, describe the process, the scope and the boundaries.
- 2. Observe the process, then record the activities as they happen, noting for example how and when a part is operated, moved, inspected and stored.
- 3. Draw on a line the process activities as observed using the standard set of symbols.



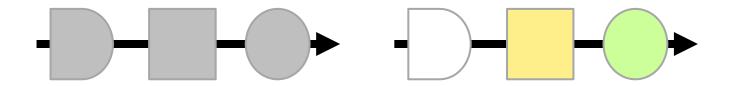
How to Construct a Process Sequence Chart?

- 4. **Label** each process step with a brief description using as few words as possible.
- 5. Add further **details** as necessary including the distance travelled, error rates, and the time take to perform each activity.

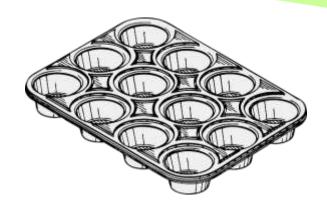


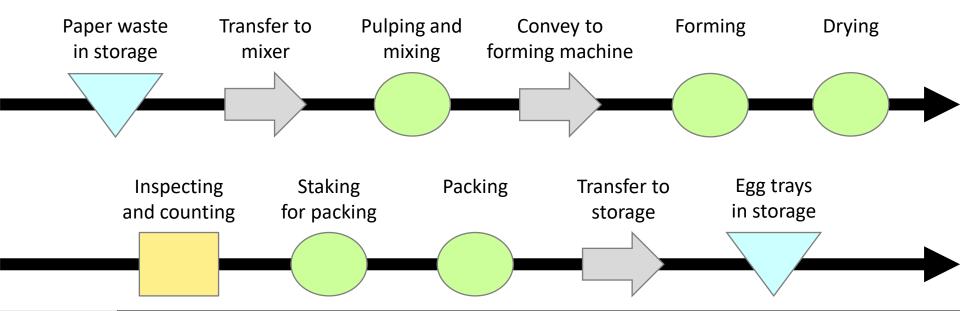
How to Construct a Process Sequence Chart?

- 6. Identify problem areas and improvement opportunities.
- 7. Produce the **proposed chart** trying to reduce waste and increase the percentage of the value-added activities.



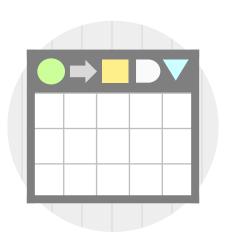
Example – The Present Method of an Egg Tray Production Process





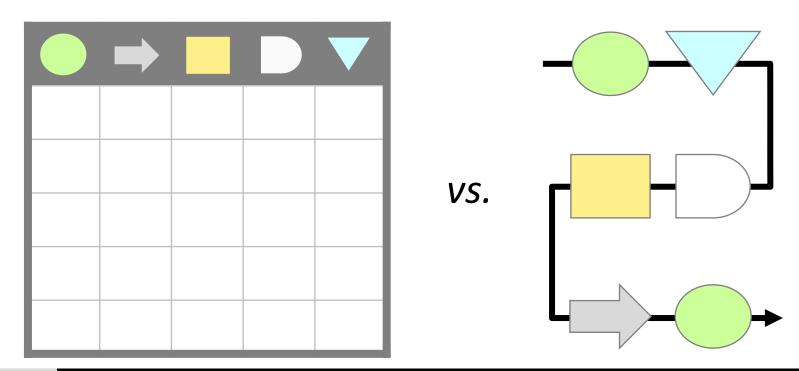
Process Chart

Presenting the process activities and the related information in the form of a table.



Process Chart

Allows to record further information about each process step (time, distance, etc.).



Process Chart

Step #	Time IN MINS	Distance IN METERS	→		V	VA/NVA	Process description

Helps estimating key metrics such as:

- The percentage of the value-added activities to the total activities.
- 2. The total time to perform the process.
- The distance travelled.

Process Chart

Example – Supplier Invoice Processing

Step #	Time	Distance IN METERS					V	Process description
1	15		X					Enter invoice into system
2	10				X			Match invoice to PO
3	5	85		X				Send for authorization
4	60					Χ		Wait payment authorization
5	5	85		X				Bring back to Accounts
6	30		X					Pay the supplier

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Process Chart

Example – Supplier Invoice Processing

Step #	Time	Distance IN METERS					Process description		
1	15		X				Enter invoice into system		
2	10				X		Match invoice to PO		
3	5	85		X			Send for authorization		
4	60					X	Wait payment authorization		
5	5	85		X			Bring back to Accounts		
6	30		Х				Pay the supplier		
Nι	Number of steps		2	2	1	1	6	PROCESS	
T	Time (minutes)		45	10	10	60	125	CHART	
Distance (meters)		_	170	_	_	170	SUMMARY		

Process Chart

Key Metrics

					-	Totals
Number of steps	2	2	1	1	0	6
Time (IN MINS)	45	10	10	60	0	125
Distance (IN METERS)	_	170	_	_	_	170

Process time equals the sum of all times and delays, except for the activities that can be done in parallel

Distance traveled equals the sum of all the distances

Value-added time = Value-added operation time / Total time

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Process Chart Key Metrics

						Totals
Number of steps	2	2	1	1	0	6
Time (IN MINS)	45	10	10	60	0	125
Distance (IN METERS)	_	170	_	_	_	170

Process time = 45 + 10 + 10 + 60 = 125 minutes

Distance traveled = 175 meters

Value-added time = 45 / 125 = 36%

Process Chart Key Metrics

Annual

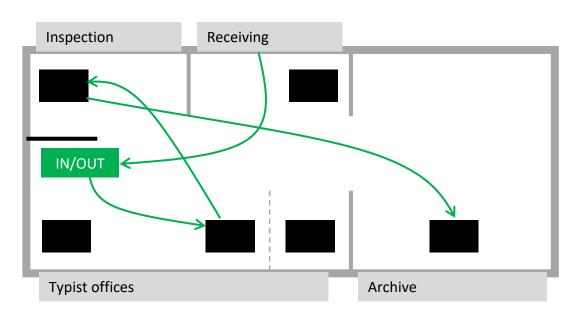
Labor = time in hours

Process Variable cost per process performed per year

More advanced metrics can be calculated

Further Information

Process charting is sometimes used in conjunction with flow diagramming.



A Flow Diagram

A drawing that is used to analyze the movement of materials, items or people.

Further Information

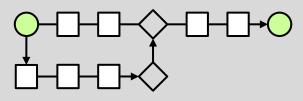
Costing the present and future charts will be required to justify any future improvement proposal.



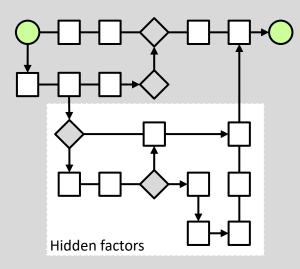
Further Information

What do we think of a process is not necessary what it actually is . . .

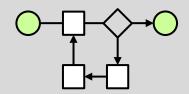
What you think it is



What it actually is



What you would like it to be



Further Information - Common Process Problems

Non-value adding steps

Errors and rework

Duplication

Bottlenecks

Long cycle times

Excessive delays

Missing steps

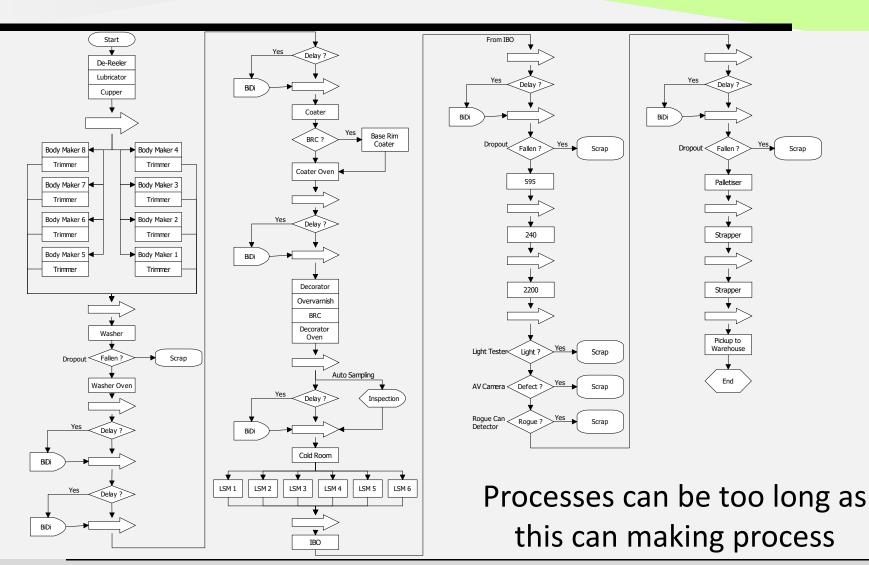
Too many inspections

Complex procedures

Departure from procedure

Dead ends

Costly steps



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