Continuous Improvement Toolkit

Standard Work and SOPs



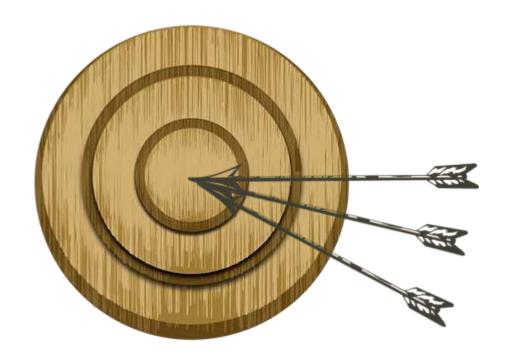
The Continuous Improvement Map

Selecting & Decision Making Managing Planning & Project Management* Risk **PDPC** Importance Urgency Matrix Break-even Analysis Daily Planning PERT/CPM **RAID Log*** Quality Function Deployment Cost Benefit Analysis **FMEA** MOST RACI Matrix **Activity Networks** Payoff Matrix Delphi Method **TPN Analysis** Risk Analysis* **SWOT Analysis** Stakeholder Analysis Pick Chart Voting Decision Tree Four Field Matrix Fault Tree Analysis **Project Charter** Improvement Roadmaps Force Field Analysis Portfolio Matrix Critical-to X Traffic Light Assessment PDCA Policy Deployment Gantt Charts Kano Decision Balance Sheet Paired Comparison Lean Measures OFF **DMAIC** Kaizen Events Control Planning **Prioritization Matrix Pugh Matrix** Cost of Quality* Standard Work Document control A3 Thinking **Process Yield** Pareto Analysis Matrix Diagram **Project KPIs KPIs Best Practices Implementing Understanding** Capability Indices Chi-Square Nonparametric **Descriptive Statistics** Solutions*** TPM Automation Cause & Effect Gap Analysis* Probability Distributions Hypothesis Mistake Proofing Health & Safety **ANOVA** DOE **Bottleneck Analysis** Multivariate **Histograms** Normal Distribution 5S Multi-vari Studies Simulation Just in Time Reliability MSA Scatter Plots **Graphical Methods** Quick Changeover Visual Management Correlation Regression **Understanding Run Charts** 5 Whys Root Cause Analysis Data Mining Product Family Matrix Flow Pull Performance** SIPOC* Spaghetti** Process Redesign **Control Charts** Fishbone Diagrams Relations Mapping Benchmarking*** Waste Analysis** Value Stream Mapping** How-How Diagram*** Data collection planner* Sampling Tree Diagram* SCAMPER*** Attribute Analysis Value Analysis** **Process Mapping Brainstorming** Check Sheets** Interviews Flow Process Charts** Time Value Map** Affinity Diagrams Morphological Analysis Questionnaires **Focus Groups** Data Mind Mapping* Lateral Thinking Flowcharting IDEF0 Service Blueprints Observations Collection Group Creativity **Designing & Analyzing Processes** Suggestion Systems Five Ws

Standard work means **working on standards** to produce correct and consistent results



It is considered a way to achieve the highest possible degree of consistency and reliability in any process



It aims to ensure that everything is done by everyone in the same way and in the best possible way



Standard work is one of the important elements of **Lean thinking** and is essential for Lean to be successful



It is however one of the least used lean techniques and is often **neglected** by many lean practitioners

Lean organizations rely on standard work in order to promote **just-in-time** production and delivery

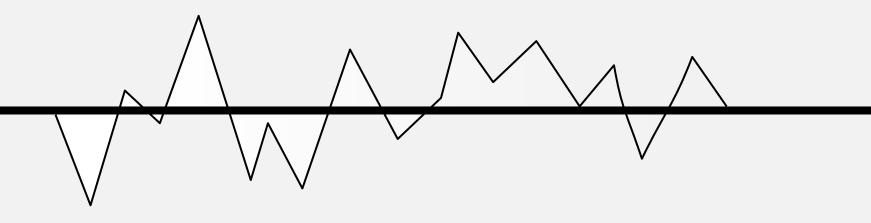


And to create a baseline from which they can improve

Standard work is key to continually improving business processes and an important part of any **sustainable** change effort



Standardized processes provide more consistent results as the chances for **variation** will be reduced since the activities are always done in the same way

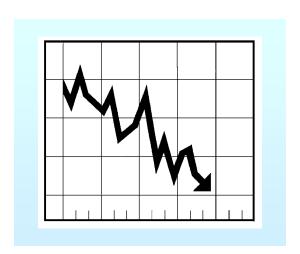


Lack of standard work will increase the variability of any process



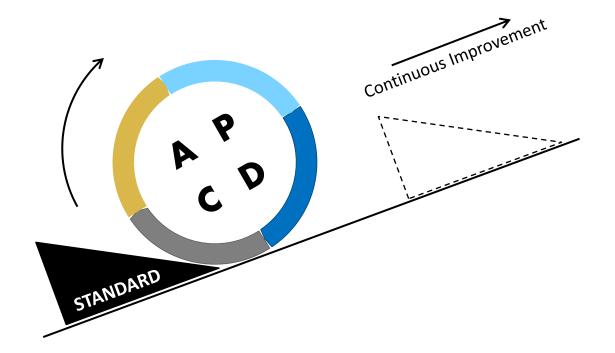
Source: Gemba Kaizen by Masaaki Imai

Remember that a problem is a **deviation** from a standard or expectation



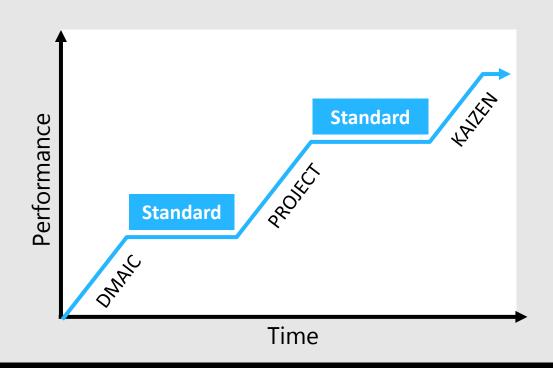
Therefore, standard work is about seeing problems and making waste visible to drive continuous improvement

Where there are no standards, there can be no improvement

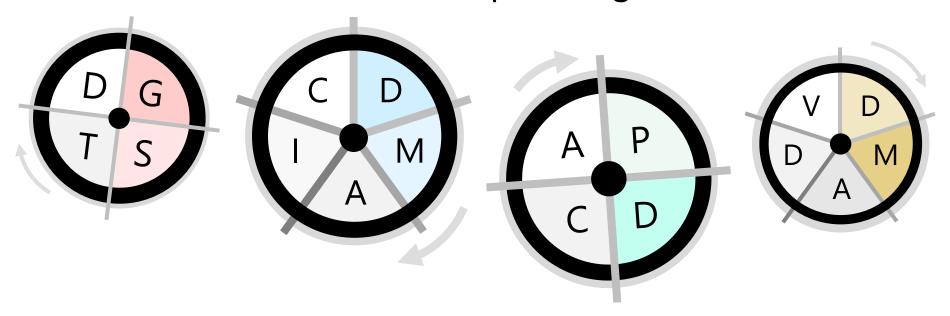


Each time a standard is improved, it becomes the basis for future improvements

Standard work provides a way of **maintaining** improvements achieved during improvement activities



Many times, we face a situation where a **closed project** needs to be opened again



This indicates that the problem was not effectively dealt with or there were no actions taken to sustain the gains

Successful solutions must be **standardized** in order to remain effective over the long term



When different people are doing the same work, they usually create their own ways of getting the work done

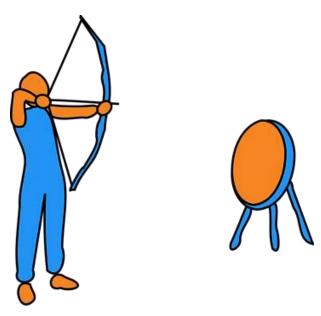


This usually ends up with inconsistent and variable results

Individuality maybe a good thing, but not when is comes to **managing processes** as this will cause inconsistent results and will lead to customer dissatisfaction

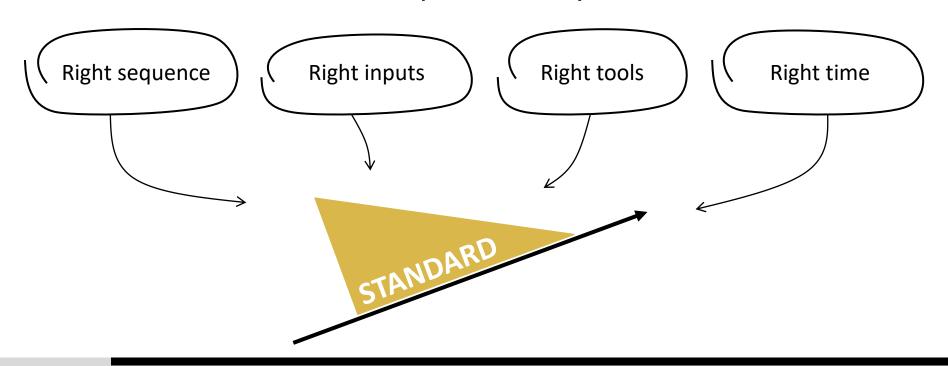


Standard work is an approach that is based around **human motion**

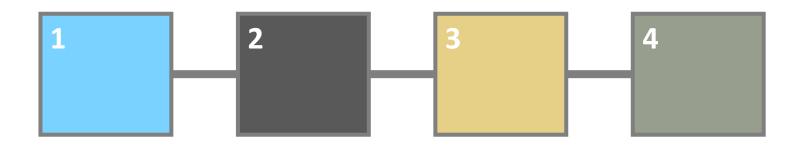


It considers the actions performed by humans, systems or the combination of both to create **value-added work**

The **aim** is to create the most effective sequence of activities and minimize delays and other forms of waste to increase efficiency and productivity



It always tries to represent the **best sequence** and the most efficient way to perform a process or work



It is important to identify the right process steps and their right sequence and time frames before the implementation of standard work

Standard work documentation may include . . .

Written instructions

Drawings and illustrations

Photos

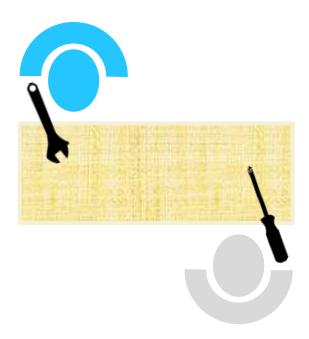
Diagrams and charts

Videos

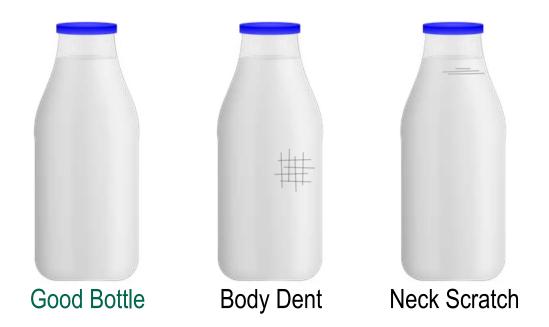
Check sheets and schedules

Or any other suitable method needed to clearly communicate the standards

Visual standard work promotes **visual management** and is considered a great way to clarify and communicate the standards to everyone



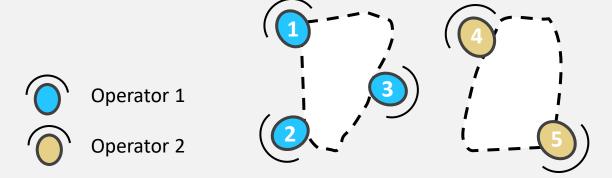
It improves the **detection** of errors and abnormalities



Good and defective visuals will enable more consistent inspection decisions

It helps demonstrating **difficult concepts** and organizing information

STANDARD OPERATION SEQUENCE



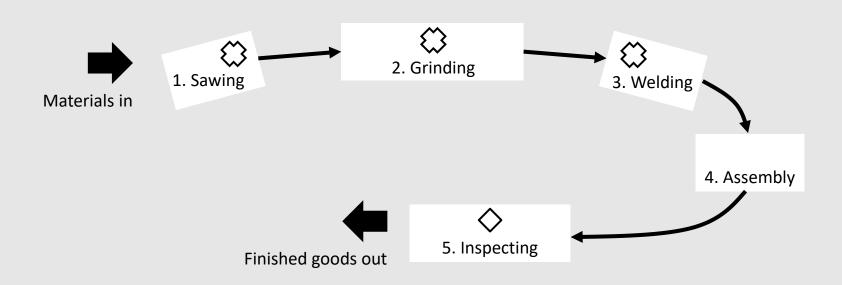
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION STEPS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Process step can be illustrated with photos and graphs which will attract people to read and act on them easily

Standard Work Chart

Area / Line:	Product / Part:	From:	То:
Prepared by:	Preparation date:	Page 1/1	



Quality check	Safety precaution	Standard WIP	Required output	Takt time	Cycle time	Available time
\Diamond	\Leftrightarrow					

Standard work is also considered a very useful training tool



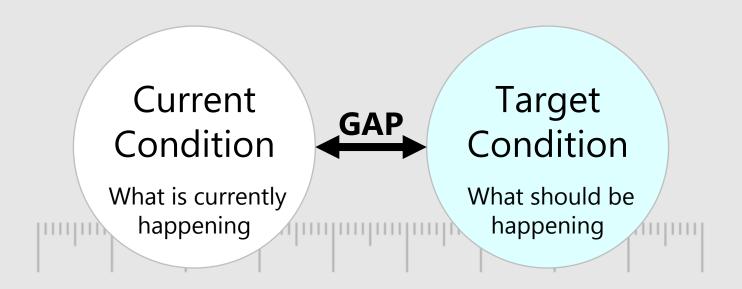
It provides a basis for training existing and new personnel on the job

It should be documented at the lowest possible level



Ensure that training plans and records are linked to the standard work

Standards give us some point of comparison



We can compare what is happening with what should be happening

Standard work also considered an important resource for . .

Audit and assessment

Preventive actions

Preserving the know-how and expertise

Measuring performance

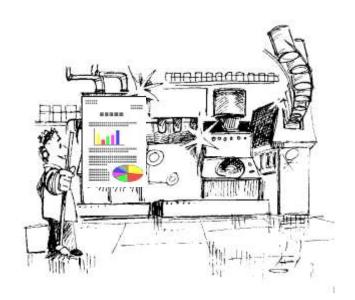






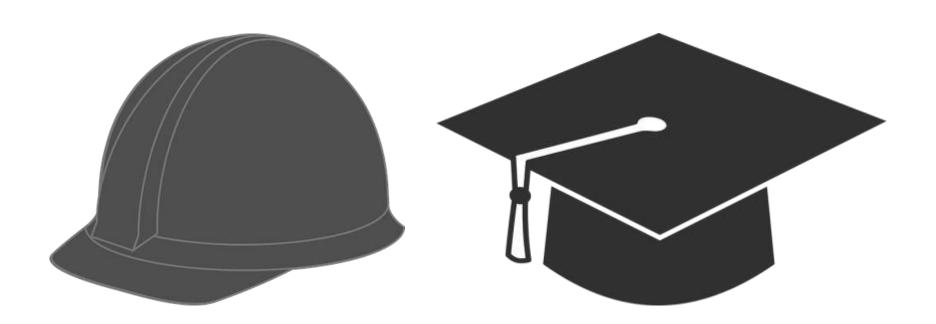


Ideally, standard work documentation should be created by those who **do that work**

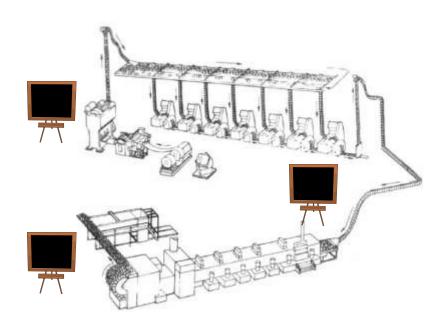


People are much more likely to accept and use the standards if they help in creating it and if they feel a sense of ownership in it

Other stakeholders may be involved including subject matter experts and engineers

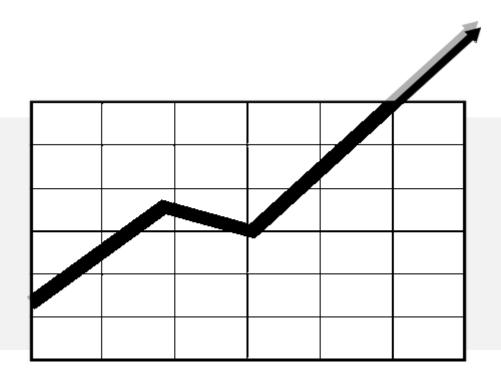


Standard work documentation should be **distributed** at the place where the work is being done



They should be visible and easily accessible to everyone involved in the process

By ensuring work is always done the same way, quality will be achieved in a more reliable and **predictable manner**



01

Creates a competitive advantage by ensuring quality of products and services, on time delivery and cost efficiency

02

Represents the best, easiest, and safest way to do a job

03

Clarifies roles and responsibilities

BENEFITS

04

Promotes problem solving by providing a mean for tracing problems

05

Provides an approach to document and share best practices at both local and global levels

06

Reduces errors and inconsistency and enhances process flow

07

Improves process uniformity to provide a more consistent product or services to ___customers

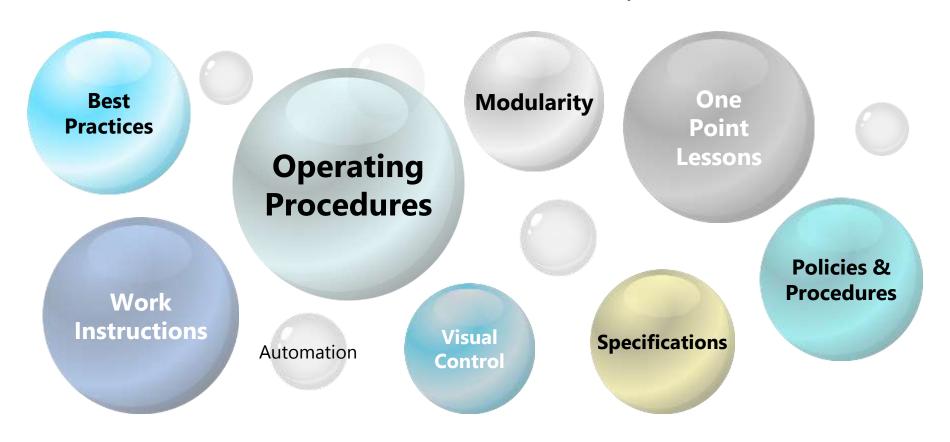
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Provides a baseline for evaluating processes

09

Creates a safer working environment through repetitive and consistent steps

Standard work is a combination of methods, systems and documents



Standard work can be embedded in the company's operation using **Standard Operating Procedures** (SOPs)



An SOP is a document that describes **the best way** to execute a process to maintain consistent work and achieve optimal output



It aims to standardize the way work is performed and make it **easier** for everyone to do their work



It describes the sequence to be followed and other **necessary information** to carry out a process

What will be done

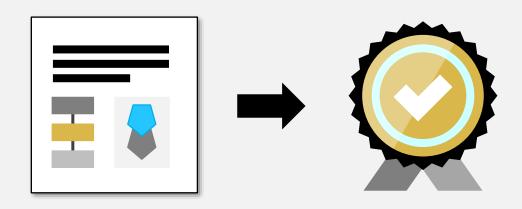
How it will be done

When it will be done

Who will be responsible for making sure it gets done



Developing and implementing SOPs enable standard work to be **effective**



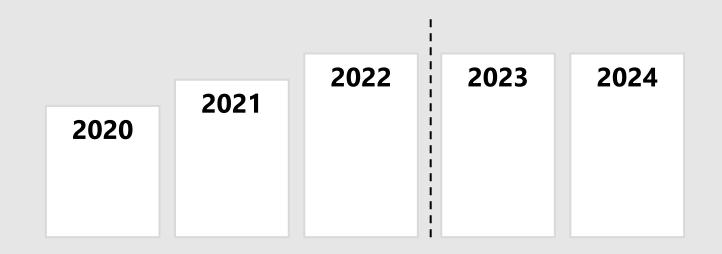
And help communicate standards to those working in the operation

SOPs are often used in **improvement projects** to document the standardized improved processes



They provide a way to maintain the improved process and sustain the achieved improvement

Very often we overlook the need to sustain the improvements



Successful solutions must be standardized in order to remain effective over the long term

Consider creating SOPs for . . .

Key and critical processes

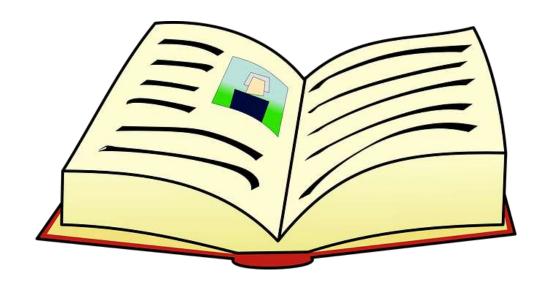
Highly repetitive processes

Complex processes

Improved processes



A typical **challenge** when developing SOPs is to have a balance between too much and not enough details



An SOP may include . . .

The description and scope of the work

The optimal amount of time needed for each activity

Key points related to safety, quality and performance

Why things are done in a certain way

The rate at which products must be produced to meet customer demand

The materials, equipment and tools needed to complete the work

The exact work sequence of the activities

Responsibilities and work distribution

A revision control system

SOP Template Example

SOP				
PROCESS:				
1. Objective	5. Safety issues			
2. Scope	6. Procedure			
3. Definitions				
4. Responsibilities	7. Related documents			

How to Develop an SOP

With your team, clearly describe the purpose for writing the SOP

For example, document the sequence of activities for a newly improved process



How to Develop an SOP

Understand the existing system for standard work and the current SOP if exists

Identify the key process activities and collect any required information



How to Develop an SOP

Prepare a **draft** of the SOP by describing the process activities, their sequence and time frames

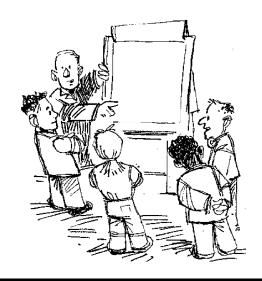
Don't try to be perfect with this draft as you may need to make changes later



How to Develop an SOP

Share the SOP draft with the concerned stakeholders including the employees working on the process

Ask them to review and suggest ideas that will further improve the SOP



How to Develop an SOP

Test the SOP by having someone performing each step exactly as it is described

Make the final draft of the SOP and distribute it to all relevant parties



Once an improvement has been implemented . . .



Standard work should be updated to reflect the improvement



What if you want to create a **system** of SOPs

Evaluate the availability of SOPs in every department

Prepare the missing SOP's

Improve the current SOPs

For each process, start with process mapping

Build an easily accessible SOP database

Monitor for effectiveness and compliance

SOP Example - Manufacturing

Process: LABEL CHANGEOVER Machine: 6 colors Decorator Rutherford

Label changeover benchmark time: Division: 18.7 minutes Plant: 31.5 minutes

PRE-CHECKLIST:

- Are magnetic cylinders prepared and in good condition?
- Are the blankets checked and prepared?
- 3. Are the plates ready and checked?
- 4. Are solvent buckets in place?
- 5. Are ink buckets ready?
- 6. Are scrap bins empty and ready?
- 7. Are team members ready and in proper position?

PROCEDURE:

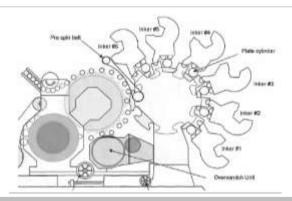
- Get design requirement.
- 2. Conduct stand-up meeting and review pre-checklist.
- 3. Stop the line.
- 4. Clear the line.
- 5. Apply label changeover as per instructions.
- 6. Apply registration and color adjustment.
- 7. Run the line.
- 8. Prepare the label changeover report.

TEAM ROLES:

Group Leader – review pre-checklist, coordinate, monitor, and check samples.

2nd **Man** – clean fountains, remove old cylinders, apply new inks, and put the new cylinders.

3rd **Man** – clean inkers, stop and run the machine, change the plates and blankets, and apply solvent.



Applying standard work in office and service environments will maintain and even improve customer service



The output of the process becomes more consistent

SOP Example – Service Sector

Process: (ORDER	PRO	CESSING
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Total time: $4.5 - 10$ minutes $\frac{8.5 - 16.5}{16.5}$ minutes for new customers				
Activity	Time	Key points		
Enter the customer information	1-1.5 minutes	Create a new customer if not exist (5-8 minutes)		
Enter order information	1-2 minutes	All starred field must be filled		
Retrieve items from stock	2-5 minutes	Load the heavy items into the customer's car		
Print out the invoice and hand it to the customer	0.5-1.5 minutes			

Further Information

Other documents that could be part of the standard work

Work Instruction

Provides specific details on how to do low-level activities

One Point Lesson

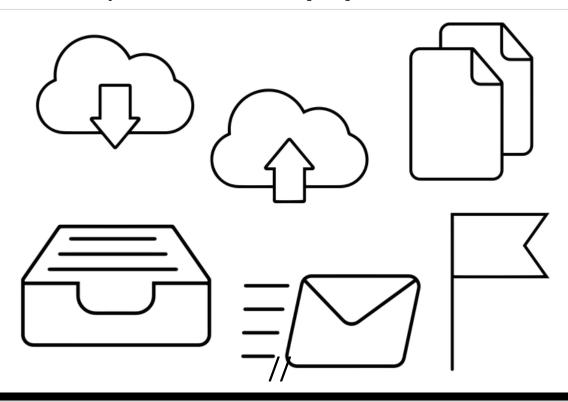
Used when an important message need to be communicated

Best Practice

The practice that has been proven to achieve the best results

Further Information

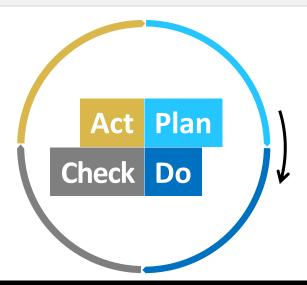
An SOP can be represented in paper or electronic format



Further Information

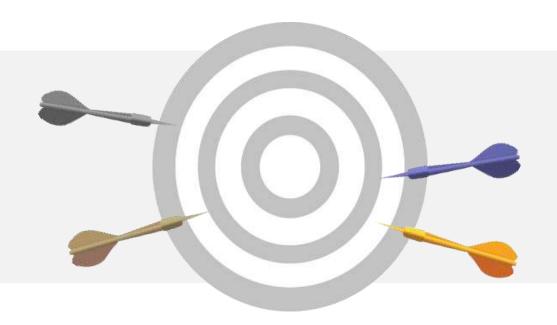
Standard work should never be considered final work

It should be regularly updated when a PDCA cycle reveals an opportunity for improvement



Further Information

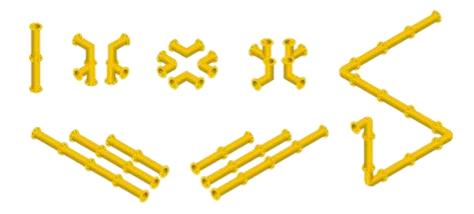
There is no point of standardizing a process into **systems** that do not currently work



Further Information

In manufacturing, standardizing of components is called **modularity**

It is the use of exchangeable parts or modules in the fabrication and assembly of an object



Further Information - Common Non-Standard Conditions

Failure to perform the activity

Failure to perform the activity as per standards and specifications

Failure to perform an activity at a required point in time

Taking longer to perform an activity than it should

Performing the activity in a way that will have a negative impact on a downstream process step

Failure to follow the correct sequence

Consuming more resources than planned

Failure to obtain the proper authorization



Do's & Don'ts



Make them simple and concise

Write at an appropriate level of detail

Make sure they are current and up to date

Ensure they are linked to training plans and records

Uses a language people can understand

Use visuals whenever possible

Print them in a professional way

Encourages to report deviations from standards

Make them well-designed and visually appealing

Place them at the point of need

Include key points related to quality and safety

Involve process performers in developing them