



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore - 641 107

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A' Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME : 190E114 - TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

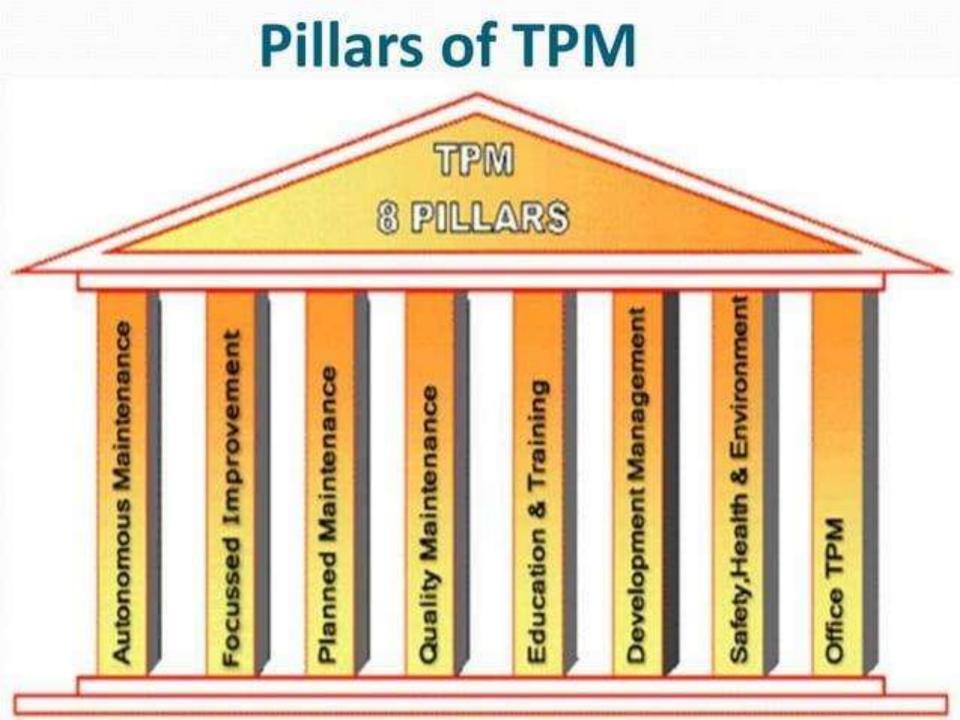
III YEAR / VI SEMESTER

Unit 4 - TQM TOOLS & TECHNIQUESII

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

- TPM is for improving productivity by making processes more *reliable* and *less wasteful*.
- The objective of TPM is to maintain the plant or equipment in good condition.
- To achieve this objective, preventive and predictive maintenance is required.





- Autonomous Maintenance, one of the features of TPM.
- The operator has a better understanding of the how the equipment works and can tell :
- if an issue is appearing,
- if quality is decreasing,



Operators are Trained and Motivated to : Develop ownership attitude toward their equipment **They are encouraged to :**

- Perform initial cleaning
- Remove the causes and effects of dirt and dust
- Conduct general inspection
- Lubricating periodically
- Workplace management.



- Maintenance group makes changes that lead to maintenance prevention.
- Thus <u>preventive maintenance</u> along with <u>maintenance</u> <u>prevention</u> grouped as **Productive Maintenance**



TPM has 3 goals :

- Zero Product Defects
- Zero Equipment Failures
- Zero Accidents.

 Note : On the surface this may seem impossible, but if it can be run without accident for an hour, it can be done for two hours, a shift, a day, and so on.

• TPM performance Metrics is : OEE = Overall Equipment Effectiveness

The metric is calculated :

Availability x Performance x Quality

EXAMPLE: if Availability is 95%, Performance is 97%, and Quality is 98%, then OEE is .95 x .97 x .98 = 90.3%



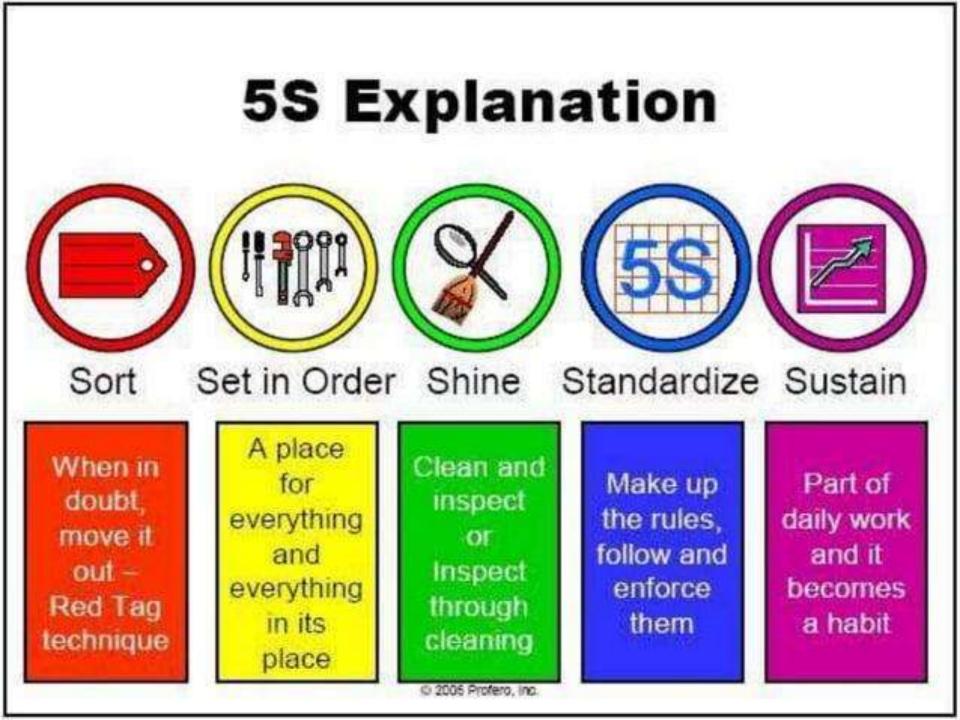
- TPM identifies the 6 losses (types of waste)
- Set-up and initial adjustment time,
- Equipment breakdown time,
- Idling and minor losses,
- Speed (cycle time) losses,
- Start-up quality losses, and
- Process quality losses,



The Base for the TPM Activity is 55

- Seiri (Sort)
- Seition (Set-in-Order/Arrange)
- Seiso (Shine/Clean)
- Seiketsu (Standard)
- Shitsuke (Sustain)





S -Shift

- Shift unnecessary items to stores or dump (if obsolete)
- Separate those which are necessary for the job from those which are not.
- Single out priority items, keep them as close as possible and at convenient location.
- Label up (tag) all equipment to returned to stores or dumped.



S-Shine

- Sweep and shine the work place
- Spring clean the work place
- Secure safety and health
- Stop leaks

S - Sort

- Secure a place for everything and store everything in its place like
- Tools
- Consumables
- Shop floor material
- Clearly identify work areas, equipment and routes



S - Standardize

- Operating procedures in pictures and photos and not words
- Simplify the usage instructions
- Store contents of cupboards visibly
- Keep the place tidy, clean and organized



S - Stick to Rules

- Support the process throughout
- Seek to eliminate root cause of the problem
- Conduct audit
- Make the improvements visible so that everyone gets motivated.



Results in:

- Equipment condition is known at all times
- Unexpected breakdowns are minimized.
- Corrosion is prevented; wear is delayed; machine life is extended.
- Spare parts need is reduced.
- Knowledge of the machine is increased
- Machine operation ration is improved



- Benefits of effective TPM include the following:
- Safer Working Environment
- Improved Equipment Reliability Uptime
- Increased Capacity
- Increased Productivity
- Improved Quality
- Company Financial Performance and Job Security





"5^S is the starting point for any improvement

Our experience shows about 40% productivity improves by just getting organized".





Redesigning Dommon Mind & Business Towards Excellence



THANK YOU