# Introduction to Lean Thinking





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### **INTRODUCTION TO LEAN THINKING**

### Program:

- Introduction to the Lean Thinking philosophy;
- Evolution of the concept (from the *TPS* to *Lean*);
- The concept of Value and Waste;
- The seven principles of Lean Thinking and its application;
- Challenges and opportunities associated;
- Analysis of case studies.



### **INTRODUCTION TO LEAN THINKING**

### **Extension:**

•14 hours

### Method:

• Thematic exhibitions and discussions, practical exercises to illustrate the methods presented, analysis of case studies and analysis of situations presented by participants. Completion of practical work.

#### Course aims:

• Understand the role of each one in value creation, understand the need to think lean and implement practices that can reduce waste and create value.





### PRESSURE FROM THE MARKET PLACE? WHAT PRESSURE?



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5



## "Let's stop and think. There must be an opportunity in this somewhere."





6

## **HIDDEN OPPORTUNITIES**

- On average, 40% of the costs in any business is pure waste. Eliminating this waste allows the business to become more faster and flexible in the market, and reduce costs;
- We currently have an operating model, with techniques and tools well established that under the name of *Lean Thinking*, help improve the overall efficiency of the Organization;
- For this opportunity to come true it requires to be done with people. Therefore, we need to attract, prepare, commit, deploy, and compensate people as they are a key element.



## What Toyota says:

"We get brilliant results, with normal people, operating processes brilliantly.

... but many companies get mediocre results, with bright people in inadequate operating procedures."

Toyota Executive, 2003





# What is

# LEAN THINKING





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## LEAN THINKING

- The philosophy of **LEAN THINKING** has emerged as a management system whose objective is to develop processes and systems with a view to eliminating **waste** throughout the organization and creating **value** for all stakeholders;
- The term Lean Thinking was first used by James Womack and Daniel Jones in his reference work (Reprinted in: 2003);
- It is a new management paradigm based on simple and immutable principles. It is a challenge for all organizations (applicable to public institutions or private, or nonprofit);
- The emphasis is on customer satisfaction (final customer).





## LEAN THINKING

The process of "clean" processes and people, ...





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In organizations, only a small percentage of the activities adds value. The majority (> 90%) are wasted and as such should be eliminated.





Controls

**Excess of activities** 

Rework







Machine failure

**Movements** 

**Transports** 

### **IS THIS FAMILIAR TO YOU?**

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## THE FAT IN ORGANIZATIONS

- In its day-to-day basis, lots of activities take place which are classified as waste (*muda* in Japanese terms);
- How many of us do not do in perfection what is no need to be done?;
- Who does not keep its people employed just for that, to keep them occupied?;
- This means more resources to produce and serve the same;
- The **fat** in organizations makes them sick, heavy, slow and low productivity not being able to generate wealthy for the society
- Just lean and agile organizations have opportunities to survive.



## SIMPLE TOOLS SOME TIMES HARD TO IMPLEMENT

- Scientific Method;
- Genchi Genbutsu (go and see for yourself);
- 5W2H (what, why, who, when, where, how, how much);
- **PDCA**/SDCA (*plan/standardize-do-check-act*);
- **3M** (*Muda*, *Muri* e *Mura*);
- **5**(+1)**S**;
- 7 classic quality tools, ex:
  - Flow chart and Histogram;
  - ABC analysis (Pareto) and Ishikawa diagram;
- TOPS/8D
- **VSM** (value stream mapping);
- Hoshin Kanri (policy deployment).
- [...]





### **AREAS OF INTERVENTION**



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## AND NOW? FROM WHERE WE START?





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### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- Reduction of **lead time** 70-90%;
- Reduction of cycle time 50-80%;
- Reduction of response times > 75%;
- Reduction of product development 70%;
- Reduction of **quality costs** 80%;
- Reduction of **footprint** 30-50%;
- Reduction of **operating costs** 50%;
- Improvement in *customer service* > 90%;
- Improvement in **participation and morale of the people**;
- Increase productivity 15-55% per year;
- Reduction of **stocks** (ex. WIP) > 70%;
- Improvement on **investment return** > 90%.



# ANY SIMPLE PROBLEM CAN BECOME INSOLUBLE AFTER A REASONABLE NUMBER OF MEETINGS

It is your choice.. KEEP IT SIMPLE, THINK LEAN!