

The 5 Lean Principles applied to Product Development

25th Oct 2012 Dr Garcia Patrick Tenneco

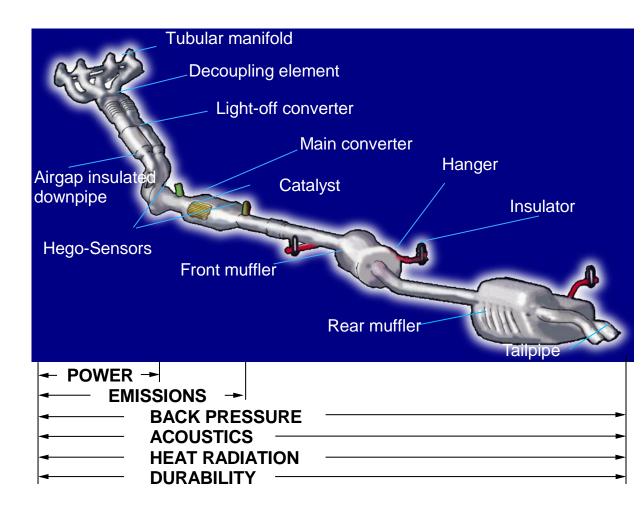
What is 'Lean Thinking' ? The 5 Principles. (Womack & Jones)



- Principle 1. To specify Customer Value
- Principle 2. To identify the Value Stream of a service
- Principle 3. To make flow.
- Principle 4. To let the Customer pull the service from the service provider instead of pushing it.
- Principles 5. To strive for perfection.



Technical Requirements of an Exhaust System. Customer Value.



CUSTOMER ENG. SPECIFICATIONS

- POWER & TORQUE
- BACK PRESSURE
- ACOUSTICS
 - -TAIL PIPE NOISE
 - -SHELL NOISE
 - -IN CABIN NOISE
 - -SUBJ. NOISE
- EMISSIONS _LIGHT OFF
- DURABILITY _VIBRATION _CORROSION
- HEAT RADIATION
- PACKAGING
- MOUNTING
- DECOUPLING
- MATERIALS
- WEIGHT
- COST

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What is 'Lean Thinking' ? The 5 Principles. (Womack & Jones)



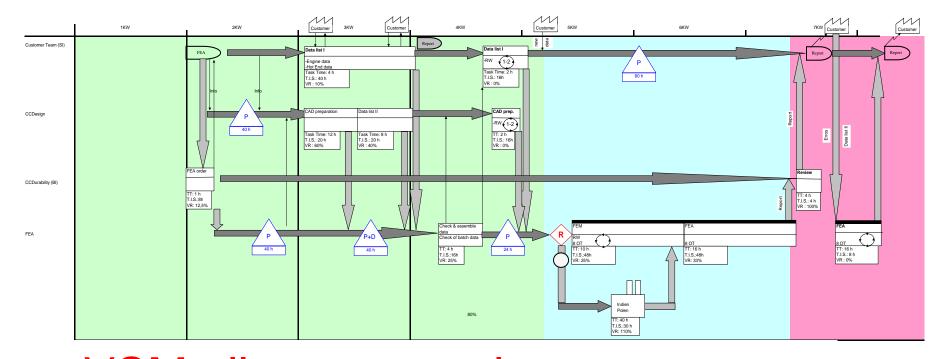
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- Principle 2. To identify the Value Stream of a service/ product.
 - This step consists of identifying the part of the service / product which do not add value from the customer point of view and needs to be eliminated.
 - How ? By performing some analysis (VSM) to establish which activities are really necessary (Value Adds) and which we can eliminate (Waste)

VSM of a CAE/FEM Process. Current Status. **VECO**



VSM allows to analyze The Value Add, Non Value Add of the process

Comparison of Traditional vs. Lean *TENNECO* **Value Stream Cultures**

Traditional Culture

- Most people understand only the functions in which they work
- Functions are competitors
- A function's Measures isolate it from other functions

Value Stream Culture

- People understand the big picture and the business of the other functions
- Functions are partners
- Common Goals (Order to Ship Time, Information accuracy and timeliness, etc.)

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- Principle 3. To make flow.
 - This step consists of eliminating all types of waste in order to make flow to the service/ product.
 - Our task is to get rid of the waste by eliminating the waiting time, the rework associated to some defects, the work duplication, the lack of accuracy.
 - To get your service/ product leaner you need to apply some lean principles.
 - And to be creative to find some smart solutions

Simples Measures to make flow



- Work layout should be aligned in the order that the action takes place.
 - The critical Layout creates a busy material Handling
- Move One piece at a time.
 - The Push and Batch systems creates a queue and waiting

- Conduct activities in parallel or series as appropriate.
 - It is one of the causes for a long lead time.

More complex Measures to make flow



- Frontloading. To anticipate on the potential barriers.
 - Concept Phase. See some illustration later.
- Development of Standards
 - Processes.
 - Products
 - Skills
 - Tools. Reporting templates, Checklist
 - Etc...
- Alignment, Communication and Commitment.
 - Kick off Meeting with clear rules and Roles & Responsibility of each Stakeholder.
- Training

Front Loading. Trade off Curves



Development Cycle Exhaust System. Concurrent Engineering

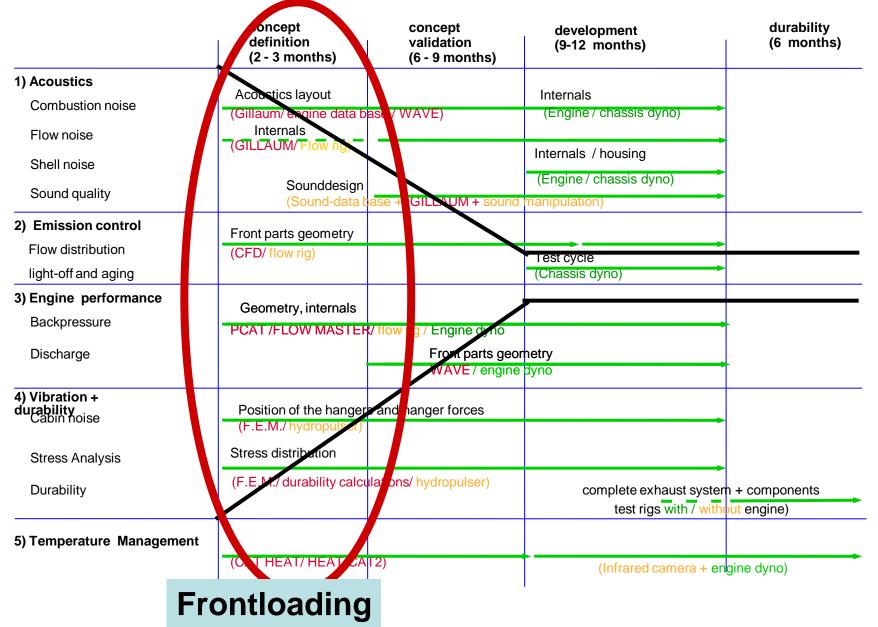


	concept definition (2 - 3 months)	concept validation (6 - 9 months)	development (9-12 months)	durability (6 months)
1) Acoustics				
Combustion noise	Acoustics layout		Internals	
Flow noise	(Gillaum/ engine data ba Internals (GILLAUM/ Flow rig)	ase / WAVE)	(Engine / chassis dyno)	
Shell noise			Internals / housing	
Sound quality	Sounddesign (Sound-data b	ase + GILLAUM + sound	(Engine / chassis dyno) manipulation)	
2) Emission control	Front parts geometry			
Flow distribution light-off and aging	(CFD/ flow rig)		Test cycle (Chassis dyno)	
3) Engine performance	Geometry, internals			
Backpressure	PCAT/FLOW MASTER	/ flow rig / Engine dyno		•
Discharge		Front parts geon WAVE / engine		
4) Vibration + durability Cabin hoise	Position of the hanger (F.E.M./ hydropulser)	s and hanger forces		
Stress Analysis	Stress distribution			
Durability	(F.E.M./ durability calcu	llations/ hydropulser)	complete exhaust system	
5) Temperature Management			test rigs with / with	out engine)
o, remperature management	(CAT HEAT/ HEAT-CA	12)	(Infrared camera + en	gine dyno)
Fre	ontloading		1	

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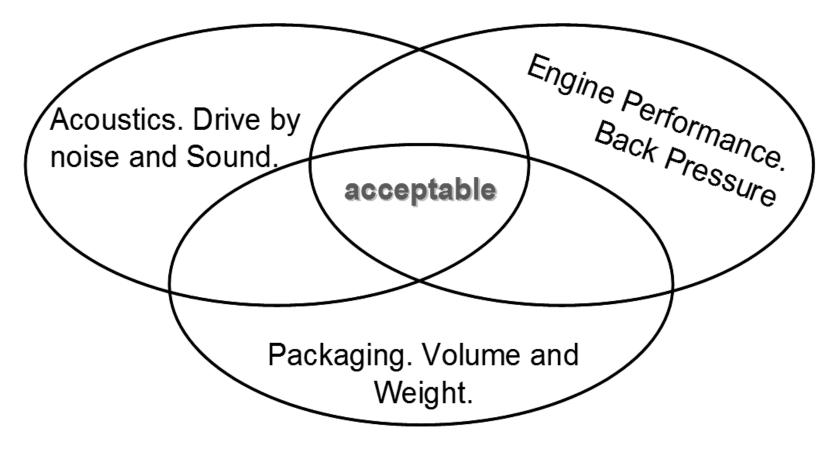
Development Cycle Exhaust System. Concurrent Engineering



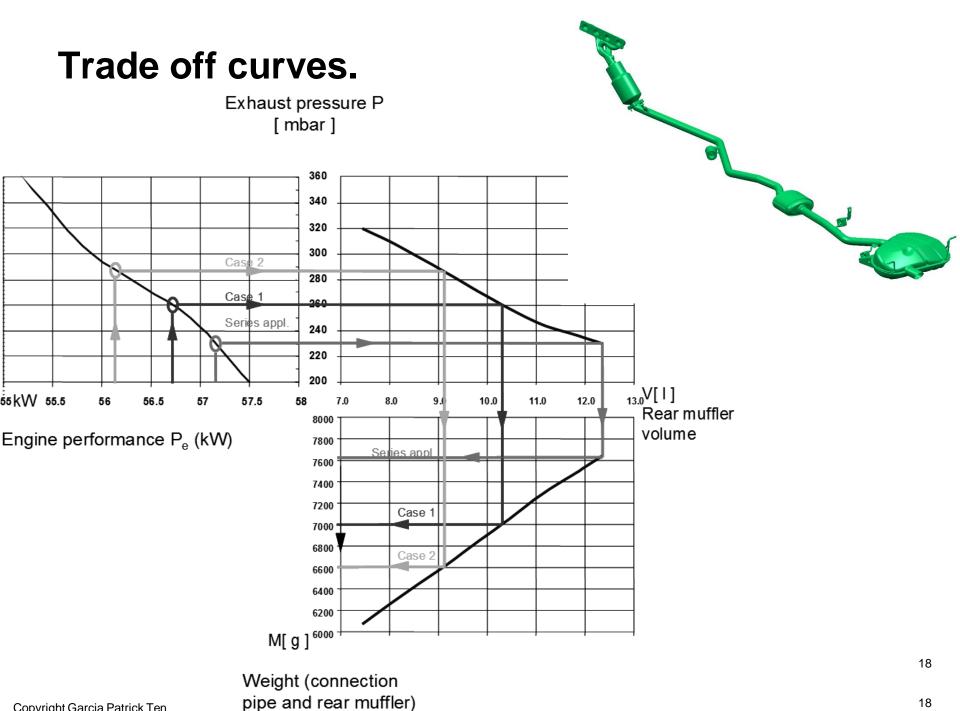




Design optimization. Trade off.



Criteria must be applied to end up with the best solutions Trade Off principles



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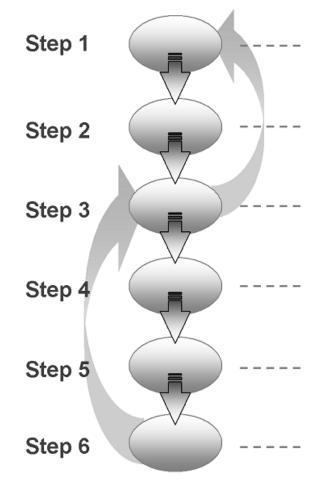


Frontloading. Example Sound Quality.

- Methodology. New Standards to create Sounds
- New Products developed for OEMs.

Sound Engineering. Guideline/ New Standard to create a Sound.





Definition of a target tailpipe sound based on Sound measurements of existing cars (Benchmark)

Binaural and harmonic analysis Listening lab

CAE-Prediction – Target reachable ? (Loop)

- Gillaum to optimise harmonics
- Wave / GT-Power to optimize engine performance

Building hardware

- CAD Drawings
- Building of prototypes

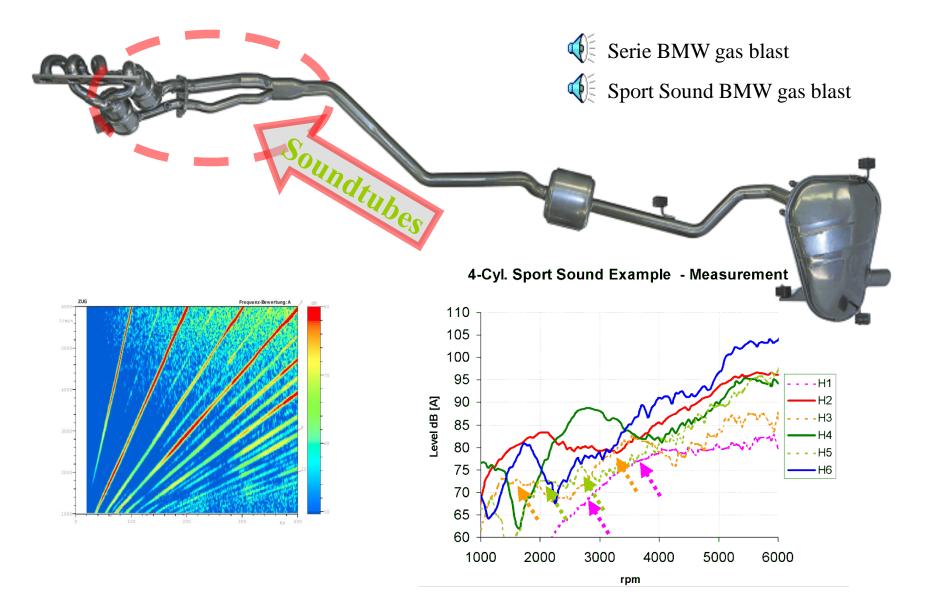
Measurements on proposed exhaust designs

- Acoustics
- Power characteristics and backpressure simultaneously

Final validation together with customer – Goal reached and confirmed. Otherwise Loop

Layout for a 4-Cylinder Sound Example



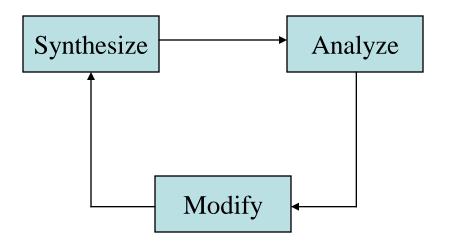


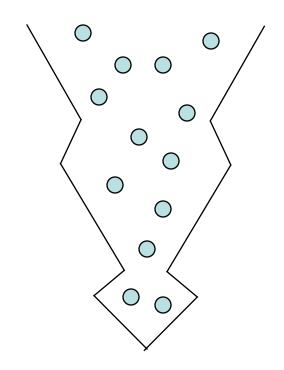
PROCESS. FRONT LOADING SET BASED CONCURRENT ENGINEERING



Two Models of Design







ITERATIVE MODEL

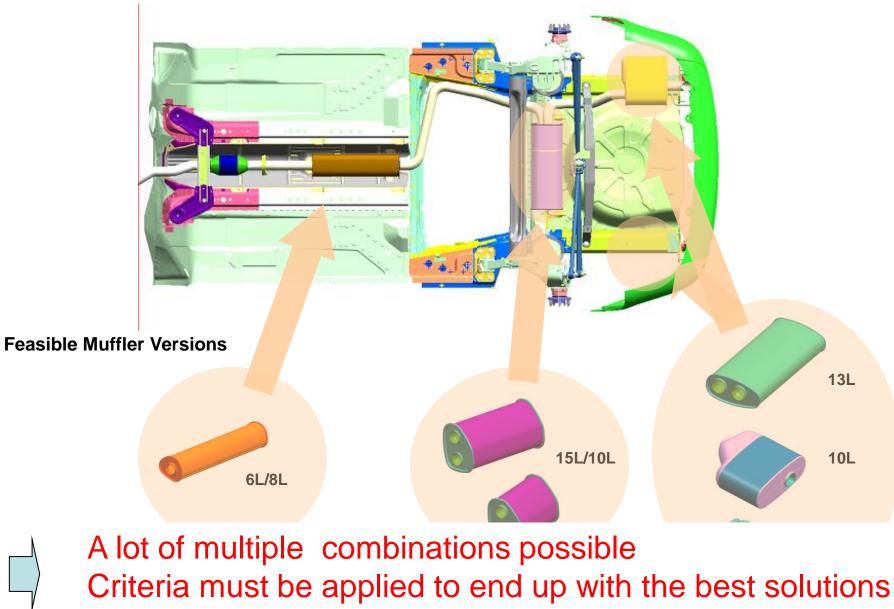
CONVERGENT MODEL

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Package layout Muffler forms



Vehicle Underfloor for pipe routing and volume layout



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Basic Requirements Mach-no., backpressure and overall tuning volume

Target Mach-No. tailpipe <0.25 @~750kg/h Single flow Ø70mm Double flow 2xØ50mm -> *double flow tailpipe* Target Mach-No. centerpipe <0.3 @~750kg/h

Single flow Ø65mm -> single flow center pipe Double flow 2xØ48mm

Specific Volume ~0.2L/kW @165kW

Tuning Volume required ~33Ltr

-> 6L + 15l + 13L -> 34L

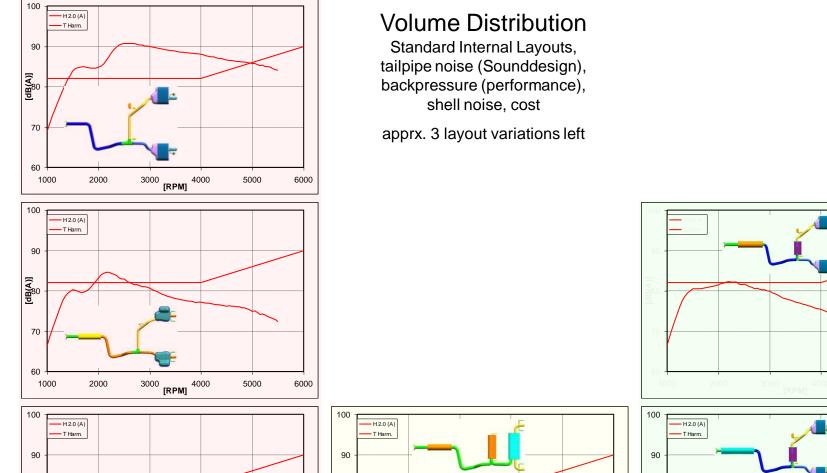
-> 8L + 0L + 2x10L -> 28L

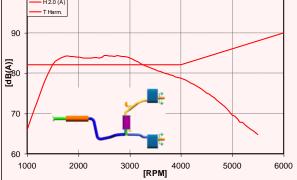
-> 6L + 0L + 2x13L -> 32L

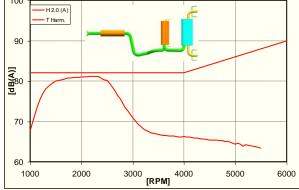
-> 6L + 10L + 2x8L -> 32L

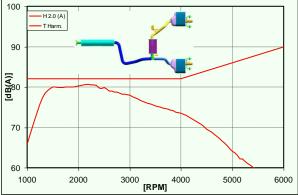
-> ...







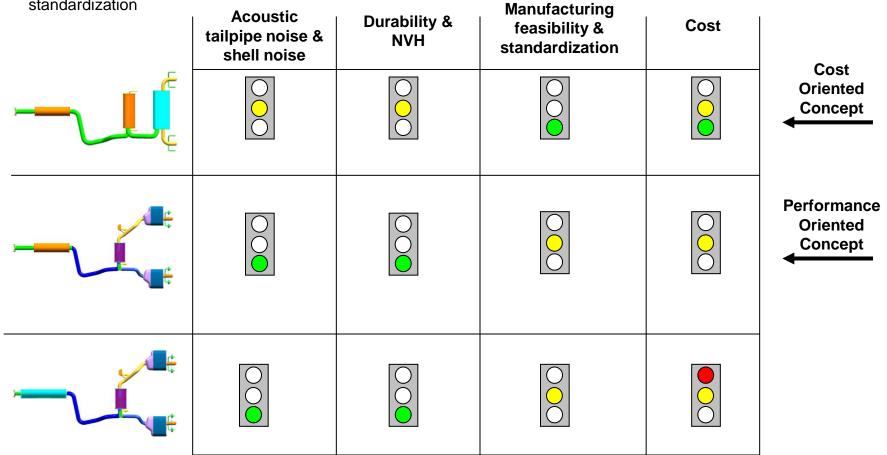






Detailed Analysis

Optimizing internal layouts, hanger forces, Risk-Assessment, feasibility, cost, standardization



Package Layout

apprx. 20 layout variations

Basic Requirements

Mach-no., backpressure and overall tuning volume

apprx. 6 layout variations left

Volume Distribution

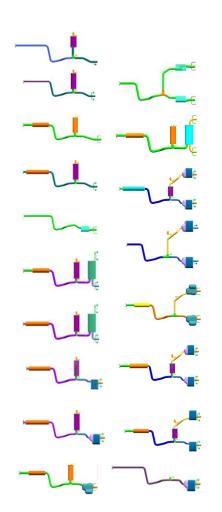
Standard Internal Layouts, tailpipe noise (Sounddesign), backpressure (performance), shell noise, cost

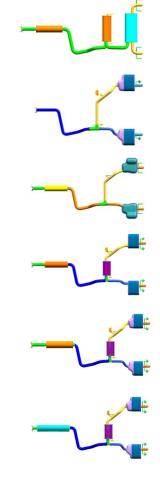
apprx. 3 layout variations left

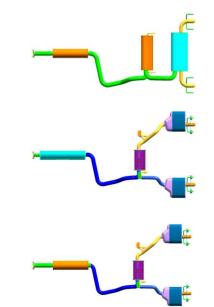


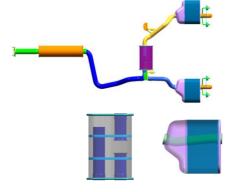
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Optimizing internal layouts, hanger forces, Risk-Assessment, feasibility, cost, standardization

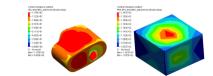








Inlet Pipe	Ø65x1.5			
Common Muffler	8 L	MSD 6L: VRR-@60x1.5: NSD Var. 1: Auxiliary Var. 2: 2x ERR 165x/655x1.5		
Center Pipe	Ø60x1.5	100		
Rear Muffler V2	10 L	20		
Center Pipe	2xØ55x1.5	80 120 14		
Auxiliary Muffler V2	2x10.2 L			
Tailpipe	2xØ60x1.5			
spec. Volume	0.21 L/kW	80 T2um		
	25kPa @			
Backpressure	228g/s	1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000		
Target	tbd	[RPM]		





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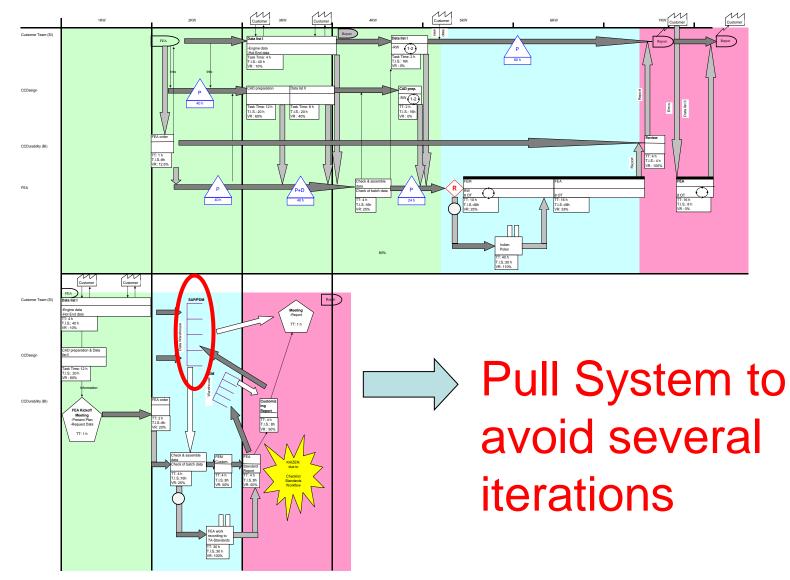
What is 'Lean Thinking' ? The 5 Principles. (Womack & Jones)



- Principle 4. To let the Customer pull the service from the service provider instead of pushing it.
 - Pull principle. Only the service/ product is produced if it is required by the Customer.
 - The Customer set the pace he wants to be delivered.
 - The aim of this step is to prevent from any overproduction (Waste) or shortage (No fulfillment of the Customer need)).



FEA. Current and Future status.



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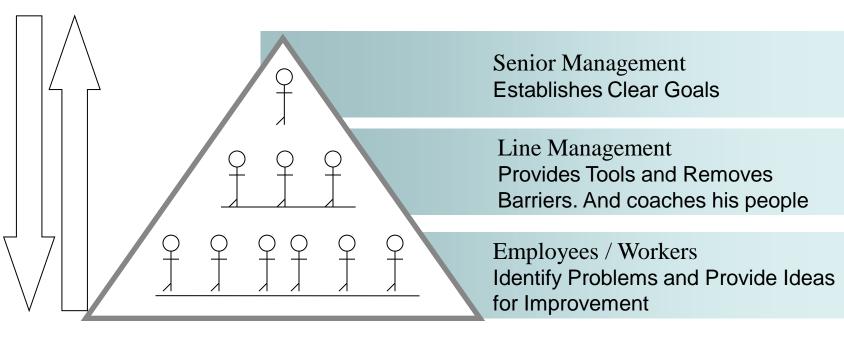
Principles 5. To strive for perfection.

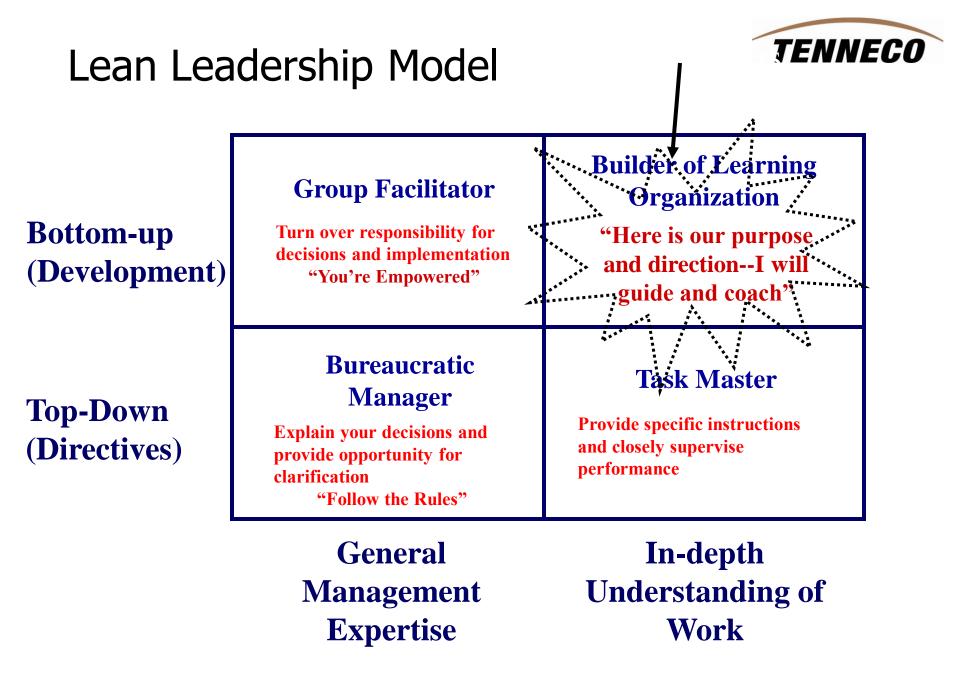
- You can continuously improve only if you have
 - The people as problem solver. Right trained, skilled and motivated
 - And the tools to do it
 - Soft tools, i.e. Communication, Learning, Alignment
 - And the culture to develop and retain your people.

Lean Management.



Lean Top Down and Bottom Up. Everyone Thinking





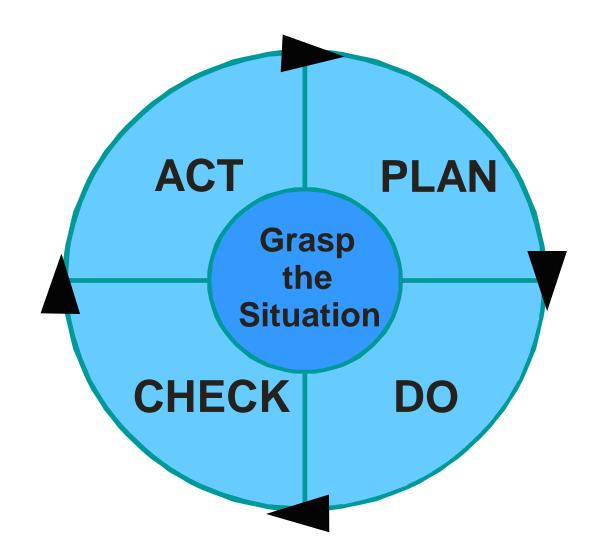
Soft Tools



- Problem Solving.
 - Overview
- Learning Tools. Communication and Alignment
 - Alignment. Visual Management.
 - Learning.
 - Reflections.
 - Guidelines,...

The PDCA Cycle





A3 PROBLEM SOLVING REPORT LAYOUT

THEME

Answers the question – "What are we trying to do?"

PROBLEM SITUATION

- The standard ٠
- **Current situation** ٠
- **Discrepancy** / Extent of the problem ٠
- Rationale for picking up the problem (Importance to business ٠ activity, goals, or values of the organization)

COUNTERMEASURES

(Resulting from Cause Analysis)

- **Temporary Measure**
- Long Term Countermeasure

PDCA is supported by a Tool T/ Μ called A3 Problem Solving or 8D qu **CAUSE ANALYSIS PROBLEM: FOLLOW-UP and LESSONS LEARNED Potential Causes** · Unresolved issues and actions to address them • How will you check effects? Most likely direct cause: • When will you check effects? Why? \rightarrow Why? \rightarrow Why? \rightarrow Why? • How will you report finding? • When will you report findings? **Root Cause:**

AUTHOR: DATE:

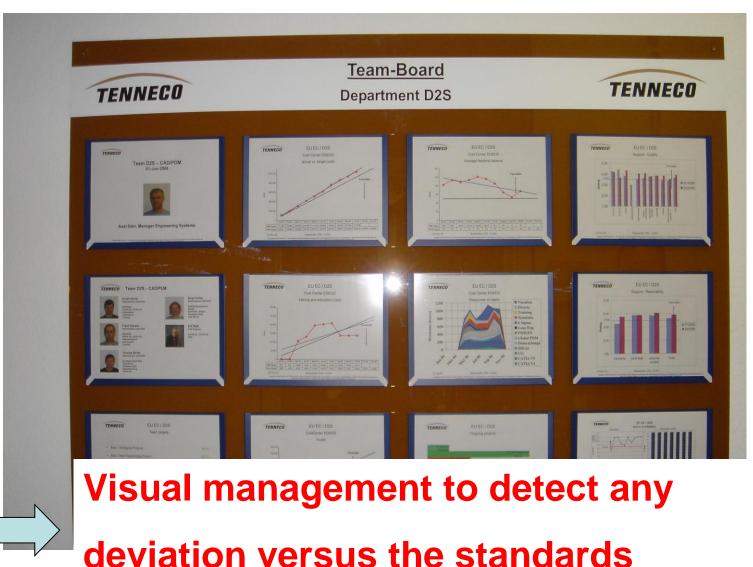
Tenneco

Soft Tools



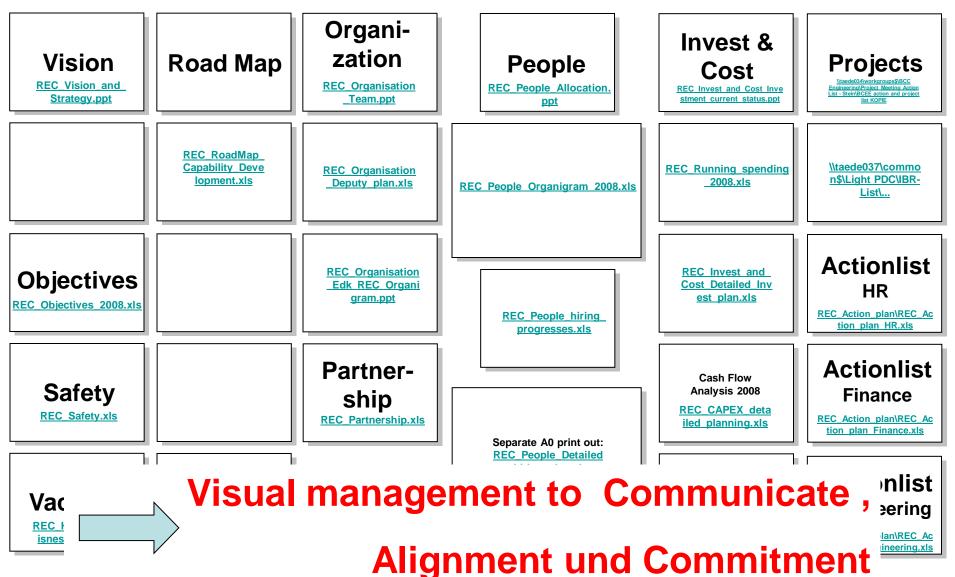
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BOS Board or Cockpit for each Departmenter





OBEYA ROOM AT REC



TENNECO

Obeya



Responsibility: Jan Brand / Status: 14.04.2008

Soft Tools

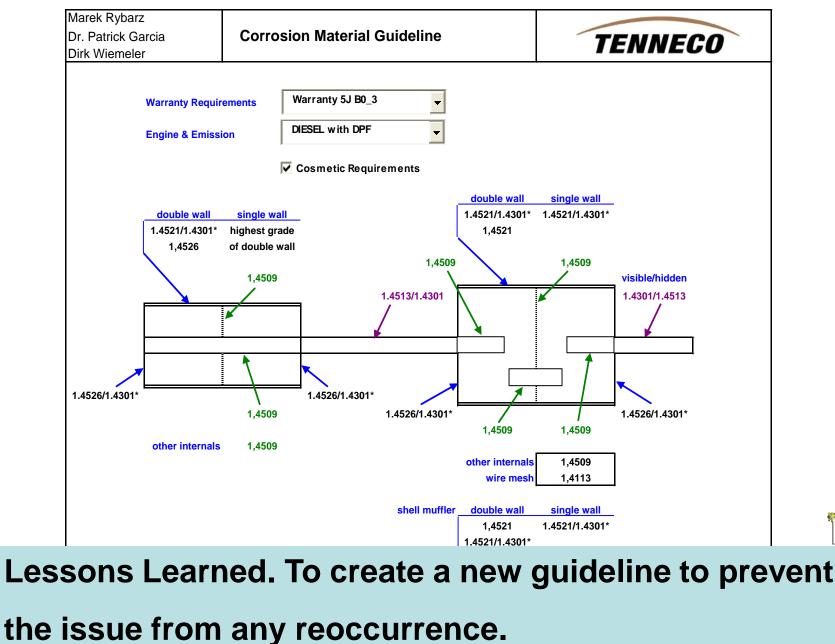


- Problem Solving.
 - Overview
- Learning Tools. Communication and Alignment
 - Alignment. Visual Management.
 - Learning from experience.
 - Reflections.
 - Guidelines,...

Material Guidelines.

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Conclusions.



- Tenneco has been applying the lean key principles for more than 8 years.
 - First in Germany, then in all R&D centers.
 - In all Product segments (EC, RC and AM)
- In the meantime these key principles have been transferred to
 - the transactional world (Sales, Finance, HR)
 - The complicated Cross Functional Processes
 - with success
- Tenneco has been developing some Change Agent position in order to enhance the Bottom Up approach and therefore to make the Kayzen Mindset more sustainable.