

lppd



Lean Product &  
Process Development

# Lean Process Creation: *Why Developing a Product that Customers Actually Want Requires a Great Process*

**Matt Zayko**

**LEI LPPD Coach**

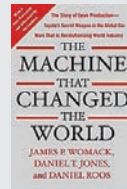
***LPPD Summit 2018: Learning Session***

# Learning Session Overview

- Lean Process Creation within *Lean Product & Process Development (LPPD)*
- Failure Modes with Lean Process Creation
- Hands-On Exercise
- Framework and Key Enablers for Lean Process Creation
- Action Steps for Moving Forward

# About LPPD...

## What is Lean Product & Process Development (LPPD) ?



### The Elements of Lean Production:

1. Running the Factory
2. Designing the Car
3. Coordinating the Supply Chain
4. Dealing with Customers
5. Managing the Lean Enterprise



The industry focused on elements 1 & 3, but where should WE focus?



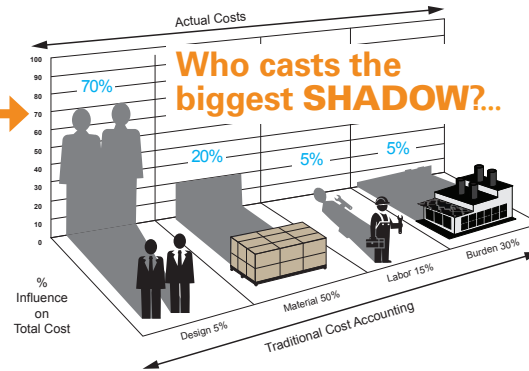
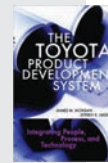
"Your product is not the most important thing. It is the only thing."

- Jim Morgan

### LPPD Core Principles

A sustainable system for consistently delivering great products/outcomes and profitable value streams.

- It's all about people
- Deeply understand what your product needs to be
- Create flow and eliminate waste for speed to market
- Learning is what creates new value



... Product Development!

The most powerful leverage point in creating a Lean Enterprise.



# lppd



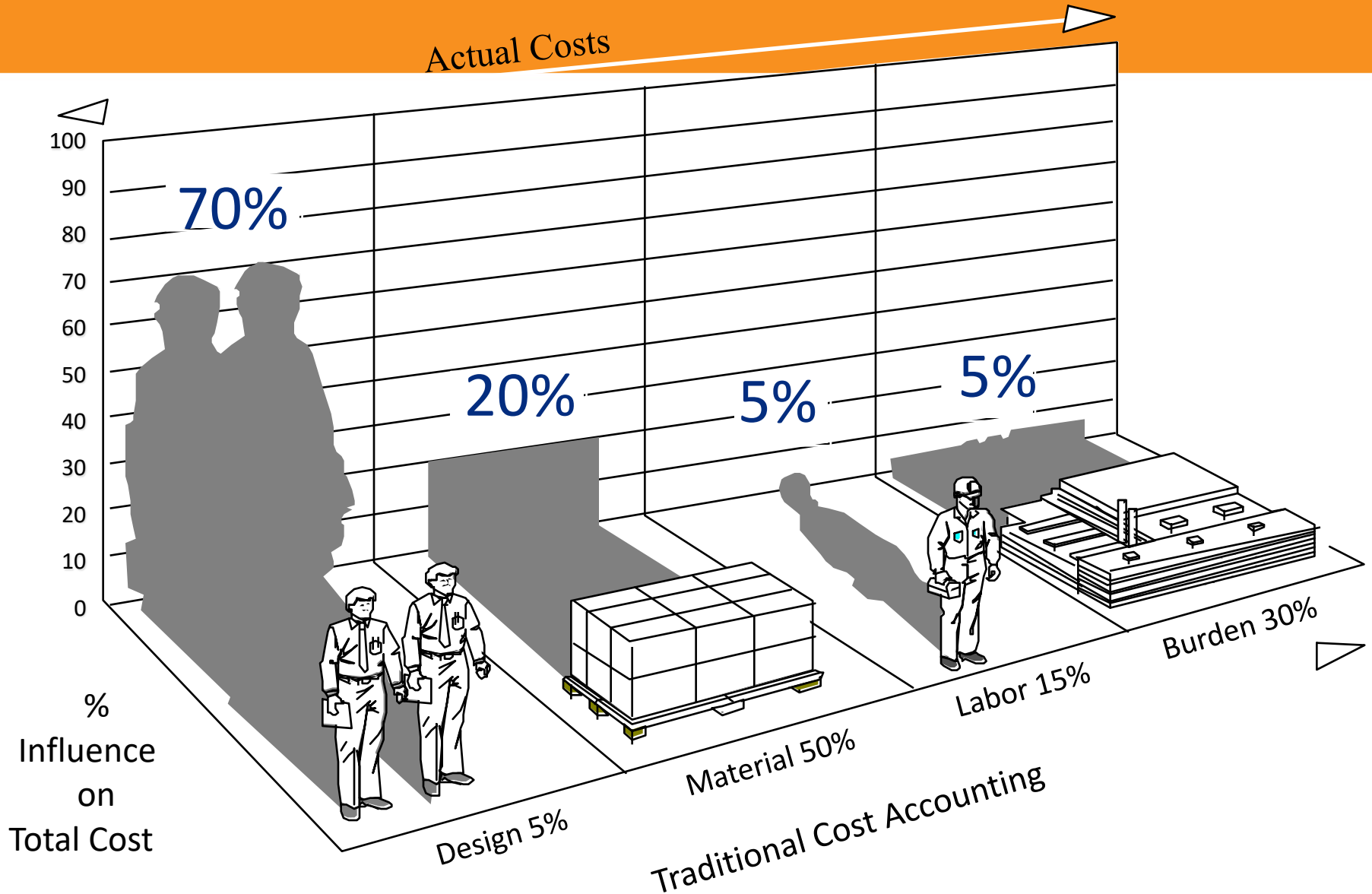
A LEAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE PROGRAM

Changing the Way  
New Value is Created

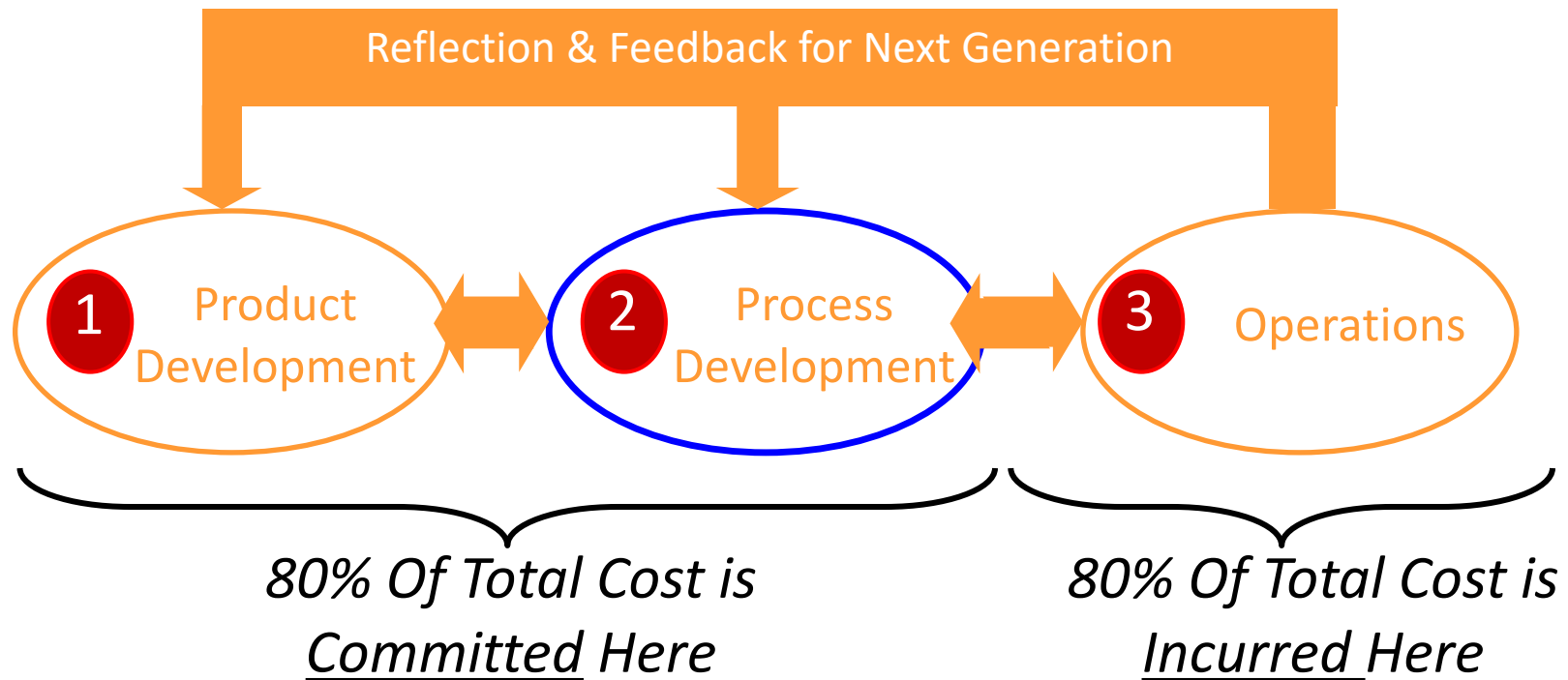


Learn more about Lean Product & Process Development at [leanpd.org](http://leanpd.org)

# Development has the greatest influence...



# LPPD *should* consider this entire cycle...



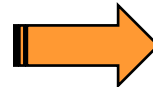
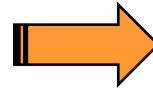
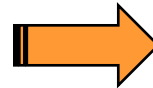
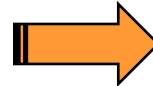
**Today's focus: *Lean Process Creation***

# Process Kaizen.....or Engineering Rework?

## ***New Process Example***

- Hospital Patient Discharge having *250 hand-offs*
- Hospital Blood Sample Testing taking *309 steps and > 24 hours*
- Auto Electronics Assembly Line with *\$2.8 million capital and 17 people*
- Industrial Machining Value Stream with *74 days system lead time*

**vs.**



## ***Improved New Process***

*....63 hand-offs*

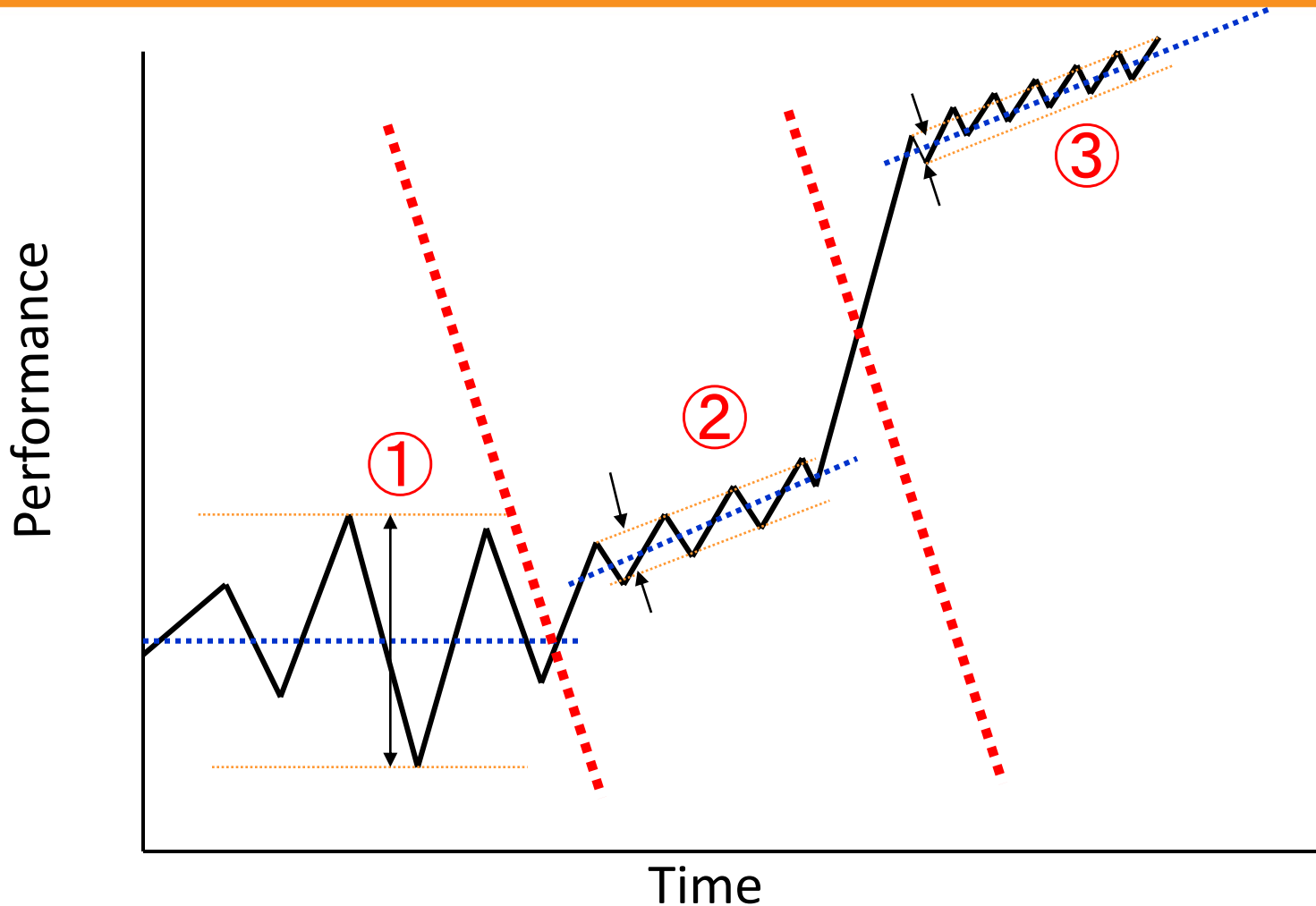
*....57 steps and < 3 hours*

*....\$0.4 million capital and 13 people*

*....21 days system lead time*

**How do you feed the lessons learned up front?**

# Where do you want to Launch? ①? ②? ③?

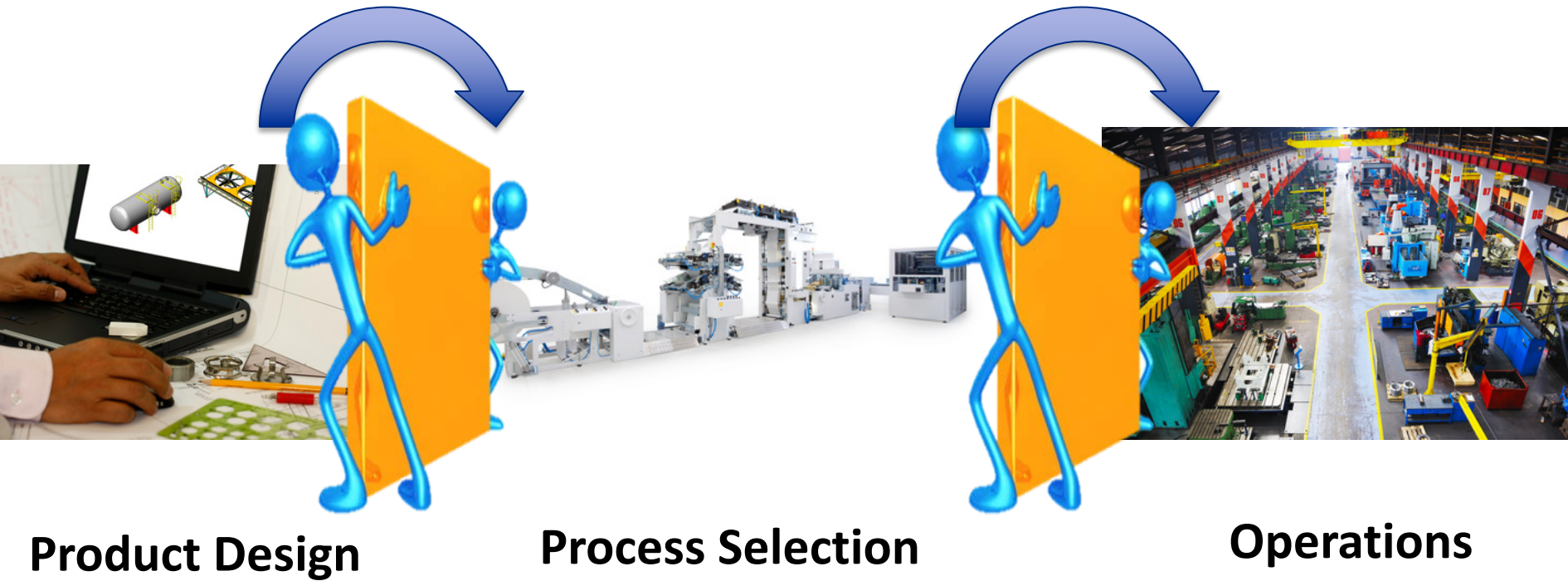


Is moving from ① to ③ after launch really kaizen?

# **Case Study Introduction: Acme Devices and the *High Voltage Switch Product***



# Process “Development” As Usual



*Who is thinking about designing a profitable value stream?*

Before jumping to solutions, Acme  
Devices leadership asked:

*What is our current “method of work”  
for developing a new process?*

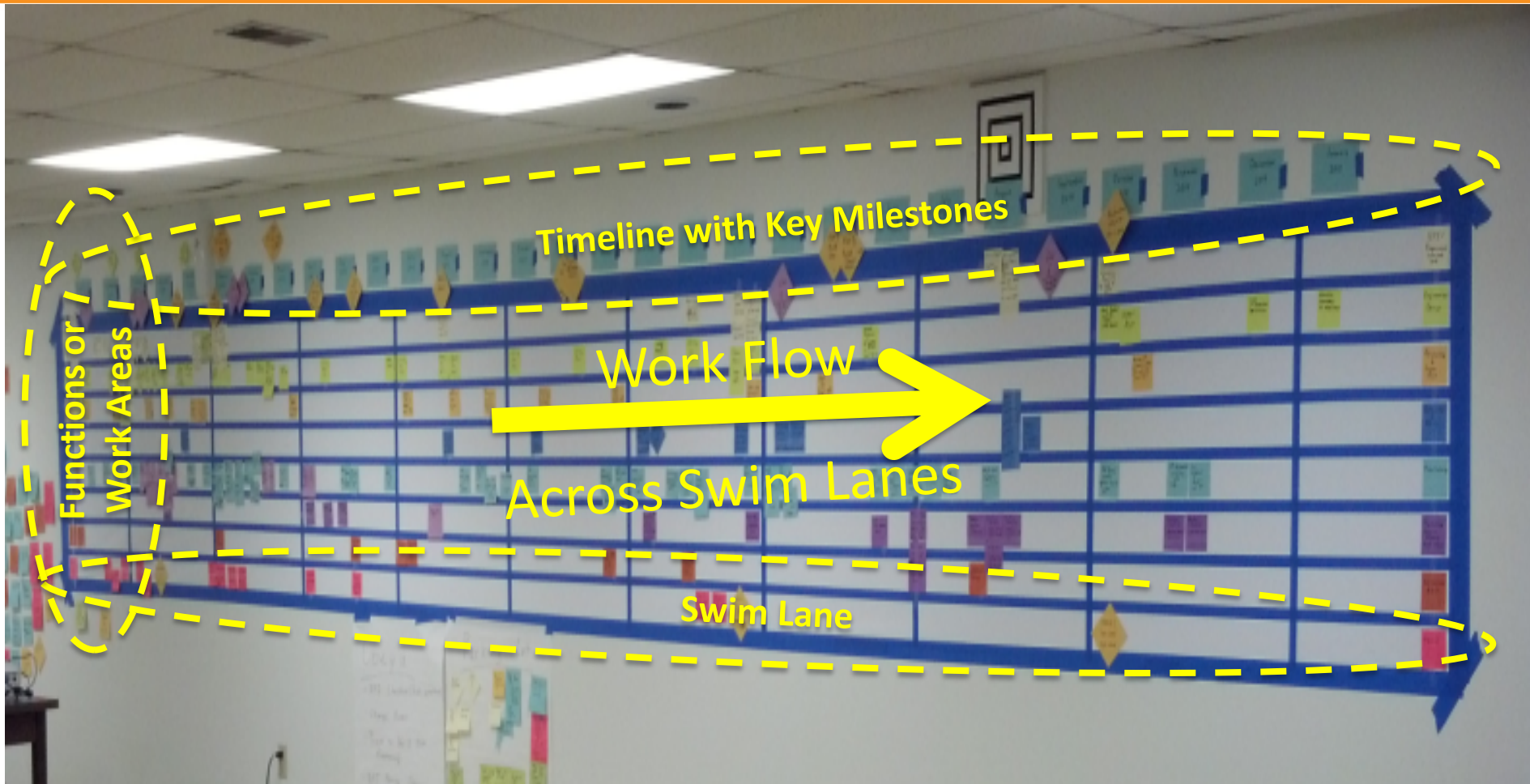
# PDVSM Workshop—Shared Understanding & Vision



# Typical Steps for PD Current-State Mapping

- 1) Map Boundaries: Customer/Supplier/Timeline/Swim Lanes
  - Document information & needs for Customers and Suppliers
  - Identify project timeline from start to finish, along with key milestones / phases
  - Determine swim lanes needed to show work flow
- 2) Identify main processes (in order) within & across swim lanes
- 3) Value-stream “walk” through the actual program steps
  - Add handoffs and communications, as well as program interrupts
  - Look for the waste: Add wait times, in-boxes, and rework points
  - Fill in data boxes for each process (P/T, L/T, %C/A)
  - Add program events and percent of re-use
- 4) Calculate system lead-time (L/T) vs. process time (P/T), calculate First Pass Yield (%C/A) and other summary measures

# Process Development VSM Example Framing



# Acme Devices Current-State Map for Recent New Process Development Work



- 26 months total development cycle for idea-to-launch (product + process)
- 3 major product design changes impacted process development timelines, leading to 6+ months delayed launch, ongoing warranty issue, and lower operating margin
- 29 significant risks and opportunities identified with this recent program with regard to process development

# Failure Modes with Lean Process Creation

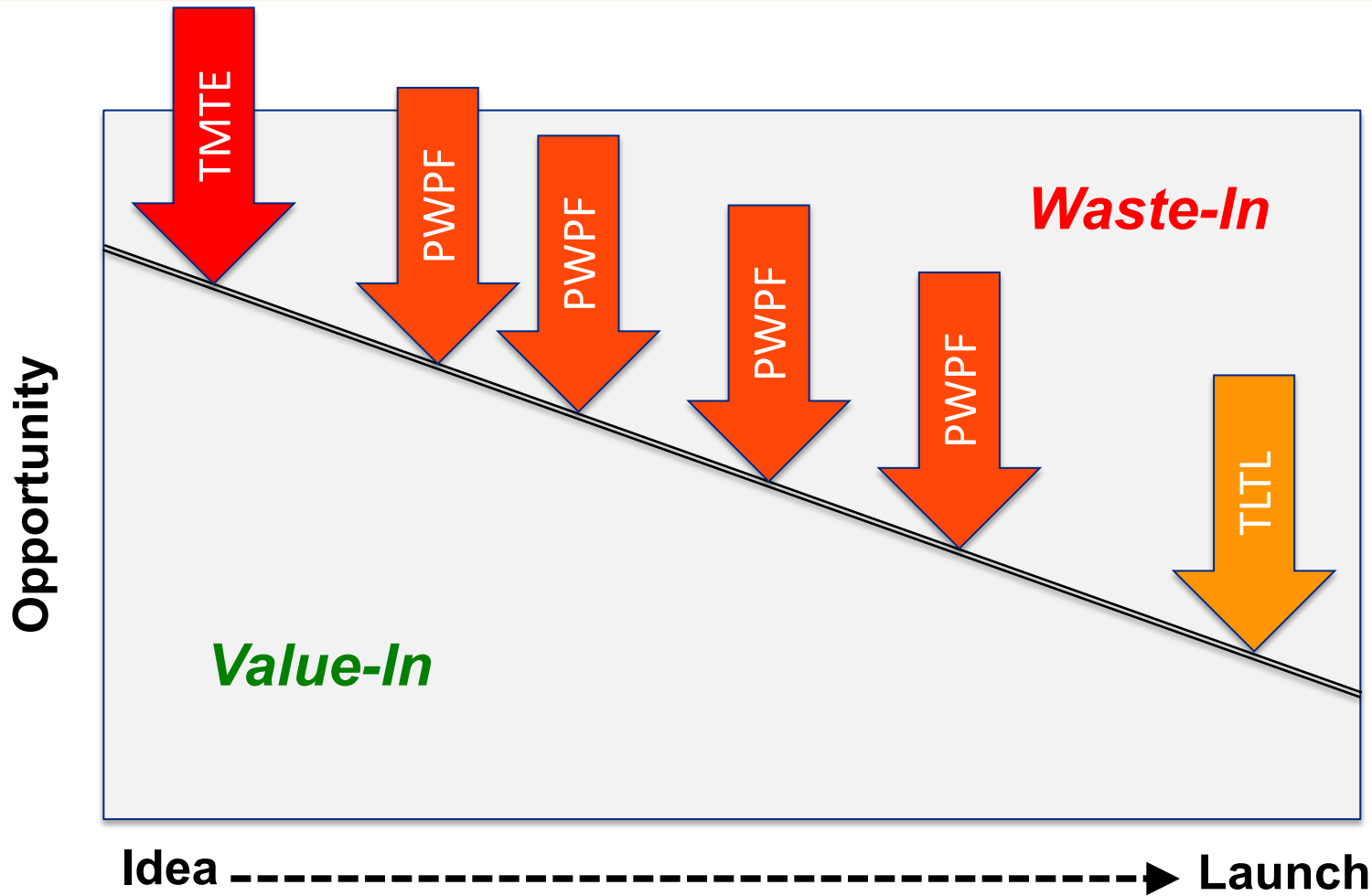
- Too Much, Too Early (TMTE)
  - Critical decisions are made too far in advance
  - Knowledge incomplete
  - Prematurely locks-in a process design
- Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish (PWPF)
  - Short-sighted decisions are made for local optimization throughout the design cycle
  - Results in overall performance reduction
- Too Little, Too Late (TLTL)
  - Insufficient upfront design activity before launch
  - Creates a flurry of rework after launch

# Failure Modes: *Examples*

- Too Much, Too Early (TMTE)
  - In an effort to eliminate conveyors, an organization purchased 2500 carts and configured the next generation operation accordingly
  - It was discovered that the \$2.5 million of carts were too large, driving large batch flow and extra operator motions
- Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish (PWPF)
  - Machine designers combined two operations into one station to minimize space, handling and number of employees
  - This resulted in a bottleneck station and underutilized resources throughout the value stream
- Too Little, Too Late (TLTL)
  - During the final phases of construction, a hospital decided to standardize room configuration to support repeatable work and the patient experience
  - It was determined to be cost prohibitive due to changes to the building's physical structure



# Failure Modes, Timing and (Lost) Opportunity



# Hands-On Exercise

# Example for Exercise

## Development Process: New House Build

Failure Mode	What was Observed?	What was the impact?
Too Much, Too Early	Owner early on decides on geothermal heating & cooling system	Final house plan square footage requires 50% larger lot to enable the geothermal system or supplemental heating / cooling system
Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish	Owner selects lower-quality window to save on construction costs (and put toward a bigger lot!)	Owner experiences significantly higher ongoing utility costs (and an increased load on the geothermal system!)
Too Little, Too Late	Main electrical panel is placed into unfinished lower-level space. Owner decides to partially finish lower-level and include another bedroom.	Main electrical panel is in the middle of the bedroom space

# Exercise Instructions: Part 1

- Think deeply of a new process developed and launched in your organization
- Fill out handout 1 based on your understanding / experience with your new process
  - **12 minutes**
- As a table, briefly share your failure mode examples
  - **2 minutes takt time per person**
- Each table, select one failure mode example to share with the entire room
- We will wrap up this part of the exercise with a group debrief

# Exercise 1 Handout

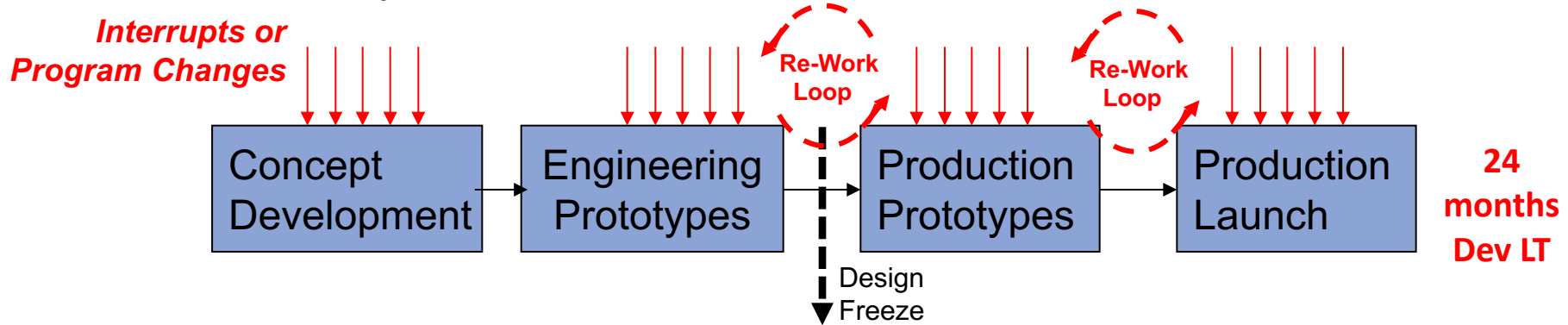
Area:

Failure Modes	What was observed?	What was the impact?
<b><i>Too Much, Too Early</i></b> <i>(Upfront Operational Decisions)</i>		
<b><i>Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish</i></b> <i>(Decisions throughout Lifecycle)</i>		
<b><i>Too Little, Too Late</i></b> <i>(Late-Stage Operational Actions)</i>		
<b><i>Additional Failure Mode(s)</i></b>		

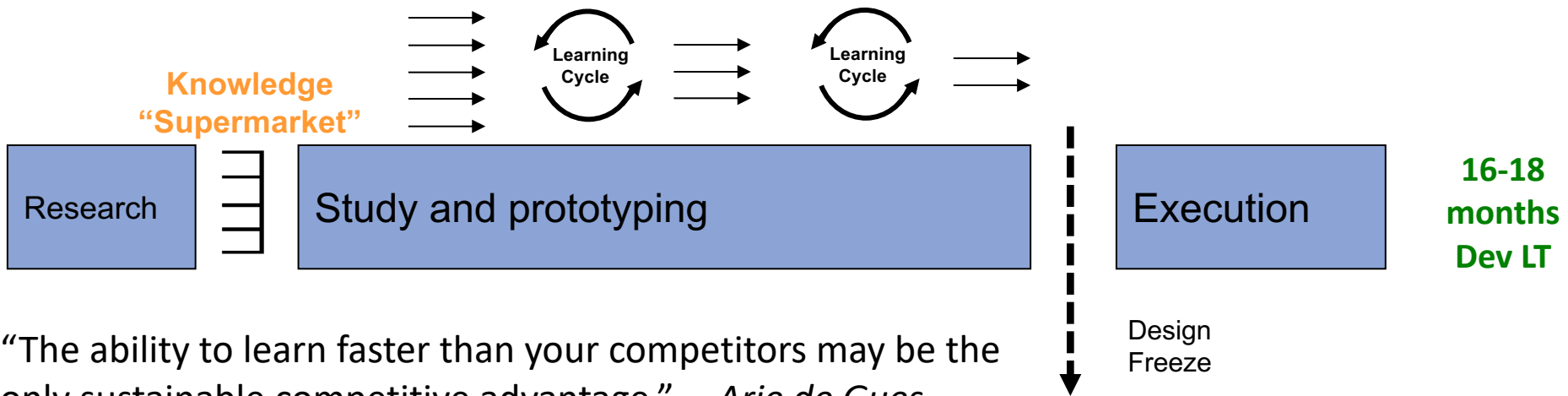
# What's the Process to Get Better for Acme?

# Key Enabler: *Set-Based to Pull Learning Forward*

## Typical Phase Gate Development



## Lean Development: Set-Based



"The ability to learn faster than your competitors may be the only sustainable competitive advantage." --Arie de Gues

# Why not jump to a solution?....Remember the Pontiac Aztek: Point-Based, “Development by Committee”



Pontiac Aztek Original Design Vision

*“A good idea ruined when forced onto a minivan chassis. If there are any executives left at GM who signed off on this, there is no justice in the universe.”* Edmunds.com, 2013



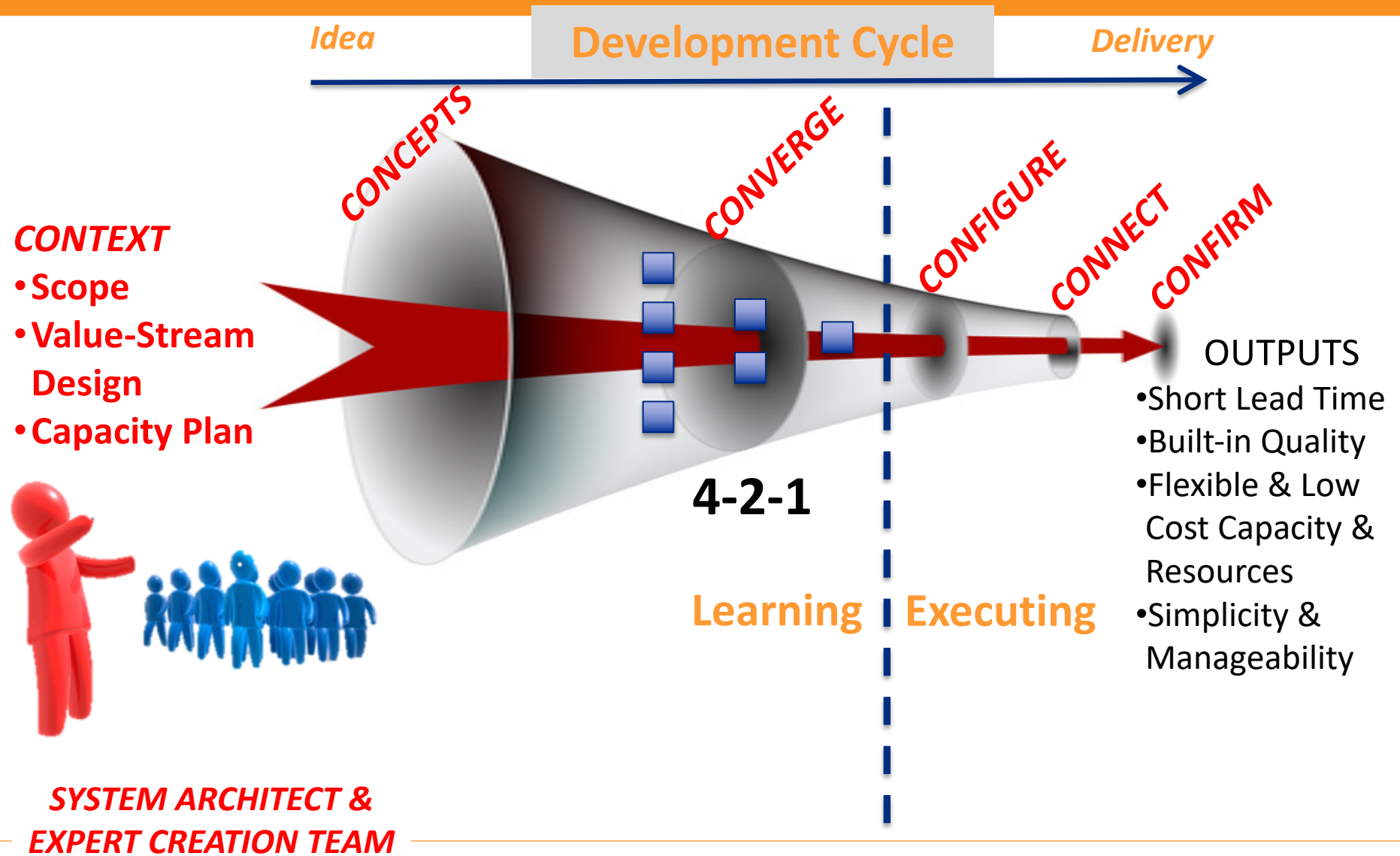
*“The Ugliest Car Ever”,  
2008, The Daily Telegraph*



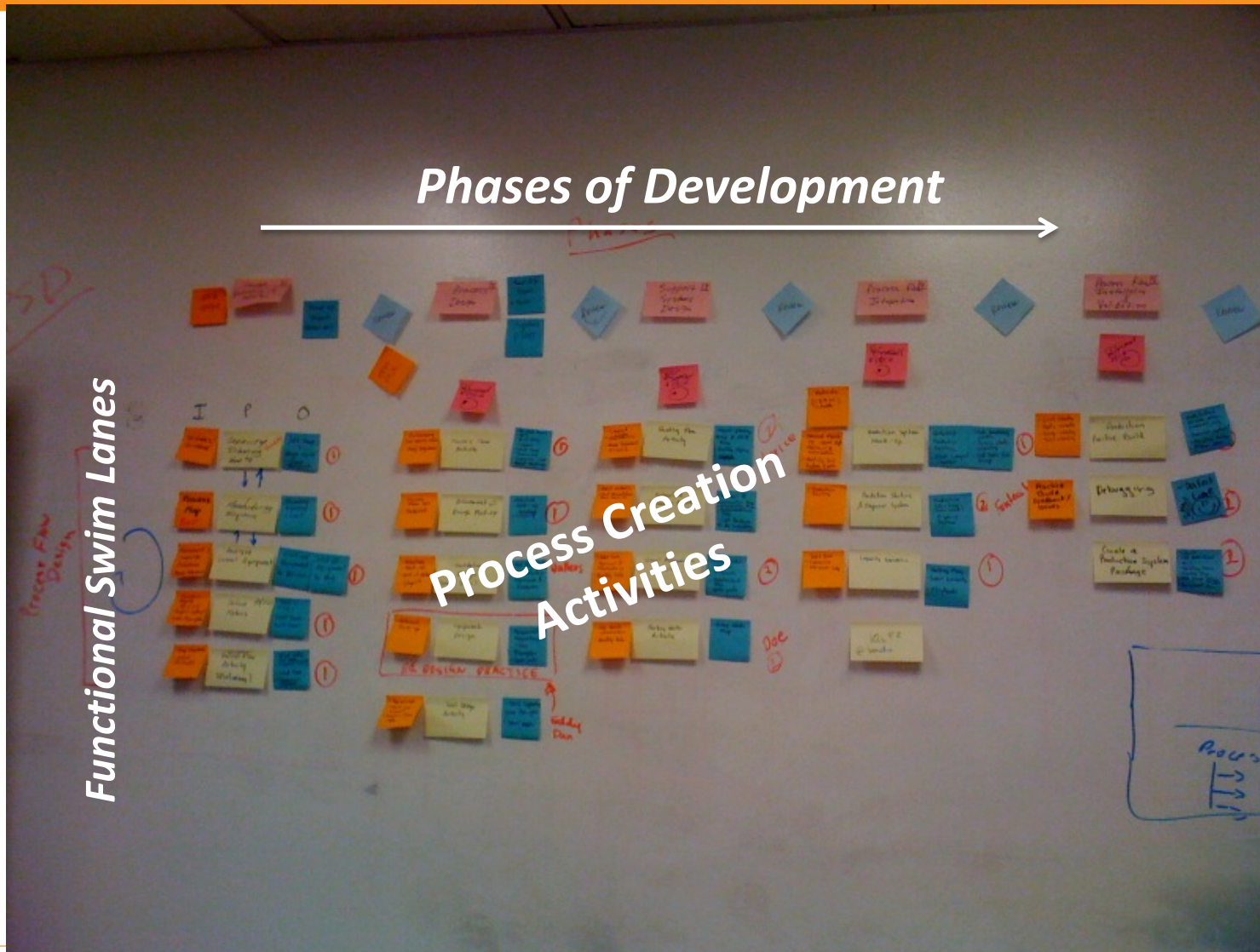
Pontiac Aztek Actual Launch



# Process Development within LPPD



# Acme Lean Process Creation, Future-State Design: What is the Work? When to do the Work? How to do the Work?



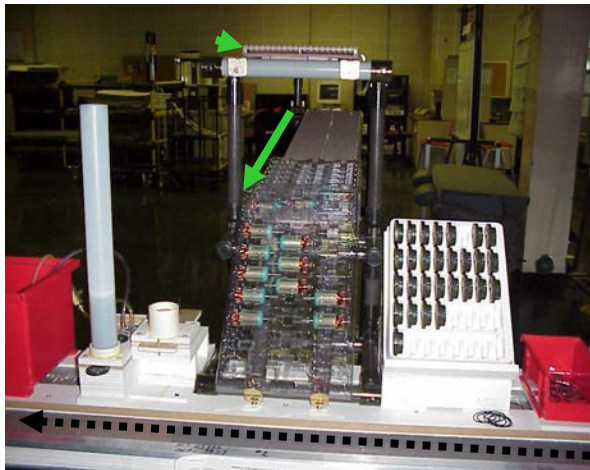
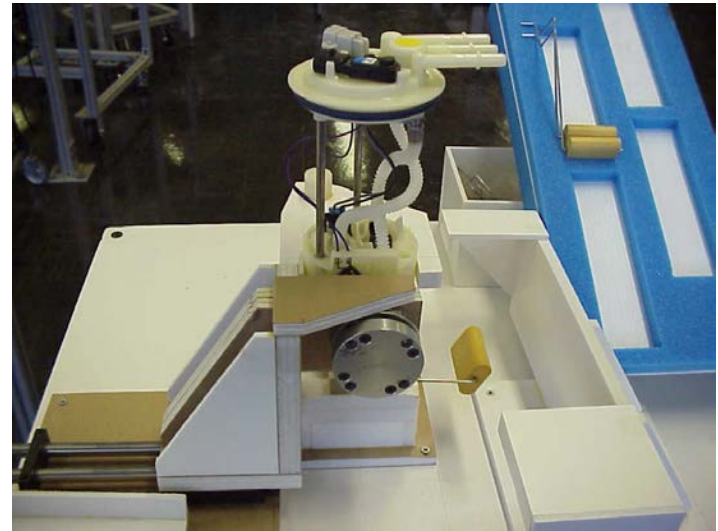
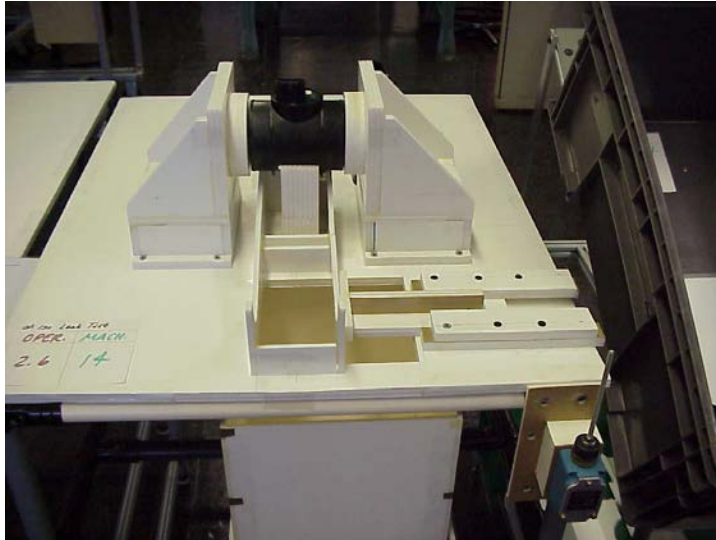
# Acme Devices Case Study Observations & Results

# Fast, Low Cost Learning: *Mock-Up Examples*

# Mock-Up Example: Medium Fidelity



# Full-Scale Mock-Up



# Observations from Acme Devices

## PROCESS:

### Acme Devices High Voltage Switch

Failure Modes	What was Observed?	What was the impact?
Too Much, Too Early	HVS Project Team designs a semi-automated conveyor line to meet their goal of minimizing direct labor	10 Year Lifecycle Cost Difference = <b>\$5.6 Million</b> between Concept 1 & 8
Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish	HVS Project Team decides to combine Overweld and Leak Test to save space on their conveyor concept	Bottleneck of 28 seconds vs. 15 seconds would have required investing in a second line
Too Little, Too Late	HVS Project Team hands-off the process design to the Chicago plant without any input from the Operational Team	Concept 1 is 20% more costly than Concept 2, and 138% more costly than Concept 8

# Set-Based Challenge: Comparing Options with a *Total Lifecycle Focus*

## High Voltage Switch

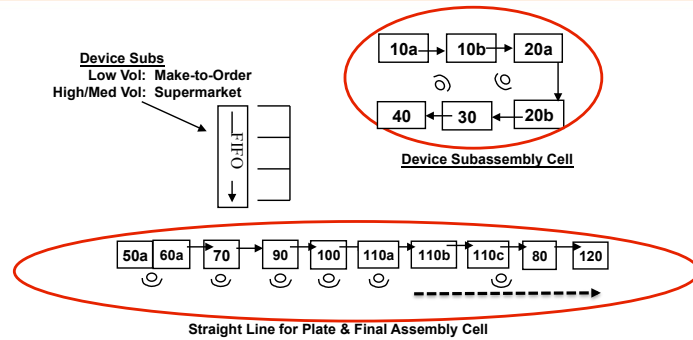
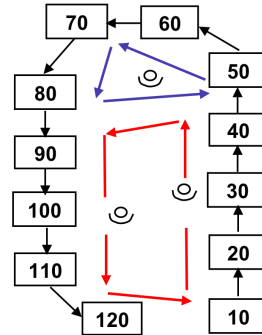
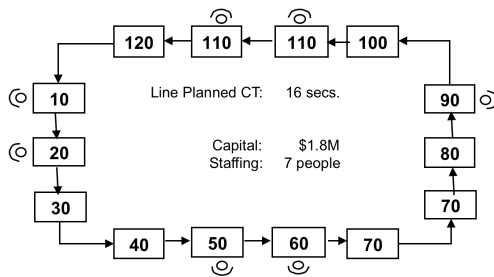
### Lean Process Creation Scorecard

Concept	Sec / Unit		Lifecycle Cost per Unit	Sec	Manual Work Per Unit	Total Lifecycle Labor Investment	Total Lifecycle Capital Investment	10 Years Total Lifecycle Operational Cost
	Effective Labor Efficiency	Capacity Flexibility						
<b>1</b>	51%	16	\$2.26	120	\$6,150,000	\$3,600,000	\$9,750,000	
<b>2</b>	86%	60, 90, 180	\$1.88	158	\$5,642,857	\$2,475,000	\$8,117,857	
3	86%	30, 45, 60, 120	\$1.61	158	\$5,642,857	\$1,320,000	\$6,962,857	
4	80%	15,30,45,60	\$1.23	123	\$4,392,857	\$940,000	\$5,332,857	
5	82%	15, 30, 45, 60	\$1.18	113	\$4,035,714	\$1,050,000	\$5,085,714	
6	87%	15, 30, 45, 60	\$0.98	106	\$3,785,714	\$445,000	\$4,230,714	
7	84%	15, 30, 45, 60	\$0.95	102	\$3,642,857	\$465,000	\$4,107,857	
<b>8</b>	84%	15, 30, 45, 60	\$0.95	102	\$3,642,857	\$465,000	\$4,107,857	

**Cost Avoidance: \$5,642,143**



# Results



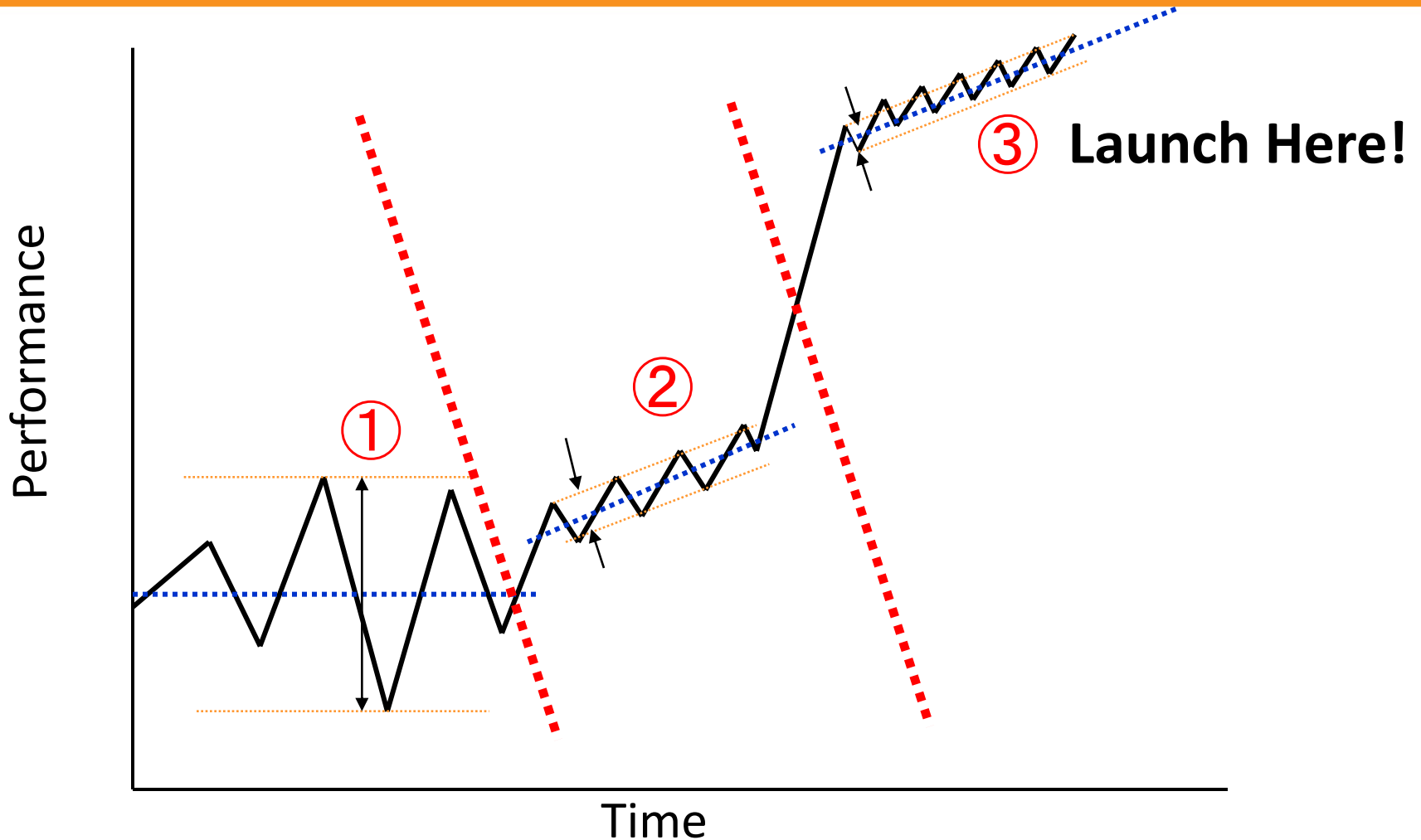
Metric	Product Team's Proposal (later, Concept 1)	Operational Team's Counterproposal (later, Concept 2)	LPPD Team's Final Proposal (Concept 8)
Cost per unit	\$2.26	\$1.88	\$0.95
Labor Efficiency	51%	86%	84%
Capital Spend	\$3.6 Million	\$2.5 Million	\$0.5 Million
Total Lifecycle Cost	\$9.8 Million	\$8.1 Million	\$4.1 Million

# Key Learning at Acme Devices

- **Lifecycle Focus:** Over 8x Payback for Upfront Engineering Effort
- **Product Design Influence:** Re-designed part eliminated Crimp step, reducing capital & manual time
- **Quality Improvement:** Crimp re-design improved quality & reduced key warranty issue
- **Process Re-Selection:** In-line bolt feeders reduced manual station time by 41% and process variability by 80%
- **Resource Efficiency:** People, Capital, Environmental
  - 6 different flexible process rates for Concept 8; 1 for Concept 1
- **Learning Organization:** People were given a chance to use their creative talents to add value for customers and Acme
- **Knowledge Supermarket:** Identified future opportunities for next generation product
- **Simplified Process Management:** Manual work close together, load & go stations close together

# Reflection

# Where do you want to Launch? ①? ②? ③?



*How to embed LPPD  
into the LPPD  
System?*

# Process Development Thinking: *Key Questions*

- What is the Work?
- When to do the Work?
- How to do the Work?
  - Flow with minimal interruption
  - Built-In Quality

# What is the Work? When to do the Work? How to do the Work?

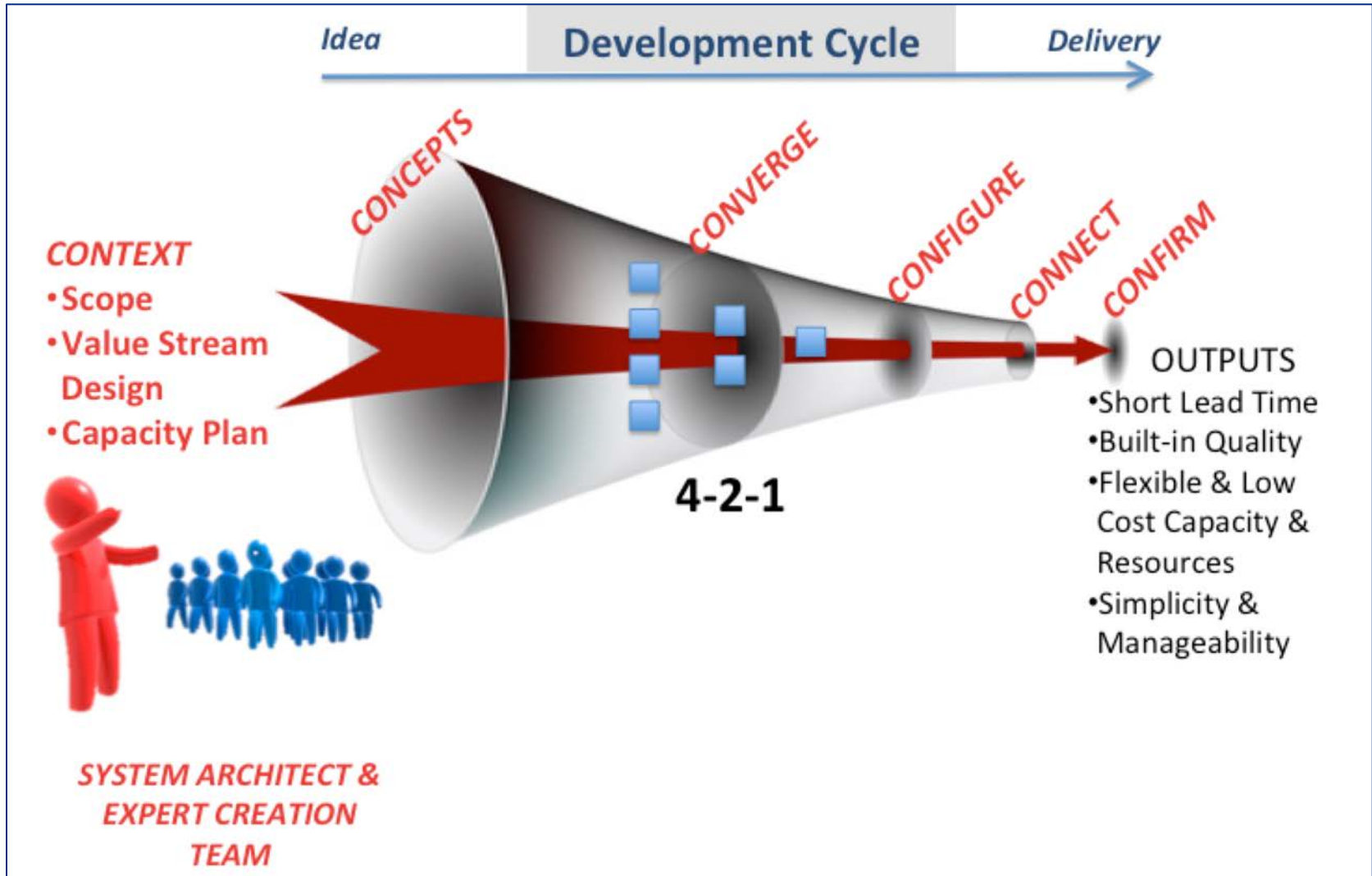


# “Monday Morning”

- Pick a new product / process for your “learning laboratory”
- Nominate the system architect or chief engineer
  - Take responsibility
  - Link to product development for one overall *Development Team*
- Identify your responsible experts
  - Be prepared to collaborate & co-locate
- Take a value-stream view of the work
- Consider these phases
  - 6Cs (*Context, Concepts, Converge, etc.*)
  - 4:2:1 or some variation of set-based learning early-on
- Focus on the work
  - It will define the process



# Q&A



# Exercise Instructions: Part 2

*Continuing to think deeply of new processes developed and launched in your organization....*

- Set handout 2 next to handout 1 and complete based on your understanding / experience with your new process
  - **12 minutes**
- As a table, briefly share your updated exercise sheet
  - **3 minutes takt time per person**
- Each table, select one updated failure mode example to share with the entire room
- We will wrap up the final part of this exercise with a group debrief

# Exercise 2 Handout

Area:

<b>Failure Modes</b>	<b>What existing process controls of yours prevent the failure mode or its cause?</b>	<b>What Actions are recommended to reduce Probability of the Failure Mode Occurring?</b>
<i>Too Much, Too Early</i> <i>(Upfront Operational Decisions)</i>		
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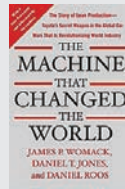
# Full Example Handout

Area:

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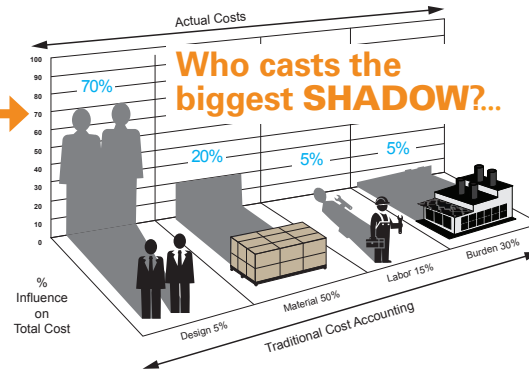
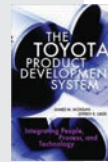
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