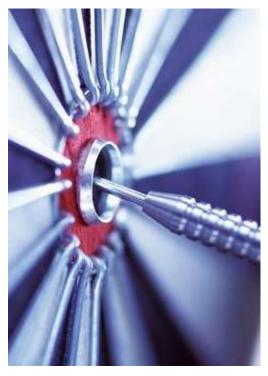


# Quick Response Manufacturing



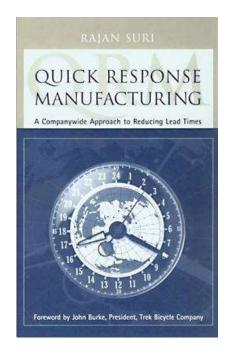
# What is Quick Response Manufacturing?

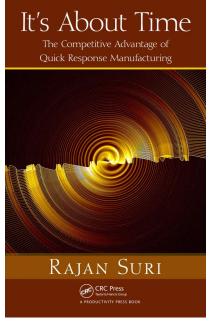


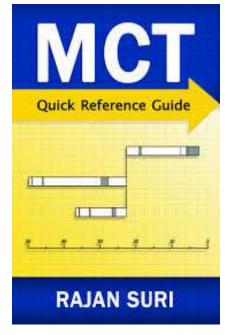
- Strategy based on "Time-based competition" that stresses speed as a competitive advantage.
- Company wide strategy focused on manufacturing, but also applicable to administration, product development, ...
- Specially developed for companies with high mix/low volume and custom made products.

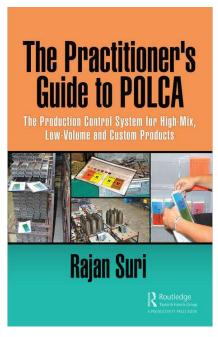


# Rajan Suri – books











# Focus on efficiency



1. To shorten our lead times we have to improve our efficiency.

□ True □ False

# Idling resources are wasting money



2. To get jobs out fast, we must keep our machines and people busy all the time.

□ True □ False



# Delivery reliability



3. We must place great importance on "on-time" delivery performance by each of our departments and by our suppliers.

□ True □ False



#### **Teamwork**

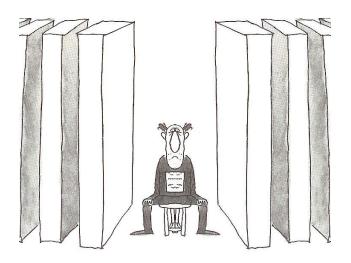


- 4. We can implement QRM by forming teams in each department.
  - □ True □ False

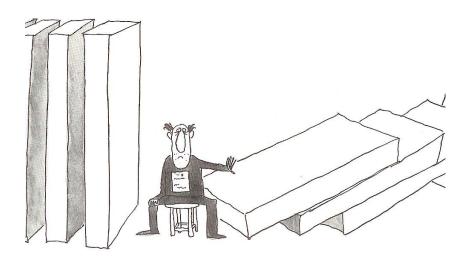
# A quick start



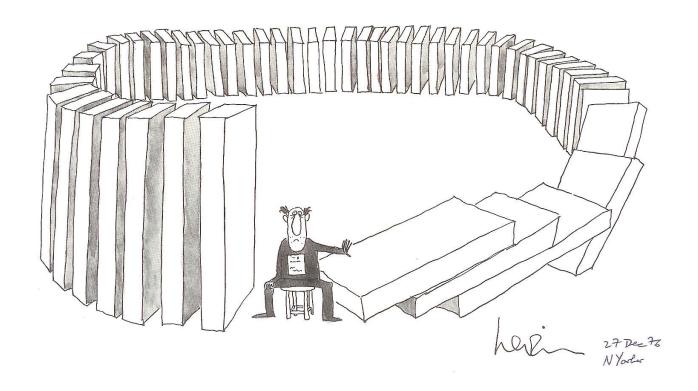
- 5. The sooner we start, the sooner we will be ready.
  - □ True □ False





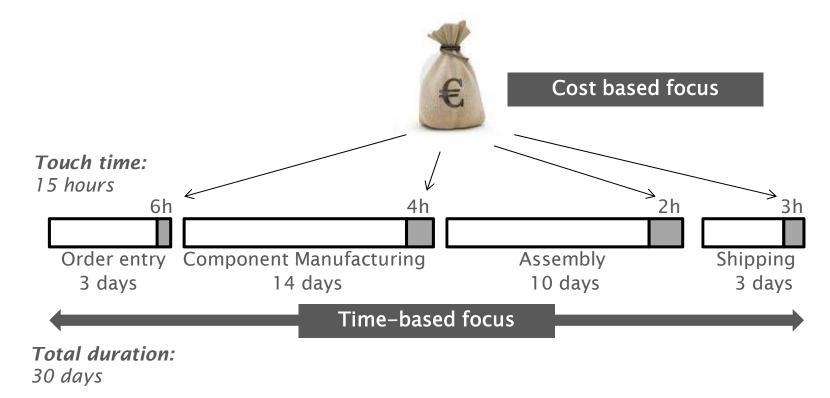








#### Time versus cost





#### It is not this

#### It is this



Work faster



Collaborate better



### Review Quiz Question



#### Misconception

"To reduce our lead times, we need to improve our efficiency."

#### **QRM Principle**

Find new ways to finish a job with the primary focus on shortening the overall lead time.

Challenge: a shift in management thinking

Cost based focus



Time-based focus



#### Exercise

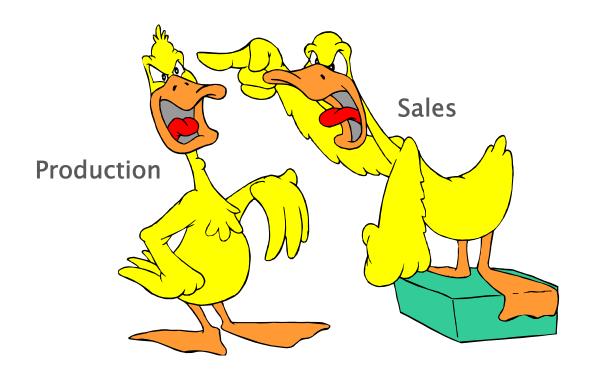
If your lead times were 90% shorter...

- What could you reduce / eliminate?
- What would this mean for your customers?
- What would this mean for you and your team?

Think also about less obvious examples!



# Effect of long lead times





# Phoenix Products: Planning before QRM





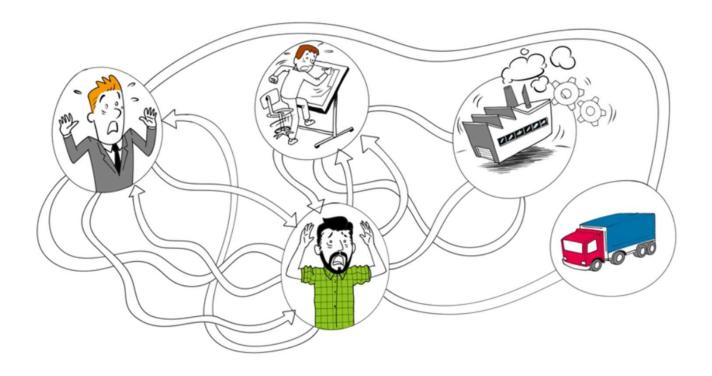
# Phoenix Products: Planning after QRM





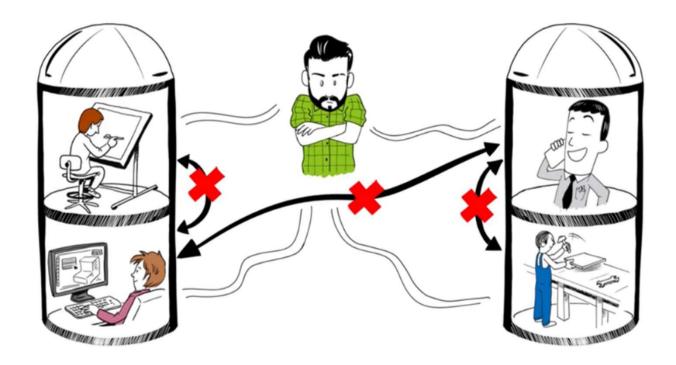
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# Why does it take so long?



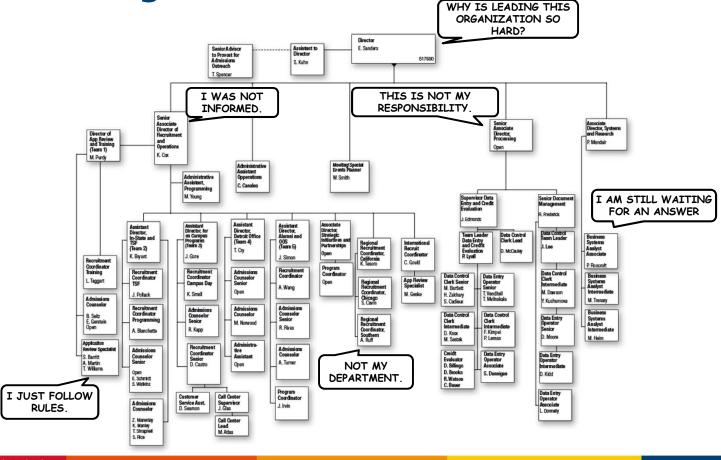


# Organizational silos





Classical organization



sirris

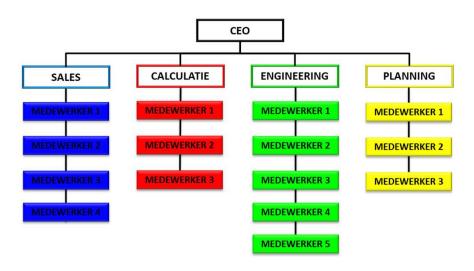
# Organizational structure

Traditional QRM

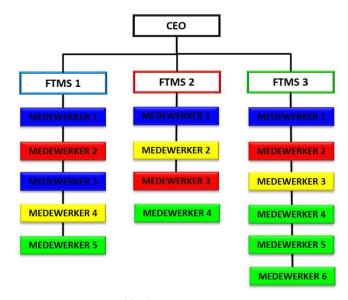
1. Organization Functional Cellular



# Functional → cellular organization



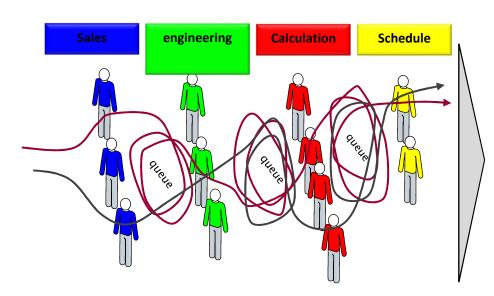
Hierarachical structure with departments based on specialization



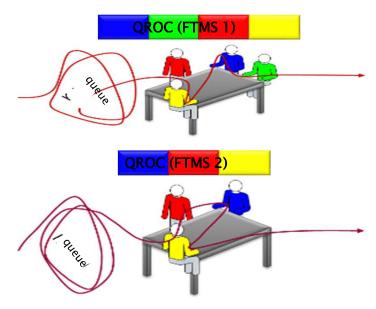
Cellular structure based on segments



# Functional → cellular organization



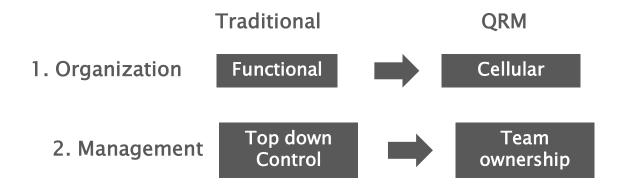
Focus on the functioning of the department



Focus on collaboration and lead time



# Organizational structure



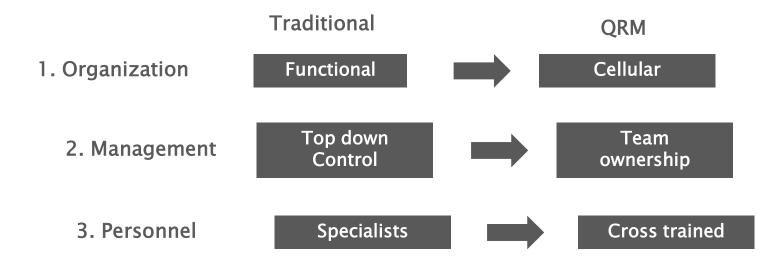


### **Excercise**



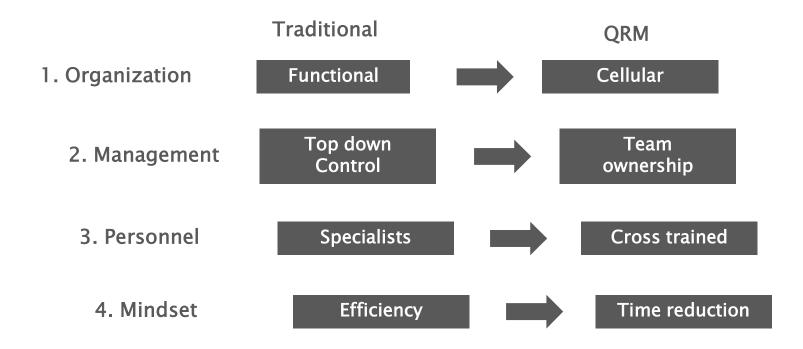


## Organizational structure





## Organizational structure



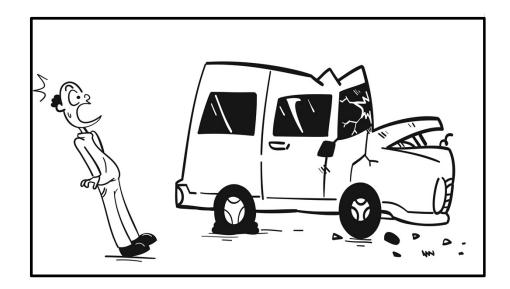


# What is the problem?



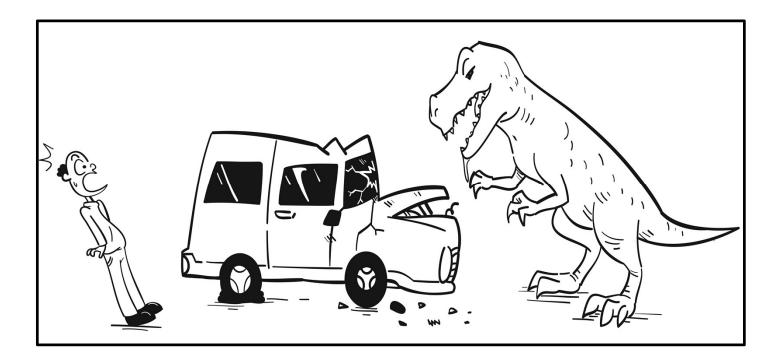


# What is the problem?





# What is the problem?





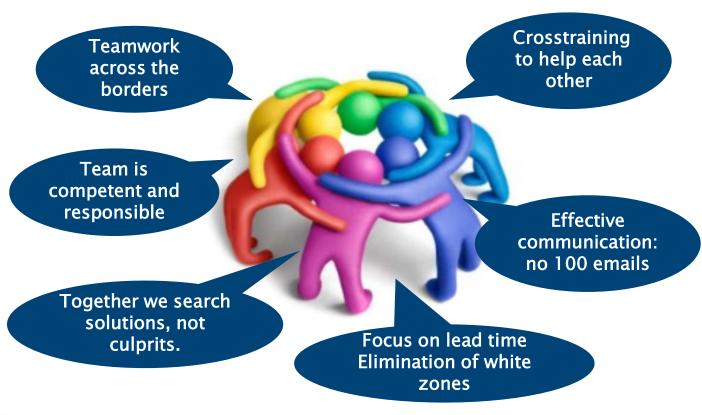
## Mindset



Nothing will delay an order!



## Mindset within a QRM-cell





### Review Quiz Question



#### Misconception

"We can implement QRM by forming teams in every department."

#### **QRM Principles**

- Such teams may be useful to initiate process improvements, but their impact on the lead time will be limited.
- To really achieve a breakthrough, the teams have to cross the borders of the departments.



## Q-ROC Pitfall

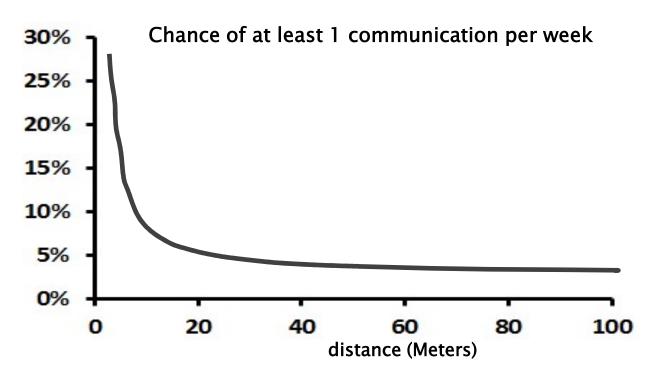
"We can implement cross-functional teams an keep our organizational structure intact."

- A cell is not a mini copy of the company!
- A Q-ROC team should sit together at a location, and report to the same supervisor!





### Allen Curve





### Case Hansen Industrial Transmissions



Staff: +300

Functions: R & D, Engineering,
 Production, Assembly, Sales & Service,
 Finance, HR

Location: Edegem, Belgium

Source: Hansen Industrial Transmissions





## **QROC Teams**









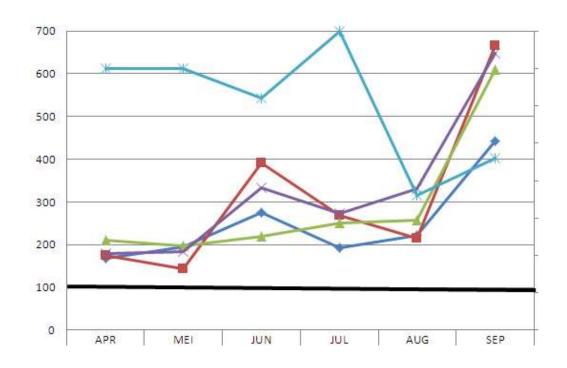






## Lead time improvement

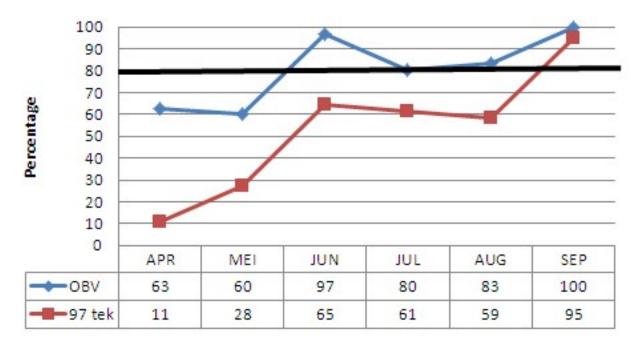






## Impact on delivery reliability







### Review Quiz Question



#### Misconception

"We must place great importance on "on-time" delivery performance by each of our departments and by our suppliers."

#### **QRM Principle**

Make lead time reduction the key performance indicator.



# Impact of lead time reduction

Company	Lead time Reduction (%)	delivery reliability (%)
W	57.1	20 → 97
X	80.0	40 → 95
Y	92.9	40 → 98
Z	93.8	43 → 99

Source: Tubino/ Suri

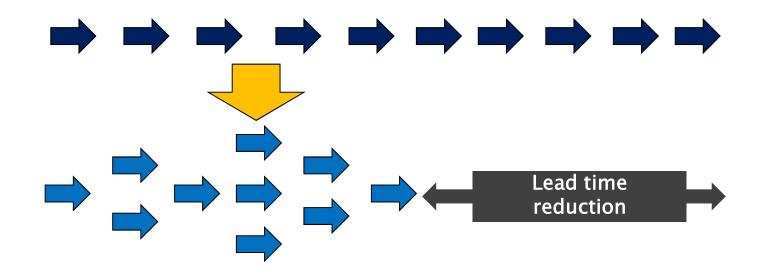


## **QRM** office operations

- Rethink all the steps to increase the speed
  - Combining steps (Cross Training)
  - Eliminate steps (FTMS)
  - Continuous flow of work (No batching)
- Eliminate traditional approval and control steps
  - It is OK to put limits on "large" orders.
- Maximize the use of IT systems
  - As much as possible electronic information
  - Avoid external data sources (fax ...)
  - Compatible systems



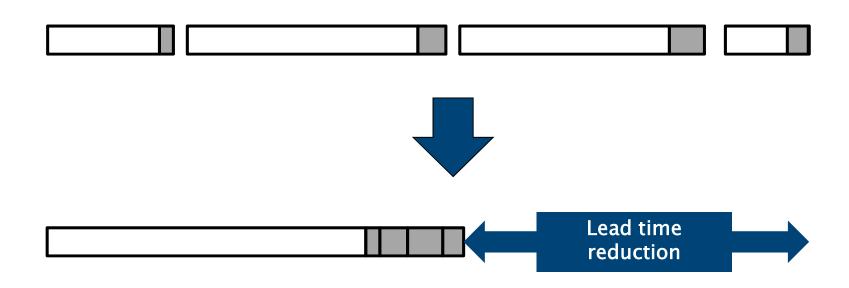
## Sequential → Parallel tasks



Rearrange sequential tasks into parallel tasks.

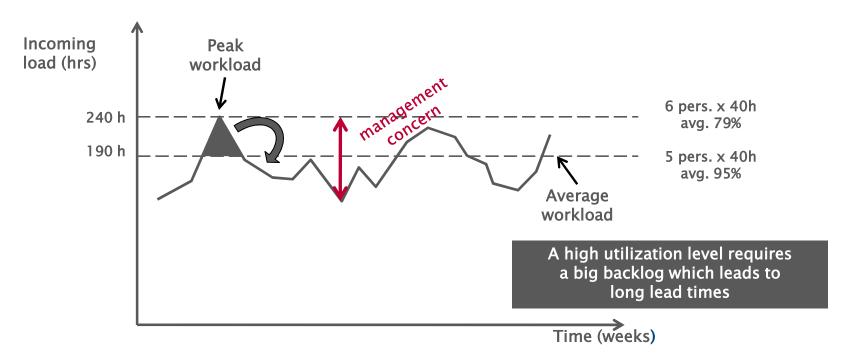


### Avoid delays between steps: finish an order at once



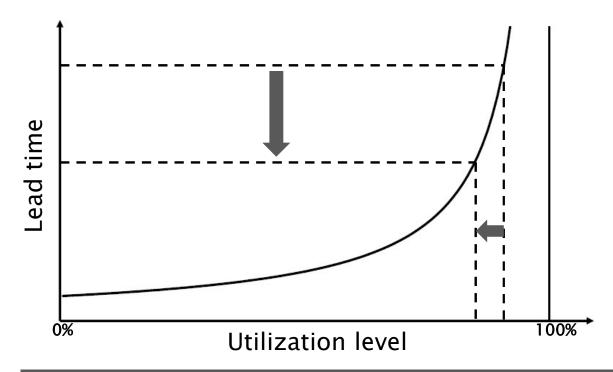


## Effects of high utilization level



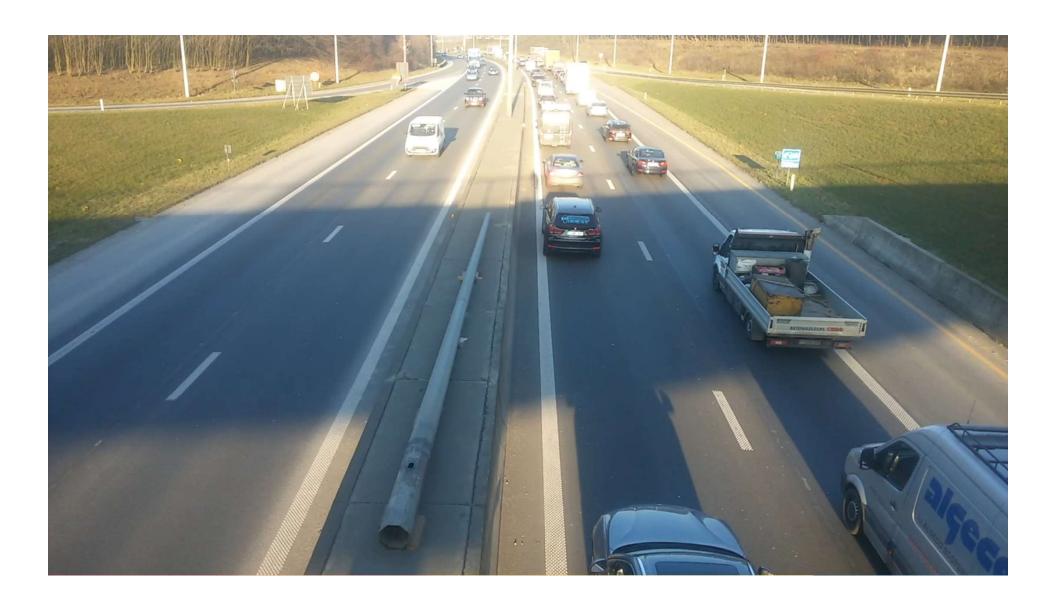


### Miraculous effect of spare capacity



Invest in people and machines, not in warehouses!





## Simple solution → traffic jams: – 44%







### Review quiz



#### Misconception

"To get jobs out fast, we must keep our machines and people busy all the time."

#### **QRM Principle**

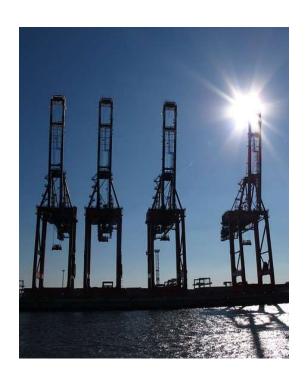
Invest in strategic spare capacity and seek an occupancy rate of 80-85%!

#### Challenge

Invest wisely to create spare capacity.



#### Exercise

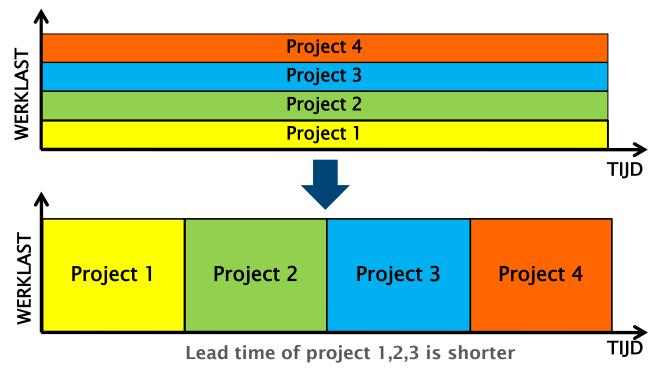


- 4 Ships
- 4 Cranes
- Unloading time of 1 ship =
   4 business days with 1 crane

What is the best way to unload the ships?



### Limit the number of simulataneous projects



Better, more actual specifications for project 2, 3 and 4



### Review Quiz Question



#### Misconception

"The earlier we start, the earlier we will be ready."

#### **QRM Principle**

"The earlier we start, the higher the uncertainty."



## Closing

What do you take away after today?

Which next steps do you see possible in your company?



## **QRM** Training

- Masterclass Q-ROC Oct. 23 Rajan Suri
- QRM Institute Silver Course
  - Starting Oct. 3th in Gent (10 evenings)
  - Starting Nov. 6th in Leuven (4 days)







