

Lean Six Sigma®, introduction improving the quality and efficiency of your processes



PL-78 2 Days (14 Hours)



Description

“To satisfy customers, you must deliver quality products”, it is on this rule that the Lean Six Sigma® methodology is based. This course presents this approach, the benefits it can bring to the company, its impacts on the organization and the issues to which it applies.

Who is this training for ?

For whom

Anyone wishing to discover the Lean Six-Sigma® methodology.

Prerequisites

Aucune

Training objectives

Training program

Introduction au Lean Six Sigma®

- History, origin, context of Lean Six Sigma®.
- Basic definitions of Lean Six Sigma®.
- Position Lean Six Sigma® in relation to other approaches (TQM, Lean.
-).
- Common tools.
- Meaning of Six Sigma, appropriation of the Six Sigma process.
- The cost of poor quality.
- Exchanges Examples of the cost of poor quality.
- Exchanges of experiences.

Les principes du Lean Six Sigma®

- The 7 areas of waste: overproduction, waiting, resource use, storage, errors, transportation.
- Value Stream Analysis.
- 5S principles.
- The notion of variability, variation, the Six Sigma scale.
- Collective reflection Group identification of waste in a process.

Les phases de la méthode DMAIC en Lean Six Sigma®

- Phase "define".
- Explain the cost of low quality.
- Get organized.
- Phase "measure".
- Properly qualify the problems using statistical indicators.
- Analyze phase.
- Identify and classify potential causes.
- Test hypotheses.
- Phase "improve".
- Act on the causes.
- Propose solutions, assess risks.
- Poka-Yoke method (undeceptive).
- Phase "control".
- Check the effectiveness of the plan implemented, summarize it, keep good practices.
- Collective reflection Look for opportunities for improvement.

Les outils et les rôles

- The roles in the implementation of the Lean Six Sigma® approach.
- The Six Sigma® project.
- Value Stream Mapping value chain).
- Project charter, Gantt.
- Cause analysis tools (Pareto, Fishbone.
-).
- Statistics to measure.
- Problem-solving tools (brainstorming, creativity techniques).
- Poka-Yoke methods (proof), etc.
- Phase "control" (control plan, risk assessment matrix.
-).
- Exchanges Presentation of models and examples of tools implemented on Lean Six Sigma® projects.