Ishikawa fishbone diagram

Skorkovský ESF MU KPH



Introduction (FBD= fishbone diagram)

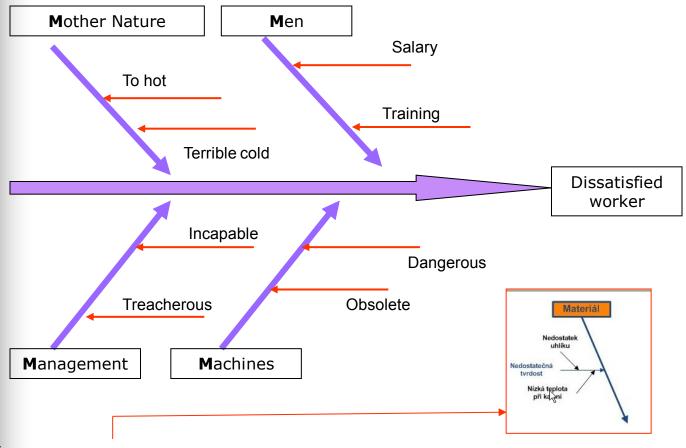
FDB is a tool to find out relationships:

Cause Effect

- Use in QM especially in automotive industry
- On of the tool set used to create so called 8D report (8 disciplines=FBD+5WHYs+PA+QM)
- Another tool: 5 WHYs will be cleared later
 Another tool: PARETO=PA analysis will be shown later



Fishbone diagram



(Methods, Material, Manpower, Measurement, Machines, Mother Nature, Management)



Some chosen problems which could be find out during ERP support process I

- long response time to requirements
- requirement is directed to unsuitable consultant
- bad documentation about service action (poor log)
- people ask repeatedly same questions at different moments and different consultants are asked
- solution of disputes :complaint- standard service
- payment asked for supplied services
 - how much (to whom, type of task, type of the error- see diagram
 - starting time for invoiced services, response time
 - requirement is handed over till the problem is solved
 - time of starting solving -solved
 - start of implementaion of the bad object till end of testing
 - 4. training

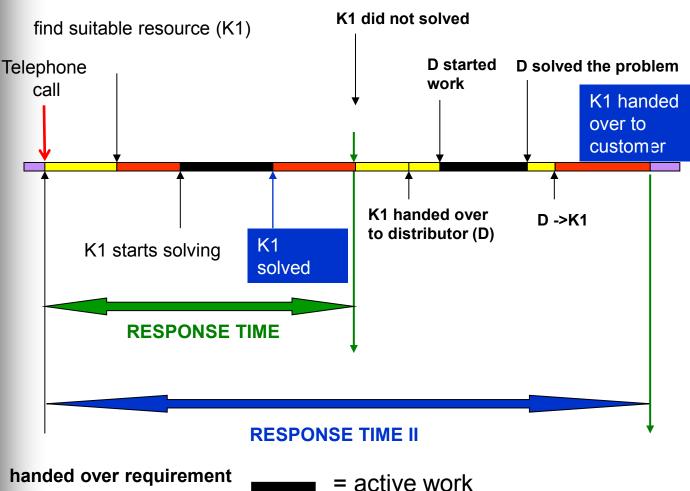


Some chosen problems which could be find out during ERP support process II

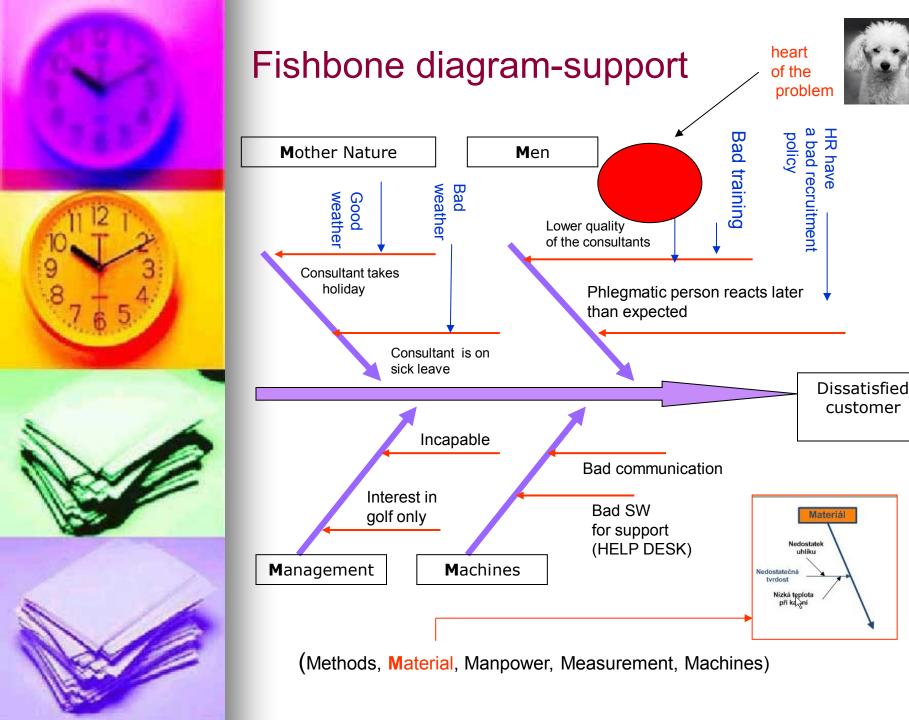
- bad training methodology
- bad consultants
- bad communication protocol
 - telephone
 - 2. e-mail
 - 3. SKYPE
- lack of interest of the management of both parties
- right specification of reaction time
- specification to the error types and related response times
- response time of the distributor (ERP integrator ERP)



Diagram – response time

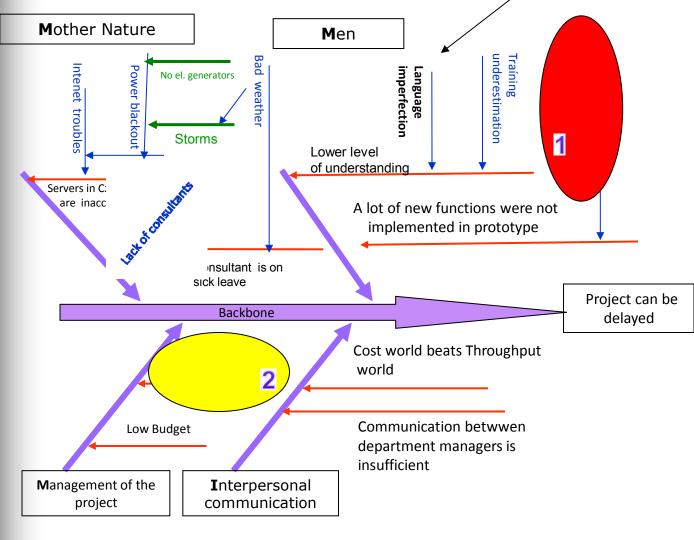


= idle time



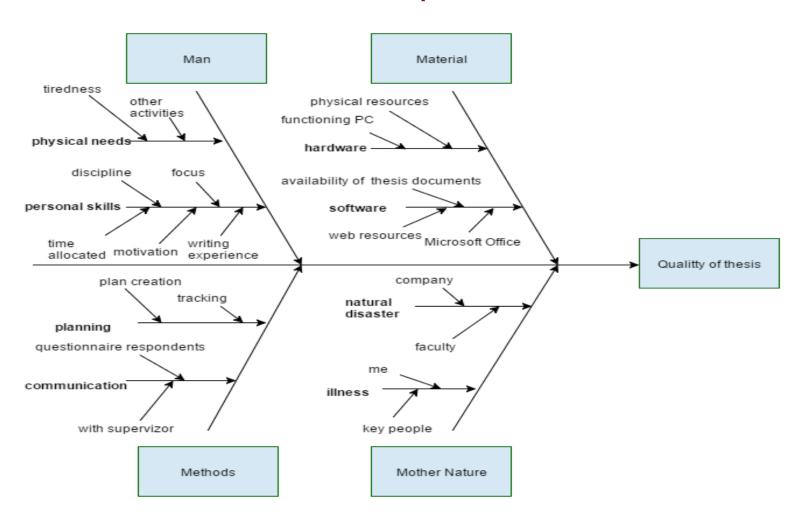


Fishbone diagram-SA Project



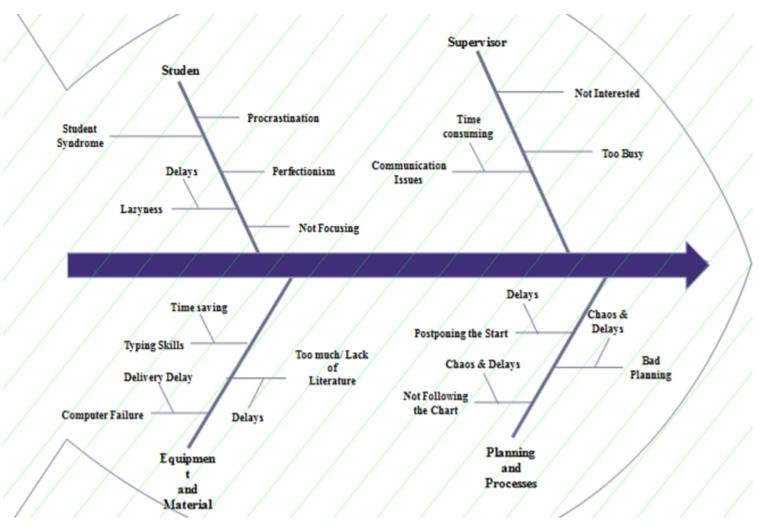
(Methods, Material, Manpower, Measurement, Machines)

Another example of Ishikawa I.

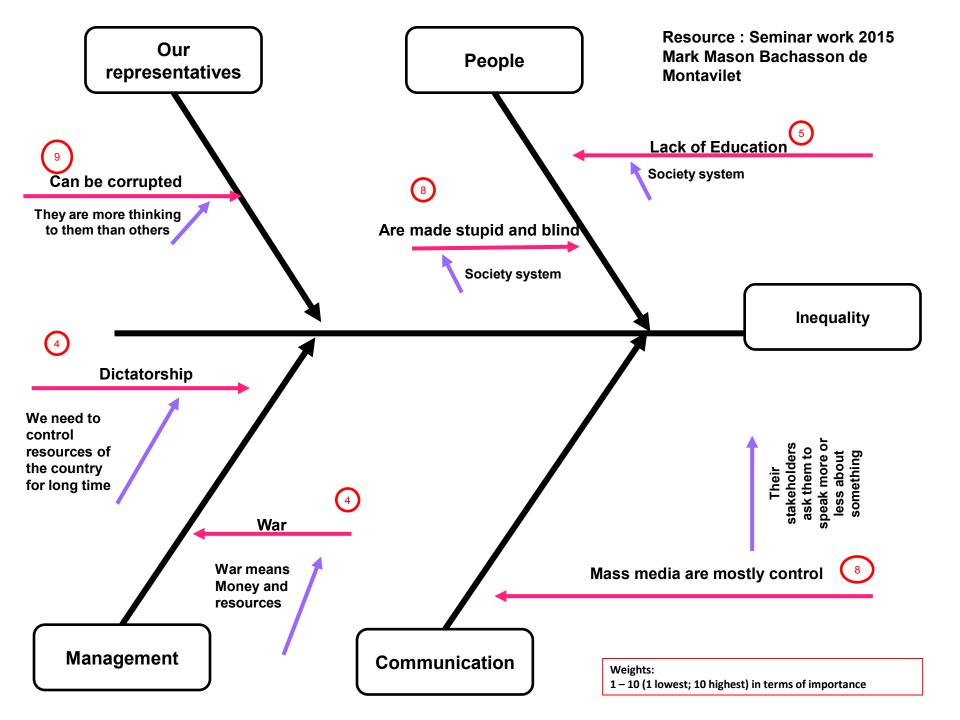


Resource: Seminar work 2015- Ing. Martin Lofaj

Another example of Ishikawa II.



Resource : Seminar work 2015- Tugulea Lilia



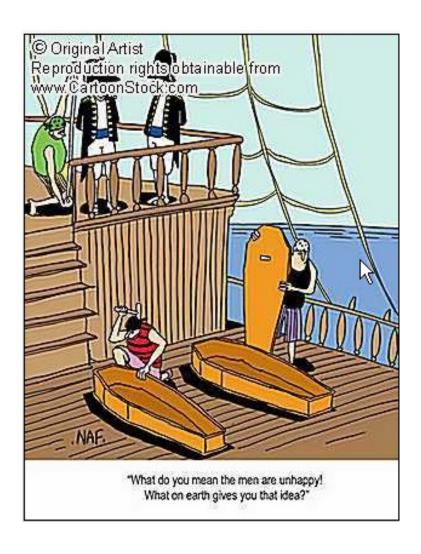


Dissatisfied employee I





Dissatisfied employee II





5WHYs

- WHY 1 :Why my car had stopped ?
- No petrol in tank
- WHY 2 :Why i did not have a petrol in my tank?
- I did not buy in the morning on my way to work WHY 3: Why i did not buy a petrol?
- No money in my pockets
- WHY 4 : Why no money i my pockets?
- Evening poker
- WHY 5 : Why i did not win a poker game?
- I do not know how to bluff!



5WHYs

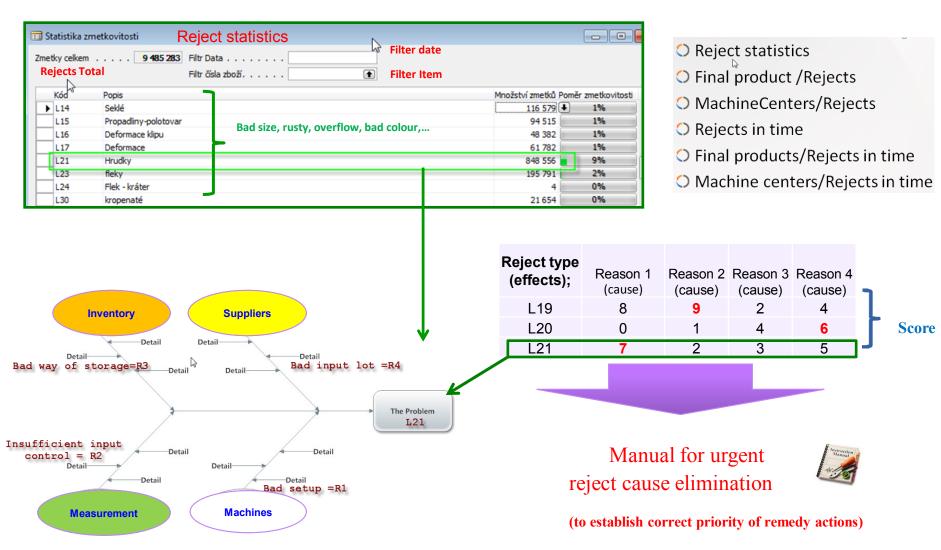


Cause





TQM and Ishikawa FBD and Pareto 80|20

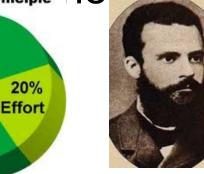


Every reject type ->one Ishikawa diagram (electronic version)



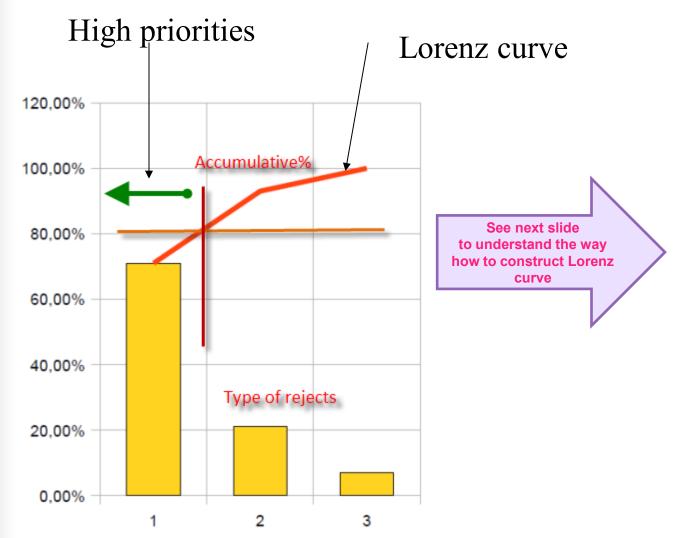
Pareto tool: What is it?

- tool to specify priorities
- which job have to be done earlier than the others
- which rejects must be solved firstly
- which product gives pine the biggest revenues
- 80|20 rule





Pareto chart: possibility to split up reject and setup priorities



How to construct Lorenz Curve and Pareto chart

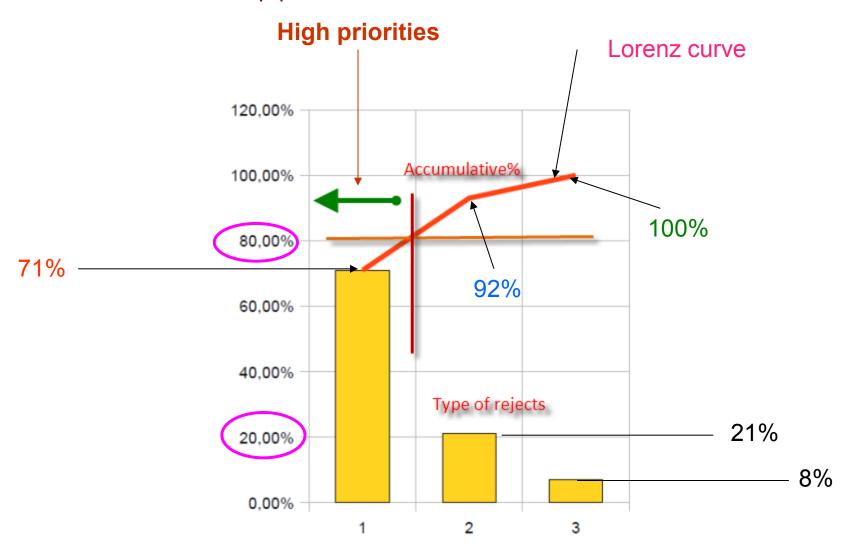
- list of causes (type of rejects) in %
- table where the most frequent cause is always on the left side of the graph

Reject	Туре	Importance	Importance (%)	Accumulative (%)	
1	Bad size	10	71%	71 %=71%	
2	Bad material	3	21 %	92%=71%+21%	
3	Rust	1	8%	100 %=92%+8%	

Comment 1: 10+3+1=14

Comment 2: 71 % = 10/14; 21%=3/14

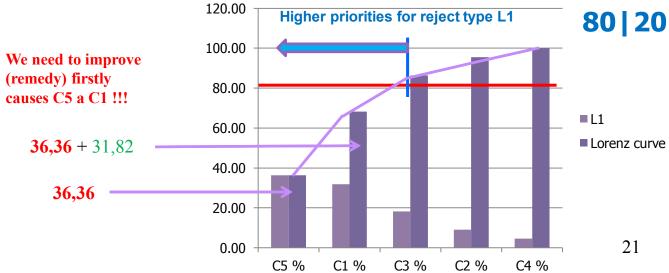
Pareto chart- possibility to split up reject and setup priorities



Pareto analysis per every type of reject – next

step -> practical example of Pareto use in ERP MS Dynamics NAV

Type of reject	Cause 1	Cause 2	Cause 3	Cause 4	Cause 5	Cause 6	Total				
L1	7	2	4	1	8	0	22				
L2	2	4	6	8	0	9	29	C5	8	36,36	=(8/22
L3	4	0	0	5	6	7	22	- 4	_		
L4	5	7	2	0	1	3	18	C1	7	31,82	=(7/22)
L5	0	2	7	3	0	1	13	00	4	40.40	
L6	9	7	5	2	3	6	32	C3	4	18,18	=(4/22)
L7	0	7	0	2	3	4	16	C2	2	9,09	
								02	2	3,03	=(2/22)
L8	1	8	6	2	4	0	21	C4	2	4,55	
L9	2	0	5	7	1	4	19	0 1	_	1,00	=(2/22)
L10	7	2	8	9	7	5	38				
С	C5 %	C1 %	C3 %	C2 %	C4 %	C6%					
L1	36,36	31,82	18,18	9,09	4,55	0,00	100				
Lorenz curve	36,36	68,18	86,36	95,45	100,00						





Pareto analysis II - data

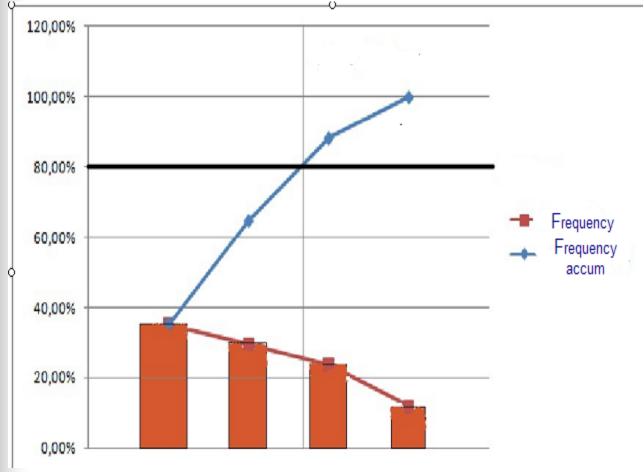
- Difficulty
- Resignation
- Underestimation
- Low motivation

Frequency Freq (%) Freq accum(%)

- **6** (35,29) (35,29)
- **5** (29,41) (64,71)
- **4** (23,53) (88,24)
- **2** (11,76) (100,00)

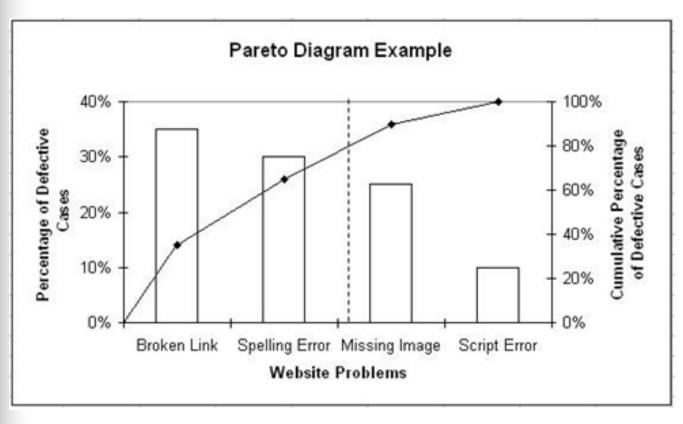


Pareto analysis II





Pareto analysis II





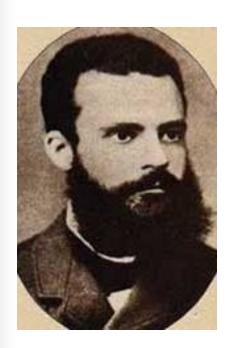
Evaluation of set of rejects

- Every reject is assigned to one Ishikawa tree
- Every tree with empty table is handed over to chosen company of responsible experts
- All tables are collected and evaluated
- See example with two rejects and two experts

	Domain	Machines	Input control	Setup	Routing	Method	Breakdowns	Workers	Measurment
	Reject code								
	L1	3,5	9	6,5	2	2,5	6	3	1,5
	L2	9,5	2,5	2	5,5	6	8	3,5	2,5
Expert	Reject								
John	L1	3	8	9	3	2	7	2	1
Linda	L1	4	10	4	1	3	5	4	2
Expert	Reject								
John	L2	9	3	3	5	7	8	4	3
Linda	L2	10	2	1	6	5	8	3	2
John Linda Expert John	L1 L1 Reject L2	9	10 3	3	5	3 7	5	4	2

Current Reality Tree and Ishikava (Pareto) **Customer is unhappy** 12 **Project is late and** overspend budget Tasks are delayed 6 **Bad multitasking Overburdened** resources Late assignment of **Outdated project** 8 tasks to resources management method (SW) = Management Inefficient communication tool (SW) = Methodology = Men No workflow software No investment in software (method and tool) = Machine (SW) **Root problem Cost Worlds Tendency** John 6 Caroline 6 Mean 8,5 6 5,5 5,5 6 SW=software





Vilfredo Pareto in person...



Akira Ishikawa in person...