

“What a Person’s mind can conceive & believe, it can achieve!”

# Share & Care

## March - 2018



BY SRI PADHMAM CONSULTANCY & TRAINING

## Sri Padhmam

Greetings ! Our team is very much indebted to you, for the trust you are exhibiting in our services. Thanks a lot !

We are also introducing, a new vertical now. Implementation !!



**Yes! Our 100% video based e-Learning courses are now available for your repeated usage in the form of DVD's & Pen drives.** Our team is preparing to support the implementation too !

Virtually, we will be available at your place to support for the skill development. We are also coming out soon on **APQP & PPAP new module with a clear linkage to IATF 16949:2016.**

Long way to go along with you, with you trust in us and patronage to us.

Let us all become the fittest for succeeding still better !!!

Sincerely yours,

**A V Manivannan**  
**Managing Partner**

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DESIGN FMEA

EICHER - BHOPAL

Coordinated by:

Mr. Partha Sarathi Basu & Team



Mr. Varinder,

Mr. Praveen Kumar Bhargav,

Mr. Rajesh Rathod,

Mr. Abhinav Das

QC TOOLS

ROYAL ENFIELD - CHENNAI

Coordinated by:

Mr. T Ramalingam & Team



Mr. Manikandan R,

Mr. Vignesh,

Mr. Pradeep Kumar,

Mr. Hari Krishnan

PROCESS FMEA

SUNDRAM FASTENERS LIMITED -

PONDICHERRY

Coordinated by:

Ms. Kavitha & Team



Mr. Nagarajan N,

Mr. Yamunai Thuraivan T S,

Mr. Rajesh R

## TOP PERFORMERS

Advanced product quality planning (APQP) &  
Production Part Approval Process (PPAP)

EICHER - BHOPAL

Coordinated by:

Mr. Partha Sarathi Basu & Team



Mr. Manuj Ralhan,

Mr. Pawan Kumar,

Mr. Neeraj Soni

Coordinated by:

Sri Padhmam & Team



Mr. Balasubramaniyan S of Poclain Hydraulics,

Mr. Raj Kumar M of Polyplastics Auto Components Pvt Ltd,

Mr. Rajesh P of Brakes India ( TVS )

Auditing the Automotive Core Tools

COMSTAR AUTOMOTIVE - CHENNAI

Coordinated by:  
Mr. Velu & Team



Mr. Suresh,

Mr. R. Harish

# STATISTICAL TOOLS

A Close look !

We are offering many Statistics based Workshops such as Statistical process control, Six Sigma awareness, Control Charts, Capability studies and Design of Experiments ( Shainin ).

This exercise will help those who had undergone the above mentioned programs by us !



Special Exercise for the Practitioners of Statistics !

# Statistical Tools : A Close look

VI

#	Statistical Tool	Focus Point	Please select the best Option & Circle		
			Option A	Option B	Option C
1	Normality Test	Closely related to	Best fit curve	Correlation of Data points	Median Statistics
2	Histogram	Increment computation	R / k	R / R bar	R / r
3	Variable search	Sub-tool	Histogram	Sigma Computation	Ishikawa diagram
4	Full Factorial - Anova	Focus & avoid	Data collection	Noise Factors	Data analysis
5	B vs C	Another name	Six Pack study	Homogenization Study	Pre-control Chart
6	Sigma Computation	Method on Bought out parts	Range method	Summation Method	Both A & B

**Right answers will be given in the next month e-magazine !**

# LEADERSHIP

(Born to lead)

Learn how to embody the best leaders and conquer your enemies to broaden your kingdom...or empower your team to be their most productive, enthusiastic selves at work...same thing, really.

## 5 Types of Leadership Styles:

### Autocratic/Command and control style

Leaders make decisions alone, with no input from others. Punishment is used to incentivize workers, who have no control over their daily working lives.



In real life: Kim Jong-un and Vladimir Putin are known for ruling with an iron fist. They take input from no one and dole out harsh punishment to those who dare to cross them.

### Laissez-Faire

Laissez-Faire leaders provide little to no supervision to their teams, which can be a particular hindrance to employees that require approval or input for their work, as well as new employees. This style works for very few leaders, but in most cases leads to slow productivity, poor quality, and rising costs. This type of team can feel like it's been left in constant chaos.



In real life: Warren Buffett, one of the most successful business magnates of our time, is a textbook example of laissez-faire leadership employed correctly. He allows his employees to make decisions with relatively little guidance from superiors. While this is often a risky strategy, Mr. Buffett has made it work to his advantage.

“Leadership is the capacity to translate vision into reality.” - Warren Bennis

## Charismatic

Charismatic leaders are just what they sound like: charismatic! Their big personalities and even bigger dreams motivate their teams to give it their all, but charismatic leaders often aren't as fun and inspiring as they sound. These leaders are self-focused and are using employees as tools to get what they want. There is typically no concern for burning employees out or developing their skill, and the relationship can turn icy quickly if any individual is unable to meet the high expectations of a charismatic leader.



**In real life: Jack Welch, CEO of GE**, was the youngest executive when he joined the company, and his charismatic leadership led General Electric to increase the company's worth by 4000%. However, he was often criticized for being ruthless in his termination of employees who failed to meet his sometimes unreachable standards.

## Transactional

Transactional leaders set goals, and then work with their teams to establish ways to accomplish them. Team members are given rewards or punishments in accordance with their performance.



**In real life: Jeff Bezos, CEO of Amazon**. As an employer, Amazon is known for innovation and intensity. Workers are expected to take on enormous amounts of responsibility and work, but are rewarded well for their successes.

## Multi-Functional

Leaders are directly involved with their teams, and have worked hard to institute a culture of trust and mutual understanding. Employees are empowered to make sound decisions by their leaders, who are constantly encouraging them to gain new skills and better their existing ones by offering certifications and group learning initiatives.



**In real life: Jim Whitehurst, CEO of Red Hat**. Mr. Whitehurst is known not only for the open-source technology produced by Red Hat, but also his encouragement of employees to continually train and learn new skills. He fosters an open and communicative environment that encourages the sharing of opinions and knowledge.

# Thought For the Month !

Success is nothing more than  
a few Simple Disciplines,  
Practiced Every Day

~ Jim Rohn

# TIME MANAGEMENT

(PLAN YOUR TIME, PLAN YOUR LIFE)

## How To Set Priorities Using The ABCDE Method

The more thought you invest into setting priorities before you begin a task, the faster you will get the important things done. The more important and valuable the task is to you, the more motivated you are to overcome procrastination and launch yourself into the job.

William Matthews said, *“The first law of success is concentration – to bend all the energies to one point, and to go directly to that point, looking neither to the right or to the left.”*

Today, I want to share a method of time-management for setting priorities that I’ve been using for years, called the ABCDE method.

### The ABCDE Method

The ABCDE Method is a powerful priority setting technique that you can use every single day. This technique is so simple and effective that it can make you one of the most efficient and effective people in your field. The ABCDE list is a to-do list on steroids when it comes to learning how to prioritize.

The power of this technique lies in its simplicity because it’s so action oriented. Here’s how it works: You start with a list of everything you have to do for the coming day. Think on paper. Once you have a list of all of the tasks you must complete, start the ABCDE method.

### “A” Items Are Most Important

An A item is defined as something that is very important. This is something that you must do.

This is a task for which there can be serious consequences if you fail to do it. Consequences such as not visiting a key customer or not finishing a report for your boss that she needs for an upcoming board meeting.

These are the frogs of your life.

If you have more than one “A” task, you prioritize these tasks by writing A-1, A-2, A-3, and so on in front of each item. Your A-1 task is your biggest, ugliest frog of all.

## **“B” Items Only Have Minor Consequences**

A B item is defined as a task that you should do. But it only has mild consequences. These are the tadpoles of your work life. This means that someone may be unhappy or inconvenienced if you don't do it, but it is nowhere as important as an A task. Returning an unimportant telephone message or reviewing your email would be a B task. The rule is that you should never do a B task when there is an A task left undone. You should never be distracted by a tadpole when there is a big frog sitting there waiting to be eaten.

## **“C” Tasks Have No Consequences**

A C task is something that would be nice to do, but for which there are no consequences at all, whether you do it or not.

C tasks include phoning a friend, having coffee or lunch with a coworker or completing some personal business during work hours. This sort of activity has no effect at all on your work life.

As a rule, you can never complete a C task when there are B or A tasks left undone

## **“D” For Delegate**

A D activity is something that you can delegate to someone else.

The rule is that you should delegate everything that you possibly can to other people. This frees up more time for you to engage in your A activities. Your A tasks and their completion, largely determine the entire course of your career.

## **“E” For Eliminate**

An E activity is something that you should eliminate altogether. After all, you can only get your time under control if you stop doing things that are no longer necessary for you to do.

The key to making this ABCDE Method work is for you to now discipline yourself to start immediately on your “A-1” task. Stay at it until it is complete. Use your willpower to get going on this one job, the single most important task you could possibly be doing.

Eat the whole frog and don't stop until it's finished completely.



## Program Topic

# Measurement Systems Analysis

( MSA 4<sup>th</sup> Edition )

**Resource Person :** A V Manivannan, Principal Consultant & Trainer

**Practical exposure** to Understand the Concepts & the application of statistical techniques to estimate the Capability & performance of measuring / inspection systems

Get your **Certificate** after successful completion of the course

**Program Date & Time :** 16-03-2018 (Friday) & 17-03-2018 (Saturday) [ 2 days ] 09.00 am to 05.00 pm

**Target Participants :** Engineers & above - from QA, SQA, Manufacturing ,NPD & other engineering functions

Date	Course Deliverables
16 <sup>th</sup> March 2018 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ MSA –what &amp; why</li> <li>✓ Role of statistics in MSA. Terms and MSA over view</li> <li>✓ Key Changes in the 4th Edition</li> <li>✓ Application of Statistics on MSA               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sigma factor</li> <li>- Accuracy ( Bias ) &amp; Precision</li> <li>- Confidence level with a Case study</li> <li>- t distribution with a Case study</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ MSA on Variable systems               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stability check with a Case study</li> <li>- Bias with a Case study</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
17 <sup>th</sup> March 2018 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Linearity ( Numerical method ) with a Case study</li> <li>- Linearity ( Graphical method ) - an introduction</li> <li>- Gauge R &amp; R studies</li> <li>- Range method with a Case study</li> <li>- Average &amp; Range method with a case study</li> <li>- Significance of ndc</li> <li>✓ MSA on Attribute Systems               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kappa method, Effectiveness, False alarm &amp; Miss rate with case studies</li> <li>- Signal detection method</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Program Fee: ~~Rs. 4500~~ Rs.3,900/- (incl. GST) per participant**  
(Complementary Work book, Stationary, Refreshments & Lunch)

### Venue:

**THE VIJAY PARK Hotel**

Next to Arumbakkam Metro Station, Near CMBT Bus Stop, Arumbakkam, Chennai.

### Corporate offers :

No. of participants	Program fee ( incl. GST )
3 employees from the <u>same</u> company	Rs.3,600/- per head
4 to 6 employees from the <u>same</u> company	Rs.3,300/- Per head

**Participants are encouraged to bring**

- Scientific calculators
- their cases for clarifications

**Last date of Registration:** 14-03-2018 ( Wednesday )

**For Registration:**



**+91 9962 117222**



**spel@sripadhmam.com**

## Sri Padhmam e-Learning

100% video based training at our e-learning centre



### **Mr. Karthik A**

Successfully completed the courses of

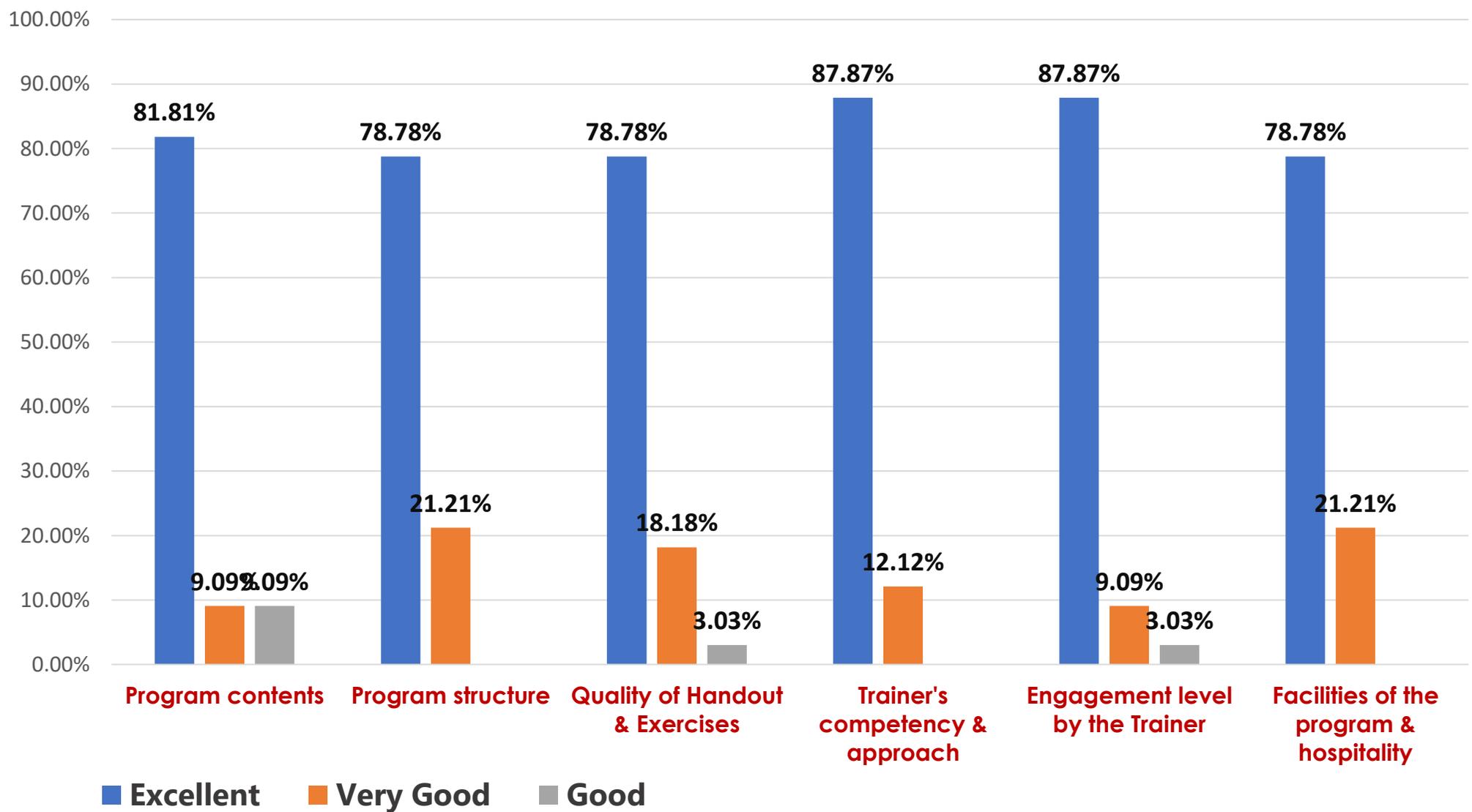
**Analytical Tools for Improvements**

**&**

**Control Plan Methodology as per IATF 16949**

# Public Program Feedback – February 2018

## Automotive QMS – IATF 16949:2016



12 Companies... 33 Participation...



**PUBLIC PROGRAM TEAM**  
**Chennai**

# Statistical Process Control ( S P C )

## Common mistakes committed in Statistical Process Control ( S P C )

When SPC is properly understood and implemented it will be a very powerful tool helps both operators and management to control and improve the process. Whereas many SPC applications are having lot many problems in them. Some of the most common problems are explained below:

- **Control limits are adjusted too often :**

If the process is under statistical control and is a stable one, there may not be any need to adjust the limits. The obvious question would be when to adjust the limits.

Limits are adjusted only if..

- a) To verify process improvements
- b) When the process inputs are significantly changed ( which may result in change in CPk)

We should ensure whether the computer protocol automatically adjusts the control limits.

- **Control limits are incorrectly set :**

Some of the common errors would be

- a) Forcing the limits to be symmetrical about the product nominal or some other arbitrary target value.
- b) Failure to use process data to establish the limits.
- c) Fixing control limits even without homogenization
- d) Arbitrarily setting the limits to some predetermined values( Eg 50% of the tolerance range. We should understand the formula for establishing control limits do not make use of product specifications.

Common mistakes committed in  
Statistical Process Control ( S P C ).  
Full details available in our website



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**FREE**  
download



[www.spel.net.in](http://www.spel.net.in)

