

# Introduction of Speaker



Harry. B. Flotemersch has more than 28 years of experience in manufacturing engineering, quality science and workshop facilitation as an engineer, quality engineering department head and consultant. He has earned a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, and a master's degree in Manufacturing Management from Kettering University.

He has a passion for tackling tough challenges with optimism and has learned multiple methodologies to help him finish them. Mr. Flotemersch has deployed his multiple methodology flexibility successfully to the point of winning quality and innovation awards from Delphi Automotive, DaimlerChrysler and BAE Systems.

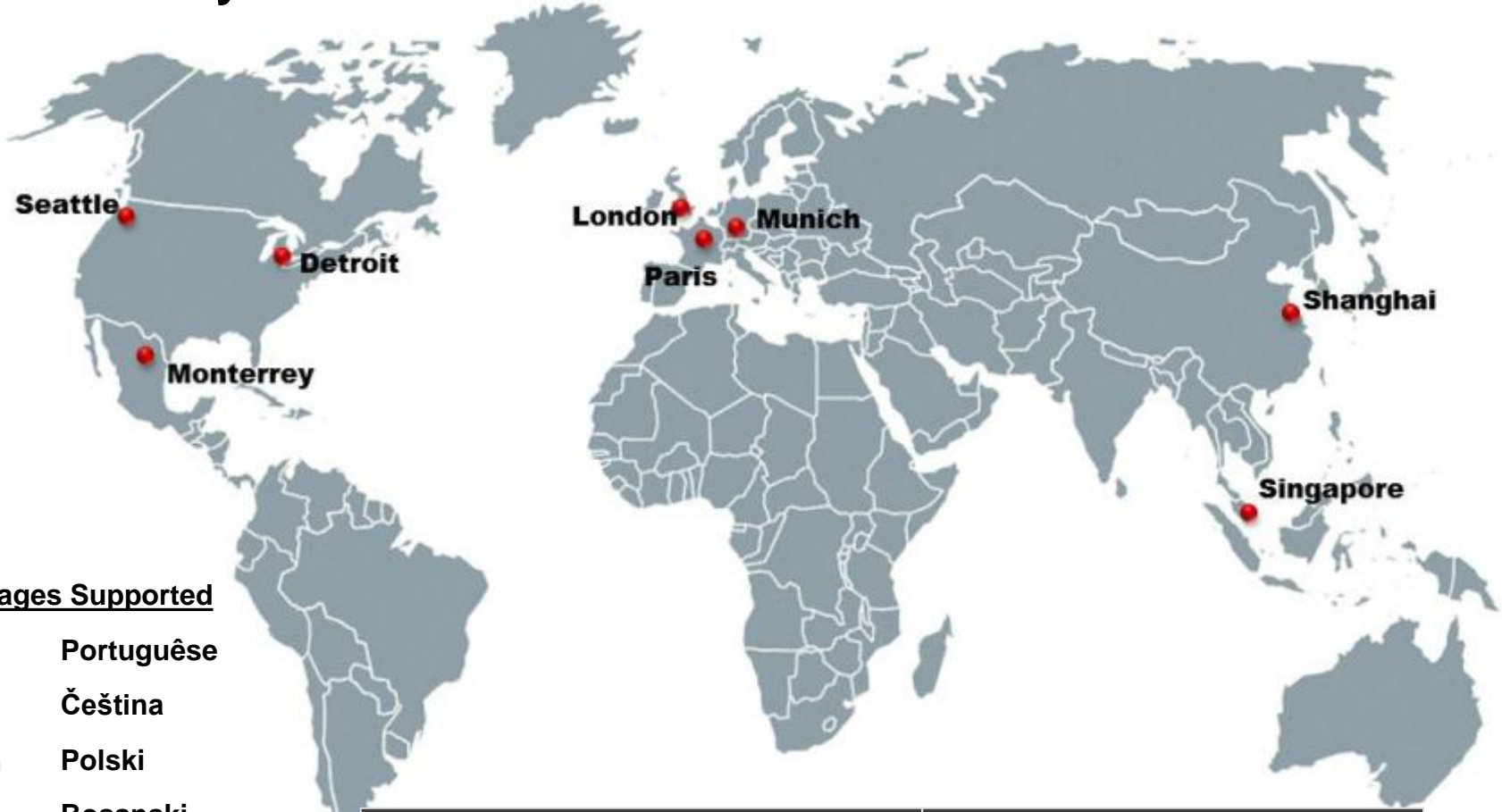
As a Senior Consultant at Shainin LLC, Harry is applying this experience while delivering Resilient Design & Development services to their clients.

**Presenter: Harry B. Flotemersch,**

**Sr. Consultant, Shainin LLC**

# Shainin's Global Reach

Shainin, a global consulting company, solves and prevents critical problems in any environment.



Languages Supported

- English
- Portuguêse
- Español
- Čeština
- Deutsch
- Polski
- 普通话
- Bosanski
- Français
- Italiano

*→ Knowledge Base and Practical Experience of 1.000.000 Projects*      *→ Proprietary, Proven Methodologies & Tools*

# ASQ Automotive 2012 Webinar

## Innovation Tools applied to Problem Solving Processes

Presented by

**Harry Flotemersch**  
**Sr. Consultant, Shainin LLC**

**November 7, 2012**



 Shainin®

Problem Solving and Prevention

- Creativity in problem solving projects
- What is your process for this?
- Project needed to be closed faster
- Leverage known structured creative methods
- First paradigms to adopt now
- Question and Answer, Open Discussion

# *Do problem solvers ever say this when stalled?*

- *We don't have a measurement system to understand it*
- *"We can't replicate the malfunction that is reported"*
- *"We don't have containment action yet that is acceptable!"*
- *"We know the root cause now but haven't come up with a corrective action that we can get implemented"*

These seem to be about creating, not evaluating or assessing.

# *Aren't these calls for NEW CONCEPTs*

- *“We don't have a measurement system to understand it”*

## **Concept for measurement system**

- *“We can't replicate the malfunction that is reported”*

## **Concept for chain of events**

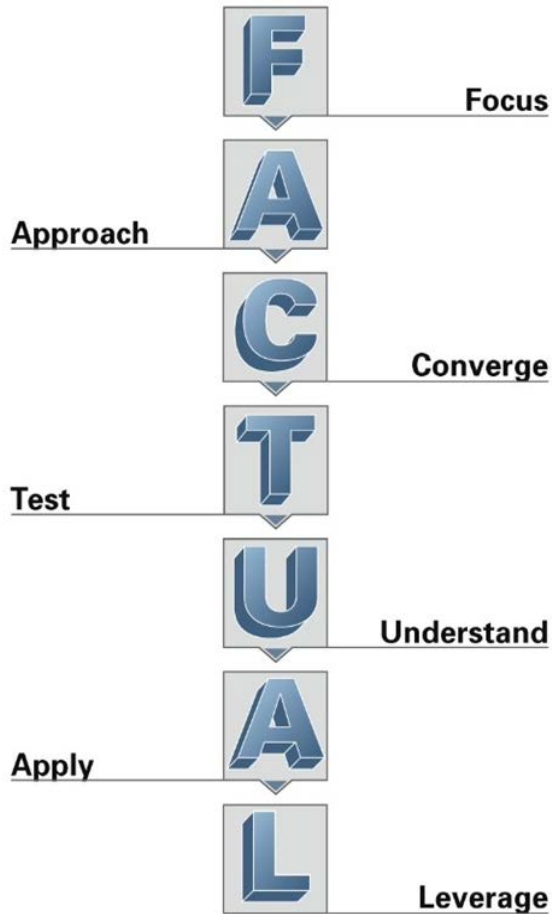
- *“We don't have containment action yet that is acceptable!”*

## **Concept for implementable containment**

- *“We know the root cause now but haven't come up with a corrective action that we can get implemented”*

## **Concept for implementable corrective action**

# We hope needed fixes will appear quickly!

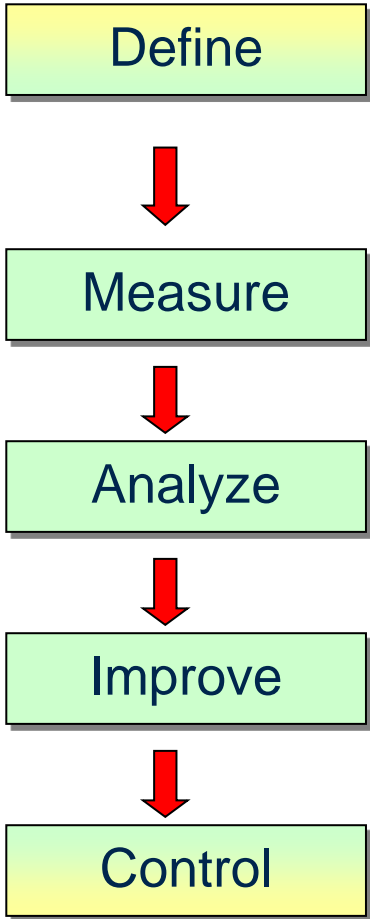


We have lots of *very* evolved tools to provide discipline to analyze and evaluate information



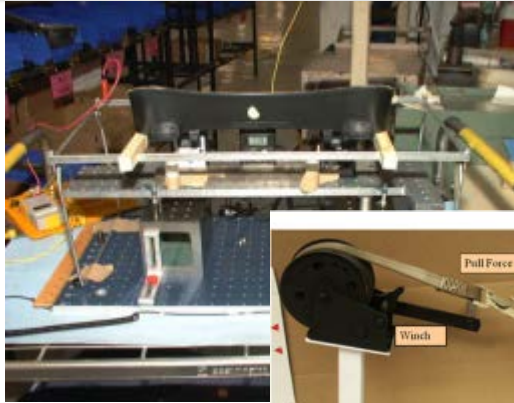
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What if the project is stuck without a way to do something?

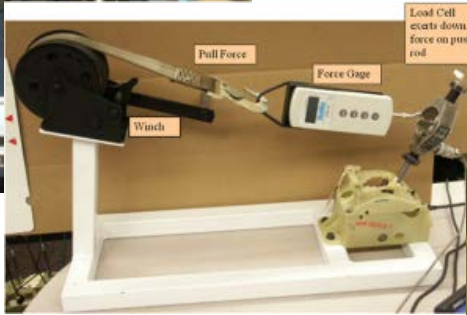
# These creations helped close projects....



*Need to measure static charge on molded plastic housing*

## Measurement

*Quantifying the force to overcome a safety feature*

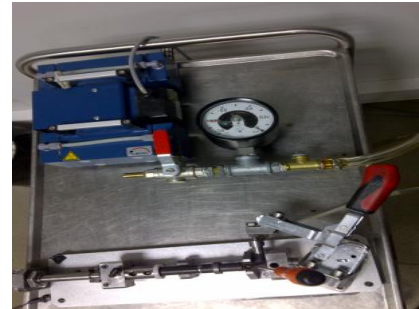


## Containment

*Quickly auditing gap on 100% of production*

## Recreating Field Event Malfunctions

*Measuring vacuum leak rate of a seal*



## Corrective Action

*Tuning out assembly stack up error in complex plastic parts*





With all the analyzing, graphing & evaluating.....



What **Process** do I use to create *new measurement concepts* when acceptable ones don't exist?

What **Process** do I have to create *new corrective action concepts* when there is a conflict of requirements blocking implementation?

If you don't have a process, how many people can really work together quickly?  
High speed collaboration with anything requires familiarity with a structured process.

# HOMEWORK #1

## Identify where creating occurs in your own map

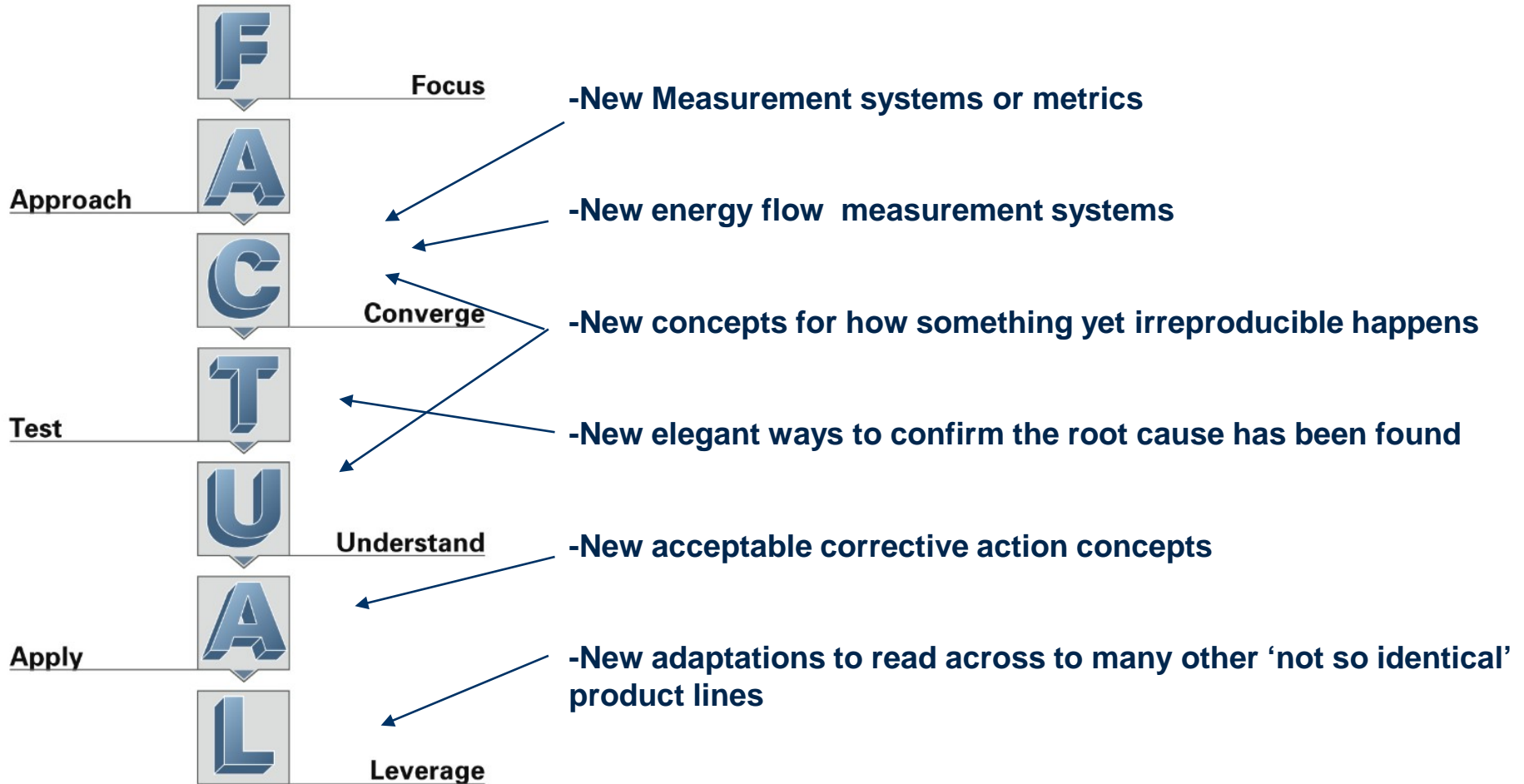
- Look at your official problem solving process map



- Identify where in the steps new concepts might be demanded
- Discuss if any of these are typically “slow spots”

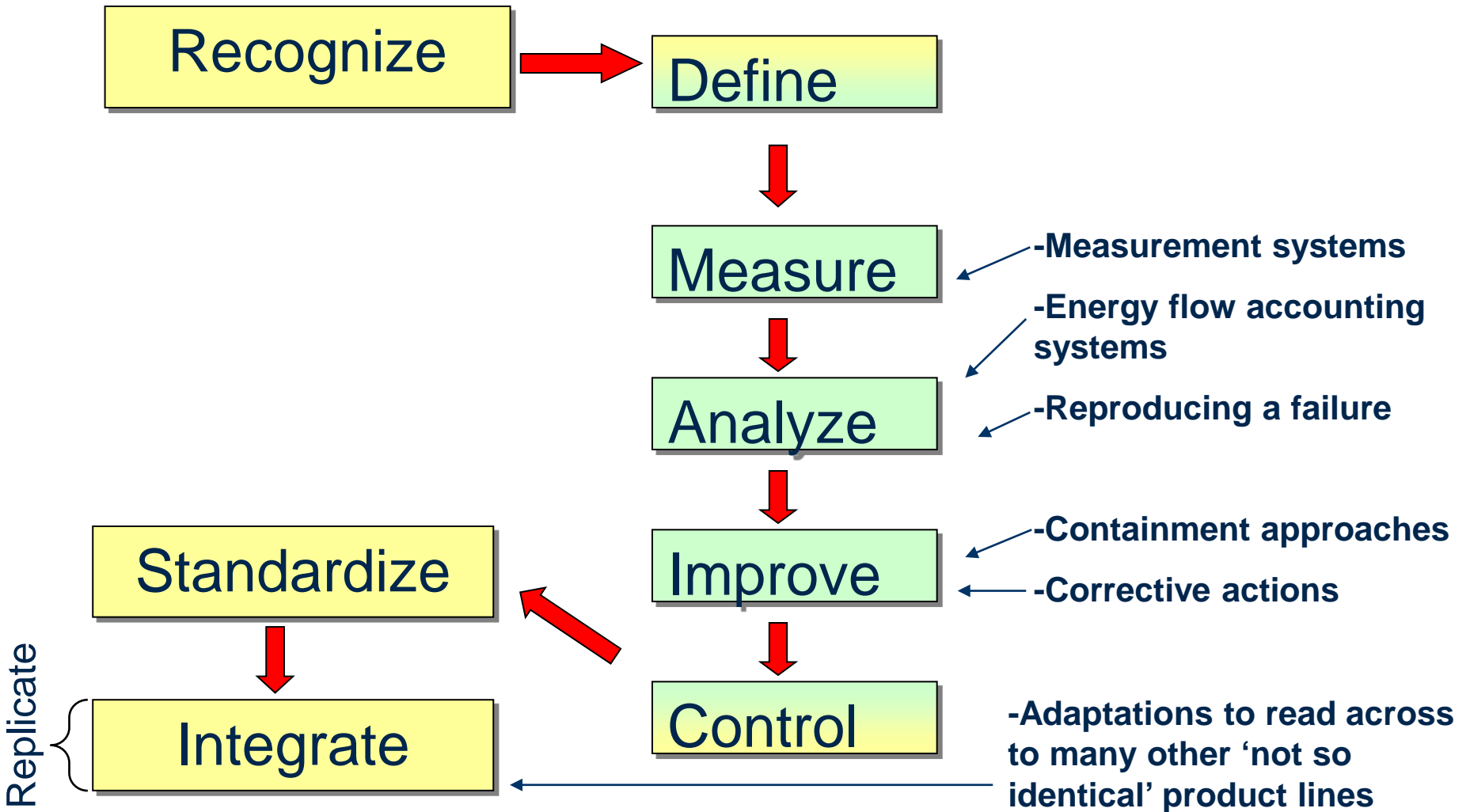
Here are some examples of this mapping I’ve done.

# Mapping Demands in Shainin's FACTUAL



Those who are good at concepting new things often close more projects faster!

# Mapping demands in Six Sigma



# How do you approach a complex concept creation task during a problem solving project?

- 1) Ask a few 'experts' to come back with something
- 2) Casual talk with a team as part of a meeting
- 3) Brainstorming with or without a facilitator
- 4) Structured Concepting approach with a facilitator of a team
- 5) Hire an outside firm to deliver the solution back to you

ASQ polling time!

Should you have *just one single response* to concept needs?

**NO!**

# Don't we already know better than this?



## Finding Root Cause (problem solving)

High  
Complexity

Fishboning  
Brainstorming

**Often requires  
many iterations**

Low  
Complexity

Fishboning  
Brainstorming

**Often effective**

*“It is not about which method fits all situations,  
but which method is best suited for which situation”.*

Joseph A DeFeo, President & CEO, Juran Institute, Inc. during ASQ's Oct. 2012 Webinar.

# Some know when to shift gears in a pinch



Finding Root Cause  
(problem solving)

Creating New Concepts  
(within problem solving projects)

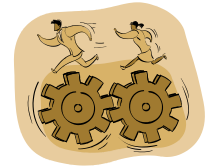
High  
Complexity

Structured  
Problem Solving  
Process

Brainstorming  
Depend upon vital genius

Often effective

Often requires  
many iterations



Low  
Complexity

Fishboning  
Brainstorming

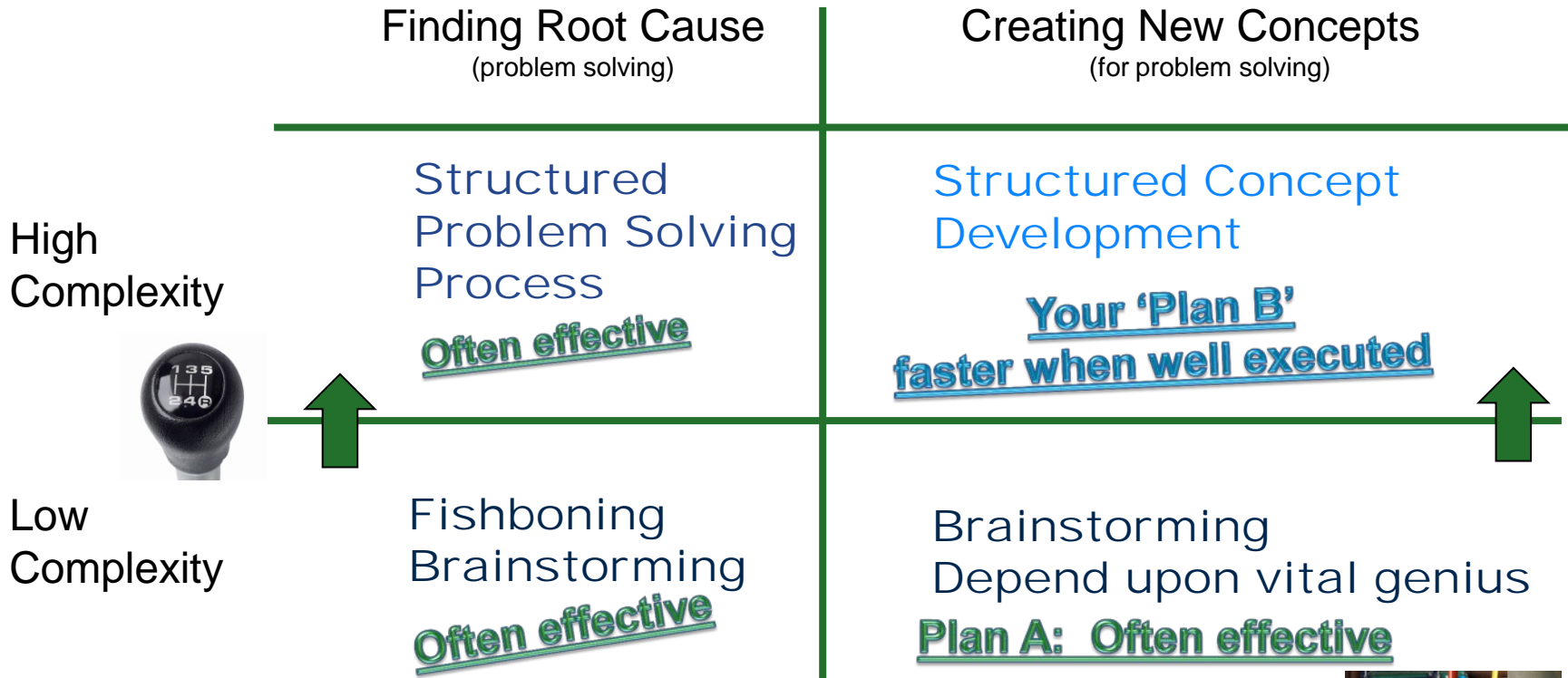
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Depend upon vital genius

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Many firms have an escalation process that '*promotes problems up*' when they are solution resistant to become formal projects using Six Sigma or Shainin RED X, and many options.

# We need to do this for concept demands also!



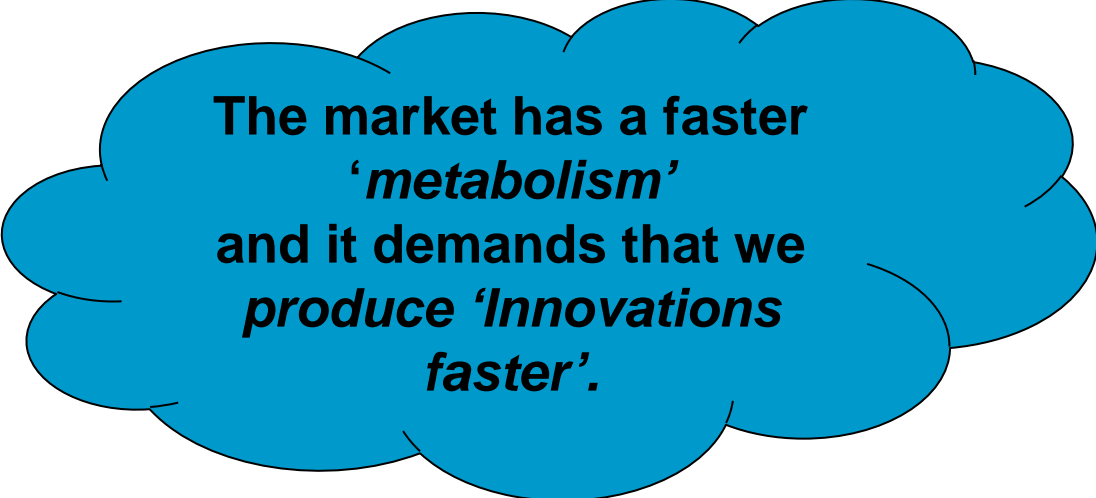
Being able to choose the appropriate approach is critical.  
When in doubt, start with simple with a deadline then shift up.  
The business world is less patient on critical problem solving issues.



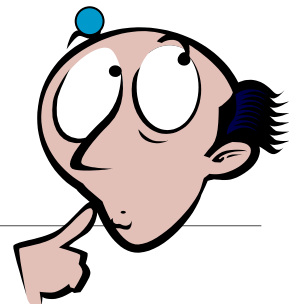


# What has happened to business these days?

- **Customers Can**
  - Compare *Faster*
  - Purchase & Receive *Faster*
  - Change needs *Faster*
  - Switch Brands *Faster*
- **Competitors Can**
  - Join your market *Faster*
  - Understand your offering *Faster*
  - Make and sell a copy *Faster*
  - Create better options *Faster*
- **Technology is**
  - Emerging *Faster*
  - Spreading *Faster*
  - Being adopted *Faster*

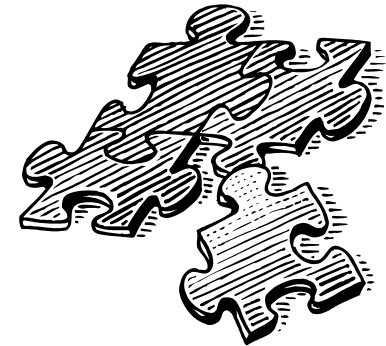


The market has a faster  
*'metabolism'*  
and it demands that we  
*produce 'Innovations  
faster'*.



# What are Innovations?

- often a *new* combination of technical & organizational resources that increases the value / cost ratio.



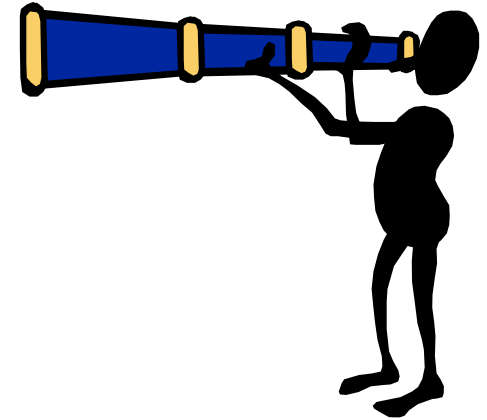
**Aren't we often looking for a clever way to get something done in problem solving to finish our projects?**

# HOMEWORK #2

Observe how your problem solvers create. . .

How are:

- 1) Requirements clarified?
- 2) Diverse points of view included (or not)?
- 3) Ideas considered and captured from everyone?
- 4) Concepts generated and evolved?
- 5) Conflicting requirements overcome?
- 6) Evaluations and final decision made?

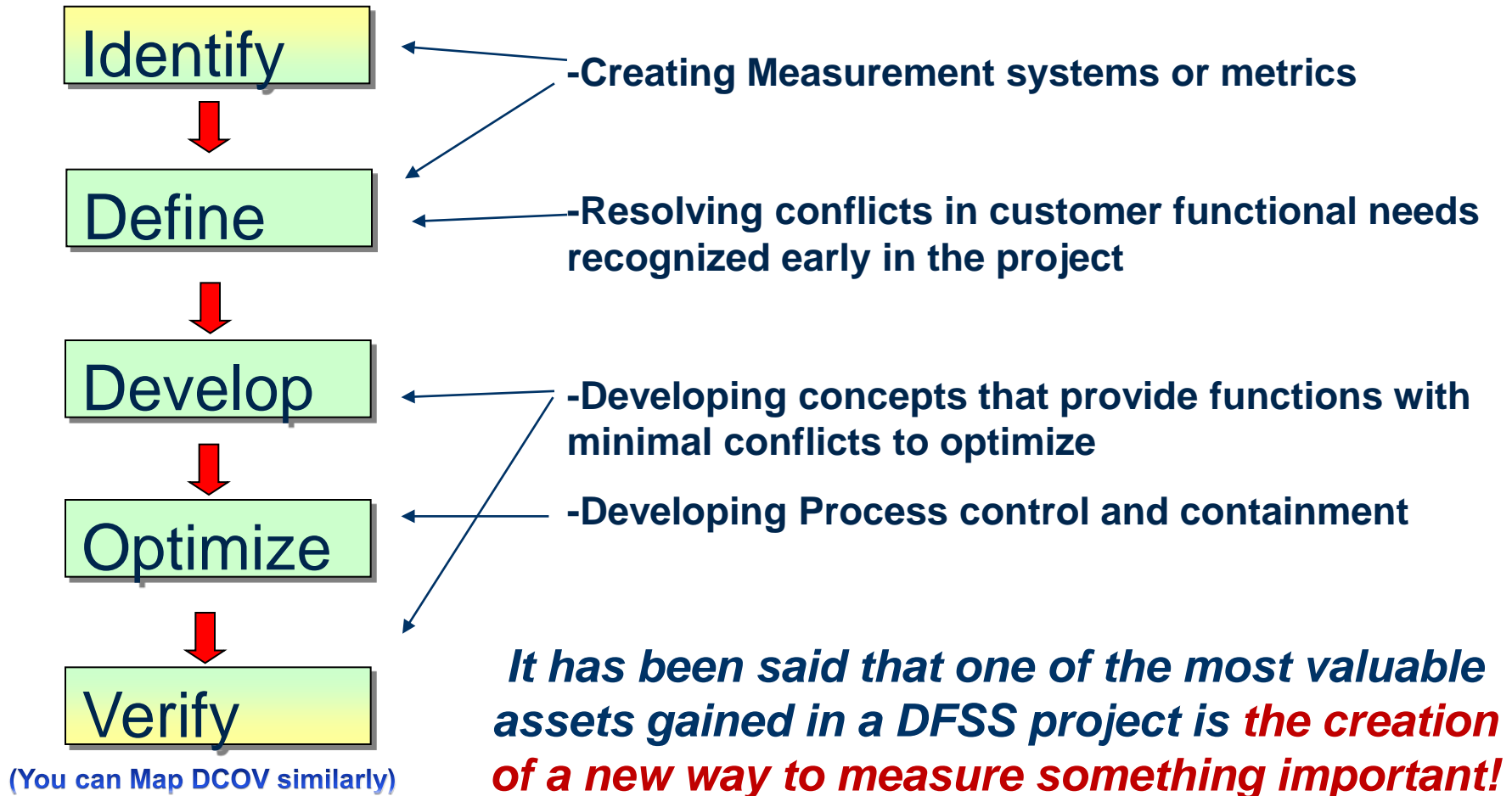


*Is there a process observable that you even can detect these steps?*

*Is there a 'plan B' to go to when this is not effective?*

*Is your organization usually satisfied with the speed of this work?*

# Mapping Demands in Design for Six Sigma



# Time out: Here's the logic so far:

Business 'metabolism' is moving faster!

Problem solving projects must go faster too!



Defining and analyzing methods are highly structured

Lots of creativity needed, often *comparatively little structure*

Product Development uses more structure to do this task

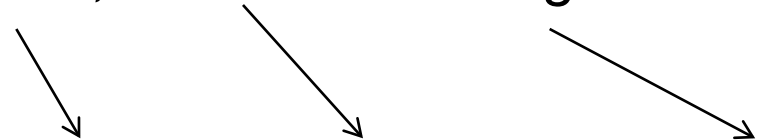
Leverage concept creation structure in problem solving work

Reduce 'slow spots' in problem solving projects

# Borrowing Paradigms from product development concept methods

## How to go about creating a new concept for a complex challenge:

1. Utilize a concept development facilitator
2. Use diverse team of 4-8 people with relevant knowledge
3. Set deadline and get a place to work it out
4. Clarify Functional needs, system constraints and resources
5. Think individually then as a group in 'collaborative dialogue'
6. *Seek high quality concepts not high quantity ideas*
7. *Leave time for thinking about the whole system and exploring*
8. Clarify and resolve conceptual conflicts systematically.
9. *Converge to the best concepts for short, medium and long term*



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# #1 Utilize skilled facilitator(s)

## Group dynamics experience:

- Their neutrality invites wider creativity amongst the participants
- Know how to steer the dialogue with insightful questions
- They know how to form collaborative atmosphere in the room
- Manage balanced participation and documentation



## Technical competency experience:

- Know how when to move through stages of development (PUGH)
- They can deploy concept conflict resolution properly (TRIZ)
- They know when revisit something after an technical breakthrough
- They can connect the discussion to the Marketing input (QFD thinking)



## #4 List all requirements up front

Brainstormers often becoming aware of the requirements of others gradually whilst they tell each other why an idea will not work.

Some people don't enjoy this so they say "no negativity" and it takes even longer to find out, or they just don't participate.

Serious Concept developers list all functional requirements, constraints and resources availabilities up front and keep it updated to make the important targets clear as possible

# Example: Listing Requirements at beginning

“We know where the RED X lives but we can’t get the long term fix into production for a while.

We need a way to use the knowledge we have about the root cause now. This one problem is holding up the launch of a new product line!”



## #5 Individual thought then group collaboration

*It is well known that blurting out ideas to a group creates the illusion of productivity but does more harm than good diversity of thought early on.*

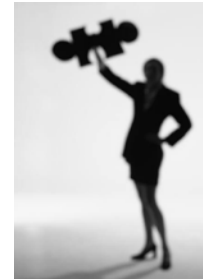
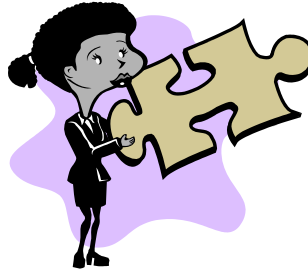
*Have people write out what is on their mind first privately*

Next have people quickly share and capture feedback about their thoughts on the challenge.

Groom and cultivate groups of ideas into concepts that make sense!

# #6 Quality vs. Quantity: First paradigm change

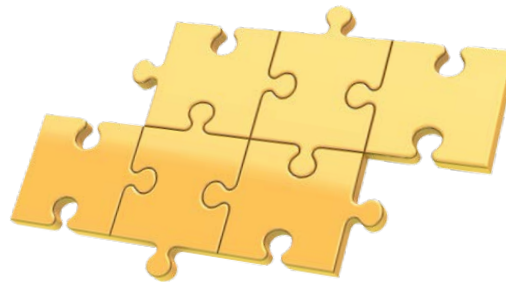
Ineffective process → Individuals generate lots of **ideas** to sort through



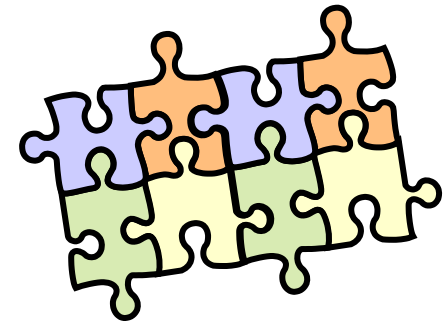
Effective process → Teamwork generates 'implementable' **concepts**



**Concept #1**

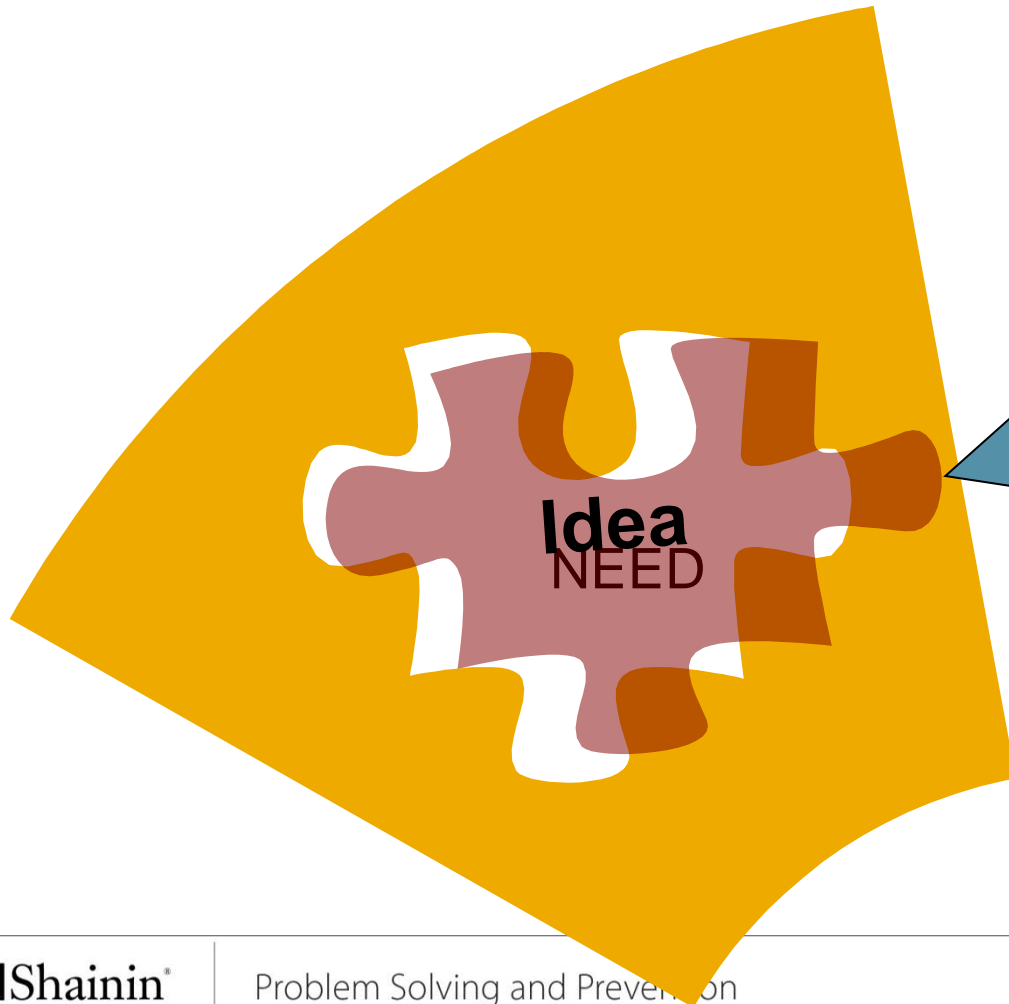


**Concept #2**



**Concept #3**

# #7 Needs & Ideas & Concepts

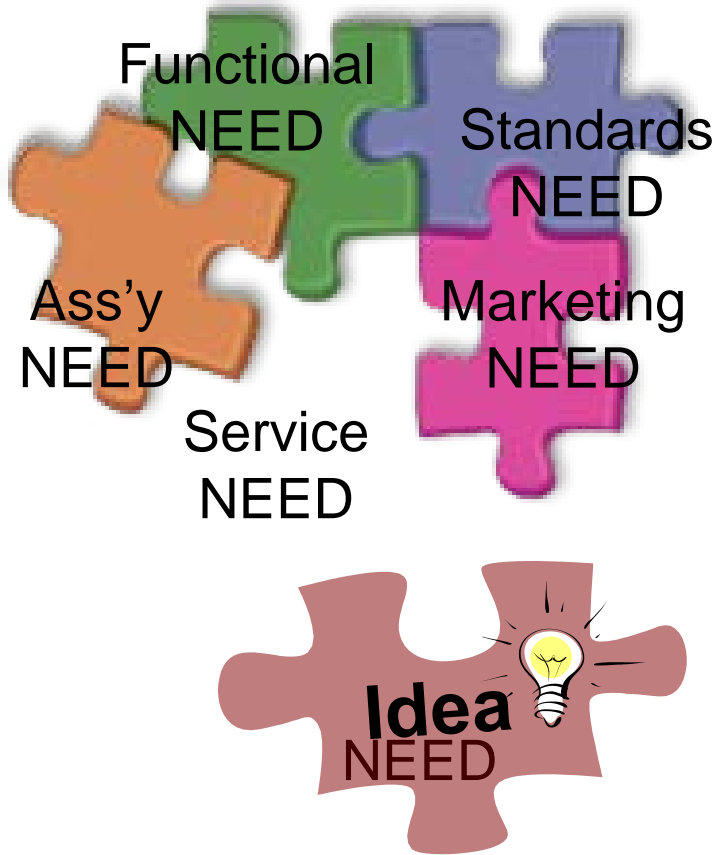


Typically, someone thinks of a specific way to fill a need and says:



“I have an Idea!”

# Needs & Ideas & Concepts



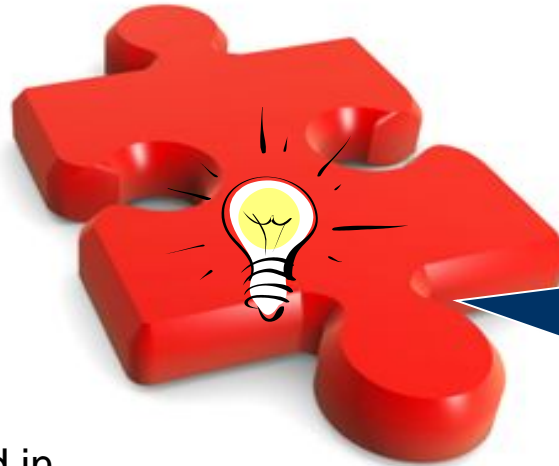
# Ideas vs. Concepts, know the difference!

## CONCEPT



Concepts are *collections* of ideas designed to meet *collections of needs*

## IDEA



Often, an idea is quickly rejected because it *does not fill* other needs in the situation.

These are often confounded in conversations about concepts.

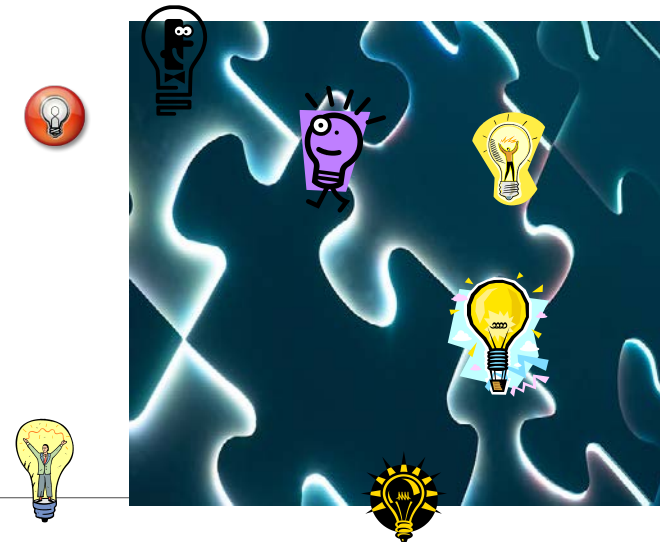
# HOMEWORK #3

## How are ideas treated when they are shared?

1. How do you and your team respond to an 'idea' .....is it judged as if they were a 'concept' ?



2. Are ideas that are ahead of their time buried quickly because they didn't answer all the needs when first shared?





# This will get you a good start on a Plan B

1. Do the **homework** first, to become more aware
2. Find your company's facilitators and innovation experts and ask to be invited to new concept development workshops to see how they do it now.
3. Think about how you would deploy a 'plan B' during a project
4. Talk to others in your profession and share lessons learned.
5. Evolve and grow your capability to develop new concepts!

# Be able to shift your response when needed!



High  
Complexity



Low  
Complexity

Finding Root Cause  
(problem solving)

Structured  
Problem Solving  
Process

Often effective



Fishboning  
Brainstorming

Often effective

Creating New Concepts  
(for problem solving)

Structured Concept  
Development

Faster when  
well executed



Brainstorming  
Depend upon vital genius

Often effective

Being able to choose the appropriate approach is critical.  
When in doubt start simple but with a deadline, then shift as needed.  
The business world is not patient with tinkering on critical issues.



# Further Reading “Homework”

ASQ members can download copies of Quality Progress magazine articles:.

1. Where does TRIZ Fit With Quality Methods? By John Dew  
Quality Progress Magazine, January 2006 p45
2. TRIZ: A Creative Breeze for Quality Professionals by John Dew  
Quality Progress Magazine, January 2006 p44
3. The Importance of Concepts in Creativity and Improvement by Lloyd P. Provost and Gerald J. Langley  
Quality Progress Magazine, March 1998, P31
4. Creativity and Improvement: A Vital Link by Lloyd P. Provost and R. M. Sproul  
Quality Progress magazine, August 1996, P101

Recent ASQ WEBINAR slides only : Available to anyone

5. How do I keep my job during difficult times? Joseph A Defeo, April 4, 2012 ASQ Webinar.  
<http://www.asq-auto.org/files/How-to-Keep-Your-Q-Job-in-Uncertain-Times.pdf>

## BOOKS

6. And Suddenly the Inventor Appeared: TRIZ, the Theory of Inventive Problem Solving by Genrich Altshuller. May 1996 ISBN-10: 0964074028 2nd Edition ( my first read, a great first exposure this topic )
7. 40 Principles: TRIZ Keys to Innovation [Extended Edition]  
Genrich Altshuller , April 2005 ISBN-10 0964074052 ( most technical with modern day examples)

# Summary: Innovation Tools applied to Problem Solving Processes



- ✓ **Business metabolism demands problems solved faster!**
- ✓ **Quality Science Project structures have helped improve analysis work**
- ✓ **Structured concept creation methods can be leveraged here too!**
- ✓ **Apply these where there is a creative ‘slow spot’ on a complex need.**
- ✓ **Combining good facilitation skills and specific innovation tools with a diverse group can speed up the slow spots to achieve project closure!**

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# Question and Answer period of Webinar



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Problem Solving and Prevention