

Pre Control Charts

Become Future Fit

Management Group

You will learn

Learn about Pre-Control Charts and their
use in Process Control

Level of Difficulty



Medium

Need for Pre-Control Charts

- Control Charts focus on process variation & not on specs & target
- Processes need adjustment to target (setting changes) from time to time
 - Batch processes with incoming raw material differences
 - Machining processes that need to compensate for tool wear
- Control Charts use complex formula for calculating control limits

Pre-control charts use Specification

Limits to compute Control Limits

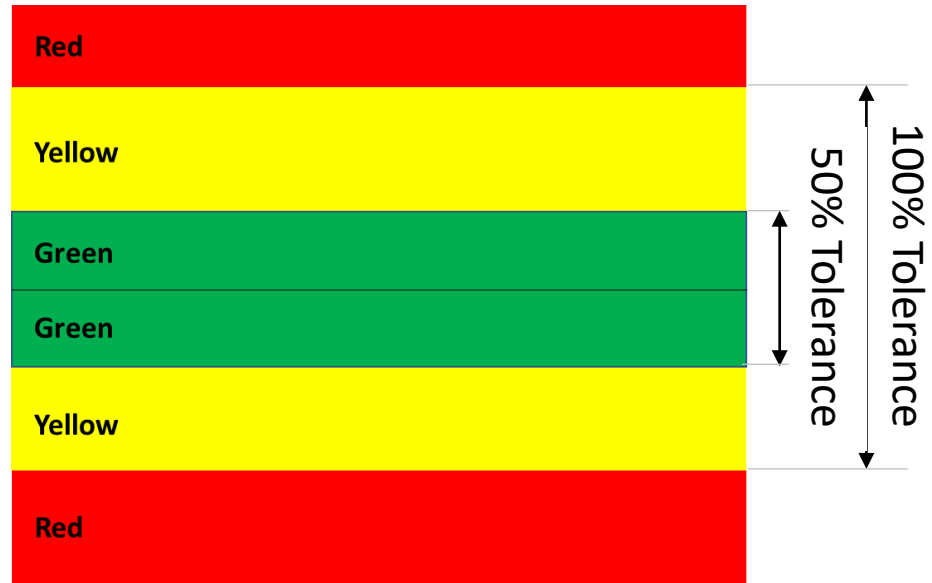
Vs

Control charts use Process Variation to

compute Control Limits

- Are simple to set up and use
- Is mostly used for variable data
- Useful during setup operations - can determine if the process setup is producing product within tolerances
- Can identify if the process center has shifted or the spread has increased

- **Red zone:** Outside specification limits.
- **Yellow zone:** Inside specification limits, & one of the specification limits is closer than the center of the specification.
- **Green zone:** Inside specification limits, the center of the specification is closer than both the specification limits.





Point in green zone: Continue
100% sampling until five
successive pieces are in the
green zone



Point in yellow zone: check another piece

- Two points in a row in the same yellow zone: reset the process
- Two points in a row in opposite yellow zone: stop, reduce variation, reset the process



Point in the red zone: stop, make correction and reset the process

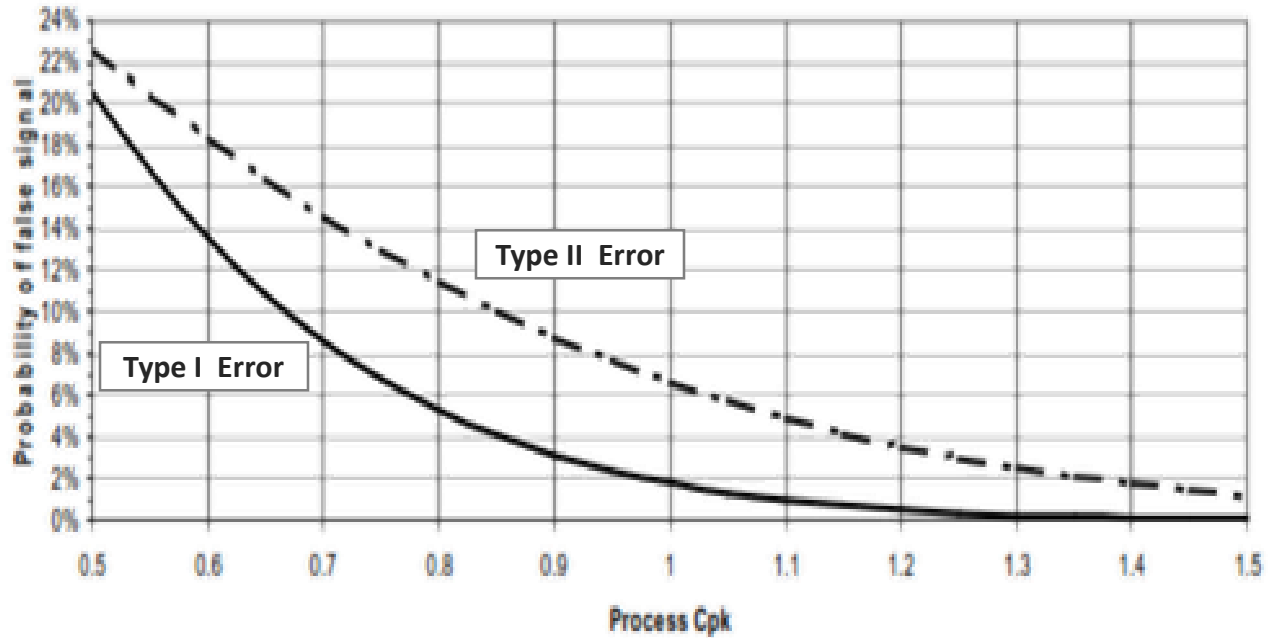
Apply the pre-control sampling plan:

- Once five successive points fall in the green zone, discontinue 100% inspection and start sampling.
- Randomly select two pieces at interval:
 - A point in the red zone: stop, adjust process to remove variation, reset
 - Two points in the opposite yellow zone: stop, adjust process to remove variation
 - Two points in the same yellow zone: adjust process to remove variation
 - Otherwise: Continue

Disadvantages

- Pre control charts cannot be used to study process capability
- Pre control charts may generate more false alarms or missed signals than the control charts

Probability of false signals from pre-control charts
Type II error based on a shift of mean by the USL (50% failure rate)





Advanced Control Charts

Become Future Fit

Group

You will learn

Learn about the advanced Control Charts

Level of Difficulty



High

Advanced Charts

- Moving Average Control Chart
- EWMA Control Chart
- CUSUM Control Chart

Relevance & Application

- Fast in detecting small shift in the process mean (*than traditional charts*)
- Slow in detecting large shift in the process mean
- Used in highly sensitive & close control processes

Moving Average Control Chart

- Moving Average (MA) is computed for last few points and then plotted.
- Early 'Direction' indicator

EWMA Control Chart

- EWMA means Exponentially Weighted Moving Average Chart
- Each plotted point includes several observations, but recent points have more weight than older points
- Early 'Direction' indicator & more sensitive than MA

Each point is calculated using the formula

$$EWMA_t(z_t) = \lambda X_t + (1 - \lambda)z_{t-1}$$

where

$z_t = t^{\text{th}}$ EWMA

$X_t = t^{\text{th}}$ sample result

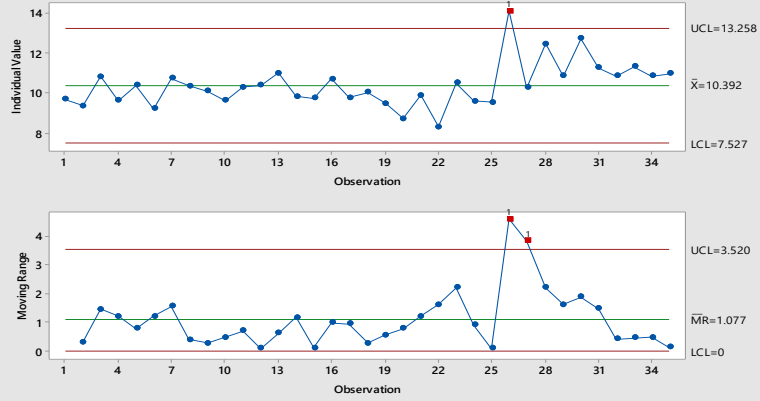
$\lambda =$ the weighting factor ($0 < \lambda \leq 1$)

$z_{t-1} = (t-1)^{\text{th}}$ EWMA

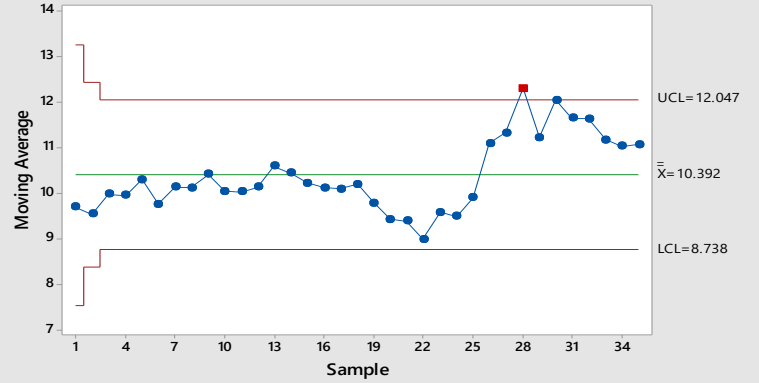
CUSUM Control Chart

- CUSUM means Cumulative Sum
- Plotted points are the cumulative sums of the deviations of each sample value from the target

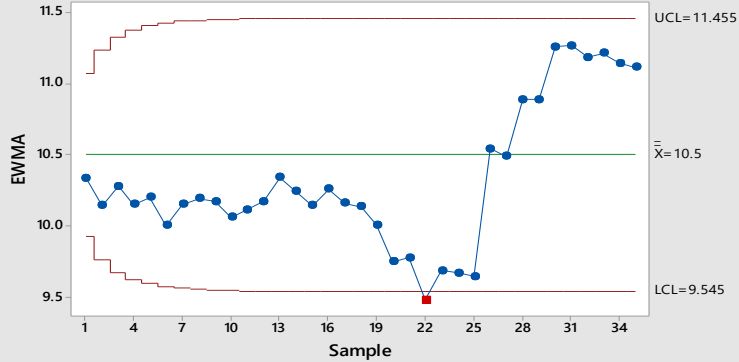
I-MR Chart of Parameter



Moving Average Chart of Parameter

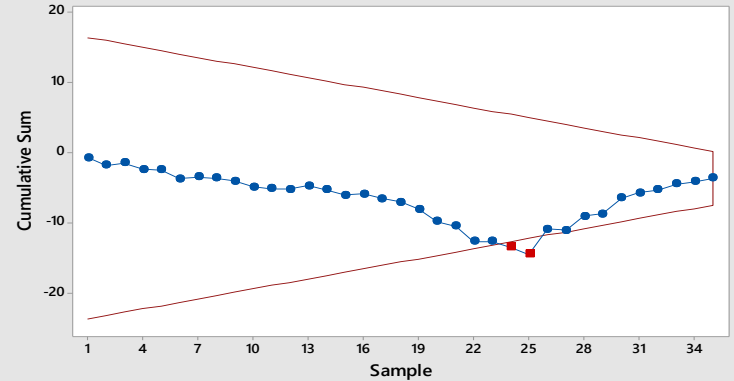


EWMA Chart of Parameter



At least one estimated historical parameter is used in the calculations.

Vmask Chart of Parameter



Tabular Chart

V Mask Chart

Ability to detect when a shift started

