

7 Ferramentas Básicas da Qualidade

PME3463 Introdução à Qualidade

Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo

Departamento de Engenharia Mecânica

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7 Ferramentas Básicas da Qualidade

- Kaoru Ishikawa (1915-1989):
 - “95% do problemas relacionados à qualidade na indústria podem ser resolvidos com sete ferramentas básicas da qualidade!”
- Sete Ferramentas Básicas
 1. Diagrama de Ishikawa (causa-e-efeito)
 2. Lista de verificação (check sheet)
 3. Carta de controle
 4. Histograma
 5. Diagrama de Pareto
 6. Diagrama de dispersão
 7. Estratificação (ou Fluxograma)

ISO 13053-1:2011

Quantitative methods in process improvement -- Six Sigma -- Part 1: DMAIC methodology

ISO 13053-1:2011 describes a methodology for the business improvement methodology known as Six Sigma. The methodology typically comprises five phases: define, measure, analyze, improve and control (DMAIC).

ISO 13053-1:2011 recommends the preferred or best practice for each of the phases of the DMAIC methodology used during the execution of a Six Sigma project. It also recommends how Six Sigma projects should be managed and describes the roles, expertise and training of the personnel involved in such projects. It is applicable to organizations using manufacturing processes as well as service and transactional processes.

The screenshot shows the ISO website's product page for ISO 13053-1:2011. The page features the ISO logo and the tagline "When the world agrees". The navigation menu includes "Standards", "All about ISO", "Taking part", and "Store". A search bar is located in the top right corner. The breadcrumb trail is: Store > Standards catalogue > Browse by ICS > 03 > 03.120 > 03.120.30 > ISO 13053-1:2011. The main heading is "ISO 13053-1:2011" with a "Preview" button. Below the heading is the title "Quantitative methods in process improvement -- Six Sigma -- Part 1: DMAIC methodology". A callout box states: "This standard was last reviewed and confirmed in 2016. Therefore this version remains current." The description reads: "ISO 13053-1:2011 describes a methodology for the business improvement methodology known as Six Sigma. The methodology typically comprises five phases: define, measure, analyse, improve and control (DMAIC). ISO 13053-1:2011 recommends the preferred or best practice for each of the phases of the DMAIC methodology used during the execution of a Six Sigma project. It also recommends how Six Sigma projects should be managed and describes the roles, expertise and training of the personnel involved in such projects. It is applicable to organizations using manufacturing processes as well as service and transactional processes." The "Buy this standard" section offers two formats: PDF (selected) and Paper, both in English. The price is CHF 138, with a "Buy" button. A "Got a question?" section links to "Check out our FAQs". The "Customer care" section provides the phone number +41 22 749 08 88, the email address customerservice@iso.org, and the opening hours: Monday to Friday - 09:00-12:00, 14:00-17:00 (UTC+1). The "General information" section includes: Current status: Published; Publication date: 2011-09; Edition: 1; Number of pages: 32; Technical Committee: ISO/TC 69/SC 7 Applications of statistical and related techniques for the implementation of Six Sigma; ICS: 03.120.30 Application of statistical methods.

ISO

International Organization for Standardization

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Store > Standards catalogue > Browse by ICS > 03 > 03.120 > 03.120.30 > ISO 13053-1:2011

ISO 13053-1:2011

Preview

Quantitative methods in process improvement -- Six Sigma -- Part 1: DMAIC methodology

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<input type="checkbox"/> Paper	English

CHF 138

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General information

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Edition : 1	Number of pages : 32
Technical Committee : ISO/TC 69/SC 7 Applications of statistical and related techniques for the implementation of Six Sigma	
ICS : 03.120.30 Application of statistical methods	

ISO 13053-2:2011

Quantitative methods in process improvement -- Six Sigma -- Part 2: Tools and techniques

ISO 13053-2:2011 describes the tools and techniques, illustrated by factsheets, to be used at each phase of the DMAIC approach. The methodology set out in ISO 13053-1 is generic and remains independent of any individual industrial or economic sector. This makes the tools and techniques described in ISO 13053-2:2011 applicable to any sector of activity and any size business seeking to gain a competitive advantage.

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English

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ISO 13053-2:2011

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Pacotes do R

- Scrucca, L. (2004). **qcc: an R package for quality control charting and statistical process control**. R News 4/1, 11-17.
- Emilio L. Cano, Javier M. Moguerza and Andres Redchuk (2012) **Six Sigma with R**. Springer, New York
- Emilio L. Cano, Javier M. Moguerza and Mariano Prieto Corcoba (2015) **Quality Control with R**. Springer, New York

1 – Diagrama de Ishikawa

- Diagrama de causa-e-efeito ou diagrama de espinha de peixe.
- Serve para analisar os fatores (causas) que estão relacionado com um problema ou oportunidade de melhoria (efeito).
- Serve para organizar e documentar ideias e conceitos. Pode ser realizado juntamente com um processo de Brainstorming.
- Desenvolvido da saída (efeito) para as possíveis entradas (causas).

Etapas na elaboração de diagrama de Ishikawa

Selecione um problema ou oportunidade de melhoria (efeito)



Identifique as principais causas organizando em categorias (6M)



Identifique as causas associadas a cada categoria (espinhas)



Detalhe as causas até nível apropriado



Construa o diagrama de Ishikawa



Avalie as causas comprovadas e documentas indicando-as no diagrama

Principais categorias de causas (6M)

Mão-de-obra
(*Man*)

- recursos humanos, capital intelectual

Máquina
(*Machines*)

- instalações, equipamentos, capital fixo

Materiais
(*Materials*)

- matérias primas, insumos, consumíveis

Método
(*Methods*)

- processo, metodologias, procedimentos, tecnologia

Metrologia
(*Measurements*)

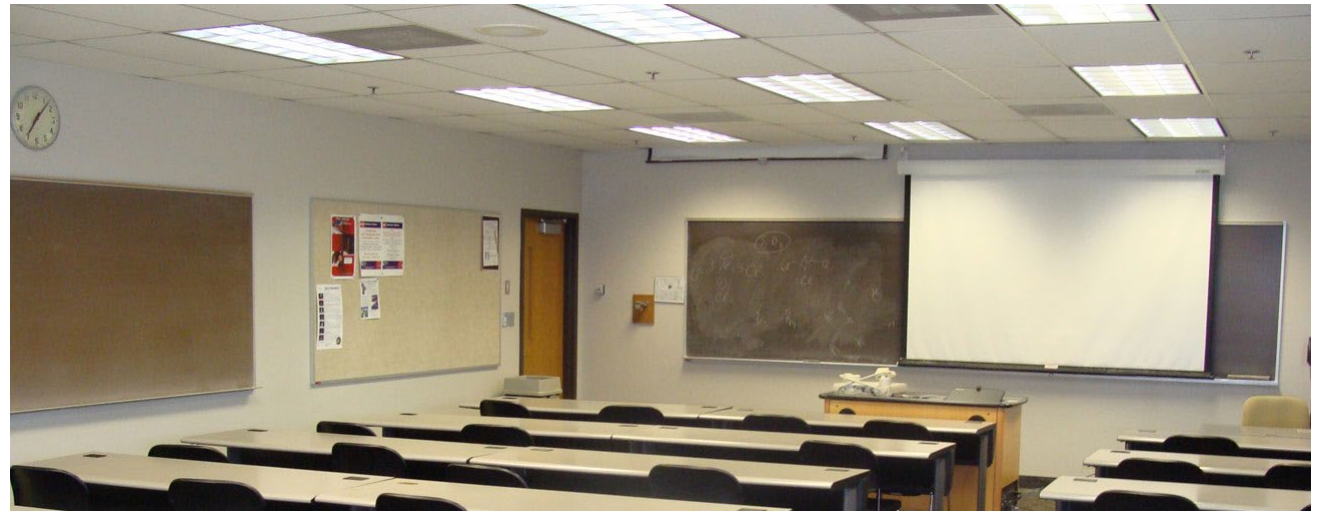
- medições, inspeção, avaliação quantitativa

Meio ambiente
(*Mother Nature – environment*)

- natureza, clima, ambiente sócio-político, externalidades

Exemplo

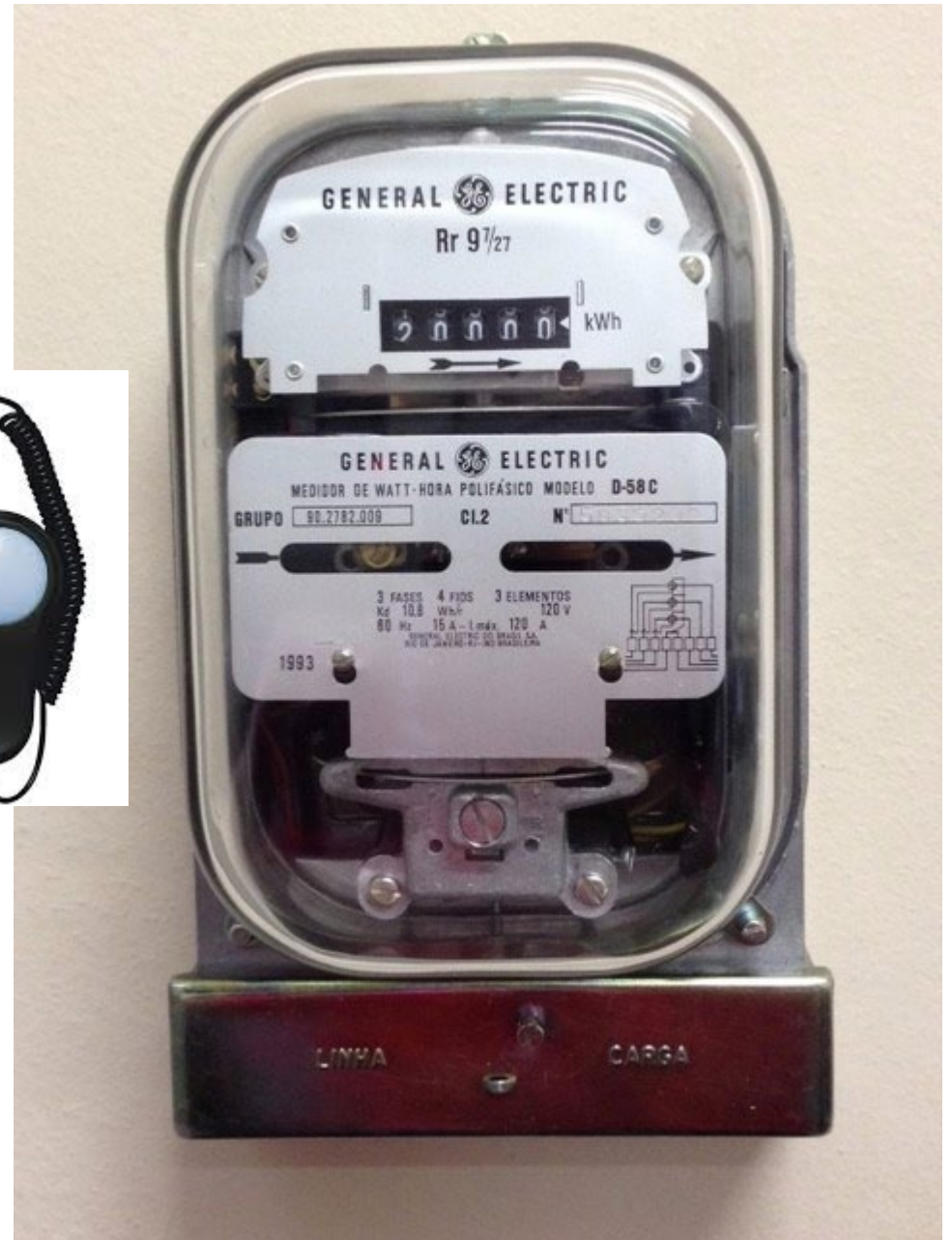
- Descrição do Problema
 - Iluminação na sala de aula A1A
- Aspectos
 - atividades nas mesas
 - monitores de computador
 - bancadas de ensaio
 - utilização da lousa
 - projeção de transparências
- Pessoal envolvido
 - Usuários: alunos e professores
 - Suporte: instalação, manutenção, segurança e responsáveis
 - Manutenção: limpeza e conservação
- Utilização
 - Aulas expositivas
 - Aulas de simulação em computador
 - Aulas de laboratório



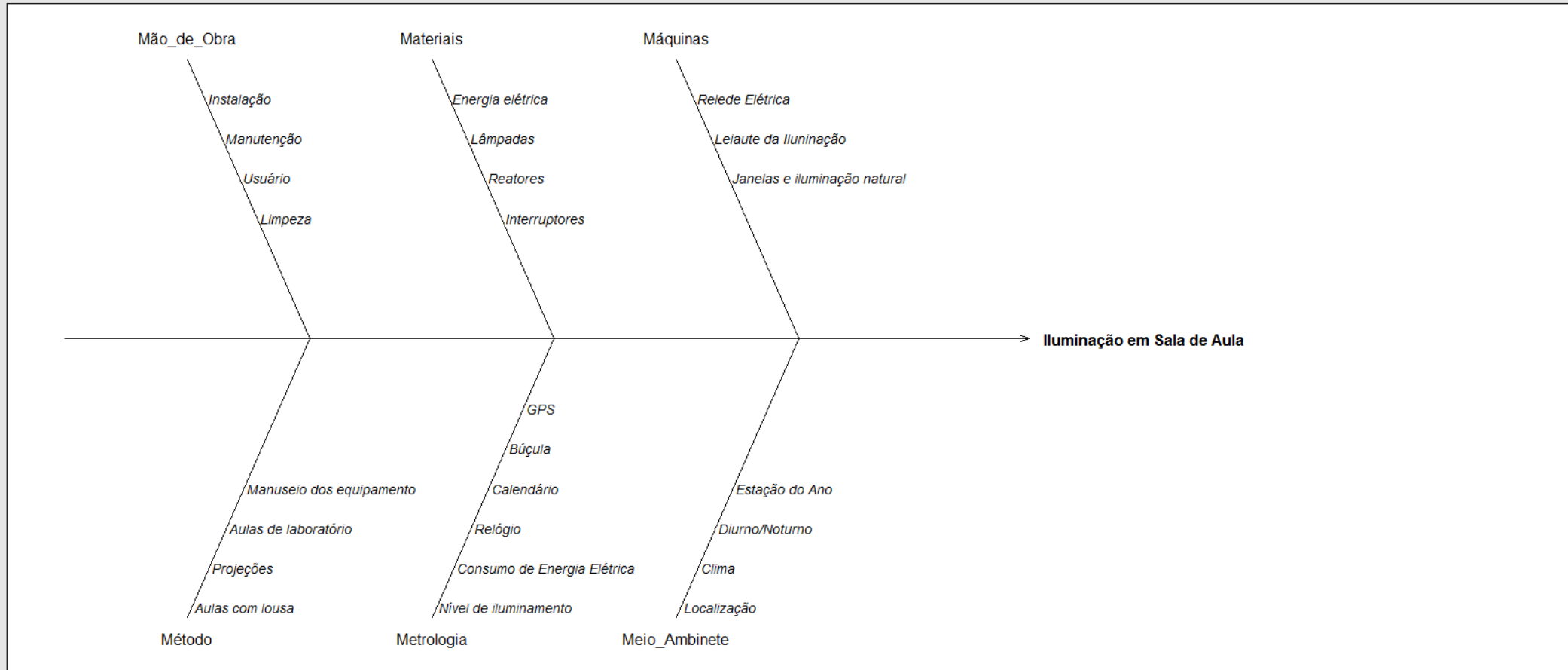
NR 17 – ERGONOMIA

Iluminação no Local de Trabalho

- 17.5.3. Em todos os locais de trabalho deve haver iluminação adequada, natural ou artificial, geral ou suplementar, apropriada à natureza da atividade.
- 17.5.3.1. A iluminação geral deve ser uniformemente distribuída e difusa.
- 17.5.3.2. A iluminação geral ou suplementar deve ser projetada e instalada de forma a evitar ofuscamento, reflexos incômodos, sombras e contrastes excessivos.
- 17.5.3.3. Os níveis mínimos de iluminamento a serem observados nos locais de trabalho são os valores de iluminâncias estabelecidos na NBR 5413, norma brasileira registrada no INMETRO.
- 17.5.3.4. A medição dos níveis de iluminamento previstos no subitem 17.5.3.3 deve ser feita no campo de trabalho onde se realiza a tarefa visual, utilizando-se de luxímetro com fotocélula corrigida para a sensibilidade do olho humano e em função do ângulo de incidência.
- 17.5.3.5. Quando não puder ser definido o campo de trabalho previsto no subitem 17.5.3.4, este será um plano horizontal a 0,75m (setenta e cinco centímetros) do piso.

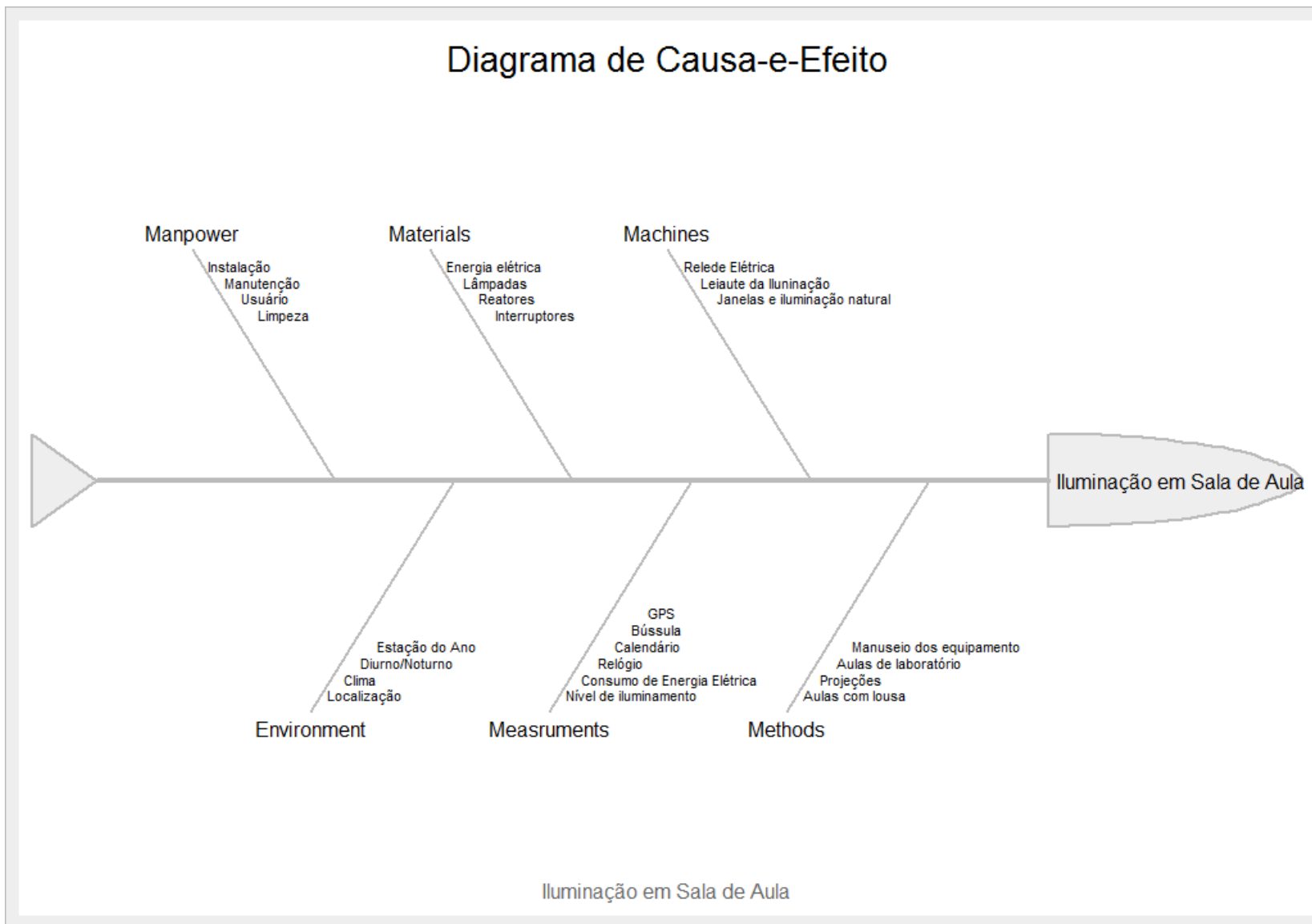


Cause-and-Effect diagram



Fonte:

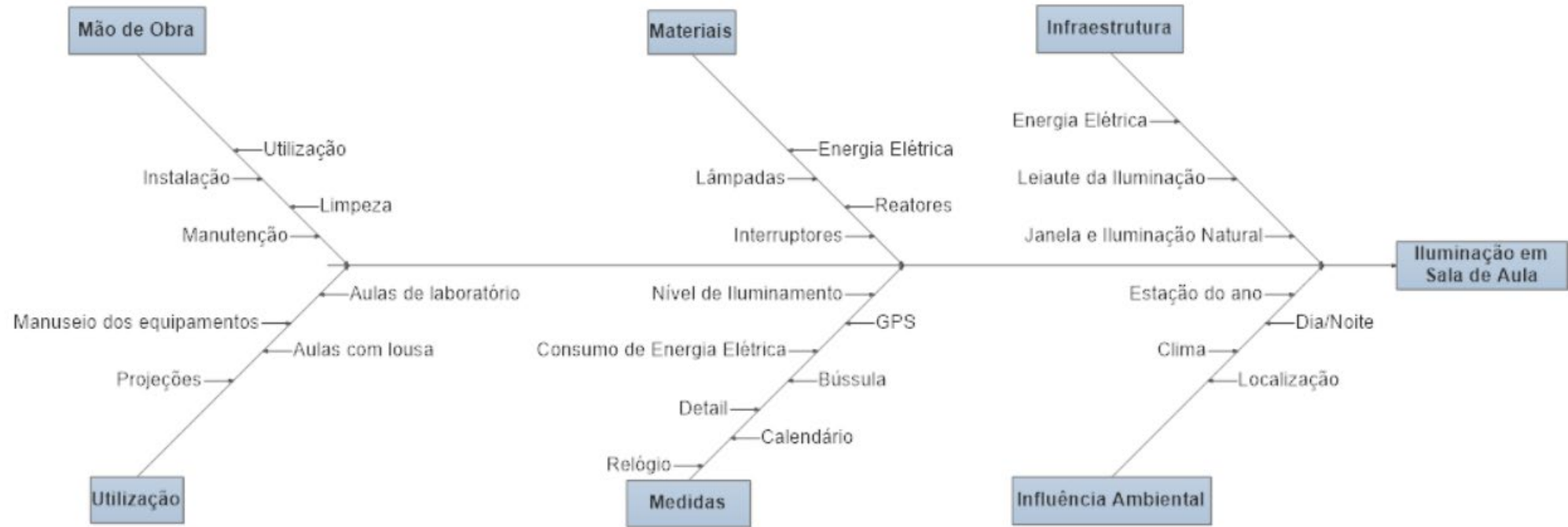
Exemplo de Diagrama de Ishikawa produzido com Pacote qcc do R



Fonte:

Exemplo de Diagrama de Ishikawa produzido com Pacote SixSigma do R

Iluminação em sala de aula



Fonte:
Exemplo de Diagrama de Ishikawa produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

Outros exemplos

Cause and Effect Diagram

Description

This template illustrates a Cause and Effect Diagram, also called a Fishbone or Ishikawa Diagram. A detailed discussion of Cause and Effect Diagrams can be found at www.ASQ.org

[Learn About C and E Diagrams](#)

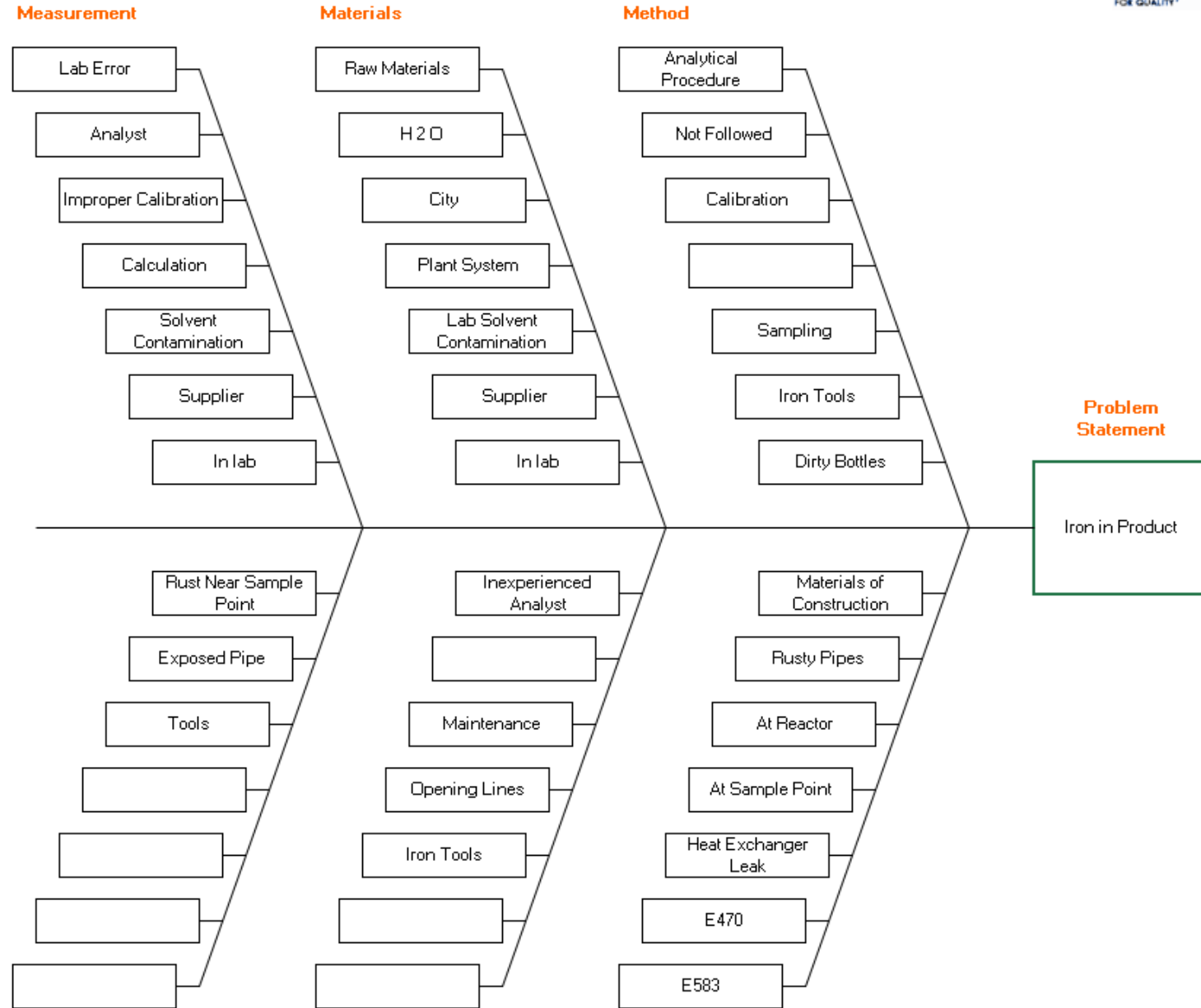
Instructions

- Enter the Problem Statement in box provided.
- Brainstorm the major categories of the problem. Generic headings are provided.
- Write the categories of causes as branches from the main arrow.

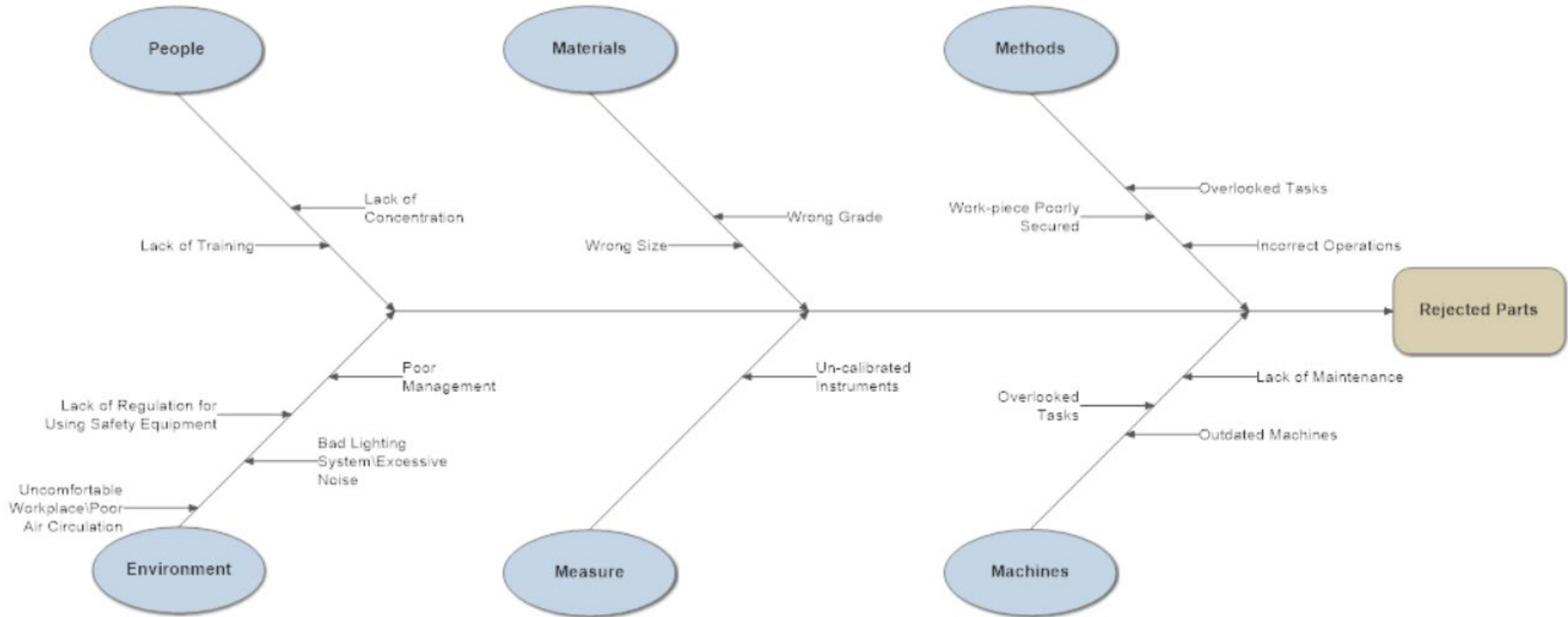
Learn More

To learn more about other quality tools, visit the ASQ Learn About Quality web site.

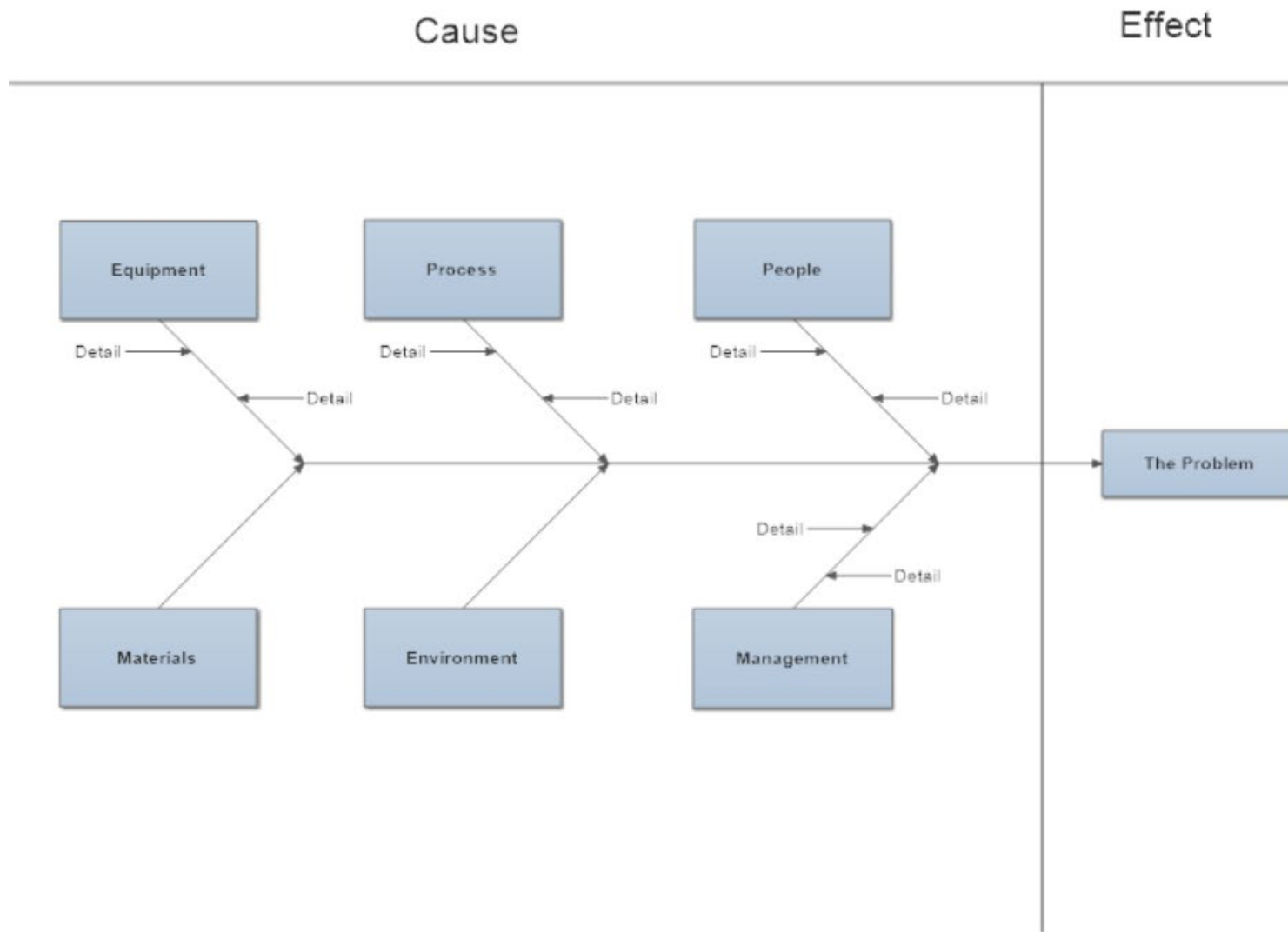
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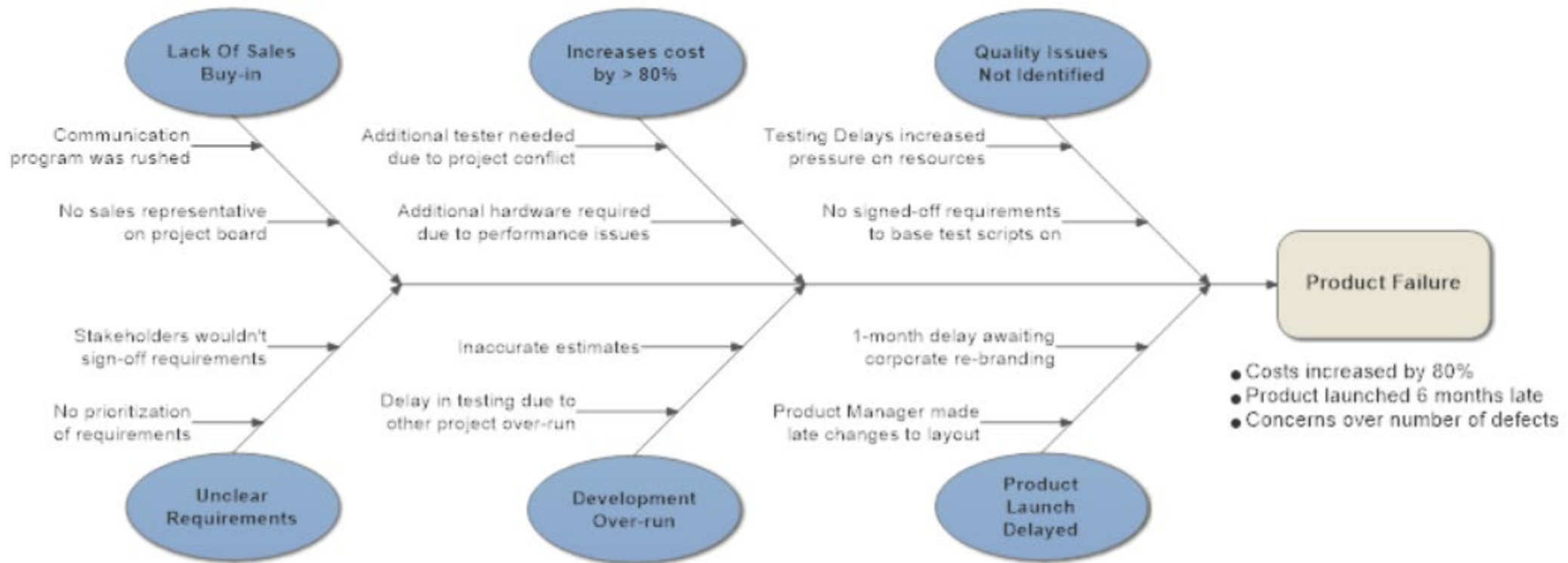
Possible causes for producing the low quality machine parts



Fonte:
Exemplo de Diagrama de Ishikawa produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>



Fonte:
Exemplo de Diagrama de Ishikawa produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>



- Costs increased by 80%
- Product launched 6 months late
- Concerns over number of defects

Action Plan:

- Carry out review of testing approach and procedures (QA Manager)
- Source suitable requirements and estimating training for development team (HR)
- Arrange meeting with Sales to revitalize product support (Project Manager)
- Revisit project communications to ensure clear project message has been given (Project Manager)

2 – Lista de Verificação

- Tabela para coletar e resumir informações
- Contagem de ocorrência de eventos: ocorrências, consultas, falhas, defeitos, não-conformidades, etc
- Fácil utilização, visualização e interpretação
- Coleta de dados de forma padronizada
- É um Registro da Qualidade, portanto deve ser devidamente identificada, datada, e assinada por responsável

Etapas na elaboração da Lista de Verificação

Elabore uma lista de verificação específica para cada aplicação



Considere os requisitos administrativos e técnicos para Registros da Qualidade



Realize a coleta de dados – a entrada de dados deve ser simples e segura



Complete a lista com estatísticas básicas e gráficos simplificados



Avalie os resultados

Checksheet, Histogram, Pareto

Description

This template can be used to capture data on a Checksheet and convert it into a Histogram, Pareto Chart, or simple Bar Chart. Go to www.ASQ.org to learn more about these tools.

[Learn About Checksheets](#)

[Learn About Histograms](#)

[Learn About Pareto Charts](#)

Instructions

The "Check Sheet-Weekly" worksheet can be printed for use by individuals in their data collection.

Once data is collected on printed forms, type either the combined data or data for each individual into this Excel worksheet.

To determine the overall defect rates and the most frequently occurring defects, enter the combined data from all data recorders.



The following charts will automatically be generated:

- * **Histogram:** shows the number of defects over time
- * **Bar Chart:** shows the number/count of defects
- * **Pareto Chart:** displays the 80/20 rule for defects

Learn More

To learn more about other quality tools, visit the ASQ Learn About Quality web site.

[Learn About Quality](#)

Project Name: _____
 Name of Data Recorder: _____
 Location: _____
 Data Collection Dates: _____

Defect Types/ Event Occurrence	Dates							TOTAL
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
Defect 1								
Defect 2								
Defect 3								
Defect 4								
Defect 5								
Defect 6								
Defect 7								
Defect 8								
Defect 9								
Defect 10								
TOTAL								

Fonte:
 American Society for Quality
<https://asq.org/>

Exemplos de listas de verificação

Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial
Street		
City	State	Zip

<u>Numero</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Horario</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Posicao</u>	<u>Instrumento</u>	<u>Utilizacao</u>

Comment:

yes no

Signature

Name

Title

Date

Data Stratification	
Factors	Examples
Who	
What	
When	
Where	

Fonte:

Exemplo de Lista de Verificação produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

MP3 PLAYER - REQUIREMENT FEATURE MATRIX

Customer requirements	Product Features																		
	Size	Weight	Price	Number of records	Bundled software	1 year warranty	NiMH Battery	Backlit LCD	Clock	F Tuner	Stopwatch	Large buttons	Earphones	Guide	Memory	Padded case	Waterproof	Armband	Beitclip
Small size	●														○	○			
Light weight		●					○								○	○			
Affordable			●				○								○				
Versatility					●			○	○	○					△		△	△	
Upgradeable					●										●				
Reliable						●													
Large storage capability															●				
Good sound quality					○								●						
Durable													●		●	○			
Easy to use							○				●		●		●				
Long battery life						●													
Attractive	○				●		○				○					△	△	△	△
Easily portable	○	●															○	●	●

Relationship: ● Strong ○ Moderate △ Weak

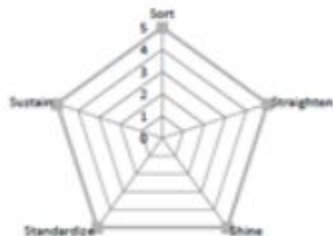
Fonte:

Exemplo de Lista de Verificação produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

5S Audit

Area		Audit Date	
Manager		Supervisor	

Category	Score
Sort	
Straighten	
Shine	
Standardize	
Sustain	
Total Points	
5S Score	
Previous Score	
% Change	



1S	No.	Check Item	Description	Score						
				0	1	2	3	4	5	
SORT	1	Materials or part	Does the inventory or in-process inventory include any unneeded materials or parts?							
	2	Machines or equipment	Are there any unused machines or other equipment around?							
	3	Jigs, tools, or dies	Are there any unused jigs, tools, dies or similar items around?							
	4	Visual control	Is it obvious which items have been marked as unnecessary?							
	5	Written standards	Has establishing the 5S left behind any useless standard?							
Sub Total:										
Sort Average:										

2S	No.	Check Item	Description	Score						
				0	1	2	3	4	5	
STRAIGHTEN	1	Location indicators	Are shelves and other storage areas marked with location indicators and addresses?							
	2	Item indicators	Do the shelves have signboards showing which items go where?							
	3	Quantity indicators	Are the maximum and minimum allowable quantities indicated?							
	4	Demarcation of walkways and in-process inventory areas	Are white lines or other markers used to clearly indicate walkways and storage areas?							
	5	Jigs and tools	Are jigs and tools arranged more rationally to facilitate picking them up and returning them?							
Sub Total:										
Straighten Average:										

3S	No.	Check Item	Description	Score						
				0	1	2	3	4	5	
SHINE	1	Floors	Are floors kept shiny clean and free of waste, water and oil?							
	2	Machines	Are the machine wiped clean often and kept free of shavings, chips and oil?							
	3	Cleaning and checking	Is equipment inspection combined with equipment maintenance?							
	4	Cleaning responsibilities	Is there a person responsible for overseeing cleaning operations?							
	5	Habitual cleanliness	Do operators habitually sweep floors, and wipe equipment without being told?							
Sub Total:										
Shine Average:										

4S	No.	Check Item	Description	Score						
				0	1	2	3	4	5	
STANDARDIZE	1	Improvement memos	Are improvement memos regularly being generated?							
	2	Improvement ideas	Are improvement ideas being acted on?							
	3	Key procedures	Are standard procedures clear, documented and actively used?							
	4	Improvement plan	Are the future standards being considered with a clear improvement plan for the area?							
	5	The first 3 5S	Are the first 3 5S (sort, set locations and shine) being maintained?							
Sub Total:										
Standardize Average:										

5S	No.	Check Item	Description	Score						
				0	1	2	3	4	5	
SUSTAIN	1	Training	Is everyone adequately trained in standard procedure?							
	2	Tools and parts	Are tools and parts being stored correctly?							
	3	Stock controls	Are stock controls being adhered to?							
	4	Procedures	Are procedures up-to-date and regularly reviewed?							
	5	Activity boards	Are activity boards up-to-date and regularly reviewed?							
Sub Total:										
Sustain Average:										

Grand Total Score	
Grand Average	

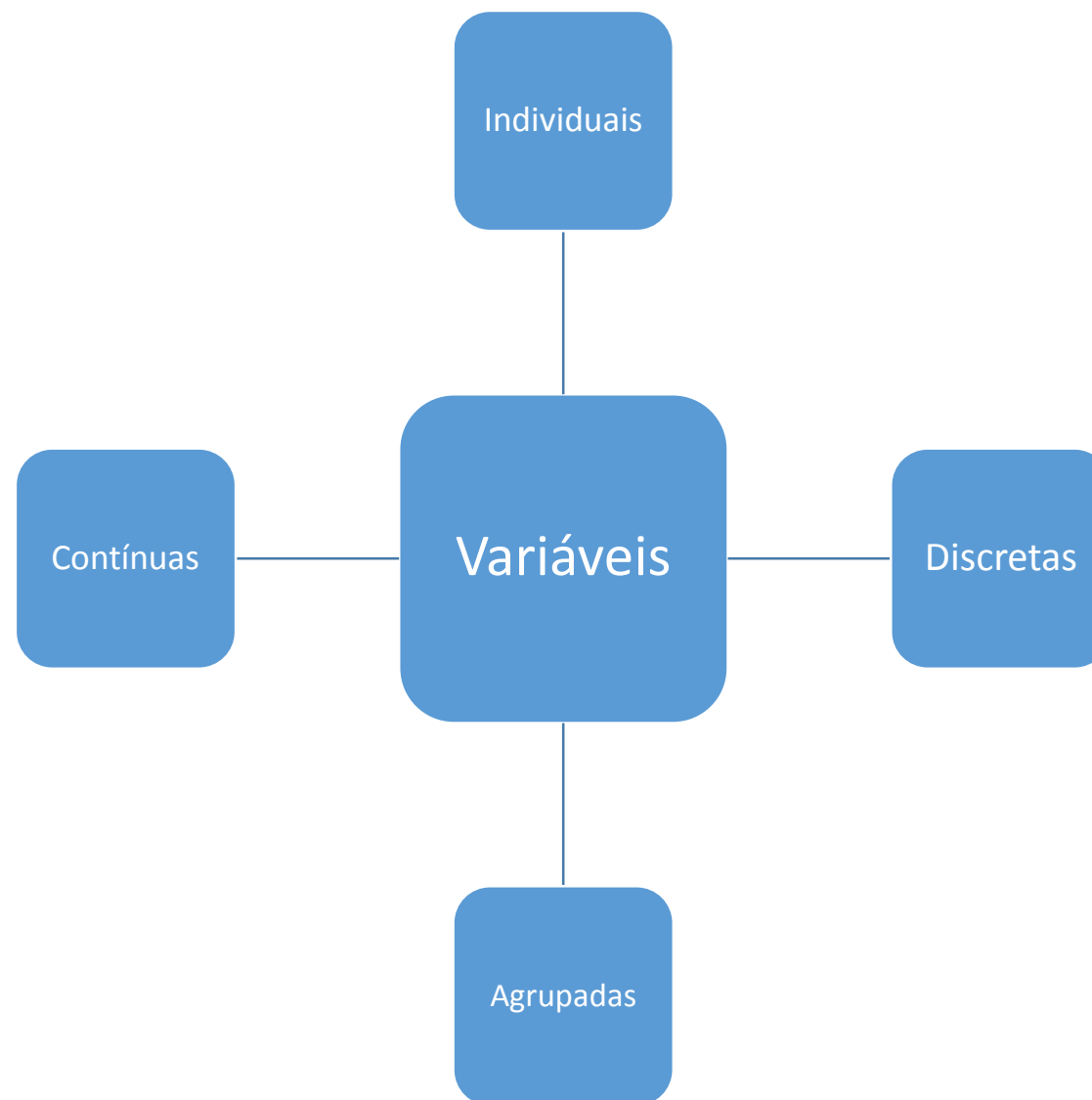
Fonte:

Exemplo de Lista de Verificação para Auditoria de 5S produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

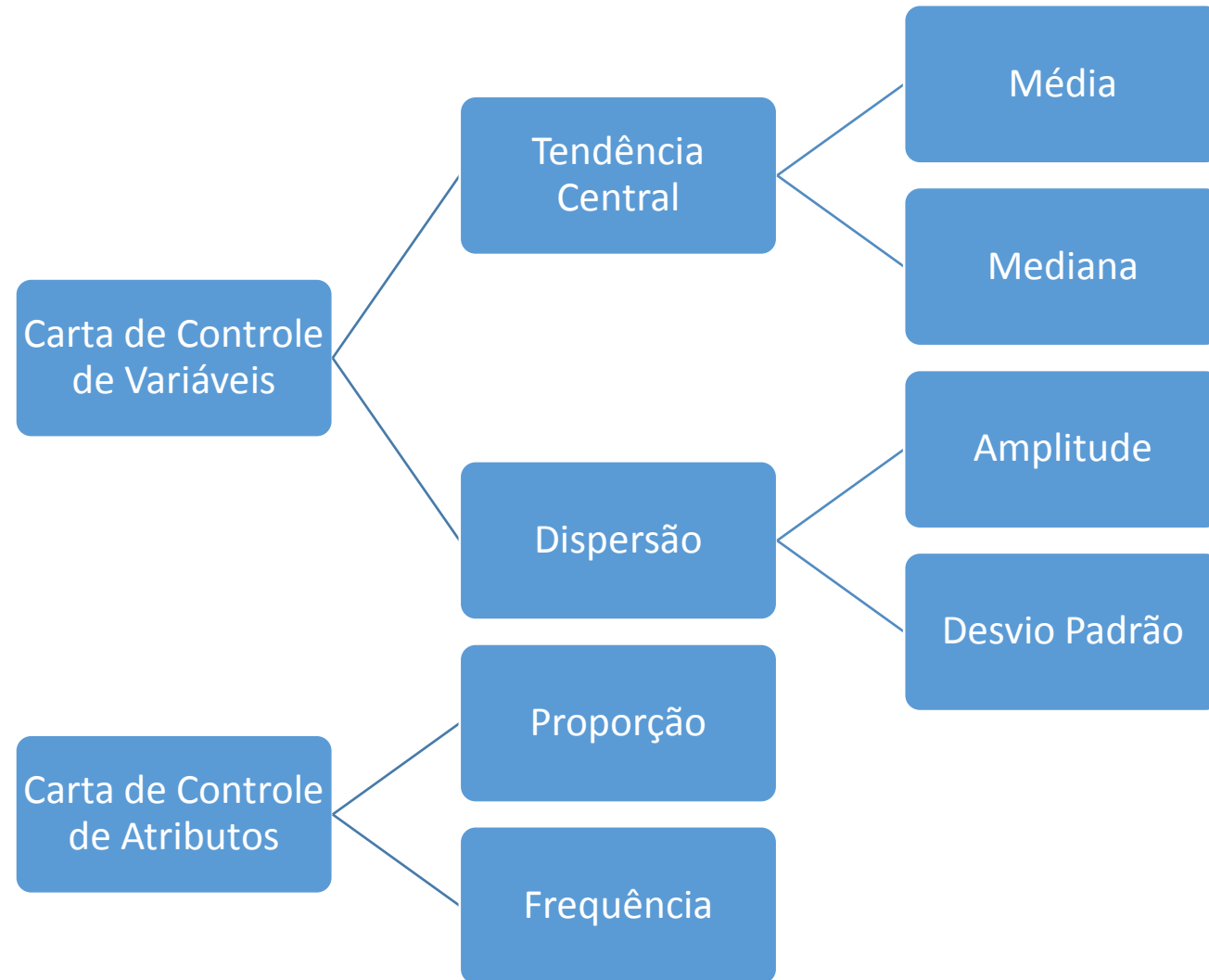
3 – Carta de Controle

- Desenvolvidas por Walter Shewhart (1891-1967)
- Registra a evolução das variáveis ao longo do tempo (produção)
- Utilizada para avaliar estabilidade de processos
- Controle Estatístico de Processos - CEP
- Comumente utilizada em conjunto com Análise de Capacidade
- Detecta causas especiais (desgastes, desajustes, modificações, ações indevidas)
- Aplicáveis à variáveis com distribuição próximas da normal

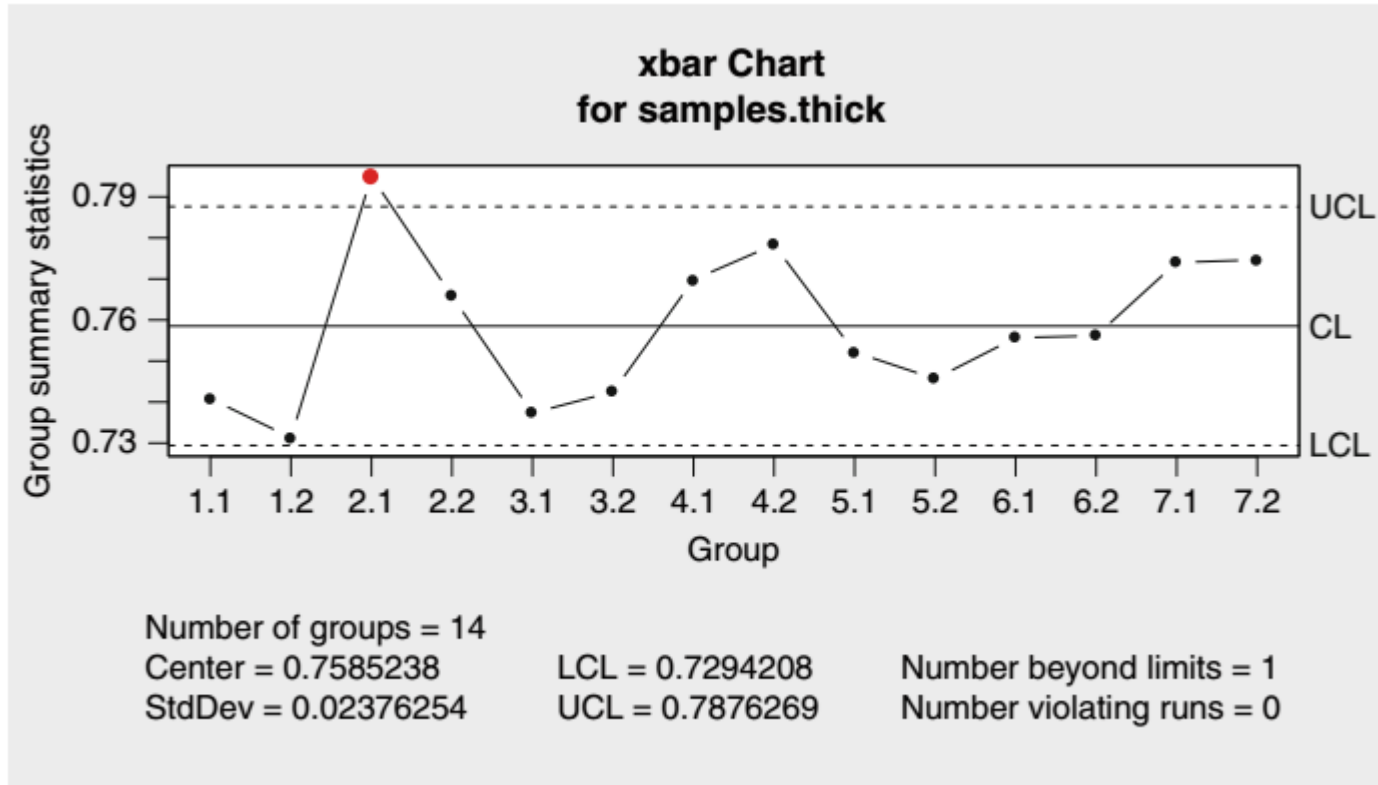
Tipos de Estatísticas



Tipos de Cartas de Controle



Carta de Controle da Média \bar{x}



- Linha de centro

$$CL_{\bar{x}} = \mu$$

- Limite superior da carta

$$UCL_{\bar{x}} = \mu + 3 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- Limite inferior da carta

$$LCL_{\bar{x}} = \mu - 3 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

4 - Histograma

- Apresentação gráfica das frequências de eventos ou valores contidos em faixas
- Apresenta a distribuição de frequências
- Permite observar a tendência central, dispersão, simetria e forma da distribuição de valores da amostra
- Pode ser construída para variáveis qualitativas ordinais ou para variáveis quantitativas, discretas ou contínuas

Etapas na elaboração do Histograma

Colete o número suficiente de elementos (**tamanho da amostra $\gg 9$**)



Escolha o número de faixas e a largura das faixas
(\sqrt{n} , $\log_2(n)$, Scott - 1079, Freedman & Diaconis - 1981, Sturges - 1926)



Compute a frequência de observações em cada faixa



Construa o gráfico de barras da frequência por faixa



Acrescente a curva de proporções acumuladas

Histograma

- Tamanho da amostra
- Amplitude
- Número de faixas
- Largura de faixa
- Limites das Faixas
- Frequência
- Proporção (frequência relativa)

$$n$$

$$R = \max(x_i) - \min(x_i)$$

$$k \approx \sqrt{n}$$

$$k \approx \log_2(n)$$

$$\Delta \approx \frac{R}{k}$$

$$\min(x_i); \min(x_i) + \Delta; \min(x_i) + 2\Delta; \dots; \min(x_i) + (k - 1)\Delta$$

$$f_i = \text{cont}(x_i) \quad \left| \left\{ \min(x_i) + (i - 1)\Delta \leq x_i < \min(x_i) + i\Delta \right\} \right.$$

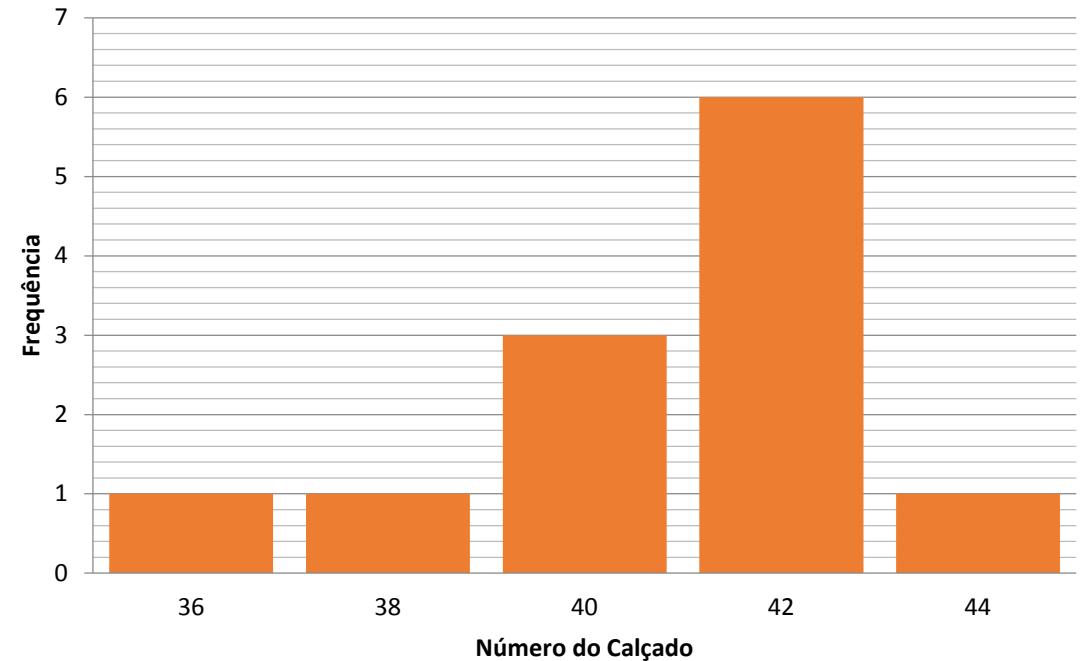
$$p_i = \frac{f_i}{n}$$

Exemplo Histograma: v.a. discreta

- Número do calçado dos alunos:

X	f _i
34	0
36	1
38	1
40	3
42	6
44	1

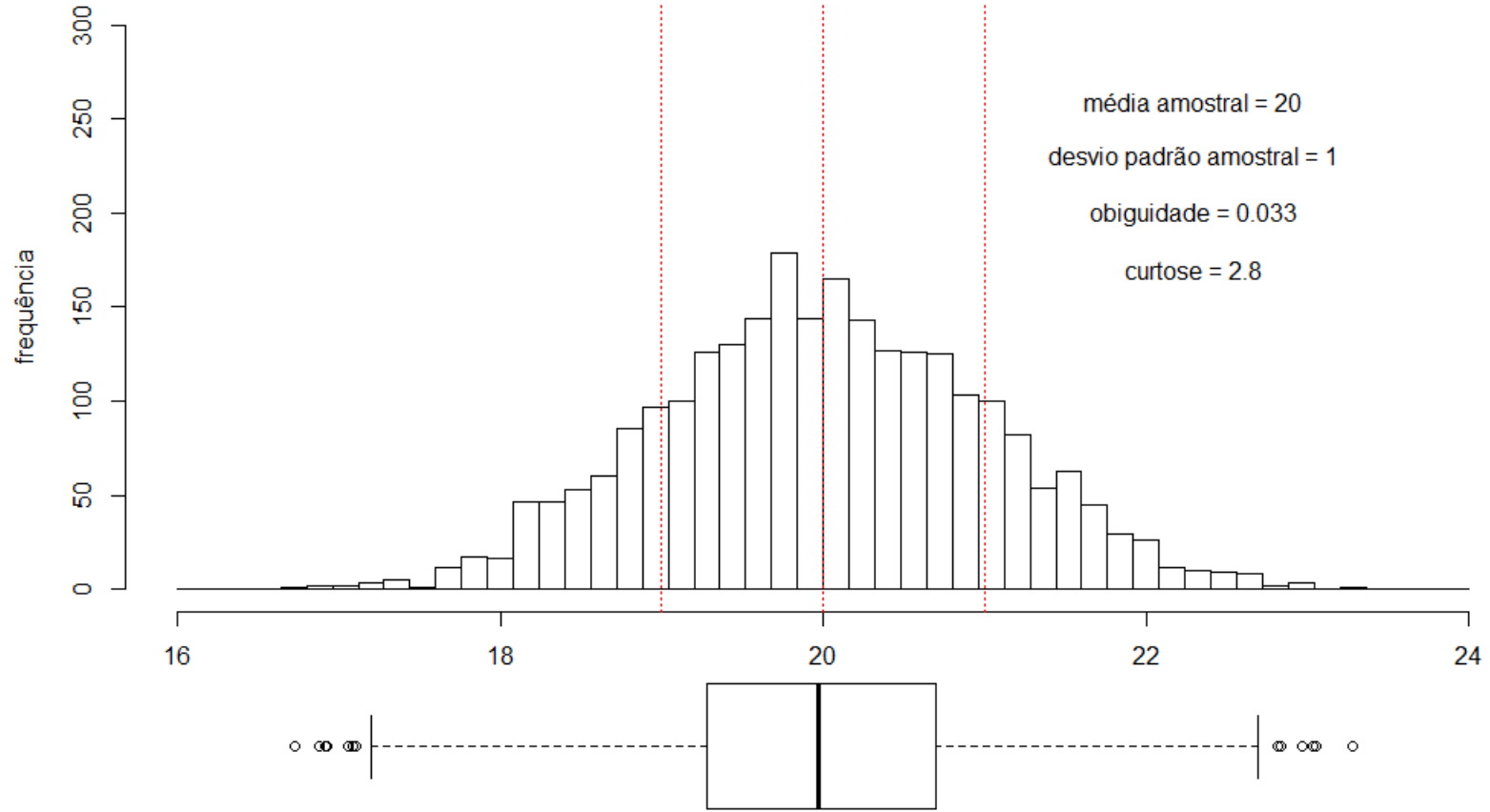
Histograma



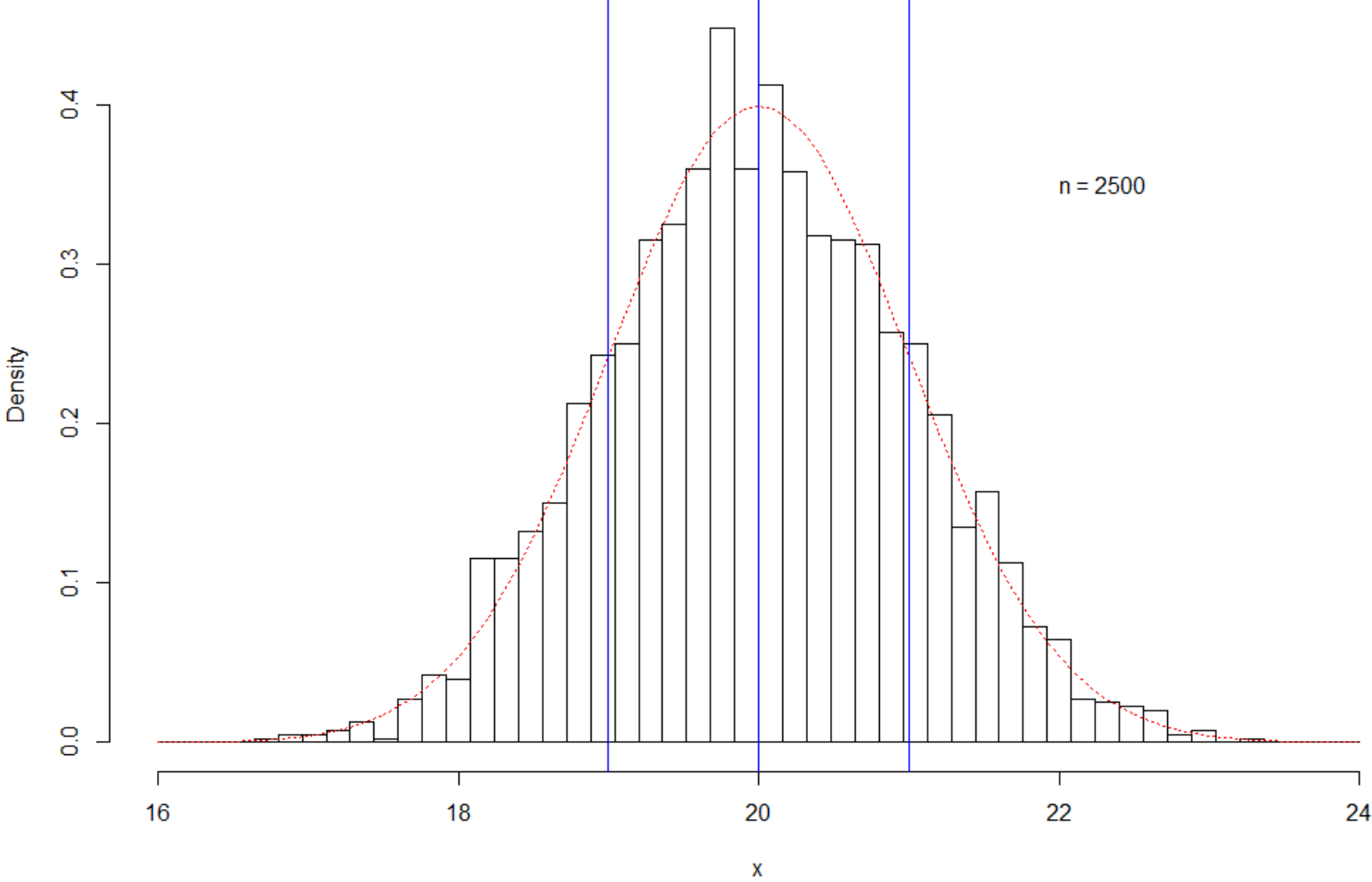
$$n = 13 \rightarrow k \approx \sqrt{13} = 3,61 \approx 4 \rightarrow \Delta \approx \frac{A}{k} = \frac{44 - 36}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

i	x _i
1	36
2	40
3	40
4	38
5	42
6	39
7	41
8	41
9	41
10	42
11	44
12	41
13	39
Xmax =	44
xmin =	36
R =	8

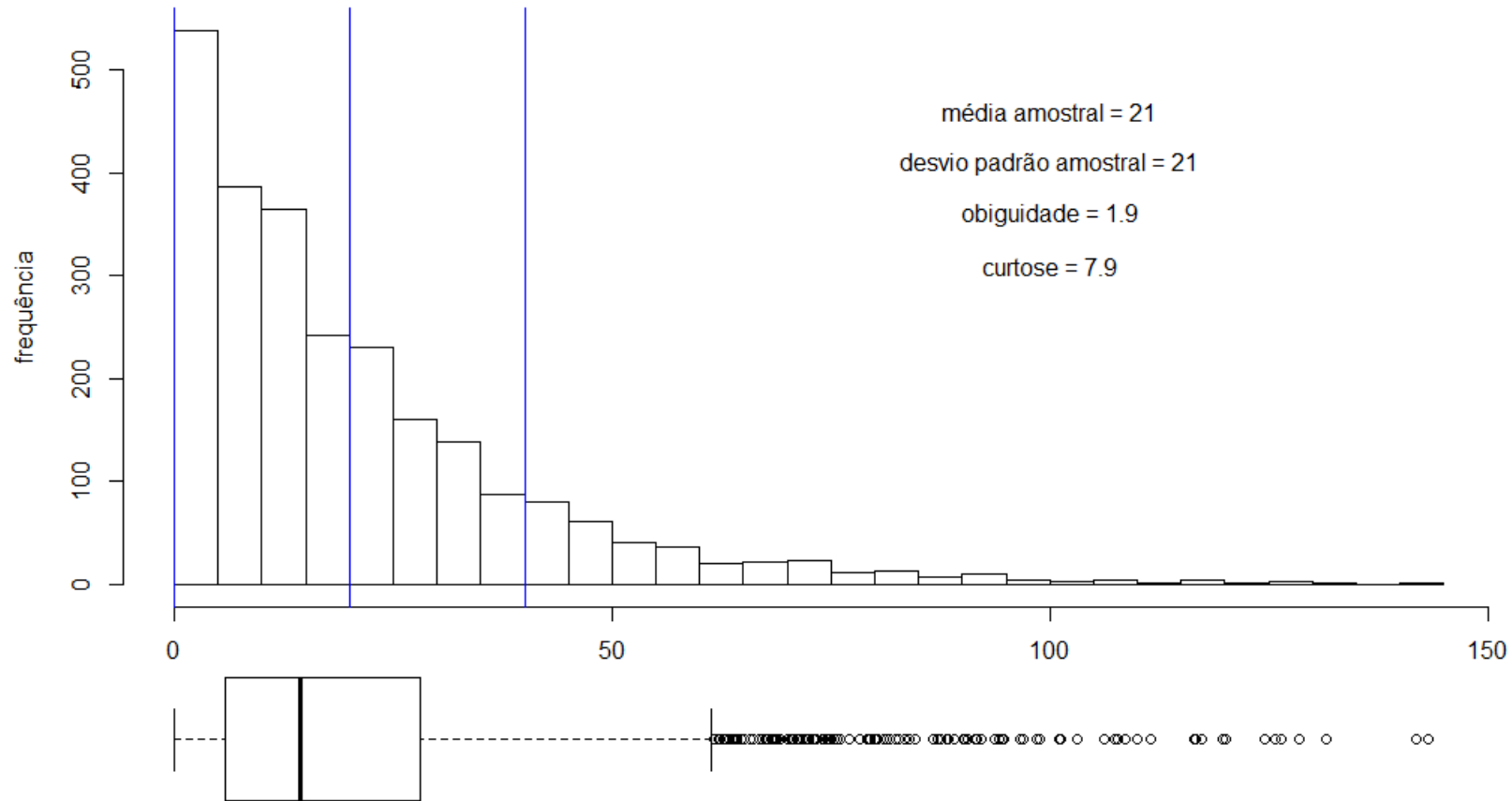
Distribuição Normal



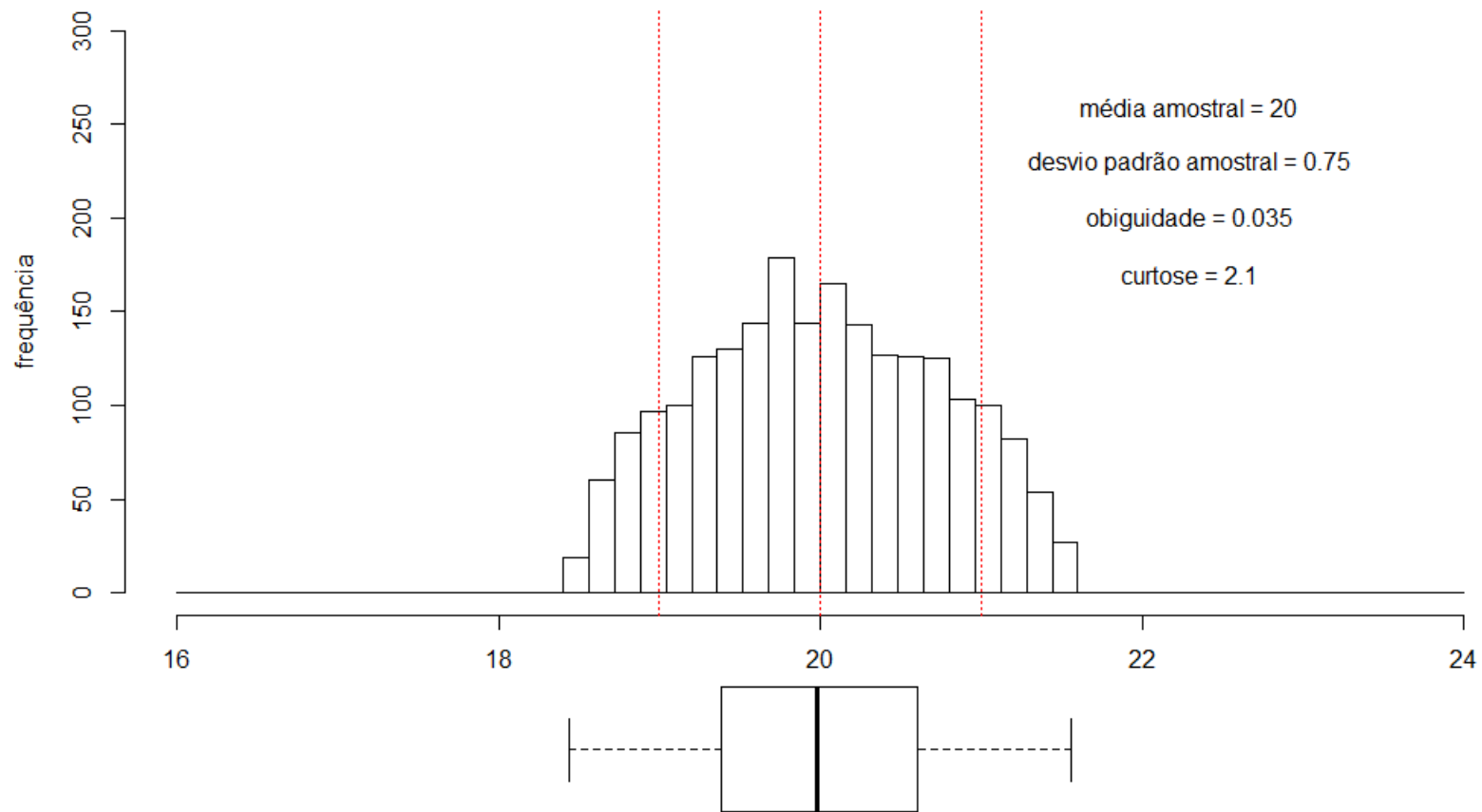
Distribuição Normal



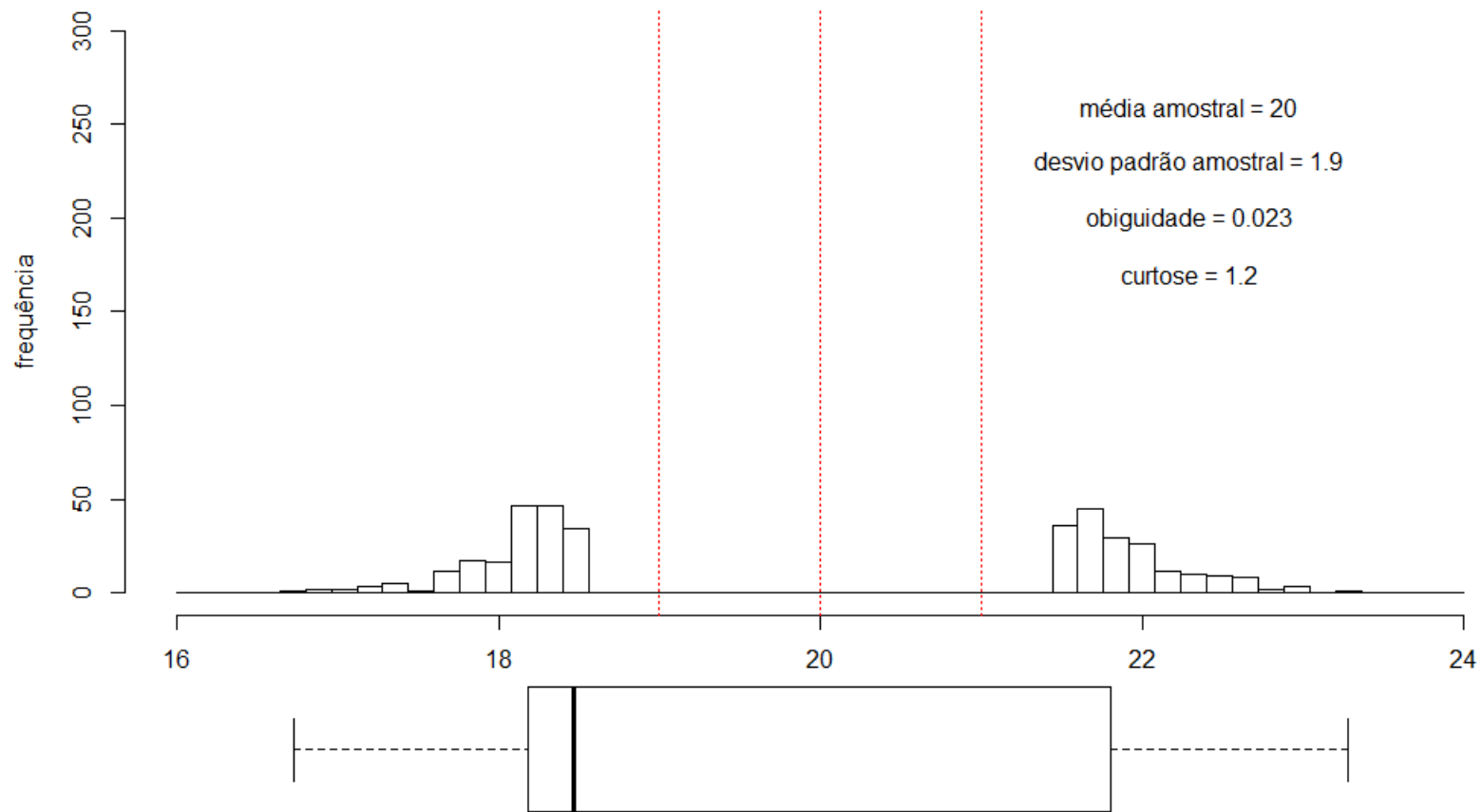
Distribuição Exponencial - Leptocurtica com calda à direita



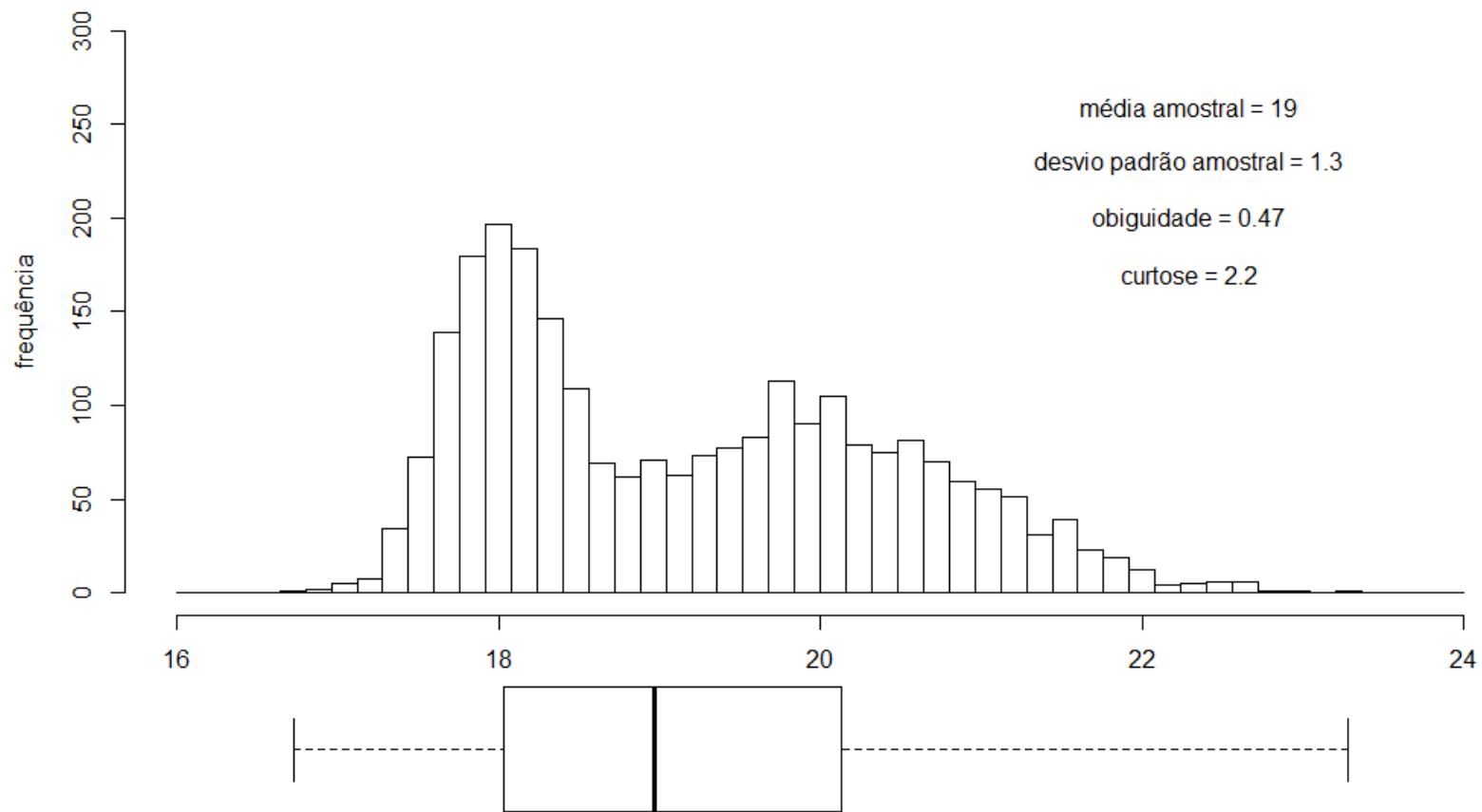
Distribuição Normal Aparada



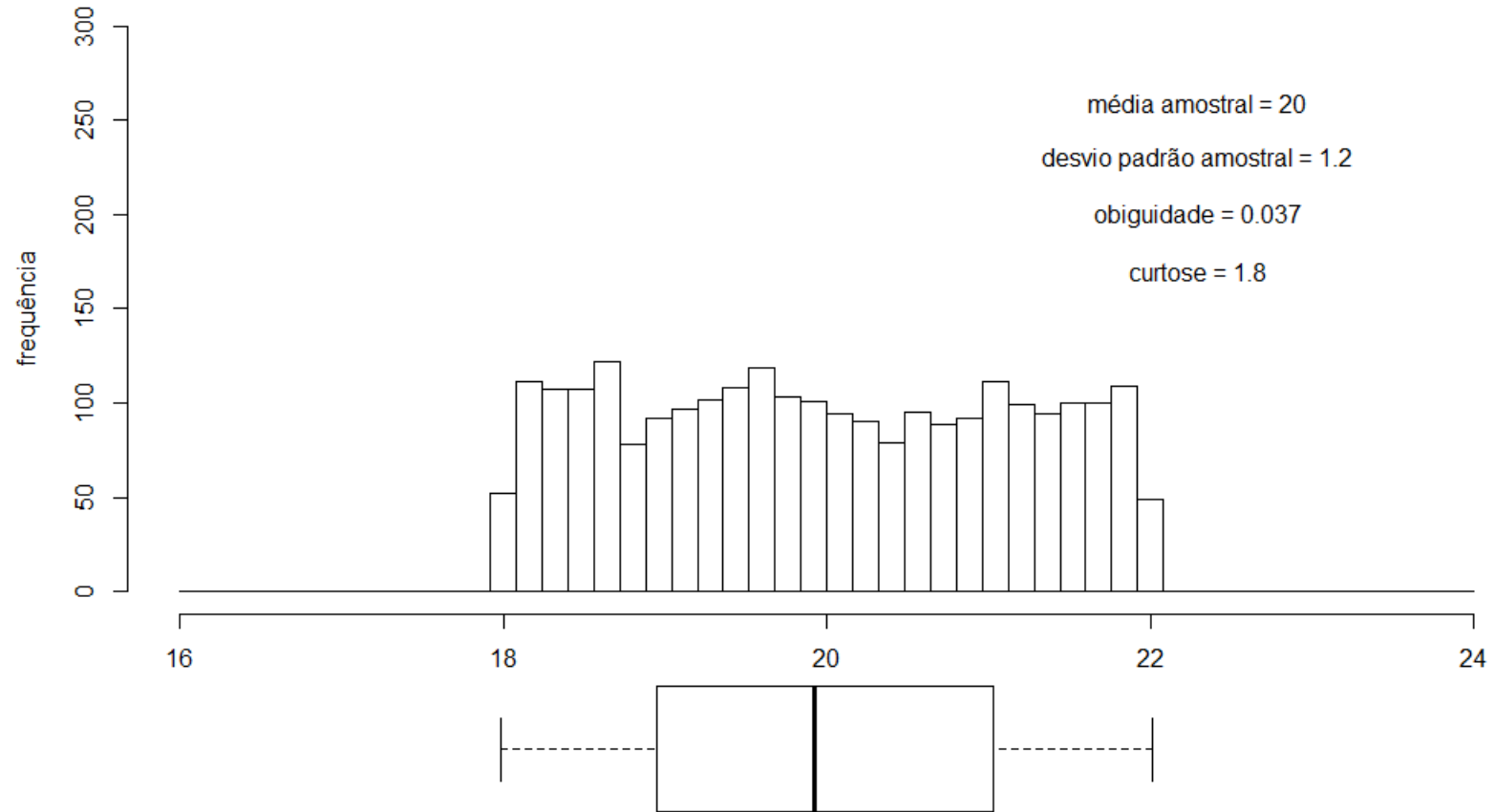
Distribuição Normal Refugio



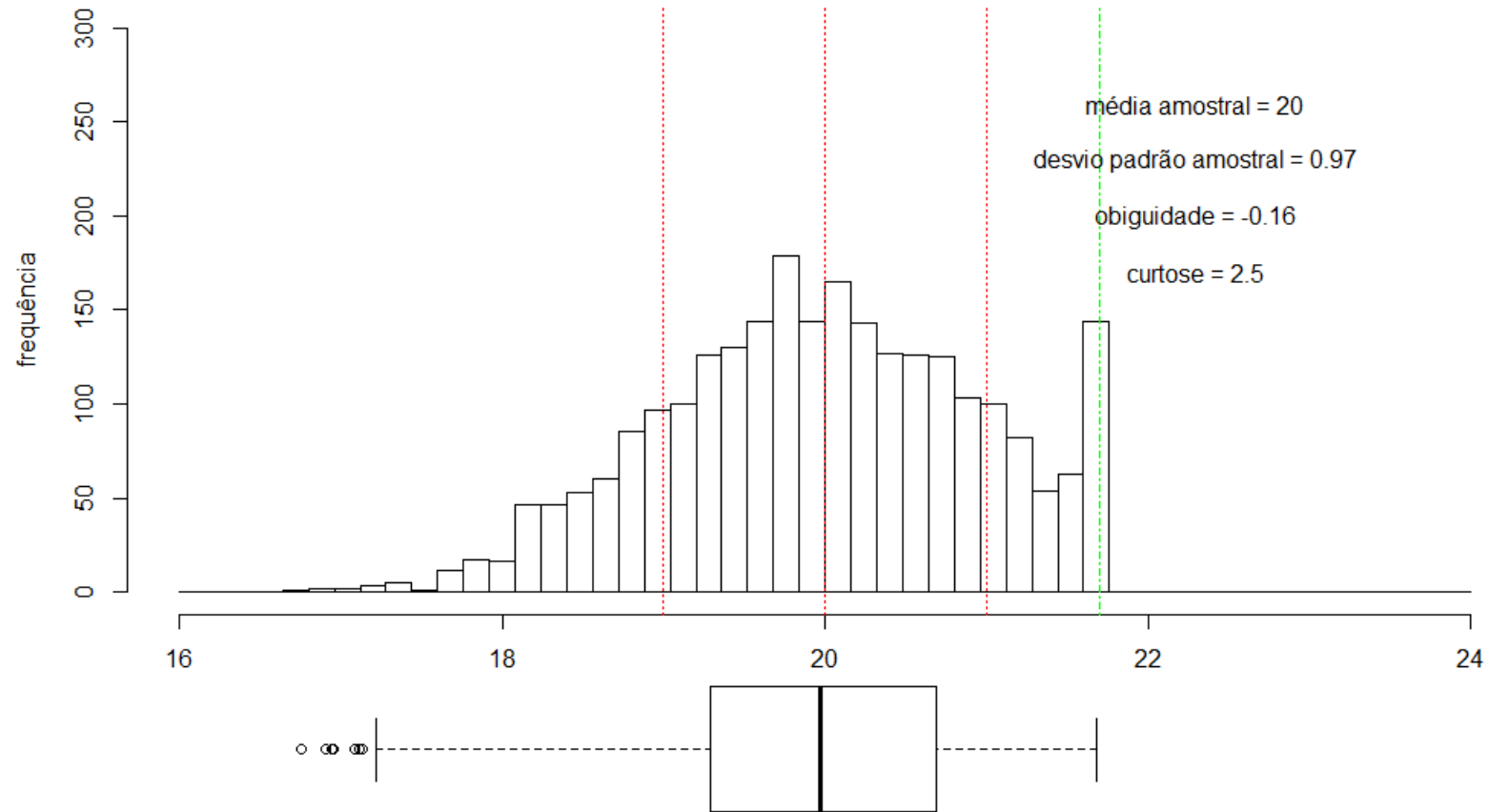
Distribuição Bimodal



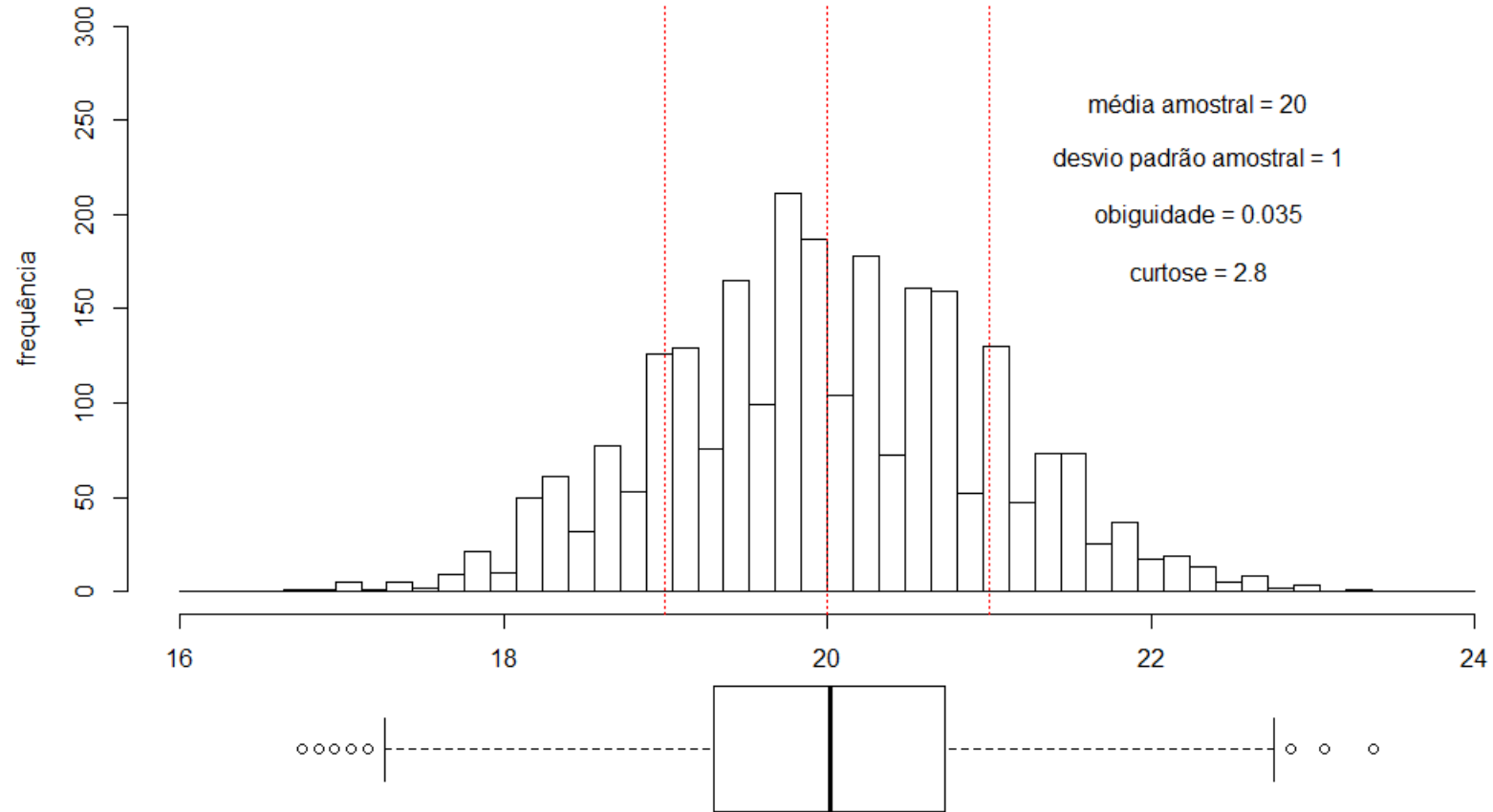
Distribuição Uniforme



Distribuição Mista = Contínua + Discreta



Distribuição Pente

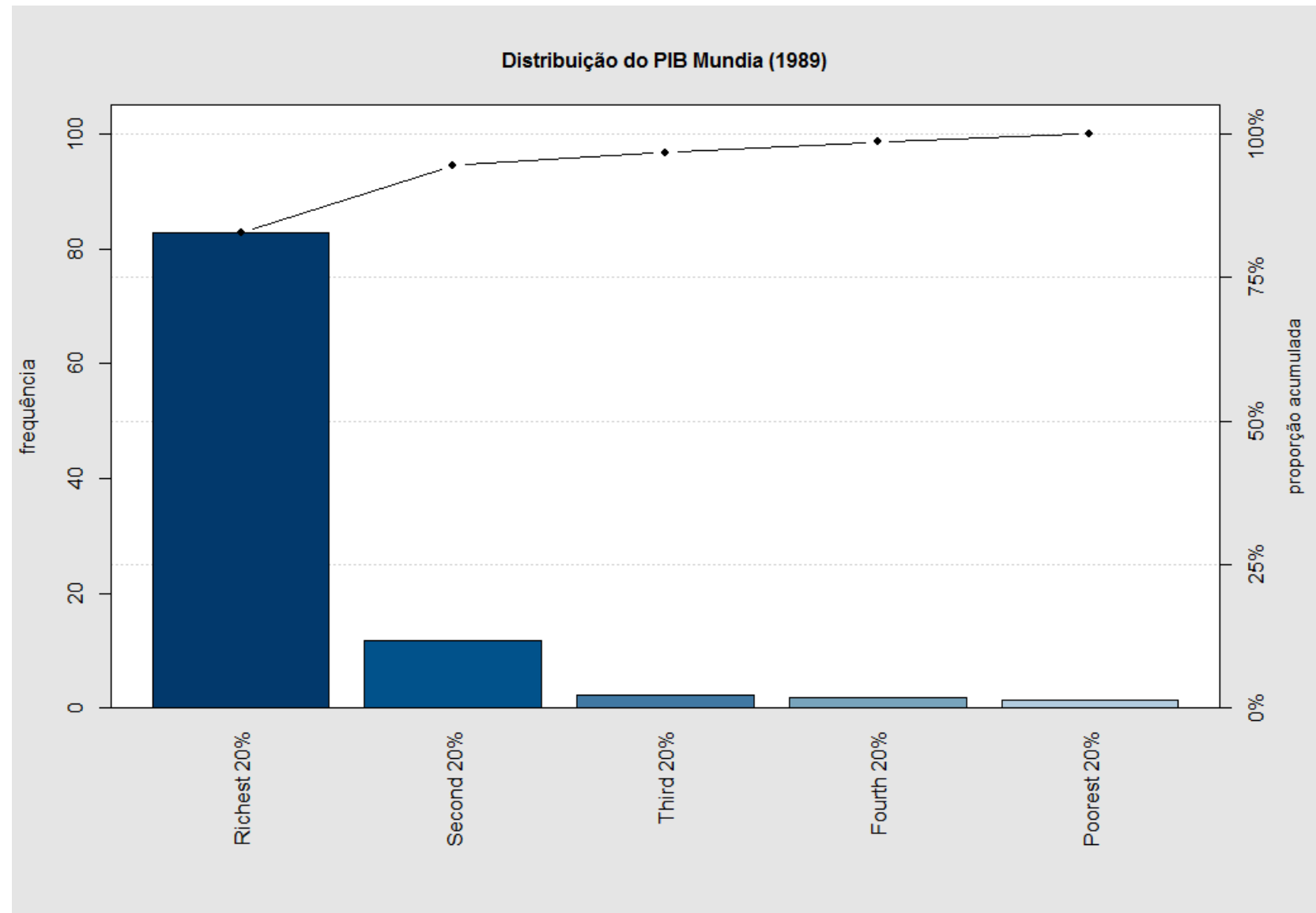


5 – Diagrama de Pareto

- Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923), engenheiro e economista italiano
- Princípio de Pareto (Lei dos 80/20)
- Para muitos eventos, aproximadamente 80% dos efeitos derivam de 20% das causas.
- Pareto publicou em 1896 um artigo “Cours d’économie politique”, onde mostrou que aproximadamente 80% das propriedades rurais da Itália pertenciam a 20% da população.

Distribuição do PIB Mundial (1989)

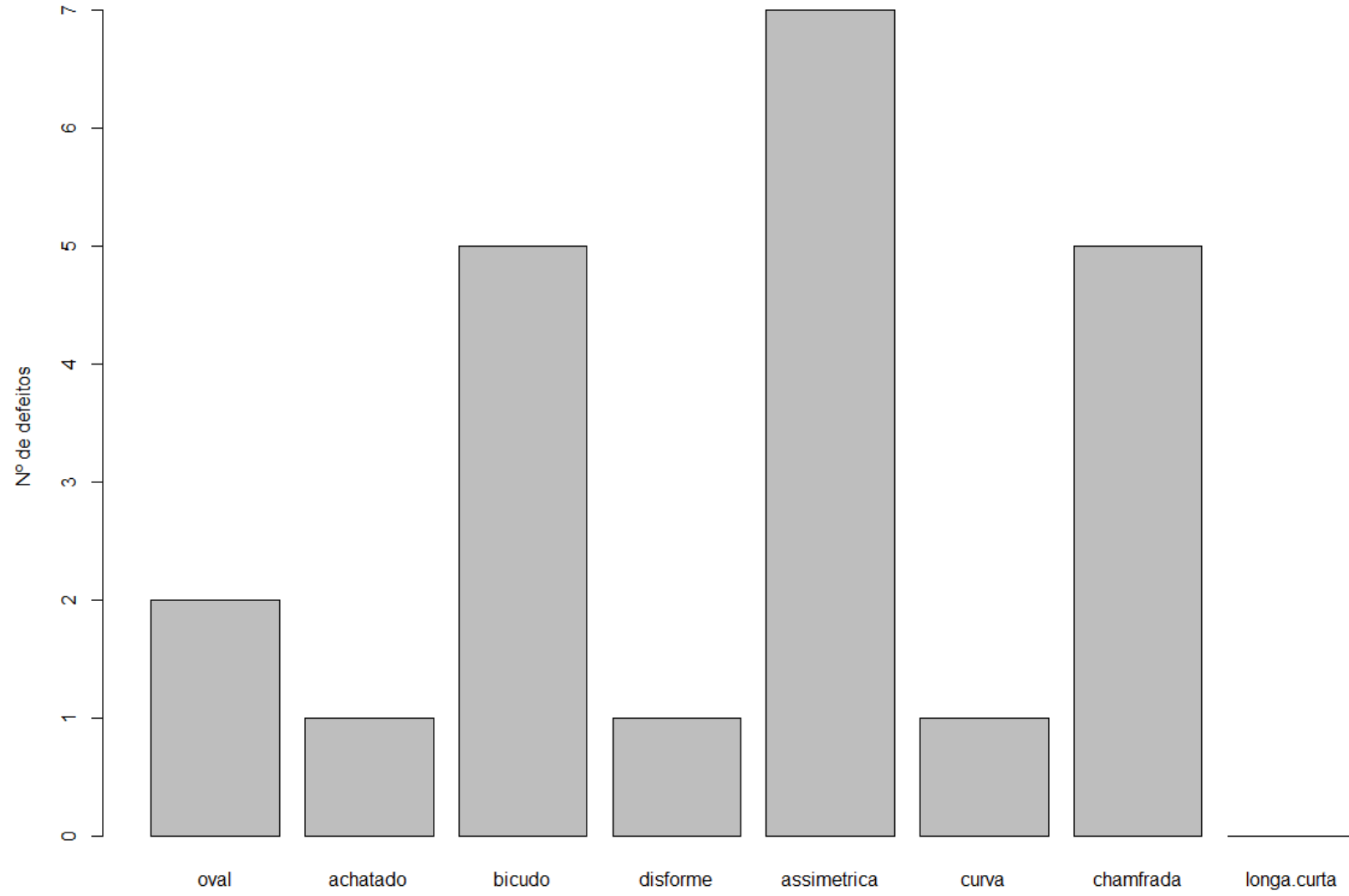
Quintis da População	Renda
Richest 20%	82.70%
Second 20%	11.75%
Third 20%	2.30%
Fourth 20%	1.85%
Poorest 20%	1.40%



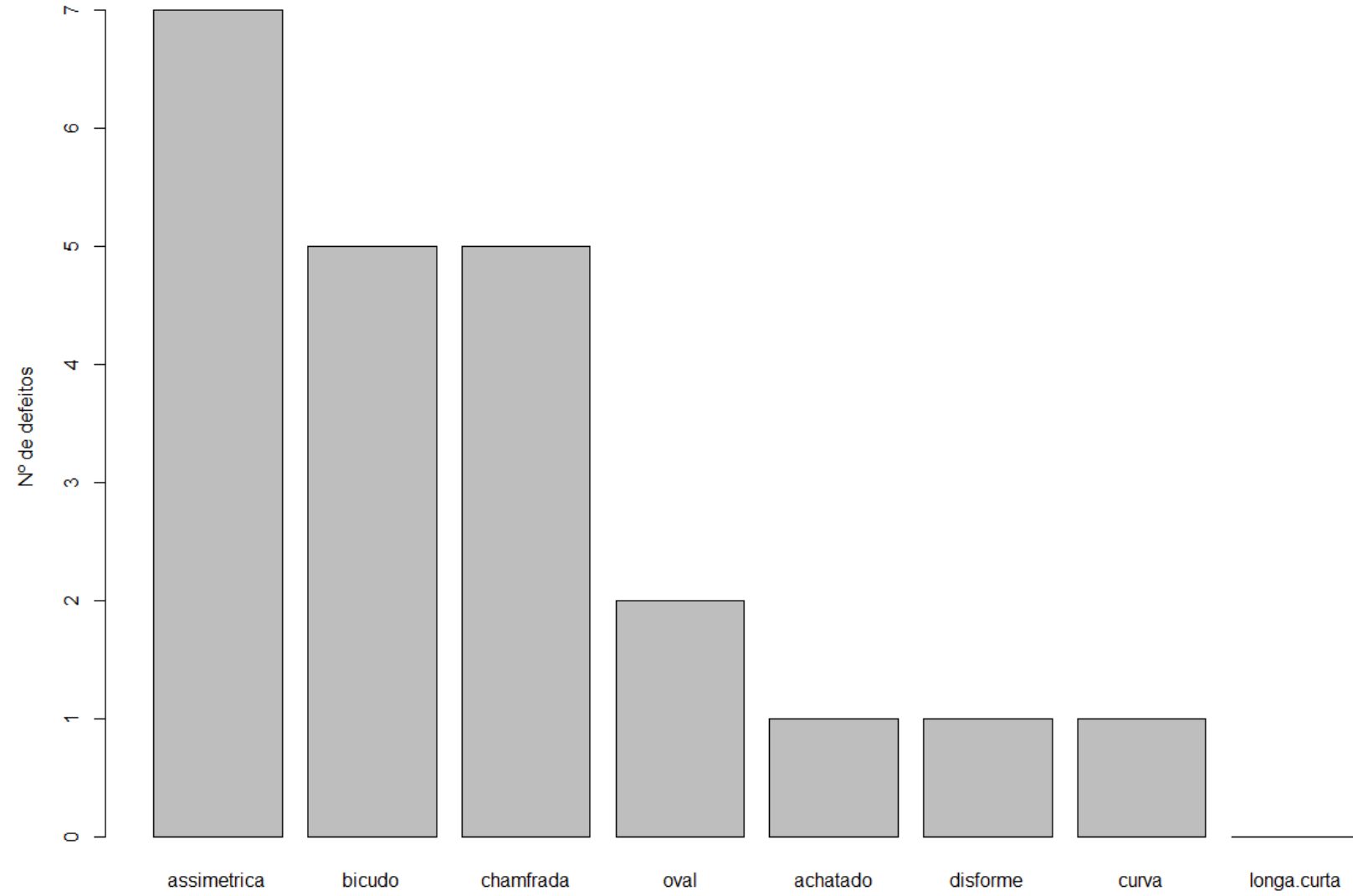
Fonte:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pareto_principle

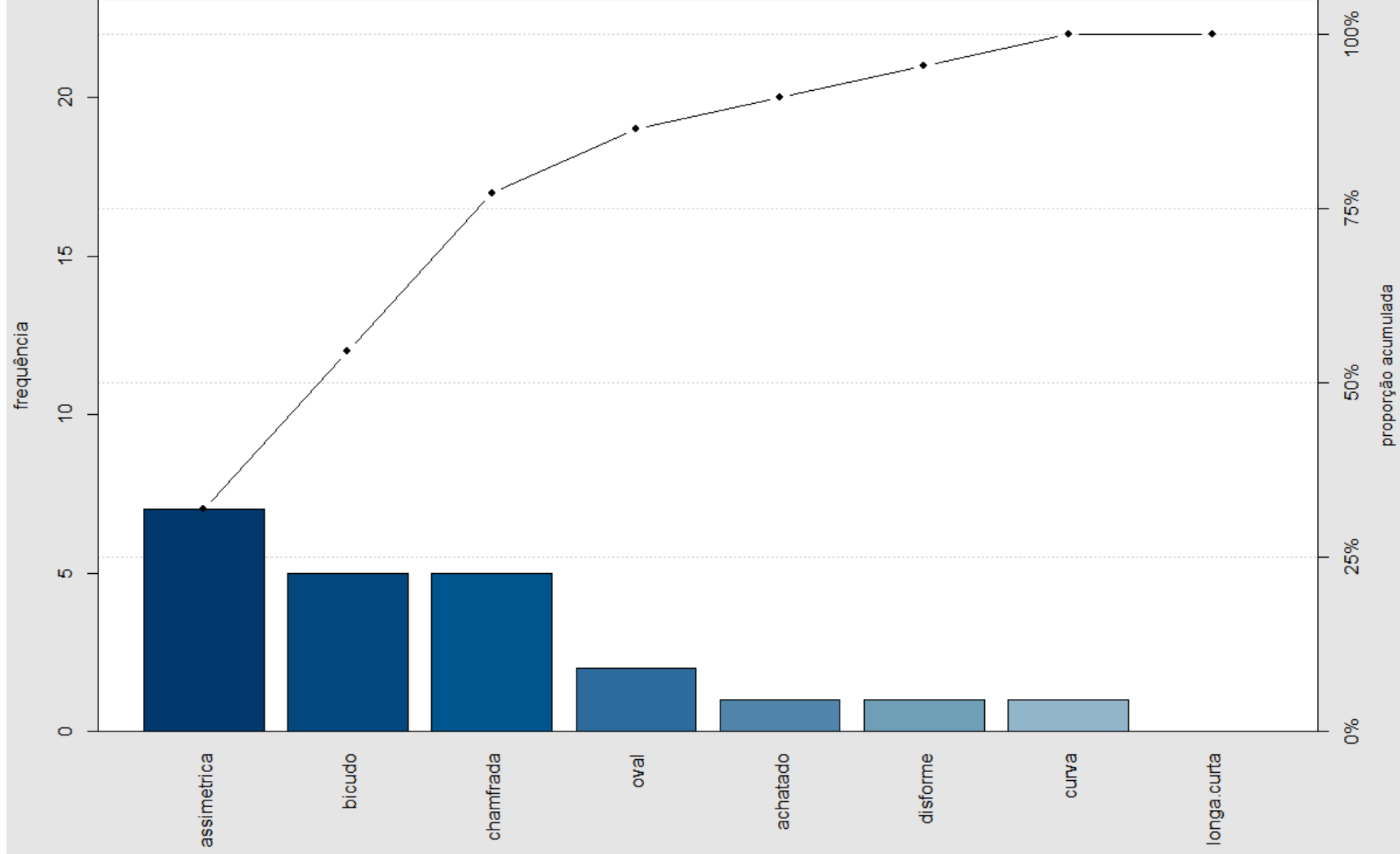
Lote Piloto



Lote Piloto



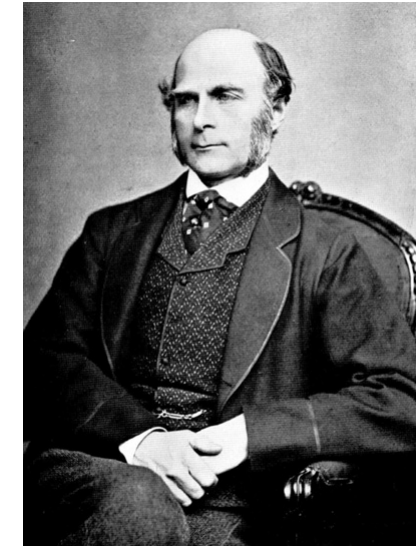
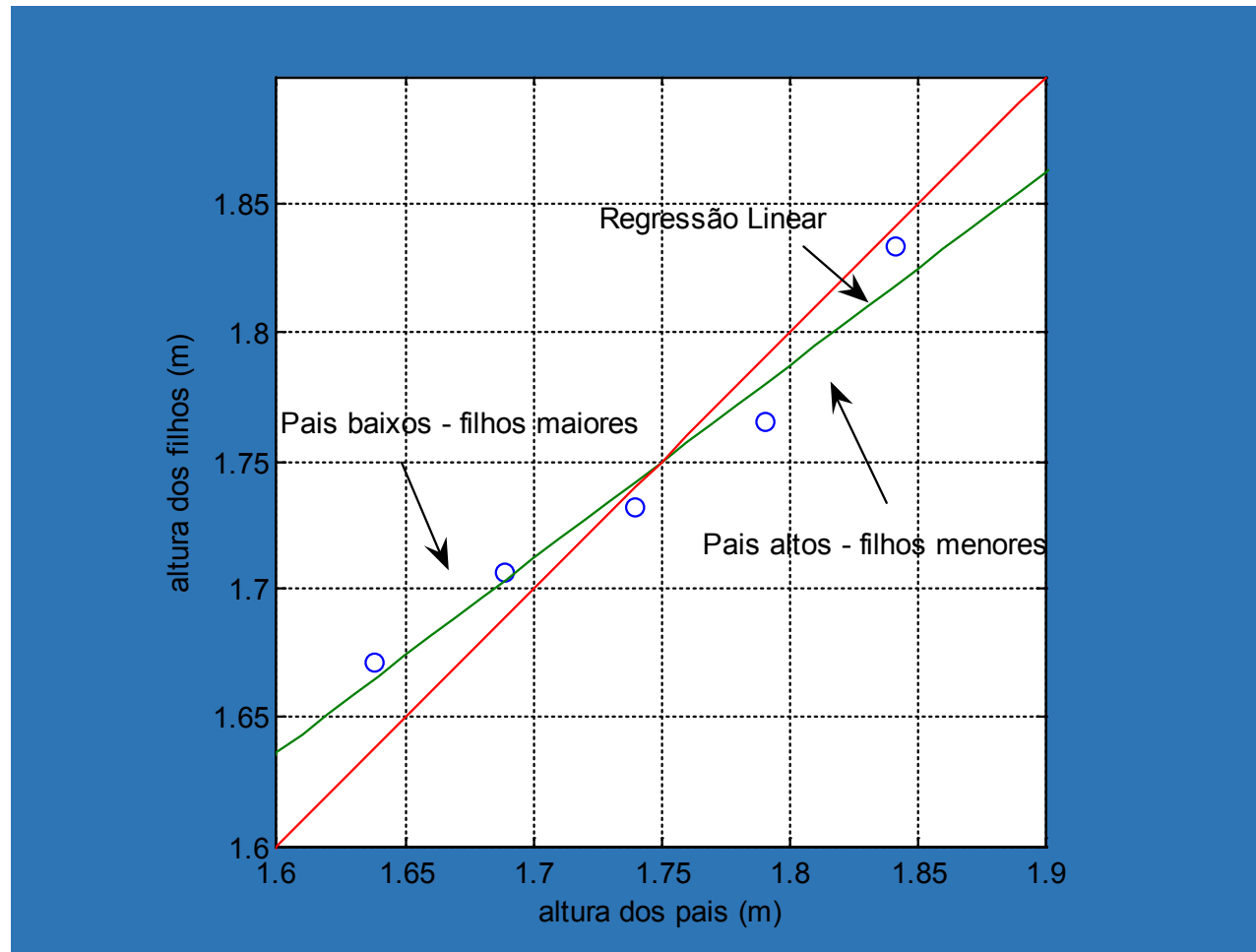
Lote Piloto



6 – Diagrama de Dispersão

- Avaliar se existe relação entre variáveis quantitativas
- Gráfico de pontos de valores de variáveis emparelhadas
- Avaliação visual da forma de relação
- Regressão Linear
- Cuidado com as escalas!

Regressão Linear



Sir Francis Galton (1822 – 1911)

“Regressão à media”

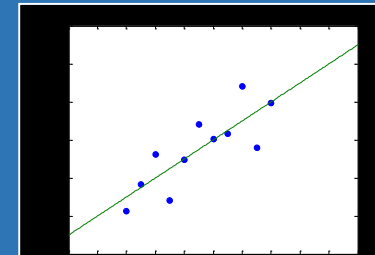
Coeficiente de Correlação Linear

- Parâmetro que mede a correlação linear

$$r_{xy} = \frac{COV(x, y)}{DP(x) \cdot DP(y)} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x \cdot s_y} = m \cdot \frac{s_x}{s_y}$$

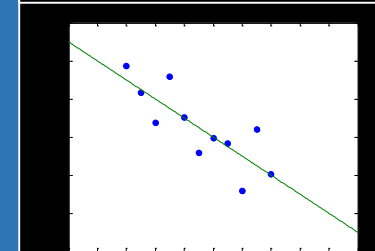
- *Correlação positiva*

$$r_{xy} \cong +1$$



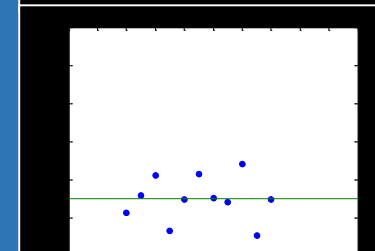
- *Correlação negativa*

$$r_{xy} \cong -1$$



- *Sem correlação*

$$r_{xy} \cong 0$$

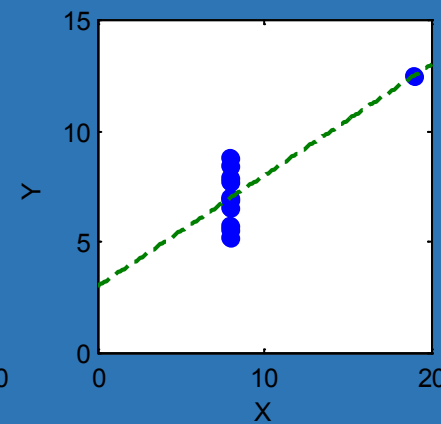
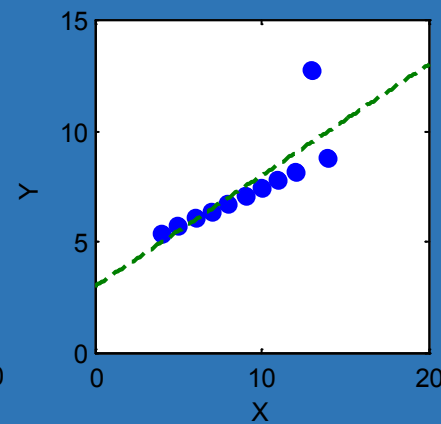
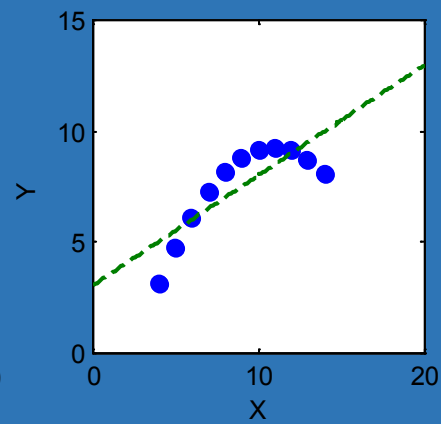
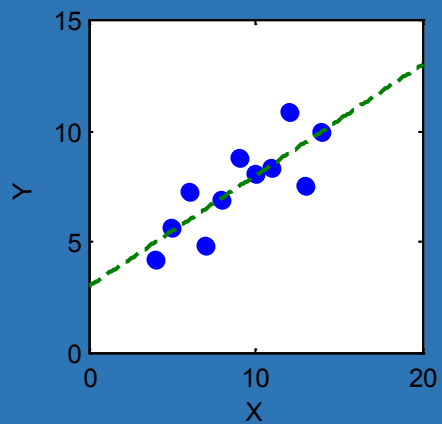


Dados de Regressão de Ascombe

X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10	8,04	10	9,14	10	7,46	8	6,58
8	6,95	8	8,14	8	6,77	8	5,76
13	7,58	13	8,74	13	12,74	8	7,71
9	8,81	9	8,77	9	7,11	8	8,84
11	8,33	11	9,26	11	7,81	8	8,47
14	9,96	14	8,10	14	8,84	8	7,04
6	7,24	6	6,13	6	6,08	8	5,25
4	4,26	4	3,10	4	5,39	19	12,5
12	10,84	12	9,13	12	8,15	8	5,56
7	4,82	7	7,26	7	6,42	8	7,91
5	5,68	5	4,74	5	5,73	8	6,89

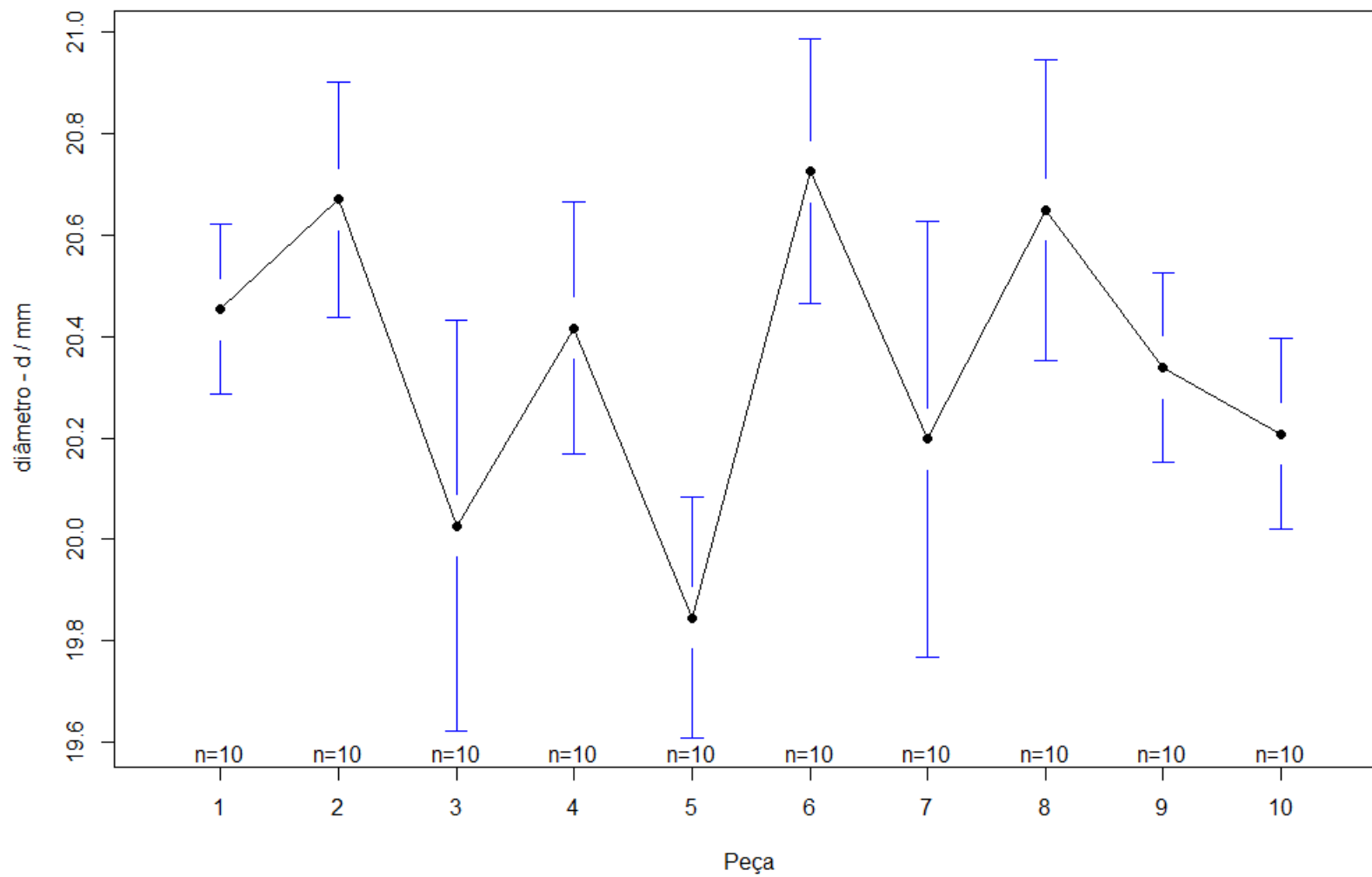
Todos com os
mesmos
parâmetros:

- $b = 3,0$
- $m = 0,5$
- $E[x] = 9,0$
- $E[y] = 7,5$

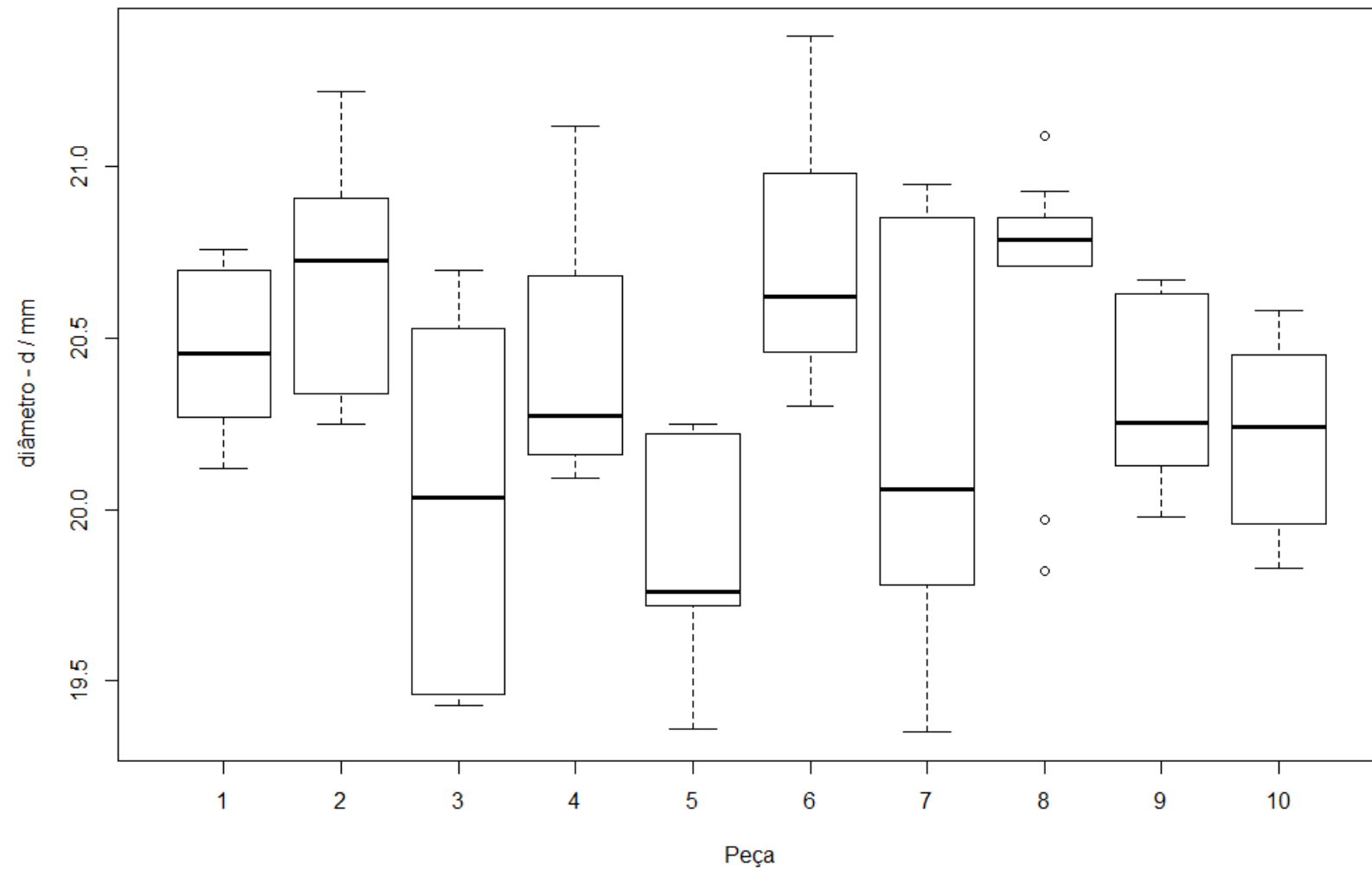


$$\hat{Y}_i = 3,0 + 0,5 X_i$$

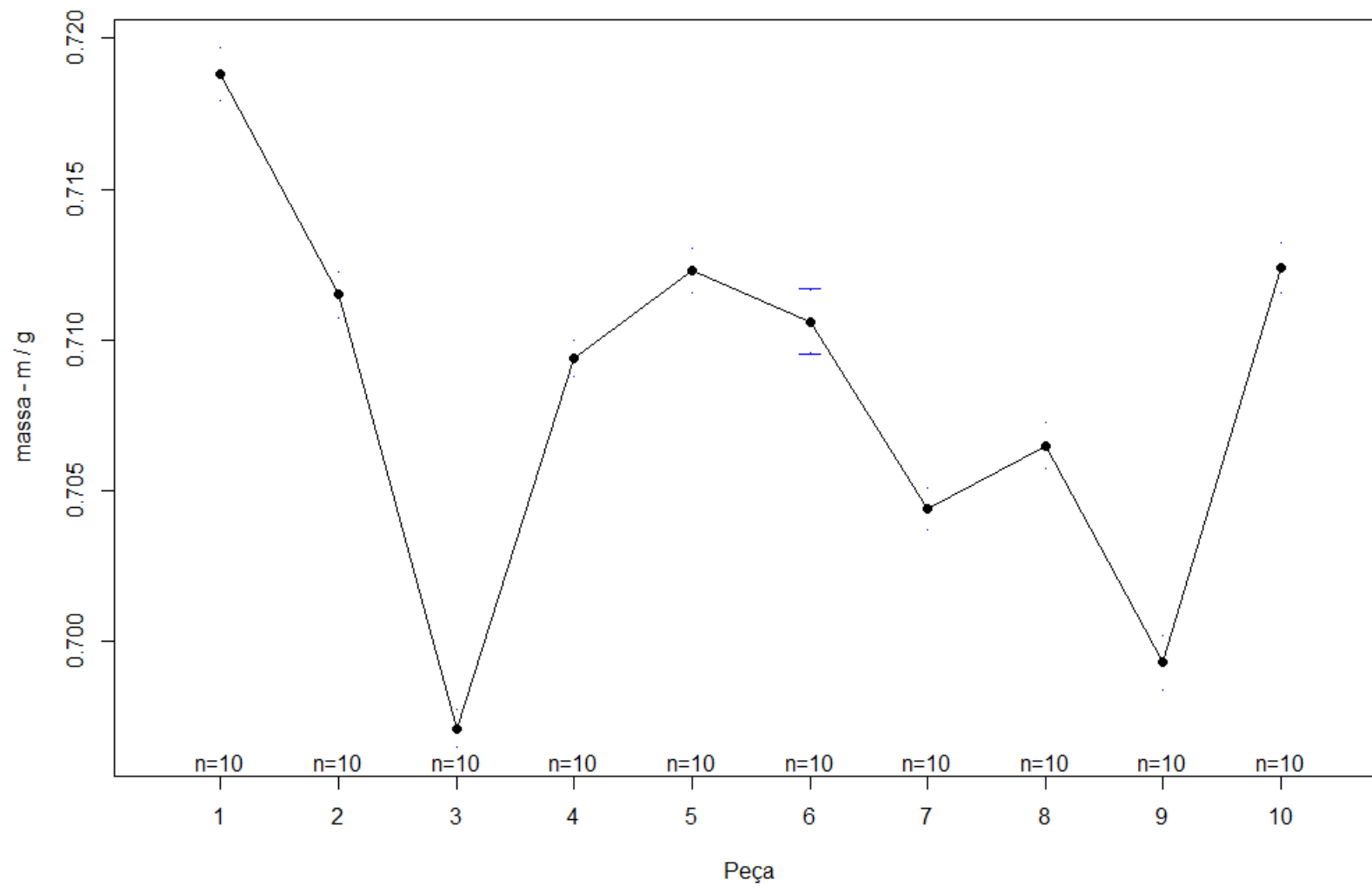
Lote Piloto



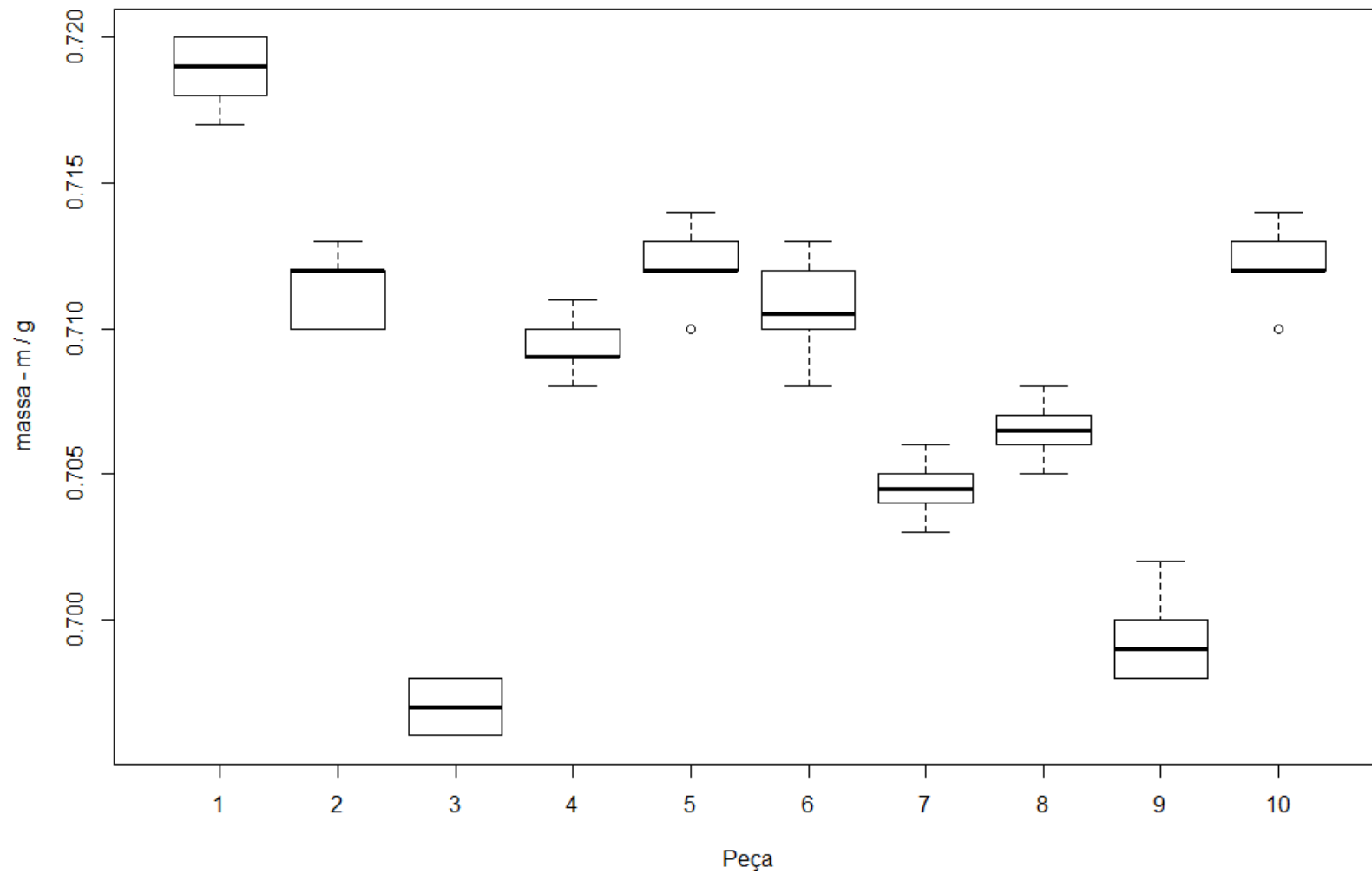
Lote Piloto



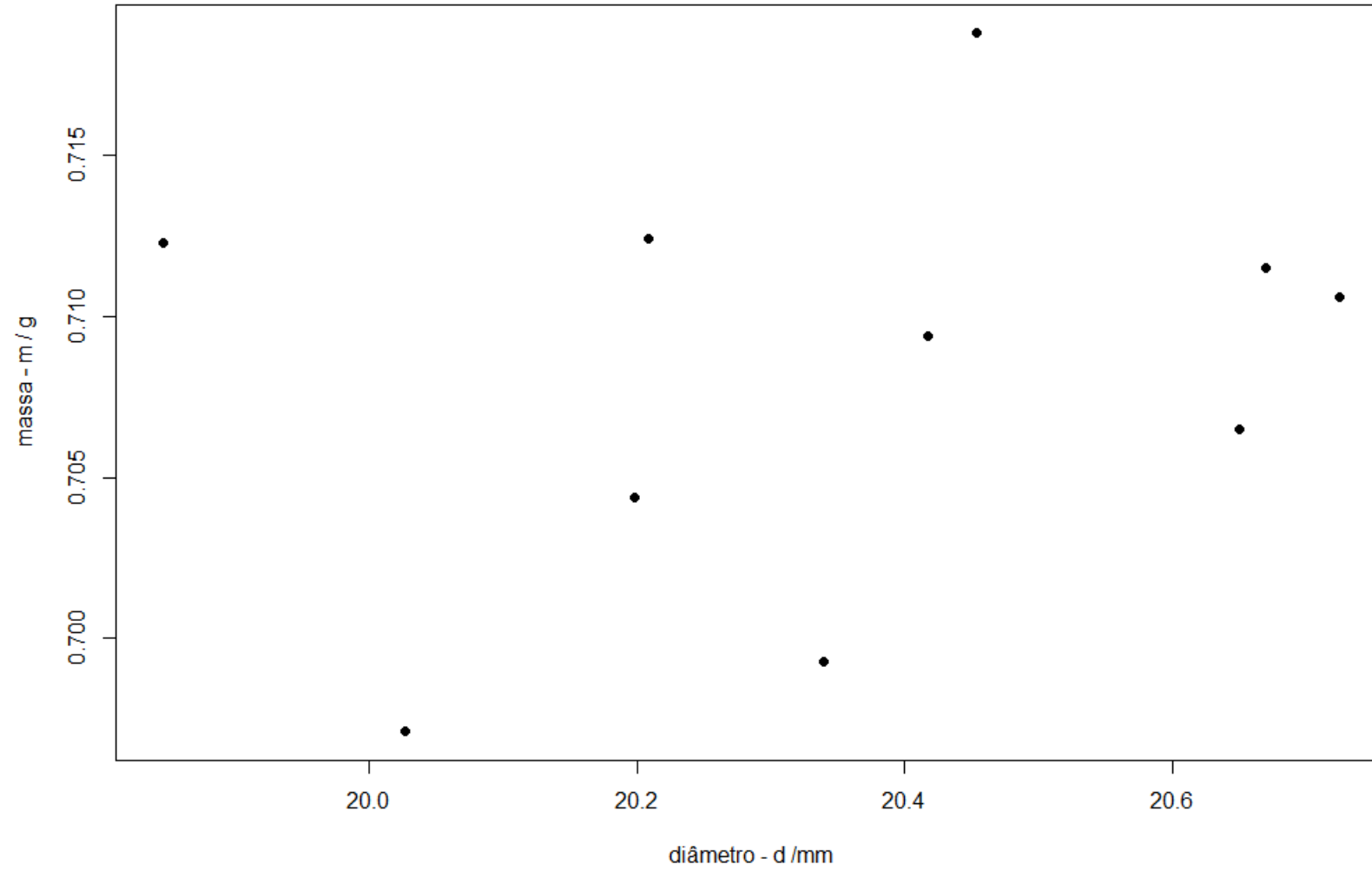
Lote Piloto



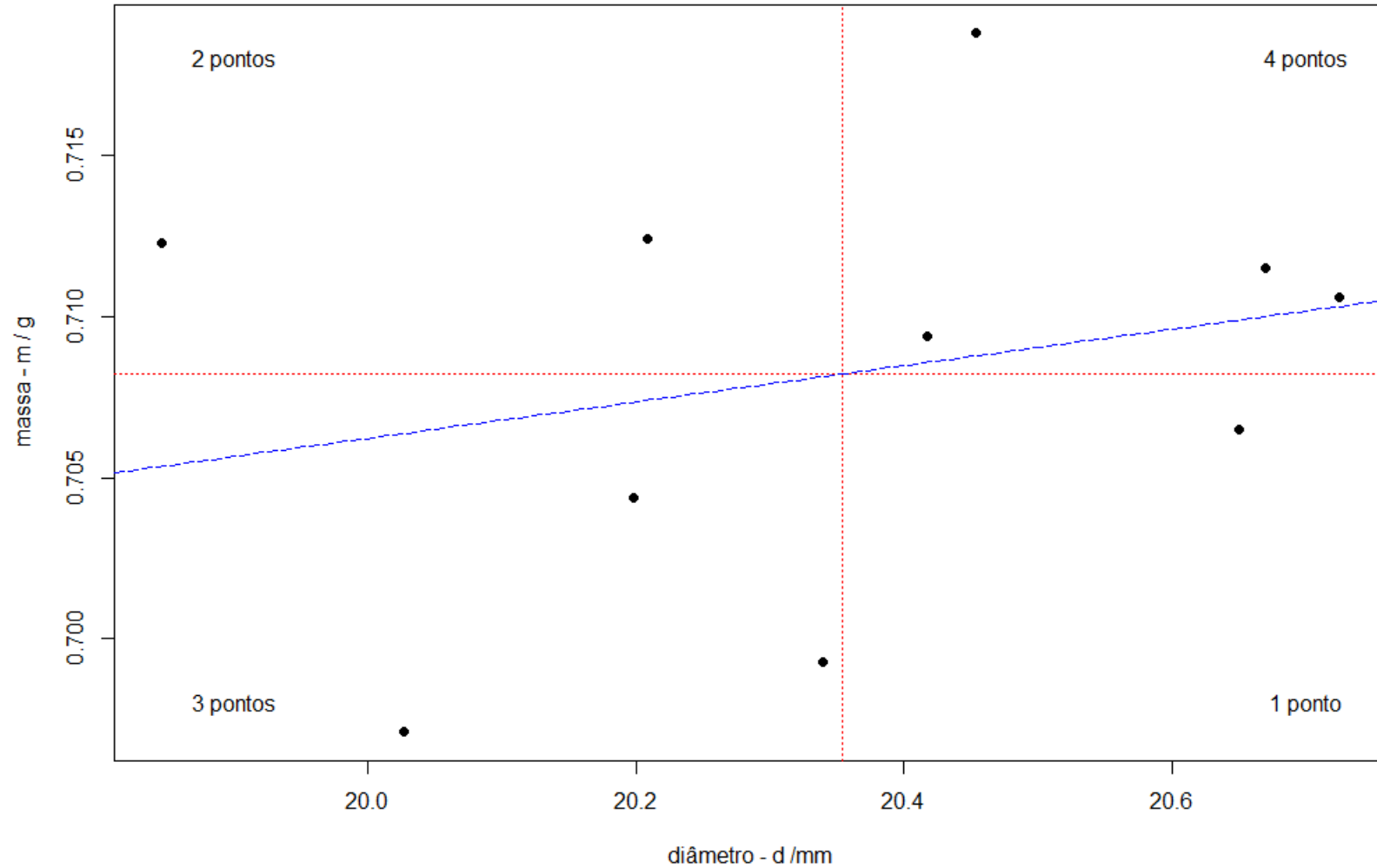
Lote Piloto



Lote Piloto



Lote Piloto



$$A = UL + LR$$

$$B = LL + UR$$

$$Q = \min(A, B)$$

$$N = A + B$$

Exemplo

$$A = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$B = 3 + 4 = 7$$

$$Q = \min(3, 7) = 3$$

$$N = 3 + 7 = 10$$

Table 5.18 Trend test table.

<i>N</i>	Limit	<i>N</i>	Limit
1-8	0	51-53	18
9-11	1	54-55	19
12-14	2	56-57	20
15-16	3	58-60	21
17-19	4	61-62	22
20-22	5	63-64	23
23-24	6	65-66	24
25-27	7	67-69	25
28-29	8	70-71	26
30-32	9	72-73	27
33-34	10	74-76	28
35-36	11	77-78	29
37-39	12	79-80	30
40-41	13	81-82	31
42-43	14	83-85	32
44-46	15	86-87	33
47-48	16	88-89	34
49-50	17	90	35

Critério

$Q < Limit(N) \Rightarrow$ Variáveis Relacionadas

$Q \geq Limit(N) \Rightarrow$ Resultado Aleatório

Exemplo

$Q = 3 \geq Limit(10) = 1 \Rightarrow$ Resultado Aleatório

Correlação: $r = 0,25$

7 - Fluxograma

- **Flowchart**

ISO5807:1985

“Representação gráfica de definições, análise ou métodos de solução de problemas com símbolos que representam operações, dados, fluxo, equipamentos, etc.”

- **Fluxograma**

Guia D Simplificação

“É um desenho gráfico feito com símbolos padronizados, que mostra a sequência lógica das etapas de realização de um processo.”

Vantagens:

- Visão integrada do processo
- Visualização de detalhes críticos do processo
- Identificação do fluxo do processo de trabalho, bem como das interações entre os subprocessos
- Identificação dos potenciais pontos de controle
- Identificação das oportunidades de melhoria

Fonte:

Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão, Secretaria de Gestão **Guia D Simplificação**. Brasília, 2005.

Etapas na elaboração de um Fluxograma

Selecione os pontos de partida e chegada.



Liste as etapas principais e pontos de decisão



Construa o diagrama com símbolos padronizados



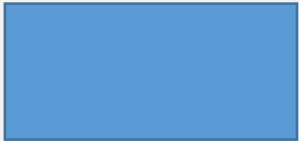



Avalie o resultado

Fonte:

Burke, Sarah E.; Silvestrini, Rachel T. **The Certified Quality Engineer Handbook**. 4.ed, ASQ Quality Press, USA, 2017.

Símbolos Básicos

	Símbolo de Início e Fim	Símbolo utilizado para indicar o início e o fim do fluxograma.
	Linha de fluxo	Indica a direção do fluxo das etapas do processo.
	Símbolo de etapa de processo	Símbolo para representar uma etapa específica do processo. Deve conter um nome de identificação da etapa.
	Símbolo de decisão	Símbolo para ponto de decisão. Por exemplo para passa/não passa, sim/não.

ISO 5807:1985

Information processing -- Documentation symbols and conventions for data, program and system flowcharts, program network charts and system resources charts



ISO 5807:1985 [Preview](#)

Information processing -- Documentation symbols and conventions for data, program and system flowcharts, program network charts and system resources charts



This standard was last reviewed and confirmed in 2005. Therefore this version remains current.

Defines symbols to be used in information processing documentation and gives guidance on conventions for their use in data flowcharts, program flowcharts, system flowcharts, program network charts, system resources charts. Applicable in conjunction with ISO 2382/1.

General information ³

Current status : Published

Publication date : 1985-02

Edition : 1

Number of pages : 25

Technical Committee : ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 7 Software and systems engineering

ICS : 35.080 Software | 01.080.50 Graphical symbols for use on information technology and telecommunications technical drawings and in relevant technical product documentation

Buy this standard



Format

Language



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Fonte:

<https://www.iso.org/standard/11955.html>

Consulta em 01.04.2018

Flow Chart

Description

This template allows the user to develop a process flow chart, also called process flow diagram. A detailed discussion can be found at www.ASQ.org

[Learn About Flow Charts](#)

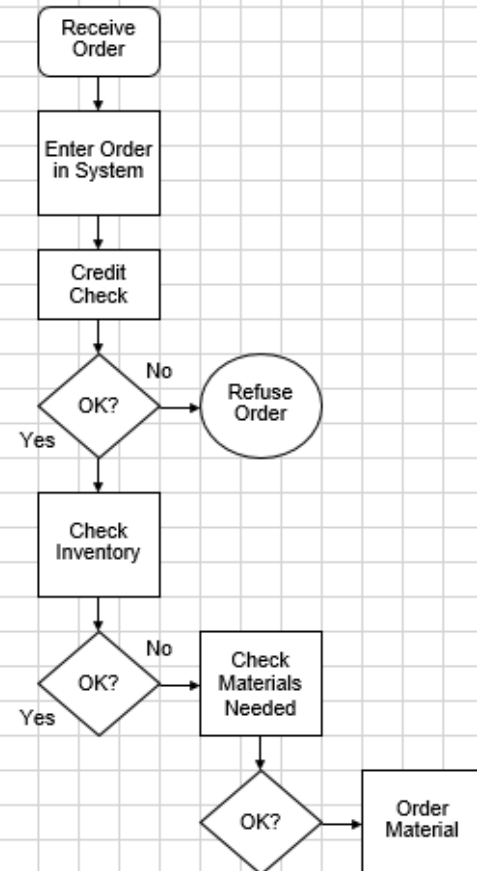
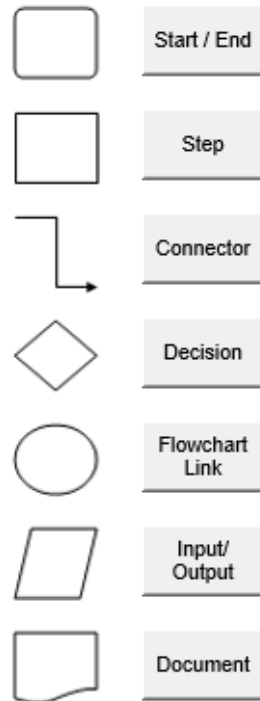
Instructions

- Begin the flow chart with a Start/End symbol. All symbols snap to the grid for easy alignment.
- Connectors link process steps and automatically snap to symbols.
- End with a Start/End symbol. The delete key will remove a selected symbol
- Re-set the print area for larger charts

Learn More

To learn more about other quality tools, visit the [ASQ Learn About Quality](http://www.ASQ.org) web site.

[Learn About Quality](#)



Fonte:
American Society for Quality
<https://asq.org/>

Exemplo

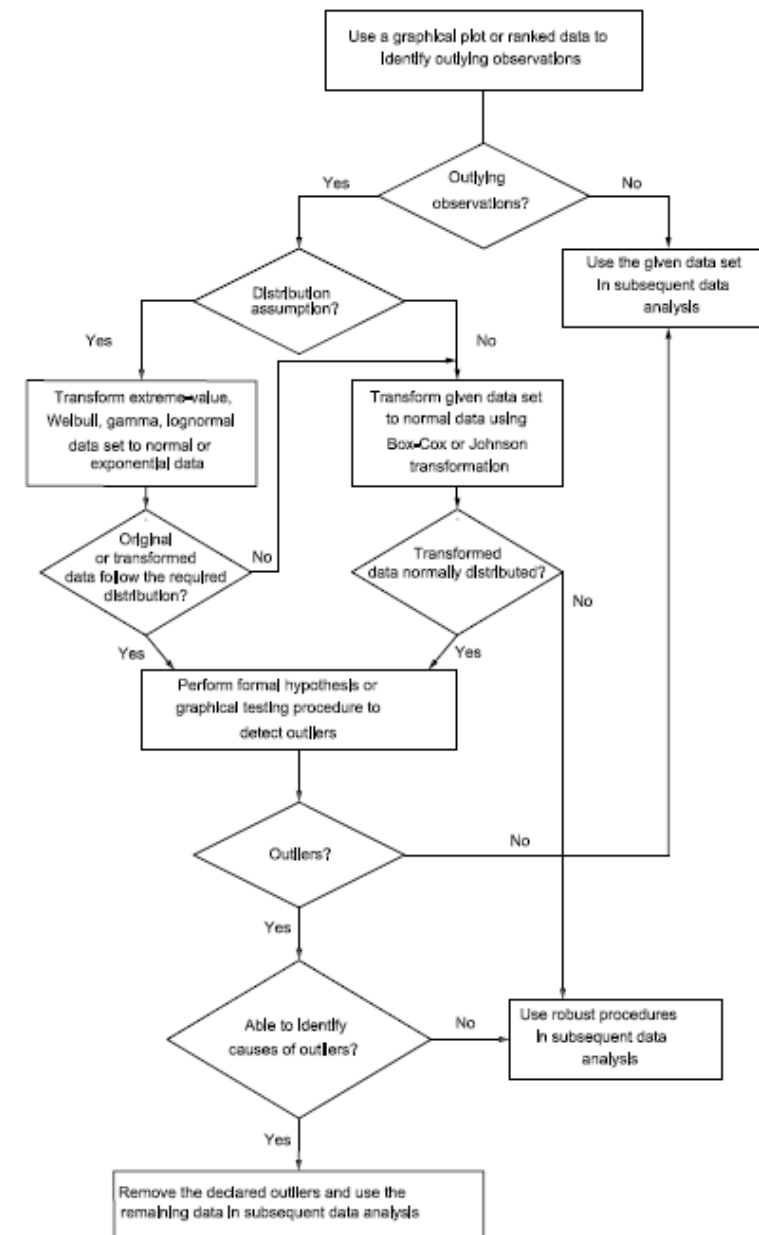
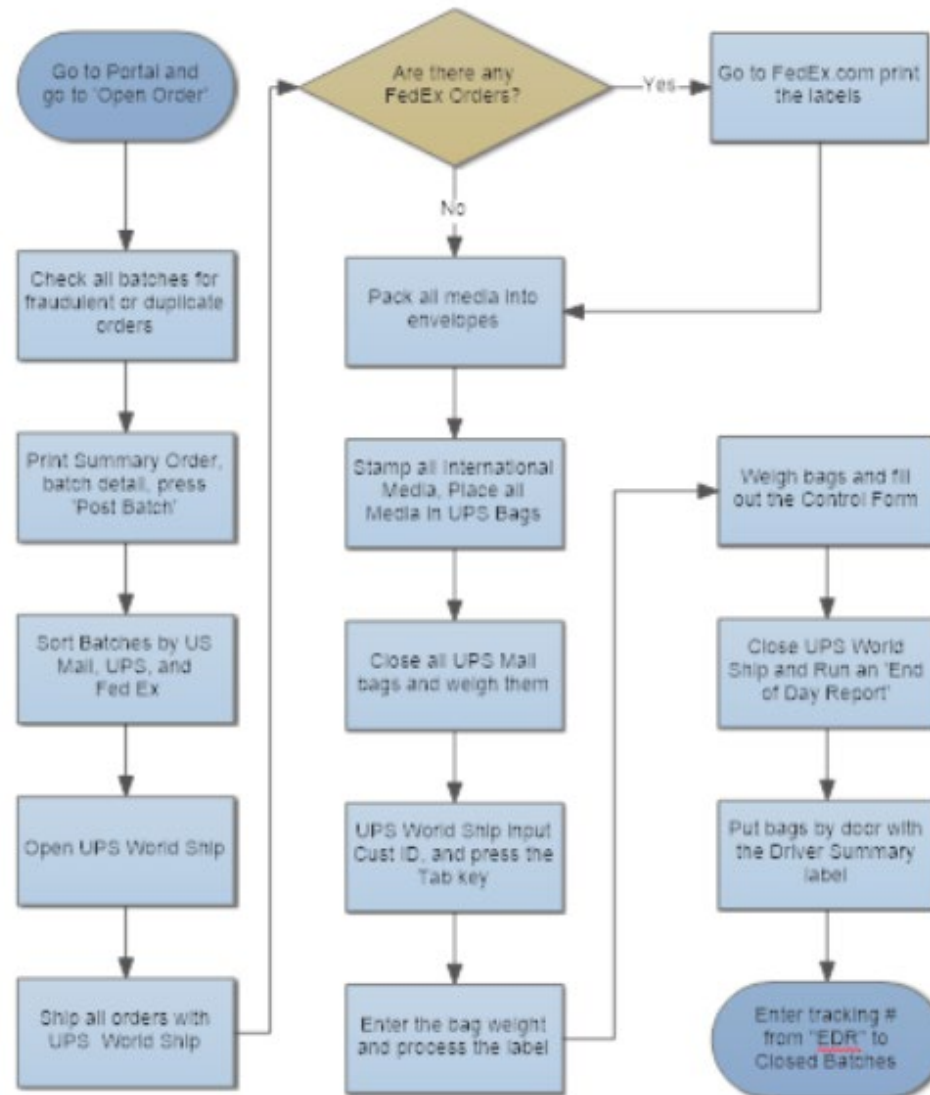


Figure F.1 — Flow chart for the detection and treatment of outliers

Fonte:
ISO 16269-4:2010

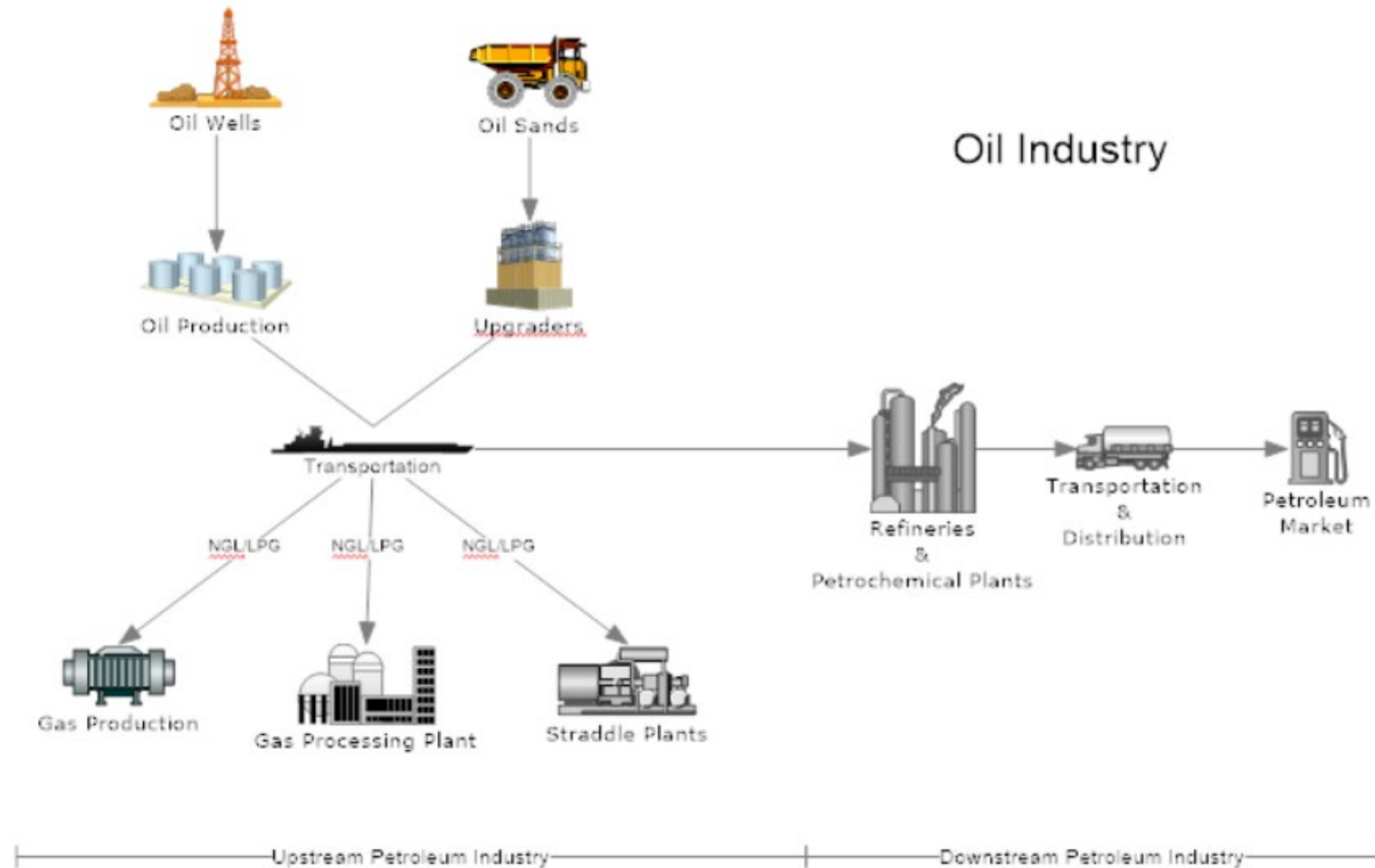
Exemplo

Shipping Process



Fonte:
Exemplo de Flowchart produzido pelo
SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

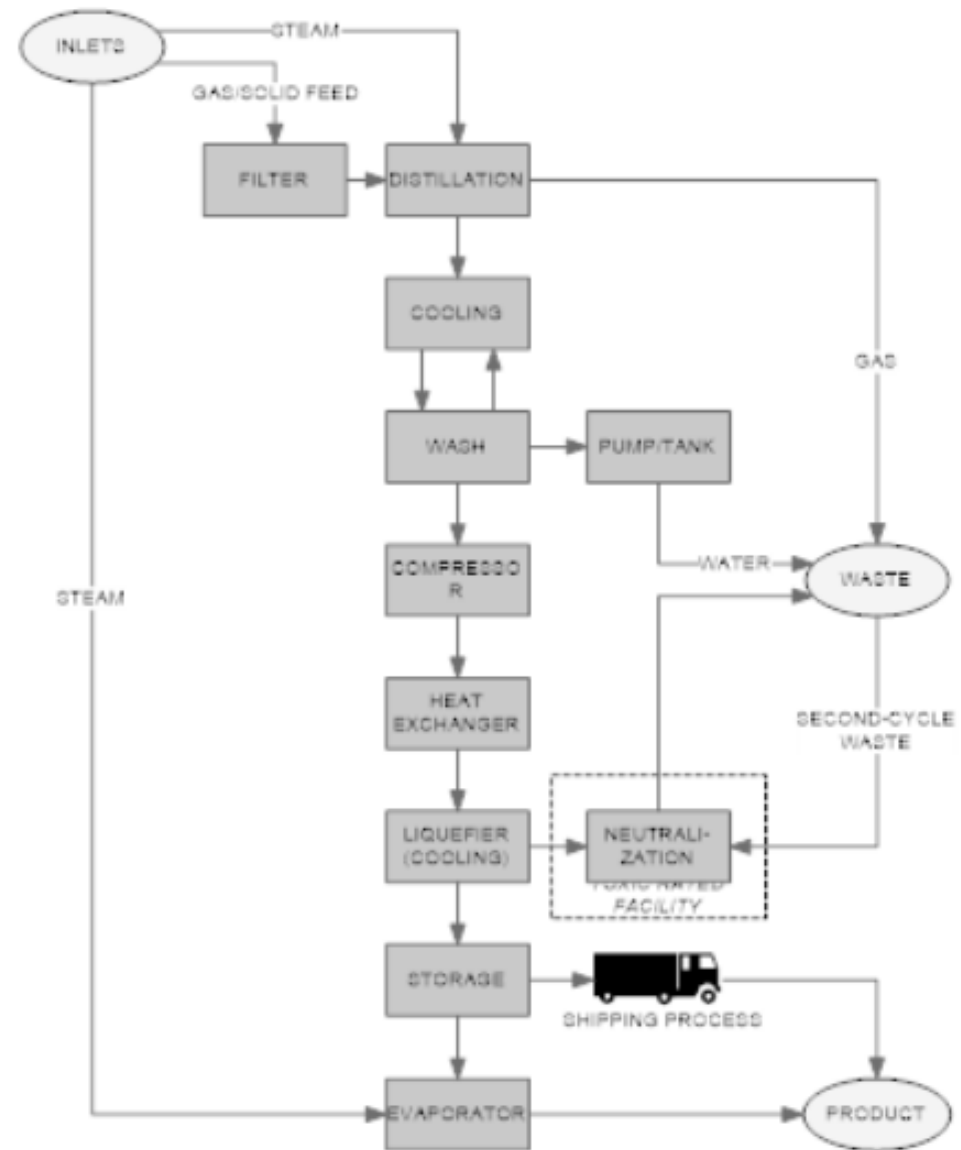
Exemplo



Fonte:

Exemplo de Flowchart produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

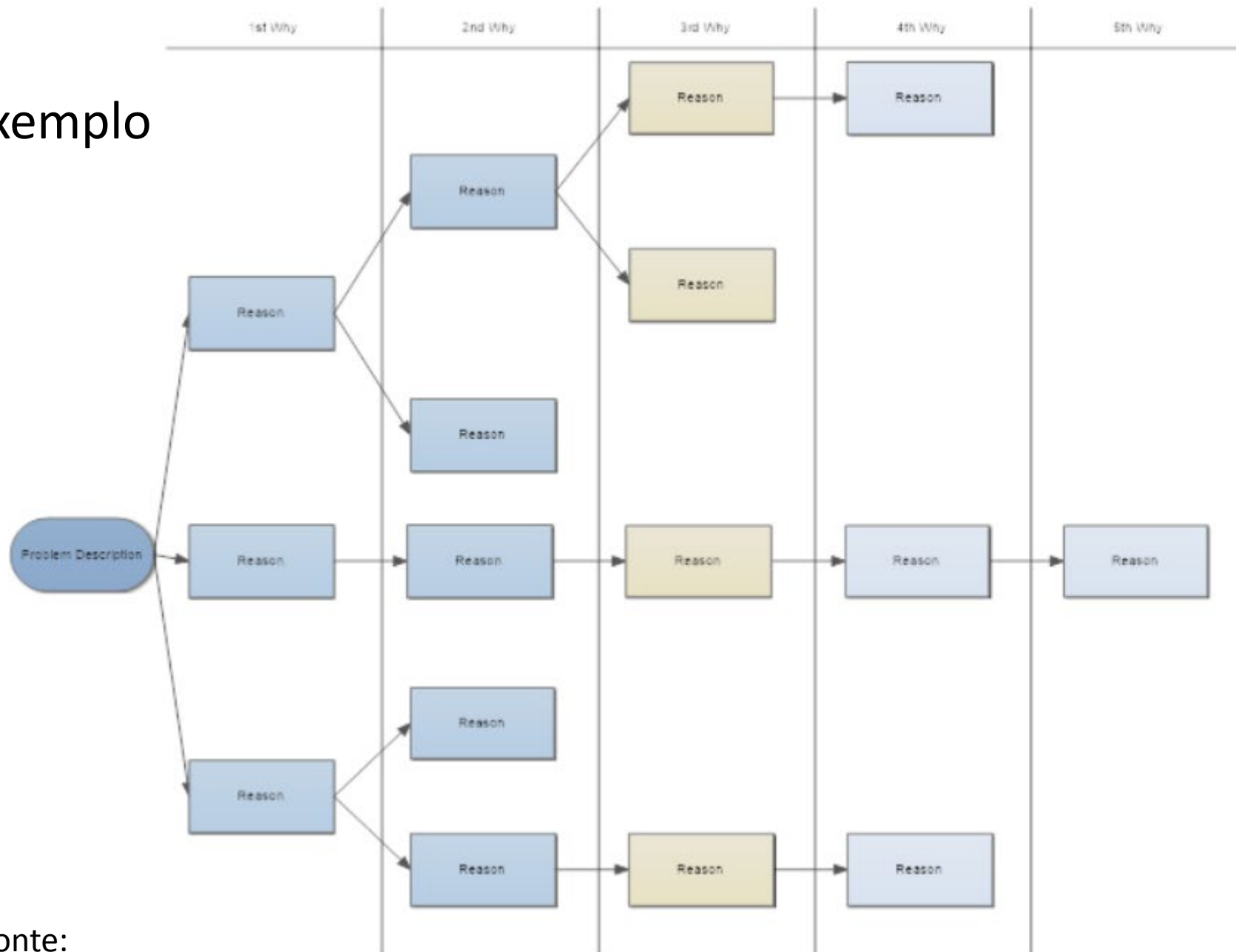
Exemplo



Fonte:
Exemplo de Flowchart produzido pelo
SmartDraw
<https://www.smartdraw.com/>

BLOCK DIAGRAM CHEMICAL FACILITY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE	SCALE	SHEET NO.

Exemplo



Fonte:

Exemplo de Diagrama de 5Ws produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

7' - Estratificação

- Identifique possíveis estratos na população
- Faça a amostragem estratificada
- Considere a influência dos possíveis estratos no comportamento da variável de interesse
- Pode haver contradição entre análise estratificada e análise agregada

Stratification Diagram

Description

This template illustrates a Stratification Diagram. Stratification Diagrams are used to determine if an Output (y) is stratified according to a category related to the output. If the data is stratified, the plotted points will exhibit unique patterns associated with the category. A detailed discussion of Stratification Diagrams can be found at www.ASQ.org

[Learn About Stratification Diagrams](#)

Instructions

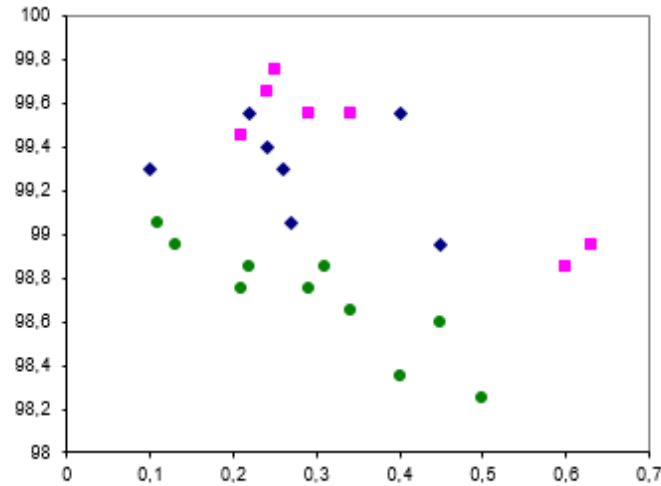
- Enter up to 6 category labels, if desired. Labels are not required for the data to display correctly.
- Enter up to 20 output (y) values for each category entered above.
- Enter up to 20 input (x) values for each category entered above, if known. Inputs are not required for the data to display, however, the data will only be stratified by category.

Learn More

To learn more about other quality tools, visit the ASQ Learn About Quality web site.

[Learn About Quality](#)

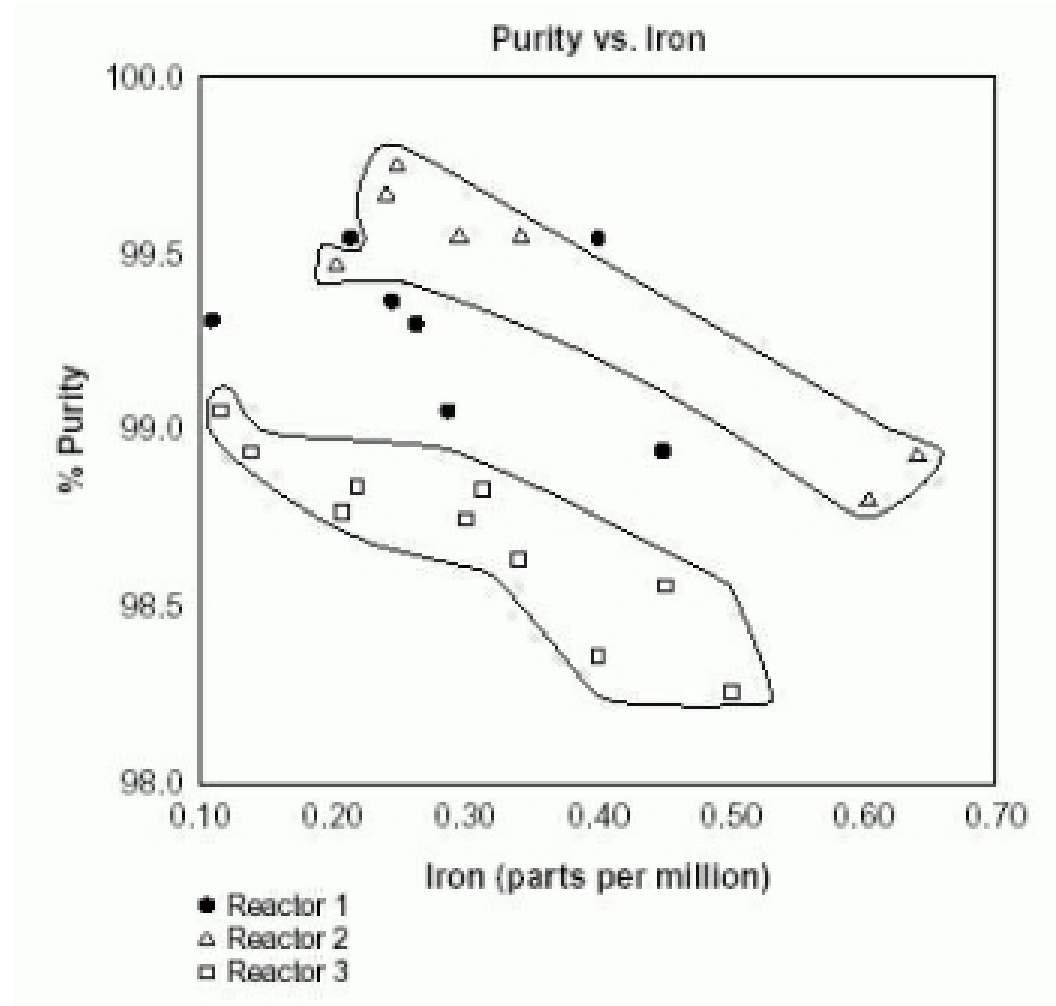
Output(y) vs. Input(x) by Category



◆ Reactor 1
■ Reactor 2
● Reactor 3

Reactor 1		Reactor 2		Reactor 3		Category 4		Category 5		Category 6		
	Input (x)	Output (y)	Input (x)	Output (y)	Input (x)	Output (y)	Input (x)	Output (y)	Input (x)	Output (y)	Input (x)	Output (y)
1	0,45	98,95	1	0,6	98,85	1	0,5	98,25	1		1	
2	0,27	99,05	2	0,63	98,95	2	0,4	98,35	2		2	
3	0,26	99,3	3	0,21	99,45	3	0,45	98,6	3		3	
4	0,1	99,3	4	0,29	99,55	4	0,34	98,65	4		4	
5	0,24	99,4	5	0,34	99,55	5	0,29	98,75	5		5	
6	0,4	99,55	6	0,24	99,65	6	0,21	98,75	6		6	
7	0,22	99,55	7	0,25	99,75	7	0,31	98,85	7		7	
8			8			8	0,22	98,85	8		8	
9			9			9	0,13	98,95	9		9	
10			10			10	0,11	99,05	10		10	
11			11			11			11		11	
12			12			12			12		12	
13			13			13			13		13	
14			14			14			14		14	
15			15			15			15		15	
16			16			16			16		16	
17			17			17			17		17	
18			18			18			18		18	
19			19			19			19		19	
20			20			20			20		20	

Fonte:
American Society for Quality
<https://asq.org/>

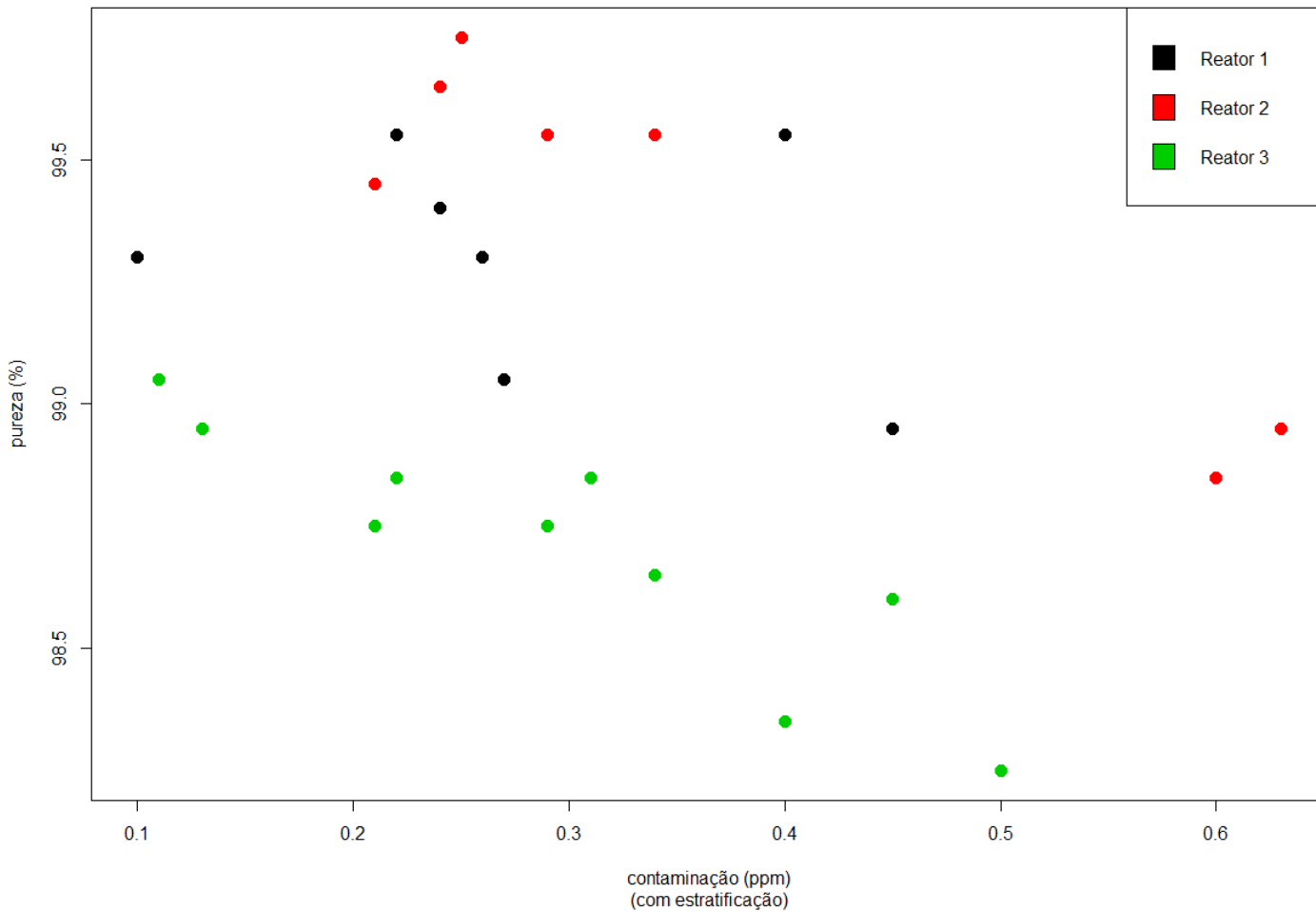


Fonte:

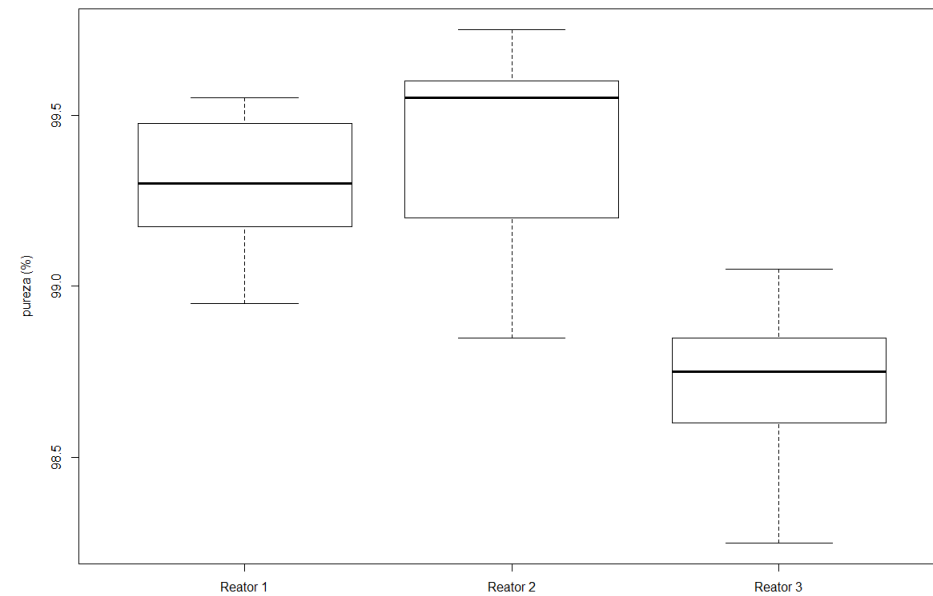
--- **Seven Basic Quality Tools**. Kindle Edition, ASQ Quality Press, 2010. 575 KiB, 37 pp.

Com Estratificação

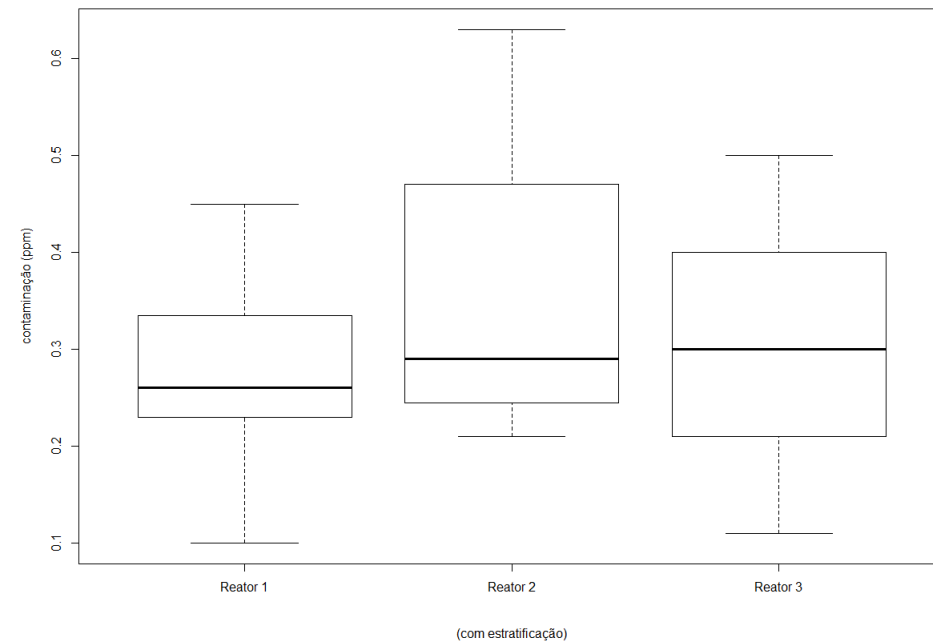
Contaminação do Aço - Z44



Produção de Aço - Z44

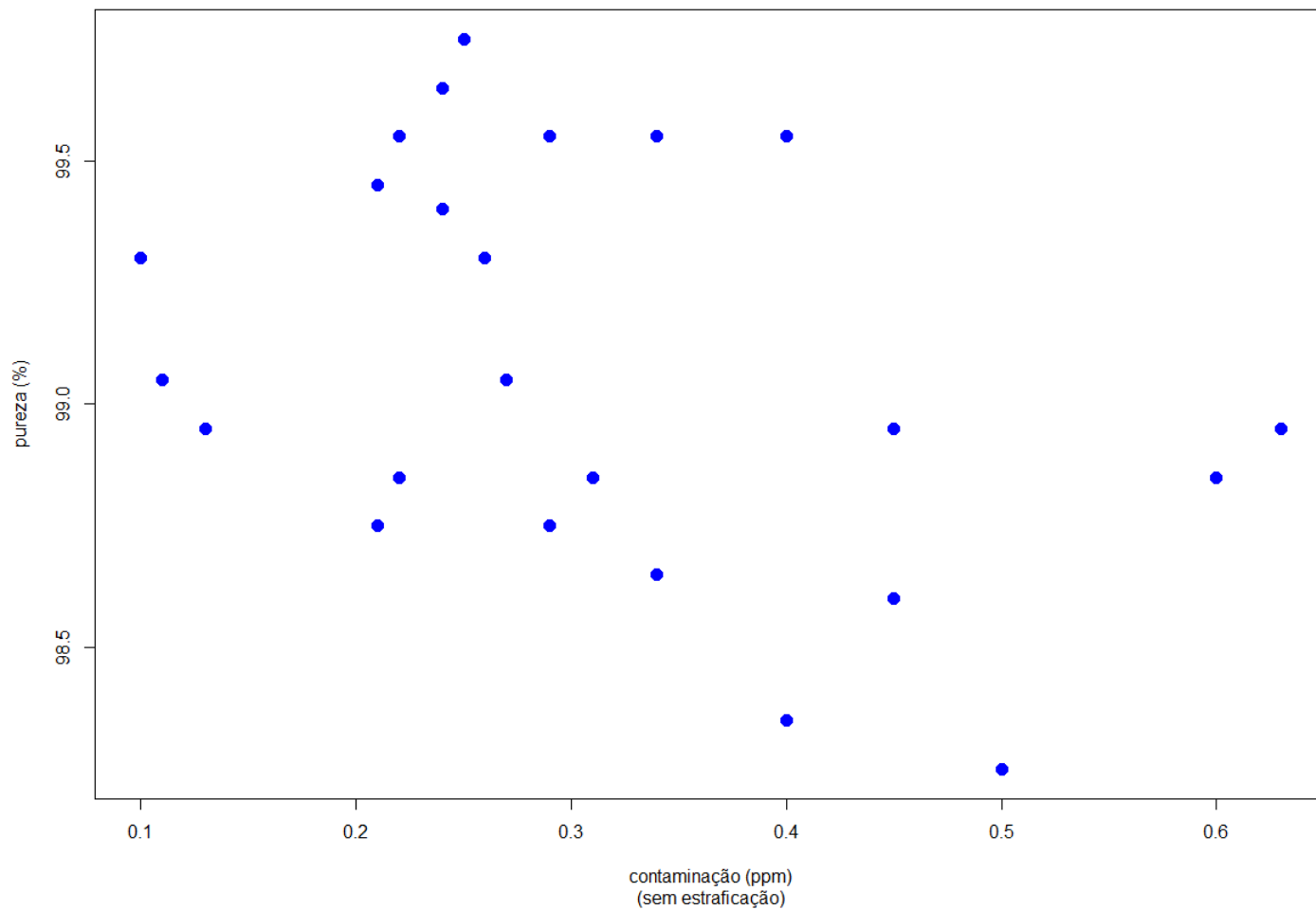


Produção de Aço - Z44

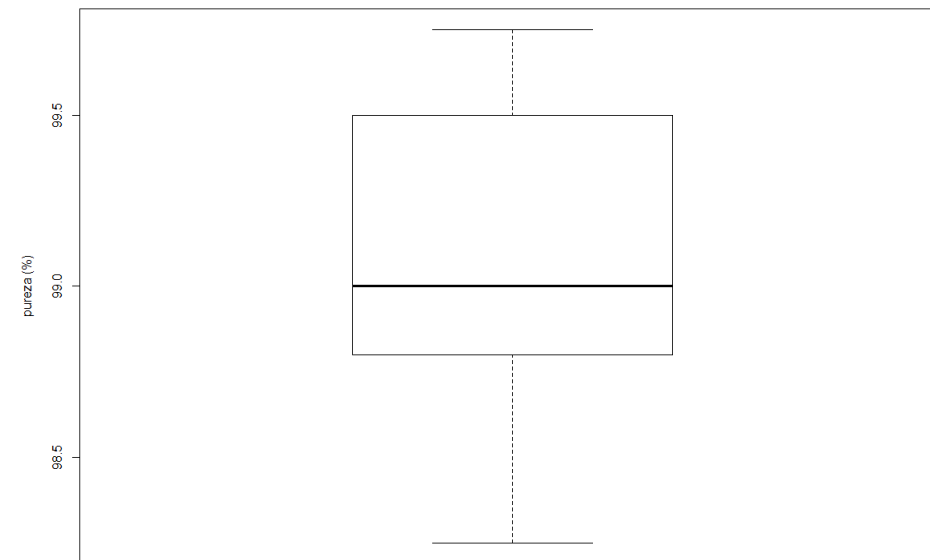


Sem Estratificação

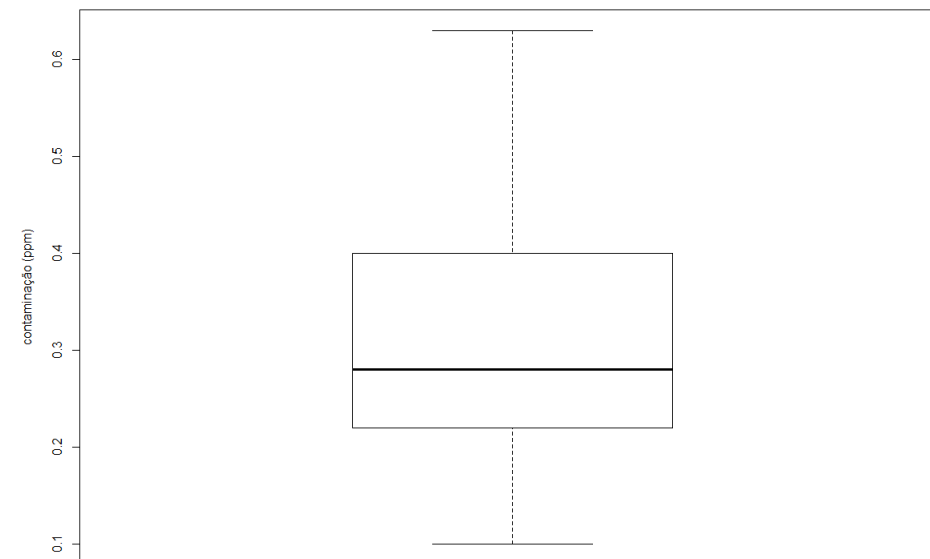
Contaminação do Aço - Z44



Produção de Aço - Z44



Produção de Aço - Z44



(sem estratificação)

Diagrama de dispersão

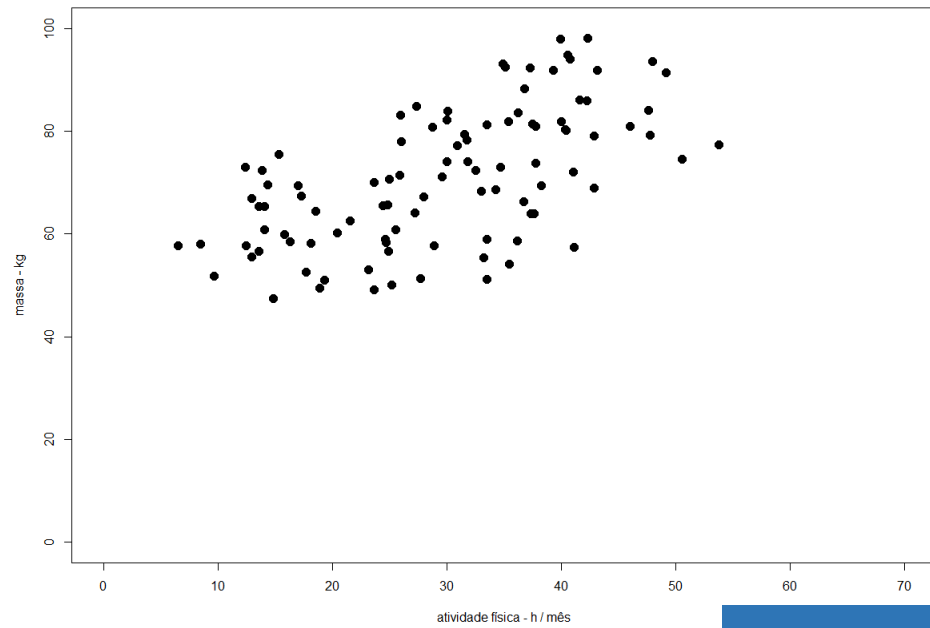
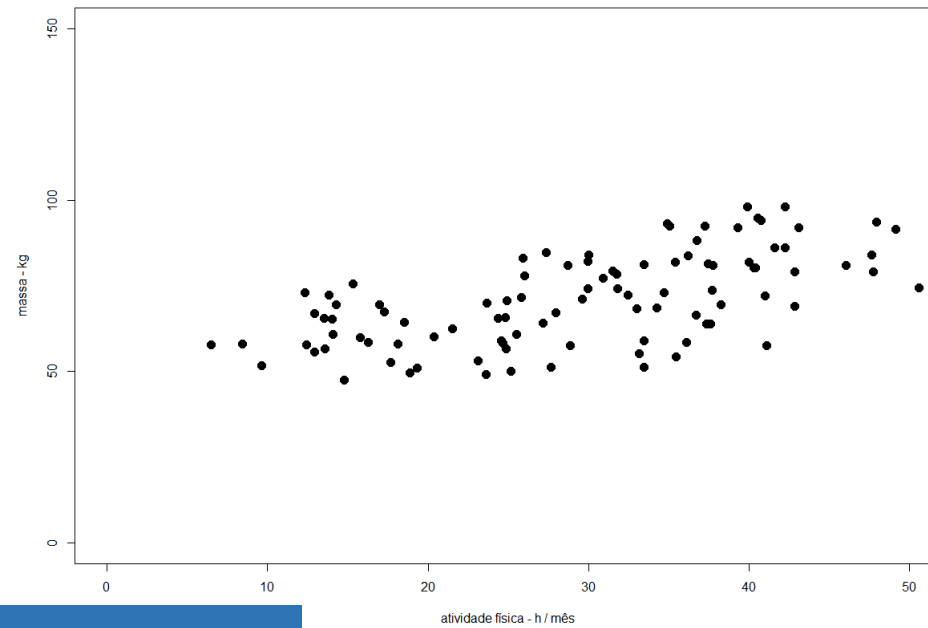


Diagrama de dispersão



Efeito das Escalas

Diagrama de dispersão

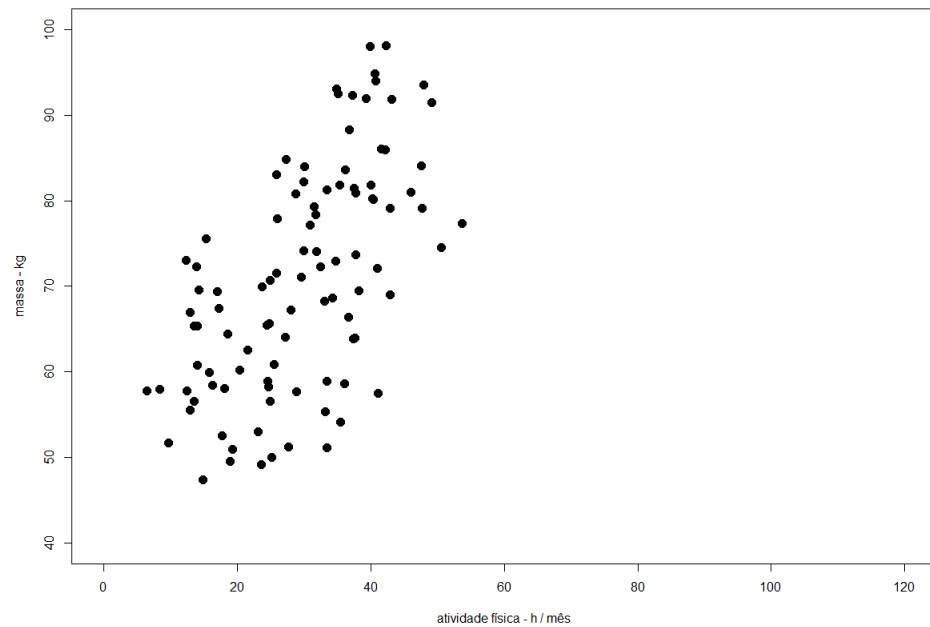
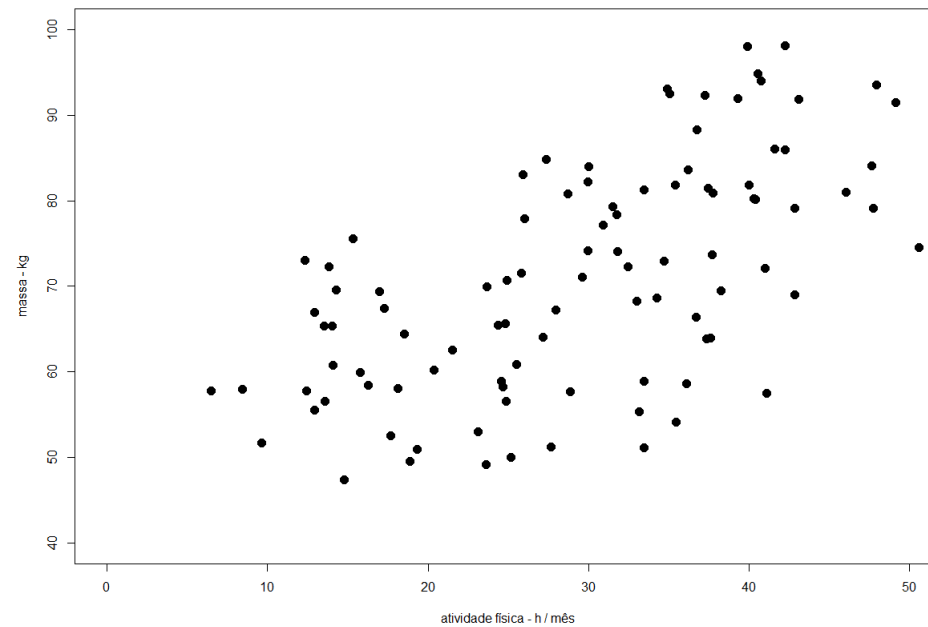


Diagrama de dispersão



Exemplo hipotético

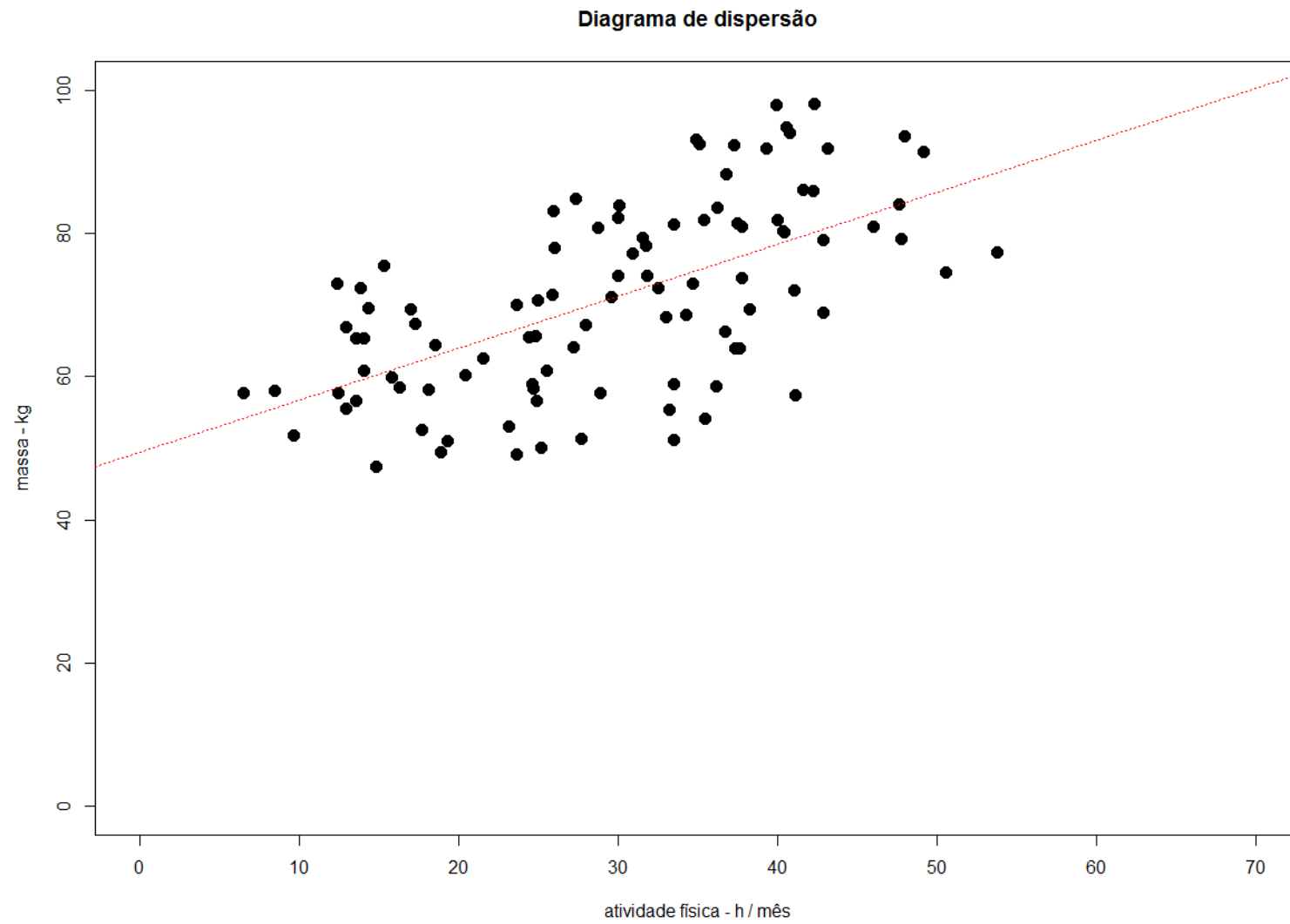


Diagrama de dispersão Estratificado

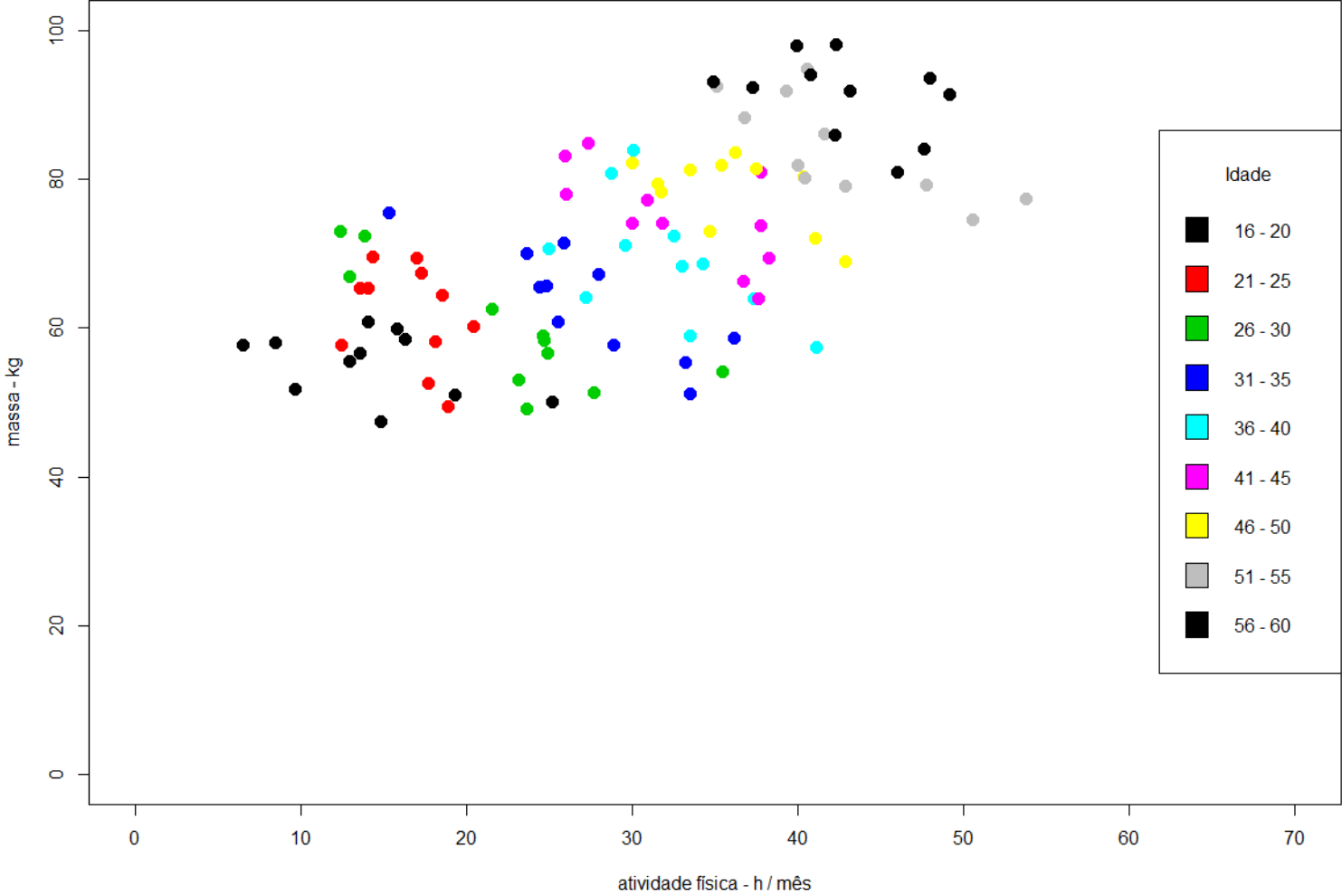
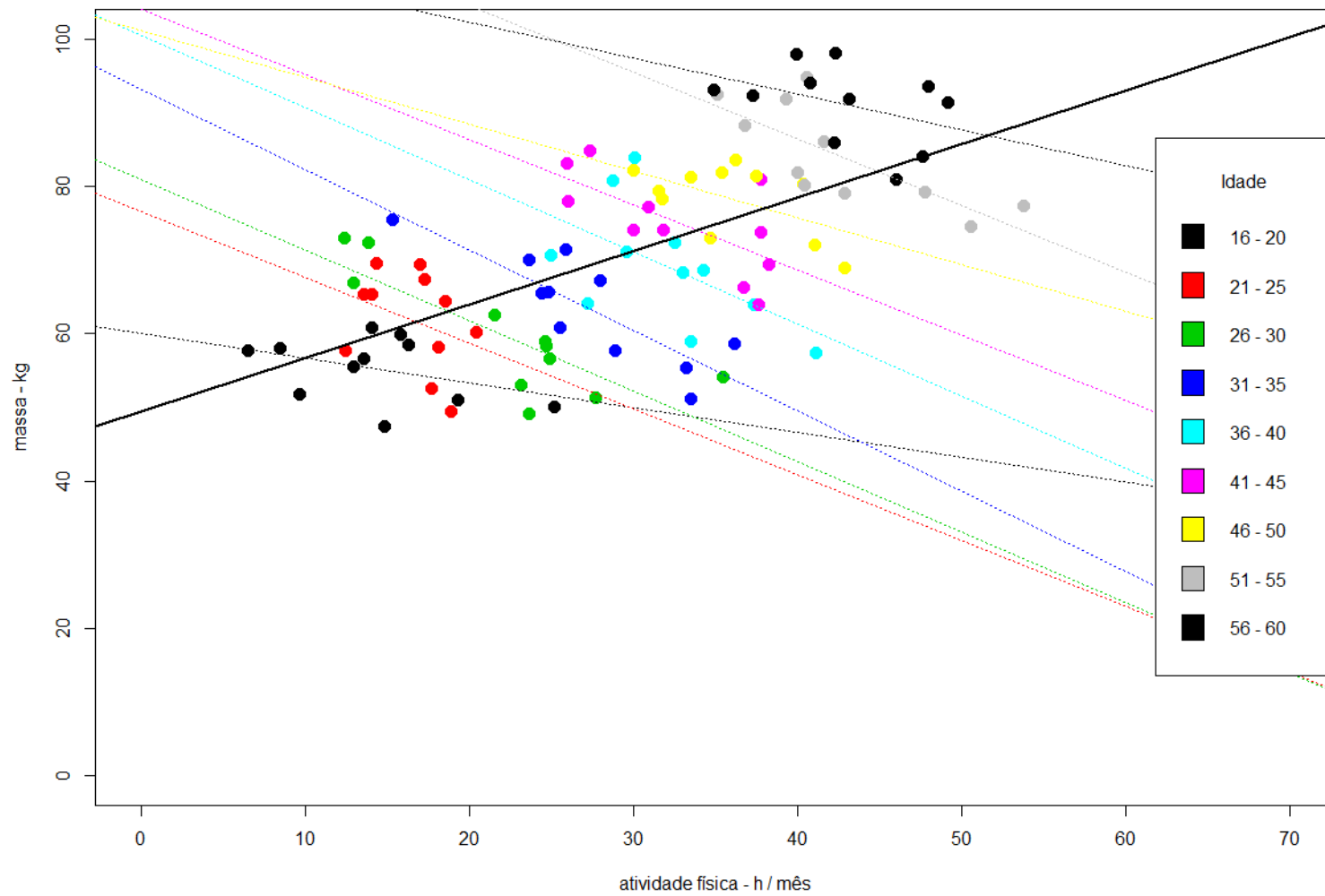


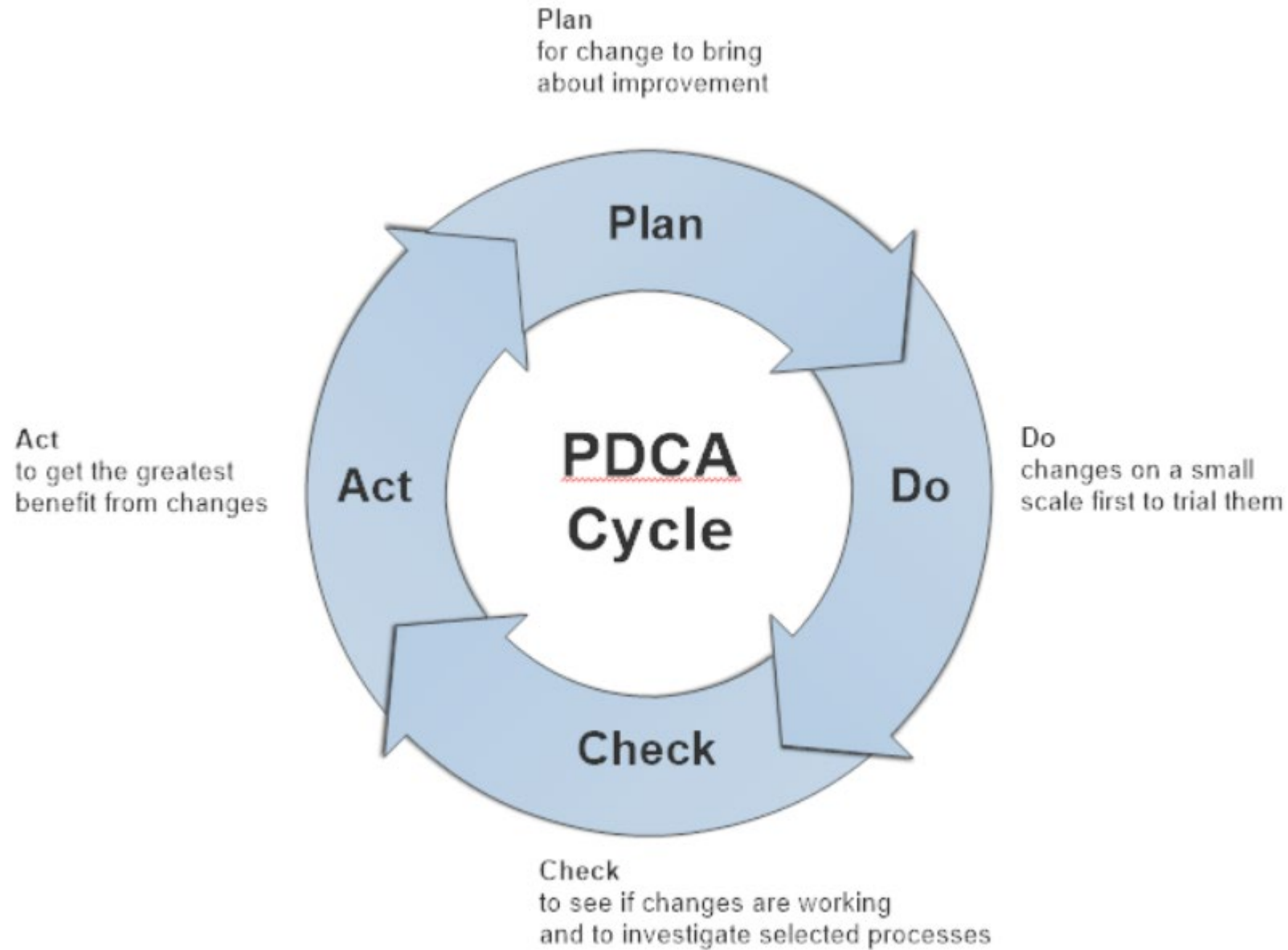
Diagrama de dispersão Estratificado



Outros Ferramentas

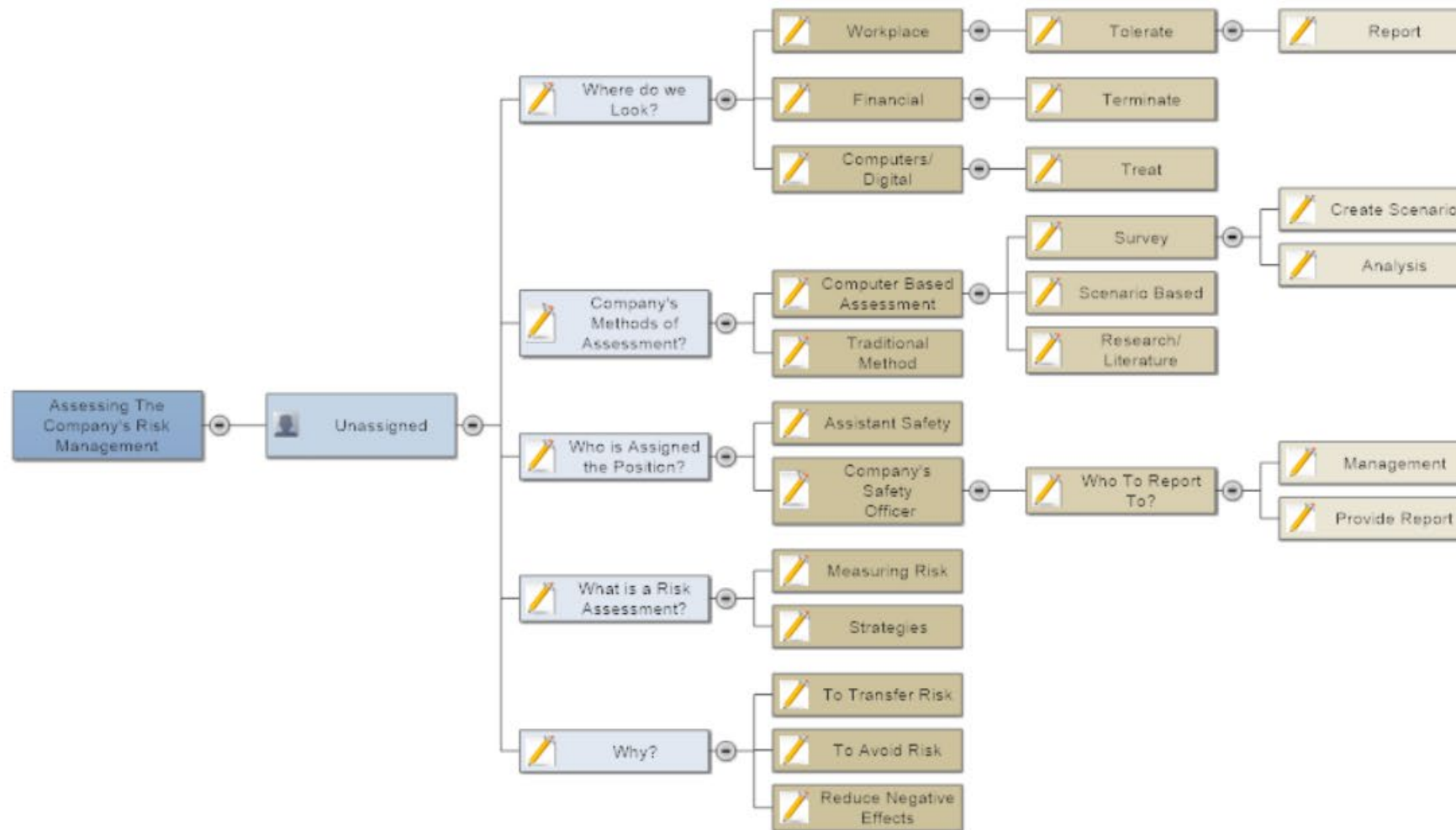
[Tague, Nancy R. The Quality Toolbox. 2 ed., Quality Press, ASQ American Society for Quality, USA, 2017.](#)

Outros Diagramas

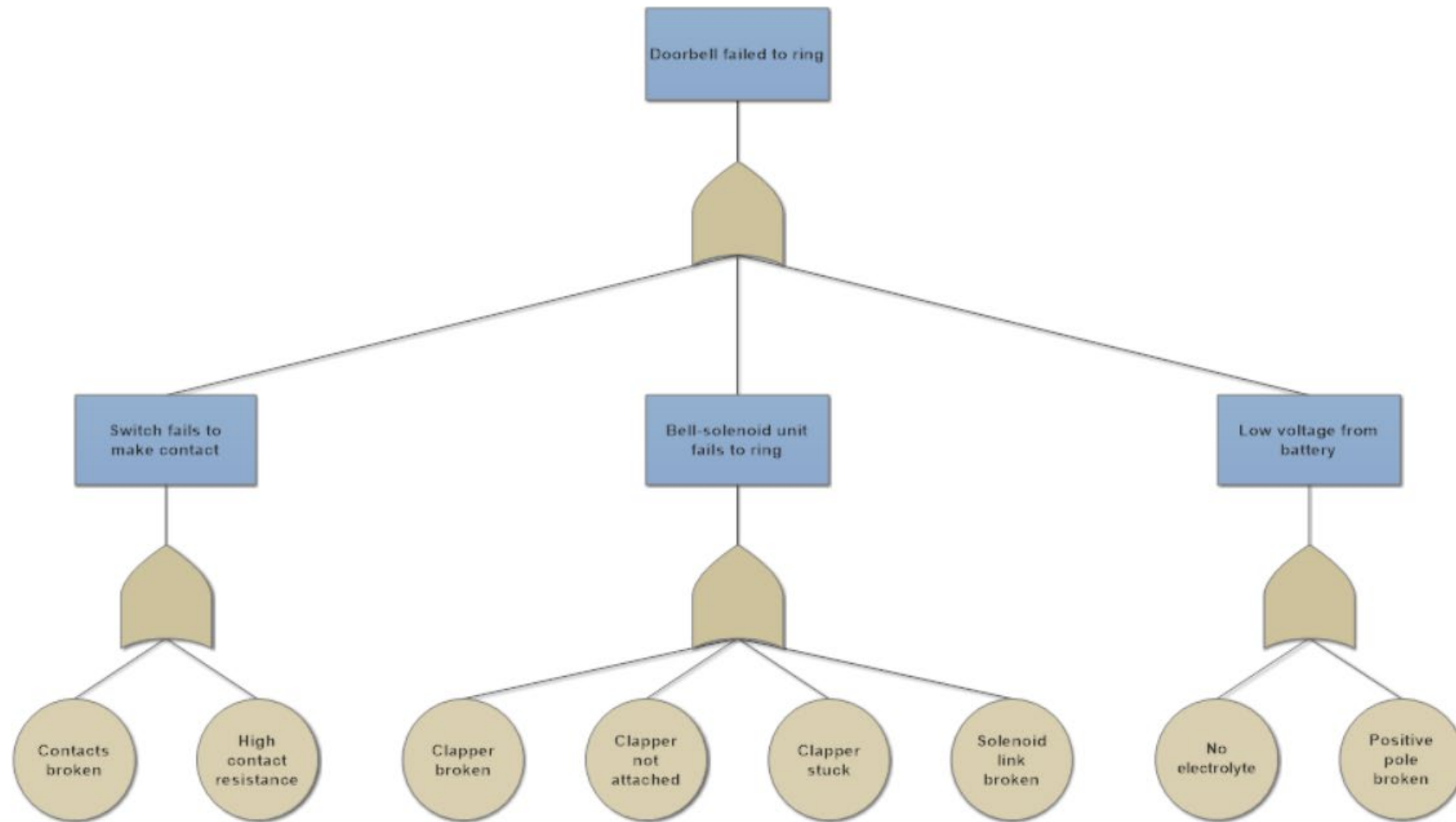


Fonte:

Exemplo de Diagrama PDCA produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>



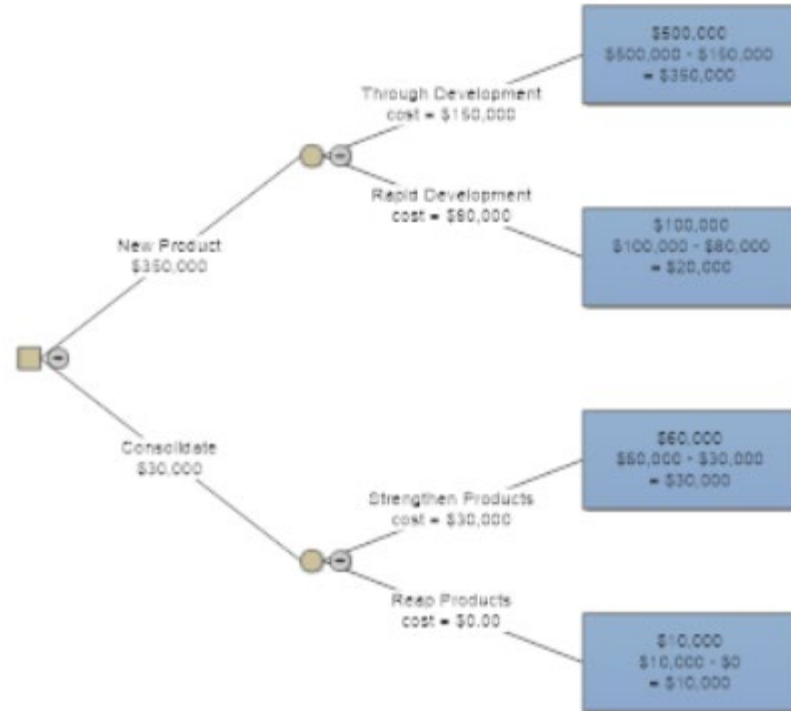
Fonte:
 Exemplo de Diagrama Mental/ Árvore de Possibilidades produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>



Fonte:

Exemplo de Árvore de Falhas produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

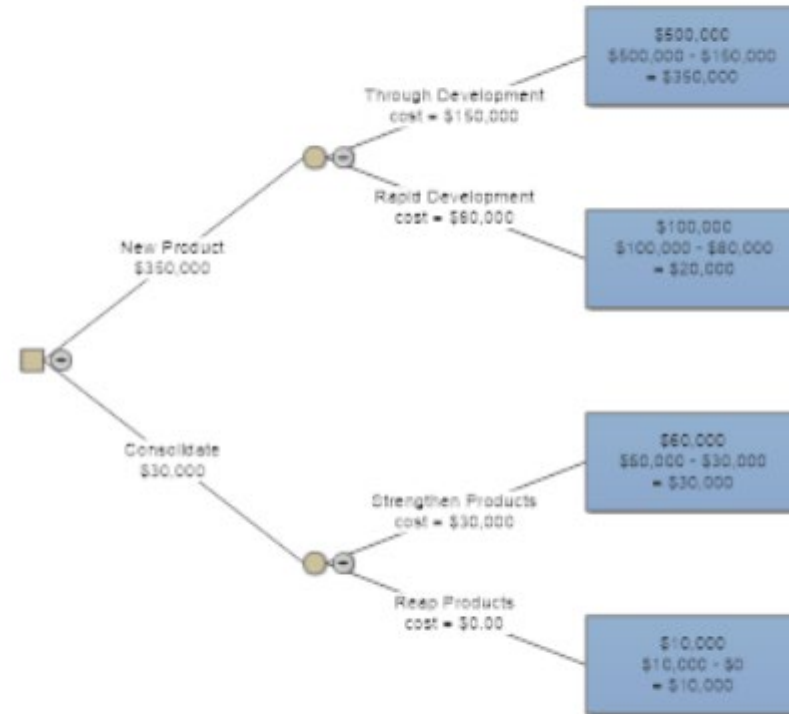
Develop a New Product or Consolidate?



Fonte:

Exemplo de Árvore de Decisão produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

Develop a New Product *or* Consolidate?

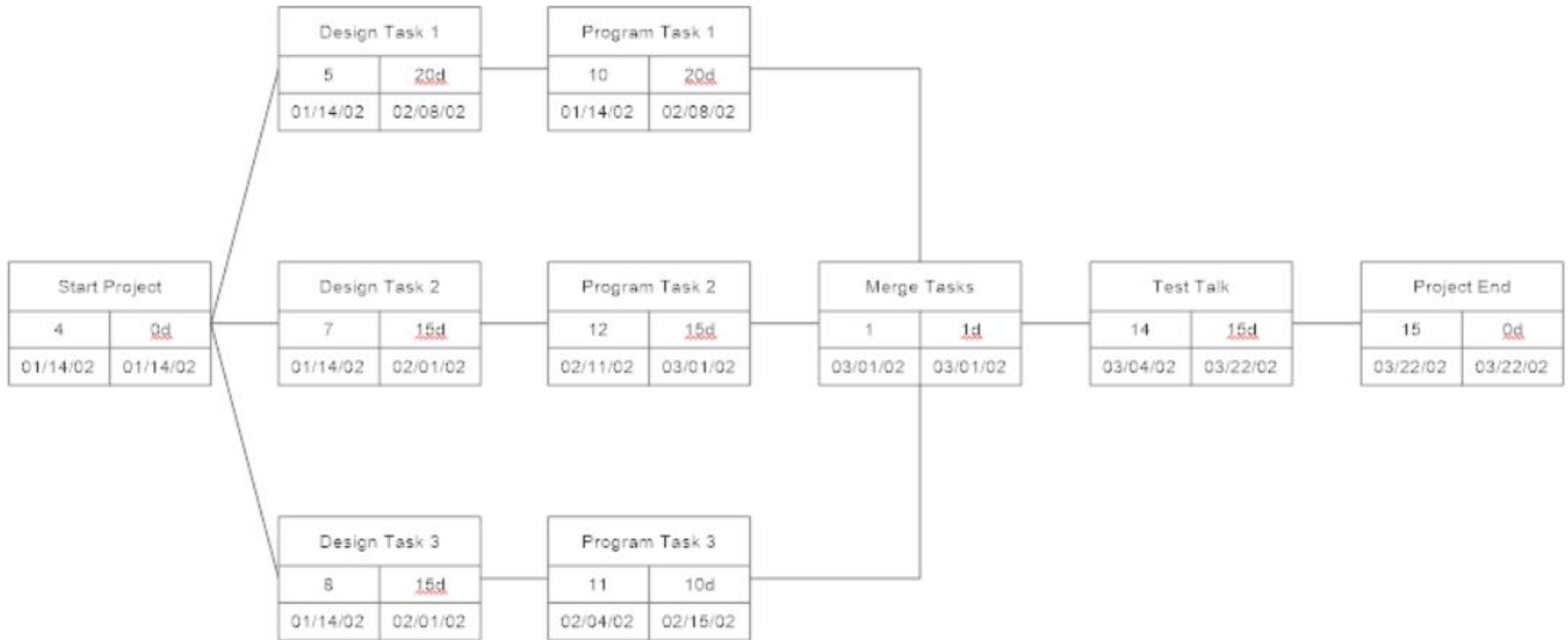


Fonte:
Exemplo de Árvore de Decisão produzido
pelo SmartDraw
<https://www.smartdraw.com/>

#	Task	Assigned To	Start	End	Dur	2017												2018		
						Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
	Design Project		1/1/17	9/2/18	289															
1	Planning/Organizing		1/1/17	4/3/17	45															
2	Research/Brainstorming		1/1/17	9/5/17	91															
3	Initial and Final Designs		2/4/17	29/6/17	83															
4	User Surveys/QA		2/7/17	30/9/17	65															
5	First Design Release to Public		2/10/17	29/11/17	42															
6	Second Design Release to Public		30/11/17	29/12/17	21															
7	Project Completion		29/12/17	9/2/18	30															

Fonte:

Exemplo de Diagrama de Gantt produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>



Fonte:

Exemplo de Diagrama de PERT produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

RED TAG #

We have not used in last week/month "and/or" We will not use in next week/month

 Date Tag Attached Date Action Was Taken

Item Classification

Purchase Component Machine / Equipment
 Raw Material Machine Parts
 Work In Progress Supplies
 Finished Product Other

Name of item

Part Number / Order Number

Quantity / Value

 Number of Items X Value Per Item = Total Value

Reasons Tagged

Unnecessary Not Urgent
 Defective Other _____

Action to be Taken

Scrap Return to _____
 Dispose Other _____
 Move to Storage

Fonte:
 Exemplo de Targeta Vermelho – Lean
 produzido pelo SmartDraw
<https://www.smartdraw.com/>



Fonte:

Exemplo de Mapa de Fluxo de Valor produzido pelo SmartDraw <https://www.smartdraw.com/>

Softwares

- R
 - Pacote qcc <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/qcc>
 - Pacote SixSigma <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/SixSigma>
 - Pacote FaultTree <https://r-forge.r-project.org>
 - Pacote DiagrammeR <http://rich-annone.github.io/DiagrammeR/index.html>
- SmartDraw
<https://www.smartdraw.com>
- Microsoft Visio
<https://products.office.com/pt-br/visio/flowchart-software>
- Livre Office <https://pt-br.libreoffice.org>
- MS Excel, PowerPoint e Power BI
<https://powerbi.microsoft.com/pt-br/>
- Google Docs, Sheets e Slides
<https://gsuite.google.com>