記念講演

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Win-Win-Win Public Work International Conference 2009

Special Seminar

『現場起点の継続的改善 品質をプロセスでつくりこむ』

~大野耐一氏の教え

Continuous Process Kaizen Based on Gemba for Public Works
Lesson Learned from Dr. Taiichi Ohno,
the Father of the Toyota Production System

中部品質管理協会

Central Japan Quality Control Association

会長 大西 匡

Chairman Tadashi Onishi

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1. トヨタ自動車との出会い First encounter with Toyota Motor Corporation

(1)昭和31年('56年)の真夏、3週間の工場実習にトヨタへ

Three-week factory training at Toyota in the midsummer of 1956.

昭和32年('57年)トヨタ自動車工業㈱へ入社 Entered Toyota in 1957.

第1製造部鍛造工場へ配属 Assigned to the Forge Plant of the First Manufacturing Division

(2)入社当時の鍛造工場(典型的な3K職場)

Forge plant at that time

(typical three Ks workplace: demanding, dirty and dangerous job)



最近の鍛造工場(殆んどが自働化ライン)

Recent forge plants (mostly operated by Jidoka – automation with a human touch – lines)

焼結鍛造コンロッド革新標準ライン

Innovative sinter-forged connecting-rod standard line キーワード:シンプル/スリムな工程づくり、コンパクトな

設備 Keywords: simple/slim process establishment, compact facilities



(3)入社当時のトヨタ自工は偉大なる町工場

Toyota being a giant back-street factory at the time I joined the company

従業員6千人、生産台数80千台/年、売上530億円/年

Number of employees: 6,000; Annual production: 80,000 cars; Annual sales: 53 billion ven

(H20/3月期 単独 従業員69.5千人 生産台数8,688千台/年、売上120,792億円/年)

(March of 2008 (unconsolidated): Number of employees: 69,500; Annual production: 8,688,000 cars; Annual sales: 12,079.2 billion yen)

2. トヨタ自動車の企業体質(DNA)の基盤

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The Basis of Corporate Culture of Toyota Motor Corporation (Corporate DNA)

•トヨタ生産方式の確立・・・大野耐一氏が育ての親

Establishment of the Toyota Production System: a system developed by Mr. Taiichi Ono

•TQC(総合的品質管理)の導入 Introduction of TQC (Total Quality Control)

(1)トヨタ生産方式(TPS)とは

Toyota Production System (TPS)

- i) トヨタ生産システムの歴史
- ・創業当時(S12年) 日当り計画生産方式・・・ 定着せず

At the time of the Daily production plan method --- not established

company's establishment (1937): ⇒ 号口管理制度 Goguchi (commercial/mass) production control system

- 昭和29年(1954年) ~ スーパーマーケット方式(大野式)

After 1954:

Supermarket method (Ono method) 後工程引取り、中間ストック・倉庫の廃止、5台分ロット

Pull system, removal of buffer stocks/storehouse, lots for five cars

⇒ 経営内容の改善に著しい効果 Remarkable effects on the improvement of management

協力工場との生産の同期化

Establishment of a supply chain with cooperating factories

-昭和38年(1963年)~ かんばん方式

After 1963: Kanban method (Just-in-Time method)

同期化管理を部品加工・

粗形材製造工程にまで拡大

Expanded synchronization control not only for the processing of parts, but also for the manufacturing of formed and fabricated materials

・・・始めて全社展開

— Carried out company-wide for the first time



ii) TPSの2本柱 Two main concepts of the TPS

自働化 ・・・・・・・・・・・・ 豊田佐吉翁の発明した自動織機が起源

<u>Jidoka</u> (automation with a human touch): originated in the automatic loom invented by Sakichi Toyoda

ジャストインタイム (JIT) · · · · 豊田喜一郎氏の発想。 売れたものだけを造る (スーパーマーケットがヒント)

Just-in-Time (JIT): Kiichiro Toyoda's idea Produce only the products sold (inspired by supermarkets)

iii) TPSの基本的な考え方 Basic ideas of the TPS

● 原価主義でなく、原価低減を(利益=売価一原価) Not pursuing the cost valuation method, but focusing on reducing costs (profit = selling price – costs)

● 売れる物だけ造る

Produce only sellable products

● 造り方で原価は変わる

Costs vary depending on the way of producing

● 徹底したムダ排除を推進・・・7つのムダ

Promote the complete elimination of waste — 7 kinds of waste

よい品をより安く造る

Produce high-quality products for less

iv)自働化の基本原則 Basic principle of <u>Jidoka</u>

・品質は工程で造り込む Quality must be built in during

the manufacturing process 不良を流さない、造れないラインづくり・・・ 上手作業 Manual operations

Development of lines that do not allow defective products to flow, and which prevent such products from being produced. 設備⇒機能の折込み Machines ⇒ equipping functions

⇒定位置停止、ポカよけ ⇒ position stopping, poka-yoke (mistake proofing) (ひもスイッチ) (string switches)

v)自働化と自動化の相違点 Differences between <u>Jidoka</u> and automation

自働化	自動化
異常があったら機械自身が判断して止まる When abnormal conditions arise, a machine detects the problem on its own and stops.	異常があっても誰かがスイッチを切らない限り動き続ける A machine continues running until an operator switches it off even though abnormal conditions are detected.
不良品が出ない No defective products are produced. 機械、型、治具の故障が未然に防げる Failure of machines, molds and jigs can be prevented from occurring.	不良品が発生しても発見が遅れる機械、型、治具の故障 の恐れがある Delayed detection of defective products. There is a risk of failure of machines, molds and jigs.
異常の原因がつかみ易く再発防止がうてる Cause of failure is easier to identify and preventive measures can be taken.	異常の原因の早期発見が出来ず再発防止がしにくい Early identification of the cause of failure is difficult and preventive measures are not easy to develop.
省人化 Manpower-saving	省力化 Laborsaving

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ムダな作業 Wasteful work (付加価値なし) (no added-value)

付帯作業 Supplemental work (付加価値ないが必要な作業)

(not producing added-value, but necessary)

ワーク脱着、運搬等

Work loading/unloading, transport, etc.

現場作業

Site operation

В

我々の仕事は正味作業を 100%に近づけることである。

Our responsibility is to perform net work as correctly as possible to reach to the 100% level.

(付加価値を生む) (Create added-value)

①造り過ぎのムダ
Waste from overproduction

②手待ちのムダ

Waste in waiting

③加工そのもののムダ

Waste of processing

④動作のムダ

Waste of movement

⑤運搬のムダ

Waste of transport

⑥在庫のムダ

Waste of stock

⑦不良を造るムダ **₩**aste in producing defective item

二次のムダ を誘発!

Inducing secondary waste!

①材料の先喰い

Advanced consumption of materials

②労務費の先喰い

正味作業 Net work

Advanced spending on labor

③経費の先喰い

Advanced use of budget

4置き場所や運搬のムダ

Waste of warehouses and transport

最大のムダ! Biggest waste!

vii)ムダの「見える化」 Visualization of waste

ムダが見つけやすい現場にするには?

Toward making waste visible in the workplace



This can be one of the tools to expose problems (means)

・在庫が多いと問題点が隠れてしまう.

Too much stock makes problems invisible

在庫低減は目的ではない

Reduction of stock is not the target

問題顕在化

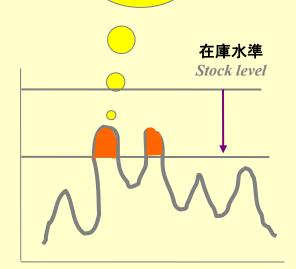
Exposure of problems

改善

Improving performance through reformation

在庫水準を下げると 問題点が見えてくる

Problems become noticeable by lowering stock level.



管理とは? What is management?

管理=維持+改善・・・維持のチェックのためには「標準」が必要

Management = maintenance + improvement — Standards are necessary to check if the conditions are maintained.

(品質管理=品質標準どうりの作業+品質のレベルアップ)

(Quality control = operations to follow standardized quality + improvement of quality)

(2)TQCの導入 Introduction of TQC

i) 背景 Background

■創業当時(昭和12年)・・・アメ車が品質目標

At the time of the company's establishment (1937): Duplicating the quality of American cars was the target

-昭和17年(1942年)~…軍部による干渉

1942 -: Military intervention

「検査をきびしくすれば品質は向上できる」"Quality improvement can be made by toughening inspection."

·昭和24年(1949年)·····QC手法の導入(GHQの指導)

1949: Introduction of QC techniques (Guided by GHQ)

- •昭和30年(1955年)~
- *生産台数の急増 ⇒従業員の急増、組織の拡大
- * Sharp increase in production numbers \Rightarrow Sharp increase of employees, expansion of organization
- * 生産車種の多様化、技術の進歩 ⇒ 企業内教育の追従困難
- Diversified in the variety of cars ⇒ Making in-house training impossible to follow being produced, technology development 品質向上にブレーキ Suspending quality improvement ニューコロナの不発 Failing to release new Corona
- ·昭和36年(1961年)····TQC導入 Introduction of TQC

ii) 導入の目的 Purpose of introduction

名実ともに「世界のトヨタ」へ発展するために

Aimed at making Toyota a world-leading company both in its name and performance

- ①経営管理の画期的刷新・・・・(偉大な町工場よりの脱皮)
 - Revolutionary reform of management (Breaking away from the giant back-street factory model)
- ②良質廉価な製品の開発と生産をはかる

Aiming for the development and production of quality and low price products

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iii)推進の重点 Major emphasis for promotion

①総員参加による品質意識、原価意識の高揚と機能別管理体制の確立

Enhancement of quality/cost consciousness involving all employees and the establishment of management structures by function

②需要動向に適した新製品企画の充実とその新製品立上りの円滑化

Fulfillment of new product planning following demand trends and ensuring the smooth start of new product sales

③トヨタ自動車販売および重要仕入先との協力体制の緊密化

Development of close cooperative relationships with Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd and major suppliers

iv)デミング賞実施賞をめざして Striving to win the Deming Application Prize

● 第1段階(昭和36年6月~37年12月) First step (June 1961 – December 1962)

原価・品質意識の高揚、QCの教育普及などの啓発運動、不良半減運動の展開。

Elevation of cost/quality consciousness, promotion of QC education, etc., development of a campaign aimed at the halving of defects

「検査をきびしくすれば品質が良くなる」⇒「品質は工程でつくりこむ」へ変化

Change from the idea of "Quality improvement can be made by toughening inspection" to

"Quality must be built in during the manufacturing process"

● 第2段階(昭和38年1月~39年8月) Second step (January 1963 – August 1964)

デミング賞受審を会社方針で明言

Declaration within the company's policy statement to receive screening for the Deming Prize

新型コロナRT-40(昭和39年9月発売)の成功として結実

The company was awarded the prize as a result of the success of the new model Corona RT -40 (released September 1964)

- ⇒ 品質・性能で国際的にも評価抜群
- ⇒ Received high international acclaim for both quality and performance
- 第3段階(昭和39年9月~40年9月) Third step (September 1964 September 1965)

原価管理、品質保証を中心に機能別管理の推進

Promotion of management by function by putting the major focus on cost control and quality assurance

v) TQC推進の効果と反省 Effects and problems of the promotion of TQC

<効果> Advantageous effects:

①品質の向上・・・材加不金額・台当りクレーム金額の減少

Improvement of quality — decrease in the costs for the processing of defective materials and for claims per vehicle 「品質は工程で作りこむ」の浸透

Spreading of the concept of "Quality must be built in during the manufacturing process."

②乗用車国内シェア向上、輸出の伸長

Improvement of the company's domestic share of passenger vehicles and growth in export

③原価低減目標の達成・・・車の値下げで顧客へ奉仕(三方良し)

Achievement of the targeted cost reduction — provision of better service to customers by reducing car prices (win-win-win situation)

4企業体質(DNA)の大幅改善

Large improvement of the corporate culture (corporate DNA)

偉大なる町工場 → 真の優良大企業

Giant back-street factory → Real blue chip company

<反省> Problem

デミング賞受賞後のTQC推進目標がない No TQC promotion target was set after being awarded the Deming Prize

<対策> Measures:

昭和41年度方針にさらなる推進を折込み Additional promotion plans were added to the policy of 1966.

スローガン「オールトヨタで品質保証」「物と時間のムダ排除」

Slogan: "All-Toyota Quality Assurance" "Elimination of wasted materials and time"

vi)TQCからTQM(総合的品質経営)へ

Transition from TQC to TQM (Total Quality Management)

トヨタグループのTQM推進3本柱

平成8年(1996年)

Toyota Group's three pillars for the promotion of TQM

・社内のお客様に始まり、 最終のお客様に喜んで頂く

Satisfying internal customers as well as keeping end users delighted

お客様

第一

Customer first

TQM

絶え間

ない改善

Continuous

improvement

・現状維持ではなく 絶える事のない変革

Not satisfied with the status quo but continuing to move forward toward improvement

全ての活動を皆でやっていく Every employee involved in every process

これらを基本として、人と組織の活力を向上させ、組織の使命、目的の達成を図る

全員参加

Involving

everyone

Based on these three pillars, enhancing the energy of people and organizations and striving to accomplish the organizational mission and objectives.

3. 豊田工機(現㈱ジェイテクト)での意識改革・体質改善の事例

(13)

Case Studies of Reformation of the Company Culture and Systems of Toyoda Machine Works (currently JTEKT Corporation)

i) 平成8年(1996年) トヨタ自動車専務から、豊田工機社長へ転職

In 1996, appointed as the president of Toyoda Machine Works from the post of senior managing director of Toyota Motor Corp.

- ・「トヨタから社長が落下傘で降りて来た」と言われた。"New president parachuted out from Toyota"
- ii) いきいきショールーム活動('97年度~'00年度)

Started Lively Show-room Activities ('97~'00)

・過去12年TPM活動を継続 ⇒ マンネリ化!!

Already promoted TPM for these 12 years ⇒ Mannerism!!

・先生の指導に関しては優等生 ⇒ 各職場の独自性がない!!生き生き感がない!

Goody-goody type just to meet their bosses needs \Rightarrow No Originality!! Not Lively!!

◎職場の人の活性化と独創性の発揮出来る土壌づくり

Establishment of the bases of Human Activation and Originality in Genba(workplaces)

iii)見える化·流れ化(MN)支援会活動('98年度~'04年度)

Return to the fundamental standpoint of the TPS – development of the MN Support Group ('98~04)

the MN represents "Mieruka (visualization)," "Nagareka (smooth flow)"

・工作機械・メカトロ部門、事務・技術部門にTPSアレルキーがあった

Some people of manufacturing, Engineering, other Depts., even showed an allergy-like reaction to the TPS at that time.

トヨタ生産方式(TPS)を全社・全部門に徹底するための対応策として表現を変更

That was why these 2 words taken the place of TPS to make this concept expanded through the whole company naturally.

- ・自部署の改善は自ら計画的に推進 Plan, Do Check and Action for Kaizen by themselves
- ・支援会は各部署が、自部署だけでは解決出来ない問題点を

役員が助けてやる場 MN Support Group is for Solving only cross functional problems among many depts.

-6年半で伸べ145回の支援会を実施 145 times visits and have meeting in Genba for 6 and half years



ー品・一様の ものづくり工作機械

Machine tool for the manufacturing of customized original products



◎大野耐一氏から薫陶を受けたTPSの本質を現場で改めて学ぶ機会となった

4. おわりに Conclusion

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(1)中部国際空港(セントレア)の成功

The success of Central Japan International Airport (Centrair)

<2つの課題> Two challenges:

・万博のため納期厳守

Observing strictly the delivery dates for the Expo

・競争力確保のための建設費用の削減 Reduction of construction costs to ensure competitiveness

<結果> Results:

工期54ケ月(関空91ケ月)

Construction duration: 54 months (91 months for Kansai International Airport)

建設費1,730億円削減(当初予算の77%)

Construction costs: Reduced by 173 billion yen (77% of the original estimate)

(2)「種の起源」の著者、ダーウィンの言葉より

Quote from Darwin, the author of the Origin of Species

『最も強いものが生き残る訳ではなく、最も賢いものが生き残る訳でもない。 唯一生き残るのは最も素早く変化に対応できるものである』

It is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change."

•投資企画委員会の設置

Establishment of the investment planning committee

- •建設部門と調達部門の分離
 Separation of the construction and procurement
 divisions
- •同時併行的工事の実施

Implementation of several construction works imultaneously