

What is Cpk?

- A statistic
- Simple to calculate

Why use Cpk?

- Cpk **can** answer this question:
 - Are we able to meet customer requirements?

Why use Cpk?

- More specifically:
 - Can our system produce consistently within tolerances required by the customer now and in the future?

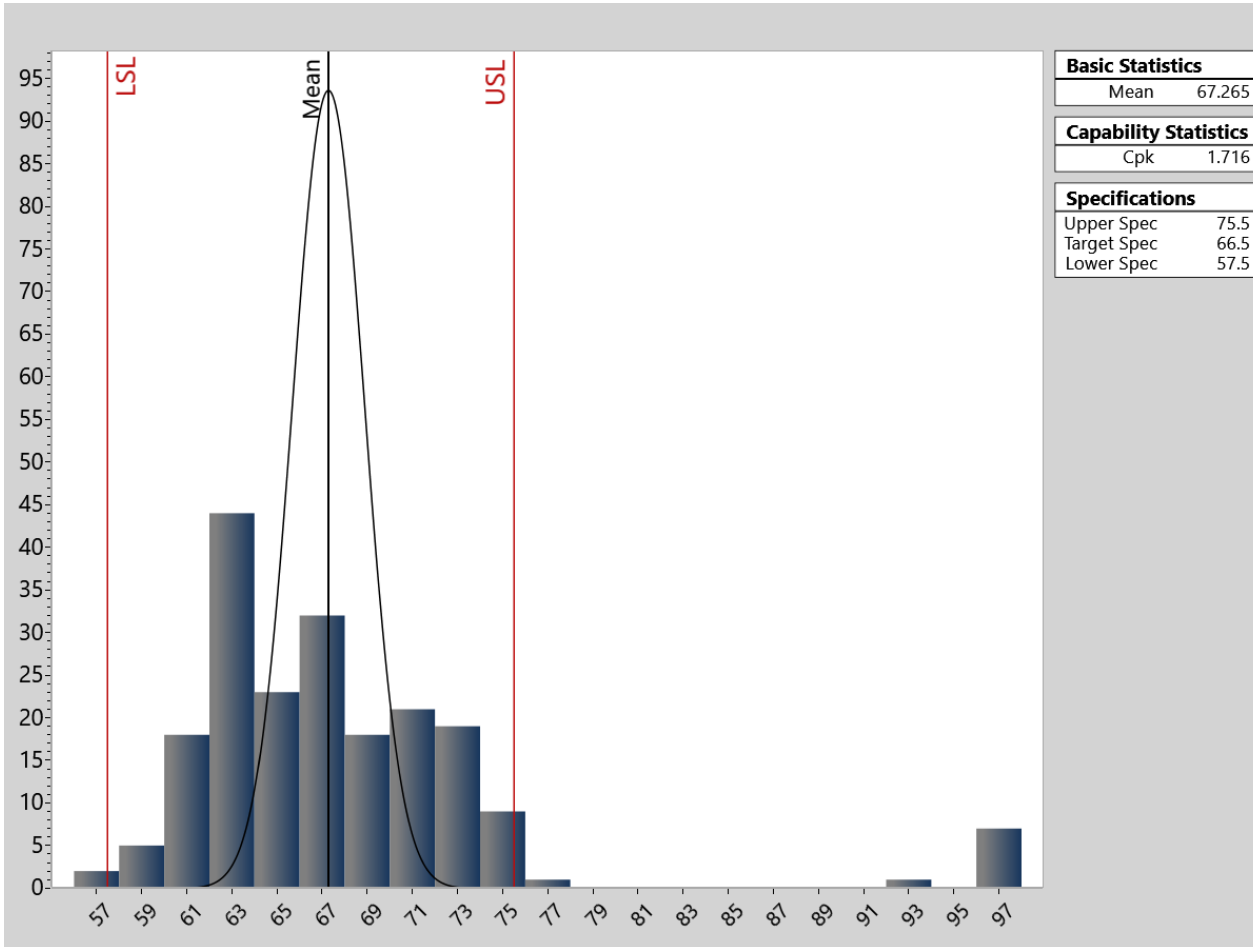
Why use Cpk?

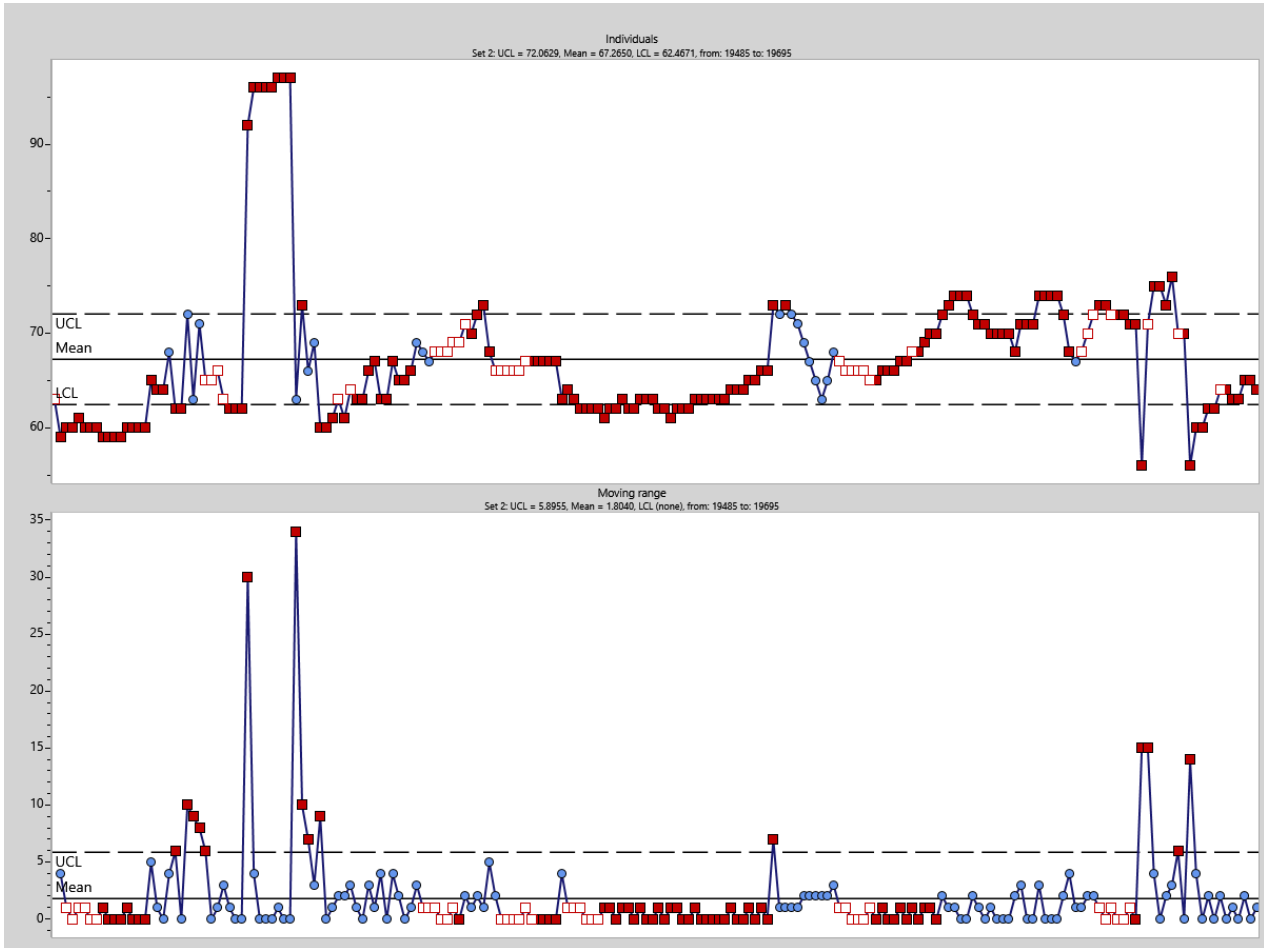
- In the supply chain
 - Cpk is a standard way for producers and consumers to communicate about quality levels.

What is a good Cpk value?

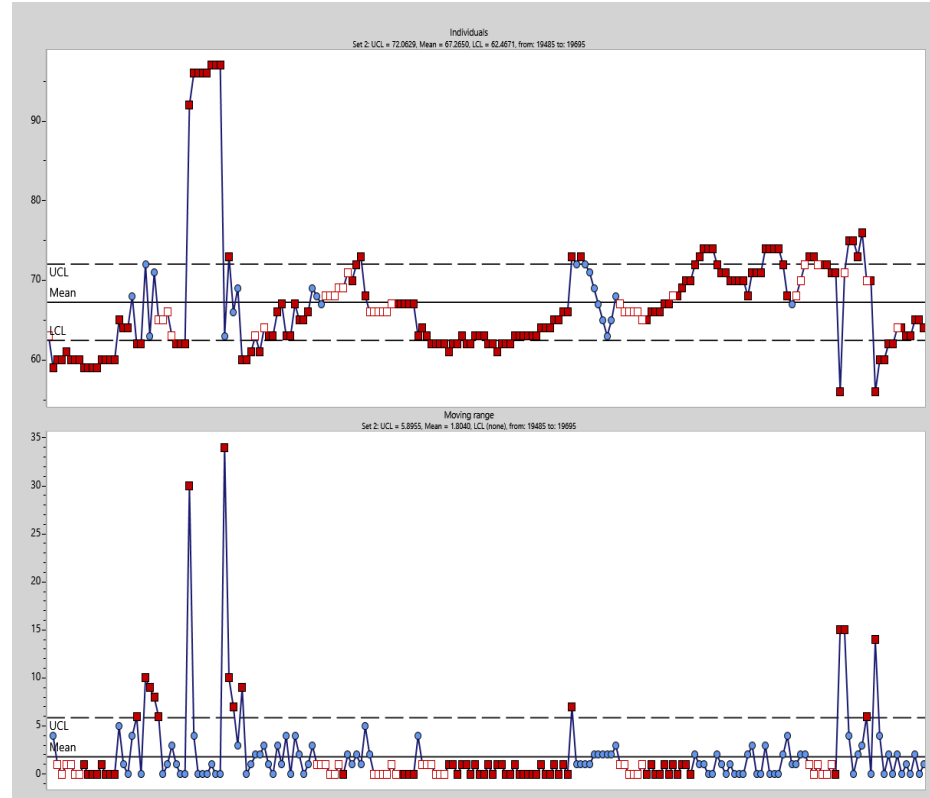
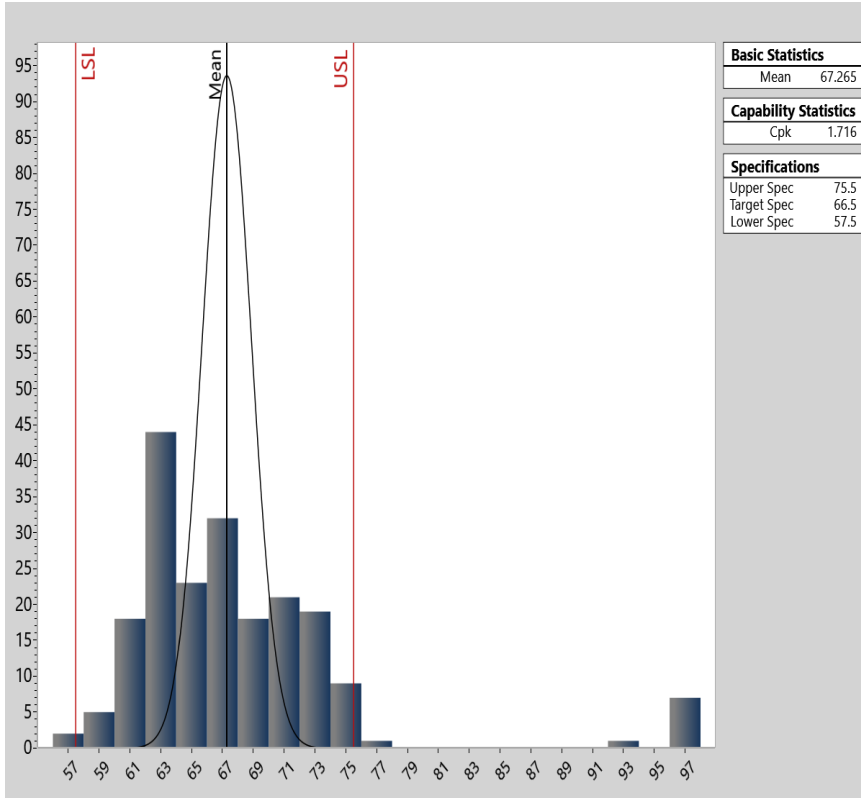
- Your customer has a requirement for Cpk.
- A higher number is better; reduced **risk** of delivering a product that is out of tolerance.
- A Cpk of 1.0 is considered “capable.” Your customer may require 1.33 or 1.66.

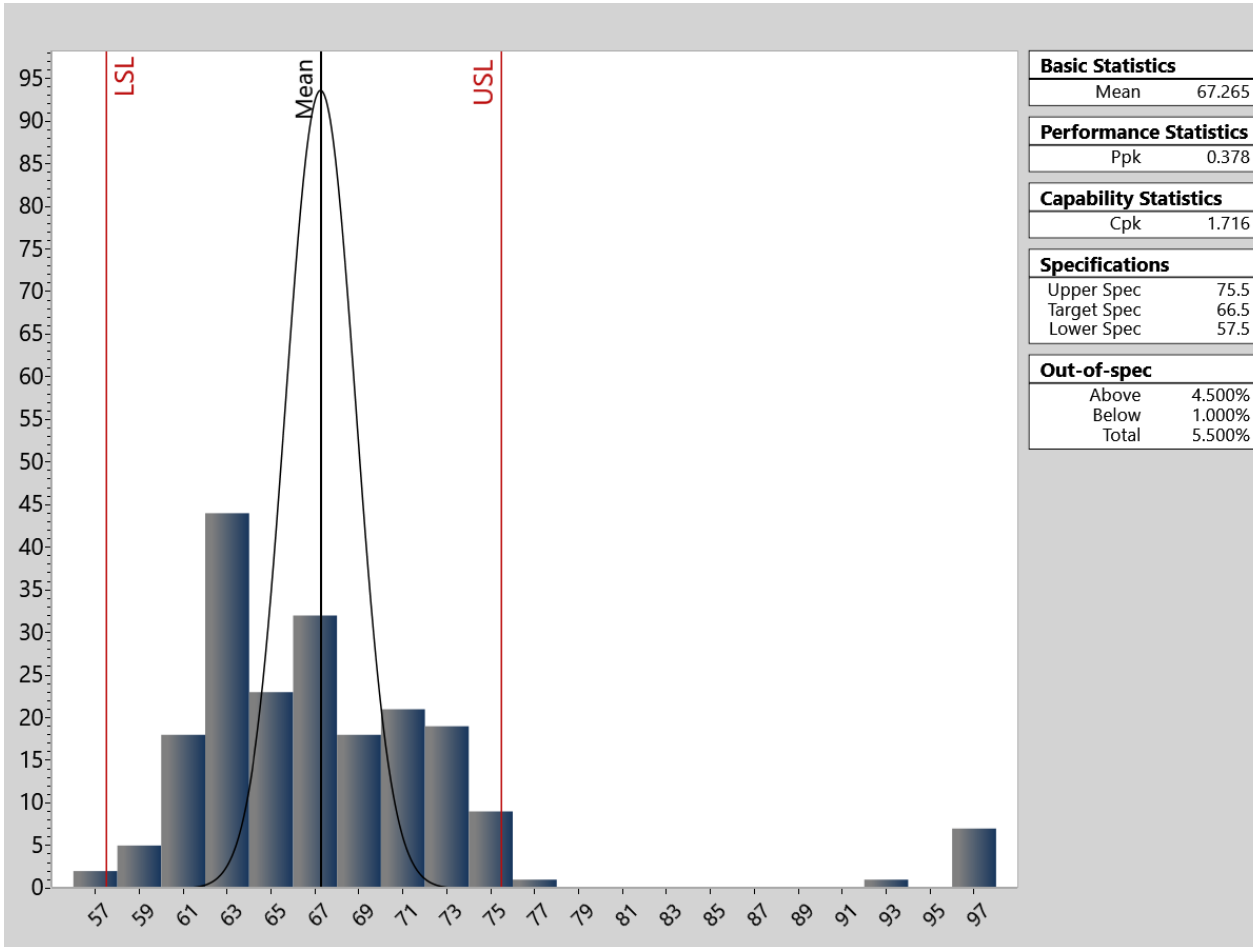
- *Facts are stubborn things, but statistics are pliable.*
 - Mark Twain

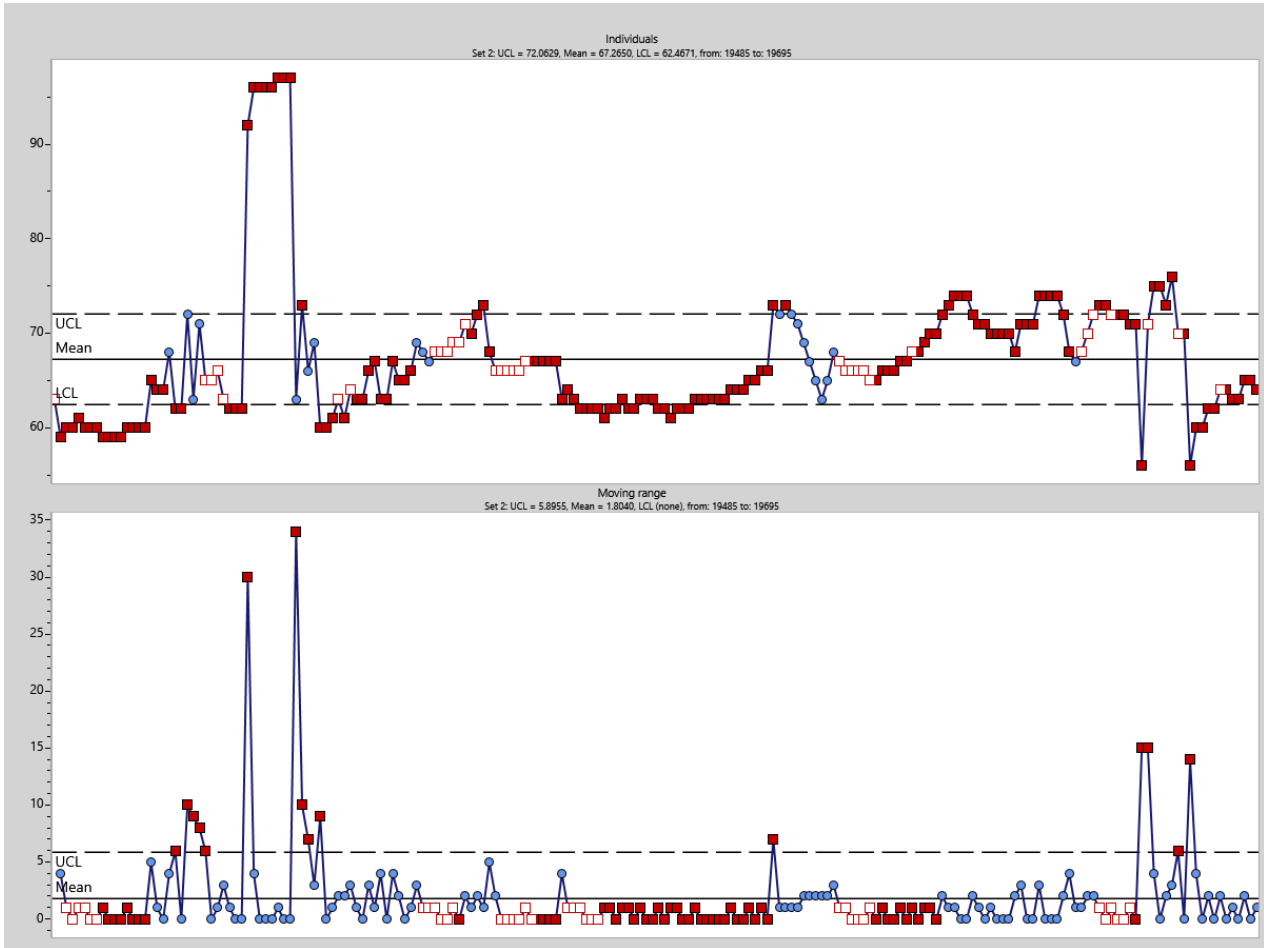




Fully understand Cpk



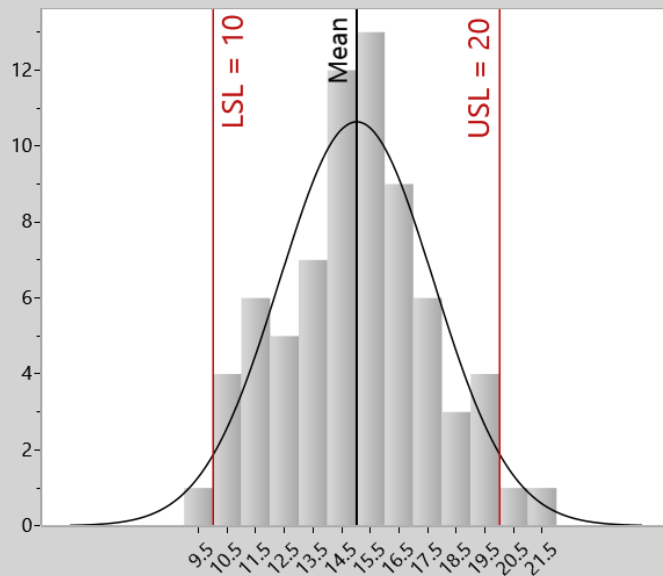




Fully understand Cpk

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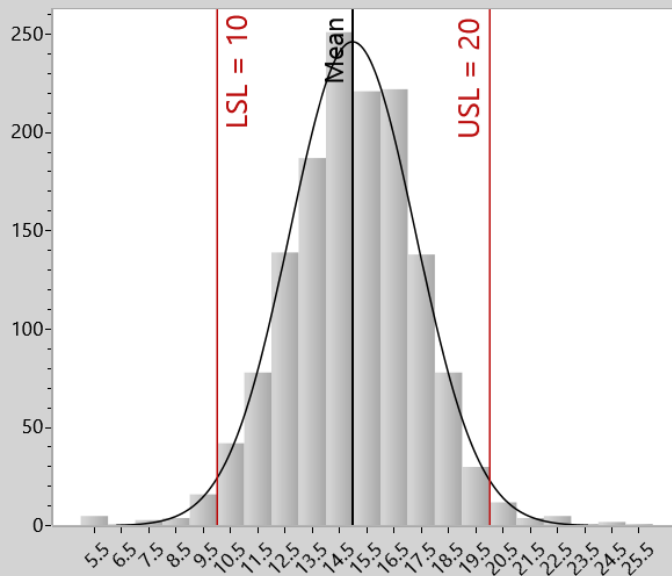
Three samples per hour



Basic Statistics	
Mean	15.012

Capability Statistics	
Cpk	0.620

One sample per minute

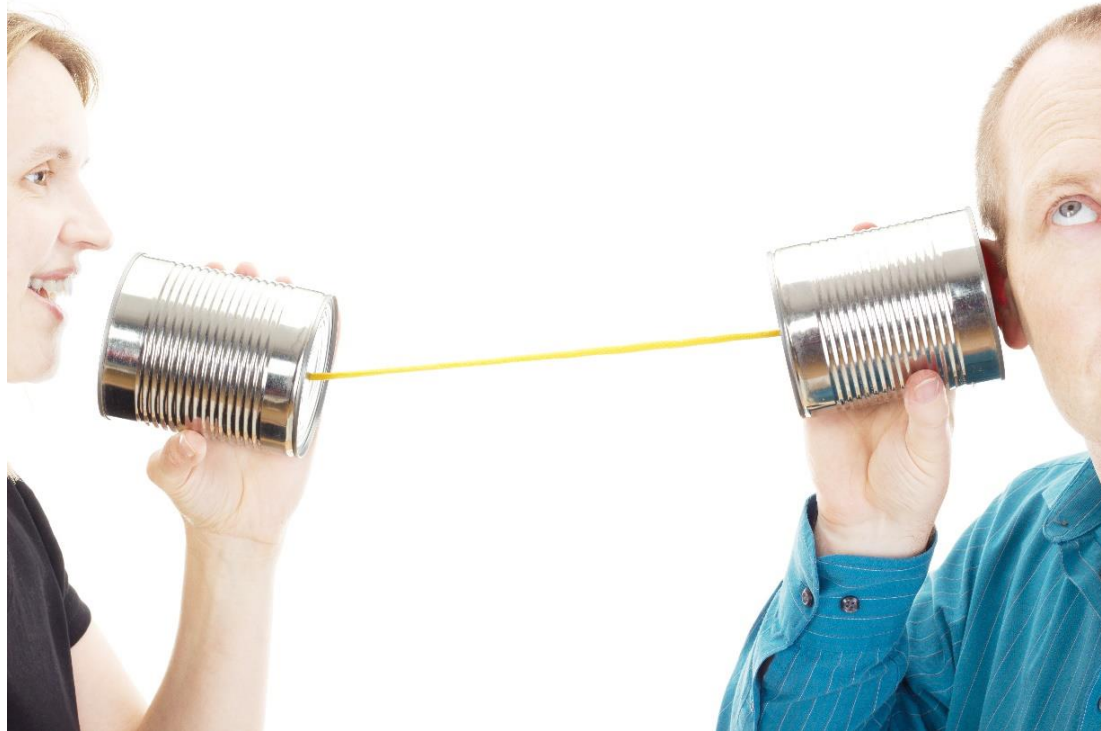


Basic Statistics	
Mean	14.982

Capability Statistics	
Cpk	0.718

- Once you fully understand Cpk and Capability analysis...
- Seek to understand what your customer needs.

Understand what your customer needs



- Potentially thousands of characteristics...
- Which ones are critical?

“One that is **both** important to your customer and difficult to produce consistently within the specifications.”

Donald Wheeler, Ph.D.

- Ensure process is in-control, predictable, stable (using control chart)
 - Alternative definition of SPC:
 - *Stability, Predictability, **then** Capability*
- Perform capability analysis on critical characteristics

Study what your current system can do

- Specification limits:
 - The voice of the **customer**
- Control limits:
 - The voice of the **process**

“There is no logical connection between control limits and specifications.”

– Dr. W. Edwards Deming

Customer needs	Your capability
Cpk 1.33 or higher	Cpk = 0.96
Cpk 1.0 or higher	Cpk = 1.17

- Increasing Cpk



Your capability is less than customer needs...

- Steer the process average to the Target



Your capability is less than customer needs...

- Reduce variation



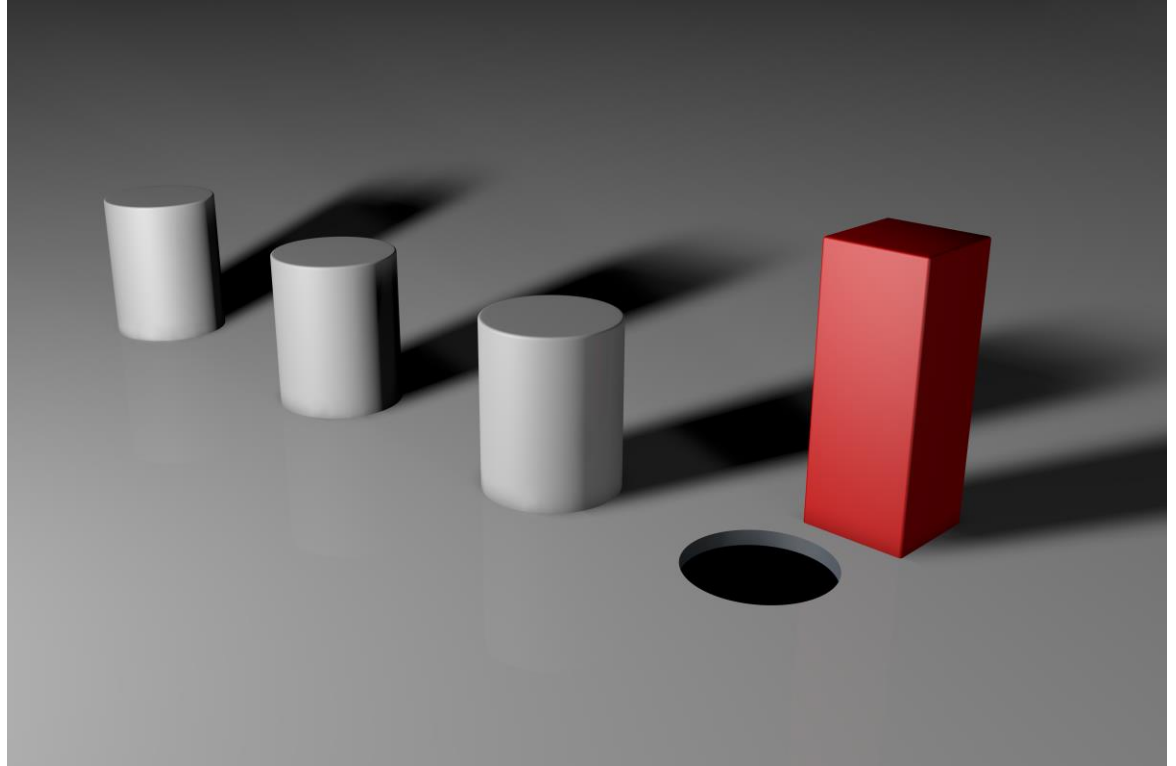
Your capability is less than customer needs...

- Widen tolerances



Your capability is less than customer needs...

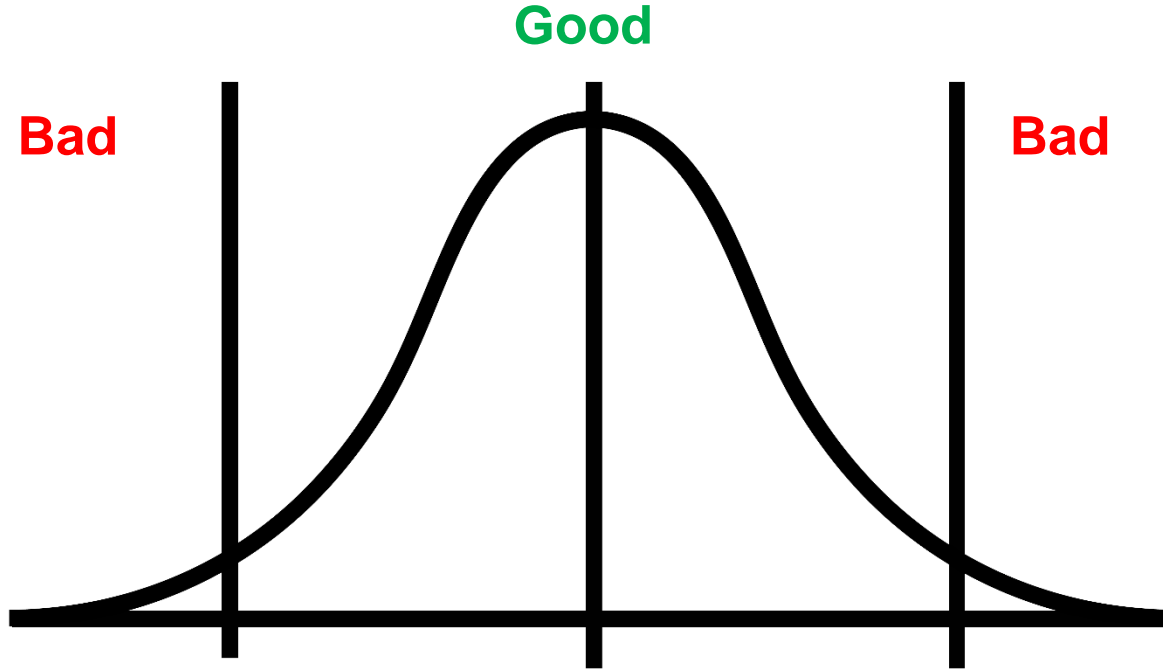
- Can you supply what they need?



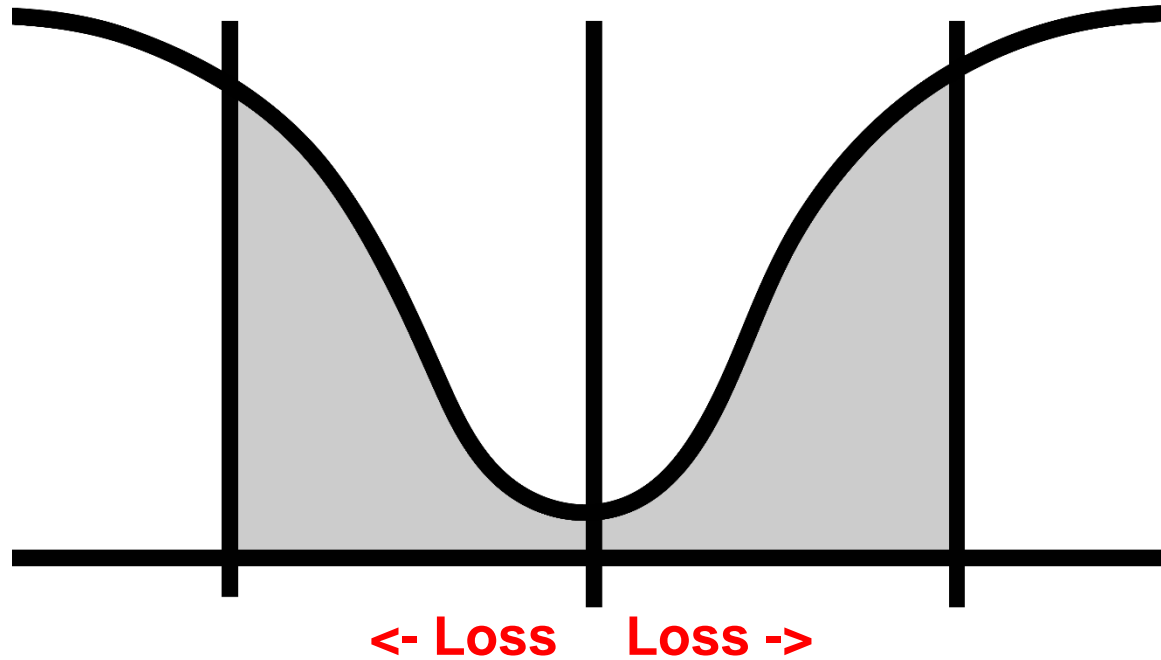
When you **do** meet customer requirements:

- Continue to improve process
- Move from old school to new school
 - Old school (category thinking):
 - In specs = good
 - Out of specs = bad
 - New school (continuous thinking):
 - Any distance from target is **a loss**
 - Further from target = more loss
 - Taguchi Loss Function

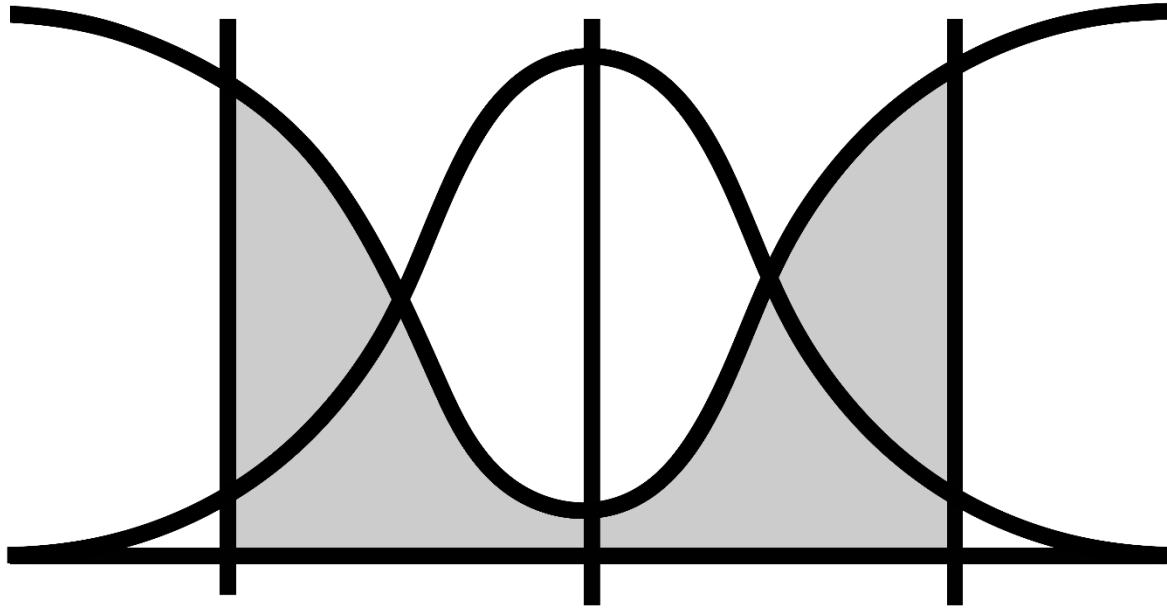
Taguchi Loss Function:



Taguchi Loss Function:



Taguchi Loss Function:

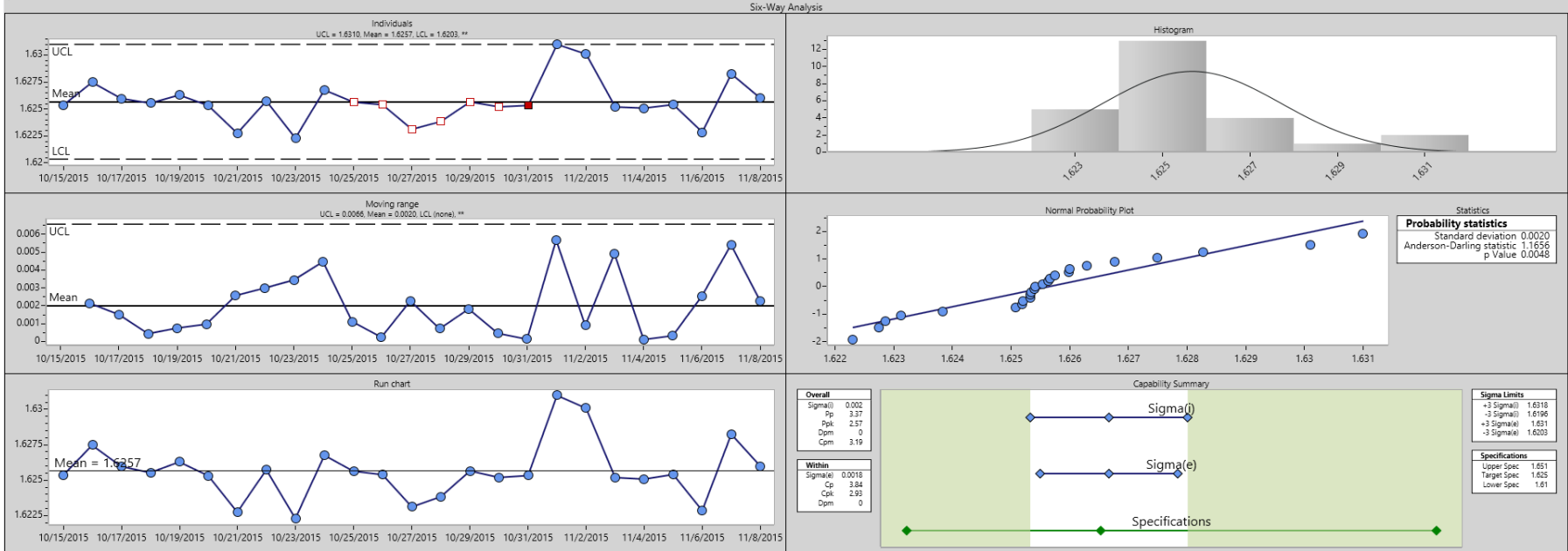


- Increase:
 - Capability mindset among employees
 - Scale and speed at which you can assess capability
 - Holistic view including measurement system, control, and capability

Tips for improving capability analysis

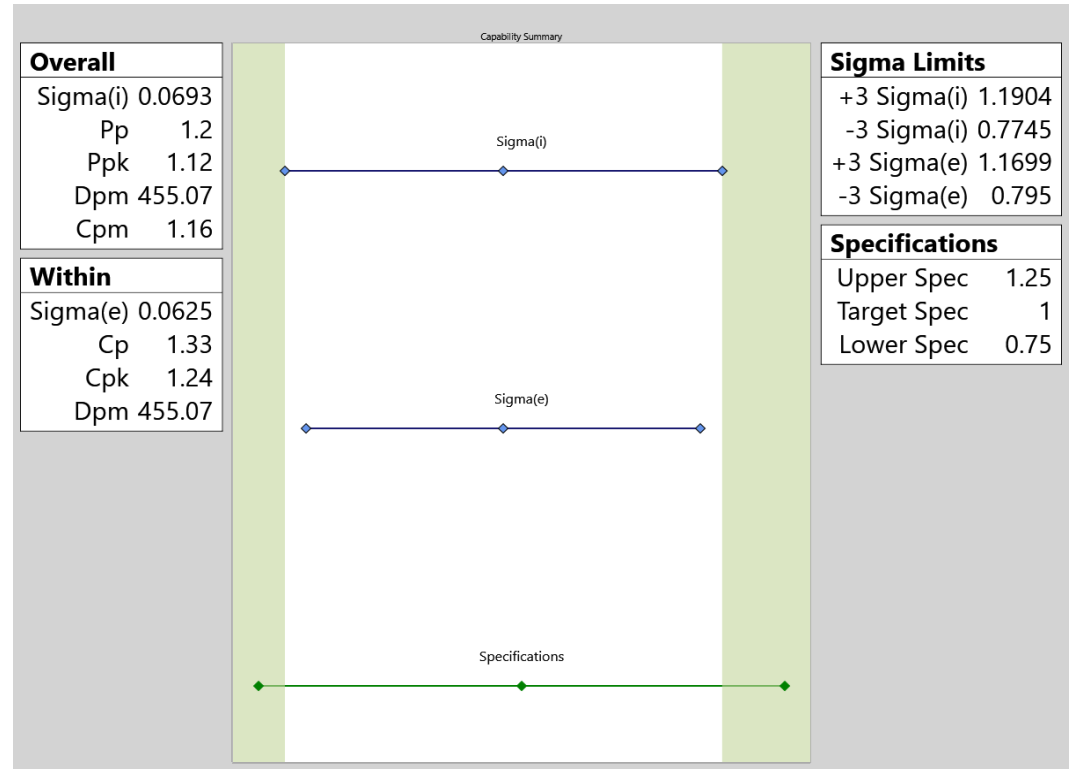
- Six-Way Analysis – *holistic view*

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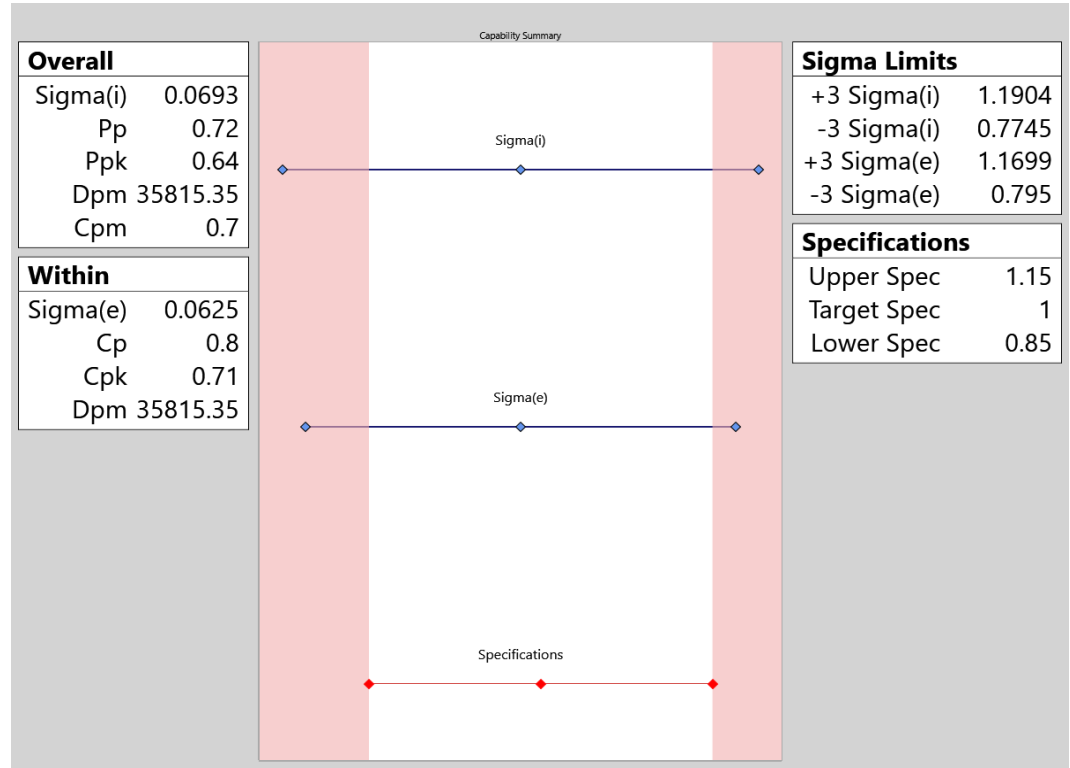
Tips for improving capability analysis

- Strive for “at-a-glance” visuals:



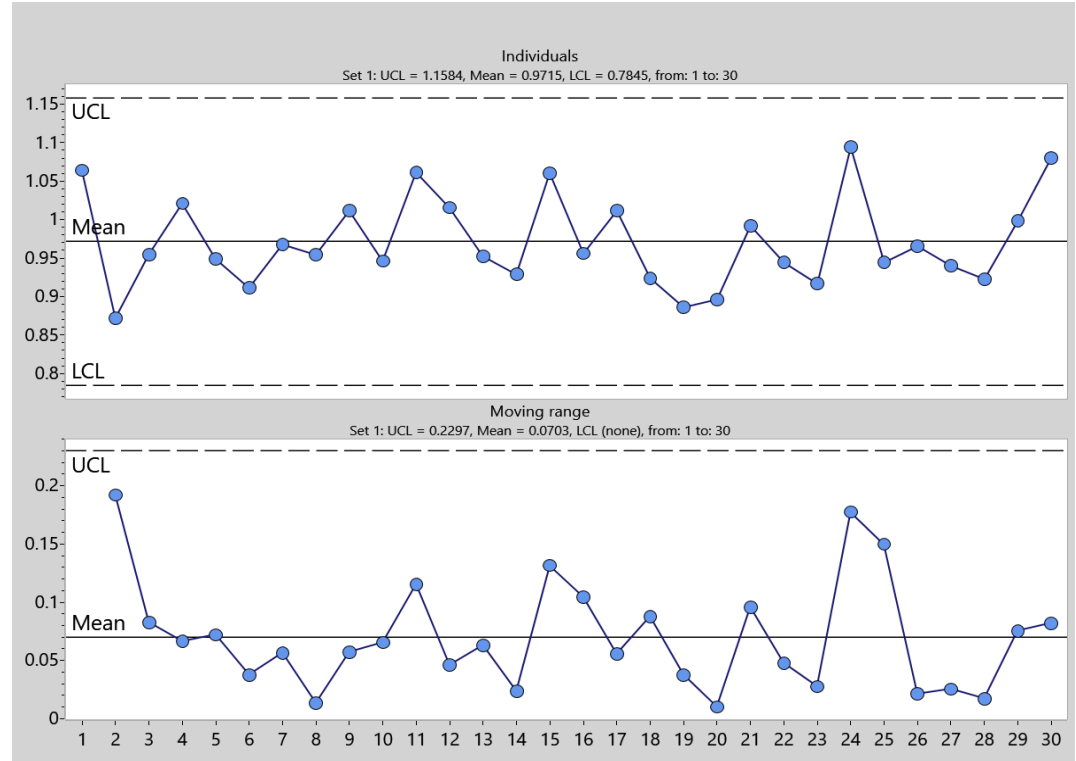
Tips for improving capability analysis

- Capability summary chart – red means “bad”



Tips for improving capability analysis

- Key requirement:
Statistically stable
process



Tips for improving capability analysis

- Requirements for a good control chart:



Tips for improving capability analysis

- Requirements for a good control chart:



Tips for improving capability analysis

- Requirements for a good control chart:



1. Fully understand capability analysis
2. Understand what your customer needs
3. Study what your current system can do
4. Compare customer needs with your capability
5. On-going monitoring for system changes

Thank you for attending!

Questions?

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Request the white paper

Cpk: Indispensable index or misleading measure?

www.pqsystems.com/cpkwhitepaper

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