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050204- Standardization and Product Quality Management

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ANNOTATION

The general and repeated use of a set of solutions for a specific area allows not only to streamline the work, but also to obtain the optimal result. In order for this approach to become the property of a large number of enterprises, there is a standardization procedure. The following article is devoted to the use of standardization procedure in production.

KEYWORDS: standardization, quality, safety, installation, design, production.

I. INTRODUCTION

Standardization is an activity aimed at achieving the optimal degree of ordering in a certain area by establishing provisions for general and repeated use in relation to actual or potential tasks (ISO / IEC). Quality management is an activity carried out to achieve a level of quality that would meet the requirements of standards, regulations, market conditions, etc.

Product quality management involves the installation, provision and subsequent maintenance of the required level of product quality at all major stages:

Designing;

Production;

Implementation

The overall goal of standardization is to protect the interests of consumers and the state in terms of quality, processes and services. Standardization is aimed at achieving the following goals:

- safety of products, works and services for the environment, life, health, property;
- safety of economic facilities, taking into account the risk of natural and man-made disasters;
- defense capability and mobilization readiness of the country;
- technical and informational compatibility;
- uniformity of measurements;
- the quality of products, works and services in accordance with the development of science, technology and technology;
- saving all kinds of resources.

Standardization and product quality management functions at all levels - on a national scale, industry-specific, at the level of a manufacturing enterprise, as well as in a territorial context. With regard to standardization, it is a very important tool with which you can effectively manage quality. The standard is a regulatory document that defines all the main technical characteristics of materials and finished products, quality indicators, the degree of each of them, methods and tools for measurement, testing, labeling, packaging, transportation and sale.

Standardization provides for the classification of finished products by brands, grades, technical characteristics, quality indicators, which, in particular, include requirements for its shape and appearance, etc. The production of some types of building and finishing materials that are not provided for by standardization can be carried out on the basis of technical specifications developed for this industry. As the production volumes of these products increase, the technical conditions are replaced by generally accepted standards.

All departments that manage product quality must develop and carry out activities aimed at continuous improvement of quality, revise existing standards at regular intervals, and each year give tasks for the standardization

of products. As for enterprises, they should not include in the sales and revenue plan products that were released with deviations from the standards.

The organizational and technical basis for standardization and product quality management system is the generally accepted enterprise standards, which determine:

Requirements for raw materials and materials coming from third-party suppliers, as well as the rules for their acceptance and storage;

Methods and means of technical control of production processes;

Parameters of the main and auxiliary technological processes and the ability to control them;

The procedure for the implementation of activities aimed at product quality management;

Requirements for the nomenclature and quality parameters of third-party semi-finished products;

The procedure for the certification of product quality in the factory.

To achieve social and technical and economic goals, standardization performs certain standardization functions:

The function of ordering is to overcome the unreasonable variety of objects and comes down to simplification and limitation.

The security (social) function ensures the safety of consumers of products or services, manufacturers, society from man-made impacts.

The resource-saving function is due to the limited material, energy, labor and natural resources and the need to introduce reasonable restrictions on their expenditure.

The communicative function ensures the interaction of specialists, is aimed at overcoming barriers to trade and promoting scientific, technical and economic cooperation.

The civilizing function is aimed at improving the quality of products and services as a component of the quality of life.

The information function is to provide production, science, technology and other spheres of human activity with regulatory documents, standards, samples. A reference to a standard is the most convenient form of information about the quality of a product (service).

The function of rule-making and law enforcement is to legitimize the requirements for standardization objects in the form of a mandatory standard and its universal application as a result of giving the document legal force.

Standardization and product quality management plays a special role in improving quality, and represent a whole range of interrelated measures (moreover, constantly operating - technical, economic, organizational, social), which are aimed at determining and ensuring the best level of product quality during its production, sale and use.

ELEMENTS OF QUALITY SYSTEMS

1. Management responsibility - provides for the responsibility the company's management to determine the policy and objectives in the field of quality, the responsibility to create and implement a quality system, as well as to manage it.
2. The quality system is an element that obliges the supplier develop, document and maintain a quality system as a means to ensure that products meet specified requirements. At the same time, all the necessary procedures should be developed to perform the functions of the quality system and a general description of the quality system - the Quality Manual.
3. Contract analysis - an element that obliges the supplier to assess their ability to fulfill it before concluding a contract, and in the process of implementation - to regularly check and document the achievement of the characteristics required by the contract.
4. Design management - as a result, it should to establish and confirm in the project a level of product quality that meets the needs of consumers and the requirements of legislation on safety and environmental protection. At the same time, the criteria for evaluating the project should be provided, the analysis and verification of the project should be carried out at the end of certain stages of design, as well as the approval of the project after its development.
5. Document and data management - to establish the order of development, approval, release and change of all necessary documents.
6. Purchasing - focuses on selection qualified subcontractors and incoming quality control of purchased products and materials.
7. Management of customer-supplied products - this the element shall provide for the supplier's ability to provide inspection, storage and maintenance of the customer's product when it is used in production.
8. Product identification and traceability - this element is necessary to create confidence that the required materials and purchased products are used in the production process, for which their quality must be confirmed by appropriate



documents. Manufactured parts and assemblies must have accompanying documents and the necessary marking to establish their belonging to a particular product.

9. Process management - in order to comply with requirements design documentation in the manufacture of products by creating controlled conditions. This requires the development of production technology, the use of the necessary equipment and control over the implementation of the established parameters of the production process and the achievement of the required product characteristics.

10. Control and testing - as a result of their the achieved level of quality is determined and its compliance with the level that was laid down in the design documentation is assessed. This provides for incoming inspection of materials and purchased products, inspection and testing in the production process, and final inspection and testing with the preparation of appropriate protocols.

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