

SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

EDIA

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 11, Issue 5, May 2022

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.118

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

 \bigcirc

e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710 www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 8.118



Volume 11, Issue 5, May 2022

DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1105126

Statistical Process Control in Coordinate-Measuring Machine

Dinesh G, Dr. S. V. Suresh Babu, M.E., Ph.D.,

Student, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Adhiyamaan College of Engineering, Dr. MGR Nagar, Hosur,

Tamil Nadu, India

Professor & Head, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Adhiyamaan College of Engineering, Dr. MGR Nagar,

Hosur, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT:To analyze the measurements, accuracy and deviations of the output of the Three Coordinate measuring machines against a given set of values using a method called Statistical Process Control (SPC). The analysis can be made against a single unit or a collection of units in a daily or weekly or monthly or yearly basis. The result can help us in achieving accuracy of the produced product, reduce the scrap output and compare variations or dispersion across various timelines of the produced output.

KEYWORDS: Statistical process control, Control charts.

I. INTRODUCTION

Statistical Process Control is a technique that uses statistical methods to monitor data from a manufacturing process, There are two types of data one is attribute and another one is variable, SPC can be applied to any process where the "conforming product" output can be measured. In the emerging total quality environment, a fundamental understanding of all process is essential for continuous improvement

IMPLEMENTING OF STATISTICAL PROCESS CONTROL

Before implementing SPC or any new quality system, the manufacturing process should be evaluated to determine the large amount of waste in area, some type of manufacturing process waste are rework, scrap and excessive inspection time. It would be most favourable to apply the tools of SPC to these areas. In SPC, not all measurements are monitored due to the expense, time and production delays that would incur.

COORDINATE-MEASURING MACHINE

A coordinate measuring machine (CMM) is a device that uses a probe to detect specific point on the objects surface and measure their geometrical shapes. Different types of probes are used in CMMs, including mechanical,laser,ocular, and white light.In CMM probe positioning are two types they are manually controlled and automatic, it has been found thatthe CMMsgenerally specify a probe's position in terms of its displacement from a comment on position in a Cartesian three-dimensional coordinate system. In addition to moving the probe along the three axes, some machines also allow the probe angle to be controlled to allow measurement of surfaces that would otherwise be unavailable.

TOOLS FOR SPC

- Check sheet
- Run chart
- Histogram
- Pareto chart
- Scatter diagram/chart
- Cause and effect or fishbone diagram
- Control chart

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

<mark>えう</mark>総 IJIRSET

Volume 11, Issue 5, May 2022

DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1105126

CONTROL CHART

In statistic technique, Control chart is the tool in control processes to determine whether a manufacturing process is in a controlled statistical state. This chart is a graph which is used to study the process changes over time. It is bound to have a central line of average, a top line consists upper control limit and a bottom line consists lower control limit. Other then, the data get from the process can also be applied in making predictions of upcoming production of the process.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology is a general framework used in research work and addresses a data in date wise, it was analyse the error and find the next defect time with help of statistical technique, it also analysis the wide data. The data was collected from coordinate measuring machine after it analyse in statistically. It consists actual, nominal and deviation values, standard deviation is measure the variation and help to value tends to be close to the mean. Choosing of these method because it was very easy, compare to other and it reduce the time highly.

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Images shows the results ofwork, Image (a) is the "output of the CMM" it is the input data of statistical process. Figure(b)shows the "result" of the given data it include lower specification limit and upper specification limit, and also give mean, actual and deviations of the products . (c) Is the "consol-new" page it was copy and store the result in day wise its store date order wise its helps to audit. (d) Is the "Index-Metrix" page its shows product details and critical to quality and non-critical to quality.Image (e) is the represent ate the console report with help of control chart. And (f) is the Histogram representation of CMM Console Report.



(b)

e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710 www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 8.118



Volume 11, Issue 5, May 2022

DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1105126



(c)

LA No Opn No Desc No.of Reports available No.of Reports OK o.of Characteristic	: 8255 : 340 : PCN spot face : 3 : 2	e & Drill PC	N mtg hole	i)		No.o	f Charecto	From : To : eristics :	######## ######### 12
Type of Characteristics	No.of Charac.	Status for Spec.		Status for Process Capability					
		Within Spec	Out of spec	<1	1 to 1.33	1.33 to 1.67	1.67 to 2	>=2	Remarks
сто	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non CTQ	12	6	6	12	0	0	0	0	
.of Characteristic		Status f	or Spec.	s	itatus fo	r Process	Capabilit	y	
Type of Characteristics	% of Charac.	Within Spec	Out of spec	<1	1 to 1.33	1.33 to 1.67	1.67 to 2	>=2	Remarks
СТQ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Non CTQ	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
							_	1.000	

(d)



e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710 www.ijirset.com | Impact Factor: 8.118



||Volume 11, Issue 5, May 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1105126|



IV. CONCLUSION

By implementing Statistical Process Control, it has been observed that, Machines that provide data digitally that are more accurate for statistical process control, which is ideal for a statistical process control system. Control Charts are useful for monitoring production process and can be shown digitally by a well-designed system.

Data is better for monitoring and visualisation through applications because all data and visualisation is easily accessible. System customization and any additions to statistical process control are easy since system may be reprogrammed to include new functionalities without requiring extensive use and analysis training. It helps to finding the data variance at any point of production across an entire year and helps in improving the overall production, cost & reduces the time in auditing.

REFERENCES

- 1. Abtew, M. A., Kropi, S., Hong, Y, & PU, L. (2018). Implementation of statistical process control (SPC) in the sewing section of garment industry for quality improvement. AUTEX Research Journal, 18(2), 160-172.
- Ahire, S. L., Golhar, D. Y., & Waller, M. A. (1996). Development and validation of TQM implementation constructs. Decision Sciences, 27(1), 23-56.
- Anderson, J. C., Rungtusanatham, M., & Schroeder, R. G. (1994). A theory of quality management underlying the Deming management method. Academy of Management Review, 19(3), 472-509.
- 4. Antony, J., Balbontin, A., &Taner, T. (2000). Key ingredients for the effective implementation of statistical process control. Work Study, 49(6), 242-247.
- 5. Beer, M. (2003). Why total quality management programs do not persist: The role of management quality and implications for leading a TQM transformation. Decision Sciences, 34(4), 623-642.
- 6. Berk, J., & Berk, S. (2000). Quality management for the technology sector. Woburn, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann
- 7. Antony, J., &Taner, T. (2003). A conceptual framework for the effective implementation of statistical process control. Business Process Management Journal, 9(4), 473-489.
- Das, A., Paul, H., &Swierczek, F. W. (2008). Developing and validating total quality management (TQM) constructs in the context of Thailand's manufacturing industry. Benchmarking: An International Journal, 15(1), 52-72.
- 9. Deleryd, M., Deltin, J., &Klefsjö, B. (1999). Critical factors for successful implementation of process capability studies. Quality Management Journal, 17(6), 40-59.
- 10. Cua, K. O., McKone, K. E., & Schroeder, R. G. (2001). Relationships between implementation of TQM, JIT, and TPM and manufacturing performance. Journal of Operations Management, 19(2), 675–694.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

よう IJIRSET | e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

Volume 11, Issue 5, May 2022

DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1105126

- 11. Fuller, S. P. (2015). Leveraging Statistical Process Control for continuous improvement of the manufacturing process (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
- 12. Goh, T. N. (2002). The role of statistical design of experiments in Six Sigma: Perspectives of a practitioner. Quality Engineering, 14(4), 659-671.
- 13. Gordon, M. E., Philpot, J.W., Bounds, G. M., & Long, W. S. (1994). Factors associated with the success of the implementation of statistical process control. The Journal of High Technology Management Research, 5(1), 101-121





Impact Factor: 8.118





INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY





www.ijirset.com