

6 Sigma

Kuster Colour Variation Carpet Colour Measurement

Jason Maher
Quality & Improvement Manager

Godfrey Hirst offers a wide range of high quality residential and commercial carpets. Australasia's largest carpet supplier, we have operations in Australia, New Zealand and North America. Our range of modular carpet tiles and broadloom carpet is extensive and provides a variety of floor covering options. Nylon, triexta and wool carpets are all produced by Godfrey Hirst.



What Makes a Good Lean Six Sigma Project?

- There is no known solution
- The root cause is not known
- The problem is complex and needs statistical analysis
- The problem is part of a process
- The process is repeatable
- A defect can be defined
- Project will take 3-6 months
- There is data available

Project Name:

Kuster Colour Variation Reduction

Business Case

Colour variation from the Kuster continuous dyeing operation drives the consumption of \$650,000 of carpet greige per annum plus 6-8hrs/day of labour/machine time to complete production line sampling.

Elements

- Dyes & mixing variation recipe calibration
- Yarn dye uptake variation recipe calibration
- Process Control
- Recipe Management
- Carpet Colour Measurement

Elements

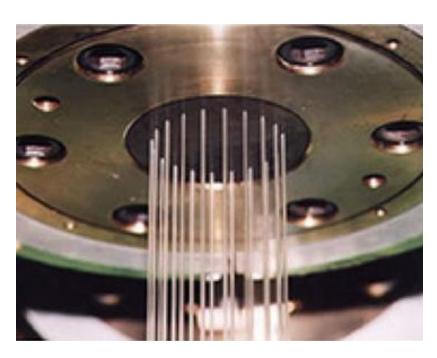
Dyes & mixing variation – recipe calibration





Elements

Yarn dye uptake variation – recipe calibration





Elements

Process Control





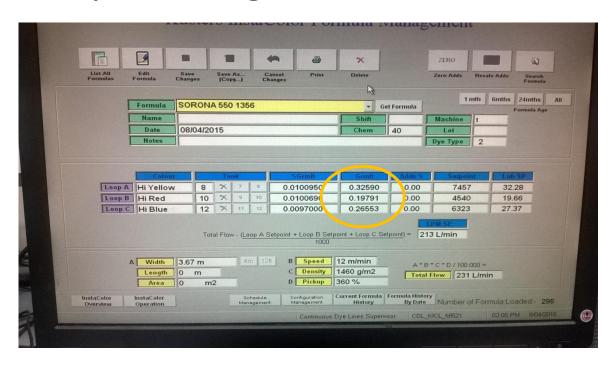


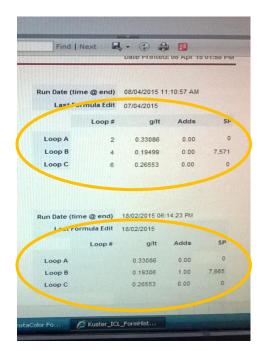




Elements

Recipe Management





Elements

Carpet Colour Measurement



Project Name:

Kuster Colour Variation Reduction

Colour Measurement

Business Case

An accurate & reproducible measurement system to objectively determine carpet colour is required to drive improvement in Kuster colour variation.

TEAM/PROJECT CHARTER

Project Name:	uster Colour Variation Reduction - Colour Measurement						
Date (Last Revision):	11/04/2014						
Prepared By:	Jason Maher						
Approved By:	Jason Maher, Aaron Dawson, Norm Kotsopoulos, Anthony Legault, Darren Morrison						

Business Case:			Opportunity Statement (High Level Problem Statement):				
The colour variation of the Kuster continuous dyeing operation necess itates the consumption of 6-8 hrs per day of Kuster labour/capacity and resulted in 21,900 blm of Kuster dyed greige samples going to waste recyclers over the 12 months ending February 2014.				Variation in colour measurement of the textured carpet pile			
				Code et Codinide et			
Go al Statement:				Project Scope:			
Contribute to the EMM	Contribute to the 50% reduction in production line sampling Expected Savings/Benefits: Contribution of this element is unknown at this time Estimate 20%				Process Start Point Carpet colour measurement		
					Process End Point Development of std work		
Contriubtion of this el					In Scope: Carpet colour meas urement		
Estimate 20%					Out of Scope: Supporting project elements		
Pro jeot Plan:				Team:			
Task/Phase	Start Date	End Date	Actual End	Name:	Commitment (%):		
Define	9/04/14	16/04/14		Jason	20		
Measure	16/04/14	30/04/14					
Analyse	30/04/14	7/05/14					
Improve	7/05/14	28/05/14					
Control	28/05/14	25/06/14					

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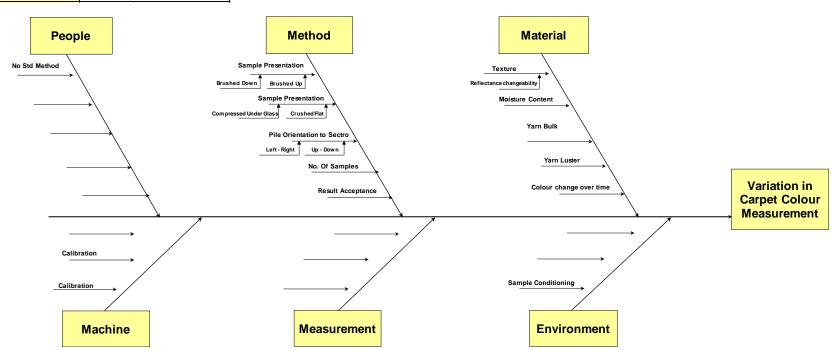
SIPOC DIAGRAM

Process/Project Name:	Kuster Colour Variation Redu	action - Colour Measurement				
Date:	28/04/2014					
Prepared By:	Jason Maher					
Suppliers	Inp	nputs Process Outputs			Customers	
Provider	Input Description Input Requirements (optional)			Output Description	Output Requirements (optional)	Recipient of Output
Kuster Output	Wet production sample run	et production sample run 300mm x 300mm			Visual Assessment (Experience)	
Wet Goods Output	Dry production run	300mm x 300mm	See High	ColourAssessment	Sample matches Std Sample does not match standard	Int Run Production Int Adjust recipe, repeat Finishing
Dryer	Sample Dryer	Fan 170°C - Time	Level Process Steps	ColourAssessment	Production within tolerance	
Fan	Cooling Fan	On/Off - Time	Below		Production outside tolerance	Hold - Corrective action
Steamer	Moisturising Steamer	Water 80-90°C - Time				
Start Boundary: Wet Kuster output sample recieved						End Boundary: Recipe OK, Adds, Repeat
	Dry Sample	Cool Sample	Steam Sample	Cool Sample	Assess Col against Standard	
Start Boundary: Dry Wet Goods Output sample recieved			—			End Boundary: Recipe OK, Release/Hold
			Steam Sample	Cool Sample	Assess Col against Standard	
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CAUSE & EFFECT (FISHBONE) DIAGRAM



Problem Statement/Effect: Variation in Carpet Colour Measurement



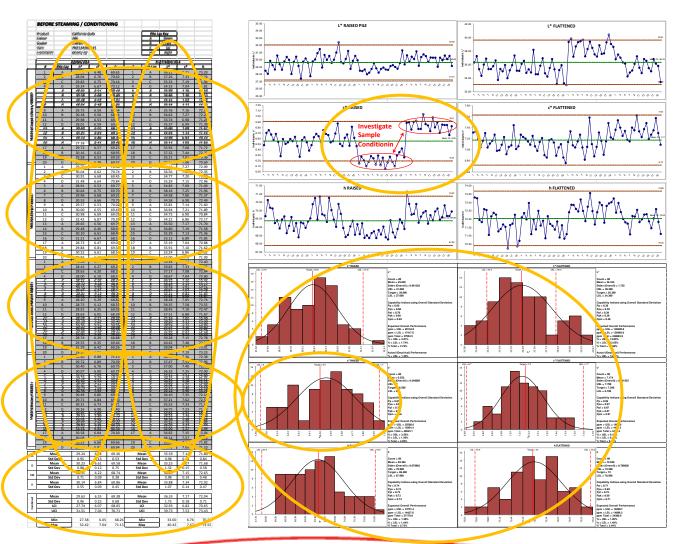
DMAIC MEASURE

MEASUREMENT PLAN

Project Name:	Kuster Colour Variation Reduction - Colour Measurement
Date:	15/04/2014
Prepared By:	Jason Maher
N otes:	

Mea surement/ Metric	X or Y	Operational Definition	Type of Data Discrete/ Continuous	Data Source and Location	Sample Size	Who Will Collect the Data?	When Will Data be Collected?	How Will Data be Collected?	Is the Meas. System Capable?	Graphical and/or Statistical Tools to be Used
Pile Orientation to Spectro	x	Left/Right/Up/Down	C ont.	Colour Spectro	Std Size	Jason	17-Mar	Meas. Stds/Samples		M ean , St D ev, M ulti Vari
Pile Brushed U p	x	Vertical Pile	C ont.	Colour Spectro	Std Size	Jason	17-Mar	Meas. Stds/Samples		M ean , St D ev, C ontro I Charts, H isto gram
Pile Brushed Down	x	Angled Pile	C ont.	Colour Spectro	Std Size	Jason	17-Mar	Meas. Stds/Samples	That is	M ean , St D ev, C ontro I Charts, H isto gram
Sample Conditioning	x	Repeat of above after conditioning	C ont.	Colour Spectro	Std Size	Jason	24-Mar	Meas. Stds/Samples	what we are working	M ean , St D ev, C ontro I Charts, H isto gram
Pile Crushed Flat	x	Flattened Pile	C ont.	Colour Spectro	50 m m x 50 m m	Jason	11-Apr	Meas. Stds/Samples	on	Control Chart
Pile Compressed Under Glass	x	C ompressed against glass	C ont.	Colour Spectro	50 m m × 50 m m	Jason	14-Apr	Meas. Stds/Samples		M ean , St D ev, C ontro I Charts, H isto gram
Moisture Content	x	M oist / Dry	C ont.	Colour Spectro	50 m m x 50 m m	Jason	14-Apr	Meas. Stds/Samples		M ean, St Dev
L*	у	Lightness Value	C ont.	Colour Spectro						
c*	у	C hrom a	C ont.	Colour Spectro						
h	у	Hue	C ont.	Colour Spectro						
a*	у	R ed/Green	C ont.	Colour Spectro						
b*	у	Blue/Yellow	C ont.	Colour Spectro						

DMAIC MEASURE



Pile Orientation to Colour Spectro

Test the following hypothesis:

H₀: there is no difference in colour measurement for different orientations of the sample (Null Hypothesis)

H₁: at least one orientation gives a different colour measurement. (Alternative Hypothesis)



Pile Orientation to Colour Spectro

Is the result affected by the selection of an attribute?

As we are comparing more than two attributes (Pile: Up, Down, Left, Right) ANOVA (ANalysis Of VAriance) is used instead of completing t-tests for all possible pairs.

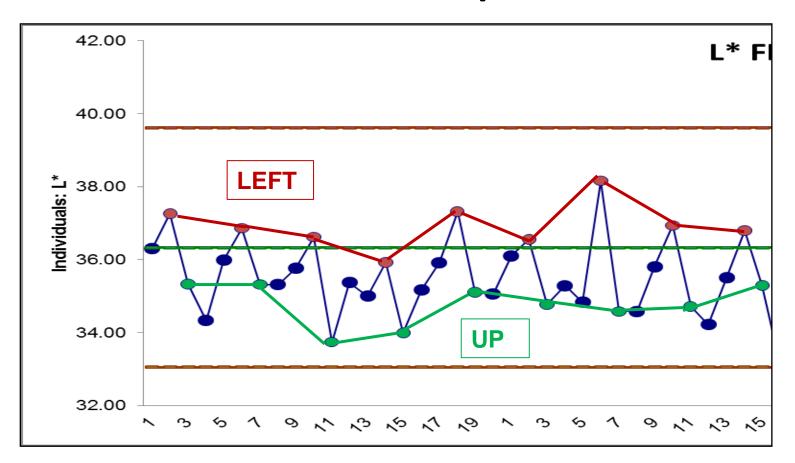
Pile Orientation to Colour Spectro - Raised

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Column 1	20	588.19	29.4095	0.801826		
Column 2	20	591.8	29.59	0.549747		
Column 3	20	599.83	29.9915	0.506982		
Column 4	20	590.46	29.523	1.780896		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	3.84685	3	1.282283	1.409315	0.246602	2.724944
Within Groups	69.14957	76	0.909863			
Total	72.99642	79				

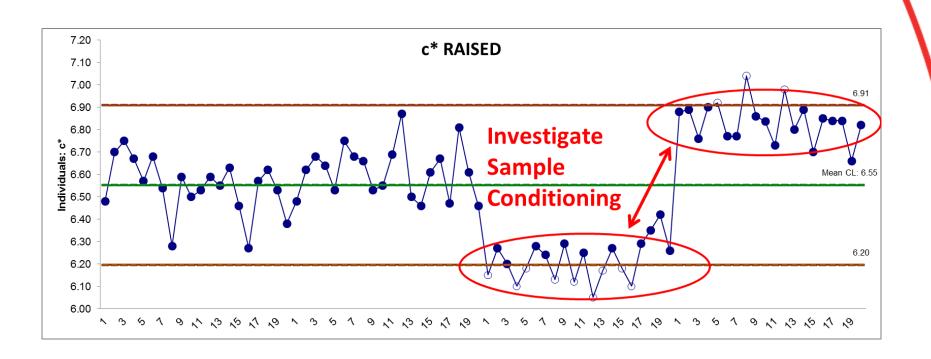
Pile Orientation to Colour Spectro - Flattened

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Column 1	20	732.48	36.624	1.958594		
Column 2	20	747.85	37.3925	2.33742		
Column 3	20	716.63	35.8315	3.105624		
Column 4	20	709.74	35.487	2.819138		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	43.48875	3	14.49625	5.673248	0.001465	2.724944
Within Groups	194.1947	76	2.555194			
Total	237.6835	79				

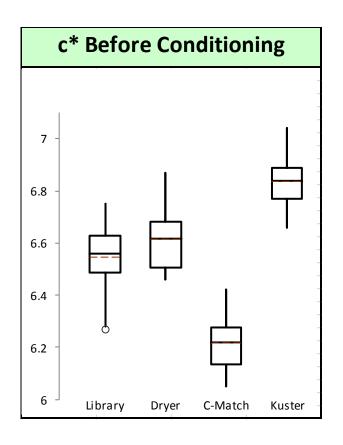
Pile Orientation to Colour Spectro - Flattened

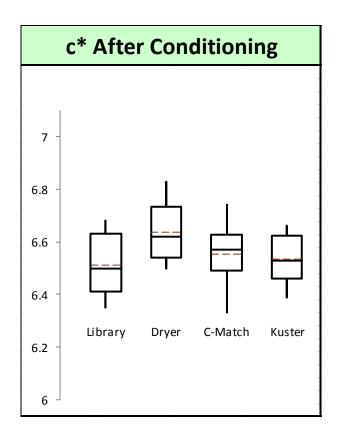


Conditioning

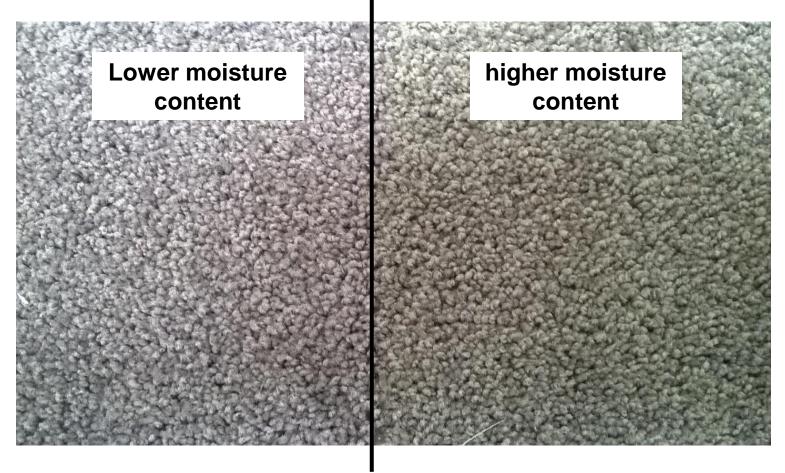


Conditioning

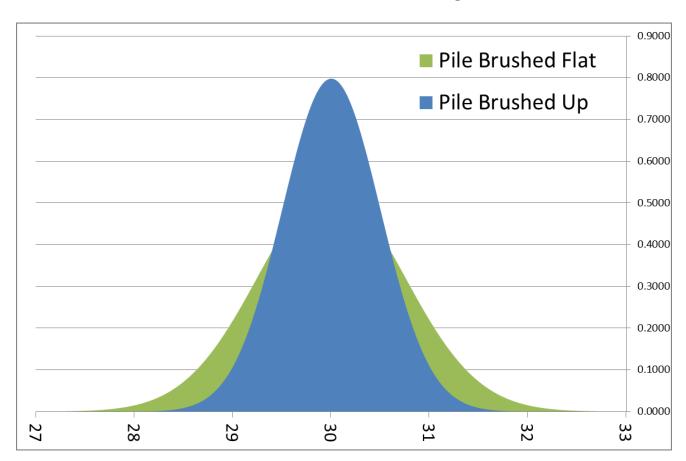




Conditioning



Pile Flattened vs Brushed Up



DMAIC IMPROVE

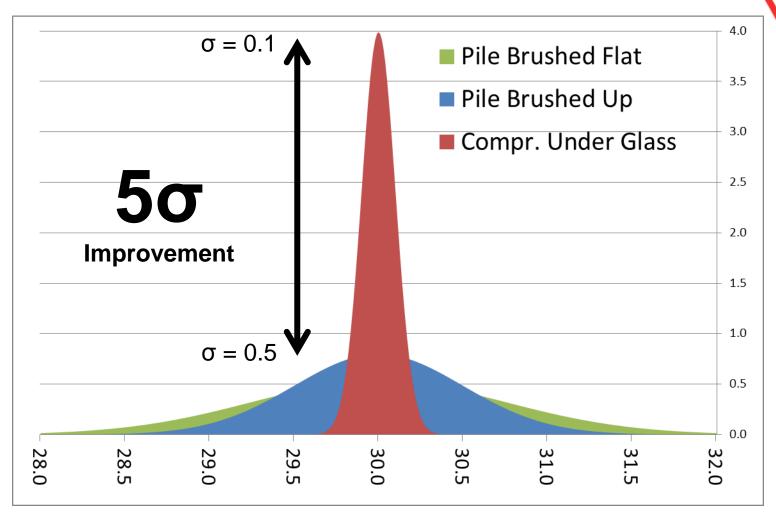
How can we significantly improve the precision?

- Fix pile by compression prior to testing
- Fix pile by compressed under glass aperture





DMAIC IMPROVE



DMAIC CONTROL

Equipment

- Glass Aperture
- Compression Clamp

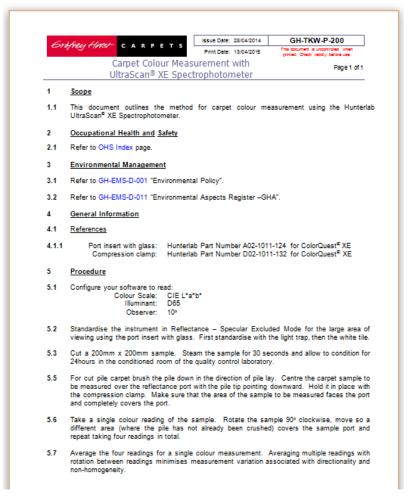




DMAIC CONTROL

Standard work

- Sample Conditioning
- Sample Testing
- System Calibration



Design of experiments

 What variables or combination of variables have the greatest impact on the colour outcome?