

## **Quality** — A Better Definition for **Manufacturing**

Quality is a critical factor in manufacturing. Has the definition changed over the years?



### What is Quality?

According to American Society for Quality, Quality is "the totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy given needs." According to Juran, Quality is defined as "fitness for intended use." Deming defines it as "a predictable degree of uniformity and dependability at a standard suited to the customer." According to Phillip Crosby, "Quality is free." All of these "classic" definitions are a way of stating that Quality is provided when "meeting or exceeding" customer expectations. This implies, however, that only the customer can determine if Quality is present. The customer is the final arbiter of Quality. But if the customer is the one that determines Quality, what is our role in the provision of Quality products or services? What are we to use to help us determine if we are "providing Quality?"

#### Conformance to Requirements is Not Enough

When I was first learning Statistical Quality Control, the definition that we were given was that Quality is "conformance to requirements." This answer has served me well over the past 40 years in quality and management in manufacturing. By documenting and agreeing upon customer requirements, the manufacturer actually has a rational means of understanding what the customer expects as a "Quality delivery." By having documented requirements, contract review, specifications and commercial agreements for tolerances and causes for rejection, companies were able to avoid many "nonconformances" - failures to meet requirements. The foundation of our Quality performance was dependent on our shared understanding of what exactly the customer wanted, and how they would evaluate it. Documentation systems — defining all requirements and understandings in writings and covering almost every imaginable detailwas the systemic basis, the foundation for

Quality in our companies. What does the customer require? Do we have it in writing? These were the basis for our production.

And yet our customers were still not satisfied, even when we used their preferred documentation and Quality systems. Customers did not remain with their suppliers — despite our meeting every detail of the agreed upon, well-documented, requirements. Why were they not satisfied?

There is something missing from the "conformance to requirements" definition of Quality. Let us explore what that missing piece might be. Often, when a customer chooses to find another supplier, it is not "officially" because of Quality. The products that were provided met the agreed upon, documented requirements. Typically, the customer was looking for lower price, often willing to go overseas to find comparable utility at lower price. We can argue that what we provided met the spec, but remember, the customer is the final arbiter of Quality. So what is lacking in the definition of Quality that we, as suppliers, are missing? What is there about the domain of Quality that we, as suppliers, can have true authority over, as opposed to being subject to the interpretations of our customers?

### "Quality as the Absence of Waste"

I propose that the best definition for today's world is that "Quality is the absence of waste." Perhaps it is the waste that is incorporated into our processes, business systems and other means of providing our deliverables to the customer that they find objectionable. For example, while all the parts



that the customer received met the spec, what if, in order to do so, we had to pay a crew half a shift of overtime to inspect? The additional cost, while not passed directly to the customer, still inflates our cost of doing business, and thus makes our offerings more expensive. The customer,

# Quality is the absence of waste in process, and in our human performers.

because they bid out jobs, understands implicitly that our offering is inferior — because they can compare to the terms and prices that others offer.

### **Eliminating Waste**

Once we understand that Quality is the absence of waste, we can see that there are two related approaches that we can employ to eliminate waste and thus improve the Quality of our systems.

- 1) Improve Quality by curating and continuously improving our "means of production" (processes).
- Improve Quality by training and mentoring our performers so that they are operating at their highest and best use in our manufacturing processes.

Quality is the absence of waste. Our highest value resources include our performers and our processes. Continuously improving our people and processes leads to their performance at their highest and best use, and minimizes waste. This ensures Quality which our customers will recognize, and convince them to remain with us.

Why do customers look for other options from other suppliers, even when we provide them Quality? Because they intuit that there is higher Quality "out there." Until we have eliminated all of the waste from our processes, and have our performers working at their best potential, we have not achieved Quality. We must improve our Quality by addressing continuous improvement. Every day. Every process. Every performer.

What is Quality? Your customer tells you when they look for other suppliers, that there is waste in your offerrings. Your Quality is solely determined by your customer. Continuous improvement of the people and processes in your authority is the step you must take to improve your company's Quality.  $\oplus$ 

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