Webinar on

Set Of 3 Webinars For QC Inspections

Webinar Description

The webinar format is 1-1.5 hours of audio-visual presentation, including a brief Q&A session.

This webinar bundle includes below 3 Recorded/Best Seller webinars:

Acceptance Sampling for Variables: ANSI/ASQ Z1.9

Measurement Systems Analysis

Process Capability Analysis

Acceptance Sampling for Variables: ANSI/ASQ Z1.9

Presented by William A Levinson

ANSI/ASQ Z1.9 (formerly MIL-STD 414) is a widely accepted standard for sampling by variables (continuous scale measurements). The sample size n is defined by the plan's requirements including the sampling level, lot size, and acceptable quality level. The sample's average and standard deviation (or the known standard deviation of the process) are used to determine whether the lot meets the plan's acceptance criteria, and can also be used to estimate the nonconforming fraction in the lot. Switching rules define when the sampling plan must be performed under normal or tightened conditions, and when the reduced inspection is acceptable.

This webinar will show how to use ANSI/ASQ Z1.9 (formerly MIL-STD 414) to define sampling plans for products with continuous-scale (variables) data, and use the accompanying switching rules to move between normal, reduced, and tightened inspection as required by the publication.

Measurement Systems Analysis

Presented by William A Levinson

This presentation will cover the fundamentals of measurement systems analysis (MSA), or gage reproducibility and repeatability, as required by ISO/TS 16949 and highly recommended otherwise. This includes the requirements in terms of parts and inspectors, as well as randomization of measurements, for a successful gage study as well as the mathematical calculations (which are in practice now handled by statistical software) involved. Measurement systems analysis (MSA), also known as gage reproducibility and repeatability (R&R), quantifies gage precision in terms of variation. It is a counterpart to gage calibration, whose purpose is to ensure accuracy. Accuracy means that the gage returns, on average, the dimensions of the standard against which it is calibrated, while precision means the gage returns the same measurement (whether accurate or not) consistently. A gage should be both accurate and precise to perform its mission.

Process Capability Analysis

Presented by William A Levinson

Process capability analysis is a key activity in quality management. Process capability and process performance indices reflect the ability of a process to meet customer requirements, and are therefore often required by internal and external customers. Process capability analysis ties in with statistical process control because (1) a successful process capability analysis requires the process to be in a state of control and (2) estimation of the parameters, traditionally the process mean and process standard deviation, is required for both activities.

Attendees will learn how to calculate process capability and process performance indices that are often required by internal or external customers of manufacturing processes. The webinar will show the relationship between a Six Sigma process and its performance index. The webinar will then go beyond this textbook material to cover processes that do not follow the normal (bell curve) distribution, and for which the traditional calculation methods do not work properly. An off the shelf and generally accepted method will then be presented for these non-normal applications.

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