

APPLICATION OF 7S METHODOLOGY: A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH IN A BUCKET MANUFACTURING ORGANISATION

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ABSTRACT

While the initial 5S methodology focused on sorting, cleaning, standardising, and sustaining the work environment, 7S is a new methodology that has been modified to incorporate a culture of safety and team spirit. The paper describes the application of 7S methodology as a systematic approach to increasing efficiency, quality, and safety performance in modern manufacturing organisations. The 7S approach sets the stage for effective lean manufacturing and continuous improvement efforts, stressing a tidy, safe, and organised working environment. The systematic application of 7S requires the application of international standards such as OHSAS 18001 to improve employees' occupational health and safety. The case organisation in the study produces buckets for the construction industry. The study's findings revealed the elimination of production problems such as delays, underused space, and non-conformance to safety measures through a holistic application of 7S. 7S also correlates with operational performance – explicitly those aspects of operational performance which influencing the overall quality and productivity of the organisation.

OPSOMMING

Die oorspronklike 5S-metodologie het gefokus op sorteer, skoonmaak, standaardiseer en handhawing van die werksomgewing. 7S is egter 'n nuwe metodologie wat aangepas is om 'n kultuur van veiligheid en spangees te bevorder. Hierdie artikel beskryf die toepassing van die 7S-metodologie as 'n sistematiese benadering om doeltreffendheid, gehalte en veiligheid te verbeter in moderne vervaardigings-organisasies. Die 7S benadering skep die milieu vir 'n doeltreffende lenige vervaardiging en 'n kontinuu verbeterende werksomgewing. Die sistematiese toepassing van 7S vereis die toepassing van internasionale standaarde soos OHSAS 18001 om werknemers se beroepsveiligheid te verbeter. 'n Emmer vervaardiger in die konstruksiebedryf word as gevallestudie voorgehou. Die gevallestudie se bevindinge toon dat die afskaffing van produksie probleme soos vertragings, onbenutte spasie en nienakoming van veiligheidsmaatreëls behaal is deur die omvattende toepassing van 7S. 7S korreleer ook met operasionele vertoning, spesifiek die aspekte van operasionele vertoning wat die algehele gehalte en produktiwiteit van 'n organisasie beïnvloed.

1 INTRODUCTION

The pace of industrialisation and modernisation has left organisations, especially those in manufacturing, immersed in continuous improvement (kaizen) techniques. The key to survival in this industrialised era is to gain competitive advantage and continuously to improve product quality and the safety of employees [1]. These improvement initiatives are often achieved through the application of best quality practices. One of the quality practices for improvements is 5S methodology. The 5S methodology is a tool to enhance continuous improvement of lean manufacturing processes and, as a lean methodology, it is to institute a highly efficient, clean, and safe working environment [2].

5S is a Toyota Production System (TPS) technique applied in service and manufacturing organisations, mostly in manufacturing organisations [3]. This technique stems from Sort, Straighten, Shine, Standardise, and Sustain. 5S methodology helps the organisation to consolidate a workplace for efficiency, and to minimise unnecessary wastage and optimise quality and productivity through intermittent monitoring of the workplace [4]. 5S, when successfully implemented and monitored, would result in a vast productivity enhancement, a tidy working environment, a reduction of unnecessary hazardous materials, a reduction in defects, and an increase in employee satisfaction.

1.1 Problem statement

The challenge of disorganised and messy work areas continues to play a very critical role in manufacturing organisations, in that, safety measures, quality standards and operating procedures are likely to be violated. Many organisations have lost productivity, experienced financial losses, as well as injuries due to unnecessary industry accidents and fires, specifically in facilities where there are combustible materials present. Such materials can include petro-chemicals or natural gases. Governmental Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) regularly reprimands organisations that tend to put their employees in working conditions, which violates their rights to safety. This act also holds organisations liable in respect of unnecessary industrial accidents and fires. The bucket manufacturing company under study is facing similar challenges. Therefore, the study was undertaken to ensure that quality performance and safety measures are being employed at the company.

1.2 Research aim of the study

The research aim of the study was to assess the application of 7S tool, to investigate its application in a bucket manufacturing organisation and to achieve a culture of a clean, safe, productive environment, as well as eliminate unwanted items in the workplace. 7S will assist the organisation to, actively detect potential equipment failures before it can occur and assist in the reduction of product defects.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The four objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To assess whether defects identified on the inspection line are due to disorganised and unclean work area.
2. To study how 7S technique can be useful in reducing product defects.
3. Institute planning systems and cultures that will help to encourage routine workshop inspections and cleaning of the workplace.
4. To provide recommendations on how to sustain 7S methodology and other related lean methods.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Lean manufacturing and 5S

Juran and De Feo [5] state that lean manufacturing is a technique of optimising organisational systems by eliminating waste within them: anything that does not add value to the customer or the organisation is considered waste. Further, they contend that developing a lean organisation includes the delivery of products and services by using less of everything: less waste, less human effort, less manufacturing space, less outlay of tools, less inventory, less engineering time to develop a new product, and less motion.

The 5S methodology encompasses creating a culture of a neat and tidy workplace. This includes removing anything that is not required in the workplace, sorting tools and materials, and always keeping the floor clean. Therefore there is a high possibility that waste, such as defects in the products and inventory, could be eradicated when these two techniques are integrated.

2.2 The five pillars of the 5S methodology

The five pillars of the 5S methodology are as follows:

2.2.1 Sort

It is the first step of the 5S approach, in which the organisation needs to retain what is needed and eliminate unwanted materials from the workplace. These items can be disposed of or recycled [6]. In order to apply the first step, managers need to know what to retain and what to throw away [7].

2.2.2 Set in order

This second step is to set items in order, to improve the flow of work and easily identify tools and materials [8]. The objective of this step is to arrange the work in an orderly way and to encourage the use of visual aids to reduce the time spent searching for items [7]. Visual management systems (VMS) are commonly used as a way to visualise the walk areas and restricted areas for safety purposes, and use name tags for materials and tools [1].

2.2.3 Shine

Once the unwanted items have been removed and the workplace has been set in order, the next step is to tidy and clean up the workplace [7]. This step includes eliminating all forms of dirt, contamination, and untidiness from the workplace. Many organisations enforce this step by outsourcing cleaning services to undertake the daily cleaning of floors and equipment [6], which makes it easier to do preventative maintenance on key equipment and easily identify potentially hazardous factors.

2.2.4 Standardise

Without standard operating procedures (SOPs), the organisation will not be able to detect when deviations or variations occur [9]. This step requires the organisation to generate standardised policies, processes, and procedures to enhance a continuous improvement initiative in the workplace [7]. Standardised quality tools such as root-cause-analysis and check-sheets are frequently used as ways to ensure a consistent, standardised performance [10].

2.2.5 Sustain

Heizer and Render [6] suggest that, in order for an organisation to ensure an effective culture of neat and tidy workplace, it should intermittently monitor performance to identify deviations. This would help to put measures in place that ensure that progress is sustained.

While 5S is widely used, some organisations have chosen to modify the methodology to create 6S, which includes safety.

2.3 Safety as the sixth 'S'

Heizer and Render [6] have extended the methodology of 5S to 6S by adding employees' safety. Thus one can identify 6S as a tool for effective safety management, including the prevention of hazards, fatal accidents, injuries, and deaths [19]. A safe working environment is established by integrating 5S with the occupational health and safety assessment series (OHSAS) [12]. Safety is a multi-disciplinary approach to ensuring that an organisation complies with the regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 (OHSA) [13]. This Act correlates with the 6S methodology, in that the tool emphasises cleaning the workplace and removing unwanted items that are no longer useful to the process, thereby eliminating factors that lead to injuries and fatalities.

2.4 Spirit as the seventh 'S'

This step requires the involvement of employees in the workplace. Thus teams are encouraged to meet regularly to discuss issues relating to 7S – and specifically those in their work area [11].

As leaders understand the impact of organisational culture and the crucial element of respect for employees, choosing to include 'spirit' as the seventh step of the methodology highlights support for the people factor in the workplace [14]. The 7S methodology is adopted by an organisation to promote a culture of teamwork and to improve employee morale and productivity. It creates a culture of team spirit. The mere implementation of the 7S methodology is not sufficient: it requires the continuous monitoring, evaluating, and controlling of all seven phases to ensure a conducive working environment and so to increase productivity and enhance performance and efficiency [20].

2.5 The evolution from 5S to 7S methodology

Enhancing productivity, performance, and efficiency is a continuous improvement initiative for most organisations. 5S practices had been significantly adopted in manufacturing organisations, and had contributed to enhanced performance and efficiency, thus mitigating risks, injuries, and fatalities. The 6S methodology extended 5S to sustain an ergonomically conducive working environment for employees. The 7S methodology added further to the 6S methodology, with spirit forming the seventh stage, in which senior management and employees cooperate to promote a culture of teamwork and continuous improvement. While most organisations have successfully implemented the 5S and 6S initiatives, the addition of spirit was to emphasise reliance on the human factor as crucial to the quality of performance and efficiency in an organisation [20],[21].

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research used quantitative analysis to investigate how the 7S methodology has affected the number of defects in manufactured products. The research defined the following research question:

In what ways does a disorganised and unclean workplace have an impact on defective and non-conforming products?

The study focused on the buckets produced by a manufacturing company for construction excavators. This company was suitable for the study because a wide range of defects, such as cracks and dirt detected during inspection, could be eliminated using the 7S methodology.

The company has five production workshops: the stamping shop (SS), bucket shop (BS), trim shop (TS), paint shop (PS) and final inspection bay (FIB). The final inspection bay plays a vital role in ensuring the quality of the buckets produced. The production line is divided into two clear categories: the tester line, and the bucket evaluation standard (BES), which is the line before shipping. In summary, during a normal week of production, the demand is for five buckets per week. However, owing to the number of cracks, scratches, and paint drops, and the amount of dirt, caught in the inspection line, the demand for five buckets per week is frequently not met, with production reduced to a rate of three buckets per week. When asked why weekly targets are frequently not met, one of the quality inspectors stated:

Due to [a] disorganised and dull working area, unnecessary movements are encountered, and defects like un-removable dirt, cracks as well as visible scratches are [an] everyday topic at the inspection bay. This leads to most of the buckets being rejected for rework, even though there have been initiatives to clean and straighten the environment regularly.

3.1 Sampling technique

This study used a probability sampling technique. The sample was chosen by selecting a random sample of a suitable number of operators and workstations for observation, and was audited using the 7S audit checklist. Production line inspectors were selected. They were provided with defects check sheets to record the number of defects occurring on the production line, and to identify the workshops in which the defects occurred. Hynan and Sierra [15] state that check sheets and checklists are good for quantitative research because respondents are required to select answers from a set of alternatives, and so will not experience difficulties.

3.1.1 Sampling areas

The bucket manufacturing company is moderately automated, with five production workshops (identified earlier) that are involved in the intensive production of buckets for construction excavators. There are specific workstations in each workshop where small parts are built and assembled to produce a single bucket. For instance, in the bucket shop (BS), six workstations are responsible for the following:

- a) Measuring the width and length of the steel sheets to be used.
- b) Cutting the steel sheets according to the recommended specifications.
- c) Welding the joints of the steel sheets together to make a complete bucket.

3.2 7S audit check list

The 7S audit is defined as a guideline to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the organisation against a set of housekeeping, safety, and environmental standards [16]. Thus, as modernised manufacturing organisations become increasingly multifaceted, establishing auditing practices has become even more significant for them to ensure sustainability. Immonen [17] emphasised the fourth S (standardisation) as crucial for making it possible and feasible to live up to the stipulated quality, safety, and environmental standards. The South African National Bureau of Standards [12] added that auditing activities are essential if an organisation is to maintain its sustainability by consistently evaluating its effectiveness and efficiency against quality, environmental, and safety standards.

The 7S audit checklist was used in this study as an instrument to collect data related to the activities and processes of the workplace. The checklist in Annexure 1 was used to audit and monitor the necessary processes in selected workstations, using the Likert scale.

The 7S audit was conducted before and after the application of the methodology at the company. Table 1 shows how the researcher scored the selected departments and workstations, based on the four categories of the Likert scale.

Table 1: 7S scoring technique

<i>Score</i>	<i>Description</i>
Poor	Unwanted items are lying all over the place, the workplace appears disorganised, the floor and machines appear dirty, and there are spillages on the ground.
Fair	Workers are showing a culture of cleaning after work, and ensuring that everything is in its place, by removing unwanted items on the shop floor and eradicating spillages on the ground.
Good	Materials are easily recognisable and equipment / tools that are used frequently are stored accordingly. Materials are stored in shelves with name tags for quick identification. There are demarcation lines for safety and comfort purposes. The workplace floor is shiny, and production equipment is inspected regularly / according to maintenance intervals.
Excellent	People are provided with training in standard operating procedures and the 7S methodology; there is adequate support from the top management; higher productivity is achieved owing to fewer unnecessary movements; a reduced number of defects in the products are found owing to an organised working area; and the number of workplace injuries is reduced.

3.3 Daily defects check sheet

A check sheet is one of seven quality control (QC) tools, and is meant to record simple facts and statistics on the shop floor over a specified period of time [18]. Heizer and Render [6] state that the check sheet is a form that is designed to record data that can be used for any statistical analysis in order to identify deviations and generate improvements. Check sheets assist the researcher to find the facts and patterns that aid subsequent analysis [6].

In this research project, a check sheet was used on the inspection line to collect daily defects over a period of two months. Therefore the check sheet form was designed to include the defects' description, the department in which the identified defects might be arising, the time at which the defects occurred, and the frequency of the defects.

4 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

4.1 7S Audit results

The operational activities of the company were observed, and the performance was scored using the 7S audit checklist for a period of five days for each of the workshops. The first 7S audit was conducted before the application of the 7S methodology. This audit was conducted mainly to identify the factual reasons for the application of 7S at the company.

The application process started at the stamping shop, where the steel sheets from the supplier are stamped and given different shapes that will then be transferred to the bucket shop for welding and connecting the joints to make the bucket. Thereafter the buckets are transferred to the trim shop, where bucket tips are welded on to the bucket and weld splatters are checked and removed with a steel brush. The bucket then goes to the paint shop to be painted with different colors, according to the requirements of customers. The bucket is then sent to the inspection bay for the inspection of the final product.

The audit conducted at the workshops showed that the stamping shop performed poorly on 'organised and clean workplace', scoring a total 7S performance of 49, with an average (\bar{x}) of 1.4 per S principle (sort, set in order, shine, standardise, sustain, safety and spirit). The paint shop had a slightly higher performance score of 54, with an average (\bar{x}) of 1.54 per S principle. The bucket shop performed moderately well with a 7S performance of 59 and an average (\bar{x}) of 1.69 per S principle. The trim shop had the second highest score with a 7S performance of 65 and an average (\bar{x}) of 1.86 per S principle. The final inspection bay performed the best with a total 7S performance of 77 and an average (\bar{x}) of 2.20 per S principle.

'Best performance' means that the working area meets the required 7S standards of a clean working area, the removal of anything that does not add value, and an indication of safety lines and signs. The table below summarises the 7S audit performance per workshop before application, together with the 7S principles averages per workshop.

Table 2: Summary of the first 7S audit performance, before application

<i>Workshop</i>	<i>Total performance</i>	<i>Performance</i>	<i>Average performance</i>
Stamping shop	50	16%	1.40
Paint shop	61	20%	1.54
Bucket shop	55	18%	1.69
Trim shop	65	21%	1.86
Final inspection bay	77	25%	2.20
TOTAL	308	100%	1.74

4.2 Detailed performance per workshop

The pie charts below show in detail the performance of each workshop on each S principle of the 7S methodology.

4.2.1 Paint shop

Figure 1 indicates that the paint shop did not sort or separate needed items from unwanted items; there was no evidence of the workshop being regularly cleaned; and methods of housekeeping were not sustained, at 13 per cent. Therefore, poor sustainability at this workshop meant that it failed to cover the following points:

- Adequate visual management system in place
- Evidence of good team-building in the workshop
- Up-to-date operating procedures for the workshop
- Up-to-date lean daily management boards to encourage weekly or daily 7S and lean meetings

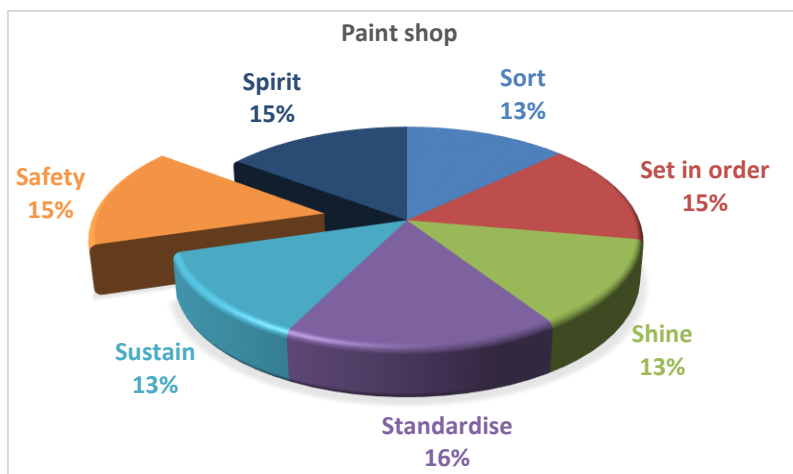


Figure 1: 7S performance at paint shop

In addition, to achieve a sustainable workshop performance, the points stipulated above should be adopted, as they would ensure that the 7S methodology becomes routine and part of its culture.

4.2.2 Trim shop

The 7S performance in the trim shop is illustrated in Figure 2 below. Setting items in order appears to be a challenge in this workshop, with a performance of 12 per cent. Therefore the researcher was given the task of developing strategies to ensure that 'set in order' was improved in the paint shop and in the trim shop by updating their operating procedures, encouraging daily lean and 7S meetings, and finding ways to improve the workshops' overall performance.



Figure 2: 7S performance at trim shop

4.2.3 Bucket shop

The 7S performance at the bucket shop is illustrated in Figure 3 below. The ‘shine’ phase of the 7S appeared to be a challenge for this workshop, with a performance of 12 per cent. The poor performance in the ‘shine’ phase meant that:

- Floors were not cleaned; rather, they are full of waste and water and oil spillages, which might have led to injuries and industrial fires.
- The machines used in this workshop were dirty, not cleaned, and full of unnecessary oil.
- There was no evidence of equipment inspections in conjunction with equipment maintenance.
- Nobody was responsible for cleaning and overseeing cleaning operations in this workshop.
- Operators failed routinely to sweep the floors and wipe the equipment after working with it.

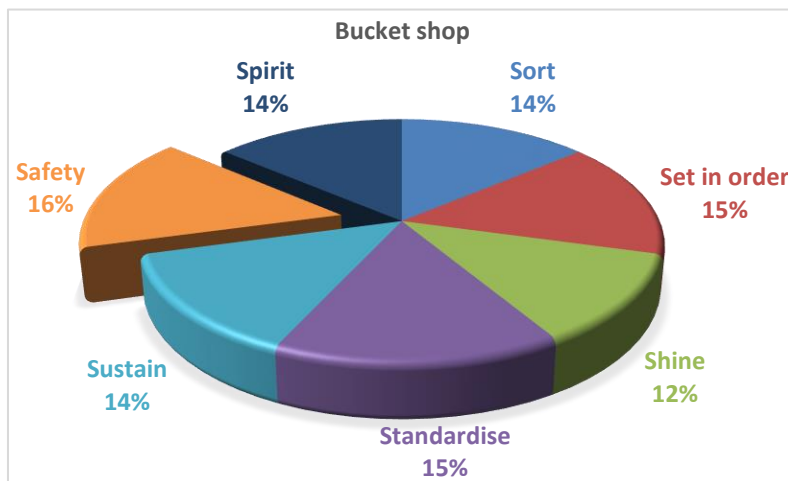


Figure 3: 7S performance at bucket shop

4.2.4 Stamping shop

The 7S performance at the stamping shop is illustrated in Figure 4 below. The ‘sustainability’ phase of the 7S appeared to challenge this workshop, with a performance of 12 per cent. The stamping shop performed very well with the other phases. Thus, to ensure sustainability, the workshop should enforce training on the operating procedures, keep the standard operating procedures up to date, and encourage daily or weekly lean and 7S meetings. These meetings would ensure that the other phases of the 7S methodology, such as ‘shine’ and ‘set in order’, were fully sustained.

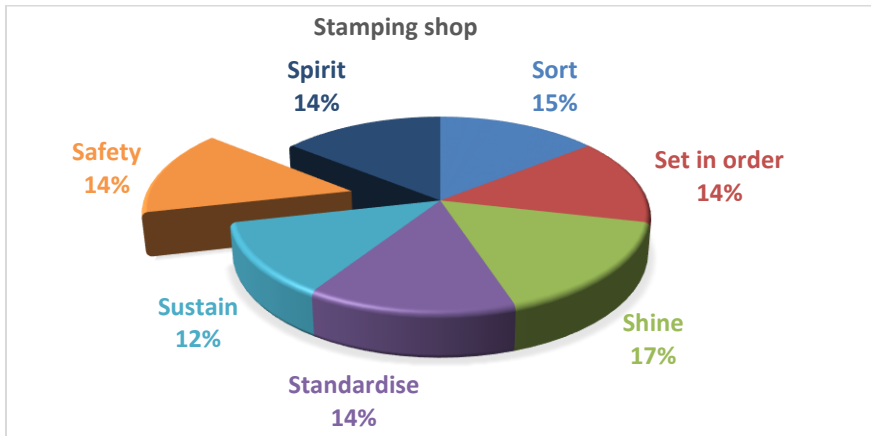


Figure 4: 7S performance at the stamping shop

4.2.5 Final inspection bay

The 7S performance at the final inspection bay is shown in Figure 5 below. The ‘sustainability’ phase of the 7S appeared to be a challenge for this workshop, with a performance of 11 per cent. Strategies for sustainability that were devised for the stamping shop, the paint shop, and the trim shop were also used at the final inspection bay to ensure that the 7S methodology was adopted to deal successfully with the identified defects and other hazardous matters.

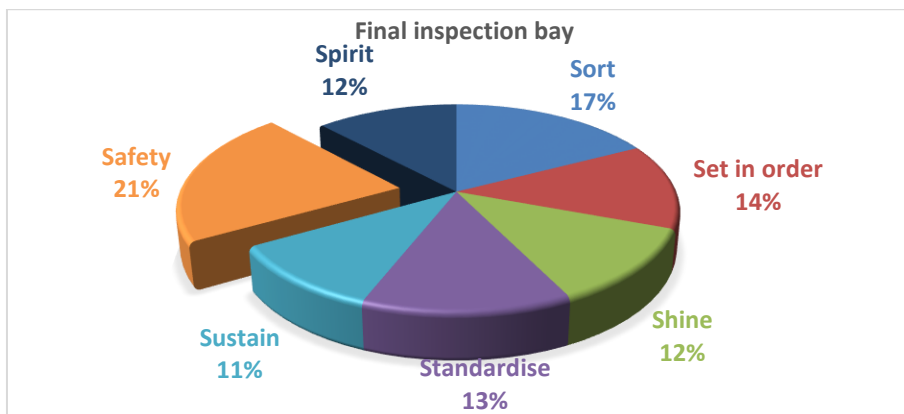


Figure 5: 7S performance at the final inspection bay

4.3 Overall performance of the 7S methodology

Table 3 below illustrates the total performance of 7S at the bucket manufacturing company. This analysis indicated that the company was performing poorly on ‘sustainability’ (38), ‘set in order’ (42), and ‘spirit’ (42). This pointed to the aspects of the 7S methodology that were most needed by the company. Using the related literature, the researcher was able successfully to implement the phase of 7S that were most needed by the company – particularly sustainability, which was required by the trim shop, the painting shop, and the final inspection bay. After the successful application of the methodology, another 7S audit was conducted to identify whether the company had noticed any improvements.

Table 3: Overall performance for 7S

7S methodology	Total score	Average (\bar{x})	Standard deviation
Safety	50	10	3.54
Sort	45	9.0	2.55
Standardise	44	8.8	1.1
Set in order	42	8.4	1.4
Spirit	42	8.4	1.14
Shine	40	8.0	1.0
Sustain	38	7.6	1.14

4.4 Identified defects analysis

Numerous studies of lean management have been conducted, and have proved that the 7S methodology can be used successfully to eliminate product defects. According to Defeo (2016), defects are defined as any identified nonconformity or noncompliance of a specific product, principally after or during the production processes. Juran and Defeo (2010) added that defects are thought of as one of the eight wastes of the lean methodology, to which an organisation turns to find different ways to eradicate identified nonconformities in a product. Table 4 shows the production defects that were identified at the company by using the daily defect check sheet (Annexure 2) that was given to the quality inspectors in the final inspection bay.

The defects were collected over a period of two months, and were classified according to the workshop in which they occurred. Thus different kinds of defects that were caught on the inspection line were logged in the defect check sheet. Defects such as weld splatters, surface level differences (SLDs), scratches, dents, and dirt were given to the researcher. The researcher studied the collected defects thoroughly, and classified them as those that were most probably caused by a disorganised and unclean working environment, and those that were caused by other production factors. Table 4 shows the defects that were the result of an unclean and disorganised working environment.

Based on the defects resulting from an unclean and disorganised working area, the paint shop performed poorly, with a total of 24 defects over the two months, at a defect rate of 31 per cent. The trim shop recorded 20 defects over the two months, at a defect rate of 24 per cent. The bucket shop had many defects – a total of 17 defects over the two months, and a defect rate of 20 per cent. The stamping shop performed moderately, with 16 defects over the two months, and a defect rate of 19 per cent. Finally, the final inspection bay performed extremely well compared with the other workshops, with only eight defects over the two months, at a defect rate of nine per cent.

Table 4: Classification of defects per workshop

<i>Workshop</i>	<i>Defect type</i>	<i>Total number of defects</i>	<i>Defect % rate</i>
Paint shop	Visible rust, scratches, and dents	24	28%
Trim shop	Dents and scratches	20	24%
Bucket shop	Extreme cracks, dirt, and extreme scratches	17	20%
Stamping shop	Irremovable dirt	16	19%
Final inspection bay	Extreme scratches	8	9%
Total		85	100%

4.5 Correlation analysis

One of the objectives of the study was to identify the relationship between unclean and disorganised working areas and the defects identified in the products. Therefore the company's operations were used in this scenario to demonstrate clearly the correlation between the environment and the defects that occurred. In doing so, the 7S audit was conducted in each workshop, and the number of defects found in the buckets was collected using the daily defect check sheet over a period of two months.

Table 5 summarises the results of the study, which were categorised according to two variables: operating environmental performance and product defects. The defects were regarded as the dependent variable (y) and the operating environment as the independent variable (x). The results show the performance of the operating environment after conducting the 7S audit, and the total number of defects in the workshop during a two-month period. The y variable was computed on a rating scale of 1-4 using the 7S audit. The total for each 'S' is given in Annexure 1.

The operational environment is the score calculated from the audit checklist, such that a higher score signifies a better operational environment that conforms to the 7S checklist. This score is calculated as the basis, and represents the independent variable in the regression analysis. The number of defects, which was used to determine the correlation, therefore relates to the operational environment score, and represents the dependent variable. It can be found that, with the underlying assumptions gathered thus far, if the operational environment score increased, then the number of defects would decrease.

Table 5: 7S performance and defects per workshop

Workshop	Operational environment (7S audit – x)	Number of defects (7S audit – y)
Paint shop	61	24
Stamping shop	50	20
Trim shop	65	17
Bucket shop	55	16
Final inspection bay	77	8
	308	85

Table 6: Regression summary

Regression statistics	
Pearson's coefficient (<i>r</i>)	-0.70
Coefficient of determination (<i>r</i> ²)	0.49
Adjusted R square	0.31
Standard error	4.88
Observations (workshops)	5.00

Table 7: ANOVA

	<i>Df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	68.45	68.45	2.87	0.19
Residual	3	71.55	23.85		
Total	4	140.00			
					Lower 95%
	Coefficients	Std error	t stat	P	-5.18
Intercept	41.65	14.72	2.83	0.07	-1.35
Environmental performance	-0.40	0.24	-1.69	0.19	Significance F
					0.19

In Table 6, Pearson's correlation coefficient (*r*) was found to be -0.70. The negative value of *r* indicates a very strong negative relationship between operating environment and number of defects occurring. A negative correlation coefficient (*r*) means that, for any two variables *x* and *y*, an increase or improvement in the operating environment is associated with a decrease in the number of product defects per specific production period.

The regression model formula to quantify whether the operating system at the company really had an impact on the number of defects on the products was:

$$y = 41.65 - 0.40x$$

The *a*-value in the above equation represents the *y*-intercept. That is the point on the *y*-axis where *x* = 0. This means that the defects in an operating environment with a poor performance of zero will occur at a rate of 41.65 per period of production.

This means that, if *x* increases by one defect, then *y* decreases by 0.40 operational performance units.

4.6 Reliability analysis

The 7S audit checklist had a total of 35 audit statements that were used in the five workshops at the company, and Cronbach's alpha was found to be 0.878. Reliability for this research was calculated for the whole 7S audit checklist with the results from the five workshops. Accordingly, there was consensus that the data and the measurement instrument would be reliable and consistent if Cronbach's alpha fell close to 90 per cent or just above 70 per cent. A high Cronbach's alpha means that, if repeated applications of the 7S audit could be conducted on the very same working environment issue, the results would be more-or-less the same. The reliability analysis was computed as follows:

$$\text{Cronbach's Alpha } (\alpha) = 0,8776$$

4.7 After 7S audit application

The application of the 7S methodology has caused drastic changes at the company through the removal of anything that does not add value on the shop floor in the various workshops; the creation of JIT trolley kits for needed and unwanted items; and encouraging the use of pallets as a base platform for buckets. The application of the 7S methodology has created a culture of keeping all the shop floors well-organised, clean,

highly effective, and oriented to high quality production. Thus the introduction of the 7S methodology at the company resulted in massive improvements that influenced its ability to reach its production targets, and improved health and safety on the shop floor. Each principle of 7S has been implemented, and drastic improvements have been realised. The following improvements were documented in the organisation for each 7S principle:

Sort

Unnecessary items were removed
Workshops were released from obstructive items

Set in order

All items were correctly arranged with JIT trolley kits
The time taken searching for equipment and tools was reduced

Shine

Machines were serviced and cleanliness was maintained
Work environment was tidy and safe

Standardisation

All obligatory rules and regulations were adhered to
Cleaning schedules were formally documented and implemented
LDM meetings were conducted regularly

Sustain

Adequate self-control and discipline
Cooperation in teams in problem-solving
Development of better JIT strategies

Safety

Mandatory safety signs were clearly visible
Workspace and floors were clean and clear of unnecessary items
Employees were provided with appropriate PPEs

Spirit

Employees were provided with appropriate training on workplace procedures
Employees demonstrated and portrayed positive behaviour toward 7S implementation
Employees' efforts and initiatives were recognised and rewarded

Table 8 below illustrates the 'before' and 'after' of the 7S application. The results confirm that there were enormous improvements in 7S performance. The paint shop had improved greatly by 25 per cent, from the rate of 49 to 104 per 7S improvement. The trim shop had improved from the rate of 54 to a rate of 97 per 7S performance, with an improvement of 20 per cent from the previous performance. In the bucket shop, buckets have been aligned properly, as indicated in Table 8 This has led to an improvement of 23 per cent over the previous performance. The 7S improvement percentage per workshop was noteworthy: the paint shop improved by more than 25 per cent, followed by the bucket shop at 23 per cent increase. The trim shop was third with an improvement of 20 per cent over the previous 7S audit. The stamping shop improved by 17 per cent, and the final inspection bay improved their operating environmental performance by 15 per cent. The final inspection bay did not require much improvement, as it had adopted specific 7S methods from other workshops. The comparisons between the 'before' and 'after' applications of the 7S methodology per workshop showed that the paint shop had improved by 55 points over the previous 7S audit performance; the trim shop had improved by 43 points over the previous 7S audit performance. The bucket shop improved by 50 7S points after the audit, while the stamping shop improved from 65 to 103 7S points – an improvement of 38. Lastly, the final inspection bay had improved from 77 to 111 7S points – an improvement of 34 points. Thus the paint shop performed better than the other workshops, with 7S improvements of 75 points.

Table 8: Improvement percentages

Workshop	Before 7S	After 7S	Difference	7S Improvement %
Paint shop	61	104	43	41.3%
Trim shop	65	97	32	32.9%
Bucket shop	55	109	54	49.5%
Stamping shop	50	103	53	51.4%
Final inspection bay	77	111	34	30.6%
TOTAL	308	524		100%

5 CONCLUSIONS

The 7S methodology turned out to be a significant contributor to the improved performance of the operating environment and the greater ease with which the production processes were carried out. The aim of the study was to appraise the implementation of the 7S methodology and audit the feasibility of its implementation in the bucket manufacturing industry to achieve a culture of a clean working environment, safety for employees, quality of performance, and the elimination of unneeded items on the shop floor. The emphasis was on the quality of performance and products in conjunction with the safety of the workers. Therefore numerous changes were made to the working environment at the company by using the 7S principles, and the number of defects were kept to a minimum. The changes made were not limited to the introduction of JIT trolley kits to move needed and unwanted items, but also included the re-alignment and sorting of the bucket shop to create more working space, revising the standard operating procedures, and creating cleaning schedules ('shine').

In addition, the research found that the application of the 7S methodology had a positive impact in all five workshops of the company. The effect of the application of the 7S methodology at the company was the creation of organised and clean operating environment in which there is a place for everything and everything is in its place. It is clear that the goal of the 7S methodology is broad and diverse. When it is successfully implemented, the working environment improves and obstructions can be addressed and removed. The lean 7S methodology has become an initiative to be implemented as a continuous improvement tool, and it should be constantly monitored and evaluated.

The 7S methodology is a lean technique that many organisations use to achieve a highly effective workplace that is safe, clean, and well-organised. Thus one of the advantages of the 7S methodology is an eagerness to achieve an efficient workplace that ensures the effective prevention of defects and accidents, and the elimination of wasted time searching for tools, documentation, or any other product components.

6 RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

The current study was conducted to appraise the practices of the 7S methodology and to discuss its implementation and the feasibility in modern manufacturing industries of achieving a culture of a clean, safe, and conducive working environment, thereby eliminating waste in the workspace. This research introduces the relationship between the defects found in products and the operational environment. These findings demonstrate that the 7S methodology can be implemented in any organisation to enhance the performance of its working environment, and so reduce product defects and increase safety measures.

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ANNEXURE 1

COMPANY NAME _____ WORKSHOP AUDITED _____ AUDITOR _____ AREA SUPERVISOR _____ DATE PERFORMED _____				SCORING CATEGORIES				
				POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	TOATAL
7S METHODS	NO.	ITEMS/REFERENCE	AUDIT DESCRIPTIONS	1	2	3	4	
SORT								
	1	Materials or Parts	The area does not contain any unneeded material or parts					
	2	Machine or equipment	There are no unused machines or equipment on the working area					
	3	Tools & containers	The working area does not contain any unused tools, containers, dies or similar items					
	4	Visual control	Unneeded items and materials on the shopfloor can be easily identified					
	5	Sorting Standards	Some red tagging to classify items is evident and some items have been removed					
SET IN ORDER								
	6	Location Indicators	Location of needed items are clearly marked and items are located in correct locations					
	7	Item indicators	There are labels indicating where each item and material should be located					
	8	Quantity indicators	Required quantities for needed items are indicated (Periodic Automatic Replenishments levels)					
	9	Demarcation lines	There are lines and markers to clearly indicate walkways and storage areas					
	10	Tools & equipment	Necessary equipment and tools are arranged wisely to facilitate picking them up and returning them effectively					
SHINE								
	11	Floors	Floors are kept shiny at all times and are free of waste, water and oil spillages					
	12	Machines	The machines are cleaned, wiped more often and kept free oils					
	13	Cleaning and checking	Equipment inspections in conjunction with equipment maintenance is evident					
	14	Cleaning responsibilities	There are persons responsible for cleaning and overseeing cleaning operations					

STANDARDIZE							
16	Layout designs	The layout of the workplace is arranged/ designed more rationally to avoid unnecessary movements and injuries					
17	Lean Daily Management (LDM)	LDM meetings are held and ideas for workplace improvement are generated and acted on					
18	Key operating procedures	Are standard operation procedures clear, documented and actively used					
19	Improvement plan	Future operating standards are being considered with a clear improvement plan for the working area					
20	The first 3Ss	The first 3Ss (Sort, Set in order and Shine) are being maintained					

SUSTAIN							
21	Training	Everyone is adequately trained in standard operating procedures					
22	Visual Management System (VMS)	Visual Management System aid the maintenance of the working area					
23	Teamwork	Good team discipline is evident					
24	Procedures	Operating procedures are up-to-date and regularly reviewed					
25	LDM boards	LDM visual boards are up-to-date and regularly reviewed					

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ANNEXURE 2

Audit results before 7S implementation

WORKSHOPS	SORT					SET IN ORDER					SHINE					STANDARDIZE					SUSTAIN					SAFETY					SPIRIT					TOTAL	
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5		
SS	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	50
BS	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	55	
TS	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	65	
PS	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	61	
FIB	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	77	
TOTAL	10	11	9	10	8	9	8	8	10	10	10	10	11	5	9	12	5	10	10	10	8	8	8	9	8	11	8	8	11	10	9	8	7	9	9	308	

Audit results after 7S implementation

WORKSHOPS	SORT					SET IN ORDER					SHINE					STANDARDIZE					SUSTAIN					SAFETY					SPIRIT					TOTAL
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
SS	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	4	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	104
BS	4	2	2	4	3	2	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	97
TS	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	109
PS	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	2	3	2	3	3	103
FIB	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	3	111
TOTAL	19	16	12	16	17	18	16	12	13	18	18	14	15	12	19	20	10	10	20	18	14	13	10	12	14	15	16	18	17	16	10	15	12	15	14	524