

# **EXIN Lean IT**

# FOUNDATION

Certified by

用語集

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英語	日本語
Agility	機敏性
Increasing agility means being more able to	<b>敏性が増すということは、より多くのお客様</b>
adapt to customer value requirements	価値についての要求に対応できるということ
adapt to customer value requirements	です。
Andon	行灯、アンドン
	これは合図の一種です。アンドンシステムま
Literally, this is a signal. An Andon System or	
Cord is one of the principal elements of the	たはアンドンコードは、トヨタが自社の生産
Jidoka quality-control method pioneered by	方式の一つとして他社に先駆けて開発した、
Toyota as part of the Toyota Production	品質管理の「自働化」手法における中心的要
System and now part of Lean. It gives the	素の一つであり、現在ではリーン生産方式の
worker the ability, and empowerment, to stop	一部となっています。不良を発見した際に作
production when a defect is found, and	業員が自分の権限で生産(ライン)を停止
immediately call for assistance	し、すぐにサポートを呼べるようになってい
B	ます。
Batch and Queue	バッチ生産と待ち行列
A Push production model where products are	生産サイクルの中で、お客様からの受注前に
created before customer demand and in a	一定量を予め製造(バッチ生産)しておくプ
certain quantity at production cycle. After	ッシュ型生産方式の一種です。作った製品は
production the products are stored (queued) in	お客様からの注文が入るまで、在庫(手待
stock until the customers demand is received.	ち、順番待ち)として管理されます。
Behavior and Attitude	振る舞いと態度
The way people think and act.	どう考え、どう行動するかということです。
Cause and Effect Diagram	特性要因図
See Fishbone diagram.	「魚の骨図」を参照してください。
Change Over Time	段取り替え時間
Time needed to reconfigure a machine	ある製品から次の製品に切り替える際に、生
between two different products	産機器の調整にかかる時間のことです。
Common cause variation	共通原因による変動
Sources of variation in a process that are	プロセス固有の変動 (バラツキ)、ノイズとも
inherent to the process, also referred to as	呼ばれる。
noise.	
Continuous Improvement	継続的改善
Ongoing process in an organization with the	問題の発見と解決および、解決策の共有を目
objective to find, resolve and share solutions to	的とした、組織内の継続的プロセスです。そ
problems. The objective is to achieve	の目的は完璧、完全であり、換言するとバリ
perfection, in other words to improve value	ューストリーム(価値の流れ)、製品、お客様
streams, product and customer value. A	価値それぞれの向上です。プロセスを頻繁に
philosophy of frequently reviewing processes,	見直し、改善の機会を発見し、完璧、完全に
identifying opportunities for improvement, and	近づけるために変更を実施するという考え方
implementing changes to get closer to	です。
perfection.	
Cost of Poor Quality	品質不良のコスト
The price you have to pay for poor quality	製品やサービスの品質不良によって払うこと
products or services. For example, claims,	になる代償のことです。たとえば、クレー
fines and loss of customer confidence.	ム、罰金、お客様の信頼の失墜などです。
Critical to Quality	CTQ (主要品質属性)
Critical to Quality is an attribute of a part,	CTQ(主要品質属性)とは、部品、アセンブ
assembly, sub-assembly, product, or process	リ、サブアセンブリ、製品、プロセスの中
that is literally critical to quality or, more	で、文字通り品質に関して決定的要因となる
precisely, has a direct and significant impact	属性のことであり、より正確に言うならば、
on its actual or perceived quality.	実際の品質やイメージとして持たれている品
	質に直接かつ顕著な影響を及ぼす属性のこと
	です。





#### Customer

The person or group of people who buys, uses or derives value from your product or service OR the person next in line in the value stream. The person 'next in line' is sometimes referred to as a 'partner in the value stream', or an 'internal' customer.

## **Customer Value**

A capability provided to a customer at the right time at an appropriate price, as defined by the customer. The more a product or service meets a customer's needs in terms of affordability, availability and utility, the greater value it has. Thus, a product with true value will enable, or provide the capability for, the customer to accomplish his objective.

## **Cycle Time**

Cycle Time is the total elapsed time to move a unit of work from the beginning to the end of a process.

## Day board

A board used to share information and updates within the team focused on identifying short term priorities, blockages, and dependencies. The Day board is used during the Day start meeting and is a key element and enabler of Lean Visual Management

## **Defect**

Output of a process that does not meet requirements. For example, a product that does not function as specified. Defects generate rework.

# **DMAIC**

Acronym for the five steps in problem solving with Kaizen, i.e.: Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve and Control.

# **Failure Demand**

Demand from the customer based on a failure of the IT service as opposed to a request for value, e.g. findings from an acceptance test or resolving an incident

# **Failure Stream**

A sequence of activities triggered by a customer as a result of failure in the product/service, aiming to resolve a defect, or to provide information on how to best use the system. Opposite of a value stream. A failure stream does not add value to the customer. For example, resolving an IT incident.

### お客様

製品やサービスを購入し、使用し、あるいはそこから価値を見出す人や集団です。またはバリューストリームの順番で次となる人のことです。「次となる」人のことを、「バリューストリーム内パートナー」または「内部」のお客様と呼ぶことがあります。

#### お客様価値

お客様が適切だと定める価格と適切な時に提供される機能や能力のことです。製品やサービスが、値段の手ごろさ、手に入れやすさ、機能性という点でお客様のニーズを満たすまとになります。したがって、真の価値を持つとになります。したがって、お客様は目的を 製品であれば、それによってお客様は目的を達成でき、あるいは達成する能力を手に入れられることになります。

# サイクルタイム

サイクルタイムとは、1 作業単位のプロセス開始から終了までにかかる経過時間の合計です。

# 日常管理ボード

短期的な優先順位、障害物、依存関係を中心 とした情報や更新情報を、チーム内で共有す るための掲示板です。日常管理ボードは朝礼 で使われ、「リーン方式の目で見る管理」にお ける重要な要素かつ実現手段の一つです。

## 欠陥

要求を満たしていないプロセスから出力される結果です。例としては、仕様通りに機能しない製品などです。欠陥は手直しを発生させます。

# DMAIC

改善における問題解決の5段階、つまり、 Define (定義)、Measure (測定)、Analyze (分析)、Improve (改善)、Control (コント ロール)の頭文字を取ったものです。

フェイリャーデマンド(失敗の修復要求) \*または、フェイリヤー、フェイリャ、フェイラ 価値要求の対義語として、たとえば受入テストで判明したことやインシデント解決など、ITサービスの失敗に基づくお客様からの要望のことです。

フェイリャーストリーム(失敗の流れ) \*または、フェイリヤー、フェイリャ、フェイラ 製品やサービスの不良の結果、お客様から求められる一連の作業のことで、欠陥の解消や、システムの最適な使用法に関する情報提供を目的とするものです。バリューストリームの対義語となります。フェイリャーーははよりの流れ)からはお客様に価値は提供されません。インシデント解決などがこの例になります。





First in First Out (FIFO)	先入れ先出し (FIFO)
Work is processed on a' first come, first	「最初に来たものを最初に」という形で作業
served' approach.	が処理されます。
Fishbone diagram	魚の骨図
The fishbone diagram identifies many possible	魚の骨図によって、ある問題においての考え
causes for a problem. It can be used to	うる多くの原因を特定できるので、ブレイン
structure a brainstorming session. Also known	ストーミングの枠組みとして使えます。石川
as an Ishikawa diagram	ダイヤグラムとしても知られています。 なぜなぜ5回
Five "Whys"	· - · - · · ·
A root-cause analysis tool used to identify the	問題の真の根本原因の特定に使われる真因分
true root cause of a problem. The question	析ツールの一つです。問題の根底をなす原因
"why" is asked a sufficient number of times to	が見つかるまで、「なぜ」という問いを繰り返
find the fundamental reason for the problem.	します。ひとたび原因が特定されれば、再発
Once that cause is identified, an appropriate	防止のための適切な対策の計画と実施が可能
countermeasure can be designed and	となります。
implemented in order to eliminate re-	
occurrence.	
Flow	流れ/フロー
The smooth, uninterrupted movement of a	製品やサービスの、一連のプロセスのステッ
product or service through a series of process	プを通じてのスムーズかつ途切れない動きの
steps. In true flow, the work product	ことです。真のフローにおいては、それぞれ
(information, paperwork, material, etc.)	の作業成果(情報、書類、原材料等)が一連
	の作業成業(情報、音類、原物科等)が、建   のステップを間断なく流れていきます。
passing through the series of steps never	のスプックを国断なく流れているより。
stops.	4078
Gemba	現場
The place where the work is done. Within a	作業が行われる場所です。リーン方式のコン
lean context, Gemba simply refers to the	テキストにおいて、現場とはズバリ、価値が
location where value is created	創出される場所のことです。
Gemba Walk	現場巡回
Go to the place where the work is done with	実際にそこで何が起きているか把握するとい
the intention of understanding what is actually	う意図を持って、作業の実施場所(現場)を
happening there. The opposite is a Gallery	巡回することです。対義語は画廊巡回で、管
Walk, in which management walks around but	理職が現場を巡回するものの、問題把握の時
does not take time to understand problems.	間を取らないというものです。
Improvement board	改善ボード
Board that presents current problems and the	現状の問題と、問題解決や対応策のフォロー
follow-up to resolving or addressing that	アップを示す掲示板で、「目で見る管理」の要
problem (also Kaizen Board); an element of	素の一つです。
Visual Management	
Inflexibility	インフレキシビリティ
Inability to meet customer demand with a	あるリソースにおいて、お客様の需要を満た
certain resource. For example, you have	せない状態を言います。例としては、社員の
sufficient employees, but they do not have the	数は足りているのに、現状のお客様需要への
right skills to work on the current customer	取り組みに必要な技量が無い状態などです。
demand.	4以 フ トロイアトー心女は仅里が無い仏忠はこじり。
	1 + ノノハ・デル I
Input	入力/インプット
The resources used or transformed by a	リソースが使用されるか変換されるプロセス
process; also known as the Xs or the input	においては、入力変数(X)として表されま
variables	す。
Inventory	在庫
All components, work in process, and finished	処理を終え、保管または作業待ちとなってい
products not being processed but stored and	るすべての部品や仕掛品、および完成品のこ
waiting.	とです。
Ishikawa diagram	石川ダイヤグラム
See Fishbone diagram.	「魚の骨図」を参照してください。





#### **IT Outcome**

The delivery of IT products or services to the business (customer).

# **Jidoka**

Japanese word for autonomation, which aims to prevent the production of defective products or services.

# Just-in-time

A system for producing and delivering the right items at the right time in the right amounts, so that inventories are kept to a minimum.

## Kaikaku

Japanese for "radical change" is a business concept concerned with making fundamental, transformational, and radical changes to a production system, unlike Kaizen which is focused on incremental minor changes.

#### Kaizen

An improvement philosophy in which continuous incremental improvement occurs over a sustained period of time, creating more value and less waste, resulting in increased speed, lower costs and improved quality. When applied to a business enterprise, it refers to ongoing improvement involving the entire workforce including senior leadership, middle management, and frontline workers. Kaizen is also a philosophy that assumes that our way of life (working, social or personal) deserves to be constantly improved.

# Kaizen board

See Improvement board

## Kanban

Literally, a signal. Kanban is a scheduling system for lean and just-in-time (JIT) production. Kanban is the embodiment of the pull/replenishment system (see Pull)

## **Kanban Board**

A Kanban board is a workflow visualization tool that enables team collaboration focused on monitoring the flow of work. Physical Kanban boards often use simple work records like sticky notes on a whiteboard to communicate status, progress, and issues.

# IT 成果物

お客様に IT 製品やサービスを納品することです。

#### 自働化

にんべんのついた「自働化」で、欠陥のある 製品やサービスの産出を予防するためのもの です。

# ジャストインタイム

必要なものを、必要な時に、必要な量だけ生産し、納品するためのシステムです。上流工程から下流工程への時間差が数分内であれば、ジャストインタイムはジャストオンタイムに近いものとなり、一個流しが可能となります。

## 改革

日本における「改革」は、小さな変更を積み 重ねることを主眼とした「改善」とは異な り、生産システムに抜本的、変性的、急進的 な変更を加えるというビジネス概念です。

# カイゼン

物事の向上に関する考え方のことで、持続的に向上を積み重ね続けることでより多くの価値を生み、ムダを削減し、その結果作業ののスト削減、そしている場では、上を実現するものです。企業で使われる場合は、上級管理職、中間管理職、現場社員をきむとは、上級管理職、中間管理職、現場社員を含む全社員を巻き込んだ継続的改善活動を意味します。「カイゼン」はまた、自分たちのにはまた、仕事、社会参加、プライベート)にという考え方でもあります。

# カイゼンボード

「改善ボード」を参照してください。

## カンバン

これは合図の一種です。カンバンはリーンおよびジャストインタイム生産方式で用いるスケジューリングシステムで、プル型(後工程引き取り)や補充のシステムを目で確認できる形にしたものです(「プル型」を参照)。

# カンバンボード

カンバンボードは作業の流れ(ワークフロー)を目で見えるようにするツールの一つで、作業の流れ(フロー)のモニタリングを重点としたチーム連携を可能にします。実物のカンバンボードとしては、状況や進捗、課題などを伝達するためにホワイトボードに貼る付箋メモなど、簡単な作業記録媒体を使うのが普通です。





KPI	KPI
Key Performance Indicator, a measure	「Key Performance Indicator」の略で、プロ
indicating a key performance metric of a	セスや条件、あるいは状態など、業績の主要
process, condition, or state. A KPI should be in	な評価基準を示す指標です。KPIには、戦略と
line with the strategy, long lasting, and	の適合性、長期的継続性、組織の最上層から
consistent in the cascade from top to	現場作業レベルまで階層式の一貫性が求めら
operational level.	れます。
Last in First Out (LIFO)	後入れ先出し (LIFO)
Work is processed in a 'last arrived, first	「最後に来たものを最初に」という形で作業
handled' approach.	が処理されます。
Lead Time	リードタイム
The time needed between the customer	お客様の製品やサービスの発注からお客様へ
placing the order and the product or service	の納品までに必要な時間のことです。
delivery.	
Machine Time	マシンタイム
The time a machine is working on a product.	機械が製品を処理している時間のことです。
Metric	測定基準
A measurable characteristic of a variable that	成果の指標とみなされる、特定変数の測定可
is regarded a performance indicator.	能な特性のことです。
Motion	動作
People or equipment moving or walking more	人や機器の、処理の実行に求められる以上の
than is required to perform the processing.	動きや移動のことです。
Muda	ムダ
Japanese word for waste. See Non-value-	無駄を表す日本語です。
added and Waste.	
Mura	ムラ
Japanese word meaning unevenness;	斑を表す日本語です。
irregularity; lack of uniformity; variation	
Muri	<u> </u>
Japanese word meaning overburdened,	無理を表す日本語です。
unreasonableness; excessiveness. Often	
related to policy-based waste	
Necessary non-value-added	価値を付加しないが必要なこと
Activities that add no value from the	お客様から見ると価値を付加しないが、、事
customer's perspective but are required in	業の運営には必要な活動のことです。法律や
order to operate the business. This could	規制による要求だけでなく、現在の環境で除
include legal and regulatory requirements as	外してしまうと事業を危険にさらす可能性の
well as certain internal business processes	ある特定の内部の事業プロセスも、これに含まれます。
which would put the business at risk if	まれます。
eliminated in today's environment.  Non-value-added	価値を付加しないこと
Activities that add no value from the	│ <b>伽旭を打加しないこと</b> │ お客様から見て価値を付加せず、事業の適切
	お各様から見て価値を打加せり、事業の適切
customer's perspective nor are they necessary	な理宮にも不安な作業のことです。任々にし   て過去の遺産(「ずっとこれでやってきたのだ
to properly run the business. These activities are often legacy in nature ("we've always done	と週去の遺座(19つとこれでやってきたのだ   から!」)です。
it that way").	N.O: 1/ CA.º
Organization	組織
Lean IT is structured in five dimensions.	<b>旭嶼</b>   リーン IT は 5 つの要素で構成されです。その
Organization is the dimension that covers all	うちの「組織」は、企業の構成様式に関する
aspects related to the way the company is	プラの「組織」は、正案の構成様式に関する   すべての側面を含んだ要素です。
structured.	っ ・Cの関連でロルに女兼です。
Output	アウトプット/出力
Products or services created as a result of a	プラトラット/山刀   バリューストリームやプロセスの結果として
value stream or process.	大りューストリームやプロセスの結果として   生まれる製品やサービスです。
value stream or process.	エムルの衣印 ドリーレス じょ。





Overburden	AU
See Muri	「ムリ」を参照してください。
Over Processing	加工しすぎ
Type of waste. It means doing the work better	ムダの一種です。お客様の要望以上の質の作
than requested by the customers. Also referred	業をすることを意味します。「金メッキ」とも
to as gold-plating.	言われます。
Over Production	作り過ぎ
Type of waste. It means producing more than	ムダの一種です。お客様の要望以上の数量を
requested by the customer.	生産することを意味します。
Parallel Lines	平行ライン
Number of lines of production that can operate	同時に運転できる複数の生産ラインのことで
in parallel. For example, 3 cashiers in a	す。たとえば、買い物客を同時に扱うスーパ
supermarket, handling customers at the same	一の3台のレジなどです。
time.	
Pareto diagram	パレート図
Bar chart showing the causes of problem or	問題の原因や条件の序列を、その寄与率に応
condition order from large to small	じて降順にプロットした棒グラフです。問題
contribution. Effective tool to show what the	への寄与率が高いものがどれかを示すのに有
big contributors to the problem are.	効なツールです。
Perfection	完璧/完全
A key objective of Lean to bring a product or	製品やサービスの不良がゼロになる、または
service into a state where the number of	限りなくゼロに近づけるという、リーン方式
defects is zero or as close as possible to zero.	の主目的の一つです。継続的改善に関連しま
Relates to continual improvement.	す。
Performance	パフォーマンス
Performance is the ability to achieve defined	パフォーマンスとは、お客様価値に関して、
goals in time, related to customer value.	定めた目標を期間内に達成する能力のことで
Dayfaymanaa Dialagua	す。 パフォーマンス・ダイヤログ
Performance Dialogue Conversation between to two people in which	ハフォーマンス・ダイヤログ   目標の設定、サポートの提供、達成結果に関
three topics are discussed: defining objectives,	日標の設定、サポートの提供、達成福采に関
offering support, and giving feedback on	するフィードハックという。300項目を語じ   合う、2名で行う対話のことです。たとえば、
achieved results. For example, a Performance	マネージャと社員でパフォーマンス・ダイヤ
Dialogue between manager and employee.	ログを実施します。日常管理ボードや週次ボ
Also, a meeting at the Day Board or Week	ードに基づいて実施される打ち合わせもこれ
Board is also a performance dialogue.	に該当します。
Poka Yoke	ポカヨケ
Literally, to prevent an unintentional error, this	文字通り、不注意によるミスを防ぐためのも
is a concept aimed at ensuring that activities	ので、作業が唯一正しい方法で実行されるこ
can only be done in one way, the right way;	とを目的とした概念であり、特定の作業につ
foolproofing an activity	いて、それを誰がやってもミスの余地がない
	ようにすることです。
Problem Board	問題ボード
See Improvement board.	「改善ボード」を参照してください。
Process	プロセス
A series of actions that must be performed	お客様への価値を創出するために、正しい方
correctly in the correct sequence at the correct	法、正しい順序、正しいタイミングで実施す
time to create value for a customer.	る一連の作業のことです。





# **Process Cycle Efficiency**

A measure of overall process health focused on the percentage of value-add time (work that changes the form, fit or function as desired by the customer) divided by process lead time. PCE = Value Add Time / Process Lead Time. PCE is an indication of how efficiently the process is converting units of work to process outcomes.

# **Process Throughput**

The number (volume) of products or services that a process can produce within a timeframe.

# **Process Throughput Analysis**

A tool to perform a process analysis with the objective of calculating process output, e.g. process throughput and constraints. Used to improve the capacity of a process.

#### Pull

A system of cascading production and delivery instructions from downstream to upstream activities in which nothing is produced by the upstream supplier until the downstream customer signals a need.

#### **Push**

Push Production. A system where an upstream process produces as much as it can without regard to the actual requirements of the next process and sends them to the next process whether they have capacity to begin work or not. Push Production typically results in queues of work building up, which result in delays.

#### Re-work

Activities required to fix defects of a product or service produced by a process to meet the requirements

# Root cause analysis

Studying the fundamental causes of a problem, as opposed to analyzing symptoms.

# **Skills and Knowledge matrix**

Skills and Knowledge matrix is used to steer team development to meet skills demand. The objective is that team skills are aligned with the customer demand for those skills.

# Standard time

Estimated time within which a specific process or process step can be executed, e.g. we should be able to complete receive and record an incident in 10 minutes. The average time may, in practice, be higher or lower.

# プロセスサイクルの効率

プロセス全体の健全性を、プロセスのリードタイムに占める付加価値時間(お客様の要望に応じた形態、適性、機能に変更する作業)の割合をパーセントで示す指標です。計算式は、プロセスサイクルの効率(PCE) = 付加価値時間 ÷ プロセスリードタイム となります。PCE は、仕掛作業を成果に転換するプロセスがどれだけ効率的であるかを示します。

# プロセススループット

一定時間内に一つのプロセスが産出できる製品やサービスの数(または量)のことです。

# プロセススループット分析

たとえばプロセスのスループットとその制約 条件など、プロセスからの出力の算出を目的 としたプロセス分析ツールの一つです。プロ セスの生産能力の向上に使われます。

# プル型(後工程引き取り)

下流工程から上流工程へと流される生産および納品指示のシステムで、下流におけるお客様の需要信号があるまでは、上流工程では何も生産しません。「後工程引き取り」といいます。

## プッシュ型

プッシュ型生産のことです。後工程における 実際の要求とは関係なく、上流工程において 限度量まで生産を行い、処理能力の有無にか かわらずそれらを後工程に流すというシステ ムです。プッシュ型生産の典型的顛末が作業 待ち(手待ち)で、これによって遅れが発生 します。

# 手直し

あるプロセスで生産された製品やサービスの 不良について、要件を満たすためにそれを修 復するのに必要な作業のことです。

# 根本原因分析

症状の分析とは対照的に、問題の根本原因を 調べることです。

# スキルと知識マトリックス

スキルと知識マトリクスは、スキル要求を満たすためのチーム育成の舵取りに使います。 その目的は、チームのスキルをお客様の要求 に一致させることです。

# 標準作業時間

特定のプロセスやプロセスのステップを実行するのに必要な予測時間のことです。たとえばインシデントの受領と記録は10分で完了できる。実際には、平均所要時間はこれとはずれることがあります。





#### **Takt Time**

The pace at which work must be completed to meet customer demand. Takt, a German word meaning pace, is the heartbeat of any Lean system. Process Time divided by Takt Time yields the number of workers required to support a specific product. To calculate, divide the available work time by the customer demand for that period. For example, if a call center receives 900 calls per shift, and there are 27,000 seconds of available work time, the takt time is 30 seconds per call. Therefore, one call must be completed every 30 seconds to meet customer demand.

# **Transportation**

Movement of products in a factory. It is a type of waste if products are transported more the strictly needed.

## **Trend**

A gradual, systematic change of a metric over

#### **Unit of Work**

Describes the unit (the thing) that goes through the process, for example incidents, cars, designs etc.

#### **Value Stream**

A value stream is a set of specific actions to create a product or service. The specific activities required to design, order, and provide a specific product or service from the point of product (or service) concept, through launch. ordering raw materials, production and placing the product (or service) in the hands of the customer. From a shareholder's perspective, the Value Stream could also include the steps and time required until the receipt of revenue.

# Value Stream Mapping (VSM)

A technique used to analyze the flow of materials and information currently required to bring a product or service to a consumer. A visual representation of all of the process steps (both value-added and non-value-added) required to transform a customer requirement into a delivered good or service. A VSM shows the connection between information flow and product flow, as well as the major process blocks and barriers to flow. VSMs are used to document current state conditions as well as design a future state. One of the key objectives of Value Stream Mapping is to identify nonvalue adding activities for elimination. Value Stream Maps, along with the Value Stream Implementation Plan are strategic tools used to help identify, prioritize, and communicate continuous improvement activities.

## タクトタイム

お客様需要を満たすために、作業を完了しな ければならないペースのことです。プロセス タイムをタクトタイムで割れば、特定製品に 必要な作業員数がわかります。計算するに は、使える作業時間をその時間分のお客様需 要で割ります。たとえば、コールセンターの 着信数がシフト当り900件で、使える作業時 間が 27,000 秒の場合、タクトタイムは 1 通話 当り30秒となります。したがって、お客様需 要を満たすには、1回の通話は31秒で完了し なければなりません。

# 運搬

工場での製品の動きです。製品が厳密に必要 である範囲を超えて移動されている場合、そ れは一種のムダとなります。

## 傾向

ある測定基準の、段階的、系統的な経時変化 のことです。

#### 作業単位

プロセスの中を進む単位(モノ/コト)を意味 し、たとえばインシデント、自動車、設計等 は作業単位です。

# バリューストリーム(価値の流れ)

バリューストリームとは、製品やサービスを 創出するための特定作業の組み合わせのこと です。製品(またはサービス)の概念設定に 始まり、生産着手、原材料発注、生産、そし てお客様の手に渡るまでの、設計や発注、納 品に必要なそれぞれの作業が含まれます。株 主の視点で見れば、バリューストリームには 売上の回収までに必要な手順や時間も含まれ ます。

# バリューストリーム・マップ(価値の流れ 図) (VSM)

製品やサービスをお客様に届けるために現在 必要となる、原材料および物と情報の流れを 分析する手法で、お客様の要求を納品される 製品やサービスに転換するのに必要な、すべ てのプロセスのステップ(付加価値およびム ダな作業も含めて)を視覚化するものです。 バリューストリーム・マップ (VSM) には、情 報や製品の流れに加え、その障害や障壁とな る主要プロセスの相関関係が示されます。VSM は、現在の記録および将来状況の計画に使い ます。VSM の重要な目的の一つが、ムダな作業 を削除できるよう、それらを特定することで す。VSMは、バリューストリームの実施計画と ともに、継続的な改善作業の特定、優先順位 付け、伝達の助けとなる、戦略的なツールで す。





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