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# **Index of Performance**

# **Current State**







Morgan Lens Product

- $\rightarrow$  Developed in the late 1960's
- $\rightarrow$  Used for eye irrigation and treatment
- → Supplied in around 90% of hospitals in
- the US and 20 countries globally

### **Production Steps**

- Assembly
- Fitting together the three parts of the lens (lens, tubing, luer loc)
- 2. Sealing
- Heat sealing assembled units into their individual packages
- 3. Inspecting
- Checking for empty packaging, defects, assembly mistakes
- 4. Boxing
- Placing batch of assembled packaged units into storage box
- 5. Stamping

## Problems

### Assembly:

Variability in manufacturing processes which creates **inconsistency** in the product and adds **unnecessary** processes

Inspection:

Human subjectivity which results in an increase in production costs

# Goals

A new methodology to improve manufacturing processes and formalize quality control for the production of the Morgan Lens.





# **Morgan Lens Assembly – Partial Automation**

# \$400-800 savings in production costs per lot in waste 13-23% reduction setup time per lot



#### **Process Improvement Design Rejection Criteria Checklist** Assembly → Solution: more ergonomic and → Current method: efficient assembly method 'Homemade' finger cots → Goals: reduces inconsistency and subjectivity based on the standard operating procedure → Goals: Reduces operator easy access fatigue Increases handling Camera efficiency Components Luer loc Tube Lens → Solution: using a camera system to magnify and compare defects to a calibrated scale Handling Trays

- Current method: Assembled lenses stored in plastic bin then manually placed in sealer
- → Goals: reduces double handling, inspection steps, and time → Solution: use cart and handling trays to put assembled lenses in packaging, make transfer between processes quicker, and for storage
- → Implementation: use at assembly table and sealer for organization and quick placement into sealer 6 at a time



### Stamping

- → Current method: manually stamp FDA required expiration date by estimating correct location; rework defective stamped units
- → Goals: reduces inconsistency, subjectivity, and costs
- → Solution: using a stamping jig to quickly align and stamp units; using labels to relabel rejected units
- → Implementation: use to stamp all units





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- → Current method: operators memorize rejection criteria
- → Solution: Checklist of criteria for a defective component
- → Implementation: place checklist on assembly table for
- → Current method: defect assessment with naked eye
- → Goals: reduces inconsistency, subjectivity, and costs
- → Implementation: use at assembly table only to verify suspected defects
- → **Preliminary test:** confusion matrix ♦ <u>20%</u> of rejects are not actually rejects
  - Result shows operator's over-critical assessment



Black Spot less than 0.5mm compared to calibrated scale

	Predicted: Positive	Predicted: Negative
Actual: Positive	12	0
Actual: Negative	3	9
	15	9

**Confusion Matrix** (Actual: Camera, Positive: Defect)

# Scale Check

- → Current method: manually check for presence of device with naked eye
- → Goals: eliminates shipping empty packages
- → Solution: using a scale to confirm existence of a device inside a package
- A package is accepted if scale reads > 9 grams → Implementation: use checkweigher to automatically
  - reject empty packages











20% reduction in rejection rate

# **Result/Impact**

### Production

### → Assembly

Promising initial tests but more long-term testing needed

### → Handling Trays

- Reduction in over-handling of assembled lenses
- Reduction in necessary inspection steps caused by additional handling
- ◆ 12 hour reduction in setup time per lot

### Stamping

- Reduction in subjectivity of stamp location
- Decrease in rejected units by 3%
- Savings of \$1 per unit or \$200-400 per lot

## Inspection

### → Rejection Criteria Checklist

- Increase in inspection consistency
- Increase in effectiveness of training

### → Camera

- Increase in consistency without sacrificing speed
- Reduction in subjectivity within quality inspection
- Reduction in rejection rate by 20%
- Increase in effectiveness of training

### → Scale Check

- Implementing a mistake proofing device (poka-yoke)
- Facilitation of empty package
- Prevent loss of goodwill

### **Further Research**

### → Assembly

- Explore new designs & materials
- → Handling trays
  - Critical WIP calculation & simulation to determine optimal batch size

### → Stamping

- Investigate the use of permanent ink on plastic for more cost-effective mistake facilitation
- → Checklist
- Digitize checklist to reduce clutter & focus on 5S → Camera
- Automated quality inspection prior to assembly → Scale check
- Fully-automated detection method