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Note: The contents of SuperCEP are being constantly improved; therefore, this printed handbook will remain from time to time slightly outdated. The online help and the SCLOG.TXT file contain the most updated information.

1. PRESENTATION

Statistical Process Control is a collection of tools of great usefulness for the analysis of data obtained through measurements or specific observations on the characteristics of raw materials, manufacturing processes, finished goods, services and administrative processes. The workers' participation in this quality functions is important. The benefits obtained from the implantation of this type of control are necessarily reflected in an increase of productivity, costs reduction, constant improvement of product quality and greater client satisfaction.

The **Statistical Process Control System *Super*CEP® 2008** was created considering the importance of Statistical Process Control in modern organizations and the need for the people responsible to anticipate and speed the response time to quality problems.

The integral utilization of this kind of techniques demands registering, storing, processing and analyzing great amounts of data. With this idea in mind and the need to rapidly obtain well presented and reliable results, we designed this Statistical Process Control System **SuperCEP® 2008** for stand alone PC's and local networks.

The system has a Sample Data Record Sheet that allows users to enter, edit, delete, select, filter, transform, consult and report the information obtained from inspections or quality tests. SuperCEP offers the following statistical quality analysis techniques:

Descriptive Statistics
Frequencies Histograms
Normality Studies.
Process Capability Analysis
Net Weight or Volume Audits
Whisker Box Charts
Pareto Charts
Variables Control Charts
Attributes Control Charts
Exponentially Moving Average Chart
Highs and Lows Charts
Rainbow Charts
Group Charts
Lot Variables Acceptance Samplings
Lot Attributes Acceptance Samplings
Scatter Diagrams
Quality Certificates
Data Reports
Non-Conformities Report
Process Log Report

***Super*CEP® 2008** presents a series of competitive advantages for the user, since it elaborates the statistical analysis of the information obtained in productive processes, services or quality improvement programs, as well as in other industrial activities, in order to have quantitative elements for decision-making and to verify the veracity of the processes capacity.

When the operator uses SuperCEP he finds that the implementation of SPC does not burden his daily work, since the verification sheet or inspection format is presented to him on the screen much in the same way it would on paper. He inputs variables or attributes data from his process or product inspection and SuperCEP does the rest. The user does not have to learn complicated

instructions or key combinations, only to capture the data that is being solicited to him, just like using paper and pencil, but more quickly and with the possibility of making Reports, Certificates, present a log record, to have process information when he wishes, print any type of available chart, carry out data filtering and stratification, etc., all of this right after the information is generated.

***Super*CEP® 2008** is a tool of great help in any operational or transactional area whose processes need to be verified inside a quality management system. Some examples of the needs that can be covered are:

Management Responsibility

- **Customer focus.** Determination of customer requirements; enhance customer satisfaction.
- **Management review.** Review the QMS at planned intervals; suitability, adequacy, effectiveness; opportunities for improvement; input; output.

Resource Management

- **Human resources**. Evaluate competent personnel; training and effectiveness of training.
- **Work environment.** Monitor work environment.

Product Realization

- **Customer related processes.** Evaluation of the ability of the organization to meet customer's requirements.
- **Design and development.** Verification that the design outputs meet the requirements of the input elements. Validation that the product or service meet the intended use and established needs. Evaluation, verification and validation of the effects of design changes.
- **Purchasing.** Assure conformance of purchased product; type and extent of control; evaluate and select suppliers; re-evaluation; records; purchasing information (approval of product, procedures, processes, equipment, qualification of personnel, QMS requirements); verification of purchased product.
- **Production and service provision.** Plan and carry out production and service provision; controlled conditions; information; work instructions; equipment; gages; inspection; release, delivery, post-delivery; special processes; identification and traceability; customer property; preservation of product.
- **Control of monitoring and measuring devices.** Assure that process monitoring and measurement is consistent with requirements. Evaluate previous results in case of non-conformance.

Measurement, analysis and improvement

- **Monitoring and measurement.** Monitor customers' perception regarding organization's ability to consistently meet requirements; methods; conduct internal audits; monitor and measure processes; monitor and measure products.
- **Control of nonconforming product.** Nonconforming product is identified and controlled; defined controls and related responsibilities and authorities; documented procedure; action

to eliminate detected nonconformities; authorized concession; actions to preclude use (if nonconformities are not corrected); records.

- **Analysis of data.** Determine, collect, analyze data; demonstrate suitability and effectiveness; evaluate where continual improvement can be made; including: customer satisfaction, product conformity, characteristics and trends of processes and products; opportunities for prevention; suppliers.

- **Improvement.** Continually improve effectiveness; by use of policy, objectives, audits, data analysis, corrective and preventive actions, management review; corrective actions; preventive actions.

This system is aimed to any company or industry that wishes to assure and to control the quality of its products, services and processes.

It is also very useful for those companies interested in exporting national products, which will have to show statistical evidence of the fact that they comply with the specifications and standards required by the international market including the requisites for electronic records security imposed by FDA CFR-21.

Also ***Super*****CEP® 2008** is an excellent support for the activities related to the obtainment and maintenance of the ISO-9000 procedures.

The system is completely in English (Spanish and Portuguese versions available) and very simple to operate.

The recommended procedure to obtain the best results with the system is to consult the information in this manual in the order that is shown below:

Installation and start up

Enter data in the tutorial examples.

Charts and Reports on the tutorial examples.

Configuration of your own real example.

Enter real data.

Charts and Reports on real data.

If you have any doubts about how the system is administered it will be necessary to consult chapters 4 Data Entry and 5 Configuration. The only way to exploit ***Super*****CEP® 2008** to its 100 % is to consult this handbook in its entirety.

Finally, if after consulting the content of this handbook, the information is not sufficient for obtaining a wished chart or report, or if you have some suggestion to improve or enrich the handbook or the system, please call your distributor or the manufacturer:

Free Technical Support.

Telephone: (0155) 5445-5390 al 92

Web site: www.supercep.com.mx
E-mail: fabricadigital@prodigy.net.mx
soporte@supercep.com.mx

2. STATISTICAL PROCESS CONTROL.

Below we intend to give a short explanation about Statistical Process Control and each one of the tools available in the system, as well as their application to the productive processes and Quality Management.

1. Concepts.
2. Control Charts.
3. Other Sequential Charts.
4. Process Capability Studies.
5. Pareto Charts.
6. Acceptance Sampling.
7. Linear Regression.

2.1 Concepts

Quality improvement is essential to increase client satisfaction, increase sales, preserve employment and to raise the living standards of society.

One of the main obstacles for improving quality is the constant presence of variations in processes and its consequences on out coming products or services. But, what is variation? In the same way that no two persons are never exactly alike, two manufactured parts or two services delivered are never exactly the same, There will always be a variation in size, weight, conformance or delivery time of the material, part, assembly or service. The difference can be very small or difficult to measure but it will always exist. This is called Variability.

Excessive variation is the cause of a great deal of quality problems. We must possess tools that allow us to show, react, control and prevent excessive variations.

Statistical Process Control methods are very important to quality improvement since it has been demonstrated that is a very simple and inexpensive way to detect, analyze and control excessive variation.

For most people, statistics seem very difficult or complicated, but for us it is no more than a clever way of using numbers to our advantage for helping us make objective decisions based on facts to reduce the number of problems in the operation of any process and in the realization of any product or service. The use of statistics is necessary because it is a mathematical tool designed to deal with large amounts of numbers of incomplete and imperfect nature just as the ones obtained from industrial and commercial scale processes.

Before approaching the statistical tools that ***Super*CEP®** has, we should understand what it means to be in "Statistical Control". It is said that a process is in Statistical Control when the variations or deviations from its average value cannot be linked to special causes and when the magnitude of these variations remains constant in the short and long-term. If the variations that arise are caused only by common and chance causes, the process is said to be under Statistical Control. A process is said to be "out of statistical control" if special causes of variation arise. Stating that a process is in Statistical Control is equivalent to saying that it is in a natural stability state.

In practice, how can one distinguish between a special cause and a natural or common cause? A special cause will not necessarily indicate a defective product. On the other hand, the exclusive existence of a system of common causes does not necessarily leads to a process conforming to specifications. What fundamentally matters at this moment is to verify the consistency and

stability of the process independently of the way the product or service meets or not the stated specification.

For the purpose of analysis and improvement of the process we can think of common or natural causes as the sum or system of all those forces that act upon our process and have relatively small and random effects. Even the most perfect and stable process, natural or artificial, shows certain routine variations of random nature that we must acknowledge as an inseparable part of it and that we call natural variability or noise. On the other hand, a process might present extraordinary variations known as signals that might indicate the presence of special or non-random causes that have appeared and are acting upon our process.

To make a decision on the stability of a process it will be useful to be able to delimit between natural variability or noise and special variability or signals. Control Charts are built using these limits.

In terms of the control charts we can say that for a process to be in control, all the points should fall within the Control Limits and they should be scattered at random with respect to the Central Line with no runs, cycles or adhesion to limits.

After recording data in our inspection format and having obtained a chart, the first question that we should answer is: *Is the process in statistical control?* We could ask the same question in different terms: Is the process free of special causes of variation? Or, the realization of the product or service has been under a stable and consistent set of circumstances?

For answering this question, we should seek evidence of extreme variations, deviations and trends. The presence of any indication of a special cause must guarantee an investigation of the process. The absence of these signs gives us the security that our data correctly represent the current maximum possibilities of the process.

Only when our data come from of a system of common causes, we can think that it is justified to compare the results of the process with the conditions imposed by the specifications.

2.2 Control Charts

Some people are surprised when they know that two apparently identical parts, made under carefully controlled conditions, of the same source of raw material and manufactured only with a difference in seconds by the same machine, could be different in many aspects.

In reality, any manufacturing process, even the most reliable, is characterized by certain degree of variability that it is of random nature and cannot be eliminated completely. Services and administrative processes are no exception.

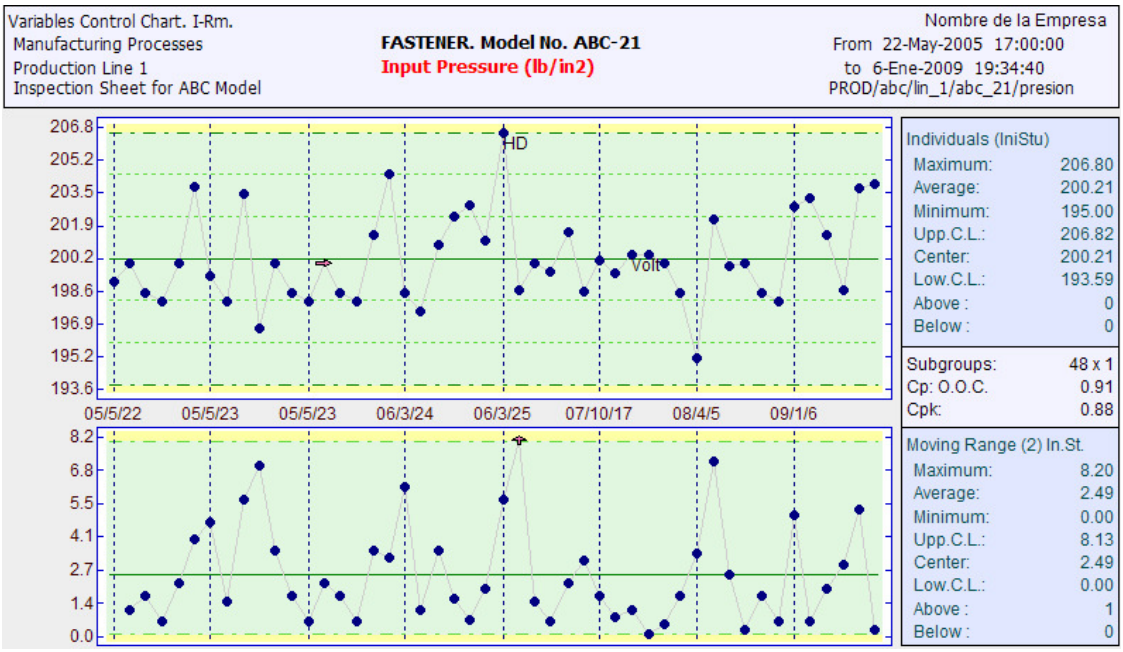
When the variability present in a production or service process is limited to natural or random variation, it is said that the process is **Under Statistic Control.**

This condition is reached investigating and eliminating all the causes that originate variations of other kinds, as are those which can be due to poorly trained workers, low quality raw materials, improper machine adjustments, lack of control of ambient conditions, overused parts, tools wear, unclear instructions, etc.

As any manufacturing or service processes rarely are free of this type of influences, it is important to have some systematical method for detecting the notable deviations from the state of statistical control, when these factors appear or earlier if it is possible. It is mainly for this purpose for which control charts are employed.

A control chart consists of a central line that corresponds to the average in which the process is operating and two lines corresponding to the upper and lower control limits.

These limits are chosen in such a way that the values that fall outside them should be interpreted as indications of a control fault, which means excessive variation or process instability. These limits should not be confused with specification limits, which were chosen, by the customer or designer to fulfill an arbitrary purpose.



Marking the results obtained from samples taken periodically in frequent intervals, it is possible to verify, by means of this chart, if the process is under control or if in the process has appeared some special cause of problems as those previously indicated.

When an obtained point falls outside of the control limits, we seek a possible fault, but still if the points remain within limits, the appearance of a trend or systematic irregularity can serve as notice of the fact that some action should be taken to avoid more serious problems.

The ability to "read" or "interpret" a control chart and to determine justly what corrective action must be taken, is a matter of objectivity, experience and good judgment of the process owners.

There are several types of control charts that can be built. If you obtain data for a quality characteristic that can be measured and expressed in numbers, generally you use control charts for central trend and variability, since the quality of a product frequently can be summarized in terms of these two quantities.

The sequence of decisions and necessary activities regarding the use of a control chart for any quality characteristic will typically include many of the following steps:

1. Decisions preparatory to the control charts.

- Purpose of the Charts. The objective is to complement and improve the ability of operators and supervisors of analyzing the process for the purpose of:
    - Establishing or changing specifications or in determining whether a given process can meet specifications. Establishing or changing production

procedures either by elimination of assignable causes of variation or fundamental changes in production methods. Establishing or changing inspection and acceptance procedures.
  - Provide a basis for current decisions during production as to when to hunt for causes of variation and take action intended to correct them and when to leave a process alone.
  - Provide a basis for current decisions on acceptance or rejections of manufactured or purchased product.
  - Disclose opportunities for continuous improvement and cost savings.

- Choice of the Variable. An easy to sample and measure variable not always justifies the use of a control chart. Specially at the beginning is important to select variables that offer the greatest prospects of reducing or preventing costs that supervision and management will readily accept as being real.

- Decision on the Basis of Subgrouping. The key idea behind the success of control charts is the division of observations into ***rational subgroups***. This requires the use of the right discrimination suited to the type of process and the purpose of the control chart. Generally speaking subgroups should be selected in a way that makes each subgroup as homogeneous as possible and that gives the maximum opportunity for variation from one subgroup to another.

- Decision on the Size and Frequency of Subgroups. Because the essential idea of the control chart is to select subgroups in a way that gives minimum opportunity for variation within a subgroup, it is desirable that subgroups be as small as possible. On statistical grounds, a size of four is sufficient for the distribution of means to be nearly normal. The larger the subgroup size, the narrower the control limits on charts for means and the easier it is to detect small variations. No general rules may be laid down for frequency of subgroups but in the initial use of a control chart for analyzing a process, it may be desirable to take more frequent samples and, later on, the frequency can be reduced as the process becomes more stable. If the cost of measurements is high, the sampling frequency must be balanced with the expected benefits.

- Setting up the Forms for Recording the Data. For learning and sensitizing purposes it can be interesting to have operators work their first charts with paper and pencil, although the routine use of computers is more efficient because human errors are reduced and there is more time left for analysis. Any form used needs plenty space for remarks and annotations regarding the context that might give clues to the causes of any out-of-control points.

- Determining the Method of Measurement. The quality of the data obtained from the measurement system (instruments, operators, methods) must be formally assured before any attempt is made to extract valid conclusions from the control charts elaborated with this data.

2. Starting the Control Charts.

- Making and Recording the Measurements. It should always be remembered that the information given by the control chart is influenced by variations in the measurement process as well as by variations in the quality characteristic. Measurement and recording errors should be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Data must be time-stamped to preserve its sequence. Annotations should be made of any occurrences that might help find special causes in case necessary.

- Calculation of subgroup statistics. Depending on the type of chart it will be necessary to calculate the mean, range, standard deviation or some other statistic for each subgroup. The relevant formulas will be presented later on.

- Plotting the charts. Although not compulsory, the general practice is to present the means and ranges (X-R) chart before the variability chart (R or S). Vertical scales are used for statistical measures and the horizontal scale is used for subgroup numbers, lot numbers or dates. Each point represents the statistic for the subgroup. Points may be connected but some authors do not recommend it to avoid resemblance with a trend chart. Points on the chart should be kept plotted up to date preferably by the process operators because the potential benefit of using the chart depends to a great extent on the agility of the decision-making it enables.

3. Determining the trial control limits.

- Decision on required number of subgroups before control limits are calculated. On statistical grounds it is desirable that control limits be based on at least 25 subgroups. Preliminary calculations of control limits can be made from the first 8 or 10 subgroups, with subsequent modification of limits as more subgroups are obtained. It must be understood that the fewer the subgroups used, the less assurance that this basis for action is sound..

- Calculation of trial limits. In all cases control limits extend 3 standard deviations on each side of the average values of the location and variability statistics. This space represents a good balance between the two types of errors one can make using the charts to determine the stability of a process: the error of searching for a problem when there is none and the error of letting the process run when a problem really exists. We wil list later on the methods that statistical theory gives us to estimate the standard deviation for each chart.

- Plotting the central lines and limits on the charts. Conventionally a solid horizontal line is drawn to represent the central limit at the aveage of the means, ranges or standard deviations charts. On both sides of this line the upper and lower control limits are drawn with a dashed horizontal line. On the ranges and standard deviations charts the lower control limit are not drawn if the computed value is zaro or less. It will be useful to draw lighter iines to horizontally divide de 1, 2 and 3 standard deviations zones between the central line and each limit.

4. Drawing preliminary conclusions from the charts.

- Indication of control or lack of control. Lack of control is indicated by points falling outside the control limits. The computational design of the control limits offers great confidence that a common cause system will seldom be responsible for points falling outside control limits. In contrast to this; when all points fall inside the control limits we can only say that it pays to act as if no assignable causes of variation are present. Still it is necessary to search for runs or patterns that might point to assignable causes of variation. For this purpose there are a series of rules or tests based on the number of points that can be expected on each zone of the chart if the process were subjected exclusively to a common cause system. The following situations suggest the need to searh for assignable causes of a possible process shift:

    - 2 out of 3 succesive points are on the zone between 2 and 3 standard deviations.
    - 7 succesive points going up or down.

- 8 succesive points outside the 1 standard deviation zone on both sides of the central line.
- 4 out of 5 succesive points outside the 1 standard deviation zone on the same side of the central line.
- 15 succesive points inside the 1 standard deviation zone on both sides of the central line.
- 14 alternating successive points.
- 7 succesive points are on the same side of the centra line..
- 10 out of 11 succesive points are on the same side of the central line.
- 12 out of 14 succesive points are on the same side of the central line.
- 14 out of 17 succesive points are on the same side of the central line.
- 16 out of 20 succesive points are on the same side of the central line.

- Interpretation of process in control. With evidence from the control chart that a process is in control, we are in a position to judge what is necessary to permit the manufacture of product that meets the specifications for the quality characteristic charted. If specifications are met then it will suffice to maintain the state of the process to assure the quality of the product or service. If specifications are not met then it will be necessary to profoundly modify the process itself to reduce common variation or to better the centering of it with respect to the target specification.

- Interpretation of process lacking statistical control. When the control chart indicates lack of statistical control the obvious step is to hunt for the assignable causes of variation and try to correct them. The process centering and dispersion cannot be used to compare with specification limits because the process is not stable nor predictable. It is possible though to recalculate limits eliminating out-of-control points on the charts to predict where ought the process average and limits to be if a controlled state could be achieved. This way it can be known in advance whether or not profound process changes are necessary anyway to meet specification limits.

5. Continuing to use the charts.

- Revision of Central Lines and Control Limits. The trial control limits served the purpose of determining whether past operations were in control. The continuing use of the control chart, with each out-of-control point used as a possible basis for hunting for an assignable cause of variation and taking action to eliminate that cause, may require revised limits. Eventually, as more data accumulate, the limits will need to be reviewed to make them more precise or simply because there have been fundamental changes in the process that have modified the common-cause system of variation.

- Use of the Control Charts for Action on the Process. In continuing the use of the control charts, there may be three different kinds of action on the process as follows: 1) action to remove assignable causes of variation that are brought to attention by out-of-control points, 2) action to establish the process average and 3) action to establish the process dispersion. Once a process is brought into control with a satisfactory average and dispersion, a purpose of the control chart is to help continue this state of affairs.

- Control Charts for Variables in relation to Acceptance Inspection. There are useful techniques for acceptance sampling and inspection, but it is well established that an overall decision with respect to the acceptance or rejection of a manufacturing process often is superior to a series of unrelated decisions regarding acceptance or rejection of separate lots of products. Control charts may give evidence that a process is in statistical control with satisfactory centering and dispersion which means the product is being made right the first time.

- Use of the charts for action on the specification. The basis of all specification limits should be the prospective use of the part or product for which the limits are specified. Ideally, all specification limits should be exactly right from the standpoint of what is really needed. Many specification limits are made tighter than really necessary, often because no time or effort has been given to finding out what is necessary. In most cases there is no one right value of specification limits which can be settled independently of cost factors involved; these cost factors cannot be properly judged without information regarding the capabilities of the manufacturing process such as is given by the control chart. Sometimes the appropriate conclusion from the control chart is to change the specification.

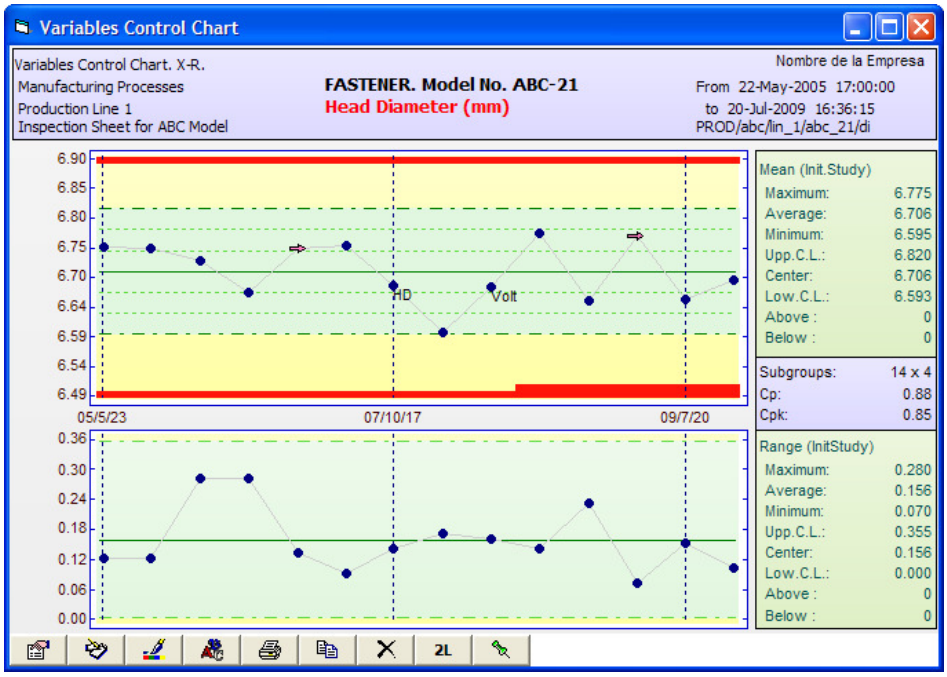
2.2.1 Control Charts for variables

***Super*CEP** offers the following charts for Variables:

- X - R Chart (Means and Ranges)
- X - S Chart (Means and Standard Deviations)
- I - mR (Individuals and Moving Ranges)
- X – mR – R (Means, Moving Ranges and Ranges)
- EWMA - R (Exponential Moving Averages and Ranges)

2.2.1.1 Means and Ranges Chart ($\overline{X} - R$)

The X-R chart, which is the traditional and fundamental tool of statistical process control, consists of two graphs, one for the means (X) that will help us control process centering and the other for ranges (R) that will help us control its variability.



Means and Ranges are obtained from subgroups of samples of constant size taken from the process at regular intervals of time or production units. Usually subgroup sizes are chosen between 4 and 5. Each data point on the Means graph is the average of the samples in one subgroup. Each point on the Ranges chart is the difference between the highest and lowest value in the subgroup. Control limits are calculated from the average Range and they delimit a 3 standard deviations zone around the process average.

Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

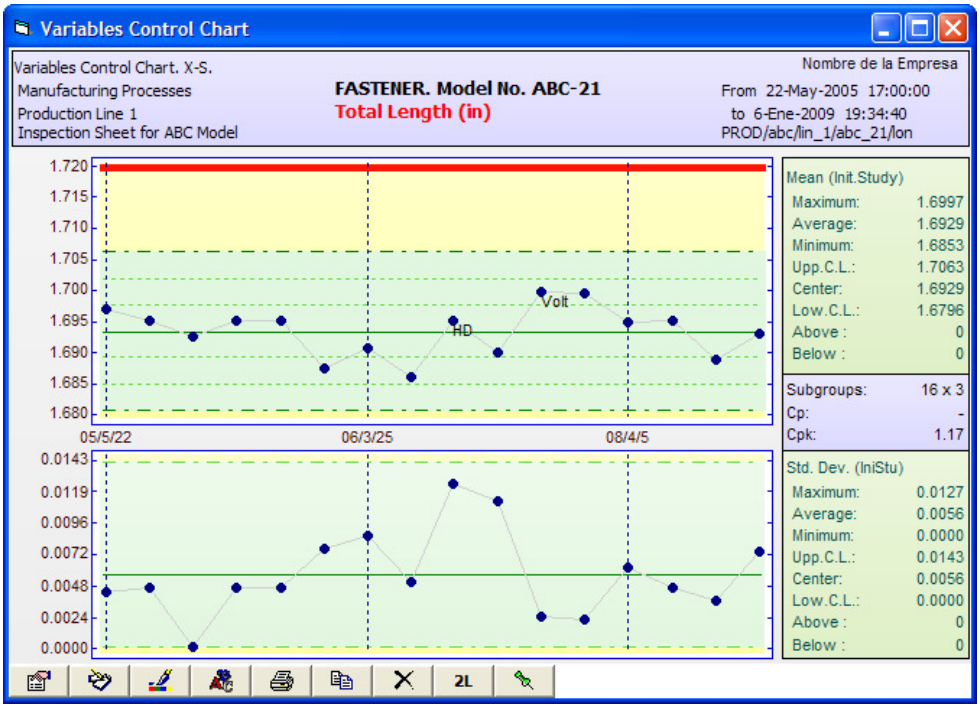
Graph	Limit	Definition	Estimate
Means	Upper	$\overline{\overline{X}} + 3\sigma_{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}} + A_2\overline{R}$
	Central	$\overline{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}}$
	Lower	$\overline{\overline{X}} - 3\sigma_{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}} - A_2\overline{R}$
Ranges	Upper	$\overline{R} + 3\sigma_R$	$D_4\overline{R}$
	Central	$\overline{R}$	$\overline{R}$
	Lower	$\overline{R} - 3\sigma_R$	$D_3\overline{R}$

Estimators vary with subgroup size n:

n	A2	D3	D4	n	A2	D3	D4
2	1.8806	0.0000	3.2670	21	0.1733	0.4254	1.5746
3	1.0231	0.0000	2.5740	22	0.1675	0.4347	1.5653
4	0.7285	0.0000	2.2820	23	0.1621	0.4438	1.5562
5	0.5768	0.0000	2.1140	24	0.1572	0.4530	1.5470
6	0.4833	0.0000	2.0040	25	0.1526	0.4602	1.5398
7	0.4193	0.0760	1.9240	30	0.1341	0.4830	1.5170
8	0.3726	0.1360	1.8640	35	0.1204	0.5016	1.4984
9	0.3367	0.1840	1.8160	40	0.1098	0.5162	1.4838
10	0.3082	0.2230	1.7770	45	0.1013	0.5277	1.4723
11	0.2851	0.2560	1.7440	50	0.0943	0.5372	1.4628
12	0.2658	0.2830	1.7170	55	0.0885	0.5453	1.4547
13	0.2494	0.3070	1.6930	60	0.0838	0.5512	1.4488
14	0.2353	0.3280	1.6720	65	0.0796	0.5582	1.4418
15	0.2231	0.3470	1.6530	70	0.0759	0.5670	1.4330
16	0.2123	0.3630	1.6370	75	0.0726	0.5787	1.4213
17	0.2028	0.3780	1.6220	80	0.0696	0.5943	1.4057
18	0.1943	0.3910	1.6080	85	0.0668	0.6152	1.3848
19	0.1866	0.4030	1.5970	90	0.0642	0.6426	1.3574
20	0.1796	0.4150	1.5850	95	0.0619	0.6781	1.3219
				100	0.0597	0.7231	1.2769

2.2.1.2 Means and Standard Deviations Chart ($\overline{X} - S$)

Each point of the Means chart is the average of the samples of a subgroup. Each point of the Deviations chart is the internal standard deviation of each subgroup. The control limits are calculated from the average standard Deviation and delimit a zone of 3 standard deviations on each side of the average.



Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

Graph	Limit	Definition	Estimator
Means	Upper	$\overline{\overline{X}} + 3\sigma_{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}} + A_1\overline{S}$
	Central	$\overline{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}}$
	Lower	$\overline{\overline{X}} - 3\sigma_{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}} - A_1\overline{S}$
Deviations	Upper	$\overline{S} + 3\sigma_S$	$B_4\overline{S}$
	Central	$\overline{S}$	$\overline{S}$
	Lower	$\overline{S} - 3\sigma_S$	$B_3\overline{S}$

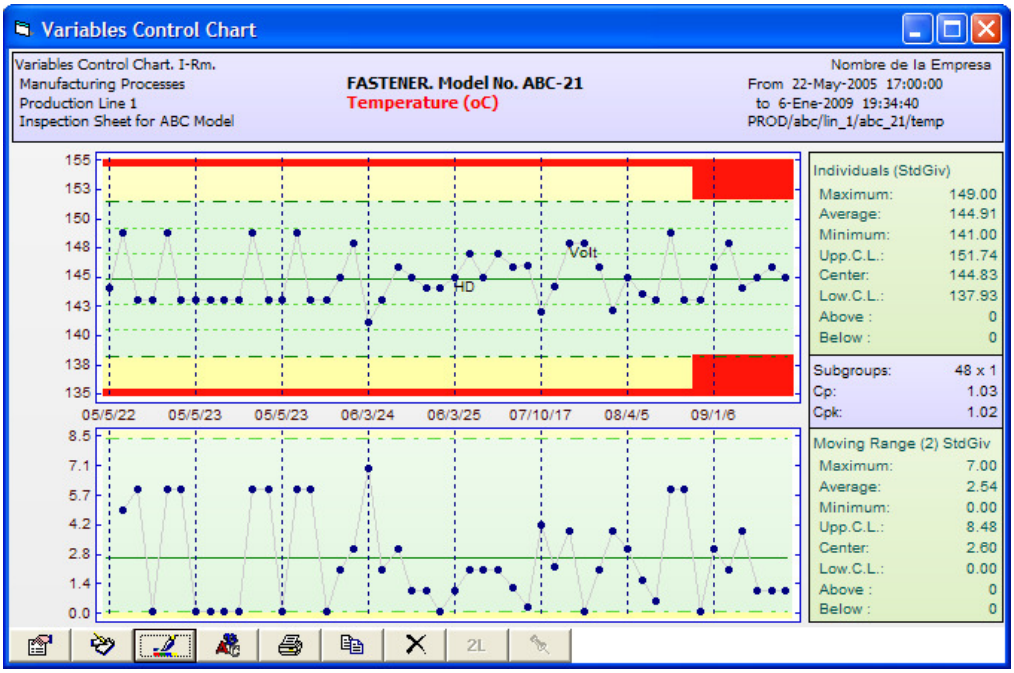
Estimators vary with subgroup size n:

n	A1	B3	B4	n	A1	B3	B4
2	3.7599	0.0000	3.2664	21	0.6792	0.5231	1.4769
3	2.3937	0.0000	2.5682	22	0.6625	0.5354	1.4646
4	1.8799	0.0000	2.2659	23	0.6469	0.5458	1.4542
5	1.5959	0.0000	2.0895	24	0.6324	0.5561	1.4439
6	1.4100	0.0300	1.9700	25	0.6188	0.5638	1.4362
7	1.2766	0.1176	1.8824	30	0.5619	0.6039	1.3961
8	1.1750	0.1850	1.8150	35	0.5183	0.6342	1.3658
9	1.0942	0.2395	1.7605	40	0.4835	0.6604	1.3396
10	1.0282	0.2830	1.7170	45	0.4549	0.6767	1.3233
11	0.9726	0.3219	1.6781	50	0.4308	0.6953	1.3047

12	0.9253	0.3529	1.6471	55	0.4086	0.8744	1.1256
13	0.8842	0.3818	1.6182	60	0.3912	0.8277	1.1723
14	0.8482	0.4064	1.5936	65	0.3759	0.7964	1.2036
15	0.8162	0.4281	1.5719	70	0.3622	0.7729	1.2271
16	0.7876	0.4487	1.5513	75	0.3499	0.7544	1.2456
17	0.7618	0.4655	1.5345	80	0.3388	0.7393	1.2607
18	0.7384	0.4810	1.5190	85	0.3287	0.7267	1.2733
19	0.7170	0.4964	1.5036	90	0.3194	0.7159	1.2841
20	0.6974	0.5094	1.4906	95	0.3109	0.7066	1.2934
				100	0.3030	0.6985	1.3015

2.2.1.3 Individuals and Moving Ranges Chart ($PI - Rm$)

The control chart of individual points and mobile ranges can be used for characteristics whose individual samples are normally distributed. On the I chart each point represents an individual value. In the mR chart each point is the difference between the current sample and the previous sample.



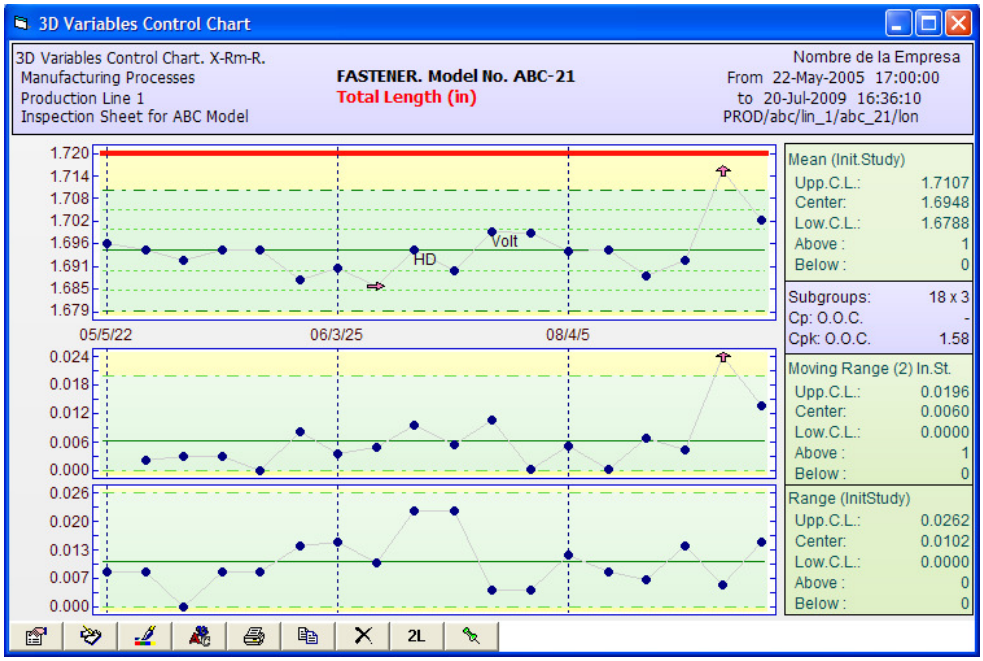
Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

Graph	Limit	Definition	Estimator
Individuals	Upper	$\overline{PI} + 3\sigma_{PI}$	$\overline{PI} + 2.6596\overline{Rm}$
	Central	$\overline{PI}$	$\overline{PI}$
	Lower	$\overline{PI} - 3\sigma_{PI}$	$\overline{PI} - 2.6596\overline{Rm}$
	Upper	$\overline{Rm} + 3\sigma_{Rm}$	$3.267\overline{Rm}$

Moving Range	Central	$\overline{Rm}$	$\overline{Rm}$
	Lower	$\overline{Rm} - 3\sigma_{Rm}$	0.0

2.2.1.4 Means, Moving Ranges and Ranges ($\overline{X}-Rm-R$ or 3D)

Statistical independence between samples in each subgroup is one the most important requisites for a control chart to work properly, but also one of the most frequently ignored. Many times several measures of the same characteristic on the same sample are taken and these repetitions are integrated into subgroups charting its mean and range values. The lack of independence of these repetitions usually generates out-of-control charts. The 3D chart was designed to avoid this problem. The same means, moving ranges and ranges charts that we already know are presented with one difference: subgroups averages are taken as individuals on the moving range chart and for the calculation of limits on the means chart. This adaptation renders more realistic natural limits.



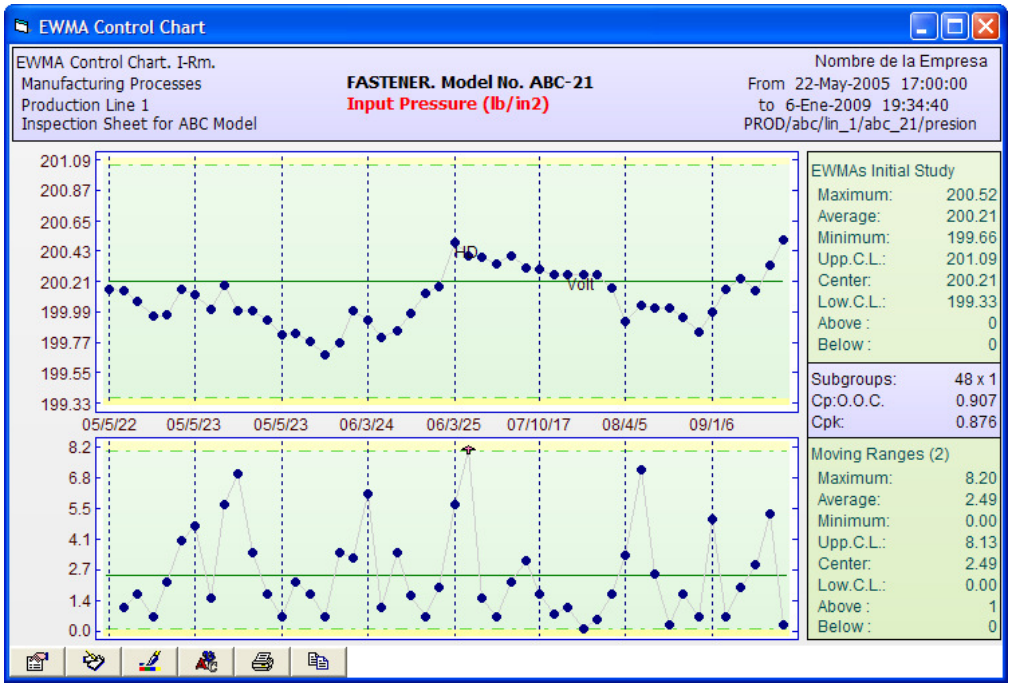
Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

Graph	Limit	Definition	Estimator
Means	Upper	$\overline{\overline{X}} + 3\sigma_{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}} + 2.6596\overline{Rm}$
	Central	$\overline{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}}$
	Lower	$\overline{\overline{X}} - 3\sigma_{\overline{X}}$	$\overline{\overline{X}} - 2.6596\overline{Rm}$
Moving Range	Upper	$\overline{Rm} + 3\sigma_{Rm}$	$3.267\overline{Rm}$
	Central	$\overline{Rm}$	$\overline{Rm}$

	Lower	$\overline{Rm} - 3\sigma_{Rm}$	0.0
Ranges	Upper	$\overline{R} + 3\sigma_R$	$D_4\overline{R}$
	Central	$\overline{R}$	$\overline{R}$
	Lower	$\overline{R} - 3\sigma_R$	$D_3\overline{R}$

2.2.1.5 Exponentially Weighted Moving Averages and Ranges Chart (EWMA – R or mR)

The Exponential Moving Averages chart is an alternative to the Means or Individuals chart that can be used in processes where we want to investigate constant and small shifts in the process mean in the order of 0.5 to 2.0 sigma. Each point on the graph is geometrically weighted with all older data in a way that better represents small constant shifts sacrifying the sensibility for large sudden shifts. A weighting factor (lambda) is chosen between 0.05 and 1.0 to inversely affect how much "smoothing" is obtained. Common chosen values fall between 0.2 and 0.4. Raw individual or grouped data can be used. The Ranges chart does not change.



Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

Graph	Limit	Definition
Means	Upper	$\overline{\overline{X}} + \frac{\kappa\overline{R}}{d_2\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda}}$
	Central	$\overline{\overline{X}}$

Lower	$\overline{\overline{X}} - \frac{\kappa \overline{R}}{d_2 \sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda}}$

Estimator d2 varies with subgroup size n:

n	d2	n	d2	n	d2	n	d2
		11	3.1730	21	3.7780	55	4.5720
2	1.1280	12	3.2580	22	3.8190	60	4.6220
3	1.6930	13	3.3360	23	3.8580	65	4.6720
4	2.0590	14	3.4070	24	3.8950	70	4.7220
5	2.3260	15	3.4720	25	3.9310	75	4.7720
6	2.5340	16	3.5320	30	4.0855	80	4.8220
7	2.7040	17	3.5880	35	4.2134	85	4.8720
8	2.8470	18	3.6400	40	4.3220	90	4.9220
9	2.9700	19	3.6890	45	4.4151	95	4.9720
10	3.0780	20	3.7350	50	4.4982	100	5.0220

Kappa factor varies with lambda:

lambda	kappa
0.05	2.49
0.10	2.70
0.20	2.86
0.30	2.93
0.40	2.96
0.50	2.98
0.75	3.00
1.00	3.00

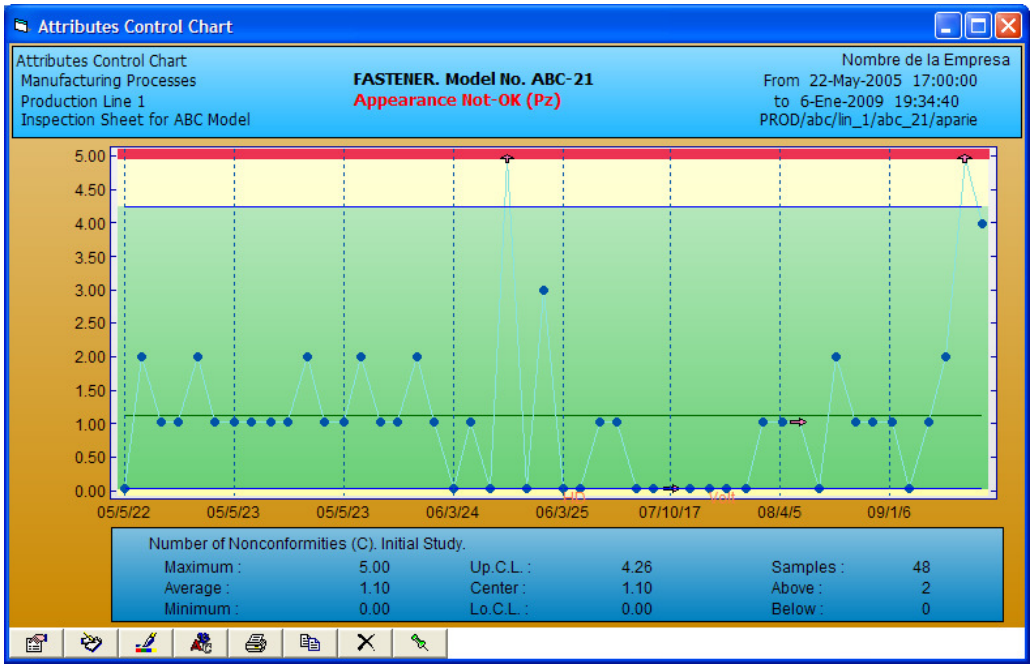
2.2.2 Control Charts for Attributes

When a quality characteristic can only be evaluated as accepted or rejected or qualified with a subjective scale then an analysis by attributes is necessary. The defective fraction chart or number of defects chart are used in this situations. The system handles the following Control Charts by Attributes:

- C Chart (Number of defects)
- U Chart (Number of defects per unit)
- P Chart (Defective fraction)
- NP Chart (Number of defectives)

2.2.2.1 Non-conformities chart (c).

Each point on the graph is the number of defects found in a sample, a lot, a period's production or any other constant-size opportunity area. Control limits border a 3 standard deviations probability zone around the mean so the interpretation of out-of-limits points is similar to the variables charts.



Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

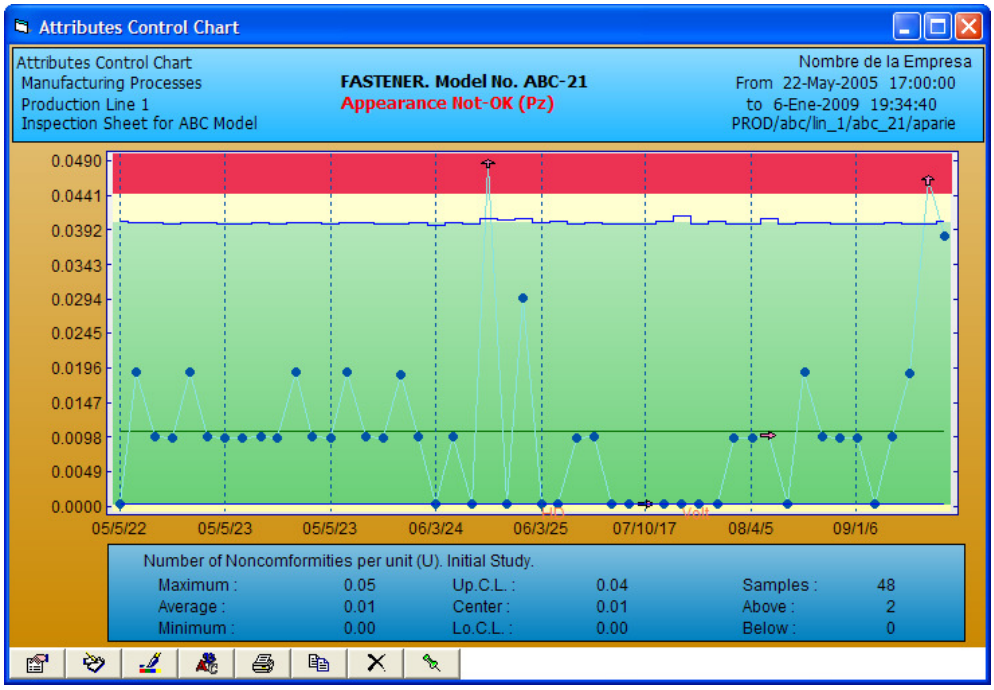
Limit	Definition	Estimator
Upper	$\bar{c}+3\sigma_c$	$\bar{c}+3\sqrt{\bar{c}}$
Central	$\bar{c}$	$\bar{c}$
Lowerr	$\bar{c}-3\sigma_c$	$\bar{c}-3\sqrt{\bar{c}}$

2.2.2.2 Non-conformities per Unit Chart (u).

Each point on the graph represents the quotient between the number of defects found in a sample, lot, period's production or any other opportunity area and its size, which might not be constant. Control limits are interpreted as usual except that they will vary from point to point according to the inverse of the opportunity area size.

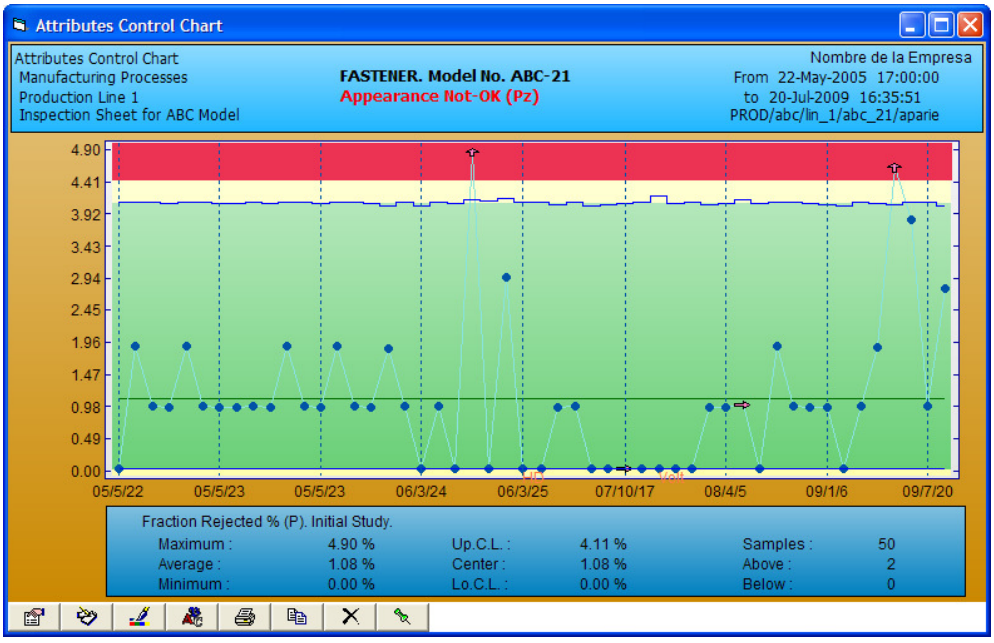
Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

Limit	Definition	Estimator
Upper	$\bar{u}+3\sigma_u$	$\bar{u}+3\sqrt{\bar{u}/n}$
Central	$\bar{u}$	$\bar{u}$
Lower	$\bar{u}-3\sigma_u$	$\bar{u}-3\sqrt{\bar{u}/n}$



2.2.2.3 Non-Conforming Fraction Chart (p).

Each point on the graph represents the percentage of the number of non-conforming units (with each rejected unit having one or more defects) in the sample, lot, period's production or any other opportunity area, which might not be of constant size. Control limits are interpreted as usual except that they will vary from point to point according to the inverse of the opportunity area size.

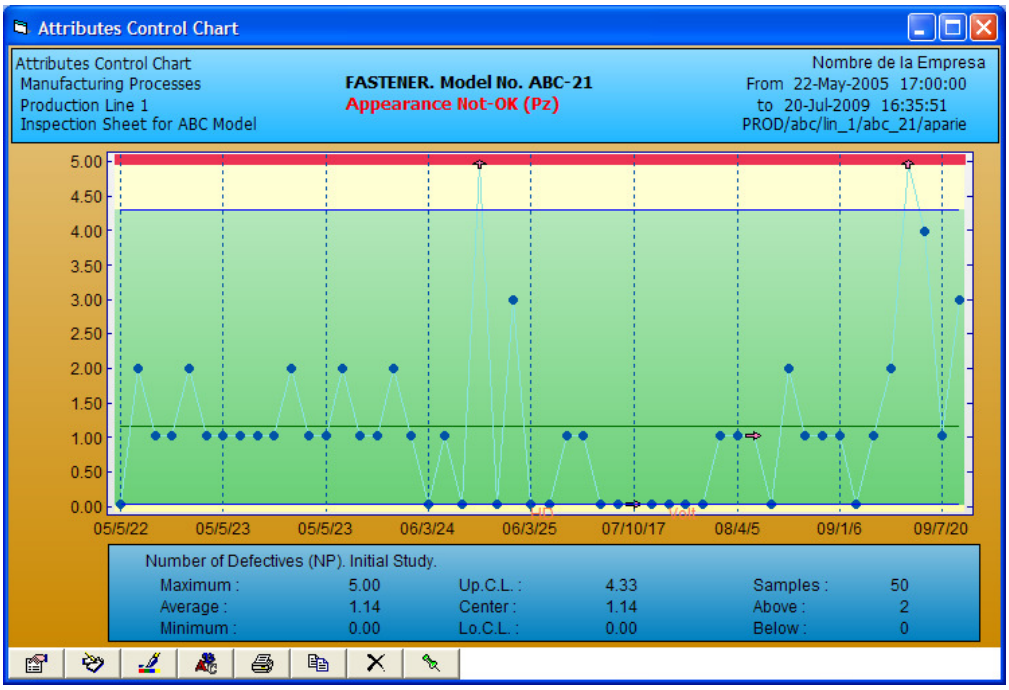


Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

Limit	Definition	Estimator
Upper	$\overline{p}+3\sigma_p$	$\overline{p}+3\sqrt{\overline{p}(1-\overline{p})/n}$
Central	$\overline{p}$	$\overline{p}$
Lower	$\overline{p}-3\sigma_p$	$\overline{p}-3\sqrt{\overline{p}(1-\overline{p})/n}$

2.2.2.4 Non-Conforming units Chart (np).

Each point on the graph is the number of non-conforming elements (each rejected unit may have one or more non-conformities) found in a sample, lot, period's production or any other opportunity area of constant size. Control limits border a 3 standard deviations probability zone around the mean so the interpretation of out-of-limits points is similar to the variables charts.



Necessary formulas for the central line and control limits are:

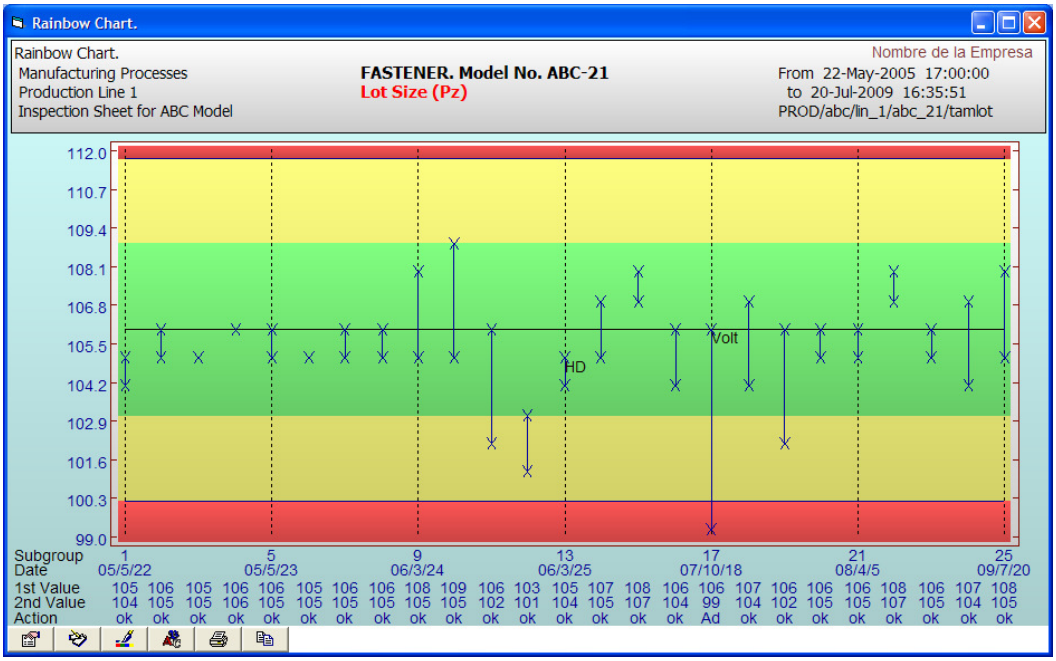
Limit	Definition	Estimator
Upper	$\overline{np}+3\sigma_{np}$	$\overline{np}+3\sqrt{\overline{np}(1-\overline{p})}$
Central	$\overline{np}$	$\overline{np}$
Lower	$\overline{np}-3\sigma_{np}$	$\overline{np}-3\sqrt{\overline{np}(1-\overline{p})}$

2.3 Other Sequential Charts

2.3.1 Rainbow Chart

It is a practical tool for in-line process control. It is recommended because it is especially effective controlling processes with frequent set-ups, adjustments and tooling changes.

Comparing it with the X-R chart it has some attractive features like the small subgroup sizes allowed (usually 2 samples every 30 minutes) and the fact that no calculations are needed. This allows operators and tooling personnel to use them in an effective manner with little training.



Another advantage is that the Rainbow chart shows samples directly charted against specification limits instead of control limits, which is the case with control charts like X-R.

To use this chart the process must show some statistical properties:

- The probability distribution of the process must approximate a normal distribution.
- The process must be in a state of statistical control.
- The process must be centered very close to the nominal specification value (half-way between upper and lower specification limits).
- The process must have a potential capacity index (Cp) of at least 1.33.

If these conditions are met, 5 color areas are drawn in the following way:

Upper Red.	Above the upper specification limit.
Upper Yellow.	Between 75% of tolerance and upper specification limit.
Green.	Between 25% and 75% of tolerance.
Lower Yellow.	Between 25% of tolerance and lower specification limit.
Lower Red.	Below the lower specification limit.

The usage routine is as follows:

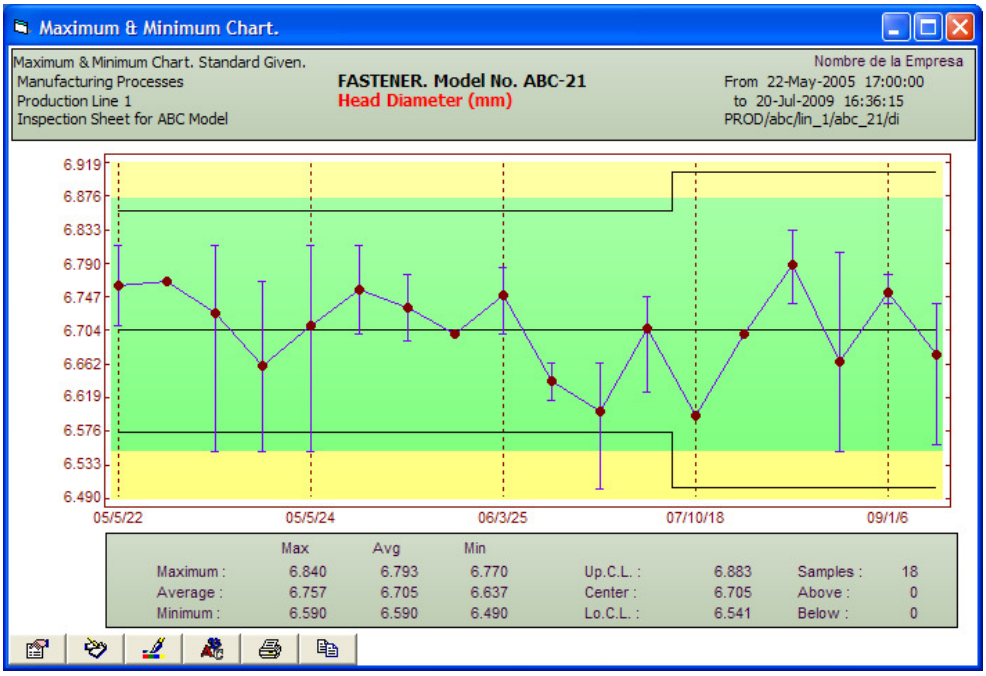
1. After a set-up, adjustment or tooling change, inspection is a 100% until 5 consecutive measures fall on the green zone.
2. Having 5 measures on the green zone sampling inspection begins.
3. Initially 2 samples are taken at 30 minutes intervals and both measures from the subgroup are recorded.
4. Actions are taken based on which color zones both measures fall on:

Situation	Action
Both points on the green zone. One point on the green zone and the other on any yellow zone.	Continue without change.
Both points on the same yellow zone. One point on the red zone and the other on any zone of the same side of the nominal target.	Adjust and enter 100% inspection until finding 5 consecutive measures on the green zone.
One point on the red zone and the other on any zone on the other side of the nominal target. Both points on opposite yellow zones.	Stop the operation and ask for supervision.

5. Samples with values on the red zone are to be handled according to non-conforming product procedures.
6. Based on process control needs, reduction of inspection frequency can be justified after having 25 subgroups with all its measures on the green zone.

2.3.2 Maximum and Minimum Chart

Similar to the Means control chart this graph show the average of each subgroup and also the lowest and highest value with an I bar. Subgroups are not necessarily made up of constant size samples but instead they encompass a constant period's samples. The central line is the average of the means of all subgroups, while control limits are calculated for each period from the range. This chart is useful for comparing extreme values with specification limits.



2.3.3 Group Chart

When forming the subgroups for a control chart, mixing samples from different currents of a process is a common mistake. This frequently happens when the same machine has distinct positions, cavities, injectors, molds, dies, etc.

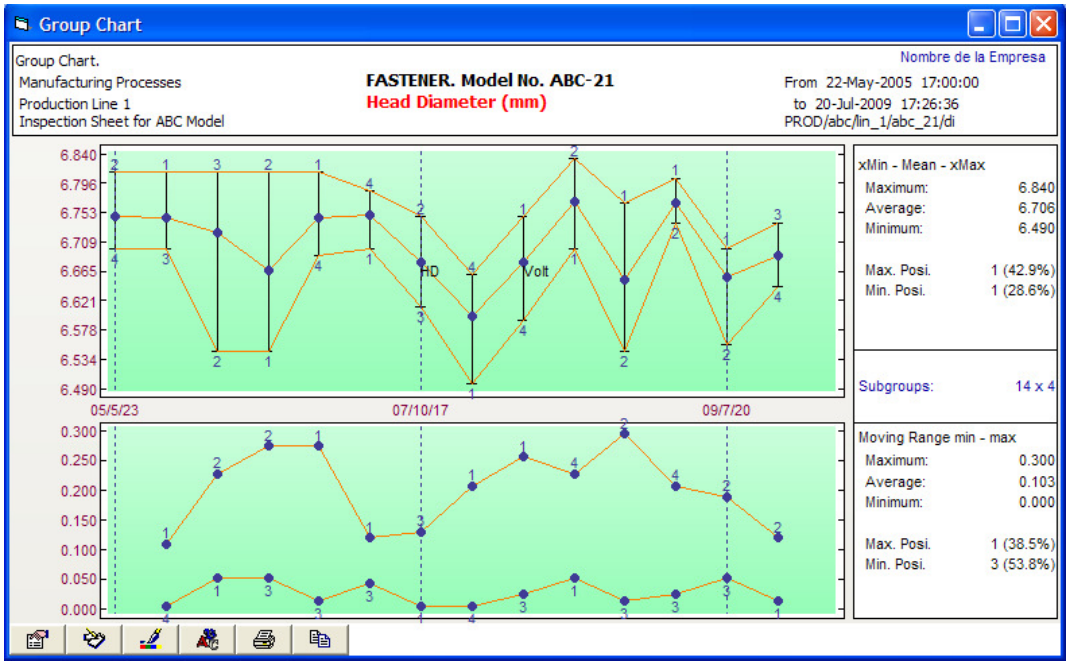
In fact, each one of these elements usually behaves as a relatively independent process with its own average and standard deviation and therefore collecting product samples from all of them into one subgroup will mask the signals of instability losing the ability to detect them. If one wants to avoid this mistake, the practical problem arises of how the control chart of each element can be analyzed without having to spend too much time and effort.

The Group chart can be used to detect which elements or positions deserve a closer analysis with a control chart.

On a Group chart, extreme upper and lower samples from a fixed period of time are shown with a label identifying its origin. This permits saying, for example, that mold number 5 is delivering the most deviated samples most of the time.

The highest and lowest moving ranges between successive periods are labeled on a second chart.

Due to its nature this graph does not lend itself to the calculation of control limits but it is useful as a guide to initiate other analysis.



2.4 Process Capability Study.

The tabulation or gathering of the number of times in which a certain measurement of the quality characteristic or variable to analyze appears, for any product that is being examined is known as a Frequencies Histogram. The tabulation or data ranking is represented putting on the vertical axis the frequency in which the data occur, and on the horizontal axis the values of the characteristic that is being measured; these values are represented in small numerical intervals almost always defined by the user, called class intervals.

Commonly, in the referred Histogram, the corresponding values of the target mean of all the population are also shown, as well as the values for the upper and lower specification limits.

The process capacity or Cp is defined as the relationship between the specification limits or tolerance and the total variability of the process given by the calculation of the standard deviation.

Mathematically it is expressed in the following form:

$$Cp = \frac{\text{Upper Specification - Lower Specification}}{\text{6 times the standard deviation}}$$

Example:

Upper Specification Limit: 5.00 % humidity
Lower Specification Limit: 3.00 % humidity
Process Standard Deviation: 0.40 %
(Calculated with data obtained from last month)

Substituting these values in the formula gives the following result:

$$Cp = \frac{5.0 - 3.0}{6 \times 0.40} = 0.83$$

The denominator is greater than the numerator and gives a smaller value than 1.0. This means that the process has greater variability than what the specification allows.

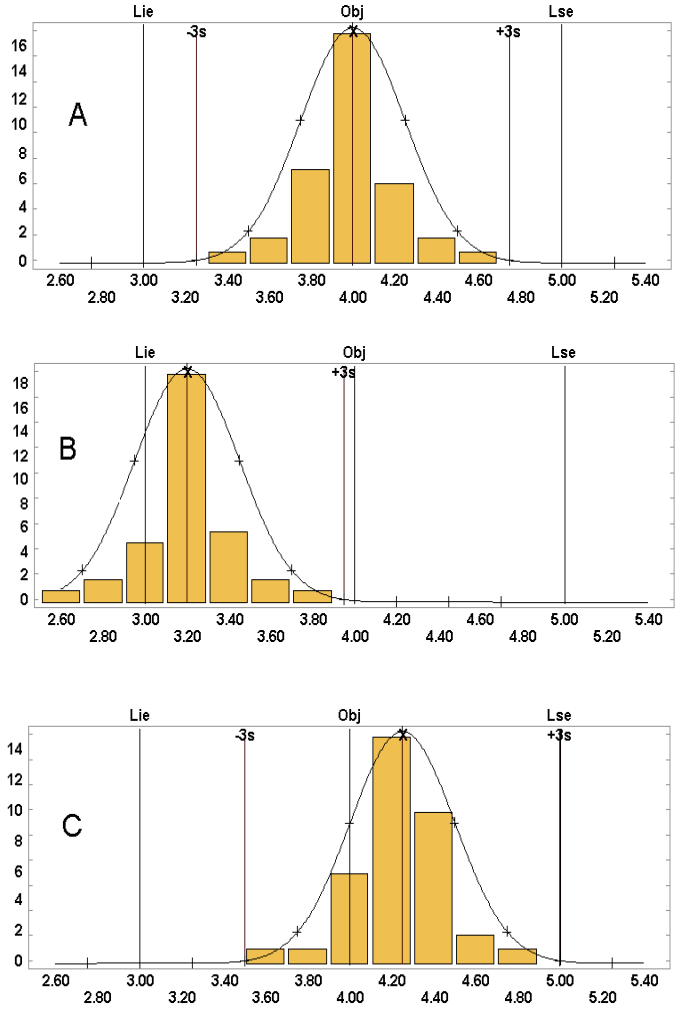
Now, corrective action is taken on one of the common causes to reduce the variability and then the new standard deviation of the process is equal to 0.25%, therefore we have a new value for Cp:

$$Cp = \frac{5 - 3}{6 \times 0.25} = 1.333$$

This indicates that the variability of the humidity that the process gives is less than that of the established tolerance; therefore the process has the potential capacity of fulfilling the specification.

As it's seen, the Cp index permits to qualify the variability of products and processes, being greater the capacity of complying with the specification, when the Cp value is greater.

You must realize that for calculating the value of Cp it has been assumed that the average value of the distribution always coincides with the center of the specification, but in reality there will be situations, as those of the cases "B" or "C" of the following figure, where the average of the distribution does not coincide with the center of the specification.



It is evident that in the "B" case there are more values outside of specification and in the "C" case, though in smaller quantity, the distribution shows that the values also tend to be outside the upper limit of the specification; however, according to the Cp formula, in the three "A", "B" and "C" cases, the numerical value would be 1.33.

To consider this situation, we use a more meaningful index that takes into account the position of the center of the distribution with respect to that of the specification, that we call Process Capability (Cpk). Mathematically it is expressed as:

$$\text{Cpk usl} = \frac{\text{Upper Specification} - \text{Mean}}{\text{3 times the standard deviation}} = \frac{\text{LSE} - X}{3 \cdot s}$$

$$\text{Cpk lsl} = \frac{\text{Mean – Lower Specification}}{\text{3 times the standard deviation}} = \frac{\text{X - LIE}}{3 \cdot s}$$

From the obtained values, we take into account the one, which is smaller.

Cpk = Min (Cpk lsl, Cpk usl)

Applying the formula to the "A" case in which the distribution average = 4.0 we have:

$$\text{Cpk usl} = \frac{5-4}{3 \times 0.25} = 1.333 \qquad \text{Cpk lsl} = \frac{4 - 3}{3 \times 0.25} = 1.333$$

In this case, the distribution mean coincides with the center of the specified limits, therefore the values of Cpk usl, Cpk lsl and Cp are equal and therefore Cpk is equal also.

In the"B" case, where the average distribution = 3.2, we have:

$$\text{Cpk usl} = \frac{5 - 3.2}{3 \times 0.25} = 2.4 \qquad \text{Cpk lsl} = \frac{3.2 - 3}{3 \times 0.25} = 0.267$$

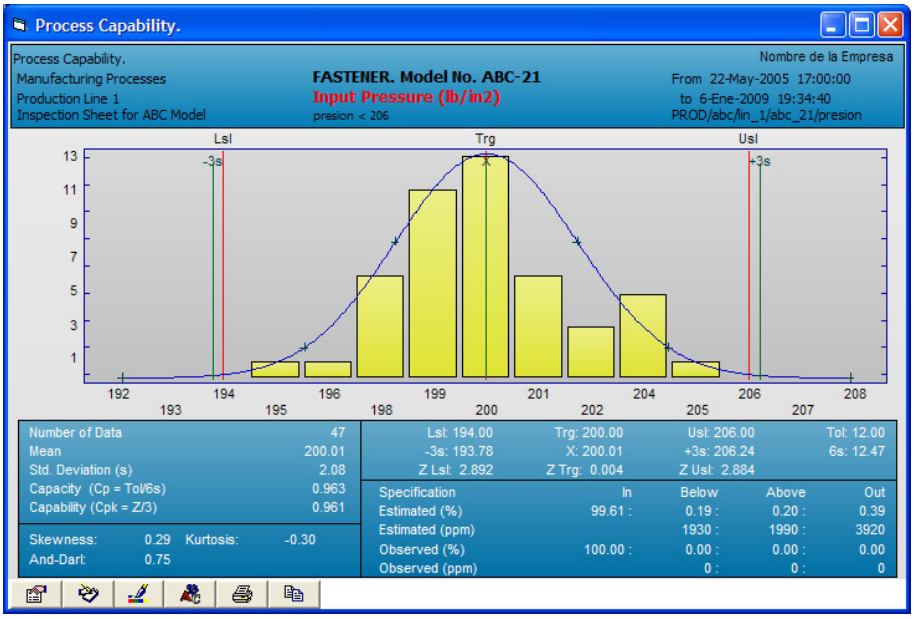
In this case, to use only the value of Cpk usl would make the process look perfect, but the value of Cpk lsl = 0.267, which is the value that will be taken as Cpk, is very low, which indicates that most of the data is outside the lower limit, something which can be noticed in the previous figure.

In the "C" case the average of the distribution = 4.25 and therefore:

$$\text{Cpk usl} = \frac{5 - 4.25}{3 \times 0.25} = 1.0 \qquad \text{Cpk lsl} = \frac{4.25 - 3}{3 \times 0.25} = 1.666$$

In this case, there are no problems with the lower limit, but on the other hand, the value of Cpk usl indicates that it is on the exact frontier of the specified upper limit.

The foregoing permits to conclude that higher Cpk values mean smaller variability and closer distribution mean and target value, yielding higher probability of complying with the conditions specified for a given process or product, that is, greater Cpk means greater quality.

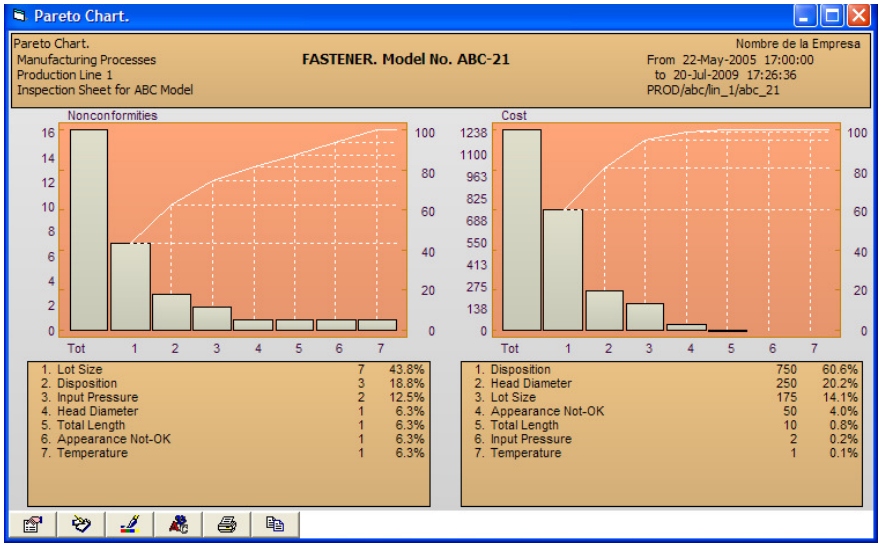


2. 5 Pareto Chart.

In productive processes there are many factors that should be improved and these, at the same time, consist of several small problems, therefore on some occasions it is difficult to know which ones should be attacked first and what road to follow to solve them.

The Pareto chart is a tool that sorts by order of importance, the negative impact of the non conforming characteristics that are measured on a given process or product, either by frequencies of defects or found contingencies or by its cost or value that they impinge on the process.

Systematic elaboration of these charts permits us to observe the evolution of the improvements accomplished on the productive processes.



2.6 Acceptance Sampling of Lots.

Manufactured goods are sent to customers in batches that vary in size from a few up to many thousands of individual objects. Ideally, each batch would not contain any defective object, but in practice it is quite rare to find this case.

Recognizing the fact that some defective objects have been sent, even supposing that the batch may have been a hundred percent surveyed, many consumers demand evidence based on careful inspection, of the fact that the portion of defective items in each batch will not be excessive.

A frequently employed method and a very effective one to give this kind of evidence is that of samples inspection, in which the samples are selected from each batch before shipment (or before consumer acceptance) and a decision is made based on this sample to accept or reject the whole batch. A batch can be accepted even though it contains some defective units. The agreement between producer and consumer will establish some form of compensation to the consumer for these rejections.

The rejection of a batch does not mean that it has to be destroyed, but simply that it should be subdued to a strict inspection to eliminate all the defective parts.

As this cost is not negligible at all (some times is as high as the production cost and sometimes greater) it will not always be convenient to check all the pieces of a batch. Consequently, the inspection for acceptance implies as a rule the use of samples; more specifically, a random sample is selected from each batch and the batch will be accepted if the number of defective items found in the sample does not exceed a given acceptance number.

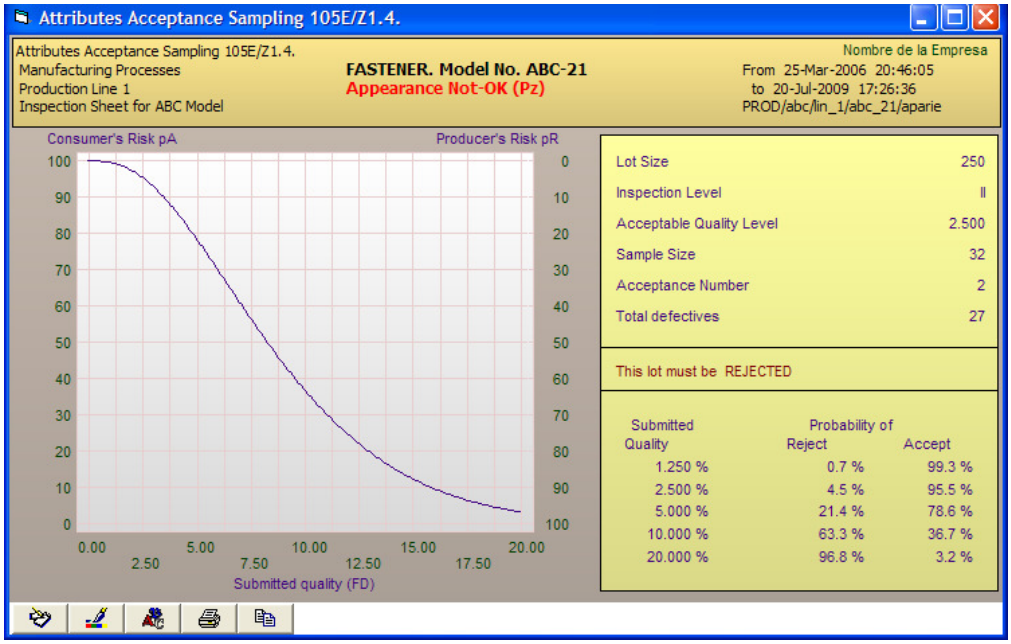
For lot acceptance sampling ***Super*CEP** uses the inspection standards by attributes MIL-STD-105E / ANSI-Z1.4 and MIL-STD-1916 and the inspection standards by variables MIL-STD-414, ANSI-Z1.9 y MIL-STD-1916.

2.6.1 MIL-STD-105E / ANSI-Z1.4

ACCEPTABLE QUALITY LEVEL (AQL). The level of acceptable quality (AQL) is defined as the maximum defective percentage (or the maximum number of defects per hundred units) that, for inspection sampling purposes, can be considered satisfactory as an average of the process. In MIL -STD-105 E / ANSI-Z1.4, the values of AQL of 10 or less are expressed as defective percentage or as defects per hundred units; those above 10, are expressed only per hundred units.

INSPECTION LEVELS AND STAGES. These concepts determine the size of the sample to inspect. The system allows choosing between the 4 special levels and the 3 general levels under single sampling in normal sampling stage. Special levels of inspection are applied to very reliable suppliers that only need small samples to decide acceptance of the lot. General levels 1 and 2 are recommended at the beginning of a system of lot sampling. Finally, inspection level 3 is suggested for less reliable suppliers which have had difficulties meeting required specifications in the near past and need to submit bigger samples form the lots to decide acceptance.

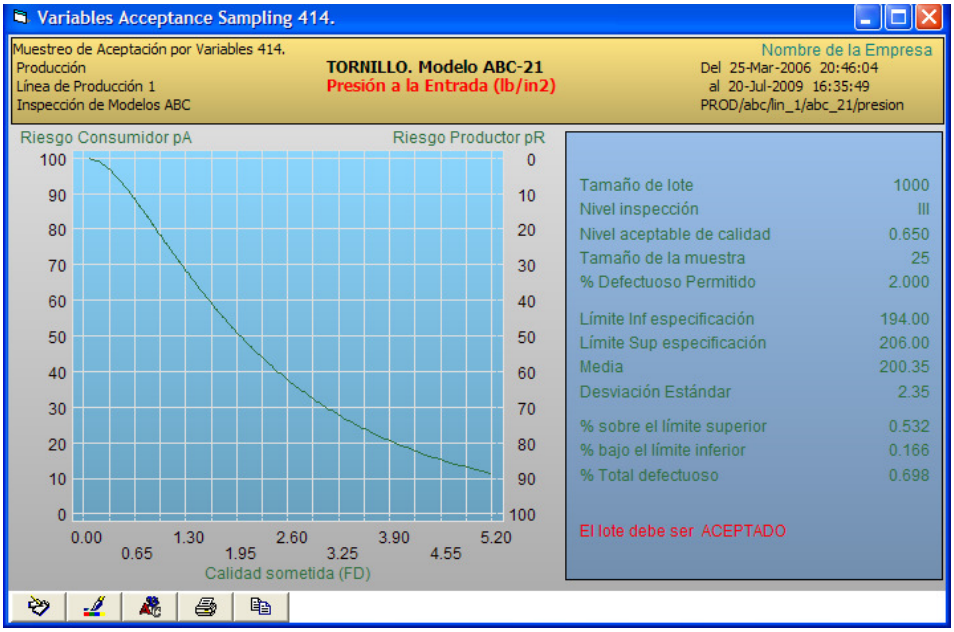
Finally, the **Sampling Plan**, that is the combination of lot size, inspection level, inspection stage and AQL determine the acceptance Number c which limits the maximum number of non-conforming items that can be found in the sample to accept the whole lot.



2.6.2 MIL-STD-414

The standard by variables has similarities with the standard by attributes. Like the standard by attributes, the sampling plans are catalogued by AQL, inspection level and lot size.

The definition of AQL is different from that found in the MIL-STD-105D. In MIL-STD-414, the level of acceptable quality, AQL, is defined as a nominal value expressed in terms of defective percentage specified for only one quality characteristic.



There are five inspection levels that go from 1 to 5. Level 1 is the less rigorous and level 5 the most rigorous. The system employs the table for normal inspection stage.

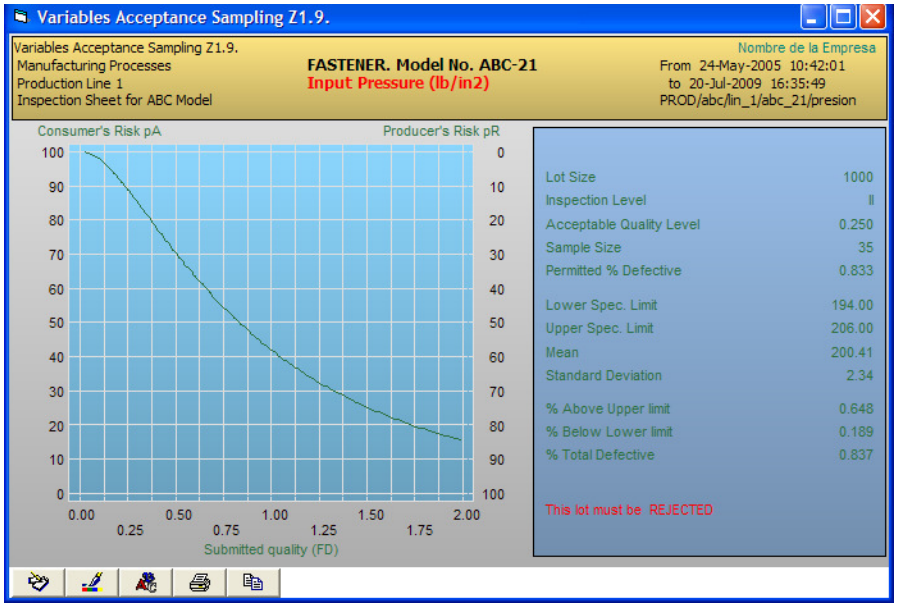
When this type of sampling is applied for the first time we begin with inspection level 4 unless other one is specified. Level 1 is applied to unreliable suppliers, therefore we would have to inspect the largest possible sample to decide if the lot is accepted or rejected.

Example:

Lot size	5000
Inspection Level	1
Code Letter	G
Aceptable Quality Level (AQL)	1.0
Sample size	15
% Non-conformance allowed	3.05
Mean	18.00
Lower specification limit	17.50
Upper specification limit	18.22
Standard deviation (s)	0.21
Estimate % above USL	2.31
Estimate % below LSL	0.42
Estimate % Total non-conforming	2.73
The lot must be	**ACCEPTED**

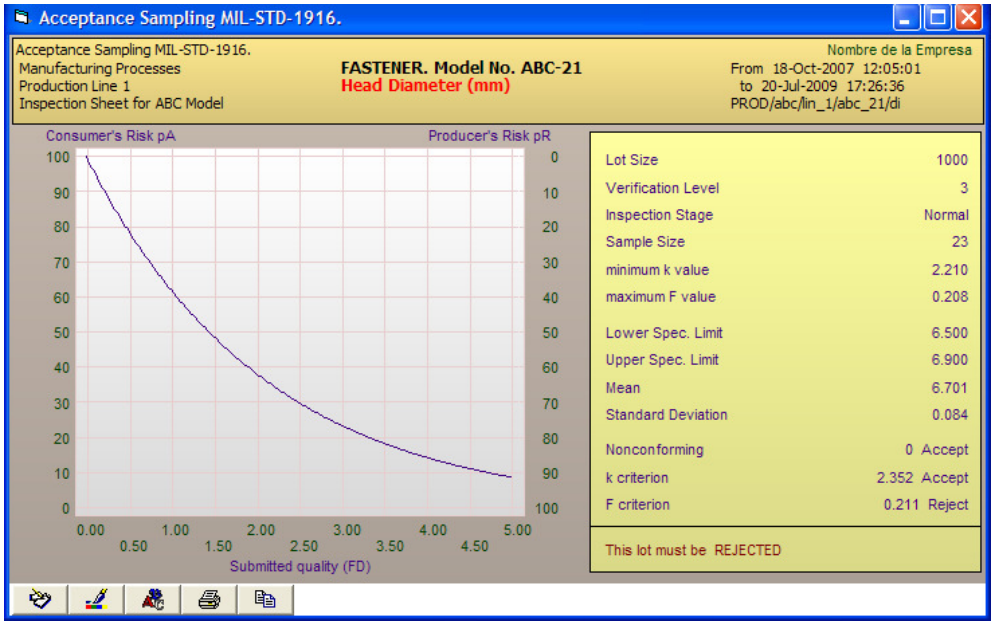
2.6.3 ANSI Z1.9

The 2003 version is similar to MIL-STD-414 with some adjustments in lot sizes and M critical values.



2.6.4 MIL-STD-1916

Replaces previous military standards radically eliminating the concept of AQL. There are 7 verification levels with its corresponding tightened and reduced inspection stages. For attributes inspection all acceptance numbers are c = 0. For variables inspection, the k and F tables give similar error risks to the equivalent attributes levels but with smaller sample sizes.



The new standard emphasizes prevention thru SPC as a better way to quality assurance and proposes the use of acceptance sampling as a last resort.

2.7 LINEAR REGRESSION

Through this technique it is possible to determine if a variable is correlated with some other or if they vary independently. This is of importance when investigating the reaction or behavior of a variable upon modifying another. When two or more variables are related it is possible to design indirect inspection systems that could be more economic and practical than the direct measurement of the variable of interest.

The minimum squares adjustment technique is used over sample data pairs obtained from processes under statistical control. Results are reported in the form:

$$y = f(x) = mx + b$$

where the function is that of a straight line with slope “m” and intercept “b”.

It is possible to calculate the correlation coefficient “r” that is a measure of how well the “y” values can be predicted from the “x” values using the discovered function. In practice this coefficient should be greater than 0.9 to expect close predictions.

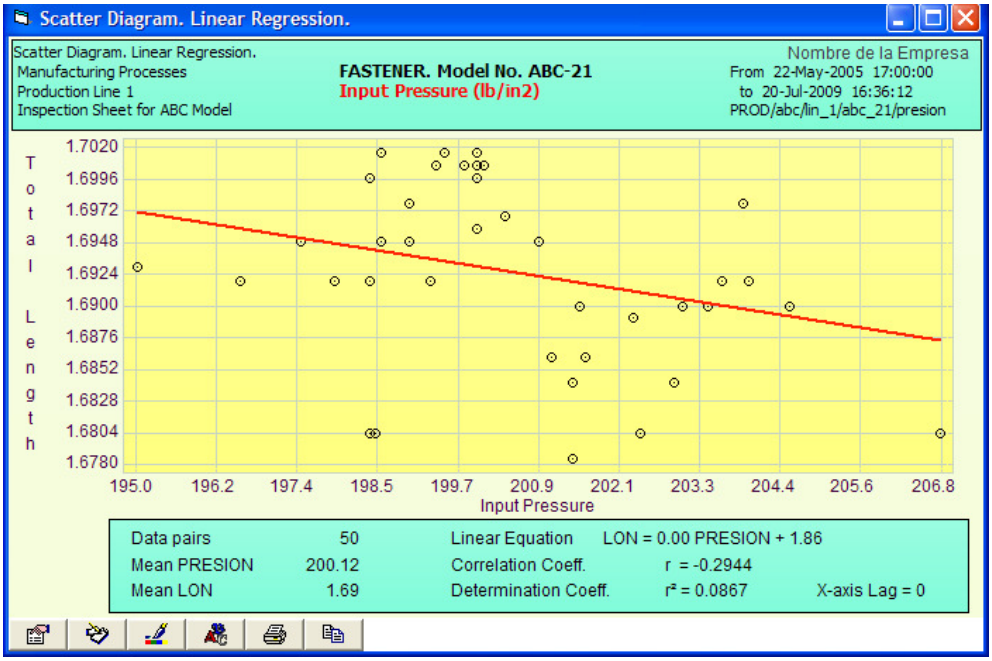
If “x” and “y” are cause and effect related, then it could be necessary to unsync the formation of value pairs to account for the time it takes the cause to produce its effect. This technique can be useful also in the research of cycles within a data series pairing with data points from previous periods

(autocorrelation). If periodicity exists then the values of the r coefficient will reach a maximum for certain values of the delay which are multiples of the cycle amplitude.

The system can look for non-linear correlation of 2 variables transforming one or both of them with a formula. For example to obtain a correlation of the type

$$y = f(x^2)$$

the x characteristic is transformed raising it to the square and using this result instead of the original values.



3. INSTALLATION AND START-UP.

3.1 Hardware and Operating System Requirements

The following are the minimum hardware and software requirements to adequately run the system:

- Pentium Proccesor @ 500 Mhz.
- 32 bits Windows Operating System (98SE, NT, 2000, XP or Vista)
- 64 Megabytes of RAM.
- SVGA color monitor (800x600) or better.
- 30 Megabytes of Hard Disk storage available.
- Mouse and Keyboard
- Graphics Printer

3.2 Local installation on a PC.

To install the system on a PC follow the next instructions:

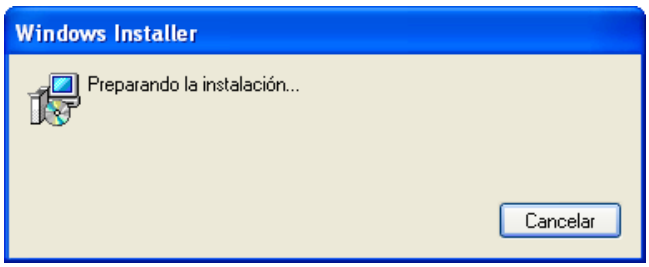
1. Close all Windows applications.

2. Put the original CD in the drive. If the computer does not have a CD drive you can access a shared drive in your local network or copy the contents of the CD to a shared folder or flash memory or download the installation files from the Internet (read on).

3. Click on the Start button in the Windows Task bar and then click on My PC. Navigate to the **\SuperCEP 2008** folder on the CD or shared resource that contain the installation files and double click on the **SCEP2008.msi** file.

   Note: The software will automatically install for all current and future users of the PC (ALLUSERS=1). If you wish to install only for the current user then you should open the Run dialog in the windows Start button and write the command MSIEXEC /i e:\scep2008\scep2008.msi ALLUSERS="".

4. The Windows Installer will start. This program is a component of your Windows Operating System.

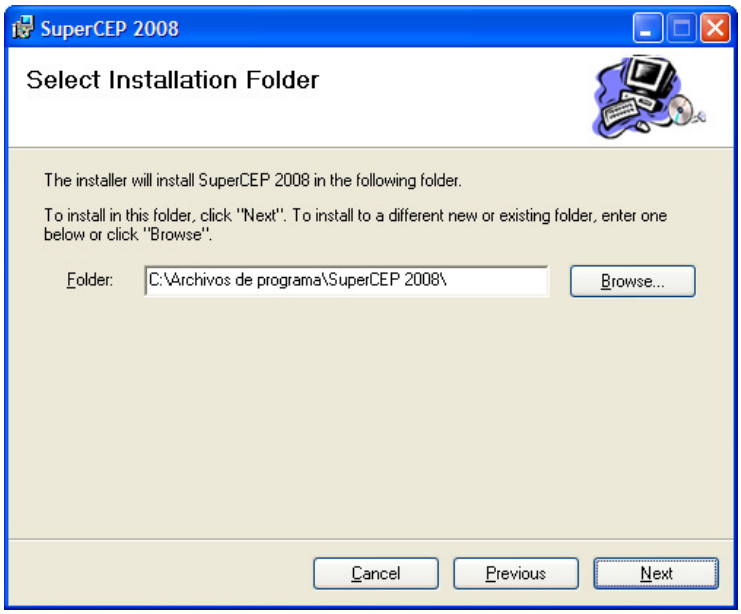


   Important: If you are installing on Windows 98 or if you get some error message related to MDAC (Microsoft Data Access Components), please run the file MDAC_TYP.EXE, which is found on the original CD. This executable will install version 2.5 SP3 of these components. Retry from step 3.

5. After a few seconds the following dialog will show:

6. Click on the Next button.

7. You can confirm the installation to the folder **C:\Program Files\SuperCEP2008**. If you wish to install to a different disk or folder, click on **Examine...** and select the new target path. Anytime after installation the database location can be changed with the menu option **Configure Database Location**.

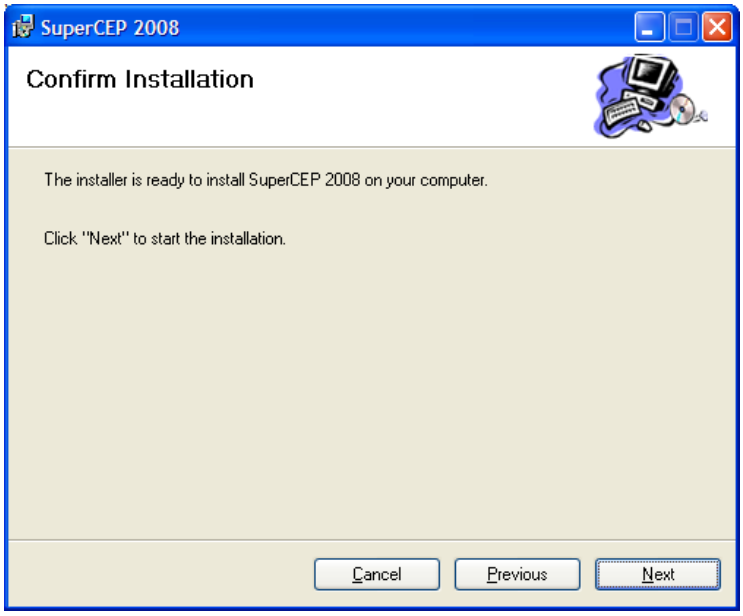


Important: The program should not be installed to the root folder.

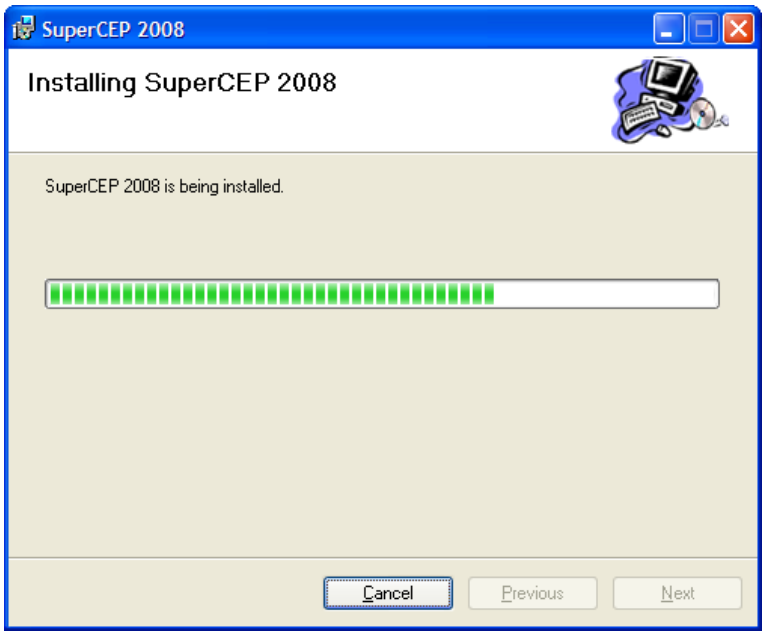
Important: If you are using any older version of SuperSPC do not select the same folder for the new installation or they will stop working. Although the 2008 version can coexist with older versions in the same PC (as long as they are installed on different folders), databases are neither forward nor backward compatible, therefore each version should keep their own databases.

Important: It is always recommended to install on a new or empty folder. If you had previously installed version 2008 on the computer, the installer program will prompt you to uninstall and then install again. If there is a useful configuration database in your system, make a backup copy of the ***SCEP2008.MDB*** *file before uninstalling, even though this file will not be deleted nor the data folders created by the system. Please write down any other configuration settings like color or printer preferences to re-establish them manually after reinstallation because the installer will reset them. After reinstalling, restore the* ***SCEP2008.MDB*** *file, run* ***REPAIR.EXE*** *and click the* ***Repair MDB*** *button.*

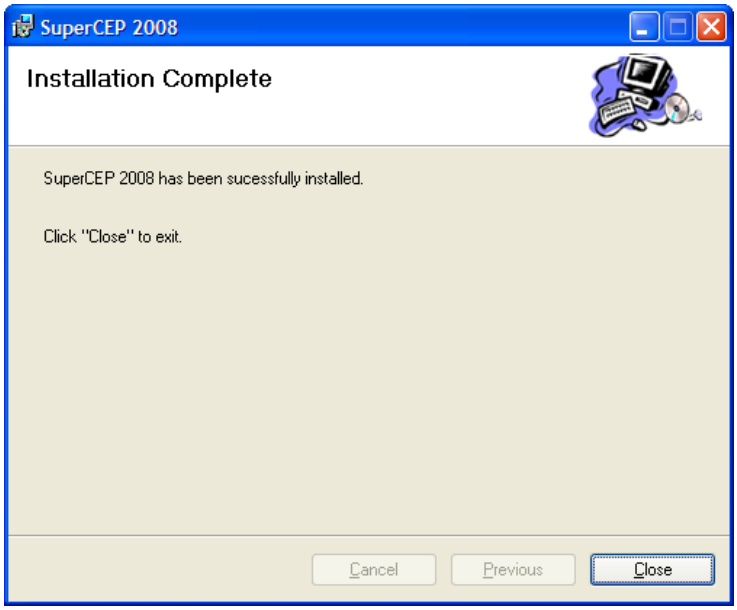
8. Confirm the installation of SuperSPC v. 2008.



9. The installer will do what is necessary to copy and register the system in Windows.



10. Finally a shortcut icon will be created on the desktop and a message announcing the success of the installation will appear.



11. On Windows Vista some additional steps are necessary.

When running the program you will see the message EXPIRED and no installation number.

1. Close SuperSPC
2. Find the application *Computer\Disk C\Program Files\SuperSPC2008\Scep2008.exe*
3. Right click and select *Properties*
4. Select the *Compatibility* tab
5. In the Privileges frame check *Run as an Administrator*
6. Click *OK*
7. SuperSPC will run normally showing the installation number (if already personalized).

This procedure is needed to be performed only once.

12. If your computer does not have a Crystal Reports 9 or higher viewer you must install it from the original CD with the CR9RT.MSI file. The process is very similar to the one just described.

If the installer reports an error please verify if your system meets the following requirements:

a) Administrative permission to install software.
b) Minimum hardware requirements, specially enough RAM and hard disk space.
c) No other application, screen saver, toolbar or antivirus open.

3.3 Downloading the program from the Internet

***SuperSPC*®** is being constantly improved. If your user license is at the free update period, then you can download the most recent revision from, http://www.supercep.com.mx/SuperCEP/download2008.htm

There you will find the installer package **SCEP2008.msi**. Save it to your PC and run it. Then follow the directions as explained before.

3.4 Personalization.

When you purchase ***SuperSPC*®** you receive a personalization CD that contains necessary information to validate your user license:

Organization Name
Serial Number
License quantity
Purchase date

After installing the software you must copy the contents of this CD to the installation folder on your PC to be able to use the system without limitations.

If the message "This demonstration only accepts 100 samples" appears when capturing data then you have not personalized your system.

3.5 Installation on a Network.

Important: To use the system beyond the evaluation period on more than one computer of the same organization it is necessary to have additional user licenses or an open user license. For more information please contact your authorized distributor.

3.5.1 Placing the executable files.

There are three possibilities to access the main program (SCEP2008.exe):

a) Run from a local folder. It is the default method and the shortcuts to the program are configured this way after installation. Each PC has its own copy of the program, auxiliary files, library components and dependencies. The advantages of this method are faster program loading and the independence of separate PC based settings like colors, fonts

and graphics preferences. Local loading does not limit the possibility to connect to a shared database or data server (read ahead). The main drawback is that when it is necessary or desirable to update de software it will have to be reinstalled on every PC.

b) Run from a network location. It has the main advantage that it simplifies the installation of revisions because only the installation at the network location has to be updated. *Important: At first, the system needs to be installed locally on every computer where it is intended to run even though later it will be redirected to run from a server in the network.* After the default installation the shortcuts should be manually redirected to the network location. To help users avoid running a possibly outdated local copy of the program it is recommended to hide the local installation from them.

c) Run from an application server. The system runs effectively inside application server environments like Terminal Server and Citrix. The implementation details and performance warranties should be obtained from the servers suppliers.

3.5.2 Placing the MS Access (Jet) compatible Database.

The system includes all necessary components of the Jet 4.0 database engine which makes it compatible with Microsoft Access 2000 MDB files (MS Office or Access not required).

There is a main Configuration database (SCEP2008.MDB file) that gives access to a set of mdb files that the system creates one by one when there is a demand for a data sheet with a new combination of inspection format, machine and product.

There are two options for the location of these databases:

a) Each user has its own database. It is the default option because, after installation, the system points to a local database with example configurations and files.

b) All users will share the same database. In this case a shared location in the network should be selected and every copy of the program should point to this location. This setting is done on the main menu bar in Configuration Database Location (read section 8.1).

   Windows users should have read, write, create and delete permissions over the network shared folder that hosts the database files.

   Commonly, the location of the main configuration database (SCEP2008.MDB) and the location of inspection data files will be the same, but it is possible to declare separate locations which can be useful in certain situations like saving data to removable media.

3.5.3 Connection to a SQL Database Server.

If the PC has access to SQL Server you can place your databases there enabling the option at the main menu Configuration Database Location (read section 8.1).

Initially it will be necessary to create in SQL Server the main configuration database SCEP2008 and the samples database SCEP2008DATA. To do this we recommend using the migration tool *Convert from previous versions* that comes with your program. Select de MDB -> SQL tab and enter the connection information of your server. The user must have database creation privileges and the date format must match the locale of the SQL Server. For more details read the Database Appendix later on.

As you open new data sheets, the system will create new data tables inside SCEP2008DATA database. There are up to three tables for each combination of inspection Format_Machine_Process. The table (Datos_) is for inspection data, the table (Log_) keeps a log of records modifications and deletions and the table Audit keeps a copy of deleted records.

If you have datasheets from previous versions, first convert them to the current version in MDB Jet format (read section 3.6) before running the migration tool to SQL Server.

If you want to have separate databases for different business areas, you can create them with distinct names inside SQL Server, for example SPCSite2 and SPCSite2DATA would be valid names for the main configuration and inspection data databases respectively. Remember to configure the new name (in this case SPCSite2) in the field Initial Catalog in the main menu Configuration Database Location.

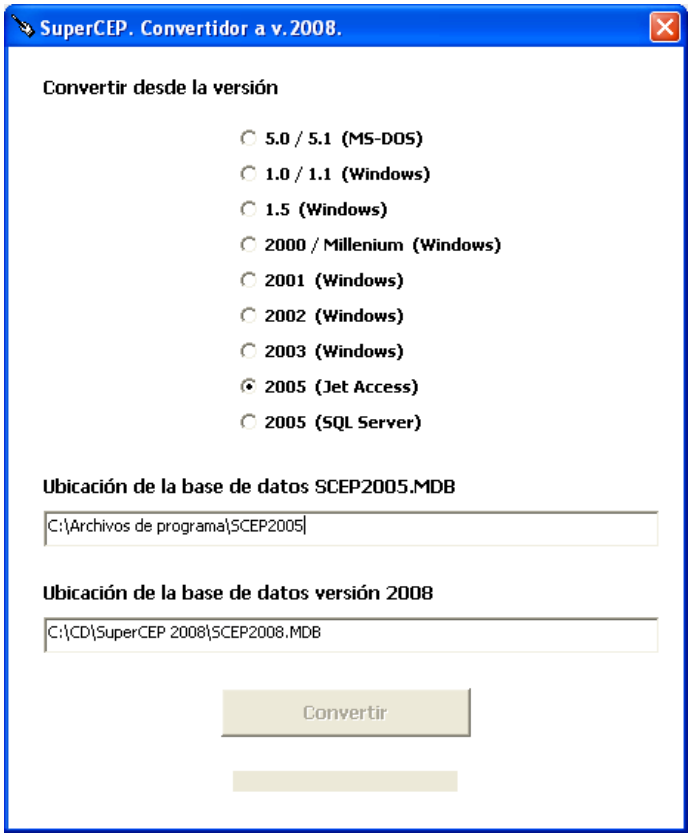
3.6 Data migration from previous versions.

If you are a user of previous versions of ***SuperSPC®*** and wish to continue to use your main configuration and inspection data, it is necessary to run once the Previous Versions Converter program (CONV2008.exe) found in the SuperSPC 2008 program group.

If you are going to use SQL Server to store your data you must first convert it from the previous to the current version in Jet format and then migrate it to the server. Read section 3.5.3.

Your previous software version number is found on the main window's title bar of your older system. The location of the previous databases will vary according to the version number and whether it was placed locally or shared on the network.

This converter only updates the main configuration database (SCEP2008.MDB). The other databases corresponding to inspection data are recognized as older and converted automatically at the moment they are opened for the first time with the new version. It is recommended to copy all inspection data subfolders from the previous location to the new location instead of converting them directly from the old location, this is to maintain the possibility to open these older databases with the original version they were created. *Important: In case you are migrating from version 2000 or Millennium it is necessary that all database folders be copied to a folder named MILLENIUM before opening them for the first time.*



3.7 Entry to the system.

To enter, double-click on the SuperSPC icon or use Windows Explorer to locate the executable file SCEP2008.EXE and run it.

Wait for 5 seconds, press any key or click on the front page to make it disappear.

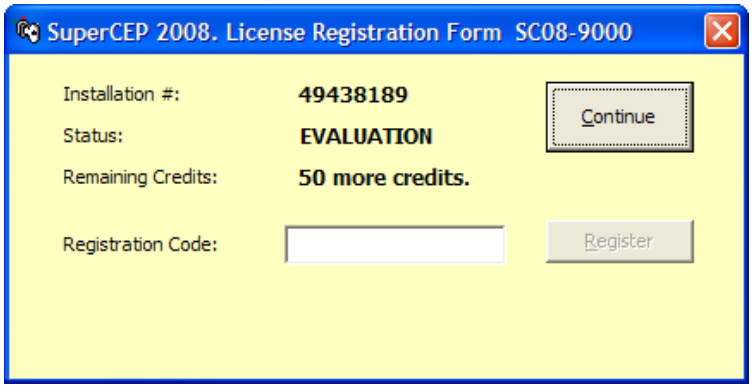
If the message “A copy is already running” shows, press Cancel if you do not want a second copy of the program to load.

If you press OK, the system will attempt to use an additional license, which might provoke the message “The maximum number of licenses has been reached” on limited licenses installations. You can easily switch from one copy to the other clicking on the windows task bar or pressing the <Alt><Tab> keyboard combination.

After the front page disappears you will see the registration dialog window.

3.8 Registration Form and Copyright Protection.

SuperSPC® employs a registration system to protect your investment by guaranteeing that only the lawful licensees are able to use it after the evaluation period.



On every computer the software is installed you will get a different installation number that you must register. If you do not see the installation number it means you have not copied the license personalization file.

Please fill out and sign the registration form at the back of the User License that came with your User’s Manual and fax it to Ms. Selene Amador at telephone number (55)-5445-5390 to 92 in Mexico City. You can also e-mail an image of the filled format to selene.amador@supercep.com.mx . A registration code will be given to you so you can operate the system without any limitation. Enter the 8-character registration code, press Register and then Continue.

Important: If you own an older limited licenses version protected with hardware Sentinel locks, please return them to us so we can exchange them for the newer software registration protection.

If you manage a larger network installation, it will make sense to automate the entry of registration codes on each PC. Use the windows Notepad to create the file SCEPCLAREG.TXT in the same shared folder where the main configuration database is found (SCEP2008.MDB). In this file create

one row for each license you want to register. Each row should have the installation number and its corresponding registration code with the following format:

"12345678", "A1B2C3D4"

Upon entering the system at each unregistered PC it will look up its number in this file and register automatically.

It is also possible to move a registered license from one PC to another. Contact our technical support if you want to do this.

While the installation is not registered, the system will operate during 50 sessions clicking on the Continue button. After that, the label EXPIRED is shown. If your PC has Windows Vista and SuperSPC expires without showing the installation number, use the Program Compatibility Wizard to set the option Run with Administrator privileges for SCEP2008.EXE (read section 3.2).

3.9 Keyboard usage

The program design uses the keyboard for introducing data in the input or configuration fields and to move through the data sheet with the arrows and pagers. To give commands and select options the mouse left button is used preferably, though the keyboard can also be used. The mouse and the keyboard should be used in a combination that is the most efficient for you.

Most system windows can be closed clicking on the Control button located in their upper right corner. To end the application the combination <Alt-F4> can also be used.

The <Alt-Tab> combination switches to another open application without closing the current application.

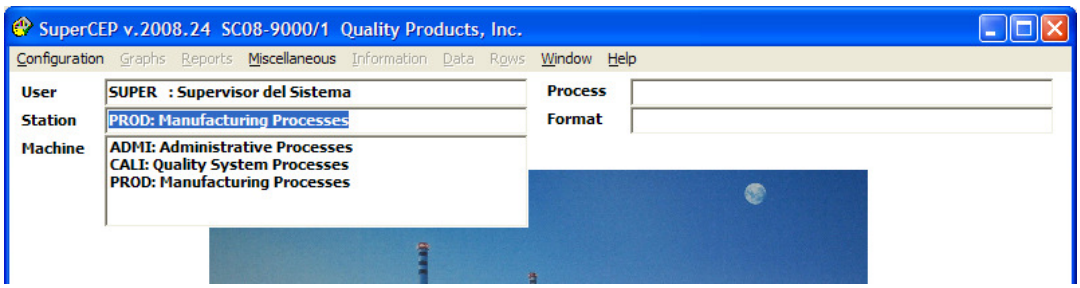
Keyboard guide:

Choose in List box	< Initial letters> <Enter>
Select in List box	<Shift - Horizontal Arrows>
Delete in List box	<Backspace> or <Del>
Click Button	<Enter>
Change focus of Button or Field in Dialogue	<Tab> or <Shift-Tab>
Change of Column	<Enter> or <Horizontal Arrows>
Change of Row	< Vertical Arrows> or <PgUp> or <PgDn>
Access to Log notes	<Tab>
Return to data sheet from log notes	<Shift-Tab>
Shortcut to a Menu Option	<Alt - underlined Letter>
Indirect access to a Menu Option	<Alt> <Horizontal Arrows> <Enter>
Exit a Menu	<Esc>
Access to a window control	<Alt - Space>
Access to chart buttons	<Tab> or <Shift-Tab>
Return to previous window	<Alt-F6>
Close window	<Alt-F4>

Though it is not mandatory, it is recommended to operate the system entering the information in CAPITAL LETTERS to avoid confusion with element codes. See the Configuration chapter.

3.10 The Main Menu

The Main menu is located at the first row of the system's main window just below the title bar.



Some menu options will be disabled depending on the rights of the logged user or the part of the system that is being used.

The menu consists of the following options:

- **C**onfiguration **ALT-C**: Access to general configuration options and to the database that will store all definitions of the elements of statistical process control. Consult chapter 5.
- **G**raphs **ALT-G**: Permits the elaboration of the charts authorized for the current user and pertinent to the current characteristic. Consult chapter 6.
- **R**eports **ALT-R**: Permits the elaboration of the reports authorized for the current user. Consult chapter 7.
- Miscellaneous **ALT-V**: Access to communication utilities, data entry options and external programs.
- **I**nformation **ALT-I**: Direct access to documents associated with a column of the inspection format. Consult Chapter 5 in the Product Characteristics section.
- **D**ata **ALT-D**: Permits to import, export and backup sample data. Consult Chapter 4.
- R**o**ws **ALT-O**: Maintenance options for the sample data of the inspection format. Consult Chapter 4.
- **W**indows **ALT-W**: Permits to organize different active chart windows on the screen.
- **H**elp **ALT-H** or **F1**: On line help screen of this handbook.

Additionally you can configure links to other programs by editing the MENU.IAU file. You can put these links on the Main menu or on the Graphs, Reports or Miscellaneous menus. Write the link title, the name and complete path of the external program under the corresponding section and the word PATH or NOPATH if you wish or not to send a command line containing the identification codes of the data sheet and current characteristic to the linked program.

4. DATA INPUT.

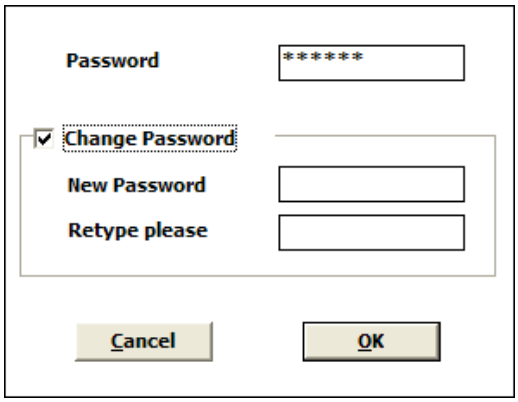
Important: If the system reports a 3709 error "Invalid operation.... closed connection" it means that the database was not found at the location defined in the system. This location is set when the program is installed but can be modified at menu option Configuration Database Location. This problem can also be solved by reinstalling the system or by editing with Notepad the text file SCDIREC.IAU which contains either the access paths to the folders where the main configuration and inspection data databases reside o the access parameters to the database server. The system can handle different databases at different locations.

4.1 Selecting the User

Each person that requires using the system must have a registered code. The users configuration defines the rights and capacities of each person within the system.

Use the mouse to select a user on the list box or type the user code (for example SUPER password "……") and press Enter.

Important: If at this point the Users list box is empty you will not be able to enter the system. Still you can run the Database Configuration module typing SCEP2008.EXE PASSWORD at the Windows Start Run dialog. Type the database general password, create a new user and assign him to at least one station.



All users have the possibility to change their password as many times as they require. New passwords must be at least 6 characters long.

If your system has the electronic records security option enabled, the user will have to modify his password at least every 3 months. Additionally his account will be blocked after 3 failed consecutive access attempts. System administrators will be notified of these events by e-mail.

The image shown can be replaced with any other in BMP, JPG or GIF format replacing the file Image\RECEPCION.JPG.

Another way of replacing the image is by enabling the Configuration Map Edit option, opening any folder where your images are found, selecting one and dragging and dropping it over the previous image. SuperSPC will copy the image to the folder indicated in the SCDIREC.IAU file.

4.2 Selecting the Station

The Station term is used as synonymous of Area or Department. Depending on the user, the system will display a window with the different stations to which he is assigned. Also, a map is shown that can be configured to show the layout of the different stations in the organization (see section 4.17). To change this image you must replace the PLANT.JPG file by any other file in BMP or JPG format. The location of the Stations within the plant map can be modified dragging and dropping the labels with the mouse. For this it is necessary that the User has the Config. Map right and the Configuration Edit Map menu option activated.

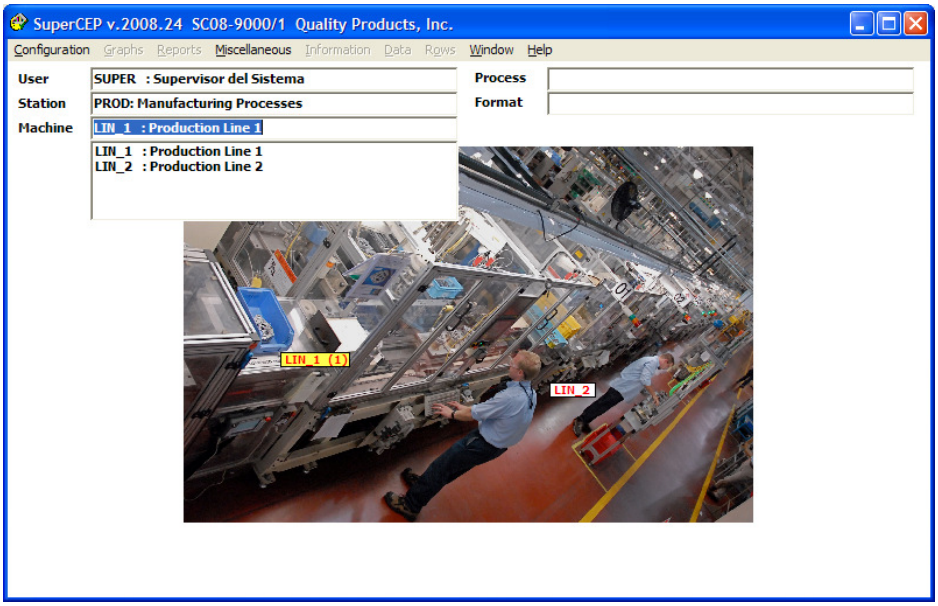
To enter a Station use the mouse in the list box, type the code and press Enter or click on the label on the map. If the user is not related to any station, the stations list box will appear empty. In this case select a user with rights to configure, enter the configuration module and connect a station to the user. Leave the configuration module and select the user again to display its new stations list.

4.3 Selecting the Machine

The Machine term is used as synonymous of Production Line, Equipment, Work Place or Department. The system displays in the list box and on the map the different machines that are found inside a station. The disposition of each machine is shown with a color code (read section 4.17). The image that appears as a map is configured in the Map field of the Stations catalogue. The location of the Machines within the Station map can be modified dragging and dropping the labels with the mouse. For this it is necessary that the User has the Config. Map right and the Configuration Edit Map menu option activated.

Select it or type the machine code on the list box or click on the map over the desired machine.

If the list box is blank, configure at least one machine for the current station.



4.4 Selecting the Product

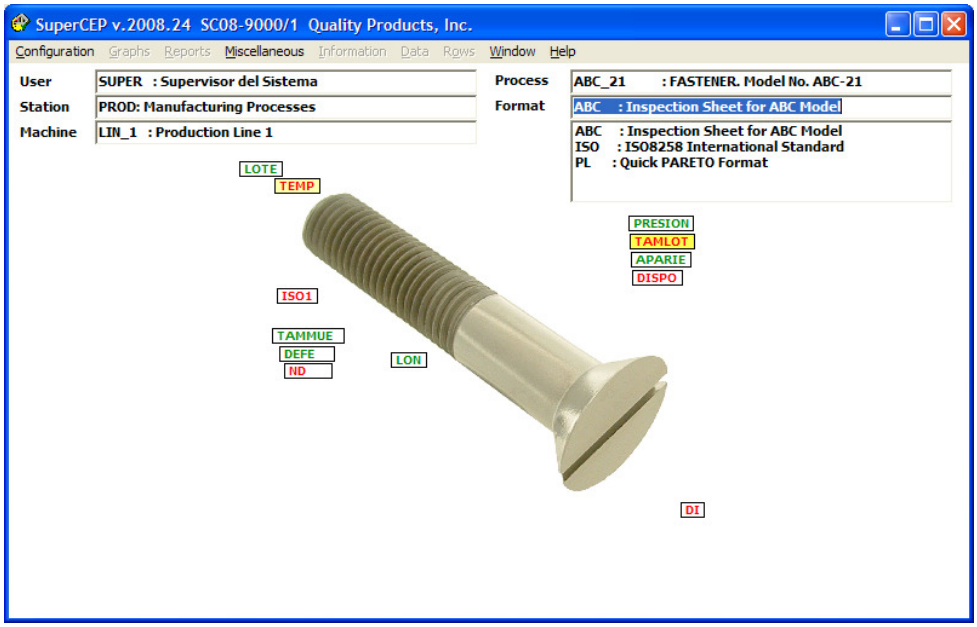
The system displays on the list box and in the map the different products or processes for the machine. The image that appears as a map is configured in the Map field of the Machines catalogue. The disposition of each product is shown with a color code (read section 4.17). The location of the Products within the Machine map can be modified dragging and dropping the labels with the mouse. For this it is necessary that the User has the Config. Map right and the Configuration Edit Map menu option activated.

If the list box is blank, configure at least one product for the current machine.

Select it or type the product code on the list box or click on the map over the desired product.

4.5 Selecting the Format

A format holds the different measured or surveyed characteristics of a process or product. Different formats can be configured for the same product according to the type of test accomplished.



The system displays on the list box the different applicable formats for the product. In the map the characteristics of each format are shown. The disposition of each characteristic is labeled with a color code. The image that appears as a map is configured in the Products catalogue Map field. The location of the Characteristics within the map of the Product or Process can be modified dragging and dropping the labels with the mouse. For this it is necessary that the User has activated the Config. Map right and the Configuration Map Edit menu option.

If the list box is blank, configure at least one format for the current product.

Type the format code or select it with the mouse on the list box or on the map.

4.6 Opening the Data Sheet

Once the User, Station, Machine, Product and Format are selected, the program locates the Inspection Data file and presents it on the screen.

Important. If you receive the message Repair MDB, it is because the database is not updated with respect to your program. Exit the program and execute REPAIR.EXE. Press the Repair MDB button. Try to open the data sheet again.

In this point you can have the following situations:

1. The data sheet has never been used and will be created for the first time.

2. The data sheet has been used in a previous version that requires automatic conversion.

3. The data sheet has been used, but it has suffered structure changes, that is to say that a characteristic has been incorporated, eliminated or relocated. The existing file will proceed to a reconfiguration. The process takes a time proportional to the amount of existing data.

4. The file has been used before and has not suffered structure changes since then.

The activated file will be displayed in the form of matrix in the central part of the screen.

4.7 Data Sheet Description

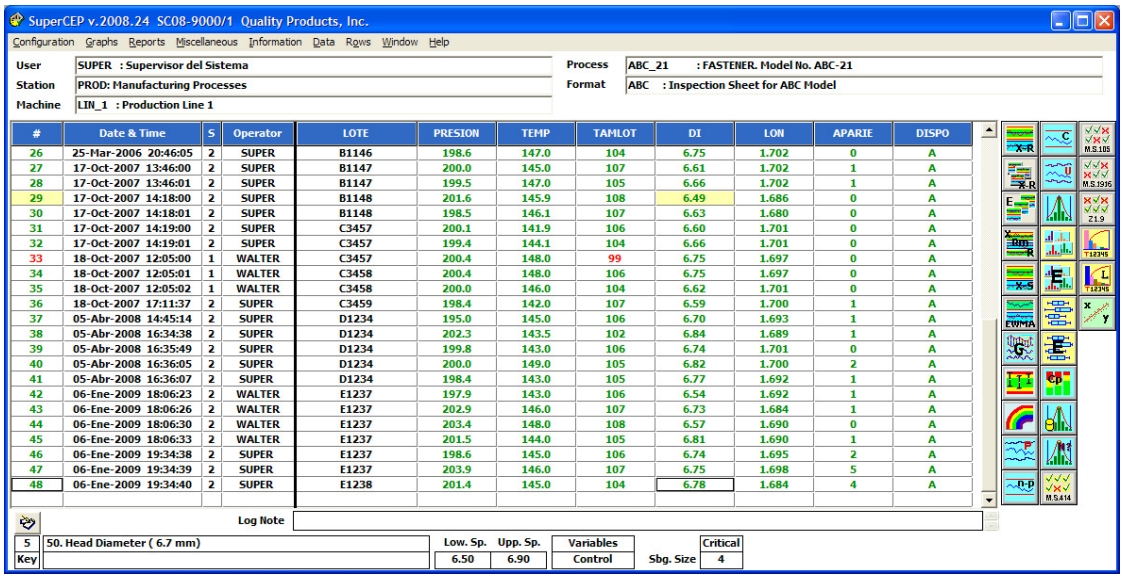
Each Machine/Product/Format combination has a corresponding data sheet that is created physically the first time the combination is selected. The columns that conform each sheet are determined by the existing definition of each particular format in the Characteristics table of the Configuration module. A sheet can contain a maximum of 250 columns and 999,999 rows. The quantity of data sheets is not limited.

In the tabular data sheet, each row will represent a sample (identified with progressive number, date, hour, shift and operator) and each column will represent a characteristic of that sample.

The first four columns are fixed at the beginning; that is to say, they cannot be modified and normally are filled automatically:

1. Sample **c**onsecutive number.
2. Sample acquisition date and time (d/m/yyyy hh:mm:ss format).
3. Corresponding shift.
4. Code of the user that inspects the sample.

The date and time are obtained from the calendar-clock of the computer. The shift is displayed according to the scheduled configuration for each shift.



Cursor movement within the sheet is achieved using the arrows and pagers of the keyboard (do not use the tabulator) or putting the pointer of the mouse on a cell and clicking. When the number of columns and/or rows exceeds the capacity of the screen, scroll bars appear with an interior button which permits the positioning on any zone of the sheet.

It is not possible to put the cursor beyond the last row.

The header of each column shows the characteristic code to control and upon changing the column its configuration parameters are shown in the lower part of the screen. To edit or add any of these parameters, enter the Product Characteristics table of the Configuration module.

The data shown at the bottom is:

- Configuration shortcut button.
- Column number.
- Column position, characteristic description, target value and measurement unit.
- Input type (Keyboard, Connection or Formula).
- Calculation formula or automatic input connection.
- Specification Limits.
- Type of statistical analysis (Variable, Attribute, Disposition or Not to Analyze).
- Critical Category (Minor, Major or Critical).
- Size of the statistical subgroup.

4.8 Data input

Data can be introduced directly or received automatically from a measurement instrument and will be registered in the cell that has the cursor. Also indirect measurements can be obtained through calculation columns.

Important: The functions that are explained in this section require that the user have the Input, Erase and Vertical Movement rights activated.

In the columns with Variable or Attribute analysis type the sheet accepts numerical values of up to 9 characters including the decimal point (use the point or the comma according to the regional configuration for Windows). Do not use exponential notation. In columns with Disposition analysis type you can type up to 7 characters beginning with an A for accepting or with an R to reject. In the columns Not to Analyze you can type any character. If the column is of type Disposition or Not to Analyze, and was configured with Width = 2, up to 14 characters can be accepted.

The cursor movement after introducing a datum is obtained pressing <Enter>. The cursor will be displaced to the right or downward depending on the Down checkbox in the Product Characteristic configuration.

When the captured number provokes a sound and disappears is because it is not accepted by the system due to the fact that the input limits hinder the introduction of absurd data far from the specification. These limits can be consulted and modified in the Product Characteristic table of the Configuration module.

The identification data (date/time, shift and operator) as well as the columns with free input type appear in black foreground color.

Upon capturing the first datum of a row, it becomes automatically identified with Date, Time, Shift and Operator. The shift is obtained using the time of day. The schedule can be edited using the Configuration Shift Edit option from the main menu.

The automatic identification of each sample (row) can be modified manually using the Misc Edit Date Time menu option. The only limitation for changing the date and time is that the chronological order of the samples must be observed. If for any reason the samples are not ordered by date and time, leave the data sheet, re-enter again and then use the Row Renumber option.

If the sheet does not accept or alters data with decimal point, it is because in some versions of Windows the decimal separator is a comma instead of a point (.), such as it is used in Europe and some countries of South America. To amend this situation select Misc Control Panel from the menu and choose the International or Regional icon.

DATA INPUT FROM A MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT CONNECTION (SC VERSION ONLY).

To receive data on a column directly from a measurement instrument it is necessary to configure it as Connection Input Type. To input the data, place the cursor on the appropriate cell and press de data send button of your instrument. The correct reception of data depends on the connection being well configured according to the hardware communication parameters and data format of your instrument or measurement equipment. For more information read chapter 5 about the configuration of Product Characteristics.

If you plan to massively collect data from one or more measurement instruments or even other monitoring software applications it can be more convenient to use some of the included data acquisition accessories available explained on the chapter about Data Acquisition Modules.

4.9 Color Codes

Sample data is shown in green when it is within the specification or in red otherwise. Sample data in black color are labels that do not need to be analyzed statistically.

If the quality characteristic is at the control stage (read section 5.3.12), cells are shown with a gray background if the value falls within the statistical control limits of the means or individuals control chart or with a yellow background otherwise. In case the column is declared for grouped data (subgroup size greater than 1), if a subgroup average is out of control limits, only the individuals falling outside the limits are shown with a yellow background. Therefore an individual value on a gray background does not necessarily indicate that the subgroup it belongs to is within control limits.

The sample or row numbers are color coded according to the following situations of the current record:

Green Foreground	All characteristics are within specifications.
Red Foreground	One or more characteristics are out of specifications.
Gray Background	All characteristics at control stage are within statistical limits of the means, individuals and ranges chart.
Yellow Background	One or more characteristics at control stage fall beyond statistical limits of the means, individuals or ranges chart.

The sample or row number color code updates every 20 minutes or when the user re-enters the data sheet. All other color updates are instantaneous.

If you have been configured as a Supervisor of the product or process in question, you will see these colors also in the Date/Time, Shift and Operator columns indicating that you have not supervised these samples. To supervise the samples click on any of these fields.

4.10. Log Notes

Each sample or row accepts a log note, commentary or observation. Place the mouse pointer and click on the field that is located immediately below the columns. It is possible to show these log notes on control charts enclosing a text fragment between parenthesis (). If the commentary is only applicable to some of the characteristics, type @ and the characteristic code before the commentary. The available space to type log notes is of 1000 characters per row. To save the note and return to the data sheet click on any cell.

4.11. Saving data

In this system it is not necessary to save the sample data captured in the sheet, since each one is recorded automatically. However it is always advisable to close the program before turning the computer power off or not using the computer for a long time.

Important: For efficiency reasons, SuperSPC only updates the database when the cursor changes rows or when the data sheet is properly closed. If you input or modify a value at any row but do not move the cursor to another one, then the changes will not be committed to the database, charts or reports. This is why, it is recommended to always advance the cursor to the next row immediately after entering one sample.

4.12. Recalculating formula columns

SuperSPC recalculates the cells from formula columns each time that one its factors changes or when the cursor travels vertically through the column. Nonetheless, if there has been a change of the formula definition and there are a lot of samples that need to be recalculated it will be better to use the Rows Recalculate menu option to update the results automatically.

4.13. Delete and Insert

To erase an individual cell, type a space and then press <Enter>. To erase one or more rows, select Rows Delete and indicate the range to be deleted.

Note: For Audit Trail purposes, the system stores a copy of all previous values and deletions with a log record of the user and the time stamp when these changes occurred.

To delete a column you should eliminate it from the format structure at the Format Characteristics table in the Configuration module. It is important to note that upon modifying the structure of a Format, all the products that use that Format will be modified. The columns will not be eliminated physically but will be kept hidden from the users.

You can selectively delete rows using a SQL Filter. For more information consult the Charts chapter.

If you have deleted a great amount of data you can compact and optimize the database with the REPAIR.EXE utility.

Important: Any deletions are executed immediately therefore they can't be undone.

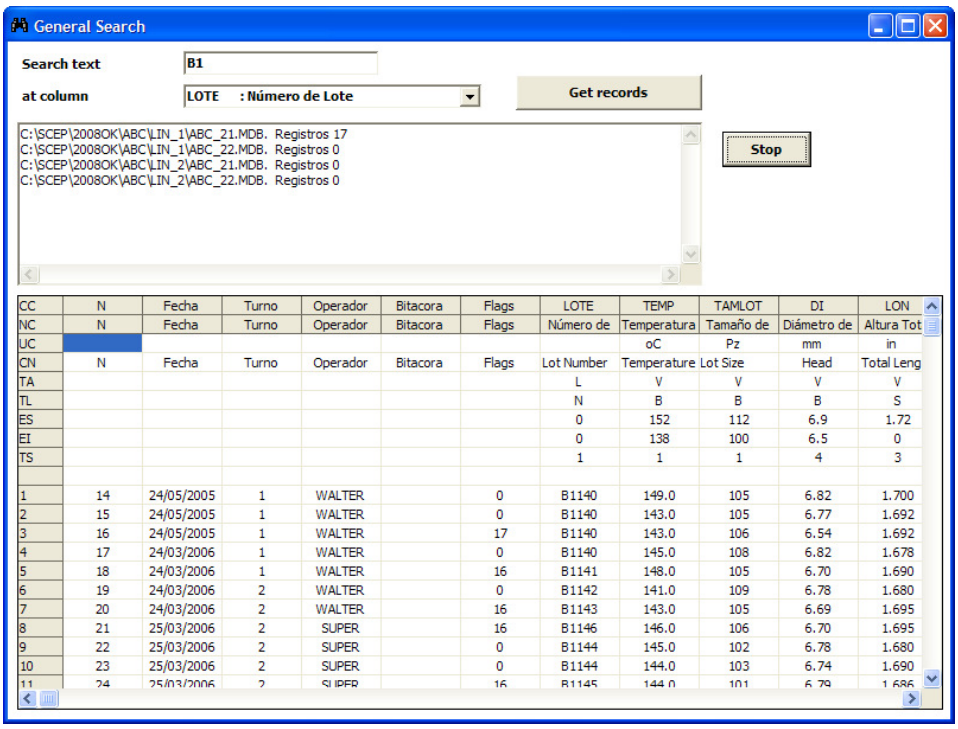
To insert one or more rows, first place the cursor on the insertion point and then select Row Insert to indicate the number of lines to be inserted. To insert a column add it to the structure at Format Characteristics in the Configuration module. This will affect all the data sheets of the products that use that Format.

4.14. Ordering Data

SuperCEP charts and reports only operate correctly with samples ordered by date and time, therefore each time you enter a Data Sheet the system orders it automatically. In exceptional cases this can cause disordered sample numbers. Use Row Renumber to amend this situation. This option is disabled if your system enforces the electronic records security directives to maintain the traceability of the Audit Records.

4.15. Data Search

In the Data menu, the Search in this column and Search in the database options allow to locate numeric or alphabetic data in one column of the current data sheet or in the whole database respectively.



CC	N	Fecha	Turno	Operador	Bitacora	Flags	LOTE	TEMP	TAMLOT	DI	LON
NC	N	Fecha	Turno	Operador	Bitacora	Flags	Número de	Temperatura	Tamaño de	Diámetro de	Altura Tot
UC								oC	Pz	mm	in
CN	N	Fecha	Turno	Operador	Bitacora	Flags	Lot Number	Temperature	Lot Size	Head	Total Leng
TA							L	V	V	V	V
TL							N	B	B	B	S
ES							0	152	112	6.9	1.72
EI							0	138	100	6.5	0
TS							1	1	1	4	3
1	14	24/05/2005	1	WALTER		0	B1140	149.0	105	6.82	1.700
2	15	24/05/2005	1	WALTER		0	B1140	143.0	105	6.77	1.692
3	16	24/05/2005	1	WALTER		17	B1140	143.0	106	6.54	1.692
4	17	24/03/2006	1	WALTER		0	B1140	145.0	108	6.82	1.678
5	18	24/03/2006	1	WALTER		16	B1141	148.0	105	6.70	1.690
6	19	24/03/2006	2	WALTER		0	B1142	141.0	109	6.78	1.680
7	20	24/03/2006	2	WALTER		16	B1143	143.0	105	6.69	1.695
8	21	25/03/2006	2	SUPER		16	B1146	146.0	106	6.70	1.695
9	22	25/03/2006	2	SUPER		0	B1144	145.0	102	6.78	1.680
10	23	25/03/2006	2	SUPER		0	B1144	144.0	103	6.74	1.690
11	24	25/03/2006	2	SUPER		16	B1145	144.0	101	6.79	1.686

4.16. Data Export and Import

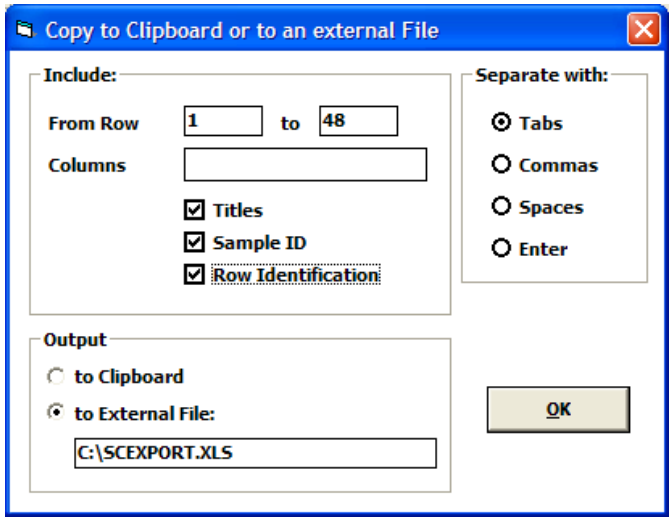
It is possible to capture data transporting it from other applications (import). The import procedure using the Windows Clipboard follows:

- Enter the application of the original data.
- Select the data that you wish to transport.
- Copy your selection to the Clipboard with Edit Copy.
- Enter SuperSPC.
- Place the cursor on the insertion cell.
- Select the Data Paste from the Clipboard menu.
- Check that correct information to be pasted appears in the textbox.
- Click Paste.

The insertion point can be placed at the end of the sheet or on any intermediate row. In this last case the imported data will be overwritten on the previous one.

SuperSPC data can also be annexed from files located in other folders or disks provided that they share the same format. For this use the Data File Import menu.

The data export process from SuperCEP can use the Windows Clipboard or a disk file. Select the Data Copy to Clipboard or External File menu options, indicate the type of separator (most Windows applications can read data tables separated by TAB and those of MS–DOS separated with COMMA), the rows range, the columns selection and the name of the output file in disk with its extension according to the application that is going to receive the data (.xls for Excel, .doc for Word, etc.)



You can copy the content of a column to other column of a different data sheet. To do this, use the Data Copy and Data Paste options in the main menu. If the file that receives the information is empty, the necessary rows are created. When the file already contains information, then the new data is inserted in its position corresponding to the date and time of each sample.

4.17. Data backup

To make a backup of the data sheet use the Data Backup option. The backup can be made on any removable media (diskette, memory card, etc.) or on a local or network hard disk. The backup is limited to the current data sheet and to the available space in the backup media. This type of backup has the advantage that it can be read directly without the need of restoring it to the original disk changing only the path to the inspection data access in Configure Database Location.

The configuration database is stored in the SCEP2008.MDB file. This file must be manually backed up regularly.

If you need a massive backup of your data, use some backup tool and include the programs, configuration and inspection data folders.

4.18. Supervision

SuperSPC implements a supervision mechanism to allow the medium and higher ranks of the organization fast navigation from the more general to the more specific information about those quality characteristics that might be giving trouble at a particular moment.

The mechanism works in the following way:

The supervisor enters the system and he sees a map with the different stations he has access to. Each label is color-coded in a similar way to that explained in section 4.9:

Green Foreground	All characteristics of all products accessible from this station are within specifications.
Red Foreground	One or more characteristics of one or more products or processes accessible from the station are out of specification.
Gray Background	All characteristics on the control stage of all products and processes accessible from this station are within statistical limits on their means, individuals and ranges charts.
Yellow Background	One or more characteristics of one or more products and processes accessible from the station are out of statistical limits on their means, individuals and ranges chart.

When the supervisor chooses a station, the map changes to show the machines or departments associated with it. The color of each label indicate if there are products or processes realized in those machines with quality characteristics with recent problems on specifications or statistical control.

In the same manner when the supervisor selects a machine or department the color labels of its products and processes are displayed.

Finally, when the product is selected, the labels of all the quality characteristics defined for the product or process are shown and from the color code it can be known which of them are having recent trouble.

The criteria to consider recent data is 7 days by default but it can be modified for each process at the characteristic configuration (read section 5.3.12). Label colors are updated when users modify and close the data sheets, therefore some labels could remain “on” if its data sheet has not been modified recently.

If the user is a supervisor, he can see next to the label a number indicating the amount of products or processes with recent data out of specification or out of statistical control that he has not yet checked out. With this indication the supervisor can follow those labels with numbers to reach the specific sample characteristic that caused the message. To check out the problem sample it suffices to click on its identification columns (n, date/time, shift or operator).

For a user to be considered a process supervisor he has to be declared as such at the product characteristics configuration (see section 5.3.12).

5. CONFIGURATION

Grouped in this menu are the options to personalize the system operation.

5.1 Database. Why Configure?

Configuration consists of the definition of a logical structure that will enable SuperSPC to identify and label each data point it receives. The system will be able to decide if the datum is accepted or not, who is the operator that inputs it, to which process and machine it belongs, if it is in or out of specification limits, etc.

Configuration is one of the most important activities within the system. It will have to be accomplished by all the personnel that is directly involved with the Process Control carried out in any company; as for example: the quality control supervisors, productivity, manufacturing, warehouse, materials control, quality assurance, etc.

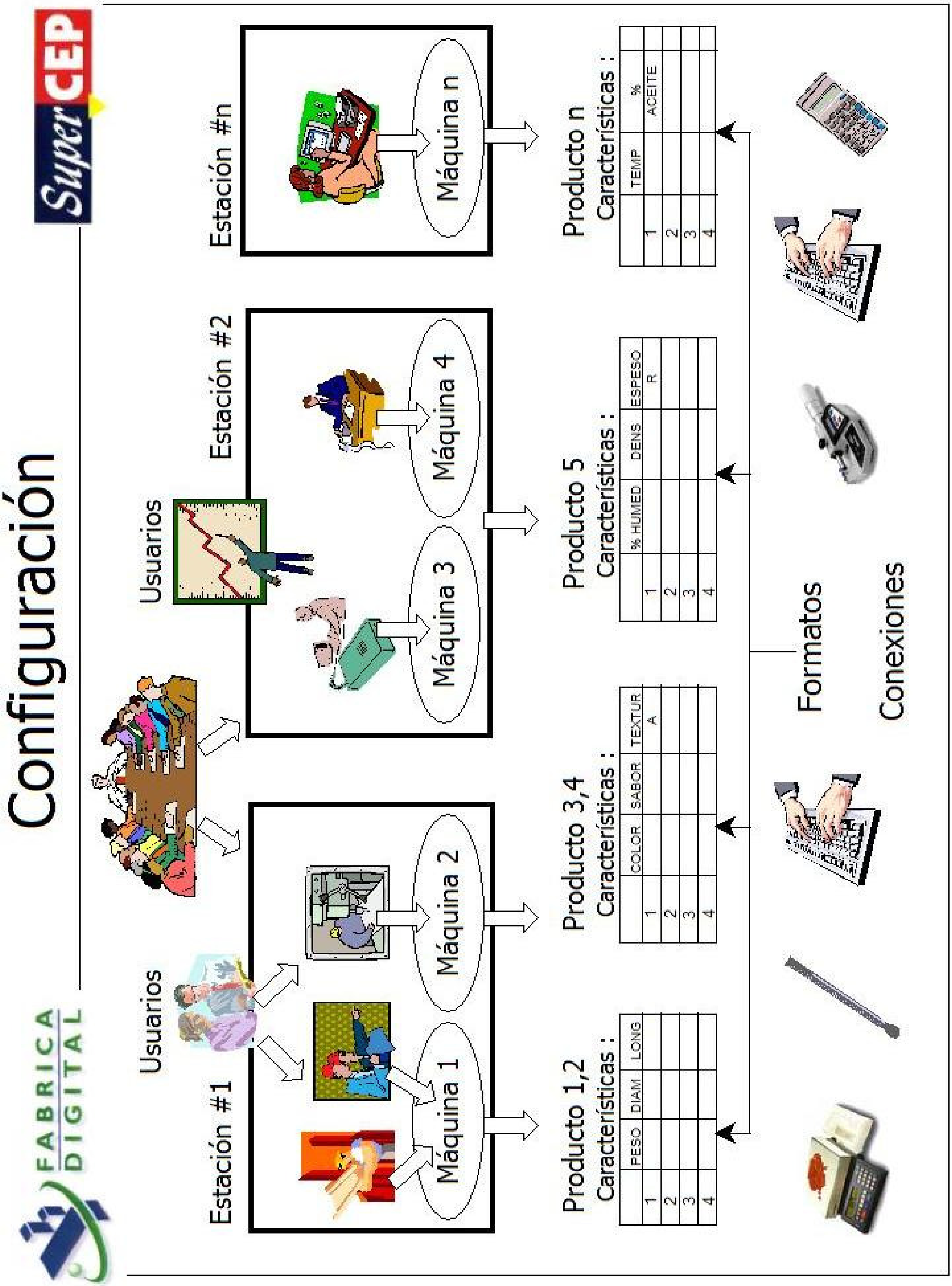
This activity encompasses all the areas, processes, stations, machines, products, characteristics, measurement instruments, etc.; that intervene in the statistical analysis that is intended to be carried out with SuperSPC.

To use the system, it is first necessary to configure it to later be able to incorporate the sample data of all those characteristics that require control. To configure means to plan and to define the precise location and identification that each sample datum that arrives to the system will have. The effort invested in this initial configuration is fully compensated by the timesavings, ease of use and secure routine operation.

All those elements as products, materials, processes, etc, should be registered with their characteristics or variables that are going to be measured and inspected. Also, you will have to register those users that will operate the system with their access levels, and incorporate the technical data of the variables to be measured, such as: definition of the type of statistical analysis to be made by attributes or by variables, the batch size or subgroup size, the specification limits, etc. Finally, it is important to mention that in order to trace the origin of data more accurately, you have the option to tell the system what production line, machine, work area and suppliers the data comes from.

Before starting to configure, you should gather all the necessary information that match as closely as possible the configuration of your workplace. Once all the information is gathered, we proceed to input it into the Configuration tables.

We must emphasize that on the care and order that we apply on the configuration depends the ease that the operators will perceive using the system, and though it is hard work, it has to be carried out only once and the rest will be only operation.


Configuración
Usuarios
Usuarios
Estación #1
Máquina 1
Máquina 2
Estación #2
Máquina 3
Máquina 4
Estación #n
Máquina n
Producto 1,2
Características :
PESO
DIAM
LONG
Producto 3,4
Características :
COLOR
SABOR
TEXTURA
Producto 5
Características :
% HUMED
DENS
ESPESOR
Producto n
Características :
TEMP
% ACEITE
1
2
3
4
Formatos
Conexiones

5.1.1 Configuration Elements

The system operates based on a set of tables or catalogues where the elements that constitute the database structure are defined. These elements are in turn interrelated to form the structure.

CATALOGUES

USERS. They are the people that require access to the system. They will need a registered code and password in this catalogue to work in the system. The access level to the system facilities (querying, editing, printing, etc.) for each user is given here. At least one of the users will be responsible for controlling the access of the others.

STATIONS. A station is a physical work area where the product, material, component, etc., is manufactured and inspected. Each station receives a unique code (For example: PLant, incoming MAterials, INyection, PResses, ASsembly, etc.).

MACHINES. All the production lines, machines or departments, responsible for the production or the supply of any part, product, material, etc., are registered in this catalogue with a unique code.

PRODUCTS. Each product, raw material, part, subassembly, component, process, etc., that you wish to measure or inspect will have a unique code in this catalogue.

FORMATS. One or more quality characteristics of the same part, product or process, will be included or grouped into a sheet, template or inspection screen designated as Format. Every format should have a unique code.

CHARACTERISTICS. Characteristic is the variable, inspection attribute or identifier that is going to be measured, inspected or established for any sample of product or process. All characteristics are registered in this catalogue with a unique code.

CONNECTIONS. In this option the equipment and/or instruments that can be connected to the system through serial ports (RS-232) or Ethernet adapter (TCP/IP) appear. The connection will allow immediate transfer of the readings provided by the equipment or instrument to SuperSPC for its automatic processing and storage.

INFORMATION. The use of this catalogue is optional. It is employed to fill the content of texts that can be shown automatically when the sample data indicate situations or trends out of specification or statistical control. These notices will be directed to operators to help them take corrective actions and to activate alarms and control procedures. General information or instructions about process settings can also be registered here to be viewed at the Information menu.

RELATIONS

USER STATIONS. In this option the system receives indication of each user location according to the workstation where he works, in order to have access and analyze the information of his area or department. The same user can access several stations.

STATION MACHINES. Every machine, production line or department should be assigned to a station.

MACHINE PRODUCTS. In this option you should relate every product to the machine that manufactures it and every process to the department that carries it out. The system will display

only the appropriate products or processes when a user accesses a particular machine or department.

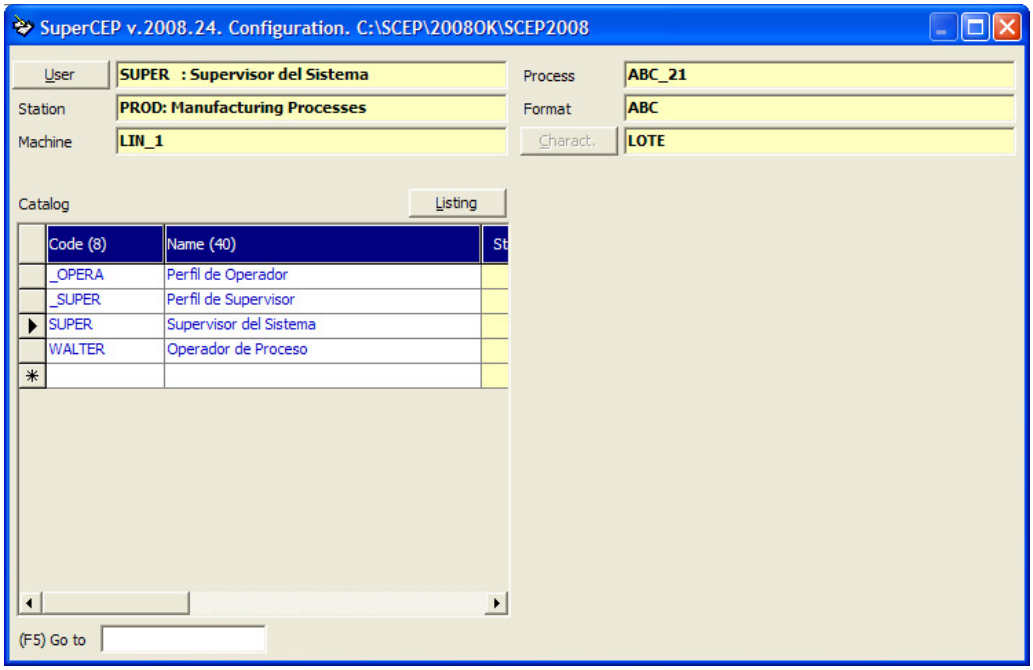
PRODUCT FORMATS. These are the data sheets or templates that are suited for the inspection of a particular product or process.

FORMAT CHARACTERISTICS. A format is made up of quality characteristics. Every characteristic generates a column (a field in a database table) where data is entered. The position and width of each column on the screen is defined here.

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS. This table keeps record of all measured or inspected characteristics of a product, material, etc. The system requests technical data of these characteristics, such as specification limits, batch or subgroup size, decimals, input mode (keyboard, connection to an instrument or formula), among others.

When the system is installed, a set of example tables are copied which are useful in the initial system explorations. When the example is no longer needed, it can be erased table by table as is explained below.

5.1.2 Entering the Configuration Module



Enter the program and select user SUPER. Click on the Configure Database menu option. If this option is not enabled try with another user. If no user enables this option you will have to exit the program and run it directly with the command SCEP2008.EXE PASSWORD. Add at least one user with configuration rights.

The configuration screen displays: At the upper part you will find the fields that indicate the selection of User, Station, Machine, Process, Format and Characteristic. At the lower part there is a table showing the user catalogue with a blue foreground. If your screen looks different click on the user field over the word SUPER.

5.1.3 USERS Catalog.

Important: This section is not accessible to users with the User Conf. option disabled.

To find a user press key F5 and next the first letters of his code. When it is shown in the table press the tab key to place the cursor on it.

To add a new user place the cursor on the blank row at the end of the table (marked with an asterisk *) at the first column titled Code (8). Type a user code employing only capital letters or numbers without spaces. The code can have up to 8 characters. Take note that, when editing, the asterisk moves downward and a pencil appears in its place indicating the edition in progress. To cancel the edition press <Esc>. Press <Enter> to advance to the next column titled Name (30). Type the name of the User with up to 30 characters. To finish editing place the cursor on the next row (now marked with the asterisk *). The pencil will disappear indicating that a new User has been registered with default options.

Important: If the message "[ ] invalid Character in code …" appears, verify that all the characters of the user code are letters, numbers or #$% - . The spaces in any position are interpreted as characters.

Important: If the message "Value duplicated …" appears, verify that the code of the element is not already registered in this catalogue.

If you wish to delete a record from the catalogue, click in the corresponding line and then click on the button on its left side. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key. It is not possible to delete a user or edit his name if the system has the electronic records security option enabled.

To modify the content of a field from a previous record without retyping it completely, place the cursor over the field, select it (blue background) and press F2.

You can also modify the user options putting the cursor on the table on the user row. The User field at the top left will change to indicate the current user. Press the button on the left titled User to enter the User Configuration window.

Fill this form according to the following explanation:

PASSWORD. Up to 12 hidden characters. It is very important to memorize the password since it is necessary to access the system. The default password for a new User is .. (dot dot). Any password with less than 6 characters can be used only once, forcing the user to change it secretly. If the system has the electronic records security option enabled, the password will expire 3 months after the date shown in the From field.

STATUS. Only Active users can gain access to the system. Blocked users can be reactivated by an administrator. Disabled users can be reactivated except when the system has the electronic records security option enabled.

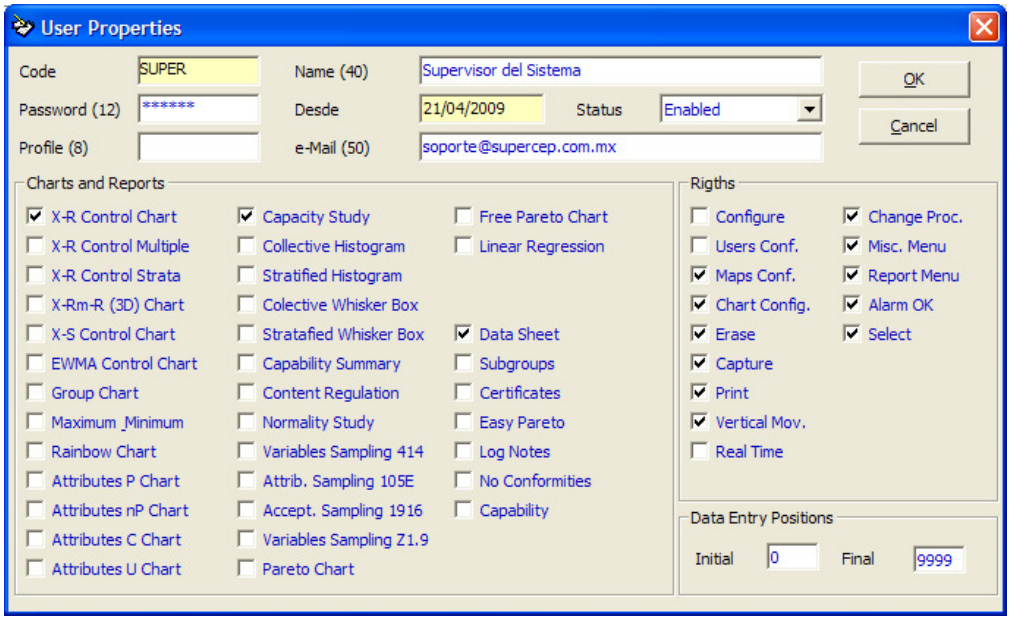
PROFILE. Optional. Enter the code of a virtual user that will serve as a model to assign the necessary rights to the current user. When adding a new user you can link him to a profile bypassing the need to declare his rights because those properties will be taken from the profile.

E-MAIL. Type the user's e-mail address.

GRAPHS AND REPORTS. Check the boxes corresponding to the graphs and reports that the user is authorized to obtain from the system:

Graph	Description
X-R Control Chart	Means and Ranges Chart or Individuals and Moving Ranges Chart
X-R Control Multiple	Means and Ranges Charts or Individuals and Moving Ranges Charts of several characteristics in one window
X-R Control Strata	Means and Ranges Chart or Individuals and Moving Ranges Chart for one characteristic stratified based on the content of another
X-Rm-R (3D) Chart	Means, Moving Ranges and Ranges Chart
X-S Control Chart	Means and Standard Deviations Chart
EWMA Control Chart	Exponentially Weighted Moving Averages Chart (EWMA)
Group Chart	Individuals Maximum and Minimum and Moving Ranges Chart
Maximum Minimum	Means Control Chart with subgroup maximum and minimum amplitude lines. Grouped by period
Rainbow Chart	Process Control Chart by direct comparison with specification limits
Attributes P Chart	Attributes Chart of Non-Conforming Fractions (variable sample size)
Attributes nP Chart	Attributes Chart of Non-Conforming (constant sample size)
Attributes C Chart	Attributes Chart of the number of Non-Conformities
Attributes U Chart	Attributes Chart of the number of Non-Conformities per Unit
Capacity Study	Frequencies Distribution Histogram and Process Capability Study (Cp y Cpk). Normal or Non-Normal Distributions.
Collective Histogram	Frequencies Distribution Histogram and Cpk of several characteristics in one window
Stratified Histogram	Frequencies Distribution Histogram and Cpk for one characteristic stratified based on the content of another
Collective Whisker Box	Whisker Box diagrams representing the probability distribution of several characteristics in one window
Stratified Whisker Box	Whisker Box diagrams representing the probability distribution for one characteristic stratified based on the content of another
Capability Summary	Stacked Bar Graph showing the Cp and Cpk level of several characteristics at different periods
Content Regulation	Evaluation Report of inspection approval of weight or volume content under government regulations
Normality Study	Accumulated Frequencies chart on a Normal Probability scale, Whisker Box, Median and Quartiles and Frequencies Histogram
Variables Sampling 414	Lot Acceptance Sampling by Variables according to Military Standard 414.
Variables Sampling Z1.9	Lot Acceptance Sampling by Variables according to ANSI ASQ Z1.9 2003.
Attrib. Sampling 105E/Z1.4	Lot Acceptance Sampling by Attributes according to Military Standard 105E or ANSI ASQ Z1.4.
Accept. Sampling 1916	Lot Acceptance Sampling by Attributes according to Military Standard 1916.
Pareto Chart	Diagram, curve and tabulation of the number of non-conformities for a group of characteristics in decreasing frequency or cost-impact magnitude
Free Pareto Chart	Diagram, curve and tabulation of the number of non-conformities for a group of free-coded characteristics in decreasing frequency or cost-impact magnitude
Linear Regression	Fit and linear correlation between two original or transformed variables

Report	Description
Data Sheet	Report of sample data points and its descriptive statistics
Subgroups	Report of the Mean, Standard Deviation and Range of grouped sample data points.
Certificates	Printing of Quality Certificates from sample data
Easy Pareto	Report of the number of non-conformities conformities for a group of free-coded characteristics in decreasing frequency or cost-impact magnitude
Log Notes	Consolidated report of out of specification data points and process log notes
Non Conformities	Consolidated cross tabulation of non-conformities by Process and Machine
Capability	Consolidated report of Process Capability Indexes



RIGHTS. Check the boxes corresponding to the capacities or rights that the user has in the system:

Right	Description
Configure	Right to add or edit any configuration element except Users and Users Stations. Access to the definition of the type and location of the database, printer setup, shifts schedule and operation language.
User Configure	Permission to register or edit new Users and their access to Stations.
Maps Configure	Permission to change images and modify the position of labels on the Plant, Station, Machine and Product maps.
Chart Configure	Permission to define parameters and options for graphs.
Erase	Permission to delete or modify sample data.
Capture	Permission to enter new sample data and row insertions.
Print	Permission to print graphs and reports.
Vertical Movement	Permission to move to other rows on the datasheet apart from the addition row.
Real Time	Enabled charts will be automatically presented to the user immediately after the sample is captured or as he moves across the datasheet. Not recommended if the user has more than 3 active graphs. Only available on SC version.
Process Change	Permission to switch to another datasheet different from the current one.
Miscellaneous Menu	Access to the Miscellaneous menu where sample date or time can be edited, datasheet columns scroll fixed, serial connections disabled, etc.
Reports Menu	Access to the Reports menu.
Alarm OK	Authorization to unblock an alarm message from a control chart. This is an additional right to the one granted to the 4 supervisors declared at each machine process.
Select	Access to the dialog window to select and filter data to include in charts and reports.

INITIAL AND FINAL POSITIONS. Allows user access to a limited section of the datasheet between these two positions. Introduce numeric values from 0 to 9999.

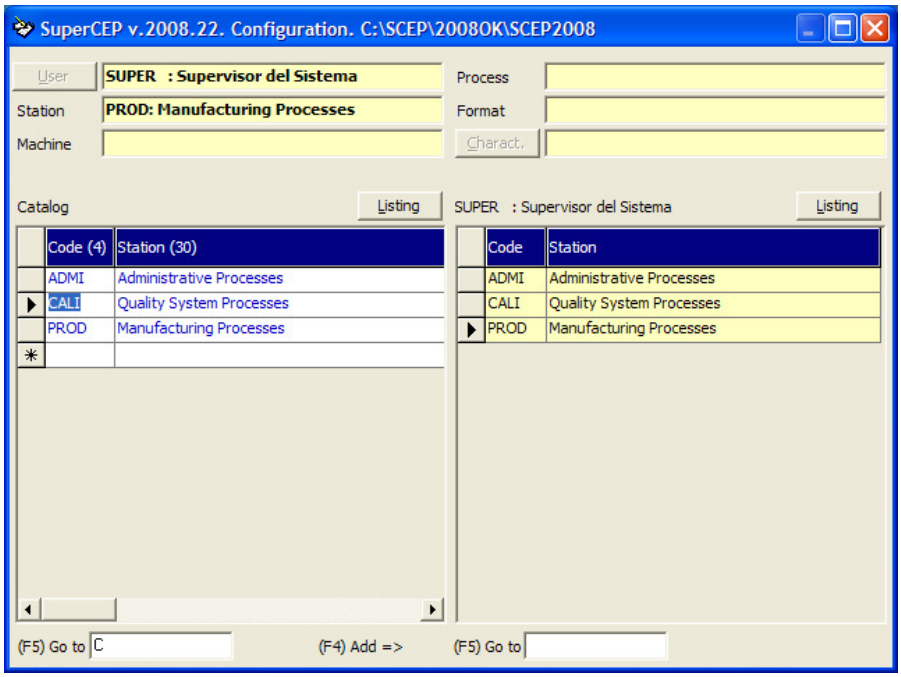
To finalize press OK to record and go back to the previous screen.

You can preview and print a Users Report pressing the Listing button and then Prepare.

5.1.4 STATIONS CATALOG.

Once the new User is added, go on to add a new Station. Click on the Station field located on the top left under the User field.

Two tables show at the lower part of the window. The left table with blue foreground is the Stations catalog. To find a station press F5 and then the first few letters of the code. When the table scrolls to the appropriate code press Tab to put the cursor on it.



To add a new Station place the cursor on the blank row at the end of the table (marked with an asterisk *) at the first column titled Code (4). Type a station code employing only capital letters or numbers without spaces. The code can have up to 4 characters. Take note that, when editing, the asterisk moves downward and a pencil appears in its place indicating the edition in progress. To cancel the edition press <Esc>. Press <Enter> to advance to the next column titled Station (30). Type the name of the Station with up to 30 characters. Press <Enter> to advance through the next columns. At the column titled Map you can optionally type the name of an image of the station. The image file should be in the BMP or JPG format at the Image folder. To finish editing, place the cursor on the next row (now marked with the asterisk *). The pencil will disappear indicating that a new Station has been registered.

Important: Most catalogs have fields for writing alternate descriptions in Spanish and Portuguese. This information is optional and will be used in case you wish to obtain graphs and reports with titles and legends in these languages.

If you wish to delete a record from the catalogue, click in the corresponding line and then click on the button on its left side. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key.

Important: When a station is deleted, all its connections to users are only disabled not deleted.

To modify the content of a field from a previous record without retyping it completely, place the cursor over the field, select it (blue background) and press F2.

You can preview and print a Stations Report pressing the Listing button and then Prepare.

5.1.5 USER STATIONS Relation.

Important: This section is unavailable to users with the Users Config. option disabled.

Once a new station is registered you should add it to the User Stations list that is shown at the right bottom corner of the window. If the user is also new the table will be empty. To add a Station finish any edition in progress (no visible pencil), click on the corresponding catalog row and press the F4 key. In the table at right a new row will appear with the station code and description. Double click can be used instead of the F4 key.

Repeat this procedure for each station you want the user to have access to. Each user should have access to at least one station, except for those users that will only serve as profiles. One station can be assigned to several users.

If you wish to delete a station from the User Stations list, click in the corresponding line and then click on the button on its left side. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key.

You can preview and print a User Stations Report pressing the Listing button and then Prepare.

5.1.6 MACHINES Catalog.

When the user has a station assigned proceed to register a new Machine. Make sure the station field shows the code of the new station. Click on the Machine field located on the top left under the Station field.

Two tables show at the lower part of the window. The left table with blue foreground is the Machines catalog. To find a machine press F5 and then the first few letters of its code. When the table scrolls to the appropriate code press Tab to put the cursor on it.

To add a new Machine place the cursor on the blank row at the end of the table (marked with an asterisk *) at the first column titled Code (8). Type a machine code employing only capital letters or numbers without spaces. The code can have up to 8 characters. Take note that, when editing, the asterisk moves downward and a pencil appears in its place indicating the edition in progress. To cancel the edition press <Esc>. Press <Enter> to advance to the next column titled Machine (30). Type the name of the Machine with up to 30 characters. Press <Enter> to advance through the next columns. At the column titled Map you can optionally type the name of an image of the machine. The image file should be in the BMP or JPG format at the Image folder. To finish editing, place the cursor on the next row (now marked with the asterisk *). The pencil will disappear indicating that a new Machine has been registered.

If you wish to delete a record from the catalogue, click on the corresponding line and then click on the button on its left side. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key.

Important: When a Machine is deleted, all its connections to Stations and Processes are only disabled not deleted.

To modify the content of a field from a previous record without retyping it completely, place the cursor over the field, select it (blue background) and press F2.

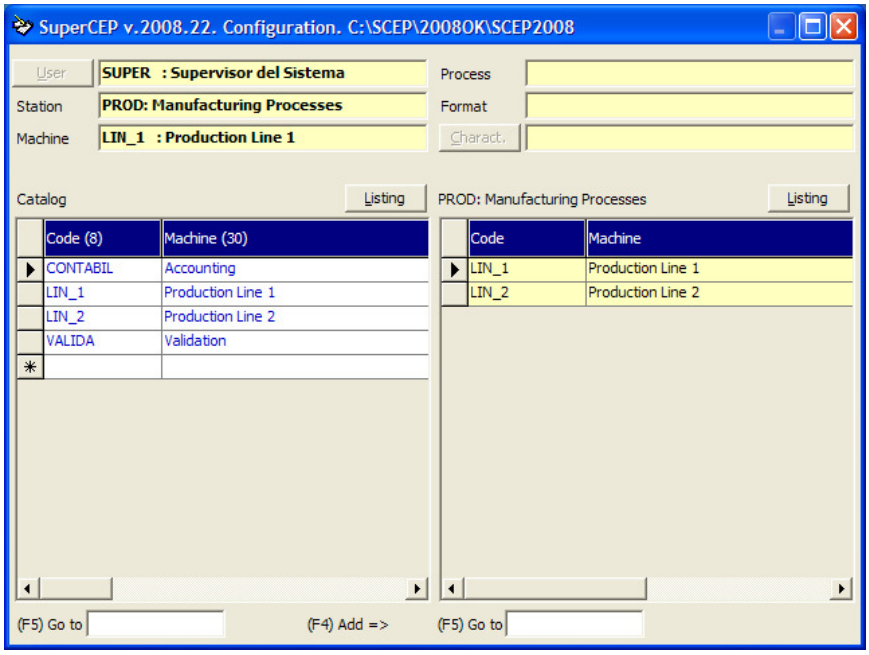
You can preview and print a Machines Report pressing the Listing button and then Prepare.

5.1.7 STATION MACHINES Relation.

Once the new machine is registered you should add it to the Station Machines list that is shown at the right bottom corner of the window. If you are at a new Station then the table will be empty. To add a Machine finish any edition in progress (no visible pencil), click on the corresponding catalog row and press the F4 key. In the table at right the machine code and description will appear in a new row. Double click can be used instead of the F4 key.

Repeat this procedure for each Machine pertaining to this station. Each station should have at least one assigned machine. One machine can be assigned to several stations.

If you wish to delete a machine from the Station Machines list, click on the left side button of the corresponding row. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key.



You can preview and print a Station Machines Report pressing the Listing button at right and then Prepare.

5.1.8 PRODUCTS Catalogue.

After the machine is assigned to a station proceed to register a new Product / Process. Make sure the machine field shows the code of the new machine. Click on the Process field located on the top right corner of the window.

Two tables show at the lower part of the window. The left table with blue foreground is the Products catalog. To find a product press F5 and then the first few letters of its code. When the table scrolls to the appropriate code press Tab to put the cursor on it.

To add a new Product place the cursor on the blank row at the end of the table (marked with an asterisk *) at the first column titled Code (16). Type a product or process code employing only capital letters or numbers without spaces. The code can have up to 16 characters. Take note that, when editing, the asterisk moves downward and a pencil appears in its place indicating the edition in progress. To cancel the edition press <Esc>. Press <Enter> to advance to the next column titled Product (40). Type the name of the Product with up to 40 characters. Press <Enter> to advance through the next columns. At the column titled Map you can optionally type the name of an image of the product. The image file should be in the BMP or JPG format at the Image folder. To finish editing, place the cursor on the next row (now marked with the asterisk *). The pencil will disappear indicating that a new Product / Process has been registered.

If you wish to delete a Product from the catalogue, click on the corresponding row and then click on the button on its left side. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key.

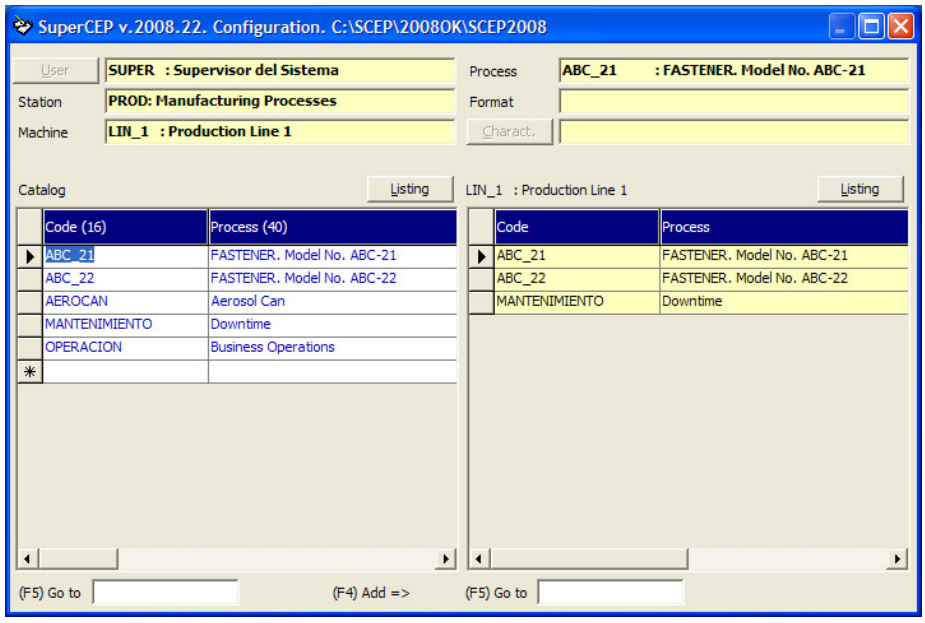
Important: When a Product is deleted, all its connections to Machines, Formats and Characteristics are only disabled not deleted.

To modify the content of a field from a previous record without retyping it completely, place the cursor over the field, select it (blue background) and press F2.

You can preview and print a Products Report pressing the Listing button and then Prepare.

5.1.9 MACHINE PRODUCTS Relation.

Once the new product is registered you should add it to the Machine Products list that is shown at the right bottom corner of the window. If you are at a new Machine then the table will be empty. To add a Product finish any edition in progress (no visible pencil), click on the corresponding catalog row and press the F4 key. In the table at right the product code and description will appear in a new row. Double click can be used instead of the F4 key.



Repeat this procedure for each Product / Process realized in this machine. Each machine should have at least one assigned product. One product can be the outcome of several machines.

If you wish to delete a product from the Machine Products list, click on the left side button of the corresponding row. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key.

You can preview and print a Machine Products Report pressing the Listing button at right and then Prepare.

5.1.10 FORMATS Catalog.

After the Product is assigned to its Machine proceed to register a new Format. Make sure the product field shows the code of the new product. Click on the Format field located on the top right corner of the window.

Two tables show at the lower part of the window. The left table with blue foreground is the Formats catalog. To find a format press F5 and then the first few letters of its code. When the table scrolls to the appropriate code press Tab to put the cursor on it.

To add a new Format place the cursor on the blank row at the end of the table (marked with an asterisk *) at the first column titled Code (8). Type a format code employing only capital letters or numbers without spaces. The code can have up to 8 characters. Take note that, when editing, the asterisk moves downward and a pencil appears in its place indicating the edition in progress. To cancel the edition press <Esc>. Press <Enter> to advance to the next column titled Format (30). Type the name of the Format with up to 30 characters. Press <Enter> to advance through the next columns. To finish editing, place the cursor on the next row (now marked with the asterisk *). The pencil will disappear indicating that a new Format has been registered.

If you wish to drop a Format from the catalogue, click on the corresponding row and then click on the button on its left side. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key.

Important: When a Format is deleted, all its connections to Products and Characteristics are only disabled not deleted.

To modify the content of a field from a previous record without retyping it completely, place the cursor over the field, select it (blue background) and press F2.

You can preview and print a Formats Report pressing the left Listing button and then Prepare.

5.1.11 PRODUCT FORMATS Relation.

Once the new format is registered you should add it to the Product Formats list that is shown at the right bottom corner of the window. If you are at a new Product then the table will be empty. To add a Format finish any edition in progress (no visible pencil), click on the corresponding catalog row and press the F4 key. In the table at right the format code and description will appear in a new row. Double click can be used instead of the F4 key.

Repeat the operation for each Format applicable to this Product / Process. Each product should have at least one format assigned. The same Format can be used with several products.

If you wish to delete a format from the Product Formats list, click on the left side button of the corresponding row. The line will be selected with a black background. Press the <Del> key.

You can preview and print a Product Formats Report pressing the Listing button at right and then Prepare.

5.1.12 CHARACTERISTICS Catalogue.

Once a Format is assigned to the Process/Product proceed to register a new quality Characteristic. Make sure the Format field shows the code of the new Format. Click on the Charact field located at the right of the window under the Format field (click inside the field not on the button).

Two tables show at the lower part of the window. The left table with blue foreground is the Characteristics catalog. To find a characteristic press F5 and then the first few letters of its code. When the table scrolls to the appropriate code press Tab to place the cursor on it.

To add a new Characteristic place the cursor on the blank row at the end of the table (marked with an asterisk *) at the first column titled Code (8). Type a quality characteristic code employing only capital letters or numbers without spaces. The code can have up to 8 characters. Take note that, when editing, the asterisk moves downward and a pencil appears in its place indicating the edition in progress. To cancel the edition press <Esc>. Press <Enter> to advance to the next column titled Characteristic (30). Type the name of the Characteristic with up to 30 characters. Press <Enter> to advance through the next columns. To finish editing, place the cursor on the next row (now marked with the asterisk *). The pencil will disappear indicating that a new Characteristic has been registered.

Important: Do not add characteristics with codes N, FECHA, TURNO, OPERADOR, BITACORA or FLAGS because they are reserved for the system internal operation.

If you wish to delete a Characteristic from the catalogue, click on the corresponding row and then click on the button on its left side. The line will be marked in a black background. Press the <Del> key.

Important: When a Characteristic is dropped, all its connections to Formats and Products are disabled but not deleted. When opening a data sheet having any of those Formats the corresponding column will be hidden. Sample data will show again if the characteristic is re-enabled with the same code and data type.

To modify the content of a field from a previous record without retyping it completely, place the cursor over the field, select it (blue background) and press F2.

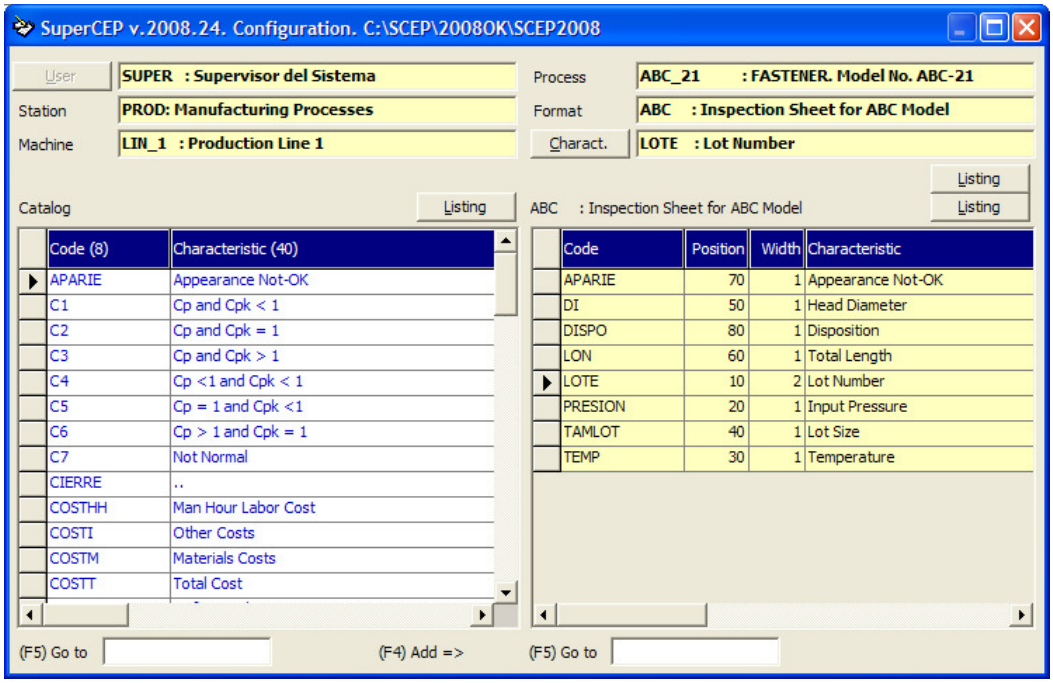
You can preview and print a Characteristics Report pressing the left Listing button and then Prepare.

5.1.13 FORMAT CHARACTERISTICS Relation.

When the new characteristic is registered you should add it to the Format Characteristics list that is shown at the right bottom section of the window. If you are at a new Format then the table will be empty. To add a characteristic finish any edition in progress (no visible pencil), click on the corresponding catalog row and then double-click or press the F4 key. In the table at right the characteristic code, position, width and description will appear in a new row.

Repeat this procedure for each Characteristic that you wish to include in the Format. Each Format should have at least one Characteristic assigned and a maximum of 250. The same characteristic can be declared for several Formats.

If you wish to delete a characteristic from the Format Characteristics list, click on the left side button of the corresponding row. The line will be selected with a black background. Press the <Del> key.



Important: When a Format Characteristic is deleted, the corresponding column will be hidden when opening the data sheet but its data contents are not lost.

You can preview and print a Format Characteristics Report pressing the Listing button at right and then Prepare.

5.1.14 PRODUCT/PROCESS CHARACTERÍSTICS Relation.

The same Format Characteristics table serves the purpose of configuring the Product/Process quality Characteristics. Place the cursor at the corresponding row in the right-side table. The Character. field will show the Characteristic code and description. Press the Character button to show the Product Characteristic configuration window.

Notice that the product characteristic is independent for each different machine. If specifications and process control parameters are the same for all machines, you can configure one and then conveniently copy and paste to the rest.

Fill this form according to the following indications:

POSITION. A number that determines the location of the column relative to the rest of the format columns. Defines accessible sections for users.

WIDTH. Choose 1 to accept up to 8 characters in the column cells. Choose 2 for up to 14 characters and 3 for up to 30.

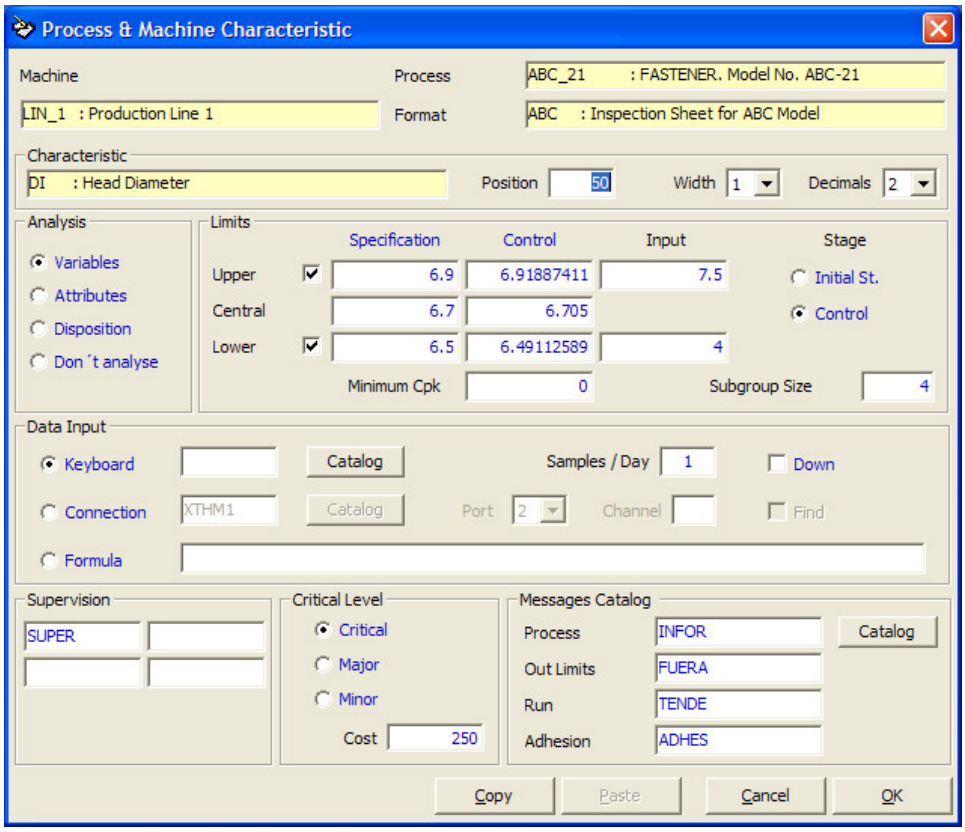
DECIMALS. Number of decimals that the database will store. Determines the results precision on graphs and reports.

ANALYSIS TYPE.

- Variables to analyze data obtained from precision instruments.

- Attributes to analyze data obtained from imprecise numeric scales or counts of defectives or defects.
- Disposition to analyze data obtained from Pass / Fail inspections.
- Don't Analyze for label data not requiring statistical analysis.

Important: If you modify the analysis type from Variables or Attributes to Disposition or Don't Analyze, of a product characteristic that already has a column on the data sheet, you will see the message "Change Type …" when you re-enter that sheet. If the modification is the other way around from Disposition or Don't Analyze to Variables or Attributes, you will see the "Change Type …" message and you will lose all non-numeric data on that column.



LIMITS.

- Upper, Target and Lower Specification. Nominal value and tolerance range established by product/process engineering or client requirement. If the characteristic has only one limit, check the corresponding box. If the characteristic has bilateral limits check both boxes. Do not leave both boxes unchecked.
- Upper, Central and Lower Control. Mean Value and natural 6-sigma variation range of individual or grouped samples of a process under statistical control. If these values are not yet known they can be left blank to be later evaluated by the system.
- Stage. Initial Study means that the statistical control limits have not been established as representative of the process or that they are being revised due to profound changes in the process. Control means that the statistical limits have been previously fixed and represent the stability of the current process.

- Upper and Lower Input. Range of allowed values according to the physics and logics of the process. Intended to avoid input mistakes. These limits should fall outside the specification limits.
- Minimum Cpk: Used to activate an alarm message when, on the Control Chart, the Capability Index of the process falls below this acceptable value.
- Subgroup Size. Number of samples that are averaged to form a statistical subgroup. The value 1 means individual data (useful with normally distributed populations). Values 4 and 5 are preferred for discrete productions where samples have great variability, for non-Normal distributions or where a more rigorous analysis is required.

Each specification or control limits modification is kept recorded. This modifiable history can be accessed clicking on the fields blue labels. On the data sheet these limits are enforced strictly according to their starting date-time. Limits at control charts will reflect these variations if the data timestamps span more than one period.

Máquina (8)	Producto (16)	Caracterís-tica (8)	Fecha Inicial (24)	Especifica-ción Inferior	Especifica-ción Central	Especifica-ción Superior	Control Inferior	Control Central	Control Superior
LIN_1	ABC_21	DI	22/05/2002 17:00:00	6.49	6.7	6.9	6.56537629	6.71541667	6.86545704
LIN_1	ABC_21	DI	25/11/2007 16:40:00	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.49112589	6.705	6.91887411

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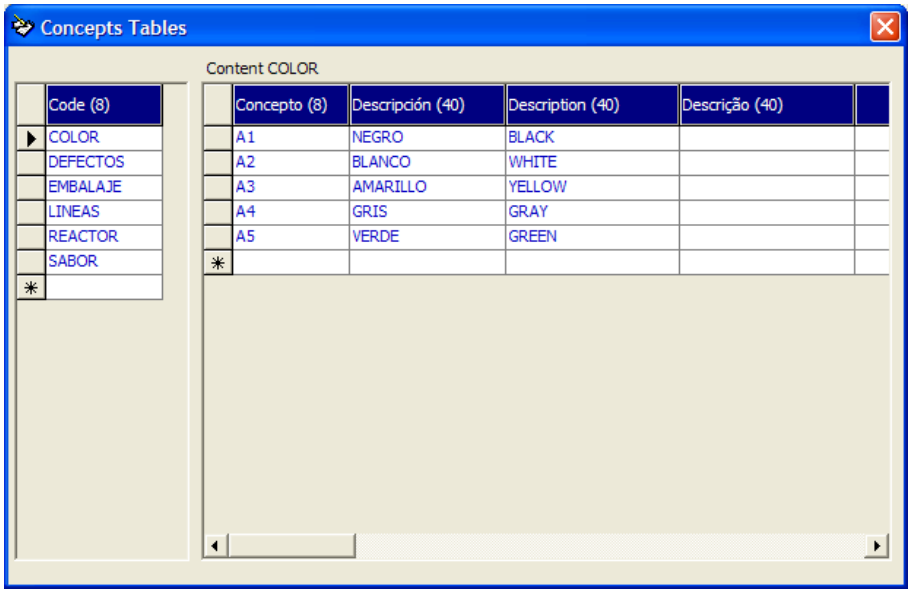
DATA INPUT.

- Keyboard. Manual input with the keyboard.

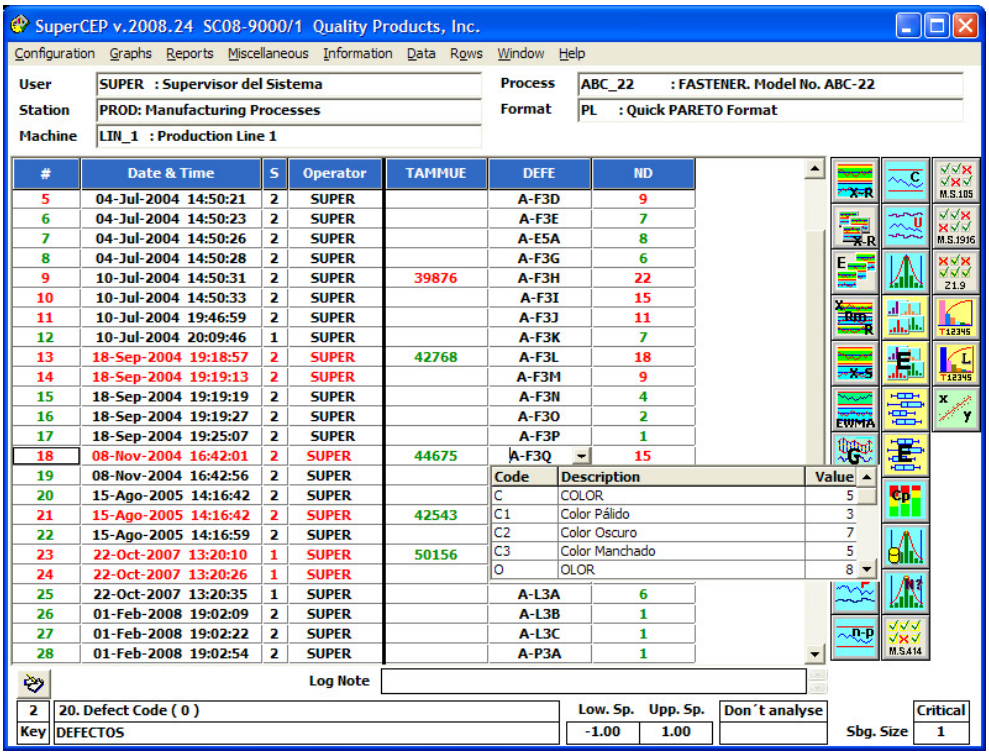
To facilitate manual input you can pre-establish Concept Lists associated with Disposition or Don't analyze columns.



Code (8)
COLOR
DEFECTOS
EMBALAJE
LINEAS
REACTOR
SABOR

Concepto (8)	Descripción (40)	Description (40)	Descrição (40)
A1	NEGRO	BLACK	
A2	BLANCO	WHITE	
A3	AMARILLO	YELLOW	
A4	GRIS	GRAY	
A5	VERDE	GREEN	

Up to 8 columns can be associated with concept lists on any single data sheet format.



- Samples per day. According to the sampling frequency recommended by the control plan.
- Connection. Automatic data acquisition through a RS-232 serial port or Ethernet TCP/IP. Enter the connection code according to the connections catalog, the serial port number (1 to 8), the channel number if there is an automatic multiplexer, check Find if multiplexed data should find its column and check Down if the cursor should advance a row after data reception. If you wish to view the connections catalog press the Catalog button. New connections can be added if the communication parameters and data format is known from the inspection equipment manuals.
- Formula. Data is calculated from data in other columns. Write down an algebraic formula to obtain the variable's value. Each column reference used in the formula should be preceded with the @ sign.

FORMULA. Available functions and operators are:

Symbol	Operation
( )	Group terms
+	Addition
-	Substraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
^	Exponentiation
LOG( )	Natural Logarithm
EXP( )	Natural Inverse Logarithm
SIN( )	Sine
COS( )	Cosine
TAN( )	Tangent

ATN( )	Arc Tangent
ABS( )	Absolute Value
SQR( )	Square Root
AVG( )	Average
MAX( )	Maximum
MIN( )	Minimum
RNG( )	Range
DIS( )	Disposition
INC( )	Increment Function
IIF( )	Conditional IF
CDATE()	Date to day count conversion
WRD()	Working days between 2 dates

The following rules apply:

1. Operations are allowed only between columns of the same data sheet.
2. References to any column (characteristic) should come preceded by the character @ (at). Examples: @DIAM or @WEIGHT or @PH or @L76_X5
3. Constants with decimals are always separated with a dot instead of a comma.
4. Formulas should not contain other signs different from those enlisted. You will not be able to include characteristic codes that contain an operator symbol for example DI-01 or PH/009 because the formula would not evaluate correctly.
5. The formula should not include its own code, that is if you are defining a formula for column ABCD, you cannot include the code @ABCD.
6. Arguments of trigonometric functions are expressed in radians (180 degrees = PI radians).
7. Functions AVG( ), MAX( ), MIN( ), RNG( ) and DIS( ) take as argument a list of characteristics separated with commas. Formulas with these functions cannot include other functions or operators.
8. The increment function INC( ) defines a formula that increments an alphanumeric value by the parameter value. For example if the initial value is A50 and the formula is INC(2), the values of the following rows will be: A52, A54, A56, etc. If you wish to repeat the initial value simply write INC(0). To set the initial value append it with an * (asterisk). One column can have as many initial values as is necessary. The column must be of type Don't analyze.
9. The IIF conditional requires 3 arguments separated by comma. 1) the expression to evaluate, 2) the result in case the expression is true and 3) the result in case the expression is false.
10. To calculate with date-time values enter them on a Don't analyze column using a Windows acceptable format and in the formula use the CDATE( ) conversion function.

Formula Examples:

a) Density @WEIGHT / @VOLUME
b) Total @C1 + @C2 + @C3
c) Average AVG(@C1,@C2,@C3)
d) Area 3.141593 * (@DIAMETER / 2) ^2
e) Hour Interval (CDATE(@T1) – CDATE(@T0)) * 24.0

SUPERVISION. Optionally enter the codes of up to 4 users that will supervise this product/process. Supervisors will see a parenthesis on their maps beside the codes of the elements that require supervision. On entering the data sheet they will see colors at the labels of samples that are in exception. This configuration affects all characteristics of the product/process on this machine.

CRITICAL LEVEL. Indicates the severity of the impact of having one sample out of specification limits and its relative cost to quantify on a Pareto Chart. Characteristics can be filtered by this concept to be output by the Log, Defects and Capability consolidated graphs and reports.

MESSAGES. Enter the codes of text messages pre-established in the messages catalog. These messages are shown to the operator at different situations.

- Process. At operator discretion when he presses Alt-Information being at this characteristic on the data sheet.
- Out of limits. When on a Control Chart the operator clicks on an alarm symbol indicating a point out of statistical or specification limits.
- Run. When on a Control Chart the operator clicks on an alarm symbol indicating a run or tendency out of statistical control.
- Adhesion. When on a Control Chart the operator clicks on an alarm symbol indicating an adhesion to limits out of statistical control.

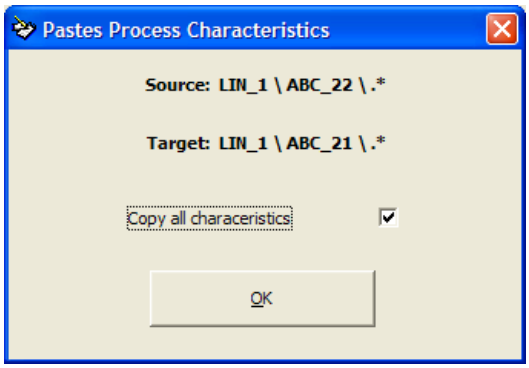
To view or edit the messages catalog press the Catalog button.

As an alternative, messages can be links to any document for which there is a viewer, explorer or the original application. Edit the text file SCVIEWER.IAU to associate the file extensions of the documents (.xls, .doc, .ppt, .pdf, .htm, etc.) with the access path of their location. There is no need to register the name of this documents on the messages catalog just enter the file name and extension in the fields of the Messages frame.

You can preview and print a listing of the Product Characteristics pressing the right bottom Listing button and then Prepare.

COPY AND PASTE.

It is possible to copy and then paste one or more characteristic properties from one product to another or from one product to the same in another machine.



Go to the configuration window of the characteristic you wish to copy and press the Copy button. Leave the window and select the machine and/or product that will receive the information, open the configuration window of the target characteristic and press the Paste button. Check the box on the dialog window if you wish to copy all characteristics from the source machine/product to the target.

5.1.15 CONNECTIONS Catalog (SC version only).

Data can be input directly from measuring instruments if they provide a RS-232 or TCP/IP Ethernet output. To enable the connection check the Connection option at the Data Input frame in the Product Characteristics configuration window. In the next field type the connection code of the measuring instrument according to the Connections catalog. To view or edit this catalog press the Catalog button.

There you will see a table with the pre-defined connections. Look for the one most similar to the maker and model of your instrument. Verify that the default communication parameters match the settings on your instrument. If this is not the case modify them at the catalog or at the instrument whichever is easier. To modify the content in a field of an existing record without retyping it completely, place the cursor on the field, select it (blue background) and press the F2 key.

New connections can be added filling the information on a new record at the last row marked with an asterisk.

CODE. Enter a code for the Connection using only capital letters and numbers without spaces. The code can have no more than 8 characters. Notice that the asterisk drops one row and a pencil appears indicating the edition in progress. Press <Esc> to cancel the edition or <Enter> to advance to the next cell titled Connection (40).

CONNECTION. Free format description of the instrument or communication interface.

TYPE. Either RS-232 or TCP/IP. *Note: The data sheet is not capable of connecting directly to Ethernet TCP/IP. The data acquisition must be done through the MAD2008 module.*

BAUD (RS-232). Baud rate or transmission speed in bits per second. From 300 up to 115200.

PARITY (RS-232). Parity type. N = no, E = even, O = odd, M = mark, S = space.

DATA BITS (RS-232). Number of bits that represent data. 7 or 8.

STOP BITS (RS-232). Number of stop bits. 1 or 2.

HANDSHAKE. Communication protocol. 0 = None, 1 = XOn/XOff, 2 = RTS/CTS and 3 = Both.

ACTIVE DTR (RS-232). Activate Data Terminal Ready Line.

ACTIVE RTS (RS-232). Activate Request to Send Line.

BUFFER (RS-232). Memory space for data transfer. Default 1024 characters.

RECEIVE THRESHOLD (RS-232). Windows response threshold. Normally 1 character.

HOST IP (TCP/IP). IP address of the instrument or remote host.

TCP PORT (TCP/IP). TCP port number of the instrument.

START COMMAND. Initial command to activate communication with the equipment. If there is a variable channel number in the command use the placeholder %CH. If special characters are required type their ASCII code after a slash. For example the instruction S1%CH1000/013 will send characters S151000 followed by a Car Return (ASCII character 013) when the channel configured for the column is 5.

DATA COMMAND. Command to request one reading from the equipment. Follows the same syntax of the start command, for example #%CHPS/013 will send #5PS followed by a CR when the channel number is 5.

START. Position of the first data character. Useful when the result message includes information preceding that of interest.

TERMINATOR. ASCII code of the character marking the end of the result message. 10=LineFeed, 13=CarReturn.

TID TABLE. If the result message from the measuring equipment has a complex format it might be necessary to build a Data Interpretation Table. For more details read ahead.

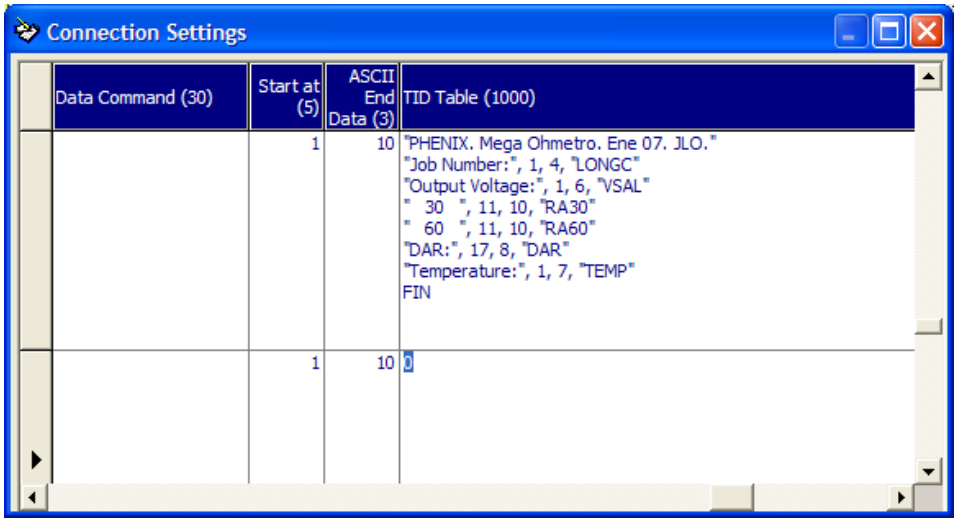
Before registering a new connection we recommend testing if communication is functional on the serial port with the RS-232 test tool located in the Miscellaneous Menu or with the PING command of your computer's operating system when communicating through an Ethernet port.

TID TABLES CONSTRUCTION.

SuperCEP can capture data from instruments having complex output formats. Data items can be extracted locating fixed positions or constant tags or labels. A TID table must contain exactly:

- One header row of free text enclosed in double quotes.
- One row for each data item with four comma-separated fields:
  - Tag or empty string in double quotes.
  - Data reading start position counted from the end of the located tag.
  - Number of characters to be read from the start position.
  - Code of the characteristic in double quotes where the data item is to be written.
- One row with the text FIN.

TID Table example:



When the tag is null ("") the reading start position is taken from the beginning of the data message row. The same tag can be used to position more than one data item. If the code of the characteristic does not match any column in the data sheet format the data item is dropped. If the code of the characteristic is left blank the data item is written to the current column where the cursor is found.

5.1.16 MESSAGES Catalog.

Important: There is no obligation to register any code in this catalog if you already have documented information files of any kind for which there is a viewer, explorer or application installed on your PC. Just type the names and extensions of the files in the corresponding fields of the Product Characteristic configuration window.

This catalog is useful for compiling commentaries about preventive and corrective actions or reaction plans that operations personnel should undertake. These texts have the main objective of instructing users about recommended paths of action triggered by out of limits, runs and adhesion to limits conditions present on a control chart. Specific instructions to control each quality characteristic of each different product could be necessary. Nonetheless the content of this catalog is optional.

Text messages will display when clicking on the red warning points at the control chart each time the following conditions are present:

Case 1. Out of Limits. When 1 point falls outside control or specification limits. On the Rainbow chart this corresponds to the Stop action.

Case 2. Adhesion to Limits. When 2 out of 3 consecutive points fall between 2 and 3 standard deviations from the central limit on either side or n out of m consecutive points fall within 1 standard deviation of the central limit on either side. On the Rainbow chart this is equivalent to the Adjust action following 2 yellow points.

Case 3. Runs and Tendencies. When there are n out of m consecutive points over or under the central line or n out of m consecutive points with an upward or downward tendency. Also when there are n out of m consecutive points beyond 1 standard deviation or n out of m consecutive alternating points. On the Rainbow chart this corresponds to the Adjust action from 1 red point and another point on the same side.

These stated rules can be modified at the Control Chart configuration window.

Regardless of the condition of the control chart the operator can view the messages directly from the data sheet by clicking on the Information menu.

Enter the configuration window for the Product Characteristic to be attached with information messages. Press the Catalog button in the Messages frame. At the last row type a Message code using only capital letters or numbers without spaces. The code can have 20 characters at most. Notice that the asterisk goes down one row and a pencil icon replaces it indicating the edition in progress. Press <Esc> to cancel the edition. Press <Down arrow> to save the code. Press <Up arrow> to go back to the newly added row. Click on the text box at right and type up to 1400 characters. Press the Save button to save the updated text.

If you wish to delete a message from the catalog, click on the button at the left of the corresponding row. The row's background will turn black. Press the <Del> key.

Important: References to a message are not automatically deleted from the Product Characteristics table when a message is eliminated, therefore there will be a warning when the system tries to show it.

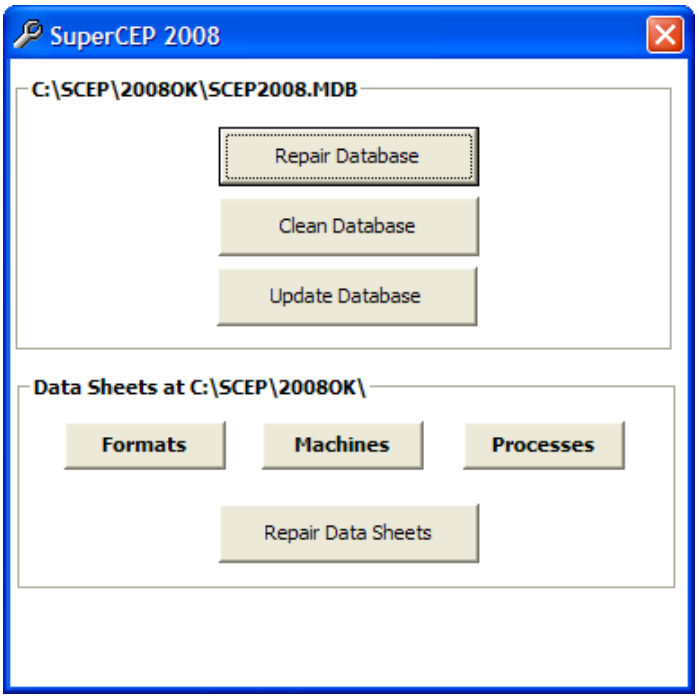
Double-clicking on a row of the messages catalog will copy the corresponding code to the first empty field of the Messages frame at the Product Characteristics configuration window.

5.2 Database Repair, Cleanse and Update

All the information registered in the Configuration modules is stored in an Access 2000 compatible database (SCEP2008.MDB). It is highly advisable to maintain this database in a periodic manner or when it is suspected that the configuration information is not being correctly stored because of equipment or network connection failures. These utilities are not available for SQL Server.

Make sure nobody is using the database. Run the Database Repair program (REPAIR2008.EXE) located at the SuperCEP program group or directly from the installation folder. Press Repair MDB. The operation will take only a few moments. Sometimes it will be necessary to repair twice.

Besides database repairing there is a cleansing process available, which will cascade delete records that have lost their parent relations. These lost relations are generated when for example you delete the WEIGHT characteristic without first deleting the existing definitions of that characteristic for products A, B and C. Physical records for the Product Characteristic still exist but are invisible to the system because there is no definition of the WEIGHT characteristic that allows access to them. If you enter the WEIGHT characteristic again, then you would see those records re-linked. When you run the cleansing process all records in this situation will be permanently deleted. Press the Clean Database button to execute this option. Repairing after Cleaning will compact your database file size.



When you install a software revision within the same 2008 version it might be necessary to use the Update button to have your database structure up to date (tables, fields, indexes and views).

It is also possible to repair a particular selection of Data Sheets indicated using the Formats, Machines and Processes buttons.

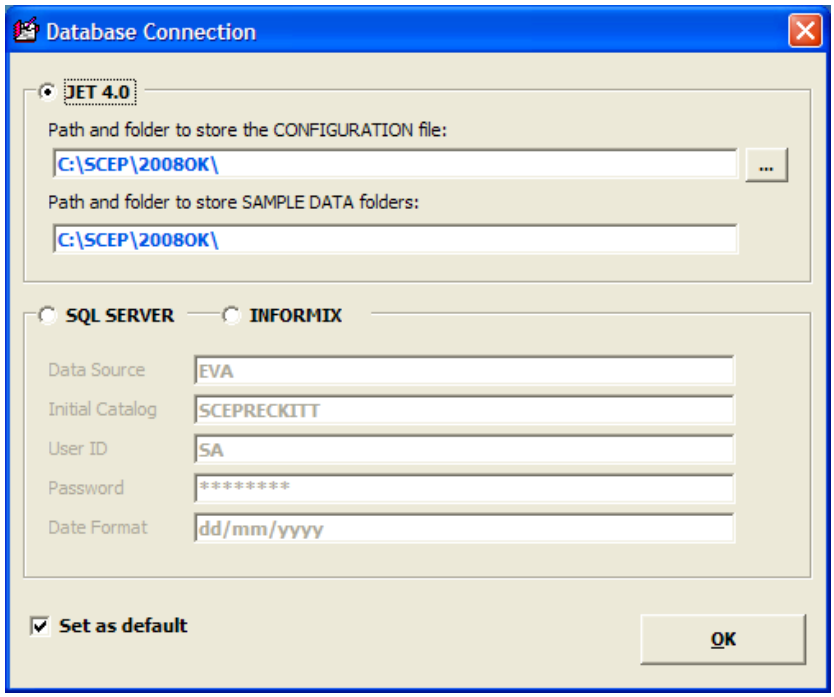
Every time a database is repaired, cleaned or updated the system creates a backup copy identified with a timestamp.

5.3 Database location.

SuperCEP can store its databases on two quite different systems of database management. The first is called Jet 4, which is compatible with Microsoft Access 2000 although this software is not required on the PC or on a server, and the second called SQL Server or Informix for which your organization should have a valid license installed at some corporate server.

The decision of which system to use depends on the resources and the information technologies policies of your organization.

From the point of view of SuperCEP's functionality there is not a thing that can be done with Jet that can't be done with SQL Server or Informix and vice versa. Jet database engine can have a bit faster response speed on small files with few users, while SQL Server tends to be faster with large files and many users. From the standpoint of security and robustness, SQL Server or Informix are clearly better options although it is always necessary to have the supervision of a competent technical administrator.



5.3.1 Jet 4

To select the Jet engine compatible with Access 2000 click the upper radio-button and then enter the complete path to the configuration database SCEP2008.MDB and the complete path to the folder where data sheet files will reside. Typically both paths are the same.

The edition of these folders or paths enables you to operate the system on a network and share data. You could also create distinct sets of files or store sample data on removable drives instead of hard fixed disks.

If the system is installed on a local network and it is desired to share data, enter here the full paths to the folders that contain data sheet files and the configuration database.

Important: On a network it is recommended to use the full locator of the shared storage resource instead of drive letters, for example: \\QUALITY\DISK_C\SCEP2008 instead of C:\SCEP2008.

Prior to the edition of the access paths to configuration and sample data files the referred folders must already exist. For the configuration database path the system checks if the SCEP2008.MDB file exists before permitting the modification. To create the folders and relocate the SCEP2008.MDB file use Windows Explorer. Users must have read and write privileges over the shared folders. Additionally, the sample data folder must admit the creation and deletion of subfolders and files.

Important: If the access folders or the configuration file (SCEP2008.MDB) at a later time cease to exist or are not available on the network you will not be able to enter the program. If this happens, use Notepad to fix directly the access path in the SCDIREC.IAU file under the [JET4] tag. The first tag in this file determines the type of the current connection.

Do not point the access paths of samples or configuration data to folders of previous versions of SuperCEP because they are not compatible.

If you wish to store samples data on diskettes or other kind of removable media instead of a hard disk, change the samples data folder to the corresponding drive letter (e.g. A:\, E:\, etc.).

5.3.2 SQL Server

To employ a connection to SQL Server click on the lower button. In the Data Source field type the name of your server. In the Initial Catalog field type the name of the database (initially SCEP2008). In the User ID field type a user code that can be authenticated by the server with the same password used for SuperCEP. This password corresponds to the one encrypted in the SCEPPASS.IAU file and therefore it is not necessary to enter it again.

For the connection to be successful the SCEP2008 (or the name given in the Initial Catalog field) database must already exist on the server. For more details read the Database appendix.

Important: If at this point the connection cannot be done because of a parameter mistake, you will need to close the system and edit with Notepad the SCDIREC.IAU file under the [SQLSERVER] tag. The first tag in this file determines the type of the current connection.

5.3.3 Informix

In a similar manner SuperCEP can be connected to a database on an Informix server.

5.4 Printer Settings.

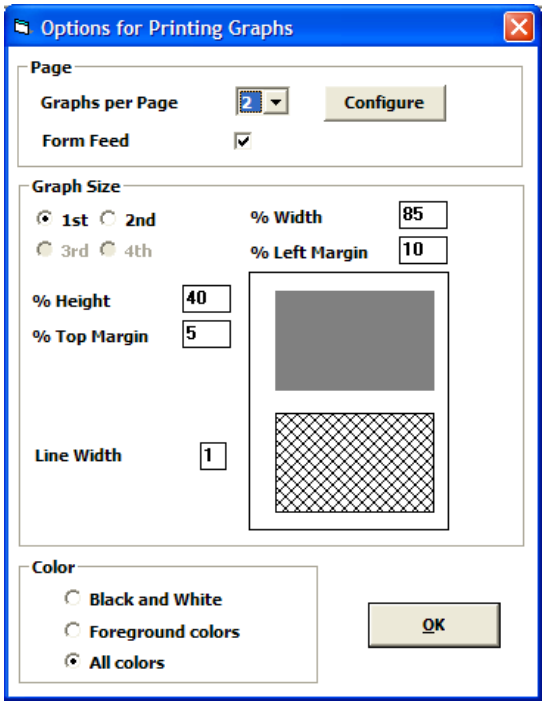
The program is capable of printing from 1 up to 4 charts per page. The number, size and location of the charts on the page can be configured. Use the Configure button to load the printer driver, which will let you change other properties such as orientation, paper size and number of copies.

The Form Feed option should be unchecked only when you wish to continue printing on the same page after all charts are done printing.

In the Graphs per Page field select a value from 1 to 4. The program will subdivide the page accordingly. In the Graph Size frame select any region with the option buttons found at the upper left. Adjust the size and position of the region changing the percent Height, Width and Margins.

On high resolution printers the graphs will look better using wider Line Widths.

In the Color frame the option Black & White prints black foregrounds, the option Foreground Colors prints foregrounds with a gray scale on monochrome printers or with color on color printers. The option All Colors prints background and foreground colors with a gray scale on monochrome printers or full color on color printers.



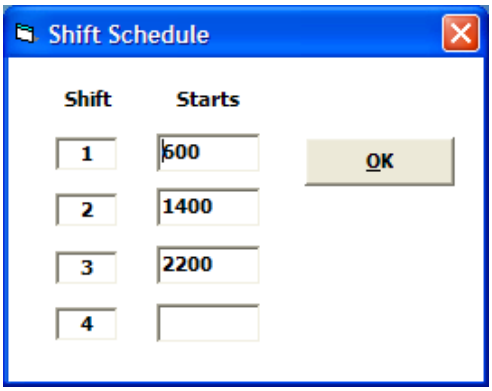
Pressing the OK button will save this configuration as default for subsequent SuperCEP print jobs.

5.5 Map Edit.

Authorized users can check this option to change (by dragging and dropping) the background images or move the tags on the Plant, Station, Machine and Process maps. Don't forget to uncheck so the tags can continue to be used to select and load the Data Sheet.

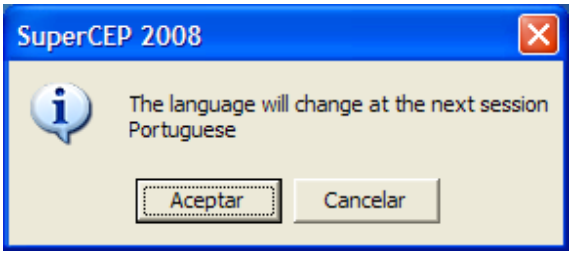
5.6 Edit Shifts.

Type the start time of each shift using the HHMM (HourMinute) format. According to this schedule the Shift column will be generated when entering each sample at the data sheet.



5.7 Operation Language.

The operation language will change sequentially to English, Portuguese or Spanish if you accept this dialog.



6. STATISTICAL CHARTS

6.1 How to obtain a Chart.

To obtain the charts that the system offers, go into a data sheet selecting the user, the station, the machine, the process and the format. Enter some data. Verify that the data is displayed in green or red, which indicates that they are analyzable, by variables or attributes.

Place the cursor on the column (characteristic) you wish to analyze.

Use the icons on the right side of the screen or the Graphs menu to request the graph.

Each user on the system might have access to different sets of charts. If an icon is missing, verify that the current user has the corresponding option checked in the Users catalog in the Database Configuration module. Modify as necessary and re-select the user.

If the current user has the Real Time mode activated, the graph icons are not visible because charts are automatically displayed with column or row changes or new data input. The charts shown in Real Time mode display more condensed information than those obtained manually.

Important: Not all graphs can be requested for each column. At the right bottom part of the data sheet you will see the type of analysis and other properties of the current characteristic that determine the applicable graphs:

Graph	Variables	Attributes	Disposition
X-R chart or Individuals and mR chart.	X		
X-mR-R (requires subgroup size greater than 1)	X		
X-S chart.	X		
EWMA-R chart	X		
Group Chart (requires subgroup size greater than 1)	X		
Maximum and Minimum	X	X	
Rainbow Chart (requires bilateral specification)	X		
P Chart (requires lot size column)		X	X
NP chart		X	X
C chart		X	X
U chart (requires lot size column)		X	X
Process Capability Study	X	X	
Whisker Box Diagram	X	X	
Capability Summary.	X	X	X
Content Acceptance	X	X	
Normality Study.	X	X	
Lot Acceptance Sampling 414.	X		
Lot Acceptance Sampling Z1.9.	X		
Lot Acceptance Sampling 105E / Z1.4.		X	X
Lot Acceptance Sampling 1916	X	X	X
Pareto chart	X	X	X
Free Pareto chart (requires defect codes column)	X	X	
Linear Regression	X	X	

Each chart is presented in an independent window that can be moved or size adjusted just as any other window of the system.

The following buttons give access to the options for modifying, copying or printing graphs:

Select and filter samples
Configure graph parameters
Change colors
Change font
Print
Copy to clipboard
Filter a Subgroup (drag and drop)
Divide the data (drag and drop)
Set new control limits

You can add options to the Graph menu to execute other applications without leaving SuperCEP. To do this, edit the MENU.IAU file.

6.2 Control Charts.

X-R CHART. To obtain the Means and Ranges chart it is necessary to have the product characteristic declared with Variables analysis type and subgroup size greater than 1. Each point of the Means chart is the average of the samples of a subgroup. Each point of the Ranges chart is the difference between the maximum value and the minimum value of each subgroup. The control limits are calculated from the average Range and delimit a zone of 3 standard deviations on each side of the average. The process capacity indexes are calculated from Average Range (Cp and Cpk) or from the Mean Square Root (Pp and Ppk) depending on how the Capability Study was configured. The OOC initials emphasize that these indexes were calculated from data lacking statistical control.

I-mR CHART. In the Individuals chart each point represents an individual value. In the Moving Range chart each point is the difference between the current sample and the previous sample. This chart is obtained for any characteristic with Variables analysis type and subgroup size equal to 1 selecting the X-R chart icon. Control limits are calculated from the average moving range and delimit a 3 standard deviations zone on each side of the average. The process capacity indexes are calculated from Average Range (Cp and Cpk) or from the Mean Square Root (Pp and Ppk) depending on how the Capability Study was configured. The OOC initials emphasize that these indexes were calculated from data lacking statistical control.

COLLECTIVE X-R CHART. One X-R or I-mR chart will be drawn for each characteristic in the data sheet with Variables analysis type. The characteristics can be selected in the Columns field.

STRATAFIED X-R CHART. One or more charts are drawn from subsets of the data of the same characteristic cut by some classification. The classification criteria is the content of any other column of the data sheet, for example the lot number, the shift id, the operator, etc.

X-mR-R (3D) CHART. To obtain the Means, Moving Ranges and Ranges chart it is necessary to define the process characteristic with Variables analysis type and subgroup size greater than 1. Each point of the Means chart is the average of the samples of a subgroup. Each point on the Moving Ranges chart is the difference between the means of the current subgroup and the previous one. Each point of the Ranges chart is the difference between the maximum value and the minimum value of each subgroup. Control limits are calculated from the average moving range and delimit a 3 standard deviations zone on each side of the average. The process capacity indexes are calculated from Average Range (Cp and Cpk) or from the Mean Square Root (Pp and Ppk) depending on how the Capability Study was configured. Please note that the indexes will differ from those obtained from the Capability Study. The OOC initials emphasize that these indexes were calculated from data lacking statistical control.

X-S CHART. To obtain the Means and Standard Deviations chart it is necessary to have the product characteristic declared with Variables analysis type and subgroup size greater than 1. Each point of the Means chart is the average of the samples of a subgroup. Each point of the Standard Deviations chart is the internal standard deviation of each subgroup. Control limits are calculated from the average standard deviation and delimit a 3 standard deviations zone on each side of the mean. The process capacity indexes are calculated from Average Range (Cp and Cpk) or from the Mean Square Root (Pp and Ppk) depending on how the Capability Study was configured. The OOC initials emphasize that these indexes were calculated from data lacking statistical control.

EWMA-R CHART. Each point on the graph is an exponentially weighted value from all previous data. A weighing factor must be selected between 0.05 and 1.0 which is an inverse function of the “smoothing“ to be done. The graph can be obtained from individuals or grouped data. The Ranges chart is standard.

GROUP CHART. To obtain the Group chart it is necessary that the product characteristic be declared with Variables analysis type and subgroup size greater than 1. In the upper graph, the average, minimum and maximum values for each subgroup are shown, together with the corresponding sample number within the subgroup. In the lower graph, the minimum and maximum moving range of each subgroup are identified with their sample number. The overall maximum and minimum values and the positions or elements with greater minimum or maximum occurrences are shown.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM CHART. To obtain this graph it is necessary that the characteristic is of Analysis Type Variable or Attribute. Each point on the graph represents the average value in each period (month, week, day, shift or hour). Vertical lines join the maximum and minimum values of each period. Means statistical control limits calculated from the average range are also shown. Initial studies will show variable control limits from period to period if the sample size is not constant for each period.

RAINBOW CHART. This graph can be requested for characteristics of Variable Analysis type only. Each vertical line on the chart represents the range between individual values drawn as X. The subgroup is always of size 2 with no regard to the subgroup size pre-defined for this characteristic. Target and Specification limits are shown delimiting Red, Yellow and Green zones. The X-axis has a scale for relative Subgroup number, Date-Time, Upper and Lower values and recommended Action.

c CHART. To obtain the number of Non-Conformities or Defects chart it is necessary that the product characteristic is defined with analysis type Attributes or Disposition. Each point on the graph is the number of defects found in the sample if the characteristic is of type Attribute. For the Disposition type characteristic, each point on the graph is the number of Defects (Rejections) found in a specific period (month, week, day, shift or hour). Control limits embrace a

3-sigma probability zone above and under the mean, thus the interpretation of points outside the limits is similar to that of variables control charts.

p CHART. The Non-Conforming (or defective) Fraction chart requires a characteristic of analysis type Attribute or Disposition. When the characteristic is of type Attribute there must exist a second column where the lot or sample size is entered. Each point on the graph is the percentage fraction defective with respect to lot size. If the characteristic is of type Disposition there is no need for additional columns because each point on the graph is the fraction of rejected product with respect to the number of samples taken in each period (month, week, day, shift or hour). Control limits are interpreted as usual but vary from point to point as an inverse function of sample size.

u CHART. To obtain the Non-Conformities (or defects) per Unit chart it is necessary that the product characteristic has the Attribute or Disposition analysis type. If the type is Attribute there must be a second column with the lot size. Each point of the u chart then represents the quotient between the number of defects in the lot and its size (defects per unit). For the Disposition characteristic type there is no need for additional columns because each point on the graph plots the fraction of defects with respect to the number of samples taken in the corresponding period (month, week, day, shift or hour). Control limits are interpreted as usual but vary from point to point as an inverse function of sample size.

np CHART. The Non-Conforming (or defective) chart can be obtained for product characteristics of type Attribute or Disposition. Enter the number of Rejects for each lot if the characteristic is of type Attribute. Each point on the graph represents the number of defectives of each lot. If the characteristic is of type Disposition, each point on the graph is the number of defectives in each period (month, week, day, shift or hour). Control limits are constant and interpreted in the usual manner.

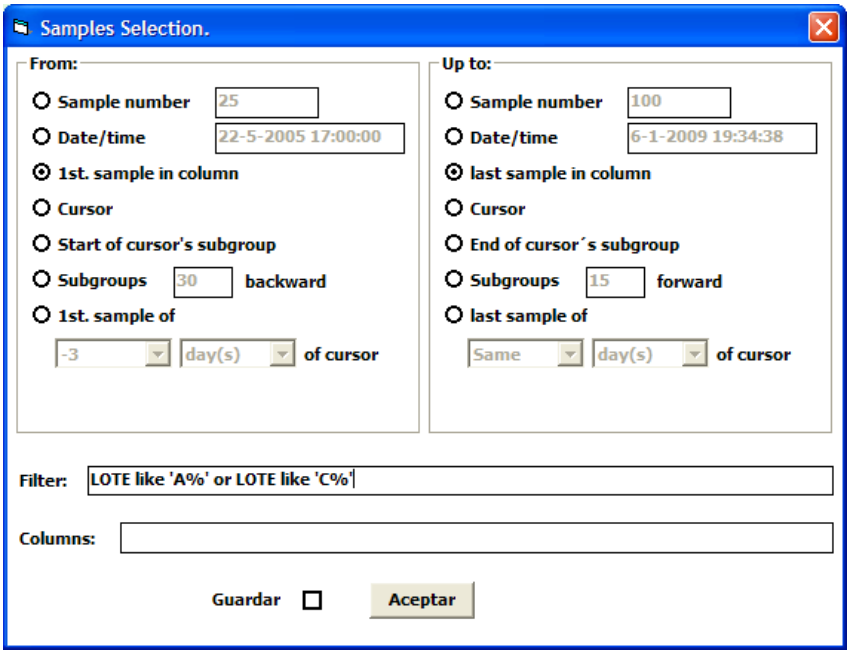
Subgroup Information. Click directly on any point of the graph to list the samples that make up the subgroup and any log notes or statistical alarms.

In most of the graphs so far described you can click on any plotted point to obtain information about the corresponding individual or subgroup. When the selected point is in a situation out of statistical control there will be an alarm displayed for each of the diagnostic rules being met. Optionally, a text or document will display in line with the configuration of the Out of limits, Run or Tendency fields in the Information section of the Product Characteristic configuration. These functions are not available in the graphs obtained from Disposition type characteristics.

6.3 Control Charts Configuration.

6.3.1 Subgroup Selection. When a graph is requested the system includes data according to the most recent data selection. The left bottom button that appears on all graphs permits the modification of this selection.

Click this button to define the way the program determines which samples to include in the graph calculations. The "**From**" box option determines the way to locate the initial sample, the "**Up To**" box option determines the way to locate the last sample. Any option of the "**From**" box can be combined with any option of the "**Up To**" box.



Sample number. Input the starting and ending sample numbers to be processed for the chart or report.

Date & Time. Write dates in a standard Windows format. The system will include on the chart or report all samples in the period.

1st and last sample in column. The system will include all samples of the current column.

Cursor. The samples under the cursor will be used as the initial and/or final sample.

Cursor subgroup Start. The initial sample of the subgroup under the cursor will be used as the starting sample. Not useful if the column has blank cells in the range.

Cursor subgroup End. The final sample of the subgroup under the cursor will be used as the ending sample. Not useful if the column has blank cells in the range.

n Subgroups Backward. Includes the n subgroups preceding the final sample determined by the Up To option.

n Subgroups Forward. Includes the n subgroups trailing the sample determined by the From option.

1st and last sample from. Allows the selection of a time interval forward or backward from the cursor position in minutes, hours, days, weeks, months or years. The amount of time units can be set from 0 to 99.

Filter. You can select a data subset to be processed for your chart or report. The filter expression indicates the logical conditions that a data point must meet to be included on a chart. For example the expression

DI > 0.65

indicates that only those samples with diameter (characteristic code DI) greater than 0.65 will be accounted for to construct the graph.

Comparators that can be used are:

>	Greater than
<	Lesser than
<>	Different from
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Lesser than or equal to
=	Equal to
Between ... and ...	interval
like '...'	similar to (only for Dispositión and Don't Analyze columns)

Two or more conditions can be joined or connected by means of the operators "and" & "or". The "and" connector indicates that both conditions must be met. The "or" connector indicates that one condition met will suffice.

If you know the syntax of SQL languages you will notice that the filter syntax is that of the Where clause. Enclose the characteristic name in brackets [ ] if it starts with a digit character or contains characters different from letters and numbers.

To clarify the usefulness of the Filter option some examples follow:

Imagine you a want a graph of the "DATUM" characteristic results for the second shift that are beyond the upper specification, which is 9.3. In such case the filter expression will be:

TURNO = 2 and DATUM > 9.3

Please observe that the two conditions were joined with the "and" connector, which means that qualifying samples must meet both criteria to be on the graph ("TURNO" is a system reserved word meaning SHIFT).

Besides product characteristics and shift codes (TURNO), the additional reserved words N, OPERADOR, BITACORA and FECHA will filter by sample number, operator, log notes and date time respectively. Date/time values must be enclosed in sharp symbols (#) and formatted with m-d-yyyy h:nn:ss. The next example will filter samples older than March 23rd 2008 at 6 p.m.:

FECHA > #3-23-2008 18:00#

Now consider a graph where samples to be charted have values between 0.3 y 0.7 of relative humidity on the characteristic coded HUM. The instruction for the filter would be the following expression:

HUM >= 0.3 and HUM <= 0.7

Or its equivalent form:

HUM between 0.3 and 0.7

An additional free text column can be used to mark or label sample data on other columns to be able to select or filter them. Consider for example a packaging line where out of spec data is always generated at start-ups. The operator needs to record every sample but does not wishes to show these periods on the control charts. The solution is to create an additional column of type Don't Analyze to type a code marking those periods and then use a filter based on that column:

MARK <> 'STARTUP'

When interpreting this filter, the program will select those samples that do not have the STARTUP label in the MARK column to process the control chart. Note that the text to be matched is enclosed between single quotes.

When using filters based on Don't Analyze columns the percent sign (%) can be used to indicate that you wish to include all samples whose label starts with the stated text. For example, to show all lots with labels starting with the letter C:

LOTE like 'C%'

Important. The filter expression remains in memory and will be applied to any subsequent chart or report until it is modified, deleted or another data sheet with different format is opened.

Columns. Some charts and reports can show data from multiple columns of the data sheet. You can select the columns to include in the graph or report listing the column numbers separated with commas. If columns are consecutive type the first and last one separated with a hyphen (-). For example if you want to show columns 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 you would type: 2,5,7-10. If this field is left blank then all columns will be included.

 **Chart parameters.** Allows changing various parameters that affect the way charts are presented.

6.3.2 Limits. Select Initial Study if you wish to have a new set of statistical limits calculated from the sample data included in the chart. Read more ahead about the use of the 2L button to store sets of historical statistical limits. Select Standard Given to display the statistical control limits already known from previous data. These previously calculated limits are taken from the Control Limits fields at the Process & Machine Characteristic configuration window. They can also be set from an Initial Study chart with the Set New Limits button.

To compare client Specification limits with Statistical limits check the Specification box.

The Best-Fit Limits box should be checked if you want the initial study statistical limits to accommodate the general tendency of the data. The central limit slope is calculated with the least squares method.

Subgroup size. Each point on the chart represents a subgroup. A subgroup initially contains as many data points as is indicated in the Subgroup Size field at the Process & Machine Characteristic configuration window. You can modify this value temporarily at the subgroup size box. The process standard deviation estimation will vary for different subgroup sizes. These differences will affect the statistical limits and process capability calculations.

6.3.3 X-axis scale. Subgroups identification on the horizontal scale of the chart has the following options:

Dates. Labels subgroups with date, shift and time of their first data point. At the text box type a formatting mask using the following codes: Y = year, M = month, W = week, D = day, S = shift, H = hour, m = minute and s = second.

Column. Uses the content of another characteristic of the same sample to label the subgroup. Type the column number of the characteristic that carries the desired identification.

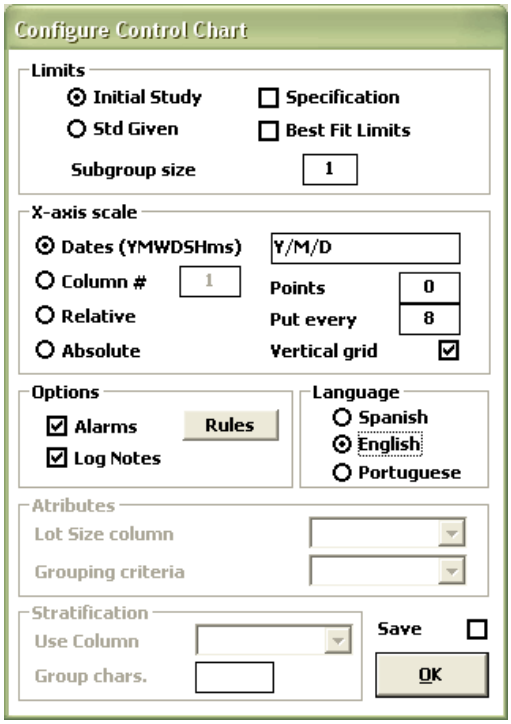
Relative. Labels subgroups starting from 1.

Absolute. Labels subgroups with the row number from the data sheet of their first data point.

Points. Horizontal spacing between subgroups is determined by this value. Its value adjusts automatically when it is less than the number of subgroups to be displayed. Type 0 (zero) if you wish that points fill the available width of the chart.

Put every. Indicates how many subgroups are skipped for each label.

Vertical Grid. Draws a vertical dotted line to align the subgroup with its label.



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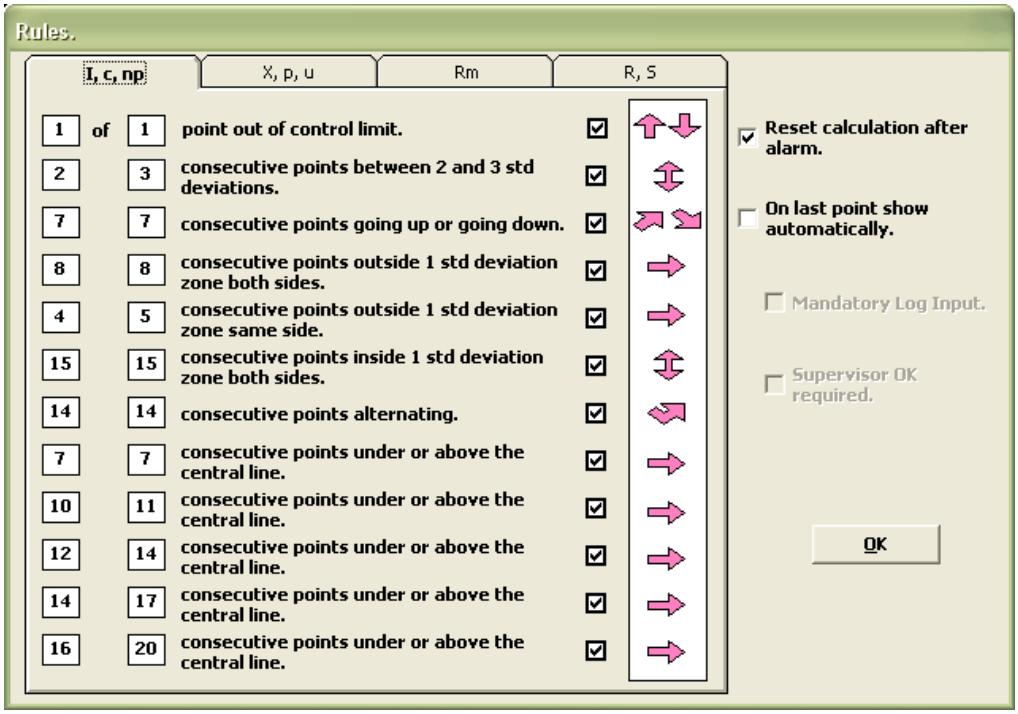
6.3.4 Options.

Alarms. Check this box to display arrows over subgroups out of statistical control. The next figure shows different types of arrows and their meaning. On the Ranges, Standard Deviations and Attributes charts the criteria related to the zone under the mean are not evaluated because this area is frequently not a 3-sigma zone.

Rules. Press this button to modify or deactivate the evaluation criteria mentioned in the previous paragraph. Criteria are set individually for the different kinds of charts a) individuals centering, b) subgroups centering, c) individuals variability and d) subgroups variability.



If you wish these criteria to be evaluated restarting from the last alarm check the *Reset calculation* box.

If you wish to have a text notice (or any other kind of document) shown when the last subgroup on the graph meets an alarm criterion check the *On last point show automatically* option. This box should be checked for the next two options to be enabled.

If a *Mandatory Log* must be input before closing the alarm notice window check the corresponding box.

You can force a supervision approval after an automatic alarm. Check the appropiate box. The authorization consists of the User code and password of any of the supervisors defined in the characteristic configuration. Also any user with the *Alarm OK* privilege can unblock the alarm. The authorization will be saved into the subgroup log identified by a $ sign.

Log Notes. This option will show, next to the subgroup points on the chart, the corresponding log annotations made on the data sheet. Only the portions of text enclosed in braquets () will display. If the log contains a section for the characteristic then only this section is considered. If more than one sample has log annotations then several rows of text will be displayed.

6.3.5 Attributes.

Lot Size Column. Initial Study Attributes Control Charts of type p and u require the lot size of each sample to calculate statistical limits. Indicate the name of the column that holds this information.

Grouping criterion. Control Charts for characteristics of type Attribute or Disposition (Accepted / Rejected) and the Maximum Minimum chart form their subgroups in accordance to this field: M = Month, W = Week, D = Day, T = Shift, H = Hour and I = Individuals.

It is no longer necessary to calculate the Fraction Defective to obtain the p Chart. The constituent data of each subgroup can be queried clicking directly on any subgroup.

6.3.6 Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar la gráfica correspondiente.

6.3.7 Estratificar. Algunas gráficas permiten la estratificación, esto significa que en vez de una gráfica se obtendrán varias gráficas cada una de ellas elaborada a partir de los datos pertenecientes a cierta clasificación. Los criterios de clasificación siempre se toman en base al contenido de otras columnas de la misma hoja, típicamente una clave de lote o máquina. En la lista Usar Columna seleccione la columna que contiene la clave de clasificación. En el campo Agrupar cars. escriba el intervalo de caracteres de dichas claves que se tomarán para formar las clases (por ejemplo, 1-5 indica que se tomarán las primeras 5 letras o números).

Guardar. Marque esta casilla para almacenar los parámetros seleccionados y utilizarlos por omisión en próximas sesiones.

Aceptar. Oprima este botón para volver a elaborar la gráfica con los nuevos parámetros.

6.3.8 Filtrar un subgrupo. Arrastre y suelte este botón sobre el punto que desee eliminar del cálculo de límites históricos. Inmediatamente observará que la gráfica es actualizada con el nuevo filtro. Puede filtrar varios puntos en secuencia. Si desea cancelar o modificar este filtro debe entrar a Configurar Selección Filtro y hacerlo manualmente. Esta opción no está disponible para gráficos de características por Disposición.

6.3.9 Dividir los datos. Permite calcular un nuevo juego de límites estadísticos históricos sobre un mismo conjunto de datos. Pida la gráfica y luego divida los datos arrastrando y soltando el botón sobre cualquier subgrupo (excepto extremos). Obtendrá los límites estadísticos antes y después de este subgrupo. Del lado derecho aparece el último juego de valores estadísticos. Para eliminar un juego de límites, arrastre nuevamente el botón y suéltelo precisamente sobre el primer punto del juego a eliminar. El inicio de cada nuevo juego de límites queda registrado en la bitácora de la muestra con un asterisco (*) seguido de la clave de la característica. La función de límites múltiples solo está disponible en los gráficos de control por variables.

6.3.10 Fijar nuevos Límites de Control. Este botón se enciende en la gráficas de control con límites históricos y permite establecer nuevos límites de control estadístico para futuras gráficas de control.

6.4 Estudios de Capacidad de Proceso

HISTOGRAMA. Para obtener el histograma es necesario que la característica del producto se haya definido con tipo de análisis Variable o Atributo. La altura de cada barra del histograma representa la frecuencia de los datos en ese intervalo. La curva representa una distribución normal teórica con la misma media y desviación estándar que los datos analizados. Sobre la curva se indican la media y las desviaciones estándar. También se muestran los límites de especificación. En la parte inferior se muestran los resultados del estudio de capacidad de proceso, del análisis de normalidad y los pronósticos de producto dentro y fuera de especificación.

HISTOGRAMA COLECTIVO. Se muestran los histogramas de cada característica con tipo de análisis por Variables o Atributos. Se reporta el índice de habilidad de proceso de cada una. Las características pueden seleccionarse en el campo Columnas. Dibuja una curva sesgada de LP a UP.

HISTOGRAMA ESTRATIFICADO. Se elaboran una o más gráficas con subconjuntos de datos obtenidos de la misma característica mediante alguna

clasificación. El criterio de clasificación es el contenido de alguna columna de la hoja de datos como por ejemplo el número de lote, la clave del turno, del operador o de la máquina. Dibuja una curva sesgada de LP a UP.

ESTUDIO DE NORMALIDAD. Para obtener el estudio es necesario que la característica del producto se haya definido con tipo de análisis Variable o Atributo. Se presentan 3 gráficos:

1. Frecuencias Acumuladas. Cada punto de la gráfica representa la frecuencia acumulada hasta el intervalo indicado en la escala horizontal. La línea diagonal representa las frecuencias acumuladas esperadas para una distribución normal. La escala vertical izquierda indica la distancia a la media de cada intervalo en unidades de desviación estándar. La escala vertical derecha es la fracción de área bajo la curva acumulada de cada intervalo. El acumulado total no se representa ya que requeriría una ordenada infinita. La escala horizontal se ajusta a 6 desviaciones estándar. El diagnóstico de normalidad se hace comparando el coeficiente de correlación con un valor mínimo dado de acuerdo al tamaño de la muestra. Ver anexo C.3.f.
2. Caja y Bigote. Representa los valores mínimo, primer cuartil, mediana, tercer cuartil y máximo de la muestra.
3. Histograma de Frecuencias. Representa la distribución de frecuencias comparada con una curva teórica normal con la misma media y desviación. Se diagnostica la normalidad usando la prueba de Anderson-Darling.

HISTOGRAMA DE CONTENIDOS. Se realiza la verificación del contenido neto en peso o volumen de productos envasados de acuerdo a la norma oficial mexicana NOM-002-SCFI-1993. Para obtener el estudio es necesario que la característica del producto se haya definido con tipo de análisis Variable o Atributo y solo se haya definido un límite de especificación (normalmente el inferior). El gráfico mostrará la distribución de frecuencias de la muestra y diagnosticará los tres criterios de aceptación: contenido declarado, contenido declarado menos 1 tolerancia y contenido declarado menos 2 tolerancias.

CAJA Y BIGOTE COLECTIVO. En este diagrama se representa la distribución de los datos de cada característica mostrando los valores mínimo, primer cuartil, mediana, tercer cuartil y máximo. De este modo la "caja" representa el 50% central de la muestra y los "bigotes" izquierdo y derecho representan el 25% inferior y superior de la muestra respectivamente.

CAJA Y BIGOTE ESTRATIFICADO. En este diagrama se representa la distribución de los datos de una misma característica clasificada o segmentada de acuerdo al contenido de otra columna.

SUMARIO DE HABILIDAD. Es una gráfica donde se representa con un código de colores la cantidad de características de calidad cuyos índices de capacidad (Cp) y habilidad (Cpk) de proceso se encuentran en ciertos niveles predefinidos: Verdes arriba de 3 sigma, Amarillos entre 2 y 3 sigma y Rojos abajo de 2 sigma. La altura de cada sección de la barra apilada representa el número de características cuyos índices de capacidad están en el rango correspondiente a su color. Al hacer clic sobre cualquier sección se obtiene el detalle de las características que integran la misma. Se puede solicitar la tabulación de hasta tres períodos para efectos de comparación.

6.5 Configuración de estudios de Capacidad de Proceso

6.5.1 Subgrupos. Selección de Subgrupos. Oprima este botón para definir la forma en que el programa determina las muestras a incluir en la gráfica. Vea la explicación detallada en la sección 6.3.1.

 **Parámetros de la gráfica.** Cuando se pide una gráfica el sistema la elabora tomando los parámetros guardados más recientemente. El botón Configurar permite modificar estos parámetros.

6.5.2 Tamaño de subgrupo. Puede modificar temporalmente este valor en la casilla Tamaño. El cálculo de desviación estándar es distinto para tamaño 1 (Raíz Media Cuadrática) que para tamaño mayor (Rango promedio / d2). Esto afecta a los cálculos de capacidad de proceso. El histograma de distribución de frecuencias y los porcentajes observados dentro y fuera de especificación siempre se calculan en base a las muestras individuales.

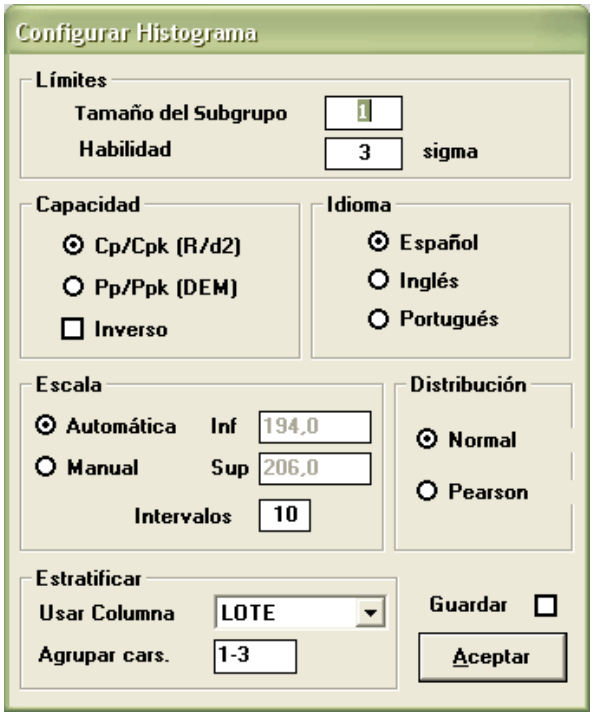
6.5.3 Habilidad. Es el número de veces que se toma la desviación estándar hacia cada lado de la media para calcular la variabilidad.

6.5.4 Capacidad. El índice de capacidad de proceso puede reportarse de manera tradicional o como su inverso (a veces llamado Cr). También puede calcularse con datos agrupados (Cp/Cpk) o datos individuales (Pp/Ppk).

6.5.5 Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar la gráfica correspondiente.

6.5.6 Escala. La escala automática trabaja tomando como rango para la creación de intervalos los límites inferior y superior de especificación. Si solo se especificó un límite, se toma ese límite y un rango de 6 desviaciones estándar. La escala manual puede fijarse donde se quiera llenando los campos Inferior y Superior. Aunque no afecta los resultados estadísticos, debe evitarse la creación de intervalos artificiales combinando el rango de la escala y el número de intervalos para coincidir con las graduaciones del equipo de medición.

6.5.7 Intervalos. La distribución de frecuencias se realiza sobre los intervalos resultantes de dividir tantas veces el rango de la escala superior a la inferior. Se recomienda escoger este valor de tal manera que el centro de cada intervalo coincida con la graduación del equipo de medición utilizado. Esto permitirá hacer una mejor valoración visual de la forma de la distribución.



6.5.8 Distribución. El cálculo de los índices de capacidad de proceso puede hacerse utilizando los valores establecidos para la distribución normal o pueden obtenerse índices más precisos utilizando los ajustes de Pearson en distribuciones claramente no normales.

6.5.9 Estratificar. Algunas gráficas permiten la estratificación, esto significa que en vez de una gráfica se obtendrán varias gráficas cada una de ellas elaborada a partir de los datos pertenecientes a cierta clasificación. Los criterios de clasificación siempre se toman en base al contenido de otras columnas de la misma hoja, típicamente una clave de lote o máquina. En la lista Usar Columna seleccione la columna que contiene la clave de clasificación. En el campo Agrupar cars. escriba el intervalo de caracteres de dichas claves que se tomarán para formar las clases (por ejemplo, 2-4 indica que se tomarán del segundo al cuarto carácter).

Guardar. Marque esta casilla para almacenar los parámetros seleccionados y utilizarlos por omisión en próximas sesiones.

Aceptar. Oprima este botón para volver a elaborar la gráfica con los nuevos parámetros.

6.6 Configuración del Sumario de Habilidad

Los parámetros modificables y botones se explican a continuación:

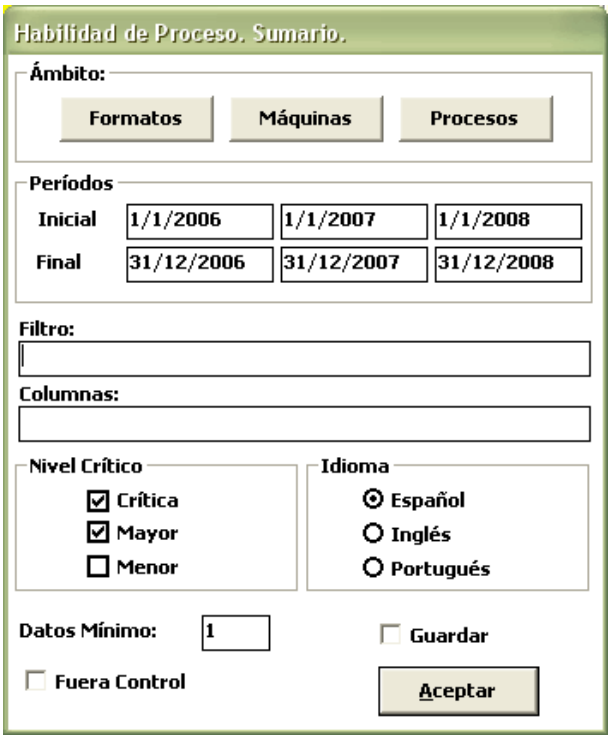
Ámbito. El sumario de habilidad de proceso puede consolidar información de otras hojas de datos además de la que se tenga abierta en el momento de pedirlo.

Formato. Use este botón para marcar los formatos que va incluir en la gráfica. En la lista de formatos coloque el cursor sobre la clave del formato y oprimiendo la tecla Control haga clic. Oprima Aceptar para terminar.

Máquinas. De la misma manera seleccione las máquinas que va a incluir en la gráfica.

Procesos. De la misma manera seleccione los procesos que va a incluir en la gráfica.

Períodos. Puede definir hasta tres periodos para comparar la evolución de los índices Cp y Cpk. La fecha final del primer periodo se determina con la fecha del renglón desde el cual se pidió la gráfica y la fecha inicial se determina buscando hacia atrás el número de subgrupos predefinido. Si cambia de formato cambiará el intervalo de fechas predefinido. Si el número de subgrupos no puede completarse la fecha inicial será la del primer renglón de la hoja de datos. Si desea modificar estos intervalos escriba las nuevas fechas en un formato compatible con windows (por ejemplo d-m-aaaa).



Filtro. Con el filtro puede hacer que solo se tomen en cuenta algunos datos para elaborar la gráfica. El filtro es una expresión que indica las condiciones que debe cumplir una muestra para incluirse en la gráfica. Si va a incluir varios formatos, tenga cuidado de utilizar solo características comunes a todos ellos. Para mayores detalles vea la explicación en la sección 6.3.1.

Columnas. Puede seleccionar las columnas a incluir en la gráfica. Liste los números de las columnas separados por comas. Si las columnas son consecutivas indique la primera y la última unidas con un guión. Por ejemplo si quiere las columnas 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 y 10 escriba: 2,5,7-10. Si va a incluir varios formatos, tenga cuidado de utilizar solo números de columna que existan en todos ellos. Si deja este campo en blanco se incluyen todas las columnas de la hoja.

Nivel Crítico. Marque las casillas correspondientes al nivel de las características que desea que aparezcan en la gráfica. Este nivel se alimenta en el módulo de Configuración en Características del Producto.

Datos Mínimo. Es el mínimo número de muestras necesarias para que se evalúen los índices de cada característica. Las características que no cubren el mínimo de muestras se reportan en Faltan Datos con color azul.

Fuera de Control. Si activa esta casilla, las características que contienen algún punto fuera de los límites de control de Medias o Rangos se acumulan en un nivel por separado (color blanco) en vez del que les corresponde de acuerdo a su capacidad de proceso.

Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar la gráfica.

6.7 Muestreo de Aceptación

MIL-STD-414 POR VARIABLES. Puede obtener este estudio desde cualquier característica con tipo de análisis por variables. Configure el plan de muestreo y capture el número de muestras necesario. Obtendrá el criterio de aceptación, la curva de operación y el veredicto.

ANSI ASQ Z1.9 POR VARIABLES. Puede obtener este estudio desde cualquier característica con tipo de análisis por variables. Configure el plan de muestreo y capture el número de muestras necesario. Obtendrá el criterio de aceptación, la curva de operación y el veredicto.

MIL-STD-105E / ANSI Z1.4 POR ATRIBUTOS. Puede obtener este estudio desde cualquier característica con tipo de análisis por Atributos o Disposición. Configure el plan de muestreo y capture el número de muestras necesario. Si es por atributos se sumarán todos los valores para obtener el total de rechazos. Si es por Disposición se sumarán los rechazos para obtener el total. Obtendrá el criterio de aceptación, la curva de operación y el veredicto.

MIL-STD-1916 POR VARIABLES. Puede obtener este estudio desde cualquier característica con tipo de análisis por variables. Configure el plan de muestreo y capture el número de muestras necesario. Obtendrá los criterios de aceptación, la curva de operación y el veredicto.

MIL-STD-1916 POR ATRIBUTOS. Puede obtener este estudio desde cualquier característica con tipo de análisis por Atributos o Disposición. Configure el plan de muestreo y capture el número de muestras necesario. Si es por atributos se sumarán todos los valores para obtener el total de rechazos. Si es por Disposición se sumarán los rechazos para obtener el total. Obtendrá el criterio de aceptación, la curva de operación y el veredicto.

En todos los casos la curva de operación representa los riesgos para el cliente (aceptar un lote malo) y para el proveedor (rechazar un lote bueno) del plan utilizado y es útil para seleccionar el mejor plan de muestreo.

6.8 Configuración de Muestreos de Aceptación

Selección de Subgrupos. Oprima este botón para definir la forma en que el programa determina las muestras a incluir en la gráfica. Vea la explicación detallada en la sección 6.3.1.

Parámetros de la gráfica. Cuando se pide una gráfica el sistema la elabora tomando los parámetros guardados más recientemente. El botón Configurar permite modificar estos parámetros.

Plan de Muestreo. Establezca el Tamaño de Lote, el Nivel de Inspección y el Nivel Aceptable de Calidad de acuerdo a los planes de muestreo simples del MIL-STD-414 o 105E. Para el MIL-STD-1916 en vez de AQL debe especificar la Etapa de inspección A = Ajustada, N = Normal y R = Reducida.

Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar la gráfica correspondiente.

Guardar. Marque esta casilla para almacenar los parámetros seleccionados y utilizarlos por omisión en próximas sesiones.

Aceptar. Oprima este botón para volver a elaborar la gráfica con los nuevos parámetros.

6.9 Diagramas de Pareto

PARETO. El diagrama de Pareto puede solicitarse desde cualquier columna del formato. El diagrama de la izquierda representa el número de fallas de cada característica ordenadas de mayor a menor frecuencia. La curva representa la frecuencia acumulada de estas fallas. El diagrama de la derecha representa el impacto (frecuencia x costo) de las fallas. La curva representa el impacto acumulado. En la parte inferior se listan las características en orden de frecuencia e impacto.

PARETO LIBRE. No requiere capturar los distintos defectos en columnas separadas. Para obtenerlo se utiliza una columna de claves de defecto y otra de cantidad de defectos. El diagrama se pide colocando el cursor en la columna de cantidad de defectos. Las claves de defectos deben tener un máximo de 8 caracteres. Se recomienda registrar las claves de los defectos con sus descripciones en el catálogo de características. Si desea obtener las ponderaciones por costo cree un formato que solo usará para incluir las claves de defecto y luego entre a registrar el costo por falla en Características del Producto. Pueden hacerse agrupaciones de defectos utilizando las claves de los mismos. Por ejemplo si se indica un Nivel de Agrupación de 1-2, entonces se agruparán bajo un mismo rubro todos los defectos que tengan los mismos dos primeros caracteres en sus claves.

6.10 Configuración de Diagramas de Pareto

Selección de Subgrupos. Oprima este botón para definir la forma en que el programa determina las muestras a incluir en la gráfica. Vea la explicación detallada en la sección 6.3.1.

Parámetros de la gráfica. Cuando se pide una gráfica el sistema la elabora tomando los parámetros guardados más recientemente. El botón Configurar permite modificar estos parámetros.

Acumular. Cuando se selecciona la opción Rojos se contará una no conformidad o defecto por cada dato que aparezca fuera de especificación en cada columna. Esta opción es más útil para características analizables por variables. Cuando se selecciona la opción Totales se contabilizarán los defectos de acuerdo al valor registrado en cada celda de la hoja de datos independientemente de si está dentro o fuera de especificación. Esta opción aplica mejor para características analizadas por atributos.

Pareto Libre. Aplica en la elaboración libre de Diagramas de Pareto. Indique la columna donde están registradas las claves de los defectos. Si las claves de los defectos pueden ser agrupadas,

indique en Nivel de Agrupación el número de caracteres iniciales que comparten las claves de un mismo grupo. Si no van a ser agrupadas escriba 8.

Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar la gráfica correspondiente.

Guardar. Marque esta casilla para almacenar los parámetros seleccionados y utilizarlos por omisión en próximas sesiones.

Aceptar. Oprima este botón para volver a elaborar la gráfica con los nuevos parámetros.

6.11 Regresión Lineal

Se necesitan dos columnas con tipo de análisis por Variables o Atributos para formar las parejas de datos X-Y. La columna desde donde se pide la gráfica provee los valores X. Configure la ubicación de los valores Y. Para realizar regresiones con valores transformados cree nuevas columnas con tipo de captura Fórmula y la ecuación de la transformación deseada. Puede aplicar retrasos para relacionar los valores una variable causa con los valores posteriores de la variable efecto.

6.12 Configuración de Regresión Lineal

Selección de Subgrupos. Oprima este botón para definir la forma en que el programa determina las muestras a incluir en la gráfica. Vea la explicación detallada en la sección 6.3.1.

Parámetros de la gráfica. Cuando se pide una gráfica el sistema la elabora tomando los parámetros guardados más recientemente. El botón Configurar permite modificar estos parámetros.

Columna Y's. Seleccione la columna que contiene los valores que se probarán como ordenadas de los valores de la columna en la que se pidió la regresión.

Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar la gráfica correspondiente.

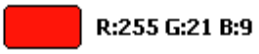
Guardar. Marque esta casilla para almacenar los parámetros seleccionados y utilizarlos por omisión en próximas sesiones.

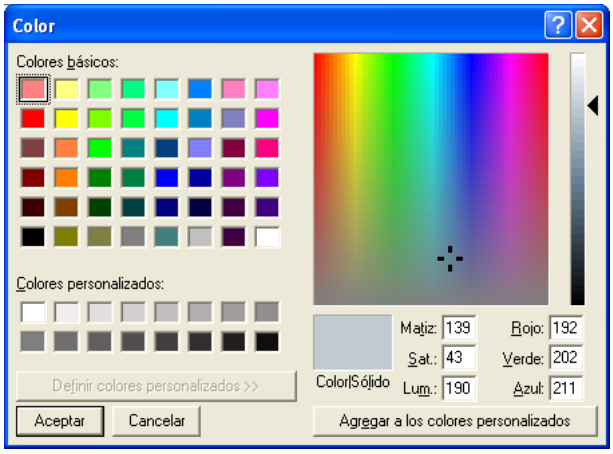
Aceptar. Oprima este botón para volver a elaborar la gráfica con los nuevos parámetros.

6.13 Colores

Sirve para cambiar los colores de cualquier elemento de las gráficas. Al seleccionar esta opción el cursor se convierte en un sensor de cada color en la gráfica. Coloque el cursor sobre el color que desee cambiar verificando que en el recuadro ubicado en el extremo inferior izquierdo se muestre amplificado. Haga clic para mostrar la paleta de colores y seleccione el nuevo color como de costumbre.

En la parte inferior central de la gráfica aparecerá un recuadro con el color sólido correspondiente al punto justo debajo del puntero del ratón. La leyenda RGB contiene las componentes de color rojo, verde y azul.





La gráfica mostrará el cambio de inmediato.

Cuando haya terminado de modificar los colores necesarios no olvide volver a presionar el botón Color.

El sistema le pedirá un parámetro de degradado de color que tiene el efecto de “iluminar” la gráfica. El valor cero no degrada. Valores negativos iluminan hacia lo oscuro. Valores positivos iluminan hacia lo claro.

Nota: Algunos adaptadores de video degradan los colores de los bordes de las fuentes de texto para mejorar su legibilidad. Si es el caso, asegúrese de no seleccionar estos tonos degradados.

6.14 Tipo de Letra

El botón Letra le da acceso a la configuración del tipo de letra del gráfico. Un tipo de letra está formado por una fuente de letra, más un estilo y un tamaño. El programa no incluye fuentes de letras por lo que las opciones disponibles dependen de los tipos que se hayan instalado con anterioridad en el sistema Windows. El tipo de letra que seleccione queda memorizado para futuras gráficas del mismo tipo que elabore en la misma computadora. El

escalamiento automático del tamaño de la fuente que realiza el sistema para ajustarse al tamaño de la ventana o impresora no afecta el valor original seleccionado por usted.

El tipo de letra y el contenido de los encabezados de las gráficas pueden configurarse totalmente (excepto el nombre de la empresa). Haga clic con el botón derecho sobre el encabezado para entrar al modo de edición.

Importante: El modo de edición requiere el uso de algún editor de archivos en formato Rich Text. Por omisión se utiliza \Windows\System32\Wordpad.exe. Si desea utilizar otro editor modifique el contenido de la etiqueta [RICHTEXT] en el archivo MENU.IAU.

Modifique el archivo ScepHead.RTF en formato RichText de acuerdo a sus necesidades. Los campos variables que usted puede mantener, modificar o eliminar son:

Concepto	Campo
Título de la Gráfica	@Titul
Nombre de la Estación	@Estac
Nombre de la Máquina	@Maqui
Nombre del Formato	@Forma
Nombre del Producto	@Produ
Nombre de la Característica	@Carac
Filtro	@Filtr
Fecha - Hora de la primera muestra seleccionada	@Feini
Fecha - Hora de la última muestra seleccionada	@Fefin
Ubicación de la característica	@Ruta

6.15 Imprimir la Gráfica

El botón Imprime enviará una copia de la gráfica en pantalla al administrador de impresión del sistema. Si usted configuró más de una Gráfica por Página en el módulo Configurar Impresora, el botón Imprime le indicará la secuencia de la siguiente gráfica a imprimir. Cuando el reloj de espera desaparece de la pantalla, la gráfica ha sido enviada al administrador de impresión. El administrador enviará el trabajo físico a la impresora hasta que se hayan recibido el número total de gráficas por página.

6.16 Copiar la Gráfica

El botón Copia enviará una copia de la gráfica en pantalla al portapapeles del sistema. De esta manera puede usar la opción de Editar Pegar de cualquier programa de Windows que acepte imágenes importadas de mapa de bits.

7. REPORTES ESTADISTICOS

7.1 Modo de Obtención.

Para obtener los reportes que ofrece el sistema entre a la hoja de datos seleccionando el usuario, la estación, la máquina, el producto y el formato.

Verifique que el menú Reportes se haya activado. De no ser así debe activar los derechos del usuario para entrar al menú Reportes en el módulo de Configuración.

Capture algunos datos. Verifique que los datos aparezcan en color verde o rojo lo que indica que se configuraron como variables o atributos analizables.

Coloque el cursor en la columna correspondiente a la característica que desee analizar.

Seleccione el reporte deseado en el menú de Reportes.

Cada usuario del sistema tiene acceso a diferentes reportes. Si alguna opción aparece desactivada, verifique que el usuario actual tenga marcada la opción en el catálogo de Usuarios dentro del módulo de Configuración. Si es necesario modifique y vuelva a seleccionar el usuario.

Importante: No todas los reportes pueden obtenerse en cada columna: En la parte inferior derecha de la pantalla aparece el tipo de análisis de la característica actual, la cual determina los reportes posibles:

Variables y Atributos:

Reporte de Hoja de datos.
Reporte de Subgrupos.
Certificado.
Pareto Libre
Rastreo de Auditoría

Disposición y No Analizar:

Reporte de Hoja de datos.
Certificado.
Rastreo de Auditoría

Los siguientes reportes por ser consolidados pueden pedirse desde cualquier columna de cualquier formato:

Reporte de Bitácoras.
Reporte de Defectos.
Reporte de Habilidad.

A diferencia de las gráficas, los reportes solo pueden pedirse uno a la vez. Su ventana debe cerrase para regresar a la forma principal. Puede mover o ajustar el tamaño de la ventana.

Puede agregar opciones al menú de Reportes para ejecutar otras aplicaciones desde aquí. Para ello es necesario editar el archivo MENU.IAU.

7.2 Reporte de Hoja de Datos.

Se listan los datos muestrales seguidos de un resumen estadístico de cada característica.
Los parámetros modificables y botones se explican a continuación:

Selección de Subgrupos. Oprima este botón para definir la forma en que el programa determina las muestras a incluir en el reporte. Vea la explicación detallada en la sección 6.3.1.

Opciones.

Datos. Marque esta casilla para incluir el detalle de los datos muestrales de cada característica.

Bitácoras. Marque esta casilla para listar los comentarios capturados en las bitácoras de los datos muestrales. Requiere que la casilla Datos esté marcada.

Resumen. Incluya un resumen de estadística descriptiva marcando esta casilla.

Sumatoria. Reporta la suma total de cada característica. Requiere que la casilla Resumen esté marcada.

Capacidad. Reporta los índices de capacidad de proceso a corto y/o largo plazo..

Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar el reporte.

Letra. Oprima el botón con el nombre del tipo de letra para modificar la fuente, el estilo o el tamaño.

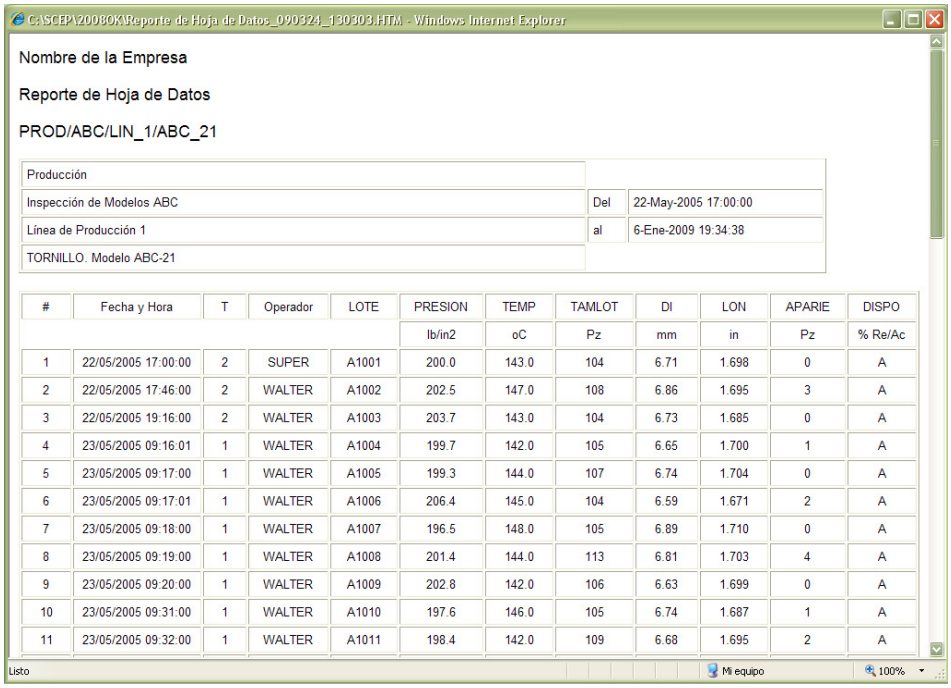
Preparar. Oprima este botón para elaborar el reporte con los nuevos parámetros. Aparece la vista preliminar de la primera página.

Importante: Aunque su computadora no tenga una impresora conectada, debe existir una impresora instalada y predeterminada en el sistema para poder consultar los Reportes en pantalla.

El reporte se muestra como una página Web en una ventana de Internet Explorer.

Imprimir. Para obtener una vista previa a la impresión oprima el botón derecho del ratón y luego Vista Previa.

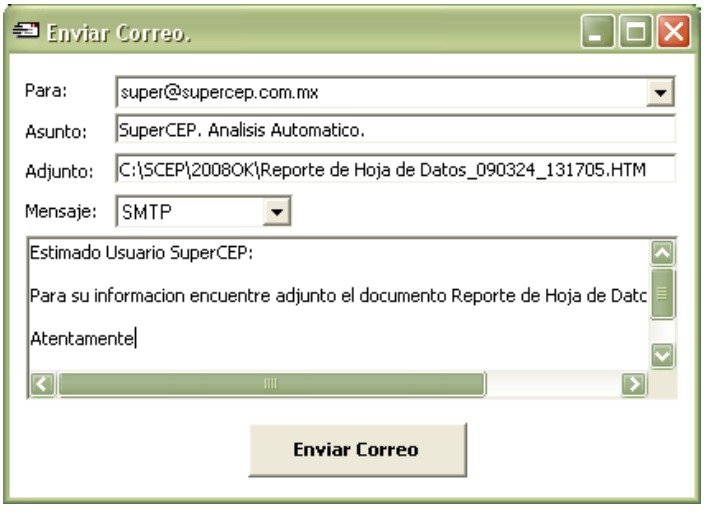
Copiar a Excel. Marque los datos que desee copiar y dé clic derecho en la selección para copiar al portapapeles Windows.



#	Fecha y Hora	T	Operador	LOTE	PRESION	TEMP	TAMLOT	DI	LON	APARIE	DISPO
					lb/in2	oC	Pz	mm	in	Pz	% Re/Ac
1	22/05/2005 17:00:00	2	SUPER	A1001	200.0	143.0	104	6.71	1.698	0	A
2	22/05/2005 17:46:00	2	WALTER	A1002	202.5	147.0	108	6.86	1.695	3	A
3	22/05/2005 19:16:00	2	WALTER	A1003	203.7	143.0	104	6.73	1.685	0	A
4	23/05/2005 09:16:01	1	WALTER	A1004	199.7	142.0	105	6.65	1.700	1	A
5	23/05/2005 09:17:00	1	WALTER	A1005	199.3	144.0	107	6.74	1.704	0	A
6	23/05/2005 09:17:01	1	WALTER	A1006	206.4	145.0	104	6.59	1.671	2	A
7	23/05/2005 09:18:00	1	WALTER	A1007	196.5	148.0	105	6.89	1.710	0	A
8	23/05/2005 09:19:00	1	WALTER	A1008	201.4	144.0	113	6.81	1.703	4	A
9	23/05/2005 09:20:00	1	WALTER	A1009	202.8	142.0	106	6.63	1.699	0	A
10	23/05/2005 09:31:00	1	WALTER	A1010	197.6	146.0	105	6.74	1.687	1	A
11	23/05/2005 09:32:00	1	WALTER	A1011	198.4	142.0	109	6.68	1.695	2	A

Guardar una Copia. Dé clic derecho en la liga que aparece al final del reporte y seleccione Guardar Destino para salvar una copia del reporte en un archivo.

Enviar por Correo. Cierre la ventana del explorador para que el sistema le prepare un mensaje de correo electrónico con una copia adjunta del reporte. Los valores predefinidos se toman del archivo SCMAIL.XML.



7.3 Reporte de Subgrupos (Medias, Desviaciones y Rangos).

Se listan las medias, desviaciones estándar y rangos de los subgrupos. La identificación del subgrupo corresponde al último dato de cada subgrupo. En características con tamaño de subgrupo igual a 1, la desviación estándar no está definida.

Los parámetros modificables y botones se explican a continuación:

Selección de Subgrupos. Oprima este botón para definir la forma en que el programa determina las muestras a incluir en el reporte. Vea la explicación detallada en la sección 6.3.1.

Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar el reporte.

Letra. Oprima el botón con el nombre del tipo de letra para modificar la fuente, el estilo o el tamaño.

Preparar. Oprima este botón para obtener una vista preliminar del reporte elaborado con los nuevos parámetros. Vea la explicación de las funciones de la vista preliminar en la sección 7.2.

7.4 Reporte de Certificado de Calidad (sólo versión SC).

En la hoja de datos, coloque el cursor en alguna de las características de la muestra que quiera incluir en el certificado. Si el certificado lista o calcula sobre un rango de muestras colóquese en cualquier renglón que pertenezca al rango. Vaya al menú Reportes Certificados.

En la persiana que aparece en la parte superior izquierda haga clic sobre un archivo de proforma CCC. Los discos de instalación proveen 3 archivos proforma que solo funcionan correctamente con el formato ABC del ejemplo tutorial. Para crear nuevos archivos proforma utilice el Bloc de Notas o Microsoft Excel. Si el archivo proforma fue creado en Excel necesitará tener corriendo esta aplicación (aunque no es necesario abrir el archivo proforma). Para mayor información consulte el capítulo dedicado al diseño de certificados.

Una vez seleccionada la proforma, se mostrará una tabla con los campos variables que contiene el certificado. Llene cada uno de ellos en la columna derecha de la tabla.

Selección de Subgrupos. Oprima este botón para definir la forma en que el programa determina las muestras a incluir en el reporte. Vea la explicación detallada en la sección 6.3.1.

Oprima el botón Preparar. Si el certificado fue elaborado en Excel oprima el botón que parpadea en la barra de tareas de Windows para obtener la vista preliminar en esa aplicación. Debe cerrar la vista preliminar de Excel para poder continuar operando SuperCEP. Si desea guardar una copia del certificado recién elaborado acepte o modifique el nombre del archivo que el sistema le propone.
Si el certificado fue elaborado con el bloc de notas se mostrará automáticamente la vista preliminar. Vea la explicación de las funciones de la vista preliminar en la sección 7.2.

7.5 Reporte de Pareto Libre.

Se listan las causas de no conformidades ordenadas por su frecuencia. También los porcentajes y partes por millón de cada una con respecto al total y al tamaño del lote.

Para obtener este reporte es necesario tener tres columnas en el formato; una para la clave de la causa o defecto, la segunda para el tamaño del lote y la tercera para el número de defectos. El cursor debe colocarse en esta última columna antes de pedir el reporte.

Los parámetros modificables y botones se explican a continuación:

Selección de Subgrupos. Oprima este botón para definir la forma en que el programa determina las muestras a incluir en el reporte. Vea la explicación detallada en la sección 6.3.1.

Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar el reporte.

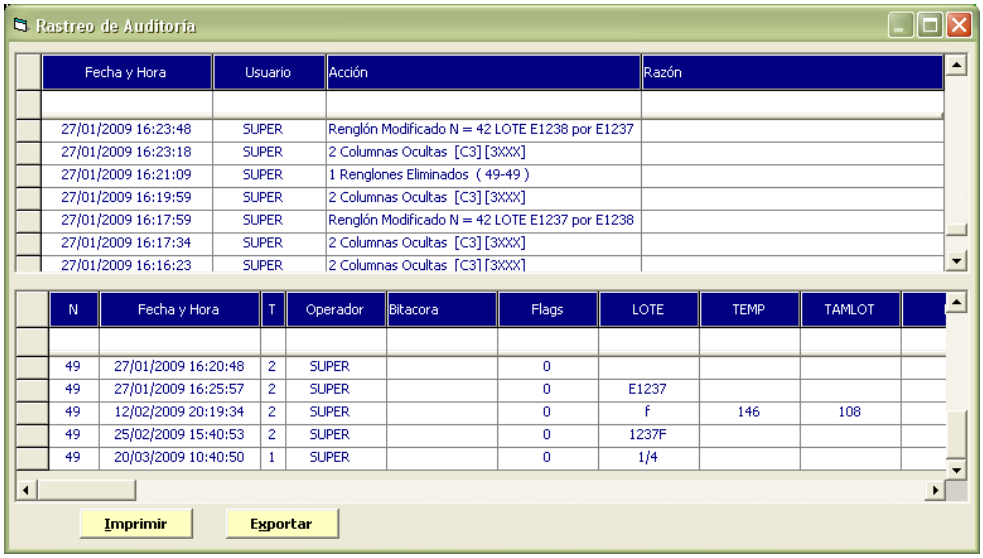
Pareto Libre. En Columna de Claves indique el número de la columna donde escribió las claves de los defectos. En Columna de Tamaños indique el número de la columna donde escribió el tamaño del lote. Si las claves de los defectos pueden ser agrupadas, indique en Nivel de Agrupación el número de caracteres iniciales que comparten las claves de un mismo grupo. Si no van a ser agrupadas escriba el número 8.

Letra. Oprima el botón con el nombre del tipo de letra para modificar la fuente, el estilo o el tamaño.

Preparar. Oprima este botón para obtener una vista preliminar del reporte elaborado con los nuevos parámetros. Vea la explicación de las funciones de la vista preliminar en la sección 7.2.

7.6 Reporte de Rastreo de Auditoría.

En este reporte obtendrá la lista de las acciones realizadas por los usuarios cuando eliminan o modifican datos de muestras. También pueden consultarse los registros completos eliminados. La consulta puede filtrarse escribiendo el ejemplo en la primera celda de cada columna con o sin carácter comodín (*). La consulta filtrada puede imprimirse o exportarse.



7.7 Reporte de Bitácoras.

En este reporte obtendrá la lista de las muestras con datos fuera de límites de control y/o de especificación o con comentarios de bitácora de una o más hojas de datos. También pueden listarse las muestras sin datos fuera y las muestras con celdas vacías.

Ámbito. El reporte puede consolidar información de otras hojas de datos además de la que se tenga abierta en el momento de pedirlo.

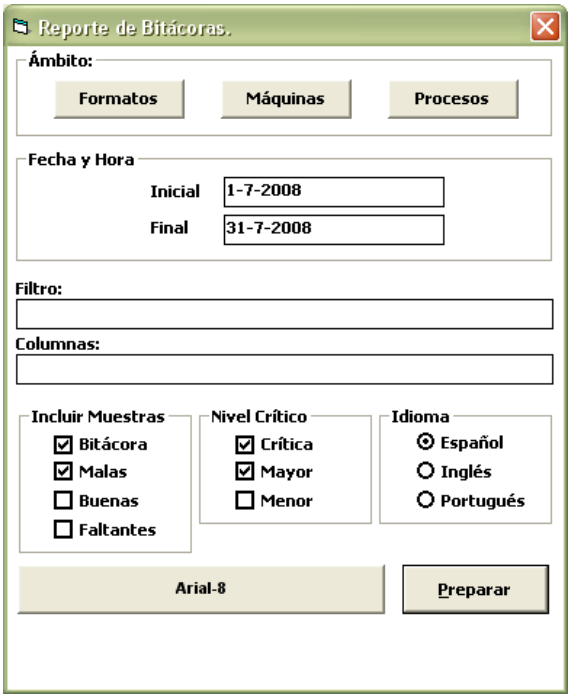
Formato. Use este botón para marcar los formatos que va incluir en el reporte. En la lista de formatos coloque el cursor sobre la clave del formato y oprimiendo la tecla Control haga clic. Oprima Aceptar para terminar.

Máquinas. Seleccione las máquinas que va incluir en el reporte. En la lista de máquinas coloque el cursor sobre la clave de la máquina y oprimiendo la tecla Control haga clic. Oprima Aceptar para terminar.

Procesos. Seleccione los procesos / productos que va incluir en el reporte.

Fecha y Hora. Escriba la fecha y hora inicial y final de las muestras que desee incluir en el reporte. Utilice el formato d-m-aaaa h:mm:ss (Día-Mes-Año Hora:Minuto:Segundo).

Filtro. Con el filtro puede hacer que solo se tomen en cuenta algunos datos para elaborar el reporte. El filtro es una expresión que indica las condiciones que debe cumplir una muestra para incluirse en el reporte. Si va a reportar varios formatos, tenga cuidado de incluir solo características comunes a todos ellos. Para mayores detalles vea la explicación en la sección 6.3.1.



Columnas. Puede seleccionar las columnas a incluir en el reporte. Liste los números de las columnas separados por comas. Si las columnas son consecutivas indique la primera y la última unidas con un guión. Por ejemplo si quiere las columnas 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 y 10 escriba: 2,5,7-10. Si va a reportar varios formatos, tenga cuidado de incluir solo números de columna que existan en todos ellos. Si deja este campo en blanco se incluyen todas las columnas de la hoja.

Incluir Muestras. Marque las casillas correspondientes al tipo de muestras que desea que aparezcan en el reporte:

Bitácora. Muestras con comentario independientemente de su disposición.
Malas. Muestras con uno o más valores fuera de límites. El asterisco (*) indica fuera de control y la admiración (!) indica fuera de especificación.
Buenas. Muestras sin valores fuera de límites.
Faltantes. Muestras con celdas sin valor capturado.

Nivel Crítico. Marque las casillas correspondientes al nivel de las características que desea que aparezcan en el reporte. Este nivel se alimenta en el módulo de Configuración en Características del Producto.

Idioma. Español, Inglés o Portugués. Las descripciones de cada idioma se usarán para elaborar el reporte.

Letra. Oprima el botón con el nombre del tipo de letra para modificar la fuente, el estilo o el tamaño.

Preparar. Oprima este botón para obtener una vista preliminar del reporte elaborado con los nuevos parámetros. Vea la explicación de las funciones de la vista preliminar en la sección 7.2.

Importante. Al elaborar este reporte con varias hojas de datos puede aparecer el mensaje 'Hoja de datos no actualizada' y un botón para actualizar . Esto se debe a que existen hojas de datos con el mismo formato pero distinto contenido de columnas por lo que es necesario actualizar todas ellas

a la definición de Características del Formato más reciente. Si Ud. decide no actualizar, entonces el contenido de esa hoja no aparecerá en el reporte.

Este reporte puede programarse para ser ejecutado automáticamente por Windows y el resultado enviarse adjunto a un correo electrónico escribiendo la siguiente línea de comando:

C:\Archivos de programa\SuperCEP 2008\scep2008.exe RBITACO, <destinatario>, <periodo>

Sustituya <destinatario> con la dirección de correo del destinatario

Sustituya <periodo> por una palabra que inicie con la clave del período:

A para Incluir datos del inicio del año a la fecha y hora actual
M para Incluir datos del inicio del mes a la fecha y hora actual
S para Incluir datos del inicio de la semana a la fecha y hora actual
D para Incluir datos del inicio del día a la hora actual
T para Incluir datos del inicio del turno a la hora actual
H para Incluir datos del inicio de la hora a la hora actual

Esta línea de comando puede colocarse en Inicio Ejecutar, en un archivo BAT de proceso por lotes o programarse en Accesorios Herramientas Tareas Programadas de Windows.

El correo será enviado por el método que se indique en el archivo editable SCMAIL.XML. las opciones son Lotus Notes, MS Outlook, Outlook Express y SMTP.

7.8 Reporte de Defectos.

En este reporte obtendrá 3 tablas cruzadas:

- Defectuoso por máquina y producto.
- Defectos por tipo y producto.
- Defectos por tipo y máquina.

Antes de preparar oprima los botones correspondientes para marcar los Formatos, Máquinas y Procesos que desea incluir en el reporte. Luego escriba el intervalo de fechas. Finalmente oprima el botón Preparar para obtener la vista preliminar del reporte.

Los parámetros modificables y botones son los mismos del Reporte de Bitácoras.

Este reporte puede programarse para ser ejecutado automáticamente por Windows y el resultado enviarse adjunto a un correo electrónico escribiendo la siguiente línea de comando:

C:\Archivos de programa\SuperCEP 2008\scep2008.exe RDEFECT, <destinatario>, <periodo>

Vea detalles en la sección 7.6

7.9 Reporte de Habilidad.

Se lista un resumen del estudio de capacidad de proceso en 3 presentaciones:

- Resumen de índices de capacidad y habilidad de proceso (Cp´s y Cpk´s) por máquina, producto y característica.

- Resumen del porcentaje observado de producto dentro de especificación por máquina, producto y característica.
- Resumen semanal del valor promedio, desviación estándar y porcentaje observado dentro de especificación por máquina, producto, característica y día de la semana.

Antes de preparar oprima los botones correspondientes para marcar los Formatos, Máquinas y Procesos que desea incluir en el reporte. Luego escriba el intervalo de fechas. Finalmente oprima el botón Preparar para obtener la vista preliminar del reporte.

Los parámetros modificables y botones son los mismos del Reporte de Bitácoras con excepción de:

Datos Mínimo. Es el mínimo número de muestras necesarias para que cada característica aparezca en el reporte.

Este reporte puede programarse para ser ejecutado automáticamente por Windows y el resultado enviarse adjunto a un correo electrónico escribiendo la siguiente línea de comando:

C:\Archivos de programa\SuperCEP 2008\scep2008.exe RHABILID, <destinatario>, <periodo>

Vea detalles en la sección 7.6

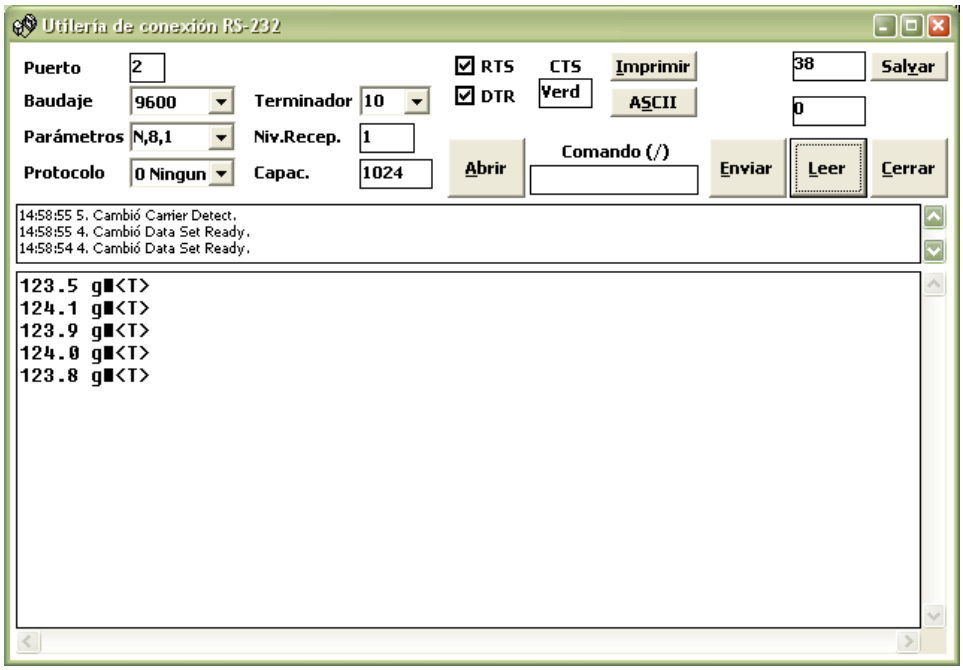
8. MENU VARIOS

Contiene opciones diversas para la captura de datos y acceso a herramientas de terceros.

8.1 Utilería RS-232.

Antes de configurar una columna del formato con tipo de captura por Conexión automática a puerto serial, conviene utilizar esta herramienta para verificar que haya comunicación de datos con los equipos de medición.

Seleccione el puerto COM, la velocidad o baudaje (bits por segundo), los parámetros (paridad, bits de datos y bits de paro), el protocolo, la activación de las líneas RTS y DTR, el nivel de recepción (cantidad de bytes en el buffer que activan su lectura), la capacidad o tamaño del buffer de recepción y el código ASCII del carácter terminador utilizado por su instrumento para separar cada renglón de datos (13 = CR y 10 = LF). Si no está seguro de cómo configurar alguno de los parámetros mencionados consulte el manual de su instrumento o llame a nuestro soporte para asesorarlo gratuitamente.



Oprima el botón Abrir y haga lo necesario en su instrumento para enviar datos. Los contadores del lado derecho indican la cantidad de bytes recibidos por el puerto y la cantidad de bytes presentes en el buffer y pendientes de leer por la aplicación. Oprima el botón Leer para traer un renglón de datos desde el buffer al cuadro de texto. Los bytes recibidos pueden ser guardados en un archivo oprimiendo el botón Salvar. Este archivo será de utilidad si el formato particular de los datos requiere que Fábrica Digital lo asesore para configurar o reprogramar SuperCEP para la interpretación de la información.

Puede enviar algún comando al instrumento escribiendo en el campo y oprimiendo el botón Enviar. Si el comando contiene caracteres de control ponga el símbolo / seguido del código ASCII del carácter con 3 dígitos. Por ejemplo PRINT/013 enviaría la palabra PRINT seguida de un carácter 013 o CR.

Si la conexión se interrumpiera o no coincidieran los parámetros con los del equipo se mostrarán los avisos correspondientes a manera de bitácora en el cuadro de texto de la parte media de la ventana.

8.2 Fijar Columnas.

En formatos de inspección con muchas columnas resulta útil mantener en pantalla las columnas de identificación de la muestra. Utilice esta opción para fijar las que necesite siempre en el extremo izquierdo.

8.3 Editar Fecha y Hora.

Al entrar al formato de inspección y comenzar a capturar datos, las columnas de número de muestra, fecha, hora, turno y operador son llenadas automáticamente. Si usted desea alimentar o cambiar estos valores marque esta opción. En el caso de los cambios a la fecha / hora recuerde que si se altera el orden cronológico de las muestras el sistema las presentará reordenadas la siguiente vez que entre a la Hoja de Datos independientemente del número de muestra que posean.

8.4 Puerto Serial.

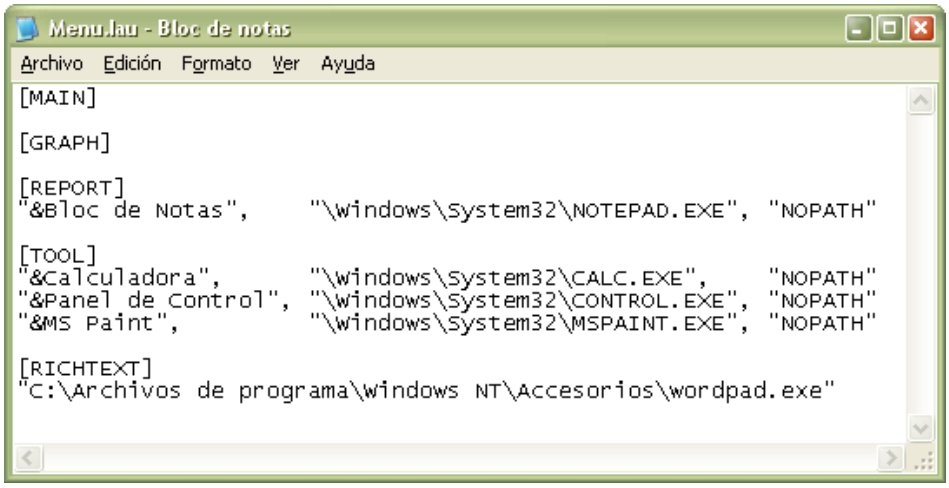
Si usted necesita trabajar en un formato de inspección que contiene una columna configurada con tipo de captura por Conexión automática con puerto serial, pero el equipo no está funcionando o no se encuentra conectado a la computadora local, debe desactivar temporalmente los accesos a los puertos de comunicación para evitar los mensajes de error.

8.5 Temporizador.

Sirve para iniciar o terminar la actualización automática, sin intervención del usuario, de la hoja de datos y de las ventanas gráficas desplegadas. El intervalo de actualización puede establecerse entre 5 y 65 segundos. Cada vez que se cumpla el período el sistema releerá la base de datos y volverá a dibujar los gráficos. Esto es útil en instalaciones de Red en las que se desea tener una sincronización de las consultas al alimentar datos desde otras terminales o desde aplicaciones externas de recolección de datos. La activación o desactivación del temporizador es memorizada para la siguiente sesión de SuperCEP. Siempre puede realizarse un actualización manual independiente del estado del temporizador oprimiendo la tecla F5 en la Hoja de Datos.

8.6 Calculadora, Panel de Control, MS Paint.

Estas opciones lo llevan a diferentes programas de acuerdo a lo establecido en el archivo MENU.IAU bajo la etiqueta [TOOL]. Este archivo puede editarse para eliminar estos accesos o incluir otros.



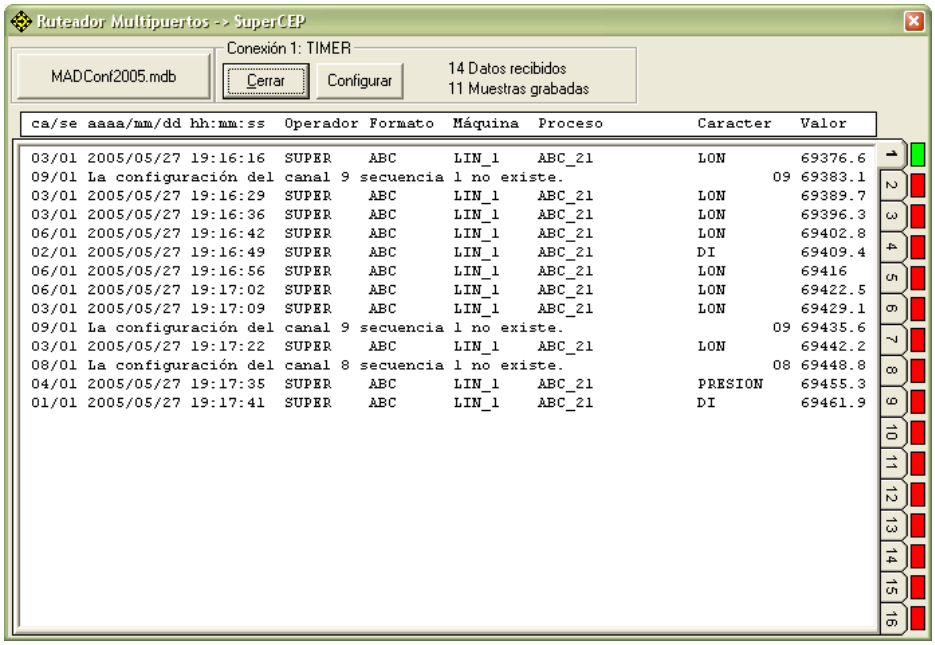
9. MAD. MÓDULOS DE ADQUISICIÓN DE DATOS (sólo versión SC).

Los programas ruteadores MAD2008, MADDDE2008, MADExcel2008 y MADSQL2008 son módulos auxiliares de SuperCEP que tienen como finalidad minimizar el esfuerzo de captura de datos.

9.1 MAD2008.

Le permite recibir datos de hasta 16 conexiones seriales RS-232 o Ethernet TCP/IP, identificándolos, etiquetándolos y grabándolos en una o más hojas de datos predefinidas. Cada conexión puede manejar un instrumento individual o un multiplexor con varios instrumentos distinguibles mediante números de canal. Inclusive por una misma conexión y canal pueden separarse distintas características de calidad de acuerdo al orden de llegada al puerto (secuencias).

Una vez configurado, el programa trabaja de forma autónoma manteniendo permanentemente actualizada la base de datos de SuperCEP.



Los conexiones deben configurarse para que el programa sepa cómo interpretar los datos que le llegan y en qué hojas de datos debe grabarlos.

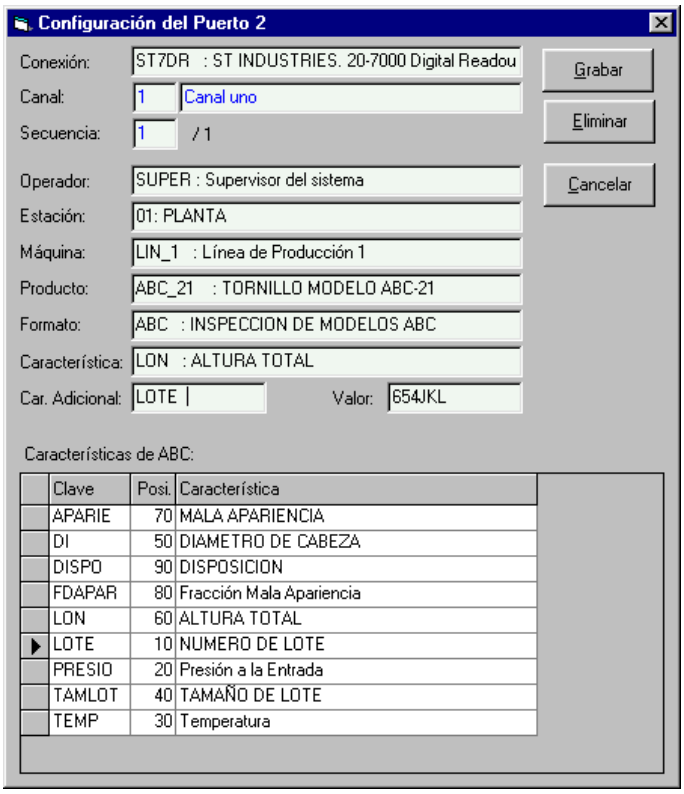
Seleccione la conexión haciendo clic en la lengüeta numerada y luego oprima el botón Configurar.

Al aparecer la ventana de configuración, seleccione un instrumento de la lista mostrada en la parte inferior. Si el instrumento tiene salida tipo RS-232 entonces el número de la conexión (1 a 16) se corresponde con los puertos de comunicación serial COM1 a COM16. Si el instrumento tiene salida tipo TCP/IP puede usar cualquiera de las 16 conexiones ya que todas utilizan el mismo adaptador Ethernet.

Escriba el número 1 en el campo Canal si su conexión no es a un multiplexor. Si tiene un multiplexor conectado debe crear una configuración independiente para cada canal de su equipo.

Enseguida escriba el número 1 en el campo Secuencia si los datos que envía su instrumento vía esta Conexión/Canal corresponden a una sola característica. Si los datos corresponden a distintas características y van llegando en orden, escriba el número de secuencia. Si los datos corresponden a distintas características pero no siempre llegan en el mismo orden, entonces deben llegar con algún identificador, el cuál se configura en una tabla TID tal y como se explica en Características del Producto. En este último caso la secuencia es 1.

En los campos de Operador, Estación, Máquina, Proceso, Formato y Característica deben seleccionarse las claves de las listas que van apareciendo en la parte inferior de la ventana. Estas listas no pueden ser modificadas aquí, solamente en el módulo de Configuración de SuperCEP. Los campos Característica Adicional y Valor son opcionales y permiten grabar un dato adicional con el valor estipulado por cada dato que llegue por esta Conexión/Canal/Secuencia. En el siguiente ejemplo, por cada medición de Altura total en la columna LON se grabará el número de Lote "654JKL" en la columna LOTE.



En caso de estar utilizando una conexión con tabla TID, la selección de la característica es irrelevante.

Oprima Grabar para almacenar esta configuración. Repita este procedimiento para cada combinación Conexión/Canal/Secuencia que necesite.

Una vez configurada la conexión comience a recibir datos abriéndola con el botón Abrir. Las conexiones TCP/IP tienen un tiempo de espera hasta de 10 segundos para que el instrumento acepte la conexión. El color verde junto a la lengüeta de selección indica que está abierta. Al hacer clic en la lengüeta se muestran los últimos 25 datos recibidos por esa conexión y en qué hoja y columna fueron grabados. Para terminar la comunicación oprima el botón Cerrar. El programa memoriza el estado de las conexiones antes de salir de manera que, al volver a entrar, las conexiones que quedaron abiertas sean restablecidas automáticamente.

Toda la configuración de conexiones queda almacenada en el archivo MADCONF.MDB. Si usted requiere diversas configuraciones para distintas aplicaciones, puede copiar este archivo, seleccionar la copia con el botón grande en la parte superior derecha y agregar o modificar lo necesario.

El funcionamiento de MAD2008 no requiere que SuperCEP se esté ejecutando al mismo tiempo. Sin embargo, si usted desea ir viendo los datos recibidos en las hojas puede abrir SuperCEP en la hoja de interés y oprimir la tecla F5 para refrescar la pantalla con los datos recibidos más recientemente. Si el temporizador está activado el refresco es automático.

El usuario no puede cerrar este programa accidentalmente. Para cerrarlo es necesario entrar al Administrador de Tareas de Windows.

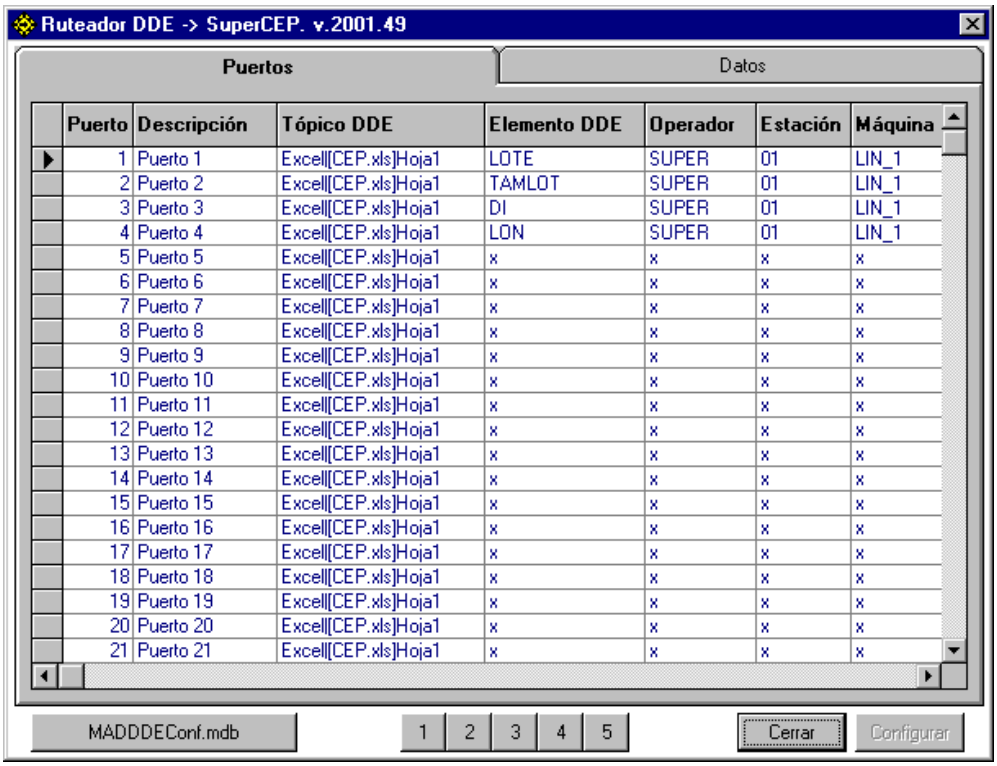
9.2 MADDDE.

Es una alternativa de captura que recolecta datos de otras aplicaciones o programas con capacidad de establecer comunicación DDE (Dynamic Data Exchange).

Un ejemplo típico es el de una hoja de cálculo de Microsoft Excel que se utiliza para capturar y reportar datos del proceso. Mediante conexiones DDE es posible registrar automáticamente estos datos en la base de datos SuperCEP para su almacenamiento y análisis estadístico.

Lo único que se requiere es que se conozca el nombre DDE (LinkTopic) de la aplicación que origina los datos y que las celdas o campos de la aplicación también tengan un nombre DDE (LinkItem) que se usará para ligarlos con los Productos y Características correspondientes en SuperCEP.

La actualización DDE puede hacerse manualmente o automáticamente en intervalos de tiempo predefinidos mediante un conjunto de 5 relojes configurables.



Puerto	Descripción	Tópico DDE	Elemento DDE	Operador	Estación	Máquina
1	Puerto 1	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	LOTE	SUPER	01	LIN_1
2	Puerto 2	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	TAMLOT	SUPER	01	LIN_1
3	Puerto 3	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	DI	SUPER	01	LIN_1
4	Puerto 4	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	LON	SUPER	01	LIN_1
5	Puerto 5	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
6	Puerto 6	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
7	Puerto 7	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
8	Puerto 8	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
9	Puerto 9	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
10	Puerto 10	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
11	Puerto 11	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
12	Puerto 12	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
13	Puerto 13	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
14	Puerto 14	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
15	Puerto 15	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
16	Puerto 16	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
17	Puerto 17	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
18	Puerto 18	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
19	Puerto 19	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
20	Puerto 20	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x
21	Puerto 21	Excel[CEP.xls]Hoja1	x	x	x	x

Para ilustrar el funcionamiento de esta utilería conectaremos una hoja de Excel con la hoja de datos de ejemplo que viene en el sistema. Los pasos a seguir son:

Configurar en Excel:

1. Cree un libro con el nombre CEP.XLS conteniendo una hoja llamada Hoja1.

2. Escoja 4 celdas cualquiera y ponga datos para los siguientes conceptos: Identificación de Lote, Tamaño del Lote, Diámetro y Longitud.

3. Coloque el cursor en la celda que escogió para la identificación del lote.

4. Cree el nombre LOTE para la celda con la opción Insertar Nombre Definir.

5. Repita lo anterior para las otras tres celdas insertando los nombres TAMLOT, DI y LON respectivamente.

Configurar en MADDDE:

6. En la columna Tópico DDE de los 4 primeros renglones de la tabla escriba Excel|[CEP.XLS]Hoja1. Observe que la palabra Excel va seguida de una barrita vertical y que el nombre del libro CEP.XLS va encerrado entre paréntesis cuadrados.

7. En la columna Elemento DDE de los 4 primeros renglones de la tabla escriba los nombres LOTE, TAMLOT, DI y LON.

8. En las columnas Operador, Estación, Máquina, Producto y Formato de los primeros 4 renglones de la tabla escriba SUPER, 01, LIN_1, ABC_21 y ABC respectivamente.

9. En la columna Característica de los 4 primeros renglones de la tabla escriba las claves LOTE, TAMLOT, DI y LON. Aunque en este ejemplo las claves son idénticas a los nombres de los elementos DDE, en un caso real las claves de características pueden ser distintas a los nombres utilizados.

10. En la columna Reloj de los 4 primeros renglones de la tabla escriba el número 1.

11. En la columna Minutos escriba el número 0. Al cambiar los minutos en un renglón se modifican los minutos de todos los renglones que tienen el mismo reloj, aunque esto no se refleja inmediatamente en la tabla.

Obtener datos:

12. Oprima el botón Abrir situado en la parte inferior derecha de la ventana MADDDE.

13. Oprima el botón número 1.

14. Active la ventana de Excel y modifique los datos de las celdas ligadas.

15. En MADDDE vuelva a oprimir el botón número 1.

16. Haga clic en la pestaña que dice Datos y observe los 8 renglones que indican los ocho datos leídos de las celdas Excel y las ubicaciones donde fueron grabados en SuperCEP.

En el ejemplo anterior los datos se obtuvieron manualmente oprimiendo el botón número 1. Es posible automatizar la obtención de datos escribiendo un intervalo en la columna Minutos. Cada

vez que se cumplan los minutos establecidos para un reloj, el programa leerá los datos de la hoja de Excel (de las características asignadas a ese reloj) y los grabará en SuperCEP. Es posible utilizar hasta 5 relojes con intervalos independientes.

Existe la opción para que MADDDE pueda identificar qué datos ya fueron leídos y no repita su captura. Esto puede ser útil si se tiene una hoja de Excel que se va llenando poco a poco con datos muestrales que sólo deben pasar a SuperCEP una vez pero se desea que se vayan capturando conforme se van teniendo disponibles. Para lograr esto en el ejemplo anterior, los pasos adicionales son:

Configurar en Excel:

1. En el mismo libro cree una copia de la Hoja1 con el nombre de Hoja1C.

2. En esta nueva hoja etiquete las mismas celdas de la Hoja1 con los mismos nombres más una letra 'C' al final. Por ejemplo la celda que en Hoja1 tiene el nombre LOTE en Hoja1C tendrá el nombre LOTEC.

3. Elimine cualquier contenido de las celdas etiquetadas de Hoja1 y Hoja1C.

Configurar en MADDDE:

4. En la columna Control de Captura ponga el número –1 en los 4 primeros renglones de la tabla.

Obtener datos:

5. Active la ventana de Excel y capture datos en las celdas LOTE y DI.

6. Oprima el botón Abrir situado en la parte inferior derecha de la ventana MADDDE.

7. Oprima el botón número 1.

8. Haga clic en la pestaña que dice Datos y observe que solo se tienen 2 renglones que indican los datos leídos de LOTE y DI.

9. Active la ventana de Excel y observe que en la Hoja1C las celdas LOTEC y DIC contienen ahora una letra 'C'.

10. Capture datos en las celdas TAMLOT y LON.

11. En MADDDE vuelva a oprimir el botón número 1.

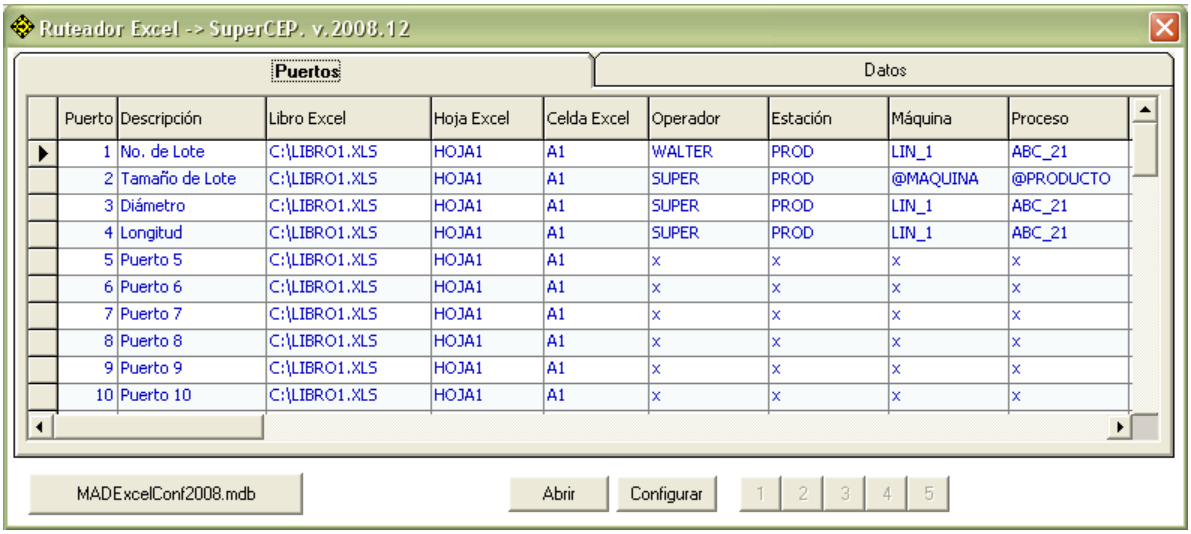
12. Haga clic en la pestaña que dice Datos y observe los 2 nuevos renglones correspondientes a los nuevos datos en TAMLOT y LON.

13. Dado que los cuatro datos configurados ya fueron leídos, MADDDE no volverá a leerlos hasta que en las celdas correspondientes de la Hoja1C sean eliminadas las letras 'C'.

Toda la configuración descrita queda almacenada en el archivo MADDECONF.MDB. Si usted requiriera trabajar con distintas configuraciones puede copiar este archivo y seleccionar la copia con el botón grande situado en la parte inferior izquierda de la ventana.

9.3 MADExcel.

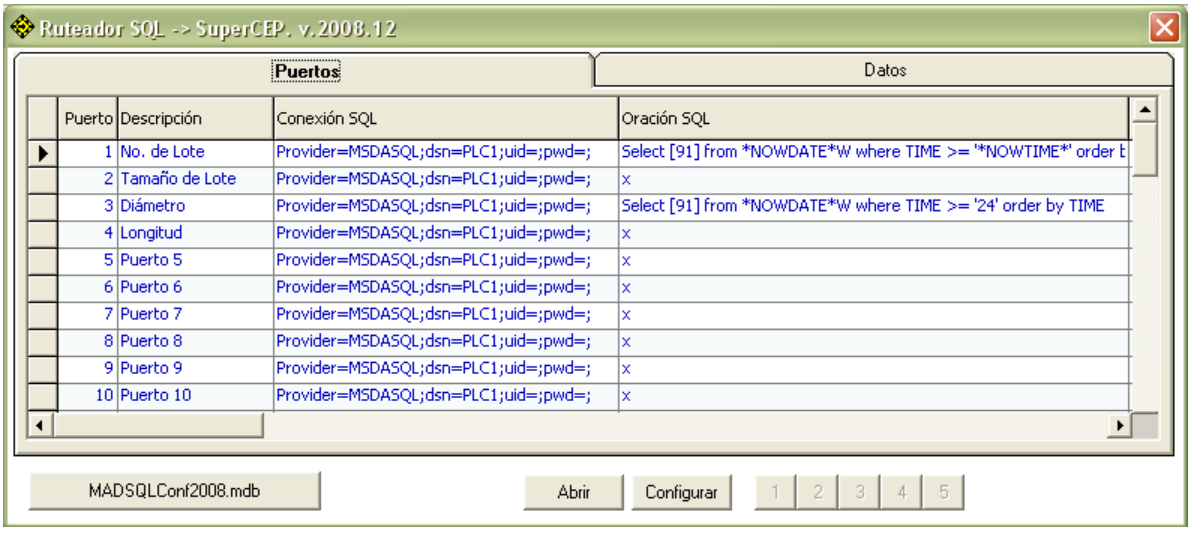
Versión de acceso a datos especializada en MS Excel. La operación es similar a la de MADDDE pero utilizando una conexión directa a los objetos Excel (Libro, Hoja, Celda) en vez de la tecnología DDE más antigua.



Puerto	Descripción	Libro Excel	Hoja Excel	Celda Excel	Operador	Estación	Máquina	Proceso
1	No. de Lote	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	WALTER	PROD	LIN_1	ABC_21
2	Tamaño de Lote	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	SUPER	PROD	@MAQUINA	@PRODUCTO
3	Diámetro	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	SUPER	PROD	LIN_1	ABC_21
4	Longitud	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	SUPER	PROD	LIN_1	ABC_21
5	Puerto 5	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	x	x	x	x
6	Puerto 6	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	x	x	x	x
7	Puerto 7	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	x	x	x	x
8	Puerto 8	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	x	x	x	x
9	Puerto 9	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	x	x	x	x
10	Puerto 10	C:\LIBRO1.XLS	HOJA1	A1	x	x	x	x

9.4 MADSQL.

Es una alternativa de captura que recolecta datos de bases de datos que acepten conexiones SQL.



Puerto	Descripción	Conexión SQL	Oración SQL
1	No. de Lote	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	Select [91] from *NOWDATE*W where TIME >= '*NOWTIME*' order b
2	Tamaño de Lote	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	x
3	Diámetro	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	Select [91] from *NOWDATE*W where TIME >= '24' order by TIME
4	Longitud	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	x
5	Puerto 5	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	x
6	Puerto 6	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	x
7	Puerto 7	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	x
8	Puerto 8	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	x
9	Puerto 9	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	x
10	Puerto 10	Provider=MSDASQL;dsn=PLC1;uid=;pwd=;	x

A. DISEÑO DE CERTIFICADOS (sólo versión SC).

El objetivo de este módulo, es el de proveer las herramientas que le permitan a Ud. obtener reportes especiales de los datos muestrales, incluyendo cualquier texto que desee, variables libres en cada impresión, cálculos de estadísticos (promedios, máximos, mínimos, desviaciones estándar e índices de capacidad de proceso), acomodo libre de las columnas del formato de inspección, control completo sobre el tamaño y tipo de letra e inserción de archivos de imagen. El uso principal de estas herramientas es el de emitir Certificados de Calidad, que son muy utilizados en las industrias que entregan lotes y que desean acompañar al producto con un reporte en donde se especifique claramente las mediciones y verificaciones que se realizaron al mismo.

Para diseñar un nuevo Certificado de Calidad puede emplear el Bloc de Notas o Microsoft Excel.

A.1 Con el Bloc de Notas.

El siguiente certificado se obtuvo en SuperCEP:

```
Aceros del Norte, SA de CV


Atención: Ing. Francisco Martínez


P R E S E N T E


CERTIFICADO DE CALIDAD.

PRODUCTO:   ABC_21      TORNILLO MODELO ABC-21
            01          PLANTA
            LIN_1       Línea de Producción 1
            ABC         FORMATO PARA MODELOS ABC


No. de Envases: 2,500


RESULTADO DEL ANALISIS DEL LOTE: AA-01
-----------------------------------------
                                          -E.INF.-     -E.SUP.-     --VALOR-
TAMLOT   TAMAÑO DE LOTE             :       100.0        110.0        105.0
DI       DIAMETRO DE CABEZA         :      0.6500       0.6900       0.6640
LON      ALTURA TOTAL               :       1.670        1.710        1.660
APARIE   MALA APARIENCIA            :                        9            1
FDAPAR   Fracción Mala Apariencia   :                    0.050        0.020




ATENTAMENTE

---------------
Aseg. Calidad
```

Para analizar la construcción de la proforma para este certificado, seleccione dentro del menú de Reportes la opción Bloc de Notas o cargue cualquier editor de texto con capacidad para archivos ASCII.

Abra el archivo CCCEjemplo1.TXT ubicado en la carpeta de instalación:

```
Rem EJEMPLO DE CERTIFICADO.
Rem ----------------------
Rem
Rem  & = Campo Variable
Rem  @AA = Identificación del dato
Rem  @nn = Valor del dato
Rem  ! = Tabulador
Rem
Rem 3 Campos Variables (&)
Rem ----------------------
3
1 Empresa
2 Atención de
3 No. Envases

Rem
Rem Inicio de Forma
Rem ---------------

!
   &01

   Atención: &02

   P R E S E N T E


   CERTIFICADO DE CALIDAD.

!..!..........!..........!
   PRODUCTO:   @CP         @NP
               @CE         @NE
               @CM         @NM
               @CF         @NF

!
   No. de Envases: &03

!.......!
        RESULTADO DEL ANALISIS DEL LOTE: @01
!*
        ----------------------------------------
!..!........!................................!......!...........!...........!
                                                -E.INF.-     -E.SUP.-     --VALOR-
   @CC02    @NC02                          :      @EI02        @ES02        @02
   @CC03    @NC03                          :      @EI03        @ES03        @03
   @CC04    @NC04                          :      @EI04        @ES04        @04
   @CC05    @NC05                          :      @EI05        @ES05        @05
   @CC06    @NC06                          :      @EI06        @ES06        @06



!
    ATENTAMENTE

!*
  ---------------
!
  @NU
  Aseguramiento Calidad

Rem Fin de Forma
```

Las líneas que inician con la palabra REM son de comentarios y no se interpretan en la impresión.

Las siguientes líneas definen 3 campos libres:

```
3
1 Empresa
2 Atención de
3 No. Envases
```

Usted podrá alimentar los valores de estos campos en la tabla que aparecerá cada vez que imprima el certificado. Estos valores se imprimirán en las posiciones **&** ubicadas en el cuerpo del texto. Por ejemplo:

```
&01

   Atención: &02
```

imprimirá el nombre de la Empresa y abajo el nombre de la persona a la que va dirigido el Certificado.

Más adelante aparece lo siguiente:

```
PRODUCTO:     @CP          @NP
              @CE          @NE
              @CM          @NM
              @CF          @NF
```

Aquí se imprimirán las identificaciones de los datos en las posiciones @ de acuerdo a la siguiente tabla:

Clave Bloc de Notas	Despliega
@CU	Clave del Usuario
@CE	Clave de la Estación
@CM	Clave de la Máquina
@CP	Clave del Producto
@CF	Clave del Formato
@CC	Clave de la Característica
@UN	Nombre del Usuario
@NE	Descripción de la Estación
@NM	Descripción de la Máquina
@NP	Descripción del Producto
@NC	Descripción de la Característica
@NF	Descripción del Formato
@UC	Unidad de medida de la característica
@SN	Station Name
@MN	Machine Name
@PN	Product Name
@CN	Characteristic Name
@FN	Format Name
@0	Clave del operador que capturó ese dato
@-1	Turno en que fue capturado
@-2	Hora en que fue capturado el dato
@-3	Fecha en que fue capturado el dato
@01,@02... 99	Valor capturado en la columna indicada de la Hoja de Datos
@EI01,@EI02... 99	Especificación Inferior de la característica en la columna indicada
@ES01,@ES02... 99	Especificación Superior de la característica en la columna indicada
@MA01,@MA02... 99	Valor máximo de un rango de datos de la columna indicada
@MI01,@MI02... 99	Valor mínimo de un rango de datos de la columna indicada
@AV01,@AV02... 99	Promedio de un rango de datos de la columna indicada
@SD01,@SD02... 99	Desviación Estándar (RMC) de un rango de datos de la columna indicada
@SS01,@SS02... 99	Desviación Estándar Muestral de un rango de datos de la columna indicada

@SR01,@SR02... 99	Desviación Estándar (R/d2) de un rango de datos de la columna indicada
@PP01,@PP02... 99	Indice preliminar de Capacidad de Proceso de la columna indicada
@PK01,@PK02... 99	Indice preliminar de Habilidad de Proceso de la columna indicada
@CP01,@CP02... 99	Indice de Capacidad de Proceso de la columna indicada
@CK01,@CK02... 99	Indice de Habilidad de Proceso de la columna indicada

La siguiente tabla de resultados se construye también utilizando las claves @ de la tabla anterior. Observe que las claves numéricas corresponden al número de columna en la Hoja de Datos.

```
RESULTADO DEL ANALISIS DEL LOTE: @02
!*
_______________________________________
!..!........!................................!......!...........!...........!
                                                -E.INF.-     -E.SUP.-     --VALOR-
   @CC01    @NC01                          :      @EI01        @ES01        @01
   @CC03    @NC03                          :      @EI03        @ES03        @03
   @CC04    @NC04                          :      @EI04        @ES04        @04
   @CC05    @NC05                          :      @EI05        @ES05        @05
   @CC06    @NC06                          :      @EI06        @ES06        @06
```

Es muy importante que en todos los @ se deje suficiente espacio a la derecha para que quepan las substituciones de los valores reales.

Finalmente los caracteres **!** indican espaciados y tabuladores. Por ejemplo, las siguientes tres líneas indican 1) espaciado fijo, 2) espaciado proporcional con tabuladores fijos y 3) espaciado proporcional:

```
!*

!..!........!................................!......!...........!...........!

!
```

El resto de los renglones que no contienen símbolos especiales (&, @, !) se imprimen tal y como se encuentran en el texto.

Puede utilizar el archivo CCCEjemplo1.TXT como punto de partida para elaborar proformas para Certificados que solo requieran presentar una muestra.

El siguiente certificado se obtiene de la proforma CCCEjemplo2.TXT empleando instrucciones más avanzadas para mostrar varias muestras, hacer cálculos sobre ellas y mejorar la apariencia con cambios a los tipos y tamaños de letra, inserciones de imágenes, cuadros y tablas. También es posible condicionar la impresión del certificado definiendo alarmas para datos fuera de especificación.

Certificado de Calidad

Pruebas Físicas

Dirigido a: Aceros Internacionales

At'n.: Ing. Mendoza
P R E S E N T E

En relación a su amable solicitud, le estamos enviando el siguiente

Certificado de Calidad

con el objeto de que puedan constatar la excelente calidad con la que están fabricados nuestros productos.

Así mismo reiteramos nuestra confianza en que el material que le estamos entregando con la remisión No.A1034. será de gran utilidad para la fabricación de su nuevo producto.

Fecha de Elaborac.	Turno	Operador	Contiene (Pza)	Altura (in)	Diametro (cm)	Manchas (Pza)
01/02/1997	2	SUPER	101.0	1.650	0.6700	1
01/02/1997	2	SUPER	102.0	1.738	0.6700	2
01/02/1997	1	SUPER	103.0	1.734	0.6700	3
01/02/1997	1	SUPER	104.0	1.732	0.6720	4
01/02/1997	1	SUPER	105.0	1.726	0.6700	5
01/02/1997	1	SUPER	106.0	1.722	0.6700	3
01/02/1997	1	SUPER	107.0	1.723	0.6600	0
01/02/1997	2	SUPER	108.0	1.718	0.6700	4
Media :			104.5	1.718	0.6690	3
Mínimo:			101.0	1.650	0.6600	0
Máximo:			108.0	1.738	0.6720	5

Valores nominales de su proceso:	Contiene (Pza)	Altura (in)	Diametro (cm)	Manchas (Pza)
	105+/-5	1.7+/-.1	.66+/-.02	3 max

Sin más por el momento, quedamos a sus apreciables órdenes.

A T E N T A M E N T E

Ing. Leopoldo García Rodríguez
Gerente de Planta

Los cambios en el tipo y tamaño de la letra se obtienen con los siguientes comandos:

Cambio de tipo de letra: [FontName=tipo]
Cambio de tamaño de letra: [FontSize=tamaño]
Cambio a negritas: [FontBold=-1]
Cambio a normales: [FontBold=0]
Cambio a itálicas: [FontItal=-1]
Cambio a normales: [FontItal=0]

Para insertar una imagen escriba: [Picture=Nombre,X,Y,W,H]

Para insertar un cuadro escriba: [Box=X,Y,W,H,1,1,LW]

Para insertar una tabla escriba: [Box=X,Y,W,H,HC,VC,LW]

Donde Nombre es la ruta y nombre del archivo BMP o JPG, X y Y son las coordenadas (en %) de la esquina superior izquierda y W y H son el ancho y alto (en %) de la imagen, cuadro o tabla. LW es el ancho de línea del cuadro o tabla. HC y VC son el número de celdas horizontales y verticales de la tabla.

La tabla de resultados se obtiene con las siguientes instrucciones:

```
      ------------------------------------------------------------------
      Fecha de          Operador  Contiene  Altura   Diametro  Manchas
      Elaborac.   Turno            (Pza)     (in)      (cm)     (Pza)
      ------------------------------------------------------------------
[Repeat]
       @-3          @-1  @00       @02       @04       @03      @05
      ------------------------------------------------------------------
        Media :                    @AV02     @AV04     @AV03    @AV05
        Mínimo:                    @MI02     @MI04     @MI03    @MI05
        Máximo:                    @MA02     @MA04     @MA03    @MA05
```

Además de los campos @ ya explicados anteriormente se utiliza la instrucción [Repeat] la cual repite la impresión del renglón para cada una de las muestras seleccionadas. Los resultados Media, Mínimo y Máximo pueden imprimirse en cualquier momento sin necesidad de mostrar el detalle de las muestras. Puede filtrar sólo algunos renglones dentro del rango de selección escribiendo la condición en el campo filtro.

Para incluir una alarma que condicione la impresión del certificado escriba la expresión lógica que deba cumplirse para disparar la alarma utilizando los claves descritas anteriormente. En el ejemplo siguiente se alarmará si el promedio de la columna 2 más menos 3 veces su desviación estándar muestral rebasa la especificación:

```
[Alarm=@AV02 + 3 * @SS02 > @ES02]
[Alarm=@AV02 - 3 * @SS02 < @EI02]
```

Para imprimir cualquier Certificado siga las instrucciones del capítulo de Reportes.

A.2 Con Microsoft Excel.

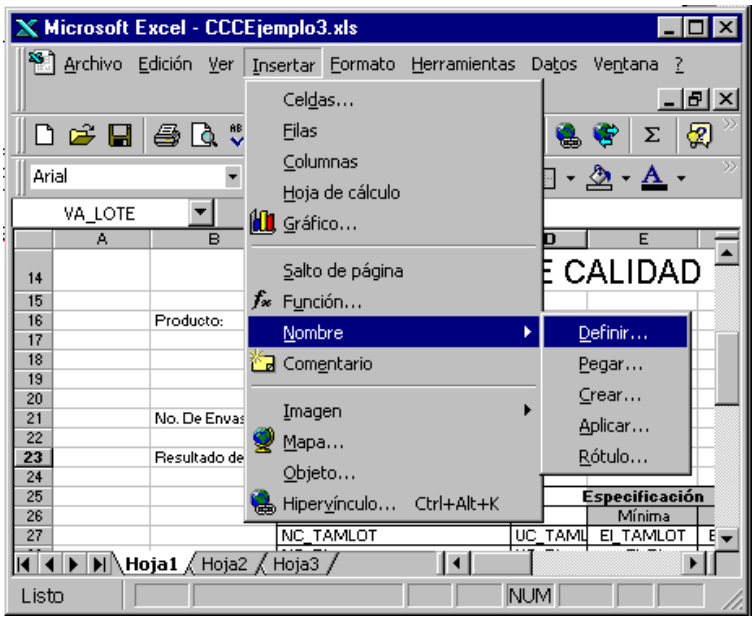
Si usted cuenta con esta aplicación en su computadora puede diseñar el reporte empleando las facilidades del mismo. El nombre de la hoja de cálculo debe ser 'Hoja1'.

Para incluir un dato de SuperCEP en la hoja de Excel debe etiquetar una celda con los nombres que se muestran en la siguiente tabla:

Nombre Microsoft Excel	Despliega
CU	Clave del Usuario
CE	Clave de la Estación
CM	Clave de la Máquina
CP	Clave del Producto
CF	Clave del Formato
CC_clave	Clave de la Característica
UN	Nombre del Usuario
NE	Descripción de la Estación
NM	Descripción de la Máquina
NP	Descripción del Producto
NC_clave	Descripción de la Característica
NF	Descripción del Formato
UC_clave	Unidad de medida de la característica
SN	Station Name
MN	Machine Name

PN	Product Name
CN_clave	Characteristic Name
FN	Format Name
VA_OPERADOR	Clave del operador que capturó ese dato
VA_TURNO	Turno en que fue capturado
VA_FECHA	Hora en que fue capturado el dato
VA_FECHA	Fecha en que fue capturado el dato
VA_clave	Valor capturado en la columna clave de la Hoja de Datos
EI_clave	Especificación Inferior de la característica en la columna clave
EC_clave	Especificación Central o Valor Objetivo de la característica en la columna clave
ES_clave	Especificación Superior de la característica en la columna clave
MA_clave	Valor máximo de un rango de datos de la columna clave
MI_clave	Valor mínimo de un rango de datos de la columna clave
AV_clave	Promedio de un rango de datos de la columna clave
SD_clave	Desviación Estándar (RMC) de un rango de datos de la columna clave
SS_clave	Desviación Estándar Muestral de un rango de datos de la columna clave
SR_clave	Desviación Estándar (R/d2) de un rango de datos de la columna clave
PP_clave	Indice preliminar de Capacidad de Proceso de la columna clave
PK_clave	Indice preliminar de Habilidad de Proceso de la columna clave
CP_clave	Indice de Capacidad de Proceso de la columna clave
CK_clave	Indice de Habilidad de Proceso clave
VU_campo	Campo libre. El usuario asigna el contenido en cada impresión

Para etiquetar la celda utilice la opción Insertar Nombre Definir.



Para incluir campos libres utilice el prefijo VU_ y una palabra que describa el tipo de dato. Por ejemplo VU_CLIENTE hará que se le permita escribir el nombre del cliente antes de imprimir cada certificado.

Guarde el libro de Excel en la misma carpeta donde se encuentra SuperCEP con un nombre que comience con CCC.
Las capacidades de imprimir los datos de varias muestras y de mostrar alarmas antes de imprimir no están disponibles en los certificados elaborados con Excel.

B. BASE DE DATOS

B.1 TABLAS DE CONFIGURACION.

Si utiliza la conexión a base de datos con motor Jet, los datos de configuración son almacenados en el archivo SCEP2008.MDB que se encuentra en formato compatible con Microsoft Access 2000. Copie este archivo para poderlo trabajar en cualquier programa que pueda leer este formato. Si está utilizando la conexión a base de datos SQL Server, consulte a su administrador de informática sobre cómo puede obtener una copia de la base de datos SCEP2008.

Las tablas que usted encontrará en esta base de datos son:

Tabla		Descripción
USU		Maestro de USUARIOS
EST		Maestro de ESTACIONES
EXU		Maestro de ESTACIONES DEL USUARIO
MAQ		Maestro de MAQUINAS
MXE		Maestro de MAQUINAS DE LA ESTACION
PRO		Maestro de PRODUCTOS
PXM		Maestro de PRODUCTOS DE LA MAQUINA
CAR		Maestro de CARACTERISTICAS
CXP		Maestro de CARACTERISTICAS DEL PRODUCTO
ESP		Histórico de LIMITES
FRM		Maestro de FORMATOS
CXF		Maestro de CARACTERISTICAS DEL FORMATO
AXC		Maestro de LISTAS DE CONCEPTOS
INS		Maestro de CONEXIONES
TEX		Maestro de INFORMACIONES

Los siguientes campos poseen valores predeterminados que se establecen cuando el usuario no los llena:

Tabla	Campo	Valor Predeterminado
USU	USUDESCR	".."
USU	USUCONTR	".."
USU	USUGRAFI	10000000000001
USU	USUREPOR	1
USU	USUPODER	100001
USU	USURCOLI	0
USU	USURCOLF	9999
EST	ESTDESC1	".."
EST	ESTDESC2	".."
EST	ESTDESC3	".."
EST	ESTMAPA	"BLANK.JPG"
MAQ	MAQDESC1	".."
MAQ	MAQDESC2	".."
MAQ	MAQDESC3	".."
MAQ	MAQMAPA	"BLANK.JPG"
PRO	PRODESC1	".."
PRO	PRODESC2	".."
PRO	PRODESC3	".."
PRO	PROMAPA	"BLANK.JPG"
PXM	PXMCOORX	10
PXM	PXMCOORY	10
PXM	PXMFIMON	#01/Ene/2008#

PXM	PXMMONID	7
PXM	PXMREVI1	0
PXM	PXMREVI2	0
PXM	PXMREVI3	0
PXM	PXMREVI4	0
CAR	CARDESC1	".."
CAR	CARDESC2	".."
CAR	CARDESC3	".."
CAR	CARUNIDM	".."
CXP	CXPANALI	"V"
CXP	CXPCRITI	3
CXP	CXPLSUPE	1
CXP	CXPLINFE	-1
CXP	CXPLMEDE	0
CXP	CXPLIMIT	"B"
CXP	CXPLSUPC	999999
CXP	CXPLINFC	-999999
CXP	CXPTSUBG	1
CXP	CXPNMUES	3
CXP	CXPCOSTO	1
CXP	CXPDECIM	2
CXP	CXPCAPTU	"M"
CXP	CXPPUERT	1
CXP	CXPCOORX	10
CXP	CXPCOORY	10
CXP	CXPDISPO	0
CXP	CXPANCHO	1
CXP	CXPCPMIN	-1
CXP	CXPETAPA	"H"
FRM	FRMDESC1	".."
FRM	FRMDESC2	".."
FRM	FRMDESC3	".."
CXF	CXFPOSIC	1
CXF	CXFANCHO	1
INS	INSDESCR	".."
INS	INSTIPOC	"RS232"
INS	INSBAUDI	9600
INS	INSPARID	"N"
INS	INSBDATO	8
INS	INSBPARO	1
INS	INSBUFFE	1024
INS	INSRCVTH	1
INS	INSRMTIP	"127.0.0.1"
INS	INSTCPPR	1007
INS	INSINICI	1
INS	INSTERMI	10
INS	INSTABLA	0

B.2 TABLAS DE DATOS MUESTRALES.

Si utiliza la conexión a base de datos con motor Jet, existe una base de datos en formato compatible con Microsoft Access 2000 para cada hoja de datos creada. Las bases de datos se ubican dentro de la carpeta de datos muestrales en la subcarpeta <Formato>\<Máquina> con el nombre <Producto>.MDB. Si está utilizando la conexión a base de datos SQL Server, existe una única base de datos llamada SCEP2008DATA que contiene todas las hojas de datos. Consulte a su administrador de informática sobre cómo puede obtener una copia de esta base de datos.

En formato Jet, la base de datos contiene una tabla denominada Datos con la siguiente estructura (en SQL Server la tabla se denomina Datos_<Formato>_<Máquina>_<Producto>):

Campo	Tipo de datos Jet	Tipo de datos SQL	Contiene
N	Entero largo	int	Número de muestra (llave primaria)
Fecha	Fecha / hora	datetime	Fecha y hora de la muestra
Turno	Entero	smallint	Turno correspondiente
Operador	Texto(10)	nvarchar (10)	Clave del operador
Bitacora	Memo	ntext	Bitácora de la muestra
Flags	Entero	smallint	Bits de supervisión
<Carac1>	Doble o Texto (14)	float o nvarchar(14)	Característica 1
<Carac2>	Doble o Texto (14)	float o nvarchar(14)	Característica 2
<CaracN>	Doble o Texto (14)	float o nvarchar(14)	Característica n

La tabla Log (ó Log_<Formato>_<Máquina>_<Producto> en SQL Server) registra las operaciones de borrado de registros o columnas de la tabla Datos:

Campo	Tipo de datos Jet	Tipo de datos SQL	Contiene
Fecha	Fecha / hora	datetime	Fecha y hora en que se realizó la Acción.
Usuario	Texto(10)	nvarchar(10)	Clave del usuario.
Accion	Texto(250)	nvarchar(250)	Acción realizada.
Razon	Texto(250)	nvarchar(250)	Motivo

La tabla Audit (ó Audit_<Formato>_<Máquina>_<Producto> en SQL Server) guarda una copia de los registros eliminados:

B.3 ARCHIVOS DE TRABAJO.

***Super*CEP® 2008** necesita los siguientes archivos para su correcto funcionamiento:

Nombre	Tipo	Descripción
SCEP.HLP	Ayuda	Ayuda sensitiva al contexto
SCEP2008.CHM	Ayuda	Ayuda en formato HTML
SCLog.TXT	Bitácora	Bitácora de desarrollo
ColoresV.IAU	Configuración	Colores de gráficos
GrafParm.IAU	Configuración	Parámetros de gráficos
SeleData.IAU	Configuración	Selección de Datos
Menu.IAU	Configuración	Menúes del usuario y editor RTF
SCDirec.IAU	Configuración	Rutas de acceso a datos
SCImpre.IAU	Configuración	Impresión de gráficos
ScTurn.IAU	Configuración	Turnos
SCViewer.IAU	Configuración	Visores de información
MADConf2008.MDB	Configuración	Ruteador multipuertos RS232 y TCP/IP
MADDirec.IAU	Configuración	Rutas de acceso a datos módulo MAD
SCEP2008.MDB	Configuración	Sistema
SCEPWork.MDB	Configuración	Parámetros de reportes
ScepHead.RTF	Configuración	Encabezado de gráfica personalizado
Image\Caratula.jpg	Configuración	Entrada al sistema
Image\Planta.jpg	Configuración	Layout de la organización
Image\Recepcion.jpg	Configuración	Entrada a la organización
Image\Blank.jpg	Configuración	Imagen vacía
Image\ABC21.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen del producto o proceso
Image\ABC22.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen del producto o proceso
Image\Esta01.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen del área o estación

Image\Esta02.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen del área o estación
Image\Gerencial.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen del área o estación
Image\LIN1.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen de la máquina o departamento
Image\LIN2.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen de la máquina o departamento
Image\Economia.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen de la máquina o departamento
Image\Estandar.jpg	Ejemplo	Imagen de la máquina o departamento
Image\TORNILLO.BMP	Ejemplo	Información gráfica
Tornillo.txt	Ejemplo	Información texto
CCCEJEMPLO1.TXT	Ejemplo	Certificado de Calidad
CCCEJEMPLO2.TXT	Ejemplo	Certificado de Calidad
CCCEJEMPLO3.XLS	Ejemplo	Certificado de Calidad Excel
ABC\LIN1\ABC21.mdb	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
ABC\LIN1\ABC22.mdb	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
CPK\VALIDA\ABC22.mdb	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
EDORES\CONTABIL\OPERACIÓN.MDB	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
ISO\VALIDA\ABC22.MDB	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
OPERA\CONTABIL\OPERACIÓN.MDB	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
PL\VALIDA\ABC22.MDB	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
QTIPS\VALIDA\AEROCAN.MDB	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
TIEMPO\VALIDA\ABC22.MDB	Ejemplo	Datos muestrales
CEP.XLS	Ejemplo	Comunicación DDE con Excel
SC105A2N.IAU	Estadística	Muestreo de aceptación
SC1916.IAU	Estadística	Muestreo de aceptación
SC414.IAU	Estadística	Muestreo de aceptación
SC414B3.IAU	Estadística	Muestreo de aceptación
SCACNT.IAU	Estadística	Distribución normal
SCTAB1A.IAU	Estadística	Muestreo de aceptación
SCTAB1B.IAU	Estadística	Muestreo de aceptación
SCTAB2.IAU	Estadística	Muestreo de aceptación
RSLang.IAU	Diccionario	Utilería RS-232
SCLang.IAU	Diccionario	Sistema
SCCOMPA.IAU	Licencia	Sistema
MDBBasica.mdb	Plantilla	Datos muestrales
MDBVacia.mdb	Plantilla	Datos muestrales
ScepVacia2008.mdb	Plantilla	Datos de Configuración
Conv2008.exe	Programa	Convertidor de bases de datos anteriores
MAD2008.exe	Programa	Ruteador multipuertos
MADDDE2008.exe	Programa	Ruteador Dynamic Data Exchange
MADExcel2008.exe	Programa	Ruteador MS Excel
MADSQL2008.exe	Programa	Ruteador Bases de datos SQL
Repair2008.exe	Programa	Reparador de archivos
RS232.exe	Programa	Utilería de comunicación serial RS-232
Scep2008.exe	Programa	Sistema principal
CrystalRPT\SCCAR.Rpt	Reporte	Características
CrystalRPT\SCCXF.Rpt	Reporte	Características del Formato
CrystalRPT\SCCXP.Rpt	Reporte	Características del Producto
CrystalRPT\SCEST.Rpt	Reporte	Estaciones
CrystalRPT\SCEXU.Rpt	Reporte	Estaciones del Usuario
CrystalRPT\SCFRM.Rpt	Reporte	Formatos
CrystalRPT\SCFXP.Rpt	Reporte	Formatos del Producto
CrystalRPT\SCINS.Rpt	Reporte	Instrumentos
CrystalRPT\SCMAQ.Rpt	Reporte	Máquinas
CrystalRPT\SCMXE.Rpt	Reporte	Máquinas de la Estación
CrystalRPT\SCPRO.Rpt	Reporte	Productos
CrystalRPT\SCPXM.Rpt	Reporte	Productos de la Máquina
CrystalRPT\SCTEX.Rpt	Reporte	Textos de información
CrystalRPT\SCUSU.Rpt	Reporte	Usuarios

C. FORMULARIO

1. Gráficas de Control por Variables:

a. Límites de control históricos, provisionales o de estudio inicial. Cálculo exacto.

$\overline{X}-R$		$\overline{X}-S$	
a1	$LC_{\overline{X}}=\overline{\overline{X}}\pm 3\sigma_{\overline{X}}$	a3	$LC_{\overline{X}}=\overline{\overline{X}}\pm 3\sigma_{\overline{X}}$
a2	$LC_R=\overline{R}\pm 3\sigma_R$	a4	$LC_S=\overline{S}\pm 3\sigma_S$

b. Límites de control históricos, provisionales o de estudio inicial. Cálculo con estimadores.

$\overline{X}-R$		$\overline{X}-S$		$PI-Rm$	
b1	$LC_{\overline{X}}=\overline{\overline{X}}\pm A_2\overline{R}$	b3	$LC_{\overline{X}}=\overline{\overline{X}}\pm A_1\overline{S}$	b5	$LC_{PI}=\overline{PI}\pm E_2\overline{Rm}$
b2	$LSC_R=D_4\overline{R}$ $LIC_R=D_3\overline{R}$	b4	$LSC_S=B_4\overline{S}$ $LIC_S=B_3\overline{S}$	b6	$LSC_{Rm}=D_4\overline{Rm}$ $LIC_{Rm}=D_3\overline{Rm}$

$EWMA-R$		$EWMA-Rm$	
b7	$LC_{EWMA}=\overline{\overline{X}}\pm\frac{\kappa\overline{R}}{d_2\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda}}$	b9	$LC_{EWMA}=\overline{PI}\pm\frac{\kappa\overline{Rm}}{d_2}\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda}}$
b8	$LSC_R=D_4\overline{R}$ $LIC_R=D_3\overline{R}$	b10	$LSC_{Rm}=D_4\overline{Rm}$ $LIC_{Rm}=D_3\overline{Rm}$

c. Límites de control dados, conocidos o estándares. Cálculo exacto.

	$\overline{X}-R$		$\overline{X}-S$
c1	$LC_{\overline{X}} = dados$	c3	$LC_{\overline{X}} = dados$
c2	$LC_R = d_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6 \pm 3\sigma_R$	c4	$LC_S = c_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6 \pm 3\sigma_S$

d. Límites de control dados, conocidos o estándares. Cálculo con estimadores.

	$\overline{X}-R$ y $PI-Rm$		$\overline{X}-S$
d1	$LC_{\overline{X}} = dados$	d2	$LC_{\overline{X}} = dados$
d3	$LSC_R = D_4\, d_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6$ $LIC_R = D_3\, d_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6$	d4	$LSC_S = B_4\, c_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6$ $LIC_S = B_3\, c_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6$
	$EWMA-R$		$EWMA-Rm$
d5	$LC_{EWMA} = \mu_{dada} \pm \frac{\kappa\overline{R}_{dado}}{d_2\sqrt{n}}\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda}}$	d7	$LC_{EWMA} = \overline{PI}_{dada} \pm \frac{\kappa\overline{Rm}_{dado}}{d_2}\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2-\lambda}}$
d6	$LSC_R = D_4\, d_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6$ $LIC_R = D_3\, d_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6$	d8	$LSC_R = D_4\, d_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6$ $LIC_R = D_3\, d_2\sqrt{n}(LSC-LIC)/6$

e. Desarrollo de los cálculos con estimadores.

Para llegar de a.1 a b.1 y b.5	Para llegar de a.3 a b.3
$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \sigma' / \sqrt{n}$ $\sigma' = \bar{R} / d_2$ $A_2 = 3 / d_2\sqrt{n}$ $E_2 = 3 / d_2$	$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \sigma' / \sqrt{n}$ $\sigma' = \bar{S} / c_2$ $A_1 = 3 / c_2\sqrt{n}$
Para llegar de a.2 a b.2 y b.6	**Para llegar de a.4 a b.4**
$\sigma_R = d_3\,\sigma'$ $\sigma' = \bar{R} / d_2$ $D_3 = 1 - 3\frac{d_3}{d_2}$ $D_4 = 1 + 3\frac{d_3}{d_2}$	$\sigma_S = B\sigma'$ $\sigma' = \bar{S} / c_2$ $B_3 = 1 - 3\frac{B}{c_2}$ $B_4 = 1 + 3\frac{B}{c_2}$
Para llegar de a.2 a c.2 y de b.2 a d.2	**Para llegar de a.4 a c.4 y de b.4 a d.4**
$\bar{R} = d_2\,\sigma'$ $\sigma' = \sigma_{\bar{x}}\sqrt{n}$ $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = (LSC - LIC) / 6$	$\bar{S} = c_2\,\sigma'$ $\sigma' = \sigma_{\bar{X}}\sqrt{n}$ $\sigma_{\bar{X}} = (LSC - LIC) / 6$

f. Glosario.

$\overline{X} - R$	Gráfica de Medias y Rangos
$\overline{X} - S$	Gráfica de Medias y Desviaciones Estándar
$PI - Rm$	Gráfica de Puntos Individuales y Rangos Móviles de orden 2
$EWMA - R$	Gráfica de Promedios Móviles ponderados Exponencialmente y Rangos
$EWMA - Rm$	Gráfica de Promedios Móviles ponderados Exponencialmente y Rangos Móviles de orden 2
LC	Límites de Control
LSC	Límite Superior de Control
LIC	Límite Inferior de Control
n	Tamaño del subgrupo
$\overline{X}$	Media del subgrupo
$\overline{\overline{X}}$	Media de las medias de los subgrupos
R	Rango del subgrupo
$\overline{R}$	Media de los rangos de los subgrupos
S	Desviación estándar del subgrupo
$\overline{S}$	Media de las desviaciones estándar de los subgrupos
PI	Dato individual
Rm	Rango móvil de orden 2
σ	Desviación estándar
σ'	Desviación estándar del universo
$EWMA$	$EWMA_t = \lambda Y_t + (1-\lambda) EWMA_{t-1}$
μ	Media de control dada
c_2	Estimador de la desviación estándar del universo con la media de las desviaciones estándar de los subgrupos
d_2	Estimador de la desviación estándar del universo con la media de los rangos de los subgrupos
d_3	Estimador de la desviación estándar del universo con la desviación estándar de los rangos de los subgrupos
B	Estimador de la desviación estándar del universo con la desviación estándar de las desviaciones estándar de los subgrupos
A_1	Facilitador de cálculo para gráficas de medias y desviaciones estándar
A_2	Facilitador de cálculo para gráficas de medias o puntos individuales y rangos
B_3	Facilitador de cálculo para gráficas de medias y desviaciones estándar
B_4	Facilitador de cálculo para gráficas de medias y desviaciones estándar
D_3	Facilitador de cálculo para gráficas de medias o puntos individuales y rangos
D_4	Facilitador de cálculo para gráficas de medias o puntos individuales y rangos
E_2	Facilitador de cálculo para gráficas de puntos individuales y rangos móviles
λ	Factor de ponderación para cálculo EWMA
κ	Factor de corrección 3 sigma (ARL=370) para cálculo EWMA

g. Tabla de estimadores y facilitadores.

n	c2	d2	d3	A1	A2	B	B3	B4	D3	D4	E2
2	0.5642	1.1280	0.8533	3.7599	1.8806	0.4262	0.0000	3.2664	0.0000	3.2670	2.6596
3	0.7236	1.6930	0.8869	2.3937	1.0231	0.3782	0.0000	2.5682	0.0000	2.5740	
4	0.7979	2.0590	0.8813	1.8799	0.7285	0.3367	0.0000	2.2659	0.0000	2.2820	
5	0.8407	2.3260	0.8644	1.5959	0.5768	0.3053	0.0000	2.0895	0.0000	2.1140	
6	0.8686	2.5340	0.8472	1.4100	0.4833	0.2808	0.0300	1.9700	0.0000	2.0040	
7	0.8882	2.7040	0.8325	1.2766	0.4193	0.2612	0.1176	1.8824	0.0760	1.9240	
8	0.9027	2.8470	0.8199	1.1750	0.3726	0.2452	0.1850	1.8150	0.1360	1.8640	
9	0.9139	2.9700	0.8084	1.0942	0.3367	0.2317	0.2395	1.7605	0.1840	1.8160	
10	0.9227	3.0780	0.7976	1.0282	0.3082	0.2205	0.2830	1.7170	0.2230	1.7770	
11	0.9300	3.1730	0.7872	0.9726	0.2851	0.2102	0.3219	1.6781	0.2560	1.7440	
12	0.9359	3.2580	0.7777	0.9253	0.2658	0.2019	0.3529	1.6471	0.2830	1.7170	
13	0.9410	3.3360	0.7692	0.8842	0.2494	0.1939	0.3818	1.6182	0.3070	1.6930	
14	0.9453	3.4070	0.7617	0.8482	0.2353	0.1870	0.4064	1.5936	0.3280	1.6720	
15	0.9490	3.4720	0.7552	0.8162	0.2231	0.1809	0.4281	1.5719	0.3470	1.6530	
16	0.9523	3.5320	0.7491	0.7876	0.2123	0.1750	0.4487	1.5513	0.3630	1.6370	
17	0.9551	3.5880	0.7434	0.7618	0.2028	0.1702	0.4655	1.5345	0.3780	1.6220	
18	0.9576	3.6400	0.7378	0.7384	0.1943	0.1657	0.4810	1.5190	0.3910	1.6080	
19	0.9599	3.6890	0.7325	0.7170	0.1866	0.1611	0.4964	1.5036	0.4030	1.5970	
20	0.9619	3.7350	0.7278	0.6974	0.1796	0.1573	0.5094	1.4906	0.4150	1.5850	
21	0.9638	3.7780	0.7236	0.6792	0.1733	0.1532	0.5231	1.4769	0.4254	1.5746	
22	0.9655	3.8190	0.7196	0.6625	0.1675	0.1495	0.5354	1.4646	0.4347	1.5653	
23	0.9670	3.8580	0.7152	0.6469	0.1621	0.1464	0.5458	1.4542	0.4438	1.5562	
24	0.9684	3.8950	0.7102	0.6324	0.1572	0.1433	0.5561	1.4439	0.4530	1.5470	
25	0.9696	3.9310	0.7074	0.6188	0.1526	0.1410	0.5638	1.4362	0.4602	1.5398	
30	0.9747	4.0855	0.7040	0.5619	0.1341	0.1287	0.6039	1.3961	0.4830	1.5170	
35	0.9784	4.2134	0.7000	0.5183	0.1204	0.1193	0.6342	1.3658	0.5016	1.4984	
40	0.9812	4.3220	0.6970	0.4835	0.1098	0.1111	0.6604	1.3396	0.5162	1.4838	
45	0.9831	4.4151	0.6951	0.4549	0.1013	0.1059	0.6767	1.3233	0.5277	1.4723	
50	0.9849	4.4982	0.6939	0.4308	0.0943	0.1000	0.6953	1.3047	0.5372	1.4628	
55	0.9900	4.5720	0.6930	0.4086	0.0885	0.0415	0.8744	1.1256	0.5453	1.4547	
60	0.9900	4.6220	0.6914	0.3912	0.0838	0.0569	0.8277	1.1723	0.5512	1.4488	
65	0.9900	4.6720	0.6881	0.3759	0.0796	0.0672	0.7964	1.2036	0.5582	1.4418	
70	0.9900	4.7220	0.6815	0.3622	0.0759	0.0749	0.7729	1.2271	0.5670	1.4330	
75	0.9900	4.7720	0.6702	0.3499	0.0726	0.0810	0.7544	1.2456	0.5787	1.4213	
80	0.9900	4.8220	0.6521	0.3388	0.0696	0.0860	0.7393	1.2607	0.5943	1.4057	
85	0.9900	4.8720	0.6249	0.3287	0.0668	0.0902	0.7267	1.2733	0.6152	1.3848	
90	0.9900	4.9220	0.5864	0.3194	0.0642	0.0937	0.7159	1.2841	0.6426	1.3574	
95	0.9900	4.9720	0.5335	0.3109	0.0619	0.0968	0.7066	1.2934	0.6781	1.3219	
100	0.9900	5.0220	0.4635	0.3030	0.0597	0.0995	0.6985	1.3015	0.7231	1.2769	

2. Gráficas de Control por Atributos:

a. Límites de control históricos, provisionales o de estudio inicial. Cálculo exacto.

	c		p
a1	$LC_c = \bar{c} \pm 3\sigma_c$	a2	$LC_p = \bar{p} \pm 3\sigma_p$
	np		u
a3	$LC_{np} = \overline{np} \pm 3\sigma_{np}$	a4	$LC_u = \bar{u} \pm 3\sigma_u$

b. Límites de control históricos, provisionales o de estudio inicial. Cálculo con estimadores.

	c		p
b1	$LC_c = \bar{c} \pm 3\sqrt{\bar{c}}$	b2	$LC_p = \bar{p} \pm 3\sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})/n}$
	np		u
b3	$LC_{np} = \overline{np} \pm 3\sqrt{\overline{np}(1-\bar{p})}$	b4	$LC_u = \bar{u} \pm 3\sqrt{\bar{u}/n}$

c. Límites de control dados, conocidos o estándares.

	c		p		np		u
c1	$LC_c = dados$	c2	$LC_p = dados$	c3	$LC_{np} = dados$	c4	$LC_u = dados$

d. Desarrollo de los cálculos con estimadores.

Para llegar de a.1 a b.1	Para llegar de a.2 a b.2
$\sigma_c = \sqrt{\bar{c}}$	$\sigma_p = \sqrt{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})/n}$
Para llegar de a.3 a b.3	**Para llegar de a.4 a b.4**
$\sigma_{np} = \sqrt{\overline{np}(1-\bar{p})}$	$\sigma_u = \sqrt{\bar{u}/n}$

e. Glosario.

n	Tamaño de la muestra
c	Número de no conformidades o defectos
$\bar{c}$	Promedio de defectos
p	Fracción no conforme o defectuosa
$\bar{p}$	Promedio de fracción defectuosa
np	Número de no conformes o defectuosos
$\overline{np}$	Promedio de defectuosos
u	No conformidades o defectos por unidad
$\bar{u}$	Promedio defectos por unidad
LC	Límites de Control
σ	Desviación estándar

3. Distribución de frecuencias y Habilidad de Proceso:

a. Datos no agrupados.

$$\overline{\overline{X}} = \left(\sum x\right) / n$$

$$s = \sqrt{\sum \left(\overline{\overline{X}} - x\right)^2 / (n-1)}$$

$$Pp = \frac{LSE - LIE}{2n_\sigma s}$$

$$z_{INF} = \left(\overline{\overline{X}} - LIE\right) / s$$

$$z_{SUP} = \left(LSE - \overline{\overline{X}}\right) / s$$

$$Ppk = \frac{min\left[z_{INF}, z_{SUP}\right]}{n_\sigma}$$

b. Datos agrupados.

$$\overline{\overline{X}} = \left(\sum x\right) / n$$

$$s = \overline{R} / d_2$$

$$Cp = \frac{LSE - LIE}{2n_\sigma s}$$

$$z_{INF} = \left(\overline{\overline{X}} - LIE\right) / s$$

$$z_{SUP} = \left(LSE - \overline{\overline{X}}\right) / s$$

$$Cpk = \frac{min\left[z_{INF}, z_{SUP}\right]}{n_\sigma}$$

c. Porcentajes fuera de especificación de una distribución normal.

Z	+0.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.6	+0.8
-6.0	100.00000	100.00000	100.00000	100.00000	99.99999
-5.0	99.99997	99.99992	99.99979	99.99946	99.99867
-4.0	99.99680	99.99280	99.98410	99.96600	99.93100
-3.0	99.86500	99.74400	99.53000	99.18000	98.61000
-2.0	97.72000	96.41000	94.52000	91.92000	88.49000
-1.0	84.13000	78.81000	72.58000	65.54000	57.93000
0.0	50.00000	42.07000	34.46000	27.42000	21.19000
1.0	15.87000	11.51000	8.08000	5.48000	3.59000
2.0	2.28000	1.39000	0.82000	0.47000	0.25600
3.0	0.13500	0.06900	0.03400	0.01590	0.00720
4.0	0.00320	0.00133	0.00054	0.00021	0.00008
5.0	0.00003	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
6.0	0.00000				

Esta tabla fué extraída de la tabla interna del sistema la cual cuenta con una resolución 20 veces mayor y un mecanismo de interpolación lineal.

d. Sesgo y Curtosis.

$$\overline{\overline{X}} = \left(\sum x\right) / n$$

$$\overline{X^2} = \left(\sum x^2\right) / n$$

$$\overline{X^3} = \left(\sum x^3\right) / n$$

$$\overline{X^4} = \left(\sum x^4\right) / n$$

$$Mo_2 = \overline{X^2} - \overline{\overline{X}}^2$$

$$Mo_3 = \overline{X^3} - 3\overline{\overline{X}}\,\overline{X^2} + 2\overline{\overline{X}}^3$$

$$Mo_4 = \overline{X^4} - 4\overline{\overline{X}}\,\overline{X^3} + 6\overline{\overline{X}}^2\,\overline{X^2} - 3\overline{\overline{X}}^4$$

$$Sk = \frac{Mo_3}{\sqrt[3]{Mo_2^2}}$$

$$Ku = \frac{Mo_4}{Mo_2^2} - 3$$

e. Prueba de normalidad Anderson-Darling.

Resultado	Los datos pertenecen a una distribución Normal	Certeza
A^2 mod > 1.035	No	99% de probabilidad de acertar
A^2 mod > 0.752	No	95% de probabilidad de acertar
A^2 mod > 0.631	No	90%de probabilidad de acertar
A^2 mod <= 0.631	Sí	

f. Coeficientes mínimos de correlación para el ajuste lineal de frecuencias acumuladas.

Número de datos	Coeficiente mínimo
Menor a 20	0.9600
21 a 25	0.9662
26 a 30	0.9707
31 a 40	0.9767
41 a 50	0.9807
51 a 60	0.9835
61 o más	0.9865

g. Glosario.

x	Muestra individual
n	Tamaño de la muestra
$\overline{\overline{X}}$	Media de la muestra
s	Desviación estándar muestral
LSE	Límite superior de especificación
LIE	Límite inferior de especificación
z_{INF}	Distancia estandarizada de la media al límite inferior de especificación
z_{SUP}	Distancia estandarizada de la media al límite superior de especificación
n_σ	Unidades estandarizadas de cada lado de la media utilizadas como referencia para el cálculo de los índices de capacidad y habilidad.
Pp	Indice de capacidad potencial de proceso para datos no agrupados
Ppk	Indice de habilidad de proceso para datos no agrupados
$\overline{R}$	Rango promedio de los subgrupos
d_2	Estimador de la desviación estándar del universo con la media de los rangos de los subgrupos
Cp	Indice de capacidad potencial de proceso para datos agrupados
Cpk	Indice de habilidad de proceso para datos agrupados
Mo_2	Momento de segundo orden

Mo_3	Momento de tercer orden
Mo_4	Momento de cuarto orden
Sk	Sesgo
Ku	Curtosis

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