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AUTHOR

Averitt, Sallie D.

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Worksheets

IDENTIFIERS

*Statistical Process Control

ABSTRACT

This instructor guide, which was developed for use in a manufacturing firm's advanced technical preparation program, contains the materials required to present a learning module that is designed to prepare trainees for the program's statistical process control module by improving their basic math skills and instructing them in basic calculator operation. The guide is divided into five sections. The first section contains the following preliminary information: individual assessment sheet, instructor notes, and primary objectives. The second section is a course outline, and the third section contains the module lessons and worksheets, which are devoted to the following topics: using a calculator, calculating totals, calculating averages, calculating process averages, rounding off decimals, and calculating ranges. The final two sections consist of answers to the worksheets and pretests and posttests. (MN)



Statistical Process Control (SPC) Advanced Technical Preparation Fieldcrest Cannon, Inc.

PRE-SPC I Instructor Book

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Instructor:



PRE-SPC I

Authored by
Sallie D. Averitt, Ed.D.
Workforce Education Services

Technical Editor

Jim Sholly, Training and Safety Coordinator
Fieldcrest Cannon, Inc.

Academic Editor

Elaine Haney, Workplace Education Specialist

Muscogee County School District

1996

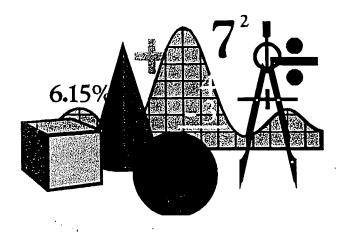




PRE-SPC I

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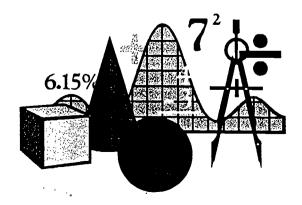
- 1. Preliminary Information
 Individual Assessment Sheet
 Instructor Notes
 Primary Objectives
- Section Outline
 Introduction
 Control Chart Briefing
 PRE-SPC
 - Using a Calculator
 - Calculating Totals
 - Calculating Averages
 - Calculating Process Averages
 - Rounding Off Decimals
 - Calculating Ranges
- 3. PRE-SPC Lessons and Worksheets
- 4. Answer Key
- 5. Pre- and Posttests





PRE-SPC I Individual Assessment Sheet

Associate Name Social Security Number Plant Location	· — — —
Pretest PRE-SPC I score Date of Pretest	Instructor
Posttest PRE-SPC I score Date of Posttest	Instructor





PRE-SPC I

Instructor Notes

 Administer a PRE-SPC I pretest Forward all graded pretest to:

Workforce Education Services

4501 Sears Road

Columbus, Georgia 31907-1762

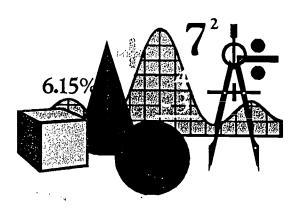
- Each associate must have access to a calculator
- Encourage associates to write words that they do not know or understand in their vocabulary notebooks (PRE-SPC I participants will need a vocabulary notebook)
- The following books are an integral part of the PRE-SPC I curriculum:
 - Contemporary's Math Skills That Work
 A Functional Approach for Life and Work (Book 1)
 - Contemporary's Math Skills That Work
 A Functional Approach for Life and Work (Book 2)
- PRE-SPC I mastery level 90% (number correct /total)
- Administer a PRE-SPC I posttest

Forward all graded posttest to:

Workforce Education Services

4501 Sears Road

Columbus, Georgia 31907-1762



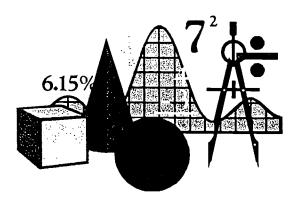


PRE-SPC I Primary Objectives

Primary Objectives for PRE-SPC I

- Improve associates' basic math skills
- Instruct associates on how to use a calculator

 Basic Calculator Operations
- Assist associates in preparing for participation in SPC Training



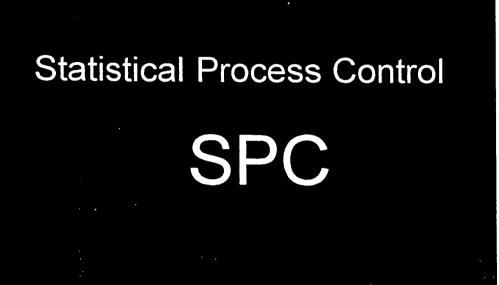


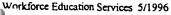


FIELDCREST CANNON, INC. "

World Class Manufacturer World Class Workforce









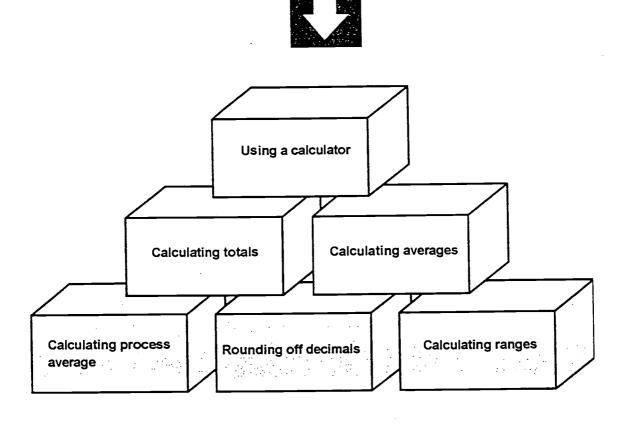


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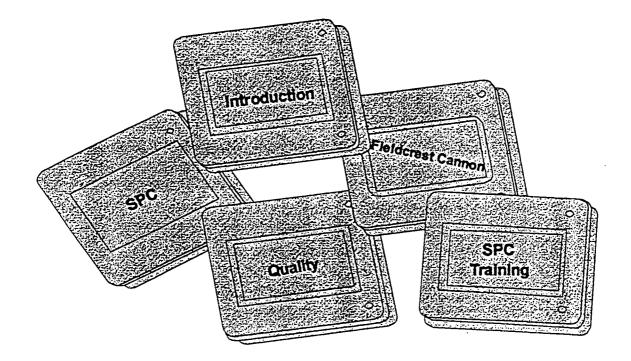
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Introduction

Statistical Process Control (SPC) PRE-SPC I

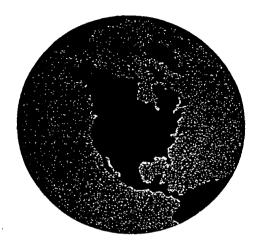






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Global Competition

Directions

- Read the following text
- Circle words that you do not know or understand
- Ask your instructor to say the circled words
- Include the circled words and definitions in your vocabulary notebook
- Practice reading the text aloud

Fieldcrest Cannon, Inc. has to compete worldwide for its customers. Therefore, new technology and a skilled workforce are essential in attaining a world class status. Technology will keep the company from falling behind other manufacturers, and upgraded associate skills will keep Fieldcrest Cannon competitive in the world market.







GLOBAL COMPETITION



Directions

- Answer the following question
- Mark a ✓ beside the correct answer

What will help Fieldcrest Cannon become a strong competitor in the world market?

- 1. Old technology with old machinery
- Upgraded associate skills and new technology
- ____ 3. Sell only in the United States
- 4. New technology and more down time

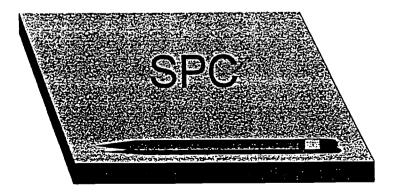
Directions

- Read the following text
- Circle words that you do not know or understand
- Ask your instructor to say the circled words
- Include the circled words and definitions in your vocabulary notebook
- Practice reading the text aloud

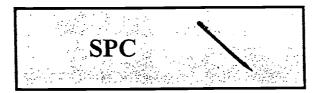
Statistical Process Control (SPC)

SPC is a technique for controlling the quality of a process. The associates' responsibilities include the following:

- Record data on the process
- Alert management of any situations that are out of control
- Inform management of situations that could result in defective parts and products
- Provide recommendations on situations that could result in defective parts and products
- Participate in implementing approved recommendations

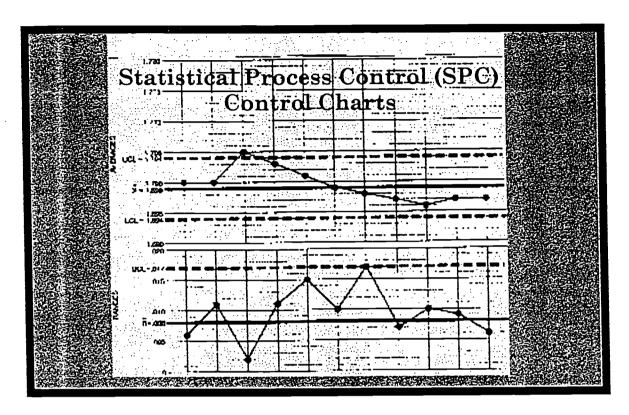






<u>Direction</u> Circle the best answer.

- 1. SPC is an acronym for
 - a. statistical progress center
 - b. standard process center
 - c. statistical process control
 - d. standard process control
- 2. The associates' responsibilities in working with SPC include
 - a. record data on the process
 - b. alert management of situations that are out of control
 - c. provide recommendations on situations that could result in defective parts or products
 - d. all of the above



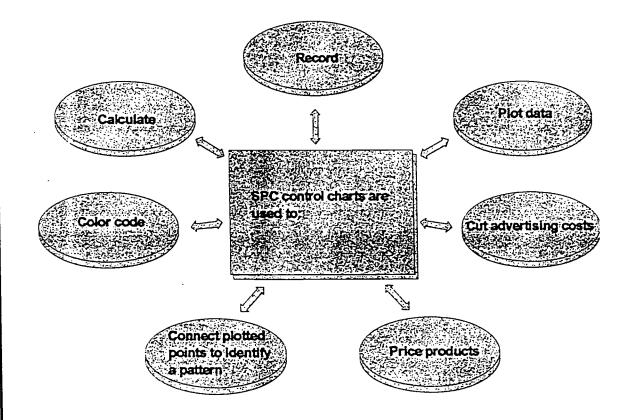
Directions

- Read the following text
- · Circle the words you do not know or understand
- Ask your instructor to say the circled words
- Include the circled words and definitions in your vocabulary notebook
- Select a partner and read the text aloud -- take turns

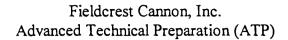
SPC's main tool is the *control chart*. The charts are used to record, calculate, plot data, and connect plotted points to find a pattern. SPC charts allow associates to recognize whether a process is going to produce defects or errors. Therefore, associates may take corrective action to avoid production problems.

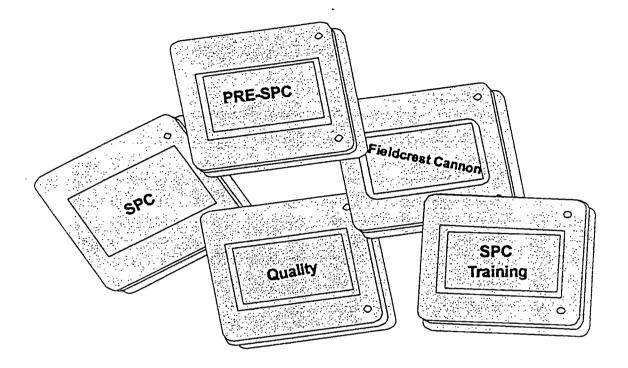
Direction

Place an * over the ovals that are not functions of SPC control charts.



20





21

PRE-SPC

Fieldcrest Cannon associates will review specific math skills before working with SPC control charts. These skills include the following:

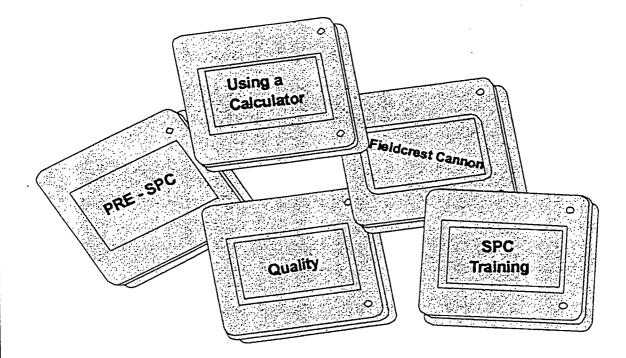
- 1. Using a calculator
- 2. Calculating totals
- 3. Calculating averages
- 4. Calculating the process average
- 5. Rounding off decimals
- 6. Calculating ranges

Directions

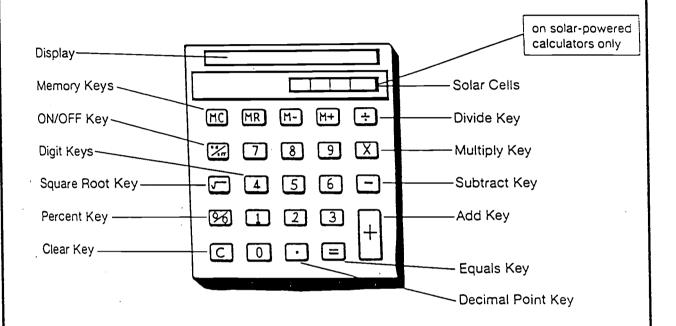
- Find and circle the following words in the word puzzle
- The words may be written across, down, up, diagonally, backwards

calculator total process number range average decimal round

r	0	w	b	e	a	t	S	t	p	q
С	а	1	c	u	1	а	t	0	r	a
x	r	n	0	r	i	m	0	p	0	n
m	0	u	g	0	0	d	u	g	С	р
a	p	m	p	е	a	k	i	n	е	у
k	m	b	u	p	S	e	е	t	S	b
а	v	е	r	а	g	е	t	0	S	t
p	n	r	b	е	е	k	S	· p	u	0
u '	p	b	0	0	k	е	n	d	0	t
t	а	. m	w	u	y	r	а	у	1	a
b	x	O	t	i	n	e	e	d	0	1
1	а	m	i	С	е	d	е	e	d	s



BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS

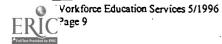


<u>Direction</u> Read the following text

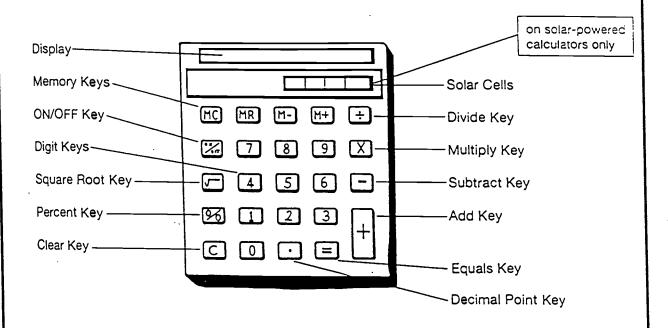
Calculators are important in the study of math. The calculator above is probably similar to one you've seen, or one you may be using. You use a calculator by pressing different keys in the correct order.

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS

Directions			•	
	ollowing questions:			
a. How do	es a calculator work?	•		
b. Do you	use a calculator at wo	ork or home?	Explain.	
c. What ar	ithmetic operations ca	an vou perform	on a calculator?	
	have a personal calcu			
	have access to a calc)	
	nswers in complete se			
write your a	ibweis in complete s	cincinces.		
		·		
	<u> </u>			
	<u> </u>			



BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS



Direction

Read the following text

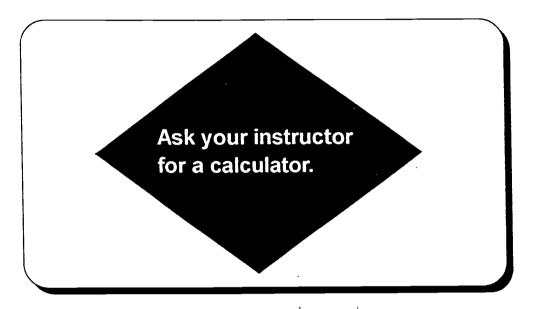
Notice the location of each of the following keys:

- A key on the left turns the calculator on and off.

 For purposes of this section, we will not be working with the memory, square root, or percent keys.
- There is a digit key for each number from 1 to 9, plus a key for 0. There is also a key for a decimal point.
- A key for each major arithmetic operation can be found along the right hand side. These operations include dividing, multiplying, subtracting, and adding.
- An "equals" (=) key can be found on the bottom row.
- The key marked "C" stands for clear. Press this key whenever you have finished doing one problem and want to do another. This key clears the calculator so you can start over.



BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS

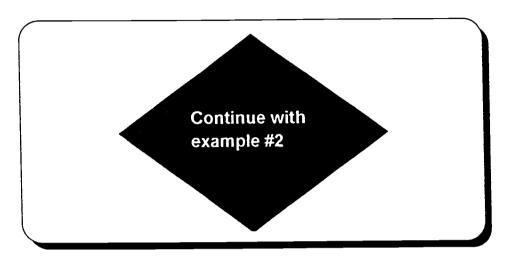


Directions:

- Complete the following example
- Ask your instructor for help -- if needed

Example #1		
Enter 4,610 on your calculator, press keys shown at right.	Press Keys	Display Reads
	С	
Do not enter comma →	4	4.
	6	46.
	1	461.
	0	4610.

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS



Directions:

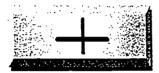
- Complete the following example
- Ask your instructor for help -- if needed

Example #2		
Enter \$4.68 on your calculator, press keys shown at right.	Press Keys	Display Reads
	С	0.
	4	4.
Enter decimal point to separate dollars from cents. →		4.
	6	4.6
	8	4.68

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- ADDITION

Example #1
Adding Two Numbers

• The add key is used to add two numbers.



• The equals key will display the answer.



• Remember: Press "C" to clear the calculator's display before starting each new problem.

Direction

Use a calculator to work the following example:

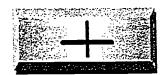
Example #1		
To add 43 and 18 on a calculator, press keys as shown at right.	Press Keys	Display Reads
		0.
	43	43.
Enter arithmetic operation →	+	43.
	18	18.
	=	61.
Answer: 61	•	

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- ADDITION

Example #2

Adding Three or More Numbers

• Enter each number and press the add key. (Reference example #2)



• Press the equals key after entering the final number.



Direction

Use a calculator to work the following example:

ress Keys	Display Reads
C	0.
3.25	3.25
+	3.25
1.50	1.50
+	4.75
3.75	3.75
=	8.50
	3.25 + 1.50 + 3.75

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- ADDITION

Directions

- Solve the following problems with a calculator
- Write your answers in the blocks



Calculator Discovery

- The calculator display does not show a [+] sign
- ⇒ A final answer appears after you press [=]

ADDING TWO NUMBERS

37	153	381	\$1,152	\$6.59
+ 21	+ 20	+ 126	+ 953	+ .98

ADDING THREE NUMBERS

21	121	381	\$1,252	\$8.69
10	93	425	878	1.52
+ 15	<u>+ 68</u>	+ 116	+ 593	+.89

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- ADDITION



Ask your instructor for the book, <u>Math Skills That Work -- A</u> Functional Approach for Life and Work -- Book 1.

Complete pages 33-46 on Focus on Calculators

Note: Not all calculators work like the one in this section. However, this is a good example of one rather common, inexpensive calculator.

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- SUBTRACTION

Example #1

Subtracting One Number From Another

• The subtract key is used to subtract two numbers.



• The equals key will display the answer.



• Remember, press "C" to clear the calculator's display before starting each new problem.

Direction

Use a calculator to work the following example:

Example #1		
Subtract 43 from 118 on your calculator.	Press Keys	Display Reads
İ	С	0.
	118	118.
Enter arithmetic operation →	-	118.
	43	43.
	=	75.
Answer: 75		

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- SUBTRACTION

Example #2

Subtracting Two or More Numbers

• Enter each number and press the subtract key. (Reference example #2)



• Press the "equals" key after entering the final number.



Direction

Use a calculator to work the following example:

Example #2		
Subtraction: Sam has \$650.25 in his account. He must buy machine parts for \$390.74 and office supplies for \$199.95. How much money will be left in Sam's account?	Press Keys	Display Reads
	С	0.
	650.25	650.25
Enter arithmetic operation ->	-	650.25
	390.74	390.74
Enter arithmetic operation ->	-	
	·	259.51
	199.95	199.95
	=	59.56

Answer: \$59.56

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- SUBTRACTION

Directions

- Solve the following problems with a calculator
- Write the answers in the blocks



Calculator Discovery

- The calculator display does not show a []sign
- ⇒ A final answer appears after you press [=]

SUBTRACT ONE NUMBER FROM ANOTHER

	44 - 20	168 <u>- 28</u>	881 - 665	\$1,588 <u>- 798</u>	\$8.78 <u>56</u>
--	------------	--------------------	--------------	-------------------------	---------------------

SUBTRACT TWO OR MORE NUMBERS

88 - 35 - 7	=
247 - 105 - 55 - 33	=
\$150.00 - \$55.88 - \$25.99 - \$15.00	=

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- SUBTRACTION



Ask your instructor for the book, <u>Math Skills That Work -- A</u>
<u>Functional Approach for Life and Work -- Book 1</u>.

Complete pages 63-68 on Focus on Calculators

Note: Not all calculators work like the one in this section. However, this is a good example of one rather common, inexpensive calculator.

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BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- MULTIPLICATION

Example #1
Multiplying Two Numbers

• The multiply key is used to multiply two numbers.



• The equals key will display the answer.



• Remember: Press "C" to clear the calculator's display before starting each new problem.

Direction

Use a calculator to work the following example:

Example #1		
Multiply 48 by 5 on your calculator.	Press Keys	Display Reads
	С	0.
	48	48.
Enter arithmetic operation ->	X	48.
	5	5.
	=	240.
Answer: 240		

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- MULTIPLICATION

Example #2

Multiplying More Than Two Numbers

• Enter each number and press the multiply key. (Reference example #2)



• Press the equals key after entering the final number.



Direction

Use a calculator to work the following example:

Example #2

Multiplving:

Next week Sam is scheduled to work 3 days at \$16.00 per hour. His total hours are 18. How much money will Sam make?

Press	Display
Keys	Reads
С	0.
16	16.
X	16.
18	18.
=	288

Enter arithmetic operation ->

Answer: \$288.00

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- MULTIPLICATION

Directions

- Solve the following problems
- Use a calculator
- Write the answers in the blocks



Calculator Discovery

- The calculator display does not show a [X] sign
- ⇒ A final answer appears after you press [=]

MULTIPLY TWO NUMBERS

14	205	81	\$1.50	\$8.78 <u>x 10</u>
<u>x 5</u>	<u>x 2</u>	<u>x 9</u>	<u>x 4</u>	

MULTIPLY MORE THAN TWO NUMBERS

8 x 9 x 10	=
24 x 10 x 2 x 4	=
150 x 20 x 4 x 12	=
	=

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- MULTIPLICATION



Ask your instructor for the book, <u>Math Skills That Work -- A</u>
Functional Approach for Life and Work -- Book 1.

Complete pages 100-106 on Focus on Calculators

Note: Not all calculators work like the one in this section. However, this is a good example of one rather common, inexpensive calculator.

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- DIVISION

Example #1

Divide

• The divide key is used to divide two numbers.



• The equals key will display the answer.



• Remember: Press "C" to clear the calculator's display before starting each new problem.

Direction

Use a calculator to work the following example:

Example #1		
Divide 40 by 5 on your calculator, press keys as shown at right.	Press Keys	Display Reads
İ	С	0.
Enter the dividend →	40	40.
Enter arithmetic operation →	÷	40.
Enter the divisor →	5	5.
	=	8.
Answer: 8		<u> </u>

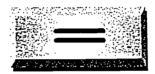
BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- DIVISION

Example #2 Divide

• Enter the dividend and press the divide key.



• Press the equals key after entering the final number.



Direction

Use a calculator to work the following example:

Example #2

Division:

Sam worked 45 hours last week. Assuming he worked 5 days, how many hours did Sam average each day?

Enter the dividend →

Enter arithmetic operation >

Enter the divisor ->

Keys	Reads_
С	0.
45	45.
÷	45.
5	5.
=	9.

Display

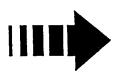
Press

Answer: Sam worked an average of 9 hours per day.

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- DIVISION

Directions

- Solve the following problems
- Use a calculator
- Write the answers in the blocks



Calculator Discovery

- ➤ You cannot divide by 0. Example: 36 ÷ 0
- \bigcirc The calculator will display an error symbol \bigcirc an E on most calculators.
- ➡ If an error symbol appears on the calculator, press the clear key and repeat the calculation.

	Divide	
1.	136 ÷ 8 =	
2.	425 ÷ 5 =	
3.	475 ÷ 25 =	

4.	<u>Divide</u> \$256.00 ÷ 2	=	
5.	1415 ÷ 5	=	
6.	\$150.25 ÷ 25	=	

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- DIVISION

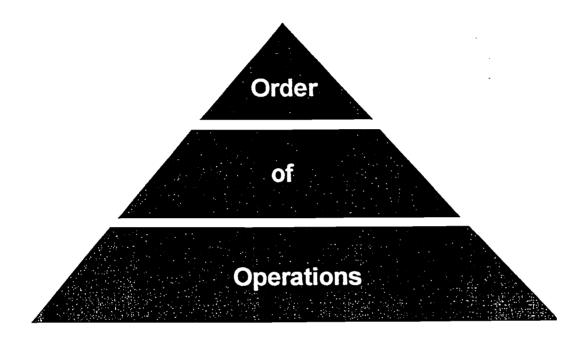


Ask your instructor for the book, <u>Math Skills That Work -- A</u> Functional Approach for Life and Work -- Book 1.

Complete pages 136-142 on Focus on Calculators

Note: Not all calculators work like the one in this section. However, this is a good example of one rather common, inexpensive calculator.

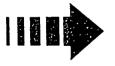
BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- ORDER OF OPERATIONS



If a problem includes more than one operation, a specific order must be followed. Steps 1-3 identify this order.



1. Do operations in parentheses () first



2. Next, multiply and divide working from left to right



3. Finally, add and subtract working from left to right

BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- ORDER OF OPERATIONS

EXAMPLE

Solve: $8 + 8 \div 2$

- First, do operations in parentheses (). There are none.
- **2** Do all multiplications and divisions. There is one division. $8 \div 2 = 4$
- 3 Do all additions and subtractions. There is one addition. 8 + 4 = 12

Directions

- Solve the following problems
- Use a calculator

1.
$$(4+2) \times 6 =$$

4.
$$9 + 18 \div 3 =$$

5.
$$(75 - 25) \div 5 =$$

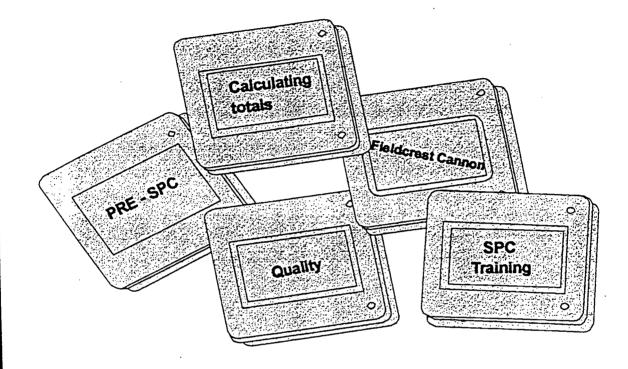
BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- ORDER OF OPERATIONS



Ask your instructor for the book, <u>Math Skills That Work -- A</u> Functional Approach for Life and Work -- Book 1.

Complete pages 81-82

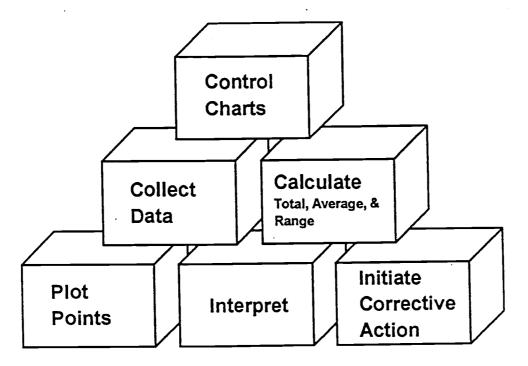
Note: Not all calculators work like the one in this section. However, this is a good example of one rather common, inexpensive calculator.





CALCULATING TOTALS

Group Activity: Read and discuss the following text.

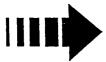


Control charts include five essential steps.

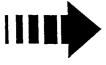
Two of these are collecting data and calculating totals, averages, and ranges.



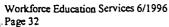
Associates have access to sample measurements.



Associates collect sample data from the machines. They record the data.

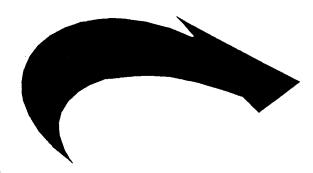


Associates use a calculator to calculate totals.





CALCULATING TOTALS



Directions

- Answer the following questions
- Write your answers on the lines provided

1.	How are sample data collected?
2.	Where do the sample measurements come from?
3.	Are you comfortable using a calculator?
4.	Would you rather add the numbers without a calculator?



CALCULATING TOTALS

Directions

- Calculate the following totals
- Use a calculator
- You may refer to page 14

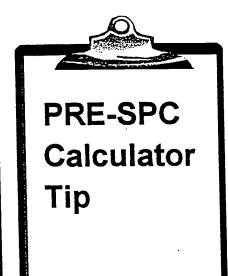
ADD THE SAMPLE MEASUREMENTS TO GET THE SAMPLE'S TOTAL.

Adding Three or More Digits

Sample	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Measurements	Sample #1	Sample #2	Sample #3	Sample #4	Sample #5
1	84.2	87.7	87.2	86.2	88.1
2	83.8	86.9	85.8	85.5	85.7
3	83.3	95.7	76.4	87.3	86.2
4	83.4	85.6	83.3	83.4	84.8
5	+ 84.2	+ 84.4	+ 85.2	+ 85.5	+ 87.7
Sample Total		,			



CALCULATING TOTALS



Calculator Tip

If a mistake is made on one entry while adding a list of numbers, the following procedures are recommended:

- Clear [C] the display to erase the single number
- Reenter the number correctly and continue adding

Directions

- Calculate the total of each sample
- Use a calculator

84.1	87.2	84.2	83.0	80.8
77.8	86.9	83.8	83.7	85.8
88.0	83.7	88.9	84.4	89.9
89.1	79.9	80.7	89.0	84.9
82.2	81.1	<u>79.8</u>	<u>78.2</u>	<u>87.2</u>

Total ____



Advanced Technical Preparation (ATP)
CALCULATING TOTALS
Direction List at least three problems that can occur when using a calculator.
<u>·</u>



BASIC CALCULATOR OPERATIONS -- CALCULATING TOTALS

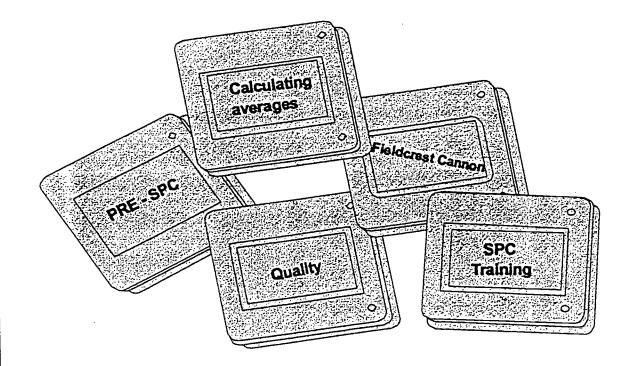


Ask your instructor for the book, <u>Math Skills That Work -- A</u>
<u>Functional Approach for Life and Work -- Book 2</u>.

Complete pages 44-45 on Adding Decimals

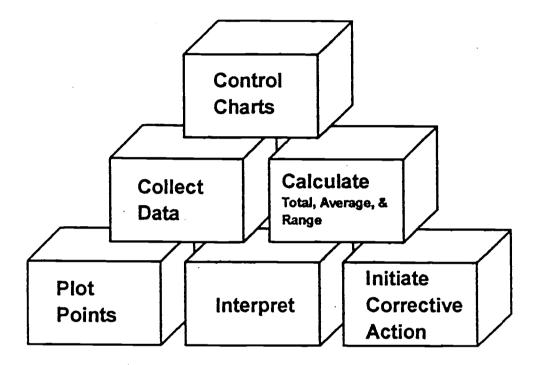
Note: Not all calculators work like the one in this section. However, this is a good example of one rather common, inexpensive calculator.





CALCULATING AVERAGES

Group Activity: Read and discuss the following text.



Control charts include five essential steps.

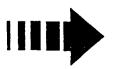
Two of these are collecting data and calculating totals, averages, and ranges. Calculating averages is one of the three primary calculate activities listed.



Associates will calculate the average of the totals.



The average is calculated by dividing the sum of the totals by the number of numbers in the set.



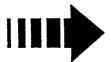
In SPC, work average is represented by the following symbol:



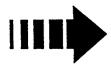
CALCULATING AVERAGES

Direction

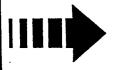
• Read the following text



Mean is another word for average.



An average is usually <u>not</u> equal to any of the numbers in the group you add.



The average is often close to the middle value of the group.

How do associates find the average of 2 or more numbers? Follow the two steps below:

step 1

Add the numbers (sample measurements) together.



Divide the sum in step 1 by the number of items (numbers) you added.

Remember, to find the average of a group of numbers, first add the numbers together. Then divide that total (sum) by the number of numbers added.

Example:

Find the average number of hours worked per day.



Add the group of numbers:

<u>Days</u>		<u>Hours</u>
Monday	=	9
Tuesday	=	10
Wednesday	=	10
Thursday	=	12
Friday	.=	_9

50 ⊃ total hours worked



Divide the total in step 1 (50 total hours) by the total number of days \supset 5.

Average Hours

 $50 \div 5 = 10$ hours each day



Directions

- Compute the average for each problem below
- Use a calculator



The average is the *middle* of a group of numbers.

1. Find the average loom efficiency for the 4 shifts listed below:

<u>Shift</u>	Efficiency %
Α	. 88
В	87
С	81
D	88

Answer	

2. Find the average temperature in the card room for the following days:

<u>Dav</u>	<u>Temperature</u>
Monday	80°
Tuesday	82°
Wednesday	89°
Thursday	81°

Answer

Directions

- Find the average of each group of numbers
- Write the average in the box
- Use a calculator

1. 320 158 75 +103

Average

Average

3. 558 + 9

Average

<u>Average</u>

CALCULATING AVERAGES

Directions

- Add the total
- Calculate the average
- Use a calculator

To find the average:

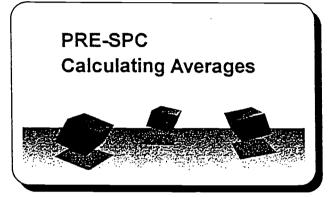
⇒Add the sample measurements

⇒Divide that sum by the number of items (numbers) added

Total and Average

Monday	Tuesday	_	•	Friday
Sample #1	Sample #2	Sample #3	Sample #4	Sample #5
84.2	87.7	87.2	86.2	88.1
83.8	86.9	85.8	85.5	85.7
83.3	95.7	76.4	87.3	86.2
83.4	85.6	83.3	83.4	84.8
+ 84.2	+ 84.4	+ 85.2	+ 85.5	+ 87.7
	84.2 83.8 83.3 83.4	Sample #1 Sample #2 84.2 87.7 83.8 86.9 83.3 95.7 83.4 85.6	Sample #1 Sample #2 Sample #3 84.2 87.7 87.2 83.8 86.9 85.8 83.3 95.7 76.4 83.4 85.6 83.3	Sample #1 Sample #2 Sample #3 Sample #4 84.2 87.7 87.2 86.2 83.8 86.9 85.8 85.5 83.3 95.7 76.4 87.3 83.4 85.6 83.3 83.4

CALCULATING AVERAGES



Directions

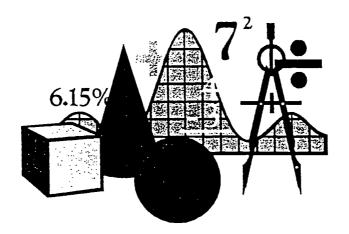
- Read the following statements
- Circle the letter \underline{T} if the statement is true and \underline{F} if it is false
- T F 1. Average is another word for mean.
- Τ F 2. The average is often close to the last value of the group.
- T F 3. The average is calculated by dividing the sum by the number of items in the set.
- X 4. In SPC, work average is represented by the following symbol: Τ F
- T 5. Median is another word for average.

CALCULATING TOTAL AND AVERAGE

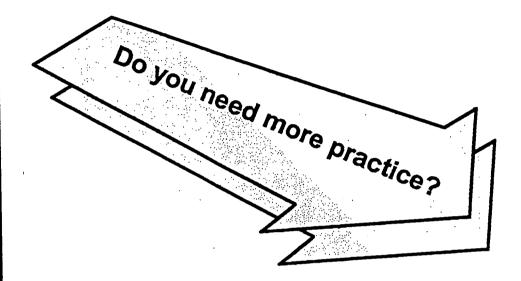
Directions

- Calculate the total and average for each sample
- Use a calculator

Average					
Total	1				****
	<u>82.2</u>	<u>81.1</u>	<u>79.8</u>	<u>78.2</u>	<u>87.2</u>
	89.1	79.9	80.7	89.0	84.9
	88.0	83.7	88.9	84.4	89.9
	77.8	86.9	83.8	83.7	85.8
	84.1	87.2	84.2	83.0	80.8



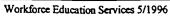
CALCULATING AVERAGES



Ask your instructor for the book, <u>Math Skills That Work -- A</u> Functional Approach for Life and Work -- Book 2.

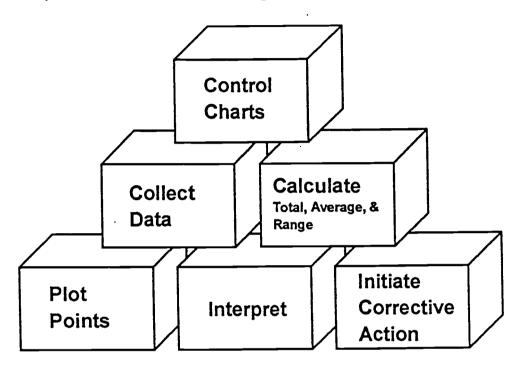
Complete page 165 -- The Language of Data Analysis Use a calculator to solve the problems.





CALCULATING THE PROCESS AVERAGE

Group Activity: Read and discuss the following text.



- Control charts include five essential steps.
- Two of these are <u>collecting</u> data and <u>calculating</u> totals, sample averages, process averages, and ranges.

Associates will calculate the average of the totals.

The average is calculated by dividing the sum of the totals by the number of numbers in the set.

The process average is calculated by dividing the sum of the sample averages by the number of samples in the set.

In SPC, the process average is represented by the following symbol:



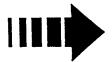


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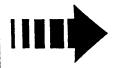
CALCULATING THE PROCESS AVERAGE

Direction

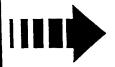
Read the following text



Mean is another word for average.



A process average is usually <u>not</u> equal to any of the numbers in the group of sample averages.



The process average \underline{is} often close to the middle value of the sample average group.

How do associates find the process average? Follow the two steps below:



Add the sample averages together.



Divide the sum in step 1 by the number of items (numbers) added.

To find the process average of a group of numbers, first add the sample averages together. Then divide that total (sum) by the number of samples.

Example:

Find the process average of samples 1-5.

step 1

Add the following sample averages:

<u>Sample</u>		Sample Average
#1	=	76
#2	=	74.8
#3	=	72
#4	=	82.2
#5		<u>85.0</u>

total sample average 390.0



Divide the total in step 1 (390 total sample averages) by the total number of samples \bigcirc 5.

Process Average

$$\overline{\overline{X}} = 390.0 \div 5 = 78$$

Directions

- Compute the process average
- Use a calculator



The middle of the group can be found by calculating the process average.

Find the process average of the 4 samples listed below:

	_
•	7
٦,	~
_/	•

Sample	Sample Mean	
#1	68	
#2	77	
#3	81	
#4	<u>64</u>	

Answer

<u>X</u> = ____

step 1

step 2

CALCULATING THE PROCESS AVERAGE



Directions

- Read the following statements
- Circle the letter \underline{T} if the statement is true and \underline{F} if it is false
- T F 1. Mean is another word for average.
- T F 2. The process average is the mean of the sample averages.
- T F 3. The process average is calculated by dividing the sum of the totals by the number of items in the set.
- T F 4. In SPC, process average is represented by the following symbol: \overline{X}

Directions

- Find the process average
- Use a calculator

 $\overline{\overline{X}}$ = Average of the Sample Averages

 $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$

Sample	Sample Mean
Sample #1	76.0
Sample #2	74.6
Sample #3	75.2
Sample #4	61.6
Sample #5	64.5
Sample #6	74.5
Sample #7	81.0
Sample #8	79.8

Answer

<u>X</u> = ____



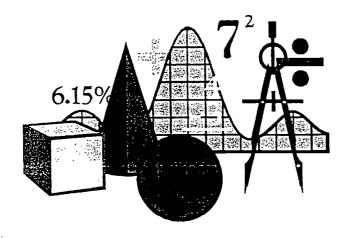
CALCULATING TOTAL, SAMPLE AVERAGE, AND PROCESS AVERAGE

Directions

- Calculate the total, sample average, and process average
- Use a calculator

Sample #1 Sample #2 Sample #3 Sample #4 Sample #5	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	84.1	87.2	84.2	83.0	80.8
	77.8	86.9	83.8	83.7	85.8
	88.0	83.7	88.9	84.4	89.9
	89.1	79.9	80.7	89.0	84.9
	82.2	81.1	79.8	78.2	87.2
Total Average	<u>02.2</u>	<u>01.1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>07.2</u>

Process Average $\overline{\overline{\mathbf{y}}} =$



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CALCULATING THE TOTAL, SAMPLE AVERAGE, AND PROCESS AVERAGE

Directions

- Add the total
- Calculate the sample average
- Calculate the process average
- Use a calculator

To find the process average:

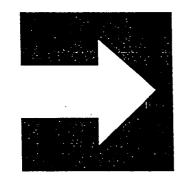
- ⇒Add the sample averages
- ⇒Divide that sum by the number of items (samples) added

Total, Sample Average, and Process Average

Sample Measurement	Monday Sample #1	Tuesday Sample #2	Wednesday Sample #3	Thursday Sample #4	Friday Sample #5
1	84.2	87.7	87.2	86.2	88.1
2	83.8	86.9	85.8	85.5	85.7
3	83.3	95.7	76.4	87.3	86.2
4	83.4	85.6	83.3	83.4	84.8
5	+ 84.2	+ 84.4	+ 85.2	+ 85.5	+ 87.7
Total					
Average					

What is the process average?

<u>X</u> = _____



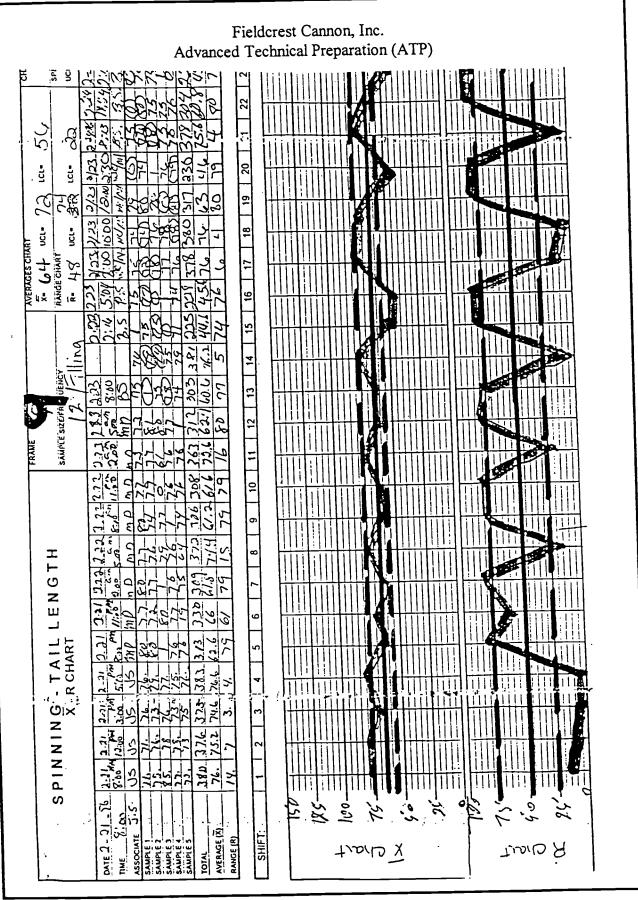
PROCESS AVERAGE

 $\overline{\overline{X}}$ = Cotal ÷ Number of Samples

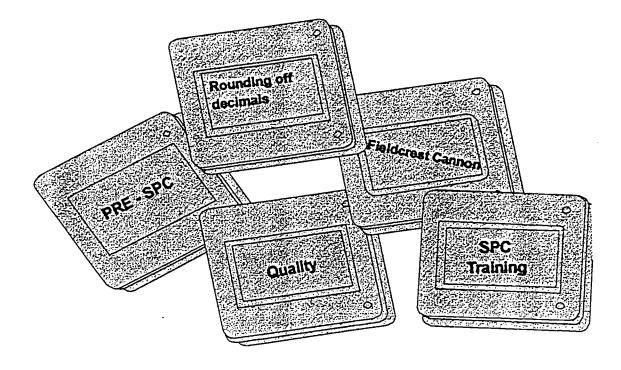
Directions

- Look at the following page (control chart sample)
- Circle in red the process average
- Circle in red the sample average for 2/21, 8:00 A.M.
- Circle in red the total for 2/21, 5:00 P.M.











ROUNDING DECIMALS

Direction

Review the two rules below:

Rule #1

If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 5 or more (5, 6, 7, 8, or 9), round up.

Round to the tenths place .45 **2** .5



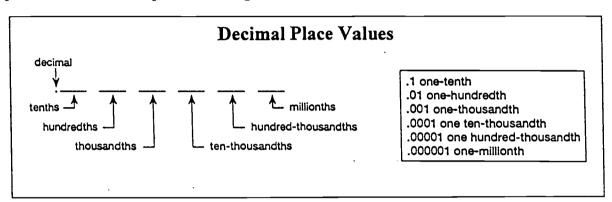
If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 4 or less (1, 2, 3, or 4), round down.

Round to the tenths place .42 **3** .4

ROUNDING DECIMALS

Group Activity: Read and discuss the following text

In finding the average on an SPC chart, associates will often round numbers to the *tenths* place. This is the first place to the right of the decimal.



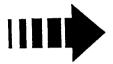
Review the following steps:

Round off to the tenths place. The 5 is in the tenths place.	118. <u>5</u> 6
Look at the number one place to the right of the tenths place. It is a 6.	118.5 <u>6</u>
Six is greater than five so add one tenth to the tenths place and change the hundredths place to 0.	118. <u>60</u> <i>RAISE</i>
Drop the 0.	118.6

ROUNDING DECIMALS

Directions

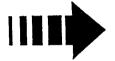
- Group activity
- Read and discuss the following text



Round off to the tenths place.

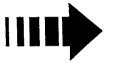
The 4 is in the tenths place.

327.<u>4</u>2



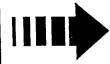
Look at the number one place to the right of the tenths place. It is a 2.

327.4<u>2</u>



Two is less than five so change the two to a zero and do not change the four.

327.<u>40</u> *LEAVE*



Drop the 0.

327.4

How do associates round decimals? Follow the two rules below:



If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 5 or more (5, 6, 7, 8, or 9), round up



If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 4 or less (1, 2, 3, or 4), round down

ROUNDING DECIMALS



Directions

- Read the following statements
- Circle the letter \underline{T} if the statement is true and \underline{F} if it is false
- T F 1. Rounded decimals are easier to work with.
- T F 2. If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 5 or more, round up.
- T F 3. If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 4 or more, round down.
- T F 4. If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 4 or less, round down.

ROUNDING DECIMALS

Directions

- · Round the numbers to the tenths place
- · Write the answer on the line provided
 - 1. 137.863
 - 2. 340.38214 _____
 - 3. 726.58
 - 4. 822.343
 - 5. 327.398
 - 6. 6659.4378 _____
 - 7. 743.4398 _____
 - 8. 222.8914
 - 9. 296.338
 - 10. 131.889



ROUNDING DECIMALS

Directions

- Compute the process average
- Use a calculator
- Round the process average to the tenths place



The middle of the group can be found by calculating the process average.

Find the process average of the 5 samples listed below. Also, round the process average to the tenths place.



<u>Sample</u>	Sample Mean	
#1	65.13	Answer
#2	77.22	$\overline{\overline{X}} = \underline{}$
#3	81.878	(Round to tenths place)
#4	61.1	
<u>#5</u>	69.223	



Rule #2

ROUNDING DECIMALS

Directions

- Find the process average
- Use a calculator
- Round the process average to the tenths place

 $\overline{\overline{X}}$ = Average of the Sample Averages

 $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$

Sample	Sample Mean	
Sample #1	76.051	
Sample #2	74.623	
Sample #3	75.26	
Sample #4	61.6	
Sample #5	64.515	
Sample #6	74.599	
Sample #7	81.09	<u>Answer</u>
Sample #8	<u>79.811</u>	$\overline{\overline{X}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
		(Round to tenths place)

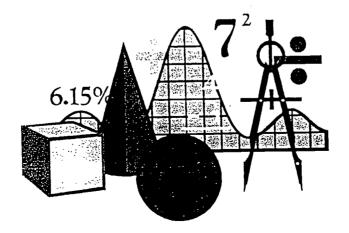
ROUNDING DECIMALS

Directions

- Calculate the total, sample average, and process average
- Use a calculator
- Round the process average to the tenths place

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Sample #1	84.11	87.29	84.25	83.01	80.81
Sample #2	77.85	86.91	83.85	83.72	85.87
Sample #3	88.09	83.77	88.97	84.43	89.92
Sample #4	89.14	79.93	80.71	89.09	84.91
Sample #5	<u>82.28</u>	<u>81.19</u>	<u>79.82</u>	<u>78.28</u>	<u>87.29</u>
		•			
Total					
Average					

Process Average $\overline{\overline{X}} =$ (Round to tenths place)



ROUNDING DECIMALS

Directions

- Add the total
- Calculate the sample average
- Calculate the process average
- Use a calculator
- Round each average (Sample and Process) to the tenths place

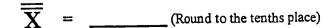
Rounding Decimals -- Rules

- ⇒ If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 5 or more (5, 6, 7, 8, or 9), round up
- ⇒ If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 4 or less (1, 2, 3, or 4), round down

Total, Sample Average, and Process Average Rounding Decimals

Sample Measurement	Monday Sample #1	Tuesday Sample #2	1	Thursday Sample #4	Friday Sample #5
1	84.32	87.07	87.52	86.82	88.11
2	83.88	86.79	85.58	85.55	85.17
3	83.13	95.37	76.14	87.43	86.82
4	83.94	85.26	83.23	83.14	84.98
5	+ 84.12	+ 84.14	+ 85.22	+ 85.85	+ 87.74
Total				<u> </u>	
Average					
Round the average to the tenths place					

What is the	process	average?
-------------	---------	----------



ROUNDING DECIMALS

Direction

Review the two rules below:

Rule #1

If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 5 or more (5, 6, 7, 8, or 9), round up.

Round to the hundredths place .459 **②** .46

Rule #2

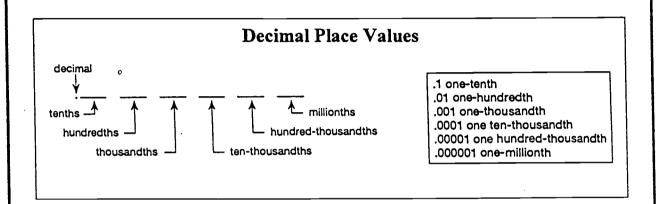
If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 4 or less (1, 2, 3, or 4), round down.

Round to the hundredths place .421 • .42

ROUNDING DECIMALS

Group Activity: Read and discuss the following text

There are times that numbers must be rounded to the *hundredths* place. This is the second place to the right of the decimal.



Review the following steps:

	Round off to the hundredths or the 2nd decimal place. The 7 is in the hundredths place.	225.4 <u>7</u> 65
	Look at the number one place to the right of the hundredths or the 3rd decimal place. It is a 6.	225.47 <u>6</u> 5
	Six is greater than five so raise the seven to an eight and change the 65 to 00.	225.4 <u>800</u> <i>RAISE</i>
11111	Drop the 00.	225.48

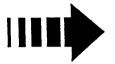


ROUNDING DECIMALS

Direction

- Group activity
- Read and discuss the following text

Review the following steps:



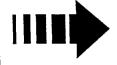
Round off to the hundredths or the 2nd decimal place. The 1 is in the hundredths place.

563.214



Look at the number one place to the right of the hundredths or the 3rd decimal place. It is a 4.

563.214



Four is less than five so change the four to a zero and do not change the one.

563.210 Leave



Drop the 0.

563.21

How do associates round decimals? Follow the two rules below:



If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 5 or more (5, 6, 7, 8, or 9), round up



If the number to the right of the place being rounded is 4 or less (1, 2, 3, or 4), round down

ROUNDING DECIMALS

Directions

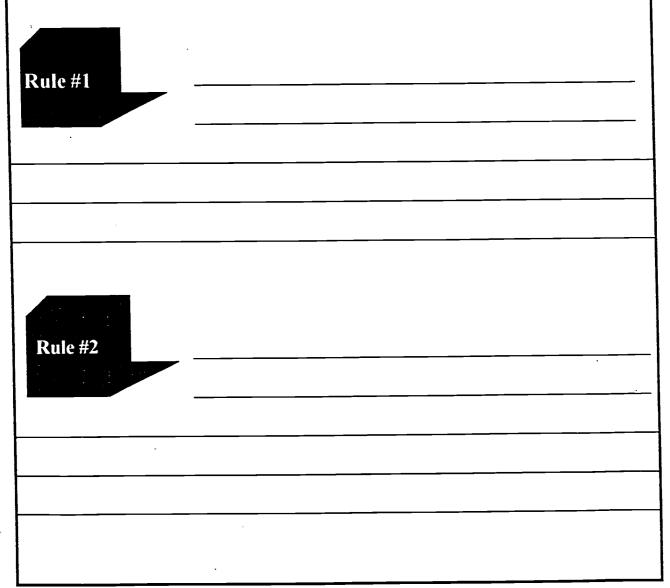
- Round the numbers to the hundredths place
- Write the answer on the line provided
 - 1. 16.833
 - 2. 9.7855
 - 3. 127.866
 - 4. 822.343
 - 5. 343.8425
 - 6. 9.4378
 - 7. 74.439
 - 8. .8914
 - 9. 26.338
 - 10. 131.8829

ROUNDING DECIMALS

Directions

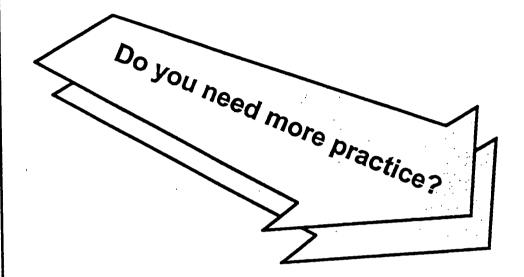
- · Read the question
- · Write your answer on the lines provided
- · Write your answer in complete sentences

What are the two rules for rounding decimals?





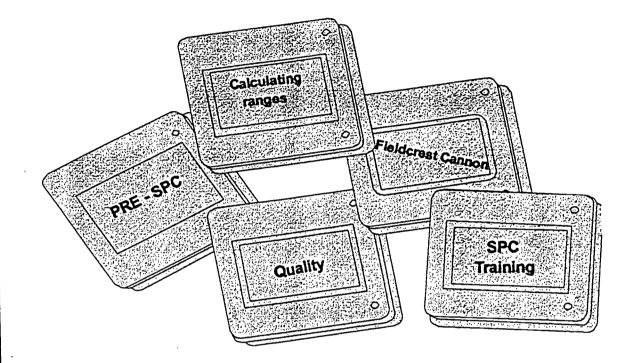
ROUNDING DECIMALS



Ask your instructor for the book, <u>Math Skills That Work -- A</u> Functional Approach for Life and Work -- Book 2.

Complete pages 37-39
Rounding Numbers to a Chosen Place Value





CALCULATING RANGES

Group Activity: Read and discuss the following text

Associates may be asked to find the range of a group of sample measurements. The range of a group of numbers is the highest number to the lowest number and the result of the difference between them. To find this result, subtract the lowest from the highest number.

Find the range of the following numbers:

21

15

30

17

45



The highest number is 45



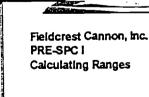
The lowest number is 15



The range is from 45 to 15, or



45 - 15 = 30 (30 is the range of the group of numbers)



.649 - .641 = .008 R = .008

R is the symbol for range

CALCULATING RANGES



Directions

- Read the following statements
- Circle the letter \underline{T} if the statement is true and \underline{F} if it is false
- T F 1. The range is calculated by adding the highest number in a group to the lowest number.
- T F 2. The symbol used to represent the range is R.
- T F 3. If the highest number in a group is 25 and the lowest number is 20, the range is 5.
- T F 4. The range is the difference between the largest value and the smallest value in a group of numbers.



CALCULATING RANGES



Circle the highest number in each group



Circle the lowest number in each group



Calculate the range of each group of numbers



R is a symbol for range

CALCULATING RANGES

Directions

- Match the following terms with the correct symbol
- Write the letter of the term on the line provided

____ <u>___</u>

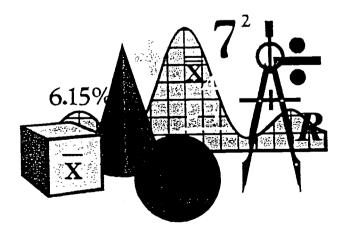
a. range of a sample

R

b. average of a sample

 $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$

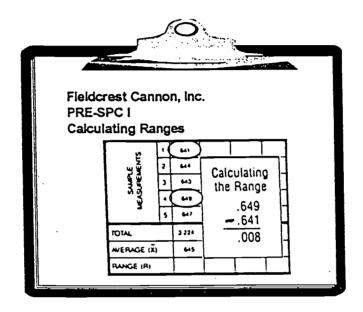
c. process average (average of the averages)



CALCULATING RANGES

Directions

- Circle the highest and lowest numbers
- Calculate the range (R)



Sample	Sample Mean	
Sample #1	76.051	
Sample #2	74.623	
Sample #3	75.26	R =
Sample #4	61.6	
Sample #5	64.515	
Sample #6	74.599	
Sample #7	81.09	
Sample #8	79.811	

Workforce Education Services 6/1996



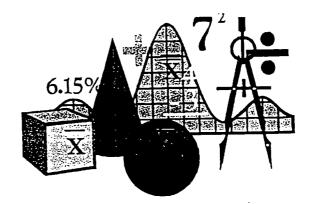
CALCULATING RANGES

Directions

- Circle the highest and lowest numbers (If you need help comparing decimal fractions, reference Contemporary's Math Skills That Work, Book 2, page 8)
- · Calculate the total, average, and range for each sample
- · Calculate the process average (round to the tenths place)
- · Use a calculator
- · Write your answers on the lines provided

2.34 2.02 2.81 2.42 5.21	6.33 6.15 6.88 6.21 6.59	.135 .088 .517 .333 .175	5.88 5.15 5.09 5.18 5.19
Total			
Average			
Range			
Process Average	<u> </u>		

Calculate the range of a group of numbers by subtracting the lowest number from the highest number.





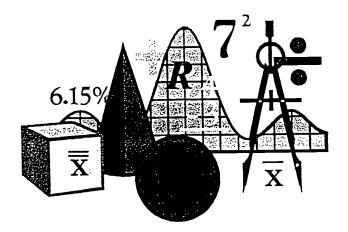
CALCULATING RANGES

Directions

- Circle the highest and lowest numbers
- Calculate the total, sample average, range, and process average
- Use a calculator

Sample #1 Sample #2 Sample #3 Sample #4 Sample #5	Monday 84.11 77.85 88.09 89.14 82.28	Tuesday 87.29 86.91 83.77 79.93 81.19	Wednesday 84.25 83.85 88.97 80.71 79.82	Thursday 83.01 83.72 84.43 89.09 78.28	Friday 80.81 85.87 89.92 84.91 <u>87.29</u>
Total				· ————	
Average			<u> </u>		
Range					

Process Average $\overline{\overline{X}} = \underline{\qquad} (Round to tenths place)$



CALCULATING RANGES

Directions

- Add the total
- Calculate the sample average
- Calculate the range for each sample measurement
- Calculate the process average
- Use a calculator

Calculating Ranges

- Calculate the range by subtracting the lowest number from the highest number
- \bigcirc Range is represented by the symbol R

Total, Sample Average, Range, and Process Average

Sample Measurement	Monday Sample #1	Tuesday Sample #2	Wednesday Sample #3	Thursday Sample #4	Friday Sample #5
1	84	87	87	86	88
2	83	86	85	85	85
3 .	83	95	76	87	86
4	83	85	83	83	84
5	+ 84	+ 84	+ 85	+ 85	+ 87
Total					
Average					
Range					

What is the process average?

<u>X</u> = ____

Statistical Process Control (SPC) PRE-SPC Answer Key

Page 1 (0 points) No grade

Page 2 (1 points) Check #2

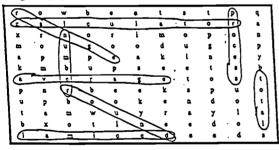
Page 3 (0 points) No grade

Page 4 (2 points)
1. Circle C 2. Circle D

Page 5 (0 points) No grade

Page 6 (1 points)
Place an X over color code, price products, and cut advertising costs

Page 7 (2 points)



Page 8 (0 points) No grade

Page 9 (2 points)
Instructor's discretion in grading

Page 10 (0 points) No grade

Page 11 (0 points)
No grade / practice only

Page 12 (0 points)
No grade / practice only

Page 13 (0 points)
No grade / practice only



Statistical Process Control (SPC) PRE-SPC Answer Key

Page 14 (0 points) No grade / practice only

Page 15 (10 points)

Adding Three Numbers Adding Two Numbers

<u>58 173 507 2105</u> \$7.57 <u>46 282 922 \$2,723.00 \$11.10</u>

Page 16 (0 points)

No grade

Page 17 (0 points)

Page 18 (0 points)

Page 19 (4 points)

Subtract Two or More Numbers Subtracting One Number From Another

<u>46 54 \$53.13</u> <u>24 140 216 \$790.00</u> \$8.22

Page 20 (0 points)

Page 21 (0 points)

Page 22 (0 points)

Page 23 (4 points)

Multiply More Than Two Numbers Multiply Two Numbers

720 1,920 144,000 <u>70 410 729 \$6.00 \$87.80</u>

Page 24 (0 points)

Page 25 (0 points)

Page 26 (0 points)

Page 27 (4 points)

1. 17

2. 85

3. 19

4. \$128.00

5. 283

6. \$6.01

Page 28 (0 points)

Page 29 (0 points)

Page 30 (4 points)

1.36

2. 52

3. 18

4. 15

5. 10

Page 31 (0 points)



Statistical Process Control (SPC) PRE-SPC Answer Key

Page 32 (0 points)

Page 33 (2 points)

Answers will vary -- instructor discretion

Page 34 (4 points)

Sample totals <u>418.9</u> <u>440.3</u> <u>417.9</u> <u>427.9</u> <u>432.5</u>

Page 35 (4 points)

Totals 421.2 418.8 417.4 418.3 428.6

Page 36 (2 points)

Instructor discretion in grading

Page 37 (0 points)

Page 38 (0 points)

Page 39 (0 points)

Page 40 (0 points)

Page 41 (2 points)

1. 86 2. 83°

Page 42 (2 points)

1. 164

2. 110

3. 283.54. 137

Page 43 (5 points)

	Sample #1	Sample #2	Sample #3	Sample #4	Sample #5
Total	418.9	440.3	417.9	427.9	432.5
Average	83.78	88.06	83.58	85.58	86.5

Page 44 (2 points)

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

Page 45 (2 points)

Total	421.2	418.8	417.4	418.3	428.6
Average	84.24	83.76	83.48	83.66	85.72

Page 46 (0 points)

Page 47 (0 points)

Page 48 (0 points)

Statistical Process Control (SPC) PRE-SPC Answer Key

Page 49 (0 points)

Page 50 (1 point)

Process average = 72.5

Page 51 (2 points)

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

Page 52 (1 point)

Process average = 73.4

Page 53 (3 points)

	Monday	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Friday</u>
Total	421.2	418.8	417.4	418.3	428.6
Average	84.24	83.76	83.48	83.66	85.72

Process average = 84.172

Page 54 (3 points)

	Monday	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Fridav</u>
Total	418.9	440.3	417.9	427.9	432.5
Average	83.78	88.06	83.58	85.58	86.5

Process average = 85.5

Page 55 & 56 (1 point)

Circle Process average = $\underline{64}$ Average = $\underline{76}$ Total $\underline{383}$

Page 57A - 58 (0 point)

Page 59 (2 points)

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

Page 60 (2 points)

 1. 137.9
 2. 340.4
 3. 726.6
 4. 822.3
 5. 327.4

 6. 6659.4
 7. 743.4
 8. 222.9
 9. 296.3
 10. 131.9

Page 61 (1 point)

Process average = 70.9 (rounded to tenths place)

Page 62 (1 point)

Process average = 73.4 (rounded to tenths place)

Statistical Process Control (SPC) PRE-SPC Answer Key

Page	63	(3	points)	١
	~		Pulled	,

	<u>Monday</u>	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	Thursday	<u>Friday</u>
Total	421.47	419.09	417.60	418.53	428.80
Average	84.294	83.818	83.52	83.706	85.76

Process average = 84.2

Page 64 (3 points)

	Monday	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	Thursday	<u>Friday</u>
Total	419.39	438.63	417.69	428.79	432.82
Average	83.878	87.726	83.538	85.758	86.564
Rounded average	83.9	87.7	83.5	85.8	86.6

Process average = 85.5

Page 65A - 66 (0 points)

Page 67 (2 points)

1. 16.83	2. 9.79	3. 127.87	4. 822.34	5. 343.84
6. 9.44	7. 74.44	889	9. 26.34	10. 131.88

Page 68 (1 point)

Instructor discretion in grading

> 5 round up < 5 round down

Page 69 - 70 (0 points)

Page 71 (2 points)

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

Page 72 (2 points)

- 1. Circle 88 & 28 R=60 2. Circle 225 & 55 R=170 3. Circle 115.6 & 58.9 R=56.7 4. Circle 600 & 145 R=455
- 5. Circle 432.6 & 198.9 R=233.7

Page 73 (1 point)

C, A, B

Page 74 (1 point)

Circle 81.09 & 61.6 R=19.49



Statistical Process Control (SPC) PRE-SPC Answer Key

-		/		
Page	75	(3)	points)	}

5.21	6.88	.517	5.88
2.02	6.15	.088	5.09
14.8	32.16	1.248	26.49
2.96	6.432	.2496	5.298
3.19	.73	.429	.79
	2.02 14.8 2.96	2.02 6.15 14.8 32.16 2.96 6.432	2.02 6.15 .088 14.8 32.16 1.248 2.96 6.432 .2496

Process average = 3.7

Page 76 (3 points)					
Circle high #	89.14	87.29	88.97	89.09	89.92
Circle low #	77.85	79.93	79.82	78.28	80.81
Total	421.47	419.09	417.6	418.53	428.8
Average	84.294	83.818	83.52	83.706	.85.76
Range	11.29	7.36	9.15	10.81	9.11

Process average = 84.2

Page 77 (3 points)					
Total	417	437	416	426	430
Average	83.4	87.4	83.2	85.2	86
Range	1	11	11	4	4

Process average = 85.04

Maximum Points 100 90% Mastery Level





PRE-SPC

PRETEST



ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC



Direction

Circle the best answer.

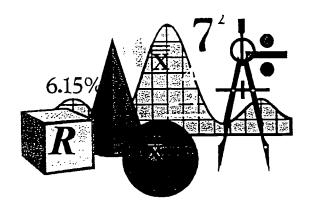
- 1. SPC is an acronym for
 - a. statistical progress center
 - b. standard process center
 - c. statistical process control
 - d. standard process control
- 2. The associates' responsibilities in working with SPC include
 - a. record data on the process
 - b. alert management of situations that are out of control
 - c. provide recommendations on situations that could result in defective parts or products
 - d. all of the above



Directions

- Circle the highest and lowest numbers for each sample
- · Calculate the total, average, and range
- Calculate the process average (round to the tenths place)
- · Use a calculator
- · Write your answers on the lines provided

	Sample #1	Sample #2	Sample #3	Sample #4
	2.34	6.33	.135	5.88
. ,	2.02	6.15	.088	5.15
	2.81	6.88	.517	5.09
	2.42	6.21	.333	5.18
	5.21	6.59	.175	5.19
Total				•
Total				
Average	e			
Range				
Process	Average =			



PRE-SPC Pretest Answer Key

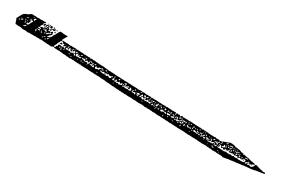
- 1. c (5 points)
- 2. d (5 points)

Each sample total, average, and range (6 points -- total 72 points) Process average (18 points)

	Sample #1	Sample #2	Sample #3	Sample #4
	2.34	6.33	.135	5.88
	2.02	6.15	.088	5.15
	2.81	6.88	.517	5.09
	2.42	6.21	.333	5.18
	5.21	6.59	.175	5.19
Total	14.80	32.16	1.248	26.49
lotai	14.60	<u> 52.10</u>	1.240	<u>20.17</u>
Average	2.96	6.432	2496	<u>5.298</u>
Range	3.19	73	429_	<u>.79</u>
Process	Average =	3.7		

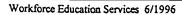
Total possible points = 100





PRE-SPC

POSTTEST









GLOBAL COMPETITION

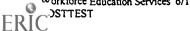


Directions

- Answer the following question
- Mark a ✓ beside the correct answer

What will help Fieldcrest Cannon become a strong competitor in the world market?

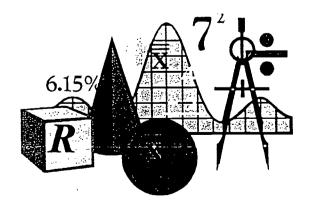
- 1. Old technology with old machinery
- 2. Sell only in the United States
- 3. Upgraded associate skills and new technology
- 4. New technology and more down time



Directions

- Circle the highest and lowest numbers for each sample
- · Calculate the total, average, and range
- · Calculate the process average (round to the tenths place)
- Use a calculator
- · Write your answers on the lines provided

	Sample #1	Sample #2	Sample #3	Sample #4
	2.34	6.33	.135	5.88
	1.99	6.15	.088	5.01
	2.81	6.88	.517	5.09
	2.42	5.06	.029	5.18
	5.21	6.59	.175	5.19
Total				
Average	;			
Range				



Process Average =

PRE-SPC Posttest Answer Key

1. Upgrade associate skills and new technology #3 (10 points)

Each sample total, average, and range (6 points -- total 72 points) Process average (18 points)

	Sample #1	Sample #2	Sample #3	Sample #4
	2.34	6.33	.135	5.88
	1.99	6.15	.088	5.01
	2.81	6.88	.517	5.09
	2.42	5.06	.029	5.18
	5.21	6.59	.175	5.19
Tatal	14.77	21.01	.944	2 <u>6.35</u>
Total	<u>14.77 </u>	31.01	<u>.944</u>	<u> 20.33 </u>
Average	2.954	6.202	1888	<u>5.27</u>
Range	3.22	1.82	488_	87_
Process	Average =	3.7		

Total possible points = 100



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