

Integrating the End User Perspective in Technical Product Development: Lessons from the Packaging Industry

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Human error is to blame*

THREE MILE ISLAND ACCIDENT - 28 MARCH 1979

*Time magazine 13 Aug 1979 quoting the Nuclear
Regulatory Commission





History of Human System Integration

- US Army after WW2
- Nuclear industry
- Human role in complex systems

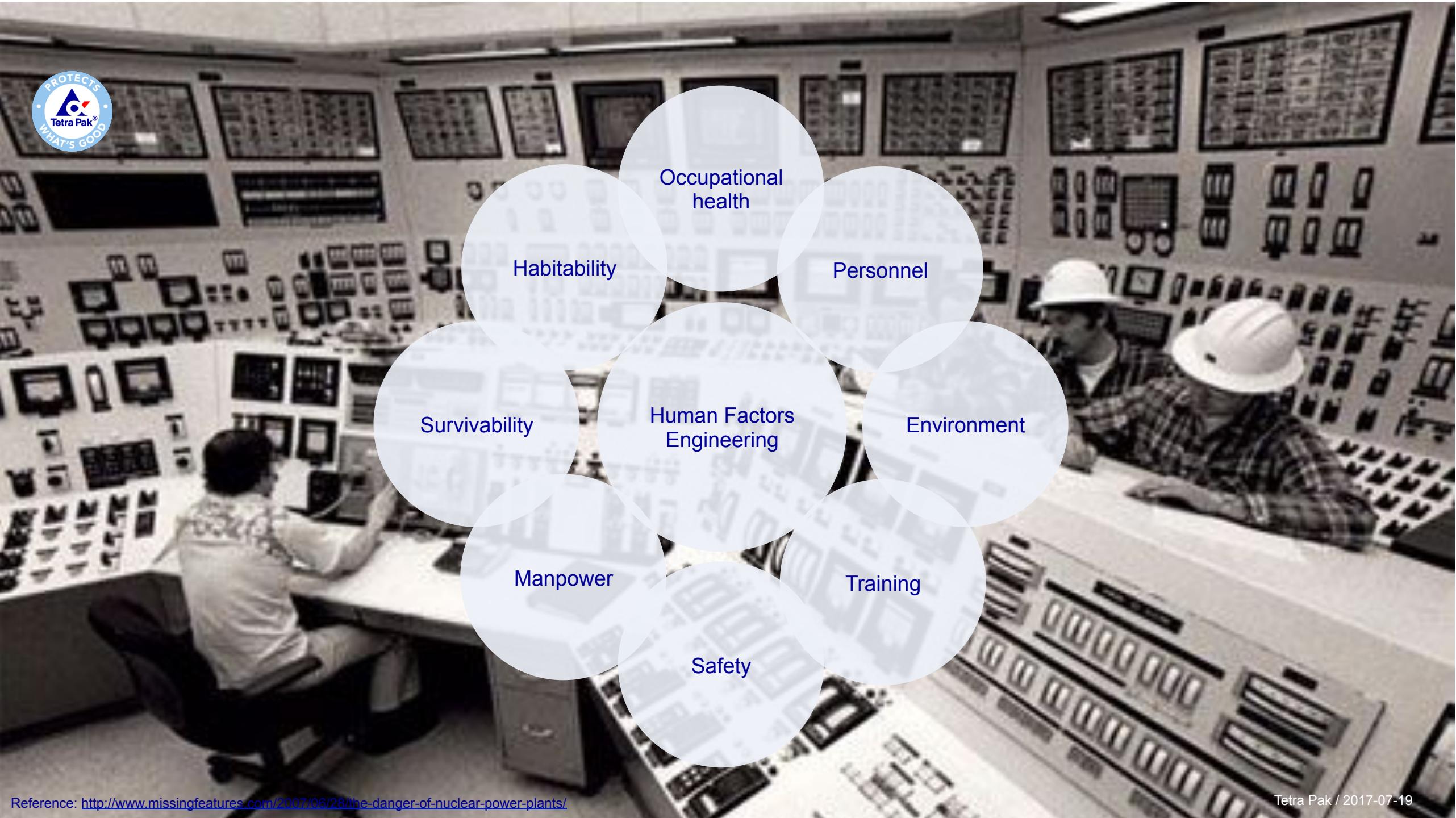




Definition of Human System Integration

...the interdisciplinary technical and management process for integrating human considerations within and across all system elements





Manpower

Survivability

Habitability

Occupational health

Human Factors Engineering

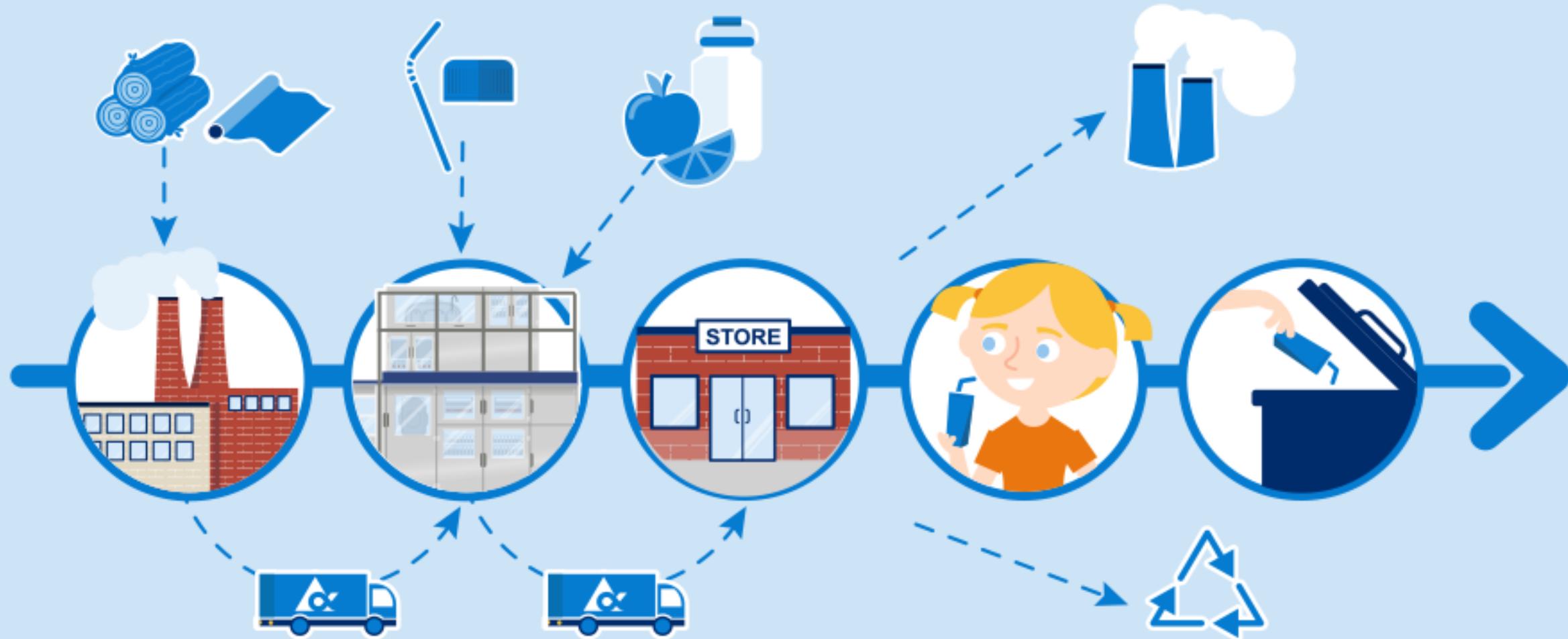
Safety

Personnel

Environment

Training







Tetra Fino Aseptic



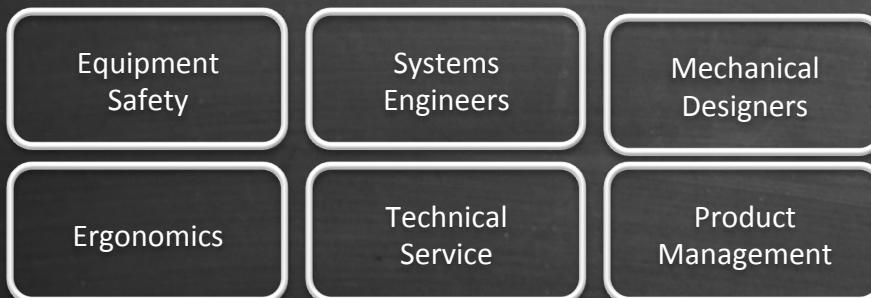


HSI Capability development at Tetra Pak

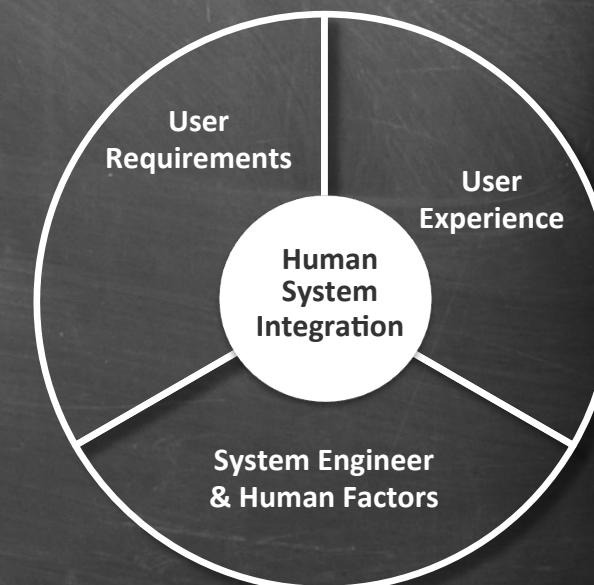
Business Transformation Process



Participating functions



Core team of company experts





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People



Methods/Tools

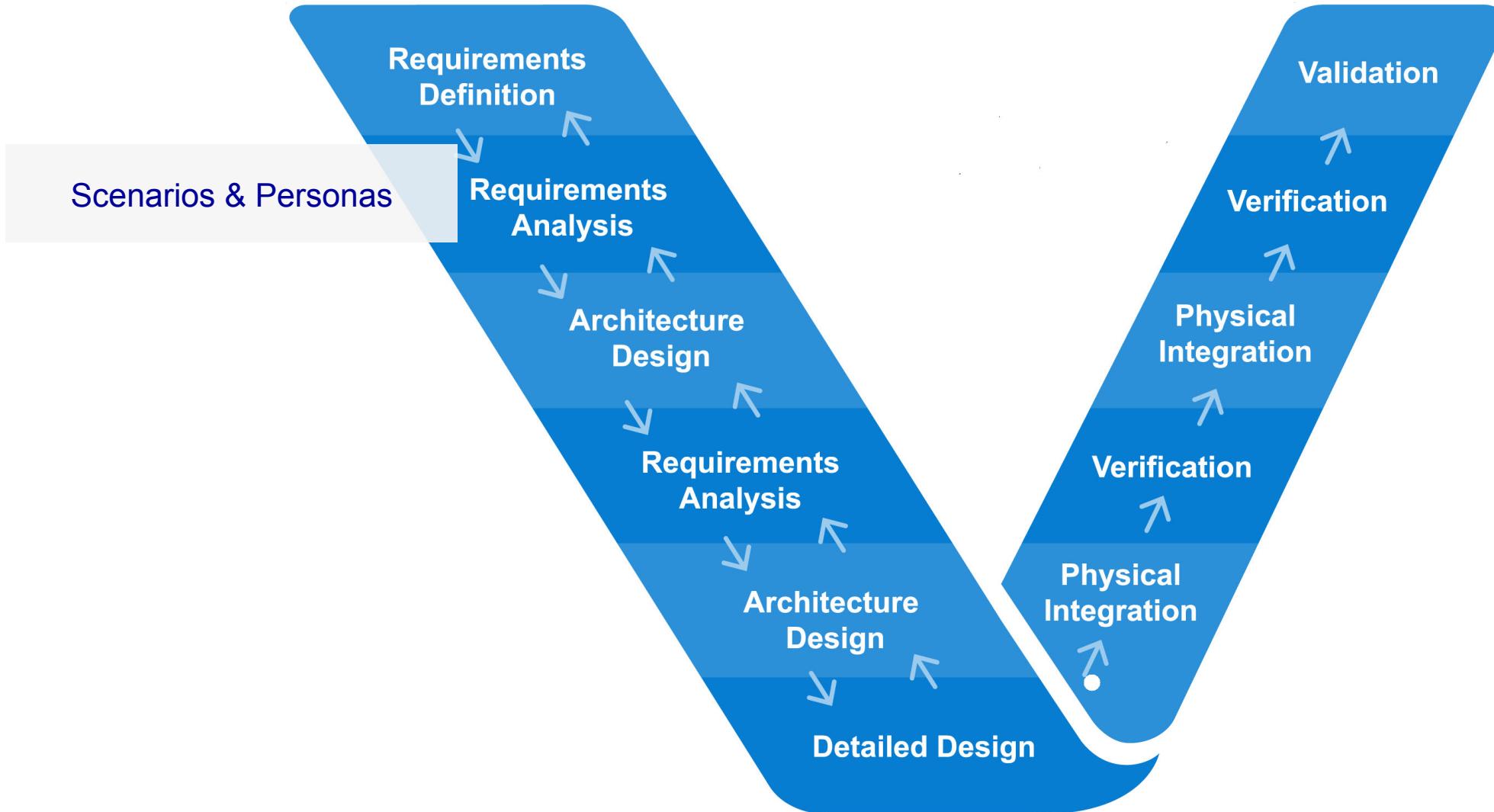


Process



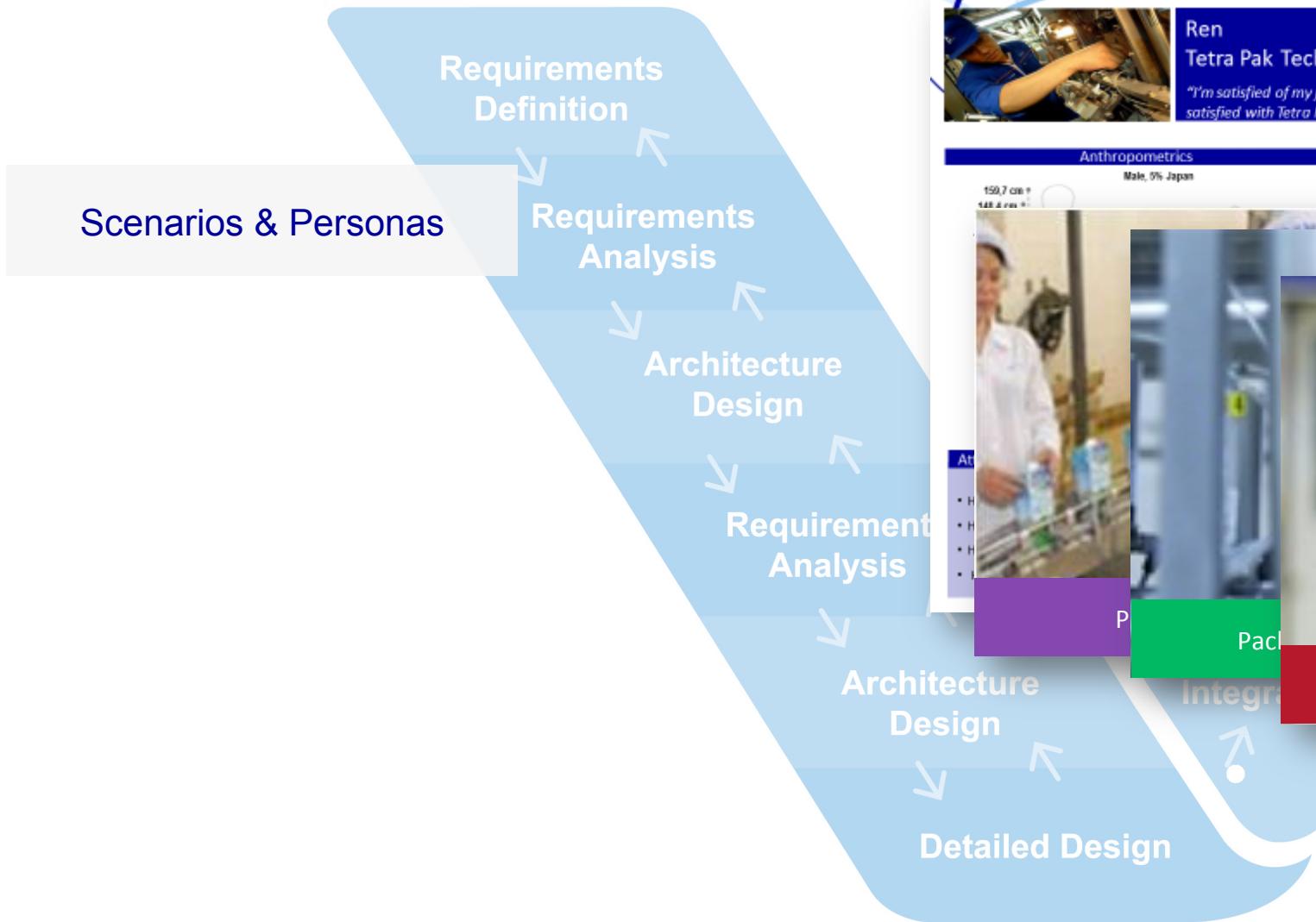


Implemented HSI activities





Implemented HSI activities



Ren
Tetra Pak Technician
"I'm satisfied of my job when the customer is satisfied with Tetra Pak!"

7 years of experience
Japan

Anthropometrics
Male, 59% Japan
159.7 cm ± 14.2 cm ±

A day in his life
Ren has been working for Tetra Pak for 7 years.
He provides support to several customers located in a big geographic area and visit the solution in the plant.

Goals

- Ensure customer satisfaction
- Restore full operative machine status
- Guarantee machine good condition
- Evaluate operators and technicians competence
- Report gaps

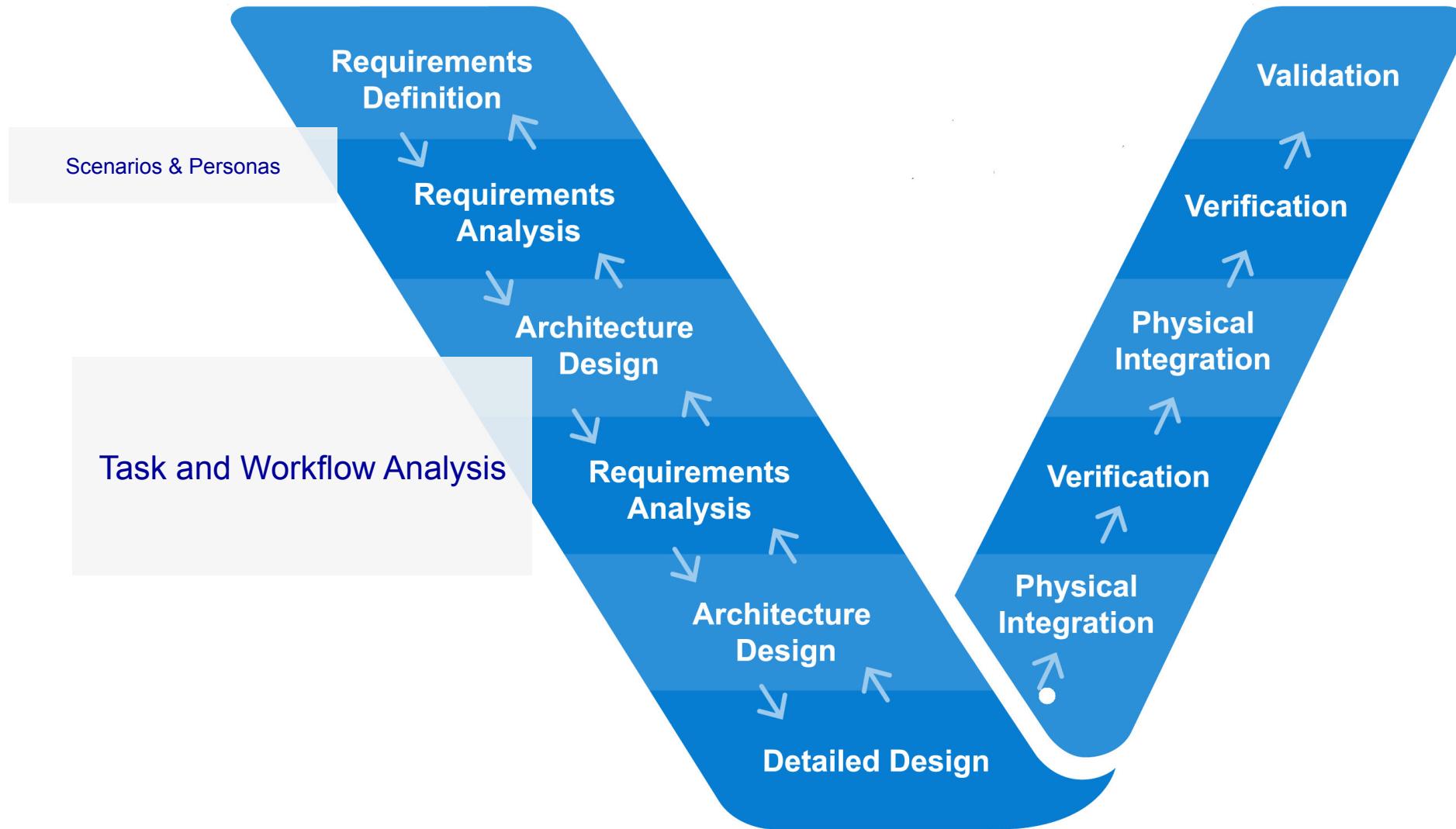
Tasks

- Support the customer in solving issues
- Contact the customer by phone to understand the problem
- Provide the customer with the tools to restore the equipment to production

Packaging: Ren (Tetra Pak Technician)

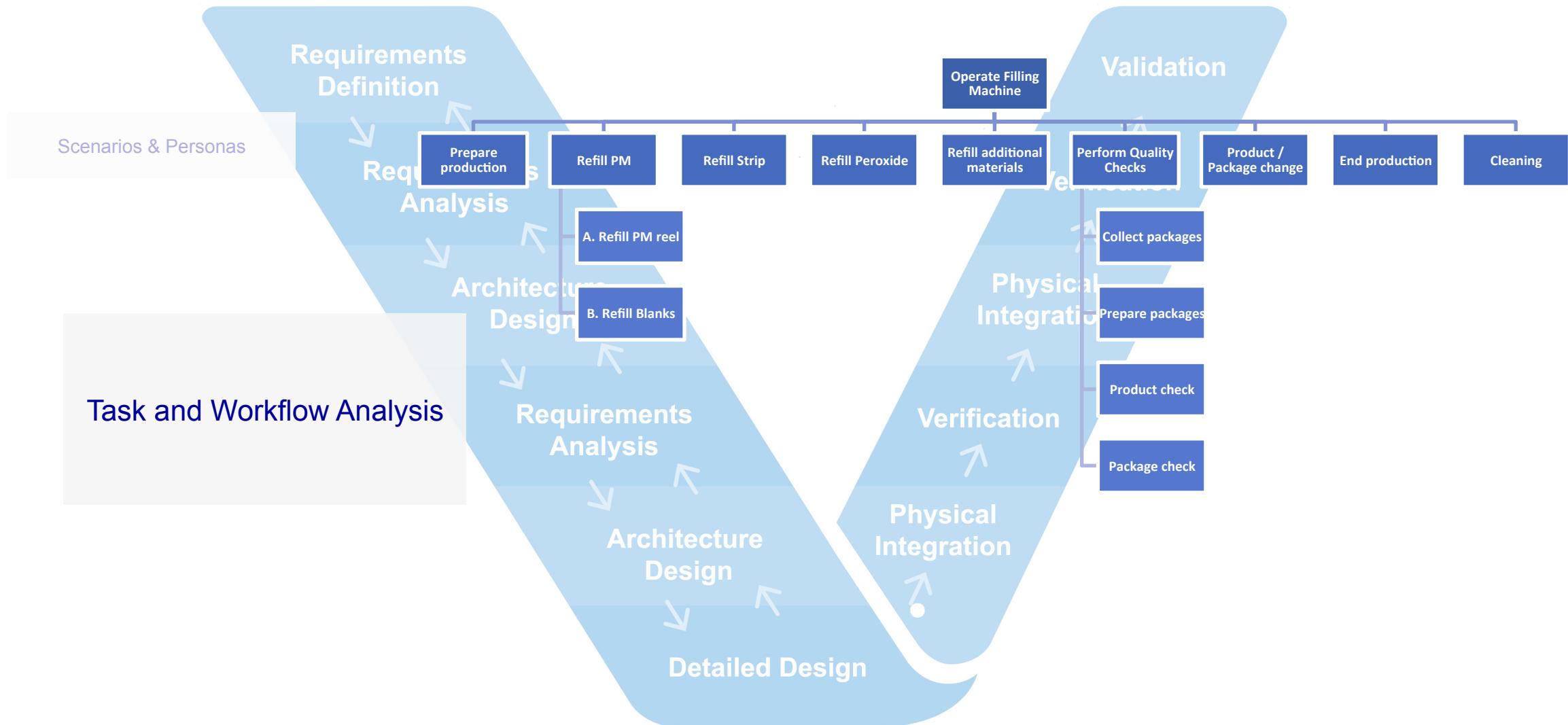


Implemented HSI activities



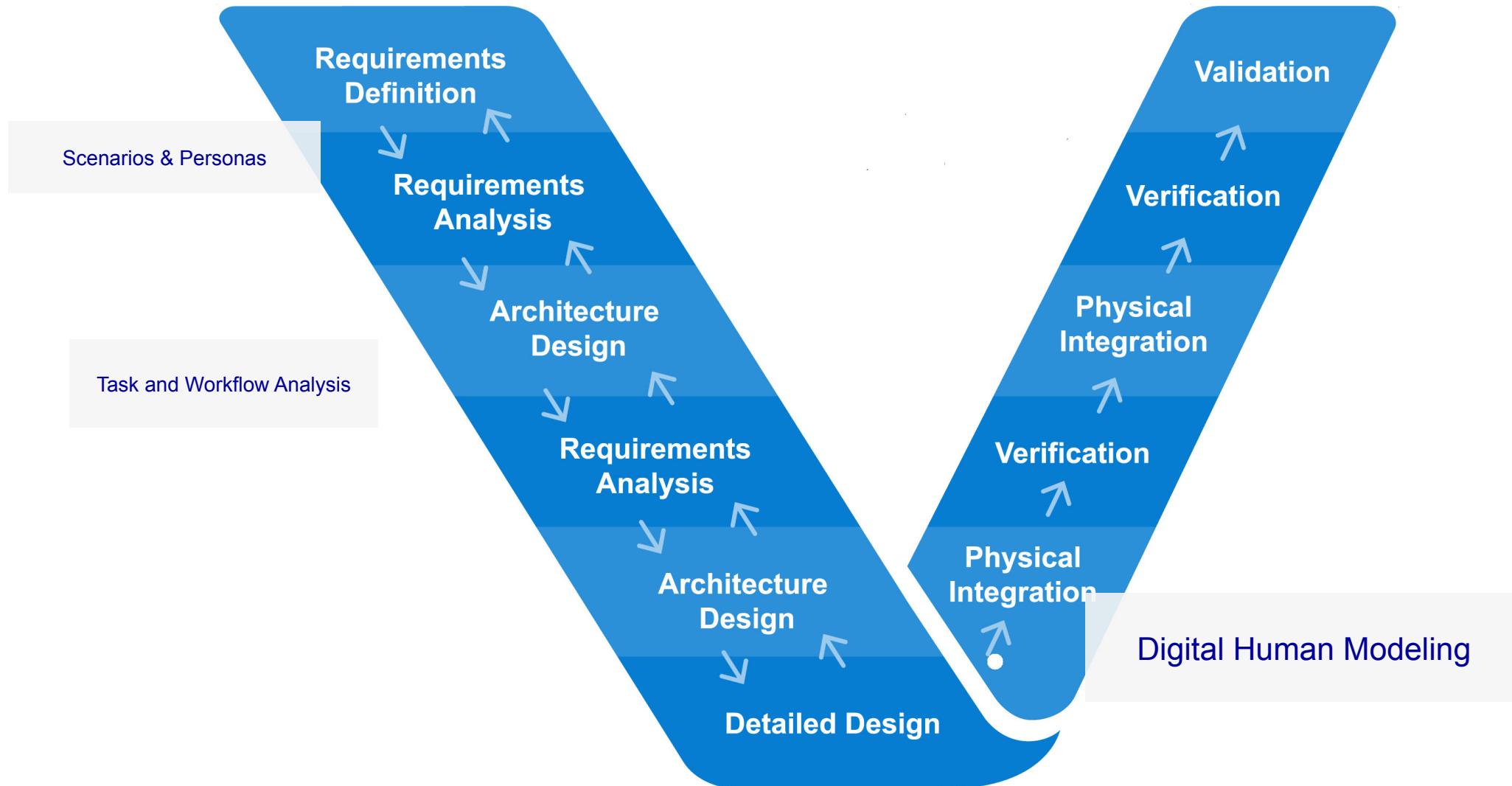


Implemented HSI activities



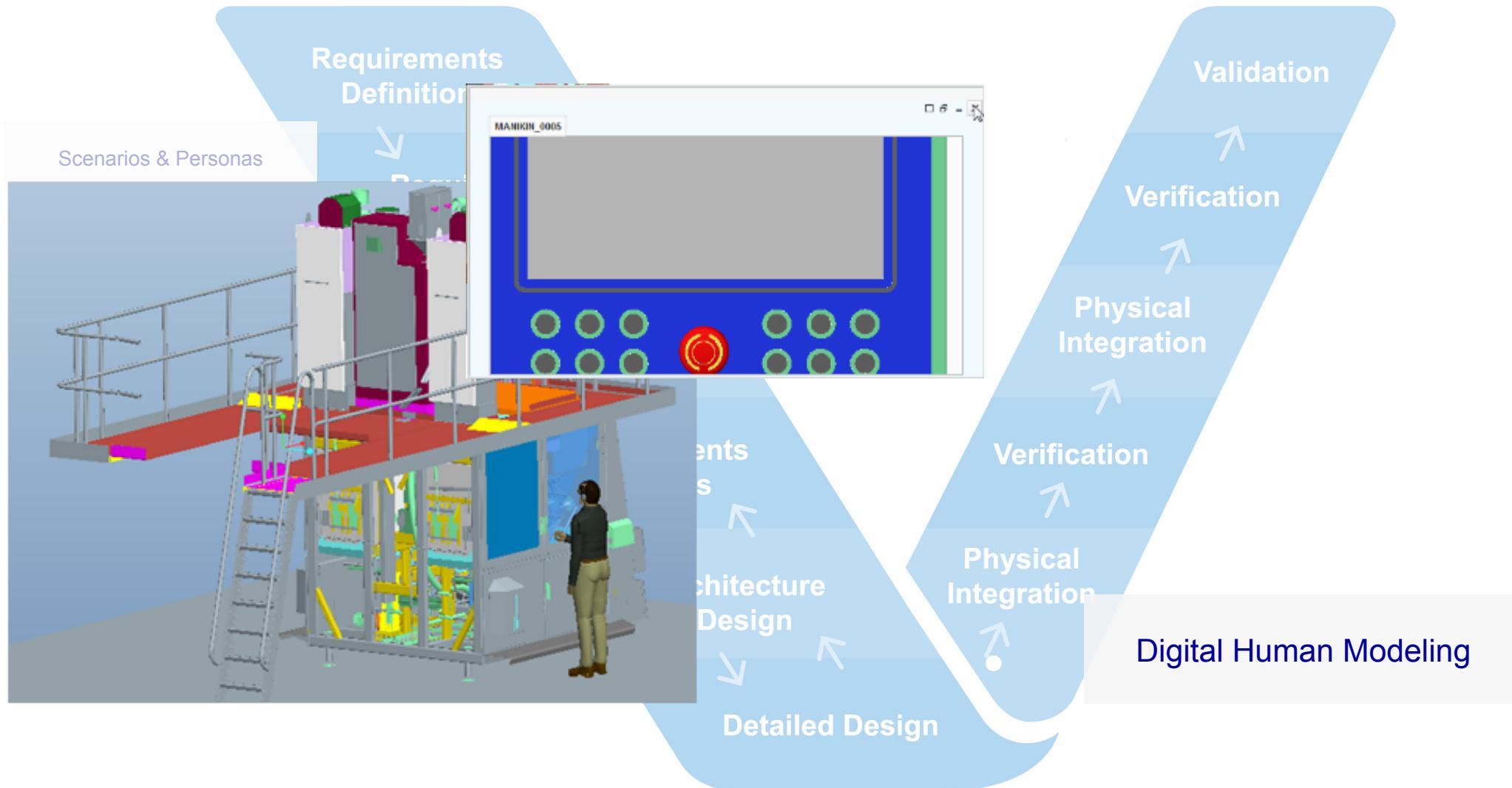


Implemented HSI activities



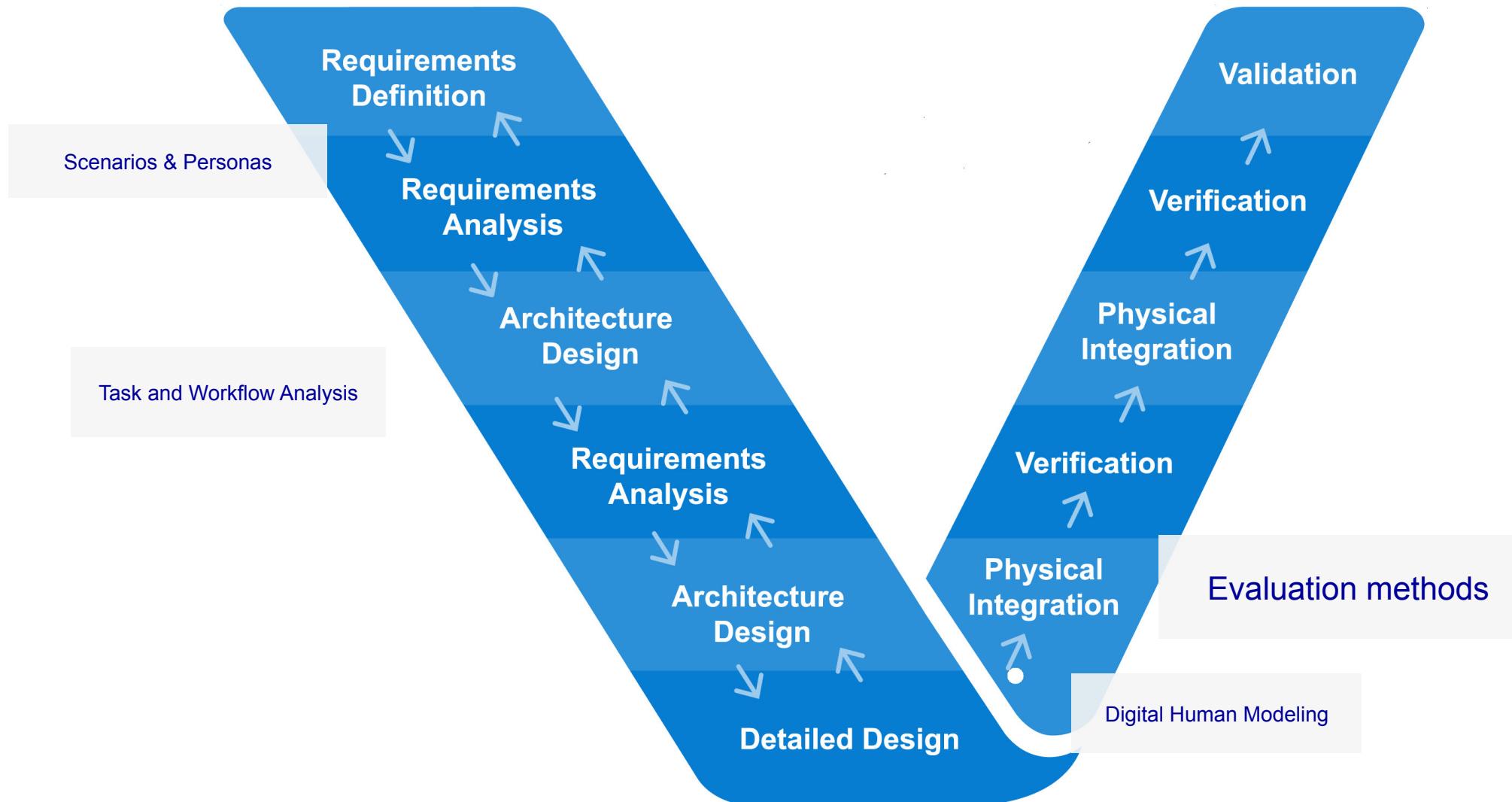


Implemented HSI activities





Implemented HSI activities





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Cliché Making Lund

2. Back Exposure

Task step	Error Mode	Error Description	Consequence	Recovery	P	C	Remedial Strategy
2.1.1	C1	Omit to check back exposure is open	Time-consuming and additional risks	Immediate	M		Open with button or pedal
2.1.2	Erg	Fail to adopt appropriate lifting posture	Discomfort	None	M		Slide plate over from pallet, pallet on appropriate height
	S2, A6	Retrieve already exposed plate	Plate overexposed	None	L		Clear storing system
	Latent	No plates in box	Cannot proceed	None	L		Storage near by
	A7	Walk into something with plate	Marks on plate	None	L		Slide plate over from pallet, pallet on appropriate height
2.1.3	A7	Break plate	Plate c	None			
	Erg	Strain back while placing	Discon				
	A5	Fail to place within limits	Back e				
2.1.4	A8	Omit to close	Canno				
	A9	Incomplete closing	Canno				
	Erg	Strain back while closing	Discon				
2.2	A8	Omit to press button	Machi delaye				
	A4	Fail to press button completely	Machi delaye				
	A6	Press wrong button	Plate c				
2.4	R1	Omit to detect that job is complete	Time-c				
	R2	Mix up signals with other machine/job	Time-c				
2.5.1	A2	Fail to wait	Plate u				

Manual handling of machinery and component parts of machinery

1st step: Define Lift and Carry conditions

Average load of the object	5.00 kg
Duration of lifting task	Long
Frequency (F) (lifts per min)	0.2
Gripping	Fair

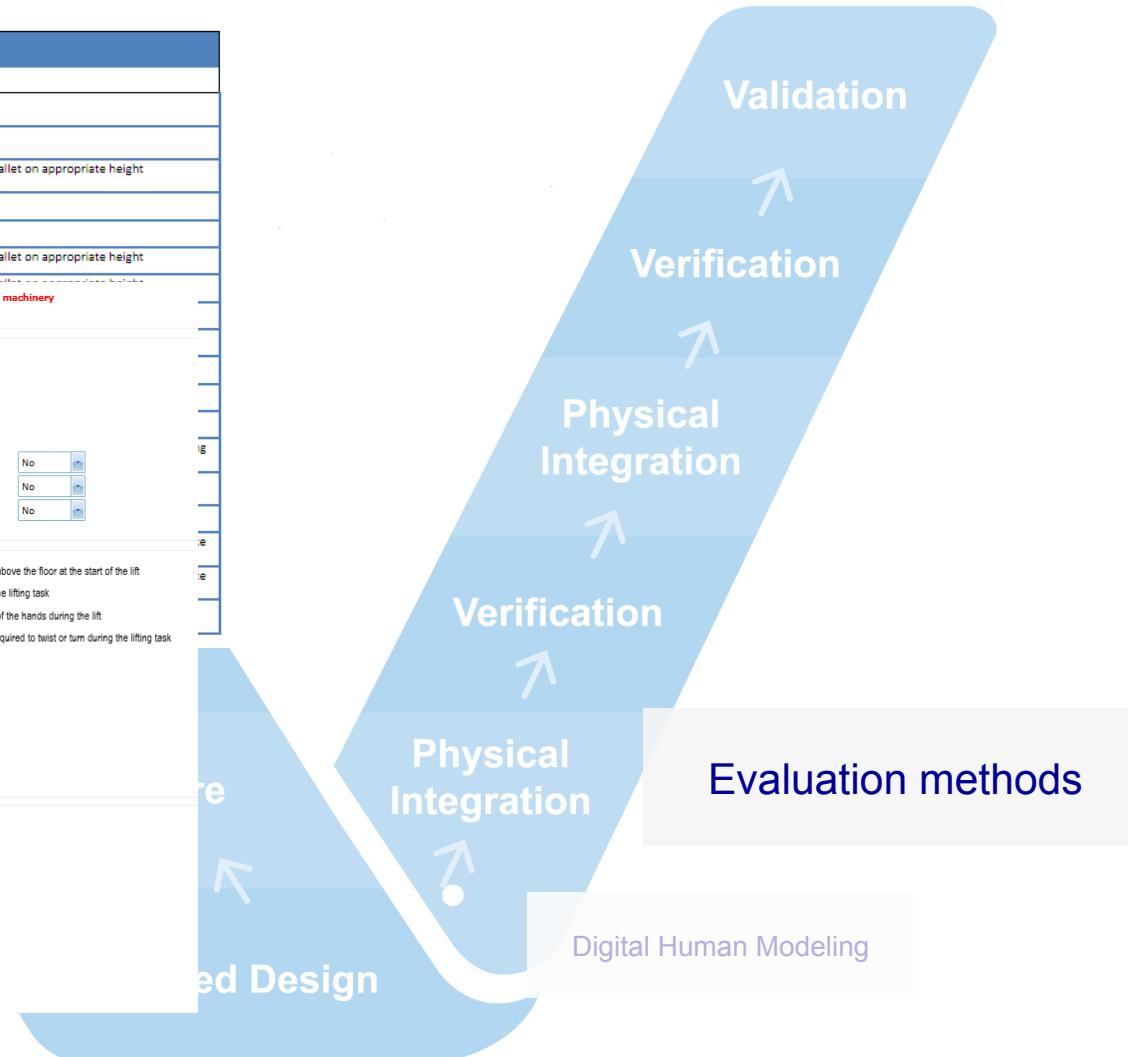
2nd step: Determine Lift and Carry characteristics

Vertical location (V)	70 cm	The vertical location of the hands above the floor at the start of the lift
Travel distance (D)	55 cm	The distance from start to end of the lifting task
Horizontal location (H)	32 cm	The maximum horizontal location of the hands during the lift
Angle of Asymmetry (A)	75	The degree to which the body is required to twist or turn during the lifting task

3rd step: Evaluation

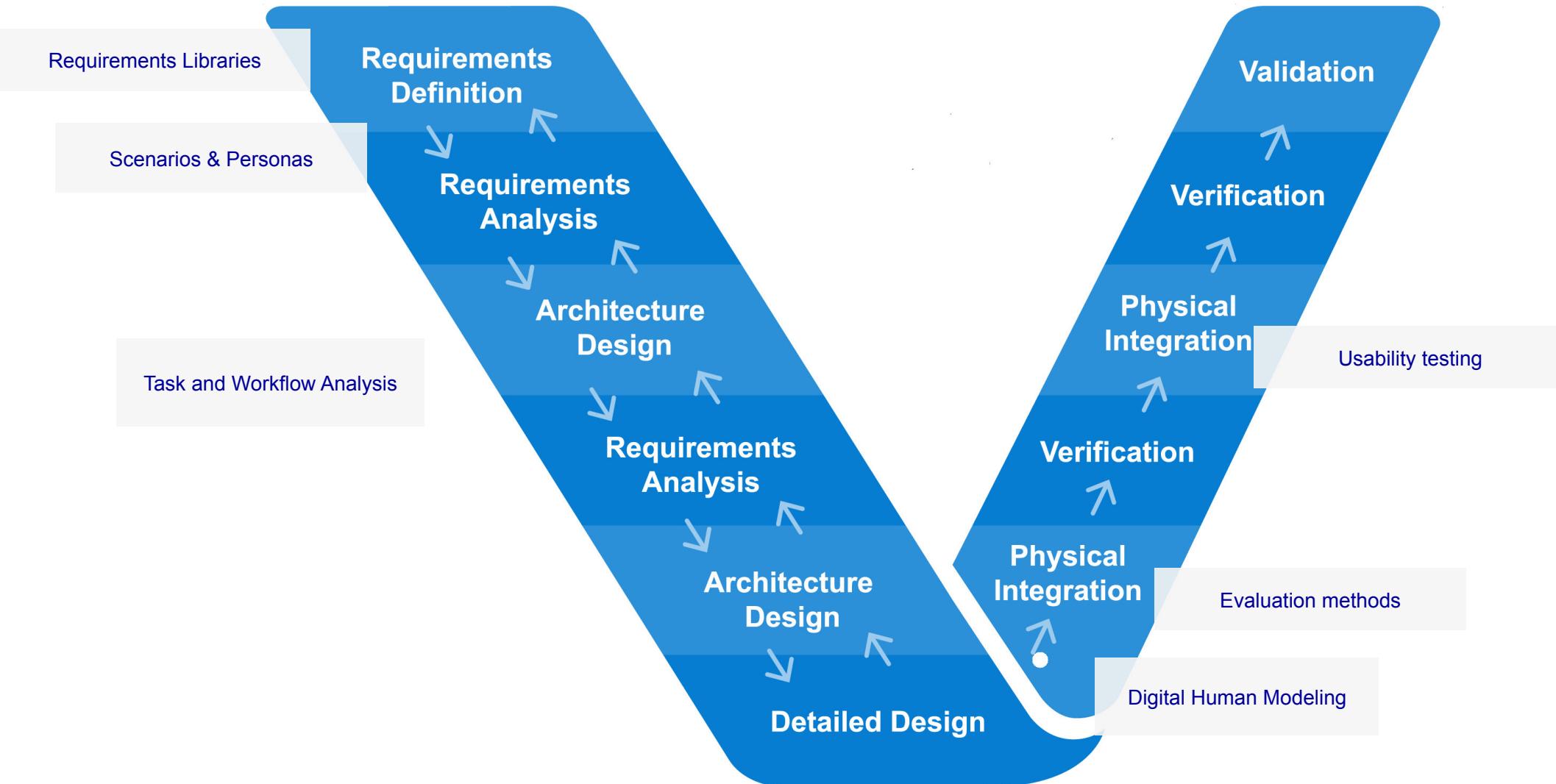
Risk Score	0.4689
	Low

Risk Level	Description
<0,85	The risk may be regarded as tolerable (green)
0,85 to <1,0	Significant risk exists (yellow). It is recommended to redesign the machinery or to ensure that the risk is tolerable.
>=1,0	Redesign is necessary. The design can be improved by changing the situations that lead to high multipliers.





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HSI Challenges





HSI Challenges



- Difficult to quantify and measure
- Make concrete



HSI Challenges



- Too late in project
- Role of Systems Engineer



HSI Challenges



- Close cooperation
- Involvement in all phases



HSI Challenges

- Common sense
- User perspective
- Structured methods, experts and users





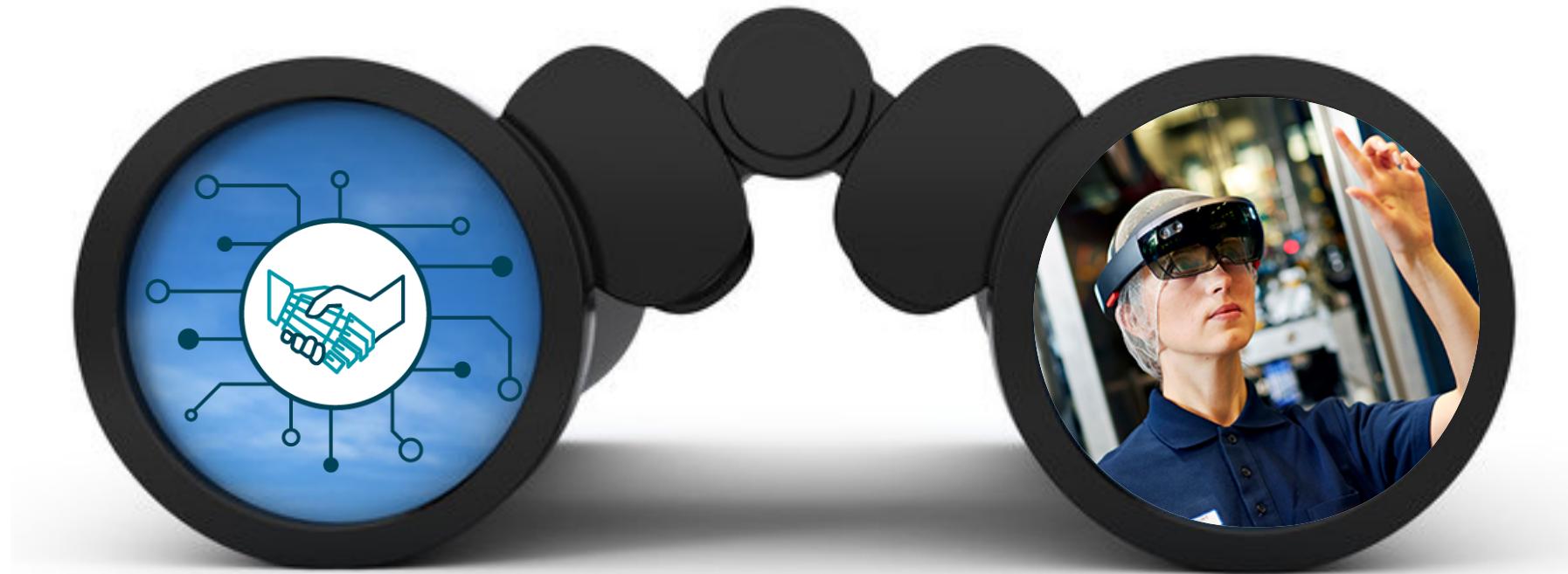
HSI Challenges



- Health & Safety
- Avoid negative consequences
- Value in monetary terms



Looking ahead







Looking ahead

