

Lean Innovation

The Impact of a Strong New Product Development Program

Cincinnati Machine - 1998 OCI Winner

“In the case of Cincinnati Milacron, survival was a primary motivator. The Machine Tool Group's "Wolfpack" development process gets major credit for the company's survival; over two dozen of their competitors were not so lucky. The process has since proven to be a major factor in continued growth and profitability.”

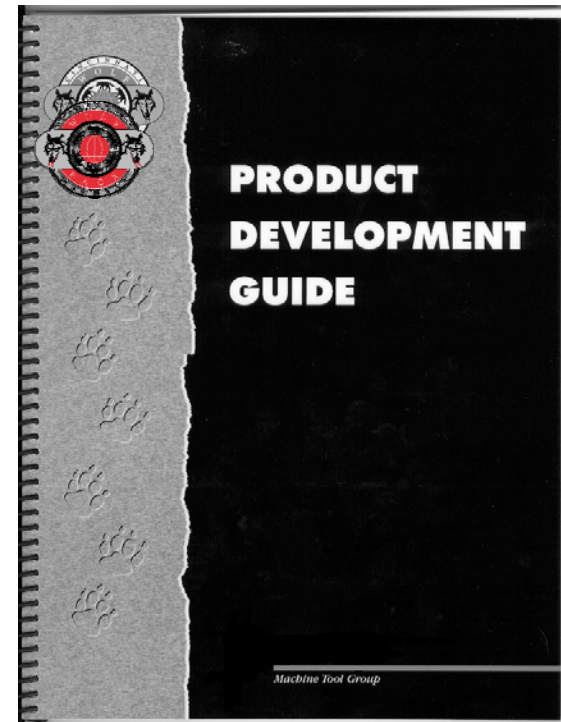


Dead American Machine Tool Companies



Wolfpack

- Product development as a *process*, not a collection of projects
- Aggressive culture: Team leaders as “Killers” (kill or be killed)
- Management plan to re-invent the company

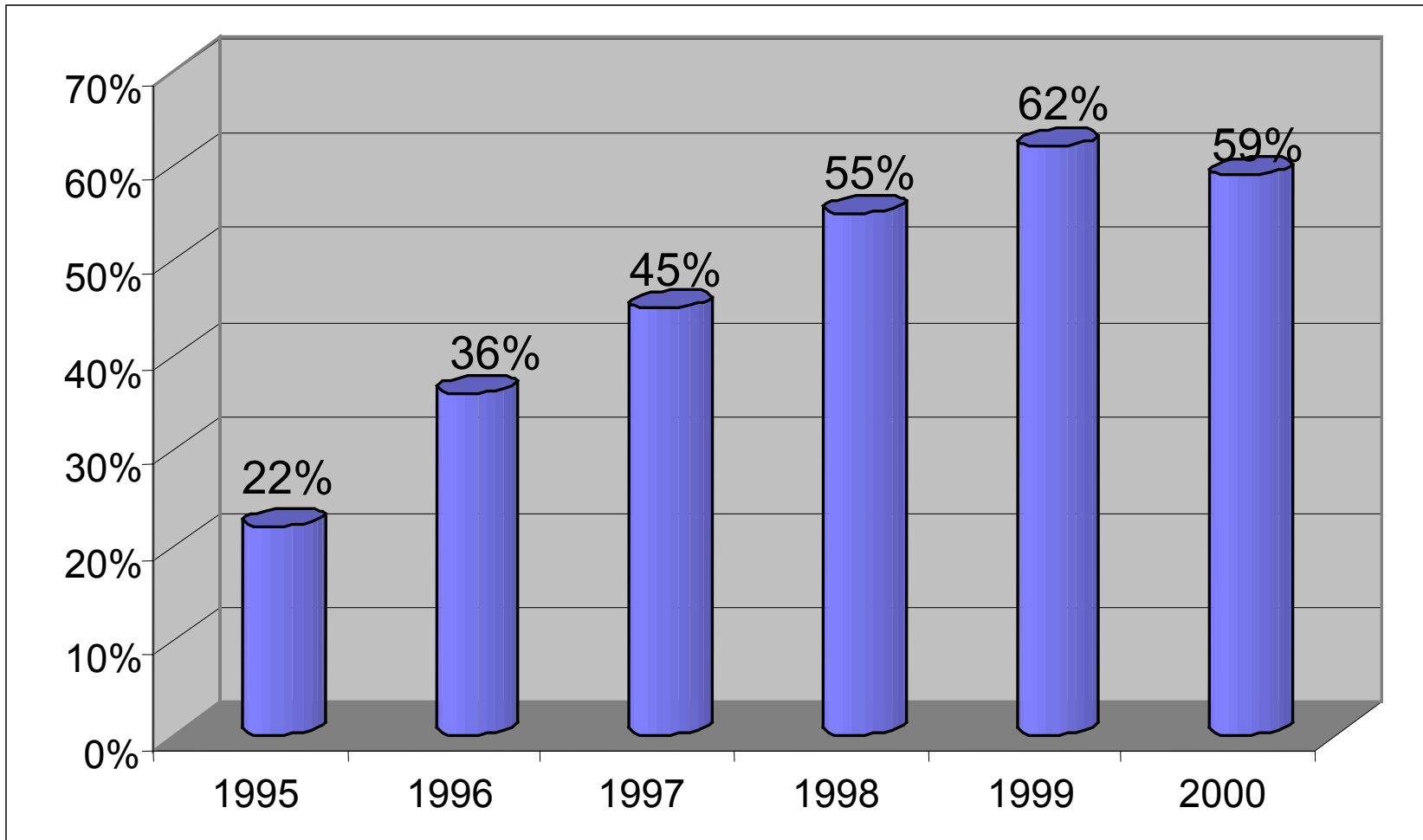


The Goal

40 % reduction in part count and product costs while developing new product lines in every product category

Results

More New Products

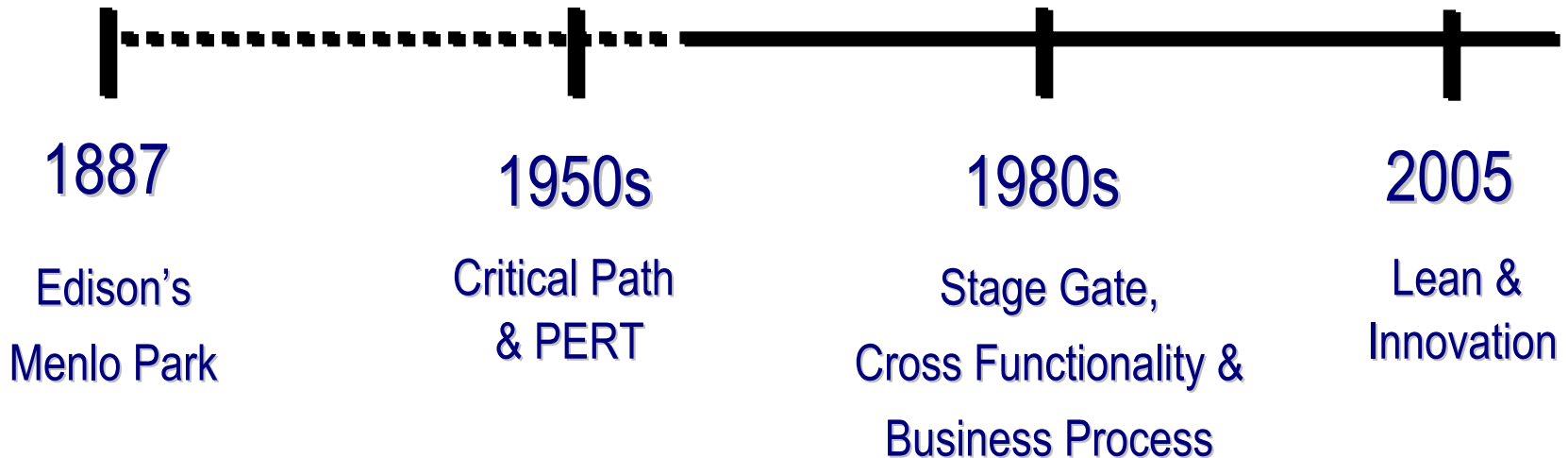


Results

- In 1990 - \$350 in sales and 2,000 machines produced in five factories (3 U.S, 2 Europe).
- By 1998 - \$450M in sales and 3,000 machines produced in two factories (1 U.S., 1 Europe) with a 10% PBT.
- Despite the U.S. Machine Tool Industry's Huge Decline (1998 - \$7B, 2002 - \$2.5B), Remains the 7th Largest Builder in the World.

Historical Perspective

Product Development Timeline



Current State of NPD

- Poor execution
 - 45% miss profit & ROI objectives
 - 49% are launched behind schedule
 - 43% exceed budget
- Poor product ideas not killed early
 - 46% of NPD resources spent on products that fail
 - 40% of launched products fail
- NPD results not measured by 28% of businesses

1. Why So Poor? - Management

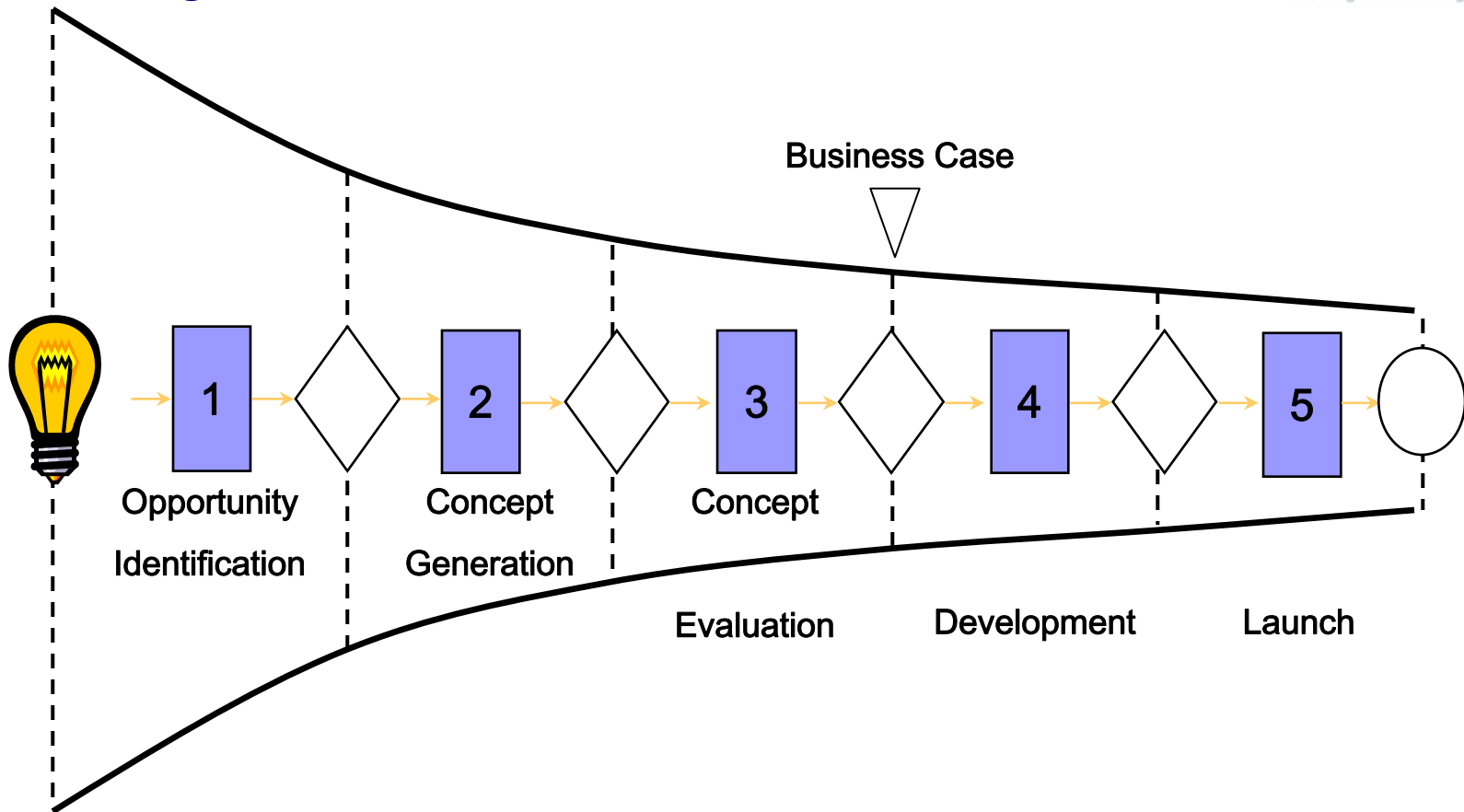
- Management considers product development important but not always urgent

<i>Important</i> <i>Not Urgent</i>	Important Urgent
Not Urgent Not Important	Urgent Not Important

1. Why So Poor? - Management

- Management Fails to Support NPD
 - Industry Week Study (2004 - 650 Companies)
 - Product Innovation Ranks Fifth Behind Objectives like Reduced Costs, Increased Revenues, Biz week quote
 - Partnership for Lean Innovation (2005 - 42 Companies)
 - Product Innovation Ranked Fourth Behind Sales & Marketing, Manufacturing and Procurement

2. Why So Poor? – Process



Cooper, Robert, *Winning at New Products, 3rd Edition*, Perseus Publishing, 2001

Crawford, Merle & DiBenedetto, Anthony, *New Products Management, 7th Edition*, Chapter 9, Irwin McGraw Hill, 2003

2. Why So Poor? – Process

Positives

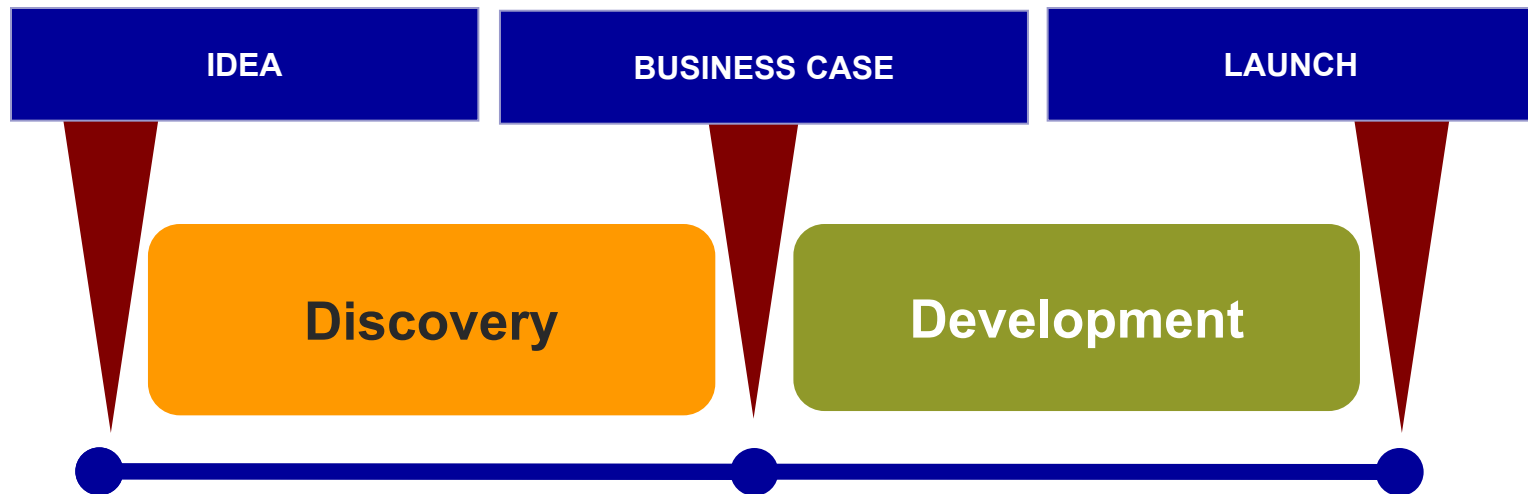
- Process, not collection of projects
- Ownership & accountability
- Management of financial risk

Negatives

- Too sequential
 - Tollgates tie the project to the slowest element
- Large batches
 - Bottlenecks starve downstream capacity
- Slow *AND* Inefficient
- Slave to the process

3. Why So Poor? - Innovation

- Too Little Effort Spent in Discovery



3. Why So Poor? - Innovation

- Industry Week Study (2004 - 650 Companies)
 - 56% of Respondents “Correct Identification of Customer Needs is a Major Challenge”

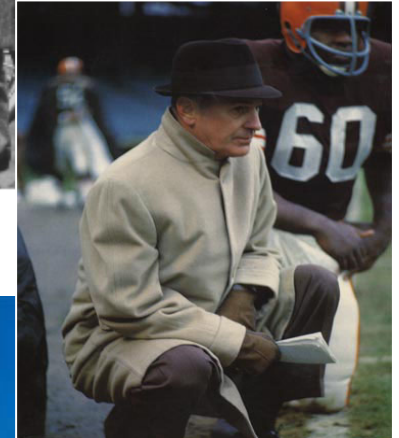
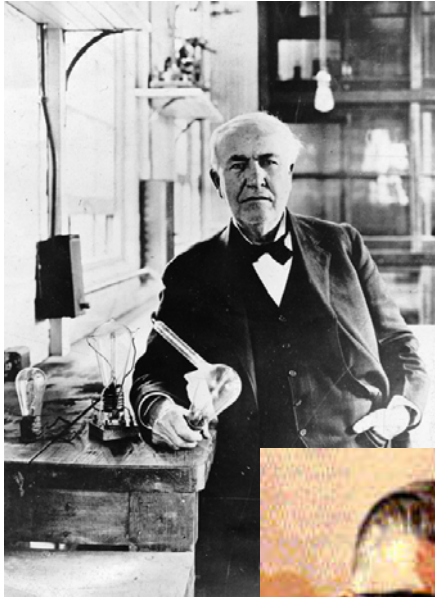
- What Percent of Your Time and Money is Spent in Discovery?

However...

NPD Delivers Financial Success

- PDMA Study (2004 = 416 Companies)
 - Profits from new products = 49.1% v. 21.2%
 - Top quartile v. lower three quartiles
- McKinsey Study (2002 = 427 Companies)
 - Profits before taxes = 9% v. 3%
 - Invest in innovation = 10% v. 4%

and Market Leadership



What Do We Do?

Partnership for Lean Innovation



Lean Innovation



Innovation

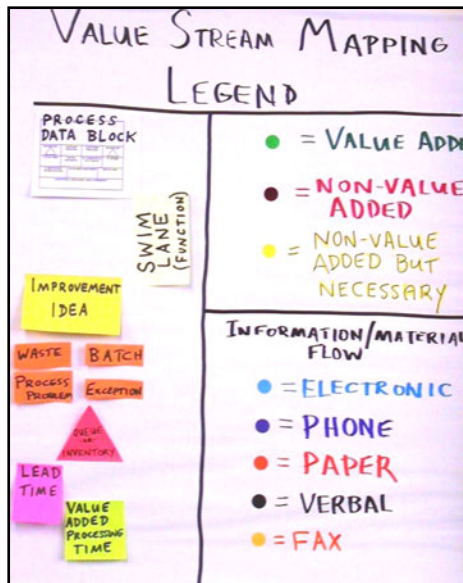
Ideation, Voice of Customer, Product Concept

What to Develop?

Lean

Flow, Value-Add, Continuous Improvement, Pull, Value Stream Mapping

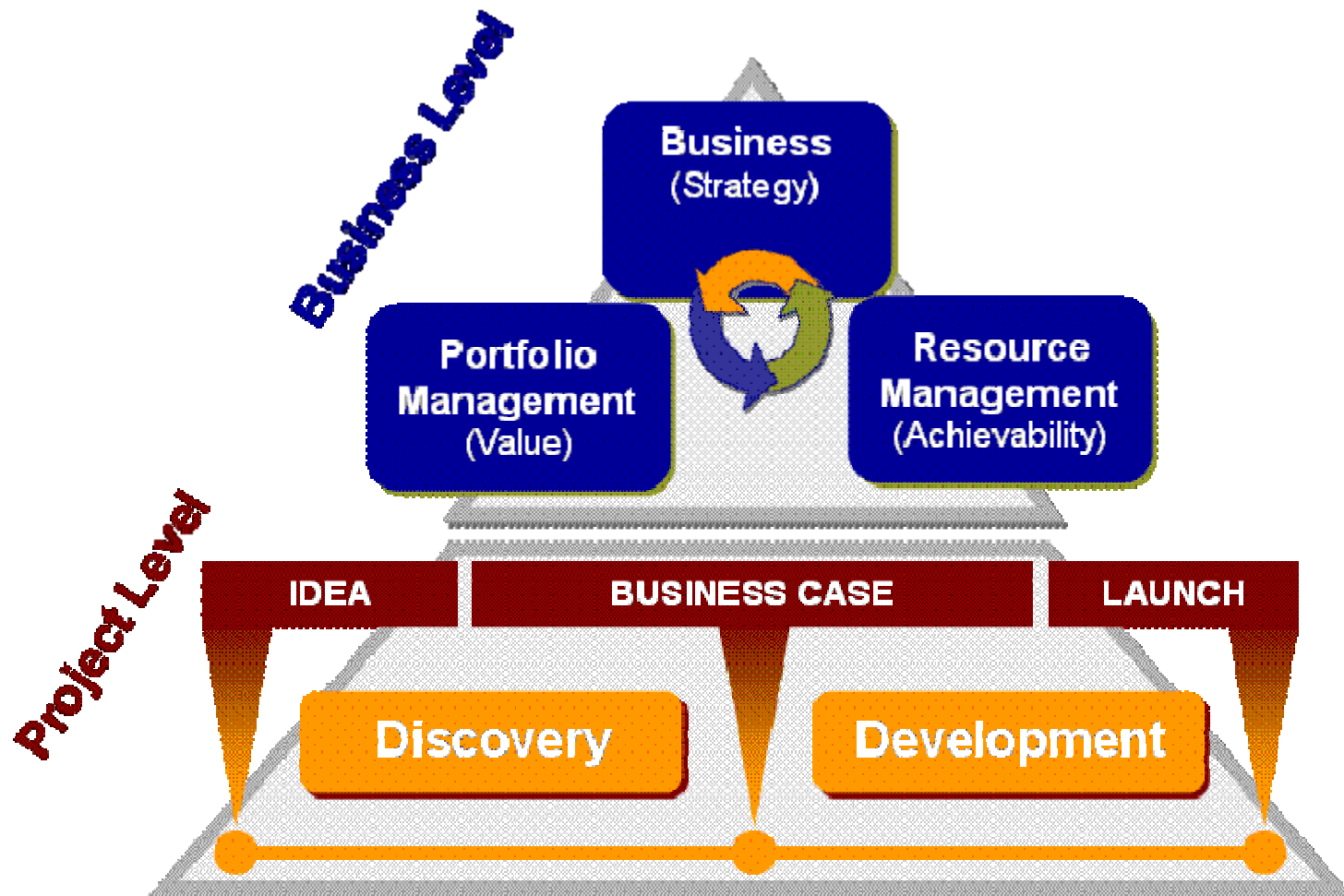
How to Develop



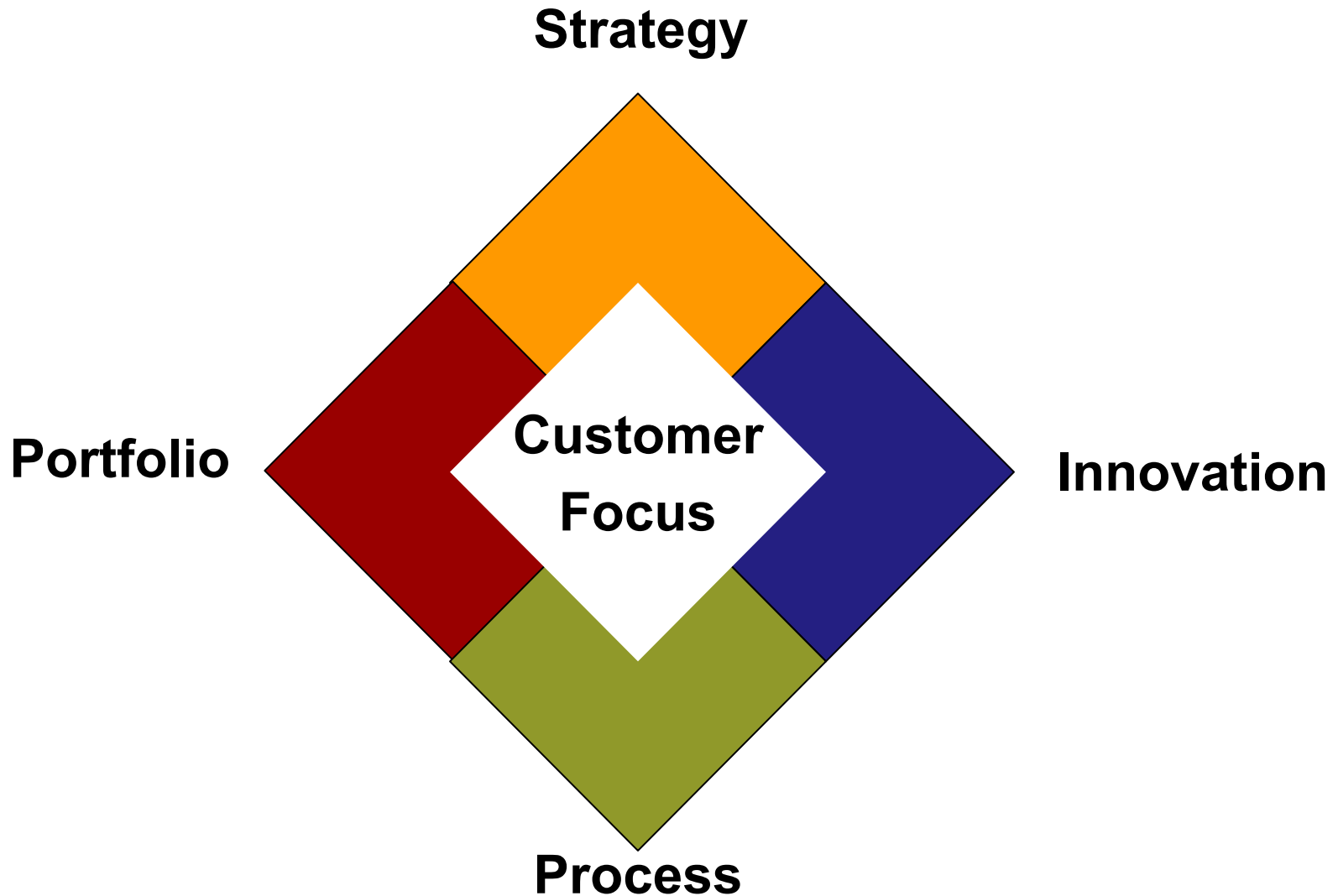
Lean Innovation Principles

- Engage Management
 - Business Strategy
 - Portfolio & Resource Management
- Lean Out the Process
 - Eliminate Waste and Build Value
- Emphasize Innovation
 - Discovery – the “What to Develop”
 - Invest Early and Get it Right

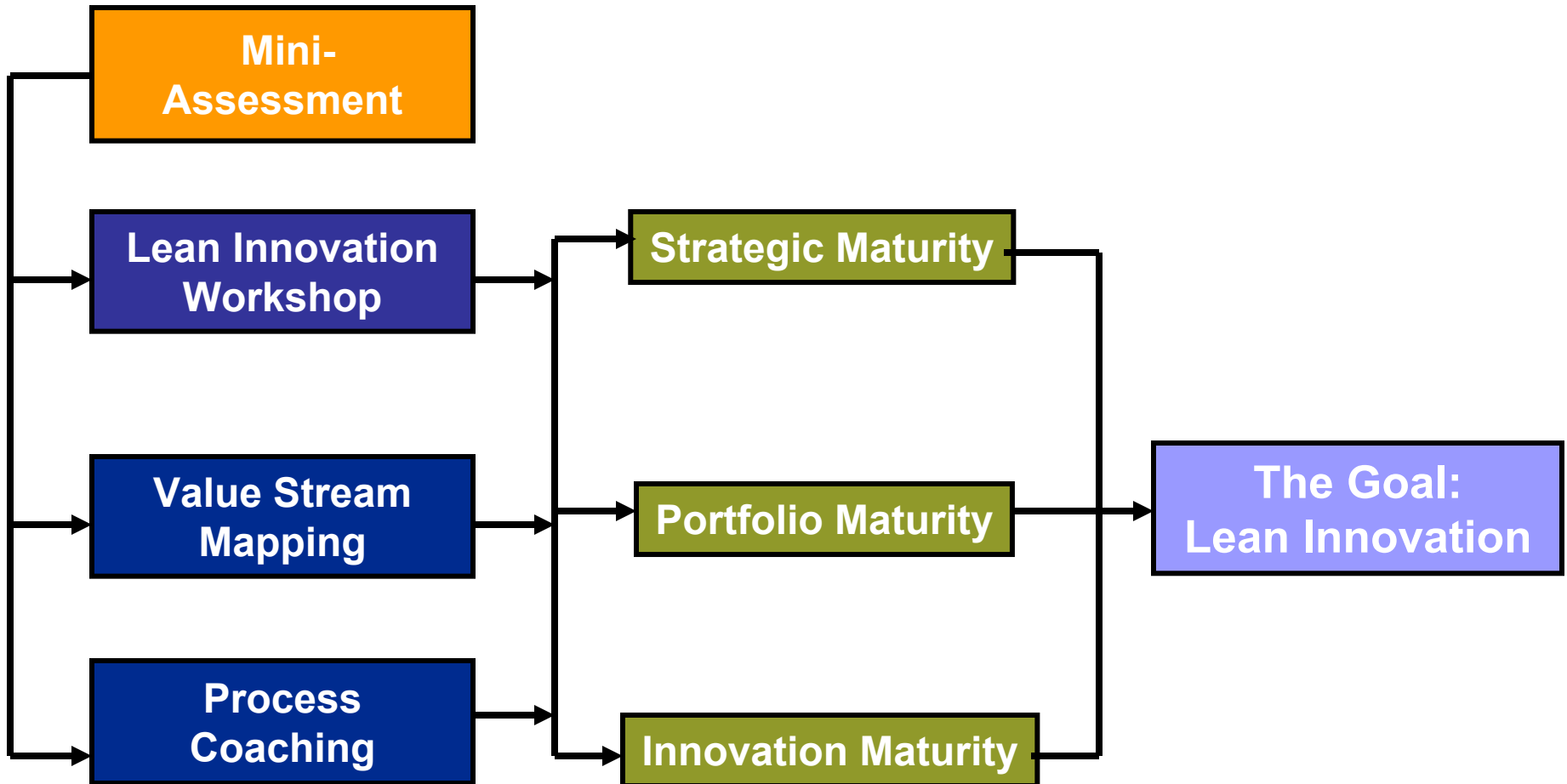
Lean Innovation Framework



Lean Innovation Competencies



Lean Innovation Competencies



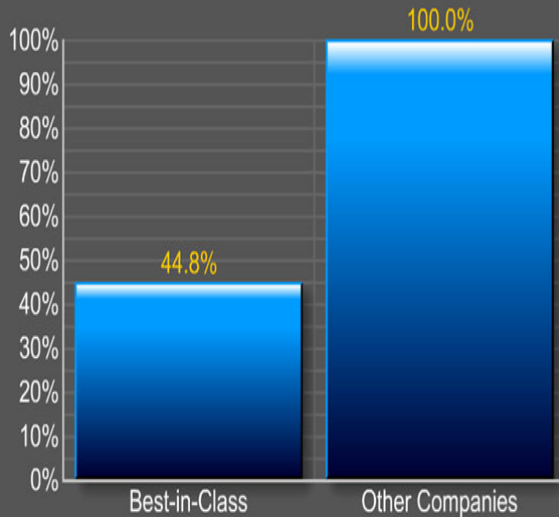
Lean Innovation Goals

**Reduce
 Time To Market
 by
 50%**

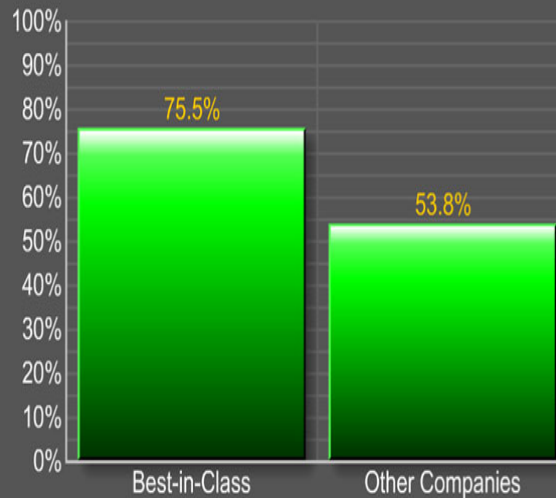
**Increase
 Success Rate
 by
 50%**

**Increase
 First To Market
 by
 100%**

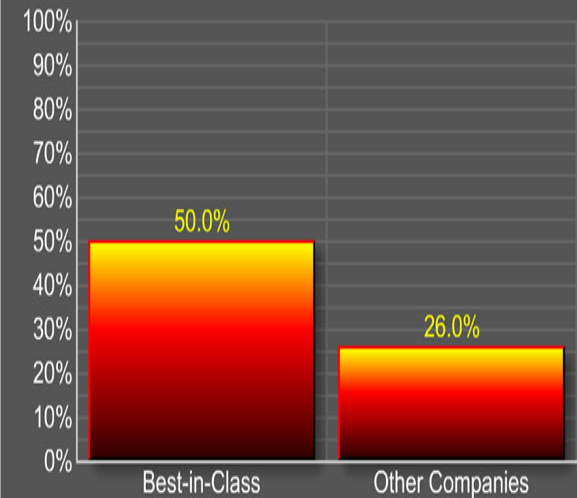
Time To Market



Success Rate



First To Market Innovator



PDMA Foundation's 2004 Comparative Performance Assessment Study

Lean Innovation: Economic Impact

	Number of Projects Annually	Typical Duration (Months)	Average Annual Sales per Project (\$M)	Typical Margins	Success Rate	Cannibalization Rate (includes higher NP sales)	Annualized Revenues	Annualized Gross Margin\$\$
Current State								
Breakthrough	1	48	\$5.0	50%	30%	20%	\$1.2	\$0.6
Platform	1	36	\$5.0	40%	40%	15%	\$1.7	\$0.7
Derivative	5	18	\$2.0	30%	60%	10%	\$5.4	\$1.6
Support	10	6	\$0.0	10%	100%	5%	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total	17						\$8.3	\$2.9
Future State								
Breakthrough	4	24	\$10.0	50%	45%	20%	\$14.4	\$7.2
Platform	4	18	\$5.0	40%	60%	15%	\$10.2	\$4.1
Derivative	5	9	\$1.0	30%	90%	10%	\$4.1	\$1.2
Support	10	3	\$0.0	10%	150%	5%	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total	23						\$28.7	\$12.5

	Company's Current Performance
	Lean Innovation Results
	Lean Innovation Impact