

Potential Failure Mode and Effects Analysis

FMEA *Fourth Edition*



POTENTIAL FAILURE MODE AND EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA)

**Reference Manual
Fourth Edition**

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FOREWORD

4th Edition

The FMEA 4th Edition is a reference manual to be used by suppliers to Chrysler LLC, Ford Motor Company, and General Motors Corporation as a guide to assist them in the development of both Design and Process FMEAs. The manual does not define requirements; it is intended to clarify questions concerning the technical development of FMEAs. This manual is aligned with SAE J1739.

Summary of Changes in the 4th edition FMEA Reference Manual

The DFMEA and PFMEA methods described in the 4th edition FMEA Reference Manual include those associated with design at the system, subsystem, interface, and component level and the process at manufacturing and assembly operations.

General Changes

- The formatting used in the 4th edition is intended to provide easier reading.
 - An index is included.
 - Icons are used to indicate key paragraphs and visual cues are used.
- Additional examples and verbiage have been provided to improve the utility of the manual and to provide a closer tie into the FMEA process as it develops.
- Reinforcement of the need for management support, interest, and review of the FMEA process and results.
- Define and strengthen the understanding of the linkage between DFMEA and PFMEA as well as defining the linkages to other tools.
- Improvements to the Severity, Occurrence, Detection ranking tables so that they are more meaningful to real world analysis and usage.
- Alternative methods are introduced that are currently being applied in industry.
 - Additional appendices which have example forms and special case application of FMEA.
 - The focus on the “standard form” has been replaced with several options that represent the current application of FMEA in industry.
- The suggestion that RPN not be used as the primary means for assessing risk. The need for improvement has been revised including an additional method, and the use of thresholds on RPN is clarified as a practice that is not recommended.

Chapter I provides general FMEA guidelines, the need for management support and having a defined process for developing and maintaining FMEAs, and the need for continuous improvement.

Chapter II describes the general application of the FMEA methodology, which is common between DFMEA and PFMEA processes. This includes the planning, strategy, action plans, and the need for management support and responsibility in FMEAs.

Chapter III focuses on DFMEA (Design Failure Mode Effects and Analysis), establishing the scope of the analysis, use of block diagrams, various types of DFMEAs, formation of the teams, basic procedure for analysis, action plans, and follow-up, alternatives to RPN, and connection to PFMEAs and validation plans.

Chapter IV focuses on PFMEA (Process Failure Mode Effects and Analysis), establishing the scope of the analysis, use of flow diagrams, formation of teams, basic procedure for analysis, action plans, the connection to DFMEAs and the development of control plans.

The **Appendices** have several examples of forms for DMFEA and PFMEA and addresses different applications and procedures for addressing design and process risk.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Changes.....	i
Chapter I	1
General FMEA Guidelines	1
Introduction	2
FMEA Process.....	2
Purpose of Manual.....	3
Scope of Manual.....	4
Impact on Organization and Management.....	4
FMEA Explained.....	5
Follow-up and Continuous Improvement.....	6
Chapter II.....	7
Overview of FMEA Strategy, Planning and Implementation.....	7
Introduction	8
Basic Structure	8
Approach	8
Identify the Team	9
Define the Scope.....	10
Define the Customer	11
Identify Functions, Requirements, and Specifications	11
Identify Potential Failure Modes	12
Identify Potential Effects	12
Identify Potential Causes	12
Identify Controls.....	13
Identifying and Assessing Risk	13
Recommended Actions and Results	13
Management Responsibility	14
Chapter III	15
DFMEA Design Failure Mode and Effects Analysis	15
Introduction	16
Customer Defined.....	16
Team Approach	17
Manufacturing, Assembly and Serviceability Considerations	17
Development of a Design FMEA	18
Prerequisites	18
Block (Boundary) Diagrams.....	18
Parameter (P) Diagrams.....	21
Functional Requirements	22
Other Tools and Information Resources	22
Example DFMEA	25
Header of the Design FMEA Form (fields A-H).....	25
Body of the DFMEA Form (fields a – n).....	29
Maintaining DFMEAs	64
Leveraging DFMEAs	65
Linkages	65
Design Verification Plan & Report (DVP&R)	66
PFMEA.....	66
Chapter IV	67
PFMEA Process Failure Mode and Effects Analysis	67
Introduction	68
Customer Defined.....	69
Team Approach	69
Design Considerations.....	69
Development of a Process FMEA	70

Prerequisites	70
Process Flow Diagram and linkage to PFMEA	70
Other Tools and Information Sources.....	73
Research Information	73
Example PFMEA Form.....	75
Header of the Process FMEA Form (fields A-H).....	75
Body of the PFMEA Form (fields a – n)	77
Maintaining PFMEAs.....	110
Leveraging PFMEAs	110
Linkages	111
To DFMEA.....	111
To Control Plan	112
APPENDICES.....	113
Appendix A: Sample Forms	114
DFMEA Forms	114
PFMEA Forms.....	121
Appendix B: System Level FMEA.....	130
Interfaces	131
Interactions	131
Relationships	133
Multiple Levels of Design FMEAs.....	133
Appendix C: Alternative Risk Assessments	135
Alternatives to RPN.....	135
Alternative: SO (S x O)	136
Alternative: SOD, SD	136
Appendix D: Alternative Analyses Techniques.....	137
Failure Mode, Effect and Criticality Analysis (FMECA).....	137
Design Review Based on Failure Modes (DRBFM)	137
Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)	137
References and Suggested Readings	140
Index.....	141

TABLES and FIGURES

Figure III.1a Block (Boundary) Diagram Examples	19
Figures III.1b, c Block (Boundary) Diagram Examples	20
Figure III.2 Example of a Parameter (P) Diagram for a Generic Catalytic Converter	21
Table III.1 Sample DFMEA Form with Minimal Information Elements & Example Entries.....	24
Table III.3 Example Potential Failure Modes.....	32
Table III.4 Example Potential Effects	35
Table Cr1 Suggested DFMEA Severity Evaluation Criteria	37
Table III.5 Example Potential Causes	42
Table Cr2 Suggested DFMEA Occurrence Evaluation Criteria.....	46
Table III.6 Examples of Prevention and Detection Design Controls.....	51
Table Cr3 Suggested DFMEA/PFMEA Prevention/Detection Evaluation Criteria	54
Table III.7 Examples of Causes, Controls and Recommended Actions	64
Figure III.7 DFMEA Information Interrelationships Flow.....	65
Figure IV.1 High Level to Detailed Process Maps.....	71
Figure IV.2 Example Process Flow Diagram	72
Table IV.1 Sample PFMEA Form with Minimal Information Elements & Example Entries	74
Table IV.2 Example of Process Step/Function/Requirements Columns on PFMEA Form including Potential Failure Modes.....	81
Table IV.3 Example of Effects	85
Table Cr1 Suggested PFMEA Severity Evaluation Criteria.....	88
Table Cr2 Suggested PFMEA Occurrence Evaluation Criteria.....	93
Table IV.4 Examples of Causes and Controls	96
Table Cr3 Suggested Process FMEA Detection Evaluation Criteria.....	100
Table IV.5 Examples of Causes, Controls and Actions.....	110
Figure IV.5 PFMEA Information Interrelationship Flow.....	111
DFMEA Form A	115
DFMEA Form B.....	116
DFMEA Form C.....	117
DFMEA Form D	118
DFMEA Form E	119
DFMEA Form F	120
PFMEA Form A	122
PFMEA Form B	123
PFMEA Form C	124
PFMEA Form D	125
PFMEA Form E.....	126
PFMEA Form F.....	127
PFMEA Form G	128
PFMEA Form H	129
Figure B.1 Interfaces and Interactions.....	130
Figure B.2 Item, Functions, and Failure	132
Figure B.3 DFMEA Effects Linkages	134
Table C.1 Contrast among RPN, SOD and SD.....	136
Figure D.1 Example of DRBFM Elements.....	138
Figure D.2 FTA Tree Structure	139

Chapter I

General FMEA Guidelines

Introduction

This manual introduces the topic of Potential Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) and gives general guidance in the application of the technique.

FMEA Process

FMEA is an analytical methodology used to ensure that potential problems have been considered and addressed throughout the product and process development process (APQP – Advanced Product Quality Planning). Its most visible result is the documentation of the collective knowledge of cross-functional teams.

Part of the evaluation and analysis is the assessment of risk. The important point is that a discussion is conducted regarding the design (product or process), review of the functions and any changes in application, and the resulting risk of potential failure.

Each FMEA should ensure that attention is given to every component within the product or assembly. Critical and safety related components or processes should be given a higher priority.

One of the most important factors for the successful implementation of an FMEA program is timeliness. It is meant to be a “before-the-event” action, not an “after-the-fact” exercise. To achieve the greatest value, the FMEA must be done before the implementation of a product or process in which the failure mode potential exists. Up-front time spent properly completing an FMEA, when product/process changes can be most easily and inexpensively implemented, will minimize late change crises. Actions resulting from an FMEA can reduce or eliminate the chance of implementing a change that would create an even larger concern.

Ideally, the Design FMEA process should be initiated in the early stages of the design and the Process FMEA before tooling or manufacturing equipment is developed and purchased. The FMEA evolves throughout each stage of the design and manufacturing development process and may also be used in problem solving.

FMEA can also be applied to non-manufacturing areas. For example, FMEA could be used to analyze risk in an administration process or the evaluation of a safety system. In general, FMEA is applied to potential failures in product design and manufacturing processes where the benefits are clear and potentially significant.