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Planning Schedule for efficiency improvement on
Systematic Invention – Innovation – Problem Solving

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Major step 1: Setting of goal and objectives

Company wants to greatly improve its approach to inventing, innovation and general problem solving. Major areas will be those problem clusters which are multidiscipline and non-routine (never done before). It is understood that the know - how will be applicable to any kind of problem cluster a business faces.
(Company may reword this definition. Number of people involved to discuss: 4 max. 2 min.)

Major step 2: Analysis of Company's currently available methodologies that are pertinent to thinking processes.

Differentiating what it takes to invent (example) using equipment (computers, data bases, external engineering) versus internal, brain oriented processes. Clarifying major current brain resources. Redundancy and fail safe backup. Is there a common approach anyone can use and be a "backup operator" in the problem definition and solving process? Are the applied processes truly systematic or will processes get stuck when problems get tougher? Any unfinished inventions may be suitable examples.

(Company may reword this definition with the help of Emil Zahner. EZ will guide through the analysis. Number of people {decision makers} involved: 5 max. 2 min.)

Major step 3: Analysis of the most efficient approach in learning systematic invention – Company's way.

This involves two areas: Team definition for various types of innovation processes. Example: Export requires marketing, service, financing, installation, etc. Creating a new market should involve all specialized brains. A technical breakthrough will involve design, development, inplementation, manufacturing, testing, sales, service/repair, education. The respective brains form a specific team.

Number of people involved: Max 2 per department.)

Major step 4: Synthesis of Company's best approach which will lead to the goal and objective.

Efficiency in inventing requires a common language and a common approach understood by all teams. This eliminates misunderstandings and misconceptions and discovers poor objectives / goals. The know - how must become "second nature", non-forgettable like riding a bicycle.

This step clarifies definitely who will participate in the training, when the training should start and which real world problem areas will thereafter serve as a practice field. A time frame will be defined and agreed upon. To allow for enough preparation and scheduling flexibility for the students this step must be done well ahead of the first day of training.

Number of people involved: Same as in step 1.

Suggested dates:

Step 1 and 2: Soon

Step 3 and 4: 2 weeks later. (Earlier may be convenient too)