



WWW.IDCON.COM

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Identifying Maintenance Improvement Opportunities

IDCON, INC

Christer Idhammar

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*Results Oriented
Reliability and Maintenance
Consulting and Training*

Introduction

IDCON, INC

**Established in Sweden 1972
USA 1985.**

23 Consultants and Associates

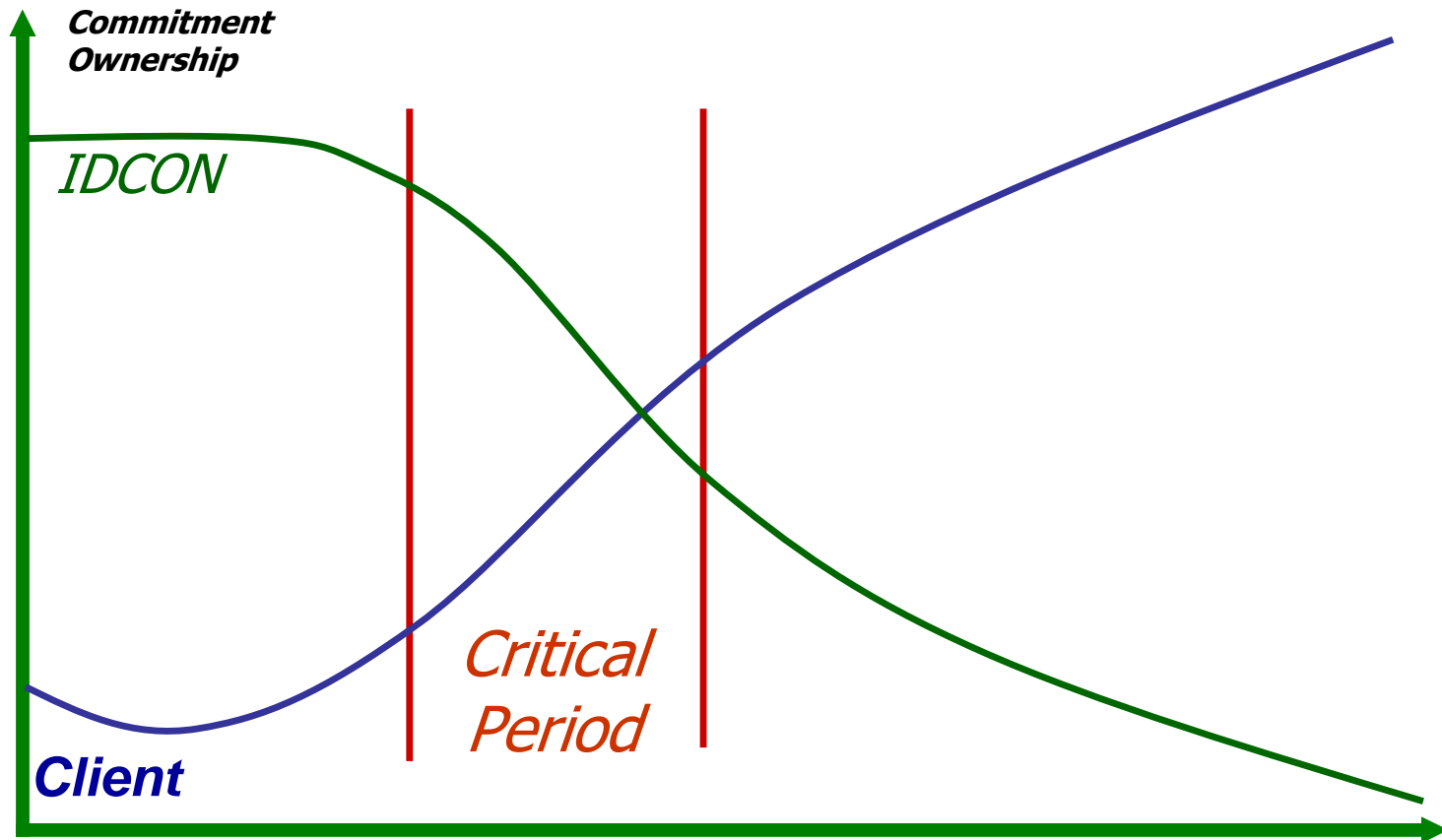




IDCON, INC

Mission
To help our Clients improve
Overall Reliability and Lowering
Manufacturing and Maintenance
Costs.

IDCON Support Phases out as Client's Organization Takes over Ownership.



IDCON, INC Approach

The role of a Consultant is to be:

- An Educator
- A Catalyst
- A Trainer
- A Mentor
- In some select cases “do the work”
- Ownership of improved practices must be transferred to Client’s organization.

What Do We Do?

Reliability & Maintenance for process industry

- Advice
- Leadership Organization
- Assessments
- Planning & Scheduling
- Preventive Maintenance
- Root Cause Problem Elimination
- Spare parts Management
- Technical Database



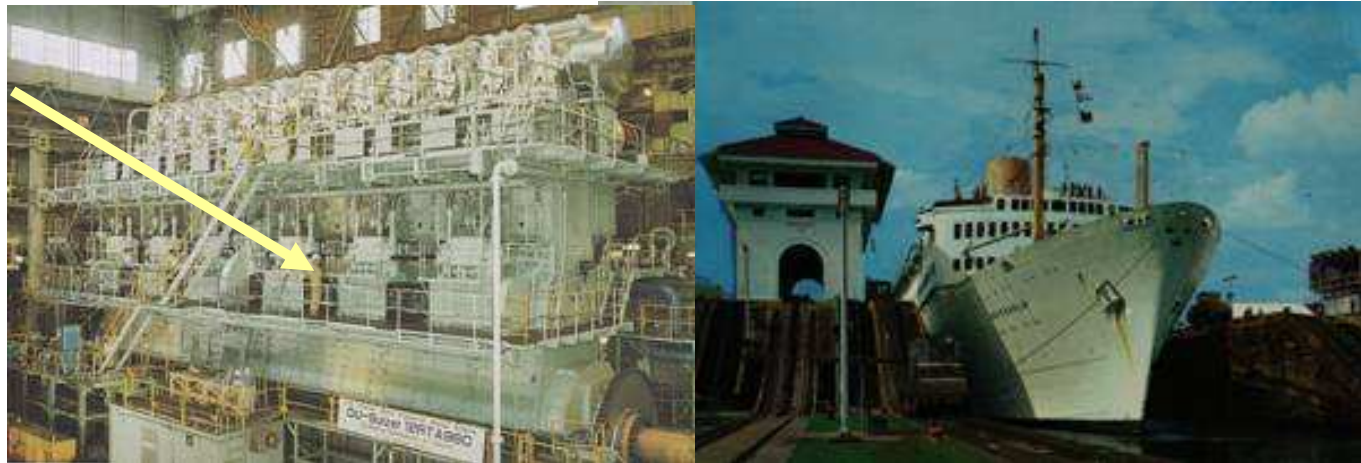
In Plants

Open Training Seminars



Christer Idhammar

1960 – 1968 Apprentice, Mechanic, Engineer, Chief Engineer on board Merchant marine ships.



1968 – 1985 Reliability and Maintenance consultant based in Sweden.

1985 – Reliability and Maintenance consultant based in USA.

Chemical, Steel, Mining, Automotive, Power, Pulp, Paper, Food, Wood.....in 48 countries.

They all believed they were unique.



1962

Old procedure: Replace/Overhaul after 6,000 hrs

New procedure: Measure exhaust Temperature. Replacement/Overhaul between 5,000 – 17,000 hrs.

Exhaust valves 15,000 Hp diesel engine,



Short Reliability and Maintenance History

Reliability and Maintenance Processes Overview 1968 - ?

All known predictive maintenance technologies was known and used in the 1970's

Technologies such as Vibration Analysis, Wear Particle Analysis, Infrared, Ultrasonic, Electric Motor Testing, Acoustic Emission, Fiber Optics, Computer Systems etc. have become much better and more affordable.



Reliability and Maintenance Processes Overview 1968 - ?

The basic reliability and maintenance processes are the same.

New names* and packaging of the basic concept in

combination with mobility of top management have

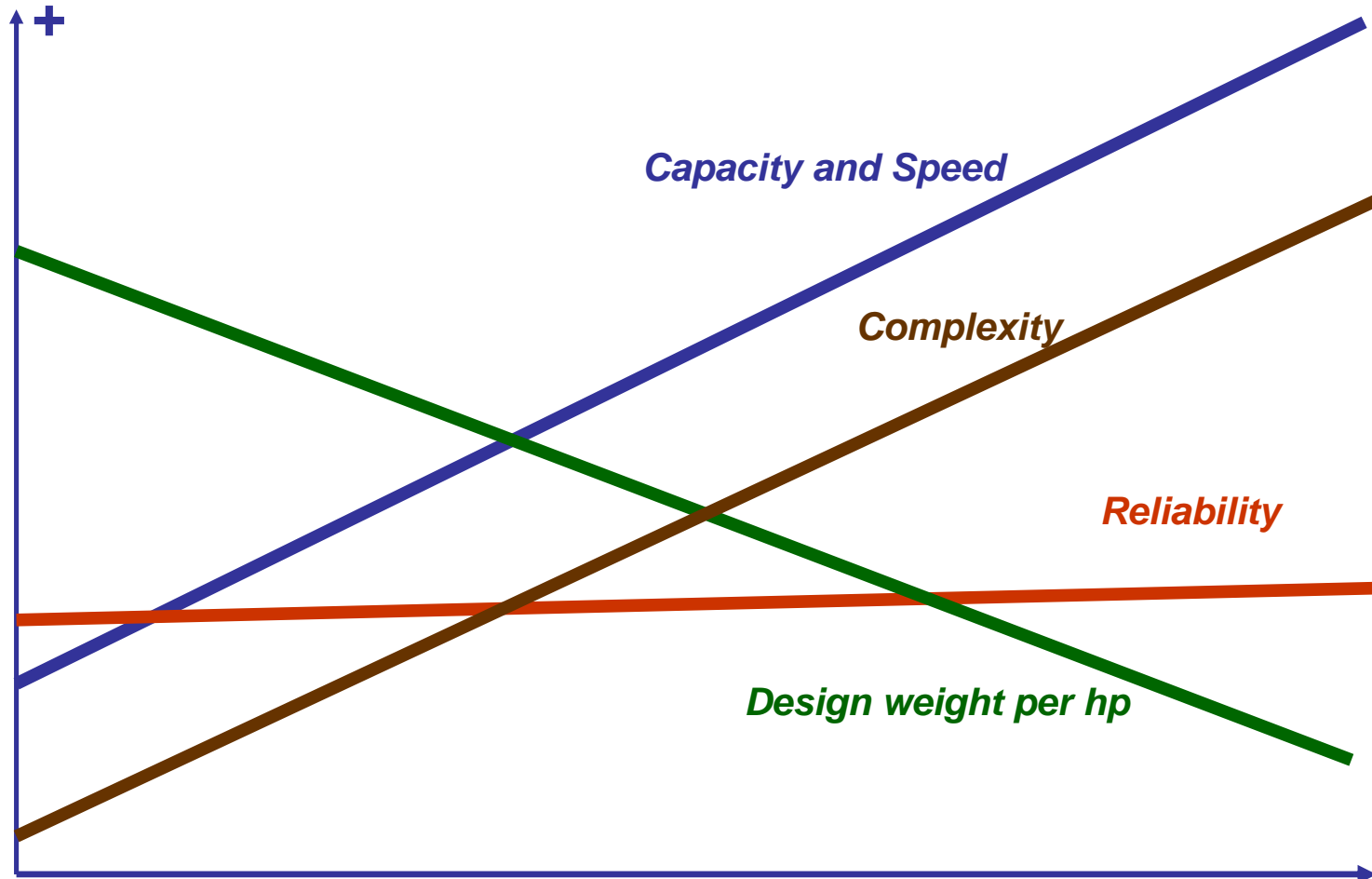
confused and delayed EXECUTION.

Initiatives have not lasted long enough to generate achievable results.

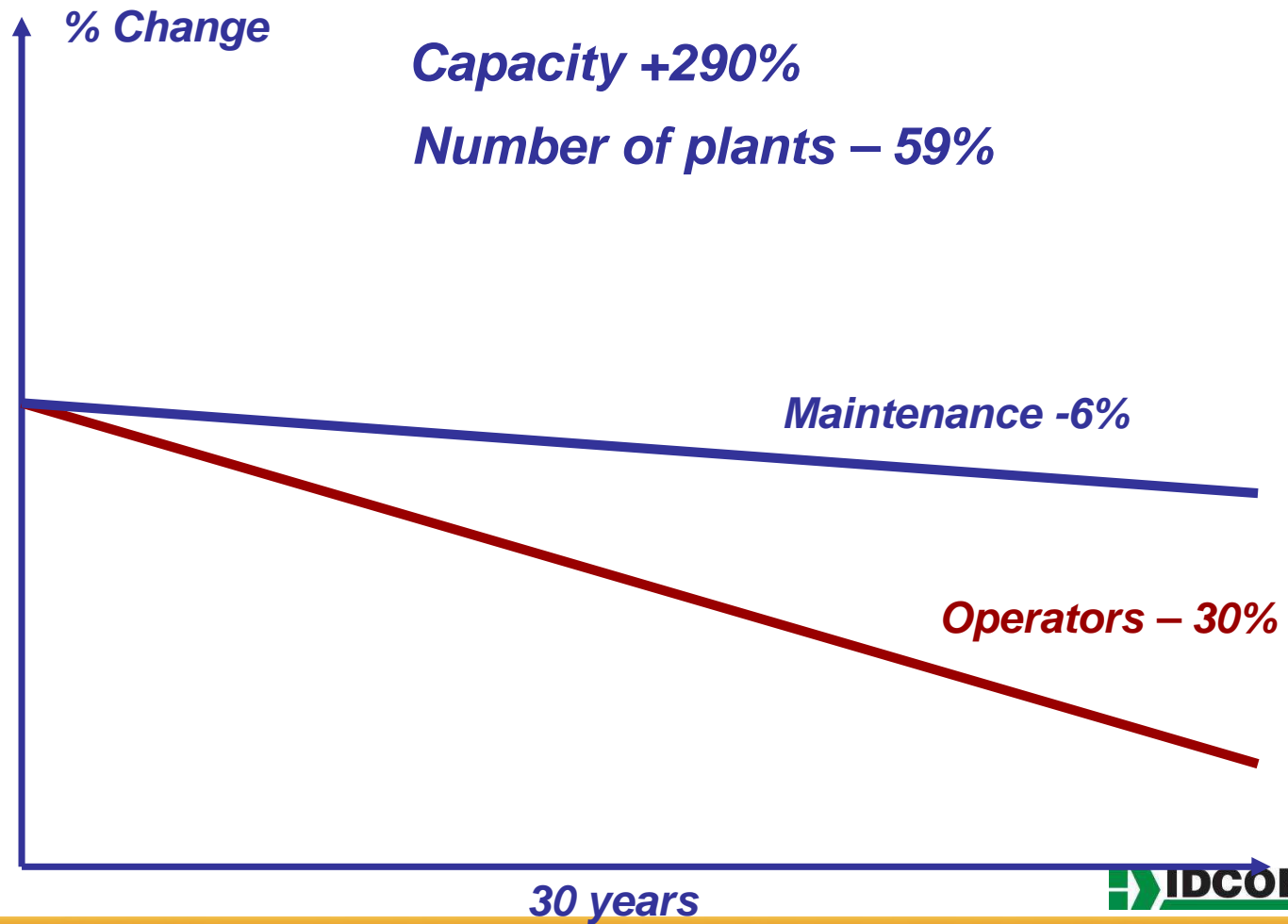
**** QCM, TPM, RBM, RCM, AM, VDM, TPR***

Best Practices - Reliability and Maintenance

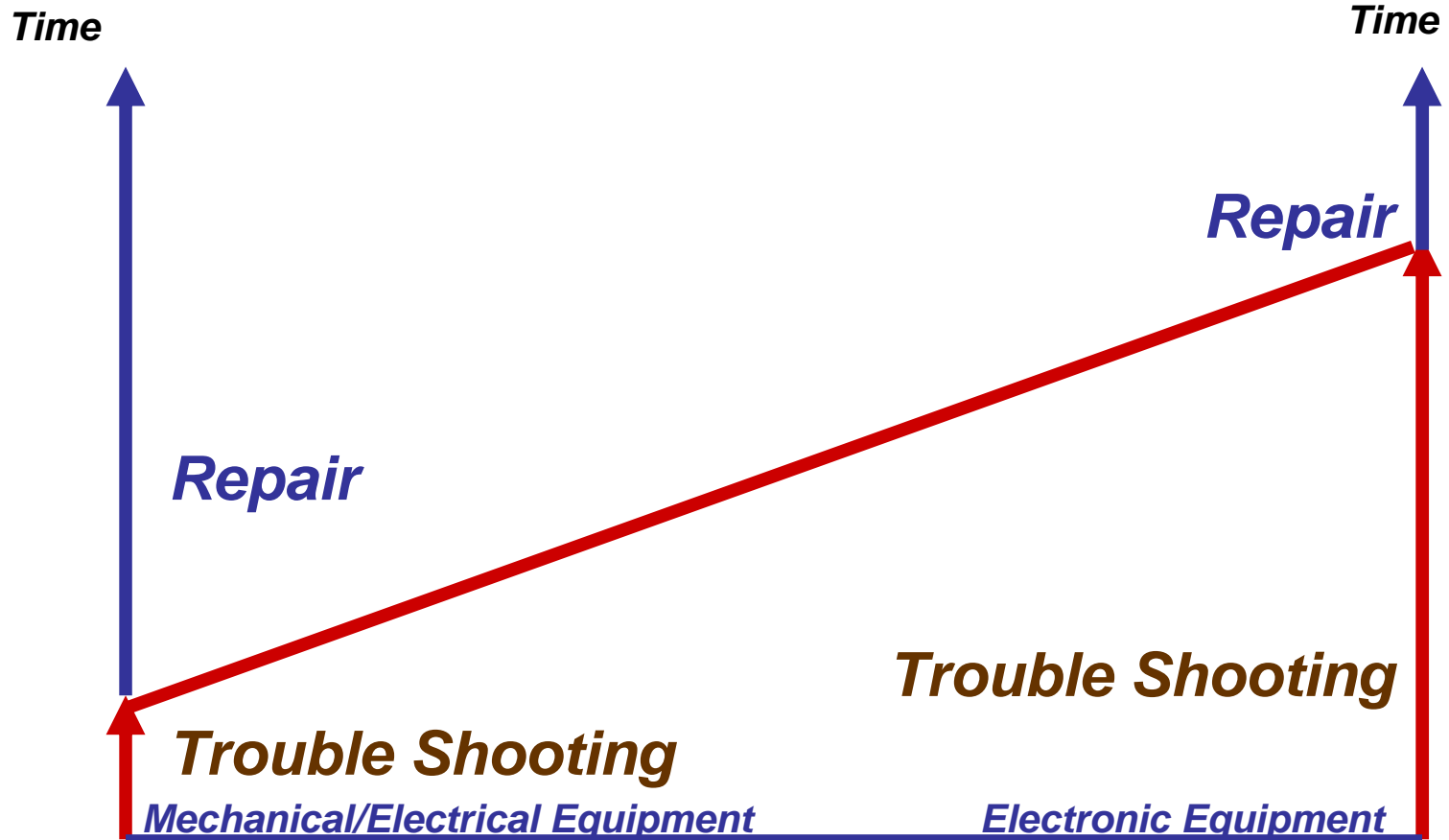
Empirical information



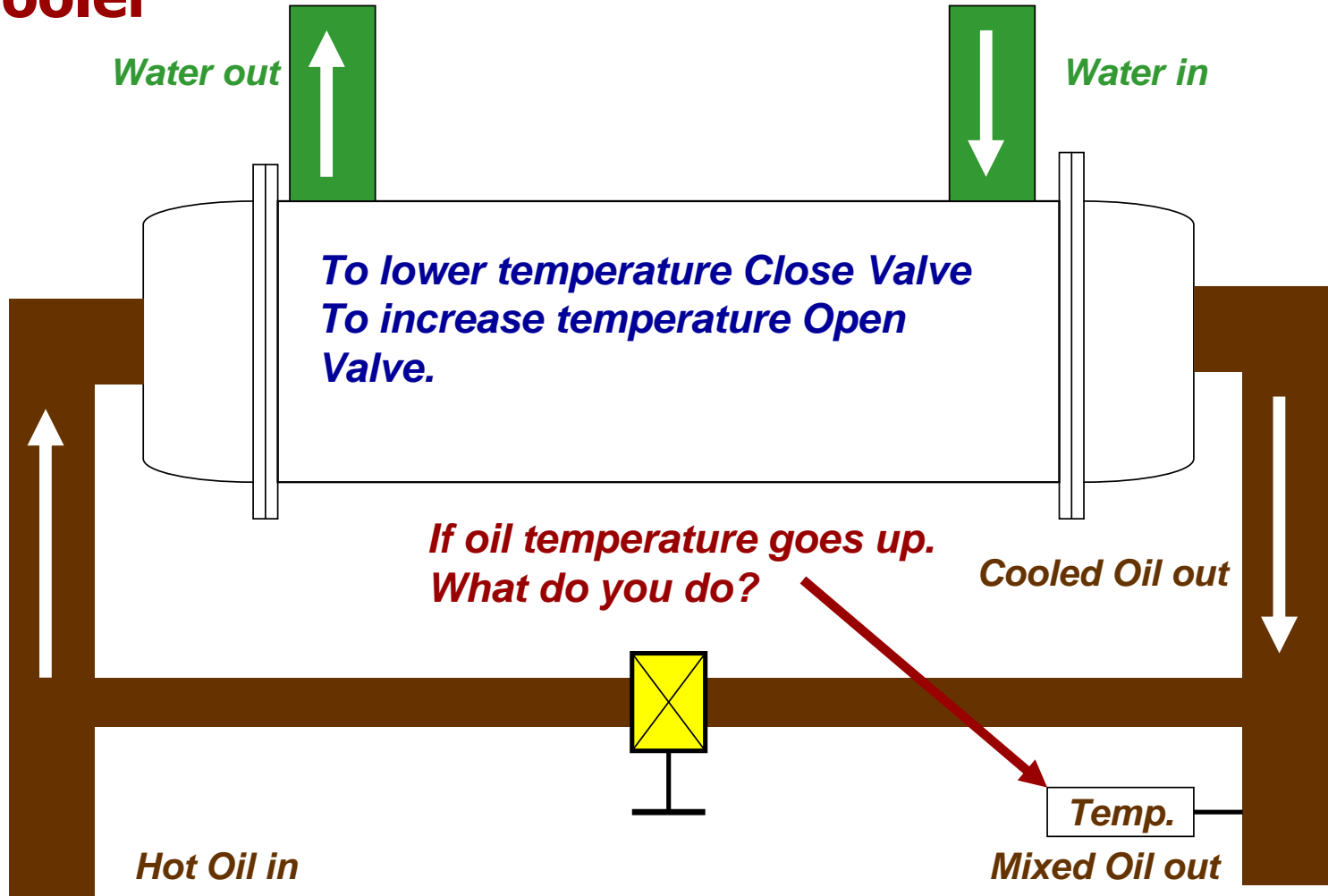
Equipment Reliability is Becoming More Important.



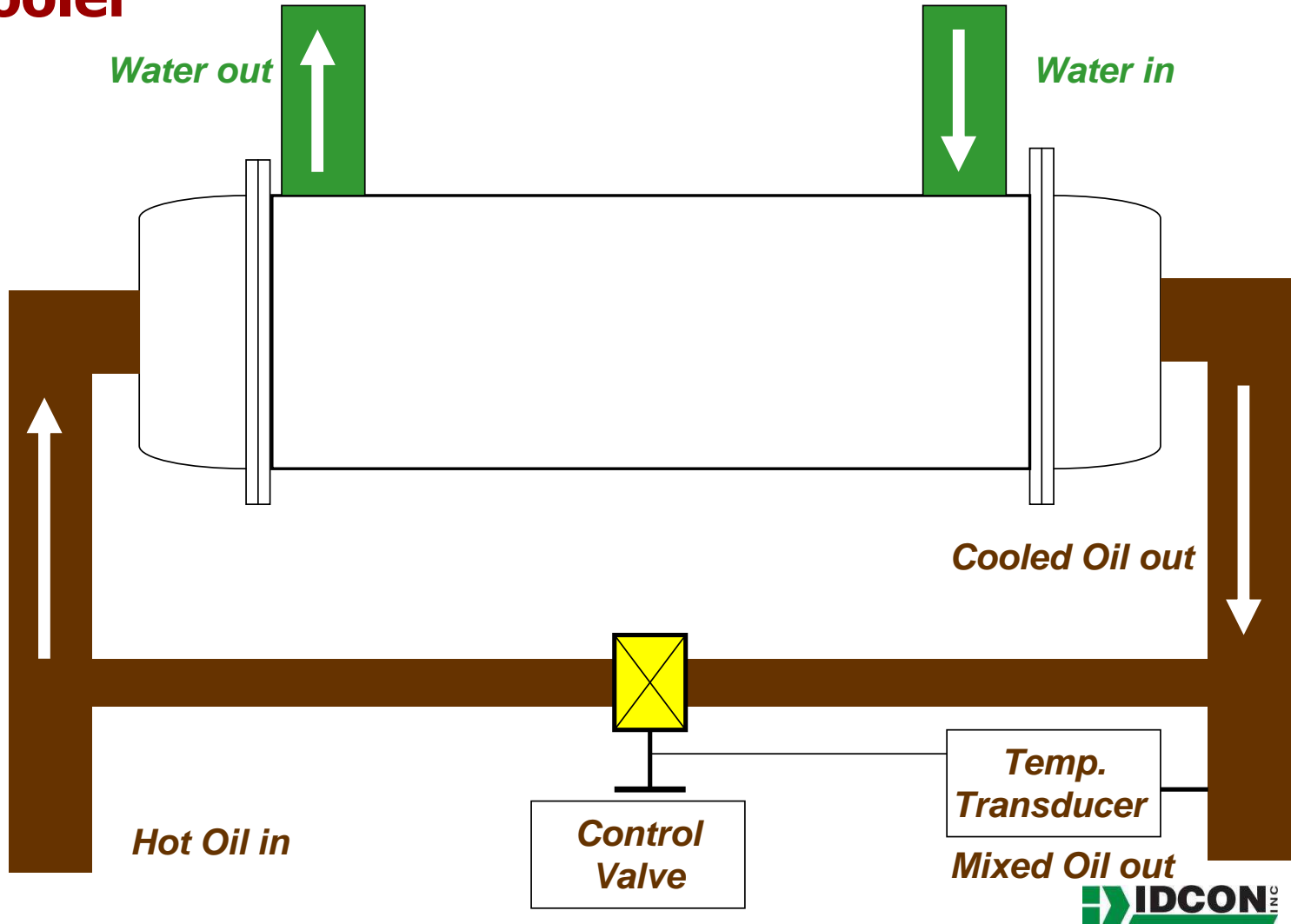
More Automation and Electronic Equipment



Cooler



Cooler



IDCON Beliefs



People and technology

***To improve reliability through
better maintenance is
90% people and 10%
technology.***



IDCON Belief

$$R = Q + A + E$$

R = Results Improved Reliability And Lower Costs.

Q = Quality decisions: Do the Right Things

A= Acceptance

E = EXECUTION





People and processes

People can not be more efficient than the processes they work in allows them to be.

It is a management duty to develop, document, communicate and reinforce these processes.

***Leadership
People, Skills, Processes and
Technology.***

Best Performers



***Best Performers.
What do they do different?***

We all know what we need to do

Best Performers do it !

***The gap between knowing what to do
and
doing it.***



Best performers face brutal facts

They deal with inherited poor practices.

- ***Union agreements that undermine survival.***
 - ***Working relationships that are counterproductive.***
 - ***Performance indicators that drives the wrong behavior.***
 - ***The wrong people.***

Management changes do not impede continued execution of Best Practices.

- **67% of plants have had more than 3 plant managers in the last 10 years.**
- **66% of plants have had more than 3 production managers in the last 10 years.**
- **62% of plants have had more than 3 maintenance managers in the last 10 years.**

Source: IDCON survey www.idcon.com Mobility of management

Plant leadership supports the front line organization

- ***Best practices are owned and executed by the front line organization. (Leaders, Planners, Coordinators, Crafts People, Operators).***
- ***Plant leadership demonstrate visible support, interest and evaluate performance on a regular basis.***
- ***Front Line Leaders dares to act as a boss when needed.***

Focus on Results Drivers, not cost only.

***Better Reliability Drives
down Costs.***

***Cost Reductions
jeopardize Reliability.***



Three ways to reduce maintenance costs

1. Cut costs

Short term savings.

- *Long term loss in Reliability and higher costs.*
- Valid maintenance work is postponed, not Eliminated.*

2. Maintenance Prevention

Alignment, balancing, lubrication, operating practices, filtration...

- *Increased Reliability drives down maintenance costs.*

3. Execute remaining maintenance more efficiently.

Identify early, prioritize, plan work, schedule work, execute work, record, analyze, improve.

- *Increased Reliability drives down maintenance costs.*

***Reliability is practiced as a partnership between
Operations, Maintenance and Engineering.***

- ***The results of maintenance work is not service.***
- ***A Results Oriented Maintenance organization uses services to deliver Equipment Reliability.***
- ***Team building should start at the top of a manufacturing organization.***



Biggest threats to success

- 1. The Management oxymoron:
“Reliability is top priority, but we
must cut our costs first”.***
- 2. Mobility of management and
lacking Current Best Practices
Directive.***
- 3. The wrong people driving
implementation.***



Reliability Culture

Definitions, Reliability

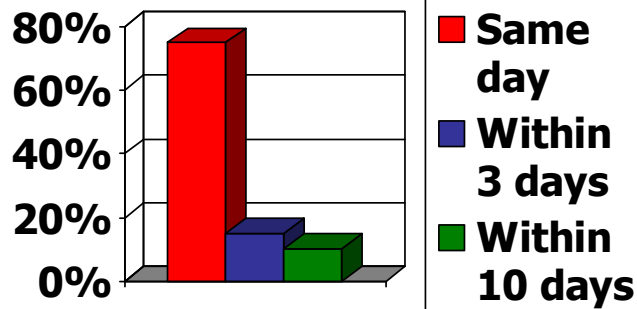
$$\frac{\text{Actual Performance}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

Quality x Time x Speed

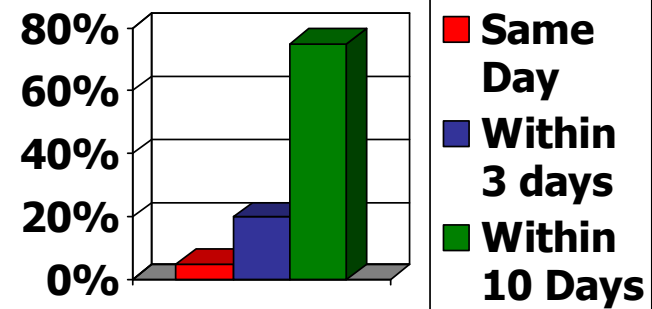
$$\frac{\text{MTBPL}}{\text{MPL}} \rightarrow \text{Hrs/Ton}$$

What is good maintenance?

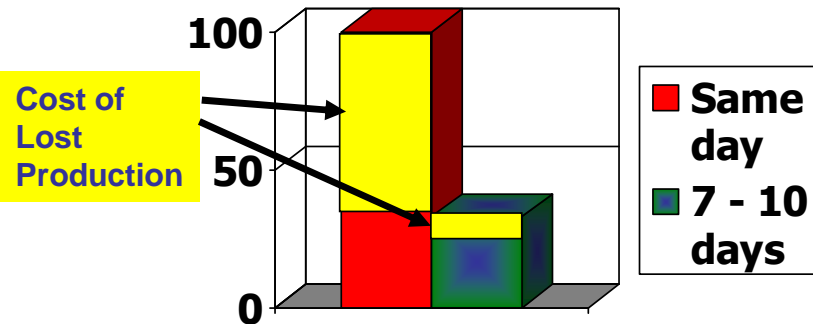
Operations view?



Maintenance view?



Cost Comparison



What do you do to improve?

Partnership

Prevent

Inspect

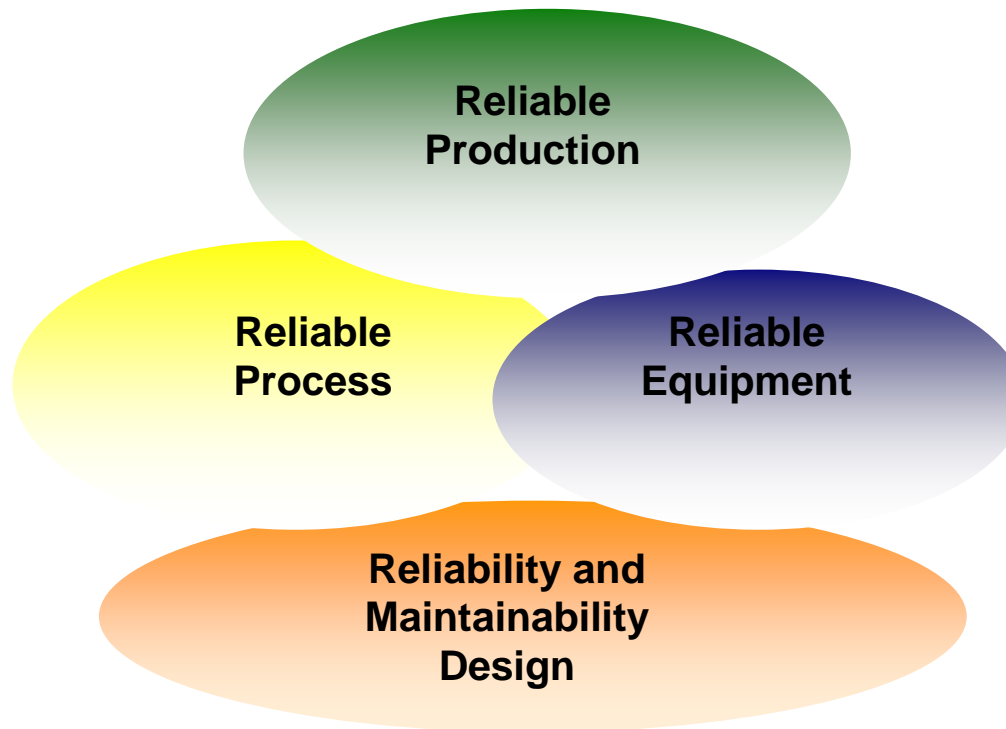
Plan

Schedule

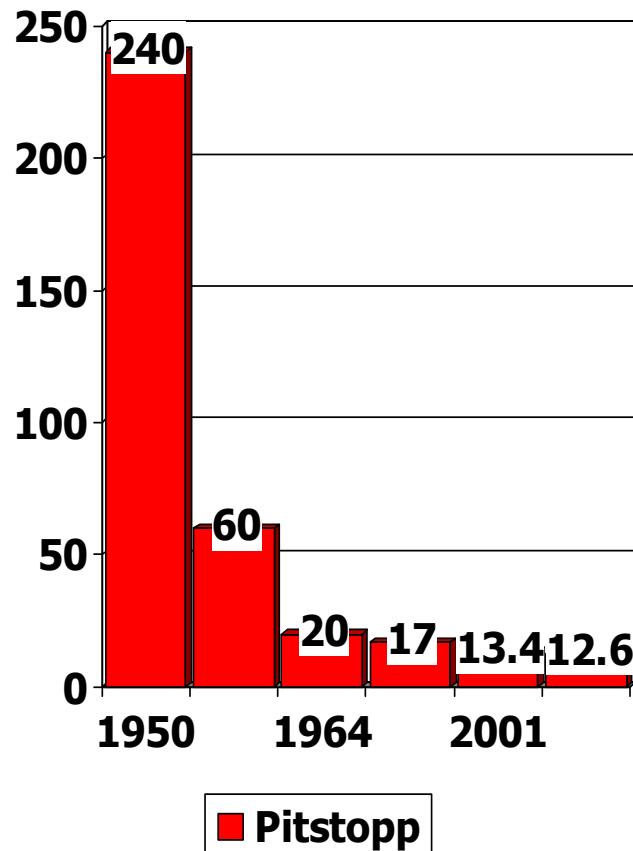
Execute

Analyze/Improve

Best Reliability and Maintenance Practices, World Class Performance can Only be Achieved in a Partnership Work System



NASCAR racing pit stop time



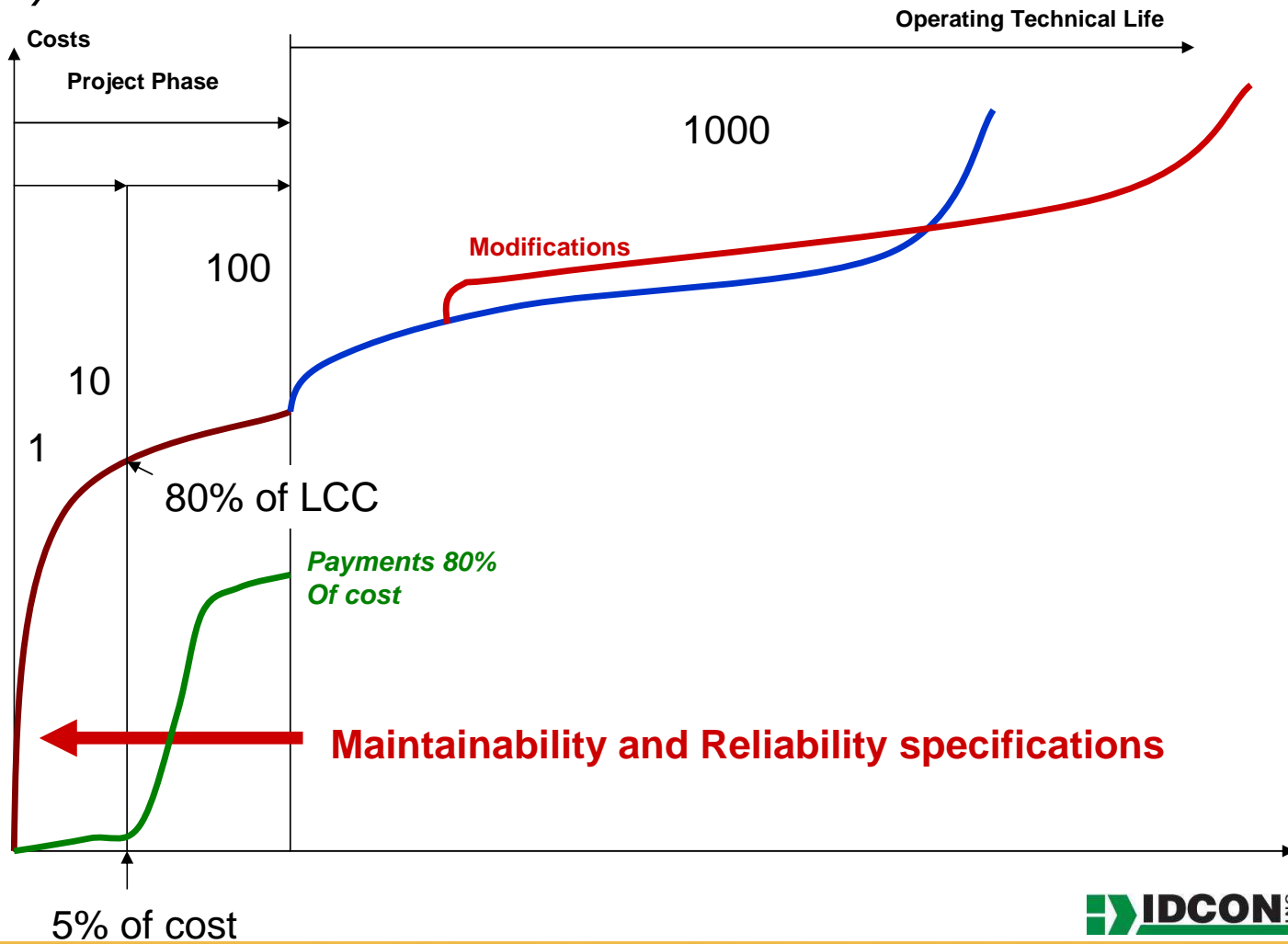
- *Lug nuts 24000 rpm.*
- *Parts sorted where used*
- *Steering wheel marked.*
- *Wheel bolts rounded tops.*
- *IR measurement of tire temp.*
- *Measure tire wear.*
- *Marking wheel position.*
- *Lug nuts painted yellow.*
- *Analysis of problems and successes*
- *Train 20 hours a week for 20 sec. Work on Sunday*
- *Always safe and right before fast*





What good looks like

Life Cycle Cost



Example Maintainability Design

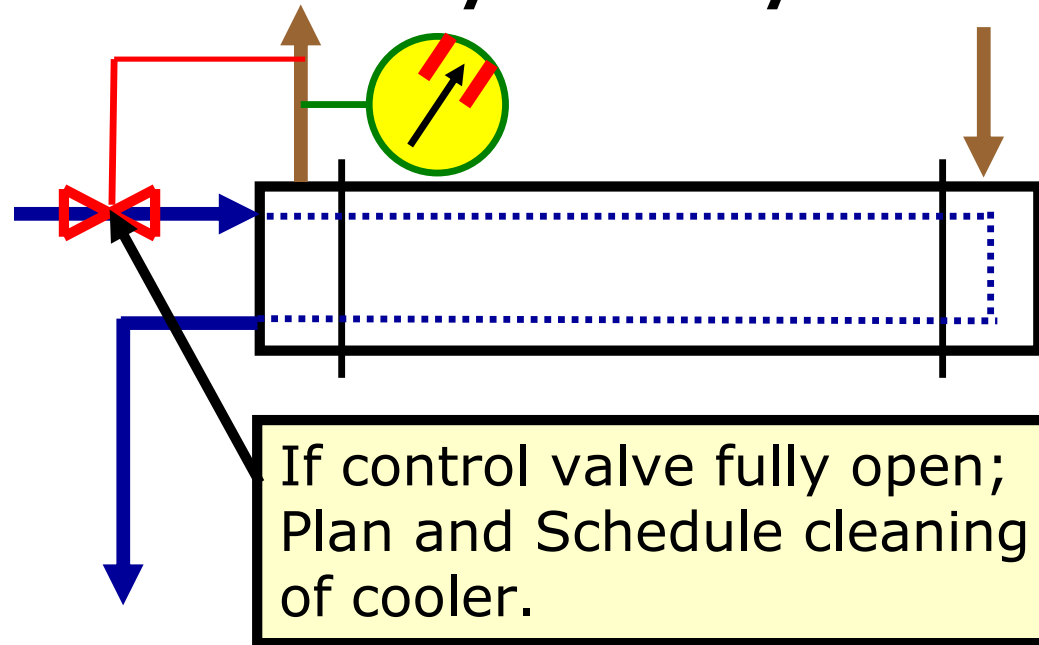




Operator Inspections

*Operator Inspection Training.
Smart methods. Example from IDCON Essential Care Training*

Cooler for Hydraulic System.



CMS 128R



Coupling - "Tire" (L)
CMS101R
Condition Monitoring Stand

The shaft is connected to one coupling tire made of rubber or other elastic the coupling half and the plate (D). The metal flanges are attached to the coupling halves.

The tire coupling is made for low tire outward due to centrifugal force causing the bearings connected to high speeds, which causes an imbalance connected to it.



Picture Courtesy: Omega

KEY	
Noise	Listen for abnormal noise

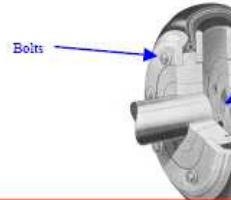
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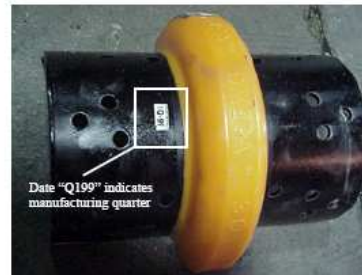
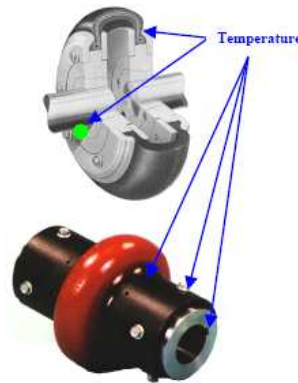
CMS 101R Page 2 of 3

KEY	WHAT
Visual	Use a stroboscope and make sure the coupling for loose rubber pieces on the tire. Cracks be noted.
	Check for any loose and/or corroded bolts and/or looseness. The Dodge is shown in inspection is also true for the Omega coupling.
Guards	The guard has to have an inspection opening inspection of the coupling. Some guards: ports with wire mesh metal or inspection guard modifications that will enable coupling black to increase visibility.
	When modifying guards, refer to OSHA's allowed size of the wire mesh depends on the mesh. For example, a 1-inch (25.4 mm) away from the coupling standards than OSHA, make a wire mesh then apply a hinged lid over the wire mesh.



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KEY	WHAT	WHY
Temperature	Through the wire mesh or other safe inspection access, check temperature with an infrared temperature device where the forces are acting on the coupling (see figure). Misalignment, imbalance and other sources of damaging forces will increase the temperature.	Take the temperature at the coupling - shaft - key interface because forces are transferred from the shaft to the coupling half at this point. High temperature may be due to misalignment or operation at higher speed than recommended. High temperature between rubber and coupling half may be due to misalignment, imbalanced, high speed, or higher torque than allowed.
Installation	The "Omega" coupling is a perishable goods. The elastic element and glue deteriorates over a 5- to 6-year period. It is therefore very important NOT to store the couplings too long, or to have them in use much longer than 6 years.	Coupling rubber elements that tears, or come loose in the joint may be experiencing aging rubber, or glue.



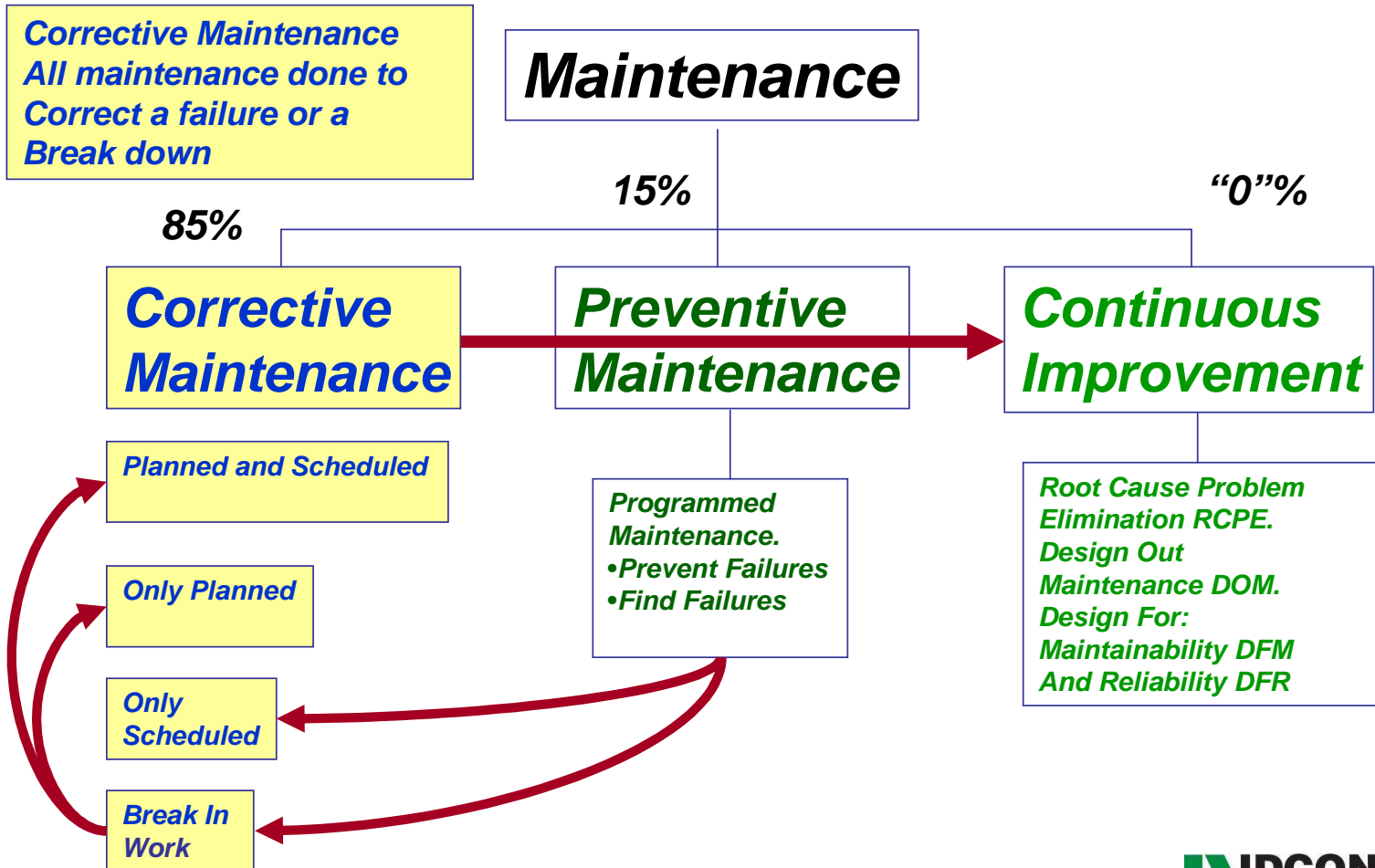
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CMS 101R Page 3 of 3

Definitions

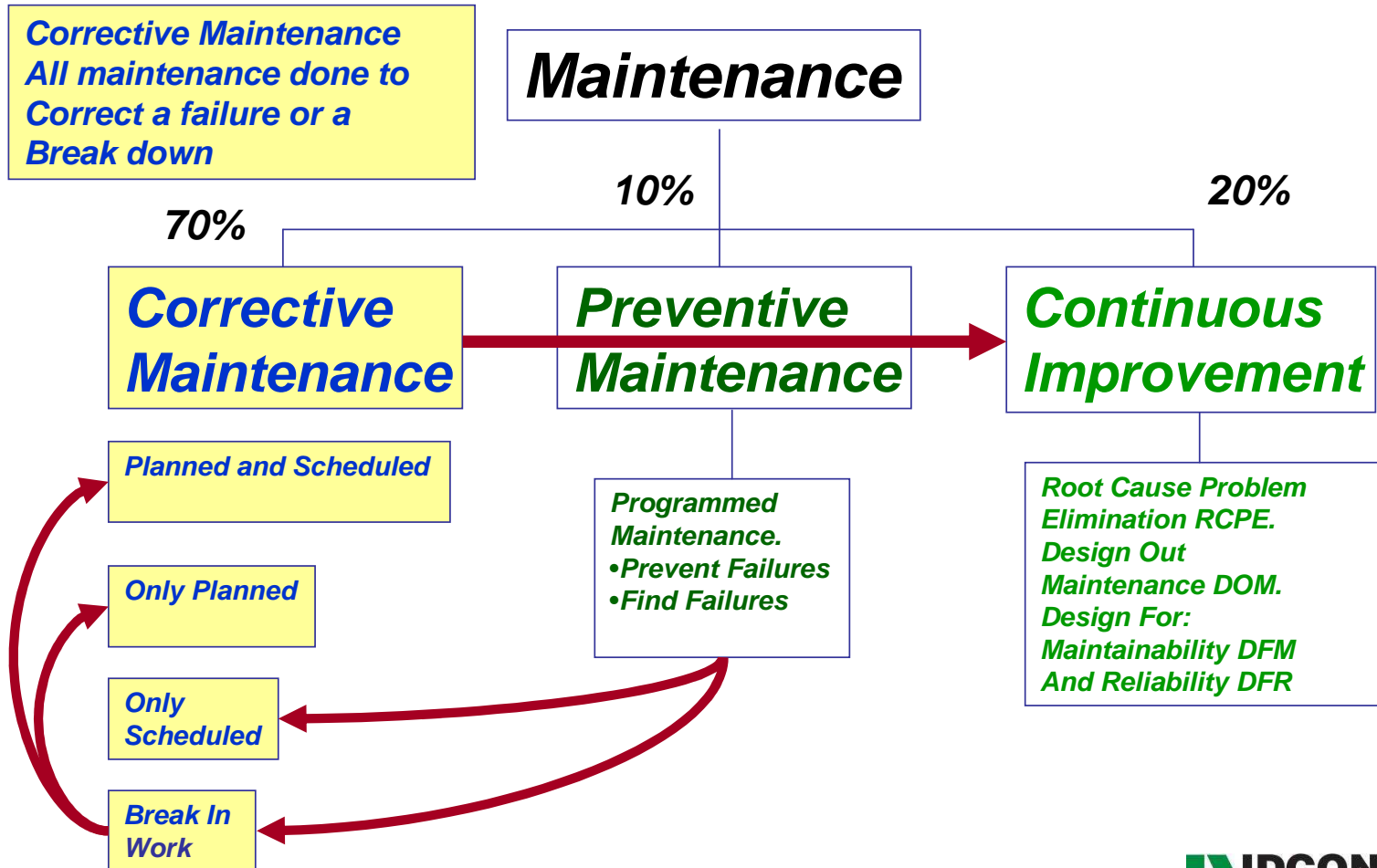
Definitions

Good



Definitions

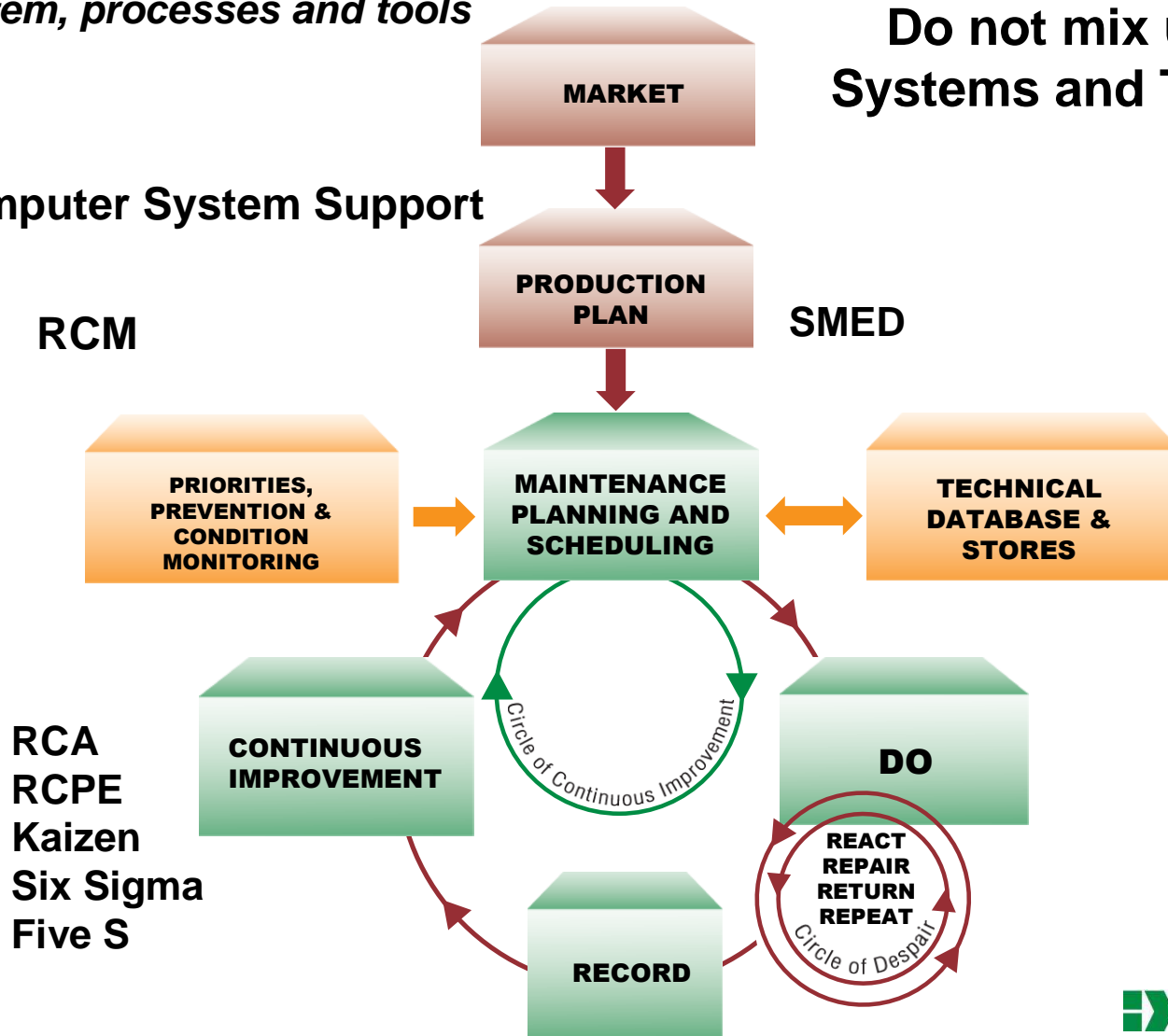
Great



System, processes and tools

**Do not mix up
Systems and Tools**

Computer System Support



**RCA
RCPE
Kaizen
Six Sigma
Five S**



A typical Day?

Reactive

07:00 Arrive

07:30 First job assignment. "Limited flow to Tank T- 460".

07:30 – 8:15 Two mechanics troubleshoot.

08:15 – 8:50 Get tools/rigging.

09:00 – 09:15 Morning Break

09:15 – 11:00 Going to store(s) looking for parts.

11:00 – 11:30 Lunch break

11:30 – 14:30 Fix problem.

14:30 – 15:30 ?

15:30 End of day.

Best Practice.

Several days before.

Problem identified during inspection or with right priority.

Correction Planned and then Scheduled.

Day before.

11:00. Freeze Schedule.

15:00 – 15:10. Review Schedule with crew.

15:10 15:30. Individual planning.

Next Day.

07:00 – 09:00 Fix problem.

09:00 – 15:00 Open for other work

Estimation of efficiency improvement potential

<i>Reactive Unplanned and Unscheduled</i>	<i>Wasted Time</i>	<i>Total Wasted Time</i>
70 %	60 %	42 %
10 %	40 %	4 %
Improvement		38 %
50 % Success		19 %

Cost of reactive maintenance

- **Very likely to cause safety hazards.**
- **Very likely to occur when equipment is needed for production. Very likely to cause losses in **Quality, Time or Speed.****
- **Very likely to cause more expensive repairs and poor efficiencies.**
- **76.2 % likely to require repair on overtime.**
- **Barring you to do what you should do.**

In summary; Reactive maintenance causes lower Quality Production Throughput (Lower reliability) and higher costs.

The illusion of being good.

- We have done an audit and documented a detailed improvement plan.
- We have benchmarked ourselves to other plants and we are among the best. “Best is the enemy of improvement”.
- We just started a new program.
- We have reorganized our maintenance organization.

Actions but not much execution.



How good are you?

***Do you know how good you are?
Do you know where your biggest improvement
potential is?
Do you have a plan?***

Audit – Action Plan - Execution

An audit without an action plan and
an action plan without execution is
a waste.

The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

- If you do not know where you are, and you do not know where you are going – you end up nowhere.



The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

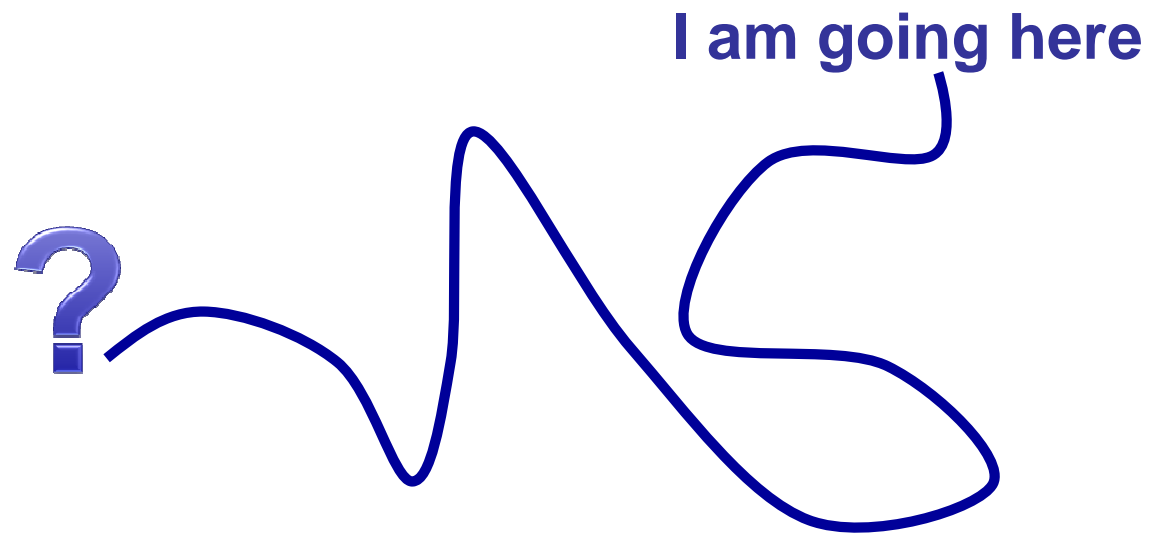
- If you know where you are, but do not know where you are going - you end up somewhere else.

I am here



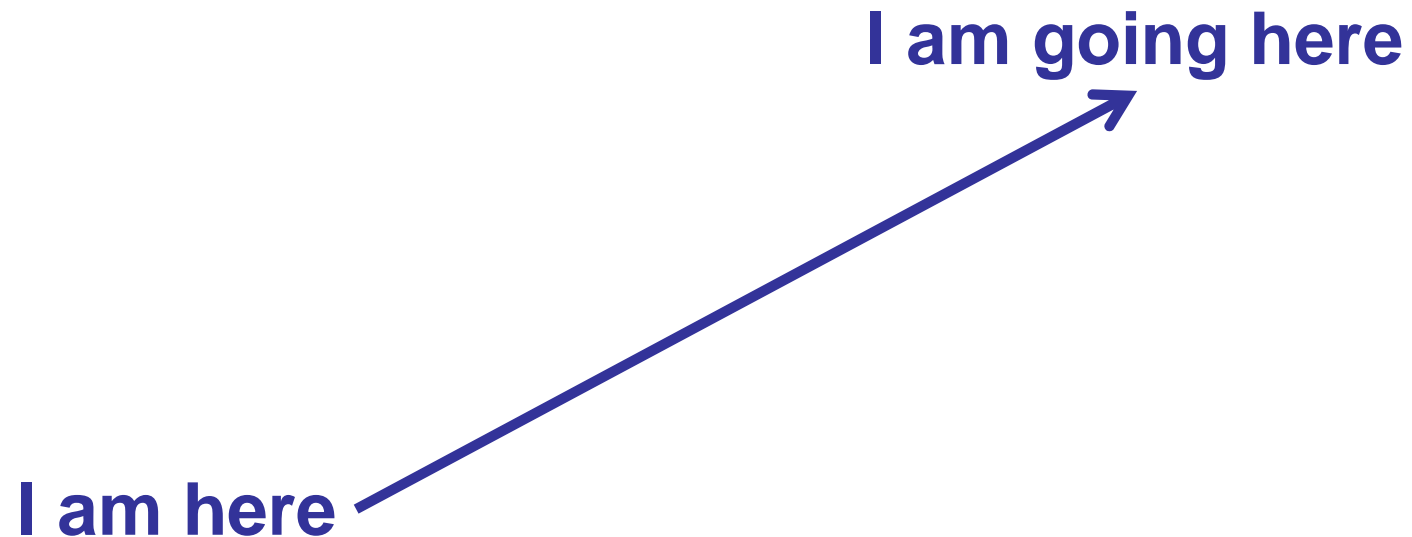
The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

- If you do not know where you are, but know where you are going – you will take a very long road to reach your destination.



The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

- If you know where you are and you know where you are going – you will reach your destination in the shortest time.

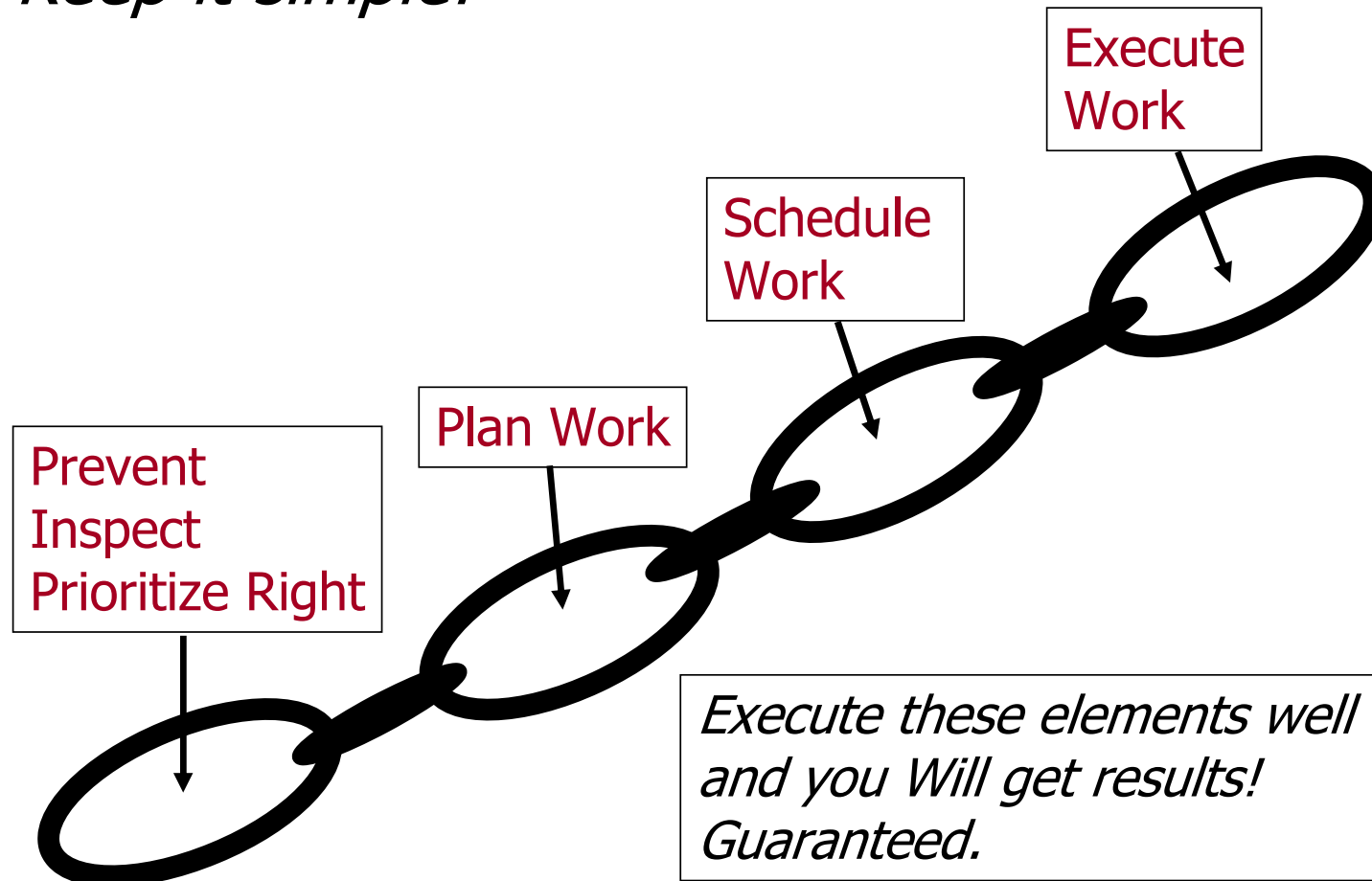




The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

An audit is done to identify – and make the organization aware of - the gap between how good you are and how good you can become and then draw the straight line action plan to close the gap.

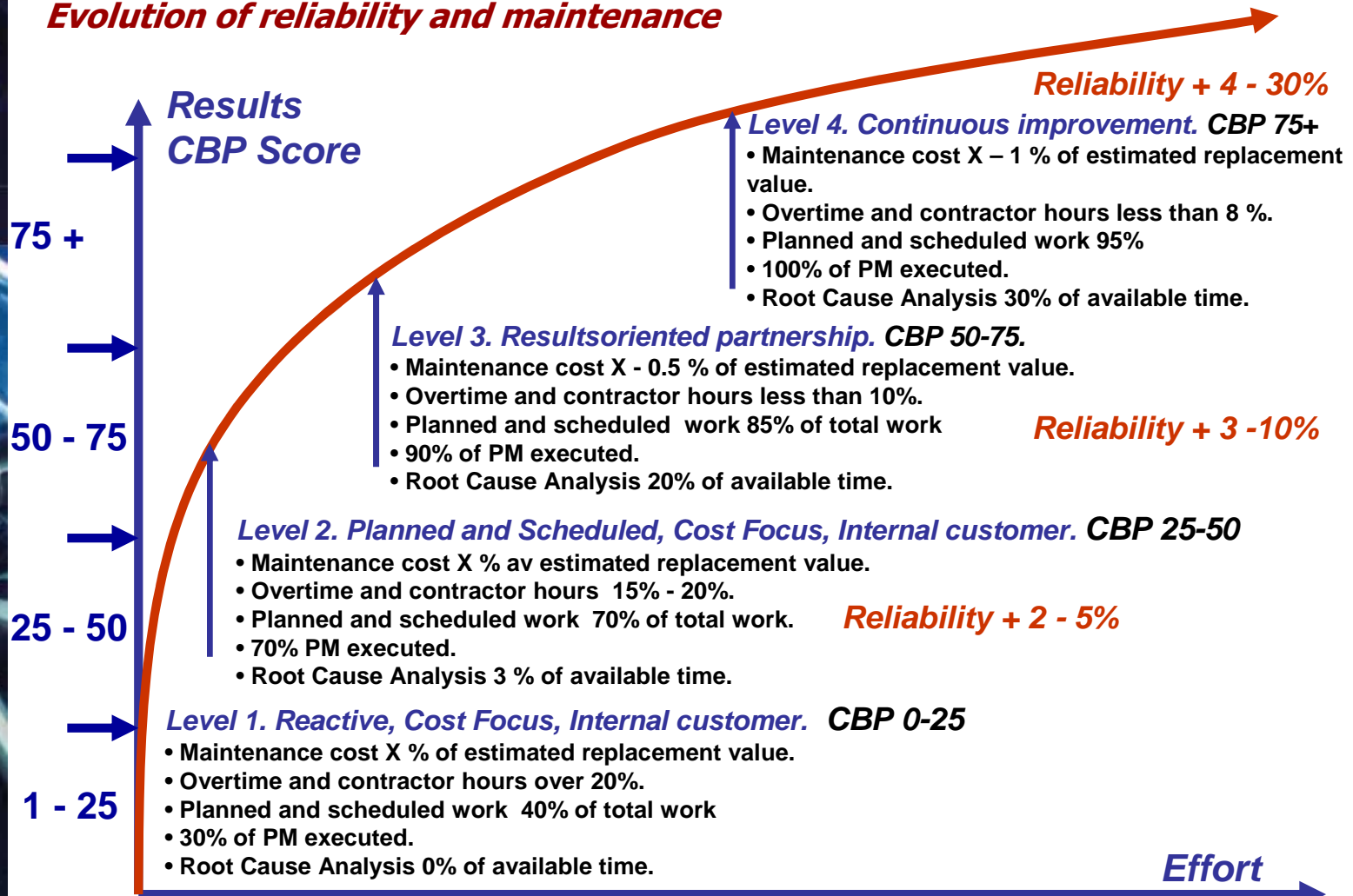
Keep it simple!





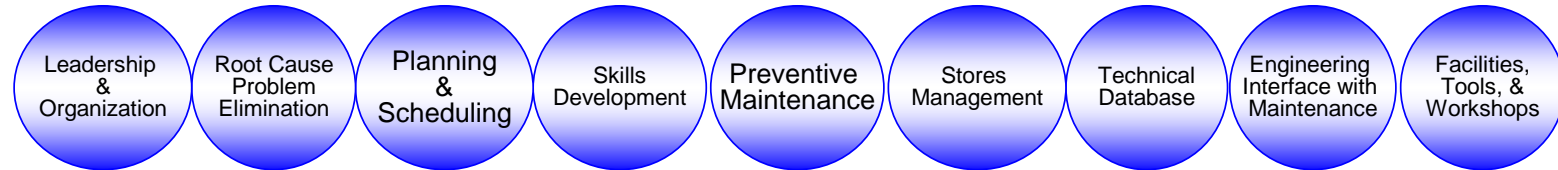
Thank you for listening

Evolution of reliability and maintenance



Current Best Practices (CBP) Reliability and Maintenance

KEY PROCESS



SUB PROCESSES

Work Request
 Prioritization
 Backlog
 Planning
 Scheduling
 Execution
 Recording
 CMMS Tool

Maintenance Method Selection
 Cleanliness
 Lubrication
 Alignment
 Balancing
 Operating Procedures
 Filtration
 Condition Monitoring

ELEMENTS

Examples of "Planning elements"

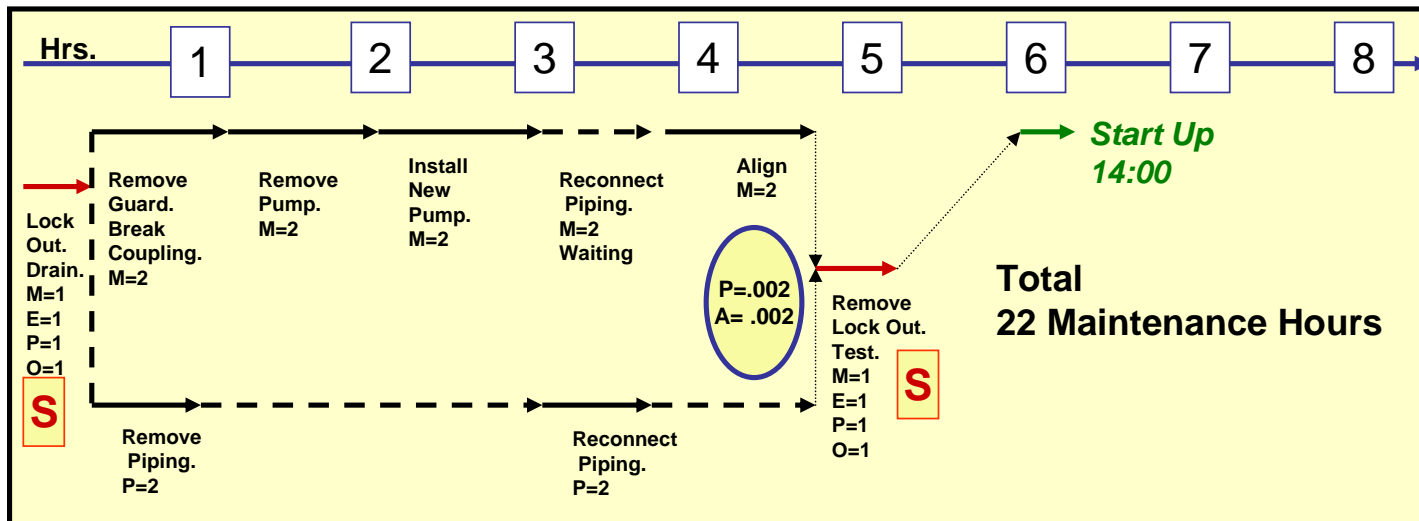
- 32. Standard job plans are used for all repetitive and critical jobs
- 33. Jobs are always planned before they are scheduled
- 34. Operations support the planning process

Examples of "Lubrication elements"

- 26. Lubricants are stored properly in clean, organized storage areas.
- 27. Filtration is used to maintain lubricant cleanliness.
- 28. Ferro graphic analysis is used to identify oil contaminants.



Planning Template: Example Pump Change.



M	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	
E/I	1						1	
O	1						1	
P	1	2				2	1	
Total	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	

Pre Shut Down Activities

Hang Rigging.
Install 1/2 of coupling on new shaft.
Deliver new pump to work area.
Bag & Tag Spare Parts.

Spare Parts: Kit # P42

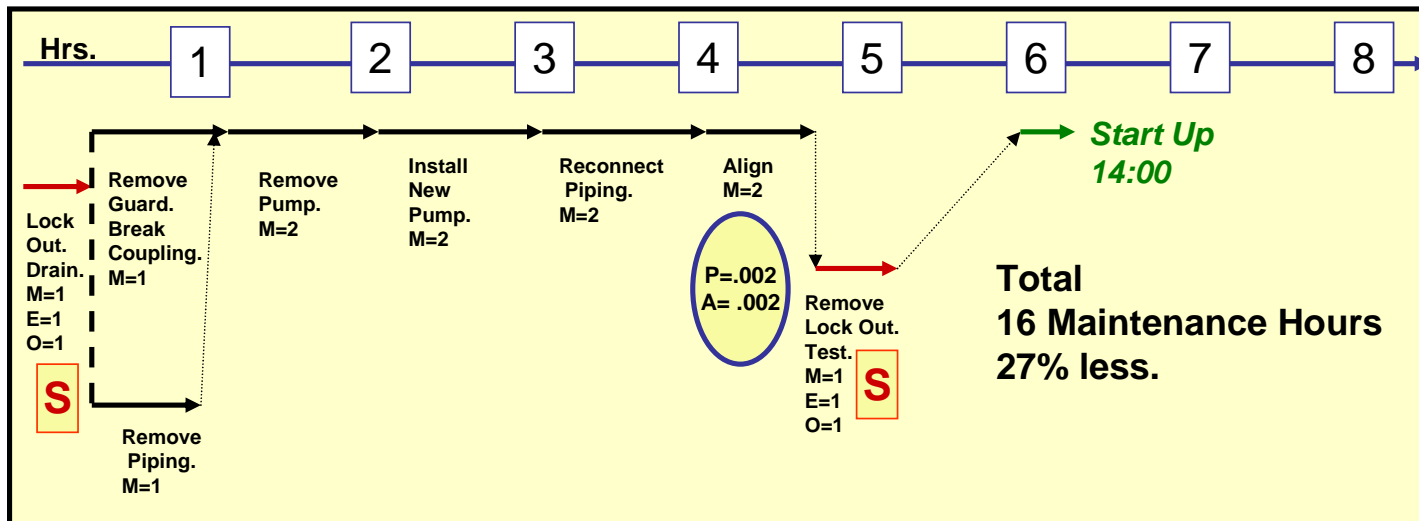
Pump
Coupling
Gaskets
Shim Pack
BOM hard Copy

Special Tools: Kit #19B

Chokers
Come-A-Long
Shackles
Eye Bolt
Pump Cart



Planning Template: Example Pump Change.



M	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	
E/I	1						1	
O	1						1	
Total	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	

Pre Shut Down Activities

Hang Rigging.
Install 1/2 of coupling on new shaft.
Deliver new pump to work area.
Bag & Tag Spare Parts.

Spare Parts: Kit # P42

Pump
Coupling
Gaskets
Shim Pack
BOM hard Copy

Special Tools: Kit #19B

Chokers
Come-A-Long
Shackles
Eye Bolt
Pump Cart



VISION
*By the end of year 2014 achieve
a CBP score of 75+*

Mission
*In a partnership with Operations Safely
deliver continuously improved
Equipment Reliability
through the implementation of CBP.*

**CBP Evaluation
and Education**

Execution ← **Action Plan**



Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators

Drivers

- Break-In Work in Shut Down, Weekly and Daily Schedules.
- % Planned work.
- % Scheduled work.
- Preventive Maintenance completion rate. (If PM Content is right).
- % Work generated from inspection routes. (Including basic inspections and Predictive Maintenance).
- Precision Planning.
- Precision Scheduling.
- % Continuous Improvement work.
- Average Vibration Trend

Results

- Competitiveness.
- Productivity.
- Cost.
- Reliability

Combined trends of hours:

- Backlog
- Overtime
- Contractor



Key Performance Indicators

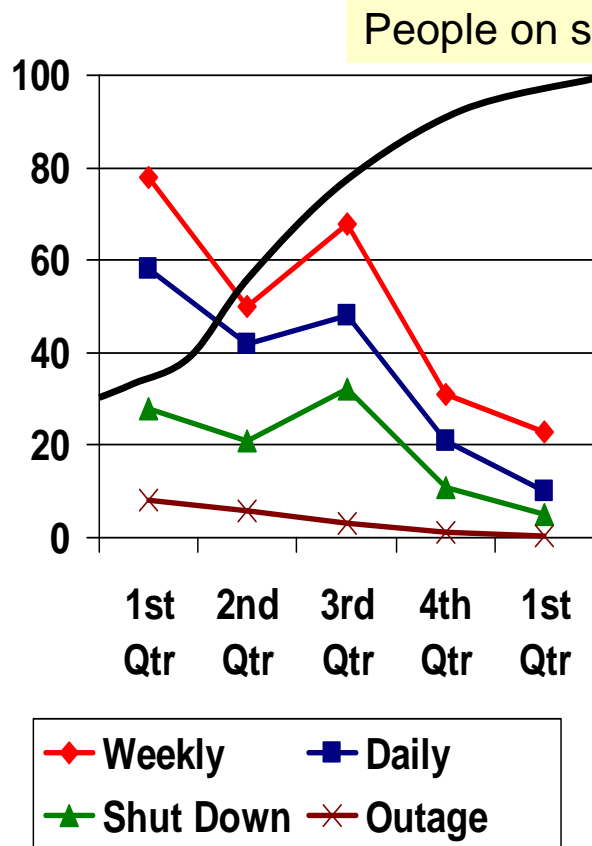
***To become good you must improve what
drives good.***

***To lower costs you must improve what drives
cost.***

Compare Safety and Energy Improvements.

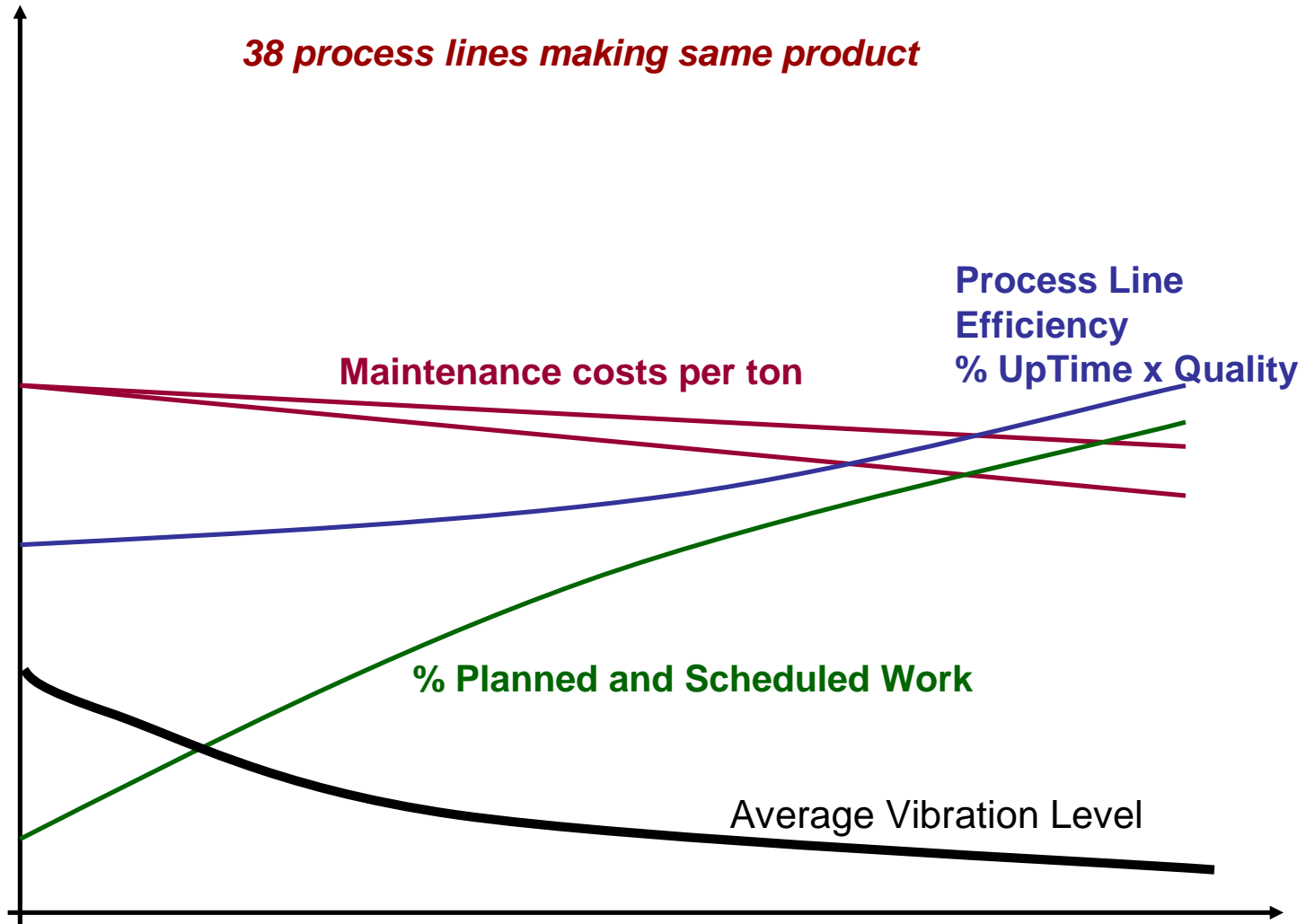


Break In Work



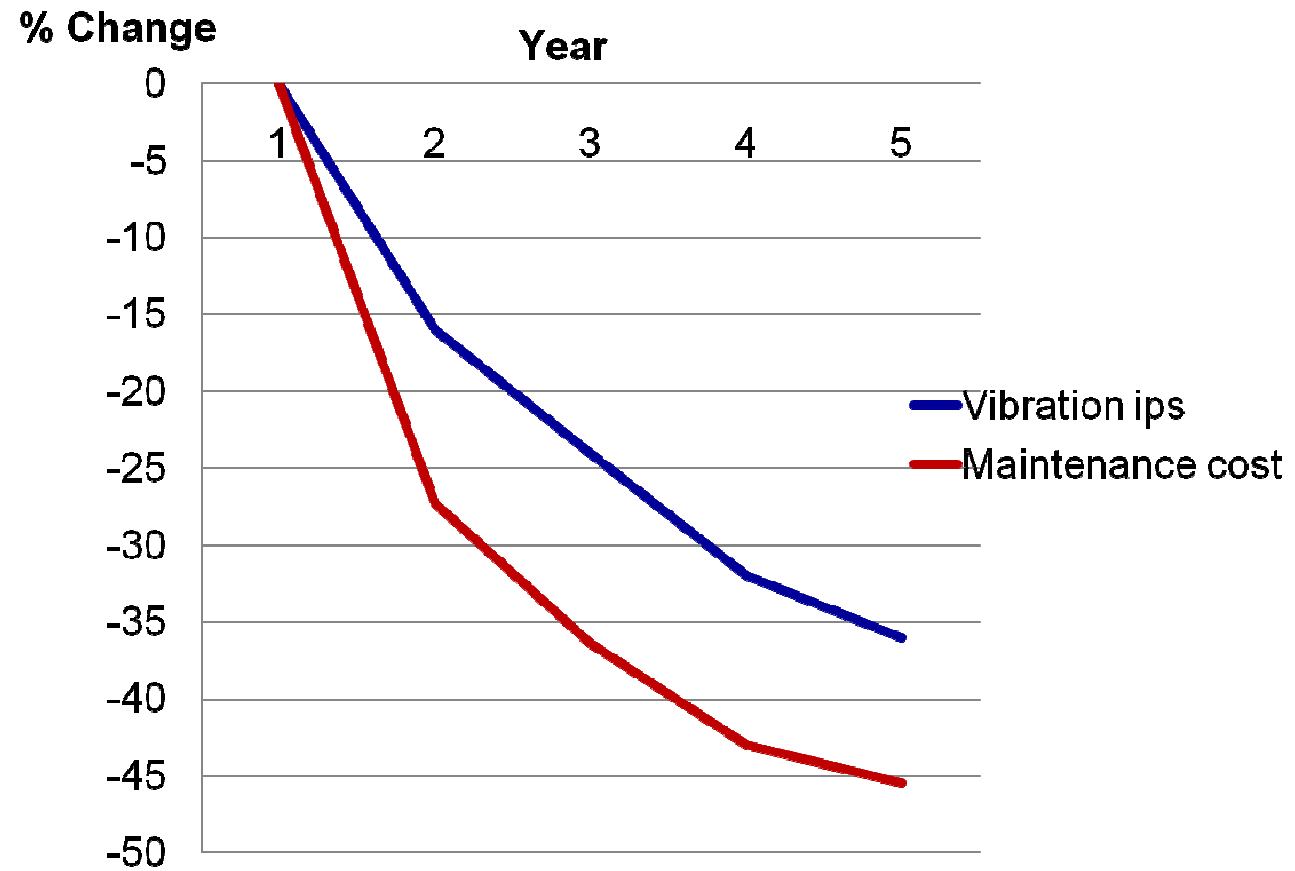
- **Weekly Break In Work = all work added to weekly schedule after 11:00 am Thursday before schedule date.**
- **Daily Break In Work = all work added to next day schedule after 11:00 am day before schedule date.**
- **Shut Down Break In Work = All work added to schedule after seven days before schedule date.**
- **Outage Break In Work = All work added to schedule after thirty days before schedule date.**

38 process lines making same product



Vibration level and maintenance costs.

Reference Update International , Denver, CO. Ralph Buscarello



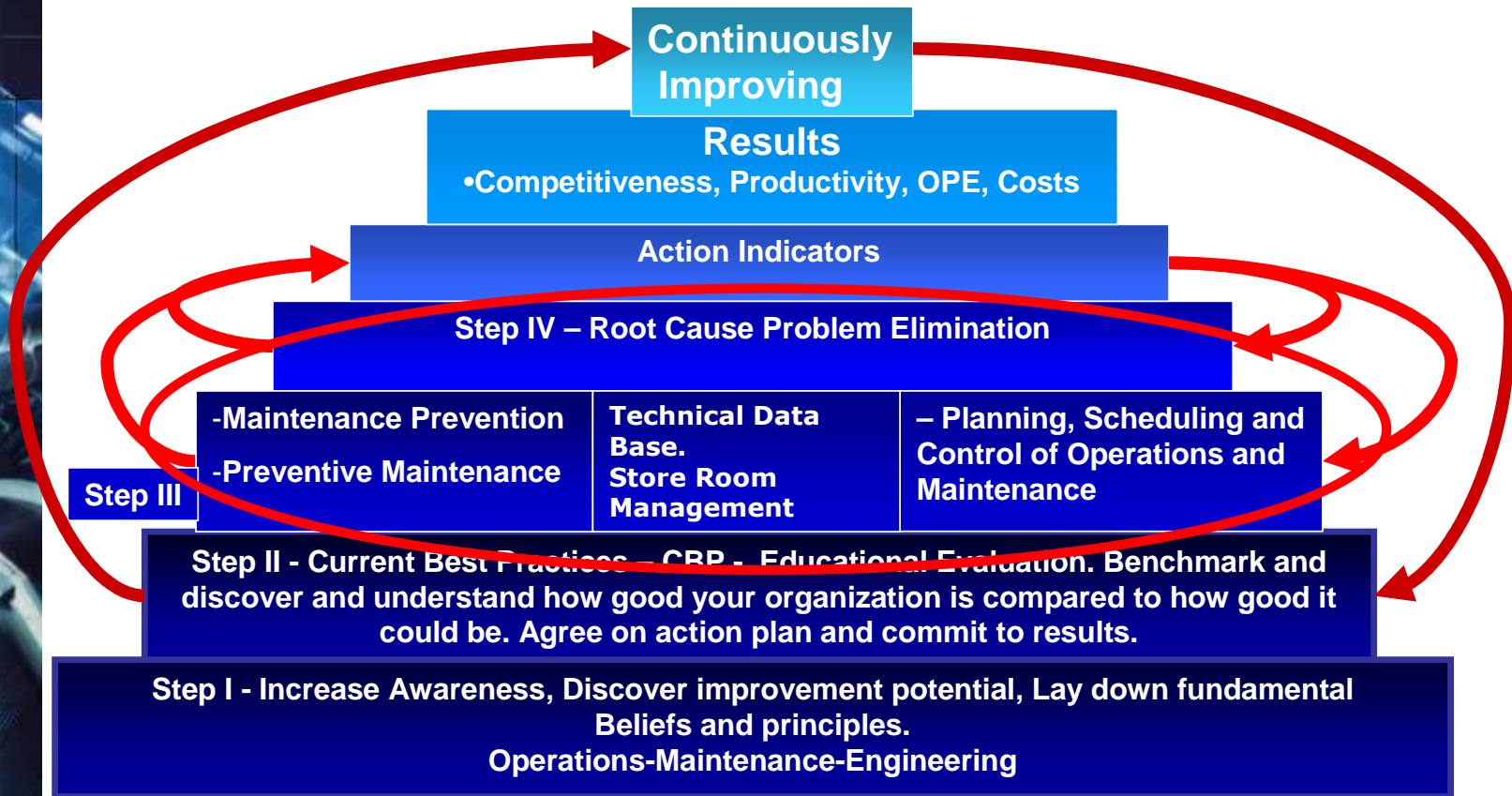
Maintenance cost vs. Vibration level

Reference Update International , Denver, CO. Ralph Buscarello

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Highest IPS</i>	<i>Maintenance Cost US \$</i>	<i>Lowest IPS</i>	<i>Maintenance Cost US \$</i>
Pump 1800 rpm	0.15	10 298	0.012	2 668
Pump 3600 rpm	0.26	46 383	0.021	2 603
Fan	0.338	16 793	0.052	226
<i>Total</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>73 474</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>5397</i>

Total difference US \$68,077

Implementation Model





What Good Looks Like

Standard Job Plan

Change PM2 Dryer Steam Nozzle, Steam Inlet Pipe and Insulating Pipe

© Target: 2 hrs

Mandatory PPE: Safety Footwear, Eye Protection, Gloves, & Hearing Protection



Recommended PPE:

Purpose
Use this document to Change a Steam Nozzle in PM2 Dryers

The estimated total time to remove and install the roll is 2 hours using 2 fitters and a Scaffolder if an upper steam nozzle to be changed where a work platform will be required.

✓ **Meetings:**
 Standard Pre Shut and Shut Meetings

Hazards

- Dehydration: Hot Work. Drink plenty of water and replacement fluids continuously.
- Dehydration: Hot Work inside Dryer Cylinder. Drink Plenty of water and work for short periods, always have a Confined Space watch person present when inside the Cylinders.
- Heavy Work. Some tasks require two people using correct lift techniques to eliminate the risk of back injuries
- Ensure work area is clear of hoses, tools etc. before and during the change to prevent trips and falls

✓ **Pre-Checks** (Things to check before starting this process)

- Check Operations schedule
- Confirm availability of materials and tools
- Confirm maintenance crew available

Isolations

- Electrical Drive: Group Isolation 82-8 (PM2 Dryers Section)
- Service Numbers:
821077 DRIVE, 1ST DRIVER
820885 DRIVE, 2ND DRIVER
820888 DRIVE, 3RD DRIVER
821356 DRIVE, 4TH DRIVER
822600 DRIVE, 5TH DRIVER
821009 DRIVE, SWEAT DRIVER

Environmental

- High Temperature Work
Working environment inside Dryer Cylinder can be



PM2 Lower Dryer Cylinder Nozzle



Tools & Equipment Required

Quantity & Description	Comment	Quantity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 32mm Ring Spanner	Slipper Adjusting bolts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3/8" BSF

Time Line

Step	Procedure Overview	Time
1	Remove Nozzle	1 Hour
2	Reinstall Nozzle	1 hour

Labour Required

Quantity & Description	Hours
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 off Fitters	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 off Scaffolder – if required	1

References:

Document Name & Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82-ML-1969 PM2 Steam Fit Body, Gen Arrangement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82-ML-1970 PM2 Steam Fit Body, Gen Arrangement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82-ML-1971 PM2 Steam Fit Body, Sectional Arrangement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82-ML-1972 PM2 Steam Fit Body, Sectional Arrangement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82-ML-2460 PM2 arrangement of Steamfit Siphon
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82-ML-2461 PM2 Nozzle rotary union and spider assembly

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IIN0025873n – 3/8" X 1" SS Allen capscrew – Item #17
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IIN 0002604 – Split Pin, 3.2MM X50MM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Tin of Anti seize compound
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rags

Prepared: Mal Evetts	Authorised: C Carter	Date: 13-03-2008
Page: 1 of 3	250-PM2-Dryer-1002-WI	Version: 01
Uncontrolled copy printed on 18/03/10 @ 12:49 – out of date in 3 days! Check the version before use		
G:\17_ Reference Material\7.15 Good Examples\250-PM2-Dryer-1002-WI-ChangePM2DryerSteamNozzle.doc		



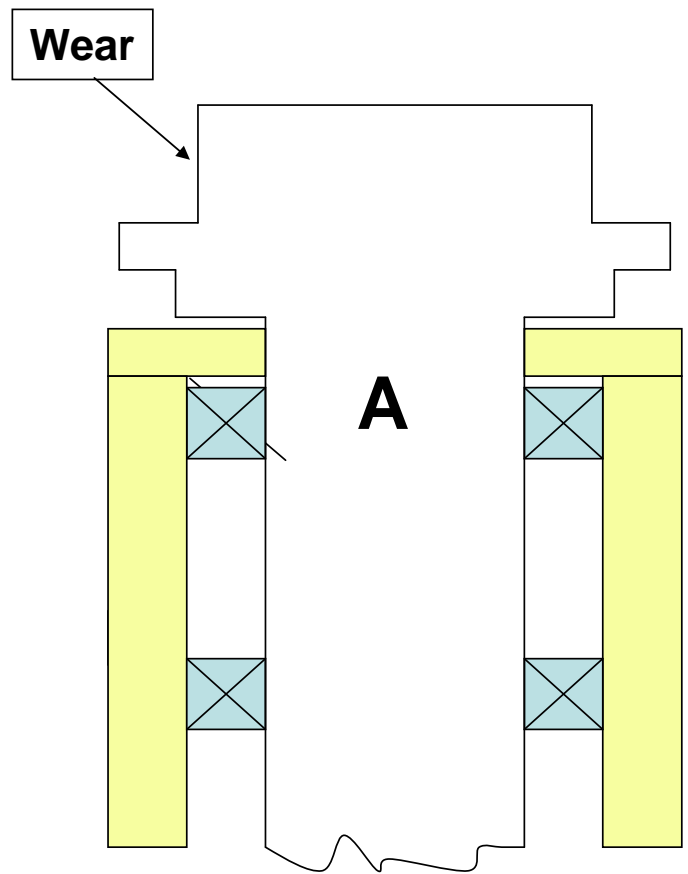
WWW.IDCON.COM



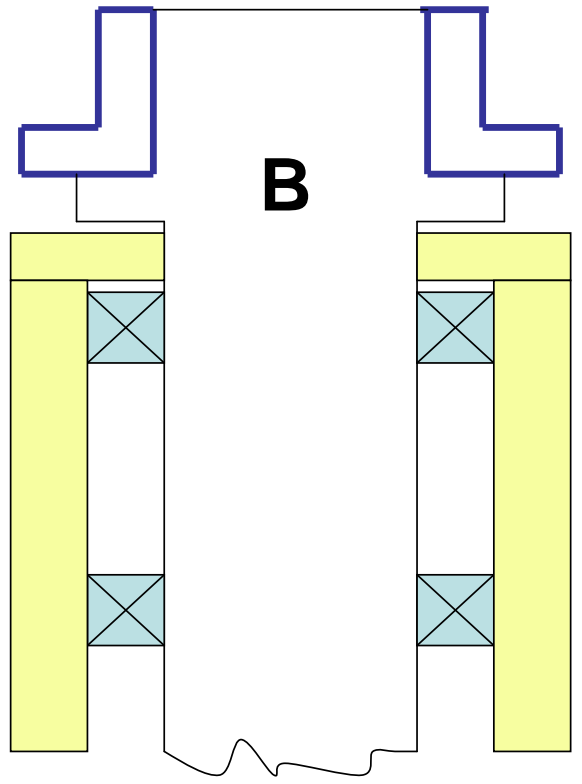
What good looks like



LCC Example



Replace worn wheel unit \$900.
6 hours down time



Replace worn wheel \$270
2 hours down time

Priority	Example of Failure or Incident	Maximal time in backlog
Is the job necessary to do? Yes No On Hold		
1 a. 1 b. 1 c. 1 d. 1 e. 1 f.	Immediate safety risk Immediate risk of environmental damage Immediate risk of quality losses. Critical equipment down Immediate risk of break down of critical equipment Immediate risk of high costs of break down.	Immediately. Will break other less important ongoing work.
2 a. 2 b. 2 c.	Critical equipment is running at reduced speed Critical equipment is running in manual mode Manageable safety risk	1 day - 1 week 1 - 2 days. 1 day - 2 weeks.
3 d. 3 e. 3 f. 3 g. 3 h. 3 j.	Critical equipment running on spare equipment Failures that need correction Spare equipment out of function Leaks PM activity Mandatory inspections	2 days - 2 weeks. 1 day - 6 months 2 days - 2 weeks. 1 day - 6 months 2 - 6 weeks. Set by time.
4 a. 4 b.	Improvement work - expense. Improvement work - capital	> 1 month > 3 months

*Example IDCON Partnership
Planning and
Scheduling Training.*



Coupling - "Tire" (L)
CMS101R
Condition Monitoring Stand

The shaft is connected to one coupling tire made of rubber or other elastic the coupling half and the plate (D). The metal flanges are attached to the coupling halves.

The tire coupling is made for low tire outward due to centrifugal force causing the bearings connected to high speeds, which causes an imbalance connected to it.



Picture Courtesy: Omega

KEY	
Noise	Listen for abnormal noise

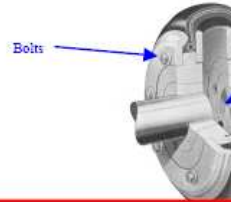
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KEY	WHAT
Visual	Use a stroboscope and make sure the coupling for loose rubber pieces on the tire. Cracks be noted.
	Check for any loose and/or corroded bolts and/or looseness. The Dodge is shown in inspection is also true for the Omega coupling.
Guards	The guard has to have an inspection opening inspection of the coupling. Some guards: ports with wire mesh metal or inspection light guard modifications that will enable coupling black to increase visibility.
	When modifying guards, refer to OSHA's allowed size of the wire mesh depends on the mesh. For example, a 1-inch (25.4 mm) away from the coupling standards than OSHA, make a wire mesh then apply a hinged lid over the wire mesh.



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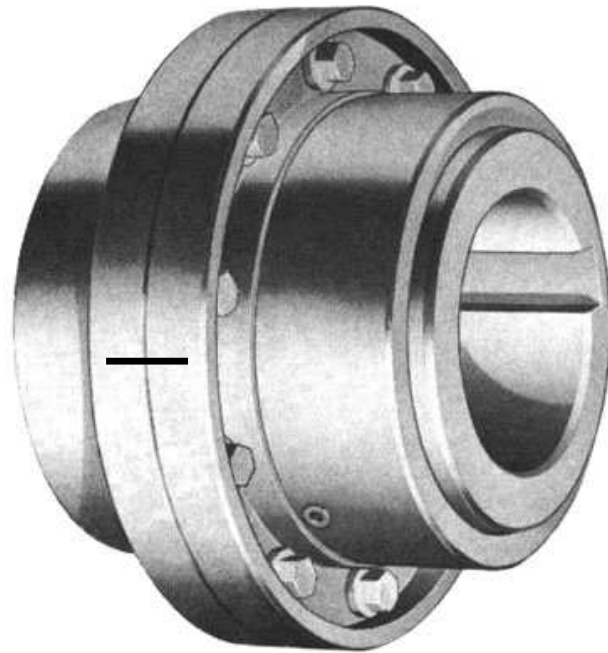
KEY	WHAT	WHY
Temperature	Through the wire mesh or other safe inspection access, check temperature with an infrared temperature device where the forces are acting on the coupling (see figure). Misalignment, imbalance and other sources of damaging forces will increase the temperature.	Take the temperature at the coupling - shaft - key interface because forces are transferred from the shaft to the coupling half at this point. High temperature may be due to misalignment or operation at higher speed than recommended. High temperature between rubber and coupling half may be due to misalignment, imbalanced, high speed, or higher torque than allowed.
Installation	The "Omega" coupling is a perishable goods. The elastic element and glue deteriorates over a 5- to 6-year period. It is therefore very important NOT to store the couplings too long, or to have them in use much longer than 6 years.	Coupling rubber elements that tears, or come loose in the joint may be experiencing aging rubber, or glue.

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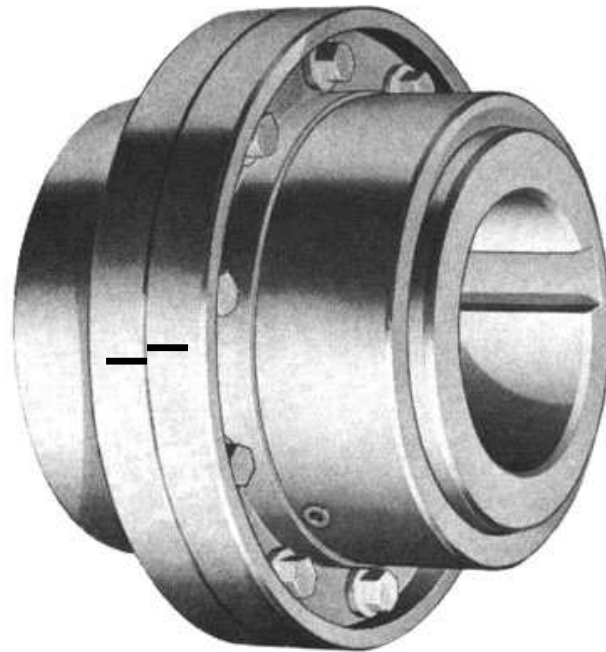
Basic inspection technique example

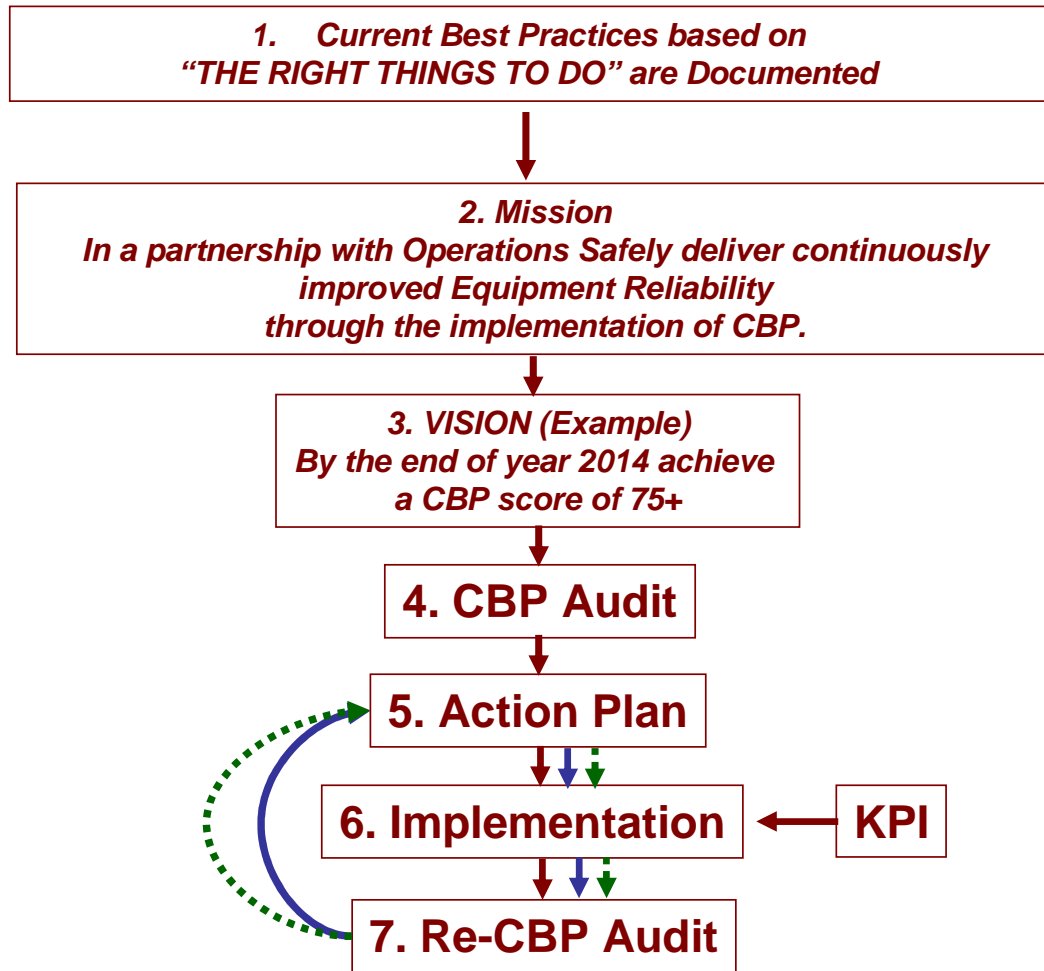
- Coupling Example



Basic inspection technique example

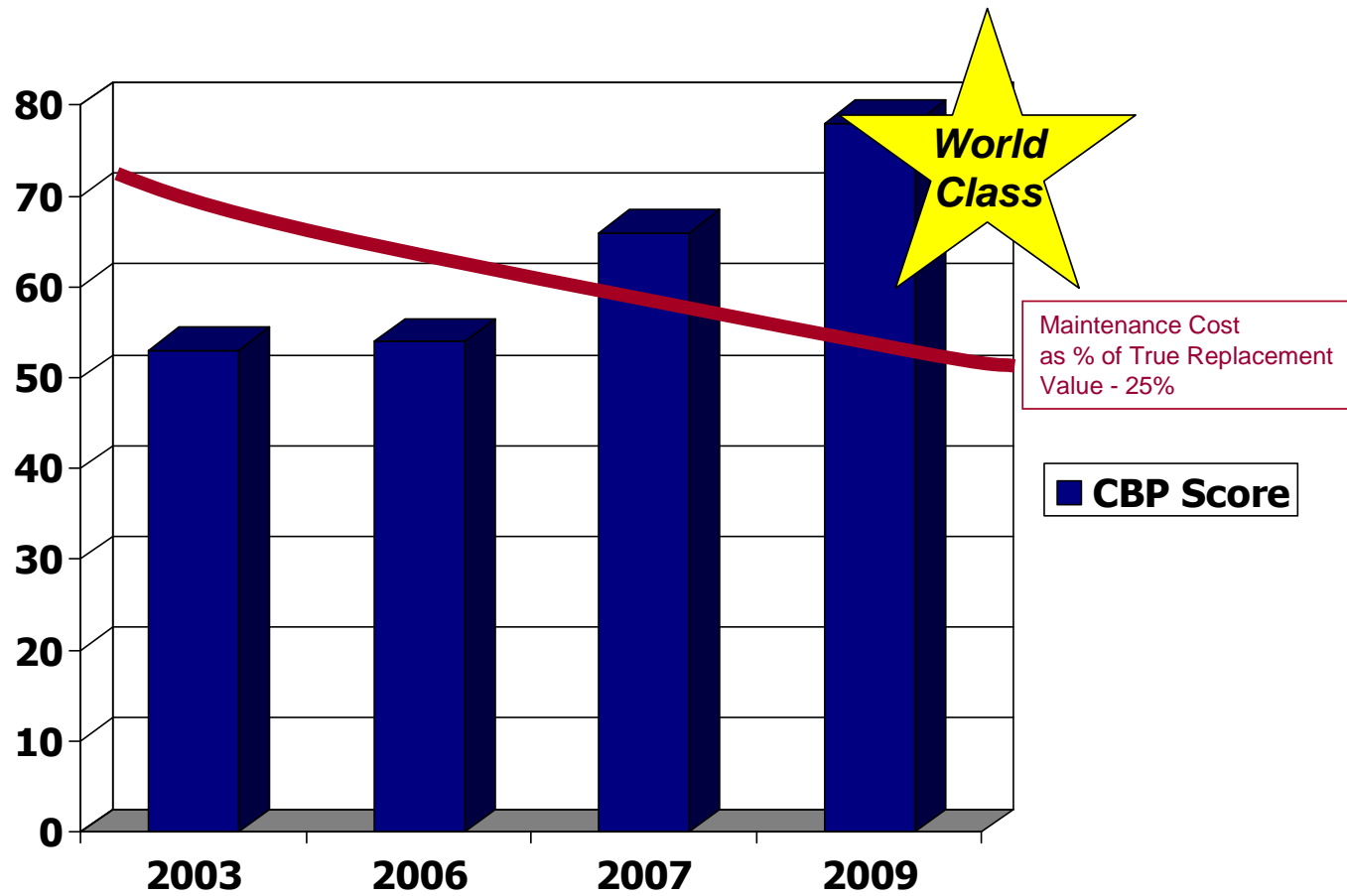
- Coupling Example.







Total CBP Scores





Common Road Blocks to Overcome



Common Mistakes

- Too much focus on the tools instead of the people.
- Lacking mission and vision.
- Not enough information, education and training.
- Forming happy islands.
- Frequently starting new programs.
- Failing to see the difference between tools and a complete reliability and maintenance management system.
- Ignoring existing good initiatives and practices.
- Failing to continuously focus on the basics.



Focus on drivers

Common mistakes

Focus on cost instead of what drives cost.

Implementation and execution of Best Reliability and Maintenance Practices drives Better Reliability.

Better Reliability drives down costs.

Compare with safety and energy savings.



People

Common mistakes

Too much focus on the tools instead of the people.

People is not your most valuable asset.

The Right People are your most valuable asset.

The system is an important tool, but leadership and people will, or will not, make it work to its full potential.



Mission and Vision

Common mistakes

Lacking mission and vision.

Mission: Why we are doing this.

“In a partnership with operations we will safely deliver continuously improved manufacturing reliability.....”

Lacking Mission and Vision

Common mistakes

Lacking mission and vision.

Vision: Paint a picture of what future will look like.

- A Best Practices score of 75+ before end of 2014
- Manufacturing Reliability 96 % +.
- No maintenance people on shift.
- Overtime below 5 %.
- Operators will do 50 % + of all PM inspections.
- 20 % + of all maintenance hours is continuous improvement.
-



Information.

Common mistakes

Not enough information, education and training.

Repeat, repeat, repeat.

Stay on track, demonstrate your intentions.

Always refer to Mission and Vision Statements.

This is NOT a Program, it is a process with a starting point, but no end.

Happy Islands

Common mistakes

Forming happy islands.



Spread the Mission, Vision and improvement initiatives beyond the implementers.

Make sure your improvement initiative is not only a maintenance improvement effort.

Build on existing good practices.

Common mistakes

Failing to build on existing good practices.

Adapt the system functions to support these practices.

E.g. Many big computer systems do not support route based activities* well.

*** Lubrication, Basic Inspections, Predictive Maintenance.**

Stay on track.

Common mistakes

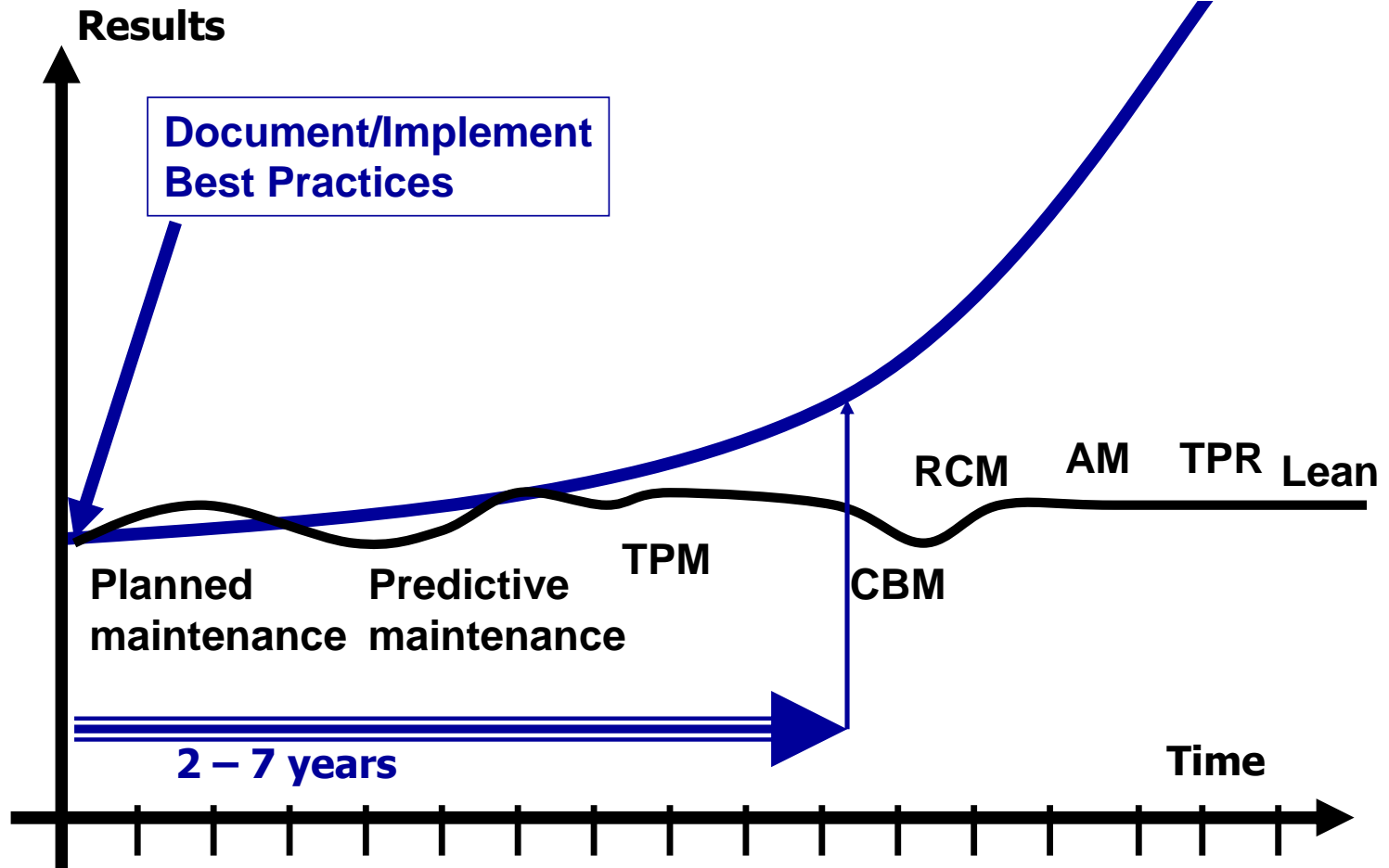
Frequently starting new programs.

Ensure that management changes do not impede continued implementation of best reliability and maintenance practices.

- 67% of plants have had more than 3 plant managers in the last 10 years.
- 66% of plants have had more than 3 production managers in the last 10 years.
- 62% of plants have had more than 3 maintenance managers in the last 10 years.

Source: Surveys www.idcon.com

Stay on track, execute best practices better and better.





Call maintenance what it is.

Common mistakes

Failing to focus on the basics.

Why can we not call Maintenance Management just
Maintenance Management ?

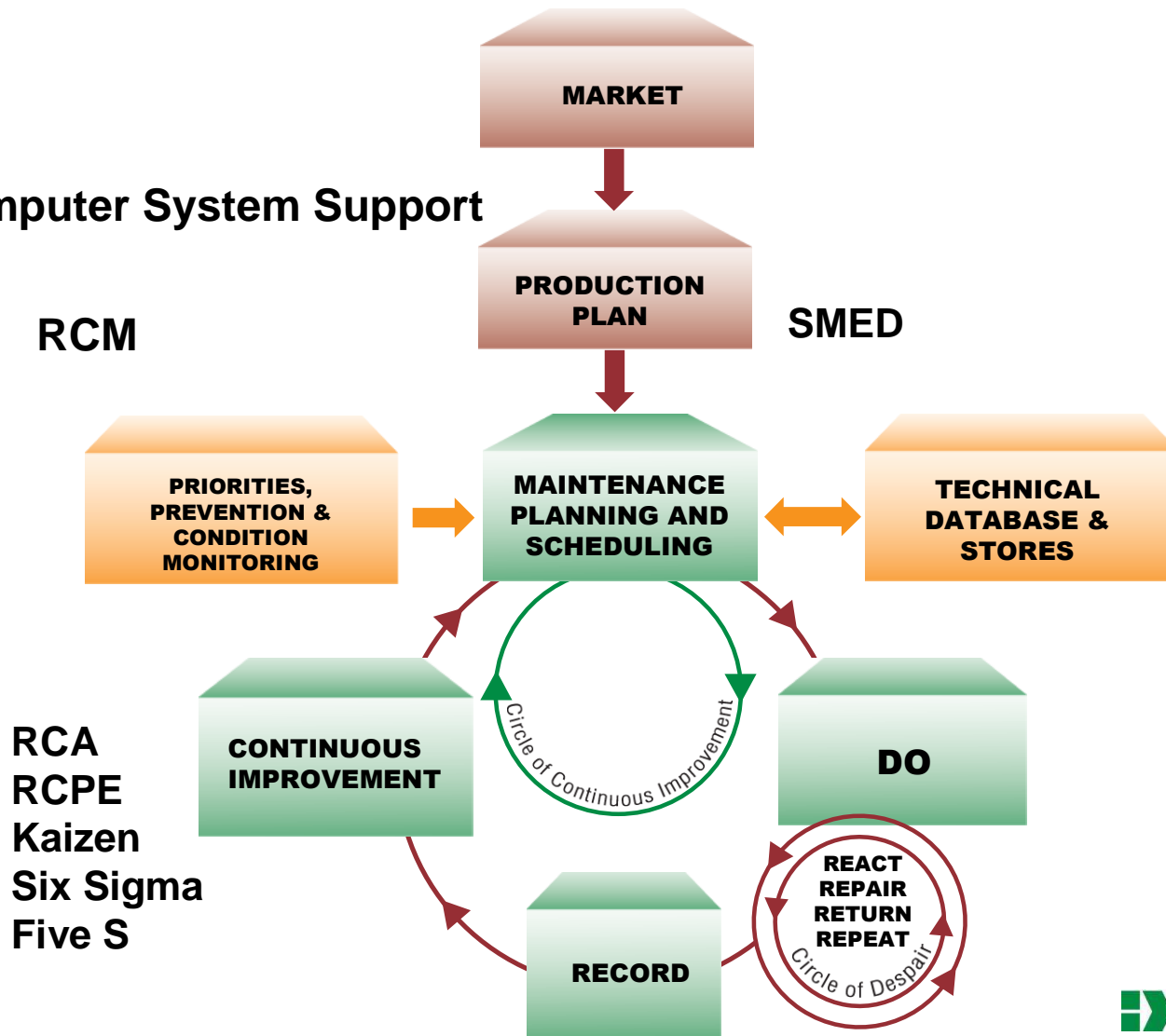


Tools and systems.

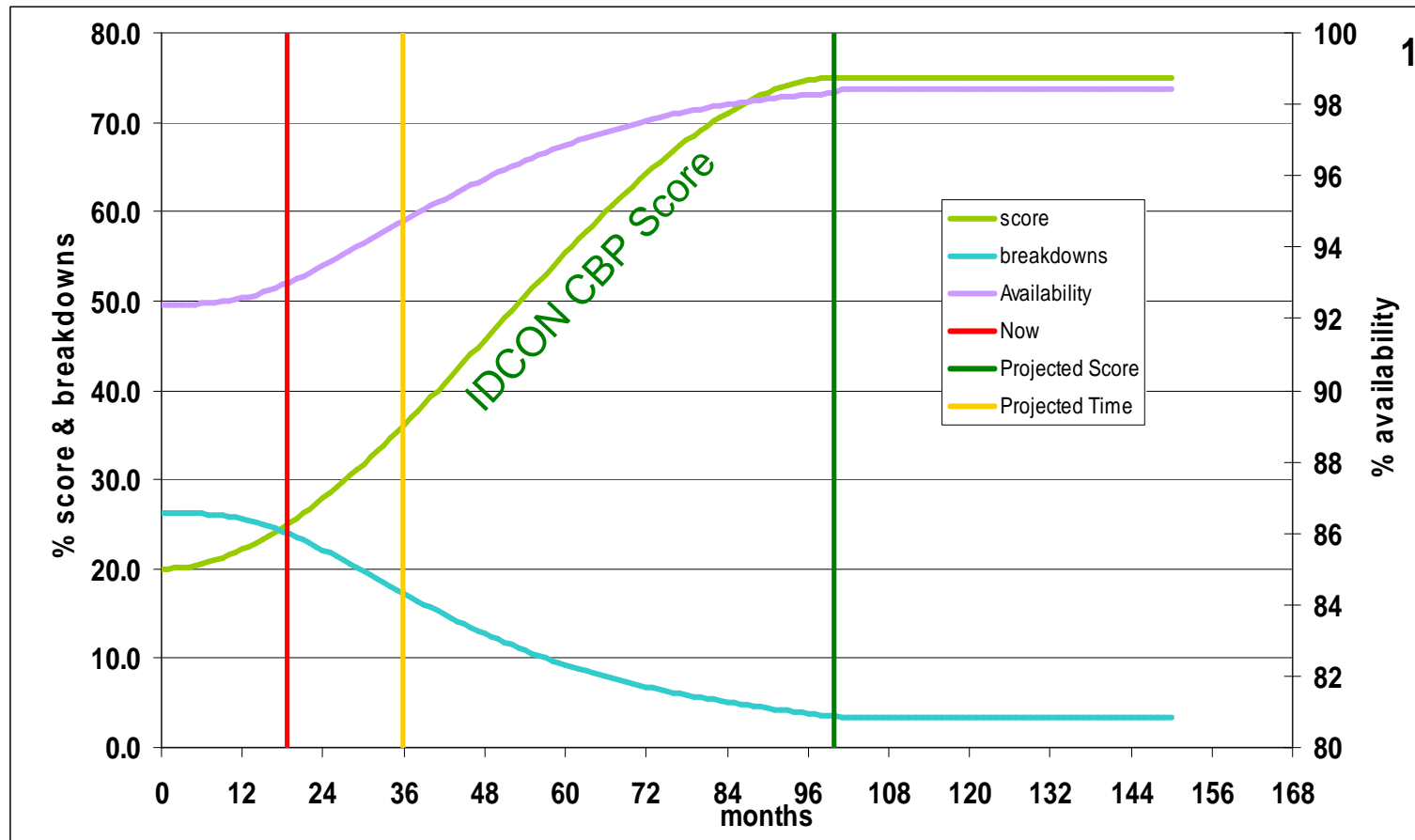
Common mistakes

Failing to see the difference between tools and a complete reliability and maintenance management system.

Computer System Support



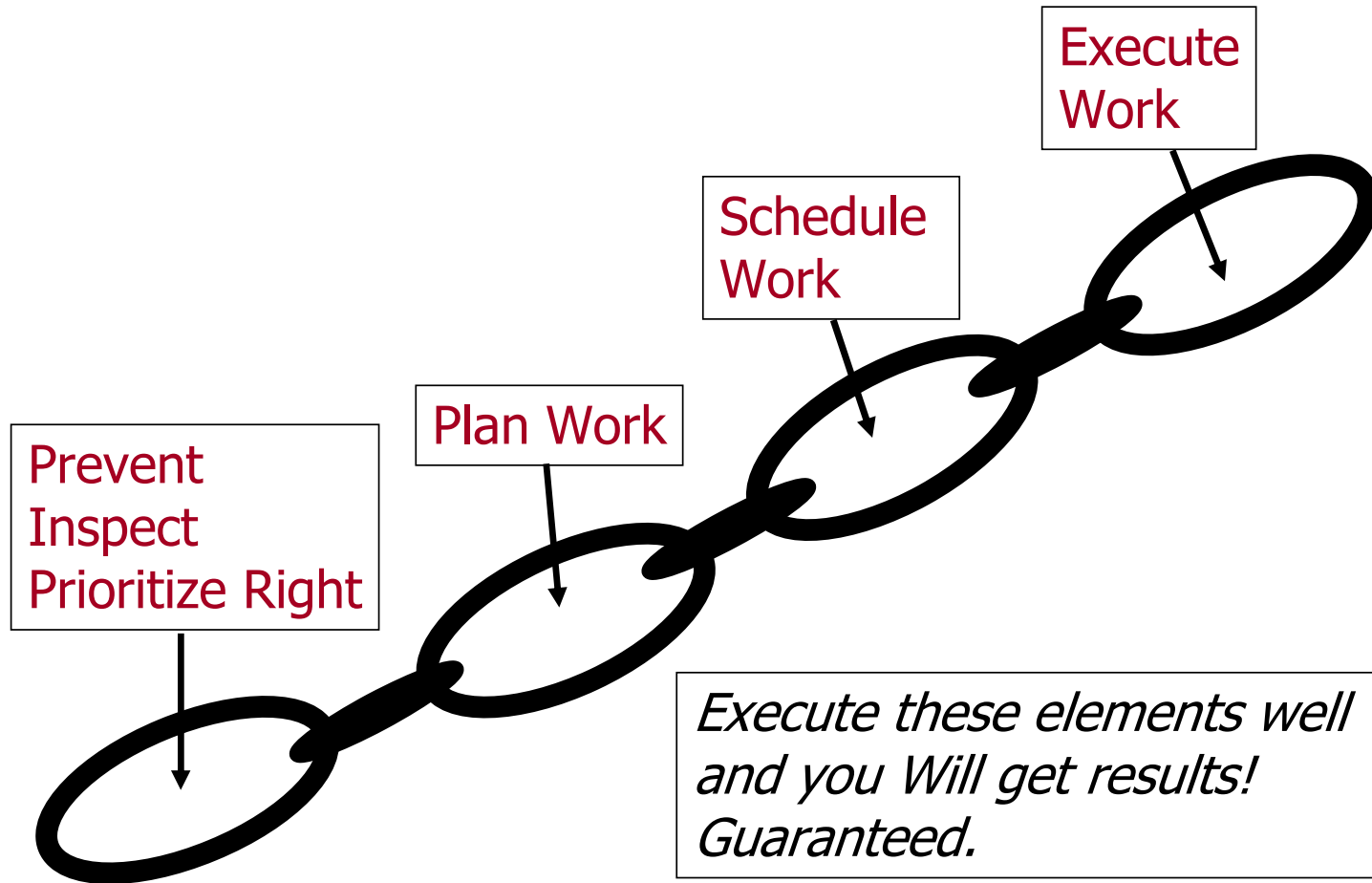
ROI Engine Model – Key Trends



Ref. Rob Probst Maintenance and Engineering Manager. Norske Skog NZ

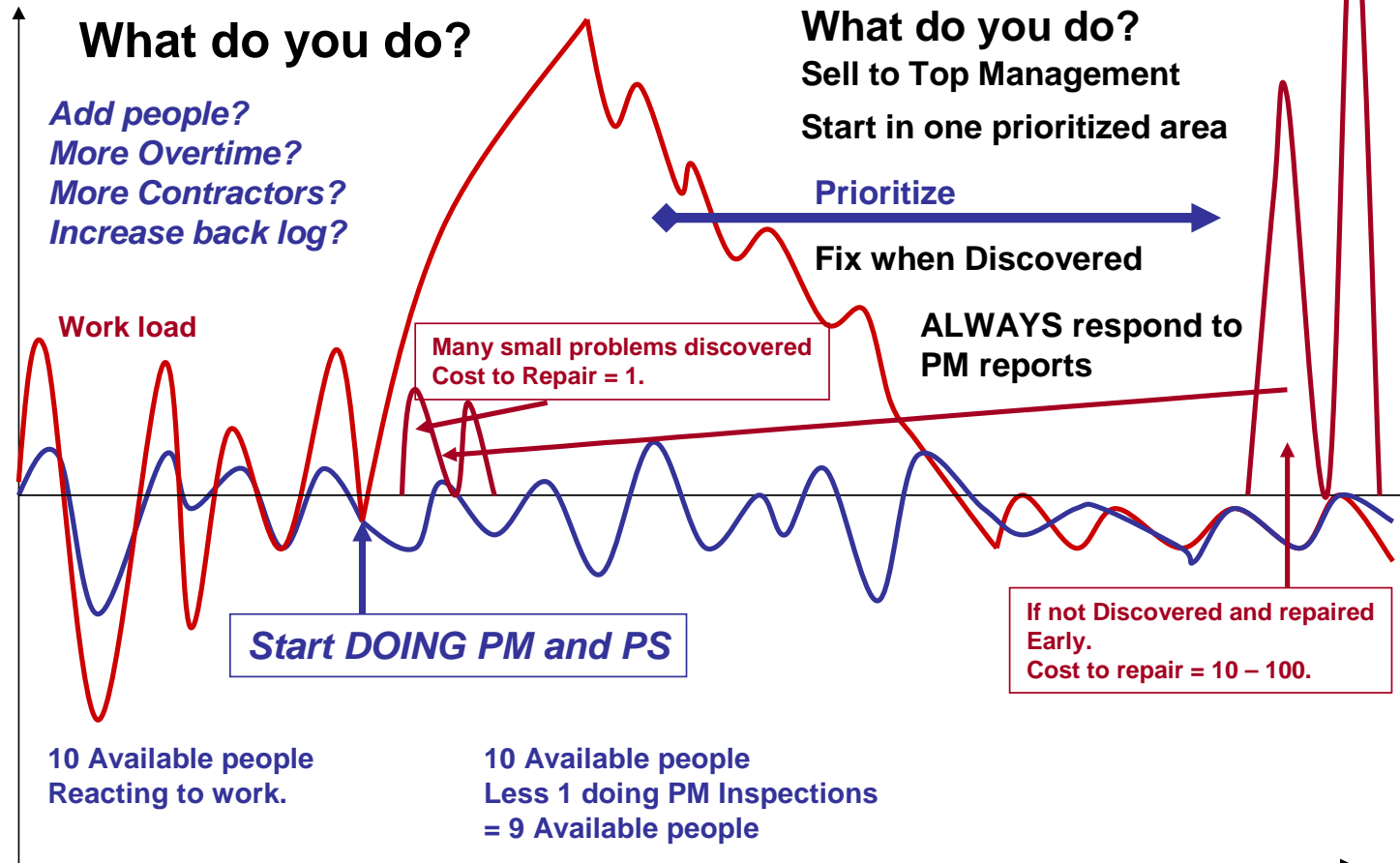


Chain of Essential Elements



The challenge.

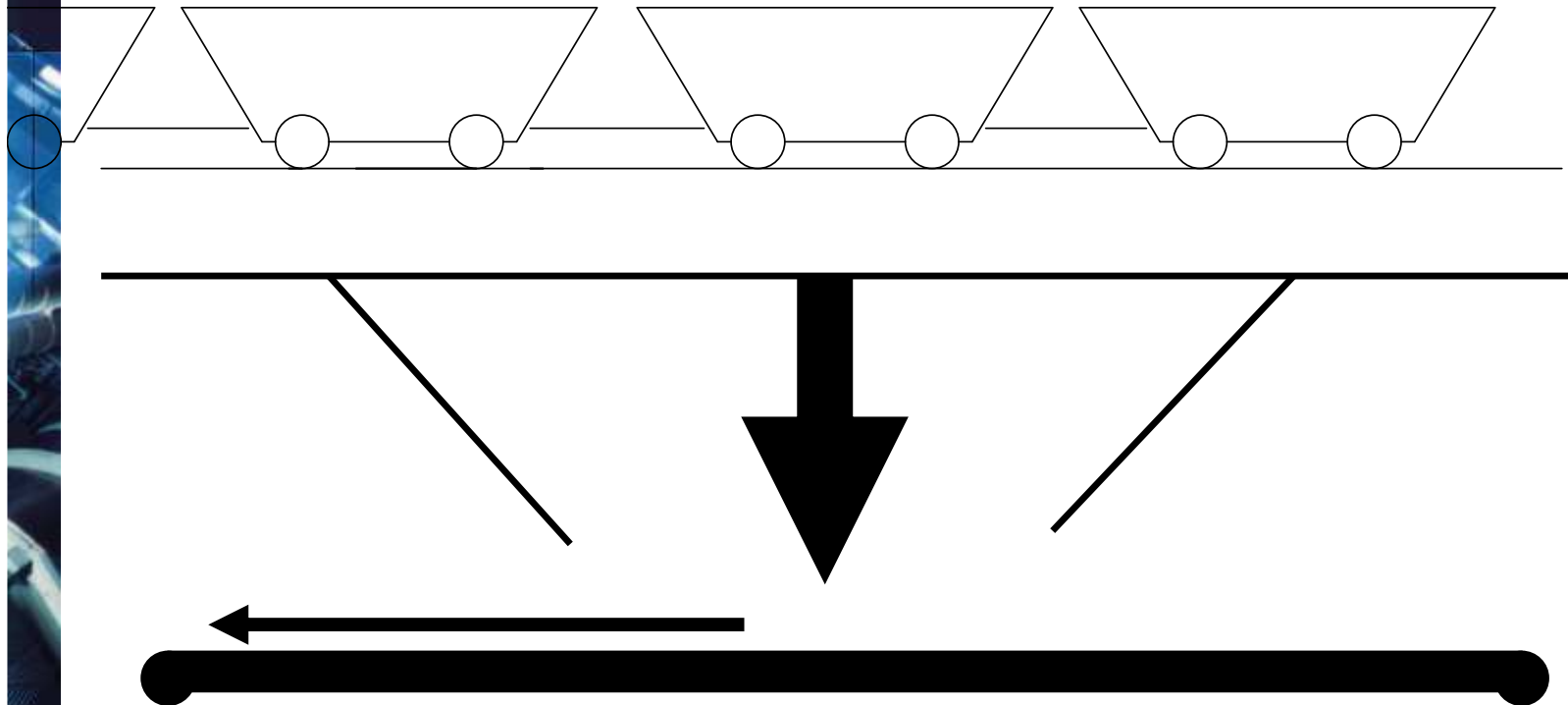
Move from React to Prevent to Continuous improvement.



Financial Impact

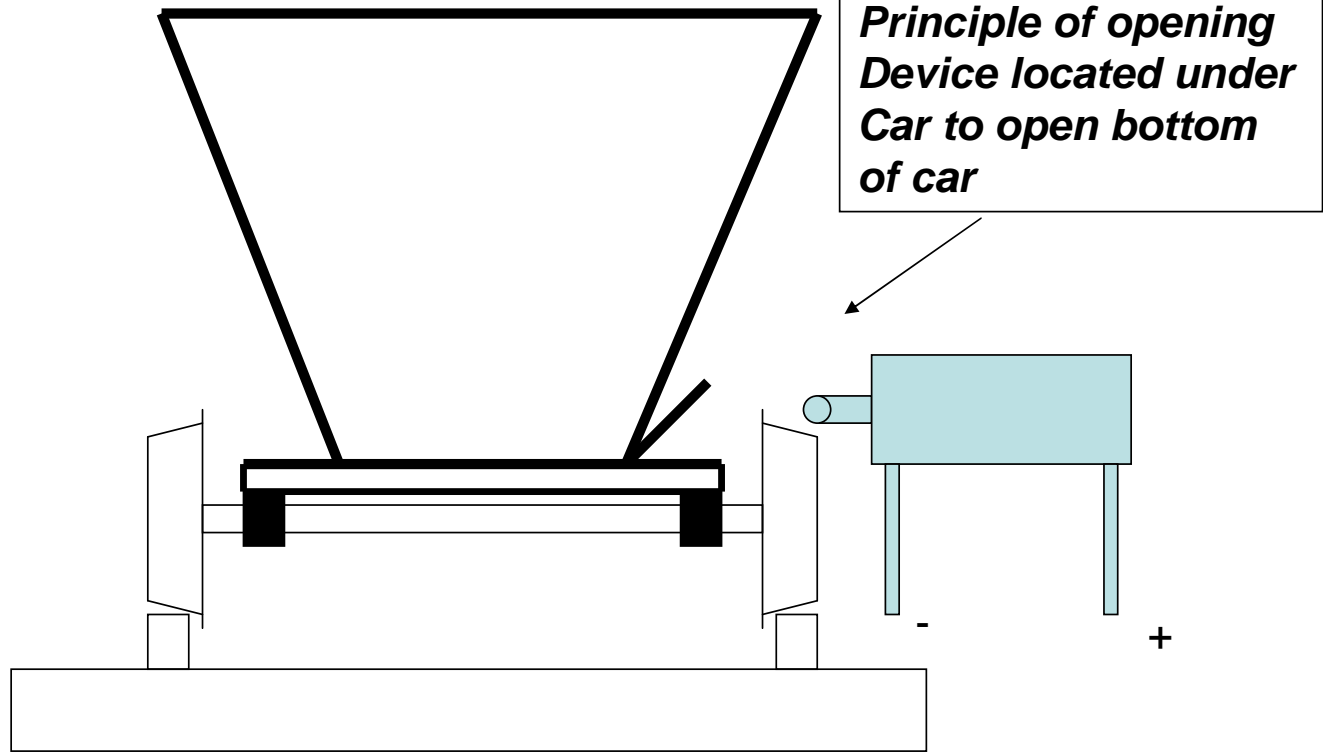
Case Study
***Financial Impact of
better Planning and Scheduling***

Iron Ore Downloading Station



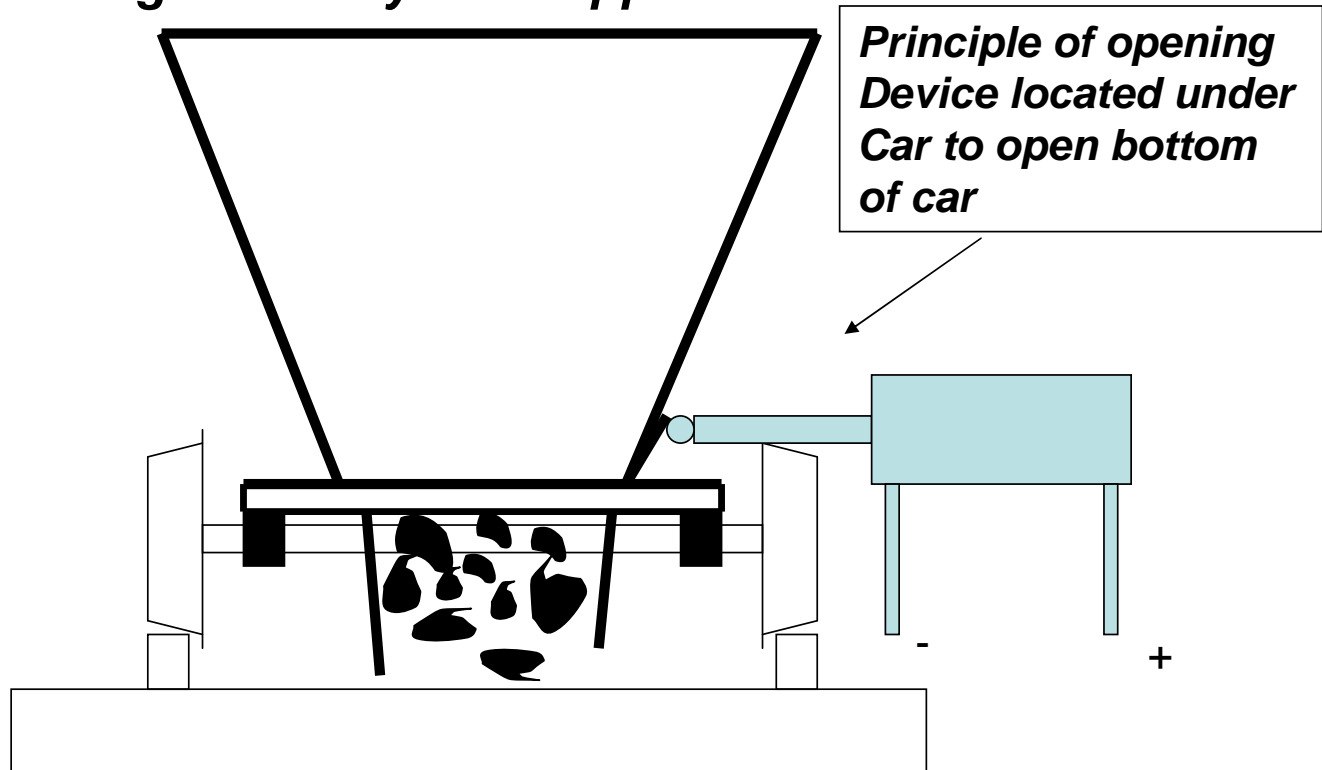
Unplanned and Unscheduled Example

Problem: At 11:30 am operator calls and reports that unloading of railway car stopped.



Unplanned and Unscheduled Example

Problem: At 11:30 am operator calls and reports that unloading of railway car stopped.

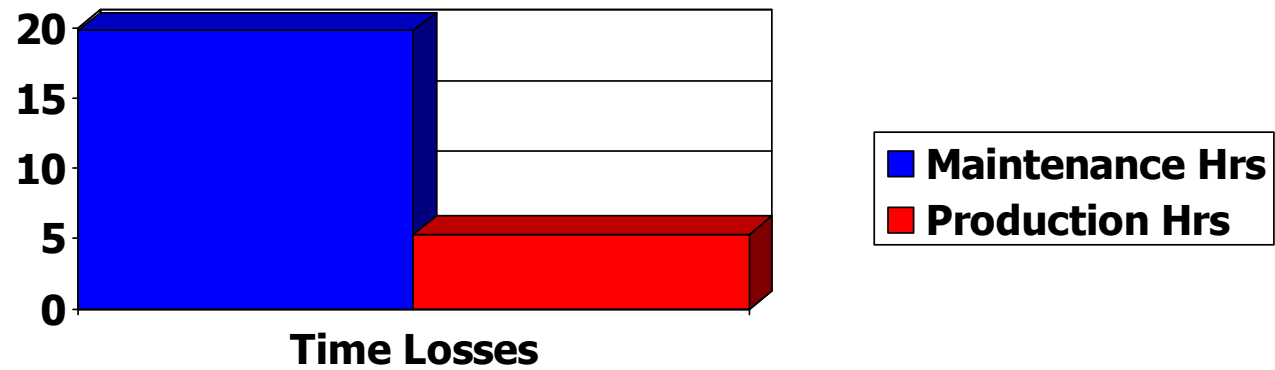
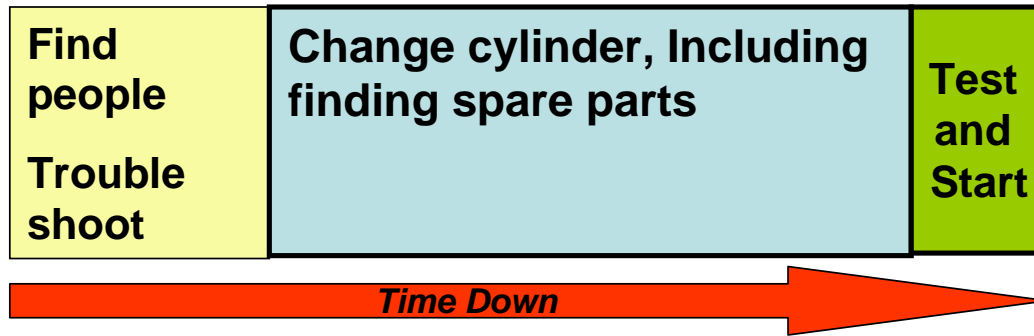


Unplanned and Unscheduled Example

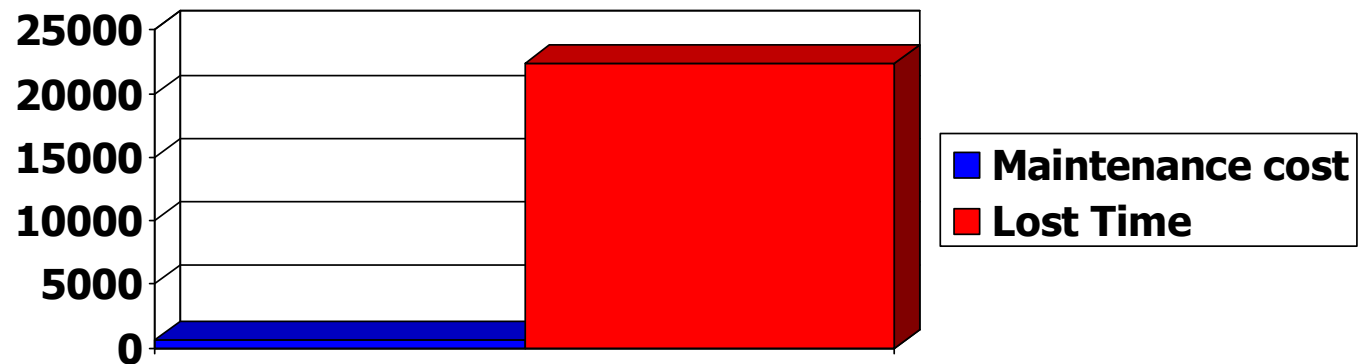
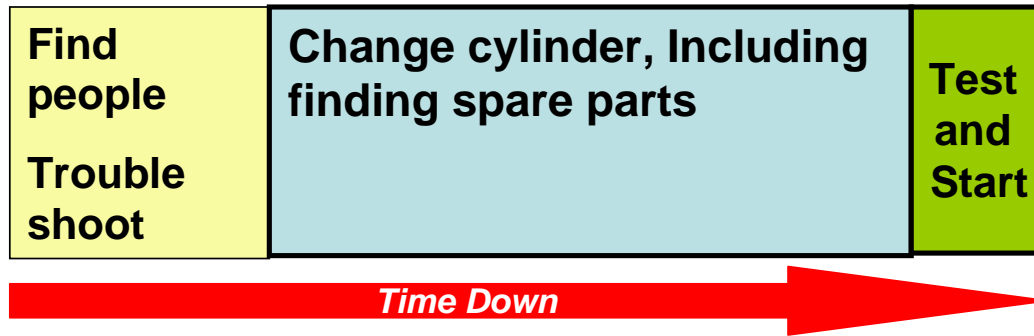
<i>Time</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Minutes</i>
11:30	Unloading stops, Operator calls maintenance	2 x 10
11:50	Two mechanics and one electrician arrives	3 x 20
11:50	Trouble shooting starts	
12:40	Finds that pressure OK. Cylinder moves only half way. Cylinder hot.	3 x 50
12:50	Decides to change cylinder because of internal leak. Calls store to find out if they have a spare cylinder. Name plate missing. Equipment record is missing data on type of cylinder. Store sends three possible choices of cylinders Start disconnecting cylinder after locking out hydraulic system.	5 x 40
13:30	One more mechanic is called to get the right tools including rigging tools.	
14:45	Cylinder removed	4 x 75
16:10	New cylinder in place	4 x 85
16:50	Unlock, remove air from system, start up and test completed	4 x 30
Time Down	5 Hrs and 20 Minutes	
	Maintenance Hours 19 Hrs and 50 Minutes	



Unplanned and Unscheduled Example



Unplanned and Unscheduled Example



What We Can do Better

***We can reduce Down Time to Zero
and reduce maintenance
cost by 50%.***



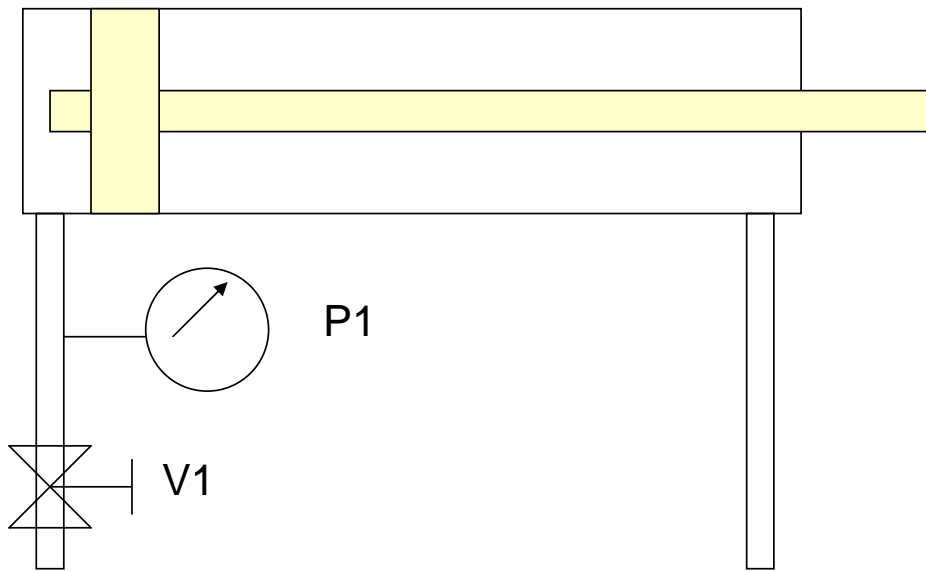
What We Can do Better

***Maintenance Prevention:
Root Cause Problem Elimination.
Filtration, Hydraulic Fluid Temperature.***

***Preventive Maintenance:
1. Inspect Cylinder Weekly
for internal leakage.***



Inspect Cylinder



- 1. Operate the piston to minus position**
- 2. Close valve V1. If pressure P1 increases the cylinder is leaking.**

What We Can do Better

- 1. Inspect Cylinder Weekly for internal leakage.***
- 2. Plan replacement of cylinder.***
- 3. Document and save plan.***
- 4. Schedule replacement when unloading station is available.***

New Scenario

- ***Operator inspects cylinder as part of his/her work
– Cost = “0”***
- ***Planning replacement of cylinder four hours \$40
= \$160. Job plan will be documented and saved.***
- ***Organized store delivery of parts one hour = \$20.***
- ***Two people will replace cylinder safely in two
hours = \$240.***
- **Total Maintenance Cost \$420.**

New Scenario

- **Before: Maintenance costs = \$800.**
- **After : Maintenance costs = \$420.**
- **Maintenance Cost Savings: \$380 = 48%**
- **Reliability savings = \$22,386 = 100%**