# How to Write an Effective PM Procedure Made Simple

"You cannot perform PM on equipment that continues to fail"

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# Preventive Maintenance is a "controlled experiment"

Process: Equipment, Component, part, and asset is put into a maintainable level then Maintained

As such one must understand a few things

- 1. Preventive Maintenance is not a silver bullet
- 1. PM involved Maintenance, Operations, purchasing, etc. example:
  - During my VA Hospital visit I noticed their was new flooring installed in an office incorrectly, I returned at a later date and floors were "repaired" not to made to "like new" or "restored condition"
  - Over a period of 6 months this new flooring was changed again
  - Most organizations do not understand the objective of PM
  - Preventive Maintenance "preserve, restore, protect" and not "Run to Failure", unless this is your maintenance strategy (PM, PdM, OpCare – even in facilities, and RTF)
- 3. Preventive Maintenance inputs and outcomes must be measured and controlled
- 4. Very few organizations have the knowledge or will to execute PM effectively at Optimal Reliability at Optimal Cost (PM cost vs Repair/Restoration cost )

#### **Basic Requirements for Writing a PM Procedure**

- Must be Repeatable
- Written to the lowest level
- Version controlled
- Step by step instructions
- Specifications
- Initials for each step
- Requires discipline in execution and manage of the process (not optional)
- Focused on Failure Modes (how something fails)
  - Example: Rolling element bearing (keeping it simple)
- I Have a question Who should write the procedure?
- fatigue
- ineffective seals
- inadequate lubrication
- heavier loading than anticipated
- wrong or inadequate fits
- incorrect installation

#### Types of PM procedures

- ► Inspect
- Adjust
- Lubricate
- Operator Care



### Step 1: Identify each part/component on an asset

- Bearings Rolling element, ball type, etc.
- V-belts

#### Timing belts

Centrifugal pumps

#### Step 2: Determine how each part or component will fail

#### Example:

- Electric Motor
  - ► Bearings
    - Rolling element bearing (use SKF Bearing Failure Manual)
      - Lack of lubrication
      - Misalignment
      - Improper installation
      - Contamination
      - ► Etc.



#### Step 3: Write PM procedure

- Minimum Noun, Adjective and Verb for each step
- If a step is over one line make this step two steps
- Make it simple and make it easy to understand, write to lowest education level of your staff – if unknown write to 9<sup>th</sup> grade level
- Must have actionable steps with specifications/tolerances
- Require comments when additional action is required
- Condition as found, condition as left, and any additional comments

#### Step 4: If a failure occurs review PM procedure

Identify if the failure was due to <u>human or procedure</u> error or possibly both

## "70-80% of Equipment Failures are Human Induced"

#### Step 5 – Measure

- PM Compliance using the 10% Rules (30 day PM = 3 days or out of compliance)
- PM Labor Hours vs EM/Urgent Labor Hours



#### Step 6: Define Roles and Responsibilities using RACI

- R Responsible "the Doer"
- A Accountable "the Buck stops here"
- C Consulted "in the Loop"
- I Informed "Kept in the picture"

Task / Position	Maintenance Planner	Maintenance Supervisor	Maintenance Manager	Reliability Engineer	Maintenance Technician	Plant Mgr.
Lubrication Program Design	I	С	А	R		I
Lubrication Effectiveness	с	Α	I	с	R	I
Lubrication Execution	I	с	А	с	R	I
Work Order Close Out	С	С	С			R
Pull Weekly Lube Metrics Effectiveness	R	с	A	R	R	I
Lubrication FRACAS, "Failure Reporting, Analysis, Corrective Action System"	С	R	A	R	R	I
	Responsibility Accountable Consulted Informed		"the Doer" "the Buck stops here "in the Loop" "kept in the picture"			

#### **Lubrication Roles and Responsibilities**

#### **Utilize Free Resources for Preventive Maintenance**



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ROOFING PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE MANUAL

# Questions

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