Tool-Box Talk

Preventive Maintenance 101

Preventive Maintenance - Actions performed on a time- or machine-run-based schedule that detect, preclude, or mitigate degradation of a component or system with the aim of sustaining or extending its useful life through controlling degradation to an acceptable level. (Definition Source: SMRP Best Practices)

Fundamentals of PM

- 1. All Equipment PMs are focused on specific "Failure Modes"
- 2. All PM Procedures should have the following:
 - Step by Step Instructions (initial each step)
 - Specifications
 - Space available for extra information
 - Condition as found
 - Condition as left
 - Recommendation to changes to Procedure
- 3. When a PM Work Order is given to Maintenance Techs the following should be attached:
 - Equipment Failure history since last PM Executed
- If a piece of critical equipment fails between PM cycles an RCA should be initiated
- 5. Post the following metric in Maintenance Shop on a line graph
 - PM Labor Hours vs EM/Urgent Labor Hours



Steps to take if PMs are not Effective or meeting expectations

Step 1: Acknowledge you have a problem with your PM Program not meeting expectations

"you cannot solve a problem without admitting you have a problem"

<u>Step 2</u>: Create a PM Optimization Team - Assemble a team of Maintenance Techs, Maintenance Supervisor and operators for the team.

Step 3: The PM Optimization Team establishes their Vision, Mission, and Guiding Principles approved by Maintenance, Production and Plant Leadership and meet weekly for 30 minutes max (FOCUS)

<u>Step 4:</u> Identify the equipment experiencing the most losses, ie. OEE, Production loss, EM/Urgent Labor hrs., etc.

Step 5: Implement PM Optimization Process on the first asset or area. (review Tool Box Talk – 103 PM Optimization)

Step 5: Post a Dashboard to measure progress and effectiveness of the Program



Step 6: Create a PM Problem/Solutions
Board using the A3 Approach to problem solving

