

ADHIPARASAKTHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE, MELMARUVATHUR-603 319.

VIII Semester Mechanical Engineering

ME 2037-MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING

2&16 MARK QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Unit I - Principles and Practices of Maintenance Planning

1. Define maintenance?

Maintenance is the routine and recurring process of keeping a particular machine or asset in its normal operating conditions

So that it can deliver the expected performance or service without any loss or damage.

2. Define reliability?

Reliability is defined as the probability that a component /system, when operating under given condition, will perform its intended functions adequately for a specified period of time. It refers to the like hood that equipment will not fail during its operation.

3. State the benefits of reliability analysis in industries?

The main advantages of imposing reliability requirements are increased productivity and reductions in forced outage equipment due to planned maintenance activity.

4. Define failure rate?

Failure rate is the ratio of the number of failures during particular unit interval to the average population during that interval.

This failure rate is also known as hazard rate and instantaneous failure rate.

5. What is Mean Failure Rate?

The mean failure rate h is obtained by finding the mean of the failures rates for specified period of time.

$$h = \frac{(Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3 + \dots + Z_T)}{T}$$

T

where Z_t represents

failure rates over the specified period of time T.

6. Define Mean Time to Failure.

Let t_1 is the time to failure for the first specimen, t_2 is the time to failure for the second specimen and t_n is the time to failure for the N th specimen. Hence the mean time to failure for N specimens are

$$MTTR = (t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_N) / N$$

7. What is Mean Time between Failures (MTBF)?

Mean Time between Failures (MTBF) is the mean or average time between successive failures of a product. Mean time between failures refers to the average time of breakdown until the device is beyond repair.

8. Define Mean Time to Repair (MTTR)?

Mean Time to Repair is the arithmetic mean of the time required to perform maintenance action. MTTR is defined as the Ratio of total maintenance time and number of maintenance action.

$$MTTR = \text{Total maintenance time} / \text{Number of maintenance action.}$$

9. Define Maintenance Action Rate?

Maintenance action rate is the number of maintenance action that can be carried out on equipment per hour.

10. Define Failure Density?

Failure Density is the ratio of the number of failures during a given unit interval of time to the total number of items at the very beginning of the test.

11. State the types of reliability?

Reliability can be generally of two types:

(i) Inherent Reliability: It is associated with the quality of the material and design of machine parts.

(ii) Achievable Reliability: It depends upon other factors such as maintenance and operation of the equipment.

12. Draw the equipment life cycle and name the various phases in it?

Phase I - Failure pattern inherent in a new product because of manufacturing or design defects.

Phase II - Life period of an equipment

Phase III - Failures due to wear out conditions because to aging of the equipment.

13. Define maintainability?

Maintainability is defined as the probability that a unit or system will be restored to specified working conditions within a given period when maintenance action is taken in accordance with the prescribed procedures and resources.

14. Define availability?

Availability is the ratio of the time at which equipment is available for the designated operation/service to the total time of operation and maintenance of the equipment. It is also defined as the ratio of equipment uptime to the equipment uptime and downtime over a specified period of time.

15. State the advantages of life cycle cost analysis.

(i) Integration of engineering, economics and financial aspects lead to the way of robust metric for the selection and purchase equipment required for the industry.

(ii) Reduced operating and maintenance cost of equipment due to cost analysis over span of time.

(iii) It leads to the selection of proper and economically viable equipment.

16. Draw the curve to determine the economic life of equipment?

The economic life of equipment depends on the maintenance and repair costs, availability and operational efficiency. A plot of cumulative efficiency and maintenance and repair cost per cumulative hours Vs operating hours of the equipment to find the economic life of the equipment is shown in the figure.

17. State the components of maintenance cost?

The maintenance cost is comprised of two factors:

(i) Fixed cost: This includes the cost of support facilities including the maintenance staff.

(ii) Variable cost: This includes the consumption of spare parts, replacement of components and cost other facilities requirements of maintenance.

18. State the role of maintenance budget

The maintenance budget is used to set aside certain amount of money to meet the expenditures incurred in achieving the objectives of maintenance.

19. State the types of maintenance budget?

(i) Appropriation Budget: Budget used to allocate money for each activity independently.

(ii) Fixed Budget: Fixed used to allocate money for a specified period of time.

(iii) Variable Budget: Dynamic allocation of expenditure based on maintenance requirements and activities.

20. List the main factors of maintenance cost?

The maintenance cost is comprised of two factors:

(i) Fixed cost: This includes the cost of support facilities including the maintenance staff.

(ii) Variable cost: This includes the consumption of spare parts, replacement of components and cost other facilities requirements of maintenance.

Unit II - Maintenance Policies – Preventive Maintenance

1. Define the term Preventive Maintenance?

It is a maintenance program which is committed to the elimination or prevention of corrective and breakdown maintenance. It is designed for day to day maintenance like cleaning, inspection, lubricating, retightening etc. to retain the healthy condition of equipments.

2. Define predictive maintenance?

Predictive maintenance is a management technique that uses regular evaluation of the actual operating conditions of plant equipment, production systems and plant management function to optimize total plant operation.

3. What is meant by Breakdown maintenance approach?

It is a type of maintenance approach in which equipment is allowed to function / operate till no failure occurs that no maintenance work is carried out in advance to prevent failure.

4. Classify various planned maintenance approach.

1. preventive maintenance
2. corrective maintenance
3. predictive maintenance
4. condition based maintenance

5. Define corrective maintenance approach.

Corrective maintenance is the program focused on regular planned tasks that will maintain all critical machinery and system in optimum operation conditions

6. What is meant by preventive maintenance approach?

A comprehensive preventive maintenance program involves periodical evaluation of critical equipment, machinery to detect problem and schedule maintenance task to avoid degradation in operating conditions. It is designed for day to day maintenance like cleaning inspection, lubricating, retightening etc. to retain the healthy condition of equipments.

7. List the objectives of corrective maintenance?

1. Elimination break downs
2. Elimination deviations from optimum operating condition.
3. Elimination unnecessary repairs

8. What is meant by predictive Maintenance?

Predictive maintenance is a management technique that uses regular evaluation of the actual operating conditions of plant equipment production systems and plant management functions to optimize total plant operation.

9. list out some condition based monitoring techniques and briefly discuss on them.

1. Vibration monitoring

2. thermograph
3. tribology
4. electrical motor analysis

10. What is meant by reliability centered maintenance (RCM)?

Reliability centered maintenance is one of the well-established systematic and a step by step instructional tool for selecting applicable and appropriate maintenance operation types. It helps in how to analyze all failure modes in a system and define how to prevent or find those failures early.

11. What is total productive maintenance and discuss its similarities with TQM?

Total productive maintenance is a maintenance program which involves a newly defined concept of maintaining plants and equipments. The goal of tpm program is to significantly increase the production, at the same time increasing employee morale and job satisfaction.

12. What is meant by reliability centered maintenance?

Reliability centered maintenance is one of the well-established systematic and a step by step instructional tool for selecting applicable and appropriate maintenance operational types.

13. What does safety, health and environment pillar of TPM aims at?

This pillar aims at achieving Zero accident, Zero health damage and Zero fires.

14. What is limitation of breakdown maintenance?

1. Most repairs are poorly planned due to time constraint caused by production and plant management. This will cost three to four times than the same repair when it is well planned.
2. This approach focus only on repair or the symptoms of failure and not on the root cause of failure. This results only in increase in the frequency of repair and correspondingly the maintenance costs.

15. list the benefits of implementing preventive maintenance.

1. It maintains the equipment in good condition to prevent them from bigger problems.
2. Prolongs the effective life of the equipments.
3. Detects the problem at earlier stages.
4. minimizes/eliminates the rework/scrap and helps in reducing the process variability
5. Significantly reduces unplanned downtime.

16. Name the five S principles used for implementations of TPM.

1. SEIRI – Sort out
2. SEITON –Organize
3. SEISO – Shine workplace
4. SEIKETSU – Standardization

5. SHITSUKE – Self discipline
17. List the various pillars of TPM?
1. 5,S Principle
 2. jishu hozen(JH)
 3. Kaizen
 4. planned maintenance
 5. Quality maintenance.
 6. training
 7. office TPM
 8. Safety, health and environment
18. What are the objectives of TPM?
- The main objectives of TPM are
1. to achieve zero defects
 2. achieve zero accidents and zero break downs in all functional areas of an organization
 3. to create different team of people to have active participation.
 4. To aim at minimization of defects and
 5. To inculcate autonomous policy.
19. Name the various stakeholders of maintenance scheduling.
1. Operators
 2. Planners
 3. Schedulers
 4. Maintenance supervisors
 5. craftsman
 6. Store's in charge
 7. operation superintendent
20. Define Maintenance Scheduling.
- Maintenance scheduling is a joint maintenance operations activity in which maintenance agrees to make the recourses available at a specific time when the unit can also be made available by operations.

Unit III - Condition Monitoring

1. What is equipment health monitoring?
Conditions monitoring is one of the maintenance methods which are used to assess the health and condition of equipments machines, systems or process by absorbing checking, measuring and monitoring several parameters. This technique is also called as equipment health monitoring.
2. List down the factors for increasing the demand condition monitoring
 1. Increased quality expectations reflected in produces liability legislation
 2. Increased automation to improve profitability and maintain competitiveness
 3. Increased safety and reliability expectations
 4. Increased cost of maintenance due to labour and material cost.
3. List down the key features of condition monitoring.
 1. Links between cause and effect
 2. Systems with sufficient response
 3. Mechanisms for objective data assessment
 4. Benefits outweighing cost
 5. Data storage and review facilities.
4. Write down the basic steps in condition monitoring.
 1. Identifying critical systems
 2. Selecting suitable techniques for condition monitoring
 3. Setting baselines
 4. Data collection
 5. Data assessment
 6. Fault diagnosis and repair
 7. System review
5. What are three types of condition monitoring
 - a. Subjective condition monitoring
 - b. Minimized breakdown costs
 - c. Improved morality of the operating personnel and safety.
6. State the advantages and disadvantages and disadvantages of condition monitoring.

Advantages

 1. Improved availability of equipment
 2. Minimized breakdown cost
 3. Improved reliability

Disadvantages

 1. Gives only marginal benefits
 2. Increased running cost
 3. Sometimes difficult to organize

7. Mention the various costs involved in costing of condition monitoring mainly
 - I. Installation cost
 - II. Operating cost
8. State the methods of measuring vibration
 - a. Amplitude
 - b. Frequency
 - c. Phase
9. Name the types of pyrometers.
 1. Total radiation pyrometers
 2. Infra red pyrometers
 3. Optical radiation pyrometers
10. Mention the application of bimetallic strip.
 1. Bimetallic strips are frequently used in simple ON – OFF switches.
 2. The bimetal strips are also used in control switches.
11. List down the features of RTD.
 1. High degree of accuracy
 2. Resistance thermometer is interchangeable in a process without compensation or recalibration.
12. State the application and limitation of thermistors.

Applications:

 1. It is used for varying temperatures
 2. it is used in time delay circuits
 3. Thermistors are used for temperature compensation.
13. What are two main types of infrared thermography?
 1. Passive thermography
 2. Active thermography
14. What are the principles very important for the study of eddy current test .
 - i. Permeability
 - ii. Conductivity
 - iii. Material thickness
 - iv. Edge effect and end effect
 - v. Lift off
 - vi. Fill factor
15. Describe the limitation of eddy current test.

The main limitation is the low penetration of parts being examined, using limited to thin walls or near surface flaws. It is difficult to use on ferromagnetic materials.

False indications are possible because of mixed variables, edge effects and lift-off effects. Extensive technical knowledge is required for the development of inspection procedures, specific probes and to interpret the inspection data.

16. Mention the effect of X-rays to human body?

- I. Injuries to superficial tissue
- II. General effects on the body, particularly the blood forming organs; eg. Producers of anemia and leukemia
- III. Induction of malignant tumors.
- IV. Genetic effects.

17. What are the limitations of ultrasonic test?

- a. Unfavorable geometries and coarse anisotropic grain structures are difficult to inspect.
- b. Extensive technical knowledge is required for the development of inspection procedure.
- c. Parts that are rough, irregular in shape, very small or thin or not homogeneous are difficult to examine, specific probes and to interpret the inspection data.

18. Name some of the methods of leakage monitoring.

1. Interstitial monitoring
2. Level monitoring
3. Vapor monitoring
4. Liquid Monitoring

19. Define Seebeck effect?

The basic principle of thermocouple is 'when two dissimilar metals are joined together and emf will exist between the two points A and B, which is primarily a function of the junction temperature. The above said to be principle of Seebeck effect.

20. State the various methods of corrosion monitoring?

- d. Weight loss method
- e. Electrical resistance method
- f. Linear polarization method
- g. Corrosion potential measurement
- h. Ultrasonic testing
- i. Sentinel hole method.

Unit IV - Repair Methods for Basic Machine Element

1. Define the term failure.

The term failure may be defined as

1. any loss that interrupts the continuity of production
2. a loss of assets availability
3. the unavailability of equipment
4. a deviation from the status quo
5. not meeting target expectations
6. Any secondary defect.

2. What are the various possible causes for a failure ?

- Unexpected and unintentional damage \
- Workmanship
- Improper design
- Manufacturing defects
- Incorrect usage of equipment

3. Define failure analysis?

Failure analysis is the process by which information/data about failure occurring in equipments/ systems are collected and analyzed to find the root cause of failures, and the causes are addressed to prevent recurrence of failures.

4. Name the three types of failure models?

- Predictable failure model
- Unpredictable failure model
- Running-In-Failure model

5. What are called age-dependent failures?

Time dependent failures are called age dependent failures

6. What are predictable failures?

In spite of all the working conditions maintained at same level, the cause of failure will be random in nature and cannot be assigned to any particular mechanism of failure. This type of failures is called Unpredictable Failures.

7. What are Running In Failures?

Suppose if some components/ equipments are installed with unnoticed defects, may fail in a short duration after installation than during its useful life. This type of failures is Running In Failures.

8. Define Fault tree diagrams

Fault tree diagrams are logic block diagrams that display the state of a system in terms of the states of its components.

9. Write down the capabilities of Fault Tree Diagram.

1. Fault tree analysis and failure modes and effects analysis,
2. Design for reliability
3. Design for safety

10. Define Event tree Analysis

An event tree is a visual representation of all the events which can occur in a system. As the number of events increases, the pictures fans out like the branches of a tree

11. What is the aim of event tree analysis?

The aim of event tree is to determine the probability of an event based on the outcomes of each event in the chronological sequence of events leading up to it. By analyzing all possible outcomes, we can determine the percentage of outcomes which lead to the desired result.

12. Define Root cause analysis?

RCA is a step by step method that leads to the discovery of faults first or root cause. Every equipment failure happens for a number of reasons. There is a definite progression of actions and consequences that lead to a failure. An RCA investigation from the end failure is back to the root cause.

13. Define FMEA?

FMEA is methodology for analyzing potential reliability problems early in the development cycle where it is easier to take actions to overcome the issues, thereby enhancing reliability through design.

14. Define Risk Priority Number(RPN)

Risk priority numbers is the product of the numerical severity, occurrence and detection ratings.

$$RPN = (S) \times (O) \times (D)$$

15. Name the factors based on the satisfactory performance of gears/drives.

- I. Proper design and manufacture of drive
- II. Selection of proper type and size
- III. Proper installation
- IV. Proper use of service
- V. Proper maintenance of unit in it entire life.

16. Name the factors that contribute to tooth breakage.

The common reasons for gear tooth breakage may be due to any of the following reasons

- a. Fatigue
- b. Heavy wear
- c. Overload
- d. Cracking

17. list some of the inspection performed on gears

1. Pitch error
2. Axial and
3. Radial run out

4. Tooth profile etc.

18. Name some of the geometric properties that are checked for guide ways.

1. Straightness
2. Flatness
3. Parallel both on horizontal and vertical surfaces.

19. What are the factors influence the performance of sleeve bearings.

The following are the factors that affect the bearing performance:

1. Dirt
2. Fatigue
3. Hot Shot phenomenon and
4. Crush problem

20. Define Crush

Normally, the bearings are manufactured so that they are slightly longer circumferentially than the mating housing. The bearing will be elastically deformed during assembly. If the amount of crush is insufficient, relative motion occurs between the bearing and its bore, which causes fretting and makes the bearing back a highly polished or pitted.

Unit V - Repair Methods for Material Handling Equipment

1. State few examples of material handling equipments.

Material handling equipments include carts, hand trucks, fork lifts, conveyors, shelf pickers and other specialized industrial trucks powered by electric motors or internal combustion engines.

2. State the benefits of proper maintenance of material handling equipments.

The benefits of a maintenance program for material handling equipments are to maintain the high efficiency, keep them in running condition, reduce the cost of repairs, safer operation and enhanced productivity.

3. State the major stages in preventive maintenance of material handling equipments.

There are three stages of preventive maintenance are:

1. Inspection
2. Repair and
3. over haul

4. State the various phases present in a good maintenance management system.

1. Work identification
2. Planning
3. Scheduling
4. Execution
5. Recording and
6. Analysis

5. Define the term computerized maintenance management system (CMMS)

Computerized maintenance management system is the application of computers in planning, scheduling, monitoring and control of maintenance activities.

6. State the objectives of CMMS.

1. Maintenance of existing equipments
2. Inspection and service of the equipment
3. installation or revamping of the equipment
4. Maintenance storekeeping
5. craft administration

7. State the advantages of CMMS.

1. Improve maintenance efficiency
2. Reduce maintenance costs
3. Reduce the equipment downtime by proper scheduling preventative maintenance.
4. provide maintenance reports in specific formats depending on the requirements.
5. Quicker access to plant maintenance statistics

8. Define work order system.

Work order system is the information system used by the industry to keep track of

its maintenance works.

9. Mention the use of work order backlog.

Work order back log is used to find out all active maintenance works order in an industry.

10. What is work permit?

Work permits are components of work order. Maintenance department issues work permits to different executing agencies permitting them to start their work.

11. What is job card?

Job cards contain necessary details for performing individual job in maintenance organizations. Job card may be in the form of a card, sheet or printout.

12. State the benefits of job card system.

1. Information about maintenance history
2. Knowledge of frequency of frequency of maintenance for equipments
3. Details of equipments which require maximum resources
4. Helps in job auditing
5. Evaluation of cost of maintenance.

13. State the role equipment records in maintenance.

Equipment records are information containing the details of installation, service, repair, maintenance activities, schedules and plans for future implementation. Equipment records are to be used to maintain control on maintenance cost, reliability and availability.

14. State the benefits of keeping equipments records.

1. clear picture about the details of maintenance programmes is obtained.
2. information about completed, pending and regular jobs carried out to the equipment are available
3. Records disseminated to various units of the industry.
4. Helps in standardization of procedures.
5. Evaluation of performance of maintenance tasks.

15. List some of the inspection performed on gears

Pitch error
Axial and
Radial run out
Tooth profile etc

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20. What are two main types of infrared thermography?

1. Passive thermography
3. Active thermography

16 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Unit I - Principles and Practices of Maintenance Planning

1) What are the principles of maintenance?

a) Plant management in maintenance work:

The main role of a maintenance function is to provide safe and effective operation of the equipment to achieve the desired targets on time with economic usage of resources.

b) Production and maintenance objectives:

The plant operation is driven by the production targets. The objective of maintenance function is to support these targets. The achievement of desired goals of the production system is to be supported by both the production and maintenance department to ensure smooth and successful operation of the industry.

c) Establishment of work order and recording system:

The maintenance system should have proper work and recording system. The work order for the maintenance function indicates the nature of work to be performed and the series of operations to be followed to execute a particular job. It is necessary to maintain proper records and entries to monitor the maintenance function.

d) Information based decision making:

The maintenance objectives are successfully achieved by the use of reliable information system. This information is used to meet the manpower and spare parts requirements of the industry.

e) Adherence to planned maintenance strategy:

A sound maintenance management should adhere to the planned maintenance strategy. This also includes the use of manufacturer information on the life and maintenance schedules of the equipment and other material resources available.

f) Planning of maintenance function:

All the maintenance functions are to be carefully executed by a way of proper planning to ensure the effective utilization of manpower and materials.

g) Manpower for maintenance:

The manpower requirement of the maintenance system must be carefully evaluated based on the time and motion study. The requirements should also satisfy the need arising in case of overhauls, component replacement, emergency and unscheduled repair.

h) Work force control:

Determination of exact work force required to meet the maintenance objectives of the system is a difficult task due to the element of uncertainty. Hence the proper control and monitoring of workforce are needed to be ensured.

i) Role of spare parts :

j) A good maintenance management system requires appropriate tools. So the system should have good quality tools and that too available in required quantities to ensure the proper function of the maintenance work.

k) Training of maintenance work force:

Training of the workforce must be integral part of any good maintenance management system. Training helps the workforce to learn about the modern techniques, recent trends in maintenance and to chalk out a strategy to meet the growing demands of the industry.

2) What are important factors considered in maintenance planning?

a) Job distribution:

The first and foremost task in maintenance planning is the distribution of the jobs to the personnel for preventive and emergency maintenance works. It is the practice to form two separate task groups to tackle the both. If not possible a same group can also be used to tackle both the situations in such way that during scheduling, time must be devoted for unforeseen breakdowns or situations in maintenance.

b) Programme :

The development of maintenance programs involves

- Selection of activities for maintenance
- Determination of the frequency of preventive maintenance
- Decision on the cost effective methodology
 - Selection of activities

This selection is based on cost involved between preventive and breakdown maintenance.

c) Manpower allocation:

The manpower allocation is the most important task of the maintenance management group. It provides adequate manpower to execute various jobs in the system. This should also take into consideration the skill level of personal deputed for the maintenance tasks. The central idea of manpower allocation can be drafted using the information available from maintenance records and planning the task to meet the objectives of the organization.

d) Staffing:

Staffing is the task of providing the required manpower for the maintenance function. This has to be achieved at optimum cost. Staffing is dependent upon the ability of the organization to tackle the regular as well as attending the unforeseen situations. Staffing should be sufficient to handle preventive and emergency maintenance task.

e) Planning technique :

The planning methods are Gantt charts, Milestone method, Critical path method and program evaluation review. Evolutionary computation based techniques are recently used for maintenance planning and scheduling.

f) Planning procedure:

Planning procedure involves four step processes.

- Organising maintenance resources to ensure their effective use in future
- Scheduling the resources for the planned period
- Execution of plans according to the schedules
- Establishing a feedback system for all the above processes to know the deficiencies of each of the processes.

g) Estimation of maintenance work:

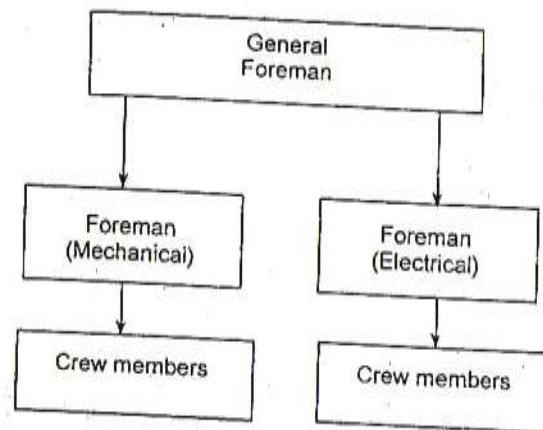
h) Estimation is used to find out the quantity and quality of the maintenance work. This will help in allocation of the required manpower. The following methods are used for the estimation of maintenance work. Measurement by estimates, historical data and by conventional standard time data.

i) Maintenance control:

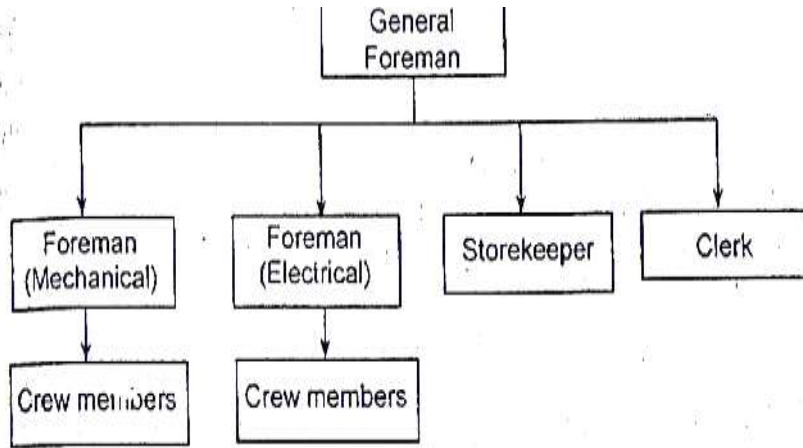
Maintenance control is the auditing techniques to ensure the effective utilization of the maintenance budget. This involves the integration of accountability with in the system. Proper accounting of maintenance work should be carried out at every level of the maintenance organization.

3) what are the different types of organizations are in use in Indian industries?

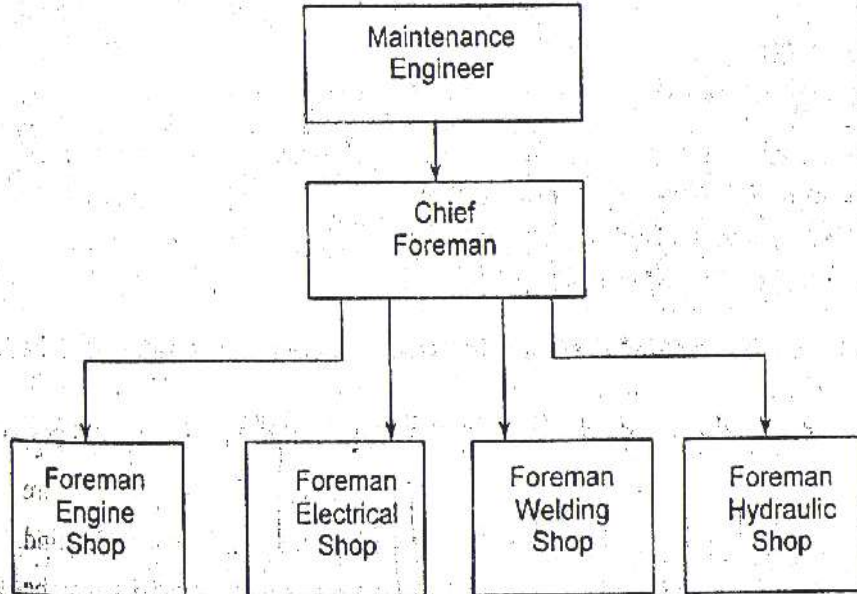
a) line organization



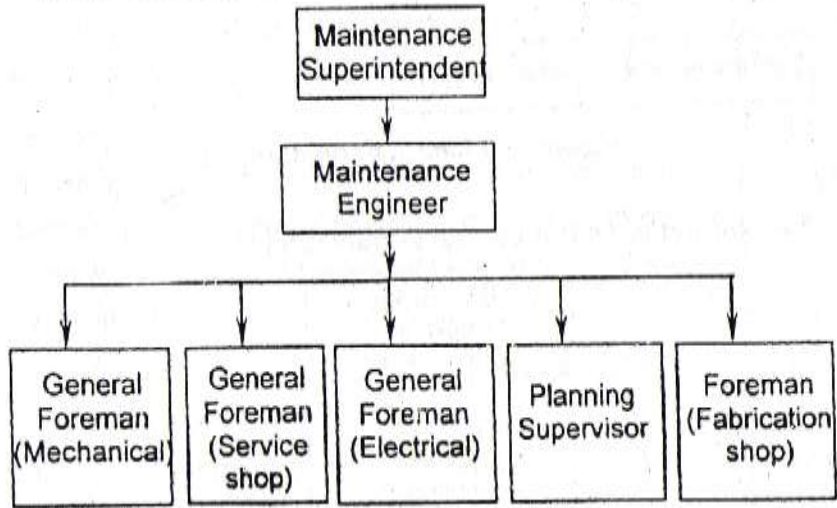
b) line staff organization



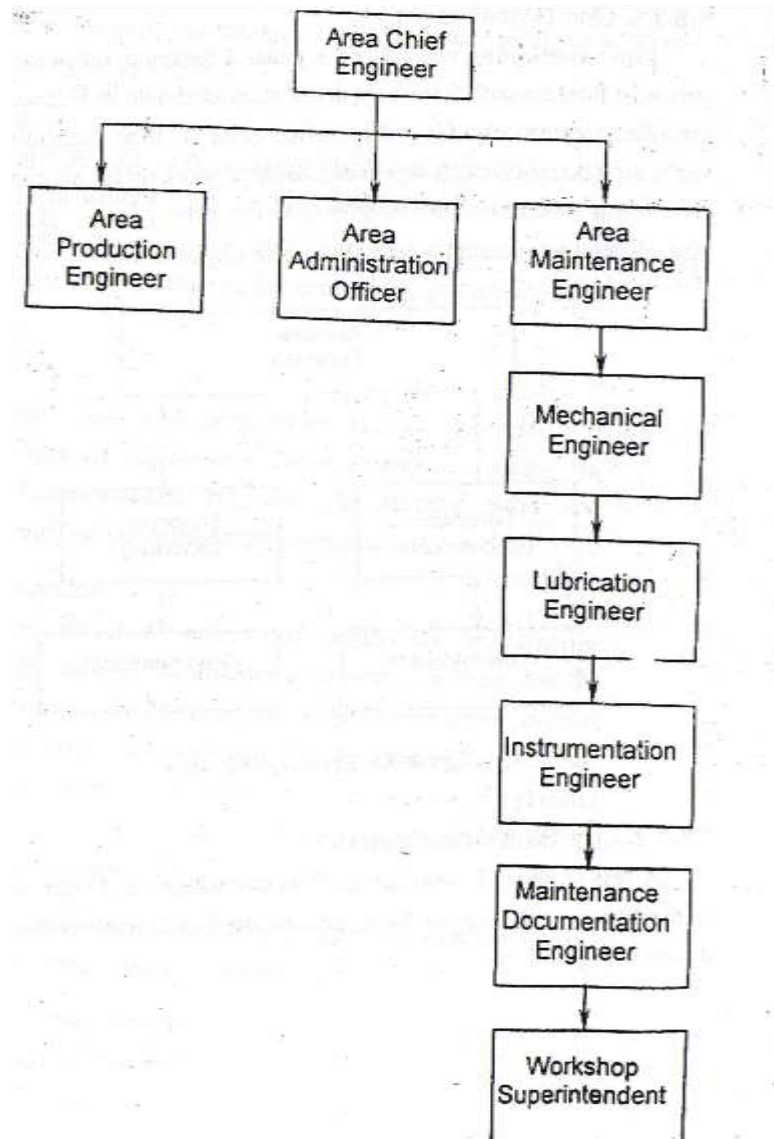
C) maintenance functional organization



d) centrally controlled maintenance organization



e)area maintenance organization



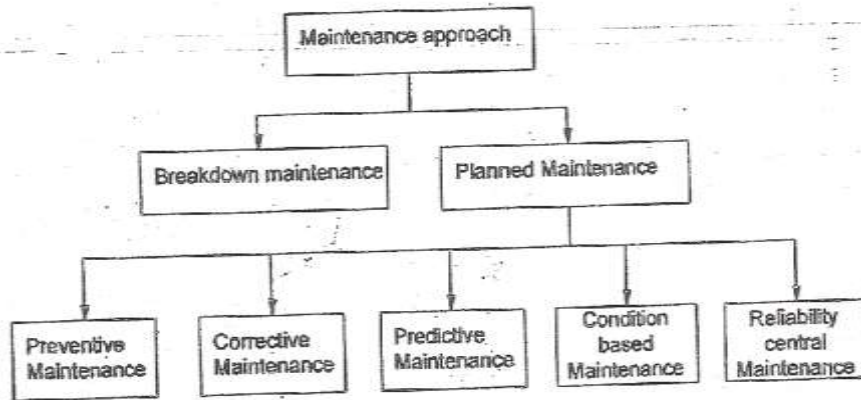
4) Mention the maintenance function and activities?

The functions and activities of the maintenance organization are as follows:

- (i) Identifying areas for implementation of preventive maintenance program
- (ii) Making suitable arrangements for maintenance facilities for carrying out the maintenance work properly
- (iii) Planning and scheduling the total maintenance work
- (iv) Ensuring proper and timely supply of spare parts
- (v) Managing proper inventory control of materials spares and tools required for the maintenance
- (vi) Standardization of maintenance work
- (vii) Implementing modifications to the existing equipment wherever possible
- (viii) Assisting the purchase department in procuring materials
Disbursement of services such as water, electricity, steam, compressed air and other amenities required to carryout the maintenance
- (ix) Identification of obsolete and surplus equipment for replacement and disposal
- (x) Designing the systematic way for disposal of equipment and for maintaining floor space
- (xi) Training of maintenance personnel
- (xii) Analysis of future demands and forecast the role of maintenance activities
- (xiii) Implementation safety norms and procedures
- (xiv) Ensuring safety of personnel and equipment

Unit II - Maintenance Policies – Preventive Maintenance

5.Explain with sketch various types of maintenance approach?



Basically there are two types of maintenance tasks they are

- ❑ Breakdown maintenance
- ❑ Planned maintenance

Planned maintenance may further be classified into

- ❑ Preventive maintenance
- ❑ Corrective maintenance
- ❑ Predictive maintenance
- ❑ Condition based maintenance
- ❑ Reliability centered maintenance

Corrective maintenance

The main objectives of this program are to

- ❑ Eliminate breakdowns
- ❑ Eliminate deviations from optimum operating conditions
- ❑ Eliminate unnecessary repairs
- ❑ Optimize all critical plant systems

Preventive maintenance

It is a maintenance program which is committed to the elimination or prevention of corrective and break down maintenance.

Benefits of preventive maintenance

- ❑ It maintains the equipment in good condition to preventin them from bigger problems.
- ❑ Prolongs the effective life of the equipments.
- ❑ Detects the problem at earlier stages.
- ❑ Minimize/eliminates the rework/scrap and helps in reducing the process variability.
- ❑ Significantly reduces unplanned downtime.

Predictive Maintenance

Predictive maintenance is a management technique that uses regular evaluation of

the actual operating conditions of the plant equipment.

Benefits of preventive maintenance

- Reduced breakdown losses.

- ❑ Reduction of quality defects.
- ❑ Increased net operating profit
- ❑ Reduced maintenance costs

Condition based maintenance techniques

- ❑ Vibration Monitoring
 - Determines the actual conditions of equipments/machines by studying the noise or vibration produced during functioning.
- ❑ Thermography
 - Determines the condition of plant machinery, systems etc. by studying the emissions of infra red energy i.e. temperature

Reliability Centered maintenance

The rough process of RCM is as follows

1. Target products or systems of maintenance should be clearly identified and necessary data should be collected
2. All possible failures and their effect on target products or systems are systematically analyzed

Application of RCM

- ❑ When designing, selecting and installing new systems in a plant.
- ❑ When setting up preventive maintenance for complex equipment and systems for which we are not clear on how they work.
- ❑ When teaching people the basics of reliability it helps to explain the matters in a detailed fashion using RCM.

6.Explain briefly about TPM with the help of flow chart?

TPM is a maintenance program which involves a newly defined concept of maintaining plants and equipments. The goal of TPM program is to significantly increase the production, at the same time increasing employee morale and job satisfaction. TPM philosophically resembles TQM in many aspects such as

- ❑ Requirements of commitment by top level management
- ❑ Requirement of empowering employees to initiate corrective action
- ❑ Accepting long range plan on any on going process.

The five S principles used for implementations of TPM.

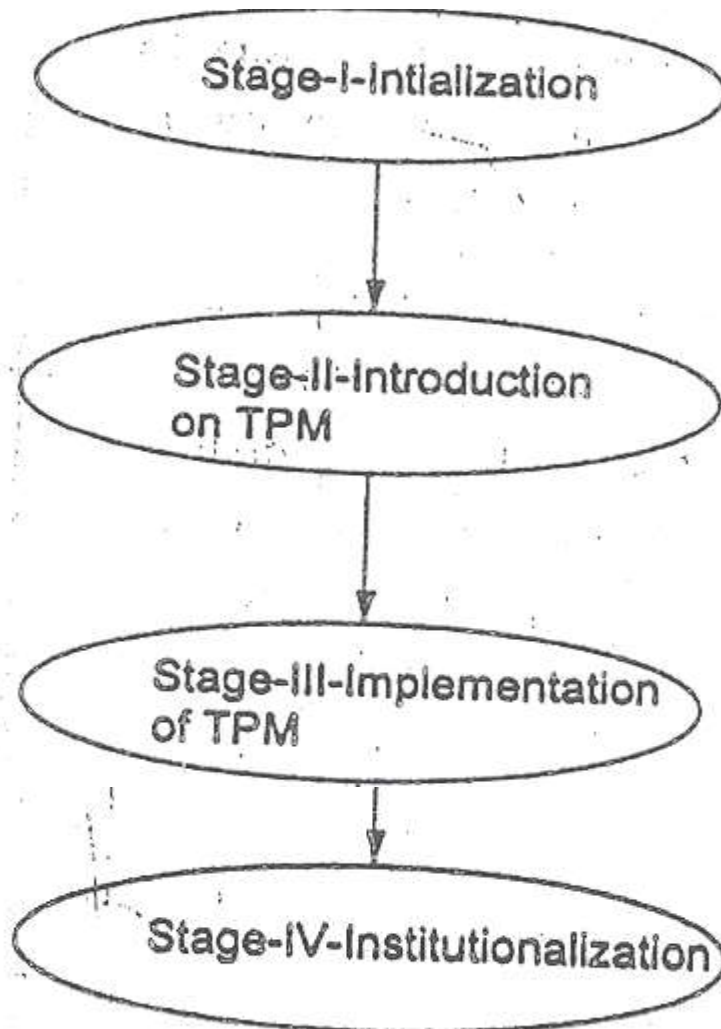
- SEIRI – Sort out
- SEITON –Organize
- SEISO – Shine workplace
- SEIKETSU – Standardization
- SHITSUKE – Self discipline

various pillars of TPM

- 5,S Principle
- jishu hozen(JH)
- Kaizen
- planned maintenance
- Quality maintenance.

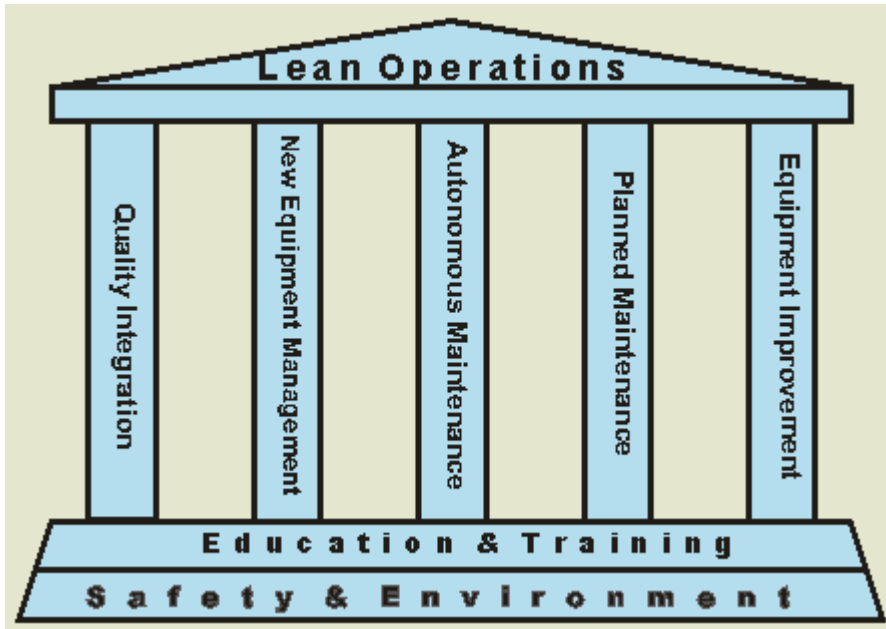
- training
- office TPM
- Safety, health and environment

Implementation of TPM:



The main objectives of TPM are

- ❑ to achieve zero defects
- ❑ achieve zero accidents and zero break downs in all functional areas of an organization
- ❑ to create different team of people to have active participation.
- ❑ To aim at minimization of defects and
- ❑ To inculcate autonomous policy.



7. Discuss in brief the roles of various stakeholders of maintenance scheduling communication chain?

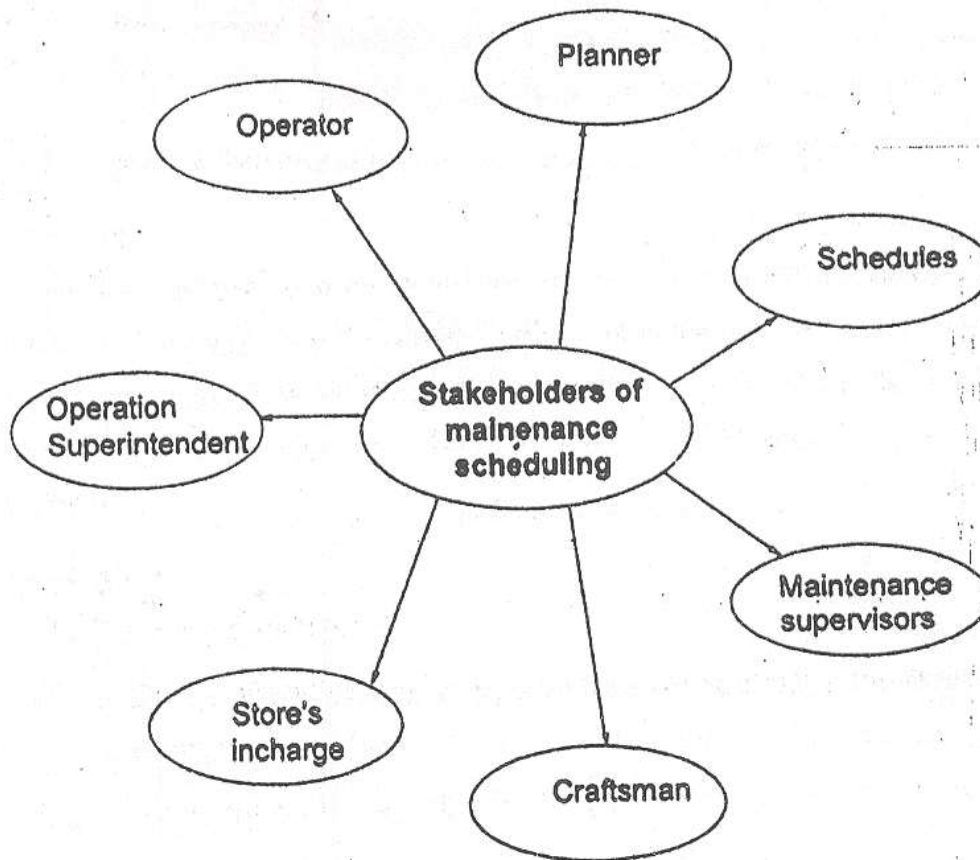
Maintenance scheduling is a joint maintenance operations activity in which maintenance agrees to make the resources available at a specific time when the unit can also be made available by operations

various stakeholders of maintenance scheduling.

- Operators
- Planners
- Schedulers
- Maintenance supervisors
- craftsman
- Store's in charge
- operation superintendent

Planner:

He/She should ensure that the work is properly planned with respect to customer requirements, stores material, directly purchased material and special service mentioned on work order. Also the work to be carried out with the line of safety requirements should be described.



Scheduler:

He/She should ensure that

- ❑ Trades are available to conduct the work during the schedule duration
- ❑ Materials and/or service availability
- ❑ Communicating the details of the above to person involved in maintenance and operations

Maintenance supervisor:

He/She will be the responsible for the day-to-day activities comprised in weekly schedule and also determines the business availability. They attend to specify such as to who-what-where-when.

Craftsman:

He/She executes the assigned task and keep informing the maintenance team, the

outcome as well as any practical difficulty in their part, for any further analysis

Storeroom Personnel:

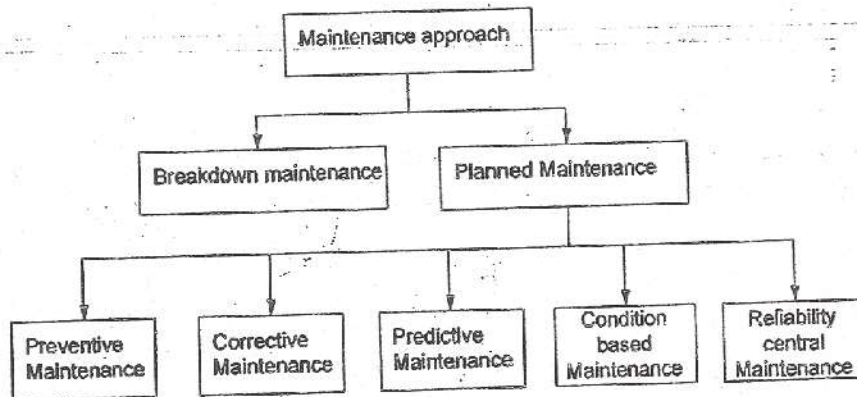
They maintain the records of the receipt of goods and notify if any damages exists.

Operations Superintendent:

He must be kept informed in advance about the equipment condition. Since he is well aware of production schedule, should determine the opportune time with maintenance to release the equipment.

Operator:

He is the person responsible for securing the equipment and report back to the maintenance personnel if any deviation is observed.



8. Write a brief notes on JISHU HOZEN (autonomous maintenance) and its benefits?

b) JISHU HOZEN Target:

1. Reduce oil consumption by 50%
2. Reduce process time by 50%
3. Increase use of JH by 50%

Steps in JISHU HOZEN:

1. Training employees.
2. Initial cleanup of machines.
3. Taking counter measures
4. Fixing tentative JH standards
5. General inspection
6. Autonomous inspection
7. Standardization and
8. Autonomous management.

Training Employees :

The employees should be educated

About TPM, its advantages,

JH advantages and Steps in JH. Also

About the abnormalities in equipments.

Initial cleanup of machines :

Dust, stains, oils and grease are to be removed.

Oil leakage, loose wires, unfastened nuts and bolts and worn out parts are the things that have to be taken care while cleaning.

After clean up problems are categorized and suitably tagged. White tags are placed where problems can be solved by operators. Pink tag is placed where the aid of maintenance department is needed.

Supervisor and technician should discuss and set a date for implementing step 1

Arrange all items needed for cleaning

On the arranged date, employees should clean the equipment completely with the help of maintenance department.

Contents of tag should be transferred to a register.

Area which were inaccessible to be noted down.

Finally, close the open parts of the machine and run the machine.

Counter Measures :

Inaccessible regions had to be reached easily. e.g. If there are many screw to open a fly wheel door, hinge door can be used. Instead of opening a door for inspecting the machine, acrylic sheets can be used.

To prevent work out of machine parts necessary action must be taken.

Machine parts should be modified to prevent accumulation of dirt and dust.

Tentative Standard :

JH schedule has to be made and followed strictly.

Schedule should be made regarding cleaning, inspection and lubrication and it also should include details like when, what and how.

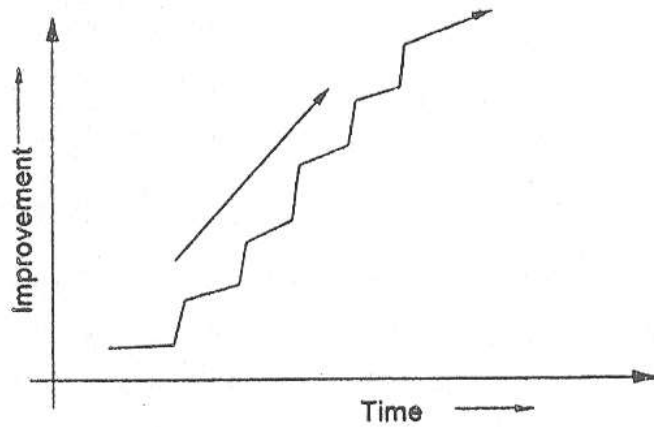
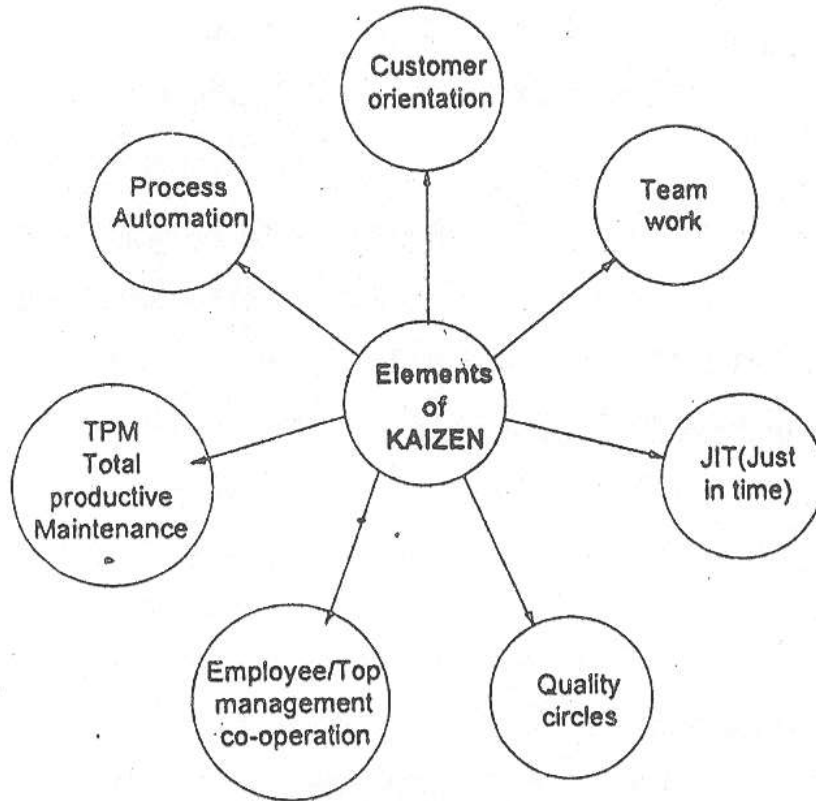
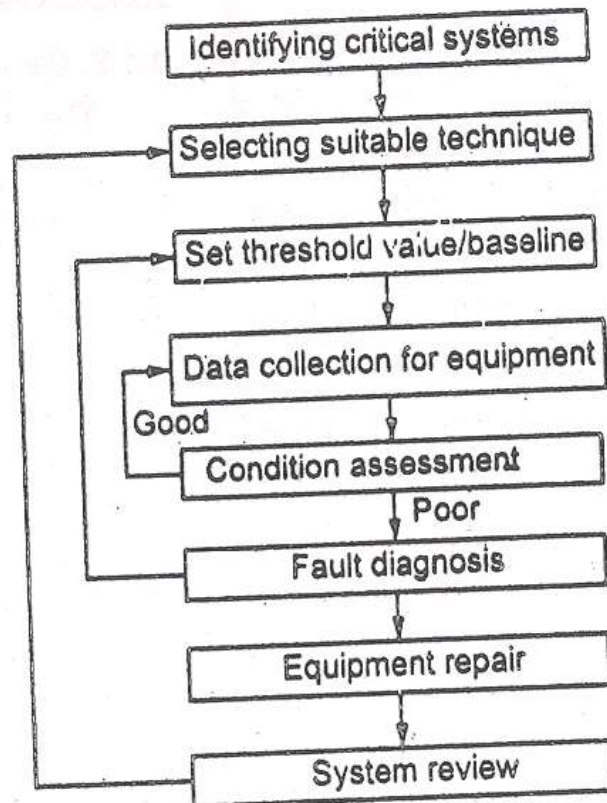


Figure 2.5 Continuous and step-by step improvement



Unit III - Condition Monitoring**8.Explain briefly the process involved in condition monitoring?**

Conditions monitoring is one of the maintenance methods which are used to assess the health and condition of equipments machines, systems or process by absorbing checking, measuring and monitoring several parameters. This technique is also called as equipment health monitoring.



1. Identifying critical systems
2. Selecting suitable techniques for condition monitoring
3. Setting baselines
4. Data collection
5. Data assessment
6. Fault diagnosis and repair
7. System review

advantages and disadvantages and disadvantages of condition monitoring.

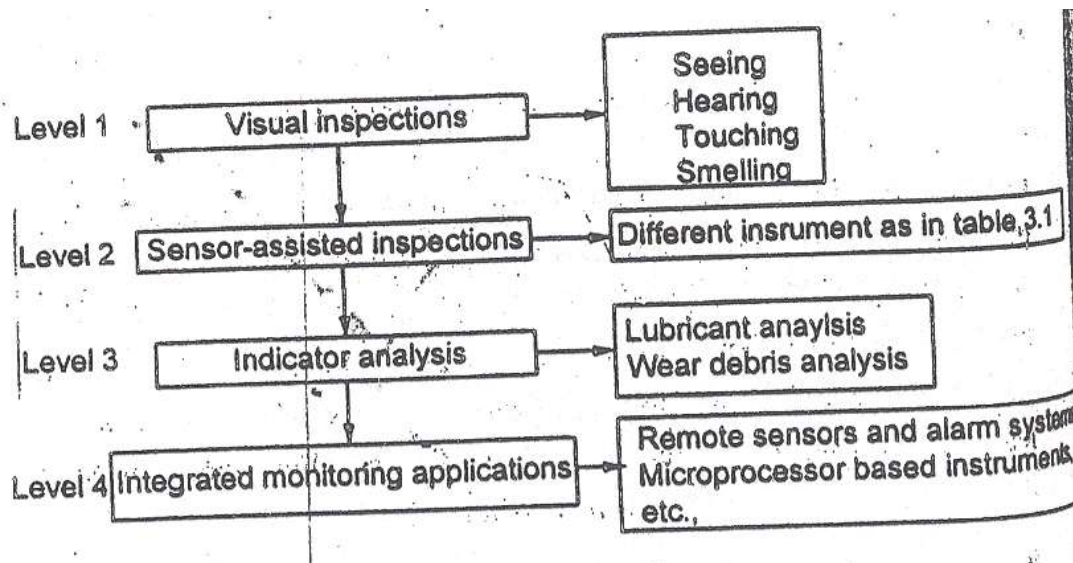
Advantages

- Improved availability of equipment
- Minimized breakdown cost
- Improved reliability

Disadvantages

- Gives only marginal benefits
- Increased running cost
- Sometimes difficult to organize

9. Discuss the various levels of condition monitoring?



S.NO	Parameters to measure	Instrument used
1	Temperature	Pistol thermometer, Pyrometer, temperature sensitive taps
2	Speed and distance	Tachometer, odometer
3	Vibration	Accelerometer, vibration analyzer
4	Electrical quantities such as volt, amp, ohm	Voltmeter, ammeter
5	Wear	Thickness gauges
6	Corrosion	Corrosion monitor
7	Fits and clearance	Proximitymeter

Visual monitoring:

Machine components are visually inspected to determine their condition

a.Sight Leaks

Smoke or casing colour change, indicating overheating.

b.Smell Overheating

Leaks

c.Hearing Abnormal noise, indicating some malfunction.

d.Feel Abnormal vibration, indicating some malfunction, high casing temperatures, indicating overheating

Wear debris and contaminant monitoring.

1. Direct detection of the debris in the oil in the machine optical methods.
2. Electrically conducting filters.
3. Inductive and capacitive methods.
4. Collection of the debris in the machine for regular examination.
5. Existing filtration system.
6. Special filters.
7. Magnetic plugs.
8. Regular sampling of the lubricant for an analysis of its contents.
9. Elemental (spectrometric) analysis.
10. Magnetic particle separation.
11. Automatic particle counting.

10.Explain on-load and off-load testing used in condition monitoring with its flow chart?

Condition monitoring can be done in two methods viz,off-line or on-line.In off-line condition monitoring,the machine is withdrawn from service and disconnected from its normal supply.Measurements

therefore, tended to be taken more infrequently to provide satisfactory trending data for diagnosing and identifying rapidly developing fault conditions. In this system, monitoring equipments are used in parallel to the equipment to be monitored. Various monitoring points are provided for attaching such equipments as and when needed. *Off load monitoring* is for interior or inaccessible parts which need to be stopped temporarily to check the condition. However, there may be several situations like, the two-shift working or the plant's temporary shut down for other reasons, when this class can be conducted without productions loss.

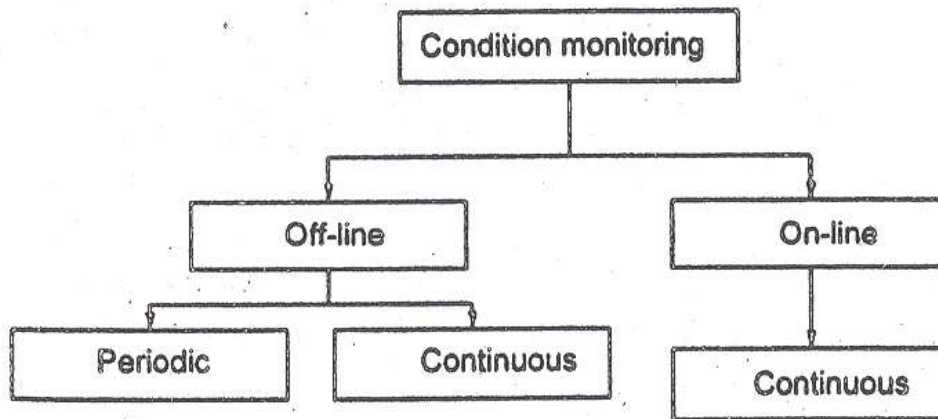


Figure 3.7 Block diagram of Online and Off-line system

Off-line monitoring systems can be periodic or continuous. In periodic system, monitoring equipments are connected during the time of monitoring or taking data or reading and then removed. In continuous monitoring, the monitoring equipments or instruments are connected as long as equipments operate.

On load monitoring means monitoring or adjusting the parameters while the machine or equipment is running. Thus, it is done for superficial, easily accessible and non-interfering parts of the equipment which can be carried out without interruption to the operation.

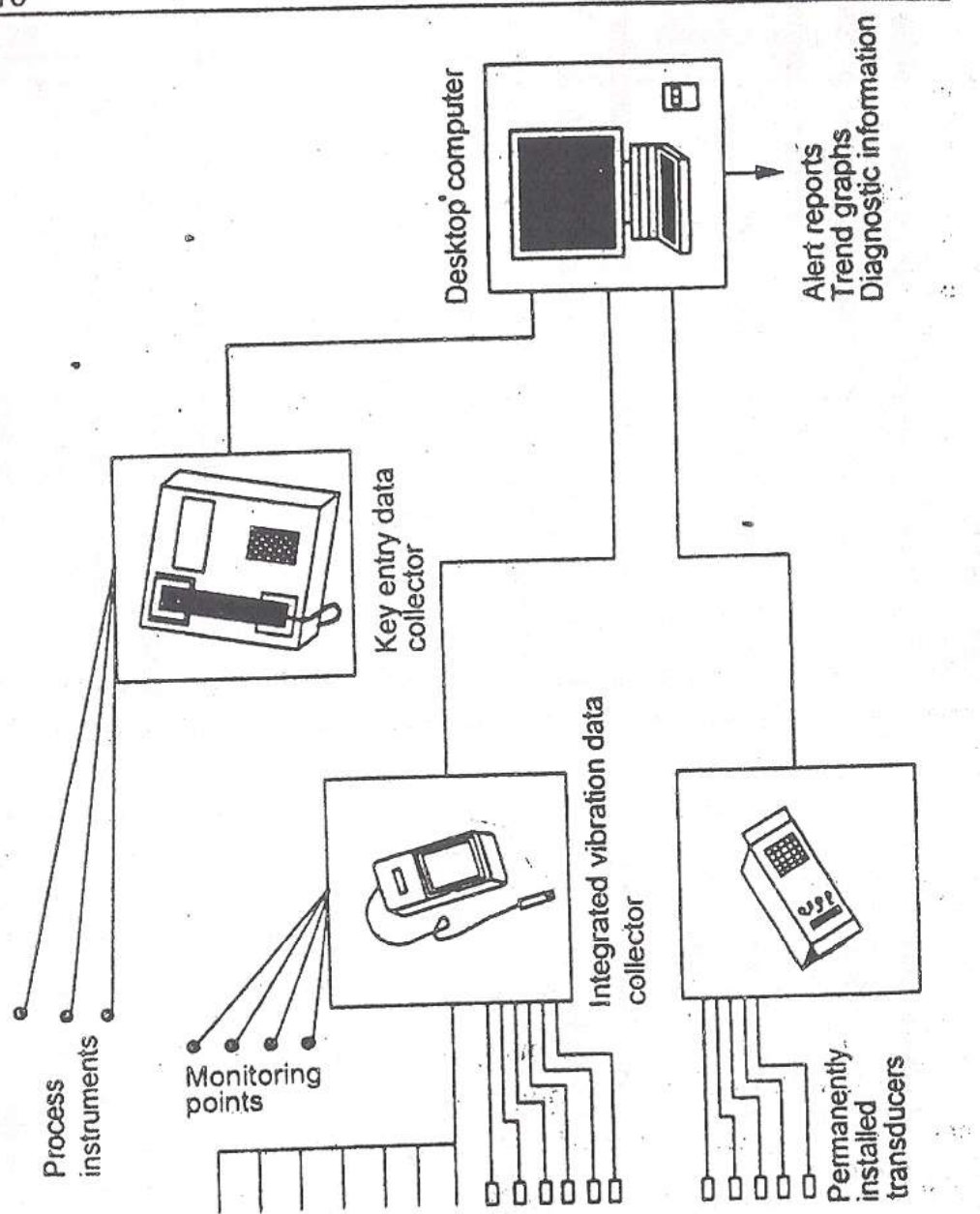
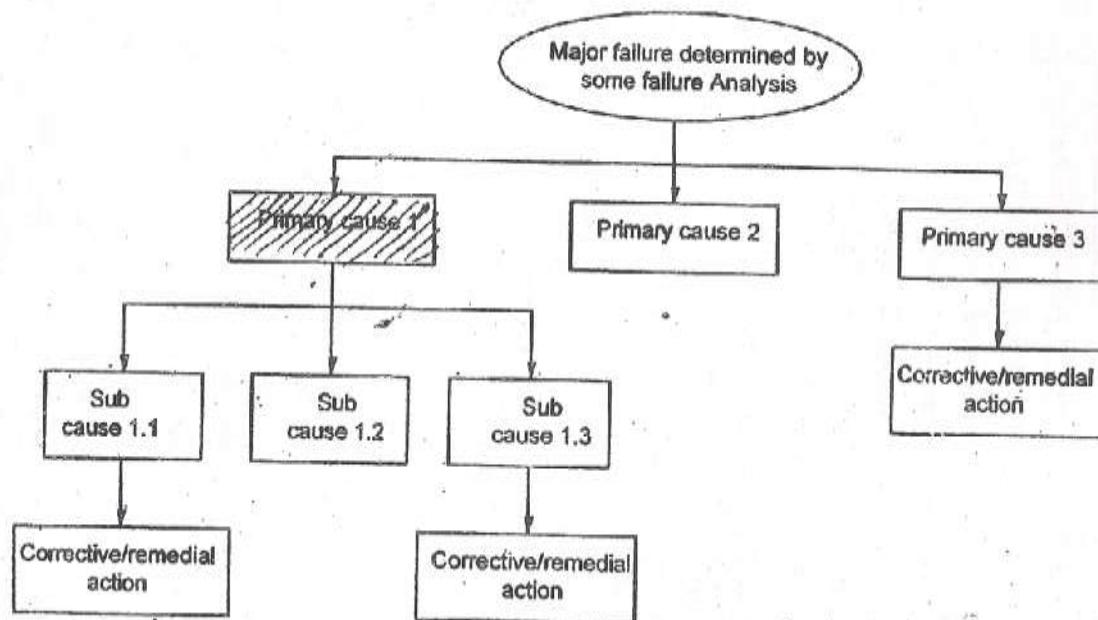


Figure 3.8 On-line condition monitoring system

On-line continuous monitoring techniques allow developing faults to be detected before they lead to a catastrophic failure. It allows the change in maintenance programs from 'periodic' to 'condition' based leading to be more effective and reduced maintenance costs. In this type of system, monitoring equipment are built in or installed in series with the running equipment. On-line monitoring system are generally continuous with provision to by pass.

Unit IV - Repair Methods for Basic Machine Element

11. Write short notes of fault fault tree diagram?



FTA is a graphical technique used to determine the various combinations of hardware (and software) failures and human errors, which can result in an undesirable outcome. The specified undesirable outcome is referred to as a 'top event', where the deductive analysis about the general conclusions and their causes is often described as a 'top down' approach. A Fault Tree Analysis begins with a construction of a fault tree, relating the sequences of events leading to the top event. This may be illustrated by considering the probabilities of events and by constructing a tree with AND and OR logic gates.

Basically, the steps involved in a fault tree analysis are:

1. Define the Top Event
2. Know the system
3. Construct the tree
4. Validate the tree
5. Evaluate the tree
6. Study tradeoffs
7. Consider alternatives and recommend actions

A fault tree analysis can also include human error contribution to the overall system, if the probabilities for human error are described in the same term as component and hardware failures.

Thus the main purpose of fault tree analysis is to evaluate the probability of the top event using analytical and statistical methods. By providing useful information concerning the likelihood of a failure and its means, efforts can be made to improve system safety and reliability. It also evaluates the effectiveness and the need for redundancy. Hence, the resulting benefits of fault tree analysis to project management are reduction of analysis time and precision in identifying and correcting deficiencies

Fault tree diagrams are logic block diagrams that display the state of a system in terms of the states of its components.

capabilities of Fault Tree Diagram.

- Fault tree analysis and failure modes and effects analysis,
- Design for reliability
- Design for safety

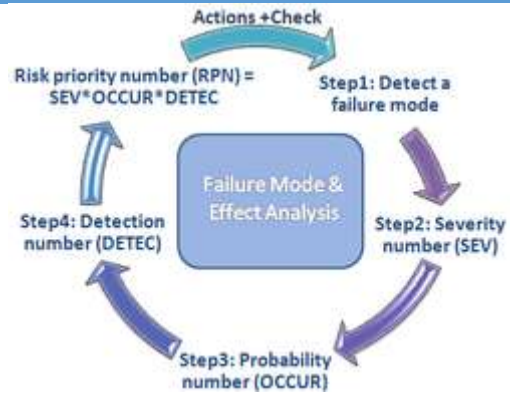
Benefits of fault tree diagram:

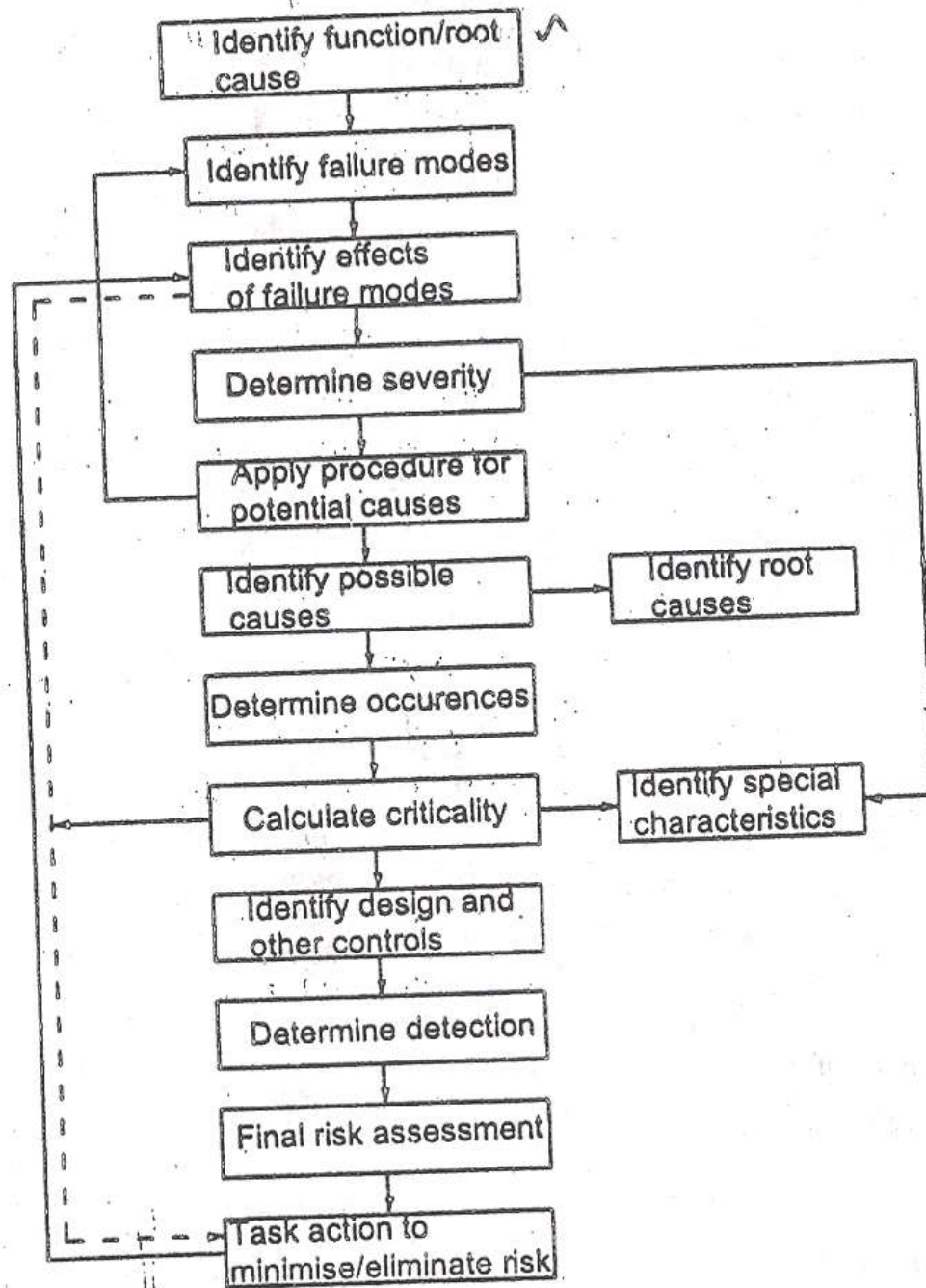
- Used to identify possible system reliability or safety problems at design time,
- Used to assess system reliability or safety during operation,
- Helps to improve understanding of the system,
- Can identify root cause of equipment failures.

12.Explain briefly with the help flow chart about FMEA?

FMEA is methodology for analyzing potential reliability problems early in the development cycle where it is easier to take actions to overcome the issues, thereby enhancing reliability through design

FMEA is a procedure in operations management for analysis of potential failure modes within a system for classification by severity or determination of the effect of failures on the system. It is widely used in manufacturing industries in various phases of the product life cycle and is now increasingly finding use in the service industry. *Failure modes* are any errors or defects in a process, design, or item, especially those that affect the customer, and can be potential or actual. *Effects analysis* refers to studying the consequences of those failures.





FMEA cycle.

Failure mode: "The manner by which a failure is observed; it generally describes the way the failure occurs."

Failure effect: Immediate consequences of a failure on operation, function or functionality, or status of some item

Indenture levels: An identifier for item complexity. Complexity increases as levels are closer to one.

Local effect: The Failure effect as it applies to the item under analysis.

Next higher level effect: The Failure effect as it applies at the next higher indenture level.

End effect: The failure effect at the highest indenture level or total system.

Failure cause: Defects in design, process, quality, or part application, which are the underlying cause of the failure or which initiate a process which leads to failure.

Severity: "The consequences of a failure mode. Severity considers the worst potential consequence of a failure, determined by the degree of injury, property damage, or system damage that could ultimately

Advantages

- Improve the quality, reliability and safety of a product/process
- Improve company image and competitiveness
- Increase user satisfaction
- Reduce system development timing and cost
- Collect information to reduce future failures, capture engineering knowledge
- Reduce the potential for warranty concerns
- Early identification and elimination of potential failure modes
- Emphasize problem prevention
- Minimize late changes and associated cost
- Catalyst for teamwork and idea exchange between functions
- Reduce the possibility of same kind of failure in future

Limitations

FMEA is effectively dependent on the members of the committee which examines product failures, it is limited by their experience of previous failures. If a failure mode cannot be identified, then external help is needed from consultants who are aware of the many different types of product failure. FMEA is thus part of a larger system of quality control, where documentation is vital to implementation. General texts and detailed publications are available in forensic engineering and failure analysis. It is a general requirement of many specific national and international standards that FMEA is used in evaluating product integrity. If used as a top-down tool, FMEA may only identify major failure modes in a system. Fault tree analysis (FTA) is better suited for "top-down" analysis. When used as a "bottom-up" tool FMEA can augment or complement FTA and identify many more causes and failure modes resulting in top-level symptoms. It is not able to discover complex failure modes involving multiple failures within a subsystem, or to Fault Tree+ is a fully interactive graphics and analysis program for performing probabilistic risk assessment using integrated fault tree, event tree and Markov analyses..

Unit V - Repair Methods for Material Handling Equipment

12.Explain the detail repair methods for material handling equipment?

The proper maintenance of material handling equipment is extremely essential for preventing the occurrence of bottlenecks or points of congestions. Production line flow can be maintained only if the material handling equipment is in proper working order. Out of many maintenance techniques available, preventive maintenance is the one of the best maintenance techniques suggested in case of material handling equipment.

These are three stages of preventive maintenance and they are

- Inspection
- Repair
- Overhauls

Maintenance strategies for hoists and cranes:

Portable crane:

- It is necessary to keep loads within design limits on portable cranes that are mounted on wheels platforms.
- Frequent inspection of brakes, load hoisting and lowering mechanism
- Inspection of boom, base and platform for any sign of stress
Eg: cracks, bends, breaks

Over head cranes:

- Keep the attachments in overhead cranes loaded within the rating capacity.
- Maintain safety factors for replacement parts according to manufacturer specifications
- Check welded connections for cracks, bends abrasion and corrosion

Maintenance strategies for conveyers:

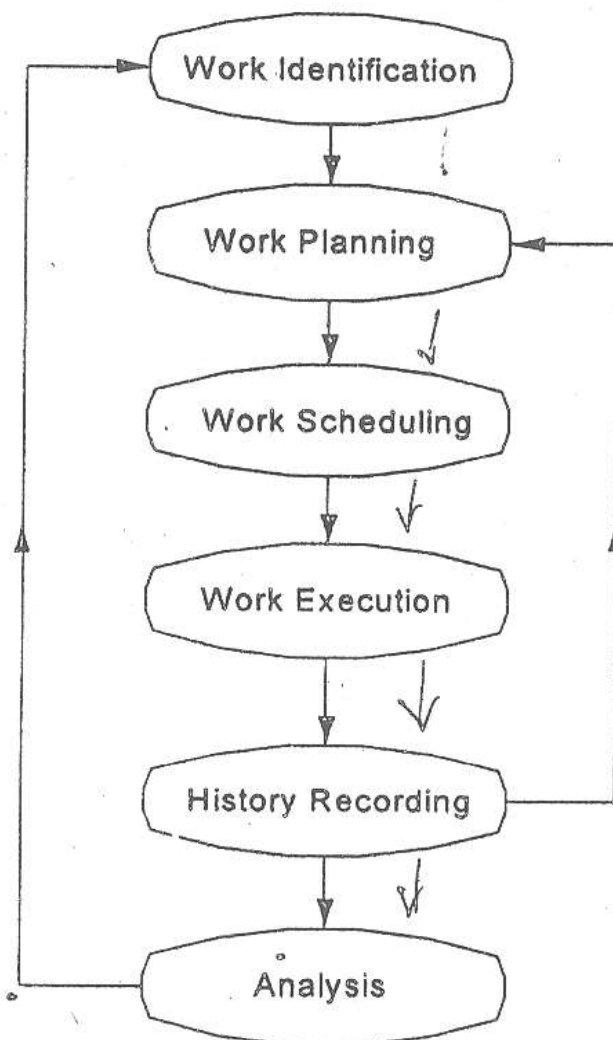
- Conveyor system need to be inspected on a regular basis. The important areas include rollers, bearings chains and belts. All of these moving parts are subjected to wear and tear
- Check conveyers to detect any bolt slippage, dragging or defective rollers.
- Moving equipment parts are subjected to breaks caused by metal fatigue, loose bearing and obstructions.

A typical scheduled conveyor maintenance plan:

- Check/lubricate all bearings, universal joints, and pulleys.

- Check chain tension, wear and lubricate
- Check sprocket alignment, wear and screw set.
- Check flat belt tension, wear and aging
- Check V-belt tension, wear and sheave alignment.
- Check general condition of system
- Operate entire system after service
- List any items requiring replacement or repair.

13.Explain the general structure of six phases of good maintenance management?



The proper operation of an industry requires appropriate strategies in maintenance management. This is ensured by the effective integration of various phases involved in management. A good maintenance management can be considered as having six phases as shown.

They are

- Work identification
- Planning
- Scheduling
- Execution
- Recording
- Analysis

The important steps in this system approach are

- Codification and cataloguing
- Preparation of history sheet
- Preparation of instruction and operating manual
- Preparation of maintenance manual
- Maintenance operation liaison
- Maintenance work order and permit system
- Job execution, monitoring, feedback and control

14. Explain the general structure of computerized maintenance management system?

Computerized maintenance management system is the application of computers in planning, scheduling, monitoring and control of maintenance activities.

A computerized maintenance management system includes the following aspects:

- Development of a database
- Analysis of available past records
- Development of maintenance schedules
- Availability of maintenance material
- Feedback control system
- Project management.

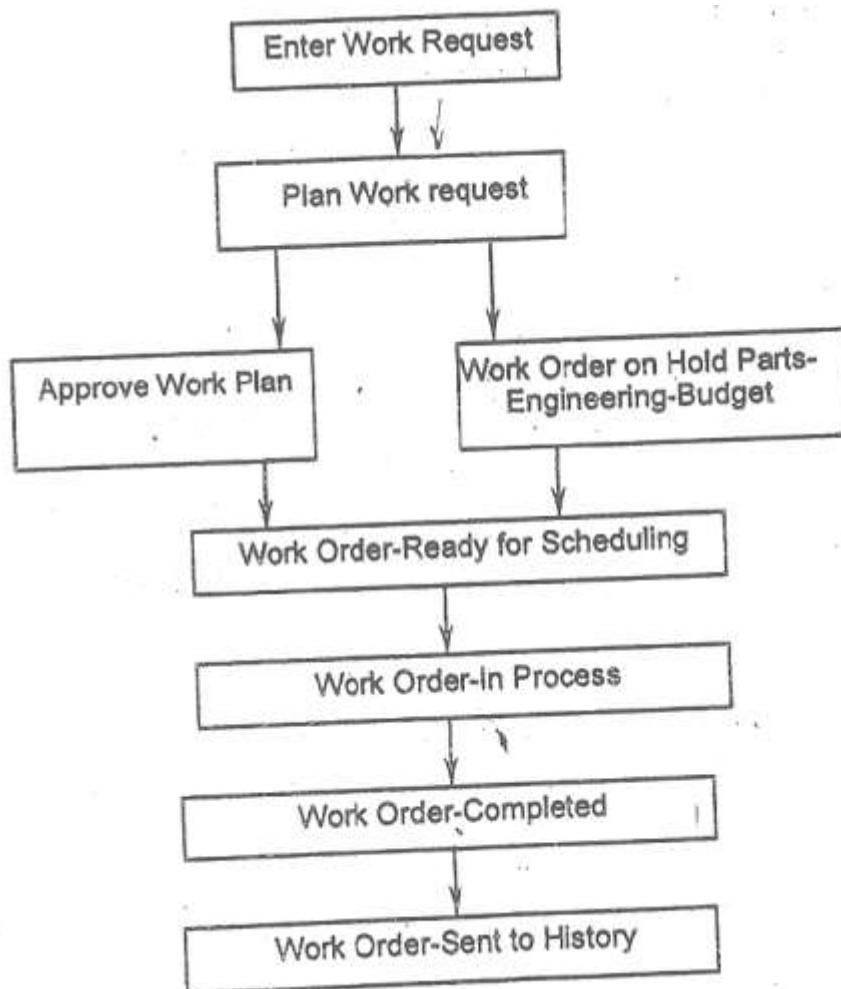
The objectives of CMMS.

6. Maintenance of existing equipments
7. Inspection and service of the equipment
8. installation or revamping of the equipment
9. Maintenance storekeeping
10. Craft administration

The advantages of CMMS.

1. Improve maintenance efficiency
2. Reduce maintenance costs
3. Reduce the equipment downtime by proper scheduling preventative maintenance.
4. provide maintenance reports in specific formats depending on the requirements.
5. Quicker access to plant maintenance statistics

Work order flow diagram

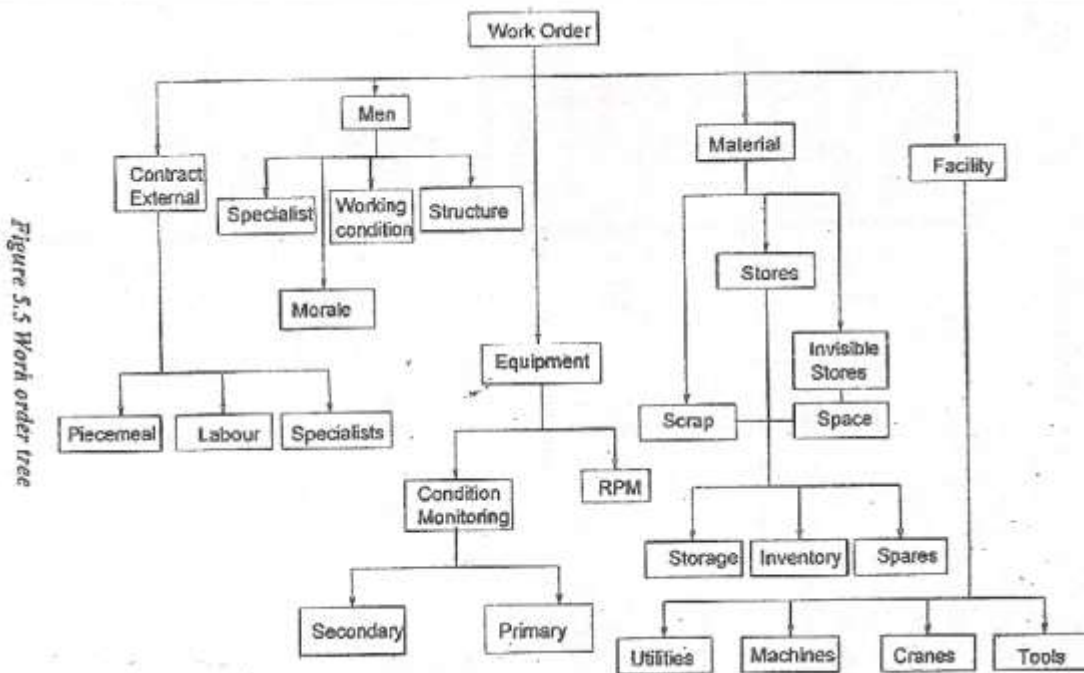


15.Explain the work order flow diagram?

Work order system is the information system used by the industry to keep track of its maintenance works. Work permits are components of work order. Maintenance department issues work permits to different executing agencies permitting them to start their work.

A maintenance work order are generally gives the following information:

- Work order number and code
- Departments address and code
- Date of issue
- Detail of approval
- Date of receipt of work order
- Priority
- Location
- Equipment details
- Nature of work
- Material requirement
- Completion data and report
- Special requirement

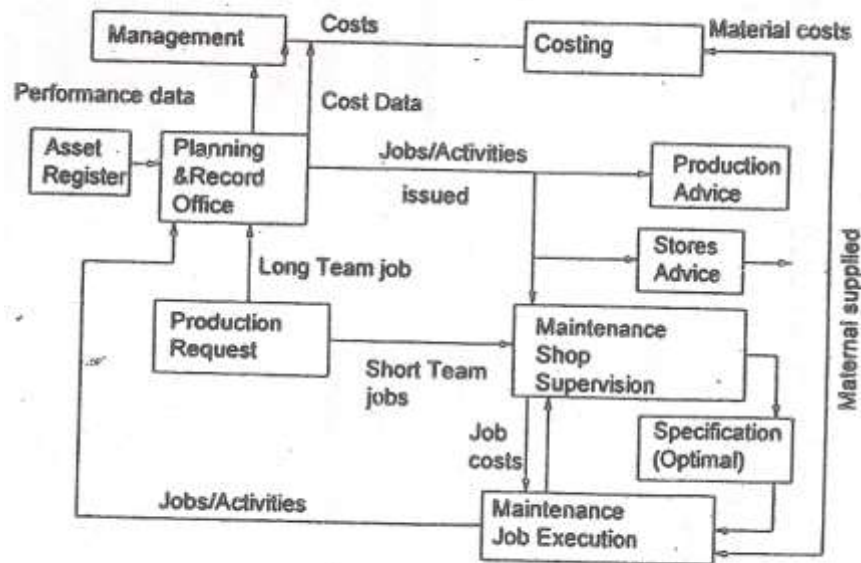


Work permit are components of work order. Maintenance department issues work permits to different executing agencies permitting them to start their work. A work permit mentions the work permit number ,work order number, section from which work originated and information as mentioned in work order.

16.Explain about maintenance monitoring, execution and control?

A well designed organization should have proper strategies to

execute, monitor and control over the various maintenance tasks.



- Monitoring:

- a) Gather information about deviation and delay in execution of maintenance may provide idea about the need to add more resources to complete the maintenance task in scheduled time frame
- b) Communication of the changes in job content to the various follow up agencies
- c) Provide information about constraints in technical issues and necessary steps can be taken to improve the existing techniques

Method of monitoring:

Feedback:

- Unscheduled / pending job
- Work status
- Suspended work
- Work completion
- Manpower requirements and actual utilization
- Cost of maintenance
- Technical difficulties

Control:

- Continuous or periodical monitoring
- Inspection of status
- Comparison of status with the predetermined standard and initiating corrective measures.