

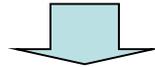


Self-maintenance Activities

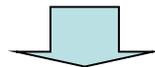
1. Why are the self-maintenance activities necessary?

① What are the self-maintenance activities?

Needless to say, the mission of the operation division at a production factory is to manufacture good products at lower cost and at a higher speed. One of the operator's important task is “to detect and respond to abnormality on the equipment early.”



In order to operate the factory efficiently, it is necessary for the operation division to undertake some extent of equipment maintenance activities.

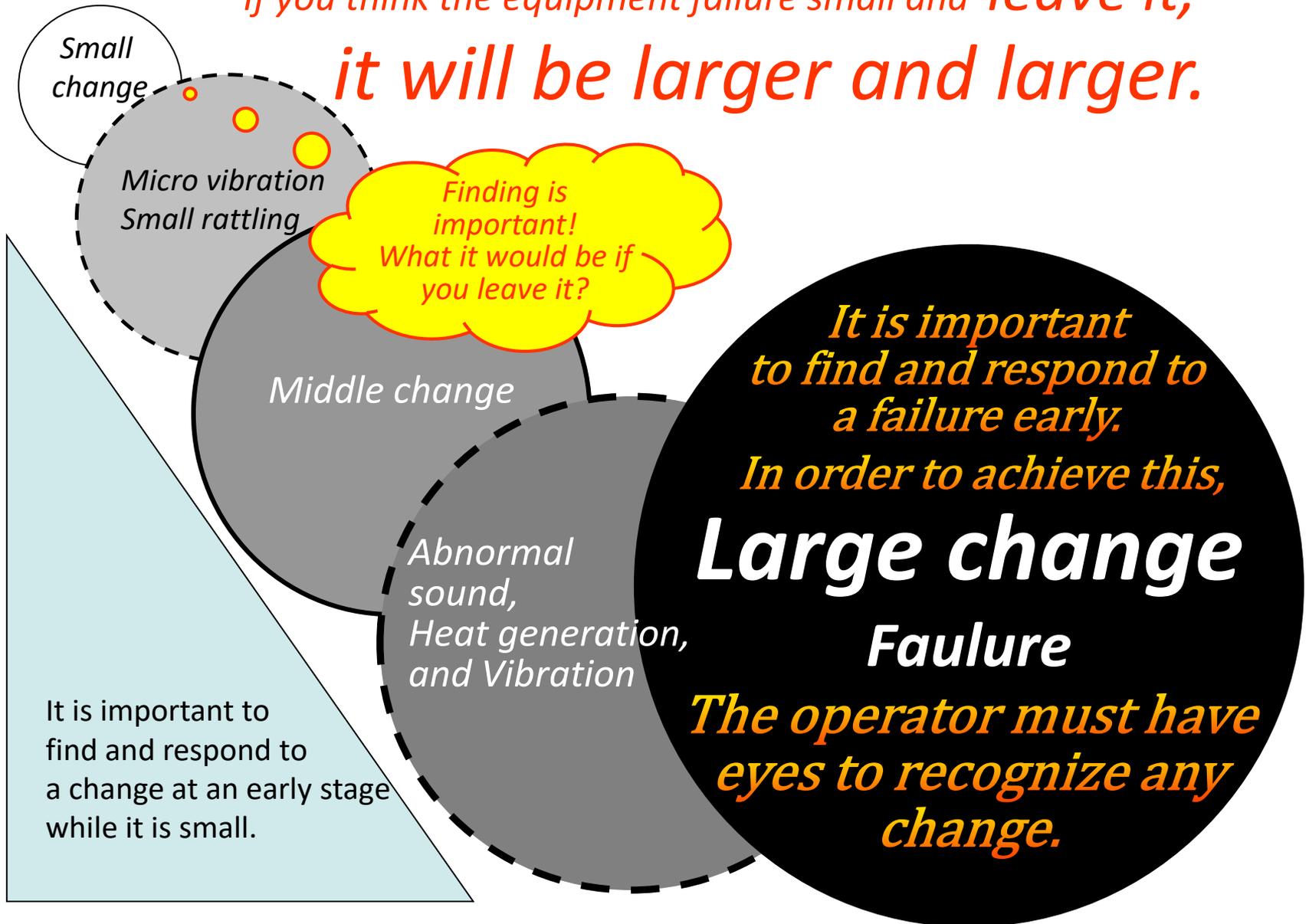


These activities are called

self-maintenance activities.

Find and eliminate an equipment failure while it is small.

*If you think the equipment failure small and **leave it,**
it will be larger and larger.*



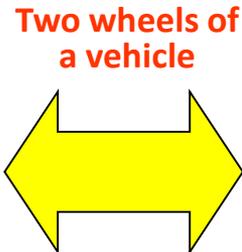
Allocation of roles between operation and maintenance divisions

Roles of operation division

Focus on the deterioration-preventive activities, measure the deterioration state, and pay attention to restoration from the deterioration state.
Arrange the conditions including cleaning, feeding fuel, check, and re-tightening.

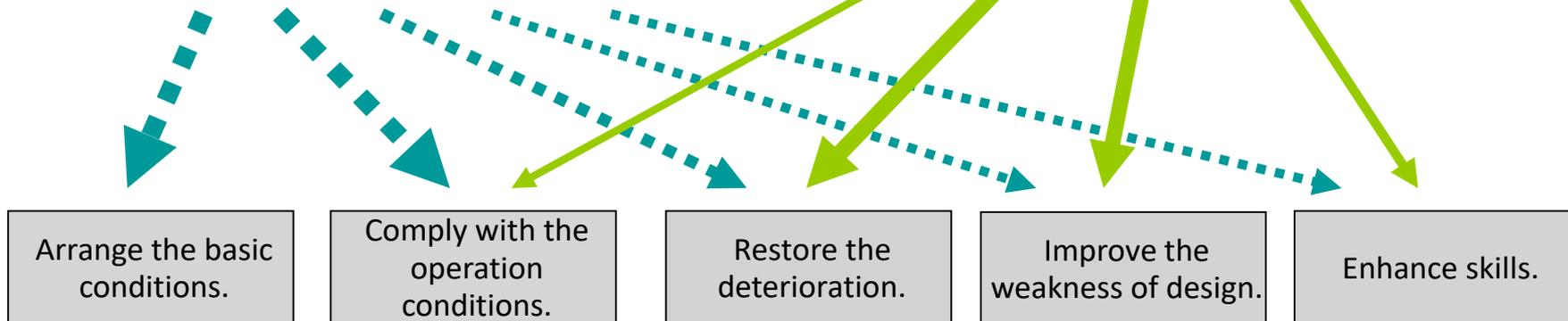
Roles of maintenance division

- ① Periodic inspection
- ② Periodic repair
- ③ Improvement and maintenance
- ④ Predictive maintenance
- ⑤ Instruction and support of autonomous maintenance activities by the operation division



Activities to prevent deterioration = self-maintenance

Measure deterioration and restore it = Expert maintenance



Without cooperation between operation division and maintenance division, you cannot prevent the equipment from fault or trouble!

4. What is an operator who is good at equipment?

Text. P7 to 8

Four essential abilities for an operator who is good at equipment

① Finding abnormality: Capable of recognizing abnormality as abnormal.

- The operator must have ability not to find result-based fact that “the equipment got fault” or “a defect occurred” but to find cause-based fact that “the equipment is likely to be fault” or “a defect will occur.”

② Response and recovery: Capable of responding to abnormality quickly and correctly.

- The operator must respond to the detected abnormality by himself/herself depending on its extent, as well as making correct and quick report to the superior or ensuring communication with the maintenance division.

③ Setting conditions: Capable of setting quantitative criteria to determine whether the equipment is normal or abnormal.

- The operator can determine whether the equipment is normal or abnormal, not relying on the personal intuition or experience but by setting the quantitative criteria.

④ Maintenance and management: Capable of observing the rules determined.

- The operator must observe the determined rules such as “inspection standard”. If not, he/she must seek the reason why those rules cannot be observed and improve them so that he/she can observe.

What is an operator who is good at equipment?

What is a required operator who is good at equipment?



The operator must be able to understand the structure and specific characteristics of the equipment and make correct judgment on whether the equipment is in normal or abnormal state rather than being able to repair it.