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Programme: M.A., HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Course Title : Office Management

Course Code : 22HRM4EC10

Unit-VI

TPM (Talent Productive Maintenance) Application

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Total Productive Maintenance (TPM): Application

Welcome to our presentation on the power of Total Productive Maintenance (TPM). TPM is a comprehensive approach to equipment management that aims to maximize the overall effectiveness of production equipment. By implementing TPM, organizations can achieve zero breakdowns, zero defects, and maximize the efficiency of their assets.



Zero Breakdown Concepts in TPM

Proactive Maintenance

The foundation of TPM is a proactive maintenance strategy that focuses on preventing breakdowns before they occur. This includes regular inspections, predictive maintenance techniques, and condition monitoring to identify and address potential issues early.

Autonomous Maintenance

TPM empowers operators to take ownership of their equipment through autonomous maintenance. Operators are trained to perform basic maintenance tasks, enabling them to quickly identify and address minor issues before they escalate.



Achieving Zero Defects with TPM

1

Quality-Focused Maintenance Maintenance

TPM emphasizes a quality-focused approach to maintenance, ensuring that equipment is always in optimal condition to produce defect-free products. This includes implementing error-proofing techniques and continuous improvement processes.

2

Mistake-Proofing

TPM incorporates mistake-proofing methods to eliminate the possibility of human error, such as poka-yoke devices that prevent incorrect assembly or operation of equipment.

3

Quality Circles

TPM encourages the formation of small, cross-functional teams (known as quality circles) to identify and solve quality-related issues. These teams foster collaboration and empower employees to drive continuous improvement.

Maximizing Equipment Effectiveness with TPM



The Five Pillars of TPM



Autonomous Maintenance

Empowering operators to take ownership of their equipment through basic maintenance tasks.



Planned Maintenance

Implementing a proactive, preventive maintenance program to reduce breakdowns.



Quality Maintenance

Ensuring that equipment consistently produces high-quality products with minimal defects.



Training and Education

Empowering employees with the knowledge and skills to maintain and improve equipment.



Continuous Improvement

Fostering a culture of continuous improvement to optimize equipment performance.



Driving TPM through Small Group Activities

Identify Issues

Small cross-functional teams work together to identify equipment-related problems and opportunities for improvement.

1

Develop Solutions

Teams collaborate to develop and test solutions, implementing appropriate corrective and preventive actions.

3

Analyze Root Causes

Teams use problem-solving techniques to analyze the root causes of issues, such as breakdowns, defects, or inefficiencies.

2

Implement Improvements

Successful solutions are implemented and standardized across the organization, driving continuous improvement.

4

Introduction to Total Productive Maintenance (TPM)

Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) is a holistic approach to maximizing equipment effectiveness by involving all employees in maintenance and improvement efforts. TPM focuses on eliminating equipment breakdowns, defects, and losses throughout the production process, aiming to achieve high levels of productivity and efficiency.



Importance of TPM in Modern Manufacturing

Increased Productivity

TPM eliminates downtime and defects, resulting in higher output and improved production efficiency.

Reduced Costs

TPM minimizes maintenance expenses, lowers waste, and enhances resource utilization, leading to significant cost savings.



Concept of Zero Breakdowns in TPM

1

Preventive Maintenance

Regular maintenance schedules and proactive actions to anticipate and prevent potential breakdowns.

2

Predictive Maintenance

Utilizing sensors and data analytics to monitor equipment health and predict potential failures.

3

Root Cause Analysis

Investigating the root cause of breakdowns and implementing corrective actions to prevent recurrence.



Achieving Zero Defects through TPM

Quality Control

Implementing rigorous quality checks at every stage of production to ensure product quality.

Defect Prevention

Identifying and addressing potential defect sources early in the process to prevent them from occurring.

Continuous Improvement

Utilizing data and feedback to identify areas for improvement and continuously enhance quality processes.



Maximizing Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE)



Availability

Minimizing downtime and maximizing the time equipment is available for production.



Performance

Optimizing equipment speed and efficiency to achieve targeted output levels.



Quality

Reducing defects and ensuring that products meet required quality standards.



Autonomous Maintenance Program in TPM

Empowering operators to perform basic maintenance tasks on their equipment, such as cleaning, lubrication, and inspections.

Enhancing equipment reliability, reducing breakdowns, and extending equipment lifespan.

1

2

3

Promoting operator ownership and responsibility for equipment care, reducing reliance on dedicated maintenance personnel.

The Five Pillars of TPM



TPM Small Group Activities and Kaizen

1

Problem Solving

2

Continuous Improvement

3

Knowledge Sharing

4

Teamwork

Challenges and Barriers in TPM Implementation

1

Resistance to Change

Overcoming resistance from employees who are accustomed to traditional maintenance practices.

2

Lack of Resources

Securing necessary resources, including training, equipment, and time for TPM implementation.

3

Lack of Management Support

Gaining commitment from management to support TPM initiatives and provide necessary resources.





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Conclusion and Key Takeaways



Efficiency and Productivity

TPM is a powerful tool for maximizing equipment effectiveness and driving productivity improvements.



Employee Empowerment

TPM fosters employee engagement, ownership, and continuous improvement efforts.