



Machine Optimization of SNK HF Fabrication Plant in PT. Komatsu Indonesia with FMEA Method and Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE)

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Abstract. The effectiveness of a machine is an important thing in the production process; the losses that arise can cause time losses and hamper the process, especially in vital production facilities. The SNK HF machine is a machine with category A or critical with the highest damage occurring throughout 2019–2020. Analysis of the condition of the machine's effectiveness in this study was done by using the overall equipment effectiveness (OEE) method, namely by knowing the conditions of availability, performance and quality. The results of the OEE analysis are followed by a failure mode effect analysis (FMEA) to overcome the problems that occur. The condition of machine damage and the availability of machine parts are the factors that most affect the decrease in the effectiveness of the SNK HF machine.

Keyword: Overall Equipment Effectiveness, Failure Mode Effect Analysis, SNK HF.

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1 Introduction

PT. Komatsu Indonesia has several machines with category A, which is a top priority with the criteria of no replacement machine, big machine category, imported machine components and if there is damage it will have a big impact on the production process. The SNK HF planomilling machine is a class A priority machine to process excavator, dump truck and dozer components with the highest damage in 2020 reaching 57.5 hours [1][2]. In this analytical study, it is focused on the condition of machine effectiveness and the causes of losses that occur with the limitation of the machine problem under study is SNK HF and the data used are from 2020 and 2021. The purpose of the study is to identify the factors that cause damage to the SNK HF

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machine using OEE and FMEA and improve availability, performance and quality on SNK HF machines [3][4].

2 Methods

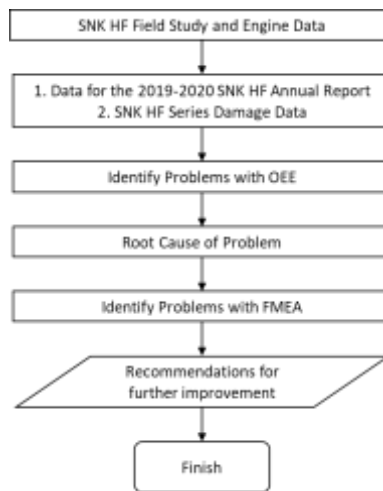


Figure 1. Flowchart of the research

The research process begins with a field study to study the actual condition of the SNK HF machine and continues with annual breakdown data analysis. The analysis is continued with OEE and FMEA to produce a recommendation for improvement.

2.1 Data Collection

Data collection related to the production process on the SNK HF machine for the period April 2020 – March 2021 includes: breakdown time data, production data, breakdown data.

2.2 Analysis OEE

Analyze the condition of the machine by analyzing each component, namely: availability, performance and quality. The calculation results are compared with the JIPM standard, which is 85% [5][6][7].

$$OEE = Availability \times Performance \times Quality \quad (1)$$

The standards for each component are as follows: Availability: 95%, Performance: 99% and Quality: 100%. If there are conditions below the standard, it needs to be analyzed further. Calculation uses the formula (2) [8][9][10].

$$Availability = \frac{Available\ Time - Down\ Time}{Available\ Time} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

Performance calculation uses formula (3) [6].

$$\text{Performance} = \frac{\text{Qty Item} \times \text{Cycle Time}}{\text{Operating Time} - \text{Speed loses}} \times 100\% \quad (3)$$

Quality calculation uses formula (4) [11].

$$\text{Quality} = \frac{\text{Produced} - \text{Defect}}{\text{Produced}} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

2.3 Analysis FMEA

FMEA analysis is carried out to determine the mitigation actions from the source of the decrease in machine effectiveness in OEE. FMEA calculation uses severity, occurrence, and detection components [12][13].

$$\text{FMEA} = \text{Severity} \times \text{Occurance} \times \text{Detection} \quad (5)$$

Each component (Severity, Occurrence and Detection) is analyzed with several rating categories.

3 Result and Discussion

The OEE condition of the SNK HF machine is below the standard, namely in the availability component. Availability achievement is still below the 95% standard with a maximum achievement of 77.80% [14].

Table 1. OEE of SNK HF Machine Period Sep'20 – Feb'21

| Month | OEE SNK HF | | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| | Availability (%) | Performance (%) | Quality (%) | OEE (%) |
| Sep '20 | 70.90 | 97.40 | 100 | 69.06 |
| Oct '20 | 74.50 | 96.50 | 100 | 71.89 |
| Nov '20 | 74.70 | 96.20 | 100 | 72.09 |
| Dec '20 | 74.90 | 96.20 | 100 | 72.05 |
| Jan '21 | 76.80 | 96.60 | 100 | 74.18 |
| Feb '21 | 77.80 | 97.60 | 100 | 75.93 |

Low availability conditions are influenced by several factors, namely machine breakdown, control problems, cutting coolant problems, idle components and problems [15].

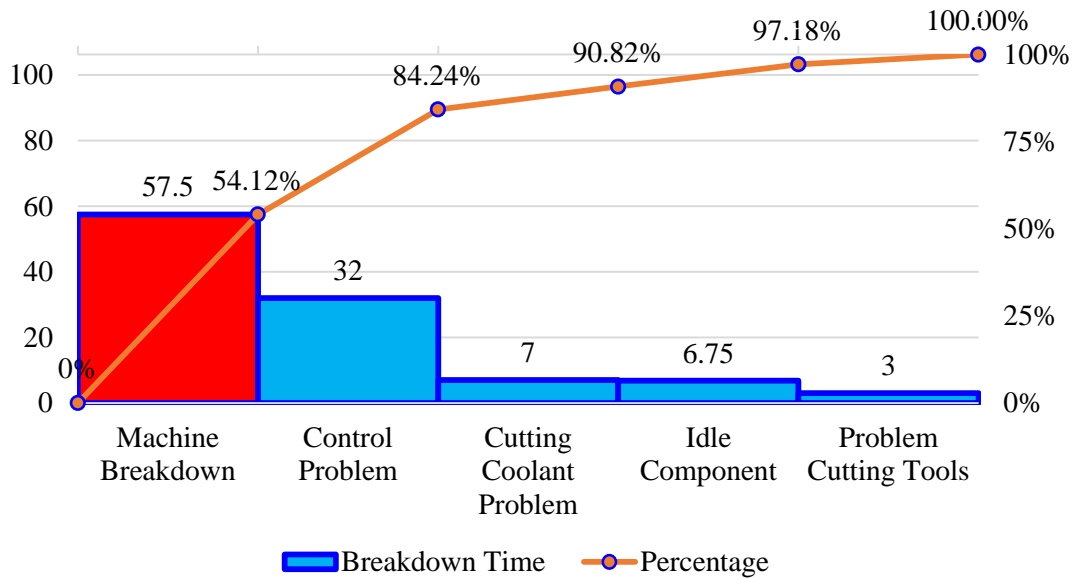


Figure 2. Pareto Reduction Factor OEE SNK HF

3.1 Breakdown Analysis FMEA

The condition of engine damage is the highest factor that causes a decrease in OEE on SNK HF. The following is a detailed analysis of damage related to automatic tool changer, automatic pallet changer, automatic attachment changer and electric control parts using FMEA [16][17].

Table 2. FMEA Assessment Category

| Severity | | Occurrence | | Detection | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Value | Description | Value | Description | Value | Description |
| 1 | No Effect | 1 | Remote | 1 | Almost certain |
| 2 | Very minor effect | 2 | Low | 2 | Very high |
| 3 | Minor effect | 3 | Low | 3 | High |
| 4 | Very low | 4 | Moderate | 4 | Moderately high |
| 5 | Low downtime or defective parts | 5 | Moderate | 5 | Moderately high |
| 6 | Moderate downtime or defective parts | 6 | Moderate | 6 | Low or no detectability |
| 7 | High downtime or defective parts | 7 | High | 7 | Very Low |
| 8 | Very high downtime or defective parts | 8 | High | 8 | Remote |
| 9 | hazardous with warning | 9 | Very High | 9 | Very remote |
| 10 | hazardous without warning | 10 | Very High | 10 | Absolute Uncertainty |

Table 3. FMEA Breakdown Machine

| Problem | Result | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Severity | Occurrence | Detection | Risk Priority Number |
| Automatic Tools Changer | 5 | 5 | 5 | 125 |
| Automatic Pallet Changer | 5 | 5 | 5 | 125 |
| Automatic Attachment Changer | 5 | 5 | 5 | 125 |
| Electric Control | 8 | 3 | 5 | 120 |

Table 4. FMEA Spare Parts Category

| Type Spare Parts | Result | | | Risk Priority Number |
|------------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Severity | Occurrence | Detection | |
| Mechanical | 4 | 3 | 4 | 48 |
| Electrical | 8 | 3 | 8 | 192 |
| Hydraulic | 7 | 3 | 7 | 147 |
| Lubrication | 8 | 2 | 5 | 80 |

The OEE condition of the SNK HF engine has not met the 85% JIPM standard [18], the maximum achievement in February 2021 is 82%. The condition of the control panel also needs to be cleaned regularly every 6 months by adding a check point for the cleanliness of the electric control panel so that the condition can be maintained [19][20][21].

4 Conclusion

The OEE condition of the SNK HF engine has not met the 85% JIPM standard, the maximum achievement in February 2021 is 82%. OEE conditions that do not reach the standard are caused by availability below the 95% standard with a maximum achievement of 77.80%. Availability does not reach the standard caused by engine damage that exceeds the time for each standard repair of 3 hours, the actual breakdown exceeds the standard due to the skill of technicians who do not understand the repair of electric control and spare parts that are not available. Suggestions that can be made to increase availability are to prepare critical spare parts so that replacements can be carried out immediately and skill up activities to improve technician analysis skills so that they can find out the root cause of the problem more quickly. The condition of the control panel also needs to be cleaned regularly every 6 months by adding a check point for the cleanliness of the electric control panel so that the condition can be maintained.

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