

تحديد وقت الصيانه الوقائية الامثل في شركة الهلل الصناعية المحدوده

المستخلص

Abstract:

The main target of this paper is to determine the optimum time for preventive maintenance on machines. Two methods have been implemented estimating the optimum time duration for preventive maintenance. The first techniques use scheduling depending on data concerning the machine maintenance cost and halted cost from the production reach to the optimum time for maintenance which reflect the minimum cost. Where as the second techniques depends on reability function to estimate the optimum duration time which reflect the minimum cost. The two techniques above by which we count on in fixing the preventive maintenance both give same result. We also prove that the scheduling method best than the reability function.



1 - المقدمة

(Preventive Maintenance)

(Reliability
(Weibull Distribution)
(Goodness of fit)
(The Parameters Of The Distribution)

(Frailer time)
(MIM)
Statgraph

Function)

(02114)

2. الجانب النظري

1-2

(6)

1979
(keith young) 2004

(Reliability –centered maintenance)

(Rebeca West) 2005

:(10)

2-2

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5



الهلل الصناعية المحدوده

:(5)

3-2

: (Corrective maintenance)

.1

:(10) (preventive maintenance)

.2

(Normal Distribution)

(Weibull Distribution)

(Down Time)

(Over Time)

: (3) (Predictive Maintenance)

.3

. (Future prospects)

: (Total Productive Maintenance)

.4

(11) () 4-2

()

:(Early Failure)

:

()

: (Random Failure)

:

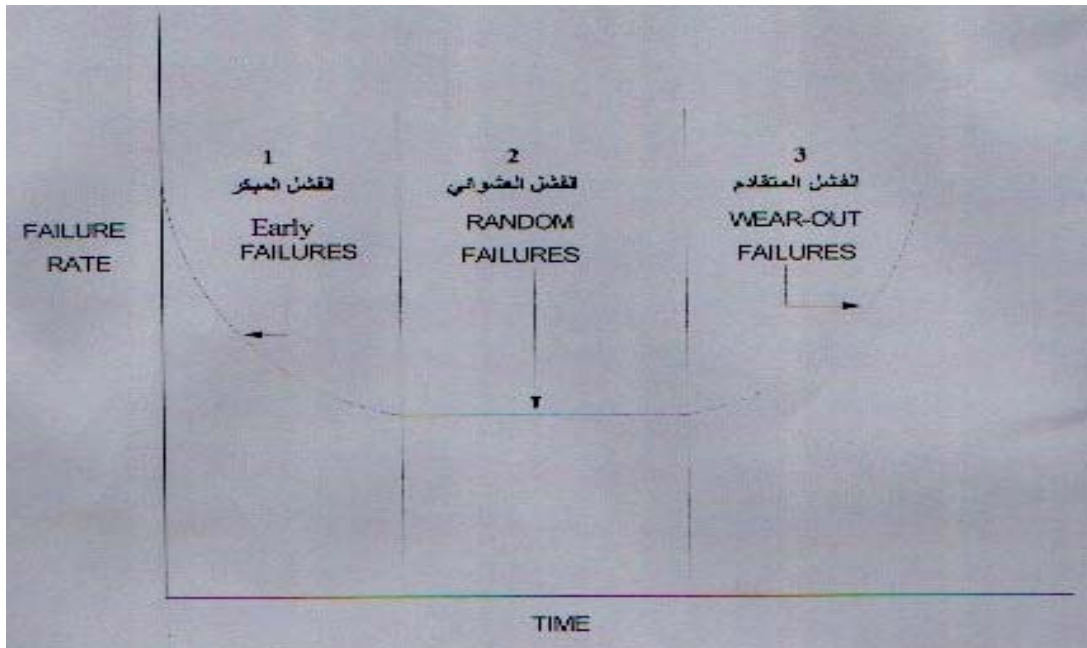
()

(Useful life)

: (1) (Wear out Failure)

:

(1)



: (7) (Weibull distribution)

5-2

1951 (Waloddi Weibull)

: (p.d.f)

$$f(t) = \frac{\beta}{\theta} \times t^{\beta-1} \times \exp \left[-\frac{t^\beta}{\theta} \right] \cdot I(t) \quad (0, \infty), \beta, \theta > 0$$

: ()

$$F(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\beta}{\theta} \times u^{\beta-1} \times \exp \left[-\frac{u^\beta}{\theta} \right] d(u)$$

$$R(t) = P(T > t) = 1 - p(T \leq t) = 1 - F(t)$$

$$R(t) = 1 - F(t) = \exp \left[-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^\beta \right]$$



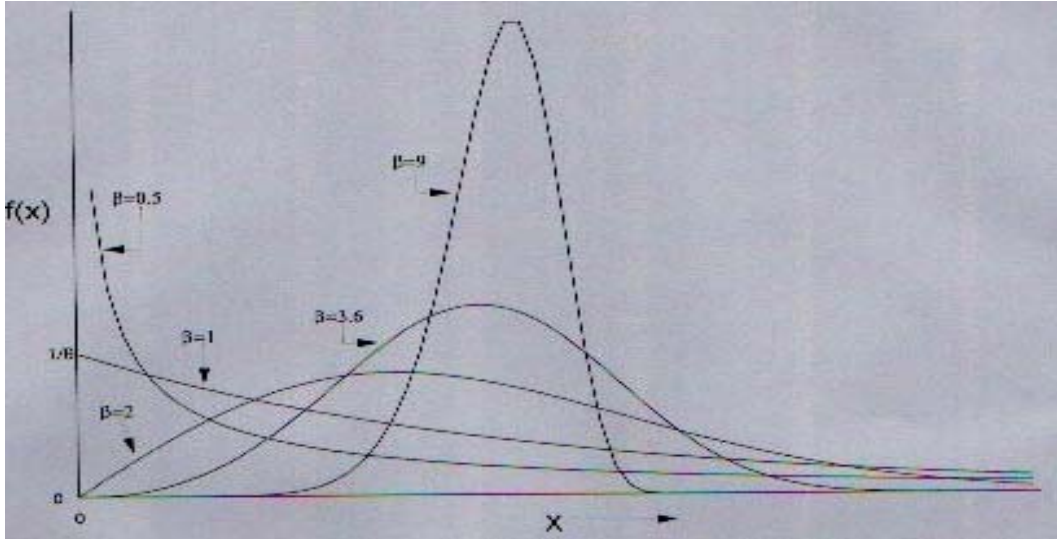
$\beta=1$

(Exponential Distribution)

(2)

$\beta=3.6$

$\beta=2$



: (9)

6-2

$$F(t) = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^\beta\right]$$

$$R(t) = 1 - F(t)$$

$$R(t) = \exp\left[-\left(\frac{t}{\beta}\right)^\beta\right]$$

$$h(t) = \frac{f(t)}{R(t)}$$



:

$$h(t) = \frac{\frac{\beta}{\theta} t^{\beta-1} \exp\left[-\frac{t^\beta}{\theta}\right]}{\exp\left[-\left(\frac{t}{\theta}\right)^\beta\right]}$$

:

$$h(t) = \frac{\beta}{\theta} t^{\beta-1}$$

:

7-2

:

(11) (Using reability function)

:

:

.1

.2

(Weibull distribution) (β) (θ) (mlm)

.3

(Hazard Ploting)

(Cp) (Cf) .4

(Cf÷Cp) .5

(β) m .6

(Brayn Dodson) .7

1994

(1).....δ+θ× m = T

:

(Cp) (Cf) m T

(δ) (Scale parameters) (θ) (β)

.0= (Location parameters)

(β>1) (β)



ثانفا: اسلوب الءءولة (Scheduling Techniques) (6)

1. (C_p)
2. (C_f)
3. (T_a)
4. $(2) \dots \times = T_a$
5. $(3) \dots \div =$
 $(Total Cost)$
6. $N \quad n \quad \div (\quad \times \quad) =$
 P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots
- (4) $\dots N \times p_1 = n_1$
 $(P_2 + P_1) \times N = n_2$
- (5) $\dots n_1 \times p_1 +$
 $n_2 p_1 + (P_1 + P_2 + P_3) N = n_3$
- (6) $\dots n_1 p_2 +$
7. $(7) \dots (n) \times (C_f) =$
8. $(8) \dots (C_p) + =$
9. $(9) \dots \div =$
10. $(9) \dots \div =$

3. الءانب الءطبفقف

1-3

4.5 3.5 2.5

(10536)

2009 / 10 / 1

2008 / 10 / 1

2

8



()

(Maintenance scheduling Techniques)

1-2-3

:

.1

95

*

250000

(Cp)

*

750000 (Cf)

*

2008 / 1 / 1

(Break DOWN)

.2

: (1)

2009 / 1 / 1

2008

(1)

PM PERIOD	BREAKDOWN FREQUENCY	BREAKDOWN PROBABILITY
1	20	0.12
2	6	0.04
3	6	0.04
4	22	0.14
5	15	0.09
6	13	0.08
7	16	0.10
8	11	0.07
9	8	0.06
10	10	0.07
11	11	0.07
12	19	0.12
	157	1.00

6.52 = (2)

(Ta)

.3

(Probability Theory)

.4

12

12

(4,5,6)

.5

. (2)

()



()

(2)

	Breakdown probability	(ni)	ni×750		+	÷
1	0.12	11.40	8550	250	8800	8800
2	0.04	16.56	12420	250	12670	6335
3	0.04	21.44	16080	250	16330	5443
4	0.14	35.99	26993	250	27243	6810
5	0.09	48.28	36210	250	36460	7292
6	0.09	59.77	44828	250	45078	7513
7	0.10	68.40	51300	250	51550	7364
8	0.07	81.44	61080	250	61330	7666
9	0.06	92.01	69008	250	69258	7695
10	0.07	107.45	80588	250	80838	8084
11	0.07	122.23	91673	250	91923	8357
12	0.12	142.47	106853	250	107103	8925

(2)

.6

5443

8800

12

8925

5443

(reability function techniques)

2-2-3

10536

.1

kolmogrov

Statgraph

.2

(Weibull)

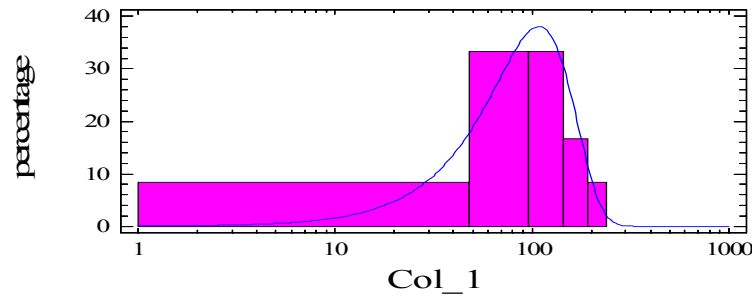
siminrov

(2)

 $(\delta=0)$

(2)

Fitted Weibull Distribution





الهلل الصناعية المحدوده

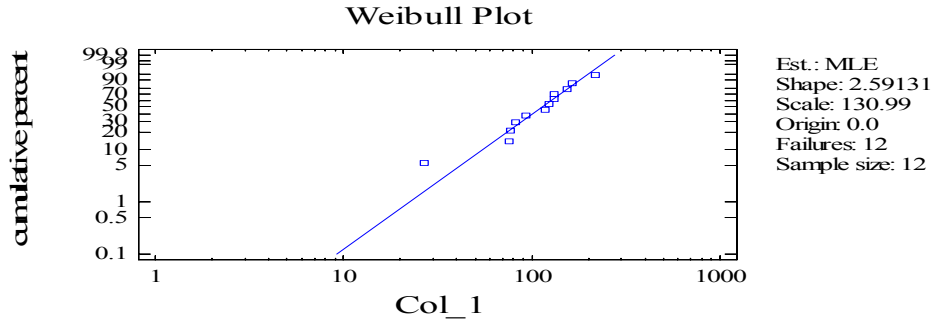
(MIM)

.3

Statgraph

(3) 130.99= (θ) 2.59131= (β)

(3)



3= (Cf) (Cf) .4

0.657 = m m .5

: (1) .6

86.06043 = 0 + (130.99× 0.657)=T



4. اللستنتاجات والتوصيات

:			1-4
(Weibull distiribution)			.1
. (θ=130.99)	(β= 2.59131)		.2
3	(T=86.06043)		.3
.	.		.4
.	.		.5
.	.		2-4
.	.		.1
.	.		.2
.	.		.3
.	.		.4

المصادر

			.1
	. 2004		.2
		(1999)	.3
		2005	.4
	(1988)		.5
. 1998		1988	



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