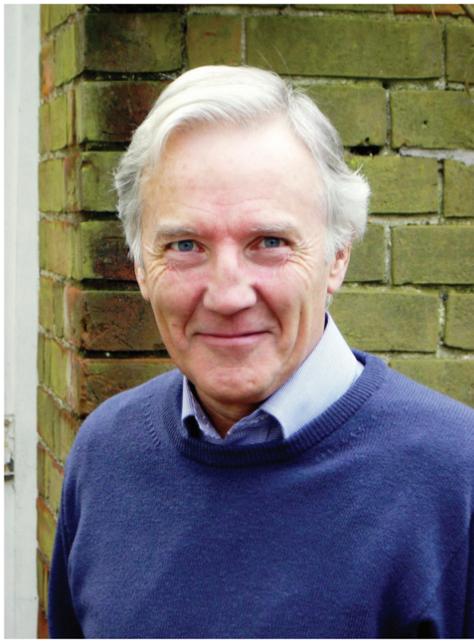


# GGR Associates Limited



start-up problems, training issues, spares availability, etc

- The process is complicated and the terminology 'unfriendly'
- 2-3 day training courses are necessary for all those involved in an RCM programme
- It is not practical unless there are large populations of identical equipment or it is a safety critical industry.

GGR, working closely with a number of household-name companies, have developed three derivatives of RCM which address these issues. These are:

- Fast-track RCM which is focused on performance improvement. It addresses all the factors which impact plant performance – not just maintenance. The front end is a very streamlined version of FMEA, and the RCM logic chart is greatly expanded to cover all the other factors which affect performance. The terminology is much more user-friendly and only half a day's training is required for the participants. It takes about one third the time of conventional RCM to complete an analysis.



RCM has an outstanding record in the civil aviation, nuclear power and the defence industries – so why has it not been more widely used by the manufacturing and process industries in the UK?

The main reasons include:

- It takes a great deal of time and resource to undertake
- It does not address many of the issues which affect plant performance in these industries, e.g. changeovers, raw material issues, process control, design limitations, operator procedures,



- Review RCM is used to optimise existing preventive maintenance routines. Our experience is that a significant percentage of PM routines are not value adding or appropriate as they do not meet the RCM criteria. Reductions in PM workload of 15-30% are typical together with significant improvements in plant performance due to the wider use of condition-based maintenance with corresponding reductions in intrusive maintenance.
- Generic RCM can be used where there are large numbers of similar but not identical equipment. Fast-track RCM is used to develop a

template which is then 'tailored' for differences in operating context, duty and technical differences.

These derivatives have been used across a wide range of manufacturing and process industries including chemical, pharmaceutical, food & drink, paper & packaging, mineral processing, steel forgings, medical equipment and electronics.

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