



**Reliability
Centered
Maintenance**

Reliability Centered Maintenance

Arrelic Insights

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Overview

Although condition-based maintenance added a new dimension to asset management, it was still limited to the current state of a machine. Reliability-centered maintenance has become increasingly common in recent years. The aim of this definition is to make maintenance decisions that maximize overall machine efficiency over time. Since, as we previously stated, reliability considers everything from architecture to organizational culture, a reliability-based maintenance approach may integrate a variety of frameworks.

RCM is a method that is typically used to investigate a system's failure pattern in order to determine the best approach for ensuring that a system achieves the desired level(s) of operational efficiency, safety, and readiness, as well as environmental safety, in the most cost-effective manner. RCM is also a structural consideration for maintenance tasks, faults, protection, and cost-effectiveness. It is a mechanism that can indicate what needs to be done to ensure that a system is available and performing its intended functions efficiently. RCM has been tested and proven to be an efficient preventive maintenance (PM) optimization strategy; an approach that is gaining popularity in a variety of industrial settings.

Reliability-focused maintenance should not be considered a replacement for any other maintenance technique. Rather, if done correctly, a reliability-based approach can consider a variety of approaches, depending on what improves asset reliability.



Introduction

Reliability Centred Maintenance (RCM) is a method of ensuring that maintenance activities are completed in a timely, reliable, cost-effective, and secure manner. Maintenance activities may be proactive, predictive, or require non-destructive inspections to detect and monitor defects. RCM is just one part of a cradle-to-grave asset reputation protection strategy. Similarly, a successful RCM program would record the entire process for any asset in the facility during the system, equipment, or component life-cycle. The aim of RCM is to ensure that maintenance and inspection activities are focused on improving equipment reliability and protection.



As the name implies, reliability-centered maintenance (RCM) is a highly successful technique for identifying all potential causes of device failure using cause-and-effect relationships. After determining all potential reasons, the best maintenance plan approach to eradicate failure can be determined. The preferred approach should be to ensure that equipment and processes operate in a secure and reliable manner. It essentially defines all failure modes, or all potential ways for equipment or systems to fail, as well as different ways for a particular piece of equipment to fail.

Advantages of effective RCM

If RCM is implemented successfully and effectively in program, then it provides following advantages.

- 1. Increased Efficiency:**
RCM improves overall system productivity by focusing solely on system management, increasing output operation by removing failure, increasing asset usage by simply rendering them error-free, and maintenance triggers, and so on.
- 2. Reduced Cost:**
RCM also saves money on repairs by preventing unwelcome failure before it happens, as certain failures take more money and time to repair. As a result, RCM lowers the total cost of maintenance and resources.
- 3. Improved Productivity:**
RCM improves customer loyalty and reliability by effectively managing systems and reducing any unexpected failures.
- 4. Replacing Asset:**
If an asset fails for some cause or is destroyed, it is necessary to replace it with a new asset that has features that are capable of performing the same role.
- 5. Reduces failures:**
RCM decreases the chances of a sudden loss of equipment or an asset by maintaining the asset and minimizing all potential failure modes.

Disadvantages

- 1. Continuous Maintenance:**
One of the most significant drawbacks of RCM is that it necessitates ongoing and routine maintenance in order to keep assets secure from loss and more reliable.
- 2. Requires Training and start-up cost:**
RCM needs preparation before it can be performed, and the initial cost of RCM can be very high.
- 3. Requires Time and resources:**
To perform RCM Analysis successfully, more time and resources are needed, which is critical for maintaining priorities.
- 4. Complexity:**
RCM is a very complex procedure that is not easy to perform, despite its effectiveness.
- 5. Don't consider maintaining cost:**
RCM is a mechanism that necessitates ongoing maintenance, but it ignores the added costs of asset ownership and maintenance.



RCM Analysis

Begin implementing improvements based on the results of the RCM review by

1. Reactive maintenance
2. Preventive maintenance
3. Predictive maintenance

Reactive Maintenance: It's a method of restoring normalcy to the machinery when it breaks down. This is the most expensive form of maintenance, but it can never be avoided.

Preventive Maintenance: To avoid unforeseen breakdowns, preventive maintenance is done while the equipment is still operational.

Predictive Maintenance: Determine the state of the equipment when it is in operation by using software and hardware that measures functionality or anomalies, a process known as "condition monitoring." The benefits come from knowing exactly when the services are needed.

Impact

The effect of a well-executed RCM review is an overall increase in efficiency since an acceptable maintenance plan would be chosen for each piece of equipment. RCM seeks to cut costs, increase protection, and remove maintenance activities that are ineffective or inappropriate for a particular piece of equipment. Implementing RCM

processes allows you to avoid a one-size-fits-all mind-set that could waste valuable time and resources.

Conclusion

RCM is recognized as one of the most powerful tools a company can use to obtain more value from its physical assets. It is the cornerstone of highly successful maintenance programs to ensure that machines help operations to deliver as required, yielding or exceeding the anticipated financial outcome required by stakeholders. It is a method of increasing uptime by optimizing reliability and maintainability efficiency.