Kearney OEE training

Overview and application

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For measuring efficiency there are two main Key Performance Indicators – OEE and TEEP

Exemplary

TEEP = Net Time used / Total available Time

OEE = Net Time Used / Scheduled Operating Time

TEEP = Total Effective Equipment Performance OEE = Overall Equipment Effectiveness

5 days – 24 hours _{Losses}
duled del, weekends & plant closures ght shift for 2-shift model) tion (lack of demand)
 planned downtime – Change-overs & set-ups – Breaks, meetings & training – Planned maintenance & cleaning
nt speed
ctive goods & rework osses

OEE analysis consists of three steps – current state OEE, root cause analysis and estimating financial impact of improvements

OEE Approach

Baseline Current State OEE

- Collect existing production loss data and understand loss categories
- Calculate each element of OEE – ie. Downtime, throughput and quality
- Calculate OEE at machine level/line level/plant level



Use the OEE Calculation tool you can find under "Templates and Blueprints" Conduct Root Cause Analysis and Identify Solutions

- Understand root causes of downtime, throughput and quality losses
- Conduct workshops with and identify solutions
- Develop comprehensive action plans and set target dates
- Develop a performance improvement trajectory for each line

Estimate financial impact

 Estimate financial impact as a result of OEE improvements

Requires internal working sessions, and improvement identification



Thank you

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