

The Impact of Equipment Maintenance Strategy

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EDITORIAL

Pharmaceutical organizations have followed the inner improvement measure that administrative offices like US FDA, EMA or ANVISA, for instance, have gone through on the most recent years. In the event that, some time back, their inspectors were concentrating more on item quality itself while reviewing creation locales, these days they need to see the quality mentality inserted in different regions of help like support, coordinations or human resources. Also, their experts right now have an abilities set more extensive than they used to have regarding out-of-the-pharmaceutical-box information. It implies that a significant number of them comprehend what to search for while evaluating, for instance, the nature of a support plan, the abilities grid of a specialist or even the underlying driver examination of a gear breakdown. Today's equipment technologies can be broadly grouped as mechanical or electrical. Equipment in both groups has physical presence. You can touch them. Because they are made of solid matter they can break or deteriorate [1]. Equipment fails because its physical substance and structure cannot support the last duty required of it. In other words a final incident destroys it because it is not physically able to withstand that incident. In some cases the end of an equipment's life is instantaneous and without warning. Many times there is a gradual worsening of performance that can be detected [2]. This strategy originated in the manufacturing industries and applies equally to maintenance work. It is simply the proper and correct control of manufacture and assembly so that equipment is built precisely as it was designed, with correct and accurate components. It involves substantiating and proving that each equipment item meets its design requirements and that it is assembled into the equipment correctly [3]. Use of Shutdown Overhaul maintenance strategy is aimed at ensuring uninterrupted production for a specific period

of time. By renewing equipment regularly you remove the wear-out related stoppages. Once equipment is overhauled to manufacturer's standards you can expect as-new performance. However you are also exposed to 'infant mortality' risks due to poor quality control, mistakes during assembly, incorrect material selection and introduced damage. New inventions and innovative designs usually occur in response to existing problems. It is a wise and valid maintenance strategy to be constantly looking for new technologies that reduce equipment operating problems. When a potentially useful technology is found test it in a controlled and monitored experiment to prove its worth in your situation. It is my strong belief, after decades of involvement in maintenance management, that the only long-term solution to the need for maintenance is to invent equipment that does not need it. This means discovering new technologies that do not fail, or that vastly increase the mean time between failures. Actively look for such technologies because they will make your operation wealthy. Make it an engineer's task to spend time each month seeking improved technology that stop the need to do maintenance or that boosts reliability. When you change to a new technology that solves a maintenance problem you immediately gain the benefit of improved production output. This benefit continues throughout the equipment's life.

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