

RIME WORK CLASS

All maintenance interventions, including inspection and repair work orders, are coded using one of nine maintenance Work Classes. The most important Work Class is 9 and the least important Work Class is 1, meaning the severity of defect is low and the work can be deferred to a later date without adding more risk to the business.

- [9] REAL SAFETY, BREAKDOWN, REGULATORY COMPLIANCE.
- [8] DEPARTMENT SHUTDOWN
- [7] PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
- [6] ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, BASIC ASSET CARE
- [5] PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENT, QUALITY CONTROL
- [4] COST REDUCTION, PROJECT WORK
- [3] REBUILD, FABRICATION
- [2] SANITATION SERVICE
- [1] GENERAL PAINTING, PRESERVATION AND HOUSEKEEPING

SIGNIFICANCE OF RIME NUMBERS

It is important that everyone also understands the significance of the RIME number to promote buy-in for the work priority system. The following guidelines are recommended:

- 63 or above requires immediate attention.
- 49 to 63 requires attention within 3 to 7 days.
- Overtime is authorized for 56 or above to complete within 7 to 10 days.
- 28 to 56 can be scheduled over a 7 to 14-day period without additional risk.
- Less than 28 can be deferred to a scheduled outage without additional risk.
- Less than 28, that does not require a scheduled outage, is fill-in work.

RIME INDEX CHART	REAL SAFETY, BREAKDOWN, REGULATORY COMPLIANCE	DEPARTMENT SHUTDOWN	PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, NORMAL SAFETY	PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENT, QUALITY CONTROL	COST REDUCTION	CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE, SPARES	PRODUCTION AND SANITATION SERVICE	MAINTENANCE PAINTING, HOUSEKEEPING
UTILITIES	81	72	63	54	45	36	27	18	9
PROCESS EQUIPMENT (NOT SPARED)	72	64	56	48	40	32	24	16	8
PROCESS EQUIPMENT (SPARED)	63	56	49	42	35	28	21	14	7
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (NOT SPARED)	54	48	42	36	30	24	18	12	6
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (SPARED)	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT	36	32	28	24	20	16	12	8	4
PRODUCTION FACILITIES	27	24	21	18	15	12	9	6	3
PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT (NOT IN USE)	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2
BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Darrin J. Wikoff
Partner
Eruditio, LLC



White Paper

INSTRUCTION.LEARNING.APPLICATION.COACHING



Ranking Index For Maintenance Expenditures: Taking the Emotion Out of Work Priorities





APPLIED SKILLS

- GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS.
- PROJECT CHARTERS.
- BUSINESS CASE DEVELOPMENT.
- ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS.
- FAILURE MODE & EFFECTS ANALYSIS.
- PROCESS MAPPING.
- WORK PLANNING & SCHEDULING.
- BACKLOG MANAGEMENT.
- STANDARD WORK INSTRUCTIONS.
- PM EVALUATION & OPTIMIZATION.
- RELIABILITY MODELING.

Abstract

Do you feel your weekly scheduling meeting is like negotiating a nuclear-arms treaty? Is Maintenance the only department represented during the scheduling meeting? If so, work prioritization is more emotional than rational, and your ability to improve schedule compliance or reduce the backlog are at risk. It's time to take the emotion out of work priorities.

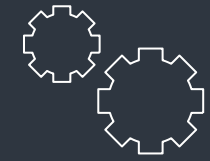
Ranking Index For Maintenance Expenditures: Taking the Emotion Out of Work Priorities

The RIME priority of a Work Order, manpower that has been requested of the Maintenance Department, is determined by establishing a numerical value based on the importance of an asset, the "Equipment Code", and multiplying it by the severity of defect, the "Work Class". The highest index is 81, which is the most important job, and the lowest index is 1, which is the least meaningful use of Maintenance resources.

RIME EQUIPMENT CODE

Each piece of equipment, machine, and building is placed in one of the nine Equipment Code categories. The most important items carry a code value of 9, and the least important have a code value of 1. General descriptions for each code help work requesters facilitate RIME indexing during the notification phase of your workflow process. Examples of Equipment Codes are:

- [9] UTILITIES - Primary utility equipment that may cause an unplanned outage of one area or the entire plant. (e.g. electrical substation, boilers, compressed air systems, etc.)
- [8] PROCESS EQUIPMENT (Not spared) - Equipment necessary for processing of the product. The equipment cannot be bypassed by manual means or by utilizing additional manpower. A failure will stop the production process. (e.g. Oaks beaters, cooling processors, baggers, palletizers, etc.)
- [7] PROCESS EQUIPMENT (Spared) - Equipment necessary for production but alternate equipment or a workaround method is available. A failure will not impact the production process. (e.g. auto stacker, box maker, etc.)
- [6] SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (Not Spared) - Equipment used in an auxiliary capacity to the production process. (e.g. hot water recovery pumps, auxiliary high-pressure compressor, condensate tank, etc.)
- [5] SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (Spared) - Equipment used in an auxiliary capacity to the production process, but alternative equipment is available. (e.g. sugar blower, starch blower, etc.)
- [4] MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT - All equipment associated with the movement of product or raw materials. (e.g. fork trucks, tugger, mules, hand trucks, etc.)
- [3] PRODUCTION FACILITIES, OFFICES, LABS, SHOPS - Physical facilities that serve production. (e.g. shop equipment, lab equipment, etc.)
- [2] PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT DOWN - Any equipment that will be down for 30 days or more due to production schedules, order mix, or other operating parameters that reduce asset utilization.
- [1] BUILDING FACILITIES AND GROUNDS - Office areas and grounds not directly effecting production.



DELIVERING RESULTS

- Eliminate "Bad Actors",
- Optimize Labor Utilization,
- Increase Reliability, and
- Reduce Costs.



WEB SOLUTIONS

300 online, on-demand learning modules, mapped to your role and responsibilities. Delivering the training you need, when you need it.



CORPORATE SOLUTIONS

The iBL® program, and University of Tennessee Reliability & Maintainability Implementation Certification® is designed to develop subject matter experts in the fields of:

- Reliability Engineering,
- Maintenance Management,
- Maintenance Planning, and
- MRO Inventory Management.

