Calculation of Overall Equipment Effectiveness, (OEE) in TPM is the product of Equipment Availability, Quality performance (non-scrap or reworked product) and Speed (throughput), is not really a complete analysis Professor Sherwin advises. It does not take account of equipment costs and profits, and so it is not a good measure for comparing machines or systems, or for comparing the effect of equipment deterioration over time. OEE is only a part of the Life Cycle Risk Cost/Profit perspective. Within those inherent limitations the OEE concept is useful for monitoring equipment effectiveness and performance.
In a TPM program the Team are always looking to ‘see’ what causes the problems so that they know when it is time to act, and know what problem needs to be fixed. The seven visual quality control tools help to identify relationships and notice interactions between a range of factors that affect the problem. You come to understand better what to do.

When solving a problem it is necessary to know what to do and what is, or is not, working. The 7 quality control tools shown on the slide let us view a problem in a number of ways to help pinpoint the issues. They are used by the TPM team to analyse the factors that have the greatest influence on a problem and to focus their efforts for the highest payback when fixing the problem.
People want to feel valuable, and to be valued. You can do both when you increase their worth to a business. This diagram shows where you need to take your people, and as a consequence they will bring your business with them.
Hopefully you are now more aware of what TPM will require of you and your organization. It has more to do with managing change and challenging mindsets than introducing a new way to run your operation. In time your production equipment will be managed by the people on the ‘shopfloor’, while managers will be more focused on developing new business opportunities. In order for this to happen the people now running your plant and equipment will need to learn how to run their machines well. More importantly they will need to learn how to improve the production equipment so it can perform at highest productivity and efficiency. TPM is a process to let people master the skill they need to do that.
A Case Study - Beginning with TPM

This is an example of applying the TPM philosophy on mining equipment.

Because TPM focuses on identifying the root causes of poor equipment performance its purpose of improving equipment operation is universally applicable across all machinery.
The bullet points from the ‘Change Management Matrix’ become the requirements and actions to be undertaken and achieved as the plan to make TPM part of normal business practice unfolds.