THE CMMS EAM SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS pdf

1: EAM Processes and Systems

As a strategic partner of IBM Maximo and Infor EAM, we support some of the largest companies through the development and implementation of EAM systems. CMMS Applications and EAM Software We have provided customers with system implementation, configuration, upgrade, and support services since

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Implementation is the realization of an application, or execution of a plan, idea, model, design, specification, standard, algorithm, or policy. Many companies have purchased a Computerized Maintenance Management System CMMS with the intent that the system will be the silver bullet that solves all the maintenance problems. There are literally hundreds of information management software bundles available today that can be classified as maintenance management suites. CMMS have become more sophisticated and much more capable over the last five years, yet many CMMS users feel that their systems have failed to deliver the desired results. Is this due to a preponderance of faulty software or some other, more fundamental flaw? What is causing CMMS software to fail to deliver the goods and can anything be done to alleviate the problems that seem to plague so many facility maintenance departments? This paper tells two stories; one of an implementation that failed and one that was a success. Plant One For the past seven years, John has been the maintenance manager at a manufacturing plant located in the northwestern portion of the United States. The plant has been in operation for over 20 years. A new plant manager has recently been assigned. The plant manager gathered his various managers and instructed them to select and implement a software system. The management team felt this was a great idea and set out to do as instructed: The maintenance and operations managers could find no time in their schedules, so each assigned a resource to help with the activities. The remaining managers agreed that these activities could best be accomplished by the IT manager and her staff. The IT manager directed one of her staff members to search the internet for a software system that would do what they needed it to do â€" provide data to support day to day operations. Several systems were identified and submitted to the IT manager. This information was passed to the other managers and a decision was made on which to be purchased. The system was purchased and implementation was scheduled to begin. The selection team determined that this implementation was beyond their capabilities and expertise and should be completed by the IT staff with vendor support. After all, it is software. The resources supplied by the maintenance and production managers had no input into this implementation decision. The plant IT staff, with the help of vendor personnel, uploaded and configured the software on the site network, activated various modules, assigned users, and loaded sample data. At the end of the second month after implementation, during a weekly managers meeting, data was required by the plant manager in order to support a business decision. Further evaluation determined the following: There was no clear understanding of what the system was to do for the organization The capabilities and options available with the selected system was not fully understood Cost was the determining factor for the selection Various functions within the organization had limited or no input to the purchase and implementation No user training was developed or conducted ALL users had complete, unrestricted access to the data in the system which contributed to inaccurate, incomplete data. Plant Two Jack has been the maintenance manager at a manufacturing plant located in the southeastern portion of the United States for the past five years. Henry has been the Operations manager at this plant for four years. The plant has been in operation more than 15 years. The plant manager gathered his various managers and a decision was made to select and implement a software package. The resources and effort required for this project would be made available. Jack and Henry agreed to share the responsibilities of leading the selection and implementation of a system. Each of them understood the importance of such an activity and the results it would have on the future of the plant. Each function manager within the organization reviewed their respective schedules and set aside time to participate in the activities to select and implement the software system. The managers gathered their staff to identify what requirements the system must meet or exceed. The current way that each function within the organization conducted their daily routine was mapped out the As-Is state processes. From these, what the daily routine would be in the future was developed the Future state processes. It was determined that, at a minimum, the

package must contain these capabilities: Available system options should include bar-code reading and printing and RFID for assets and materials. The IT manager directed her staff to search the internet to gather information and capabilities of the various software systems which met the identified minimum requirements. A listing was provided to the various managers for review and the development of a list of potential candidate systems. The RFP contained questions to be answered that would better clarify the capabilities and options of each system. From these demos and review of the RFP, a system which would best meet the needs of the plant was selected. Once the software system was selected and purchased, an Implementation Team was created. The members of this team were selected from ALL functions of the plant i. The purpose of this team was to ensure the system was implemented to meet the requirements of the various functions of the plant. User training was developed and training was conducted according to an approved training schedule. The SOPs were used as the basis for this training. During the first few months of operation, the system was reviewed daily to ensure that data was being entered in the agreed upon manner, work order control was effective, work planning and scheduling was being accomplished and accurate, materials management was achievable, failure analysis data was available, and reporting capabilities were being used and are providing accurate data. Any noted deficiency was identified and, where needed, corrective action taken. Refresher training was conducted weekly. One-on-one training was conducted as needed. The purpose of such activities was to ensure system integrity and accuracy. Additional data was available if required. This discovery led to an evaluation of the process used to select and implement the software package. The following was identified: This decesion was made by the selection team, not by one individual. An Implementation Plan was developed to ensure the system was implemented as required to support the plant activities ALL functions within the organization were involved in the system implementation System operational testing was conducted at various stages of the implementation System Standard Operating Procedures were developed System training materials were developed and initial user training was conducted System refresher training was conducted on a reoccurring basis For the first several months after implementation, system evaluation was conducted on a daily basis System deficiencies were identified and corrected as required Should we consider this implementation a SUCCESS or a FAILURE? How many of us can identify with Plant One? How many of us have knowingly placed ourselves in this position and supported activities such as this? How many of us can identify with Plant Two? What can we learn from the outcomes of our actions? Project definition, planning, and research must be performed early in the process. Requirements and expectations must be created. Deliverables must be clearly defined. Required resources must be identified and made available. Training must be developed and provided. Managers need to continuously evaluate project activities. Most of all, management MUST provide the commitment, leadership, and guidance required to make this a successful project. The benefits to be realized from a successful implementation will greatly compensate for the resources, effort, and cost requirements.

THE CMMS EAM SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS pdf

2: CMMS Implementation | Computerized Maintenance Management

1 Develop the Project Plan and Resource Requirements. The activities listed below are those typically required to achieve a successful CMMS / EAM system implementation. The activities are arranged in the sequence in which they should be performed.

Taylor Short When a company decides to implement new software, there are a bevy of aspects to consider, even before choosing a systemâ€”and rushing the process can lead to bad results and a wasted investment. Typically, maintenance managers must first prove the value of a computerized maintenance management system CMMS to executives and get the greenlight to purchase one. Then the company decides what assets to enter , which employees to assign as users, how to migrate maintenance data from previous storage methods and how to train users on the software. If this sounds daunting, then you likely share concerns with the hundreds of CMMS buyers who contact Software Advice each year looking to automate their maintenance management practices or switch from an older system. The total cost of ownership for software can also vary, depending on whether an on-premise or cloud-based deployment model is chosen. In fact, we have a tool to help you calculate just that. Since a CMMS helps keep machinery and other assets running longer, it can also be powerful to show upper management how much money the company stands to lose when assets are not running properly. Our recent report on the value of a modern CMMS includes a tool for calculating the hourly cost of machine downtime. This allows managers to: When a piece of equipment is being worked on, you can view data from past work performed on the same asset within the CMMSâ€”including how long the work took and what tools and parts were needed. For example, you may notice that the same job takes twice as long to fix this year as it did last year. Looking at historical data could reveal that the machine has a more severe problem this time, or that the new technician requires more training. Having historical data allows managers to generate long-term reports. Maybe you notice that maintenance costs rose by 3 percent over last year: A financial report could show you that the cost of an often-used spare part has risen, leading you to seek alternatives to save money. Inventory management functionality, included in most CMMSs, helps users optimize spare-part ratios and track tools and other parts. Each type of spare part can be linked to a profile that displays vendor informationâ€”and users can set minimum and maximum spare-part numbers so that notification messages are sent when more materials need to be purchased. A few tips for asset selection include: Begin with the most critical assetsâ€”those that could negatively impact operations if they were to failâ€”to reduce costly downtime. Next, include the most common assets to ensure the majority of machines are running as long as possible. When selecting assets, note the various components that make up the machine and how they can fail. This component-based approach gives maintenance teams a plan for how to handle each type of failure mode. Another one of our recent reports covers asset selection in greater depth, offering detailed recommendations and a tool to help prioritize assets. Simply put, this type of data migration saves time and effort and helps shorten the implementation process. Entering inaccurate or unorganized data into a CMMS will only produce inaccurate results. Scott Lasher, sales account manager at Maintenance Connection, explains that although this part of the process can take a few weeks to a month to perform, it sets up a solid foundation for the rest of the implementation. While vendors can offer expert assistance in the form of implementation consultants, Lasher recommends companies take a few actions on their own before implementation begins: Designate a person or small team who can learn the system inside and out to lead the implementation process. Having a team devoted to learning the system can help others in the company get up to speed. Even though vendors can offer help to clean data, your implementation team can lend unique insight and get the work started. When entering assets into a CMMS, they must be labeled and named so that users can search for a particular machine or part. Once you decide on a naming convention, you can start entering named assets into the CMMS. Not only does this make implementation smoother and quicker, but years into the future, a uniform naming convention keeps everything in the CMMS organized and easily searchable. A system is only useful if employees are properly trained to use it. Modern CMMS providers offer training opportunities to help maintenance teams get up to speed. Fiix , for example, offers tiered training packages

designed to ease companies into the basic functionality of the softwareâ€”as well as, if they choose, more advanced capabilities later on. They can teach themselves using the extensive Help Center and on-demand webinars available on the website, or through an on-site program with an implementation consultant who can perform in-person training sessions. First, the training focuses on how to enter assets into the system. Next, you learn how to create user profiles: This will show users how to enter preventive maintenance tasks into the system, which will track recurring weekly, monthly and annual work. This topic explains how to set up work orders for daily tasks and unplanned reactive maintenance, when necessary. Because each maintenance task will consume spare parts, users must set up the inventory system to track quantities, maximums and minimums to trigger alerts when additional parts need to be purchased. Once the team is trained on the system, vendor support is there to provide a lifeline moving forward. This support is typically offered through either live agents or self-help options: In turn, these employees can use the information they learn to train others on how to use the softwareâ€”increasing the speed at which new users can start working. This will help you find the system that offers the best combination of features and support to meet your needs.

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3: CMMS / EAM Implementation: Success or Failure â€” Life Cycle Engineering

An implementation of an asset information system be it a simple Computerised Maintenance Management System (CMMS), a complex Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) system needs to align with your asset management approach in order to deliver the requisite value for your organisation.

When considering the costs associated with a CMMS project, an percent failure rate is a tough number for any company to overcome, but with simple steps for a well thought-out implementation plan, anyone can harness the full potential that CMMS can bring to an organization. What follows is an introduction to the steps you can take to ensure your CMMS implementation is a success. Stop and think before you buy. One of the top five reasons for implementation failure is wrong CMMS selection. You need the right CMMS for your application, and the scope should be defined before you select the package. What exactly are you looking for your CMMS to do? What modules are critical to your business now â€" equipment, preventive maintenance, etc.? Can some modules such as purchasing wait awhile? How do you see your company using CMMS after two or even five years? Will you be interfacing it with other systems or using mobile technology in the future? Aside from the acquisition software cost, there are ongoing costs for maintenance, training, data gathering and data entry, to name a few. Make sure these costs are included in the project estimate to give upper management a full picture of the time and budget required for your project. This will help you to receive their commitment for the full project. What are the key milestones? Determine who will be implementing the CMMS, who will be gathering data and what types of data they will be gathering. Figure out a parts numbering scheme, an equipment ID scheme, location schemes, and labor and material charge accounts. Define code tables as a team during the planning phase such as work order type, work order status and completion remark codes. Some initial planning can reduce confusion later. Employees may see the CMMS as a tool that will replace them in the future, and workers are fearful of anything that may put them out of work. What obstacles can your current maintenance workers visualize in terms of data gathering and data entry? Are certain workers resistant to the change? One resistant worker now can cause unnecessary obstacles later, leading to failure. There will need to be initial software training from the CMMS vendor and ongoing or internal training for your employees. Training employees on the way your company uses terminology is important. As new employees are hired, they will need training, too. Timing of training is also important. Effectively gathering all of the data will usually require six to 12 months of committed manpower resources. Determining what data will be gathered equipment model, serial numbers, cost, warranty data, preventive maintenance, procedures and frequencies, parts and parts information and how that data will be gathered is a key component of your implementation plan. Having a solid plan for how to enter the data into the system will deter confusion later. Initially, there is a massive amount of work required for entering in all of the data you have gathered. Who will do this job? There are outside contractors to consider, current employees to tap or temporary hires. Fortunately, this large amount of work only needs to be done once. Next, you need to determine the best method of entering in the necessary day-to-day information that the CMMS will manage. Should an administrative assistant enter in completed work orders at the end of the day or will each maintenance technician enter in his or her own completed work orders? Consider each possible solution to determine the pros and cons of your specific situation. Think about who will be analyzing these reports on a day-to-day basis. What decisions will be made based on the analyses? Before you even set up your system, figure out what you need the system to do for you. Tailor your reports accordingly. Also, ensure that your reports are giving you the information you need to understand short- and long-term trends in maintenance operation. Spreadsheets can do that. Make sure your employees know the full functionality of a CMMS and plan ways to improve your use of it in the future. A CMMS gives you the ability to look at a massive amount of trackable data. Is someone looking at the data? How can you spot trends, analyze them and take corrective action? For example, are there failures with a specific piece of equipment or a part? The CMMS can help you determine why those failures are happening. Are you constantly monitoring and improving upon your maintenance operation? Some systems allow you to add various types of documents Word, PDF, scanned copy, digital pictures, audios, videos or Web links to

records. Is Bob the only maintenance technician on the floor who can repair a specific machine? What happens when Bob retires? With CMMS attachments, after a few years, anyone can access the information saved by Bob to see how the repair can be completed. The attachment tool is also handy for attaching PDF versions of original manuals, training guides and other paper-only materials that can easily be lost.

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4: 10 Keys to Successful CMMS Implementation

Implementation is the realization of an application, or execution of a plan, idea, model, design, specification, standard, algorithm, or policy. Implementation is defined as either a SUCCESS or a FAILURE. Many companies have purchased a Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) with the.

Authorized Business Partner of IBM Maximo and Alliance Partner of Infor EAM Proven enterprise-level implementation methodology and systems knowledge databases One of the largest independent implementers focused specifically on EAM systems and programs Enterprise-level planning, design, configuration and global deployment experience across industries We provide comprehensive EAM strategy planning and process consulting for asset management personnel to assess their current situations and prepare multi-year asset management strategies for building and maintaining world-class capabilities and infrastructure. We represent over professionals who support a broad range of industries in the areas of EAM and Asset Reliability. Our EAM solutions are designed to meet the needs of customers within all sectors of asset management, and spanning every major capital intensive industry. Our team has in-depth understanding of all major functional areas within leading CMMS applications including expertise in the underlying maintenance processes that drive the configuration of the applications. GenesisSolutions is one of the only solution providers with the capabilities to combine both system implementation and integration services along with maintenance program develop and execution strategies. We work with asset-intensive organizations to develop comprehensive maintenance strategies and incorporate business processes into the Maximo CMMS application. Discover Maximo Solutions Infor EAM As an Infor EAM Alliance Partner, we combine proven enterprise asset management capabilities and strategies with an innovative technology solution to support increased reliability, predictive maintenance, regulatory compliance, reduced energy usage and sustainability initiatives across industry sectors. Our CMMS application experience includes mobile solutions, calibration, linear assets, transportation, industry specific solutions and multiple third party add-ons from business partners and vendors. We work closely with our implementation partners to ensure proper training and certifications for our resources to maintain expertise with continuing product updates and enhancements. A Proven Approach to Improving Asset Management Our approach to maintenance process improvement services is based on structured methodologies driven by empirical evaluation of customer operations. Leveraging our reliability, engineering and systems expertise, we drill down to the hard data to develop EAM process solutions. Our Asset Performance Optimization strategies promote more profitable, efficient and reliable facilities across their entire life cycle. See how we help our clients establish best practices in facility asset management. Life Sciences Our asset performance, reliability and computerized maintenance management system practitioners apply best practice capabilities, a strategic approach to managing risk and real life implementation experience in the Biotechnology, Medical Device and Pharmaceutical industries. LNG Our Asset Performance Optimization team has developed enterprise-wide asset maintenance strategies and asset management solutions to address the safety, integrity and reliability of both floating LNG and onshore LNG facilities. Manufacturing Manufacturers must produce the highest quality product, in the shortest amount of time, at the lowest possible cost and in the most responsible manner. We address areas such as product quality, production lead time, delivery, costs and social responsibility, maximizing these key factors to help our customers remain competitive in the global economy. Power We deliver integrated enterprise asset management services to help owners and operators in the Power and Utilities industry maintain asset reliability while maximizing efficiency. Explore our maintenance management business processes and best practices for sustainable power generation, renewable energy and utility assets. Other Industries Our reliability professionals help organizations in the following sectors take leading-edge positions through optimized performance, improved work processes and best-in-class asset management: View our services across industries.

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5: Surfside Foods Improves Maintenance Management Processes with TabWare CMMS / EAM | AssetPoi

CMMS EAM Systems. Upwards of 75% of all CMMS EAM systems are poorly implemented and/ or utilized. Lack of or improper use of the system can actually increase preventable failures.

Implement is to put into effect; carry out; to furnish with implements implementation. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: Implementation is the realization of an application or execution of a plan, idea, model, design, specification, standard, algorithm or policy. From the plant organizational standpoint: Many companies have purchased a computerized maintenance management system CMMS with the intent that the system will be the silver bullet that solves all the maintenance problems. There are literally hundreds of information management software bundles available today that can be classified as maintenance management suites. CMMS have become more sophisticated and much more capable over the last five years, yet many CMMS users feel that their systems have failed to deliver the desired results. Is this due to a preponderance of faulty software or some other, more fundamental flaw? What is causing CMMS software to fail to deliver the goods and can anything be done to alleviate the problems that seem to plague so many facility maintenance departments? This paper tells two stories: Plant One For the past seven years, John has been the maintenance manager at a manufacturing plant located in the northwestern portion of the United States. The plant has been in operation for more than 20 years. A new plant manager has recently been assigned. The plant manager gathered his various managers and instructed them to select and implement a software system. The management team felt this was a great idea and set out to do as instructed: The maintenance and operations managers could find no time in their schedules, so each assigned a resource to help with the activities. The remaining managers agreed that these activities could best be accomplished by the information technology IT manager and her staff. The IT manager directed one of her staff members to search the internet for a software system that would do what they needed it to do â€" provide data to support day to day operations. Several systems were identified and submitted to the IT manager. This information was passed to the other managers and a decision was made on which to be purchased. The system was purchased and implementation was scheduled to begin. The selection team determined that this implementation was beyond their capabilities and expertise and should be completed by the IT staff with vendor support. After all, it is software. The resources supplied by the maintenance and production managers had no input into this implementation decision. The plant IT staff, with the help of vendor personnel, uploaded and configured the software on the site network, activated various modules, assigned users and loaded sample data. At the end of the second month after implementation, during a weekly managers meeting, data was required by the plant manager in order to support a business decision. Further evaluation determined the following: There was no clear understanding of what the system was to do for the organization The capabilities and options available with the selected system was not fully understood Cost was the determining factor for the selection Various functions within the organization had limited or no input to the purchase and implementation No user training was developed or conducted ALL users had complete, unrestricted access to the data in the system which contributed to inaccurate, incomplete data. Plant Two Jack has been the maintenance manager at a manufacturing plant located in the southeastern portion of the United States for the past five years. Henry has been the operations manager at this plant for four years. The plant has been in operation more than 15 years. The plant manager gathered his various managers and a decision was made to select and implement a software package. The resources and effort required for this project would be made available. Jack and Henry agreed to share the responsibilities of leading the selection and implementation of a system. Each of them understood the importance of such an activity and the results it would have on the future of the plant. Each function manager within the organization reviewed their respective schedules and set aside time to participate in the activities to select and implement the software system. The managers gathered their staff to identify what requirements the system must meet or exceed. The current way that each function within the organization conducted their daily routine was mapped out the as-is state processes. From these, what the daily routine would be in the future was developed the future state processes. It was determined that, at a minimum, the package must contain

these capabilities: Web access for other plants within the corporation, asset identification and management, work order control, work planning, work scheduling, resource scheduling, preventive and predictive maintenance scheduling, MRO materials management, failure analysis and reporting, cost reporting, standard reporting capabilities and ad hoc reporting capabilities. Available system options should include bar-code reading and printing and RFID for assets and materials. The IT manager directed her staff to search the Internet to gather information and capabilities of the various software systems which met the identified minimum requirements. A listing was provided to the various managers for review and the development of a list of potential candidate systems. The RFP contained questions to be answered that would better clarify the capabilities and options of each system. From these demos and review of the RFP, a system which would best meet the needs of the plant was selected. Once the software system was selected and purchased, an implementation team was created. The members of this team were selected from all functions of the plant i. The purpose of this team was to ensure the system was implemented to meet the requirements of the various functions of the plant. System standard operating procedures SOPs were developed to explain proper system use. User training was developed and training was conducted according to an approved training schedule. The SOPs were used as the basis for this training. During the first few months of operation, the system was reviewed daily to ensure that data was being entered in the agreed upon manner, work order control was effective, work planning and scheduling was being accomplished and accurate, materials management was achievable, failure analysis data was available, and reporting capabilities were being used and are providing accurate data. Any noted deficiency was identified and, where needed, corrective action taken. Refresher training was conducted weekly. One-on-one training was conducted as needed. The purpose of such activities was to ensure system integrity and accuracy. Additional data was available if required. This discovery led to an evaluation of the process used to select and implement the software package. The following was identified: This decision was made by the selection team, not by one individual. An implementation plan was developed to ensure the system was implemented as required to support the plant activities All functions within the organization were involved in the system implementation System operational testing was conducted at various stages of the implementation System standard operating procedures were developed System training materials were developed and initial user training was conducted System refresher training was conducted on a reoccurring basis For the first several months after implementation, system evaluation was conducted on a daily basis System deficiencies were identified and corrected as required How many of us can identify with Plant One? How many of us have knowingly placed ourselves in this position and supported activities such as this? How many of us can identify with Plant Two? What can we learn from the outcomes of our actions? Project definition, planning, and research must be performed early in the process. Requirements and expectations must be created. Deliverables must be clearly defined. Required resources must be identified and made available. Training must be developed and provided. Managers need to continuously evaluate project activities. Most of all, management must provide the commitment, leadership, and guidance required to make this a successful project. The benefits to be realized from a successful implementation will greatly compensate for the resources, effort, and cost requirements. Mike Willard is a senior consultant with Life Cycle Engineering. He has more than 30 years of maintenance and reliability experience for industrial, facilities and government organizations. Mike is well versed in maintenance excellence best practices. He has successfully managed projects ranging from total implementation of computerized maintenance management systems to implementing world-class maintenance solutions. To learn more, visit www.

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6: CMMS Implementation | Maintenance Connection

3 Steps for a Smooth CMMS Implementation by: Taylor Short When a company decides to implement new software, there are a bevy of aspects to consider, even before choosing a systemâ€"and rushing the process can lead to bad results and a wasted investment.

Exactly how will a computerized maintenance management system benefit your business? Strive to answer this question in terms of measurable ROI return on investment. What will really improve your bottom line is how your CMMS helps your employees use maintenance data more effectively. Work closely with key departments. Good planning is critical to your success. Include members of the production, planning, purchasing, operations, and IT departments on your CMMS planning team, because these departments are most affected by a new solution. Let them tell you which business processes need improvement. Then hammer out agreeable objectives mapped to new business processes. Be a bit pessimistic when it comes to the budget, to avoid the painful process of increasing cost estimates. CMMS customization, and integration with existing software, present two big expenses. Implementation and ongoing maintenance have real costs as well. Make sure you factor in all of these expenses during the early stages of your CMMS deployment. The underlying maintenance data is the backbone of a computerized maintenance management system. Most companies store duplicate and outdated data in multiple locations. Putting this data in a unified database, scrubbing it, and making it available to the entire organization before implementation will make for a smooth rollout. If necessary, get help from vendors who offer data-cleansing services. Lead the project from the top down. Executives must adopt the CMMS as a corporate-level initiative, dedicate significant time and energy, motivate stakeholders, and keep everyone on track. Find a reliable vendor and select functionality conservatively. Shop for a financially secure vendor with proven ability to expand the solution as your company grows. Beware of providers that rely heavily on partners for key functionality. When considering industry-specific software, make sure to find out if it really delivers on its promise. Talk to other corporate users in your field. Try out the software. Choose enough functionality to meet your business needs without sending your IT department on endless quests for the Holy Grail. Change is never easy. In the case of a computerized maintenance management system, employees especially may fear the accountability involved in posting data that exposes true performance. Start your CMMS initiative in a single department that stands to benefit the most in the short term; then follow with a zealous, company-wide CMMS proponent. When others witness the initial success of the first department, bringing everyone on board will be much easier. Market CMMS to employees and deliver ongoing training. Clearly communicate how it will help them succeed, and start CMMS training early on. Actively manage the implementation. Technical difficulties, management turnover, employee resistance, and adjustments in company direction are predictable. Managers need to stay on their toes and quickly address changes to maintain momentum. Develop a culture of continuous improvement. CMMS solutions should be adjusted to deliver a sharper competitive edge as a company and its business evolve. Be sure to keep employees in the communication loop, so they can help supply the information needed to continuously improve how the system leverages asset and maintenance history data. For the ones who do succeed, however, the rewards are great. Stick to these steps, and you will rig the game in your favor.

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7: Asset Information Systems Implementation (CMMS, EAM) | Covaris

Type of Project: EAM Systems Implementation Company and/or Industry Vertical: Foods/ Food Manufacturer Current Situation (Customer): The Client initiated a global implementation of SAP to replace a multitude of disparate legacy systems to include their CMMS.

This stream of work ensures that the information system, and the work management process is developed to support the delivery of asset management. This will serve as your target operating model. The blueprint will consider requirements and leading practice asset management approach as specified in asset management standards ISO , IIMM, etc. This blueprint will be an integral input in the configuration design of the information. An example asset management framework can be seen in the graphic below. Work Management Processes Manual We will develop a work management manual which specifies the work management standards and process integrated with your business processes and the asset management information system. The manual will include how you will capture and approve work, plan, schedule, dispatch, execute, close work and continuously improve. An example top level work management process can be seen in the graphic below. Develop Training Materials We will develop the required training materials to best support the transition and change management processes. We develop both physical materials like manuals, reference sheets and one page quick starts as well as full deployment of eLearning system on our web based eLearning platform. Work Management and System User Training We will deliver training that integrates work management with the use of the information system. Training and mentoring asset management personnel, including contractors is key in successful change management and transition to a new asset management capability. We have the capacity to deliver eLearning though the Covaris eLearning system as well as deploy experienced face to face facilitators. The Covaris approach is a hybrid approach of face to face and eLearning which provides flexibility in delivery of training as well as the ability for personnel to revisit training sessions at their own pace to reinforce their training. In this stream of work we first set the master data and configuration standards and then develop and upload the master data into information system. For example but not limited to: International Infrastructure Maintenance Manual IIMM ; Uniformat 2; Learn More Develop the asset information master data standard The asset information master data standard is developed to standardise what information will be collected for each asset type. The master data asset attribute information will also be aligned in the information system. The basic recommended asset data is: A descriptive name familiar to the asset stakeholders. The description requires sufficient detail to enable identification of the applicable asset classification. The location allows the spatial position of the asset being evaluated to be specified. Valuation Data where available: The information system codification for work order types, statuses, priority, etc will be aligned with the work management standard. Establish the asset Configuration Master Data. We also offer services for complete asset register development inducing physical asset validation, and visual condition assessment. Covaris can perform a statutory maintenance compliance review utilising our PM Sure software which contains a database of legislative, regulatory, standard and codes of practice requirements for hundreds of asset types as well as preventive maintenance strategies and procedures job plans aligned with these requirements. We will develop an optimised PM schedule. This will take into account your current resource levels and contracts. We can also perform a review and reset of the PM schedule if required. Learn More Data Load up into information system We use a proprietary halfway house database system called PMSure to store, standardise, review and validate the asset data, including Preventive Maintenance and PM schedule data prior to implementation into the information system. Once the asset and PM master data is established, reviewed and validated in PMSure, we work with the information system vendor and your IT team to populate bulk data import templates to ensure data integrity in the upload process into the information system. Your current data sources will be mapped and migrated though a systematic approach to ensure data quality. We will work with you and the information system vendor to design and develop the integration specifications. Master Data Upload We will upload the consolidated master data into the information system. This will be an input from the Master Data stream of work. Testing and Acceptance Working with you and your stakeholders, we will

test the solution and provide a controlled and systematic process for acceptance into service by you and and your stakeholders. We are looking forward to working with you and your team on your improvement journey. Contact us to Start Your Improvement Journey.

8: CMMS Implementation: Top Three Steps for Success

The statistics are startling â€" up to 80 percent of all computerized maintenance management system (CMMS) implementations have failed. When considering the costs associated with a CMMS project, an percent failure rate is a tough number for any company to overcome, but with simple steps for a.

9: EAM Process and Systems

SwainSmith brings formalized, documented best practices to every client engagementâ€"speeding up the design process and ensuring that your EAM operation has a solid foundation. Implementation Embed the Infor EAM software system into your operation.

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