FAILURE MODE EFFECT ANALYSIS ON IN PROCESS CLEANING MACHINE

BHUVANESHWARAN N[1], Mr. ABHINANDH K A [2]

1.Student Of Industrial Safety Engineering, Bannari Annan Institute Of Technology

2.Assitant Professor Of Industrial Safety Engineering , Bannari Amman Institute Of Technology

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ABSTRACT:

Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) is a systematic and structured approach to identifying and assessing potential failures within a process, product, or system. This proactive risk management methodology aims to prioritize and mitigate potential risks by evaluating the severity, occurrence, and detectability of identified failure modes. FMEA involves cross-functional collaboration to analyze failure effects, determine criticality, and recommend preventive measures. This abstract provides an overview of the FMEA process, emphasizing its significance in enhancing reliability, optimizing processes, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement across various industries. Through the identification and analysis of failure modes, organizations can make informed decisions, prioritize resources, and implement measures to prevent or minimize the impact of failures, ultimately contributing to improved performance and operational excellence.

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1.INTRODUCTION:

In today's intricate industrial landscape, where complexity intertwines with innovation, the pursuit of operational excellence and product reliability is paramount. Failure Mode Effect Analysis (FMEA) stands as a pivotal methodology in this pursuit, offering a systematic approach to preemptively identifying, evaluating, and mitigating potential failure modes across systems, processes, and products. This project embarks on an in-depth exploration of FMEA within the context of [mention the specific industry or system], with the overarching objective of fortifying organizational resilience, optimizing performance, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement. By embracing FMEA as a proactive risk management tool, we aim not only to detect vulnerabilities but also to empower our teams with the insights needed to innovate and thrive in an ever-evolving market landscape.

At the heart of this FMEA project lies a commitment to proactively manage risks and enhance operational efficiency through structured analysis and strategic action. By systematically dissecting potential failure modes and their corresponding effects on critical objectives, we aim to preemptively address vulnerabilities and fortify the robustness of our systems and processes. Through meticulous evaluation of failure modes' severity, occurrence, and detectability, we can discern patterns, prioritize mitigation efforts, and allocate resources judiciously to areas with the highest impact.

Furthermore, by fostering cross-functional collaboration and knowledge sharing throughout the FMEA process, we leverage the collective expertise of our teams to drive innovative solutions and sustainable improvements across our organization.

As we embark on this FMEA journey, we envision a multitude of outcomes that extend beyond risk mitigation alone. Foremost among these objectives is the enhancement of product reliability and safety, thereby bolstering customer trust and loyalty. By preemptively identifying and addressing potential failure modes in the design, development, and operational phases, we aim to minimize the likelihood of product malfunctions and recalls, safeguarding both our reputation and market position.

Moreover, by embedding FMEA into our organizational culture, we seek to instill a proactive mindset that prioritizes prevention over reaction, positioning us as industry leaders in risk management and quality excellence.

This FMEA project represents a collaborative endeavor, uniting stakeholders from diverse backgrounds and disciplines in a concerted effort to fortify our organization's resilience against potential failures. Through rigorous analysis, strategic prioritization, and targeted mitigation efforts, we aspire to optimize performance, streamline operations, and drive sustainable growth and competitiveness. By embracing FMEA as a cornerstone of our risk management framework, we reaffirm our commitment to excellence, innovation, and customer satisfaction, laying the groundwork for continued success in an ever-changing business landscape. As we navigate the complexities of today's industrial environment, FMEA serves not only as a tool for risk mitigation but also as a catalyst for organizational transformation and resilience-building. Through this project, we embark on a journey of discovery and improvement, harnessing the power of proactive risk management to propel our organization toward a future defined by excellence and innovate

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

Cristiano Fragassa1 Martin Ippoliti have discussed failure mode effects and criticality analysis as a quality tool to plan improvements in ultrasonic mould cleaning systems.However, Ultrasonic Mould Cleaning Systems (UMCS) is a complex technique that combines high temperature, a series of acid and basic attacks, and ultrasonic waves. In addition, a UMCS plant must ensure maximum output while lowering maintenance and failure rates as it participates in an extended productive chain. The application of Failure Mode Effects and Criticality Analysis (FMECA) as an approach to enhance cleaning process quality is discussed in this article. FMECA was specifically used to find possible flaws in the initial plant design, uncover the root causes of some problems that really happened during operations, and, lastly, provide firm recommendations for re-design. After adjustments were made, the new UMCS provides a higher level of productivity and availability.

Rosmaini Ahmad , Shahrul Kamaruddin, Isha Abdul Azid , Indra Putra Almanar have discussed failure analysis of machinery component by considering external factors and multiple failure modes – a case study in the processing industry panel.This study integrates Failure Time Modelling (FTM), which is based on the Proportional Hazard Model (PHM), with Failure Mode Effect and Criticality Analysis (FMECA) to provide a failure analysis approach. The application of FMECA has two goals: first, it uses its criticality measure to classify the censored and uncensored data; second, it uses its cause and effect assessments to discover potential external influences, or covariate effects. The filtered and uncensored failure time data are statistically analyzed using FTM based on PHM, taking into account the influence of external factors. A processing sector case study demonstrates the applicability of the suggested methodology.

Engineers are able to develop a more effective maintenance strategy since the analytical results of FTM based on PHM by taking external factors into consideration offer a more reliable hazard rate and lifetime or mean-time-to-failure of the targeted component.

Koji Kimita, Tomohiko Sakao, Yoshiki Shimomura have discussed a failure analysis method for designing highly reliable product-service systems. Analyzing failure reasons and devising remedies are not included in current studies on product failure analysis or service aspects. However, current methods of service failure analysis rarely take product aspects into account. This research suggests PSS failure mode and effect analysis (PSS FMEA), a failure analysis technique for PSS design, to close the gap. In particular, this study expands upon the FMEA framework and presents a PSS FMEA approach to enable designers to assess failures and devise measures that take into account elements related to both the product and the service. Additionally, the suggested approach helps designers locate new business opportunities. A cleaning machine provider used the suggested approach on an actual offering of goods and services, and it was discovered to be successful.

Panellevent kurt, sibel ozilgen have discussed failure mode and effect analysis for dairy product manufacturing: practical safety improvement action plan with casesfrom turkeyRisk priority numbers were developed in order to assess the level of risk associated with each potential failure. Chemical failures in all processes were ranked lower than biological failures, which were generally given the highest total risk priority number. Physical failures were found to present the least danger. Failures were common in businesses that employed workers without prior food processing or hygiene training, included a lot of human handling, or used outdated technology. It is anticipated that using the FMEA technique to all industrial processes under investigation will greatly lower the chance of failure in the dairy industry.The study's conclusions can be used by producers worldwide to create safer dairy products as almost all of them have comparable qualities.

N A Wessiani, F Yoshio2 have discussed failure mode effect tree analysis as a combined methodology in risk managementFailure mode effect analysis (FMEA) and fault tree analysis (FTA) have been applied as risk management methodologies and have been the subject of several research. However, most research only chooses one of these two ways when it comes to risk management methodology. On the other hand, combining these two strategies will mitigate the drawbacks of each strategy when applied alone. This effort aims to merge the FMEA and FTA risk assessment procedures. A case study from the metal company will illustrate how this methodology is applied. The case study's internal production process hazardsMwill be assessed using this integrated methodology. Furthermore, those internal risks should be minimized in line with their level of risk.

3.METHODOLOGY

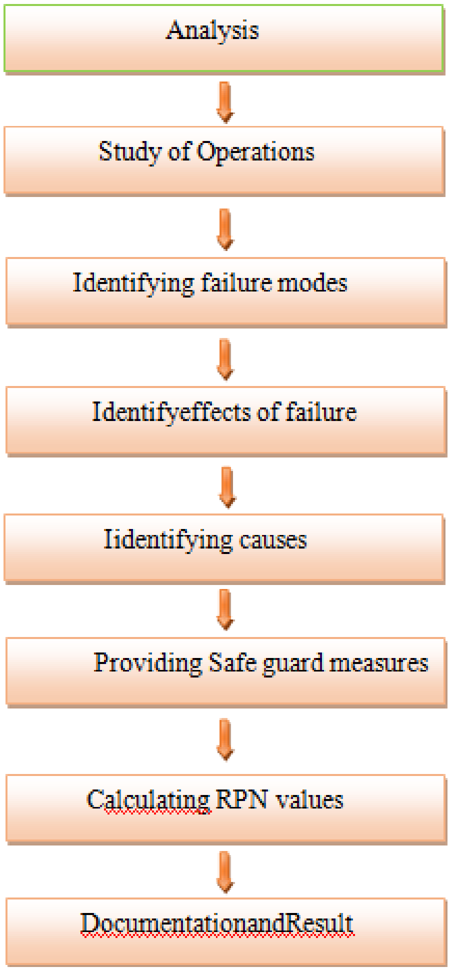


Figure 3.1 Methodology chart

4. FMEA [IN PROCESS CLEANING MACHINE]:

Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) is a systematic methodology used to identify potential failure modes within a system, product, or process, and assess the potential effects of those failures. It's widely employed in various industries including manufacturing, healthcare, automotive, aerospace, and many others to proactively identify and mitigate risks before they occur. Here's an overview of the process: Identification of Components: The first step involves identifying all the components, subsystems, or processes that comprise the system being analysed. Identifying Failure Modes: Once the components are identified, potential failure modes are determined. A failure mode is any way in which a component or process could fail to perform its intended function. Assessing Failure Effects: For each failure mode identified, the potential effects or consequences are evaluated. This step involves considering how each failure mode might impact the system, its operation, or its users. Assigning Severity Ratings: Each failure mode is then assigned a severity rating based on the potential impact of the failure. Severity ratings typically range from minor inconvenience to catastrophic consequences. Determining Occurrence Probability: The likelihood of each failure mode occurring is assessed. This step involves considering factors such as historical data, experience, and knowledge of similar systems or processes. Assigning Detection Ratings: The effectiveness of current detection methods in identifying each failure mode is evaluated. This step helps determine the likelihood of detecting a failure before it affects the system or its users. Calculating Risk Priority Numbers (RPN): RPN is a numerical value calculated by multiplying the severity, occurrence, and detection ratings for each failure mode. It helps prioritize which failure modes require the most attention for mitigation.

4.RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The Failure Mode Effect Analysis (FMEA) conducted on the in-process cleaning machine offers a comprehensive examination of potential failure modes and their corresponding effects on the cleaning process. Through meticulous analysis, several critical failure modes emerged, encompassing a spectrum of mechanical, operational, and process-related issues. Mechanical failures, including pump malfunctions and heating element breakdowns, were identified as significant risks that could disrupt the circulation of cleaning solution or compromise temperature control, ultimately leading to suboptimal cleaning outcomes. Process-related failure modes, such as inadequate solution circulation or temperature control, were also recognized as substantial risks, with the potential to result in uneven cleaning coverage, stagnant zones within the cleaning chamber, or ineffective soil removal. Each failure mode was meticulously assessed based on severity, occurrence likelihood, and detection capability, culminating in the calculation of Risk Priority Numbers (RPNs) to prioritize mitigation efforts. The RPNs highlighted the most critical failure modes requiring immediate attention, guiding the allocation of resources and efforts towards mitigating the highest risks. Additionally, the FMEA shed light on human factors' role in the cleaning process, with human-related failure modes, such as operator error or inadequate training, identified as potential risks that could have significant consequences if not properly addressed.

The results of the FMEA underscore the importance of proactive maintenance, robust monitoring systems, and human factors considerations in mitigating potential failures and ensuring consistent cleaning performance. To address mechanical failure modes, proactive maintenance schedules and regular inspections of pumps and heating elements are recommended to detect and address potential issues before they escalate. Similarly, implementing robust monitoring systems and automated controls can help ensure consistent solution circulation and temperature regulation, mitigating risks associated with process-related failure modes.

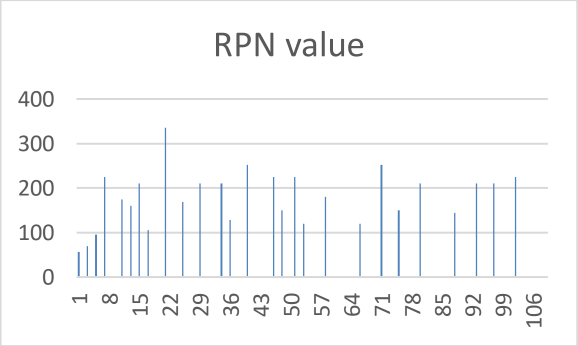
Furthermore, human factors considerations, including comprehensive training programs for operators and clear standard operating procedures (SOPs), are essential in minimizing the likelihood of human error and ensuring consistent cleaning performance. By investing in training and SOP development, manufacturers can empower operators to execute cleaning processes effectively and minimize the risk of operational errors.

Overall, the FMEA provides valuable insights into potential failure modes within the in-process cleaning machine and offers a roadmap for addressing identified risks. By implementing proactive maintenance strategies, optimizing processes, and considering human factors, manufacturers can enhance reliability, efficiency, and effectiveness, ensuring consistent, high-quality cleaning outcomes in their operations. This comprehensive approach to risk mitigation not only minimizes downtime and operational disruptions but also enhances product quality and customer satisfaction.

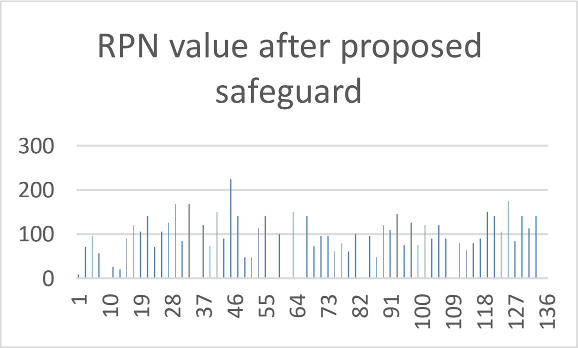
Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) is a systematic methodology used to identify potential failure modes in a process or system, assess their effects, and prioritize corrective actions to mitigate risks. This report presents the results of an FMEA study conducted on a process involving the transportation and treatment of workpieces in a manufacturing setting.

The FMEA study identified several critical failure modes and their potential effects on the process. The severity, occurrence, and detection ratings were used to calculate the Risk Priority Number (RPN) for each failure mode, which helped prioritize the implementation of preventive measures. Critical Failure

RPN value for current safeguards:



RPN value for proposed safeguard method:



5.CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The Failure Mode Effect Analysis (FMEA) conducted on the in-process cleaning machine has provided invaluable insights into potential failure modes and their corresponding effects on the cleaning process. Through meticulous analysis and prioritization of risks, critical failure modes were identified, encompassing mechanical, operational, and process-related issues. The assessment of severity, occurrence likelihood, and detection capability enabled the calculation of Risk Priority Numbers (RPNs), guiding the allocation of resources and efforts towards mitigating the highest risks. Moreover, the consideration of human factors highlighted the importance of comprehensive training programs and clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) in minimizing the likelihood of human error and ensuring consistent cleaning performance.

By addressing the identified risks through proactive maintenance, robust monitoring systems, and human factors considerations, manufacturers can enhance reliability, efficiency, and effectiveness, ensuring consistent, high-quality cleaning outcomes in their operations. Proactive maintenance schedules and regular inspections of critical components such as pumps and heating elements are recommended to detect and address potential issues before they escalate. Similarly, implementing robust monitoring systems and automated controls can help ensure consistent solution circulation and temperature regulation, mitigating risks associated with process-related failure modes. Investing in comprehensive training programs for operators and developing clear SOPs can empower operators to execute cleaning processes effectively and minimize the risk of operational errors.

While the FMEA has provided a comprehensive understanding of potential failure modes within the in-process cleaning machine, there are several avenues for future exploration and improvement. One potential area for future research is the integration of advanced monitoring and predictive maintenance technologies to enhance the machine's reliability and reduce downtime. Implementing condition monitoring systems and predictive analytics algorithms can enable early detection of potential failures, allowing for proactive maintenance interventions and minimizing unplanned downtime.

Furthermore, advancements in automation and control systems offer opportunities to further optimize the cleaning process and enhance operational efficiency. Integrating smart sensors, real-time monitoring, and adaptive control algorithms can enable dynamic adjustments to cleaning parameters based on changing operational conditions, ensuring optimal cleaning performance and resource utilization.

Additionally, there is scope for exploring alternative cleaning technologies and methodologies to address specific cleaning challenges or accommodate evolving manufacturing requirements. Research into novel cleaning agents, ultrasonic cleaning technologies, or advanced surface treatment methods can offer alternative approaches to achieving superior cleaning outcomes while minimizing environmental impact and resource consumption.

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