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Spare parts provisioning (IEC 62550:2017)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

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EN 62550:2017

European foreword

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Spare parts provisioning STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai) Approvisionnement en pièces de rechange

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FC	DREWO	RD	5
IN	TRODU	CTION	7
1	Scop	e	8
2	Norm	ative references	8
3	Term	s, definitions and abbreviated terms	8
	3.1	Terms and definitions	8
	3.2	Abbreviated terms	.11
4	Over	view	. 12
	4 1	Participants and major steps in the spare parts provisioning process	12
	4.2	Types of spare parts	. 14
	4.3	Identification of spare parts as integral part of the level of repair analysis	
		(LORA)	. 14
	4.4	Overall spare parts provisioning process	.16
5	Dem	and forecast	. 17
	5.1	General	. 17
	5.2	Forecast based on consumption data	.18
	5.2.1	General	. 18
	5.2.2	Procedures for forecast	.18
	5.3	Initial determination of demand PARD PREVIEW	.19
	5.3.1	General	. 19
	5.3.2	Prediction of failure rates and failure intensities	.19
	5.3.3	Calculation of demand r <u>atesEN.62550:2017</u>	.20
6	Spar	e parts quantifications.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/88c8a085-58a3-41cc-aa25-	.20
	6.1	General	. 20
	6.1.1	Process overview	.20
	6.1.2	Probability distributions for spare parts quantification	.22
	6.1.3	Measures of effectiveness (MoE)	.23
	6.1.4	ABC-analysis (Pareto analysis)	.24
	6.1.5	Quantification of repairable items	.26
	6.1.6	Quantification of non-repairable items	.26
	6.2	Strategic (critical, insurance) spare parts	.28
	6.3	Inventory systems	. 28
	6.4	Inventory optimization	. 30
7	Spar	e parts documentation	. 32
	7.1	Principles and objectives	. 32
	7.2	Illustrated parts catalogue (IPC)	. 32
	7.3	Parts catalogue	. 35
8	Supp	ly management	. 35
	8.1	General	. 35
	8.1.1	Activities	. 35
	8.1.2	Economic provisioning	.36
	8.2	Sources for spare parts	. 36
	8.3	Supply policies	. 37
	831	Insourcing	. 37
	0.0.1	5	
	8.3.2	Outsourcing	. 37

8.3.4	Global sourcing	38
8.3.5	Concurrent sourcing	38
8.3.6	Obsolescence management	39
8.4	Planning and control of the flow of repairable spare parts	39
Annex A ((informative) Prognosis of demand	40
A.1	General	40
A.2	Synthetic determining of demand	40
A.3	Prognosis based on consumption data	41
A.3.1	Overview	41
A.3.2	P Forecast on the basis of the moving average	41
A.3.3	B Forecast on the basis of the weighted moving average	42
A.3.4	Forecast on the basis of exponential smoothing	42
A.3.5	b Forecast on the basis of regression analysis	43
Annex B ((Informative) Measures of effectiveness	44
B.1	General	44
B.2	Stock-related measures of effectiveness	44
B.2.1	Fill rate (FR) and risk of shortage (ROS)	44
B.Z.Z	Expected backorders (EBO)	40
D.2.0	System related measures of offectiveness	47
D.3 B 3 1	Operational system availability (4)	40
B 3 2	Number of systems not operationally ready (NOR)	49
Annex C	(informative) Example: Quantification of spare parts and optimization of	+0
inventory	stocks	50
C.1	General.https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/88c8a085-58a3-44cc-aa25	50
C.2	Product breakdown structure04e428/sist-en-62550-2017.	50
C.3	Calculation of spare parts quantities and costs	52
Bibliograp	ohy	54
Figure 1 -	- Participants and major steps in the spare parts provisioning process	13
Figure 2 -	- Identification of spare parts	16
Figure 3 -	- Spare parts provisioning process during design and development	17
Figure 4 -	- Spare parts provisioning process during utilization	21
Figure 5 -	- Principle of an ABC-analysis	25
Figure 6 -	- Inventory control policies	27
Figure 7	Hierarchically structured inventory system	21 28
	Cingle product single inventory models	20
		30
Figure 9 -	- Idealized Inventory model for non-repairable items	31
Figure 10	 Supply management activities 	36
Figure A.	1 – Procedures of demand forecast	40
Figure B.	1 – Diagram for the determination of the fill rate (FR) with a Poisson demand …	45
Figure B.2	2 – Diagram for the determination of the factor <i>K</i> for the required fill rate	46
Figure B.3	3 – Inventory system with a backorder case	46
Figure B.4	4 – Diagram for the determination of the mean waiting time (MWT) with a	
Poisson d	lemand	48
Figure C.	1 – Structure of the DCN	50

- 4 -

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Figure C.2 – Inventory system for the DCN	53
Table 1 – Responsibilities, targets, and measurements for suppliers, maintainers,	10
operator and users	13
Table C.2 – Second indenture level – Communication system	51
Table C.3 – Third indenture level – Power supply system	51
Table C.4 – Third indenture level – Main processor	51
Table C.5 – Third indenture level – Fan system	52
Table C.6 – Investments in spare repairable items	52

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<u>SIST EN 62550:2017</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/88c8a085-58a3-41cc-aa25-1e962704e428/sist-en-62550-2017

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SPARE PARTS PROVISIONING

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International Standard IEC 62550 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 56: Dependability.

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56/1711/FDIS	56/1719/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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INTRODUCTION

Spare parts provisioning is the process for planning necessary spare parts under consideration of a customer's needs and requirements.

Proper planning and control of spare parts is a critical component of effective supportability. If the right parts are not available when needed for routine maintenance or repairs, downtime is prolonged. If too many spare parts are available, the enterprise absorbs excessive costs and the overhead of carrying inventory.

Spare part planning and supply to achieve business objectives are based on four goals:

- the right spare part;
- in the right quantity;
- at the right time;
- at the right place.

Spare parts provisioning is a prerequisite for all types of maintenance tasks, such as replacements and repairs. Spare parts for corrective maintenance tasks should be supplied at random intervals for steady state availability. It may take three to four repairs before steady state availability is reached. In this period repairs may be clustered, and the need can vary significantly over time. For preventive and on-condition maintenance, fixed intervals or approximately fixed intervals for replacement items may occur. Coordination of demand for spare parts with supply of spare parts at the required time is an important factor. Unavailable materials are one of the most cited reasons for delays in the completion of maintenance tasks.

The availability of spare parts is one lof 6the factors that impacts system downtime. Methodologies such as integrated logistic support (ILS) and its subsidiary logistic support analysis (LSA) provide necessary information for spare parts provisioning. This information includes system breakdown, maintenance concept, and supply concept. Spare part optimization will cover issues typically giving answers to questions such as:

- which spare parts should be stored within the maintenance organization or by a supplier?
- how many spare parts of each type should be stocked?

Spare part optimization is based on operations research methods and selected reliability methods and may be analytical or use Monte Carlo simulations. The optimization process aims at balancing the cost of holding spare parts against the probability and cost of spare part shortage.

Before spare parts can be ordered, procedures for procurement, administration and storage of required material should be specified. Additionally, a general supply concept should be compiled and specified.

Correct material supply procedures will guarantee that spare parts are ordered in time and delivered when requested. The procedures also include control of the repair of replacement parts as well as the monitoring of repair turn-around times. All organizations involved, from production to purchasing and storage, via maintenance, should have complete transparency about material availability and possible completion of the task. The planned material costs in the task should be compared with its consumption. These are then documented and form the basis of usage-controlled materials planning. With this process, inventory of spare parts can be optimized to meet availability requirements with minimum inventory levels.

This document is applicable to all industries where supportability has a major impact on the dependability of the item through its life cycle.

– 8 –

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SPARE PARTS PROVISIONING

1 Scope

This document describes requirements for spare parts provisioning as a part of supportability activities that affect dependability performance so that continuity of operation of products, equipment and systems for their intended application can be sustained.

This document is intended for use by a wide range of suppliers, maintenance support organizations and users and can be applied to all items.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses: (standards.iteh.ai)

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp.-aa25-

NOTE Some terms listed in IEC 60050-192 are also included here for the convenience of the reader.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1 consumables

any item which is expendable, may be regularly replaced and generally is not product specific

EXAMPLE Oil, grease, nuts, bolts and screws, gaskets, etc.

Note 1 to entry: Generally consumable items are relatively low cost.

3.1.2

corrective maintenance

maintenance carried out after fault detection to effect restoration

Note 1 to entry: Corrective maintenance of software invariably involves some modification.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-06]

3.1.3 failure

<of an item> loss of ability to perform as required

Note 1 to entry: A failure of an item is an event that results in a fault state of that item: see fault [IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-04-01].

Note 2 to entry: Qualifiers, such as catastrophic, critical, major, minor, marginal and insignificant, may be used to categorize failures according to the severity of consequences, the choice and definitions of severity criteria depending upon the field of application.

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- 9 -

Note 3 to entry: Qualifiers, such as misuse, mishandling and weakness, may be used to categorize failures according to the cause of failure.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-03-01]

3.1.4 indenture level

level of sub-division within a system hierarchy

EXAMPLE System, subsystem, assembly, and component.

Note 1 to entry: From the maintenance perspective, the indenture level depends upon various factors, including the complexity of the item's construction, the accessibility of sub items, skill level of maintenance personnel, test equipment facilities, and safety considerations.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-05]

3.1.5 integrated logistic support ILS

<of an item> management process to determine and co-ordinate the provision of all materials and resources required to meet the needs for operation and maintenance

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-30]

3.1.6 iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW subject being considered (standards.iteh.ai)

Note 1 to entry: The item may be an individual part, component, device, functional unit, equipment, subsystem, or SIST EN 62550:2017 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/88c8a085-58a3-41cc-aa25-

Note 2 to entry: The item may consist of bardware software, people of any combination thereof.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-01, modified — omission of internal references and Notes 3, 4 and 5]

3.1.7 level of maintenance maintenance level set of maintenance actions to be carried out at a specified indenture level

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-04]

3.1.8 line replaceable item LRI

replaceable hardware or software unit which can be replaced directly on the equipment by the user or by a maintenance support facility

Note 1 to entry: In some projects instead of LRI the term line replaceable unit (LRU) is applied.

3.1.9

maintenance

combination of all technical and management actions intended to retain an item in, or restore it to, a state in which it can perform as required

Note 1 to entry: Management is assumed to include supervision activities.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-01]

- 10 -

3.1.10 maintenance policy maintenance concept

definition of the maintenance objectives, line of maintenance, indenture levels, maintenance levels, maintenance support, and their interrelationships

Note 1 to entry: The maintenance policy provides the basis for maintenance planning, determining supportability requirements, and developing logistic support.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-02]

3.1.11 line of maintenance maintenance echelon

position in an organization where specified levels of maintenance are to be carried out

EXAMPLE 1st line - field; 2nd line - repair shop; and 3rd line - manufacturer's facility.

Note 1 to entry: The line of maintenance is characterized by the level of skill of the personnel, the facilities available, the location, etc.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-03]

3.1.12 maintenance support provision of resources to maintain an item DARD PREVIEW

Note 1 to entry: Resources include human resources, support equipment, materials and spare parts, maintenance facilities, documentation and information, and maintenance information systems.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-28]N 62550:2017

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3.1.13 le962704e428/sis maintenance action maintenance task sequence of elementary maintenance activities

EXAMPLE Fault localization, fault diagnosis, repair and function checkout.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-11]

3.1.14

non-repairable item

item that cannot, under given conditions, after a failure, be returned to a state in which it can perform as required

Note 1 to entry: The "given conditions" may include technical, economic and other considerations.

Note 2 to entry: An item that is non-repairable under some conditions may be repairable under other conditions.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-12]

3.1.15 obsolescence

transition from availability from the original manufacturer to unavailability or a permanent transition from operability to non-functionality due to external reasons

3.1.16 preventive maintenance

preventative maintenance

maintenance carried out to mitigate degradation and reduce the probability of failure

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[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-05, modified — deletion of Note1 to entry]

3.1.17

repairable item

item that can, under given conditions, after a failure, be returned to a state in which it can perform as required

Note 1 to entry: The "given conditions" may include technical, economic and other considerations.

Note 2 to entry: An item that is repairable under some conditions may be non-repairable under other conditions.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-11]

3.1.18

spare part

component or part, either non-repairable or repairable, from the associated bill of material used to maintain or repair machinery or equipment

3.1.19

stock position

any location where a spare part is foreseen to be inventoried

Note 1 to entry: The terms stock and inventory are generally interchangeable.

3.1.20

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW supportability

<of an item> ability to be supported to sustain the required availability with a defined operational profile and given logistic and maintenance resources

Note 1 to entry: Supportability of an item results from the inherent maintainability, combined with factors external to the item that affect the relative ease of providing the required maintenance and logistic support.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-31, modified — omission of internal reference]

3.1.21

system

<in dependability> set of interrelated items that collectively fulfil a requirement

Note 1 to entry: A system is considered to have a defined real or abstract boundary.

Note 2 to entry: External resources (from outside the system boundary) may be required for the system to operate.

Note 3 to entry: A system structure may be hierarchical, e.g. system, subsystem, component, etc.

Note 4 to entry: Conditions of use and maintenance should be expressed or implied within the requirement.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-03]

3.2 Abbreviated terms

- BOM Bill of material
- CS Communication system
- DCN Data communication network
- DTN Data transport network
- EBO Expected backorders
- FR Fill rate
- Integrated logistic support ILS
- IP Initial provisioning