MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

JSP 886
DEFENCE LOGISTICS SUPPORT CHAIN MANUAL

VOLUME 7
INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT

PART 8.03E
MAINTENANCE RECORD EXPLOITATION

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THE MASTER VERSION OF JSP 886 IS PUBLISHED ON THE DEFENCE INTRANET.

FOR TECHNICAL REASONS, EXTERNAL LINKS ON THIS INTERNET VERSION HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

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VERSION RECORD		
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1.0	20/06/11	Initial publication
1.1	18/08/11	Minor revisions; content unchanged.

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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO MAINTENANCE RECORD EXPLOITATION

INTRODUCTION

1.   Maintenance is all actions taken to retain equipment in or to restore it to a specified condition, including inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding and reclamation[1]. In order to ensure that appropriate maintenance is undertaken there is a need to:

a.   **Undertake Maintenance Design.** Identify what maintenance is required

b.   **Manage Maintenance.** Decide on when and where actual maintenance will be done

c.   **Conduct and Record Maintenance.** Undertake the maintenance and keep appropriate records

d.   **Exploit Maintenance Records.** Learn from experience to improve current maintenance or to improve maintenance of future products.

For most products it is advantageous to use a maintenance management system to record maintenance activities, this is shown schematically below

Figure 1: Maintenance Process
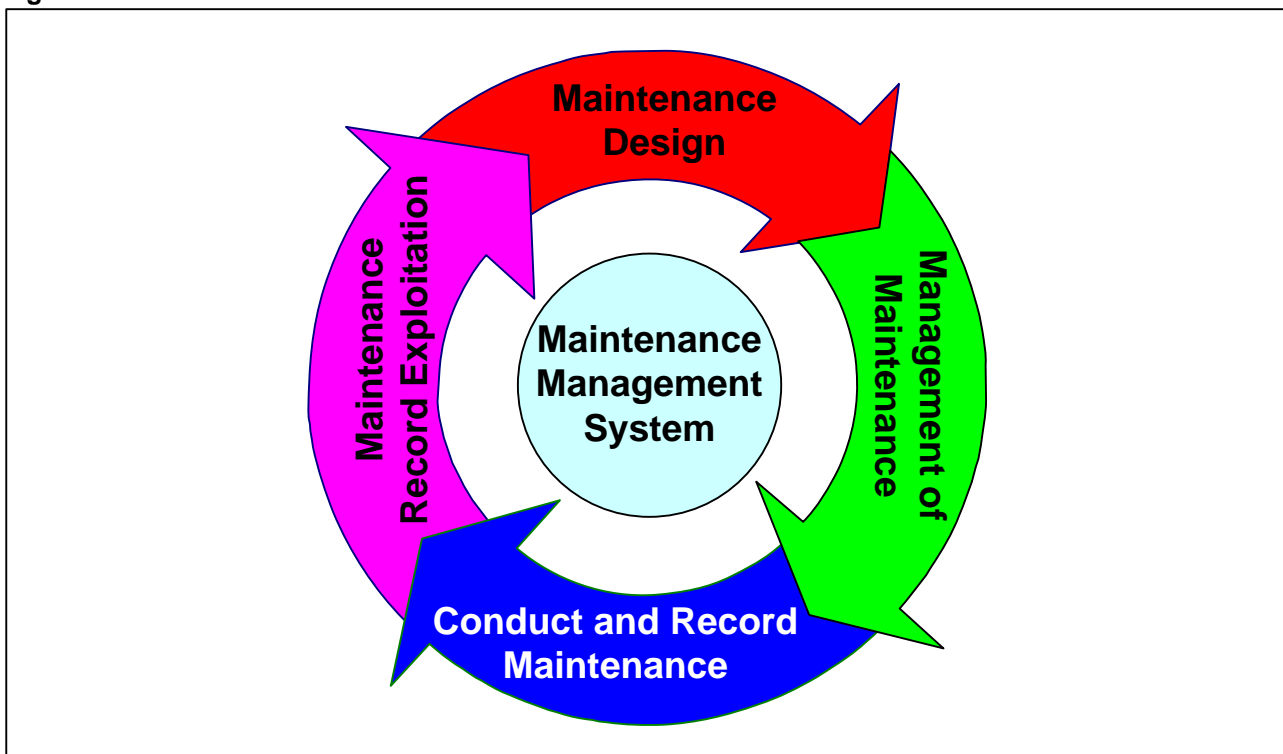
CONTEXT

1.   This part provides key points of policy and guidance on how maintenance records shall be exploited to improve the availability of items and reduce the operating cost.

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[1] Allied Administrative Publication-6 (AAP-6): NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions.

2.   The results of maintenance (including inspection) activities, when considered across a number of items and/or a period of time, improves our knowledge of the actual performance of the item, and hence allows the further optimisation of maintenance to improve availability and cost effectiveness. Additionally, these records are an invaluable design aid when developing new items.

POLICY

3.   On a regular basis (set during the design process), the maintenance records of an item shall be reviewed to decide if there is the potential to:

    a.   Improve the availability and reliability of the item.

    b.   Reduce the costs of maintenance.

    c.   Reduce the operational and/or safety related risks.

PRECEDENCE AND AUTHORITY

4.   Ownership of Logistics policy in support of the Logistics Process falls to the Assistant Chief of Defence Staff Logistics Operations (ACDS Log Ops) as Chief of Defence Materiel (CDM) Process Architect[2]. This role is exercised through the Defence Logistics Policy Working Group (DLPWG) and the Defence Logistics Steering Group (DLSG) reporting up to the Defence Logistics Board (DLB). It is against this governance framework that sponsorship[3] for R&M policy is delegated to Hd JSC SCM. PTs are required to assess and show compliance with key policies and governance as signposted by the SSE.

KEY PRINCIPLES

5.   At pre-set trigger points (ie numbers of events), review the records for all item types to understand if there is an issue which needs addressing, and ensure that the relevant action is taken. For critical items the trigger point maybe one event, for less critical items the number of events has to be judged against the amount of usage over a period of time.

6.   At pre-set trigger times (amount of use/calendar times as determined in the maintenance plan), review maintenance reports for the item to decide if the design of maintenance shall be investigated. For example, if maintenance records show less "wear" than expected, consideration shall be given to extending maintenance frequency – the actual decision shall be undertaken as a repeat of design of maintenance.

7.   More advanced maintenance approaches such as condition monitoring, still require review to ensure that the threshold levels set remain appropriate.

8.   All maintenance review activities shall balance the risk of failure against the uncertainty inherent in the maintenance records.

9.   Make the maintenance data available to other projects to assist the design of maintenance for those projects.

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[2] JSP899: Logistics Process – Roles and Responsibilities.

[3] Sponsor - The person responsible for the content, currency and publication of a JSP (as per letter of delegation). Responsibility established through Letters of Delegation (LoD), issued through the DLPWG chair and exercised through Terms of Reference

10.   On a pre-determined basis, consider the maintenance lessons learnt across similar projects and application to the item.

11.   Keep records of maintenance as required (quality, duration etc).

ASSOCIATED STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

12.   Reference and, if practical, link to the relevant publications involved.

   a.   JSP 886: Defence Logistics Support Chain Manual:

      (1)   Volume 7 Part 1: ILS Policy.

      (2)   Volume 7 Part 5: Management of Support Information.

      (3)   Volume 7 Part 8.03A Maintenance Planning.

      (4)   Volume 7 Part 8.03B Maintenance Design.

      (5)   Volume 7 Part 8.03C Management of Maintenance.

      (6)   Volume 7 Part 8.03D Conduct and Record Maintenance.

      (7)   Volume 7 Part 8.04: Reliability & Maintainability.

   b.   BR 1313 Maintenance Management in Surface Ships.

   c.   AESP 0200-A-090-013: DEME(Army) Engineering Standards.

   d.   JAP 100A-01: Military Aviation Engineering Policy, Regulation and Documentation.

   e.   DEFSTAN 00-600: Integrated Logistic Support. Requirements for MOD Projects.

OWNERSHIP

13.   The policy for Maintenance Record Exploitation is sponsored by DES JSC SCM-EngTLS.

   a.   Sponsor details:

      DES JSC SCM-EngTLS-RelA
      Elm 2A #4222, MOD Abbey Wood, BRISTOL BS32 8JH
      Tel: Mil: 9679 37755, Civ: 03067 937755

   b.   Document Editor:

      DES JSC SCM-SCPol Editorial Team
      Cedar 1A #3139, MOD Abbey Wood, BRISTOL BS32 8JH
      Tel: Mil: 9679 82700, Civ: 030679 82700