ABSTRACT

PT Dirgantara Indonesia is a company engaged in the field of air transport in Indonesia. Production activity in the PT Dirgantara Indonesia demanding the machine to always operate properly. Milacron Cincinnati F machines are often damaged and has high downtime in the Machining. This leads to low levels of availability of machines in the Department of machining.

Overall Equipment Effectiveness method is required to measure and know the performance and level of effectiveness of the machines. In the Overall Equipment Effectiveness calculation performed to find out the value of availability, performance rate, and the rate of quality product from a machine. Another thing that is done in the method of the Overall Equipment Effectiveness is an examination of the factors of the six big losses to know the factor what caused the value of Overall Equipment Effectiveness is low. Another method used is to use the methods of the Life Cycle Cost. Life Cycle Cost is used to know the amount of the maintenance crew and the retirement age are optimal from a machine. To get the optimal total Life Cycle Cost, it takes the processing costs with the method of Life Cycle Cost. These costs i.e., sustaining cost and acquisition cost.

Based on the method of Life Cycle Cost obtained a value of Life Cycle Cost low of Rp. 22,874,067,246 optimum the machine age that is 12 years, and the amount of the maintenance crew as much as 5 people. Based on the calculation method of the Overall Equipment Effectiveness, the Overall Equipment Effectiveness value Cincinnati Milacron machine F of 67,25%, if seen those results are still far from the standard set by Japan Institute of Plant Maintenance amounted to 85%. Of the six big losses it is known that the most influential factor against a decline in the effectiveness of Milacron Cincinnati machine F is factored idling and minor stoppages, i.e. with a percentage of 42%.

Keywords – Life Cycle Cost, Overall Equipment Effectiveness, Six Big Losses