

## **ABSTRACT**

*PT. XYZ is a company engaged in pharmaceutical manufacturing. The production process at PT. XYZ is very complex, so it is very important to maintain the maintenance and care of the machines at PT. XYZ, one of which is the Blizter Packaging machine. Where it is necessary to evaluate the performance improvement of the machine on the packaging blitzer machine to increase the effectiveness and quality of the product. In order to evaluate the performance of the packaging machine, blitzer is carried out using the Total Productive Maintenance (TPM), Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) method and the analysis of six big losses. The purpose of this study is to determine the Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) value of the Packaging blitzer machine, to determine the six big losses that affect the effectiveness of the Packaging blitzer machine and to analyze machine maintenance procedures and the application of TPM and analyze the design proposal to improve effectiveness of the packaging blitzer machine at PT. XYZ.. Based on the calculation of the Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) value for the Blizter packaging machine from January to December 2021, an average of 69.1% was obtained, which value did not meet the global standards set by the Japanese Institute of Plant Maintenance (JIPM). The low value of Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) is influenced by the value of the most dominant losses, namely reduce speed losses by 28%. Based on the fishbone diagram, the high value of these losses affects the performance efficiency of the machine caused by human, machine, material, and method factors. Based on the application design that has been made this application aims to simplify the calculation of the Total Productive Maintenance (TPM), Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) and six big losses methods. This application uses Microsoft excel to make it more accessible and simpler.*

*Key Word : Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE), six big losses, Mesin Packaging Blizter, Total Productive Maintenance (TPM)*