



Run @ Rate / OEE Analysis

Part #:

Supplier:

Location:

Revision:

Supplier #:

Supplier Quoted Production Rate: per Hour
 per Day

Number of Machines Available:

Number of Molds Available:

Number of Cavities per Mold:

Planned Run Date: Planned Hours to Run:

Planned Shifts:

Planned Downtime: Minutes

Reason(s) for Planned Downtime:

Results

Date: Actual Shifts:

Actual Minutes: Enter Start Time From: To:

Actual Downtime: Minutes

Detail Downtime (Planned/Unplanned):

Total Produced: Total Rejected: ACTUAL

Comments:

Supplier Run@Rate Recommendation:

Actions	Responsible	Due Date	Status

Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE)

Shift Length	Hours	0	Minutes
Breaks	Breaks		Minutes Each
Lunch Break	Breaks		Minutes Each
Down Time	Minutes		Minutes Total
Ideal Run Rate	Pieces per Minute		
Total Pieces			
Reject Pieces			

Planned Production Time	Shift Length - Breaks		Minutes
Operating Time	Planned Production Time - Down Time		Minutes
Good Pieces	Total Pieces - Reject Pieces	0	Minutes

Availability	Operating Time / Planned Production Time	
Performance	(Total Pieces / Operating Time) / Ideal Run Rate	
Quality	Good Pieces / Total Pieces	
Overall OEE	Availability x Performance x Quality	

OEE
OPTIONAL

SDI/Daicol Disposition:



SDE/QE Signature

Date

PASS	ACCEPT	OPTIONAL		
REJECT	REJECT	REQUIRED		

The Formulas			
As described in World Class OEE , the OEE calculation is based on three factors:			
Availability			
Availability takes into account Down Time Loss , and is calculated as:			
$Availability = Operating Time / Planned Production Time$			
Performance			
Performance takes into account Speed Loss , and is calculated as:			
$Performance = Ideal Cycle Time / (Operating Time / Total Pieces)$			
Ideal Cycle Time is the minimum cycle time that you can achieve.			
Since Run Rate is the reciprocal of Cycle Time, Performance can also be calculated as:			
$Performance = (Total Pieces / Operating Time) / Ideal Run Rate$			
Performance is capped at 100%, to ensure that if an operator produces more than the ideal run rate, the performance is not over 100%.			
Quality			
Quality takes into account Quality Loss , and is calculated as:			
$Quality = Good Pieces / Total Pieces$			
OEE			
OEE takes into account all three OEE Factors , and is calculated as:			
$OEE = Availability \times Performance \times Quality$			
It is very important to recognize that improving OEE is not a simple task.			
OEE Factor	Shift 1	Shift 2	
Availability	90.00%	95.00%	
Performance	95.00%	95.00%	
Quality	99.50%	96.00%	
OEE	85.10%	86.60%	
Superficially, it may appear that the second shift is performing better than the first shift.			
The beauty of OEE is not that it gives you one magic number, but that it gives you a clear picture of what is going on.			
Example OEE Calculation			
The table below contains hypothetical shift data, to illustrate the calculation.			
Item	Data		
Shift Length	8 hours = 480 min.		
Short Breaks	2 @ 15 min. = 30 min.		
Meal Break	1 @ 30 min. = 30 min.		
Down Time	47 minutes		
Ideal Run Rate	60 pieces per minute		

Total Pieces	19,271 pieces			
Reject Pieces	423 pieces			
Planned Production Time				
	420			
	= 420 minutes			
Operating Time				
	373			
	= 373 minutes			
Good Pieces				
	= 19,271 - 423			
	= 18,848 pieces			
Availability				
	= 373 minutes / 420 minutes			
	= 0.8881 or 88.81%			
Performance				
	= (19,271 pieces / 373 minutes) / 60 pieces per minute			
	= 0.8611 or 86.11%			
Quality				

	= 18,848 / 19,271 pieces			
	= 0.9780 or 97.80%			
OEE				
	= 0.8881 x 0.8611 x 0.9780			
	= 0.7479 or 74.79%			