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APPLICATION OF MODERN PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

TECHNIQUES TO MAINTENANCE FROM THE

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES POINT OF VIEW

by

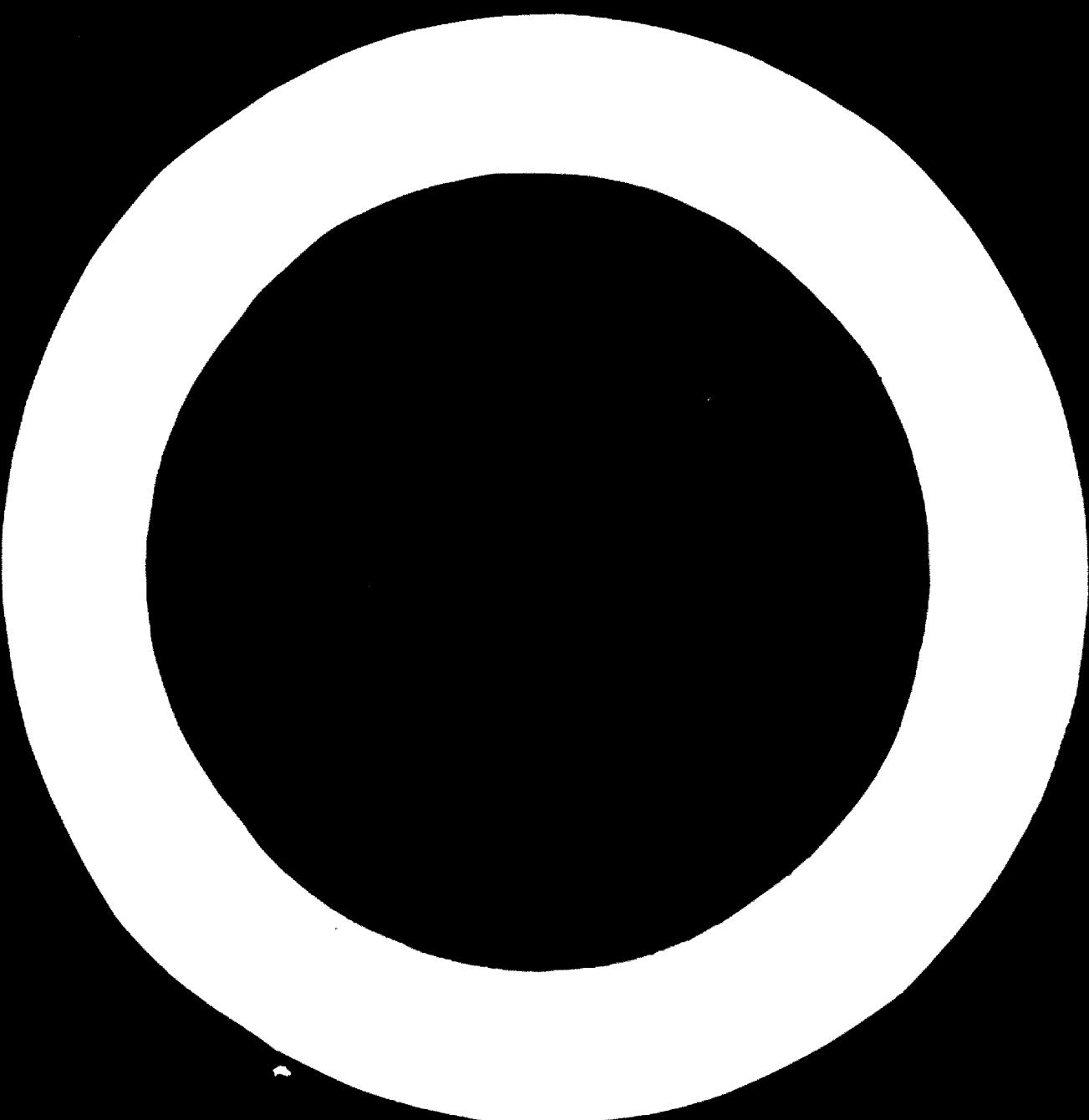
Seiichi Sakakibara

Organized in co-operation with the Government of Japan and the Japan Management Association (JMA).

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1. Outline of Overseas KD Activities

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd started its KD exports on a full scale about 10 years ago, and the number of vehicles shipped knock-down has recently passed the 350,000 mark. Nissan's engineers are helping local workers manufacture Datsun cars and vehicles at 27 plants in 22 countries, mostly developing nations.

Allow me to give you a brief outline of Nissan's KD export operations revolving around local government policy.

Nissan's KD export destinations can be broken down into five groups. Far East, Latin America, Oceania, Africa and Middle East. Car exports to these destinations began in completely built-up form. Even today, many countries import fully assembled vehicles. But, a number of nations are now adopting increasingly rigid import quota systems and some of them have ever placed a ban on fully assembled vehicles. These measures are aimed at promoting of industries, increasing employment, reducing foreign exchange drain, and expanding the national economy. In certain countries, governmental regulations provide for a percentage of domestic content and also prescribe that a part of vehicles and parts thus manufactured be shipped abroad to earn foreign currency. Several countries such as those of LAFTA ( Latin America Free Trade Association ) and the Andes Group are now trying to secure closer regional economic co-operation.. by supplying each other with necessary automotive parts.

Thus, it is absolutely necessary to continue our export activities with every regard to the respective country's automotive policy, actual over-all situation and national interest, based on the true spirit of international cooperation.

Our Nucleus Plant Assembly Plants

NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.  
EXPORT ENGINEERING DEPT.

Region	Destination	F.D.I. As of 1968	Capital (\$)	Employees	Assembly Car Model	Monthly Production (Units)	Remarks	
P A R E S T	Taiwan	NSK AUTOMOTIVE LTD.	1965-1-6	976	1,740	510, 1200, 1300, T30	1,500	
		THE CHINESE AUTOMOTIVE TECH. CO., LTD.	1967-1	135	800	620	4,000	
		FRANCE MOTOR CO., LTD.	1965-1-7	36	2,30	730	150	
		Thailand	STEAM MOTORS & STEEL CO. LTD.	1962-1-5	46	100	610, 630, 620, T30	150
		Philippines	PRINCE MOTOR COMPANY LTD.	1965-1-7	1	50	610, 630, 620	100
		India	GOV. OF INDIA MIN. OF DEFENSE	1965-1-7	205	230	610, 630	300
		Indonesia	P.T. INDONESIA TRADING CO., LTD.	1969-1-7	21	150	610, 630, 620	150
		N. Laykia	TAN CHONG & SONS MOTOR CO.	1965-1-9	52	800	810, 110, 620	500
		Singapore	SINGAPORE NISSAN MOTOR CO.	1968-1-2	68	80	630	# SWEDISH MOTOR ASSOCIATION
	MIDDLE A S T R A L I A E A S T	Iran	ZAYAD CO., LTD.	1969-1-7	130	400	610, 630	Nissan & Local
A F R I C A	Australia	NISSAN MOTOR CO. AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.	1961-1-9	97	1,000	810, 630	2,000	
	New Zealand	NISSAN MOTOR WEST. LTD.	1962-1-2	85	—	810, 630, 620	600	
	South Africa	DAISIN MOTOR VEHICLE DURBAN	1968-1-6	74	1,000	810, 510, 230, 620 620, 700, 810	3,000	
		Ghana	JAPAN MOTOR TRADING CO. LTD.	1966-1-12	39	60	810, 620	80
		Algo Parts LTD.	1970-1-1	21	50	610, 720	60	
E U R O P E	Portugal	ENTERPOSTO COMERCIAL DE AUTOMOVILES	1968-1-1	200	(900)	810, 510, 230, 620 620, 610	# NOVAUTO	
	Ireland	THE BRITAIN GROUP	1971-1	192	800	610, 630	250	
C E N T R A L & S O U T H A M E R I C A	Mexico	NISSAN MEXICANA S.A. DE C.V.	1961-1-9	1,307	1,500	610, 630	3,000	
	Peru	NISSAN MOTOR DEL PERU S.A.	1966-1-6	31	380	610, 620	600	
	Chile	INDUSTRIAS NISSAN MOTOR CHILE S.A.	1962-1-9	62	250	630	200	
	Venezuela	ENSAMBLADORA CARABOBO C.A.	1965-1-6	110	150	60	150	
	Bolivia	DISTRIBUIDORA NISSAN (BOLIVIA) S.A.	1968-1-11	29	50	780	30	
	Costa Rica	AGENCIA DATSON CIA COMERCIAL ALZENMAN LTD. MOTOR CENTRO S.A.	1966-1-10	—	—	810, 620	50	
	Trinidad & Tobago	NEAL & NASSY INDUSTRIES LTD.	1971-1-3	7	—	610, 630	40	
	Nicaragua	DISTRIBUIDORA DATSON S.A.	1966-1-1	35	40	780	10	

Note : ① Capital with \* is owned by  
the firms listed in the  
"Remarks" column unless  
otherwise indicated. If no  
totally subscribed.  
In the "Remarks" column, the  
firm with # is actually in  
charge of production.

(1) Car Models

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 230 ... Nissan Cedric       | 780 ... Nissan Truck       |
| 510 ... Datsun Blue Bird    | 620 ... Datsun Truck       |
| 610 ... Datsun Blue Bird L  | 720 ... Nissan Hemi        |
| 610U... Datsun Sunny        | 626S... Nissan Caball      |
| KB110... Datsun Sunny Coupe | 1140... Nissan Junior      |
| 610 ... Nissan Cherry       | 1120... Datsun Sunny Truck |
|                             | 587J... Nissan Carrier     |
|                             | 60J... Nissan Patrol       |

## 2. The System of Engineering Maintenance at Nissan Mexicana

### 2-1. General View of Nissan Mexicana

#### 2-1-1. Land and Building

Nissan Mexicana S. A. de C. V. has its head office in Manacar, Insurgentes streets, Mexico City where their personnel, accounting, purchasing and liaison departments are located. The Service Center is in Churubusco and the assembly plants in Cuernavaca city, State of Morelos, about 100 km south of Mexico City. The plants, standing 1,500 m above sea-level, occupy a total land area of 400,000 square meters, the largest Industrial Park in Cuernavaca. One third of the site, approximately 160,000 square meters, is actually utilized.

Main Plant		25,100 sq. mtrs.
CKD Parts Depot	3 Buildings	10,400
Local Parts Depot		4,250
Export Parts Depot		2,750
Subsidiary Material Depot	2 Buildings	2,000
Service Parts Depot		3,000
Experimental Plant		360
Cafeteria		1,310
Office		2,700
<hr/>		
Total		51,860 sq. mtrs.

The building of plants and depots were entirely designed and constructed by the Mexican company.

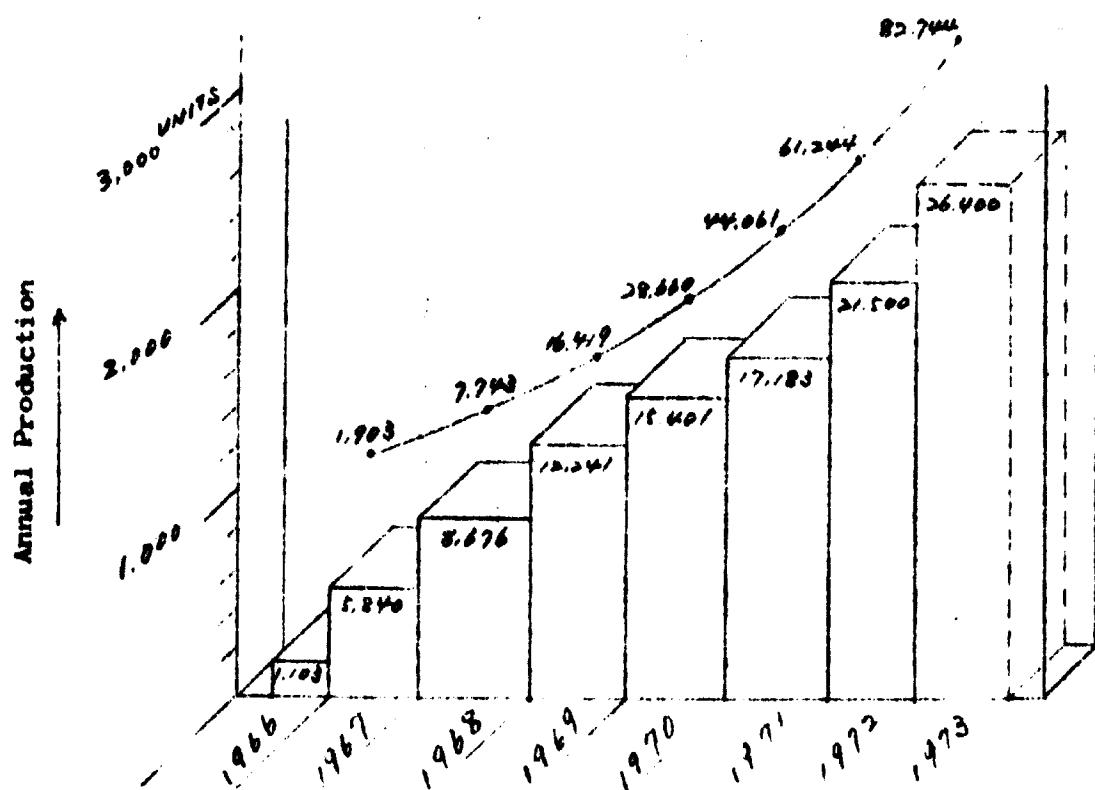
#### 2-1-2. Facilities

The machine tools were all imported from Japan. The welding machines were mostly made in Japan, but in recent years more and more Mexican-made machines, such as transformers and timers have been utilized. All assembly facilities are Mexican-made except the tester line.

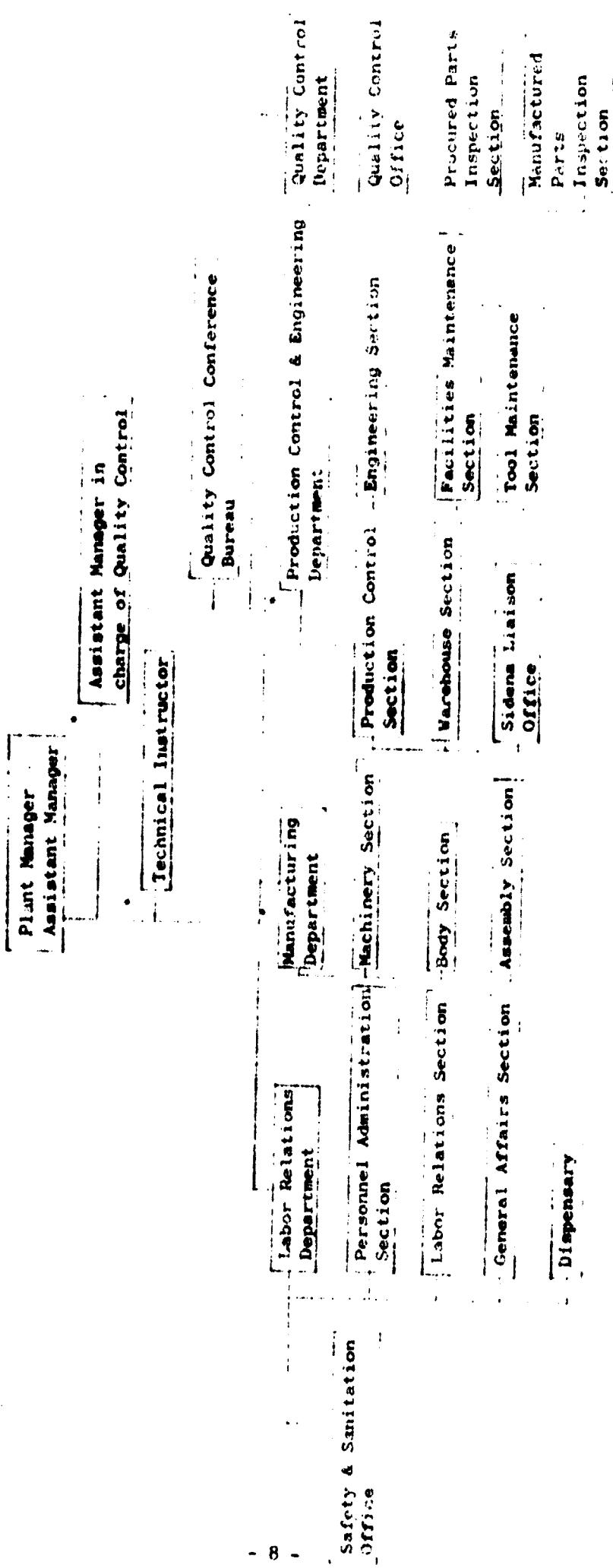
### 2-1-3. Growth of Production

Since July 25, 1966 when the first Datsun car rolled off the line of our plant in Mexico, the production has shown a steady growth and reached 2,000 cars a month in May 1972.

Feb. 9, 1968	Accumulative production	10,000 units
April 26, 1969	" "	20,000 "
Jan. 30, 1970	" "	30,000 "
Sept. 13, 1970	" "	40,000 "
March 22, 1971	" "	50,000 "
Sept. 20, 1971	" "	60,000 "
April 9, 1972	" "	70,000 "
Aug. 25, 1972	" "	80,000 "



2-1-4. Plant Organization



Note: --Personnel from Nissan Tokyo

2-1-5. Number of Employees

Cuernavaca Plant ..... approximately 1,400 persons  
Technical Service Dept.  
Sales Dept.  
Accounting & Finance Dept. } ..... approximately 200 persons  
Design Dept., etc.  
Total work Force ..... approximately 1,600 persons  
Of these, permanent labours number approximately 900 persons  
All inspectors, materials handlers, maintenance people, and warehouse  
keepers are retained on a contract basis.

Average age of plant employees: 23.5 years old

Average length of service: 2.8 years

20% ..... more than 5 years

40% ..... more than 3 years

40% ..... less than 2 years

Their educational levels are equivalent to second-year junior high  
school on the average.

Most of them live around Cuernavaca. However, some of them commute  
as far as 30 km to work.

The Japanese staff at the plant usually consists of 3 managers, 4  
interpreters and from 3 to 5 technical instructors.

**2-2. Facilities Maintenance Section**

**2-2-1. Job description**

- 1) Purchasing arrangement, repair and maintenance of production facilities and machines.
- 2) Purchasing arrangement, repair and maintenance of assembly machines.
- 3) Arrangement of repair, maintenance service and spare parts.
- 4) Operation and maintenance of compressor room.
- 5) Supply and control of electricity.
- 6) Operation of water supply, water pumps and well pumps.
- 7) Equipping of paint shop facilities.
- 8) Purchase and maintenance of welding machines, gun timers and etc.

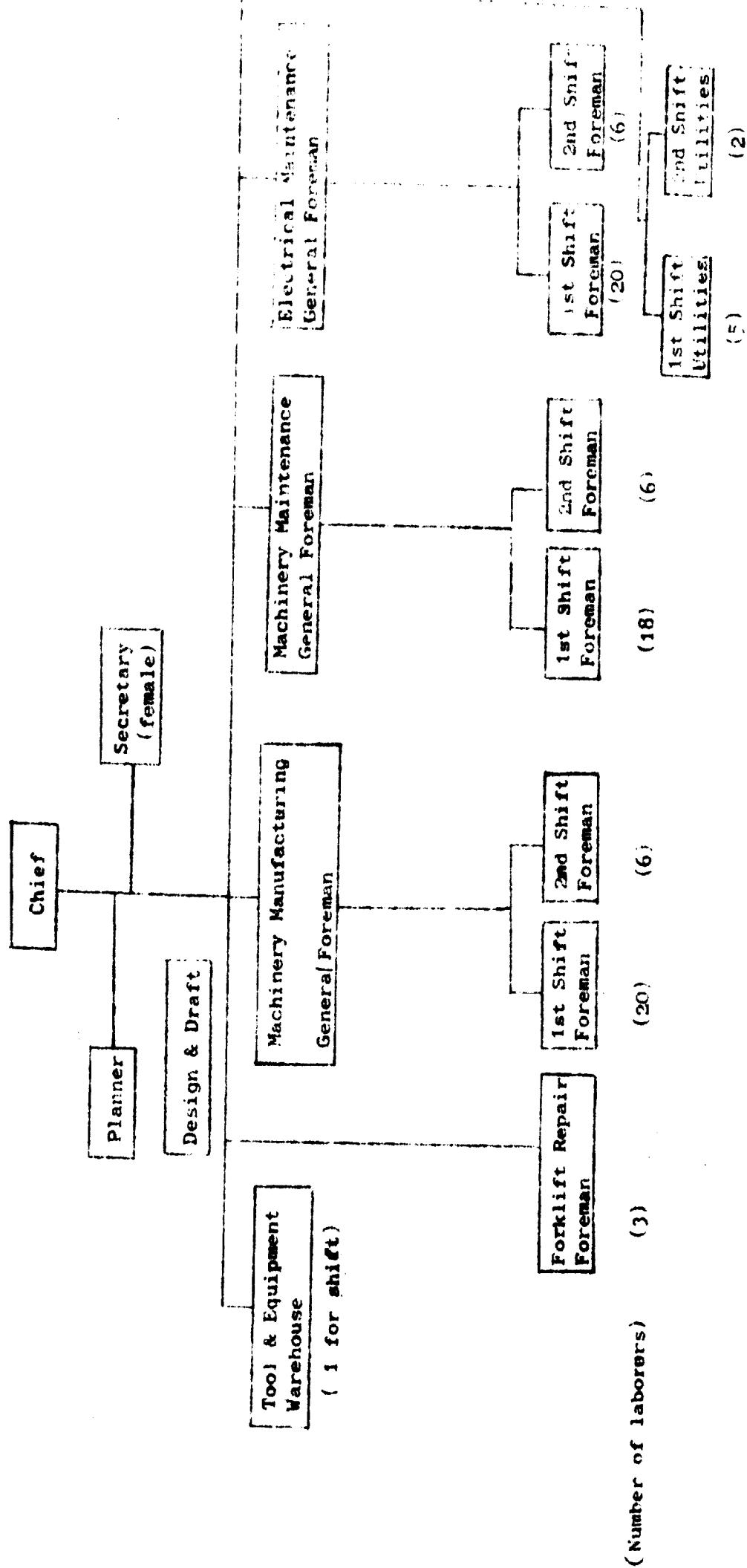
**2-2-2. Number of employees ( As of the end of 1972 )**

Labors: 86

In the following organizational chart, general foremen of Machinery Maintenance and Electric Maintenance are college graduate engineers.

More than 80 % of the reconstruction, wiring, plumbing and other work in the plant is done by the following organization and personnel.

Organization of Facilities Maintenance Section



## 2-2-3. Labor Relations

### a) General Conditions

- a-1. All workers including foremen are members of the Union by contract.
- a-2. There are five wage levels divided according to function: Level 1 is the highest and 5 is the lowest.
- a-3. The level of wages is decided according to the function and the job.

#### Example of job level "5a" (in case of apprentice)

Class	function	requirement for qualification
	-to repair elements of all machines. (bearing, joints, rotating parts,etc.)	<u>School career</u> Finish junior high school
	-ability with all kinds of manual tools	<u>Knowledge</u>
	-to assist all workers belonging to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.	All kinds of welding, manual tooling and lubricating.
Machine Maintenance apprentice	<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Experience</u>
5a	-to accomplish assigned work exactly, promptly and completely.	Similar work over one year.
	-to be careful not to damage tools and machines.	<u>Job Record</u> Good attendance and no record of accidents.

### b) Promotion

Promotion does not depend entirely on seniority.

c) Wages

Wages are decided on the basis of the level of work ( Grade 1 through Grade 5 ), class of work ( e.g. electricity, machine ) etc.

Incompetent employees find it difficult to get higher salaries or promotions even though they have long experience.

Employees are requested to develop themselves to meet requirements for their respective qualifications. The qualifications they obtain after joining the company are evaluated as important.

d) EXAMPLES OF JOB LEVER (ORIGINAL IN SPANISH)

DEPARTAMENTO DE INGENIERIA DE PLANTA

CLASE	PUESTO	FUNCIONES	REQUISITOS		CUBRIR REQUISITOS
			EXAMEN PARA PASAR A LA SIGUIENTE CLASE.	EXAMEN PARA PASAR A LA SIGUIENTE CLASE.	
AUXILIAR	REPARAR TODA CLASE DE PARTES MECANICAS ELEMENTALES (CONEXIONES, CHUMACERAS, RODAJES ).	ESCOLARIDAD: SECUNDARIA. CONOCIMIENTOS ELEMENTALES: DE 1.a.			
MANTENIMIENTO	MANEJAR TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS DE MANO.	- DE TODA CLASE DE SOLDADURA. - DE TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS. - DE LICUACION EN GENERAL.			
MECANICO	AYUDAR EN TODO TIPO DE TRABAJOS A LOS OPERADORES DE 3a. Y 2a. CLASE. ASI COMO A LOS AUXILIARES DE 1.a.	EXPERIENCIA: MINIMO 1 (UN) AÑO EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES.	CAPACITACION: 1 (UN) AÑO MINIMO EN ESTE PUESTO.		
	RESPONSABILIDADES	- EJECUTAR CON EXACTITUD, PRONTITUD Y LIMPIEZA TODOS LOS TRABAJOS QUE SE LES ENCOMIENDE.	- ANTECEDENTES DENTRO DE PLANTA (EN CASO DE QUE LAS VACANTES SEAN OCUPADAS POR PERSONAL DE LA MISMA).		
		- CLIPAR QUE TODAS LAS HERRAMIENTAS QUE MANEJEN NO SUFRIAN DANOS NI PERDIDAS.	- ASISTENCIA Y PUNTUALIDAD BUENAS.		
		- NO TENER INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTES DE TRABAJO.	- NO TENER INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTES DE TRABAJO.		
5a	AUXILIAR	REPARACIONES ELEMENTALES DE CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS EN MÁQUINAS HERRAMIENTAS. MANEJAR TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS DE MANO NECESARIAS.	ESCOLARIDAD: SECUNDARIA. CONOCIMIENTOS ELEMENTALES: DE ELECTRICIDAD.		
	MANTENIMIENTO	- CAMBIAR FUSIBLES Y LAMPARAS EN CASO NECESARIO.	- DE TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS. - DE SOLDADURA.		
	ELECTRICO	- MANEJAR TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS DE MANO QUE SE UTILIZAN EN LA REPARACION DE CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS.	EXPERIENCIA: MINIMO 1 (UN) AÑO EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES.		
		- AYUDAR EN TODOS LOS TRABAJOS A LOS ELECTRICISTAS DE 3a. Y 2a. CLASE.. ASI COMO A LOS AUXILIARES DE 4a.	CAPACITACION: 1 (UN) AÑO MINIMO EN ESTE PUESTO.		
		- SABER MANEJAR EL ANALIZADOR DE CIRCUITOS.	- ANTECEDENTES DENTRO DE PLANTA (EN CASO DE QUE LAS VACANTES SEAN OCUPADAS POR PERSONAL DE LA MISMA).		
			- ASISTENCIA Y PUNTUALIDAD BUENAS.		

CUBRIR REQUISITOS:  
DE 4a.

ESCOLARIDAD:  
MÍNIMA SECUNDARIA TERMINADA.  
CONOCIMIENTOS:  
SOLDADURA AUTÓGENA Y ELÉCTRICA.  
ELEMENTALES:  
- AJUSTES SOBRE MÁQUINAS Y HERRAMIENTAS.  
- ELEMENTALES DE CALCULO DE TUBERIA.  
- ELEMENTALES DE DIBUJO TÉCNICO LINEAL.

AUXILIAR  
MANEJAR  
- REPARAR TODA CLASE DE PARTES MECÁNICAS  
- EFECTUAR INSTALACIONES DE AIRE Y AGUA.  
MANEJAR CORRECTAMENTE TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS DE MANO.  
- MANEJAR NIVEL DE BURBUJA CON APROXIMACIÓN DE 0.05 MM/MTS.  
- CONOCER Y MANEJAR EL MANOMETRO. VER --

CUBRIR REQUISITOS:  
DE 4a.

EXPERIENCIA:  
MÍNIMO 1 (UN) AÑO EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES.  
CAPACITACION:  
- 1 (UN) AÑO MÍNIMO EN ESTE PUESTO.  
ANTecedentes:  
ANTICEDENTES DENTRO DE PLANTA ( EN CASO DE QUE LAS VACANTES SEAN OCUPADAS POR PERSONAL DE LA MISMA:  
- ASISTENCIA Y PUNTUALIDAD BUENAS.  
- NO TENER INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTES DE TRABAJO.

ESCOLARIDAD:  
MÍNIMA SECUNDARIA TERMINADA.  
CONOCIMIENTOS:  
SOLDADURA AUTÓGENA Y ELÉCTRICA.  
ELEMENTALES:  
- AJUSTES SOBRE MÁQUINAS Y HERRAMIENTAS.  
- ELEMENTALES DE CALCULO DE TUBERIA.  
- ELEMENTALES DE DIBUJO TÉCNICO LINEAL.

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AUXILIAR  
MANEJAR  
- EJECUTAR ORDENES DE TRABAJO SENCILLAS.  
- AYUDAR A LOS MECÁNICOS, RECTIFICADORES  
PRESADORES, TORNEROS Y A LOS AUXILIARES  
PES DE 4a. EN TODAS LAS LABORES PROPIAS  
DE ESTA SECCION.  
- MANEJAR TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS NECESARIAS.  
RESPONSABILIDADES:  
- REALIZAR TODOS LOS TRABAJOS ENCOMENDADOS CON EXACTITUD, LIMPIEZA Y PRONTITUD.  
- CUIDAR QUE TODAS LAS HERRAMIENTAS QUE SE MANEJAN NO SUFRAN DAÑOS NI PERDIDAS.

ESCOLARIDAD:  
BAJO.

MANEJAR  
- EFECTUAR TODOS LOS TRABAJOS ENCOMENDADOS CON EXACTITUD, LIMPIEZA Y PRONTITUD.  
- CUIDAR QUE TODAS LAS HERRAMIENTAS QUE SE MANEJAN NO SUFRAN DAÑOS NI PERDIDAS.

- LUBRICACION EN GENERAL Y SE CORRECTA APLICAR
  - AVIUDAR EN TODO TIPO DE TRABAJOS A LOS MECANICOS DE 1a. Y 2a. CLASE.
  - RESPONSABILIDADES:
    - EJECTAR TODOS LOS TRABAJOS ENCOMENDADOS CON EXACTITUD, LIMPIEZA Y TIEMPO FINESTRA.
    - AVIUDAR Y REPARAR LAS HERRAMIENTAS Y SI SE DANIEGUE NO SIRVAN DAVANT NI REPETIDAS VECES.
  - Efectuar todo tipo de trabajos en maquinaria y sistemas.
  - FILTRAR CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS EN MAQUINARIAS HERRAMIENTAS.
  - SODRAR CLANDO DE NECESARIO EN INSTALACIONES ELÉCTRICAS.
  - NAMEJAR TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS DE VANO ASI COMO EL ANALIZADOR DE CIRCUITOS; VOLMETRO; TACOMETRO; MEGGER; SISTEMA DE BIFIDELA CON APROXIMACION DE 0,05 MMANTS.; PIE DE REED; MICROMETRO; TERMOMETRO DE CONTACTO; ASPIERNETFO; SECIONADORES.
  - Efectuar conexiones en Raja tensión.
  - AVIUDAR EN TODO TIPO DE TRABAJOS A LOS MECANICOS DE 1a. Y 2a. CLASE.
  - HERRAMIENTAS AFFECTADAS Y SE ALMACENAN CORRECTAMENTE.
  - INSTALACIONES NEUMATICAS E HIDRÁULICAS.
  - HERRAMIENTAS AFFECTADAS Y SE ALMACENAN CORRECTAMENTE.
  - EXPERIENCIA:
  - MINIMO 3 (TRES) AÑOS EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES A LOS DE 5a. CLASL.
  - 1 (UN) AÑO EN SOLDADURA EN FIERRO VIEJO.
  - CAPACITACIONES:
  - POR LO MENOS 3 (TRES) AÑOS EN ESTE PESO.
  - ANTECELENTES DENTRO DE PLANTA (EN CASO DE QUEDAS VACANTES SIAN OBTENIDAS POP FERIA AL DE LA MISMA).
  - ASISTENCIA Y PUNTUALIDAD INTRADAFECTOS.
  - NO HABER INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTES DE MARCA J.C.
  - ESCOLARIDAD:
  - MINIMO SECUNDARIA TERMINADA.
  - CONOCIMIENTOS:
  - POR LO MENOS POSITIVAS EN LAS ÁREAS DE ELECTRICIDAD INDUSTRIAL, CONOCIMIENTOS DE CALCULO, CABLES, TUBERIAS E INTERRUPTORES.
  - EN UNIDADES DE MEDICION Y CONVERSIÓN DEL SISTEMA INGLES AL METRICO.
  - EXPERIENCIA:
  - MINIMO 1 (UN) AÑO EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES A LOS AUXILIARES DE 5a.
  - (DOS) AÑOS EN EL MANTO DE TODA CLASE DE HERRAMIENTAS.

ARTICLES

- ESCOLARIDAD:

  - MINIMO SECUNDARIA HERMANAS.
  - CONOCIMIENTOS
  - POBLACIONES EQUITABLES AÑO ANG DE BACHILLERATO.
  - TRICIDAD INDUSTRIAL.
  - NOCIONES DE CALCULO, CARIOS, TUBERIAS E INTERRUPTORES.
  - EN UNIDADES DE MEDICION Y CONVERSIÓN DEL SISTEMA INGLÉS AL SEPTICO.
  - EXPERIENCIA:
  - MINIMO 4 (4) AÑO EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES A LOS AUXILIARES DE 5a.
  - (DOS) AÑOS EN EL MANTENIMIENTO DE HERRAMIENTAS.

- RESPONSABILIDADES:
- EJECUTAR CON EXACTITUD, PRONTITUD Y LIMPIEZA TODOS LOS TRABAJOS QUE SE LE ENCONTRANDE.
  - CUIDAR QUE TODAS LAS HERRAMIENTAS QUE SE MANEJEN AL IGUAL QUE LOS APARATOS NO SUFRAN DAÑOS NI PERDIDAS.
  - AUXILIAR - EJECUTAR TODAS LAS ORDENES DE TRABAJO SENCILLAS.
  - MANTENIMIENTO - ATENDER A LOS MECANICOS, RECTIFICADORES FRESAORES, TORNEROS DE 3a. Y 2a. CLASE EN TODAS LAS LABORES PROPIAS DE ESTA SECCION. (CORTES DE MATERIAL).
  - HERRAMENTAJ - MANEJAR TODO TIPO DE HERRAMIENTAS DE MANO ADECUADAMENTE.
  - EFECTUAR TRAZOS DE CONSTRUCCION DE PIEZAS SENCILLAS.
  - MANEJAR CORRECTAMENTE EL VERNIER, MICROMETRO, PARCIMETRO, E INDICADORES DE CARATULA.
  - SOLDAR EN FIERRO NEGRO.
- RESPONSABILIDADES:
- EFECTUAR TODOS LOS TRABAJOS ENCOMENDADOS CON EXACTITUD, LIMPIEZA Y BUEN FUNCIONAMIENTO.
  - CUIDAR QUE TODAS LAS HERRAMIENTAS QUE SE MANEJEN NO SUFRIAN DANOS NI PERDIDAS

- CAPACITACION:
- POR LO MENOS 3 (TRES) AÑOS EN ESTE PUESTO.
  - ANTECEDENTES DENTRO DE PLANTA (EN CASO DE QUE LAS VACANTES SEAN OCUPADAS POR PERSONAL DE LA MISMA):
  - ASISTENCIA Y PUNTUALIDAD EXCELENTE.
  - NO TENER INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTES DE TRABAJO.

- CUBRIR REQUISITOS
- DE: 3a.
- ESCOLARIDAD:
- MINIMA SECUNDARIA TERMINADA.
- CONOCIMIENTOS:
- SOLIDARIA ELECTRICA Y AUTOGENA.
  - INSTRUMENTACION (REFERENTE A MEDICION, CALIBRACION, Y TORNERIAS PARA CONSTRUCCION DE JIGS Y ACCESORIOS DE MAQUINAS Y HELIGRAMENTAS).
  - DE DIBUJO TECNICO LINEAL (GEOMETRIA Y TRIGONOMETRIA).
  - EN LECTURA DE PLANOS MECANICOS Y EN UNIDADES PARA CONVERSIÓN.
  - EXPERIENCIA:
  - EN LECTURA DE PLANOS MECANICOS PARA CONSTRUCCION DE PIEZAS.
  - MINIMA EN DISEÑO PARA CONSTRUCCION DE PIEZAS - 1 (UN) AÑO COMO SOLDADOR EN FIERRO NEGRO.
  - ANTECEDENTES DENTRO DE PLANTA (EN CASO DE QUE LAS VACANTES SEAN OCUPADAS POR PERSONAL DE LA MISMA):
  - ASISTENCIA Y PUNTUALIDAD INTACHABLES.
  - NO INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTES DE TRABAJO.

- TORNERO**
- MANEJAR PERFECTAMENTE EL VERNIER, MI - CROMETRO, PARCIMETRO E INDICADOR DE CA RATULA.
  - EJECUTAR TODAS LAS ORDENES DE REPARA - CION DE MAQUINAS DE HERRAMIENTAS.
  - CONSTRUCCION DE PIEZAS CON TOLERANCIA - MAXIMA DE 0.64 MM.
  - MANEJO DE CEPILLO, TURNO Y FRESA PARA - CONSTRUCCION DE CLERDAS, ENGRANES Y - PIEZAS EN GENERAL CON PLANO O SIN PLA- NO.
  - CALCULAR ENGRANES..
  - TEMPLAR PIEZAS.
  - EMPLEO DE RECTIFICADORA CON APROXIMA - CION DE 0.01 MM.
- MANTENIMIENTO**
- RESPONSABILIDADES:
  - CUIDAR QUE TODOS LOS APARATOS Y HERRA- MIENTAS QUE SE MANEJAN NO SUFRIAN DAÑOS NI PERDIDAS.
  - EJECUTAR TODOS LOS TRABAJOS ENCOMENDA- DOS CON EXACTITUD, LIMPIEZA Y BUEN FUN- CIONAMIENTO.
- ESCOLARIDAD:**
- SECUNDARIA TERMINADA Y/O ESTUDIOS TECNICOS CONOCIMIENTOS:
  - DIBUJO TECNICO INDUSTRIAL.
  - ELEMENTOS DE MAQUINAS.
  - INSTRUMENTOS DE MEDICION.
  - LECTURA DE PLANOS MECANICOS.
- EXPERIENCIA:**
- MINIMA 3 (TRES) AÑOS EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES.
  - AL AUXILIAR DE 1<sup>a</sup>. CLASE.
  - EN EL MANEJO DE CEPILLO, Y FRESADORA POR - LO MENOS 3 AÑOS.
- CAPACITACION:**
- 3 (TRES) AÑOS EN ESTE PUESTO.
  - ANTECEDENTES DENTRO DE PLANTA ( EN CASO DE QUE LAS VACANTES SEAN OCUPADAS POR PERSO- NAL DE LA MISMA).
  - ASISTENCIA Y PUNTUALIDAD INTACHABLES.
  - NO INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTES DE TRABAJO
- ELECTRICISTA**
- INSTALACIONES INDUSTRIALES ( ALUMBRADO, MAQUINAS, HERRAMIENTAS ETC.).
- MANTENIMIENTO**
- LECTURA DE PLANOS DE INSTALACIONES -- ELECTRICAS.
  - MANTENIMIENTO DE TODO EL EQUIPO DE PU- TEADORES.
  - REPARACION DE CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS DE- MAQUINAS E INSTALACIONES.
- ESCOLARIDAD:**
- PREPARATORIA O VOCACIONAL O SECUNDARIA Y - ESCUELA TECNICA.
  - ESTUDIOS ESPECIALES SOBRE ELECTRICIDAD IN- DUSTRIAL ( MOTORES, TRANSFORMADORES, CIR- CUITOS DE CONTROL, BAJA Y ALTA TENSION, -- PROTECCION SUBESTACIONES ).
  - SOBREEMBOBINADO DE MOTORES.

- EMBOBINADO DE MOTORES HASTA 60 H.P. Y TRANSFORMADORES.
- LECTURA DE CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS DE MAQUINAS.
- PREPARACION PLANTAS PARA SOLDAR.

- MANEJAR CORRECTAMENTE EL ANALIZADOR DE CIRCUITOS, VOLTMETRO, AMPERMETRO, VOLTMETRO, WATTMETRO, SECUENCIMETRO, WATTHOURMETRO, TACOMETRO, NIVEL DE BURBUJA, PIE DE REY, MICRÓMETRO, TERMÓMETRO.
- RESPONSABILIDADES:

- MANTENER EN BUEN ESTADO DE FUNCIONAMIENTO SEGURIDAD Y LIMPIEZA EL EQUIPO ENCOMENDADO.
- LOGRAR EL MAXIMO DE EFICIENCIA DE LAS MAQUINAS.
- EVITAR AL MAXIMO DESPERDICIO DE MATERIAL. Y COADYUVAR A LA OBTENCION MAXIMA DE UTILIDADES PARA BIENESTAR PROPIO Y DE LA EMPRESA.

#### RECIFIFICADOR MANTEINIMIENTO

- TORNEAR CEPILLAR, FRESTAR, SANDRILAR-- RECTIFICAR. CON TOLERANCIA DESDE 0.04 MM. HASTA 0.004 MM.
- TEMPLE DE TODO TIPO DE ACEROS.
- DISEÑO Y FABRICACION DE PIEZAS.
- LECTURA DE PLANOS MECANICOS.
- AJUSTE DE TODA CLASE DE PIEZAS.
- MANEJAR CORRECTAMENTE EL VERNIER, MICRÓMETRO, CALIBRADOR DE ALTURAS. INDICADORES DE CARATULA DE 0.1, 0.01, 0.001 MM. PASIMETROS.

#### EXPERIENCIA: - MINIMA 5 (CINCO) AÑOS EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES.

- ANTecedentes dentro de planta en caso de que las vacantes sea ocupadas por persona de la misma.
- PUNTUALIDAD Y ASISTENCIA EXCELENTE.
- INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTE MUY LAS.
- HACER OCUPADO PLESTO AL NIVEL INFERIOR EN MANTENIMIENTO.

#### RESPONSABILIDADES:

- MANTENER EN BUEN ESTADO DE FUNCIONAMIENTO SEGURIDAD Y LIMPIEZA EL EQUIPO ENCOMENDADO.
- LOGRAR EL MAXIMO DE EFICIENCIA DE LAS MAQUINAS.
- EVITAR AL MAXIMO DESPERDICIO DE MATERIAL. Y COADYUVAR A LA OBTENCION MAXIMA DE UTILIDADES PARA BIENESTAR PROPIO Y DE LA EMPRESA.

#### RECIFIFICADOR MANTEINIMIENTO

- ESCOLARIDAD:  
- PREPARATORIA O VOCACIONAL.  
- SECUNDARIA Y ESCUELA TECNICA.
- TECNOLOGICO REGIONAL.
- ESTUDIOS ESPECIALES DE DIBUJO TECNICO LINEAL DE DISEÑO DE ELEMENTOS DE MAQUINAS. DE AJUSTES Y TOLERANCIAS DE LAS MISMAS Y DE INGRESO TECNICO ELEMENTAL.
- CAPACITACION:  
- 5 (CINCO) AÑOS MINIMO EN ESTE PESTO.

#### CARRERA REQUISITOS

#### DF LA CASO DE VACANTE

- PUNTUALIDAD Y ASISTENCIA EXCELENTE.
- INCAPACIDADES POR ACCIDENTE MUY LAS.
- HACER OCUPADO PLESTO AL NIVEL INFERIOR EN MANTENIMIENTO.

- NOTA: EN EL CASO DE TENER EXPERIENCIAS ANTERIORES

RESPONSABILIDADES:

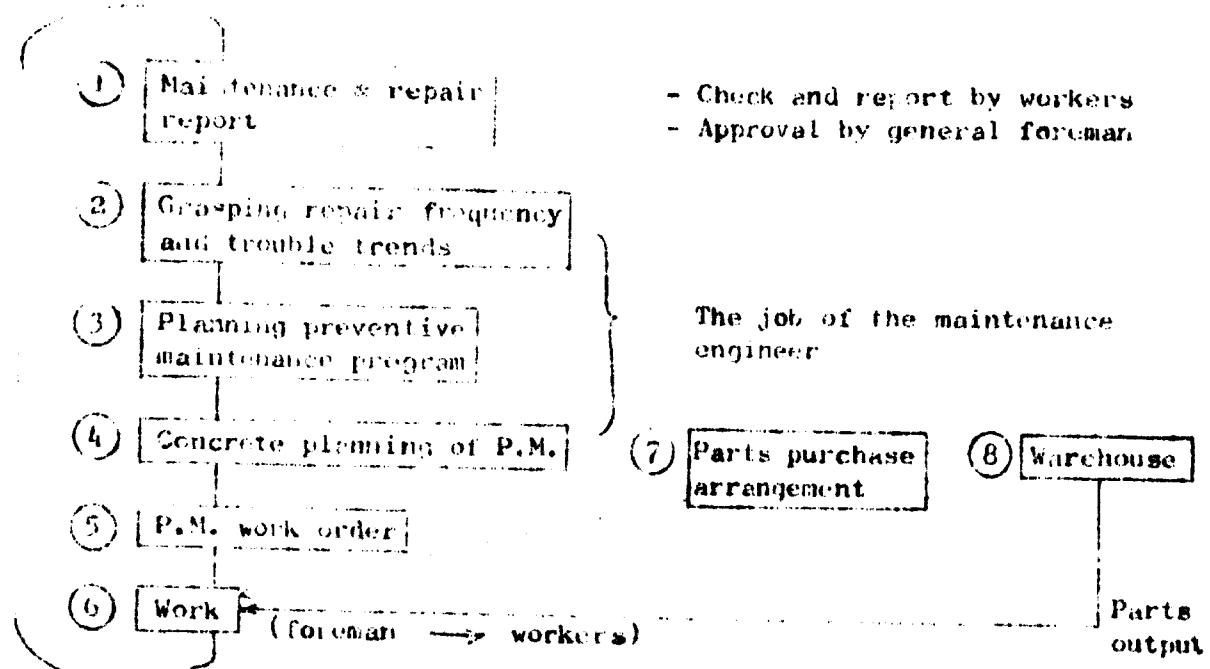
- FABRICACION DE PIEZAS EN EL TIEMPO Y EXACTITUD DE LAS REQUERIDAS POR PLANO.
- DISTRIBUCION DE TRABAJOS.
- ADMINISTRACION DE TIEMPOS Y MATERIALES EMPLEADOS.
- OBTENCION MAXIMA DE LOS RENDIMIENTOS DE LOS SUEBORDINADOS.

- INSTALACIONES INDUSTRIALES (ALIMENTACIONES DE LAS MÁQUINAS, HERRAMIENTAS ETC.).
- LECTURA DE DATOS DE INSTALACIONES ELECTRICAS.
- MANTENIMIENTO DE EQUIPO INDUSTRIAL.
- REPARACION DE CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS EN MAQUINAS E INSTALACIONES.
- ENFORTINADO DE MOTORES HASTA 600.000 WATI TRANSFORMADORES.
- LECTURA DE CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS DE QUINAS.
- REPARACION PLANTAS PARA SOLDAR.
- CIRCUITOS ELECTRONICOS ELEMENTALES.
- MODIFICACION DE CIRCUITOS SEGUN NECESIDADES.
- ADAPTACION DE EQUIPOS AUXILIARES PARA MAYOR EFICIENCIA.
- CALCULO DE CONDUCTORES, TUMERIAS E INTERRUPTORES.

20. ELECTRICISTA
- MANTENIMIENTO
- INSTALACIONES INDUSTRIALES (ALIMENTACIONES DE LAS MÁQUINAS, HERRAMIENTAS ETC.).
  - LECTURA DE DATOS DE INSTALACIONES ELECTRICAS.
  - MANTENIMIENTO DE EQUIPO INDUSTRIAL.
  - REPARACION DE CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS EN MAQUINAS E INSTALACIONES.
  - ENFORTINADO DE MOTORES HASTA 600.000 WATI TRANSFORMADORES.
  - LECTURA DE CIRCUITOS ELECTRICOS DE QUINAS.
  - REPARACION PLANTAS PARA SOLDAR.
  - CIRCUITOS ELECTRONICOS ELEMENTALES.
  - MODIFICACION DE CIRCUITOS SEGUN NECESIDADES.
  - ADAPTACION DE EQUIPOS AUXILIARES PARA MAYOR EFICIENCIA.
  - CALCULO DE CONDUCTORES, TUMERIAS E INTERRUPTORES.
- ESCOLARIDAD:
- PREPARATORIA O VOCACIONAL.
  - SECUNDARIA Y ESCUELA TECNICA.
  - ESTUDIOS ESPECIALES DE ELECTRICIDAD INDUSTRIAL (SOUTURES, TRANSFORMADORES, CIRCUITOS DE CONTROL, BAJA Y ALTA TENSION, PROTECCIONES, SISTEMAS).
  - ESPECIALIZADO DE MOTORES.
  - DE COSTOS DE MANTENIMIENTO.
  - CONTROL DE SEGUIMIENTO (PREVENTIVO).
  - CAPACITACION.
- EXPERIENCIA:
- CINCO AÑOS EN TRABAJOS SIMILARES.
  - ANTECEDENTES DENTRO DE PLANTA (EN CASO DE QUE LAS VACANTES SIAN OCUPADAS POR PERSONAL DE LA MISMA).
  - PRATICIDAD Y ASISTENCIA INACHABLES.
  - INCAPACIDADES NULAS.

- TRABAJOS EN ALTA TENSION.  
 - CONTROL DE PERSONAL TIEMPOS Y MATERIALES.  
 - AUXILIAR AL PERSONAL DE MANTENIMIENTO  
 MECANICO.
- HABER OCUPADO PUESTO DE NIVEL INFERIOR EN  
 MANTENIMIENTO.
- 2a. (CONT.)
- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| ELECTRICISTA  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CONOCIMIENTO PLENO DEL FUNCIONAMIENTO -<br/>           DEL EQUIPO EXISTENTE EN LA PLANTA DE WA<br/>           NUFACTURA.</li> </ul>   |
| MANTENIMIENTO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MANEJAR CORRECTAMENTE EL ANALIZADOR DE<br/>           CIRCUITOS, MEGGER, AMPERMETRO, VOLTMETRO,<br/>           WATTMETRO, SEGUIMIENTRO, WATTMETER<br/>           METRO, ACONMETRO, NIVEL DE BURBUJA, PIE<br/>           DE REY, MICROMETRO, TERMOMETRO.<br/>           RESPONSABILIDADES:</li> </ul>  |
|               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MANTENER EN BUEN ESTADO DE FUNCIONAMIENTO, SEGURIDAD Y LIMPIEZA AL EQUIPO ENCOMENDADO.</li> <li>- LOGRAR EL MAXIMO DE EFICIENCIA DE LAS<br/>           MAQUINAS.</li> <li>- EVITAR AL MAXIMO EL DESPERDICIO DE MATERIALES.</li> <li>- COADYUVAR A LA OBTENCION DE UTILIDADES-<br/>           PARA BIENESTAR PROPIO Y DE LA EMPRESA.</li> <li>- ADMINISTRACION DE ORDENES DE TRABAJO Y-<br/>           DISTRIBUCION DEL MISMO.</li> <li>- APROVECHAMIENTO MAXIMO DE LA FUERZA DE-<br/>           TRABAJO ENCOMENDADO.</li> </ul> |

## 2-2-4. Maintenance Control



## 2-2-5. Control of Maintenance Expenses

The budget for all maintenance material and parts is drawn up each 6 months on the basis of the results in the past. Although the budget is controlled directly by the chief, it is under control of the manager in the form of maintenance fees per complete car unit.

The Facilities Maintenance Section has its warehouse to control maintenance parts and at the same time has an inventory control mechanism.

## 2-2-6. Example of Maintenance Report

電氣修理保全工作報告  
WORK REPORT OF ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE

NISSAN MEXICANA, S.A. DE C.V.

b) REPORT OF MECHANICAL REPAIR  
機械修理報告書

MANTENIMIENTO MECANICO DE EMERGENCIA		No. 2801
EMERGENCY MAINTENANCE (MACHINE)		
非常機械保全		
FÉCHA DATE 1955.	HORA DE AVISO TROUBLE TIME 14:00-14:30	
MÁQUINA NO. MACHINE NO. A-1015	TIEMPO EN REPARACION HOURS REQUIRED FOR REPAIR 4 HRS	
AREA AREA AM 1547	HORA DE ENTREGA OPERATION STARTING TIME TIME 14:30-15:00	
MOTIVO DE LA DESCOMPOSTURA CAUSE OF TROUBLE 原因		
PIEZAS DAÑADAS DAMAGED PARTS 破損した部品	OBSERVACIONES REMARKS 記入欄	
PIEZAS REPUESTAS CHANGED PARTS 交換した部品	EJECUTO POR PERSON ON DUTY CHÉCO CHECK ALL	CONTROL APPROVE APPROVE
COD. 4300-31001 機械修理報告書は、機械の修理責任者へ提出するものとし、署名捺印を要す。		

c) REPORT OF EACH MACHINE'S REPAIR  
 各機器之修理報告

**DATOS DE MANTENIMIENTO Y REPARACION**

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR DATA

46.4 11/14/62

REPARACIONES Y SUSTITUCIONES

46.5 11/14/62

FECHA DATE	MECANICO MECHANIC	SISTEMA KARDEN NO. 85.25*		
		COSTOS COST	CAPITALIZ. AMOUNT CAP.	SUPERINTENDENCIA SUPERINT.
46.4 11/14/62	47.00	2.00	2.00	
46.5 11/14/62	47.00	2.00	2.00	
		HORAS EST.	TIME REQUIRED	
		47.00	47.00	

DESCRIPCION DESCRIPTION	DETRO. # INTR.	DETRO. # INTR.	DETRO. # INTR.	DETRO. # INTR.
46.4	1	1	1	1
46.5	1	1	1	1
	1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29-31			

NOTE: THESE DATA ARE FILLED IN THIS RECORD FROM "THE MAINTENANCE OPERATION REPORT", EVERY MACHINE HAS THIS RECORD.



e) REPORT OF MAINTENANCE  
 K-12

VEHICULO	DESCRIPCION	DEPARTAMENTO	NÚMERO
MODEL	FABRICANTE	DEPT.	NO. 85
	MAYER	STATE	
		STICKES NO.	7-K-12
OBSERVACIONES		TRABAJO A REALIZAR	
FECHA	DESCRIPTION	INSPECCION	Y
DATE			
6-61	K-12		
INSPECCIONADO POR MECANICO		FECHA DE LA PROXIMA INSPECCION	
INSPECTION BY MECHANIC		DATE OF FINAL INSPECTION	
K-12		APROBADO POR (CAPITAN)	
		APPROVE K-R	
ESTADOS DE INSPECCION			
SISTEMA KARDEN NO.: 85-25-B*			

## 2-2-7. Control of Line Idle Time

Especially important production lines such as the body paint, trim, chassis and car erection line have their idle time strictly controlled. These maintenance activities in Industrial Engineering are closely related to efficiency control. This is because the waiting time loss due to damage of facilities is critical. So, here I will explain the Relationship between maintenance and performance control in Nissan Mexicana.

### a) Significance of the Performance Control

Performance control means the all-round controlling activity to insure progress production efficiency and to keep it at a reasonable level. The efficiency used in the performance control means the index value that shows the effectiveness of the production and is shown as the rate of the working time against the standard time which is established correctly and impartially.

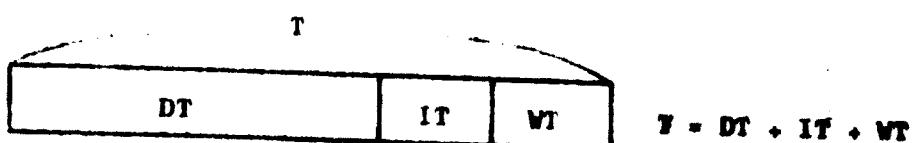
$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Standard time}}{\text{Working time}} \times 100 (\%)$$

### b) Establishment of Standard Time

Standard time should be established through work-improvement. The various inefficient conditions existing should be improved by regulating standard time. This provides better and more efficient work conditions.

c) Breakdown of Working Time

Practical working time can be divided into three parts, according to the following classifications



**T: Total Working Time**

This is the time which the worker must stay at his place of work a day.

**DT: Direct Working Time**

This is the time which is spent in the performance of actually productive work. (direct work)

**IT: In-direct Working Time**

This is the time which is spent doing in-direct work.

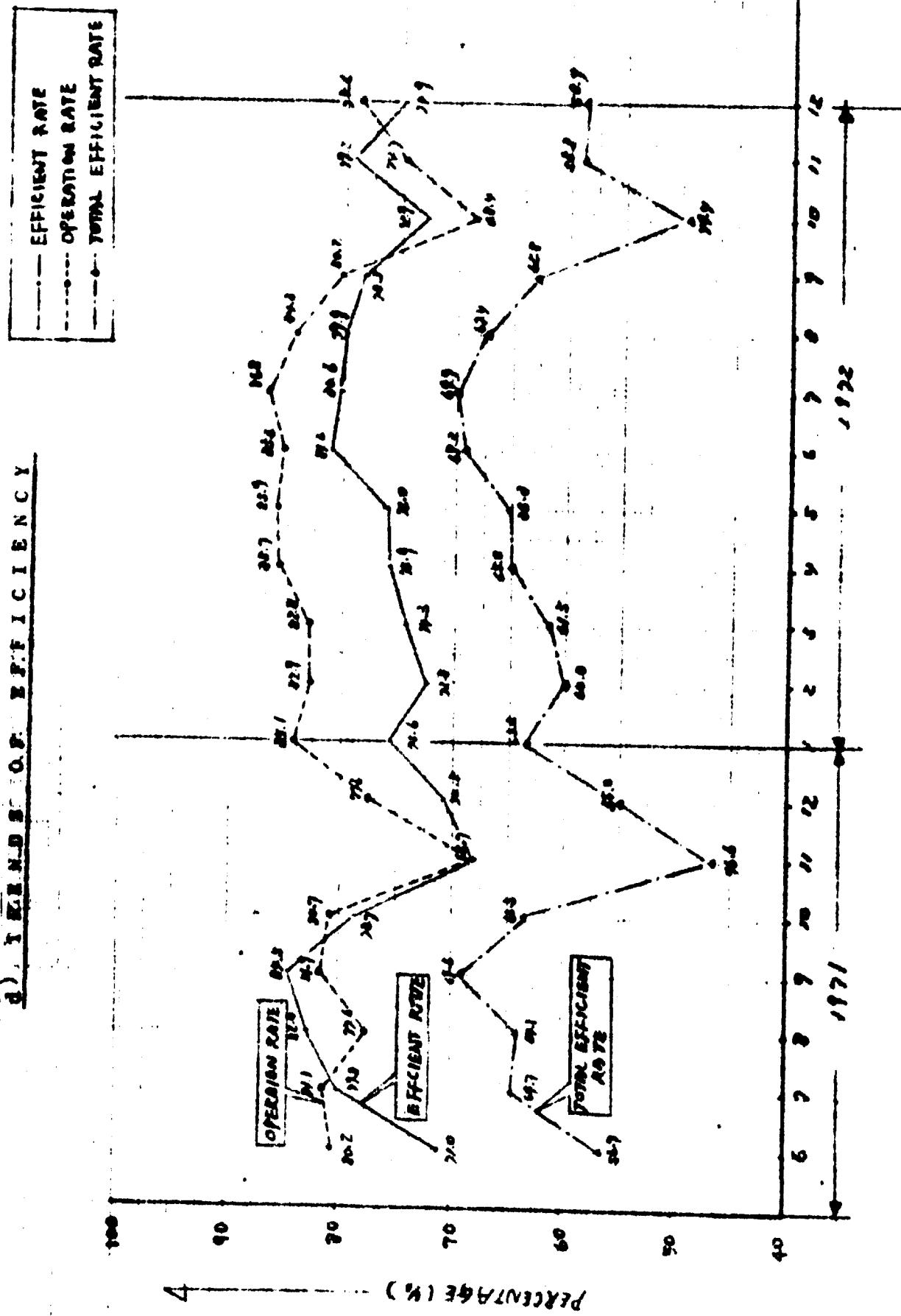
**WT: Waiting Time (Idle Time)**

This is the time which is spent doing nothing productive.

The waiting caused by equipment breakdowns are a very important factor in Waiting Time. According to the analysis of Waiting Time, we can devide maintenance activities into the following categories: preventive maintenance, improving maintenance, etc. Therefore, performance control is "a pilot" that guides us in the maintenance of equipment.

Example of Nissan Mexicana

d) TRENDS OF EFFICIENCY



**Note:** Three indices which we showed, have the following meaning.

Also, the formulae for calculation are shown.

1) (Efficient Rate)  $ER = \frac{\sum ST_i \times q_i}{DT}$

2) (Operation Rate)  $OR = \frac{DT}{T}$

3) (Total Efficient Rate)  $TER = \frac{\sum ST_i \times q_i}{T} = ER \times OR$

**Note:** ST: Standard Time      q: Quantity Performed

DT: Direct Working Time      T: Total Working Time

The efficient rate shows the level of working speed and effort compared with the standard.

The operation rate is the rate of direct working time spent against the total working time. Poor maintenance has a direct influence on this rate.

Total efficient rate is given by multiplying the efficient rate and the operation rate.

Example Data of  
Nissan Mexicana S.A.

### (e) ANALYSIS OF WORKING TIME

(BY WORK SAMPLING METHOD)

**DOCUMENT TYPE**

Percentage 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100  
DATE

NAME	AGE	SEX	ADDRESS	RELATION
John - 121	61	M	101 1/2	Son
John - 121	62	M	101 1/2	Son
John - 121	63	M	101 1/2	Son
John - 121	64	M	101 1/2	Son

Aug 27 - 19	52	59	13	6
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

THE FOLLOWING FACTORS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS FILE.  
1. ME

ANALYSIS OF TEST TIME	COMPLETION ETC. 94%	CHARGE OF PARTS 93%	( BREAKDOWN) 1.1%
-----------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	----------------------

**2-2-8. Training**

a) Schedule and curriculum

Training for factory workers is conducted in principle on Saturday with foremen or section chiefs as the instructors.

**Schedule:**

7:00 - 11:00	Tool and Tig
11:00 - 14:00	Electricity
14:00 - 16:00	Machine Repair

**Curriculum Included:**

1. Fractions, Division, Algebra, Geometry,  
Introduction of a trigonometrical function
2. Drafting
3. Structure of Machines
4. Hand Tools and Their Use
5. Welding
6. General Principles of Electricity
7. Electrical Circuit
8. Measurement and Precision
9. Lubrication, etc.

In addition, a training center is to be established on the basis of agreements with the labour union coupled with the renewal of the contract for temporary workers made on October 20, 1972. Especially, practice through training machines is being pushed as one form of off-the-job training for regular workers. This is complementing the initial training for newly employed workers.

b) Facilities

Machine tools, welders, engine cut model and cut chassis, etc.  
are set in an instruction room with an area of about 150 square meters.  
As for machine tools and welders, which are operational, trainees are  
required to actually handle them.

### 3. The System of Equipment Maintenance at Peru Nissan

Note: Refer for Nissan Motor del Peru S. A. to as Peru Nissan.

#### 3-1. General View of Peru Nissan (As of the end of 1972)

Date of Establishment: July, 1966  
Capital: S/ 13,500,000 (US\$ 310,000)  
Land: 22,600 sq. mtr  
Building Area: 6,000 sq. mtr  
Person Engaged: 380  
Products: Passenger Car (Model 510)  
Station Wagon (" W510)  
Commercial Truck (" 620)

#### 3-2. Movement of Production

Model	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72
(W)510	370	400	459	624	1,157	2,243
620	180	156	408	347	649	1,468
60	0	54	48	16	-	-
TTL	750	610	915	789	1,806	3,711

Note: Model 60 ... Nissan Patrol

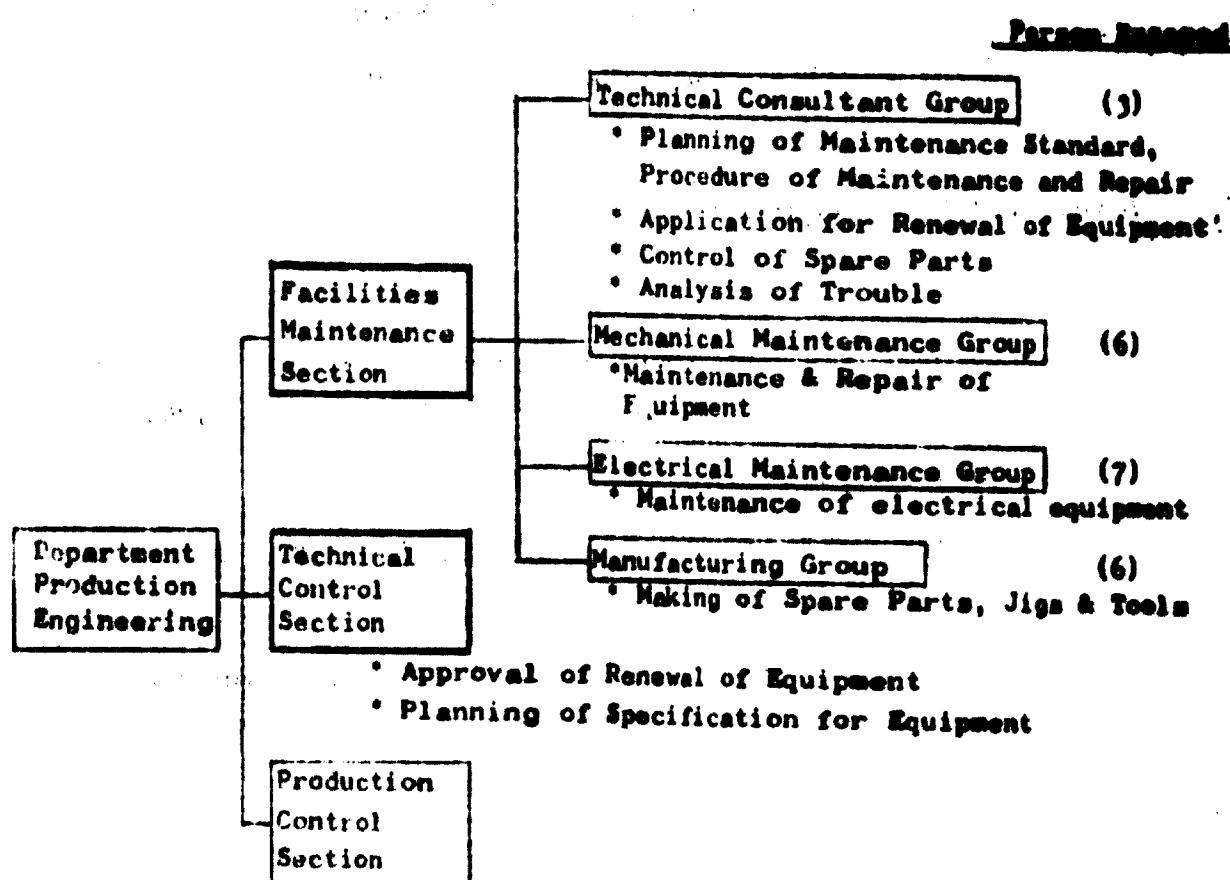
#### 3-3. Classification of Production

Peru Nissan is primarily an Assembly Industry, not a Fabrication Industry.

### 3-4. Principal Equipment

- 1) Portable Spot Welders
- 2) Stationary Spot Welders
- 3) Paint Booth & Ovens
- 4) Pretreatment Equipment for Painting
- 5) Inspection Equipment for Vehicles
- 6) Power Station
- 7) Air Compressors
- 8) Draining Treatment Equipment

### 3-5. Organization



Note :   .... Related to Equipment Maintenance

### 3-6. Maintenance of Equipment

As the production by Peru Nissan thru 1970, was kept at the average monthly production of 60-70 units, they had not performed preventive maintenance (P. M.) on the equipment satisfactorily.

In 1971, however, they had to start P. M., using special technical consultants, because production advanced remarkably.

#### Special Features of Peru Nissan's Equipment

- 1) Equipment needed to perform P. M. is limited because Peru Nissan's operation is primarily assembly, not fabrication.
- 2) The equipment can be kept in good condition without much trouble because the major equipment is relatively new.
- 3) It is possible, without difficulty, to procure equipment in exchange for that in use because the equipment for assembly is not so expensive.

In view of the above features, Peru Nissan actually gives priority to P. M. of the following two pieces of equipment.

- 1) Pretreatment Equipment for Painting
- 2) Paint Booth and Ovens

As for all other equipment, Peru Nissan is now taking P. M. into consideration, though actual conditions will have to be studied from the viewpoint of cost.

#### **4. Conclusion**

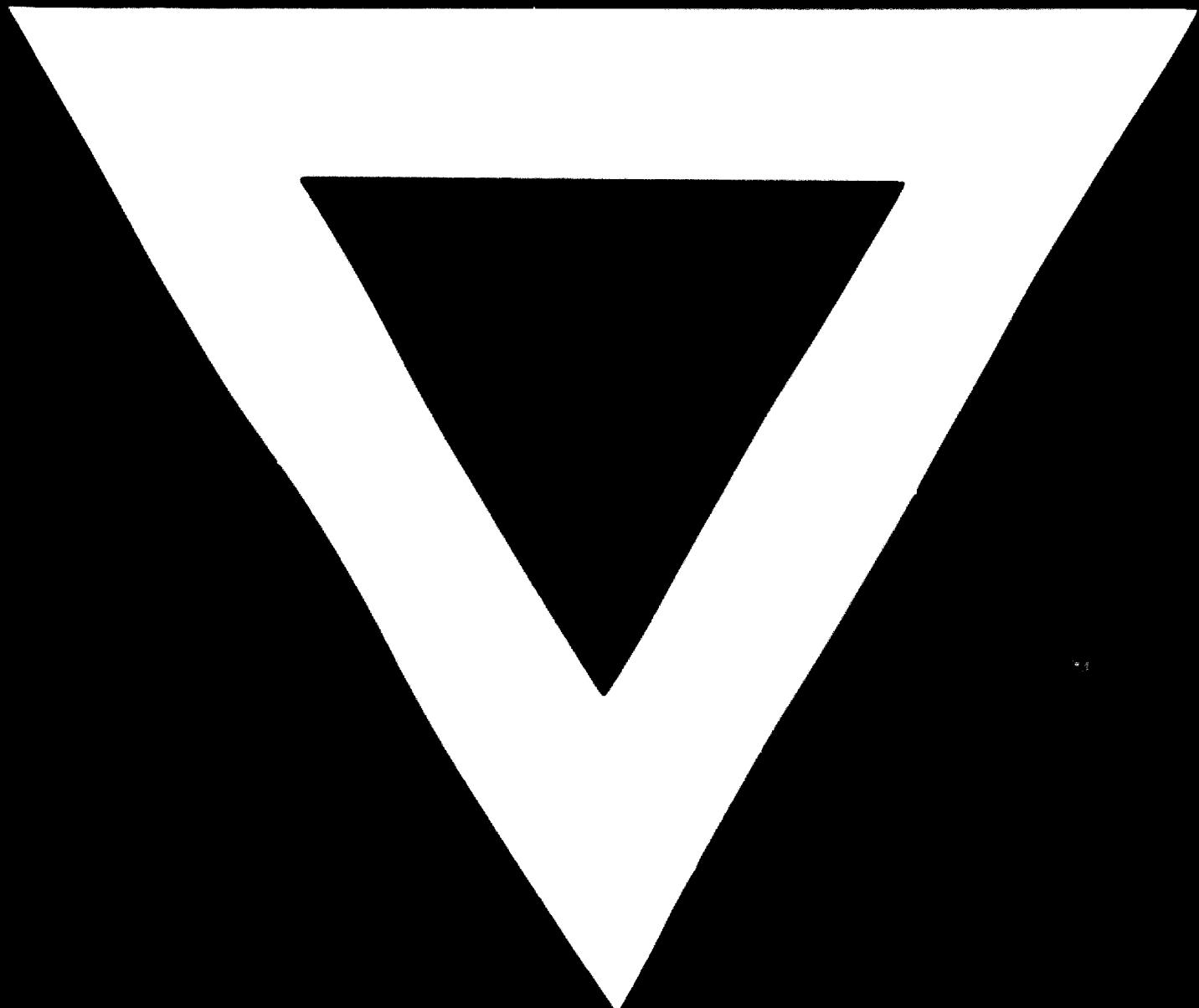
As it is assumed that raising the total profits by effective utilization of company owned facilities is one of the corporate objectives, preventive maintenance should be taken as one factor of productive maintenance. At the same time, a satisfactory production can be realized only by a good balance of technical skills, maintenance, operation, and control techniques.

In the case of preventive maintenance, every trouble must be considered as an economical phenomenon from the standpoint of efficiency control. Moreover, in order to achieve a high level of productivity from limited man-power, important facilities and key items must be especially reviewed from a standpoint of production control, quality control, cost control, delivery control and environmental safety and sanitation aspects.

The key items should be sufficiently examined on the basis of trouble history, their structures, and performances.

In Mexico Nissan, there has also been a trend where only so-called breakdown maintenance is taken into account, due to the tight production schedule. These days, however, productive maintenance is thought much of and a wide range of improvements can now be seen in the training of maintenance personnel, study time devoted to their work, and the establishment of a special staff for safety and sanitary problems.

By the way, it should be noted that henceforth the productive maintenance is to be taken into consideration by all personnel as well as only those who belong to the facilities maintenance department.



8 . 4 . 74