

**ABSTRAK**  
**PENJADWALAN PERAWATAN MESIN *VACUUM* DENGAN**  
**PENDEKATAN *RELIABILITY CENTERED MAINTENANCE II***  
**(RCM II) (Studi Kasus: PT. Hyup Sung Indonesia)**

**FRANSISKA NABABAN**  
**(H1E019007)**

Persaingan industri di Indonesia yang semakin ketat, terutama pada bidang manufaktur, mengharuskan perusahaan meningkatkan efisiensi produksinya. PT.XYZ merupakan perusahaan manufaktur yang memproduksi bulu mata palsu, dimana pada proses produksinya menggunakan mesin vacuum untuk memproduksi case bulu mata palsu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari interval penjadwalan komponen mesin *vacuum* dengan metode Reliability centered maintenance (RCM). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan interval penjadwalan untuk komponen valve 40,7 hari sekali, komponen heater 36,67 hari sekali, komponen sensor 74,67 hari sekali, komponen SSR 63 hari sekali. Tindakan perawatan sesuai analisis decision worksheet untuk komponen valve dan SSR adalah scheduled on discard yang berarti pergantian komponen mesin harus dilakukan jika sudah tidak bisa digunakan, sedangkan untuk komponen sensor dan heater yaitu scheduled on condition dimana perawatan dilakukan setelah mengidentifikasi kondisi komponen. Dengan adanya penjadwalan dan analisis tindakan perawatan ini, diharapkan perusahaan dapat mengatasi permasalahan downtime mesin *vacuum*.

Kata kunci: *Reliability Centered Maintenance*, *Decision Worksheet*, Penjadwalan Perawatan Mesin

**ABSTRACT**  
**SCHEDULING VACUUM MACHINE MAINTENANCE USING THE  
RELIABILITY-CENTERED MAINTENANCE II (RCM II) APPROACH**  
*(Case Study: PT. Hyup Sung Indonesia)*

**FRANSISKA NABABAN**  
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*Keywords: Reliability Centered Maintenance, Decision Worksheet, Machine Maintenance Scheduling*

*Increasingly fierce industrial competition in Indonesia, particularly in the manufacturing sector, requires companies to improve their production efficiency. PT. XYZ is a manufacturing company that produces false eyelashes; its production process utilizes a vacuum machine to manufacture false eyelash cases. This study aims to determine the maintenance intervals for vacuum machine components using the Reliability-Centered Maintenance (RCM) method. The results indicate maintenance intervals of 40.7 days for the valve component, 36.67 days for the heater component, 74.67 days for the sensor component, and 63 days for the SSR component. The maintenance actions, as determined by the decision worksheet analysis, are “scheduled on discard” for the valve and SSR components, meaning the machine components must be replaced when they are no longer usable; whereas for the sensor and heater components, the approach is “scheduled on condition,” where maintenance is performed after assessing the component’s condition. With this scheduling and maintenance analysis, it is hoped that the company can address the issue of vacuum machine downtime.*