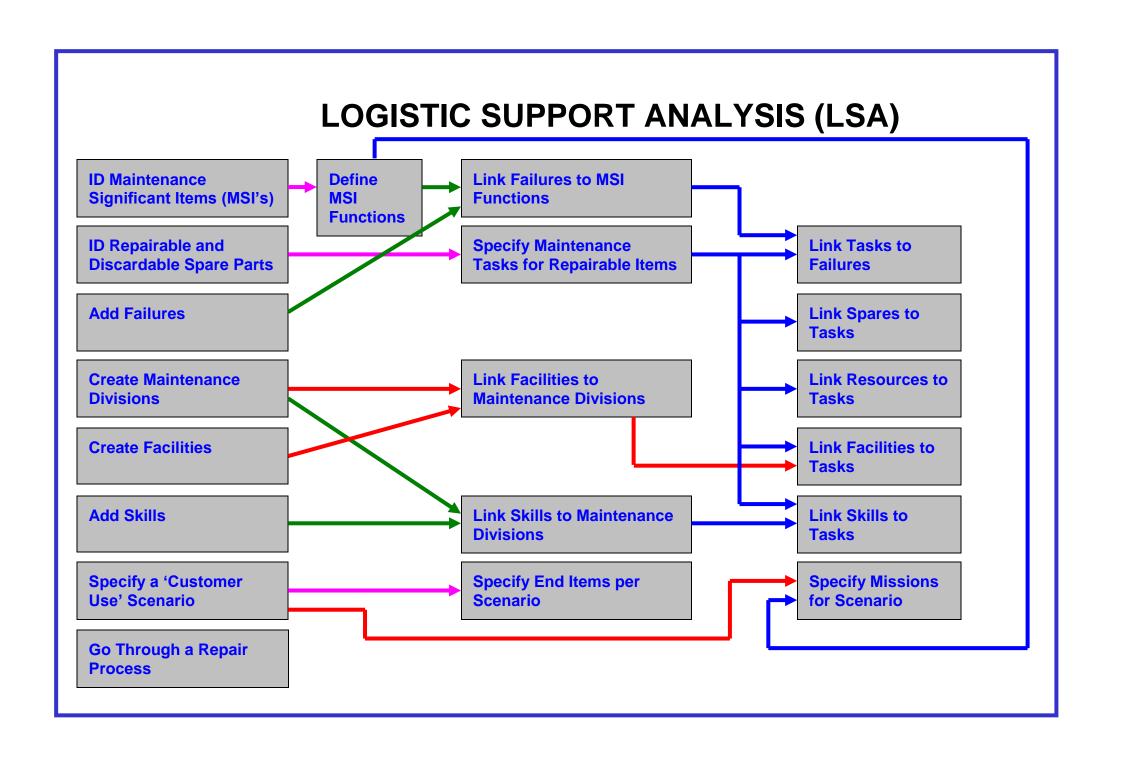


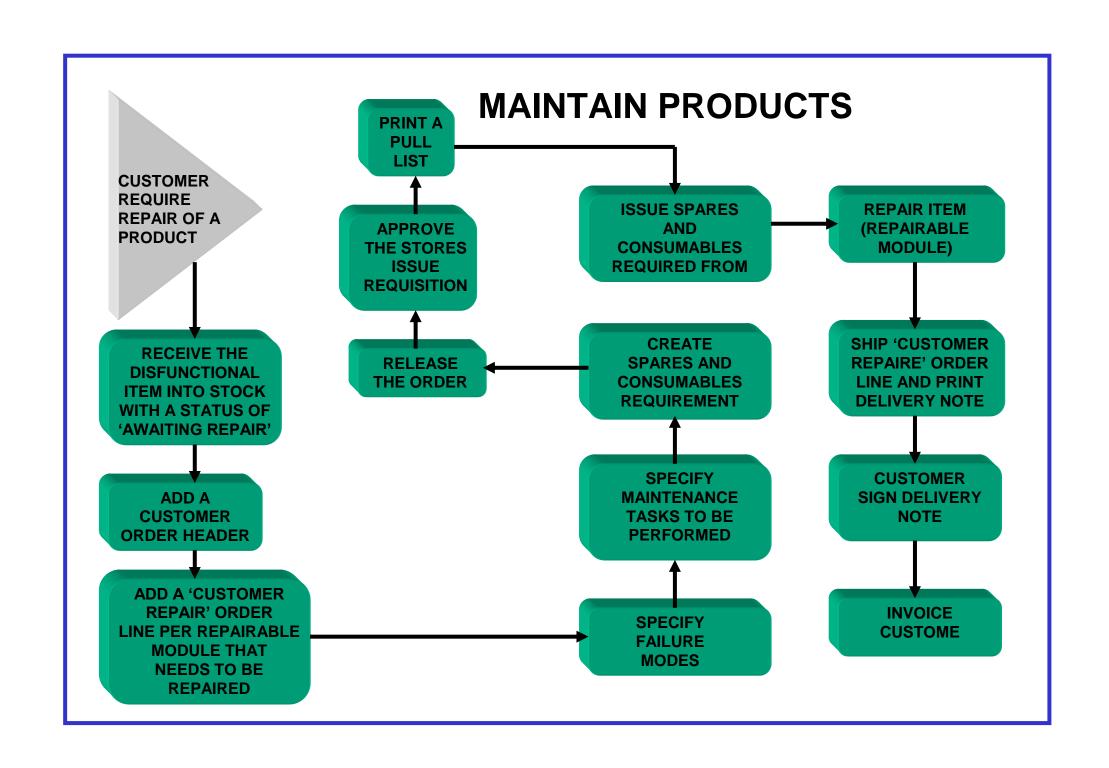
LOGISTIC SUPPORT ANALYSIS Course Assignment

Revision 12

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INTRODUCTION

Logistic Support Analysis (LSA) is a method or technique that addresses logistic support and is used to identify logistic support resources required maintaining and repairing products. The LSA process is performed with four goals in mind. They are:

- 1. To influence design.
- 2. To identify support problems and cost drivers early.
- 3. To identify and develop resource requirements for system life.
- 4. To develop a single logistic support database.

The results of the Logistic Support Analysis (LSA) process are recorded in the System integrated product and process knowledge database. It is comprised of Logistic Support Analysis Records (LSAR) which are stored in System tables such as the Part Master, Product Structure, Part Operation, MSI Missions, Failure, Mission Failure, Task Resource Requirements, etc.

The purpose of the LSAR is to provide a standardised method of compiling and storing logistics and logistics-related engineering data. It fulfils the purpose of maintaining a single database of logistics data considered being important for a manufacturer and supplier of products.

OBJECTIVE: You will learn how to:

EXERCISE 1: ID Maintenance Significant Items (MSI's) **EXERCISE 2**: ID Repairable and Discardable Spare Parts

EXERCISE 3: Define MSI Missions/Functions

EXERCISE 4: Add Failures

EXERCISE 5: Link Failures to Missions/Functions **EXERCISE 6**: Create Maintenance Divisions/Echelons

EXERCISE 7: Create Facilities

EXERCISE 8: Link Facilities to the Maintenance Divisions/Echelons **EXERCISE 9**: Specify Maintenance Tasks for Repairable Items

EXERCISE 10: Link Tasks to Failures
EXERCISE 11: Link Spares to Tasks
EXERCISE 12: Link Resources to Tasks
EXERCISE 13: Link Facilities to Tasks

EXERCISE 14: Add Skills

EXERCISE 15: Link Skills to Maintenance Divisions

EXERCISE 16: Link Skills to Tasks

EXERCISE 17: Specify a Customer Use Scenario

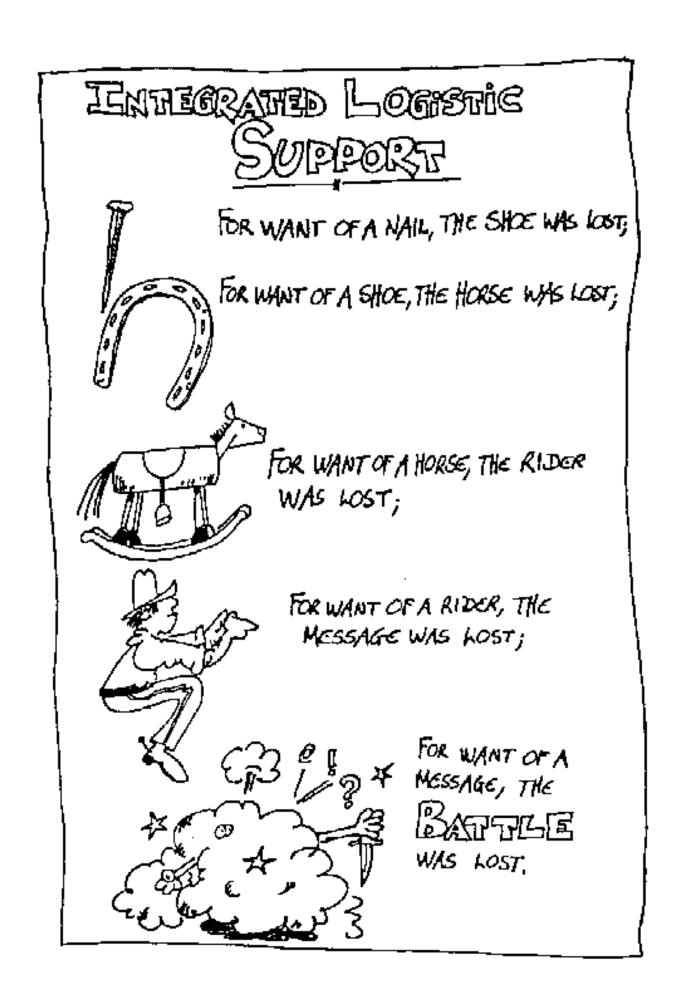
APPENDIX A: Guidelines for Setting up a Logistic Support Analysis in Q-Muzik

APPENDIX B: Execute a Customer Repair Order

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

The following functions should be part of security profiles to be able to work through this course.

CUSTOMER REPAIR DIVISION **END ITEMS PER SCENARIO FACILITIES FACILITIES PER DIVISION FAILURE** FAILURE LEVEL FAILURE STATUS MAINTENANCE FAILURES PER MSI MISSION MSI MAINTENANCE KITS MSI MISSION MSI MISSIONS PER SCENARIO PART MASTER PART OPERATIONS PRODUCT STRUCTURE **SCENARIO** SKILLS SKILLS PER DIVISION



Revision 12: 12 August 2005

EXERCISE 1 ID MAINTENANCE SIGNIFICANT ITEMS (MSI's)



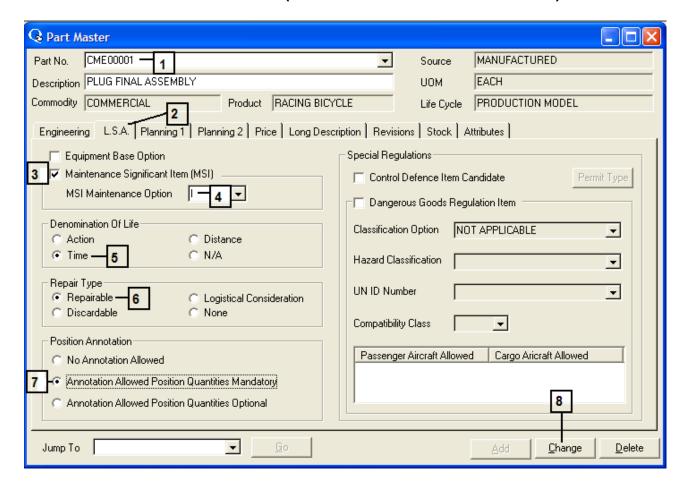
Use the **Part Master** function to identify MSI's for your product.

A maintenance significant item (MSI) is a system, sub-system, or functional group that requires non-trivial logistic support and resources for its preventative and corrective maintenance. The failure of an MSI, or a part thereof, usually causes the loss of one or more of the major functions of an end item with safety, operational and/or major economical consequences.

NOTE:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 1.1 to identify MSI's.

FIGURE 1.1 : ID MSI (MAINTENANCE SIGNIFICANT ITEM)



EXERCISE 2 ID REPAIRABLE AND DISCARDABLE SPARE PARTS



Use the **Part Master** function to identify "Repairable" and "Discardable" spare parts. All replaceable items for the product have to be classified as repairable or discardable. Repairable line replaceable units (LRU's) are repaired by replacing shop replaceable units (SRU's) and piece parts (PP's). In turn SRU's and PP's also have to be classified as repairable or discardable. Replacing piece parts (PP's) repairs Repairable SRU's and PP's which can also be classified as repairable or discardable.

TABLE 2.1

| OPERATIONAL MAINTENANCE LEVEL | INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE | BASE/DEPOT MAINTENANCE |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| (0-LEVEL) | LEVEL (I-LEVEL) | LEVEL (D-LEVEL) |
| Repair MSI's by replacing LRUs (Line Replaceable Unit) | Repair LRUs by replacing SRUs (Shop Replaceable Unit) | Repair SRUs by replacing PPs |
| Send repairable LRUs to I-level | Send some repairable SRUs to D-level | Repair PPs by replacing PPs |
| Discard non-repairable LRUs | Repair some SRUs by replacing PPs (Piece Parts) | Discard non-repairable PP's |
| | Discard non-repairable SRUs | |

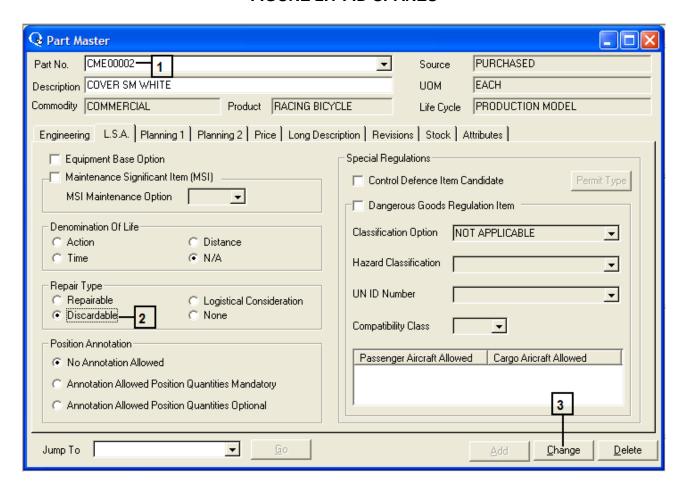


The Repairable Indicator (MSI Part) on the Part Master is set to identify a part as repairable or discardable.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 2.1 to identify a part.

FIGURE 2.1: ID SPARES



EXERCISE 3 DEFINE MSI MISSIONS/FUNCTIONS



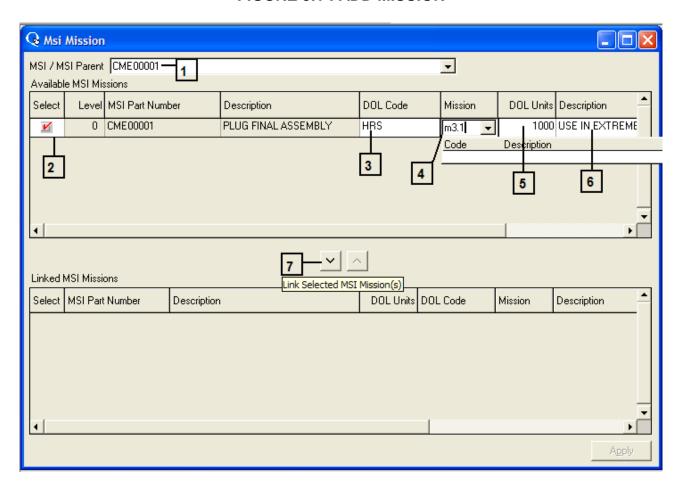
Use the MSI Mission function to add a mission for your MSI.

At least one mission has to be defined for an MSI. A mission describes the functioning of an MSI according to certain specifications and tolerances under certain conditions. The size or length of a mission is expressed in the number of "Denomination of Life" (DOL) units (e.g. rounds fired, kilometres travelled, etc.).

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 3.1 to add a mission.

FIGURE 3.1: ADD MISSION



EXERCISE 4 ADD FAILURES

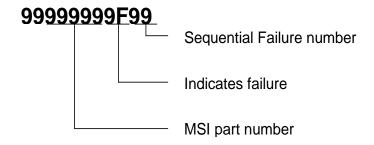


Use the Failure function to add failures for your MSI (Maintenance Significant Item).

Conditions caused by failures can, for example, be:

- Premature operation
- Failure to operate at prescribed time
- Intermittent operation
- Failure to cease operation at prescribed time
- Loss of output or failure during operation
- Degraded output or operational capability

The following numbering structure is recommended for failures:

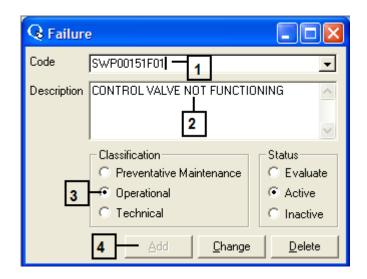




NOTE:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 4.1 to add failures.

FIGURE 4.1: ADD FAILURES



EXERCISE 5 LINK FAILURES TO MISSIONS/FUNCTIONS



Use the Failures Per MSI Mission function to link failures.

A failure may be linked to many MSI missions for the same MSI, or it can even be linked to the MSI missions of other MSIs, as long as the failure conditions of such failures are the same for the various missions.

FMECA data that relate directly to the type and size of the mission are:

- Predicted failure rate
- A description of what caused the failure
- The effect that the failure has on the capability of the MSI to perform its mission
- The identification of any safety, or other hazard that the failure will cause
- Description of detection methods
- Etc.

NOTE:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 5.1 to link failures.

FIGURE 5.1: SELECT MSI MISSION

FIGURE 5.2: MSI FAILURE DETAIL



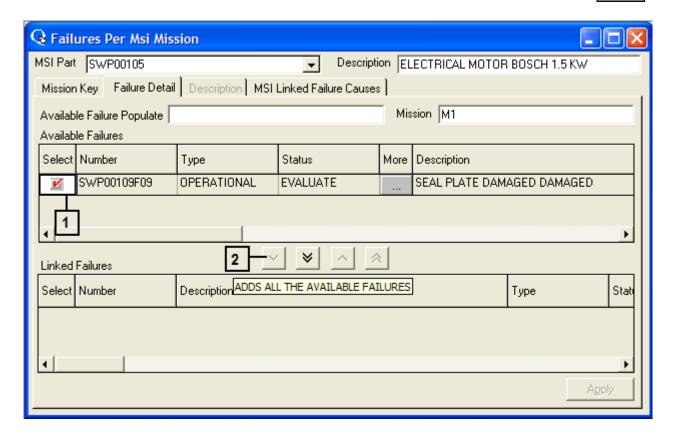
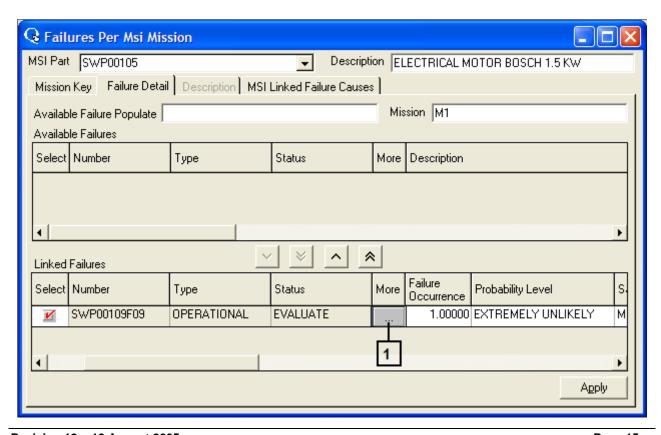
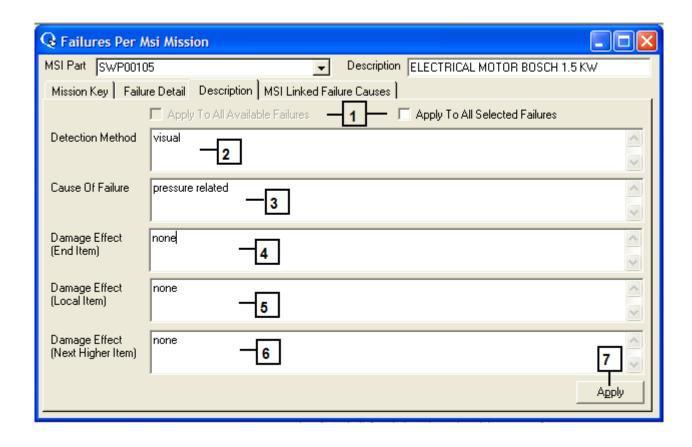


FIGURE 5.3: ENTER DESCRIPTIVE DATA





EXERCISE 6 CREATE MAINTENANCE DIVISIONS/ECHELONS



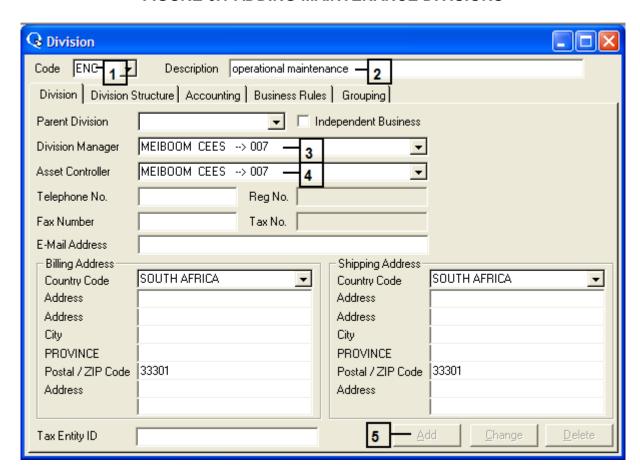
Use the **Division** function to specify maintenance levels. There are usually three basic maintenance levels in the support line of a product, namely:

- Operational (1st Line)
- Intermediate (2nd Line)
 Base/Depot (5th Line)

NOTE:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 6.1 to add maintenance divisions.

FIGURE 6.1 ADDING MAINTENANCE DIVISIONS



EXERCISE 7 CREATE FACILITIES

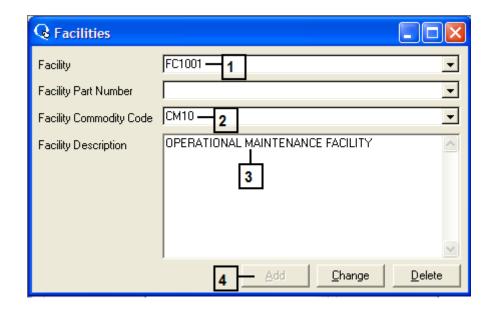


Use the **Facility** function to create facilities to be used for maintenance.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 7.1 to add a facility.

FIGURE 7.1: ADD FACILITY



EXERCISE 8 LINK FACILITIES TO THE MAINTENANCE DIVISIONS/ECHELONS

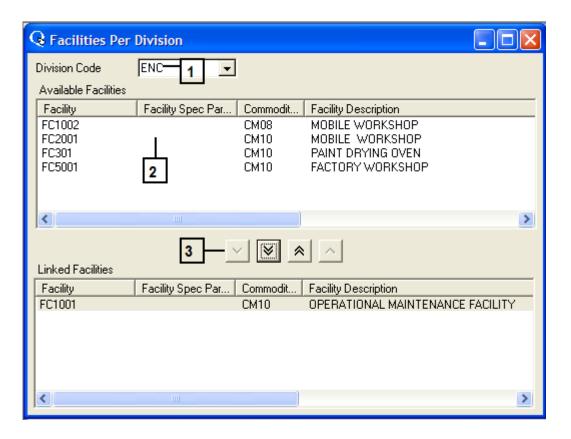


Use the **Facilities Per Division function** to link facilities to the Maintenance Divisions (i.e. specify what facilities are available for the Maintenance Division).

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 8.1 to link facilities to maintenance divisions.

FIGURE 8.1: LINK FACILITIES TO MAINTENANCE DIVISION



EXERCISE 9 SPECIFY MAINTENANCE TASKS FOR REPAIRABLE ITEMS



Use the **Part Operations** function to create a maintenance library for repairable items in your product. These tasks will be linked to the failures to form maintenance procedures (see Exercise 10).

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figures 9.1 and 9.2 respectively to specify maintenance tasks for repairable items.

FIGURE 9.1: SELECT REPAIRABLE PART

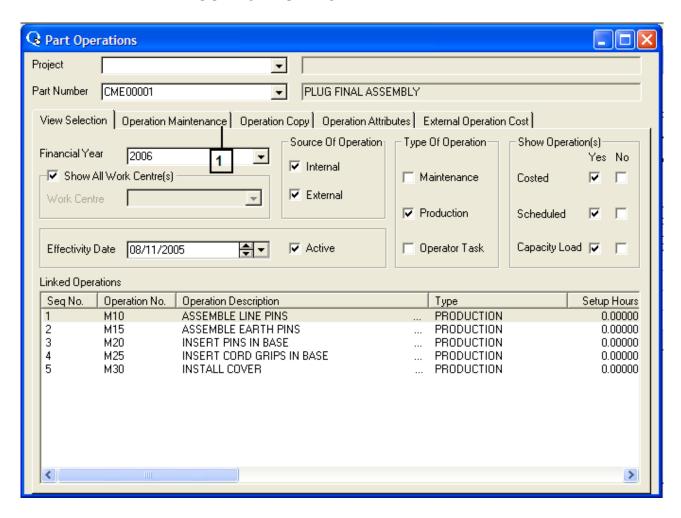
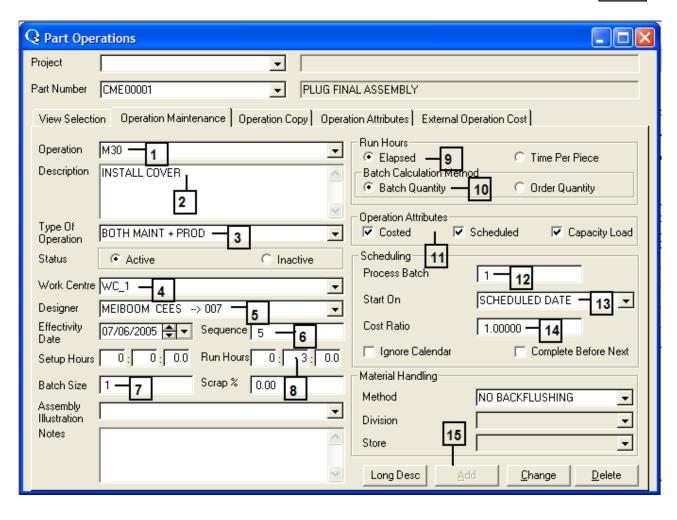


FIGURE 9.2: ADD MAINTENANCE TASKS





EXERCISE 10 LINK TASK TO FAILURES



Use the **Maintenance Procedure** function to link tasks from the task library of repairable parts to specific failures to form a step-by-step procedure to repair the failure.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figures 10.1 and 10.2 respectively to link a task to failures.
- Enter the part number of the Repairable Part (i.e. the one to which the task library is linked).

FIGURE 10.1: SELECT MSI MISSION AND FAILURE

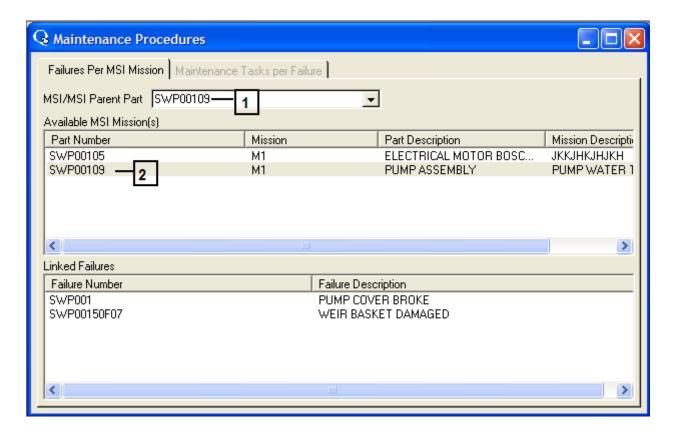
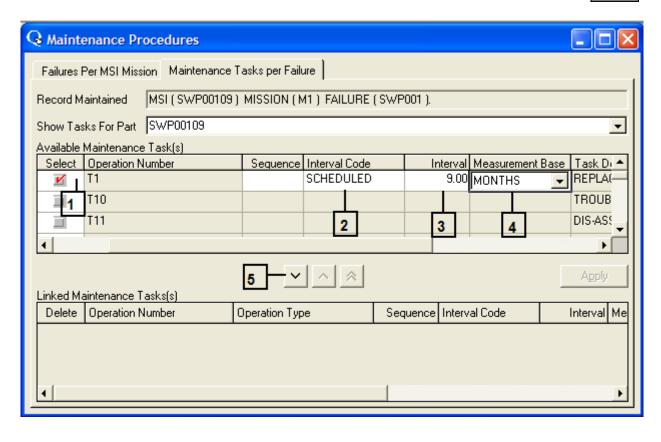


FIGURE 10.2: LINK TASK TO FAILURE





EXERCISE 11 LINK SPARES TO TASKS

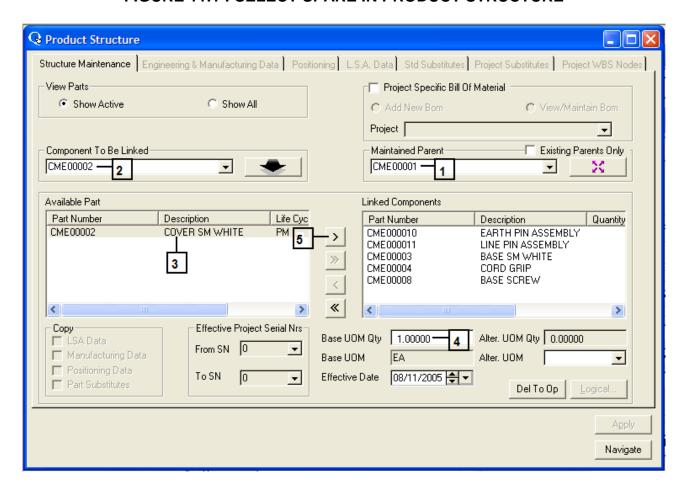


Use the **Product Structure** function to link spares required by a maintenance task.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figures 11.1 to 11.3 respectively to link spares to a task.
- Enter number of Spare's Parent.
- Select SPARE from list.

FIGURE 11.1: SELECT SPARE IN PRODUCT STRUCTURE





NOTES:

- Enter Repairable Part number (i.e. the one to which the task library is linked).
- The Change Interface screen will appear when you click on the Change button.

FIGURE 11.2: SELECT TASK FROM TASK LIBRARY

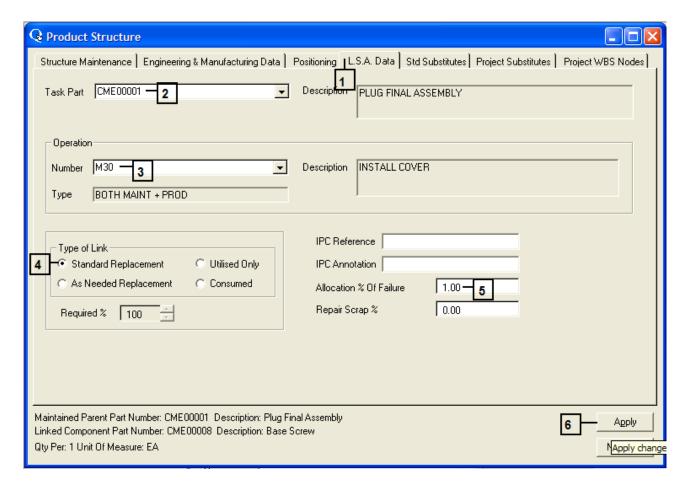
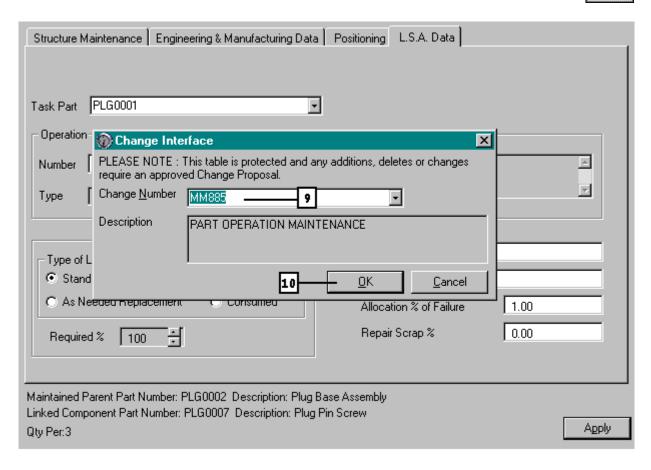


FIGURE 11.3: ENTER CHANGE PROPOSAL NUMBER





EXERCISE 12 LINK RESOURCES TO TASKS



Use the **Task/Operation Resource Requirements** function to specify resources such as standard tools, special tools, consumables, documents and sundry spares for a maintenance task.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figures 12.1 and 12.2 respectively to link resources to a task.
- Enter the number of the Repairable Part (i.e. the one to which the task library is linked).

FIGURE 12.1: SELECT THE TASK

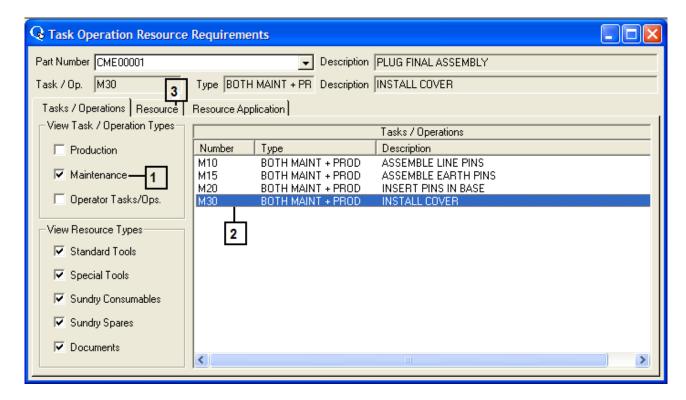


FIGURE 12.2: LINK RESOURCE



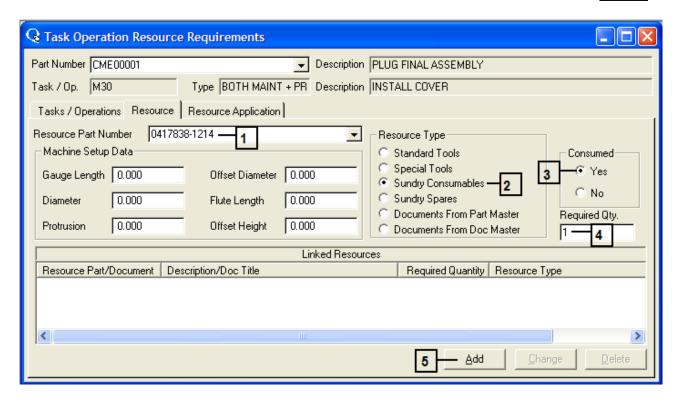
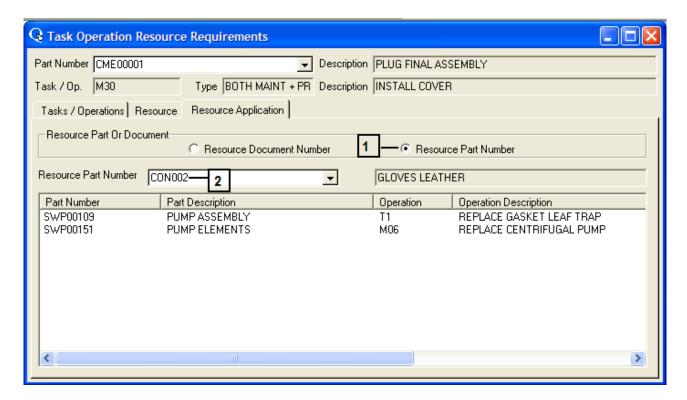


FIGURE 12.3: LINK RESOURCE





EXERCISE 13 LINK FACILITIES TO TASKS



Use the **Task Facility Requirements** function to link facilities required by a maintenance task.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 13.1 to link facilities to a task.
- Enter the number of the Repairable Part.

FIGURE 13.1: LINK FACILITY

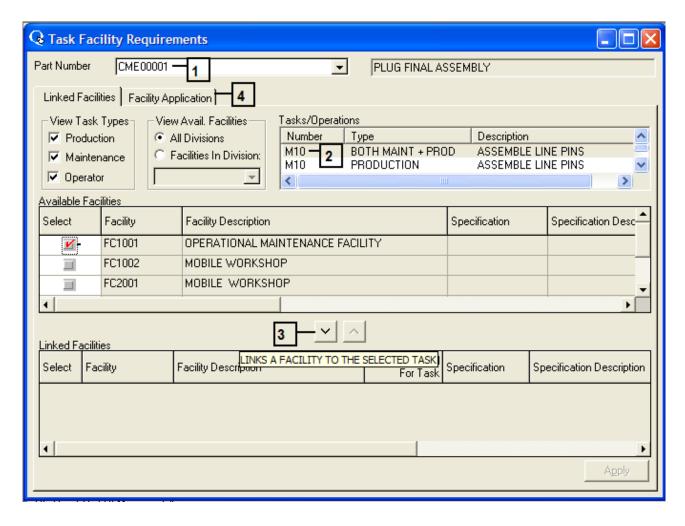
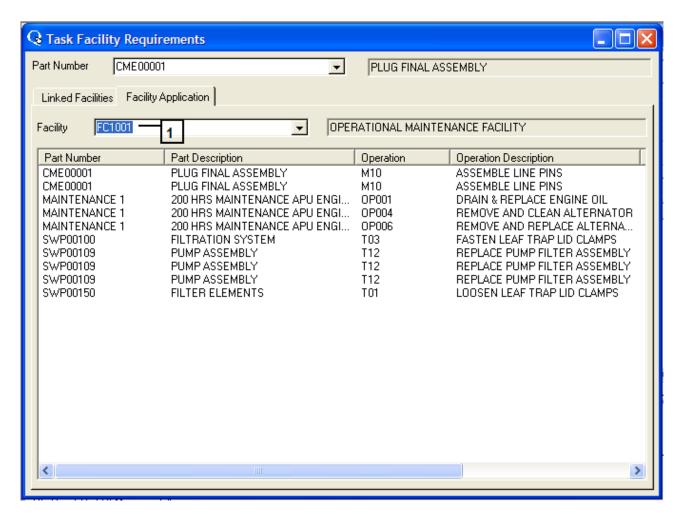


FIGURE 13.1: CROSS REFERENCE



EXERCISE 14 ADD SKILLS

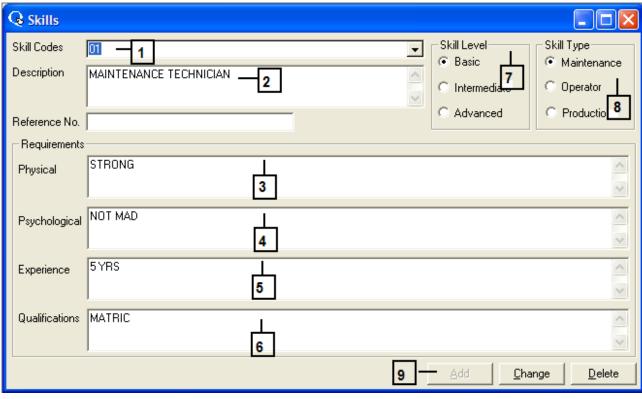


Use the **Skill** function to add the skills that may be required by maintenance tasks.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 14.1 to add skills.





EXERCISE 15 LINK SKILLS TO MAINTENANCE DIVISIONS

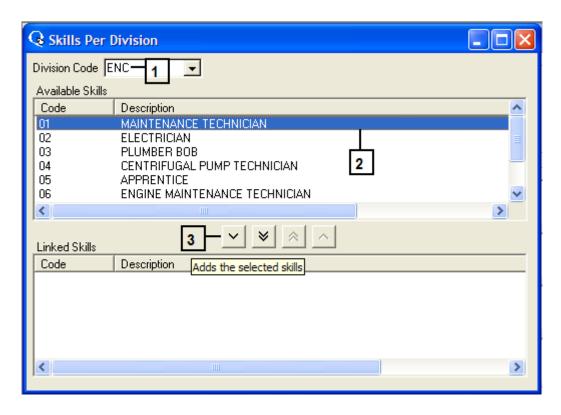


Use the Skills Per Division function to specify skills available at a maintenance division.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 15.1 to link skills to a maintenance division.

FIGURE 15.1: LINK SKILLS TO A MAINTENANCE DIVISION



EXERCISE 16 LINK SKILLS TO TASKS



Use the **Task/Operation Skill Requirements** function to specify skills required by maintenance tasks.

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 16.1 to link skills to a task.
- Enter the number of the Repairable Part.

FIGURE 16.1: SPECIFY SKILLS FOR A TASK

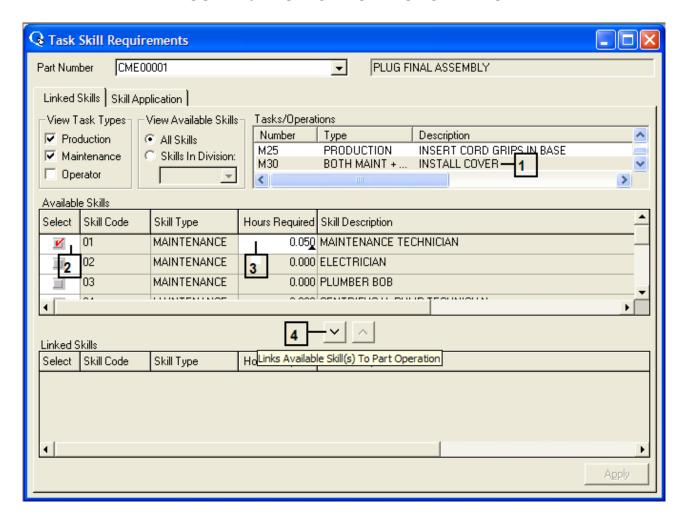
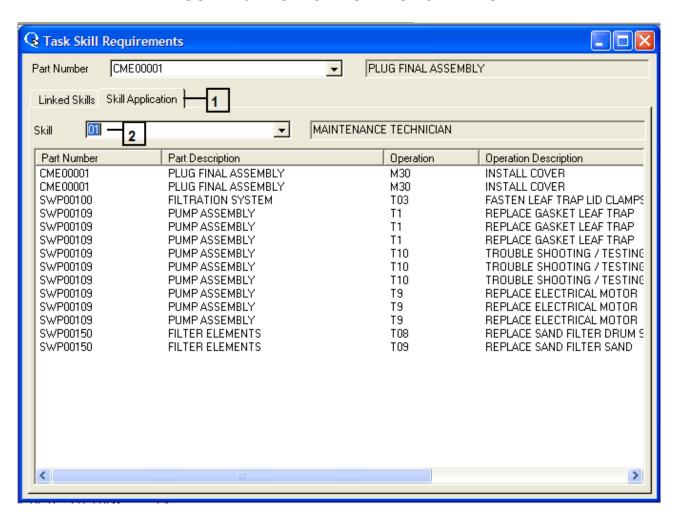


FIGURE 16.2: SPECIFY SKILLS FOR A TASK



EXERCISE 17 SPECIFY A "CUSTOMER USE SCENARIO"



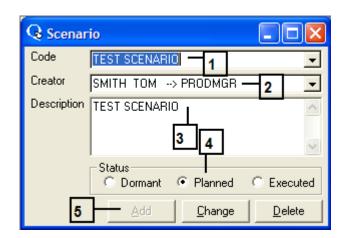
Use the following functions to create a **Use Scenario** for one of your products:

- Scenario
- End Item Per Scenario
- MSI Missions per Scenario

NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 17.1 to add a scenario header.

FIGURE 17.1: CREATE SCENARIO HEADER

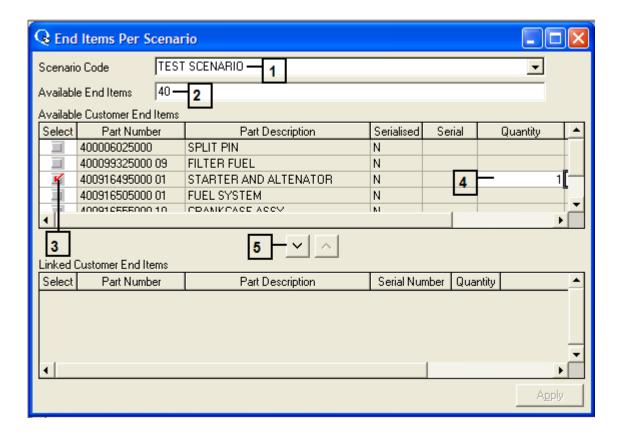




NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 17.2 for specifying end items for a scenario.
- Enter part of End Item's number.

FIGURE 17.2: SPECIFY END ITEMS FOR SCENARIO

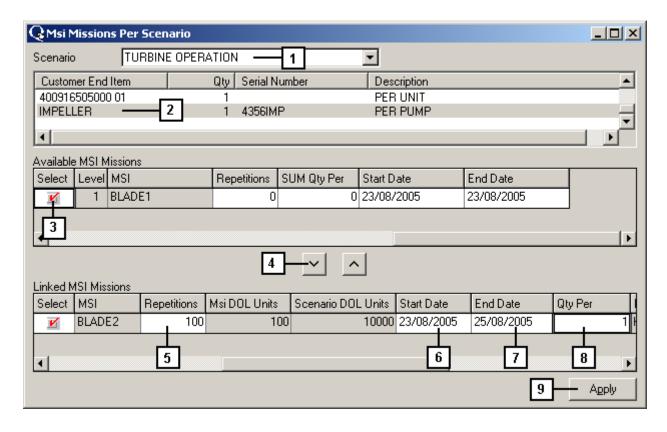




NOTES:

- Study the Online Help.
- Follow the steps in Figure 17.3 for specifying missions for a scenario.
- Enter Number Of Times mission is to be repeated.
- Enter MSI Summarised Qty Per with regard to end item.

FIGURE 17.3: SPECIFY MISSIONS FOR SCENARIO



APPENDIX A

GUIDELINES FOR SETTING UP A LOGISTIC SUPPORT ANALYSIS RECORD (LSAR) IN *Q Muzik*

- 1. Preferably, a functional hardware breakdown (FHB) for the product under analysis should exist.
- 2. The LSAR must be built around the maintenance significant items (MSI's).
- 3. The MSI's must relate directly to specific primary and secondary functions of the product.
- 4. Each MSI must have at least one mission, which describes the most likely use and functioning of the MSI under certain conditions.
- 5. The failure (FMECA) data must relate to a specific mission of an MSI.
- 6. Failures of each MSI must be linked to specific maintenance tasks, which are defined in part "task libraries". A maintenance task can be linked to many different failures for different MSI's.
- 7. All MSI's are regarded as repairable, but lower level "repairable parts" also have to be identified.
- 8. All "repairable parts" that are NOT MSI's must have a repair routing, which defines exactly how to repair the part.
- 9. Any part can have a task library consisting of various maintenance tasks that relate to the specific part.
- 10. Maintenance tasks must reference spares directly in the functional hardware breakdown (FHB) of the product (i.e. bill of material).
- 11. Tools and consumables must be linked to the maintenance tasks. (Consumables include consumable spares such as fasteners, gaskets, o-rings, etc.).
- 12. Apart from being used for product support, the functional hardware breakdown (FHB) of the product must also be used for the manufacturing and development processes.

APPENDIX B

EXECUTE A CUSTOMER REPAIR ORDER

EXECUTE A CUSTOMER REPAIR ORDER



"Customer Repair" orders are used to facilitate the repair and maintenance of products and repairable items within products. Executing a "Customer Repair" order entails the following:

| Α | Add a Customer Order Header. | Figure 18.1 | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| В | Add a "Customer Repair" order line with a "Firm" status. | Figures 18.2a & 18.2b | | | |
| С | If Failure Mode Effect and Criticality Analysis (FMECA) data exist, select the failure and specify the tasks to be performed to remedy the failure from the FMECA data. | Figures 18.3 & 18.4 | | | |
| D | If the FMECA data do not exist or if a specific failure is not yet specified, specify / add the failure and the tasks required to remedy the failure for the "Customer Repair" order. Figures 18.5 | | | | |
| E | Create spares requirements for the "Customer Repair" order lines. | Figures 18.14 to 18.17 | | | |
| F | Change the status of the "Customer Repair" order line to "Released". | Figure 18.18 | | | |

A. ADD A CUSTOMER ORDER HEADER

The first step in executing a "Customer Repair" order is to specify the generic data by adding a Customer Order Header.

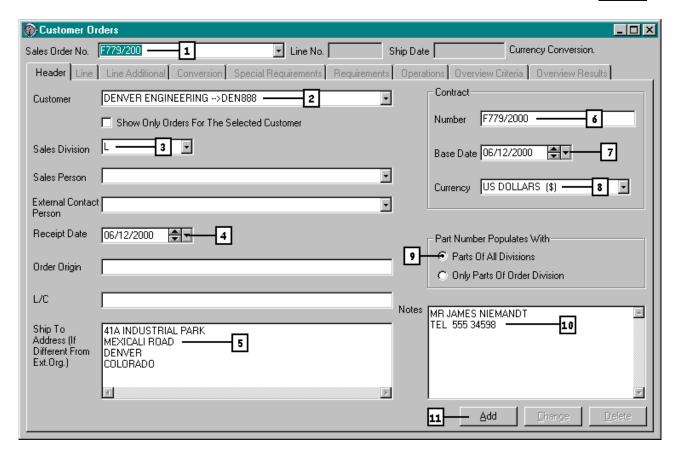
NOTES:

- The "Order Number" is equal to the Job Card Number.
- The "Sales Person" is the technician or person who first took cognisance of the failure or request to repair / quote for repair.
- "Order Receipt Date" is the date on which the failure was logged or the request to repair or quote for repair was received.
- "Origin of Order" is the site where the failure occurred or the request to repair / quote for repair was received from.
- Enter the customer's contact person's name and telephone / fax number in the "Notes" field.

- If the "Ship to Address" is different from that of the "Invoiceable Organisation" (i.e. customer) enter an address.
- Follow the steps in Figure 18.1.

FIGURE 18.1: ADD THE CUSTOMER ORDER HEADER





B. ADD A CUSTOMER REPAIR ORDER LINE

A "Customer Repair" order can have many lines depending on the number of repairable items to be repaired and you need to add a line for each repairable item (i.e. items identified as such on the part master). The line in itself represents a job card for the specific item to be repaired.

NOTES:

- "Part Number" is the repairable item number and it must be identified as "Repairable" on its part master.
- The "Contractual Ship Date" is the original promised date.
- A Node number is required whether the job card is invoiceable or not.
- Create a Milestone Node for each job card if invoicing is done per job card else create a milestone per "Invoicing Period" for repair / maintenance work (as per contract with the customer).



- If invoicing is done per job card, add a "Non Stock" line plus a "Customer Repair" line for the "Customer Repair" order and specify the Milestone Node for both. Enter the unit price (i.e. sales price) for the "Non Stock" line and a zero unit price for the "Customer Repair" line. On completion of the job card, ship both lines simultaneously.
- If invoicing is done for example monthly (i.e. invoicing period), add a "Non Stock" line with a "Completion Date" of e.g. month end and specify the milestone node as well as a "Unit Price" (i.e. sales price). Create a separate Non Milestone Node for each job card as required and link it to the Milestone Node. Add a "Customer Repair" line and specify the Non Milestone Node (NOTE: This will enable you to transfer jobs not completed in a specific period (e.g. month) to the next period's Milestone Node and to ship the current period's milestone).
- Make sure that you specify Failure Reporting and Cause Analysis (FRACAS) identifier for each line of the "Customer Repair" order.
- Follow the steps in Figures 18.2A and 18.2B to add a Customer Repair Order line.

FIGURE 18.2A: ADD THE MANDATORY LINE DATA FOR THE REPAIR ORDER

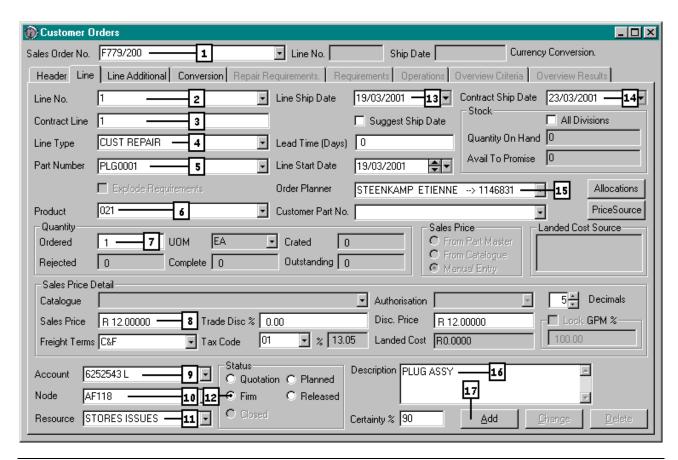
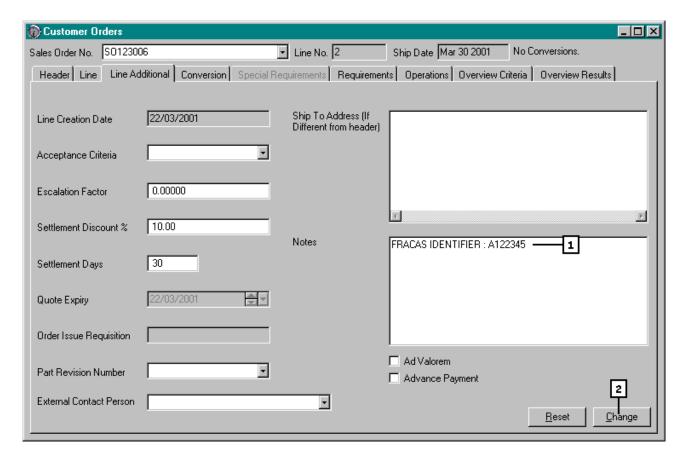


FIGURE 18.2B :SPECIFY THE FRACAS IDENTIFIER FOR THE REPAIR ORDER





C. SELECT THE FAILURE AND SPECIFY THE TASKS TO REMEDY THE FAILURE

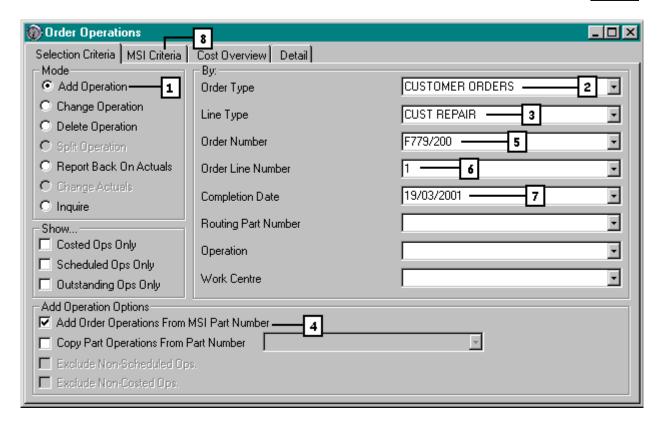
The steps shown in Figures 18.3 and 18.4 can only be performed if FMECA data exist.

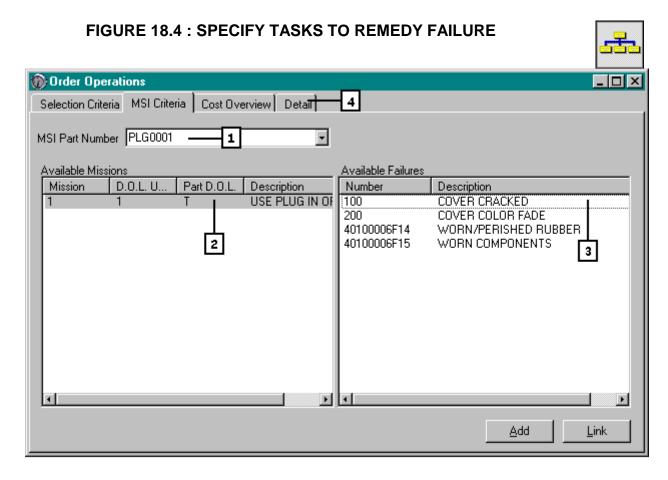
NOTES:

- Use the "MSI Part Number" option.
- Follow the steps in Figures 18.3 and 18.4.

FIGURE 18.3: SELECT FAILURE FROM FMECA DATA







D. IF FMECA DATA DOES NOT EXIST OR FAILURE IS NOT YET SPECIFIED, ADD THE FAILURE AND TASKS REQUIRED TO REMEDY THE FAILURE

This process will ensure that you capture FMECA data for your product as the failures occur.

The purpose of this step is to capture / identify the failures and related operations per job card. If at least one MSI is identified for a product and a mission is specified for the MSI, you can build failure databases through job cards as they occur.

NOTES:

- If FMECA data exist, identify the operations by selecting the failure for the MSI involved.
- If FMECA data does exist, but the specific failure does not exist, add a failure and link it to the MSI mission and then specify the operations.
- If no FMECA data exist, add at least one order operation for the job card.
- Follow the steps in Figures 18.5 to 18.12.

FIGURE 18.5: CREATE A NEW FAILURE



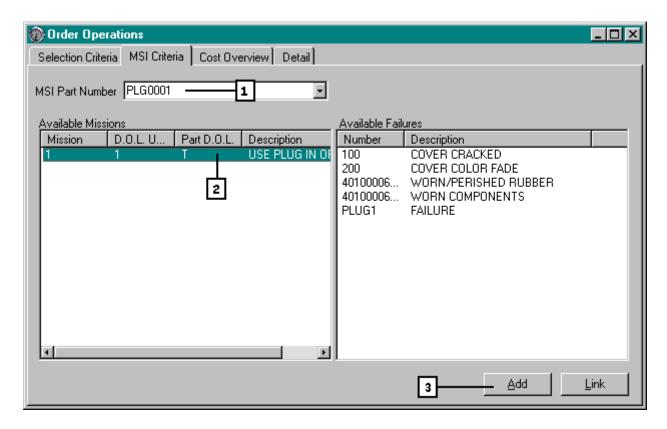


FIGURE 18.6: CREATE A NEW FAILURE

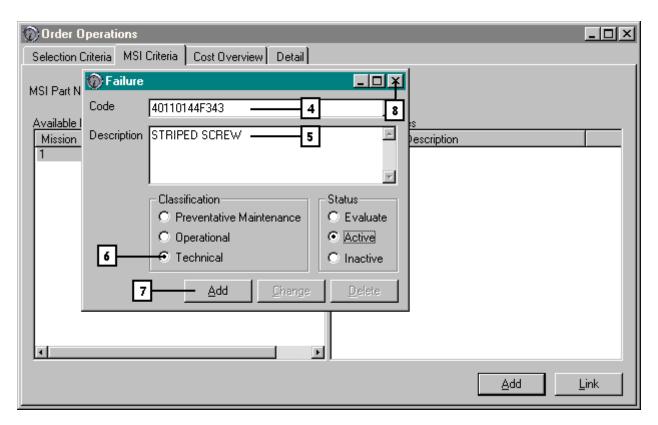


FIGURE 18.7 : LINK FAILURE TO MSI MISSION (FMECA DATA)



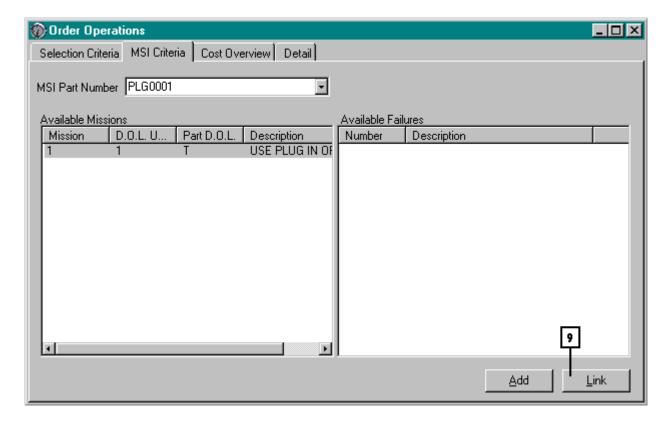


FIGURE 18.8 : LINK FAILURE TO MSI MISSION (FMECA DATA)

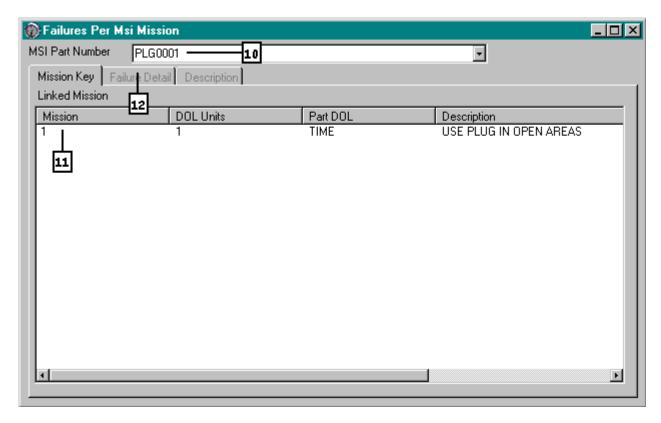


FIGURE 18.9: LINK FAILURE TO MSI MISSION (FMECA DATA)



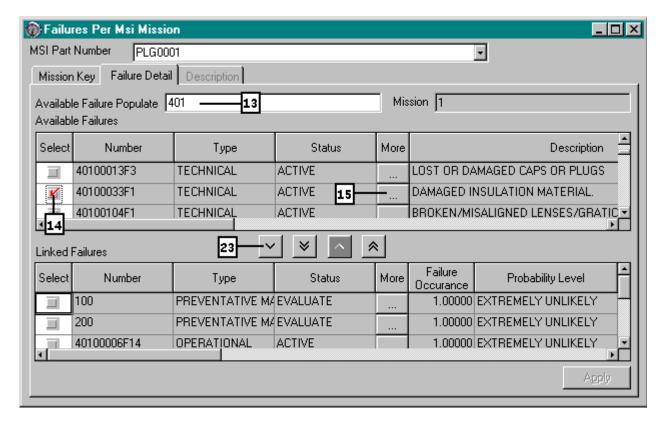


FIGURE 18.10: LINK FAILURE TO MSI MISSION (FMECA DATA)

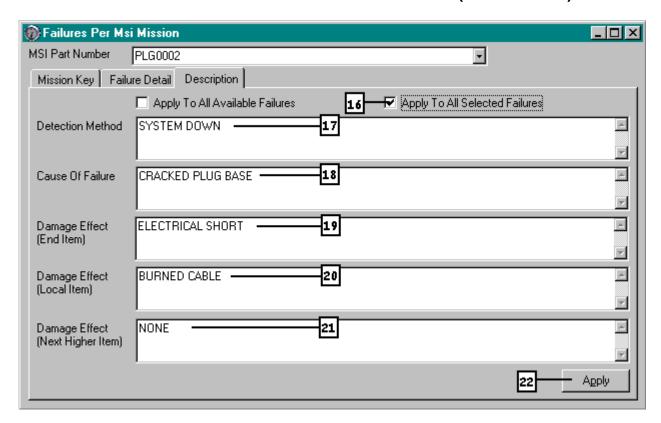


FIGURE 18.11: SPECIFY / ADD TASK FOR NEW FAILURE



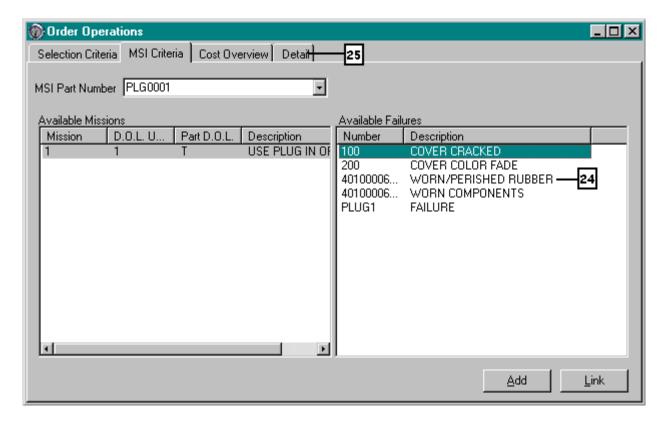
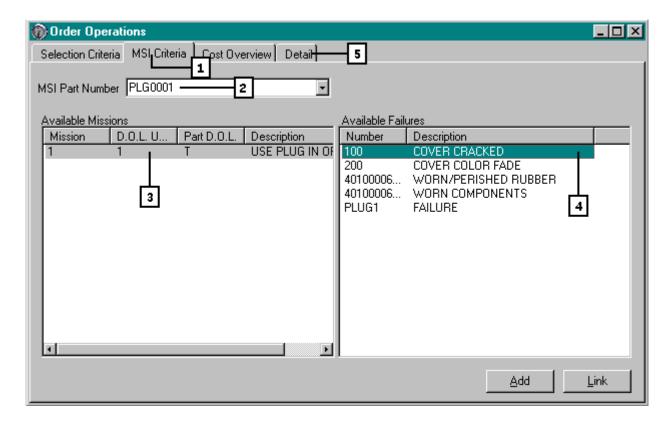


FIGURE 18.12: SPECIFY / ADD TASK FOR NEW FAILURE



E. CREATE SPARES REQUIREMENTS FOR THE "CUSTOMER REPAIR" ORDER LINES



You can create requirements by:

- a. Exploding the product structure for the "repairable" item specified for the repair line, and finding all "MRP" planned items in the structure (Parent Part Number Method).
- b. Finding the spares in the product structure for a specific repair operation (i.e. repair deliver to operation (Order Operations Method). NOTE: The operation must exist for the repair order line.
- c. Exploding the product structure for the "repairable item" specified for the repair line, and finding all items in the structure with a type of link of "standard replacement" or "as needed replacement" (Standard Repair Logic Method).

NOTES:

- Use one or a combination of the methods to create requirements for the "Customer Repair" order line.
- Follow the steps in Figures 18.13 to 18.17.

FIGURE 18.13 : CREATE REQUIREMENTS (PARENT PART NUMBER, EXPLODE METHOD)

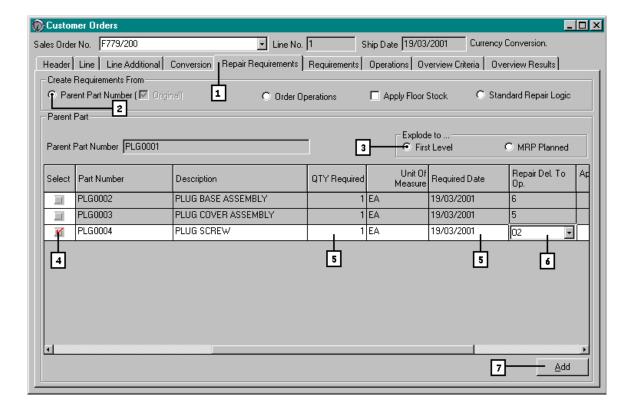


FIGURE 18.14 : CREATE REQUIREMENTS (ORDER OPERATIONS METHOD)



Not in use with this release.

FIGURE 18.15: CREATE REQUIREMENTS (STANDARD REPAIR LOGIC METHOD)

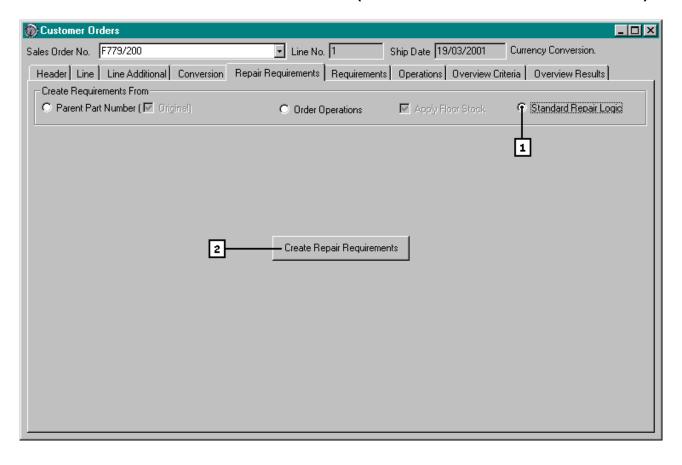
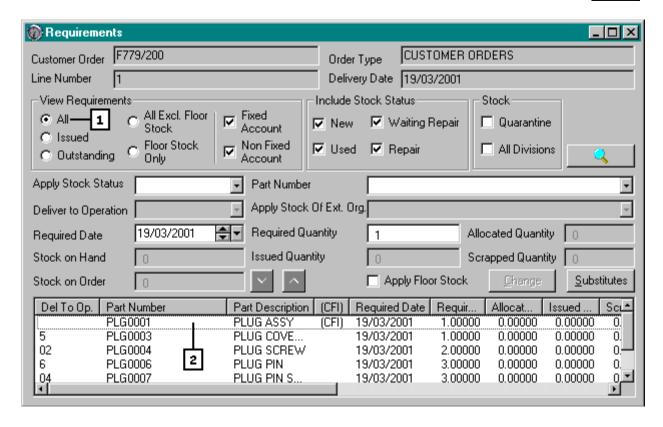


FIGURE 18.16: VIEW REQUIREMENTS





F. CHANGE THE STATUS OF THE "CUSTOMER REPAIR" ORDER LINE TO "RELEASED"

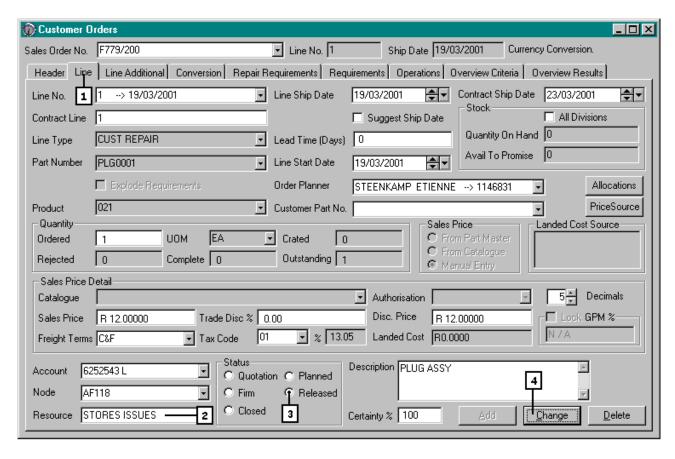
- a. When the status is changed to "Released •", the system will create an Order Issue requisition, which has to be approved by the Node Manager of the node, specified for the repair line (job card).
- b. Once the requisition is approved, the spares required can be issued with a "Stores to Order Requirements" movement transaction.
- c. On completion of the job, the "Order Planner" must complete the job card by performing a "Production to Customer" movement transaction.

NOTE:

Follow the steps in Figure 18.17 to release the "Customer Repair" order line.

18.17: CHANGE STATUS TO RELEASED





LESSON SUMMARY

On completion of the Logistic Support and Analysis course, students will be able to record and use logistic support analysis records (LSAR).

| TO: | DO THIS: |
|---|---|
| Identify Maintenance Significant Items | Use the PART MASTER function. |
| - | Use the LSA tab. |
| Identify Repairable and Discardable Parts | Use the PART MASTER function. |
| | Use the LSA tab. |
| Define MSI Missions | Use the MSI/MISSION function. |
| Add Failures | Use the FAILURE function. |
| Link Failures to MSI Missions | Use the FAILURES PER MSI MISSION |
| | function. |
| | Use the MISSION KEY tab. |
| | Use the FAILURE DETAIL tab. |
| | Use the DESCRIPTIONS tab. |
| Create Maintenance Divisions | Use the DIVISION function. |
| Create Facilities | Use the FACILITIES function. |
| Link Facilities to Maintenance Divisions | Use the FACILITIES PER DIVISION |
| | function. |
| Specify Maintenance Tasks for Repairable | Use the PART OPERATIONS function. |
| Items | Use the VIEW SELECTION tab. |
| | Use the OPERATION MAINTENANCE tab. |
| Link Tasks to Failures | Use the MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE |
| | function. |
| | Use the FAILURES PER MSI MISSION tab. |
| | Use the MAINTENANCE TASKS PER |
| Link On and to Table | FAILURE tab. |
| Link Spares to Tasks | Use the PRODUCT STRUCTURE function. |
| | Use the STRUCTURE MAINTENANCE tab. |
| Link Resources to Tasks | Use the LSA DATA tab. Use the TASK OPERATION RESOURCE |
| LITIK RESources to Tasks | REQUIREMENTS function. |
| | Use the TASKS / OPERATIONS tab. |
| | Use the RESOURCES tab. |
| Link Facilities to Tasks | Use the TASK LIBRARY REQUIREMENTS |
| Link i dointies to rasks | function. |
| Add Skills | Use the SKILLS function. |
| Link Skills to Maintenance Divisions | Use the SKILLS PER DIVISION function. |
| Specify Skills for a Task | Use the TASK/OPERATION SKILL |
| Specific for a rack | REQUIREMENTS function. |
| Specify a "Customer Use" Scenario | Use the SCENARIO function. |
| Specify End Items for Scenario | Use the END ITEMS PER SCENARIO |
| | function. |
| Specify Missions for Scenario | Use the MSI MISSIONS PER SCENARIO |
| | function. |

| Add a Repair Order | Use the CUSTOMER ORDER function. |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | |

| | | | Use the HEADER tab. |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| | | | Use the LINE MANDATORY tab. |
| | | | Use the LINE OPTIONAL tab. |
| | | | Use the ORDER OPERATIONS function. |
| | | | Use the SELECTION CRITERIA tab. |
| | | | Use the OPERATIONS tab. |
| Create Spares Requirements | for | the | Use the CUSTOMER ORDER function. |
| Customer Repair Order Lines | | | Use the CUST REP REQS tab. |