

# TEACHING TROUBLESHOOTING

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# What is Troubleshooting?

It is not following a recipe book

It is not Root Cause Analysis

It is efficiently and effectively assessing the condition of an abnormal process to:

- ❑ Determine the cause
- ❑ Plan corrective action
- ❑ Safely return the process to normal

“Problem solving is what you do when the logical system of rules breaks down (otherwise known as troubleshooting) or when the logical system doesn’t quite apply (otherwise known as thinking creatively).

*Figuring Things Out, 1992*  
*R. Zemke and T. Kramlinger*

# Introductions

Who are we  
and why are we here?

Agenda review

# Target

Effective Troubleshooting from Every  
Technician

Minimize negative impact of process  
variations

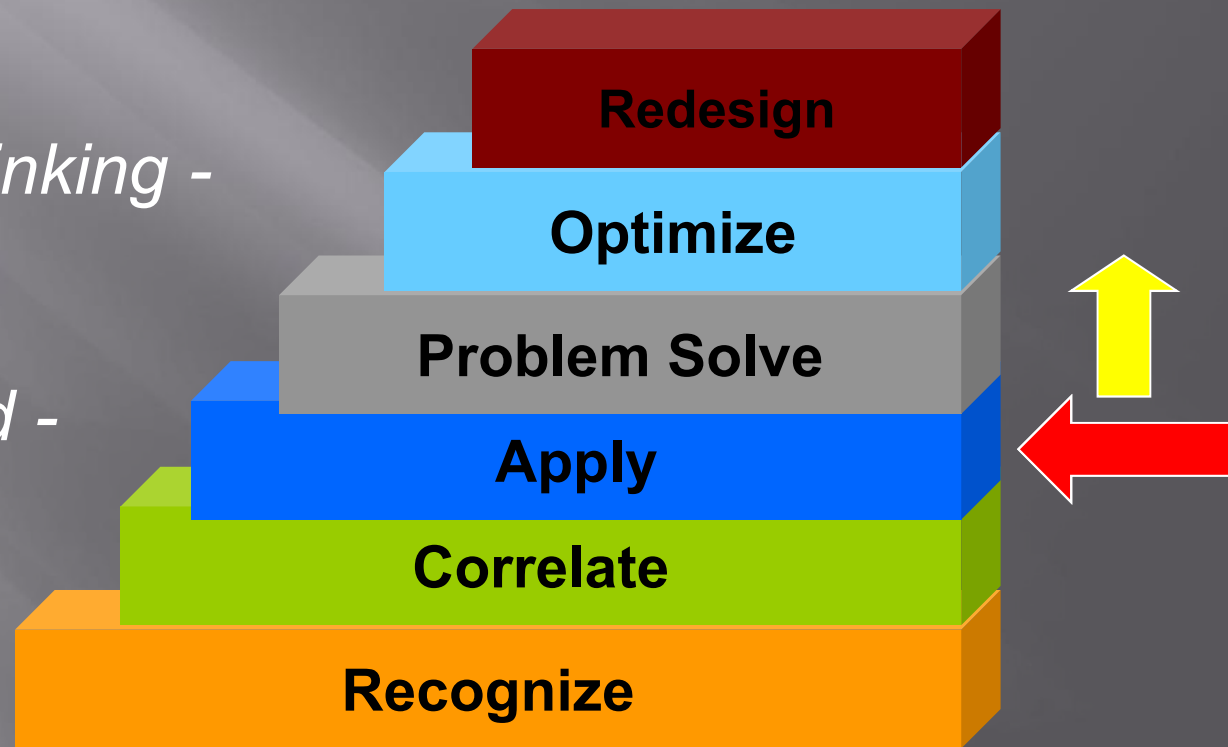
Be quick, be efficient, be right

# Learning Hierarchy

**Performance**

*Critical Thinking -  
Proactive*

*Task Based -  
Reactive*





# Main Components

- ❑ A step-by-step process that learners can apply in a broad variety of situations
- ❑ Tools that clarify, validate, and expand what is known about the current process conditions

“The most complex tasks or job element that anyone can be asked to perform, at the top of his pyramid, is problem solving.”

*Military Training and Principles of Learning*  
Gagne, American Psychologist, December, 1962



# Key Elements

- ❑ Relevant to the job
- ❑ Build on what the learners know
- ❑ Address different learning styles
- ❑ Begin with simple problems
- ❑ Focus on the Tools and Method
- ❑ Become progressively more difficult

# Key Elements

- ❑ Learning – Method and Tools
- ❑ Application – actual problem solving with coaching
- ❑ Practice – troubleshooting in teams and individually with minimum guidance
- ❑ Evaluation – competency demonstration with feedback
- ❑ Performance

# Prerequisites

- ❑ Science and Math
- ❑ Basic Process Operations
- ❑ Process Variables
- ❑ Basic Process Control,  
Instrumentation
- ❑ Process or System-Specific  
Knowledge or Information

# T/S Tools

- ❑ Material Balance
- ❑ Energy Balance
- ❑ Interrelationship of Variables
- ❑ What's Expected
- ❑ Time Factor
- ❑ Process Knowledge
- ❑ Science – Heat Transfer, Hydraulics, Pneumatics

# T/S Method

Determine the Condition of the Process

- ❑ Collect Data
- ❑ Evaluate Data
  - ❑ What's changed, unchanged
  - ❑ In what direction, how much
- ❑ Make some Judgments
  - ❑ Concise statement on condition of the process

# T/S Method

Determine the Cause for that Process Condition

- ❑ Develop Possible Causes
  - ❑ Mechanical
  - ❑ Instrumentation
  - ❑ Process/Chemical
- ❑ Verify the Most Probable



# T/S Method

## Plan and Execute Corrective Action

- ❑ Safety
- ❑ Environment
- ❑ Equipment

# Steps in T/S Process

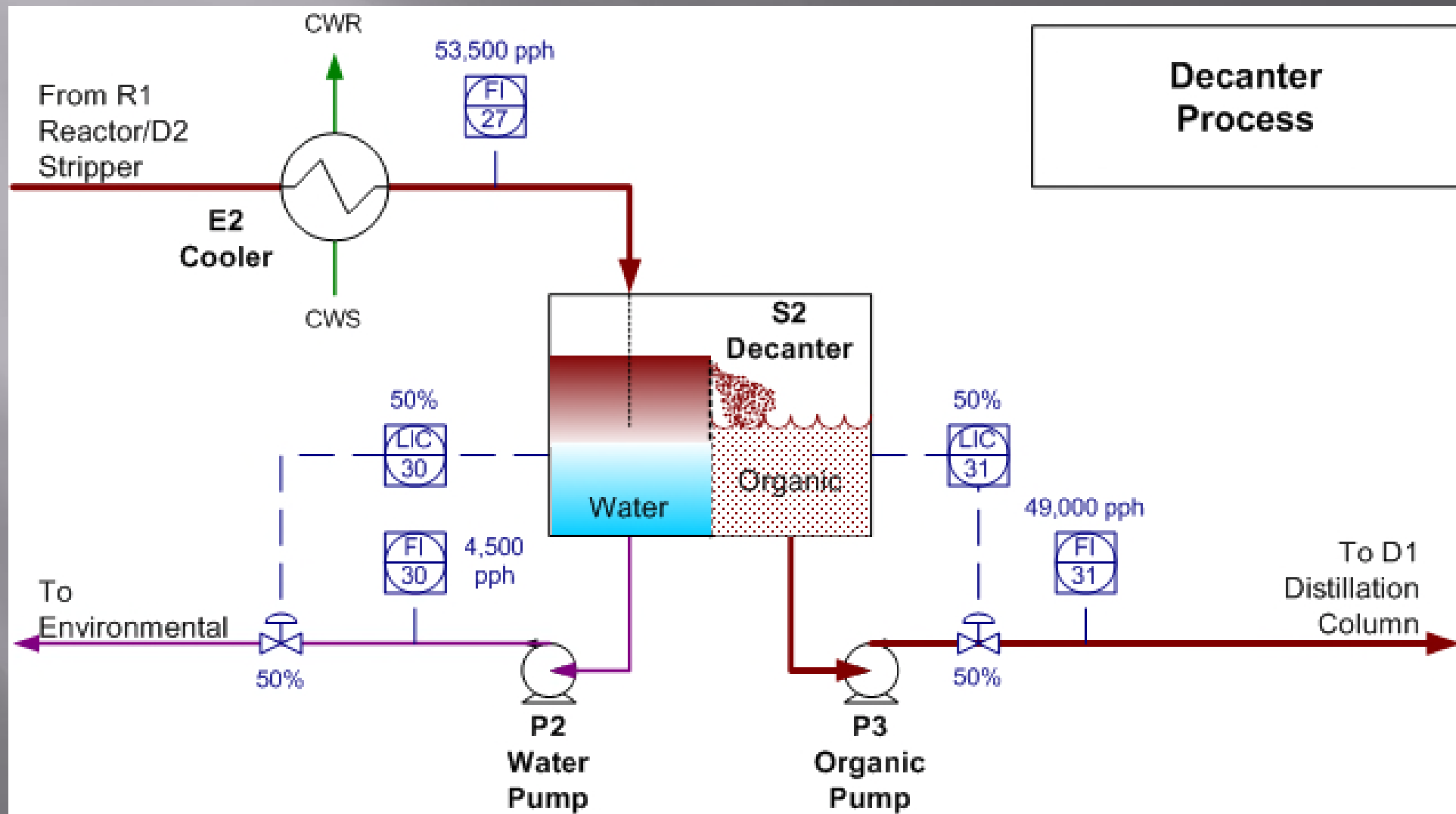
- ❑ Collect Data
- ❑ Evaluate Data
- ❑ Make some Judgments
- ❑ Develop Possible Causes
- ❑ Verify the Most Probable
- ❑ Plan and Execute Corrective Action
- ❑ Document and Communicate

# Sample T/S Problems

- ❑ Process Description
- ❑ Process Drawing
- ❑ Set of Normal Data
- ❑ Set of Abnormal Data



# DECANTER PROCESS



# Teaching Troubleshooting

- ❑ Prerequisites
- ❑ Teach Tools
- ❑ Teach a Method or Process
- ❑ Apply the Method and Tools
- ❑ Practice
- ❑ Evaluate and Give Feedback

# Tips for Success

- ❑ Start with simple problems and slowly increase the difficulty
- ❑ Make everything visible
- ❑ Respond to every relevant comment or question
- ❑ Turn every wrong answer into a learning event and reinforce the right answers
- ❑ Slowly move toward doing the steps mentally



# Tips for Success

- ❑ Effective troubleshooting is about asking questions.
- ❑ Teach by asking not by telling.
- ❑ Model the behavior that you want to instill.

The best troubleshooters may not know all the answers, but they know all the right questions.

# TEACHING TROUBLESHOOTING

*Thank You*

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