Supplementary File 1: Benchmarking Maintenance Practices for Allocating Features Affecting Hydraulic Systems Maintenance: A West-Balkan Perspective

Question:		<u>Checkbox:</u>	
1.	What is the number of	The number of your employees?	Number of hydraulic machines?
	employees in your company &	□ < 50	□ 1-9
	what is the number of machines utilising oil-hydraulic control systems in your company?	□ 50-149	□ 10-19
		□ 150-249	□ 20-49
		□ 249-750	□ 50-99
	your company.	□ 750-1499	□ 100-149
		□ 1500-2499	□ 150-299
		□ 2500-5000	□ 300-500
		□ >5000	□ >500
		☐ Exact number (specify):	☐ Exact number (specify):
2.	Maintenance Department Size	The number of maintenance personnel?	Maintenance Department Staff?
	(including all levels of		☐ Technicians
	hierarchy within the	□ 5	☐ Laboratorians
	company)?	□ 6-10	☐ Engineers (BSc or MSc)
		☐ 11-15	☐ Third-party personnel
		☐ 16-25	☐ Oil analysis experts
		☐ 26-50	☐ Hydraulic system specialist
		☐ 51-100	☐ Dr Eng.
		☐ 101-250	☐ Other(please specify):
		□ >251	
		☐ Exact number(specify):	
3.	Who does perform failure	☐ Maintenance technician	☐ External specialists
	analysis (diagnostics and prognostics) on your hydraulic	☐ BSc engineer	☐ Outsource company
	machinery?	☐ MSc engineer	None
	•	☐ Specialists (Dr degree)	☐ Other (please specify):
4.	What type of hydraulic control	4a. Industrial machines	4b. Mobile machines
	machines are utilised within	☐ Extruders:	☐ Tractors:
	your organisation (and how	☐ Casting, die machines:	☐ Mine-drilling machines:
	machines are you employing?	☐ Paper production machines:	☐ Excavators:
		☐ Automated production lines:	☐ Manipulation equipment:
		☐ Crushing machines:	☐ Dampers:
		☐ Textile production machines:	☐ Tunnel boring machines:
		☐ Rubber mixing machines:	☐ Trucks:
		☐ Extrusion machines:	☐ Road paving machines:
		☐ Others (specify):	☐ Oil-drillers:
			☐ Other (specify):
5.	What is the average nominal	☐ Low-pressure systems (<65bar)	☐ Medium-to-high pressure systems
	pressure within the hydraulic	☐ Low-to-medium pressure (65-140bar)	(211-350 bar)
	system?	☐ Medium pressure systems (141-	☐ High-pressure systems (351-750 bar)
		210bar)	☐ Extreme-pressure systems (>750 bar)
6.	What is the average flow within	☐ Low flow (1-20 l/min)	☐ Light-High flow (141-320 l/min)
	the hydraulic system?	☐ Medium flow (21-55 l/min)	☐ High flow (321-1000 l/min)
		☐ Medium-high- flow (55-140 l/min)	☐ Extreme (>1000 l/min)

	What types of fluid are you utilising?	Mineral-based	
7.		☐ HH – no additives	
utmonig.		☐ HL – anti-corrosion, antioxidant additives	
		☐ HM – antiwear additives	
		☐ HV – viscosity improver additives	
		Fire extinguishing fluid	
		☐ HFA – oil in water emulsion (water >90%)	
		☐ HFB – water in oil emulsion (water >40%)	
		☐ HFC – water glycol	
		☐ HFD - Synthetic fluid (phosphoric ester)	
		Environmentally accepted fluids	
		☐ HTG – Vegetal base fluid	
		☐ HPG – Glycol base synthetic fluid	
		☐ HE – Esther base synthetic fluid	
		☐ Other:	
8. What type of maintenance Maintenance practice:		Maintenance practice:	
	practice (policy) are you	☐ Failure-based maintenance (FBM, also corrective maintenance)	
	conducting in your company?	☐ Preventive Maintenance (PM, also time-based maintenance)	
		☐ Condition-Based Maintenance¹ (CBM)	
		☐ Predictive Maintenance ² (PdM)	
		☐ Opportunity-based maintenance³	
		☐ Design-out maintenance ⁴	
		☐ Other: (name please)	
9.	What specific maintenance	Oil monitoring program:	
	analysis program (condition	☐ Visual monitoring (temperature, colour, odour, sound, response, other).	
	monitoring program) do you	$\hfill\square$ Contamination Control Program (handling, filtering, monitoring, etc.).	
	conduct for hydraulic systems?	☐ Joint Oil Analysis Program (spectrometry analysis, wear analysis, laboratory, statistical analysis, etc.).	
		\Box Oil Condition Monitoring (using APC, Aqua-Sensor, or another instrument for online monitoring).	
		☐ Used Oil Analysis Program (taking samples for offline analysis into the lab – spectrometry, wear debris analysis, FTTR, TBN, TAN, etc.).	
		$\hfill\square$ Prognostics and health monitoring (vibration, ultrasound, thermovision camera, other).	
		□ None	
		☐ Other: (name please)	
10.	What condition monitoring	☐ Pressure sensors (transmitters, differential, electronic)	
	sensors are you using (check more boxes if necessary)?	☐ Flow rate sensors (transmitters, switches, e-mechanical)	
		☐ Linear position sensors (for cylinder position)	
		☐ Contamination sensors (particle counters, water sensors)	
		☐ Temperature sensors (transmitter, probes, e-switches)	
		☐ Position sensors (linear/rotation position sensors on actuators)	
		☐ Vibroacoustic sensors	
		☐ Vibroacoustic sensors ☐ Other: (name please)	

¹ Using current component state information (signal and data processing) to conduct appropriate actions based on signals and data

² Using current and prognostic information, like the remaining useful lifetime of components, to optimally schedule maintenance actions.

³ The failure of one subsystem results in the possible opportunity to undertake maintenance on other subsystems (opportunistic maintenance).

⁴ Design Out Maintenance aims to redesign those parts of the equipment which consume high levels of maintenance effort or spares cost or which have unacceptably high failure rates.

11.	What condition monitoring instruments are you using for the oil contamination analysis program (check more boxes if necessary)?	Oil monitoring instruments: Automatic Particle Counters (APC) Metallic Contamination Sensor (MCS) Water (Aqua) Sensors Viscometers None Other: (name please) What instruments are utilised for elemental analysis in hydraulic oil: FTIR (Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy) ICP-OES/AES (Inductively Coupled Plasma/Atomic Emission) RDE-OES/AES (Rotating Disc Electrode) Wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (WDXRF) None Other: (name please)	
12.	What mathematical or statistical tools are you employing for analysis and maintenance-decision making	Mathematical/Statistical tools for maintenance decision-making: ☐ Regression analysis (least squares, linear, polynomial, etc.) ☐ Survival analysis (reliability theory, proportional hazard modelling, etc.) ☐ Decision tree analysis (FTA)	
(check more boxes i necessary)?	•	 ☐ FMEA (or FMECA) analysis ☐ Multi-criteria decision-making analysis (MCDM) ☐ Quality control charts (XR charts, XS charts, p chart, n chart, etc.) ☐ None ☐ Other: (name please) 	
13.	What is the average age of your hydraulic machinery?	☐ From 1 – 5 years no. machines: ☐ From 05 – 10 y. no. machines: ☐ From 10 – 15 y. no. machines: ☐ From 15 – 20 y. no. machines: ☐ From 20 – 25 y. no. machines: ☐ From 25 – 30 y. no. machines: ☐ From 30 – 35 y. no. machines: ☐	☐ From 35 – 40 y. no. machines:_ ☐ From 40 – 45 y. no. machines:_ ☐ From 45 – 50 y. no. machines:_ ☐ From 50 – 55 y. no. machines:_ ☐ From 55 – 60 y. no. machines:_ ☐ From 60 – 70 y. no. machines:_ ☐ Other or specific:
14.	What is the average time between your hydraulic machinery's hydraulic failures (TBHF)?	□ 0 - 100 hours □ 100 - 200 hours □ 200 - 300 hours □ 300 - 400 hours □ 400 - 500 hours □ 500 - 600 hours □ 600 - 700 hours □ 700 - 800 hours □ 800 - 900 hours □ 900 - 1000 hours □ 1000 - 1100 hours □ 1100 - 1200 hours □ 1200 - 1300 hours	☐ 1300 – 1400 hours ☐ 1400 – 1500 hours ☐ 1500 – 1600 hours ☐ 1600 – 1700 hours ☐ 1700 – 1800 hours ☐ 1800 – 1900 hours ☐ 1900 – 2000 hours ☐ 2000 – 2100 hours ☐ 2100 – 2200 hours ☐ 2200 – 2300 hours ☐ 2300 – 2500 hours ☐ >2500 hours ☐ Other:
15.	What is your hydraulic machine failures' mean (average) time to repair (TTR)?	☐ 0-1 hours ☐ 1-2 hours ☐ 2-3 hours ☐ 3-4 hours ☐ 4-5 hours ☐ 5-6 hours ☐ 6-7 hours ☐ 7-8 hours	□ 8-9 hours □ 9-10 hours □ 10-11 hours □ 11-12 hours □ 12-13 hours □ 13-15 hours □ >15 hours □ Exactly (specify):

16.	What are your hydraulic machinery's most common component failures (check more boxes if necessary)?	Hoses or pipes Actuator failure – hydraulic cylinder Actuator failure – hydraulic motor Pump failure Solenoid valve failures Proportional valve failures – directional valve Electro-motor failure or ICE failure (for Accumulator failure Sensors failure Filter failure	
17.	What are the most common root causes of failure of your hydraulic machinery (check more boxes if necessary)?	☐ Overloading the system ☐ Temperature (overheating the system) ☐ Inadequate oil in the system ☐ A mixture of the oil ☐ Oxidation of the oil (depletion of additive) ☐ Contamination (particle contamination) ☐ Contamination (water and moisture) ☐ Maintenance personnel mistakes ☐ Seals ☐ Other: (please specify):	res and viscosity drop)
18.	What is the period for your filter replacement?	☐ 0-50 working hours ☐ 50-150 working hours ☐ 150-250 working hours ☐ 250-500 working hours ☐ 500-750 working hours ☐ 750-1000 working hours ☐ 1000-1250 working hours	☐ 1250-1500 working hours ☐ 1500-1750 working hours ☐ 1750-2000 working hours ☐ 2000-2500 working hours ☐ 2500-3000 working hours ☐ If you have precisely specified hours, specify:
19.	What oil viscosity grade do you use in your machines (if you have a specific table for each of your systems, can you attach it?)?	☐ ISO VG 22 ☐ ISO VG 32 ☐ ISO VG 37 ☐ ISO VG 46 ☐ ISO VG 68 ☐ ISO VG 100 ☐ ISO VG 150	
20.	How often do you refill the system with oil?	☐ After 25 hours ☐ After 50 hours ☐ After 60 hours ☐ After 75 hours ☐ After 90 hours ☐ After 100 hours ☐ After 125 hours	☐ After 150 hours ☐ After 200 hours ☐ After 250 hours ☐ After 300 hours ☐ After 500 hours ☐ After 750 hours ☐ Other (please specify):
21.	What is the average time of complete oil change in your hydraulic machine, and based on which criteria do you conduct it?	Time of complete oil change: After 100 hours After 250 hours After 500 hours (15 days) After 720 hours (monthly) After 1440 hours (two months) After 2160 hours (quarterly)	Criteria: Routine Oil check Historical data analysis Contaminated oil OEM suggestions The response of the system

	☐ After 4320 hours (six months.)	☐ Other (please specify):	
	☐ After 8640 hours (yearly)		
	☐ Other (please specify):		
22. What is the average oil filling	Average machine oil filling:	Hydraulic oil spent monthly)?	
of hydraulic machines in your	□ <50 litres	☐ 0-500 litres	
everyday usage, and how many	☐ 50-100 litres	☐ 500-1000 litres	
litres do you spend monthly?	☐ 100-150 litres	☐ 1000-2000 litres	
	☐ 150-200 litres	☐ 2000-3000 litres	
	☐ 200-250 litres	☐ 3000-4000 litres	
	☐ 250-300 litres	☐ 4000-5000 litres	
	☐ 300-500 litres	☐ Other (specific number, please add):	
	☐ 500-1000 litres		
	☐ 1000-2000 litres		
	☐ 2000-3000 litres		
	☐ 3000-4000 litres		
	☐ Other (please specify):		
Thank you for filling out the survey! If you wish to receive an email of the final results, please click the checkbox and leave the email you want to receive the results!			
·		Contact/email:	