



NEXT



*Customer satisfaction is our best product*





NEXT

*The best quality of service  
at the best possible price*



MAINTENANCE OF  
AUTOMATION PLANTS



MAINTENANCE  
OF MECHANICAL  
INSTALLATIONS



MAINTENANCE  
OF SOFTWARE



MAINTENANCE  
OF THE BUILDING



MAINTENANCE OF  
ELECTRICAL  
INSTALLATIONS



MAINTENANCE  
OF WATER  
SYSTEMS



*Service for you*

# MISSION AND VISION



## Customers

*to receive constant assistance and service that meets their expectations*

## Next Pj

*wants to be a point of reference for its clients and workers through the development of an innovative business model, able to innovate and guarantee a high standard of quality throughout the national territory.*

*Next wants to guarantee efficient solutions and represent a reason of pride and trust for:*

## The Workers,

*so that the women and men involved, with their skills, are protagonists of the company's growth and are passionately involved in the work activity*

## Suppliers,

*so that they are involved in the supply chain and are aware partners of the growth in progress*

## The end User,

*because in the quality of the service there is the satisfaction of the user The Company Vision must guide every aspect of our work activity, outlining the actions necessary to ensure sustainable and qualitative growth*

## Our Team:

*sharing a friendly working environment, where people feel stimulated by a relationship aimed primarily at the customer and quality.*

## Trust:

*for staff to work together efficiently, they must have mutual trust. This is only possible through transparency and meritocracy*

## Partners:

*to create and nurture a lasting network of customers and suppliers, gaining mutual value.*

## Next Pj

*The secrets of our business success and the key principles are:*

## Services:

*offering quality services that meet the needs and requirements of the clients*

## Autonomy:

*we guarantee a culture in which staff can grow, giving them confidence to assume their responsibilities and learn from their choices*

After a long business experience and managerial experience, a group of professionals decided to start a company with the vocation to offer services and produce quality. The **Next Pj** creates its own skills and its own projects in relation to the requirements of the final consumer. Aware of the expectations that clients have in Next, the Management and staff are committed to ensuring high standards of quality and safety.



*efficient, professional, streamlined and dynamic organization; quick in offering solutions to the customer while guaranteeing a high standard of quality*

### Productivity

*sustainable growth to share objectives with all company figures, encouraging attitudes and behavior aimed at achieving the company "Mission"*

### Enterprise

### Yield

## The values that Next Pj

*has set itself are the cornerstone and guide its activities on a daily basis:*

*we guarantee the client a solid and transparent commitment to deliver on their commitments, acting quickly and diligently without compromising quality and safety*

*the client must be certain that integrity represents a fundamental value for Next Pj and is manifested in the utmost care and attention paid to the services offered*

### Integrity

*we guarantee the client the maximum commitment to question the status quo and improve, through constant reporting of the activities carried out, products, services, business processes and the performance of its operational and commercial staff*

### Innovation

*we guarantee the client the maximum commitment to question the status quo and improve, through constant reporting of the activities carried out, products, services, business processes and the performance of its operational and commercial staff*

**"Next Pj a company with a vocation for excellence"**



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# Maintenance

## Designing maintenance

*means determining the best management system for the phases that make up this process. This means finding the right balance between the various policies, [types] of maintenance, which maximises both efficiency [costs] and effectiveness [results].*

**intervene  
at fault**

## The choice of maintenance

*policies must follow precise logic, deriving from in-depth knowledge of the systems, fault analysis, and economic evaluations of the life cycle cost of the company's assets. The maintenance technician is basically entitled to choose between the two fundamental types of intervention:*

**corrective  
maintenance**

**preventive  
maintenance**

## All maintenance policies,

*both reactive, in the event of failure, and preventive, perhaps carried out through the use of predictive techniques, have the same dignity, provided that they are "chosen", they are the result of a shrewd design that knows how to find the right compromise between effectiveness (elimination of losses) and efficiency (containment of direct and induced costs).*

**"FULL SERVICE PARTNER"**

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*Over time the concept of maintenance understood as a single intervention on the machine or equipment has been overcome. Maintenance is considered as a "system", as it involves all work and organisational processes. It operates in an integrated manner with other production entities and must guarantee the reliability of the systems.*

*In general, this process is described by drawing inspiration from the well-known PDCA virtuous circle of Deming, distinct in the Design and Planning (Plan), Execution (Do), Control (Check) and Improvement (Act) phases. The maintenance process respects exactly this model and starts with the design phase.*







## Corrective maintenance

*Corrective or fault-based maintenance is performed following a failure and is intended to restore an entity to the state in which it can perform the required function.*

*It therefore responds to the need to repair the machines in order to extend their productive useful life: it is based on waiting for a fault to appear and the subsequent intervention of technicians to repair and restore the original functionality. This way of dealing with maintenance involves leaving the machine in operation until the occurrence or progress of an anomaly forces the operator to stop the machine. This strategy has contrasting aspects: the positive factor is that the cost of maintenance and machine downtime is almost zero as long as the machine is running.*

*When applied indiscriminately, negative factors emerge that are not negligible and can be summarised as follows:*

- a) high loss of revenue due to downtime due to breakdown;*
- b) unpredictability of the intervention and therefore of any production flow diversion operations in progress;*
- c) probable high repair costs; a failure of a component that lasts for a long time can have damaging chain effects and damage other machine components.*

*A corrective strategy, which represents the most traditional approach to maintenance, remains valid if the types of faults are easily repairable and operate in a production environment where downtime does not cause serious damage to the entire production cycle. This is the case with single machine failures, which are part of a group of interchangeable units, whose role in the production process can easily be played by another twin machine.*



## Periodic preventive maintenance

*Preventive maintenance is defined as maintenance designed to reduce the probability of failure or degradation of an entity's operation by scheduling interventions carried out at predetermined intervals or combined with prescribed criteria and guided by predictive techniques. It involves the timely replacement of a certain component of the machine in order to prevent its uncontrolled failure. This solution is adopted in particular situations; in the case of functional groups that operate in continuous cycle process companies and whose interruption of service may cause very serious effects on the safety and health of people, the environment or the plant and for which it is not possible to adopt predictive techniques: or in the opposite case, where the cost of inspection is higher than that of the component itself. The possibility of scheduling a maintenance intervention allows a better organisation of maintenance work and guarantees the possibility of managing the machine stop in the most convenient way. It is clear that cyclical maintenance is effective when the fault has a certain regularity of occurrence.*



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*In many cases, however, it is difficult to predict the occurrence of a fault, so it is not convenient to apply the scheduled maintenance in a strict manner, as there is a risk of replacing a component whose service life is far from over. The condition monitoring strategy, carried out through periodic inspections, tends to identify the state of a component that could potentially cause the failure. Condition-based maintenance, based on monitoring through scheduled inspections, can bring an advantage over previous policies in terms of:*

- a) reduction in maintenance costs;*
- b) increase in the operational availability of the machines;*

*Condition monitoring can be defined as a method that indicates the health status of the machine using parameters that highlight the changes that have occurred over time in the machine itself. The type of inspection can vary from visual to instrumental, depending on the type of machine and its criticality in the production process.*

## **Condition-based maintenance**



## Predictive maintenance

*A further step towards the objective of optimising preventive maintenance operations is to adopt predictive maintenance techniques: these are based on the possibility of recognising the presence of an anomaly in progress through the discovery and interpretation of weak premonitory signals of the final fault. The signal, when recognised, then becomes part of those factors that can be monitored through continuous or periodic inspections and therefore in the sphere of influence of preventive maintenance (on condition or scheduled). Contrary to condition-based maintenance, the basic idea of predictive maintenance is based on a control of the state of the equipment so as not to interrupt its normal operation but to signal its progressive degradation in advance and continuously. The purpose of predictive maintenance is to minimise, through the development of flexible and reliable condition detection methods, the number of inspections or overhauls that could in turn lead to failure or deterioration. Among the factors that are used to diagnose the state of the system are the most important ones or those that provide the most information: vibration analysis, thermographic analysis, chemical-physical analysis of oils that, based on the residues present, identify which components are wearing out.*



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## Production maintenance

*With production maintenance, a further step is taken towards the integration between operations, enriched by experience and direct knowledge of production processes and plants, and the ability to design and implement ideas for improvement. Based on synergies with technical functions inside and outside the company, production maintenance is a policy aimed at improving the performance of plants, in operation and in the future, through the growth of their maintainability; through the development of control procedures and technical specifications for the definition and purchase of new plants, operational maintenance collaborates with technologies for the engineering of new production lines or the modification of previous ones. The lean factory consolidates the new technical and management approach to maintenance, developed in Japan with TPM (Total Productive Maintenance), in which it is no longer seen as a company function ancillary to production, but is recognised as a fundamental part of an integrated system, aimed at optimising performance through the involvement of all resources.*





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Smart monitoring maintenance





## Smart Monitoring

*is the solution to maximize the efficiency of your production plant.*

*Smart Monitoring monitors machinery parameters in real time and constantly checks trends to determine in advance when a certain value will be out of tolerance. And you can see in a simple and intuitive way when a component will break, so you can plan a targeted repair.*

*Accelerate the innovation of your production plant or office with advanced software-assisted control systems.*

*a) Complex day-to-day operations can still be an easy experience*

*b) Start now and free your time for the things that matter*

*c) The new features transform the Smart Maintenance System (Sms™) into a powerful and intelligent cooperation platform that connects you directly to your company. Your custom section allows you to easily conduct operations within minutes. Research your productivity in real time, purchase materials, order spare parts, download documentation and access your contacts - in the office, on the move.*

**Sms™**

[Smart Maintenance System]

**Sms™ Web**

**Store module**

**Nmp™**

[Next maintenance process]

**Point Next™**

**Sms™**  
[Smart Maintenance System]

*With a view to controlling the critical points of the analysis system and a quality process able to meet the expectations of the most authoritative and demanding customers, the Next with Sms™ has developed an articulated computer system able to easily overcome the main quality problems. This can be done with high-level processes and strict compliance with the rules imparted by the system.*

*Like any software, Sms™ manages objects and events. The main objects are:*

- a) the life cycle of the instrumental resources (purchase, installation, maintenance and calibration plans,)*
- b) People's working life cycle (training plans, monitoring and certification of skills)*
- c) Management of the internal quality system (processing and distribution of documents, recording and monitoring of complaints, non-conformities, corrective and preventive actions, management review, internal audits)*
- d) The qualification of external suppliers and laboratories*
- e) Advanced operational planning (planning of the various activities over time)*
- f) Administrative flows to suppliers (offers, purchase orders, etc.), general accounting, etc..*

## Sms™ Web

### **Smart Maintenance System (Sms™)**

*is a portal created expressly for the customer, where it will be possible to access with one's own credentials and have modules and/or procedures:*

- a) Plant maintenance, by online request - WEB FORM*
- b) Machine book*
- c) Access to spare parts warehouse - STORAGE MODULE*
- d) Access to the raw materials warehouse (lights, etc.) - WAREHOUSE MODULE*

*Only people profiled with their own credentials can access the portal.  
As far as the management of maintenance requests is concerned:*

- a) input of maintenance requests from users.*
- b) planning of interventions and assignment to individual technicians.*
- c) verification of the status of maintenance requests.*

*For spare parts management:*

*Display of the personalized dashboard for the user who has authenticated; where you can find it:*

- a) A set of KPIs (key performance indicators) / indicators / custom statistics, based on the historical archive of published results;*
- b) The list of the latest published works and documents;*
- c) Machine status information*
- d) General system status;*
- e) Personal agenda.*

## Store module

*Sms™ with its warehouse module opens the doors to a real inventory and equipment control system in addition to normal warehouse functions such as for example:*

- a) Warehouse load;*
- b) Unloading of the warehouse;*
- c) Drafting of the inventory;*
- d) Inventory magazine;*
- e) DN - delivery note (transfer of material from warehouse to warehouse);*
- f) Register of items;*
- g) Supplier master data;*
- h) Customer register or in our case - stations*

*And with classic related documents such as:*

- a) Picking notes; Exit from stock document (DDT) in which a specific set of data (quantity, product code, picking code, recipient code) is reported;*
- b) Inventory: an updated list of all products in stock and their value, also useful to keep the stock situation under control;*
- c) Delivery note: the fully integrated possibility of transferring goods from one warehouse to another with a proven chain of authorizations or endorsements that guarantee their success.*

*Due to the division into several modules, these programs are adapted to the different types of production and to the different company needs.*

## Point next™

*a software platform  
for graphic display of the  
system status with  
documentary and visual  
information on the status and  
its trend over time*

## Nmp™

**[Next maintenance process]**

*software that  
allows you to prepare, transfer  
and archive relevant information  
to third parties' systems such as  
ERP, databases, MES and Cloud  
Based Business Intelligence  
platforms in an automated way.*



*Preventive maintenance allows to solve potential problems before a fault occurs, creating safer conditions for employees and customers*

**INCREASE SAFETY**

*Avoid wasting resources to understand the fault. By identifying the exact repair operation, tools and support needed to correct the parts, you can significantly increase the effectiveness of maintenance*

**INCREASE MAINTENANCE EFFICIENCY**

**NEXT Pj**  
*maintenance service*

**REDUCE UNSCHEDULED PRODUCTION DOWNTIME**

*Unplanned downtime can cost thousands of Euros per hour. A proactive maintenance department can decide to deactivate critical downtimes by scheduling repairs during non-productive times.*

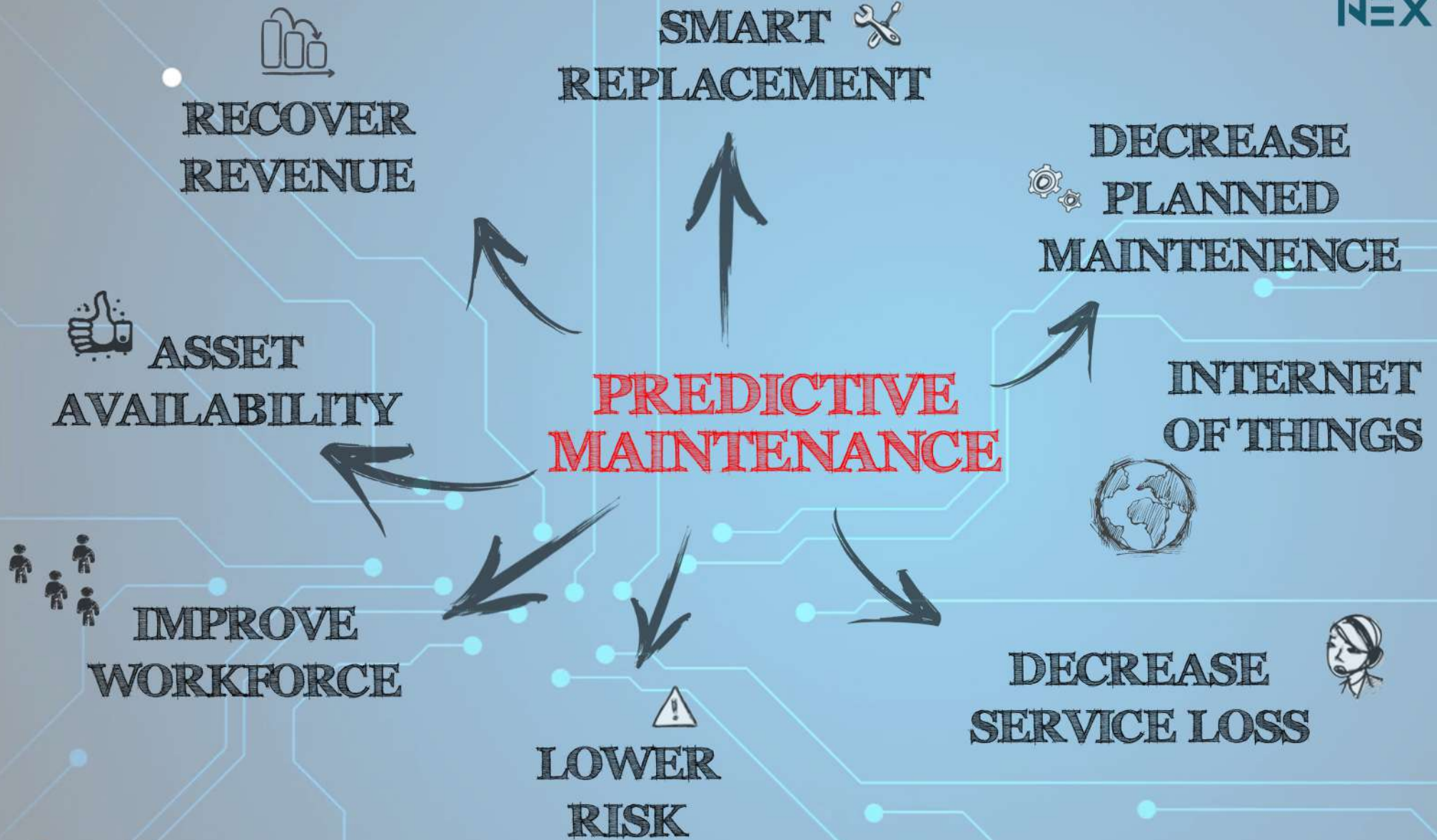
**INCREASE REVENUES**

*With less maintenance on good components and faster repair of defective components, repairs can be managed more effectively and efficiently, thus reducing repair times*

**REDUCE EQUIPMENT COSTS**

*Instead of replacing the entire luminaire due to a critical failure, a repair is carried out before a fault occurs and the cost is reduced to the price of the component and the work required for the repair.*











**NEXT**

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