



Australian Government

PMBPROD326 Inspect tyres

Release: 1

PMBPROD326 Inspect tyres

Modification History

Release 1. Supersedes and is equivalent to PMBPROD326B Inspect tyres

Application

This unit of competency covers the skills and knowledge required to inspect and test finished tyres.

This unit of competency applies to experienced operators who are required to identify codings and quality standards, perform inspections and tests, determine tyres needing action, apply stamps and codings, and solve problems within area of responsibility.

This unit of competency applies to an experienced operator demonstrating theoretical and technical knowledge and well developed skills in situations that require some discretion and judgement. The operator may work alone or as a member of a team or group and will work in liaison with other shift team members, team leader and supervisor, as appropriate.

No licensing, legislative or certification requirements apply to this unit at the time of publication.

Pre-requisite Unit

Nil

Competency Field

Production

Unit Sector

Not applicable

Elements and Performance Criteria

Elements describe the essential outcomes.

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.

1	Plan own work requirements	1.1	Identify the most appropriate equipment and processes to be used for tyre inspection and testing
		1.2	Identify different tyre types, identification codings and quality standards required
		1.3	Implement measures to control identified hazards in line with procedures and duty of care

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| | | 1.4 | Identify repair, scrap tyre and housekeeping needs |
| 2 | Start up testing process to procedures | 2.1 | Conduct visual inspection of tyres to spot obvious defects |
| | | 2.2 | Manually locate bumps or dips |
| | | 2.3 | Check inspection equipment settings and make adjustments as required |
| | | 2.4 | Complete other pre-start checks in accordance with procedures |
| 3 | Operate tyre testing machines to procedures | 3.1 | Operate machine to rotate and test tyres, following standard operating procedures (SOPs) and work health and safety (WHS) requirements |
| | | 3.2 | Monitor product quality in accordance with procedures |
| | | 3.3 | Clean, adjust and lubricate equipment as required |
| | | 3.4 | Shut down equipment to procedures, in normal or emergency situations |
| | | 3.5 | Complete relevant documentation |
| 4 | Respond to faults | 4.1 | Identify possible routine and non-routine faults in the tyre |
| | | 4.2 | Determine tyres needing action |
| | | 4.3 | Determine possible fault causes |
| | | 4.4 | Report faults outside area of responsibility to designated person |
| | | 4.5 | Maintain appropriate records and log books to meet procedures/work instructions |
| 5 | Stamp, label and sort tyres | 5.1 | Stamp identification number on each tyre |
| | | 5.2 | Label tyres with weekly code |

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| | | 5.3 | Sort passed tyres by coding |
| | | 5.4 | Sort tyres for repair or scrap |
| 6 | Anticipate and solve problems | 6.1 | Recognise a problem or a potential problem |
| | | 6.2 | Determine problems needing priority action |
| | | 6.3 | Refer problems outside area of responsibility to appropriate person, with possible causes |
| | | 6.4 | Seek information and assistance as required to solve problems |
| | | 6.5 | Solve problems within area of responsibility |
| | | 6.6 | Follow through items initiated until final resolution has occurred |

Foundation Skills

This section describes those required skills (language, literacy and numeracy) that are essential to performance.

Foundation skills essential to performance are explicit in the performance criteria of this unit of competency.

Range of Conditions

This field allows for different work environments and conditions that may affect performance. Essential operating conditions that may be present (depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts) are included.

Regulatory framework The latest version of all legislation, regulations, industry codes of practice and Australian/international standards, or the version specified by the local regulatory authority, must be used.

Applicable legislation, regulations, standards and codes of practice include:

- health, safety and environmental (HSE) legislation, regulations and codes of practice relevant to the workplace, manual handling and hazardous materials
- AS 1973-1993 Pneumatic tyres - Passenger car, light truck, and truck/bus - Retreading and repair processes or its replacement

- other Australian/international standards relevant to the materials being used and products being made
- any relevant licence and certification requirements.

All operations to which this unit applies are subject to stringent HSE requirements, which may be imposed through state/territory or federal legislation, and these must not be compromised at any time. Where there is an apparent conflict between performance criteria and such requirements the legislative requirements take precedence.

Procedures All operations must be performed in accordance with relevant procedures.

Procedures are written, verbal, visual, computer-based or in some other form, and include one or any combination of:

- emergency procedures
- work instructions
- SOPs
- safe work method statements (SWMS)
- formulas/recipes
- batch sheets
- temporary instructions
- any similar instructions provided for the smooth running of the plant.

Tools and equipment

Tools and equipment include:

- tyre testing/inspection equipment, including:
 - x-ray
 - uniformity
 - bulge test
 - tyre balance test machines
 - ancillary equipment that is integral to the process
 - hand tools used in inspection/testing processes.

Additional tools and equipment will be selected as required from:

- hoists/lifting equipment not requiring any special permits or licences
- manual handling aids, such as hand carts and trolleys
- relevant personal protective equipment (PPE).

Hazards Hazards must be identified and controlled. Identifying hazards requires consideration of:

- weight, shape, volume of materials to be handled
- hazardous products and materials
- rotational equipment or vibration
- sharp edges, protrusions or obstructions
- slippery surfaces, spills or leaks
- smoke, dust, vapours or other atmospheric hazards
- high temperatures
- electricity
- gas
- gases and liquids under pressure
- structural hazards
- equipment failures
- machinery, equipment and product mass
- other hazards that might arise.

Problems Routine and non-routine problems must be resolved.

Non-routine problems must be resolved by applying operational knowledge to develop new solutions, either individually or in collaboration with relevant experts, to:

- determine problems needing action
- determine possible fault causes
- develop solutions to problems which do not have a known solution
- follow through items initiated until final resolution has occurred
- report problems outside area of responsibility to designated person.

Non-routine problems are unexpected problems or variations of previous problems and include one or more of:

- variations in quality
- emergency situations
- intermittent faults.

Operational knowledge includes one or more of:

- procedures
- training
- technical information, such as journals and engineering specifications
- remembered experience

- relevant knowledge obtained from appropriate people.

Routine problems are predictable and have known solutions and include one or more of:

- equipment malfunction
- incorrect set-up of testing machine to tyre type
- hidden damage
- bulges in sidewalls
- deformation
- damaged carcass
- offset
- snaking
- cuts.

Unit Mapping Information

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Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.education.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=932aacef-7947-4c80-acc6-593719fe4090>