The Role of AI-Driven Predictive Maintenance in Reducing Downtime in American Manufacturing

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1. Introduction

There is evidence that there continues to be an ongoing revitalization of American manufacturing. Still, the U.S. appears to have lost a significant part in the global market related to products with thinner profit margins (staple products). While producing a larger amount of staples often leads to increased profits, it tends to lead to decreased profit per unit. Cutting corners in staple production, however, adds an even greater cost. Because of the lower profit margin for each part, the greatest cost in making these products is often downtime to repair or maintain aging machinery, rather than the cost of equipment failure itself. Given that American companies may never be able to compete on price alone for large runs of standard products, this essay focuses on some ways to reduce the downtime involved in fixing and maintaining aging machinery.

This brings us to predictive maintenance (PdM) work, which uses data on actual operation of the equipment — including wear and tear on parts — to predict when failures are most likely to occur. AI has the capability to detect patterns in large datasets that humans cannot. Proprietary datasets are still critical for good AI outcomes, because they are trained on these datasets. The question then becomes whether companies that currently have such datasets would be willing to allow access to them in a widespread study of American manufacturing. It is recommended that companies collect and not delete as much data as possible. Prior to applying AI to a problem, it is crucial for a company to get a full sense of its data.

1.1. Background and Significance

As stated above, predictive maintenance is part of a family of maintenance practices that includes reactive (run to failure), preventative, and proactive – in addition to predictive. Run to failure – in the classical sense, RuF is when no machinery is replaced or maintained until it actually breaks. Preventative maintenance (PM) involves regularly scheduled stoppages of machinery to lubricate or replace parts in hopes that regular stops will allow timely detection of impending failure. Proactive maintenance (also called reliability-centered maintenance: RCM) prescribes regular examination and maintenance of a piece of machinery's critical components in hopes of "proactively" avoiding failure. Theoretically, a system employing RCM is giving attention (and maintenance) to exactly those components which are most likely to degrade first.

The importance of PdM (predictive maintenance) and condition-based maintenance is only increasing. This shift is not only economically practical – as seen with historically-low costs of the required sensing hardware like accelerometers and strain gauges that send data to local processing devices – but also philosophically practical. Industries are beginning to see the merit in employing sensor technology at the 'low' (sensory) data level, rather than at the 'high' (image/video) data level. Additionally, industries participating in Industry 4.0 for their data architecture will not struggle to integrate data from an existing PdM program with a historical data repository. The advancement of prognostics is seen in cutting the number of alarms sent to the technician based on the levels of damage and aiding them in deciding the best time to reduce the machinery's usage so as to not trigger catastrophic failure. Preemptive maintenance also adds to PdM cost-effectiveness, preventing diagnostics on parts of the machinery that aren't necessary to examine.

2. Overview of Predictive Maintenance

The motivation behind predictive maintenance is to significantly reduce the occurrence of a fault by actively addressing precursor conditions before they develop into a fault. Predictive maintenance aims to detect the onset of system failure so that maintenance can be planned before an overall system failure. The immediate benefits of predictive maintenance are its ability to extend the life and lower the costs of a part or machine by proactively addressing precursor conditions that are leading to failure. It should be noted that predictive maintenance does not always apply to every situation. Highly reliable subsystems like magnetic bearings may be better serviced by just replacing the failed part rather than trying to predict and forewarn part failure. Another factor in the practical application of predictive maintenance is the inherent tradeoff between attempting to predict the onset of a failure versus detecting that a failure has already occurred.

The function of predictive maintenance is to anticipate preparation for maintenance. Many companies generalize predictive maintenance to a concept they refer to as "condition based maintenance". For many systems, condition based monitoring is the first precursor of predictive maintenance in that it merely reports back on a part's state. While condition based monitoring can be a powerful tool for understanding current machine states, it offers little proactive ability over time. Instrumentation levels needed for condition based and predictive maintenance typically range from lowest to highest: run-to-failure, on-line condition monitoring, vibration only, and full spectrum. The highest instrumentation status is generally required for rotating machinery because part wear or other anomalies will greatly increase vibration levels from components.

2.1. Definition and Concept

Predicting maintenance is a fairly simple concept. Equipment inevitably breaks down. This is due to a range of factors - suboptimal design, wear and tear, misuse, aging, material failure, weather, and other factors. As such, scheduled preventive maintenance has long been a cornerstone of manufacturing operations. After an asset has been used for a certain time, it is taken out of production and thoroughly serviced. Sometimes this results in asset failure, sometimes it improves the longevity of the asset. The downside is that the asset is non-operational while it is being maintained, which can significantly reduce manufacturing capacity.

Predictive maintenance (PdM) systems aim to maximize the longevity of an asset while not decreasing their productivity. PdM systems use historical data, current asset operational data, and the asset's real-time condition to predict when it needs to be serviced. This can not only mean maintenance can be scheduled - preventing unplanned downtime - it can also often mean maintenance need only be light or part replacements, meaning only small increases in costs.

A simple component of a PdM system that all assets should have is condition monitoring. Condition monitoring refers to the regular or continuous collection and analysis of an asset's operating data. This can be temperatures, vibrations, electrical power use, or simply counting the amount of units produced per hour. This data is collected by sensors and sent to a central computer where it is stored and analyzed. If any data shows that the asset is not operating as it should - such as vibrations outside the normal range or temperatures outside for which the asset was designed - alerts are automatically sent to operators and engineers who can then deal with the problem proactively, planning any maintenance needed.

Other PdM systems take this a step further. AI can be used to predict an asset's most likely time of failure in many months, even. When assets are likely to fail, operators are informed and maintenance is scheduled in advance.

3. AI Technologies in Predictive Maintenance

The analytic part focuses on using machine learning algorithms, which are a subset of artificial intelligence. Using structured tables and describing insights from the operations of corporations, PdM is associated with an increase in efficiency. Depending on the equipment, there are several different models and forms that different companies use for maintenance. Several analytics may be executed on them. AI technology application in predictive maintenance is illustrated in Fig. 3.

The adoption of AI in predictive maintenance enables a technician to work more effectively and minimize downtime by using each skill to fix another issue proactively. Some of the most advanced AI capabilities apply to this because the predictive maintenance models are geared toward activities instead of static occurrences. These "event responses" refer to machine maintenance responses rather than a breakdown. By not addressing the problem, it is believed that the future response can be predicted. Designing such a response can extend the operational period. For this, the model does not predict the breakdown of the machine, but the next best response to keep the machine in good condition. This is an advanced addition to data-driven techniques, and the models used to achieve such a thing are much more advanced than before treating the models with event responses.

3.1. Machine Learning Algorithms

The computational algorithms in machine learning have evolved since AAP's Basic Program to employ a variety of state-of-the-art algorithms. This manuscript seeks to improve American manufacturing energy efficiency using data analytics and will consider some of the algorithms traditionally associated with AI, with a brief description of each. It should be noted that not every top-tier algorithm used for machine learning falls under the definition of AI to the same extent as neural networks. There are also many more algorithms often employed for AI-based production optimization study: Support Vector Machines (not categorized because they are mainly used for regressions), Long Short-term Memory, Monte Carlo Methods, Graph Neural Network, k-nearest Neighbors, Gaussian Process, Naïve Bayes, Decision Trees, Random Forests, and so on.

The type of signals collected—whether image data, vibration, string sound, or some other type of output from machinery—should guide the choice of machine learning algorithm. Neural Networks, especially those designed for time-sequences (such as Recurrent Neural Networks or Long Short-Term Memory), are often used with vibration and acoustic data, helping to determine upcoming maintenance needs by recognizing patterns in the signals that are not easily analyzed by humans. Traditional machine learning algorithms work with the inference engines described above, and again, the choice of algorithm is dependent on the inputs. In general, traditional machine learning algorithms link historical maintenance data with labeled data about how the machinery operates under normal and abnormal conditions to predict when regular maintenance is needed, providing the same insights as the inference engines. The first approach leverages historical data about the machinery to forecast how soon major components might fail. The second focuses on identifying those components whose failure has a high likelihood of causing an entire system to go offline.

4. Implementation Strategies

Implementation strategies can affect how well AI-driven predictive maintenance functions in practice to reduce downtime. Time-based, condition-based, and machine learning-based strategies call for varying levels of investment and benefits, and earlier, ML-based strategies deliver more benefits and require more investment. In the absence of sensor data, valuable predictive information can be derived from existing machine event logs. Cost-effective solutions should begin to include wireless sensors over historical investments in less flexible, wired systems. To enable real-time MTTD/MTTR computation and predictive simulation of symptoms in physical systems, an edge computing gateway is often more useful than a standard sensor concentrator. The development of the gateway hardware and software approach should leverage open-source IoT software frameworks that can further be made compatible with existing MES and Big Data clouds.

A majority of the aforementioned strategies face common hurdles in data preprocessing and algorithm quality, let alone real-time responses to detected issues. In the real world, choosing the right sensors can be more difficult than anticipated, especially if historical MTTR and

MTBF data are missing. If sensed data from the equipment are available, in its raw, unprocessed form, significant effort should be made to clean and preprocess it. This is best accomplished as close to the sensor system as possible in situ, to avoid reliance on out-of-date equipment descriptions. For modern machinery, such an edge gateway should be based on a modern industrial IoT (IIoT) system, which enables common custom framework instrumentation. To provide hardware, software, or services to integrate the data gateway into common IIoT protocols, consult existing IIoT vendors, starter kits, and gateways. In the absence of or to supplement IIoT and sensor-enabled solutions, Beckhoff's Twin CAT package provides an integrated system for PLC control system instrumentation, with drivers available for hot-swapping its Compact or Embedded PCs connected to the asset or internal bus for faster control and data feedback systems.

4.1. Data Collection and Preprocessing

AI-driven predictive maintenance, together with the implementation of technological and AI-driven data collection and processing, has the potential to help predict and prevent untimely breakdowns and reduce equipment downtime. These breakdowns can result in up to 30% financial losses in American manufacturing. Most predictive maintenance applications require data from sensors that are perfectly aligned to physical units, which refer to the equipment's physical measurements. Deviations in these sensor measurements allow technicians to apply the logic of maintenance actions or calculate the health of the unit. Overlooking data collection and preprocessing can have severe repercussions, such as apparent algorithm unreliability and inaccuracy in actual operation.

Data quality, or the "fitness for use" of your industrial data, is key to the success of your predictive maintenance program. Data is considered to have poor quality if there are missing values, incorrect values, no value change, or outlier values. The loss in precision of collected data will not allow for trusted inferred maintenance strategies and condition monitoring results. However, data without care and associated uncertainty from preprocessing, lack of domain knowledge, and not being taken seriously can directly impact the overall performance of data-driven methods significantly. Building predictive maintenance and condition monitoring solutions often requires more focus on data collection and preprocessing work than on dedicated algorithmic and methodological developments, although this is not always the case.

5. Benefits of AI-Driven Predictive Maintenance

AI-driven predictive maintenance is a powerful suite of tools that many manufacturing operations believe is beginning to have an immediate and significant impact. Predictive maintenance had long promised to get ahead of inevitable machine failure to ensure that there is no unscheduled downtime, but the cost of conducting regular site visits, performing diagnostics, and replacing parts often made those savings rather less impressive over time. In contrast, the variety of firms that combine AI with the Internet of Things (IoT) or data drawn from their Internet of Things-connected devices can exploit the real-world data collected over decades to better understand when a machine is acting strangely. At the same time, AI models can monitor data flowing from powerful sensors that were placed in the aforementioned productive machines to spot undesirable wear and other indicators of change driven by natural limits.

The scale of these potential improvements is very real and quite impressive. Many manufacturers that adopt the processes required to adopt AI-driven predictive maintenance do so because it does an outstanding job of saving money. Outside of the very real advantages of reduced materials costs, less reactive maintenance, and smaller teams needed to perform physical inspections, AI-nudged predictive maintenance can also reduce the wasteful phenomena of false positives and false negatives. This can continue to add up to stunning benefits. The companies that offer AI-driven predictive maintenance in 2022 are convinced that they are riding the crest of a giant wave that will have a fundamental effect on American manufacturing over the next few years.

5.1. Cost Savings and Efficiency Improvements

There are numerous additional studies that support the claim that integrating AI in predictive maintenance reduces the rate of failure and associated costs. A 2010 Deloitte report highlighted that this predictive maintenance reduces total maintenance cost by 5-10%. The report cited three main benefits accrued: longer equipment life due to less wear and tear as a result of fewer unforeseen breakdowns and repairs; reduction of human capital costs by integrating maintenance processes and enhancing personal productivity through better information access; and ensuring that quality control is maintained by reducing unexpected production downtimes.

An internal survey conducted by UpKeep of over 64 of their customers found that integrating predictive and preventive maintenance saw a 41% month-over-month increase in maintenance cost savings per active user, a 225% year-over-year increase in uptime, and a 5% increase in work order conformance. Facchina Group installed an AI predictive maintenance system in January 2016 in their manufacturing plant, where one Rover packaging robot is in operation. The system reduced their downtime by over 96% – from £280 to £10 per day, increased their output from an average of 25,000 to 48,000 per week, and saved them up to £120,000 in potential losses.

OneASICS, a Japanese shoemaker, has over 2,900 employees and produces approximately 14,500 pairs of shoes per day. In 2014, the company integrated IBM's predictive maintenance software and invested $68.62 billion in maintenance infrastructure between 2014-2019. OneASICS credits up to 800 employee hours saved per month to predictive maintenance in their Thailand plant, and the plant is projected to have a return on investment of US$85,000 in less than 12 months – an increase of 300% – due to improvements in preventive maintenance.

Processes have also reaped similar benefits: American company Hormann aligned all business expansion plans with AI technologies to harness predictive maintenance. 24 Hormann machines that are part of manufacturing processes have predictive maintenance software installed on them. Hormann believes that as a result of AI-driven predictive maintenance, an 18% more productive shop floor will be made by 2023, downtime on the shop floor will reduce by an average of 8%, and the KPI (Key Performance Indicators) for the machines will improve by up to 50%, so that there is a 4% reduction in production costs.

Toyota fitted 1,152 machines with software that informs them when parts need replacing or routine servicing, and at present, this system is saving the manufacturing department £3.31 million in production downtime per year, tens of thousands of batches of sub-standard parts are avoided, and all potential customer complaints are sidestepped. Additionally, the Toyota project warranty claims were slashed by around $400,000, and if employees have more time to help in other areas of the business due to this technology, every minute saved compared to how things were, that time saving could be worth thousands to the company.

6. Case Studies

6.1. Goodyear The largest tire manufacturer in the United States not only uses AI to process the data on work equipment operation and condition but develops and trains algorithms capable of predicting the maintenance need for each new instance of a unit after it is launched.

6.2. Wood Mizer For this company producing industrial and personal timber processing equipment, adopting AI demand forecasting and predictive stock management allowed optimizing inventory with a substantial reduction in parts and consumables on stock, as well as a decreased need for spare parts production. Thus, the company has increased equipment uptime and reduced the time required to fulfill replacement part orders.

6.3. Air Compressor Manufacturer This US compressor manufacturer offers AI-estimated loading and lifetime on a variety of its compressors. The matching functionality in this AI-driven system allows selecting compressors considering operational requirements and typical work mode. Although not only the reported figures might seem high, an AI/ML system registered 2,000,000 hours of practice data to generate these predictions, and then constantly improves, since the prediction models will continue to learn and improve as more units were being implemented and used in real-world conditions. Under reporting bias, the real values might be lower than stated by the manufacturer.

6.4. Modern Waterjet Machines (WJM) The US manufacturer Flow claims harvesting sensors on installed WJMs to demonstrate the potential to achieve significant savings by using data on equipment conditions to decrease maintenance costs by 40%. Exact figures are not known for cases of hardware implementation. Equally, under reporting bias, the real values might be marginally worse than that stated.

6.1. Successful Implementations in American Manufacturing

1) Imagine that, back at the beginning of the decade of the 2010s, Mike Ramsey, an analyst with Gartner, Inc., told you that he could "almost guarantee" that by 2019, more than 60% of plant- or site-level predictive maintenance initiatives in American manufacturing would rely on artificial intelligence to drive up their outcomes. He would have been entirely wrong in that prediction. Ramsey would have eaten his hat if he could have known all the work UPS and others have done surrounding predictive maintenance.

1.1) Successful Implementations of AI-Driven Predictive Maintenance in American Manufacturing While many companies serving manufacturing operations offer AI-driven predictive maintenance solutions, few have gotten around to quantifying results other than efficiency improvements translate into cost savings. Some have produced pilots filled with a few years worth of data and require a complete customer workforce to improve them. Super, but do such pilots lend themselves to broader generalization in the absence of any competitive benchmarks? The following provides an alternative: A deep dive into representative, successful implementations providing meaningful results in industrial establishments throughout the country, and without causing any layoffs along the way. While a small handful are mentioned in passing, the following draws more heavily from the field of competitive airports. Even beyond a potential sector transformation, one can readily appreciate that significant analyses have and will likely continue to accrue for enterprises where idle airplanes are of paramount concern. Consider these success stories and the people who continue to make them possible for these are no ordinary people... they perform the "people work" other professionals only talk about.

Case Study I (Materials): Sherwin-Williams The world's fourth and eighth largest producers of paint call the Capital Region home, which paints an economic snapshot of the area, long a home for manufacturing. At the other end of the highways to the south and east, Knox County is maturing into a center of African-American culture in the United States. Both of these manufacturers have turned to the outside world in search of one key to giving Africa a technological advantage in developing nations - knowledge about how materials might be developed to protect buildings against noise. Sherwin-Williams states that the amount of money residents spend to preserve their structures is likely to decrease as the population decreases. Forest thinnings could make very marketable paints if these visions are true, management theorizes. "In the manufacturing industry, RCM means predictive maintenance," said Sherman with a chuckle. In their Santa Clara plant, companywide, the sensor technology is being developed to "test vigorously our ideas."

7. Challenges and Limitations

3.1. Data-Related Issues Predictive maintenance technologies depend heavily on the availability and quality of historical data to act as a basis for deployed models. In the same light, ensuring the availability of real-time process data can have a sizable impact on the ability to receive timely predictions and issue-relevant alerts. For most known models, the availability of feature data of extreme precision is an asset. However, getting the feature data delivered at the required precision is a good challenge at the same time. Consequently, the open-source tools and algorithms that come with the learned models have exciting capabilities. Nevertheless, these built-in open-source models need to be vetted and adapted to the process and data. This is particularly evident in the chemical process industry. The provision of feature data with extreme precision is the biggest hurdle when implementing machine learning-based predictive models for process monitoring and maintenance prediction. Looking at the challenge of data availability from a different angle, the scarcity of data may act as an outright barrier to the successful implementation of predictive maintenance programs. This limitation can arise from the use of gas-lubricated bearings, which have less operational data and, therefore, lower historical data volume. This is particularly relevant in cases of devices in which a sensor kit for operational data collection has not been previously fitted. Data scarcity applies to new or older assets and is therefore a limitation in the spectrum of asset management.

3.2. Implementation Barriers Implementation barriers are often evident in avoidance-based symptoms that indicate resistance toward conducting change. Many firms and asset owners will instead opt for a traditional or primarily reactive maintenance strategy where no baseline historical data is needed. Nonetheless, this can exist even if the firm is mindful that preventive measures could potentially provide cost avoidance. It can be an internal matter regarding procedures, processes, or stakeholders. In many cases, an asset owner lacks the structure and organization to sustain best practices. Similarly, initiatives made during a maintenance shutdown can be of no benefit if the workforce does not prioritize data collection and installation of PdM technology from the very start of the shutdown period. In addition, the failure to accurately monitor preventive actions further diminishes the opportunity to maximize asset value. Therefore, the timely execution of maintenance actions is equally important. Regularly maintaining an asset before it wears out considerably reduces the likelihood of extreme asset failure and, in turn, extends asset life.

7.1. Data Quality and Availability

Dealing has long been cited as one of the primary reasons that predictive maintenance had limited adoption. While older equipment will likely need their firmware updated to provide sensory data remotely, there are numerous other approaches to deploy a predictive maintenance system without reinventing the wheel. The primary limit to going the out-of-thebox route is data quality and data availability. The complex nature of industrial equipment and the distinct way equipment is used between companies and in different industries are two additional challenges to the widespread deployment of AI-driven predictive maintenance. Scheduling to collect experience data from different types of industrial equipment and in many different operational contexts is a nontrivial step in deploying any predictive maintenance system at scale.

Sensors may be built into industrial equipment; however, they may not be enabled by default or have the capacity for data to be collected outside of an immediate local network. IoT sensors, even retrofitted ones, usually will not produce anything more than engineering value, such as the number of cycles or vibration levels, and the sensor suite required to collect the necessary experience for a rudimentary predictive maintenance system may require the true price to be doubled or tripled. It is assumed that some types of features, such as delta characteristics, will be computable from others. A sensor that generally provides incredibly useful information for predictive maintenance, such as a load cell, is labeled as an experience sensor. Considering the extent of proprietary equipment in America and the specific engineering differences between execution environments, there is a strong motivation for targeting American manufacturing for predictive maintenance using transfer learning. Compounding these reasons is the general lack of data quality.

8. Future Directions

Maintenance techniques play a crucial role in making automated manufacturing more efficient and cost-effective. Artificial intelligence (AI) has improved predictive maintenance techniques by unlocking the hidden patterns between sensor readings and machine condition. A further advancement in demand-driven predictive maintenance for American manufacturers will have occurred when these AI-driven innovations gain commercial traction as a strategic enabler for increasingly complex, data-driven, and AI-integrated digitalization in Industry 4.0 landscapes. AI-assisted predictive maintenance is increasingly being recognized as a necessary tool for American manufacturers who want to align with the national Future of Manufacturing initiative, foster collaborative research in cyber-physical systems, and invest in science-based cybersecurity systems and risk management strategies that align with the administration's National Strategic Computing Initiative.

Even further advances in predictive maintenance are positioned in our dimensional framework as future, exploratory advancements or 'bold path' AI-driven predictive maintenance. The primary technological drivers for these bold path advances will be industry's adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies such as digital twins; the continued rise of AI, machine learning and data science; and the emergence of federated learning and cheap, complex and large-scale hyperconnected hardware. These bold path techniques are responsive to the challenges of prediction when using advanced industrial technologies. They center on proactive, demand-driven analytics that augment digital twin capabilities and increase energy efficiency for a net positive carbon impact in manufacturing.

8.1. Integration with Industry 4.0 Technologies

The last few years have been filled with the increasing impact of AI, IIOT, and big data on manufacturing. There stands to be considerable potential for the integration of the above with predictive maintenance. IIOT and big data are complementary to predictive maintenance in providing the condition data required for connecting state evaluations to more advanced alarms. In particular, predictive maintenance systems cannot fully function without state evaluation and classification data obtained from sensors.

In accordance with Industry 4.0 guidelines, this section starts from diagnosis and concludes in a distributed cloud-controlled actuation. Such an outlook indicates future research potential that Industry 4.0 presents for predictive maintenance technologies. It is noted that the predictive part of predictive maintenance has been the focus of this paper, and thus the transformation of such technologies over to distributed cloud actuation has not been discussed in this work. Such IIOT technologies include the superinstrument integrating open-process measurement systems (OPMS) with embedded sensors, embedded PLC and DCS in a collapsing controller into an integrated supercontrol soft-PLC instrument. The idea of the "superinstrument" involves pre-eminently predictive algorithms where, if system failure seems likely, an incremental pace change can forestall the reforestation degradation of a manufacturing solution that offers further efficiencies by maintaining the systems functional capabilities and combining evaluation and actuation in the new local control algorithm ensuring process and system integrity. Industry 4.0 is based on the principles: interoperability, operator use case through digital threads, information transparency and technical assistance, and is constructed over twelve technologies, including IIOT and cloud computing.

9. Conclusion

Artificial intelligence-driven predictive maintenance holds great potential as a tool to reduce downtime in American manufacturing. As it stands now, the most used methods for reducing downtime are preventive and reactive maintenance. However, predictive maintenance offers a wide variety of benefits including cost and time savings, the ability to operate machinery for its complete lifespan, and reduced likelihood of catastrophic failures. There already is a strong case for the use of predictive maintenance in manufacturing, especially regarding large, relatively modern equipment. Logically, it should be financially beneficial for most production facilities to implement predictive maintenance. Finally, this technology could see use in apprenticeship programs thereby assisting in closing the training gap. The validity of this burgeoning technology relies on standardization, both of data and of procedures. However, NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) has developed plans for such standardization and the ASTM (formerly the American Society for Testing and Materials) has outlined the procedure for illuminating predictive maintenance in a new standard.

Artificial intelligence, in recent years, has made its way into the U.S. manufacturing industry. It has seen significant integration mostly in the automotive, motor vehicle parts and related industries. However, regardless of implementation, AI technologies have made these industries significantly more efficient, productive, and profitable. Additionally, they have facilitated faster product development. Given the above, it is realistic to propose that more widespread adoption of AI-driven predictive maintenance would benefit American manufacturing. The future of manufacturing will, in all likelihood, see the workforce continue to shrink. However, the contribution of each worker will be maximized with the aid of technology. AI-driven predictive maintenance helps to ensure high uptime rates and quality products for the domestic manufacturing industry.

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