



2.

[3].

$$Z = \sum_{i=0}^n R_i + \sum_{i=0}^m S_i + \sum_{i=0}^p T_i + \sum_{i=0}^q C_i,$$

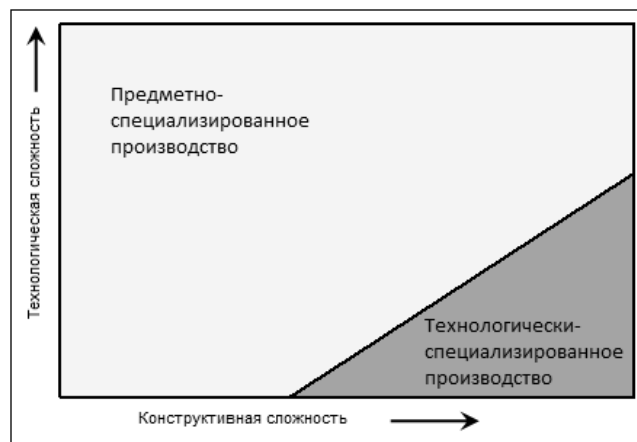
$$N_i = k_i \cdot (\sum_i / -_i),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \vdots \\
& N_C = k_C \cdot n_{..}, \\
& : n_{..} - \quad ; k_C^T - \\
& , \\
& , \\
& N_C \cdot \bar{P} > \sum O_C, \\
& - \\
& : - \\
& \sum_c - \\
& \vdots \\
& , \\
& \vdots \\
& N_C = k_C \cdot n_{..}, \\
& : n_{..} - \quad ; \\
& k_C - , \\
& \vdots \\
& N_C \cdot \bar{P} > \sum O_C, \\
& : \bar{P} - \\
& \vdots \\
& E = E_R + E_S + E_T + E_C + E_Z, \\
& : E_R - \quad ; E_S - \quad ; E_T - \\
& ; E_C - \quad ; E_Z - \\
& i- \quad (i - , , \\
& ) \\
& E_i = (\sum O_i) \cdot p_i, \\
& : \sum O_i - \quad i- \quad ; p_i - \\
& i- . \\
& \vdots \\
& E_Z = \sum (N_i \cdot E_{i1}) + \sum ((\sum O_{Zi}) \cdot p_{Zi}),
\end{aligned}$$



1.

( . 1).



. 1.

$E_{iW} = E_i \left( W/k_{iW} \right)^{k_i}$  ,  
 $E_i$  –  $i$ - $(i -$  ,  $W$   
 $E_i$  –  $i$ - ;  $k_{iW}$  – ,  
 $k_i < 1$  – ;



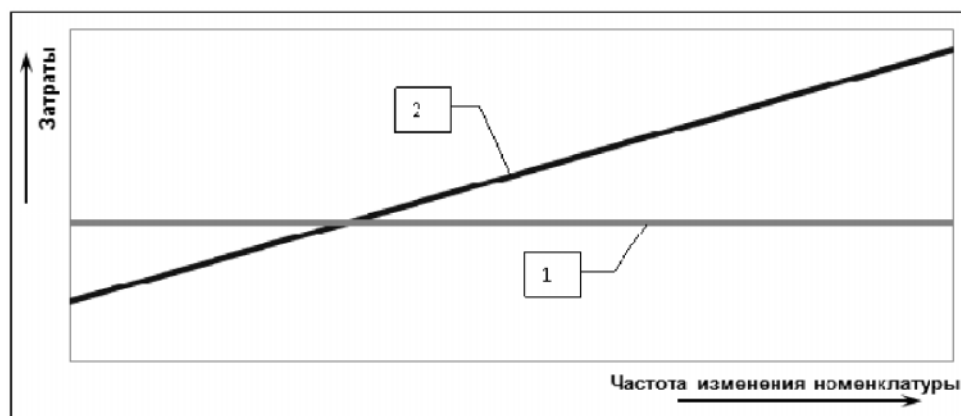
$E_{iN} \approx E_{iM}$ ,  
 :  $E_{iN}$  –  $i$ - (  $i$  – , ,  
 , ) N;  $E_{iM}$  –  
 $i$ - .

$$: E_{ZN} \approx E_{ZM}.$$

(6)

:  
 $N_c = k \cdot k_c \cdot n$  ,  
 :  $n$  –  
 ;  $k$  – ,

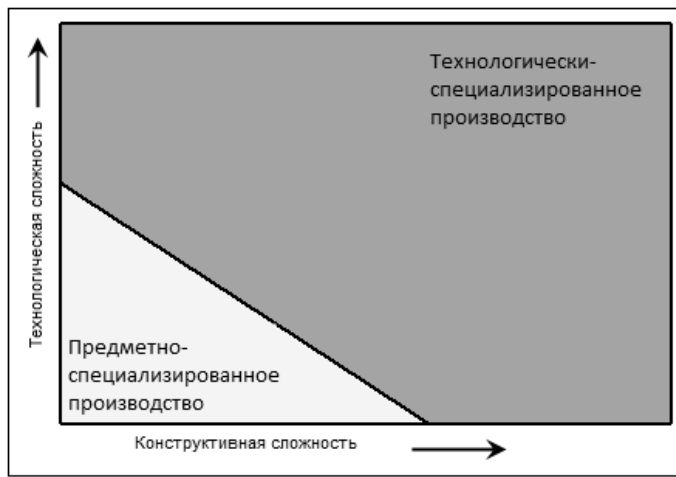
N.



.2. (1 – ; 2 – )

$$E_Z = \sum (N_c \cdot E_{c1}),$$

:  $N_C$  – ;  $E_{C1}$  –  
 ,  
 ( . 2).  
 ( )  
 ,  
 ( . 3).



. 3.

- ,  
 ,  
 -  
 .  
**3.**  
 1.  
 2.  
 3.

: **1.** / :  
 ( . ) :  
 . III-I /  
 . 2. .  
 3- . 2003. . 113-



115. 3. . . , 2003 . 11. . 32-35.

19.05.2010 .

$IA$   $I$   $II$   $I$   $II$

$i$  . . , . . (BAT  $i$  ,  $i$  . . E. , ,  $i$  )

# **NEW METHODOLOGY OF CHOOSING A WORKSHOP SECTION SPECIALIZATION DURING A RECONSTRUCTION OF A MANUFACTURING PLANT**

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*This article describes a new methodology of choosing a workshop section specialization during a reconstruction of a manufacturing plant. This methodology consists of three main parts: an analysis of a production process and structure containing a set of necessary production modules, an analysis of production expenses for subject and technological specializations and relating between production cost and frequency of products changing.*

*It is shown that the “subject oriented” specialization is more efficient for stable number of products; and opposite, the “technological specialization” is more efficient for more often changing products.*

**Key words:** *specialization, restructuring, industrial system.*