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

$$N_i = k_i \cdot (\sum_{j \neq i} \overline{\gamma_j}),$$

; $\sum_{j \neq i} \gamma_j = 1$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

); $\overline{\gamma_i} = \frac{1}{k_i}$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$; $k_i = 1, 2, \dots, (k > 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} N_C &= k_C \cdot n, \\ n &= ; \quad k_C^T = \\ , & , \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad , \\ N_C \cdot \bar{P} &> \sum O_C, \\ - & - ; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & , \\ & \vdots \\ & N_C = k_C \cdot n, \\ & : n = ; \\ & , \\ & \vdots \\ & N_C \cdot \overline{P} > \sum O_c, \\ & \overline{P} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& E = E_R + E_S + E_T + E_C + E_Z, \\
& : \quad E_R - \quad ; \quad E_S - \quad ; \quad E_T - \\
& ; \quad E_C - \quad ; \quad E_Z - \\
& , \quad) \quad \overset{i-}{\quad} \quad \overset{(i-)}{\quad}, \\
& \quad E_i = (\sum O_i) \cdot p_i, \\
& : \sum O_i - \quad \overset{i-}{\quad} \quad ; \quad p_i - \\
& \quad i-
\end{aligned}$$

$$E_Z = \sum_i (N_i \cdot E_{l_1}) + \sum_i ((\sum O_{Z_i}) \cdot p_{Z_i}),$$

$$: N_i - \quad \quad \quad i - \quad \quad \quad (i - \quad \quad \quad , \quad \quad \quad , \quad \quad \quad , \quad \quad \quad ,$$

$$); E_{i1} - \quad \quad \quad i - \quad \quad \quad ; \sum O_{Zi} - \quad \quad \quad$$

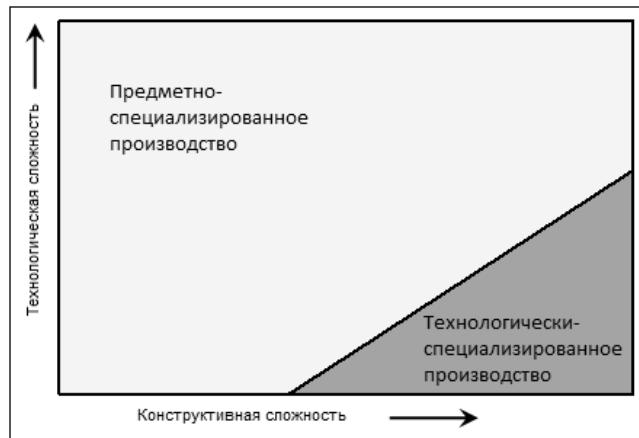
$$\quad \quad \quad i - \quad \quad \quad ; p_{Zi} - \quad \quad \quad .$$

1.

	$E_R \approx E_R$, , , - , $E_R < E_R$,
	$E_S \approx E_S$, , , - , $E_S < E_S$,
	$E < E$, , , - ,
	$E \approx E$, , , - ,

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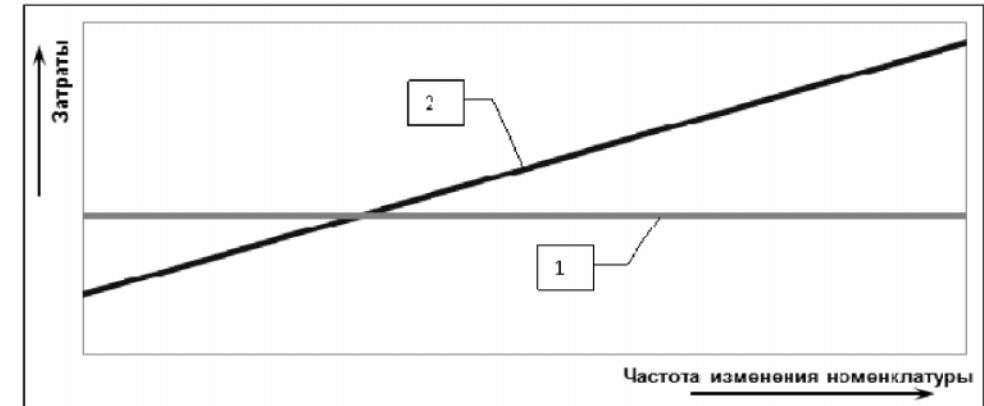
$$E_{iW} = E_i \left(W/k_{iW} \right)^{k_i},$$

где E_{iW} – технологическая сложность вида i -го изделия; k_{iW} – коэффициент, определяющий технологическую сложность вида i -го изделия; E_i – технологическая сложность вида i -го изделия; k_i – коэффициент, определяющий технологическую сложность вида i -го изделия.

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

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

$N_c = k \cdot k_C \cdot n$,
 $n =$; $k =$,
 N .

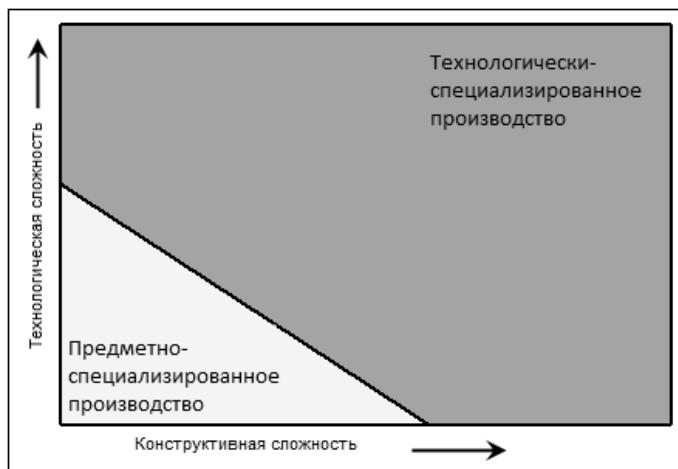


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$$E_Z = \sum (N_c \cdot E_{c1}),$$

$N_C =$

; E_{C1} -



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I**A** **I** **II** **I** **II**

i . . , . . (BAT *i* . . , *i* . . *E*. . . , . . ,
 i . . , *i*)

**NEW METOHODOLOGY OF CHOISING A WORKSHOP SECTION SPECIALIZATION
DURING A RECONSTRUCTION OF A
MANYFACTURING 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.