

ORGANIZATION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS OF REPAIRING WHEEL PAIRS.

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Annotation: *In this article, the correct organization of the technological process in the repair of a pair of wheels.*

Reconstruction of the places where the wheel pair is repaired and the use of new technologies are discussed in this article

Key words: *planning process; technological process; relatively autonomously; subsystems; technological structure.*

The main goal of any business is to get maximum profit. The characteristics of the modern market and the conditions of intense competition characteristic of the modern era force us to constantly search for ways to increase production profitability and improve the management and planning process.

Organizing the most effective technological process of wheel repair is a difficult task, because all components of this process are in constant motion, work in parallel and interact with the main production parameters, among them, for example, the effect of repair provide provision of facilities, spare parts and materials, process control, quality control of the work performed.

In the process of reconstruction and modernization of existing wheel shops with another program, the problem of choosing a reasonable structure and level of organization of the technological process arises. A structure is an interconnected complex located in a sequence of operations determined by a technological process performed with the help of main and auxiliary equipment. The task of choosing a structure is reduced to determining the types of equipment, the level of organization and management of production, the level of concentration (differentiation) of technology for a specific application, and the minimum reduced costs for the repair and formation of wheels. The most reasonable organization of the technological structure of the workshops allows to solve the problem, taking into account the diversity of the repaired wheel pairs by their types, the differences in the workshops on the mechanization, automation and management of the production process. consists of the use of repair and the formation of sets of wheel pairs of various equipment parameters and performance.

Optimizing the technological structure of wheel shops, as well as technological routes, levels, organization of production, choosing the most reasonable equipment

according to their characteristics and performance, optimally between the operations and other characteristics of the shops depending on the production program allows setting lags. is being implemented. In order to efficiently use production capacities, it is necessary to take into account the principles of network organization of wheel pairs repair, such as rational concentration and specialization of production.

Highly efficient automated wheel shops should be implemented individually, relatively autonomously, but interconnected with common control lines, depending on the required production capacity. As linear production modules, it creates conditions for filling wheel shops with a certain production capacity. The main directions are disassembly and installation of roller axle boxes, control of input and output, restoration of the profile of rolling surfaces of wheels and axle journals of wheel pairs, pressing, processing of axle bearing parts, etc. should include wheel forming lines. sets, painting and drying them.

From these modules, it is possible to perform separate repair lines without changing the elements of wheel pairs. Thus, for example, the repair line is completed without changing the elements from the modules to wash the wheel pairs, inspect (defectoscopy), restore the profile of the rolling surfaces of the wheels and the axle journals of the wheel pairs. The production line for repairing wheel pairs without changing elements provides cost-effective high-efficiency processing; its productivity is about 60 pairs of wheels per shift. Precise mechanized lines and equipment for the repair of wheel pairs contribute to the best use with the production of mandatory tact discipline.

By changing the number of lines and production modules in the departments, it is possible to organize workshops with different production capacities according to the value and types of repair of wheel pairs. Completed wheelhouses from separate standard production modules, including single control lines, control and vehicles, must be united by a single control. This principle of aggregate placement of workshops with high productivity allows industrial enterprises to organize serial production of standard modules.

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