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Актуальные аспекты эксплуатации лесозаготовительного оборудования

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Actual aspects of forestry equipment operation

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Systematically developing timber industry production poses challenges for modern science in creating efficient and productive harvesting machines. The perspective development of the forest industry and technologies is provided by innovation policy and is based on scientific research aimed at creating modern technological processes and equipment capable of ensuring the competitiveness of domestic products. Manufacturing process of lumbering machines is developed by means of creation of joint aggregates systems designed to perform a part or a whole complex of harvesting operations. Therefore, the author suggests the methods for assessing the use, optimization of parameters, operating modes of harvesting machines and logging technologies. The proposed methodology provides a more accurate, realistic assessment of the use of timber machines allowing to build effective parameters and production process regimes at the initial stage. The calculated data of the work of forest machines used in the enterprises of the Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk Districts make it possible to improve the existing operating modes and technological processes. The estimated data allow in practice to assess the relevance of the application of a particular logging equipment and logging technology. The use of the proposed methods ensures a qualitative improvement of the parameters and operating modes of the harvesting machines and the choice of the least expensive technological process.

Key words: methodology; optimization of parameters; coefficient of use; efficiency of production process organization; universal forest machines; model; equipment; parameters and operating modes.

[1].

(,)

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$$K_u = \frac{N_c}{24} \quad (1)$$

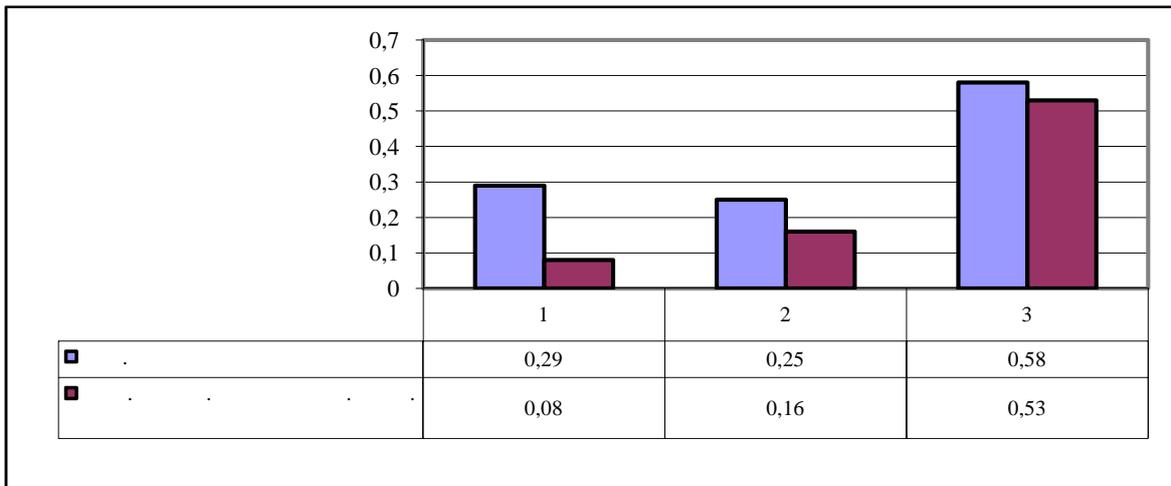
.1.

(1)

$$K_u = \frac{N_c}{24} \quad (2)$$

N_c —
24 —

(2)



.1.

(2)

[2].

[3-8].

9 29 %.

[9–11].

0,4...0,7³.

$$Kc = \frac{N_c \cdot M \cdot S}{C \cdot V_s} \quad (3)$$

	N _c	()	S (.)	()		1 ³	V _s (.)	K
	8	22	15 000	31	2 000	2 200	4 400 000	0,00081
	8	22	25 000	31	2 000	2 200	4 400 000	0,00134
John Deere 903K ()	12	9	30 000 000	31	22 868	2 200	50 309 600	0,08656
John Deere 903K ()	24	18	30 000 000	31	45 737	2 200	100 621 400	0,17312
John Deere 853J ()	12	7	25 000 000	31	13 642	2 200	30 012 400	0,09405
John Deere 748 ()	24	14	25 000 000	31	31 903	2 200	70 186 600	0,16086
John Deere 1270D ()	24	14	40 000 000	31	5 938	3 400	20 189 200	0,89476
John Deere 1270D ()	24	10	40 000 000	31	6 518	3 400	22 161 200	0,58224
John Deere 1710D ()	24	12	32 000 000	31	7 302	3 400	24 826 800	0,49894
John Deere 2054D ()	24	13	23 000 000	31	33 891	3 400	115 229 400	0,08370
John Deere 2054D ()	24	10	24 000 000	31	31 110	2 200	68 442 000	0,11312
John Deere 2054D ()	24	12,4	35 000 000	31	15 858	3 400	53 917 200	0,25966
John Deere 2054D ()	24	12,1	35 000 000	31	15 415	3 400	52 411 000	0,26066

