

ABSTRACTS

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THE LEVEL OF COMPETIVENESS OF DOMESTIC HIGH-ALLOYED PRODUCTION AND THE PROSPECTS OF ITS INCREASING

The main reasons for losing technical potential and sales markets of high-alloy products is the absence of current assets, lacking modern technical equipment, poor work motivation, the absence of tungsten and cobalt at the domestic market, the lack of domestic producer protection of hard-alloy from unfair competition.

Using expensive raw material in production requires a tough control over production process and extra expenses for providing quality.

Nowadays there is a question connected with prospects and directions of hard alloy branch development.

This research reveals the properties of hard-alloyed production which cause the ability to satisfy the consumers' needs according to their application and reflect the quality of products. To estimate the achieved level of quality of mass hard alloy production were conducted the comparative investigations of production operating indexes at some leading enterprises and was assessed the quality level of hard alloy production.

In spite of good indicators of some hard alloyed parties, in general, the level of mass production at all enterprises was unsatisfactory. Heterogeneity of cutting properties testifies the technologic instability at the enterprise. Low quality indexes are caused by poor technological equipment used at the enterprise and breaking the rules of its exploitation.

The major problems the enterprise faces today are low quality of powder mixtures for sintering, outdated sintering technology and old working up of half-finished products.

To improve the hard alloyed production quality and increase the enterprise competitiveness there have been suggested some ways:

- to use the outgoing components of the mixture instead of the ready mix itself
- to conduct a detailed metal and graphic analysis of mixes and correct the grinding and sintering regime taking into account the quality of the initial raw materials and certain conditions for manufacturing products.
- To improve labor conditions and production culture.
- The implementation of ISO system of quality control at the enterprise will provide renewing of hard alloy properties and production stabilization.