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**WORKING MACHINE-HOUR COST
COMPARISON OF MODERN ROAD COVERAGE
PROCESSING MECHANIZATION**

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In the article there are mentioned features of alternative mechanization machine-hour cost calculations. Also determined analytical dependencies of calculating the expenses of ownership and maintenance. Given a comparison of expense items of various options for the processing implementation. The analysis is based on the international organizing experience for these types of work.

Keywords: *processing; road coverage; mechanization; machine-hour cost; cost of depreciation.*

Introduction

Economic efficiency of the machines is determined by costs of purchase, maintenance, repairing and relocation. The amount of costs mainly depends on the type of machine, working conditions, length of the operation period as well as on the terms of insurance and taxation.

Total costs of ownership and maintenance of the machinery during its operation period can be calculated approximately [1]. Total costs of ownership and maintenance will be largely determined by sales/purchase price and the cost of maintenance in operation period. The sales/purchase price is determined as the difference between the purchase price, which includes the delivery of the equipment to customer and the resale value of the machine. The resale value is determined by the chosen methods of depreciation in the accounting and taxation [3, 6].

Cost determination by expenditure

The cost of mechanization working machine-hour is determined by the equation:

$$C_{AM} = C_{M^4const} + C_{M^4var} + C_{ОПЕР}, \text{ rub./h};$$

C_{M^4const} – cost of ownership (constant), rub./h;

C_{M^4var} – cost of maintenance (variable), rub./h;

$C_{ОПЕР}$ – hourly operator tariff rate, rub./h;

The cost of ownership is determined by the equation:

$$C_{M^4const} = C_{AM} + C_{ДОХ} + C_{НАЛ} + C_{СТРАХ}, \text{ rub./h};$$

C_{AM} – depreciation value, rub./h;

$C_{ДОХ}$ – the amount of income from ownership, rub./h;

$C_{НАЛ}$ – taxes, rub./h;

$C_{СТРАХ}$ – insurance, rub./h;

Depreciation value is calculated on the basis of the equation:

$$C_{AM} = \frac{C_{МАШ} - C_{ПРОД}}{T_{ВЛ} \cdot N_{МЧ}}, \text{ rub./h};$$

$C_{МАШ}$ – machinery price, rub.;

$C_{ПРОД}$ – cost of resale, rub.;

$T_{ВЛ}$ – total estimated life of the machinery, year;

$N_{МЧ}$ – number of machine-hours of work per year, hour/year.

In Fig. 1 there are given depreciation costs of alternative processing mechanization.

1) Purchase costs on machinery are determined considering the cost of resale, which depends on many factors: the age of the machine; the number of machine-hours to the time of resale or exchange; type of work and operating conditions; physical condition [5].

The amount of income from possession is determined by the equation:

$$C_{ДОХ} = \frac{\left[\frac{x}{100} \cdot \frac{C_{МАШ} + C_{ПРОД}}{2} \right]}{N_{МЧ}} = \frac{x \cdot (C_{МАШ} + C_{ПРОД})}{200 \cdot N_{МЧ}}, \text{ rub./h};$$

x – income rate, %.

Cost of taxation and insurance:

$$C_{НАЛ} = \frac{C_{НАЛ.СТ}}{N_{МЧ}}; C_{СТРАХ} = \frac{C_{СТРАХ.СТ}}{N_{МЧ}},$$

$C_{НАЛ.СТ}$ – annual cost of taxation, rub./year;

$C_{СТРАХ.СТ}$ – annual cost of insurance, rub./year;

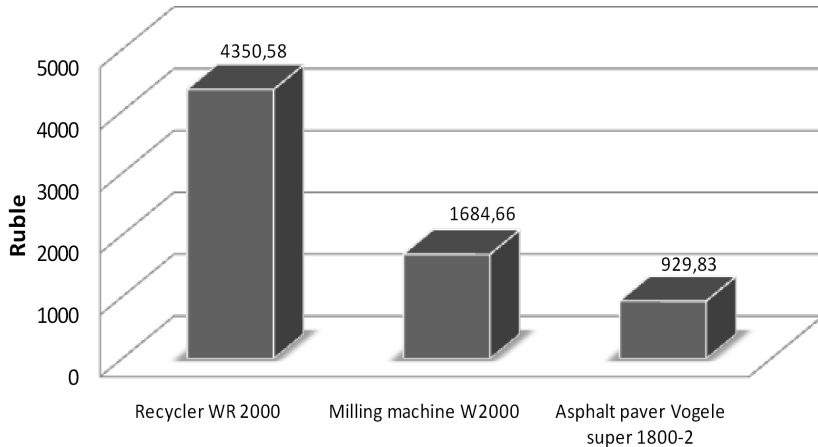


Fig. 1. Depreciation expenses of alternative processing mechanization machine-hour work

2) Information about maintenance costs, repairing and relocation in the market conditions is a trade secret. The amount of costs for maintenance also depends on the number of operating machine-hours and conditions of operating.

The content cost is determined by the equation:

$$C_{MЧvar} = C_{ТОП} + C_{СМАЗ} + C_{ДВИЖ} + C_{РМ} \text{ rub./h;}$$

$C_{ТОП}$ – cost of fuel, rub./h;

$C_{СМАЗ}$ – cost of lubricants, rub./h;

$C_{ДВИЖ}$ – cost of the propulsor, rub./h;

$C_{РМ}$ – cost of consumables (cutting element), rub./h;

Cost of fuel:

$$C_{ТОП} = \Pi_{ТОП} \cdot G_{ТОП} \text{ rub./h;}$$

$\Pi_{ТОП}$ – market fuel price, rub./liter;

$G_{ТОП}$ – hourly fuel consumption, liter/hour;

Cost of lubricants:

$$\Pi_{СМАЗ} = \Pi_{СМАЗ} \cdot G_{СМАЗ} \text{ rub./h;}$$

$\Pi_{СМАЗ}$ – market price of lubricants, rub./liter;

$G_{СМАЗ}$ – hourly consumption of lubricants, liter/hour;

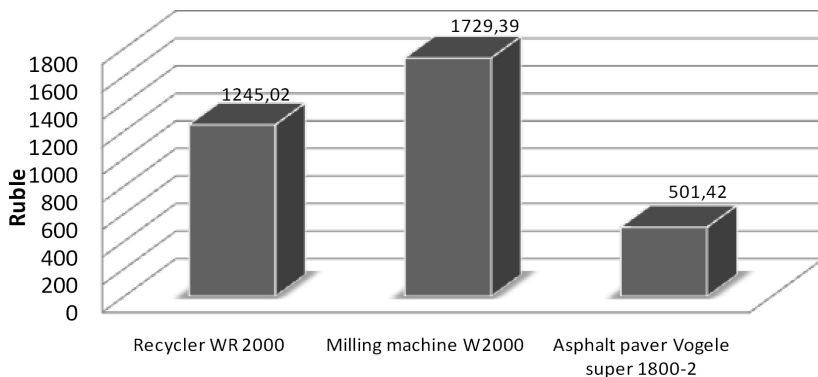


Fig. 2. Fuel and lubricants expenses of alternative processing mechanization machine-hour work

3) Taxation, equipment insurance, fuel and lubricants costs can change during operation process. If the duration period of the unit, maintenance and repair conditions, as well as insurance and taxation conditions change, the prime cost of the machine-hour operation adjusts.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the data of expense for fuel and lubricants, hydraulic fluid and maintenance and repair of alternative processing mechanization.

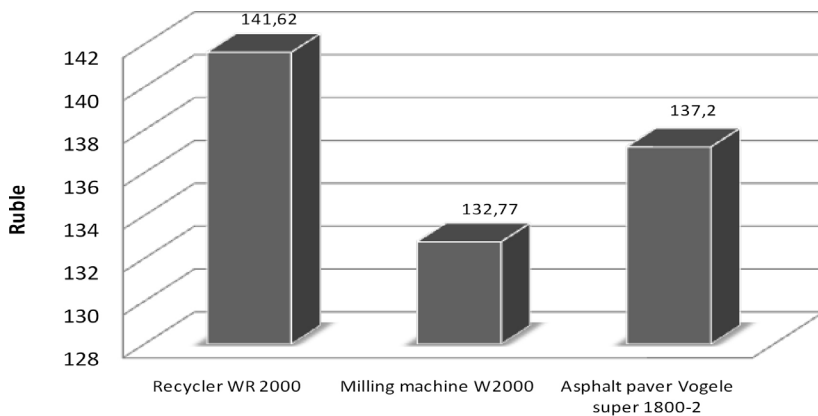


Fig. 3. Hydraulic fluid expenses of alternative processing mechanization machine-hour work

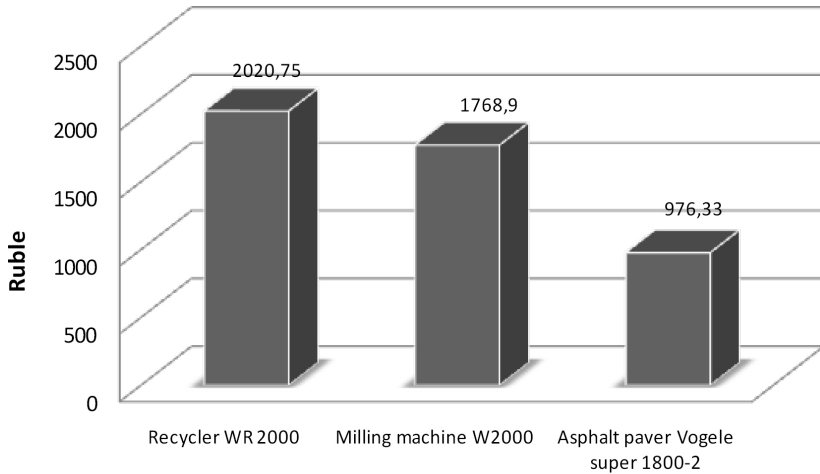


Fig. 4. Maintenance and repair expenses of alternative processing mechanization machine-hour work

The prime cost of the propulsor:

$$C_{\text{ДВИЖ}} = \frac{U_{\text{ДВИЖ}}}{T_{\text{ДВИЖ}}}, \text{ rub./h};$$

$U_{\text{ДВИЖ}}$ – the cost of the propulsion unit, rub.;

$T_{\text{ДВИЖ}}$ – total estimated service life of the kit, hour;

The cost price of the consumable material (cutting element) is determined by the equation:

$$C_{\text{PM}} = U_{\text{IPM}} \cdot \frac{n_{\text{БВ}}}{Q} \cdot \Pi_{\phi} = U_{\text{IPM}} \cdot \frac{n_{\text{БВ}}}{t_{\text{Ц}}}, \text{ rub./h};$$

U_{IPM} – cost of the cutting element, rub./pcs;

$\frac{n_{\text{БВ}}}{Q}$ – consumption of cutting elements, pcs/m³

Π_{ϕ} – milling productivity, m³/h;

$t_{\text{Ц}}$ – duration of the cycle (period) of milling, h.

Cost calculation of a machine-hour work

Cost calculation of a machine-hour work of a recycler (processor), a road milling machine and an asphalt paver involves calculations of

several types of costs. The expenses for the working machine-hour of mechanization are presented in Table 1.

Table 1.

Calculation of the road machinery machine-hour costs

Expenditure	Expenses of mechanization, rub/h		
	Milling machine W2000	Asphalt paver Voegel super 1800-2	Recycler WR 2000
Depreciation	1684,66	2059,6	4350,58
Costs of remuneration for drivers and machine operators	273,45	273,45	215,12
Costs of fuel and lubricants for the machines and mechanisms **	1729,39	501,42	1245,02
Costs of hydraulic fluid	132,77	137,2	141,62
Tire costs	-	-	84,74
Costs of relocating the machinery on a trailer	78,41	78,41	78,41/866,58*
Maintenance and repair costs	1768,9	1213,2	2020,75
Total $C_{MЧ}$	5666 rub/h	4264 rub/h	8923 rub/h

* – self-relocation

Conclusion

The analysis of organizational and economic activities at all stages of the production process allows to increase competitiveness of products. Cost of road construction works reduction is the main clause of competitiveness, efficiency increase and profitability [2, 7]. Unit cost of coating layers repairing is determined primarily by the cost of asphalt mix. The dynamics of the direct total cost of repairs is determined by the degree of re-use and workload.

Depreciation charges form basing on the price of the machine and annual operating mode, which determine the monthly depreciation rate, as well as depreciation of a one machine-hour. The costs of remuneration for drivers and machine operators are calculated basing on the hourly rate of the employee, including premiums and insurance premiums. The costs of fuel and lubricants

for the machinery and mechanisms are determined by the cost of materials and fuel consumption rates in liters per hour of work. The costs of the hydraulic fluid depend on the capacity of the hydraulic system, density of the hydraulic fluid, frequency of the full replacement (times per year), price of fluid and consumption per one machine-hour. Calculation costs of stabilizer tires are based on the average annual mileage, tire price, tire delivery cost factor and restoring and repairing costs of tires. The costs of relocating on a trailer are determined depending on fuel consumption per 100 km and fuel prices in the region. The relocation of stabilizers is possible self-propelling. The costs for maintenance and repair are established on the basis of estimated replacement cost and working time balance.

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