

COMPARISON OF THE BASIC METHODS OF THE ORGANISATION OF WORKS OF COMPLEX POWER RECONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS OF ODESSA HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Posternak I.M.

Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor,
Senior Lecturer at Department of Organization of Building
and Occupational Safety and Health,
Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture

Posternak S.A.

Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor,
Technical Expert, Private Company "Kompozit", Odessa, Ukraine

Various complexes act in town-planning structure as one of the perspective forms of integration. In the course of formation of plans of social and economic development of large cities even more often there is a situation when for increasing efficiency a concentration of financial, material and a manpower efforts is used, but also new progressive forms of the organisation of building manufacture are necessary.

It is offered to create in Odessa the Corporate Scientific and Technical Complex of Town-Planning Power Reconstruction "CSTC T-PPR" as an innovative organizational structure, which uses in practice the saved up scientific and technical potential for the reconstruction of buildings of Odessa historic development of 1820 ... 1920 years under standards of power efficiency.

In building, three basic groups of methods of the organisation of works can be allocated: consecutive methods (during each moment of time no more than one work is performed), parallel methods (during each moment of time a few works can be carried out simultaneously), a line method of the organisation of works formed by means of spatial division of the general front of works into private fronts of works

and parallel performance of polytypic private works there.

Comparison of methods of the organisation of civil work on an example of performance of internal painting and decorating in three building objects executed in the reconstruction of buildings of historic development of Odessa. The minimum peak of used resources corresponds to a consecutive method and makes 28 persons, but thus the general duration of building has made 240 days. The minimum general duration of 85 days is received for a parallel method; however for the realisation of this method the maximum of resources – 84 persons – is required. The general duration of the internal painting and decorating, which is carried out by a line method, makes 154 days at the maximum peak of used resources of 48 persons.

It is necessary to notice, that the allocation of groups of consecutive, parallel and line methods of works' organisation is more of the theoretical value connected with revealing of advantage of line methods of the organisation of works. The greatest efficiency is reached, when the method of the organisation of works most corresponding to concrete conditions will be chosen among possible competitive variants.