

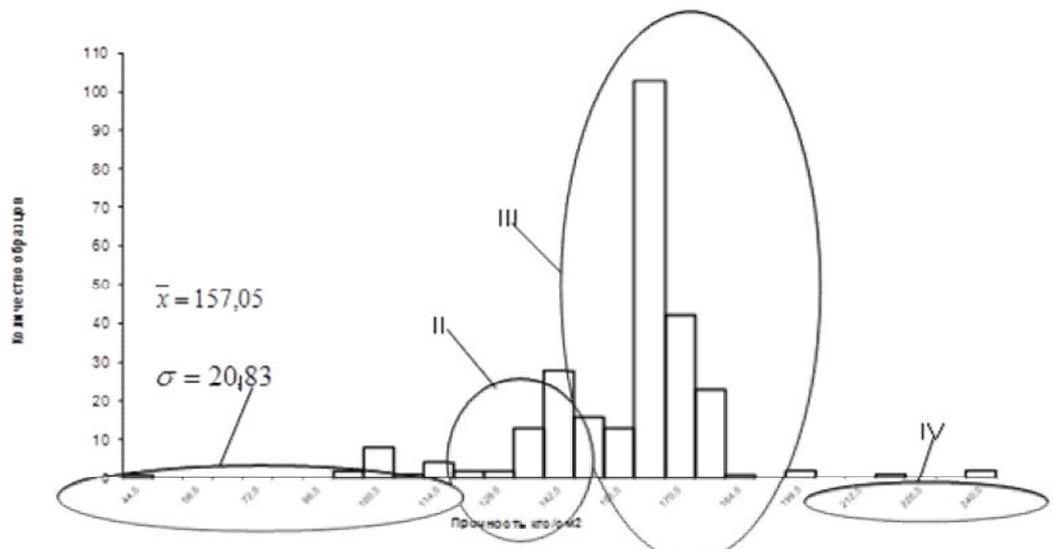
[1,2].

()
« »
», «
».
2016
70%
()
(),

200 « -1». (1). 75%

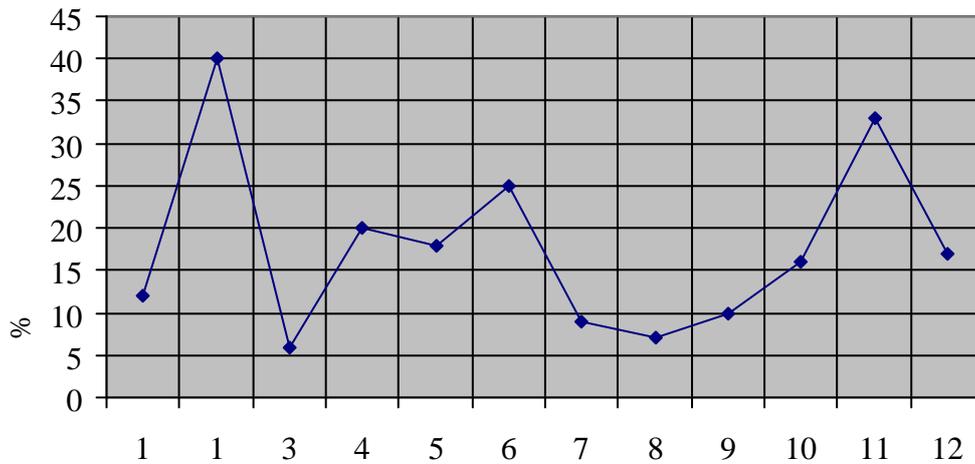
I, II, III

I (30-125 / ²), 7,5%
I (100
/ ²), 4,2%
[3,4]



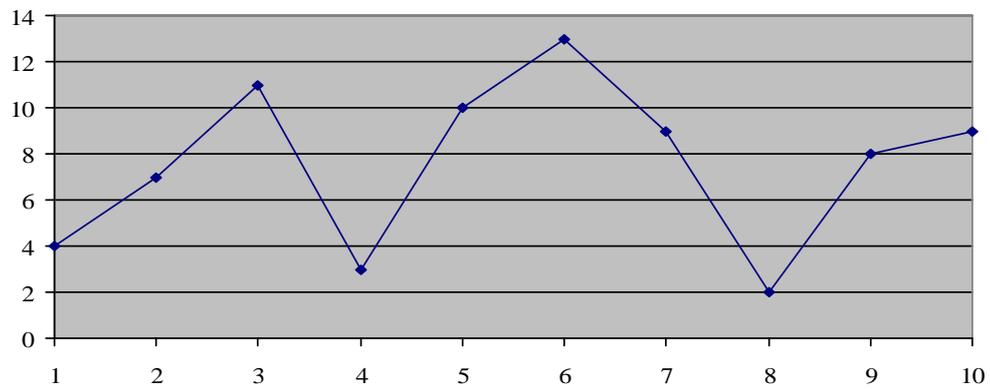
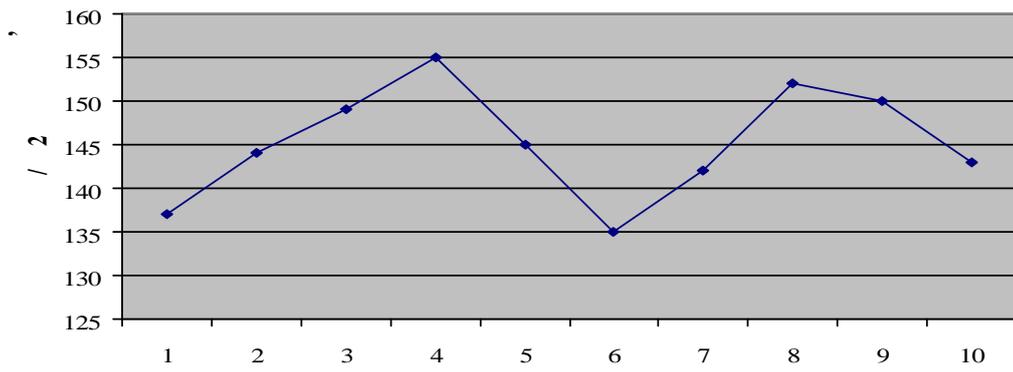
1 - ()

II (125-150 / ²), 31,8%
 (, II, 150-160 / ², (125-140 / ²). III), II
 III (150-185 / ²), 58,5%
 / ², IV 2,2% (150
 « » (200 / ²)
 I,II
 0,3086 30,86%.
 . 2. (40%)
 (33,3%), . .



2-

[5,6].



3 - \bar{x} - s -

... ()

$$p = \frac{\bar{x} - s}{6\sigma} \quad (1)$$

... ;

$$C_{pk} = \frac{\bar{x} - s}{k\sigma} \quad (m)$$

$$= (1 - k) = 0,73(1 - 0,004) = 0,704$$

$$C_{pk} < 1,0$$

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« » (.) 2.

2 -

« »

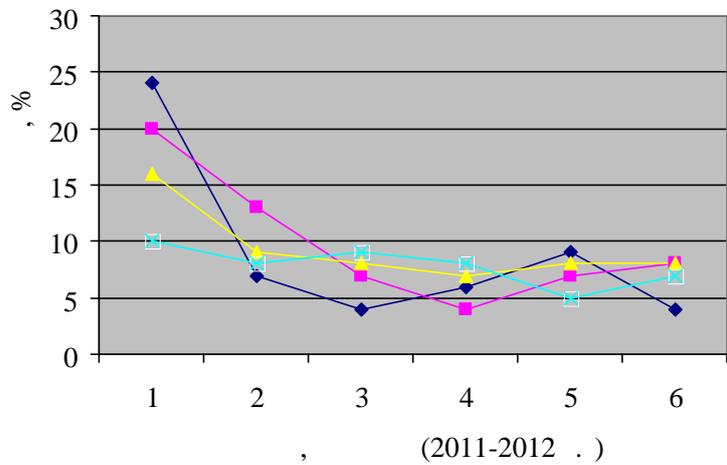
		-	,%
« - »	,	0,86	0,99
« - »	,	1,0	0,27
« »		0,69	3,8

« », . 3250 . 1250
 100, 15000 . (, .)
 1 (5).

2,

:

- « » - 38688 .
 - « » - 10478 .



5 -

2011-2012 . .

« »:

- 1 - 1 ;
- 2 - 2 ;
- 3 - 3 ;
- 4 - 4

1. 50-601-19-91 . ,1991
2. 50.779.40-96. , 1996.
3. , 2004. - 104 .
4. , 1980. - 215 .
5. , 2014. - 176 .
6. , 1976. -123 .

RESUME

Information on the results of analysis of the state of the technological process of concrete production is given. It is shown that the improvement of quality and competitiveness of products is facilitated by the application of statistical methods of quality control and management. The example of an enterprise producing reinforced concrete products shows how the reproducibility of the process affects the level of defective products.