

the enterprise (corporate, product, resource, functional, managerial), which, in turn, determine the key points of the organization of activities.

References

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APPLICATION OF KOMPAS-3D FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BELT CONVEYOR DRIVE

Kolodii S., 41 KH

e-mail: kolad.gard@gmail.com

Symonenko S., language adviser

e-mail: asimonenko@ukr.net

Tavria State Agrotechnological University

We are currently involved in computer technology. Computer technology is playing a leading role today. With the development and growing role of computers and computer technologies, there is an increasing need for writing programs for different purposes. In our time, we can not imagine working without a computer, therefore we used KOMPAS-3D for the development of a belt conveyor drive.

KOMPAS-3D is the simplest three-dimensional modeling system for home use and educational purposes, a lightweight version of the professional KOMPAS-3D system. It allows us to create only three-dimensional models of parts and drawings. The program is not a commercial version of software products of the KOMPAS family and is not intended for the use in production activities related to income earning. For engineering design, there are many programs: 3D Max, Solidworks, AutoCAD, Sapphire-3D, Master CAM and others.

Let us consider advantages and disadvantages of the KOMPAS-3D system:

Advantages.

- The system is very easy to learn, even for designers who do not have experience with 3D editors.
- It represents a "digital Kuhlman drafting unit".
- The system has a large number of libraries of elements standardized according to GOST (All-Union State Standard).
- This system is a product of domestic developers, and therefore there are no problems with its localization.
- Although the system is paid, it has a very reasonable cost.
- It is easy to process virtually any drawings according to the standards established by the Unified system of engineering drawings.
- The software is widely distributed, in addition, there is a free educational version.
- There are built-in tools for tracing pipelines, electrical cables, harnesses.
- There is a built-in module for creating electrical circuits.
- The system has extensive capabilities for parameterizing objects.
- There is a perfectly thought-out 2D module for drawing.
- There are wide opportunities for the design of the details bent from sheet metal.
- The calculation of elastic parts is supported.
- The built-in training system is available.
- The interface is uncomplicated and easy to use.

Disadvantages:

- Difficult retraining to other, especially "heavy" similar systems.

- Although it is fairly easy to draw, designing is much more difficult.
- The lack of kinematic, strength, temperature and frequency analysis.
- The specification system is not fully thought out.
- Extremely slow system development.
- It is not possible to perform ergonomic calculations.
- Very modest possibilities for creating photo-realistic images.
- The high complexity and cost of modifying the system to suit developer needs.
- The weak surface modeling system.
- The lack of tools for reserving volumes.
- Some problems when importing models from other CADs.

The purposes of designing a belt conveyor drive are: the acquisition of practical skills in working with drawings and calculations; obtaining 3D design skills as well as in the development of drawings. the familiarization and the in-depth study of the interface and familiarity with the program.

In the course of work, we acquired and mastered the necessary skills for working with the KOMPAS-3D program. This project allowed us to understand the main stages of development and design of the assembly mechanism more deeply. Today, this program is relevant in the CIS countries and is not only used in many large enterprises and small industries, so this work has provided us with practical skills and knowledge for further development and study.

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SHOULD HUMANS DRINK COW'S MILK?

Yakubovskaia V., 21 XT

e-mail: yakubovskaya.lera@gmail.com

Shevchenko S.P., language advisor

e-mail: oursmska@gmail.com

Tavria State Agrotechnological University

In the modern world, every second person likes dairy products and considers them healthy. From early childhood, mothers and grandmothers give us warm milk, porridge in the morning, sandwiches with cheese, yogurt, sour cream, pancakes with cottage cheese and so on. Every person considers normal to use milk in the diet every day, but it is a huge mistake. Why do we drink milk? Yes, for feeding newborns, for the development and support of their immune system. During the first months of life babies are fed with milk, because we are mammals.

The people are the only species that drink milk of another species and continue to drink it even after the end of the breastfeeding period. Hence, we have a lot of diseases because the enzymes of animal milk cannot be processed by the human's organism. For example, cow's milk contains such protein as casein, which is not digested by the human's organism, as well as lactose milk sugar, which does not break down and leads to bacteriosis. When milk enters the organism the disaccharide lactose breaks down into two components under the influence of hydrochloric acid. These components are glucose and galactose, the first of them is absorbed, and the second one never disappears from the body and only accumulates, resulting in cataracts, arthritis, and cellulite. Also dairy products provide high levels of saturated cholesterol fats, which are known as causes of atherosclerosis. This leads to heart diseases [2].

Lactose is the sugar found in milk and dairy products and it needs the enzyme lactase to break it down. Without enough lactase, the lactose is broken down by bacteria in the small bowel, causing bloating, flatulence, stomach cramps, diarrhea and nausea. Globally, around 70% of us don't continue producing lactase after we have finished breast or formula feeding. Genetically, babies need milk – adults not so much. But northern Europeans, who thousands of years ago got into cattle farming, have adapted to cow's milk and have a genetic mutation so that only between 2 and 15% have a degree of lactase deficiency. This rises to 23% in central Europeans and 95% in Asian populations. So, milk is a time delayed action bomb [3].