

Predstavitev nekaterih žirovskih podjetij

Presentation of Some Companies in Žiri



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KOVAŠTVO GLADEK

Obiskal sem kovača gospoda Andreja Gladka, ki ima svojo kovačijo na Fužinah in z veseljem mi je predstavil svojo dejavnost.

Kovaška obrt je v njihovi družini že od leta 1968, ko se je oče izučil za orodnega kovača in je delal vse do leta 2005, ko je obrt prevzel Andrej Gladek mlajši.



Slika 1: Logotip KOVAŠTVA GLADEK

Surov in neobdelan material, ki ga kovač potrebuje za izdelavo predmetov, je jeklo. Izdelke izdeluje večinoma po naročilu fizičnih oseb iz cele Slovenije, nekaj jih prihaja tudi iz Hrvaške, največja stranka pa je GNOM restavratorstvo. Tako krasijo izdelki gospoda Andreja Operno hišo v Ljubljani, Narodno galerijo, grad Reichenburg, Narodni muzej, Linhartovo hišo v Radovljici, muzej v Železnikih,

grobnico v Ptujski cerkvi, vilo Švicerijo v Ljubljani ... V podjetju je zaposlen samo gospod Andrej, v

veliko pomoč pa mu je njegov oče, ki je izučen kovač. Gospod Andrej je po poklicu orodjar in strojni tehnik, saj mu ni preostalo drugega, ker so v Sloveniji opustili šolo za kovače. Vsi njegovi izdelki sodijo v tako imenovano umetno kovaštvo, ideje zanje pa se mu največkrat porodijo ponoči, med spanjem, ko je popolnoma umirjen in sproščen.

Gospod Andrej mi je z navdušenjem pokazal nekaj pripomočkov, ki jih najpogosteje uporablja pri svojem delu. Najpogosteje uporabljena in najbolj osnovna pripomočka sta kladivo in klešče. Ostala orodja so namenska: vzmetno kladivo, ekscentrične stiskalnice ali »štance« ter za vsako krivino, za vsako obliko in težo nekega izdelka potrebuje posebno kladivo. Tako ima v svoji delavnici vsaj 30 različnih kladiv in še vsaj toliko različnih klešč.



Slika 2: Približno polovica potrebnih klešč

V nadaljevanju bom predstavil postopek izdelave sekire tako, kot to počne kovač Andrej.

1. Surov material, ki je pripeljan v kovačijo, je jeklo s točno določeno številko (orodno jeklo).
2. Kovač razžaga jeklo na približno mero sekire in ga stehta. Velikost sekire je odvisna od želje strank. Teža običajne sekire za podiranje smrek je 1,5 kg.
3. Nato kovač ogreje pripravljen kos na približno 700 stopinj Celzija in ga da na ekscentrično stiskalnico, kjer naredi vodilo za nadaljnje izdelovanje ušesa. Za segrevanje jekla uporablja gospod Andrej izključno oglje.
4. Delo nadaljuje na vzmetnem kladivu na katerem izbere ustrezno »šleso«, da oblikuje uho pravih dimenzij.



Slika 3: Vzmetno kladivo



Slika 4: Kovaško nakovalno

5. Jeklo znova ogreje na 600–700 stopinj Celzija, ga vpne v klešče in oblikuje rezilo na drugem namenskem stroju.
6. Polizdelek ponovno segreva, da lahko rezilo natančno obdela.
7. Z ravnalnim kladivom orodje zgladi in da še žig.
8. Nato kovač Andrej grobo obrusi vse linije in orodje pomoči v kalilno olje, da doseže pravo ostrino in trdoto. Pravimo, da kovač orodje ukali.
9. Nato s pomočjo vodnega brusa sekiro brusiti toliko časa, da se rezilo posveti. Sedaj je že primerno za uporabo.



Slika 5: Vodni brus

10. Nazadnje kovač nasadi sekiro na lesen ročaj, ki ga pobarva, železni del pa polakira z lakom.



Slika 6: Sekira

Na koncu obiska je gospod Andrej poudaril, da je v njegovi kovačiji vse osnovano na **lastnih proizvodih**, kar je temelj, da izdelek dobi svojo vrednost. Čakalne dobe za njegove izdelke so kar dolge, vendar pa, kot je poudaril mojster, so stranke zelo potrpežljive, saj cenijo to, kar v njegovi kovačiji izdelujejo.

Čisto za konec pa bi se želel zahvaliti gospodu Andreju za čas, ki mi ga je kljub obilici dela posvetil, da mi je razkazal svojo delavnico in natančno predstavil delo kovača.

SMITHERY GLADEK

I visited the blacksmith mister Andrej Gladek, that has his smithery in Fužine and he presented me his craft with great pleasure. The smithery has been in their family since 1968, when his father was trained to be a tool blacksmith and he was working everything, up until 2005, when Andrej Gladek took over the trade.



Picture 1: The logo of SMITHERY GLADEK

Raw and unprocessed material that a blacksmith needs for making the objects is steel. He makes products mostly by orders from different people from all over Slovenia, some customers are also from Croatia, the biggest customer is GNOM restoration.

The products of mister Andrej decorate the Opera house in Ljubljana, the National Gallery of Slovenia, castle Reichenburg, the National museum, Linhart's house in Radovljica, the museum in Železniki, a tomb in Ptuj's church, villa

Švicerija in Ljubljana... Only mister Andrej is employed in the company, but his father, a trained blacksmith, is a big help to him. Mister Andrej is a toolmaker and machine technician by profession; he was left with no other option, because they gave up school for blacksmiths in Slovenia. All his products belong to so-called artificial smithery, ideas for them occur to him most often by night, during sleep, when he is completely at ease and relaxed.

Mister Andrej showed me with enthusiasm some gadgets, which he uses at his work. The most frequently used and basic gadgets are a hammer and pliers. The remaining tools have their own purpose: spring hammer, eccentric presses or »štance« and for every curve, shape and weight of a certain product, he needs a special hammer. So he has at least 30 different hammers and at least as many different pliers in his workshop.



Picture 2: Approximately half of the necessary pliers

In continuation I will introduce the procedure of making an axe, as blacksmith Andrej does it.

1. Raw material that is brought in the smithery is steel with exactly appointed number (tool steel).
2. Blacksmith saws the steel up on approximate measurement of the axe and he weighs it. The size of the axe depends upon the wishes of the customer. The weight of the usual axe for cutting down spruces is 1.5 kg.
3. The blacksmith heats up the prepared piece to approximately 700 °C and then he puts it on an eccentric press, where he makes the cradle, for further making the ear of the axe. Mister Andrej is using only charcoal for heating up the steel.
4. Work continues on a spring hammer, where he chooses a suitable »šleso«, so that he can form the ear of the axe of the right dimensions.



Picture 3: Spring hammer



Picture 4: Smithery anvil

5. He heats up the steel again on 600–700 °C , then he fastens it into pliers and on other special machine, he forms the blade.
6. He heats up semi-finished product again, so that he can process the blade carefully.
7. He levels the tool with a straightening hammer and gives it a stamp.
8. Then blacksmith Andrej roughly polishes all lines and puts the tool into tempering oil, so that he obtains the right sharpness and hardness. We say that blacksmith tempers the tool.
9. With the help of a water grindstone he sharpens the axe until the blade shines. Now it is ready for use.



Picture 5: Water grindstone

10. A blacksmith mounts an axe's head onto the wooden handle, paints it and polishes the iron part with a varnish.



Picture 6: An axe

At the end of my visit, mister Andrej emphasised, that in his smithery everything is based on his own products, which is a baseline, so that a product gets its value. The waiting periods for his products are quite long, however he emphasised, that his customers are very patient, for they appreciate what is created within his smithery.

I would like to thank mister Andrej for the time that he has dedicated to me, despite all the work that he has got. That he has kindly showed me around his smithery and introduced me the work of a blacksmith.



MIZARSTVO PRIMOŽ ARTAČ

1. ZGODOVINA PODJETJA

Leta 2001 se je zaradi želje po samostojnosti in neodvisnosti od drugih Primož Artač odločil, da začne z lastnim podjetjem. Odprl je lesno podjetje, ker je po izobrazbi lesar. Odločil se je, da bo star kmečki objekt uredil v delavnico. V delavnici je izdeloval pohištvo. Na začetku je bil v delavnici sam. Naročil je bilo vedno več, zato je potreboval pomoč. Zaposlil je tri delavce. Na žalost je moral leta 2010, ko je bilo obdobje največje krize, odpustiti dva delavca. V podjetju sta ostala le on in en delavec.



2. OSEBNA IZKAZNICA PODJETJA

Ime družbe: Mizarstvo Primož Artač S. P.

Skrajšano ime družbe: Mizarstvo Artač

Sedež družbe: Ledinica 4, 4226 Žiri

Datum vpisa: 15.7.2001

Matična številka: 1529480000

Davčna številka: 63022184

Šifra dejavnosti: 31.090 – Proizvodna drugega pohištva

Dejavnost: Lesna dejavnost; Mizarstvo; Pohištvo in oprema

3. PROIZVODI

- Notranje pohištvo: kuhinje, spalnice, kopalnice, dnevne sobe.
- Pisarniško pohištvo
- Pohištvo za trgovine
- Pohištvo za gostilne



4. MATERIAL

Osnovni material izdelkov Mizarstva Artač je masivni les, ki ga kombinirajo s furnirano iverko in iveralom. Kopalniško pohištvo pa je narejeno predvsem iz keroksa.



5. POTROŠNIKI

Največji oziroma glavni kupci (stranke) Mizarstva Artač so fizične stranke.

Izdelujejo pa tudi pravnimi strankami, kot so razna podjetja, občine, šole vrtci, lekarne in zdravstvene ustanove.

6. REFERENCE

Odmevnejši projekti Mizarstva Artač so obnova stopnišča v Stari šoli v Žireh ter izdelava pohištva za gorenjske turistične centre.



7. VIZIJA PODJETJA

Lastnik Primož Artač upa, da bo podjetje vedno bolj uspešno, tako da bo dobival vedno več naročil. Nima pa občutka, kako uspešno bo podjetje čez približno 5 let.

Luka Gantar, 7. C



CARPENTRY PRIMOŽ ARTAČ

1. COMPANY HISTORY

In 2001 Primož Artač started the company, because he wanted to be independent from other. He finished carpenter school, so he started produce wooden furniture. He decided that he would arrange workshop in an old farm. In the beginning he worked alone. Because the orders increased, he employed 3 workers.

Unfortunately, in 2010 in the period of greatest crisis, he had to fire two employees.



2. COMPANY PROFILE

Company name: Carpentry Primoz Artač S. P.

Short company name: Carpentry Artač

Headquarters: Ledinica 4, 4226 Žiri

Date of entry: 15/07/2001

Registration number: 1529480000

Tax number: 63022184

Activity code: 31.090 - Production of other furniture

Activity: Wooden activity; Joinery; Furniture and equipment

3. PRODUCTS

- Indoor furniture: kitchens, bedrooms, bathrooms, living rooms.
- Office Furniture
- Furniture for shops
- Furniture for inns



4. MATERIAL

Basic material for products is massive wood, which is combined with a veneered chipboard and iveralom. Bathroom furniture is made primarily from keroksa.



5. CONSUMERS

The largest and main buyers (customers) Joiner Artač are private customers. They also produce furniture for companies, municipalities, schools, kindergartens, pharmacies and medical institutions.

6. REFERENCES

Most widely recognized project is the renovation of the staircase in the Old school in Žiri and making furniture for Gorenjska tourist centers.



7. COMPANY VISION

Owner Primoz Artač hopes that the company will be more successful, so that they will receive more and more orders.

Luka Gantar, 7. C



LESKO ŽIRI D.O.O

1. ZGODOVINA PODJETJA

Leta 1991 se je Anton Erznožnik odločil, da bo ustanovil svoje podjetje. Znanje ter izkušnje v izdelovanju oken si je pridobil v žirovskem podjetju, ki je znano po izdelavi oken. Svoje znanje je nadgradil in začel je izdelovati okna, ki jih je razvil sam. Na začetku je bil sam, a naročil je bilo vedno več, zato je potreboval pomoč. Najprej je zaposlil sina.

Proizvodnjo se postopoma širili, kupovali so vedno več strojev in zaposlovali nove delavce. Od leta 2014 naprej so imeli 18 delavcev.



OSEBNA ISKAZNICA PODJETJA

Ime družbe: Lesko, proizvodnja in trgovina d. o. o Žiri

Skrajšano ime družbe: Lesko d. o. o

Sedež družbe: Pot u skale 10, 4226 Žiri

Datum vpisa: 5.7.1991 Mizarstvo; Stavbno pohištvo

Matična številka: 5501377000

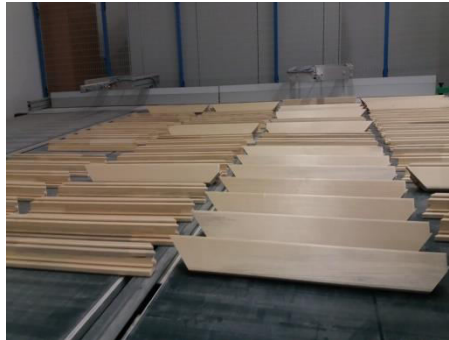
Davčna številka: 61831565

Šifra dejavnosti: C16.230 – Stavbno mizarstvo in tesarstvo

Dejavnost: Mizarstvo; Stavbno pohištvo

2. PROIZVODI

- Okna
- Vrata



3. MATERIAL

Osnovni material izdelkov je les. Uporabljajo les smreke, macesen, hrast, ki skupaj spadajo v skupino masivnega lesa.



4. POTROŠNIKI

Največji oziroma glavni kupci so fizične stranke, ki obnavljajo hiše in največ jih je iz Slovenije. Veliko jih je tudi iz Italije, Rusije, Hrvaška in Avstrije.

5. REFERENCE

Odmevnejši projekti Lesko d. o. o so stare in nove hiše, ki potrebujejo nova okna in vrata. Zamenjava oken spomeniškim objektom, pri tem morajo biti izredno previdni, saj morajo okna imeti točno enako obliko kot prejšnja.

6. VIZIJA PODJETJA

Anton Erznožnik si ne more predstavljati, kje bo podjetje čez 5 let, kajti na to vpliva tudi napredek tehnologije. Trdno pa je odločen, da proizvodnje ne bodo več povečali, kajti trenutni obseg dela jim je zadosten.

Luka Gantar, 7. C



LESKO ŽIRI D. O. O

1. COMPANY HISTORY

In 1991, Anton Erznožnik decided to start his own company. He got knowledge and experience in the manufacture of windows in a company in Žiri. He upgraded his skills and began to produce windows that he developed. At the beginning he was alone, but the orders increased, so he needed help. First he employed his son. The production grew. They bought more and more machines and employed new workers. There are 18 employees in the company today.



2. COMPANY PROFILE

Company name: Lesko, proizvodnja in trgovina d.o.o Žiri

Short company name: Lesko d.o.o

Headquarters: Pot u skale 10, 4226 Žiri

Date of entry: 5.7.1991

Registration number: 5501377000

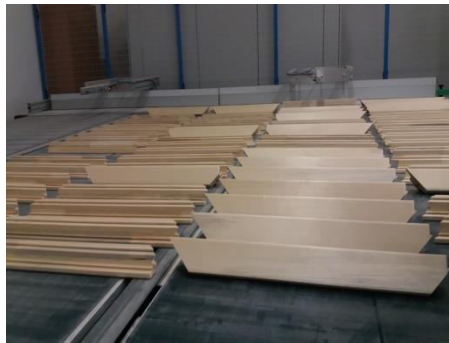
Tax number: 61831565

Activity code: C16.230 – Stavbno mizarstvo in tesarstvo

Activity: Mizarstvo; Stavbno pohišstvo

3. PRODUCTS

- Windows
- Doors



4. MATERIAL

Basic material is massive wood. They use spruce, larch and oak.



5. CONSUMERS

The largest and main buyers (customers) are private customers from Slovenia, but they also have customers from Italy, Russia, Croatia and Austria.

6. REFERENCES

Most recognized projects are adaptation of old houses and windows and doors for new houses. Replacing windows in monument object is challenging, because windows and doors must be the same as the original.

7. COMPANY VISION

Anton Erznožnik cannot imagine where the company will be in 5 years, because the development of technology is very fast. They are 100% that they will not increase the production, because the current workload is sufficient for them.

Luka Gantar 7.C

PREDSTAVITEV 2 ŽIROVSKIH PODJETIJ

ERASMUS+ I FEEL WOOD FOR GOOD

Jernej les

Jernej les je majhno družinsko podjetje. Ukvarjajo se z razrezom lesa oz. hlodovine. Vse se je začelo po letu 1990, ko se je iz tedanje kmetije pričela dopolnilna dejavnost z žagarstvom. Navdušenost lastnika Jerneja Bogataja po obdelovanju lesa je bil razlog, da se je odločil za to dejavnost. Ko so uspešno prebrodili težave in so se začele odpirati možnosti za širitev podjetja, se je pojavila potreba po zaposlovanju. V zadnjih petih letih na žagi zaposlujejo 5–7 ljudi.



Njihovo surovino – hlode so sprva odkupovali od bližnjih lastnikov gozdov, ker pa je kvaliteta zelo nihala, so ta način opustili. Njihovi večji dobavitelji zato prihajajo z vseh koncev Slovenije. Tako dobijo ustrezno hlodovino za nadaljnjo obdelavo.

Dobavljeno hlodovino potem ustrezno obdelajo. Sprva pripravijo hlod za žaganje, ki ga postavijo na žagarski stroj. Hlod potem vpnejo. Sledi razrez lesa na deske in željene dimenzije kupca. Najprej deske nažagajo na lamelne profile za izdelavo lepljenih profilov. Deske nato razporedijo po dimenzijah in kvaliteti lesa.



Njihov razrez hlodovine temelji na osnovi potreb na trgu ter kupcev in njihovih željah. Tako dobijo ustrezno kvaliteto lesa za njihovo nadaljnjo obdelavo za razne namene. Lahko ga uporabijo za okna, vrata, pohištvo in še marsikaj.



Seveda pa pri razrezu lesa nastane tudi odpadni material. To so ocelki, obreznine, lubje ter žagovina oz. žaganje. Vendar se vse te odpadke lahko uporabi pri samem procesu obdelave lesa, lahko pa se proda. Tako pri podjetju Jernej les žagovino prodajo za namen izdelave ivernih plošč. Obreznine in ocelke pa zmeljejo v sekance, te pa potrebujejo za ogrevanje prostorov pri sušenju lesa. Lubje se lahko delno uporabi za pelete oz. jih odkupujejo večje kotlovnice. Ti stranski produkti, ki nastanejo pri razrezu lesa, so večkrat bolj iskani kot glavni produkt – les. Odpadkov, ki jih ni mogoče uporabiti na žagi, praktično ni, zato je to ena redkih panog, pri kateri ne ostanejo neuporabni odpadki.

Jernej les

Jernej les is a small family company. They are cutting wood or logs. Everything began in 1990s, when they quit abandoning farming and started with a new business, trading with wood and operating a sawmill.

One of the main reasons that they started with a new business, was enthusiasm of the owner Jernej Bogataj, about the woodwork. After they successfully overcame the start problems, they faced another problem - lack of employees. In the last 5 years, they employ from 5 to 7 people in the whole company.

At first their raw material (logs) were bought by the local owners of the forests. But they had a problem with its changing quality, so they stopped of buying them. Due to those problems, nowadays their suppliers are coming from all over Slovenia. This is the best way of getting quality material for further production process.

First of all, they prepare logs for the sawing and put them into the sawing machine. Then logs are fastened into a saw. Next part of process is cutting the wood in boards and desired dimensions. Later, boards are sorted according to different dimensions and wood quality.

The production of the company is based on the wishes of costumers and need of the market. It's not a company with a production of the same constant products. Thus they're adjusting to their clients about dimensions, quality, prices. Therefore timber could be used for either making doors, windows or some other furniture.

As we know, whatever we're producing, there'll always be some trash out of it, such as bark, sawdust ... Nevertheless, they're economical and they try to reuse it as much as it's possible. Either wasted material is used during the process or it's sold in some other ways. For example, sawdust is sold for making chipboards, some small pieces of wood are used for heating or they make pellets from barks. It's interesting, that people look more for those side products than for their main product - cut wood.

Maks Trček, 9.b

Lesko

Lesko je družinsko podjetje, ki ga je ustanovil Anton Erznožnik v začetku devetdesetih let. Prav bogata mizarska znanja v družini, ki se nadaljujejo že v tretjo generacijo, so razlog za ustanovitev podjetja. Sprva so se specializirali le za izdelovanje vhodnih vrat, kasneje pa so se zaradi povpraševanja kupcev preusmerili še v izdelovanje kakovostnih zaobljenih oken nepravilnih oblik.



Glavni atribut podjetja je njihovo inovativno okno »woody«. Izmed vseh izdelkov jih polovico izvozijo v tujino. Letos načrtujejo, da bi ustvarili kar 2 milijona evrov prihodkov.

V Lesku so prvi večji tehnološki korak naredili leta 1998, ko so proizvodnjo opremili s tedaj eno najsodobnejših tehnologij za izdelavo okroglih oken oz. oken nepravilnih oblik. Precej časa so bili edini v Sloveniji, ki so se lahko ponašali s strojno opremo za izdelavo okroglih okvirjev. Ogromna sredstva so vlagali v napredne stroje, programsko opremo, zavedajoč se, da se bo njihova modernizacija s stroji obrestovala le v tolikšni meri, kolikor jo bodo zaposleni znali uporabljati. Tako je Erznožnik, ki je letos predlagan za kandidata obrtnika leta, poudaril, da kdor ne bo sledil industrijskem napredku, bo propadel, saj digitalizacija ne bo zaobšla nikogar. Zato so v njihovem podjetju odprti za nove ideje ter nenavadne rešitve. Od njihove prvotne zamisli, da bi okrogle okvirje izdelovali za druge večje proizvajalce, pa jih je kmalu odvrnila nenaklonjena poslovna realnost. Zaradi tega pa se je po velikem neuspehu rodilo nekaj čisto nepredstavljivega, saj so postali strokovnjaki na področju celotnih okenskih rešitev.



»Talente«, ki jih pozneje zaposlijo, iščejo že v šolah in jih pozneje izurijo sami. Zavedajo se namreč, da je bistvo v sodelovanju med starejšo generacijo z bogatimi izkušnjami in mlajšo generacijo, ki je zagnana in prodorna.

Lesko zaposluje 20 ljudi, trenutno pa najbolj potrebujejo lesarje z visoko izobrazbo, saj okna izdelujejo z najsodobnejšimi CNC-napravami z rezili za visokokakovostno obdelavo lesa. Eden izmed zaposlenih je tudi arhitekt, zaposlen pred nedavnim. Trenutno so razpisali delovna mesta za tehničnega komercialista ter monterja. Zaposlujejo za nedoločen čas. Podjetje razvojna sredstva zagotavlja iz lastnih virov, saj se na državo nočejo zanašati.

Lesko

Lesko is a family company which was established by Anton Eržnožnik in the beginning of 1990s. Wide family knowledge about woodworking is already transmitting to the third generation. That's why they're so successful. Firstly, they specialized for making front doors, but later they redirected their production into making rounded windows of irregular shapes, due to demand of clients.

The main attribute of the company is their innovative window called »woody«. They export abroad around a half of all products they make. This year they're planning to make a profit over 2 million euros.

The first biggest step was made in 1998, when they modernized their production with one of the most high-tech machines of that time; for making rounded windows or windows of irregular shapes. Until then they were one and only Slovenian company for making window frames of incorrect shapes, for a long time. Furthermore they are aware of the fact, that their technology is just as useful as employers know how to operate with it. So that's the reason why they invest so much money in workers and education as well as in machines. This year Mr. Eržnožnik was one of the proposed candidates for the craftsman of the year 2016. He stresses the importance of industrial improvement and progress because of the nowadays unavoidable processes, such as globalisation, modernization, digitalization. Consequently the company is always open for new proposals and solutions. One of their ideas was also to produce rounded window frames for bigger production factories, but they were refused. The happy end about this rejection (or better said »the sad financial reality of this world«) was that they have become experts in producing entire windows, not just in making frames as they did before.

Lesko company look for their future employers among the talented students in the secondary schools. Those people later attend some vocational trainings by Lesko company itself. They're aware of the fact that it's essential to connect younger and older generation of employers and to pass on the knowledge to complement each other. This is the concept of its success.

Currently Lesko employs 20 people. Right now they're searching for carpenters of high education, because the windows are made with the most modern CNC machines and workers can't operate them without specific knowledge. Recently they've employed also an architect. In addition, not a long time ago, some new workplaces have been opened - for technical commercialist and installer. All employments are for an indeterminate period of time. What's more, all investments are taken from their own profit without any help of the state .

Maks Trček, 9. b

ŽustAL D.o.o

Podjetje se imenuje ŽustAl d.o.o. Ustanovil ga je Roman Žust leta 1997. Sedež podjetja s proizvodnjo je v Račevi pri Žireh. Roman je začel z orodjarstvom, od leta 2014 sin Gregor in hčerka Tara uspešno vodita podjetje naprej. Podjetje je sestavljeno iz delavnice in stanovanjske hiše lastnika.

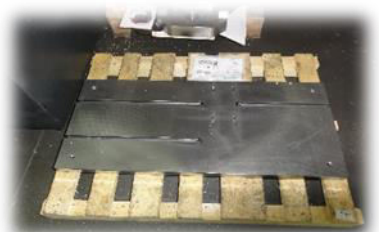
Delavnica je sestavljena iz dveh prostorov. V enem so stroji za CNC rezkanje, v drugem pa več ali manj le žage, brusilni stroji in vrtalniki.

V podjetju je zaposlenih 7 ljudi.

Pri ustanovitvi podjetja niso preverjali poslovnega načrta, ker je bilo dela tako veliko, da ga niso potrebovali. Pri ustanovitvi ni bilo večjih ovir.

Panožne dejavnosti so:

- tehnološke rešitve in strojogradnja,
- varjenje konstrukcij in aluminija,
- varjenje ograj INOX,
- žična erozija,
- CNC-rezkanje,
- pravne storitve.



Slika 1, 2, 3: Kovinski izdelki

Glavni izdelki so varjenje ograj INOX in CNC-rezkanje. Stalne stranke oziroma kupci so Kolektor, LTH, KYMA in druge fizične stranke. Konkurenca na trgu je kar velika in se vedno povečuje. Nagibajo se k temu, da bi bili zmeraj en korak pred konkurenco in to jim dobro uspeva, predvsem zaradi dobre kvalitete izdelkov.



Zaenkrat še ne poslujejo mednarodno oziroma zelo malo. Slika 4: Deli INOX ograj

Pri delu uporabljajo naslednje stroje:

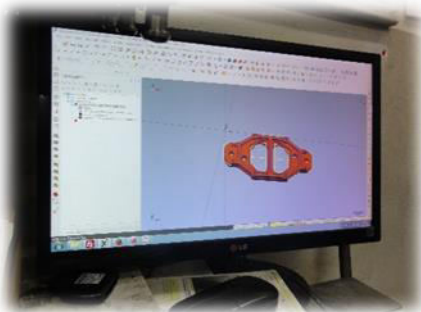
- CNC-rezkalni stroj je računalniško voden rezkalni stroj, ki oblikuje kovinske predmete,
- klasični rezkalni stroj je ročno voden rezkalni stroj, ki oblikuje kovinske predmete,
- žična erozija CNC je računalniško voden stroj, ki z električnim tokom oblikuje kovinske predmete,
- vrtalni stroj je stroj za izdelavo izvrtin in lukenj, **Slika 5: Varilni aparat**
- varilni aparat je stroj za spajanje dveh različnih



- kosov kovine s pomočjo elektrovarilne tehnike,
- brusilni stroj, je stroj za odzemanje materiala s kosa kovine.



Slika 6: CNC žično erozijski stroj Slika 7: CNC rezkalni stroj



Najbolj pomembna panožna dejavnost je CNC-rezkanje. Pri njem najprej sprogramirajo s programom CAD/CAM, nato ta program pošljejo na CNC-stroj, kjer nastavijo vse parametre in potem stroj naprej dela sam. Pozoren moraš biti pri izbiri orodja, saj se za različne materiale uporabljajo različna orodja.

Slika 8: CAD/CAM programiranje

Uporabljajo različna ročna orodja, kot so na primer:

- vrtalni stroji,
- metri,
- svedri,
- pila,
- žage,
- varilna maska,



Slika 9: Strojna orodja Slika 10: Varilna maska

- izvijači itd.

Zahvalil bi se g. Gregorju Žustu, ki si je vzel čas in mi opisal vso podjetje in razkazal delovne prostor.

Viri: g. Gregor Žust

Napisal: Bine Rakušček, 7. b

ŽustAL d.o.o

The name of company is ŽustAL d.o.o. It was founded by Roman Žust in 1997. Registered headquarter of a company with production is located in Račeva near Žiri. Roman started with tool factory and since 2014 his son Gregor and his daughter Tara have been successfully running the company. The company is made of workshop and a family house of the owner.

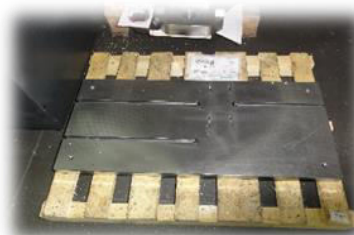
Workshop is made of two spaces. In one there are machines for CNC milling and in the other one there are mostly saws, grinding machines and drills.

There are seven people working there.

At the foundation of the company they didn't check business plan, because there was too much work that's why they didn't need a business plan.

Industry activities are:

- Technical solutions and machine manufactory,
- Welding constructions and aluminium,
- Welding INOX fences,
- Gauze erosion,
- CNC milling,
- Law services.



Picture 1,2,3: Metal products

The main products are welding INOX fances and CNC milling. Loyal customers are Kolektor, LTH, KYMA and other physical customers. Competition on the market is quite big and it's getting bigger. They always want to be one step ahead of their competition and they're very successful in that, mostly because of good quality of their products. They don't work internationally.



Picture 4: Parts of INOX fances

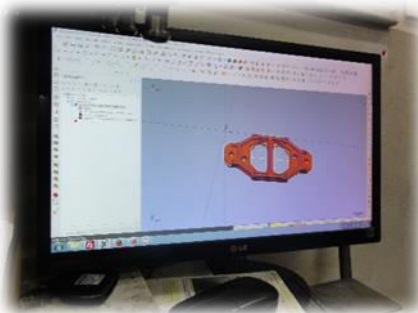
At work they're using next machines:

- CNC milling machine is a machine directed by computer that shapes different metal parts,
- Classic milling machine is a hand lead machine that shapes different metal parts,
- CNC gauze erosion is a machine directed by computer shapes metal parts with electricity, **Picture 5: Welding machine**
- Drilling machine is for drilling holes,
- Welding machine is for solder two different pieces of metal with help of electro-welding tehnique,
- Grinding machine is to take away material from metal pieces.



Picture 7: CNC milling machine

Picture 6: CNC gauze erosion



The most important industry activity is CNC milling. First It is programed by CAD/CAM, then they send this program to CNC machine where they set all parameters and after that the machin can work by itself. You have to be careful at the choice of tool because you need different tools for different

materials.

Picture 8: CAD/CAM

program

The tools they use are:

- Drilling machines,
- Metres,
- Files,
- Saws,
- Mask for welding, **Picture 9: Machine tools** **Picture 10: Mask for welding**
- Screwdrivers,



Now I would like to thank mr. Gregor Žust for his time to show me the workshop and describe all the company.

Source: Mr. Grega Žust

Written by: Bine Rakušček

Mizarstvo Andrej Trček

Podjetje je bilo ustanovljeno leta 1991, ko je Slovenija postala samostojna država. Ustanovitelj Andrej Trček, ki je hkrati tudi lastnik, se je odločil ustanoviti to podjetje, ker je želel nadaljevati očetovo dolgoletno tradicijo.

Danes je v podjetju redno zaposlenih pet delavcev, občasnih sodelavcev oz. kooperantov pa nimajo. Pri svojem delu sodelujejo še s tremi podjetji iz njihove stroke.

V delavnici izdelujejo notranja in zunanja vrata ter okna iz predvsem smrekovega in hrastovega lesa, odkupljenega od različnih firm, včasih pa tudi od lokalnih kmetov. Glede na letne oblikovalske (modne) trende uporabljajo tudi druge vrste lesa. Poleg omenjenih izdelkov pa opravljajo še CNC-storitve rezkanja v les. Najbolj so poznani po dobrih oknih in notranjih vratih. Ponosni so na prav vsak svoj izdelek iz lesa, ki ga izdelajo, saj se mu posvetijo 100%. Izdelujejo predvsem izdelke lastnih idej, npr. podboj, čeprav še nikoli niso razvili povsem njihovega izdelka, nekatere pa tudi po načrtih drugih. Ker so proizvodnja oken, vrat in podbojev, vse izdelke naredijo sami in jih nato prodajo, nikoli pa ne prodajajo že narejenih. Da jim uspe izdelati vse, kar imajo v načrtu, uporabljajo kar veliko orodij: žage, kladiva, klešče, pile in izvijače različnih velikosti ter čopiče. Od strojev pa pridejo v poštev: krožna žaga, različni rezkarji, skobeljni stroji, preša, kontaktna brusilka, sušilnica za les, lakirna pištola, lakirna kabina in CNC-stroji. Čeprav veliko dela opravijo z lastnimi rokami, je približno 30 % proizvodnje avtomatizirane, da delo poteka hitreje in bolj natančno.

Na področju delavnic, ki izdelujejo enake izdelke kot podjetje Andreja Trčka, je huda konkurenca drugih izdelovalcev, saj je takih podjetij ogromno. Njihova konkurenčna prednost je v izdelavi iz masivnega lesa in odlični kakovosti izdelkov. Posvetijo se vsaki stranki posebej in po meri izdelajo vsak izdelek po njihovih željah. Podjetje sledi najnovejšim trendom in tehnologiji pri izdelavi, saj je to ključnega pomena, da ostanejo v koraku s časom. S stranko se dogovarjajo o izdelku



predvsem osebno, če pa ne gre drugače, pa tudi preko speta. Izdelkov prodajo največ v Sloveniji, dobro pa so poznani tudi v Avstriji, Nemčiji in Italiji med kupci in drugimi podjetji.

Za lažje oglaševanje in prepoznavnost uporabljajo splet: imajo spletno stran in Facebook profil. Drugih načinov oglaševanja ne potrebujejo, saj imajo dovolj dela. Prisegajo na "ustno reklamiranje" zadovoljnih strank, ki jih priporočijo naprej. Prodaje preko interneta se ne poslužujejo. Da si stranke lažje predstavljajo želeni izdelek, imajo tudi spletni katalog že narejenih izdelkov, tako da si vse lahko ogledajo že vnaprej.

Za podjetje v prihodnosti ne načrtujejo kakšnih večjih širitev, le kakšne manjše, sprotne spremembe glede na potrebe.

Slaščičarna Magušar

Družinsko podjetje je ustanovila lastnica Mateja Oblak, leta 2010. Po izobrazbi je slaščičarka in njena velika strast je peka.

V slaščičarni sta redno zaposleni dve osebi, občasno pa štiri. Za lažje delo imajo še dvajset kooperantov. Na splošno je težko najti delavce, ki bi bili pripravljeni delati v njihovem podjetju. Osnovna izobrazba, ki jo potrebujejo delavci, sta osnovna in srednja šola. Nadaljevanje šolanja na tem področju oziroma v tem podjetju ni potrebno. Povprečna plača delavcev v proizvodnji je 800 € neto, starost pa okoli 40 let.

Celotno podjetje predstavlja slaščičarska delavnica. Kar 25% proizvodnje imajo v celoti avtomatizirane. Sestavine za peko in izdelke hranijo v hladilnikih. Slasten biskvit za sladice mesijo s pomočjo velikih mešalnih strojev. Pečejo jih v modernih avtomatiziranih pečicah. Pri delu uporabljajo še stroj za valjanje testa ter različne pripomočke za krašenje.



Dobro in kvalitetno testo je narejeno samo iz naravnih, domačih (slovenskih) sestavin, brez dodatkov. Podjetje je predvsem ponosno na svojo torto Čokobanana ter Nuti piškote, po katerih so tudi najbolj poznani. Pečejo različne torte za poroke in rojstnodnevne zabave, kremne rezine, indijančke, 30 vrst piškotov ter različna manjša peciva. Recepte za nekatere slaščice je lastnica razvila sama, nekateri so družinski, nekaj pa so jih razvili drugi. Uporabljajo celo nekaj receptov iz slaščičarske šole.



Njihovi izdelki sodijo v srednji cenovni razred, saj so narejeni natančno in imajo prefinjen okus. Na tem področju je velika konkurenca, saj se vsi borijo za čim boljšo prodajo izdelkov. Uspešnejša podjetja so tista, ki izdelujejo slaščice po domačih receptih in ročno. Mednje sodi tudi slaščičarna Magušar. Ena najpomembnejših stvari pri njihovem delu je, da so v koraku s časom ter da v oblikovalskih trendih in tehnologiji izdelave ne zaostajajo za ostalimi podjetji.

S stranko se dogovarjajo osebno ali pa po telefonu. Izdelke prodajajo po Sloveniji, v živilskih trgovinah, v svojih trgovinah na Gorenjskem, nekaj artiklov pa izvažajo tudi v tujino. Na splošno so kot slaščičarna dobro poznani med strankami in drugimi podobnimi podjetji. Stranke jih najbolj cenijo po kvaliteti izdelkov in po spoštovanju rokov. Da so boljše poznani, uporabljajo tudi Facebook in reklame preko radia, ki jih redno osvežujejo, da stranke v vsakem trenutku dobijo zelene podatke. Svoje internetne strani o podjetju pa za zdaj žal še nimajo, prav tako tudi nimajo elektronskega kataloga izdelkov, zato si slaščice lahko stranke izberejo in naročijo le v živo.



Podjetje v prihodnosti ne načrtuje širitev ali sprememb, saj trenuten obseg in način dela povsem zadošča potrebam in povpraševanju.



Joinery Andrej Trček

The enterprise was established in 1991 when Slovenia became independent country. A founder Andrej Trček, who is also the owner, decided to establish the company because he wanted to continue his father's longstanding tradition.

Today there are five regularly employed workers in the company. They do not have occasional workers and subcontractors. In their work they cooperate also with three other companies from their professional field.

The workshop produces interior and exterior doors and windows, mostly made of spruce and oak wood, which they buy from different companies and sometimes also from local farmers. With respect to current design (modern) trends they also use other types of wood. Besides the products I mentioned they do also the CNC wood milling. The workshop is well known for quality windows and interior doors. They are proud of every single product they make. Most products are results of their own ideas, for example door frame, although they haven't developed completely their own product. Every operation from the beginning until the product is finished is made in the workshop. They do not resell.

To fasten and to ease their work, they use many tools - saws, hammers, forceps, files, screws of different sizes and brushes. They use also machinery: circular saw, different cutters, moulders, press, contact grinder, cleaning of wood, spray gun, spray booth and CNC machine. Although most operations are manual, about 30% of production is automated. This saves time and assures precision.

There is an intense competition among joinery workshops as there are many in Slovenia. The competitive advantage of Andrej Trček's workshop is the products are made of solid wood and they are of excellent quality. They devote their time to each customer and they make products according to customer's wishes and demands.

The company follows the latest trends and technology. They are aware these are of crucial importance if they want to remain on the market. Most usual way of doing business is personal contact with the customer, sometimes they communicate also over the internet. Most customers come from Slovenia, but they are also known in Austria, Germany and Italy.

For better recognition of the company and marketing they use internet; they have website and Facebook profile. Since they have lots of work and orders they do not need other ways of advertising.

They think "from mouth to mouth" advertising of satisfied customers is the guarantee for future business. They do not sell over internet, but they have a web catalogue of products they made.

The company has no plans for bigger expansion in the future. They will just follow current needs and they will introduce changes if needed.

Cakes Bakery Magušar

The family business was founded in the year 2010 by its owner Mateja Oblak. She is confectioner by profession and has great passion for baking.

In the bakery are regularly employed two persons (occasionally four). They also have twenty subcontractors. In general, it is difficult to find good, skilled workers, who are willing to work in their company. Primary or secondary school are only required education needed. The average workers wage in the patisserie Magušar is € 800 net, age around 40 years.

The whole company consists of confectionary workshop. A 25% of the production is fully automated. Baking ingredients and their products are kept in refrigerators. They use big mixing machines for sponge dough kneading. Cakes and other sweets are baked in modern automated ovens. They also use special machines for rolling dough and different accessories and tools for decoration.

Delicious and quality dough is made only of natural, domestic (slovenian) ingredients without any additives. The patisserie is particularly proud on their own Choco-banana cake and Nuti biscuits. These are products they are known for. They bake different wedding and birthday cakes, cream cakes, 30 types of cookies and different cup cakes. Some recipes are developed by the owner, some are family heritage, some are received from others. They use also some recipes from confectionery school.

Their products are classified in medium price range as they are made precisely and are of sophisticated taste. There is an intense competition on confectionary and bakery field. They all struggle for better sale. Confectionary workshops which make cakes manually and after home-made recipes, are far more successful. Patisserie Magušar is one of them. One of most important things at their work is that they are up to date and they follow design trends and new technologies.

Communication with customers is on personal basis or by phone. They sell their products over Slovenia, mostly in grocery stores, in their own confectionery shops in Gorenjska, some products are also exported abroad. Generally they are well known among customers and other similar enterprises. Customers appreciate them for quality and because they respect and meet delivery time that was agreed. To be known better they use also facebook and advertising on radio. Unfortunately they do not have their own website, they also do not have an electronic catalogue. Thus customers can choose and order sweets only by personal visit.

The company has no plans for bigger expansion or changes in the future. The way of baking they have is sufficient for current needs and inquires.

ERASMUS+

V mojem kraju – v Žireh in okolici je mnogo obrtnikov in manjših podjetij, ki se ukvarjajo z različnimi obrtni in izdelovanjem izdelkov, jaz pa sem se odločila opisati dva obrtnika, ki jima je ime Mitja Trček in Irma Kopač.

Mitja Trček

Najprej sem se odpeljala do obrtnika, ki ima samostojno podjetje po imenu Alu Trček. V podjetju izdelujejo stavbno pohištvo iz aluminija – okna, vrata, zimske vrtove, terase in unikatne izdelke po naročilu. Včasih pa izvajajo tudi razna zaključna dela v gradbeništvu.

Sedež podjetja je na Trebiji, podružnico in delavnico pa imajo tudi v Žireh. Obrtnik je samostojni podjetnik, posameznik, ki večino dela opravi sam, v primeru večjih naročil pa se poveže z drugimi obrtniki in zunanjimi partnerji.

Beseda iz imena podjetja "Alu" pomeni aluminij, material, s katerim obrtnik dela. Aluminij je neuničljiva kovina, ki se s topljenjem in preoblikovanjem pojavlja v različnih oblikah in strukturah. Prednost aluminija je izredno majhna teža ter odpornost proti zunanjim vplivom. Izdelki iz aluminija imajo dolgo življenjsko dobo in privlačen videz, saj lahko aluminij poljubno barvamo. Velika prednost je tudi odpornost proti rji, zato je aluminij primeren tudi za obmorske kraje, saj mu sol ne škoduje. Material je izdelan v Veroni v Italiji, obrtnik pa ga dobi iz skladišča v Logatcu.

Obrtnik izdeluje izdelke po naročilu, zato za posamezen izdelek potrebuje naročilo oziroma stranko, ki si želi ali potrebuje stavbno pohištvo iz aluminija. Po predhodnem ogledu in dogovoru s stranko se prične načrtovanje, tj. izdelava skic in načrtov izdelka ter dobavo materiala. Sledi izdelava izdelka in dogovor s stranko o dnevu montaže. Pri celotnem poteku izdelave je obrtnik stalno v stiku s stranko, tako da se lahko prilagaja njenim dodatnim predlogom in željam. Po končanem procesu izdelave in montaže izdelka mora stare ter odpadne materiale odpeljati na reciklažo ali na smetišče.

Obrtnik nima posebej določenega delovnega časa oziroma je le-ta prilagodljiv. Sam Mitja Trček pravi, da za to delo potrebuje tehnično, računalniško, računovodsko in drugo podjetniško znanje, seveda pa tudi malo potrpljenja. Njegovo delo se mu zdi zanimivo, dinamično, natančno, tako v delavnici kot tudi na terenu v prav vsakem letnem času.

Za ta poklic se je odločil, ker se je želel nadaljevati družinsko tradicijo, saj je že od malih nog rad opazoval in pomagal očetu pri opravljanju podobnih del. Sedaj se tudi njemu v delavnici včasih pridruži kakšen od njegovih otrok, poprime za kako orodje in mu pomaga pri manjših opravilih.

Mitja Trček

In Žiri and its surroundings there are many craftsmen and small companies. I decided to describe two craftsmen named Mitja Trček and Irma Kopač.

First I went to see Mitja Trček's company called Alu Trček. He makes aluminium furniture, doors windows, conservatories, terraces and unique specimens by order. Sometimes he does finishing work in building houses.

He works on his own in Trebija, but he has also a workshop in Žiri. He also consults other craftsmen for bigger projects.

The name "Alu" means aluminium, the material he uses. Aluminium is indestructible metal, that with melting and remodelling appears in different forms and structures. The advantage of aluminium is that it is light and resistant to outside influence. That is why the products have a long life and attractive look and it is easy to colour it. The great advantage is also that it is rust resistant. It is also a convenient material for building at the seaside, because salt doesn't damage it. The material is made in Verona in Italy, the craftsman can get it in Logatec warehouse.

The customer looks at the design, then the project follows and the work begins. That includes planning and getting the material. The craftsman is in contact with the customer all the time to adapt to his or hers suggestions and wishes. When the whole process is over the craftsman must take the waste for recycling or to the rubbish dump.

A craftsman hasn't got a regular working time, he is very adaptable. Mr Mitja Trček says that for his work he needs technical, computer, accountancy and start-up knowledge. The work also needs a lot of patience. He finds his work interesting and dynamic. In the work shop as well as outside, regardless the season.

He chose this work because he decided to follow the family tradition, as he was a boy he liked watching and helping his father. Now sometimes one of his children take the tools and help him.



Irma Kopač

Druga obrtnica, ki sem si jo izbrala, je Irma Kopač, ki je ustvarila svoje lastno podjetje Spirall, v katerem izdeluje predvsem steklene izdelke vseh barv, oblik in vzorcev. Vse se je začelo s tem, da se je za darila naveličala vedno podarjati samo čokolado ali kavo. Želela je, da tistemu, ki darilo podariš, vidi, da ti nekaj pomeni. V ta namen je začela izdelovati razne vitraže, poslikane kozarce, sveče, razne oblike stekla in njen najbolj poseben izdelek – tako imenovani "angelček", katerega izdelavo mi je tudi opisala.

Izdelava angelčka se začne s skico. Nanjo nariše vse podrobnosti in mere, ki jih potrebuje. S šablono na steklo obriše njegovo obliko, nato ga z nožkom z diamantno konico previdno obreže, potem pa steklo s tritočkovnimi kleščami skrbno odlomi. Da bi steklu dala lepšo obliko, ga zbrusi z vodnim brusilom. Ko se steklo posuši, nanj in na stekleni biserček nalepi bakreno folijo. Segreje spajkalnik, medtem pa bakreno žico premaže s spajkalno tekočino, ki pospeši in izboljša spajanje. Ko je spajkalnik segret, ga nasloni na cinovo palico, ki se v trenutku stopi, da nastane nekakšna srebrna tekočina, ki jo nanese na angelčka. Spajkalna tekočina in cin skupaj delujeta kot neke vrste lepilo. Enak postopek spajanja ponovi tudi pri "krilih", za katere uporabi ročno ukrivljeno žico. Ko dokonča še krila, doda še razne pentlje ali okraske, tako da angelček izgleda še lepši. Tudi za druge izdelke, kot je na primer vitraž, uporablja enak postopek, vendar pa je vsak njen izdelek povsem unikatni. Včasih se mora tudi znajti in za svoje izdelke uporabiti tudi druge materiale, npr. električno žico, ki jo mora še prej olupiti. Včasih za starejši izgled uporabi tudi patino, ki potemni cin. Spirale izdelava povsem sama, ročno.

Ga. Irma pravi, da nikoli ne kopira stvari, saj se ji to zdi popolnoma nesmiselno. Inspiracijo največkrat dobi kar iz narave okoli sebe. izdelala je tudi izdelek, ki vsebuje čipko in rože iz okolice. Sicer pa ne dela le s steklom, temveč se spozna tudi na poslikavo sten ter stekla ter tudi na kaligrafijo. Naslikala je tudi razglednico za turiste, ki pridejo v Žiri. Na njej so žirovske skakalnice, cerkev, čevljarja ter punkelj s čipko. V njenem delavnem prostoru sem opazila tudi razne slike, saj sama tudi rada riše. Štirje od njenih izdelkov so prejeli tudi certifikat kakovosti. To so ročno poslikan kozarec, vaza, prepletena s kovinskimi ročno izdelanimi spiralami ter pisanimi steklenimi biserčki, pletenica, to so steklenica prepletena z žico in nekaj steklenimi biseri ter svetilka Tiffany.

Pri njeni obrti ji je všeč, da je lahko ustvarjalna in da pri izdelavi izdelkov uporablja veliko domišljije. Ko nek izdelek izdeluje, že razmišlja, kaj bo izboljšala pri naslednjem.

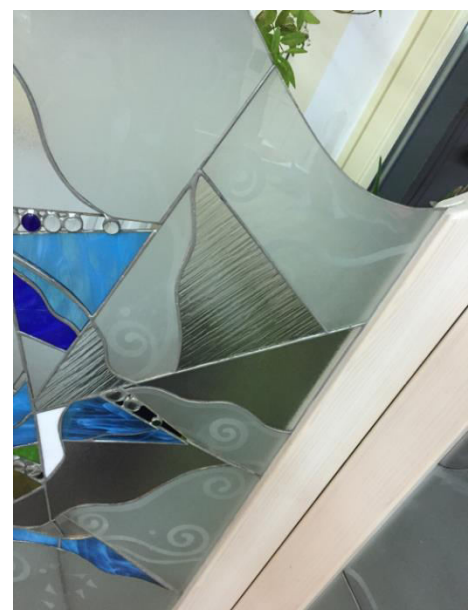


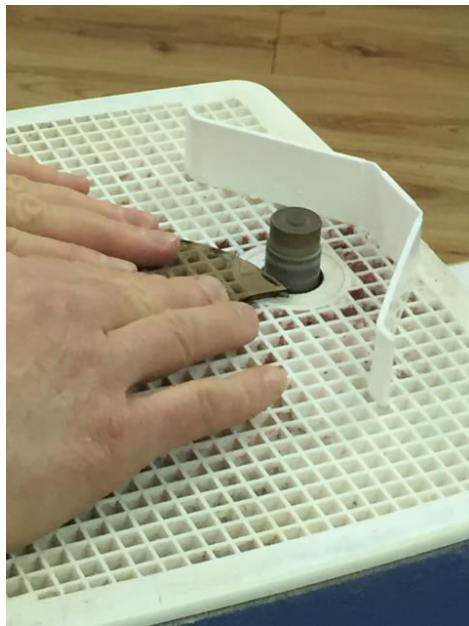
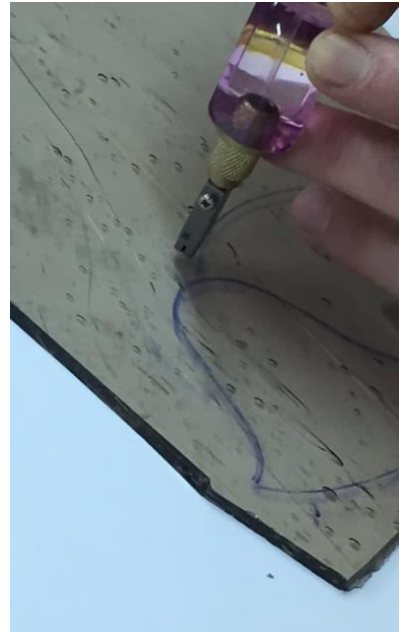
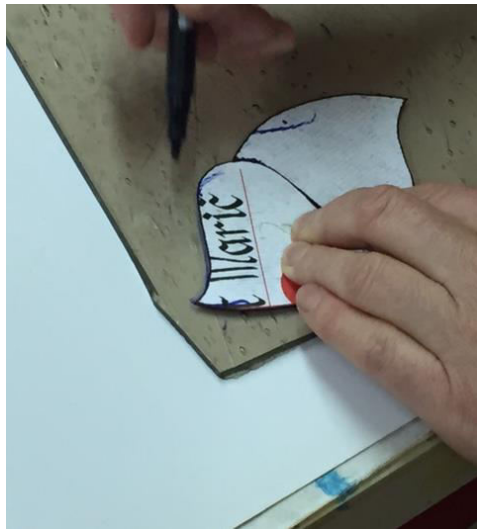
Another craftswoman that I chose is Irma Kopač, who set up her own company named Spirall. She makes mostly glass products of all colours, forms and designs. It all began when she was fed up presenting chocolate or coffee. She wanted to give a more personal present. That is why she started making glasswork, coloured glasses, candles, differently formed glass and the most special, so called "angel".

She starts making angel by a rough draft. Then she draws all the details and measures. After that she takes the stencil and draws the form on the glass and then uses the knife with the diamond point to cut it and removes it with three point pincers. She grinds it with water grinding wheel. When the glass is dry she glues on it and the glass pearl copper foil. She heats the soldering iron and in between she greases the copper wire with the soldering paste which is very efficient for quicker and better joining. When the soldering iron is hot she presses it on a tin stick, which melts instantly. The silver liquid which appears after that is put on the angel. Soldering paste and tin works as a sort of glue. She uses the same procedure for the "wings" made of wire. To decorate the angel she adds different bows and decorations to make it even more beautiful. For glasswork and other products she uses the same procedure yet each product is unique. Sometimes she has to manage with an electric wire which she peels. For a product she sometimes uses patina to look older. Her spirals on glass are handmade.

Mrs Irma says she never repeats the same things from the catalogue. She gets the inspiration in nature around her. She made also a product including lace and flower. Beside the glasswork she can also decorate and colour the walls, she can do calligraphy. She made also a picture postcard for tourists with the pictures of Žiri ski-jump, the church, a shoemaker and a piece of lace. In her workshop I saw different paintings. Four of her products got certificate of quality. These are the painted glass, a vase and a bottle decorated by wire and pearls and the lamp Tiffany.

She likes her work because she can be very inventive. When the product is made she already thinks about the next one.





Ana Govekar, 8. a

Podjetje Vista, hidravlika, d.o.o., Žiri

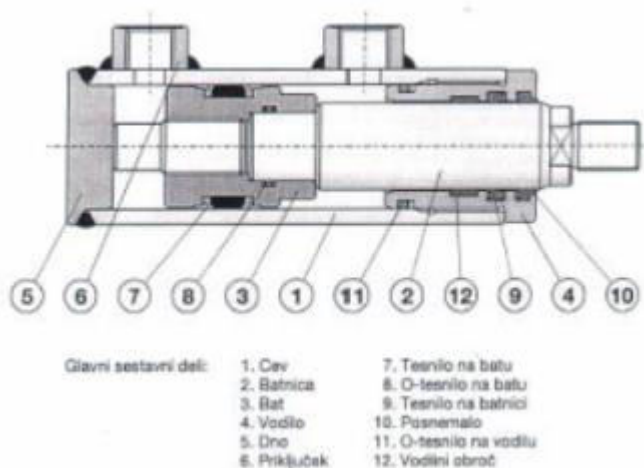
Podjetje Vista, hidravlika, d. o. o., je majhno zasebno podjetje, ki je bilo ustanovljeno leta 1990 in ima svoj sedež v Žireh. Trenutno zaposluje 10 ljudi, ki imajo veliko znanja s področja strojništva.

Že samo ime podjetja nam pove, da se ukvarja z izdelavo izdelkov s področja hidravlike.

Naj najprej razložim besedo hidravlika. Le-ta izhaja iz grških besed hydor, ki pomeni voda, in aulos, ki pomeni cev. Je pojem tehničnih in znanstvenih strok, ki se ukvarjajo z mehanskimi lastnostmi tekočin. Uporablja se za proizvodnjo, nadzor in prenos moči s pomočjo tlaka v tekočini. Uporablja se vsepovsod, kjer je potrebna velika moč in natančnost: gradbeništvo, ladjedelništvo, kmetijstvo, avtomobilska industrija, letalska industrija, robotika ...

Njihov proizvodni program obsega:

1. hidravlični cilindri



Slika: Skica hidravličnega cilindra



Slika: Primer hidravličnega cilindra

2. Hidravlični agregati



Slika: Primer hidravličnega agregata

3. Hidravlične naprave (stiskalnice, dvigalke ...)



Slika: Hidravlični cepilec drv

V podjetju sami projektirajo in izdelajo vse svoje izdelke. Po potrebi hidravlične sisteme in naprave tudi servisirajo.

Za vsak izdelek najprej narišejo tehnično risbo, ki je osnova za izdelavo.

Za proizvodnjo potrebujejo naslednje materiale:

- jekla različnih kvalitiet,
- barvne kovine (aluminij, bron, medenina ...),
- honane cevi,
- trdo kromane votle in polne batnice,
- tesnila iz NBR, VITON, TEFLON,
- široka paleta komponent za regulacijo pritiskov, pretokov in nadzor v hidravličnih napravah.

Le-te kupujejo na slovenskem in tujem tržišču. Materiale uvažajo sami, in sicer največ iz Italije.

Za proizvodnjo, ki jo izvajajo v svojih poslovnih prostorih, potrebujejo več strojev in naprav:

- CNC stružnica,
- CNC rezkalni stroj,
- klasični stroji: stružnica, vrtalni stroj, brusilni stroj, stiskalnica, naprava za pranje idr.

Ko je izdelek narejen, ga je pred prodajo potrebno tudi preizkusiti ter preveriti, da ustreza vsem standardom. To opravijo že na sedežu podjetja ali pa direktno pri kupcu.

Smisel proizvodnje vseh izdelkov pa je prodaja le-teh. Za promocijo svojih izdelkov se udeležujejo raznih sejmov v Sloveniji, kjer predstavijo svoje izdelke in navežejo stik s kupci.

Največ proizvodov prodajo v Nemčijo – 80 %, v Sloveniji pa 20 %. Proizvode kupci uporabljajo za pogon in krmiljenje industrijskih strojev in naprav. Največ kupcev je s področja kovinsko-predelovalne in lesne industrije.

Za proizvodnjo vseh izdelkov podjetja Vista, hidravlika, d. o. o., je potrebno veliko znanja in spretnosti, zato morajo delavci ves čas spremljati razvoj na področju hidravlike ter celotnega strojništva in se dodatno izobraževati. Zelo budno pa morajo spremljati tudi razmere na trgih.

Njihov cilj je zadovoljiti stranke z izdelavo kvalitetnih proizvodov.

Mija Pirnat, 7. c

ERASMUS+

I FEEL WOOD - FOR GOOD

2017

Manca Šubic 7.b



Erasmus+

Obrti v Žireh in v okolici Žirov

Obrt: -i tudi -í ž:

- 1) gospodarska dejavnost, ki opravlja storitve in v manjših količinah predeluje, proizvaja
- 2) opravljanje storitev in predelovanje, proizvodnje v manjših količinah
- 3) pravica do opravljanje take dejavnosti

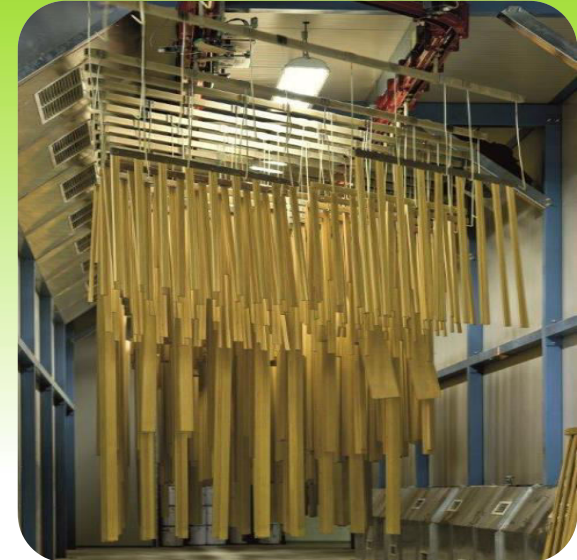
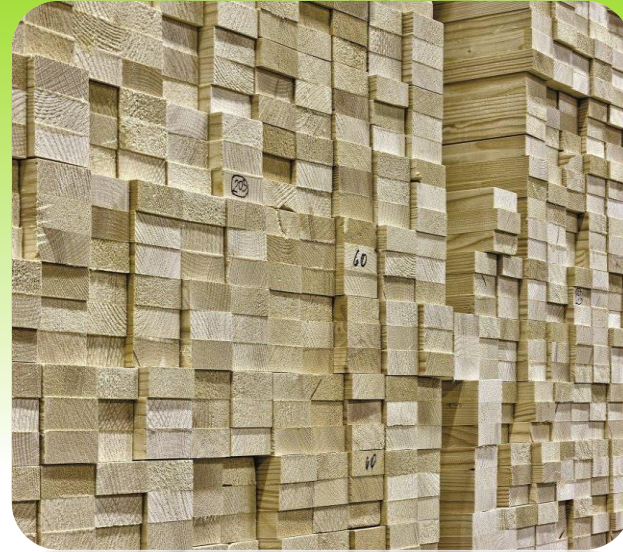
M SORA MIZARSTVO

- zaposlenih: 92 oseb
- letna količina proizvedenih oken 2015: 10.000 kosov
- letni promet 2015: 8,7 mio€



Izdelovanje oken, drsnih sten in vrat

- ☐ skladiščenje lesa →
- ☐ impregniranje →
- ☐ sušenje →
- ☐ grundiranje →
- ☐ sušenje →
- ☐ lakiranje →
- ☐ sušenje →

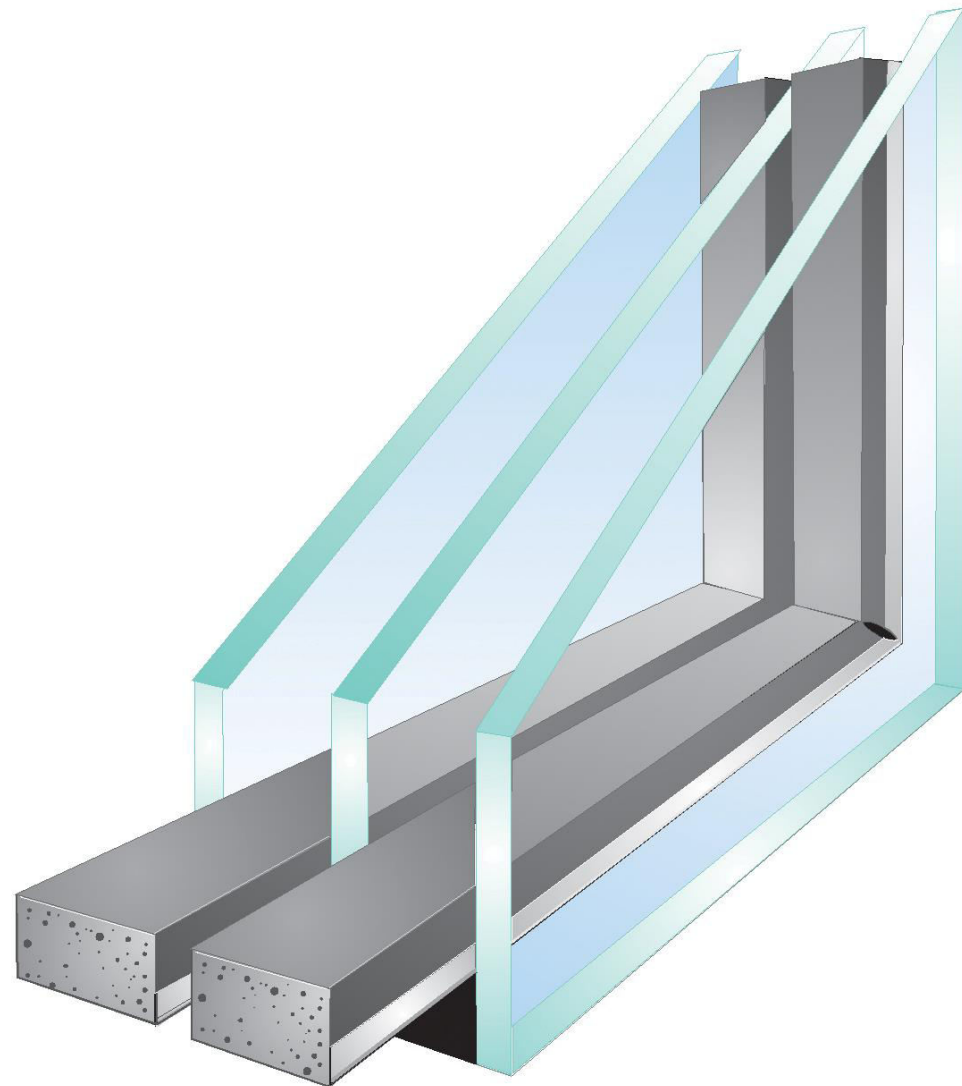


spajanje v okvirje →

okovanje →

steklenje →

končna kontrola



Definicije izrazov

- ❑ okovanje = kljuka
- ❑ impregniranje = zaščita pred glivam
- ❑ grundiranje = predpriprava lakiranja

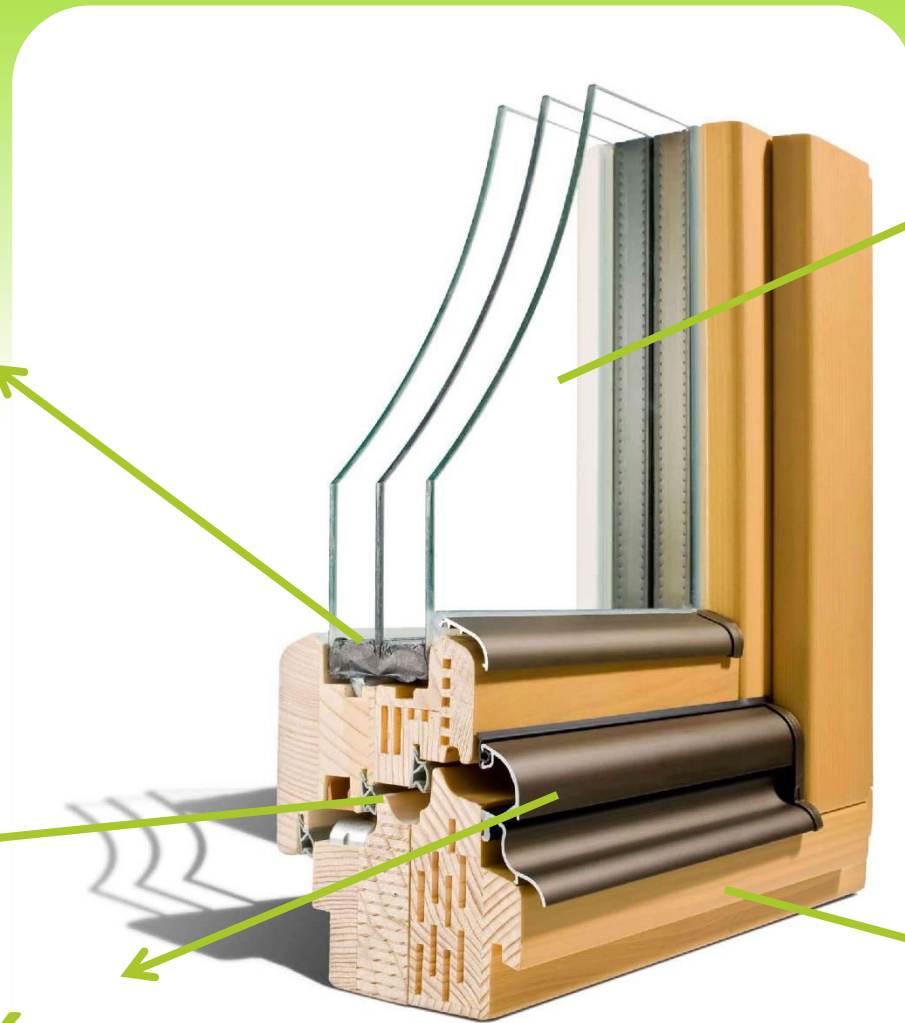


SESTAVNI DELI OKNA

Medsteklni
distančnik

Tesnila

Odkapnik



Steklo

Les

MESARSTVO OBLAK d.o.o.

- zaposlenih: 69 oseb
- letni promet: 12,5 mio€
- obrtnik: Janez Oblak



MESARSTVO OBLAK d.o.o.

kaj predelujejo in izdelujejo:

1. Sveže meso:

- junetina
- teletina
- Svinjina

2. Mesni izdelki:

- sveže meso
- barjene klobase
- sušene mesnine
- suhomesnati izdelki

- izdelki za žar
- mast in ocvirki

3. Izdelki Vivastil



Postopek priprave mesa:

- ❑ dobava mesa →
- ❑ odstranjevanje kosti →
- ❑ rezanje na kocke →
- ❑ mletje mesa →
- ❑ izdelava klobas →
- ❑ sušenje klobas →
- ❑ prodaja



Mizarstvo – servis Vladimir Oblak s.p.

- zaposleni: 2 osebi
- letno izdelanih proizvodov: 20-40
- izdelava notranje opreme iz lesa, pohištvo
- obrtnik: Vladimir Oblak

Poslovni prostori:



ERASMUS+

I FEEL WOOD - FOR GOOD

2017

Manca Šubic 7.b



Erasmus+

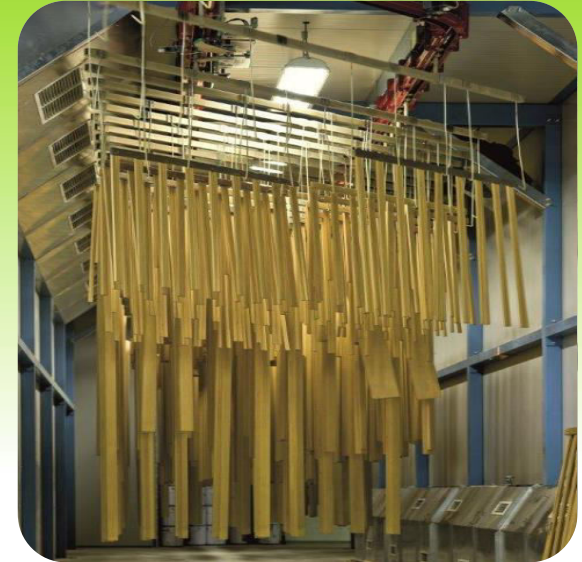
M SORA MIZARSTVO (Carpentry)

- employees: 92
- volume produced in 2015:
10.000 pcs of windows
- annual turnover 2015: 8,7
mio€

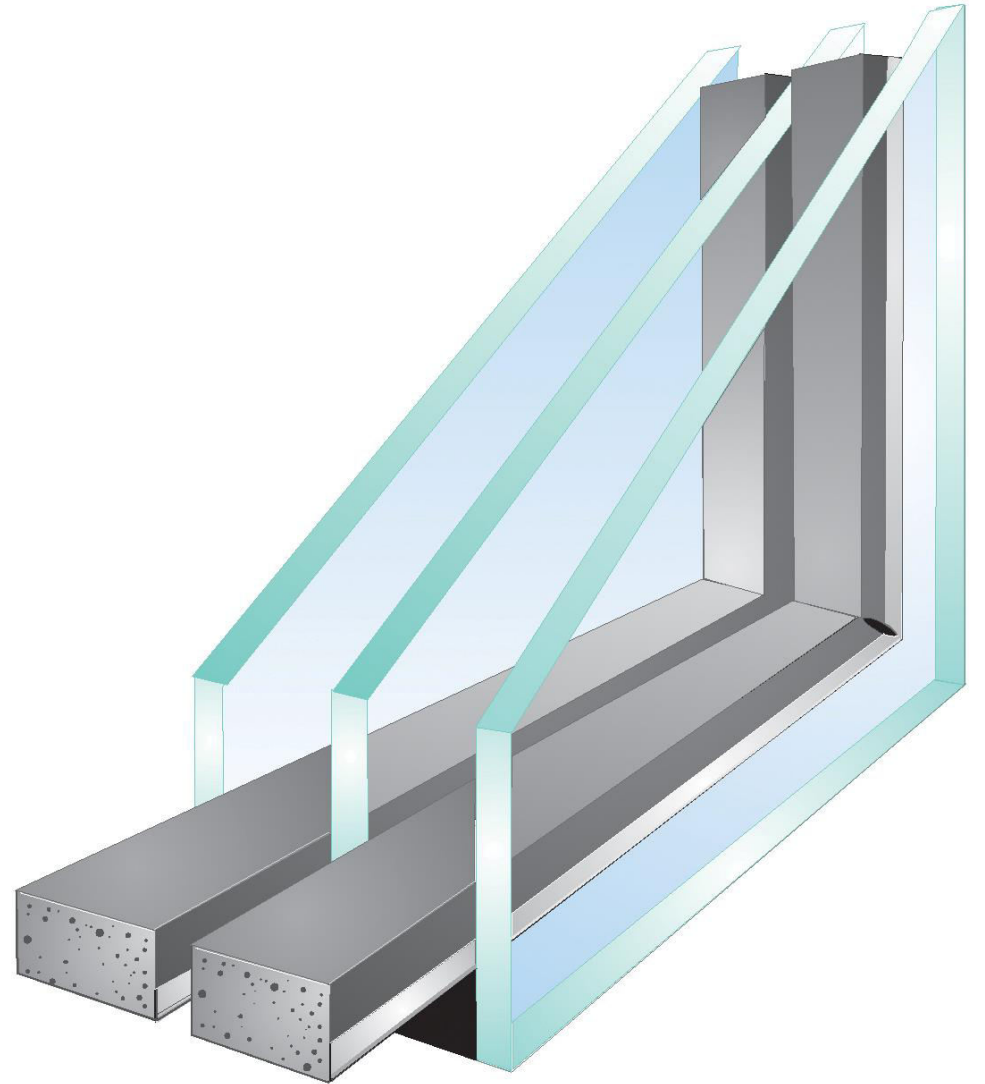


Production of windows, sliding doors and doors

- ❑ wood storage →
- ❑ impregnation →
- ❑ drying →
- ❑ base coating →
- ❑ drying →
- ❑ varnishing →
- ❑ drying →



- ❑ frame composing →
- ❑ hardware mounting →
- ❑ glazing →
- ❑ final supervision

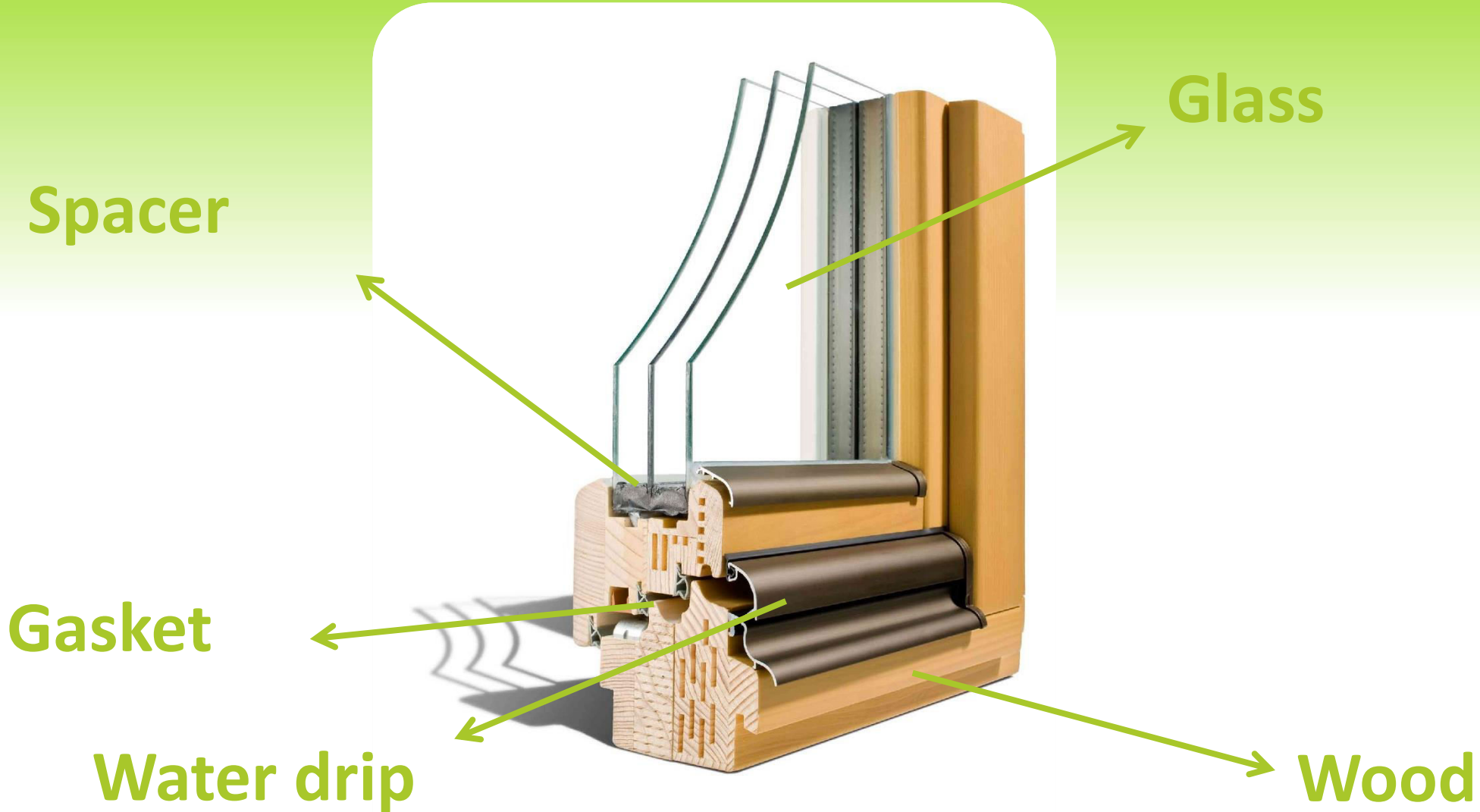


Terms definition

- ❑ hardware = handles
- ❑ impregnation = anti-fungus protection
- ❑ base coating = basic layer for final coating system



WINDOW'S COMPONENTS



MESARSTVO OBLAK d.o.o. (Butchery)

- employees: 69
- annual turnover: 12,5 mio€
- entrepreneur: Janez Oblak



MESARSTVO OBLAK d.o.o.

Production and preparation

1. Fresh meat:

- young bull
- calf
- pork

2. Meat products:

- fresh meat
- smoked sausages
- smoked meat
- Fresh dry meat products

- barbecue products
- feet and cracklings



3. Vivastil products



Meat preparation process:

- ❑ meat supply →
- ❑ bones extraction →
- ❑ cut in pieces →
- ❑ meat grinding →
- ❑ sausages manufacture →
- ❑ sausages drying →
- ❑ sale



Mizarstvo – servis Vladimir Oblak s.p. (Carpentry workshop)

- ❑ employees: 2
- ❑ annual volume produced : 20-40 products
- ❑ furniture and home accessories
- ❑ entrepreneur: Vladimir Oblak

Business premises:

