



# Starting up a workshop? Consider these factors

Starting up a workshop?

When you're starting up a workshop for fabrication or manufacturing, there are numerous aspects to consider. [We've already covered the machinery side of things in this article here](#). What other elements should you consider though? We've tried to break down some of the other key aspects here;

- [Premises](#)
- [Material Handling](#)
- [Electrical Supply](#)
- [New or used machinery?](#)
- [Finance](#)
- [Health & Safety](#)

## Premises

One of the most crucial aspects of any new workshop space, is the actual space itself! How much space do you need to get started? What about potential expansion? If it's a new business, does the space come with room for growth in terms of fabrication space? Or an office space for admin tasks and staff?

### **Flexibility & Room to grow**

While it may be optimistic to think down the line at how much the business may grow, you should consider the potential for growth. If the premises just about fits your needs now, you may find yourself needing to move again quite quickly. Having a bit of breathing room may be more desirable. Especially if your range of projects varies greatly over time.





### **Storage and handling**

Considering what material you'll typically be working with, is there space overhead for cranes, or lifting equipment to help with material handling? Or space for a forklift if there's really heavy finished products to lift?

What about storage? Will you need to store large amounts of steel for projects in advance? Is there space to do so where that steel will be undercover, or would it need to be outside, exposed to the elements?

### **Location, Location, Location**

Where is the premises going to be? Is it on an industrial estate, with good access roads and space for lorries and delivery vehicles to come and go easily? Or is it off the beaten track, in a reconfigured agricultural building?



All of these factors are important for the long term suitability of the premises. Moving premises again once established can be a costly and time-consuming process.

### **Material Handling**

Mentioned briefly above, but what options are there for material handling in these premises? Steel becomes extremely heavy when you're dealing with long lengths of thick tube or bar. Especially if you haven't got plenty of hands to help lift it! Thinking about the space and moving material around in the premises is therefore crucial.

Is there any existing cranes or gantries for lifting equipment? Or space to lay out [roller track systems](#) for easier moving of long pieces of material? Are you going to need to use a forklift truck? If so is there space to get one in and manoeuvre around in one? If using a forklift, a good idea is to leave spaces in between the lengths of roller track for the forks to go through.



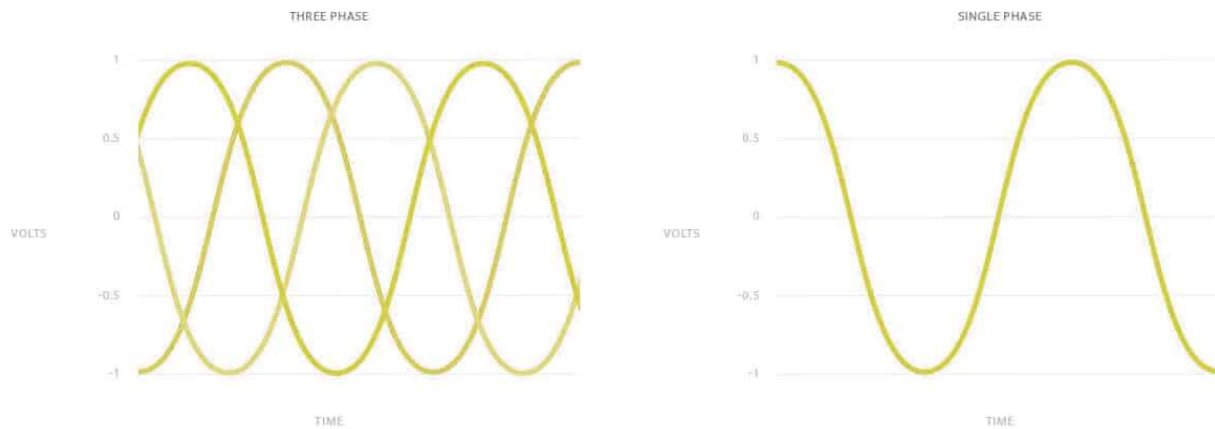


For large plate material, forklifts are probably best for speed. Alternatively [lifting magnets](#) in conjunction with a crane or gantry is the other approach for lifting these if you haven't got a forklift.

## Electrical Supply

The majority of metalworking machinery that we sell use three-phase electricity. Only a small amount of our smallest machines are available in standard 240v technology. The standard power that you'd find in your home is 240v, or single-phase.

Single-phase is a single alternating current (AC) being drawn through to the machine. This phase comes through in a wave. Growing from zero, to a peak, back down to zero and reaches a peak in the opposite direction. This cycle happens 50 times a second (50hz). As this phase cycles, the power is fluctuating back and forth. This means that the power output is not constant, which can be problematic for large machinery.



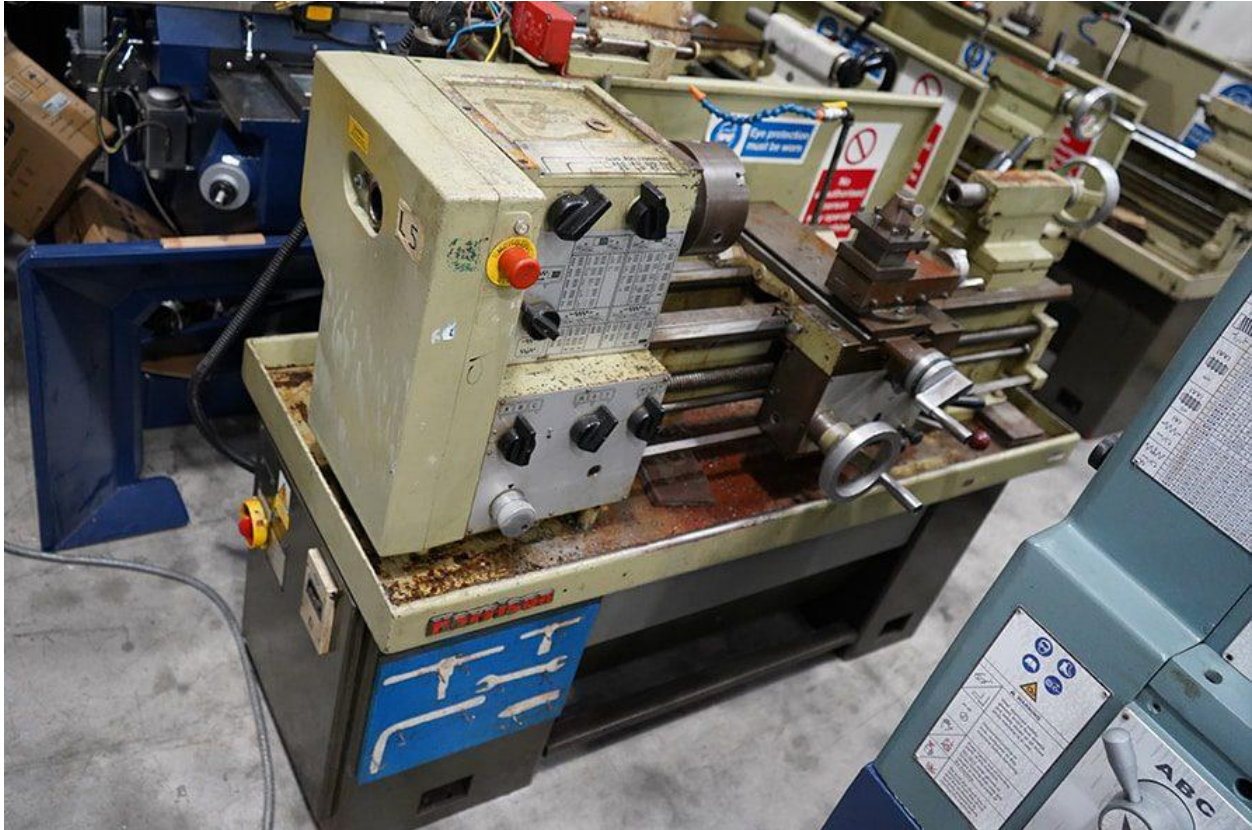
Three-phase combats this by having three different cycles, on an offset to ensure that there is always a consistent output of power. The other benefit to three-phase, is that it can carry a higher capacity of amperage. Perfect for the more power-hungry machines that we sell, such as [CNC Plasmas](#) or [Fibre Lasers](#).

As you can imagine, this is a question we hear a lot. Why buy a new machine, when there are used options available. When starting out as a new business, or entering the world of

fabrication for the first time, cost-saving is a high priority. It's entirely understandable, and used machinery can seem like a great option.

### **Buy cheap, buy twice?**

Used machines are typically cheaper than a brand-new machine. As anyone who has brought a brand-new car knows, that the moment you leave the showroom it loses some of its value. However unlike a used car, you can never quite be sure of the used machine's service history!



Some fabricators will take great care for their machinery, keeping it clean and well maintained. Others will potentially take far less care in the machine, and cause damage to it as a result. The other thing to think about, is why are they selling the machine? Have they upgraded to a higher specification? Or is there an issue with the machine, like a [bandsaw](#) or [guillotine](#) that isn't cutting square?



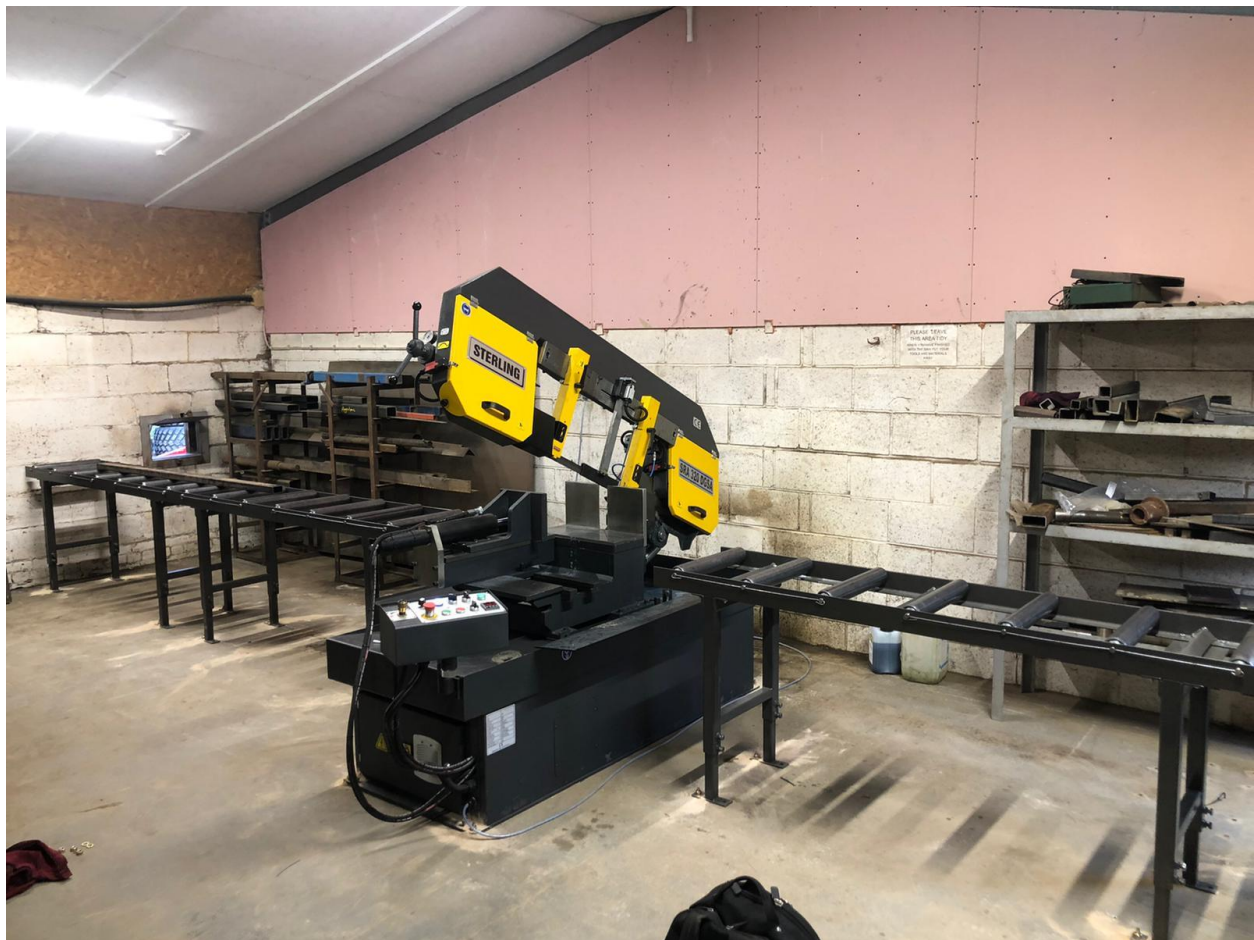


So while it might be a cheap initial investment, will it cost more in the long run? Will it keep breaking down, leading to expensive call-outs, and costly down-time? Are the parts for it readily available? If they are available, how expensive are they? Imagine having a machine only to find that some of the wearable components on it will cost you as much again every 12 months!

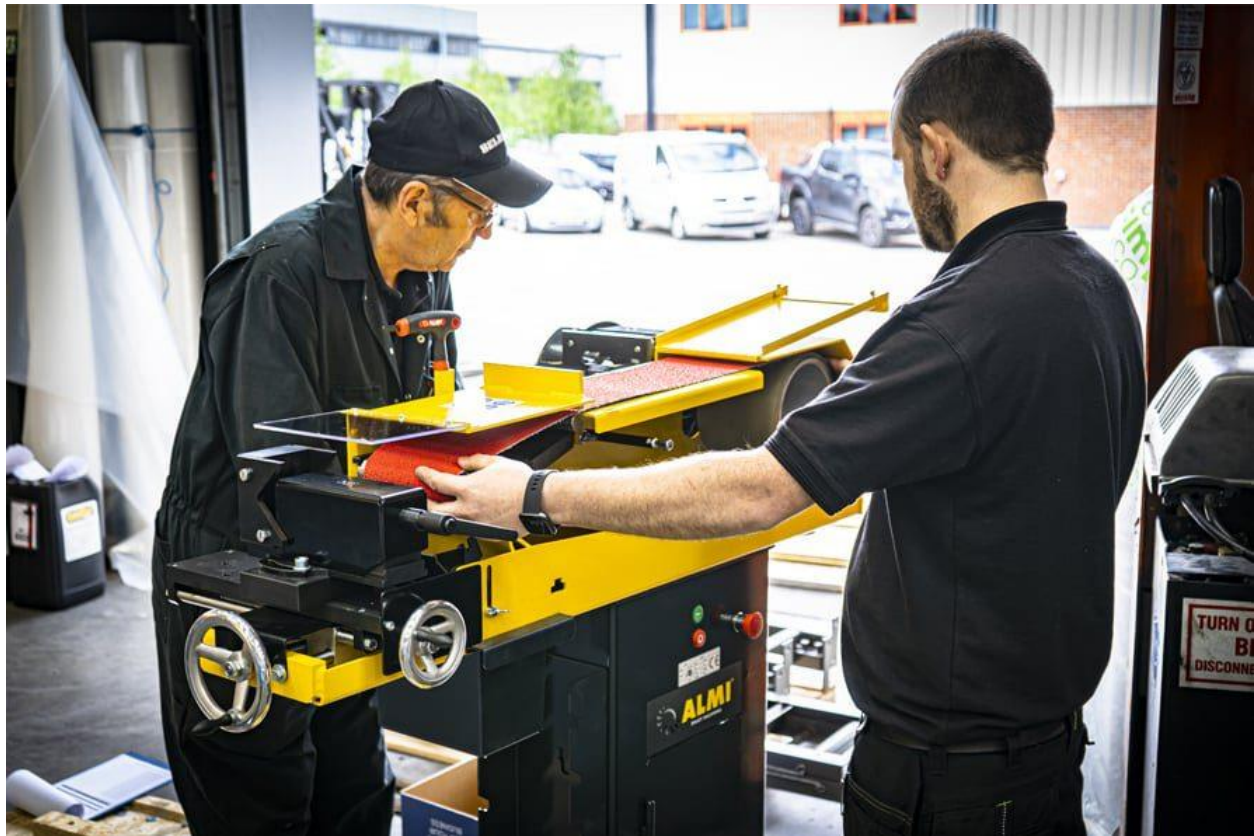
There's always an exception to the rule, some machinery may be perfectly suitable to pick up used. Especially if it's not going to be in constant use, day-in, day-out. Ultimately that's a decision for the individual business to make. The question is whether you want to trust a used piece of machinery for the main throughput of the business.

### **Is it really what you want?**

One last aspect to think about, is it what you really want? Is the used machine that you're considering the best option in terms of specification and capacity, or are you considering it because it's available? Does a used bandsaw have the best capacity for your workload? What about future proofing too? How about additional features, like a hydraulic vice, or bow-return?



We've certainly seen instances where customers have grabbed "a bargain" that's out there on the used market, to come back buying new. They've had nothing but problems with the machine, and being used, they've had no warranty to fall back on.



With new machinery, you have that reassurance that not only is the machine the exact spec that you want, but that it's brand new. In the unlikely scenario that you do have issues with it, it will come with a warranty too. Our machinery is backed by a strong office-based Service team, with a team of 7 on-the-road engineers available for help and support.

We can discuss with you whether the specification is correct for your needs, both present and future!

## **Finance & Tax Deductions**

Setting up a fabrication workshop can be expensive, we fully appreciate that. New machinery doesn't necessarily come cheap, hence the consideration of [used](#). However, there are various considerations that can help to ease the costs of investing in new machinery.

## **Grants & Funding**

Throughout the UK, there are various grant schemes and funding packages to support businesses to make investments. Look into your closest [Local Enterprise Partnership](#), they should be able to advise on any additional grants or funding that could be relevant. Such grants are usually granted on the basis of generating jobs within the business over time. The idea being that with new investment, the company can grow and take on more staff from the local area.



[There is also a large range of schemes in place on the gov.uk website](#), which is updated with the latest available.



### **Spread the cost**

One of the most effective methods is to purchase new machinery on finance. For purchases over £10,000, you can get good interest rates on finance. Spread the repayment costs over 1, 3, 5 or even 7 years to make the cost far more manageable. This way the machine can begin to pay for itself while you're paying back the finance. With the added capabilities of the machinery, some of our customers could take on even more work to help pay for the machine.

The perfect example is of bringing a profiling machine into the business, you can perform cuts for other businesses, when the machine has downtime. In this way, you can help to cover the costs of the machine, "If it ain't burning, it ain't earning!". Several of our customers have made the jump to bringing profiling in house, and remarked that they should have done this sooner. By bringing the profiling in house, the machinery has paid for itself in as little as 6-12 months. Leading to cost savings beyond that for the rest of the machine's life.



## **Tax Relief & Super Deduction**

For any business, there are government tax incentives for capital expenditure in new machinery. This relief is not available for used machinery. The idea behind the incentive is that much like grants, if a business is investing, then long-term it should be growing. The government is currently running a [“Super-deduction”](#). This is as part of the package of measures brought in during the pandemic to support businesses. There is still time to make use of this additional tax relief on new machinery purchases.

*From 1 April 2021 until 31 March 2023, companies investing in qualifying new plant and machinery assets will be able to claim:*

- *130% super-deduction capital allowance on qualifying plant and machinery investments*
- *50% first-year allowance for qualifying special rate assets*

*The super-deduction will allow companies to cut their tax bill by up to 25p for every £1 they invest.*

## **Health & Safety**

Given the nature of fabrication, there are numerous elements of Health and Safety to consider. All of the usual suspects are there, such as tripping hazards from machinery cables or materials on the floor. Keeping the workshop tidy and consider using cable

covers or trunking. Steel toe-caps are a must-have, to prevent injuries from dropped items. Welding and [Plasma cutting](#) produces harmful levels of UV light, so you should use sufficient PPE such as welding helmets and protective goggles.

Then there are other potential issues too. When forklifts are on-site, sufficient training should be in place to ensure no injuries to other personnel happen. High-vis clothing should be considered in busy workshops and warehouses. Protective goggles for any machining processes should be used, for swarf and spark protection.





Cutting fluids, such as the coolant used in [bandsaws](#) or [pillar drills](#) can be extremely harmful, especially if not cleaned and changed regularly. [We've got an entire article on the hazards that these can present.](#)

A lot to digest, and a lot to consider! All aspects are crucial though when setting up a brand-new workshop. If you'd like to discuss any of the topics above, get in touch with our Machinery Consultants on [01432 346 580](tel:01432346580) or email [sales@selmach.com](mailto:sales@selmach.com)