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NEW SOVIET EQUIPMENT FOR FOOD INDUSTRY

IMPROVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS IN FOOD EQUIPMENT -- Moscow, Kommunist, No 16, Nov 53

High-production machines and aggregates, automatics, and automatic transfer lines have to a great degree replaced outdated equipment in the food production industry. In bread baking, for example, there are 7 times as many traveling ovens as there were before the war, 2.8 times as many dough-kneading machines, and 6 times as many dough-dividing machines. New equipment has made it possible to mechanize flour sifting by 98 percent, dough finishing by 80 percent, and mixing by 98 percent. More than 80 percent of all bread is now baked in traveling ovens as compared to less than 3 percent in 1940.

Many confectionery factories are equipped with advanced equipment. For example, there are now three times as many wrapping machines as there were in 1940.

The meat and dairy and the fish industries have been technically re-equipped. Sixty percent of the equipment at meat combines was replaced with more modern equipment in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Many meat combines have introduced conveyor methods in the production of meat dumplings, cutlets, and sausage products. Artificial refrigeration has been used more extensively. The capacity of refrigerated locker rooms for meat has tripled. The milk industry has received bottle washing and pouring machines on a wider scale. A park of tank trucks and railway tank cars for transporting milk has been organized.

However, for the most part, only large enterprises have been furnished with modern high-production equipment. Many medium and small enterprises still have old equipment with a low level of automatization. The equipment is being modernized slowly. The capacities of machine building plants that manufacture equipment for food enterprises are limited. Specialization in building definite types of machines and automatics is still inadequate. The machine building base within the food products industry is unable to ensure a sufficient supply of new equipment, plants of the Ministry of Machine Building are far from satisfying the needs of food enterprises.

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Of 354 machines required by the food products industry, machine building enterprises put out only 88; of 70-80 types of packaging automatics, only ten are made. Furthermore, the design of some machines is behind present technical requirements. The shortage of equipment is retarding the production of individual items, the output of products in a packaged form, and an improvement in the outer appearance of goods.

PRODUCES AUTOMATIC MACHINES FOR FOOD INDUSTRY -- Leningradskaya Pravda,  
9 Oct 53

The Leningrad Krasnaya Vagranka Plant is responsible for supplying enterprises of the food industry with high-production equipment and automatics. In the last few years, the plant has mastered series production of 12 new types of machines and automatics for the meat, oil, fish, margarine, and macaroni industries. Machines made by the plant have been installed at more than 260 enterprises. Recently, the plant released the first domestic experimental automatic line for making paper cartons, filling them with milk, and sealing them.

New designs of high-production presses will make possible a technological constant-flow line for processes such as pressing vegetable oils from oleaginous crops, for the manufacture of macaroni products, and for use in margarine production. The new presses are much more convenient than former machines. One of these presses has replaced three aggregates at an oil plant and six at a macaroni plant. Each machine has released three to five men from various operations.

Much less metal is consumed in the manufacture of the new machines. For example, 30 percent less metal is used to make continuous screw presses than to make hydraulic presses.

The installation of hydraulic presses required the construction of tall buildings, the laying of deep foundations for the equipment, and a large supply of electric power for the enterprises. For these reasons, oil plants and macaroni factories were built only in large industrial centers, which are in some cases located far from the raw material base. The new continuous aggregates produced by the Krasnaya Vagranka Plant make it possible to erect enterprises in any region of the country.

The plant, in cooperation with scientific research institutes, is constantly improving the designs and technical and economic specifications of automatics. Recently, the plant did a great deal of work in modernizing the MPD-1 macaroni press. The machine was simplified and the labor used in its manufacture was decreased. At least 25 percent less metal was used in the modernized model, which has 268 fewer parts.

In 1953, the plant has to produce a number of new automatics for the food industry. Newly built, gigantic oil plants in Central Asia will receive oil presses. The installation of new automatics for the vacuum sealing of metal cans will make it possible to automatize production processes at fish canneries in the Far East and Kamchatka and at milk canneries in the European USSR and in Siberia.

In 1953, the plant will turn out a large number of continuous screw presses for pressing animal fat. This aggregate will make it possible to mechanize labor-consuming production processes at meat enterprises and to increase the output of animal fat.

The plant will also produce new complex automatics for the tobacco and perfume industries. The plant is now faced with the task of producing four

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experimental models of these machines, which include the EKL-1 cigarette tube making (gil'zodelatel'nyy) and packing automatic [for filters], a tobacco wrapping and packing automatic, the UK cigarette packing automatic, and an automatic for machining aluminum tubes for the perfume industry. In 1954, the plant must begin series production of these automatics.

The plant has been successfully decreasing the cost of manufacturing machines and automatics for a long period. In 1953, the cost of manufacturing a macaroni press is 84 percent less than in 1946. In 1953, the UPZA automatic for sealing metal cans costs 78 percent less to make than in 1951, and the UVZA machine, 80 percent less.

Although many improvements have been made in the production of machines and automatics, all means have not been explored for improving the technical and economic indexes. A basic fault in plant operation is the nonfulfillment of the products list plan for certain months but exceeding the [gross production] plan with nonplanned products.

Another shortcoming in the work of the enterprise is inefficient intra-plant planning. Despite repeated decisions by the plant party bureau to eliminate shortcomings in the system of operative production planning, no change has yet been made. The present system has notable defects. For example, it does not use the subassembly principle and, as a result, there are frequent work stoppages at the assembly shop.

To eliminate these and a number of other shortcomings and to attain high economic indexes, the plant management and the party organization must work out practical measures for more effective utilization of equipment, raw materials, fuel, and electric power. -- D. Pod'yakov, engineer of the Technical Division, Krasnaya Vagranka Plant

GENERATOR FOR FOOD INDUSTRY -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 8 Oct 53

The checking and measuring instruments laboratory, Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR, has completed testing an experimental high-quality generator [emulsifier].

The electric power of the generator is transmitted to special blades which actuate the vibration of the liquid. This phenomenon produces stable emulsions. The new generator will be used widely in the pasteurization of milk and in the production of margarine and edible and cosmetic creams.

Blueprints have been submitted for series production of the generator.

EQUIPMENT FOR LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRY -- Moscow, Trud, 23 Sep 53

The Kiev Glavmashdetal' Plant recently sent five new automatic lines for making toffee to confectionery factories in L'vov, Molotov, and Cherkassy.

The Kiev Bol'shevik Plant is exceeding its plan in the output of apparatuses for processing rayon and of powerful beet cutters for sugar plants.

EQUIPMENT FOR PROCESSING VEGETABLES -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 11 Sep 53

The Molotov Commercial Equipment Plant of the Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade USSR was housed in small rather primitive workshops 3 years ago. The shops made simple table scales, balance weights, hand pumps, and hand meat

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choppers. Full plant buildings have been erected and a two-story building is now under construction to house the machine and assembly shop. The plant is now equipped with the latest equipment.

The output of goods in 1953 will be 40 percent greater than in 1952. The plant is specializing more and more in making mechanical equipment for public eating enterprises. Recently, the plant mastered and set up the mass production of large meat choppers and potato peelers with electric motors and driving pulleys.

The plant is now perfecting a small universal drive for various food-processing machines. The drive consists of an electric motor with a reducing unit. The motor power is 0.6 kilowatts. Other machines can be connected as required to the reducing unit.

Production of meat choppers and vegetable cutters has already been mastered. The vegetable cutters can be used for shredding, slicing, or dicing vegetables. The first models of potato peelers and albumin beaters are being manufactured. The beater has three attachments -- a rod beater, a hooked beater, and a grater.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WASHING MACHINES -- Moscow, Pravda, 11 Sep 53

The Kuybyshev Machine Building Plant has begun series production of washing-cleaning aggregates and elevator washers for vegetables and fruits. The productivity of each aggregate is 2-3 tons an hour. The first consignment of these machines was sent to vegetable-drying enterprises in the Ukraine and in Moskovskaya Oblast.

The plant will soon put out a machine which will convert 25 tons of potatoes into starch per day.

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