C 27648

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFÓRMATION REPORT

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50X1-HUM

East Germany	REPORT
ituation Papart on Biostorita	
Situation Report on Piesteritz	DATE DISTR. 9 November 1953
	NO. OF PAGES 1 50X1-HUM
	REQUIREMENT NO. RD
	REFERENCES
THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT	T IS TENTATIVE. 50X1-HUM
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Comment: Reported as received. We believe this to be Stickstoffwerk, Piesteritz, which belongs to SAG Mineralduenger

50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

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STATE ARMY NAVY AIR FBI AEC OCD x

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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The production of calcium carbide has increased sizeably after a new carbide furnace has been put into use. This is not, as previously thought, a large furnace of the same type as the one they previously used. The new mammoth furnace is on the contrary a completely new technical construction, which without doubt represents the most modern within this field. Only 10 workers per shift are needed to run this furnace. It is completely different from all other furnaces in the enterprise.

2. Technical Details

The most important technical unusualness is the electrodes for current supply to the furnace:

- a. The old method in this factory was that the electrode tacks (sic), manufactured by Siemensplania, were collected in large electrode packages with 4 to 6 tacks and then brought into the Gurnace from above by the aid of a huge hoisting apparatus. Each furnace is ready to work when 3 electrode packages have been inserted. Each package lasts 10 to 12 hours. After this, a change of electrodes is necessary, and this lasts about one hour.
- b. The new method is completely independent of change of electrodes.

 The reasons are that the electrodes no longer are produced by SiemensPlania, but are produced in the furnace itself.
- 3. This Söderberg furnace functions in the following manner:

The furnace is automatically supplied with the necessary mixture of lime, coke, antracite, etc., from the turn table. The mixture is produced in the mixing bin. The raw materials are weighed and mixed here. 2 men are needed for this job. There is one man on the turn table to take care of the supply. While the electrodes in the other furnaces can be raised and lowered when necessary (through which process most of the electrode breakages are caused), it is only necessary here to regulate the electrode

Classification

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Page 2 50X1-HUM

production speed (which actually never is the case in practice). Most important of all, it regulates the current strength, which cannot be done on other furnaces at all. The production of electrodes takes place over the furnace in the continuously working electrode press, which automatically and without interruption stamps and pushes the electrodes out. In other words, loss because of change of electrodes is completely eliminated. The cleaning of the furnace is also much easier. This takes place by burning out the mortising opening by the aid of an extra electrode, just like in all the other furnaces.

As far as capacity goes, this furnace is much superior to all other furnaces. Its consumption of current is almost 50% lower. For this furnace there is also only built a transformer behind the turn table. But there is none in the "distribution building" (sic), since the furnace transformer has an entrance of 80 KW.

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Page 350X1-HUM

Production Amounts December 1952

	Cyanide smelt (sic) (Cate)	68,500	kilo
	/ Hydrocyanic acid	11,400	liter
	Acetone cyanide hydrate (sic) (Acetoncyanhydrin)	9,100	liter
	Silicon carbide -	3,600	tons
	_Calcium carbide _	69,000	tons
	_Calcium cyanamide	15,200	tons
	"Russ" (P 1250) (s1c) ?? ((arbon black)	9,000	kilo
No.s?	Piatherm (sie) ??	9,000	cm3
	- Phosphorus	2,200	tons
	Phosphoric acid I (chemically pure)	1,900	tons
	∠Phosphoric acid II (technically until 2% impure)	1,750	tons
	(Trinatrium (sic) phosphorus) (Sodium Phosphid	(a) 900	tons
	DIDI (sic) press matter, red	170	tons
	n n n hlue	140	tons
	Urin substance	12,500	tons
	∠ Glue	20,500	kilo
	_ Oxygen	19,000	tons
	_ Nitrogen	42,000	tons
	"Gelbkali" (sic) ??	7,200	kilo
	"Gelbnatron" (sic) ??	7,200	kilo
	Acetone pills (Sic - acetophentabletter)	2,700	kilo
	Piacryl (sic) ?? (New dental substance)	4,000	kilo

Security Information

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Page 4 50X1-HUM

/Silicon carbide I					2,100	tons
_ Silicon carbide II					1,900	tons
Phosphorus		•			3,800	tons
-Phosphoric acid I					1,600	tons
Phosphorit acid II				,	2,100	tons
Calcium cyanamide			,		14,600	tons
- Calcium carbide		,	i		75,000	tons
- Cyanide smelt (sic)					52,300	kilo
Hydrocyanic acid				•	11,600	liter
Acetone cyanide hydrate	(sic)	•			9,200	liter
Ace Imay and Lydrian Piatherm (sic) ??					8,000	m3
Piatherm-flok (sic) ??					1,650	kilo
DIM press matter (sic),	red.				180	tons
	blue				130	tons
	nazur	(sic)				
	black	-			260	tons
/ DIDI glue	-				18,400	k klo
Urin substance				•	13,200	tons
"Gelbnatron" (sic) ??					8,350	kilo
"Gelbkali" (sic) ??					6,600	kilo
0 xy gen					18,500	tons
Nitrogen					40,000	tons
Piacryl (sic) ??					4,600	kilo

SECRET Security Information

Page 5

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50X1-HUM

Acetophen (sic)?? (cotophenone) 2,600 kilo

Phenacetin (sic)?? (Phenacetin) 470 kilo

"Russ" (sic) ?? ((arbon black) 12,300 kilo

Hexametaphosphate (sic) is no more produced here. The production of Trinatriumphosphate (sic) had also ceased.

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