

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

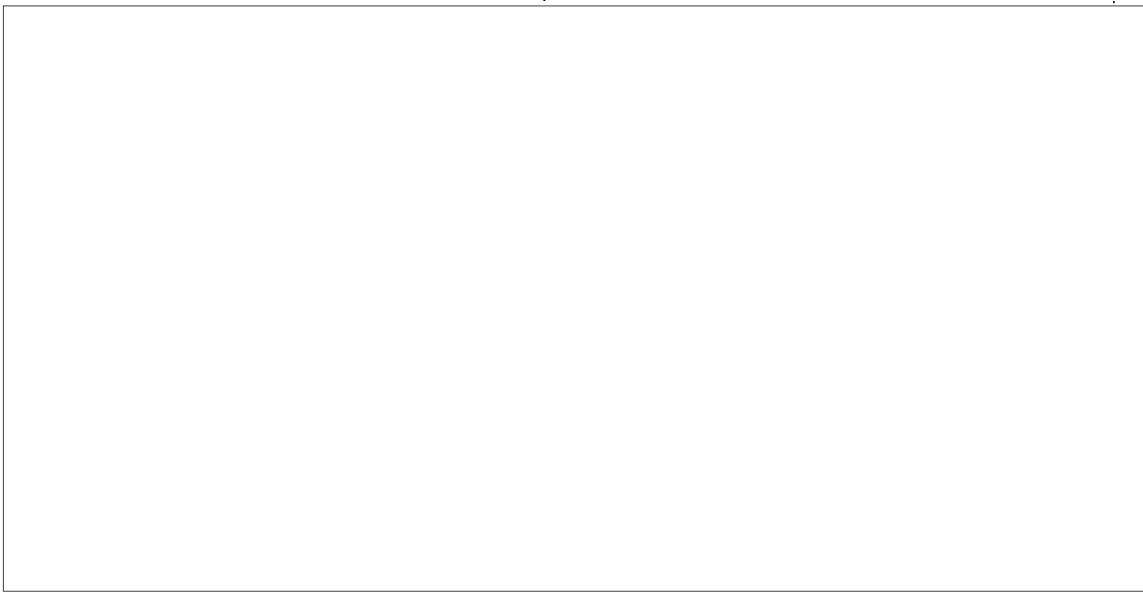
SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR/Germany (Soviet Zone)	REPORT	[Redacted]	50X1-HUM
SUBJECT	1. Rectifier Production, Zavod 659, Sverdlovsk 2. Office for Development of Electric Rectifiers, Oberschoeneweide, Germany	DATE DISTR.	3 December 1953	
DATE OF INFO.	[Redacted]	NO. OF PAGES	4	50X1-HUM
PLACE ACQUIRED	[Redacted]	REQUIREMENT	[Redacted]	
		REFERENCES	[Redacted]	50X1-HUM

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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STATE	x#	ARMY	x#	NAVY	x#	AIR	x#	FBI		AEC		OSI	ev	x		
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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**S E C R E T**

SECURITY INFORMATION

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY : USSR/Germany (SovZone)

DATE DISTR. 20 OCT 55

SUBJECT : 1. Rectifier Production at Zavod 659, Sverdlovsk NO. OF PAGES 3

2. Production at and Administration of the Office

PLACE ACQUIRED : for Development of Electric Rectifiers, Oberschoeneweide, Germany

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

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DATE ACQUIRED

[Redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION :

[Redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[Large Redacted Area]

No priorities ever existed. Rectifiers were part of the regular day-to-day production.

[Redacted]

**S E C R E T**

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5. [Redacted]

Approximately 50 per cent of the rectifiers were used for rail-way electrification in the Urals, the Caucasus, and the Moscow metro. These were of the 3300 volt type. The other 50 per cent were used by electrolytic plants. Large aluminum plants were located at Zaporozhye on the Dnieper and at Murmansk. The latter was completed about 1951 after it had been under construction for about two years. A zinc plant was located at Chelyabinsk. There were two copper refineries near Sverdlovsk. [Redacted]

OK

[Redacted] A few rectifiers were also sent to another address, but the destination and number is not known [Redacted]. These were of the low-voltage high current (i.e., electrolysis) type. This shipment constituted no special order, but was considered routine.

6. [Redacted]

No purchasing representatives ever came to Zavod 659. Government representatives from Moscow visited the plant two or three times per year. The purpose usually seemed to be to discuss material shortages, production problems, etc.

7. [Redacted]

Most of the copper was obtained locally--very pure copper was procured from Moscow. A low-grade porcelain came from about 100 kilometers from Sverdlovsk /Komissul--phonetic/. A better grade came from Leningrad. Insulating materials were made at Zavod 659. Mercury was obtained from the Ural region. Relays and contacts were shipped from Kuybyshev; condensers and thermocouples, from Moscow.

8. [Redacted]  
9. [Redacted]  
10. [Redacted]

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S E C R E T

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11.

[Redacted]

The name of the office for the development of electrical rectifiers, Oberschoenewaide, has been changed to Elektro Apparat Werk-Treptow. [Redacted] the plant made a single-pot, six-anode, air-cooled rectifier. One type operated at 3000 volts and 500 amperes, another at 800 volts and 1200 amperes. These were sold to the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. [Redacted]

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annual production was approximately 100. Toward the end of 1946 a single-pot, single-anode, air-cooled, 800-volt, 5000-ampere unit was made for the Moscow metro. These were operated in groups of six to take care of full-wave, three-phase rectification. A high-potential (180,000 volts, 20 ampere), single-anode, air-cooled type was made for the high-voltage direct current transmission line near Moscow. Forty units were made.

[Redacted] this type was not made after 1949. In addition to six hp, three-phase rectifiers, 220-volt utility motors were built and sold to the USSR in small quantities. [Redacted]

[Redacted] producing rectifiers similar to the B-500. [Redacted]

[Redacted] There were complaints about material shortages and quality. [Redacted]

[Redacted] The plant was reorganized into the VEB during 1952. [Redacted]

[Redacted] In 1946, BERTINOV visited Zavod 659, representing a Soviet ministry. ZIMBONOV, RUBENSTIEN, LIERMANN, and KREMEER were employed at Zavod 659 as engineers. ZIMBONOV, a Soviet, was a good engineer.

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