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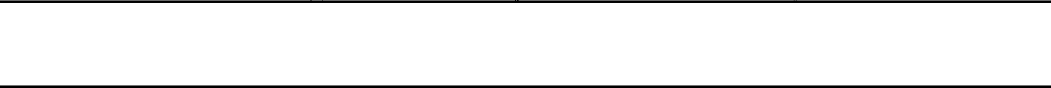
COUNTRY Rumania

SUBJECT Insulating Materials Factory No. 3



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1. The Insulating Materials Factory No. 3 (Isolatii No. 3), located at 44, Calea Barbu Vacarescu, Bucharest, is directed by the Insulating Materials Department of the Ministry of Constructions. Prior to its nationalization in 1947, the factory was privately owned.
2. The factory produces materials for insulation against humidity, heat and cold, for construction purposes, and for various technical installations, including:
 - a. Insulators for walls and pipes made of corrugated cardboard and lined with glass wool.
 - b. Insulators for railroad engines and steam boilers, made of wire netting lined with glass wool, fastened down with wire (Matrate). Insulators are also made to measure for parts of railroad engines and steam boilers.
 - c. A material insulating against humidity, called bitumsuspension, consisting of a mixture of bitumen and lime.
 - d. Cork insulators for cold storage installations (produced up to December 1951, when the manufacture of this product was transferred to the Izolatorul Factory).
3. Following is a list of materials received by the factory:
 - a. The Scaeni Factory near Ploesti and the Tarnaveni Factory in Transylvania supplied 140 tons of glass wool during 1951. Also in 1951, they supplied about 50 tons of glass wool for the construction

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- of the pipeline between Ploesti and Reni. The Isolatii No. 3 Factory makes insulators 5 meters long and 1.5 to 10 cms. thick, which require 720 grs. of glass wool per square meter of 1 cm. thickness.
- b. About 18 tons of corrugated cardboard were supplied in 1951 by the Busteni Factory, the former Schiel works, the only factory of this kind in Rumania. One square meter of this cardboard weighs 330 grs.
 - c. About 12,000 square meters of wire netting were supplied in 1951, by the Metaloductil Factory at Stalin and Technometal at Timisoara. The mesh spaces measure 16 square mm. and the wire has a diameter of 0.5 to 0.6 mm.
 - d. Wire with a diameter of 0.3 to 0.6 mm. was received from Ferometal. One square meter of insulator required 0.040 kgs. of wire.
 - e. About 35 tons of granulated cork were received from Spain via Hungary in 1950.
 - f. About 40 tons of bitumen were obtained from Sovrompetrol.
 - g. About seven tons of lime were received by the factory during 1950.
4. Because of the shortage of raw materials only 65 percent of the plan was carried out in spite of an increase of 25 percent in capacity. Officially, however, it was announced that 103 percent of the plan was fulfilled.
5. Marketing is done according to the following percentages:
- a. Cardboard and glass wool insulators: about 30 percent of the total yearly production is sent to Casa Scanteii. About 30 percent goes to Sovromconstructia. About 40 percent is sent to other enterprises, including 5 percent to Popov, the new Bucharest radio station.
 - b. Wire-netting insulators: about 70 percent is sent to the railroads for engines, and the remaining 30 percent is sent to the Resita, Vulcan, Malaxa (new name not specified), I Mai (Ploesti), and Progresul Works (Braila) for the production of steam boilers later sent to the USSR. The production of these insulators is to be doubled in 1952.
 - c. Bitumsuspension insulators: about 70 percent of the total output is destined for the construction of the Casa Scanteii Building. The remaining 30 percent is for buildings still under construction, which are the Industria Textila at Botosani, the cement factory at Medgidia, and the building of the Cominform at Snagov, as well as various other buildings in the vicinity.
 - d. Cork insulators: the whole output is sent to cold storage installations at Constanta, Burdujeni, and Salonta, and to the Ober cold storage installation in Bucharest.

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