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S-2695

ATTN : Chief, Information Requirements Staff
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8 April 1968

Production of Man-made Fibers in the USSR

Information on man-made fibers (including trade and plant and product listings) is supplied in response to a request from State Department. The information is to be used in June 1968.

Attachments

(8-2695)

FORM A. 1967 WORLD MAN-MADE FIBER SURVEY

2-68-50

Name of Company & Person Completing This Report

REPORT FOR U.S.S.R.

(COUNTRY)

PERSON

COMPANY OR AGENCY

Embassy

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS	ACTUAL PRODUCTION			PRODUCING CAPACITY (ANNUAL RATE) AS OF-	
	YEAR 1966		YEAR 1967	MARCH 1968	DECEMBER 1969
	AS NOW SHOWN (1)	AS REVISED (2)			
CELLULOSIC FIBERS					
FILAMENT YARN + MONOFILAMENTS					
HIGH TENACITY RAYON ^a	218,700	218,700			
CUPRA + OTHER VISCOSE RAYON	181,000	138,900			
ACETATE + TRIACETATE		43,200			
TOTAL YARN + MONOFILAMENTS	399,700	400,800			
STAPLE + TOW (EXCEPT CIGARETTE TOW - SEE 4TH LINE BELOW)					
VISCOSE + CUPRA RAYON	398,400	396,800			
ACETATE + TRIACETATE		1,300			
TOTAL STAPLE + TOW	398,400	398,100			
<i>Acetate Cigarette Tow</i>					
<i>Rayon Waste</i>					
NON-CELLULOSIC FIBERS					
FILAMENT YARN + MONOFILAMENTS					
ACRYLIC + MODACRYLIC					
NYLON - INDUSTRIAL TYPE ^b	138,000				
OTHER					
POLYESTER	11,000				
OLEFIN INCL. SPLIT FILM ^c	3,400				
ALL OTHER - ITEMIZE	1,500				
TOTAL YARN + MONOFILAMENTS	153,900				
STAPLE + TOW + FIBERFILL					
ACRYLIC + MODACRYLIC	33,000				
NYLON (POLYAMIDE)	11,000				
POLYESTER	12,000				
OLEFIN ^c					
ALL OTHER - ITEMIZE	2,400				
TOTAL STAPLE + TOW	58,400				
<i>Total Non-Cellulosic Waste</i>					
TEXTILE GLASS FIBER - TOTAL					

See footnotes (a, b & c) and definitions of all fibers on Form B.

Column 1. These are the 1966 production data published in the June 1967 ORGANON or revised later.

Column 2. Please revise any incorrect (or supply any incomplete) 1966 data in this column.

Column 3. Please enter the 1967 production data in this column.

Columns 4 & 5. Industry capacity (annual rate) today and at the end of 1969, in condition to operate. Please show capacity which could operate, whether or not in actual operation.

FORM B. 1967 WORLD MAN-MADE FIBER SURVEY

2-68-30

Name of Company & Person Completing This Report _____ REPORT FOR U.S.S.R. (COUNTRY)
 PERSON _____ COMPANY OR AGENCY EMBASSY

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS & SITC NUMBERS	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
TEXTILE GLASS FIBER - TOTAL 651.8				
FILAMENT YARN+MONOFILAMENTS INCL. TIRE CORD *				
RAYON+ACETATE - 651.71, .72, .73	14,000			
NON-CELLULOSIC - 651.61, .62, .63	4,700			
TOTAL	18,700			
STAPLE+TOW+TOPS	*			
RAYON+ACETATE - 266.31, .32, .33	82,200			
NON-CELLULOSIC - 266.21, .22, .23	19,400			
TOTAL	101,600			
SPUN YARN (FROM STAPLE OR WASTE)				
RAYON+ACETATE - 651.74, .75				
NON-CELLULOSIC - 651.64, .65				
TOTAL				

* See attached sheet for revisions of 1966 data.
 1967 Data not available at this time.

NOTES & DEFINITIONS FOR THIS SURVEY

An asterisk (*) indicates that a new plant, or facilities for producing a new product at an existing plant, is in the planning or construction stage; such facilities are not expected to be operable until 1969 or later. Other product-plants listed are operable today or will be operable during 1968.

The town name shown is to be the plant location.

The italicized words are trademarks. Other fiber names are generic and are shown in regular type.

CELLULOSIC FIBERS

Acetate (A). Cellulose acetate.

Triacetate (T). Cellulose acetate, wherein not less than 92% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated.

Rayon (H, V or C). Regenerated cellulose, including substitutions for not more than 15% of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl groups.

In the cellulosic fiber listing, a symbol (or symbols) in the left-hand column indicates that the plant produces filament yarn and/or monofilaments, while the symbol (or symbols) in the right-hand column refer to staple and/or tow.

The processes of manufacture in both columns are identified as follows: H for high tenacity viscose rayon (tire or industrial-type yarn), V for regular & intermediate tenacity viscose rayon, C for cuprammonium, A for acetate and T for triacetate.

NON-CELLULOSIC FIBERS

Acrylic. At least 85% acrylonitrile by weight.

Modacrylic (Modacryl). 35% to 84% acrylonitrile by weight.

Alginate. Azlon. Regenerated protein.

Nylon (Polyamide). Nylon is divided as: (1) tire & industrial type, i.e. 700 denier & coarser with an

Instron tenacity of 8 grams per denier or more and (2) "textile" types or all other.

Olefin (or Polyfin or Polyolefin). At least 85% ethylene, propylene or other olefin units by weight. An E shown before the type of fiber in the directory (e.g. E monofil) means Polyethylene, while P means Polypropylene.

Include the production of olefin slit or fibrillated film fiber as made for such uses as industrial twine, sand & other bags, carpet & rug backing, etc. This man-made fiber competes with jute and sisal and thus should be included in the industry data.

Polyester. At least 85% by weight of an ester of a dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid.

Saran (vinylidene). At least 80% vinylidene chloride by weight.

Spandex. At least 85% of a segmented polyurethane.

Vinal (vinyon or polyvinyl alcohol). At least 50% by weight vinyl alcohol and wherein the vinyl alcohol plus acetal units are at least 85% by weight.

Vinyon (polyvinyl chloride). At least 85% vinyl chloride by weight.

TEXTILE GLASS FIBER

A fiber produced in two primary forms, namely continuous strand and staple sliver. Continuous strand is a drawn fiber (i.e. from a textile-type bushing), while staple sliver, which is produced in relatively small amounts, in current practice is a blown fiber. Textile glass fiber thus does not include the substantial poundages of blown glass wool and pack, i.e. mat for air & liquid filtration, acoustical & thermal insulation, battery mats & separators, underground pipe wrap, etc.

The principal commercial forms of textile glass fiber today are yarn, strand, roving, mat, chopped strand, milled fiber and staple yarn & sliver.

1967 WORLD MAN-MADE FIBER SURVEY

The USSR has not yet reported the 1966 breakdown for production of individual types of non-cellulosic fibers in terms of filament and staple. Available information does permit the calculation of total production of each type, as follows (in thousands of pounds):

Nylon	183,000
Polyester	16,000
Acrylic	9,100
PVC	4,000
	<hr/>
Total	212,100

Total Soviet production of chemical fibers in 1967 was 1,126,550 pounds. No further breakdown is available at this time.

Revisions of imports for 1966 are as follows (in thousands of pounds):

Filament Yarn	
Rayon and acetate	11,700
Non-cellulosic	4,700
	<hr/>
Total	16,400

Staple + Tow + Tops	
Rayon and acetate	83,800
Non-cellulosic	18,100
	<hr/>
Total	101,900

There were no significant exports in 1966 and the data for 1967 are not yet available.

FORM C. MAN-MADE FIBER PRODUCING COMPANIES

2-68-30

Name of Company & Person Completing This Report _____

REPORT FOR U.S.S.R. (COUNTRY)

PERSON _____ COMPANY OR AGENCY _____

EMBASSY _____

All products, and the symbols used, are defined on Form B.

Please carefully edit the following listings for accuracy in all particulars.

Please supply the names of new or prospective producers, showing in each case: the company name, plant location, product made (e.g. nylon, etc.), type of product made (e.g. yarn, staple, etc.), the

trademark used, and the date when the plant became, or will become, operable.

Please identify nylon as Type 6, 66, etc.

Please add to the roster, and identify by "split olefin," any old or new companies producing olefin split film products on such machines as the Barmag (German), Samaford (French), Plasticizers (U.K.), etc. Also see footnote (c) on Form B.

For revised listing of plants and products see attachment.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The following listing of plants and products cannot be regarded as complete or accurate.

R & A	NON-CELLULOSIC			
	Mod	Est*		
H				Baku, Azerbaijan
H		Nyl		Balakova, near Saratov - Engels Works
VA*		Nyl		Barnaul, Altai District
A*	Mod	Nyl		Cherkassy
A				Chernigov, Ukraine
VA	V	Nyl		Daughavpils, Latvia
V	Acr	Nyl		Engels - Engels Works
H				Kalinin - Kalinin Combine
T				Kamen
V		Nyl		Kaunas, Lithuania
A				Kiev - Kiev Combine
V	Mod	Nyl	P & PVC	Kirovakan, Armenia
HV	Acr*	Est*	P	Klin - Klin Combine
V		Nyl	Est P	Krasnoyarsk, Siberia
V	Acr		Glass	Kursk
V	V	Nyl	Est*	Leningrad - Karl Marx Works
V			Est Glass	Leningrad - Kirov Institute
A		Nyl		Mogilev
A				Moscow - Mtischi Works
				Moscow - Serpukhov Works
				Moscow - Shuya Works
	Acr*			Polotsk
		Nyl		Riga, Latvia - Komsomol
V		Nyl		Rustavi
				Ryazan
	Acr			Saratov
H				Schatilki, near Gomel
V				Sverdlovsk - Aramil Works
			Est	Tallin Marat
			Est	Tula
		Nyl		Volgograd
		Nyl		Volzh

Will any of the projects indicated by an asterisk be operable in 1968?

Possibly the polyester project at Mogilev and the acrylic project at Polotsk.

*This facility will not be operable until 1968 or later.
 The italicized product names (e.g. *Nyl*) mean pilot plants.
 Plants previously mentioned, but present status unknown, are: acrylic at Stalinogorsk and Lvov; and polyester at Angarsk, Nizhny Tagil, Stalinogorsk and Usolye Sibirsk. A vinyl plant is believed to be in operation, but location is unknown.
 Products and trade names: (Acr) acrylic *Nitron*, *Polynak*; (Mod) modacrylic *Saniv*; (Nyl) Nylon: "6" *Kapron*, "66" tire yarn *Anid*, "7" *Enant*, "9" *Pelargon* & "11" *Rilsan*; (Est) polyester *Lavsan* & *Okson*; (PVA) vinyl *Vinol* (regular strength) and *Letin* (high strength); (PVC) vinyon *Klorin*; (P) polypropylene; fluorocarbon *Florlon* & *Polifen*; and (Glass) textile glass fiber.

