Report on Refrigeration and Cold Storage Plants in Germany

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REPORT ON REFRIGERATION AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS IN GERMANY
(Target Nos. C-22/362, C-22/364, C-22/365, C-22/366, C-22/367, C-22/368)

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Evaluation Report No. 329
27 August 1945

COMBINED INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES SUB-COMMITTEE

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(Target Nos. C-22/360, C-22/364, C-22/366, C-22/368, C-22/369, C-22/340, C-22/341, C-22/342)

A. KÖPING MÄTSCHNERN U. APPARATURHAUS, HANNOVER/LINDEN
(Target No. C-22/362)

Interview with Herr Peter Pusch, Owner

Summary:

This plant, about 40% bombed out, had actually been making large industrial chemical and refrigeration equipment; such as steam jet ejectors, high vacuum water vaporisation refrigeration units. It had connections with Schmidt-Esbach Co. in Philadelphia where Herr Pusch had been for three years before the war. No evidence of construction of field and mobile refrigerators were found.

Conclusion:

This plant had nothing of interest in advanced food technology or in field of portable refrigeration.

B. GESSELLSCHAFT FÜR KALT UND KULMULAGE
KAMPERSTRASSE, HAMBURG
(Target No. C-22/365)

and

FIRMENBÜRO HAMBURG
RAILWAY 117, HAMBURG
(Target No. C-22/364)

Interview with Herr Froebst, Director

Summary:

This was an association of refrigerated warehouses. The latest one in Hamburg area was built in 1933. Standard Commercial ammonia refrigeration cold storage practice was followed. No ultra-violet ('Sterilamp') aid and bacterial control had been used. No fast freezing installations had been made. Modified atmospheres such as increased CO2 and lowered O2 for fruit storage had not been tried.

FIRMENBÜRO HAMBURG, Railway 117, is one of the plants of this association. It is merely an old ice plant, and Herr Froebst reported no modern developments.

Conclusion:

These two targets have nothing of interest in advanced food technology nor in field refrigerators.

Restrict.}
The institution was supported by a group of processing firms for whom it did some routine analysis work and also attacked special specific problems, for example, the value of a wax "Obstal" for reducing transpiration (shrinkage) of fruit in storage. She did not know the composition or maker of Obstal. Her own work had been primarily routine vitamin C analysis with dichloropheno- lindophenol. The institute did some work on freezing preservation, partly reported as "Untersuchungen über Sorten eigenschaften und über die biologischen werte von Gerflkonserven in Vergleich zu Bananenkonserven", Nicolai Nicolaisen and Lieselotte Scupin. Zeitschrift fur Lebensmitteluntersuchung und-Forschung, Vol. 87, pp. 3-18, Jan.-March 1944.

Not being technically trained, nor having had responsibility for directing the work, Miss Beock could give no further useful details. She did not think that any work on ultraviolet ("Sterilamp") mold and bacterial atmospheric control had been tried, nor modified atmospheric (lower oxygen, high CO₂) and did not know of any work on effect of presence of ripe fruits or ripening of unripe fruits.

Comment on Dr. Nicolaisen:

Miss Beock said that Dr. Nicolaisen came infrequently to the institution, directed it from Kiel, and that Miss Scupin had actually been the key individual. It was learned later from personnel at Dairy Research Station at Kiel that Nicolaisen, who had formerly been in charge of the Fodder Production Institute at Kiel, is living in Schleswig-Holstein. It was indicated by Dr. Leoser at Lüne, Velchen that Nicolaisen was not a first-class scientist, but progressed because of party influence.

18 June - 6 July 1945

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This Report was submitted as a final field Farm Report but because of its brevity is circulated in this form.