

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G.; KULIYEV, A.M.; AKHUNDOV, M.A.; MUSTAFAYEV, L.S.;
ALIZADE, A.G.

Effect of oil-base surface active substances on the growth and
development of chickens. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz
no.6:91-95 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M. Kirova.
(Poultry) (Surface active agents)

KULIYEV, A.M.; ABDINOVA, A.B.

Synthesis of tertiary alkyl derivatives of urea. Uch.zap.AGU no.5:
47-53 ' ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Urea derivatives) (Alkylation)

14/5

SOV/92-58-9-13/36

AUTHORS: ~~Kuliyev, A.M.~~, Kuliyev, R.Sh., Dreyzina, M.M., and Aliyev, M.I., Members of the AzNII NI

TITLE: The Present Technology of Lube Oil Production Must be Revised (Priyatuyu tekhnologiyu proizvodstva masel neobkhodimo izmenit')

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 16 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that selective solvents, among which phenol and furfural are the most frequently employed, are used at present in the production of lubricating oil. Thirty-three percent of various lube oils are produced in USA by using phenol and approximately the same percentage by using furfural. The drawback of phenol as a solvent is that its high crystallization temperature does not allow one to carry out the process at a low temperature. To lower the crystallization temperature of phenol, water has to be added. As a result, a considerable amount of heat must be consumed to vaporize the

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quantity of water added. Safety precautions also make the use of phenol undesirable. On the other hand, furfural is an unstable solvent which, during storage, is subject to oxidation and resinification. Nevertheless, operations carried out at the Baku refinery, and the study of the problem by AzNII NP have proved that the refining with furfural is simple and has a number of advantages which the author illustrates in Table 1. This table shows that almost the same properties of refineate are obtained by using the equal quantity of phenol or furfural, but that the yield of lubricating oil is higher when furfural is used. However, not in all cases is the use of furfural desirable. For instance, the production of diesel oil from crudes of the Neftyanyya Kamal field revealed that the use of phenol produces better results. It follows, therefore, that the choice of a selective solvent should be based on results of testing, which depend on properties of crude oil used and of the product which has to be obtained. Studies of the AzNII NP have proved, however, that the furfural refining of lube oil fractions from crudes of Znirnovo, Izbaskent, Nebitdag and Baku produces better results than refining with phenol. The second important problem in lube

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SOV/92-58-9-13/59

oil production is the treatment of raffinates. Refineries now under construction are designed to carry out the contact treatment of raffinates by using the bleaching clay. However, the use of bleaching clay as contact media does not ensure the yield of a finished product with sufficient stability and desirable color. Studies of AzNII NP have proved that tarry matters can be easily removed from raffinates by a small quantity of sulfuric acid before contact treatment is started. Figures of Table 2 confirm this statement of the author recommending the use of sulfuric acid before the bleaching clay contact treatment. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: AzNII NP (Azerbaijan State Scientific Research Institute NP)

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KULIYEV, A.M.

Method for removing paraffin by means of carbamide used in the
petroleum industry. Azerb. neft. khoz 37 no.1:31-34 Ja '58.
(Paraffins) (Urea) (MIRA 11:6)

KULIYEV, A.M.

Installation for studying the effect of various factors governing the residual water saturation of porous media under high pressures and temperatures. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no.7: 25-27 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Oil field brines)

KULIYEV, A. M., SAMIN, P. I., SHER, V. V.

"Synthetic Additives for Lubricating Oils, Influence of Additive
Structure of Their Activity."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May -
5 June 1959. New York.

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S/081/61/000/012/026/028
B103/B202

AUTHORS: Kuliyeu, A. M., Orudzheva, I. M., Zeynalova, G. A., Atal'yan, A. A., Akhmed-Zade, D. A., Levshina, A. M., Sadykhov, K. I., Abdinova, A. B.

TITLE: Synthesis of organic compounds containing various functional groups and their applications to improve the quality of lubricating oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1961, 530, abstract 12M225. (Tr. 1-y Konferentsii zakavkazsk. un-tov. Baku, Azerb. un-t, 1959, 111-123)

TEXT: The authors present the results of research work which has been conducted for many years in the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR concerning the synthesis and the choice of additives to lubricating oils. The following compounds were synthesized and their properties were studied: mono-, di-, and trialkyl derivatives of benzene, naphthalene, tetraline, anthracene, and phenanthrene; alkyl benzene-, alkyl naphthalene-, alkyl phenol-, and alkyl tetraline sulfonates of Ca, Ba, Sr, Pb, and Cu; mono- and dialkyl phenols; mono- and

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Synthesis of organic compounds ...

disulfides of alkyl phenols and their Ba and Ca salts; tri-(alkylphenol)-phosphites and their mono- and disulfide derivatives; mono- and dialkyl ureas; condensation products of urea with aldehydes and alkyl phenols. The depressor АЗНИИ (Aznii) (dialkyl naphthalene, in which alkyls originate from chlorinated paraffin) from the year 1947, detergents for motor oils Aznii-4 from the year 1949 and Aznii-5 (both sulfanates) were industrially used. The multifunctional additives to the motor oils Aznii-7 and Aznii-8 (both salts of the alkyl phenol sulfides) and an additive stabilizing the mineral oil obtained by condensation of urea with aldehyde and alkyl phenol, were recommended for introduction into industry. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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ABASOV, M.T.; DZHALILOV, K.N.; KULIYEV, A.M.

One distance problem of the seepage of an elastic liquid in an elastic layer [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. i khim. nauk no.1:73-78 '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

(Petroleum geology)

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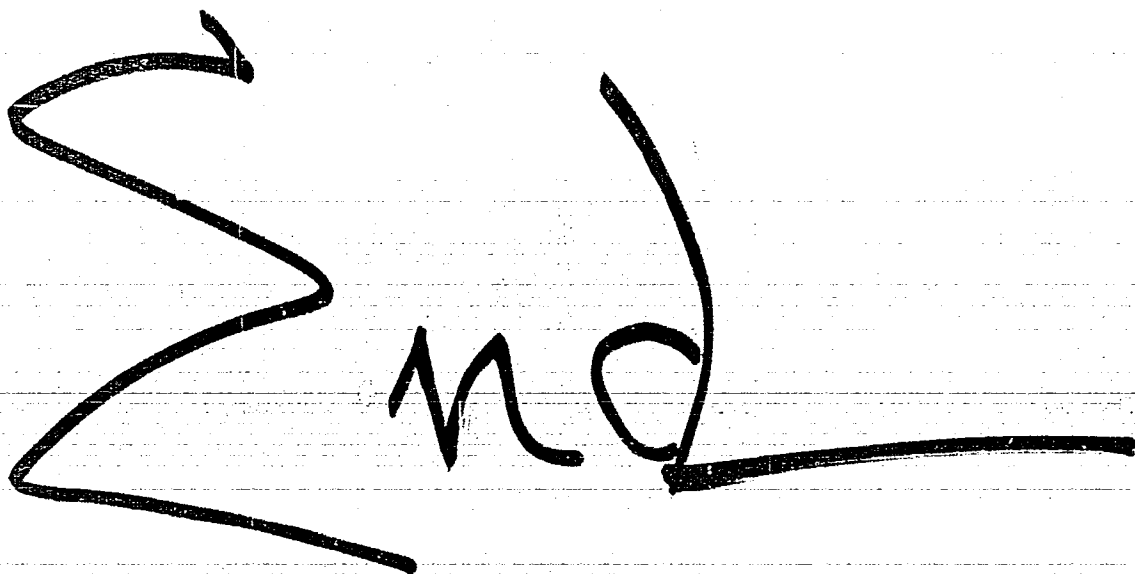
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KULBERG, L.M.

to

KULIYEV, A.Kh.

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