

MAMEDOV, I.M., kand. med. nauk (Leningrad, ul. Skorokhodova, d.32, kv.39);
BOBKOV, A.G., kand. med. nauk

Case of tuberculosis of the breast and aortic aneurysm of
tubercular etiology. Klin. khir. no.2:71-73 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav.- chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. F.G. Uglov) i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii
(zav.- prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) 1-go Leningradskogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

ILLEGIBLE

ILLEGIBLE

I.M.

Spectroscopic examinations of the effect of the structure of
chloroethers of the naphthenic series on their insecticidal qualities.
Dokl.AN AzerbSSR 20 no.10:21-26 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerbSSR.

MAMEDOV, I.M.

1 case of accessory liver. Azerb. med. zhurn. no. 10:21-22 (1974).
(1108 17:4)

1. Iz Kirovabadskogo onkologicheskogo dispensara (glavnyy vrach - I.M. Mamedov).

MAMEDOV, I.M.

Cancerous degeneration in torpidly granulating ulcers. Azerb.
med.zhur. no.5:49-52 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(ULCERS) (CANCER)

MAMEDOV, I.M.

Rare localization of echinococcus. Azerb. med. zhur. no. 4:74-75 Ap
'61. (MIRA 14:4)

(HYDATIDS)

MAMEDOV, I.M.; KRAYZMAN, M.M.

Tuberculosis of the stomach simulating cancer. *Khirurgiia* 36
no.9:124-125 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach I.M. Mamedov)
Kirovabada.
(STOMACH--TUBERCULOSIS) (STOMACH--CANCER)

MAMEDOV, I.M.

Treatment of precancerous conditions of the skin by the diathermosurgical method. Azerb,med,zhur. no.3:34-39 Mr '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(SKIN--CANCER)

(ELECTROSURGERY)

MAMEDOV, I.M. (Leningrad, ul. L'va Tolstogo, d.7, komn. 102)

Late results of treating closed cerebrocranial injuries with a pararenal novocaine block [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 81 no.12:37-41 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradslogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.

(BRAIN, wds, & inj.

closed, ther., pararenal procaine block, remote results (Rus))

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various dis.

pararenal procaine block in closed brain inj., remote results (Rus))

MAMEDOV, I. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The use of circumrenal novocaine
blockade in concealed craniocerebral injuries". Leningrad, 1958. 16 pp
(First Leningrad Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov), 200 copies (KL, No 6,
1959, 145)

MAMEDOV, I.M.

MAMEDOV, I.M. (Leningrad, ul. Lsva Tolstogo, d.6/8)

Use of pararenal novocaine block in closed cranial injuries [with
summary in English, p.139]. Vest.khir. 79 no.12:74-78 D '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G.
Uglov) l-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P.
Pavlova.

(BRAIN, wounds and inj.

ther., perirenal procaine blockade)

(PROCAINE, ther. use

brain inj., perirenal blockade)

MAMEDOV, I.M.

Echinococcus of the mammary gland. Khirurgiia, no.11:77 N '55.
(MIRA 9:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Tsentral'noy bol'nitsy
Kirovabada, Azerbadzhanskaya SSR.
(MAMMARY GLANDS--HYDATIDS)

MAMEDOV, I.H.

Three cases of phytobezoar. Khirurgiia. no.6:78 Je '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Kirovabadskoy Tsentral'noy ob'edinennoy bol'nitsy.

(BEZOARS,

*phytobezoars, case reports)

MAMEDOV, I. M.

MAMEDOV, I.M.

Phonetic characteristics of dialects in Karyagino District [in
Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR no.6:171-199
Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Karyagino District--Azerbaijani language--Dialects)

MAMEDOV, I.I.

Clinical characteristics of siderosilicosis in workers of the
Dashkesan and Chiragidzor mines. Azerbaidzh. med. zh. 6:
26-34 Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

MAMEDOV, I.G.

Apshehon navigable canal and its role in improving the hydrogeological regime of Baku Bay. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.6:63-67 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

NASIBZADE, L.N.; MAMEDOV, I.G.

Apshehon Navigation Canal and the transportation of oil to the
Caspian Sea. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.7:45-49 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

MAMEDOV, I.G.

Data for the study of an endemic focus of visceral leishmaniasis
in Geokchay District of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Med. paraz. i
paraz. bol. 32 no.3:302-304 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy
parazitologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy
SSR (dir. instituta A.A. Kasimov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' M.A.
Shakhsuvarly).

MAMEDOV, I.G. (Leningrad)

Two theorems of structural stability of linear automatic control systems having discrete parameters. Avtom. i telemekh. 14 no.1:96-101 Ja-F '53. (MLRA 10:3)

(Automatic control)

MAMEDOV I. G.

Mamedov I. G., "Two Theorems of the Structural Stability of Linear Systems of Regulation with Discreet Parameters," *Avtomatika i telemekhanika* 1953, Volume XIV, No 1, Pages 96-101, 1 table, bibliography, 8 items.

MAMEDOV, I.G., aspirant

Epidemiology of visceral leishmaniasis of an epidemic focus in
Geokchai District of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Azerb. med. zhur.
no. 4:64-68 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(GEOKCHAI DISTRICT--KALA-AZAR)

MAMEDOV, I. G. *Reject*

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Cement, Concrete, and
Other Building Materials

Electrical properties of Azerbaidzhan marbles. I. A. Mukhtarov, I. G. Mamedov, and A. M. Gasanov. *Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Mat. Akad. Nauk Azerbaid. S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 5, 60-63(1951).--Tests were made of the specific surface resistance, specific vol. resistance, and strength of 50 specimens of Azerbaidzhan marble. Specific resistances were measured with special electrodes of Hg which was poured into a cylinder without a bottom and placed on the specimen which floated in a cup of Hg. Elec. strength was tested with com. a.c. with cylindrical electrodes with rounded edges. Only three specimens did not meet Russian standards for insulating materials. B. Z. Kamich

W.C.

NEGREYEV, V.F.; MAMEDOV, I.A.; MANAKHOVA, T.Kh.; ABDULLAYEVA, G.M.;
MAMEDOV, I.F.

Inhibitors of the hydrogen sulfide corrosion of the underground
equipment of oil wells. Azerb. khim. zhur. no. 2:79-84 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR. Submitted June 17, 1964.

MAMEDOV, I. D.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Mallow moth (*Pectinophora malvella* Hb) on the cotton plant under conditions of the Nakhichevan ASSR." Tashkent, 1961. 21 pp; (Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, Division of Biological Sciences); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 184)

ISMAILOV, M.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; MAMEDOV, I.D., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Agricultural practices in controlling the mallow moth. Zashch.
rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.11:29 N '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Kirovabad.
(Azerbaijan--Cotton--Diseases and pests)
(Azerbaijan--Moths--Extermination)

L 41351-66

ACC NR: AR6017268

1.3 times at 25C, and 2.04 times at 65C. The increase in viscosity is negligible.
All results obtained are in conformity with a two-structure model of water.

V. Shutilov. [Translation of abstract]

[KP]

SUB CODE: 20/ ~~SUBJECT AREA: none~~
07/

Card 2/2 11b

L 41351-66 EWT(1)/T/EWP(k)

ACC NR:

AR6017268

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/H054/H054 10

AUTHOR: Mamedov, I. A.

TITLE: Isotherm study of the speed and the absorption coefficient of ultrasound and the shear viscosity of water as a function of pressure

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12Zh390

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mosk. obl. ped. in-ta, v. 147, 1964, 79-85

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic absorption, water, absorption coefficient, viscosity, pressure function, isotherm

ABSTRACT: Measurements have been made of the rate and absorption of ultrasound in pure water on a frequency of 23.4 Mc and of the shear viscosity at hydrostatic pressures of 1—800 and temperatures of 25—65C. The ultrasonic velocity increases 1086 times at all temperatures while the absorption coefficient decreases

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L 41401-66

ACC NR: AR6014916

experimental values of density in toluene as a function of pressure for various temperatures. The density increases with increasing pressure. The velocity was measured in the interval 1--510 kg/cm² at 22.7, 30.4, 40, and 50C, and a table of the experimental data is presented. The velocity at constant temperature increases linearly with increasing pressure. The absorption coefficient in toluene was measured in the same pressure interval, and at 30.4, 40, and 50C. From the tabulated results it is evident that with increasing pressure the absorption coefficient decreases. Measurement of the shear viscosity was carried out as a function of pressure at the same three temperatures. According to analysis of the tabulated measurements, the shear viscosity increases sharply with increasing pressure. The velocity, ultrasound absorption coefficient, and shear viscosity can be measured by the developed technique to an accuracy of 0.5, 3, and 4--5% respectively. I. Nikolayeva. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 14, 20

Card

2/2

adh

I 41401-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/I WE/RM

ACC NR: AR6014916

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/011/B02A/B024

AUTHOR: Mamedov, I. A.

TITLE: Simultaneous measurement of velocity, ultrasound absorption coefficient, and shear viscosity of liquids depending on the condition parameters

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 11B156

REF SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. Vyp. 20. M., 1964, 145-152

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound absorption, fluid velocity, fluid viscosity, fluid viscosity measurement, ultrasonic equipment, toluene

ABSTRACT: A new ultrasonic device was constructed for the simultaneous measurement of the velocity, ultrasound absorption coefficient, and shear viscosity in liquids in a wide interval of pressures, density, and temperatures in the frequency range of 5--130 Mhz. The autoclave of the ultrasonic device is designed for the range of temperatures of 0--250C and pressures of 1--1000 kg/cm². The technique and theoretical basis for measuring these parameters with the ultrasonic device are described in detail. A block diagram of the device is presented. The velocity, ultrasonic absorption coefficient, and shear viscosity of toluene, water, and isooctane were studied to verify the technique. Toluene was measured at 23.4 Mhz along isotherms at 30.4, 40, and 50C in the pressure interval 1--510 kg/cm². A table is given of the

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52
57
B

ACC NR: AP7007261

water washes the protective film off the steel surface, but as the temperature rises, the inhibitor adheres more strongly to the metal surface. Hydrocarbon-soluble inhibitors (Ca salt of SB-3, Pikon, alkylphenoxyacetic acid) inhibit corrosion very effectively at 20 and 50°C in a stream of liquid. The effect of decrease of the corrosion rate upon addition of inhibitors is 2-3 times as great as the effect of decrease in the tensile strength. Hydrocarbon-soluble inhibitors are recommended for protection of the equipment in gas-condensate wells. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 13// SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7007261

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0423/66/000/012/0033/0036

AUTHOR: Balezin, S. A.; Negreyev, V. F.; Mamedov, I. A.; Mamedova, I. F.

ORG: [Balezin] Moscow State Pedagogical Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut); [Negreyev, Mamedov, Mamedova] Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, AN, Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR (Institut neorganicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN Azerbaydzanskoy SSR)

TITLE: Study of the influence of certain inhibitors on the tensile strength of steel during its corrosion in a system of hydrocarbons and electrolytes

SOURCE: Za tekhnicheskij progress, no. 12, 1966, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, tensile strength

ABSTRACT: A study of the tensile strength of U7A steel wire (diam. 0.7 mm) in a system consisting of hydrocarbons (benzine, kerosene or petroleum) and 0.1 N HCl with and without inhibitors was made at MGPI im. V. I. Lenin. The system studied approximated the conditions of steel corrosion in gas condensate wells. It was found that the water-soluble inhibitors Katapins and PB 8/2 at 20°C in systems consisting of hydrocarbons and acidic aqueous solutions decrease the corrosion rate by about 50% and less. For this reason, they are not sufficiently effective inhibitors. However, as the temperature of the medium rises to 50°C, the effectiveness of Katapin increases markedly. This is due to the fact that in the presence of movement, the stream of

Card 2 1/2

UDC: 662.14.8:539.4.015

L 05640-67

ACC NR: AP6021554

crepancy between experiment and theory is attributed to an inaccuracy connected essentially with the approximate theory viscosity used by Hall as his initial premise. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 05640-67 EWT(1)/T/EWP(K)

ACC NR: AP6021554

SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/65/000/005/0083/0087

AUTHOR: Mamedov, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Relaxation mechanism of absorption of ultrasonic waves in water

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izv. Ser fiz-tekhn i matem n, no. 5, 1965, 83-87

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound absorption, relaxation process, water, fluid viscosity, absorption coefficient, ultrasonic velocity

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the derivation of a formula for the absorption coefficient of ultrasound in water, on the basis of the structural relaxation theory developed by L. Hall (Phys. Rev. v. 73, 775, 1948). He then presents the results of experiments, aimed at checking Hall's formula, on the velocity, absorption coefficient, and shear viscosity as functions of the temperature and the pressure. The tests were made with an automatic ultrasonic setup described by him elsewhere (Zh. ZTP, 8, Baku, 1964). The experimental results agree well with Hall's calculations at low pressures and temperatures (within 11%); the deviation at high pressures (800 kg/cm²) reaches 110%. It is shown that whereas Hall's theory in general describes the relaxation time from data on the shear viscosity, while yielding the correct temperature variation over a wide range of temperatures, still cannot be regarded as proof in favor of the quantitative applicability of Hall's theory, since the factor used in the latter for the viscosity is derived from very rough model considerations. A second dis-

Card 1/2

1. 000000-07

ACC NR: AR6023297

of the velocity of the described apparatus is 0.03%. A. Shpil'kin. [Translation
of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

L 04087-67 EMP(R)/EMP(1)/1

ACC NR: AR6023297

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/H069/H070

AUTHOR: Mamedov, I. A.

TITLE: Some peculiarities in the measurement of the velocity of propagation of ultrasonic waves in liquid media by the pulse counting rate method

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3Zh484

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-y Mezhdvuz. nauchn. konferentsii po primeneniyu molekul. akust. k issled. veshchestva i v nar. kh-ve. Tashkent, 1964, 187-192

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic propagation, ultrasonic velocity, liquid property, pulse counting

ABSTRACT: The velocity measurement procedure is based on the principle of measuring the pulse repetition frequency in a system, when the repetition frequency is a function of the absolute velocity of the ultrasonic waves in the investigated liquid. Knowing the pulse repetition frequency in the system, maintaining a constant pulse delay time in the electric lines, and knowing the distance between the radiator and the reflector, it is possible to determine the velocity of the ultrasonic waves in the investigated medium. In order to eliminate the error introduced by the delay time in the electric circuits, the measurements are carried out at two reflector positions. A formula is presented for the velocity in this case. The block diagram of the apparatus is described and detailed descriptions and schematic diagrams of the individual system elements are presented. The relative error in the measurement

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11149-66 EWP(n)/EWP(1)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WM/WB/RM

ACC NR: AP6000335

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0035/0035

AUTHORS: Kuliyyev, A. M.; Bragin, V. A.; Mamedov, I. A.; Kononov, V. A.; Sadykhov, K. S.; Sharifov, F. R.; Zeynalov, S. D.; Mamedov, S. A.; Diadimov, G. I.; Negreyev, V. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for protecting metals from corrosion. Class 22, No. 176022

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 35

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion protection, organic acid, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbon, asphalt, corrosion inhibitor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for protecting metals from corrosion in a medium of low organic acids and carbon dioxide with the help of a corrosion inhibitor. To increase the degree of protection, hydrocarbon-soluble products of neutralizing acid asphalts are used as the inhibitor.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21 Nov 64

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.197.3

ILLEGIBLE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000015-6

NEGREYEV, V.F.; MAMEDOV, I.A.; MANAKHOVA, T.Kh.; ABDULLAYEVA, G.M.;
MAMEDOV, I.F.

Inhibitors of the hydrogen sulfide corrosion of the underground
equipment of oil wells. Azerb. Khim. zhur. no. 2:79-84 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR. Submitted June 17, 1964.

L 33000-66

ACC NR: AR6016265

and 50C. The velocity at constant temperature increases linearly with pressure. The absorption coefficient in toluol, in the same pressure interval; at temperatures 30.4, 40, and 50C decreases with increasing pressure. Measurement of the shear viscosity was made as a function of the pressure at the same temperatures. The shear viscosity increases strongly with increasing pressure. The procedure developed makes it possible to measure the velocity, absorption coefficient of ultrasound, and shear viscosity with accuracy of 0.5, 3, and 4 - 5% respectively. I. Nikolayeva. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card

2/2

20

L 33000-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k) WW/DJ/GG/WE/RM

ACC NR: AR6016265

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/H060/H060

AUTHOR: Mamedov, I. A. 77
B

TITLE: Simultaneous measurement of the velocity and absorption coefficient of ultrasound and of the shear viscosity of liquids as functions of the state parameters

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11Zh415

REF SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. Vyp. 20, M., 1964, 145-152

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, ultrasonic velocity, ultrasonic absorption, absorption coefficient, fluid viscosity measurement, temperature dependence, pressure effect

ABSTRACT: Apparatus is described for the measurement of the velocity, ultrasound absorption coefficient, and shear viscosity in liquids in a wide range of pressures, densities, and temperatures at frequencies from 5 to 130 Mc. The autoclave of the apparatus was designed for the temperature range 0 - 250C and pressures 1 - 1000 kg/cm². The theoretical principles of the measurement procedure are described in detail. A block diagram of the apparatus is given. The procedure was checked on toluol, water, and isooctane. In toluol, the measurements were made at 23,4 Mc along isotherms at 30.4, 40, and 50C in the pressure interval 1 - 510 kg/cm². A table is presented of the experimental values of the density as a function of the pressure at different temperatures. An increase in the density with increase in pressure was observed. The velocity was measured in the interval 1 - 510 kg/cm² at 22.7, 30.4, 40,

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MAMEDOV, I.A.; EMIRDZHANOVA, A.A.

Arsenate iodometric determination of sodium in weakly mineralized waters. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;neft' i gaz* 6 no.11:84 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskly institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ZAREMBO, K.S.; KOFANOV, K.P.; MAMEDOV, I.A.; LEGEZIN, N.Ye.

Corrosion of the equipment used in gas condensate fields. Gaz.
prom. 8 no.1:14-17 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

MAMEDOV, I.A.

Methods for preventing interferences occurring in receivers used
in ultrasonic units. Za tekhn. prog. 3 no.8:4-8 Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Energeticheskiy institut imeni I.G.Yes'mana.

NEGREYEV, V.F.; KULIYEV, A.M.; MAMEDOV, I.A.; SADYKHOV, K.I.; ZEYNALOV, S.D.;
ABDULLAYEVA, G.M.; ZEYNALOVA, K.A.

Investigating some surface-active by-products of the industry of
oil additives as corrosion inhibitors. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:
57-64 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

MAMEDOV, I.A.; EMIRDZHANOVA, A.A.

Iodometric determination of uranium involving the use of arsenic acid. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41 no.11:40-42 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Uranium) (Iodometry)

TOPCHIBASHEV, M. A.; MAMEDOV, I. A.

Use of ultrasonic techniques in the automatic control of the
quality of the parameters of petroleum products. Trudy ENIN
AN Azerb. SSR 15:155-165 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Petroleum products) (Automatic control)
(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

Arsenate method of

S/153/62/005/006/003/015
E071/E333

precipitate dissolved in sulfuric acid. The determination is completed by iodometric titration. The whole analysis takes 1.5 hours. The analytical procedure is described in detail. The accuracy of the method depends on the limits of the measurements. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii,
Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im.
M. Azizbekova (Department of Analytical
Chemistry, Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum
and Chemistry im. M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED:

July 10, 1961

Card 2/2

S/153/62/005/006/003/015
E071/E333

AUTHORS: Mamedov, I.A. and Mukimov, A.M.

TITLE: Arsenate method of iodometric determination of titanium in carbide mixtures containing tungsten, titanium, cobalt and iron

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1962, 889 - 891

TEXT: A simplified method of determination of titanium in analyses of hard alloys containing titanium, tungsten, cobalt and iron was developed. The analyzed mixture of carbides is fused with $K_2S_2O_7$ or $KHSO_4$ and dissolved in a 10% oxalic acid, titanium and iron being separated from tungsten and cobalt by precipitation with ammonia. The precipitate is redissolved in sulfuric acid and iron precipitated with ammonium sulphide in the presence of tartaric or citric acid. After separation of iron, the organic acid is decomposed with potassium permanganate. Subsequently, titanium is precipitated with arsenic acid and the

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/012/059/085
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kuliyyev, A. M., Negreyev, V. F., Mamedov, I. A., Atal'yan, A. A., Gasanova, S. G., Mamedov, F. N., Abdullayeva, G. M.

TITLE: Condensation products of alkylphenols and their derivatives with monochloro-acetic acid as inhibitors of steel corrosion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 115 - 116, abstract 12I717 ("Azerb. khim. zh.", 1962, no. 3, 59 - 66; Azerb. summary)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of the admixture of alkylphenol condensation products with monochloro-acetic acid upon the corrosion rate of steel in a system of two immiscible liquids; the system is composed of aqueous solutions of salts and hydrocarbons. The investigation shows that these compounds are inhibitors of steel corrosion, which retard the corrosion rate by approximately 90 - 95% at a concentration of the admixtures to the carbons as high as 50 mg/l. These compounds are recommended for natural tests in oil wells, where intensive corrosion of the underground equipment is observed, and for other analogous cases. There are 6 references. The authors' summary
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] Card 1/1.

NEGREYEV, V.F.; MAMEDOV, I.A.; MANAKHOVA, T.Kh.

Corrosion inhibitors for oil wells. Azerb.neft.khoz. 40
no.8:44-45 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies) (Steel--Corrosion)

MAMEDOV, I.A.

Strained state in rolling in a round groove. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.
Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekhnauk no.6:31-36 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Strains and stresses)

MAMEDOV, I.A.

Kinematics of metal flow in simple rolling grooves. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR, Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk no. 6:25-30 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

A study of the...

S/081/62/000/010/051/085
B168/B18C

When a mixture of chromate and I is used as corrosion inhibitor in fresh waters, besides the active anodic inhibition characteristic of both the above-mentioned agents there is cathodic inhibition, which does not occur when each of these agents is used separately in the same concentrations. Thus, in a solution of NaCl (8.11 g/l) the use of a solution of I and chromate, at a rate of 200 mg/l each, causes active cathodic inhibition. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

38581

S/081/62/000/010/051/085
B168/B180

18.8300

AUTHORS: Negreyev, V. F., Mamedov, I. A., Abramov, D. M.

TITLE: A study of the mechanism of the anticorrosive effect of sodium hexametaphosphate in aqueous media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 366, abstract 10I265 (Azerb. khim. zh., no. 5, 1961, 105-111)

TEXT: Investigation of the corrosion-inhibiting mechanism of sodium hexametaphosphate (I) in cooling water of various compositions showed that it varies according to circumstances. It was found that in fresh water containing no Ca^{2+} or Cl^- ions I is an anodic corrosion inhibitor (at a concentration of 200 mg/l). In the presence of $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ there is cathodic as well as anodic corrosion inhibition. If there is any appreciable concentration of Cl^- (NaCl) no anodic inhibition occurs. It was found that in fresh water a phosphate film gradually forms on the surface of steel, causing anodic polarization. With water containing 200 mg/l I, polarization sets in 24 hours after treatment of the steel. X

Card 1/2

NEGREYEV, V.F.; MAMEDOV, I.A.; ABDULLAYEVA, G.M.

Electrochemical effect of deposits on the activity of corrosion
pairs in brines. Azerb. khim.zhur. no.3:105-111 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Pipe, Steel--Corrosion)
(Electrochemistry)

Iodometric determination ...

S/081/62/000/004/025/087
B149/B101

H₂SO₄ (1:2.5). To the hot solution 20 - 25 ml of benzene, and 3 ml of 2 N KI are added, the mixture is shaken, the aqueous layer is diluted with an equal volume of water and the mixture is titrated until the organic layer is completely decolorized. SO₄²⁻ interferes with the complete precipitation of Th. In the determination of 0.8 - 125 mg the error is ≤ 0.04 mg. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/004/025/087
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Mamedov, I. A., Shakhtakhtinskiy, G. B.

TITLE: Iodometric determination of thorium as thorium hydroarsenate

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 141, abstract
4D99 (Azerb. khim. zh., no. 3, 1961, 99 - 103)

TEXT: A rapid method of determining thorium is proposed. It is based on the precipitation of thorium as $\text{Th}_2\text{H}(\text{AsO}_4)_3$, the precipitate being then dissolved in H_2SO_4 and the AsO_4^{3-} excess determined iodometrically. To 20 - 100 ml of hot acid solution containing Th, NH_4OH is added until the appearance of slight turbidity, then 3 - 5 ml of CH_3COOH are added and the mixture is heated to boiling. After this, a hot solution containing 10 - 15 ml of 0.5 N Na_3AsO_4 , acidified with CH_3COOH , is added, the mixture is heated 1 - 2 min and filtered through a filtration crucible No. 4. The precipitate is rinsed 6 - 7 times with hot water and dissolved in 30 ml
Card 1/2

MAMEDOV, I.A.; ABRAMOV, D.M.

Effect of soil salinity on steel corrosion. Trudy Inst.khim. AN
Azerb.SSR 18:67-78 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Steel--Corrosion) (Soil chemistry)

MAMEDOV, I.A.

Plastic flow of metal in sizing-mill rolling. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk no.6:21-30 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Plasticity)

SHAKHTAKHTINSKIY, G.B.; MAMEDOV, I.A.

Study of conditions of reducing gypsum with natural oil gas.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.1:121-124 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti khimii im. M. Azizbekova.
(Gypsum)

18.8300

25727
S/123/61/000/012/004/042
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Negreyev, V. F.; Kasumadze, N. G.; Mamedov, I. A.; Kuliyeu, R.Sh.; Antonova, K. I.

TITLE: Corrosion of special steels in naphthenic acids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 16, abstract 12A117 ("Azerb. neft. kh-vo", 1960, no. 11, 43-45)

TEXT: The authors investigated the corrosion rate of various stainless steel grades in naphthenic acids at temperatures in the range of 200-275°C. The high corrosion of chromous stainless steels was found, which even exceeds the corrosion rate of the non-alloyed CT-3 (ST-3) grade. It was established that chrome-nickel stainless steels tend in a lesser way to corrosion, which attains high values at 275°C, while Cr-Ni-steels with an increased Si-content (3-6%) are highly corrosion-resistant. The corrosion resistance of these steel grades is explained by the properties of the protective films forming in the presence of Si. X

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

MAMEDOV, I.A.; ABRAMOV, D.M.

Effect of the temperature conditions of soils on steel corrosion.
Report No. 1. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.1:53-59 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Soil temperature) (Steel--Corrosion)

MAMEDOV, I.A.; ABRAMOV, D.M.

Effect of cathode deposits in the soil on the process of cathodic polarization. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 5 no.5:379-382 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut khimii Akademii nauk AzerSSR.
(Electrolytic corrosion)

MAMEDOV, I.A.; ABRAMOV, D.M.

Mechanism of the electrochemical corrosion of steel as dependent on different size of soil particles. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.4:83-86 '59. (MIRA 14:9)

(Steel--Corrosion)

(Soil particles)

SHAKHTAKHTINSKIY, G.B.; MAMEDOV, I.A.

Arsenate method for determining thorium iodometrically.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:105-110 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Thorium--Analysis) (Iodometry)

SHAKHTAKHTINSKIY, G.B.; MAMEDOV, I.A.

Arsenate method for the iodometric determination of aluminum
and iron present simultaneously. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.1:
45-51 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Aluminum--Analysis) (Iron--Analysis) (Iodometry)

MAMEDOV, I.A.,

Corrosion protection of underground pipelines by glued polyvinyl
chloride coverings [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian].
Azerb. neft, khoz. 37 no.3:44-45 Nr '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Pipelines--General) (Protective coatings) (Ethylene)

SOV/81-59-9-31761

An Electrochemical Investigation of the Resistance of Varnish and Paint Coatings Under Sea Conditions

Kuzbasslak and AL-177¹⁵ paint were sufficiently resistant only when applied to a primer and with addition of pigments. Bitumen C applied in no less than three layers protect metal well in a sea atmosphere and somewhat worse in sea water. AISH paint was insufficiently stable under the given conditions. It is more stable under periodic wetting and is recommended therefore for protection of piles on sections of periodic wetting. The diffusion of some ions through a film has been studied by means of measuring the Fe potential under the film, depending on the nature of C. In the diffusion of sea water through a film at the places of the pores a reduction of the Fe potential takes place. The results obtained and their comparison with the data of natural conditions have shown the complete reliability of the complex of electrochemical tests of varnish and paint C and the expediency of their broad application to the evaluation of C resistance.

T. Fabrikant

Card 2/2

SOV/81-59-9-31761

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, p 319 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mamedov, I.A.

TITLE: An Electrochemical Investigation of the Resistance of Varnish and Paint Coatings Under Sea Conditions

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po bor'be s morsk. korroziyev metallov, 1956.
Baku, Azorneftneshr., 1958, pp 284 - 294

ABSTRACT: For the electrochemical study of the resistance of coatings (C) N.D. Tomashov's method was used. As index of resistance was taken the change with time of the current intensity of a couple which is formed in sea water between the painted surface (cathode) and Zn (anode) or Cu (cathode) and the painted surface (anode). The following varnishes and paints were subjected to testing under sea conditions for 8 - 12 months: films of the varnish Nr 177, coal tar varnish (kuzbasslak A), bitumen C with and without fillers, perchlorovinyl enamels, varnishes and their mixtures with kuzbasslak: PKhV-26, ONILKh-3, KhSL-1, applied to the primer ZG-101, VKhGM, KhSL-93, the enamel KhSE-93, the paints AISH-II and AISH-IV, etc. The test results have shown the good resistance of perchlorovinyl C.

Card 1/2

MAMEDOV, I.A.

Investigation of cathode polarization of steel in Solonchak and
clay soils of different moisture content. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR.
Ser.fiz.-tekh. i khim.nauk no.6:99-107 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Steel--Corrosion) (Soils)

MAMEDOV, I.A.; NEGRBYEV, V.F.

Protection of underground pipelines by plastic coatings [in
Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR, Ser.
fiz.-tekh. i khim. nauk no.5:75-79 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Pipelines) (Protective coatings)

SOV/137-58-7-16142

Iodometric Determination of Aluminum (cont.)

washed 6 - 7 times with 5 - 10 cc hot 2% NH_4Cl_2 [should be NH_4Cl ; Transl. Ed. Note] solution, the precipitate is dissolved on the filter with 25 - 30 cc H_2SO_4 (1:2.5) solution, and the filter is washed 5 - 6 times with water. 20 - 25 cc of benzene or chloroform and 3 cc of freshly prepared 2-N KI solution are added to the solution. The whole is shaken for the greatest possible extraction of the liberated I with the solvent layer, diluted with water, and carefully titrated with 0.1-N solution of Na thiosulfate to the discoloration of the solvent layer. 1 cc of 0.1-N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ [more logically $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$; Transl. Ed. Note] corresponds to 0.00168 g Al or 0.00318 g Al_2O_3 .

1. Aluminum--Determination 2. Iodine--Applications

A.M.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-7-16142

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 316 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shakhtakhtinskiy, G. B. Mamedov, I. A.

TITLE: Iodometric Determination of Aluminum With the Aid of a Basic Arsenate (Iodometricheskoye opredeleniye alyuminiya cherez osnovnyuyu mysh'yakovokisluyu sol')

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. industr. in-ta, 1957, Nr 19, pp 273-279

ABSTRACT: The method of iodometric determination of Al through the formation of the $Al_5(OH)_3(AsO_4)_4$ salt is proposed. The method is notable for its high precision and is completed within 30 - 40 min. To 10 cc of the heated solution containing Al 1 - 1.5 g NH_4Cl and NH_4OH solution are added until the appearance of a light turbidity, which is dissolved with 1 - 2 drops of concentrated HCl. 3 cc of 50% CH_3COOH and 2 cc of 2-N NH_4COOCH_3 solution are added, heating to the commencement of boiling. 6 - 10 cc of 0.5-N slightly acid acetate solution of Na arsenate is placed in a separate flask, diluted with water to 15 cc, and heated to boiling. This precipitator solution is added to the hot test-sample solution, the mixture is heated and boiled for 3 - 5 min, filtered through a Nr 3 or Nr 4 glass filter,

Card 1/2

MAMEDOV, I.A.

Study of the potential of steel under lacquer and paint and bituminous coatings. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR no.7:23-26 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Steel--Corrosion) (Potentiometric analysis)

MAMEDOV, I.A.

"Electrochemical Investigations of the Stability of Lacquer-Paint Coatings Under Marine Conditions." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Chemistry, Acad Sci Azerbaydzhan SSR, Baku, 1955. (KI, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16)

MAMEDOV, I. A.

"Idometric Identification of Aluminum, Iron, and Magnesium Through their Arsenates and the Application of the Method to the Analysis of Construction Materials." Cand Chem Sci, Azerbaydzhan Industrial Inst imeni M. Azizbekov, 2 Mar 54. Dissertation (Bakinskiy Rabochiy Baku, 20 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 286, 19 Aug 1954

MAMEDOV, I.A.

NEGREYEV, V. F., MAMEDOV, I. A., and ALEKPEROVA, R. Yu.

"Electrochemical Investigation of the Durability of Lacquer-Paint Coatings Under Marine Conditions" (Chemistry: Corrosion), Izv. AN Azerb. SSR, No. 8, 1953

Abs

W-31146, 1 Feb 55

MAMEDOV, G.M.

Study of the curarelike effect of the alcaloids from
larkspur *Delphinium rugulosum* Bois. Azerb. med. zhur.
42 no.9:31-34 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

FRIDMAN, I.D.; SHCHETKINA, Ye.D.; MAMEDOV, G.M.

Crushing Dashkesan ores to be used in the production of weighting materials. Sbor. nauch.-tekh. inform. Azerb. inst. nauch.-tekh. inform. Ser. Neft. prom. no.6:61-68 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

MAMEDOV, G.M.; PLATONOVA, T.F.; KUZOVKOV, A.D.

Production of methyllycaconitine from the Ararat larkspur, growing
in the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.1:42-50 1965.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy
i Institut botaniki AN AzerSSR.

MAMEDOV, G.M.

Study of alkaloids of some species of larkspur growing in
Azerbaijan. Apt. delo 14 no. 4:26-31 J1-Ag '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Apteka No. 156, Nakhichevan'. Submitted September 22, 1964.

MAMEDOV, G.M.; ISMAILOV, N.M.; ABBASOV, R.M.

New raw material sources of mellicotine from *Delphinium buschianum*
A.Grossl. growing in the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Dokl. AN AzerbSSR
20 no.10:61-63 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut botaniki im. V.L.Komarova AN AzerbSSR.

FRIDMAN, I.D.; MAMEDOV, G.M.; SECHETKINA, Ye.D.

Using Dashkesan iron ores and their concentrates as a raw
material in the production of weighting agents. Azerb.neft.
khoz. 37 no.8:17-20 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(iron ores)

MISKARLI, A.K.; GASANOVA, T.G.; MAMEDOV, G.M.

Investigating magnetite from the Dashkesan deposit as a weighting material for drilling fluids [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian].
Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 14 no. 8:603-609 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Dashkesan--Magnetite)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

FRIDMAN, I.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAMEDOV, G.M., inzh.; SHCHETKINA, Ye.D.,
inzh.; ZUSMAN, Ye.Ye., inzh.

Using pyrite cinders as a raw material for the production of
weighted material. Trudy AzNII DN no.5:162-179 '57. (MIRA 12:4)

(Oil well drilling)

ILLEGIBLE

MAMEDOV, G.Kh.

Acetals of formaldehyde. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 3
no.6:1053-1055 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Aziazbekova,
kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Formaldehyde)

MOVSUMZADE, M.M.; MAMEDOV, G.Kh.

Synthesis of nitro-p-diisopropylbenzene and its derivatives.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.5:37-40 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Benzene)

VOROSHILOV, Ye.A.; MAMEDOV, G.K.

Combined method for repairing injection wells. Neftianik
5 no.8:9-10 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Starshiy geolog otдела razrabotki Tsekha nauchno-issledovatel'skikh
produktivnykh rabot neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Ordzhonikize-
neft' (for Voroshilov). 2. Nachal'nik uchastka vtorichnykh
metodov dobychi nefti neftepromyslovogo upravleniya
Ordzhonikidzeneft' (for Mamedov).

(Oil wells--Maintenance and repair)

L 40245-66

ACC NR: AP6021380

punched card reproduction/hr (xerography principle). A similar form obtained from the "Era" device can be used in the compact "Romayer-2" machine, producing 5000 imprint/hr. Potential uses of microfilm were explored. The computers discussed include the SDM-133 (140-150 operation/sec) and "Minsk-2" (electronic, 5000 operation/sec). Another electronic computer, "Era", aids in directing large-scale establishments and replaces several thousand workers. Other devices named are: UPI-G (data transmission from shop to steward and dispatcher), BPL (Polish, signal device for lost persons, range: 1 km), and UTS, a semi-automatic pipe-bending mill. The emphasis is on machine information storage and easy availability of data and printed material.

SUB CODE: 05,09/ SUBM DATE: 00 ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 M/L

L 40245-66

ACC NR: AP6021380

SOURCE CODE: UR/0423/65/000/011/0047/0048

AUTHOR: Mamedov, G. D.; Susoyeva, T. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Accelerators of technical progress ("INFORGA-65") [Exposition on Information Organization held in Moscow from May 1 through June 30 1965]

SOURCE: Za tekhnicheskiy progress, no. 11, 1965, 47-48

TOPIC TAGS: data processing equipment, data processing system, scientific information, economic organization, data processing conference, electronic computer, computer, microfilm/ SDM-133 computer, "Minsk-2" electronic computer, "Era" electronic computer

ABSTRACT: The authors briefly describe some of the exhibits featured at the Exposition of Means of Mechanization and Automation of the Preparation and Search of Scientific-Technical Information, Engineering, and Control, held in Moscow from May 1 through June 30, 1965, according to a decision of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance (Sovet ekonomicheskoy vzaimopomoshchi). The Exposition was named "Inforga-65" (information organization of 1965). Data card equipment and microfilm devices were prominent. Representative is the UDM-2 machine with an attachment for encoding on microfilm (400 frame/hr). Microfilm is processed by compact developer 60P4 (225 m/hr). Copies can be made by "Electrofot" at 20-30 paper or

Card 1/2

UDC: 002.6:007(100)

56

MAMEDOV, G.D.; LALAYANTS, M.L.; GANICHKIN, V.V.

Drilling extra-deep wells. Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.4:27-29
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kontora bureniya neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Azizbekovneft'.
(Azerbaijan--Oil well drilling)

KASUM-ZADE, D.S.; MAMEDOV, G.D.; GAZARYAN, G.S.; YADULLAYEV, N.N.

Nature of the change in the footage drilled per bit in relation to
depth in the Zyrya area. Azerb neft. khoz. 40 no.10:19-21 0
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Oil well drilling)

MAMEDOV, G.A.; FARZANE, Ya.G.

Water frive of gas (air) from nonuniformly layered porous
rocks. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;neft' i gaz 7 no. 1:29-34 '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefi i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.

MAMEDOV, G.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; ABASOV, M.T., red.; MUSAYEVA, E.B.,
red.izd-va; BAGIROVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Development of slightly cemented oil layers in solution gas drive; as exemplified by the development of the Kirmaki series in the Buzovny-Mashtagi field] Razrabotka slabostsementirovannykh neftiannykh plastov pri rezhime rastvorennogo gaza; na primere kirmakinskoi svity Buzovny-Mashtaginskogo mestorozhdenia. Baku, Azerneshr, 1963. 109 p. (MIRA 17:4)

AZIMOV, B.A.; MAMEDOV, G.A.; KUTUZOV, A.I.; ALEKPEROVA, L.A.

Solving some problems in studying the processes of the displacement of frontal waters from injection wells to recovery well and their progressive enroachment. Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 no.5:21-24 My '61. (MIRA 16:12)

AZIMOV, B.A.; AMBARTSUMYAN, A.P.; BABICH, Yu.A.; BABICH, E.S.; GASANOVA,
S.A.; GUKASOVA, Ye.K.; KUTUZOV, A.I.; MAMEDOV, G.A.;
PIRVERDYAN, A.M.

Additional data on the problems of the development of the series
"bfeak" in the Neftyanyye Kamni field obtained by electric
medelling methods. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.8:26-29 Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Neftyanyye Kamni region--Oil well drilling, Submarine)
(Geological modeling)

MAMEDOV, G.A.

Spacing between the production wells in depleted petroleum
layers. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41 no.6:9-10 Je '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Oil fields--Production methods)