"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

L 10300-67 EWT(1) GW (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0062/0062

ACC NR: AP6029099

INVENTORS: Alekseyev, A. M.; Bezruk, I. A.; Bulanov, N. A.; Shchukin, S. N.; Klyuchkin, V. N.; Kulikov, A. V.; Melikadze, S. Ye.; Chinarova, O. M.; Yemel'yanov, A. M.; Mangirova, G. S.; Rozin, G. I. M.; Boltalin, A. P.; Zlatkovich, L. A.; Iova, G. M.; Sokolova, E. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geoelectric prospecting device. Class 21, No. 184361 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting Methods (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 62

TOPIC TAGS: prospecting, geologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a geoelectric prospecting device containing a dc generator, a master oscillator, a thyratron bridge commutator, a reference phase synchropulse shaper unit, a radio station, and a measuring laboratory. The laboratory contains an electromagnetic field receiver, a calibration unit, a selective amplifier, a radio station, a synchropulse shaper unit, an electronic oscillograph, a recorder, a time setting unit, and a detector voltmeter. For generalized utilization of the device in the VP, MPP, and INFAZ methods, to increase the accuracy of measuring the phase angles in the infrasonic frequency range, and to increase the noise

UDC: 550.837

Card 1/2

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L 10306-67

ACC NR: AP6029899

protection when measuring pulsed signals, a phase marker in the form of a diode regenerative comparator is placed in the measuring laboratory. The comparator is connected to the output of the selective amplifier. An input signal divider connected to the input of the selective amplifier is used in the calibration unit. A dc amplifier operating in the electrometric mode is connected between the register and recorder (see Fig. 1).

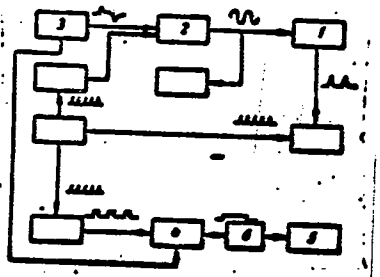

Fig. 1. 1 - phase marker; 2 - selective amplifier; 3 - calibration unit; 4 - register; 5 - recorder; 6 - dc amplifier

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09, 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun64

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ABBASOV, T.; PLESHAKOV, V.

Training is very necessary. Voen. znan. 41 no.8:22-24 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom Bakinskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Azerbaydzhana (for Melik-Abbasov). 2. Rabotnik Azerbaydzhanskogo respublikanskogo shtaba grazhdanskoy oborony (for Pleshakov).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

GASANOV, Sh.M., prof. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; IMANOV, S.Kh.; GUSEYNOVA, L.R.; KYAMIL', E.M.; MELIK-ABBASOVA, E.A.; MIRZOYEV, G.

Effectiveness of treating hypertension at the Mardakyar Specialized Neurosomatic Sanatorium. Sbor. trud. Azerb. nauch.-issl. inst. kur. i fiz. metod. lech. no.9:42-48 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A. A.

Melik-Adamyan, A. A. "The Dzhermuk balneoclimatic spa", in the collection: Bal'neo-klimatich. kurort Dzhermuk, Issue,1, Yerevan, 1948, p. 9-48, - Bibliog: "Literature on Dzhermuk", 12 items.

SO; U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, NO. 2, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A. A.

Melik-Adamyan, A. A. "Mud treatment and its future at the Dzhermuk spa", in the collection: Bal'neo-klimatich. kurort Dzhermuk, Issue 1, Yerevan, 1948, p. 199-210.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, NO. 2, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A. A.

Melik-Adamyan, A. A. and Darbinyan, G. L. "Investigations to the effectiveness of treatment at the Dzhermuk spa in the 1940, 1942, and 1943 seasons", in the collection: Bal'neo-klimatich. kurort Dzhermuk, Issue 1, Yerevan, 1948, p. 211-24.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, NO. 2, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A. A.

Melik-Adamyan, A. A. "The basic principles for selecting ill persons for sanitarium and spa treatment and assigning them to treatment at the balneoclimatic spa in Dzhermuk", in the collection: Bal'neo-klimatich. kurort Dzhermuk, Issue 1, Yerevan, 1948, p. 235-42.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A. A.

Melik-Adamyan, A. A. "The balneoclimatic resources of Armenia and their use in the fourth Five-Year Plan", in the collection: Bal'neo-klimatich. kurort Dzhermuk, Issue 1, Yerevan, 1948, p. 245-52.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, NO. 2, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A. A.

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A. A.: "Clinical-electrocardiographic diagnosis of various stages of heart injury in chronic non-specific lung diseases." Min Health Armenian SSR. Yerevan Medical Inst. Yerevan, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 22, 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

STAMBOLTSYAN, R.P., kand.med.nauk; MELIK-ADAMYAN, A.A., kand.med.nauk

In vivo diagnosis of aneurysm of the heart. Vop.kardiol. no.1:49-67 '56. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ANEURYSMS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A.A., kand.med.nauk

Clinical and electrocardiographic diagnosis of various stages of cor pulmonale. Vop.kardiol. no.1:68-81 '56. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki Yerevanskogo medinstituta.
(LUNGS--DISEASES) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ADAMYAN, A.A.

SIMONYAN, A.Z.; AVETISYAN, A.H.; MELIK-ADAMYAN, A.A.

Therapeutical effect of the new Russian preparation "arpenal" in bronchitic asthma. Izv. AN Arm SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 11 no.2:31-36 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PHARMACOLOGY) (ASTHMA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

SIMONYAN, A.T.; MELIK-ADAMYAN, A.A.

Pulmonary heart disease; diagnosis and treatment. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 2 no.6:45-55 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

ZIMONYAN, A.T.; AVAKYAN, Sh.L.; MELIK-ADAMYAN, A.A.; TER-ZAKHARYAN, Z.A.

Therapeutic action of fubromegan in peptic ulcer. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.4:7-11'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

SOV/70-4-4-11/34

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G.V., Zhuravlev, N.N., Paderno, Yu.B. and Melik-Adamyan, V.R.

TITLE: The Synthesis and Properties of Samarium Hexaboride

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 538-541 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: SmB_6 was prepared by $Sm_2O_3 + 3B_4C = 2SmB_6 + 3CO$, the $Sm_2O_3 + 3B_4C$ being previously heated as powders to $\sim$ 350 °C and pressed into pellets which were heated in vacuo for 1 hour at 1 000 ° and then 10-15 min at 1 600 °C. An alternative method, $Sm_2O_3 + 15B = 2SmB_6 + 3BO$, was also successful. Heating for 1 hour at 1 650 °C gave SmB_6 in a finer-grained form than did the B_4C method. SmB_6 is dark blue. It was examined in an RKU-114 powder camera and proved to be cubic, with the CaB_6 structure and cell size $a = 4.128 \pm 0.003$ Å. Observed and calculated intensities were compared.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

The Synthesis and Properties of Samarium Hexaboride

d_{calc} = 4.85 g/cm^3. The coefficient of emissivity ε_λ was measured at temperatures between 900 and 1 600 °C and took the form:

$$\log \varepsilon_\lambda = c/\lambda \, (1/T - 1/T_\lambda) ,$$

where c is the emissivity of an absolutely black body, and

λ = 650 mμ , decreasing linearly from 0.75 at 900° to 0.68 at 1 600 °C. The maximum observed density of powder specimens sintered at 2 000 °C was 4.79 g/cm^3. The microhardness was 2 500 ± 300 kg/mm^2. The electrical resistance was ~388 μΩ·cm. The thermo e.m.f. was measured between 20 and 700 °C. Between 20 and 60 °C it was found to be 3.4 μV/°C. The melting point under argon was 2 540 °C. The coefficient of thermal expansion from 20 to 800 °C was 6.5 x 10^{-6}. The work function was 4.4 eV. These physical

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The Synthesis and Properties of Samarium Hexaboride

properties are compared with those of the rare earth hexaborides.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 7 references, of which 5 are Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Otdel tugoplavkikh soyedineniy Instituta metallo-keramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR (Section of Refractory Comp unds, Institute of Metallo-ceramics and Special Alloys of the Ac.Sc., Ukrainian SSR
Kafedra fiziki tverdogo tela MGU im. M.V. Lomonosova (Department of Solid-state Physics of Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1959

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

20027

S/070/61/006/001/005/011
E032/E314

24.2148 (1072, 1160, 1395)

AUTHORS: Zhuravlev, N.N. and Melik-Adamyan, V.R.

TITLE: A Study of the Crystalline Structure of Superconducting Compounds $SrBi_3$ and $BaBi_3$

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 121 - 124

TEXT: According to Matthias and Hulm (Ref. 1) $SrBi_3$ and $BaBi_3$ are superconductors having transition temperatures of 5.62 and 5.69 °K. A search of the literature revealed that the structure of these compounds had not been investigated. The present authors have determined the structure of the above compounds from X-ray diffraction photographs (powder method) obtained at room temperature, using Cu and Co radiation. The results for $SrBi_3$ are interpreted on the basis of a cubic lattice with a period of $a = 5.042 \pm 0.002$ Å. This interpretation, taken together with a comparison of X-ray patterns for $CaPb_3$ with those for $SrBi_3$, indicates the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

S/070/61/006/001/005/011
E032/E314

A Study of the Crystalline Structure ....

isomorphism of these compounds (structural type Cu_3Au, sp.gr. $Pm3m - O_h^1$). The Sr and Bi atoms occupy the following positions

Sr 1 : (a) 000

Bi 3 : (c) 1/2 1/2 0; 1/2 0 1/2; 0 1/2 1/2 .

The $BaBi_3$ patterns were interpreted on the basis of a tetragonal cell with the following periods: $a = 5.188 \pm 0.003$ and $c = 5.157 \pm 0.003$ Å . The results obtained for $BaBi_3$ on the basis of this interpretation, taken together with the comparison with X-ray patterns for $SrPb_3$, indicate the isomorphism of these compounds. The appropriate space group is $P4/mmm - D_{4h}^1$. In the case of the $BaBi_3$ compound the Ba and Bi atoms have the following positions

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

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E032/E314

A Study of the Crystalline Structure .....

Ba 1 : (a) 000
Bi_I 1 : (c) 1/2 1/2 0
Bi_{II} 2 : (e) 1/2 0 1/2; 0 1/2 1/2 .

It is concluded that $SrBi_3$ and $BaBi_3$ belong to the Cu_3Au and $SrPb_3$ structural types, respectively. The minimum interatomic distances in $SrBi_3$ and $BaBi_3$ are given in the following table

Compound	Interatomic Distance, Å		
	Bi - Bi	Bi - Me	Me - Me
$SrBi_3$	3.56	3.56	5.04
$BaBi_3$	3.66	3.66	5.19

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

20027

S/070/61/006/001/005/011
E032/E314

A Study of the Crystalline Structure .....

The structure of $BaBi_3$ is similar to that of $SrBi_3$ and differs from the latter by a small compression along the four-fold axis. The minimum interatomic distances agree with the correlation obtained by Zhuravlev (Ref. 3) between the transition temperature of superconductors and the minimum interatomic distances. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960 (initially)
October 10, 1960 (after revision)

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

ZAKHAROVA, M.I.(Moskva); MELIK-ADAMYAN, V.R.(Moskva)

Investigating the substructure during the decompostition of solid sloutions of zinc in aluminum. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk. Met. i topl. no.5:210-211 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Aluminum-zinc alloys—Metallography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

BORISOV, V.V.; LAPUK, Ya.I.; MELIK-ADAMYAN, V.R.; SHUTSKEVER, N.Ye.; ANDREYEVA, N.S.

X-ray diffraction study of pepsin. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 2: 363-364 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom M.M.Shemyakinym.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

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L 63325-65 EXT/EED-2/EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Pe-4 IJP(c) CC/BB
ACCESSION NR: AP5017614 UR/2582/65/000/014/0245/0266

43
39
B

AUTHOR: Abelyan, N. G. (Yerevan); Bazmadzhyan, R. A. (Yerevan); Gabrielyan, E. P. (Yerevan); Melik-Adamyan, Zh. B. (Yerevan); Karaustayan, T. V. (Yerevan); Ter-Mikaelyan, T. M. (Yerevan)

TITLE: An algorithm for Armenian-Russian machine translation. II (Realization of the program)

16C

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 14, 1965, 245-266

TOPIC TAGS: translation algorithm, machine translation, sentence coding

ABSTRACT: This is the second part of a paper describing an algorithm for Armenian-Russian machine translation developed at the Vychislitel'nyy Tsentr (Computer Center) AN Arm.SSR and YerGU. It describes the realization of the program of the algorithm on an automatic digital computer having a 2048-cell operative and 4096-cell outer memory. The basic principles of all the concepts utilized are due to O. S. Kulagina (Problemy kibernetiki, no. 2, 1959, 289-302). An outline of the algorithm's structure and the method of sentence coding is followed by a description of the scheme of the algorithm and of all the auxiliary information. A brief summary of the master and interpretation programs is also

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017614 4

given. "The authors sincerely thank M. I. Beletskiy, O. S. Kulagina, and L. A. Mel'chuk. They also thank I. D. Zaslavskiy who was very helpful during the writing of the first two sections of this article." Orig. art. has: 12 formulas, 2 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AGAMALOV, I.I.

Photomicrography without using special photomocrographic equipment. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Est.nauki no.8:99-101 '47. (MLRA 9:8)
(Photomicrography)

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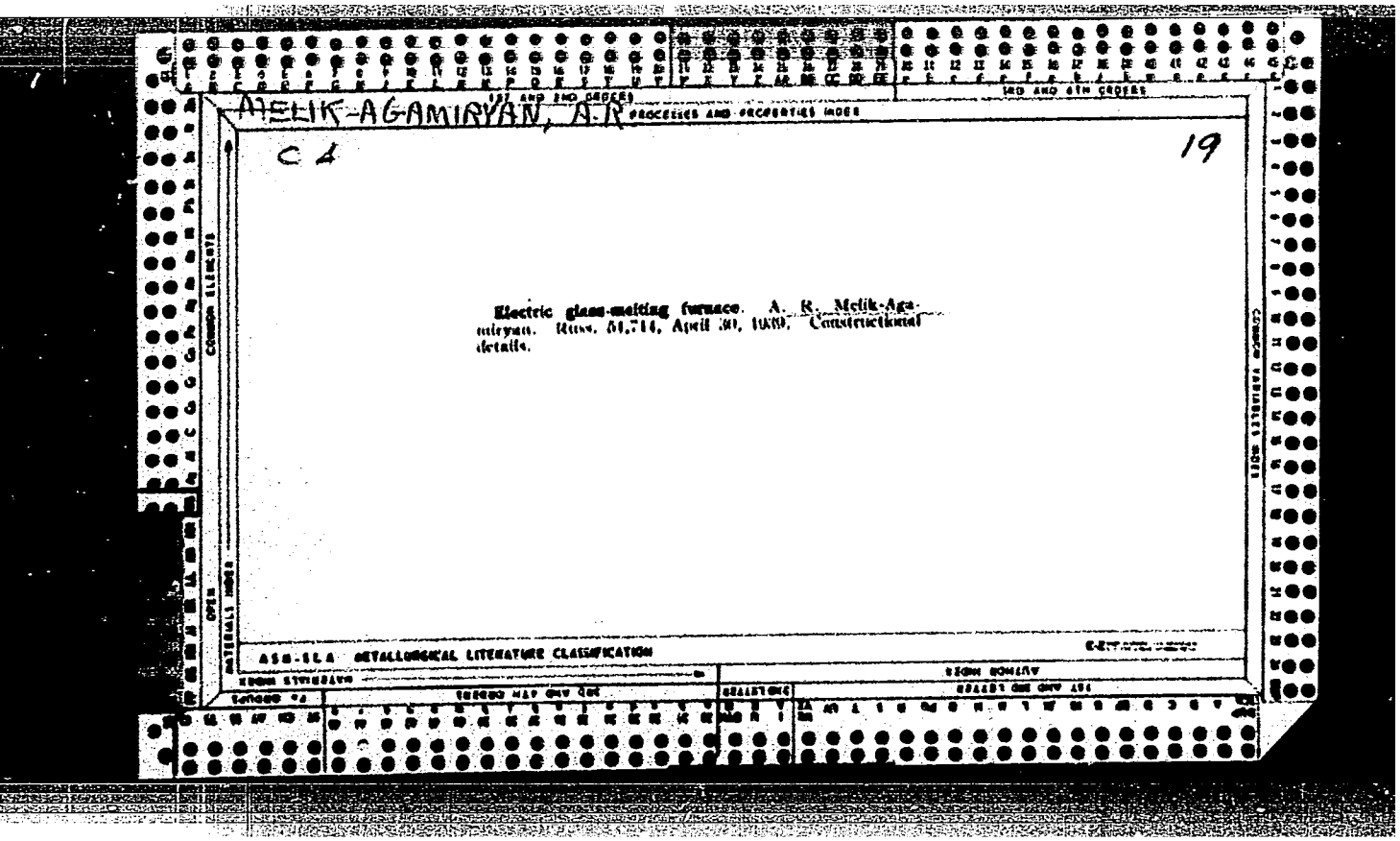

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AGAMIRYAN, A. R. Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "New Technology for Obtaining Fused Shaped Products from the Basalts of Armenia."

22/3/50

All-Union Sic Res Inst of Mineral Raw Materials

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZAROV, Kh.Yu.; MELENT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Azerbaijan S.S.R. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.11:20-21 N '57.
(MLRA 10:11)

1. Direktor pavil'ona "Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR" Vsesoyuznoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy vystavki (for Melik-Akhnazarov). 2. Glavnyy metodist pavil'ona "Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR" Vsesoyuznoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy vystavki.

(Azerbaijan--Agriculture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZAROV T. KH.

65-12-1/9

AUTHORS: Orochko, D.I., Melik-Akhnazarov, T.Kh. and Poluboyarinov, G.N.

TITLE: On a Step-wise Counter-current Method of Contacting Fine-grain Solid Materials with Gases and Vapours in Heterogeneous Chemical Processes (O stupenchato-protivotochnom metode kontaktirovaniya melkozernistykh tverdykh materialov s gazami i parami v geterogennykh khimicheskikh protsessakh)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.12, pp. 1 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some negative features of fluidised bed reactors characteristic to reactors with the circulation of reagents in the reaction zone are discussed. A classification of methods of sectioning of fluidised bed reactors is proposed, based on technological sequence of treatment of solid material and the character of the flow of vapour-gas and solid reagents in relation to each other (Figs.1-2). Possible schemes of designing reactors in sections are indicated (Fig.3). Theoretical conclusions on the possibility of a considerable intensification of bi-molecular heterogeneous reactions in sectioned counter-current reactors in comparison with simple fluidised bed reactors were confirmed on an example of four typical processes: 1) oxidation-regeneration (de-coking) of powdered alumino-silicate catalysts (apparatus and results are given in Figs.4-6);

Cardl/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

65-12-1/9

On a Step-wise Counter-current Method of Contacting Fine-grain Solid Materials with Gases and Vapours in Heterogeneous Chemical Processes.

2) methylation of pentenes with methyl chloride over fine-grained magnesium oxide; 3) two-stage generation of water gas from powdered petroleum coke, and 4) catalytic cracking of petroleum distillates. Experimental results indicated that under step-wise counter-current conditions, a considerable intensification of the process takes place, in comparison with the intensification obtained with ordinary sectioning of the reaction zone or a single counter-current of reagents. Studies of oxidation-regeneration of active alumino-silicates were carried out by the authors together with N.A. Chernov; I.I. Mukhin and V.A. Basov; analytical treatment of experimental data with A.P. Zinov'yeva. In the work on gasification of petroleum coke, the following engineers participated: A.L. Serebrennikova, V.S. Kazina, A.F. Revzin and R.S. Ayzenson, and in the investigation of catalytic cracking of petroleum distillates S.V. Andel'son and N.V. Chepurov. The paper was presented at the All-Union Conference on Processes in a Fluidised Bed, May 29, 1957. There are 6 figures and 27 references, 19 of which are Slavic.

Card2/3

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHAZAROV, T. Kh.

AUTHORS: Orochko, D.I; Melik-Akhnazarov, T.Kh; and (65-2-4/12 Poluboyarinov, G.N.

TITLE: Stage-Wise Counter-Current Contact Apparatus with Fluidised Bed of Fine-Grained Materials. (Stupenchato-protivotochnyye kontaktnyye apparaty s "kipyashchimi sloyami" melkozernistykh materialov).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958. Nr.2. pp. 22 - 28. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Applications and designs of stage-wise counter-current fluidised bed contact apparatus, described in Soviet and foreign literature, are reviewed. It is pointed out that multi-plate contacting apparatus with fluidised layers should satisfy the following conditions: they should provide an uninterrupted flow of granular material and of the gas which can be controlled within wide limits; a constant height of the fluidised layer should be maintained on each plate; and the overflow of the fluidised material should be carried out through a secure hydraulic seal, i.e. the gas current should not leak through the overflow of the granular material. The design of the overflow, proposed by one of the authors to VNII NP, which maintains automatically a constant height of the fluidised layer, is described

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Stage-Wise Counter-Current Contact Apparatus with Fluidised Bed of Fine-Grained Materials.

(Fig.4). Advantages in the use of step-wise counter-current fluidised layer reactors and the necessity for further improvement of their design and materials of construction are discussed. In order to speed up the development of this type of plant, VNII NP secured the co-operation of two other Institutes, with the following subdivision of research a) GIPRONEFTEMASH - design of parts of the plant and choice of construction materials, with the aim of developing complete plants suitable for various technological processes studied by VNII NP; b) MIKhM - studies of the methods and theories of the dynamics and heat transfer in plants constructed by GIPRONEFTEMASH; c) VNII NP - technological and macrokinetic investigations of various chemical processes in this type of plant and in particular for catalytic cracking, gas generation, generation of hydrogen, etc. VNII NP is co-ordinating the above investigations. There are 5 Figures and 12 References: 8 Russian and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

SOV, [illegible]

AUTHORS: Orochko, D.I., Professor, Melik-Akhnazarov, T.Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Zinov'yeva, A.P.

TITLE: Reactor Installations for Chemical Processes in the Boiling Layer (Reaktornyye ustroystva dlya khimicheskikh protsessov v kipyashchem sloye)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1958, Vol III, Nr 6, pp 694-703 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of pseudo-liquifaction of finely ground reagents, catalysts, etc by means of a boiling layer has aroused considerable interest. A diagram of a usual regenerating reactor in catalytic cracking is shown in Figure 1. In many cases the new technological processes caused no changes in the existing equipment (Figures 3-7). In reactors with continuous regeneration of the catalysts the system may be even simplified (Figure 3-7). It is used in the highly exothermic catalytic synthesis of hydrocarbons from CO and H_2. The unwanted circulation within the reactor is eliminated by dividing it into sections. This sectionalization complicates the reactor constructions, but facilitates the realization of many chemical processes in

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Reactor Installations for Chemical Processes in the Boiling Layer

industry. The introduction of the highly reactive component into the reaction zone by small portions has the same effect as sectionalization. Another method is the use of a counter-flow of the solid material and the steam-gas components. It has been shown that the oxidation regeneration of catalysts under the conditions of a step-wise counterflow is accelerated 10 - 11 times. The catalytic cracking of oil distillates under the same conditions is accelerated 2 - 4 times. The heat transmission from the boiling layer of the powder-like materials to the cooling boiling water reaches 250 - 300 kcal/m^2 per hour and ^{o}C. Reactors with parallel sectionalization (Figure 12) have been tested in the reduction processes of ores with low sulfur content. In these reactors the equal removal of the material with low sulfur content from the various sections is most important. Diagrams of the interior installations of one-section reactors with boiling layer used in catalytic cracking are shown in Figures 13 and 14. The device for the removal of excess heat of reaction is very important

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Reactor Installations for Chemical Processes in the Boiling Layer

for satisfying operation. The described methods and installations find a large application in atomic and nuclear transformations (Figure 17).
There are 17 diagrams, 1 table, and 26 references, 17 of which are Soviet and 9 English.

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SOV/65-59-4-9/14

AUTHORS: Orochko, D.I., Adel'son, S.V., Melik-Akhnazarov, T.Kh., Mukhin, I.I. and Chepurov, N.A.

TITLE: Characteristics of the Multi-Stage Counter-Current Catalytic Cracking of Heavy Distillate Crudes (Ob osobennostyakh stupenchato-protivotochnogo kataliticheskogo krekinga tyazhelogo distillyatnogo syr'ya)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 48-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations of the VNII NP on the speeding up of chemical reactions made it possible to recommend a scheme for multi-stage counter-current processes which use the principle of contacting fine-grained materials with gases and vapours (REF 8). Preliminary experiments, carried out under laboratory conditions, showed that it was possible to intensify the oxidation regeneration of catalysts 9 to 12 times (Ref 8) and cracking processes 2 to 3 times (Ref 5). The lay-out of the pilot plant, used for catalytic cracking, is shown in Fig 1; this pilot plant can process 0.14 to

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Characteristics of the Multi-Stage Counter-Current Catalytic Cracking of Heavy Distillate Crudes

0.6 tons of crudes per day. Diesel fuel and vacuum gas-oil, prepared at MNPZ from Romashkinskaya petroleum mixtures and a synthetic aluminium silicate catalyst as well as a microspherical natural clay catalyst were used during these experiments. The activity index of the synthetic catalyst was 30 to 32, that of the clay catalyst 20 and the sizes of the grains 0.20 to 0.50 mm. Results obtained during these experiments were compared with data from catalytic cracking processes of the same crudes on a pilot plant with a monosectional reactor, when the identical catalyst with much finer granulation was used (smaller than 0.2 mm) (Ref 10). The multi-stage counter-current process gave much more satisfactory results (Fig 2 and table 1). When using this method coke formation was reduced. This proved that the multi-stage counter-current catalytic cracking process is highly selective. When using this process in conjunction with a clay-catalyst (activity equals 20), for heavy crudes (table 2), the rate of the reaction is intensified 3 to 4 times. Gasoline obtained from heavy

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Characteristics of the Multi-Stage Counter-Current Catalytic Cracking of Heavy Distillate Crudes

crudes, when using a synthetic catalyst, contains a larger amount of unsaturated compounds than the product from fluidized bed cracking processes. The octane number of the gasolines equals 80 and can even reach 100. The light gas-oils from the multi-stage counter-current catalytic cracking process have cetane numbers between 30 and 31, whereas the gas-oils prepared by monosectional cracking have cetane numbers of 18 to 26. The quality of the gasoline can be improved by catalytic purification over an aluminium silicate catalyst (Ref 10). The yield of light products in the one-stage catalytic cracking process of heavy distillates does not exceed 60 to 62%. This yield can be improved by using a selective 2-stage cracking process (up to 70%). The basic characteristics of the multi-stage counter-current process of the VNII NP were compared with those of a plant by GrozNII Giprogrozneft and those of the GrozNII regenerator system (Ref 4 and 6). Advantages of the multi-stage counter-

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Characteristics of the Multi-Stage Counter-Current Catalytic Cracking of Heavy Distillate Crudes

current process are discussed and it is stressed that high octane gasoline and gaseous olefins can be prepared simultaneously. The experimental work was carried out by G.S.Shnayder, V.A.Basov, L.A.Rudnitskiy, N.P.Yepifanova, Ye.V.Leont'yeva and several investigators of the VNII NP. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 13 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: 1st December 1958, by S.V.Adel'son at the Conference of the GNTK USSR, GNTK RSFSR, Scientific Technical Department NGP.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

SOV/65-59-4-10/14

AUTHORS: Orochko, D.I., Basov, V.A. and Melik-Akhnazarov, T.Kh.

TITLE: Method of Hydro-Dynamic Calculation of Multi-Stage Counter-Current Contact Plants of the VNII NP (K metodike gidrodinamicheskogo rascheta stupenchato-protivotochnykh kontaktnykh apparatov VNII NP)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 54-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations of VNII NP have shown the suitability of the multi-stage counter-current method of contacting gases or vapours with fine-grained solids which makes it possible to speed up the rate of many fluidised-bed processes (Ref 1). The design of the plant and working method were described in an earlier publication (Ref 4). The authors now give calculations for defining the basic mechanism of the process. The experiments were carried out in a glass apparatus which comprised two fluidised-beds of fine-grained material (Fig 1). A granulated aluminium silicate catalyst was used which contained up to 80% of 0.2 to 0.5 mm fractions and 18% of <0.2 mm fraction (viz table). Variations in the coefficient of

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resistance of the grid at various ratios of the diameter of the aperture and of its thickness is shown in the form of a graph (Fig 2). The length of the tube affects the efficiency of the process and, therefore, experiments were carried out with 100, 150, 175, 200 and 250 mm length tubes which had a diameter of 1.5 d_p. Results of these experiments are given in Fig 4. This nomogram correlates the basic variable factors which affect the operation of the multi-stage counter-current apparatus; the linear velocity of the air current in the free sector of the apparatus; the resistance of the gas separating grids at various degrees of perforation etc. Experimental work was carried out by Yu.K.Vayl' P.A.Gologov and other members of the VNII NP. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

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BASOV, V.A.; GLAGOLEVA, O.F.; LIVSHITS, R.S.; MELIK-AKHNAZAROV, T.Kh.; OROCHKO, D.I.

Chemical and technological macrokinetics of the cracking of petroleum distillates over powdered catalysts. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.5:55-64 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

FEYGIN, S.A.; BASOV, A.N.; KOSTYUKOVSKAYA, S.B.; MELIK-AKHNAZAROV, T.Kh.; KLEVLEYEV, M.A.; KOGAN, Yu.S.

Economic evaluation of the efficiency of alternatives for remodeling existing catalytic cracking units. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.10: 11-14 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

BASOV, V.A.; MELIK-AKHNAZAROV, T.Kh.; OROCHKO, D.I.

Intensification of the oxidizing regeneration of aluminosilicate catalysts in a fluidized bed. Khim. prom. no. 4:282-289 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

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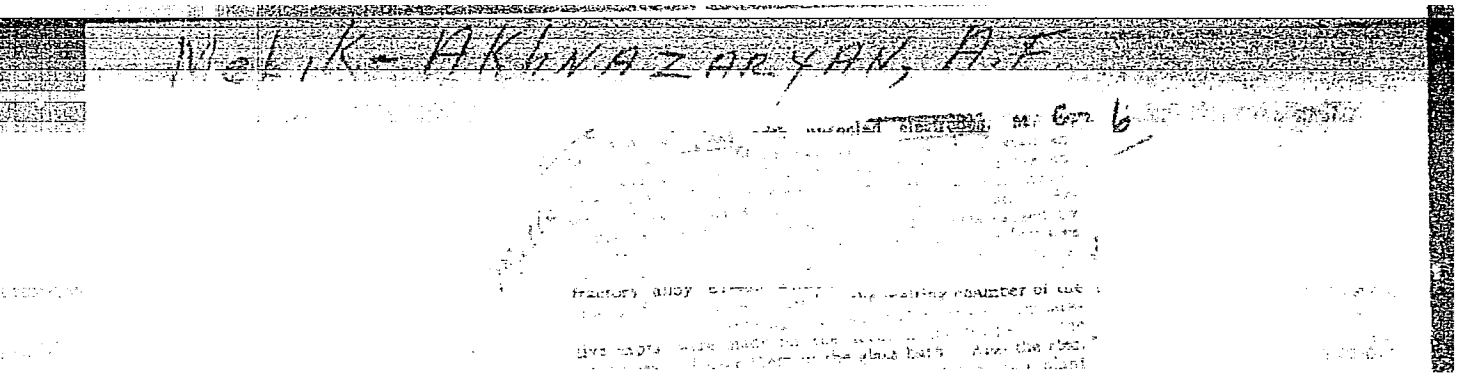

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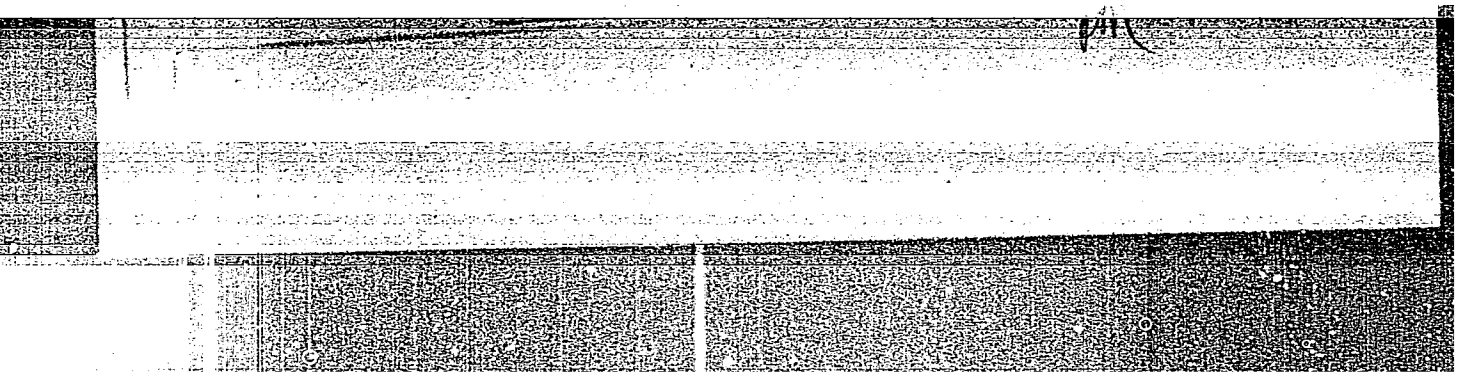

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.

Use of KCl as fining agent in electrically fused glass.
M. G. Manvelyan, A. F. Melik-Akhnazaryan, K. A. [illegible]

[illegible] content of the glass), if more than 0.25% KCl is added. The batch is fused very promptly; the fining effect complete. The K_2O content of the glass is slightly increased; the content of 0.60 to 0.65% Cl does not cause troubles in the working and use of the glass. W. Title

Chem Instr. Acad Sci Arm SSR

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

Melik-Akhnazaryan, A. F.

Distr: 4E2c

Electric method of glassmaking. A. F. Melik-Akhnazaryan. *Trudy Lab. Khim. in. P.G. Melikishvili, Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R.* 12, 129–47(1950).—The most practical method of heating is to use the molten glass itself as heating resistor. Current and temp. can be regulated by changes of the cross section in different parts of the furnace. A pilot-plant furnace built in the chem. inst. of the Armenian Acad. Sci. is vertical, has Fe electrodes, and produces 0.4 ton/day of white glass for elec. lamp bulbs. The c.d. is 0.6–1.0 amp./sq. cm., temp. near the electrodes is about 1340°; in the glass, 1400°. At const. temp. the resistance of glass between the electrodes increases with tension. Based on experience with the furnace, a large unit, producing 10 tons of glass a day, was built. The elec. furnaces are more compact than fuel-fired furnaces, require only 1/4 as much lining refractories, are easy to subject to automatization, are cheaper in construction and maintenance, and have 80% efficiency, against 20% of combustion furnaces. They are profitable, however, only with hydroelec. energy.

B. Ryshkewitsch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

NALCHADZHYAN, S.O.; KOSTANYAN, K.A.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.

Measuring the specific resistance of melted glass in electric furnace. Stek. i ker. 13 no.3:7-9 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Glass manufacture--Chemistry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A. F.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders. I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12530

Author : Manvelyan M.G., Melik-Akhnazaryan A.F., Kostanyan K.A., Nalchadzhyan S.O.

Title : Use of Graphite Electrodes in Electric Glass-Melting Furnaces

Orig Pub : Steklo i keramika, 1956, 13 No 7, 1-7

Abstract : Description of the history of utilization, in USSR, of steel, wall-adjoining electrodes in glass-melting furnaces, and the testing of graphite electrodes in a semi-production scale furnace. Presented are the theoretical premises of the behavior of graphite electrodes in the body of glass, and on the basis of the results of their tests under different loads and glass-melting temperatures the conclusion is reached that the domestically manufactured graphite electrodes are entirely suitable for this purpose.

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Chem. Inst. AS Arm SSR

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.

Designing electric glass tank furnaces. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Ser.tekh. nauk 10 no.4:21-32 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Khimicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Glass furnaces)

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MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.; KOSTANYAN, K.A.; NALCHADZHYAN, S.O.

Glass layers next to the electrodes in electric glass furnaces. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Ser.tekh.nauk 10 no.4:53-60 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Khimicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Glass furnaces) (Electrodes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN A.F.

MANEVELYAN, M.G.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.; YERZNKYAN, Ye.A.; NALCHADZHYAN, S.O.

Using Ararat quartzites as basic materials in the manufacture of glass for electric bulbs. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 10 no.5:89-92 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Khimicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR.
(Armenia—Quartzite) (Glass manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MANVELYAN, M.G.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.; KOSTANYAN, K.A.; NALCHADZHYAN, S.O.; YERZNKYAN, Ye.A.; OGANESYAN, S.T.

Passage of grog materials inot glass batch during electric founding of bulb glass. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Ser.tekhn.nauk 11 no.4:51-69 '58. (Glass manufacture)

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MANVELYAN, M.G.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.; KOSTANYAN, K.A.; NALCHADZHYAN, S.O.; YERZNKYAN, Ye.A.

Deterioration of electrodes in electric glass furnaces. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Ser.tekh.nauk 11 no.5:69-70 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Khimicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR.
(Glass furnaces) (Electrodes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A. F., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the electrowelding of glass in experimental furnaces". Leningrad, 1959. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Tech Inst im Leningrad Soviet), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 116)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MANVELYAN, M.G.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.F.; KOSTANYAN, K.A.; NALCHADZHYAN, S.O.; YEREMYAN, Ye.A.; TATEVOSYAN, K.M.

Melting borosilicate glass in vertical electric furnaces. Stek.i ker. 17 no.2:5-9 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Glass manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.; RUSTAMBEKYAN, S.; TATEVOSYAN, K.

Operation of molybdenum and graphite electrodes in an electric glass furnace. Prom.Arm. 4 no.6:57-60 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.

(Glass furnaces) (Electrodes)

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B130/B101

15.2000

AUTHORS: Manvelyan, M. G., Melik-Akhnazarov, A. F., Rustambekyan, S. F., Badalyan, A. A.

TITLE: High-temperature solar furnace

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 26, no. 10, 1961, 465 - 469

TEXT: A solar furnace producing temperatures of up to 2000°C by means of solar radiation is described. The device serves for the thermal treatment of silicates and other high-melting substances, without the disturbing effect of a reducing zone or impurities. The installation consists of a stationary paraboloid reflector and a heliostat. The diameter of the reflecting mirror is 2.015 m, the focal distance 800 mm, the angular aperture of the mirror 61°50'. The heliostat consists of 16 flat mirrors 750 by 620 mm, the position of which is controlled by micrometer screws. The frame on which the mirrors are mounted is moved automatically by a special mechanism in zenith and azimuth direction according to the position of the sun. The furnace consists of a cylindrical steel cup (inner diameter 80 mm, length 60 mm), which rotates by means of a 100 w a-c

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27600
S/131/61/000/010/003/004
B130/B101

High-temperature solar furnace

motor around its axis, coinciding with the reflector axis. Moreover, the furnace may be moved manually to and fro along this axis. This installation was built jointly with the ENIN AN SSSR (designer R. R. Aparisi). Briquet specime s of silicates with 80 mm diameter and 25 - 30 mm height were molded at 300 - 500 kg/cm^2. The specimens were molten in the solar furnace on their entire surface to a depth of 8 - 12 mm. At the present state of the method, it is possible within 40 - 50 min to obtain 45 - 70 g of melt for the purpose of investigating the physicochemical properties. The melt specimens of highly aluminous refractory materials (of a mullite type) are of light gray color and clearly visible crystalline structure. The volume weight of the mullite obtained in this way is 2.95 - 3.1 g/cm^3 and is slightly higher than that of industrial mullite (2.5 - 2.9 g/cm^3). There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii SNKh Arm. SSR (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry of the SNKh Armyanskaya SSR)

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MANVELYAN, Manvel Gareginovich; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, Ashot Fedorovich; KOSTANYAN, Kostan Artavazdovich; NALCHADZHYAN, Suren Oganesovich; YERZNKYAN, Yelena Amayakovna; ARUTYUNYAN, S.B., red.izd-va; GALSTYAN, V., tekhn. red.

[Electric glass founding] Elektrovarka stekla. Erevan, Armianskoe gos. izd-vo, 1962. 221 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Glass manufacture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A. F. JUN 25 1963

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6195

Nauchnaya konferentsiya institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydshanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR. Yerevan, 1957.

Materialy nauchnoy konferentsii institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR (Materials of the Scientific Conference of the Chemical Institutes of the Academies of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhan, Armenian, and Georgian SSR) Yerevan, Izd-vo AN Armyanskoy SSR, 1962. 396 p. 1100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Institut organicheskoy khimii.

Resp. Ed.: L. Ye. Ter-Minasyan; Ed. of Publishing House: A. G. Sikuni; Tech. Ed.: G. S. Sarkisyan.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and chemical engineers, and may be useful to graduate students engaged in chemical research.

Card 1/11

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COVERAGE: The book contains the results of research in physical, inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry, and in chemical engineering, presented at the Scientific Conference held in Yerevan, 20 through 23 November 1957. Three reports of particular interest are reviewed below. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

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MANVELYAN, M.; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, A.; RUSTAMBEKYAN, S.; KOSTANYAN, K.; TATEVOSYAN, K.

Studying the processes of bottle glass melting in electric glass furnaces with Lusavan perlitesas base. Prom.Arm. 5 no.3:39-42 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. NIIKhimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia—Perlite (Mineral)) (Glass manufacture)

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TATEVOSYAN, K.M., inzh.; MANVELYAN, M.G., akademik; MELIK-AKHNAZARYAN, kand, tekhn. nauk

Investigating the volatilization of fluorine during the manufacture of opal glass. Stek. i ker. 22 no.8:10-12 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Yerevanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta khimicheskoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR.
2. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Manvelyan).

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MELIK-ALLAKHVERDOV, G., doktor

Fedor Porfir'evich Poliakov; an obituary. Azerb.med.zhur. no.7 122-123 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:8)
(POLIAKOV, FEDOR PORFIR'EVICH, 1890-1957)

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MELIK-ALAVERDYAN, N.O.

Estrual cycle and the structure of ovaries in white rats in chronic chloroprene intoxication. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.7:107-110 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya rosta i razvitiya (zav.- prof. L.D. Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (direktor - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva, i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut akusherstvi i ginekologii (direktor- prof. P.A. Markaryan) Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.

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MELIK-MLAVERDYAN, N.O.

Estrous cycle in white rats in chronic chloroprene intoxication. Zhur.eksp.i klin.med. 4 no.5:63-66 '64.

Generative function of the ovaries in white rats in chronic chloroprene intoxication. Ibid.:67-70

(MIR 18:12)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR i Institut akusherstva i ginekologii Armyanskoy SSR.

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MELIK-ARAKELYAN, T.A., inzh.

Air conditioning in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Khol. tekh. 40 no.4:4-11 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Moscow--Kremlin--Air conditioning)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

GERKE, A.A., professor, Moskva, B-64, B.Khariton'yevskiy per., d.12, kv.30; MELIK-ARUTINOV, A.O., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk [deceased]

Etiology and clinical aspects of diaphragmatic hernia [with summary in English, p.160] Vest.khir. 77 no.4:76-86 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir.-prof. A.A.Gerke) i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya Instituta skoroy pomoshchi im. N.V.Sklifosovskogo.
(HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC
etiol. & clin. aspects)

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PETROVA, YE.I., MELIK-ARUTYUNOV, A. I.

Esophagus - Ulcers

Differential diagnosis of esophagal ulcer. Sov. med. 16 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

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PETROV, B.A., professor, predsedatel'; DUBEYKOVSKAYA, E.G.' sekretar'; BGAN-TSEV, N.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; TERNOVSKIY, S.D., professor; MELIK-ARUTYUNOV, A.I. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; PATSIORA, M.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; YELANSKIY, N.N., professor; DaM'YE, N.G.; TAVONIUS, K.N.; GULYAYEV, A.V., professor; KAZANSKIY, V.I., professor; GROZDOV, D.Ye., professor; DOROFEYEV, V.I.; LINDEMAN, V.I.; MAKHOV, N.I., dotsent.

Minutes of the session of the Surgical Society of Moscow and Moscow Province of September 12, 1952. Khirurgiia no.3:88-92 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Khirurgicheskoye obshchestvo Moskvy i Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Spleen--Surgery)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ARUTYUNOV, A.I.

Dilated veins of the stomach and esophagus as the source of gastro-intestinal hemorrhages. Klin. med., Moskva 31 no.4:63-66 Apr 1953. (CLML 24:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Roentgen Division of Moscow Municipal Scientific-Research Institute of First Aid imeni N. V. Sklifosovskiy.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ARUTYUNOV, A. I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Dilatated veins of the stomach and esophagus as the source of gastrointestinal hemorrhages. Klin.med. 34 no.4: 63-66 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Rentgenovskoye otdeleniye Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni N.V.Sklifosovskogo.
(Stomach) (Esophagus) (Hemorrage)

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L 27814-66 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP6007594 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/002/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Basov, V. I. (Engineer); Butayev, G. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Melik-Askarov, A. G. (Engineer); Ponomarev, A. I. (Engineer); Romashkan, V. S. (Engineer); Tupas, V. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Coded telemetry system for concentrated plants

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1966, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: telemetry system, telemetry technique

ABSTRACT: Fifteen quantities are telemeasured and seven two-position-indication signals are transmitted; also, deviation of any quantity from its normal measuring span is signalled. In addition to indicating instruments and signal lamps, the dispatcher station has a digital printer and a specialized computer. Three frequency channels transmit 1, 0, and change-quantity signals. A number protection in the interrogation cycle of each parameter is provided, as well as a protection against missing or breaking up pulses. The system is designed with semiconductor devices only. These characteristics are claimed: frequencies, 4400, 4600, and 4800 cps; transmission time of one frequency signal, 10 millisec; interrogation time of one parameter, 130 millisec; basic error, ± 0.6% or less; line attenuation, 3 nep; tolerable supply-voltage variation, +10 -15%. The system has been tentatively put in operation at the Dzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Plant, Dneprodzerzhinsk. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

UDC: 621.398:654.931

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ASLANOV, A.S.; SIDOROV, S.A.; MIRZADZHANZADE, A., red.

[Sand-jet method for perforating wells and drilling-in] Gidropeskostruinyi metod perforatsii skvazhin i vskrytie plasta. Baku, Azerneshr, 1964. 115 p. (MIRA 18:2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

ACC NR: AP7000310 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0010/0010

AUTHOR: [redacted] Melik-Aslanov, Kh. S.; Shabanbekov, Z. M.; ogly Muradkhanov, G. A. S.; ogly Samedov, A. A. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A base for drilling wells at sea. Class 5, No. 188414

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 10

TOPIC TAGS: well drilling, machinery, marine equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A base for drilling wells at sea. The installation is a working platform with a superstructure resting on a pontoon submerged at a level where it is not affected by waves and fastened to the sea bottom by flexible supports with anchors. Stability is improved by making the flexible supports in the form of a system of cables fastened to the working platform and pontoon. The cables which pass over the pontoon and those which go from the working platform to the anchors form triangles in the vertical plane, while those going from the pontoon to the anchors form triangles in the projection on the horizontal plane. 2. A modification of this base in which a ball catch is used for fixing the cables at the point where they intersect.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.242.3.002,54:624.15

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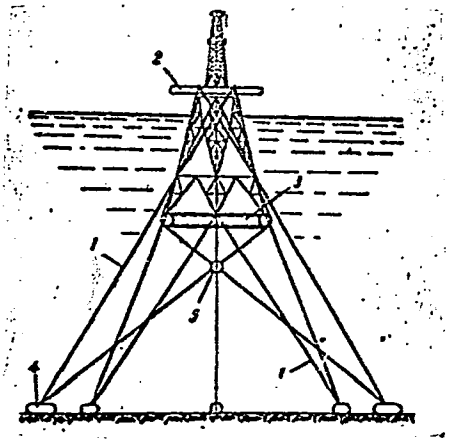
ACC NR: AP7000310



1--cables; 2--working platform; 3--pontoon; 4--anchor; 5--catch

SUB CODE: 13, 08/ SUBM DATE: 28May63

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15-57-10-15050D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 288 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Melik-Aslanov, L. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the Part Played by the Intermediate Zone in the Process of Oil Accumulation (Issledovaniye roli promezhutochnoy zony v mekhanizme nefteotdachi kollektorov)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry of the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to Azerb. industr. in-t (Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute), Baku, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Azerb. industr. in-t (Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute)

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SOV/124-57-8-9207

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 8, p 90 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Melik-Aslanov, L. S., Avanesov, V. T.

TITLE: On the Role of the Intermediate Zone in the Ejection of Petroleum by Water Flooding From a Porous Medium (O roli promezhutochnoy zony pri vytesnenii vodoy nefti iz poristoy sredy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-ta po dobyche nefti, 1956, Nr 3, pp 61-87

ABSTRACT: In order to clarify the size of the intermediate zone, i. e., that zone containing petroleum and water either in motion or devoid of motion, three experiments were undertaken relative to the ejection of petroleum and oil by means of water flooding of specimens of an artificial porous medium (length 3 m, permeability 1.1 darcy) containing some residual water. The variation in the degree of water saturation along the specimen was determined from the variations of electric conductivity. The experimental data obtained characterize the petroleum yield during the water-free period and the over-all size of the intermediate zone; the electroconductivity data, in addition, define the lengthwise distribution of the water saturation along the specimen at the beginning and the end of the experiment. L. V. Lyutin

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MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; ARAKELYAN, A.A.; OVNATANOV, S.T.

Edge water encroachment of the Sub-Kirmaki series in the southeastern area of the Surakhany field. Trudy AzNII DN no.3:210-231 '56. (MIRA 11:6)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Oil well flooding)

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AVANESOV, V.T.; RZAHEKOV, Z.F.; ZEYNALLY, M.I.; MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.

Determining the effectiveness of secondary methods of oil recovery. Trudy AzNII DN no.3:241-259 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Secondary recovery of oil)

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MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; CHERNOMORDIKOV, M.Z.

Preparing data on well investigation by studying the curve of bottom-hole repressure during unsteady flow. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no.1:21-23 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Petroleum engineering)

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MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; LISTENGARTEN, B.M.; AMBARTSUMYAN, A.P.

Consolidating areas of exploitation and widening filters used in fields of the Kirmaki series. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no.5:24-26 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Filters and filtration)

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RZABEKOV, Z.F.; MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; AVANESOV, V.T.

Studying methods of flooding oil from porous media. Trudy VNII no.24:22-36 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Oil field flooding)

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RZABEKOV, Z.F.; MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; AVANESOV, V.T.

Experimental study of oil flooding from the top downward and from the bottom upward. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.11:21-25 N '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Azerbaijan--Oil field flooding)

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MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; SHAKHNAZAROV, A.A.; KADYMOVA, K.S.

Studying the deposition of sand in a borehole. Trudy AzNII DN no.9[illegible]286-298-[illegible]60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Sand)

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MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; SHAKHNAZAROV, A.A.

Limits of permissible life of sand producers with sand fallout.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.3(405):32-34 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Oil wells)

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MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; IBRAGIMOG, E.I.

Study of the effect of pressures and impurities on the physical properties of fluids used in hydraulic fracturing. Azerb.neft. khoz. 40 no.8:34-36 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

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MIRZADZHANZADE, A.Kh.; MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; MAGERRAMOV, N.Kh.; FARZANE, Ya.G.

Studying the displacement of condensates by natural gas. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.3:22-24 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Condensate oil wells)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

ABBASOV, Ch.I.; MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.

Permissible duration of the oil-well production period with sand ejection. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.5:25-26 My '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Oil fields—Production methods)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-DAVTYAN, L.S.

Some data on water-soluble salts and the absorbing complex of loess.
Zap. LGI 44 no.2:169-173 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Loess—Analysis)

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KAZAROV, A.V.; MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; TSIMMERMAN, G.A.

Economic effectiveness of hydraulic fracturing and acidization of injection wells. Azerb. neft. Khoz. 41 no.1:47-48 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Secondary recovery of oil)

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MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; ABBASOV, Ch.I.

Deformation in oil strings. Nefteprom. delo no. 3:12-15 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033410005-4

MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; SIDOROV, O.A.; PUTYATINA, L.I.; MUSAYEV, M.A.

Analyzing and generalizing the results of the introduction of sand-jet perforation in the fields of Azerbaijan. Neftepром. delo no.11:16-21 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

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MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.

Gas-condensate flooding of oil from a porous medium. Neft. khoz. 42 no.7:38-42 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

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VEZIROV, S.A.; MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.

Increasing the efficiency of the hydraulic fracture of a bed. Neft. khoz. 43 no.1:36-38 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

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