NEGREYEV, V. F.

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

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

Abs

k-31146, 1 Feb 55

SHANINA, T.M., BABAKOV A.A., NEGREYEV V.F., TUPANOV, D.I., RADZHIYEVA, K.G.

Steel corrosion in offshore petroleum industries. Trudy Gipromorneftl no.1:13-56 '54. (MLRA 9:12)

(Steel Corrosion)

SHANINA, T.M.; TIMOFEYEV, V.I.; NEGHEYEV, V.F.; KIL'CHEVSKAYA, T.Ye.; GADZHIYEVA, K.G.

Corrosion of welded joints in petroleum industry's offshore structures. Trudy Gipromorneftі no.1:57-69 '54. (MLRA 9:12)
(Structural frames--Welding)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

MEGREYEV, V.F.; KHANLAROVA, A.G.; MIR-BAGIROVA, Kh.G.; VLASOVA, T.Kh.

Study of protective coatings with a bituminous base. Trudy Gipromorneftі no.1:82-102 '54. (MLRA 9:12)
(Protective coatings)

KHANLAROVA, A.G.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; SHANINA, T.M.; MEYBALIYEVA, G.M.

Oil protection against marine atmospheric corrosion. Trudy Gipromorneftі no.1:129-143 '54. (MLRA 9:12)
(Protective coatings) (Structural frames)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ZNAYCHENKO, S.G. GARAYEV, Z.Sh.; SHAKHTAKHTINSKAYA, G.

Protecting the supports of offshore structures from corrosion in the petroleum industry. Trudy Gipromorneftí no.1 144-171 '54.
(Protective coatings)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136

PARKHADOV, Aziaga Aliagayevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
NEGRUYEV, V.F., redaktor; AL'TMAN, T.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Corrosion of marine structures of the petroleum industry and cathode protection] Korroziia morskikh neftepromyslovykh sooruzhenii i katodnaia zashchita. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhnicheskoi lit-ry, 1955. 158 p.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (MLRA 8:11)

USSR/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 195?, 6868

Author : Alekperova, R.Yu., Buzdakov, A.P., Negreyev, V.F., Yashin, S.P.

Inst : Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Recovery.

Title : Investigation of Steel Corrosion by Underground Waters Under Elevated Pressure.

Orig Pub : Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-ta po dobyche nefti, 1955, No 2, 420-431

Abstract : At a number of oil fields intensive localized corrosion of pipe lines occurs due to the fact that a mixture of petroleum and underground water, and natural gas containing CO_2 (up to 32%), and sometimes also H_2S (0.03 - 0.04%) are flowing through them to the stting tanks and separator under a pressure of 2.5 atmospheres. Collector pipes made from St.2 steel developed corrosion holes within

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USSR/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion. J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6868

6-8 months of operation. To study the effect of gases, dissolved in ground waters (hard and alkaline), on rate of corrosion (RC) of steel at elevated pressure, tests were conducted with specimens held on glass supports within an enameled steel bomb. Water was introduced into the bomb, to displace the air, and pressure of 4.8 and 16 atmospheres was produced therein by the use of carbon dioxide. In some of the experiments the water was first saturated with air of H_2S and the pressure was then produced with CO_2. The experiments revealed that increased pressure and presence of CO_2 do not increase RC of steel in alkaline ground water, and increase it somewhat in hard underground water. Increase in pressure, from 4 to 16 atmospheres, has little effect of RC. In the presence of H_2S and CO_2 some steels undergo subsurface corrosion, with formation of bulges and blisters, evidently due to evolution of hydrogen and its diffusion

Card 2/3

ALIYEV, Kyamal Ali ogly; TRIFEL', Mark Solomonovich; MEGRNYEV, V.F., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva

[Protection and operation of gas networks] Zashchita i ekspluatatsiia gazovykh setei. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1956. 493 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Gas distribution)

BUZDAKOV, A.P.; NEGRETEV, V.F.; FARKHADOV, A.A.

Field tests of piles, zinc-coated by the thermal diffusion method, in piers in the Caspian Sea. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.4: 17-18 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Caspian Sea--Pile driving) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

NEGREYEV, V.F., ZEMSKOVA, L.N.

Corrosion protection in offshore oil fields. Azerb.neft.khoz.35 no.9:44-45 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KARAPETOV, K.A.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; OL'SHVANG, D.Ye.

Combating the reduced yield of pressure wells in the Surakhany and Kara-Chukhur oil fields. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.10:16-19 O '56.
(MLRA 10:1)
(Surakhany--Petroleum engineering) (Kara-Chukhur--Petroleum engineering)

KASUMZADE, Nadir Gadzh-Yusif, ogly, dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; [illegible] prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GONCHAROV, I.A., red.izd-va

[Adding silicon to steel for controlling corrosion in equipment of petroleum plants] Prisadki kremniia k stali dlia bor'by s korroziei neftesavodskoi apparatury. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft. i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 111 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Steel--Corrosion)

137-58-4-7910

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958 Nr 4 p 221 (USSR)

AUTHORS Negreyev, V. F., Iskanderov, I. A.

TITLE A Survey of Researches on Corrosion Prevention at Offshore Oil Fields (Itogi nauchno-issledovatel'skykh rabot po bor'be s korroziyey na morskikh neftyanykh promyslakh)

PERIODICAL Tr. 1-y nauchn. sessii Soveta po koordinatsii AN AzerbSSR Baku, AN AzerbSSR 1957 pp 73-85

ABSTRACT The findings of studies conducted by the Gipromorneft' Institute and the AzNII Petroleum Recovery Institute with the participation of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR the VNIIChM and the Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republic have shown that steel structures of offshore oil fields undergo corrosion by sea air while they are periodically wetted by sea water, and are also corroded on total immersion in the sea water and the sea bottom. In a marine atmosphere the rate of corrosion of alloy and unalloyed steels of various grades changes from 0.02 to 0.06 g/m^2 hr. As elevation above sea level diminishes from 4 to 1.4 m the rate of corrosion nearly doubles

Card 1/2

137-58-4 7910

A Survey of Researches on Corros on Prevention at Offshore O. Fields

Steel corrosion increases sharply on periodic wetting by sea water and attains a maximum at 0.5 to 0.8 m above the water. Kh 7 and Kh13 steels are the most resistant to these conditions. On total immersion in sea water, the presence of scale on the surface of the steel enhances corrosion by about 50%, local corrosion being observed at the welds. Organic growths tend to inhibit the corrosion of steel structures in the Caspian Sea somewhat. Corrosion within the sea bottom is small. Paints, lacquers and bituminous coatings are recommended for corrosion protection in a marine atmosphere. The best protection for structures in the process of construction in the region of intermittent wetting is the use of rubber paints or galvanizing by heat. The employment of AISh paints reinforced by oil or glass fiber is permissible. The latter method should be used to protect harbor booms and breakwater stockades. Electrochemical protection is best for the submerged zone.

K. Zh.

1. Steel--Corrosion--Sea water factors 2. Steel--Corrosion--Sea air factors 3. Steel--Corrosion prevention 4. Sea water--Corrosive effects 5. Air--Corrosive effects

Card 2/2

SOV-147-58-8-17515

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, No 8, p. 87 (USSR)

AUTHORS Negreyev, V.F., Marakhova, I.Ye., Alekperova, R.Ya.

TITLE Corrosion Inhibitors in Oil Well Pipes (Zamediteli korrozii trub v neftyanykh skvazhinakh)

PERIODICAL Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-ta po dobyche nefti, 1957, No 1, pp. 226-239

ABSTRACT The effect of carpenter's glue $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ with caustic soda and organic inhibitors (designated A, B, C, and D) on the corrosion of steel in flowing, aerated alkaline water from a petroliferous layer containing H_2S was investigated by the gravimetric method. It was established that effective and the most economical [of corrosion of steel under the action of water from the oil reservoir containing H_2S and air under high pressure] are the organic I. Also investigated was the possibility of using formalin to strengthen the protective properties of inhibited HCl, inasmuch as a loss of the protective properties of inhibited HCl is observed in the case of treatment and cleaning of filters and sections of deep wells close to the filters at a high temperature. It is established that the addition of

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Corrosion Inhibitors [illegible] Oil Well Pipes

formalin to the inhibited HCl in the amount of 5% at 40° decreases corrosion from 300 to 29 g/m²hr. If HF and its salts [illegible] bearing sands are present in the HCl it is recommended [illegible] trivalent As and the same amount of N dibut[illegible] be added to the acid. By the method of cathod[illegible] (I designated D. C. and Bipolarization curves [illegible] from the oil reservoir, the same with H_2S and the [illegible] B, C, and D, it is established that the mechan[illegible] related to the action of these compounds on the cathod[illegible] trochemical reactions of the active corrosion age[illegible] references.

1. Petroleum--corrosive effects
2. Pipes--Corrosion
3. Corrosion [illegible]
4. [illegible]

Card 2/2

AKHUNDOV, B.M.; BERKOVICH, S.Sh.; BUZDAKOV, A.P.; KREPKOV, D.V.; MANAKHOVA, T.Kh.; NEGREYEV, V.F.

Industrial testing of lift well tubing zinc coated by the thermal diffusion process. Trudy AzNII DN no.6:240-246 '57. (MIRA 12:12)

(Zinc) (Pipe)

SOV 137-58-7-15413

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958 Nr 7 p 212 (USSR)

AUTHORS Negreyev, V.F., Ismailov, A.G.

TITLE Corrosion of Steel in Running Sea Water (Korroziya stali v protochnoy morskoy vode)

PERIODICAL Tr. Azerb. n.-i in-t po dobyche nefti, 1957, Nr 6, pp 251-263

ABSTRACT It is shown that an increase in the speed of flow of Caspian Sea water from 0.5 to 16 m/sec leads to an acceleration of corrosion of low-carbon steel. The rate of corrosion of steel decreases considerably with time (data covering six months of tests on the rate of corrosion of steel are quoted). Investigation of the behavior of Zn coatings applied by thermal diffusion and of paints composed mainly of powdered Zn with various binders (BF-2 glue, sodium silicate) shows that with low speeds of flow of sea water containing air bubbles Zn coatings do not afford any advantage over an unprotected steel surface. At speeds of current of 1-5 m/sec good protection was afforded by a coat of powdered-Zn paint. Heat-treated coating was better preserved than specimens without a previous heat treatment. P S

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1. Steel--Corrosion 2. Sea water--Corrosive effects
3. Corrosion inhibitors 4. Zinc coatings--Effectiveness

NEGREYEV, V.E.; TRIFEL', M.S.; ALLAKHVERDIYEV, A.G.

Present methods for protecting pipelines from soil corrosion. (MLRA 10:5)
Azerb.neft.khoz. 36 no.1:39-41 Ja '57.
(Petroleum--Pipelines) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

GROBSHTEYN, S.R.; ZAMANOV, B.A.; KULIYEV, I.P.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; FARKHADOV, A.A.

Electrochemical protection in thin films of sea water and possibilities for using it to prevent corrosion of submerged portion of piles. Azerb.neft.khoz.36 no.2:38-41 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine)

KULIYEV, Israfil Piri ogly, kand.tekhn.nauk; NEGREYEV, V.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SEID-RZA, M.K., red.; SHKAPENYUK, Ya.Ye., red.; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., red.izd-va.

[Basic problems in offshore drilling] Osnovnye voprosy stroitel'stva neftianykh skvazhin v more. Baku, Azerb.gos.izd-vo neft. i neuchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1958. 369 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine)

MEKHTIYEV, V.M.; ABRAMOV, D.M.; SHANINA, T.M.

Corrosion and anticorrosion protection of offshore pilings.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.12:125-129 '58.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M.Azizbekova, Institut khimii AN AzerSSR i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut morskoy nefti.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Piling (Civil engineering))

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ISMAYLOV, A.G.

Effect of certain inhibitors on the rate of steel corrosion in sea water. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.9:111-117 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni M.Azizbekova i Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti.
(Steel--Corrosion) (Inhibition (Chemistry))

NEGREYEV, V.F.; MONAKHOVA, T.Kh., starshiy inzh.

How to protect tanks from corrosion caused by a hydrogen sulfide solution. Neftianik 3 no.4:31 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii neftepromyslovoy khimii i korrozii Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po dobyche nefti (for Negreyev).
(Hydrogen sulfide) (Tanks) (Protective coatings)

MAMEDOV, I.A.; NEGREYEV, 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)

NEGREYNV, V.F., prof.; TRIFEL', M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEKHDIANDAROV, S.A., insh.; KHANLAROVA, A.G., insh.

Increasing the effectiveness of corrosion protection of pipelines. Stroi. truboprov. 3 no.7:4-7 Jl '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Protective coatings) (Pipelines)

KULIYEV, I.P.; [redacted], V.P.; ISKENDEROV, I.A.

Active methods for combating corrosion in the petroleum industry. Azerb.neft.khoz. 37 no.8:43-45 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Plastics) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

NEGREYEV, V.P.; KYAZIMOV, A.M.

Electrochemical effect of a lacquer paint coating on the local corrosion of steel in sea water. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.1:65-74 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Steel--Corrosion) (Protective coatings)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ABRAMOV, D.M.

Composition of corrosion products of steel resulting from periodic wetting by sea water. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 15 no.12: 1119-1121 '59. (MCRA 13:4)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR. Predstavlano akademikom AN AzerSSR M.F. Nagiyevym.
(Steel--Corrosion)

Negreev V

PARKHADOV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEGREYEV, V., doktor tekhn.nauk;
NURIYEV, M., starshiy inzh.; ZAMAKOV, B., starshiy inzh.;
KYAZIMOV, A., inzh.; RYBAKOV, L.

Cathodic protection of seagoing ships from corrosion. Mor. flot 18
no.2:13-14 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Institut "Gipromorneft'" (for Kyazimov). 2.Glavnyy inzhener
"Kaspneftflot" (for Rybakov).
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

NEGRIYEV, V.F.; KHANLAROVA, A.G.; SHANINA, T.M.; MEKHMANDAROV, S.A.; KYAZIMOV, A.M.

Corrosion of steel in sea water. Azerb.neft.khoz. 37 no.10: 43-45 O '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Steel--Corrosion)

SOV 137-58-11-23082

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 179 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Negreyev, V. F., Abramov, D. M.

TITLE: On the Electrode Processes in a Zone of Intermittent Wetting (O mekhanizme elektrodnykh protsessov v zone periodicheskogo smachivaniya)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN AzerbSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. i khim. n., 1958, Nr 1, pp 97-106

ABSTRACT: By plotting polarization curves a study was made of the kinetics of electrode processes on steel covered with thin films of Caspian sea water and fresh ("Shollar") water, and with films of NaCl, $MgCl_2$, $MgSO_4$, and $CaSO_4$ solutions. The effect that corrosion products have on the intensification of the corrosion of steel during intermittent wetting was also studied. The investigation was performed in an airtight apparatus in which the relative humidity was kept at 98%. It is indicated that with a decrease in the thickness of the film from 500 to 100 μ the cathodic polarization of steel decreases as a result of an intensive supply of O_2 to the corroding surface. The rates of the cathodic processes under thin films of

Card 1/2

On the Electrode Processes in a Zone of Intermittent Wetting

sea water and fresh water are practically equal. The anodic polarization of steel increases with the decrease of the thickness of the solution film. A greater retardation of the anodic process is observed under a film of fresh water. It is indicated that under thin films of salt solutions the kinetics of the electrode processes change. The presence of $MgSO_4$ (film thickness 500 μ) retards somewhat the cathodic process of the corrosion of steel, the Cl^- ion decreases the anodic polarization and $CaSO_4$ and $MgSO_4$ greatly inhibit the anodic process. By means of a seven month investigation of corrosion currents in Fe-Cu macrocells suspended at 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 meters above sea level it was shown that under any weather conditions the current intensity in the macrocells decreases with increasing height above the surface of the sea. It was detected that a constantly active factor determining the intense corrosion of steel in the wetting zone is the presence of a porous layer of corrosion products (of the $Fe_2O_3 \cdot nH_2O$ type) which are strong depolarizers of the cathodic process. Bibliography: 14 references.

P S

Card 2/2

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ALLAKHVERDIYEV, G.A.

Study of the polarization and corrosion of steel in soil.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:41-45 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Steel—Corrosion) (Soil chemistry)
(Polarization (Electricity))

NEGMEYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, R.G.; KHANLAROVA, A.G.

Anticorrosion measures in offshore oil regions. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.1:40-43 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Steel--Corrosion)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; KHANLAROVA, A.G.; ZNAYCHENKO, S.G.; MAMEDOV, M.I.

Results of the four-year testing of offshore zinc coated piles. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.6:48 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Piling (Civil engineering))

NEGREYEV, V.F.; KHANLAROVA, A.G.; GADZHIYEVA, R.R.; KYAZIMOV, A.M.

Protective zinc varnish-paint coatings. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.7: 41-43 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Protection coatings)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4674

Mekhmandarov, Sabir Adil ogly, Vsevolod Fedorovich Negreyev, and Mark Solomonovich Trifel'

Zashchita podvodnykh truboprovodov ot korrozii (Protection of Underwater Pipelines Against Corrosion) Baku, Azerneftneshr, 1960. 323 p. Errata slip inserted. 600 copies printed.

Ed.: A.G. Khanlarova; Ed. of Publishing House: T.B. Al'tman.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering personnel engaged in the design, construction and operation of underwater pipelines and their corresponding protective installations.

COVERAGE: The book describes methods and installations used in the protection of underwater pipelines against corrosion. Data are also given on the design, construction, operation and control of electrochemical protective installations. The authors discuss the corrosion of steel pipelines in sea water, and anticorrosion protective coatings and cathode protection. Methods and techniques in laying

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marine pipelines are described. The authors thank the staff and personnel of the otdel korrozii instituta "Gipromorneft'" [Section of Corrosion of the State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of Off-Shore Oil]. No personalities are mentioned. There are 151 references: 141 Soviet, 8 English, and 2 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

MURAV'YEV, I.M., prof.; ARZUMANOV, Sh.K., inzh.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.K., inzh.; BAZLOV, M.N., inzh.; GROBSHTEYN, S.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUKOV, A.I., dotsent, MAKHMUDBEKOV, B.A., inzh.; MOVSESOV, N.S., inzh.; MURAV'YEV, V.M., inzh.; NEGREYEV, V.F., kand.tekhn. nauk; PLOTKIN, S.O., kand.tekhn.nauk; PODGORNOV, M.I., inzh.; RUBACHEV, G.N., kand.ekon.nauk; SULTANOV, D.K., inzh.; SHTER, B.O., inzh.; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on petroleum production] Spravochnik po dobyche nefti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. 1960. 712 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

B/123/61/000/013/016/025
AC52/A101

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V. F.

TITLE: Scientific research works on anticorrosion measures and me'a. protection in the Azerbaydzhan SSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 13, 19[illegible], [illegible]-10[illegible], abstract 13B[illegible] ("Azerb. khim. zh.", 1960, no. 2, 11[illegible]-12[illegible], Azerb. summary)

TEXT: A short review of anticorrosion measures worked out and successfully implemented in the Azerbaydzhan SSR: wear-resisting chrome plating of deep-well pump pistons; thermal diffusion zinc plating of pump-compressor pipes, bars and other parts of deep-well pumps for water-filled wells; cathode protection of oil pipelines; mechanized application of light plastic coatings instead of asphalt coatings to pipelines; cathode protection of steel hollow piles of stockades in the underwater zone and protection with magnesium and aluminum alloys of individual footholds; paint coating on the base of phenol formaldehyde resins applied to the wet steel surface for protection of piles of steel structures in the periodical wetting zone, as well as ЭКЖС-40 (EKZhS-40) ethynol

Card 1/2

Scientific research works ...

S/123/61/[illegible]
A052/A101

paint coating applied in the complete submersion zone; asphalt coating of the cold parkerized steel surface for metal structures exposed to the marine atmosphere; chlorination of sea water used for cooling marine brass condenser tubes at power plants; application of siliceous austenite stainless sulfuric acid-resisting steel to the production of shut-off fittings; cathode protection of steel tubes of coolers against sea water and other measures. The savings from realization of the most of these measures worked out by scientific-research and design institutes of the Azerbaydzhan SSR exceeds by far the investments involved.

L. Kamionskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

NEGREYEV, V.F.; TRIFEL', M.S.; NURIYEV, M.R.

Electrochemical protection against corrosion of the hulls of [redacted] vessels. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.3:115-122 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ships--Corrosion)

S/123/61/000/011/011/034
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Negreyev, V. F.; Allakhverdiyev, G. A.; Trifel', M. S.

TITLE: Investigating the protection of underground pipelines by plastic tapes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 11, 1961, 81, abstract 11B643 ("Azerb. khim. zh.", 1960, no. 4, 83-88, Azerbaijan summary)

TEXT: The authors present the results of investigating the service life of polyamide, polyvinyl chloride and polyethylene tape under laboratory and field conditions (on pipelines). The obtained data showed the efficacy of protecting pipelines by polyamide and polyvinyl chloride tape in moist alkaline soil. It is shown that coatings from these plastics should be applied with the aid of glues and mastics which do not require any heating or melting under field conditions. The glues and mastics should not contain any volatile solvents reducing the mechanical strength of the plastic tape.

N. Savina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KHANLAROVA, A.G.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, K.G.; NAZIROV, R.K.
IBRAGIMOVA, M.A.

Relation between the chemical composition of the binder and the effectiveness of protective zinc coatings for metals in sea water. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no. 6:16-21 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Protective coatings) (Zinc)

S/095/60/000/009/001/005
A/053/A026

AUTHORS. Negreyev, V.F.; Trifel', M.S.; Khanlarova, A.G.; Mekhmandarov S.A.; Znaychenko, S.G.; Mugbilov, M.F.

TITLE: Experience Gained from the Use of Plastic Covers

PERIODICAL. Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, 1960, No. 9, pp 9 - 13

TEXT. For the protection of underground pipes polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride plastics have been employed. They must be applied in thick layers to be effective. The Institute Gipromorneft' has developed in 1958 a cover made from polyamide tape ПК-4 (PK-4) which has been tested in practice by Azneftezavodstroy Trust on the main pipeline Karadag - Severnaya GRS in 1959 and by Zakpromstroy Trust on the gas-distributing network in the city of Sumgait. In both instances tests were carried out in highly-aggressive soil. Pipelines were provided with both plastic covers and electro-chemical protection, while arrangements for inspection at various points were also made. Results of tests with various kinds of cement and methods of application are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Poor adhesion occurred from layers of cement being too thin or in the event of cements being made with volatile solvents. This causes the formation of blisters and hollow

Card 1/3

places under the cover, into which moisture is being drawn, resulting in corrosion of the metal. In the case of polyisobutylene cement the durability of the tape suffers under the effect of aromatic hydrocarbons. The strength of the tape improves upon application of cement made from petrolatum, the reason for the improvement being a reorientation of the molecules. If using thick layers (up to 1 mm) of gun oil, the cover remains unchanged for a long time. The tape retains its elasticity and other mechanical properties; there are also no traces of corrosion on the metal. Photo 1 and 2 show to what extent cover and pipe metal have been preserved after having been kept a year and a half in saline soil. Specific resistance of the cover, as can be seen from Table 1 after 2 years of service, is 12 000 to 180,000 ohms. Various kinds of cement on a resin or oil product base, can be used for attaching plastic to pipes or fastening tape together. It is important that the cement retains its initial properties and does not change its structure after some time; it also should not contain any solvents (especially aromatic ones) liable to cause swelling under the tape. Viscosity of the cement should be sufficient to prevent the tape from detaching itself from the metal. Petrolatum with a small addition of rubber makes a good cement. The prime coat should always be followed by a layer of lubricant 1 mm thick. Experience has shown that plastic covers result in an economy of 15 - 20% in cost of material, while

Card 2/3

Experience Gained From the Use of Plastic Covers

increasing labor efficiency. Combined methods are considered, using bitumen prime coating, followed by a thin layer of petrolatum cement, over which 2 layers of plastic tape are applied with 4 cm overlapping. The work in question can be done on the site or part of it in the workshop. The machine UMI-1 (IML-1) used for mechanized work on the site for making bitumen covers can easily be adapted to applying petrolatum cement and plastic tape. On leaving the insulating machine the finished insulated pipeline section is lowered into the trench. The rules of Gosstroy USSR so far do not provide for the making of plastic covers. There are 2 photographs, 3 tables and 7 references: 6 Soviet, 1 English

Card 3/3

S/081/61/000/010/013/029
B117/B206

AUTHORS: Manakhova, T. Kh., Mkhichiyan, G. Kh., Mustafayev, M. M., Negreyev, V. F.

TITLE: Industrial tests with inhibitors of corrosion by hydrogen sulfide in petroleum boreholes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1961, 288, abstract 10M228 (10I228). ("Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-ta po dobyche nefti", no. 9, 1960, 299 - 310)

TEXT: Results of industrial test of the water-soluble corrosion inhibitors formaldehyde and ИФЭ-8 (IFE-8) for combating H_2S corrosion in deep flotation- and compressor boreholes are described. The use of these corrosion inhibitors eliminates corrosion and extends the service life of equipment. The method is extremely efficient. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

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

18 8300

AUTHORS: Negreyev, V. F.; Kasumadze, N. G.; Mamedov, I. A.; Kuliyev, 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.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

NEGREYEV, V., doktor tekhn.nauk; NURIYEV, M.; TRIFEL', M.; RYBAKOV, L.

Electrochemical protection of ships from corrosion. Mor.flot 20 no.10:23-26 O'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener "Gipromornefti" (for Nuriyev). 2. Rukovoditel' sektora "Gipromornefti" (for Trifel'). 3. Glavnyy inzhener "Kaspnefteflota" (for Rybakov).
(Cathodic protection)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; FARKHADOV, A.A.; KYAZIMOV, A.M.; MANGASARYAN, N.A.

Cathodic protection of refrigeration condensers. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.2:38-40 F '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Cathodic protection)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating)

KHANLAROVA, A.G.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; NAZIROV, R.K.; MAMEDOV, M.I.

Steel corrosion under the conditions in the Caspian Sea. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.3(405):43-45 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Caspian Sea--Steel--Corrosion)

GASANOV, Ya.G.; MEGREYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, R.G.

Phosphate coating of steel for controlling sea-water corrosion.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.5:42-43 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Phosphate coating)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, R.G.; SINITSYNA, Yu.Ye.

Perfected method for rubberizing piles of offshore structures.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.6:42-43 Je '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Piling (Civil engineering)—Corrosion)

KHORENYEV, V.F.; KASUMZADE, N.G.; MAMEDOV, I.A.; KULIYEV, R.Sh.; ANTONOVA, K.I.

Corrosion of special steels in naphthenic acids. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.11:43-45 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Steel--Corrosion) (Naphthenic acids)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ALLAKHVERDIYEV, G.A.

Effect of the chemical composition of soil on corrosion destruction caused by ground currents. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:39-48 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)
(Underground construction—Corrosion) (Soil chemistry)

KHANLAROVA, A.G.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, K.G.; IBRAGIMOVA, M.A.

Using protective zinc paints for preventing corrosion caused by sea water. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.3:13-16 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Corrosion and anti-corrosives)

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

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, 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.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] The authors' summary

Card 1/1

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

AUTHORS: Aegreyev, 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 $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 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.

Card 1/2

A study of the...

S/081/62/000/018/051/065
B168/B180

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.

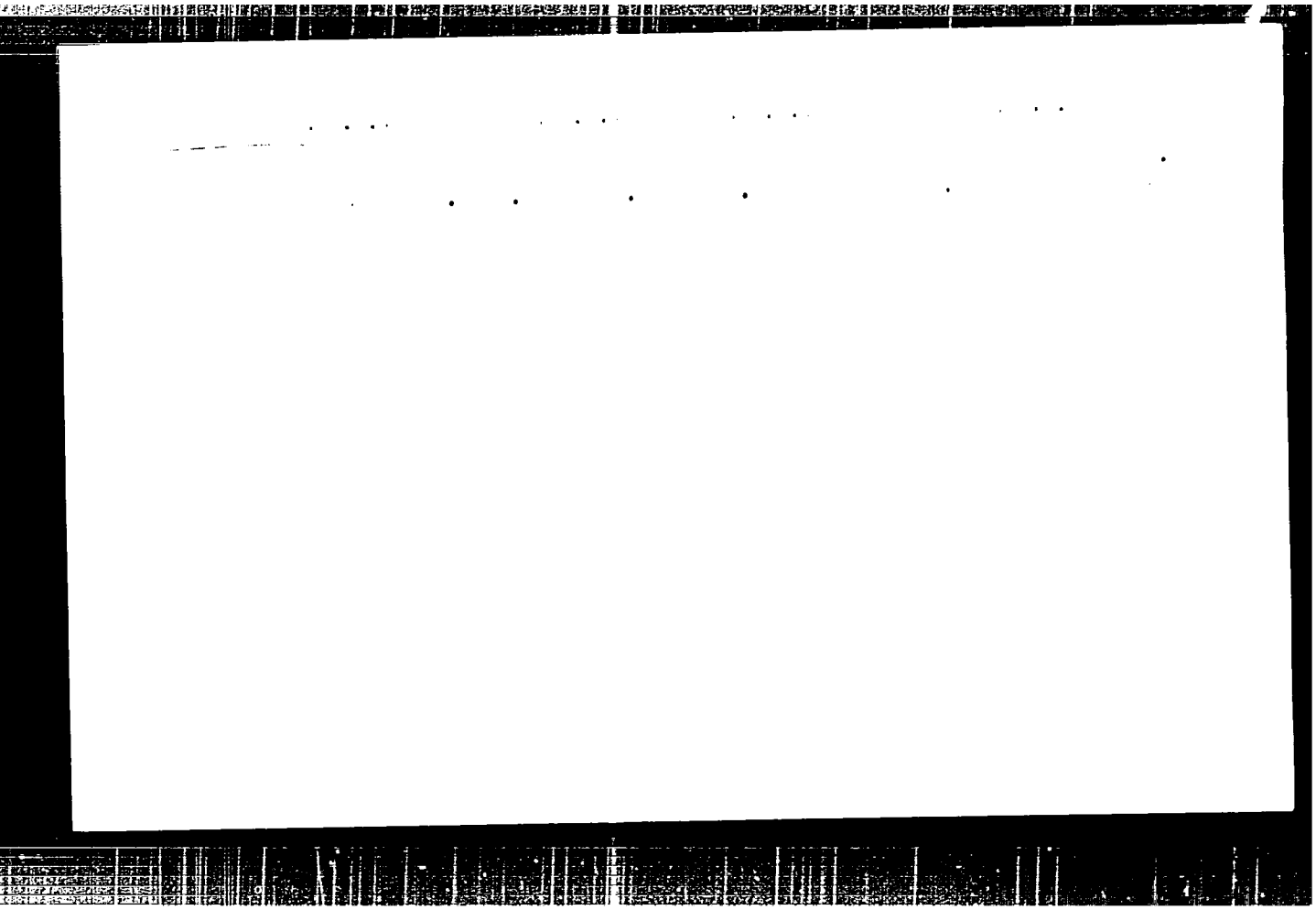
Card 2/2

NEGREYEV, V.F.; MANAKHOVA, T.Kh.; GADASKINA, N.D.; RUDKOVSKIY, D.M.; YARZHEMSKAYA, Ye.Ya.

Inhibitors for protecting oil well equipment against corrosion. Neft.khoz. 39 no.8:42-49 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

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)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136

KULIYEV, I.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., laureat Leninskoy premii;
[redacted], V.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., laureat Leninskoy premii;
TRIFEL', M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHANLAROVA, A.G., kand.khim.nauk;
GADZHIYEVA, R.G., kand.khim.nauk

New monographs on the corrosion of metals. Azerb.neft.khoz.
41 no.4:48 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ALLAKHVERDIYEV, G.A.; MEKHTIYEVA, G.Sh.

Using plastic bands for protecting underground pipelines against corrosion. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.8:45-46 Ag '6 .
(MIRA 1

(Pipelines--Corrosion) (Plastics)

ACCESSION NR: AT4010281 S/3053/62/000/000/0291/0295

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V.F.; Mamedov, I.A.; Kuliyev, R. Sh.; Mamedova, I. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the corrosion resistance of stainless steels in naphthenic acids at high temperatures

SOURCE: Trudy* Vsesoyuznoy mezhvuzovskoy nauchnoy konferentsii po voprosam bor'by* s korroziyey, Baku, 1962. Moscow, 1962, 291-295

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion resistance, stainless steel, stainless steel corrosion resistance, high temperature corrosion, alloy corrosion composition dependence

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of stainless steels, which depends both on the basic composition and the type of secondary alloying element, was studied in the temperature range 200-300 C for 72 hours. The effect of B, Mo, Nb, Mn, Ti, and Cu as secondary alloying elements was investigated. Detailed results are shown, indicating a positive effect of alloying with Mo on the corrosion resistance of Cr- and Cr-Ni stainless steels and of alloying with Ti on Cr-Ni steels. The highest corrosion resistance in naphthenic acids at 300 C appeared in stainless steels containing: (1) 18% Cr, 12% Ni, and 2% Mo; (2) 20% Cr, 20% Ni, 2% Mo, and 2% Cu; (3) 8% Cr, 18% Ni, 3.5% Mo, 3.5% Cu, 0.25% Ti, and 7% Si.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4010291

The corrosion resistance of the Si-austenitic steels containing 8% Cr, 18% Ni, 3.5% Mo, 3.5% Cu, and 0.25% Ti is of special interest. These steels show a perfect corrosion resistance in the temperature range 200-275, and at 300 C their corrosion rate is very low and increases with change in Si content from 3 to 7%. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN AzSSR (Institute of Chemistry AN AzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 20714-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4/Pt-10 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AR3010289 S/0081/63/000/012/0417/0417

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 12K92

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V. F.; Allakhverdiyev, G. A.

TITLE: A study of the aging of polymers in the soil

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. mezhvuz. nauchn. konferentsii. po vopr. bor'by* s korroziyey. M., Gostoptekhnizdat, 1962, 314-319

TOPIC TAGS: polymer aging, corrosion prevention, polymer coating, polyamide film, polyvinylchloride film, polyethylene film, soil corrosion, pipeline corrosion

TRANSLATION: Long-term tests of films of the most promising materials (polyamide, polyvinylchloride and polyethylene) in saline soils showed that not one of the above-mentioned plastics satisfies all the requirements which must be imposed on the coating materials used to protect pipelines against soil corrosion. Polyethylene showed a higher resistance to aging under soil conditions and greater stability in alkaline solutions than did polyamide or polyvinylchloride. However, a serious deficiency of polyethylene is the fact that it is considerably weaker than polyamide and polyvinylchloride. Consequently, thin strips of polyethylene are unsuitable for sheathing underground pipe since they wear out. Another

Card 1/2

L 20714-65
ACCESSION NR: AR3010289

deficiency of polyethylene is the fact that it is less stable than the other two polymers to aging at high temperatures and with a good supply of oxygen. Tests showed that the soil protects the plastic sheathing against aging (at high temperatures) by decreasing the flow of air. Polyamide film shows high mechanical strength, which is quite stable during long-term tests in the soil. Thin strips (0.07-0.08 mm) of polyamide should not be used to protect pipelines, however, since their strength is decreased somewhat in the stretched state. When the thickness of the film is 0.2 mm, this is no longer observed. Strips of polyvinylchloride are weaker than those of polyamide. They are well preserved, however, in saline soil. Four-year studies of such coatings on a gas pipeline in the Karadag region showed that they are quite stable. Authors' summary

SUB CODE: MT, MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

NEGREYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, R.G.; SINITSYNA, Yu.Ye.

Selecting the primers and method of surface preparation for the painting of hydraulic structures operated in seawater. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:36-40 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

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)

L 19849-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 BSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/ASD(m)-3/ASD(p)-3 JD/WW/WB/
RM

ACCESSION NR: AR4048153 S/0081/64/000/011/K017/K017

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya. Abs. 11K115

B

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V.F., Abramov, D.M., Agayev, N.M.

TITLE: Effectiveness of the inhibitor katapin A in a system containing hydrocarbons and an aqueous solution

CITED SOURCE: Gaz. delo. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., no. 9, 1963, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, hydrocarbon, salt water, petroleum refining, electrochemistry, quaternary ammonium salt, polarizing current, protective film/katapin A

TRANSLATION: Katapin A (a quaternary ammonium chloride salt) was studied for possible use as a corrosion inhibitor in the petroleum refining industry. The effectiveness and character of the formation of protective films were studied during the use of this corrosion inhibitor in a mixture of an aqueous NaCl solution and kerosene, with or without the presence of H_2S. Since the corrosion of steel in a system consisting of hydrocarbons and an aqueous solution is an electrochemical process, it was studied by electrical methods. The study of the effectiveness of inhibitors on the basis of the density of the polarizing

Card 1/2

L 19849-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4043153

O

current in the presence of an appropriately selected potential difference between the polarizable steel electrodes permits an evaluation of the changes in the protective effect under various conditions, the time course of the formation of a protective film, and its effect after removal. Protective films on steel in a mixture of hydrocarbons and aqueous solutions have no significant effect on the ohmic resistance of the external link in the corrosion macrocouple. The film obtained in the presence of a hydrocarbon was found to have a significant protective effect, decreasing the strength of the polarizing current for 24 hours after removal of the inhibitor solution. N. Popova.

SUB CODE: MM, FP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

NEGREYEV, V.F.; DA[illegible]V, [illegible].K.; SKVORTSOVA, M.F.

Reducing the corrosion on the apparatus of atmospheric still units. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 11:47-49 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Bakinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod im. Karayeva i Institut khimii AN AzerbSSr.

NEGREYEV, V.F.; FARKHADOV, A.A.; DUEL', P.A.

Efficient methods for corrosion prevention in submarine oil-field equipment. Za tekh.prog. 3 no.9:45-48 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy dlya dobychi nefti s morskogo dna.

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

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

NEGREYEV, Vsevolod Fedorovich; KHANLAROVA, Anakhanum Guseynbek; GADZHIYEVA, Nakhshanda Guseyn; ZUBAREVA, Ye.I., ved. red.

[Protecting offshore oil field structures from corrosion] Zashchita ot korrozii morskikh neftepromyslovykh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 310 p. (MIRA 17:12)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, R.G.; SINITSYNA, Yu.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye: ZEMSKOVA, L.N.; ALEKPEROVA, Yu.A.

Selecting the protective coating system for hydraulic engineering structures operated in seawater. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no 2: 40-44 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041488 S/0249/64/020/003/0027/0030

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V. F., Kyazimov, A.M., Salam-Zade, Z.M.

TITLE: Protecting aluminum alloys against corrosion in aqueous alkaline solutions by means of inhibitors

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady*, v. 20, no. 3, 1964, 27-30

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, aluminum corrosion, alloy D-16, corrosion inhibitor, corrosion prevention, alkylarylsulfonate

ABSTRACT: Experiments with aluminum alloy D-16, kept in aqueous NaOH (pH 13) at 20C for 22-600 days, showed that the corrosion rate decreased with time from 13.5 to 1.9 g/m2.hr, due to formation of an oxide film. Other experiments in which the alloy was kept in solutions at pH 7-13 for 25 days at temperatures of 20, 50 and 90C showed that corrosion increased somewhat with increasing temperature, but decreased markedly with decreasing pH, becoming insignificant at pH 9-10. Finally, the anticorrosion properties of a number of organic sulfo compounds were tested at pH 13 (exposure for 22 hours); the results show over 99% protection from approximately 1% concentrations of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041488

alkylarylsulfonates such as triisopropylbenzene sulfonate, polyisopropylbenzenesulfonate, Azalyat-A, "Novost'", sodium sulfosalicylate, Sulfanol and the residue from the production of Sulfanol. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Chemistry, AN AzerbSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ALLAKHVERDIYEV, G.A.; TARIVERDIYEV, R.D.; KULIYEVA, A.S.

Study of the propagation of corrosion damage of steel pipes with time as dependent on the composition and structure of saliniferous soils. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.1:79-82 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR.

NEGREYEV, V.F.; MAMEDOV, I.A.; MANAF[illegible], T.Kh.; ABDULLAYEV, [illegible]; MAMEDOV, I.F.

Inhibitors of the hydrogen sulfide corrosion of the underground equipment of oil wells. Azerb. khim. zhur. no. [illegible] [illegible].

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR. Submitted June [illegible], [illegible].

L 4276-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5024483 UR/0316/65/000/003/0107/0111

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V. F.; Kyazimov, A. M.; Kyazimova, N. N. 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Sulfonic acids as inhibitors of acid corrosion of steel 44,55, 18

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 3, 1965, 107-111

TOPIC TAGS: sulfonic acid, corrosion inhibitor, St-3 steel, hydrochloric acid, corrosion rate

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the results of a study of the corrosion of St-3 steel in hydrochloric acid and the inhibiting effect of sulfanol (sodium salt of a sulfo compound of alkylbenzene). The corrosion is studied as a function of acid concentration, temperature, test period, and concentration of additions of sulfanol and the corresponding free sulfonic acid. The electrochemical mechanism of corrosion inhibition was also investigated. At all HCl concentrations, the inhibitor decreases the corrosion rate. A small (ineffective) concentration of the sulfonic acid inhibitor combined with cathodic protection was found to decrease the steel corrosion markedly in 20% HCl. The results indicate that the combination of inhibitors with electrochemical protection is very promising in combating acid corrosion. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

46
43
B

L 4276-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024483

3

44,55

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN Azerb. SSR (Institute of Chemistry, AN Azerb. SSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MM

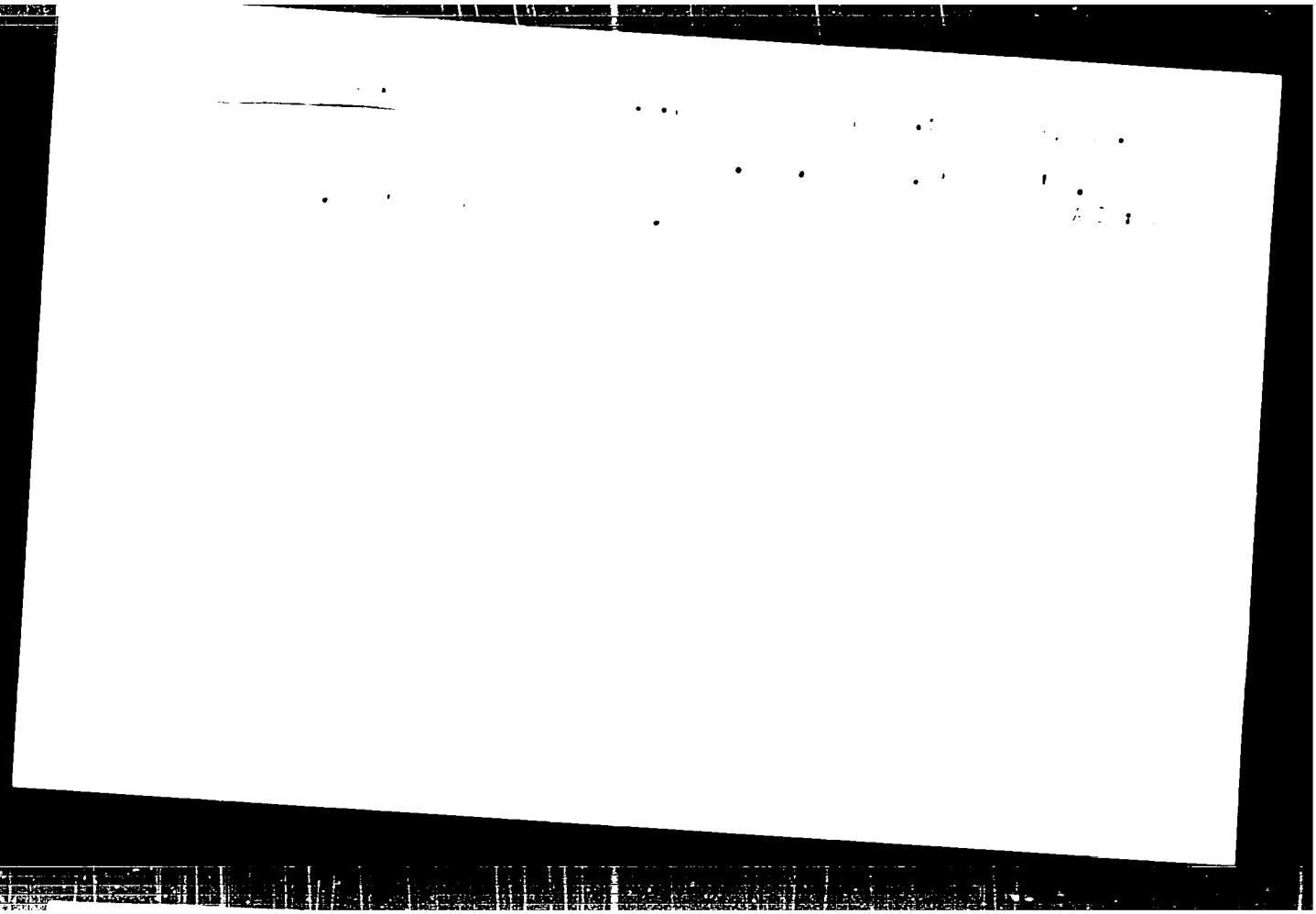
NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 DP

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ALLAKHVERDIYEV, G.A., SAMEDOV, Yu.G.

Effect of a year's time on the development of the corrosion of steel in the ground. Gaz. delo no.4:24-26 '66. (MIRA 19:6)

1. Institut khimii AN AzSSR.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136

L 35530-65 EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/EWI(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pr-4/
ACCESSION NR: AP5006179 Ps-4/Pt-10 RM/WW/JD/WB S/0286/65/000/005/0057/0057

AUTHORS: Negreyev, V. F.; Mamedov, I. A.; Kotel'nikov, B. P.; Divenko, A. P.

TITLE: A method for obtaining a corrosion inhibitor. Class 23, No. 168827

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 57

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion protection, ester, ethanolamine, alcohol

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a corrosion inhibitor based on ethanolamine esters. To increase the effectiveness of the corrosion inhibitor, the latter is prepared by neutralizing sulfonated primary alcohols with ethanolamines.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Jan62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

NEGREYEV, V.F.; KYAZIMOV, A.M.; KYAZIMOVA, N.N.

Steel corrosion inhibitors in hydrochloric acid. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.6:14-17 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN AzSSR.

NEGREYEV, V.F.; KYAZIMOV, A.M.; AGAYEVA, E.M.

Aluminum alloy corrosion in alkali-clay suspensions. Zashch. met. 2 no.1:106-108 Ja-F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Submitted June 14, 1965.

L 11149-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/HM/WB/RM
ACC NR: AP6000335 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0035/0035

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, A. M.; Bragin, V. A.; Mamedov, I. A.; Konovalov, V. A.; Sadykhov, K. I.; Sharifov, F. R.; Zeynalov, S. D.; Mamedov, S. A.; Diadimov, G. L.; 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 neutralising acid asphalts are used as the inhibitor.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Nov64

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.197.3

L 06156-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/JH/JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6028892 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0249/66/022/003/0026/0029

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V. F.; Kyazimov, A. M.; Sultanova, S. A.

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TITLE: Petroleum-soluble corrosion inhibitors for an aluminum alloy in alkaline suspensions

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 22, no. 3, 1966, 26-29

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, petroleum, clay, gypsum, calcium carbonate, aluminum alloy / D16T aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The corrosion rate of D16T aluminum alloy in alkaline suspensions of the adsorbents clay, chalk, or gypsum, containing a given amount of petroleum, was studied at 30-90°C. The aqueous electrolytic solutions contained 1% NaCl, and their pH was always 13. In the pure aqueous alkaline solution, the corrosion rate of the alloy in the absence of petroleum increases with the temperature, reaching a maximum at 60°C, then remaining constant up to 90°C. The addition of 10% petroleum to this solution decreases the corrosion considerably up to 70°C; above this temperature, the corrosion rate climbs sharply. If clay or chalk is added to the petroleum-containing solution, the rate becomes almost as rapid as in the pure solution in the absence of petroleum. Addition of gypsum markedly decreases the corrosion rate, which becomes practically independent of the temperature and amount of petroleum added. The presence of sulfate

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ions is thought to cause a strong anodic polarization. This observation opens up new possibilities for protecting aluminum alloys from corrosion in alkaline media. The surface-active inhibitor NChK (Petrov's contact) was also tested in the presence of 10% petroleum and adsorbents. The corrosion rate was lower in the presence of chalk than in the presence of clay, because the latter adsorbs more NChK than chalk. In the presence of 10 g of NChK per liter in the presence of gypsum, practically no corrosion of D16T alloy was observed, even at high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 00Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006

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L 05491-67 EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB
ACC NR: AP6029342 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/66/000/002/0107/0111

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TITLE: Study of the corrosion of steel in two-phase media composed of liquid hydrocarbons and neutral electrolytes in narrow gaps

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 107-111

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion inhibitor, petroleum, kerosene, gasoline. ELECTROLYTE, CORROSION RATE, STEEL

ABSTRACT: The corrosion of steel 3 was studied in media consisting of liquid hydrocarbons (petroleum, kerosene, gasoline) and a neutral electrolyte (3% aqueous solution of NaCl) in narrow gaps (0.5 and 1.2 mm wide). Cathodic and anodic polarization curves showed that the electrochemical attack of steel under these conditions is controlled by oxygen depolarization on cathodes, particularly in the presence of petroleum. The corrosion of steel in narrow gaps surpasses that in the volume of the corrosive medium when the steel is in contact with a large steel surface, i. e., when a macrocouple is formed. This indicates that in practice, when the surface of the specimen in the gap is much smaller than the open surface (e. g., the surface of a screw thread or a smooth pipe), the corrosion rate in the gaps will be much higher. Testing of various water-soluble and petroleum-soluble corrosion inhibitors showed that they

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were less effective in gaps than in the volume of the corrosive medium. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004

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L 00443-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AT6011840 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0249/65/021/006/0041/0017

AUTHOR: Nemoyov, V. F. ; Kyazimov, A. M.; Kyazimova, N. N.

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TITLE: Steel corrosion inhibitors in hydrochloric acid

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 21, no. 6, 1965, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: steel, corrosion resistance, corrosion protection, hydrochloric acid, CORROSION INHIBITOR, FURFUROLIMINE

ABSTRACT: The inhibiting effect of furfurolimine (furfural aldimine) on the corrosion of St.3 steel was investigated in 5, 10, 15, and 20% solutions of HCl at temperatures ≅80C. The tests for 5 hours in 5% HCl at 28C showed that the corrosion rate decreased sharply with the addition of increased amounts of furfurolimine inhibitor and reached 97% protective effect with the addition of 12 g/l of inhibitor. Furfurolimine was an effective inhibitor at all HCl concentrations. The corrosion rate of steel sharply decreased with the addition of small amounts of inhibitor (~1%). A higher concentration of inhibitor, especially in weak acid solutions, did not bring about a further decrease in corrosion rate and the protective effect of inhibitor remained constant after reaching an initial maximum. An increase in temperature of the 5, 10, and 15% HCl solutions from 30 to 80C increased the protective effect of the inhibitor, whereas a small decrease in the protective effect of the inhibitor was observed in a 20% HCl

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solution at temperatures >60C. The corrosion rate of St.3 steel solution without inhibitor and cathodic protection was 50.4 $g/m^2/hr$. The addition of 0.4 g/l of furfurolimine decreased the corrosion rate to 7.31 $g/m^2/hr$ without cathodic protection. The combination of furfurolimine inhibitor with cathodic protection increased the protective effect of the inhibitor (even at an ineffective concentration of it) from a corrosion rate of 7.3 to 0.25 $g/m^2/hr$ (i.e. 30 times greater in the presence of cathodic protection, with a density of the polarizing current of 50 $milliamp/dm^2$). The inhibiting effect of furfurolimine was related to the deceleration of electrode reactions occurring on the surface of the steel. Orig. art. has: 3 fig. and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64/ ORIG REF: 006

ACC NR: AP7007261 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0423/66/000/012/0033/0036

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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 tekhnicheskiy 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

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