

BADGES AND MEDALS OF RUSSIAN SUBMARINES



**Saint Petersburg
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CENTRAL DESIGN BUREAU "RUBIN"

BADGES AND MEDALS OF RUSSIAN SUBMARINES

HISTORY OF CREATION, TRADITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF SYMBOLICS
1909 – 2002

THE SCIENTIFIC-HISTORICAL DIRECTORY
APPENDIX 4

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The scientific editor of the directory "Submarines of Russia" – Russian Academy of Science Professor I. D. Spassky

Picture: The author-composer A. A. Dimitriev

This appendix no. 4 to the directory "Submarines of Russia" represents a compilation of memorable insignia, badges and medals related to significant events in the history of the submarine forces of Russia. The major part of the collection is compiled by employee of Central Design Bureau "RUBIN" engineer-designer Arcady Anatolevichem Dimitriev with additional badges from the central naval museum and St. Petersburg collectors L. I. Gurevich, V. V. Down, U. V. Kusannikovym and A. V. Panovym.

Cover C. B. Lindorf

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INTRODUCTION

The history of the Submarine Forces of Russia is reflected not only in archive documents and literary works. One of the traditions, which started in the 1950's, is the production of commemorative badges, insignia and medals, dedicated to major events in the life of the Submarine Forces of Navy. Some of these signs had official status, others were the creation of submarine personnel, naval relations and design and plant associations. By the beginning of the third quarter of the 20th century, such events, like the launching of the constructed submarines, their admission into the structure of the Navy or the completion of complex cruises began to be noted on a regular basis by commemorative badges, which became a unique and colourful historical calendar.

One of the enthusiast medal and insignia collectors, engineer Arcady Anatolevichem Dimitriev, a designer of the highest qualification for more than 11 years at the Central design Bureau "RUBIN", was able to gather a unique collection of commemorative badges, from which it is possible to obtain considerable and interesting information on the history of the Submarine Fleet of our motherland. This collection became the basis of the proposed appendix (№ 4) to the scientific history reference book "Submarines of Russia". Due to the additions made by the Central Naval museum and colleagues of A. A. Dimitriev - the St. Petersburg collectors L. I. Gurevich, V. V. Pukhov, J. V. Kusannikovym and A. V. Panovym, the directory is not only a significant contribution to domestic medals and insignia, but also a visual illustration of the history of Submarine Forces of Russia.

The author and publishers of the directory - one of the first editions, dedicated to naval medals and insignia - will be grateful to the readers for their observations and additions, especially with regards to the unidentified signs.

1. OFFICIAL SIGNS OF THE SUBMARINE FLEETS OF RUSSIA THE USSR

In 1906 submarines were declared to be an independent class of ships. At that time the Russian Navy had a total of more than 20 Submarine. For training of lower ranks of crews a special diving training facility was created in Libave. At the same place officer diving training was conducted. Already in 1907 the first submarine officers graduated. Together with cadets having passed examinations and those officers who already served on Submarines and had experience with diving, 68 officers successfully passed examinations and in accordance with a special decree issued by the Main Naval Staff they received the rank "Diving Officer". Since 1909 submarine officers acquired the right to carry a special breast badge. This badge also became the first badge related to the Russian Submarine Forces. With the coming of the revolution carrying of regimentals sign of any kind was cancelled. This lasted until the 21st of May 1942 when a decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, among others, founded the badges "Excellent Submariner" and "Excellent Torpedo Man". These badges were issued "to encourage particular outstanding submariners and torpedo men from the lower ranks of the Navy". One of the first became the rewarding of crew members of Red Banner Submarine K-21. At the same time in 1942 the Naval High Command founded the badge "Submarine Commander". This sign underwent insignificant changes in 1943 (the sickle and hammer was removed from star in the centre of the Submarine).

The awards "Excellent Submariner" and "Excellent Torpedo Man" were barely issued in the post-war period. However, for encouraging outstanding submariners the Naval High Command in May 1961 issued the medal "For Distant Cruise". Until now this continues to be honourable and desirable for the submariners. In the times of the USSR the official year of the creation of the Submarine Forces was considered to be 1918. At the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy in 1968 the badge "Veteran Submariner" was founded. After 10 years, in 1978, the date was changed on the badge. In 1970 the Navy conducted the series of large exercises "OCEAN"; in order to distinguish outstanding seamen in these exercises (in official documents the badge was designated a medal) the badge "For Distant Cruise" was introduced with a tag carrying the inscription "OCEAN". Subsequently, in January 1976, the shape of the badge "For Distant Cruise" was substituted with a pentagonal shield with the silhouette of a Submarine. During October 1987 the rank "Ship Commander" was founded, however the badge "Submarine Commander" was not changed. The badge "For Distant Cruise" returned to the original model 1961 shape at this time. Under the initiative of the 3rd Submarine Flotilla of the Northern Fleet a version of the "Submarine Commander" badge was prepared, into which they attempted to introduce the number of combat missions of the commander (being an analogy to the sign of SSBN commanders of in the USA), however, this initiative was not further developed. Although the shapes and sizes may differ from the authorised versions, there is a large quantity of different versions of similar signs; this is partly due to different production locations, and partly an attempt to highlight individuality of different types of submarines.

The decorations of submariners did not change after the disintegration of the USSR. The badges "Submarine Commander", "Veteran Submariner" and "For Distant Cruise" began to be made using Russian symbolism while preserving old Soviet traditions. The eagles and the white-blue Andreev's Ensigns appeared on these signs. Also beginning in 1994 attempts to introduce an official sign for Submarine Officers, preserving the form and symbolism of the model 1909 badge was initiated. In spite of the fact that it has not been authorised, many submariners bear it on their uniforms.

1-1. Chest badge for Submarine Officer from 1909

“Excellent Submariner” And “Excellent Torpedo Man” badges from 1942

1-2, 1-3.

“Submarine Commander” badges

1-4. “Submarine Commander” badge from 1942

1-5. “Submarine Commander” badge from 1943 to 1987

1-6. “Submarine Commander” badge from 1994. (Not officially authorised)

1-7. Unauthorised variant of a “Submarine Commander” badge with number of patrols on the lower part

“For Distant Cruise” badge from 1961 to 1987

1-8 to 1-11.

1-12. “For Distant Cruise” badge for participants in the OCEAN exercises of 1970.

“For Distant Cruise” badge made on Base Ravianta 1976

1-13 to 1-17.

Various variants of “For Distant Cruise” badges made after 1991

1-18 to 1-25.

1-26. Modern Submarine Officer badge (not officially authorised) made since 1994

Various variants of the badge “Veteran Submariner”, manufactured at different workshops and at different times.

1-27 to 1-36.

Veteran Submariner badges from different fleets.

1-37 to 1-41.

Submarine Commemoration badges from different fleets.

1-42 to 1-46.

Commemoration badges “Submariners of the Soviet Union”

1-47 to 1-56.

Commemoration badges “Submariners of the Soviet Union” (cont.)

1-57 to 1-60.

Variants of the commemoration badges “Submariners of the Soviet Union”, with small differences due to different production locations

1-61 to 1-63.

Variants of the commemoration badges “Submariners of the Soviet Union”, with small differences due to different production locations (cont.)

1-64 to 1-69.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBMARINE FLEET IN TSARIST RUSSIA

In a petition sent in 1719 to Tsar Peter I, the Russian peasant Yefim Nikon wrote, that it would make "to the military case a useful vessel, by quietly attacking and separating enemy ships at sea" and "slashing their bellies" thus guaranteeing the success of the planned operation. From the building of a model of this "hidden vessel" domestic submarine building began. However, due to the death of Peter the issue of Nikon was forgotten. Then in the 1830's Russian military engineer K. A. Schilder in 1834 designed and built a submarine on Aleksandrovsk Shipyard in St. Petersburg. This submarine can be considered the first missile ship, since in addition to mines it was also armed with equipment for firing solid-propellant rockets. The following stage in the development and building of submarines in Russia is very much connected with the name of S. K. Dzhevetskogo. Submarines constructed according to this project in 1881 became the first series built domestic submarine. Following this project S. K. Dzhevetskogo subsequently designed and built several additional types of submarines.

At the turn of the 20th centuries, there was a significant quantity of submarines, built in different countries. In Russia a directive was issued in December of 1900 for the design and building of submarines under the management of the outstanding engineer I. G. Bubnova. Following trials the submarine DOLPHIN entered the Russian Fleet in 1904; according to many characteristics for its time this submarine exceeded foreign models. Following this project Russian engineers designed and constructed submarine projects "KASATKA", "LAMPREY", "SHARK", "CRAB" and others.

The highlight of engineering skills became submarine project "LEOPARD". This project possessed good seaworthiness and for the first time in the World diesel engines were installed in a submarine. Another distinctive feature of submarine "LEOPARD" was the powerful torpedo armament (12 torpedoes). This submarine project became the last to be developed and constructed in Russia until 1917.

Submarines constructed in imperial Russia continued to serve the country after the revolution. An example of this is submarine "PANTHER" of the type "PANTHER". After entering into the Navy in 1916, it participated in three wars, passed a number of modernizations and finished its service as late as 1955. The first fighting success of Soviet submariners is also associated with this submarine. In 1919 "PANTHER" sank the British destroyer "VICTORIA".

Commemoration badges dedicated to the first Russian Submarines

2-1. The first Russian submarine constructed by K. A. Shildera in 1834.

2-2. The first series production submarine constructed by S. K. Dzhevetskogo in 1881.

Commemoration badges dedicated to submarine PANTERA (Panther) of the Project BARS (Leopard)

2-3. Submarine "PANTERA" souvenir badge of (with the silhouette before modernization)

2-4. Submarine "PANTERA" commemoration badge with dates of the active service with the Navy

2-5. Commemoration badge dedicated to the 50 years anniversary of the sinking of the destroyer "VICTORIA"

- 2-6. Submarine "PANTERA" 75 years anniversary commemoration badge. Issued with the introduction of the modern nuclear submarine "PANTERA" of the Project 971.
- 2-7. Submarine "PANTERA" 75 years anniversary commemoration badge. Issued with the introduction of the modern nuclear submarine "PANTERA" of the Project 971.
- 2-8. Submarine "PANTERA" 75 years anniversary commemoration badge. Issued with the introduction of the modern nuclear submarine "PANTERA" of the Project 971. (with dates mistaken by the engraver)

3. THE SUBMARINES OF THE USSR IN WORLD WAR II

Leading up to 22nd of June 1941 the USSR had 211 submarines in the Navy. They were distributed to the fleets as follows: Baltic Fleet - 65 units, Black Sea Fleet - 44 units, Pacific Fleet - 85 units and Northern Fleet - 17 units. From this distribution it is evident that the naval planning of the USSR anticipated fighting primarily in the Baltic region (in the European theatre) and also in the Pacific Ocean (against Japan). However the course of operations overturned pre-war theories. The loss of bases and submarines in the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea in the initial stages of the war led to dislocation of the majority of submarine operations to the North Sea battlefield. During the war a total of 103 submarines were lost due to various causes. During the same period 56 new submarines were built. The Red Banner Baltic Fleet faced the most complex conditions for submarine operations, therefore this fleet sustained the heaviest losses.

In spite of the severe conditions, Soviet submariners made a distinguishable contribution to the cause of victory. More than 300 enemy ships were sunk. The country highly estimated the actions of the submariners: 26 submariners were honoured for courage and heroism with the title "Hero Of The Soviet Union" (A. Marinesko was honoured with the title in 1990, A. Matiyasevich became the "Hero of Russia" in 1995 - both being posthumous for their merits in the World War II). Four related submarines were rewarded with awards. 12 submarines were honoured the title of "Guard" and 26 additional submarines were rewarded with the "Order of the Red Banners" (the S-1, Ш-311 and Ш-324 were rewarded for participation in the Finnish campaign).

4 additional submarines: D-3 "Red Guard", S -56, Ш-402 and M-172 - simultaneously became "Guards Red Banner Submarines". The following submarines distinguished themselves during the war, having establishing a number of achievements: M-32 (Baltic Fleet) completed 32 combat patrols with total duration of 291 days; Ш-209 (Baltic Fleet) was deployed at sea 337 days during 18 combat patrols; L-3 (Northern Fleet) destroyed 14 enemy ships with mines and torpedoes. The greatest quantity of sunken enemy ships was achieved by commanders of mine layers A. M. Matiyasevich and M. P. Augustinovich. Greatest success by Soviet submariners was achieved by submarine S-13 (Baltic Fleet). During a combat patrol in the winter of 1945 this submarine, under the command A. I. Marinesko, on 30th of January 1945 audaciously attacked and sank the large transport "WILHELM GUSTLOV", on board which Germany evacuated trained German submarine crews. Later on 10th of February 1945 S-13 destroyed one additional large transport "GENERAL STOYBEN". Thus, during one deployment S-13 sent to the bottom more than 40000 GRT. An illustrious page in the history of World War II came with the passage in 1942 of a group of 6 submarines from Vladivostok to the polar region, during which only the submarine L-16 was lost.

At the end of war and after dismissal from the Navy some submarines were mounted on pedestals, and now serve as monuments and museums of the glories of Soviet submariners. In Vladivostok S-56 stand on a pedestal. In St. Petersburg and in Severomorsk museums submarines D-2 and K-21 are displayed. In Tallinn submarine LEMBIT is displayed. The exploits of Soviet submariners will remain illustrious in the history of the Russia Fleet.

Souvenir signs, dedicated to submariners, participated in the World War II.

3-1. Souvenir sign with the image of monument to Black Sea - submariners in Sevastopol

3-2. Souvenir sign, dedicated to submariners having taken part in World War II

3-3. Souvenir sign, dedicated to the 40-anniversary of victory in World war II

Badges, dedicated to submarines constructed under projects participating in World War II.

3-4, 3-5, 3-6. Big submarine type "K"

3-7, 3-8, 3-9. Medium submarine type "Щ"

Mining submarine type “Л”

3-10, 3-11, 3-12

Small submarine type “М”

3-13, 3-14, 3-15

Commemoration badges dedicated to submarines participating in World War II from the Northern Fleet

3-16. Anniversary badge, "30 years of the crushing defeat of Fascist aggressors in the Trans-arctic"

3-17. Anniversary badge, "35 years of the crushing defeat of Fascist aggressors in the Trans-arctic"

3-18. Anniversary badge, "40 years of the crushing defeat of Fascist aggressors in the Trans-arctic"

Commemorative badges dedicated to the passage of a submarine group from Vladivostok in the Polar Region

3-19. Submarine "S-51"

3-20. Submarine "S-54"

3-21. Submarine "S-55"

3-22. Submarine "S-56"

3-23. Submarine "L-15"

3-24. Submarine "L-16" (Lost on 11th of October 1942)

Commemorative badges for submarine “S-56”

On 4th of March 1944 it was awarded the “Order Of The Red Banner”. On 23rd of February 1945 it was awarded the honorary title “Guards”. It is now positioned on land at Vladivostok.

Commemorative badges for submarine “D-3” “Red Guards”

On 17th of January 1942 it was awarded the “Order Of The Red Banner”. On 3rd of April 1942 it was awarded the honorary title “Guards”. On 30th of June 1942 it was lost due to a mine.

3-32 to 3-35.

Commemorative badge for submarine “K-22”.

3-36. On 3rd of April 1942 it was awarded the honorary title “Guards”. On 5-6th of February 1943 it was lost due to a mine.

Commemorative badges for submarine “K-21”.

3-37, 3-38. On 23rd of October 1944 it was awarded the “Order Of The Red Banner”. It is now positioned on land at Severomorsk.

Commemorative badge, dedicated to the Hero of Soviet Union Magometu Gadjiev

3-39.

Commemoration badges dedicated to submarines participating in World War II from the Baltic Fleet

Commemorative badges for submarine "S-13". On 30th of April 1945 it was awarded with the Order Of The Red Banner.

On 30th of January 1945 it attacked and sank the large transport ship WILHELM GUSTLOV.

3-40 to 3-45.

Commemorative badge for submarine “Щ-301”

(It is wrongly designated “Щ-1”). On 28th of July 1941 it was lost due to a mine.

3-46.

Commemorative badges for submarine “D-2” “NARODOVOLEC”

It is currently positioned on land at Saint Petersburg

3-47 to 3-49.

Commemorative badge for submarine “LEMBIT”

On 23rd of October it was awarded with the “Order Of The Red Banner”.

3-50.

Commemorative badges of schools and clubs for young seamen named after submariners, having participated in World War II

3-51. Badge of School no. 44.

3-52 to 3-54. Badges of Leningrad School no. 269.

3-55. Badge of young seamen club named of submariner – Hero of The Soviet Union Feodor Vidiaev.

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4. SUPERVISION OF VLKSM (ALL-UNION LENIN YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE) ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUBMARINE FORCES

On 16th of October 1922 the V congress of the RKSM accepted patronage over the Red Navy. The slogan "Youth in the Navy" was introduced. However, Komsomol did not only mobilize young people on the execution of ship-building programmes, but also rendered material aid in the building of fleet. In 1934 with the means, assembled by Komsomol members, submarine Ш-304 was built and transferred to the Baltic Fleet with the designation "KOMSOMOLETS". During the war other submarines were built by means provided by Komsomol.

This way M-104 "YAROSLAV KOMSOMOLETS", M-106 "LENINIST KOMSOMOL" and M-108 "PENZA KOMSOMOLETS" materialized in Northern Fleet. Komsomol member communications with the submarine forces were strengthened in the post-war time. The fleets of the USSR counted more than 30 submarines, which fitted the designations of Leninist Komsomol and local organizations of VLKSM - All-Union Lenin Young Communist League. As a rule these were primarily ships, with the honour of carrying out difficult tasks. Special reputation obtained nuclear submarine K-3 "LENINIST KOMSOMOL". This nuclear submarine was the first in the domestic fleet to pass the North Pole submerged and carry out surfacing in the Polar region. After the changes affected by the political situation in the country, the reference of VLKSM - All-Union Lenin Young Communist League and CPSU - Communist Party Of The Soviet Union in the designations of warships became unimportant, and all such designations were removed toward the end of 1991. Thereby one of the glorious pages in the history of submarine fleet was closed.

Commemorative badges on Komsomol Conferences with association to submarines

Commemorative badges devoted to VLKSM sponsorship of submarines of the Navy

S-191 construction № 459 of Diesel Submarine Project 613 "PSKOV KOMSOMOLETS" of the Baltic Fleet

4-11. Anniversary badge 30 years S-191

4-12, 4-13. Crew badges of S-191

4-14. Anniversary badge 25 years S-191

S-283 construction № 124 of Diesel Submarine Project 613 "VLADIMIR KOMSOMOLETS" of the Northern Fleet

4-15. Commemorative badge S-283

4-16. Anniversary badge 30 years S-283

4-17. Crew badge S-283

S-357 construction № 151 of Diesel Submarine Project 613 "ULYANOVSK KOMSOMOLETS" of the Baltic Fleet
4-18, 4-19. Crew badges S-357

S-300 construction № 164 of Diesel Submarine Project 613 "BRYANSK KOMSOMOLETS" of the Baltic Fleet
4-20. Crew badge S-300
4-21. Anniversary badge 30 years S-300

B-26 construction № 817 of Diesel Submarine Project 641 "YAROSLAV KOMSOMOLETS" of the Northern Fleet
4-22. Anniversary badge 10 years B-26
4-23. Crew badge B-26
4-24. Commemorative badge B-26

Diesel Submarine "PERM KOMSOMOLETS"
4-25. Crew badge Diesel Submarine "PERM KOMSOMOLETS"

B-4 construction № 788 of Diesel Submarine Project 641 “CHELYABINSK KOMSOMOLETС” of the Northern Fleet

4-26. Crew badge B-4

4-27. Anniversary badge 5 years B-4 (Wrongly designated Nuclear Submarine)

4-28. Anniversary badge 10 years B-4

4-29. Anniversary badge 20 years B-4

4-30. Anniversary badge 25 years B-4

4-31. Commemorative badge B-4

S-156 construction № 502 of Diesel Submarine Project 613 “KOMSOMOLETС KAZAKHSTAN” of the Baltic Fleet

4-32. Crew badge S-156

B-380 construction № 133 of Diesel Submarine Project 641B "GORKI KOMSOMOLETS" of the Black Sea Fleet
4-33. Commemorative badge B-380

B-319 construction № 125 of Diesel Submarine Project 641B "KOMSOMOLETS CHUVASHIYAS" of the Northern Fleet
4-34. Commemorative badge B-319

BS-486 construction № 940 of Diesel Submarine Project 641B "KOMSOMOLETS UZBEKISTANA" of the Pacific Ocean Fleet
4-35. Crew badge BS-486

S-211 construction № 433 of Diesel Submarine Project 613 "KOMSOMOLETS TAJIKISTAN" of the Pacific Ocean Fleet
4-36. Crew badge S-211

B-396 construction № 123 of Diesel Submarine Project 641B "NOVOSIBIRSK KOMSOMOLETS" of the Northern Fleet
4-37. Crew badge B-396
4-38. Anniversary badge 10 years B-396

B-437 construction № 103 of Diesel Submarine Project 641B "MAGNITOGORSK KOMSOMOLETS" of the Northern Fleet
4-39. Commemorative badge B-437
4-40. Crew badge B-437

Commemoration badges for Nuclear Submarines named in honour of Komsomol

- 4-41. K-3 Project 627, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "LENINIST KOMSOMOL"
- 4-42. K-42 Project 627A, Pacific Ocean Fleet
Badge text: "ROSTOV KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-43. K-278 Project 685, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-44. K-119 Project 627A, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "70 YEARS OF KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-45. B-358 Project 671RTM, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "MURMANSK KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-46. K-206 Project 949, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "MINSK KOMSOMOLETS"

Commemoration badges for Diesel Submarines named in honour of Komsomol

- 4-47. B-61 Project 613, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-48. S-191 Project 613, Baltic Sea Fleet
Badge text: "PSKOV KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-49. S-156 Project 613, Baltic Sea Fleet
Badge text: "KOMSOMOLETS KAZAKHSTAN"
- 4-50. S-283 Project 613, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "VLADIMIR KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-51. S-300 Project 613, Baltic Sea Fleet
Badge text: "BRYANSK KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-52. S-357 Project 613, Baltic Sea Fleet
B-400 Project 641, Baltic Fleet
Badge text: "CHELYANOVSK KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-53. B-78 Project 611, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "MURMANSK KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-54. B-4 Project 641, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "CHELYABINSK KOMSOMOLETS"

- 4-55. B-26 Project 641, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "YAROSLAV KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-56. B-380 Project 641B, Black Sea Fleet
Badge text: "GORKI KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-57. B-437 Project 641B, Northern Fleet
Badge text: "MAGNITOGORSK KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-58. B-396 Project 641B, Northern Fleet
B-401 Project 877, Pacific Ocean Fleet
Badge text: "NOVOSIBIRSK KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-59. B-405 Project 877, Pacific Ocean Fleet
Badge text: "TYUMEN KOMSOMOLETS"
- 4-60. S-211 Project 613, Pacific Ocean Fleet
B-394 Project 877, Pacific Ocean Fleet
Badge text: "KOMSOMOLETS TAJIKISTAN"
- 4-61. BS-486 Project 940, Pacific Ocean Fleet
Badge text: "KOMSOMOLETS UZBEKISTAN"
- 4-62. Badge text: "PERM KOMSOMOLETS"

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5. LARGE NUCLEAR TORPEDO SUBMARINES OF PROJECTS 627 AND 627A "KIT" ["WHALE"], WITH NATO DESIGNATION "NOVEMBER"

This Large Nuclear Submarine was designed at Design Bureau SKB -143 "MALAKHIT". Chief designer was V. N. Peregudov.

Building of the first domestic Large Nuclear Submarine of Project 627 – the K-3 – began on 24th of September 1954 in the shipyard of the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 9th of August 1957 and accepted into the Navy on 17th of January 1959. In all of the shipyards of the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk) a total of 13 vessels of this project were built in the period from 1954 to 1964.

The Large Nuclear Submarine of Project 627 was constructed as an experimental warship. In this case problems concerning a fundamentally new type of submarine were solved, while taking into account the specific character of the use of nuclear energy combined with the special features of the formation of all TTE. In spite of the errors committed with the design, the work of project originators and builders as a whole must be regarded as outstanding. A new stage of domestic submarine building was begun. Already beginning with K-5 (2nd hull of the series) work on modernization was initiated with the designation Project 627A.

After transfer to the Navy the Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 627A were assigned the Northern Fleet at Naval Base West Lica. Here they formed the 3rd Submarine Division of the 1st Submarine Flotilla. During the service Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 627A repeatedly carried out the patrols into the Arctic. On 17th of July 1962 K-3 passed the North Pole and carried out surfacing in the Polar region. Also in 1962 it surfaced at the North Pole together with K-181. In 1966 K-133 in a group together with Project 675 submarine K-16 completed a round-the-world inter-theatre passage to the Pacific Fleet around Africa.

At different times inter-theatre trans-arctic passages were completed by K-14, K-115 and K-42. Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 627A carried out service in the structure of the Northern Fleet's 3rd and 17th Submarine Divisions, and also in the structure of the Pacific Ocean Fleet's 45th Submarine Division.

For the service to the Motherland and in the honour of the VLKSM - All-Union Lenin Young Communist League 40-anniversary of the supervision of the fleet K-3 in 1962 obtained the designation "LENINIST KOMSOMOL". K-42 had the designation "ROSTOV KOMSOMOLETS".

On 8th of April 1970 while returning from the exercises "OCEAN" a fire broke out on K-8. After a prolonged fight with the fire and attempts to tow the Large Nuclear Submarine to the base K-8 sank on 12th of April 1970 with the loss of 52 crewmembers.

Presently all Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 627 have been decommissioned from the Navy and has by a large part already been scrapped.

Commemoration badges dedicated Nuclear Submarine K-3 of the Project 627 construction № 254
(1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet “LENINIST KOMSOMOL”

5-1 to 5-6. Crew badges and commemoration badges K-3

5-7 to 5-11. Crew badges and commemoration badges K-3

5-12 to 5-14. Anniversary badges "10 years K-3"

5-15. Anniversary badge "15 years K-3"

5-16. Anniversary badge "20 years K-3"

5-17. Anniversary badge "20 years K-3"

5-18. Anniversary badge "25 years K-3"

5-19. Anniversary badge "30 years K-3"

5-20 to 5-22. Anniversary badges "40 years K-3"

5-23. Commemoration badge “10 years of K-3 cruise to the North Pole”

5-24. Commemoration badge “20 years of K-3 cruise to the North Pole”

5-25. Commemoration badge “30 years of K-3 cruise to the North Pole”

Commemoration badges dedicated Nuclear Submarines of the Project 627A

K-5 construction № 260 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

5-26. Anniversary badge “20 years K-5”

5-27. Anniversary badge “25 years K-5”

5-28. Anniversary badge “30 years K-5”

K-21 construction № 284 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet “Red Banner”

5-29. Anniversary badge “15 years K-21”

5-30. Anniversary badge “20 years K-21”

K-52 construction № 283 (5th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

5-31. Anniversary badge “15 years K-52”

5-32. Anniversary badge “20 years K-52”

5-33. Anniversary badge “25 years K-52”

5-34. Anniversary badge “15 years 184 crew Nuclear Submarine Project 627A”

K-133 construction № 286 (8th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

5-35. Commemorative badge Trans-Ocean Deployment K-133

5-36. Anniversary badge “35 years Trans-Ocean Deployment K-133”

5-37. Crew badge K-133

5-38. Anniversary badge “20 years K-133”

K-159 construction № 289 (11th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

5-39. Anniversary badge “15 years K-159”

5-40. Anniversary badge “20 years K-159”

K-11 construction № 285 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

5-41. Anniversary badge “15 years K-11”

5-42. Anniversary badge “20 years K-11”

K-181 construction № 287 (9th unit in the series) Northern Fleet since 1968 “Red Banner”

5-43, 5-44. Anniversary badge “15 years K-181”

5-45. Anniversary badge “20 years K-181”

5-46. Anniversary badge “25 years K-181”

K-42 construction № 290 (12th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

5-47. Commemorative badge K-42

K-50(60) construction № 291 (13th unit in the series) Northern Fleet ,
since 1960 changed to K-60

5-48. Anniversary badge “15 years K-50”

5-49. Anniversary badge “20 years K-60”

5-50. Anniversary badge “25 years K-60”

Unidentified badges, possibly dedicated Nuclear Submarines of the Project 627A

5-51 to 5-54.

Unidentified badges, possibly dedicated Nuclear Submarines of the Project 627A

5-55 to 5-60.

6. LARGE NUCLEAR TORPEDO SUBMARINES OF PROJECTS 705 AND 705K "LIRA", WITH NATO DESIGNATION "ALFA"

This Large Nuclear Submarine was designed at Special Design Bureau - 143. Chief designer was M. G. Rusanov.

Building of the first Large Nuclear Submarine of Project 705 – the K-64 – began on 2nd of June 1968 and after a year on the building berths of Leningrad Admiralty Plant it was launched on 22nd of April 1969 and accepted in the system on 31st of December 1971. However, after an emergency in 1972, related with thickening of the liquid-metal heat-transfer agent in reactor circuit 1, K-64 for a long time underwent repair and from the 19th of August 1974 it was removed from the operational structure of the Navy. Subsequently, on 9th of February 1978 it was decommissioned.

Later 6 additional Large Nuclear Submarines of this project were built - 3 units in each of Leningrad Admiralty Plant and Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk). Building was conducted from December 1967 (laying of K-123), until December 1981 (acceptance of K-493).

Since 1990 gradually all Large Nuclear Submarines of this project have been removed from the structure of the Navy and transferred to scuttling facilities for dismantling and recycling.

All Large Nuclear Submarines of this project were attached to the Northern Fleet's 1st Submarine Flotilla. The first units entered into the 3rd Submarine Division, subsequently Large Nuclear Submarines of this series entered into the 6th Submarine Division.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Submarines of Project 705 and 705K

- 6-1. Launching badge K-432 (construction № 106)
4th unit in the series
- 6-2. Anniversary badge “15 years crew K-432”
- 6-3. Anniversary badge “20 years crew K-432”
- 6-4. Anniversary badge “20 years crew K-316”
- 6-5. Anniversary badge “20 years 32TE” (Technical Crew)
- 6-6. Anniversary badge “15 years 313 crew” (2nd crew K-316)
- 6-7. Anniversary badge “10 years 537 crew” (2nd crew K-432)
- 6-8. Anniversary badge “15 years 537 crew” (2nd crew K-432)

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Nuclear Submarines of Project 705 and 705K

6-9 to 6-15.

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7. LARGE NUCLEAR SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 671 "RAG BOLT", WITH NATO DESIGNATION "VICTOR-I"

These Large Nuclear Submarines were designed at the Special Design Bureau - 143. Chief designer was G. N. Chernishev.

Building of the first Large Nuclear Submarine of Project 671 – the K-38 – began on 12th of April 1963 on the shipyards of Leningrad Admiralty Plant. It was launched on 28th of July 1966 and was accepted into the Navy on 5th of November 1967. A total of 15 Large Nuclear Submarines of this project were built at the shipyards of Leningrad Admiralty Plant in the period from 1963 to 1974.

Together with Projects 670 and 667A, Project 671 is one of the first 2nd generation Large Nuclear Submarines. As submariners note, on Project 671 a "golden mean" was achieved: all basic mechanisms and devices had been automated and remotely controlled with relatively simple design concepts and reliability of the devices themselves.

These Large Nuclear Submarines became part of the 3rd Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet's 1st Submarine Flotilla based in West Lica. Subsequent Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671 were transferred to other parts of the Northern Fleet, with 6 in each of the 24th and 33rd Submarine Divisions.

In September - October of 1971 K-38 and K-323 conducted autonomous cruises to the Arctic, with visits to the polar regions. On 20th of December 1972 K-323 obtained the honourable designation "50 YEARS OF THE USSR". Out of the total of 15 units of this series 3 were transferred to the Pacific Fleet (K-314, K-454 and K-469). Doing this K-314 completed the passage around Africa, and K-469 completed the inter-theatre passage to the Pacific Fleet through the Drake Passage.

In general the Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671 showed themselves to be sufficiently reliable vessels. This project is the only of the 2nd generation vessels that has not completely been decommissioned. However, in spite of the completely satisfactory fate of Project 671, the collision of K-314 with the aircraft carrier "KITTY HAWK" on 20th of March 1983 must be noted.

At the start of the 1990's the Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671 began to be withdrawn from the structure of the Navy.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671

K-38 construction № 600 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet

7-1. Anniversary badge “10 years K-38”

7-2. Commemorative badge for 1971 missions in the Arctic

7-3. Anniversary badge “15 years K-38”

7-4. Anniversary badge “25 years K-38”

K-53 construction № 603 (4th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

7-5, 7-6. Anniversary badge “20 years K-53”

K-306 construction № 604 (5th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

7-7. Anniversary badge “20 years K-306”

K-323 construction № 605 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

On 20th of December 1972 renamed “50 YEARS OF USSR”

7-8. Anniversary badge “10 years K-323”

7-9. Anniversary badge “15 years K-323”

K-369 construction № 601 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

In 1976 re-designated K-69

7-10. Anniversary badge "5 years K-69"

K-370 construction № 606 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

7-11. Anniversary badge "10 years K-370"

7-12. Anniversary badge "20 years K-370"

K-438 construction № 608 (8th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

7-13. Anniversary badge "10 years K-438"

7-14. Anniversary badge "20 years K-438"

K-314 construction № 610 (10th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

7-15. Anniversary badge "10 years K-314"

7-16. Anniversary badge "20 years K-314"

7-17. Commemorative badge to the inter-theatre passage in 1972 of K-314 from the Northern Fleet to the Pacific Ocean Fleet around the Arctic

7-18. Anniversary badge "15 years K-314"

K-462 construction № 01613 (13th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

7-19. Crew badge K-462

7-20. Anniversary badge "5 years K-481"

K-481 construction № 01615 (15th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

7-21. Anniversary badge "10 years K-481"

7-22. Anniversary badge "20 years K-481"

K-469 construction № 01614 (14th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

7-23. Commemorative badge to the inter-theatre passage in 1976 of K-469 from the Northern Fleet to the Pacific Ocean Fleet through the Drake Passage

7-24. Anniversary badge "15 years 289 crew" Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671

7-25. Anniversary badge "20 years 289 crew" Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671 (cont.)

8. LARGE NUCLEAR SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 671RT "GREY MULLET", WITH NATO DESIGNATION "VICTOR-II"

These large Nuclear Submarines were designed by Design Bureau "MALAKHIT". Chief designer was G. N. Chernishev.

Building of the first Large Nuclear Submarine of Project 671RT – the K-387 – began on 2nd of April 1971 on building berth of the shipyard "Red Sormovo". It was launched on 2nd of September 1972 and accepted into the Navy on 30th of December 1972. A total of 7 submarines were build on the shipyards of Leningrad Admiralty plant and "Red Sormovo" (at Gorky) during the period 1971 to 1978 (respectively 3 and 4 units).

Project 671RT was a further development of design 671. However, the building of the Large Nuclear Submarines of project 671RT coincided in the time with the introduction of new, more effective and powerful weapons, which could not be fitted in the overall size of the existing project. Therefore this series was limited to 7 vessels.

These Large Nuclear Submarines became part of the 6th and 33rd Submarine Divisions of the Northern Fleet's 1st Submarine Flotilla based in West Lica. Subsequently Large Nuclear Submarines of project 671RT were transferred to other Northern Fleet units including the 17th and 24th Submarine Divisions.

In August - September of 1981 K-517 completed autonomous cruises into the Arctic and carried out 17 surfacings, including at the North Pole. The Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671RT recommended themselves excellently in the period of service with the Northern Fleet. No special emergencies with vessels of this project were noted.

At the beginning of the 1990's the Large Nuclear Submarines of project 671RT began to be withdrawn from the Navy.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RT

K-387 construction № 801 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet

8-1. Anniversary badge “10 years K-387”

K-371 construction № 802 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

8-2. Anniversary badge “5 years K-371”

8-3. Anniversary badge “10 years K-371”

8-4. Commemorative badge to the disbandment of crew 532 of Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RT

K-495 construction № 01621 (5th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

8-5. Anniversary badge “15 years K-495”

8-6. Anniversary badge “20 years K-495”

K-467 construction № 803 (3rd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

8-7. Anniversary badge “15 years K-467”

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671RT

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9. LARGE NUCLEAR SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 671RTM "PIKE", WITH NATO DESIGNATION "VICTOR-III"

These large Nuclear Submarines were designed by Design Bureau "MALAKHIT". Chief designer was G. N. Chernishev.

Building of the first Large Nuclear Submarine of Project 671RTM – the K-247 – began on 15th of July 1976 on the building berth of the Leninist Komsomol shipyard. It was launched on 13th of August 1978 and accepted into the Navy on 30th of December 1978. A total of 26 submarines were built on the Leninist Komsomol shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on-Amur) and the Leningrad Admiralty shipyard (at Leningrad) during the period from 1976 to 1992 (respectively 13 and 13 units).

Project 671RTM continued the development of designs 671 and 671RT. The base solutions from these projects, made it possible in a simple way to proceed to the next modification of multipurpose nuclear missile-torpedo submarines. On the tactical data these Large Nuclear Submarines form an intermediate link to the 3rd generation of nuclear submarines. New communications and tactical equipment were installed, which surpassed the capabilities of the previous equipment three times. Measures for reduction of the acoustic field were also carried out.

The last 5 Large Nuclear Submarines at the Leningrad Admiralty shipyard were built in accordance with Project 671RTMK with the installation of the newest "Grenade" missile complex, making it possible to employ Strategic Cruise missiles.

Large Nuclear Submarine of Project 671RTM became part of the 33rd, 11th and 7th Submarine Divisions of the Northern Fleet, and also the 45th Submarine Division of the Pacific Ocean Fleet.

In September 1981 K-255 completed a trans-arctic inter-theatre passage from the Pacific Ocean Fleet to the Northern Fleet. During this transit surfacing at the North Pole was carried out. Also K-324 transited under the Arctic ice to the composition of the Northern Fleet (September of 1982).

The military characteristics of this project were demonstrated by the results of operations "APORT" in 1985 and "ATRINA" in 1987. These were carried out by forces of Large Nuclear Submarines, primarily of Project 671RTM from the 33rd Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet's 1st Submarine Flotilla. The unexpected appearances of the Large Nuclear Submarines near the bases of the fleet of the USA caused significant disturbances amongst the potential enemy. The analysis of the received results of these operations made the General Staff of the Navy of the USSR come to the unequivocal conclusion, that in case of a mass deployment of our Large Nuclear Submarines from the bases, the USA did not have enough forces for counteraction.

Reliability of construction, operational simplicity and thorough consideration of the solutions has provided the Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671 RTM long service without heavy failures. However time prevails and gradually the vessels of this project are decommissioned from structure of the Navy. From the 29th of August 1991 the project was reclassified as Large Nuclear Submarines 1st rank with change of letter designations in the tactical numbers (the letter K was substituted with the letter B).

At various times certain Large Nuclear Submarines of this project were given the following designations: K-242 - "50 YEARS KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR"; K-524 - "60 YEARS OF SUPPORT OF VLKSM"; K-358 - "MURMANSK KOMSOMOLETS" (until August 1992); B-448 - "TAMBOV" (from the 10th of April 1995); B-414 - "DANIEL MOSKOVSKIY" (since 1996); B-502 - "VOLGOGRAD" (from the 21st of March 1998) and B-138 - "OBNINSK" (since 2000).

**Commemorative badges, dedicated Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RTM
Built at Leninist Komsomol shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on-Amur)**

K-412 construction № 304 (4th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

9-1. Launching badge K-412

K-215 construction № 295 (5th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

9-2. Anniversary badge "10 years K-251"

K-255 construction № 296 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

9-3. Commemorative badge to the inter-theatre passage in 1986 of K-255 from the Pacific Ocean Fleet to the Northern Fleet

9-4. Commemorative badge B-255

K-324 construction № 297 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

9-5. Anniversary badge "10 years K-324"

K-355 construction № 299 (9th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

9-6. Anniversary badge "5 years K-355"

K-218 construction № 301 (11th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

9-7. Launching badge K-218

9-8. Anniversary badge "10 years K-128"

9-9. Unidentified crew badge for Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RTM

**Commemorative badges, dedicated Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RTM
Built at Admiralty Association shipyard (Leningrad)**

K-525 construction № 01636 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet
“60 YEARS OF SUPPORT OF THE VLKSM”

9-10. Crew badge K-525

9-11. Anniversary badge “10 years K-524”

K-298 construction № 01645 (5th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

9-12. Launching badge K-298

9-13. Crew badge K-298

K-254 construction № 01638 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

9-14. Launching badge K-254

9-15. Anniversary badge “15 years B-254”

9-16. Commemorative badge K-524

K-502 construction № 01641 (3rd unit in the series) Northern Fleet "VOLGOGRAD"

9-17. Launching badge K-502

9-18. Anniversary badge "10 years K-502"

9-19. Anniversary badge "20 years B-502"

K-358 construction № 01647 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet "MURMANSK KOMSOMOLETS"

9-20. Launching badge K-358

9-21. Commemorative badge K-358

K-292 construction № 01655 (9th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

9-22. Launching badge K-292

9-23. Commemorative badge K-292

K-299 construction № 01649 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
9-24. Launching badge K-299

K-388 construction № 01657 (10th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
Since 2000 "SNEZHNOGORSK"
9-25. Launching badge K-388

K-138 construction № 01659 (11th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
"OBNINSK"
9-26. Launching badge K-138

K-414 construction № 01695 (12th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
"DANIEL MOSKOVSKIY"
9-27. Crew badge K-414

K-448 construction № 01696 (13th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
"TAMBOV"
9-28. Launching badge K-448
9-29. Crew badge B-448

- 9-30. Commemorative badge for crew 603 of Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RTM
- 9-31. Anniversary badge "20 years crew 188" of Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RTM
- 9-32. Anniversary badge "25 years crew 188" of Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RTM
- 9-33. Anniversary badge "10 years crew 534" of Large Nuclear Submarine Project 671RTM

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Large Nuclear Submarines of Project 671RTM

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**10. NUCLEAR ATTACK SUBMARINE K-278 CONSTRUCTION № 510 OF PROJECT 685 "PLAVNIK"
("FLIPPER"), WITH NATO DESIGNATION "MIKE"**

This Nuclear Attack Submarine was designed by the Central Design Bureau "RUBIN". Chief designer was N. A. Klimov, followed by Yu. N. Kormilitsin.

Building of this unique experimental submarine began on 22nd of April 1978 at the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk). Launching took place in 1983, and on 20th of October 1983 the completion report for K-278 was signed (this tactical number was allocated the vessel). In the period of operations K-278 confirmed the best expectations. Its diving depth was not exceeded by any submarine in the World and it probably will not be for some time. The Nuclear Attack Submarine carried out complex tests successfully, and it was allocated the honourable designation "KOMSOLOLETS". By 1989 K-278 was transferred from experimental tasks into the regular forces of the 1st Submarine Flotilla of the Northern Fleet. Unfortunately, on 7th of April 1989 while returning to base from a combat patrol, the submarine caught on an intense fire which resulted in the loss of K -278 and 42 submariners.

Mourning badges K-278

10-1. Launching badge K-278

10-2 to 10-5.

11. NUCLEAR ATTACK SUBMARINE PROJECTS 945 "BARRACUDA" AND 945A "KONDOR", WITH NATO DESIGNATION "SIERRA-I, II "

These Nuclear Attack Submarines were designed at the Design Bureau "LAZURIT". Chief designer was N. J. Kvasha.

Building of the first Nuclear Attack Submarine of Project 945 – the K-239 – began on 08th of May 1982 on the building berths of the "Red Sormovo" shipyard. It was launched on 29th July 1983 and accepted into the Navy on 21st of September 1984. In total the "Red Sormovo" shipyards (at Gorky) built 4 Nuclear Attack Submarines of Projects 945 and 945A during the period from 1982 to 1993 (2 units of each type).

Project 945 is a further development of the 2nd generation of Nuclear Submarines alongside with project 671. However, since it was designed at another design bureau with other traditions, a number of issues were solved in a new fashion. The submarines of this project were made with titanium durable hull, which made it possible to increase the diving depth. Also, in comparison with the Nuclear Submarines of Project 671, the armament was increased and the acoustic field lowered.

Nuclear Attack Submarines of Projects 945 and 945A entered into the composition of the 6th Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet's 1st Submarine Flotilla. The submarines carried out a large number of combat patrols showing outstanding results. In this case the statements of American submariners about the vulnerability and noisiness of Soviet and Russian submarines were invalidated. This was demonstrated in the 1990's by the unexpected appearances of Nuclear Attack Submarines of Projects 945 and 945A off the coast of the USA and the immunity from detection by the antisubmarine defences of the USA.

On 11th of February 1992 while being in a training area K-276 "CRAB" collided with the American nuclear submarine "BATON ROUGE" of the "LOS ANGELES" class. The Russian submarine obtained only insignificant damages, while according to some data the "BATON ROUGE" was recognised to be beyond repair and subsequently decommissioned.

Today the Nuclear Attack Submarines of Projects 945 and 945A pass planned repair work in Russia shipyards and in the future, we hope, they will remain vigilant defenders of the interests of Russia.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Attack Submarines of Project 945 and 945A

K-239 construction № 301 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet "KARP" ("CARB")

11-1. Crew badge K-239

11-2. Launching badge K-239

11-3. Anniversary badge "15 years K-239"

K-276 construction № 302 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet "KRAB" ("CRAB").

From the 15th of November 1996 renamed "KOSTROMA"

11-4. Necktie clip K-276

K-534 construction № 303 (3rd unit in the series) Northern Fleet "ZUBATKA" ("CATFISH").

From the 25th of March 1995 renamed "NIZHNI NOVGOROD"

11-5. Launching badge K-534

11-6. Necktie clips K-534

11-7. Crew badge K-534

K-336 construction № 304 (4th unit in the series) Northern Fleet "OKUN".

From the 3rd of April 1996 renamed "PSKOV"

11-8. Launching badge K-336

12. NUCLEAR ATTACK SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 971 "PIKE- B", WITH NATO DESIGNATION "AKULA"

These Nuclear Attack Submarines were designed by Design Bureau "MALAKHIT". Chief designer was G. N. Chernishev.

Building of the first Nuclear Attack Submarine of Project 971 – the K-284 – began on 6th of November 1983 on the building berths of the Leninist Komsomol shipyard. It was launched on 16th of June 1984 and accepted into the Navy on 30th of December 1984. In total the shipyards Leninist Komsomol (at Komsomolsk-on- Amur) and Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk) produced 15 Nuclear Attack Submarines during the period from 1983 to 2000 (7 and 8 units respectively).

Project 971 is a further development of the designs of family 671 and 945. These Nuclear Attack Submarines are vessels of the 3rd generation, but during the process of construction a series of modifications to the original project were introduced by designers and by builders. These changes constantly decreased the noisiness and improved the military characteristics of the submarines. In essence this accomplished a gradual transition to multipurpose Nuclear Submarines of the 4th generation.

The Nuclear Attack Submarines built in Komsomolsk-on-Amur became part of the 45th Submarine Division of the Pacific Ocean Fleet's 2nd Submarine Flotilla based on Kamchatka. For the Nuclear Attack Submarines, built at the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise a new formation – the 24th Submarine Division – was created in 1985 as part of the Northern Fleet's 3rd Submarine Flotilla at Naval Base Gadjjevo. One should note, that in spite of the disrespectful opinions of American submariners, Project 971 showed itself from the best side in the encounters with the newest Nuclear Submarines of the USA, confirming that correct design solutions had been made.

On 10th of October 1990 under the initiative of crew members of K-317 the vessels was allocated the name "PANTHER". It had been given as a tribute to submariners of submarines such as the "LEOPARD", constructed under J. G. Bubnova's project. Subsequently all Nuclear Attack Submarines of Project 971 including the ones constructed before "PANTHER", have received names of old Russian submarines. For today Nuclear Attack Submarines of this project form a powerful force, capable of solving the various tasks connected with the protection of the sea boundaries of Russia.

**Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Attack Submarine Project 971
Built at Leninist Komsomol shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on-Amur)**

K-284 construction № 501 (1st unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "AKULA" ("SHARK")

12-1. Crew badge K-284

12-2. Launching badge K-284

K-322 construction № 513 (3rd unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "KASHALOT" ("CACHALOT")

12-3. Launching badge K-322

K-391 construction № 514 (4th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "KIT" ("WHALE").

From the 15th of September 1997 "BRATSK"

12-4. Launching badge K-391.

K-331 construction № 515 (5th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "NARVAL".

From 2000 "MAGADAN"

12-5. Launching badge K-331.

K-419 construction № 516 (6th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "MORZH" ("WALRUS"). From 2000
"KUZBASS"

12-6. Launching badge K-419.

K-295 construction № 517 (7th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "DRAKON" ("DRAGON").

From 1999 "SAMARA"

12-7. Launching badge K-295

12-8. Commemorative badge crew 518

(K-152 "NERPA" ("SEAL") 8th unit in the series)

**Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Attack Submarine Project 971
Built at Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk)**

K-480 construction № 821 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet

From 1991 named "BARS" ("*LEOPARD*").

From 24TH of April 1998 renamed "AK-BARS" ("*SNOW LEOPARD*")

12-9. Launching badge K-480

12-10. Crew badge K-480 (variant)

12-11. Necktie clip K-480

12-12. Crew badge K-480 (variant)

12-13. Commemorative badge K-480

K-317 construction № 822 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

From the 10th of October 1990 named "PANTERA" ("*PANTHER*").

12-14. Commemorative badge K-317

12-15. Crew badge K-317

12-16, 12-17. Launching badges K-317 (variants of manufacturing)

12-18. Crew badge K-317

K-317 construction № 822 (cont.)

12-19. Necktie clip K-317

12-20. Commemorative badge K-317

12-21. Necktie clip K-317

K-461 construction № 831 (3rd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

From 1991 named "VOLK" ("WULF")

12-22. Crew badge K-461

12-23. Anniversary badge "10 years K-461"

12-24. Launching badge K-461

12-25. Anniversary badge "10 years K-461"

12-26. Crew badge K-461

K-328 construction № 832 (4th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

On 24th of January 1991 named "LEOPARD"

From 21st of May 1991 renamed "KRASNOZNAMENNAJA" ("*RED BANNER*")

12-27. Launching badge K-328

12-30. Commemorative badge K-328

K-154 construction № 833 (5th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

On 24th of July 1991 January named "TIGR" ("*TIGER*")

12-27. Launching badge K-154

12-28. Crew badges K-154 (variants)

12-31. Necktie clips K-154

12-32. Commemorative badge K-154

12-33. Commemorative badge K-154

K-157 construction № 834 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

On 6th of April 1993 named "VEPR" ("BOAR")

12-34. Launching badge K-157

12-35. Crew badge K-157

12-37. Commemorative badge K-157

K-335 construction № 835 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

"GEPARD"

12-36. Launching badges K-335 (variants)

12-38. Crew badge K-335

12-39. Commemorative badge K-335

12-40. Commemorative badge for commissioning K-335 ("rising of flag")

**Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Attack Submarine Project 971
Built at Leninist Komsomol shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on-Amur)**

12-41. Badge text: "K-284 AKULA" ("SHARK")

12-42. Badge text: "K-263 DELFIN" ("DOLPHIN")

12-43. Badge text: "K-322 KASHALOT" ("CACHALOT")

12-44. Badge text: "K-391 KIT" ("WHALE")

12-45. Badge text: "K-391 BRATSK"

12-46. Badge text: "K-331 NARVAL" ("NARWHALE")

12-47. Badge text: "K-419 MORZH" ("WALRUS")

12-48. Badge text: "K-419 KUZBASS"

**Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Attack Submarine Project 971
Built at Leninist Komsomol shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on- Amur) (cont.)**

12-49. Badge text: "K-267 DRAKON" (*"DRAGON"*)

12-50. Badge text: "K-267 SAMARA"

12-51. Badge text: "K-152 NERPA" (*"SEAL"*)

**Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Attack Submarine Project 971
Built at Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk)**

12-52. Badge text: "K-480 BARS" (*"LEOPARD"*)

12-53. Badge text: "K-480 AK-BARS" (*"SNOW LEOPARD"*)

12-54. Badge text: "K-317 PANTERA" (*"PANTHER"*)

12-55. Badge text: "K-461 VOLK" (*"WULF"*)

**Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Attack Submarine Project 971
Built at Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk) (cont.)**

12-56. Badge text: "K-328 LEOPARD" (*"LEOPARD"*)

12-57. Badge text: "K-154 TIGR" (*"TIGER"*)

12-58. Badge text: "K-157 VEPR" (*"BOAR"*)

12-59. Badge text: "K-335 GEPARD"

12-60. Badge text: "K-337 KUGUAR"

12-61. Badge text: "K-333 RYS" (*"LYNX"*)

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13. NUCLEAR CRUISE MISSILE SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 659, WITH NATO DESIGNATION "ECHO-I"

These Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines were designed at Central Design Bureau № 18.

Chief designers were P. P. Pustyntsev and N.A. Klimov.

Building of the first Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of Project 659 – the K-45 – began on 20th of December 1958 at the Leninist Komsomol shipyard. It was launched on 12th of May 1960 and on 28th of June it became part of the Pacific Ocean Fleet. During the period from 1958 to 1963 the Leninist Komsomol shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on-Amur) built a total of 5 Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 659.

This project was the first test of the arrangement of the complex of cruise missiles ["Winged Rockets"] for Nuclear Submarines, therefore it was necessary to develop a lot for the first time. This, naturally, did not have the best effect on the quality and the combat characteristics of these Nuclear Submarines. It is also necessary to note, that the series of Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 659 was the first experience of building Nuclear Submarines in the Far East. The first missile complex P-5 proved to be unsuccessful, and since Cruise Missile Submarines of Projects 675 and 661 were already under construction, it was decided to carry out modernization of Project 659 to Project of 659T. This implied dismantling the missile complex and subsequently transferring the submarine to the torpedo submarine category.

At the beginning from 1985 all 5 Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 659 were decommissioned from the Navy, however as of 1996 they have not been dismantled and have been stored afloat at temporary basing at the Pacific Ocean Fleet.

Commemorative badge, probably related to Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 659

13-1. Anniversary badge "25 years crew", probably related to K-45 construction № 140 (1st unit in the series)

13-2. Anniversary badge, probably related to K-144 construction № 144 (5th unit in the series)

14. NUCLEAR CRUISE MISSILE SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 675, WITH NATO DESIGNATION "ECHO-II"

These Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines were designed at Central Design Bureau № 18. Chief designer was N. A. Klimov.

Building of the first Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of Project 675 – the K-166 – began on 30th of May 1961 in the building berths of the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 6th of September 1962 and accepted in the Navy on 31st of November 1962. In the period from 1961 to 1968 a total of 29 Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of this project were built with 16 units at Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk) and 13 units at the Leninist Komsomol shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on-Amur).

Project 675 became a further development of design 659. Many errors were taken into account and corrected, and the missile complex with increased missile load was also modernized (up to 8 missiles). A disadvantage in this project was that missile launching could only take place on the surface. Later parts of the Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 675 (10 units) passed modernization to Project 675MK (675MU) with the installation of missile complex "Basalt ", another 5 Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines were modernized to Project 675MKV with the installation of missile complex "Volcano ".

The missile submarines were incorporated in the Navy in the 7th and 11th Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet and also in the 10th Submarine Division of the Pacific Ocean Fleet.

In the period from the 2nd of February until the 26th of March 1966 K-116 together with K-133 of Project of 627A completed a passage to the Pacific Ocean Fleet. K-22 and K-116 were awarded the honorary title "Guards". In addition to this K-22 on 3rd of November 1967 was awarded the designation "Red Guard".

The boats of project 675 distinguished themselves well and were used actively for a long time. They were thus far not substituted with other Nuclear Submarines with 2nd generation missiles. At the same time it is prudent to mention a number of emergencies with Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of this project. In different years collisions occurred with the Nuclear Submarine "TAITOD" and the frigate "VOGE" of the USA and with the Nuclear Submarine K-43 of Project 671. On 10th of August 1985 while reloading the reactor at the naval base Chazhma the K-431 suffered an explosion in the reactor compartment. As a result K-431 and other vessels at the pier, located next to the emergency boat, lost 10 people. The area obtained strong radioactive contamination. On 20th of August 1973 at a depth of 120m in the Caribbean sea K-1 collided with a reef. In this case the bow torpedo tubes were badly damaged. Those tubes were loaded with nuclear charged torpedoes. During the repair they were cut out and blown up on Novaya Zemlya.

At present all Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Projects 675 and 675MKV are decommissioned from the Navy and the majority have been scuttled.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 675

K-22 (B-22) construction № 538 (9th unit in the series) Northern Fleet "Guards" Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine
On 3rd of November 1967 awarded the designation "Red Guard". In 1993 renamed B-22

14-1. Crew badge K-22

K-116 construction № 541 (12th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "Guards" Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine

14-2. Anniversary badge "10 years K-116"

14-3. Anniversary badge "35 years Trans-Ocean Deployment K-116"

K-175 construction № 171 (17th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

14-4. Anniversary badge "15 years K-175"

K-28 (428) construction № 536 (7th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

In 1968 renamed "K-428"

14-5. Anniversary badge "25 years K-428"

K-1 construction № 535 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

14-6. Crew badge K-1

K-131 construction № 544 (15th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

14-7. Crew badge K-131

14-8. Anniversary badge "35 years K-131"

Unidentified badges, probably related to Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 675

Unidentified badges, probably related to Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 675

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15. NUCLEAR CRUISE MISSILE SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 661, WITH NATO DESIGNATION "PAPA"

This Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine was designed at Special Design Bureau № 16. Chief designer was N. N. Isanin and N. F. Shulzhenko.

Building of the only Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of Project 661 – the K-162 – began on 28th of December 1963 years in the building berths of the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 14th of December 1968 years and accepted into the Navy on 31st of December 1969.

Project 661 provided for a Nuclear Submarine, armed with the newest Cruise Missile complex "Amethyst". For the first time in the domestic ship building the pressure hull was made from titanium, which ensured the Nuclear Submarine new combat capabilities. However, difficulties in the production made for a tightened construction of K-162. By the time, when pre-production operations of Project 661 had ended (December 1971) the Navy was receiving other 2nd generation Nuclear Submarines and among them Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 670, which were armed with the same missile complex. Therefore the decision was made to limit Project 661 to a single unit. However, the experience accumulated by the shipbuilders, was useful for future constructions of titanium Nuclear Submarines of other projects.

K-162 was part the Northern Fleet's 1st Submarine Flotilla stationed at Naval Base West Lica. In the operational structure of the fleet K-162 made a number of combat patrols of different duration. Despite of various breakages of the equipment most often connected with application of new industry techniques, the ship as a whole proved well.

One of the achievements of K-162 shown during trial runs was a maximum underwater speed of 45 knots. Until now this has not been exceeded by any Nuclear Submarine in the world.

At the end of the 1980's the tactical number K-162 was changed to K-222. Under this number the Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of Project 661 it was brought in for major repair in the beginning of the 1990's and later decommissioned from the Navy.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine K-162 construction № 501 of Project 661

15-1. Crew badge K-162

15-2. Commemorative badge for the introduction of K-162 into the Navy (variant)

15-3. Commemorative badge for the introduction of K-162 into the Navy (variant)

15-4. Crew badge K-162

15-5. Anniversary badge "10 years crew of K-162"

15-6. Anniversary badge "10 years K-162" (cover plate was home-made, therefore several version of this badge exists)

15-7. Anniversary badge "10 years K-162" (variant)

15-8. Anniversary badge "10 years K-162" (variant)

16. NUCLEAR CRUISE MISSILE SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 670 “SLOPE” AND 670M “SEAGULL”, WITH NATO DESIGNATION "CHARLIE-I,II”

These Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines were designed at Special Design Bureau № 112 (since 1974 named Design Bureau “LAZURIT”). Chief designer was V. L. Vorobyev.

Building of the first Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of Project 670 – the K-43 – began on 9th of May 1964 on the building berths of the shipyard “Red Sormovo”. It was launched on 2nd of August 1966 years and accepted into the Navy on 5th of November 1967. Building of the first Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of Project 670M – the K-452 – began on 30th of December 1972 on the building berths of shipyard “Red Sormovo”. It was launched on 25th of July 1973 and accepted into the Navy on 8th of July 1975. In total the shipyard “Red Sormovo” (at Gorky) produced 11 submarines of Project 670 and 6 submarines of Project 670M during the period from 1964 to 1980.

Together with Projects 671 and 667A Project 670 is among the first 2nd generation Nuclear Submarines. For the first time in domestic Nuclear Submarine building these vessels used the GEU reactor design. The unusual shape of the forward part of the pressure hull made it possible successfully to place outboard launch canisters of the Cruise Missile complex "Amethyst" and "Malachite" for Projects 670 and 670M respectively.

All Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 670 and 670M entered into the composition of the 11th Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet with basing first at Olenja, and then at Nerpichja at Naval Base West Lica. Beginning in 1974 (K-201) and up to 1987 (K-302) all 11 Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 670 completed inter-theatre passages where they became part of the 10th Submarine Division of the Pacific Ocean Fleet based at Naval Base Rybachiy.

K-43 of Project 670 was transferred to the Indian Navy (as S71 "CHAKRA"), where it served as a platform for training Indian submariners for service on Nuclear Submarines.

K-429 sank off the coast at Kamchatka on 23rd of June 1983 while finalizing operational tasks. It was raised during August 1983. For a second time it sank on 13th of September 1985 in SRZ-49 (naval repair facility ?). It was raised for a second time, and from the 12th of October 1986 it was re-equipped as a training platform.

In the period from 1986 to 1992 the first Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of Project 670M - the K-452 – underwent modernisation Project 06740. In 1989 it obtained the designation "GOLDEN EAGLE", and beginning from December 1997 the designation "GREAT NOVGOROD".

Today almost all Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of these projects are decommissioned from the Navy and have been laid up or scuttled.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 670

K-121 construction № 704 (4th unit in the series). From 1977 renamed K-143.

Transferred to Pacific Ocean Fleet in 1983

16-1. Anniversary badge “10 years K-121”

K-308 construction № 711 (6th unit in the series).

Transferred to Pacific Ocean Fleet in 1985

16-2. Anniversary badge “10 years K-308”

K-302 construction № 713 (8th unit in the series).

Transferred to Pacific Ocean Fleet in 1987

16-3. Anniversary badge “10 years K-302”

16-4. Anniversary badge “15 years K-302”

K-201 construction № 721 (11th unit in the series).

Transferred to Pacific Ocean Fleet in 1974

16-5. Anniversary badge “10 years K-201”

Commemorative badges, Crew 335 of Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 670

16-6. Anniversary badge “10 years Crew 335”

16-7. Anniversary badge “15 years Crew 335”

Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 670M

K-452 construction № 901 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet. In 1989 renamed "GOLDEN EAGLE" and since 1997 named "GREAT NOVGOROD". In 1992 it was modernized in accordance with project 06740

16-8. Anniversary badge "5 years K-452"

16-9. Anniversary badge "10 years K-452"

16-10. Anniversary badge "15 years K-452"

K-479 construction № 903 (3rd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

16-11. Launching badge K-479

K-503 construction № 904 (4th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

16-12. Launching badge K-503

16-13. Anniversary badge "10 years K-503"

K-508 construction № 905 (5th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

16-14. Launching badge K-508

16-15. Anniversary badge "10 years K-508"

16-16. Anniversary badge "15 years K-508"

K-209 construction № 911 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

16-17. Launching badge K-209

16-18. Anniversary badge "10 years K-209"

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 670 and 670M

17. LARGE NUCLEAR CRUISE MISSILE SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 949 "GRANITE" AND 949A "ANTEY", WITH NATO DESIGNATION "OSCAR-I,II"

These Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines [Submarine Cruisers with "winged missiles"] were designed at the Central Design Bureau "RUBIN". Chief designer was P. P. Pustyntsev and I. L. Baranov.

Building of the first Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of project 949 – the K-525 – began on 24th of July 1975 in the building berths of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 3rd of May 1980 and accepted into the Navy on 30th of December 1980. Building of the first Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine of project 949A – the K-148 – began on 22nd of July 1982. It was launched on 3rd of March 1985 years and accepted on 30th of September 1986. During the period from 1975 to 2000 a total of 13 Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines (2 of Project 949 and 11 of Project 949A) were built at shipyards of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk).

The Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of this project are equipped with solid-propellant supersonic cruise missiles, which can strike enemy ships with great accuracy from vast distances. The Cruisers of projects 949 and 949A are 3rd generation Nuclear Submarines with good tactical-technical characteristics. Especially should be noted the living conditions for the crew. The records show that the Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines have excellently recommended themselves during periods of combat service.

Potential enemies highly estimated this class of Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines and gave them the unofficial nickname "aircraft carrier killers". All submarines of Projects 949 and 949A became part of the 11th Submarine Division of the Northern Fleets 1st Submarine Flotilla based in West Lica.

Beginning in 1989 Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of project 949 and 949A began to conduct inter-theatre passages to the Pacific Ocean Fleet where they became part of the 10th Submarine Division of the 2nd Submarine Flotilla. 6 Submarine Cruisers were transferred to the Pacific Ocean Fleet until 2000. K-141 "KURSK" and K-119 "VORONEZH" were incorporated into the structure of the Northern Fleet's 7th Submarine Division based at Vidjaevo.

With the change of the political situation in the country since 1991 the ships of projects 949 and 949A began to obtain names of Russian cities in order to strengthening domestic communications. Thus appeared "OREL", "TOMSK", "IRKUTSK", "ARKHANGELSK", etc.

Submariners, serving on the Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of these projects, highly rate the combat capabilities and reliability of the ships of these projects.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 949 and 949A

17-1. Necktie clip related to submarines of Project 949

17-2. For Distant Campaign badge related to submarines of Project 949

17-3. Necktie clip related to submarines of Project 949

K-525 construction № 605 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet

Since 1991 renamed "ARKHANGELSK"

17-4. Launching badge K-525 (Variants)

17-5. Anniversary badge "20 years K-525"

17-6. Commemoration badge for refuelling of K-525

K-206 construction № 606 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet
Named "MINSKIY KOMSOMOLET". From 19991 renamed "MURMANSK"

- 17-7. Launching badge K-206
- 17-8. Commemoration badge K-206
- 17-9. Anniversary badge "15 years K-206"

K-148 construction № 617 (3rd unit in the series) Northern Fleet "KRASNODAR"

- 17-10. Launching badge K-206

K-132 construction № 619 (5th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "IRKUTSK"

- 17-11. Launching badge K-132
- 17-12, 17-13 Commemoration badge for commissioning of K-132 [*Rising of Naval Ensign*]
(Variants)

K-173 construction № 618 (4th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet "KRASNOYARSK"

- 17-14. Launching badge K-173

K-119 construction № 636 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
“VORONEZH”

17-15. Crew badge K-119

17-16, 17-17. Launching badges K-119 (Variants)

17-18. Commemoration badge K-119

K-410 construction № 637 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
“SMOLENSK”

17-19. Commemoration badge commissioning of K-410

17-20, 17-21. Launching badges K-410

17-22. Anniversary badge “10 years Crew 74”

K-442 construction № 638 (8th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet
"CHELYABINSK"

17-23. Crew badge K-442

17-24. Launching badge K-442

17-25. Crew badge K-442

17-26. Crew badge K-442

17-27. Crew badge Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine project 949

K-456 construction № 649 (9th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet
"KASATKA" from 1996 renamed "VILIUCZINSK"

17-28. Launching badge K-456

K-266 construction № 650 (10th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet
"OREL"

17-29. Launching badge K-266

17-30. Anniversary badge "10 years Crew 504"

K-186 construction № 651 (11th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet
“OMSK”

17-31. Launching badge K-186

17-32. Commemoration badge for the passage to North-Kamchatka

K-150 construction № 663 (13th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet
“TOMSK”

17-33. Launching badge K-150

17-34. Commemoration badge Crew 150 (2nd Crew K-141 and K-119)

K-141 construction № 662 (12th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
“KURSK”. Suffered accident and sank on 12th of August 2000.

17-35. Launching badge K-141

17-36. Commemoration badge for the passage to North-Kamchatka (planned in 1996 but never took place)

17-37. Mourning badge K-141

Mourning badges for Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine K-141 “KURSK”

17-38 to 17-41.

Commemoration badges of the diving operation to recover the bodies of submariners from Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine K-141 “KURSK”

17-42 to 17-45.

Commemoration badges of the diving operation to recover the bodies of submariners from Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine K-141 "KURSK" (cont.)

- 17-46. Commemorative medal for participants in the rise of K-141
- 17-47. Reward medal issued by Central Design Bureau for the salvage of KURSK
- 17-48. Commemorative medal in memory of the rise of K-141

A series of commemorative badges concerning Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 949 and 949A

- 17-50. Badge text: "K-525 ARKHANGELSK"
- 17-51. Badge text: "K-206 MURMANSK"
- 17-52. Badge text: "K-148 KRASNODAR"
- 17-53. Badge text: "K-173 KRASNOYARSK"
- 17-54. Badge text: "K-132 IRKUTSK"
- 17-55. Badge text: "K-119 VORONEZH"
- 17-56. Badge text: "K-410 SMOLENSK"
- 17-57. Badge text: "K-442 CHELYABINSK"

A series of commemorative badges concerning Large Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines of Project 949 and 949A (cont.)

- 17-58. Badge text: "K-456 KASATKA"
- 17-59. Badge text: "K-456 VILIUCZINSK"
- 17-60. Badge text: "K-266 OREL"
- 17-61. Badge text: "K-141 KURSK"
- 17-62. Badge text: "K-186 OMSK"
- 17-63. Badge text: "K-150 TOMSK"
- 17-64. Badge text: "Nuclear Submarine Crew 743 Northern Fleet"
- 17-65. Badge text: "Nuclear Submarine Crew 587 Northern Fleet"

18. NUCLEAR BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINES OF PROJECT 658M, WITH NATO DESIGNATION "HOTEL-I"

These Nuclear Ballistic Missile Submarines were designed at Special Design Bureau 18. Chief designer was S. N. Kovalev.

Building of the first missile ship of Project 658 – the K-19 – began on 17th of October 1958 in the building berths of the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 11th of October 1959 and accepted into system on 12th of November 1960. In total the shipyards of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk) built 8 Nuclear Ballistic Missile Submarines of this project in the period from 1958 to 1962.

Nuclear Ballistic Missile Submarines of Project 658 became the first Soviet nuclear missile ships. They were armed with 3 surface launched ballistic missiles of missile complex D-2. Subsequently, with the introduction of the new missile complex D-4 with underwater launching, all submarines of the series passed modernization in accordance with Project 658M. K-145 was re-equipped with missile complex D-9 which included the addition of an additional rocket section and an increase in the fire unit to 6 ballistic missiles of project 701 (with NATO classification HOTEL-III). Due to the enclosed missile launch tubes it received the nickname "thermo-nuclear fence" within the Navy.

All missile submarines of project 658 became part of the specially formed 31st Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet's 1st Submarine Flotilla. Submarines K-178 and K-55 completed trans-arctic deployments in 1963 (K-178) and 1968 (K-178) and became part of the Pacific Ocean Fleet.

Almost all submarines of this series did not suffer severe incidents, but operated sufficiently active and were used in combat service for a long period. An exception was the first missile submarine K-19. Even during the construction of this Nuclear Ballistic Missile Submarine several workers were killed. Then in July 1961 an emergency with the reactor cooling system occurred, resulting in the death of 8 crewmembers.

After repair and modernization to Project 658M standards K-19 on 15th of November 1969 collided with the American Nuclear Submarine "GATO". On 24th of February 1972 K-19 suffered a fire, which destroyed several sections resulting in the deaths of 28 submariners. During this incident 10 seamen were cut off in the stern compartment and remained there for a long period while the submarine was being towed away to the base. Due to the numerous emergencies K-19 earned the gloomy nickname "Hiroshima".

When the OSV Treaty on Nuclear Submarines [SALT Treaty ?] came into force the missile tubes were dismantled and the former missile submarines prepared for a new mission first as Nuclear Attack Submarines [with torpedoes] and more lately they were re-equipped as communications submarines (with NATO classification HOTEL-II). Beginning in 1987 all Nuclear Submarines of Project 658M were being decommissioned from the Navy and the majority have been scuttled. The last to be decommissioned was the long-suffering K-19, and today the remains are located at a depository site.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Nuclear Ballistic Missile Submarines of Project 658M

K-19 (KS-19) construction № 901 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet

From 1976 renamed KS-19

18-1. Anniversary badge "20 years K-19"

18-2 to 18-5. Anniversary badges "30 years K-19"

K-33 (54) construction № 902 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

From 1978 renamed K-54

18-6. Anniversary badge "20 years K-54"

K-40 construction № 904 (4th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

18-7. Anniversary badge "20 years K-40"

K-16 construction № 905 (5th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

18-8. Anniversary badge "20 years K-16"

K-149 construction № 907 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

Probably named "UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOLETS"

18-9. Anniversary badge "20 years K-149"

Unidentified badges, probably relating to Nuclear Ballistic Missile Submarines of Project 658M

18-10 to 18-17.

19. STRATEGIC MISSILE SUBMARINES [*“Underwater Rocket Cruisers of Strategic Purpose”*] OF PROJECT 667A “NAVAGA”, WITH NATO DESIGNATION “YANKEE”

These Strategic Missile Submarines were designed at Special Design Bureau № 18. Chief designer was S. N. Kovalev.

Building of the first Strategic Missile Submarine of Project 667A – the K-137 – began on 4th of November 1964 in the building berths of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 11th of September 1966 years and accepted into the system on 5th of November 1967.

During the period 1964 to 1974 a total of 34 submarines were built in shipyards of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk) and the Lenin Komsomol Shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on-Amur) (24 and 10 units respectively).

Initially the project was planned to be armed with missile complex D-7, but subsequently the submarines were armed with 16 ballistic missiles type R-25 of complex D-5. In principle the Strategic Missile Submarines of Project of 667A were already 2nd generation submarines with the appropriate tactical-technical characteristics.

Even before completion of construction K-137 on 31st of May 1967 received visit from the heads of the country and armed forces: L. J. Brezhnev, A. N. Kosygin, A. A. Grechko and S. G. Gorshkov. After transfer to the fleet K-137 was transferred to the Northern Fleet Naval Base Gadjevo into the structure of the Northern Fleet’s 31st Submarine Division. Later the submarines of Project 667A became part of the Northern Fleet’s 19th and 31st Submarine Divisions, and also the Pacific Ocean Fleet’s 8th and 25th Submarine Divisions.

In 1970 the submarine [K-137] was acknowledged "outstanding", thus at the 100th-anniversary of the birthday V. I. Lenin it was awarded the designation "LENINIST". Strategic Missile Submarines of Project of 667A, built at Northern Machine-Building Enterprise, carried out inter-theatre passages and became part of the Pacific Ocean Fleet. The submarines repeatedly carried out long arctic patrols, including surfacing in the region of the North Pole and firing from there.

As a whole it is worth noting, that this project proved to be successful and subsequently the 667 family (including modifications B, BD, BDR and BDRM) reached a total of 77 Strategic Missile Submarines. The success of the accepted design can be confirmed by the numerous conversions to Nuclear Submarines of different designations - from Nuclear Attack Submarine [Torpedo] of Project 667AT to Nuclear Command Submarine KS-411.

In October 1986 the Strategic Missile Submarine K-219 sank following an explosion in one of the missile tubes which resulted in massive destruction of the section. 4 submariners perished in this incident.

At present all Strategic Missile Submarines of Project of 667A are decommissioned from the Navy, the exception being the already mentioned conversions.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Strategic Missile Submarines of Project 667A

K-137 construction № 420 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet

From 1970 named "LENINETTS"

19-1. Necktie clip K-137

19-2, 19-3. Anniversary badges "5 years K-137"

19-4. Anniversary badge "15 years K-137"

19-5. Souvenir badge to the memory of awarding K -137 the name LENINETTS

19-6. Anniversary badge "10 years K-137"

19-7. Anniversary badge "20 years K-137"

19-8. Anniversary badge "30 years K-137"

19-9. Crew badge K-137

19-10 to 19-12. Anniversary badge "35 years K-137"

K-140 construction № 421 (2nd unit in the series) Northern Fleet

Modernized in the period 1971 to 1976 in accordance with Project 667AM

19-13. Anniversary badge "20 years K-140"

K-216 construction № 424 (5th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

19-14. Anniversary badge "10 years K-216"

19-15. Anniversary badge "15 years K-216"

K-210 construction № 401 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

19-16. Launching badge K-210

K-349 construction № 402 (8th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

19-17. Launching badge K-349

K-408 construction № 416 (11th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

19-18. Launching badge K-416

K-253 construction № 414 (9th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

In 1989 altered to Nuclear Attack Submarine in accordance with Project 667AT

19-19. Launching badge K-253

K-415 construction № 442 (17th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

19-20. Launching badge K-416

K-420 construction № 432 (14th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

During the period 1981-1982 altered to Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine in accordance with Project 667M
“ANDROMEDA”

19-21. Launching badge Strategic Missile Submarine K-420

19-22. Crew badge Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine K-420

19-23. Launching badge Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine K-420

K-403 construction № 450 (18th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
Altered to Nuclear Command Submarine in accordance with Project 667AK "AKSON-1",
obtaining the name KAZAN

19-24. Anniversary badge "20 years K-403"

K-219 construction № 460 (21st unit in the series) Northern Fleet
Lost on 3rd of October 1986

19-25. Launching badge K-219

19-26. Anniversary badge "15 years K-219"

K-245 construction № 451 (19th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

19-27. Launching badge K-245

19-28, 19-29. Commemorative badges to K-245 cruise to the North Pole in 1972

19-30. Anniversary badge "10 years K-245"

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Strategic Missile Submarines of Project 667A

19-27 to 19-36.

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Strategic Missile Submarines of Project 667A

19-37 to 19-44.

20. STRATEGIC MISSILE SUBMARINES [*“Underwater Rocket Cruisers of Strategic Purpose”*] OF PROJECT 667B “MURENA”, WITH NATO DESIGNATION “DELTA-I”

These Strategic Missile Submarines were designed at Special Design Bureau № 18. Chief designer was S. N. Kovalev.

Building of the first Strategic Missile Submarine of Project 667B – the K-279 – began in 1971 in the building berths of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 27th of November 1972 and accepted into the system on 27th of December 1972. During the period 1971 to 1978 a total of 18 submarines were built in shipyards of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk) and the Lenin Komsomol Shipyard (at Komsomolsk-on-Amur) (10 and 8 units respectively).

The project 667B is a further development of the design of 667A. For the first time intercontinental ballistic missiles were installed on submarines. The large mass and size of missile complex D-9D necessitated an increase in the displacement and a decrease in the number of missile fire units to 12 missiles compared to the Strategic Missile Submarines of Project 667A.

The first Strategic Missile Submarine K-279 became part of the 31st Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet. Then in 1972 a new formation – the 41st Submarine Division – was created as part of the Northern Fleet’s 11th Submarine Flotilla. It was based at the Naval Base in Gremiha, which was special for the submarines of the Project 667B. Introduction of Strategic Missile Submarines of Project 667B into the Pacific Ocean Fleet began later than in the North, that is to say in 1974. For the Pacific Ocean Fleet the Strategic Missile Submarines of this project were initially introduced into the composition of the 25th Submarine Division. Then for control of these “Cruisers” a new formation – the 21st Submarine Division – was created.

In 1976 the Strategic Missile Submarine K-171 completed a group deployment (together with K-469 of Project 671) from the Northern Fleet to the Pacific Ocean Fleet transiting the Drake Passage, thus having been in four different oceans.

Due to the introduction of new Strategic Missile Submarine projects, reduction of resources and fulfilment of the SALT-1 agreement, the “Cruisers” of the project 667B were removed from the composition of the Navy. The 41st and 21st Submarine Divisions were disbanded and the remaining submarines in the system were transferred to other formations (according to different data 2 in the Pacific Ocean Fleet and 1 in the Northern Fleet).

Commemorative badges, dedicated Strategic Missiles Submarine Project 667B

K-279 construction № 310 (1st unit in the series)

20-1. Anniversary badge “5 years K-279”

20-2. Anniversary badge “10 years K-279”

K-447 construction № 311 (2nd unit in the series)

From 2001 named “KISLOVODSK”

20-3. Launching badge K-447

20-4. Commemorative badge K-447

K-450 construction № 312 (3rd unit in the series)

20-5. Launching badge K-450

K-385 construction № 324 (4th unit in the series)

20-6. Launching badge K-385

K-457 construction № 325 (5th unit in the series)

20-7. Launching badge K-457

20-8. Crew badge for 2nd crew of K-457

K-465 construction № 326 (6th unit in the series)

20-9. Launching badge K-465

20-10. Anniversary badge "10 years K-465"

K-460 construction № 337 (6th unit in the series)

20-11. Launching badge K-460

20-12. Anniversary badge "15 years K-460"

K-171 construction № 340 (10th unit in the series)

20-13. Launching badge K-171

20-14. Anniversary badge "10 years K-171"

20-15. Unidentified anniversary badges "15 years Strategic Missile Submarines" (possibly K-447, K-385 or K-457)

20-16. Necktie clip with the silhouette of Strategic Missile Submarines of project 667B

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21. STRATEGIC MISSILE SUBMARINES [*“Underwater Rocket Cruisers of Strategic Purpose”*] OF PROJECT 667BD “MURENA-M”, WITH NATO DESIGNATION “DELTA-II”

These Strategic Missile Submarines were designed at Central Design Bureau “RUBIN”. Chief designer was S. N. Kovalev.

Building of the first Strategic Missile Submarine of Project 667BD – the K-182 – began in 1973 in the building berths of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 12th of January 1975 and accepted into the system on 30th of September 1975. During the period from 1973 to 1976 a total of 4 submarines were built in shipyards of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk).

Project 667BD continued the development of the Projects 667A and 667B. Using the same missile complex D-9D as project 667B, the missile fire units in this Strategic Missile Submarine were increased to 16 ballistic missiles. The development of the new design also included measures for noise reduction of the submarine. All this led to lengthening of the ship and increase of the displacement.

The leading Submarine K-182 became part of a new formation of Strategic Missile Submarines – the 13th Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet. This division was part of the 3rd Submarine Flotilla based at Gadjevo. During 1976 all ships of the series were delivered to this formation. Crews passed training at Navy Training Facility 93 at Paldiski.

On 4th of November 1977 K-182 was awarded the honourable designation "60 YEARS OF GREAT OCTOBER". In 1977-78 the crew of K-182 earned the prize NAVY “GK” by achieving number one position with regards to missile preparation. In 1979 the 1st crew earned the prize of “MO” SSSR - Ministry of Defence of the USSR "for successful missile launchings". In 1979 all 4 Strategic Missile Submarines of project 667BD were transferred into the composition of the 31st Submarine Division of the same 3rd Submarine Flotilla. In a new reorganisation these Strategic Missile Submarines were transferred to the composition of the 19th Submarine Division, where they achieved outstanding results. They finished their service in this division. According to A. S. Lavlova K-182, K-92, K-193 and K-421 were decommissioned from the Navy by order dated 31st of July 1996.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Strategic Missiles Submarine Project 667BD

K-182 construction № 341 (1st unit in the series) received the name “60 YEARS OF GREAT OCTOBER”

21-1. Crew badge K-182

21-2. Anniversary badge “10 years K-182”

21-3. Crew badge K-182 (Error possible! The silhouette does not correspond)

21-4. Anniversary badge “20 years K-182”

K-92 construction № 342 (2nd unit in the series)

21-5. Anniversary badge “20 years K-92”

K-193 construction № 353 (3rd unit in the series)

21-6. Anniversary badge “20 years K-193”

K-421 construction № 354 (4th unit in the series)

21-7. Anniversary badge “20 years K-421”

22. STRATEGIC MISSILE SUBMARINES [*“Underwater Rocket Cruisers of Strategic Purpose”*] OF PROJECT 667BDR “SQUID”, WITH NATO DESIGNATION “DELTA-III”

These Strategic Missile Submarines were designed at Central Design Bureau “RUBIN”. Chief designer was S. N. Kovalev.

Building of the first Strategic Missile Submarine of Project 667BDR – the K-182 [*should read: K-424*] – began in 1974 in the building berths of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 30th of December 1975 and accepted into the system on 30th of December 1976. During the period from 1973 to 1982 a total of 14 submarines of this project were built in shipyards of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk). Project 667BDR is the successful continuation of series 667. With this project the Strategic Missile Submarines for the first time were equipped with missile complex D-9R with the multiple warhead intercontinental missile R-29R. Although the design solutions and the composition of basic equipment remained the same with those of the projects of 667A, 667B, 667BD, this project is characterized by more advanced weapon control systems, acoustic protection and by modern means of REV [?], and improvement of the living and working conditions of the crew.

All Strategic Missile Submarines of project 667BDR became part of the 13th Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet’s 3rd Submarine Flotilla based at Gadjevo. In 1978 the Strategic Missile Submarine K-441 was awarded the honourable designation "60 YEARS OF VLKSM - ALL-UNION LENIN YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE". Repeatedly Strategic Missile Submarines of project 667BDR carried out prolonged Arctic cruises. Thus, for example, in 1982 K-441 patrolled the perimeter of the Arctic Ocean under Polar Night conditions. In 1985 crew K-487 of submarine K-44 carried out surfacing at the North Pole, where complex tests of the missile system were carried out. Beginning in 1979 submarines of project 667BDR began to conduct inter-theatre passages to the Pacific Ocean Fleet where they entered into the composition of the 25th Submarine Division of the Pacific Ocean Fleet’s 2nd Submarine Flotilla. K-490 and K-455 carried out a group passage along the Southern Route through the Atlantic and Indian Ocean. K-223, K-506, K-180, K-433, K-211, K-441 and K-449 went under the Arctic ice. Remaining Strategic Missile Submarines of project 667BDR in the Northern Fleet were transferred to the 31st Submarine Division. Since 1994 Strategic Missile Submarines of project 667BDR have gradually been decommissioned from the Navy.

In 1998 the Strategic Missile Submarine K-44 obtained the name "RYAZAN", and K-433 was named "SAINT GEORGE POBEDONOSETS", then in 1999 K-496 was awarded the name "BORISOGLEBSK".

Commemorative badges, dedicated Strategic Missiles Submarine Project 667BDR

K-424 construction № 355 (1st unit in the series) Northern Fleet

22-1. Launching badge K-424

22-2. Anniversary badge "10 years K-424"

22-3. Anniversary badge "15 years K-424"

22-4. Anniversary badge "20 years K-424"

K-441 construction № 366 (2nd unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

Received the honourable name "60 YEARS OF VLKSM - ALL-UNION LENIN YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE"

22-5. Launching badge K-441

22-6. Anniversary badge "10 years K-441"

22-7. Anniversary badge "15 years K-441"

22-8. Crew badge K-441

K-449 construction № 367 (3rd unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-9. Commemorative badge to the passage of K-449 from the Northern Fleet to the Pacific Ocean Fleet

K-455 construction № 368 (4th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-10. Launching badge K-455

K-490 construction № 372 (5th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-11. Launching badge K-490

22-12. Commemorative badge to the passage of K-490 from the Northern Fleet to the Pacific Ocean Fleet

K-496 construction № 392 (7th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

On 12th of January 1999 named "BORISOGLEBSK"

22-13. Launching badge K-496

22-14. Anniversary badge "10 years K-496"

22-15. Anniversary badge "15 years K-496"

K-487 construction № 373 (6th unit in the series) Northern Fleet

22-16, 22-17. Launching badges K-487

K-506 construction № 393 (8th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet
22-18. Launching badge K-506

K-211 construction № 394 (9th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet
22-19. Launching badge K-211

K-223 construction № 395 (10th unit in the series) Pacific Ocean Fleet
22-20. Commemorative badge to the passage of K-223 from the Northern Fleet to the Pacific Ocean Fleet

K-129 construction № 398 (13th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
22-21. Launching badge K-129

K-44 construction № 378 (14th unit in the series) Northern Fleet
On 7th of January 1998 named "RYAZAN"
22-22. Launching badge K-44
22-23. Anniversary badge "10 years K-44"

22-24, 22-25. Unidentified badges

Unidentified badges, possibly relating to Strategic Missile Submarines of Project 667BDR

22-26 to 22-30.

A series of commemorative badges relating to Strategic Missile Submarines of Project 667BDR

Badge text: "Submarine Fleet – The Force of Russia"

22-31. 667BDR, DELTA-III

22-32. K-424, Northern Fleet

22-33. K-441, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-34. K-449, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-35. K-455, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-36. K-490, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-37. K-487, Northern Fleet

22-38. K-496, Northern Fleet

22-39. K-508, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-40. K-211, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-41. K-223, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-42. K-180, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-43. K-433, Pacific Ocean Fleet

22-44. K-129, Northern Fleet

22-45. K-44, Northern Fleet

23. STRATEGIC MISSILE SUBMARINES [*“Underwater Rocket Cruisers of Strategic Purpose”*] OF PROJECT 667BDRM “DOLPHIN”, WITH NATO DESIGNATION “DELTA-IV”

These Strategic Missile Submarines were designed at Central Design Bureau “RUBIN”. Chief designer was S. N. Kovalev.

Building of the first Strategic Missile Submarine of Project 667BDRM – the K-51 – began the 23rd of February 1981 in the building berths of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched in 1984 and accepted into the system on 30th of December 1985. During the period 1981 to 1992 a total of 7 submarines of this project were built in shipyards of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk).

Project 667BDRM became the last in series 667. It is a 2nd generation project, with integration of a number of operating and design solutions of the 3rd generation. Strategic Missile Submarines of this project are equipped with missile complex D-9RM comprising 16 ballistic missiles type R-29RM with multiple warheads.

All Strategic Missile Submarines 667BDRM became part of the 13th Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet’s 3rd Submarine Flotilla based at Naval Base Gadjevo. Submarine K-51 obtained the honourable designation “XXVI SOVIET UNION COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS”. In 1987 this submarine completed a prolonged Arctic cruise and on 15th of September it surfaced at the North Pole. Another surfacing at the North Pole was carried out on 30th of July 1991 by submarine K-18. Submarine K-117 became the 1000th submarine built in Russia and USSR. There is information indicating that this “cruiser” was intended to be awarded the designation “70 YEARS GREAT OCTOBER”.

In 1991 K-407 carried out a complete missile launch test. The operation was called “HIPPOPOTAMUS”. In March 2000 during the exercise “COUNCIL OF FEDERATION” K-18 put to sea and dived with the presence of the President of Russia V. V. Putin.

Today Strategic Missile Submarines of project 667BDRM are a reliable part of the strategic defence of Russia. This fact is confirmed by strong links with sponsoring regions of the country, and by awarding the submarines with the names of Russian cities.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Strategic Missiles Submarine Project 667BDRM

K-51 construction № 379 (1st unit in the series)

Had the name “XXVI SOVIET UNION COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS”

On 9th of February 1999 named “VERHOTURE”

23-1. Crew badge K-51

23-2. Launching badge K-51

23-3, 23-4. Commemoration badge on K-51 deployment to the North Pole

23-5. Commemorative badge K-51

23-6. Crew badge K-51

K-84 construction № 380 (2nd unit in the series)

On 9th of February 1999 named “JEKATERINBURG”

23-7. Launching badge K-84

23-8. Crew badge K-84

23-9. Anniversary badge “15 years K-84”

K-64 construction № 381 (3rd unit in the series)

23-10. Launching badge K-64

23-11. Crew badge K-64

K-117 construction № 383 (5th unit in the series)

On 27th of January 1998 named "BRYANSK"

23-12. Meritorious award for service on K-117

23-13. Launching badge K-117

23-14. Crew badge K-117

23-17. Crew badge K-117

23-18. Commemorative badge dedicated to the 1000th domestically produced submarine

K-114 construction № 382 (4th unit in the series)

On 21st of August 1997 named "TULA"

23-15. Launching badge K-114

23-16. Crew badge K-114

K-18 construction № 384 (6th unit in the series)

On 13th of September 1996 named "KARELIYA"

23-19. Commemorative badge K-18

23-20. Crew badge K-18

23-21. Launching badge K-18

23-22. For Distant Campaign badge with silhouette of Strategic Submarine project 667BDRM

K-407 construction № 385 (7th unit in the series)

On 19th of June 1997 named "NOVOMOSKOVSK"

23-23. Launching badge K-407

23-24. Crew badge K-407

23-25. Commemorative badge for the execution of program "Hippopotamus"

23-26. Necktie clip with the silhouette of Strategic Submarine project 667BDRM

Commemorative badges, dedicated Strategic Missiles Submarine Project 667BDRM

23-27. K-51 "XXVI SOVIET UNION COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS"

23-28. K-51 "VERHOTURE"

23-29. K-84 "JEKATERINBURG"

23-30. K-64 "BARM"

23-31. K-117 "BRYANSK"

23-32. K-18 "KARELIYA"

23-33. K-401 "NOVOMOSKOVSK" [*Error - should read: K-407*]

23-34. K-114 "TULA"

23-35. K-51

23-36. K-84

23-37. K-64

23-38. K-114

23-39. K-117

23-40. K-18

23-41. K-407

24. LARGE STRATEGIC MISSILE SUBMARINES [*“Underwater Rocket Cruisers of Strategic Purpose”*] OF PROJECT 941 “SHARK”, WITH NATO DESIGNATION “TYPHOON”

These Large Strategic Missile Submarines were designed at Central Design Bureau “RUBIN”. Chief designer was S. N. Kovalev.

Building of the first Large Strategic Missile Submarine of Project 941 – the TK-208 – began the 30th of June 1976 in the building berths of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It was launched on 23rd of September 1979 and accepted on 12th of December 1981 although the acceptance board worked through 1982. During the period 1976 to 1989 a total of 6 submarines of this project were built in shipyards of Northern Machine-Building Enterprise (at Severodvinsk).

Project 941 is unique in terms of its architecture and underwater displacement, which gave it a place in the Guinness book of records. The unique layout with durable hulls made it possible to install the powerful missile complex D-19 with 20 type R-39 Ballistic Missiles, each with 10 separate warheads.

In spite of the large displacement, project 941 satisfies the requirements for nuclear submarines of the 3rd generation. TK-12 is the 100th Nuclear Submarine, built at the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise.

Beginning from 1982 Large Strategic Missile Submarines of project 941 actively participated in the combat duties of the Northern Fleet. The “cruisers” of this project carried out surfacings in the region of the North Pole and they conducted successful launchings of Ballistic Missiles in the Arctic regions. In 1987 TK-12 carried out a prolonged high-latitude deployment [VSHPP - ?] to the Arctic with repeated change of crews. During the active services the project earned the reputation of being very reliable vessels.

Large Strategic Missile Submarines of project 941 entered into the composition of the 18th Submarine Division of the Northern Fleet’s 1st Submarine Flotilla based at Naval Base West Lica. In relation with termination of warranty periods for some equipment and replacement of the rocket complex, the Large Strategic Missile Submarines of project 941 is presently passing modernization at the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise. It would be desirable, if ships of this project in the future would continue to protect the boundaries of the country.

Commemorative badges, dedicated Large Strategic Missiles Submarine Project 941

TK-208 construction № 711 (1st unit in the series)

Since October 2000 named “DIMITRY DONSKOJ”

24-1 to 24-4. Launching badges K-18 (variants)

24-5. Commemoration badge for members of the selection committee TK-208

24-6. Crew badge TK-208

24-7. Anniversary badge “10 years crew of TK-208”

24-8. Anniversary badge “15 years crew of TK-208”

24-9. Crew badge TK-208

24-10. Crew badge TK-208

TK-208 construction № 711 (*cont.*)

24-11. Anniversary badge “20 years TK-208”

24-15. Commemoration badge TK-208

TK-202 construction № 712 (2nd unit in the series)

24-12. Launching badges TK-202 (variants)

24-13. Crew badge TK-202

24-14. Anniversary badge “10 years TK-202”

24-16. Anniversary badge “5 years TK-202”

24-17. Commemorative badge for recycling [overhaul] of TK-202

24-18. Crew badge TK-202

TK-12 construction № 713 (3rd unit in the series)

24-19. Credit badge TK-12 (100th Nuclear Submarine built at the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise)

24-20. Launching badge TK-12

24-21. Crew badge TK-12

24-22. Crew badge TK-12

24-23. Commemorative badge TK-12

24-24. Crew badge TK-12

24-25, 24-26. Commemorative badges "Participant in High-Latitude Cruise" TK-12

24-27. Crew badge TK-12

TK-12 construction № 713 (*cont.*)

24-28, 24-29. Commemorative badges "For Arctic Cruises" TK-12

24-30, 24-31. Anniversary badges "5 years TK-12"

TK-12 construction № 713 (3rd unit in the series)

[*Error - should read: TK-13 construction № 724 (4th unit in the series)*]

24-32. Launching badge TK-13

24-33. Crew badge TK-13

24-34. Crew badge TK-13

24-35. Anniversary badge "5 years TK-13"

TK-17 construction № 725 (5th unit in the series)

24-36. Crew badge TK-17

24-37. Crew badge TK-17

24-38. Crew badge TK-17

24-39. Crew badge TK-17

24-40. Launching badge TK-17

24-41. Crew badge TK-17

24-42. Crew badge TK-17

24-43. Anniversary badge "5 years TK-17"

24-44. Crew badge TK-17

TK-20 construction № 727 (6th unit in the series)

Since the 20th of June 2000 named "SEVERSTAL"

24-45. Launching badge TK-20

24-46. Anniversary badge "10 years TK-20"

24-47. Commemorative badge to TK-20 campaign to the North Pole

24-48. Commemorative badge TK-20

24-49. Commemorative badge on disbandment of the 2nd crew of TK-20

24-50. Badge, prepared as a commemoration medal, in honour of TK-20 cruise to the North Pole of TK-20

Various badges and necktie pins, relating to Large Strategic Missile Submarine Project 941

- 24-51. Commemorative badge, made at Special Design Bureau "RUBIN" during the designing of the Large Strategic Missile Submarine Project 941.
- 24-52. Necktie clip TK-208
- 24-53. Necktie clip TK-202
- 24-54. Necktie clip TK-13
- 24-55. Necktie clip with the image of Large Strategic Missile Submarine Pr. 941
- 24-56. Necktie clip with the image of Large Strategic Missile Submarine Pr. 941
- 24-57. Necktie clip TK-12
- 24-58. Necktie clip with the image of Large Strategic Missile Submarine Pr. 941
- 24-59. Badge made for GEU operators of Large Strategic Missile Submarine Project 941
- 24-60. Necktie clip with the image of Large Strategic Missile Submarine Pr. 941
- 24-61. "For Distant campaign" badge with the image of Large Strategic Missile Submarine Project 941

Commemorative badges, relating to Large Strategic Missiles Submarine Project 941

24-62. TK-208

24-63. TK-202

24-64. TK-13

24-65. TK-17

24-66. TK-12

24-67. TK-17

24-68. TK-20

24-69. TK-20

24-70. TK-208

24-71. TK-202

24-72. TK-12

24-73. TK-13

24-74. TK-17

24-75. TK-20

25. SUBMARINE FORMATIONS OF USSR AND RUSSIA

At the end of 1917 the Baltic Fleet was allocated a Submarine Division consisting of 5 battalions with 19 submarines. The annual holiday of the Submarine Division became the date of the first combat patrol of revolutionary submariners - the 28th of November 1918. This date has lately been noted as the day of submariner (up until 1995 the official Navy Day for submariners was on 19th of March). Later this formation changed designation and organisation approximately 25 times. Now the oldest submarine formation bears the designation "25th Submarine Brigade".

Development of the Navy and the ship-building industries led to an increase in the quantity of submarines in the system and new formations were created to control them. Submarine forces in the Northern and Pacific Ocean fleets were increased intensively. Thus by the 22nd of June 1941 the Navy of the USSR had a number of Submarine Brigades consisting of Battalions, Submarine Training Battalions, Individual Submarine Battalions and an submarine training centre. Towards the end of World War II the most distinguished formations were noted by awards and honourable designations. Thus the Northern Fleet Submarine Brigade was rewarded with the Order of the Red Banners and the Ushakov award of the 1st degree, the Baltic Fleet was rewarded with the Order of the Red Banner, and the Black Sea Fleet 1st Submarine Brigade obtained the designation of Sevastopol and was awarded with the Order of the Red Banner, and the 2nd Submarine Brigade obtained the designation Kostantsskoy and was rewarded with the Ushakov award of the 1st degree.

During the post-war period the Soviet Navy received new types of submarines including nuclear submarines. In addition submarines began to carry new, more modern armament including missiles together with the torpedoes. The military doctrines and operational areas for submarines also changed. These and other aspects demanded reorganization of existing formations, and also creation of new divisions. By the end of the 1970's entire Nuclear Submarine Flotillas were created at the Northern Fleet and the Pacific Ocean Fleet. Especially the introduction of missiles made it necessary to create specialized Nuclear Submarine formations. Thus appeared the 8th, 21st and 25th Submarine Division at the Pacific Ocean Fleet and the 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 31st and 41st Submarine Divisions at the Northern Fleet consisting of submarines with ballistic missiles. To manage submarines with cruise missiles the 7th, 11th and other Submarine Divisions were created. Introduction of new types of Nuclear Submarines, with new TTH [?], also frequently led to creation of new formations. As an example the Northern Fleet's 6th Submarine Division was created for the management of Nuclear Submarines of Project 705. Managing repair and construction of submarines also necessitated creation of special formations.

Merits of the Soviet submariners during post-war time were highly appreciated by the country. The 339th Separate Submarine Brigade received the honourable name "50 YEARS OF THE USSR", the 11th Submarine Division was awarded the name of "THE NAME OF THE 60th-ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR". Some formations in peace time were awarded with the combat award "Order of the Red Banner". These were the Northern Fleet 1st Submarine Flotilla, the Northern Fleet 31st Submarine Division, the Baltic Fleet 25th Submarine Brigade and the Baltic Fleet 37th Submarine Division.

At the end of the 20th century the quantity of combat-effective submarines steadily decreases and the need for the bulky system for control of the submarine forces simultaneously reduced. For Russia the submarine bases in the Baltic region and the Black Sea have been lost. Today reorganization of the structure is taking place. However, those formations, which remain, will preserve and maintain the traditions incorporated by the Soviet submariners.

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 1st Submarine Flotilla

The 1st Submarine Flotilla was created in June 1961. It is based at Naval Base West Lica. As of 1999 the flotilla consisted of the 6th, 11th, 18th and 33rd Submarine Divisions. On 23rd of February 1968 it is awarded with the order of the Red Banner

25-1. Commemorative badge for Zaozersk (headquarters of the 1st Submarine Flotilla)

25-2. Heraldic badge 1st Submarine Flotilla

25-3. Commemorative badge 1st Submarine Flotilla

25-4. Anniversary badge "10 years 1st Submarine Flotilla"

25-5. Anniversary badge "15 years 1st Submarine Flotilla"

25-6. Anniversary badge "20 years 1st Submarine Flotilla"

25-7. Anniversary badges "25 years 1st Submarine Flotilla"

25-8. Anniversary badges "25 years 1st Submarine Flotilla"

25-9. Necktie clip "30 years 1st Submarine Flotilla"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 1st Submarine Flotilla (cont.)

- 25-10. Anniversary badges “30 years 1st Submarine Flotilla”
- 25-11. Anniversary badges “30 years 1st Submarine Flotilla”
- 25-12. Anniversary badges “35 years 1st Submarine Flotilla”
- 25-13. Commemorative badge 1st Submarine Flotilla
- 25-14. Anniversary badges “40 years 1st Submarine Flotilla”
- 25-15. Commemorative badge 1st Submarine Flotilla

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 1st Submarine Flotilla

25-16, 25-17. Necktie clips 1st Submarine Flotilla

25-18 to 25-20. Commemorative medals 1st Submarine Flotilla (production variants listed on the reverse)

25-21, 25-22. Commemorative medals 1st Submarine Flotilla (production variant the "Seal" shipyard)

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 18th Submarine Division

The 18th Nuclear Submarine Division was created in June 1961. During the period from 1961 to 1969 and since 1976 was part of the 1st Submarine Flotilla. It is based at Naval Base West Lica. In the period from 1969 to 1976 it was included in the structure of the Northern Fleet's 3rd Submarine Flotilla. It consists of Large Strategic Missile Submarines. The division insignia is the shark.

25-23, 25-24. Necktie clip 18th Submarine Division

25-25 to 25-27. Commemorative badges 18th Submarine Division

25-28. Commemorative badge 18th Submarine Division (frequently rushed on the coating)

25-29. Anniversary badge "25 years 18th Submarine Division"

25-30. Anniversary badge "30 years 18th Submarine Division"

25-31. Anniversary badge "40 years 18th Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 11th Submarine Division

The 11th Submarine Division was created in June 1963. It is part of the 1st Submarine Flotilla and is based at Naval Base West Lica. It had the honourable name "THE NAME OF THE 60th ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR". It consists of Nuclear Submarines with Cruise Missiles. The division insignia is the sword-fish.

25-32. Heraldic badge 11th Submarine Division

25-33. Commemorative badge 11th Submarine Division

25-34. Anniversary badge "15 years 11th Submarine Division"

25-35. Anniversary badge "20 years 11th Submarine Division"

25-36. Anniversary badge "25 years 11th Submarine Division"

25-37. Anniversary badge "30 years 11th Submarine Division"

25-38, 25-39. Anniversary badges "35 years 11th Submarine Division" (variants)

25-40. Meritorious badge ("For Merits for the 11th Submarine Division")

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 33rd Submarine Division

The 33rd Submarine Division was created in 1973. It was disbanded in 2001. It was based at Naval Base West Lica. It is part of the 1st Submarine Flotilla. It consisted of Nuclear Multi Purpose Submarines. The division insignia is a polar bear breaking a submarine.

25-41. Heraldic badge 33rd Submarine Division

25-42. Heraldic badge 33rd Submarine Division

25-43. Necktie clip 33rd Submarine Division

25-44. Anniversary badge "10 years 33rd Submarine Division"

25-45. Anniversary badge "15 years 33rd Submarine Division"

25-46, 25-47. Anniversary badges "25 years 33rd Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 6th Submarine Division

The 6th Submarine Division was created in 1978 and is based at Naval Base West Lica. It is part of the 1st Submarine Flotilla. It consists of Nuclear Multi Purpose Submarines.

25-48. Anniversary badge “10 years of 6th Submarine Division”

25-49. Anniversary badge “15 years of 6th Submarine Division”

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 3rd Submarine Flotilla

The 3rd Submarine Flotilla was created in December 1969 on the foundation of the 12th Submarine Squadron. It is based at Naval Base Gadjevo. In 1999 it consisted of the 13th, 24th and 31st Submarine Divisions and also the 29th Separate Submarine Brigade.

25-50. Commemorative badge Naval Base Gadjevo

25-51. Heraldic badge 3rd Submarine Flotilla

25-52. Commemorative badge Gadjevo union of veteran submariners

25-53. Commemorative badge Naval Base Gadjevo

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 3rd Submarine Flotilla (cont.)

- 25-54. Commemorative badge 3rd Submarine Flotilla
- 25-55. Necktie clip 3rd Submarine Flotilla
- 25-56. Commemorative badge 3rd Submarine Flotilla
- 25-57. Commemorative badge 3rd Submarine Flotilla
- 25-58. Anniversary badge “10 years 3rd Submarine Flotilla”
- 25-59. Anniversary badge “20 years 3rd Submarine Flotilla”
- 25-60. Anniversary badge “25 years 3rd Submarine Flotilla”
- 25-61, 25-62. Anniversary badge “30 years 3rd Submarine Flotilla”

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 31st Submarine Division

The 31st Submarine Division was created on 15th of June 1961. Up until 1965 it was in the structure of the Northern Fleet's 1st Submarine Division then until 1969 it was part of the 12th Submarine Squadron. Since 1969 it has been part of the 3rd Submarine Flotilla. It is based at Naval Base Gadjievo and consists of Large Strategic Missiles Submarine. On 23rd of February 1978 it was rewarded with the Order of the Red Banner

25-63. Commemorative badge 31st Submarine Flotilla

25-64. Commemorative badge 31st Submarine Flotilla

25-65, 25-66. Commemorative badges 31st Submarine Flotilla (variants of manufacturing)

25-67. Necktie clip 31st Submarine Flotilla

25-68. Anniversary badge "20 years 31st Submarine Flotilla"

25-69. Anniversary badge "30 years 31st Submarine Flotilla"

25-70. Anniversary medals "40 years 31st Submarine Flotilla" (variants in ribbons)

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 13th Submarine Division

The 13th Submarine Division was created on 1st of June 1975. It was disbanded in 2002. It was part of the 3rd Submarine Flotilla and was based at Naval Base Gadjievo. It consists of Large Strategic Missiles Submarine.

- 25-71. Heraldic badge 13th Submarine Division
- 25-72. Commemorative badge for the creation of 13th Submarine Division
- 25-73. Commemorative badge 13th Submarine Division
- 25-74. Commemorative badge 13th Submarine Division
- 25-75. Anniversary badge "10 years 13th Submarine Division"
- 25-76. Anniversary badge "15 years 13th Submarine Division"
- 25-77. Anniversary badge "20 years 13th Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 13th Submarine Division

25-78. Meritorious badge to veterans of the 13th Submarine Division

25-79. Meritorious medal "25 years 13th Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 29th Separate Submarine Brigade

The 29th Separate Submarine Brigade was created in 1979. It is part of the 3rd Submarine Flotilla and based at Naval Base Gadjevo. It consists of Nuclear Special Purpose Submarines. The symbol of the brigade is a crab.

25-80. Anniversary badge "15 years 29th Separate Submarine Brigade"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 19th Submarine Division

The 19th Submarine Division was created in December 1969. It was disbanded in 1992. It was part of the 3rd Submarine Flotilla and based at Naval Base Gadjievo. It consisted of Large Strategic Missiles Submarines.

- 25-81. Anniversary badge “10 years 13th Submarine Division”
- 25-82. Anniversary badge “20 years 13th Submarine Division”
- 25-83. Commemorative badge for the disbandment of 13th Submarine Division”

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 24th Submarine Division

The 24th Submarine Division was created in 1985. It is part of the 3rd Submarine Flotilla and based at Naval Base Gadjievo. It consists of Nuclear Multi Purpose Submarines.

- 25-84. Heraldic badge 24th Submarine Division
- 25-85. Anniversary badge “5 years 24th Submarine Division”
- 25-86. Anniversary badge “15 years 24th Submarine Division”

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 3rd Submarine Division

The 3rd Submarine Division was created in June 1961. It was part of the 1st Submarine Flotilla. Later it was transferred to composition of the 11th Submarine Flotilla. It was based at Naval Base Gremiha. It consisted of Nuclear Multi Purpose Submarines. It was disbanded the 1st of August 1994.

25-87. Anniversary badge “25 years 3rd Submarine Division”

25-88. Anniversary badge “30 years 3rd Submarine Division”

25-91. Meritorious veterans medal 3rd Submarine Division

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 7th Submarine Division

The 7th Submarine Division was created in 1965. It was part of the 9th Submarine Squadron. It is now in the structure of the 1st Submarine Flotilla based at Naval Base Vidjaevo. It consists of Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarines.

25-89. Anniversary badge “20 years 7th Submarine Division”

25-90. Anniversary badge “25 years 7th Submarine Division”

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet Naval Base Gremiha

Naval Base Gremiha was created after World War II. It is located at the mouth of the river Yokonga and is therefore frequently called Naval Base Yokonga.

25-92. Anniversary badge "10 years Naval Base Gremiha"

25-93. Anniversary badge "20 years Naval Base Gremiha"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 11th Submarine Flotilla

The 11th Submarine Flotilla was created in 19... It was based at Naval Base Gremiha. The flotilla consisted of the 3rd, 17th and 41st Submarine Divisions, which are now disbanded. The flotilla is also disbanded.

25-94. Anniversary badge "15 years 11th Submarine Flotilla"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 41st Submarine Division

The 41st Submarine Division was created in 1972. It was disbanded in 1994. It was part of the 11th Submarine Flotilla and was based at Naval Base Gremiha. It consisted of Large Strategic Missiles Submarines.

25-95. Anniversary badge "5 years 41st Submarine Division"

25-96. Anniversary badge "10 years 41st Submarine Division"

25-97. Anniversary badge "15 years 41st Submarine Division"

25-98. Anniversary badge "20 years 41st Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 17th Submarine Division

The 17th Submarine Division was created in 1964. It was disbanded in 1993. It was part of the 11th Submarine Flotilla and was based at Naval Base Gremiha. It consisted of Nuclear Multi Purpose Submarines.

- 25-99. Heraldic badge 17th Submarine Division
- 25-100, 25-101. Anniversary badge "10 years 17th Submarine Division"
- 25-102, 25-103. Anniversary badge "15 years 17th Submarine Division"
- 25-104. Anniversary badge "20 years 17th Submarine Division"
- 25-105. Anniversary badge "25 years 17th Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 339th Separate Submarine Brigade

The 339th Separate Brigade for Maintenance was created 15th of November 1953. It is based at Naval Base Belomorskoy [White Sea] (at Severodvinsk). Since 30th of December 1972 it had the designation "50 YEARS OF THE USSR"

25-106. Anniversary badge "10 years of 339th Separate Submarine Brigade"

25-107. Anniversary badge "15 years of 339th Separate Submarine Brigade"

25-108. Anniversary badge "25 years of 339th Separate Submarine Brigade"

25-112. Anniversary badge "30 years of 339th Separate Submarine Brigade"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 9th Submarine Squadron

The 9th Submarine Squadron was created in June 1961. It is based at Naval Base Vidjaevo. It consisted of the 7th, 35th and 50th Submarine Divisions.

25-109. Anniversary badge "20 years Naval Base Vidjaevo"

25-110. Anniversary badge "25 years 9th Submarine Squadron"

25-111. Anniversary badge "30 years 9th Submarine Squadron"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 40th Submarine Division

The 40th Submarine Division was created in 1933 as the 1st Submarine Brigade. In the years of World War II it was rewarded with the Orders of the Red Banner and Ushakov of the 1st degree.

After the war it was reorganized into the 33rd Submarine Division, then into the 4th Submarine Squadron and since 1995 into the 40th Submarine Division. It is based at Naval Base Polar. It consists of Diesel Submarines.

25-113. Necktie clip 4th Submarine Squadron

25-114. Commemorative badge 40th Submarine Division

25-115. Anniversary badge "45 years 4th Submarine Squadron"

25-116. Anniversary badge "50 years 4th Submarine Squadron"

25-117. Anniversary badge "55 years 4th Submarine Squadron"

25-118. Anniversary badge "60 years 4th Submarine Squadron"

25-119, 25-120. Anniversary badges "65 years 3rd Submarine Squadron –
40th Submarine Squadron"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet ... Separate Submarine Brigade

Separate brigade for repair of submarines. It is based at Naval Base Polar.

25-121. Commemorative badge Separate Submarine Brigade

25-122. Anniversary badge "30 years Separate Submarine Brigade"

Commemorative badges Northern Fleet 35th Submarine Division

The 35th Submarine Division was created in 1964. It was part of the 9th Submarine Squadron and was based at Naval Base Vidjaevo. It is now disbanded.

25-123. Anniversary badge "20 years 35th Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Pacific Ocean Fleet 2nd Submarine Flotilla

The 2nd Submarine Flotilla was created in 1972. It is based at Naval Base Ribachiy.

25-124. Anniversary badge "20 years 2nd Submarine Flotilla"

Commemorative badges Pacific Ocean Fleet 45th Submarine Division

The 45th Submarine Division was created in 1963. It is part of the 2nd Submarine Flotilla.

25-125. Anniversary badge "35 years 45th Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Pacific Ocean Fleet 8th Submarine Division

The 8th Submarine Division was created in 1970. It is now disbanded. It was part of the 2nd Submarine Flotilla.

25-126. Anniversary badge "10 years 8th Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Pacific Ocean Fleet 10th Submarine Division

The 10th Submarine Division was created in 1978. It is part of the 2nd Submarine Flotilla and is based at Naval Base Ribachiy. It consists of Nuclear Submarines with Cruise Missiles.

25-127. Anniversary badge “25 years 10th Submarine Division”

25-128, 25-129. Anniversary badges “35 years 10th Submarine Division”
(variants in overlay [appliquéd submarine])

Commemorative badges Pacific Ocean Fleet 25th Submarine Division

The 25th Submarine Division was created in 1972. It is part of the 2nd Submarine Flotilla and is based at Naval Base Ribachiy. It consists of Large Strategic Missiles Submarines.

25-130, 25-131. Anniversary badges “10 years 25th Submarine Division” (variants)

25-132. Anniversary badge “15 years 25th Submarine Division”

Commemorative badges Pacific Ocean Fleet 26th Submarine Division

Part of the 4th Submarine Flotilla and based at Naval Base Primorski Krai. It consists of Nuclear Submarines.

25-133. Anniversary badge “40 years 26th Submarine Division”

Commemorative badges Pacific Ocean Fleet 21st Submarine Division

The 21st Submarine Division was created in 1978. It is part of the 4th Submarine Flotilla and is based at Naval Base Primorski Krai. It consists of Large Strategic Missiles Submarines.

25-134. Anniversary badge “15 years 21st Submarine Division”

Commemorative badges Pacific Ocean Fleet 182nd Separate Submarine Brigade

Part of the 4th Submarine Flotilla and based at Naval Base Primorski Krai. It consists of Diesel Submarines.

25-135. Anniversary badge “45 years 181st [182nd - ?] Separate Submarine Brigade”

Commemorative badges for service in the Kamchatka Flotilla

The Kamchatka Flotilla consists of the 142nd and 182nd Separate Submarine Brigades with Diesel Submarines

25-136 to 25-138.

Commemorative badges for service in the Kamchatka Flotilla

The Kamchatka Flotilla consists of the 142nd and 182nd Separate Submarine Brigades with Diesel Submarines

25-139 to 25-142.

Commemorative badges Black Sea Fleet 14th Submarine Division

The 14th Submarine Division was created in 19.... It is based at Naval Base Balaklava. It consists of Diesel Submarines.

25-143. Commemorative badge 14th Submarine Division

25-144. Commemorative badge "Submarine Forces of the Black Sea Fleet"

Commemorative badges Black Sea Fleet 155th Separate Submarine Brigade

Created on the basis of the 14th Submarine Division. It is based at Naval Base Sevastopol. It consists of Diesel Submarines.

25-145. Anniversary badge "60 years 155th Separate Submarine Brigade"

Commemorative badges Baltic Sea Fleet 25th Submarine Brigade

The oldest submarine formation of Russia. The 25th Submarine Brigade was created 28th of November 1918 as the Submarine Brigade. Today's number was allocated in 1966. In 1975 it was rewarded with the Order of the Red Banner. It is based at Naval Base Kronstadt. In 2002 it was transformed into a battalion.

25-146. Commemorative badge 25th Submarine Brigade

25-147. Commemorative badge 25th Submarine Brigade

25-148. Anniversary badge "50 years 25th Submarine Brigade"

25-149. Anniversary badge "60 years 25th Submarine Brigade"

25-150. Anniversary badge "70 years 25th Submarine Brigade"

25-151. Anniversary badge "80 years 25th Submarine Brigade"

25-152. Anniversary badge "75 years 25th Submarine Brigade"

Commemorative badges Baltic Sea Fleet 22nd Submarine Brigade

The 22nd Submarine Brigade was created in 1958. It was disbanded in the 1990's. It was based at Naval Base Liepaja. It consisted of Diesel Submarines.

25-153 to 25-155. Anniversary badges "20 years 22nd Submarine Brigade"

Commemorative badges Baltic Sea Fleet 16th Submarine Division

The 16th Submarine Division was created in 1959 at the Northern Fleet. In the 1980's it was transferred to the Baltic Sea Fleet. It is now disbanded. It was based at Naval Base Liepaja. It consisted of Ballistic Missile Diesel Submarines.

25-156. Anniversary badge "20 years 16th Submarine Division"

Commemorative badges Baltic Sea Fleet 37th Submarine Division

The 37th Submarine Division was created in 19.... It was reorganized in the 1990's. It was based at Naval Base Liepaja. It consisted of Diesel Submarines. It was rewarded with the Order of the Red Banner.

25-157, 25-158. Anniversary badges "25 years 37th Submarine Division" (variants)

25-159. Anniversary badges "30 years 37th Submarine Division"

25-160. Anniversary badges "20 years Submarine Maintenance Division at Naval Base Liepaja"

Commemorative badges of unidentified formations

25-161 to 25-168.

26. SUBMARINES OF THE 21st CENTURY

*Picture of the credit board of first Diesel Submarine of project 677 "LADA"
"SAINT PETERSBURG"*

At the beginning of the 21st century Russia is having a strong submarine fleet, including submarines of varying types from the small diesel submarines of the type "PIRANHA" and others, to the Worlds largest submarines - the Large Strategic Missile Submarines of project 941 "SHARK". At the same time domestic ship building is not being idle. The submarines of the 21st century have been projected and are under construction. Thus on 26th of December 1997 building of the first torpedo-missile Diesel Submarine of Project 677 "LADA" designed by Central Design Bureau "RUBIN" began at the state enterprise "Admiralty Shipyards" in Saint Petersburg. The Diesel Submarine has received the name "Saint Petersburg". On 2nd of November 1996 building of the first of a new generation missile submarine of Project 955 "BOREY" began in shipyards of the Northern Machine-Building Enterprise at Severodvinsk. This submarine was also designed by experts of Central Design Bureau "RUBIN". This Large Strategic Missile Submarine has received the name of the founder of Moscow "YURY DOLGORUKIY". These and other submarines will protect the borders of Russia in the new century.

Commemorative badge, dedicated to the laying of first Large Strategic Missile Submarine of project 655 "BOREY" – "YURI DOLGORUKIY"

(It is interesting, that some days this rocket carrier is referred to as "MOSCOW")

26-1 to 26-3. Commemorative badges to the laying of Large Strategic Missile Submarine "YURI DOLGORUKIY"

Commemorative badge, dedicated to the laying of first Diesel Submarine of project 677 "LADA" – "SAINT PETERSBURG"

26-4. Commemorative badge to the laying of Diesel Submarine "SAINT PETERSBURG"

27. FROM "DOLPHIN" TO "BOREY" – 100 YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL SUBMARINE DESIGN OF RUSSIA

Monument for "100 years of professional submarine design of Russia"

Created on 4th of January 1901 (according to the old calendar on 22nd of December 1900) the commission for the design of submarines, later better known under the name "The Construction Commission", marked the passage to the professional design and building of the submarine fleet of Russia. The outstanding Russian ship building engineers I. G. Bubnov, I. S. Gorjunov and M. N. Beklemishev supervised the new structure. On 3rd of May 1901 Project Submarine, subsequently renamed submarine "DOLPHIN" was put forward. After association with the work of designers and workers of Baltic shipbuilding plants in 1906 the commission was reorganized into the Department of Underwater Cruising (in abbreviated form "PODPLA"). Specifically, "PODPLA" were involved in the design of submarines projects "SWALLOW", "LAMPREY", "SHARK" and "WALRUS". However, in 1917 all work in support of new submarine construction ceased, and up until 1924 "PODPLA" activities were limited only to repair of already constructed boats. Due to the absence of design works the Department of Underwater Cruising was disbanded.

On 1st of November 1926, after 1½ year interruption, a “Bureau for Building Submarines” (practically a recreation of the “PODPLA”) was created at the Baltic plant and from this point on the activities of submarine constructors have continued until today. Under the management of B. M. Malinina the Bureau created the following submarine projects: 1st series "DECEMBRIST", 2nd series "LENINETS", 3rd series "PIKE" and also the project of restoration of the English submarine L-55. The Bureau existed under this designation until the beginning of 1931, when reorganization into the system of “*Soyuzverf*” [?] began. As a result the Central Design Bureau for Special (Underwater) Shipbuilding № 2 began submarine construction on 1st of April 1932. During January 1937 the named was changed to Central Design Bureau № 18. Here, during and after World War II (up to 1953), all Soviet Submarines were designed for almost 50 years. After reallocation in 1953 of qualified employees from Central Design Bureau № 18, new structures for design of submarines were created. These were Special Design Bureau № 143, Central Design Bureau № 16 and Central Design Bureau № 112. On 1st of October 1966 Central Design Bureau № 18 was renamed into the Leningrad Design-Assembly Bureau "RUBIN". Then on 2nd of September 1989 the last renaming took place renaming it to the Central Design Office of Sea Technology "RUBIN". The bureau works under this name today.

Thus, all of the 100 years of professional submarine designing in Russia and the USSR are inseparably connected with the history of Central Design Bureau “RUBIN”. During this time more than 30 diesel submarine projects and more than 10 nuclear submarine projects were designed here. The Bureau became the recognized leader on the design of ballistic missile submarines. The merits of "RUBIN" are highly noted by the country. The Bureau is rewarded with the Orders of Lenin (twice), The October Revolution and the Order of the Red Banner of Labour.

In the 21st century the "RUBIN" continues to work at designing submarines. Here the Large Strategic Missile Submarine “BOREY” and the Diesel Submarine “SAINT PETERSBURG” were designed towards the end of the 20th century.

Commemorative badge, dedicated to Central Design Bureau “RUBIN” and its divisions

- 27-1. Representation badge Central Design Bureau “RUBIN”, 1996
- 27-2. Anniversary badge “40 years Central Design Bureau № 18”, 1966 (Considering the founding to be in 1926)
- 27-3. Anniversary badge “50 years Leningrad Design-Assembly Bureau "RUBIN", 1976 (Considering the founding to be in 1926)
- 27-4. Anniversary badge “60 years Leningrad Design-Assembly Bureau "RUBIN", 1986 (Considering the founding to be in 1926)
- 27-5. Anniversary badge “100 years Central Design Bureau “RUBIN”, 2001 (Considering the founding to be in 1901)
- 27-6. Anniversary badge “20 years GGK- E”, 1987 (group of test benches)
- 27-7. Commemorative museum badge Central Design Bureau “RUBIN”, 2002
- 27-8. “Decoration for specialist for the general layout”
- 27-9. “Decoration for specialist 1st class in the general layout”
- 27-10. “Decoration for specialist superior class in the general layout”

- 27-11. Veteran worker badge Central Design Bureau "RUBIN" (model up to 1998)
- 27-12. Veteran worker badge Central Design Bureau "RUBIN" (model from 1998)
- 27-13. Commemorative badge "300 years Russian Fleet", issued to employees of Central Design Bureau "RUBIN" in 1996
- 27-14. Commemorative badge Nuclear Cruise Missile Submarine K-150 "TOMSK", issued to crew members before the inter-theatre passage to the Pacific Ocean Fleet
- 27-15. Commemorative badge to the All-Union assembly of active MSP in 1968 on the Leningrad Design-Assembly Bureau "RUBIN"

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