Russian Non-Nuclear Attack Submarines: Project 877/877E/877EKM/Project 636/636.3 Project 677/Amur 1650/950/S-1000

Hugh Harkins
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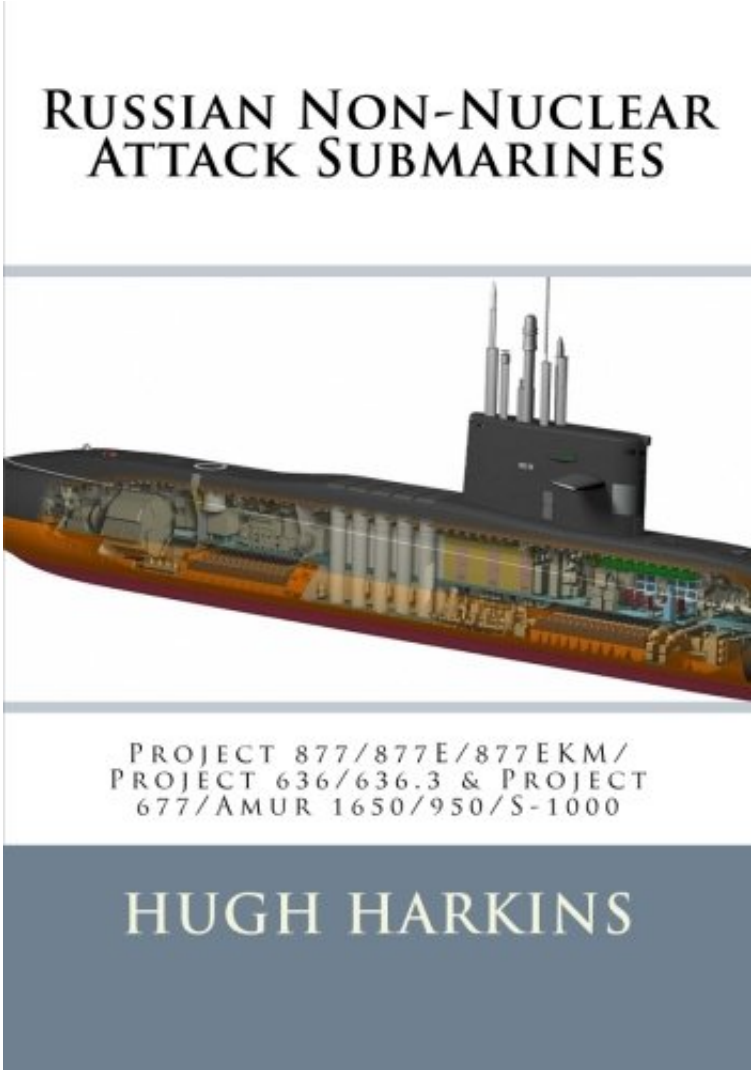

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Hugh Harkins : Russian Non-Nuclear Attack Submarines: Project 877/877E/877EKM/Project 636/636.3 Project 677/Amur 1650/950/S-1000 before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Russian Non-Nuclear Attack Submarines: Project 877/877E/877EKM/Project 636/636.3 Project 677/Amur 1650/950/S-1000:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Fascinating book on the subject. Amazing what information the Russian design bureaus now provide.By Bayard B.Very good book on the subject. It includes an introductory history of post - WW II Soviet conventional submarine designs first, then gets into the subject of the current Russian "Kilo" and "Improved Kilo" classes (NATO designations) starting in the 1980s. There is also discussion of the Russian submarine design bureaus and submarine construction yards. The book includes many color photos of the various individual submarines.What I found most fascinating is the incredible amount of information that the Russian design bureaus apparently now provide to the Western authors and public. The data provided on dimensions and displacements, motor horsepower, speeds, diving depths, armament, control systems and so forth would have been totally secret back in the Soviet days.My only disappointment is that there is no discussion on how the hull designs and associated electric motors and batteries evolved. It's obvious from the photos that the hulls are similar to the US Albacore hull designs. I suppose an obvious answer is that the former Soviet designers simply copied the US hull designs. But how did they get or develop those designs? It's one thing to see a photo of a ship or submarine and say " We should do that." But I know that's just the beginning. It's another issue entirely to convert that superficial knowledge into detailed naval architectural and marine engineering designs of the hull hydrodynamics, compact high - powered electric motors, and the high capacity batteries. Maybe by the 1980s the Soviets had evolved a sophisticated system of reverse naval engineering, but there is no discussion on that subject. They could probably have reverse engineered the hull fairly easily I would think, but there must have been some extensive research to develop the motors and the batteries.1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Book is easy to read and loaded with picturesBy Scott BaileyHad to buy this book needed to understand the many different types of conventional powered subs the Russian navy have. Book is filled with detail and specs on all the different types of variations of the Kilo class sub. Book is easy to read and loaded with pictures. After reading the book I have a clear history of the development of this type of sub.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five StarsBy CustomerAlways interesting to see how other countries design and engineer their vessels.

In 2016, Russia launched the last of its planned procurement of six Project 636.3 third generation large diesel electric attack submarines, having laid the keel of the third Project 677, the second of the modified design, medium displacement fourth generation diesel electric attack submarine, the previous year, both events marking significant milestones in the rejuvenation of the Russian Federation Navy non-nuclear attack submarine fleet. This volume sets out to detail the stable of Russian designed and built third and fourth generation large/medium displacement diesel electric attack submarines in service or development in the second decade of the 21st century, commencing with the modernised Project 877 and new build Project 636/636.3 (NATO reporting name ‘Kilo’) designs of the third generation, leading to the fourth generation Project 677 and Amur 1650/950 designs. The evolution of Russian/Soviet submarine building is detailed, leading to the third and fourth generation designs in service in 2016. International co-operation designs are detailed, specifically the Italian-Russian S-1000 medium displacement fourth generation diesel electric submarine jointly developed by the Fincantieri Naval Vessel Business Unit in Italy and the Central Design Bureau for Marine Engineering Rubin in Russia. The various control, sensor, communications, navigation and weapons systems employed by or available for the respective Russian submarine designs are detailed. All technical information regarding the submarines, systems and weapons, has been provided by the respective design houses, developers and builders, as has the majority of the photographs and graphics used throughout the volume.