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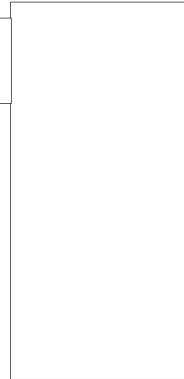


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JUNE 2017

Central Intelligence Agency





Washington, D. C. 20505



10 DEC 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Submarine Projects at 

1. This report contains information on a number of Soviet submarine projects constructed at  including code names, project numbers, and production and dimensional data. There is also a brief description of how anechoic coatings are applied to a submarine's hull.

2. Because the source of this report is extremely sensitive, this document should be handled on a strict need-to-know basis within recipient agencies.



pc
Clair E. George
Deputy Director for Operations



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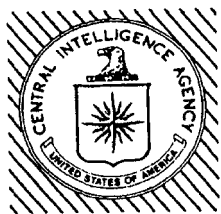


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Intelligence Information Special Report

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF
INFO. October 1984

DATE 10 DEC 1984

SUBJECT

Submarine Projects at

SOURCE A Soviet

1. The first titanium submarine from the new BARRACUDA project was launched in the summer of 1983.

2. The following submarine construction projects were among those handled by the [redacted] Project 670 SKAT, Project 670M CHAYKA, Project 641B SOM, Project RT SYEMGA, and Project 877 VARSHAVYANKA.

a. Project 670 [CHARLIE-I-class SSGN], code name SKAT [RAY]--Construction began circa 1960 and ended in 1972 with a total of 11 hulls. The main hull has a diameter of nine meters, a hull thickness of 25-40 millimeters, a distance between frames of 50-60 centimeters and a length of 75 meters. AK-29 steel is used in the hull. The SKAT has a nuclear propulsion system and two supplementary water propellers. Construction of a modernized version of the submarine began in 1969.

b. Project 670M [CHARLIE-II-class SSGN], code name CHAYKA [SEAGULL]--The CHAYKA is distinguished from SKAT by its larger dimensions. Its pressure hull length is 80 meters and the submarine is larger by one compartment than the SKAT. Construction ended in 1980.

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c. Project 641B [TANGO-class SS], code name SOM [CATFISH]--Construction began in 1968 and ended in 1980 with a total of 12 hulls. The main hull has a diameter of seven to eight meters, a hull thickness of 25-30 millimeters, a distance between frames of 50 centimeters, and a length of 85 meters. AK-25 steel is used in the hull. This class of submarine has a diesel propulsion system.

d. Project RT [VICTOR-II-class SSN], code name SYEMGA [SALMON]--Construction began in 1969 and ended around 1973 with a total production of three or four hulls. The main hull has a diameter of ten meters, a hull thickness of 30-40 millimeters, a distance between frames of 60 centimeters and a length of 110 meters. AK-29 steel is used in the hull and the propulsion system is nuclear.

e. Project 877 [KILO-class SS], code name VARSHAVYANKA [WARSAVITE]--This project has been under construction since 1981. One submarine was launched on 2 March 1984 and the launching of the second hull is expected to occur in late October 1984. The main hull has a diameter of eight meters, a hull thickness of 24-30 millimeters, a distance between frames of 60 centimeters and a length of 85 meters. AK-25 steel is used in the hull. The VARSHAVYANKA has a diesel propulsion system. [redacted] Comment: The second KILO unit launched from [redacted] was detected on 18 November 1984 at [redacted] It probably departed [redacted] late October to reach the Black Sea by mid-November.]

3. Projects 670, 670M, 641B, SYEMGA and 877 have a rubber coating. In areas where there is considerable noise, the hull is coated with thicker rubber, up to 70 millimeters thick. Before the coating is applied to the hull, the metal is cleaned until it shines. It is then covered with mastic which is followed by the rubber coating. The rubber is compressed by special cylinders and held under pressure for 72-96 hours. Afterward the seams and grooves on the coating are sealed with liquid rubber. To improve anechoic properties, the coating is made porous.

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