



Russian Army to Receive New Tentage: From the Arctic to the Desert

OE Watch Commentary: Nights out in the snow will not be so bad for the Russian soldier anymore. According to *Izvestia*, the armed forces will be receiving state-of-the-art tentage that will allow a good night's sleep without freezing temperatures or hordes of ravenous mosquitoes. Further, the requirement to always have a soldier awake to feed the stove and prevent a tent fire is over with the new climate-control system. As the article writes, "troops will be supplied with comfortable tents with climate control. They will replace tarpaulin shelters with engine-driven gasoline generators and potbellied stoves, fueled with charcoal or firewood. The new heating system operates on natural gas or a special liquid fuel. It will provide a comfortable rest for servicemen, when the temperature outside is from +50° to -50° degrees Celsius [122° to -58° Fahrenheit]. The tents are equipped with hygiene units with washbasins and a water supply." As the article notes, in extreme climate conditions, it is important to provide soldiers and officers with a comfortable environment, as "this will increase the combat readiness of the units."

According to *Izvestia*, the first samples of the tents are being tried "in the subunits of the Arctic 80th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade, stationed in the Alakurtti settlement in Murmanskaya Oblast. In the future, they will be supplied to units stationed in Siberia according to the Defense Ministry." **End OE Watch Commentary (Grau)**

"Troops will be supplied with comfortable tents with climate control."

Source: Aleksei Ramm and Bogdan Stepovoi "Troops receive climate-controlled tents," *Izvestia*, 26 February 2020. <https://iz.ru/978829/aleksei-ramm-bogdan-stepovoi/vyshe-gradus-voiska-poluchat-palatki-s-klimat-kontrolem>

Troops receive climate-controlled tents

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Habitability conditions

New climate-controlled tents are currently undergoing tests in the force. The first samples are already being tried in the subunits of the Arctic 80th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade, stationed in the Alakurtti settlement in Murmanskaya Oblast. In the future, they will be supplied to units stationed in Siberia according to the Defense Ministry...

Military expert Oleg Zheltonozhko noted "In extreme climatic conditions, it is important to provide soldiers and officers with a comfortable environment. In severe frost or heat, peoples' focus is rapidly lost, awareness dulls, and endurance is reduced. This negatively affects the ability of soldiers and officers to competently assess their situation and to accurately perform their duties. As a result, mistakes can occur in decision-making or while operating military equipment. The sum of such "miscalculations" can undermine the accomplishment of a combat mission. Having living quarters where it is possible to relax in comfort while waiting out a blizzard will help reduce unnecessary stress on the body. In the end, this will increase the combat readiness of the units....

The tents are made of waterproof breathable fabric, equipped with mosquito nets, special plastic windows, and wind-protective blinds. Their space inside is divided into several zones. At the entrance, there is an alcove, which is especially useful during the cold season, in order to keep the warmth in the inner premises. The residential compartment has room for army cots. A specially-equipped hygiene compartment permits washing up. There is a water reservoir. The new tents can be manufactured in camouflage, army green, white, or other colors.

The climate-control system helps to maintain the necessary temperature -- around +20° Celsius [68° Fahrenheit], as well as a comfortable level of air humidity. This single-unit system includes a natural gas or liquid-fuel power station, as well as a heating convector and an air conditioning device. In addition, the system is a generator for electrical appliances and lighting. The power plant has minimal exhaust. There will be no smoke columns over the tent camp to reveal the units' location.

Currently, the temperature in tents is managed using portable stoves -- made of cast iron or heat-resistant steel. They were developed back in the 1950s. Firewood is the most common fuel for these stoves. Fuel usage is one of their drawbacks. Also, they are fire hazards and require constant monitoring, as not only the main body of the stove gets overheated, but also the exhaust pipes. These stoves do not hold heat for long and cool off immediately if not stoked....

The Defense Ministry recently purchased field fuel depots (PSG-600) to provide equipment with fuel under combat conditions. They consist of 12 polyurethane "sacks," each of which can pump up to 50 cubic meters of liquid. The field refueling station has a single automated command and control center, the computer of which monitors all the information regarding the fuel consumption. These can be deployed covertly in the frontline zone.