BK/DVK Soviet computers and hardware (not full) timeline

1978	**Electronica-60**, it used multi-crystal CPU compatible with **MCP-1600**. TETRIS was created on this machine.
1980	**CPU K1801VM1**, LSI-11 compatible one-crystal CPU
1981	**DVK**, computer for organizations. It had a «user» ROM with BASIC or FOCAL, later it had 8-inch floppy drive
1982	**CPU K1801VM2**, successor of K1801VM1
1983	Development of BK-0010. There were some «experimental» computers in metal cases
1984	Soviet government decided to add «Informatics» subject to schools and universities
1984	**DVK-2**, successor of DVK without user ROM and with newer 7012 floppy drive
1985	Starting of **BK-0010** industrial production
1985	**Electronica-85** (Personal Computing Complex/, based on KM1811VM1 (DEC F11 compatible) or KM1813VM1 (DEC J-11 compatible), «clone» of DEC Pro-350. It was declared «the only one UNIX Soviet computer».[1]
1985-1986	**DVK-2M**, DVK-2 successor with KM1801VM2 CPU and 5-inch floppy drives
1986	**DVK-2MSh** (school model) and **KUVT**-86, DVK/BK-based school computers set
1987	**UKNC**, the school computer, KUVT-UKNC (also LSI-11 compatible K1801VM2

1 It’s not true because DEMOS (the Soviet UNIX) worked on DVK-3 and DVK-4, too.

	CPU). It had RT-11 system and was used to organize sets of computers (KUVTs) in schools.
1988	**CPU K1801VM3**, up to 8MHz and addressable memory up to 4 Mb. They are still produced. It has math coCPU K1801VM4 released in 1989.
1988	**DVK-3** with KM1801VM3 CPU, RAM up to 248Kb and two 5-inch floppy drives in a «monoblock» case
1989	**BK-0011**, later modernized as **BK-0011M**. It had a floppy drive controller and RT-11 operating system.
1990	**DVK-4**, based on KM1801VM3 CPU with up to 1 Mb RAM and MFM HDD controller
1991	**Soyuz/Neon** (PC-11/16), the very last developed Soviet computer based on K1801VM2, it had up to 4 Mb RAM and graphic resolution up to 1024x576. Only 200 or 1000 computers were produced. VERY RARE!
(1991)	**BK-0100 ?** There was information about developing this computer as a successor of BK-0011, but it was never produced. It might be based on K1801VM3 and have the second CPU – **KR580VM80A** (8080-compatible) or KR1810VM86 (8086-compatible).
26.12.1991	Dissolution of the USSR.
1993-1995	**Production of computers developed in the USSR was discontinued at all factories.**

	But BK computers were used by people in CIS countries at home and there were new hardware and software solutions, made by enthusiasts and private companies:
1996	«AltPRO» company created **SMK-64** – the next generation floppy-drive controller for BK-0010/0011 with 64Kb additional RAM and IDE HDD support.
ca.2001-2002	All KUVTs in schools were replaced by IBM-PC compatible computers.
2012	**SMK-512**, FPGA-based SMK-64 replica developed by **Nazim Musaev**. It has 512Kb additional RAM, «modern» FDD and HDD connectors and CF card can be used instead of HDD.
2013	**BK-0011M** replica with original microchips **BK-0011M-01**, BK-0011M replica with some modern microchips, developed by **Nazim Musaev.**

Total produced:
ca. 162 thousand BK-0010/0010-01/0011/0011M
ca. 310 thousand UKNC (mostly for KUVTs)