In 1917 Mirimanov constructed the *cumulative collection of sets* V_α for all ordinals α such that $V_0 \equiv \emptyset$, $V_{\alpha+1} = V_\alpha \cup \mathcal{P}(V_\alpha)$, $V_\alpha = \cup[V_\beta|\beta \in \alpha]$ for limit ordinals α.

After introducing by Zermelo, Serpinski, and Tarsky (1930) the notion of (*strongly*) *inaccessible cardinal* Zermelo (1930) and Shepherdson (1951) proved that *a set* U *is a supertransitive standard model of NBG iff* $U = V_{\varkappa+1}$ *for some inaccessible cardinal* $\varkappa$, where U is called *supertransitive* iff $\forall x \in U \forall y((y \in x \Rightarrow y \in U) \wedge (y \subset x \Rightarrow y \in U))$.

Tarsky (1938) introduced the notion of *a Tarsky set* U such that $x \in U \Rightarrow x \subset U$, $x \in U \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(x) \in U$, $(x \subset U \wedge \forall f(f \in U^x \Rightarrow rng\, f \neq U) \Rightarrow x \in U$.

Tarsky (1938) proved that the set $V_\varkappa$ for every inaccessible cardinal $\varkappa$ is a Tarsky set, but the converse was not proved. We prove that *for a set* U *the following assertions are equivalent*:

1) $U = V_\varkappa$ *for some inaccessible cardinal* $\varkappa$;

2) $\mathcal{P}(U)$ *is a supertransitive standard model of* NBG;

3) U *is an uncountable Tarsky set.*

The theorem of Zermelo–Shepherdson gives the canonical form of supertransitive standard models of NBG in ZF. But Montague and Vaught (1959) proved that for every inaccessible cardinal $\varkappa$ there exists an ordinal $\theta < \varkappa$, such that θ is not inaccessible and V_θ is a supertransitive standard model of ZF.

Every formula $\varphi(x, y; \vec{p})$ for every set A assigns the *scheme correspondence* $[\varphi(x, y; \vec{p})|A] \equiv \{z \in A * A|\exists x, y \in A(z = \langle x, y\rangle \wedge \varphi^A(x, y; \vec{p}))\}$. An ordinal $\varkappa$ will be called *scheme-regular* if $\forall \vec{p} \in V_\varkappa \forall\alpha(\alpha \in \varkappa \wedge ([\varphi(x, y; \vec{p})|V_\varkappa] : \alpha \to \varkappa \Rightarrow \cup rng\,[\varphi(x, y; \vec{p})|V_\varkappa] \in \varkappa)$ for any formula φ of ZF.

An ordinal $\varkappa > \omega$ will be called *scheme-inaccessible* if $\varkappa$ is scheme-regular and $\forall\alpha(\alpha \in \varkappa \Rightarrow |\mathcal{P}(\alpha)| \in \varkappa)$.

Every formula $\sigma(x; \vec{u})$ for every set A assigns the *scheme subset* $\langle\sigma(x; \vec{u})|A\rangle \equiv \{x \in A|\sigma^A(x; \vec{u})\}$ *of* A. A set U will be called *a scheme Tarsky set* if $x \in U \Rightarrow (x \subset U \wedge \mathcal{P}(x) \in U \wedge \cup x \in U)$, $\omega \in U$, $|U| \in U$, $\forall \vec{p}, \vec{u} \in U \forall\varepsilon(([\varphi(x, y; \vec{p})|U] : \langle\sigma(x; \vec{u})|U\rangle \rightarrowtail \varepsilon) \wedge \varepsilon \in |U| \Rightarrow \langle\sigma(x; \vec{u})|U\rangle \in U)$ for any formulas φ, σ of ZF.

We prove that *for a set* U *the following assertions are equivalent*:

1) $U = V_\varkappa$ *for some scheme-inaccessible cardinal* $\varkappa$;

2) U *is a supertransitive standard model of* ZF;

3) U *is a scheme Tarsky set.*