

Bloch MB 210 Late

1/72

FR

La construction du prototype du Bloch 210 commence en 1933, il s'agit alors d'un appareil monté sur flotteurs, à moteur en étoile Gnome & Rhône, pour satisfaire à une demande de l'Aéronautique navale. Le premier vol a lieu le 23 novembre 1934.

Des commandes sont passées pour un total de 257 MB 210 produits pour l'Armée de l'Air. Dix appareils sont exportés en Roumanie en 1937, d'autres sont envoyés en Espagne républicaine.

A la déclaration de la guerre, le MB 210 est le bombardier le plus répandu dans l'Armée de l'Air, on décompte 180 avions, répartis dans douze groupes de bombardement. L'État-major entreprend la conversion des groupes encore équipés de Bloch 210 sur des types plus modernes (LeO 450, Amiot 350, DB-7) mais la production insuffisante de l'industrie française ne permet pas de mener ce programme à bien.

Les Groupes suivants utilisent le Bloch 210 en opérations pendant la bataille de France : GB II/11 (Istres) pour bombardements de nuit sur l'Italie, GB I/21 (Connantre), GB II/21 (La Ferté-Gaucher, Nangis), GB I/23 (Pont-Sur-Yonne, Chaumont-Semoutiers), GB II/23 (Orange Plan-de-Dieu, Étampes).

A la fin de la Campagne de France, il resterait une centaine de Bloch 210 en France métropolitaine et une vingtaine à Alger Maison-Blanche. En juillet 1940, il est retiré de la première ligne. Toutefois, lors de l'invasion de la Zone libre, les Allemands récupèrent 37 Bloch 210 qui sont utilisés dans les écoles ou comme appareils de transport.

Les dix appareils roumains sont livrés en 1937, en deux lots. Les moteurs sont équipés d'échappements annulaires, et ils sont peints comme les Bloch 210 français de l'époque. Au moins un appareil a été camouflé, et bien évidemment les cocardes ont été remplacées par les Croix de Michel, peu avant l'attaque par l'Allemagne de l'URSS, le 22 juin 1941, attaque à laquelle les Roumains se joignent. Les Bloch 210 sont regroupés dans l'escadrille 82, qui intervient essentiellement sur la Bessarabie à partir de sa base d'Erculesti, au sud de Focșani, la première mission ayant lieu le 8 juillet 1941. Les Bloch 210 participent, dans le courant du mois d'août, à l'attaque sur Odessa, mais ils sont retirés de la première ligne à la fin de ce mois. Le n°5 et le n°6 sont utilisés comme appareils de transport par la Flotilla 2 bombardement, les autres Bloch 210 survivants passent à la Flotilla 3 Aerotransport.

Spécifications: bombardier bimoteur de nuit à quatre (Bn4) ou cinq (Bn5) membres d'équipage, moteurs Gnome & Rhône GR 14 N10/11 de 14 cylindres en double étoile, 910 ch au décollage et 950 à 3 500 m. 320 km/h à 3 500 m, plafond 9 900 m, 22,81 m, longueur 18,9 m. Armement offensif : 1 600 kg de charges, armement défensif : une mitrailleuse MAC 34 de 7,5 mm dans chaque tourelle.

EN

The Bloch 210 was initially developed as a floatplane with two Gnome & Rhône radial engines in response to an Aéronautique Navale requirement. Construction of the prototype began in 1933 and first flew on November 23, 1934. Fitting retractable landing gear and a few other modifications resulted in the 4-man night bomber version for the Armee De l'Air. This was designated BN4 and powered by 900 ch Gnome & Rhône 14 Kirs/jrs engines.

In 1934 and 1935, two orders were placed for 130 units. The first production aircraft's maiden flight was on December 12, 1935. The second and all subsequent aircraft had increased wing dihedral, whilst the third onwards had a shorter vertical tail. A total of 257 MB 210s were produced for the Armée de l'Air. Ten aircraft were exported to Romania in 1937, while others were sent to Republican Spain.

The first French aircraft were assigned to GB I/12 and II/12 at Reims, and II/19 and II/21 at Bordeaux. However, a series of accidents prompted the General Staff to ground the MB 210s between September 1937 and March 1938. Improved training (retractable landing gear and variable pitch propellers) and the replacement of engines by slightly more powerful G&R 14 Ns (910 ch at take-off) enabled bomber groups to resume conversion to the MB 210, with change of designation to Bn5.

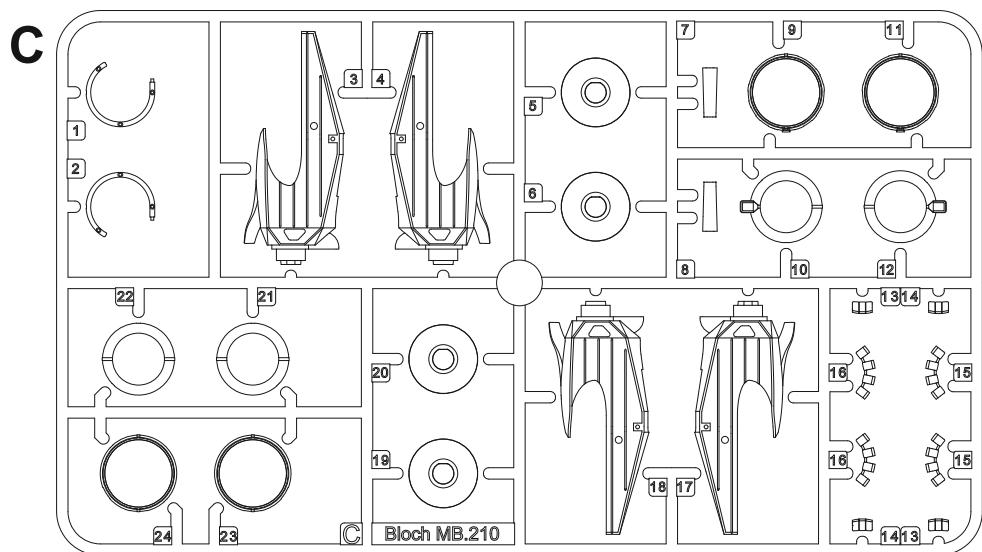
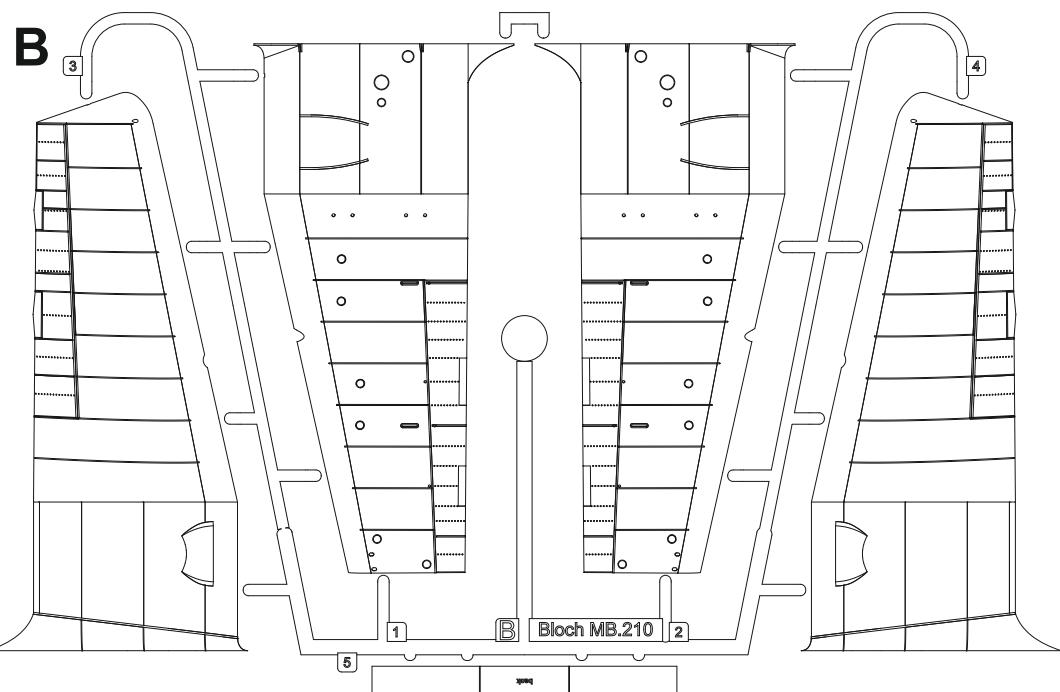
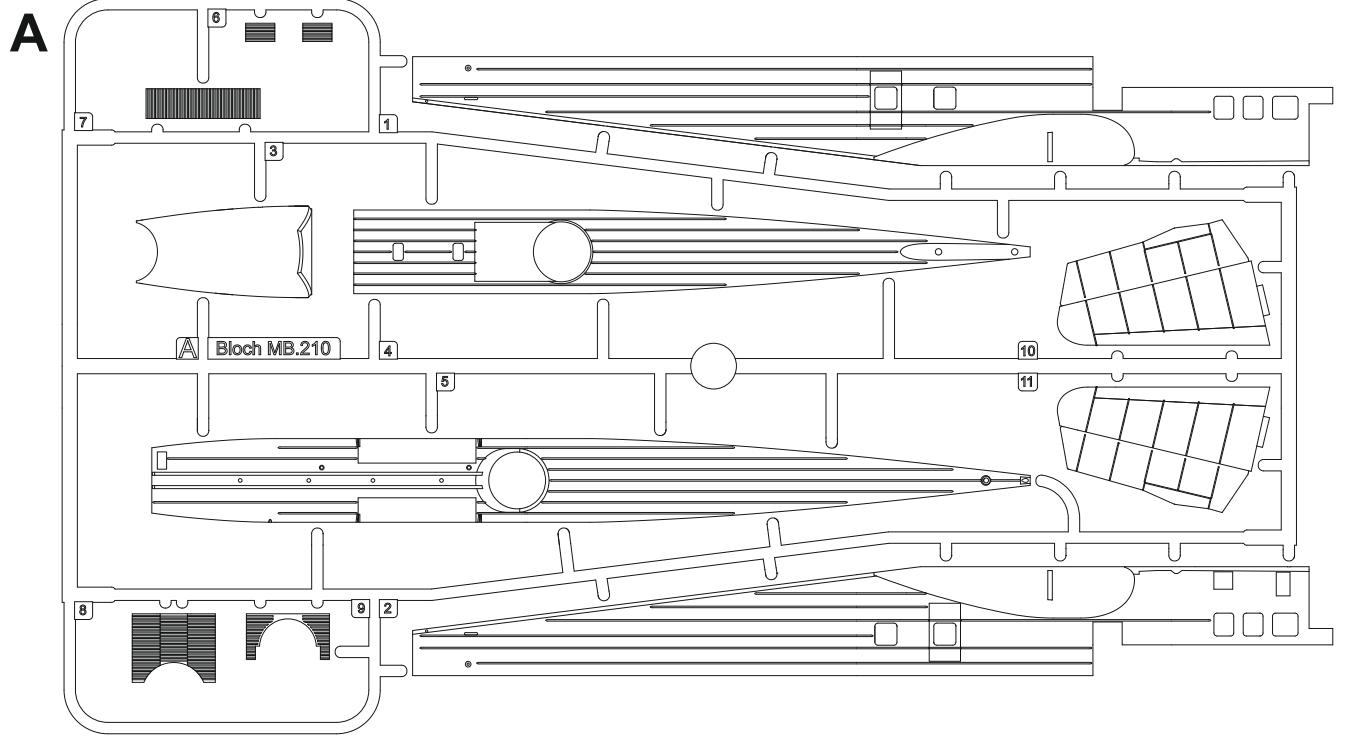
The MB 210 was the most widespread bomber in the Armee De l'Air at the outbreak of war, with 180 aircraft divided into 12 Groupes de Bombardement. The General Staff was well aware that the aircraft was outdated and undertook the conversion of the groups still equipped with MB 210s to more modern types (LeO 450, Amiot 350, DB-7). However, insufficient production by the French aircraft industry meant this program could not be completed successfully.

These Groupes used in war operations the Bloch 210: GB II/11 (Istres) carried out the night bombing of Northern Italy, GB I/21 (Connantre), GB II/21 (La Ferté-Gaucher, Nangis), GB I/23 (Pont-Sur-Yonne, Chaumont-Semoutiers), GB II/23 (Orange Plan-de-Dieu, Étampes), GB I/51 (La Perthe, until December 1939), GB II/51 (Troyes, until December 1939). The GB I/23 was in the worst condition, the worn out aircraft he used were transferred from schools or other Groupes and consequently suffered a high rate of accidents.

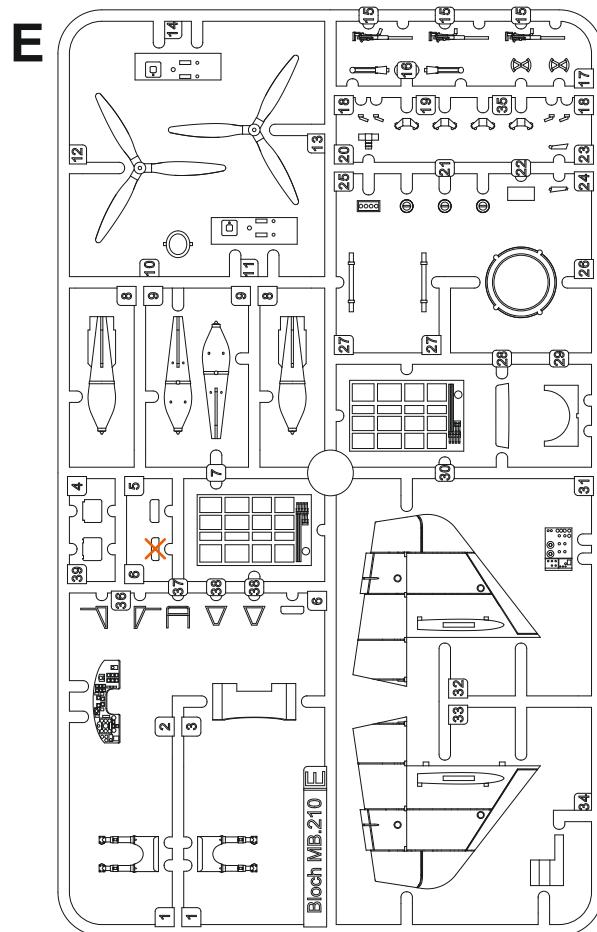
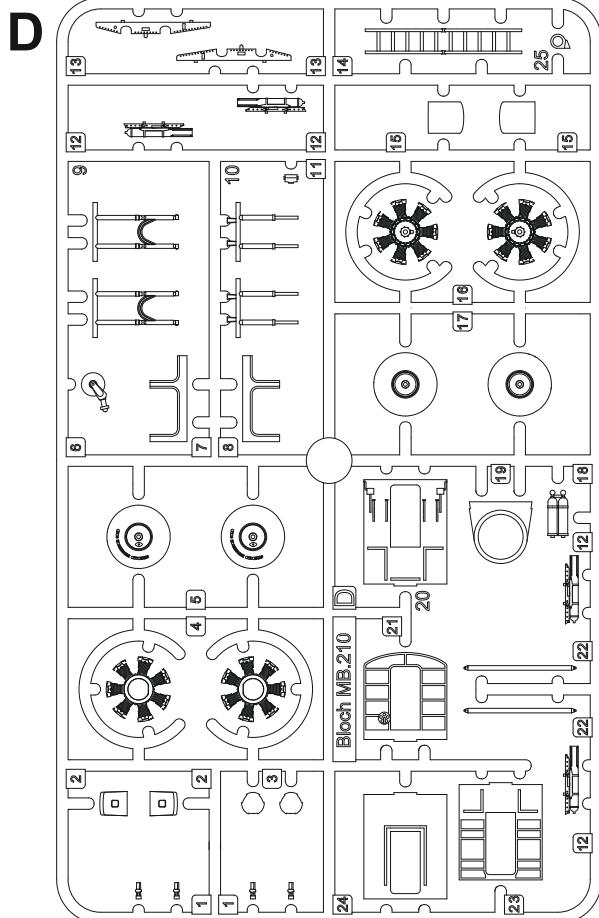
By the end of the French Campaign, around a hundred MB 210s remained in mainland France, and around twenty at Algiers Maison-Blanche. In July 1940, the MB 210 was withdrawn from the front line.

Specifications: twin-engine night bomber with four (Bn4) or five (Bn5) crew members, Gnome & Rhône GR 14 N10/11 14-cylinder radial engines, 910 ch at take-off and 950 at 3,500 m. 320 km/h at 3,500 m, ceiling 9,900 m, wingspan 22.81 m, length 18.9 m. Offensive armament: 1,600 kg of bombs, defensive armament: a MAC 34 7.5 mm machine gun in each turret.

Plastic Parts



Plastic Parts



Clear Parts

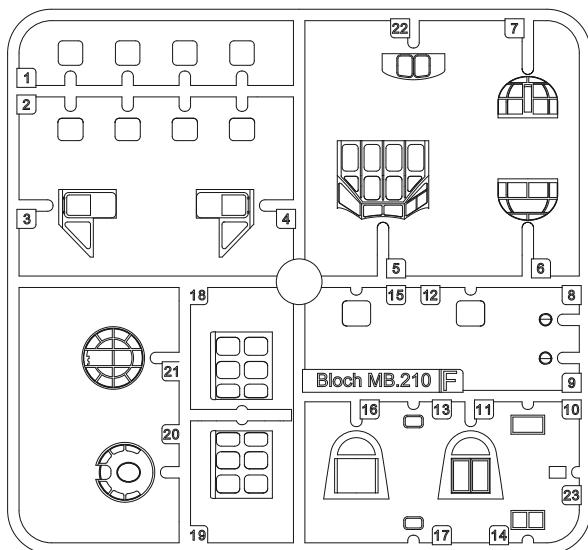
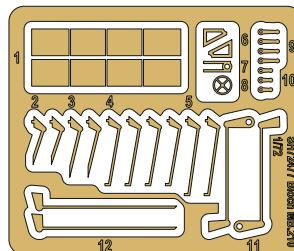
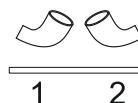


Photo-Etched Parts (PP)



*Ne pas utiliser
Do not use this part*

Printed Part (P)



Barvy GUNZE/ GUNZE Colour No.

A	Noir / Black	H2 / C2	G	Kaki / Khaki	H81 / C55
B	Pneu Noir / Tire Black	H77 / C137	H	Vert Foncé / Dark Green	H73 / C23
C	Aluminium / Aluminium	H8 / C8	I	Bleu / Blue	H5 / C5
D	Métal Carbonisé / Burnt Iron	H76 / C61	J	Rouge Brun / Red Brown	H47 / C41
E	Métal Noir / Metal Black	H28 / C78	K	Bleu Gris / Blue Grey	H42 / C367
F	Toile / Tan	H27 / C44	L	Bois / Wood	H37 / C43

SYMBOLS

MOŽNOST VOLBY
OPTIONAL
NACH BELIEBEN
OPTION

POUŽÍT KYANOAKRYLÁTOVÉ LEPIDLO
INSTANT CYANOACRYLATE GLUE
ZYANOAKRYLATKLEBER
COLLE CYANOACRYLAT

OHNOT
BEND
BIEGEN
COURBER

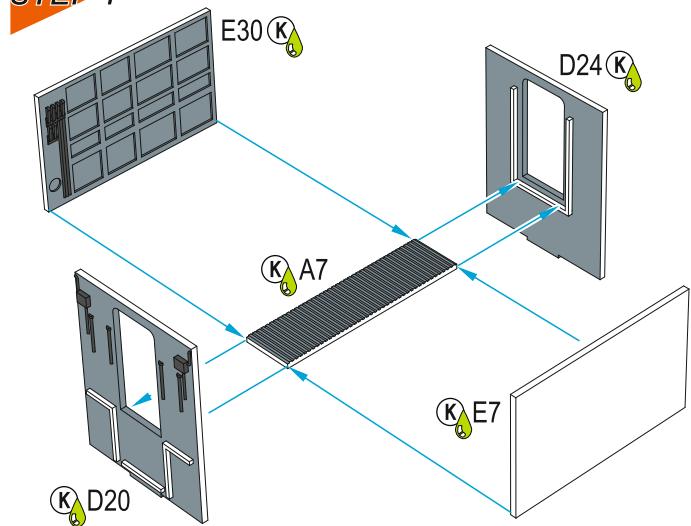
ZHOTOVIT NOVĚ
SCRATCH BUILD
FERTIGSTELLEN
ACHEVER

ŘEZAT/VRTAT
CUT OFF/DRILL
ENTFERNEN
DETACHER

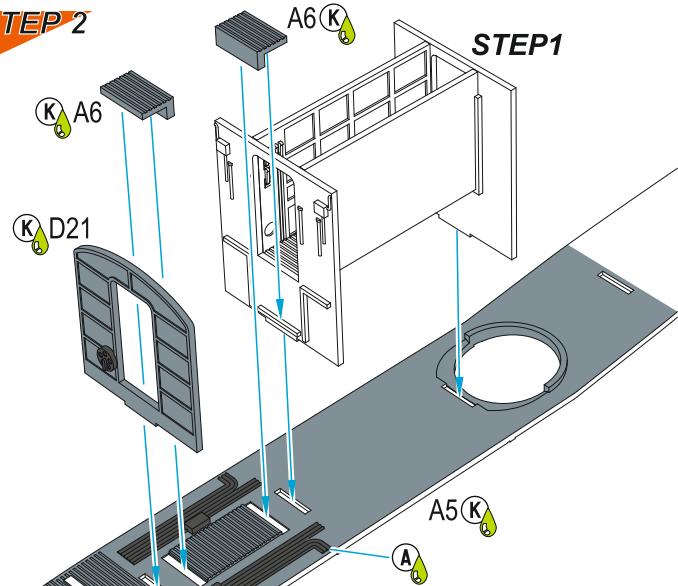
GSI
colour code

NATŘÍT
COLOUR
FARBEN
PEINDRE

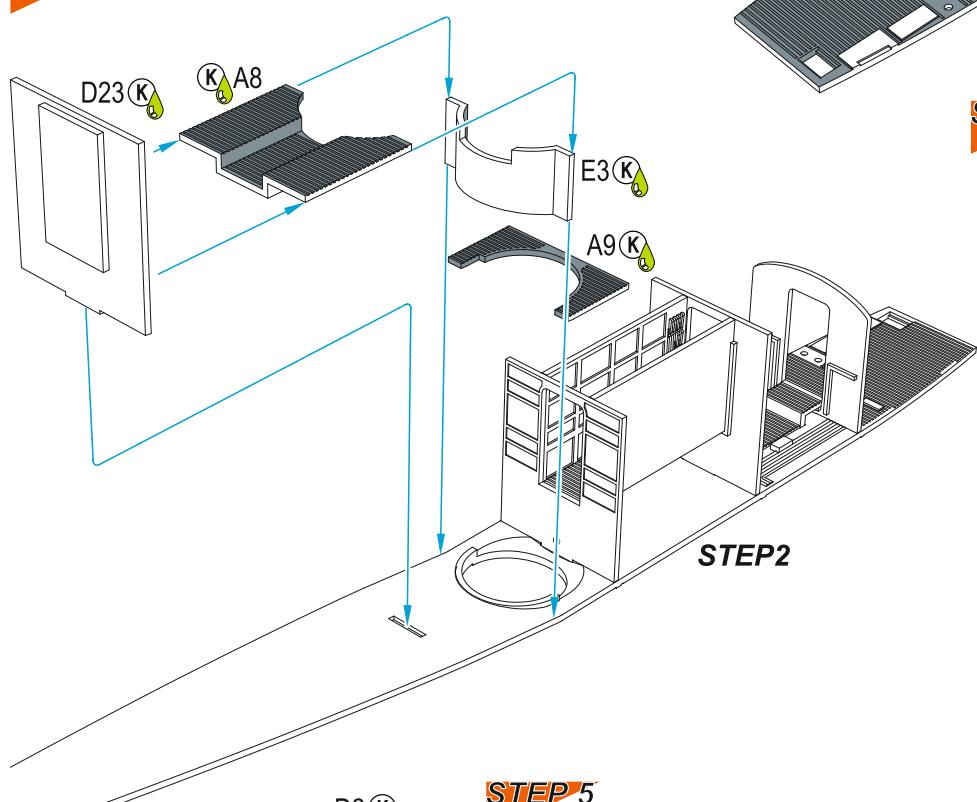
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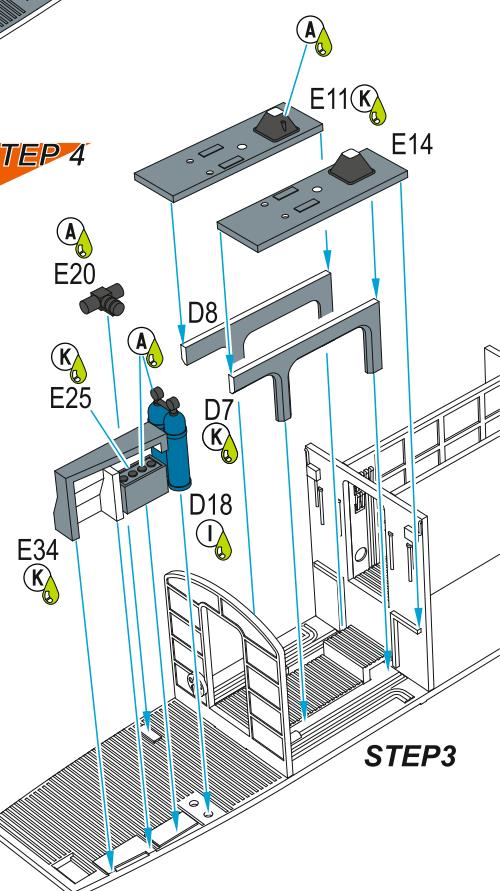
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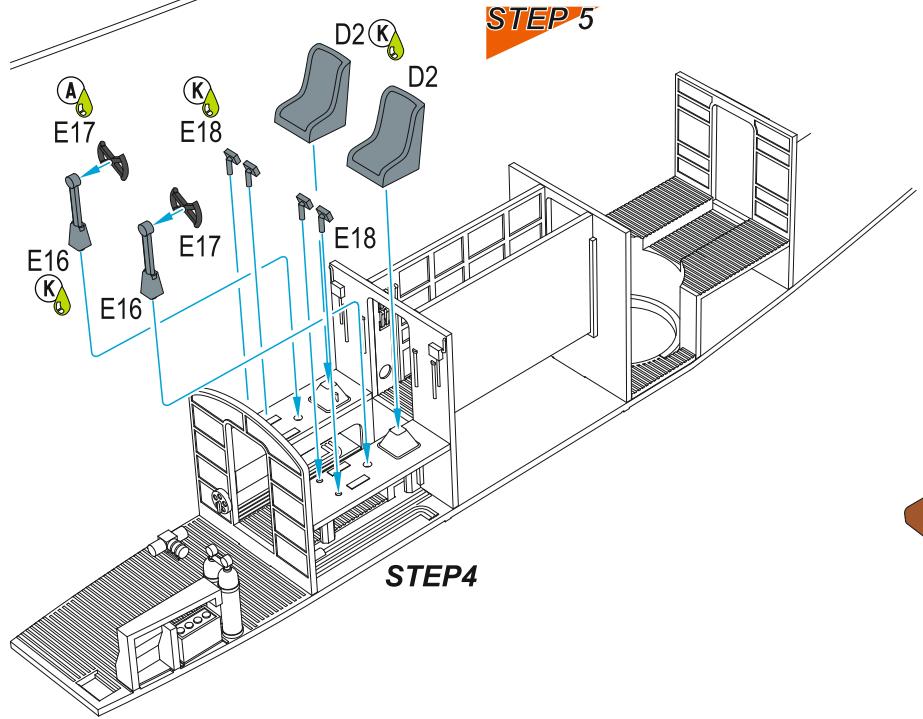
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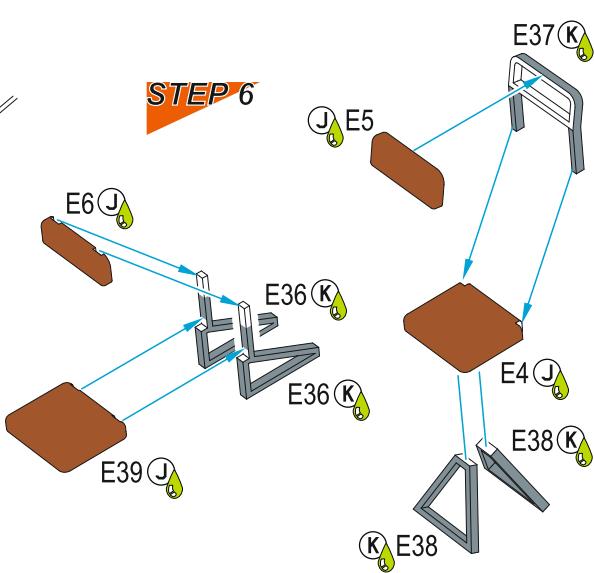
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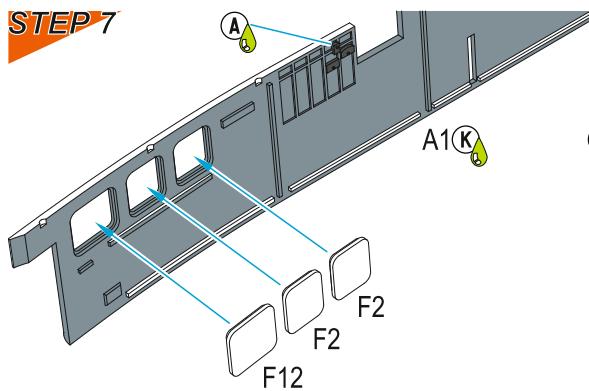
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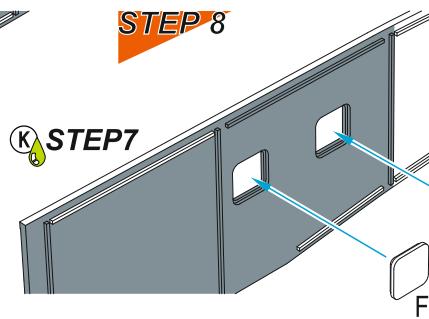
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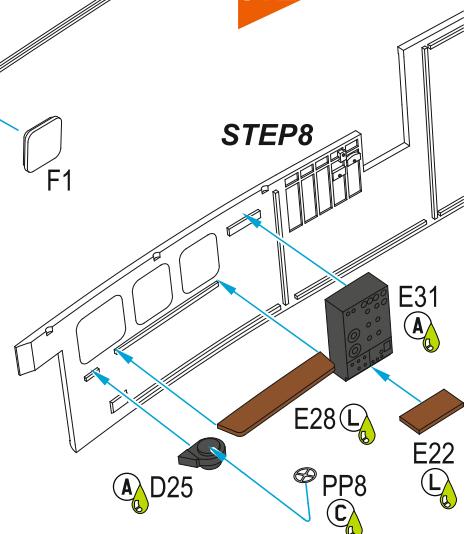
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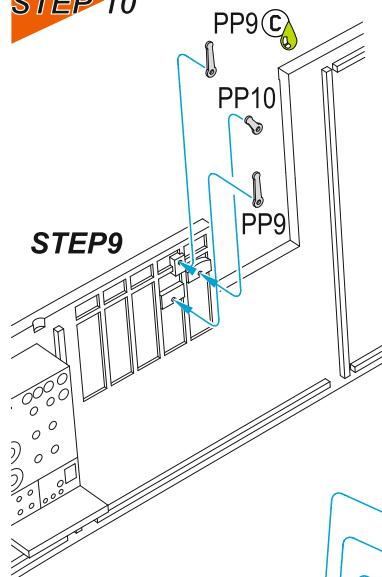
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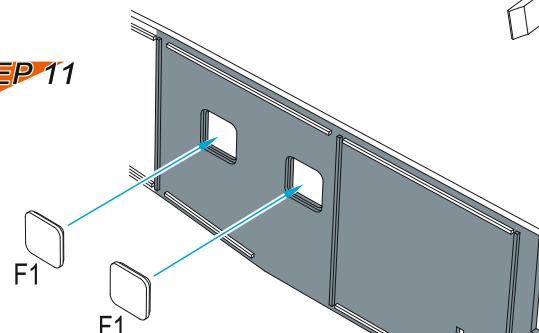
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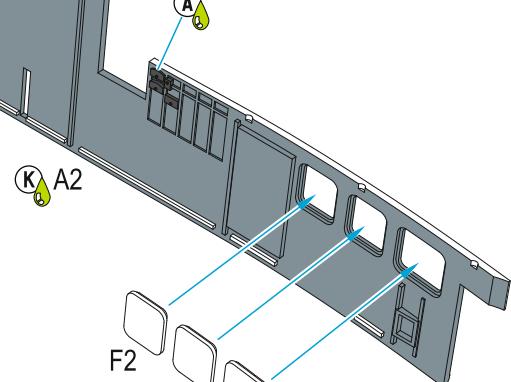
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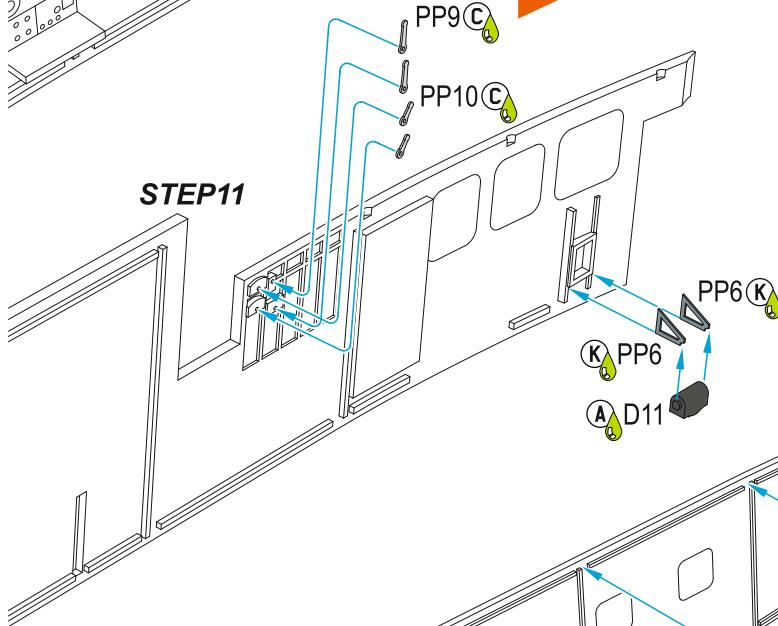
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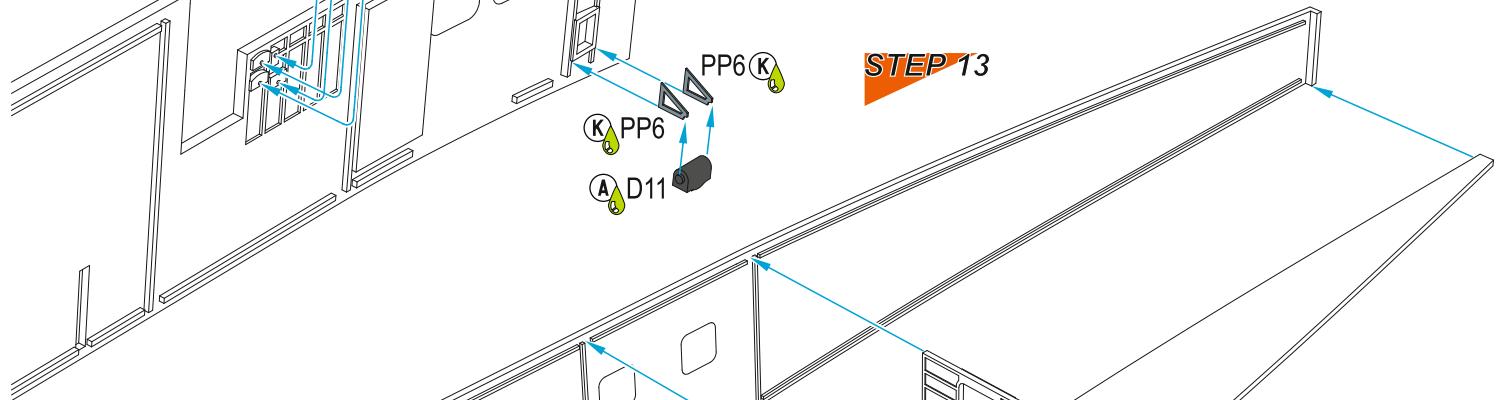
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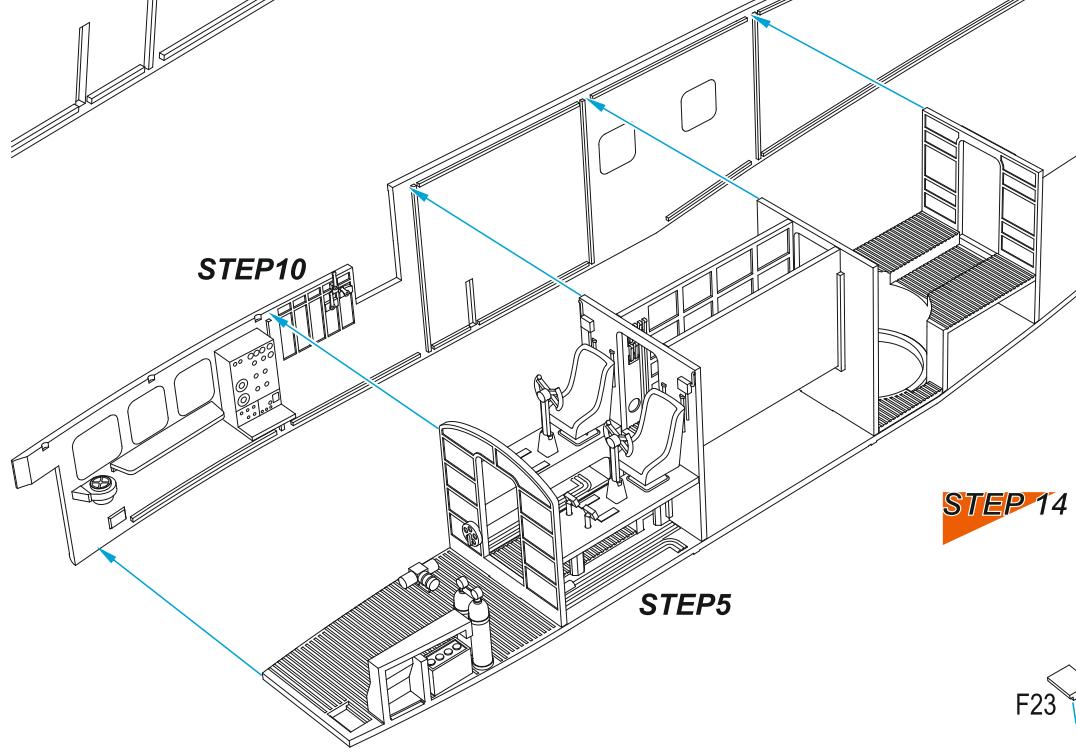
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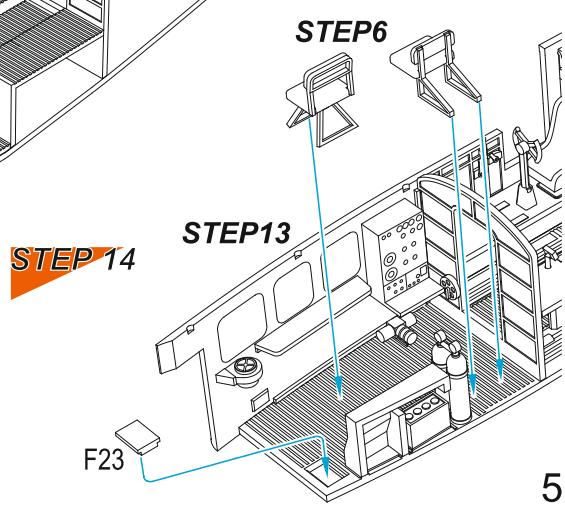
STEP 13



STEP 10



STEP 5

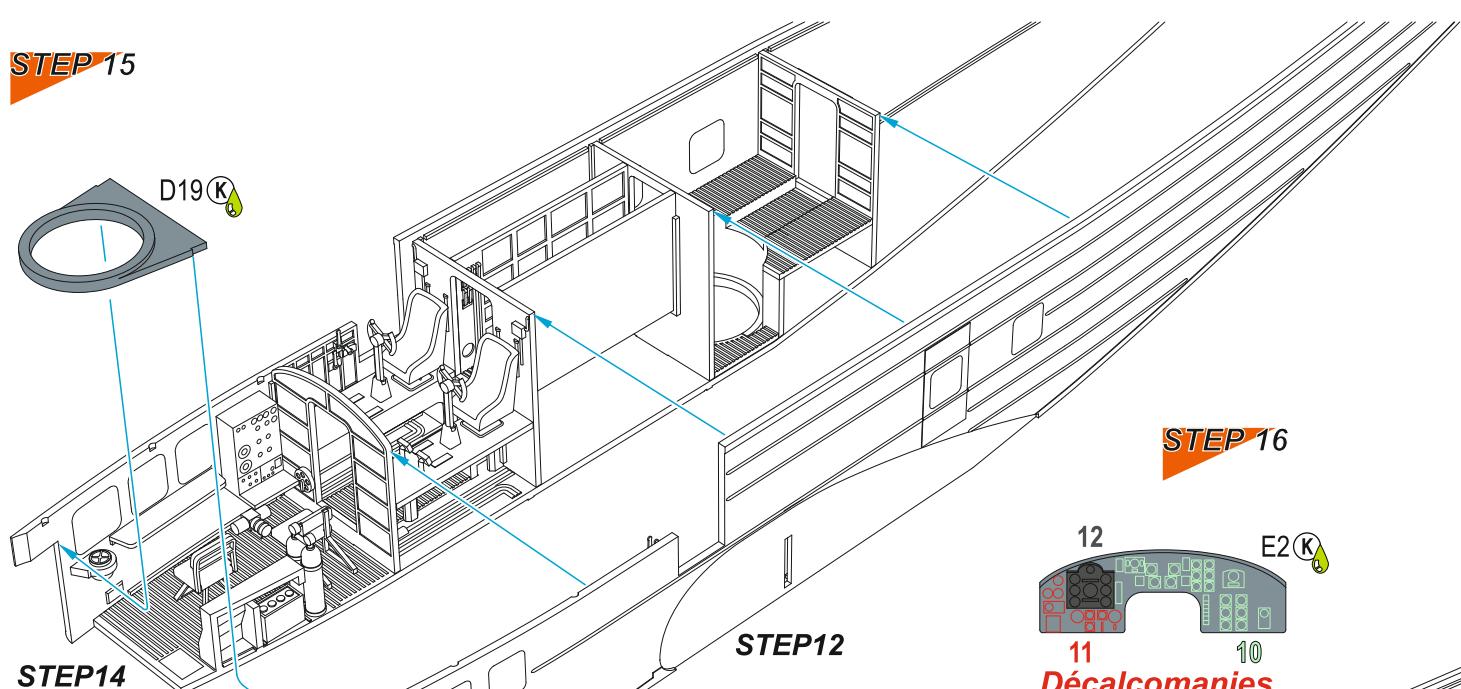


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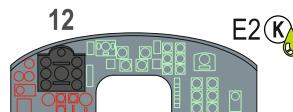
STEP 15



STEP14



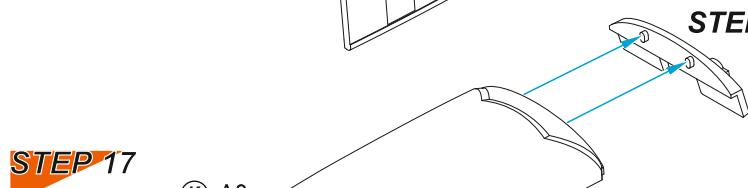
STEP 16



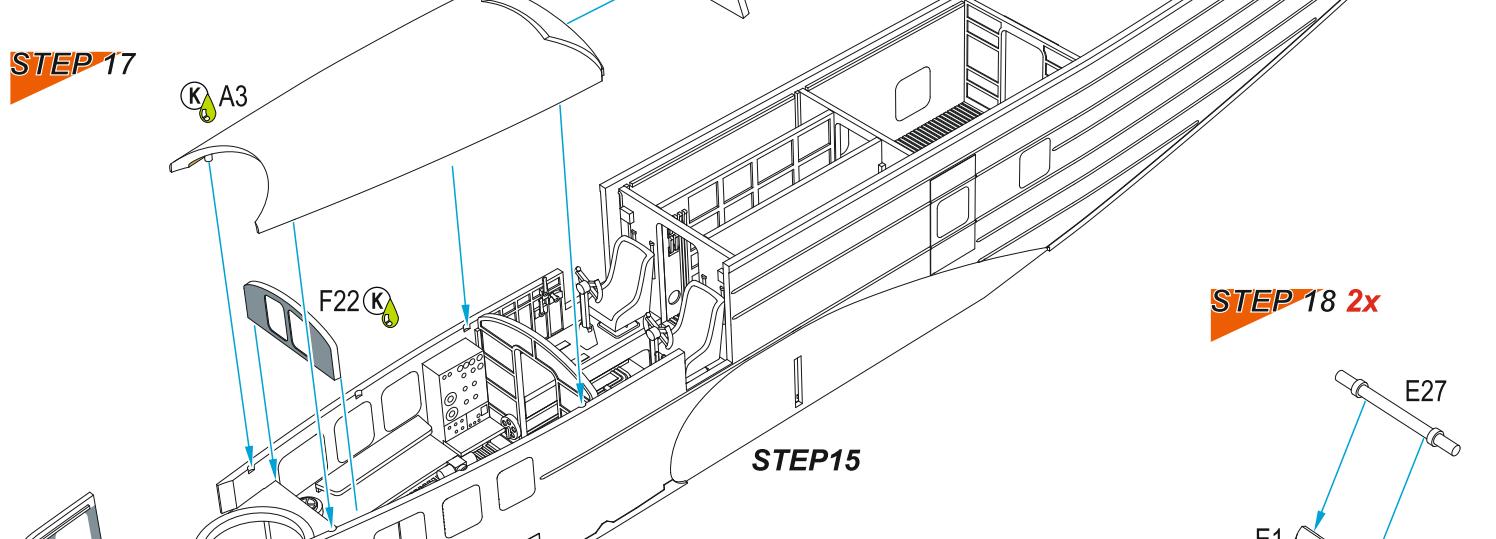
**Décalcomanies
Decals**

STEP12

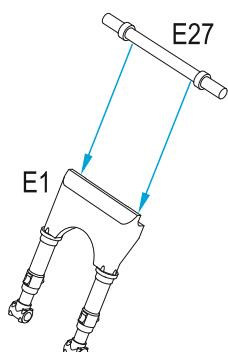
STEP 17



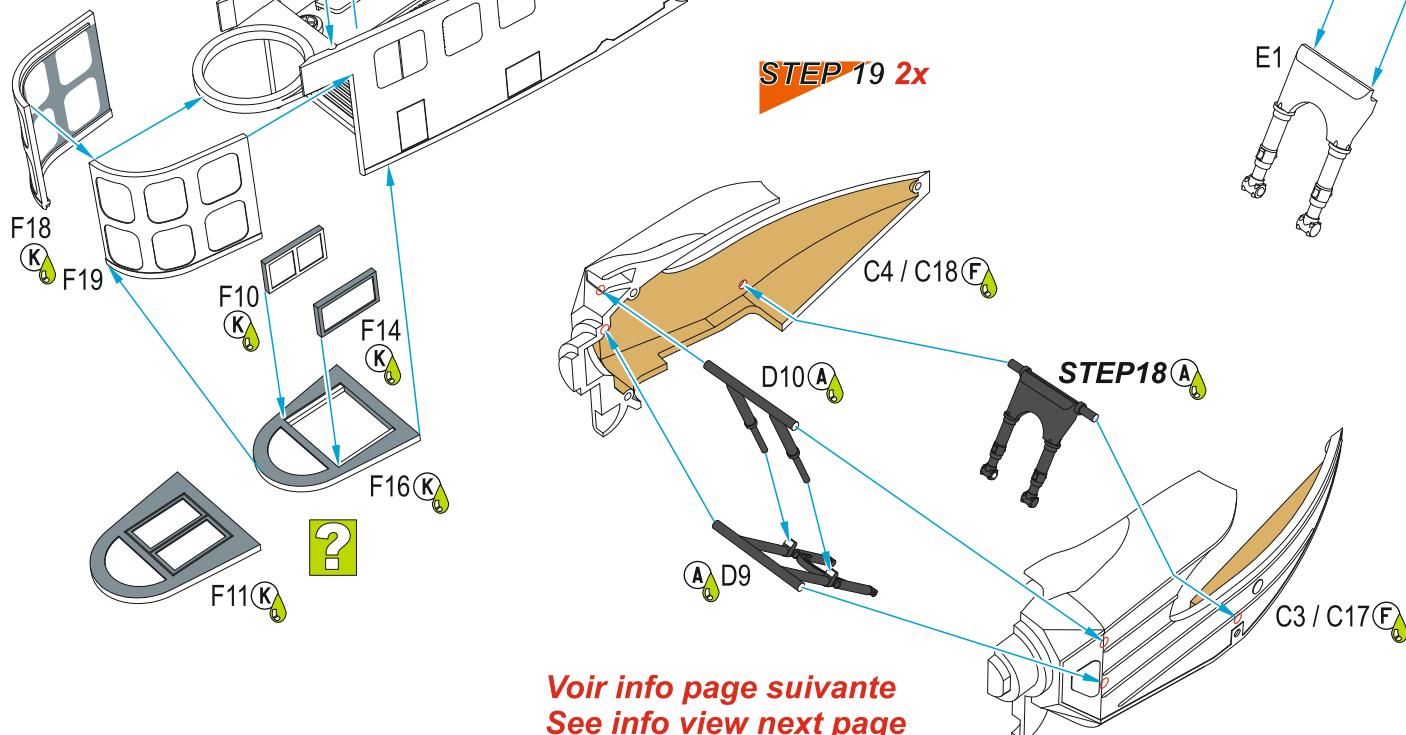
STEP16



STEP 18 2x

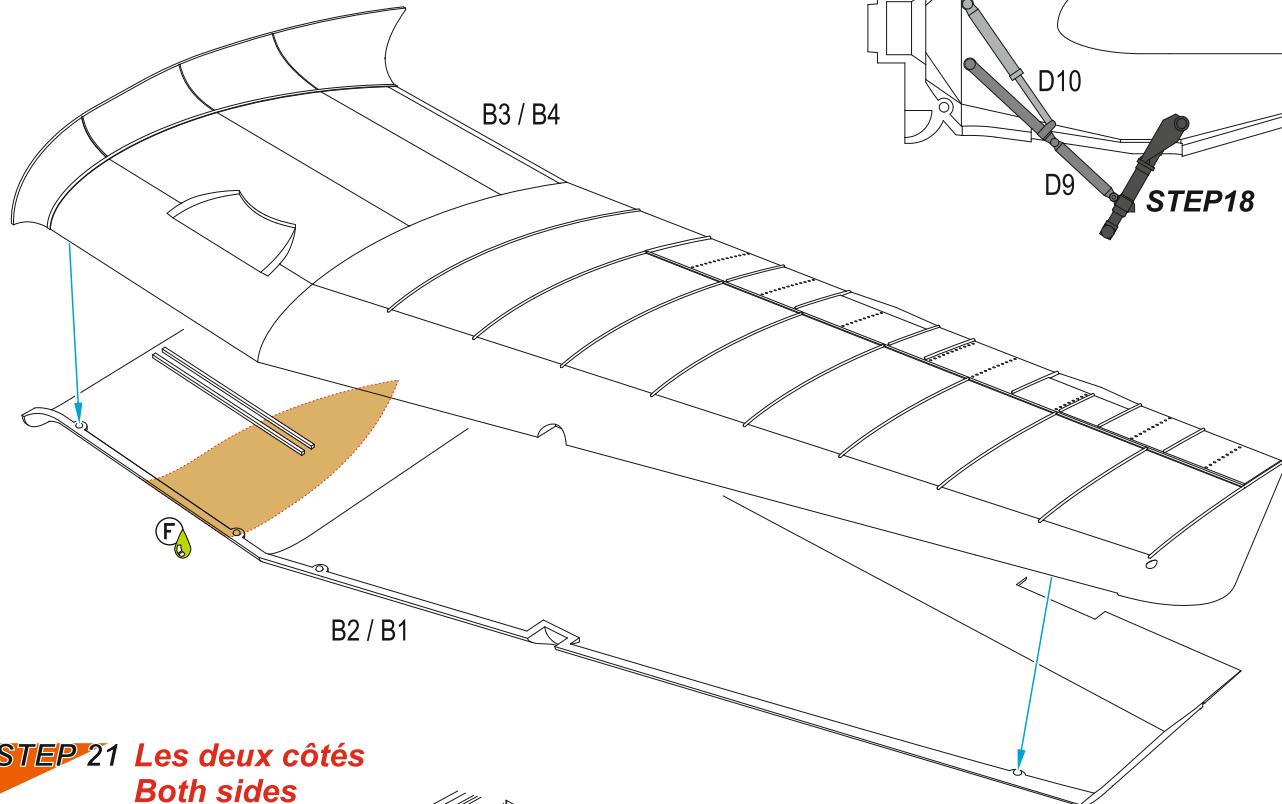


STEP 19 2x

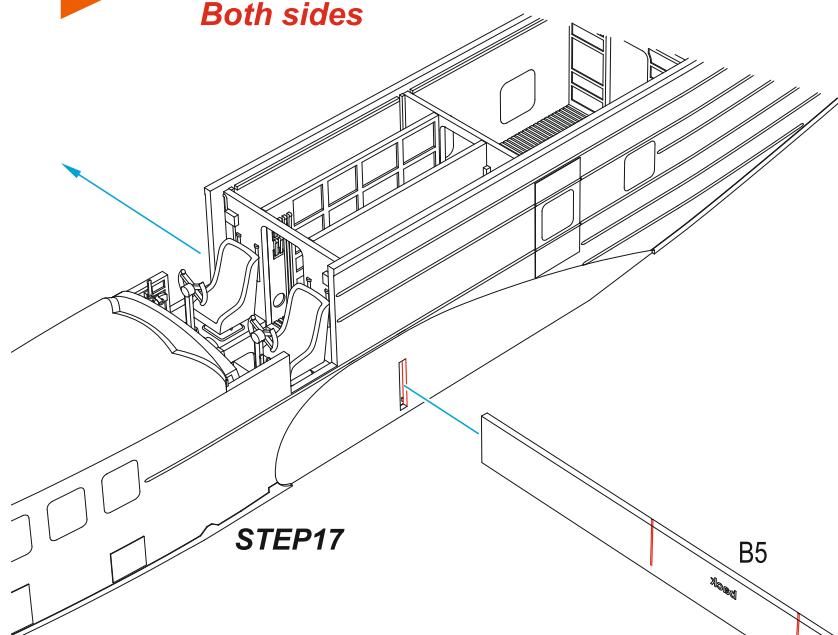


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See info view next page**

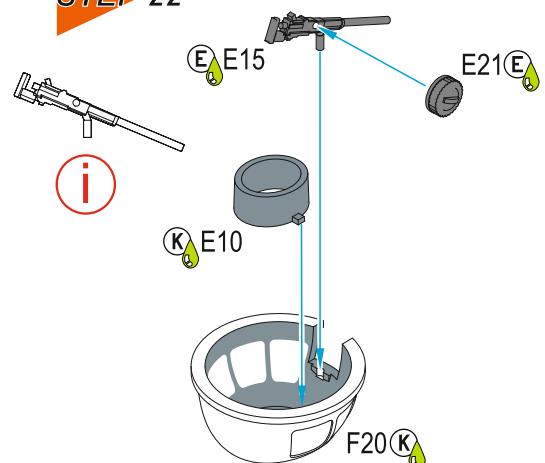
STEP 20 *Les deux côtés
Both sides*



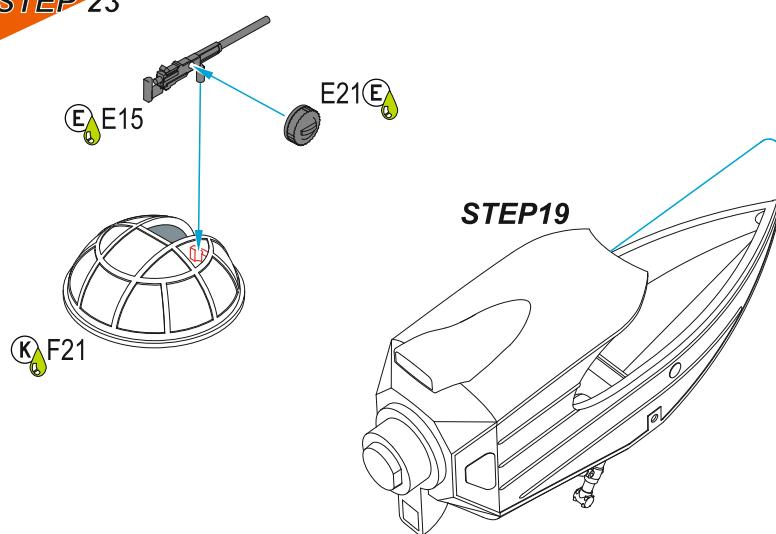
STEP 21 *Les deux côtés
Both sides*



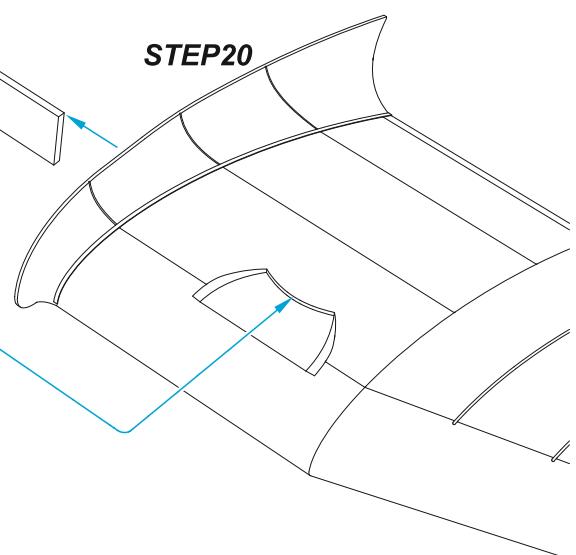
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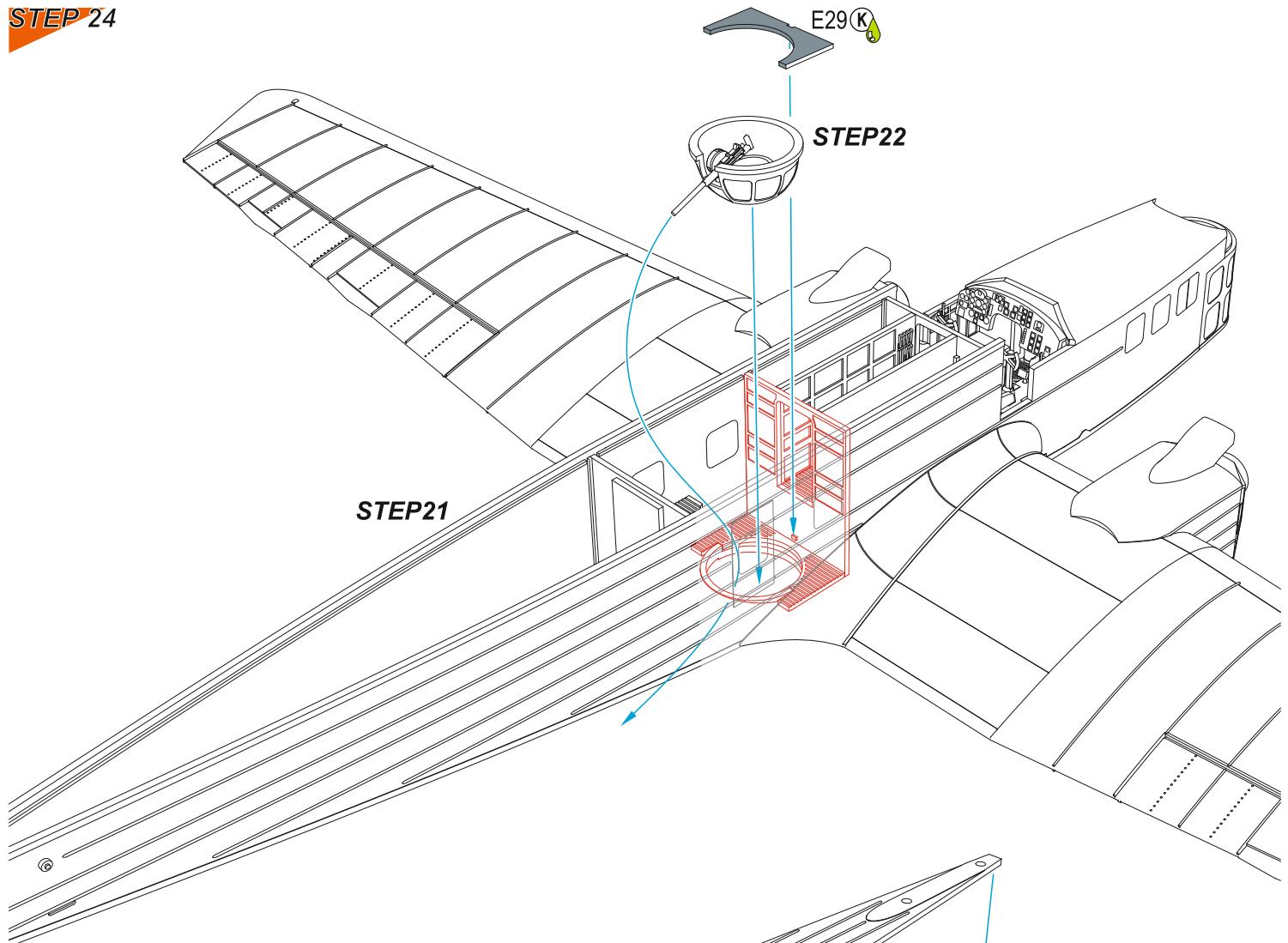
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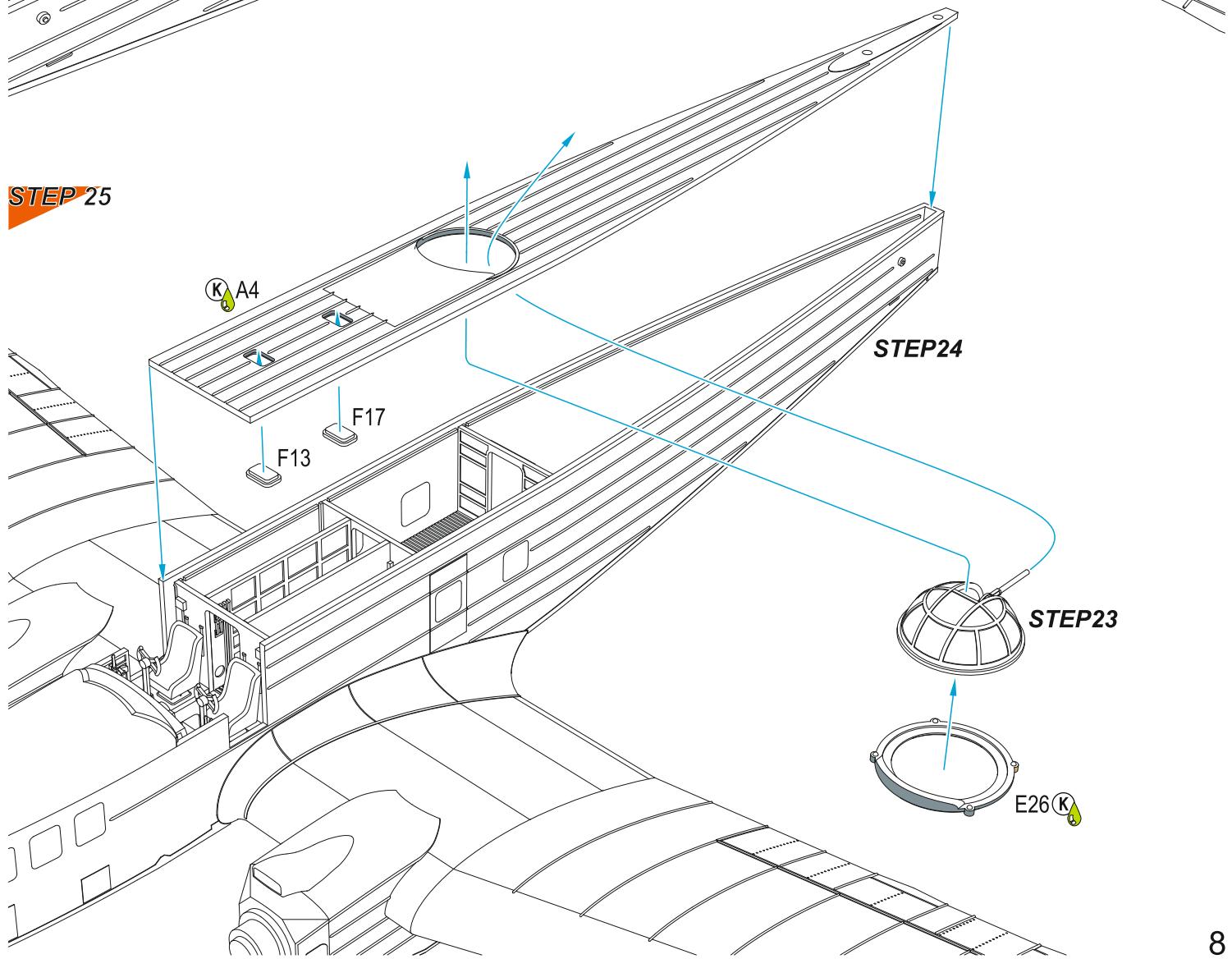
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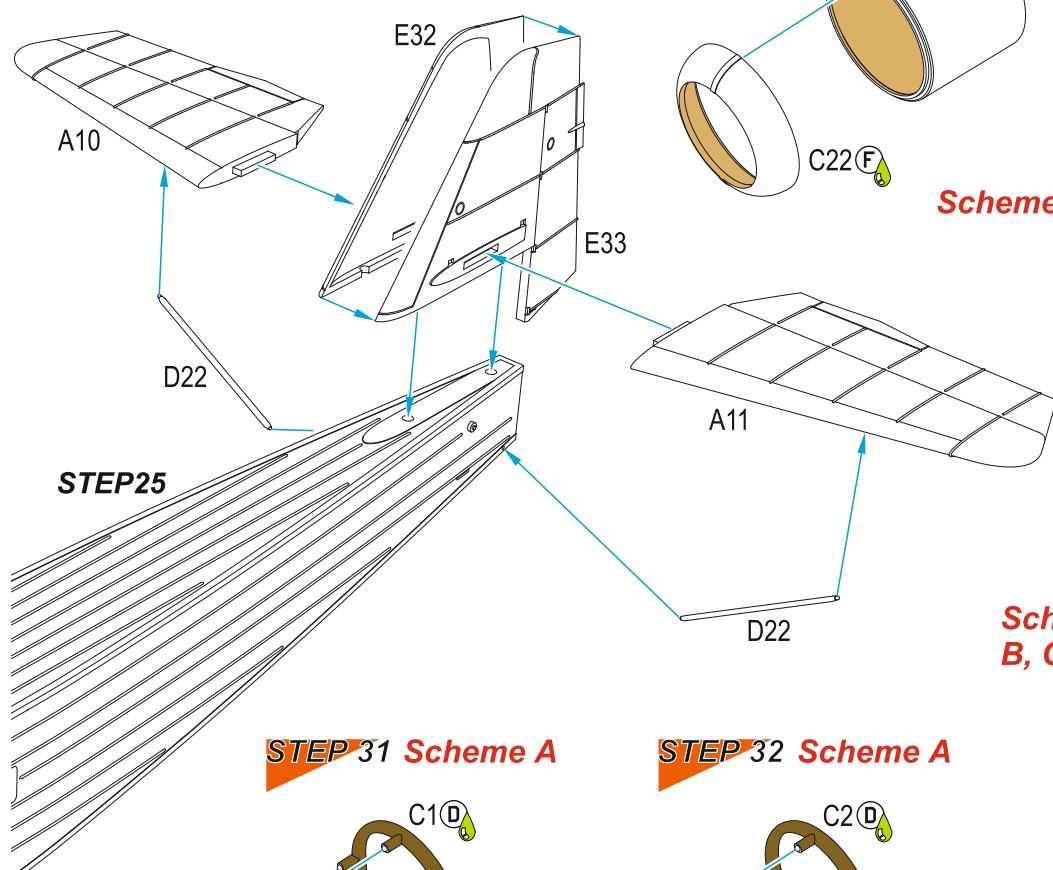
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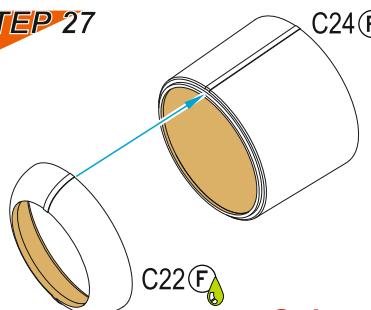
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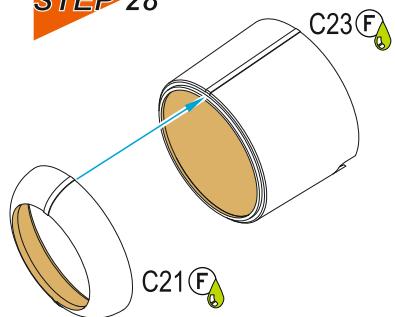
STEP 26



STEP 27

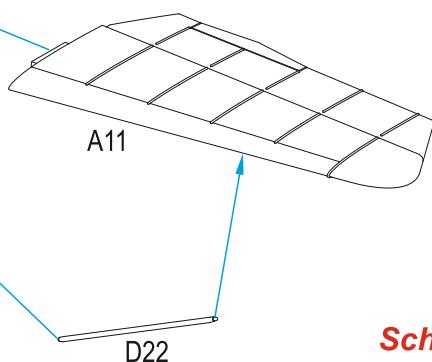


STEP 28



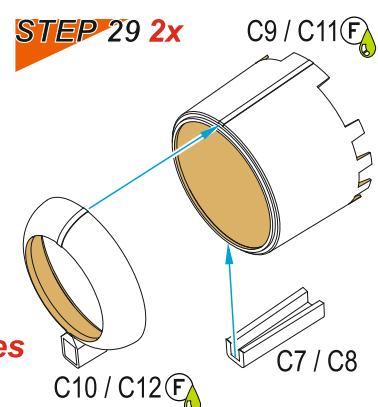
Scheme A

STEP 25

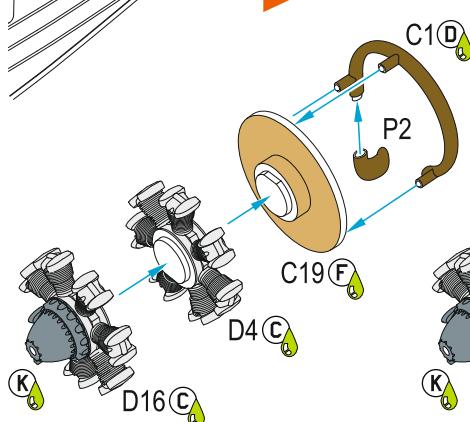


**Schemes
B, C**

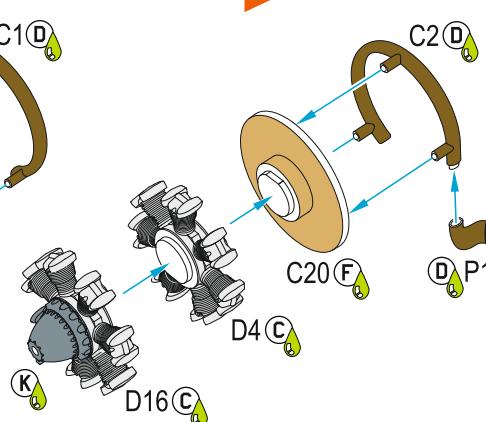
STEP 29 2x



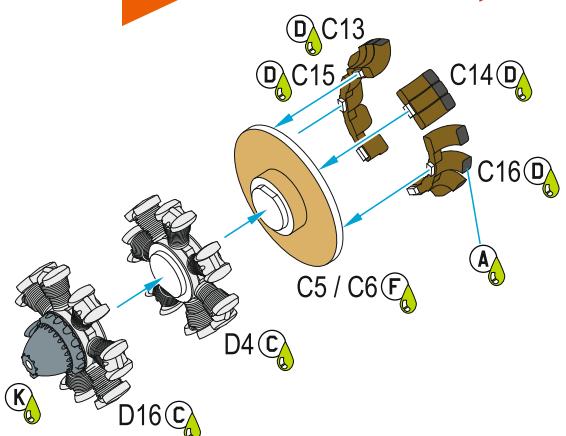
STEP 31 Scheme A



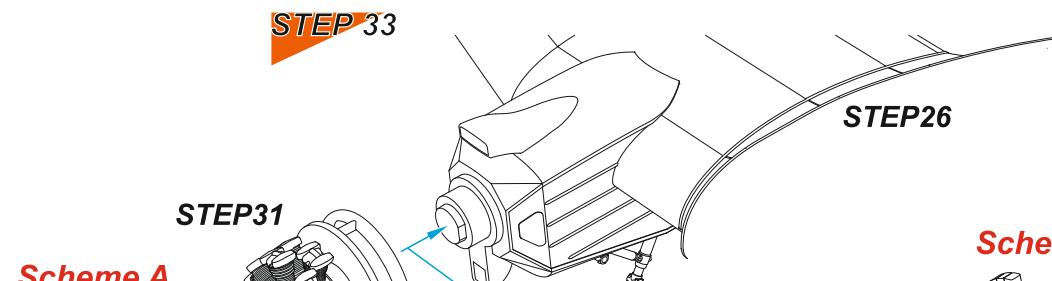
STEP 32 Scheme A



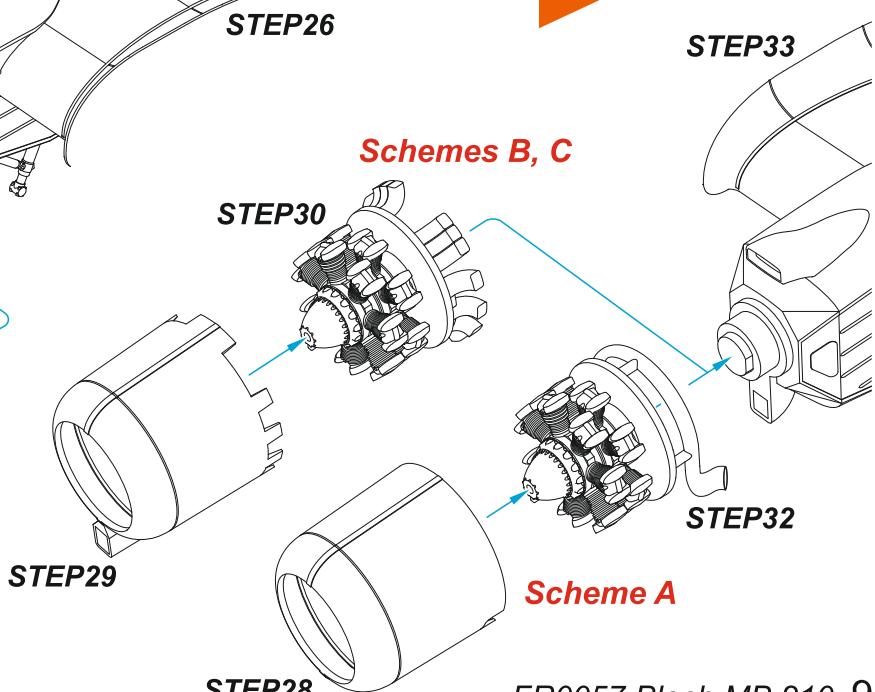
STEP 30 2x Schemes B, C



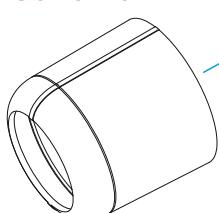
STEP 33



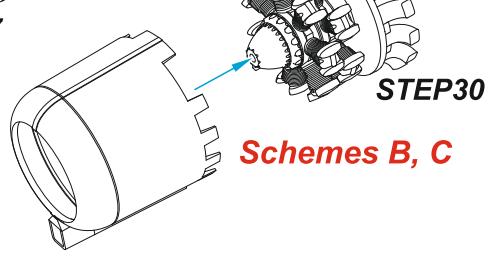
STEP 34



Scheme A



STEP27



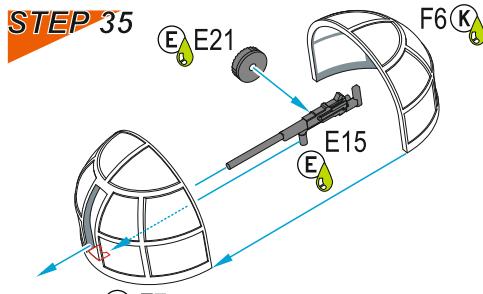
Schemes B, C

STEP29

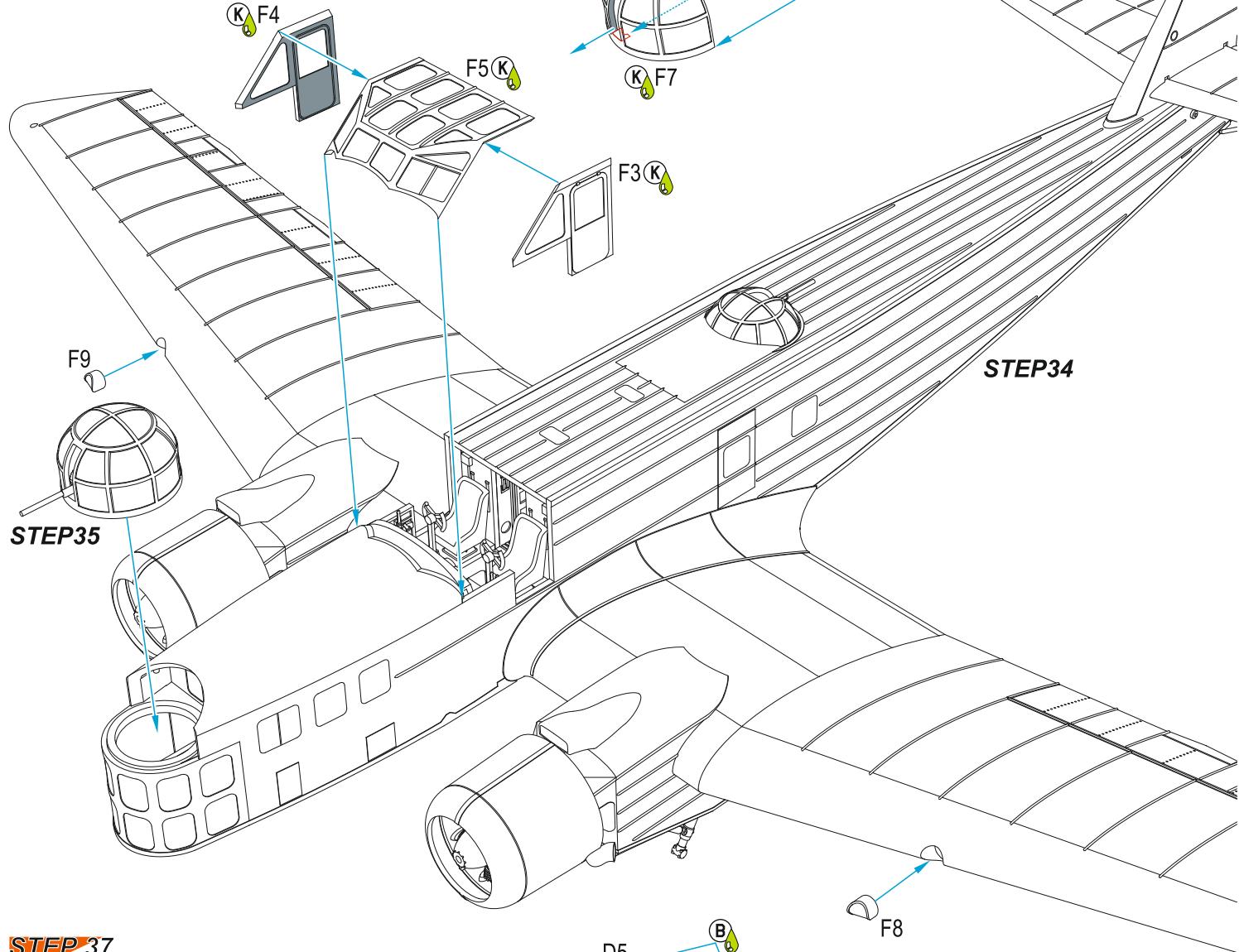
STEP29

STEP28

Scheme A



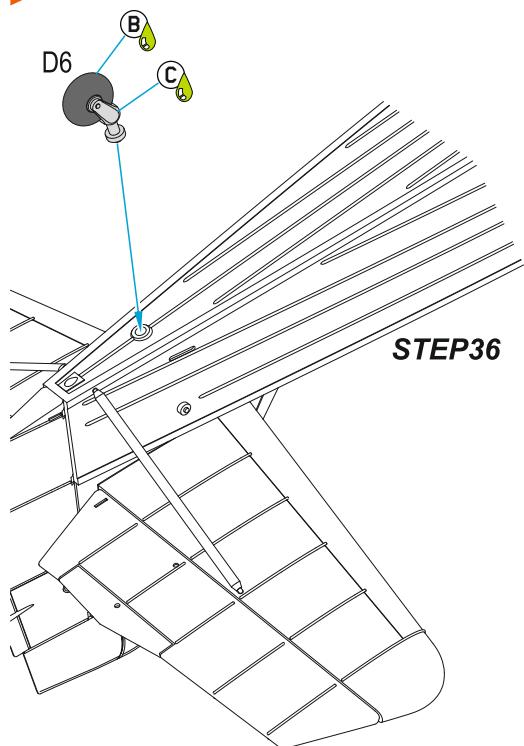
STEP 36



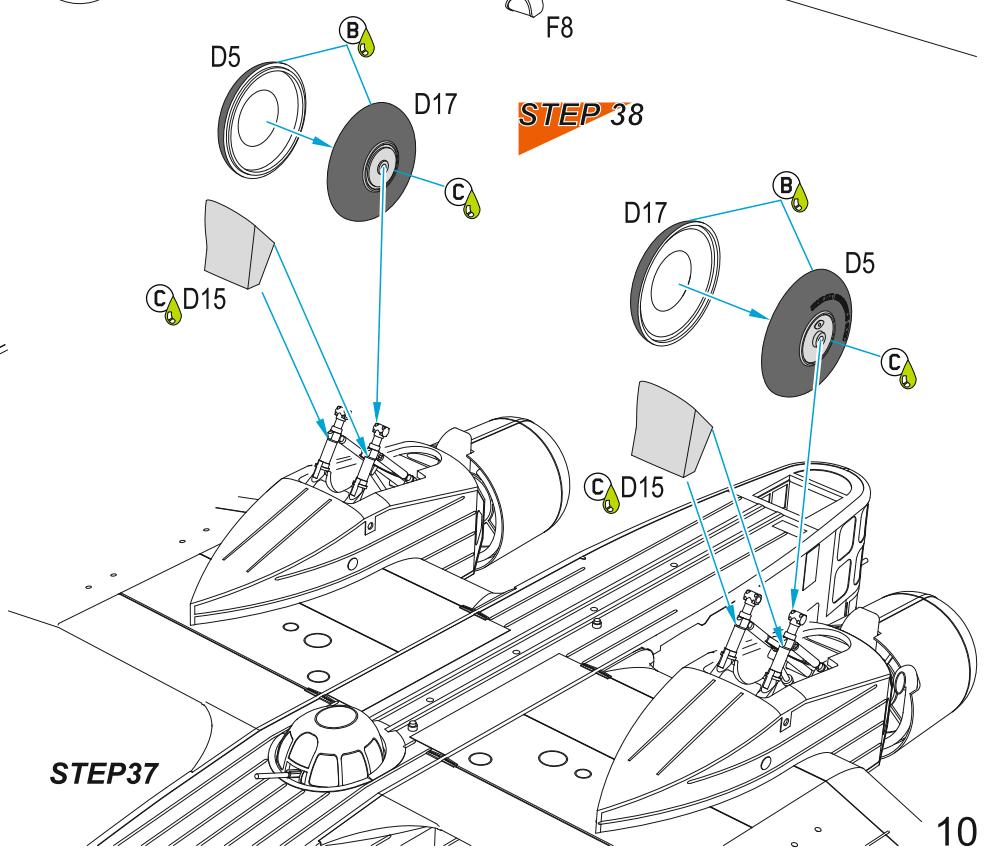
STEP 35

STEP 34

STEP 37

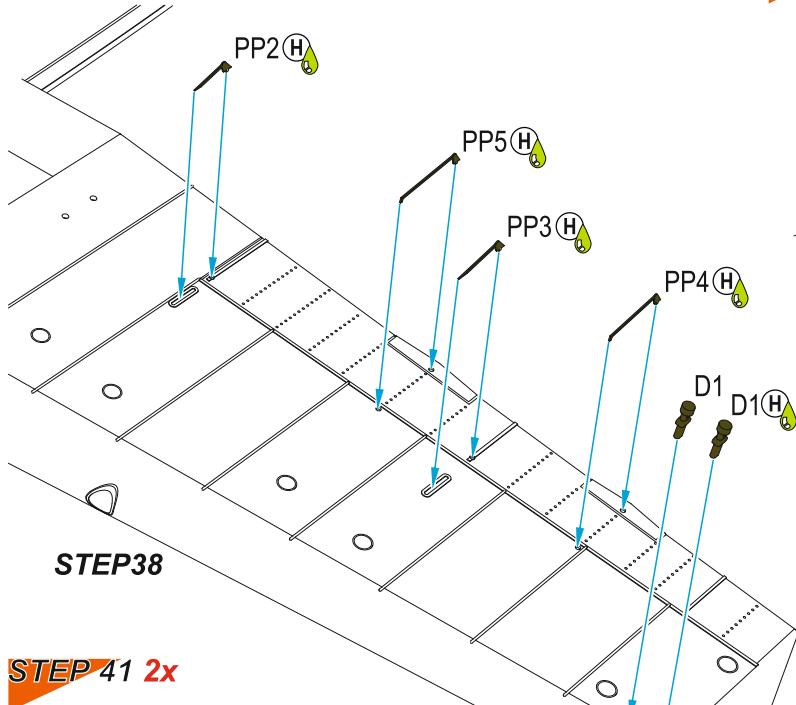


STEP 36

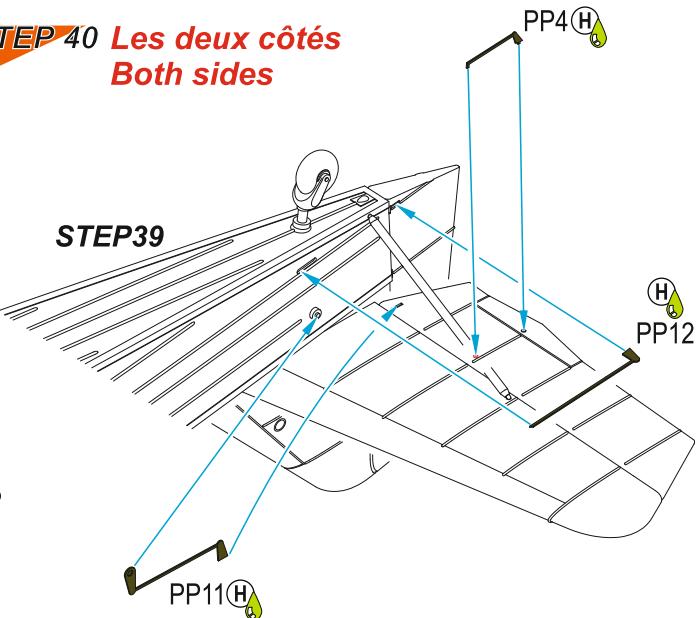


STEP 37

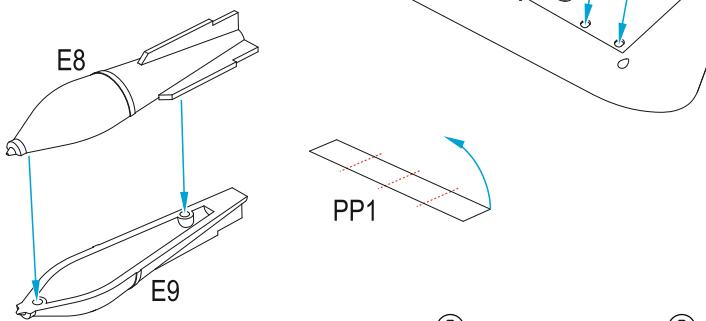
STEP 39 *Les deux côtés
Both sides*



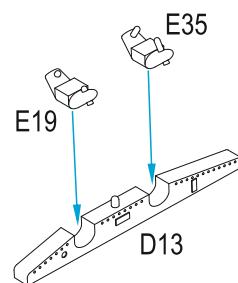
STEP 40 *Les deux côtés
Both sides*



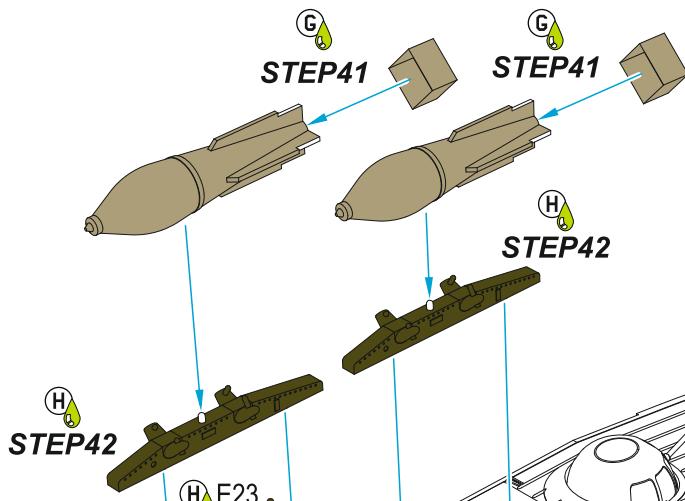
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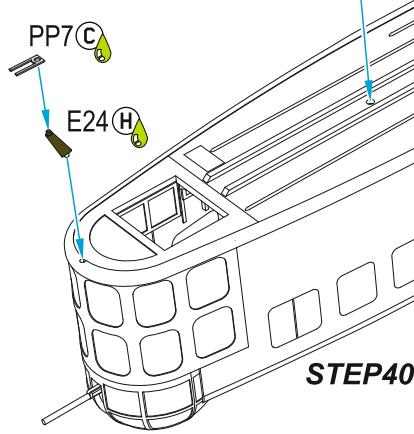
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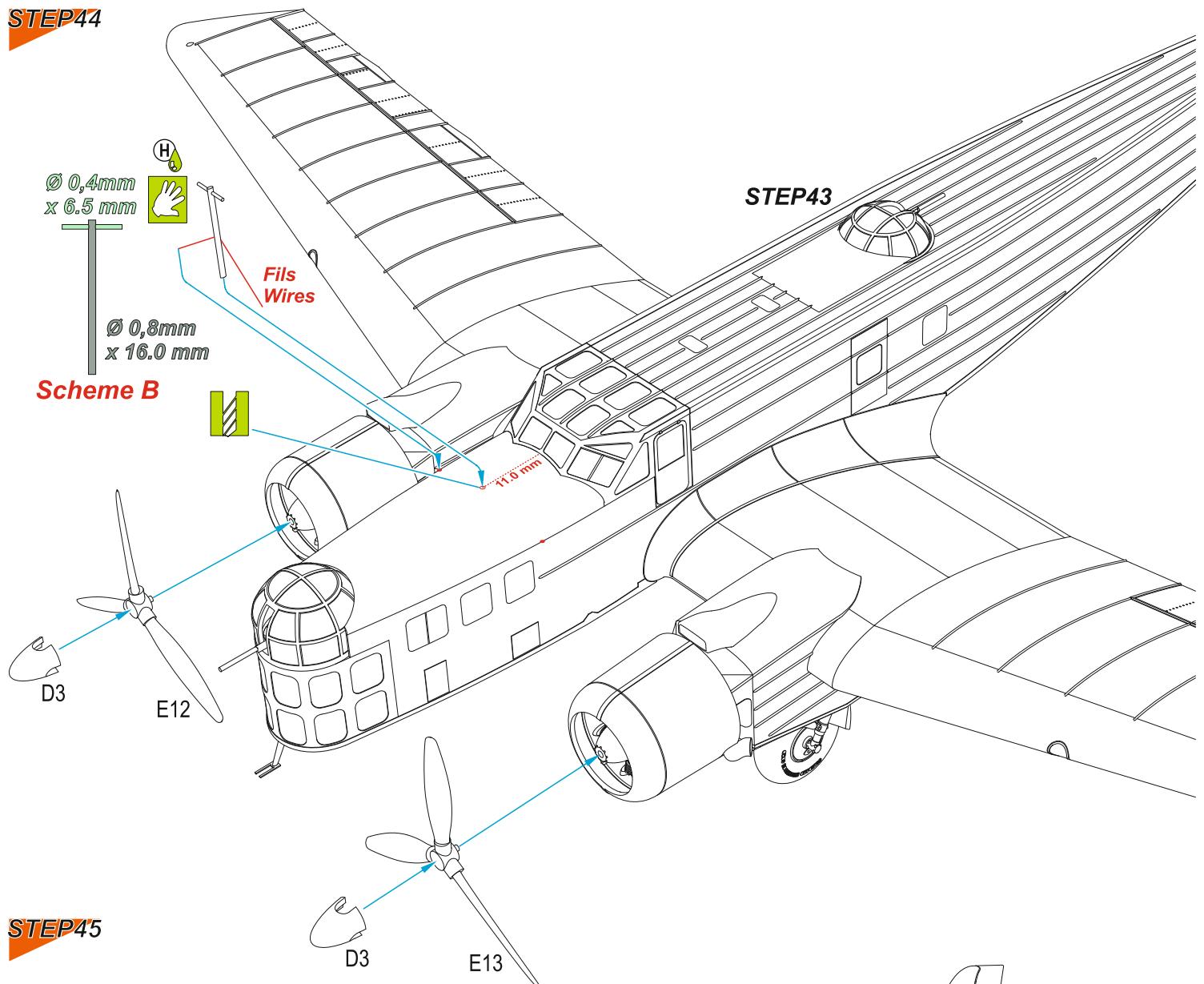
STEP 43



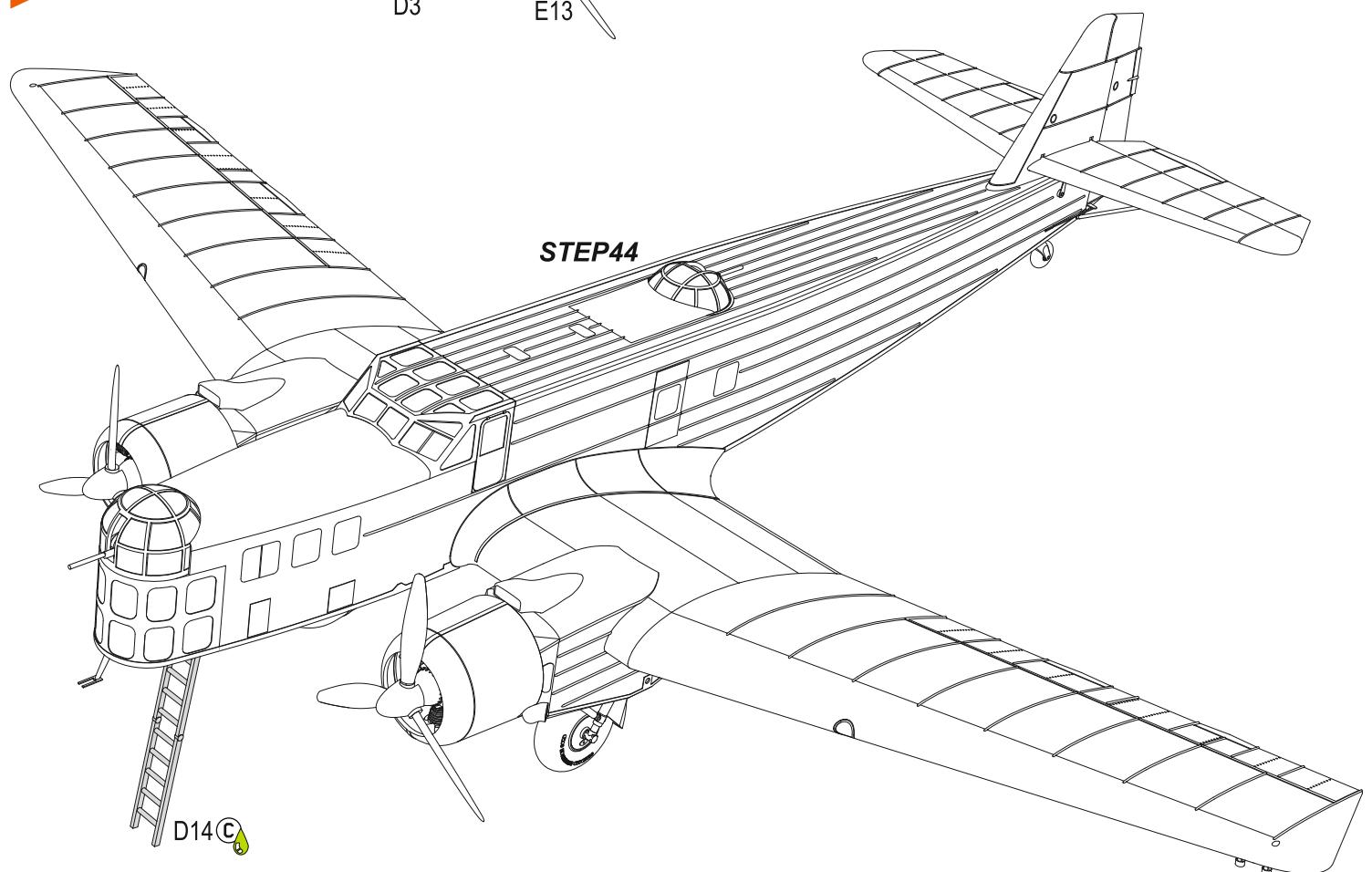
*Les deux côtés
Both sides*

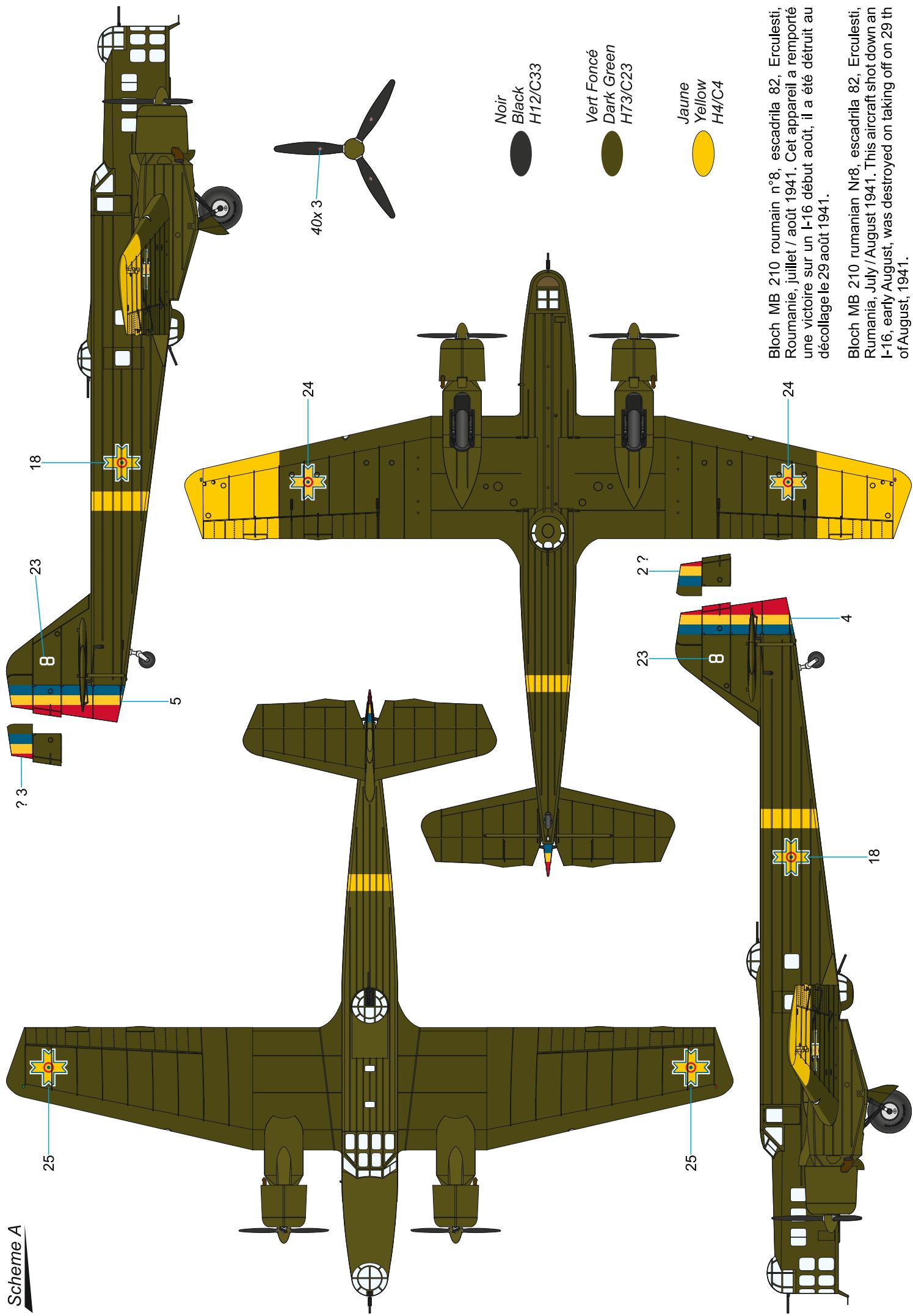


STEP44



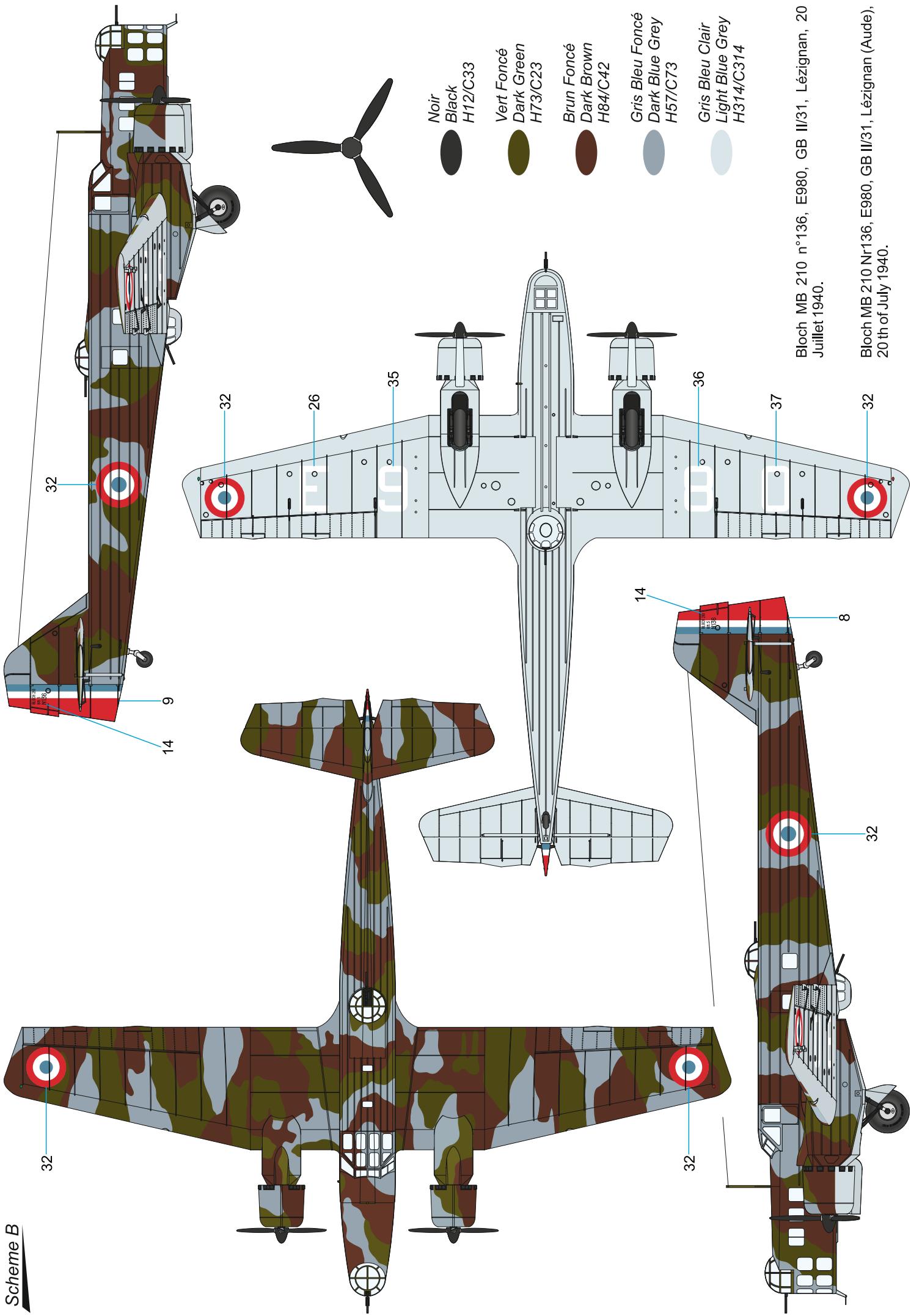
STEP43

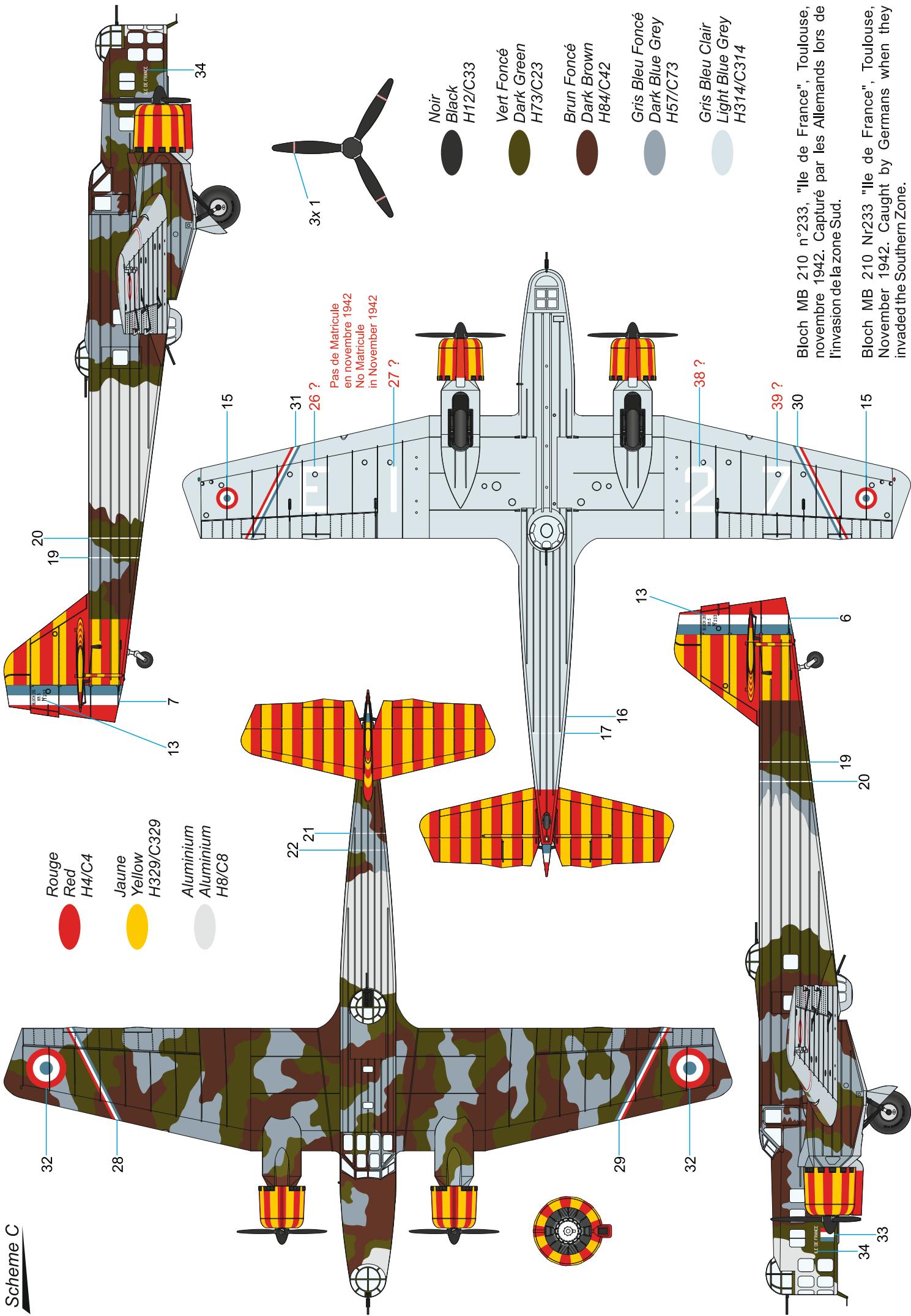




Bloch MB 210 roumain n°8, escadrille 82, Erculesti, Roumanie, juillet / août 1941. Cet appareil a remporté une victoire sur un I-16 début août, il a été détruit au décollage le 29 août 1941.

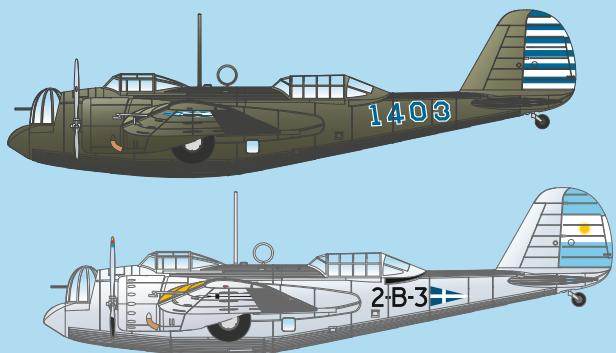
Bloch MB 210 rumanian Nr8, escadrilla 82, Erculesti, Rumania, July / August 1941. This aircraft shot down an I-16, early August, was destroyed on taking off on 29 th of August, 1941.





ATTRACTIVE 1/72 SCALE KITS

FR0043



B-10B Export WC/WAN

FR0048



Fairey Battle AASF

FR0049



SPAD 510 (7 ème Escadre)

FR0050



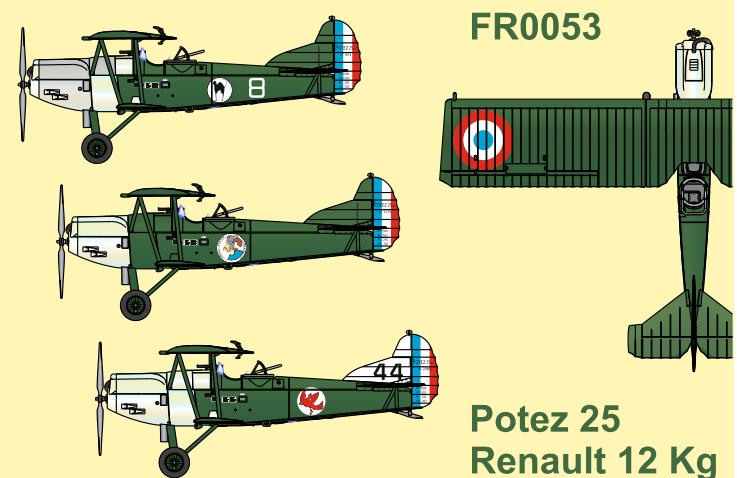
SPAD 510 at war

FR0052



DB-7 in French Service

FR0053



Potez 25
Renault 12 Kg

FR0055



Bloch BM 210 Early

FR0056



Bloch BM 210 at war