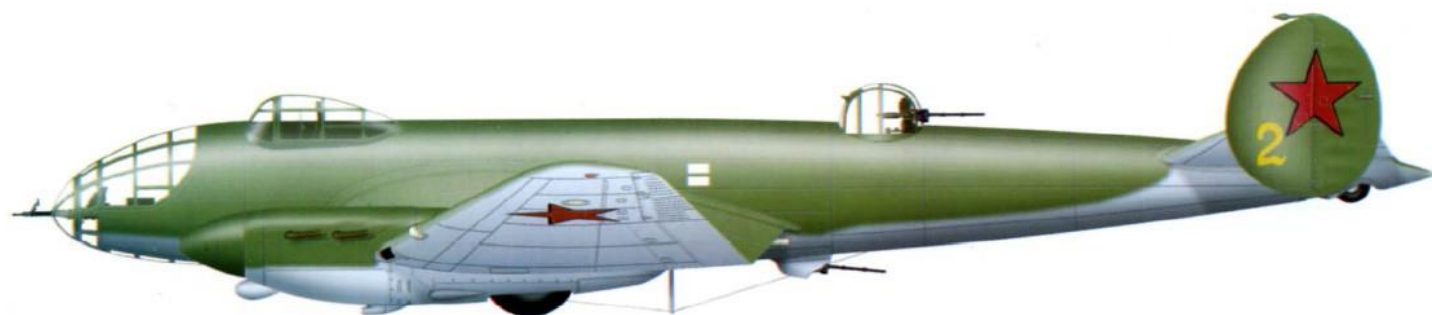


Yermolaev Yer2



L'Ermolayev Er-2 est un bombardier moyen soviétique à longue portée, utilisé au cours de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Il a été développé à partir du Stal-7, un prototype d'avion de ligne d'avant-guerre, qui en 1939, avait franchi sans escale une distance de 5068 Km, à la vitesse moyenne de 405 km/h. Il est utilisé pour bombarder Berlin à partir de bases aériennes Estonienne, après l'opération Barbarossa en 1941. Bien que conçu comme un bombardier longue portée, il a effectué des missions d'attaque au sol tactiques au cours de la bataille de Moscou subissant de lourdes pertes. Le prototype de base devait être équipé de moteurs M-106 refroidis par liquide, lui permettant d'atteindre 500 km/h, 6000 m d'altitude et 5000 km de rayon d'action, mais le programme de mise au point des moteurs prenant du retard, il fallut se résoudre à utiliser des M-105, moins puissant. Malgré son manque de puissance, l'Er-2 est plus rapide que l'Ilyushin DB-3 de 30 à 50 km/h à basse et moyenne altitude et sa distance franchissable de 20% supérieure. Sa production est arrêtée en août 1941 pour permettre aux usines aéronautiques de se concentrer sur l'Ilyushin Il-2 d'attaque au sol, mais relancé à la fin de 1943 avec de nouveaux moteurs diesel Charomskiy 30 ACh- B, plus économe en carburant.



Ermolayev Er2 :

- 2 Moteurs Charomskiy ACh-30 B V12 diesel
- 2 X 1500 Ch
- 420 Km/h
- 2 Mitrailleuses 12.7 mm et 1 canon de 20 mm 5000 Kg de bombes
- 18580 Kg en charge
- 7200 m de plafond pratique
- 5000 Km en distance franchissable
- 4 Equipiers



The **Yermolayev Yer-2** ([Russian](#): Ермолаев Ер-2) was a long-range [Soviet medium bomber](#) used during [World War II](#). It was developed from the [Bartini Stal-7](#) prototype [airliner](#) before the war. It was used to bomb [Berlin](#) from airbases in [Estonia](#) after [Operation Barbarossa](#) began in 1941. Production was terminated in August 1941 to allow the factory to concentrate on building higher-priority [Ilyushin Il-2 ground-attack aircraft](#), but was restarted at the end of 1943 with new, fuel-efficient, [Charomskiy ACh-30B aircraft Diesel engines](#). Although designed as a long-range medium bomber it was flown on tactical ground-attack missions during the [Battle of Moscow](#) with heavy losses. The survivors were flown, in ever dwindling numbers, until August 1943 when the last examples were transferred to schools. However, the resumption of production in 1943 allowed the aircraft to resume combat operations in April 1945. The Yer-2 remained in service with Long-Range Aviation until it was replaced by four-engined bombers such as the [Tupolev Tu-4](#) at the end of the 1940s.

Development

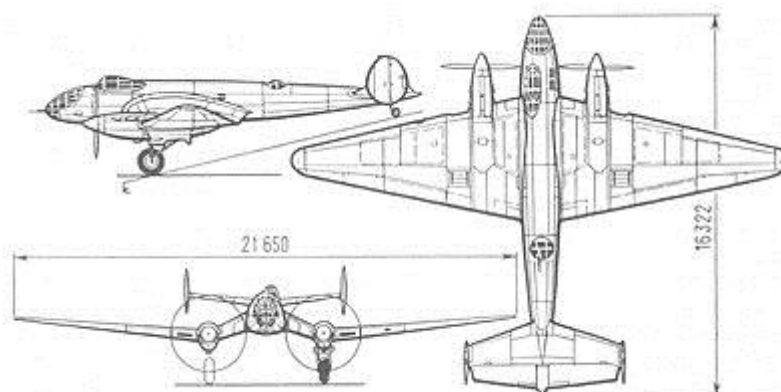
[Roberto Bartini](#) had designed and built the [Stal-7](#) airliner whilst he was the chief designer at the ZOK NII GVF ([Russian](#): Завод Опытных Конструкций Научно-Исследовательского Института Гражданского Воздушного Флота – *Zavod Opytnykh Konstrooktsiy Naoochno-Issledovatel'skogo Institoota Grazhdanskogo Vozdooshnogo Flota* — "Factory for Special Constructions at the Scientific Test Institute for the Civil Air Fleet"). The performance of the Stal-7 was exceptional, particularly in respect to its payload: at gross overload weight over 56% of the total weight was payload.^[1] During flight trials with maximum all-up weight the prototype crashed on takeoff in early 1938, resulting in the arrest of Bartini and his imprisonment in a [Siberian Gulag](#) in February 1938.^[2] The Stal-7 lay unrepared until [Vladimir Yermolaev](#) was appointed as chief designer at [OKB-240](#) after Bartini's arrest, with the task of transforming the Stal-7 design into a long-range bomber, a task made easier since Bartini had reserved space for a bomb bay in the fuselage. After repair the Stal-7 carried on with the flight-test programme, including a record-breaking nonstop flight on 28 August 1939 when it flew [Moscow—Sverdlovsk—Sevastopol](#)—Moscow; a distance of 5,086 km (3,160 mi) at an average speed of 405 km/h (252 mph).^[1] Preliminary design of the **DB-240** ([Russian](#): *dahl'niy bombardirovshchik*—"long-range bomber"), as the bomber version was designated, was completed by the beginning of 1939 and the construction of two prototypes began the following July. The DB-240 retained little apart from the general layout of the Stal-7 as the structure was almost completely redesigned. The pilot's cockpit was offset to port to improve his downward view and the navigator/bomb aimer sat in the extensively glazed nose with a 7.62-millimeter (0.300 in) [ShKAS](#) machine gun, the radio operator sat below and to starboard of the pilot and the dorsal gunner in a partially retractable turret with one 12.7-millimeter (0.50 in) [Berezin UBT](#) machine gun. Another ShKAS was fitted in a ventral hatch. Up to 2,000 kg (4,409 lb) of bombs could be carried in the bomb bay and two 500-kilogram (1,102 lb) bombs could be carried externally. Up to 4,600 kg (10,141 lb) of fuel could be carried. The DB-240 had been designed to use the experimental [Klimov M-106 V12 engines](#), but the less-powerful [Klimov M-105](#) engine had to be substituted because the M-106 was not available.^[3] The DB-240 prototype flew for the first time on 14 May 1940 and began its State acceptance tests on 27 September 1940. The weaker engines prevented the DB-240 from reaching its designed performance. It could only attain 445 km/h (277 mph) at 4,250 m (13,944 ft) instead of the expected 500 km/h (311 mph) at 6,000 meters (19,685 ft). Its defensive armament was deemed inadequate and other problems included an excessively long take-off run and engine defects. However, these did not offset its virtues of a heavy bomb load and long-range (4,100 kilometers (2,548 mi) carrying 1,000 kg (2,205 lb) of bombs). It was ordered into production at Factory No. 18, in [Voronezh](#), as the Yermolayev Yer-2.^[3] Manufacture began in March 1941, with approximately 50 aircraft delivered by 22 June 1941. These aircraft were about 5–8 km/h (3.1–5.0 mph) slower than the prototype and their normal weight increased 1,220 kg (2,690 lb) to 12,520 kg (27,602 lb). Production was terminated in August 1941 with only 128 built to allow the factory to concentrate on the higher-priority [Ilyushin Il-2](#) ground-attack aircraft.^[4] A Yer-2 was modified with experimental [Mikulin AM-37](#) engines, a reinforced undercarriage, armored seats for the navigator and gunner, and 12.7 mm UBT machine guns in place of its original ShKAS weapons. It first flew in July 1941 and was able to reach 505 km/h (314 mph) at 6,000 m (19,685 ft), but the range was reduced to 3,500 km (2,175 mi) carrying 1,000 kg (2,205 lb) of bombs. One significant problem with this version was the excessive takeoff roll which hindered operations from grass airstrips.^[5]

The engine was unreliable, however, and had cooling problems that the Mikulin [OKB](#) did not have the resources to resolve so it was cancelled in October when the factory was forced to evacuate from Moscow by the German advance.^[6] The [Charomskiy M-40F](#) Diesel engine was also evaluated in a Yer-2 in 1941. This engine, like all Diesels, offered a greatly reduced [fuel consumption](#) compared to a standard gasoline-powered engine, but at a great penalty in weight. These engines increased the gross takeoff weight to 13,500 kg (29,762 lb) which required the undercarriage to be reinforced and the wing area increased to keep the same [wing loading](#). The M-40F-powered aircraft reached a maximum speed of 430 km/h (267 mph) at 6,050 m (19,849 ft). However, the M-40 was not yet ready for service use and the project was cancelled.^[7] The aircraft/engine combination did have enough potential that development work continued using the closely related, but more mature, [Charomskiy ACh-30B](#) Diesel engine. The cockpit was modified to accommodate two pilots side-by-side and the wing and tailplane areas were increased. The 12.7 mm UBT machine gun in the dorsal turret was replaced by a 20-millimeter (0.79 in) [ShVAK cannon](#) and the nose and ventral ShKAS machine guns were exchanged for 12.7 mm UBT machine guns. Up to 5,460 kg (12,037 lb) of fuel could be carried. The Yer-2/ACh-30B was placed into production at Factory No. 39 in [Irkutsk](#) at the end of 1943 and the first production aircraft was submitted to its State acceptance trials the following month. Some excess aircraft were converted as Yer-2ON VIP transports.^[7]

Operational history

The Yer-2 was not in squadron service when Germany invaded on 22 June 1941, but the 420th and 421st Long-Range Bomber Regiments ([Russian](#): Dahl'niy Bombardirovchnyy Aviapolk—DBAP) were formed shortly afterwards. However neither regiment flew any operational missions until later in the summer.^[3] On the evening of 10 August Yer-2s of the 420th DBAP, accompanied by [Petlyakov Pe-8s](#) of the 432nd DBAP, attempted to bomb Berlin from Pushkino Airfield near [Leningrad](#). The airfield was too short to accommodate a fully loaded Yer-2, but three bombers did manage to take off regardless. Two managed to bomb Berlin, or its outskirts, but only one successfully returned; the other was shot down by 'friendly' [Polikarpov I-16s](#) when it reentered Soviet airspace and the third aircraft went missing.^[8] Three crews from the 420th DBAP bombed [Königsberg](#) during the nights of 28–29 and 30 August – 1 September from [Ramenskoye Airport](#), southeast of [Moscow](#).^[9] On 1 October 1941 63 Yer-2s were in service, but only 34 were operational.^[10] The 420th DBAP had flown 154 [sorties](#) by the beginning of November (6 in August, 81 in September, 67 in October) and had lost 30 of its 40 aircraft. Over half of these (19) were due to non-combat losses. Losses were extremely high over the autumn and winter as they were inappropriately committed against German tactical frontline targets during the [Battle of Moscow](#) at low altitudes and only 12 were in service on 18 March 1942.^[10] On 4 August 1942 the 747th DBAP had only ten Yer-2s on hand and it was briefly committed during the [Battle of Stalingrad](#).^[11] The survivors were flown, in ever dwindling numbers, until August 1943 when the last few aircraft were transferred to schools by the 2nd Guards DBAP and the 747th DBAP.^{[11][12]} The Yer-2 was placed back into production at the end of 1943, but none of the new bombers had been issued to combat units by 1 June 1944. However 42 were in service on 1 January 1945 and 101 on 10 May 1945 after the war ended.^[10] The first combat mission undertaken by Yer-2s after they returned to production was a raid on [Königsberg](#) on 7 April 1945 by the 327th and 329th Bomber Aviation Regiments ([Russian](#): Bombardirovchnyy Aviatsionny Polk).^[13] It remained in service with Long-Range Aviation units until replaced by four-engined bombers like the [Tupolev Tu-4](#) in the late 1940s.

Specifications (Yer-2/ACh-30B)



General characteristics

- **Crew:** 4
- **Length:** 16.42 m (53 ft 10 in)
- **Wingspan:** 23 m (75 ft 6 in)
- **Height:** 4.82 m (15 ft 10 in)
- **Wing area:** 79 m² (850 sq ft)
- **Empty weight:** 10,455 kg (23,049 lb)
- **Gross weight:** 18,580 kg (40,962 lb)
- **Powerplant:** 2 × [Charomskiy ACh-30B](#) V-12 liquid-cooled diesel piston engines, 1,100 kW (1,500 hp) each
- **Propellers:** 3-bladed constant-speed propellers

Performance

- **Maximum speed:** 420 km/h (260 mph, 230 kn)
- **Range:** 5,500 km (3,400 mi, 3,000 nmi)
- **Service ceiling:** 7,200 m (23,600 ft)

Armament

- **Guns:**
 - 1 × 12.7 mm UBT machine-gun in nose flexible mount.
 - 1 × 12.7 mm UBT machine-gun in ventral flexible mount.
 - 1 × 20 mm ShVAK cannon in a TUM-5 dorsal turret.
- **Bombs:** Up to 5,000 kg (11,023 lb) of bombs in the internal bomb-bay.

