



Renard R-31

FR Historique:

Le seul appareil de conception et de fabrication belge utilisé par l'Aéronautique Militaire au combat en 1940 est le Renard R-31, un avion d'observation biplace (les Stampe SV-4 et SV-5 sont des avions d'entraînement et de liaison).

Alfred Renard dessine le R-31 en 1931. Le prototype, équipé d'un Rolls-Royce Kestrel, effectue son premier vol le 16 octobre 1932, aux mains de Charles Rooms, les essais débutant en novembre. Un second prototype est construit, équipé d'un moteur Lorraine Pétréel de 500 CV, qui ne donne pas satisfaction. La commande initiale, en mars 1932, porte sur 28 appareils (qui diffèrent principalement des prototypes par une aile à dièdre de 2° et un radiateur d'huile modifié). La production démarre en 1934, une seconde série de 6 R-31 est commandée en août 1935.

Le N21, au moins, se voit monter un système de ramassage de courrier, avec crochet sous fuselage. Deux appareils (N2 et N18) sont modifiés en avion-école et sont affectés à l'école de Wevelgem, puis probablement remis au standard. De même, deux appareils dont le N10 sont équipés de moteurs plus puissants pour améliorer les performances en haute altitude, avec habitacle fermé (sous désignation R-32). Les essais du R-32 sont menés avec deux moteurs, un Gnome et Rhône et un Hispano Suiza, ce dernier brûle avec l'avion. Le R-32 n'a donc pas de suite et le N10 est remis au standard R-31.

Les R-31 sont affectés à la 9 ème escadrille « Sioux Bleu » (11 R-31 en mai 1940) et à la 11 ème « Sioux Rouge » (10 R-31 à même date), toutes deux basées à Bierset (Liège). La 9 ème déménage pour Duras, le 10 mai 1940, puis Steenokkerzeel, Grimbergen le 13, Hemiksem le 14, Nieuwkerken-Waas le 15, Zwevezele le 17, Lombarsijde le 26, où deux appareils capotent à l'atterrissement. Les 4 Renard encore en état de vol sont détruits par le personnel sur ce dernier terrain le 28 mai.

Le 10 mai, la 11 ème escadrille décolle de Bierset pour rejoindre Hannut, puis le 11 Hingene et Peutie, le 16 Ursel, le 23 Zwevezele, le 26 Stene (Ostende). Le 28 mai, à la capitulation, les 5 R-31 et le SV5 survivants sont sabordés.

La 9 ème et la 11 ème escadrilles ont effectué respectivement 26 et 23 missions à la demande des armées alliées. Aucun Renard R-31 ne survit donc à la campagne de mai-juin 1940, mais, en 2018, un appareil est en cours de construction à partir des plans originaux du Fonds Alfred Renard.

Spécifications : monomoteur de reconnaissance biplace à aile haute et train fixe, de construction métallique. Moteur : Rolls-Royce Kestrel de 487 ch. Envergure 14,40 m, longueur 9,25 m, surface alaire 32 m². Vitesse maximale : 300 km/h. Plafond 9 300 m, rayon d'action 950 km. Armement : une mitrailleuse Browning de capot, une mitrailleuse Browning en poste arrière, 4 bombes de 10 kg sous les ailes (jamais montées).

EN History:

The Renard R-31 was a reconnaissance type, and the only Belgian designed aircraft used by the Aéronautique Militaire in combat missions during the German invasion of 1940, although two other Belgian designs, the Stampe SV-4 and SV-5 were used in the non-combat training and liaison roles.

Alfred Renard designed the R-31 in 1931. The Rolls-Royce Kestrel powered prototype first flew on 16 October 1932, piloted by Charles Rooms, and flying tests began in November. A second prototype fitted with a Lorraine Pétréel engine proved unsuccessful in testing. An initial order of 28 aircraft was placed in March 1932. The standard production aircraft differed slightly from the prototype with a dihedral wing of 2 degrees and an improved oil tank. Production started in 1934, and a further six were ordered in August 1935.

At least one airframe, N21, was fitted with a hook under the fuselage to retrieve message pouches from the ground. Two more, N2 & N18, were modified as trainers for use by the Wewelgem flight-school, although they probably reverted to the standard configuration later on. N10 and another unidentified airframe were modified and designated R-32. They had more powerful Gnome et Rhône and Hispano-Suiza engines to improve high-altitude performance, and were fitted with an enclosed cockpit. Trials resulted in the Hispano-Suiza variant catching fire and N.10 being returned to R-31 standard, as the R-32 was not put into production.

The R-31 served with the 9th escadrille "Blue Sioux" and 11th escadrille "Red Sioux", in May 1940 based in Bierset, Liège, with 11 and 10 aircraft each respectively. The "Blue Sioux" moved to Duras on May 10th 1940, then to Steenokkerzeel, and between the 13th and 17th constantly relocating to Grimbergen, Hemiksem, Nieuwkerken-Waas, and Zwevezele. Finally, on May 26th at Lombarsijde, two aircraft were lost on landing, and when Belgium surrendered on May 28th the remaining four R-31s still in flying condition were sabotaged by their crews. The "Red Sioux" left Bierset for Hannut on May 10th, then relocated to Hingene and Peutie on the 11th, Ursel on the 16th, Zwevezele on the 20th, and finally to Stene, Ostende by the 26th. Two days later Belgian troops sabotaged the five surviving R-31s following the nation's surrender. The 9th and 11th escadrilles completed 26 and 23 operational missions respectively in support of the Allied armies.

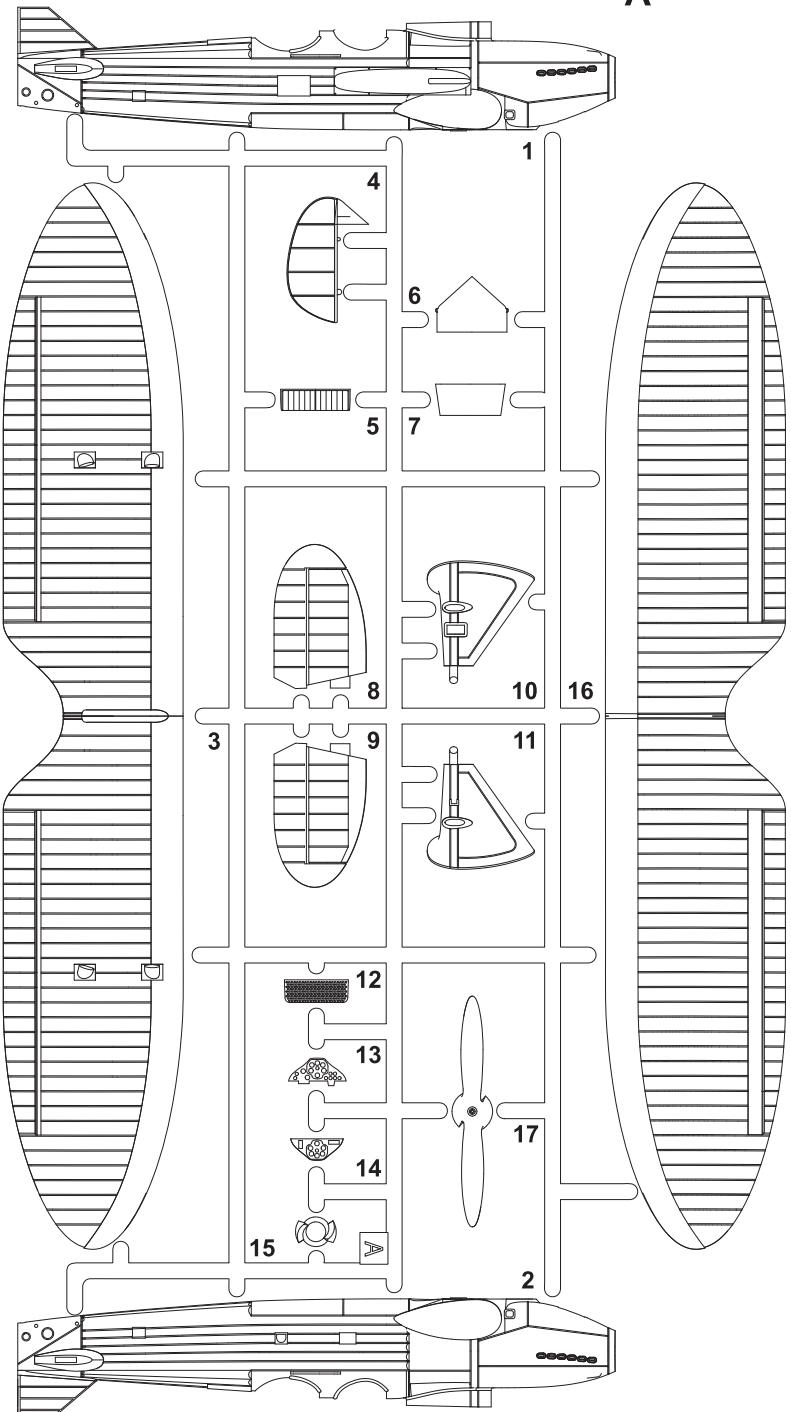
Whilst no Renard R-31 survived the May 1940 campaign, construction of a replica aircraft commenced in 2018 using original Renard plans.

Specifications: parasol wing single-engine observation aircraft of metal construction. Engine: Rolls-Royce Kestrel developing 487 hp. Wingspan 14,4 m, length 9,25 m, wing area 32 m². Maximum speed: 300 km/h. Ceiling 9,300 m, range 950 km.

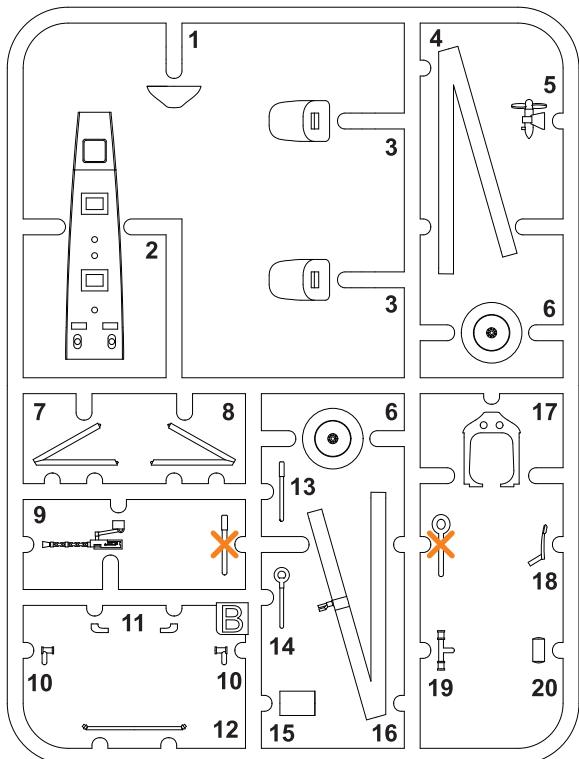
Weapons: one fixed Browning machine-gun in fuselage, one flexible for rear defence, four 10kg bombs under wings (not used operationally).

PLASTIC PARTS

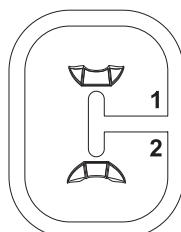
A



B



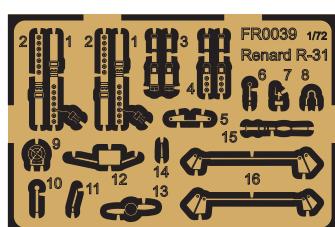
CLEAR PARTS (C)



Ces pièces ne s'appliquent pas

Do not use this part

PHOTO-ETCHED PARTS (PP)



Barvy GUNZE/ GUNZE Colour No.

(A) Noir / Black	
(B) Pneu Noir / Tire Black	
(C) Métal Noir / Metal Black	
(D) Laiton / Brass	
(E) Aluminium / Aluminium	
(F) Métal Carbonisé / Burnt Iron	
(G) Bois / Wood	

H12 / C33	(H) Toile / Tan	H27 / C44
H77 / C137	(I) Bâche / Sail	H85 / C45
H28 / C78	(J) Cuir / Leather	H17 / C29
MC219	(K) Gris / Grey	H306 / C306
H8 / C8	(L) Chenille Aluminum / Brushed Aluminum	SM01+spot H8/C8
SM05	(M) Vert Kaki / Khaki Green	H80 / C54
H37 / C43		

SYMBOLS



MOŽNOST VOLBY
OPTIONAL
NACH BELIEBEN
OPTION



POUŽÍT KYANOAKRYLÁTOVÉ LEPIDLO
INSTANT CYANOACRYLATE GLUE
ZYANOAKRYLATKLEBER
COLLE CYANOACRYLAT



OHNOT
BEND
BIEGEN
COURBER



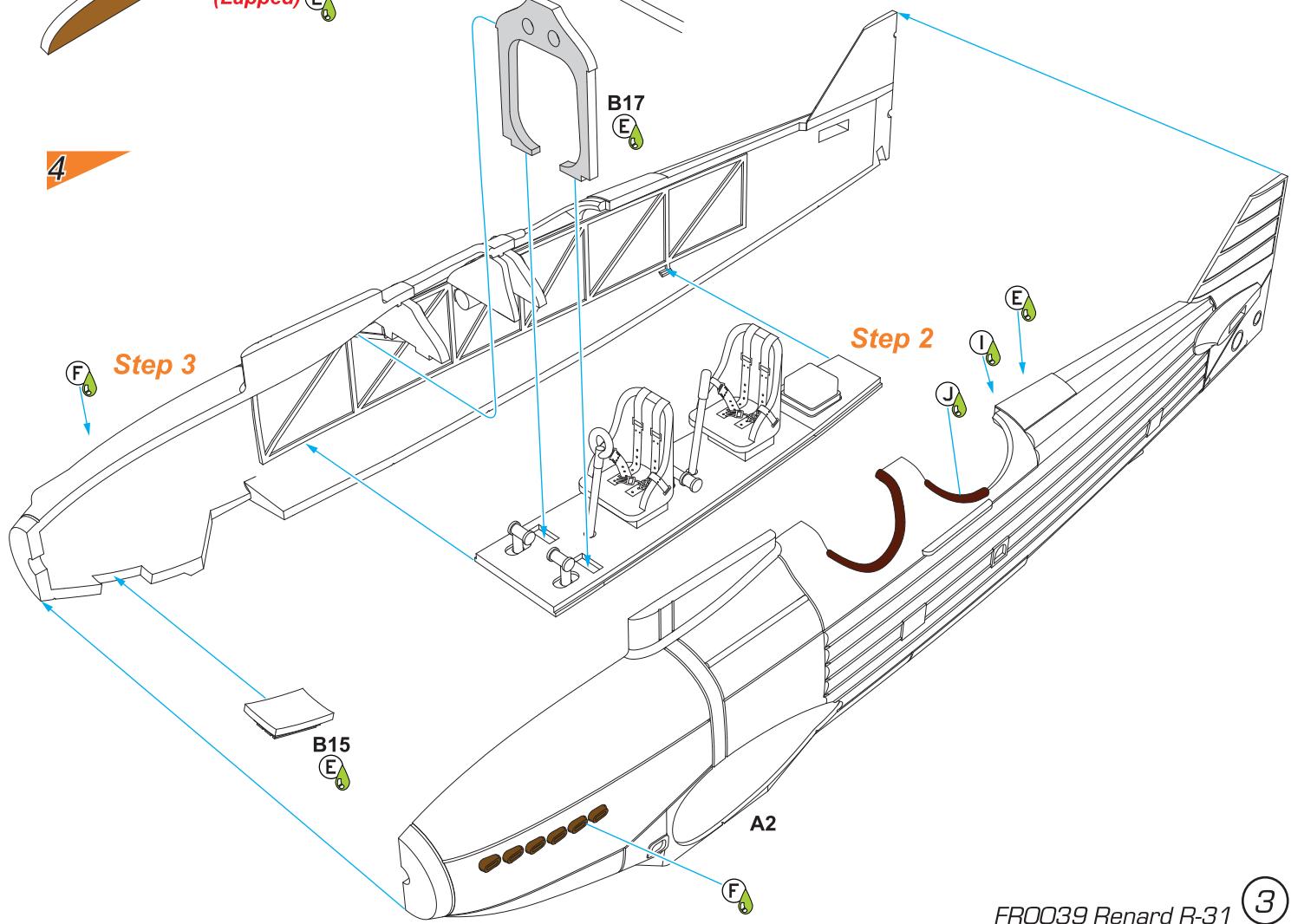
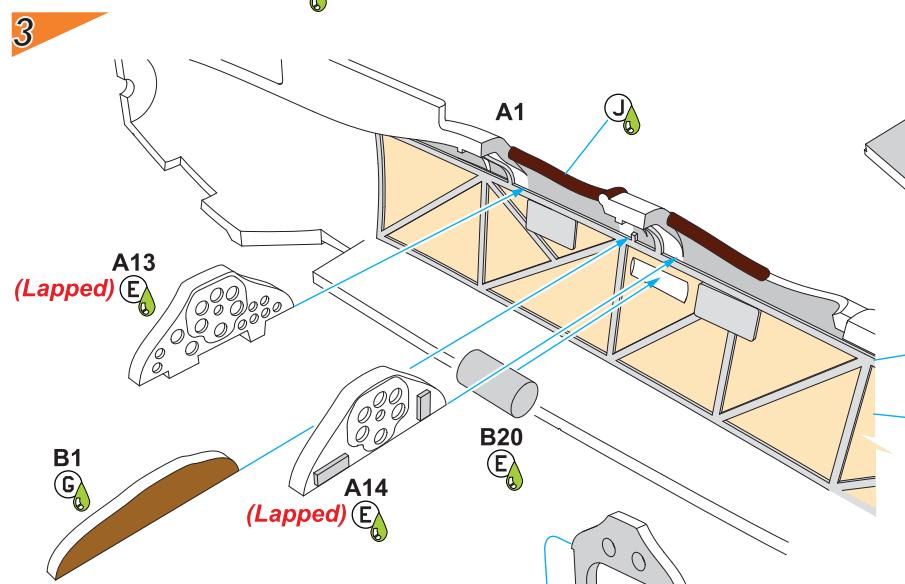
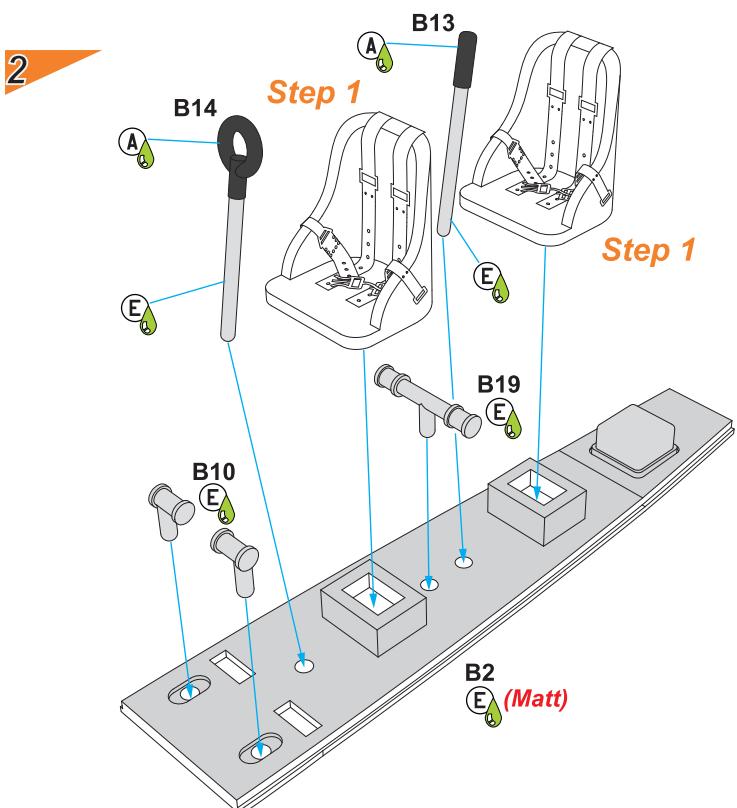
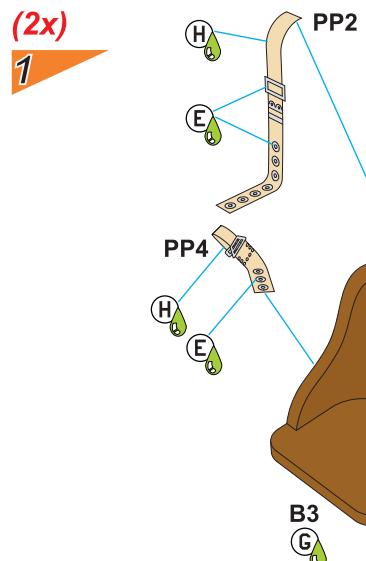
ZHOTOVIT NOVĚ
SCRATCH BUILD
FERTIGSTELLEN
ACHEVER



ŘEZAT/VRTAT
CUT OFF/DRILL
ENTFERNEN
DETACHER

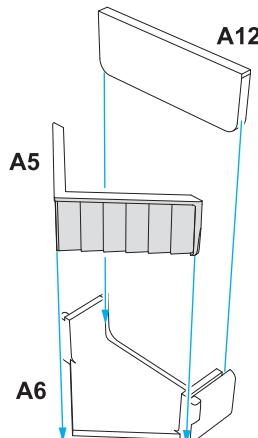
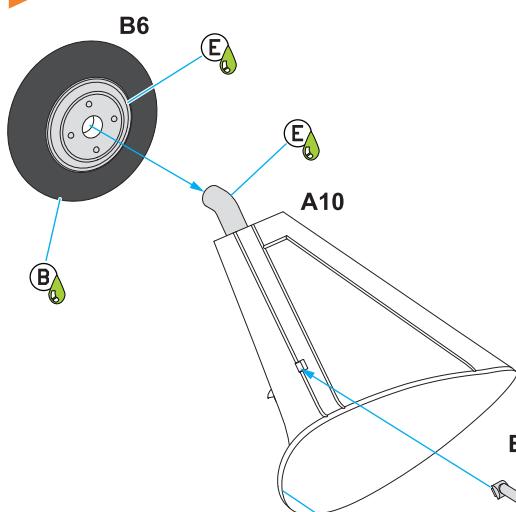


GSI
colours code
A
NATRÍT
COLOUR
FARBEN
PEINDRE

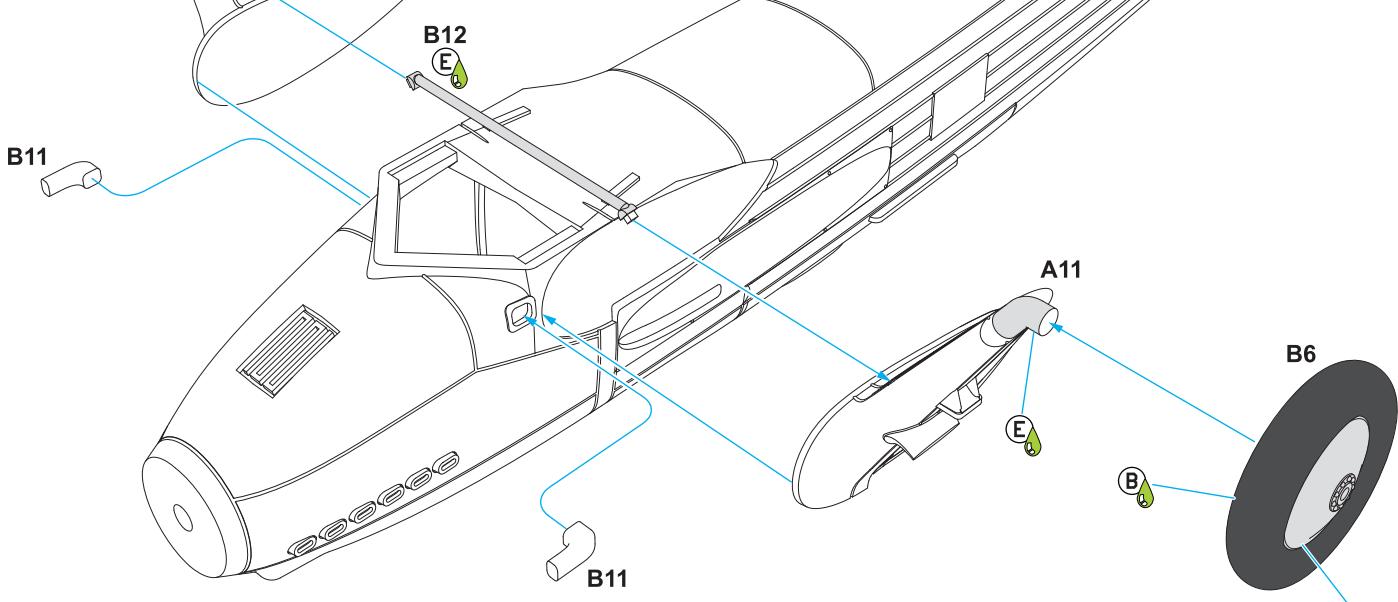


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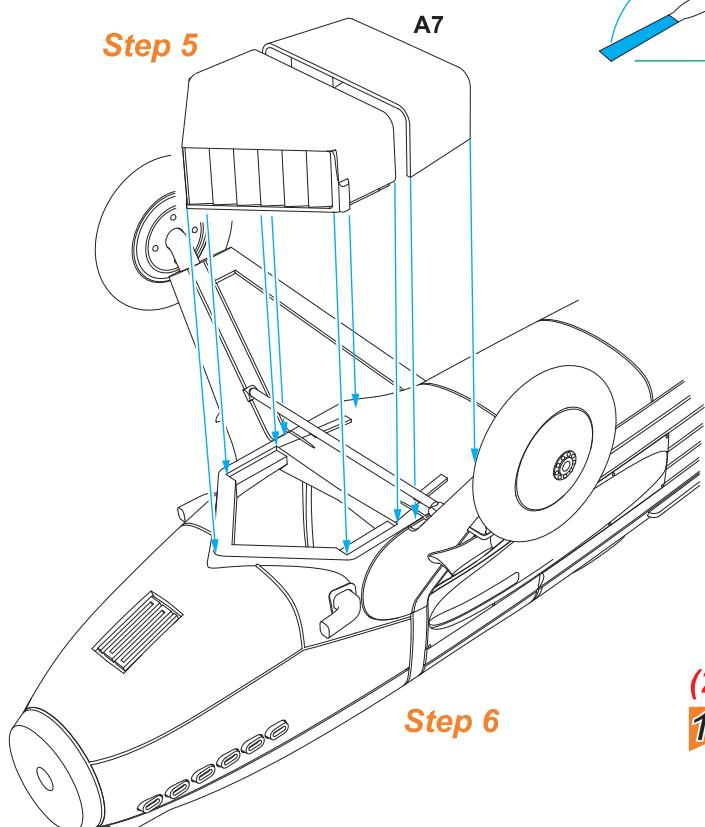
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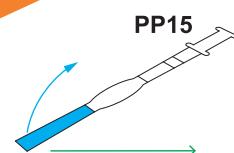
Step 4



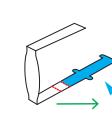
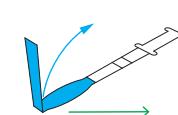
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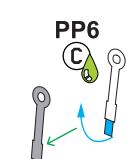
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PP15



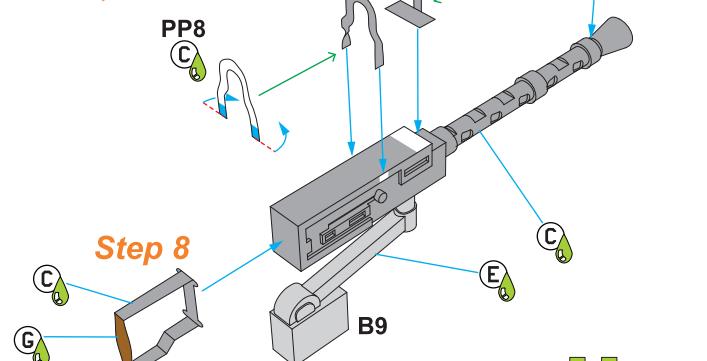
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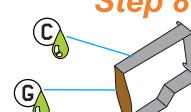
PP6

C

9



Step 8



G

C

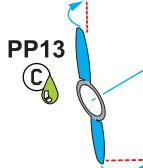
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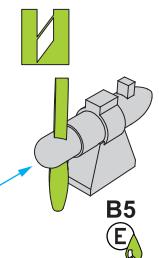
E

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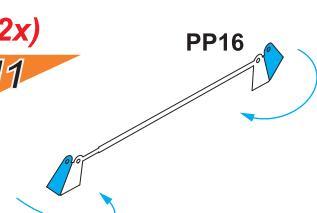
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B5

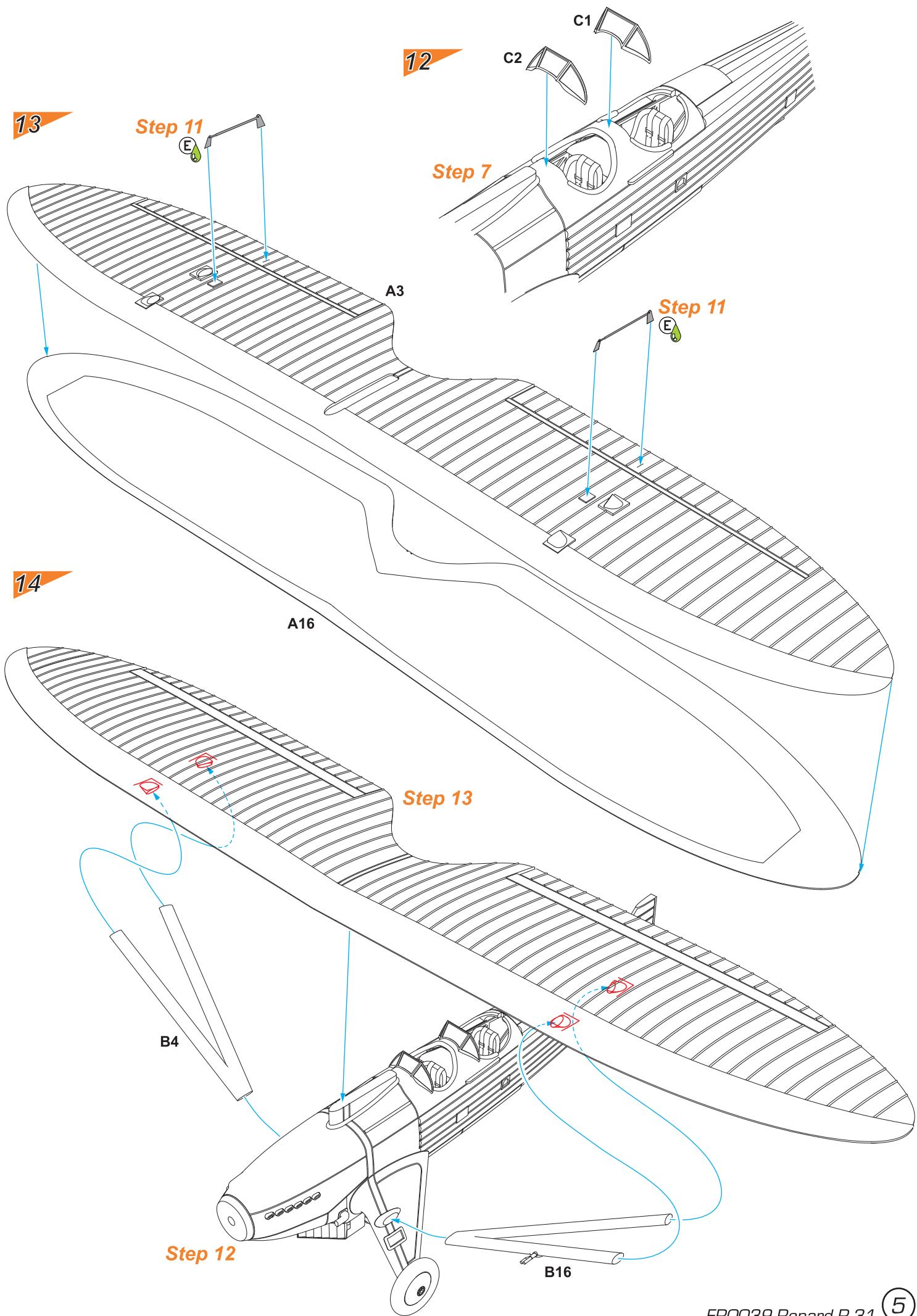
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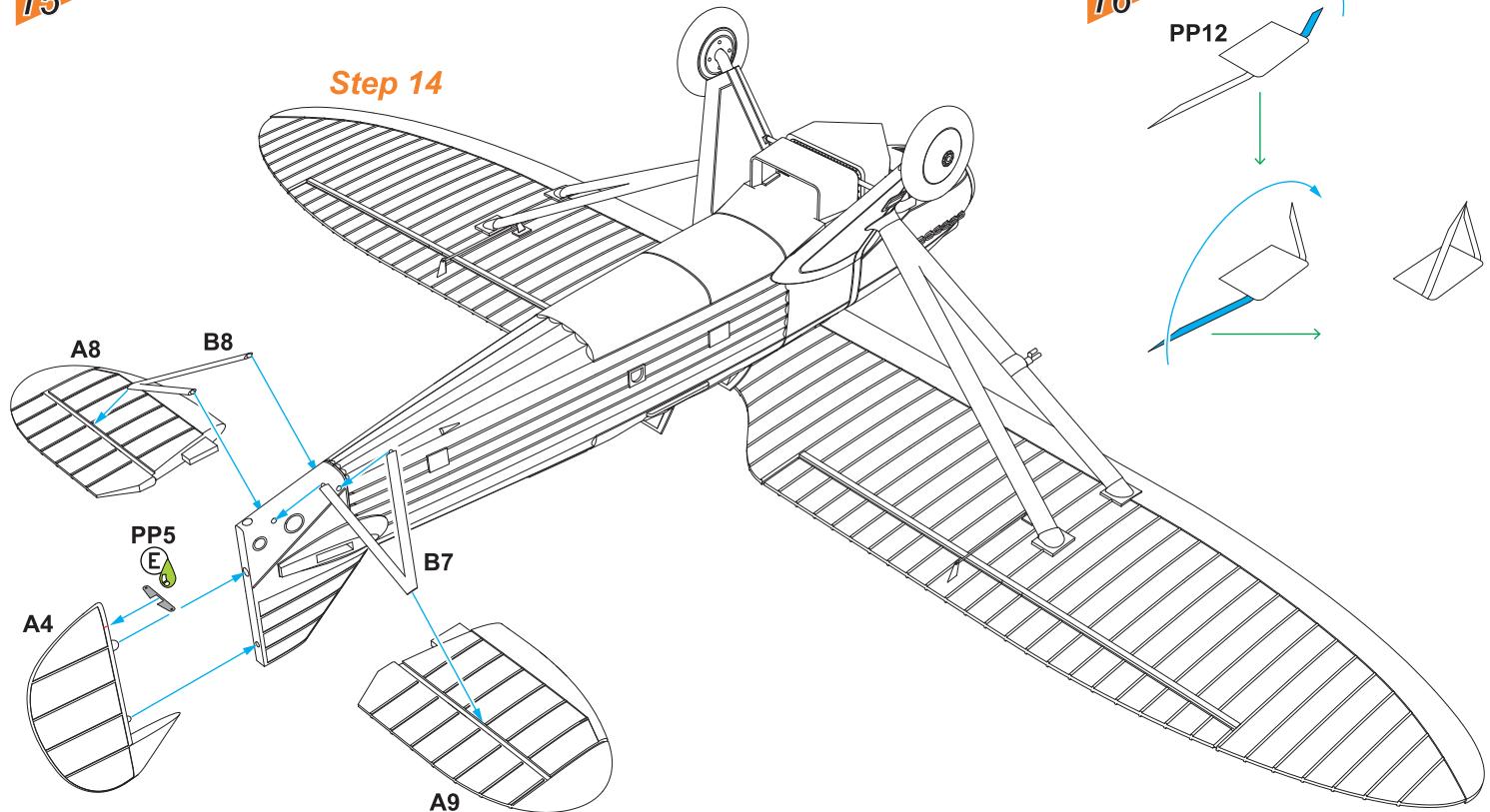


PP16

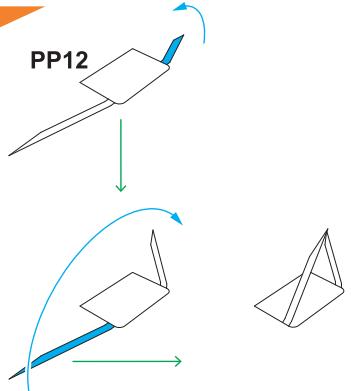
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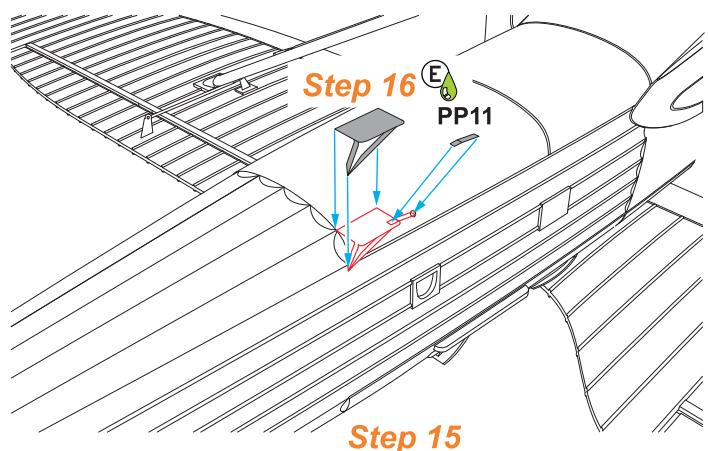
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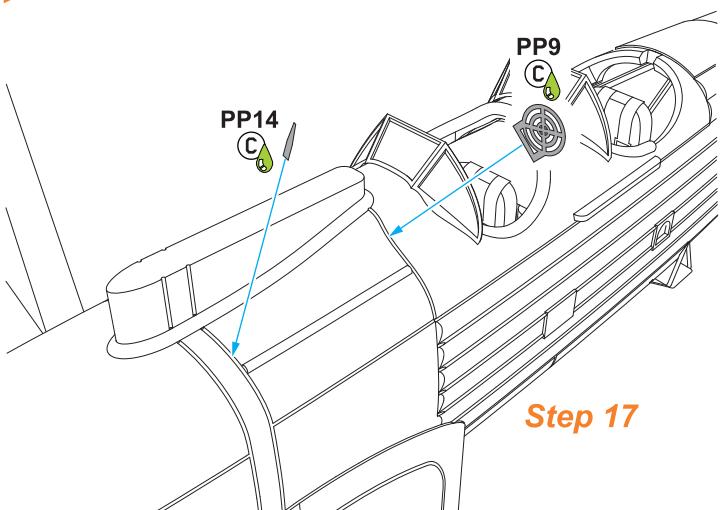
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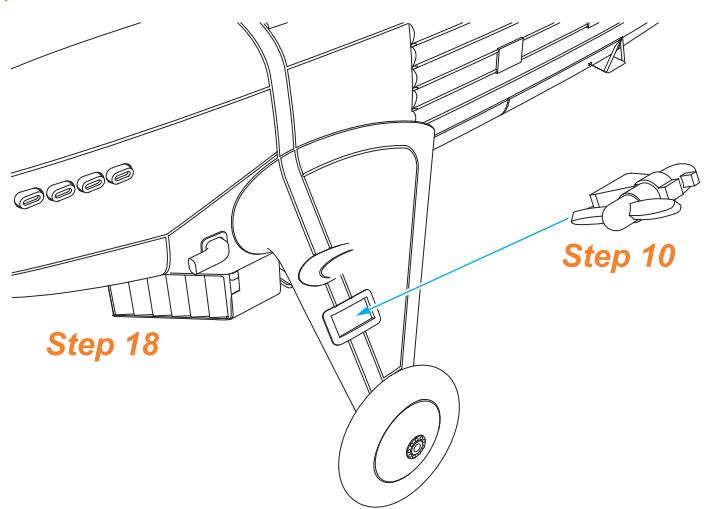
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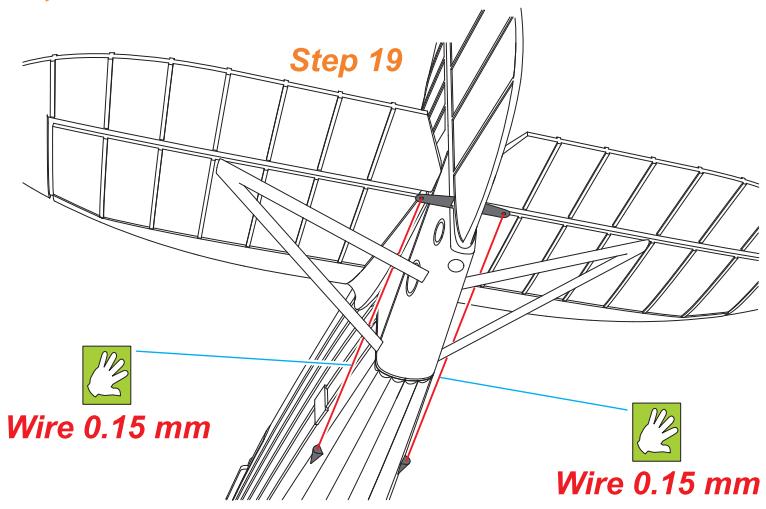
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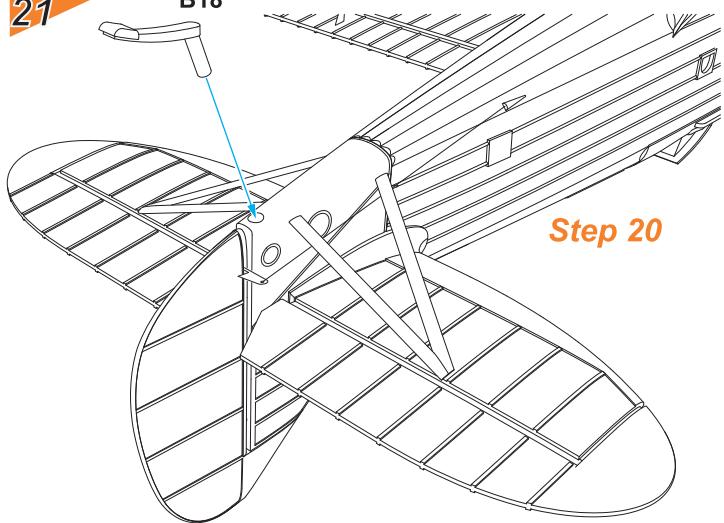
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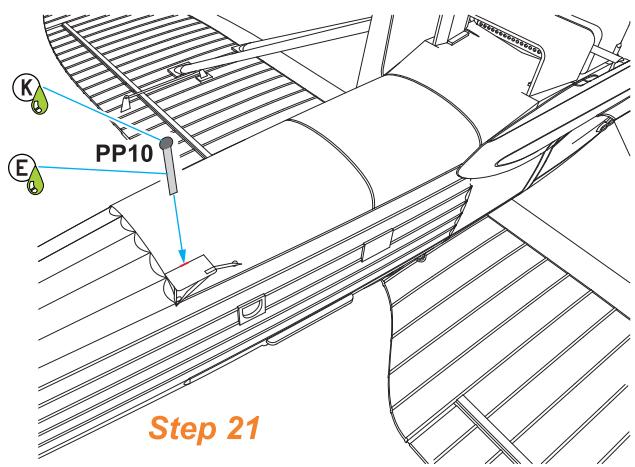
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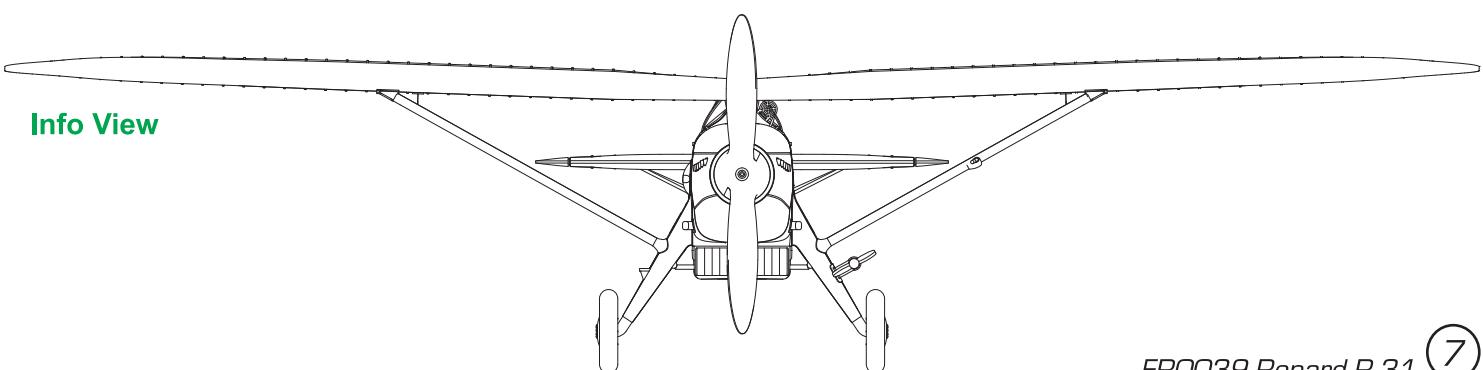
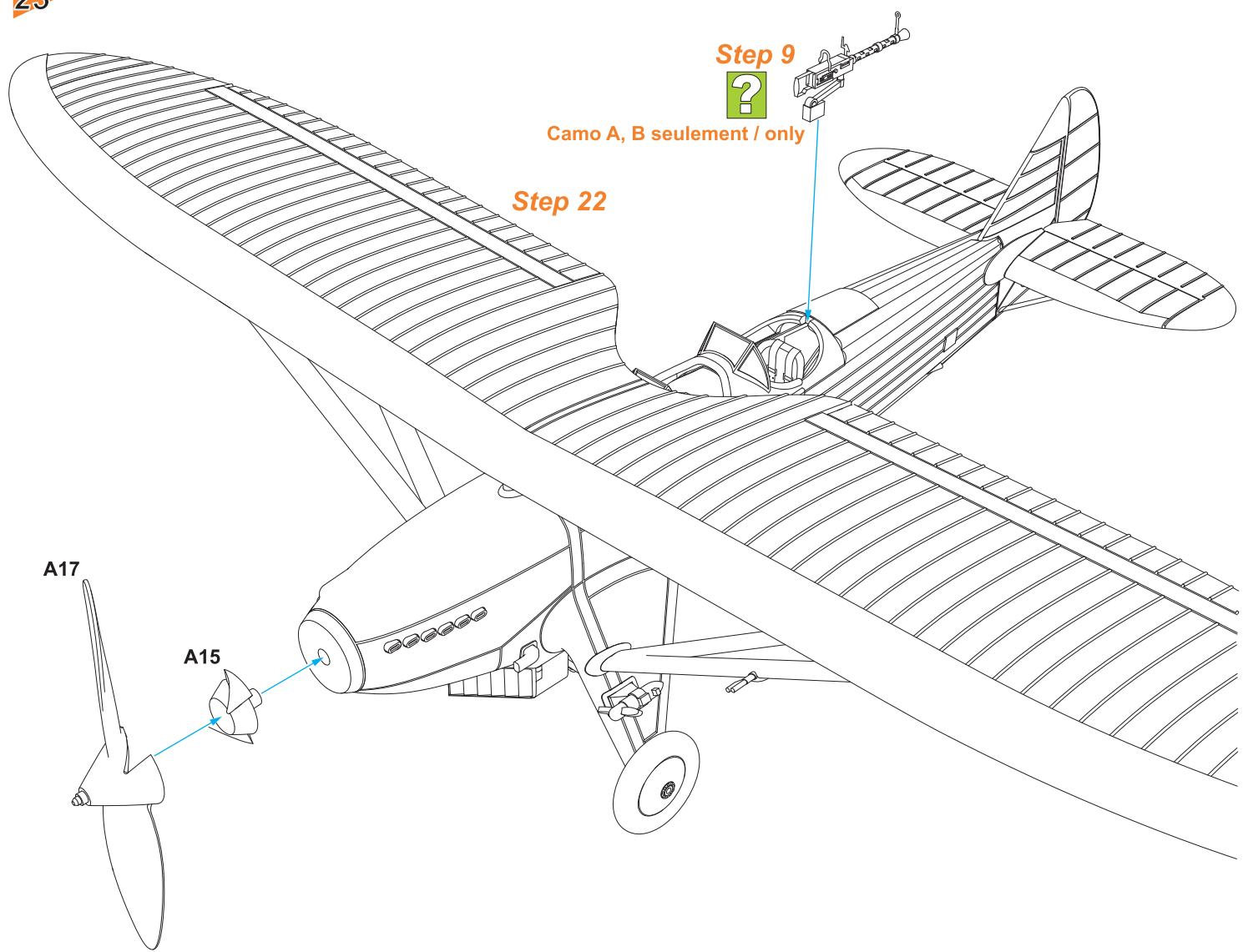
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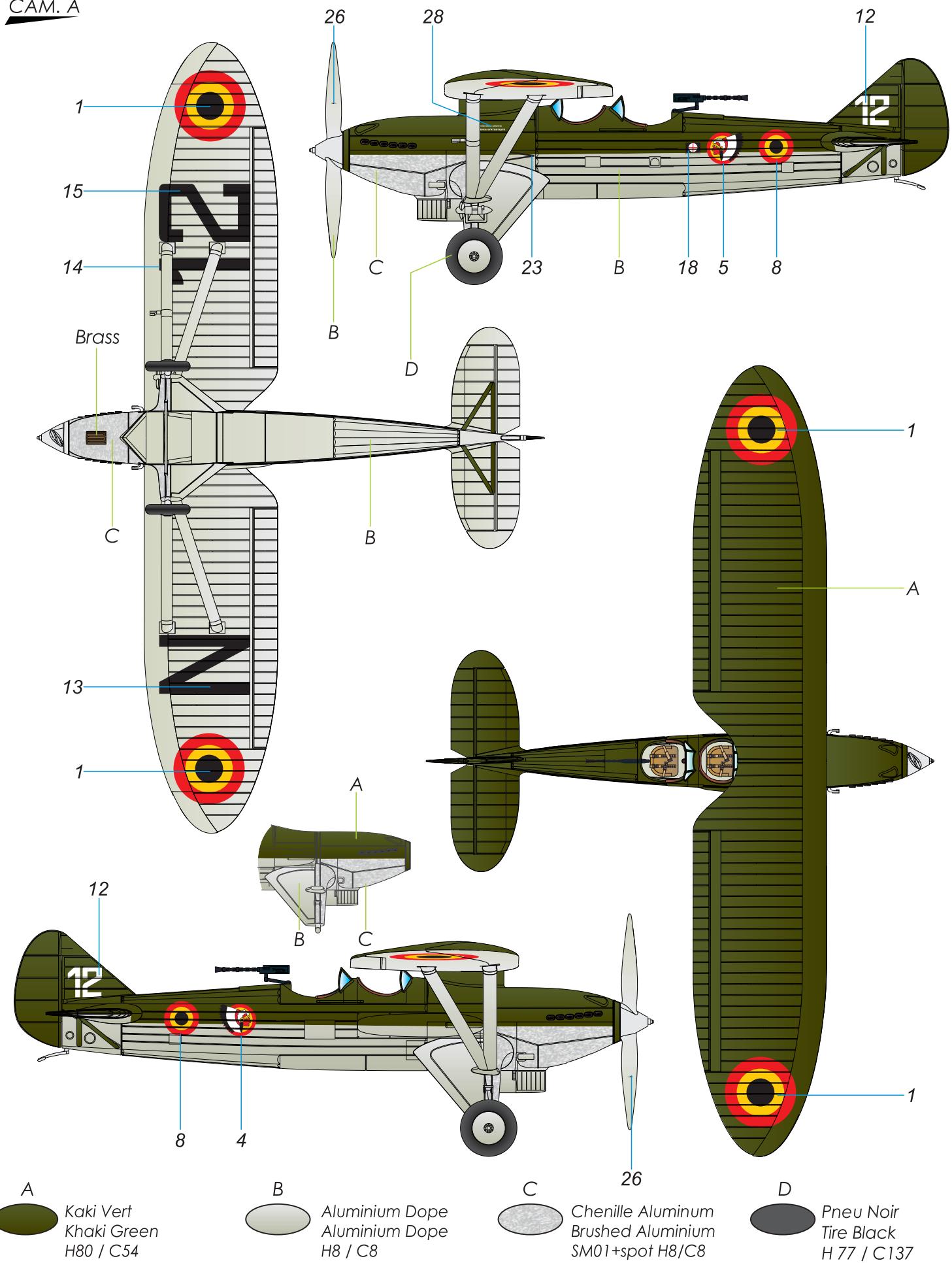


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Info View

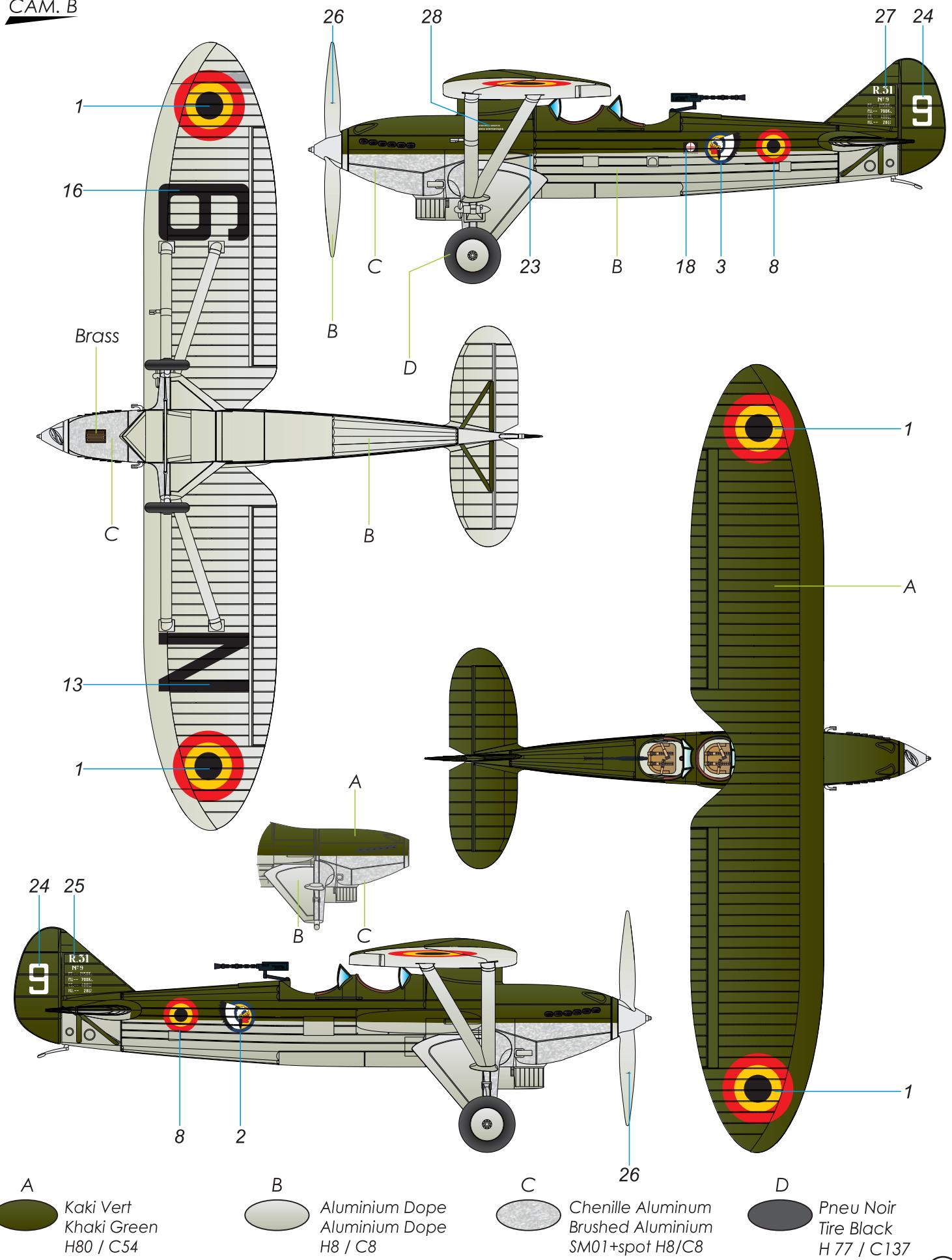
CAM. A



Renard R-31 codé N9, avion personnel du Cne Paul Henry de la Lindi, 11 ème escadrille, janvier à mai 1940.

Renard R-31, N9, personnal aircraft of Cne Paul Henry de la Lindi, commanding the 11 ème escadrille, January to May 1940.

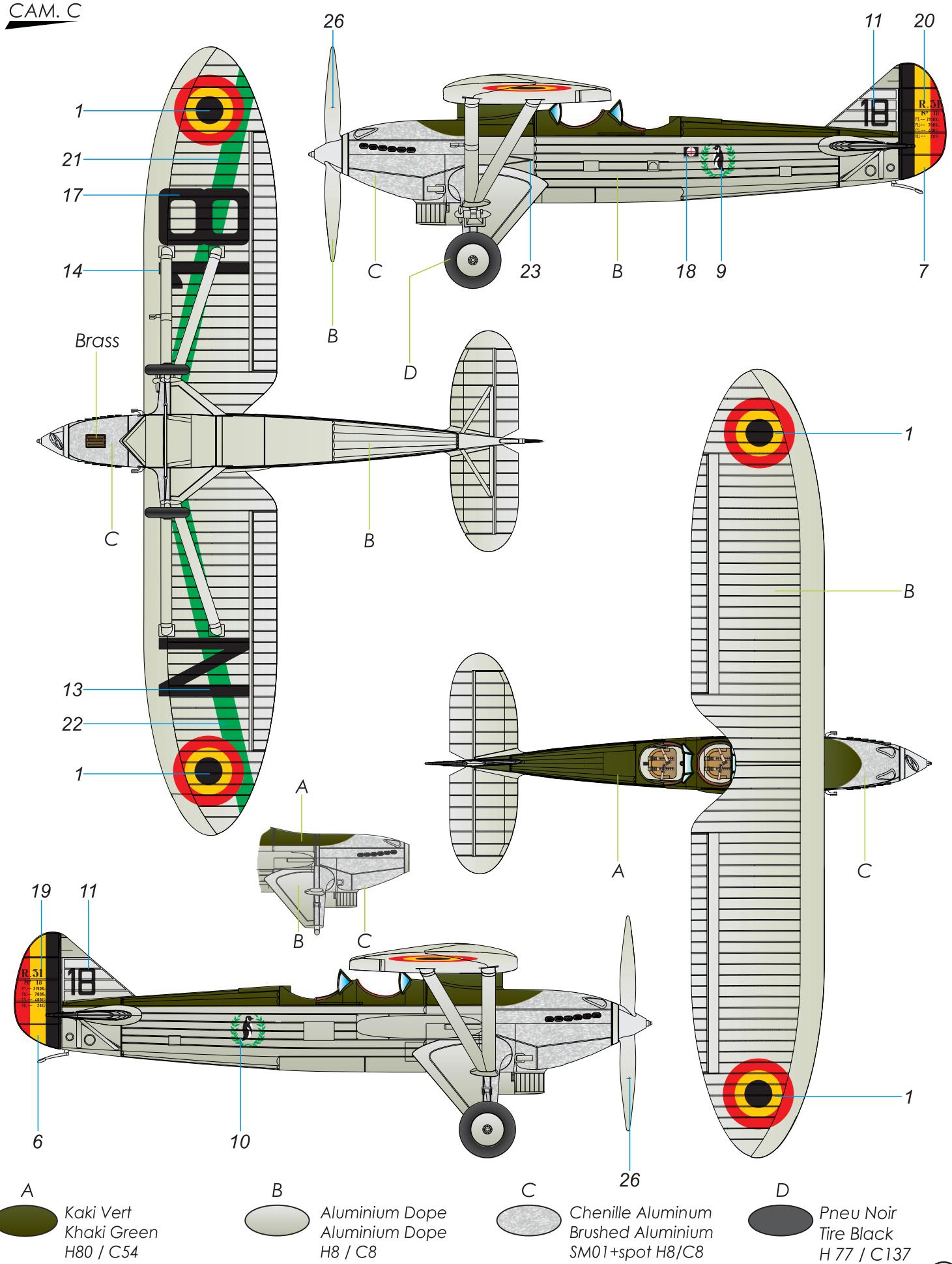
CAM. B



Renard R-31 codé N18, école de Wewelghem, appareil d'école avec double commande, 1936.

Renard R-31, N18, Wewelghem Flying School, training aircraft with dual control, 1936.

CAM. C



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