

= Mikoyan I Gurevich I 211 =

The Mikoyan I Gurevich I 211 was a prototype high altitude Soviet fighter aircraft built during World War II . It was a version of the Mikoyan I Gurevich I 210 , itself a variant of the Mikoyan I Gurevich MiG 3 , fitted with a Shvetsov ASh 82F radial engine . Its development was quite prolonged , although successful , but by the time it finished its manufacturer 's trials in early 1944 there was no need for a high altitude fighter and it was not worth reducing the production of existing fighters to convert a factory over to the I 211 .

= = Development = =

The I 211 was a direct descendent of the Mikoyan I Gurevich I 210 high altitude fighter prototype , also known as the MiG 3 82 or MiG 9 . Late in 1941 , a decision was made to phase out production of the Mikulin AM 35A engine used by the MiG 1 and MiG 3 in favor of the Mikulin AM 38 engine used in the Ilyushin Il 2 . The MiG design team had already created a version of the MiG 3 called the I 210 using a Shvetsov ASh 82 radial engine instead of the inline , liquid cooled engine . A number of changes were made in order to accommodate the larger circumference of the radial engine , but the redesign of the engine cowling was a failure and the I 210 proved to be slower than the Yak 1 or the LaGG 3 when it first flew on 23 July 1941 .

Artem Mikoyan and Mikhail Gurevich continued development and another prototype was built , the MiG I 211 , or the MiG 9Ye , using the improved ASh 82F engine . Improvements from the I 210 included aerodynamic refinements of the engine cowling , the cockpit was moved aft 24 cm ( 9 in ) , the oil cooler inlets were moved to the wing roots , the oil cooler was moved entirely inside fuselage and a larger tail was fitted . It was armed with two 20 mm ( 0.79 in ) ShVAK cannon . It weighed some 300 kg ( 660 lb ) less than the I 210 , possibly due to an all metal structure , but this cannot be confirmed .

These refinements took most of 1942 to design and assembly of the I 211 did not begin until December 1942 . Its first flight was on 24 February 1943 . The reduction in drag and in weight greatly improved performance over the I 211 , with a top speed of 670 km / h ( 420 mph ) at a height of 7 ,000 m ( 23 ,000 ft ) and took only 4 minutes to reach an altitude of 5 ,000 m ( 16 ,000 ft ) . The OKB had originally planned to build ten in the first quarter of 1943 , but the manufacturer 's trials took an unexpectedly long time to complete and were not finished until the first quarter of 1944 . By this time there was little demand for a high altitude fighter and the project was canceled with only a single aircraft built .

= = Nomenclature = =

In a number of older books , the MiG I 211 is called the MiG 5 . It is now established that the MiG 5 designation was reserved for the production version of the MiG DIS , a twin engine fighter that did not enter production . The acronym DIS comes from Dalnij Istrebitel Soprovozhdeniya or long range escort fighter . Similarly the MiG 9 designation was intended for the production version of the MiG 3 with the ASh 82 radial engine . This name was reused shortly afterwards for the first Mikoyan I Gurevich jet fighter .

= = Operators = =

Soviet Union  
Soviet Air Force

= = Specifications ( I 211 ) = =

Data from Gordon , Soviet Airpower in World War 2

## General characteristics

Crew : 1

Length : 7 @. @ 954 m ( 26 ft 1 in )

Wingspan : 10 @. @ 20 m ( 33 ft 5 ½ in )

Height : 3 @. @ 63 m ( 11 ft 10 in )

Wing area : 17 @. @ 44 m ( 187 @. @ 7 sq ft )

Empty weight : 2 @, @ 528 kg ( 5 @, @ 573 lb )

Loaded weight : 3 @, @ 100 kg ( 6 @, @ 834 lb )

Powerplant : 1 × Shvetsov M @-@ 82F air @-@ cooled radial piston engine , 1 @, @ 380 kW ( 1 @, @ 850 hp )

## Performance

Maximum speed : 670 km / h ( 416 mph )

Range : 1 @, @ 440 km ( 894 mi )

Service ceiling : 11 @, @ 300 m ( 37 @, @ 065 ft )

## Armament

2 × forward @-@ firing ShVAK 20 mm ( 0 @. @ 787 in ) cannon mounted on the bottom of the engine cowling