



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	GOOSE LAKE, Iowa	Accident Number:	CHI96LA020
Date & Time:	October 26, 1995, 19:23 Local	Registration:	N185F
Aircraft:	CESSNA 180A	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

THE PILOT/OWNER WAS FLYING AN AIRPLANE THAT HAD RECENTLY UNDERGONE A COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF THE ENGINE AND REPLACEMENT OF THE RIGHT FUEL TANK BLADDER. AFTER BEING EN ROUTE FOR ABOUT 1 HOUR AND 50 MINUTES, THE ENGINE STOPPED RUNNING WITH NO WARNING. DURING A SUBSEQUENT FORCED LANDING IN A CORN FIELD, THE AIRPLANE NOSED OVER AND WAS DAMAGED. INSPECTION OF THE AIRPLANE REVEALED A WRINKLED RIGHT BLADDER FUEL TANK AND A FUEL STAIN AFT OF THE LEFT FUEL CAP. VERY LITTLE FUEL WAS FOUND ONBOARD. FOUR GALLONS OF FUEL WAS ADDED TO THE LEFT TANK AND THE ENGINE RAN SUCCESSFULLY. THE AIRPLANE HAD BEEN MODIFIED WITH SUPPLEMENTAL TYPE CERTIFICATE (STC) SA4121SW. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO MAINTENANCE ENTRY IN THE AIRPLANE'S LOGBOOK REGARDING THE MAINTENANCE PERFORMED TO COMPLY WITH ALL CONDITIONS OF THE STC. CESSNA SERVICE BULLETIN (SB) SEB88-1 WAS APPLICABLE TO THE STC. AN INSTRUCTION OF THE SB WAS ' . . . TO ADD A STRIP OF FOAM SEAL AROUND THE WING STRUT UNDER THE UPPER STRUT CUFF. THIS SEALING PREVENTS AIR FLOWING INSIDE THE CUFF AND DISRUPTION OF PROPER FUEL VENTING DUE TO VORTEX GENERATION FORWARD OF THE VENT TUBE . . . ' THE SB ALSO NOTED THAT EXCESSIVE GAPS BETWEEN THE WING STRUT AND STRUT CUFF COULD CAUSE FUEL BLADDER TANK WRINKLING, UNSNAPPING AND INACCURATE FUEL QUANTITY INDICATIONS.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: inadequate maintenance, inadequate preflight by the pilot, and a loose fuel tank cap that allowed siphoning of fuel, buckling of the right fuel bladder, fuel exhaustion, and loss of engine power. Factors relating to the accident were: darkness, and the soft terrain and crop in the

emergency landing area.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (C) MAINTENANCE - INADEQUATE - OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL
2. (C) FUEL SYSTEM,CAP - LOOSE
3. (C) AIRCRAFT PREFLIGHT - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND
4. (C) FUEL SYSTEM - SIPHONING
5. (C) FUEL SYSTEM,TANK - BUCKLED
6. (C) FLUID,FUEL - EXHAUSTION

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Occurrence #3: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

Findings

7. (F) LIGHT CONDITION - DARK NIGHT
8. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - CROP
9. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - SOFT

Factual Information

On October 26, 1995, at 1923 central daylight time, a Cessna 180A, N185F, operated and owned by an instrument rated commercial pilot, was substantially damaged following a loss of engine power and subsequent forced landing on a field near Clinton, Iowa. The pilot reported no injuries. No flight plan was on file. The personal 14 CFR Part 91 flight had departed Anoka County-Blaine- Janes Field, Minneapolis, Minnesota, at 1725, en route to Greater Peoria Regional Airport, Peoria, Illinois.

From the pilot's written statement, the airplane had recently undergone a complete overhaul on the engine. He had fueled the airplane with five hours (65 gallons) of usable fuel and completed a satisfactory leak check before taking off. After one hour and fifty minutes en route at 4500 feet mean sea level (MSL), with the carburetor heat on, and the fuel selector on both tanks, the engine stopped with no warning. A forced landing was performed in a farm field with the airplane coming to rest inverted.

A mechanic who inspected the airplane after the accident stated he turned the airplane back on to its wheels and found very little fuel onboard. No fuel came out of the carburetor inlet hose. The right fuel tank bladder was severely wrinkled and the left fuel cap had apparent fuel stains running aft. The fuel tank vent pipe was not plugged. He added four gallons of fuel to the left fuel tank and ran the engine successfully.

The Federal Aviation Administration inspector's statement, said that the left fuel cap was loose when latched. Fuel stains were evident aft of the left cap. The right bladder fuel tank was crumpled up with three outboard fuel snaps found unsnapped. The pilot said that the right fuel tank was recently replaced. He said that a supplemental type certificate (STC)# SA4121SW that involves adding wing strut fairings and contour wing struts, was performed, but did not know who performed the work. This STC if installed reduces the flow separation at the junctions of the struts and fuselage. There was no maintenance entry in the airplane's logbook on STC #SA4121SW which also involves Cessna Service Bulletin SEB88-1, which states, "...to add a strip of foam seal around the wing strut under the upper strut cuff. This sealing prevents air flowing inside the cuff and disruption of proper fuel venting due to vortex generation forward of the vent tube, which is located immediately aft of the strut cuff... ." If the Cessna Service Bulletin SEB88-1 is not performed or performed incorrectly, there is a note that states, "...Note: Excessive gaps between the wing strut and strut cuff can cause fuel bladder tank wrinkling, unsnapping and inaccurate fuel quantity indications... ."

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	75, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	October 13, 1994
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	13750 hours (Total, all aircraft), 5000 hours (Total, this make and model), 65 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	CESSNA	Registration:	N185F
Model/Series:	180A 180A	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	50123
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2650 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	100 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3750 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	CONTINENTAL
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	O-470-K
Registered Owner:	FOX, JOSEPH P.	Rated Power:	230 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Night/dark
Observation Facility, Elevation:	DBQ ,1473 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	29 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	19:56 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	150°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Thin Overcast / 7000 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 10000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	7 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	150°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	12°C / 8°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	MINNEAPOLIS , MN (ANE)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	PEORIA , IL (PIA)	Type of Clearance:	VFR on top
Departure Time:	17:35 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	41.959026,-90.380935(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Carlson, Todd
Additional Participating Persons:	RONNIE L DRISKILL; DES MOINES , IA MICHAEL L MCPEAK; DES MOINES , IA
Original Publish Date:	April 18, 1996
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=10142

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The NTSB does not assign fault or blame for an accident or incident; rather, as specified by NTSB regulation, “accident/incident investigations are fact-finding proceedings with no formal issues and no adverse parties ... and are not conducted for the purpose of determining the rights or liabilities of any person” (Title 49 *Code of Federal Regulations* section 831.4). Assignment of fault or legal liability is not relevant to the NTSB’s statutory mission to improve transportation safety by investigating accidents and incidents and issuing safety recommendations. In addition, statutory language prohibits the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report (Title 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b)). A factual report that may be admissible under 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b) is available [here](#).