



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	DFW AIRPORT, Texas	<b>Incident Number:</b>	FTW96IA024
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	October 24, 1995, 15:24 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N263AT
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Aerospatiale ATR-72-212	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Minor
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	68 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 121: Air carrier - Scheduled		

## Analysis

During normal cruise, the left engine experienced a 20% loss of torque. The crew was informed by company maintenance personnel that they might be experiencing a possible fuel nozzle leak on that engine. The #1 engine fire warning light illuminated, and the fire horn activated. The captain secured the engine and discharged the #1 fire suppression agent. Immediately following the discharge, the associated warning lights on the fire handle and condition lever extinguished. An uneventful single engine landing was completed and the passengers deplaned without further incident. Evidence of thermal damage was found in the aft section of the engine in the area of the lower turbine support case. Examination of the system revealed that 3 of the 144 'O' rings associated with the 14-nozzle fuel system were deteriorated or damaged. Also, during the investigation, testing at the engine manufacturer's facility revealed that the inside diameter of the copper gasket used at the fuel drain nipple was 30 to 40% larger than required. This resulted in misalignment and a leak at the fitting.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this incident to be: 'O' ring failure in the fuel line to the left engine nozzle assemblies, which resulted in a fuel line leak and a left engine compartment fire.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: AIRFRAME/COMPONENT/SYSTEM FAILURE/MALFUNCTION  
Phase of Operation: CRUISE - NORMAL

Findings

1. FUEL SYSTEM,DRAIN - IMPROPER
2. (C) FUEL SYSTEM,LINE FITTING - FAILURE
3. (C) FUEL SYSTEM,LINE - LEAK

-----

Occurrence #2: FIRE

Phase of Operation: CRUISE - NORMAL

Findings

4. (C) ENGINE COMPARTMENT - FIRE
5. FIRE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT - SELECTED - PILOT IN COMMAND
6. ENGINE SHUTDOWN - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND

## Factual Information

On October 24, 1995, at 1524 central daylight time, an Aerospatiale ATR 72-212, N263AT, registered to AMR Corporation, and operated by Simmons Airlines as flight 3588, on a Title 14 CFR Part 121 scheduled domestic flight, experienced an inflight fire on the #1 engine while on approach to the Dallas/Ft.Worth International Airport, Texas. The airplane sustained minor damage and there were no injuries to the 4 crewmembers or 64 passengers aboard the airplane. The flight originated in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, at 1459. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and an IFR flight plan was filed.

According to the operator, approximately 30 minutes short of the destination, the left engine experienced a 20% loss of torque. The flight crew contacted their maintenance operations center (MOC) and informed them of the cockpit indications they were experiencing. Company MOC informed the crew that they might be experiencing a possible fuel nozzle leak on that engine.

As the captain was discussing the possibility of an engine shut down with the first officer, the #1 fire warning light illuminated and the fire horn was activated. The captain secured the engine, and discharged the #1 fire agent. Immediately following the discharge of the fire suppression agent, the associated warning light in the fire handle and condition lever were extinguished.

At 1554 the airplane landed on Runway 13R at DFW Airport, with emergency equipment standing by. After clearing the runway, and stopping on the high speed taxiway to confirm that there was no engine fire, the airplane taxied to the ramp where the passengers deplaned without further incident.

An inspection of the #1 engine at the ramp did not reveal any thermal damage to the exterior; however, cowling removal revealed physical evidence of thermal damage in the aft section of the engine in the area of the lower turbine support case.

Two flexible fuel drain lines were found fire damaged and replaced. The 14 fuel nozzle assemblies, and the associated 144 "O" rings (Part number ST3367-009) were replaced. One "O" ring on the #3 fuel nozzle was found separated, and two "O" rings on the #12 nozzle were deteriorated. The system was leak tested following reinstallation and no fuel leaks were noted.

Testing at the engine manufacturer facility revealed that the inside diameter of the copper gasket used at the fuel drain nipple (Part Number 3023431) was found to be 30 to 40 percent larger than required. This oversize resulted in misalignment when the fitting is tightened, resulting in leaks.

The engine manufacturer issued service bulletin P&WC S.B. No. 21416 to replace the oversize gasket with one with a smaller inner diameter made of corrugated stainless steel (Part Number 3122594-01). The operator issued a Fleet Campaign Directive (FCD) to modify the affected airplanes.

The engine manufacturer is currently developing a redesigned fuel nozzle/manifold system for all the PW100 series of engines. A copy of their proposed system is enclosed.

According to the operator's maintenance records, the fuel nozzles were last replaced on July 3, 1995, at 6,855 hours. The upper flex line at the overboard drain mast had been previously inspected (boroscope) for blockage/clogging on September 27, 1995, at 7,343 hours, as per the operator's FCD # E2-71-001R2.

A review of the operator's maintenance practices, as well as the installation and inspection procedures involving the fuel distribution system for the PW127 engines were reviewed Federal Aviation Administration inspectors. No anomalies or deviations were found.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Airline transport; Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	49, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 1 Valid Medical--w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	May 16, 1995
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	19000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 270 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Aerospatiale	<b>Registration:</b>	N263AT
<b>Model/Series:</b>	ATR-72-212 ATR 72-212	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Transport	<b>Serial Number:</b>	263
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	76
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	October 23, 1995 Continuous airworthiness	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	48500 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	2 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	2 Turbo prop
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	7498 Hrs	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	P&W
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	PW127-TM
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	AMR LEASING CORPORATION	<b>Rated Power:</b>	2750 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	SIMMONS AIRLINES	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	Flag carrier (121)
<b>Operator Does Business As:</b>	AMERICAN EAGLE	<b>Operator Designator Code:</b>	SIMA

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>		<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Observation Time:</b>		<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	30 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	10 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	140°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>		<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	22°C / 2°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	OKLAHOMA CITY , OK (OKC )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	IFR
<b>Destination:</b>	DALLAS/FT WORTH, TX (DFW )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	IFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	14:59 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class B

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>		<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>		<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	
<b>Runway Used:</b>	0	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	ILS
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>		<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	None

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	4 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Minor
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	64 None	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	In-flight
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	68 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Casanova, Hector
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	WILLIAM C MCGEE; DFW AIRPORT , TX JAMES R WINKLEY; DFW AIRPORT , TX
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	July 3, 1996
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=19666">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=19666</a>

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant events in other modes of transportation—railroad, transit, highway, marine, pipeline, and commercial space. We determine the probable causes of the accidents and events we investigate, and issue safety recommendations aimed at preventing future occurrences. In addition, we conduct transportation safety research studies and offer information and other assistance to family members and survivors for each accident or event we investigate. We also serve as the appellate authority for enforcement actions involving aviation and mariner certificates issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and US Coast Guard, and we adjudicate appeals of civil penalty actions taken by the FAA.

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](#).