



Aviation Investigation Final Report

| Location: | SALINAS, California | Accident Number: | LAX96LA056 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Date & Time: | November 26, 1995, 09:48 Local | Registration: | N11768 |
| Aircraft: | Monocoupe Aircraft 90A | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Defining Event: | | Injuries: | 1 Minor |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation - Personal | | |

Analysis

The pilot executed a slipping maneuver to lose altitude while in the traffic pattern. During the maneuver he failed to execute a proper recovery and lost control of the airplane.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot's failure to properly recover from a slipping maneuver.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT Phase of Operation: APPROACH - VFR PATTERN - FINAL APPROACH

Findings

1. (C) AIRCRAFT CONTROL - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND 2. (C) REMEDIAL ACTION - IMPROPER - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Occurrence #3: NOSE OVER Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Findings 3. TERRAIN CONDITION - ROUGH/UNEVEN

Factual Information

On November 26, 1995, at 0948 hours Pacific standard time, a Monocoupe 90A, N11768, crashed in an open field about 1/2 mile southeast of the approach end of runway 26 at Salinas Airport, Salinas, California. The pilot was conducting a local visual flight rules personal flight. The airplane, registered to and operated by the pilot and his wife, sustained substantial damage. The certificated private pilot, the sole occupant, sustained minor injuries. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed. The flight originated at Salinas Airport at 0930 hours.

The pilot reported in a telephone interview conducted on November 26, 1995, that he was practicing touch-and-go landings and takeoffs. He said he completed one landing and then reentered the traffic pattern. He said that the airplane was a little high while on final approach and he applied left rudder and right aileron to slip the airplane.

After losing a little altitude, the pilot neutralized the controls, but the airplane continued in a left turn. He applied additional rudder and aileron, but without success; the airplane continued in a turn. The pilot said that the airplane made at least two, 360-degrees turns but he was able to raise the airplane's nose before colliding with the terrain.

The airplane landed in a nose level, left wing down attitude and nosed over onto its back.

The pilot repeated his statement in the Pilot/Operator Aircraft Accident Report, NTSB 6120.1/2.

An airworthiness inspector from the FAA, San Jose [California] Flight Standards District Office, conducted the on-scene investigation. He said that he established operational continuity of the rudder and elevator flight controls. He said that the ailerons were jammed and could not be moved and that he could not determine if this condition occurred before impact. The inspector said, in part, "... the fuselage and wings were damaged in a manner that could have crimped the control cables...."

The airplane wreckage was transported to Faeth Aircraft Salvage, Sacramento, California. At the request of the National Transportation Safety Board, another FAA inspector from the Sacramento Flight Standards District Office examined the flight control system. The inspector said that both wings were removed and that the ailerons were previously disconnected at the wing root at the time of his inspection.

He said that "there were no defects or abnormalities detected and the aileron system continuity existed." The cable pulleys were found properly positioned around the pulleys. The pulleys rotated freely, were securely fastened, and their respective guards were effective in maintaining the pulley in place. He said that the system hardware and linkage did not display

any "...binding, fractures, corrosion, bending, or defect which could attribute to binding or jamming the system...." The aileron control surfaces were free and smooth and were adequately fitted with the appropriate clearance.

Pilot Information

| Certificate: | Private | Age: | 52,Male |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Left |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | None | Restraint Used: | |
| Instrument Rating(s): | None | Second Pilot Present: | No |
| Instructor Rating(s): | None | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim | Last FAA Medical Exam: | July 24, 1995 |
| Occupational Pilot: | UNK | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | |
| Flight Time: | 775 hours (Total, all aircraft), 55 hours (Total, this make and model), 649 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

| Aircraft Make: | Monocoupe Aircraft | Registration: | N11768 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Model/Series: | 90A 90A | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Normal | Serial Number: | A697 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Tailwheel | Seats: | 2 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | May 10, 1995 Annual | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 1610 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 4 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | | Engine Manufacturer: | LAMBERT |
| ELT: | Not installed | Engine Model/Series: | R-266 |
| Registered Owner: | FRANK A. & SHERRY JERANT | Rated Power: | 90 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: | Day |
|---|-------------------------------|---|------------|
| Observation Facility, Elevation: | SNS ,84 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | |
| Observation Time: | 09:45 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | Clear | Visibility | 30 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | None | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 8 knots / | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 280° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | 30 inches Hg | Temperature/Dew Point: | 16°C / 8°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitat | tion | |
| Departure Point: | (SNS) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | None |
| Destination: | | Type of Clearance: | None |
| Departure Time: | 00:00 Local | Type of Airspace: | Class D |

Airport Information

| Airport: | SALINAS SNS | Runway Surface Type: | Asphalt |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Airport Elevation: | 84 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Dry |
| Runway Used: | 26 | IFR Approach: | None |
| Runway Length/Width: | 5005 ft / 200 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | Touch and go |

Wreckage and Impact Information

| Crew Injuries: | 1 Minor | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Passenger Injuries: | | Aircraft Fire: | None |
| Ground Injuries: | N/A | Aircraft Explosion: | None |
| Total Injuries: | 1 Minor | Latitude, Longitude: | 36.669002,-121.609458(est) |

Administrative Information

| Investigator In Charge (IIC): | Llorente, A. | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Additional Participating Persons: | LES COLLINS; SAN JOSE , CA | |
| Original Publish Date: | July 31, 1996 | |
| Last Revision Date: | | |
| Investigation Class: | <u>Class</u> | |
| Note: | | |
| Investigation Docket: | https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=29343 | |

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.