



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	MONCKS CORNER	, South Carolina	Accident Number:	ATL93LA139
Date & Time:	August 2, 1993, 10	:30 Local	Registration:	N7027P
Aircraft:	PIPER	PA-24-180	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:			Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General av	viation - Personal		

Analysis

THE ENGINE LOST POWER DURING CRUISE FLIGHT AT 2000 FEET AGL. THE PILOT FORCE LANDED THE AIRPLANE IN A FIELD APPROXIMATELY 5 MILES EAST OF THE AIRPORT. THE LANDING GEAR COLLAPSED ON ROLLOUT WHEN IT STRUCK A LINE OF BUSHES. EXAMINATION OF THE ENGINE REVEALED THAT THE NUMBER ONE CYLINDER HAD BROKEN OFF IN THE FLANGE RADIUS, WHICH RESULTED IN FAILURE OF THE NUMBER ONE PISTON AT THE WRIST PIN. NO EVIDENCE OF FATIGUE WAS FOUND ON THE CYLINDER FRACTURE SURFACES.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: FAILURE OF THE NUMBER ONE CYLINDER AT THE CYLINDER FLANGE RADIUS.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - MECH FAILURE/MALF Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (C) ENGINE ASSEMBLY, CYLINDER - OVERLOAD 2. ENGINE ASSEMBLY, CYLINDER - FAILURE, TOTAL

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Occurrence #3: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings
3. TERRAIN CONDITION - HIGH VEGETATION

Occurrence #4: GEAR COLLAPSED Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings 4. LANDING GEAR, MAIN GEAR - OVERLOAD

Factual Information

On August 2, 1993, at 1030 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-24-180, N7027P, collided with terrain during a forced landing near Moncks Corner, South Carolina. The airplane was operated by the pilot under 14 CFR Part 91 and visual flight rules. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. A flight plan was not filed for the personal flight. There were no injuries to the private pilot, while the airplane was substantially damaged. Origination of the flight was Georgetown, South Carolina, at about 0900 on the same day.

The pilot reported that the engine quit while in cruise flight at approximately 2000 ft. AGL. A forced landing was made into wooded terrain, causing damage to the airframe and landing gear. Examination of the airplane's engine, a Lycoming O-360-AT1, revealed that the number one cylinder had broken away from the engine. Also, the number one piston was broken off at the wrist pin. No evidence of fatigue was found at the cylinder fracture surfaces.

Pilot Informa	tion
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Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	72,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 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	January 11, 1993
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	6500 hours (Total, all aircraft), 15 hours (Total, this make and model), 6200 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 30 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 11 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	PIPER	Registration:	N7027P
Model/Series:	PA-24-180 PA-24-180	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	24-2174
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	November 3, 1992 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2550 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	60 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3366 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	LYCOMING
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-360-A1A
Registered Owner:	JORDAN, RAY	Rated Power:	180 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:	CHS ,46 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	20 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	09:50 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	5°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Unknown / 12000 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 12000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	12 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	210°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	31°C / 20°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	GEORGETOWN , SC (GGE)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	09:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:	BERKLEY COUNTY 50J	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	74 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	23	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3801 ft / 75 ft	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:	33.189285,-79.990966(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Hicks, Preston	
Additional Participating Persons:	LEWIS W BLACKWELL; COLUMBIA , SC	
Original Publish Date:	December 2, 1994	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=3248	

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 <u>here</u>.