

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: EUSTIS, Florida Accident Number: MIA97LA211

Date & Time: July 12, 1997, 15:15 Local Registration: N9927J

Aircraft: Schweizer SGS-1-26B Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

**Defining Event:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

## **Analysis**

The flight was tracking northward, when the pilot said he experienced 'minimal lift' at an altitude of about 4,000 feet mean sea level (msl). A ground witness said there was a cumulus cloud in the vicinity just before the accident. The pilot said that when he got near the cloud the lift increased, at first to about 300 feet per minute (fpm), then to about 600 fpm. As the glider passed 4,000 feet msl, there was a rapid rate of increase to over 1,000 fpm. The pilot estimated that the glider climbed from 4,000 feet msl to about 6,200 feet msl in about 20 seconds. At peak altitude the right wing separated from the glider, at the root. The pilot said he believed the wing separated upward, and made contact with the top of the canopy. He attempted numerous combinations of control imputes. The glider yawed, rolled and pitched with little response to the controls, and finally became upright in a high yaw rate condition. The glider impacted in a thick stand of 80-to 100-foot tall pine trees. The reported cloud bases at the time of the accident were reported to be 4,300 feet msl. The floor of the Class B airspace was 3,000 feet msl at the location of the accident, and the aircraft was operating at the time of the accident without gyro instruments. A section of the right wing front spar was sent to the NTSB Materials Laboratory, Washington, DC, for examination. The examination revealed that the fracture features and deformations were all consistent with 'overstress separations.' No evidence of fatigue or any type of cracking was found.

## **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: an in-flight separation of the right wing, and subsequent impact with trees. Factors in this accident were thermal lift and turbulence in clouds.

### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT ENCOUNTER WITH WEATHER

Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

#### **Findings**

1. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - THERMAL LIFT

2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - TURBULENCE IN CLOUDS

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Occurrence #2: AIRFRAME/COMPONENT/SYSTEM FAILURE/MALFUNCTION

Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

### **Findings**

3. (C) WING - SEPARATION

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

#### **Findings**

4. OBJECT - TREE(S)

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### **Factual Information**

On July 12, 1997, about 1515 eastern daylight time, a Schweizer SGS-1-26B glider, N9927J, registered to a private owner, crashed after an in-flight separation of the right wing at Eustis, Florida. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time and no flight plan was filed for the Title 14 CFR Part 91 local personal flight. The airline transport-rated pilot was not injured. The airplane was destroyed. The flight had originated from the Mid-Florida Airport, about 1 hour and 30 minutes before the accident.

The flight was tracking northward, when the pilot said he experienced "minimal lift" at an altitude of about 4,000 feet mean sea level (msl). A ground witness said there was a cumulus cloud in the vicinity just before the accident. The pilot said that when he got near the cloud the lift increased, at first to about 300 feet per minute (fpm), then to about 600 fpm. As the glider passed 4,000 feet msl, there was a rapid rate of increase to over 1,000 fpm. The pilot estimated that the glider climbed from 4,000 feet msl to about 6,200 feet msl in about 20 seconds.

At peak altitude the right wing separated from the glider, at the root. The pilot said he believed the wing separated upward, and made contact with the top of the canopy. He attempted numerous combinations of control imputes. The glider yawed, rolled and pitched with little response to the controls, and finally became upright in a high yaw rate condition. The glider impacted in a thick stand of 80- to 100-foot tall pine trees.

The reported cloud bases at the time of the accident were reported to be 4,300 feet msl. The floor of the Orlando Class B airspace was 3,000 feet msl at the location of the accident, and the aircraft was operating at the time of the accident without gyro instruments.

A section of the right wing front spar was sent to the NTSB Materials Laboratory, Washington, DC, for examination. The examination revealed that the fracture features and deformations were all consistent with "overstress separations." No evidence of fatigue or any type of cracking was found.

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## **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport	Age:	70,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land; Multi- engine sea	Seat Occupied:	Front
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Glider	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	April 21, 1997
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	27000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 20000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

# Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Schweizer	Registration:	N9927J
Model/Series:	SGS-1-26B SGS-1-26B	Aircraft Category:	Glider
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	346
Landing Gear Type:	Hull	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	December 1, 1996 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	600 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	Unknown
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	
Registered Owner:	DIANE C. BLAKE	Rated Power:	
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

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## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:		Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:		Direction from Accident Site:	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 4300 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	220°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:		Temperature/Dew Point:	34°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	(X55)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	13:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

# **Airport Information**

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

# Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	28.8502,-81.680702(est)

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### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Yurman, Alan	
Additional Participating Persons:	BENJAMIN H HARRIS; ORLANDO , FL	
Original Publish Date:	February 2, 1998	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=38313	

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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.

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