



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	COVENTRY, Rhode Island	<b>Accident Number:</b>	NYC95LA023
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	November 11, 1994, 14:30 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N5869S
<b>Aircraft:</b>	BEECH 35-C33	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Destroyed
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

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## Analysis

THE ENGINE LOST POWER WHEN THE INSTRUMENT STUDENT (PRIVATE) PILOT ATTEMPTED TO LEVEL THE AIRPLANE AT 3000 FEET MSL AFTER A DESCENT. THE FLT INSTRUCTOR TOOK CONTROL AND SET UP FOR A FORCED LANDING WHILE THE STUDENT PILOT ATTEMPTED TO RESTART THE ENGINE. THE AIRPLANE CAME TO REST IN TREES APPROX 1/4 OF A MILE FROM A PRIVATE ARPT. THE STUDENT HAD 250 HOURS OF TOTAL FLIGHT TIME, INCLUDING 77 HOURS IN TYPE. THE AIRPLANE WAS FOUND WITH THE ELECTRIC FUEL BOOST PUMP SWITCHED OFF AND THE STUDENT DID NOT MENTION IT WHEN INTERVIEWED ABOUT HIS EMERGENCY PROCEDURES. EXAMINATION OF THE AIRPLANE REVEALED THE ENGINE WOULD RUN WITH THE ELECTRIC FUEL BOOST PUMP ON, BUT WOULD NOT RUN USING THE ENGINE DRIVEN FUEL PUMP ONLY. THE ENGINE DRIVEN FUEL PUMP DRIVE SHAFT HAD FAILED AND THE BEARINGS WERE FROZEN. SMALL PARTICLES OF ALUMINUM WERE FOUND IN THE BEARINGS. THE PUMP HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE AIRPLANE, SHIPPED TO AN OVERHAUL FACILITY, AND RETURNED FOR INSTALLATION 52.3 HOURS PRIOR TO THE ACCIDENT. THE SOURCE OF THE PARTICLES WAS NOT DETERMINED.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: improper emergency procedures by the pilot and inadequate supervision by the flight instructor which resulted in their failure to restart the engine after it lost power due to a failed engine driven fuel pump.

## Findings

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

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - NORMAL

### Findings

1. (C) FUEL SYSTEM,PUMP - FAILURE,TOTAL
2. (C) EMERGENCY PROCEDURE - IMPROPER - DUAL STUDENT
3. (C) SUPERVISION - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND(CFI)

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Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

### Findings

4. OBJECT - TREE(S)

## Factual Information

On November 12, 1994, at 1430 eastern standard time, a Beech 35-C33, N5869S, owned and operated by Paul Millman, of New York, New York, lost power, and made an off airport forced landing in Coventry, Rhode Island. The airplane was destroyed and the pilots were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and the flight was operated on an instrument flight rules (IFR) flight plan under 14 CFR Part 91.

The instructional flight originated at Danbury, Connecticut, with the owner/operator occupying the left seat and the flight instructor in the right seat. The flight had been in cruise flight at 7000 feet and was descended to 3000 feet. An unsigned statement, attached to the NTSB Operator report stated:

...leveling off at 3000 feet, the engine failed...the prop speed was 2450 rpm (almost full forward), manifold pressure between 15 in. and 20 in. (we used 15 in. for descent and 20 in. for cruise), and fuel flow prior to failure was about 12 GPH...

KF (flight instructor) flew the plane, trimmed for best glide, while PM (pilot under instruction) handled communication and attempted to restart the engine.

The airplane came to rest in trees 1/4 mile short of runway 27. FAA Inspector Mr. Arthur Rica, an airworthiness inspector with the Boston Flight Standards Field Office, reported that when he examined the airplane after the accident, the electric boost pump switch was off and there was no emergency checklist available in the cockpit.

When interviewed by telephone on November 15, 1994, the pilot was asked about the procedures used to restart the engine, the pilot said he richened the mixture, and switched tanks. He said he did not notice the fuel flow, nor did he mention that he turned on the boost pump.

The unsigned, attached statement to the accident report also stated:

Attempts to restart included switching fuel tanks, activating auxiliary fuel pump, mixture rich, throttle full forward, switched magnetos.

According to the Pilot's operating handbook, the procedure for loss of engine power include checking the fuel flow and if it is low, place the mixture to rich and turn on the auxiliary fuel pump. If no change after a few moments, the auxiliary fuel pump is to be turned off.

The engine was run while attached to the fuselage. Mr. Rica reported that the engine performed satisfactorily with the electric fuel boost pump, but would not run on the engine

driven fuel pump.

Examination of the engine driven fuel pump disclosed the drive shaft had failed at the shear neck. The bearings were seized and contained small pieces of aluminum, of undetermined origin.

According to documents supplied by the FAA, the engine driven fuel pump was removed from N5869S and shipped to Approved Aircraft Accessories, Inc, Romulus, Michigan. It was received on April 26, 1994, with a note stating that no fittings were installed. It was overhauled and tested on April 27, 1994. According to the overhaul manual, fittings must be installed for testing of the pump. The pump was returned to the facility that shipped the pump, Bluebird Aviation Corp, Danbury, Connecticut, where it was reinstalled on N5869S on April 28, 1994. According to a signed statement from the mechanic who installed the pump, "...[The pump] was received bare without any fittings installed.

The pump had accumulated 52.3 hours at the time of the accident.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	56, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<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 single-engine; Instrument airplane	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	Yes
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Valid Medical--w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	March 1, 1994
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	6900 hours (Total, all aircraft), 300 hours (Total, this make and model), 6700 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 125 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 50 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	BEECH	<b>Registration:</b>	N5869S
<b>Model/Series:</b>	35-C33 35-C33	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Utility	<b>Serial Number:</b>	CD-831
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	January 25, 1994 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3050 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	70 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	2789 Hrs	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	CONTINENTAL
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-470
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	SUPER STRUCTURES	<b>Rated Power:</b>	225 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	PAUL L. MILLMAN	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None
<b>Operator Does Business As:</b>		<b>Operator Designator Code:</b>	

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	PVD ,55 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	16 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	14:00 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	100°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	15 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	/ 16 knots	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	0°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	9°C / -5°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	DANBURY , CT (DXR )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	IFR
<b>Destination:</b>	PROVIDENCE , RI (PVD )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	IFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	12:50 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	RICONN NONE	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	390 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	
<b>Runway Used:</b>	0	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>		<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Destroyed
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Hancock, Robert
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	ART RICA; BOSTON , MA JOHN MOELLER; MOBIL , AL
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	May 16, 1995
<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=38897">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=38897</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](#).