



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: TAUNTON, Massachusetts Accident Number: NYC98LA126

Date & Time: June 10, 1998, 11:45 Local Registration: N6977P

Aircraft: Piper PA-24-180 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 3 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot reported that during the takeoff roll, he glanced at the airspeed, and saw that it was still indicating zero although the airplane was accelerating. He said he closed the throttle, and applied brakes. The airplane departed the end of the 1,550 feet long turf/gravel runway, and went down an embankment. Post-accident examination of the airplane revealed that the pitot tube, which was located under the left wing was missing. A search of the area including the taxi route of the airplane for departure, and the accident site failed to locate the pilot tube. A witness who observed the takeoff reported that at mid-field, the airplane appeared slower than normal, and he did not hear a power reduction until the airplane has used 3/4 of the available runway.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: a delayed decision by the pilot to abort the takeoff, which resulted in an overrun. A factor was false reading from the airspeed indicator.

Findings

Occurrence #1: OVERRUN

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - ABORTED

Findings

1. FLIGHT/NAV INSTRUMENTS, AIRSPEED INDICATOR - FALSE INDICATION

2. (C) ABORTED TAKEOFF - DELAYED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - ABORTED

Findings
3. AIRPORT FACILITIES, RUNWAY OVERRUN AREA - DROP-OFF/DESCENDING EMBANKMENT

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Factual Information

On June 10, 1998, about 1145 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-24-180, N6977P, was substantially damaged when it overran the runway during an aborted takeoff at Taunton Municipal Airport, Taunton, Massachusetts. The certificated private pilot and two passengers were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the personal flight that was destined for Norwood, Massachusetts. No flight plan had been filed for the flight that was conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

The pilot reported that he had arrived from Norwood, about 25 minutes earlier, and the airplane was not serviced while at Taunton. Upon completion of their business, the pilot and two passengers boarded the airplane for the return flight.

During the takeoff roll on runway 22, the pilot noticed that the airspeed indicator needle was still at the "0" position. Just before aborting the takeoff, the airspeed indicator needle was bouncing off the "0" indication, but it was not increasing as the airplane was accelerating. The pilot closed the throttle, and applied the brakes to abort the takeoff. The airplane continued off the departure end of the runway, and went down an embankment. The embankment was about 50 feet from the end of the runway, and had a 40-degree down slope. The slope was populated with brush and small trees.

A witness who observed the takeoff roll reported that at mid-field, the airplane appeared slower than normal, and he did not hear a power reduction until the airplane was 3/4 of the way down the runway.

An inspector from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), reported that he examined the airplane and accident site. He reported that he did not observe signs of heavy braking until just prior to the airplane departing the end of the runway. The pilot in an interview reported that he used heavy braking.

The pitot tube, which was located under the left wing, was found to be missing. The FAA inspector reported that he walked the taxi route of the airplane and examined the area where the airplane came to rest for the missing pitot tube. The search was unsuccessful, and it could not be located. The FAA reported that they were unable to determine why the pitot tube had separated from the wing.

According to the FAA, the main runway at Taunton, runway 12/30 was closed for repairs and a NOTAM (Notice To Airmen) had been issued. Runway 04/22 was 1,550 feet long, 150 feet wide, and had a turf/gravel surface.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	78,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 3 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	September 23, 1997
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1797 hours (Total, all aircraft), 800 hours (Total, this make and model), 1797 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 16 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N6977P
Model/Series:	PA-24-180 PA-24-180	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	PA-24-2120
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	November 19, 1997 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2550 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	48 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	2942 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	O-36-A1A
Registered Owner:	GEORGE A. BERGLUND	Rated Power:	180 Horsepower
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:	TAN ,43 ft ms	I	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	11:52 Local		Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear		Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None		Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	10 knots /		Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	230°		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg		Temperature/Dew Point:	23°C / 10°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration	on; No Precipita	tion	
Departure Point:	(TAN)		Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	NORWOOD	, MA (OWD)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:45 Local		Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:	TAUNTON TAN	Runway Surface Type:	Grass/turf
Airport Elevation:	43 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	22	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	1550 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	None

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	3 None	Latitude, Longitude:	

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): HANCOCK, ROBERT

Additional Participating Persons: RONALD J WILLIAMS; BEDFORD , MA

Original Publish Date: July 17, 2001

Last Revision Date: Investigation Class: Class

Note: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=39573

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.

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