



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: GERMANSTOWN, Pennsylvania Accident Number: NYC98LA131

Date & Time: June 21, 1998, 18:30 Local Registration: N2713C

Aircraft: NARRIN-WHITTMAN W-8 TAILWIND Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

**Defining Event:** 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

### **Analysis**

The airplane began a takeoff roll with a 5 knot headwind. Half-way down the runway, the wind shifted to a 5 to 8 knot tailwind. The airplane never became airborne, but rolled off the departure end the runway and impacted grape vines and a tree.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot's delay in initiating an abort after the wind shifted from a headwind to a tailwind during the takeoff roll. A factor was the sudden windshift.

### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: OVERRUN

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - ABORTED

#### **Findings**

1. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - SUDDEN WINDSHIFT

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

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

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - ABORTED

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#### **Factual Information**

On June 21, 1998, about 1830 Eastern Daylight Time, a homebuilt Narrin-Whittman W-8 Tailwind, N2713C, was destroyed during a take-off roll from Flying M Aerodrome (PA88), Germansville, Pennsylvania. Neither the certificated private pilot nor his passenger were injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. No flight plan was filed for the personal flight conducted under 14 CFR 91.

According to a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Inspector, the pilot said the airplane never got off the ground. It ran off the end of the runway, hit grape vines and a tree, then cartwheeled. The pilot thought the wind shifted during the takeoff roll due to a nearby thunderstorm.

A witness, who was also the airport owner, stated that there was a mountain about 3,000 feet north of the field, and that a dark cloud was moving along its ridgeline. He said the airplane was on its takeoff roll from Runway 08, with a headwind of about 5 knots. Approximately half-way through the airplane's takeoff roll, he saw the windsock shift, to 5 to 8 knots on the airplane's tail. At 650 to 800 feet from the departure end, the airport owner thought the airplane was not accelerating, and would abort the takeoff. Instead, the airplane continued its roll, eventually off the end of the runway. According to the airport owner, the pilot said he thought the airplane would fly, but ran out of runway.

#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Private	Age:	62,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:	November 7, 1997
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	870 hours (Total, all aircraft), 110 hours (Total, this make and model), 846 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 40 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 15 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

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# **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

Aircraft Make:	NARRIN-WHITTMAN	Registration:	N2713C
Model/Series:	W-8 TAILWIND W-8 TAILWI	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	49
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	March 15, 1998 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1300 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	25 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1100 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	O-200A
Registered Owner:	MICHAEL B. NARRIN, TRUSTEE	Rated Power:	100 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Meteorological illiorillati	on and ringing rain		
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>	Clear	Visibility	7 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	90°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:		Temperature/Dew Point:	27°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	(PA88)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	18:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

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# **Airport Information**

Airport:	FLYING M AERODROME PA88	Runway Surface Type:	Grass/turf
Airport Elevation:	710 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:	8	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	2370 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	None

# Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	40.719066,-75.709312(est)

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Cox, Paul

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: December 8, 1998

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=39575

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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