

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	DAYTON, Ohio		Accident Number:	IAD98LA104
Date & Time:	August 29, 1998, 2	22:05 Local	Registration:	N8349Y
Aircraft:	Piper	PA-30	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:			Injuries:	1 Serious, 1 Minor
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General a	viation - Personal		

Analysis

The pilot and passenger returned to their home airport after practicing landings at nearby airports. The pilot remembered an uneventful approach for the night landing on a 7,000-foot runway. The pilot could not remember the landing. The passenger reported to the airport police that '...[the pilot] was at the controls demonstrating a nighttime landing when they took a bad hop and crashed, landing upside down.' Examination of the wreckage revealed that, after departing the runway, the airplane struck the ground in a nose down attitude. The impact separated the nose gear and both engines from their mounts. The airplane subsequently nosed over and came to rest inverted.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilot's inadequate recovery from a bounced landing.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings
1. (C) RECOVERY FROM BOUNCED LANDING - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Occurrence #3: NOSE OVER Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Factual Information

On August 29, 1998, at 2205 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-30, N8349Y, was substantially damaged during landing at the Dayton International Airport (DAY), Dayton, Ohio. The certificated commercial pilot was seriously injured. The pilot rated passenger received minor injuries. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the personal flight that originated at Muncie, Indiana, at 2130. No flight plan was filed for the flight conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

In a telephone interview with a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Safety Inspector, the pilot stated they flew to Muncie, Indiana (MIE), for practice landings, then flew to Richmond, Indiana (RID), for another landing before returning to Dayton.

The pilot stated the airplane was configured for landing on final approach to DAY and he expected "...a near perfect landing since the winds were calm." He said his next recollection was waking up in the hospital.

The airplane departed the left side of the landing runway, collided with terrain, nosed over, and came to rest inverted.

In a telephone interview with the FAA Inspector, the passenger stated his attention was inside the airplane as he announced "...airspeed, etc..." to the pilot. He was not looking outside. The copilot said the power increased and the "...aircraft pitched up and rotated left like a VMC stall." He remembered hearing metal crunching and seeing the ground through the windshield.

In a written statement, the passenger said:

"I was watching and reading out the airspeeds to the flying pilot [and] last remembered 118-115 knots. Then, the aircraft nose pitched up and I looked out. The aircraft started to cock right. I then went back to read the airspeed and I heard power come in. All I remember after that is a left turn and the ground coming up fast in the landing lights."

On the night of the accident, the passenger reported to the airport police that "...[the pilot] was at the controls demonstrating a nighttime landing when they took a bad hop and crashed, landing upside down."

Examination of photographs of the wreckage revealed extensive damage to the nose and the forward areas of both engine nacelles. The engine nacelles were crushed up and aft and both engines were separated from their mounts. The cockpit/cabin area above the wing box was crushed up and aft on both sides.

The nose gear was separated from its mounts, but still entangled in the nose compartment wreckage. The nose gear strut rested parallel to the ground and the nose wheel extended beyond the nose and 90 degrees forward of the forward down-lock position.

The blades of both propellers displayed similar twisting and bending. Both spinners displayed torsional twisting.

The pilot reported 5,000 hours of flight experience, 3,000 hours of which were in make and model. Weather reported the night of the accident was clear skies with winds from 250 degrees at 6 knots.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	75,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 9, 1997
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	5000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 3000 hours (Total, this make and model), 5000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 15 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 15 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N8349Y
Model/Series:	PA-30 PA-30	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	30-1496
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 16, 1997 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3600 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	27 Hrs	Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3766 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed	Engine Model/Series:	IO-320-B1A
Registered Owner:	KENNETH L. RICHARDSON	Rated Power:	160 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:	Night/dark
Observation Facility, Elevation:	DAY ,1009 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	22:22 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	250°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	22°C / 17°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	RICHMOND , IN (RID)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(DAY)	Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	21:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class C

Airport Information

Airport:	DAYTON INTL AIRPORT DAY	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	1009 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	24L	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	7000 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious, 1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious, 1 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	39.760292,-84.210296(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Rayner, Brian		
Additional Participating Persons:	JAMES L JACKSON; CINCINNATI, OH		
Original Publish Date:	September 7, 2000		
Last Revision Date:			
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>		
Note:			
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=43858		

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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 <u>here</u>.