

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: CHULA VISTA, California Accident Number: LAX99LA075

Date & Time: January 16, 1999, 09:50 Local Registration: N8188

Aircraft: Hanson HANSON Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

Defining Event: Injuries: 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot reported no abnormalities during the takeoff and climbout from the airport. After climbing to 4,500 feet msl to fly a northerly heading through a VFR terminal control area corridor, the pilot turned to a northeast heading and descended to 3,500 feet msl and noted that the oil temperature was at redline. He continued his descent to 3,000 feet msl and observed that the oil temperature had slightly decreased. He did note that all other instruments were indicating normal. Approximately 15 minutes after takeoff the engine stopped. The pilot made an emergency landing in an open field; the main landing gear dug into soft dirt and the aircraft vaulted vertically onto its tail and continued in a 360-degree turn before coming to rest upright on its landing gear. Examination of the engine revealed that the number 3 bearing had melted, and the associated connecting rod had separated puncturing the engine case. The engine showed evidence of a lack of lubrication. According to the engine manufacturer representative this engine was manufactured in the 1940's as a ground power unit only and was never intended for aircraft use.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The loss of lubrication to the number 3 rod bearing and the resulting failure of the number 3 connecting rod. A contributing factor to the accident was the soft terrain at the accident location.

Findings

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

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (C) FLUID, OIL - STARVATION

2. ENGINE ASSEMBLY, CONNECTING ROD - SEPARATION

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Occurrence #3: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

3. TERRAIN CONDITION - OPEN FIELD

4. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - SOFT

Page 2 of 6 LAX99LA075

Factual Information

On January 16, 1999, at 0950 hours Pacific standard time, an amateur built experimental Hanson Tailwind W-8, N8188, experienced a loss of engine power and impacted terrain near Brown Field, San Diego, California. The aircraft, operated under 14 CFR Part 91, was destroyed. The private pilot/owner/builder and one passenger were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions existed for the local area personal flight and no flight plan was filed.

The pilot reported that no abnormalities were experienced with the takeoff and climbout from Brown Field. He stated that they flew through the San Diego Bay visual flight rules (VFR) corridor at 4,500 feet mean sea level (msl) on a 330-degree heading. The pilot reported that they then flew over the east end of Lindbergh field and made a turn to a heading of 085 degrees and descended to 3,500 feet msl. He stated that at this point he noted the oil temperature was above redline. As the descent continued to 3,000 feet msl, the oil temperature decreased slightly. However, the pilot noted that the cylinder head temperature, exhaust temperature, and the pressure "were in the green."

At 0945, the engine "clattered to a stop," and the pilot setup for an emergency landing. The propeller was wind milling until he started the landing flare. After landing, the aircraft traveled approximately 20 feet before the main landing gear dug into the soft ground. The aircraft came up on its nose and then vaulted vertically onto its tail, continuing over in a 360-degree turn before coming to rest upright on its landing gear. The pilot stated that both he and his passenger were able to exit the aircraft unaided.

The Federal Aviation Administration inspector who examined the engine reported that the number 3 bearing was melted, the number 3 connecting rod had separated, and the engine case was punctured. He further reported that the engine logbook was in compliance with the required condition inspection. The engine had accrued approximately 605 total hours, with the last condition inspection on February 2, 1998.

A Lycoming representative stated that this model engine was last manufactured in the 1940's as a ground power unit only and was not intended for aircraft use.

Page 3 of 6 LAX99LA075

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	71,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:	April 1, 1997
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1597 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1379 hours (Total, this make and model), 1550 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Hanson	Registration:	N8188
Model/Series:	HANSON TAILWIND W-8 HANSON TAI	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	PCH-1
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	March 3, 1998 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1382 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	605 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, activated, aided in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-290-GPU
Registered Owner:	PAUL C. HANSON	Rated Power:	125 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Page 4 of 6 LAX99LA075

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	SDM ,524 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	5 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	09:56 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	180°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	8 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	16°C / 5°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	(SDM)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	09:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	
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:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	

Page 5 of 6 LAX99LA075

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Cornejo, Tealeye

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: June 21, 2000

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=45666

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.

Page 6 of 6 LAX99LA075