



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	LIBERTY, North Carolina	<b>Accident Number:</b>	MIA99LA191
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	June 29, 1999, 12:40 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N7114V
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Mooney M20F	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The flight was in cruise at 6,500 feet msl, when the engine started to run rough. Two to three minutes later the engine stopped operating, and the pilot requested vectors to the nearest airport. While setting himself up for a forced landing, the cabin filled with smoke, and the pilot cracked open the cabin door to evacuate the smoke. The airplane touched down short of the runway and sustained main landing gear damage. Postcrash examination revealed muffler and muffler shroud breaching that allowed engine exhaust to impinge on and burn components of the nose landing gear, the air induction system, and the lower fuselage. NTSB Materials Laboratory examination revealed the muffler failed due to scaling and intergranular attack occurring over a period of time that would have been evident 30 flight hours previous when the airplane underwent an annual inspection.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

Improper inspection of the muffler assembly resulting in erosion going undetected and the rupture of the muffler and shroud while in cruise flight. The condition caused melting of portions of the air induction system, loss of engine power, and the pilot's attempted forced landing that resulted in collision with terrain that sheared one main landing gear and fractured the wheel of the other main landing gear. A factor in the accident was the pilot's obscured vision due to smoke in the cockpit.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: AIRFRAME/COMPONENT/SYSTEM FAILURE/MALFUNCTION

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

### Findings

1. EXHAUST SYSTEM,MUFFLER - RUPTURED
2. (C) MAINTENANCE,INSPECTION - INADEQUATE - OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

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Occurrence #2: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - MECH FAILURE/MALF

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

### Findings

3. (F) INDUCTION AIR DUCTING - BURNED

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Occurrence #3: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

### Findings

4. FUSELAGE,CREW COMPARTMENT - SMOKE

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Occurrence #4: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

## Factual Information

On June 29, 1999, about 1240 eastern daylight time, a Mooney M20F, N7114V, registered to a private individual, operating as a Title 14 CFR Part 91 personal flight, crashed short of the runway at Causey Airport, Liberty, North Carolina. The pilot was attempting a forced landing following an in-flight engine failure and subsequent smoke in the cabin. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed. The airplane sustained substantial damage and the private-rated pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. The flight originated from Newport News, Virginia, about 1 hour 10 minutes before the accident.

According to the pilot, he was in cruise flight at 6,500 feet msl, when he heard the engine start to run rough. Two to 3 minutes later, the engine stopped altogether, and he steered toward the Causey Airport for a forced landing. He was in the landing pattern when the cabin filled with smoke. He touched down short of the runway into rough terrain, causing damage to the landing gear. In follow-up phone conversation, he stated he does not remember hearing any unusual engine noises during start or en route, nor does he remember any increase of level of exhaust noise. He did say, however, that he uses noise attenuating earphones that are very effective.

According to an FAA inspector, the airplane touched down 300 feet short of the runway and hit a berm, shearing the right main landing gear assembly and fracturing the left wheel at the axle. Postcrash examination revealed that in addition to the main gear damage, the nose tire was burned and deflated, and the fuselage bottom aft of the firewall was heat stressed and cracked. The muffler shroud had a 2 x 3 inch hole and the muffler had a 4 x 4 inch hole blown out of their respective side walls and welded seams. Portions of the lower plenum/air induction system were melted.

The muffler and shroud were shipped to the NTSB Materials Laboratory for failure analysis examination. The muffler walls revealed scaling and intergranular attack that eventually became cracks, and in the case of the perforated inlet pipes, disintegration. This allowed the undiffused exhaust gases to directly impinge on the muffler walls, accelerating the aging process.

The Mooney M20 Series Service and Maintenance Manual and 100-Hour Annual Inspection Guide state that the exhaust heater shroud should be removed and inspected and the muffler inspected for corrosion, fatigue and/or welding cracks, and any other apparent damage during annual inspections. According to airplane maintenance records, this engine and airframe underwent an annual inspection on January 21, 1999, and had accumulated 30 hours since the inspection.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	46, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	June 9, 1998
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	3554 hours (Total, all aircraft), 29 hours (Total, this make and model), 3439 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 119 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 52 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Mooney	<b>Registration:</b>	N7114V
<b>Model/Series:</b>	M20F M20F	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	220049
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	January 21, 1999 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3127 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	30 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	2128 Hrs	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO360 A1A
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	THOMAS S. WILSON	<b>Rated Power:</b>	200 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<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>	BUY ,617 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	13 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	12:54 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	40°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 3500 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	9 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	210°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	28°C / 24°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	NEWPORT NEWS , VA (PHF )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	MOORESVILLE , NC (14A )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	12:40 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	CAUSEY AIRPORT 2A5	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	723 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	20	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	3002 ft / 40 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing;Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	In-flight
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	35.849601,-79.569396(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Stone, Alan
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	STEPHEN A BLANSET; WINSTON-SALEM , NC
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	March 2, 2001
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=46686">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=46686</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](#).