

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	HUDSON, Michigan	Accident Number:	CHI99LA292
Date & Time:	August 15, 1999, 15:00 Local	Registration:	N2238U
Aircraft:	Brantly Helicopter B-2B	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

The pilot said he was flying the helicopter about 1,000 feet above ground level when the engine began sputtering. He said the engine sputtered until the helicopter was 500 feet above the ground and '...then the engine quit.' The pilot said he flared too late during the autorotation and the helicopter's tail struck the ground. He said the helicopter rolled onto its side during the ground collision sequence. The on-scene investigation revealed no mechanical anomalies with the engine or airframe that would prevent flight. Inspection of the fuel system revealed its vent line was plugged by a Mud Dauber Wasp. The fuel system does not have a vented cap. The fuel vent line is located on the bottom of the helicopter's fuselage and is visible to the pilot.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: was an inadequate preflight and misjudged flare to landing during the autorotation by the pilot. A factor in this accident was a totally blocked fuel tank vent system.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - NONMECHANICAL Phase of Operation: CRUISE - NORMAL

Findings

(F) FUEL SYSTEM, VENT - BLOCKED(TOTAL)
(C) PREFLIGHT PLANNING/PREPARATION - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

3. FLUID, FUEL - STARVATION

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Occurrence #3: HARD LANDING Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings

4. AUTOROTATION - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND 5. (C) FLARE - MISJUDGED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Factual Information

On August 15, 1999, at 1500 eastern daylight time (edt), a Brantly B-2B, N2238U, piloted by a private pilot, was destroyed during a collision with the ground during a forced landing after a total loss of engine power. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The personal flight was operating under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91, and was not operating on a flight plan. The pilot reported no injuries. The flight departed a restricted landing area near Jackson, Michigan, at 1400 edt.

The pilot said he was flying the helicopter about 1,000 feet above the ground when the "...engine started to sputter. It sputtered until I reached about 500 feet, then the engine quit." During the auto-rotation for the forced landing the pilot said he "...flared too late and hit the tail [on the ground]." The pilot said the helicopter rolled onto its side during the ground collision sequence.

The on-scene investigation revealed no mechanical anomalies that would prevent flight. Inspection of the fuel system's overboard vent line revealed it was plugged with what appeared to be mud from the Mud Dauber Wasp. The fuel system does not have a vented fuel cap. The overboard vent line is the only vent line for the fuel tank. The vent line's opening is located on the helicopter's fuselage bottom and is visible to the pilot. The helicopter's fuel vent system part's manual illustration is appended to this report.

Certificate:	Private	Age:	66,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Invalid Medical for flight	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 14, 1990
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	860 hours (Total, all aircraft), 776 hours (Total, this make and model)		

Pilot Information

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Brantly Helicopter	Registration:	N2238U
Model/Series:	B-2B B-2B	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	479
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	January 10, 1999 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1670 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	IVO-360
Registered Owner:	RICHARD P. PRATER	Rated Power:	
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:	Dusk
Observation Facility, Elevation:	JXN ,1001 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	27 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	19:55 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	360°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	160°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	21°C / 12°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	JACKSON , MI (RLA)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	14:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:		Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:	
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	41.850849,-84.339836(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Gattolin, Frank	
Additional Participating Persons:	CHUCK ROBERTS; BELLEVILLE , MI	
Original Publish Date:	March 2, 2001	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=47069	

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 <u>here</u>.