



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	LAKEPORT, California	<b>Accident Number:</b>	LAX99LA276
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	August 20, 1999, 15:10 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N6022Q
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Mooney M20E	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation		

## Analysis

The airplane's engine lost power during takeoff climb out on a post maintenance check flight, which was performed following repair of damage caused by a gear-up landing. Among other repairs, the engine had been removed, inspected, and reinstalled. The pilot reported that soon after takeoff, while passing the departure end of the runway, the engine started losing power and running rough. He started a turn, intending to land downwind on the departure runway using the partial engine power available. During the turn the engine ceased producing power completely. Because of low airspeed and altitude, the pilot was unable to glide the aircraft to the runway and crashed in a vineyard. An FAA inspector examined the engine and reported there was a loose B-nut on a fuel injection system hose where the hose attached to the fuel divider on top of the engine. When the electric fuel pump was turned on fuel sprayed from the loose B-nut. The inspector reported that the B-nut required about one turn in the tightening direction to reach the snug position. No other discrepancies were noted. The engine was installed on a test stand and run. With the B-nut tight, the engine was started and ran smoothly. The engine was accelerated to full power and smoothly produced about 2,700 rpm. After about 5 minutes at full throttle, the B-nut was loosened. After 1/8 of a turn fuel came out of the hose end. After 1/4 turn the engine began to run rough and between 1/4 and 1/2 turn the engine abruptly stopped.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The failure of engine shop maintenance personnel to tighten the fuel line fitting during assembly of the engine, and failure of the installing maintenance personnel to detect and tighten the loose fitting during the engine installation and annual inspection.

## Findings

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

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

### Findings

1. FUEL SYSTEM,LINE FITTING - LOOSE
2. (C) MAINTENANCE,INSTALLATION - IMPROPER - OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL
3. (C) MAINTENANCE,ANNUAL INSPECTION - INADEQUATE - COMPANY MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

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Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING AFTER TAKEOFF

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

### Findings

4. TERRAIN CONDITION - CROP

## Factual Information

On August 20, 1999, at 1510 hours Pacific daylight time, a Mooney M20E, N6022Q, was substantially damaged when it impacted terrain during a post maintenance check flight at Lampson Airport, Lakeport, California. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed. The aircraft, operated by Lake Aero Styling & Repair under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91, was on departure climb out from Lampson at the time of the accident. The commercial licensed pilot was seriously injured.

The post maintenance check flight was performed following repair of damage caused by a gear-up landing. According to the operator, the repairs consisted of replacement of (fuselage) belly skin panels and nose gear doors, replacement of the propeller, and removal and reinstallation of the engine. The engine was shipped to an engine repair station for a "prop strike" inspection. An annual inspection of the aircraft was performed coincident with the repairs.

The engine repair station reported that the engine was disassembled and inspected for a prop strike in accordance with applicable Textron Lycoming Service Bulletins. No damage from the prop strike was found. Although the engine was received as an assembly with the engine mount and baffling installed, the engine repair station returned the assembled engine with the engine mount and baffling not installed.

A witness reported the aircraft's engine sounded normal during takeoff on runway 28 (3,600 feet long, 60 feet wide), and he observed the landing gear retract during initial climb out. He then observed the landing gear extend again and it appeared to the witness that the pilot was attempting to reverse course to land on the departure runway. During the turn, the aircraft stalled and crashed in a vineyard.

The pilot reported his recollection that soon after takeoff, while passing the end of the runway, the engine started losing power, "running rough". He started a left turn, intending to land downwind on runway 10 using the partial engine power available. During the turn the engine stopped completely and because of low airspeed and altitude, the pilot was unable to glide the aircraft to the runway.

An inspector from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Sacramento FSDO examined the engine and reported that the spark plugs were clean and light gray color, and the oil and oil filter were clean. There was clean fuel in lines and fuel tanks. When the fuel lines were examined it was found that there was a loose B-nut on the line from the fuel control servo where it attaches to the fuel divider on top of the engine. When the electric fuel pump was turned on fuel sprayed from the loose nut. The inspector reported that the B-nut required about one turn in the tightening direction to reach the snug position. The inspector noted that

there was "torque seal" present on the threads of the elbow fitting but not on the body of the B-nut. No other discrepancies were noted.

On October 4, 1999, the engine was installed on a test stand at Clarksburg Air Repair, Clarksburg, California. The muffler was removed due to impact damage; however, the flame tubes were intact. A cracked casting in the intake manifold was repaired using soft putty. With the above mention B-nut tight, the engine was started and ran smoothly. A magneto check at 1,700 rpm produced drops of 75 - 100 rpm's on each magneto. The engine was accelerated to full power and smoothly produced about 2,700 rpm using a fixed pitch test propeller (test club). After about 5 minutes at full throttle, the above mentioned B-nut was loosened. After 1/8 turn fuel came out of the hose end. After 1/4 turn the engine began to run rough and between 1/4 and 1/2 turn the engine abruptly stopped. The B-nut was again tightened and the engine was started. The engine was operated at full throttle again for 3 minutes and produced smooth power about 2,700 rpm.

Another additional person (party) was Mr. Danny S. Phillips, Lake Aero Styling & Repair, Lakeport, California 95453.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Private	<b>Age:</b>	58, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; 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>	January 29, 1999
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	10035 hours (Total, all aircraft), 10035 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 25 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 10 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Mooney	<b>Registration:</b>	N6022Q
<b>Model/Series:</b>	M20E M20E	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	870
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	August 20, 1999 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2575 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	1 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	8743 Hrs	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-360-A1A
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	CORWIN W. NICHOLS	<b>Rated Power:</b>	200 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	LAKE AERO STYLING & REPAIR	<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>	UKI ,614 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	17 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	14:48 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	284°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 4000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	30 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	5 knots / None	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	0°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	34°C / 11°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	(102 )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	15:10 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	LAMPSON FIELD 102	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	1378 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	28	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	3600 ft / 60 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	39.039512,-122.929367(est)

## Administrative Information

**Investigator In Charge (IIC):** Parker, Richard

**Additional Participating Persons:** EARL BENEDICT; SACRAMENTO , CA  
NORMAN F MARSDEN; SAN CARLOS , CA  
GERALD R JAMES; WILLIAMSPORT , PA  
ROBERT G BROWN; LAKEPORT , CA

**Original Publish Date:** August 14, 2001

**Last Revision Date:**

**Investigation Class:** [Class](#)

**Note:**

**Investigation Docket:** <https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=47117>

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](#).