

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location:	PRESCOTT, Arizona		Accident Number:	LAX00LA217
Date & Time:	June 4, 2000, 15:20 l	_ocal	Registration:	N3814A
Aircraft:	Schweizer	SGS-1-26	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:			Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional			

#### **Analysis**

After making a radio call from a handheld microphone on base to final, the pilot realized that she was a little high. She set the microphone down and placed both hands on the control stick in an effort to execute a sideslip to lose altitude. While attempting to flare and clear the airport boundary fence, the glider did not respond to back pressure applied to the control stick. The microphone was later found lodged in the control stick well.

## **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Diminished control during the landing phase of operation due to a partial blockage of the elevator controls by a microphone that became lodged in the control stick well.

**Findings** 

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT Phase of Operation: APPROACH - VFR PATTERN - BASE LEG/BASE TO FINAL

Findings

1. (C) FLT CONTROL SYST, ELEVATOR CONTROL - BLOCKED(PARTIAL) 2. (C) AIRCRAFT CONTROL - DIMINISHED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH OBJECT Phase of Operation: LANDING

Findings 3. OBJECT - FENCE

#### **Factual Information**

On June 4, 2000, about 1520 hours mountain standard time, a Schweizer SGS 1-26 glider, N3814A, sustained substantial damage after colliding with a fence while landing at Coyote Run Gliderport, near Prescott, Arizona. Prescott Soaring Association operated the glider under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91. The student pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. The instructional flight departed Coyote Run about 1420. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed.

The pilot reported that after making a radio call to advise traffic in the area that she was on base to final, she realized that she was a little high. In an attempt to lose altitude, she placed the microphone down and placed both hands on the control stick to execute a sideslip. While attempting to flare and clear the airport boundary fence, the glider did not respond to back pressure applied to the control stick. The glider contacted the airport fence and subsequently the ground in a 10-degree nose down pitch attitude, and then bounced 25 to 30 feet back into the air. The glider contacted the ground in a 10-degree nose down pitch attitude for a second time, and ground looped about 100 feet left of centerline. The microphone was later found lodged in the control stick well.

Certificate:	Student	Age:	19,Female
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Front
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Unknown Unknown	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	20 hours (Total, all aircraft), 20 hour all aircraft)	rs (Total, this make and model), 20 ho	urs (Pilot In Command,

#### **Pilot Information**

### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Schweizer	Registration:	N3814A
Model/Series:	SGS-1-26 SGS-1-26	Aircraft Category:	Glider
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Utility	Serial Number:	94
Landing Gear Type:	Hull	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	575 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	50 Hrs	Engines:	Unknown
Airframe Total Time:	2081 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	
Registered Owner:	PRESCOTT SOARING ASSOCIATION	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:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	PRC ,5045 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	7 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	14:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	255°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	25 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	17°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	91°C / 36°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	(AZ86)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	14:20 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

#### **Airport Information**

Airport:	COYOTE RUN GLIDERPORT AZ86	Runway Surface Type:	Dirt
Airport Elevation:	4978 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:	17	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	1000 ft / 60 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Traffic pattern

## 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:	33.609928,-111.88932(est)

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Plagens, Howard		
Additional Participating Persons:	JIM GUTHRIE; SCOTTSDALE , AZ		
Original Publish Date:	July 30, 2001		
Last Revision Date:			
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>		
Note:	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=49358		

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>.