



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: SMITHFIELD, North Carolina Accident Number: ATL00LA070

Date & Time: July 30, 2000, 13:55 Local Registration: N422CS

Aircraft: Leslie Briggs GLASAIR III Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

Defining Event: 2 Fatal

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

A witness flying in the vicinity of the airport stated that the airplane took off from runway 03 and climbed to about 500 feet above ground level. He said the airplane turned sharply to the left and then to the right and headed back towards the runway, then rolled inverted and collided with the runway surface in a 20 to 30 degree nose down attitude. The airport manager stated that he noticed that the cockpit canopy was unlatched during the takeoff roll. He then contacted the pilot by radio. The pilot responded, but his transmission was unreadable. The aircraft made a left turn back to the runway. While making the final turn to align with runway 21 the airplane rolled to the right in a steep decent and impacted the runway.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's failure to maintain flying speed during an emergency landing which lead to an inadvertent stall/spin. A factor was the pilot's failure to secure the cockpit canopy prior to takeoff.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING AFTER TAKEOFF

Findings

1. (F) WINDOW, CANOPY - NOT SECURED

2. (C) AIRCRAFT CONTROL - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND 3. (C) STALL/SPIN - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

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Factual Information

On July 30, 2000, about 1355 central daylight time, a Leslie Briggs Glasair III, N422CS, collided with the terrain after takeoff from the airport at Smithfield, North Carolina. The flight was operated by the pilot under the provisions of Title 14 CFR Part 91 with no flight plan filed. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The private pilot and his pilot rated passenger were both fatally injured. The flight was on departure from Johnston County Airport, Smithfield, North Carolina, to Martin County Airport, Williamston, North Carolina, when the accident occurred.

The pilot held a private pilot certificate with single engine land, multiengine land and instrument airplane ratings. His certificate was issued on June 30, 1978, with no wavers or limitations noted. His last medical certificate, a second class, was issued March 8, 2000. It held the limitation that the pilot must wear corrective lenses in order to exercise the privileges of the airman's certificate. The pilot's total civilian hours reported on his last medical application was 3,192 hours.

The pilot rated passenger held a private pilot certificate with single engine land, and instrument airplane ratings. His certificate was issued on May 30, 2000, with no wavers or limitations noted. His last medical certificate, a third class, was issued December 1, 1998. It held the limitation that the pilot must wear corrective lenses in order to exercise the privileges of the airman's certificate. The pilot's total civilian hours reported on his last medical application was 15 hours.

The airplane was assembled and inspected on May 18, 1993, and purchased by the pilot/owner on November 21, 1998. No maintenance logs were found during the course of the investigation. According to the FAA Inspector on-scene, the airplane had a total time of 353 hours.

A witness flying in the vicinity of the airport stated that the airplane took off from runway 03 and climbed to about 500 feet above ground level. He said the airplane turned sharply to the left and then to the right and headed back towards the runway, then rolled inverted and collided with the runway surface in a 20 to 30 degree nose down attitude.

The airport manager stated that he noticed that the cockpit canopy was unlatched during the takeoff roll. He then contacted the pilot by radio. The pilot responded, but his transmission was unreadable. The aircraft made a left turn back to the runway. While making the final turn to align with runway 21, the airplane rolled to the right in a steep decent and impacted the runway.

A toxicology examination was performed by the FAA's Toxicological and Accident Research

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Laboratory. There was no carbon monoxide, or cyanide detected in the blood. There was no ethanol detected in the vitreous, nor were their drugs detected in the urine.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	53,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	Yes
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 8, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	3192 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Leslie Briggs	Registration:	N422CS
Model/Series:	GLASAIR III GLASAIR II	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	3231
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2400 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	353 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:		Engine Model/Series:	IO-540-K1H5
Registered Owner:	CARROLL W. STEPHENSON	Rated Power:	300 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	RDU ,436 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	30 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	13:50 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	324°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Scattered	Visibility	2 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 2900 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	15 knots / 25 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	200°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	25°C / 22°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	Light - None - Rain		
Departure Point:		Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	WILLIAMSTON , NC (MCZ)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	13:50 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:	JOHNSON COUNTY JNX	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	165 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	3	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5500 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	None

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 Fatal	Latitude, Longitude:	35.499095,-78.339988(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Wilson, Butch

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: March 2, 2001

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note: The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=49836

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.

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