

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: LAKELAND, Florida Accident Number: MIA00LA234

Date & Time: August 8, 2000, 08:50 Local Registration: N355DE

Aircraft: EACHON TIME WARP SPITFIRE 9 Aircraft Damage: Destroyed

Defining Event: 1 Fatal

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

This was the first flight of this airplane after being built. The airplane was seen departing from runway 9, climb at a steep nose high attitude to an altitude of about 150 to 200 feet above the ground; fall flat to the ground, impacting right side up, and flat. Videotape, made by a relative of the pilot, revealed that the pilot was heard saying he was having difficulty in getting the tail up. He told the people present, '...it's a bugger back there,' referring to the tail coming up. In addition, he said, '... I should have more elevator authority.' He said that he had the speed up to 70 knots, the stick full forward, the tail would not come up, and '...that the aircraft may need a larger horizontal stabilizer and elevator to attain sufficient elevator authority.' No work to correct this problem was accomplished prior to the attempted flight. The videotape indicated that the airplane might have been overweight or tail heavy, or perhaps both. Inspection of the wreckage revealed no apparent airframe failure. The control surfaces were heavily coated with bondo to smooth them out. A piece of bondo was chipped from the aileron that measured 3/16 of an inch thick. The listed empty weight was 1,300 pounds, and the gross weight was 2,000 pounds. The actual weight shown for certification was empty weight 1,779 pounds, and gross weight 2,400 pounds. Continuity was established through the elevator cables, but the tail section and cables were cut to extract the pilot from the wreckage. Control continuity was established to all the flight controls.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: a loss of control which resulted in an inadvertent stall at too low an altitude to allow recovery. Factors in this accident were, the pilot/owner did not verify that the airplane was balanced before the flight, and he did not perform any weight or balance checks.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

Findings

1. FLT CONTROL SYST, ELEVATOR CONTROL - OVERSIZE

- 2. (F) MAINTENANCE, BALANCING NOT VERIFIED OWNER/BUILDER
- 3. (F) AIRCRAFT WEIGHT AND BALANCE NOT PERFORMED OWNER/PILOT MECHANIC
- 4. (C) STALL INADVERTENT PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: CLIMB

Findings

5. TERRAIN CONDITION - RUNWAY

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Factual Information

On August 8, 2000, about 0850 eastern daylight time, a homebuilt Eachon Time Warp Spitfire 9, N355DE, registered to a private individual, impacted with the ground during takeoff from Lakeland Linder Regional Airport, Lakeland, Florida. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time, and no flight plan was filed for the 14 CFR Part 91 personal flight. The airplane was destroyed. The commercial-rated pilot was fatally injured. The flight was originating at the time.

This was the first flight of this airplane after being built, and was to be a test flight. Witnesses saw the airplane depart from runway 9, climb at a steep nose high attitude to an altitude of about 150 to 200 feet above the ground, fall flat to the ground, impacting right side up, and flat.

The NTSB investigator-in-charge reviewed videotape that was made by a relative of the pilot, and is being held as evidence by the Lakeland Police Department. The tape shows N355DE during a high-speed taxi test and then returning to the hangar area. Several people greeted the pilot when he returned to the hangar. In a conversation with the people at the hangar, the pilot said he was having difficulty in getting the tail up. He told the people present, "...it's a bugger back there," referring to the tail coming up. In addition he said, "...I should have more elevator authority."

According to the FAA inspector's statement, "...a review of all witness statements, and a...video tape...indicate that the subject aircraft may have been overweight or tail heavy, or perhaps both. Inspection of the wreckage revealed no apparent airframe failure. The control surfaces were heavily coated with bondo to smooth them out. A piece of bondo was chipped from the aileron that measured 3/16 of an inch thick. The flight controls were weighed...the right aileron weighed 20 pounds, the right elevator weighed 15 pounds, and the rudder weighed 27 pounds...the advertisement on the internet site listed the empty weight at 1,300 pounds...gross weight at 2,000 pounds. The actual weight shown for certification was empty weight 1,779 pounds...gross weight 2,400 pounds. It has not been determined how the [pilot/builder] established these numbers...the videotape...includes a sequence where the [pilot/builder] is interviewed after initial taxi tests...the [pilot/builder] states that he had the speed up to 70 knots and the stick full forward and the tail would not come up. When questioned about this, the [pilot/builder] stated that the aircraft may need a larger horizontal stabilizer and elevator to attain sufficient elevator authority. No work to correct this problem was accomplished prior to the attempted flight."

Continuity was established through the elevator cables, but the tail section and cables were cut to extract the pilot from the wreckage. Control continuity was established to all the flight controls.

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MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dr. Alexander Melamud performed an autopsy on the pilot, on August 8, 2000, at the Polk County Medical Examiner's Office, Lakeland, Florida. According to the autopsy report, "...Cause of death: Multiple injuries."

Toxicological tests were conducted at the Federal Aviation Administration, Research Laboratory, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and revealed, "No ethanol or drugs detected."

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	33,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Center
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	Yes
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 23, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1500 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	EACHON	Registration:	N355DE
Model/Series:	TIME WARP SPITFIRE 9 TIME WARP	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	201
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tailwheel	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2400 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Chevrolet
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	V8
Registered Owner:	DAVID R. EACHON	Rated Power:	400 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

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Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	LAL ,142 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	08:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Scattered / 1000 ft AGL	Visibility	8 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	90°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	27°C / 25°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipit	ation	
Departure Point:	(LAL)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	08:50 Local	Type of Airspace:	

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Airport Information

Airport:	LAKELAND LINDER REGIONAL LAL	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	142 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	9	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	8500 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	None

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Fatal	Latitude, Longitude:	28.039079,-81.89904(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Yurman, Alan	
Additional Participating Persons:	GARY VIDAK; ORLANDO , FL	
Original Publish Date:	May 8, 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=49922	

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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