



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	MOUNT POCONO, Pennsylvania	Accident Number:	IAD01LA003
Date & Time:	October 13, 2000, 10:55 Local	Registration:	N800AS
Aircraft:	Pitts S-1A	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 Minor
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

The pilot was informed by UNICOM that Runway 23 was in use. During landing roll out on Runway 23, the tail-wheeled airplane encountered a gust of wind and was pushed to the left side of the runway. The pilot applied full power and aborted the landing. As the airplane became airborne, the wind continued to push the airplane to the left edge of the 100-foot wide, 4,000-foot long runway. The right wing then struck a runway light, and the airplane cartwheeled several times before coming to rest on the left side of the runway. The airport's automated surface observation system (ASOS) reported that the winds were from 300 degrees at 11 knots, gusting to 17 knots, and were variable between 260 and 330 degrees. The pilot did not obtain the ASOS information prior to landing. Examination of the airplane revealed there were no mechanical malfunctions.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Pilot's inadequate compensation for wind conditions during landing. A factor was the crosswind.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER
Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

1. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - CROSSWIND
2. (C) COMPENSATION FOR WIND CONDITIONS - INADEQUATE - PILOT IN COMMAND

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

Findings

3. OBJECT - RUNWAY LIGHT

Factual Information

On October 13, 2000, at 1055 Eastern Daylight Time, a Pitts S-1A, N800AS, was substantially damaged during an aborted landing on Runway 23 at the Pocono Mountains Municipal Airport (MPO), Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania. The certificated private pilot/owner sustained minor injuries. No flight plan was filed for the flight between Sullivan County International Airport (MSV), Monticello, New York, and MPO. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the personal flight conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

The pilot flew to MPO where he was scheduled to compete in an aerobatics competition. In a written statement, he said:

"On approach to MPO, called Unicom and was told [runway] 23 was active. Made this call about 8 miles out. Made second call about 4 miles east, and female voice said 23 was active.

"Made a perfectly normal down wind, base, and final on 23. As I touched down and had only taxied a short distance, still at landing speed, I felt a tremendous gust of wind push me to the left. It appeared I was heading for, and being pushed, to the extreme left edge so I decided to apply power and go around.

"I think the strong cross wind caught wing as I started to go around and that pushed the wing down. As the cross wind continued the force to the left, I felt the gear or wing tip hit something, probably a runway light, and it tumbled."

A witness observed the airplane landing. In a written statement, he said:

"I was watching Pitts, N800AS, landing. He was on the ground when he was hit with a big crosswind. It blew him off the left side of the runway. He was under full power and starting to get off the ground when he hit a landing light with the wing (lower). This may have broken the controls in the lower wing. It started to stall then went over and hit on the prop. Then it cart wheeled over two and a half times. It stopped on its upper wing."

A second witness was on the northeastern side of the airport ramp when he saw the airplane attempt to land. In a written statement, he said:

"The first time I noticed the accident aircraft was on short final. The next time I saw the aircraft was when it became visible from behind an RV parked in the grass back from runway 23. At that point the airplane started towards the left side of the runway. I heard a tire skidding at that point. The plane had hit a runway light, however I did not see that happen. The pilot then appeared to attempt a 'go-around'. I heard the engine go to 'full throttle'. The plane made a sharp right turn on the runway then become airborne at a very low airspeed. The

nose of the plane at a high angle and the wings were still in a bank to the right. The left wing of the airplane stalled and dropped close to 90 degrees and the nose dropped to about 45 degrees. This is the attitude that the aircraft made first contact with the ground. The left wing hit first, followed shortly by the nose. The aircraft proceeded to 'cartwheel' in the air. The next time the plane hit the ground was tail first, then bounced one more time coming to rest upside down on the top wing in the grass on the south side of runway 23.'

"As a final note, I had landed at the same airport less than one hour before this mishap in a two seat Pitts Special S-2B. I was advised by MPO Unicom the active runway was 23. No wind information was given to me. I landed on runway 23 in a 90 degree crosswind with a bit of tailwind. I had to use all of my ability to maintain control of the plane during roll out due to the wind. After the accident, the airport changed the active runway to 31."

A Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector and a Pitts service representative performed an on scene examination. According to the inspector, there were no mechanical deficiencies noted with the airframe or engine.

The airport was equipped with an automated surface observation system (ASOS), which could be accessed in flight by radio or on the ground via telephone. According to the pilot, he did not obtain the ASOS information prior to landing at MPO. While in the traffic pattern at MPO, the pilot stated the windsock indicated a quartering headwind of approximately 10 knots.

At 1056, MPO ASOS reported the winds were from 300 degrees at 11, gusting to 17 knots, and were variable between 260 and 330 degrees.

Runway 23 was 4,000-feet long and 100-feet wide.

Examination of an airport diagram revealed that a wind tee was located to the left side of Runway 23 at the arrival end of the runway. A windsock was located at the intersection of Runway 13/31 and 5/23.

The pilot reported a total of 1,158 flight hours, of which 283 hours were in make and model.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	59, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Center
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 29, 1999
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1158 hours (Total, all aircraft), 283 hours (Total, this make and model), 1078 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 44 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 23 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Pitts	Registration:	N800AS
Model/Series:	S-1A S-1A	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	1-0046
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	December 17, 1999 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1150 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	97 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	97 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	AEIO-360-B4A
Registered Owner:	DAVID L. KLINGEBIEL	Rated Power:	180 Horsepower
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:	MPO ,1916 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	10:56 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	11 knots / 17 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	300°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	17°C / 1°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	SULLIVAN , NY (MSV)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(MPO)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	10:20 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Airport Information

Airport:	POCONO MOUNTAINS MPO	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	1916 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	23	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	4000 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	41.119472,-75.349975(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Yeager, Leah
Additional Participating Persons:	MAC BOYD; ALLENTOWN , PA
Original Publish Date:	December 4, 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=50452

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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](#).