



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Temecula, California	Accident Number:	LAX01LA041
Date & Time:	November 15, 2000, 10:50 Local	Registration:	N41AL
Aircraft:	Experimental Glasair 1RG	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Defining Event:		Injuries:	2 Fatal
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

The amateur-built, experimental single engine airplane collided with terrain while performing what a witness described as a series of aerobatic maneuvers. The witness described the airplane as pulling up, rolling, and then diving until out of sight. This same maneuver was performed several times. At the bottom of each dive he heard the engine accelerate and the airplane would begin another climb. During the final maneuver, he did not hear the engine accelerate nor did he see the airplane climb again following the descent. A post-accident examination of the wreckage revealed no evidence of preimpact anomalies to the airframe or engine. The pilot logbooks and airplane builder and maintenance records were not recovered. The private pilot accumulated approximately 288 total flight hours, of which an unknown amount were accumulated in the accident airplane. It is uncertain whether the pilot obtained any aerobatic flight training.

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 an adequate terrain clearance altitude while performing aerobatic maneuvers, which resulted in the in-flight collision with terrain.

Findings

Occurrence #1: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER
Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

Findings

1. AEROBATICS - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND
2. (C) ALTITUDE/CLEARANCE - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND
3. TERRAIN CONDITION - MOUNTAINOUS/HILLY

Factual Information

On November 15, 2000, at 1050 Pacific standard time, an amateur-built, experimental Glasair 1RG single engine airplane, N41AL, collided with terrain while maneuvering near Temecula, California. The airplane was destroyed, and both the private pilot and pilot-rated passenger received fatal injuries. The airplane was registered to and operated by the owner/pilot as a personal flight under 14 CFR Part 91 when the accident occurred. The flight had originated from Chino, California, approximately 0930. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time and no flight plan had been filed.

A witness near the scene of the accident reported to a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector that the airplane was performing what appeared to him to be a series of aerobatic maneuvers. He described the airplane as pulling up, rolling, and then diving until out of sight. At the bottom of each dive he heard the engine accelerate and the airplane would begin another climb. During the final maneuver, he did not hear the engine accelerate nor did he see the airplane climb again following the descent.

Photographs taken at the accident site indicated that the composite airplane was destroyed by fire damage. The wreckage came to rest approximately 15 feet from the base of a utility wire pole, and was scattered along the side of a county road. The berm of the road displayed a 6-inch-deep impact mark with sections of the engine cowling lying adjacent to the impact mark, and a leading edge wing strip emanating from the impact mark. The engine was found approximately 10 feet from the impact mark and down a 5-foot hill, which ran along the roadside. The propeller was separated from the engine's propeller flange and was removed from the wreckage by the pilot's family prior to the FAA inspector's on-scene arrival.

The wreckage was transported to a salvage facility and examined by the National Transportation Safety Board investigator-in-charge, an FAA inspector, and an engine manufacturer's representative. Flight control continuity could not be established due to the extent of fire and impact damage. The cockpit instruments were destroyed and were unreadable. The engine's data plate was not located; however, it was determined to be a Textron Lycoming IO-320 series engine. The engine remained attached to the engine mounts and sustained severe impact damage to the left side (encompassing the No. 2 and No. 4 cylinders). The bottom spark plugs, and induction and exhaust pipes were separated from their respective cylinders and the No. 2 and No. 4 cylinder heads were displaced. The rear-mounted accessories were displaced from their respective mounting pads and sustained fire damage. None of the accessories were testable due to the extent of their damage. Visual examination of the components revealed no evidence of preflight catastrophic mechanical malfunction.

Only limited manual rotation of the crankshaft was possible due to the extent of the damage.

Mechanical continuity of the engine was established from the crankshaft to accessory case and to the cylinder/piston components. The cylinders were examined via the use of a lighted bore scope. The combustion chambers were undamaged and displayed no evidence of foreign object ingestion.

The fuel flow divider remained secured to the top of the engine with the respective fuel injector lines secure. The flow divider was disassembled and fuel was observed inside, and the diaphragm was intact. The injector nozzles were secure to their cylinders and when they were removed, no obstructions were noted.

The propeller was subsequently examined at the pilot's daughter's home. The propeller spinner was crushed aft around the propeller cylinder. The two blades were in place and intact. Both blades displayed chordwise scoring and scrapes on both sides of the blades. The one blade was bent aft approximately 40 degrees near the root and was twisted toward low pitch. The other blade was also bent aft to a lesser extent and was also twisted toward a low pitch.

The airplane's building and maintenance records were not recovered during the investigation. The pilot's family searched for the records to no avail, and they are presumed to have been in the airplane at the time of the accident. According to FAA records, the airplane was issued an experimental airworthiness certificate on August 25, 1999. The total time on the airplane and engine are unknown.

The pilot held a private pilot certificate with an airplane single engine land rating. He was issued a third-class medical certificate on December 16, 1998, with a limitation to wear corrective lenses. According to the last medical certificate application, the pilot reported having accumulated a total of 201 hours of flight time. The pilot's logbook was not recovered during the investigation, and it is unknown how many hours were accumulated in the accident airplane. It could not be determined whether the pilot had obtained aerobatic flight training.

An autopsy on the pilot was conducted at the Riverside County Coroner's Office. According to the autopsy report, the pilot died as a result of multiple traumatic injury. Toxicological tests performed by the coroner's office were negative for alcohol and all screened drug substances.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	65, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	Yes
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	December 16, 1998
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	288 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Experimental	Registration:	N41AL
Model/Series:	Glasair 1RG GLASAIR 1R	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	704
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:		Engine Model/Series:	IO-320
Registered Owner:	Alan Harold Larson	Rated Power:	150 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	RAL,818 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	30 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	09:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	320°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	11°C / 2°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Chino, CA (CNO)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Temecula, CA	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	09:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Damage:	Destroyed
Passenger Injuries:	1 Fatal	Aircraft Fire:	On-ground
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	On-ground
Total Injuries:	2 Fatal	Latitude, Longitude:	33.525001,-117.083335

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Crispin, Robert
Additional Participating Persons:	Gabriel Sorrano; Federal Aviation Administration; Riverside, CA Mark W Platt; Textron Lycoming; Van Nuys, CA
Original Publish Date:	November 25, 2003
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=50635

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](#).