



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Sterling, Massachusetts	<b>Accident Number:</b>	NYC02LA099
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	June 8, 2002, 16:00 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N54VP
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Boucher Revolution Mini 500	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Destroyed
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot hover-taxied the helicopter from its tiedown spot to a grassy area for takeoff. Upon reaching the grassy area, he initiated a takeoff, and the helicopter accelerated through effective translational lift and began to climb. About 30 feet and 25 mph, the rotor system drive belt broke. The helicopter yawed to the left, and the pilot immediately lowered the collective and applied right rudder to correct the yaw. The helicopter impacted the ground "straight ahead but tail down." The main rotor deflected downward, and a rotor blade stuck the tail boom. The helicopter's right skid collapsed, and the helicopter rolled over on its right side and caught on fire. A section of drive belt, about 46 inches in length, had "broomstaw" separations at both ends. On the toothed side of the belt, there were about 15 areas along one edge that were worn down or missing. Another section of belt, about 40 inches in length, also had broomstaw separations at both ends, although one end had considerably less. The belt was missing material its entire length, with the missing material varying between 1/2 to 3/4 the width of the belt.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: A misalignment of the rotor system drive belt, which resulted in belt chaffing, its subsequent separation, and a resultant loss of power to the rotor system. Also causal was the relatively low altitude and airspeed at which the separation occurred, which inhibited the pilot's inability to maintain a level attitude during the autorotation.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: AIRFRAME/COMPONENT/SYSTEM FAILURE/MALFUNCTION

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

### Findings

1. ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM,MAIN ROTOR DRIVE BELT - CHAFED
2. (C) MAINTENANCE,ALIGNMENT - NOT MAINTAINED
3. ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM,MAIN ROTOR DRIVE BELT - SEPARATION

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Occurrence #2: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

### Findings

4. (C) HEIGHT/VELOCITY CURVE - LOW - PILOT IN COMMAND
5. ROTOR RPM - NOT MAINTAINED
6. REMEDIAL ACTION - NOT SUCCESSFUL - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

### Findings

7. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

## Factual Information

On June 8, 2002, about 1600 eastern daylight time, a homebuilt Revolution Mini 500 helicopter, N54VP, was destroyed in a post-impact fire, following a forced landing during an attempted takeoff at Sterling Airport (3B3), Sterling, Massachusetts. The certificated private pilot was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan had been filed for the local personal flight, conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

According to the pilot, he hover-taxied the helicopter from its tiedown spot to a grassy area for takeoff. Upon reaching the grassy area, the pilot initiated the takeoff, and the helicopter accelerated through effective translational lift and began to climb. About 30 feet and 25 mph, the rotor system drive belt broke. The helicopter yawed to the left, and the pilot immediately lowered the collective and applied right rudder to correct the yaw. The helicopter impacted the ground "straight ahead but tail down." The main rotor deflected downward, and a rotor blade stuck the tail boom. The helicopter's right skid collapsed, and the helicopter rolled over on its right side and caught on fire.

A certificated airframe and powerplant mechanic reported that he had seen the pilot conduct a preflight inspection and later start the helicopter's engine. The pilot performed a run-up, then the helicopter lifted off the ground and into a hover. The mechanic turned away to work on a glider, but looked up when he heard the helicopter's engine rpm rapidly increase. He then saw the helicopter's main rotor blades hit the ground and the helicopter roll over. A small fire began in the vicinity of the engine compartment (the engine was no longer running), and eventually consumed almost the entire helicopter.

According to a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector, among the charred remains of the helicopter, was a separated main rotor drive belt. The belt had worn areas along both edges. The belt had been supplied with the helicopter kit, and had, along with the helicopter, accumulated 212 hours of operation.

Two sections of drive belt were provided to the Safety Board for examination. One section, about 46 inches in length, had "broomstaw" separations at both ends. On the toothed side of the belt, there were about 15 areas along one edge that were worn down or missing.

The other section of belt was about 40 inches in length, and also had broomstaw separations at both ends, although one end had considerably less. The belt was missing material its entire length, with the missing material varying between 1/2 to 3/4 the width of the belt.

The belt part number provided by the FAA inspector was 0506. A review of the Mini-500 master parts list described part number 0506 as "Drive belt cog type 50 mm." The belt provided by the FAA inspector had a maximum continuous width of 30 mm.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	56, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Single
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Glider; Helicopter	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	January 31, 2001
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	July 9, 2000
<b>Flight Time:</b>	4500 hours (Total, all aircraft), 212 hours (Total, this make and model), 20 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hour (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Boucher	<b>Registration:</b>	N54VP
<b>Model/Series:</b>	Revolution Mini 500	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Helicopter
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	Yes
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Experimental (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	0054
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Skid	<b>Seats:</b>	1
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 31, 2002 Continuous airworthiness	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	1.4 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	212.2 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Rotax
<b>ELT:</b>	Not installed	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	582
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Robert E. Boucher	<b>Rated Power:</b>	67 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	ORH,459 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Observation Time:</b>	15:45 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	8 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	200°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.26 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	19°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Sterling, MA (3B3 )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	14:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Sterling Airport 3B3	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Grass/turf
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	459 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>		<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>		<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Destroyed
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	On-ground
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	42.424999,-71.791114

## Administrative Information

**Investigator In Charge (IIC):** Cox, Paul

**Additional Participating Persons:** Joe S Santos; FAA/FSDO; Windsor Locks, CT

**Original Publish Date:** July 23, 2003

**Last Revision Date:**

**Investigation Class:** [Class](#)

**Note:**

**Investigation Docket:** <https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=54726>

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](#).