

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Donahue, Iowa Accident Number: CHI02LA227

Date & Time: July 31, 2002, 11:00 Local Registration: N29FJ

Aircraft: Jackovich Pitts S1D Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

While maneuvering, the engine and propeller stopped completely and a forced landing was executed into a bean field. On landing the airplane flipped over completely, coming to rest upright again, and was substantially damaged. The pilot reported entering a departure stall with full power which resulted in a relatively high pitch attitude. Immediately prior to the stall, the power was reduced to idle and the nose dropped rapidly as the aircraft stalled. The pilot reported that the aircraft may have experienced some rearward motion due to the high pitch attitude and abruptness of the stall. During the stall, the pilot stated that the engine and propeller both stopped completely. Attempts to start the propeller windmilling were not successful. The aerobatic engine had been modified to exhibit an "enhanced compression ratio", which increased propeller resistance to windmilling during the restart attempt. The amateur-built airplane did not have an engine starter installed. A post-accident engine examination revealed no anomolies determined to have existed prior the accident and/or attribuitable to the loss of power.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: A loss of engine power for undetermined reasons.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

Findings

1. (C) REASON FOR OCCURRENCE UNDETERMINED

2. ENGINE ACCESSORIES, ENGINE STARTER - NOT INSTALLED

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

Findings

3. TERRAIN CONDITION - CROP

Occurrence #4: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

Page 2 of 6 CHI02LA227

Factual Information

On July 31, 2002, at 1100 central daylight time, an amateur-built Jackovich Pitts S1D, N29FJ, owned and piloted by a commercial pilot, was substantially damaged during a forced landing following a complete loss of engine power. The pilot departed the Davenport Municipal Airport (DVN), Davenport, Iowa, at 1030 cdt and was practicing in the local area when the engine and propeller both stopped during a stall. Attempts to restart the engine were not successful. An emergency landing was executed into a bean field approximately 7 miles north-northwest of the Davenport Airport. The flight was being conducted under 14 CFR Part 91 and was not on a flight plan. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The pilot did not report any injuries.

In his written statement, the pilot reported entering a departure stall at a relatively steep attitude and with full power applied. Just prior to stall, he reduced power to idle. As the airplane stalled, the nose dropped "rapidly and vertically through the horizon". The pilot stated "I believe the aircraft may have had some reverse direction relative wind producing what some ... refer to as a 'whip stall'." Both the engine and propeller stopped completely as the nose dropped through the horizon, according to the pilot. Attempts to start the propeller windmilling were not successful. The pilot, then, proceeded "in best glide profile" to his selected forced landing site.

Post-accident examination revealed no anomalies with the engine. The pilot stated that the engine and aircraft were performing normally during the flight prior to the stall. Although the propeller was damaged during the landing, engine continuity was verified through rotation of the crankshaft. The piloted noted that the engine was modified to exhibit an enhanced compression ratio (10.5:1) and the propeller installed was a wood core, composite construction. In addition, due to weight and balance considerations, an engine starter was not installed in the aircraft. Approximately 8 gallons of fuel were found in the fuel tanks. No evidence of fuel contamination was noted.

Page 3 of 6 CHI02LA227

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	46,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Single
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 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	November 12, 2001
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 16, 2002
Flight Time:	1029 hours (Total, all aircraft), 435 hours (Total, this make and model), 10 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Jackovich	Registration:	N29FJ
Pitts S1D	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
	Amateur Built:	Yes
Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	7-0513
Tailwheel	Seats:	1
June 3, 2002 Condition	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1150 lbs
4 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
375 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	AEIO-360
On file	Rated Power:	200 Horsepower
On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
	Pitts S1D Experimental (Special) Tailwheel June 3, 2002 Condition 4 Hrs 375 Hrs at time of accident Not installed On file	Pitts S1D Aircraft Category: Amateur Built: Experimental (Special) Serial Number: Tailwheel Seats: June 3, 2002 Condition Certified Max Gross Wt.: 4 Hrs Engines: 375 Hrs at time of accident Not installed Engine Manufacturer: Not file Rated Power: On file Operating Certificate(s)

Page 4 of 6 CHI02LA227

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	DVN,753 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	7 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	10:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	320°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	8 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	220°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.01 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	29°C / 21°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Davenport, IA (DVN)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	10:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	41.716667,-90.675003

Page 5 of 6 CHI02LA227

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	SORENSEN, TIM	
Additional Participating Persons:	Steve Smith; FAA – DesMoines FSDO; Ankeny, IA	
Original Publish Date:	April 18, 2003	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=55480	

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.

Page 6 of 6 CHI02LA227