



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Colo. Springs, Colorado	<b>Accident Number:</b>	DEN03LA073
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	April 26, 2003, 12:10 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N6884E
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Cessna 175A	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot reported on takeoff having a normal acceleration and run. The pilot said, "The airplane uncharacteristically failed to produce additional RPMs once airborne." The pilot determined that he would have to bring the airplane back for landing. The pilot said he initiated a left turn to crosswind and lowered an additional 10 degrees of flaps. The pilot said that it was at this point that he was near minimum controllable airspeed. The airplane started a slow descent. The pilot said he turned the airplane from crosswind to aim it back toward the center of the airport. The pilot said, "As I rolled level I noted the airspeed indicator at 40 miles per hour, which I maintained all the way down to touchdown in a stable descent." The pilot said that at approximately 20 feet above the ground, he pulled back slightly on the yoke in an attempt to flare the airplane. The right wing dropped, and the airplane impacted the ground, bounced, and went inverted. An examination of the airplane's engine showed the number 2 cylinder exhaust valve stuck in the open position. No other anomalies with the airplane were found. The density altitude for the area at the time of the accident was 8,133 feet. The pilot reported the winds on takeoff as 250 degrees at 8 knots. An examination of the engine logbook showed that 9 months earlier, the number 2 cylinder exhaust valve was found stuck open after an aborted takeoff. The valve was unstuck and an engine run and test flight was conducted. From the time of the aborted takeoff incident to the time of the accident, the airplane logged approximately 2 hours total time.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the stuck open exhaust valve on the engine's number 2 cylinder, the pilot's improper preflight planning, and his failure to maintain aircraft control. Factors contributing to the accident were the low altitude flight maneuver performed, the low airspeed, the tailwind, the high density altitude, and the inadvertent stall.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER  
Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

### Findings

1. (C) PREFLIGHT PLANNING/PREPARATION - IMPROPER - PILOT IN COMMAND
2. (C) ENGINE ASSEMBLY, VALVE, EXHAUST - INOPERATIVE
3. (C) ENGINE ASSEMBLY, VALVE, EXHAUST - OPEN

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Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING  
Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

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Occurrence #3: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT  
Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

### Findings

4. (C) AIRCRAFT CONTROL - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND
5. (F) AIRSPEED - LOW
6. (F) LOW ALTITUDE FLIGHT/MANEUVER - PERFORMED - PILOT IN COMMAND
7. (F) STALL - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND
8. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - HIGH DENSITY ALTITUDE
9. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - TAILWIND

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Occurrence #4: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER  
Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

### Findings

10. TERRAIN CONDITION - OPEN FIELD

## Factual Information

On April 26, 2003, at 1210 mountain daylight time, a Cessna 175A, N6884E, piloted by a commercial pilot, was substantially damaged when it impacted in a field 1/4 mile south of Meadow Lake Airport, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The personal flight was being conducted on a visual flight rules flight plan under the provisions of Title 14 CFR Part 91. The pilot on board the airplane reported no injuries. The cross-country flight to Crawford, Colorado, was originating at the time of the accident.

The pilot reported setting his flaps to 10 degrees for takeoff prior to taking off on runway 15 (6,000 feet by 60 feet, dry asphalt). The pilot reported on takeoff having a normal acceleration and run. The pilot said, "The airplane uncharacteristically failed to produce additional RPMs once airborne." The pilot determined that he would have to bring the airplane back for landing. The pilot said he initiated a left turn to crosswind and lowered an additional 10 degrees of flaps. The pilot said that it was at this point that he was near minimum controllable airspeed. The airplane started a slow descent. The pilot said he turned the airplane from crosswind to aim it back toward the center of the airport. The pilot said, "As I rolled level I noted the airspeed indicator at 40 miles per hour, which I maintained all the way down to touchdown in a stable descent." The pilot said that at approximately 20 feet above the ground, he pulled back slightly on the yoke in an attempt to flare the airplane. The right wing dropped, and the airplane impacted the ground, bounced, and went inverted.

The airplane was examined at the accident scene. The airplane rested inverted in a field. The nose wheel was broken aft. The lower engine cowling was bent downward and crushed aft. The bottom engine mounts were broken downward. The engine was bent downward approximately 30 degrees. The propeller showed torsional bending and chordwise scratches. The windscreen was broken out. The right wing tip was bent upward approximately 10 degrees. The top wing skin inboard of the wing tip was crushed inward. The remaining top skin of the right wing was buckled. The left wing tip was bent upward and crushed aft along the leading edge. The top wing skin was buckled aft and wrinkled. The inboard aft portion of the left wing near the root was crushed downward. The left flap was bent downward at mid-span. The aft fuselage was bent downward midway between the baggage compartment and the empennage. The vertical stabilizer and rudder were crushed downward. The horizontal stabilizers and elevators were intact. Flight control continuity was confirmed. An examination of the engine showed the number 2 cylinder exhaust valve stuck in the open position. No other anomalies with the airplane were found.

The weather at Colorado Springs Municipal Airport, located 225 degrees at 14 miles, approximately 9 minutes after the accident, was clear skies, 10 miles visibility, temperature 64 degrees Fahrenheit, dew point 34 degrees F, winds 140 degrees at 5 knots, and an altimeter

29.77. The density altitude was calculated to be 8,133 feet. The pilot reported the winds at the time of the accident as 250 degrees at 8 knots.

An examination of the engine logbook showed the airplane underwent an annual inspection on June 29, 2002. The total airframe time at the last annual inspection was 3,496:01 hours. The last entry in the engine logbook was dated July 12, 2002, and read, "Abort takeoff, removed cowl, pulled upper plugs. Comp[ression] test accomplished. Found number 2 cylinder exhaust valve stuck in the open position. Removed valve cover, unstuck valve. Test run engine. Test flight aircraft. Operation normal within limits. End." The total airframe time at the last entry was 3,497:01 hours. The total airframe time at the accident was 3,499:03 hours.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	42, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane single-engine	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	January 22, 2002
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	March 15, 2003
<b>Flight Time:</b>	700 hours (Total, all aircraft), 2 hours (Total, this make and model), 647 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Cessna	<b>Registration:</b>	N6884E
<b>Model/Series:</b>	175A	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	56384
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	June 29, 2002 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2350 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	3.2 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	3499.03 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Continental
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	GO-300-C
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Doyle L. Shupps	<b>Rated Power:</b>	175 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	Robert L. Buckley, Jr.	<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>	COS,6184 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	14 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	11:54 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	225°
<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>	5 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	140°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.77 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	18°C / 1°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Colo. Springs, CO (00V )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	VFR
<b>Destination:</b>	Crawford, CO (99V )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	12:10 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class C

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Meadow Lake Airport 00V	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	6874 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	15	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	6000 ft / 60 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	None

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	38.945835,-104.569725

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Bowling, David
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Jim Vodicka; Federal Aviation Administration; Denver, CO Robert S Boyle; Teledyne Continental Motors; Arvada, CO
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	November 25, 2003
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=56892">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=56892</a>

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](#).