



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Byron, New York	Accident Number:	NYC04LA051
Date & Time:	December 27, 2003, 14:30 Local	Registration:	N358SS
Aircraft:	Schweizer 269C-1	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 Serious
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

The pilot was practicing autorotations into an off airport open field. The landing was hard, and the pilot received serious injuries. The pilot reported the he felt a shudder during the autorotation, and tried to regain airspeed by using forward cyclic, but he was unable to regain airspeed. Examination of the helicopter found evidence of low main rotor rpm. No discrepancies were found with the flight controls and engine.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's improper use of the collective, and failure to maintain main rotor rpm, which resulted in low main rotor rpm and a hard landing.

Findings

Occurrence #1: HARD LANDING Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings

1. AUTOROTATION - SIMULATED - PILOT IN COMMAND

- 2. (C) COLLECTIVE IMPROPER USE OF PILOT IN COMMAND
- 3. (C) ROTOR RPM NOT MAINTAINED PILOT IN COMMAND
- 4. TERRAIN CONDITION OPEN FIELD

Factual Information

On December 27, 2003, about 1430 eastern standard time, a Schweizer 269C-1 helicopter, N358SS, was substantially damaged during a practice autorotation in Byron, New York. The certificated private pilot received serious injuries. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the local flight that departed from Genesee County Airport (GVQ), Batavia, New York. No flight plan had been filed for the local flight that was conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

The pilot reported that he flew to Le Roy Airport (5G0), and performed practice approaches. He then departed Le Roy Airport to the northwest, and looked for a field to practice autorotations. He further stated:

"...I started the autorotation at 1,300 feet msl [600 feet agl]. At approx, 300 feet into the auto, I felt a shudder. I tried using forward cyclic to regain airspeed, but to no avail. I crashed into a farm field that was plowed and completely devoid of all vegetation."

According to an inspector from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the landing skids had collapsed. The tail boom was separated from the aft fuselage, and an indentation was found on the tail boom, consistent with main rotor blade strike. The pilot's seat was crushed down.

The helicopter was re-examined under the supervision of an FAA airworthiness inspector, with representatives from Schweizer Aircraft Co, and Textron Lycoming. According to the report from a representative of Schweizer Aircraft Co.:

"...All three rotor blades were still attached to the rotor hub. One blade (yellow) was bent and deformed significantly, the other two were straight and intact, exhibiting only minor compression buckles at the root end trailing edge...General condition of the rotor system indicates minimal rotor RPM at impact...All [flight] controls showed continuity although the cabin damage restricted the travel of the cyclic...Measurement of the MR [main rotor] Pitch Links indicate they are slightly shorter than nominal length and that the collective rod was long. These measurements are very close to the average aircraft after production flight test and aircraft certification...The engine rotated with signs of compression on all cylinders. The valve train upper end was intact and appeared to operate satisfactorily. The magnetos were removed and spun up with spark seen at all lead ends. The oil screen and filter were checked and found clear of debris. The FAA investigator on site reported a strong fuel smell at the scene and there was residual fuel in the carburetor when it was disconnected...."

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	52,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	June 30, 2002
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	June 9, 2002
Flight Time:	275 hours (Total, all aircraft), 105 hours (Total, this make and model), 9 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Schweizer	Registration:	N358SS
Model/Series:	269C-1	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	121
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	May 2, 2003 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1750 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	96.2 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	907.6 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Textron Lycoming
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	HO-360-C1A
Registered Owner:	Doyle Helicopter LLC	Rated Power:	180 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:	Doyle Helicopters, LLC.	Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	ROC,560 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	19 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	14:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	91°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Few / 25000 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	270°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.32 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	6°C / -1°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Batavia, NY (GVQ)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(GVQ)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	13:15 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	43.067501,-78.090278

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Hancock, Robert
Additional Participating Persons:	Guido Hassig; Federal Aviation Administration; Rochester, NY Aaron Spotts; Textron Lycoming; Williamsport, PA Steve Gleason; Schweizer Aircraft Corp.; Elmira, NY
Original Publish Date:	September 1, 2004
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=58534

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.