

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Eden Prairie, Minnesota Accident Number: CHI05CA005

Date & Time: October 9, 2004, 08:22 Local Registration: N82DR

Aircraft: Buss Rotorway Exec Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The experimental amateur-built helicopter sustained substantial damage on impact with terrain during an autorotation following an in-flight loss of engine power while on its base leg. The pilot stated in his accident report, "I was given clearance for the option and on the base leg I reached for, and pulled, the carburetor heat lever. After releasing the lever, I inadvertently bumped and threw the main battery switch. I felt the switch move. (These switches are located on the top of the center console, and they are hidden from view by the pilot's right leg due to cramped quarters). I then tried to find and reengage the switch and I threw the avionics switch. I immediately re-engaged the avionics switch. While searching for the battery switch, the engine stopped. ... Due to forward groundspeed, the helicopter slid forward and tipped forward. The rotor blades struck the ground in the front of the ship, which created torque forces, which tipped the machine onto its left side. "The pilot reported that there were no mechanical malfunctions in reference to the helicopter on the flight. The pilot's safety recommendation was that the "battery switch should be relocated or [quarded]."

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's inadvertent deactivation of the battery switch leading to the helicopter's loss of engine power on base leg. A factor was the crops he encountered during the emergency landing.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER(TOTAL) - NONMECHANICAL

Phase of Operation: APPROACH - VFR PATTERN - BASE LEG/BASE TO FINAL

Findings

1. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM, ELECTRIC SWITCH - OTHER

2. (C) MISCELLANEOUS - INADVERTENT DEACTIVATION - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Occurrence #3: ON GROUND/WATER ENCOUNTER WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

Findings

3. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - CROP

4. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

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Factual Information

On October 9, 2004, about 0822 central daylight time, an experimental amateur-built Buss Rotorway Exec helicopter, N82DR, operated by a commercial pilot, sustained substantial damage on impact with terrain during an autorotation following an in-flight loss of engine power while on its base leg to runway 28L at Flying Cloud Airport (FCM), near Eden Prairie, Minnesota. The personal flight was operating under 14 CFR Part 91. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. No flight plan was on file. The pilot reported no injuries. The local flight originated from FCM.

The pilot stated in his accident report:

I launched at 08:15 from General Aviation Services at Flying Cloud Airport, Eden Prairie, MN. I was given clearance to runway 28L. Upon take off clearance I commenced flying left pattern. I was given clearance for the option and on the base leg I reached for, and pulled, the carburetor heat lever. After releasing the lever, I inadvertently bumped and threw the main battery switch. I felt the switch move. (These switches are located on the top of the center console, and they are hidden from view by the pilot's right leg due to cramped guarters). I then tried to find and reengage the switch and I threw the avionics switch. I immediately re-engaged the avionics switch. While searching for the battery switch, the engine stopped. (The switch had shut off the fuel pumps, enabling the engine to continue running for a few seconds) I immediately lowered the collective and went into auto-rotation. I picked my spot to land and auto-rotated to that spot, and then initiated my cyclic flare. Just before touchdown I leveled the machine and pulled in all of the collective. I landed level, fairly softly, but with forward ground speed, in a soybean field diagonal to the rows. Calm winds were not a factor. Due to forward groundspeed, the helicopter slid forward and tipped forward. The rotor blades struck the ground in the front of the ship, which created torque forces, which tipped the machine onto its left side. The tower contacted me and confirmed that I was uninjured. I unbuckled my harness, shut off the fuel and all switches. I climbed out the

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passenger door.

The pilot reported that there were no mechanical malfunctions in reference to the helicopter on the flight.

The pilot's safety recommendation was that the "battery switch should be relocated or [guarded]."

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	57,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalw/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	July 8, 2004
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	January 16, 2004
Flight Time:	228 hours (Total, all aircraft), 52 hours (Total, this make and model), 153 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Buss	Registration:	N82DR
Model/Series:	Rotorway Exec	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	1
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1320 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	328 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Rotorway
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	RW152
Registered Owner:	Richard S. Buss	Rated Power:	145 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	FCM,906 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	1 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	08:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	100°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Few / 20000 ft AGL	Visibility	9 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 25000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	0 knots / 0 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.2 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	7°C / 4°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Eden Prairie, MN (FCM)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	08:22 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

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:	44.82722,-93.457221

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Malinowski, Edward
Additional Participating Persons:	Rick Sherman; Minneapolis, MN, FSDO
Original Publish Date:	December 3, 2004
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	This accident report documents the factual circumstances of this accident as described to the NTSB.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=60311

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.

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