



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Titusville, Florida Accident Number: MIA06CA013

Date & Time: October 29, 2005, 11:15 Local Registration: N1567C

Aircraft: Schweizer 269C-1 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Instructional

Analysis

the helicopter landed hard during a practice autorotation. According to the pilot the accident practice autorotation was planned to the ground, and it was uneventful until he executed the flare. He stated that as he flared the helicopter, maintained the flare to get "the sink feeling", then came to a level attitude, and attempted to cushion the set-down, the helicopter "fell right through." He said the helicopter impacted the ground hard, incurring damage, because the sink rate was too great. According to the pilot, prior to the accident, there were no mechanical failures and malfunctions to the helicopter or any of its systems.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot-in-command's improper flare during a practice autorotative landing, which resulted in a hard landing.

Findings

Occurrence #1: HARD LANDING

Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings

1. AUTOROTATION - SIMULATED - PILOT IN COMMAND

2. FLARE - IMPROPER - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Factual Information

On October 29, 2005, about 1115 eastern standard time, a Schweizer 269C-1, N1567C, registered to and operated by Helicopter Adventures, Inc., as a Title 14 CFR Part 91 instructional flight, impacted the ground hard, during a practice autorotation, at Space Coast Regional Airport, Titusville, Florida. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed. The commercial-rated pilot and flight examiner were not injured, and the helicopter incurred substantial damage. The flight originated from Titusville, Florida, the same day, about 1030.

The pilot stated he was receiving his CFI checkride with a DPE. He further stated that having previously completed a practice autorotation to a power recovery, the accident practice autorotation was planned to the ground, and it was uneventful until he executed the flare. He stated that as he flared the helicopter, maintained the flare to get "the sink feeling", then came to a level attitude, and attempted to cushion the set-down, the helicopter "fell right through." He said the helicopter impacted the ground hard, incurring damage, because the sink rate was too great. According to the pilot, prior to the accident, there were no mechanical failures and malfunctions to the helicopter or any of its systems.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Private	Age:	29,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	
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	Last FAA Medical Exam:	December 1, 2004
Occupational Pilot:		Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	250 hours (Total, all aircraft), 176 hours (Total, this make and model)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Schweizer	Registration:	N1567C
Model/Series:	269C-1	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	0203
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	
Date/Type of Last Inspection:		Certified Max Gross Wt.:	
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:		Engine Model/Series:	HIO-360 61A
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	TIX	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	10:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Few / 3000 ft AGL	Visibility	7 miles
Lowest Ceiling:		Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	12 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	20°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.22 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	22°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:			
Departure Point:	Titusville, FL (TIX)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	(TIX)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:		Type of Airspace:	

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Airport Information

Airport:	Space Coast Regional KTIX	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Simulated forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	28.514722,-80.799163

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Lovell, John
Additional Participating Persons:	Steve Brady; Orlando, Florida
Original Publish Date:	February 28, 2006
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=62762

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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