



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: Hammond, Louisiana Accident Number: DFW06LA097

Date & Time: April 7, 2006, 15:00 Local Registration: N724TL

Aircraft: Rocket Flyers Turbine Legend Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 1 Serious

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

## **Analysis**

The single-engine turbo-prop powered experimental airplane experienced a hard landing during a forced landing following a reported loss of engine power. While approaching to land, the airplane's nose landing gear would not extend. The 23,240-hour airline transport rated pilot departed the traffic pattern and repeatedly attempted to extend the nose landing gear to no avail. The pilot then elected to return to the airport with the intention of touching down on the airplane's main landing gear in an attempt to jar the nose landing gear down. While on final approach, at an altitude of 100 to 200 feet above ground level (AGL), the engine reportedly lost complete power. The pilot elected to execute a forced landing to a field short of the airport. The reason for the reported loss of engine power and failure of the nose landing gear to extend could not be determined.

## **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The reported loss of engine power for undetermined reasons. A contributing factor was the lack of suitable terrain for the forced landing.

## **Findings**

Occurrence #1: AIRFRAME/COMPONENT/SYSTEM FAILURE/MALFUNCTION

Phase of Operation: APPROACH

**Findings** 

#### 1. GEAR EXTENSION - NOT SUCCESSFUL - PILOT IN COMMAND

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Occurrence #2: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER

Phase of Operation: APPROACH

#### Findings

2. (C) REASON FOR OCCURRENCE UNDETERMINED

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Occurrence #3: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

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Occurrence #4: HARD LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

#### Findings

3. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - NONE SUITABLE

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#### **Factual Information**

On April 7, 2006, about 1500 central daylight time, a single-engine Rocket Flyers Turbine Legend turbo-prop experimental airplane, N724TL, was substantially damaged during a forced landing following a loss of engine power while on final approach to the Hammond Regional Airport (HDC), near Hammond, Louisiana. The airline transport rated pilot, sole occupant of the experimental airplane, was seriously injured. The airplane was registered to Rocket Flyers LLC and operated by the pilot. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and an instrument flight rules (IFR) flight plan was filed for the 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 personal flight. The cross-country flight originated from the DeLand Municipal Airport (DED), near DeLand, Florida, with Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (AUS), near Austin, Texas, as the final destination.

According to the 23,240-hour pilot, while approaching HDC to land, the airplane's nose landing gear would not extend. The pilot departed the traffic pattern to attempt to extend the nose landing gear to no avail. The pilot then elected to return to the airport with the intention of touching down on the airplane's main landing gear in an attempt "to jar the nose landing gear down." While on final approach for Runway 18, while at 100 to 200 feet above ground level (AGL), the engine reportedly lost complete power. The pilot elected to land in an open field short of the airport. The airplane landed hard before coming to rest in an upright position.

A Federal Aviation Administration inspector responded to the accident site and reported that the airplane's lower fuselage and wings sustained structural damage. According to the inspector, the reason for the reported loss of engine power could not be determined. The airplane was powered by a single 725-horsepower Walter 601D engine.

The pilot further reported that maintenance personnel had reinstalled the cowling prior to the accident flight. He suspected that the cowling was installed incorrectly which resulted in the failure of the nose landing gear to extend. When asked how this accident could have been prevented, the pilot stated that "one would consider a more thorough pre-flight."

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### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial; Flight engineer	Age:	59,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Front
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 1, 2006
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 1, 2006
Flight Time:	23240 hours (Total, all aircraft), 120 hours (Total, this make and model), 14000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 210 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

Aircraft Make:	Rocket Flyers	Registration:	N724TL
Model/Series:	Turbine Legend	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	7
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	April 1, 2006 Continuous airworthiness	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3588 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Turbo prop
Airframe Total Time:	120 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Walter
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	601D
Registered Owner:	Rocket Flyers LLC	Rated Power:	725 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:	KHDC,46 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	1 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	15:04 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	180°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 4700 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	15 knots / 22 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	190°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.78 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	30°C / 17°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	DELAND, FL (DED )	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	HAMMOND, LA (HDC)	Type of Clearance:	VFR;VFR flight following
Departure Time:	16:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	

## **Airport Information**

Airport:	Hammond Northshore Regional HDC	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	46 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:	18	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5001 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing;Straight-in

## 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:	30.521389,-90.418334

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	LeBaron, Timothy
Additional Participating Persons:	Laurel Johnson; Federal Aviation Administration; Baton Rouge, LA
Original Publish Date:	October 3, 2006
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=63458

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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