



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Payson, Arizona	<b>Accident Number:</b>	LAX06LA185
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	May 28, 2006, 17:00 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N637TT
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Diamond Aircraft Industries HK 36 TTC	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

## Analysis

The powered glider was in the traffic pattern for landing. On the downwind, the pilot applied power from an idle setting to full power but the engine did not respond. The pilot did not believe that a safe landing could be made straight ahead due to a residential area. He turned the glider back toward the runway, and in the turn, the glider lost just enough altitude for the left wing tip to contact the ground. The glider pivoted around the wing tip and came to rest upright. An FAA airworthiness inspector examined the engine and found no mechanical anomalies that would have precluded normal operation. Impact related damage to the engine precluded a test run. The FAA inspector also indicated that there was 10 gallons of fuel on board the glider.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: partial loss of engine power for undetermined reasons.

### Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER  
Phase of Operation: APPROACH - VFR PATTERN - DOWNWIND

#### Findings

1. (C) REASON FOR OCCURRENCE UNDETERMINED

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Occurrence #2: DRAGGED WING, ROTOR, POD, FLOAT OR TAIL/SKID  
Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING - TURN TO LANDING AREA (EMERGENCY)

Findings

2. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER  
Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Findings

3. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

## Factual Information

On May 28, 2006, about 1700 mountain standard time, a Diamond Aircraft Industries HK 36 TTC single engine motorized glider, N637TT, experienced a partial loss of engine power during takeoff from runway 24 at Payson Airport (PAN), Payson, Arizona. The airplane drug a wing tip while the pilot maneuvered toward a landing spot. The pilot/owner operated the glider under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91 as a personal local area flight. The glider sustained substantial damage. The private glider pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the flight, and no flight plan had been filed. The flight departed PAN about 1640.

In the pilot's written statement, he reported that he had decided to do an orientation flight before traveling back home. He completed a walk around utilizing the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approved checklist with no discrepancies noted. He received weather from AWOS, took off, and headed north for about 10 nm climbing to an altitude of 8,300 feet msl. He let the engine cool down for about a minute prior to shutting it off, and then started to glide back to the airport. As he got closer to the airport he decided to do a straight in approach. As he approached runway 24 for landing, he started the engine following the checklist. The engine started without any problems. The pilot reported that he was "very high" over the pattern and decided to do a go around, and then follow the pattern for an engine ON landing.

The pilot stated that he continued in the pattern with the power at idle. About midfield, and on upwind, he advanced the throttle to apply power and climb back to pattern altitude; however, there was no corresponding power increase even though the engine continued to run. The pilot moved the throttle back and forth without any results. He switched the auxiliary fuel pump OFF and reported that there was no change. He looked at the gauges but could not recall if they were all in the "green." He stated that at that point the glider was at the end of the runway and there was no place to land. The glider was traveling towards a residential area, so he decided to attempt a 180-degree turn back to the runway. The pilot stated that he made a steep bank turn and about 3/4 of the way through the turn, the glider lost altitude and the left wing tip contacted the ground. The glider spun around and the tail impacted the ground before the glider came to a complete stop upright. The pilot turned off the fuel valve and shut down the engine.

In the RECOMMENDATION section NTSB Form 6120.1/2 (Pilot/Operator Report), the pilot stated that if had done the power check at altitude before he needed the power, he would have been able to perform a safe emergency landing.

An FAA airworthiness inspector conducted an engine examination. She reported that after the left wing tip contacted the ground, the glider cartwheeled until it came to rest upright. Due to

the damage to the engine, a ground run was not conducted. She reported that there were 10 gallons of fuel on board the glider. The crankshaft moved freely when rotated and compression was obtained at all cylinders. The spark plugs were visually examined with uniform normal operating signatures noted. She verified continuity of the engine and propeller controls. The fuel pump was operated normally. The FAA inspector further noted that the electronic ignition harness exhibited no obvious breaks. There were no mechanical discrepancies noted.

The National Transportation Safety Board investigator-in-charge (IIC) interviewed the pilot. At the time of the accident he noted the conditions as visual flight rules, with winds down the runway at 5 knots, and a temperature of 81 degrees Fahrenheit. He also reported that the glider had 7 gallons of fuel on board.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	36, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Glider	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	September 1, 2004
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	September 1, 2004
<b>Flight Time:</b>	267 hours (Total, all aircraft), 267 hours (Total, this make and model), 267 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 25 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Diamond Aircraft Industries	<b>Registration:</b>	N637TT
<b>Model/Series:</b>	HK 36 TTC	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Glider
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Utility	<b>Serial Number:</b>	36.637
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 1, 2006 100 hour	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	1698 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	4 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	654 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Rotax
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	914F3
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	115 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<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>	PAN,5157 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	0 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	16:30 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	0°
<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>	9 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	220°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.87 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	29°C / -13°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Payson, AZ (PAN )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	(PAN )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	16:40 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Payson Airport PAN	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	5157 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	24	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	5500 ft / 75 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing;Go around;Straight-in

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	34.256668,-111.339164

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Cornejo, Tealeye
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Daren DuFriend; Federal Aviation Administration; Scottsdale, AZ
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	November 29, 2007
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=63789">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=63789</a>

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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](#).