



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Unadilla, Georgia Accident Number: NYC08LA015

Date & Time: October 20, 2007, 10:00 Local Registration: N780SR

Aircraft: Ryan ST-3KR Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot was flying the recently-acquired airplane on a cross-country flight. During the descent for landing, the engine shook violently followed by the wooden propeller blades separating at the hub. The pilot landed the airplane in a field, resulting in substantial damage. The previous owner had the propeller replaced with an older one prior to delivery of the airplane, stating that he did not want the new owner to "ding up the expensive new prop." Examination of the remaining hub and attachment bolt revealed evidence of fatigue failure due to excessive looseness of the attachment bolts. The mechanic who replaced the propeller did not adequately document its replacement. Reportedly, the propeller that failed had been in storage for 30 years, and showed evidence of gray staining deep into the wood, indicative of significant moisture penetration over an extended period of time.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The improper propeller installation by the mechanic.

Findings

Occurrence #1: PROPELLER FAILURE/MALFUNCTION

Phase of Operation: DESCENT

Findings

1. PROPELLER SYSTEM/ACCESSORIES, BLADE - SEPARATION

2. (C) MAINTENANCE, INSTALLATION - IMPROPER - OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

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

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

3. TERRAIN CONDITION - DIRT BANK/RISING EMBANKMENT

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Factual Information

On October 20, 2007, at approximately 1000 eastern daylight time, a Ryan ST-3KR, N780SR, was substantially damaged during a forced landing near Unadilla, Georgia, after the propeller separated from the airplane. The certificated commercial pilot was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed for the flight, which departed Cook County Airport (15J), Adel, Georgia, destined for Perry-Houston County Airport (PXE), Perry, Georgia. The personal flight was conducted under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 91.

According to the pilot, he had recently purchased the airplane in Winter Garden, Florida, and had partially completed a multiple leg trip, which would terminate in Nashville, Tennessee. At approximately 0845 on the day of the accident, the pilot started the airplane and after completing his run-up, departed 15J. Upon reaching his cruising altitude of 2,500 feet mean sea level (msl), he turned directly for PXE.

The flight was uneventful for the first 75 minutes of flight. At approximately 0955, the pilot initiated a descent to 1,500 feet msl in preparation for landing at PXE. Approximately 5 minutes later the airplane began to shake "violently," and after approximately 10 seconds, the propeller "flew apart." The pilot then reduced power to idle and shut off the mixture control in order to keep the engine from separating from the airplane. He then determined that the best available place to land was an open hay field that was off to his left side, and began to maneuver for landing.

Just prior to landing, a "large amount" of oil was released from the engine area that covered the pilot. After touching down in the field, the pilot applied heavy braking. As the airplane approached a road with a built-up shoulder, the pilot applied full right brake and the airplane turned to the right and stopped.

The recorded weather at Robins Air Force Base (WRB), Warner Robins, Georgia, located 24 miles northeast of the accident site, at 0955, included winds from 330 degrees at 5 knots, 10 statute miles visibility, clear skies, temperature 17 degrees Celsius (C), dew point 13 degrees C, and an altimeter setting of 30.05 inches of mercury.

According to FAA records, the pilot held a commercial pilot certificate with ratings for airplane single-engine land and airplane multi-engine land. His most recent FAA third-class medical certificate was issued on May 11, 2007. He reported 4,100 total hours of flight experience.

Examination of the wreckage by a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector revealed that the propeller mounting bolts were damaged, and that only a small amount of material from the wooden propeller remained attached to the propeller hub. The engine had partially

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separated from the firewall, and the firewall was damaged. The engine's lubrication and fuel system hoses were damaged, and the landing gear and fuselage both were twisted.

According to both FAA and maintenance records, the airplane was manufactured in 1942. The airplane's most recent annual inspection was completed on August 5, 2007. At the time of the inspection, the airplane had accrued 3,457.2 total hours of operation, and the engine had accrued 380 hours of operation since its last overhaul.

Portions of the wooden propeller and hub were sent to the National Transportation Safety Board Materials Laboratory for examination. According to the Materials Laboratory Factual Report, "the four attachment holes...were blackened and charred, [consistent with] significant friction between them and their attachment bolts...and therefore the propeller [was] loose." There was also "gray staining that had penetrated deep into the grain of the wood...normally associated with the ingress of moisture over a significant period of time." The fracture surface of the mounting bolt contained a zone area typical of fatigue, whereas the other zone was typical of overload.

An FAA inspector contacted the mechanic who had worked on the airplane. He stated that he had installed "a different propeller and hub assembly" at the previous owner's request "so that [the new owner] would not ding up the expensive good prop." The mechanic added that "the propeller was supplied with the hub already installed and that all he had to do was install the hub and propeller on the crankshaft and torque the barrel nut to 250 foot pounds with an 8-foot breaker bar." The mechanic said he did not make any logbook entry and did not have any other installation documentation other than a repair invoice. The following was written on that repair invoice: "Removed newer prop. Installed original prop owner furnished. Hub was installed and safetyed (sic). I installed master nut and torqued to specs. Aircraft was flown for two hours at our field before leaving with new owner."

The following are excerpts taken from the airframe logbook:

11/1/84, 3186.5, Replace propeller with new Sensenich 5/12/86, 3236.5, Exchange Famlin propeller for Sensenich propeller SN #AA5939 1/1/87, Removed and replaced prop 3/27/99, Installed (unreadable) prop, TQW nut to proper spec

The propeller that failed had been in storage for approximately 30 years.

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Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Military	Age:	48
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Rear
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 3 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	May 11, 2007
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	October 12, 2007
Flight Time:	4100 hours (Total, all aircraft), 7 hours (Total, this make and model), 4000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 12 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 10 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Ryan	Registration:	N780SR
Model/Series:	ST-3KR	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	2007
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	August 5, 2007 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1860 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	10 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3457 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	Kinner
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	R-56
Registered Owner:	Joseph Mark Ford	Rated Power:	160 Horsepower
Operator:	Joseph Mark Ford	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:	WRB,294 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	24 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	09:55 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	45°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	330°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.04 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	17°C / 13°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:			
Departure Point:	Adel, GA (15J)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Perry, GA (PXE)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	08:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	32.249542,-83.7304(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Hicks, Ralph

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: December 24, 2008

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=66941

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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