



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location:	Fulton, New York	Accident Number:	NYC08LA280
Date & Time:	August 16, 2008, 15:40 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N31BF
Aircraft:	Socata MS894A	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:	Loss of engine power (total)	Injuries:	2 Minor
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

# Analysis

The pilot stated that he was level at 400 feet above ground level when he heard a "bang," the airplane began to vibrate, and the engine stopped. He lowered the nose for the airplane's best glide speed and initiated a forced landing to a nearby open field. While on final approach to the field the airplane collided with trees and then the ground. The crankshaft and connecting rod were forwarded to the Safety Board's Metallurgical Laboratory for further analysis. Examination of the crankshaft's ten bearing journals revealed surface finishes that were consistent with a turning operation but not with a grinding operation as specified in the overhaul manual. Examination of the engine assembly revealed that the crankshaft and the No. 3 engine cylinder connecting rod had failed. The examination revealed that the crankshaft failed in fatigue and initiated in machining marks in the rear radius of the No. 3 and 4 connecting rod bearing journals. An engine logbook entry indicated that the main and rod bearing journals had been "turned" and their diameter reduced by 0.010-inch in accordance with the Franklin overhaul manual. Journal diameters were measured and were consistent with 0.010-inch begin removed; however, the table in the overhaul manual specified a tolerance of 0.0010-inch and the dimensions indicated a tolerance of 0.0020-inch, which was contrary to the overhaul manual. The overhaul manual also recommends that the crankshafts be returned to the factory for grinding and re-nitriding. No logbook entries were located to verify that renitriding had been carried out.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: A loss of engine power due to fatigue failure of the crankshaft and the No. 3 engine cylinder connecting rod as a result of improper machining of the engine crankshaft during engine overhaul by maintenance personnel.

#### Findings

Aircraft	Recip engine power section - Failure	
Personnel issues	Repair - Maintenance personnel	
Personnel issues	Incorrect action performance - Maintenance personnel	

## **Factual Information**

History of Flight	
Approach-VFR pattern crosswind	Loss of engine power (total) (Defining event)
Emergency descent	Off-field or emergency landing
Emergency descent	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On August 16, 2008, at 1540 eastern daylight time, a Socata MS894A, N31BF, was substantially damaged during a forced landing following a loss of engine power, approximately 2 miles south of the Oswego County Airport (FZY), Fulton, New York. The certificated private pilot and passenger sustained minor injuries. Day visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed for the personal local flight. The flight was conducted under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91.

The airplane was owned by the pilot and based at FZY. It had been fueled on the morning of the accident with 22.2 gallons and a report from the lineman was that it was "topped off."

According to the pilot after making a low pass along the drop zone, he pulled up and leveled off at about 400 feet above ground level. He then heard a "bang," followed by vibration, and then the engine stopped. He immediately pitched for a "glide speed of 90 miles per hour," and flew toward a field. On the final leg of the approach, the airplane impacted trees, nosed over on touchdown, and then rotated approximately 180 degrees.

Examination of the airplane by a Federal Aviation Administration inspector revealed that control continuity was confirmed to all control surfaces from the control column and rudder pedals. Both propeller blades had slight "S-bending." Left had gear assembly was separated and located in front of the airplane. Inside the cockpit the throttle, propeller, and mixture controls were in the off or minimum position and the trim indicator was

A preliminary inspection of the engine revealed that a hole was located in the case in the area near the number three piston and the No. 2 connecting rod was separated and located approximately 20 feet from the airplane along the direction of travel. Continuity could not be confirmed through the crankshaft and a further teardown examination revealed that the crankshaft was fractured at the connection point of the number three connecting rod. The oil filter was removed, examined, and contained metal particles throughout.

According to the airplane's maintenance logbook the engine was overhauled on December 17, 2004. On April 2, 2005 due to a bearing recall the engine was disassembled, cleaned, and inspected. The crankshaft was "turned .010 on mains, .010 on rods" and was overhauled with a tachometer time of 1,548.63 hours. An annual inspection for the airplane was recorded on

April 9, 2008 with a tachometer time of 1,576.81 hours. According to the pilot the airframe had a total time of 1,599 hours at the time of the accident.

The recovered crankshaft and connecting rods were submitted to the National Transportation Safety Board Materials Laboratory Division. Examination of the fracture faces on cheek C4 revealed mechanical damage and three zones that displayed relatively smooth surfaced and arced cracked arrest marks which are consistent with fatigue. Measurements of the bearing journals revealed that the diameter of main journals M1 to M4 ranged between 2.2405 and 2.2385 inches a tolerance of 0.0020-inch, and the diameter of the rod journals ranged between 1.9280 and 1.9260 inches a tolerance of 0.0020-inch. According to the table limits in the overhaul manual the tolerance on the main and rod journals was 0.0010-inch. Examination of the connecting rod bearings revealed the numbers "18020" and according to the illustrated parts catalog, the standard bearing was "17739." Bearing journal R3 was cut adjacent to cheek C5 and revealed an arced initiation that followed a circumferential machining mark in the radius between the journal and the cheek. Bearing journals and crankshafts are normally surface hardened by a nitriding process and a sample from journal R3 was metallurgically mounted, polished and etched. Metallographic examination of the polished and etched sample revealed a uniform acicular (needle-like) structure in the base material and in the surface layer, consistent with tempered martensite.

#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Private	Age:	77,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
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 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	August 1, 2007
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	August 1, 2008
Flight Time:	4316 hours (Total, all aircraft), 27 hours (Total, this make and model), 4146 hours (Pilot In		

4316 hours (Total, all aircraft), 27 hours (Total, this make and model), 4146 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 18 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)

#### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Socata	Registration:	N31BF
Model/Series:	MS894A	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal; Utility	Serial Number:	11682
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	April 1, 2008 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2425 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	23 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1599 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Franklin
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	6A-350-C1
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	220 Horsepower
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:	FZY,475 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	2 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	15:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	185°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:		Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	11 knots / 17 knots	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	290°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.94 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	24°C / 14°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Fulton, NY (FZY)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Fulton, NY (FZY)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	15:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	

#### **Airport Information**

Airport:	Oswego County Airport FZY	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	475 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	35	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5197 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	43.32389,-76.385833(est)

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Etcher, Shawn
Additional Participating Persons:	Kevin P Kuc; Rochester FSDO; Rochester, NY
Original Publish Date:	October 21, 2010
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=68711

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 <u>here</u>.