



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Foley, Alabama	Accident Number:	ERA09LA026
Date & Time:	October 22, 2008, 13:30 Local	Registration:	N7919T
Aircraft:	Cessna 175A	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:	Aerodynamic stall/spin	Injuries:	1 Serious
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Positioning		

Analysis

The pilot performed a run-up and magneto check before attempting to take off with full power. The airplane rose about 30 feet on takeoff, stalled, and then impacted the runway. The pilot, who last received a medical certificate on May 13, 1972, and reported no flight time on his medical application, was attempting to fly an airplane that was 4 years out of annual inspection and had been tied down for the last 3 years outside. Attempts to obtain information from the pilot were unsuccessful. The owner stated that the pilot was also a mechanic and obtained a ferry permit for the flight. However, the Federal Aviation Administration found no record of a request or issuance of a ferry permit. In addition, no preimpact damage to or failures of the engine or airframe were identified during on-scene examination.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot’s failure to maintain adequate airspeed during initial climb, resulting in a stall and collision with terrain. Contributing to the accident was the pilot’s lack of recent experience.

Findings

Aircraft	Airspeed - Not attained/maintained
Personnel issues	Aircraft control - Pilot
Personnel issues	Recent experience - Pilot

Factual Information

History of Flight

Takeoff	Aerodynamic stall/spin (Defining event)
Initial climb	Loss of control in flight
Uncontrolled descent	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On October 22, 2008, at 1330 central daylight time, a Cessna 175A, N7919T, unregistered airplane, collided with runway 18 during takeoff from the Foley Municipal Airport (5R4), Foley, Alabama. The certificated private pilot received serious injuries, and the airplane sustained substantial damage by impact forces and postcrash fire. The flight was operated as a positioning flight under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 91, and no flight plan was filed. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The flight was originating at the time of the accident.

The owner of the airplane witnessed the accident from the west side of the departure runway. In a written statement he reported, the pilot did a run-up and magneto check and taxied to the end of the runway 18. The take-off sounded like the engine was at full power. The airplane wobbled back and forth a little before take-off, then rose to about 30 feet high and nosed over.

The owner stated that the airplane was being flown to Jasper, Alabama (JFX), 206 nautical miles to the north, to receive an annual inspection. He said the pilot was a mechanic, and had obtained a ferry permit for the flight, and would perform the annual inspection. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) found no record of a ferry permit for this flight.

The pilot, age 64, held a private pilot certificate with rating for airplane single-engine land, issued on June 12, 1968. He also held an expired first class medical certificate, issued on May 13, 1971, with a restriction that he must wear corrective lenses. The pilot reported on his last medical application that he had accumulated 0 civilian flight hours in all aircraft. The pilot's logbook was not recovered, and the pilot failed to complete a pilot/operator report, as requested by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) Investigator-in-charge (IIC).

The airplane was not registered at the time of the accident. The FAA Registry listed the status of the airplane as "In Question" and the name of the registered owner as "Sale Reported."

A review of the airplane's logbooks found that the airplane's most recent annual inspection was performed on October 1, 2004, at a total airframe time of 1,989.7 hours; the entry documents the aircrafts removal from storage, painting and extensive renovation. The entry contains a notice: AIRCRAFT MUST BE TEST FLOWN BY A CERTIFIED PILOT BEFORE RELEASE TO SERVICE. In addition, the entry contains a certification stating the aircraft has been inspected in accordance with an annual inspection and found to be in airworthy condition. The

certification was not signed.

According to the owner, the airplane had not flown and had been tied down outside for the last three years. He stated that he would run the engine each month. Several mud wasp nests, dislodged from the airplane, and were observed in the wreckage path. One large nest was observed wrapped around the number 1 cylinder top spark plug ignition lead.

Examination of the airplane by a FAA inspector, a representative from Cessna Aircraft Company, and a representative from Continental Engines, found that during take off the airplane struck the departure runway approximately 2,600 feet from where it started its takeoff roll. Four propeller strikes were noted at the point of impact. The nose gear separated from the fuselage and the airplane slid about 525 feet before coming to rest 10 feet to the east side of the departure runway on a heading of 135 degrees magnetic. The fuel supply line separated from the carburetor during the impact sequence and a post-impact fire started during the last 100 feet of the slide down the runway.

The fuselage was damaged by post-impact fire from the firewall to the empennage. The main landing gear remained attached to the fuselage. The nose gear assembly separated from the firewall. The engine remained attached to the fuselage. The wing struts remained attached to the fuselage and wings; however, the wing roots and cabin overhead were consumed in the post-impact fire.

All flight controls remained attached to the airframe and flight control cable continuity was established throughout the airplane. The flap handle was observed in the retracted position. The flap position was not reliable due to extensive fire damage to the structure. The elevator trim tab actuator extension was measured at approximately .75 inches or approximately 10 degrees tab down. The wing and empennage did not display impact damage, but were heavily damaged by the post-impact fire.

The fuel selector handle was in the "both" position. Fire damage prevented a complete examination of the fuel system.

The engine remained attached to the firewall. The propeller and gear reduction drive separated from the engine.

The engine was transported to the Teledyne Continental Motors (TCM) facility in Mobile, Alabama. On October 24, 2008, the engine was disassembled and examined by TCM personnel. No pre-impact anomalies were noted to the engine.

The propeller blades displayed extensive leading edge damage. The tip of one blade was curled forward approximately 360 degrees. The diameter of the curl was four inches with approximately one inch of the tip separated from the blade. Deep and extensive chordwise scoring and scratches were noted to the outside surface of the curled area of the propeller blade. The other propeller blade displayed "S" bending. Approximately three inches of the tip

separated from the blade. The remaining tip of the blade was curled forward and displayed leading edge damage and chordwise scoring and scratches similar to the other blade.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	64, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 None	Last FAA Medical Exam:	May 13, 1971
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:			

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N7919T
Model/Series:	175A	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Unknown	Serial Number:	56619
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Unknown	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2350 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:		Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	GO-300
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	175 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:	JKA,17 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	6 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	13:20 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	45°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Scattered / 3000 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 6000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	13 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	100°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.07 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	24°C / 18°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Foley, AL (5R4)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Jasper, AL (JFX)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	13:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	Foley Municipal Airport 5R4	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	75 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	18	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3700 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	None

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	On-ground
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	30.427778,-87.700836

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Wilson, Ralph
Additional Participating Persons:	Joel E Clark; FAA/FSDO; Birmingham, AL Steve Miller; Cessna Aircraft Company; Wichita, KS John Kent; Continental Engines; Mobile, AL
Original Publish Date:	December 29, 2009
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=69335

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](#).