



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Frankfort, Michigan	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN09LA502
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	July 31, 2009, 14:26 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N337BA
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Cessna 337F	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Miscellaneous/other	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The airplane was observed taxiing from the ramp to the runway with its rear engine not running and the rear propeller appearing to be feathered. The witness who observed this also saw the airplane begin its takeoff run on the runway, where it lifted off, appeared to stay low in ground effect, and then started a shallow climb. The airplane appeared very low over the trees at the end of the runway, and then appeared to stall and hit the trees. Earlier, another witness, who was preparing to depart himself, said he saw the pilot working on the airplane's rear engine. The witness stated that the pilot told him that an oil leak was coming from the flange where the oil filter attached and that it was a significant leak. The witness asked the pilot if he needed a local mechanic and the pilot explained he wanted to do the work himself. The pilot said he planned to get enough oil pressure in the rear engine to feather the propeller. The pilot stated that he planned to depart with only the front engine. An examination of the airplane wreckage and the engines revealed no evidence of any pre-impact anomalies, other than what was noted with the rear engine. A placard in the airplane stated, "Do not initiate single engine takeoff."

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot intentionally attempting to take off with an inoperative engine, which lead to the airplane's inability to maintain airspeed in the initial climb, resulting in a stall and impact with trees.

## Findings

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<b>Personnel issues</b>	Decision making/judgment - Pilot
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Attain/maintain not possible

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

Takeoff	Miscellaneous/other (Defining event)
Takeoff	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On July 31, 2009, about 1426 eastern daylight time, a Cessna 337F, N337BA, operated by a private pilot, sustained substantial damage when the airplane impacted trees and terrain after takeoff from runway 33 (4,050 feet by 75 feet, asphalt) at the Frankfort Dow Memorial Field (FKS), near Frankfort, Michigan. A post impact ground fire occurred. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The personal flight was being conducted under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91 without a flight plan. The pilot on board the airplane sustained serious injuries. The flight was originating from FKS at the time of the accident and was destined for the Washington Island Airport, near Washington Island, Wisconsin.

A witness, who was preparing to depart from FKS, saw the pilot had the cowlings off the rear engine and was working on the accident airplane. The witness stated that the pilot told him that an oil leak was coming from the flange where the oil filter attached and it was a significant leak. The pilot explained that he was en-route to Washington Island, Wisconsin. The witness said, "I asked him if he needed a local mechanic as I knew there was a list of them available in the terminal. The pilot explained he wanted to do the work himself and had tools available at his hanger at Washington Island. He told me that he planned to get enough oil pressure in the rear engine to feather the prop, then he planned to depart with only the front engine. I inquired specifically whether the plane was capable of climbing out from take off and he said yes if the plane was lightly loaded. ... I asked him whether he planned to go straight across the lake or keep to the coastline around the bridge and the [Upper Peninsula] of Michigan even though it was much farther. He didn't indicate his intent."

Another witness, interviewed by a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector, stated that he saw the Cessna taxi from the ramp to runway 33 with the rear engine not running and the rear propeller appearing to be feathered. The airplane started to slowly accelerate until it appeared to be near the wind sock, where the aircraft aborted the run and rolled to the end of the runway. The airplane turned around and made a high power run back down runway 15, which also was aborted, and the airplane rolled to the end of the runway and turned around again. The airplane then began its takeoff run on runway 33 where it lifted off, appearing to stay low in ground effect, and then started a shallow climb. As the airplane reached the trees off the end of the runway, it appeared very low over the trees, and then appeared to stall and hit the trees.

The pilot held a private pilot certificate with single-engine, multi-engine, and instrument airplane ratings. His last application for a medical certificate was on June 3, 2005, and FAA

records showed that he indicated that he had accumulated 1,567 hours of total flight time.

The airplane, N337BA, was a 1972 Cessna 337F, Skymaster, serial number 33701434. It was a six-place, multi-engine, high-wing airplane powered by two six-cylinder, 210-horsepower, Teledyne Continental Motors (TCM) model IO-360-C engines which were installed in a push-pull configuration, one in front of the cabin and one behind it. The front engine had serial number 060710-R, and the rear engine had serial number 51888-71C.

An examination of the airplane wreckage and the engines revealed no evidence of any pre-impact anomalies, other than what was noted with the rear engine. A placard within the wreckage stated, "Do not initiate single engine takeoff."

TCM service bulletin SB94-2, in part, stated:

Replacement of the oil filter adapter stud P/N 632373 with P/N 653489 or P/N 653490, as applicable, is required when:

1. The stud is found to be loose or installed beyond the stud setting height limits set forth in this service bulletin; or
2. The oil filter adapter is removed from the engine; or
3. The engine is overhauled.

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Previously, TCM received field reports that the oil filter mounting stud on the oil filter adapter housing of some engines have become loose allowing the stud to screw into the housing and provide less than the specified stud extension. To correct this situation, TCM has incorporated new design oil filter mounting studs. These studs are designed with an incomplete thread which ensures proper installation depth by providing a positive mechanical stop.

Once the stud indicated in SB94-2 was replaced, SB94-2 further directed that a .125 inch high "S" be stamped in an indicated location on the adapter flange to show that the bulletin has been complied with.

Cessna service bulletin MEB93-1, in part, stated:

Reports have been received of the engine oil filter adapter being found loose or separated from the engine due to improper installation of the adapter retaining nut or fretting of associated threads.

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## COMPLIANCE

### Mandatory

#### A. Initial Inspection:

Should be accomplished within the next 50 hours of operation or 12 months, whichever occurs first.

#### B. Repetitive Inspections:

1. An inspection of the oil filter adapter exterior for oil leakage and security shall be accomplished after any engine oil filter adapter maintenance, oil filter change or any other maintenance activity that would affect this area.
2. An inspection of the oil filter adapter attach threads and related engine case threads and bypass valve, if installed, shall be accomplished every 600 hours of operation, at major engine disassembly or engine overhaul.

The wreckage showed the front engine's propeller sustained S-bending blade damage and a separated blade tip. Photographs of the rear engine's propeller and spinner showed no damage consistent with rotation and the propeller in a position near feather. Further examination revealed that the adapter retaining nut was deformed consistent with tool marks. The adapter's flange was not marked with an "S" as indicated in SB94-2.

The pilot was sent an accident report form and a completed one has not been received by the NTSB.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	54, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	June 3, 2009
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	1567 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Cessna	<b>Registration:</b>	N337BA
<b>Model/Series:</b>	337F	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	33701434
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	Unknown	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	4630 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	2 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>		<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	CONT MOTOR
<b>ELT:</b>	C91 installed	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-360-C
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	210 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>	FKS,633 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	1 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	14:37 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	150°
<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>	7 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	250°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.94 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	20°C / 13°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Frankfort, MI (FKS )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Washington Isld, WI (2P2 )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	14:26 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Frankfort Dow Memorial Field FKS	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	633 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	
<b>Runway Used:</b>	33	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	4050 ft / 75 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	None

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	On-ground
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	44.625278,-86.200836(est)

## Administrative Information

**Investigator In Charge (IIC):** Malinowski, Edward

**Additional Participating Persons:** William M Naymick; Federal Aviation Administration; Grand Rapids, MI  
Michael L Koonce; Cessna Aircraft Company; Wichita, KS  
Jason D Lukasik; Teledyne Continental Motors, Inc.; Mobile, AL

**Original Publish Date:** July 22, 2010

**Last Revision Date:**

**Investigation Class:** [Class](#)

**Note:**

**Investigation Docket:** <https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=74466>

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](#).