

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Rosemount, Minnesota Accident Number: CEN10LA002

Date & Time: October 3, 2009, 15:47 Local Registration: N70585

Aircraft: Piper J3C-65 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Loss of engine power (partial) **Injuries:** 1 Serious, 1 Minor

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot reported that he started the engine and waited for about 10 minutes for the oil temperature to rise before he departed from a grass airstrip. During takeoff, he reported that the airplane "felt slow." He turned the carburetor heat on, but the engine lost partial power and the airplane "started to sink." He banked to the left to avoid trees. He reported losing altitude, and then the airplane experienced a "stall spin to the left," impacting a mature corn field. Postaccident inspection of the engine and airframe revealed no preexisting anomalies that would preclude normal operation of the airplane. The observed temperature was 11 degrees Celsius (C) and the dew point was 6 degrees C. The Transport Canada Carburetor Icing chart indicated that at the observed weather conditions the engine was susceptible to "Serious Icing – Any Power."

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's delayed use of carburetor heat while operating in conditions conducive to carburetor icing.

Findings

Aircraft (general) - Incorrect use/operation

Personnel issues Delayed action - Pilot

Personnel issues Use of equip/system - Pilot

Environmental issues Conducive to carburetor icing - Effect on operation

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Takeoff	Fuel related	
Takeoff	Loss of engine power (partial) (Defining event)	
Takeoff	Loss of control in flight	
Uncontrolled descent	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)	

On October 3, 2009, at 1547 central daylight time, a Piper J3C-65, N70585, sustained substantial damage when it impacted terrain after a loss of engine power after takeoff from a grass airfield in Rosemount, Minnesota. The pilot received minor injuries and the front seat passenger received serious injuries. The 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 personal flight was departing from Jensen Airfield, a private grass airstrip, on a local flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed.

The pilot reported that there was a fly-in at the private airstrip and he decided to take a friend for a flight "around the patch." After he preflighted the airplane, he started the engine and waited for about 10 minutes for the oil temperature to rise. He taxied out and did a run-up prior to departure. During takeoff, he added power slowly to full power, got the tail up, and slowly rotated. He reported that the airplane "felt slow." He tried to land, but he was too fast and there was "not enough room." He pulled the carburetor heat on, but the engine lost partial power and the airplane "started to sink." He banked to the left to avoid trees. He reported losing altitude, and then the airplane experienced a "stall spin to the left." The airplane impacted a mature corn field. The pilot shut off the airplane's magnetos and fuel, and exited the airplane with the passenger.

A Federal Aviation Administration airworthiness inspector examined the airplane. The inspection revealed that the magnetos and fuel selector were turned off. The fuel tank was ruptured. The primer was in and locked. The carburetor heat was out (on). The propeller was bent aft. The airplane was equipped with a seat belt and shoulder harness for the rear seat. The front seat was equipped with a seat belt, but no shoulder harness, although there was a hard attachment point for a shoulder harness. The flight controls exhibited cable continuity to the ailerons, elevator, and rudder.

The inspection of the 65-horsepower Continental A-65-8 engine revealed that the carburetor was broken in half, top to bottom. The carburetor air box was crushed from impact forces. The spark plugs were clean and clear. The left and right magnetos produced spark. The engine was rotated and it exhibited continuity in the drive train, and there was compression on all four cylinders.

At 1553, the observed weather at the Minneapolis-St Paul International Airport (MSP), located

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about 12 miles northwest of the accident site, was: Wind 320 degrees at 7 knots, visibility 10 miles, few clouds at 2,100 feet, broken ceiling at 3,400 feet, temperature 11 degrees Celsius (C), dew point 6 degrees C, altimeter 29.81 inches of Mercury.

The Transport Canada Carburetor Icing chart indicated that "Serious Icing – Any Power" conditions existed with a temperature of 11 degrees C and a temperature dew point of 6 degrees C.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial	Age:	35,Male
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 1 None	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 23, 2009
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	July 1, 2009
Flight Time:	2120 hours (Total, all aircraft), 60 hours (Total, this make and model), 14 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N70585
Model/Series:	J3C-65	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	17594
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	May 7, 2009 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1220 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	2068 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	A-65-8
Registered Owner:	BRIAN B DOYLE	Rated Power:	65 Horsepower
Operator:	BRIAN B DOYLE	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:	MSP,841 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	12 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	15:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	320°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Few / 2100 ft AGL	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 3400 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	7 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	330°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.8 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	11°C / 6°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:			
Departure Point:	Rosemount, MN	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Rosemount, MN	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	15:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	Jensen Airfield	Runway Surface Type:
Airport Elevation:		Runway Surface Condition:
Runway Used:		IFR Approach: None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing: None

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious, 1 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	44.740673,-93.06916(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Silliman, James

Additional Participating Persons:

Original Publish Date: May 28, 2010

Last Revision Date:
Investigation Class: Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=74849

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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