

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Williamstown, New Jersey Accident Number: ERA10LA437

Date & Time: August 21, 2010, 12:10 Local Registration: N209RC

Aircraft: Piper J3C-65 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

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

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The airplane had not been flown recently so the pilot elected to conduct two preflight inspections, an engine run-up, and two full-power takeoff test runs where the airplane became momentarily airborne with no discrepancies noted. During the accident flight takeoff, the airplane accelerated and became airborne at the same point along the runway as it had during the two test runs. While climbing out on the runway heading, the pilot noticed that the engine was suddenly no longer developing full takeoff power. He decided that the airplane was too far down the runway to abort the takeoff and continued the forward flight path. The airplane cleared powerlines at the departure end of the runway and the pilot maneuvered to perform a forced landing in an adjacent field. The airplane then collided with the tops of trees and impacted an unoccupied parked car. A postaccident inspection of the engine revealed weak spark from both spark plugs of the No. 1 cylinder, and the bottom plugs in the remaining cylinders were oil soaked and exhibited weak spark. The cylinders were replaced about 4 years prior to the accident equating to 6 flight hours.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The partial loss of engine power during takeoff due to weak spark plugs on the No. 1 cylinder.

Findings

Aircraft

Spark plugs/igniters - Malfunction

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Initial climb Loss of engine power (partial) (Defining event)

Emergency descent Off-field or emergency landing

Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On August 21, 2010, about 1210 eastern daylight time, a Piper J3C-65, N209RC, registered to a private individual, sustained substantial damage when it struck a parked a car during a forced landing shortly after takeoff from Southern Cross Airport, Williamstown, New Jersey. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed for the personal flight conducted under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 91. The private pilot, who was the sole occupant, sustained minor injury. There were no occupants inside the car which was parked adjacent to a house. The flight was originating at the time of the accident.

The pilot stated that since the airplane had not been flown recently, he conducted two preflight inspections, an engine run-up, and two full-power takeoff test runs becoming airborne briefly with no discrepancies noted.

After the two test takeoff runs, the pilot taxied to the approach end of runway 27, and slowly advanced full throttle to takeoff. The airplane accelerated and became airborne at the same point along the runway it had during the two test runs. During the initial climbout while flying the runway heading, the pilot noticed that the engine was suddenly no longer developing full takeoff power and performed a quick scan of the cockpit to ensure that the fuel selector was on, the carburetor heat was off, and the throttle was full forward. As the airspeed began to decrease along with the altitude, the pilot was not sure if the airplane would clear powerlines at the departure end of the runway. Since he was too far down the runway to abort, he continued to fly, cleared the powerlines, and maneuvered the airplane for a forced landing in an adjacent field. The airplane then clipped the tops of trees, and impacted an unoccupied parked car. After impact, the pilot exited the airplane and waited for rescue services.

Postaccident examination of the airplane and engine by an FAA inspector revealed that the fuel tank was nearly full of 100 low lead fuel and no contaminants were noted in the fuel tank or fuel strainer. The carburetor, which was separated at impact, was inspected and no discrepancies were noted. Examination of the engine revealed crankshaft, camshaft, and valve train continuity, and compression testing of all cylinders revealed no discrepancies. No ferrous particles were noted in the engine oil. Operational testing of the spark plugs was performed using 80 psi as a reference. A weak spark from both plugs of the No. 1 cylinder was noted during testing. The lower plugs of the remaining cylinders which were found oil soaked, and tested below the normal range. The FAA inspector also reported that the cylinders were last

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replaced in 2006, and at the time of the accident the engine had only accumulated approximately 6 hours since the cylinders were replaced.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	61,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-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:	None None	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	October 12, 2009
Flight Time:	2021 hours (Total, all aircraft), 45 hours (Total, this make and model), 1881 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Piper	Registration:	N209RC
Model/Series:	J3C-65	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	6460
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	April 21, 2010 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1100 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	702 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	A65
Registered Owner:	CAPECE RICHARD N	Rated Power:	65 Horsepower
Operator:	CAPECE RICHARD N	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:	PHL,36 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	17 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	11:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	321°
Lowest Cloud Condition:		Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 5000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.04 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	28°C / 17°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Williamstown, NJ (C01)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Williamstown, NJ (C01)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	12:05 Local	Type of Airspace:	

Airport Information

Airport:	Southern Cross Airport C01	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	145 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Minor	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Minor	Latitude, Longitude:	39.655555,-75.014442(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Monville, Timothy
Additional Participating Persons:	Orton Ogborn; FAA/FSDO; Philadelphia, PA
Original Publish Date:	June 13, 2011
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=77042

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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