



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Post, Texas	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN11LA067
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	November 14, 2010, 15:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N2268U
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Brantly B-2B	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of control in flight	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Fatal, 1 Serious, 1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

## Analysis

While attempting to take off from a private airfield, the helicopter did not lift at the expected airspeed. The helicopter continued along the ground, increasing in speed but without climbing. The helicopter's skid then contacted the ground and the helicopter rolled over. A postaccident inspection of the wreckage did not reveal any preimpact anomalies. A review of the helicopter's weight and balance revealed that the helicopter was operated over the maximum gross weight and forward of the recommended center of gravity.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's decision to operate the helicopter over the maximum gross weight and forward of the recommended center of gravity.

### Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	Directional control - Not attained/maintained
<b>Aircraft</b>	Maximum weight - Capability exceeded
<b>Aircraft</b>	CG/weight distribution - Capability exceeded

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Prior to flight</b>	Aircraft loading event
<b>Takeoff</b>	Loss of control in flight (Defining event)
<b>Takeoff</b>	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

### HISTORY OF FLIGHT

On November 14, 2010, approximately 1545 central standard time, a Brantly B-2B helicopter, N2268U, was substantially damaged upon impact with terrain while attempting to take off from the Beach Ranch Airport (2TE7), Post, Texas. The commercial pilot was fatally injured and the pilot-rated passenger was seriously injured. The helicopter was registered to and operated by a private individual under the provision of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 as a personal flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the flight, which operated without a flight plan. The local flight was originating at the time of the accident.

In a telephone interview with the passenger he reported that the pilot was flying the helicopter in order to demonstrate its flight condition. The passenger had flown Brantly helicopters previously, but had not flown one recently so he planned to remain a passenger the entire flight. The passenger reported that the helicopter did not pass through effective translational lift (ETL) at the expected airspeed. The helicopter continued along the ground increasing in ground speed but was not climbing. He added that the engine sounded normal.

According to a statement provided by an eyewitness, the owner sat in the right seat and the passenger was seated in the left seat. The helicopter performed a rolling style take off and had only reached a few feet elevation before the helicopter "twisted" and pitched slightly downward. The "toes" of the helicopter skids began scraping along the ground as the helicopter continued forward. The helicopter traveled past the take off area and into tall grass. The witness then observed the helicopter pitch sharply over as if the skids had hit an obstacle. The helicopter hit the ground nose-first, and rolled over. The witness remarked that the winds were "light from the southwest."

### PERSONNEL INFORMATION

The pilot, age 66, held an airline transport pilot certificate for airplane multi-engine land. The pilot also held a commercial pilot certificate for airplane single engine land, airplane single engine sea, helicopter, and glider. The pilot was issued a second class airman medical certificate issued on July 22, 2008 with limitations for the possession for glasses for near and intermediate vision. On that day, the pilot reported having accumulated 35,620 total hours with

50 hours logged in the previous six months.

Comparing tachometer times from the pilot's initial entry of removal of main rotor blades at a tachometer time of 1,613.5 and the estimated 1,657 hours reported by the responding FAA inspector implies that the pilot could have logged at least 43.5 hours in a Brantly helicopter.

#### AIRCRAFT INFORMATION

The two-seat helicopter, serial number 430, was manufactured in 1964. It was powered by a 180 horsepower Lycoming IVO-360-A1A engine, serial number L-168-58. Review of copies of maintenance records showed an annual inspection was completed on July 29, 2010, with a recorded tachometer time of 1,637.5 hours.

#### METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

At 1546 an automated weather reporting station at Winston Field Airport (SNK), Snyder, Texas, located 33 nautical miles southeast of the accident site reported winds from 180 degrees at 10 knots gusting to 16 knots, visibility 10 miles, clear skies, temperature 67 degrees Fahrenheit (F), dew point 32F, and a barometric pressure of 29.86 inches of Mercury. Of note, three amateur weather reporting sites located within 15 miles of the accident site all reported winds from the southwest at approximately 8 mph gusting to 11 mph.

#### WRECKAGE AND IMPACT INFORMATION

The helicopter departed a helipad located at the airfield and followed along runway 11 (2,600 feet by 50 feet turf/dirt strip). The wreckage was located north of the runway in low lying vegetation. An examination of the helicopter and engine conducted by responding Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspectors did not reveal any anomalies. FAA inspectors collected 14 gallons of fuel from the fuel tank. Fuel was found under the helicopter and it is unknown how much fuel drained from the tank before the helicopter was moved to the upright position.

#### MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INFORMATION

An autopsy was performed on the pilot on November 16, 2010 by the office of the South Plains Forensic Pathology, Lubbock, Texas as authorized by the Justice of the Peace, Garza County, Texas.

Forensic toxicology was performed on specimens from the pilot by the FAA Bioaeronautical Sciences Research Laboratory, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The toxicology report stated no carbon monoxide, cyanide, or ethanol was detected in specimens. The report noted the following:

Quinine detected in Urine

Quinine detected in Blood

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### Weight and Balance

The helicopter is certificated to a takeoff gross weight of 1,670 pounds with an associated center of gravity between +104.3 to +107 inches. Utilizing the most recent weight and balance record, the weight of the pilots, 14 gallons of fuel, engine oil, a recently installed GPS unit, and pilot equipment, the estimated weight of the helicopter was at least 1674 pounds, with an associated center of gravity of 103.1 inches.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Airline transport; Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	66, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Glider; Helicopter	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>		<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	Yes
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	July 22, 2008
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	(Estimated) 35620 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Brantly	<b>Registration:</b>	N2268U
<b>Model/Series:</b>	B-2B	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Helicopter
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	430
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Skid	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	1670 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>		<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	LYCOMING
<b>ELT:</b>		<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IVO-360-A1A
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	BEACH PAUL A	<b>Rated Power:</b>	180 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	BEACH PAUL A	<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>	SNK,2430 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	33 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	15:46 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	158°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear / 15000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	10 knots / 16 knots	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	180°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.86 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	18°C / 0°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Post, TX (2TE7)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Post, TX	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	15:45 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Beach Ranch Airport 2TE7	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Dirt;Grass/turf
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	2303 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	11	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	2600 ft / 50 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	None

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Fatal, 1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Fatal, 1 Serious, 1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	33.228054,-101.135276

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Aguilera, Jason
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Gordon Morris; FAA FSDO; Lubbock, TX
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	October 17, 2011
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=77794">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=77794</a>

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](#).