



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Hubbard, Oregon	Accident Number:	WPR15LA228
Date & Time:	August 2, 2015, 16:00 Local	Registration:	N234S
Aircraft:	HUDSON ZODIAC CH 601 XLB	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:	Sys/Comp malf/fail (non-power)	Injuries:	1 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

While approaching the destination airport in the experimental amateur-built airplane, the pilot felt an engine vibration and elected to shut down the engine and conduct a precautionary landing to a nearby field. During the landing sequence, the airplane's left wing collided with a ground sprinkler system, which resulted in substantial damage.

Postaccident examination of the engine revealed no anomalies. The propeller had been removed from the crankshaft flange by the pilot following the accident. Examination of the flange revealed numerous fractures in the threaded alignment holes, and the alignment screws were worn. Additionally, five of the six "lightning" holes displayed cracking. Examination of the propeller spacer revealed that two bores were missing bushings. All six bolts were fitted with two washers; one affixed to each bolt head and a larger washer between the bolt head and the spacer. The larger washers exhibited rotational deformation consistent with contact with the fixed washers. All six bolts were bent, and it could not be determined if the bolts were safety wired at the time of the accident. The bolt bushings appeared to be "homemade" and of different lengths, with bolt holes drilled off-center. It is likely that the irregular, non-standard bushings prevented the proper installation and torquing of the propeller bolts, which led to the vibration experienced during the accident flight.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

A severe propeller vibration due to the pilot's improper installation of the propeller spacer assembly, which necessitated an engine shutdown, an off-airport landing, and a collision with a sprinkler system.

Findings

Aircraft	Propeller assembly - Incorrect service/maintenance
Personnel issues	Modification/alteration - Owner/builder

Factual Information

History of Flight

Enroute	Sys/Comp malf/fail (non-power) (Defining event)
Landing-landing roll	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On August 2, 2015, about 1600 Pacific daylight time, a Hudson Zodiac CH 601 XLB, N234S, experimental amateur-built airplane, was substantially damaged during a precautionary landing after experiencing a severe engine vibration near Hubbard, Oregon. The commercial pilot, sole occupant, was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the personal flight, which was being operated in accordance with 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91, and a flight plan was not filed. The local flight had departed the Valley View Airport (5S9), Estacada, Oregon, about 15 minutes prior to the accident, with Lenhardt Airpark (7S9), Hubbard, Oregon, as the planned destination.

In a report submitted to the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigator-in-charge, the pilot reported that about 10 minutes prior to landing he noticed an [engine] vibration, and when the intensity increased he chose to land in a field. The pilot stated that prior to landing the engine shook violently, which resulted in him shutting the engine down. During the forced landing the airplane's left wing collided with a ground sprinkler system, which resulted in substantial damage to the airplane.

On August 20, 2015, an NTSB air safety investigator, accompanied by two Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspectors, examined the airplane at the facilities of Premier Engines, located in Troutdale, Oregon. It was reported by an FAA inspector that the propeller flange was cracked through 5 of the 6 lightning holes in the flange, indicating a vibration in the propeller. The inspector stated that it was apparent that some bolts had lost torque or were not properly torqued, which allowed one blade to "bounce", and subsequently resulted in the reported vibration.

The inspector added that the propeller was mounted on a heavily modified, formerly certified, propeller spacer. The spacer showed evidence of the builder [having attempted] to correct an out-of-track condition by "shaving " the spacer down on one side. The propeller bolt bushings installed in the spacer appeared to be "homemade" and of different lengths, with bolt holes drilled off center, and generally of poor quality.

An examination of the airplane's engine revealed no anomalies that would have precluded normal operation.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor; Sport Pilot	Age:	68, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	None	Last FAA Medical Exam:	January 1, 2004
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	April 25, 2015
Flight Time:	2350 hours (Total, all aircraft), 80 hours (Total, this make and model), 12 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hour (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	HUDSON	Registration:	N234S
Model/Series:	ZODIAC CH 601 XLB	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	2012	Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	7165
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	November 2, 2014 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1320 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	10 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	80 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	C126 installed, activated, aided in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	O-290 G
Registered Owner:	Ralph A Hudson	Rated Power:	120 Horsepower
Operator:	Ralph A Hudson	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	UAO,200 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	15:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/ None
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.92 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	27°C / 11°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Estacada, OR (5S9)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Hubbard, OR (7S9)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	15:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	45.18,-122.743614

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Little, Thomas
Additional Participating Persons:	Curt Cowley; Federal Aviation Administration; Hillsboro, OR
Original Publish Date:	September 12, 2016
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=91688

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](#).