



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Abilene, Texas	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN18LA084
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	January 22, 2018, 08:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N3600A
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Beech A36	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Powerplant sys/comp malf/fail	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The private pilot was conducting a cross-country, personal flight. He stated that, upon leveling off at cruise altitude, there was a "severe vibration" coming from the engine compartment, followed by a sound of the engine "coming apart." Oil covered the windshield, and the smoke entered the cockpit. The pilot was unable to return to the departure airport because it was beyond gliding distance, so he performed a forced landing on a field with the landing gear and flaps retracted. The pilot sustained serious injuries.

Postaccident examination of the engine revealed a large hole in the left crankcase half over the No. 2 cylinder attachment point and a small hole in the right crankcase half over the No. 5 cylinder attachment point. The No. 2 main bearing had shifted in the bearing saddle, which cut off the oil supply to the No. 2 rod cap bearing. Shifting/slipping of the bearing can result from either improper torque application during cylinder replacement or improper grinding of the bearing journal during maintenance.

The engine had been disassembled twice before the accident. An engine logbook entry showed that the No. 2 cylinder had been removed and replaced about 328 hours before the accident. It is likely that maintenance personnel did not conduct proper maintenance on the No. 2 cylinder during reassembly of the engine and that this ultimately led to the catastrophic engine failure due the shifting/slipping of the No. 2 bearing and the subsequent oil starvation and total loss of engine power.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

Maintenance personnel's improper maintenance of the engine, which resulted in a catastrophic engine failure due the shifting/slipping of the No. 2 bearing and the subsequent oil starvation and total loss of engine power during cruise flight.

## Findings

<b>Personnel issues</b>	Repair - Maintenance personnel
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Failure
<b>Aircraft</b>	Oil - Not specified
<b>Aircraft</b>	Scheduled maint checks - Incorrect service/maintenance

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Prior to flight</b>	Aircraft maintenance event
<b>Enroute-climb to cruise</b>	Powerplant sys/comp malf/fail (Defining event)
<b>Enroute-climb to cruise</b>	Loss of engine power (total)
<b>Landing</b>	Off-field or emergency landing
<b>Landing</b>	Miscellaneous/other

On January 22, 2018, at 0845 central standard time, a Beech A36, N3600A experienced a total loss of engine power during climb after departing from Abilene Regional Airport (ABI), Abilene, Texas. The private pilot then performed a forced landing to a field near Abilene, Texas. The pilot sustained serious injuries and the airplane sustained minor damage. The airplane was registered to and operated by the pilot under Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 as a personal flight that was operating on a visual flight rules flight plan. Day visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The flight originated from ABI at 0835 and was destined to Sierra Blanca Regional Airport (SRR), Ruidoso, New Mexico.

The pilot stated that upon level off at cruise altitude, there was a "severe vibration" from the engine compartment followed by a sound of the engine "coming apart." Oil covered the windshield and the smoke entered the cockpit. The pilot stated that he was unable to return to ABI due to its distance from his position and attempted a forced landing to Dyess Air Force Base (AFB), Texas. The pilot was unable to attain Dyess AFB due to the airplane's altitude. The pilot performed a forced landing to a field about one mile southwest of Dyess AFB with the landing gear and flaps retracted.

Post-accident examination revealed the engine was intact with all the accessories attached. A large hole was observed in the left crankcase half over the number two-cylinder attachment point, and a small hole was observed in the right crankcase half over the number five-cylinder attachment point. Cylinders two, four, and six were Continental cylinders and had chrome markings. Cylinders one, three, and five were ECI cylinders.

The number 2 main bearing shifted in the bearing saddle, which cut off the oil supply to the number 2 rod cap bearing. The number 2 connecting rod separated from the connecting rod journal on the crankshaft. The number 2 rod journal on the crankshaft was very dry and partly melted. The number 2 rod cap bearing was melted and most of it was found in the oil sump.

The engine logbook had an entry dated January 23, 2015, at a tachometer time of 4,173 hours, for the removal and replacement of the number two cylinder.

The most recent entry for disassembly of the engine, as part of an annual inspection, was dated February 12, 2016, at a tachometer time of 4,299.6 hours and 1,796.0 hours since overhaul. The entry states, "#4 and #6 cylinders were removed due to exhaust leaks." The mechanic who performed the annual

inspection dated February 12, 2016 performed the most recent annual dated February 9, 2017, at a tachometer time of 4,442.7 hours.

The tachometer indication at the time of the accident was 4,501.0 hours.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	71, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	3-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<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>	September 22, 2016
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	November 2, 2016
<b>Flight Time:</b>	702 hours (Total, all aircraft), 350 hours (Total, this make and model), 702 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Beech	<b>Registration:</b>	N3600A
<b>Model/Series:</b>	A36	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1978	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Utility	<b>Serial Number:</b>	E-1328
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	February 9, 2017 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3600 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	58 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	4501 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Continental
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-520-BA
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Pilot	<b>Rated Power:</b>	285 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	Pilot	<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>	DYS,1790 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	2 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>		<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	225°
<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>	12 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	280°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.12 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	5°C / -8°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Abilene, TX (ABI )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	VFR
<b>Destination:</b>	Abilene, TX (DYS )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	VFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	08:35 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class C

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Dyess Air Force Base DYS	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Grass/turf
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	1790 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Vegetation
<b>Runway Used:</b>		<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>		<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	32.448612,-99.733055(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Gallo, Mitchell
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Anthony Leineweber; Federal Aviation Administration; FSDO SW-13; Lubbock, TX John Kent; Continental Motors; Mobile, AL
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	November 6, 2019
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=96651">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=96651</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](#).