



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Vinton, Iowa	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN18LA278
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	July 17, 2018, 13:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N5553X
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Aero Commander S2R	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of engine power (partial)	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 137: Agricultural		

## Analysis

The pilot stated that on final approach, he slowed the airplane for landing. When the airplane crossed the end of the runway, he reduced the throttle back, but the airplane would not slow, so he executed a go-around. During the go-around, the engine lost partial power and would not respond to the pilot's throttle inputs. The pilot then executed a forced landing in a cornfield, and the airplane sustained substantial damage to the fuselage and empennage.

Examination of the throttle control system revealed that the interlocking teeth mechanisms between the carburetor lever stop assembly and the throttle control lever were worn and lost integrity to interconnect. The teeth on the lever stop assembly were severely worn. Thus, it is likely that during the accident flight, when the pilot actuated the throttle control lever, the throttle control system failed when the worn-down teeth on the lever stop would not engage the teeth on the mating throttle control lever. This caused a loss of the throttle lever input, which allowed the engine to enter a low rpm condition. The material examination also noted a mismatch in hardness of the associated parts; although the hardness values were typical for the respective part compositions and microstructures, the mismatch in hardness lent itself to higher wear rates. A review of the airplane's maintenance records revealed that the carburetor had been removed for overhaul and reinstalled 135 hours before the accident. It is likely that maintenance personnel reinstalled the worn parts without thoroughly inspecting them.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

Loss of throttle control input due to a failure in the throttle control system. Contributing to the accident was the inadequate inspection and reinstallation of worn parts by maintenance personnel.

## Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	Fuel control/carburetor - Fatigue/wear/corrosion
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Repair - Maintenance personnel

# Factual Information

## History of Flight

Approach	Loss of engine power (partial) (Defining event)
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On July 17, 2018, about 1345 central daylight time, an Aero Commander S2R airplane, N5553X, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Vinton, Iowa. The pilot was not injured. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 137 aerial application flight.

The pilot stated he departed about 1254 from Vinton Veterans Memorial Airpark (VTI), Vinton, Iowa, with a load of fungicide. He sprayed two fields and had emptied all the fungicide in the airplane's hopper. He reported that the takeoff, flight to and from the fields, and flight while spraying the fields were uneventful. He then headed back to VTI for a straight-in approach for runway 9. At 1/2 mile out on short final, he slowed the airplane for landing, and when the airplane crossed the end of the runway, he reduced the throttle back to the normal landing position. After a couple of seconds, the pilot realized the airplane was not slowing down. He then reduced the throttle back more, and the engine rpms did not drop. At that point, the airplane was almost halfway down the runway, and the pilot decided to go around. The pilot stated that he advanced the throttle, the airspeed increased, and he proceeded to go around. The pilot flew the pattern back around and was almost abeam the landing threshold when he had to increase the throttle to maintain engine rpms. He stated that when he turned to final, he reduced power "just a little bit" and the engine lost "most" of its power. The pilot stated he pushed the throttle full forward and moved it back and forward again with no response from the engine. The pilot chose to conduct a forced landing in a sandy cornfield to the right of the approach end of runway 9, and the airplane sustained substantial damage to the fuselage and empennage.

Examination of the throttle control system revealed that teeth on the carburetor lever stop assembly and throttle control lever were worn out and no longer interconnected (see Figure 1); the lever stop assembly teeth were noted to be severely worn. When the throttle control lever was actuated, the worn-down teeth of the mating parts would glide over each other with no respective response from the carburetor lever stop assembly. The castellated hex retaining nut was found properly cotter pinned. Upon removal of the cotter pin, the nut could not be tightened to the next accessible castellation. The lever stop assembly roll pin was tight and had to be removed with a drift punch. Both levers fit tight on the throttle shaft. A logbook review indicated that a carburetor overhaul and installation was completed 135 hours before the accident. The associated parts were removed and sent to the National Transportation Safety Board Materials Laboratory for further examination, which revealed that the lever stop assembly had a composition consistent with aluminum alloy, while the composition of the throttle control lever was carbon steel. The hardness of the steel throttle control lever averaged

52 HRA and the hardness of the aluminum lever stop averaged 34 HRA; these data were typical for the respective part compositions and microstructures.

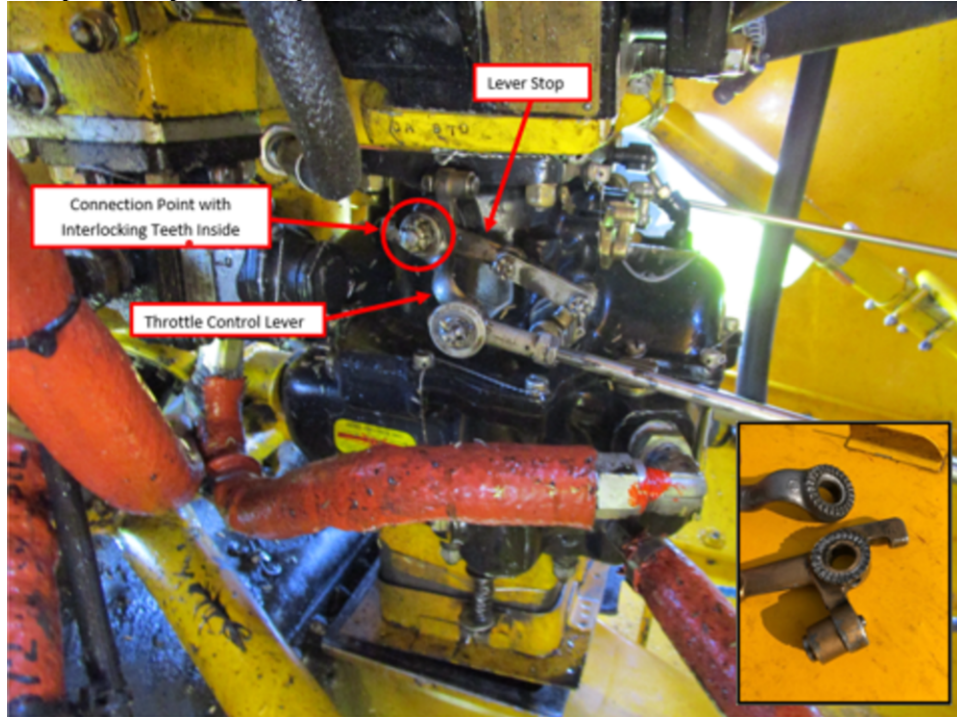


Figure 1: Diagram of Throttle Control Lever and Lever Stop from Accident Airplane with Inset Photo of Worn Teeth

The carburetor was removed for examination and bench testing. The carburetor passed the bench test, and no anomalies were found that would have precluded normal operation.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	49, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Single
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	4-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane single-engine	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	May 30, 2018
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	April 4, 2018
<b>Flight Time:</b>	1141 hours (Total, all aircraft), 201 hours (Total, this make and model), 1139 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 45 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 40 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Aero Commander	<b>Registration:</b>	N5553X
<b>Model/Series:</b>	S2R	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1973	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Restricted (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	1753R
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	1
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	May 12, 2018 Condition	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	6000 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	92 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	15680 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Pratt and Whitney
<b>ELT:</b>	Not installed	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	R-1340-S3H1-G
<b>Registered Owner:</b>		<b>Rated Power:</b>	600 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	Agricultural aircraft (137)

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	KVTI, 845 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	1 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	13:35 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	92°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>		<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	/	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>		<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.11 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	29°C / 14°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Vinton, IA (KVTI)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Vinton, IA	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	12:54 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Vinton Veterans Memorial Airport KVTI	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Concrete
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	842 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	09	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	4000 ft / 70 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Go around

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<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 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	42.21934,-92.03833(est)

## Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Liedler, Courtney		
Additional Participating Persons:	Michael Newhall; FAA; Des Moines, IA		
Original Publish Date:	October 15, 2021	Investigation Class:	3
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.		
Investigation Docket:	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=97815">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=97815</a>		

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), established in 1967, is an independent federal agency mandated by Congress through the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 to investigate transportation accidents, determine the probable causes of the accidents, issue safety recommendations, study transportation safety issues, and evaluate the safety effectiveness of government agencies involved in transportation. The NTSB makes public its actions and decisions through accident reports, safety studies, special investigation reports, safety recommendations, and statistical reviews.

The Independent Safety Board Act, as codified at 49 U.S.C. Section 1154(b), precludes the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an incident or accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report. A factual report that may be admissible under 49 U.S.C. § 1154(b) is available [here](#).