Squarecraft Cavalier SA.102-5, G-BDKJ, 14 September 1997

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Aircraft Type and Registration: Squarecraft Cavalier SA.102-5, G-BDKJ

No & Type of Engines: 1 Rolls-Royce Continental O-240-A piston engine

Year of Manufacture: 1977

Date & Time (UTC): 14 September 1997 at 1550 hrs

Location: Gloucestershire Airport, Staverton

Type of Flight: Flight Test

Persons on Board: Crew - 2 - Passengers - None

Injuries: Crew - None - Passengers - N/A

Nature of Damage: Severe damage to wing, nose gear and engine bearer

Commander's Licence: Private Pilot's Licence

Commander's Age: 62 years

Commander's Flying Experience: 949 hours (one hour on type)

Last 90 days - 13 hours

Last 28 days - 3 hours

Information Source:

1. Aircraft Accident Report Form submitted by the

pilot

2. ATC and Police reports for the accident and previous incidents on 13 and 14 September 1997

The aircraft was being flown to complete the flight test schedulefor a Permit to Fly Renewal after a lay-up of two years and hadbeen subjected to a detailed inspection culminating in extensive engine ground runs.

The intention, agreed with ATC, was to stay in the vicinity of the airfield until confidence in the aircraft performance hadbeen gained. The aircraft was climbed satisfactorily to 3,000 feet, when, at the start of some handling tests the engine started to run rough. Hot air was selected and the electric pump was checked ON but the engine ran down and wouldnot respond to throttle commands. As the

aircraft was overheadthe airfield a request to land was granted, and as there was plentyof height the into-wind runway was chosen. A curving, glidingapproach was commenced, but the aircraft failed to reach the airfieldby 50 yards. It touched down in a field in the undershoot, comingto rest adjacent to the perimeter road having been retarded bypassing through a hedge.

The pilot assessed the misjudgement of the approach as being caused by the drag of the windmilling propeller, which was turning over the engine, considerably exceeding the drag of a propeller when the engine is producing power at flight idle.

The ATC and Police reports confirmed the details of the accidentflight, and referred to two earlier flights; the first resultingin a forced landing on the previous day, and the second culminating the engine stopping after landing, this was approximately threeflying hours before the accident flight.

At 1457 hrs the previous day, whilst local flying on an airtest, the pilot made a 'PAN' call reporting a rough running engine andhis intention to return to the airfield. At 1459 hrs the pilotfurther reported being doubtful that he could reach theairfield and he elected to carry out a forced landing approximately6 miles SW of the airfield. Full emergency action was commenced,999 calls initiated to civil services, and another aircraft flyingin the locality was diverted to the possible area of the forcedlanding. At 1503 hrs this latter aircraft reported that 'KJ' hadapparently landed safely; this was subsequently confirmed by athird aircraft in the area who also established radio contactwith 'KJ' on the ground and reported that the aircraft was undamagedand the crew unhurt.

The following day the aircraft was flown from the forced landingfield to Staverton where the engine stopped on landing. A newset of plugs was fitted and after extensive engine ground runsit was decided to complete the flight tests. It was on this secondflight of the day that the reported accident occurred.

The engine had flown a total of 216 hours since new. The causeof the engine failures has not been established, but reports indicated that the carburettor contained fuel and that the plugs were clean. Any further information received will be published as an addendum to this bulletin.