



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Hochatown, Oklahoma	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN24LA004
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	October 1, 2023, 12:30 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N379SH
<b>Aircraft:</b>	ROBINSON HELICOPTER R44	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of engine power (total)	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot reported that he was conducting a practice autorotation during a proficiency flight about 400 ft above ground level (agl). As he reduced the engine speed to idle, the engine lost total power. The pilot entered an autorotation and completed a forced landing to a field. The helicopter landed hard and the tailboom was severed by the main rotor blades.

Examination of the engine revealed that the idle speed was set below 50 percent, which was below the manufacturer's recommendation of 60 to 65 percent. Additionally, the carburetor heat control cable was rigged improperly, and therefore, was jammed in the full heat position. The combination of these factors would have likely made the engine more susceptible to losing power, especially with an abrupt power reduction initiated by the pilot during the simulated autorotation.

After reviewing the available maintenance records, it is possible the engine idle speed was improperly set, and the carburetor heat control was improperly rigged when the engine was overhauled and installed in the helicopter; however, investigators were unable to establish exactly when the misrigging took place or why it was not noticed during subsequent maintenance.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

A total loss of engine power during a practice autorotation due to the improper engine idle setting and rigging of the carburetor heat control which resulted in a hard landing.

## Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Inadequate inspection
<b>Aircraft</b>	Landing flare - Not attained/maintained
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Installation - Maintenance personnel

## Factual Information

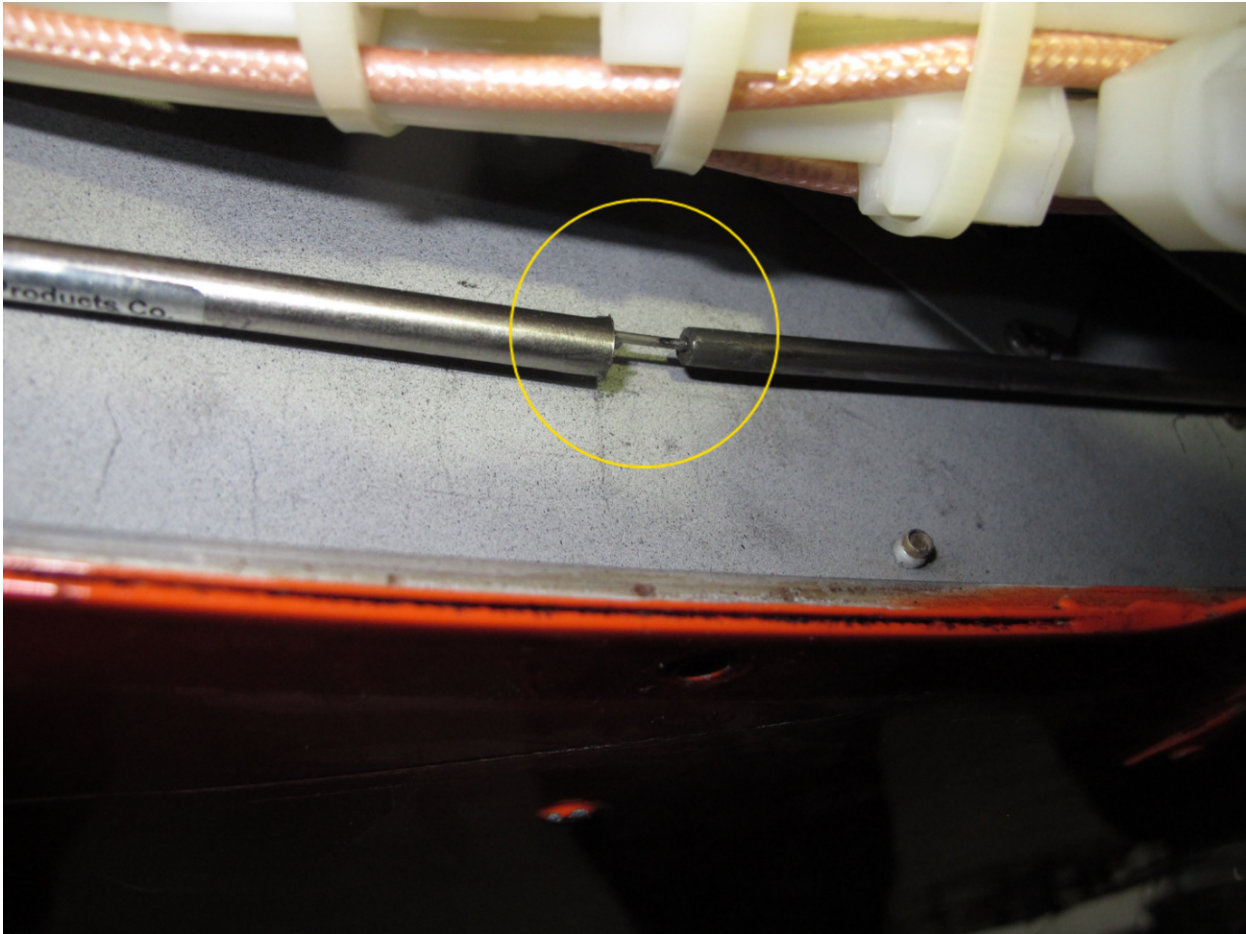
### History of Flight

<b>Autorotation</b>	Loss of engine power (total) (Defining event)
<b>Autorotation</b>	Hard landing

On October 1, 2023, about 1230 central daylight time, a Robinson Helicopter Company R44, N379SH, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident near Hochatown, Oklahoma. The pilot was not injured. The helicopter was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 personal flight.

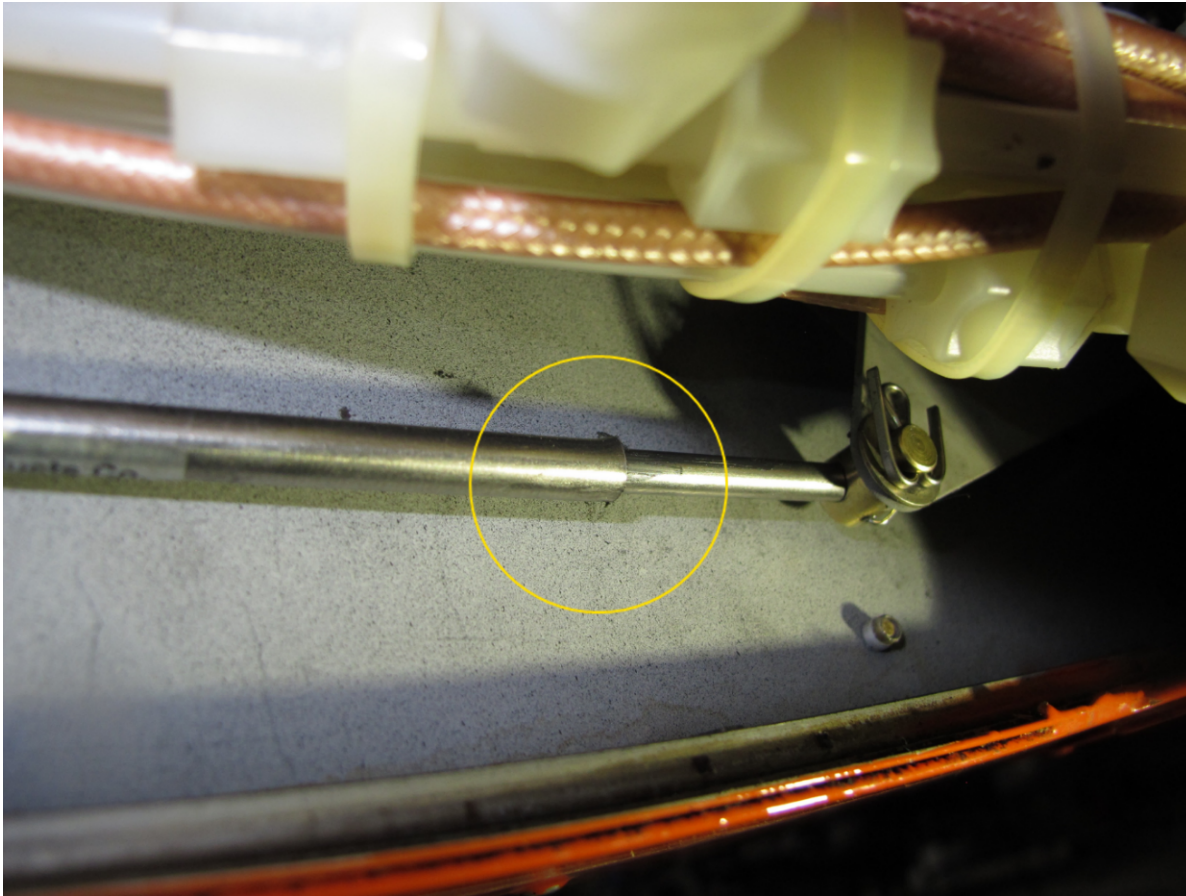
The pilot, who was also a flight instructor, reported that he was conducting a practice autorotation during a proficiency flight about 400 ft agl. As he reduced the engine speed to idle to simulate a loss of engine power, the engine lost total power. The pilot entered an autorotation and completed a forced landing to a field. The helicopter landed hard and the tailboom was severed by the main rotor blades. The pilot exited the helicopter unassisted.

The helicopter sustained substantial damage to the tailboom and the main rotor blades. A postaccident examination revealed that the carburetor heat control knob was jammed in the full heat position. Further examination revealed that the carburetor heat control cable was rigged so that the cable was pulled beyond the end of the cable conduit sleeve (figure 1). When the carburetor heat knob was actuated, the control cable would bind with the conduit sleeve.



**Figure 1:** Carburetor heat control cable as found. The cable is free from the conduit sleeve (circled in yellow).

Figure 2 shows a normal engagement of the carburetor heat control cable in the conduit sleeve.



**Figure 2.** The normal engagement of the carburetor heat cable and conduit. Cable is inserted into the conduit sleeve (circled in yellow).

No other anomalies were found within the rigging or flight controls that would have precluded normal operation.

Single contact marks on the fore and aft faces of the upper sheave and adjacent components are consistent with the engine not running at the time of impact. The V-belts and tail boom were cut and removed to facilitate an engine run. The engine started and ran at various power settings. The idle was set to below 50 percent (the typical idle speed without V-belts is 60-65 percent). Robinson Helicopter Company Safety Notices 27 and 38 advise on how to slowly reduce throttle while practicing autorotations. RHC Safety Notice 27 states that during simulated power failures, "throttle should be rolled off smoothly, never 'chopped.'"

A review of the helicopter maintenance records revealed that on August 25, 2022, the engine was overhauled and installed, and an annual inspection of the helicopter was completed. The last 100-hour inspection was completed on August 16, 2023. The helicopter had accumulated 44.2 hours since the 100-hour inspection. Investigators were unable to determine the last time the carburetor control cable was rigged or when the engine idle was set.



## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	25, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	3-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter; Instrument helicopter	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Without waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	March 2, 2023
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	September 10, 2023
<b>Flight Time:</b>	1353 hours (Total, all aircraft), 600 hours (Total, this make and model), 1349 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 151 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 42 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	ROBINSON HELICOPTER	<b>Registration:</b>	N379SH
<b>Model/Series:</b>	R44	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Helicopter
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	2012	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	2240
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Skid	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	August 16, 2023 100 hour	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2400 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	44.2 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	241.9 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	C126 installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-540-F1B5
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	SPITZER HELICOPTER LLC	<b>Rated Power:</b>	260 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	Jacasky LLC	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None
<b>Operator Does Business As:</b>	Sky Tours Hochatown	<b>Operator Designator Code:</b>	N/A

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	K404,472 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	16 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	12:15 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	199°
<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>	/	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	None / None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>		<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	N/A / N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.16 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	31°C / 19°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Hochatown, OK	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Hochatown, OK	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>		<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	N/A	<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>	34.160278,-94.752222

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Rutt, Brian
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Adama Allmond; FAA - OKC FSDO Thom Webster; Robinson Helicopter Company; Torrance, CA
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	November 26, 2024
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class 3</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=193182">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=193182</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](#).