

**Aviation Safety Investigation Report
199601434**

**Robinson Helicopter Co
R22**

06 May 1996

Readers are advised that the Australian Transport Safety Bureau investigates for the sole purpose of enhancing transport safety. Consequently, Bureau reports are confined to matters of safety significance and may be misleading if used for any other purposes.

Investigations commenced on or before 30 June 2003, including the publication of reports as a result of those investigations, are authorised by the Executive Director of the Bureau in accordance with Part 2A of the Air Navigation Act 1920.

Investigations commenced after 1 July 2003, including the publication of reports as a result of those investigations, are authorised by the Executive Director of the Bureau in accordance with the Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003 (TSI Act). Reports released under the TSI Act are not admissible as evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings.

NOTE: All air safety occurrences reported to the ATSB are categorised and recorded. For a detailed explanation on Category definitions please refer to the ATSB website at www.atsb.gov.au.

Sideways movement, shuddering in the tail rotor pedals and loss of directional control to the right are all precursors or symptoms of a condition, in helicopters, commonly known as loss of tail rotor effectiveness. In this state the airflow through the tail rotor is reduced by the sideways movement and the relative wind (the combined effect of the actual wind and the direction of movement of the helicopter). As a result, the tail rotor can no longer supply sufficient thrust to counter the turning effect caused by the rotation of the main rotor system and the helicopter will yaw to the right. If the effect is severe enough, application of left pedal may aggravate the situation.

The evidence indicates that loss of tail rotor effectiveness is the most likely factor in this accident.

