1

Aviation Safety Investigation Report 198802350

Cessna 172 RG

February 25th 1988

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 CEO 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 CEO 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.

Occurrence Number: 198802350 Occurrence Type: Accident

Location: Bankstown NSW

Date: February 25th 1988 **Time:** 1333

Highest Injury Level: Nil

Injuries:

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	None
Crew	0	0	2	2
Ground	0	0	0	-
Passenger	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2

Aircraft Details: Cessna 172 RG **Registration:** VH-NDM **Serial Number:** 172RG0569

Operation Type: Aerial Work (Dual

Damage Level: Substantial

Departure Point: Bankstown NSW

Departure Time: N/A

Destination: Bankstown NSW

Approved for Release: November 8th 1988

Circumstances:

The flight was the first session of the Private Pilot's constant speed unit and retractable landing gear training. The aircraft was taking off on Runway 11 Centre for the training area. The pilots reported that at a height of about 50 feet, the engine failed completely, surged briefly, then failed completely again. The instructor took over control and landed the aircraft. The aircraft overran the runway, passed over the top of a 4 to 5 metre deep drainage ditch, and impacted heavily on the top of the far bank, approximately 190 metres from the end of the bitumen runway. Lost movement was found between the fuel selector pointer and the fuel selector valve, and with the selector pointer positioned by sight the valve may have been in such a position as to restrict fuel flow at high power settings. The accident highlighted the airmanship which should be exercised when making a fuel selection, by feeling for a detent and not simply relying on the position of a pointer. Although such a defect would normally be discovered and rectified during regular servicing, lost motion may develop from a stiff selector valve, eventually resulting in disagreement between a position indicator and valve position.

Significant Factors:

The following factors were considered relevant to the development of the accident

1. Lost movement between the fuel selector pointer and the fuel selector valve, resulting in possible disagreement between indicated valve position and actual valve position.