Aviation Safety Investigation Report 199500540

Schempp-Hirth GmbH & Co. KG NIMBUS 3

24 February 1995

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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.

The Bureau did not conduct an on scene investigation of this occurrence. The information presented below was obtained from information supplied to the Bureau.

Occurrence Number: 199500540 Occurrence Type: Accident

Location: 4km N Tocumwal

State: NSW Inv Category: 4

Date: Friday 24 February 1995

Time: 1600 hours **Time Zone** ESuT

Highest Injury Level: Minor

Injuries:

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	None	Total
Crew	0	0	1	0	1
Ground	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	1

Aircraft Manufacturer: Schempp-Hirth GmbH & Co. KG

Aircraft Model: NIMBUS 3

Aircraft Registration: VH-MMD Serial Number:

Type of Operation: Non-commercial Pleasure/Travel

Damage to Aircraft: Substantial

Departure Point: Tocumwal NSW

Departure Time: 1300 ESuT

Destination: Tocumwal NSW

Crew Details:

	Hours on				
Role	Class of Licence	Type Hour	rs Total		
Pilot-In-Command	Private	50.0	1020		

Approved for Release: Friday, May 19, 1995

The pilot was returning from a three hour cross county flight in an area with which she was very familiar. Although too low to complete a final glide to the airfield, the pilot continued on expecting to pick up a thermal to give her the height necessary to complete the flight. The thermal source selected, a quarry, was known to be reliable.

On this occasion the expected thermal failed to materialise and, at a very low height, the pilot was forced to select an area to make an outlanding. The pilot selected a field, initially not realising it was too short and covered in long grass.

When she realised the field was covered in long grass she decided to improve aileron performance by setting the flaps to full negative from the previous setting of full positive. This resulted in a significant loss of lift, culminating in a heavy landing. The long wings dipped into the grass resulting in a violent ground loop.

Significant Factors

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

- 1. The pilot descended to a very low altitude, anticipating a thermal over a known geographic feature.
- 2. When the thermal did not materialise, the pilot was then limited in choice of suitable areas for an outlanding.
- 3. The area selected for outlanding was short and covered in long grass.
- 4. The pilot incorrectly manipulated the flaps.
- 5. The glider landed heavily and ground looped.