

# Cessna F172L, G-AZJV

## AAIB Bulletin No: 5/98 Ref: EW/G98/02/09 Category: 1.3

<b>Aircraft Type and Registration:</b>	Cessna F172L, G-AZJV
<b>No &amp; Type of Engines:</b>	1 Lycoming O-320-E2D piston engine
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1972
<b>Date &amp; Time (UTC):</b>	13 February 1998 at 1445 hrs
<b>Location:</b>	Near Cardiff Airport, Wales
<b>Type of Flight:</b>	Private
<b>Persons on Board:</b>	Crew - 1 - Passengers - 1
<b>Injuries:</b>	Crew - None - Passengers - None
<b>Nature of Damage:</b>	None
<b>Commander's Licence:</b>	Private Pilot's Licence
<b>Commander's Age:</b>	55 years
<b>Commander's Flying Experience:</b>	1,194 hours (of which 847 were on type) Last 90 days - 10 hours Last 28 days - 6 hours
<b>Information Source:</b>	Aircraft Accident Report Form submitted by the pilot

The aircraft was on a flight from Gloucester to Cardiff and since the conditions were considered conducive to carburettor icing the pilot selected carburettor heat at frequent intervals, although he did not detect any evidence of icing. ATC clearance was received for a descent from 2,000 feet to "not above 1,500 feet" in the Cardiff Control Area (CTA). The pilot applied carburettor heat, reduced power and descended to 1,400 feet before reapplying cruise power. Approximately four minutes later, the engine suddenly and smoothly ran down to 800 RPM. The pilot immediately transmitted a 'Mayday' call and carried out the engine failure drill, which included changing the fuel selector from 'right tank' to 'both'. He then found that by vigorously pumping the throttle, the engine rpm increased to around 1800 for a few seconds, before decaying to 800 RPM. Further pumping of the throttle produced more shortbursts of power and although this had the effect of reducing the rate of descent, it became clear that the aircraft would not be able to reach the airfield, which was some 6 nm distant. The pilot therefore turned the aircraft away from built-up areas and selected a field into which he made a successful forced landing.

The emergency services had been alerted following the 'Mayday' call, with the result that a Royal National Lifeboat Institution shore rescue craft had been placed on standby and a Police Support helicopter landed in the field within 30 seconds of G-AZJV coming to rest. In addition, fire, ambulance and local police vehicles were on site within 20 minutes.

A licensed engineer subsequently carried out extensive checks of the induction system and flushed out the carburettor. However, no fault was found and the engine ran normally, with the result that the aircraft was flown out of the field on the following day.

The engineer considered that the engine failure may have been the result of severe carburettor icing, although the pilot felt that there was an additional possibility of a foreign object having temporarily caused a blockage within the carburettor.