

## COMMENTARY / SAVVY AVIATOR



## **ARGUABLY THE WORST PART** of being an aircraft owner is the ordeal of putting your plane in the shop every 12 calendar

ordeal of putting your plane in the shop every 12 calendar months and then bracing yourself for bad news. Over the past four years, my company has managed more than 700 annual inspections and more than 6,000 lesser maintenance events, so it's a safe guess we've dealt with tens of thousands of mechanical discrepancies. Sometimes the bad news is painful and costly to the aircraft owner. But surprisingly often it turns out to be nothing more than a false alarm.

**Trust, but Verify** 

Before you approve any costly or invasive repair to your aircraft, make sure the discrepancy is real

A couple of months ago, for example, a client's singleengine airplane went into a big, well-known Florida service center for its annual ordeal. Within hours, the shop reported that cylinder No. 3 measured 38/80 on the compression test, with air audible at the exhaust tailpipe. (This was a Continental engine, and the master orifice no-go limit was 46/80.) The mechanic attempted to "stake" the No. 3 exhaust valve but was unable to improve the reading. The shop said the No. 3 cylinder needed to be removed and sent to a cylinder shop to be re-valved and honed, and then reinstalled with a new set of piston rings. The estimated cost of this work was quoted at \$2,200.

We checked the airplane's downloaded digital engine monitor data and found that the No. 3 EGT appeared normal, with no hint of the slow, rhythmic oscillations characteristic of a burned exhaust valve. We asked the shop to inspect the No. 3 exhaust valve with a borescope, and it reported back that the inspection results were "inconclusive." Further questioning revealed that the exhaust valve had a symmetrical appearance under the borescope (see Figure 1), with none of the lopsided, green-tinged appearance characteristic of a leaking exhaust valve.

At this point, we asked the shop to complete the annual inspection and indicated that we would arrange to have the owner fly the airplane for at least 45 minutes and have the No. 3 compression rechecked, as directed by Continental Service Bulletin SB03-3. The shop's director of maintenance sounded less than thrilled with this idea, asking, "How do you propose we sign off the annual on an aircraft that has a cylinder that measures 38/80, less than the minimum required compression?"

The shop said the No. 3 cylinder needed to be removed and sent to a cylinder shop to be re-valved and honed, and then reinstalled with a new set of piston rings.

We suggested the following wording in his logbook entry: "Borescope inspection of cylinder No. 3 and digital engine monitor data analysis revealed no abnormalities. In accordance with Continental SB03-3, the aircraft will be flown for a minimum of 45 minutes and cylinder No. 3 compression will be retested; cylinder is not determined to be unairworthy at this time." The director of maintenance somewhat reluctantly agreed to this.

At the completion of the annual, we asked the owner to fly the airplane for an hour and then bring it back to the shop. We asked the shop to remove the top cowling and repeat the compression test of the No. 3 cylinder only, and to do so as quickly as possible so that the cylinder could be tested as hot as possible. The result of the re-test was 72/80 (!), and the happy owner was able to spend that \$2,200 on avgas instead of maintenance.

(In previous columns, I've discussed my distrust of compression tests and

suggested that borescopy and digital engine monitor data analysis are much more reliable indicators of cylinder condition. This is a good example of why I feel that way.)

## At the completion of the annual, we asked the owner to fly the airplane for an hour and then bring it back to the shop.

#### SUSPECTED HEAD CRACK

The same week, another client's airplane was undergoing an annual inspection at another shop. The inspecting IA reported that he found a cracked cylinder head. He sent us a pretty convincing digital photo (see Figure 2, top image) that showed what appeared to be a crack between the top spark plug hole and the fuel injector nozzle boss. The shop recommended replacing the cylinder and quoted \$3,000 for a new cylinder plus removal and installation labor.

This is the "standard" location for cylinder head cracks to appear on Continental engines. In fact, I've lost two cylinders to head cracks in this exact location on my own Continental-powered Cessna 310. On the other hand, our experience is that more than half of the reported cracks in this area turn out not to be cracks at all, but rather superficial cosmetic flaws in the head casting. In fact, unless the crack is clearly bluestained and leaking fuel, it rarely turns out to be an actual crack.

Therefore, in accordance with our standard operating procedure, we asked the shop to sand the suspected crack area smooth and then perform a dye penetrant



preparation

mobile

Some premium features illustrated

DUATS Mobile: Phone.

Web-based, hand-held

devices: www.duats.com/

#### **Self-Briefing Capabilities**

- Weather briefings
- Plain language translations
- Automated flight planner
- Help Desk
- Flight plan filing
- Personal profile capability
- Color weather graphics
- Domestic ICAO flight plan filing
- Notice-to-Airmen (NOTAM)Parsing domestic NOTAMs by
- keyword
- SSL connection
  Flight plan processing
- Interactive alphanumeric and graphic weather briefing
- Data management
- Search and rescue (SAR)
- Continuous data recording 15-day retention
- Event reconstruction

For a FREE software download, visit: www.duats.com or www.flightprep.com For a FREE copy on CD.

call: 800.345.3828 option 1 To order, visit:

www.flightprep.com or call: 503.678.4360

#### Make The Most of Your Flying and Upgrade Your Golden Eagle FlightPrep\*

Get all the easy-to-use free features plus these premium enhancements:

#### ChartCase Professional

Fully Integrated EFB. No piecemeal download, no complicated option, no hassle, no kidding.

- Full Moving Map & Flight Planner
- Position on Charts, Plates & Taxi Diagrams
- In-Cockpit Weather
- Terrain Awareness (TAWS) Display
- 3D Highway in the Sky (HITS)
- Glass Virtual Instrument Panel
- Pre-load of Sectionals, TACs, LIFR & Plates

#### **Golden Eagle Plus**\*

- Fuel Stop Planning
- Multi-Leg Trip Planning
- Flight Planning Wizard
- Premium Wx, METAR and Winds
- Profile Topo, Airspace, Clouds and Winds
- Weight & Balance

#### Both **FREE** with Data Subscription

Powered by

# THE BEST PERFORMANCE PER \$!!! Somex with Antiper Person Somex with Antiper Powert Somex with Antiper Powert

#### Call Toll Free: 1-800-237-6902



Built In & Portable Oxygen Solutions



www.aerox.com

#### MIKE BUSCH





Figure 1–Borescope inspection of the No. 3 exhaust valve showed the valve condition to be completely normal, with no sign of a hot spot.

inspection (DPI) of the area. DPI is a quick, low-cost inspection method used to locate surface defects on non-ferrous metals. The DPI kit contains three aerosol cans—cleaner, penetrant, and developer and the inspection procedure is simple:

- 1. Spray the surface with aerosol cleaner, and then wipe dry.
- 2. Spray the surface with aerosol penetrant (typically deep red in color), and allow it to soak into any surface flaws for 10 to 30 minutes.
- 3. Wipe the surface with a clean cloth moistened with aerosol cleaner to remove all residual red-dyed penetrant from the surface.
- 4. Spray the surface with aerosol developer powder, and allow it to dry to an even white, powdery layer.

5. Inspect the developer-covered surface. Any cracks will show up clearly as a red line on the white surface, as red-dyed penetrant embedded in the cracks is wicked up out of the crack and absorbed by the white powdery developer.

The shop performed the DPI procedure and sent us a photo of the results. (See Figure 2, bottom image.) The test showed clearly that there was no crack in the cylinder head, and that what appeared to be a crack was a superficial cosmetic flaw. The cylinder remained in service, and the owner found a better use for his \$3,000.

A few weeks later, a friend of mine (but not a managed maintenance client) called to tell me that his shop had just replaced a cylinder on his engine due to the presence of a similar crack. I asked whether the shop had performed a DPI to verify the crack before yanking the jug. My friend said he'd requested that, but the IA demurred, claiming it would be a waste of time and adding, "I know a head crack when I see one."

The shop recommended replacing the cylinder and quoted \$3,000 for a new cylinder plus removal and installation labor.

At my urging, my friend retrieved the removed cylinder from the shop and performed his own DPI. No crack! He took the jug to the shop owner, who sent it out for more sensitive eddy-current inspection. No crack! The shop owner was embarrassed and issued my friend a several thousand dollar refund to cover the cost of the new cylinder plus the removal and installation labor.

#### SUSPECTED CRANKCASE CRACK

Yet another client had been complaining of an oil leak near the front of his Continental IO-360 engine. He kept cleaning off the oil with solvent, but it kept reappearing. During his annual inspection, the shop said it thought the oil was coming from a crankcase crack. That would have been the ultimate sort of bad news, because it would have necessitated sending the engine out for a teardown and crankcase repair—potentially a \$16,000 event.

We asked the shop to clean and sand the area and perform a DPI. No crack was found. The shop even tried pressurizing the crankcase with shop air, heating up the suspected area with a torch, and spraying it down with soapy water. Still no evidence of a

Figure 2—The top photo seems to show a cylinder head crack, but a dye penetrant inspection (bottom photo) reveals that the head is not cracked.







We didn't split our PFD. Intelligently combined with engine and navigation data, we preserved the the natural feel with enhanced anticipation a wide field\_of-view PFD provides. Then we added Android connectivity for display redundancy and touch screen control...free. Even back seat passengers can now have their own EFIS. See why we did big screen EFIS systems right.

### 616 245-7700 GRTAVIONICS.COM

above, beyond.



#### **MIKE BUSCH**

## This owner lucked out. We've seen a rash of crankcase nose cracks in Continental IO-360 engines.

crack. Ultimately, the shop concluded that the oil was actually coming from a bad propeller governor gasket. Whew!

This owner lucked out. We've seen a rash of crankcase nose cracks in Continental IO-360 engines. Figure 3 shows the crankcase of another client who wasn't so lucky. Note how the crack is quite subtle and would have been easy to miss, but the DPI makes it really obvious.

Unfortunately there's no magic vaccine that provides immunity from bad news at annual inspection time. Stuff happens. But things aren't always what they seem. You can often save yourself thousands of dollars (and sometimes tens of thousands) by





Figure 3–The left photo shows a suspected crack in the nose area of a Continental 10–360 crankcase. A dye penetrant inspection (right photo) clearly confirms that the crack is real, and that its length is sufficient to render the engine unairworthy.

insisting upon conclusive verification of a discrepancy before you approve costly and invasive work such as cylinder removal or engine teardown. Proper maintenance is important, but unnecessary maintenance is a travesty—and it happens far more often than you might think. **EAA** 

**Mike Busch**, EAA 740170, was the 2008 National Aviation Maintenance Technician of the Year and has been a pilot for 44 years, logging more than 7,000 hours. He's a CFI and A&P/IA. E-mail him at *mike.busch@savvyaviator.com*. Mike also hosts free monthly online presentations as part of EAA's webinar series on the first Wednesday of each month. For a schedule visit *www.EAA.org/webinars*.

