

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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Military Aircraft Accident Summaries 10005E

MAAS 7/80 10 December 1980

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVOLVING ROYAL AIR FORCE JAGUARS GR1 XX 961 AND GR1 XX 964

Date:

28 May 1980

Parent Airfield:

RAF Bruggen, Federal Republic of Germany

Place of Accident:

RAF Bruggen

Crew:

One pilot in each aircraft

Casualties:

One killed

CIRCUMSTANCES

1. A formation of four Jaguars was returning to the airfield to break and land from arrow formation (see Annex). The leader broke normally and, once established in his turn, looked back and to his left. He saw the No 2 aircraft very close to him and getting closer. Realising that a collision was imminent, he attempted to change his flight path but there was insufficient time for his aircraft to react. The two Jaguars collided and caught fire. The leader ejected and was uninjured but the No 2 pilot did not eject and was killed. One Jaguar crashed on the airfield and the other crashed in a wooded area just outside the airfield boundary.

CAUSE

2. There is no evidence of technical malfunction of either aircraft prior to the collision. Breaking from arrow formation is a routine manoeuvre. Using visual references pilots time their breaks in sequence and follow a pre-planned flight path (shown in the annex), which in this case would have led them to land in-line and suitably spaced. It appears that the No 2 aircraft broke formation early and at about the same time as the leading aircraft. It is possible that prior to breaking formation, the No 2 pilot lost visual contact with the leading aircraft. The almost simultaneous breaks would place the aircraft in unexpected positions in relation to one another and create mid—air collision conditions with insufficient time for the No 2 pilot to regain visual contact and take avoiding action.

CLAIMS

3. No claims have been received for damage to civilian property.

ANNEX:

STANDARD BREAK FROM ARROW FORMATION

MOD Deitzal ee-a

623.746:656.7.08

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Formation runs in at 420K, 500 ft.
No 2 flies slightly below the leader.
At the break point, leader pulls up positively before turning onto a downwind leg at 1,000 ft.
No 2 remains level for 2 to 3 seconds before turning.
No 3 and No 4 follow, carrying out the same manoeuvre as No 2 with the same time interval between each aircraft.

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