



MIA02LA089

Aviation Investigation Factual Report

Location: Tampa, Florida **Accident Number:**

Date & Time: April 25, 2002, 17:45 Local Registration: N237SM

Aircraft: Cessna 421C Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Factual Information

On April 25, 2002, about 1745 eastern daylight time, a Cessna 421C, N237SM, operated and registered to MBA Graphics of Tampa, struck the ground after landing with the left main gear retracted at Vandenberg Airport, Tampa, Florida. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time. No flight plan was filed for the 14 CFR Part 91 personal flight. The airplane was substantially damaged. The commercial-rated pilot reported no injuries. The flight had departed from the same airport about 1445, en route to Plant City, Florida.

According to the pilot's statement, after a landing and upon touchdown at Plant City, he said he "...observed an abnormal touchdown...and knew there was a mechanical problem." After noticing the mechanical problem, he aborted the landing, cycled the gear twice, and noted that the gear unsafe light remained illuminated. He then proceeded to his departure airport, for further assessment of the landing gear situation by the tower personnel. The tower personal confirmed there was damage to the left main gear, he then proceeded to burn off about 1 1/2 hours of fuel before attempting a landing. The pilot landed on the grass next to the paved runway, touching down on the nose and right main landing gears. The airplane settled on the left wing, turned left onto the paved runway and came to rest 180 degrees opposite the direction of touchdown.

Examination of the landing gear after the accident revealed that the upper barrel (p/n 5141002-11) fractured during the landing attempt at Plant City. The fractured upper barrel assembly was examined at Cessna's Material and Process Engineering's Laboratory. The purpose of the examination was to determine the cause of the main landing gear (MLG) fracture. Based on the observations made during the examination of the fractured MLG barrel, and according to Cessna's factual report, the following conclusions were reached: 1.) The upper barrel broke at a location coinciding with the position of the collar, "approximately 3-9/16 inches below the trunnion." 2.) "Pre-existing cracking was present on the trunnion barrel at two separate locations approximately 180 degrees apart," along the outer diameter of the barrel. "Fatigue cracks had propagated through approximately 75 to 80 percent of the wall thickness of the barrel." 3.) The crack origins coincided with "...a transition in barrel wall thickness. Machining marks were present on the radius of the transition in wall thickness." 4.) The dimensions of the barrel "were according" to the engineering drawing with the exception of the location of "...the brazed-on collar, where the outer barrel diameter was smaller than specified." Sectioning of the barrel through the fracture surface showed the presence of a "groove" machined" into the barrel immediately above the collar. 5.) Smaller than specified barrel diameter and the presence of machining marks on the machined radius "...could have contributed to the cause of cracking." The surface roughness at the radius was 140-160 u-in (micro-inches), which "exceeded" the engineering drawing requirement of 125 μ -in. 6.) The barrel chemical composition and hardness "were according" to the engineering drawing. The thickness of the braze metal between the barrel and the collar "met the requirements" for a

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Class I or Class II copper braze joint per CSMP009 as well as the requirements of CES2044 which is listed on the engineering drawing.

A review of the Cessna report by the NTSB's Materials Laboratory revealed that the Cessna factual report contained an adequate factual description of the fracture, dimensional measurements, and other features associated with the fracture of the upper barrel.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	26,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):		Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 21, 2001
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	April 18, 2002
Flight Time:	2500 hours (Total, all aircraft), 40 hours (Total, this make and model), 2390 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 200 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 65 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 8 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N237SM
Model/Series:	421C	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	421C-0237
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	7
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	October 29, 2001 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	7450 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	40 Hrs	Engines:	2 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3670.5 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	GTSIO-520L
Registered Owner:	MBA Graphics Inc	Rated Power:	375 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

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Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	VDF,22 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	17:41 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	0 knots / None	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.04 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	30°C / 21°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Tampa, FL (VDF)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	PLANT CITY, FL (PCM)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	14:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	Unknown

Airport Information

Airport:	VANDENBERG VDF	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	20 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	23	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5000 ft / 100 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	28.008888,-82.349441

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):

Additional Participating
Persons:

Report Date:

July 16, 2003

Last Revision Date:

Investigation Class:

Class

Note:

Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=54580

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant events in other modes of transportation—railroad, transit, highway, marine, pipeline, and commercial space. We determine the probable causes of the accidents and events we investigate, and issue safety recommendations aimed at preventing future occurrences. In addition, we conduct transportation safety research studies and offer information and other assistance to family members and survivors for each accident or event we investigate. We also serve as the appellate authority for enforcement actions involving aviation and mariner certificates issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and US Coast Guard, and we adjudicate appeals of civil penalty actions taken by the FAA.

The NTSB does not assign fault or blame for an accident or incident; rather, as specified by NTSB regulation, "accident/incident investigations are fact-finding proceedings with no formal issues and no adverse parties ... and are not conducted for the purpose of determining the rights or liabilities of any person" (Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations section 831.4). Assignment of fault or legal liability is not relevant to the NTSB's statutory mission to improve transportation safety by investigating accidents and incidents and issuing safety recommendations. In addition, statutory language prohibits the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report (Title 49 United States Code section 1154(b)). A factual report that may be admissible under 49 United States Code section 1154(b) is available here.

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