



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Haskell, Oklahoma	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN20LA173
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	May 9, 2020, 06:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N318WH
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Titan TITAN TORNADO S	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Flight control sys malf/fail	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Flight test		

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## Analysis

The student pilot departed on a flight in a kit-built airplane to test the winglets he had recently installed on the airplane's stabilator, which were intended to eliminate the airplane's uncommanded yaw. The flight was the airplane's first winglet test flight away from the airport traffic pattern and at a higher altitude. The student stated that during the flight, he decreased the pitch attitude to level off at 2,000 ft above ground level and the airplane suddenly vibrated aggressively and it "felt like the tail was thumping." He decreased the engine power, but the thumping and vibrating continued, so the pilot pitched the airplane down for an off-field emergency landing. Before he was able to land, the airplane rolled inverted and descended into the trees, resulting in the separation of the right wing.

Postaccident examination revealed that the stabilator control horn had fractured due to overstress and separated from the push-pull tube. According to an airplane kit manufacturer engineer, winglets added to the stabilator produce flutter. Based on the evidence, it is likely that the winglets led the stabilator to flutter, which overstressed the stabilator control horn and resulted in the control horn's failure.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

The student pilot/builder's addition of winglets to the stabilator, which resulted in flutter and overstress failure of the stabilator control horn.

## Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	Horizontal stabilizer - Capability exceeded
<b>Aircraft</b>	Horiz stab misc structure - Design
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Modification/alteration - Student/instructed pilot
<b>Aircraft</b>	(general) - Attain/maintain not possible
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Aircraft control - Student/instructed pilot

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Enroute-climb to cruise</b>	Flight control sys malf/fail (Defining event)
<b>Emergency descent</b>	Loss of control in flight
<b>Uncontrolled descent</b>	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On May 9, 2020, about 0645 central daylight time, an experimental Titan Tornado S airplane, N318WH, was substantially damaged when it was involved in an accident about 3 miles north of Haskell Airport (2K9), Haskell, Oklahoma. The pilot sustained serious injuries. The airplane was operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 test flight.

The student pilot stated that the airplane had experienced uncommanded yaw on previously flights which he was trying to eliminate. After some research and a conversation with the airplane kit manufacturer, he installed vortex generators. The vortex generators did not eliminate the yaw, so he installed makeshift winglets on the stabilator, which were made from ½ inch plywood and aircraft speed tape. He did not ask the airplane kit manufacturer about the use of winglets on the stabilator, nor was he required to.

The student pilot conducted a test flight with the makeshift winglets and the uncommanded yaw was eliminated. Since the winglets proved successful, he created new winglets out of composite material, then attached them to the stabilator with glue and rivets. He completed 3 to 4 test flights with the new winglets and remained in the traffic pattern for all of the test flights. The airplane maintenance logbooks did not contain any entry for the winglets because the pilot was still conducting test flights and was not ready to have a mechanic sign off on the installation.

The student pilot stated that on the morning of the accident, he intended to complete the first winglet test flight away from the airport and at a higher altitude than the other test flights. He departed from 2K9 and climbed about 600 feet per minute to 2,000 ft where he intended to level off. He stated that the airplane flew really well with no anomalies noted at that point. As he decreased the pitch attitude, the airplane suddenly vibrated aggressively and it "felt like the tail was thumping." He decreased the engine power to slow the airplane down and descend in altitude, but the thumping and vibrating continued. He pitched the airplane down for an off-field emergency landing. Before he was able to land, the airplane rolled inverted and descended into the trees.

The responding Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector stated that the airplane was found in a densely wooded area with the right wing separated and significant impact damage to the entire airplane. The stabilator control horn was found fractured and disconnected from the push-pull tube.

A postaccident examination of the stabilator control horn revealed that it fractured due to overstress from gross mechanical deformation. The part also exhibited impact damage from the stabilator being actuated from control stop to control stop during the flight.

The airplane kit manufacturer engineer stated that winglets added to the stabilator would change the balance of the control surface and cause flutter. The stabilator is installed with a counterweight calibrated specifically for the stock stabilator. He had never seen anyone add winglets to the stabilator before and he hoped that a builder would contact him before adding winglets. He would tell a builder not to add winglets because it would alter the balance on the control surface.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Student	<b>Age:</b>	33, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Front
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Unknown
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	None None	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	June 18, 2019
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	162.3 hours (Total, all aircraft), 33 hours (Total, this make and model)		

### Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Titan	<b>Registration:</b>	N318WH
<b>Model/Series:</b>	TITAN TORNADO S Undesignat	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	2015	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	Yes
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Experimental (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	S12XXXC0HK0546
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	April 26, 2020 100 hour	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	1140 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	230 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>		<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Rotax
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	912 ULS
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	100 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Dawn
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	KMKO,610 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	19 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	06:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	131°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	/	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>		<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.29 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	6°C / 4°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Haskell, OK (2K9 )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Haskell, OK (2K9 )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	06:30 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	HASKELL 2K9	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	588 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Unknown
<b>Runway Used:</b>		<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>		<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Forced landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	35.864166,-95.655555(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Lindberg, Joshua
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Robert Harger; Federal Aviation Administration; Oklahoma City, OK
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	May 5, 2021
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class 3</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=101254">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=101254</a>

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](#).