



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: ANCHORAGE, Alaska Accident Number: ANC93LA138

Date & Time: August 7, 1993, 22:15 Local Registration: N3654C

Aircraft: CESSNA 180 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: 3 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

THE PILOT-IN-COMMAND SELECTED THE 40 DEGREE FLAP POSITION FOR HIS APPROACH AND LANDING. THE AIRPLANE 'FELL OUT OF THE SKY' ON SHORT FINAL. AFTER EXITING THE AIRPLANE HE NOTICED THE FLAP HANDLE WAS IN THE 30 DEGREE POSITION. EXAMINATION OF THE AIRPLANE AND FLAP SYSTEM SHOWED THAT THE HANDLE WOULD NOT STAY IN THE 40 DEGREE SELECTED POSITION IF BUMPED. THE FLAP HANDLE WAS VERY STIFF WHEN POSITIONED FROM THE 30 DEGREE TO THE 40 DEGREE POSITION AND WOULD NOT COMPLETELY LATCH ON THE 40 DEGREE POSITION.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: THE INADVERTENT RAISING OF THE FLAPS.

Findings

Occurrence #1: UNDERSHOOT Phase of Operation: LANDING

Findings

1. (C) RAISING OF FLAPS - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND

Factual Information

On August 7, 1993, at 2215 Alaska daylight time, a wheel equipped Cessna 180 airplane, N3654C, registered to Tony Turinsky of Anchorage, Alaska, and operated by the Pilot-in-Command, landed short of the Lake Hood Airstrip, Anchorage, Alaska. The personal flight, operating under 14 CFR Part 91, departed Lake Hood for a local flight. No flight plan was filed and visual meteorological conditions prevailed. The Commercial Certificated Pilot-in-Command and the two passengers were not injured and the airplane was substantially damaged.

According to the Pilot-in-Command, he was on short final, landing to the south, when the airplane suddenly fell out of the sky. It landed short of the runway. After exiting the airplane, he noticed the flap handle set at the 30 degree flap position. He stated he had selected the 40 degree position during the approach.

Examination of the airplane and flap handle by a NTSB Investigator showed that when the 40 degree flap position was selected initially, the handle would stay in position. However, when the handle was lightly bumped it immediately jumped back to the 30 degree flap position. The test was performed a number of times with the same results. Occasionally, the handle would remain in the flaps 40 degree position but only after pulling up against the stop a number of times. The flap handle travel from the 30 degree to 40 degree position was stiff and as the handle neared the 40 degree position it became harder to pull and required effort to ensure that it would latch in the flaps 40 degree position.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	46,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	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:	July 30, 1992
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	2800 hours (Total, all aircraft), 400 hours (Total, this make and model), 2800 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 70 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 30 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	CESSNA	Registration:	N3654C
Model/Series:	180 180	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	31152
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	June 30, 1993 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2550 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	38 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3300 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	CONTINENTAL
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	0-470-R
Registered Owner:	TONY TURINSKY	Rated Power:	230 Horsepower
Operator:	ANDERSON, WAYNE D.	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	ANC ,100 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	1 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	21:52 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	180°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	20000 ft AGL	Visibility	90 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	210°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	18°C / 12°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:		Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	00:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D;Class E

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Airport Information

Airport:	LAKE HOOD AIRSTRIP Z41	Runway Surface Type:	Gravel
Airport Elevation:	100 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	16	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	2200 ft / 80 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	3 None	Latitude, Longitude:	61.160877,-149.98999(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Kobelnyk, George	
Additional Participating Persons:	JIM HIERSTON; ANCHORAGE , AK	
Original Publish Date:	September 30, 1994	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=2397	

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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