

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: PRAY, Montana Accident Number: SEA95LA218

Date & Time: September 15, 1995, 13:15 Local Registration: N11JW

Aircraft: CESSNA 180 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

### **Analysis**

THE PILOT LINED UP ON THE 6,000-FOOT-LONG, 30-FOOT-WIDE, MACADAM ROAD FOR LANDING AFTER BEING ADVISED BY RADIO OF CALM WINDS. UPON TOUCHDOWN THE TAILWHEEL BEGAN TO SHIMMY AND THE AIRCRAFT COMMENCED A RIGHT DRIFT WHICH WAS CORRECTED WITH LEFT RUDDER/STEERING. ONCE ESTABLISHED ON CENTERLINE THE PILOT APPLIED RIGHT RUDDER/STEERING WITHOUT EFFECT. THE AIRCRAFT ROLLED OFF THE LEFT SIDE OF THE SLOPED ROAD DURING WHICH THE LEFT MAIN LANDING GEAR IMPACTED A ROCK. THE LEFT GEAR SUBSEQUENTLY COLLAPSED. THE PILOT REPORTED OBSERVING A WINDSOCK INDICATION OF A LEFT QUARTERING TAILWIND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE LANDING. POSTCRASH EXAMINATION REVEALED A MECHANICAL MALFUNCTION WITHIN THE TAILWHEEL STEERING MECHANISM PREVENTING RIGHT TAILWHEEL STEERING.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: THE LOSS OF DIRECTIONAL CONTROL DUE TO THE LOSS OF RIGHT TAILWHEEL STEERING. FACTORS IN THE ACCIDENT WERE: A LEFT QUARTERING CROSSWIND AND THE SLOPED SIDE OF THE ROAD.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - ON GROUND/WATER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

#### Findings

- 1. (C) LANDING GEAR, STEERING SYSTEM FAILURE, PARTIAL
- 2. (C) DIRECTIONAL CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE PILOT IN COMMAND
- 3. (F) WEATHER CONDITION CROSSWIND
- 4. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION ROADWAY/HIGHWAY

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Occurrence #2: GEAR COLLAPSED Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

#### **Findings**

- 5. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION ROCK(S)/BOULDER(S)
- 6. LANDING GEAR, MAIN GEAR OVERLOAD

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### **Factual Information**

On September 15, 1995, approximately 1315 hours mountain daylight time, a Cessna 180, N11JW, being flown by an airline transport pilot, was substantially damaged when the left main landing gear collapsed following a loss of control on landing roll on a paved road near Pray, Montana. The pilot and her husband were unin-jured. Visual meteorological conditions existed and no flight plan had been filed. The flight, which was personal, was to have been operated under 14CFR91, and originated from Nampa, Idaho, approximately 1030.

The pilot reported that she lined up on the 6,000 foot long by 30 foot wide macadam road for landing headed approximately 150 degrees after receiving a radio call of calm winds and "touched down harder than normal and the tailwheel started to shimmy immediately." She reported that the aircraft began a right drift on rollout which she corrected with left rudder/tailwheel steering and that once back on the centerline she applied right rudder/tailwheel steering to track on the centerline but perceived no effect. The aircraft continued its left drift and the left wheel encountered an approximate three foot downslope area at the edge of the road and began sliding downhill. The pilot reported that "while the aircraft was sliding, it struck a rock causing the left gear to fold" (refer to attached NTSB Form 6120.1/2). The pilot reported that subsequent to the landing she observed a windsock indicating a right quartering crosswind of 10-15 knots from the north and that a pilot who landed immediately beforehand reported the winds as changing direction drastically.

Post crash examination of the aircraft's tailwheel steering system by an FAA inspector revealed that the steering mechanism functioned normally for commanded left turns but that mechanical wearing and a bent compression spring prevented commanded right turns (refer to attachment).

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## **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport; Flight instructor	Age:	54,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medical–w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	December 30, 1994
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	3471 hours (Total, all aircraft), 558 hours (Total, this make and model), 3281 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 54 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 24 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

# **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

Aircraft Make:	CESSNA	Registration:	N11JW
Model/Series:	180 180	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	32278
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	4
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	March 21, 1995 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2550 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	76 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3069 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	CONTINENTAL
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	O-470K
Registered Owner:	MATHIAS, LINDA, B.	Rated Power:	230 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

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### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	LVM ,4656 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	23 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	13:47 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	10°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Unknown	Visibility	30 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 16000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	17 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	260°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	26°C / -3°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	NAMPA , ID (S67)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	10:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

## **Airport Information**

Ainmonts		Dunway Curfosa Type:	
Airport:		Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:		<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Straight-in

# Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	45.309974,-110.760467(est)

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Mccreary, Steven	
Additional Participating Persons:	ARMANDE J DEMONTIGNY; HELENA , MT	
Original Publish Date:	April 18, 1996	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=42249	

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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