



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: SACRAMENTO, California Accident Number: LAX99LA179

Date & Time: May 11, 1999, 09:14 Local Registration: N23NL

Aircraft: Hamilton PITTS Aircraft Damage: Substantial SPECIAL SC-1

Defining Event: 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot reported that he began the flare higher than normal and the airplane subsequently stalled about 3 to 4 feet above the runway surface. After the initial bounce, the aircraft drifted left and contacted the surface again. The left wing contacted the pavement and the aircraft ground looped. The airplane nosed over and came to rest inverted on the runway. The Sacramento weather observation facility reported that the winds at the time of the accident were from 310 degrees at 6 knots.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's misjudged flare, which led to bounced landing, and his failure to maintain directional control of the aircraft during the bounced landing recovery.

Findings

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

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

Findings

1. (C) FLARE - MISJUDGED - PILOT IN COMMAND

- 2. (C) RECOVERY FROM BOUNCED LANDING INADEQUATE PILOT IN COMMAND
- 3. (C) DIRECTIONAL CONTROL NOT MAINTAINED PILOT IN COMMAND
- 4. GROUND LOOP/SWERVE ENCOUNTERED PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: NOSE OVER Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

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Factual Information

On May 11, 1999, at 0914 hours Pacific daylight time, an amateur built experimental Hamilton Pitts Special SC-1, N23NL, nosed over while landing at the Sacramento Executive Airport, Sacramento, California. The aircraft, operated by the pilot, sustained substantial damage. The commercial pilot was not injured. The flight originated at the Sacramento Executive Airport about 0800, and was being conducted as a local area personal flight under the provisions of 14 CFR Part 91 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed.

The pilot reported that he setup the final approach to runway 20. He stated that he began the flare higher than normal and the aircraft subsequently stalled about 3 to 4 feet above the runway surface. After the initial bounce, the aircraft drifted left and contacted the surface again. The left wing contacted the pavement and the aircraft ground looped. The airplane nosed over and came to rest inverted on the runway. The Sacramento weather observation facility reported that the winds at the time of the accident were from 310 degrees at 6 knots.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	39,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Center
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane; Helicopter	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Helicopter	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medicalno waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	September 7, 1998
Occupational Pilot:	UNK	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	3748 hours (Total, all aircraft), 3 hours (Total, this make and model), 2910 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 202 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 48 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Hamilton	Registration:	N23NL
Model/Series:	PITTS SPECIAL SC-1 PITTS SPEC	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	RH1
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	May 5, 1999 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1050 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	2 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	359 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	O-320-A2B
Registered Owner:	MICHAEL MACKES	Rated Power:	150 Horsepower
Operator:	SCOTT MONROE	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:	SAC ,24 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	09:16 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	6 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	310°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	17°C / 10°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipit	ation	
Departure Point:	(SAC)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	08:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

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Airport Information

Airport:	SACRAMENTO EXECUTIVE SAC	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	24 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	20	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5503 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Traffic pattern

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:	38.510364,-121.490196(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Rich, Jeff	
Additional Participating Persons:	KEN MEYER; SACRAMENTO , CA	
Original Publish Date:	November 22, 2000	
Last Revision Date:		
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>	
Note:		
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=46270	

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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