



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida	<b>Accident Number:</b>	MIA99LA242
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	September 1, 1999, 09:30 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N52PB
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Sukhoi SU-29	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Destroyed
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot been doing aerobatic snap rolls. After approximately 10-15 snaps he began another. As he pulled on the stick he '...felt the ailerons brake loose.' He recovered from the snap at 2,500 feet agl. The airplane started a 20 degree to 30 degree steep descending turn to the right. He attempted to right the airplane with back stick and left rudder to no avail. He elected to make a controlled landing in a turn. About 600 feet agl the right wing went down to 90 degrees the nose then went down the same till impact with the ground. At no time did he have any directional or aileron control of the airplane. Laboratory examination of the inboard sections of the right aileron, the inboard aerodynamic compensator (spade) from the right aileron, and the outboard aerodynamic compensator from the left aileron, revealed, the in-flight loss of control was due to fatigue cracking and the subsequent fracture of the actuator lever attaching the right aileron to the control rod. In addition, the left aileron was cracked and a portion of this spar had been missing for some time. The fatigue cracking in the actuator lever from the right aileron and the rupture of the aft spar in the left aileron were precipitated by the fatigue cracking in the attachment structure of the inboard spade from the right aileron and the outboard spade from the left aileron.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: an in-flight failure of the right aileron due to fatigue cracking in the attachment structure of the right inboard aerodynamic compensator, which resulted in a loss of control, a forced landing, and subsequent impact with the ground.

## Findings

Occurrence #1: AIRFRAME/COMPONENT/SYSTEM FAILURE/MALFUNCTION

Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

Findings

1. (C) FLIGHT CONTROL,AILERON - FAILURE

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Occurrence #2: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING

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Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - EMERGENCY

Findings

2. TERRAIN CONDITION - GROUND

## Factual Information

On September 1, 1999, about 0930 eastern daylight time, a Sukhoi SU-29, N52PB, registered to Aerial Three Inc., impacted with the ground near unincorporated Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time, and no flight plan was filed for the 14 CFR Part 91 local personal flight. The airplane was destroyed. The commercial-rated pilot reported serious injuries. The flight had departed from the North Perry Airport, Hollywood, Florida, about 0900.

According to a witness, that was riding a lawn mower near the crash site, he saw the airplane at a low altitude, about 150-200 feet above the ground, heading in an easterly direction. The airplane turned 360 degrees to the right, descended, leveled off, for short time, then entered a steep nose low turn to the right, until it impacted the ground. In addition, the witness said the airplane was moving slow, after it had leveled off, and before it went into the nose low steep turn. The witness could not hear the sound of the airplane's engine because his lawn mower was running, and the noise of the lawn mower was too loud to hear anything.

The pilot stated, "...began doing aerobatic snap rolls. After approximately 10-15 snaps I began another. As I pulled on the stick I felt the ailerons brake loose. I recovered from the snap at 2,500 [feet] agl. The airplane started a 20 degree to 30 degree steep descending turn to the right. I tried to right the airplane with back stick and left rudder to no avail. At about 1,500 [feet] agl I decided I would make a controlled landing in a turn. At about 600 [feet] agl the right wing went down to 90 degrees the nose then went down the same till impact with the ground. At no time did I have any directional or aileron control of the airplane."

Examination of the wreckage revealed that the inboard aerodynamic compensator from the right aileron had failed. Examination of the airplane's records revealed that at the time of the accident that the ailerons were manufactured June of 1992, total time accumulated on the airframe was 331.6 hours, and 23 hours since the last airframe inspection.

The following components were removed from the airplane and examined at the NTSB Materials Laboratory, Washington, D.C. on October 20 to 22, 1999. The componets that were examined were; the inboard sections of the right aileron, and the inboard aerodynamic compensator (spade) from the right aileron, the outboard aerodynamic compensator from the left aileron.

The NTSB Materials Laboratory examination of the parts revealed fatigue cracking and a subsequent fracture of the actuator lever attaching the right aileron to the control rod. The examination further revealed that the aft spar in the left aileron was cracked and a portion of this spar had been missing for some time. The fatigue cracking in the actuator lever from the right aileron and the rupture of the aft spar in the left aileron were precipitated by the fatigue

cracking in the attachment structure of the inboard spade from the right aileron and the outboard spade from the left aileron.

The examination revealed that all of the aileron's spades contained shims (washers) between the spacer and the attachment plate for the forward holes. The presence of the shims at the forward end of the spade attachment increased the aileron rational moment and, therefore, induced additional stresses to the spade attachment structures. According to the airplane's manufacturer a reinforcement kit had been manufactured for the spade attachment area. This kit had not been applied to the accident airplane. According to the manufacturer's records the reinforcement kit for the spades attachments were made available to the USA distributor of SU-29 airplanes before the accident, and before the owner of the airplane at the time of the accident had purchased the airplane from the previous owner. The previous owner of the airplane was also the USA distributor for the SU-29, when the reinforcement kits were made available. The airplane's records did show any entry indicating that the kits were installed.

According to the airplane's manufacturer the damage and fractures observed in the ailerons from the accident airplane were typically found in the ailerons that had exceeded the service life. It was revealed that the total time on the ailerons was not computed by the pilot in accordance to the formula that had been recommended by the manufacturer. The formula takes into account that the ailerons are subject to additional stress because the airplane is aerobic certified. In this case because the incorrect method of calculating total time, the reported total time on the ailerons (331.6 hours) was well below the total time calculated using the manufacturer's recommended formula. (See the NTSB Materials Laboratory Factual Report, an attachment to this report.)

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	31, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Rear
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 3 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	June 3, 1998
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	7000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 200 hours (Total, this make and model), 150 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 50 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Sukhoi	<b>Registration:</b>	N52PB
<b>Model/Series:</b>	SU-29 SU-29	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Experimental (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	72-03
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	March 24, 1999 Continuous airworthiness	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2000 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	23 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	332 Hrs	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Vendeneyev
<b>ELT:</b>	Not installed	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	M-14P
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	AERIAL THREE INC.	<b>Rated Power:</b>	360 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None
<b>Operator Does Business As:</b>		<b>Operator Designator Code:</b>	

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	FXE ,14 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	10 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	09:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	90°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 25000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	3 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	240°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	29°C / 24°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	HOLLYWOOD , FL (HWO )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>		<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	09:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class D

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>		<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>		<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	
<b>Runway Used:</b>	0	<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>	Destroyed
<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>	26.010461,-80.460121(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Yurman, Alan
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	STEVE GORDON; FORT LAUDERDALE, FL
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	December 4, 2000
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=47238">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=47238</a>

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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](#).