

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: RENO, Nevada Accident Number: LAX00LA303

Date & Time: August 16, 2000, 09:35 Local Registration: N8638V

Aircraft: Bellanca 8GCBC Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation

### **Analysis**

The right main landing gear collapsed during the landing rollout at a private dirt glider airstrip. The pilot said that he made a 3-point landing after towing a glider aloft. The airplane bounced slightly on touchdown and, on the second ground contact, the pilot heard a snap sound and the right main landing gear collapsed. The airplane fell down on the right wing and spun around in the dirt. An FAA airworthiness inspector examined the airplane and the runway. The inspector observed the two touchdown markings on the dirt runway and reported that they were about 12-feet apart and not heavy impressions. About 20 feet beyond the second touchdown point, drag markings consistent with a separated main landing gear were found. The inspector reported that the right main landing gear strut separated near the fuselage with a transverse fracture. A majority of the fracture face appeared dirty and rusty, with the remaining portion exhibiting a pattern of beach markings and a chevron-like pattern near the edge opposite the discolored portion. According to the operator, this airplane has been used exclusively for glider tow operations and has accumulated over 4,000 flight hours. The operator and the FAA inspector estimated the total number of landing cycles somewhere between 15,000 and 16,000 for the life of the part.

#### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The fatigue failure and separation of the right main landing gear.

#### **Findings**

Occurrence #1: GEAR COLLAPSED Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

#### Findings

1. (C) LANDING GEAR, MAIN GEAR STRUT - FATIGUE
2. (C) LANDING GEAR, MAIN GEAR STRUT - SEPARATION

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#### **Factual Information**

On August 16, 2000, at 0935 hours Pacific daylight time, a Bellanca 8GCBC, N8638V, collapsed the landing gear during landing rollout at a private dirt glider airstrip near Reno, Nevada. The airplane was owned and operated by the Nevada Soaring Association and was engaged in glider towing operations under 14 CFR Part 91 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The airplane incurred substantial damage. The airline transport pilot, the sole occupant, was not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and included calm wind conditions. No flight plan was filed for the local area business flight, which originated at the private airstrip about 20 minutes prior to the accident.

The pilot reported to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspectors that he was making a 3-point landing after towing a glider aloft. The airplane bounced slightly on touchdown and, on the second ground contact, the pilot heard a snap sound and the right main landing gear collapsed. The airplane fell down on the right wing and spun around in the dirt.

An FAA airworthiness inspector from the Reno Flight Standards District Office examined the airplane and the runway. The inspector observed the two touchdown markings on the dirt runway and reported that they were about 12-feet apart and not heavy impressions. About 20 feet beyond the second touchdown point, drag markings consistent with a separated main landing gear were found.

The inspector reported that the right main landing gear strut separated near the fuselage with a transverse fracture. A majority of the fracture face appeared dirty and rusty, with the remaining portion exhibiting a pattern of beach markings and a chevron-like pattern.

According to the operator, this airplane has been used exclusively for glider tow operations and has accumulated over 4,000 flight hours. The operator and the FAA inspector estimated the total number of landing cycles somewhere between 15,000 and 16,000 for the life of the part.

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#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial; Flight engineer; Flight instructor	Age:	63,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Front
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Glider	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medical–w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 14, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	Yes Last Flight Review or Equivalent:		
Flight Time:	15200 hours (Total, all aircraft), 210 hours (Total, this make and model), 14700 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 71 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 22 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

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Aircraft Make:	Bellanca	Registration:	N8638V
Model/Series:	8GCBC 8GCBC	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	162-75
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	July 18, 2000 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1600 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	58 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	4000 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	O-360
Registered Owner:	NEVADA SOARING ASSOCIATION	Rated Power:	180 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:	RNO ,4412 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	28 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	16:56 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	165°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	0°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	70°C / 25°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:		Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	08:45 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

### **Airport Information**

Airport:	AIR SAILING GLIDERPORT	Runway Surface Type:	Dirt
Airport Elevation:	4300 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	35	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	7100 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:	39.489253,-119.840057(est)

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Rich, Jeff Additional Participating **JERRY** ROBERTS; RENO , NV Persons: **Original Publish Date:** September 27, 2001 **Last Revision Date: Investigation Class:** Class The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident. Note: Investigation Docket: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=50010

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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