



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

<b>Location:</b>	Simsbury, Connecticut	<b>Accident Number:</b>	NYC01LA170
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	July 12, 2001, 07:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N4418U
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Taylorcraft F21B	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>		<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

## Analysis

According to the CFI, the private pilot was executing touch and go's on runway 03. During the third landing, after touchdown, the airplane's tailwheel began to "chatter." The airplane started to veer to the right and did not respond to left rudder or brake inputs by the CFI, who had taken over the controls. The airplane then departed the right side of the runway and nosed over. Examination of the airplane revealed that the high and low frequency anti-shimmy compression springs on the tailwheel assembly "had slack." The "slack" allowed for about 2 inches of rudder movement before the compression springs became effective. Review of the airplane's maintenance records revealed that it had seven annual inspections performed after the installation of the tailwheel assembly. The most recent annual inspection was conducted about four months prior to the accident, and the airplane had accumulated about 15 hours of operation since. According to FAA regulations, Appendix D of Part 43, Scope And Detail Of Items To Be Included In Annual And 100-Hour Inspections, each person performing an annual or 100-hour inspection shall inspect all units of the landing gear group for poor condition and insecurity of attachment. The winds reported at a nearby airport, about the time of the accident, were from 320 degrees at 10 knots.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

**\*\*This report was modified on 2/24/2016. Refer to the public docket for this accident for additional details.\*\***

a loose tail wheel assembly and the failure of maintenance personnel to adequately follow annual inspection procedures. A factor in the accident was the crosswind.

## Findings

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

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

### Findings

1. (C) LANDING GEAR, TAILWHEEL ASSEMBLY - LOOSE
2. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - CROSSWIND
3. (C) MAINTENANCE, ANNUAL INSPECTION - INADEQUATE - OTHER MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

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Occurrence #2: NOSE OVER

Phase of Operation: LANDING - ROLL

## Factual Information

On July 12, 2001, about 0745 eastern daylight time, a Taylorcraft F21B, N4418U, was substantially damaged while landing at the Simsbury Airport, Simsbury, Connecticut. The certificated flight instructor (CFI) and private pilot were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed for the local instructional flight conducted under 14 CFR Part 91.

According to the CFI, the private pilot was executing touch and go's on runway 03, a 2,205-foot long, 50-foot wide, asphalt runway. During the third landing, after touchdown, the airplane's tailwheel began to "chatter." The airplane started to veer to the right and did not respond to left rudder or brake inputs by the CFI, who had taken over the controls. The airplane then departed the right side of the runway, where the left main landing gear wheel dug into the ground and the airplane nosed over.

Examination of the airplane by a Federal Aviation Administration inspector revealed that the high and low frequency anti-shimmy compression springs on the tailwheel assembly "had slack." The "slack" allowed for about 2 inches of rudder movement before the compression springs became effective. The inspector also observed that the rudder horn had "play," and could be rotated left or right. The two attach bolts for the rudder horn were in place; however, the lower bolt was loose, and the bolt holes were elongated.

Review of the airplane's maintenance records revealed that it had seven annual inspections performed after the installation of the tailwheel assembly. The most recent annual inspection was conducted on March 4, 2001.

The airplane had accumulated about 15 hours of operation since the annual inspection.

According to FAA regulations, Appendix D of Part 43, Scope And Detail Of Items To Be Included In Annual And 100-Hour Inspections, each person performing an annual or 100-hour inspection shall inspect all units of the landing gear group for poor condition and insecurity of attachment.

The winds reported at a nearby airport, about the time of the accident, were from 320 degrees at 10 knots.

## Flight instructor Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	59,Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane single-engine	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 Valid Medical-w/ waivers/lim	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	August 1, 2000
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	June 6, 2001
<b>Flight Time:</b>	8650 hours (Total, all aircraft), 50 hours (Total, this make and model), 8600 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 100 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 50 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	34,Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<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>	February 4, 2000
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	UNK	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	December 15, 2000
<b>Flight Time:</b>	106 hours (Total, all aircraft), 24 hours (Total, this make and model), 19 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 23 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 12 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Taylorcraft	<b>Registration:</b>	N4418U
<b>Model/Series:</b>	F21B	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	1518
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	March 4, 2001 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	1750 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	15 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	453 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-235-L2C
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	Flying Wolf Ltd.	<b>Rated Power:</b>	118 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>		<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	None

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	BDL, 173 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	4 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	07:51 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	60°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Few / 6000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	10 knots / None	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	320°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.76 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	20°C / 12°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Simsbury, CT (4B9 )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	(4B9 )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	07:15 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Simsbury Airport 4B9	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	195 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	03	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	2205 ft / 50 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Touch and go;Traffic pattern

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	2 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	41.879554,-72.809524(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Demko, Stephen
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Bertrand J Labbe; FAA; Windsor Locks, CT
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	June 4, 2002
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB traveled to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=52682">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=52682</a>

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](#).