



Aviation Investigation Final Report

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| Location: | Moberly, Missouri | Incident Number: | CHI03IA033 |
| Date & Time: | December 5, 2002, 09:00 Local | Registration: | N353RK |
| Aircraft: | Hughes OH-6 | Aircraft Damage: | Minor |
| Defining Event: | | Injuries: | 1 None |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Public aircraft | | |

Analysis

The helicopter lost tail rotor effectiveness during cruise flight, and the pilot executed a run on landing to a paved runway. The pilot reported that he was in cruise flight for approximately one hour when the helicopter "entered an estimated 20 degree uncommanded yaw to the right." Applying pressure to the anti-torque pedals had no effect. The pilot reported that there had been no advance auditory indications or unusual vibrations prior to the yaw occurring. The pilot flew to an airport about 12 nautical miles away, and executed a successful run on landing. The inspection of the helicopter revealed that the tail rotor bellcrank pivot pin was dislodged from the non-rotating swashplate and was rotated inboard towards the boom. The plain brass liner, which is a pressed liner internal to the non-rotating swashplate and surrounds the tail rotor gearbox output shaft, was broken into 15 identifiable pieces. No evidence of fatigue or abnormal wear was found on the pieces of the plain liner. The splined brass liner within the non-rotating swashplate was damaged. Eight of the seventeen splines of the swashplate splined liner had fractured areas and one of the splines was cracked. No evidence of fatigue was found on any of the fractures. The splined liner was still riveted to the rotating swashplate and was still capable of bearing a load. The tail rotor gearbox was replaced with an overhauled gearbox 29.4 flight hours prior to the time of the incident. There was no record of any mechanical discrepancies to the tail rotor assembly, including the non-rotating swashplate, when the overhauled tail rotor gearbox was installed.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this incident to be: The loss of tail rotor effectiveness during cruise flight due to the bellcrank pivot pin becoming separated from the non-rotational swashplate. The plain brass liner of the non-rotating swashplate and the bellcrank pivot pin were worn.

Findings

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

Phase of Operation: CRUISE

Findings

1. (C) ROTOR SYSTEM, TAIL ROTOR HUB PITCH CHANGE MECHANISM - FAILURE, TOTAL
2. (C) ROTOR SYSTEM, TAIL ROTOR HUB PITCH CHANGE MECHANISM - WORN

Factual Information

On December 5, 2002, at 0900 central standard time, a Hughes OH-6, N353RK, operated by Freelance Air, Inc., lost tail rotor effectiveness during cruise flight and executed a run on landing at the Omar N Bradley Airport (MBY), Moberly, Missouri. The helicopter was not damaged and the pilot was not injured. The 14 CFR Part 91 repositioning flight departed the Spirit of St. Louis Airport (SUS), St. Louis, Missouri, at 0810, en route to Trenton, Missouri. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed. No flight plan was filed.

The pilot reported that he was in cruise flight for approximately one hour when the helicopter "entered an estimated 20 degree uncommanded yaw to the right." Applying pressure to the anti-torque pedals had no effect. The pilot reported that there had been no advance auditory indications or unusual vibrations prior to the yaw occurring. The pilot reported he applied left cyclic and maintained airspeed. He flew to MBY, which was about 12 nautical miles away. Once he arrived at MBY, he executed a successful run on landing to runway 31.

The inspection of the helicopter revealed that the tail rotor bellcrank pivot pin was dislodged from the non-rotating swashplate and was rotated inboard towards the boom. The non-rotating swashplate spherical bearing boss was found damaged and there appeared to be fine ferrous material around the bellcrank area. The non-rotating swashplate had abnormal play around the tail rotor gearbox output shaft. Excess vertical play was found in the bellcrank arm at the bellcrank attachment bolt.

The tailrotor gearbox and the non-rotating swashplate assembly were sent to Boeing Product Integrity, Mesa, Arizona, for further inspection and teardown. The inspection revealed the following:

1. The plain brass liner, which is a pressed liner internal to the non-rotating swashplate and surrounds the tail rotor gearbox output shaft, was broken into 15 identifiable pieces. No evidence of fatigue or abnormal wear was found on the pieces of the plain liner.
2. The splined brass liner within the non-rotating swashplate was damaged. Eight of the seventeen splines of the swashplate splined liner had fractured areas and one of the splines was cracked. No evidence of fatigue was found on any of the fractures. The splined liner was still riveted to the rotating swashplate and was still capable of bearing a load.
3. The bellcrank assembly was undamaged, however, both bellcrank bolt holes showed evidence of distortion or elongation.
4. After the removal of the outer boot, swashplate assembly and the bellcrank from the tail rotor drive shaft, both the tail rotor gearbox output shaft and in input shaft rotated freely

without binding. (See Boeing Engineering Laboratory Report, 03L0312, included in the docket)

Maintenance records indicated that the last 100 hour inspection occurred on April 25, 2002, at 3,700.3 hours aircraft total time. The total time on the aircraft at the time of the accident was 3,781.1 hours.

The non-rotational swashplate was installed as an overhauled unit on November 23, 1999. The swashplate had 385.4 flight hours since the time of overhaul.

The tail rotor gearbox was replaced with an overhauled gearbox on October 25, 2002. The helicopter had a total time of 3,760.8 hours. The tail rotor gearbox had 29.4 flight hours since overhaul at the time of the incident. There was no record of any mechanical discrepancies to the tail rotor assembly, including the non-rotating swashplate, when the overhauled tail rotor gearbox was installed.

Pilot Information

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| Certificate: | Commercial | Age: | 40, Male |
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land; Multi-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Right |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | Helicopter | Restraint Used: | |
| Instrument Rating(s): | Airplane; Helicopter | Second Pilot Present: | No |
| Instructor Rating(s): | None | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 2 With waivers/limitations | Last FAA Medical Exam: | January 22, 2002 |
| Occupational Pilot: | Yes | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | July 31, 2002 |
| Flight Time: | 2230 hours (Total, all aircraft), 237 hours (Total, this make and model), 1920 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 128 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 25 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

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|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Aircraft Make: | Hughes | Registration: | N353RK |
| Model/Series: | OH-6 | Aircraft Category: | Helicopter |
| Year of Manufacture: | | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Restricted (Special) | Serial Number: | 701435 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Skid | Seats: | 4 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | December 3, 2002 Continuous airworthiness | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | 2550 lbs |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 1.8 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Turbo shaft |
| Airframe Total Time: | 3791 Hrs at time of accident | Engine Manufacturer: | Allison |
| ELT: | Not installed | Engine Model/Series: | 250-C20C |
| Registered Owner: | U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency | Rated Power: | 420 Lbs thrust |
| Operator: | Freelance Air Inc. | Operating Certificate(s) Held: | None |

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

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|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Conditions at Accident Site: | Visual (VMC) | Condition of Light: | Day |
| Observation Facility, Elevation: | SUS,463 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | 130 Nautical Miles |
| Observation Time: | 08:54 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | 160° |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | Clear | Visibility | 10 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | None | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 8 knots / | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Wind Direction: | 330° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | 30.34 inches Hg | Temperature/Dew Point: | -3°C / -7°C |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | St. Louis , MO (SUS) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | None |
| Destination: | Omaha, NE | Type of Clearance: | None |
| Departure Time: | 08:10 Local | Type of Airspace: | Class G |

Airport Information

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Airport: | Omar N Bradley Airport MBY | Runway Surface Type: | Asphalt |
| Airport Elevation: | 867 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Dry |
| Runway Used: | 31 | IFR Approach: | None |
| Runway Length/Width: | 4681 ft / 100 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | Precautionary landing |

Wreckage and Impact Information

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|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Crew Injuries: | 1 None | Aircraft Damage: | Minor |
| Passenger Injuries: | | Aircraft Fire: | None |
| Ground Injuries: | N/A | Aircraft Explosion: | None |
| Total Injuries: | 1 None | Latitude, Longitude: | 39.46389,-92.427497 |

Administrative Information

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| Investigator In Charge (IIC): | Silliman, James |
| Additional Participating Persons: | Harvey Haynes; FAA-St. Louis FSDO; St. Ann, MO |
| Original Publish Date: | April 28, 2004 |
| Last Revision Date: | |
| Investigation Class: | Class |
| Note: | |
| Investigation Docket: | https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=56189 |

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](#).