

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: Mokuleia, Hawaii Accident Number: LAX08LA060

Date & Time: February 14, 2008, 12:45 Local Registration: N473GF

Aircraft: Cessna 305-A Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** Landing gear collapse **Injuries:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Glider tow

### **Analysis**

The pilot observed that the windsocks located at each end of runway indicated tailwinds of about 10 knots in either direction. The midfield sock indicated a direct crosswind from the north. The pilot elected to approach the east runway, and touched down abeam the midfield windsock. Upon touchdown the airplane encountered a left-to-right crosswind, and as the airplane decelerated, the pilot noticed the wind shift to a quartering right tailwind. He elected to abort the landing. As he advanced the throttle the engine sputtered, the left main gear collapsed, and the airplane ground looped as it approached the runway's edge. Examination of the left main landing gear spring strut revealed that the strut separated where the wheel bolts to the strut. The fracture face of the strut was granular in texture and uniform matte gray in color. The fracture surface for the section of landing gear strut that remained attached to the wheel was closely examined, and it was noted that the fracture surface had an approximate 1/16 inch flat dark triangular section at the corner of the mounting bolt hole. The Safety Board Materials Laboratory examination confirmed the presence of a 0.072 inch fatigue crack at this location that would be sufficient to cause a failure of the strut.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The failure of the left main landing gear strut due to fatigue. Contributing to the failure was the side load placed on the landing gear while making a crosswind landing.

### **Findings**

Environmental issues Crosswind - Not specified

Aircraft Main gear strut/axle/truck - Failure

Aircraft Main gear strut/axle/truck - Fatigue/wear/corrosion

**Environmental issues** (general) - Not specified

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#### **Factual Information**

#### **History of Flight**

Landing	Landing gear collapse (Defining event)
Landing	Runway excursion

On February 16, 2008, at 1245 Hawaiian standard time, a Cessna 305-A, N473GF, experienced a left main landing gear collapse during a crosswind landing at Dillingham Airfield, Mokuleia, Hawaii. The airplane was operated by the Honolulu Soaring Club under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 91. The airline transport certificated pilot was not injured, and the airplane was substantially damaged. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan had been filed. The local flight originated at Dillingham Airfield at 1230.

The pilot reported that he observed the windsocks at each end of runway 8/26, and both indicated tail winds of about 10 knots in either direction. The midfield windsock indicated a direct crosswind from the north. He elected to approach runway 8 and touched down abeam the midfield windsock. Upon touchdown the airplane experienced a left-to-right crosswind, and as the airplane decelerated, the pilot noticed the wind shift to a quartering right tail wind. He elected to execute a go-around. As he advanced the throttle, the engine sputtered, the left main landing gear collapsed, and the airplane ground looped to the left as it approached the runway's edge.

A Federal Aviation Administration inspector examined the left main landing gear spring strut and found that the strut separated where the wheel bolts to the strut. The fracture face of the strut was granular in texture and uniform matte gray in color. When the fracture surface of the landing gear strut section that remained attached to the wheel was more closely examined, it exhibited an approximate 1/16 inch flat dark triangular section at the corner of the mounting bolt hole. The Safety Board Materials Laboratory examination confirmed the presence of a 0.072 inch fatigue crack at this location.

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#### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport	Age:	47,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Center
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1	Last FAA Medical Exam:	December 1, 2007
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	14000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 6 hours (Total, this make and model), 140 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft)		

## **Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information**

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N473GF
Model/Series:	305-A	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Utility	Serial Number:	2018
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	100 hour	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2100 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	10000 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Teledyne Continental Motors
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	0-470
Registered Owner:	Honolulu Soaring Club	Rated Power:	230 Horsepower
Operator:	Honolulu Soaring Club	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

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### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	PHHI,837 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	12 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	11:55 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	210°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 3000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	190°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.04 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	23°C / 18°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Mokuleia, HI (PHDH)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	12:30 Local	Type of Airspace:	

### **Airport Information**

Airport:	Dillingham Airfield PHDH	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:		<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:	8	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	9000 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	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:	21.579444,-158.197219

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): McKenny, Van

Additional Participating Persons: Warren F Hann; Federal Aviation Administration; Honolulu, HI

Original Publish Date: August 28, 2008

Last Revision Date: Investigation Class: Class

Note: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=67535

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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