



# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location: Mesquite, Nevada Accident Number: WPR09LA236

**Date & Time:** May 10, 2009, 12:35 Local **Registration:** N73017

Aircraft: Cessna 140 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

**Defining Event:** Sys/Comp malf/fail (non-power) **Injuries:** 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

### **Analysis**

The pilot reported that he made a normal landing on the runway. During rollout, he felt a vibration coming from the landing gear. When he exited the runway, the airplane turned abruptly to the left, as if the left brake had locked up. The uncommanded sharp left turn resulted in the airplane exiting the pavement and impacting a cement culvert. The examination of the runway revealed witness marks consistent with a locked left wheel brake. An examination of the airplane's left wheel assembly revealed that the tire rotated freely. No external evidence of brake failure was found. The reason for the intermittent anomaly associated with the brake assembly or cylinder was not determined.

### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The pilot's loss of directional control during landing resulting from binding of the left wheel's brake actuating system for an undetermined reason.

#### **Findings**

Aircraft Directional control - Attain/maintain not possible

Aircraft Brake - Not specified

#### **Factual Information**

#### **History of Flight**

Landing-landing roll Sys/Comp malf/fail (non-power) (Defining event)

**Landing-landing roll** Loss of control on ground

**Landing-landing roll**Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On May 10, 2009, about 1235 Pacific daylight time, a Cessna 140, N73017, ground looped following landing at the Mesquite Airport, Mesquite, Nevada. The accident occurred as the pilot taxied off the runway. The pilot owned and operated the airplane, and it was substantially damaged. Neither the commercial certificated pilot nor passenger was injured during the personal flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed. The flight was performed under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91, and it originated from Mesquite about 1155.

The pilot reported to the National Transportation Safety Board investigator that, following a normal landing, he felt a "substantial vibration coming from the landing gear" as the airplane rolled out on the runway. When the pilot exited the runway, the airplane "turned abruptly to the left." The pilot opined that the airplane's left brake may have locked up. The uncommanded sharp left turn resulted in the airplane exiting the pavement.

The pilot reported to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) coordinator that he attempted to maintain directional control by applying right brake and rudder, but his efforts were ineffective. As the airplane approached a cement drainage culvert, the pilot applied full left rudder in order to avoid going into the culvert. This action kept the airplane from entering the culvert. However, the empennage contacted the cement edge of the culvert, which resulted in substantial airframe damage. Two airframe bulkheads and stringers were deformed, and the empennage was partially crushed. At the time of the mishap, the wind was light and variable.

The FAA coordinator examined the runway. He reported observing tire witness marks that were consistent with a stuck brake on the airplane's left main landing gear wheel. According to the FAA coordinator, the left wheel and brake assembly were examined externally. The wheel was found to rotate freely. No evidence of a brake cylinder failure was noted. However, the FAA stated that "there is a good possibility of an intermittent failure of a brake cylinder consistent with possible momentary contamination of the system."

The pilot reported having 7,250 total hours of flight time, of which 150 hours were obtained flying the accident model of airplane. The FAA coordinator indicated that he believed the pilot had sufficient flying experience to not have inadvertently applied improper brake pressure.

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### **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	58,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea	Seat Occupied:	Left
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 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	April 20, 2009
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	July 25, 2007
Flight Time:	7250 hours (Total, all aircraft), 150 hours (Total, this make and model), 7000 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

# Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N73017
Model/Series:	140	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	10222
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	April 19, 2009 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1450 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	3609 Hrs at time of accident	Engine Manufacturer:	CONT MOTOR
ELT:	Installed, not activated	Engine Model/Series:	0-200 SERIES
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	100 Horsepower
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

### Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	67L,1978 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	0 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	11:55 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 20000 ft AGL	Visibility	20 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	29.94 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	29°C / 38°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ation	
Departure Point:	Mesquite, NV (67L )	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Mesquite, NV (67L )	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:55 Local	Type of Airspace:	

## **Airport Information**

Airport:	Mesquite 67L	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	1978 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
Runway Used:	01	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	5121 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop

# Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	36.833057,-114.055831(est)

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#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC): Pollack, Wayne

Additional Participating Persons: Kevin Bender; Federal Aviation Administration; Las Vegas, NV

Original Publish Date: April 22, 2010

Last Revision Date: Investigation Class: Class

Note: https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=73801

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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