



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Asheville, North Carolina	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ERA12LA362
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	May 24, 2012, 15:03 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N7505Y
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Schweizer 269C	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Miscellaneous/other	<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

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## Analysis

The pilot was demonstrating a run-on landing during a flight review. The pilot conducted the approach for landing about 40 knots, and touched down left of the runway centerline on both skids. As he lowered the collective, the helicopter's right center skid shoe contacted a runway centerline light, which sheared off the right skid and its support arms. The pilot raised the collective, raised the helicopter to a hover, and turned toward the taxiway. Shortly after, the engine and rotor rpm began to drop, and the pilot opened the throttle and lowered the collective, setting the helicopter onto the left skid. The helicopter rolled over and came to rest on its right side, resulting in substantial damage to the main rotor blades. According to a representative from the helicopter's type certificate holder, the skid shoes installed on the make and model of the accident helicopter at the time of manufacture were comprised of a single piece of steel that conformed tightly to the skid. The skid shoes observed on the accident helicopter were constructed from a flat metal plate attached to the skid by two brackets, resulting in a small gap between the skid shoe and the skid, which would have allowed the skid shoe to become caught on raised objects on the ground. Review of both the helicopter's maintenance logbook and FAA airworthiness records did not reveal any entries relating to replacement of the skid shoes.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The use of an aftermarket skid shoe, which resulted in the skid shoe becoming caught on a runway centerline light during the run-on landing.

## Findings

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**Aircraft**

Aux gear (tail/rotorcft skid) - Incorrect service/maintenance

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Landing-flare/touchdown</b>	Miscellaneous/other (Defining event)
<b>Landing-flare/touchdown</b>	Part(s) separation from AC
<b>Landing-flare/touchdown</b>	Roll over

On May 24, 2012, at 1503 eastern daylight time, a Schweizer 269C, N7505Y, sustained substantial damage during a practice run-on landing at Asheville Regional Airport (AVL), Asheville, North Carolina. The certificated flight instructor (CFI) and private pilot receiving instruction were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed for the local instructional flight, which was operated under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91.

According to the pilot receiving instruction, who was also the owner of the helicopter, the purpose of the flight was to conduct a flight review. Approximately 50 minutes into the flight, the CFI asked the pilot to demonstrate a run-on landing to runway 16. The pilot conducted the approach for landing at about 40 knots and touched down left of the runway centerline on both skids. As he lowered the collective, the helicopter's right center skid shoe contacted a runway centerline light, shearing off the right skid and its support arms.

The pilot raised the collective, picked the helicopter up to a hover, and turned towards the taxiway in order to land. Shortly after, the engine and rotor RPM began to drop, and the pilot opened the throttle and lowered the collective, setting the helicopter onto the left skid. The helicopter rolled over and came to rest on its right side, resulting in substantial damage to the main rotor blades.

A postaccident examination by the pilot revealed that, during the right skid's impact with the centerline light, the front landing gear crossbeam was pushed aft, crimping the fuel supply line.

The owner held a private pilot certificate with a rotorcraft-helicopter rating. He reported 290 hours of total flight time, of which 118 hours were in the accident helicopter make and model. His most recent Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) third-class medical certificate was issued on May 23, 2012.

According to FAA records, the helicopter was manufactured in 1988 and was equipped with a Lycoming H10-360, 190-horsepower reciprocating engine. Its most recent annual inspection was conducted on June 30, 2012. At the time of the accident, the helicopter had accumulated 1,716 total flight hours.

According to a representative from Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, all skid shoes installed on

the Schweizer 269 helicopters during production were comprised of a single piece of steel which conformed tightly to the skid. Examination of photographs revealed that the skid shoes installed on the accident helicopter were constructed from a flat metal plate attached to the skid by two brackets, resulting in a small gap between the skid shoe and the skid. The Sikorsky representative said that the skid shoes observed were not representative of those installed or sold as replacements by the manufacturer.

Review of both the helicopter’s maintenance logbook and FAA airworthiness records did not reveal any entries relating to replacement of the skid shoes.

Postaccident examination of the runway centerline lights by an FAA inspector did not reveal any anomalies with the placement or orientation of the lights.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	57, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	Helicopter	<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 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	May 23, 2012
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	May 28, 2012
<b>Flight Time:</b>	290 hours (Total, all aircraft), 118 hours (Total, this make and model), 118 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 12 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 7 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Schweizer	<b>Registration:</b>	N7505Y
<b>Model/Series:</b>	269C	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Helicopter
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>		<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	S1300
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Skid	<b>Seats:</b>	3
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	June 30, 2011 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2050 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	1716 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	LYCOMING
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	HIO-360 SER
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	WOLF TREE AVIATION LLC	<b>Rated Power:</b>	190 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	WOLF TREE AVIATION LLC	<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>	AVL,2165 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Observation Time:</b>	14:54 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Few / 5500 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	7 knots / 15 knots	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	170°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.04 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	26°C / 12°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Asheville, NC (AVL)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Asheville, NC (AVL)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	
<b>Departure Time:</b>	14:10 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Asheville Regional Airport AVL	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	2165 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	16	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	8001 ft / 150 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Full stop

## 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>	35.436111,-82.541946

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Violette, Allison
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Greg Small; FAA/FSDO; Charlotte, NC
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	April 10, 2013
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=83744">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=83744</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](#).