



Aviation Investigation Final Report

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| Location: | West Chicago, Illinois | Accident Number: | CEN14LA196 |
| Date & Time: | April 11, 2014, 16:07 Local | Registration: | N1972M |
| Aircraft: | Piper PA 46-350P | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Defining Event: | Aircraft structural failure | Injuries: | 2 None |
| Flight Conducted Under: | Part 91: General aviation | | |

Analysis

The commercial pilot was conducting a business flight and was preparing to land the airplane. He reported that, during the landing approach, he lowered the landing gear, which resulted in a gear down-and-locked indication. He subsequently made a smooth landing, but as soon as the nose gear touched down, the airplane "yanked severely to the left." He attempted to maintain directional control, but the airplane exited the left side of the runway into grass, the right wing contacted an airport sign, and the landing gear collapsed.

A postaccident examination revealed that the nose gear actuator attachment to the engine mount was fractured in two places. A metallurgical examination revealed that the fracture surfaces and deformation patterns were indicative of overstress separations at both locations. No preexisting cracking was noted. The investigation could not determine whether the overstress damage occurred during the accident landing or previous landings.

The airplane manufacturer had previously issued a service bulletin (SB), which recommended that an initial inspection of the engine mount for cracks in the area of the nose gear actuator attachment be accomplished at 740 hours time in service (TIS). However, the airplane only had 550 hours TIS at the time of the accident; therefore, it had not undergone the initial inspection recommended by the SB. Following the accident, the manufacturer reduced the initial inspection time to 200 hours TIS and redesigned the engine mount.

Probable Cause and Findings

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

The failure of the nose gear actuator attachment to the engine mount due to overstress, which resulted in the loss of directional control during landing.

Findings

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| Aircraft | Nose/tail landing gear - Malfunction |
| Aircraft | Mounts - Failure |
| Aircraft | Directional control - Attain/maintain not possible |
| Personnel issues | Aircraft control - Pilot |

Factual Information

History of Flight

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| Landing-landing roll | Aircraft structural failure (Defining event) |
| Landing-landing roll | Loss of control on ground |
| Landing-landing roll | Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT) |
| Landing-landing roll | Landing gear collapse |

On April 11, 2014, about 1607 central daylight time, N1972M, a Piper Mirage PA-46-350P airplane, experienced a landing gear collapse following a loss of directional control on landing at the DuPage County Airport (DPA), West Chicago, Illinois. The commercial pilot and passenger were not injured. The airplane received substantial damage to the firewall and wings. The airplane was registered to General Leasing of Michigan LLC and was operated by the pilot/owner as a 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 business flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the flight, which operated on an instrument flight rules flight plan. The flight originated from the DuPont-Lapeer Airport (D95), Lapeer, Michigan, about 1430.

The pilot stated that he received a gear down and locked indication when he lowered the landing gear and during the approach. He stated the landing was smooth and as soon as the nose gear touched down, the airplane "yanked severely to the left." He attempted to maintain control, but the airplane ultimately traveled into the grass off the left side of the runway. The right wing contacted an airport sign and the landing gear collapsed.

A postaccident examination revealed that the nose gear actuator attachment was fractured in two places. Further examination revealed that the fracture surfaces and deformation pattern were indicative of overstress separations at both locations. No preexisting cracking was noted.

The nose gear position switch is located on the nose gear actuator. As the nose gear retracts, the steering linkage separates from the gear so that movement of the rudder pedals does not move the position of the nose gear. The nose gear is designed to rotate 90 degrees to stow in the retracted position. The nose gear actuator is bolted to the lower aft engine mount, which is constructed of welded tubes. The nose gear actuator extends from the engine mount and attaches to the nose landing gear.

Piper Aircraft Service Bulletin 1103D dated February 2, 2011, was current at the time of the accident. The service bulletin addressed engine mount inspection intervals for PA-46-310P, PA-46-350P and PA-46-350T airplanes as a result of several accidents and incidents where cracks developed on the engine mount in the area of the nose gear actuator attachment. For the accident airplane, the service bulletin required the first engine mount inspection to be accomplished at 740 hours of time in service, and thereafter at a frequency not to exceed 100 hours of time in service. The accident airplane had 550 hours of time in service when the accident occurred, thus it was 190 hours below the initial inspection time requirement.

On June 5, 2014, subsequent to the accident, Piper Aircraft updated the service bulletin reducing the initial inspection time to 200 hours of time in service and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 100 hours of time in service. The service bulletin also stated that Piper Aircraft had redesigned the engine mount and if the new engine mount was installed, the inspections could be eliminated.

On April 8, 2010 the National Transportation Safety Board had issued Safety Recommendation A-10-44 and -45, suggesting that the Federal Aviation Administration: 1) require repetitive inspections for fatigue cracks on all PA-46-310 and -350P airplanes, and 2) require Piper Aircraft to redesign the PA-46-310 and -350P engine mounts so that they would not be susceptible to fatigue cracking.

Pilot Information

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| Certificate: | Commercial | Age: | 60, Male |
| Airplane Rating(s): | Single-engine land | Seat Occupied: | Left |
| Other Aircraft Rating(s): | None | Restraint Used: | 3-point |
| Instrument Rating(s): | Airplane | Second Pilot Present: | No |
| Instructor Rating(s): | None | Toxicology Performed: | No |
| Medical Certification: | Class 2 With waivers/limitations | Last FAA Medical Exam: | May 20, 2013 |
| Occupational Pilot: | No | Last Flight Review or Equivalent: | |
| Flight Time: | 640 hours (Total, all aircraft), 357 hours (Total, this make and model), 604 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft) | | |

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

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| Aircraft Make: | Piper | Registration: | N1972M |
| Model/Series: | PA 46-350P | Aircraft Category: | Airplane |
| Year of Manufacture: | 2012 | Amateur Built: | |
| Airworthiness Certificate: | Normal | Serial Number: | 4636524 |
| Landing Gear Type: | Retractable - Tricycle | Seats: | 6 |
| Date/Type of Last Inspection: | January 17, 2014 Annual | Certified Max Gross Wt.: | |
| Time Since Last Inspection: | 46 Hrs | Engines: | 1 Reciprocating |
| Airframe Total Time: | 537.5 Hrs at time of accident | Engine Manufacturer: | LYCOMING |
| ELT: | | Engine Model/Series: | TIO-540-AE2A |
| Registered Owner: | GENERAL LEASING OF MICHIGAN LLC | Rated Power: | 350 Horsepower |
| Operator: | GENERAL LEASING OF MICHIGAN LLC | 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: | DPA, 759 ft msl | Distance from Accident Site: | 0 Nautical Miles |
| Observation Time: | 16:10 Local | Direction from Accident Site: | 0° |
| Lowest Cloud Condition: | | Visibility | 10 miles |
| Lowest Ceiling: | Broken / 10000 ft AGL | Visibility (RVR): | |
| Wind Speed/Gusts: | 14 knots / 20 knots | Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual: | / None |
| Wind Direction: | 240° | Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual: | / |
| Altimeter Setting: | | Temperature/Dew Point: | |
| Precipitation and Obscuration: | No Obscuration; No Precipitation | | |
| Departure Point: | Lapeer, MI (D95) | Type of Flight Plan Filed: | IFR |
| Destination: | West Chicago, IL (DPA) | Type of Clearance: | VFR |
| Departure Time: | 15:30 Local | Type of Airspace: | Class D |

Airport Information

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| Airport: | DuPage County Airport DPA | Runway Surface Type: | Concrete |
| Airport Elevation: | 759 ft msl | Runway Surface Condition: | Dry |
| Runway Used: | 20R | IFR Approach: | None |
| Runway Length/Width: | 7571 ft / 100 ft | VFR Approach/Landing: | Full stop |

Wreckage and Impact Information

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| Crew Injuries: | 1 None | Aircraft Damage: | Substantial |
| Passenger Injuries: | 1 None | Aircraft Fire: | Unknown |
| Ground Injuries: | N/A | Aircraft Explosion: | Unknown |
| Total Injuries: | 2 None | Latitude, Longitude: | 41.908889,-88.249168 |

Administrative Information

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| Investigator In Charge (IIC): | Sullivan, Pamela |
| Additional Participating Persons: | Spencer Cull; FAA ; West Chicago, IL Michael McClure; Piper Aircraft; Vero Beach, FL Robert Martellotti; Piper Aircraft; Vero Beach, FL |
| Original Publish Date: | April 20, 2016 |
| Last Revision Date: | |
| Investigation Class: | Class |
| Note: | |
| Investigation Docket: | https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=89051 |

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](#).