



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Houston, Texas	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN14LA458
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	August 26, 2014, 18:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N8176M
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Beech A36	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Loss of control in flight	<b>Injuries:</b>	4 Minor
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

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## Analysis

The pilot said that, shortly after takeoff, the airplane seemed to have a "performance/power loss" and that it was not climbing. He lowered the airplane's nose in an attempt to gain airspeed and retracted the landing gear. The airplane immediately descended back onto the runway, slid on its belly, and then struck several approach lights. A Federal Aviation Administration inspector witnessed the accident and said that, after the airplane departed, it entered a nose-high, exaggerated cross-control condition with the airplane's tail only about 10 ft above the runway. The inspector momentarily lost sight of the airplane, but, when he saw it again, it had landed on its belly and was sliding off the runway. According to the Pilot's Operating Handbook, the landing gear should only be retracted on takeoff once a positive climb rate has been established. No preimpact mechanical deficiencies were identified that would have precluded normal operation.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's failure to maintain airplane control during takeoff. Contributing to the severity of the accident was the pilot's retraction of the landing gear before establishing a positive climb rate, which resulted in a gear-up landing.

## Findings

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<b>Personnel issues</b>	Aircraft control - Pilot
<b>Aircraft</b>	Airspeed - Not attained/maintained
<b>Aircraft</b>	Altitude - Not attained/maintained
<b>Environmental issues</b>	Runway/taxi/approach light - Contributed to outcome
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Use of equip/system - Pilot
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Incorrect action performance - Pilot

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Takeoff</b>	Loss of control in flight (Defining event)
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On August 26, 2014, at 1800 central daylight time, N8176M, a Beechcraft A-36 single-engine airplane, sustained substantial damage on takeoff from West Houston Airport (IWS), Houston, Texas. The private pilot and the three passengers were not injured. An instrument flight rules flight plan was filed for the personal flight that was destined for Monroe, Louisiana. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the personal flight that was conducted under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Aviation Regulations Part 91.

The pilot stated that he conducted a preflight inspection and engine run-up before takeoff and everything was normal. He then departed and rotated at 80 knots and the airplane began to climb. The pilot said, "A couple of seconds into the climb, I seemed to have a performance/power loss - no ability to climb. I leveled the nose in an attempt to gain airspeed - then slightly down. I engaged the landing gear up-switch, the plane began to descend." The airplane then landed back on its belly and slid off the runway and struck the runway's precision approach path indicator (PAPI) lights.

A Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) inspector was at the airport and witnessed the accident. He said he watched the airplane depart and cross in front of him from left to right "with a nose high attitude and in an exaggerated cross control condition." The inspector estimated the tail of the airplane was about 10 feet above the surface of the runway. The airplane disappeared from the inspector's view for a brief second and the next time he saw the airplane it was sliding on its belly. The inspector later examined the airplane and reported that it had sustained substantial damage to the fuselage, empennage and firewall. The three bladed propeller was also damaged. One blade was missing approximately 4 inches from the tip and bent backwards in an arc covering approximately 2/3's of the blade. The other two blades were intact and were both bent backwards over 2/3 of the blade. No mechanical deficiencies were identified that would have precluded normal operation of the airplane and engine at the time of the accident.

According to the Beech Bonanza A-36 Pilot Operating Handbook (POH), Section IV, TAKEOFF checklist, the landing gear is only to be retracted once a positive rate-of-climb is established.

The pilot held a private pilot certificate for airplane single-engine land. He reported a total of 928 hours, of which, 149 hours were in the same make/model as the accident airplane.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	59
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Unknown
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<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>	July 22, 2014
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	May 22, 2014
<b>Flight Time:</b>	928 hours (Total, all aircraft), 149 hours (Total, this make and model), 46 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 19 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Beech	<b>Registration:</b>	N8176M
<b>Model/Series:</b>	A36 UNDESIGNAT	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1991	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	E-2602
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	6
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	July 30, 2014 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3650 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	10 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	4107 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Teledyne
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-550-B
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	N8176M LLC	<b>Rated Power:</b>	300 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	N8176M 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>	IAH,96 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	19 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	17:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	240°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 5500 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	Broken / 25000 ft AGL	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	9 knots / 18 knots	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	70°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	29.92 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	34°C / 21°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>			
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Houston, TX (IWS )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	IFR
<b>Destination:</b>	MONROE, LA (MLU )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	IFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	18:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Unknown

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	West Houston IWS	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	111 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	15	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	3953 ft / 75 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	None

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Minor	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	3 Minor	<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	4 Minor	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	29.77062,-95.679115(est)

## Administrative Information

**Investigator In Charge (IIC):** Yeager, Leah

**Additional Participating Persons:**

**Original Publish Date:** March 26, 2015

**Last Revision Date:**

**Investigation Class:** [Class](#)

**Note:** The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.

**Investigation Docket:** <https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=89961>

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](#).