



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

---

<b>Location:</b>	Sanford, Florida	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ERA16LA058
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	October 17, 2015, 11:15 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N381MB
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Cessna R182	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Landing gear collapse	<b>Injuries:</b>	2 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

---

## Analysis

The private pilot and his instructor were performing practice takeoffs and landings. Following an uneventful short field takeoff and landing, the pilot set up for a short field touch-and-go landing. After a "normal" touchdown and before the application of full power, the instructor noted a "shudder" and "nose wheel shimmy," and the nose landing gear collapsed. The propeller struck the paved surface of the runway and the airplane came to a stop. Postaccident examination of the nose gear revealed that its actuator remained secured to the drag attachment fitting and that the nose landing gear was in the "down and locked" position. The drag attachment fitting was separated from the airframe. Subsequent examination revealed that the rivets that secured the drag attachment fitting to the airframe were sheared in overload. The shear loads were in the forward direction, which was inconsistent with the loads typically encountered during landing, suggesting that the damage predated the accident flight. The operator was not aware of any recent damage to the airplane; however, it had been recently rented for an extended period of time.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

A collapse of the nose landing gear due to a separation of the drag attachment fitting from the airframe. The separation was likely due to preexisting damage from an undetermined event.

## Findings

<b>Aircraft</b>	Gear extension and retract sys - Damaged/degraded
<b>Not determined</b>	(general) - Unknown/Not determined

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Prior to flight</b>	Unknown or undetermined
<b>Takeoff</b>	Landing gear collapse (Defining event)
<b>Takeoff</b>	Nose over/nose down

On October 17, 2015, about 1115 eastern daylight time, a Cessna R182, N381MB, was substantially damaged during a touch-and-go landing at Orlando Sanford International Airport (SFB), Sanford, Florida. The private pilot and a flight instructor were not injured. The airplane was privately owned and operated under the provisions of 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 as an instructional flight. Day, visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and no flight plan was filed. The local flight originated at SFB about 1100.

The flight instructor reported that he was scheduled with his private pilot-rated student for one hour of practice landings. The pilot performed the pre-flight inspection with no anomalies noted. Following an uneventful short field takeoff and landing, the pilot set up for a short field touch-and-go landing. The approach was normal and the landing gear indicated down and locked. After a normal touchdown, the pilot configured the airplane for the takeoff. Just prior to the application of full power, the instructor noted a "shudder" and "nose wheel shimmy" and then the nose gear collapsed. The propeller struck the paved surface of the runway and the airplane came to a stop. After securing the engine other systems, the pilots exited the airplane and waited for emergency personnel to arrive.

Inspectors with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) responded to the accident site and examined the wreckage. They observed structural damage to fuselage, adjacent to the nose gear attachment point. The nose gear actuator was in the down and locked position and connected to the nose gear drag attachment fitting, part number 2243009-1. The nose gear drag attachment fitting was not accessible for further examination. The inspectors also reported that the airplane had been rented for an extended period since its most recent 100-hour inspection; however, the operator was not aware of any recent damage to the airplane.

Subsequent to the FAA inspector's examination of the airframe, the purchaser of the wreckage removed the nose gear drag attachment fitting and photographed it at the request of the NTSB investigator-in-charge. The photographs were then provided to Textron Aviation for their examination. According to the aircraft manufacturer's representative, the rivets that attached the drag attachment fitting to the airframe appeared to be sheared from overload. The shear loads also appeared to be in the forward direction relative to the airplane. This type of damage was consistent with an abrupt force in the forward direction.

## Flight instructor Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	58, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Right
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	3-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine; Instrument airplane	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	August 20, 2015
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	June 25, 2015
<b>Flight Time:</b>	6813 hours (Total, all aircraft), 358 hours (Total, this make and model), 6538 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 95 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 26 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 2 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	28, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	3-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	Airplane	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	Yes
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	September 20, 2013
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Flight Time:</b>	270 hours (Total, all aircraft), 24 hours (Total, this make and model), 221 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 24 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 10 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Cessna	<b>Registration:</b>	N381MB
<b>Model/Series:</b>	R182 NO SERIES	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1978	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	R18200385
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	4
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	June 25, 2015 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	3100 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	86 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	5328 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Lycoming
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-540
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	235 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	On file	<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>	SFB,55 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	0 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	10:53 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	6 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ None
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	340°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/ N/A
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.11 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	26°C / 17°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Sanford, FL (SFB )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Sanford, FL (SFB )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	VFR
<b>Departure Time:</b>	11:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class C

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Orlando Sanford Intl SFB	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	55 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	09L	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	11002 ft / 150 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Touch and go

## 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>	28.776945,-81.235(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Hicks, Ralph
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Matthew H Harper; FAA/FSDO; Orlando, FL Andrew Hall; Textron Aviation; Wichita, KS
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	May 23, 2017
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=92397">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=92397</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](#).