



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Kennesaw, Georgia	<b>Accident Number:</b>	ERA16LA073
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	December 13, 2015, 16:33 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N7675Q
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Cessna 310	<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 - Personal		

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## Analysis

The private pilot was landing the airplane after conducting a local flight. He reported that, during the landing roll, after a normal touchdown on the concrete runway, the left main landing gear (MLG) collapsed. The airplane then veered left off of the runway onto grass. The airplane sustained substantial damage to the left wing, left horizontal stabilizer, and the bottom fuselage near the tail section.

Examination of the airplane revealed that the left MLG down-lock bellcrank was fractured and had separated from its trunnion. The bellcrank bolt was sheared at the bolt head, consistent with overload. The upper end of the bellcrank remained attached to the outboard push-pull tube. The lower end of the bellcrank that attached to the rod end fitting at the lower side link was broken, consistent with a ductile tension failure. The fracture location was consistent with additional stress that would have been placed on the bellcrank if the landing gear had not been properly rigged. However, the damage to the landing gear precluded the ability to functionally check the gear or verify whether the landing gear system was properly rigged.

According to the airplane service manual, during each annual inspection, the landing gear's down-lock tension is to be checked. Review of the airplane's maintenance logbooks revealed that the last annual inspection was completed 1 year before the accident and that the airplane had been operated for 16 hours since that inspection. The maintenance logbook entries did not indicate that the landing gear system was checked during the inspection.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: Inadequate inspection and rigging of the landing gear system, which resulted in the subsequent failure and collapse of the left main landing gear during landing.

## Findings

<b>Personnel issues</b>	Scheduled/routine maintenance - Maintenance personnel
<b>Aircraft</b>	Main landing gear attach sec - Incorrect service/maintenance
<b>Aircraft</b>	Main landing gear attach sec - Failure
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Scheduled/routine inspection - Maintenance personnel
<b>Aircraft</b>	Scheduled maint checks - Inadequate inspection
<b>Aircraft</b>	Scheduled maint checks - Incorrect service/maintenance

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Prior to flight</b>	Aircraft maintenance event
<b>Landing-landing roll</b>	Landing gear collapse (Defining event)

On December 13, 2015, about 1633 eastern standard time, a Cessna 310Q, N7675Q, operated by a private individual, was substantially damaged following a collapse of the left landing gear during landing roll at Cobb County Airport-McCollum Field, Kennesaw, Georgia. The private pilot and a passenger were not injured. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed and no flight plan was filed for the local flight. The personal flight was operated under the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91.

According to the pilot, he was cleared to land on runway 27, a 6,200 foot-long, by 100 foot-wide, concrete runway. He lowered the landing gear on downwind leg and observed three green indicator lights. After touchdown and during the landing rollout, the gear warning light illuminated and horn activated twice. The airplane continued to decelerate and was three quarters the way down runway 27, at a speed of around 35 knots, when the left landing gear collapsed. It then swerved to the left, departed the runway, and came to rest in the grass adjacent to the runway. The airplane sustained damage to the left wing, left horizontal stabilizer, and the bottom of the fuselage near the tail section, left elevator, and left aileron was bent.

Examination of the airplane by an Federal Aviation Administration inspector revealed that the left main landing gear down lock bellcrank was fractured and had separated from its respective trunnion. The bellcrank bolt was sheared at the bolt head consistent with overload. The trunnion forward attach point for the bellcrank was broken and not recovered. The upper end of the bellcrank remained attached to the outboard push-pull tube. The lower end of the bellcrank, which attached to the rod end fitting at the lower side link was broken consistent with a ductile tension failure.

Damage to the landing gear precluded the ability to functionally check or verify the landing gear system rigging. According to a representative from Cessna, the fracture location would be consistent with the additional stresses that would have been placed on the bellcrank with the landing gear having not been properly rigged. During an annual inspection, the down lock tension check is to be performed to verify the landing gear is adjusted correctly and locks in the down position.

Review of maintenance records revealed that the airplane had been operated for about 16 hours since its most recent annual inspection, which was performed on December 1, 2014. The maintenance log book records do not reflect that the landing gear system was checked.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Private	<b>Age:</b>	69, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Left
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	Lap only
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<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>	August 4, 2014
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	No	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	January 10, 2015
<b>Flight Time:</b>	1485 hours (Total, all aircraft), 153 hours (Total, this make and model), 1372 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 6 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 4 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Cessna	<b>Registration:</b>	N7675Q
<b>Model/Series:</b>	310 Q	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1972	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	310Q0454
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Retractable - Tricycle	<b>Seats:</b>	5
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	December 1, 2014 100 hour	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	5302 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	16 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	2 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	4700 Hrs	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	CONT MOTOR
<b>ELT:</b>	C91 installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	IO-470 SERIES
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	260 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>	KRYY,1040 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	0 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	21:47 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	267°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Scattered / 3700 ft AGL	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>		<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	10 knots / 14 knots	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	140°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.03 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	21°C / 14°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Kennesaw, GA (RYY)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Kennesaw, GA (RYY)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>		<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class D

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	COBB COUNTY-MC COLLUM FIELD RYY	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	1040 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	27	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	6200 ft / 100 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Full stop

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 None	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>	1 None	<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>	34.013053,-84.597503(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Boggs, Daniel
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Steven L Davidson; FAA, ATL FSDO; Atlanta, GA
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	March 14, 2016
<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=92468">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=92468</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](#).