



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Gardner, Kansas Accident Number: CEN16LA230

Date & Time: June 17, 2016, 20:40 Local Registration: N124TG

Aircraft: GLAESER NIEUPORT 11 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Flight control sys malf/fail **Injuries:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The private pilot stated that a preflight inspection of his experimental, amateur-built airplane revealed no discrepancies. After takeoff, the pilot completed two circuits around the airport traffic pattern with "no problems." During the upwind leg of the third circuit, he "noticed some vibration" and saw that the horizontal stabilizer was shaking/vibrating. The pilot began an approach for a precautionary landing, but during the base-to-final turn of the approach, the airplane experienced an aerodynamic stall.

The pilot stated that he did not lose elevator control authority during the last legs of the flight but that he was "distracted" by a fear that parts may be separating from the airplane. The airplane, which was built from plans based upon a 100-year old design, was not equipped with a stall warning system. The pilot further reported that the flight control vibration was likely the result of the control cable that linked the two elevators in a "Y" configuration. He stated that the single control cable was not supported for "a number of feet" through guides/fairleads, which can make the elevators "flutter."

Probable Cause and Findings

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

The pilot's diverted attention during the approach for the precautionary landing, which resulted in low airspeed, an exceedance of the airplane's critical angle of attack, and a subsequent aerodynamic stall. Contributing to the accident was the control system vibration and the airplane's lack of a stall warning system.

Findings

Personnel issues	Attention - Pilot	
Aircraft	Angle of attack - Capability exceeded	
Aircraft	Airspeed - Not attained/maintained	
Aircraft	Elevator control system - Malfunction	
Aircraft	Elevator control system - Design	
Aircraft	Stall warning system - Not installed/available	

Page 2 of 7 CEN16LA230

Factual Information

History of Flight

Approach-VFR pattern Flight control sys malf/fail (Defining event)

crosswind

Approach-VFR pattern base Loss of control in flight
Approach-VFR pattern base Aerodynamic stall/spin

Uncontrolled descent Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On June 17, 2016, at 2040 central daylight time, an experimental amateur-built Nieuport 11, N124TG, experienced a hard landing and an impact with terrain during a precautionary landing at Gardner Municipal Airport (K34), Gardner City, Kansas. The pilot performed the precautionary landing after he felt a vibration from the horizontal stabilizer while in the airport traffic pattern. The airplane sustained substantial damage. The pilot was uninjured. The airplane was registered to and operated by the pilot under 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 91 as a personal flight that was not operating on a flight plan. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident. The local flight originated from K34 at 2015.

On June 16, 2016, the pilot trailered the airplane to K34 for an upcoming weekend event. On the day of the accident, the airplane was untrailered and reassembled mid-day. The pilot then preflighted the airplane and taxied it to a parking area at the airport for an evening flight.

The pilot stated that before takeoff he performed an engine run-up and checked the flight controls for a takeoff using runway 17. After takeoff, the pilot flew the airplane in a left-hand airport traffic pattern and completed two circuits over the airport with "no problems." He said that during the upwind leg, parallel to runway 17, he "noticed some vibration," and saw the horizontal stabilizer shaking/vibrating. He varied the engine throttle setting while the airplane was near the departure end of runway 17 to cease the vibration, but the vibration continued. The pilot then heard, but did not see, an inbound aircraft that made a radio transmission referencing runway 26. Due to the inbound aircraft, the pilot thought that it was "unsafe to land" on runway 26, so he flew a left base to runway 17 for landing. As the airplane neared the left side of runway 17, the pilot initiated a "shallow" left turn for a "modified" final over runway 17, and the airplane "quickly began to sink." The said that the airplane experienced an "aerodynamic stall." The pilot added full engine power, which induced a yaw and a roll. The airplane descended and impacted the ground coming to rest short and on the left side of runway 17.

The pilot stated that he did not lose elevator control authority during the flight and his attention to flying the airplane was "distracted" by a fear that parts/empennage may be separating from the airplane, which led to his stalling the airplane. He said that the airplane model was "super draggy" and "super light" and without engine power, the airplane slows down rapidly.

The pilot stated that the airplane was built from plans that were based upon a 100-year old airplane. The plans depicted and the airplane was manufactured without the left and right elevators connected to each

Page 3 of 7 CEN16LA230

other. A single control cable linked the two elevators via a Y-connection. The single control cable was not supported for "a number of feet" through guides/fairleads, which can make the elevators "flutter." The pilot said that following the accident several other airplane owners with the same model of airplane have modified the elevator control system by either installing a bellcrank in the elevator control system or by connecting the left and right elevators together.

The pilot said that neither the plans nor any subsequent modification to those plans in the building of the accident airplane resulted in the installation of a stall warning system in the airplane.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	47,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Single
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	March 30, 2016
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	June 17, 2015
Flight Time:	340 hours (Total, all aircraft), 8 hours (Total, this make and model), 315 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 10 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Page 4 of 7 CEN16LA230

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	GLAESER	Registration:	N124TG
Model/Series:	NIEUPORT 11	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1985	Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	63
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	1
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	May 14, 2016 Condition	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	720 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	579.2 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	Volkswagon
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	
Registered Owner:	Pilot	Rated Power:	40 Horsepower
Operator:	Pilot	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	IXD,1087 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	3 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:		Direction from Accident Site:	90°
Lowest Cloud Condition:		Visibility	
Lowest Ceiling:		Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:		Temperature/Dew Point:	
Precipitation and Obscuration:			
Departure Point:	Gardner, KS (K34)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Gardner, KS (K34)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	20:15 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Page 5 of 7 CEN16LA230

Airport Information

Airport:	Gardner Municipal Airport K34	Runway Surface Type:	Grass/turf
Airport Elevation:	1042 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Vegetation
Runway Used:	17	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	3237 ft / 90 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Full stop;Precautionary landing;Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	38.806667,-94.956665(est)

Page 6 of 7 CEN16LA230

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Gallo, Mitchell
Additional Participating Persons:	David Wood; Federal Aviation Administration; MKC FSDO; Kansas City, MO
Original Publish Date:	March 19, 2018
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=93436

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.

Page 7 of 7 CEN16LA230