



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

---

<b>Location:</b>	Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN17LA344
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	September 9, 2017, 15:45 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N299CA
<b>Aircraft:</b>	AVIAT AIRCRAFT INC A 1B	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Flight control sys malf/fail	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 None
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation		

---

## Analysis

Following the aerial photography portion of the flight, the commercial pilot climbed the airplane to 3,500 ft mean sea level and proceeded toward the destination. About 5 minutes later, he felt "light buffeting" as the airplane rolled left. He attempted to counteract the left roll by applying right control stick pressure, but the airplane continued to roll left. He input right rudder to stop the left roll and decided to return to the airport of origin, 10 nautical miles away. He used the rudder to maneuver the airplane and landed uneventfully. After parking the airplane, he moved the control stick left and right several times and the outboard end of the left aileron fell to the ground.

Review of airplane maintenance records revealed that, about 9 years before the accident, the left wing tip was replaced due to "hangar rash," though there was no specific mention of damage to the left aileron. There were no other logbook entries that mentioned the left wing or left aileron.

Metallurgical analysis of the aileron hinge bracket revealed two fatigue fracture origins that led to two regions of final overstress fracture. The fatigue fractures occurred under low stress over an extended period of time. No anomalies were noted in the origin regions and there was no specific evidence of bending at the fracture area. Since there was no specific evidence of bending, it could not be determined if the previous damage to the wing tip resulted in unidentified stress to the fracture area. Wing tip damage as a result of hangar rash could have resulted in residual tension in the aileron tube and precipitated the low-stress fatigue fracture; however, the severity of previous damage to the wing tip and whether the aileron was affected could not be determined.

## Probable Cause and Findings

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

The fatigue failure of the aileron hinge bracket tubing for reasons that could not be determined based on the available evidence.

## Findings

---

**Aircraft**

Aileron control system - Fatigue/wear/corrosion

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

Enroute	Flight control sys malf/fail (Defining event)
---------	---

On September 9, 2017, about 1545 central daylight time, an Aviat Husky A-1B airplane, N299CA, experienced a flight control failure near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. The commercial rated pilot was not injured and the airplane sustained substantial damage to the left aileron. The airplane was registered to and operated by Grandview Photo Inc., under the provisions of 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 as an aerial photography flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident and no flight plan was filed. The flight departed Prairie du Chien Municipal Airport (PDC), Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, about 1300, flew over northwest Iowa for the aerial photography portion of the flight, and was destined for La Crosse Regional Airport (LSE), La Crosse, Wisconsin.

The pilot reported that he concluded the aerial photography portion of the flight, climbed the airplane to 3,500 ft mean sea level and proceeded toward LSE. About 5 minutes later he felt "light buffeting" as the airplane rolled left. He attempted to counteract the left roll by inputting right control stick pressure, but the airplane continued to roll left. He input right rudder to stop the left roll and decided to return to PDC, which was about 10 nautical miles southeast of his location. He used the rudder to maneuver the airplane to PDC and landed uneventfully. After parking the airplane, he moved the control stick left and right several times and the outboard end of the left aileron fell to the ground. The pilot and his mechanic disconnected the inboard aileron connection and removed it for examination.

A review of the airplane maintenance logbooks revealed that on August 8, 2008, the left wing tip was replaced due to "hangar rash" and there was no specific mention of damage to the left aileron. There were no other logbook entries that mentioned the left wing or left aileron. The most recent airframe annual inspection was completed on January 18, 2017, at and airplane total time of 5,348 hours; the airframe had accumulated 5,177 hours since the wing tip was replaced.

The aileron hinge bracket was removed and sent to the NTSB Materials Laboratory for a detailed examination. The examination revealed that the main tube exhibited a complete circumferential fracture just aft of the mounting flange (figure 1).



Figure 1 – Aileron Hinge Bracket

The fracture surface on the flange side was examined with a scanning electron microscope, which revealed two fatigue fracture origins that led to two regions of final overstress fracture. The fatigue fractures occurred under low stress over an extended period of time. No anomalies were noted in the origin regions. The fractures did not occur at the welds and no anomalies were noted with the welds. The examination did not find any specific evidence of bending at the fracture area.

## Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial; Flight instructor	<b>Age:</b>	57, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land; Single-engine sea; Multi-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Front
<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 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	April 10, 2017
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	April 13, 2017
<b>Flight Time:</b>	19430 hours (Total, all aircraft), 16000 hours (Total, this make and model), 19330 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 353 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 115 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 14 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	AVIAT AIRCRAFT INC	<b>Registration:</b>	N299CA
<b>Model/Series:</b>	A 1B	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	2005	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Normal	<b>Serial Number:</b>	2294
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	2
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	January 24, 2017 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	2000 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>		<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	5779 Hrs at time of accident	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	LYCOMING
<b>ELT:</b>	Installed, not activated	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	O-360-A1P
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	On file	<b>Rated Power:</b>	180 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>	KPDC,661 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	0 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	15:55 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	174°
<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>	8 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	130°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.29 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	25°C / 11°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WI (PDC)	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	LA CROSSE, WI (LSE)	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	13:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class E

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	PRAIRIE DU CHIEN MUNI PDC	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Asphalt
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	660 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Dry
<b>Runway Used:</b>	11	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	3999 ft / 75 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	Precautionary landing

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 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>	1 None	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	43.021945,-91.124443(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Lindberg, Joshua
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Connie Martin; Federal Aviation Administration; Milwaukee, WI Stuart Horn; Aviat Aircraft Inc.; Afton, WY
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	March 18, 2019
<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=95982">https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=95982</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](#).