

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	Longmont, Colorado	Accident Number:	CEN18LA102
Date & Time:	February 16, 2018, 13:20 Local	Registration :	N89ER
Aircraft:	SCHEINEMAN-VAN BUREN T 18	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:	Loss of control on ground	Injuries:	2 Serious
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

Analysis

The tailwheel-qualified private pilot was conducting his first flight in the T-18 airplane with a flight instructor. After several local flight maneuvers and about seven uneventful landings, he planned to execute a full-stop landing. During the landing roll, the airplane turned right as it decelerated. The pilot attempted to correct the turn with left rudder control and braking, but the airplane groundlooped, departed the runway surface, and nosed over, which resulted in damage to the left wing and vertical stabilizer. The pilot was unsure if he had applied any braking pressure during the landing before having directional control issues. The flight instructor did not recall the accident sequence due to his injuries. Postaccident examination of the airplane revealed no evidence of mechanical malfunctions or failures, except for a fractured rudder cable. Examination of the cable revealed an overstress separation, which was consistent with accident damage. Thus, the pilot likely failed to maintain directional control during the landing roll and the flight instructor did not take timely remedial action to maintain runway heading.

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 directional control during the landing roll and the flight instructor's delayed remedial action, which resulted in a groundloop and nose over.

Findings	
Personnel issues	Aircraft control - Pilot
Personnel issues	Delayed action - Instructor/check pilot
Aircraft	Directional control - Not attained/maintained

Factual Information

History of Flight	
Landing	Loss of control on ground (Defining event)
Landing-landing roll	Nose over/nose down

On February 16, 2018, about 1320 mountain standard time, a Scheineman-Van Buren T-18 airplane, N89ER, was substantially damaged while landing at Vance Brand Airport (LMO), Longmont, Colorado. The pilot and flight instructor were seriously injured. The airplane was registered to and operated by the pilot under the provisions of Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 as a training flight. Day visual meteorological conditions prevailed for the local flight, which departed without a flight plan about 1220.

The purpose of the flight was to orient the pilot to the airplane, which he had recently purchased. The pilot had flown about 200 hours in other tailwheel airplanes. After the pilot and flight instructor departed LMO, the pilot flew several local flight maneuvers, including slow flight, stalls, and steep turns. Returning to LMO, the pilot executed about uneventful seven landings. During the last landing, planned as a full stop, the airplane turned to the right as it decelerated below about 40 knots. The pilot attempted to correct the turn by applying left rudder control and with braking, but the airplane ground looped, departed the runway surface, and nosed over, damaging the left wing and vertical stabilizer. The pilot was unsure if he had applied any braking during the landing prior to having directional control issues. The flight instructor did not recall the last landing due to his injuries.

Examination of the airplane by a Federal Aviation Administration inspector revealed no anomalies, except for a fractured rudder cable. No wear or chaffing marks were observed on the rudder cable, and no anomalies were noted with the installation. The rudder cable specifications matched the airplane build instructions. The National Transportation Safety Board Materials Laboratory examined the rudder cable with a 5x to 50x magnification stereo microscope and determined that fracture surfaces were consistent with an overstress separation.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	28,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	4-point
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 3 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	360 hours (Total, all aircraft), 1 hour	rs (Total, this make and model)	

Flight instructor Information

Certificate:	Airline transport; Flight instructor	Age:	81,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Glider	Restraint Used:	4-point
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	January 16, 2017
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	November 18, 2016
Flight Time:	15000 hours (Total, all aircraft), 500 hours (Total, this make and model), 25 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 10 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 0 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	SCHEINEMAN-VAN BUREN	Registration:	N89ER
Model/Series:	T 18 UNDESIGNAT	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1978	Amateur Built:	Yes
Airworthiness Certificate:	Experimental (Special)	Serial Number:	1106
Landing Gear Type:	Tailwheel	Seats:	2
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	July 3, 2017 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1634 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	Lycoming
ELT:	Installed	Engine Model/Series:	O-320-B3B
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	160 Horsepower
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	KLMO,5056 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	0 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	13:15 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	315°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	3 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	None / None
Wind Direction:	80°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	N/A / N/A
Altimeter Setting:	29.98 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	5°C / -8°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Longmont, CO (LMO)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Longmont, CO (LMO)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	12:20 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:	VANCE BRAND LMO	Runway Surface Type:	Concrete
Airport Elevation:	5055 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	29	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	4799 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	40.164443,-105.163612(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Folkerts, Michael
Additional Participating Persons:	Mark Petrosky; Flight Standards District Office; Denver, CO
Original Publish Date:	November 6, 2019
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=96754

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 <u>here</u>.