



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Pellston, Michigan Accident Number: CEN23LA217

Date & Time: June 1, 2023, 13:30 Local Registration: N4376H

Aircraft: Piper PA-28-181 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Sys/Comp malf/fail (non-power) **Injuries:** 2 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Instructional

Analysis

The flight instructor and student pilot had completed two touch and go landings. On takeoff after the second landing, they heard an unusual thumping sound or a bang. Due to the unusual noise, the flight instructor elected to perform a precautionary landing. During the approach for a precautionary landing, the airport manager observed that the left main landing gear wheel assembly was hanging from the landing gear strut by the brake line and advised the flight instructor via radio not to land. The flight instructor then diverted to another airport due to the availability of increased airport fire and rescue services. The airplane landed on the runway centerline with the partially separated left main landing gear assembly and sustained substantial damage to the left wing.

Postaccident examination revealed the landing gear strut housing and clevises were fractured at the upper torque link connection. Metallurgical examination revealed the strut and clevises fractured from fatigue cracks that had initiated along the radius of the clevis arms within the inner machined surface. These cracks initiated at multiple casting solidification voids and silicon-rich phases. The cracks propagated through the clevis cross-sections until the remaining cross-sections fractured from overstress.

Probable Cause and Findings

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

The failure of the left main landing gear strut and clevises due to fatigue cracks that initiated at multiple casting solidification voids.

Findings

Aircraft

Main gear strut/axle/truck - Fatigue/wear/corrosion

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Landing Sys/Comp malf/fail (non-power) (Defining event)

Landing-flare/touchdown Abnormal runway contact

On June 1, 2023, about 1330 eastern daylight time, a Piper PA-28-181 airplane, N4376H, sustained substantial damage when it was involved in an accident near Pellston, Michigan. The flight instructor and student pilot were not injured. The airplane was being operated as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 instructional flight.

The flight instructor reported he and the student pilot had completed two touch and go landings. On takeoff after the second landing, they heard an unusual thumping sound or bang. Initially they thought the noise was coming from the engine, so they planned for a precautionary landing back to the runway. During the approach, the airport manager observed that the left main landing gear wheel assembly was hanging by the brake line from the landing gear strut and advised the flight instructor via radio not to land. The flight instructor then diverted to another airport due to the availability of increased airport fire and rescue services.

The airplane landed on the runway centerline with the partially separated left main landing gear assembly and sustained substantial damage to the left wing. Postaccident examination revealed the landing gear strut housing clevis was fractured at the upper torque link connection (see figure 1). The wheel assembly remained attached via the brake line hose. The airplane and strut housing were retained for further examination.

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Figure 1. Fractured left main landing gear strut housing clevis (Source: Federal Aviation Administration).

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The National Transportation Safety Board's Materials Laboratory examined the remnants of the landing gear strut, which included a sectioned portion of the cylinder, and the torque link assembly arm attached to the broken cylinder clevis via the attachment bolt. The chemical composition of the fractured cylinder was consistent with A356 aluminum-silicon casting alloy. The cylinder side fracture surfaces exhibited crack arrest marks, consistent with progressive fracture, and ratchet marks, indicative of multiple crack initiation sites. The crack features were consistent with initiation along the interior surface between the clevises, which was machined smoother than the exterior surfaces. Outside of the cracks, the fracture surface exhibited dimpled rupture, consistent with subsequent overstress fracture.

Several initiation sites were examined along the radius with the machined surface. One initiation site exhibited a flat, faceted region from which river patterns and striations emanated. Closer examination revealed layered hackles typical of localized brittle fracture and consistent with a silicon-rich phase, typical in many aluminum-silicon castings.

A smooth surface feature adjacent to the fracture edge exhibited a spherical, dendritic morphology which consisted of a solidification void from the casting of the part. Fatigue striations were found propagating from the void rather than from the fracture edge. The features were consistent with crack initiation from the solidification void. Another solidification void, exhibiting smooth, rounded dendritic shapes along the fracture surface edge, contained a secondary crack running through the feature. Fatigue striations were found propagating parallel to the edge, consistent with initiation along the secondary crack from the solidification void.

The strut assembly fractured from fatigue cracks that had initiated along the radius of the clevis arms within the inner machined surface. These cracks initiated at multiple casting solidification voids and silicon-rich phases. The cracks propagated through the clevis cross-sections until the remaining cross-sections fractured from overstress.

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Flight instructor Information

Certificate:	Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	67,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Right
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	
Medical Certification:	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	December 10, 2022
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	March 19, 2023
Flight Time:	5545 hours (Total, all aircraft), 16 hours (Total, this make and model), 4597 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 21 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 11 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

Student pilot Information

Certificate:	Student	Age:	45,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	None	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	3-point
Instrument Rating(s):	None	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	August 31, 2022
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	42 hours (Total, all aircraft), 3 hours (Total, this make and model), 3 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Piper	Registration:	N4376H
PA-28-181	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
1984	Amateur Built:	
Normal; Utility	Serial Number:	28-8490110
Tricycle	Seats:	4
April 2, 2023 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	2550 lbs
	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
4452 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	LYCOMING
Installed	Engine Model/Series:	O-360-A4M
On file	Rated Power:	180 Horsepower
On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
	PA-28-181 1984 Normal; Utility Tricycle April 2, 2023 Annual 4452 Hrs as of last inspection Installed On file	PA-28-181 Aircraft Category: 1984 Amateur Built: Normal; Utility Serial Number: Tricycle Seats: April 2, 2023 Annual Certified Max Gross Wt.: Engines: 4452 Hrs as of last inspection Installed Engine Manufacturer: Engine Model/Series: On file Rated Power: On file Operating Certificate(s)

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	KPLN,715 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	0 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	11:54 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	144°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	5 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	130°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.14 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	29°C / 16°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Harbor Springs, MI (MGN)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Pellston, MI	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	11:23 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

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Airport Information

Airport:	PELLSTON RGNL/EMMET COUNTY PLN	Runway Surface Type:	Asphalt
Airport Elevation:	720 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	14	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	6513 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:		Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	45.570041,-84.79916(est)

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Sauer, Aaron
Additional Participating Persons:	Joshua Osman; FAA; Grand Rapids, MI
Original Publish Date:	April 18, 2024
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class 3
Note:	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=192285

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.

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