



SOUTH AFRICAN CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY

ACCIDENT REPORT – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

| Aircraft Registration | ZS-FIE | | Date of Accident | 26 January 2003 | | Time of Accident | | 1015Z |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----|------------------|------|-------|
| Type of Aircraft | CESSNA 172 | | | Type of Operation Private | | | | |
| Pilot-in-command Licence Type | | | Private | Age | 26 | Licence Valid | Yes | |
| Pilot-in-command Flying Experience | | | Total Flying Hours | 51.5 | | Hours on Type | 30.3 | |
| Last point of departure Run | | | unway 29, FAGM, Rand aerodrome | | | | | |
| Next point of intended landing FAG | | AGM | | | | | | |

Location of the accident site with reference to easily defined geographical points (GPS readings if possible)

Approximately 100m from the threshold of Runway 29, FAGM.

| Meteorological Information | CAVOK, Wind South Westerly at 10 Knots. Temperature: 25°C | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--|--|--|
| Number of people on board | 1 + 1 | No. of people injured | Nil | No. of people killed | Nil | | | |
| Synopsis | | | | | | | | |

The private pilot was accompanied by a passenger on a flight from Rand airport to Lanseria airport when approximately 50m into the take-of run and at an airspeed of approximately 30 knots the pilot heard a loud bang where after the nose went down and the aircraft skidded on the tarmac for a further 30m before coming to rest on the runway.

Both occupants vacated the aircraft with no injuries.

Inspection of the aircraft revealed that the nose gear fork had failed and had separated from the nose gear oleo strut during the take-of run, which also caused the propeller to strike the ground. The right-hand wing was also damaged when it made contact with the runway .

Probable Cause

The nose gear fork failed during the take-off run as a result of fatigue cracks in both fork arms that had propagated through the material over time and weakened the fork to such an extent that the remaining material could no longer sustain the load resulting in an overload failure.

It is further believed that nose wheel shimmy over a long period of time caused cyclic loading of the nose fork and resulted in the formation of the fatigue cracks in both fork arms.