

Figure 2 : axle assembly showing one type of king-pin arrangement

The outer hub cap G screws up and holds in position the outer cup (F) of the bearing. Screw in the bearing hub cap while the hub is clear of the axle.

If cup or cone bearings are worn they should be replaced.

KING-PIN FAULTS

One type of steering head is shown in figure 2. Here, the king-pin A fits inside stub axle B and is held by cotter-pin C. The axle is letter B.

The king-pin can be removed from the stub-axle by striking the pin top with a hammer. New bushes can be inserted by drawing them into their seating holes by using a nut and a big washer.

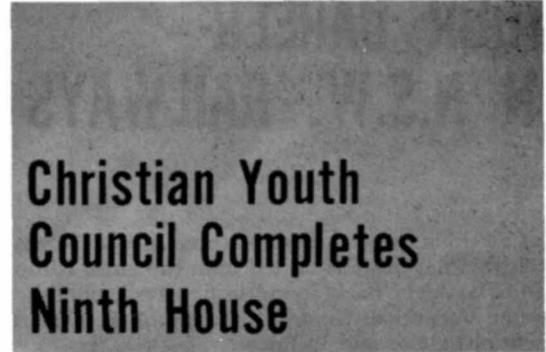
If the king-pin is worn it must be renewed, but generally only new bushes are needed to make a good repair.

Figure 3 shows the steering-head arrangement often used on many British cars. Axle A is bored out to take king-pin B, which is a tight fit, and is pressed into position. A cotter-pin C stops the king-pin from moving. The car's weight is carried by the ball-thrust bearing F at the top.

The axle practically hangs from the bearing F. The cap nut G should be screwed up tight enough to keep the top of the axle end in contact with the underface of the lug.

Wear at the ball-thrust F is indicated by a knock when travelling over rough roads.

Figure 4 shows a hub using normal taper-roller bearings. Adjustment of inner and outer bearing races is made by movement of nut A. Washer B stops the screwed end of the axle from turning and upsetting adjustment of nut A.



A 4-bedroom 12-square house in Ann Street, Moree, completed in January, is the ninth such project of the Christian Youth Council. This group of young people spend their Christmas-New Year holidays building houses for Aboriginal people in country towns of New South Wales.

Last year the Council completed two houses at Gunnedah, and has built in five other centres. Materials are supplied by the Aborigines Welfare Board. Members of the Council are not paid, and meet their own living and travelling expenses.

The Council is interdenominational and an offshoot of the World Council of Churches. Leader of the 50-strong group at Moree, Mr Geoff. Chaffer a Sydney school teacher, expressed appreciation of the good co-operation received at Moree.

Construction began on Boxing Day, and the house was finished and officially opened—by 14 January. It was open to public inspection and was greatly admired; standard of workmanship was high.

Moree's Mayor Lloyd performed the official opening ceremony, at which were present representatives of the Catholic Church, Church of England, Salvation Army, and many townspeople.

The Youth Council handed over the house to the Welfare Board, represented by Miss C. J. Robison, who ushered the Duke family—the first tenants—into their new home.

Mr and Mrs Jim Duke, and their five children, formerly lived on Moree Aboriginal Station. Mr Duke is a shearing contractor.

Moree people who saw the Youth Council members in action could not speak too highly of them. It's a safe bet that the Dukes will have something good to say about them, too.