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
and 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 representa
tives 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.