













#### RESTORATION TIP

## NO AIR, PLEASE!

When removing or installing wheels on any specialty vehicle, we use an old-fashioned lug wrench. It will slowly remove the lug nuts / wheel studs and allow you to feel the "heat" resistance as they are coming off or going on. If they feel like there is too much resistance, clean the threads. This can help to prevent stripping, which can cost time and money. Torque specs are usually listed in your motors manual or online.



back, Atomic Orange Metallic, Wir wheels with white wall radials, 283 V8 Turbo 350 auto trans, \$29,900

> PURCHASING ·SALES



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- •RECONDITIONING
- CONSIGNMENT ·CONSULTING SVC



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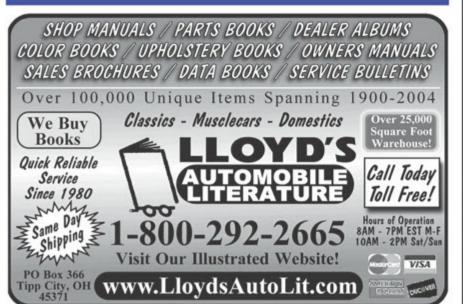
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**SOUTHERN WHEELS** 21



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(Diameter in inches)

(Diameter in inches)				
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2	.2210	П	42	.0935
3	.2130	П	43	.0890
4	.2090	Н	44	.0860
5	.2055	П	45	.0820
6	.2040	П	46	.0810
7	.2010	П	47	.0785
8	.1990	П	48	.0760
9	.1960	П	49	.0730
10	.1935	П	50	.0700
11	.1910	П	51	.0670
12	.1890	П	52	.0635
13	.1850	П	53	.0595
14	.1820		54	.0550
15	.1800	П	55	.0520
16	.1770	П	56	.0465
17	.1730		57	.0430
18	.1695		58	.0420
19	.1660	П	59	.0410
20	.1610		60	.0400
21	.1590	П	61	.0390
22	.1570	П	62	.0380
23	.1540	П	63	.0370
24	.1520	П	64	.0360
25	.1495	П	65	.0350
26	.1470	П	66	.0330
27	.1440	П	67	.0320
28	.1405	П	68	.0310
29	.1360	П	69	.0292
30	.1285		70	.0280
31	.1200		71	.0260
32	.1160	П	72	.0250
33	.1130		73	.0240
34	.1110		74	.0225
35	.1100		75	.0210
36	.1065		76	.0200
37	.1040		77	.0180
38	.1015		78	.0160
39	.0995		79	.0145
		1 1		



by Joe Rabelskie



With the invention of the internal combustion engine, carriages no longer needed horses to pull them; however, unlike horses, engines utilize the transmission.

but it would take a long time of riding the clutch creasing fuel mileage at the same time. to get to a speed that would be acceptable and the proper gear installed into the differential. longer enough; getting to the top end faster bethe clutch could be completely engaged (wasting and in the differential. a lot of time, gas and clutch material). Even then,

between the speed the engine turns and the speed tial gears so the acceleration was not quite as fast, off, there is a lot of weight at a stand still. By trucks did not have very fast engines, but had a placing the proper gearing between the engine high differential gear so they could pull a heavy and wheels, the engine can be made to turn at a load without bogging down. Muscle cars had Of course, this gearing will only let the vehicle and were usually equipped with large differential scream. Therefore, another gear needs to be speed transmissions were very popular because the proper range of gears, a vehicle can get underway smoothly, increase speed comfortably, and reach a top speed without putting undue start on the road, you would have seen that gearcan easily be changed if the engine becomes trucks. These drivers shift for miles before they strained (such as when on a steep incline).

reverse. The first speed started the motion and know as granny gear. These gears are so low that ing cars with good speed and performance.

DECEMBER 2025

they are not practical to use except when pulling extremely heavy loads, as they will only bring a vehicle to about 5 MPH.

It was not long before engines became more powerful and cars were built sturdier, leading to the demand for higher speeds and thus more gearing. Many cars, even in the early days, would reach top end and still seem to ask for one more gear. This need for more gearing led to the did not have muscles to pull them gradually invention of the overdrive. An overdrive is simfaster, so automobile makers had to devise and ply a unit that allows the output shaft of the transmission to turn faster than the engine, thus Without a gearbox, a car could still move, adding speed without straining the engine, in-

As time went on, engines became even allow for a comfortable ride. First, the top speed more powerful and the interest in racing became of the vehicle would have to be determined and more popular. Having a higher top end was no Then, when the engine was started, it would have came more important. Engines were designed to to be revved up to a speed that would keep it from reach higher RPM's and do it faster. This led to stalling, at which time the clutch would have to gearing that would allow the engine to build be engaged a little at a time until the car was RPM's quicker and required more gears and going fast enough to maintain its speed. Then, more choices of gearing, both in the transmission

In the sixties, the cubic inches of the this would only work on flat ground or downhill. engines became larger and the horsepower rat-Using a transmission gives an engine a ings varied to such a point that gearing was suited chance to build up power by changing the ratio to the vehicle. Big luxury cars had low differenthe wheels turn. For example, when first starting but they had an increased highway speed. Pickup much faster RPM, with the tires turning slower. high horsepower engines that turned high RPM get to a certain speed before the engine starts to gears for quick acceleration. In addition, four initiated to allow the vehicle to go faster. With they gave the driver more control over the use of

If you have ever noticed a tractor-trailer strain on the drive train. In addition, the gearing ing is also the key to moving heavy loads in these reach high gear. These kinds of loads could not Most older cars had three speeds and be moved without utilizing so many gears.

The automotive industry has come a long brought the car to about 15 MPH, the second way in one century. There have been many speed brought it to about 30 MPH, and the third changes in gas, many changes in cubic inch and speed brought it to top end (however fast that many changes in horsepower, but gearing will might be). Some work vehicles had what we probably always be a determining factor in mak-

80 .0135

40 .0980



## SERVICING

## **1955 CHEVY** PASSENGER CAR **BRAKES**

**Duo-Servo Single Anchor Type** (Bendix)

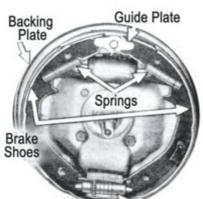
Also for 1955 Nash: Ambassador, Statesman; Hudson: Hornet, Wasp, and Packard

Brakes used on both the front & rear wheels of all 1955 model Chevrolet passenger cars are of the Duo-Servo, self-energizing, single anchor type.

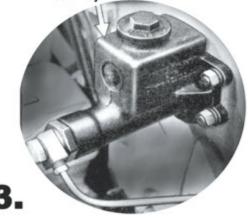
Mechanically, the brake system consists of a brake drum, backing plate, primary & secondary brake shoes, guide plate, adjusting screw and springs.







Master Cylinder



Hydraulically, the brake system consists of a cowl-mounted master cylinder, as well as one backing plate-mounted wheel cylinder for each of the four wheels.

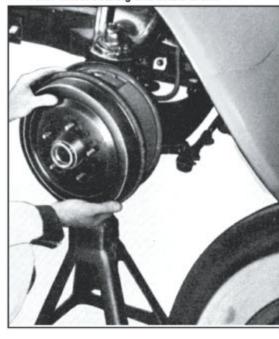


Most brake troubles, other than normal wear, are caused by one or more of these faulty conditions:

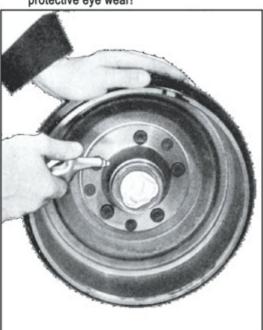
- ~Non-concentric Lining & drum
- ~Bell-mouthed Drum
- ~Out-of-Round Drum
- ~Loose Anchor Pin
- ~Loose Backing Plate ~Grease on Linings
- ~Improper Adjustment
- ~Improperly Adjusted wheel bearings
- ~Improper Lining Break-in

#### SERVICING 1955 CHEVY PASSENGER CAR BRAKES

To begin brake service, raise the vehicle and place it on jack stands. Remove wheel disc or hub cap, wheel nuts and wheel & tire assembly. Then remove dust cap, cotter pin, spindle nut, washer and outer wheel bearing and brake drum.



Clean all dirt out of the drum. Avoid getting dirt into the front wheel bearing. Inspect the drum for scoring, glazing, cracks, heat checks, out-of-round, or bell-mouthing. IMPORTANT: Always wear a respirator and protective eye wear!



#### **Scored Drum**



Scored drums should be reconditioned, or, if too badly worn, should be replaced promptly. Their continued use will result in excessive lining wear and erratic brake action.

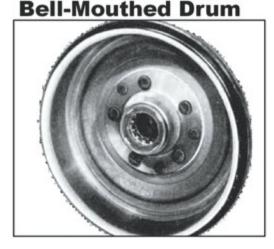


Glazed drums reduce effectiveness of braking action and cause "hard pedal." Drum glaze usually can be removed with emery cloth.
IMPORTANT: Remove all traces of emery cloth before drum is reused!

Bell-mouthed drums are usually created by excessive heat within the brakes.

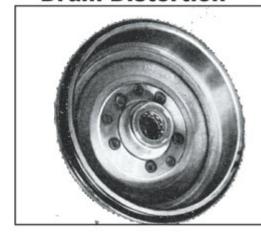
Bell-mouthed condition will cause only partial lining-to-drum contact and "hard pedal." Slightly bell-mouthed drums might be able to be re-conditioned.

### nditioned.



Drum distortion (out-of-round) is also caused by excessive heat. A distorted drum causes "pedal fight" when brakes are applied. A drum that is more than .010" out of round must be reconditioned.

#### **Drum Distortion**



11.

#### DRUM RECONDITIONING

If drum is to be reconditioned for use with standard size linings, only enough metal should be removed to produce a smooth braking surface. If the drum needs more than .010" reboring, it should be rebored to .060" oversize and the brake linings should be replaced with .030" oversize linings. IMPORTANT: The inside diameters of the reconditioned drums must be identical, but do not remove more than .060" from standard drum, or loss of metal will affect heat dissipation and might cause drum distortion.

12.



To begin brake drum or lining service, check the brake pedal "free play" and adjust pedal if necessary to provide 1/2" clearance. This adjustment is very important and must be made before any brake work is performed.

#### **SERVICING 1955 CHEVY PASSENGER CAR BRAKES**

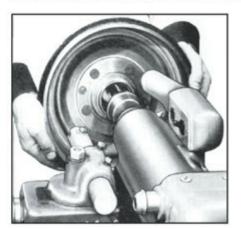
What your brake servicing professional will do:

13 Using a brake drum indicator gauge as shown below, check the inside diameter of the drums to be reconditioned.

Mark down the readings obtained and machine the drum with the largest inside diameter first.



Remove the grease seal and the inner wheel bearing. Choose the correct size radii and tapered cones and mount the drum into a drum lathe. IMPORTANT: Be sure the radii and cones are completely free of dirt or burrs.



15.



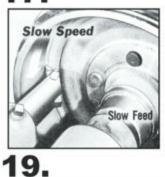
Wrap rubber silencer band around the drum, the end without a hook first. Draw it up tight and insert hook. This eliminates drum chatter which makes for an unsatisfactory finish.

REPLACEABLE TIP CUTTING TOOL

OVERHANG

Choose a carbide tipped cutting tool suitable for the job. Use a replaceable tip for light or medium machining, or a brazed tip for heavy machining. Mount in holder securely with correct overhang.

17.



**DECEMBER 2025** 

Start lathe and make first cut of tool only deep enough to remove shallow scores. Run at slow feed and speed. Start tool at extreme edge of drum and make sure entire surface is machined.

EMERY CLOTH Clear ther lath

18.

High Speed
emove eres.
feed Start eme em and entire

extreme inner edge of drum and run final cut of tool at high speed and slow feed to produce a smooth braking surface. IMPORTANT: Never remove more than .060" from a standard drum (.030" cut.)

Start tool again at

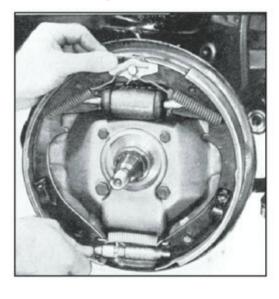
Finish drum rebore by dressing the machined surface with emery cloth. When the surface is smooth and shiny, stop the lathe and thoroughly clean the drum with compressed air, then remove the drum from the lathe.

#### **BRAKE SHOE REPLACEMENT**

20.

21.

Check each brake shoe to make sure it is resting on all backing plate faces. Press heel of shoe and then press the toe. If the shoe rocks, center faces are too high and must be filed down to correct height.



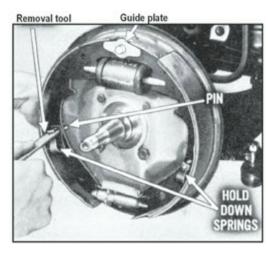
Unhook the brake shoe pull-back springs from their anchor pin using a brake remover tool. IMPORTANT: Due to wheel cylinder design, it is not necessary to use clamps unless there is a possibility of the brake pedal being depressed.

Brake remover tool



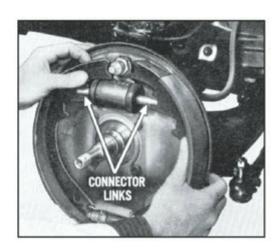
22.

Unhook the brake shoe hold-down springs using removal tool. Removed hold-down springs and pins, as well as the guide plate.



23.

Spread shoes to clear the wheel cylinder connector links, then remove the shoe assembly from the backing plate.



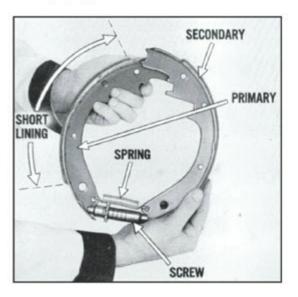
#### **SERVICING 1955 CHEVY PASSENGER CAR BRAKES**

#### **BRAKE SHOE REPLACEMENT**

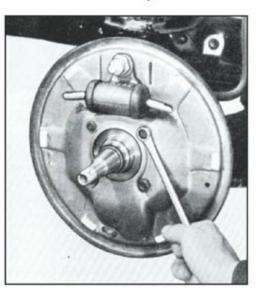
24.

25.

Separate the primary and secondary shoes by removing the adjusting screw and spring. Remember that the primary shoe has a short lining and faces toward the front of the vehicle when it is installed properly.

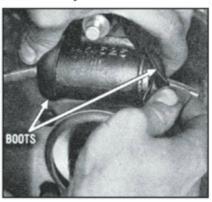


Check the backing plate attaching bolts to make sure they are securely tightened and not cross-threaded. Clean the backing plate thoroughly with cleaning solvent and dry with compressed air. IMPORTANT: Do not allow the cleaning solvent to enter the wheel cylinder.



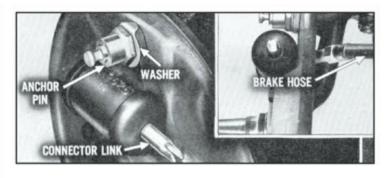
26.

Carefully pull the lower edges of the wheel cylinder boots from the cylinders to check for leaks. A very little amount of fluid is normal, but excessive fluid means there is leakage past the piston cups, requiring overhaul or replacement of the wheel cylinder.



WHEEL CYLINDER REPLACEMENT

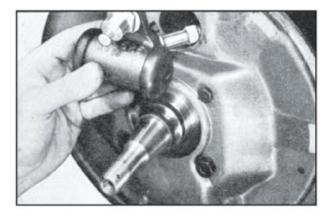
To replace a bad wheel cylinder, loosen the brake hose to wheel cylinder fitting about one-half turn. Straighten the anchor pin washer and unscrew the anchor pin, then remove the connector links.



#### WHEEL CYLINDER REPLACEMENT

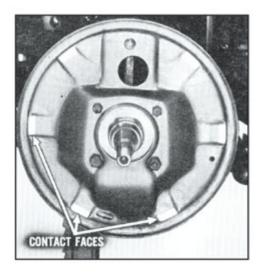
28.

Pull the wheel cylinder, anchor pin and washer, and brake hose away from the backing plate. Remove the pin and washer. Unscrew the cylinder from the hose.



29.

Inspect the backing plate to ensure that the contact faces are clean and shiny. Use emery cloth if necessary, to remove any rust or built-up scale from the faces.

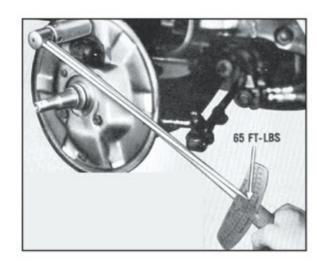


30.

To install the new wheel cylinder, insert the brake hose fitting through the wheel cylinder mounting hole. Start the fitting in the wheel cylinder and run it up snugly.



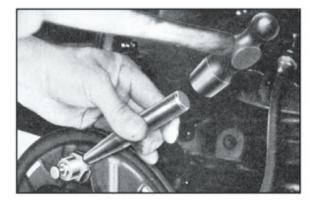
Using a new washer, insert the anchor pin through the wheel cylinder and screw it into the steering knuckle threads. Torque the anchor pin to 65 ft lbs.



#### **SERVICING 1955 CHEVY PASSENGER CAR BRAKES**

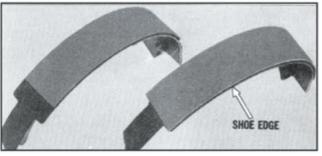
32.

After you have torqued the anchor pin, peen the anchor pin washer to prevent the pin from coming loose during application of the brakes. Then tighten the brake hose securely.



33.

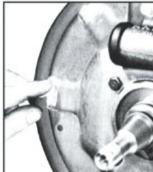
Inspect the new brake shoes for nicks or burrs. Check for excess bonding material along shoe edges. IMPORTANT: Be sure your hands are clean when handling brake shoes. Do not permit oil or grease to come in contact with the linings.



34.

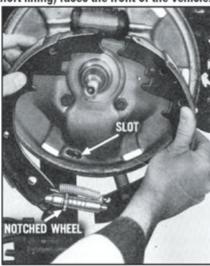
Lubricate the threads and socket end of the adjusting screw with thread lubricant. Also spread a thin film of the lubricant on the backing plate contact faces and install the wheel cylinder connector links.





35.

Connect the brake shoes together with the adjusting nut spring. Place the adjusting nut screw, socket and nut into position. Be sure that the notched wheel on the adjusting screw lines up with the adjusting slot in the backing plate, and that the primary shoe (shoe with the short lining) faces the front of the vehicle.

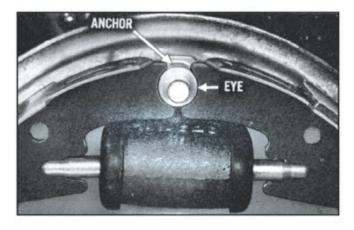


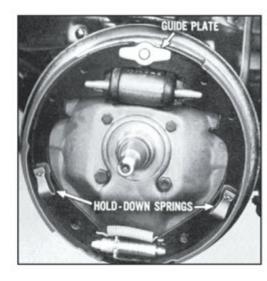
36.

Engage the brake shoes with the connector links and check the fit of the secondary shoe "eye" in relation to the anchor pin. An oversized "eye" will cause "wedging."



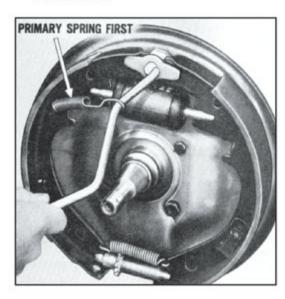
Install the brake shoe hold-down springs and pins with an installation tool. Also install the guide plate over the anchor pin.



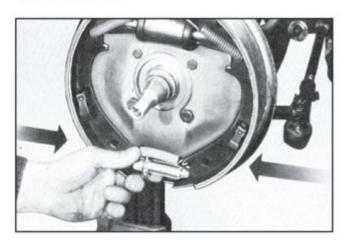


38.

Hook the primary pull-back spring into the brake shoe and install the free end of the spring over the anchor pin. Afterward, install the secondary spring using the same method.



Test the brake assembly to see that it is free to slide both forward and backward on the backing plate contact faces.



#### **SERVICING 1955 CHEVY PASSENGER CAR BRAKES**

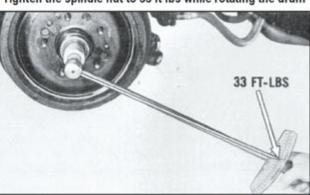
40.

Lubricate and install the inner wheel bearing and a new grease seal in the drum. Use a seal that has been soaked in light engine oil. Tap seal flush with the hub surface.



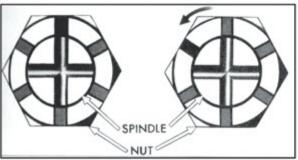
Back the adjusting screw off seven notches and install the drum. Lubricate and install the outer wheel bearing, then install the washer and spindle nut.

Tighten the spindle nut to 33 ft lbs while rotating the drum



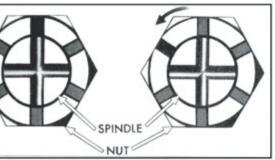
42.

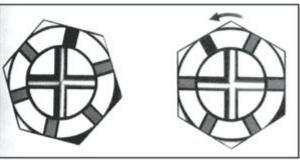
Check the location of the slot in the nut in reference to the hole in the spindle. If the slot and hole are lined up, back the nut off until the slot in the nut is lined up with the same hole in the spindle.



43.

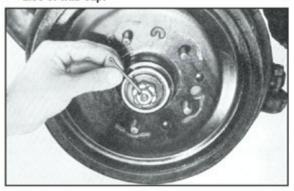
After being properly torqued, if the slot in the spindle nut is just beyond the hole in the spindle, back off the nut to align the slot with the next hole in the spindle.





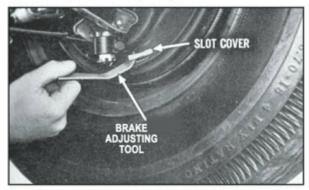
44.

Spin the drum to make sure it rolls freely. If it does, install a cotter pin and lock it into place by spreading and bending the ends. Install the dust cap, wheel and tire assembly and wheel disc or hub cap.



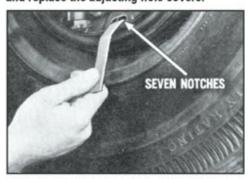
45.

To begin adjustment, remove the cover from the adjusting hole in the backing plate. Insert brake adjusting tool through the hole and engage the notched wheel on the adjusting nut.



47.

Back off the adjusting screw 7 notches to establish the right running clearance between the linings and drum. Repeat for each wheel and replace the adjusting hole covers.



Before you lower the car to the floor, recheck the brake adjustment. Proper brake shoe adjustment is very important to ensure correct brake operation. Brake shoes must be adjusted to the brake drum with just the right amount of running clearance to prevent "brake drag" or "low pedal." It is also important that the brake linings on all four wheels are adjusted to the same running clearance.

46.

Lift up on the tool to turn the adjusting screw in the "expanding" direction. Continue expanding the shoes until a light uniform drag is felt when turning the wheel by hand.



48.



the master cylinder.
Add fluid and, if the
hydraulic line was
disconnected, bleed the
brakes. Lower the
vehicle to the floor and
road-test for brake
operation.
FINALLY: A very
important step is new
lining break-in. Avoid
severe braking until the
brake surfaces have
well-mated surfaces.

Check the fluid level in



# Southern Wheels Shop Safety Tips ...with Wayne Smith



from Dependo Rent-all

## **SOLDERING Connections: What to Use**

Lead, acid core, rosin core, solid solder and flux-enough to get someone confused. What to use on what?

First thing to remember, don't use acid core solder on electrical connections. Acid core will cause corrosion and is used for plumbing.

Rosin core or solid solder and paste are best for electrical connections.

Solder wires usually have a core inside the wire containing flux. Flux is designed to improve electrical contact and mechanical strength in solder joints.

Solid wire is used with paste, although paste is helpful with rosin core wire.

The wires come either with lead or lead free. The wire with lead melts faster and is easier to use, but not environmental friendly.

(Side note: A new water-soluble flux core is starting to

gain some traction as an alternative to rosin core because it is more environmental friendly.)

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OK, next comes the technique. Everyone has a different way of soldering wires, so instead of me telling you the right way, I will just tell you different ways I solder wires.

Tinning the wire: Dip the wire in solder paste, Heat the wire and apply solder until the solder is soaked up into the strands of the wire.

Soldering two wires together: twist the wires together, apply paste, heat the wires with soldering gun and apply solder.

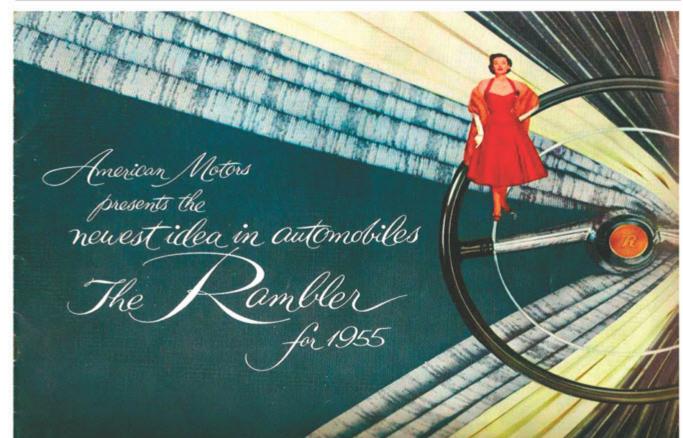
After applying paste to the wire, heat the solder first by touch-

ing the wire to the soldering gun until the solder melts into the wire works also. It can be done without paste but I find the paste works the best.

Make sure the solder draws up into the wire, otherwise you will have a cold solder joint. Not that hard, just use the correct solder.

"Remember Keep it Safe Keep it Fun"





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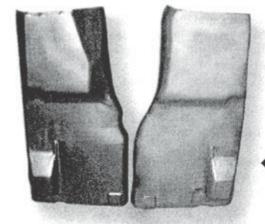
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