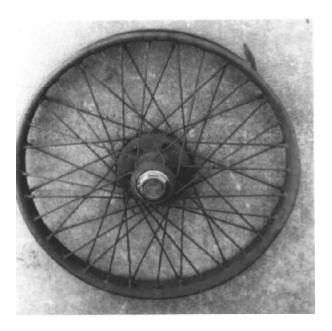
WIRE WHEELS

By DOUG LANGEVIN Huntington Beach, California

Wheels and hubs supplied by Greg Johnson, Doug Langevin, Mark Mahoney and John Pinney

There is little doubt that one of the most desired accessories for the Model T Ford speedster would be some form of an overhead valve conversion. The second most desired item would be a set of wire wheels. While neither of these accessories are readily available, they are around and if the price can be met, can be had. Much has been written about overheads, but little about the many varieties of wire wheels.

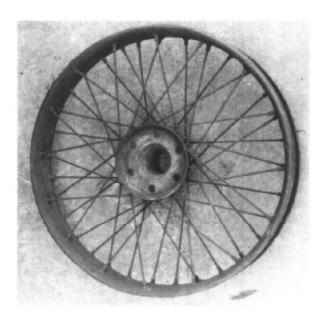
Presented here are a few of the more common (and not so common) accessory wire wheels for the Model T Ford. We have tried to show the essential differences in the various makes but will let you decide which might be the "best design.

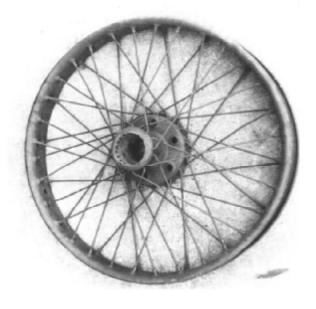




Dayton ad which appeared in the January 1919 issue of Fordowner.

Dayton six-pin-drive wheel with the hub and cap installed. The Houk wire wheel looks almost exactly the same and will even go on the Dayton hub but will not tighten down securely. Houks do not have the raised ring of metal around the drive pin holes (on either side). Daytons have a raised ring on the front side, and Pascos have a ring on the rear side.

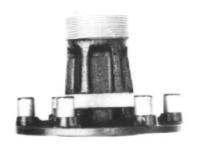




Rear view of a Dayton six-pin-drive, 48-spoke, $30 \times 3\%$ wheel. The taper in the center of the wheel locates the the wheel and the pins go through the holes to drive it. The pins carry no load other than the drive torque.

Dayton wheel without the hub. Notice how the driving pin holes have metal upset towards the outside, not to the inside as in the Pascos.









Dayton front (left) and rear hubs





Dayton front hub and cap

Dayton ad which appeared in the February 1919 issue of Fordowner.



Alike but not alike. Three similar hub caps. Left, Dayton 6-pin drive; center, Buffalo; and right, Hayes 3-pin drive.



PASCO

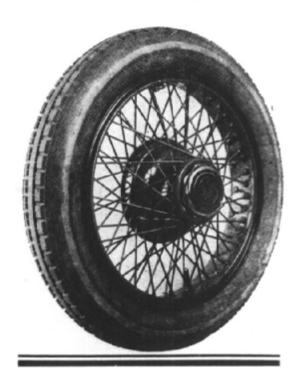
superiority is not mere fancy. It's a fact, The ingenious spoke-lacing gives absolute curb-clearance. It also makes PASCO at least five times stronger than any wood wheel, size for size, The sure-lock holds wheel on the hub with a bull-dog grip—your assurance against accident.

The Demountable feature allows of wheel-change in less than 3 minutes. PASCO Workmanship and Beauty are acknowledged generally.

Interested in Good Wire Wheels?
Then write for details.

National Wire Wheel Works, Inc. DEPT F GENEVA, N. Y.

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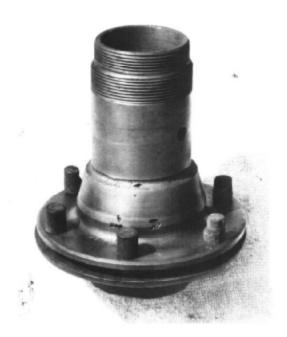




Pasco 30 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ wire wheel and hub with only the wheel retaining nut installed.



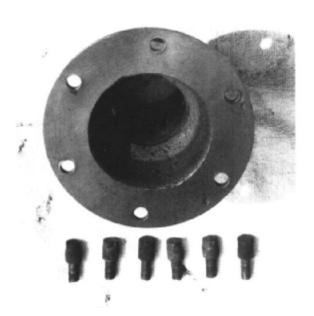
Pasco retaining nut and hub cap which locks it in place,



A side view of a Pasco hub. Notice that the hub is threaded in two sizes, the larger (inner) one being a right-hand thread while the outer is left-hand. The inner nut actually secures the wheel, while the outer one (the hub cap) acts as a lock nut.

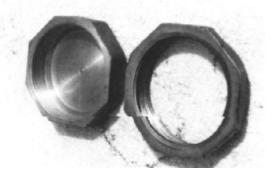


Pasco wheel with hub cap installed over the retaining nut.

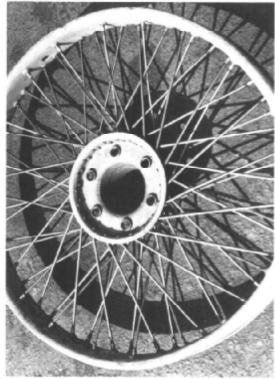


Rear view of the Pasco hub. This hub is designed to slip over the Ford hub. The hub is held with six special bolts which also serve as the pins which drive the wheel. The pin-bolts are also shown here.











Front and rear views of a Pasco $30 \times 3\% 60$. spoke wheel. Notice that each pin hole has the metal upset to the rear, the opposite of the Dayton.

Left: Pasco ad which appeared in the July 1917 issue of the Fordowner.



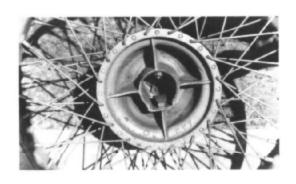


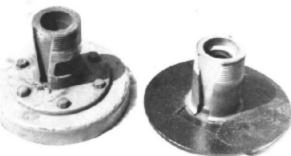


Simplex 30 x $3\frac{1}{2}$, 64-spoke wheel with hub and cap. This is a very unusual wheel, both in general construction and in hub type. The wheel itself is odd because it has the same number of spokes laced to the front and rear flanges of the hub. All other automotive wire wheels have a pattern of 1/3 - 2/3, that is, one-third of the spokes are laced to the front (outside) and two-thirds laced to the rear. The 1/3- 2/3 system is used because it is better able to resist side thrust.

Rear view of the Simplex wheel. Notice the massive wheel center, of cast iron, and how the wedge locates the wheel on the hub. The hub cap is held in the wheel center with a lock ring and is not easily removable. A major feature of wire wheels is that they are supposed to be lighter in weight than wood wheels; these certainly are not!







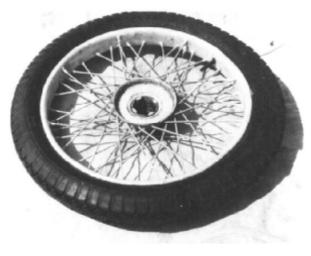


Simplex spare wheel mount.

Simplex hubs, rear on the left, front on the right. Notice the wedge-shaped cuts through the threads into the hub. These serve to center and drive the wheels through a matching wedge in the wheel center.



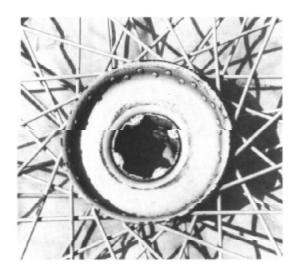
Stewart 30 x 3%, 48-spoke wheel with hub and cap.



Rear of Stewart wheel showing the distinctive cross-shaped center hole.



Stewart wheel center, front view. The hub cap threads into the wheel center, thus jamming its four wedges between the hub and the wheel center, joining them into one rigid assembly. This wedging action is all that drives and holds the wheel onto the car!



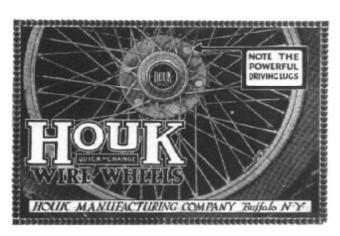






Side view of the Stewart front hub showing the odd square shape with flats milled for the retaining wedges on the hub cap.

Stewart rear hub and hub cap. The square shape of the hub, with the milled flats for the wedges shows well here. The four wedges attached to the cap can be seen. Notice how there is no mechanical connection of the hub and cap except the jamming action of the wedges, hub and wheel center.



What about other wire wheels, such as Buffalo, Houk and House? Or variations of brands covered in this article?

Bear with us. There is more to come.

We are looking for similar photo studies of some of the other lessor-known brands. If you can be of any help we urge you to contribute to this series of articles.



