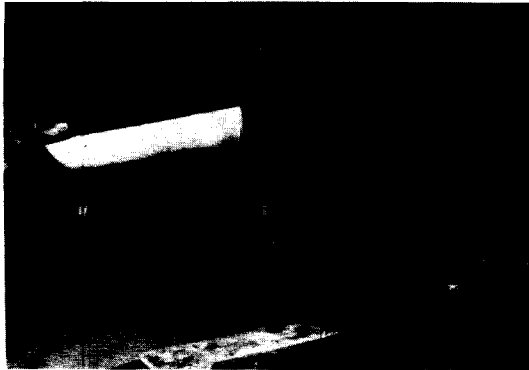




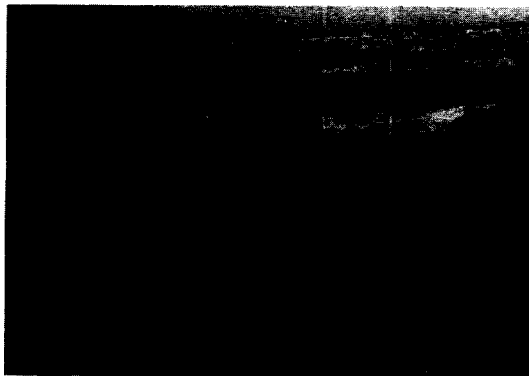
**THE LANDSIDE**

The landside can either be fashioned from an old 6 mm leaf spring or from a piece of mild steel flat 60 x 6 mm. A template is used to trace out the shape and to mark the position to punch the holes. The blacksmith must already have made a special set of punches which can form the holes for the bolts with two lugs (Fig.2).



*Fig. 2 Punching the fixing holes in the landside with a special set of punches made previously.*

*Source: FAO, 1991*

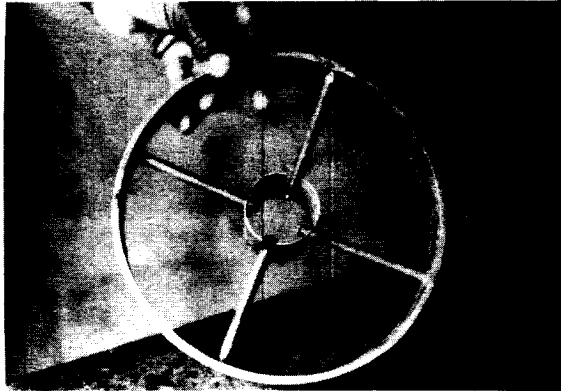


*Fig. 3 The raw material used for making the landside, the shape cut out, the holes punched and the finished piece.*

*Source: FAO, 1991*

**REPLACING THE SUPPORT WHEEL AND BUSH**

The wheel rim is made from a strip of mild steel flat, riveted and the 4 spokes hammered into place. The two pieces for the mould are cut from thin metal sheet and placed in position to form the shape of the outside of the hub (Fig.4). Now a metal tube is held at the centre so that aluminium from old pistons may be poured (Fig.5).



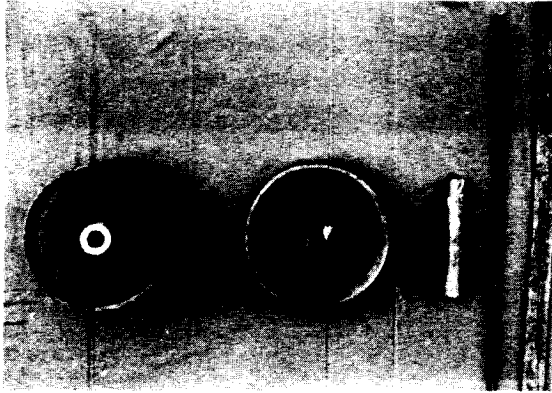
*Fig. 4 The wheel rim has been made and the spokes placed. Half of the mould for the wheel hub is shown in position.*

*Source: FAO, 1991*



*Fig. 5 Placing the bush ready for pouring molten aluminium into the space between the bush and the mould, so forming the hub.*

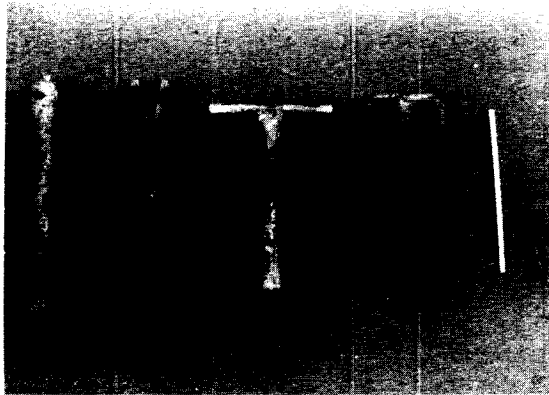
*Source: FAO, 1991*



*Fig. 6 The various parts prepared to make the plough support wheel. Source: FAO, 1991*

#### REPLACING THE WHEEL AXLE

The wheel axle may be forged from a piece of 20 mm round bar. One end is split with a hacksaw, heated and the ends hammered over. The axle must be carefully shaped and a hole punched at the other end for locating the split pin which holds the wheel in place (Fig.7).



*Fig. 7 The stages for making the wheel axle and the split pin for securing the wheel.*

*Source: FAO, 1991*