

Register Number 164

Chassis Number Y0785
Engine Number SC/B30023
Licence Plate ABE834
Body Number 614/634
Sub-Type YA
Year of Manuf' 47
Owner's Name Richings DG
Owner Number 852
Car Location Oxfordshire ENG
Exterior Colour t/t Green
Interior Colour B

Register Number 202

Chassis Number Y1292
Engine Number SC/X11039
Licence Plate LB566
Body Number n/k
Sub-Type YA
Year of Manuf' 48
Owner's Name Swanland J
Owner Number 849
Car Location Victoria AUS
Exterior Colour n/k
Interior Colour -

Register Number 524

Chassis Number Y3230
Engine Number SC/X13096
Licence Plate OD454
Body Number 2526
Sub-Type YA
Year of Manuf' 49
Owner's Name Swanland J
Owner Number 849
Car Location Victoria AUS
Exterior Colour n/k
Interior Colour -

Register Number 525

Chassis Number Y4517
Engine Number SC/X13642
Licence Plate RJ333
Body Number 3481
Sub-Type YA
Year of Manuf' 50
Owner's Name Swanland J
Owner Number 849
Car Location Victoria AUS
Exterior Colour n/k
Interior Colour -

Register Number 575

Chassis Number Y4788
Engine Number SC/X14576
Licence Plate n/k
Body Number n/k
Sub-Type YA
Year of Manuf' 50
Owner's Name Wilmot RO
Owner Number 556
Car Location Tasmania AUS
Exterior Colour n/k
Interior Colour -

Register Number 187

Chassis Number Y/T/EXR.5142
Engine Number TR/14881
Licence Plate MG-0050
Body Number n/k
Sub-Type YT
Year of Manuf' 50
Owner's Name Wilmot RO
Owner Number 556
Car Location Tasmania AUS
Exterior Colour Red
Interior Colour B

Register Number 1013

Chassis Number Y6085
Engine Number SC/X15873
Licence Plate TW829
Body Number n/k
Sub-Type YA
Year of Manuf' 50
Owner's Name Swanland J
Owner Number 849
Car Location Victoria AUS
Exterior Colour n/k
Interior Colour -

Register Number 973

Chassis Number Y7117
Engine Number SC2/17352
Licence Plate HNC559?
Body Number 5710/5704
Sub-Type YA
Year of Manuf' 51
Owner's Name Gosling D
Owner Number 851
Car Location Lancashire ENG
Exterior Colour Maroon/Black
Interior Colour B

CARS FOR SALE:

684 YB1512. 1953 YB. XPAG/SC2/18419. Black with green interior. £2,100.
Contact: Mr.M.Plant, [REDACTED] Liverpool [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED].

378 1949 YA. 'UMG101'. Tel: [REDACTED]

76 YA. Tel: [REDACTED].

140 Y4407. 1950 YA. 'UMG118' "Log book,chassis only,plus bonnet,wings,engine radiator,and grille,some spares. Suitable for rebuild project. Any offers.
Tel: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] after 6pm."

The "Y"'s and Wherefore of Y5460 (UMG235)
Final Part.

by Tory Skopecek.

Parts and Pieces and Other Errata

A word or two on paint and painting from a rank amateur.

1. The best paint job in the world will look simply terrible on a piece of sheet metal that has not been returned to its proper condition, in other words: remember the waves and wrinkles that were there before? They are still there, and now you can really see them!
2. Therefore, if you have prepped the metal correctly beforehand, and have applied sufficient paint, you should be able to have a perfect finish. The word "perfect" relates to the word "you".
3. The previous sentence is expressed thusly: time + wet & dry sandpaper + water + bar of soap + bucket = a smooth finish. This is followed by rubbing compound in two grades and finally a first class grade of hard wax = perfect finish.

I started with all the sheet metal separate, and worked on an old table (the type hotels and restaurants use for banquets, 30" x 96"). I used 220, 300, 400, and 600 grit paper. The bar of soap in the water helped keep the paper clean and seemed to help things along. The 220 will remove all the runs and orange peel, then working progressively toward the 600, the finish should be perfectly smooth. The rubbing compound takes the smooth finish and returns it to the gloss finish you may or may not have started with. Whatever, the results are worth the effort, and it is an effort, do not mislead yourself.

The interior door panels were fabricated from scratch. The backing material board is available at auto upholstery shops. The clips were found in a wholesaler's (to the trade) bin. Likewise, the upholstery material was matched through the wholesaler. This turned out to be a very nice expanded vinyl in a biscuit color, originally for a 1978 Cadillac. Vinyl was chosen over leather due to its ability to withstand child abuse, spilled hot coffee, hamburgers etc. Stitching the door panels together proved difficult. The factory originally used small nails (brads) where the various material overlapped. In one place at the pockets it is nearly 3/4" thick. This was an impossible task for an upholstery shop so we found that a saddle maker had a machine that could push through and stitch the material. Make sure that you glue a sheet of plastic over the inside of the door prior to affixing the door panel, this helps keep the rain water in the door and not passing through the door panel. It is also wise to add a few more drain holes to the bottom of the door for proper drainage. The factory affixed the interior panels with chrome headed screws, expensive proposition. We used cadmium plated ones from the local hardware supplier and polished them on a wheel, four years later they still look as polished as chrome.

The new instrument panel was provided by a club member who teaches woodshop in a local school. Five were made at the same time. The veneer used was Carpanthian Elm put onto Finnish aircraft grade plywood. Not cheap to make but shouldn't separate as the original did. The four extra panels went to other local Y members in the club.

The wood surround on the windows always peels and bubbles after a period of time. These were stripped and sanded, then finished with a marine plastic varnish with a UV inhibitor. When applying the finish make sure that all of the wood is coated, including the back side. This prevents water and moisture from entering the wood, migrating to the topside and condensing under the finish, lifting it and peeling it. Four years of hot sun, rain and cold fog have yet to have an effect on mine.

Finding the proper beading between the wings and body proved to be easy as it is similar to that found on a VW. The motometer for the radiator cap is similar to that used on a Ford Model A and readily available.

It turned out that the rubber grommets on the firewall which are used to support the bonnet are spitting images of a similar item sold in local hardware stores for the bottom of toilet seats.

The shorter section of the boot hinge was a loss. The bolt threads having rusted to oblivion. This was prior to NTG offering new ones. New ones were fabricated by using dental plaster, acquired from a local practitioner. A simple mould was made of the old ones. A bar of bearing babbitt was sacrificed along with some proper bolts, poured into the mould and the whole thing went off to the plating shop. Looks just as original.

The cross bar for the head lamps proved to be more of a problem. Most U.S. tubing cheaply available in near this size is EMT, thin wall conduit, and is measured by I.D. rather than O.D. It turned out to be cheaper to use standard machine shafting in 316 stainless steel. A little heavier I would agree, but it won't rust, pit or bend, indeed it may last longer than the car. Polished out it looks the same as original.

The Y front bumper is not the same as a TD but the rear TD bumper looks and fits just fine on the front of the Y. I was surprised to find that the Y radiator core was in stock at my local shop, it is by spec not exactly the same as the TC or TD.

Front windscreen glass proved to be a problem. Glass of that thickness is not allowed to be used except in side windows under current laws, further, it must have the mfg trade information "bug" showing it meets those standards. There is a little known law that states that this glass may be sold, and without "bug", for front windscreen useage IF the car is to be shown only and not driven. Well? What the Hell, people do look at it.

I was quite suprised while looking through various piles of junk in a military surplus store to find that 1945 jeep wiper blades are the same as T and Y Type. At less than a dollar for two, they proved to be a bargain.

The most difficult items to locate and replace were the rubber tubes that drain the gutter of the sun roof. These are moulded to two I.D. dimensions. I finally settled on a 15 year guaranteed garden hose of the larger I.D. The holes were enlarged at the scuttle where the hose exits. Then to thread the hose through, the older hose was forced into the new hose, the new hose liberally greased and the old hose pulled out through the bottom of the scuttle, CAREFULLY. If the hoses separate while in the body section you are in for a lot of heartache, swearing too! Push the new hose and use the old hose to guide.

Chrome items were surveyed and cost comparisons were made between direct replacement and rechroming. The door handles and side lamps were purchased new. Reproductions of these are excellent and cheaper. The radiator shell/grill, headlamp shells and "D" lamps were rechromed. "D" lamps, with bar fitted, in excellent condition are hard to locate. By dismantling a number of "D" lamps of various types I was able to reassemble a correct pair of bar fitted "D" lamps.

The trafficators required cleaning of their solenoids more than anything else. This was accomplished by washing them out with WD40.

The Y Type in this area of the country is notorious for vapour locking in warm weather and at altitude. The prime cause of this is the fuel line where it crosses behind the engine. A pusher fuel pump located at the tank will help prevent this, however, a simpler and cheaper solution was found. A three foot length of rubber fuel line was purchased in a auto parts store. The I.D. was chosen to be slightly smaller than the O.D. of the existing fuel line. The rubber hose was slit lengthwise and slipped over the existing line where it passed behind the engine. This seems to have provided sufficient insulation to prevent the problem.

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in our August 1986 issue (no. 76). David and Colleen Mullen re-created one of Michael Brown's many tours in his 'Y' Type which were originally published in 'The Autocar' magazine and which have been featured in 'The Classic Y' over the last few years. On that occasion they followed his route around mid-Wales in 'Carreg Cennen Revisited'. Unfortunately their own 'Y' Type was not available for that trip. This time, however, following the route described in 'Making The Grades' (published in 'The Autocar' of 9/1/48 and 'The Classic Y' of February 1983), their YB comes along to make everything just that bit more authentic! Now read on.....

Remaking The Grades

'Pass Climbing in the Welsh Mountains with a 1½ Litre M.G.'

Part 1.

There comes a point when, having restored a car, it must be used and enjoyed. And what better way of using a 1½ Litre M.G. than to take it over the mountain passes of Wales. Here, then, was an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. We could re-create Michael Brown's trip to Wales as well as enjoying a day or more sightseeing.

The M.G. slipped out of Liverpool on a fine August morning with a good run ahead of it. The oil, water and brake fluid levels were up to the mark and the car started first time. One soon appreciates that, even today, the 1½ Litre M.G. has a feel of quality about it. Having slipped through the Mersey Tunnel (to Wallasey) we headed along the M53, leaving at junction 5 to take the more appropriate A550 and A494 through Mold to Ruthin. From this historic town we continued along the A525 and A542 to Llangollen; climbing up and over the Horse Shoe Pass where the road clings to the hillside and the views are spectacular to say the least.

It was at this point that I became aware of the smell of hot oil and, having been signalled by the headlight flashing of an oncoming car, we stopped. A quick inspection revealed steam issuing from beneath the radiator. Careful removal of the radiator cap resulted in an eruption of rust-coloured water. Further inspection showed that something had happened to the water pump; the fan blades, whilst still being firmly attached, could be moved in peculiar directions. So, presumably a bearing had gone. Having refilled the radiator (a task I had to repeat about ten times before the day was out!) we journeyed onwards.

From Llangollen we followed the A5 and A494 to Bala and the beautiful lake, used for boating and fishing. We had passed the White Lion Royal Hotel, still very much in business and grateful to receive a copy of the 1948 'Autocar' article in which they had been so highly praised.



A short run from Bala, along the A4212, enabled us to view Llyn Celyn, an interesting spot definitely worth a visit. From Bala we headed on to Lake Vyrnwy (where Liverpool's water supply comes from).

There is a quick route (I do not recommend it even in summer - but that's another story) so, not over to Lake Vyrnwy via Rhiwargor or Bwlch-y-Groes but on the 'quieter' route via Llangynog; and what a pleasant little route it is. The view back over Bala at 1,200 feet is one of amazing beauty.

to be continued....



Lake Bala - used for fishing and boating



Lake Vyrnwy - providing Liverpool's water supply