

# THE CLASSIC Y

The Newsletter of the M.G. 'Y' Type Register.
Volume 15. No.109. February 1992.

#### REGISTER NEWS

#### Recent Discoveries

## Register Number 355

Chassis Number YT4122
Engine Number TR/B78645
Licence Plate EHV506
Body Number n/k
Sub-Type YT
Year of Manuf' 49
Owner's Name Erier A

Owner Number 145

Car Location Yorkshire ENG Exterior Colour Ivory

Interior Colour B

# Register Number 1144

Chassis Number Y5837 Engine Number SC/15493 Licence Plate RVW761 Body Number n/k Sub-Type YA 50 Year of Manuf' Owner's Name n/k Owner Number ENG Car Location Exterior Colour Interior Colour Maroon

### CARS FOR SALE:

355. 1949 YT. Details as above. Contact Tony Brier at address on back page of this newsletter or telephone him on:

## Battery Box Plates

t. Dave Laurence.

"" Type batter, boxes have the following identification plates affixed to them: the "guarantee" plate (which shows the original chassis number and engine number of the carrithe "patents" plate and on exported cars only, a "inde in England" plate. It is probably not widely realized that there are stall differences in the wording and presentation of the information on the jumentee place: there are, in fact, three distinct types of these places on """ Tipe 11.0.4 but, before going on to describe these, we'll first take a look it the "patents" and "Made in England" plates:

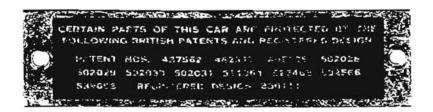
The rectangular "Made in England" place appears to one of two positions. Early cars have it below the patents plate, on the left side of the battery box; whereas on later cars it can be found on the top edge of the battery box (left side, forward of the lid clip). At some stage, fitting of this plate to export cars seems to have been discontinued (e.g., 74743 had one, but 75155 did not).

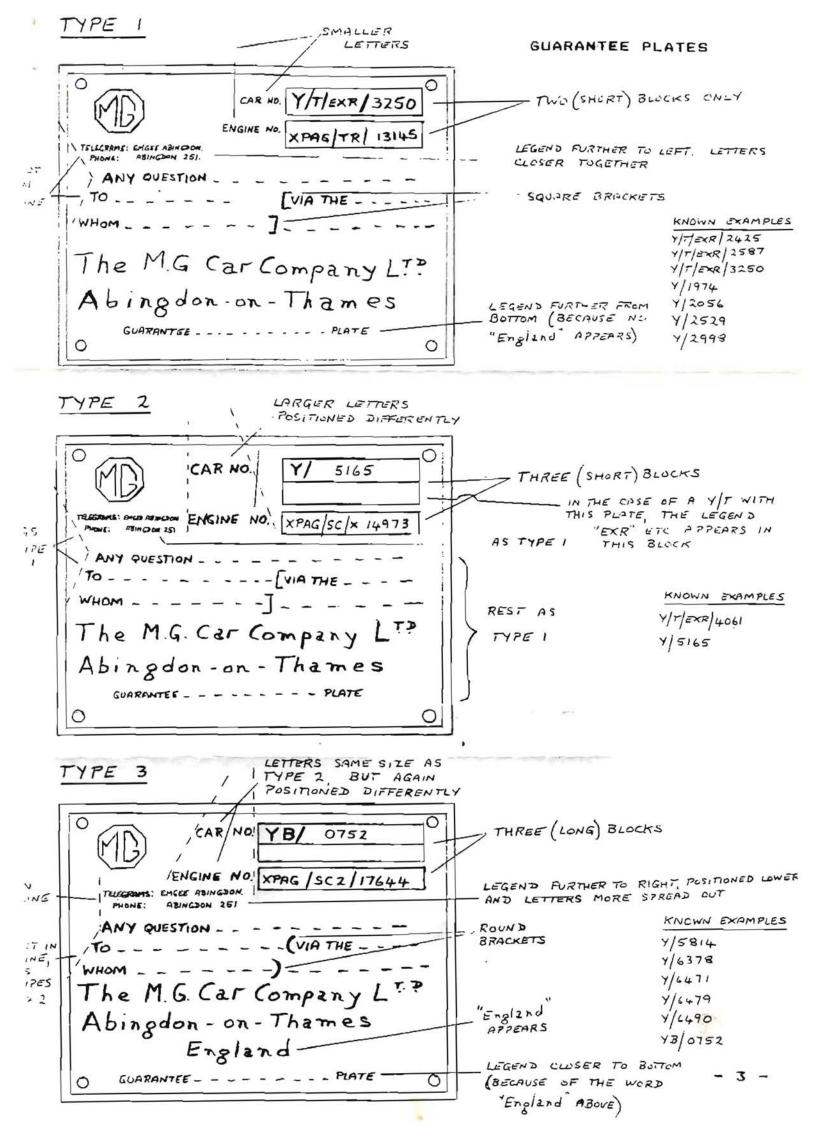


There are two different kinds of patents plate. The early style plate is brass, with stamped numbers and a black border:



Whereas, the later style of plate (as, for instance, found on Y6378) is silver coloured with silver printing contained within a solid black rectangle. Both types of plate were fitted immediately below the guarantee plate:

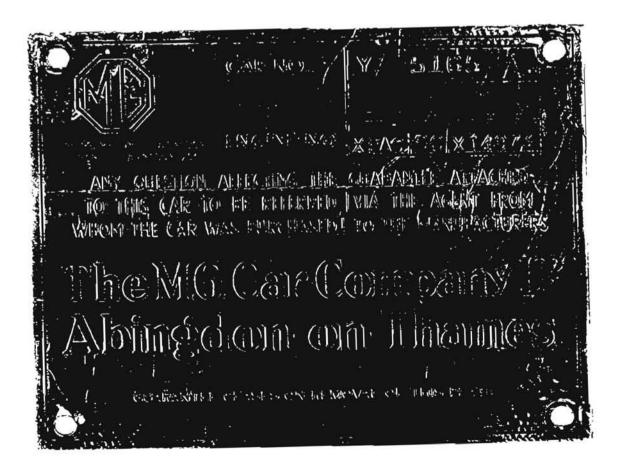


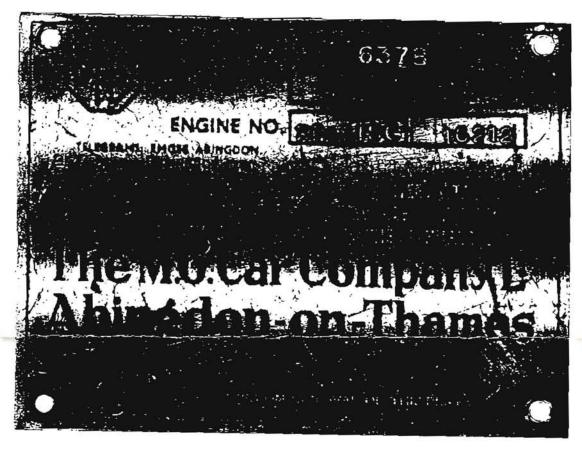


TYP. 1



TIPE 2





These guarantee plates were issued to cars as they started their journeys down the Abingdon production line. The additional "block" below that for the chassis number was introduced to facilitate the separate inclusion of the "export code" where appropriate (for instance, "EXR", "EX(U)" or 'EXL'NA" etc.) However this "Type 2" plate was not introduced before YT production commenced (it was perhaps introduced in November 1749, for the "TD") so, as illustrated, we have "rittexrisco" stamped on a "Type 1" plate. Now a word about the colour of these plates. There are brass/bronze coloured plates and cilver ones. Photographic evidence seems to suggest that perhaps all guarantee plates were originally silver-coated and that with time, through polishing or general wear, to a greater or lesser extent on a large number of plates the silver coating has disappeared. In other words, there is nothing as jet to support a theory that one colour was for export cars and the other for domestic ones, or that certain types of plates issued at certain times had such and such a finish.

The original ledgers, giving the dates of issue of these guarantee plates, for "T" Types at any rate, are in the archvies of the M.G. Car Club.

Lastly, there are cases of guarantee plates having been stamped with the number of a factory replacement engine. How would this come about? Well, if, when the can was checked over before release at the end of the production line, it was found that the engine fitted was deficient in any way, a factor, replacement would be fitted and a new guarantee plate showing its number would be issued for that car.

Overlaaf we take our annual look at the most important Register statistics. Observers of the "Recent Discoveries" column in past months will have realized that I have now begun again to more often than not allocate Register numbers to "new" cars from the top of the range (see TCY104/April 1991 for explanation). Nost of the 134 "potential reallocations" still remaining are overseas cars.

# THE M.G. 'Y' TYPE REGISTER

(summa	ry of important	statistics)	1992	1991	
YAs on the Register (of which 12 are left-hand-drive)			625	595	
YBs on the Register				237	
YTs on the Register			256 131	176	
YRCs on the Register			3	3	
Specials/Composites on the Register			1ó	16	
Unknown (mainly saloons) on the Register			65	58	
Total number of cars on the Register			1,147	1,095	
Fositively identified			1,013	947	
Potential reallocations			134	148	
Cars identified by chassis	number:				
	1947		51	47	
	1948		93	75	
	1949		202	187	
	1950		166	161	
	1951		86	76	
	1952		75	62	
	1953		93	39	
	TOTAL		756	6 <b>98</b>	
Total number of owners contacted			1,152	1,058	
Number of current owners			798	754	
Number of cars in each country: (38 countries)					
England	567	Thailand	3		
Australia	214	Cyprus	2		
U.S.A.	123	Japan	3		
Republic of South Afric	a 45	Germany	2		
Scotland	26	Zimbabwe	2		
Nether lands	25	Malta	2		
Wales	17	Portugal	2		
New Zealand	17	Luxembourg	2		
Canada	14	India	2		
Switzerland	13	Bangladesh	1		
Eire	12	Isle of Man	1		
Singapore	9	France	1		
Malaysia	7	Sri Lanka	1		
Northern Ireland Denmark	6 6	Norway Colombia	1		
Hong Kong	4	Macau	1		
Channel Islands		7.7	:		
() 현실 (1) 현실 (1 시간 (1 전 2 전 2 전 2 전 2 전 2 전 2 전 2 전 2 전 2 전	4	Austria	1		
Kelaum	4	Austria Soain	1		
Belgium Madeira	4 4 3	Austria Spain Namibia	1		



# THE MG FRONT CRANK SEAL

The front crank seal on the MG T-series engines is a simple graphite-loaded rope stuffed (with difficulty) into a slot partly in the chain cover and partly in the pan. There are reports of various commercial rubber seals that can fit, or almost fit, into the groove, and effect a more modern, leakfree seal. Since I didn't have the number of the closest commercial seal, I searched through the seal catalogs at my favorite bearing/seal distributor. The desired seal would have seal around a 1.415" shaft (actually the pulley OD), and would crush fit into a groove of about 1.83" OD and 0.35" thickness (however this groove is not really designed to fit standard seals). The selection is also somewhat complicated by the unknown thickness of the compressed pan gasket, initially about 25 mils.

I found four possible candidates:

SEAL #	SHAFT	BORE	WIDTH
13510	1.375"	1.828"	0.250"
-13537	1.375"	1.828"	0.313"
13529	1.375"	1.750"	0.197"
36x47x7	36mm	47mm	7mm

I purchased all four and tested them for fit into the pan/chaincover groove. The CR 13529 was very loose, and the Metric 36x47x7 was possibly too large (it worked with the full thickness of gasket, but appeared as if it would interfere with proper gasket crush (resulting in a much more serious leak!). The CR 13510 was slightly too thin and could slide axially, but CR 13537 was almost perfect; with the pan bolted up it was tightly held in place.

Although the seal would probably work with the somewhat oversize shaft size, I decided to maximize its life by providing a proper shaft size and better surface finish. CR also sells slip-on sleeves ("speedi-sleeve") for repair of old worn shafts; I purchased CR 99138, designed to fit on shafts worn to a diameter between 1.371 and 1.377". I trimmed down the pulley diameter to 1.374 in a simple lathe cut and slid the sleeve over with the tool provided (noting first the seal position relative to the face of the pulley). Although the sleeve, at \$15.13, cost more than 4 times the seal, it should significantly increase the life of the seal, a highly desirable consequence.

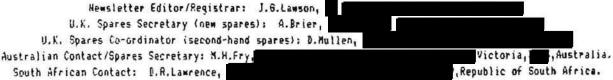
The seal is installed with the chain cover (which has slightly more than half the diameter and thus captures the seal). I used a very small amount of blue silicone, probably unnecessary in light of the excellent fit and outer rubber coating.

The engine is still in break-in, so I have no long-term data. But there are no leaks to date.

Bill Oldham

The above article first appeared in "The Wind Machine" of January 1991.





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