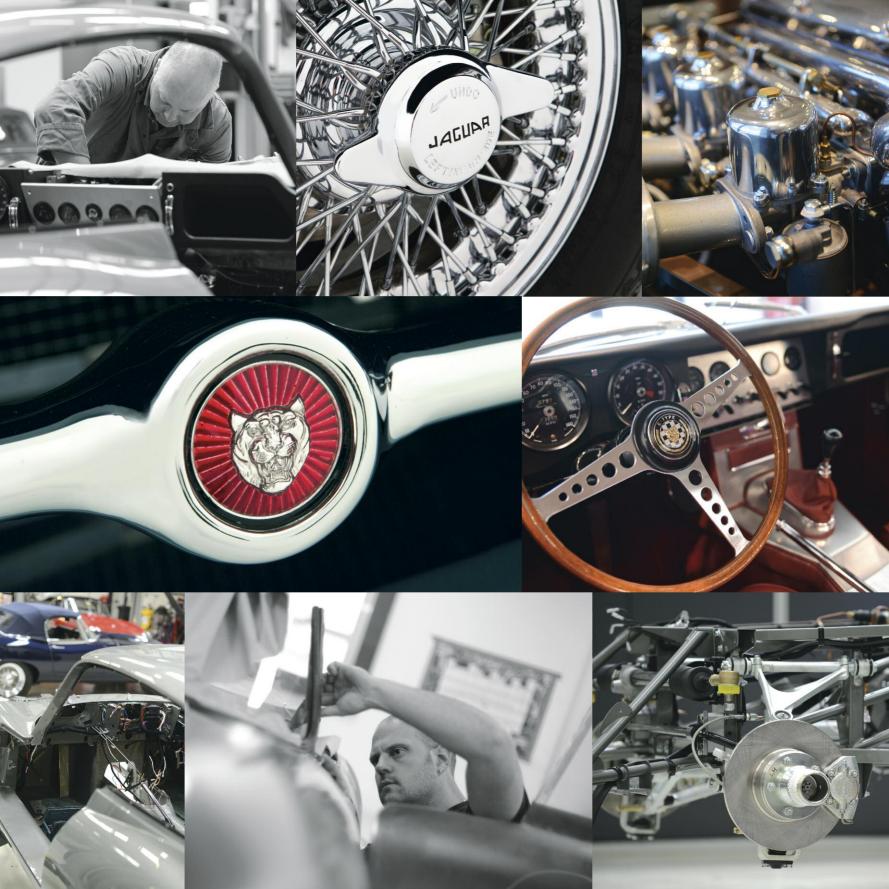


JAGUAR "E" TYPE





Concentrating solely on restoring early Series I E-Types, our restoration process is incredibly specialised, allowing us to understand every nut and bolt intricately. And by keeping as many processes as possible in-house, we can maintain tight control of our hallmark quality and seamless workflow. We have the facilities to blast complete car shells, as well as state-of-the-art cleaning equipment including a vapour blaster. When we do use outside specialists, they undergo stringent approved supplier criteria. That way, we know we're getting the very best.





The Series I 3.8-Litre cars used the triple HD8 SU carburetted 6-cylinder XK Jaguar S-Type, and all 3.8 models used the Moss 'non-synchro first' gearbox throughout.

All E-Types featured fully independent suspension and four-wheel servo-assisted disc brakes. The early cars can be easily recognised by their glass-covered headlights (up to mid-1967), small 'mouth' opening at the front, sidelights and taillights positioned above the bumpers, and exhaust tips under the rear number plate. The first 92 right-hand-drive and 386 left-hand-drive drophead coupés featured the outside bonnet locks, but by August these had been superseded by internally positioned bonnet locks.

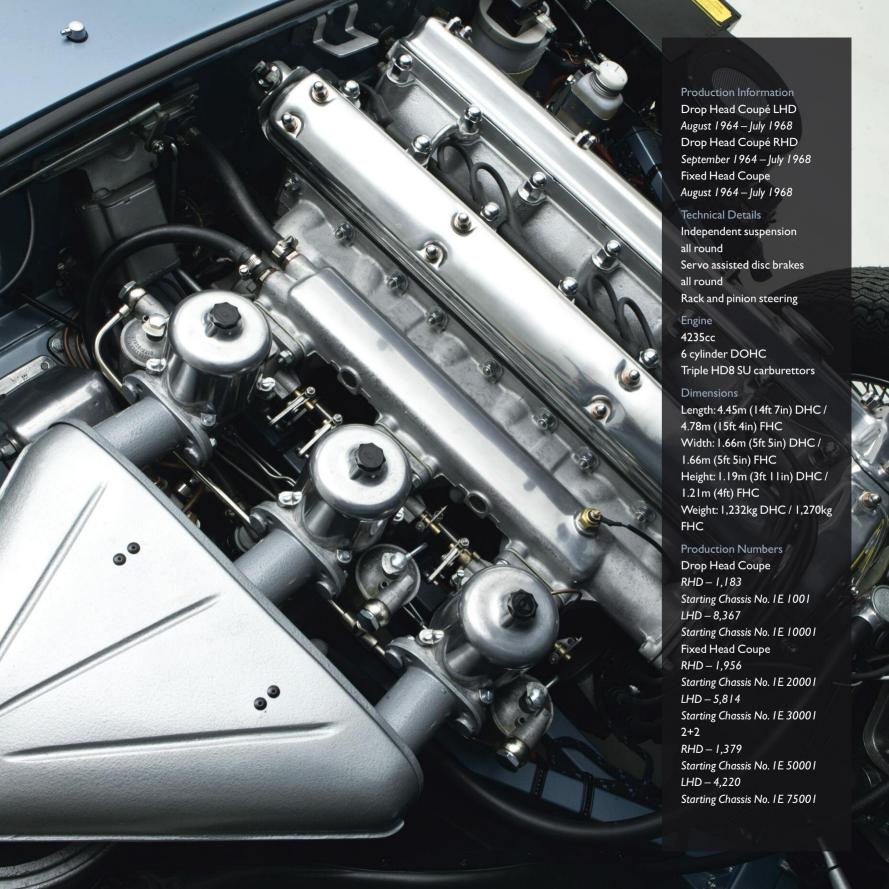
The initial separate bonnet louvres remained until around the end of 1961. By RHD DHC chassis No. 358 and LHD No. 582, footwells were added to the previously flat floorpans and the first delivery date was in January 1962. Before the end of that year, a recessed panel was also added behind the seats and these two modifications significantly improved foot and legroom. In September 1963, the famed aluminium dashboard was discontinued from RHD DHC Chassis No. 752 and LHD Chassis No. 4803. Production of the 3.8-Litre model ended on 10th August 1964 and was replaced by the new 4.2-Litre model.

## LITRE

The introduction of the all-new 4.2-Litre engine mated to the new Jaguar all-synchromesh 4-speed gearbox brought with it many refinements over the original 3.8 model.

Changes were made to the braking system, which now used a conventional brake servo. Additionally, the electrical system was converted to negative earth, an alternator replaced the dynamo and a pre-engaged starter motor further improved the new model.

Inside, the most obvious change was the newly designed seats, which replaced the 'bucket style' used in the 3.8-Litre models. Externally, the only change was the addition of an 'E-Type' and '4.2' badge to the boot lid; 3.8 models simply carried the iconic Jaguar badge. The 3.8 saw detailed changes throughout its life, the most noticeable arriving in late 1967 when the glass headlight covers were deleted at DHC Chassis No. 864 for RHD models and Chassis No.5889 for the LHD models. Although the model type designation never changed, it has been retrospectively christened the 'Series  $1^{1}/2$ .





## DHC

The Jaguar E-Type drophead coupé two-door, two-seater body has extremely low drag characteristics resulting from intensive wind tunnel testing. The folding hood incorporating a large rear window is of the finest quality mohair, mounted on a special frame to allow single-handed erection or stowing. When stowed, the hood assembly is completely concealed by a separate detachable cover. A fibreglass detachable hardtop is an optional extra and can be fitted without removing the stowed hood. Wraparound windscreen and thin pillars provide superb forward visibility, and door glass is completely concealed within the door when fully lowered. A counterbalanced forward opening bonnet allows for excellent accessibility to all mechanical components.

## FHC

The Jaguar E-Type fixed head coupé two-door, two-seater body has extremely low drag characteristics resulting from intensive wind tunnel testing. As with the drophead coupé, a counterbalanced forward opening bonnet allows for excellent accessibility to all mechanical components.

The larger counterbalanced tailgate at rear, with its release catch located in car, incorporates a rear window and gives unobstructed access to the luggage compartment, spare wheel and tools. Immediately behind the seats sits a lipped shelf for small parcels, with the whole of the body behind the seats available for luggage. If required, the hinged luggage retainer at the front of the compartment drops down to increase floor space. With a large window area, wraparound windscreen and thin pillars, there is superb all-round visibility. Door glass is completely concealed within the door when fully lowered and hinged quarter lights act as air extraction if required.





work is restored in-house on custom built jigs before being moved to the paint preparation area, where the car is fully pre-fitted to ensure all panel gaps are correct and components fit perfectly. With strict approved supplier criteria, we send our

chrome to be restored to a company with ISO 9001 credentials.



The freshly painted shell is then moved into the assembly area, where all the restored components wait to be fitted. The assembly process follows a strict build schedule that allows us to monitor progress closely. As the shell comes together again, the trim department integrates itself into the build, with interior components ready for fitting. Having these trades in-house allows for strict quality control, close attention to detail, flexibility in schedules and the optimisation of production times.



