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The opening pages of

1958 Harley-Davidson Sportster Buyer's Guide

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IRONHEAD

1958 Harley-Davidson Sportster

Factory-Correct Restoration Guide

IronHead single-year guide · Model year 1958 only

KEY FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **Model year covered:** 1958 only (XLH and XLCH). The year the single XL split into the high-compression touring XLH and the sportier XLCH.
- **Engine:** 883 cc (53.9 cu in) air-cooled 45-degree OHV V-twin; 3.000 x 3.8125 in bore x stroke; 9.0:1 compression (XLH and XLCH); higher compression, domed pistons, larger ports and larger valves than the 1957.
- **Fuel system:** Linkert DC carburetor.
- **Ignition:** XLH: 6-volt battery and coil, breaker points. XLCH: magneto (with generator for lighting).
- **Starting:** Kick starter only.
- **Transmission:** 4-speed constant-mesh in unit; right-foot shift; chain final drive; dry clutch.
- **Chassis:** Telescopic fork; dual rear shocks; drum brakes front and rear.
- **XLCH equipment:** High-level exhaust pipes, peanut gas tank, semi-off-road tires — the Competition Hot formula.
- **1958 colors:** Not documented in the sources checked — verify against the 1958 parts catalog and survivor bikes.
- **Identification:** No frame VIN — the engine serial (left case, between the cylinders) is the ownership number.
- **Production:** No audited model-year split published in the period literature.
- **Key 1958-only position:** the first XLH and the first XLCH; the last year before the 1959 high-lift cams.

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1. Manufacturer history: Harley-Davidson

Harley-Davidson was founded in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1903 by William S. Harley and Arthur Davidson, with Walter and William A. Davidson joining the effort. The first factory went up in 1906; the first V-twin appeared in 1909. Through the 1910s and 1920s Harley built its name on V-twins and racing success, and the 45-cubic-inch flathead models of the 1930s kept the company alive through the Depression.

The 1936 EL Knucklehead introduced overhead valves to the Big Twin line, and the 1948 Panhead refined the formula. For the sporting rider, the key ancestor is the 1952 K-series: a unit-construction 45-cubic-inch side-valve twin with foot shift and swingarm rear suspension, built to answer the British imports. The K was the direct basis for the 1957 XL Sportster — essentially the K bottom end with larger displacement, overhead valves, and higher compression.

The 1960s brought the Duo-Glide (1958) and Electra Glide (1965) to the touring line while the Sportster carried the sporting brief almost alone. In January 1969 the American Machine and Foundry Company (AMF) bought Harley-Davidson, bankrolling expansion — including Sportster assembly at York, Pennsylvania, from 1973 — through a decade of variable quality control. In June 1981 a group of Harley executives bought the company back from AMF. The Ironhead Sportster ran through the 1985 model year; for 1986 the Evolution engine replaced the cast-iron-top-end motor the "Ironhead" name describes.

For the restorer, the authority is the factory literature: the Harley-Davidson service manuals (1957-1969, 1970-1978, and 1979-1985 XL/XR) and the year parts catalogs. Sportsterpedia's marque research is the strongest secondary source for year-to-year differences; this guide cites it throughout.

2. Model history: the Ironhead Sportster

The 1957 XL was Harley-Davidson's answer to the British 650 twins that were eating its lunch: take the K-model's unit-construction bottom end, bore it to 883 cc, fit overhead valves with hemispherical cast-iron heads, and raise compression. The result made a claimed 42 bhp — nearly half as much again as the side-valve K it replaced — and the Sportster has been in the Harley range continuously ever since.

The designations work like this. **XL** was the 1957 base model (and the name reappears on a basic model in some later literature). **XLH** (1958 on) is the high-compression touring version — bigger tank, lower bars, the volume seller. **XLCH** (1958-1979, "Competition Hot") is the sportier, stripped version: high pipes, small peanut tank, and for most of its life kick-start only. **XLRTT** was a limited-production race model of the mid-1960s. **XLS** (1979 on) is the Roadster. **XLT** (1977-1978) was a short-lived touring variant with hard bags and a windshield. **XLCR** (1977-1979) is Willie G. Davidson's cafe racer. **XLX-61** (1983-1984) was the stripped budget Sportster. **XR1000** (1983-1984) was the street-going XR with race-type heads and twin Dell'Orto carburetors. The **XR-750** (1970 on) is the pure dirt-track racer — not a street model and not covered by this guide except as context.

Engineering constants across the whole Ironhead run: a 45-degree air-cooled V-twin with four gear-driven camshafts, cast-iron cylinder heads (the source of the "Ironhead" nickname), unit-construction four-speed gearbox, and chain final drive. Displacement was 883 cc (advertised as 900) through 1971 and 997.5 cc (advertised as 1000) from 1972 on.

Year	What changed
1957	First XL: 883 cc OHV V-twin (3.000 x 3.8125 in, 7.5:1), 42 bhp, Linkert DC carburetor, 6-volt electrics, kick start, drum brakes.

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Year	What changed
1958	**XLH (high-compression touring) and XLCH (Competition Hot) replace the single XL; higher compression, domed pistons, larger ports and valves; XLCH gets high pipes, magneto ignition, peanut tank.**
1959	High-lift camshafts; period reports of 115 mph and sub-14-second quarter-miles.
1960	Detail refinements on the established 1958 formula.
1961	Hi-Fi color combinations introduced.
1962	Staggered shorty exhausts; the even/odd serial-number rule begins.
1963	Alloy fork brackets and motor mounts offered.
1964	Alloy front hubs fitted.
1965	12-volt electrical system replaces 6-volt.
1966	Tillotson diaphragm carburetor; hotter camshafts.
1967	Electric starting on the XLH (kick starter retained for 1967); new stronger crankcases and a stretched frame and swingarm for the XLH; the XLCH stays short-frame and kick-only.
1968	XLH becomes electric-start only (kicker optional); new front forks with more travel; about 58 bhp.
1969	Larger intake valves and revised cast-iron heads; AMF buys Harley-Davidson in January.
1970	Ownership VIN moves to the steering head (9-character format); XLCH gains electric start and battery-and-coil ignition; fiberglass boat-tail tail section; XR-750 racer debuts; about 8,650 Sportsters outsell the Electra Glide.
1971	New crankcases: the ignition timer moves into the cam-cover nose cone with automatic spark advance; wet multi-disc clutch; last year for the boat-tail option.
1972	Engine enlarged to 997.5 cc (3.188 x 3.8125 in, 9:1), 61 bhp; Bendix/Zenith carburetor; revised timer cam (dwell 90 to 140 degrees).
1973	Front disc brake; 35 mm Kayaba-type fork; turn signals standard; speedometer drive moves to the front axle; York, PA assembly begins.
1974	Cast wheels available; sales top 20,000.
1975	Left-side shift with right-side rear brake (DOT mandate), worked through linkage behind the engine; sales slump below 6,000.
1976	Bicentennial special edition; otherwise a steady year.

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Year	What changed
1977	New crankcases with gerotor oil pump (frame tube notched for access); Keihin carburetor; XLCR cafe racer and XLT touring model introduced; limited Confederate Edition.
1978	Siamese 2-into-1-into-2 exhaust across the line; solid-state charging electronics; dual front discs; 75th-anniversary editions; electronic ignition phased in late in the year.
1979	New lighter, stiffer frame; rear disc brake; electronic ignition standard; XLS Roadster introduced; last year for the XLCH.
1980	Timing marks revised (advance = single dot, TDC = lazy eight); 9-character VIN with J0 suffix.
1981	17-digit federal VIN; AMF sells Harley-Davidson to the investor group in June.
1982	25th-anniversary XLH and XLS editions; Hitachi generator in the charging system.
1983	XLX-61 budget Sportster; XR1000 street model (twin 36 mm Dell'Ortos, XR750-type heads, about 70 bhp).
1984	XR1000 final year; late-year charging-system running change (the factory manual treats Late 1984-1985 as its own variant).
1985	Final year of the Ironhead Sportster; the Evolution engine follows for 1986.

The company context matters when judging a bike. The 1969 AMF takeover funded the York plant and the 1970s expansion, but the AMF years are also the era of the most variable factory quality control — which is why matching numbers, correct fasteners, and year-correct trim matter more, not less, on a 1970s Ironhead. The 1981 buyback steadied the company; the 1986 Evolution engine kept the Sportster alive by fixing the Ironhead's oil-leak and overheating reputation at its root.

3. What is unique about the 1958 Sportster

1958 is the year the Sportster became a line instead of a model. The single 7.5:1 XL was replaced by two 9:1 machines: the **XLH**, the high-compression touring version, and the **XLCH** ("Competition Hot"), the stripped sport version with high pipes, magneto ignition, a peanut tank, and semi-off-road tires. The engine changes were real: higher compression, domed pistons, larger ports, and larger valves over the 1957.

1958-specific details:

- **First-year XLH and XLCH.** Any XLH/XLCH feature dated 1958 is a launch

detail — compare carefully against 1959, when high-lift cams arrived.

- **XLCH magneto ignition.** The Competition Hot ran a magneto (with a

generator for the lights), not battery-and-coil. A 1958 XLCH with a battery ignition is converted.

- **Peanut tank and high pipes** define the XLCH silhouette from day one;

the XLH carries the larger touring tank.

- **6-volt electrics** continue (12-volt arrives in 1965).

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What did NOT exist in 1958 (common mix-ups):

- No high-lift cams — those are 1959. A "1958" with the 1959 cam specification

is either a very early hot-rod or a mis-dated bike.

- No electric start, no front disc, no 12-volt system.

1958 buyer cautions:

- **Model confusion.** Because 1958 launched both designations, titles and

seller descriptions mix XLH and XLCH freely. Decode the engine serial's model letters — that is the bike's identity, not the tank badge.

- **Magneto service.** XLCH magnetos need specialist rebuilding; factor it

into any non-running purchase rather than assuming a cheap fix.

4. Technical restoration data — 1958 Harley-Davidson Sportster

4.1 Frame and engine numbers (1958)

There was no frame identification for purpose of ownership on 1957-1969 Sportsters — the engine number is the ownership number. It is stamped on the left side of the crankcase between the two cylinders, in the form year-digits + model + sequential number, for example:

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57XL1234
57 = model year | XL = model | 1234 = sequential number
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The frame carries only manufacturing stampings and date-code features used to date it — there is no ownership VIN on the frame. A 1957 with a frame VIN is either mis-stamped or the frame is not a 1957. Crankcase casting numbers for 1957-1966: left case 24534-57, right case 24558-57. Cam-cover casting for 1957-1962: 25202-52A.

4.2 Engine specifications (1958)

Item	Specification
Configuration	45-degree air-cooled OHV V-twin; four gear-driven camshafts; cast-iron heads
Displacement	883 cc (53.9 cu in) — advertised as 900
Bore x stroke	3.000 x 3.8125 in
Compression ratio	9.0:1 (XLH and XLCH)
Carburetor	Linkert DC series
Ignition	XLH: 6-volt battery and coil (12-volt from 1965); XLCH: magneto
Starting	Kick starter only
Clutch	Dry multi-plate
Lubrication	Dry sump; gear-driven oil pump

4.3 Carburetion and electrical

- Linkert DC carburetor
- XLH: 6-volt battery-and-coil ignition, breaker points

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- XLCH: magneto ignition (generator retained for lighting)
- Kick starter only; 6-volt generator

4.4 Transmission and final drive

- Four-speed constant-mesh gearbox in unit with the engine
- Right-foot shift, left-hand clutch
- Chain final drive; dry multi-plate clutch

4.5 Chassis, suspension, and brakes (1958)

- Telescopic front fork; dual rear shock absorbers
- Drum brakes front and rear
- Wire-spoked wheels; XLCH: high-level exhaust, peanut tank, semi-off-road tires
- XLH: larger touring tank and touring trim

4.6 Paint and finish (1958)

- Factory color options for this year are not documented in the sources checked. Verify paint against the year parts catalog and survivor bikes rather than trusting internet color charts — guessing at colors is how restorations get the most visible detail wrong.

4.7 Production numbers

Harley-Davidson did not publish audited model-year production splits in the period literature. Treat unsourced internet production totals for this year with skepticism; the serial-number ranges in Section 4.1 are the verifiable bound on the year's run.

4.8 Torque specifications

Fastener	Torque
Cylinder head bolts	65 ft-lbs — turn all bolts snug, then tighten in 1/8- to 1/4-turn increments in the factory sequence
Rocker-arm cover screws	20 ft-lbs, tightened evenly in sequence
Spark plugs	12-18 ft-lbs
Front axle nut	60-70 ft-lbs
Rear axle nut	60-70 ft-lbs

Head-bolt torque is the critical one: the factory procedure (snug, then small even increments to 65 ft-lbs in sequence) is what keeps the iron heads sealing. All other fasteners go to the factory service manual's general torque table by bolt diameter — never guess, and never use an impact wrench on engine fasteners.

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