

Engine Design Classifications

Textbook: *Modern Automotive Technology*, James E. Duffy, The Goodheart-Willcox Company, Inc., Tinley Park, IL, 2000

Vocabulary (p. 174)


Air jet combustion chamber	Hemispherical combustion chamber	Reed valve rotary valve
Alternative engines	I-head engine	Rotary engine
Cam-in-block engine	Inline engine	Single overhead cam (SOHC) engine
Compression ignition engine	Jet valve	Slant engine
Cylinder arrangement	Lean mixture	Spark ignition engine
Diesel prechamber	L-head engine	Squish area
Dual overhead cam (DOHC) engine	Liquid cooling system	Steam engine
Firing order	Miller-cycle engine	Stratified charge combustion chamber
Flat head engine	Opposed numbers	Swirl combustion chamber
Four-valve combustion chamber	Over head cam (OHC) engine	Tow-stroke-cycle engine
Gas turbine	Overhead valve (OHV) engine	V-type engine
	Pancake combustion chamber	Wedge combustion chamber
	Pre-combustion chamber	

Summary (p. 172)

1. Although basic engine parts are the same, design differences can change how engines operate and how they are repaired.
2. Cylinder arrangement refers to the position of the cylinders in relation to the crankshaft.
3. firing orders refers to the sequence in which combustion occurs in each engine cylinder.
4. The liquid cooling system surrounds the cylinder with coolant (water and antifreeze solution).

5. A spark ignition engine uses an electric arc at the spark plug to ignite the fuel.
6. A compression ignition engine squeezes the air in the combustion chamber until it is hot enough to ignite the fuel.
7. A cam-in-block engine uses push rods to transfer motion to the rocker arms and valves.
8. In an overhead cam (OHC) engine, the camshaft is located in the top of the cylinder head.
9. A four-valve combustion chamber uses two exhaust valves and two intake valves per cylinder.
10. A stratified charge combustion chamber uses a small combustion chamber flame to ignite and burn the fuel in the main combustion chamber.
11. A pre-combustion chamber is commonly used in automotive diesel engines.
12. Alternative engines include all engine types that can be used to power a vehicle except four-stroke cycle, reciprocating piston engines.
13. The gas turbine uses burning and expanding fuel vapor to spin fan-type blades.
14. A two-stroke-cycle engine is similar to a four-stroke-cycle engine, but it requires for a complete power-producing cycle.

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