#### PARTS LIST

## #1 PISTON - CREATES PRESSURE, VACUUM, & ABSORBS POWER



HERE IS WHAT YOURS IS GOING TO LOOK LIKE OUT OF YOUR ENGINE

## PISTONS



YOURS

#### PARTS LIST

# #2 CYLINDER – GUIDES THE PISTON

THIS CYLINDER IS REMOVABLE OUT OF THE ENGINE. IT IS CALLED A SLEEVE

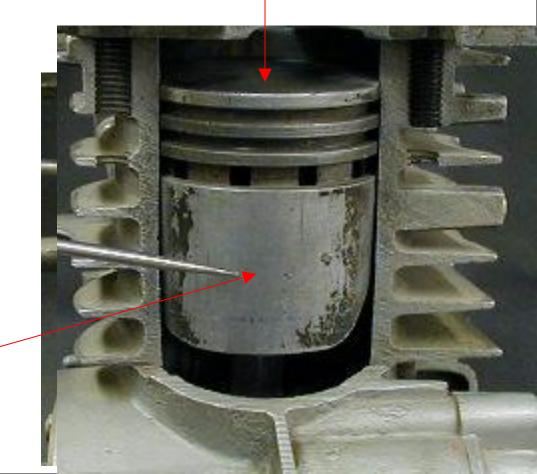
THIS ONE IS OUT OF JOHN FORCE'S FUNNY CAR! WE GOT IT ON ONE OF OUR AUTO CLUB TRIPS IN SEATTLE.



#### CYLINDERS

SLEEVE PART OF BLOCK

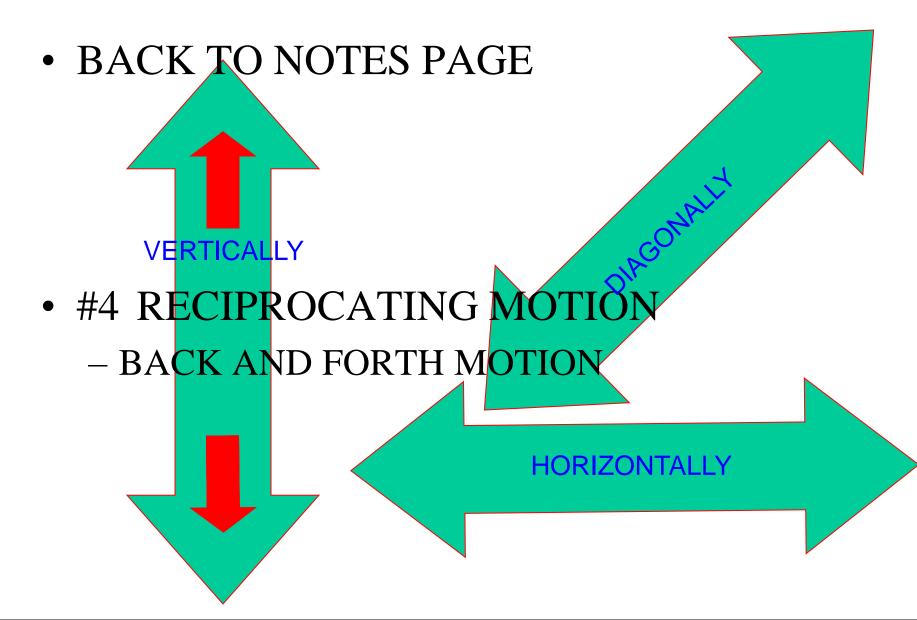
#### CYLINDER GUIDING PISTON



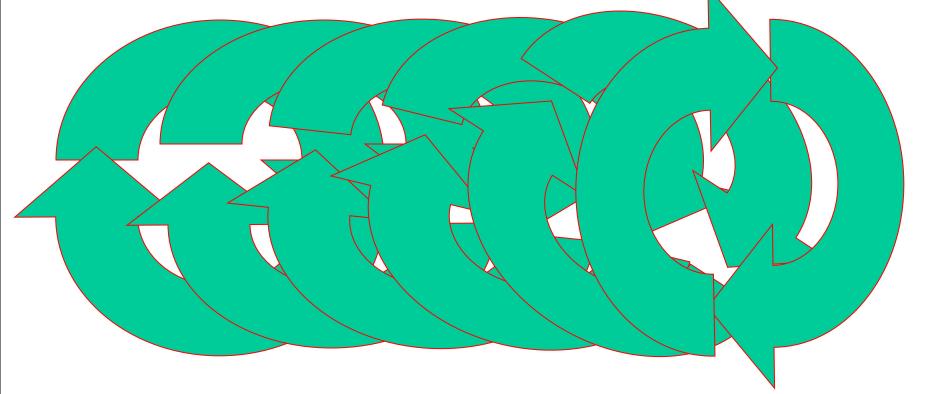
## PISTON AND CYLINDER

- CLEARANCE
  - ROOM IN BETWEEN THEM
  - APPROXIMATELY .002" TO .003" TOTAL
    - .001" TO .0015" ON EACH SIDE
- TOO MUCH?
- TOO LITTLE?





# #5 ROTARY MOTION – ROUND AND ROUND MOTION



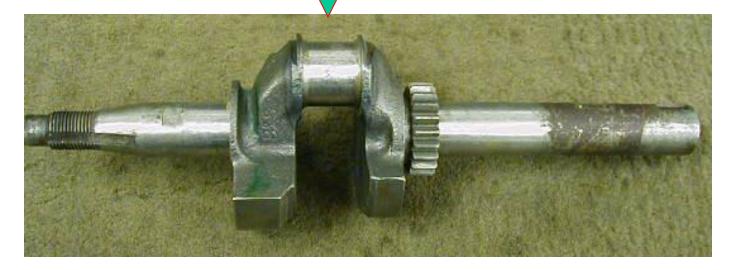
## BACK TO PART #3

- #3 CRANKSHAFT
  - A. TURNS RECIPROCATING MOTION INTO ROTARY MOTION
  - B. CONNECT TO, TO GET POWERFROM ENGINE
  - C. TURNS (DRIVES) THE CAMSHAFT

#### CRANKSHAFT

NOTICE THE OFFSET ARM

#### THIS IS CALLED THE CRANK ARM OR CRANK PIN



#### HERE IS WHAT YOURS WILL LOOK LIKE.

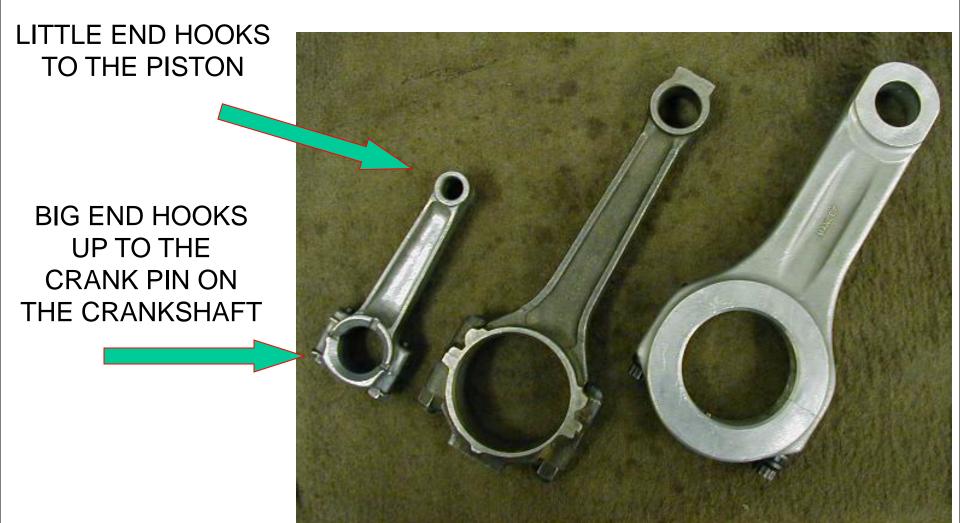
#### PARTS LIST

## #4 CONNECTING ROD . . •CONNECTS THE PISTON TO THE CRANKSHAFT

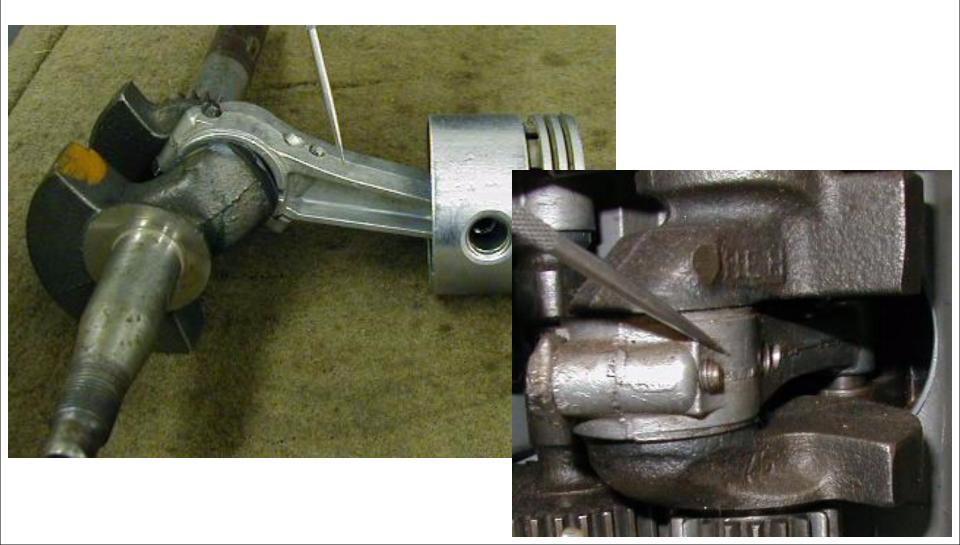
#### THESE ARE WHAT YOURS WILL LOOK LIKE



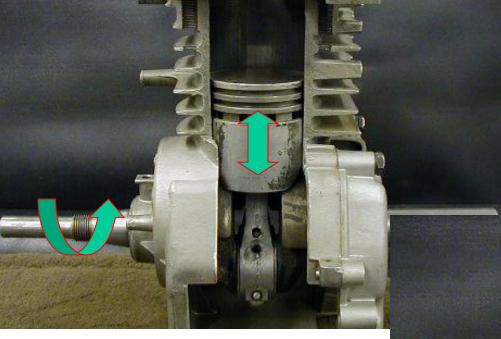
#### **CONNECTING RODS**

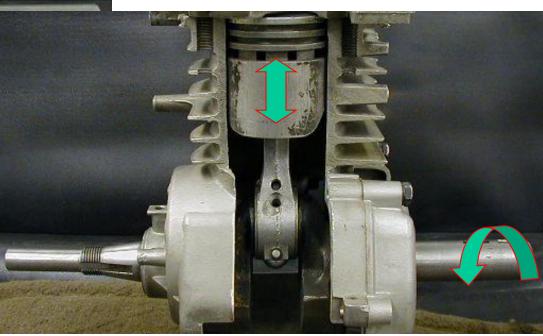


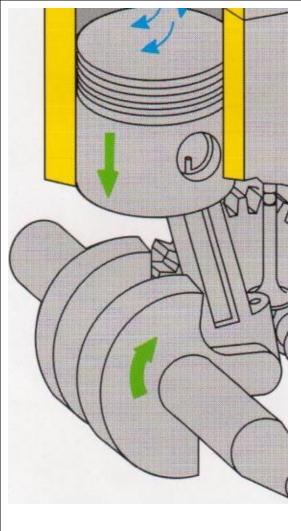
## PISTON, CONNECTING ROD & CRANKSHAFT



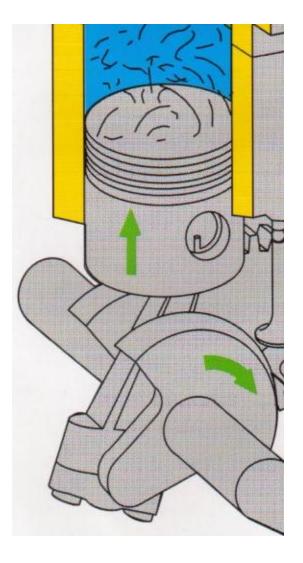
## CRANKSHAFT, CYLINDER, PISTON, & CONNECTING ROD

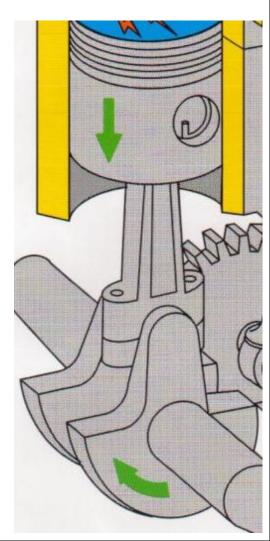






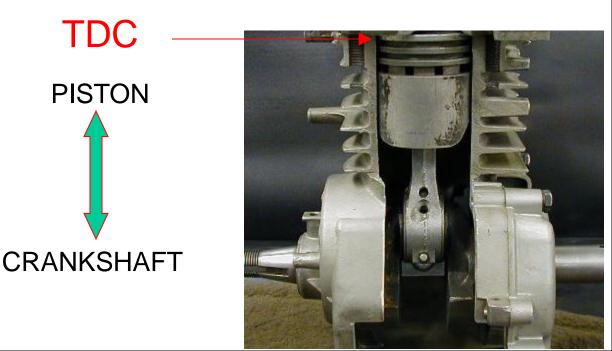
#### PISTON RECIPROCATING BACK AND FORTH





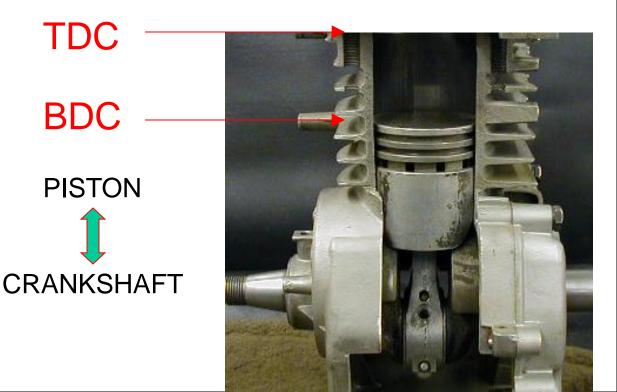
#### CRANKSHAFT ROTATING AROUND AND ROUND

- LETS GO BACK TO OUR NOTE PAGE
- #6 TDC
  - TOP DEAD CENTER, PISTON FURTHEST FROM CRANKSHAFT

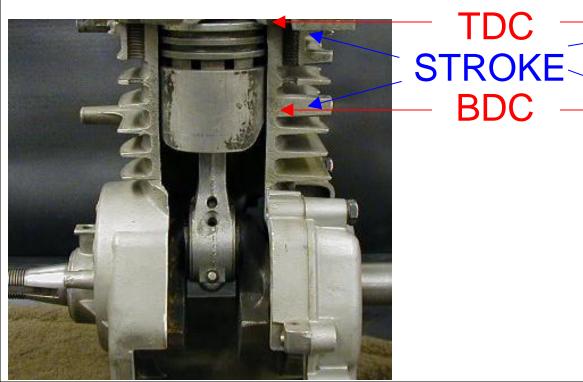


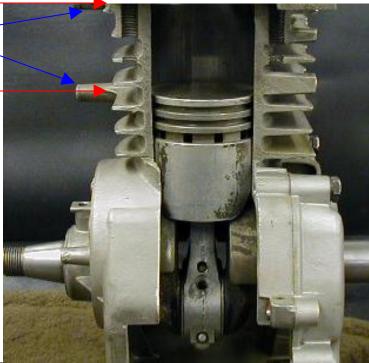
#### • #7 BDC

#### BOTTOM DEAD CENTER, PISTON CLOSEST TO CRANK



- #8 STROKE
  - DISTANCE THE PISTON MOVES FROM TDC TO BDC OR BDC TO TDC



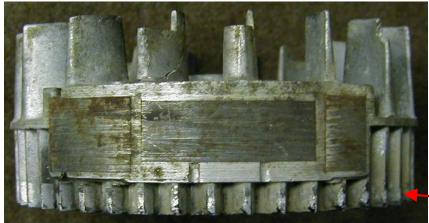


- #9 CYCLE
  - FROM BEGINNING TO END AND STARTING OVER AGAIN
- #10 FOUR STROKE ENGINE
  - TAKES 4 STROKES TO COMPLETE CYCLE
- #11 TWO STROKE ENGINE
  - TAKES 2 STROKES TO COMPLETE CYCLE

- LETS GIVE THESE NUMBERED STROKES NAMES SO WE CAN REMEMBER THEM
- BEFORE WE DO THAT, LETS ADD 3 MORE PARTS TO OUR PARTS LIST

## PARTS LIST

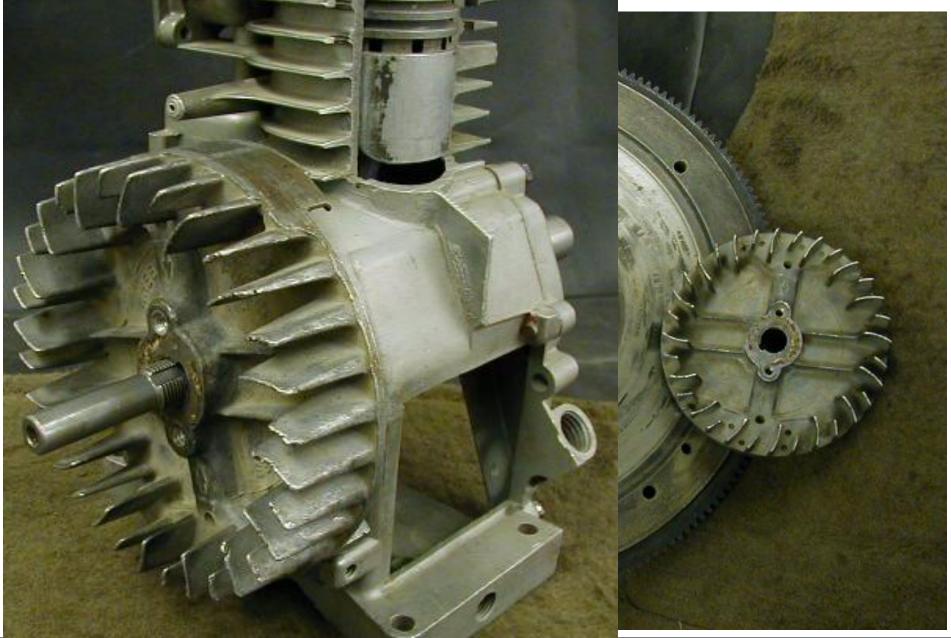
- #5 FLYWHEEL
  - A. KEEPS ENGINE MOVING THROUGH NON-POWER STROKES
  - -B. ACTS AS A FAN ON SOME AIR-COOLED ENGINES
  - C. HAS A MAGNET FOR THE MAGNETO IGNITION SYSTEM
  - D. ON SOME ENGINES, IS USED TO HELP CRANK OVER



TEETH OR GEAR



#### **FLYWHEELS**



## PARTS LIST

- #6 INTAKE VALVE

   OPENS TO LET A/F MIXTURE IN CYLINDER, CLOSES TO SEAL
- #7 EXHAUST VALVE
  - OPENS TO LET EXHAUST OUT
     OF CYLINDER, CLOSES TO
     SEAL
- INTAKE IS BIGGER THAN EXHAUST WHEN THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN SIZE.



- BACK AT OUR NOTES PAGE
- #12 FIVE MAIN ENGINE PARTS
  - PISTON
  - CYLINDER
  - CRANKSHAFT
  - CONNECTING ROD
  - FLYWHEEL

#### ALL PISTON ENGINES HAVE THESE 5 MAIN PARTS

EXHAUST VALVE CLOSED

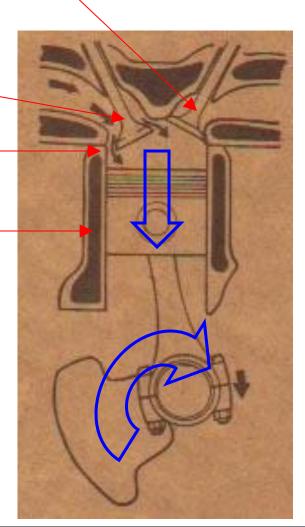
INTAKE VALVE OPEN

LETS START WITH THE PISTON AT TDC

THE STROKE IS FINISHED WHEN THE PISTON REACHES BDC

#### THIS IS CALLED THE INTAKE STROKE

THIS STROKE CREATES A VACUUM IN THE CYLINDER AND SUCKS THE A/F MIXTURE INTO THE CYLINDER

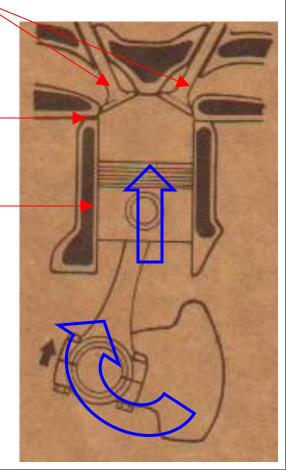


INTAKE AND EXHAUST VALVES BOTH CLOSED

PISTON MOVES TO TDC

PISTON STARTS AT BDC — THIS IS CALLED THE COMPRESSION STROKE

THE A/F MIXTURE THAT WAS SUCKED INTO THE CYLINDER NOW IS TRAPPED AND SQUEEZED DOWN TO A SMALL SPACE CREATING PRESSURE AND HEAT

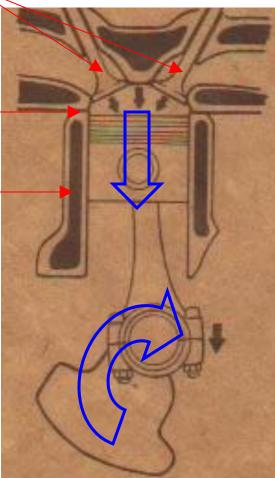


#### INTAKE AND EXHAUST VALVES BOTH STAY CLOSED

THE PISTON STARTS AT TDC

THE STROKE IS FINISHED WHEN THE PISTON REACHES BDC THIS IS CALLED THE POWER STROKE

A/F MIXTURE EXPLODES AND BURNS RAPIDLY CAUSING THE PISTON TO BE BLOWN DOWN IN THE CYLINDER. THIS IS WHAT MAKES THE ENGINE RUN.



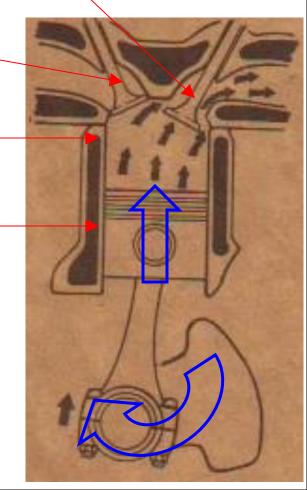
#### EXHAUST VALVE OPENS

INTAKE VALVE STAYS CLOSED

PISTON MOVES TO TDC

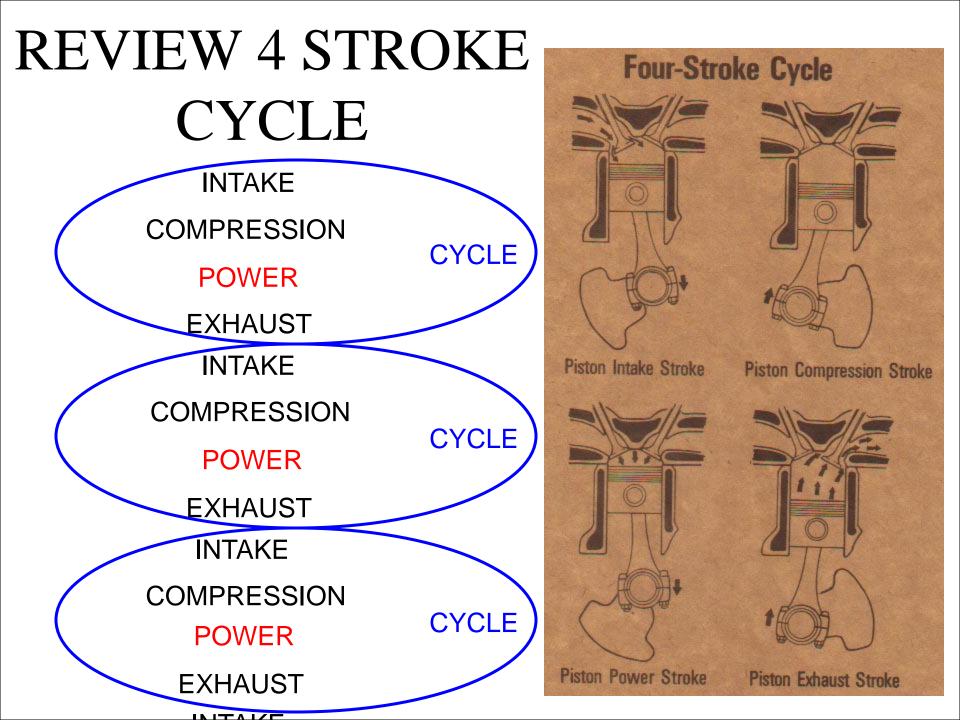
PISTON STARTS AT BDC THIS IS CALLED THE EXHAUST STROKE

BURNT A/F MIXTURE IS PUSHED OUT OPEN EXHAUST VALVE AS PISTON MOVES UP.



#### • LETS ADD TO OUR CHART.

	STROKE	PISTON	INTAKE	EXHAUST	A/F MIXTURE
	NAME	MOVEMENT	VALVE	VALVE	
	INTAKE	TDC TO BDC	OPEN	CLOSED	SUCKED INTO CYLINDER
	IPRESSION	BDC TO TDC	CLOSED	CLOSED	SQUEEZED DOWN
	POWER	TDC TO BDC	CLOSED	CLOSED	EXPLODING, BURNING
	EXHAUST	BDC TO TDC	CLOSED	OPEN	PUSHED OUT OF CYLINDER



- HOW FAR DOES THE CRANKSHAFT TURN DURING ONE STROKE?
- HOW FAR DOES THE CRANKSHAFT TURN DURING ONE CYCLE?

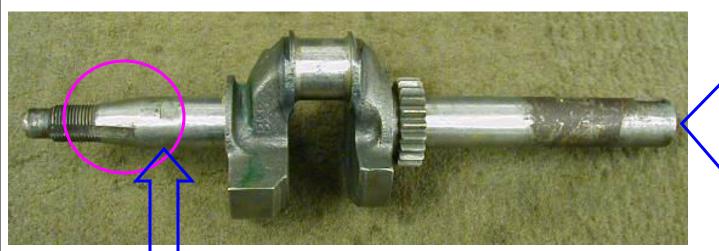
## ENERGY CONVERSION

- CAN'T CREATE OR DESTROY ENERGY.
- CAN ONLY CHANGE ENERGY'S FORM
- ON THE POWER STROKE THE *CHEMICAL* ENERGY IN THE FUEL IS CHANGED TO *HEAT* ENERGY BY BURNING
- THE *HEAT* ENERGY CREATES PRESSURE CAUSING THE PISTON TO BE BLOWN DOWN IN THE CYLINDER WHICH IS *MECHANICAL* ENERGY
- THIS *MECHANICAL* ENERGY STORES *KINETIC* ENERGY IN THE FLYWHEEL
- THE *KINETIC* ENERGY IN THE FLYWHEEL KEEPS THE CRANK MOVING THROUGH THE EXHAUST, INTAKE, AND BACK TO TDC ON COMPRESSION STROKES READY TO DO IT AGAIN
- INERTIA? (FOOTBALL PASS PLAY)

- #14 PTO
  - POWER TAKE OFF (WHERE WE GET POWER OUT OF THE ENGINE)

PTO END OF

**CRANK** 





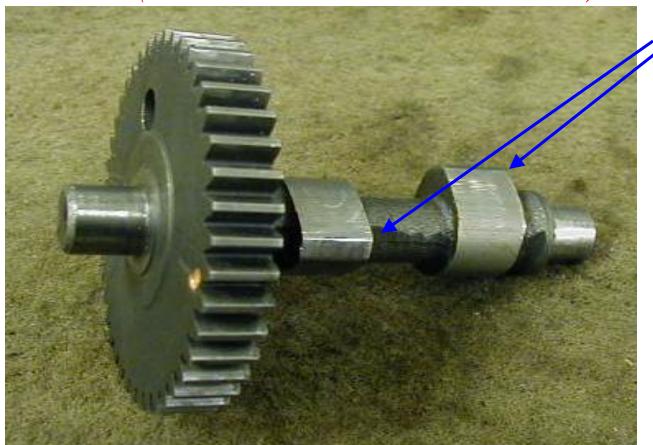
#### PARTS LIST REVIEW

- #1 PISTON
- #2 CYLINDER
- #3 CRANKSHAFT
- #4 CONNECTING ROD
- #5 FLYWHEEL
- #6 INTAKE VALVE
- #7 EXHAUST VALVE

5 MAIN ENGINE PARTS THAT **ALL** PISTON ENGINES HAVE

#### PARTS LIST

# #8 CAMSHAFT A. OPENS VALVES AT THE PROPER TIME B. (LEAVE SPACE FOR LATER)

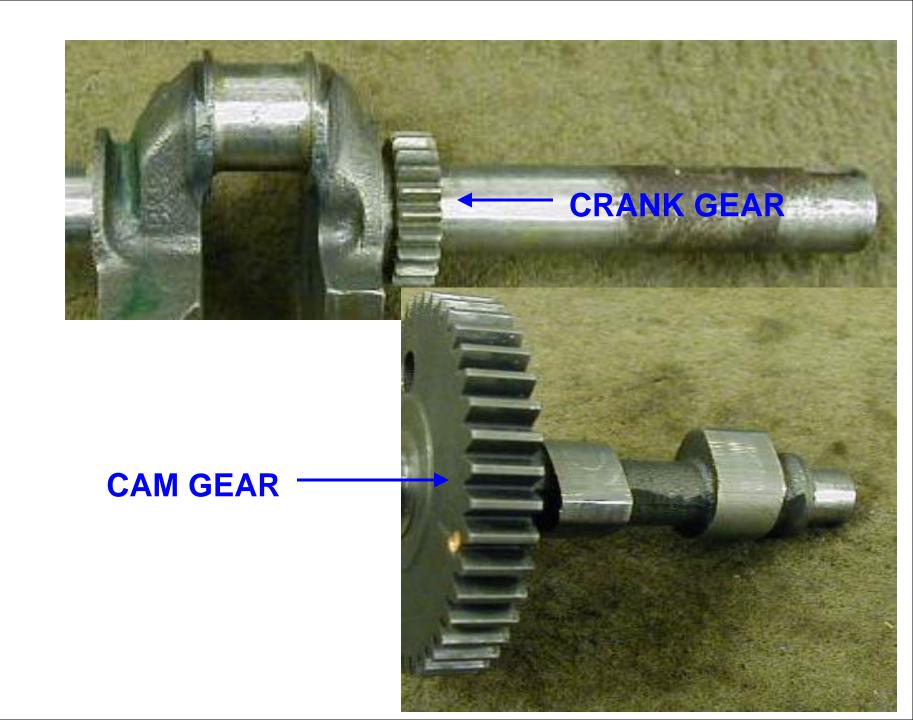


NOTICE LOBES

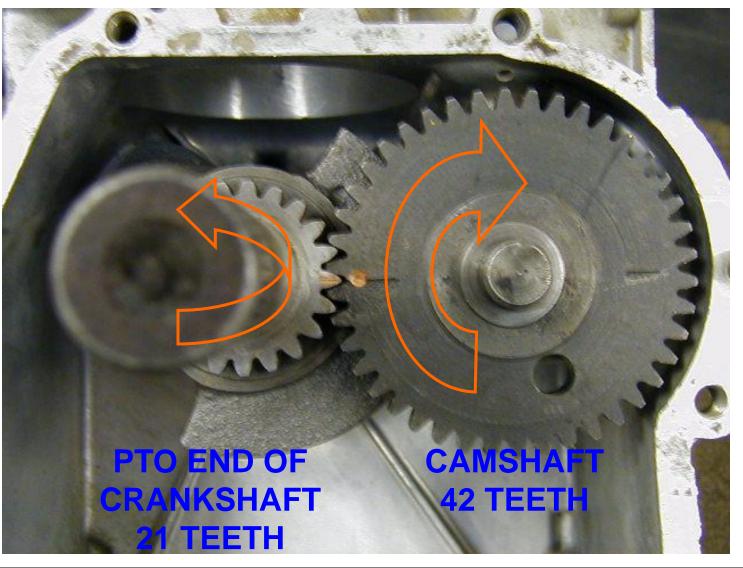
ONE FOR THE INTAKE VALVE

ONE FOR THE EXHAUST

RAMPS TO PUSH OPEN THE VALVES

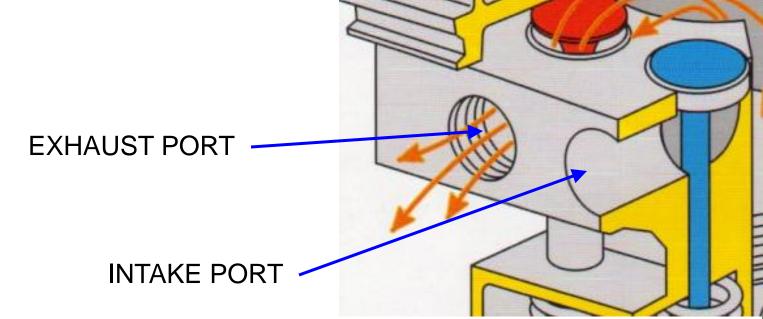


## CRANKSHAFT DRIVING THE CAMSHAFT



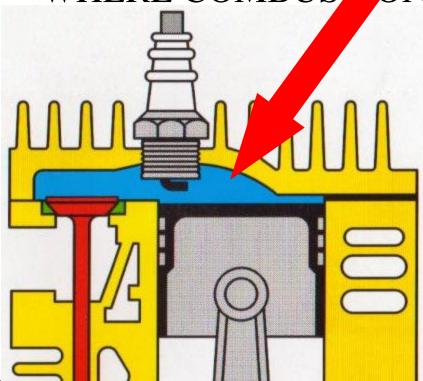
## PARTS LIST

- #9 INTAKE PORT
  - PASSAGE FOR A/F MIXTURE TO ENTER CYLINDER (WHEN VALVE IS OPEN)
- #10 EXHAUST PORT
  - PASSAGE FOR EXHAUST TO LEAVE CYLINDER (WHEN THE VALVE IS OPEN)



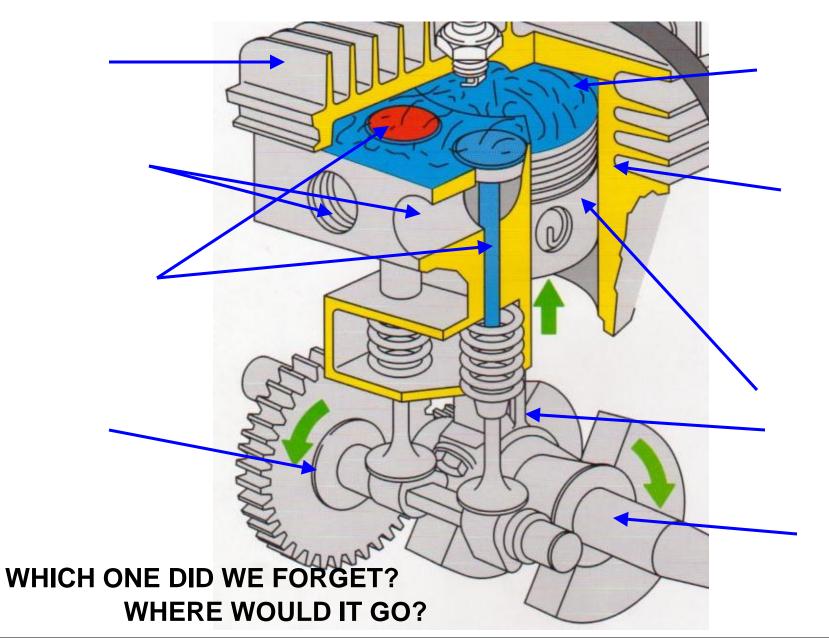
# PARTS LIST #11 CYLINDER HEAD (HEAD) SEAL FOR TOP OF CYLINDER

 #12 COMBUSTION CHAMBER
 – AREA ABOVE PISTOL, UNDER CYLINDER HEAD WHERE COMBUST ON TAKES PLACE

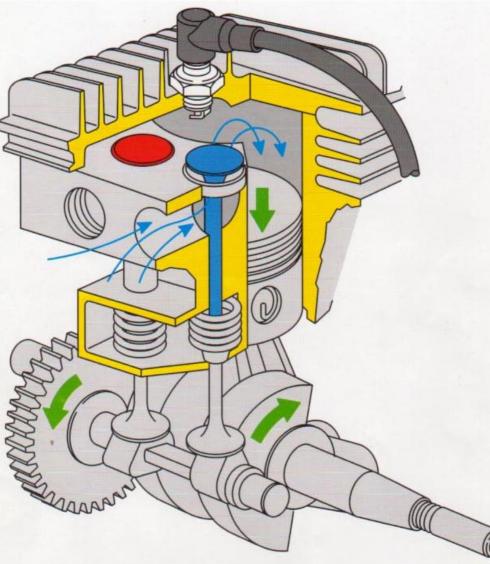




### PICK OUT THE PARTS



## 4 STROKE THEORY PARTS PUT TOGETHER



**THREE QUESTIONS** 

WHICH STROKE?

HOW CAN YOU TELL?

HOW FAR DID THE CRANK TURN DURING THIS STROKE?

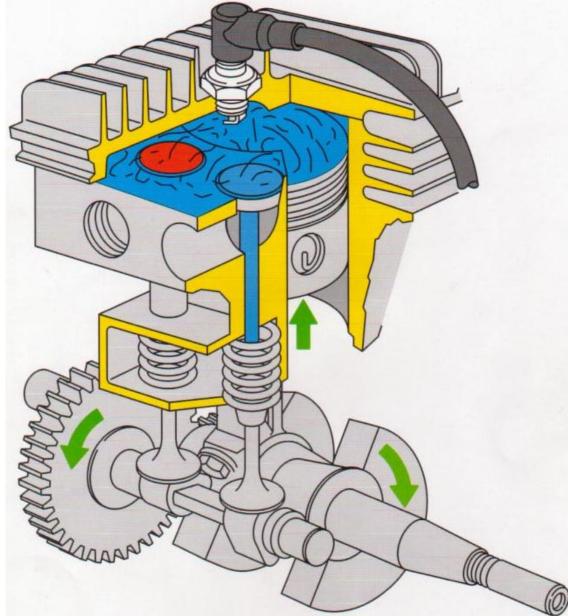
#### **4 STROKE THEORY**

**THREE QUESTIONS** 

WHICH STROKE?

#### HOW CAN YOU TELL?

#### HOW FAR DID THE CRANKSHAFT TURN DURING THIS STROKE?



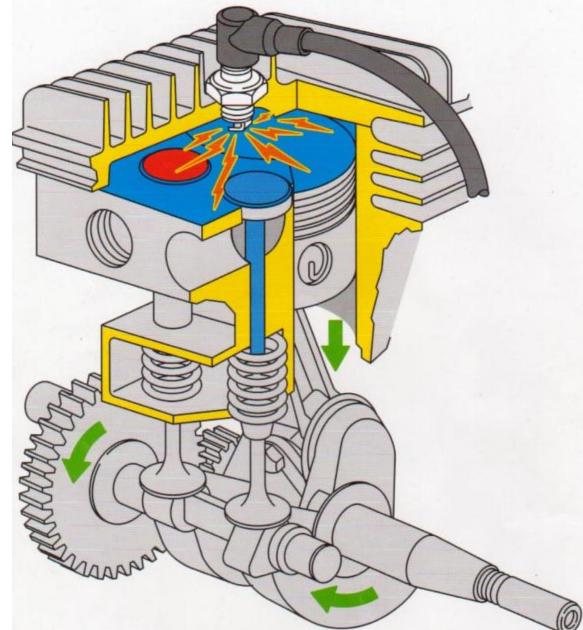
#### **4 STROKE THEORY**

**THREE QUESTIONS** 

WHICH STROKE?

#### HOW CAN YOU TELL?

#### HOW FAR DID THE CRANKSHAFT TURN DURING THIS STROKE?



### **4 STROKE THEORY**

QUESTIONS

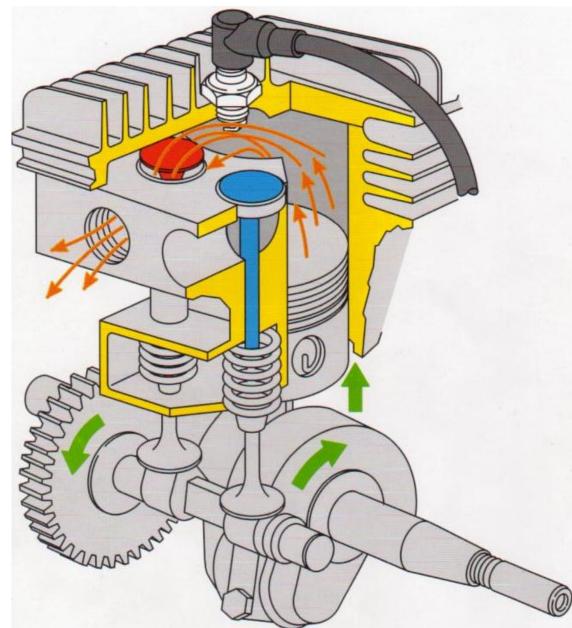
WHICH STROKE?

#### HOW CAN YOU TELL?

HOW FAR DID THE CRANKSHAFT TURN DURING THIS STROKE?

WHAT ARE THE STROKES THAT THE PISTON MOVES FROM TDC TO BDC?

HOW DO YOU TELL THE DIFFERENCE?

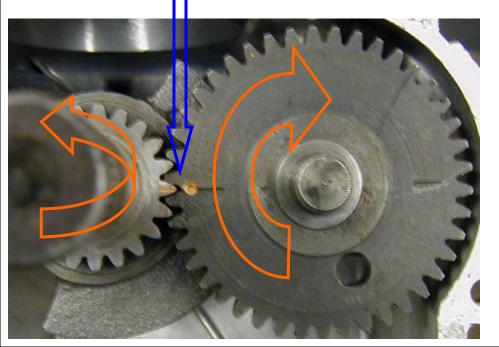


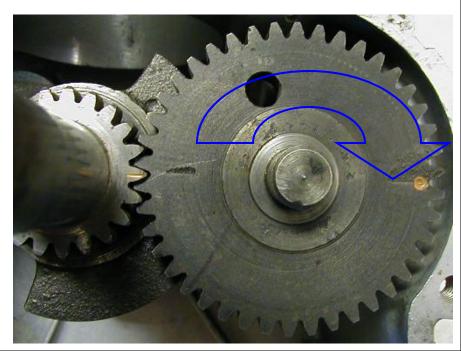
## HOW FAST DOES THE CAMSHAFT ROTATE COMPARED TO THE CRANKSHAFT?

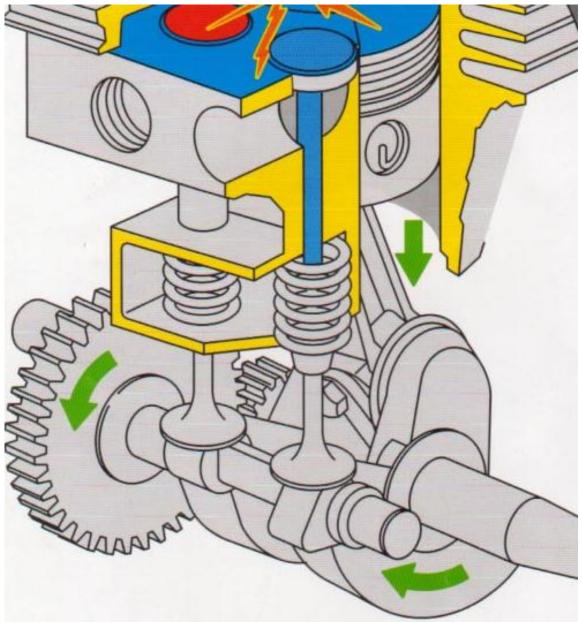
TIMING MARKS

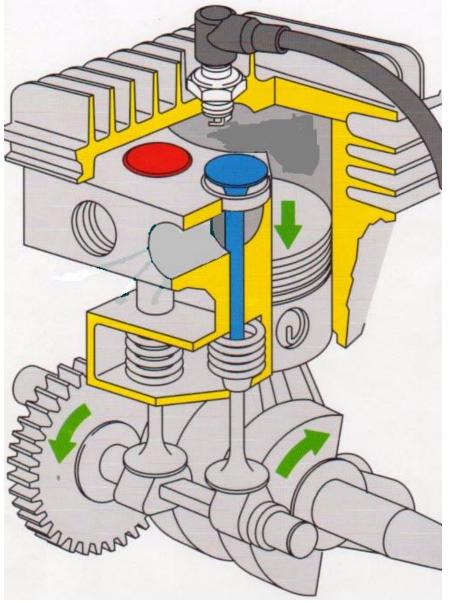
1 TURN

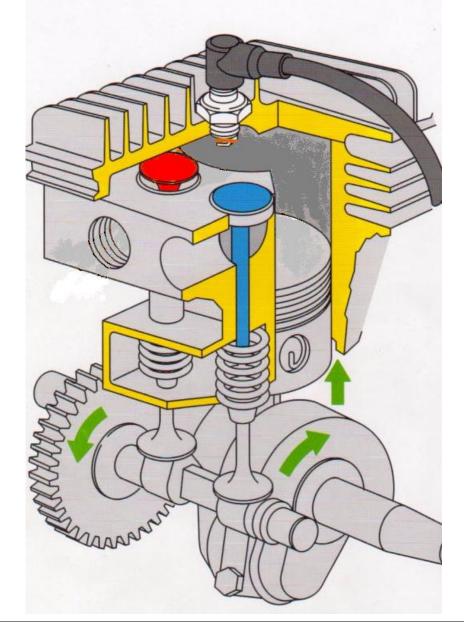
1/2 TURN

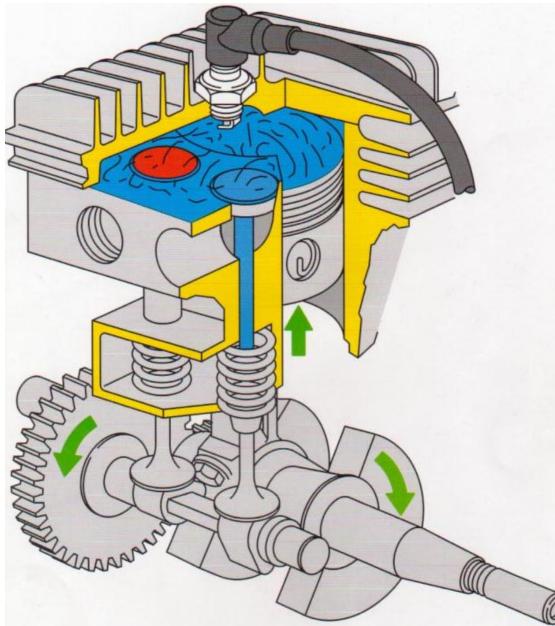


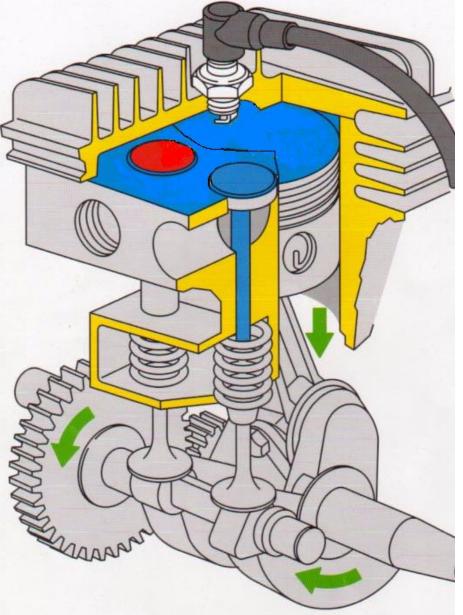


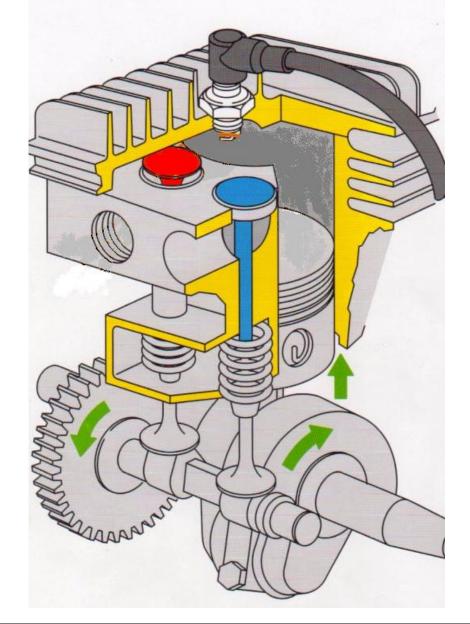




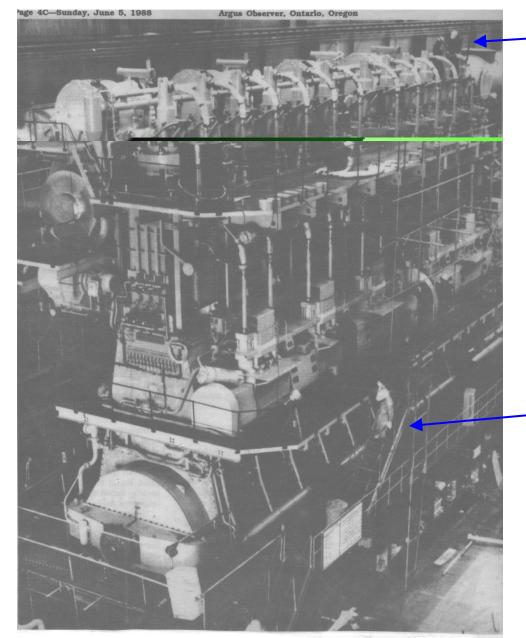








#### 12 CYLINDER ENGINE OUT OF CRUISE LINER



41 FEET -

WEIGHS 3,400,000 LBS.

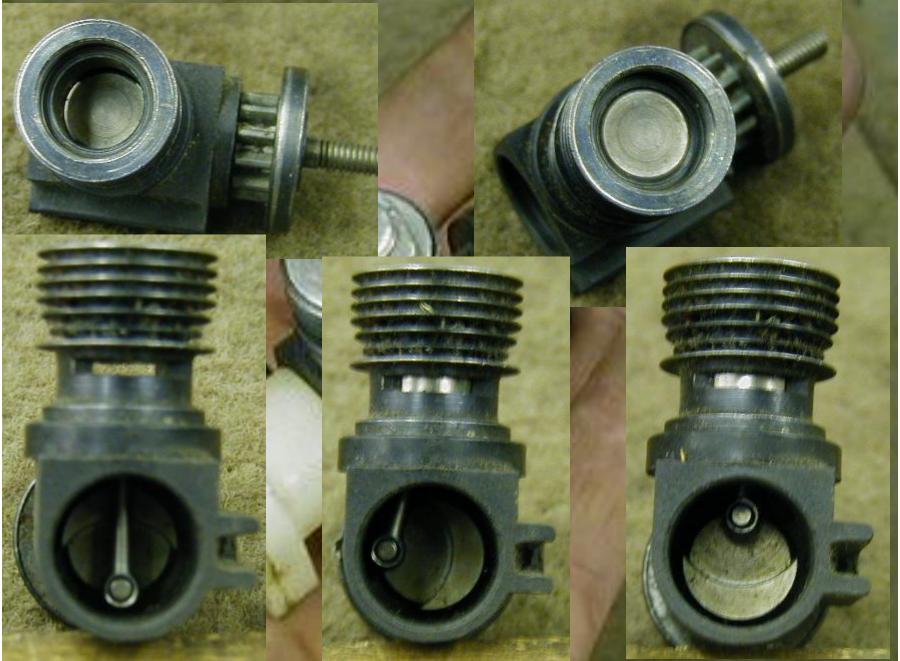
PERSON

PERSON GOING DOWN A LADDER

57,000 HORSE-POWER

#### 71 FEET

#### PISTON ENGINE OUT OF REMOTE CONTROLLED AIRPLANE



#### **ENGINE NOTES**

- #16 R.P.M.
  - REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE
    - WE MEASURE ENGINE SPEED BY RPM OF CRANKSHAFT
- #17 R.P.S.

- REVOLUTIONS PER SECOND

#### INDY CAR ENGINE SPEED

SOMETIMES AS HIGH AS 15,000 RPM THAT'S SPINNING THE CRANKSHAFT AROUND 250 TIMES PER

SECOND OR **500** STROKES PER SECOND



#### PARTS LIST

 #13 PISTON PIN (WRIST PIN)
 CONNECTS CONNECTING ROD TO PISTON



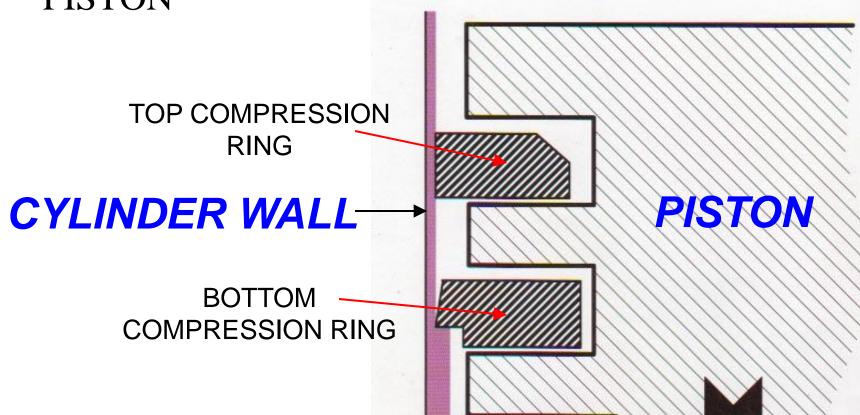




## PARTS LIST

 #14 COMPRESSION RINGS
 – SEALS PRESSURE AND VACUUM IN CYLINDER BY PISTON

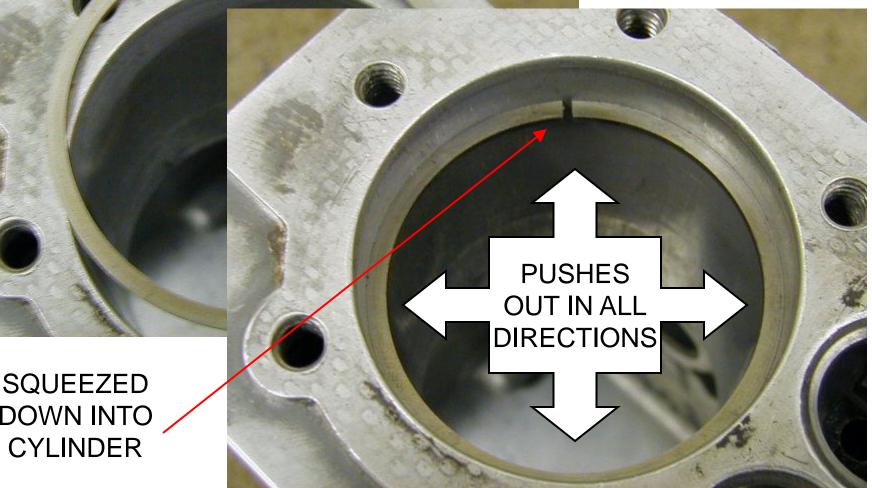




#### **COMPRESSION RINGS**

**RING OFF OF PISTON TO SHOW CYLINDER FIT** 

SQUEEZED DOWN INTO CYLINDER

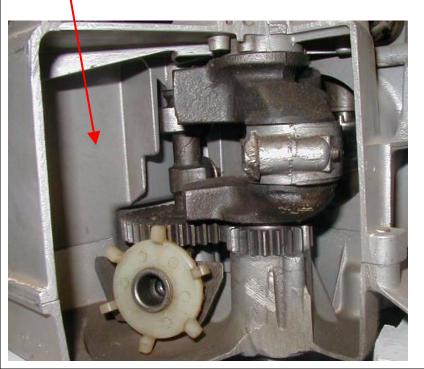


#### **ENGINE NOTES**

- #18 BLOW BY
  - PRESSURE BEING BLOWN PAST THE RINGS AND PISTON

## PARTS LIST

- #15 CRANKCASE
  - AREA WHERE THE CRANKSHAFT IS AT
- #16 OIL CONTROL RING
  - SCRAPES EXCESS OIL OFF OF CYLINDER WALL



R

A

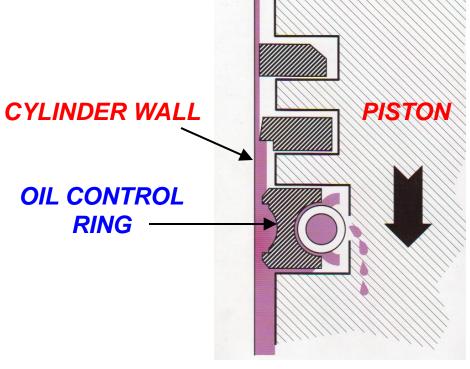
N

K

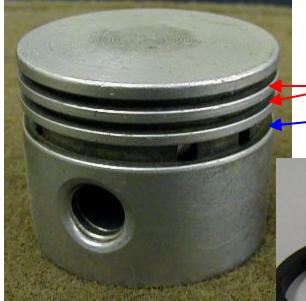
C

A

S



#### **PISTON AND RINGS**

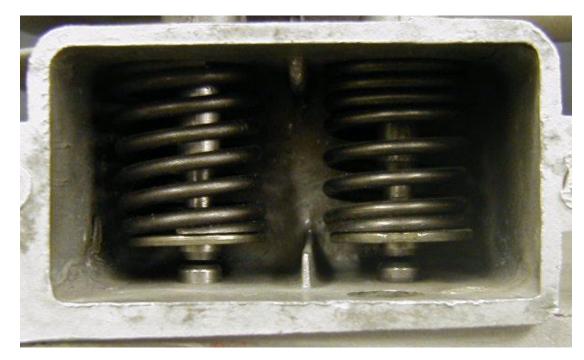


## COMPRESSION RING LANDS OIL CONTROL RING LAND

#### RINGS INSTALLED ON PISTON

## PARTS LIST #17 VALVE SPRING CLOSES VALVE QUICKLY AND TIGHT





#### WHAT CLOSES THE VALVES?

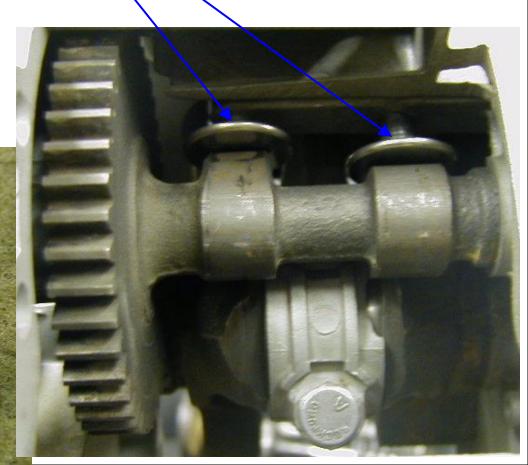
CAMSHAFT ALLOWS THE VALVES TO CLOSE. SPRINGS ACTUALLY CLOSE THEM.

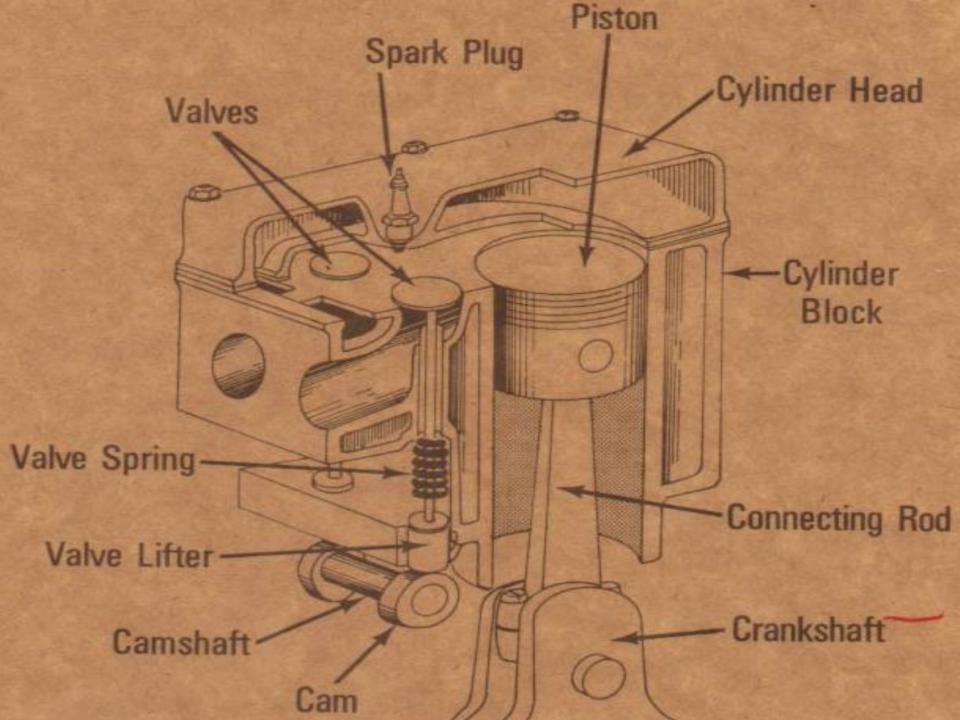
#### PARTS LIST LAST PART FOR AWHILE

#### • #18 VALVE LIFTER

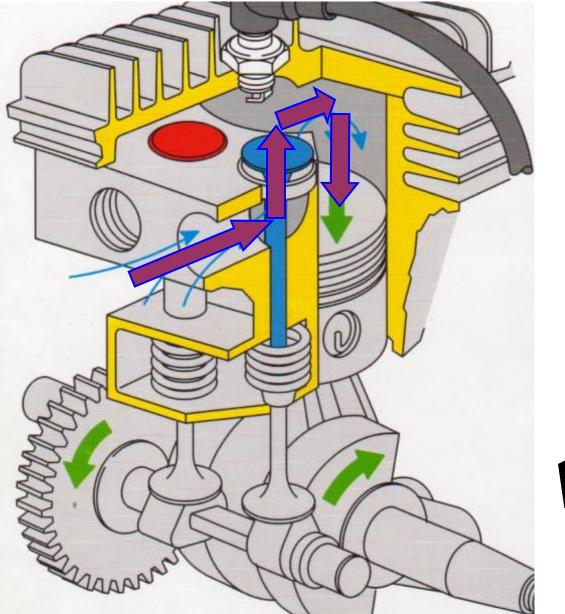
– RIDES ON CAMSHAFT TO SPREAD FORCE OUT TO OPEN VALVES







#### FLAT HEAD VALVE TRAIN



WHAT IF WE COULD CUT DOWN ON THE NUMBER OF BENDS?

HAVEN'T USED IN CARS FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

**JT ENGINE** 

EED.

WHAT KINT OF PROBLEM

DO WE HAVE WITH THIS

**DESIGN**?

COUNT THE NUMBE

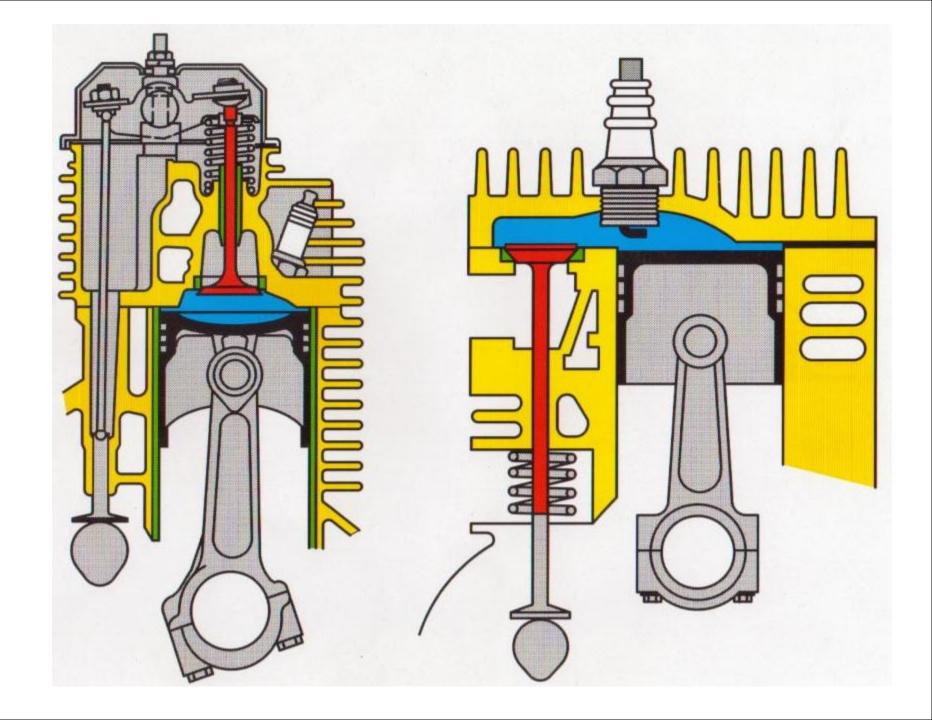
OF 90 DEGREE BENDS

THE A/F MIXTURE HAS

GO THROUGH 🔽

INTO CYLINDER.

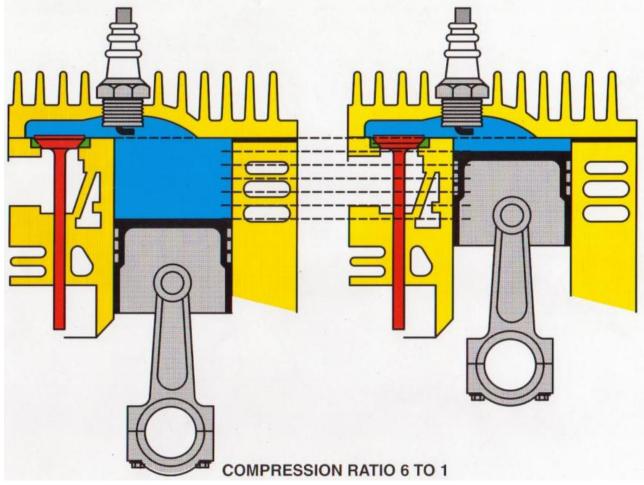
THINK A



### **ENGINE NOTES**

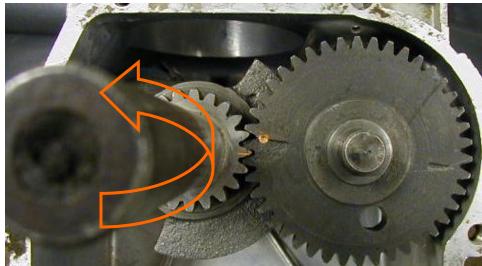
#### • #24 COMPRESSION RATIO

 THE COMPARISON (RATIO) OF HOW MUCH THE PISTON SQUEEZES DOWN THE VOLUME FROM BDC TO TDC



### **ENGINE NOTES**

## #25 CAM TIMING – OPENING AND CLOSING THE VALVES AT A PRECISE TIME



WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THE VALVES AS A RESULT OF THE THIS?

BOTH VALVES WOULD OPEN TO SOON, AND CLOSE TOO SOON!

ENGINE PROBABLY WOULDN'T RUN OR WOULD BE VERY HARD TO START.

#### MARKS MUST LINE UP!

## INTAKE VALVE CLOSING

• WE CAN LEAVE THE INTAKE VALVE OPEN AFTER THE PISTON REACHES BDC AND GET MORE A/F MIXTURE IN BECAUSE:

(THIS WILL BE A QUESTION ON YOUR ENGINE TEST)

- 1. THERE IS STILL A VACUUM WHEN THE PISTON GETS TO BDC. (DIDN'T GET CYLINDER FULL)
- 2. INERTIA (REMEMBER OUR FOOTBALL PASS PLAY?)
- WE TYPICALLY CLOSE THE INTAKE VALVE AROUND 40 TO 70 DEGREES AFTER BDC (ABDC)

## ENGINE PARTS LIST #19 AIR FILTER CLEANS AIR BEFORE ENTERING CYLINDER



### ENGINE PARTS LIST

- #20 BLOWER HOUSING
  - A. DIRECTS AIR FLOW ACROSS ENGINE TO COOL
  - B. PART OF STARTING SYSTEM ON SOME ENGINES (REWIND)

Here is Your Engine *Model,Type,Code* 



## ENGINE PARTS LISTFLYWHEEL MESH GUARD

