ACROSS

1. The ______ _______ ______ is applied to eliminate the slippage during the coupling phase, which improves fuel economy.
2. The ______ is the converter's output member.
3. ______ _______ are small speed increases and slowdowns as the crankshaft revolves between engine cylinder firing pulses.
4. The ________ is the driving member and rotates with the engine, and is located on the transmission side of the converter.
5. The torque converter is bolted to a thin metal disc called a _________.
6. The ______ ______ occurs when the speeds of the impeller and turbine are nearly equal.
7. _____ _____ is the fastest RPM that an engine can reach while the turbine is held stationary.
8. The clockwise flow of fluid leaving the impeller, in the direction of engine rotation, is called _________.
9. The ______ ____ is a continuous circulation of fluid outward from the impeller, around the guide ring, inward into the turbine, through the stator, and back into the impeller.
10. The ______ is the reaction member of the torque converter.
11. Slight movement of the vehicle when the engine is at idle speed and the brakes are released is called _____.
12. Clutch discs include a ______ _______ that transfers the power through a group of coil springs.

DOWN

2. The_______ is the converter's output member.
4. The ________ is the driving member and rotates with the engine, and is located on the transmission side of the converter.
7. _____ _____ is the fastest RPM that an engine can reach while the turbine is held stationary.
9. The ______ ____ is a continuous circulation of fluid outward from the impeller, around the guide ring, inward into the turbine, through the stator, and back into the impeller.
10. The_______ is the reaction member of the torque converter.
11. Slight movement of the vehicle when the engine is at idle speed and the brakes are released is called _____.

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