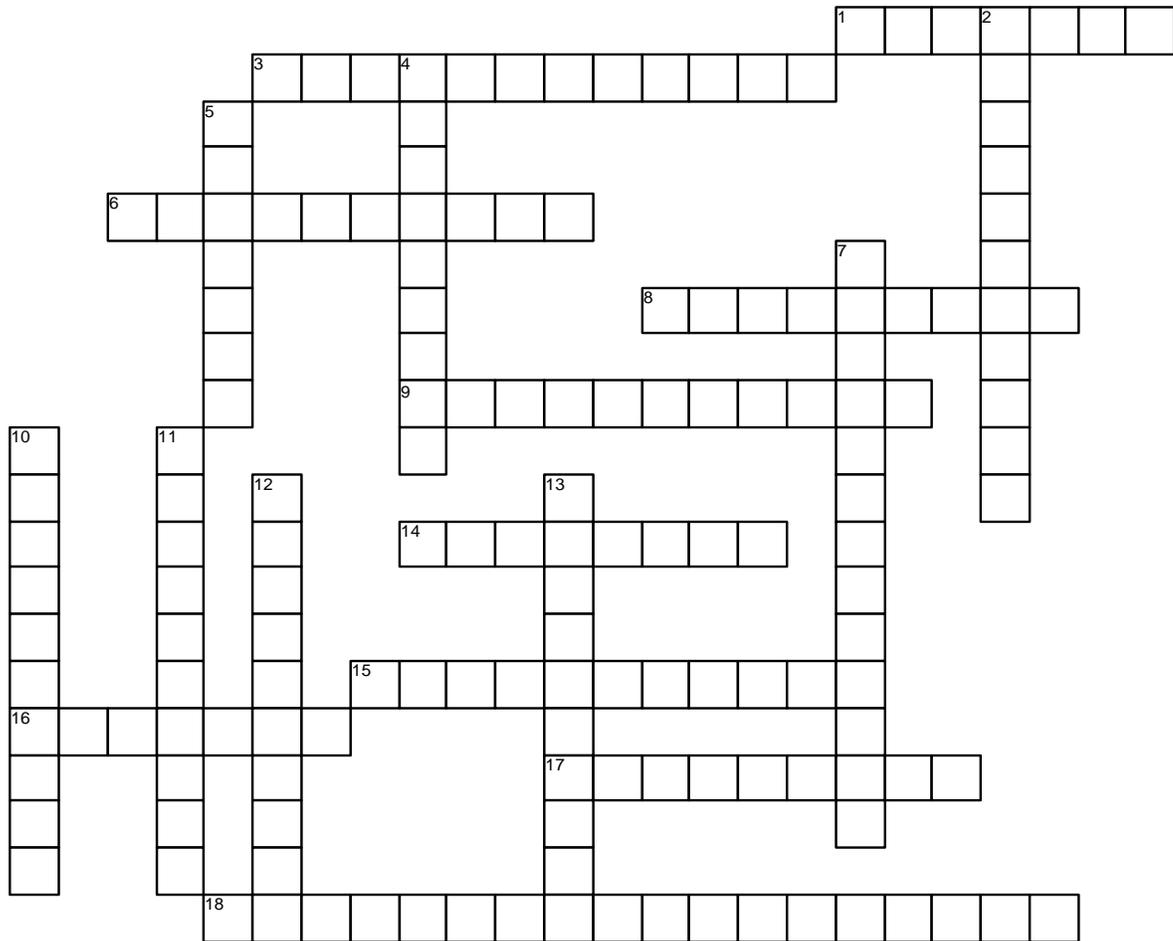


The Refrigeration Cycle

Chapter 3



<http://jameshalderman.com>

ACROSS

- 1 A _____ evaporator is usually the result of having too much refrigerant in the system.
- 3 If the volume of liquid drops so that vapor bubbles pass through the TXV or OT, the system is _____ and its cooling effectiveness is reduced.
- 6 As the heat is absorbed by the refrigerant, the _____ becomes cold.
- 8 The _____ looks like another radiator, and its purpose and function is to remove heat from the high-pressure gas.
- 9 If an excessive amount of refrigerant is put into a system then the excess volume partially fills the condenser as a liquid and reduces its effective volume, it's called _____.
- 14 The _____ begins at the compressor and ends at the expansion device.
- 15 An _____ is located in the low side of an OT system. It prevents liquid refrigerant from passing to the compressor and contains a desiccant.
- 16 The _____ begins at the expansion device and ends at the compressor.
- 17 _____ is the amount of heat added to the refrigerant after it has changed from liquid to vapor.
- 18 The flow of refrigerant through the system is called the _____ and is used to cool the interior of the vehicle.

_____ and is used to cool the interior of the vehicle.

DOWN

- 2 An _____ is a restriction in the liquid line that forces the refrigerant to expand as it passes through the small opening.
- 4 _____ cooling occurs when any gas such as refrigerant, expands.
- 5 A _____ evaporator is usually the result of a restriction at or before the expansion device or an undercharge of refrigerant.
- 7 A _____ - _____ is used in the high side of a TXV system.
- 10 The term _____ - _____ refers to a liquid existing at a temperature below its normal condensation temperature.
- 11 A refrigerant is circulated through the system by a _____ that is usually powered by the engine through an accessory drive belt.
- 12 The high side line is often called the _____.
- 13 Some newer systems use a _____, which is a solid-state device that changes its electrical resistance in inverse relationship to its temperature.