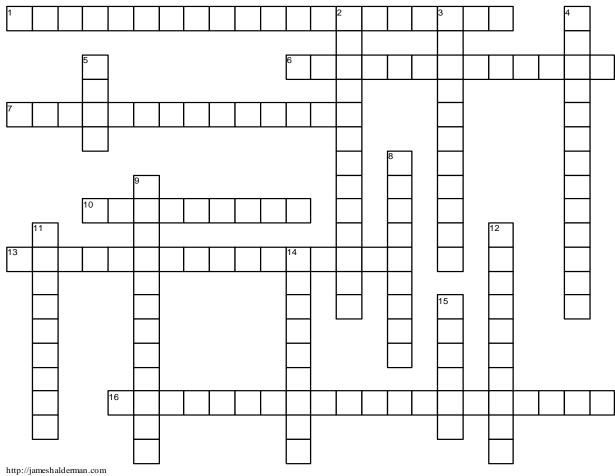
Crankshafts, Balance Shafts, And Bearings

Chapter 31



ACROSS

1	The crank throw is offset from the
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6	is measured in microinches; and the
	smaller the number, the smoother the surface.
7	Crankshafts are balanced by, which are
	cast, forged, or machined as part of the crankshaft.
10	When back-and-forth deflections occur at the same
	vibration as that of another engine part, the part
	will vibrate together.
13	When pistons move up and down in the cylinders they
	create a, which is a strong low-
	frequency vibration.
16	A crankshaft that has counterweights on both sides of each
	connecting rod journal is called

DOWN

forged steel.

2	A supports the thrust loads and maintains
	the front-to-rear position of the crankshaft in the block
3	A balancer usually consists of a cast-iron
	mounted to a cast-iron hub with an elastomer sleeve.
4	is where only the outer portion of the
	crankshaft journal surface is hardened.
5	On a V-8 engine, each group of four inline cylinders is called
	a
8	The flange between the splayed crankpin journals is
	sometimes called a
9	When the bearing is installed, each end of the bearing shell
	is slightly above the parting surface. When the bearing cap
	is tightened, the ends of the two bearing shell touch and are
	forced tog ether. This force is called
11	Another name for the rod bearing journals are the
	.
12	The angle between the crankpins on the crankshaft throws
	is called a
14	The inertia ring size is selected to control the of
	the crankshaft vibrations for each specific engine model.
15	A crankshaft is machined from a solid piece of

