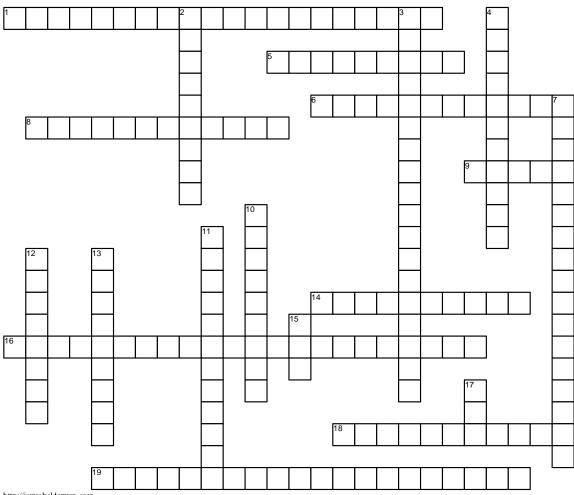
Turbocharging And Supercharging Chapter 25



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7 The oxide, to increase power. 1 The roots-type supercharger is called a patented in 1860 as a type of water pump to pack a denser air-fuel charge pump to be used in mines. because all of the air that enters is ___, such as an engine into the cylinders. forced through the unit. 18 Many factory installed superchargers using port fuel injection, only nitrous 5 The _____involves additional fuel are equipped with a ____ oxide needs to be injected because the being injected. allows intake air to flow directly into the PCM can be commanded to provide intake manifold, bypassing the more fuel when the N2O is being __ is an engine-driven supercharger. air pump that supplies more than the sprayed. normal amount of air into the intake ____ is a colorless, manifold and boosts engine torque and of how well an engine breathes. nonflammable gas. 12 The delay between acceleration and turbo boost is called _ _ uses the heat of the **DOWN** 13 A _____ is a valve similar to a exhaust to power a turbine wheel and therefore does not directly reduce 2 A ____ is also called a blow-off door that can open and close. valve or vent valve. 15 The ___ features an adjustable spring 9 When air is pumped into the cylinder, 3 An engine that uses atmospheric design that keeps the valve closed until the combustion chamber receives an pressure for its intake charge is called a sudden release of the throttle. increase of air pressure known as _ engine. 17 A ___ is a type of relief valve that а ____, and can be measured in PSI. _ is similar to a routes the pressurized air to the inlet _____ is a device or system radiator, wherein outside air can pass side of the turbocharger for reuse and is quiet during operation. added to an engine, such as a through, cooling the pressurized heated

supercharger, turbocharger, or nitrous

air.

