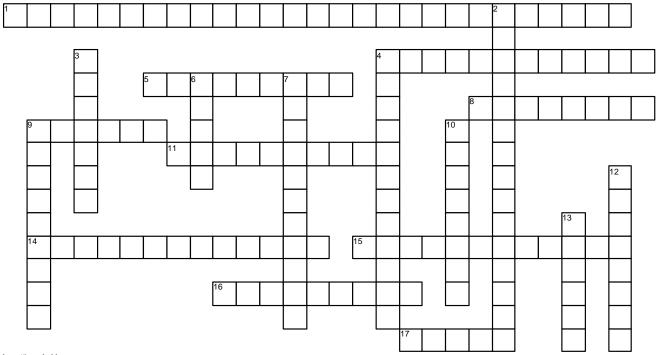
## Pistons, Rings, And Connecting Rods Chapter 33



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## **ACROSS**

1	The connecting rod is connected to a part of the
	crankshaft called a
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4	piston pins are free to "float" in
	the connecting rod and the piston.
5	The piston is attached to the connecting rod with
	a
8	Most full-floating piston pins use some type of
	to retain the piston pin.
9	A ring gap that is too great will allow excessive
11	Another name for the connecting rod bearing
	journal is the
14	To add strength, the silicon content is increased
	to about 16%, and the resulting piston is called a
	piston.
15	A design piston is shorter on the
	two sides that are not thrust surfaces.
16	A method of expansion control was devised
	using a piston skirt.
17	The width of the grooves, the width of the
	between the ring grooves, and the number of
	rings are major factors in determining minimum

## **DOWN**

2	Piston rings are classified into two types,
-	71
	compression rings and
3	Piston ring are located between the
	piston head and skirt.
4	If an engine is designed not to have the pistons
	hitting the valves, if the timing belt or chain
	breaks, the engine is called
6	The outside diameter of the lands is about 0.02
	to 0.04 in. smaller than the diameter.
7	seal the small space between the
	piston and the cylinder wall, keeping the
	pressure above the piston.
9	A, similar to the spit holes control
	the oil flow through the bearing.
10	Another name for a piston pin is the
12	Most pistons have horizontal separation slots
	that acts as
13	The forms a movable bottom to the
	combustion chamber.



piston height.