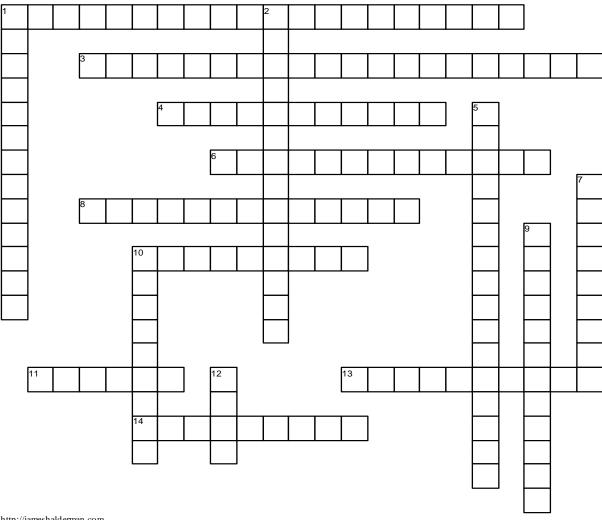
## Crankshafts, Balance Shafts, And Bearings

Chapter 31



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## **ACROSS**

1	The crank throw is offset from the
3	A crankshaft that has counterweights on both sides of
	each connecting rod journal is called
4	A balancer usually consists of a cast-iron
4	mounted to a cast-iron hub with an elastomer sleeve.
6	is measured in microinches; and the
	smaller the number, the smoother the surface.
8	A supports the thrust loads and
	maintains the front-to-rear position of the crankshaft in
	the block
10	The flange between the splayed crankpin journals is
	sometimes called a
11	A crankshaft is machined from a solid piece of
	forged steel.
13	The angle between the crankpins on the crankshaft
	throws is called a
14	Another name for the rod bearing journals are the

## DOWN

1	is where only the outer portion of the
	crankshaft journal surface is hardened.
2	Crankshafts are balanced by, which
	are cast, forged, or machined as part of the crankshaft.
5	When pistons move up and down in the cylinders they
	create a, which is a strong low-
	frequency vibration.
7	The inertia ring size is selected to control the
	of the crankshaft vibrations for each specific engine
	model.
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 together. This force is called
10	When back-and-forth deflections occur at the same
	vibration as that of another engine part, the
	parts will vibrate together.
12	On a V-8 engine, each group of four inline cylinders is
	called a

