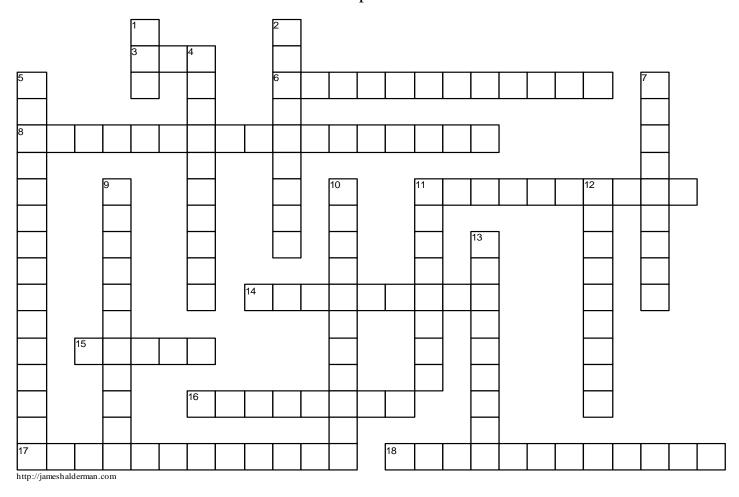
Turbocharging And SuperchargingChapter 22



ACROSS

3	ine teatures an adjustable spring design that keeps
	the valve closed until a sudden release of the throttle.
6	A uses the heat of the exhaust to power a
	turbine wheel and therefore does not directly reduce
	engine power.
8	The was patented in 1860 as a type
	of water pump to be used in mines.
11	A is a device or system added to an engine
	such as a supercharger, turbocharger, or nitrous oxide,
	increase power.
14	The involves additional fuel being injected.
15	When air is pumped into the cylinder, the combustion
	chamber receives an increase of air pressure known as
	, and can be measured in PSI.
16	The delay between acceleration and turbo boost is called
	·
17	is a colorless, nonflammable gas.
18	Ais an engine-driven air pump that
	supplies more than the normal amount of air into the
	intake manifold and boosts engine torque and power.

DOWN

1	A is a type of relief valve that routes the pressurized
	air to the inlet side of the turbocharger for reuse and is
	quiet during operation.
2	An engine that uses atmospheric pressure for its intake
	charge is called a aspirated engine.
4	efficiency is a measure of how well an
	engine breathes.
5	systemsuse an air pump to pack a
	denser air-fuel charge into the cylinders.
7	A is a valve similar to a door that can open
	and close.
9	An is similar to a radiator, wherein outside
	air can pass through, cooling the pressurized heated air.
10	Many factory installed superchargers are equipped with a
	that allows intake air to flow directly into
	the intake manifold, bypassing the supercharger.
11	The roots-type supercharger is called a
	displacement design, because all of the air that enters is
	forced through the unit.
12	In a, such as an engine using port fuel
	injection, only nitrous oxide needs to be injected because
	the PCM can be commanded to provide more fuel when
	the N2O is being sprayed.
40	A is also called a blow off tales or test tales

