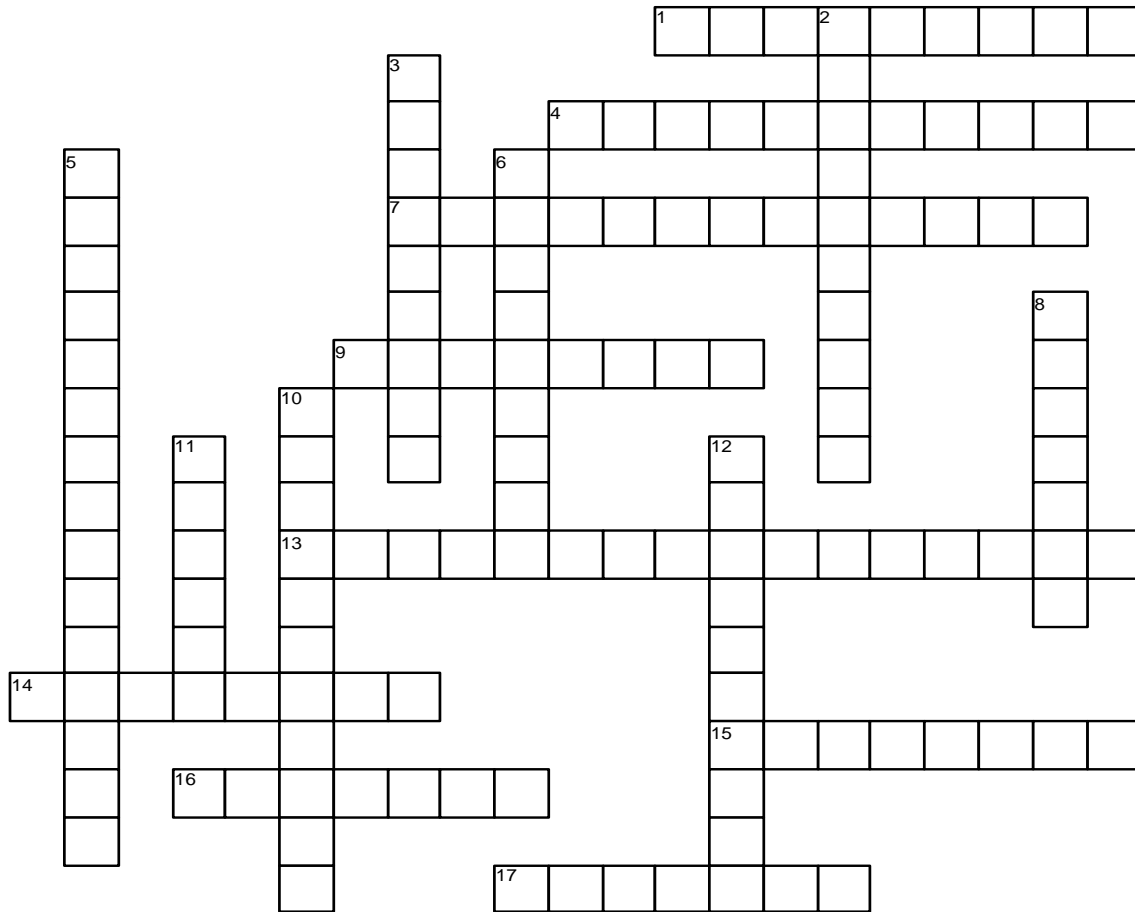


Engine Block Inspection And Service

Chapter 31



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ACROSS

- 1 Blocks are often of the _____ design, which means that the cylinder, water jacket, main bearing supports, and oil passages are all cast as one structure for strength and quietness.
- 4 Sleeves that are not in contact with the coolant passages are called _____ sleeves.
- 7 Coolant passages around the cylinders are often called the _____.
- 9 A _____ is a structural member that attaches to the bottom of the block and supports the crankshaft.
- 13 The hone is stroked up and down in the cylinder as it rotates to produce a _____ on the cylinder wall which aides in proper ring break-in.
- 14 Cylinder blocks with deep gouges may be able to be salvaged by _____ the cylinder.
- 15 The size of the abrasive is called the _____.
- 16 Main bearing bores are called _____.
- 17 The process of using a course and fine stone is called _____ honing.

DOWN

- 2 During manufacture, all oil holes, called the _____, are drilled from outside the block.
- 3 The cylinder head is fastened to the top surface of the block, called the _____.
- 5 After oil holes are drilled, the unneeded open ends may be capped by pipe plugs, steel balls, or cup-type soft plugs, often called _____.
- 6 Another name for freeze plugs are _____.
- 8 Some engines are built with _____ cylinder bores where the cylinder walls are cast together without a water jacket between the cylinders.
- 10 Coolant flows around the cylinder sleeve, so this type of sleeve is called a _____ sleeve.
- 11 Many engines use a _____ which ties all of the main bearing caps together to add strength to the lower part of the block.
- 12 The block deck must be resurfaced in a surfacing machine that can control the amount of metal removed when it is necessary to match the size of the combustion chambers, this procedure is called _____ block.