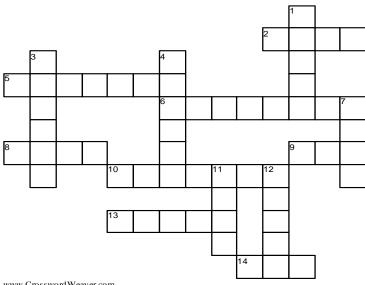


## Automotive Electrical and Engine Performance 9th Edition

Chapter 7 - Automotive Wiring and Wire Repair



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## **ACROSS**

## 2 \_\_\_\_\_ solder joint: A weak or improper solder joint caused by insufficient heat during the soldering process, leading to poor electrical conductivity.

- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ link: A short section of wire designed to melt under excessive current, protecting the circuit from damage.
- 6 A metal fastener attached to the end of a wire to create an electrical connection, often housed in a connector.
- 8 \_\_\_\_ shrink tubing: Tubing that shrinks when heated to provide insulation and mechanical protection for wire splices and connections.
- 9 \_ \_ \_circuit protectors: Positive Temperature Coefficient devices that increase resistance with temperature, providing resettable overcurrent protection.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ fuse element: A specific type of fuse element designed for automotive applications.
- 13 Devices that protect electrical circuits by breaking the connection when current exceeds a specific limit.
- 14 A locking mechanism on connectors to ensure that terminals are fully seated and prevent accidental disconnection.

## **DOWN**

1	core solder: A type of solder
	containing rosin flux, commonly used for
	electrical soldering to ensure a good
	connection without corrosion.
3	cables: Heavy-duty cables used to
	connect the battery of one vehicle to another
	for jump-starting.
4	wire gauge: A wire measurement
	system based on the metric system to
	specify wire diameter.
7	tang: A metal clip that locks terminals
	in place within a connector to prevent them
	from coming loose.
11	link: A section of wire with a lower
	melting point used to protect circuits from
	excessive current by burning out during a
	fault.

12 \_\_\_\_-and-seal connectors: Connectors

designed to crimp wires securely while

providing a seal to prevent moisture ingress.