Lesson A6–2

Identifying Engine Systems and Their Components

Unit A. Mechanical Systems and Technology

Problem Area 6. Agricultural Power Systems

Lesson 2. Identifying Engine Systems and Their Components

New Mexico Content Standard:

Pathway Strand: Power, Structural and Technical Systems

Standard: III: Apply principles of service and repair to mechanical equipment, structures, biological systems, land treatment, power utilization, and technology.

Benchmark: III-A: Troubleshoot problems and evaluate performance to service and repair the components of internal combustion engines.

Performance Standard: 1. Describe principles of operation. 2. Identify engine systems and components.

Student Learning Objectives. Instruction in this lesson should result in students achieving the following objectives:

1. Identify the three broad categories of internal combustion engine systems.
2. Identify the components of the primary or compression system.
3. Describe the components of an engine's operating system.
List of Resources. The following resources may be useful in teaching this lesson:

Recommended Resources. One of the following resources should be selected to accompany the lesson:


Other Resources. The following resources will be useful to students and teachers:


List of Equipment, Tools, Supplies, and Facilities

Writing surface
Overhead projector
Transparencies from attached masters
Microcomputer
Presentation software
TV converter hardware
Copies of student lab sheet

Terms. The following terms are presented in this lesson (shown in bold italics):

Accessory systems
Air cleaner
Air cooled system
Air intake system
Battery-type ignition systems
Breaker point-type battery system
Breaker points
Camshafts
Carburetor
Compression ignition system
Condenser
Cylinder head
Distributor
Distributor cam
Electronic fuel injection systems
Interest Approach. Use an interest approach that will prepare the students for the lesson. Teachers often develop approaches for their unique class and student situations. A possible approach is included here.

Display a complete working small engine or multi-cylinder engine to the class. Have the students observe an engine in operation for a few minutes, then have them identify the major systems they observed.
Summary of Content and Teaching Strategies

Objective 1: Identify the three broad categories of internal combustion engine systems.

Anticipated Problem: What three broad categories can engine systems be divided into?

I. The internal combustion engine is a series of operating systems that work together to make the engine run. Each system performs its own functions. At the same time they must work together. Engine systems may be divided into three categories.

A. The primary system creates the engine compression and converts the energy of combustion to mechanical energy. The primary system is also referred to as the compression system.

B. The operating systems are those that perform the other engine functions. The engine will not operate without the operating systems. For example, an engine’s electrical system is considered an operating system. Operating systems are also referred to as auxiliary systems.

C. Accessory systems are those that are not necessary for engine operation. An example of such a system is a power steering system. When a power steering system fails, the engine is still operable.

Have students read the Internal Combustion Systems section in Chapter 10 of Mechanical Technology in Agriculture. Display TM: A6–2A and use it to illustrate the different types of engine systems.

Objective 2: Identify the components of the primary or compression system.

Anticipated Problem: What parts make up an engine’s primary or compression system?

II. The main purpose of an engine’s primary or compression system is to efficiently compress air to increase the potential energy resulting from the combustion of the fuel. In order to understand the operation of a compression system, it is important to have knowledge of the components that make it up. The piston and cylinder must form a leak-proof combustion chamber for the engine to operate. The air tightness of the combustion chamber is a major design feature for the internal combustion engine. Combustion is usually lost in one of three places:

A. The fit of the piston in the cylinder—The piston cannot fit too tightly in the cylinder so that it can move freely up and down. As combustion occurs, the fuel-air mixture above the piston heats up and needs room for expansion. Pistons are usually machined from lightweight alloys. The piston surfaces between the ring grooves are called lands. The bottom of the piston is called the skirt and the top is called the head or dome. The top of a piston can be one of three general shapes: flat, concave, or convex. Piston rings are made of cast iron and/or steel that fit near the top of the piston. The top piston rings are called compression rings. They help to prevent loss of compression during the compression stroke and prevent the loss of combustion pressure during the power stroke. The lower piston rings are called oil rings. These rings are designed to control the amount of
oil on the cylinder walls. The rings have a spring action that provides a seal between the piston and the wall of the cylinder.

B. Head gasket—**Head gaskets** provide a seal between the cylinder head and the cylinder block. The **cylinder head** forms the top of the combustion chamber. The cylinder block houses the cylinders and crankshaft. The head gaskets provide a tight seal for combustion of fuel to take place. When head gaskets go bad, the seal is broken and the combustion chamber is no longer leak-proof.

C. Valves—An engine’s valve assembly works with the pistons and engine block to perform compression and complete the events of internal combustion. The valve assembly is made up of several components. Problems with any of these components can lead to deficiencies in compression.

1. **Intake valves** open and seal the intake ports.
2. **Exhaust valves** open and seal the exhaust ports.
3. **Valve springs** both close the valves and hold them open.
4. **Spring retainers** hold the springs on the end of the valves.
5. **Valve guides** support the valve stem as the valve moves back and forth.
6. **Camshafts** open and close the valves
7. **Pushrods** transfer the rotating movement of the camshaft to the linear movement of the valves. This is accomplished through the cam lobes and valve lifters or tappets which connect the camshaft to the pushrod.

Assign students to read Chapter 10 in Mechanical Technology in Agriculture. It contains detailed information on engine primary system components and functions. Follow the reading up by displaying TM: A6–2B to illustrate piston rings. TM: A6–2C displays a good basic example of a cylinder block for a small engine. TM: A6–2D gives a good illustration of the parts of an engine valve.

**Objective 3:** Describe the components of an engine’s operating system.

**Anticipated Problem:** What components make up an engine’s operating system?

III. An engine’s operating systems are also known as the auxiliary systems. These systems perform the engine operating functions not handled by the primary or compression system. Components of the operating systems include:

A. The **air intake system** functions to provide a source of clean air necessary for the combustion of the air-fuel mixture.

1. Air must first be cleaned by passing through the **air cleaner**. The air cleaner is a filtering device located on the outside of the engine. The two basic types of air cleaners used on today’s internal combustion engines are dry element and oil foam.

2. The fuel and air are mixed in the carburetor. The **carburetor** provides fuel and air to the engine in correct proportions and volume. Carburetors are still used on many gasoline-powered small engines. However, large gasoline-powered engines are fueled by injection systems. Fuel injection systems will be discussed under the fuel system.
3. The fuel-air mixture enters the engine cylinder through the intake valves, which open and close the intake ports located above the cylinders.

B. The **fuel system** delivers clean and adequate amounts of fuel to the cylinder.
   1. The fuel tank is the area of storage for fuel. It can range in size from a few ounces to several gallons.
   2. The **fuel filter** acts as a cleaner for the fuel that passes through it.
   3. The fuel pump ensures that an adequate amount of fuel under the correct pressure is distributed throughout the rest of the system.
   4. **Fuel injection systems** inject fuel into the combustion chamber or into the intake manifold. There are two basic types of fuel injection systems.
      a. **Mechanical fuel injection systems** use mechanical type pumps to inject high pressure fuel into the combustion chamber.
      b. **Electronic fuel injection systems** use electrically operated injectors to inject the fuel into either the combustion chamber or intake manifold.

C. The **exhaust system** removes the exhaust gases and particles from the combustion chamber. It also helps in managing engine noise and heat transfer. A basic exhaust system consists of the following components:
   1. The exhaust valve opens and closes the exhaust ports. The exhaust ports are the passages that the exhaust gases flow through. Several passages together are called the exhaust manifold. The **exhaust manifold** collects gases from one or more individual cylinders.
   2. The exhaust pipe is the tube that connects the exhaust manifold to the muffler. On some engines, there is no exhaust pipe. In this case, the muffler is mounted directly on the exhaust manifold.
   3. The muffler is a sound deadening device used to quiet engine operation. It also reduces or eliminates sparks in the exhaust gases.

D. The **engine cooling system** is designed to manage the heat produced by the combustion of the air-fuel mixture. It is the task of the cooling system to allow the engine to reach its optimum operating temperature and to maintain that temperature under varying conditions. There are two basic types of cooling systems.
   1. The **liquid cooling system** uses a liquid to transfer heat from engine components to the surrounding air. Major components of a liquid cooling system include:
      a. A **radiator** is a heat transfer device that acts as a cooling and storage area for the liquid combination of water and antifreeze.
      b. The **water pump** is a mechanical device that forces the coolant to flow through the system.
      c. A **thermostat** is a flow control valve that regulates temperature inside an engine by opening and closing, thus regulating the liquid flow and cooling processes.
      d. Additional components of a liquid cooling system include the radiator cap, water jacket, fan, fan belt, and temperature gage.
2. An **air-cooled system** transfers the heat of the engine components directly to the surrounding air. Air-cooled systems are common on small engines. The basic parts of an air-cooled system include:

   a. Fins are used to increase the surface area in contact with the air so that engine heat can be transferred more efficiently.

   b. The shroud is the engine cover that directs cooling air across the engine fins.

   c. A fan is used to force the air through the engine cooling system.

   d. The precleaner is usually a metal screen that filters the air for the cooling system.

E. The **ignition system** starts the combustion of the air-fuel mixture. There are two types of ignition systems.

   1. A **compression ignition system** does not consist of any unique parts. It is actually part of the compression system. The temperature needed to burn the air and fuel mixture is provided by heat during the compression stroke or cycle.

   2. **Spark ignition systems** use a high voltage electrical spark to ignite the compressed air and fuel mixture in the combustion chamber. The ignition system must create a spark with enough voltage to jump the gap of the spark plug and ignite the fuel. There are two types of spark ignition systems.

   a. **Magneto-type ignition systems** use magnets and coils to generate electrical pressure to arc the spark plug. In these systems, a flywheel magnet creates a magnetic field which cuts across the armature and coil assembly as the flywheel rotates, inducing voltage into the primary circuit. Current flow in the primary ignition circuit causes a magnetic field to build up around the coil’s primary winding. The opening of the breaker points opens the primary ignition circuit, causing current flow to stop. Since no current is flowing in the primary circuit, the magnetic field surrounding the coil’s primary winding collapses. This collapsing magnetic field cuts across the secondary winding, inducing voltage into the coil secondary. As the collapsing magnetic field cuts across the secondary winding, the voltage is increased. This process produces the high voltage necessary to cause a strong ignition spark across the spark plug gap.

   b. **Battery-type ignition systems** use the energy from a battery and/or alternator to create the ignition spark. In a **breaker point-type battery system** an ignition switch begins the process by activating the battery with an ignition coil which starts the engine. The **ignition coil** is a cylinder shaped device that converts low battery voltage to a high voltage that is able to create a spark at the spark plug gap in an engine cylinder head. The **distributor** sends the high voltage current to the correct spark plug at the correct time. Within the distributor, the **condenser** functions as a capacitor which stores electrical energy. The **breaker points** provide a switch to initiate the spark in the engine. The **distributor cam** rotates inside of the distributor and controls the opening and closing of the breaker points, and regulates through the distributor rotor the timing of the engine spark.
F. The** lubrication system** keeps internal engine parts coated with oil to reduce friction, enhance cooling, seal internal engine components, and clean internal parts. An engine operating without proper lubrication even for a few seconds may have significant damage. Basic components of a lubrication system include:

1. The oil filter removes dirt particles from oil.
2. A pressure regulator maintains the operating pressure of the lubrication system.
3. A sump is a reservoir for the engine oil. It is usually directly under the cylinder block and is more commonly called an oil pan.
4. The oil pump circulates oil through the engine.

G. The** starting system** is used to turn the engine crankshaft until the engine starts. It is designed to operate for a fairly short period of time. There are two basic types of engine starting systems.

1. Manual starting systems are common on small engines. The engine is started by manually turning the crankshaft. This is most commonly accomplished through the use of a rope starter. This system uses a spring to rewind the rope after it has been pulled out to start the engine.
2. Electrical starting systems are on many internal combustion engines. A solenoid-type switch controls the correct amount of voltage going to the starter. The flywheel is a large gear which is attached to the engine crankshaft. The starter motor is activated causing the starter shaft to engage and be matched with the flywheel gear teeth which turns over the engine. Upon releasing the starter switch from the start position, the starter disengages from the flywheel and the starter motor stops.

There is a good deal of information presented in this topic. Have students read Chapter 11 in Mechanical Technology in Agriculture. Follow the reading up by displaying TM: A6–2E to illustrate the major parts of an air intake system. TM: A6–2F provides a good depiction of the major parts of an exhaust system. TM: A6–2G gives a good example of the major parts of a liquid cooling system. TM: A6–2H provides a good illustration of a breaker point-type battery ignition system. Another method is to have the class identify the systems and components on an actual engine that is located in your shop.

**Review/Summary.** The review and summary of the lesson may be accomplished by viewing the transparency masters with the students. A discussion should be performed with the students before proceeding with the laboratory activities and testing.

**Application.** Application should involve the use of a student lab activity using the attached lab sheet.

   Engine Systems and Components—LS: A6–2A.

**Evaluation.** Objectives should be reviewed by the students. A laboratory activity should be performed before the written test is given to students.
Answers to Sample Test:

Part One: Matching

1 = h, 2 = b, 3 = k, 4 = j, 5 = d, 6 = f, 7 = l, 8 = a, 9 = c, 10 = g, 11 = e, 12 = i

Part Two: Completion

1. exhaust manifold
2. fuel filter
3. Breaker points
4. accessory

Part Three: Short Answer

1. The primary system creates the engine compression and converts the energy of combustion to mechanical energy. The primary system is also referred to as the compression system.

2. The fuel and air are mixed in the carburetor. The carburetor provides fuel and air to the engine in correct proportions and volume. Carburetors are still used on many gasoline-powered small engines. However, large gasoline-powered engines are fueled by injection systems. Fuel injection systems will be discussed under the fuel system.
Part One: Matching

Instructions. Match the term with the correct response. Write the letter of the term by the definition.

a. Distributor cam  
   b. Lubrication system  
   c. Carburetor  
   d. Distributor  
   e. Exhaust valve  
   f. Intake valves  
   g. Oil pump  
   h. Ignition coil  
   i. Radiator  
   j. Thermostat  
   k. Muffler  
   l. Condenser

_______ 1. A cylinder-shaped device that converts low battery voltage to a very high voltage.
_______ 2. Keeps internal engine parts coated with oil.
_______ 3. The sound deadening device used to quiet engine operation.
_______ 4. A flow control valve used to regulate the temperature inside the engine cooling system.
_______ 5. Part of the internal combustion engine that sends high-voltage current to the correct spark plug at the correct time.
_______ 6. Opens and closes the intake ports located above the cylinder.
_______ 7. Located inside the distributor this device functions as a capacitor which stores electrical energy.
_______ 8. Controls the opening and closing of the breaker points.
_______ 9. Engine part which functions in mixing the correct proportions and volume of fuel and air.
_______ 10. Mechanical device that circulates oil through the engine.
_______ 11. Opens and closes the exhaust ports.
_______ 12. Heat transfer device that acts as a cooling and storage area for the liquid combination of water and antifreeze.
Part Two: Completion

Instructions. Provide the word or words to complete the following statements.

1. The ______________ _______________ collects gases from one or more individual cylinders.
2. The ______________ _______________ acts as a cleaner for the fuel that passes through it.
3. ________________ ______________ provide a switch to initiate the spark in the engine.
4. The power steering system is an example of the ____________________ system.

Part Three: Short Answer

Instructions. Provide information to answer the following questions.

1. What does the primary system do?

2. Describe the carburetor process.

3. What items are necessary for the ignition system?
THREE CATEGORIES OF ENGINE SYSTEMS

1. Primary system—creates the engine compression and converts the energy of combustion to mechanical energy. Also called the compression system.

2. Operating systems—those that perform other functions. The engine will not operate without these systems. Also called auxiliary systems.

3. Accessory systems—not crucial to engine operation.
PISTON RINGS

(Courtesy, Interstate Publishers, Inc.)
SMALL ENGINE CYLINDER BLOCK

(Courtesy, Interstate Publishers, Inc.)
PARTS OF AN ENGINE VALVE

Head

Margin

Face

Seat

Neck

Valve guide

Stem

(Courtesy, Interstate Publishers, Inc.)
PARTS OF AN AIR INTAKE SYSTEM

Pre-cleaner
Air cleaner
Carburetor
Intake port
Intake valve open
Cylinder
Exhaust valve closed
Piston

(Courtesy, Interstate Publishers, Inc.)
MAJOR PARTS OF AN EXHAUST SYSTEM

- Emissions pipe
- Muffler
- Exhaust port
- Manifold
- Intake valve closed
- Exhaust valve open
- Cylinder
- Piston

(Courtesy, Interstate Publishers, Inc.)
MAJOR PARTS OF A LIQUID COOLING SYSTEM

- Radiator filler cap
- Radiator
- Fan
- Thermostat
- Engine
- Water pump

(Courtesy, Interstate Publishers, Inc.)
BREAKER POINT-TYPE BATTERY IGNITION SYSTEM

(Courtesy, Interstate Publishers, Inc.)
Lab Sheet

Engine Systems and Components

Instructions: Put the following engine parts in the correct systems:

- Air cleaner
- Battery
- Breaker points
- Carburetor
- Coil
- Condenser
- Connecting rod
- Cylinder
- Cylinder head
- Distributor
- Flywheel
- Fuel filter
- Fuel pump
- Piston
- Rings
- Spark plug
- Starter

1. Primary (Compression) System: _______________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

2. Operating System: __________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

3. Accessory System: _________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________