

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 139 929

CE 010 947

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TITLE Gasoline Engine Mechanics. Performance Objectives. Basic Course.
INSTITUTION Duval County School Board, Jacksonville, Fla.
PUB DATE Jul 73
NOTE 33p.; For a related document see CE 010 946
EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 HC-\$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Auto Mechanics; Auto Mechanics (Occupation); *Behavioral Objectives; Career Exploration; *Criterion Referenced Tests; Curriculum Guides; *Engines; Secondary Education; Shop Curriculum; *Skill Development; Student Evaluation; Trade and Industrial Education

ABSTRACT

Several intermediate performance objectives and corresponding criterion measures are listed for each of five terminal objectives presented in this curriculum guide for a basic gasoline engine mechanics course at the secondary level. (For the intermediate course guide see CE 010 946.) The materials were developed for a two semester (2 hours daily) course to provide training in the terminology, construction, and function of both two-and four-cycle internal combustion engines. The course includes instruction and practical experience in the areas of safety, care and use of tools and manuals, theory of internal combustion, ignition and electrical systems, fuel systems, and troubleshooting. The titles of the five terminal objective sections are Orientation, Hand Tools, Engine Construction, Ignition, and Fuel System. (This manual and 54 others were developed for various secondary level vocational courses using the System Approach for Education (SAFE) guidelines.) (HD)

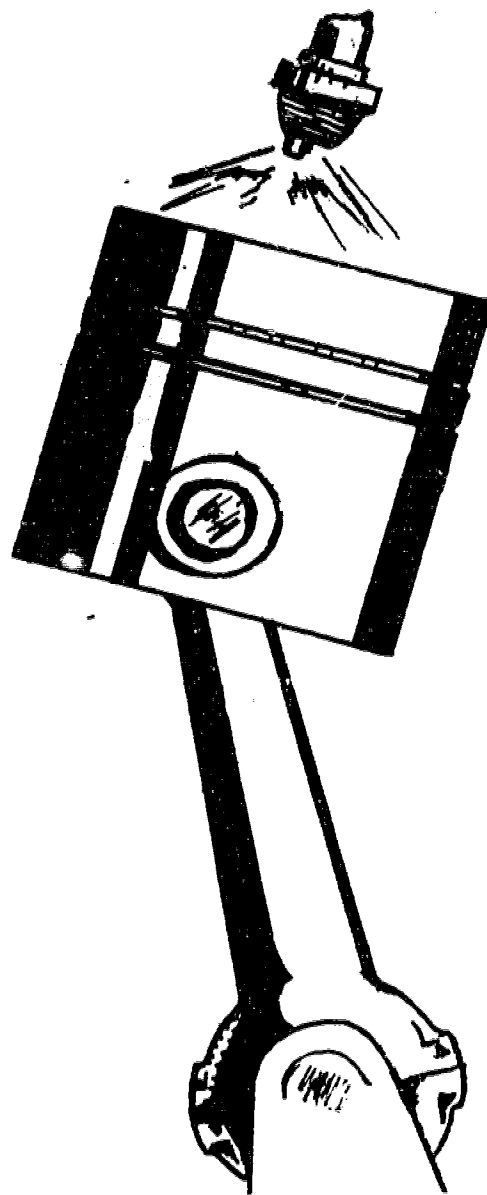
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ED139929-

GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS

PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVES

BASIC COURSE



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July, 1973

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

This manual was developed using System Approach For Education (SAFE) Guidelines.

Appreciation and recognition are extended to the following educators who have assisted in the preparation of this manual:

Writer: Marion Jones, Instructor

Technical Assistance: Joseph Killough, Coordinator

Editing: Charles Downing, Supervisor

Cover Design & Printing: Chester Sievert, Instructor

Typist: Miss Catherine Boatright

CURRICULUM OBJECTIVE

Design, develop, implement a three year curriculum in Gasoline Engine Mechanics for Duval County students.

Upon completion of this program 85% of the students will achieve 75% proficiency on the following:

1. Teacher-made test (attached)
2. Practical demonstration of skills developed (attached)

Although attendance, mathematics, science and communications necessary to succeed in this field of employment are taught as related information, it is expected that a student entering this special course will already have an adequate general education upon which this course may be presented. This will enable him to grasp and retain what is taught. A student who enters this course and does not possess the essential foundation may not expect to succeed beyond mediocre attainment.

GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

Accreditation No. 9363

Length of Course: 2 Semesters

Time Block: 2 Hours Daily

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This 360 hour course provides training in the terminology, construction, and function of both two & four cycle internal combustion engines. The course includes instruction and practical experience in the following:

- a. Safety
- b. Care and use of hand tools and manuals
- c. Theory of Internal Combustion
- d. Ignition and electrical systems
- e. Fuel Systems
- f. Troubleshooting

GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

#9363

Syllabus of Terminal Performance Objectives

- 0.0 Curriculum Objective
- 1.0 Orientation
- 2.0 Hand Tools
- 3.0 Engine Construction
- 4.0 Ignition
- 5.0 Fuel System

ACCREDITATION NUMBER 9363

COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE

OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0

Orientation

The student will demonstrate his familiarity of job opportunities and shop practices by answering correctly 4 of 5 questions given.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
1	Given a list of job titles, the student will select with 100% accuracy the titles related to this field.	1.0	See Attached Test
		1.1	Circle those areas related to this field: Marine Mechanics Ind.Eng. Mechanics Parts Manager Service Manager Field Representative Steam Fitter Air Craft Mechanics Diesel Mechanics Electrical Mechanics
2	Given a print out of general shop area student will locate position of all fire ext. on the print out.	1.2	Mark locations of all fire extinguishers on the shop blueprint.
3	The student will identify orally or in writing at least 5 safety regulations	1.3	Write 5 safety regulations pertaining to the gasoline engine repair shop.

TPO 1.0

1. What information is necessary when making out a work order?
2. Name two of the most common small engine manufacturers.
3. What is the minimum wage for a starting mechanic in this trade area?
4. Name two fields that are related to the small engine field.
5. Name at least two sources you would try if looking for a job.

ACCREDITATION NUMBER 9363

COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE

OBJECTIVE NO. 2.0

Hand Tools

The learner will demonstrate knowledge and skill developed in the purpose and use of given hand tools, service manuals, and parts catalogs as evidenced by 80% of the students' achieving 75% or better on a written exam and on each I.P.O. Criterion Measure.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
2.1	Given 10 incomplete sentences, concerning hand tools, the student will select the correct word or words to complete all ten sentences correctly.	2.0	Attached.
		2.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none">The _____ is the proper tool used to determine the outside diameter of an item for out-of-round condition.<ol style="list-style-type: none">ScaleInside caliperMicrometerUsing a 6" scale, the distance across the top of a cylinder is $3\frac{1}{2}$". This is called the _____.<ol style="list-style-type: none">StrokeTorqueBoreA tool inserted in a hexagon shaped recesses of flush mounted screws is:<ol style="list-style-type: none">Inside caliperInside micrometerSet screw wrenchThe end of a Phillips-type screwdriver is:<ol style="list-style-type: none">Flat BladePointed end with 4 groovesFluted endA screw extractor has:<ol style="list-style-type: none">Tapered right-hand threadsTapered left-hand threads

ACCREDITATION NUMBER 9363

COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 2.0

Hand Tools

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
			(cont'd)
		2.1	6. Hacksaw blades are made of: a. High grade tool steel b. Chilled cast iron c. Carbaloy
			7. A _____ is used to cut external threads. a. Tap b. Set Screw c. Die
			8. After cutting a piece of tubing, it should be reamed to remove any _____ from the cut edge. a. Lip b. Grooves c. Burrs
			9. The usual cutting lip angle on a twist drill is _____. a. 45 deg. b. 59 deg. c. 60 deg. d. 75 deg.
			10. The main reason for using a box type wrench is _____. a. greater strength b. used on rounded nuts c. less liable to slip from nut.

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COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 2.0

Hand Tools

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
2.2	Given (4) Engine Discrepancies, the student will be able to locate the corrective action steps necessary to repair the problem in the appropriate service manual.	2.2	Complete the following by writing in the answer of the steps necessary to locate the discrepancy using the appropriate service manual: A. If poor compression, look for: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ B. If no compression, look for: 1. _____ 2. _____ C. If spark does not occur, look for: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ D. During the carburetion check, the spark plug is found dry, look for: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
2.3	Given a parts manual, the student will demonstrate the ability to recognize a part, (verbally described by the instructor) in the parts manual, and write the correct part number for any given item.	2.3	1. Using a parts manual provided, write the correct ref. no. and part no. for the following items from a (Model 60102 type 0015 ser. no 701006-1) engine: A. Connecting Rod B. Crankshaft C. Intake Valve D. Spark Plug

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COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 2.0

Hand Tools

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		2.3	(cont'd) 2. Using a parts manual provided, list the part number and nomenclature of the following terms: a. reference no. 7 b. reference no. 300 c. reference no. 16 d. reference number 195 The items will be used on an engine described as: Model 60102 Type 0015 S/N 701006-1 3. Describe in writing the difference between: A. Service manual & Parts Manual B. Reference no. & Parts no. 4. Describe the source code symbols found in the parts manual.

Student name _____

Date _____

1. On the next page you will see pictures of wrenches, each of which has a small number next to it. Look at the picture, and place the number on this sheet next to the proper name for that wrench.

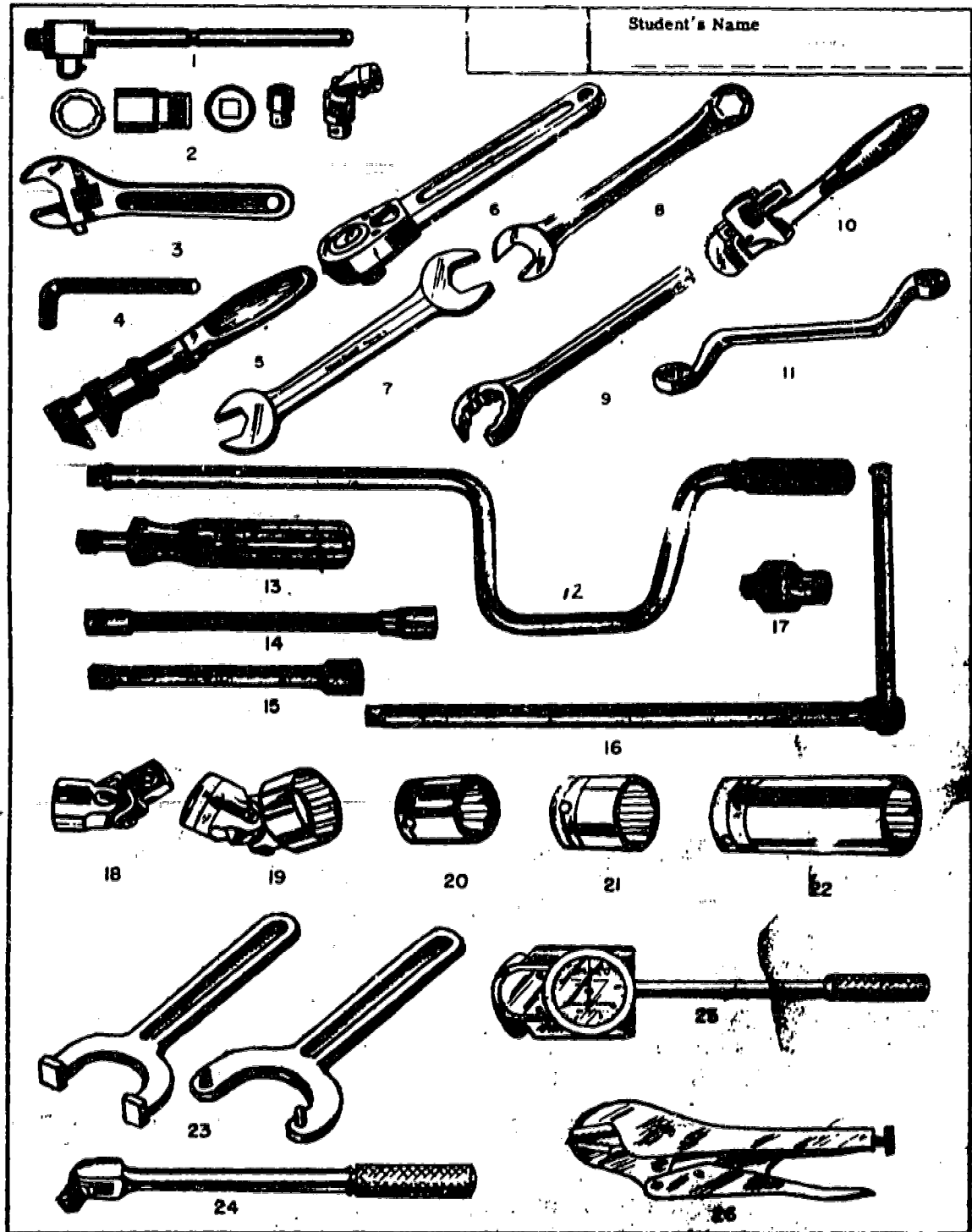
() UNIVERSAL JOINT
() SQUARE SOCKETS
() EXTENSION BAR
() OPEN END WRENCH
() DOUBLE HEXAGON SOCKETS
() SPEEDER
() DOUBLE OFFSET BOX WRENCH
() SET SCREW WRENCH
() SOCKET WRENCH SET
() FLEX SOCKETS
() MONKEY WRENCH
() ADJUSTABLE END WRENCH
() TORQUE WRENCH

() VICE-GRIP WRENCH
() SPEED TEE
() COMBINATION WRENCH
() SLIDING T HANDLE
() RATCHET HANDLE
() FLARE NUT WRENCH
() SPINNER HANDLE
() RATCHET ADAPTER
() PIPE WRENCH
() FLEX EXTENSION
() SPANNER WRENCHES
() FLEX HANDLE
() DEEP DOUBLE HEXAGON

2. Place the number, or numbers, of the tools on the blanks after the statement which best describes their use and purpose.

- (1) When a socket, box or end wrench cannot be used _____
(2) In a hollow set screw _____
(3) In tightening nuts to a specified tension _____
(4) When a particularly tight grip is required _____

(2.0)



(2.0)

Special Tools (Measuring)

- T E S T -

1. On the attached sheet the figures are numbered. Insert the figure number in the space next to the name of the tool to which it corresponds.

() Snap gage, adjustable type	() Steel Tape-rule
() Inside caliper	() Dial indicator
() Steel Rule	() Tap and drill gage
() Thickness gage	() Plug or "no go" gage
() Micrometer caliper	() Snap gage, plain type
() Telescoping gage	() Screw-pitch gage
() Outside caliper	

2. In the space provided below, give the dimensions numbered 1 through 24 in Figure 2:

1. _____	5. _____	9. _____	13. _____	17. _____
2. _____	6. _____	10. _____	14. _____	18. _____
3. _____	7. _____	11. _____	15. _____	19. _____
4. _____	8. _____	12. _____	16. _____	20. _____
21. _____				
22. _____				
23. _____				
24. _____				

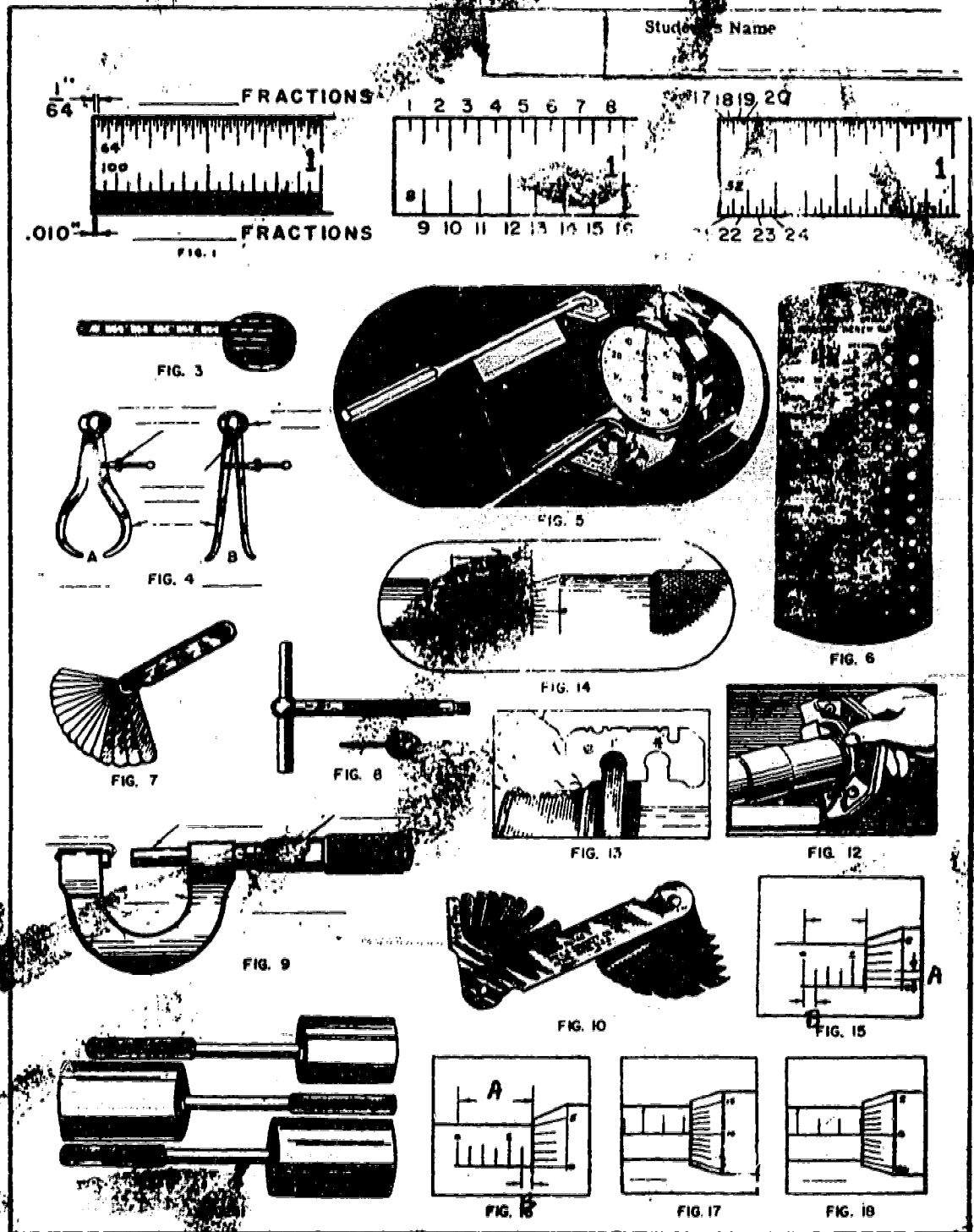
3. Place the number or numbers of the tools (Figure numbers) on the blanks following the statement which best describes the use and purpose, or ask yourself, "Used to measure what?"

A. The size of a drill	_____
B. Limits on outside diameters	_____
C. Either common fractions to sixty-fourths of an inch or decimal fractions to one-hundredths of an inch	_____
D. The number of threads per inch of a bolt or a nut.	_____

4. In figures 14 to 18 inclusive, insert the correct decimal fractions in all of the blank spaces below:

Fig. 14 a. _____	Fig. 16 a. _____
b. _____	b. _____
Fig. 15 a. _____	Fig. 17 a. _____
B. _____	Fig. 18 a. _____

(2.0)



ACCREDITATION NUMBER 9363

COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0

Engine Construction

90% of the learners will with 85% accuracy complete a criterion referenced examination on small gasoline engine construction, will identify each stroke in a 4 stroke cycle engine, will identify given parts and will sketch each event in a 4 stroke cycle engine.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		3.0	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The major difference between a two-stroke and four-stroke cycle engine is _____2. From the attached sheet, pick out the proper nomenclature for the parts with the arrow. (See attached)3. Viscosity is _____4. Volatility is _____5. The cylinder head bolts must be installed and tightened according to a _____ and _____ prescribed by the individual engine manufacturer.6. Lapped valves must contact the seat with _____" and have a min. margin above _____".7. What tool is used to measure a c/s for out of Round? _____8. Worn bearings should be:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. replacedb. reamed smooth9. Insert the name to the section of the piston that the arrows are pointing: (See Attached)

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COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0

Engine Construction

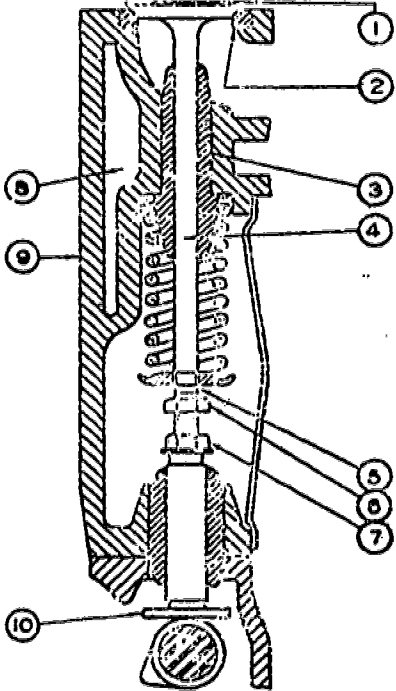
NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		3.0	(cont'd) 10. A piston is considered worn out if a _____ feeler gauge fits between the groove and the top ring. 11. Scratches below the rings indicate: 1. dirty air filter 2. no air filter 3. dirty oil 4. discolored oil 12. SAE _____, MS-oil is recommended for power mowers. 13. Timing of the engine is accomplished by _____ the cam shaft and the crank shaft. Timing mark.

ENGINE CONSTRUCTION VALVES AND SEATS

3.0

TEST (TYPICAL)

1. Study the cross section drawing of the valve in block assembly and identify the parts by lettering the part names in the space provided for each.



The diagram shows a cross-section of an engine valve assembly. The parts are numbered as follows: 1. Valve head, 2. Valve seat, 3. Valve guide, 4. Valve spring, 5. Valve spring retainer, 6. Valve spring retainer lock, 7. Valve spring retainer lock pin, 8. Valve spring retainer lock pin, 9. Valve spring retainer lock pin, 10. Valve spring retainer lock pin.

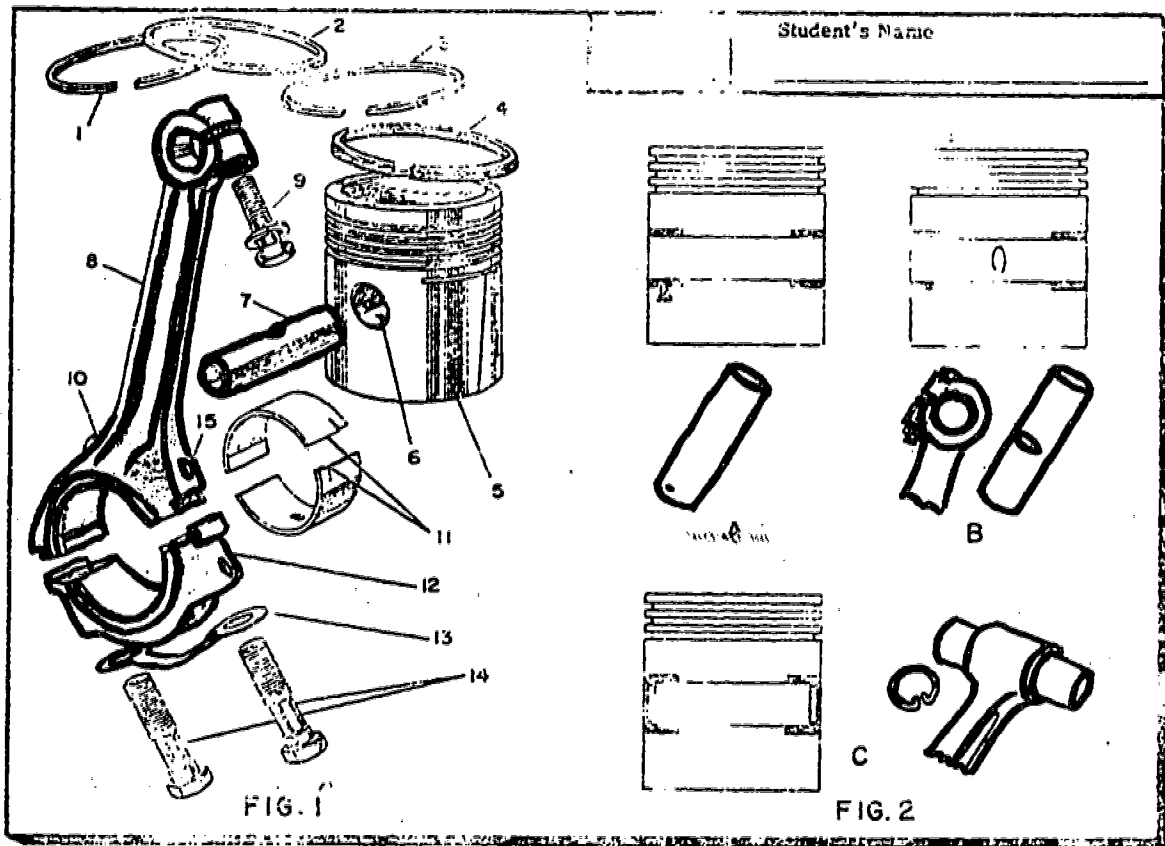
Student's Name _____

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____
7	_____
8	_____
9	_____
10	_____

RELATED PROBLEMS

1. What returns the valve to its seat after it has been raised by the cam?

2. Why is it necessary to have some clearance between the valve and valve lifter?

**ASSIGNMENT**

A ♦ Label the components indicated by number 1 to 15 in Figure 1.

B ♦ Identify the types of piston-pin locking in Figure 2 by inserting the letter in the space next to the name to which it corresponds.

1. () Full-floating pin 2. () Fixed pin 3. () Semifloating pin

REFERENCES

	Pages
Auto. Fundamentals .	80, 61, 67-69
Auto. Mechanics . .	24-29, 60, 79-81

RELATED PROBLEMS

1. What is the main reason for locking the piston pin in the connecting rod or piston? _____
2. Describe briefly the three types of piston-pin locks as shown in Figure 2.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

RELATED PROBLEMS

1. Name the two basic types of piston rings.

a. _____ b. _____

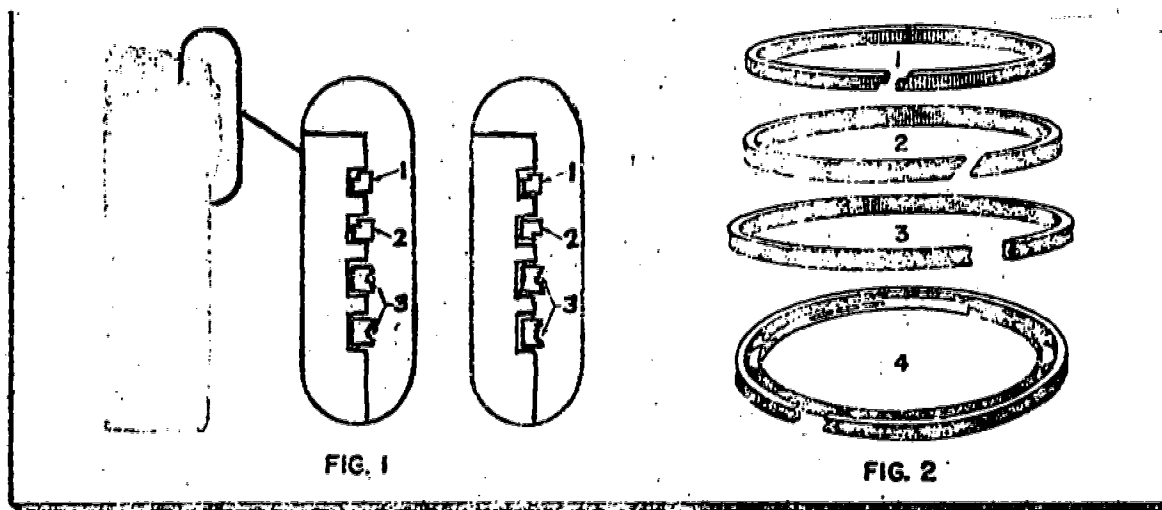
2. From what type of material are piston rings generally made?

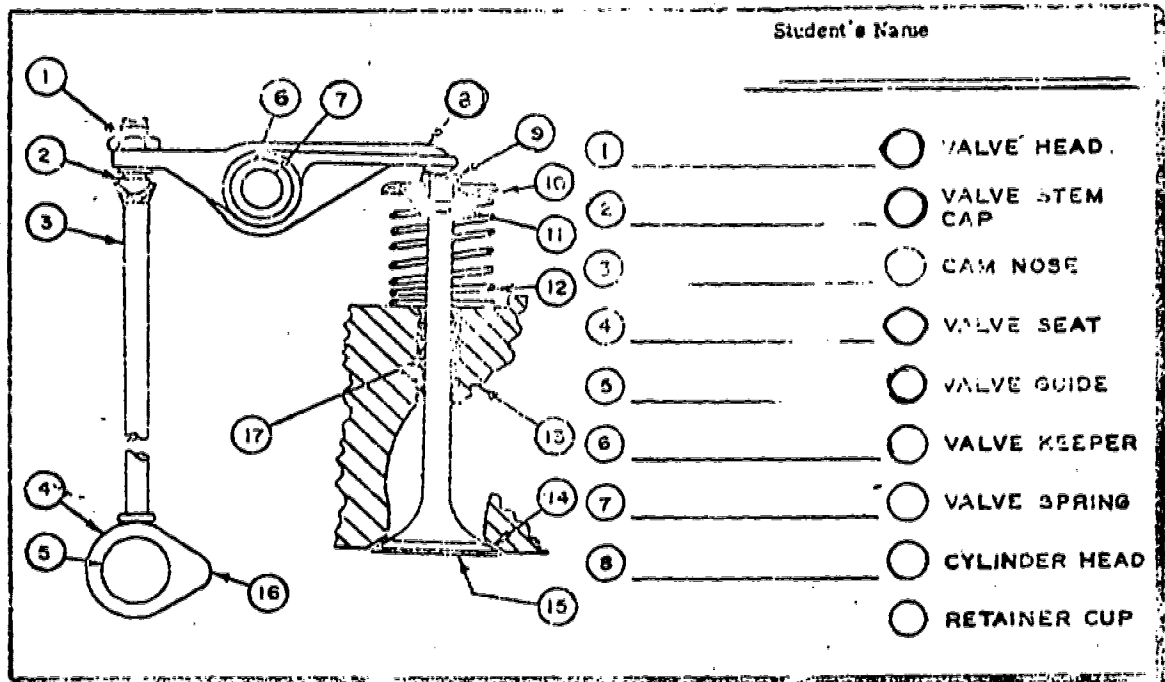
_____.

3. State three functions of piston rings. a. _____

b. _____

c. _____



**ASSIGNMENT**

- A Study the drawing of the valve in head assembly.
- B Identify parts numbered 1 through 8 by naming the parts in the space provided for each one.
- C Insert the number in the encircled space next to the name of the part to which it corresponds.

REFERENCES

	Page
Automotive Fundamentals . . .	57, 71, 76, 77
Automotive Mechanics . . .	19, 32, 33

RELATED PROBLEMS

- When the engine is being warmed up, do all units of the valve assembly expand at the same rate? Explain. _____
- Why must the end of the rocker arm, contacting the valve stem, have a rounded surface? _____
- Will a bent or worn push rod increase or decrease the lift of a valve? _____

ACCREDITATION NUMBER 9363

COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0

Engine Construction

0.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
	Given a print out of the events that take place in a 4 stroke cycle engine, the student will identify each stroke and relate parts with 100% accuracy.	3.1	See attached print out.
	Given a list of parts, the student will select with 80% accuracy those pertaining to an engine.	3.2	Circle those parts found in an air-cooled engine: 1. wheel 6. oil pump 2. camshaft 7. radiator 3. valve 8. flywheel (poppet) 9. cylinder fins 4. cylinder 10. cam lobe 5. transmission
	Given the problem of sketching each event in a 4-stroke cycle engine, the student will correctly locate the parts in their relationship to each other.	3.3	Sketch each event in a 4-stroke cycle engine.

3.1

ENGINE CONSTRUCTION

UNIT EXAMINATION (TYPICAL) Insert the number in the space next to the name of the part to which it corresponds on this sheet.

- (a) COMPRESSION STROKE ()
- (c) INTAKE STROKE ()
- (e) PISTON SKIRT ()
- (g) CARBURETOR ()

- (b) EXHAUST STROKE ()
- (d) POWER STROKE ()
- (f) CRANKSHAFT ()
- (h) CONNECTING ROD ()

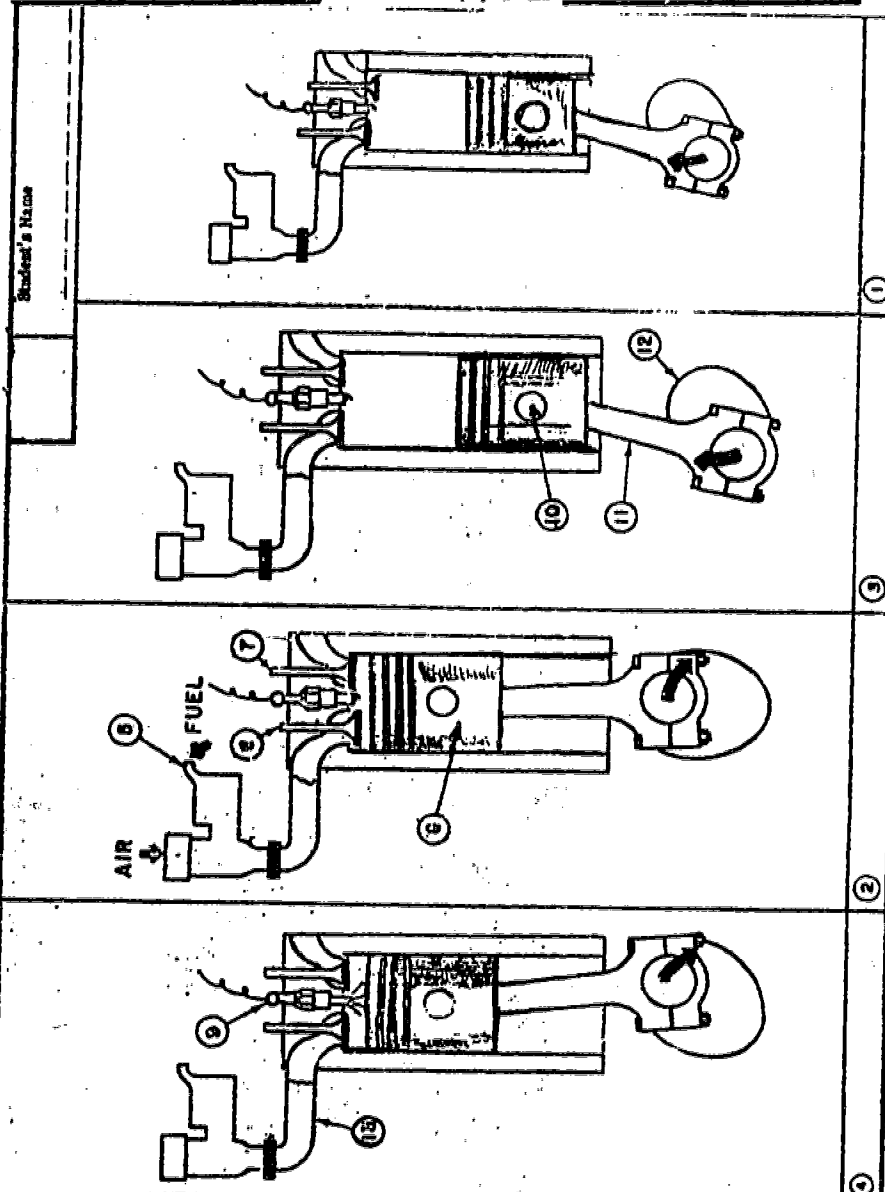
Insert the name of the part to which the number corresponds... in the space below.

(i) # 13 _____

(j) # 9 _____

(k) # 6 _____

(l) # 10 _____



When removing the connecting rod from the crankshaft, -

- (a) the piston pin lock must be removed first
- (b) the tang on the lock bolts or screws must be bent down
- (c) the ring compressor should be installed

(answer) _____

The assembly marks on the connecting rod -

- (a) must match those on the 2nd cap
- (b) are used to align the piston ring gap
- (c) must match the timing marks

(answer) _____

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Honing a cylinder can be done with a portable electric drill but it is easier to use a drill press. The finished appearance should be free of cross-hatching.
- (b) If a boring bar is used, a hone must be used after the boring operation to produce the proper cylinder wall finish.

(answer) _____

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COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 4.0

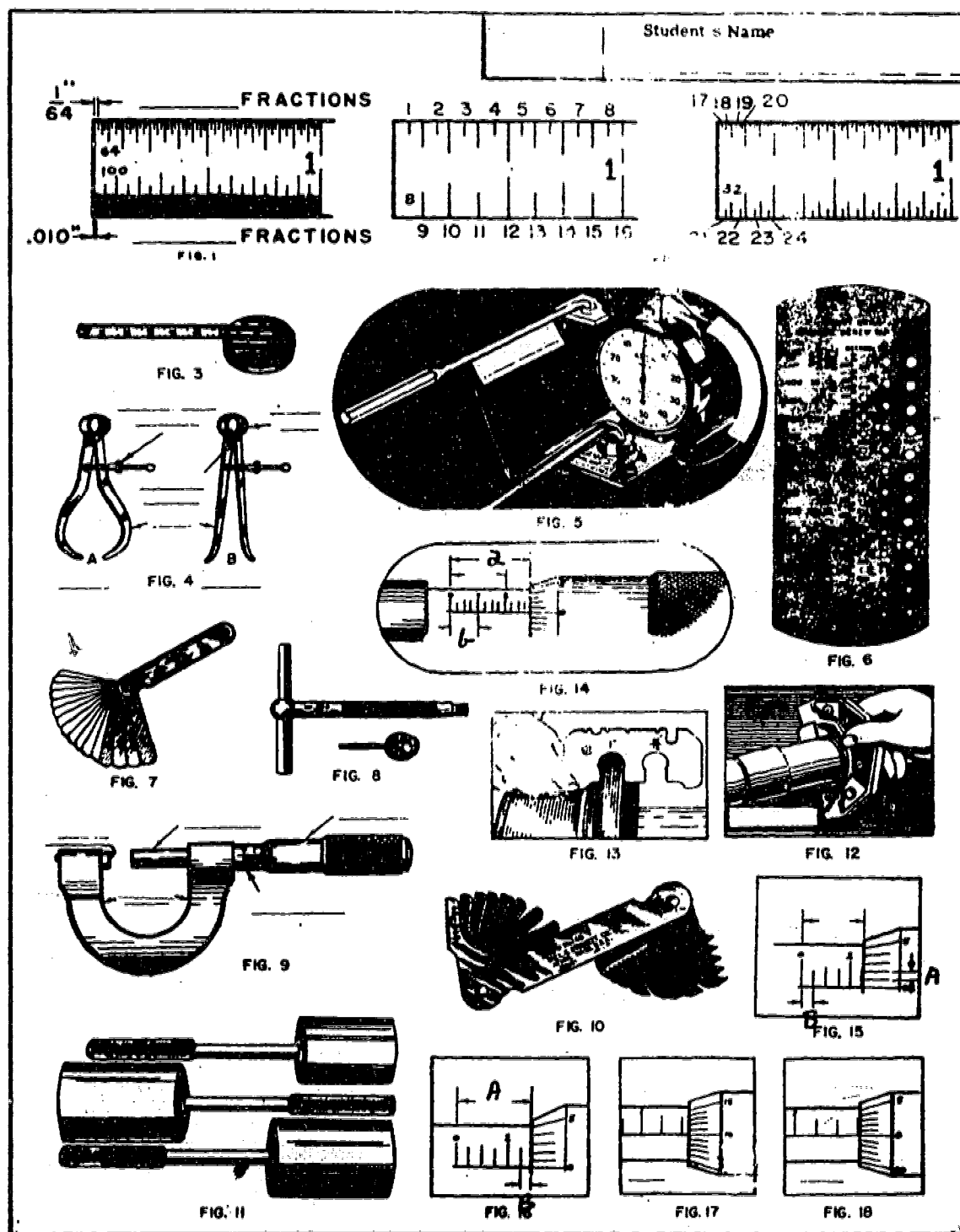
Ignition

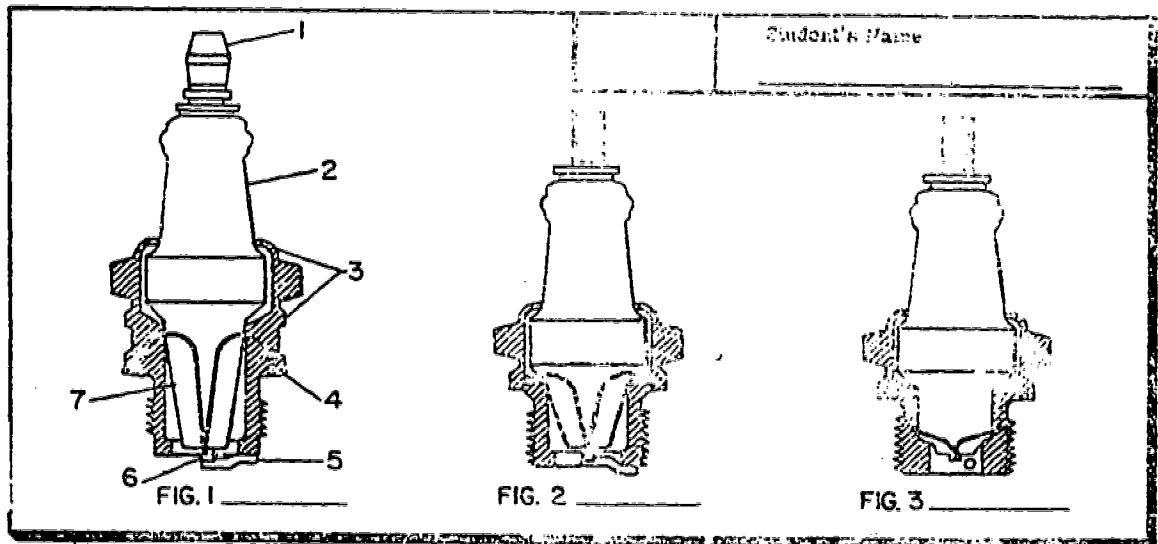
Upon completion of the Ignition Unit of instruction 90% of the students will answer 75% of attached criterion test correctly. In addition trainee will disassemble, time and assemble the ignition system on three different make engines. Procedures required will be 100% complete as defined.

D.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
	List the basic items required to complete a magnetic ignition circuit.	4.1	Sketch and name those items necessary to complete a magneto ignition circuit.
	Given a print out, identify special tools used for ignition inspection.	4.2	In the blank next to the picture of special tools insert the proper name of ignition tools <u>only</u> .
	Given test equipment the student will demonstrate ability to follow instruction manual and properly use test equipment.	4.3	Use the Merc-O-Tronic Tester to: a. make a continuity check b. check a condenser c. check a coil
	Determine a "hot" plug by interpreting a print out of three plugs	4.4	Attached test.
	Choose the correct order of trouble shooting an ignition problem out of 3 given methods.	4.5	Select the correct order of trouble shooting an ignition system from the 3 given methods. 1. governor adjustment carburetor adjustment spark plug point adjustment 2. point adjustment spark plug compression test. 3. spark spark plug compression
	The learner will disassemble, time and assemble the ignition system on three different given engines with 100% accuracy.	4.6	Disassemble, time and reassemble the 3 different engines assigned you.

CRITERION TEST

1. Explain the difference in a "hot" plug and a "cold" spark plug.
2. The terms "hot" and "cold" refer to what feature of a spark plug?
3. Name the two types of ignition systems used with gasoline engines.
4. Give a brief explanation of how the two types of ignition systems operate.
5. What type of electric current is used in each type of ignition system?
6. How many volts are generally needed to jump a spark plug gap?
7. Name the three stages of a magneto operation.
8. Name 3 ways a small engine ignition system can fail.
9. Explain briefly a flywheel type of ignition.
10. Explain a quick ignition test that can be made for an engine that is missing.



**ASSIGNMENT**

- A** Study the pages and illustrations in the references cited.
- B** Label Figures 1, 2 and 3 to indicate the heat range.
- C** Name the spark plug parts in the columns so that the number of the parts in Figure 1 correspond with the numbered lines in the columns.

REFERENCES

	Pages
Automotive Fundamentals . . .	336, 337
Automotive Mechanics . . .	298-301

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | |

RELATED PROBLEMS

Where a statement is true, encircle the T; where a statement or any part of a statement is false, encircle the F.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. A plug designed for a hot engine has a shorter insulator firing tip. | T | F |
| 2. Variation in the speed of heat transfer from the plugs to the cooling system is the heat range of spark plugs. | T | F |
| 3. Plugs designed for aluminum heads have more threads than those designed for cast iron. | T | F |
| 4. The final selection of the proper "heat range" should be governed by the actual operating conditions of the vehicle involved. | T | F |
| 5. It is never advisable to deviate from the recommended plug heat range. | T | F |

ACCREDITATION NUMBER 9363

COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0

Fuel System

85% of the learners will complete with 75% accuracy a written test on carburetor systems and fuels, will disassemble, identify parts and re-assemble a given carburetor, and will diagnose and repair a malfunction in a given carburetor.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		5.0	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Describe the purpose of the carburetor.2. Name the parts in the fuel system.3. The float type carburetor uses _____ fuel pressure.4. The suction type carburetor is easily identified by it's location to the _____.5. _____ pressure working on a diaphragm produces fuel pressure for the McCulloch chain saw.6. A ruptured diaphragm in a fuel pump is detected by: (see attached)7. The initial carburetor adjustments of the following are: (See attached)8. After an overhaul performed on a carburetor, the engine will not run. The cause could be: (See attached)9. The purpose of the _____ is to increase the speed of the air flow and decrease the pressure in the carburetor throat.10. The 3 things necessary for the operation of an internal combustion engine are: Select 1 answer: a. oil, water, fuel b. air, fuel, ignition c. fuel, air, water11. Pressures and temperatures are lowest in the cylinder during the _____ stroke.12. In the float type carburetor the proper fuel level is maintained in the float chamber by the _____ valve.

ACCREDITATION NUMBER 9363

COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE

OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0

Fuel System

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
5.1	The student will demonstrate his understanding of the composition of fuels, proper handling of and its application to internal combustion engines by 75% accuracy on a criterion referenced exam.	5.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none">List 2 fuels used in small air-cooled engines: (1) _____ (2) _____As a result of combustion gasoline produces carbon monoxide, or CO, which is a _____ poisonous gas.15 parts of this gas to 10,000 parts of air can cause quick paralysis or _____.Can you tell by the odor whether or not carbon monoxide is present in a room? Yes NoWhich liquid evaporates most rapidly? (1) water (2) gasoline (3) oilRags, especially those which have been used around fuels, are subject to spontaneous combustion, therefore, extreme care must be taken in their _____.Gasoline should be stored in: a. a closed metal container b. a closed glass container c. a closed plastic containerAn _____ cleaner is mounted on the carburetor to screen out dust and grit.

ACCREDITATION NUMBER 9363

COURSE TITLE: GASOLINE ENGINE MECHANICS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE
OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0

Fuel System

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		5.1	(cont'd) 9. The cleaner also acts as a flame arrester in case the engine <u> </u> through the carburetor. 10. When a liquid changes to <u> </u> it is said to evaporate.
5.2	Given a carburetor student will disassemble completely, identifying each part by name and function; then reassemble and adjust to manufacturers specifications.	5.2	Disassemble the carburetor given you, identify each part as to name and function and then reassemble to manufacturers specifications.
5.3	The student will diagnose malfunction (previously created by instructor) on an installed carburetor, and make proper repair/ adjustment so that the engine will run.	5.3	Diagnose the malfunction in the carburetor assigned you, then make proper repairs and/or adjustments so that the engine will run.
5.4	The student from memory will draw a sketch of a fuel system labeling by name the main components with 100% accuracy.	5.4	Draw a sketch of a fuel system labeling each component.
5.5	Given a two-cycle engine the student will determine the proper fuel-oil mixture by utilizing the Handbook of Service Instructions for that specific engine.	5.5	Use the proper service manual to determine the proper oil-fuel mixture for the engine assigned you.

5.0

- T E S T -

(typical)

1. In this problem, put the letter of the correct answer to repair the problem in the blank at the right side of the paper.

PROBLEM

- A. Hard starting, kickback, or will not start _____.
- B. Noise under acceleration _____.
- C. Vibration _____.
- D. Poor or no compression. _____.
- E. Spark does not occur _____.

REPAIR

- A. Incorrect armature air gap
- B. Loose spark plug
- C. Condenser failure
- D. Sheared flywheel key
- E. Oversize or worn coupling
- F. Broken connecting rod
- G. Bent cutter blade
- H. Loose blade