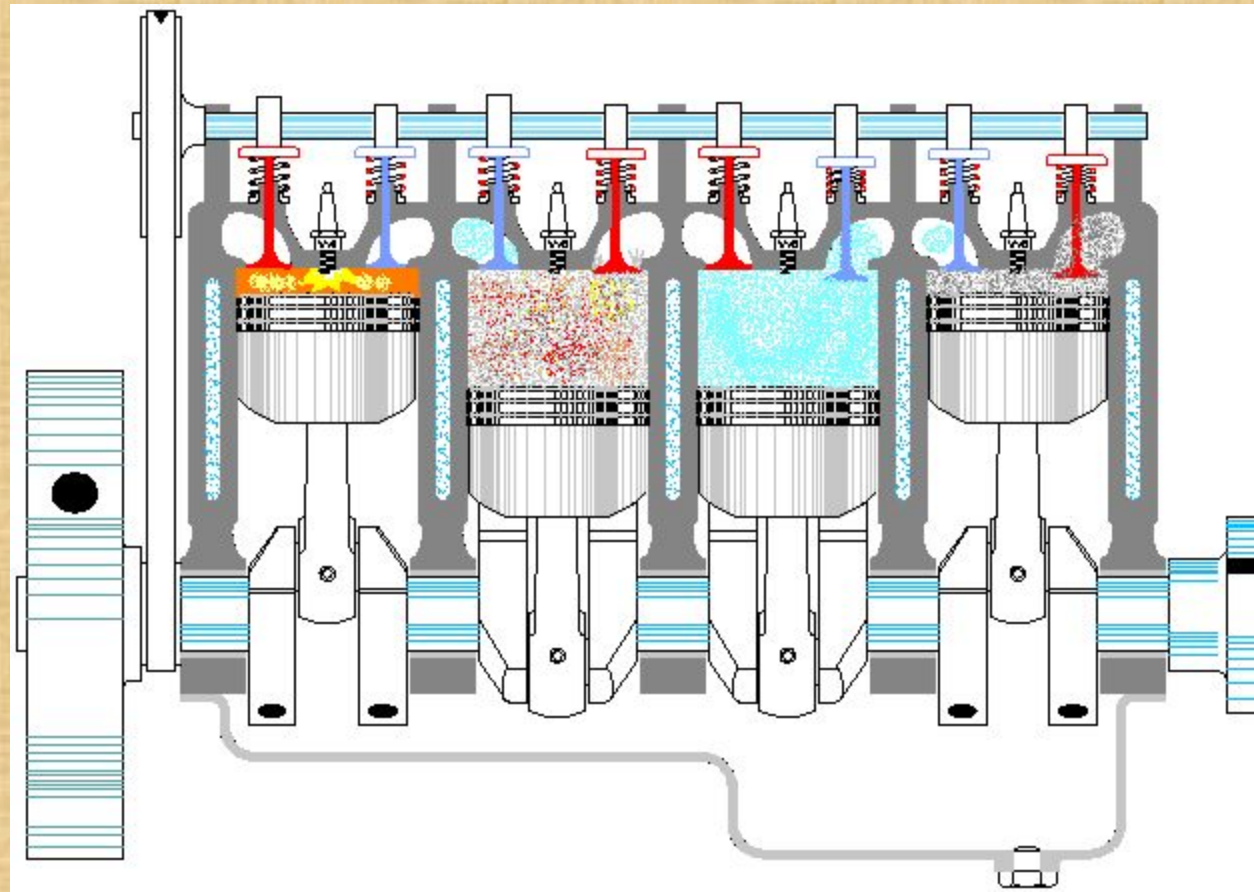
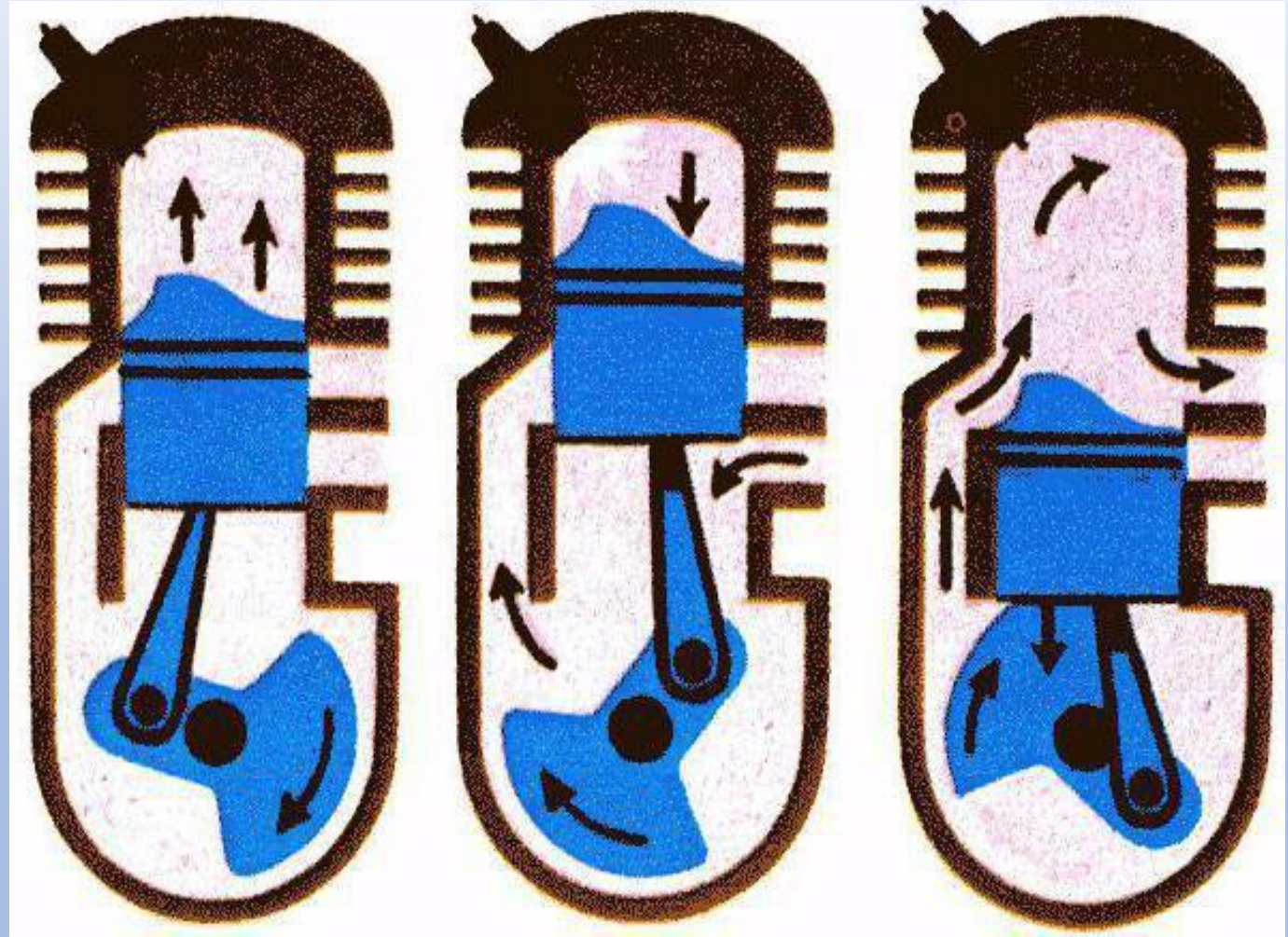


The internal combustion engine



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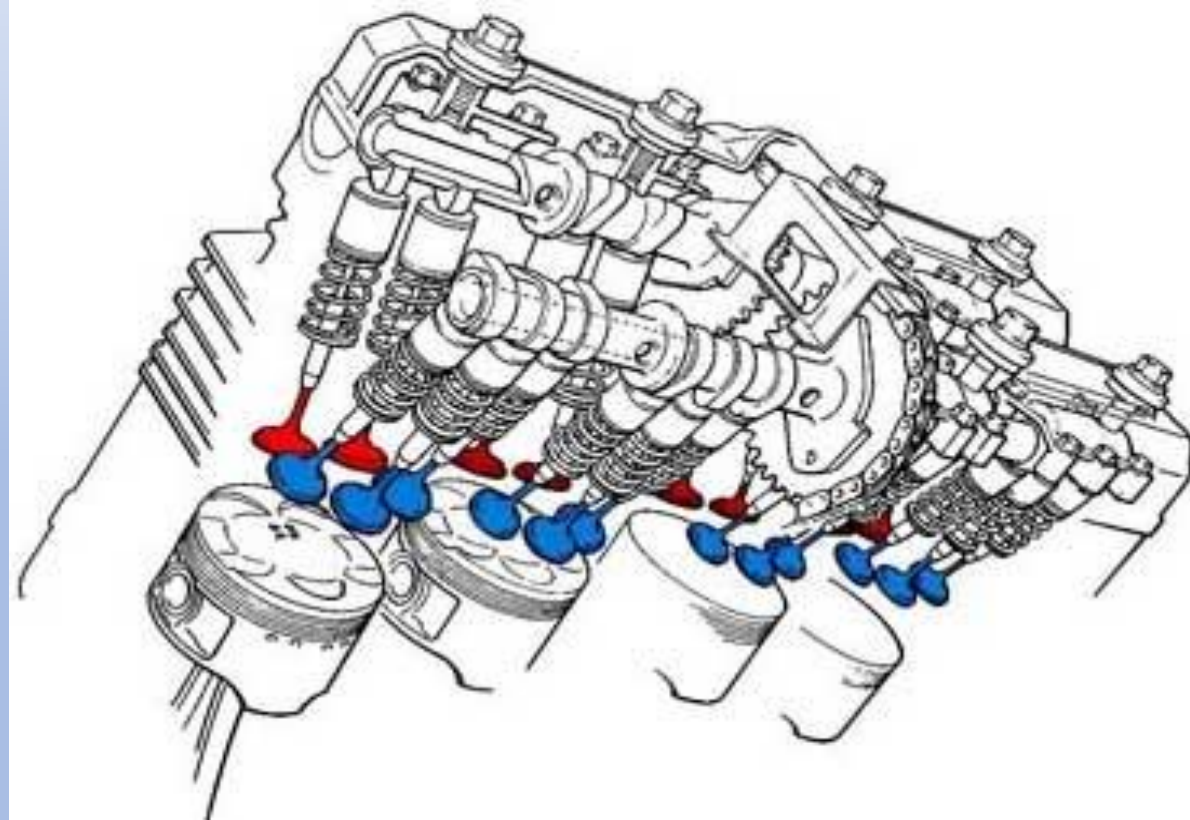
The internal combustion engine - engine type, heat engine in which the chemical energy of fuel burned in the working area is converted into mechanical work.



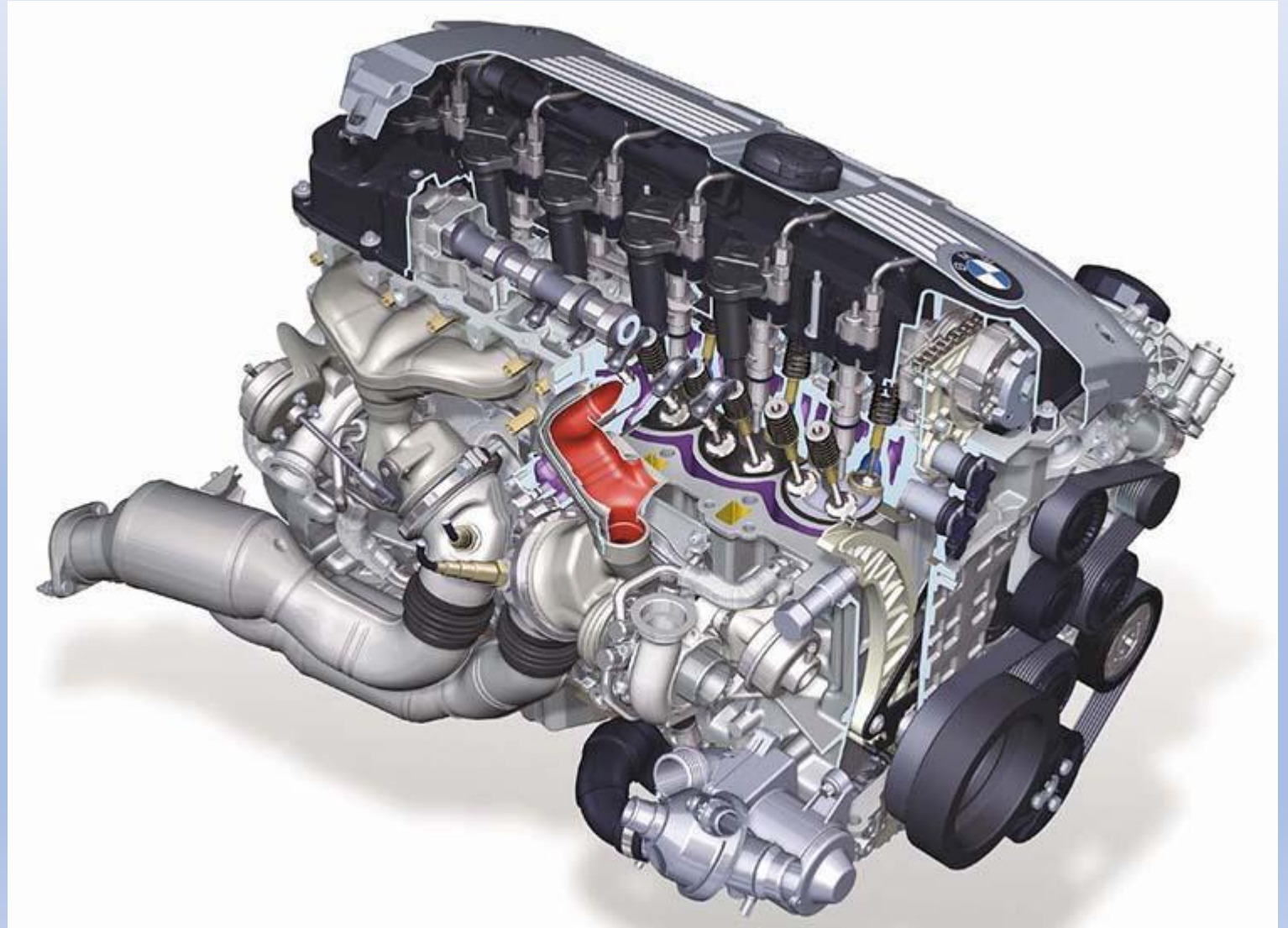
The principle of internal combustion repeatedly offered to design engines, but practical internal combustion engines began to produce in the second half of the XIX century. To develop various engineering solutions needed for the engine, strived to many different engineers. The inventor of the internal combustion engine are often called Nikolaus Otto



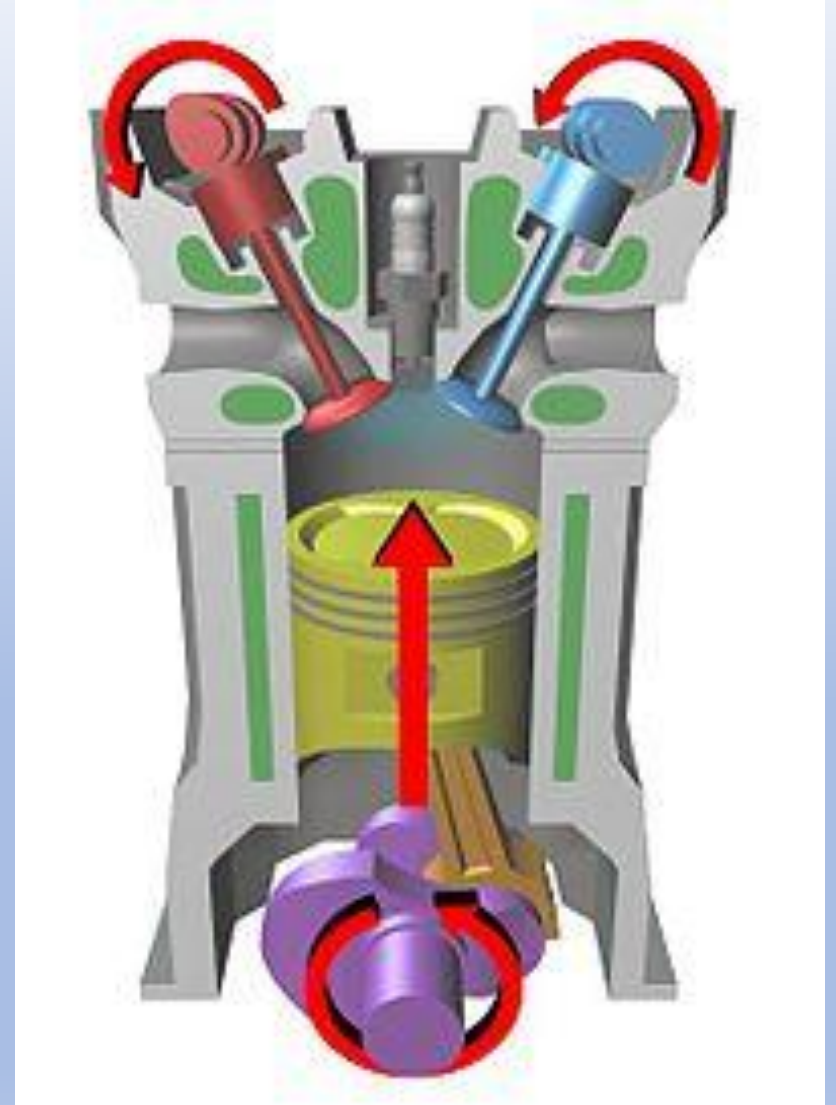
The design and principle of the mechanical system of an internal combustion engine designed so that its operation is divided into a sequence of periodic cycles, each of which consists of several cycles.



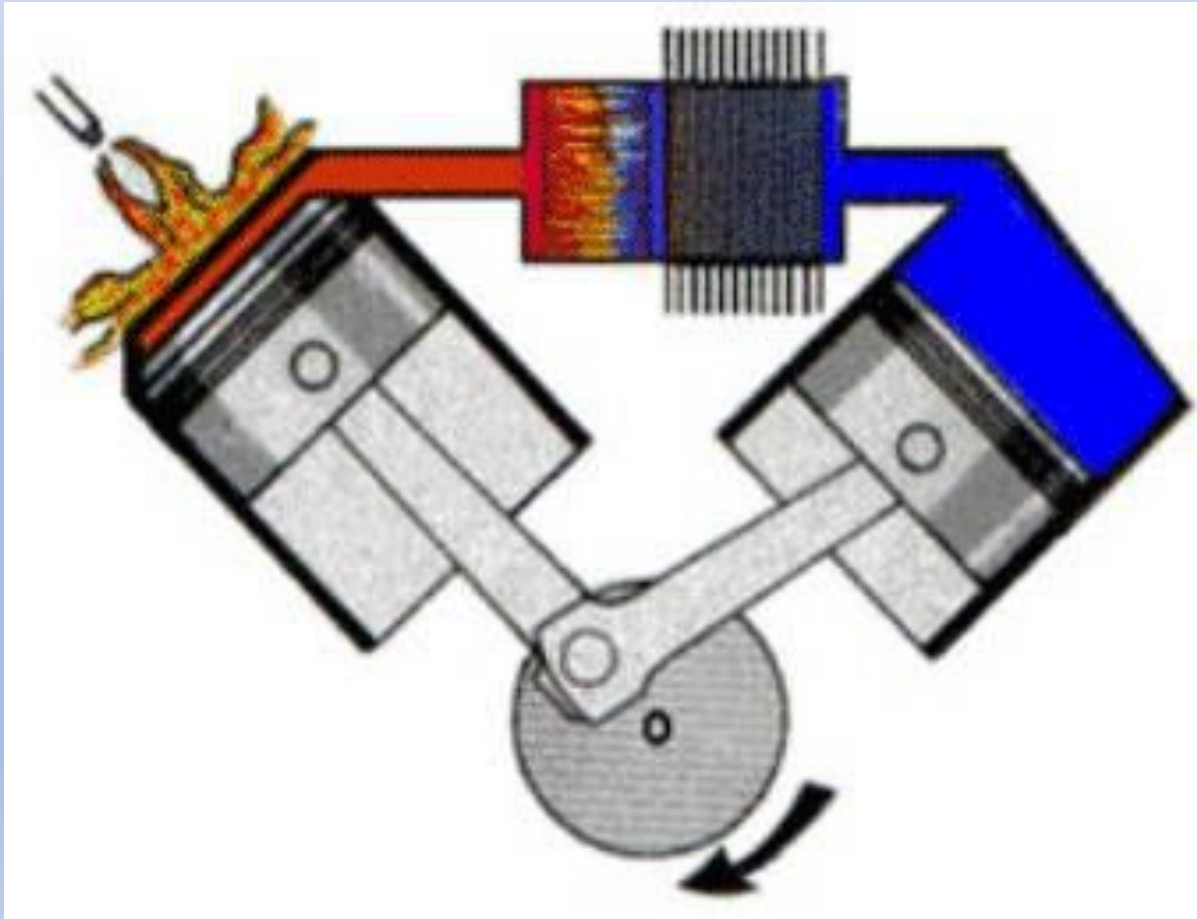
- Among the various designs of internal combustion engines are more common diesel and gasoline.

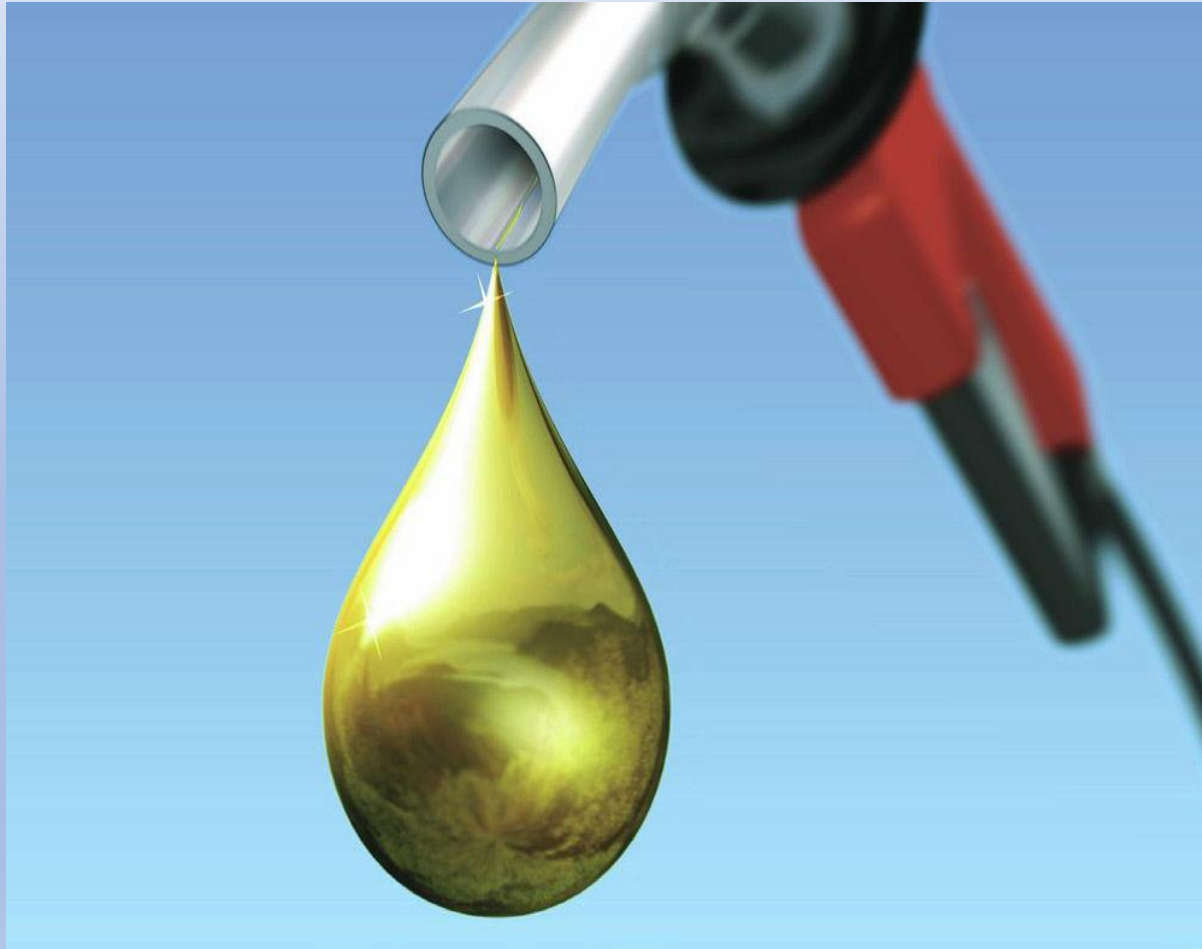


The principle of operation of internal combustion engine can consider the example of four-stroke gasoline engine. The main element of this engine is a cylinder, inside which there is combustion.



- The cylinder has two or more holes with flaps - intake and exhaust. The work of the internal combustion engine based on four sequential processes - bars that are always repeated.





Fuel As a fuel for internal combustion engines used oil products, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, liquefied petroleum gas. Internal combustion engines can also run on liquefied natural gas and alcohols, ethanol and methanol.