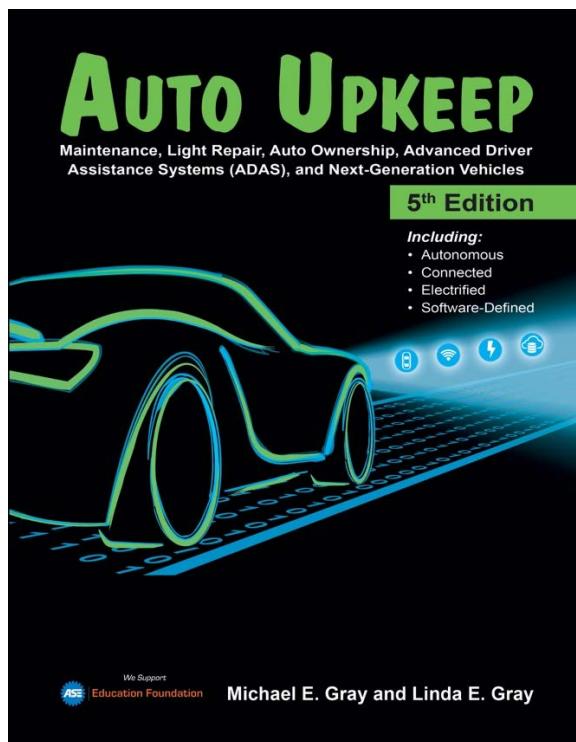


Auto Upkeep

5th Edition



Textbook

Sample Pages



**Auto Upkeep: Maintenance, Light Repair, Auto Ownership,
Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS), and Next-Generation Vehicles
(Including: Autonomous, Connected, Electrified, and Software-Defined)**

5th Edition

Michael E. Gray and Linda E. Gray

Executive Editor, Illustrator, Production Director: Linda E. Gray

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Preface

INTRODUCTION

Auto Upkeep: Maintenance, Light Repair, Auto Ownership, Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS), and Next-Generation Vehicles (Including: Autonomous, Connected, Electrified, and Software-Defined) is an introductory book that is intended to provide individuals with the knowledge to make economical decisions and take preventative measures to enhance the overall satisfaction of being an automotive consumer. The textbook content and workbook activities provide the fundamental knowledge and experience in owning and maintaining an automobile. The *Auto Upkeep* curriculum is used in over 500 high schools, technology centers, community colleges, and universities to teach the first course in an automotive sequence, commonly titled *Automotive Maintenance and Light Repair*.

UPDATES TO THE 5TH EDITION

Auto Upkeep has undergone a complete revision with over 400 additional illustrations (1,100 total) and 112 new pages (400 total). This edition continues to focus on what every car owner should know and be able to do, while also introducing students to the rapidly advancing field of automotive technology. By learning how cars work, students develop a solid automotive foundation. They can continue to build upon this foundation, if they choose to become a technician, or use their knowledge throughout life as an educated consumer.

ASE EDUCATION FOUNDATION

CORRELATIONS

The *Auto Upkeep* curriculum correlates to the entry level tasks within the 2024 ASE Education Foundation Maintenance and Light Repair (MLR) task list. A correlation matrix can be accessed at www.AutoUpkeep.com/standards.

We Support



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Thanks to all of the instructors, technicians, and readers who gave valuable input during the review process.

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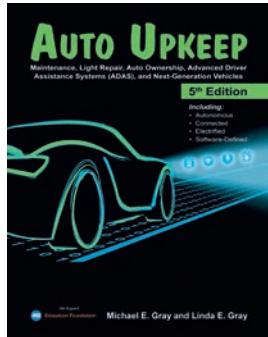
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Curriculum Resources

TEXTBOOK

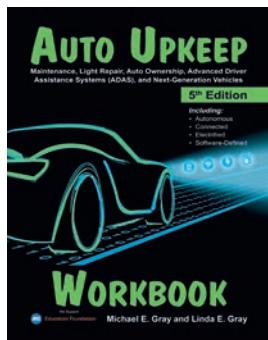
Auto Upkeep is available in hardcover binding.
ISBN: 978-1-62702-050-3 (hardcover)



WORKBOOK

Activities and study questions that correlate with the book's content can be accessed in the *Auto Upkeep Workbook*.

ISBN: 978-1-62702-051-0 (paperback)



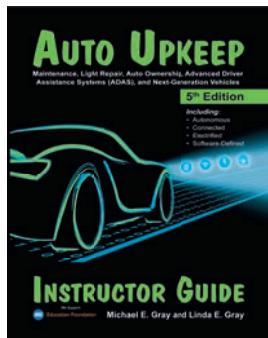
eBOOK

Auto Upkeep eTextbook and eWorkbook options are available at www.AutoUpkeep.com/ebooks.

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

The *Auto Upkeep Instructor Guide* is a comprehensive resource that assists in delivering the curriculum.

ISBN: 978-1-62702-059-6 (paperback)



INSTRUCTOR RESOURCES

The *Auto Upkeep Instructor Resources* include online files that assist instructors in curriculum implementation. Instructors at educational institutions that have adopted the curriculum may obtain access at Academy.AutoUpkeep.com through an instructor course. Email info@autoupkeep.com to request access. The resources on the Auto Upkeep Academy website include the following:

- Course Syllabus Outline
- Chapter Tests and Final
- Competency Profile
- Answer Keys
- ASE Education Foundation Correlation Matrix
- Self-Assessment Forms
- Readability Worksheets
- PowerPoint Slides
- LMS Common Cartridge File
- Activities
- Lesson Plans
- Printable Certificates
- Software-Defined
- Study Questions
- Learning Extensions

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Additional *Auto Upkeep* resources can be experienced online at www.AutoUpkeep.com.



AUTO UPKEEP ACADEMY

The complete *Auto Upkeep* curriculum is also available online at Academy.AutoUpkeep.com.



VIDEOS

Links to videos that support content learned can be accessed at www.Video.AutoUpkeep.com.



Features of the Text

QR (Quick Response) Codes - Scan to easily access additional chapter resources online.

Introduction - Brief overview of the content that will be covered in the chapter.

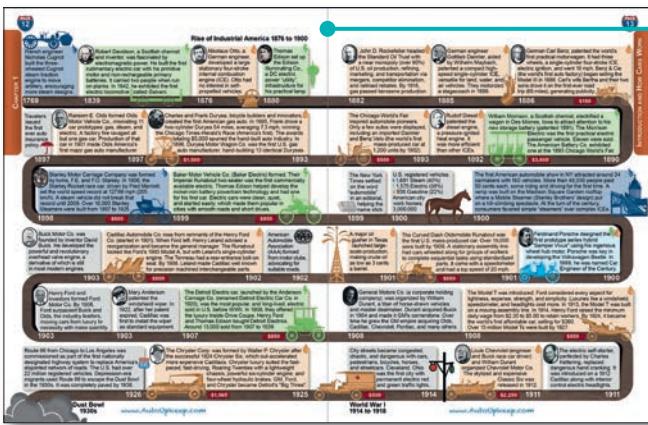
Objectives - What you should know and be able to do upon completion of the chapter and activities.



Travel Trivia - Essential questions to stimulate thinking related to information in the chapter.

Road Trip - Your journey starts here! Scan the QR code to learn more about a National Park or a National Memorial destination. Road trip was inspired by the gamified design of the online Academy.AutoUpkeep.com.

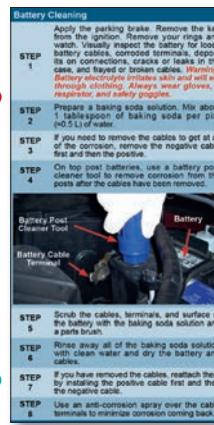
Illustrations - To clarify concepts and develop further understanding.



Automotive Timeline - Travel through history on the roadmap timeline to discover significant automotive innovations, people, events, and milestones. Vehicle energy sources are color coded.

Warnings - Potential hazard alerts that require safety precautions to avoid personal injury.

Procedures - Step-by-step hands-on learning experiences.



Activities and Study Questions - Located in the *Auto Upkeep Workbook* to extend learning.

Activities
Suspension, Steering, and Tires
• Suspension and Steering Activities
• Tire and Wheel Activities
• Choosing the Right Tires Activities
• Chapter 14 Study Questions
Activities and Study Questions can be completed in the *Auto Upkeep Workbook*.

Apps - Helpful apps to extend learning can be accessed at www.AutoUpkeep.com/apps.



Calculations - Integrating practical math problems.

Calculations
Vehicle Cost Calculator
The U.S. Department of Energy provides an easy to use online Vehicle Cost Calculator at eere.energy.gov. It computes the annual cost of ownership and emissions of any vehicle by model, year, and year, including most types of alternative vehicles.

Career Paths - A brief introduction to automotive related fields to help you discover potential careers.

Career Paths
Service Writer
Education: Technical Experience or ASE Cert.
Abilities: Customer service, sales
Abilities: Diagnostic, communication, problem solving, and time management skills.
Find your career at www.bls.gov.

Price Guides - Tools, parts, and labor price estimates.

Price Guides
Vehicle History Report
• \$10.00-\$50.00
Technician Inspection
• \$50.00-\$150.00

Q & A - Practical questions and answers from real problems.

Q & A
Free Credit Report
Q: How do I get my free credit report?
A: To receive your free credit report, go to www.annualcreditreport.com. Be careful to only use this site. Imposter sites on the Internet also advertise free credit reports.

Servicing - General guides to maintenance schedules.

Servicing
Sensors and Cameras
• Check every week
• Clean off snow, ice, dirt, or mud
• Calibrate as needed

Tech Tip - Insightful, useful, and practical information, supplementing the content.

Tech Tip
Search for Safety Recalls
Find out if there is a safety recall on your vehicle, tires, or child car seat at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's website - www.safercar.gov.

Trouble Guide - Quick reference for troubleshooting.

Trouble Guide
Fuse Continues to Blow
• Shorted circuit
• Accessory drawing too much current
• Wrong fuse rating

Videos - Links to videos that support content in the *Auto Upkeep* curriculum can be accessed at www.Video.AutoUpkeep.com.



Weblinks - Expand learning through online resources.



Summary - Reviews the chapter content, reinforcing the learning objectives.

Summary
Automobiles are expensive to own. Identifying your automobile needs, ways to finance the deal, and the abundant places to purchase a vehicle will give you a step up. Buying an automobile is a large financial decision. Take your time, compare research, and be educated about the vehicle features and the buying process.

Edge Index - Chapters are color coded and organized with an edge index to help you navigate the following:

- **Foundational (Top)** - These chapters will give you a solid automotive foundation to build upon.
- **Consumer and Advanced Technology (Middle)** - These chapters will help you become a more informed automotive consumer and expand awareness of advancing electric and next-generation technologies.
- **Automotive Systems (Bottom)** - These chapters will teach you how the systems of the automobile work together.

Authors

ABOUT MIKE

Mike has roots in the automotive service industry. He began diagnosing and fixing cars at a young age in his family's service station. He has worked in automotive parts supply stores, towing companies, and service facilities. After graduating from St. Cloud State University (MN) with a Bachelor's degree, he implemented and taught a basic car care program at the high school level. During work on his Master's degree at Illinois State University (IL), he was a curriculum specialist on a National Science Foundation project where he co-authored ten integrated mathematics, science, and technology books designed for team teaching. Mike has also supervised teachers in Career and Technology Education as a school system administrator.

ABOUT LINDA

Linda was motivated to learn about cars to be self-reliant and save money. During her studies at the University of Redlands (CA), she worked with classmates to design, build, and test an early hybrid electric vehicle. After graduating with a Bachelor's degree in Engineering, she worked as a Project Engineer for a bicycle component company. She has spent over 30 years studying, writing, and illustrating automotive concepts to simplify fundamental automotive knowledge for drivers and future technicians. She embraced the challenge of researching and presenting the latest electric and next-generation vehicle technologies for *Auto Upkeep*. She has many other interests, including alternative energies, home renovation, graphic design, and art, but her greatest joy comes from spending time with her family and friends.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank all of our family, friends, colleagues, and teachers for their guidance on life's journey. A special thanks to our two sons for helping us enjoy the simple things in life and for inspiring us to do our best.

Auto Upkeep History

OVER 25 YEARS OF AUTO UPKEEP

1999	A small book cover for 'Auto Upkeep: Basic Car Care' by Michael E. Gray, 1st Edition, 1999. It features a red car and the author's name.	Manuscript 13 Chapters 154 Pages (Including Activities)
2003	A larger book cover for 'Auto Upkeep: Basic Car Care' by Michael E. Gray, 2nd Edition, 2003. It features a car and the title.	1st Edition Paperback 2 New Chapters (15 Total) Over 100 Illustrations 106 Pages Activities on CD
2008	A book cover for 'Auto Upkeep: Basic Car Care, Maintenance, and Repair' by Michael E. Gray and Linda E. Gray, 3rd Edition, 2008. It features a car and the title.	2nd Edition Hardcover and Paperback 5 New Chapters (20 Total) Over 400 Illustrations 192 Pages Workbook Introduced
2013	A book cover for 'Auto Upkeep: Basic Car Care, Maintenance, and Repair' by Michael E. Gray and Linda E. Gray, 4th Edition, 2013. It features a red car and the title.	3rd Edition Hardcover and Paperback eBook Over 400 Illustrations 200 Pages Full Color Introduced
2018	A book cover for 'Auto Upkeep: Maintenance, Light Repair, Auto Chemistry, Assistance Systems (ALAS), and Novel Generation Vehicles' by Michael E. Gray and Linda E. Gray, 5th Edition, 2018. It features a yellow car and the title.	4th Edition Hardcover and Paperback eBook Over 700 Illustrations 288 Pages
2020	The logo for Auto Upkeep Academy, featuring a stylized 'AU' with a wrench icon.	Academy Online Learning Interactive Lessons Gamified Design Connected Community Detailed Reporting
2025	A book cover for 'Auto Upkeep: Maintenance, Light Repair, Auto Chemistry, Assistance Systems (ALAS), and Novel Generation Vehicles' by Michael E. Gray and Linda E. Gray, 6th Edition, 2025. It features a car and the title.	5th Edition Hardcover eBook Academy 2 New Chapters (22 Total) Over 1100 Illustrations 400 Pages

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1

Introduction and How Cars Work



Introduction	10
Objectives	10
Automotive Timeline.....	10
How Cars Work.....	16
Fuels and Designs	20
Engine Identification.....	22
Vehicle Identification	22
Parts and Systems.....	24
Careers	25
Workplace Skills.....	25
Summary.....	25

CHAPTER 2

Buying an Automobile



Introduction	26
Objectives	26
Purpose of Buying.....	26
Budgeting for a Vehicle	26
Vehicle Architecture	28
Towing and Hauling.....	29
Driver Assistance Systems (DAS)	34
Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS)	36
Buying or Leasing	42
Buying a New Automobile	42
Researching Vehicles	46
Final Buying Steps	47
Buying a Used Automobile	48
Selling, Trading In, or Donating	51
Summary.....	51

CHAPTER 3

Automotive Expenses



Introduction	52
Objectives	52
Auto Loan Payments.....	52
Insurance	53
Fuel Expenses	56
License and Registration	56
Maintenance and Repairs	57
Depreciation.....	58
Annual Cost to Own a Car	59
Summary.....	59

CHAPTER 4

Repair Facilities



Introduction	60
Objectives	60
Key Characteristics of a Quality Repair Facility	60
Facility Types	62
Estimate and Work Order/Repair Invoice.....	64
Warranties and Recalls	66
Summary.....	67

CHAPTER 5

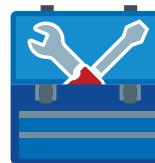
Safety Around the Automobile



Introduction	68
Objectives	68
Laboratory Safety.....	68
EPA	70
OSHA.....	71
Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)	72
First Aid	73
Lifting and Carrying Safety.....	73
Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)	74
Fire Safety.....	78
Lifting a Vehicle Safely.....	80
Using Jacks and Jack Stands	82
Safety Around Airbags	82
Summary.....	83

CHAPTER 6

Tools, Fasteners, and Equipment



Introduction	84
Objectives	84
Common Hand Tools	84
Lifting Tools	88
Tire Tools.....	89
Measuring Tools.....	90
Electric Related Tools	92
Oil Change and Lube Tools.....	94
Metalworking Tools	95
Fasteners	96
Power Tools	100
Inspection Tools	101
General Shop Equipment.....	101
Automotive Lifts	102
Specialty Tools and Equipment.....	103
Vehicle Service Manuals	104
Cleaning Supplies	105
Summary.....	105

CHAPTER 7

Auto Care and Cleaning



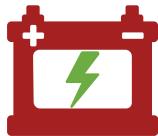
Introduction	106
Objectives	106
Automotive Finishes.....	106
Exterior Care and Cleaning.....	107
Engine Compartment Cleaning.....	111
Weatherstripping	111
Interior Care and Cleaning	112
Forgotten Part Lubrication	113
Finish Repair.....	114
Summary.....	115

CHAPTER 8

Fluid Level Check



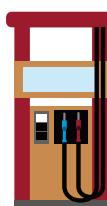
Introduction	116
Objectives	116
Opening the Hood	116
Fluid Specifications	116
Types of Fluids	116
Storage and Disposal.....	125
Summary.....	125

CHAPTER 9**Electrical System**

Introduction	126
Objectives	126
Electrical Principles	126
Electrical Circuits	128
Circuit Problems	132
Digital Multimeter (DMM)	132
Fuse Box	134
Circuit Protection Devices	134
Circuit Control Devices	135
Starting, Lighting, and Ignition (SLI) Battery	136
Starting System	138
Charging System	140
Computers	141
Drive Belt	142
Lights	144
Accessory Power Points	145
Summary	145

CHAPTER 10**Lubrication System**

Introduction	146
Objectives	146
Engine or Motor	146
Types of Lubricants	147
EV Lubricant Parameters	148
Types of e-Fluid Lubricants	149
Purpose of Engine Oil	150
Additive Packages	151
Oil Filters	151
Engine Oil Ratings	152
Oil Change	154
Summary	155

CHAPTER 11**Fuel System**

Introduction	156
Objectives	156
Fuel System Purpose	156
Air-Fuel Mixtures	156
Fuel System Components	157
Technological Advancements	161
Petroleum Refining Process	162
Gasoline Properties	162
Diesel Properties	164
Refueling	166
Fuel Prices	166
Fuel Saving Tips	167
Summary	167

CHAPTER 12**Cooling System and Climate Control**

Introduction	168
Objectives	168
Forms of Heat Transfer	168
Cooling System Purpose	169
Cooling System Components	169
Coolant Flow in an ICE	174
Special Cooling Systems	175
EV Thermal Management	176
Coolant	178
Technological Advancements	180
Cabin Air Filter	181
Air Conditioning	182
Summary	183

CHAPTER 13**Ignition System**

Introduction	184
Objectives	184
Ignition System Purpose	185
Ignition System Components	185
Ignition System Generations	190
Summary	191

CHAPTER 14**Suspension, Steering, and Tires**

Introduction	192
Objectives	192
Suspension System	192
Suspension Components	194
Steering System	198
Steering Components	199
Tires	200
Tire Care and Maintenance	207
Summary	211

CHAPTER 15**Braking System**

Introduction	212
Objectives	212
Braking System Purpose	212
Types of Brakes	212
Brake Fluid	214
Braking System Components	215
Control and Safety Systems	218
Parking Brakes	221
Summary	221

CHAPTER 16**Drivetrain**

Introduction	222
Objectives	222
Purpose of the Drivetrain	222
Gears	223
Engine Orientation	223
Transmissions	224
Driveline Components	228
Drivetrain Configurations	230
Summary	231

CHAPTER 17**Exhaust and Emission System**

Introduction	232
Objectives	232
Exhaust and Emission System	
Purpose	232
Exhaust Components	233
Automotive Emissions	235
Controlling Emissions	237
Emission Components	238
Diesel Emissions Technology	241
Emissions Testing	243
Summary	243

CHAPTER 18**Alternative Fuels and Designs**

Introduction	244
Objectives	244
Tailpipe and Upstream	
Emissions	244
Purpose of Alternatives	245
Gasoline Gallon Equivalent	245
Biodiesel Vehicles	246
Flex-Fuel E85 Vehicles	246
Natural Gas Vehicles	247
Propane Vehicles	248
Bi-Fuel Vehicles	249
Mixed-Fuel Vehicles	249
Hydrogen-Powered Vehicles	250
Hybrid and Electric Vehicles	253
Solar Vehicles	260
Compressed-Air Vehicles	260
Autonomous Vehicles	261
FlyDrive Vehicles	262
Technological Issues	262
Summary	263

CHAPTER 19**Automotive Accessories**

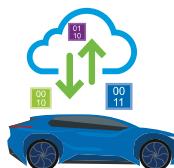
Introduction	264
Objectives	264
Interior Accessories	264
Electronic Accessories	266
Exterior Accessories	271
Hauling and Towing	
Accessories	276
Summary	279

CHAPTER 20**Common Problems and Roadside Emergencies**

Introduction	280
Objectives	280
Diagnosing Problems	281
Common Problems	286
Roadside Emergencies	292
Summary	299

CHAPTER 21**Electric Vehicles**

Introduction	300
Objectives	300
Electric Vehicle Development	300
How EVs Work	306
Exterior Design Efficiency	307
EV Powertrain Components	308
Power and Energy	312
Charging an EV	314
Rechargeable Batteries	318
High-Voltage Safety	326
EV Emergencies	330
Buying an EV	332
Driving an EV	336
Maintaining an EV	338
EV Conversion Kits	339
Next-Generation Vehicles	339
Summary	339

CHAPTER 22**Next-Generation Vehicles**

Introduction	340
Objectives	340
Internet of Things (IoT)	340
Next-Generation Trends	341
Electromagnetic Spectrum	342
EM Technology in Vehicles	344
Electrification	350
Autonomous	356
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	360
Software	362
Connectivity	364
Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X)	366
Maintenance Challenges	368
Life Cycle Management	368
Mobility Strategies	369
Summary	369

APPENDIX A

Workbook Activities	370
---------------------------	-----

APPENDIX B

Acronyms/Abbreviations	371
------------------------------	-----

APPENDIX C

Text Features	374
---------------------	-----

APPENDIX D

Symbols and Indicator Lights	376
------------------------------------	-----

GLOSSARY

Glossary	378
----------------	-----

INDEX

Index	382
-------------	-----

ORDER INFORMATION

Order Information	400
-------------------------	-----



INTRODUCTION AND HOW CARS WORK

CHAPTER

1



Photo: Library of Congress

Travel Trivia

How do cars work?

How are vehicles classified?

Why is it good to know the size of your vehicle's engine?

Photo: NPS - Yellowstone National Park



Introduction

For hundreds of years people have been compelled to find a better way to travel. It would be impossible to credit just one person for the development of the automobile. The word “automobile” literally means self-moving. People wanted a vehicle that could take them to new places. For many years people worked and lived within miles of where they were born and where they eventually died. Before the automobile, people traveled on land by foot, train, bicycle, or horse and carriage (*Figure 1.1*). Within a few years of the turn of the 20th century, the automobile would change society forever. Today, there are millions of vehicles on the roadways.



Figure 1.1 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, DC 1880
Photo: Library of Congress



Objectives

Upon completion of this chapter and activities, you will be able to:

- Identify early automotive contributors.
- Differentiate between vehicle manufacturers, makes, models, and trim levels.
- Describe how cars work.
- Locate and use an online owner's manual.



Automotive Timeline

Numerous milestones and significant automotive events have made vehicles more efficient, comfortable, and reliable. This section focuses on:

- Early Years
- Henry Ford
- Over a Century of Growth

Early Years

One of the earliest recorded major milestones in the development of the automobile was the Cugnot steam traction engine in 1769 to 1770 (*Figure 1.2*). Even though this self-powered vehicle was rather impractical, it was a starting point for the automobile. The development of the internal combustion engine (ICE) in 1860 made road vehicles more promising. An 1886 patent credits Carl Benz with building the world's first practical motorcar.

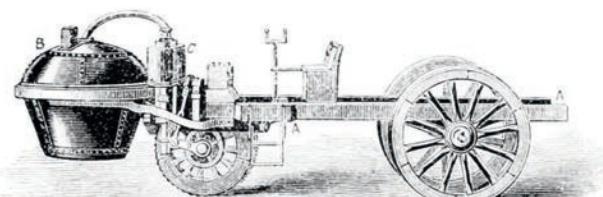


Figure 1.2 1769-1770 Cugnot Steam Engine
Source: Popular Science Monthly Volume 12 - Public Domain

Weblinks

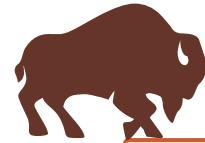


Automotive Museums



www.AutoUpkeep.com/resources

Click on Chapter 1



Henry Ford

At the turn of the century, blacksmith shops around the country were hand-building gas, steam, and electric cars. Henry Ford, who introduced the Model T in 1908, put an end to many of the small hand-building automotive shops. By 1914, Ford was able to significantly decrease production time using a conveyor (moving) assembly line (*Figure 1.3*). Workers could put together a Model T in just 93 minutes. Originally introduced at \$850 in 1908, the Model T eventually sold for as little as \$260. By the 1920s, half the cars in the world were Model T Fords. In 1923 alone, Ford produced over 1.8 million Model Ts. The last Ford Model T rolled off of the assembly line in 1927. Ford produced over 15 million Model Ts.

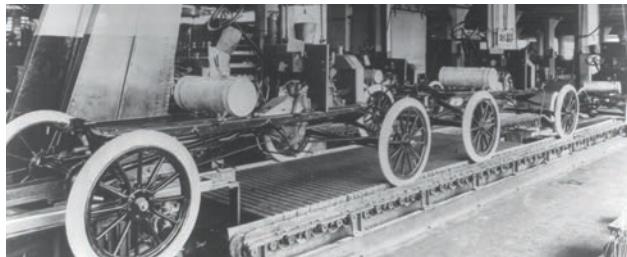


Figure 1.3

Ford Model T Assembly Line
 Photo: Library of Congress

Calculations



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Inflation increases prices, requiring consumers to spend more to buy the same good or service. You can calculate what a vehicle from the *Automotive Timeline (Pages 12-15)* might have cost in today's dollars. Go to www.bls.gov and search *CPI Inflation Calculator* to find the inflation rate for any year after 1913.

Buying Power of a Dollar

\$1 in 1913 had the buying power of \$31.47 in 2024.

\$1 in 1924 had the buying power of \$17.83 in 2024.

\$1 in 1933 had the buying power of \$23.91 in 2024.

Initial Cost (Model T in 1924)	\$260.00
x CPI Rate (1924 to 2024)	x 17.83
2024 Adjusted Price	= \$4,635.80

Over a Century of Growth

Over the last 100+ years, automobile production has grown substantially. In 1900, about 9,500 motor vehicles were produced in the world. In the early 1900s, electric and steam were favored over ICE vehicles. Cheap oil, the electric self-starter, and affordable mass-production vehicles drove the world to ICE vehicle dominance. Vehicle production peaked at 97 million vehicles in 2018, dipping to 85.4 million in 2022 from pandemic supply chain disruptions.

Electric Mobility. The United States projects up to 56% of new light-duty vehicles to be electric by 2032, asserting that electric mobility is transportation's future. Henry Ford and Thomas Edison even purchased EVs (*Figure 1.4*). See Chapter 21 to learn more about electric vehicles.

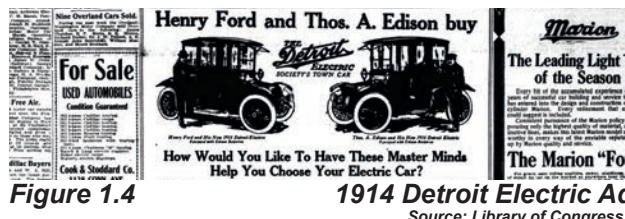


Figure 1.4

1914 Detroit Electric Ad

Source: Library of Congress

Early Stages of Seismic Paradigm Shift.

Electrification of vehicles is just one part of the paradigm shift. This shift unlocks a synergy of new capabilities: personalization, automation, connectivity, along with electrification, where software and data are center stage. To survive in this software-defined vehicle (SDV) world, the auto industry is transitioning from static hardware-defined vehicles to flexible software-defined vehicles. See Chapter 22 to learn more about autonomous vehicles.

Significant Automotive Events. Use the vehicle energy key while traveling through history on the *Automotive Timeline (Pages 12-15)*.

Steam	Electric	Gasoline	Hybrid
Steam	Electric	Gasoline	Hybrid

Vehicle Energy Key for Automotive Timeline
 (Pages 12-15)

Travel Through History



French engineer Nicholas Cugnot built the three-wheeled Cugnot steam traction engine to move artillery, encouraging more steam designs.



Robert Davidson, a Scottish chemist and inventor, was fascinated by electromagnetic power. He built the first rudimentary electric car with his primitive motor and non-rechargeable primary batteries. It carried two people when run on planks. In 1842, he exhibited the first electric locomotive called *Galvani*.

1769

1839

1876

1880

Travelers issued the first ever auto insurance policy.



Ransom E. Olds formed Olds Motor Vehicle Co., innovating 11 car prototypes: gas, steam, and electric. A factory fire ravaged all but one gas car. Production of that car in 1901 made Olds America's first major gas auto manufacturer.



Charles and Frank Duryea, bicycle builders and innovators, created the first American gas auto. In 1895, Frank drove a two-cylinder Duryea 54 miles, averaging 7.3 mph, winning the Chicago Times-Herald's Race (America's first). The awards totaling \$5,000 spurred the hand-built auto industry. In 1896, Duryea Motor Wagon Co. was the first U.S. gas auto manufacturer, hand-building 13 identical Duryeas.

1897

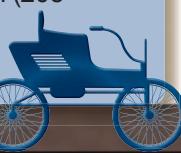
1897

\$1,500

1893



Stanley Motor Carriage Company was formed by twins, F.E. and F.O. Stanley. In 1906, the Stanley Rocket race car, driven by Fred Marriott, set the world speed record at 127.66 mph (205 km/h). A steam vehicle did not break that record until 2009. Over 10,000 Stanley Steamers were built from 1897 to 1925.



Baker Motor Vehicle Co. (Baker Electric) formed. Their Imperial Runabout two-seater was the first commercially available electric. Thomas Edison helped develop the nickel-iron battery powertrain technology and had one for his first car. Electric cars were clean, quiet, and started easily, which made them popular in cities with smooth roads and short drives.



1898

\$600

1899

\$850



Buick Motor Co. was founded by inventor David Buick. He developed the powerful and revolutionary overhead valve engine, a derivative of which is still in most modern engines.

Cadillac Automobile Co. rose from remnants of the Henry Ford Co. (started in 1901). When Ford left, Henry Leland advised a reorganization and became the general manager. The Runabout looked like Ford's 1903 Model A, but with Leland's single-cylinder engine. The Tonneau had a rear-entrance bolt-on seat. By 1908, Leland made Cadillac well known for precision machined interchangeable parts.



\$850

American Automobile Association (AAA) formed from motor clubs, advocating for suitable roads.



1903



Henry Ford and investors formed Ford Motor Co. By 1908, Ford surpassed Buick and Olds, the industry leaders, moving cars from luxury to necessity with mass quantity.



Mary Anderson patented the windshield wiper. In 1922, after her patent expired, Cadillac was first to install the wiper as standard equipment.

1903

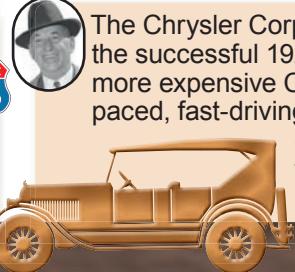
1907

\$850

The Detroit Electric car, launched by the Anderson Carriage Co. (renamed Detroit Electric Car Co. in 1920), was the most popular, and long-lived, electric sold in U.S. before WWII. In 1908, they offered the luxury Inside-Drive Coupe. Henry Ford and Thomas Edison bought Detroit Electrics. Around 13,000 sold from 1907 to 1939.



Route 66 from Chicago to Los Angeles was commissioned as part of the first nationally designated highway system to replace America's disjointed network of roads. The U.S. had over 22 million registered vehicles. Depression-era migrants used Route 66 to escape the Dust Bowl in the 1930s. It was completely paved by 1938.



\$1,565

1925

Dust Bowl
1930s

www.AutoUpkeep.com

Rise of Industrial America 1876 to 1900



Nikolaus Otto, a German engineer, developed a large stationary four-stroke internal combustion engine (ICE). Otto had no interest in self-propelled vehicles.



Thomas Edison set up the Edison Illuminating Co., a DC electric power "utility", infrastructure for his practical lamp.



1880

1876

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John D. Rockefeller headed the Standard Oil Trust with a near monopoly (over 90%) of U.S. oil production, refining, marketing, and transportation via mergers, competitor elimination, and railroad rebates. By 1916, gas passed kerosene production.



German engineer Gottlieb Daimler, aided by Wilhelm Maybach, patented a compact high-speed single-cylinder ICE, versatile for land, water, and air vehicles. They motorized a stagecoach in 1886.



German Carl Benz, patented the world's first practical motorwagen. It had three wheels, a single-cylinder four-stroke ICE, electric ignition, and went 10 mph. Benz & Cie. (the world's first auto factory) began selling the Model III in 1888. Carl's wife Bertha and their two sons drove it on the first-ever road trip (66 miles), generating publicity.

1882

1885

1886

\$150



The Chicago World's Fair inspired automobile pioneers. Only a few autos were displayed, including an imported Daimler and Benz Velo (the world's first mass-produced car at 1,200 units by 1902).

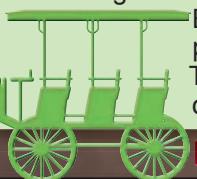
\$500

1893



Rudolf Diesel patented the diesel engine, a pressure-ignited heat engine. It was more efficient than other ICEs.

1892



William Morrison, a Scottish chemist, electrified a wagon in Des Moines, Iowa to attract attention to his new storage battery (patented 1891). The Morrison Electric was the first practical electric passenger vehicle. Eleven were sold. The American Battery Co. exhibited one at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.

\$3,600

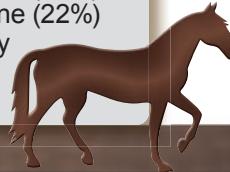
1890



The New York Times settled on the word "automobile" in an editorial, helping the name stick.

U.S. registered vehicles:
\$ 1,681 Steam (40%)
⚡ 1,575 Electric (38%)
🔥 936 Gasoline (22%)

American city work horses:
3,000,000



1899

1900

1900



A major oil gusher in Texas launched large-scale production, making crude oil as low as 3 cents a barrel.

1901

The Curved Dash Oldsmobile Runabout was the first U.S. mass-produced car. Over 19,000 were built by 1906. A stationary assembly line had cars wheeled along for groups of workers to complete sequential tasks using standardized parts. It came with a speedometer and had a top speed of 20 mph.



\$650



Ferdinand Porsche designed the first prototype series hybrid "Semper Vivus" using his ingenious wheel hub motor. Porsche was key in developing the Volkswagen Beetle. In 1999, he was named Car Engineer of the Century.

1901



1900



General Motors Co. (a corporate holding company), was organized by William Durant, a titan of horse-drawn vehicles and master dealmaker. Durant acquired Buick in 1904 and made it GM's cornerstone. Over time he grew the GM empire acquiring Olds, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Pontiac, and many others.

1908

The Model T was introduced. Ford considered every aspect for lightness, expense, strength, and simplicity. Luxuries like a windshield, speedometer, and headlights cost more. In 1913, the Model T was built on a moving assembly line. In 1914, Henry Ford raised the minimum daily wage from \$2.30 to \$5.00 to retain workers. By 1924, it became the world's first affordable car, selling for \$260. Over 15 million Model Ts were built by 1927.



1908

\$850



City streets became congested, chaotic, and dangerous with cars, pedestrians, bicycles, horses, and streetcars. Cleveland, Ohio was the first city with permanent electric red and green traffic lights.

\$500

1914



Louis Chevrolet (engineer and Buick race car driver) and William Durant organized Chevrolet Motor Co. The stylized and expensive Classic Six was released in 1912.

\$2,250

www.AutoUpkeep.com



The electric self-starter, perfected by Charles Kettering, replaced dangerous hand cranking. It was introduced on a 1912 Cadillac along with interior control electric headlights.

1911

World War I
1914 to 1918



Great Depression 1929 to 1939

Ford introduced the affordable mass-produced Roadster, igniting hot rod enthusiasm. Its powerful compact single-unit cast V8 engine (produced until 1953), opened the market for average consumers wanting speed.

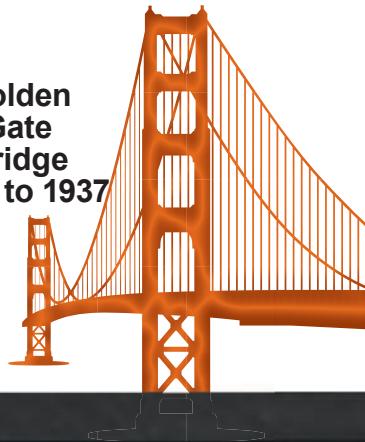
1932

\$500

**UNITED
WE
STAND**

GM, the world's top industrial corporation, sped up assembly lines to hold profits at the expense of worker safety. The Flint sit-down strike occupied the Fisher Body plant for 44 days and spread to over 136,000 United Auto Workers in 17 plants. By harnessing the power of unions, the strikers achieved one of America's most decisive labor victories.

Golden Gate Bridge 1933 to 1937



1936



World War II 1941 to 1945

U.S. auto manufacturers supported Allied Powers by producing military vehicles, tanks, airplanes, and more. When the war and wartime restrictions ended, America was anxious for new cars.

1942



\$738

First Willys-Overland 4x4 prototype Jeep, a light reconnaissance general-purpose (GP) vehicle, was delivered to the U.S. Army. A total of 647,925 versatile Willys MBs were built during WWII. Jeep became the 4x4 technology leader.

1940

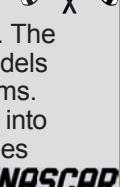
1939

Hydra-Matic Drive was the world's first mass-produced fully automatic transmission. GM introduced it on Oldsmobiles as the simplest way to drive (no clutch to press).



1948

NASCAR formed to sanction and promote stock car races. The first race cars were stock models found at dealership showrooms. Today, the cars have evolved into high-tech platforms with bodies resembling OEM brands.



1951



Hydraulic-assisted power steering, critical for heavy vehicles, was improved during WWII. It was first commercially on a Chrysler and quickly adopted by others.

1952

B.F. Goodrich Co. patented tubeless tires using butyl rubber, a synthetic produced to replace war shortages of natural rubber. The patent, filed in 1947, took years to test before approval. Tubeless tires proved safer and handled better. They became standard equipment by 1955.



CitiCar, a tiny electric, was a street legal two-seat urban commuter based on a golf cart. The range was nearly 40 miles. By 1982, over 4,000 (including the Comuta-Car models) were built. It held the top selling EV spot in the U.S. until the Nissan Leaf in 2011.



\$4,000

1974

The U.S. mandated lap and shoulder belts in new cars. New York state was the first to require drivers, front passengers, and kids under ten to wear seat belts.

1984

Up to 56% of new vehicles to be EVs, asserting that electric is the future of transportation. (Environmental Protection Agency's projection of performance-based emission limits set in 2024.)

GM produced 1,117 units of the EV1, a modern era two-seat electric with a 55-mile range. It was popular, but could only be leased. GM killed the program in 2002, recalling and crushing all but about 40 EV1s to be used for education and museums.

1996 Lease



Rivian was the first to deliver an electric pickup (range 300 miles). The market for electric pickups heated up as range, towing, payload, and charge time improved.

2032



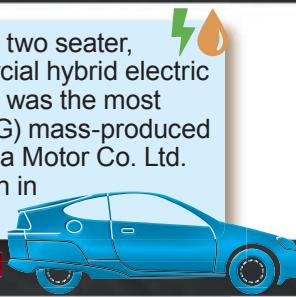
\$69,000

www.AutoUpkeep.com

The Honda Insight, a two seater, was the first commercial hybrid electric car sold in the U.S. It was the most fuel-efficient (70 MPG) mass-produced car at the time. Honda Motor Co. Ltd. incorporated in Japan in 1948 with \$3,300.

1999

\$21,164



The pandemic disrupted global semiconductor supply, which was compounded by tech advanced vehicles needing more chips.

2020

Waymo developed self-driving car technology. In 2019, limited areas started offering no-driver (Level 4) ride-hailing services. The ride is controlled by passengers through an app or buttons in the vehicle.

START
RIDE

2016

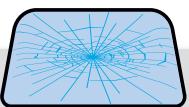
Limited range and high prices slowed sales of electric cars. The Detroit Electric Model 99, one of the last produced, had a more-modern Dodge sourced body, but antiquated tiller steering and parlor style seating.

1937

\$4,500



Federal mandates made safety glass standard equipment. The first windshields (starting in 1904) were dangerous plate glass that could shatter into shards.



Laminated safety glass was discovered by accident in 1903, but it was labor intensive to make, could delaminate, and would discolor in sunlight, so it was not widely adopted until advances were made.

1937

Toyota Motor Co., Ltd. was established. Toyota developed the Just-in-Time (JIT) manufacturing control system to increase efficiency and reduce inventory warehousing.

1937

Nash Motor Co. offered the Weather Eye Conditioned Air System, where fresh filtered outside air was warmed thermostatically by hot engine coolant. In 1954, they added cooling to their compact and affordable heating and ventilating system.

Buick had the first factory flash turn signal. The Flash-Way was centered on the trunk (shown below with the right signal on). Turn signals did not catch on until the 1950s and were not required until 1968.

1939



1939

Volkswagen Beetle was introduced. It was practical, reliable, and affordable, with an innovative air-cooled rear engine. U.S. sales started in 1949. By 1972, it was the best-selling vehicle ever (over 23 million sold by 2019).

1938



\$800

The Mercedes-Benz 300SL with exotic Gullwing doors was the first to have fuel injection. It was the fastest (160 mph) production car at the time. In 1999, it was voted sports car of the century.

1954

\$6,820



1956

President Eisenhower signed Federal-Aid Highway Act to fund construction of the interstate highway system, the largest public works project in American history. Interstate locations dictated future suburban growth.



1957

\$2,299



The 1970 Plymouth Superbird, created for NASCAR, rocketed over 200 mph. It won 18 times (8 wins by Richard Petty) before NASCAR limited engine displacement to 305 cubic inches. The Superbird, with an aerodynamic wing and nose cone, mimicked the 1969 Dodge Charger 500 that was aerodynamically engineered in a wind tunnel.



\$4,776

1970

Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act authorized setting federal standards to regulate emissions.

1965



\$2,368

1964

The Toyota Prius, a low-emission (48 MPG) family car, was offered for sale in the U.S. Its 1997 release in Japan made it the world's first mass-produced hybrid. By 2022, it was the world's top selling hybrid at 5 million sold.

2000

\$19,995



The Tesla Roadster prototype, using a Lotus glider and lithium-ion cell battery pack (range over 200 miles), made people think more seriously about EVs and sustainable energy. In 2008, it was the first highway legal series production EV.

2006

\$98,950



2006

The Tesla Model 3 (base range 220 miles) demonstrated that EVs are the future of sustainable mobility. Consumer interest was intense, with over 500,000 reservations. By early 2020 it was the world's best-selling EV. A million were sold globally by 2021.



\$35,000

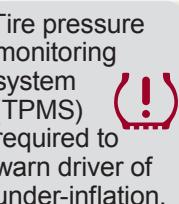
2017



\$33,600

2011

Ford Motor Co. planned 25% North American workforce cut as part of restructuring.



The revolutionary Nissan LEAF, using a lithium-ion battery pack (base range 73 miles), was the first mass-produced EV by a major automaker. It became the world's all-time top selling EV through 2019, with total sales over 650,000 by 2024.

General Motors and Chrysler filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection allowing them to reorganize.

2009



How Cars Work

Currently, the most common propulsion system in an automobile is the internal combustion engine (ICE). ICEs burn fuel in a combustion chamber inside the engine. This section focuses on:

- Conservation of Energy
- Force, Work, Power, and Energy
- Measuring Engine Output
- Engine Components
- Four-Stoke Engines
- Power Transfer

Conservation of Energy

Vehicles need energy to move. The energy used is commonly gasoline, diesel, or electricity. A key concept to understand is that energy cannot be created or destroyed, it is just converted from one form to another. This is called the law of conservation of energy in physics (specifically in a closed system). Gasoline vehicles are not very efficient at moving down the road. They do not destroy energy, but they lose energy. These losses occur in the engine, drivetrain, braking, overcoming the wind (aerodynamic drag), rolling resistance (tires contacting the road), and running accessories (parasitic losses). The energy into the system equals the energy out of the system, even if some of it is unwanted and not usable (*Figure 1.5*).

As the wheels turn, energy dissipates through braking friction, aerodynamic drag, and rolling resistance.

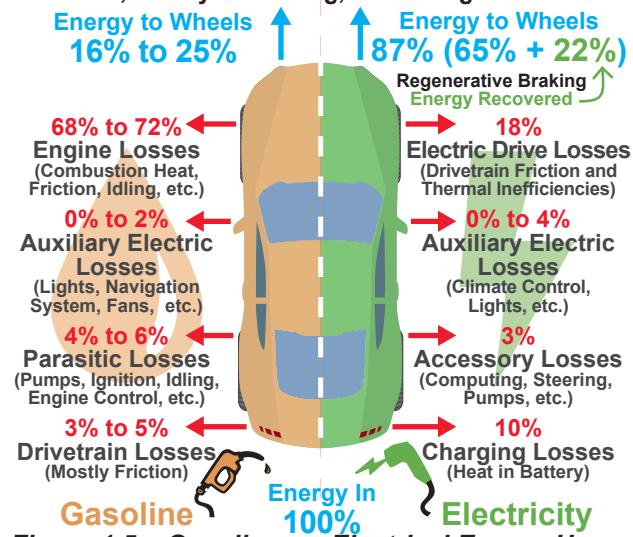


Figure 1.5 Gasoline vs. Electrical Energy Usage
Source: U.S. Department of Energy EERE - www.fueleconomy.gov

Force, Work, Power, and Energy

To learn how power is transferred in a vehicle, key terms (force, work, power, and energy) and the relationship between them need to be studied.

Force. Simply defined, force is a push or pull interaction between objects (*Figure 1.6*). This interaction can occur when objects are in physical contact with one another or when there is an action at a distance caused by magnetic forces, gravitational forces, and electric forces.

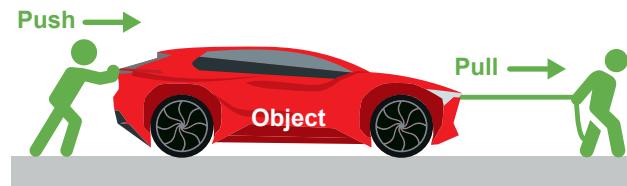


Figure 1.6 Force

Work. When an object has moved from a force, the position of the object has changed and work has occurred. If no motion has occurred, no work has been done. Work is the transfer of energy from one object to another (*Figure 1.7*).

$$\text{Work} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$$

$$1 \text{ ft-lb} = 1 \text{ pound} \times 1 \text{ foot}$$

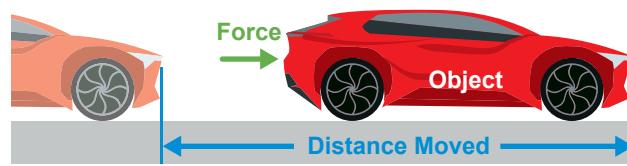


Figure 1.7 Work = Force x Distance

Calculations



Calculating Work

If an object has moved 10 feet from a force of 25 pounds, how much work has occurred?

Force	10 lb	
x Distance	x 25 ft	
<hr/>		
Work	=	250 ft-lb

Note: To use this formula, the force must be parallel to the movement.

Power. Power is the rate at which work is done (the amount of work done, energy delivered, in a given amount of time).

$$\text{Power} = \text{Work} / \text{Time}$$

Energy. Objects have the ability to do work when they have energy. Different forms of energy are classified into two categories: potential and kinetic. Potential energy is stored energy or energy of position. Kinetic energy is the energy of an object from its movement. Energy is required to do work. Gasoline, diesel, electricity, or some other source of energy is needed for a vehicle to do work. Energy and power are linked, but are not the same thing. This is helpful to know when looking at battery ratings on hybrid and electric vehicles. These batteries are usually rated in kilowatt hours (kWh).

$$\text{Energy} = \text{Power} \times \text{Time}$$

$$1 \text{ kWh} = 1 \text{ kilowatt} \times 1 \text{ hour}$$

For example, an electric vehicle might have a battery capacity of 60 kWh. Think of energy as the amount of “fuel” stored or used to perform work.

Measuring Engine Output

Two numbers are commonly used in advertising a vehicle’s output: torque and horsepower.

Torque. When force is in a twisting motion it is called torque. Tightening a bolt with a wrench is an example of torque (Figure 1.8). A special wrench, a torque wrench, is used to tighten bolts to an exact specification. A pound-foot (lb-ft) of torque is 1 pound of force at a lever length of 1 foot.

$$\text{Torque} = \text{Force} \times \text{Lever Length}$$



Figure 1.8

$$\text{Torque} = \text{Force} \times \text{Lever Length}$$

Crankshaft Torque. Torque is also used to describe the output rating of an engine, the crankshaft’s turning force (Figure 1.9).

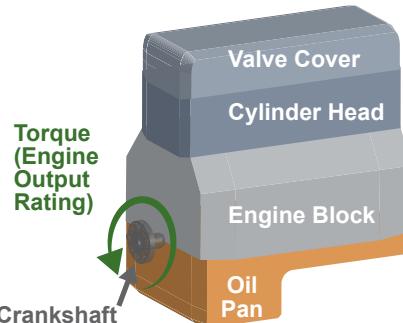
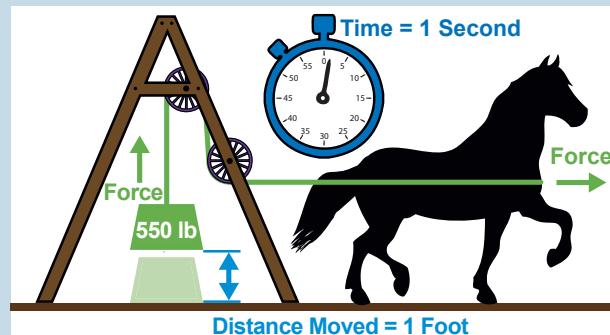


Figure 1.9 Crankshaft Torque

Horsepower. A unit of power that is common in the automotive field is horsepower (hp). The work needed to lift 550 pounds a distance of 1 foot in 1 second is 1 horsepower (Figure 1.10).

Horsepower (U.S. Customary Units)

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ horsepower} &= 550 \text{ foot-pounds/second} \\ 1 \text{ horsepower} &= 33,000 \text{ foot-pounds/minute} \end{aligned}$$



Watt (International System of Units (SI))

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ horsepower} &= 746 \text{ watts} = 0.746 \text{ kilowatts} \\ 1 \text{ kilowatt} &= 1,000 \text{ watts} = 1.34 \text{ horsepower} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 1.10

Horsepower

Revolutions Per Minute (RPM). Horsepower and torque change as engine speed (revolutions per minute or rpm) changes, so these ratings are given at a specific rpm (Figure 1.11).

		1920 Ford Model T	2024 Ford Super Duty
Engine	2.9 L Gasoline	6.7 L Turbo Diesel	
HP	20 hp @ 1,600 rpm	475 hp @ 2,600 rpm	
Torque	83 lb-ft @ 900 rpm	1,050 lb-ft @ 1,600 rpm	

Figure 1.11 Horsepower and Torque Comparison

Engine Components

The basic parts in a four-stroke engine include intake valves, exhaust valves, pistons, connecting rods, an engine block, cylinder head(s), a crankshaft, camshaft(s), and an oil pan (*Figure 1.12*).

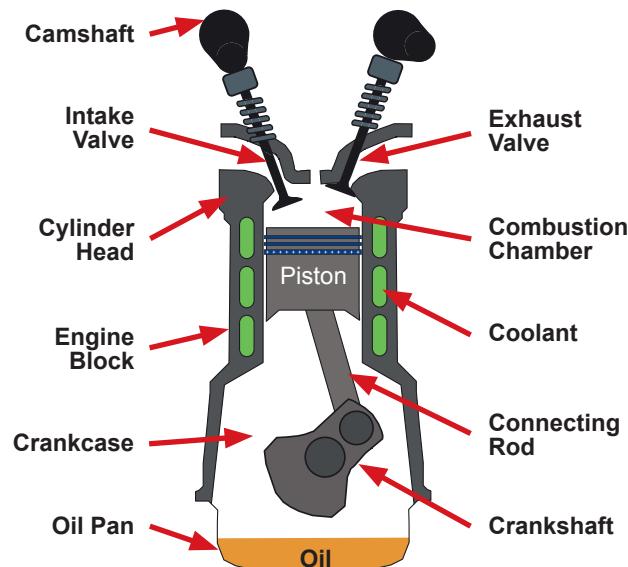


Figure 1.12 Dual Overhead Camshaft (DOHC) Engine

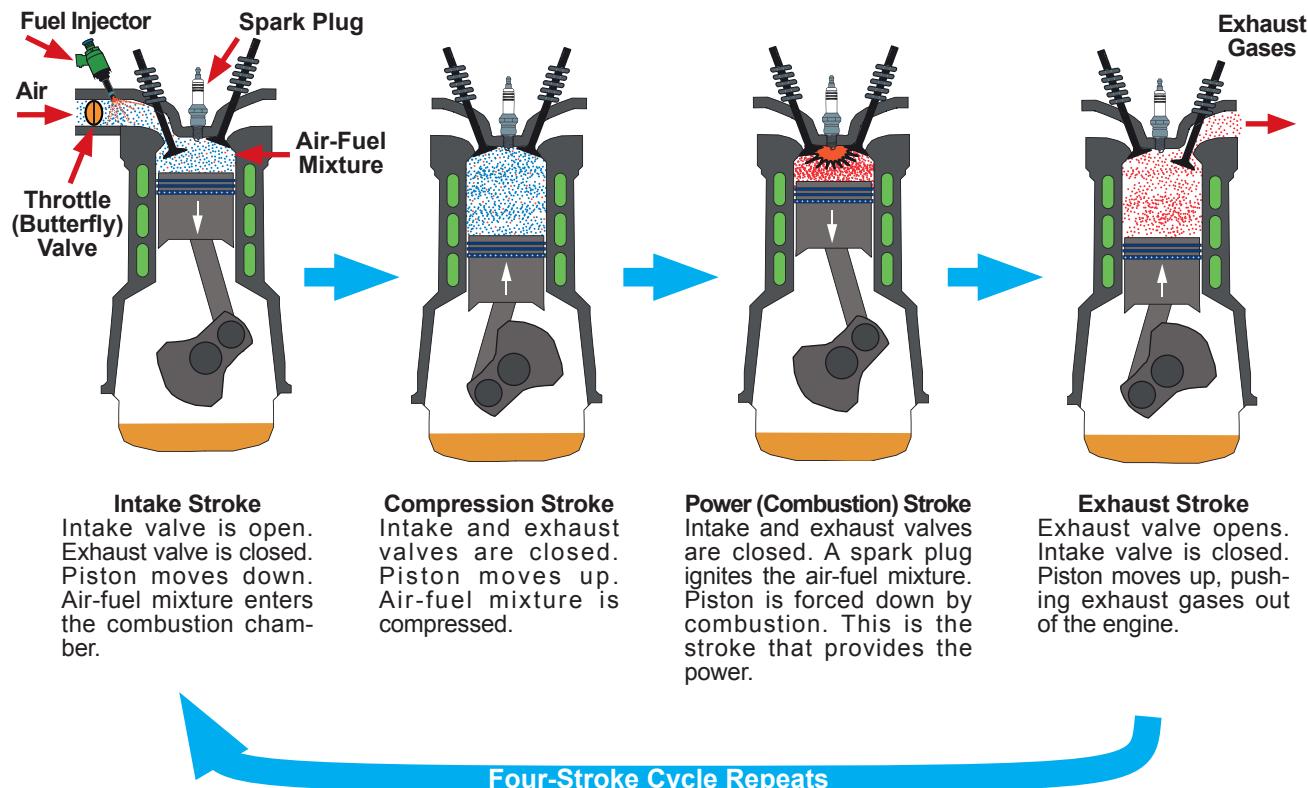


Figure 1.13

Four-Stroke Engines

The four-stroke internal combustion engine (also known as the Otto cycle, named after Nikolaus Otto) is the most common type used in automobiles. In a four-stroke engine the piston makes reciprocating (back and forth or up and down) movements inside a cylinder to convert the chemical energy of fuel into mechanical energy of motion (kinetic energy).

Spark Ignition. Spark ignition (SI) engines are fueled by gasoline, propane, natural gas, or a gasoline/alcohol blend. A spark plug ignites the air-fuel mixture. The four-strokes of the spark ignition engine (*Figure 1.13*) are intake, compression, power (combustion), and exhaust. To complete the four strokes, the crankshaft makes two revolutions. *See Chapter 11 to learn more about gasoline direct injection (GDI) engines.*

Compression Ignition. Compression ignition (CI) engines are fueled by diesel. The four-strokes of the compression ignition engine (*Figure 1.14*) are similar to the spark ignition engine, except fuel is not mixed with air in the intake system. Instead diesel is injected directly into the combustion chamber or indirectly into a swirl (precombustion) chamber. Once in the combustion chamber, the diesel combusts spontaneously from the high pressure and heat. CI engines do not use spark plugs.

Videos

How Engines Work

www.Video.AutoUpkeep.com

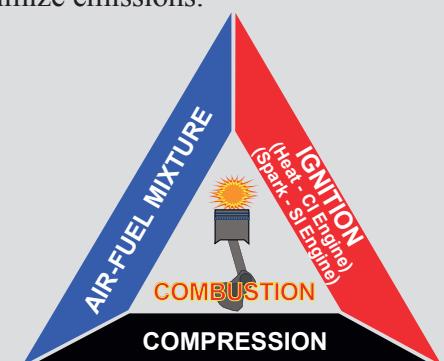
Click on Chapter 1



Tech Tip

ICE Requirements

For efficient combustion to occur in an internal combustion engine (ICE), there needs to be the correct air-fuel mixture, sufficient compression, and an ignition source (heat or spark). These three things must function properly to achieve engine efficiency and minimize emissions.



ICE Requirements Triangle

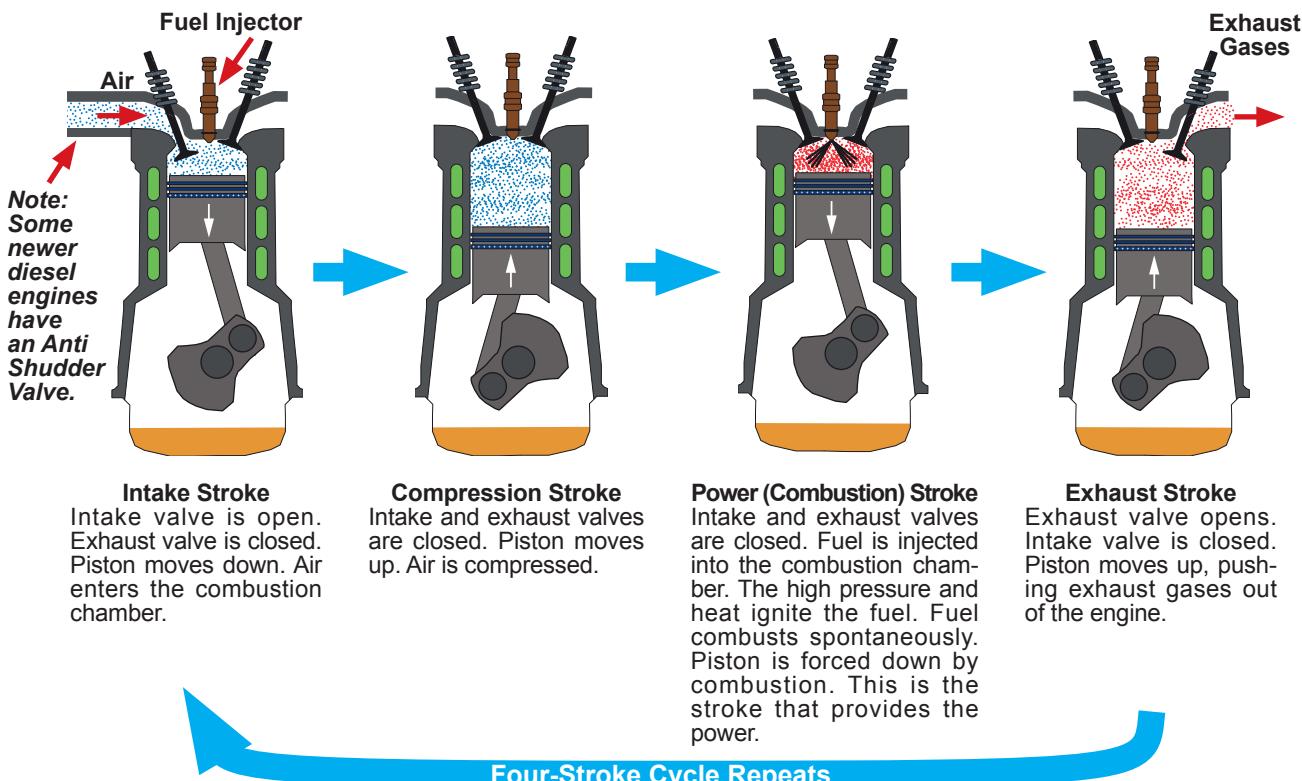


Figure 1.14

Four-Stroke Compression Ignition Engine (Direct Injection Diesel)
Compression Ratio Commonly 14:1 to 23:1

Power Transfer

Several processes have to occur in order for a vehicle to move. The following table explains how power is transferred in a common gasoline-powered (non-hybrid) automobile (*Figure 1.15*).

Power Transfer Process

- 1 Fuel is stored as chemical energy in the gas tank.
- 2 Fuel is transported to the engine by a fuel pump.
- 3 Air-fuel mixture enters the engine.
- 4 Electrical energy is used to create a spark at the spark plug.
- 5 Combustion occurs, converting the chemical energy to kinetic energy. The piston moves linearly, reciprocating up and down or back and forth.
- 6 The reciprocating motion of the pistons is converted to rotary (circular) motion of the crankshaft.
- 7 The crankshaft's rotary motion turns the transmission.
- 8 On front-wheel drive (FWD) vehicles, rotary motion is transferred through a transaxle (transmission and differential combined). From the transaxle, rotary power is moved through constant velocity (CV) shafts.
- 9 On rear-wheel drive (RWD) vehicles, rotary motion is transferred from the transmission through the drive shaft then to a differential and final drive assembly. In this situation, the differential changes the power flow 90° and allows the drive wheels to turn at different speeds when cornering. Power is transferred from the differential to axle shafts.
- 10 The axle shafts or CV shafts turn the wheels.
- 11 The rotary motion of the wheels converts to linear motion on the roadway.

Figure 1.15

How Power is Transferred



Fuels and Designs

Most of the 278 million vehicles registered in the United States today burn either gasoline or diesel in an internal combustion engine. The simplest way to describe the difference between them is air is throttled in a gas engine and fuel is regulated in a diesel engine. This section focuses on:

- Gasoline-Powered Vehicles
- Diesel-Powered Vehicles
- Emerging Technologies

Gasoline-Powered Vehicles

Passenger cars and light trucks powered solely by burning gasoline in an internal combustion engine are the most popular. Gasoline engines use spark plugs to ignite the air-fuel mixture in the engine. There are several reasons for the popularity of gasoline-powered vehicles. They are currently affordable (this depends on the price of gas (*Figure 1.16*), easy to refuel (gas stations in just about every town), they meet performance expectations (range, acceleration, and speed), and we are most familiar with the technology.

Gasoline. One of the major disadvantages of gasoline is that once the fuel is burned, it is gone forever. In addition, gasoline engines emit hydrocarbons (HC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and carbon dioxide (CO₂). See [Chapter 17](#) to learn more about gasoline emissions.

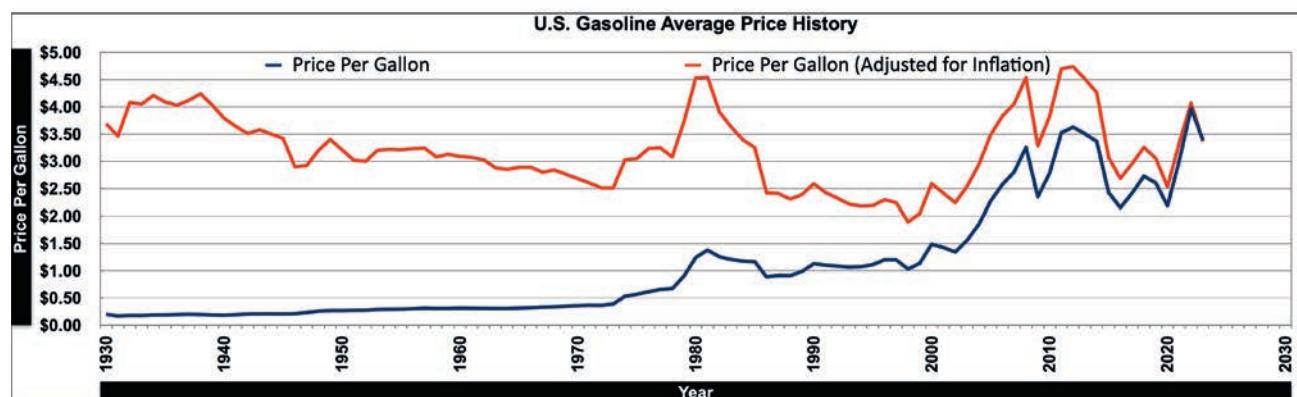


Figure 1.16

U.S. Gasoline Price History

Diesel-Powered Vehicles

Diesel engines are compression ignition engines; they do not have spark plugs.

Diesel Fuel. Diesel fuel (Figure 1.17) has more energy per gallon as compared to gasoline, making it more efficient for every gallon of fuel burned. Diesels emit NO_x and particulate matter (PM), in addition to greenhouse gas pollutants. Ultra-low sulfur diesel and newer engine and emission systems have greatly decreased emissions. See Chapter 17 to learn more about diesel emissions.



Figure 1.17 Diesel Fuel Dispenser

Medium-Duty/Heavy-Duty Vehicles. When thinking of diesel, a medium-duty (Figure 1.18) or heavy-duty truck might come to mind. Diesel-powered specialty vehicles (e.g., garbage trucks, school buses, and fire engines) and semi trucks pulling trailers are very common.



Figure 1.18 Ford F-650 Medium Duty
Photo: Ford Motor Company

Light Trucks/Passenger Vehicles. Diesel engines are also popular in light trucks. Although more expensive, a diesel engine provides an increased towing capability over a gasoline engine.

Emerging Technologies

In 2024, the following electric vehicles (EVs) were among the highest rated MPGe by www.fueleconomy.gov (Figure 1.19). Note: *Miles per gallon equivalent (MPGe) is a measure used to compare energy usage in advanced technology vehicles to the miles per gallon (MPG) rating in gasoline vehicles.*

2024 Electric Vehicles	MPGe
Hyundai IONIQ 6 RWD Long Range	140 MPGe
Lucid Air Pure RWD	137 MPGe
Hyundai IONIQ 6 RWD Standard Range	135 MPGe
Lucid Air Touring AWD	133 MPGe
Tesla Model 3 RWD	132 MPGe
Lexus RZ 300e	125 MPGe

Figure 1.19 2024 Electric Vehicles MPGe

EV Charging. EVs use only electricity for propulsion. Their driving range is dependent on the traction battery, similar to a gasoline-powered vehicle dependent on a gas tank. Public and company-owned charging stations (Figure 1.20) are strategically placed to extend the range of electric vehicles if you cannot recharge at home.



Figure 1.20 Tesla Superchargers
Photo: Tesla

Weblinks

EV Charging Stations



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Engine Identification

A vehicle's engine is classified by its:

- Configuration
- Size/Displacement
- Compression Ratio (CR)

Configuration

Engine configurations describe the way cylinders are arranged in an engine block, commonly inline, opposed, or V (*Figure 1.21*). Engine design is also described by the number of cylinders. The most common engine configurations are inline 4s, V6s, and V8s.



Figure 1.21 Common Engine Configurations

Size/Displacement

Engine size, listed in liters or cubic inches, can be found on the vehicle emission control information sticker under the hood. The size of an engine is calculated from the cylinder displacement volume during one piston stroke (bottom dead center (BDC) to top dead center (TDC)) multiplied by the number of cylinders in the engine. The bore is the diameter of a cylinder (*Figure 1.22*).

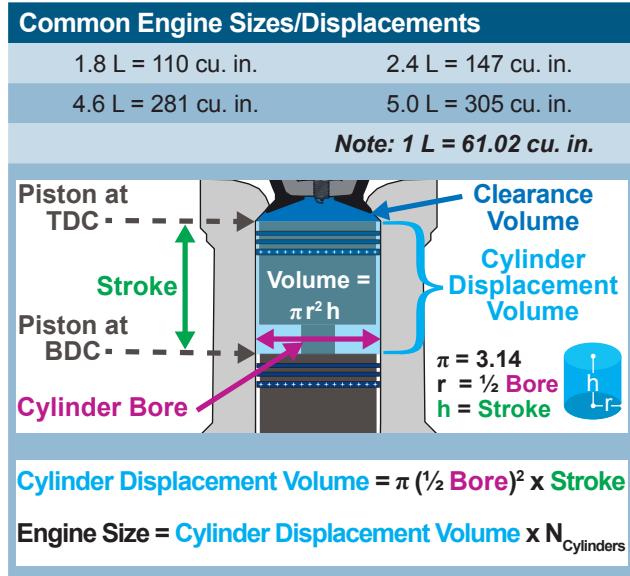


Figure 1.22 Common Engine Sizes/Displacements

Compression Ratio (CR)

Compression ratio is the displacement volume (V_d) plus the clearance volume (V_c) divided by the clearance volume. Typical gas engines have a compression ratio between 8:1 and 12:1, while diesel engines are higher between 14:1 and 23:1. A higher compression ratio means more work from same amount of fuel, increasing efficiency.

$$CR = \text{Compression Ratio}$$

$$V_d = \text{Displacement Volume}$$

$$V_c = \text{Clearance Volume}$$

$$CR = \frac{V_d + V_c}{V_c}$$



Vehicle Identification

Vehicles can be identified by the:

- VIN
- Manufacturer
- Make
- Model
- Year
- Trim Level
- Type

VIN

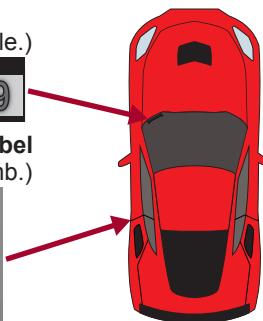
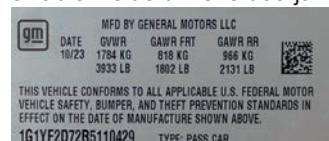
The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is an important number on a vehicle. Keep the VIN handy to help find the correct replacement parts.

VIN Location. The 17-character VIN can be seen on the left side of the dash from outside the vehicle through the windshield. The VIN is also on the certification label inside the driver's doorjamb (*Figure 1.23*).

VIN on Driver's Side Dash
(Viewable from outside the vehicle.)

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
1G1YF2D72R5110429

VIN on Vehicle Certification Label
(Viewable inside driver's doorjamb.)



VIN Locations

Figure 1.23

VIN Information. The VIN contains coded vehicle information (*Figure 1.24*).

How to Decode a 17-Digit Vehicle Identification Number

Country of Origin Make, Model, Trim, Type, Etc. Model Year Serial Number

1G1YF2D72R5110429

Vehicle Manufacturer ✓ Check Digit Assembly Plant
Decoding a VIN

Manufacturer

An automotive manufacturer is a company that produces vehicles.

Make

Automotive manufacturers (*Figure 1.25*) identify the various vehicles they produce by their “makes” (also known as brands or divisions).

Manufacturer	Make/Brand/Division
GM	Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, and GMC
Tesla	Tesla
Stellantis NV	Abarth, Alfa Romeo, Chrysler, Citroën, Dodge, DS, Fiat, Jeep, Lancia, Maserati, Opel, Peugeot, Ram, and Vauxall
Ford	Ford and Lincoln
Toyota	Lexus and Toyota
Volkswagen Group	Volkswagen, Audi, Bentley, Lamborghini, Porsche, SEAT, and Skoda
Honda	Acura and Honda
Hyundai	Hyundai and Kia
Nissan	Infiniti and Nissan

Figure 1.25

Examples of Makes

Model

The model (*Figure 1.26*) of a vehicle refers to the specific name of each vehicle within a make. Model names often change over time.

Make	Model
Chevrolet	Bolt EV, Blazer, Blazer EV, Camaro, Colorado, Corvette E-Ray, Corvette Stingray, Corvette Z06, Equinox, Equinox EV, Silverado, Silverado EV, Suburban, Trax, Trailblazer, Traverse, and Tahoe

Figure 1.26

Examples of Models

Year

The model year of a vehicle is not necessarily the year in which it was built. A vehicle built in October 2023 most likely would be considered a 2024 model year vehicle.

Model Year (MY). To find the actual model year of the vehicle look at the vehicle emission control information (VECI) sticker under the hood or on the opening face of the liftgate on some EVs. This sticker indicates the year of pollution standards conformance, which is also the model year.

Date of Manufacture. The date of manufacture is listed inside the driver’s door on the vehicle certification label. This is the actual month and year that the vehicle rolled off the assembly line.

Trim Level

Trim levels (*Figure 1.27*) identify versions (different equipment and features) of the same vehicle model. Entry-level models, often called the base model, are the most affordable. A badge on the vehicle’s back or side displays the trim level or a free online VIN decoder will identify it.

Model	Trim Level
Tahoe	LS, LT, Z71, RST, Premier, High Country

Figure 1.27 Examples of Trim Levels

Type

Many different types (*Figure 1.28*) of vehicles are designed to meet consumer demands.

Type	Illustration	Make and Model*
Microcar		Micro Microlino, GEM e2, Renault Twizy, and XEV Yoyo
Subcompact Car		MINI Cooper, Hyundai Accent, Kia Rio, and Nissan Versa
Compact Car		Honda Civic, Toyota Corolla, Kia Forte, and Nissan Sentra
Mid-size Car		Tesla Model 3, Honda Accord, Nissan Altima, Toyota Camry, Kia K5, and Hyundai Sonata
Full-size Car		Lucid Air, Toyota Avalon, and Dodge Charger
Sports Car		Lamborghini Revuelto and Chevrolet Corvette
Compact SUV		Volvo XC40, Honda CR-V, Ford Escape, and Toyota RAV4
Mid-size SUV		Kia Telluride, Toyota Highlander, Honda Pilot, and Rivian R1S
Cross-over SUV		Ford Mustang Mach-E, BMW X1, Hyundai IONIQ 5, Kia EV6, and Tesla Model Y
Full-size SUV		Cadillac Escalade, Ford Expedition, Jeep Wagoneer, and GMC Yukon
Compact Pickup		Hyundai Santa Cruz and Ford Maverick
Mid-size Pickup		Rivian R1T, GMC Canyon, Ford Ranger, Honda Ridgeline, and Toyota Tacoma
Full-size Pickup		Ford F-Series, Dodge Ram, GMC Sierra, Nissan Titan, and Toyota Tundra
Minivan		Honda Odyssey, Kia Carnival, and Chrysler Pacifica
Van		Ford Transit, GMC Savana, and Chevrolet Express

* Illustration’s make and model are highlighted in bold.

Figure 1.28 Vehicle Types with Examples



Parts and Systems

The automobile is made up of:

- Parts
- Systems

Parts

The car's frame and body (sometimes integrated together into one unit called a unibody) are large parts of the automobile.

Unibody Casting. Innovative and extensive unibody subframe casting greatly reduces the number of pieces needing assembly and welding (*Figure 1.29*).



Figure 1.29 Two Cast Body Pieces Highlighted
Photo: Tesla - Model Y Body Structure

Components. Smaller parts (also called components) and assemblies (e.g., engine, e-motor, and transmission) work together to make the vehicle move.

Tech Tip



Identifying Vehicle Parts

To purchase the correct maintenance items (e.g., filters) or replacement parts (e.g., a starter or an AC generator (alternator)), it is important to know a vehicle's VIN, make, model, engine size/configuration, production date, and model year. *Note: The date of manufacture and the model year of a vehicle may differ. Manufacturers produce millions of vehicles each year by continuous manufacturing. Showroom floors often include vehicles from next year's model lineup 6 to 9 months before that calendar year.*

Systems

Parts that work together to perform a specific task make up a system.

Electrical System. The electrical system delivers power to various electrical components. Vehicles can have low and high-voltage systems.

Lubrication System. The lubrication system uses oil or e-fluids to reduce wear and heat.

Fuel System. Using fuel lines, injectors, and a fuel pump, the fuel system supplies the engine with the correct amount of fuel and air.

Cooling System and Climate Control. The general concept of a cooling system is similar in all vehicles, including EVs. Liquid coolant or e-fluid passes through or around components and carries away excess heat. Climate control is used to condition the air in the passenger's cabin.

Ignition System. The ignition system is designed to ignite the air-fuel mixture in a gasoline engine at the correct time.

Suspension, Steering, and Tires. The suspension system helps to control the vehicle's up and down movement. The steering system controls the vehicle's directional movements. The tires connect the vehicle to the road.

Braking System. The braking system slows and stops a vehicle.

Drivetrain. The drivetrain transfers power from the engine or e-motor to the wheels.

Exhaust and Emission System. The exhaust and emission system removes exhaust from the engine, quiets engine combustion, and lowers vehicle pollutants.

Weblinks



Automotive
Manufacturers



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Careers

Many careers exist in the automotive industry:

- Manufacturing Careers
- Service and Repair Careers
- Support Careers

Manufacturing Careers

Automotive manufacturers hire many different types of engineers that assist in pre-production, software and programming, automation, paint, and assembly. Designers, machinists, logistics personnel, production supervisors, and assembly line workers are all needed to build highly complex vehicles (*Figure 1.30*).



Figure 1.30

Automotive Manufacturing

Photo: Tesla

Service and Repair Careers

Automotive technicians can work in a variety of repair facilities (*Figure 1.31*) in different capacities to diagnose, service, and repair a vehicle. Service managers oversee the shop operations. Service writers communicate with the customers and convey the concern or scheduled service to the technician through a work order.



Figure 1.31

Repair Facility

Photo: Hyundai Motor Group

Support Careers

Careers that support the automotive industry include automotive teachers, salespeople, parts specialists, auto body technicians, insurance adjusters, auto loan specialists, car rental managers, and installers at specialty shops.



Workplace Skills

Workplace skills, including personal standards, work habits, and ethics, are integral to a professional work environment. See the Workplace Skills Activity in Chapter 1 of the workbook to learn more about workplace skills.



Summary

In well over 100 years, automobiles have become extremely popular. The automobile has made personal land transportation easy, allowing people to work great distances from where they live. Cugnot, Benz, and Ford, among others, changed the development of the automobile forever. Today, manufacturers are focused on mass-producing electric vehicles to increase efficiency, minimize pollution, and reduce our reliance on nonrenewable energy resources. See Chapter 21 to learn more about electric vehicles.

Activities



Introduction and How Cars Work

- Workplace Skills Activity
- Car Identification and Preparing for Vehicle Service Activity
- Owner's Manual Activity
- Chapter 1 Study Questions

Activities and Study Questions can be completed in the *Auto Upkeep Workbook*.

Career Paths



Automotive Teacher

Education: Bachelor's Degree and/or ASE Cert.

Median Income: \$65,220

Abilities: Good communication with students in a technical hands-on environment.

Find your career at www.bls.gov/ooh.

Appendix A - Workbook Activities

Chapter 1

Workplace Skills Activity

Identify important workplace skills.

Car Identification and Preparing for Vehicle Service Activity

Identify an automobile by model year, make, model, and trim level. Prepare a vehicle for service.

Owner's Manual Activity

Locate and use an online owner's manual.

Chapter 2

Towing and Hauling Activity

Identify towing and hauling capabilities.

Advanced Driver Assistance System (ADAS) Activity

Research vehicles with ADAS to identify differences, limitations, and capabilities.

Buying a New Automobile Activity

Differentiate between MSRP, dealer invoice, and dealer cost.

Buying a Used Automobile Activity

Research prices, reliability ratings, and safety ratings on used automobiles.

Chapter 3

Automotive Expenses Activity

Calculate automotive expenses.

Chapter 4

Repair Facilities Activity

Choose a quality repair facility. Interpret a work order.

Chapter 5

Automotive Safety Activity

Identify the location of emergency and safety equipment.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) Activity

Locate and interpret a safety data sheet.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and Fire Safety Activity

Identify the importance of using PPE.

Chapter 6

Tools and Equipment Activity

Identify basic tools and equipment that are used in automotive shops.

Fasteners Activity

Identify fasteners that are used on automobiles.

Service Manual Activity

Navigate an online service manual.

Chapter 7

Interior Cleaning Activity

Clean the inside of a vehicle.

Exterior Cleaning Activity

Clean the outside of a vehicle.

Waxing Activity

Wax the finish on a vehicle.

Chapter 8

Fluid Level Check Activity

Check the fluid level in various vehicle components.

Chapter 9

Ohm's Law Activity

Use ohm's law to calculate volts, amps, and ohms.

Circuit Construction Simulator Activity

Use a circuit construction simulator to build and analyze circuits.

Simple Circuits Activity

Build and test a simple circuit.

Voltage Drop Activity

Identify voltage drop and how to perform various voltage drop tests.

Wiring Diagram Activity

Locate and interpret a wiring diagram.

Battery Activity

Clean and test a 12-volt SLI battery.

Charging Activity

Test an alternator and replace a belt.

Starting Activity

Test a starter.

Chapter 10

Oil and Filter Change Activity

Change the oil and filter on an ICE vehicle.

Chapter 11

Fuel System Part Identification Activity

Use an online auto parts catalog to identify fuel system parts.

Fuel System Maintenance Activity

Identify the components of the fuel system. Change an air filter, PCV valve, and fuel filter.

Chapter 12

Air Conditioning Activity

Inspect and identify the components within the air conditioning system.

Cabin Air Filter Activity

Replace a cabin air filter.

Cooling System Activity

Test, inspect, and service the cooling system. Observe thermostat operation.

Chapter 13

Ignition System Activity

Install spark plugs. Inspect, test, and install spark plug wires. Inspect and install distributor cap and rotor on a distributor system.

Chapter 14

Suspension and Steering Activity

Inspect and perform basic service procedures on suspension and steering components.

Tire Inspection and Rotation Activity

Inspect and rotate tires.

Choosing the Right Tires Activity

Identify tires based on classification, tread, EV-specific, and new technologies.

Chapter 15

Brake Inspection Activity

Identify brake components and inspect disc brakes.

Chapter 16

Drivetrain Activity

Identify and inspect drivetrain components.

Chapter 17

Exhaust and Emission Activity

Identify and inspect exhaust and emission components.

Chapter 18

Payback Period Activity

Calculate payback period.

Future Vehicle Activity

Predict the role of the automobile in 2050.

Chapter 19

Automotive Accessories Activity

Estimate the cost of accessories for a vehicle.

Chapter 20

Changing a Flat Tire Activity

Change a flat tire.

Jump-Starting Activity

Jump-start a vehicle.

Lighting Activity

Replace various lights on a vehicle.

Replacing Wipers Activity

Replace wipers on a vehicle.

On-Board Diagnostics Activity

Retrieve diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs) from an OBD II system using a basic scan tool.

Chapter 21

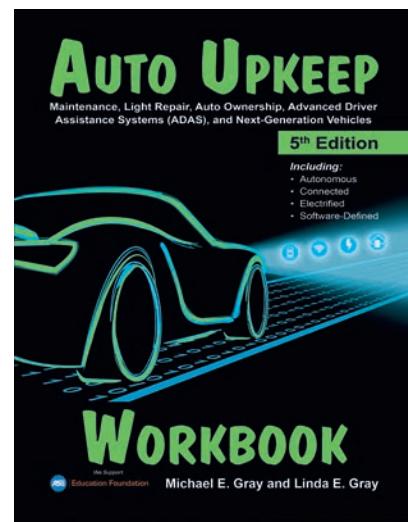
Electric Vehicles Activity

Identify and compare current electric vehicles for sale.

Chapter 22

ADAS and Vehicle Automation Level Identification Activity

Identify a vehicle's ADAS systems, driving automation capabilities, and the responsibility of the dynamic driving task (DDT).



Appendix B - Acronyms/Abbreviations

Symbols

°	Degree
,	Foot
"	Inch
2WD	Two-Wheel Drive
3PMSF	Three-Peak Mountain Snowflake
4WD	Four-Wheel Drive
4x4	Four-Wheel Drive
4G	Forth Generation (Wireless)
5G	Fifth Generation (Wireless)
6G	Sixth Generation (Wireless)

A

A	Ampere
A/C	Air Conditioning
AAA	American Automobile Association
ABS	Antilock Brake System
AC	Alternating Current
ACC	Adaptive Cruise Control
ACEA	European Automobile Manufacturer's Association
ADAS	Advanced Driver Assistance Systems
ADB	Adaptive Driving Beam
AEB	Automatic Emergency Braking
AEB	Autonomous Emergency Braking
AEV	Autonomous Electric Vehicle
AGM	Absorbed Glass Mat
Ah	Ampere-hour
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ALCA	Active Lane Change Assist
ALI	Automotive Life Institute
AM	Amplitude Modulation
ANN	Artificial Neural Networks
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APA	Active Parking Assist
API	American Petroleum Institute
API	Application Program Interface
APU	Auxiliary Power Unit
AQI	Air Quality Index
AR	Augmented Reality
AR-HUD	Augmented Reality Head-Up Display
ARB	Air Resources Board
ARB	Automatic Reverse Braking
ASE	Automotive Service Excellence
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATF	Automatic Transmission Fluid
AV	Autonomous Vehicle
AWD	All-Wheel Drive

B

b	Bit (e.g., Internet Speed)
B	Byte (e.g., Data Storage)
B	Biodiesel
BAS	Belt-Alternator-Starter
BAS	Brake Assist System
BBB	Better Business Bureau
BbW	Brake-by-Wire
BC	Basecoat
BCI	Battery Council International
BCM	Body Control Module

BDC	Bottom Dead Center
BEV	Battery Electric Vehicle
BISG	Belt Integrated Starter Generator
BMS	Battery Management System
bps	Bits per Second
BSI	Blinds Spot Intervention
BSW	Blind Spot Warning
BTMS	Battery Thermal Management System
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics
BTU	British Thermal Unit

C

c	Speed of Light in a Vacuum
C	Celsius
C-V2X	Cellular Vehicle-to-Everything
CA	Cranking Amps
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CAN	Controller Area Network
CAN-FD	CAN Flexible Data (Rate)
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CC	Clearcoat
CC	Cruise Control
CCA	Cold Cranking Amps
CCS	Combined Charging System
CCV	Crankcase Ventilation
CCW	Counterclockwise
Cd	Drag Coefficient
CD	Continuous Deployment
CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics
CFPP	Cold Filter Plugging Point
CG	Center of Gravity
CI	Compression Ignition
CI	Continuous Integration
CPI	Contact Point Ignition
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Coil-On-Plug
CPS	Cyber-Physical System
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CR	Compression Ratio
CT	Continuous Testing
CTB	Cell-to-Body
CTC	Cell-to-Chassis
CTP	Cell-to-Pack
CV	Constant Velocity
CVT	Continuously Variable Transmission
CW	Clockwise

D

DAS	Driver Assistance Systems
dB	Decibels
DC	Direct Current
DDT	Dynamic Driving Task
DEF	Diesel Exhaust Fluid
DI	Distributor Ignition
DL	Deep Learning
DLC	Data Link Connector
DMM	Digital Multimeter
DMS	Driver Monitoring System
DOC	Diesel Oxidation Catalyst

DOE	Department of Energy
DOHC	Dual Overhead Cam
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPF	Diesel Particulate Filter
DRL	Daytime Running Lights
DSRC	Dedicated Short-Range Communications
DT	Digital Twin
DTC	Diagnostic Trouble Code
DTC	Direct-to-Consumer
DTV	Disc Thickness Variation

E

E	Ethanol
E/E	Electrical/Electronic
e.g.	For Example
e-Fluid	Advanced Fluid for EVs
e-Fuse	Electronic Fuse
e-Grease	Advanced Grease for EVs
e-Motor	Electric Motor
ECU	Engine Control Unit
EEC	Electronic Engine Control
ECM	Electronic Control Module
ECT	Engine Coolant Temperature
ECU	Electronic Control Unit
EGHR	Exhaust Gas Heat Recovery
EGR	Exhaust Gas Recirculation
EHB	Electro-Hydraulic Brake
EI	Electronic Ignition
ELC	Extended Life Coolant
EM	Electric Motor
EM	Electromagnetic
EMB	Electromechanical Brake
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EMT	Emergency Medical Technicians
EOC	End of Charge
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPB	Electric Parking Brake
EPDM	Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer
EPS	Electric Power Steering
EREV	Extended Range Electric Vehicle
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
ESC	Electronic Stability Control
ETBE	Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
ETC	Electronic Throttle Control
eV	Electron Volt
EV	Electric Vehicle
EVAP	Evaporative Emissions
EVSE	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment

F

F	Fahrenheit
FC	Fuel Cell
FCEV	Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle
FCW	Forward Collision Warning
FGAW	Front Gross Axle Weight
FIR	Far-Infrared
FM	Frequency Modulation
FOTA	Firmware Over-the-Air
ft	Foot
FWD	Front-Wheel Drive

G

GAW	Gross Axle Weight
GAWR	Gross Axle Weight Rating
GB	Gigabyte
Gbit/sec	Gigabit per Second
GCW	Gross Combined Weight
GCWR	Gross Combined Weight Rating
GDI	Gasoline Direct Injection
GGE	Gasoline Gallon Equivalent
GF	Gasoline-Fueled
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHz	Gigahertz
GM	General Motors
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPU	Graphics Processing Unit
GTW	Gross Trailer Weight
GTWR	Gross Trailer Weight Rating
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

H

H	Hydrogen
H ₂ ICE	Hydrogen Internal Combustion Engine
H ₂ O	Water
HAV	Highly Automated Vehicle
HC	Hydrocarbon
HD	High Definition
HDA	Hill Descent Assist
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air (Filter)
HEV	Hybrid Electric Vehicle
HID	High-Intensity Discharge
HL	High Load (Tire Capacity)
HOAT	Hybrid Organic Acid Technology
HMI	Human-Machine Interface
hp	Horsepower
HPC	High Performance Computing
HSA	Hill Start Assist
HUD	Head-Up Display
HV	High Voltage
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
Hz	Hertz

I

I2V	Infrastructure-to-Vehicle
IAC	Idle Air Control
IAT	Inorganic Acid Technology
IBS	Intelligent Battery Sensor
ICCU	Integrated Charging Control Unit
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
id	Inside Diameter
ID	Identification
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IIHS	Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
I/M	Inspection and Maintenance
ILSAC	International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee

I

IMA	Integrated Motor Assist
IMU	Inertial Measurement Unit
INS	Inertial Navigation System
IoT	Internet of Things
IR	Industrial Revolution
IR	Infrared
ISG	Integrated Starter/Generator
ISO	International Standards Organization
IT	Information Technology
IPEC	Integrated Power Electronics Controller
IVN	In-Vehicle Network

K

KBB	Kelley Blue Book
kg	Kilogram
kbit/s	Kilobit per Second
km	Kilometer
km/h	Kilometers per Hour
kPa	Kilopascal
KS	Knock Sensor
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt-hour

L

L	Liter
LAN	Local Area Network
Laser	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
lb	Pound
lb-ft	Pound-foot
LCA	Lane Centering Assistance
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LCO	Lithium Cobalt Oxide
LDW	Lane Departure Warning
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LEO	Low Earth Orbit
LFP	Lithium Ferrophosphate
Li+	Lithium Ion
Li	Lithium
Lidar	Light Detection and Ranging
Li-ion	Lithium-Ion
Li-polyl	Lithium-Ion Polymer
LIN	Local Interconnect Network
LKA	Land Keeping Assist
LL	Light Load (Tire Capacity)
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LRR	Long-Range Radar
LRR	Low Rolling Resistance (Tires)
LT	Light Truck (Tires)

M

m	Meter
M	Metric
M+S	Mud and Snow
mm	Millimeter
mmWave	Millimeter Wave
MAF	Mass Airflow
MAP	Manifold Absolute Pressure
Mbit/sec	Megabit per Second
Mbps	Megabit per Second
MG	Motor/Generator
MHEV	Mild Hybrid Electric Vehicle
MHz	Megahertz

M

MIL	Malfunction Indicator Light
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
MIR	Mid-Infrared
ML	Machine Learning
mm	Millimeter
MOST	Media-Oriented Systems Transport
MPG	Miles Per Gallon
MPGe	Miles Per Gallon equivalent
MRR	Mid-Range Radar
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSRP	Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
MY	Model Year

N

N	Nitrogen
N·m	Newton-Meter
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NACS	North American Charging Standard
NADA	National Automotive Dealers Association
NASCAR	National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing
NDS	Navigation Data Standard
NCA	Nickel Cobalt Aluminum
NEMA	National Electric Manufacturers Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIHL	Noise-Induced Hearing Loss
NiMH	Nickel Metal Hydride (Battery)
NIR	Near-Infrared
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMC	Nickel Manganese Cobalt
NMVTIS	National Motor Vehicle Title Information System
NPT	Non-Pneumatic Tires
No.	Number
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NR	New Radio
NSC	National Safety Council
NV	Night Vision

O

O ₂	Oxygen
OAT	Organic Acid Technology
OBD	On-Board Diagnostics
OBC	Onboard Charger
ODD	Operational Design Domain
OEDR	Object and Event Detection and Response
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OS	Operating System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSS	Open Source Software
OTA	Over-the-Air

P

P	Passenger
Pa	Pascal
PCM	Powertrain Control Module
PCU	Powertrain Control Unit
PCV	Positive Crankcase Ventilation
PDC	Power Data Center
PDR	Paintless Dent Repair
PEM	Proton Exchange Membrane
PFI	Port Fuel Injection
PH	Parallel Hybrid
PHEV	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PM	Particulate Matter
PM	Permanent Magnet
PM	Preventative Maintenance
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PPF	Paint Protection Film
PPM	Parts-Per-Million
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
PZEV	Partial Zero Emission Vehicle

R

R	Radial
R	Resistance
Radar	Radio Detection and Ranging
RCTW	Rear Cross Traffic Warning
RF	Reinforced (Tire)
RGAW	Rear Gross Axle Weight
RGAWR	Rear Gross Axle Weight Rating
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
RSU	Roadside Unit
RTOS	Real-Time Operating System
RWD	Rear-Wheel Drive

S

SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SbW	Steer-by-Wire
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SDV	Software-Defined Vehicle
SI	International System of Units
SI	Spark Ignition
SL	Standard Load (Tire Capacity)
SLA	Short-Long Arm
SLI	Starter, Lighting, and Ignition (Battery)
SoC	State of Charge
SoC	System-on-Chip
SOTA	Software Over-the-Air
SRR	Short-Range Radar
SRS	Supplemental Restraint System
ST	Special Trailer
SUT	Sport Utility Truck
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicle
SVO	Straight Vegetable Oil

T

T	Temporary
TAME	Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether
TBI	Throttle Body Injection
Tbit/sec	Terabit per Second
TCS	Traction Control System

TDC

TDC	Top Dead Center
THz	Terahertz
TM	Traction Motor
TMS	Thermal Management System
TPI	Threads per Inch
TPMS	Tire Pressure Monitoring System
TSB	Technical Service Bulletin
TW	Tongue Weight
TWC	Three-Way Converter

U

U-Joint	Universal Joint
UBI	Usage-Based Insurance
UC	Ultracapacitor
UL	Underwriter's Laboratories
ULSD	Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel
UN	Unified National
UNC	Unified National Coarse
UNF	Unified National Fine
UTQG	Uniform Tire Quality Grading
US	Ultrasonic
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USFA	United States Fire Administration
USS	Ultrasonic Sensor
UV	Ultraviolet
UX	User Experience

V

V	Volt
V2C	Vehicle-to-Cloud
V2G	Vehicle-to-Grid
V2H	Vehicle-to-Home
V2I	Vehicle-to-Infrastructure
V2L	Vehicle-to-Load
V2P	Vehicle-to-Pedestrian
V2V	Vehicle-to-Vehicle
V2X	Vehicle-to-Everything
VCMS	Vehicle Charging Management System
Vc	Clearance Volume (Engine)
Vd	Displacement Volume (Engine)
VECI	Vehicle Emission Control Information
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VOM	Volt-Ohm-Meter
VTOL	Vertical Takeoff and Landing
VR	Virtual Reality
VRU	Vulnerable Road User

W

W	Watt
Wh	Watt-hour
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
WMA	Windows Media Audio
WSS	Wheel Speed Sensor
WVO	Waste Vegetable Oil

X

xEV	Electrified Propulsion Vehicle
XL	Extra Load (Tire Capacity)

Z

ZEV	Zero Emissions Vehicle
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Appendix C - Text Features



Apps

Alternative Fueling Station Locator	249
Automotive Expenses	58
Belt Routing Diagrams	143
Buying a Car	51
Charging Station Locator	316
EV Remote Climate Control	176
First Aid	73
Fluid Level Check	125
Ignition System Parts Lookup	188
Manufacturer Connected Services	60
OBD II Scan	281
Vehicle Safety	46
Waxing and Polishing	109



Procedures

Air Filter Replacement	159
Battery Cleaning	291
Changing a Flat Tire	298
Changing the Oil and Filter	154
Checking Tire Pressure	208
Chip and Scratch Repair	115
Finding a Tire Leak	290
Greasing	197
How to Properly Insert Foam Earplugs	76
Jacking Up a Vehicle	82
Jump-Starting a Vehicle	296
Manual Transmission Servicing	227
Opening and Closing the Hood	116
Refueling	166
Replacing a Headlight Bulb	287
Serpentine Belt Replacement	295
Steps for Engine Overheating	170
Wiper Blade Replacement	289



Servicing

All Fluid Level Checks	125
Auto Care and Cleaning	111
Brake Fluid	214
Brake Pads and Shoes	216
Cabin Air Filter	181
Coolant (Antifreeze)	178
Distributor Cap and Rotor	187
Drive Belts	143
Exhaust	234
Lubricate Grease Fittings (Zerks)	197
Oxygen Sensors	240
Radiator Hoses	172
Sensors and Cameras	37
Spark Plugs	187
Spark Plug Wires	187
Timing Belt System	189
Tire Rotation	210
Transmission Fluid	227
Windshield Wipers	288



Q & A

AC Generator (Alternator) or Battery	291
Augmented Reality Head-Up Display (AR-HUD)	36
Auto Club Membership	52
Brake Fluid Mix-Up	123
Carbon Monoxide	234
Car Rental Insurance	55
Catalytic Converter Clogged	240
Choosing an Auto Repair Facility	63
Clicking Noise	228
Clutch Slipping	224
Dirty Front Wheels	108
E85 Compatible Vehicles	246
Electron Flow and Current Flow	320
Exchange a New Car	45
Free Credit Report	27
Fuel Pump Replacement	156
Gasoline on Paint	110
Gasoline vs. Diesel Engine	166
Hybrid Vehicle Upkeep	255
Keyless Entry Not Working	269
Lemon Law	47
Mechatronic Engineer	362
No Heat Inside Vehicle	173
Octane and High Compression	162
Oil Dripping After Oil Change	284
Oil Recycling	151
Pressure Washing an Engine	111
Radiator Hose Collapse	170
Radio Waves vs. Sound Waves	344
Reducing Insurance Premiums	54
Technical Service Bulletins	280
Temporary Spare Tire Speed	299
Towing with a Car	32
Traction Battery Cost	325
Used Oil Precaution	75
Water Pump "Weep" Hole	173
Wax or Polish	110
When to Add Oil	118
White Smoke	179
Wrong Oil in Engine	153



Trouble Guides

Automatic Transmission Slips	227
Body Rolls Around Corners	199
Brake Pedal Travels to the Floor	215
Common Charging Problems	140
Common Starting Problems	138
Coolant Loss	178
Engine Lacks Power	158
Engine Misses	185
Engine Oil Leaks	154
Engine Overcooling	174
Engine Overheating	174
Engine Performance Issues	240
Engine Rotates, but No-Start	191
Excessively Loud Exhaust	233
Excessive Oil Consumption	118
Excessive Tire Wear	209
Fuse Continues to Blow	134
Gears Difficult to Shift	224
GPS Inaccurate	268
Grinding Brakes	217
Hard Steering	199
High-Pitched Brake Squeal	217
Howling Sound When Steering	199
Light Not Working	287
Musty Odor when Running Air	174
Pulsating Brakes	217
Squeaking Suspension	199
Sweet Odor when Running Heat	174
Transmission "Clunk" Sound	227
Vehicle Pulls to One Side	209
Vibration	209



Career Paths

ADAS Calibration Technician	369
Automobile Salesperson	51
Automotive Teacher	25
Automotive Technician	67
Brake Technician	221
Collision Repair Technician	115
Electrical Engineer	145
Electronics Installer	279
Emissions Inspection Technician	243
Engineering Technician	191
Health and Safety Specialist	83
Heating and A/C Technician	183
Industrial Designer	105
Insurance Claims Adjuster	59
Petroleum Engineer	167
Public Relations Specialist	263
Quick Lube Technician	125
Service Writer	155
Software Developer	339
Tire Manufacturing Engineer	211
Tow Truck Driver	299
Transmission Specialist	231



Tech Tips

Accident Liability Potential Shift.....	359
All Makes and Models Coolant	175
Anti-Seize Compound.....	187
Automatic Car Washes.....	107
Bounce Test	195
Brake Pedal Pulsation.....	216
Buying a Lift.....	102
Buying a New AC Generator (Alternator).....	140
Buying Tires	200
Check Engine Light.....	282
Check Vehicle Warranty	280
Clear Fluid Drip.....	284
Community Education Programs.....	61
Connectivity and Privacy	369
Coolant Temperature Light	180
Custom Spoilers.....	274
Dash Without Physical Controls	38
Diagnose Misfire with Coil Swap	186
Do Maintenance When Required.....	57
Do Not Shop Based on kWh.....	332
Driving on a Flat Tire	298
Efficiency is Key to EVs.....	318
Engine Heater and Emissions	270
Engine Oil Warning Light	151
Flip the Wrench	85
Help Passing an Emission Test.....	242
ICE Requirements	19
Identifying Vehicle Parts	24
Know What to Do.....	73
Leaking Fluids.....	122
Loading a Trailer	33
Locating an Owner's Manual	282
Locking Lug Nut Key Tool.....	275
Navigate Safely	268
Oil Filter Wrench Size.....	94
OSHA Card.....	68
Over the Air Updates and Recalls	363
Part Replacement.....	64
Pollution from Remote Starters.....	269
Public Fast Charge Etiquette	315
Quiet Vehicle Warning Sounds	39
Recycle Used Coolant	178
Replacing Exhaust Components	234
Right-to-Know Laws.....	71
Search for Safety Recalls	67
Suspected Faulty System.....	40
Switching to Biodiesel.....	246
Tire Recalls	211
Tow Rope/Strap Rating	279
Trailer Light Check	277
Undercoating a New Vehicle.....	274
Voltage Drop Testing.....	127
Wash Before You Wax.....	109
Wrench and Socket Selection.....	85



Videos

Auto Insurance.....	53
Buying a Car.....	42
Changing a Flat Tire	298
Changing the Oil and Filter	155
Checking Fluids.....	125
Choosing a Repair Facility	62
Diesel Emission Technologies	242
Do Not Text and Drive	266
Driver Assistance Technologies	34
How Active Warm-Up Works	181
How Adaptive Cruise Control Works	220
How Automatic Emergency Braking Works.....	219
How Autonomous Vehicles Work	261
How Charge-Air Coolers Work	175
How Cooling Systems Work	178
How Differentials Work	229
How Drive-By-Wire Systems Work	159
How Drivetrains Work	222
How e-Fluids Work	177
How Electricity Works	127
How Engines Work	19
How Fuel Cells Work	251
How Hybrids Work	256
How Regenerative Braking Works	212
How Suspension Systems Work	192
How to Install Shocks and Struts	196
How to Repair Fasteners and Threads	98
How Torque Converters Work	225
Installing a Headlight	144
Installing a Serpentine Belt	295
Installing a Starter	139
Jump-Starting	297
Paintless Dent Repair	114
Personal Protection Equipment	74
Replacing a Timing Belt	189
Replacing Spark Plugs	187
Restoring Headlight Lenses	108
Servicing Transmissions	227
Student Tool Programs	84
Understanding Octane and Cetane Ratings	164
Understanding Warranties	66
What to Do After an Automobile Accident	294
What to Do if Your Vehicle Catches on Fire	293



Weblinks

Alternative Fueled Vehicles	249
Alternative Vehicles	263
Antifreeze (Coolant)	179
Auto Buying	48
Auto Lifts and Equipment	103
Automotive Care	111
Automotive Trade Organizations	63
Automotive Manufacturers	24
Automotive Museums	10
Automotive Parts	288
Auto Research	46
Batteries	137
Belts	142
Brake Systems	220
Car Rental Sales	49
Certified Pre-Owned Autos	48
Chain Repair Centers	63
Cooling Systems	172
Driver Assistance Technologies	35
Drivetrains	223
Electrical	138
Electronic Accessories	266
Emissions	237
Energy Organizations	167
EV Charging Stations	21
Exhaust	232
Exterior Accessories	272
Filters	151
Fuel Calculators and Expenses	56
General Accessories	265
Hauling and Towing Accessories	277
Ignition Systems	189
Insurance Companies	59
Lubricant Companies	149
Measurements	91
NMVTIS Data Providers	50
Oil Companies	164
Oil Ratings	153
Performance Accessories	275
Safety	72
Safety Advocacy	221
Safety Equipment	78
Safety Training	71
Timing Belts	189
Tire Manufacturers	211
Tool Manufacturers	91
Transportation Safety	295
Vehicle Service Manuals	104

Appendix D - Symbols and Indicator Lights

Information (On, Available, Standby, but Not Active)

Normal (On, Ready, or Active) Blue May Mean Cold

SERIOUS (Attention Alert, Fix or Proceed with Caution)

WARNING (Critical Immediate Risk, Stop as Soon as Safe) Red May Mean Hot

Symbols may illuminate in different colors or flash to indicate the level of urgency.*

Active Safety



Assistance

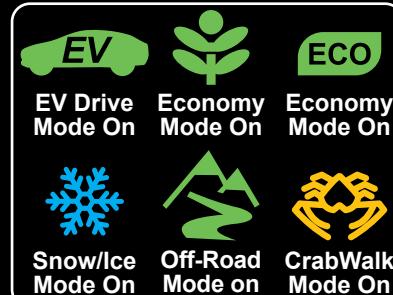


Charging System

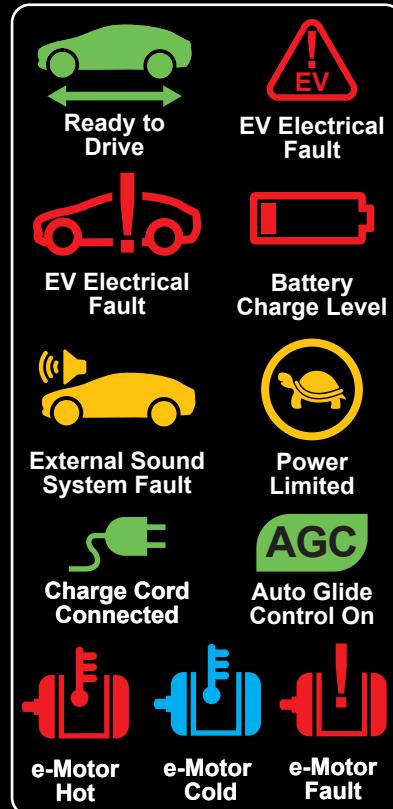


Charging System Fault

Drive Modes



Electric Vehicle



Brake System

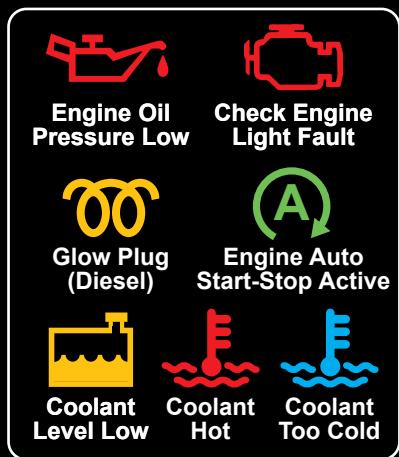
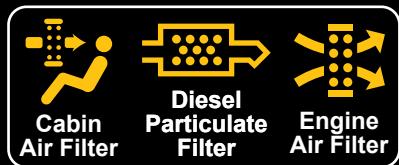
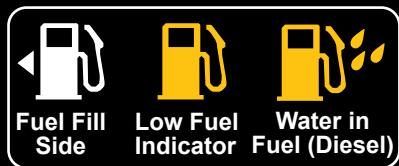
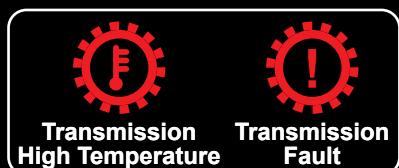
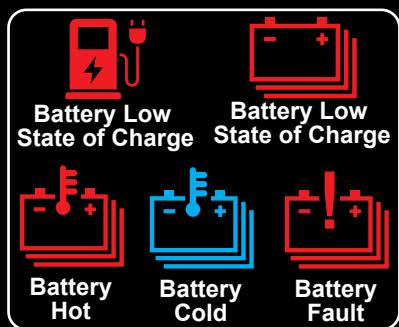
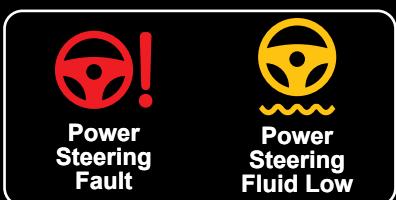


Electronic Throttle



Electronic Throttle Control Fault

* Symbols are not universal and may vary by manufacturer, make, and model. This appendix is not all inclusive.

Engine**Filters****Fuel****Gearbox****High-Voltage Battery****Lights****Security****Suspension****Tires/Traction****Power Steering****Restraint System****Tow/Haul****Wipers**

* Symbols are not universal and may vary by manufacturer, make, and model. This appendix is not all inclusive.

Glossary

A

Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) – technologies that can assist human drivers with the dynamic driving task (DDT). ADAS features are the building blocks of an incremental evolution toward full automation.

Aftermarket part – a replacement part made by a company that did not originally make the part for the vehicle when the vehicle was assembled.

Alternating current (AC) – a type of electric current where electron (electricity) flow changes direction (alternates) back and forth.

Alternator – a device, also called an AC generator, that converts mechanical energy to electrical energy to recharge the battery.

American Petroleum Institute (API) – a trade organization that represents oil and natural gas stakeholders that, among other things, develops consensus standards within the oil and gas industry (e.g., engine oil service ratings).

Amperage – measured in amperes (or amps), is the strength (quantity of electrons) in the electrical circuit.

Antifreeze – also called coolant, is a substance with its main ingredient glycol, which has a high boiling point and a low freezing point when mixed with water.

Antilock brake system (ABS) – a system used to minimize wheel lockup when braking to maximize driver control.

Artificial intelligence (AI) – intelligence expressed by systems trained to mimic human cognition.

Asymmetrical – sides are not the same.

Automatic transmission – a transmission that shifts automatically from one gear ratio to another without the assistance of the driver.

Autonomous vehicles (AV) – vehicles that can drive without human input. They include advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) as standard technology.

B

Battery – a device that stores chemical energy.

Battery management system (BMS) – regulates the energy in battery cells, to prevent unsafe conditions.

Big data – very large volumes of data, processed fast, with diverse information.

Blow-by – combustion gases that leak past piston rings and into the crankcase.

Brake-by-wire (BbW) – electrified braking system with smart electronic actuators, sensors, and control systems that generate the brake clamping force at each caliper.

Brake fluid – a hydraulic fluid used in automotive brake systems that withstands high temperatures and freezing.

British thermal unit (BTU) – a measurement of the amount of energy released burning one wooden match.

Bulkhead – see firewall.

C

Camber – a term used during wheel alignments to identify the tilt of the top of a wheel/tire assembly.

Caster – a term used during wheel alignments to identify the forward or backward tilt from absolute vertical as viewed from the side of the vehicle.

Catalytic converter – a device used to convert carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides into water vapor, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen.

Chamois – a leather towel, commonly made from sheepskin, used to dry a vehicle after washing.

Circuit – a path for electricity to flow that includes a power source, a conductor, and a load.

Conductor – a material that easily allows electron movement (electricity) from one point to another.

Connected vehicle – a vehicle with over-the-air connectivity, connected to everything (in the vehicle and the cloud).

Constant velocity (CV) shaft – a drive shaft commonly used on front-wheel and all-wheel drive vehicles that allows for power transfer to the wheels while also allowing for suspension movement and turning.

Contaminate – something impure.

Continuously variable transmission (CVT) – a type of automatic transmission commonly utilizing a chain or belt system that does not have a limited number of gear ratios like traditional automatic transmissions.

Corrosivity – able to corrode or dissolve.

Crude oil – a non-renewable resource, also known as petroleum, mainly containing carbon and hydrogen (hydrocarbons) found naturally in the earth. It is used to make gasoline, diesel, kerosene, and a wide range of products.

Current – the quantity of electrons moving through a conductor measured in amps.

D

Decibel (dB) – a measurement of the loudness of sound.

Deductible – the amount you must pay when you make an insurance claim.

Depreciation – a term used to describe how an asset has its value reduced over time.

Dielectric fluid – an insulating fluid with no loosely bound electrons to conduct electricity.

Diesel – a fuel (chemical energy) made from crude oil that has an energy content of approximately 129,500 BTUs per gallon.

Diesel, Rudolf – invented the diesel engine that eliminated a spark plug by instead using high compression to ignite the fuel.

Diodes – an electronic device that allows electricity to flow in only one direction.

Direct current (DC) – a type of electric current where electrons (electricity) flow in one direction.

Directional – one direction.

Disc thickness variation – subtle variation in thickness of the disc (rotor).

Distillation – the process of using heat to refine crude oil to make a variety of products.

Distributed architecture – a complex legacy E/E architecture with many dedicated electronic control units that are tightly coupled with software.

Domain architecture – consolidates multiple electronic control unit software functions logically to centralized domain controllers.

Driver monitoring system (DMS) – direct DMS (driver-facing cameras) and indirect DMS (steering input) are used to monitor the driver's attention to the road.

Dynamic driving task (DDT) – real-time operational and tactical driving functions, as well as object and event detection and response (OEDR).

E

e-Fluid – a lubricant engineered to meet EV parameters of minimizing friction, low viscosity, materials compatibility, dielectric properties, and heat transfer.

e-Fuse – semiconductors and electromechanical relays with solid-state switches to monitor and control current, protecting loads and wires from overheating.

e-Machine (electrical machines) – a term used for hybrid e-motors.

e-Motor (electric motor) – converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.

Electricity – the movement of electrons through a conductor.

Electrification – replacing parts that are powered by conventional energy sources (such as crude oil) with parts that run on electricity.

Electrolysis – the process of running an electric current through water to separate the hydrogen from the oxygen.

Electrolyte – a medium in a battery that transports ions.

Electromagnetic (EM) radiation – a stream of photons (particles with no mass) that move as waves. Their periodic oscillations can carry energy through air, solid materials, and space.

Electromechanical – a mechanical component or device that is activated and/or controlled with electrical energy.

Energy – the fuel stored or used to perform work.

Engine configuration – the design of the engine block, most commonly inline or V shaped.

Engine (internal combustion) – a machine where fuel (chemical energy) is burned inside a combustion chamber within the engine to produce motion (mechanical energy).

Engine oil – a substance, made from crude oil and/or synthetic compounds, that lubricates, cools, cleans, and seals moving parts inside an engine.

Engine size – the size of the engine calculated from the combined volume of all the cylinders.

F

Fail-operational – a system that must detect, assess, tolerate, isolate, and recover from all critical faults in fault-tolerant time.

Fiber optics – a flexible glass or plastic fiber that transmits huge amounts of data very quickly through pulses of visible light (laser or LED) utilizing total internal reflection.

Firewall (bulkhead) – the divider, commonly made of steel with insulating material, between the engine compartment and the passenger cabin.

First responder cut loop – loop cut to isolate (NOT de-energize) the high-voltage traction battery in an emergency.

Force – a push or pull, the interaction between objects.

Forced induction – the process of forcing and compressing air into the combustion chamber.

Ford, Henry – entrepreneur and founder of Ford Motor Company that successfully mass-produced cars on a moving assembly line in the early 1900s.

Fuse – an overcurrent protection device that safeguards electrical components.

G

Gasoline – a fuel (chemical energy) made from crude oil that has an energy content of approximately 114,100 BTUs per gallon.

Gasoline direct injection (GDI) – a type of fuel injection where high-pressure fuel injectors deliver a fine mist of fuel directly into the combustion chamber.

Gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE) – a measure used to compare the energy of an alternative fuel to gasoline.

Gear – engineered in sets, have teeth that mesh with one another to change speed, torque, and direction of travel.

Global navigational satellite system (GNSS) – is an international collaboration of constellations (groups of satellites).

Global positioning system (GPS) constellation – the U.S. navigational system of satellites that orbit the Earth, sending one-way signals to communicate their location and time.

H

Heater core – a small heat exchanger that provides heat from engine coolant to the passenger cabin.

High-performance computing (HPC) – high-level processing executed by a supercomputer with thousands of compute nodes to complete tasks faster.

High voltage – in the auto industry is any voltage above 60V DC. It requires contact protection. High-voltage cables are color coded in bright orange.

Horsepower (hp) – the work needed to lift 550 pounds a distance of 1 foot in 1 second.

Hybrid – a vehicle that uses more than one method for propulsion or power.

Hydroplane – sliding uncontrollably when a thin film of water causes the tire tread to lose traction with the road.

I

Ignitability – easily combustible.

Ignition coil – a step-up transformer used to convert a low voltage from the SLI battery into a high voltage at the spark plugs to ignite the air-fuel mixture.

Independent suspension – a type of suspension that allows the wheel/tire assembly to move up and down without relying on movements from another wheel/tire assembly.

Insulator – a material that resists the flow of electrons (electricity).

Insurance – a policy that provides protection against financial loss when accidents occur.

Interference engine – an engine where the valves and pistons could come in contact with one another if the timing belt or chain breaks, skips, or is stripped out.

Internet of things (IoT) – a network of billions of smart devices and machines with computer chips and sensors that communicate with each other.

K

Key fob – a remote transmitter for use in keyless entry and/or push button keyless ignition systems.

Kinetic energy – energy of motion.

L

Light detection and ranging (lidar) – an active system, using laser beams to detect objects and map their distance.

Load – in electricity, the resistance in a circuit.

Longitudinal engine – an engine that is mounted parallel with the length of the vehicle.

M

Machine learning (ML) – a branch of artificial intelligence using data and algorithms to classify objects.

MacPherson – a type of strut that integrates the shock and coil spring together into one unit.

Malfunction indicator light (MIL) – illuminates when a problem or potential problem exists within one of the vehicle's systems.

Manual transmission – a transmission that requires the driver to manually shift gear ratios with a gear stick shifter and a clutch.

Master cylinder – a component in the braking system that converts movement from the brake pedal to hydraulic pressure.

Miles per gallon equivalent (MPGe) – a measure used to compare energy usage in advanced technology vehicles to the MPG rating in gasoline vehicles.

Model Year (MY) – the year of a vehicle's pollution standards conformance, found on the VECI sticker under the hood.

N

New radio (NR) – a radio access technology for 5G mobile networks. It includes millimeter wave (mmWave) frequency infrastructure with base stations called massive MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output).

Next-generation vehicle – a vehicle incorporating four highly interconnected mega trends: electrification, autonomous, software-defined, and connected. A next-generation vehicle is essentially a supercomputer on wheels.

North American Charging Standard (NACS) – the new standard EV connector (formerly the Tesla charger design).

O

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) – a governmental organization that was created to help prevent work related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

Octane rating – a gasoline property that resists premature combustion. The higher the number the more the fuel resists igniting (an antiknock quality).

Oil – see engine oil.

Open – in electricity, a break in the circuit.

Optical ethernet – transmits data signals over optical fiber cable at ultra-high bandwidth.

Original equipment manufacturer (OEM) – used to identify a replacement part that is made by the same company as the original part when the vehicle was assembled.

Otto cycle – named after Nikolaus Otto, the most common internal combustion engine design for automobiles which consists of four piston strokes (intake, compression, power, and exhaust).

P

Parallel – an electrical circuit with two or more paths.

Payload – the weight a vehicle is carrying.

Personal protection equipment (PPE) – clothing and equipment you wear to minimize exposure to hazards, protecting you from injuries and illnesses.

Personally identifiable information (PII) – data that identifies a person.

Photovoltaic cells – solar arrays that convert sunlight directly to electrical energy.

Polish – a product used to remove minor scratches and oxidation on surfaces.

Potential energy – stored energy, energy of position.

Power – the rate at which work is done.

Powertrain control module (PCM) – a computer that processes data from sensors and sends commands to the engine and transmission controls.

Preconditioning – preheating or precooling electric vehicle components using thermal management systems (TMS).

R

Radio detection and ranging (radar) – an active sensing device or system that provides its own electromagnetic wave pulses, relying on reflections back to determine distance, velocity, and angle of objects around a vehicle.

Reactivity – unstable under normal conditions.

Real-time operating system (RTOS) – an operating system that schedules many events concurrently, while making sure the system responds predictably on time.

Rebuilt part – a replacement part that has been fixed by removing and replacing the defective component(s), but has not necessarily been completely reworked.

Recall – a notice informing the owner that a service needs to be completed to remedy a defective or unsafe component or design.

Refrigerants – gaseous compounds with boiling points that are easy to manipulate. Refrigerants are used in heat pumps and A/C systems, changing states from a liquid to a gas, and a gas to a liquid, absorbing heat when evaporated into a gas and dissipating heat when condensed into a liquid.

Regenerative braking – a type of braking where a generator is used to capture energy that would be normally lost when the driver is attempting to slow down the vehicle.

Remanufactured part – a replacement part that has been completely disassembled, inspected, and wearable parts replaced.

Resistance – measured in ohms (Ω), is used to identify the degree of an opposing electron flow (electricity).

Rotor (brake disc) – a rotating part connected to the wheel hub. When braking it creates friction with the brake pads.

Rotor (distributor) – a rotating part inside the distributor cap, distributing high voltage to each spark plug.

Rotor (electric motor) – a rotating part inside an electric motor.

Runout – the slight up and down or side to side movement in error when a part rotates.

S

Safety data sheet (SDS) – detailed information on the possible hazards of working with a chemical product.

Saturation – beyond its holding point.

Sensor fusion – uses artificial intelligence to merge the strengths of multiple synchronized sensor inputs and external data to create a more comprehensive map of a vehicle's environment.

Series – an electrical circuit with a single path.

Serpentine belt – a common type of drive belt (flat with grooves on one side and smooth on the other) used to turn the alternator, power steering, A/C compressor, and other components.

Short – in electricity, a shorter less resistant, unintended and unwanted path.

Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) – a professional organization that establishes standards (e.g., oil classifications and vehicle automation levels).

Software-defined vehicle (SDV) – a vehicle when the amount and value of software managing operations, functionality, and features eclipses mechanical hardware.

Speed of light – light travels in a vacuum at a constant “c”, about 300,000 kilometers (186,000 miles) per second. The upper speed limit of the universe.

Starter – a device that converts electrical energy to mechanical energy to turn over (crank) an engine.

Steer-by-wire (SbW) – uses an electrical connection to send steering input to the rack and pinion without a mechanical connection from the steering wheel.

Stoichiometric mixture – the mass ratio of 14.7 parts of air to 1 part of fuel, the ideal mixture for combustion.

Stranded energy – energy that remains trapped in a battery, even after methods have been used to deplete the energy.

Supercomputer – an extremely powerful computer for high-speed computations.

Symmetrical – the same on both sides.

Synthetic oil – oil made from chemically derived base stock (molecular engineered) with additives that create an oil with exceptional lubricating abilities.

System – parts that work together to perform a specific task.

T

Tactile alerts – alerts you feel, such as a vibration in the seat or a rumble in the steering wheel.

Technical service bulletin (TSB) – a written advisory statement by a vehicle manufacturer to assist dealerships in diagnosing reoccurring problems.

Tempered window – a durable safety glass that can be shattered to escape a vehicle in an emergency. A vehicle should have at least one window with tempered glass.

Thermal imaging – a passive imaging technology that observes wavelengths from infrared radiation emitted by warm objects.

Thermal runaway – an increase in current flow, triggered by a defect or abuse, resulting in a chain of exothermic reactions that lead to a domino effect or “runaway” of thermal energy.

Tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) – a system used to alert a driver if any tire is significantly underinflated or overinflated.

Toe – a term used during wheel alignments to identify the outward (toe out) or inward (toe in) position of the front edge of a wheel/tire assembly.

Tongue weight (TW) – the downward force a trailer tongue applies to a hitch.

Torque – a rotational force used to turn an object around an axis, fulcrum, or pivot point.

Tow capacity – the trailer pulling capacity of a vehicle.

Traction motor – an electric motor that propels a vehicle using energy stored in a traction battery.

Transverse engine – an engine that is mounted perpendicular to the length of the vehicle.

U

Ultrasonic sensors (USS) – sensors that use sonar (sound navigation and ranging) to help detect near proximity objects.

Unibody – a design that combines the body and frame into one unit.

Uniform tire quality grading (UTQG) – ratings used to compare treadwear, traction, and temperature capabilities between different tires.

V

Viscosity – the measure of resistance of a fluid to flow (e.g., low viscosity oils flow easier than high viscosity oils).

Visible light – the smallest region of the electromagnetic spectrum and the only part a human eye is “tuned” to see without the use of technology.

Voltage – the electrical potential measured in volts.

W

Wax – a product used to protect an automobile's exterior finish.

Wheel chock – a device used to block a wheel to help keep a vehicle from rolling.

Window sticker – a sticker that includes a vehicle's technical specifications and safety, environmental, and fuel economy ratings.

Windshield washer fluid – specially formulated fluid which resists freezing that is added to the windshield washer reservoir, assisting in cleaning the windshield.

Work – the transfer of energy from one object to another.

X

X-by-wire – also called drive-by-wire, provides critical components (powertrain, steering, braking, and suspension) with virtually infinite electronic control to improve a vehicle's physical handling and stability through electrical signals.

Z

Zerk fitting – a fitting that can be greased using a grease gun commonly found on a steering or drivetrain component.

Zone architecture – a structure of the electrical/electronic (E/E) architecture that uses strategically placed zone controllers to carry out actions as local hubs, aggregating data onto a high-speed Ethernet bridge to one or more supercomputers for high-level processing.

Zone controller – intelligent power data centers (PDC) with semiconductor smart-fuses that act as local hubs.

Index

Symbols

3D high-definition mapping

point cloud, 37, 348
real-time, 361

4-way tire tool, 89

5G (fifth generation), 346. *See also Wireless network*

6G (sixth generation), 347. *See also Wireless network*

12-volt system, 354

starting, lighting, and ignition (SLI), 136

48-volt system

architecture, 309
DC to DC converter, 310
drive system, 260
mild hybrid, 254
operating range, 354

A

AAA. *See American Automobile Association (AAA)*

ABS. *See Antilock brake system (ABS)*

Absorbed glass mat (AGM) battery, 136

ACC. *See Adaptive cruise control (ACC)*

Accessories, 264-279

Accessory power points

power outlets, 145
USB ports (DC), 145

Accident

after the accident, 294
animal collision, 294
emergency exit tool, 292
vehicle fire, 293

Accumulator - A/C system, 182

AC/DC converter, 266

AC generator (alternator), 140-142. *See also Alternator*

Active grille shutters, 181

Active lane change assist (ALCA), 41

Active parking assist, 41

Active suspension, 193

Active warm-up, 181

Activity in Workbook

ADAS and Vehicle Automation Level Identification.

See Workbook Chapter 22

Advanced Driver Assistance System (ADAS).

See Workbook Chapter 2

Air Conditioning.

See Workbook Chapter 12

Automotive Accessories.

See Workbook Chapter 19

Automotive Expenses.

See Workbook Chapter 3

Automotive Safety.

See Workbook Chapter 5

Battery.

See Workbook Chapter 9

Brake Inspection.

See Workbook Chapter 15

Buying a New Automobile.

See Workbook Chapter 2

Buying a Used Automobile.

See Workbook Chapter 2

Cabin Air Filter.

See Workbook Chapter 12

Car Identification and Preparing for Vehicle Service.

See Workbook Chapter 1

Changing a Flat Tire.

See Workbook Chapter 20

Charging.

See Workbook Chapter 9

Choosing the Right Tires.

See Workbook Chapter 14

Circuit Construction Simulator.

See Workbook Chapter 9

Cooling System.

See Workbook Chapter 12

Drivetrain.

See Workbook Chapter 16

Electric Vehicles.

See Workbook Chapter 21

Exhaust and Emission.

See Workbook Chapter 17

Exterior Cleaning.

See Workbook Chapter 7

Fasteners.

See Workbook Chapter 6

Fluid Level Check.

See Workbook Chapter 8

Fuel System Maintenance.

See Workbook Chapter 11

Fuel System Part Identification.

See Workbook Chapter 11

Future Vehicle.

See Workbook Chapter 18

Ignition System.

See Workbook Chapter 13

Interior Cleaning.

See Workbook Chapter 7

Jump-Starting.

See Workbook Chapter 20

Lighting.

See Workbook Chapter 20

Ohm's Law.

See Workbook Chapter 9

Oil and Filter Change.

See Workbook Chapter 10

On-Board Diagnostics.

See Workbook Chapter 20

Owner's Manual.

See Workbook Chapter 1

Payback Period.

See Workbook Chapter 18

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and Fire Safety.

See Workbook Chapter 5

Repair Facilities.

See Workbook Chapter 4

Replacing Wipers.

See Workbook Chapter 20

Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

See Workbook Chapter 5

Service Manual.

See Workbook Chapter 6

Simple Circuits.

See Workbook Chapter 9

Starting.

See Workbook Chapter 9

Suspension and Steering.

See Workbook Chapter 14

Tire Inspection and Rotation.

See Workbook Chapter 14

Tools and Equipment.

See Workbook Chapter 6

Towing and Hauling.

See Workbook Chapter 2

Voltage Drop.

See Workbook Chapter 9

Waxing.

See Workbook Chapter 7

Wiring Diagram.

See Workbook Chapter 9

Workplace Skills.

See Workbook Chapter 1

Actuator, 352

Adaptive cruise control (ACC),

41, 218, 220

active lane change assist (ALCA), 41

automotive night vision, 347

cameras, 349

driver assistance, 357

SAE driving automation levels, 356

Adaptive driving beam (ADB), 38

ADAS. *See Advanced driver assistance systems*

Adhesives, 97, 99

Adjustable wrench, 85

Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS), 36-41

area detection limit, 38

ASE certifications, 61

autonomous, 341

bridge to Level 5, 261

calibration, 37, 368

calibration technician, 369

cameras, 37, 349

collision warning, 39

components, 37

domain controller, 352

driver monitoring system (DMS), 348

driving control assistance, 41

electric power steering (EPS), 199

electronic involved maintenance, 368

environment conditions, 38

Ethernet connectivity, 353

infrastructure, 366

lack of standardization, 38

mode of alert, 36

operating system (OS), 362

over-the-air (OTA) updates, 363

researching vehicles, 46
sensors, 37
speed limitations, 38
usage-based insurance, 55
vehicle-to-everything (V2X), 366

AEB. *See Automatic emergency braking*

Aerodynamics
drag coefficient (Cd), 307
rolling resistance, 307

Aftermarket part, 134, 271

AI. *See Artificial intelligence (AI)*

Airbags, 82-83
advanced systems, 82
deployment, 82
error code, 83
safety, 82
types, 82
working near, 83
working on, 83

Air compressor, 100

Air conditioning (A/C), 182-183
accumulator, 182
compressor, 182-183
condenser, 182
drain tube, 183
evaporator, 183
orifice tube, 183
receiver-drier, 182
refrigerant, 182

Air filter, 158-159
cabin air filter, 181
changing procedure, 159

Air-fuel mixture, 20, 184-185
black tailpipe smoke, 285
fuel injectors, 158

Alarms, 269

ALCA. *See Active lane change assist (ALCA)*

All-terrain (AT) tires, 202

All-wheel drive (AWD) vehicle, 231

Alternating current (AC), 127, 312

Alternative fuels, 244-263
bi-fuel, 249
biodiesel, 245-246, 262
E85, 245-246
electricity, 258-259
ethanol, 163, 246
hydrogen, 250-252.
See also Hydrogen (H)
fuel cell, 251-252
mixed-fuel, 249
natural gas, 247
CNG, 247
LNG, 247
non-petroleum energy sources
biomass, 262
hydro (water), 262
solar (sun), 260
wind, 262
propane, 248

Alternator, 140-142

belt-alternator-starter (BAS), 254
buying tips, 140
problem, 142, 283, 295

American Automobile Association (AAA), 12
approved auto repair, 62
membership, 52

American automobile show, 13

American Petroleum Institute (API), 152-153
rating defined, 152

Amps, 128
charging levels, 314
continuous draw, 312
measuring current, 133
ratings, 312

Anderson Electric Car Company, 301

Anderson, Mary, 12

Antifreeze. *See also Coolant*
properties, 178-179
types, 120-121

Antilock brake system (ABS), 34, 218-219
hydraulic control unit, 218
malfunction indicator light, 284

Anti-seize compound, 97

API. *See Application programming interface (API)*

Application programming interface (API), 352, 363

ARB (Air Resources Board), 236

Arc flash face shield, 329

Article, website, or video review form. *See Workbook Appendix*

Artificial intelligence (AI), 360
automotive night vision, 38
blended control, 261
cognitive cyber-physical systems, 347
connectivity, 364
data transfer rates, 346
digital twin (DT), 359
dynamic driving task, 358
ethics, 361
machine learning (ML), 360
sensor fusion, 361
strong, 360
systems, 360
virtual assistant, 365
weak, 360

Artificial neural networks (ANN), 360

Asbestos, 215

ASE. *See Automotive Service Excellence (ASE)*

ASE maintenance and light repair (MLR) task list.
See Workbook Appendix

Asymmetrical and directional tire, 202

Asymmetrical tire, 202

ATF. *See Automatic transmission fluid (ATF)*

Atom, 126
electron, 126
hydrogen, 250
lithium, 318
neutron, 126
power fundamentals, 312
proton, 126

Audio systems, 267

Augmented reality HUD, 36

Auto clubs, 52

Autogas. *See Propane*

Auto loan calculation, 52

Automatic car washes, 107

Automatic emergency braking (AEB), 40, 219
automotive night vision, 347
cameras, 349
momentary assistance, 357

Automatic reverse braking (ARB), 40, 220

Automatic transmission.
See Transmission

Automatic transmission fluid (ATF), 119
adding ATF, 119
checking, 119
CVT, 119
reading the dipstick, 119
type, 119

Automobile word, 13

Automotive finishes, 106

Automotive head-up display (Auto-HUD), 36

Automotive lift, 102-104
inground, 102
operating procedure, 81
safety, 80-81
surface-mounted
four-post, 102
rolling lift jacks, 102
two-post, 102

Automotive Lift Institute
certification, 102
lift manuals, 80

Automotive night vision (NV), 38, 347

Automotive Service Excellence (ASE), 60-61
certifications, 61
choosing a repair facility, 63
code of ethics, 61
training, 60

Automotive timeline, 10-15
early years, 10
electric vehicle, 301

Autonomous driving, 337
Autonomous emergency braking (AEB). *See Automatic emergency braking (AEB)*
Autonomous vehicle, 261, 356-359
 advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS), 341
Axles, 194
 dead axle, 194
 e-axle, 194
 live axle, 194

B

Backup camera, 41
Baker Electric, 12, 301, 302
Ball joints, 197
 lubricating procedure, 197
Battery, 136-137
 48-volt system, 309
 4680 cylindrical cell, 324
 AGM, 136
 anode, 320
 battery life and warranty (SLI), 137
 BCI group number (SLI), 136
 brush, 93
 cable, 291
 capacity, 308
 cathode, 320
 cell, 93, 124
 caps, 124
 electrolyte level check, 124
 cell form factor - shape
 cylindrical cell, 322
 pouch cell, 322
 prismatic blade cells, 322
 prismatic cells, 322
 cell organization, 324
 parallel, 324
 series, 324
 charger, 101
 charge time (high-voltage), 315
 charging (Lithium-ion), 321
 charging procedure (SLI), 137
 charging system (SLI), 140
 cleaning (SLI), 137
 steps, 291
 cold cranking amps (CCA) (SLI), 136
 condensed (high-voltage), 325
 cranking amps (CA) (SLI), 136
 dead, 291, 296
 degradation (high-voltage), 334
 discharging (Lithium-ion), 321
 electrolyte
 checking (SLI), 124, 137
 electrolytic properties, 320
 galvanic properties, 320
 health (high-voltage), 338
 high-voltage systems, 137, 257-259
 battery pack, 257-259
 charging dock, 271
 hold-down, 136

hydrometer, 93, 137
 ignition system, 185
 jumper cables, 93
 jump-start procedure, 296
 lead acid, 124-125
 LFP blade, 324
 lithium-ion (Li-ion), 257, 258-259, 318
 load tester, 92
 maintenance (flooded lead acid), 137
 maintenance-free (SLI), 124, 137, 291
 maintenance (SLI), 124
 mount systems (SLI), 136
 nickel metal hydride (NiMH), 257-258
 onboard charger (OBC), 309
 oxidation reaction, 320
 recycling (SLI), 137
 reduction reaction, 320
 safety (SLI), 137
 separator, 320
 size (SLI), 136
 solid-state, 325
 starting, lighting, and ignition (SLI), 136-137
 starting system, 138
 state of charge (SoC), 309
 terminal
 cables, 93
 puller, 93
 spreader, 93
 terminals (SLI), 136
 tester, 92
 types of 12-volt SLI batteries, 136
 dry battery (AGM), 136
 flooded battery, 136
 visual inspection (SLI), 137
 voltage regulation, 141
 warning label, 124
 warranty (SLI), 137
 warranty (traction battery), 338
Battery management system (BMS), 309
 cell balancing, 309
 charging, 315
 state of charge (SoC), 309
 thermal, 177
Battery swapping (high-voltage), 316
BBB. *See Better Business Bureau*
BCI group number (SLI), 136
Bed mount hitch, 278
Belts, 142-143
 belt wear, 143
 buying a new belt, 143
 serpentine belt, 142
 automatic belt tensioner, 142
 construction, 142
 stretch belt, 143
 installation, 143
 v-belts, 143
 wear gauges, 143

Bench grinder, 101
Bench vise, 101
Benz, Carl, 10, 13
Better Business Bureau (BBB), 48, 62
B.F. Goodrich Company, 14
Bidirectional charging, 313
Bidirectional power, 313
Bi-fuel vehicles, 249
Big data, 341, 364
 Artificial Intelligence (AI), 356, 360
Bike rack, 276
Biodiesel, 246
Blind spot intervention, 40
Blind spot warning, 39, 357
Block heater, 270
Bloodborne pathogens, 73
Blow-by, 150, 239
Blue tailpipe smoke, 285
Bluetooth, 267
Body control module (BCM), 141
Body-on-frame, 28, 194
Bolts, 97
Brake
 caliper, 215
 stuck, 209
 disc, 216
 disc thickness variation (DVT), 216
 drum, 217
 fluid. *See Brake fluid*
 grinding, 217
 lines, 215
 master cylinder, 123, 215
 mechanical cable, 221
 pads, 216
 grinding noise, 217
 high-pitched squeal, 217
 screech, 285
 pedal, 167, 215
 travels to the floor, 215
 pulsating, 216
 rotor, 216
 runout, 216
 shoe, 217
 wear indicator, 216
 wheel cylinder, 217
Brake assist system (BAS), 34, 219
Brake-by-wire (BbW), 355
Brake fluid, 123, 214
 adding, 123
 checking, 123
 master cylinder reservoir, 215
 types, 123, 214
Brake system, 212-217
 regenerative braking, 253, 257

Brake types
 electric parking brake (EPB), 221
 hydraulic brakes, 213
 disc brakes, 216
 drum brakes, 217
 regenerative braking, 213

British Thermal Unit (BTU), 245

Brush guard, 272

Budget, 26, 59

Bug and tar remover, 107

Buick, David, 12

Bulb. *See* **Lights**

Bulkhead. *See* **Firewall**

Business ethics, 61

Buying a car, 26-37
 auto buying programs, 43
 budget, 26
 cost to own a car, 59
 credit report, 27
 dealer cost, 47
 dealer invoice, 47
 dealership internet sales, 43
 depreciation, 58
 financing, 27
 fleet sales department, 43
 interest rate, 27, 52
 lemon law, 47
 lien holder, 56
 loan calculator, 27
 locating places to purchase, 43
 model history, 46
 monthly payment, 52
 MSRP, 47
 negotiate, 47
 reading window stickers, 44
 sticker price, 47

Buying an EV, 332
 incentives, 332
 used, 58

Buying a new belt, 143

Buying a used car
 auctions, 48
 car rental sales, 49
 comparables, 50
 dealership, 48
 depreciation, 58
 independent repair facilities, 49
 independent used car lot, 48
 inspect and test drive, 49
 internet, 49
 making an offer, 50
 private-party seller, 49

C

Cabin air filter, 181

Cadillac Automobile Company, 12

California Air Resources Board (CARB), 304

Caliper, 209

Caliper in braking system, 215-216

Caliper measuring tool, 91

Caliper stuck, 209

Camber, 207

Camera, 33, 37-41, 220, 266, 269
 ADAS features, 349
 biometric authentication, 365
 driver monitoring system, 348
 frequency band, 343
 system-on-chip (SoC), 352
 thermal imaging, 348
 ultra-high bandwidth, 349
 vehicle-to-everything (V2X), 366
 visual light, 343

Camshaft, 18, 188

Camshaft position sensor, 188

Capacitors, 135

Cap screws, 97

CARB (California Air Resources Board), 236

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), 20, 235-237, 246

Carbon monoxide (CO), 20, 235-237
 exhaust leak, 234

Car covers, 273

Career exploration form.
See **Workbook Appendix**

Careers
 ADAS calibration technician, 369
 automobile salesperson, 51
 automotive manufacturing, 25
 automotive service, 25
 automotive support, 25
 automotive teacher, 25
 automotive technician, 25, 67
 brake technician, 221
 collision repair technician, 115
 electrical engineer, 145
 electronics installer, 279
 emissions inspection technician, 243
 engineering technician, 191
 health and safety specialist, 83
 heating and A/C technician, 183
 industrial designer, 105
 insurance claims adjuster, 59
 petroleum engineer, 167
 public relations specialist, 263
 quick lube technician, 125
 service writer, 155
 software developer, 339
 tire manufacturing engineer, 211
 tow truck driver, 299
 transmission specialist, 231

Cargo carriers, 276

Cargo organizers, 265

Caster, 207

Catalytic converter, 233-239
 catalyst, 240
 check engine light, 282
 clogged, 285
 leaded gasoline, 163
 rotten egg smell, 285
 three-way converter (TWC), 240

CAT III and CAT IV multimeters, 327

Cell phone kits, 267

Cellular vehicle-to-everything (C-V2X), 367

Center of gravity (CG), 81, 336

Certified pre-owned (CPO), 66

Cetane number, 164

Chamois, 109

Changing a flat tire, 298

Charcoal canister, 239

Charge-air cooler, 175

Charge port, 306

Charging an EV, 21, 314
 automated, 315
 connectors, 314
 contactless dynamic charging, 316
 cost, 317
 DC fast, 314
 DC ultra-fast, 314
 dock, 271
 etiquette, 315
 home, 316
 level 1, 314
 level 2, 314
 off-peak electricity rates, 317
 source - emissions, 317
 trickle charge, 314
 wireless, 315

Charging system, 140-141
 alternator, 140-141
 replacing belt, 295
 computer-controlled regulation, 141
 drive belt, 142-143
 intelligent battery sensor (IBS), 140
 powertrain control module (PCM), 141
 voltage regulator, 141

Chassis, 28

Chassis lubrication, 197

Check engine light, 282
 emission testing, 243
 on-board diagnostics, 141
 pressure washing engine, 111

Checking fluid levels
 automatic transmission, 119, 226
 battery electrolyte, 124, 137
 brake, 123
 clutch, 123
 continuously variable transmission (CVT), 119
 coolant, 121
 differential, 122
 engine oil, 118
 manual transmission, 119
 power steering, 122
 windshield washer, 117

Chemical and fluid storage and disposal, 125

Chemical energy
battery storage of, 136, 140
charging system, 140
converted to electricity, 138, 258
fuel tank storage, 156
ignition system, 184
power transfer, 18
starting system, 138

Chevrolet Bel Air, 15

Chevrolet Bolt EV, 305

Chevrolet, Louis, 13

Chicago World's Fair, 13

Chip repair, 115

Chisel, 95

Chrysler, Walter P., 12

Circuit analysis, 129-131
chart, 129, 129-131
equivalent resistance, 130
parallel circuit, 130
parallel rules, 129
reciprocal method, 130
series circuit, 130
series-parallel circuit, 131
series rules, 129-131
voltage drop, 130

Circuit breakers, 135

Circuit connections, 129

Circuit control devices, 135
solid-state devices, 135
switch, 135
 flashers, 135
 manual, 135
 relays, 135

Circuit problems
high resistance circuit, 132
open circuit, 132
short circuit, 132

Circuit protection devices, 134
capacitors, 135
circuit breakers, 135
fuses, 134
fusible links, 135

Circuit types, 129
parallel, 129
series, 129
series-parallel, 129

CitiCar, 14, 301, 303

Clamps
cooling system hose, 172
exhaust, 234
jumper cable, 296

Claying, 109

Cleaning
car wash soap, 107
chamois, 109
detailing, 109
floor mats, 112
headlight lenses, 108
microfiber towel, 109
removing bugs and road tar, 107
vehicle information displays, 113

wheels, 108
windows, 112
windshield, 108
wiper blades, 108

Clips, 99

Clutch, 123, 224
disc, 224
fluid
 adding, 123
 checking, 123
 types, 123
manual transmission, 224
master fluid reservoir, 123
slipping, 224

Cognitive cyber-physical systems (CPS), 347

Coil, 185-186
solenoid, 138

Coil-on-plug (COP), 186

Coil-on-plug (COP) system, 191

Coil springs, 196

Cold chisel, 95

Cold cranking amps (CCA) (SLI), 136

Collapsible temporary spare tire, 206

Columbia (motor car company), 301

Combination wrench, 85

Combustible metals, 78

Combustion, 19
 remove excess heat, 169

Compact temporary spare tire, 206

Competency profile/task list.
 See *Workbook Appendix*

Compliance cars, 304

Composite headlights, 144

Compressed-air vehicle, 260

Compression ignition (CI) engines, 19

Compressor - A/C system, 182-183

Computer. *See Powertrain control module (PCM)*

Computer-controlled starting circuits, 139

Condenser - A/C system, 182-183

Conductor, 127, 128
copper, 127
electromagnetic waves
 propagating, 312
sequential in electric traction motor, 311

Connected vehicle, 341, 364-367
data, 364
digital cabin, 365
over-the-air (OTA), 341

Connecting rods, 18

Constant velocity (CV) shafts, 228
clicking noise, 285

Consumer price index (CPI), 11

Contact point ignition (CPI), 190

Containerization (software), 363

Continuously variable transmission (CVT) fluid
adding, 119
checking, 119
types, 119

Conventional oil, 147

Coolant, 120-121, 178-179, 297, 310
additive/corrosion inhibitors, 121
checking/adding coolant at
 radiator, 121
checking/adding coolant at
 recovery tank, 121
dye color, 120
environmentally friendly, 120
flow, 169
flow ICE, 174
HEV electronic component, 175
high-voltage battery coolant, 121
hybrid organic acid technology (HOAT), 120
inorganic acid technology (IAT), 120
leak color, 285
loss, 178
mixing, 121, 179
organic acid technology (OAT), 120
overheating, 286
properties, 178
recovery tank, 117, 121, 170-171, 297
recycle used, 178
recycling, 69
servicing, 178
steam, 170
sweet smell, 285
temperature indicator light, 180
testing, 179
types of glycol, 120
universal, 120
white tailpipe smoke, 179

Coolant testers, 90
hydrometer, 90
refractometer, 90

Cooling methods, 176
direct immersion, 176
indirect air, 176
indirect liquid, 176

Cooling system, 117, 168-175, 183
charge-air coolers, 175
EV and HEV, 121, 175
 high-voltage battery coolant, 121
 power electronics, 121
hoses, 172
overheating, 286
 trouble guide, 174
powertrain control module (PCM), 169
radiator, 121, 169-177, 286, 297
safety, 69, 121

radiator cap, 69, 121, 170, 179-180, 286, 297
 radiator fan, 169, 171
 thermostat, 167, 169-171, 174-175
 water pump, 173-176
 faulty, 286
 weep hole, 173

Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE), 245

Co-sign, 27

Cost to own calculator, 59

Cotter pin, 99

Cradle-to-grave emissions, 317

Crankcase, 118, 150, 153, 155

Cranking amps (CA), 136

Crankshaft, 18, 20, 188, 224

Crankshaft position sensor, 188

Credit report, 27

Credit score, 27

Creeper, 101

Cross-threading, 96

Crude oil, 162
 distillation process, 56, 164
 fuel expense impact, 166

Crude oil production, 13

Cruise control (CC), 34

Cugnot, Nicholas, 12

Cugnot steam traction engine, 10

Curb weight, 30, 205

Current clamp/clamp meter, 133

Current (I), 127
 flow, 320

Custom wheels, 275

CVT. See Continuously variable transmission (CVT)

Cybersecurity, 365

Cylinder deactivation, 161

Cylinder head, 18
 cracked, 286

D

Daily reflection log.
See Workbook Appendix

Daimler, Gottlieb, 13

Data privacy, 364

Davenport, Thomas, 301

Davidson, Robert, 12, 300, 301

DC fast charging, 314

DC to DC converter, 310

DC ultra-fast charging, 314

Dead battery, 296

Dealerships, 47, 61, 62

Dealer terms
 cost, 47
 incentives, 47
 invoice, 47

Decibel noise level chart, 77

Dedicated short-range communications (DSRC), 367

Deductible, 53

Deep learning (DL), 360

DEF. See Diesel exhaust fluid (DEF)

Department of Transportation (DOT), 202

Dependent suspension, 192

Depreciation, 58

Detroit Electric, 12, 15, 302

Detroit Electric Car, 301

Diagnose problems, 280

Diagnose problems with codes, 145

Die, 98

Die-cast technology, 24, 28, 323

Dielectric boots, 329

Dielectric properties, 148

Diesel, 19-21, 164-165, 246
 anti-gel additives, 165
 cetane number, 164
 cloud point, 164
 cold filter plugging point (CFPP), 165
 compression ignition engine, 19-20
 disadvantages, 262
 fuel, 21
 fuel grades, 164
 fuel maintenance, 165
 filters and water separators, 165
 saturation point, 165
 pollution, 21
 ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD), 21, 165

Diesel emissions technology, 241-242
 aftertreatment technologies, 242
 diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC), 242
 diesel particulate filter (DPF), 242
 selective catalytic reduction (SCR), 242

Diesel exhaust fluid (DEF)
 adding, 124
 cap, 124
 checking, 124

Diesel, Rudolf, 13

Differential, 20, 229
 ABS speed sensors, 218
 limited-slip, 229
 ring and pinion, 229
 standard (also called open), 229
 torque vectoring, 229

Differential fluid
 adding, 122
 checking, 122
 types, 122

Digital multimeter (DMM), 92, 132-133
 measuring current, 133
 measuring dc voltage, 133-134
 measuring resistance, 133

Digital twin (DT), 359

Dipstick, 118-119, 122, 226

Direct current (DC), 127
 alternator, 140

Directional tire, 202

Direct-to-consumer (DTC) sales, 43

Disc brakes, 216
 brake pads, 216
 caliper, 216
 rotor, 216
 wear indicators, 216

Disc thickness variation (DVT), 216

Disposable gloves, 75

Distributor, 186
 cap, 186
 contact point ignition (CPI) system, 190
 distributor ignition (DI) system, 190
 rotor, 186

DMS. See Driver Monitoring System

Domain controller, 351-352

Donating vehicle, 51

Door hinge, 113

Drill bit, 95

Drive axles, 228

Drive belts, 142-143, 173
 automatic tensioner, 142
 buying, 143
 replacing, 295
 routing diagram, 142, 295
 serpentine belt, 142-143, 254
 broken, 295
 replacing, 295
 squeal when accelerating, 285
 stretch, 143
 V-belt, 143
 wear, 143

Drive-on ramps, 88

Driver assistance systems (DAS), 34, 46, 357
 antilock brake system (ABS), 34, 35, 218, 219, 272, 284
 brake assist system (BAS), 34, 218, 219
 cruise control (CC), 34
 electronic stability control (ESC), 34, 35, 218
 hill descent assist (HDA), 35
 hill start assist (HSA), 35, 218, 219
 traction control system (TCS), 35, 218

Driverless. *See Autonomous vehicle*

Driver monitoring system (DMS), 36, 38, 348

Drive shaft, 228
constant velocity (CV), 20, 285
CV axle, 228
standard, 228
universal joints, 227-228

Drivetrain
automatic transmissions, 119
fluid, 119
constant velocity (CV) shafts, 228
continuously variable transmissions (CVTs), 119, 226
drive axles, 228
drive shafts, 228
gears, 223-226
difficult to shift, 224
losses, 161
manual transmissions
fluid, 123
transaxle, 20, 226, 228, 230

Drivetrain configurations
all-wheel drive (AWD), 231
four-wheel drive (4WD), 230
front-wheel drive (FWD), 230
rear-wheel drive (RWD), 230

Driving automation levels, 356-357
Level 0 to Level 5, 357

Driving range, 258

Drum brakes, 217
brake shoes, 217
drum, 217
hold-down springs, 217
return springs, 217
wheel cylinder, 217

Durant, William, 13

Duryea, Charles and Frank, 12

DVD and entertainment systems, 266, 267

Dynamic driving task (DDT), 356-357
fallback, 356
Levels 0 to Level 5, 356
object and event detection and response (OEDR), 356-357
operational functions, 356
tactical functions, 356

E

E85, 245-246

Earmuffs, 76

Earplugs, 76
inserting foam earplugs, 76

Ear protection, 76-77

Earth Stations in Motion (ESIM), 345

E-clip ring, 99

ECU. *See Electronic control unit (ECU)*

Edison, Thomas, 12

Edmunds, 50

Efficiency of electric vehicle, 333

e-Fluid, 149, 149
cooling properties, 177
dielectric properties, 148
heat transfer, 148
materials compatibility, 148
minimizing friction, 148
requirements, 148
synthetic, 147
transmission, 149

e-Fuse, 354. *See also Fuse*

e-Grease, 149
key characteristics, 149

Electrical circuits, 128
conductor, 128
load, 128
parallel circuit, 130
power source, 128
series-parallel circuit, 131
simple circuit, 129

Electrical/electronic (E/E) systems, 350
decoupling, 350
distributed legacy, 350-351
functional safety, 358
integrated power electronics, 354
layered, 350
restructuring, 350-351
tightly coupled, 350

Electrical energy, 136-140
regenerative braking, 257
renewable, 262
starting system, 139
to mechanical energy, 140

Electrical symbols, 128

Electrical system, 127-144
fuse box, 134

Electrical terms
ampere, 127
current, 127
ohm, 127
Ohm's law, 128
resistance, 127
voltage, 127-131, 136
Watt's law, 128

Electrical tools, 92

Electricity, 127
electric vehicle, 258
conductor, 127-128, 138
electrons, 136, 138, 251
insulator, 127
potential difference, 127
sources of, 259

Electric motor (e-motor), 253-261, 311
acceleration and speed, 335
conversion kit, 339
cooling, 168

current draw control, 355
drivetrain, 258-259
dry, 149
gear reduction, 311
high-voltage traction battery, 308
induction, 311
integrated configuration, 311
in-wheel electric, 311
magnet temperature limits, 177
maintenance, 338
mild hybrid, 254
operating temperature, 169
overheating, 170
permanent magnet, 311
power density, 177
power electronics controller, 310
power transfer, 306
range, 335
thermal management, 177
or engine, 146
wet, 149

Electric power steering (EPS), 199. *See also Power steering*

Electric self-starter, 301

Electric vehicle (EV), 258-259, 300-339
bidirectional power, 313
buying, 332-335
charging, 314-317
classifications, 253
conversion kits, 339
design efficiency, 307
driving, 336-337
driving range, 334-335
efficiency, 308
emergencies, 330-331
extended range electric vehicles (EREVs), 259
extreme temperatures, 335
flow cell, 260
high-capacity batteries, 258
high-voltage PPE, 328
high-voltage safety, 326-329
high-voltage traction battery, 308
how an EV works, 306
maintaining, 338
payback period, 334
power and energy, 312
powertrain components, 308-311
range, 258
rechargeable batteries, 318-321
solar vehicles, 260
timeline, 300-305

Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE), 314

Electric pump, 172

Electrification, 341, 350-355

Electrolysis of water, 262

Electrolyte, 124
checking, 124
readings, 137
warnings, 124

Electromagnetic (EM)
energy, 343
spectrum, 340, 342, 343, 348
wave, 342, 343
wave formation, 343

Electromotive force, 128

Electron, 126

Electronic control unit (ECU), 141, 350-353

Electronic ignition (EI) system, 190

Electronic stability control (ESC), 35, 218

Electronic throttle control (ETC), 159, 355

Electrovair, 301, 303

Electrovette, 303

e-Machine (mild hybrid), 254. *See also* *Electric motor (e-motor)*
architectures (P0 to P5), 254

Emergency brake. *See* *Parking brake*

Emergency exit tool, 293

Emergency response guides (ERGs), 79, 331

Emergency roadside kit, 292

Emission control system warranty, 42, 243

Emissions. *See also* *Pollution*
California standards, 236
CARB, 236
diesel emission, 241-242
federal standards, 236
EPA tier 3, 236
smog, 235
source, 235
types of emissions, 235
upstream, 244
vehicle emission control information (VECI) sticker, 237

Emission system, 232
catalytic converter, 238-240. *See also* *Catalytic converter*
evaporative emissions (EVAP) control canister, 239
exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) system, 239
oxygen sensors, 240
positive crankcase ventilation (PCV), 239
valve, 158
powertrain control module (PCM), 239
types, 118

Emission testing, 243
analyzers, 237
consumer assistance program, 242
emission performance warranty, 243

e-Motor. *See* *Electric motor (e-motor)*

Energy, 17
conservation, 16
content of fuels, 245
distribution
hybrid cruising, 255
regenerative braking, 253

Engine
block, 18, 22
components, 18
compression ignition, 21, 164
compression ratio, 22
displacement volume, 22
four-stroke, 18-20, 185
internal combustion, 10, 18, 20, 150, 162, 255
misfire, 282
oil. *See* *Engine oil*
overheating, 180
size, 22
spark ignition, 18-19
top dead center (TDC), 22

Engine compartment cleaning, 111

Engine control module (ECM), 141

Engine coolant temperature (ECT), 160
sensor, 171

Engine drive belt routing diagram, 142

Engine heaters, 270

Engine identification, 22
engine configuration, 22
engine size, 22

Engine oil, 118
adding, 118
additives, 151
blow-by, 150
changing, 151-153
checking, 118
engine overheating, 150
excessive consumption, 118
filter, 94, 150, 154
installation, 150, 155
wrench, 94
multigrade, 153
purpose, 150
cleans, 150
cools, 150
lubricates, 150
seals, 150
ratings, 152
reading the dipstick, 118
recycling, 151
types, 118, 147-148
conventional, 147
synthetic, 147
viscosity ratings, 153

Engine or motor, 146

Entertainment gaming systems, 267

Environment
emission system, 232
emission testing, 243
refrigerant recycling, 182

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 68, 70, 151

EREV. *See* *Extended range electric vehicles (EREVs)*

Estimates, 64

Ethanol, 163, 246

Ethernet, 349, 353, 364

Ethical dilemmas, 361

Ethylene glycol, 120

European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA), 152-153

EUV. *See* *Electric utility vehicle (EUV)*

EV. *See* *Electric vehicle (EV)*

EV1, 14, 301

EV and HEV cooling systems, 121, 175

Evaporative emissions (EVAP) control canister, 238, 239

Evaporator - A/C system, 183

EV platform, 28, 193, 194
layered architecture, 350
modular architecture, 351
x-by-wire, 355

EVSE. *See* *Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE)*

Exhaust gas heat recovery (EGHR), 181

Exhaust problems
leak, 285
rotten egg/sulfur smell, 285
smoke
black, 285
blue, 285
white, 179

Exhaust system, 232-234
clamps, 234
excessively loud, 233
gasket or seal ring, 234
hangers, 234
header, 233
leak, 234
manifolds, 233
muffler, 102, 233-234, 240, 285
pipes, 233
resonator, 234
tailpipe, 233-234, 238
valves, 18-19, 161

Exhaust ventilation system, 69

Expansion tank, 121

Expenses
car payments, 52-53, 59
fuel, 56
insurance after accident, 294
license and registration, 56
routine maintenance, 59
tire road hazard warranty, 200, 209
unexpected repairs, 57, 59

Extended range electric vehicles, 259
Extractor set, 95, 98
Extra load (XL) tires, 205
Eye and face protection, 74
Eyewash stations, 74

F

Fabric cleaners, 112
Face shields, 74
Factory warranty, 42, 66
Fail-operational, 358
Fail-safe, 358
Fair credit reporting act, 27
Fan belt. *See Drive belts*

Fasteners

- clips, 99
- grade, 96
- head styles, 97
- keys, 99
- metric-sized, 96
- non-threaded, 98
- pins, 99
- rivets, 99
- snap rings, 99
- splines, 99
- tensile strength, 96
- threaded, 97
- thread insert, 98
- U.S. customary-sized, 96
- washers, 99

Faults (E/E system), 358

FCW. *See Forward collision warning (FCW)*

Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, 15

Feeler gauges, 91

Fender cover, 101

File (machinist tool), 95

Final drive assembly, 20

Finish, 106

- basecoat, 106
- claying, 109
- clearcoat, 106
- failure, 115
- paintless dent repair (PDR), 114
- PDR glue pulling, 114
- PDR rods, 114
- paint protection film, 106
- repair, 114
- types, 106

Fire

- blanket, 331
- burning vehicle, 293
- chemical chain reaction, 330
- electric vehicle, 330
- exothermic reactions, 330
- oily waste can, 79
- oxygen generation, 331
- prevention, 79
- propagation, 330
- storage of flammables, 79

tetrahedron, 330

triangle, 78, 330

types, 330

Fire extinguishers, 78

- class D, 78
- classifications, 78
- combination class ABC, 78
- shop safety rules, 69

Firewall (bulkhead), 123, 173

First aid, 73

- bloodborne pathogens, 73
- kit, 73
- know what to do, 73

First responder loop, 331

Five-star rating system, 46

Flammable cabinet, 79

Flammable liquids, 78

Flares, 294

Flashers, 135

Flat rate, 62

Flat tire, 298

Flex-fuel vehicle, 246

Floor dry, 105

Floor mats, 264

Flow cell electric vehicle, 260

Fluid leak color, 284

Fluid specifications, 116

Flushing the cooling system, 179

FlyDrive vehicles, 262

Foot protection, 75

Force, 16, 215

Ford, Henry, 11, 12, 302

Ford Motor Company, 15

Ford Mustang, 15

Ford Roadster, 14

Forward collision warning (FCW), 39-40, 218, 220

- automatic emergency braking (AEB), 40
- automotive night vision, 347
- cameras, 349

Four cylinder

- inline, 22
- opposed, 22

Four-strokes, 18-20, 185

- compression, 19-20, 185
- exhaust, 18-19, 185
- intake, 18-19, 185
- power, 18-19, 185

Four-wheel drive (4WD) vehicle, 230

Frame, 24, 194, 199

- jump-starting, 296
- lifting on, 88, 102-103

Freeze plugs, 270

Frequency, 343-350

- band, 343
- electromagnetic spectrum, 342
- infrared radiation, 343
- radar, 346

radio, 344

visual light, 343

wave, 343

Friction, 150, 212-213

- adhesive (traction), 200
- drivetrain, 230
- engine, 150
- minimizing, 148
- minimizing with e-fluid, 148
- wheel alignment, 167

Front-wheel drive (FWD) vehicle, 230

Fuel. *See also Diesel; Gasoline*

- cap, 157
- economy, 56, 167
- filter, 157
- lines, 157
- petroleum refining, 162
- pressure regulator, 160
- prices, 166
- stoichiometric ratio, 156, 240

Fuel cell technology, 251

Fuel injector, 158

- gasoline direct injection (GDI), 158
- port fuel injection (PFI), 158
- throttle body injection (TBI), 158

Fuel pump

- high-pressure mechanical, 157
- in-tank electric, 157
- low-pressure mechanical, 157

Fuel system, 156-160

- air-fuel ratio, 156
- components, 157-160
- powertrain control module (PCM), 159, 160

Functional safety, 358

Funnel, 94

- special for Easy Fuel, 157

Fuse, 134

- blade, 134
- blocks, 111
- blown, 134, 287, 289
- box, 134
- cartridge, 134
- e-fuse, 354
- glass cylinder, 134
- junction block, 92, 134
- puller, 92
- ratings, 134
- smart electrical centers, 354

Fusible links, 135

G

Gaskets, 150, 173

- exhaust manifold, 233

Gasoline, 162-163

- bi-fuel vehicle, 249
- flex-fuel vehicle, 246
- fuel expense, 56, 166
- price history, 20
- properties, 162-163
- additives, 163
- knocking, 163

- octane rating, 163
- oxygenates, 163
- refueling, 166
- saving tips, 167
- Gasoline direct injection (GDI)**, 161
 - gasoline direct injector, 158
 - turbocharging, 161
- Gasoline engines**, 20, 162-163
- Gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE)**, 245
- Gateway security**, 366
- Gauges**, 271
- Gear oil**, 122
- Gears**, 223
 - differential, 122, 229
 - e-fluid, 148
 - planetary, 149, 257, 311
 - powertrain parts, 146
 - ratios, 223
 - reduction drive system, 306, 311
 - timing, 188
 - transmission, 119, 224-225
- General Motors (GM)**, 23, 301-305
 - EV1, 304
- Glass cleaner**, 112
- Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)**, 345
 - augmented GPS/GNSS, 345
 - frequency, 343
- Global Positioning System (GPS)**, 35, 268, 345
 - frequency, 343
- Glove size**, 328
- GNSS**. *See Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)*
- GPS**. *See Global Positioning System (GPS)*
- Grease**
 - fittings, 197
 - greasing procedure, 197
 - gun, 94
 - selecting, 197
 - zerk, 197
- Greenhouse gases**, 163, 262
- Grille insert**, 275
- Gross axle weight rating (GAWR)**, 32
- Gross combination weight (GCW)**, 32
- Gross combination weight rating (GCWR)**, 32
- Gross trailer weight rating (GTWR)**, 29, 31
- Gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR)**, 29-30, 204
 - payload, 30
- H**
- Hacksaw**, 95
- Hammer**, 87
- ball peen, 87
 - rubber mallet, 87
- Hand cleaner**, 105
- Hand protection**, 75
- Hands-free cell devices**, 267
- Hazard lights**, 135, 294, 298
- Hazardous wastes**, 70
 - corrosivity, 70
 - ignitability, 70
 - reactivity, 70
 - toxicity, 70
- Header**, 233
- Headlight restoration**, 108
- Headlights**, 144-145, 287
 - composite, 144
 - replacing, 287
 - sealed beam, 144
- Hearing protection**, 76
- Heater blower**, 174
- Heater core**, 169, 173
- Heat exchanger**, 169
- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system (HVAC)**, 181
- Heat pump**, 180, 310
- Heat transfer**, 168
- Henney Kilowatt**, 303
- High-voltage systems**, 137, 258
 - battery pack, 257
 - charging dock, 271
 - safety, 326
- High load (HL) tires**, 205
- High-performance computing (HPC)**, 353
 - software, 362
 - software-defined, 341, 350
- High-resistance circuit**, 132
- High-voltage tools**, 327
- High-voltage traction battery**.
 - See also Battery*
 - identifying, 326
 - service disconnect, 326
- Highway terrain (H/T) tires**, 202
- Hill descent assist (HDA)**, 35
- Hill start assist (HSA)**, 35, 219
- Hitch rack**, 276
- Honda Insight**, 14
- Hood**
 - latch lubrication, 113
 - opening and closing, 116
 - protector, 271
- Horsepower (HP)**, 17
- How cars work**, 16-17
- How EVs work**, 306
- HPC**. *See High-performance computing (HPC)*
- Hybrid electric vehicle (HEV)**, 253-257
 - drivetrain, 256
 - electric motor, 253, 253-254
- high-voltage battery pack, 255, 257
- lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries, 257
- mild, 254. *See also Mild hybrid*
- nickel metal hydride (NiMH) batteries, 257
- orange color cables, 69, 135, 137
- parallel drivetrain, 256
- payback calculation, 263
- planetary gear set, 257
- plug-in, 256. *See also Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV)*
- preventative maintenance, 243
- regenerative braking, 213, 253, 257
- series drivetrain, 256
- series-parallel drivetrain, 257
- start-stop technology, 253
- Hydra-Matic Drive**, 14
- Hydraulic-assisted power steering**, 14
- Hydraulic brake pressure**, 123
- Hydrocarbons (HC)**, 20, 162, 235
 - autogas, 248
 - evaporative emissions control canister, 239
- Hydrogen (H)**, 250
 - fuel cell vehicle, 252
 - proton exchange membrane (PEM), 251
 - gas production, 250
 - hydrogen ICE (H2ICE) vehicle, 251
- Hydrometer**, 93, 137
- I**
- Ice grip tire symbol**, 201
- ICE to EV Conversions**, 339
- Idle air control (IAC) valve**, 160
- Ignition**
 - module, 187-188
 - faulty, 191
 - switch, 138-139
- Ignition system**, 184-189
 - air-fuel mixture, 185
 - battery, 185
 - coil, 186-187
 - coil-near-plug (CNP), 186
 - coil-on-plug (COP), 191
 - contact point ignition (CPI), 190
 - crankshaft and camshaft sensors, 188
 - distributor cap and rotor, 186
 - distributor ignition (DI), 190
 - electric spark, 184
 - electronic ignition (EI), 191
 - fuel injection timing, 188
 - heat from compression, 184
 - insulator boot, 186
 - misfire, 186
 - spark plugs, 19-20, 185-190
 - tune-up, 167, 190-191
 - worn, 185

spark plug wires, 186
faulty, 185
safety, 69
voltage, 185

IIHS safety ratings, 46

i-MiEV, 301

Improving fuel economy, 167

In-cabin monitoring, 346
camera, 349
driver monitoring, 348
life presence detection, 346

Independent suspension, 193
MacPherson strut, 193
short-long arm (SLA), 193

Indicator lights, 376-377

Inertial measurement unit (IMU), 345

Inertial navigation system (INS), 345

Information assistance, 35

Infrared thermometer, 90

Infrared waves, 347

Infrastructure, 366

Inspecting, 49

Inspection and maintenance (I/M) testing, 243

Insulating electrical safety gloves, 328

Insulating hand tools, 327

Insulating rubber apron, 329

Insulator, 127

Insulator boot, 186

Insurance, 53-55, 200, 294
accidents, 53
automaker issued, 55
budget, 26
claim, 47, 53-54
collision insurance, 54
comprehensive insurance, 54, 294
deductible, 53-54, 294
driving-based, 53
liability insurance, 54
medical payment insurance, 54
mileage-based, 53
moving violations, 53
no-fault protection, 54
personal injury protection, 54
rental, towing, and total replacement, 55
umbrella insurance, 55
underinsured motorist coverage, 55
uninsured motorist coverage, 55
usage-based insurance (UBI), 53

Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS), 46

Intake valves, 18-19

Integrated power electronics controller (IPEC), 354

Intelligent battery sensor (IBS), 140

Interest rates, 27, 52

Interference engines, 189

Interior cleaners, 113

Internal combustion engine (ICE), 18-19
as hybrid vehicle power source, 255
as onboard generator, 259
burning hydrogen, 251
development, 10
exhaust and emission, 232
fuels and designs, 20

International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee (ILSAC), 152-153

International System of Units (SI), 90

Internet of Things (IoT), 340
data transfer rates, 346-347

In-vehicle navigation, 35

In-vehicle network (IVN), 364

Inverter, 310

IoT. See *Internet of Things (IoT)*

J

Jack, 82, 88, 298
bottle, 89
floor, 69, 88, 89
how to use, 82
when changing flat tire, 298
when changing oil, 154-155
safety, 69
scissor, 89

Jacking a vehicle, 82

Jack stands, 88
how to use, 82
when changing oil, 154-155
safety, 69

Jedik, Anyos, 301

Jumper cables, 93
choosing type, 93
using to jump-start, 296

Jump-start procedure, 296

Just-in-Time (JIT), 15

K

Kelley Blue Book (KBB), 50

Kettering, Charles, 13, 301

Keyless entry system, 269
key fob, 139

Keys, 99

Kilowatt-hour, 333

Kinetic energy, 18
captured with regenerative braking, 213, 253
converted to heat conventional brakes, 212

Kit cars, 339

Knocking, 162-163

Knock sensor (KS), 163, 188

L

Laboratory safety, 68-69

Labor rates, 62

Ladder rack, 277

Laminated glass, 15, 293

Lane centering assistance (LCA), 41, 199, 357

Lane departure warning (LDW), 39, 357

Lane keeping assist (LKA), 40, 357

Lead acid battery, 136-137
electrolyte reading, 137

Leaf springs, 196

Lease, 42

License and registration, 56
license plate tags, 56
title, 22, 56

Lidar, 37, 219, 348
autonomous vehicles, 261
frequency, 343
vehicle-to-everything (V2X), 366

Life cycle management, 368

Lifting and carrying safety, 73
material handling practices, 73

Lifting a vehicle, 80-81.
See also Automotive lift
center of gravity, 81
lifting points, 81
lift manuals/online courses, 80
safety, caution, and warning labels, 80

Lifting tools, 88
drive-on ramps, 88
floor jack, 88
jack stands, 88
wheel chocks, 88

Lights, 144-145, 270, 287
brake, 277, 287
bulbs, 287
bulb socket, 287
daytime running, 144, 270
fog, 270
halogen, 144
hazard flasher, 135, 294
headlights, 144-145, 287
composite headlights, 144
sealed beam headlights, 144
HID (high-intensity discharge), 144
indicator, 376-377
LED (light-emitting diode), 144
miniature light bulbs, 144
non-serviceable assemblies, 145
off-road, 270
trailer wiring, 277
turn signal, 287
xenon, 144

Light wave. *See also Electromagnetic (EM)*
interaction behavior, 342
speed of light, 342

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). *See Propane*

Liquid cooled AC generators, 175

Lithium Ferrophosphate (LFP), 319

Lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery
cell chemistry, 318, 319
cell components, 318, 320
service disconnect, 257

Lithium (Li), 318

Lithium Nickel Cobalt Aluminum (NCA), 319

Lithium Nickel Manganese Cobalt Oxide (NMC), 319

Loading a trailer, 33

Loan calculator, 27

Loan payments, 52

Lockout, 292, 297

Lockout box, 329

Lock washers, 97

Lohner-Porsche Electromobile, 301

Longitudinal engine, 223

Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites, 345

Lower radiator hose, 172

Lubricants, 113, 146-149
additive packages, 151
e-fluid parameters, 148
e-fluid types, 149
types, 147

Lubrication, 113
application, 113
forgotten parts, 113

Lucid Motors, 311

Luggage racks, 276

Lug nuts, 275, 298
4-way tire tool, 89
changing a flat tire, 298
checking torque, 210
locking, 275
star pattern, 298
torque patterns, 210
unevenly torqued, 216
wheel lock lug nuts, 210

Lug wrench, 89-90, 298

M

Machine learning (ML), 360
data privacy, 364
deep learning (DL), 360
digital industrial revolution, 347

Maintaining an EV, 338

Maintenance
extreme service schedule, 57

normal service schedule, 57
severe service schedule, 57
unexpected repair, 57

Make, 23

Making an offer
new car, 47
used car, 50

Malfunction indicator light (MIL), 282

ABS, 284

airbag, 83

brake warning, 284

check engine, 111, 141, 243, 282

coolant temperature, 282

electric power steering (EPS), 284

fuel cap, 166

low fuel, 283, 284

oil pressure, 151, 283

powertrain fault, 283

TPMS, 284

worn brake pads, 216

Manifold absolute pressure (MAP) sensor, 160

Manual switches, 135

Manual transmission.
See Transmission

Manual transmission fluid
adding, 122
checking, 119
type, 119

Manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP), 47, 332

Mass airflow sensor (MAF), 160

Massive MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output), 346

Master cylinder, 215

Maybach, Wilhelm, 13

Measuring current (amps), 133
current clamp/clamp on meter, 133

Measuring DC voltage (volts), 133

Measuring resistance (ohms), 133

Measuring tools, 90-91
caliper, 91
coolant testers, 90
feeler gauge, 91
infrared thermometer, 90
micrometers, 91
precision, 91
torque wrench, 90

Mechanical energy
charging system, 140
from chemical energy, 18, 184
ignition system, 185
starting system, 139
to electrical energy, 140

Mechanic gloves, 75

Metalworking tools, 95

Metric system, 90, 340
thread, 96

Micrometer, 91

Microwaves, 344

Middleware, 363

Mild hybrid, 254
architectures, 254
belt-alternator-starter (BAS) system, 254
belt driven electric motor/generator, 254
crank driven electric motor/generator, 254
regenerative braking, 254

Miles per gallon (MPG), 21
gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE) calculation, 245
CNG, 247
energy comparison with BTU, 245
miles per gallon equivalent (MPGe), 21, 245

Miniature light bulbs, 144

ML. *See Machine learning (ML)*

Mobility strategies, 369

Model T, 11, 13, 17, 301, 302

Model year (MY), 22-23

Modular architecture, 351

Morrison, William, 13, 301
electric horseless carriage, 301

Motor. *See Electric motor (e-motor)*

Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act, 15

MP3 players, 267

MPGe (miles per gallon equivalent), 333

MSDS. *See Safety data sheet (SDS)*

MSRP. *See Manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP)*

Mud and snow (M+S), 201

Mud flaps, 273

Mud-terrain (M/T) tires, 202

Muffler, 233-234
loud or rumbling noise, 233

Multimeter, 92

Multi-point vehicle inspection form. *See Workbook Appendix*

N

NASA Lunar Roving Vehicle, 301

NASCAR, 14

National Automotive Dealers Association (NADA), 50

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 79, 331

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 14, 46, 218
corporate average fuel economy (CAFE), 245
safety ratings, 46

technical service bulletin (TSB), 280
tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS), 208

National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS), 50

Natural gas, 247
bi-fuel vehicle, 248
CNG and LNG vehicle, 247
conversion, 247
fleet vehicles, 247
refueling, 247
spark ignition engine, 18

Navigation system, 268

Near-infrared (NIR), 347-348
driver monitoring system (DMS), 348

Nerf bars, 272

Neutrons, 126

New radio (NR), 346

Next-generation vehicle, 341

Nickel metal hydride (NiMH) battery, 257. *See also Battery*

Nissan LEAF, 15, 301, 305

Nitrogen (N), 237, 240

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 20, 235-237, 241-242
catalytic converter, 240
emission testing, 243
exhaust gas recirculation (EGR), 239

No-cut zones, 331

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL), 76
decibel, 76
decibel noise level chart, 77
factors affecting, 76
noise levels, 76
sound level meter (decibel meter), 76

Noise-reducing tires, 203

Non-interference engines, 189

Non-pneumatic tires (NPT), 203

Nonrenewable energy resource, 162

North American Charging Standard (NACS), 314

No-start conditions, 191, 291

Nuts, 97
castle nut, 99
lock nut, 97
slotted nut, 99

O

OBD II scan tool, 281

Object and event detection and response (OEDR), 356-357

Occupant detection, 346

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 68, 71
employer responsibilities, 71
health and safety standards, 71, 327
right-to-know laws, 71

Octane, 158-160, 166
fuel price, 56
pinging while accelerating, 162
ratings, 163

Ohms, 127

Ohm's law, 128

Oil. *See Engine oil*

Oil change, 154-155

Oil drain pan, 94, 154-155

Oil filter, 94, 150, 152-153, 154-155
gasket, 150
wrenches, 94

Oil life monitoring system, 154

Oil pan, 18, 150
checking engine oil, 118
engine heat dissipation, 150
plug threads, 154-155

Oil recycling, 151

Oldsmobile Curved Dash, 13

Olds, Ransom, 12

Onboard charger (OBC), 309
capability, 258
electronics consolidation, 354
how EVs work, 306
where AC to DC occurs, 313

On-board diagnostics (OBD), 281-282
emissions, 141
OBD II app, 281

One-pedal driving, 337
regenerative braking, 335

Online sales, 43, 48

OnStar, 268
lockout service, 297

Open circuit, 132

Open source software (OSS), 362

Operating system (OS), 362

Operating temperature, 169

Operational design domain (ODD), 356-357, 366

Orange cables, 69, 137

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), 14

Orifice tube - A/C system, 182-183

Otto cycle, 18

Otto, Nikolaus, 12

Overheating, 170, 286
burst radiator hose, 297
temperature indicator, 282

Oversteer, 218

Over-the-air (OTA) updates, 363
firmware, 363
software, 363

Owner's manual, 104

Oxygenates, 163
ethanol, 163
ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), 163
methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), 163
tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), 163

Oxygen sensors, 240
downstream, 240
exhaust system, 233
upstream, 240, 242

P

Paint, 114-115
brake fluid spill, 123, 214
chip and scratch repair process, 115
color code, 114, 115
finish types, 106
gasoline spill, 110

Paintless dent repair, 114

Paint protection film (PPF), 106

Parallelogram steering system, 198

Parking brake, 217, 221

Particulate matter (PM), 21, 165, 235, 241-242

Payload, 30-31, 335

Pedestrian detection AEB, 40

Perimeter marking tape, 329

Personally identifiable information (PII), 364

Personal protection equipment (PPE), 74-77, 328
ear protection, 76
eye and face, 74
foot protection, 75
hand protection, 75
respiratory protection, 74

Pet travel, 265

Photovoltaic cells, 260

pH scale, 70

Pinging, 162-163
while accelerating, 285

Pins, 99

Piston, 18-19, 150
position sensors, 188

Piston rings, 150
worn, 118

Planetary gear set. *See Gears*

Pliers, 86-87
diagonal, 86
groove joint, 86
locking, 87
needle nose, 86
slip joint, 86

Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV), 256

Plymouth Superbird, 15

Polish, 109-110
applying wax, 110
types of wax, 110
wax or polish, 110

Pollution, 235. *See also Emissions*
acid rain, 235, 262
carbon dioxide (CO₂), 20. *See also Carbon dioxide (CO₂)*
carbon monoxide (CO), 20. *See also Carbon monoxide (CO)*
hydrocarbons (HC), 20. *See also Hydrocarbons (HC)*
nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 20. *See also Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)*
particulate matter (PM), 21. *See also Particulate matter (PM)*
smog. *See also Smog*

Porsche, Ferdinand, 13

Port fuel injection (PFI), 158

Positive crankcase ventilation (PCV), 158, 285

Power
Watt's Law, 128

Power electronics
cooling, 177

Power electronics controller, 310

Power formula, 17
horsepower, 17
watt, 17

Power steering, 122, 199
electric power steering (EPS), 199
hard steering, 199
hydraulic, 199
leak color, 284

Power steering fluid
adding, 122
checking, 122
reading the dipstick, 122
types, 122

Power tools, 100
air-powered (pneumatic), 100
battery-powered, cordless, 100
electric-powered, 100

Powertrain components of EV, 308

Powertrain control module (PCM), 141, 238-240
charging system, 141
check engine light, 282. *See also Malfunction indicator light (MIL)*
cooling system, 169
emission system, 238-240
fuel system, 159
ignition system, 187
malfunction, 187

Power transfer process EV, 306

Preconditioning, 177, 310, 336

Predictive maintenance, 365

Pressure gauge, 89

Prius, 253, 255-256

Product life cycle, 70

Propane, 18, 248
fleet vehicles, 248
refueling, 248

Proton exchange membrane (PEM), 251

Protons, 126, 251
hydrogen atom, 250

Pry bar, 87

Public charging stations, 314

Pulling in one direction, 286

Punch, 95

Q

Quiet vehicle warning sounds, 39

R

Rack and pinion steering system, 198

Radar, 37, 219
communication, 344
frequency, 343
sensors, 346

Radiator, 121, 169, 286
burst radiator hose, 297
cap, 69, 121, 174, 179, 297
pressure rating, 170
coolant recovery tank, 117, 121, 170, 171, 297
electrical fan, 171
expansion tank, 121
fins, 174
hoses, 172
leaking, 286
mechanical fan, 171
overheating, 170

Radio waves, 344

Range
anxiety, 336
driving estimates, 45, 333-335
extender, 259

Ratchet, 85

Ratchet tie-down straps, 277

Real-time operating system (RTOS), 362

Rear cross traffic warning, 39, 357

Rear differential, 229-231

Rear spoilers, 274

Rear-wheel drive (RWD) vehicle, 230

Recalls. *See Safety recalls*

Receiver-drier - A/C system, 182

Recycling
carbon dioxide, 246
refrigerant recover/recycle, 182
used oil, 94, 151

Reflective triangles, 294

Refractometer, 179

Refrigerant, 182-183, 310
R-12, 182
R-134a, 182
R-1234yf, 182

Regenerative braking, 213
hybrids, 253
kinetic energy, 257
mild hybrid, 254
range extender, 335

Relays, 135

Remanufactured part, 64

Remote starters, 269
pollution from, 269

Renewable energy, 317

Repair facility, 62-63
AAA approved, 62
auto repair chains, 63
dealership, 62
independent, 61
specialized, 63

Repair invoice, 64-65

Repair order, 64-65
cause, 64-65
concern, 64-65
correction, 64-65

Replacement parts, 64

Resistance, 127

Resistive heater, 180

Resonator, 234

Respiratory protection, 74, 215

Restoring threads, 98

Revolutions per minute (RPM), 17

Rivets, 99

Rivian, 14

Roadside emergencies, 292-299
accident, 294
animal collision, 294
broken belt, 295
burst radiator hose, 297
dead battery, 296
emergency roadside kit, 292
flat tire, 298
jump-starting, 296
lockout, 297
road trip checklist, 292
run out of fuel, 297
traction in snow, 299
vehicle fire, 293
winter safety kit, 293

Rockefeller, John D., 13

Rolling resistance
low rolling resistance tires, 203
tire pressure, 208
tread design, 307

Roof cargo containers, 276

Rotor
braking system, 216. *See also Brake*
e-motor, 148, 311
ignition system, 186

no-start, 191
worn, 185

Route 66, 12

Rubber boots, 228

Rugged-terrain (R/T) tires, 202

Rulers, 90

Run flat tires, 203, 206

Running boards, 272

Rust, 115, 274
inhibitors (in antifreeze), 178
inhibitors (in gasoline additives), 163
removing from metal, 115

Rustproofing, 274-275

S

SAE. See Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)

Safety
ABS, 218, 221, 284
accident, 294
airbags, 83, 199
around battery electrolyte, 291
automotive lifts, 80, 102
cones, 294
eye and face protection, 71, 327
fire extinguishers, 69, 78
first aid kit, 73
glasses, 68, 74, 328
goggles, 74
hand protection, 75
lifting and handling, 73
OnStar, 268
rules, 68
seat belt, 82
trailer chains, 278
vehicle model safety history, 46
winter safety kit, 293

Safety chains, 278

Safety data sheets (SDSs), 72
available online, 72
readily accessible, 72
specific uniform format, 72

Safety glass, 15

Safety glasses, 68, 74, 328

Safety recalls, 67
tires, 211

Scan

electric vehicle, 103
tool, 103

Scratch repair, 115

Screwdrivers, 87

Screws

machine screw, 97
self-drilling screw, 97
self-tapping screw, 97
set screw, 97
sheet metal screw, 97

Sealed beam headlights, 144

Seals, 173

Seat belts, 14

Seat covers, 265

Sebring-Vanguard, 301

Security systems, 269

Selective catalytic reduction (SCR), 124, 242

Self-sealing tires, 203, 206

Self-supporting tires, 203

Selling a car, 51

Semiconductor, 14

Semiconductor e-fuses, 354

Semi-synthetic oil, 147

Sensor fusion, 361

Serpentine belt, 142, 173.
See also Drive belts

Service manuals
consumer, 104
online, 104
professional, 104

Service schedule
extreme, 57
normal, 57
severe, 57

Shaking or vibrating, 286

Sheet metal screws, 97

Shift-by-wire, 355

Shocks
air, 195
bounce test, 195
defective, 199
gas charged, 195
inspection, 195
magnetic ride, 195

Shop towels, 105

Short circuit, 132
short to ground (grounded circuit), 132
short to power, 132

Simple circuit, 129

SLI. See Battery (SLI)

Smart electrical center, 354

Smog, 235, 262

Smoke from tailpipe, 285

Snap ring pliers, 99

Snap rings, 99

Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)
fastener grade, 96
oil viscosity, 153
SAE J3016 levels of driving automation, 261, 337, 356

Sockets, 85-86
6-point and 12-point, 85
deep well, 86
impact, 86
spark plug, 86
standard, 86

Software-defined vehicle (SDV), 11, 339, 340-342
analysis life cycle loops, 359
brake-by-wire (BbW), 355

cybersecurity, 365
digital twin (DT), 359
in-vehicle network (IVN), 364
maintenance, 368
operating system (OS), 362
performance data, 365
x-by-wire, 355

Software platform, 350
open source, 362

Solenoid, 138-139

Solid-state battery cell, 325

Solid-state devices, 135

Sound level meter (decibel meter), 76

Spare tire, 206

Spark ignition (SI) engines, 18

Spark plug, 18, 20, 187
electrodes, 91, 187
fouled, 285
fuel economy, 167
gap, 91
setting, 187
gauge tool, 91
specialty socket, 86
worn, 185

Spark plug wires, 186-187
dielectric grease, 186
faulty, 185
firing order, 186
safety, 69

Speakers, 267

Specialty tools, 84, 103

Speed sensors, 231

Splines, 99

Sports car of the century, 15

Springs, 196
air springs, 196
coil springs, 196
leaf springs, 196
torsion bar springs, 196

Stain treatment, 112

Standard load (SL) tires, 205

Stanley, F.E. and F.O., 12

Starter, 138-139
belt-alternator-starter (BAS), 254

Starting, lighting, ignition (SLI)
battery, 136-137
charging procedure, 137

Starting system, 138
battery, 138
computer-controlled starting circuits, 139
ignition switch, 138-139
park/neutral safety switch, 139
problems, 138
solenoid, 138-139
starter, 138-139
starter relay, 138

Start-stop technology, 139, 253

State of charge (SoC)
electrolyte readings, 137

extending battery life, 338
grace capacity, 309
hybrid, 255

Steer-by-wire (SbW), 355

Steering linkage, 199-200
parallelogram system, 198
pitman arm, 198
rack and pinion system, 198
recirculating ball system, 198

Steering system, 198-199
electric power steering (EPS), 199
power steering pump, 122, 199, 295
steering linkage, 199
steering wheel, 113
lock, 269

Steering wheel, 198-199
airbag components, 83
howling sound, 199
key will not turn, 291

Stoichiometric ratio, 156, 240

Stranded energy, 331

Struts, 196
defective, 199

Studebaker, 301

Studs
exhaust manifold, 97
wheel, 97

Sturgeon, William, 301

Subframe, 24

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), 235

Sunroof defectors, 274

Sun shades, 265

Supercomputer, 341
artificial intelligence (AI), 360
autonomous vehicles, 261
high-performance computing (HPC), 353
upgradable, 368
zone controller, 353

Supplemental restraint system (SRS), 82, 83

Support ring run-flat tire, 203

Surface protection, 113

Surround view camera, 41

Suspension system
dependent, 192
frame, 194-196
independent, 193
springs, 196
tires, 200-205
unibody, 81

Sway bar, 196

Switch, 135
circuit control device, 135
ignition, 138
park/neutral safety switch, 139

Symbols, 376-377

Symmetrical tire, 202

Synthetic oil
advantages and disadvantages, 147
applications, 147

System-on-chip (SoC), 352

T

Tailpipe, 233-234, 238
emissions. *See Pollution*

Tap, 98

Tap and die set, 95

Technical service bulletin (TSB), 280

Telematics, 35

Temperature gauge, 168

Tempered window, 293

Tensile strength, 96

Tesla Motors, 301
Model 3, 15, 21, 301, 305, 334
Model Y, 305, 308
Roadster, 15, 301, 304
superchargers, 21

Test driving, 47, 49

Test light, 92

Thermal heat energy, 168, 173
conduction, 168
convection, 168
radiation, 168

Thermal management system, 310
cabin, 177
EV, 168

Thermal runaway, 330
propagation, 330

Thermostat, 169-171, 174-175
checking the cooling system, 167
conventional thermostat, 171
electrically controlled thermostat, 171
faulty, 174
how it works, 171, 174
rating, 174

Thread chaser, 98

Threaded fasteners, 97

Threaded inserts, 98

Thread pitch gauge, 96

Thread repair, 98

Three-peak mountain snowflake tire symbol, 201

Throttle body injection (TBI), 158

Throttle position sensor, 160

Throttle valve, 159
electronic throttle controls, 159
mechanical throttle controls, 159

Timeline. *See Automotive timeline*

Timing belt, 188
failure, 189
replacement intervals, 188
servicing, 189

Timing chain, 188

Timing gears, 188

Tire equipment, 103

Tire placard, 208

Tire pressure, 204, 208
check steps, 208
nitrogen, 208
overinflation, 207
underinflation, 207
uneven, 209

Tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS), 15, 35, 208
resetting the TPMS, 211
tool, 89
TPMS sensor, 208

Tires, 200-209
abnormal wear, 207
acoustic technology, 203
all-season tires, 201
all-weather tires, 201
changing a flat, 298
construction, 201
date code, 209
directional, 202, 210
Euro-metric, 200
EV-specific, 200, 205, 206, 211, 203
hydroplane, 207
ice grip, 201
leak finding, 290
liquid sprays, 299
load capacity, 204
load category, 205
load index, 204
load range, 204
low rolling resistance (LRR), 203
lug nuts, 210, 275
mud and snow (M+S), 201
non-pneumatic tires (NPT), 203
parts, 201
placard, 201, 208
ply rating, 204
P-metric, 200
pressure, 167
 checking, 208
 inflator kit, 206
repair, 209
replacing, 200-202
road hazard warranty, 200, 209
rotation pattern, 210
run flat, 203, 206
self-sealing tire, 203, 206
self-supporting run-flat tire, 203
sidewall information, 200
sizes, 201
snow tires, 201, 299
speed ratings, 205
summer tires, 201
support ring run-flat tire, 203
temporary spare, 206, 299
three-peak mountain snowflake (3PMSF), 201
traction devices, 299
tread, 201-202, 207, 290

UTQG (uniform tire quality grading), 202
 valve stem, 290
 warranty, 67, 200, 209
 wear indicator bars, 207
 winter tires, 201

Tire tools, 89
 4-way tire tool, 89
 air pressure gauge, 89
 tire iron, 89
 tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS), 89
 tread depth gauge, 89

Toe, 207

Tongue weight (TW), 32, 278

Tonneau covers, 272

Tools
 hammer, 87
 pliers, 86
 pry bars, 87
 ratchet, 85
 screwdrivers, 87
 sockets, 86
 wrenches, 85

Torque, 17
 at zero RPM, 148
 crankshaft, 17
 fastener specifications, 98
 pattern, 98
 torque-to-yield, 98

Torque versus speed characteristics, 148

Torque wrenches and drivers, 90, 98

Torsion bar spring, 196

Touchless car wash, 107

Tow bars, 279

Towing
 capacity, 29, 31
 gross axle weight rating (GAWR), 32
 gross combination weight (GCW), 32
 gross combination weight rating (GCWR), 32
 gross trailer weight rating (GTWR), 31
 hitch classes, 33
 insurance, 55
 loading a trailer, 33
 tongue weight (TW), 31
 trailer brakes/wiring, 33
 with a car, 32

Towing mirrors, 279

Tow ropes, 279

Toyota Prius, 15, 253, 255

Traction battery. *See also* **Battery**
 battery management system (BMS), 177, 309
 capacity in kWh, 308, 334
 charging calculation, 317, 336
 cooling, 168-169

cost, 325
 DC to DC converter, 310
 electrification, 341
 excess heat, 177
 form factor, 322, 325
 health, 338
 high-voltage, 258
 how EVs work, 306
 kWh, 313
 no-cut zones, 331
 onboard charger (OBC), 309
 overheating, 170
 power electronics controller, 310
 temperature impact, 177

Traction control system (TCS), 35, 218

Traction motor. *See* *Electric motor (e-motor)*

Trading in vehicle, 51

Traffic light, 13

Traffic monitoring, 347

Trailer assistance, 41

Trailer brake controller, 277
 brakes and wiring, 33

Trailer hitch balls, 278

Trailer hitches, 33, 278

Trailering information, 29
 label, 30, 32
 payload, 30, 335

Transaxle, 20, 226, 230

Transesterification, 246

Transfer case, 229

Transmission, 20, 119
 automatic, 119, 225
 electronic, 225
 fluid, 119
 fluid coupling, 225
 fluid level, 226
 slips, 227
 torque converter, 225
 transmission oil cooler, 226
 continuously variable transmission (CVT), 226
 fluid flushed, 227
 manual, 119, 122
 fluid, 119
 fluid check, 224

Transmission control module (TCM), 141

Transportation future, 11, 14

Transverse engine, 223

Tread depth gauge, 89

Tread designs, 202

Tread terrain types, 202

Trilateration, 268

Trim detailing, 110

Trim level, 23

Truck bed accessories, 272-273

Turbocharger, 161

Turn signal, 15

U

U-joints, 228
 clunk sound, 227

Ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD), 21, 165

Ultrasonic sensors, 37, 261
 strengths, 361

Undercoating, 274

Understeer, 218

Unibody, 24, 28, 81, 194

Unified National Coarse (UNC) thread, 96

Unified National Fine (UNF) thread, 96

Uniform tire quality grading (UTQG), 202

United Auto Workers, 14

United States Fire Administration (USFA), 79, 331

Unusual smells, 285

Unusual sounds, 285

Upholstery cleaning, 112

Upper radiator hose, 172

Usage-based insurance (UBI)
 driving-based, 53
 mileage-based, 53

USB ports (DC), 145

U.S. customary units, 90
 threads, 96

Used car lot, 48

User experience (UX), 26

V

V8, 22

Vacuuming, 112

V-belts
 buying, 143
 worn, 143

Vehicle architecture, 28
 distributed legacy, 341, 350
 intelligent power distribution, 354
 legacy, 28, 141, 311
 restructuring, 351
 tightly coupled, 350

Vehicle emission control information (VECI), 22-23
 EPA and CARB identification, 237
 spark plug gap, 91, 187

Vehicle graphics, 275

Vehicle history reports, 50

Vehicle identification
 make, 23
 manufacturer, 23
 model, 23
 model year (MY), 23
 type, 23
 VIN (vehicle identification number), 22-23, 64

Vehicle lifting points, 81

Vehicle-to-cloud (V2C), 367

Vehicle-to-everything (V2X), 366

Vehicle-to-grid (V2G), 313

Vehicle-to-home (V2H), 313

Vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I), 367

Vehicle-to-pedestrian (V2P), 367

Vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V), 367

Vehicle walk-around inspection form. *See Workbook Appendix*

Viscosity, 118, 146, 153-154

Visible light, 348

Volkswagen Beetle, 15

Voltage drop testing, 132

Voltage regulator, 141

Voltage safety glove classes, 328

Voltage (V), 127.
See also Battery; See also High-voltage systems
smart electrical center, 354

W

Warranty, 66-67
battery, 67
booklet, 60
bumper-to-bumper, 42, 57, 66, 280
certified pre-owned car (CPO), 66
chain, 66
corrosion perforation, 42, 274
emission, 42, 66, 141
emission warranty, 243
extended, 66
factory, 42, 66
hybrid related components, 42
independent, 67
lemon law, 47
manufacturer, 57
powertrain, 66
powertrain warranty, 42, 49, 57, 280
safety restraint, 42
tire, 67, 200, 209

Wartime production, 14

Washers, 97, 99

Washing, 107-110
before waxing, 109
formulated car wash soap, 107
removing bugs and tar, 107
wheel care, 108

Waste heat, 310

Water pump, 173
broken belt, 295
electric, 172
faulty, 286
mechanical, 172-173

Watt's law, 128, 312

Watts (W), 17, 128, 312-313, 354

Wavelength, 343
visible light, 348

Wave measurement, 343

Wax
cleaner, 110
natural - carnauba, 110
synthetic, 110

Waxing, 110

Waymo, 14

Weather Eye conditioned air, 15

Weatherstripping conditioning, 111
dielectric silicone grease, 111

Well-to-wheel emissions, 317

Wheel alignment
abnormal tire wear, 207
camber, 207
caster, 207
toe, 207

Wheel chocks, 88

Wheel cylinder, 215, 217-218

Wheels, 275
balancing, 211
lock lug nuts, 275
lug nut torque specification, 210

Wheel speed sensors, 217

White tailpipe smoke, 179, 285

Wi-Fi hotspot, 266

Willys-Overland 4x4, 14

Winch, 279

Wind deflector, 274

Window
glass cleaner, 112
laminated, 15, 293
tempered, 293
tint, 265
treatment for rain, 108

Windows media audio (WMA), 267

Window sticker, 44-45, 332-333
additional Information, 44
dealer addendum sticker, 44
driving range estimates, 45
electric vehicle, 332-333
fuel economy and environment label, 45, 333
fuel economy estimates, 245, 333

Windshield, 289
chip, 290
sun shade, 265
washing, 108

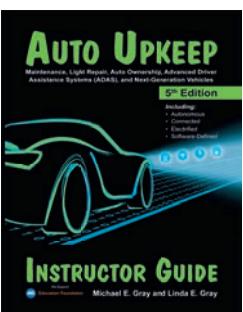
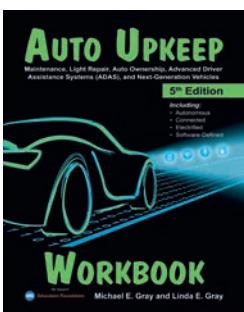
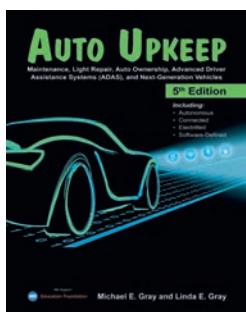
Windshield washer fluid, 117
adding, 117
checking, 117
reservoir, 117
types, 117

Winter safety kit, 293

Wipers, 288-289
buying, 288
frozen, 289
inspecting, 117, 288
replacing, 289
types of arms, 289
worn or damaged, 288

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